THE RELATIONSHIP OF VERB AFFIXATION AND
CLAUSE STRUCTURE IN MURINBATA

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0. ABBREVIATIONS

a-pal.	alveo-palatal
Appos.	Appositional
Ben.	Benefactive
Caus.	Causative
Co-ord.	Co-ordinate
Dem.	Demonstrative
du.	dual
excl.	exclusive
f.	female
gen.	generic
hab.	habitual
imp.	imperative
incl.	inclusive
Instr.	Instrument
interr.	interrogative
Interr.	Interrogative
Intrans.	Intransitive
IO	Indirect Object
IVP	Intransitive Verb Phrase
Lit.	Literally
Loc.	Locative
m.	male
Mod.	Modified
NC	Noun Class
NM	Number Marker

NP	Noun Phrase
O	Object
P.	Phrase
pc.	paucal
Per.	Periphery
pl.	plural
Poss.	Possessive
Pr.	Predicate
Pred.	Predicate
ref.	reflexive
sb.	sibling
sg.	singular
subjunc.	subjunctive
t.	tense
Trans.	Transitive
TVP	Transitive Verb Phrase
VP	Verb Phrase

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to give a detailed description of some Clause types in the Murinbata language, namely, the Transitive, Di-Transitive, Intransitive, Reflexive and Stative Clauses in the Declarative Indicative mode.

Murinbata belongs to the Garaman language family which is a member of the Australian Macro-phylum family (Voegelin and Voegelin, 1977:135). It is spoken by approximately 900 people, the majority of whom live at Port Keats, Northern Territory, 250 kilometres to the south-west of Darwin. A small number live on nearby cattle stations, with the largest groups at Auvergne Station N.T. and Kununurra W.A.

This paper has been written after approximately three years of study of this language. The analysis of this particular paper was done during a five week Linguistic Workshop at the Summer Institute of Linguistics (S.I.L.), Berrimah, N.T., from 12th July - 18th August, 1977, conducted by Alan Healey.

The author is very grateful for the willing and able help given at the Workshop by language helper Peter Kumyep Bunduck and for the consultant help given by Alan Healey and Mike Ray also of S.I.L. Thanks is also given to Harry Palada Kulampurut, who has given me a large quantity of language material during my stay at Port Keats, much of which was also used for the analysis of this paper.

The previous work done on this language by Michael Walsh has also greatly helped and encouraged me in the study of Murinbata.

The language spelling used throughout this paper is the literacy orthography, which is explained more fully in Tables 1 and 2 below.

TABLE 1
VOWELS

	Front	Non-front
High	i	u
Non-high	e	a

TABLE 2
CONSONANTS

	Labial	Apico-alveolar	Retro-flexed	Lamino-a-pal.	Velar
Voiceless Stops	p	t	rt	th	k
Voiced Obstruents *	b	d	rd	dh	g
Nasals	m	n	rn	nh	ng
Laterals		l	rl	ly	
Medians	w	rr	r	y	

*dh is a fricative, b, d, rd and g are stops

The Lamino alveo-palatal voiceless stop, voiced obstruent and nasal each have two allophones as follows. The dental allophones [t̪, d̪, n̪] only precede the non-front vowels a and u. The Lamino alveo-palatal allophones [ʈ, ɟ, ñ] only precede the vowels i and e.

Examples showing the allophones:

thapak	[t̪apak]	*'fog/dew'*
thimu	[ʈɪmʊ]	*'nose'*
madhalnu	[mad̪alnu]	*'I'll open it.'*
dhekdhek	[ɟɛkɟɛk]	*'to play'*
punhu	[punu]	*'liver'*
kanhi	[kañi]	*'this/here'*

1.1. PERIPHERAL TAGMEMES

Peripheral tagmemes occur in all Bi-dimensional Arrays for the clause types of this paper, and many types are also given in the

accompanying examples. However, little information is given about peripheries in this paper, other than the fact there are five types of peripheral tagmemes which are:-

    i.   Time
    ii.   Instrument
    iii.   Accompaniment
    iv.   Reason
    v.   Location

1.2. *SUBJECT, OBJECT AND INDIRECT OBJECT TAGMEMES*

At least a Subject, Object, or Indirect Object is shown in the Bi-dimensional Arrays for the clause types in this paper. The fillers of these slots have been merely shown as 'Various Noun Phrases', the reason being that Phrase Level as such has not been analysed to date. However, many of the Phrase types possible are shown in the examples.

1.3. *PREDICATE*

Each Clause type in this paper shows in the Bi-dimensional Array an obligatory Predicate. The Predicate slot can be filled by various types of Verb Phrases.

A Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory verb (which is the verb root plus affixes), plus optional auxiliary verbs which determine continuous, non-continuous and habitual aspects, and optional modal words of various types.

All Verb Phrases can be negated by the addition of the negative word **mere**, which precedes the Verb Phrase.

1.4. *VERB AFFIXES*

The verb can be affixed with the following:

1.   Subject affixes - these are not listed in this paper (Refer Street 1978, Appendix 2)
2.   Object A affixes - (see appendix)
3.   Object B affixes - (see appendix)
4.   Incorporated body part prefixes - (see appendix)
5.   The Source prefix **ma-**

The function of these affixes affixes and how they show agreement with the Clause structure, will be described in each Clause type.

Other affixation to the verb includes Tense (Street 1975:24-6). This is not dealt with in this paper, however the examples will give a good coverage of the possible tenses.

Verb affixation follows a set order, and the full potential of this affixation is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

VERB AFFIXATION ORDER

Subject	Object A	ma-	verb root	Subject
	Object B	Incorporated body part (IBP)		Object A
				Object B

Table 13 in Section 11 shows (apart from tense) the affixation of the verbs for each Clause type. Note that in Table 13 no affixation is shown following the verb root, this has been omitted for clarity. Affixation will only follow the verb root when the subject is in the paucal number or when the object is in the dual or paucal number.

1.5. *CLAUSE TYPES*

Table 13 in Section 11 also shows the close relationship of the verb affixation with the clause structure. For this reason it has been necessary to posit four Transitive Clauses, a Di-Transitive, a Stative and three Intransitive Clauses.

Quite a number of the same verb roots can manifest themselves in all four Transitive Clauses. However, the majority of Di-Transitive and Stative Clauses uses a different set of verbs for each particular Clause type.

The Intransitive Clause verbs are manifested by only a small number of verbs, whereas the Intransitive Source and Intransitive Benefactive/ Goal Clauses use a large variety of verbs which are mostly inter- changeable.

1.6. *REFLEXIVE CLAUSES*

Clause types 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10 can all be reflexive in action. One reflexive example has been included at the end of the other examples given for each clause type.

A verb maybe transformed into a reflexive verb by one of the follow- ing rules:

a) Many verb classes have a corresponding reflexive verb class (Street 1978 - refer Appendix 2) which is used when a reflexive action is required. (See examples 27, 57, 84 and 86.)

b) Verb classes which do not have a corresponding reflexive verb class use the prefix $\begin{Bmatrix} nu- \\ ni- \end{Bmatrix}$ positioned in the verb adjacent to, or in the place of the object prefix (see examples 17, 37, 45, 73 and 80).

This $\left\{ {nu- \atop ni-} \right\}$ prefix can also be used with verb types mentioned in a)
above, but is optional (see examples 27, 57 and 84), whereas it is an
obligatory prefix for verbs belonging to verb classes without a corres-
ponding reflexive verb class.

2.   THE TRANSITIVE GOAL/INSTRUMENT CLAUSE

The Transitive Goal/Instrument Clause consists of an obligatory
Predicate and optional Subject, Object and Goal or Instrument Tagmemes
(both cannot occur in the same clause).

The verb of the Transitive Goal/Instrument Clause has obligatory
subject and optional object, goal or instrument affixation. The subject
affix shows agreement with the Subject Tagmeme, the object affix shows
agreement with the Object Tagmeme and the goal/instrument affix shows
agreement with the Goal or Instrument Tagmemes.

The object affixation is normally only manifested in the verb when
the object is human, (although sometimes it is manifested for non-human
objects) in which case the set of Object A affixes are used. (Examples
5, 6, 14, 15 and 16 show no object affixation for non-human objects
within the verb.) Although the Object Tagmeme in the Clause and the
object affixation in the verb are both optional, it is obligatory to
have one of these manifested in the Clause structure.

The goal/instrument affixation can only be manifested in the verb
if the goal or instrument of the action is a body part, in which case
the Incorporated set of body parts are used. (Examples 4, 11, 12, 13
and 17.)

Note: See Appendix for full list of Incorporated body parts and
Object A affixes.

Transitive Goal/Instrument verbs consist of such verbs as: to get,
to leave, to cut, to lay, to follow, to kick, to replace, to make, to
draw, to hit, to bite, to roll up, to eat, to bring, to put, to chase,
to catch, etc.

TABLE 4
BI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY FOR TRANSITIVE GOAL/INSTRUMENT CLAUSE

± Per.	± Subject	± Object	+Pred.	± Goal/ Instr.	± Per.
	Various NP	Various NP	Trans. VP	Goal P. Poss. Goal P. Instr. P. Poss. Instr. P.	

PERMUTATION RULES:

1. Object can also follow the Predicate.
2. Subject can also follow the Predicate.

Examples:

1) O:NP   Pr:TVP
   kardu   wakal   ma-ngan-∅-bert
   NC *(human) small* *I*(sg.)-t.-*him-get*
   'I got the child.'

2) Pr:TVP
   thi-ngi-pup-nu
   you(sg.)-*me-lay*-t.
   'You will lay me down.'

3) O:NP   Pr:TVP   Per:(Loc.)
   Marru   nga-∅-riwak-nu   tharra   ngipilinh   wangu
   Marru I(sg.)-*him-follow*-t. *quickly river   way*
   'I'll follow Marru to the river.'

4) S:NP   Pr:TVP   Goal:Poss. Goal P.
   ngay   ngunu-ngam-nhi-ngurru-rida   ngurru   nhinhi
   I(sg.) *I*(sg.)-t.-*you*(sg.)-*side-kick side   your*(poss.)
   'I kicked you in the side.'

5) S:Appos. NP   O:Mod. NP
   ngankuneme   nugarn-ka   ku   menti
   we(excl.pc.m.) *men*-(focus) NC*(animal* etc.*) turtle*
           Pr:TVP
   teret   ngarra-m-ka-warl-neme
   many   we(excl.)-t.-NM-*spear-we*(pc.m.)
   'We men speared many turtles.'

6) O:NP   Pr:TVP
   mi   dhepdhep   ngula-m-ath   werrngka
   NC*(food) food*(gen.) *I*(sg.)-t.-*eat   quickly*
   'I ate the food quickly.'

7) S:Serial NP   O:Appos. NP
   yile   ngay   peneme-ka   ku   lawarnka
   father my(poss.) *they*(pc.m.)-(focus) NC*(animal* etc.*) wallaby*
           Pr:TVP   O:Appos. NP
   warda   panthe-∅-dha-neme   punna   ku   ngala
   then   they brought-it-t.-(pc.m.) (aspect) NC*(animal* etc.*) large*
   'My father and the men were then bringing a wallaby, a big one.'
   NOTE: In this example the Object is broken by the Predicate.

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8)        Pr:TVP          O:NP                    Per:(Loc.)
      ˈ   ba-n-ɸ-pak      Land-Rover-yu           ngamimarda   wangu
      and he-t.-it-put    Land-Rover-(focus)      otherside    way
      '...and he put (parked) the Land-Rover on the otherside.'

9)  O:NP    Pr:TVP                  Per:(Loc.)
    nukunu  ngudu-ɸ-ngkarl-nu       ngarra   kale    nukunu
    he      I(sg.)-him-replace-t.   to       mother  his(poss.)
    'I'll take him back to his mother.'

10)  O:NP        Pr:TVP               Per:(Loc.)
     kardu       ma-n-berti-nu        Wadeye   wangu
     NC(human)   I(sg.)-them(pl.)-take-t.  Wadeye   way
     'I'll take the people to Wadeye.'

11)  Pr:TVP                           Goal:Poss. Goal P.   Per:(Instr.)
     nga-nhi-me-warl-nu               ngarra   me    nhinhi   thamul-re
     I(sg.)-you(sg.)-foot-spear-t.    at       foot  your     spear-with
     'I'll spear your foot with the spear.'

12)  O:NP        Pr:TVP                       Goal:Poss. Goal P.
     nanthi      du-ngi-ma-pak-nu             ngarra   mange   ngay
     NC(thing)   you(sg.)-me-hand-put-t.      in       hand    my(poss.)
     'You will put the thing in my hand.'

13)  S:NP            Pr:TVP               O:NP
     Deta-ka         nu-ngam-ɸ-me-rtal    mi
     Deta-(focus)    she-t.-it-foot-pick  NC(food)
                     Instr:Poss. Instr. P.
     yidi         me    nigunu-re
     wild apple   foot  her(poss.)-with
     'Deta picked the wild apple with her foot.'

14)        Per:(Loc.)                    O:NP
      ˈ   kanganu   pana-wa             ku                  kananganthan
      and half way  there-(emphasis)    NC(animal etc.)     emu
      Pr:TVP                             Per:(Instr.)
      nguma-m-ka-tha-neme               nanthi    truck   ngarra
      we(excl.)-t.-NM-chase-we(pc.m.)   NC(thing) truck   with
      kaka    ngay        nukunu
      uncle   my(poss.)   his(poss.)
      '...and half way there we chased some emus with my uncle's truck.'
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15) O:Appos. NP   Per:(Time)
    ku   ngurlmirl   da   mana
    NC*(animals, fish* etc.) *fish*(gen.) NC*(time)* *while*
    Pr:TVP   O:Appos. NP   S:NP
    di-m-ku   ku   pangkithay Yerdi
    he-t.-catch fish NC*(animals, fish* etc.) *sword fish* *Yerdi*
    'While there, Yerdi caught a fish, a sword fish.'

16) S:NP   O:Mod. NP
    ku   ngalmungkirr-ka   ku
    NC*(animals, birds,* etc.) *pied goose*-(focus) NC*(animals, birds,* etc.)
               Pr:TVP
    dumdum   teret   parna-m-pawak
    egg   *many*   *they*(pl.)-t.-*lay eggs*
    'Pied geese lay many eggs.'

17) Pr:TVP
    ngunu-ngam-nu-ngurru-rida
    I(sg.)-t.-*ref.-side-kick*
    'I kicked myself in the side.'

3. THE TRANSITIVE SOURCE CLAUSE

The Transitive Source Clause consists of an obligatory Predicate and Object and optional Subject and Source Tagmemes.

The verb of the Transitive Source Clause has obligatory subject and source affixation only. The subject affixation shows agreement with the Subject Tagmeme and the source affixation (which is formed by adding the prefix ma- directly following the Object A affixes) shows agreement with the Source Tagmeme.

NOTE: See Appendix for full list of Object A affixes.

3.1. *THE SOURCE TAGMEME*

Normally, source is signalled by verbal affixation only and does not manifest itself as a separate tagmeme. If, however, the item or participant functioning as source is possessed, then there is likely to be a separate Source Tagmeme filled by a Possessive Source Phrase (example 22).

Transitive Source verbs consist of such verbs as: to leave, to replace, to smell, to lift, to get water, to kick, to lay, to collect, etc.

TABLE 5

BI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY FOR TRANSITIVE SOURCE CLAUSE

± Per.	± Subject	+ Object	+ Pred.	± Source	± Per.
	Various NP	Various NP	Trans. VP	Source P. Poss. Source P.	

PERMUTATION RULES:

1. Object can also follow the Predicate.
2. Source can also precede the Predicate.
3. Source can also precede the Object.

Examples:

18) O:Dem. NP   Pr:TVP

    nanthi   pana thani-ngi-ma-part-nu

    NC*(thing) that you*(sg.)*-me-*source-*leave*-t.

    'You'll leave that thing with me.'

    (NOTE: The source of *'that thing'* in this case is *'me'*)

19) Per:(Time) O:NP   Pr:TVP

    kunginira   mi   lawam   wuda-n-ngi-ma-ngkarl

    yesterday   NC*(food)* *damper* he*-t.-me-*source*-replace*

    'Yesterday he took back the damper from me.'

20) O:NP   Pr:TVP

    mi   thathangadhay   me-nhi-ma-yingap-nu

    NC*(food)* *wollybutt flower* I*(sg.)-*you*(sg.)-*source*-smell*-t.

    'I'll smell the flower that you are holding.'

    (Lit: *'I'll smell the flower from you.'*)

21) O:NP   Pr:TVP

    nanthi   nga-m-nintha-∅-ma-wirnturt

    NC*(thing)* *we*(excl.)-t.-*we*(du.m.)-*him-*source-*lift*

    'We two men lifted it from him.'

22) O:NP   Pr:TVP

    kura   patha thi-∅-ma-marda-wurl-nu

    NC*(water)* *good*   you*(sg.)-*him-*source*-in-get water*-t.

    Source:Poss. Source P.

    ngarra billy can nukunu kathu

    at   *billy can* *his*   *from*

    'You'll get the fresh water from in his billy can.'

23) S:NP   O:NP   Pr:TVP
     ngay   nanthi   football   mere
     I(sg.) NC*(thing)* *football* negative
                                            Source:Source P.
     ngunu-nhi-ma-rida-nukun   nhinhi-yu
     I(sg.)-*you*(sg.)-source-*kick*-t. *you*(sg.)-(focus)
     'I won't kick the football from you.'

24) O:NP   Pr:TVP   Source:Source P.
     nanthi   karlav   ngana-m-φ-ma-part   John
     NC*(thing)* *net*   *I*(sg.)-t.-*him*-source-*leave* *John*
     'I left the net with John.'
     (NOTE: The source of *'the net'* in this case is *'John'*.)

25) O:NP   Per:(Time) Pr:TVP
     wakal ngay   nakurlnu   ma-nanku-ma-bert-nu-ngintha
     child *I*(sg.) *after*   *I*(sg.)-*you*-source-*get*-t.-*you*(du.f.)
     'I'll get my child from you two women after.'

26) O:NP   Pr:TVP   Source:Source P.
     thamul waya   puma-ngan-φ-ma-rt   kaka   nukunu   nukun
     spear   *wire*   *they*(pl.)-t.-*him*-source-*get* *uncle*   *his*   *belong*
     'They got the fish spear (wire spear) from his uncle.'

27) O:NP   Pr:TVP
     mi   thathangadhay   me-nu-ma-yingap-nu
     NC*(food)* *woolybutt flower* *I*(sg.)-ref.-source-*smell*-t.
     'I'll smell the flower that I'm holding.'
     (Lit: *'I'll smell the flower from myself.'*)

4. THE TRANSITIVE BENEFACTIVE/GOAL CLAUSE

The Transitive Benefactive/Goal Clause consists of an obligatory Predicate and Object and optional Subject and Benefactive or Goal Tagmemes (both cannot occur in the same clause).

The verb of the Transitive Benefactive/Goal Clause has obligatory subject and benefactive/goal and optional object affixation. The subject affix shows agreement with the Subject Tagmeme and the benefactive/goal affix shows agreement with the Benefactive or Goal Tagmeme, and the object affix shows agreement with the Object Tagmeme.

The benefactive/goal affixation uses the Object B set of affixes, and the object affixation can only be manifested in the verb if the object is a body part, in which case the Incorporated set of body parts are used (example 31).

In many of these clauses where a benefactive or goal do not occur as

separate tagmemes it is difficult to know if the actual meaning is benefactive or goal - in such cases the context is needed to provide this information.

Note: See Appendix for full list of Object B affixes and Incorporated body parts.

Transitive Benefactive/Goal verbs consist of such verbs as: to take down, to replace, to lay, to hang, to turn around, to throw, to tell a story, to catch fish, etc.

TABLE 6

BI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY FOR TRANSITIVE BENEFACTIVE/GOAL CLAUSE

± Per.	± Subject	+ Object	+ Pred.	± Ben./Goal	± Per.
	Various NP	Various NP	Trans. VP	Ben. P. Poss. Ben. P. Goal P. Poss. Goal P.	

PERMUTATION RULES:

1. Object can also follow the Predicate.
2. Benefactive/Goal can also precede the Object.

Examples:

28) O:NP   Pr:TVP

marluk   pa-ngarru-thut-nu-nintha
didgeridoo   he-we(excl.)*-take down-t.-we*(du.m.)
'He'll bring the didgeridoo down to/for us two men.'

29) O:Poss. NP   Pr:TVP

nanthi   yi   ngay mere   wudi-nga-ngkarl-dha
NC*(thing) dilly bag   my*   negative   *he-me-replace-t.*
da   ngatha
yet
'He hasn't brought my dilly bag back to/for me yet.'

30) Per:(Time) O:NP   Pr:TVP

nakurlnu   nanthi   yi   ma-mpa-ngkale-nu
after   NC(thing) dilly bag   I(sg.)-you(sg.)-hang-t.
Per: (Loc.)
ngarra thay pangu
at   tree over there
'After I'll hang the dilly bag on that tree over there for you.'

31)   O:NP   Pr:TVP   Goal:Goal P.

     pelpith   thudu-nga-we-rduy-nu   ngarra   ngay

     head   *you*(sg.)-*me-head-turn around-t.* *to*   *me*

     'You'll turn your head around to me.'

32)   O:NP   Pr:TVP   Ben:Poss. Ben. P.

     piru   ma-m-na-watha   ngem   ngathan   ngay   nukun

     bark   *I*(sg.)-*t.-him-make* aspect   *brother*   *my*   *belong*

     'I'm making a bark (painting) for my brother.'

33)   O:Mod. NP   Pr:TVP

     ku   ngurlmirl   ngala   nge-m-nge-ku

     NC*(animal* etc.*)* *fish*(gen.) *big*   *I*(sg.)-*t.-her-catch fish*

     Ben:Poss. Ben. P.

     kale   ngay

     mother   *my*

     'I caught a big fish for my mother.'

34)   S:Poss. NP   O:NP   Pr:TVP   Per:(Time)

     kale   ngay   murrinh   wuda-n-nga-yith   da   ngarra

     mother   *my*   *story*   *she-t.-me-tell story* *time*   *at*

     yile   ngay-te   ba-ngam-ø-lele   ku   kananturturt

     father   *I-when* *he-t.-him-bite* NC*(animal* etc.*)* *crocodile*

     'My mother told me a story about the time when my father was

     bitten by a crocodile.'

35)   O:NP   Pr:TVP   Goal:Goal P.

     thu   palyerr   nu-ngam-na-ku   ngarra   ku   were

     NC*(weapon)* *stone*   *he-t.-him-throw* *at*   NC*(animal* etc.*)* *dog*

     'He threw the stone at the dog.'

36)   PR:TVP   O:Dem. NP   Goal:Goal P.

     punu-na-bat-nu   thamul   pana   ngarra   ku   lawarnka

     he-him-throw-t. *spear*   *that*   *at*   NC*(animal* etc.*)* *wallaby*

     'He'll throw that spear at the wallaby.'

37)   O:NP   Pr:TVP

     thamul   punu-nu-bat-nu

     spear   *he-ref.-throw-t.*

     'He'll throw the spear at himself.'

5. THE TRANSITIVE BENEFACTIVE SOURCE CLAUSE

The Transitive Benefactive Source Clause consists of an obligatory Predicate and Object and optional Subject, Benefactive and Source Tagmemes.

The verb of the Transitive Benefactive Source Clause has obligatory subject, benefactive and source affixation. The subject affixation shows agreement with the Subject Tagmeme, the benefactive affixation shows agreement with the Benefactive Tagmeme and the source affixation shows agreement with the Source Tagmeme.

The benefactive affixation uses the Object B set of affixes, and the source affixation is derived in the same way as for the Transitive Source Clause (Section 3), except that with this clause type the source can only be in the third person singular (he/she) which is manifested by the ø affix.

Note: See Appendix for full list of Object A and Object B affixes.

Transitive Benefactive Source verbs consist of such verbs as: to collect, to get, to replace, to get water, to listen, etc. (They are the same set of verbs that occur in the Transitive Source Clause.)

TABLE 7
BI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY FOR TRANSITIVE BENEFACTIVE SOURCE CLAUSE

± Per.	± Subject	+ Object	+Pred.	± Ben.	± Source	± Per.
	Various NP	Various NP	Trans. VP	Ben. P. Poss. Ben. P.	Source P. Poss. Source P.	

PERMUTATION RULES:
1. Object can also follow the Predicate.
2. Source can also precede the Predicate.
3. Source can also precede the Object.
4. Source can also precede the Benefactive.

Examples:

38) Per:(Time)   O:Dem. NP   Pr:TVP
    nakurInu   nanthi   pana   ngani-mpa-ø-ma-kut-nu
    after   *NC(thing)   that   I*(sg.)-*you*(sg.)-*him*-source-*collect*-t.
    'After I'll collect those things from him for you.'

39) Per:(Time)   O:NP   Pr:TVP
    kunginira   ku   dumdum   ngadi-nge-ø-ma-kut-tha
    yesterday   NC(animal etc.)   egg   I(sg.)-*her-him*-source-*collect*-t.
    Source:Source P.   Ben:Ben. P.
    ngarra   nukunu   kathu   palngun   ngay-nu
    at   him   from   wife   my-for
    'Yesteday I collected eggs from him for my wife.'

40) O:NP   Pr:TVP
     kardu   wakal   ma-mpa-∅-ma-bert-nu
     NC*(human) child*   *I*(sg.)-*you*(sg.)-*him*-source-*get*-t.
     'I'll get the child for you from him.'

41) `O:NP   Pr:TVP
     nanthi   murnu   thudu-nga-∅-ma-ngkarl-nu
     NC*(thing) bone*   *you*(sg.)-*me-him*-source-*replace*-t.
     Source:Source P.
     ku   were
     NC*(animal* etc.*) dog*
     'You'll put the bone back from the dog for me.'

42) O:NP   Pr:TVP
     kura   patha   yi-ngam-ngarra-∅-ma-marda-wurl
     NC*(water) good*   *he*-t.-*we*(pl.)-*him*-source-*in-get water*
     Source:Source P.
     ngarra   nukunu   kathu
     at   him   from
     'He got the fresh water for us from him.'
     (Lit: *'from in something - belonging to him'.*)

43) O:NP   Pr:TVP   Source:Source P.
     murrinh   di-nga-∅-ma-yepup-nu   ngarra   John   kathu
     talk   you(sg.)-*me-him*-source-*listen*-t.   *to   John   from*
     'You will listen to John for me.'
     (Lit: *'the talk from John'.*)

44) O:NP   Pr:TVP
     nanthi   pana   ngudu-na-∅-ma-ngkarl-nu
     NC*(thing) that*   *I*(sg.)-*him-him*-source-*replace*-t.
     Source:Source P.   Ben:Ben P.
     ku   were   Ninit-nu
     NC*(animal* etc.*) dog   Ninit-for*
     'I'll put back that thing from the dog for Ninit.'

45) O:NP   Pr:TVP
     kura   patha   ngi-ngam-nu-∅-ma-wurl
     NC*(water) good*   *I*(sg.)-t.-*ref.-him*-source-*get water*
     'I got the fresh water from him for myself.'

6. THE VERBAL STATIVE CLAUSE

    This type has been called a Verbal Stative Clause because the verbs
which are manifested in the Predicate are mostly verbs of state, e.g.
to be hot, to be cold, to be thirsty, etc. Other names given to this

type of clause are Psychological or Impersonal (Tryon:1974).

The Verbal Stative Clause consists of an obligatory Predicate and optional Object and Causative Tagmemes.

The verb of the Verbal Stative Clause has obligatory subject and object affixation. The subject prefix shows agreement with the Subject Tagmeme and the Object affix (which translates into English as Subject) shows agreement with the Object Tagmeme.

The only possible subject prefixation is the third person singular form. The object affixation uses the Object A set of affixes.

The incorporated body part prefixes can couple with the object to form a possessive type object (example 51).

Note: See Appendix for a complete list of Object A affixes and Incorporated body parts.

The Verbal Stative verbs consist of such verbs as: to long for, to have a headache, to be angry, to be hot, to be thirsty, to have a toothache, and to have various tired body parts, etc.

TABLE 8

BI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY FOR VERBAL STATIVE CLAUSE

± Per.	± Object	+ Pred.	± Caus.	± Per.
	Various NP	Stative VP	Caus. P. Poss. Caus. P.	

PERMUTATION RULE:

1. Object can also follow the Predicate.

Examples:

46) Pr:Stative VP   Caus:Caus. P.
    de-m-ngi-ralal   kura-nu
    it-t.-me-thirsty NC(water)-for
    'I'm thirsty for water.'

47) O:NP Pr:Stative VP   Caus:Caus. P.
    ngay da-m-ngi-mardathin kaka   ngay-nu
    I   it-t.-me-long for   uncle   my-for
    'I am longing for my uncle.'

48) Per:(Time) Pr:Stative VP
    kunginira me-ngi-ngkawurl-dha   dini
    yesterday it-me-have headache-t.   aspect
    'I had a headache yesterday.'

49) Per:(Loc.)   Pr:Stative VP
     ngarra   murlun   ba-ngi-burr-nu
     in   shade   it-me-cool/shade-t.
     'I'll sit in the cool/shade.'

50) Pr:Stative VP   Per:(Loc.)
     de-m-ngi-yede   dim   ngarra tina
     it-t.-me-sit in the sun aspect *in   sun*
     'I'm sitting in the sun.'

51) Pr:Stative VP   O:Poss. NP
     pa-n-ngi-me-rderde me   ngay
     it-t.-me-foot-tire   foot   my
     'My foot is tired.'

52) Caus:Caus. P.   Pr:Stative VP
     work   kanhi-ka   pa-n-ngi-mardabay
     work   this-(focus) *it-t.-me-tire of*
     'I'm tired of this work.'

7. THE DI-TRANSITIVE CLAUSE

There are two types of Di-Transitive Clauses, both of which are few
in number. They have been called here Di-Transitive A Clause and Di-
Transitive B Clause. They consist of an obligatory Predicate and
Object and optional Subject and Indirect Object.

The verbs of the Di-Transitive A and Di-Transitive B Clauses have
obligatory subject and indirect object affixation. The subject affix
shows agreement with the Subject Tagmeme and the indirect object affix
shows agreement with the Indirect Object Tagmeme.

The indirect object affixation of the Di-Transitive A Clause uses
the Object A set of affixes (example 56), and the indirect object
affixation of the Di-Transitive B Clause uses the Object B set of
affixes (examples 53, 54 and 55).

Note: See Appendix for complete list of Object A and Object B
affixes.

Di-Transitive A verbs consist of such verbs as: to show.

Di-Transitive B verbs consist of such verbs as: to give, to say/
tell, etc.

TABLE 9

BI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY FOR DI-TRANSITIVE CLAUSES

± Per.	± Subject	+ Object	+ Pred.	± Indirect Object	± Per.
	Various NP	Various NP	Di-Trans. VP	Various NP	

PERMUTATION RULES:

1. Object can also follow the Predicate.
2. Indirect Object can also precede the Predicate.

Examples:

53) O:NP   Pr:Di-Trans. VP
     murrinh   ma-m-nga-∅
     talk   he-t.-me-say
     'He said (talk) to me.'
     (Note: The verb root of this verb is ∅.)

54) S:NP   O:NP   Pr:Di-Trans. VP
     kardu   nugarn ku   ngen da-m-na-mut
     NC*(human)   man*   NC*(animal* etc.*) meat* *he-t.-him-give*
     IO:NP
     kardu   kigay
     NC*(human)   teenage boy*
     'The man gave the meat to the teenage boy.'

55) IO:NP Pr:Di-Trans. VP   O:Poss. NP
     Lakan nga-m-na-mut   marluk   ngay
     Lakan I(sg.)-t.-*him-give didgeridoo   my*
     'I gave my didgeridoo to Lakan.'

56) Pr:Di-Trans. VP   O:Dem. NP
     nga-nhi-ngkarr-nu   ku   pangkuy   pana
     I(sg.)-*you*(sg.)-*show-t.   NC*(animal* etc.*) snake*(gen.) *that*
     'I'll show you that snake.'

57) O:NP   Pr:Di-Trans. VP
     ku   thithay   nge-m-nu-mut
     NC*(animal* etc.*) wild honey I*(sg.)-t.-ref.-*give*
     'I gave the wild honey to myself.'

8. THE INTRANSITIVE CLAUSE

The Intransitive Clause consists of an obligatory Predicate and optional Subject Tagmemes.

The verb of the Intransitive Clause has obligatory subject affixation only. The subject affix shows agreement with the Subject Tagmeme.

The subject affixes have not been listed in this paper as there are far too many of them varying with each verb class.

Intransitive verbs consist of such verbs as: to go, to walk, to sit, to lie, to be aloft, to be, etc.

TABLE 10

BI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY FOR INTRANSITIVE CLAUSE

± Per.	± Subject	+ Pred.	± Per.
	Various NP	Intrans. VP	

PERMUTATION RULE:

1. Subject can also follow the Predicate.

Examples:

58) S:Co-ord. Poss. Appos. NP
    Bape i yile   nukunu-ka   penintha-ka
    Bape & father his-(focus) they(du.m.)-(focus)
    Pr:IVP   Per:(Loc.)
    na-nintha-dha   ngarra darrimun
    they go-they(du.m.)-t. to   beach
    'Bape and his father went to the beach.'

59) S:NP   Pr:IVP
    nekingime   thurrini-dha-ngime
    we(incl.pc.f.) we go(incl.)-t.-we(pc.f.)
    Per:(Loc.)
    ngarra Ngadinithi da
    to   Ngadinithi NC(place)
    'We women went to Ngadinithi.'

60)   S:Mod. NP   Pr:IVP
    i   wirrirr ngala wurrini-dha
    and wind   big   he go-t.
    '...and a big wind came.'

61) Per:(Loc.) Pr:IVP
     kanhi   mere   pirrangi-dha
     here   negative   he stand-t.
     'He didn't stand here.'

62)   Pr:IVP   Per:(Loc.)
     bere nguna-dha   ngini ngarra office ngarra
     then I go(sg.)-t. aspect to   office where
     ku   pule thathpirr dim-ya
     NC(animal, European etc.) boss true   he sit-(emphasis)
     'Then I went to the office where the big boss is.'

63) Pr:IVP
     mere   ngurru-ø   da   ngatha
     negative I go(sg.)-t. yet
     'I'm not going yet!'

64) S:NP   Pr:IVP
     kardu   muthingka yibi-m-pup
     NC(human) old woman she-t.-die
     'The old lady died.'

65) Per:(Loc.) S:NP   Pr:IVP
     kunginira   nukunu   di-m-e
     yesterday   he   he-t.-vomit
     'He vomited yesterday.'

66)   S:Mod.NP   Pr:IVP
     ı   ku   bamam numi-ka   wuda-ø-wal
     and NC(animal, European etc.) white one-(focus) he-t.-jump
                              Per.(Instr.)
     warda kathu   tharra nanthi   parachute-te
     then   towards fast   NC(thing) parachute-with
     '...and then one white man jumped out with a parachute.'

67) S:NP   Pr:IVP   Per:(Time)
     kardu   bere   matha ngadi-birlbirl-dha da
     NC(human) always   I(sg.)-wake up-t.   NC(time)
     thipinhi nhini Friday night-yu
     night   that   Friday night-(focus)
     'I kept on waking up that night, Friday night.'

68) S:Mod. Appos. NP   Pr:IVP
     nganki   kardu   mamay da ngatha ngardi-dha
     we(excl.pc.sb.) NC(human) child yet   we are(excl.pc.sb.)-t.
     'We were still children.'

9. THE INTRANSITIVE SOURCE CLAUSE

The Intransitive Source Clause is very similar to the Transitive Source Clause (Section 3), but lacks an Object. It consists of an obligatory Predicate and optional Subject and Source Tagmemes.

The verb of the Intransitive Source Clause has obligatory subject and source affixation. The subject affix shows agreement with the Subject Tagmeme and the source affix shows agreement with the Source Tagmeme.

The source affixation is derived by adding the prefix ma- to the Object A affixes, as shown in the examples.

Note: See Appendix for a complete list of Object A affixes.

Intransitive Source verbs consist of such verbs as: to run, to jump, to get up, to fall, etc.

TABLE 11
BI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY FOR INTRANSITIVE SOURCE CLAUSE

± Per.	± Subject	+Pred.	± Source	± Per.
	Various NP	Intrans. VP	Source P. Poss. Source P.	

PERMUTATION RULE:
1. Source can also precede the Predicate.

Examples:
69) PR:IVP

ngunu-ngam-nhi-ma-winhat

I(sg.)-t.-*you*(sg.)-source-*run*

'I ran from you.'

70) Pr:IVP

ngudi-nhi-ma-wal-nu

I(sg.)-*you*(sg.)-source-*jump*-t.

'I'll jump down from you.'

71) Per:(Time)   Pr:IVP

nakurlnu   pe-nganku-ma-wirnturt-nu-nintha

after   *he-we*(excl.)-source-*get up*-t.-*we*(du.m.)

'He'll get up from us two men later.'

72) Pr:IVP

buy-∅-ma-bat-nu

I(sg.)-*him*-source-*fall*-t.

'*I'll fall from him.*'

73) Pr:IVP

ngunu-ngam-nu-ma-winhat

I(sg.)-t.-ref.-source-*run*

'*I ran from myself.*'

(NOTE: Can also carry the meaning, '*I ran by myself.*')

10. THE INTRANSITIVE BENEFACTIVE/GOAL CLAUSE

The Intransitive Benefactive/Goal Clause is similar to the Transitive Benefactive/Goal Clause (Section 4), but lacks an object. It consists of an obligatory Predicate and optional Subject and Benefactive or Goal Tagmemes (both cannot occur in the same clause).

The verb of the Intransitive Benefactive/Goal Clause has obligatory subject and optional benefactive/goal affixation. The subject affix shows agreement with the Subject Tagmeme and the benefactive/goal affix shows agreement with the Benefactive or Goal Tagmemes.

The benefactive/goal affixation is normally manifested in the verb when the object is human and is often absent for non-human objects (examples 75, 76 and 77). When it is used it is manifested by the Object B set of affixes.

Note: See Appendix for a complete list of Object B affixes.

Intransitive Benefactive/Goal verbs consist of such verbs as: to go, to descend, to turn around, to look for, to whistle, to call out, to wait for, etc.

TABLE 12

BI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY FOR INTRANSITIVE BENEFACTIVE/GOAL CLAUSE

± Per.	± Subject	+ Pred.	± Ben./Goal	± Per.
	Various NP	Intrans. VP	Ben. P. Poss. Ben. P. Goal P. Poss. Goal P.	

PERMUTATION RULE:

1. Goal can also precede the Predicate.

Examples:

74) Pr:IVP

   thurru-nga-nu   kathu
   you go(sg.)-*me-t.   *towards*
   '*You'll come to me.*'

75) Goal:Goal P.   Pr:IVP

   ku   balli-ka   mere   ngirrangi-wat-tha
   NC*(animal* etc.) *mud crab*-(focus) *negative we*(excl.pl.)-*go*(hab.)-*t.*
   '*We never went for mud crabs.*'

76) S:Co-ord. NP   Pr:IVP

   ngay i   kawu   ngay-ka   nguda-m-ngintha-thut
   I   and mother's mother   my-(focus)   *we*(excl.)-*t.-we*(du.f.)-*descend*
   Goal:Goal P.
   ku   ngalarnarn
   NC*(animal* etc.) *fish*(gen.)
   '*My Grandmother and I went down for fish.*'

77) S:NP   Pr:IVP

   ngankungime   ngarna-m-ka-rdi-ngime
   we(excl.pc.f.) *we*(excl.)-*t.-NM-enter-we*(pc.f.)
   Per:(Loc.)   Goal:Goal P.
   ngarra dara   ku   balli-nu
   in   mangroves NC(animal etc.) *mud crab-for*
   '*We women went into the mangroves for mud crabs.*'

78) Pr:IVP

   ne-nga-birl-nu   kathu
   you(sg.)-*me-turn around-t.   towards*
   '*You'll turn around to me (to face me).*'

79) Per:(Loc.)   Pr:IVP   Goal:Goal P.

   ngarra window mi-m-na-yerr   ngarrim Ninal
   at   window   I(sg.)-*t.-him-look out* *aspect Ninal*
   '*I'm looking out the window at Ninal.*'

80) Pr:IVP   S:NP

   ngarri-m-nu-winh   mange ngay
   I(sg.)-*t.-ref.-whistle   myself*(idiom)
   '*I whistled to myself.*'

11. SUMMARY

A close study of the clause types described in this paper will reveal a very close relationship between the verb with its affixations and the clause structure.

Table 13 summarises the verbs of this paper and shows clearly the inter-relationships of each clause type between the verb affixations and the clause structures.

Notes related to Table 13

1. The Clause type numbers listed down the left hand column correspond to the Section numbering throughout the paper.
2. The term 'Oblique Affixes' refers to Object A and Object B affixation. The term 'Oblique Prefixes' refers to Incorporated body parts and the source prefix ma-.
3. The cross reference columns show the agreement or relationship between the verbal affixation and the clause structure.
4. The position of the verb root has not been shown within the verb affixation columns, because it is irrelevant to this Table.

12. CLAUSE MODES

Although this paper basically deals with the Declarative or Indicative Clauses, this section attempts to explain briefly, with examples, how these Declarative Clauses can be transformed into the following mode types.

     1. Imperative
     2. Subjunctive
     3. WH- Interrogative
     4. Yes/No Interrogative

12.1. *THE IMPERATIVE CLAUSE*

This clause only occurs in the future tense, second person. In transforming a Declarative Clause into an Imperative Clause only the Predicate is affected.

The positive future tense suffix -nu on the verb, and the negative future tense suffix -nukun are replaced by the imperative suffix -∅, which then forms an Imperative Clause.

Examples:

81) O:Dem. Np   Pr:TVP
    mi   kanhi   thula-th-∅
    NC*(food) this*   *you*(sg.)-*eat*-imp.
    'You eat this food!'

TABLE 13

THE RELATIONSHIP OF VERB AFFIXATION AND CLAUSE STRUCTURE

CLAUSE TYPE	VERB AFFIXATION					CLAUSE STRUCTURE
	Subject Affixes	Oblique Affixes	Ob. Affixes cross reference	Oblique Prefixes	Ob. Prefix/Affix cross reference	
2	+ Subject	± Object A	Object	± IBP	Goal/Instrument	± S ± O + P ± Goal/Instrument
3	+ Subject	+ Object A	(+) ⟶	ma-	Source	± S + O + P ± Source
4	+ Subject	+ Object B	Ben./Goal	± IBP	Object	± S + O + P ± Ben./Goal
5	+ Subject	+ Object B	Ben.	+ ø (+) ma-	Source	± S + O + P ± Ben. ± Source
6	+ Subject	+ Object A	(±) ⟶	+ IBP	Object	± O + P ± Causative
7	+ Subject	+ Object A Object B	Indirect Object			± S + O + P ± IO
8	+ Subject					± S + P
9	+ Subject	+ Object A	(+) ⟶	ma-	Source	± S + P ± Source
10	+ Subject	± Object B	Ben./Goal			± S + P ± Ben./Goal

82)   O:NP   Pr:TVP
      lithpurr na-nga-yit-ø
      axe   you(sg.)*-me-hold-*imp.
      'You hold the axe for me!'

83)   Pr:IVP   Per:(Loc.)
      thungi-nintha-wuy-ø   ngathparr wangu
      you(du.m.)*-go outside-*imp. *far   way*
      'You two boys go outside and far away!'

84)   Pr:TVP
      ne-ni-ma-purl-ø
      you(sg.)*-ref.-hand—wash-*imp.
      'You wash your hands!'

12.2.   *THE SUBJUNCTIVE CLAUSE*

This type of clause describes a mode that is a potential fact, translating into English expressions like 'might be..', 'could be..' and 'nearly..'.

In transforming a Declarative Clause into a Subjunctive Clause only the Predicate is affected. The Subjunctive future tense uses the suffix -nukun following the verb root, and the past tense uses the suffix -dha.

Examples:

85)   Per:(Time) Pr:IVP
      nakurlnu   ngurru-nukun
      after   I go(sg.)*-subjunc.
      'I might go later.'

86)   Pr:IVP
      ba-na-bat-tha
      I(sg.)*-ref.-fall-*subjunc.
      'I nearly fell.'

87)   O:Mod. Np   Pr:TVP
      kardu   ngala ku-nhi-bat-nukun
      NC*(human) big   he-you*(sg.)*-hit-*subjunc.
      'The big man might hit you.'

12.3.   *WH- INTERROGATIVE CLAUSE*

This type of clause asks the questions: who?, where?, when?, what?, what for?, (why?), how?, and how many? (There are two interrogative words for 'what?').

For the WH- Interrogative Clause the interrogative word is normally
put at the beginning of the clause, and the suffix clitic -yu attaches
itself to the last word of the clause.

88)   Interr.   Pr:IVP   S:NP
      minthire   pa-ruy-nu   nukunu-yu
      when   *he-arrive-t.*   *he-interr.*
      'When will he arrive?'

89)   Interr.   Pr:Di-Trans VP
      ngarra   puma-m-ngarru-ø-ngintha
      what   *they(pl.)-t.-we(excl.)-say-we(du.f.)*
      IO:NP
      ngankungintha-yu
      we(excl.du.f.)-interr.
      'What did they say about us?'

90)   Interr.   Pr:IVP   Per:(Loc.)
      ngarra-re   thurrini-dha   kanhi-yu
      what-means   *you go(sg.)-t.*   *here-interr.*
      'How did you come here?'

91)   Interr.   O:NP Pr:TVP
      thangku   numa   piru ma-m-patha-yu
      what   *number*   *bark* *he-t.-make-interr.*
      'How many bark (paintings) did he make?'

92)   Interr.   Pr:IVP
      ngarra   wangu   pumpa-n-yu
      where   *way*   *they go(pl.)-t.-interr.*
      'Where are they going?'

93)   Interr.   Pr:TVP   O:NP
      nangkal   yi-nga-wurl   kura   patha-yu
      who   *he-t.-get water*   *NC(water)*   *good-interr.*
      'Who got the fresh water?'

94)   Interr.   Pr:IVP   Per:(Loc.)
      thangku-nu   na-n-arri   thim   kanhi-yu
      what-for   *you(sg.)-t.-hide*   *aspect*   *here-interr.*
      'Why are you hiding here?'

95)   Interr.   O:NP   Pr:TVP
      thangku   nanthi   na-ngan-art-yu
      what   *NC(thing)*   *you(sg.)-t.-get-interr.*
      'What thing did you get?'

12.4. *THE YES/NO INTERROGATIVE CLAUSE*

This is also an interrogative clause, but one in which only the answer 'yes' or 'no' need be given.

The Yes/No Interrogative Clause also uses the suffix clitic -yu which attaches itself to the last word of the clause. Intonation also plays an important role in forming a Yes/No Interrogative Clause. The intonation pattern has a sharp rise and gradual fall.

Examples:

96)   Per:(Time) Pr:IVP
    marra   tha-ngan-tuy-yu
    now   *you*(sg.)-t.-*arrive*-interr.
    'Did you just arrive?'

97)   IO:NP   Pr:Di-Trans. VP   O:Poss. NP
    Yunum   tha-m-na-mut   thamul   ngay-yu
    Yunum   you(sg.)-t.-*him-give   spear   my*-interr.
    'Did you give Yunum my spear?'

98)   O:NP   Pr:TVP
    ku   menti-ka   da-m-parl-yu
    NC*(animal* etc.*)   turtle*-(focus) *he*-t.-*spear*-interr.
    'Did he spear the turtle?'

APPENDIX

INCORPORATED BODY PARTS

Independent Form	Incorporated Form	Meaning
kamarl	ngka	*'face/eye'*
wulumu	lu	*'forehead'*
kardirrak	kardarri	*'eyebrow'*
the	ye	*'ear'*
thimu	yi	*'nose'*
thathpi	dhawi	*'mouth/lips'*
themen	thanme	*'tongue'*
dimu	di	*'tooth/teeth'*
thamurru	dhamurru	*'side of face'*
pelpith	we	*'head'*
pemarr	we	*'hair'*
thamamay	dhamurru	*'beard'*
thamarl	dhama	*'neck'*
lamala	mala	*'shoulder'*
nithi	be	*'arm'*
mange	ma	*'hand'*
marda	marda	*'belly'*
marda yidi	marda	*'chest'*
pangkin	darri	*'back'*
ngurru	ngurru	*'side'*
lumpu	ri	*'buttocks'*
lawali	bu	*'leg'*
pingkarl	wingka	*'knee'*
me	me	*'foot/feet'*
nginipunh	ø	*'body'*

		Freeform Pronoun	Meaning	Object A	Object B
FIRST PERSON	exclusive	ngay	sg.	ngi	nga
		ngankunintha	du. m.	nganku-nintha	ngarru-nintha
		ngankungintha	du. f.	nganku-ngintha	ngarru-ngintha
		nganku	du. sb.	nganku	ngarru
		ngankuneme	pc. m.	nganku-neme	ngarru-neme
		ngankungime	pc. f.	nganku-ngime	ngarru-ngime
		nganki	pc. sb. and pl.	ngan	ngarra
	inclusive	neki	du.	nhe	nhe
		nekineme	pc. m.	nhe-neme	nhe-neme
		nekingime	pc. f.	nhe-ngime	nhe-ngime
SECOND PERSON		nhinhi	sg.	nhi	mpa
		nankunintha	du. m.	nanku-nintha	narru-nintha
		nankungintha	du. f.	nanku-ngintha	narru-ngintha
		nanku	du. sb.	nanku	narru
		nankuneme	pc. m.	nanku-neme	narru-neme
		nankungime	pc. f.	nanku-ngime	narru-ngime
		nanki	pc. sb. and pl.	nan	narra
THIRD PERSON		nukunu	sg. m.	∅	na
		nigunu	sg. f.	∅	nge
		penintha	du. m.	nku-nintha	rru-nintha
		peningintha	du. f.	nku-ngintha	rru-ngintha
		piguna	du. sb.	nku	rru
		peneme	pc. m.	nku-neme	rru-neme
		peningime	pc. f.	nku-ngime	rru-ngime
		pigunu	pc. sb. and pl.	n	rra

PERFECT TENSE ONLY

		Freeform Pronoun	Meaning	Object A	Object B
THIRD PERSON		nukunu	sg. m.	∅	na
		nigunu	sg. f.	∅	nge
		penintha	du. m.	punku-nintha	pirru-nintha
		peningintha	du. f.	punku-ngintha	pirru-ngintha
		piguna	du. sb.	punku	pirru
		peneme	pc. m.	punku-neme	pirru-neme
		peningime	pc. f.	punku-ngime	pirru-ngime
		pigunu	pc. sb. and pl.	pun	pirra

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