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## Series A Volume 3

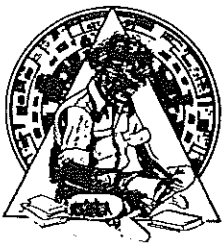
### **FOUR GRAMMATICAL SKETCHES: FROM PHRASE TO PARAGRAPH**

Editor: Christine A. Kilham

Summer Institute of Linguistics  
Australian Aborigines Branch  
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## PREFACE

These Work Papers are being produced in two series by the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Australian Aborigines Branch, Inc. in order to make results of SIL research in Australia more widely available. Series A includes technical papers on linguistic or anthropological analysis and description, or on literacy research. Series B contains material suitable for a broader audience, including the lay audience for which it is often designed, such as language learning lessons and dictionaries.

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INTRODUCTION TO  
SERIES A VOLUME 3

The papers in this volume are descriptions of aspects of the grammar of four Australian Aboriginal languages.

Marie Godfrey describes the discovery procedures she uses for initial paragraph analysis in Tiwi, and then goes on to describe some of her tentative conclusions. She concentrates on the grammatical and phonological features of several Tiwi conjunctions initiating paragraphs. Especially interesting is her section on native reaction to paragraphing.

Amee Glass describes rules for determining the grammatical boundaries of sentences in Ngaanyatjarra, such as the pronoun enclitic opening rule and the dependent clause closing rule. She also describes five of the basic sentence types.

Ruth Hershberger has written a tagmemic description of clause structure in Gugu-Yalanji, including both independent and dependent clause types.

In the final paper of the volume, Eirlys Richards tackles several problems of phrase analysis in Walmatjari, including the similarity of nouns and adjectives in grammatical function and the optionality of an overt phrase head.

In each case the authors have backgrounds of several years of field work. Their papers are being made available in preliminary form here and may be further edited and published more widely in the future.

C. Kilham  
Editor



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THE SENTENCE: BOUNDARIES AND BASIC TYPES  
IN NGAANYATJARRA NARRATIVES

Anee Glass

0: INTRODUCTION

What is a sentence? This is a question which has puzzled linguists studying many languages around the world. The difficulty in providing a satisfactory answer to this question may have caused linguists to posit a joint level of sentence and paragraph for some languages (see, e.g. Sayers 1976).

This paper describes the boundaries of sentences in Ngaanyatjarra narrative discourse. Having done that, it also describes five of the sentence types here called 'basic' because: 1) they comprise the overwhelming majority of sentences in Ngaanyatjarra narratives, and 2) it seems likely that many or all other sentence types in Ngaanyatjarra may be combinations or variations of these basic types.

Ngaanyatjarra belongs to the Wati Sub-group of the South-West Group of the Pamanyungan family (see Oates 1975:109).

Ngaanyatjarra and its very closely related dialect, Ngaatjatjarra, are spoken by approximately 800-900 people resident at Warburton Ranges, Jameson, Blackstone, Giles, Cosmo Newbery and Laverton in Western Australia. Some speakers also live at Docker River in the Northern Territory.

This study is based on material gathered by the author and her colleague, Dorothy Hackett, at Warburton Ranges from August 1963 to June 1977 as members of the United Aborigines Mission, Language Department.

However, the study of boundaries presented in this paper was carried out on only three texts. The boundary rules posited in Section 1 need to be tested against a larger body of text, in particular texts where the main participants are third person singular. In these cases the pronoun enclitic opening rule (see Section 1) will have a much narrower application because the third person singular subject enclitic is zero.

This material is written up at a workshop conducted by the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Australian Aborigines Branch, Darwin, July-August 1977.

The author is grateful to George Huttar for consultant help during the workshop.

The orthography used in this paper is that described in Glass (1975:iv). This is the same as that described in Glass and Hackett (1970:107-108), except that the retroflex series previously written t, n, and l, are now written rt, rn, and rl respectively; the voiced retroflex liquid previously written r is now written r, and the voiced alveolar trill or flap previously written r, is now written rr.

## 1. IDENTIFYING BOUNDARIES

Initially I experienced frustration whenever I attempted to determine the grammatical boundaries of sentences. This frustration arose from the fact that whatever rule I chose to apply, there were always situations where an intuitive break could not be accounted for, or where rigid application caused breaks which seemed inappropriate.

I then listed all the opening and closing features which had been intuitive guides, including those observed from reader reaction of Ngaanyatjarra literates, and those that seemed to be guiding factors with Ngaanyatjarra writers. These were then formulated into rules which were adjusted until the rules were reasonably simple, and yet accounted for intuitions about sentence and also produced sentences which could be described with relative simplicity.

In making sentence breaks, it should be borne in mind that any number of sentences may occur in the Quotation of a Direct Quote Sentence and that the same general rules apply to making sentence breaks within the direct quotation as within the discourse as a whole.

The rules which have been formulated for making sentence breaks in Ngaanyatjarra narratives are as follows:

### *Dependent Clause Overriding Rule*

Do not make a sentence break in any place which would separate a dependent clause from the independent clause to which it is related. This rule overrides all subsequent rules.

### *Pronoun Enclitic Opening Rule*

(In the following examples, pronoun enclitics are underlined.)

Commence a new sentence with every word that has a pronoun enclitic except:

- (1) Where this would leave no predicate in the preceding sentence.

Kalatju raapitakulatju katurringu.  
and-we rabbit-for-we got up  
'And we got up for rabbits.'

In this instance a native speaker may prefer to adjust the sentence so that the clitic occurs only once in the clause, namely, on *Ka*.

- (2) Where this would break a close-knit unit of two verbs such as:

ngarringu tjirnturringu  
lay down become day (slept the night)

nyinangu nyangu  
sat saw

mapitjangu nyangu  
went saw

pitjangu nyangu  
came saw

mantjirnu mapitjangu  
got went

tjawarnu yanu  
dug went (went quickly)

*tjunu wantingu*  
put left

*watjarnu wantingu*  
said left (promised, threatened)

The first five of these typically occur at the beginning of sentences, while the last three typically occur at the end of sentences.

*Mantjirnu mapitjangulitju kutjupanya pirti purlkanya*  
got went-we another-nom hole big

*nyangu wantirra kutipitjangu.*  
saw having left went

'We picked them up and went on, we saw another big hole but left it and went.'

The break should come before the two verbs if at the beginning of a sentence. If the pair comes at the end of a sentence, it is likely that a native speaker, editing the text, would delete the clitic from the second verb.

- (3) Where this would leave an intensive continuous verb or a reduplicated verb sentence final in the preceding sentence.

*parrapitjangulatju nyinarra tjawarnu-tjawarnu*  
came around-we sitting dug and dug

*tjuturnu-tjuturnulatju pirlurmtaratju tjawara*  
covered in and covered in-we piercing through-we digging

*purtu parrawanarayintja*  
in vain followed around

'We came around and sitting dug and dug, we covered in a lot of holes and having pierced through, in vain we were digging and following around.'

- (4) Where this would leave the preceding sentence consisting of only one word.

*Mangarangulatju tjamngarangulatju watjarnu, 'Kutipitjala*  
stopped-we got down-we said go-we

*tinamaalpartu.'*  
dinner-without-emph

'We stopped, got down and said, "Let's go without dinner."'

- (5) Where that word is preceded by a Sentence Periphery within the Quote of a Direct Quote Sentence.

*Ka watjarnu, 'Wiya tinala mirrka ngalkula*  
and said no dinner-we food having eaten

*kutipitja.'*  
go

'And she said, "No, let us eat food and then go."'

### *Free Form Subject Opening Rule*

(In the example below the free form subject is underlined.)

Commence a new sentence with every clause whose subject is a Noun Phrase or free form pronoun except where this would leave the preceding sentence consisting of only one word.

*nyinangu-nyinangu, karni Margarettu yarltirra*  
sat and sat and-me Margaret-erg having called

*kutitjangu timkakulitju.*  
went goanna-for-we two

'I sat and sat, and then Margaret having called me, we two went for goannas.'

(This example also illustrated Pronoun Enclitic Opening Rule, exception 3.)

There is considerable similarity between the Pronoun Enclitic and the Free Form Subject Opening Rules. The importance of the occurrence of the pronoun object enclitic has yet to be determined.

### *Fulfilment Particle Opening Rule*

(In the example below, the fulfilment particle is underlined.)

Commence a new sentence with every clause which contains the word *mularrpartu* 'truly', 'sure enough'.

*Ka mularrpartu tjanarnu tjiilku*  
and truly pick-a-backed child  
'And sure enough she pick-a-backed the child.'

### *Past Continuous Closing Rule*

(In the examples below, the relevant verb suffixes are underlined.)

Close a sentence after a clause where a verb in the past continuous, past regressive, future continuous, or future regressive occurs in the predicate.

#### Past Continuous

*Talingkalatju tjunu nyinarranytja.*  
sandhill-on-we put were sitting  
'We put our things on the sandhill and were sitting there.'

#### Past Regressive

*Pitjayirnuya tjulyarnu rabbitpa katinytja.*  
came along-they caught rabbit-nom brought back  
'They came along and caught a rabbit and brought it back.'

#### Future Continuous

*Ngalkulayilkuya ngalkulayilku-ngalkulayilku*  
will continue to eat-they will continue to eat and eat  
*marlaku pitjaku kapi palwanyangkartu nyinama.*  
back will come water that-at-emph will continue to stay

'They would continue to eat and eat and then come back and stay at that same water-hole.'

(The above example is from a procedural text.)



## Future Regressive

*Yankulan ngurra ngarriku pitjama Sunday mangarrtji.*  
will go-we camp will lie. will come back Sunday afternoon  
'We will go and camp out and come back Sunday afternoon.'

## Quotation Closing Rule

Close a sentence after every quotation (direct or indirect).

## Direct Quote

*Kapula ngarangu-ngarangu watjarnu, 'Ayi*  
and-they two stood and stood said Hey

*mangarrtjirrinyangkala waarrpungkula kutipitja.'*  
become evening-because-we hurrying go

'And they two stood there for a while and said, "Eh let's hurry and go because it has become evening."'

## Direct Quote with 'saw' in Quote Formula

*Purtulatju nyakulayintja, 'Ayi wanytjatja truck mutuka*  
in vain-we were looking Hey where truck car

*ngarala?'*  
standing

'We were continually looking out in vain, "Hey where is the truck?''

## Indirect Quote

*Karna parrawirrtjarnu tjapirnu wellkurni kutikatitjaku.*  
and-I hurried around asked well-to-me to take

'And I hurried around and asked him to take me to the well.'

## 'Departure' Verb Closing Rule

Close a sentence after a clause where the verbs *kutipitjangu* 'went'; *yanu* 'went'; *kukurraarnu*, *makukurraarnu*, *ngalyakukurraarnu* 'sped away'; or *parrapitjangu* 'arrived', occur in the predicate.

*Kalatju nyinangu ngarringu marlaku kutipitjangu.*  
and-we sat lay down back went  
'And we stayed, slept the night and went back.'

*Kalatju mularrpartu ngarrmanyarringkula ngalyakukurraarnu.*  
and-we truly having gone first sped towards  
'And sure enough having gone first we sped towards home.'

*Pitjayimulatju Warupuyuku parrapitjangu.*  
came along-we Warupuyu-to come around  
'We came along and arrived at Warupuyu.'

### *Dependent Clause Closing Rule*

Close a sentence after every dependent clause which does not precede its related independent clause.

*Palonyatjanulurna nyinarra kulturanytja rapirra*  
after that-erg-I sitting was jabbing rabbit

*puparranyangka.*  
crouching where

'And after that I was sitting jabbing where the rabbit was crouching.'

*Nolalu kutjulu nyinarra tjuturanytja pirti tjawalkitjalu.*  
Nola-erg alone-erg sitting was covering hole to dig  
'Nola was sitting by herself covering in a hole ready to dig.'

*Karna ngankulu wantirra kutipitjangu wiltjanka*  
and-I I having left went shade-in

*nyinarranyangka.*  
sitting-while

'And having left I went, while she was sitting in the shade.'

## 2. SENTENCE PERIPHERY

The Sentence Periphery is an optional outer layer. Vocatives, Exclamations and Affirmation or Negation Words occur.

In narrative text, the Sentence Periphery mainly occurs with sentences occurring in the Quote of the Direct Quote Sentence.

### *Vocative*

*Isobelngalitju watjarnu, 'Isobel, wirra-wirra mantjira*  
Isobel-nom-we said Isobel digging-bowl having got

*kati.'*  
bring

'We two said to Isobel, "Isobel, get the digging bowl and bring it."'

### *Negation Word*

*Ka watjarnu, 'Wiya, tinala mirrka ngalkula*  
and said no dinner-we food having eaten

*kutipitja.'*  
go

'And she said, "No, let's eat dinner and then go."'

### *Exclamation*

--*watjarnu, 'Ala, tjilku tjanala.'*  
said come on child pick-a-back  
'She said, "Come on, pick-a-back the child."'

### *Exclamation*

*Kaya mularrpartu watjarnu, 'Ayi raapita mularrpartu*  
and-they truly said Hey rabbit truly

*pimipurlka.'*  
a lot

'And they said, "Hey, truly there are lots and lots of rabbits."'

### 3. BASIC SENTENCE TYPES

The dimensions of Ngaanyatjarra Basic Sentences are shown in Chart 1.

#### 3.1 SIMPLE SENTENCE

A Simple Sentence has been posited in order to simplify the description of both Sentence and Paragraph.

The Simple Sentence has one obligatory Base in which any clause occurs. Where this is a verbal clause the verb may be in any independent tense or aspect (that is, past, present, future, past continuous, future continuous, past regressive, future regressive, and habitual). In the examples below the tense-aspect morphemes are underlined.

##### *Predicate in Past Continuous*

Nyinarranytjama yurlta.  
was sitting-I not going hunting  
'I was sitting at home, not going hunting.'

##### *Predicate in Past Complete*

Kalatju mularrpartu mirrka witarnu.  
and-we truly food cooked  
'And truly we cooked food.'

##### *Non-Verbal Sentence*

Kapi mularrpa walykumaru.  
water truly good  
'Water is truly good.'

Non-verbal sentences are extremely rare in narrative texts.

#### 3.2 SEQUENCE SENTENCE

The Sequence Sentence in Ngaanyatjarra is characterized by the occurrence of a series of juxtaposed Bases which may be expounded by verbal clauses or by Linked Action Sentences (see Section 3.3).

CHART 1

Dimensions of Basic Sentence Types

single-based	double-based		multi-based
	different subjects	same or different subjects	
Simple	Co-ordinate	Direct Quote	with all independent clauses
			with participial clauses
			Linked Action

Only verbal clauses occur in the Bases of the Sequence Sentence, whereas in the Simple Sentence non-verbal clauses also occur.

All the clauses in the Sequence Sentence have the same subject, whereas in the Co-ordinate Sentence (see Section 3.4) the subjects must be different.

The clauses in a Sequence Sentence agree in tense (i.e. they are either all past or all future. Present Tense does not occur in the Sequence Sentence.) In narratives, Sequence Sentence with future tense occurs only in the Quote of the Direct Quote Sentence. In procedural discourse Sequence Sentence with future tense occurs in the Procedural Paragraph. Chart 2 shows the tenses and aspects which occur in the Sequence Sentence. (For a fuller description of Ngaanyatjarra verbal suffixes, see Glass and Hackett 1970:11-33.)

The Non-Completive and Regressive aspects occur only in the final clause of the Sequence Sentence, while the Completive aspects occur in any other clause in the sentence.

#### *Three Clauses with Completive Aspect*

*Katurringulatju mapitjangu Winpulytja tjunu.*  
got up-we            went            Winpuly-at    put  
'We got up and went and set up camp at Winpuly.'

#### *Extended-Completive, Completive and Regressive Aspects*

*Pitjayimuya tjulyarnu rabbitpa katinytja.*  
came along-they    caught            rabbit-nom    brought back  
'They came along and caught a rabbit and brought it back.'

#### *Completive and Continuous Non-Completive Aspects*

*Talingkalatju tjunu nyinarranytja.*  
sandhill-on-we    put            were sitting  
'We put our things down on the sandhill and were sitting there.'

CHART 2

Tense and Aspect in Sequence Sentences

TENSE	ASPECT			
	Completive	Extended Completive	Extended Non-Completive	Continuous Non-Completive
PAST	[-rnu]	[-ra]yirnu	[-ra]yintja	[-ra]nytja
FUTURE	[-lku]	[-ra]yilku	[-ra]yinma	[-nma]
				Regressive*
				-nytja
				-ma

The [ ] indicate that the form enclosed is one of a set of four allomorphs.

\*Regressive occurs only with a very limited set of verbs.

*Completive Aspect in Future Tense*

*Nyangkalan kuwarrinyartu mapitjaku warta nyarrangka*  
and-we now-emph will go tree that-at

*paalku, tjararrpingku paalku ngalku.*  
will cook will dig hole will cook will eat

'And now we will go and dig a hole by that tree and cook (the kangaroo) and eat it.'

There is usually a very limited number of tagmemes other than predicates occurring in the Sequence Sentence, those that do occur being shared by several or all of the clauses in the sentence.

Usually a Sequence Sentence has only one overt *subject*.

*Kalatju nyinangu ngarringu marlaku pitjangu.*  
and-we stayed lay down back went

'And we sat there, slept the night and went back.'

*Object* occurs contiguous to the first predicate to which it is relevant.

*Minyma pirliluya raapitaya tjulyarnu katinytja.*  
woman many-erg-they rabbit-they caught brought back

'The women caught rabbits and brought them back.'

*Mapitjalanulitju tjawarnu, tjawarnu pirti purlkanya*  
went along-we dug dug hole big

*pampurmu parlturukutju mantjirnu.*  
touched nest-only got

'We two went along and dug, we dug a big hole and felt and got only nest-stuff.'

*Location* occurs contiguous (usually preceding) the first predicate to which it refers.

*Talingkalatju tjunu nyinarranytja.*  
sandhill-on-we put were sitting

'We put our things down on the sandhill and were sitting there.'

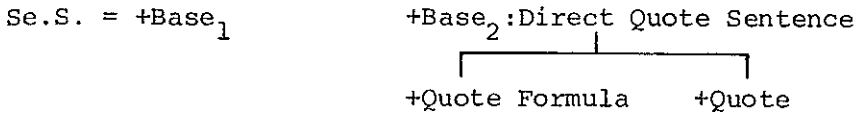


*Pitjayirnatju Warupuyuku parrapitjangu.*  
 came along-we Warupuyu-to came around  
 'We came along and arrived at Warupuyu.'

*Manner* occurs contiguous to the predicate to which it refers.

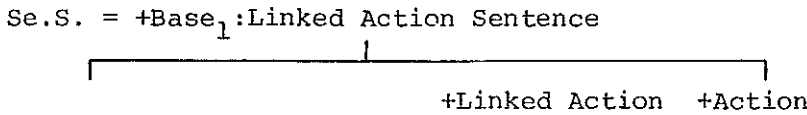
*Kukurmpalatju pitjaarnu parrapitjangu.*  
 swiftly-we came along came around  
 'We came along swiftly and arrived.'

A Direct Quote Sentence may be embedded in the final Base of the Sequence Sentence.



*Tjarungarangulatju watjarnu, 'Kutipitjala tinamaalpartu.'*  
 got down-we said go-we dinner-without-emph  
 'We got down and said, "Let's go without dinner."'

A Linked Action Sentence may be embedded in any base of a Sequence Sentence, but most frequently in the final base.



*Kamulpa tarrkalatju kantura makukurraarnu*  
 camel bone-we having crossed sped away

+Base<sub>2</sub>

*karltirltingka mangarangu*  
 soak-in stopped

'Having crossed the camel's bones we sped away and stopped in the soak.'



The Co-ordinate Sentence is composed of two Base tagmemes which may be expounded by a verbal clause, a Sequence Sentence or a Linked Action Sentence, and a conjoining Link tagmeme expounded by the conjunctions *ka* or *nyangka*, both of which indicate change of subject.

The clauses of sentences occurring in Base<sub>1</sub> and Base<sub>2</sub> are closely linked in one of the following three ways.

### *Object-Subject*

The object (not always stated) of the clause (or of the final clause of the sentence) in Base<sub>1</sub> is the subject of the clause or sentence in Base<sub>2</sub>.

*Ngalyayuntumulatju, ka rurrkurnu purlkanya.*  
 pushed towards-we and roared big  
 'We pushed (the truck) forward, and it roared loudly.'

*Kukurpa pitjayirnu mawatjarnu Mr Pirienya, ka*  
 swiftly came along told Mr. Pirie-nom and

*parrawirrtjarnu.*  
 came around

'She went swiftly along and told Mr. Pirie, and he came around.'

### *Object-Object*

Clauses or sentences occurring in Base<sub>1</sub> and Base<sub>2</sub> share a common object.

*Pirmilurtuyan spoilamanu shower, nyangkalampa yarrarnu*  
 many-erg-emph-you spoiled shower and-our dismantled

*warningu.*  
 threw

'You all spoiled our shower, and they dismantled it and threw it away.'

*Karna wantingu nintirnu minymaku, nyangka pungu kutjulu*  
 and-I left gave woman-to and hit one-erg

*ngalangu.*  
 ate

'So I left it and gave it to a woman, and she killed it and ate it all herself.'

The above example could also be regarded as a close relationship between the benefactive in the first Base and the subject in the second Base.

### *Subject-Object*

The subject of the clause or sentence in the first Base is the object of the clause or sentence in the second Base.

*Ngarangulatju, nyangka tirtulanyatju puru Ronaldtu*  
 stopped-we and still us again Ronald-erg

*walykurmu, tjilku Ronaldtu.*  
 prevented child Ronald-erg

'We stopped and still again the child Ronald prevented us.'

*Tjarrparrarna wirrtjalpayi, nyangkarni tirtu*  
 having gone in-I always come quickly and-me always

*nyirtilpayi.*  
 anoints

'Having gone in I always come quickly and she always anoints me.'

There is a strong semantic link between the Bases of the Co-ordinate Sentence in that the action in Base<sub>2</sub> can usually be seen to be the result of the action in Base<sub>1</sub>.

A Co-ordinate Sentence usually occurs in one breath-group.

### 3.5 DIRECT QUOTE SENTENCE

The Direct Quote Sentence may be represented as follows:

<u>+Quote Formula</u>	<u>+Quote</u>
Transitive Clause	Sentence Fragment Sentence Paragraph

The Quote Formula is expounded by a transitive clause, the predicate of which is expounded by a verb of saying, thinking or seeing. The following verbs commonly occur: *watjarnu* 'said', *kulirnu* 'thought', *nyangu* 'saw', *tjapirnu kulirnu* 'asked', *payirnu* 'growled at', *yaka-yakarnu* 'forbad', and *witurnu* 'sent'.

The verb in the Quote Formula may occur in any tense or aspect, according to the sentence, paragraph or discourse level tagmeme in which the Direct Quote Sentence occurs.

The Quote is expounded by a Sentence Fragment, Sentence or Paragraph. (Not all sentence types occur. When the analysis of all Ngaanyatjarra sentences is completed, it will be possible to define which sentence types occur.) Sentence Fragment does not usually occur in Quote in narratives.

#### 'say' habitual

*Milurna tirtu watjalpayi, 'Wiya, schoolku kutitja.'*  
 I-erg-I always always say no school-to go  
 'I always say, "No, go to school."'

#### 'say' past completive

*Bettylu watjarnu, 'Harleynyalu kanyinma.'*  
 Betty-erg said Harley-nom-him look after  
 'Betty said, "Look after Harley."'

#### 'think' past completive

*Kalitju kulirnu, 'Tjutulali wantirralpi tjawala nyawa.'*  
 and-we thought cover-we having left dig see  
 'And we two thought, "Let's cover it in and leave it and dig and see."'

## Paragraph in Quote

Sunday mungarrtji Mr Greentu watjarnu, 'Pitjangu mungangka  
Sunday afternoon Mr Green-erg said came night-in

purnilu muni tjionu rabbitku trapngka. Nyangkarna  
horse-erg lip put rabbit's trap-in And-I

ngarringu tjimnturringu pitjangu nyangu "wiyarringu  
lay down became day came saw disappeared

rabbitku trap."  
rabbit's trap

'Sunday afternoon Mr Green said, "A horse came last night and put its lip in the rabbit trap. I got up this morning and came and saw, "The rabbit trap has disappeared!"'

This example also shows the embedding of a Direct Quote within a Direct Quote.

The quotative suffix *-nyu* may occur suffixed to the first word of the first sentence which occurs in the Quote tagmeme.

Ka watjarnu, 'Ngammanyarriyanu.'  
and said go first-you all-quote  
'And he said, "You all go first."'

When the verb *nyangu* 'saw' occurs in the Quote Formula, it appears that Quote is the thought that passes through the person's mind on seeing the object.

Katurringurna nyangu, 'Wapa, nyaanya ngaanya ngarala?'  
got up-I saw (excl) what-emph this standing  
'I got up and saw, "Why whatever is this standing here?"'

Nyangkan nyaku, 'Ngaanya-watjala tjinguru Docker Riverku.'  
and-you will see here-say perhaps Docker River-to  
'And you will see, "Say, here perhaps is (the road) to Docker River."'

*Ngaanya kutjupalu nyaku-nyaku, 'Ayi ngayulurna tjinguru*  
 but other-erg will see oh I perhaps

*yarltiku walykumuru kungka.'*  
 will call nice girl

'But someone may look about and see, "Oh perhaps I will marry that nice girl."'

Direct Quote Sentence also occurs embedded in Sequence Sentence and Linked Action Sentence.

*Embedded in Sequence Sentence*

Se.S. = +Base<sub>1</sub> +Base<sub>2</sub>:Direct Quote Sentence

+Quote Formula

*Kapula pitjangu tjapirnu kulirnu,*  
 and-they two came asked listened

+Quote

*'Wanytjatjan nyinarranytja nyuntulu?'*  
 where-you were sitting you

'And they two came and asked, "Where have you been?"'

*Embedded in Linked Action Sentence*

L.A.S. = +Linked Action +Linked Action +Action:D.Q.S.

+Quote Formula

*Tjulyaralatju mantjira watjarnu,*  
 having caught-we having got said

+Quote

*'Nyarratjala kutipitja kunyupala nyawa.'*  
 there-we go another-we see

'Having caught it and picked it up we said, "Let's go over there and look for another one."'

#### 4. CONCLUSION

It appears that all other sentence types in Ngaanyatjarra may be combinations or variations of the five basic types described above. These are expected to be: Imperative Sentence, Purpose Sentence, Consequential Sentence, Negative Sentence, Preventative Reason Sentence, Amplification Sentence, Relator-Axis Sentence, Mistaken Thought Sentence, Subjunctive Sentence, Non-Permissive Sentence, Non-Desiderative Sentence, Contrafact Sentence and possibly Indirect Quote Sentence.



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