LESSON 20

Pronouns: Locative/Allative and Ablative

This lesson introduces more Locative/Allative and Ablative pronouns including Locative/Allative and Ablative question pronouns. See Lesson 15 for the uses of these pronouns.

Vocabulary

(singular forms are repeated from Lesson 15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garay</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nganunda</td>
<td>to, at, on me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngalingunda</td>
<td>to, at, on us(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngiyaningunda</td>
<td>to, at, on us mob(&gt;2)</td>
<td>Locative (at, on, near, with)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginunda</td>
<td>to, at, on you(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginaalingunda</td>
<td>to, at, on you(2)</td>
<td>Allative case (movement.to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginaayngunda</td>
<td>to, at, on you mob(&gt;2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngurungunda</td>
<td>to, at, her/him</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nganundi</td>
<td>from me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngalingundi</td>
<td>from us(2)</td>
<td>Ablative/from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngiyaningundi</td>
<td>from us(&gt;2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginundi</td>
<td>from you(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginaalingundi</td>
<td>from you(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginaayngundi</td>
<td>from you(&gt;2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngurungundi</td>
<td>from him, her</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammar

This lesson introduces the last two sets of pronouns – the ‘Locative/Allative’ (place/movement.to) and Ablative (source, from) pronouns.

There is a pronoun chart in Appendix 5 that may help you to see the patterns. The pronouns will be a lot easier to remember if you can see the patterns, both down the columns and across the rows. Adjacent Locative/Allative and Ablative/from pronouns only vary in the final letter, (a/i) and they mostly ‘include’ the possessive/Dative pronoun form (e.g. ngingu in ngingunda). Remember that the names (Locative, Ablative/from, etc.) are, to a fair extent, labels – they distinguish the particular set of pronouns but do not describe the range of uses of those sets. The same is true of the ‘translation’ such as ‘to, at, on her/him’. The ‘translation’ indicates some major uses but does not by any means fully describe the use of the pronoun. In some cases, English ‘to, at, on her/him’ will be translated by other forms, and ngrungunda will have translations apart from those listed. Read Giacon (2017) and the Dictionary, pp. 286ff, for more information. You may find the pronoun section in the Gaay Garay Dhadhin: Gamilaraay & Yuwaalaraay Picture Dictionary (Yuwaalaraay and Gamilaraay Language Program, 2006) helpful (see Appendix 5).

Note that there has been revision of many areas of third person pronouns. The Nominative case singular third person is not nguru as in the original Picture Dictionary chart. There has also been extensive revision of the third person dual pronouns.
Lesson 20. PRONOUNS: LOCATIVE/ALLATIVE AND ABLATIVE

Locative/Allative

See Lesson 7 for uses of the Locative case and Lesson 5 for use of Allative case.

![Play audio: GGU 20.2.mp3]

From earlier lessons you know:

- **Warranhi Kim buruma-ga.**
  Kim stood on/near the dog.

- **Buruma-ga** has the **Locative** suffix. The Locative pronouns are used the same way as buruma-ga. Nominative/Ergative pronouns are generally second.

- **Warranhi ngalingunda Kim.**
  Kim stood near(on) us(2).

- **Warranhi ngiyaningunda Kim.**
  Kim stood near(on) us(>2).

- **Warranhi nginaayngunda Kim.**
  Kim stood near(on) you(>2).

- **Ngaanngunda warranhi Kim?**
  Who did Kim stand near(on)?

- **Warranhi ngurungunda Kim.**
  Kim stood near(on) her/him.

- **Ngaandi nginunda warranhi?**
  Who stood near you(1)?

I have recently realised that Locative case is also used to translate ‘with’ when it could also be translated ‘near’, as in the sentences above. Seeing this used of Locative in Pitjantjatjara helped to see this.

![Play audio: GGU 20.3.mp3]

Remember, **Locative** is used for ‘talking to’.

- **Ganay Chrisgu guwaay buruma-ga.**
  Chris talked to the dog.
Locative pronouns are also used with ‘talk to’.

Giirr nganunda Chrisgu garay guwaay.
Chris talked to me.

Giirr ngurungunda garay guwaay Chrisgu.
Chris talked to him/her.

Giirr nginaalingunda Chrisgu garay guwaay.
Chris talked to you(2).

Ngaanngunda garay Chrisgu guwaay?
Who did Chris talk to?

Yaama Chrisgu garay guwaay nginunda?
Did Chris talk to you(1)?

Gamil garay nganunda Chrisgu guwaay.
Chris didn’t talk to me.

The Locative and Allative pronouns have the same form, so the pronouns just used are also used for ‘movement to’.

Dhaay yananga, nganunda.
Come here, to me.

Ngaanngundanda yanawaanha?
Who(m) are you going to?

Yananhi ngurungunda Kim.
Kim went to her/him.

Ablative/Source

See Lesson 9.

Play audio: GGU 20.4.mp3

Banaganhi Kim buruma-dhi.
Kim ran away from the dog.

Buruma-dhi has the Ablative suffix. The Ablative pronouns are used the same way as buruma-dhi.
Banaganhi *nganundi* Kim.
Kim ran away from me.

Banaganhi *Kim ngiyaningundi*.
Kim ran away from us(>2).

Banaganhi *nginaayngundi* Kim.
Kim ran away from you(>2).

Banaganhi *ngurungundi* Kim.
Kim ran away from her/him.

*Ngaanngundi* banaganhi Chris?
Who did Chris run away from?

Banaganhi *nganundi* Kim?
Did Kim run away from me?

Gamilbala *nganundi* banaganhi Kim.
Kim did not run away from me.

Play audio: GGU 20.5.mp3

Ablative nouns and pronouns are also used with *giyal* ‘afraid’.

*Giyal Kim dhurudhi*.
Kim is afraid of the snake.

*Giyal nganundi* Kim.
Kim is afraid of me.

Gamil *Kim nganundi* giyal.
Kim is not afraid of me.

*Yaama nginundi* giyal Kim?
Is Kim is afraid of you(1)?

*Ngaanngundi* giyal Kim?
Who is Kim afraid of?
Practice

To use these pronouns work in two groups.

A: *Dhaay banagaya, ngalingunda. // ngiyaningunda.*
   Run (here) to us(2) // us(>2)
B: *Banagay ngaya nginaalingunda, yilaa ngaya nginaalingunda warray, yilaa ngaya banagay nginaalingundi.*
   I will run to you(2), then I will stand near/with you(2), then I will run (away) from you(2).
C: *Ngamila, B banaganhi ganungunda, yilaa warranhi ganungunda, yilaa banaganhi ganungundi.*
   Look, B ran to them, then stood with them, then ran away from them.
A: *Ngaandi gindamanhi ngalingundi?*
   Who laughed at us(2)?
B: *Gamilbala ngaya gindamanhi nginaayngundi.*
   I did not laugh at you(2).
C: *Giirrbala nginda gindamanhi ngurugaalingundi.*
   You did laugh at them(2).

Winangala, garay guwaala, yawala.
Listen, say and read.

*Giirr burruluubidi nginunda.*
There is a big fly on you(1).

*Gamilbala, marayrr nganunda burruluu.*
Nope, no flies on me.

*Garay ngiyaningunda guwaala.*
Talk to us(>2).

*Nginaalingundi yarraaman banaganhi?*
Did the horse run away from you(2)?

_Yawu, yilaabala ngalingunda yarraaman banaganhi._
Yes, and then the horse ran to us(2).

_Ngaanngunda nbama burruluu?
Who are the flies on?

_Giirr ngaya giyal nginaayngundi._
I am afraid of you lot.