LESSON 21
Other Third Person Pronouns

This lesson introduces a range of third person plural pronouns (‘they, them, their’, etc.). Some third person dual pronouns are listed, but the information about them is uncertain and they are rarely used, so do not worry too much about them.

Vocabulary

Some pronouns from previous lessons are repeated, so that the patterns are easier to see.

Play audio: GGU 21.1.mp3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garay</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nhamagaalay*</td>
<td>they(2) (Nominative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngurugaalay*</td>
<td>they/them(2) (Ergative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhamagaalaynya*</td>
<td>they(2) (Accusative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngurugaalayngu*</td>
<td>their(s)(2) (Dative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngurugaalayngunda*</td>
<td>to/at/on them(2) (Locative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ngurugaalayngundi*</td>
<td>from them(2) (Ablative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ganunga</td>
<td>they/them(&gt;2) (doer/Nominative, done.to/Accusative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ganugu</td>
<td>they(&gt;2) (doer.to/Ergative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ganungu</td>
<td>their(s)(&gt;2) (possessive/Dative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ganungunda</td>
<td>to/at/on them(&gt;2) (Locative, Allative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ganungundi</td>
<td>from them(&gt;2) (Ablative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>wiya-gi</td>
<td>cook tr</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
*The traditional sources all have the same forms for all Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay pronouns except the third person dual pronouns. That is, all sources have ngaya, ngindaay, ganunga, etc. – with the exception of third person singular nguru GR/nguu GY. In contrast, there are multiple sets of third person dual pronouns. It may be that they had slightly different meanings. The set given here has the most reliable Gamilaraay forms. It is unique in having three different forms for Nominative, Accusative and Ergative. For all other pronouns two of the cases have the same form.

Grammar

The most important part of this section is the plural pronouns, and the change in the pattern of use between the third person pronouns and first and second person pronouns. For first person and second person pronouns the doer and doer.to (Nominative and Ergative) are the same (e.g. ngaya ‘I’, ngindaay ‘you(>2)’) and the done.to (Accusative) is different (nganha ‘me’, nginaaynya ‘you(>2)’). But third person plural pronouns follow the same pattern as third person singular pronouns, nouns and adjectives – the doer and done.to are the same, ganunga – and the doer.to is different ganugu. The third person dual pronouns are different from all others, they have three forms, nhamagaalay, ngurugaalay and nhamagaalaynya. However, the historical evidence for these is not strong. Question pronouns and adjectives use the same pattern as nouns and third person pronouns.

Study the following examples carefully, looking at which pronouns and nouns are the same.

Play audio: GGU 21.2.mp3

First person pronoun

Yananhi ngaya.
I walked. (doer/Nominative)

Ngamiy ngaya bandaarr.
I saw a kangaroo. (doer.to/Ergative)

Bandaarru nganha ngamiy.
The kangaroo saw me. (done.to/Accusative)
Third person pronoun

*Yananhi* ganunga.
Theirs(>2) walked. (doer/Nominative)

*Ngamiy* ganugu bandaarr.
They(>2) saw a kangaroo. (doer.to/Ergative)

*Bandaarru* ganunga ngamiy.
The kangaroo saw them. (done.to/Accusative)

*Yananhi* yinarr.
The woman walked. (doer/Nominative)

*Ngamiy* yinarru bandaarr.
The woman saw a kangaroo. (doer.to/Ergative)

*Bandaarru* yinarr ngamiy.
The kangaroo saw the woman. (done.to/Accusative)

Again, the rule is:

For first person and second person pronouns the doer and doer.to (Nominative and Ergative) are the same.

For other pronouns and all nouns the doer and done.to (Nominative and Accusative) are the same (except for third person dual pronouns).

Below are some examples of the dual and plural(>2) pronouns.

Play audio: GGU 21.3.mp3

*Dhalaa* ganunga?
Where are they?

*Garrawalgu* ganunga yananhi.
They went to the shop.

*Dhalaa* ganunga yananhi?
Where did they go?

There are many possible answers, such as:

*Garrawalgu* ganunga yananhi.
They went to the shop.
or

*Garrawalgu yanahi.*
They went to the shop.

or

*Garrawalgu.*
To the shop.

*Dhalaagu nhamagaalay yanay?* Where will they(2) go?

*Minya ngurugaalay dhali?* What will they(2) eat?

*Gali ngaya ngurugaalayngu wuunhi.* I gave them(2) some water.

*Ngamila, bubaa ngurugaalayngunda banagawaanha.* Look, dad is running to them(2).

*Minya ganugu dhiyamay?* What did they pick up/get?

*Giirr ganugu dhuwarr dhiyamay.* They got some bread.

*Yaama ganugu bubaa ngamiy?* Did they see dad?

*Gamilbala. Bubaagubala ganunga ngamiy.* No, but dad saw them.

*Giirr gaba ganunga.* They are good.

As with the third person singular pronouns, you need to signal change in the transitivity of the verb.

*Giirr ganunga dhaay yanahi,umba ganugu dhinggaa dhay.* They came here and had a good feed of meat.

The use of the possessive/Dative, Locative and Ablative pronouns is like other pronouns.
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Play audio: GGU 21.4.mp3

Ngamila, wilbaarr ganungu nhama.
Look, that is their car.

Dhalaa wilbaarr ganungu?
Where is their (>2) car?

Biibabiiba nhalay ganungu wuuna.
Give them this book.

Ganungunda warraya.
Stand near them.

Garay ganungunda guwaala.
Talk to them.

Garriya ganungunda garay guwaala.
Don’t talk to them.

Giirr ngaya giyal ganungundi.
I am afraid of them.

Gindamaya ganungundi.
Laugh at them.

Gindamaya ganungundi, yilaa ganungundi banagaya, bamba.
Laugh at them, then run away from them, fast.

Practice

Play audio: GGU 21.5.mp3

Use exercises like those in other pronoun lessons.
You can use a picture of two people, and one of more than two people.
Point to them and say the appropriate pronoun: nhamagaalay/ganunga.
Touch the people and say the appropriate pronoun: nhamagaalaynya/ganunga.
Give them something and say the appropriate pronoun: *ngurugaalayngu/ganungu*.

Take the object from them: *ngurugaalayngundi/ganungundi*.

**Sentences**

Play audio: GGU 21.6.mp3

Gaba nhamagaalay. Gaba ganunga.
They(2) are good. They(>2) are good.

Ngamildanha ngurugaalay nganha. Ngamildanha ganugu nganha.
They(2) are looking at me. They(>2) are looking at me.

Ngamildanha ngaya nhamagaalaynya/ganunga.
I am looking at them(2)/them(>2).

Yanay ngaya ngurugaalayngunda/ganungunda.
I will walk towards them(2)/them(>2).

Yanawaanha ngaya ngurugaalayngunda/ganungunda.
I am walking towards them(2)/them(>2).

Banagawaanha ngaya ngurugaalayngundi/ganungundi.
I am running from them(2)/them(>2).

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

You can read further examples for Lesson 21 and listen to them as the sound files are made.

Play audio: GGU 21.7.mp3

Ngaandi yanay?
Who will go?

Ngaandi mirridhu yiiy?
Who(m) did the dog bite?
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Ngaandu mirri ngamiy?
Who saw the dog?

Dhurugu ganunga yi iy.
The snake(s) bit them.

Gamil ganunga bandaarrgu yanay.
They won't walk to the kangaroos.

Giirr ganugu bamba dhinggaa dhay.
(bamba dhali = have a good feed)
They had a good feed of meat.

Giirr ganunga banaganhi garrawalgu.
They(>2) ran to the shop.

Dhinggaa bulaarru wiyanhi.
The two of them cooked meat.
(Bulaarr ‘two’ is regularly used as in the previous sentence, almost like a pronoun.)

Play audio: GGU 21.8.mp3

Ngamiy ganugu nginaaynya, gamilbala ngindaay ganunga ngamiy.
They(>2) saw you(>2), but you did not see them.

Ngaandu ganungunda yarral gaanhi?
Who took the money to them?

Garriya ganungunda garay guwaala, birraydha ngarragaaga.
Don’t talk to them, to those hopeless boys.

Yaama ngali yanay ganungundi, miyaydhi?
Will we(2) walk away from them, from the girls?

Giirr giyal nhama mirri bulaarri.
The dog is frightened of those two.

Gindamanhi ngindaali ganungundi, giwiirri.
You(2) laughed at them, at the men.

Garriya nganundi gindamaya.
Don’t laugh at me.
That is it for *Garay Guwaala 1*.

*Giirr maaru.*

*Giirr maaru*=nda gimubiya.

Well done.

*Garay Guwaala 2* is in the pipeline.