

## Murrawarri Pronouns

Personal pronoun	nominative	accusative	genitive	ablative	dative
<b>FIRST PERSON</b>	Use this pronoun form when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence e.g. doer/doer.to. <b>NO suffix needed for a pronoun</b>	Use this pronoun form when the pronoun is the direct object of a transitive verb. It is the thing that the action is done to. <b>Done-to (usually needs a suffix)</b>	<b>Possession/ ownership ADD 'GA'</b>	<b>Motion AWAY from ADD 'MIL'</b>	<b>Recipients or beneficiary of actions ADD 'NGURA' for intransitive verbs.</b>
1st person singular					
<b>I</b> <b>Bound pronoun -yu</b>	<b>Ngadhu</b> Ngathu karra-mil I fear/afraid Ngathu paangki-yu I swim				
<b>Me</b>		<b>Nga-nha</b> (regular form) <b>nga-nhu / ngu-nha</b> (irregular shows doubt) Puwarn-tu yita-pu <u>nga-nha</u> A mosquito bite me			
<b>My / Mine</b>			<b>Dhi-ga</b> <i>for Intransitive (53 eggs)</i> Miilka <u>thika</u> With my eyes  <b>Nga-ndi</b> (4 eggs) Nganti ngurrampa That's my birthplace		
<b>Away from me</b>				<b>Dhiga-mil</b> Ngintu-ku <u>thika-mil</u> From me to you	
<b>To me / for me</b>					<b>Nгаа-ngura</b> Wani ya-na thayin <u>ngaangura</u> Close walk towards me Pina-ni-pula <u>ngaa-ngura</u> These two men are listening to me

1st person dual (2)					
<b>We two</b> <b>Bound pronoun -li</b>	<b><u>Ngali</u></b> Ngali pung-ku-li pu-nha We two (will) hit him				
<b>Us two</b>		<b><u>Ngali-na</u></b> Nguu-n-ta-ra-a ngali-na (He) Gave to us two			
<b>Ours (two)</b>			<b><u>Ngali-ga</u></b> Thii ngali-ka ngali-ka thulu Tea belongs to us two only		
<b>Away from us two</b>				<b><u>Ngali-mil*</u></b> • Not recorded from a speaker. Created from patterns in the pronoun paradigm.	
<b>To / for us two</b>					<b><u>Ngali-ngura*</u></b>
1st person plural					
<b>We (all)</b> <b>Bound pronoun -na</b>	<b><u>Ngana</u></b> Ngana-thulu kuumpi-na We only wash (Us lot are bogeying but not you)  Wala yural than-u ngana No bad do we				
<b>Us (all)</b>		<b><u>Ngarra-na</u></b> Kurru-kurru nguu-n-ta-ra-a ngarra-na All give us (he gave to all of us)			
<b>Ours (all)</b>			<b><u>Ngarra-ga</u></b> Pitarra manu ngarra-ka Good food ours		
<b>Away from us (all)</b>				<b><u>Ngarra-mil*</u></b> No examples	
<b>To / for all us</b>					<b><u>Ngarra-ngura*</u></b> No examples

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<b>SECOND PERSON</b>	<b>NO suffix needed for a pronoun</b>	<b>Done-to</b> (usually needs a suffix)	<b>Possession/ ownership</b> <b>ADD 'GA' (ka)</b>	<b>Motion AWAY from</b> <b>ADD 'MIL'</b>	<b>Recipients or beneficiary of actions</b> <b>ADD 'NGURA' for I/V</b>
<b>2nd person singular</b>					
<b>You</b> <b>Bound pronoun</b> <b>-ndu</b>	Ngindu / yindu Ngintu-ka ngara You (person) that (Oh yes it's you)  Ngantanj ngintu Blind you (you are blind)				
<b>You</b>		<b>Banga</b> (regular form) Pina-ni-pula ngaa-ngura These two men are listening to me Bunga (irregular form shows uncertainty)			
<b>Your</b>  <b>Yours</b>			<b>Yingga</b> nhuu piyan nguna-ng-ku-wi yingka here dress lie I your (I'll put your dress here)  Wala yingka marli yi-n-ti Not your boomerang be		
<b>Away from you</b>				<b>Yingga-mil</b> Karra-yi-pu nganthi kuntarl yingka -mil Fear I dog you (My dog is afraid of yours)	
<b>To you/for you</b>					<b>Yi-nguRa</b> Pinathinipula yinguRa They are both listening to you

<b>2nd person dual (2)</b>					
<b>You two</b> <b>-nhula is used for bound pronoun</b>	<u>Nhula</u> Ya-n-mu-ku <u>nhula</u> nhula-ku-la go you two you two (fut) (You two may go)				
<b>You two</b>		<u>Nhula-na</u> * No examples			
<b>Your two</b>			<u>Nhula-ga</u> * No examples		
<b>Away from you 2</b>				<u>Nhula-mil</u> * (same as plural?) No examples	
<b>To/for you two</b>					<u>Nhula-ngura</u> * No examples
<b>2nd person plural</b>					
<b>You all</b> <b>-nhura is used for bound pronoun</b>	<u>Nhura</u> Thirri ya-no nhura Away go you (all) (You all go away)				
<b>You guys (but not me)</b>		<u>Nhura-na</u> * No examples			
<b>Yours (all of)</b>			<u>Nhura-ga</u> * No examples		
<b>Away from all of you</b>				<u>Nhura-mil</u> * No examples	
<b>For/to you all</b>					<u>Nhura-ngura</u> * No examples

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<b>THIRD PERSON</b>	<b>NO suffix needed for a pronoun</b>	<b>Done-to</b> (usually needs a suffix)	<b>Possession/ ownership</b> ADD 'GA' (ka)	<b>Motion AWAY</b> from ADD 'MIL'	<b>Recipients or beneficiary of actions</b> ADD 'NGURA' for I/V
3rd person singular					
<b>He, she, it</b> <b>Bound pronouns</b>  -bu PRESENT TENSE (for words ending in 'i')  -a PAST TENSE (for words ending in 'a')	Nhumb <u>u</u> /nhambu <u>Nhumpu</u> wala thana-l-ku-pu He no do he (He won't do anything)				
<b>Him, her, it</b>		<u>Bu</u> -nha Panta-ra-y <u>punha</u> Hit I him (I hit him)			
<b>His, hers, its</b>			<u>Bu</u> -ga NgaRiya piyan paki-ya <u>puka</u> That dress tear her (Her dress got torn)		
<b>Away from...</b>				<u>Bu</u> -mil* No examples	
<b>To/for against him, her, it</b>					Nhumbu-ngura Namaa-tharri-ya-a <u>nhumpu-ngura</u> Brush she him (she brushed against him)

<b>3rd person dual (2)</b>					
<b>Them/those two</b> (but not me) <b>Bound pronoun -la</b>	<u>Bula</u> / bural Pina-ni- <u>pula</u> ngaa-ngura These two men are listening to me				
<b>Them two</b> (but not me)		<u>Bula-na</u> Piyi-n-ya <u>pula-na</u> ngari ya-n-ti-l pu-yita nhumpu Ask them two go having he (He asked the two of them to go with him)			
<b>Their/theirs 2</b>			<u>Bura-ga</u> * No examples		
<b>Away from them 2</b>				<u>Bura-mil</u> * No examples	
<b>To / for them 2</b>					<u>Bural-ngura</u> Kiyarn purrpi-ya-a ngapa-nka <u>pural-ngura</u> Moon jump water both (The moon jumped into the water with them)
<b>3rd person plural</b>					
<b>They (all)</b> <b>Bound pronoun -yira</b>	<u>Dhana</u> Thana liki-ma-yiRa nga-nha 3pl-NOM (A) like-VBS-3pl 1sg-ACC (They like me)				
<b>Them</b> (those guys)		<u>Dharra-na</u> yaa-n-di-la-a dharrana gurru-gurru <u>talk-R-PR.OPT-P.TRS-3sg 3plACC all-BS</u> (He talked to them all)			
<b>Their/theirs (all)</b>			<u>Dharra-ga</u> * No examples		
<b>Away from them all</b>				<u>Dharra-mil</u> * No examples	
<b>To/for them (all)</b>					<u>Dhana-ngura</u> * No examples

### 9.3.3 PRONOUNS

#### 9.3.3.1 NOMINATIVE PRONOUNS

<i>ngana</i>	we (pl)
<i>ngathu</i>	I
<i>ngintu; njintu</i>	you (sg) (mostly JB)
<i>nhula</i>	you (du)
<i>nhumpu; nhampu</i>	he, she, it
<i>nhura</i>	you (pl)
<i>pula; purral</i>	they (du)
<i>thana</i>	they (pl)
<i>yintu</i>	you (sg)

#### 9.3.3.2 ACCUSATIVE PRONOUNS

<i>ngalina</i>	us (du)
<i>nganha</i>	me
<i>ngarrana</i>	us (pl)
<i>nhulana</i>	you (du)
<i>nhurana</i>	you (pl)
<i>panga</i> <i>waampikuyu panga</i>	you (sg) 'I'll wait for you.'
<i>pulana</i>	them (du)
<i>punha</i>	him, her, it
<i>tharrana; thana</i> <i>pantarayita thana</i>	them 'They hit them.'

#### 9.3.3.3 GENITIVE PRONOUNS

<i>ngalika</i>	our, ours (du)
<i>nganthi; nganta</i>	my, mine
<i>ngarraka</i>	our, ours (pl)
<i>nhuraka</i>	your, yours (du, pl)
<i>nhuraka</i>	their, theirs
<i>puka</i>	his, her, hers, its
<i>puraka</i>	their, theirs (du)
<i>tharraka</i> <i>yarraaman tharraka thangkiyita</i>	their, theirs (pl) 'Their horses bolted.'
<i>thika; tjika</i> <i>yuwalkuyu mantuwii tjika</i>	my, mine 'I've lost my shoes.'
<i>yingka; (pungka; pangka)</i>	your, yours (sg)

#### 9.3.3.4 DATIVE PRONOUNS

<i>ngaangura</i> <i>than yanmipula ngaangura</i>	to/for me 'You two come here to me.' (RC.2:5)
<i>ngalingura</i>	for/to us (du)
<i>ngarrangura</i>	for/to us (pl)
<i>nhulangura</i>	to/for you (du)
<i>nhumpungura</i> <i>namaa tharriyaa nhumpungura</i>	to/for/against him, her, it 'She brushed against him.' (EH.5:5)
<i>nhurangura</i>	to/for you (pl)
<i>purralngura</i>	to/for them (du)
<i>thanangura</i>	to/for them (pl)
<i>yingura</i>	to/for you (sg)