The Search for a Title

A Profound Subtitle

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Contents

Grammar

1. Phonology

1.1 Phonetic Inventory

In terms of phonology, Ngujari has a rich consonantal inventory featuring a series of coronal consonants (both laminal and apical), as well as multiple rhotics. The following table shows the consonants and their orthographic representation in italics (if different from the IPA).

	bilabial	**alveolar**	**post-alveolar**	**retroflex**	**palatal**	**velar**
plosive	p	t̪(*t*)		ʈ(*rt*)		k, g
nasal	m	n̪(*n*)	ɳ(*nn*)	ɳ(*rn*)		ŋ(*ng*)
trill		r̪(*rr*)				
tap		ɾ(*rr*)				
fricative			ʒ(*j*)			
approximant	w			ɾ(*r*)	j(*y*)	
lateral approximant		l̪(*l*)		ɭ(*rl*)		

Table 1.1: Consonantal Inventory

The vowel palette is very restricted, limited to just a, i, and u, as well as their lengthened versions, represented orthographically by repeating the letter.

	front	**back**
high	i, iː	u, uː
low	a, aː	

Table 1.2: Vowel Inventory

1.2 Phonotactics

Some phonotactic rules apply:

- Syllables take the form C_1V_1 (C_2).

- A word is usually 2–4 syllables plus one or more single-syllable suffixes.
- Words may not begin with a liquid or retroflex consonant.
- Stress always falls on the first syllable of each word.

1.2.1 Historical Sound Changes

Ngujari differs phonologically from Proto-Pama-Nyungan only slightly. The following is a list of sound changes that have occured:

- Apicalised post-alveolar plosive (t̪) becomes voiced post-alveolar fricative (ʒ).
- Apicalised alveolar trill (r̪) becomes apicalised alveolar tap (ɾ̪) immediately following regular vowels.
- Unvoiced velar plosive (k) voices to ɡ following u or uː.
- Retroflex approximant (ɾ) disappears between identical regular vowels, forming one lengthened vowel.
- Apicalised alveolar lateral approximant (l̪) disappears from the end of words.

A major difference occurs in the case of lengthened vowels, which can differentiate words in all positions, rather than just the first syllable as in the protolanguage.

2. Nominal Morphology

2.1 Gender

Ngujari has four genders: child, adult, elder (grouped together as animate), and inanimate. Gender is assigned semantically and changes the morphosyntactic alignment of the sentence as well as posessives.

The animate gender is given to people, animals, and Dreamtime figures. For example, *Yawirra*, the concept of the Land, is considered animate. The inanimate gender applies to all other nouns.

Within the animate there are three genders, each representing a different stage in life. This distinction is important in areas such as pronouns, but not in others, like verbal inflection. An animate noun is assigned to a stage based on their social position. Those who are yet to undergo the adulthood ceremony (those under roughly 14 in the case of females and 16 in the case of males) are assigned the child gender, while those who have become elders receive the elder gender. All other ages are grouped into the adult gender.

2.2 Cases

Ngujari has eight nominal cases, with three indicating the morphosyntactic alignment and five others. Cases are indicated by single-syllable suffixes, as indicated in the following table.

case	**abbreviation**	**suffix**
ergative	ERG	-
nominative	NOM	-wa
accusative	ABS	-rru
instrumental	INS	-ma
comitative	COM	-yii
orientative	ORI	-rni
revertive	REV	-nga
locative	LOC	-ru

Table 2.1: Case Suffixes

For more details on the three alignment cases, see **??** (pg. **??**). The remaining five cases operate as follows:

instrumental The instrumental case is used when discussing a *means*, roughly equivalent to the English "by means of". For example, when speaking of killing a fish using a spear, a Ngujari speaker will place "spear" in the INS case.

comitative The comitative case is equivalent to "in the presence of", or "with", and specifies that the noun was present at the moment spoken of.

orientative The orientative case is used to specify that something is facing towards the noun. It is often used with the meaning of "heading towards".
aux 2s-ERG camp-ORI togo-an-2nd.
You are heading towards the camp.

revertive The revertive case is used to specify that something is oriented away from the noun. It can be used with the meaning of "heading away from".
aux 3pl-an-NOM 3s-an-REV togo-an-3rd.
They are heading away from her.
It can also be used in asserting falsehood.
aux-remote 3s-an-ERG knowledge-NOM valence1->2 tolook-an-3rd.
He used to look away from knowledge / he used to be incorrect.

locative The locative case is used to specify a location, and can take the place of a preposition such as "in" or "at". This means that "she is at the house" is equivalent to "she is [house] (LOC)". The locative suffix *-ru* becomes a long u if placed after a word ending in a short u.

An example of the use of these cases is found in the following table, which shows the declensions of the noun *naju*, or "rock".

> **hota dapatse-ku-ku se dőte.**
> 1s-ABS be-PRES.PROG stronger than 2s-ACC
> *I am stronger than you.*

case	**word**	**meaning**
ergative	naju	-
nominative	najuwa	-
accusative	najurru	-
instrumental	najuma	"using the rock"
comitative	najuyii	"in the presence of the rock"
orientative	najurni	"oriented towards the rock"
revertive	najunga	"orientated away from the rock"
locative	najuu	"at the rock"

Table 2.2: Examples of Nominal Case Declensions

3. Text Chapter

3.1 Paragraphs of Text

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3.2 Citation

This statement requires citation [2]; this one is more specific [1, page 122].

3.3 Lists

Lists are useful to present information in a concise and/or ordered way[1].

3.3.1 Numbered List

1. The first item
2. The second item
3. The third item

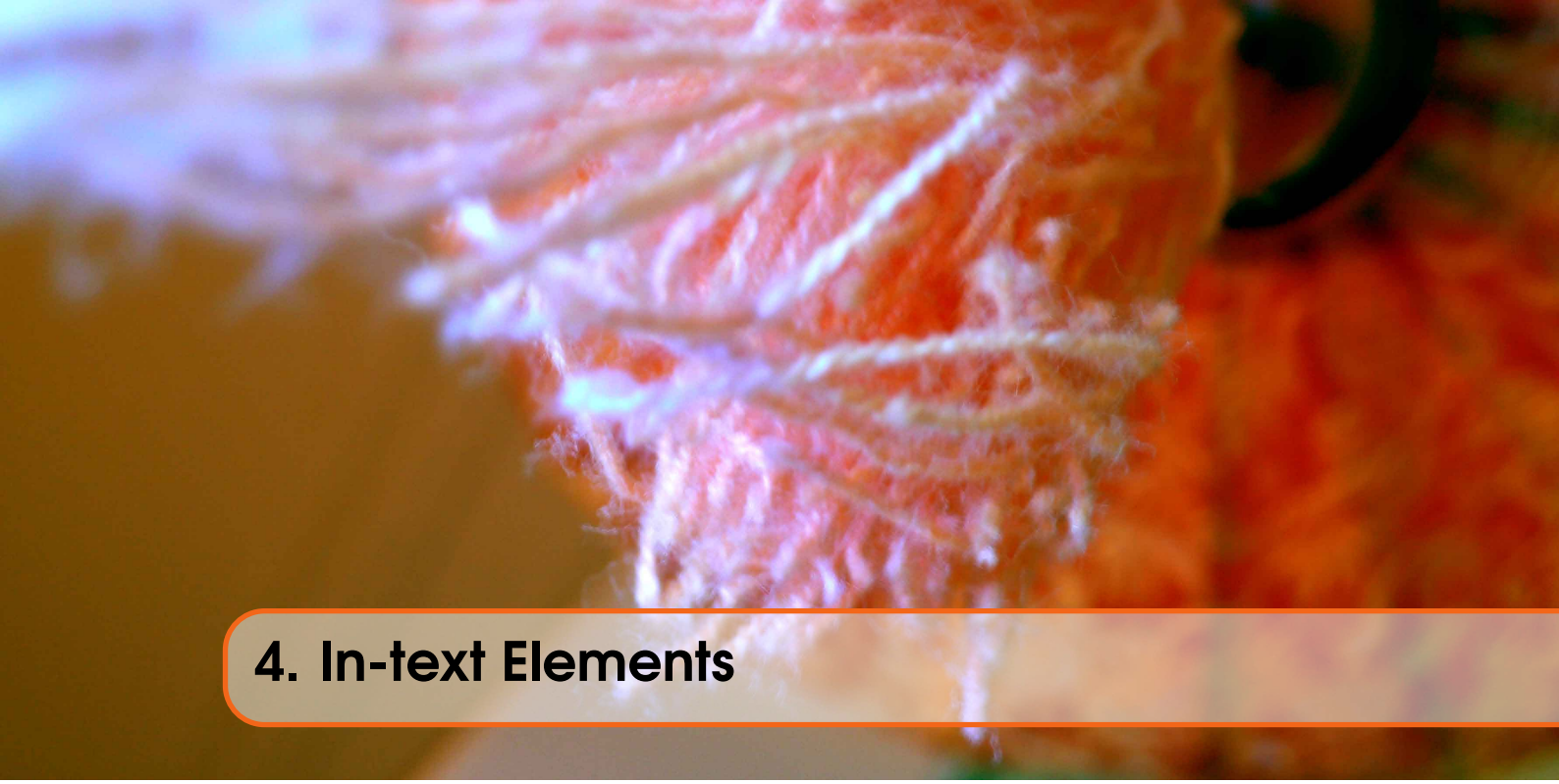
3.3.2 Bullet Points

- The first item
- The second item
- The third item

3.3.3 Descriptions and Definitions

Name Description
Word Definition
Comment Elaboration

[1] Footnote example...



4. In-text Elements

4.1 Theorems

This is an example of theorems.

4.1.1 Several equations

This is a theorem consisting of several equations.

Theorem 4.1.1 — Name of the theorem. In $E = \mathbb{R}^n$ all norms are equivalent. It has the properties:

$$\big|\,||\mathbf{x}|| - ||\mathbf{y}||\,\big| \leq ||\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}|| \tag{4.1}$$

$$||\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_i|| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} ||\mathbf{x}_i|| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \tag{4.2}$$

4.1.2 Single Line

This is a theorem consisting of just one line.

Theorem 4.1.2 A set $\mathscr{D}(G)$ in dense in $L^2(G)$, $|\cdot|_0$.

4.2 Definitions

This is an example of a definition. A definition could be mathematical or it could define a concept.

Definition 4.2.1 — Definition name. Given a vector space E, a norm on E is an application, denoted $||\cdot||$, E in $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty[$ such that:

$$||\mathbf{x}|| = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \tag{4.3}$$

$$||\lambda \mathbf{x}|| = |\lambda| \cdot ||\mathbf{x}|| \tag{4.4}$$

$$||\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}|| \leq ||\mathbf{x}|| + ||\mathbf{y}|| \tag{4.5}$$

4.3 Notations

Notation 4.1. *Given an open subset G of $\mathbb{R}^n$, the set of functions φ are:*

1. *Bounded support G;*
2. *Infinitely differentiable;*

a vector space is denoted by $\mathscr{D}(G)$.

4.4 Remarks

This is an example of a remark.

R The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$, however, established properties are easily extended to $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$.

4.5 Corollaries

This is an example of a corollary.

Corollary 4.5.1 — Corollary name. The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$, however, established properties are easily extended to $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$.

4.6 Propositions

This is an example of propositions.

4.6.1 Several equations

Proposition 4.6.1 — Proposition name. It has the properties:

$$\big|\,||\mathbf{x}|| - ||\mathbf{y}||\,\big| \leq ||\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}|| \tag{4.6}$$

$$||\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathbf{x}_i|| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n}||\mathbf{x}_i|| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \tag{4.7}$$

4.6.2 Single Line

Proposition 4.6.2 Let $f, g \in L^2(G)$; if $\forall \varphi \in \mathscr{D}(G)$, $(f,\varphi)_0 = (g,\varphi)_0$ then $f = g$.

4.7 Examples

This is an example of examples.

4.7.1 Equation and Text

■ **Example 4.1** Let $G = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| < 3\}$ and denoted by: $x^0 = (1,1)$; consider the function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \mathrm{e}^{|x|} & \text{si } |x-x^0| \leq 1/2 \\ 0 & \text{si } |x-x^0| > 1/2 \end{cases} \tag{4.8}$$

The function f has bounded support, we can take $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x-x^0| \leq 1/2+\varepsilon\}$ for all $\varepsilon \in]0;5/2-\sqrt{2}[$. ■

4.7.2 Paragraph of Text

■ **Example 4.2 — Example name.** Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

■

4.8 Exercises

This is an example of an exercise.

Exercise 4.1 This is a good place to ask a question to test learning progress or further cement ideas into students' minds. ■

4.9 Problems

Problem 4.1 What is the average airspeed velocity of an unladen swallow?

4.10 Vocabulary

Define a word to improve a students' vocabulary.
Vocabulary 4.1 — Word. Definition of word.

II Meaning

5. Presenting Information

5.1 Table

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 5.1: Table caption

5.2 Figure

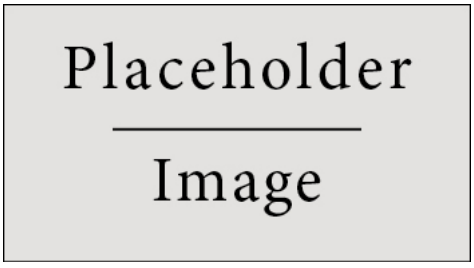


Figure 5.1: Figure caption

III

Lexicon

Bibliography

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[Smi12] John Smith. *Book title*. 1st edition. Volume 3. 2. City: Publisher, Jan. 2012, pages 123–200 (cited on page 12).

Articles

[Smi13] James Smith. “Article title”. In: 14.6 (Mar. 2013), pages 1–8 (cited on page 12).

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