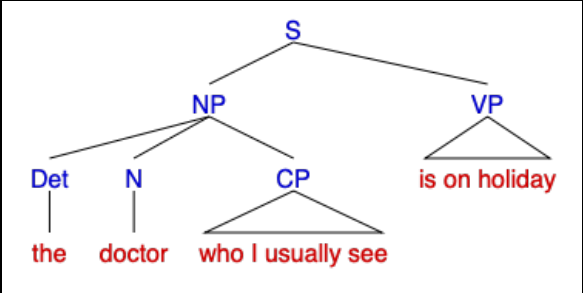
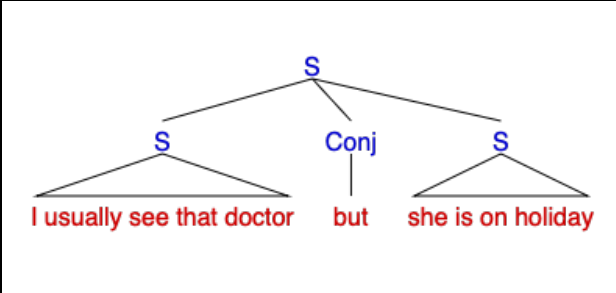


# Data sheet - Subordination in Ngadju:

	
<p><b>Subordination</b> (embedded)          “[the doctor [who I usually see] is on holiday]”</p>	<p><b>Coordination</b> (parallel)          “[I usually see that doctor] but [she is on holiday]”</p>

(1) **Diyari** (Austin, 1981, p. 318)

*karna*      *wapa+rna*      *warrayi*      [*jujkudu*      *nanda+lha*]  
 man.ABS      go+PART      AUX      [kangaroo.ABS      kill+IMPL.SS]

“The man went to kill a kangaroo”.

(2) **Gumbaynggir** (Eades, 1979, p. 320)

*ni:gar*      *yarang*      *dulungming*      *ngayingging*      *wa:gaya*  
 men.SUBJ      DEM      laugh.PST      sit.PST      fire.LOC

“The men who were laughing were sitting around the fire”.

“The men were laughing and sitting around the fire”.

(3) **Warlpiri** (Hale, 1976, p. 78)

*ngatjulu+lu*       $\emptyset$ +*na*      *yankiripantu+nu*      [*kutja+lpa*      *ngapa nga+nu*]  
 1SG+ERG      AUX      emu      spear+PST      [COMP+AUX      water      drink+PST]

“I speared the emu which was drinking water” (Relative).

“I speared the emu while it was drinking water” (Adverbial).

(4) **Ngadju** (Reynolds, 2024, p. 20)

[*ngaju*      *wanna naku*      *all*      *julaya+ngarr+nya*]      [*nanjarr*      *yapurru*  
 [1SG.SUBJ      wanna visit      all      penguin+PL+ABS]      [meat.ABS      down  
     *Wanantarra+la*]      [*kuni+nya*      (*kuni*)+*la*      *jula*      *ngarklu+n*  
     Wanantarra+LOC]      [DEM+ABS      (DEM)+LOC      FUT      eat+PFV  
     *yapurru*      *pani+nya*]  
     down      DEM.IRR+ABS]

“I wanna visit all the penguins, (their) meat (is) down in Wanantarra, (as for) those ones down in that place, I’ll eat them”.

**Glossary:**

- **Clause:** roughly a string of words containing one verb.
- **Independent/main clause:** a clause which can stand by itself as a sentence, e.g. “she speaks Ngadju”.
- **Dependent/subordinate clause:** a clause which cannot stand by itself as a sentence, it depends on another clause to be understood, e.g. “when it rains”.
- **Relative clause:** a subordinate clause that provides information about a specific noun, e.g. “the doctor *who I usually see*”.
- **Adverbial clause:** a subordinate clause that provides information about the cause, timeframe, or consequence of a verb, e.g. “I read *when it rains*”.