

In *adverbial use* with the ending –tja, demonstratives imply *the state of being in a certain place*, i.e. the emphasis is not just on the person or thing pointed at, but on the place where he, she or it is:

- (9) Nganaku tjitji palatja? Whose baby is *that one (being just there)*?
(10) Nyaa palatja takalpa? What is that sound (*knocking just there*)?

In contrast to the above examples (9) and (10), the following sentence shows the use of the plain *demonstrative adjective*:

- (11) Tjitji pala ulanyi. That baby is crying.

The emphasis is on the baby's *crying* here, not on *being* somewhere. But note that demonstrative and locative meanings seem to be closely related in general, and they usually can be combined with each other in many languages, as in English "that one" / "that one over there", "this one" / "this one just here" etc.

So, for Pitjantjatjara, we have:

nyanga – this one / nyangatja – this one being close here
pala – that one / palatja – that one being just there
nyara – that one / nyaratja – that one being over there

Concerning "panya", the related *demonstrative adverb* refers to a whole preceding sentence, meaning "...as you know", "...as usual". However, note example sentence (14) below.

panya – the aforementioned, / panyatja – as you know, as usual¹

It must be mentioned here that the differentiation in usage between the *demonstrative adjectives/pronouns* on the one hand, and the *demonstrative adverbs* on the other hand does not seem to be very strict. Consider the following examples:

- (12) Ka tjukurpa nyangatja ngaranyi. And this story is there².
(13) Tjukurpa nyangatja pulka mulapa. This story is really important.

In (12) and (13), nyangatja is used like a *demonstrative adjective*. In example sentence (12) in particular, which contains the verb of being "ngaranyi", there is obviously no need for the locative element of a demonstrative adverb. Compare with (9) and (10), which lack a verb of being.

"panyatja" and "nyangatja", the demonstrative adverbs derived from "panya" and "nyanga", are also used in place of *demonstrative pronouns*. Note, however, that they are not inflected like pronouns, as in:

- (14) Panyatja nyuntu kulinu? Have you heard about that (thing, story...)?
(15) Ka ngayulu nyangatja paint-amilanu... So I painted *this*...

¹ cf. *Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara to English Dictionary* by Cliff Goddard (IAD Press, Alice Springs, 2006)

² Talking about a certain painting, the story being "in it".

Based on original Pitjantjatjara text material and:

- *Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara Learner's Guide* by Cliff Goddard (IAD Press, Alice Springs, 2008)
- *Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara to English Dictionary* by Cliff Goddard (IAD Press, Alice Springs, 2006)
- *Posture, location, existence, and states in Central Australia* by Cliff Goddard and Jean Harkins (in: *The Linguistics of Sitting, Standing and Lying*, John Newman (Ed.), John Benjamins Publishing Company, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, 2002)
- *Categories, Constituents and Constituent Order in Pitjantjatjara - An Aboriginal Language of Australia* by Heather J. Bowe (Routledge, London, 1990)