A GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

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THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

by

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THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

Introduction.

The Lamani language belongs to the Indo-Aryan family of languages. It originated in Rajasthan and in the opinion of the author, descended from Old Western Rajasthani along with Gujarati and Marwadi. The people claim descendancy from the Rajputs. They are known by several names such as: Banjari, Wanjari, Labhani, Lambani, Lambadi, Sukali and Singadi. The people prefer to call themselves Gormati or Gorwat.

At the present time the people, being nomadic, are scattered throughout Central India with heaviest population concentrations in Maharashtra, Mysore, and Andhra Pradesh. According to the '61 Census, Lamani is now spoken by over one million people.

The dialect here described is spoken in the Gulbarga District of northern Mysore State--the area from which the Lamanis living next to Deccan College, Poona, have migrated. However, samples of text of the dialects spoken in Andhra near Hyderabad and in the Guntur District of Andhra have also been included in the analysis. The Lamani language, although varying somewhat in vocabulary and phonemic inventory from area to area, has virtually the same syntactic structure throughout. There is one exception to this viz., the Mathuri Banjari, spoken in Yeotmal District of Maharashtra, which is said to be a separate dialect.

Not much work has been done previously on Lamani. Only two works have come to my notice. One is in Sir George Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India. In it he gives some very brief grammatical notes, some text and comments on its origin. The other is an article entitled, "Lambani Jana Mattu Avara Bhase", by M. Chidananda Murty in the journal Prabuddhakarnataka. It is written in Kannada and is largely ethnological in character with comments on the vocabulary, but little detailed grammatical analysis.

In the course of this thesis I have had several informants. Naik Desu Chandu Chawan, Motilal Kissan Chawan and Hiralal Topaji Chawan were the main three. Naik Desu Chandu Chawan, however, is the one who gave me my start in Lamani, and the one to whom I still go for checking. He is the chief of one of the two Lamani villages next to Deccan College. Because of a bad fall several years ago which left him partially paralyzed, he is unable to do manual work. His age is about 60 years.

A common concept that we have encountered about Lamani

among laymen is that it is not a language in its own right, but a mixture of Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi. Having spent considerable time analyzing it we must say something to counter this view. Lamani is a language in its own right. It has an intricate structure which is distinct from and yet similar to the three languages mentioned above and to all other Indo-Aryan languages.

Tagmemic theory as conceived by Kenneth L. Pike in his Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior, and modified by Robert E. Longacre in Grammar Discovery Procedures, provides the descriptive model for this thesis.

Tagmemics views language as "structured in three semi-autonomous but interlocking modes, phonology, grammar and lexicon", Longacre 1964 p. 7. Each of these modes has its own hierarchy building from small, relatively simple units into large, more complex units. Phonology begins with the phoneme as its smallest unit and builds into syllables; syllables build into rhythm units; rhythm units into stress groups; stress groups into phonological paragraphs, poems or sonnets. Grammar begins with the morpheme and builds into words; words into phrases; phrases into clauses; clauses into sentences; sentences into utterances; and utterances into discourses and monologues. Lexicon begins with the lexeme which builds into lexico-tagmemes and syntagmemes which build into metaphors and idioms. (Lexical hierarchy is still not clearly delineated.)

Central to tagmemic theory is the concept of the tagmeme. A tagmeme is a composite concept consisting of two elements, the defining function and the set of items which manifest the function. The function is the role an item plays in a particular construction. Subject, object and location are all functions in a clause. Noun phrase and postpositional phrase are sets which may manifest these functions. The correlation of the two together comprises a tagmeme. The function subject manifested by the set noun phrase, pronoun or gerund is a tagmeme. The function location manifested by locative noun or postpositional phrase is a tagmeme.

A tagmeme is also referred to as a slot-class correlative or it can be described as a slot filled by a class, or a function manifested by a set. Given then, the following clause, it would be roughly analyzed as follows:

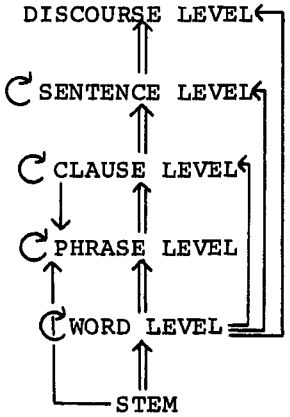
the little girl goes to the park regularly

S : NP P : iv L : PP M : av

The clause consists of four tagmemes: a subject manifested by a noun phrase; a predicate manifested by an intransitive verb; a locative manifested by a prepositional phrase; and a manner slot manifested by an adverb. These four together form a unit called a syntagmeme. The syntagmeme (clause) can in turn fill a slot on the sentence level, and together with the slot or function forms a sentence level tagmeme. Hence, Independent Base : (filled by) Independent Clause, is a sentence level tagmeme, even though the manifesting class is a syntagmeme.

In the same way a noun word in Lamani is a syntagmeme consisting of a nucleus slot filled by a noun stem and a case-number slot filled by an affix. As a syntagmeme it fills the head slot on the phrase level, forming a phrase-level tagmeme. Tagmemes are relative to the level on which they operate.

Language is hierarchically structured. That is, it is made up of a series of levels beginning at lower levels and building into higher levels. In the grammatical hierarchy, tagmemes on one level typically fill slots on the next higher level. So words build into phrases, phrases into clauses, clauses into sentences and so on. It is not uncommon, however, for words to fill a clause level slot (level skipping) or for clauses to fill a clause level slot (embedding), or for a clause to fill a phrase level slot (back looping). The following diagram shows the grammatical hierarchy of Lamani.



Read, structures at the base of an arrow can fill slots in structures at the head of an arrow. The arrows

connecting the levels up the center show the most common distribution. Those on the side indicate level skipping, imbedding (the looped arrow), and back looping (the arrows pointing down).

Language, as viewed by Pike, is trimodally structured. This means that each unit, whether phoneme, tagmeme or syntagmeme has three modes. First, it has a feature mode which serves to describe the internal structure of the unit and contrast it with other units. Second, it has a manifestation mode which shows the etic variants of the unit. And finally it has a distribution mode which defines what functions or slots the unit can manifest. It is by this threefold grid that we have attempted to describe the tagmemes of Lamani, especially in reference to the phrase and clause levels.

Although Phonology is not outlined in this manner, the three modes are nonetheless present. The feature mode is the description of the phoneme and its contrast with other phonemes. The manifestation mode includes the allophones and examples, and the distribution mode is the distribution of the phonemes in the syllable.

The concepts of nuclear and peripheral especially in reference to the clause level, need some explanation as to how they are used in this grammar. The nuclear tagmemes are those which are essential to the construction type--the tagmemes without which the construction would fail to be distinctive or contrast with other constructions. All tagmemes which are obligatory are considered nuclear, though not all nuclear tagmemes are obligatory.

Consider, for example, a tagmeme which occurs only in one clause type--the indirect object in the ditransitive clause. Although it is optional, it is still one of the distinguishing features of the clause type and its very potential helps to contrast the ditransitive clause type from the transitive clause type in which it has to possibility of occurrence. The indirect object tagmeme is therefore nuclear to the ditransitive clause type.

It should be noted, however, that where a nuclear tagmeme is omitted in a construction, it is nevertheless present somewhere in the larger context. Thus when $\pm$ occurs before a tagmeme in the clause nucleus, it means that the tagmeme may be overtly omitted, but that it is necessary in the context.

Peripheral tagmemes, on the other hand, are never ob-

ligatory. They occur more freely throughout the clause types and are not identifying contrastive features of the clauses. (See Peripheral tagmeme distribution matrix 3.6.1.)

The term axis-relator, symbolized AR, is used in this thesis instead of postpositional for both phrases and clauses. The relator is in every case the postposition and the axis is the noun phrase or clause which is related to another word or clause by the relator. Hence in the AR phrase ek ghar-e maai 'one house in', the relator maai relates the noun phrase ek ghar-e to the clause in a locative relation.

The thesis is divided into three main parts--phonology, grammar and lexicon. Phonology is described in the traditional way with phonemic chart, description of phonemes and allophones, chart of phoneme co-occurrence and description of the syllable.

The grammar begins with sentence structure which serves mainly to introduce the lower levels of clause, phrase and word. Matrix display of the clause structure has been used to present the complete structure in a succinct graphic manner. Transformations have also been very helpful. After describing five clause types of the declarative class, the remaining classes (interrogative, imperative, axis-relator and participial) are all stated as transforms of the declarative. I am especially indebted for this format to Nguyen Dang Liem, English Grammar, A Combined Tagmemic and Transformational Approach.

Phrase structure comprises the next portion, with matrices used to show both over-all structure and concord within the noun and verb phrases. The first section describes the Lamani phrase types, while the second describes how these can be combined by such devices as coordination, apposition and repetition.

Word and stem parallel each other. Stems are classified by their occurrence in word structure, while words are mainly classified by their distribution in phrases and clauses. Stems fill the nucleus slot in word structure. To conclude the grammar, the first ten sentences of a text are displayed by means of tree-branching diagrams.

The lexicon consists of a vocabulary of approximately 2000 entries listed with their meaning and grammatical status.

I would like to express my gratitude to the following

persons and institutions for making this thesis possible: to Naik Desu Chandu Chawan, my chief informant in the early stages of analysis and to whom I still go for checking; to Motilal Kissan Chawan for his help in transcribing text; to Hiralal Topaji Chawan for help in the later stages of analysis; to V. Grace Kessiamma Vankudawathu (now Mrs. Dara Paul) an English-speaking Lamani from Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh, for text material and help in early stages of grammatical analysis; to Dewala Chatru Jadaw, Kesibai Chawan and several others for text material; to Dr. H. S. Biligiri, my thesis guide, for his encouragement, patience, and helpful suggestions in the wording and format of the thesis; to the Summer Institute of Linguistics under whose auspices I have worked while doing my research; to Dr. Richard S. Pittman for initally encouraging me to write the thesis; to Gail, my wife and finest critic, for her numerous suggestions in the analysis and untiring help in the typing; to Mrs. Albert Monus for her excellent typing of the original thesis and to Mrs. Madeline Troyer for her help in typing the copy for this publication.

I am also indebted in my analysis to the help of computers. The computer at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay alphabetized a 2000-entry vocabulary and produced a phoneme co-occurrence chart. This was made possible by a fifteen-minute-per-month free grant that TIFR makes available to bona fide students. The phoneme co-occurrence chart was very helpful for comparing with and correcting my own.

The IBM 1410 computer at the University of Oklahoma processed over 100 pages of type-written text and arranged it into a concordance. Each word in the text was alphabetized and listed down the center of the page of the concordance as often as it occurred in the text, with context on either side. This concordance was of immense help in syntactic analysis. It was made possible by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, sponsored by Grant 95-270 of the National Science Foundation.

Finally, this Ph.D. thesis was submitted to and accepted by the University of Poona, India in 1968. The research was carried out at the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona, during the years 1964-1968. I would like to express my deep appreciation to Dr. S. M. Katre, Director of Deccan College, and to other staff members of these institutions for making this research possible.

Ronald L. Trail

1 Phonemic Inventory.

1.1 Matrices of the Phonemic Norms.

1.1.1 Consonant Matrix.

Type \ Pt. of Art.	Labial	Dental-Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Occlusives vl	p	t	T	c	k	
Occlusives vd	b	d	D	j	g	
Spirants		s				h
Nasals	m	n	N		ng	
Laterals		l	L			
Flaps		r				
Continuants	w			y		

/č/ and /š/ are not listed on the above chart as they form a subsystem by themselves, not patterning like their /c/ and /s/ counterparts. (See 1.2.1.A.1 and 1.2.1.B.)

1.1.2 Vowel Matrix.

Tongue Height \ Position in Mouth	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e	a*	o
Low		aa	

*/a/ will be used to represent /ə/ throughout this thesis. It should also be noted that the labels on the above matrices are approximate, meant only as a point of reference for the reader.

1.1.3 Suprasegmentals. /˜/ nasalization.

1.2 Description of the phonemes with illustrations.

1.2.1 Consonants. All the consonants and vowels are made

with egressive lung air.

A. The Occlusives are all unaspirated consonants. They include seven stops, p, b, t, d, T, D, k, g, and two affricates, c and j.

/p/ has two allophones. [p˺] voiceless bilabial unreleased stop, varies freely with [p] voiceless bilabial stop in word final position. [p] occurs elsewhere.

paD	'fall!'
sapaari	'betel nut'
lip	'smear!'
phaL	'fruit'
kapDaa	'clothes'
taaDpatri	'tarpaulin'

/b/ has two allophones. [b˺] voiced bilabial unreleased stop, varies freely with [b] voiced bilabial stop in word final position. [b] occurs elsewhere.

baD	'increase!'
labaaDi	'false'
jib	'tongue'
bhaL	'meet!'
gumbDi	'scab'
tarbujaa	'melon'

/t/ is a voiceless dental stop.

tam	'you pl'
suto	'he slept'
raat	'night'
thoko	'he was satisfied'
aatmaN	'West'
aarti	'lamp for worship'
sattar	'seventy'
satara	'seventeen'

/d/ is a voiced dental stop.

dam	'breath'
sudo	'straight'
raad	'pus'
dhoko	'danger'
aadmi	'man'
hardo	'memory'
gaddaa	'male donkey'
badak	'duck'

/T/ is a voiceless retroflex post-alveolar stop.

TokNo	'brass vessel'
boTi	'meat'
kaaT	'cut!'

ThikaaNo	'address'
miTkaa	'frog'
DaakTar	'doctor'
paTTi	'hinge'
khaTik	'butcher'

/D/ has two allophones. Intervocalically, in consonant clusters with non-homorganic consonants and /T/, and word finally it is a voiced retroflex post alveolar flap [ɽ̆]. Elsewhere it is a voiced retroflex post alveolar stop.

Dokraa	'old man'
boDi	'daughter-in-law'
kaaD	'take off!'
DhikaaL	'dirt clods'
khiDki	'window'
kukDi	'chicken'
gaDDaa	'scar'
kwaLDaa	'bracelet'
bhaaNDo	'he scolded'
gaNTDi	'bundle'

/k/ is a voiceless velar stop.

kaam	'work'
dakaaL	'show!'
naak	'nose'
khar	'hoof'
lungkDi	'fox'
loLkaa	'hen's comb'
cakkar	'dizzy'

/g/ is a voiced velar stop.

gaam	'town'
pagaar	'salary'
naag	'cobra'
ghar	'house'
kaaglaa	'crow'
iLgi	'vegetable slicer'
suggi	'harvest'
bagicaa	'garden'

In two words, nanggaawaN 'meat curry' and wenggaN 'brinjal', and when /ng/ occurs word finally, the /g/ is sometimes not realized. The realization of /g/ varies freely in these environments with its absence. This means that all such items will have two possible phonemic transcriptions, but in this grammar, the /g/ will be written throughout. Elsewhere the /g/ is always realized when clustered with /ng/.

nanggaawaN/nangaawaN	'meat curry'
wenggaN/wengaN	'brinjal'

rangg/rang	'color'

/c/ has two allophones. [tš] a voiceless alveopalatal grooved affricate occurs before front vowels, and elsewhere varies freely with [ts], a voiceless alveolar grooved affricate. Of the two, [ts] is heard more frequently, especially in word final position.

cuno	'lime'
cip	'piece'
maacar	'mosquito'
wec	'sell!'
chol	'peel!'
chi	'you sg are'
waanc	'read!'
barci	'spear'
pacaas	'fifty'

/j/ has two allophones. [dž], a voiced alveopalatal grooved affricate, occurs before front vowels and elsewhere varies freely with [dz], a voiced alveolar grooved affricate. [dz] is heard more frequently, especially in word final position.

juno	'old'
jib	'tongue'
gaajar	'carrot'
wej	'hole'
jhol	'forest'
jhe	'cheers'
samajNu	'to understand'
darji	'tailor'

1. /č/. Two words, possibly more, do not fit the description given above for /c/. These words are [čaa] 'tea' and [čaar] 'four', which are always realized with an alveopalatal [tš]. Three solutions are possible. First, it could be argued that the list of words is too small to merit the setting up of a separate phoneme. We could merely list the exceptions in a footnote. This solution fails to explain the situation fully.

Second, using these two words we could assign [č] a phonemic status throughout the language. This would mean that in words where there is free variation there would be two phonemic transcriptions of the same word and therefore free variation between phonemes. From practical considerations this solution is unwieldy.

A third solution, the one we have adopted, is to set up [č] as a phoneme and use it for writing only our limited list. This would mean that the sound [tš] is assigned to

two different phonemes, and the phoneme /č/ belongs to a subsystem of its own.

2. Occlusives plus /h/. These are traditionally analyzed as aspirated unit phonemes. In Lamani, however, to analyze them as consonant clusters appears to be a better solution. Several factors point to this. First, all of the occlusives occur syllable initially, intervocalically and finally. /h/ occurs only syllable initially. When the occlusives occur with /h/ they also only occur syllable initially. Practically speaking, consonants plus /h/, and /h/ alone occur only word initially, as the medial occurrences are very rare. To say, therefore, that they are unit phonemes would give us eleven phonemes which would not pattern like their unaspirated counterparts (/wh/ also occurs). Also since they parallel /h/ in their distribution, it seems only correct to analyze them as consonant plus /h/.

Second, positing syllable initial consonant clusters is more realistic in that it allows for problem words like kwaLDaa 'bracelet' and gyaara 'eleven', which do not otherwise fit the system. Lastly, this solution results in eleven fewer phonemes.

B. Spirants.

/s/ has four allophones, all of which are voiceless and grooved. [s̪], a dental spirant, occurs before dental stops. [s], a retroflex post alveolar spirant, occurs before retrôflex stops. [š], an alveopalatal spirant, occurs before front vowels (except when geminate), in free variation with [s], an alveolar spirant which occurs elsewhere.

suno	'empty'
sisi	'bottle'
saasu	'mother-in-law'
ãysi	'eighty'
bes	'sit!'
isTor	'pressure stove'
dhããsti	'running'
warsaaLo	'rainy season'
kasse	'brass anklets'
daseko	'a few'

/š/. The word [šEnggaa] does not fit the description given above for /s/. This is parallel to the situation of /č/ discussed above. Similarly we have chosen to make [š] phonemic and to write it only in the words in which it always occurs as [š]. /š/, then, is the second member of the subsystem with /č/.

/h/ is a voiceless glottal spirant.

haati	'elephant'
hiraa	'diamond'
heT	'down'
hoTo	'back, again'
whalas	'awful'
behad	'without limit'

C. Nasals.

/m/ is a voiced bilabial nasal.

mar	'die!'
tamaaku	'tobacco'
araam	'rest'
jamNo	'right-hand'
aatmaN	'West'
chaambDi	'bark of tree'

/n/ has three allophones, all of which are voiced. [n̪], a dental nasal, occurs with dental stops. [ñ], an alveopalatal nasal, occurs before /c/ or /j/ when they have alveopalatal allophones. [n], an alveolar nasal occurs elsewhere.

naagar	'plow'
naani	'grandmother'
paan	'leaf'
dhan·gar*	'shepherd'
maanto	'obeying'
chapni	'camelion'
pinci	'coconut husk'

*This is one example of an alveolar nasal occurring before a velar stop. When this occurs it will be written as above.

/N/ has two allophones. [N], a voiced retroflex post-alveolar nasal, occurs in clusters with homorganic consonants. [ɳ̆], a voiced retroflex post-alveolar nasal flap, occurs elsewhere.

bhaaNDo	'he scolded'
bhaaNNi	'broom'
paaNi	'water'
baaN	'arrow'
baaNjo	'grandson'
lakNu	'to write'

/ng/ is a voiced velar nasal. It occurs only before velar stops. It can occur alone finally, where it varies freely with the cluster /ngg/. Intervocalically it can occur alone in two words viz., wengaN 'brinjal' and nangaawaN 'meat curry' where it varies freely with /ngg/. (See /g/

for discussion.) Although its distribution is limited, it is considered to be a separate phoneme because the other nasals also occur before velar stops.

pangkaa	'fan'
dhan·gar	'shepherd'
phaNgori	'pimple'
camkaayo	'he startled'
Taangg	'leg'

D. Laterals.

/l/ has two allophones. [l̪], a voiced dental lateral, occurs in clusters with dental stops. [l], a voiced alveolar lateral, occurs elsewhere.

lak	'write!'
Thaalo	'empty'
gol	'round'
calkoDi	'sparrow'
yeklo	'alone'
khaaldo	'he ate'
billa	'bottle cap'
Dhilo	'slow'

/L/ has two allophones. [l̪], a voiced retroflex post-alveolar lateral, occurs clustered with homorganic consonants and /r/. [l̪̆], a voiced retroflex post-alveolar lateral flap, occurs elsewhere.

maaLo	'bird nest'
goL	'jaggery (brown sugar)'
loLkaa	'ear lobe'
wukLi	'pounding stone'
daatLaa	'sickle'
khaaLDo	'skin'
paaTLun	'trousers'
paLLo	'border of cloth'
aLro	'sharp'

E. Flaps.

/r/ is a voiced alveolar flap.

rok	'stop'
doraa	'thread, string'
kar	'do!'
carko	'highly seasoned'
Tukri	'head cloth'

F. Continuants.

/w/ has two allophones. [v], a voiced labio-dental frictionless continuant, occurs before front vowels. [w],

a voiced bilabial frictionless continuant, occurs elsewhere.

waag	'tiger'
sawaar	'tomorrow'
jiw	'body'
whanaar	'matter, affair'
taawDo	'sunshine'
bhagwaan	'God'
wej	'hole'
wiNTi	'ring'
caawi	'key'
nawwad	'ninety'

/y/ is a voiced palatal frictionless continuant.

yaaDi	'mother'
tayaar	'ready'
naankyaa	'small'
gyaara	'eleven'
paylwaan	'strong'
koDyaa	'spider'
ayyaa	'holy man'

1.2.2 Vowels. In general, Lamani vowels are more tense than English vowels.

/i/ has two allophones. [i·], a voiced high close front long unrounded vocoid, occurs in syllable final position and in closed syllables before flaps. [i], a voiced high open front short unrounded vocoid, occurs elsewhere.

gid	'song'
ki	'she said'
bir	'woman'
kim	'where?'
kimi	'somewhere'
miNDi	'ewe sheep'
biDi	'leaf cigarette'

/e/ has two allophones. [e·], a voiced mid close front long unrounded vocoid, occurs in syllable final position and in closed syllables before flaps. [e], a voiced mid open front short unrounded vocoid, occurs elsewhere.

khet	'field'
ke	'they said'
bheL	'mix!'
bero	'deaf'
beDo	'stacked pots'
weNDo	'crazy man'
ceplu	'sandal'

/u/ is a voiced high close back rounded vowel.

gud	'fat'

bu	'water (to child)'
bur	'cover!'
buDo	'old'
suNDo	'elephant's trunk'
Tukri	'shawl'

/o/ is a voiced mid close back rounded vowel.

god	'lap, bosom'
ko	'he said'
bor	'berry'
boDi	'daughter-in-law'
koNDi	'box handle'
TokNo	'brass water jug'

/a/ is a voiced mid close central unrounded vowel.

had	'a boundary'
ka	'tell!'
mar	'die!'
paDo	'he fell'
baNDi	'bullock cart'
jamNo	'right hand'

/aa/ is a voiced low open central unrounded vowel.

raad	'pus'
kaa	'why?'
maar	'hit!'
bhaaDo	'rent'
bhaaNDi	'she scolded'
DhaakNi	'knee cap'
raajaa	'king'

1.2.3 Nasalization has been analyzed as a suprasegmental phoneme. It occurs on all six vowels. In certain environments it is not limited to the particular vowel on which it occurs. If the nasalized vowel is followed by another vowel, or by /y/ or /w/, they also become nasalized. If the /y/ or /w/ in turn is followed by a vowel, it too becomes nasalized.

khĩs	'new mother's milk'
bhẽsi	'buffalo cow'
kũ	'how?'
ããsu	'tears'
konggaa	'stork'
curmõ	'a sweet'
hãy	'like this'
dĩe	'day'
ghãw	'wheat'
dhũwaaDi	'vapor, steam'

Vowels occurring before a nasal plus a homorganic occlusive tend to be nasalized--long vowels more noticeably than short ones. Because of this, nasalization is not written on vowels occurring in this position.

bhaand 'tie!'

Nasalization varies from speaker to speaker. Some insist that it must be spoken while others tend to reject it.

1.3 The Distribution of the Phonemes.

1.3.1 The syllable. Every syllable consists of at least a peak of sonority (a vowel) with an optional onset of one or two consonants, and an optional coda of one or two consonants. It is symbolized as follows:

$$\pm C \pm C + V \pm C \pm C$$

The actual possible syllable patterns are as follows:

V	aa	'come'
CV	ko	'he said'
CCV	kho	'eat!'
VC	aaj	'today'
CVC	daaD	'day'
CCVC	kwaL·Daa	'bracelet'
VCC	aaNT	'noise'
CVCC	band	'closed'
CCVCC	gwaDD	'barren'

1.3.2 Vowels. The vowel forms the obligatory nucleus of the syllable. If two vowels occur together they form two different syllables.

aa·o 'you pl come!'

1.3.2.1 Vowel Co-occurrence Matrix.

1st \ 2nd	i	u	o	e	a	aa
i	ii	iu	io	ie	ia	iaa
u	ui	uu	uo	ue	ua	uaa
o	oi	ou	oo	oe	oa	
aa	aai	aau	aao	aae		
e	ei	eu				
a	ai					

Comments: The matrix shows that the high vowels /i/ and /u/ co-occur completely with all vowels, including themselves; that /o/ and /aa/ do so to a slightly lesser degree; while /e/ and /a/ almost never do.

1.3.2.2 Vowel Clusters and examples.

ii	pi-is	'you sg will drink'
iu	pi-u kar	'keep on drinking!'
io	pi-o	'drink!'
ie	pi-e chi	'you sg drink'
ia	pi-a cha	'he drinks'
iaa	daniaa	'people'
ui	lu-is	'you will wipe'
uu	lu-ŭ	'should I wipe?'
uo	lu-o	'you pl wipe!'
ue	lu-e chi	'you sg wipe'
ua	lu-a cha	'he wipes'
uaa	Duaa	'ladle'
oi	bhenoi	'brother-in-law'
ou	ro-u kar	'keep on crying!'
oo	dho-o	'you pl wash!'
oe	ro-e chi	'you sg cry'
oa	dho-a cha	'he washes'
aai	bhaai	'brother'
aau	khaa-u kar	'keep on eating!'
aao	aa-o	'come!'
aae	aa-e	'they came'
ei	che-i	'is not'
eu	ke-u kar	'keep on talking!'
ai	sai	'please!'

1.3.3 Consonants.

A. Single consonants.

1. In word initial position, all consonants except /N, L/ and /ng/ occur.

2. In intervocalic position, all consonants except /č,š/ occur.

3. In word final position, all the consonants except /h, č/ and /š/ occur.

4. Before the initial consonant of a following syllable in the same word, all the consonants may occur except /h, č/ and /š/.

5. After the final consonant of a preceding syllable in the same word, all the consonants may occur except /h, ng, č/ and /š/.

6. A consonant occurring intervocalically belongs to the syllable of the following vowel.

kha·bar	'news'

sa·paa·ri 'betel nut'

B. Double consonants.

1. Syllable initial position.

a. /w/ and all occlusives plus /h/ occur together only in word initial syllables.

khurci 'chair'
whalas 'awful'

b. /k/ and /g/ plus /w/ occur in word initial syllables only.

kwaLDaa 'bracelet'
gwaDD 'barren'

c. All consonants plus /y/ except /p,b,m,w,ng,h,y/ occur in syllable initial position.

ko·dyaa 'spider'

2. Syllable final position.

a. Homorganic nasal plus occlusive
band 'closed'

b. /s/ plus /t/.
dost 'friend'

c. /y/ plus /l,n/.
payl·waan 'strong'
cayn 'chain'

d. /k/ plus /s/.
laks·mi 'Laxmi'

e. /D/ plus /D/
gwaDD 'barren'

f. /n/ plus /n/.
ann 'grain'

3. Syllable final consonant clusters may be followed by a syllable initial consonant. Similarly, syllable initial consonant clusters may be preceded by a syllable final consonant. These combinations form a triple consonant cluster across syllable boundaries.

4. When a double consonant cluster occurs intervocalically, except when the second member is /y/, the first consonant belongs to the preceding syllable and the second to the following syllable.

kaac·bo 'turtle'
but kaa·tyaa 'twine'

1.3.3.1 Consonant Co-occurrence Matrix (next page).

The following matrix is arranged to show which consonants cluster with other consonants both within and across syllable boundaries. The vertical axis lists first the occlusives and /w/. The remaining phonemes, both in the ver-

CONSONANT CO-OCCURRENCE MATRIX

	h	t	N	D	r	L	k	m	T	l	y	w	b	n	s	p	d	g	c	j	ng
p	ph	pt	pN	pD	pr				pT	pl				pn							
b	bh	bt	bN	bD	br		bk		bT	bl											
w	wh		wN	wD	wr	wL	wk			wl		ww			ws						
t	th	tt	tN	tD	tr	tL	tk	tm			ty	tw									
d	dh	dt	dN	dD	dr	dL		dm		dl	dy	dw					dd				
c	ch	ct	cN	cD		cL	ck	cm			cy		cb								
j	jh	jt	jN	jD	jr	jL					jy										
T	Th	Tt	TN	TD		TL	Tk		TT		Ty										
g	gh	gt	gN	gD	gr	gL			gT	gl	gy	gw					gd	gg			
k	kh	kt	kN	kD	kr	kL	kk	km	kT	kl	ky	kw			ks		kd				
D	Dh	Dt	DN	DD	Dr		Dk	Dm			Dy		Db			Dp		Dg			
s		st	sN		sr		sk	sm	sT	sl	sy	sw			ss	sp					
m			mN		mr	mL	mk		mT	ml			mb			mp	md		mc	mj	
n		nt	nN				nk				ny			nn	ns	np	nd	ng	nc	nj	
l		lt	lN				lk			ll	ly	lw	lb			lp		lg		lj	
L		Lt	LN		lr	LL	Lk		LT		Ly	Lw				Lp	Ld	Lg		Lj	
N		Nt	NN				Nk	Nm			Ny				Ns		Nd	Ng		Nj	
r		rt	rN				rk	rm		rl	ry	rw	rb	rn	rs		rd	rg	rc	rj	
y										yl	yy				ys	yp	yd				
h																					
ng							ngk											ngg			

tical and horizontal axes, are arranged so as to bring out the clearest pattern in the matrix.

The matrix points out the following:

1. The limited distribution of /h/ as the first member of any cluster, and as the second member with only occlusives and /w/.
2. The limited distribution of /ng/ as either first or second member of a cluster.
3. The limited distribution of /c,j/ as second members with any of the occlusives, /w/ or /s/.
4. The blanks in the upper right quadrant indicate that /w,b,s,n,p,d,g,c,j,ng/ do not readily, if ever, join with occlusives as second members of clusters.
5. /h,t,N,D,r,L,k,y/ (upper left quadrant), are very frequently second members of clusters with occlusives.
6. /č/ and /š/ have been omitted because they do not co-occur with other consonants.

1.3.3.2 Consonant Clusters with examples.

pt	haptaa	'week'
pT	khapTyaa	'palm frond'
pD	kapDaa	'clothes'
ph	phaL	'fruit'
pn	chapni	'camelion'
pN	baapNi	'eyelid'
pl	ceplu	'sandal'
pr	Topro	'coconut'
tt	sattar	'seventy'
tk	haatkaDi	'handcuffs'
tD	raatDo	'red'
th	thaam	'stop!'
tm	aatmaN	'West'
tN	mutNu	'to urinate'
tL	pitLo	'brass'
tr	kutraa	'dog'
tw	ditwaar	'Sunday'
ty	cintyaa	'fear'
Tt	luTtaaNin	'plundering'
TT	maTTi	'earth, ground'
Tk	caTki	'toe ring'
TD	gaNTDi	'bundle'
Th	Thik	'right'
TN	uTNu	'to get up'
TL	baaTLi	'bottle'
Ty	pheTyaa	'skirt'

ct	naactaaNin	'dancing'
ck	kaacka	'a kind of tree'
cb	kaacbo	'turtle'
cD	puncDi	'tail'
ch	choraa	'boy'
cm	lacmaN	'brother of Ram'
cN	waancNu	'to read'
cL	maacLi	'fish'
cy	lacyaa	'necklace'
kt	phengktaaNin	'throwing'
kT	DaakTar	'doctor'
kk	cakkar	'dizzy'
kd	ekdam	'very'
kh	khol	'open!'
ks	daksan	'South'
km	hakmat	'authority'
kN	TokNo	'brass water pot'
kl	yeklo	'alone'
kL	ukLi	'pounding stone'
kr	bakraa	'goat'
kw	kwaLDaa	'bracelet'
ky	naankyaa	'little'
bt	dubtaaNin	'sinking'
bT	kasaabTi	'bell'
bk	sabko	'suddenly'
bD	chaambDi	'bark of tree'
bh	bhagwaan	'God'
bN	dubNu	'to sink'
bl	pablik	'public'
br	Dabraa	'pit'
dt	khodtaaNin	'digging'
dd	gaddaa	'donkey'
dD	gudDi	'back of neck'
dh	dho	'wash!'
dm	aadmi	'man'
dN	badNaa	'rope'
dl	badlaawNu	'to change'
dL	chaadLaa	'winnowing tray'
dr	saadri	'woven mat'
dw	badwaar	'Wednesday'
dy	widyaa	'magic'
Dp	taaDpatri	'tarp'
Dt	raDtaaNin	'rolling'
Dk	hiDki	'hiccough'
Db	kaDbi	'straw of jowar (millet)'
DD	gaDDaa	'scar'

Dg	paaDgaa	'baby buffalo'
Dh	DhaaDi	'sage, storyteller'
Dm	raaNDmuND	'widow'
DN	bhaaNDNu	'to scold'
Dr	taaNDri	'Lamani woman'
Dy	koDyaa	'spider'
jt	samajtaaNin	'understanding'
jD	hijDaa	'eunuch'
jh	jhaaD	'tree'
jN	samajNu	'to understand'
jL	wijLi	'lightning'
jr	wojri	'intestines'
jy	mojyaa	'sock'
gt	hugtaaNin	'growing'
gT	ghunggTo	'border of headcloth'
gd	bhogdaa	'tunnel'
gD	langgDo	'lame'
gg	suggi	'harvest'
gh	ghor	'worry'
gN	wagNis	'nineteen'
gl	kaaglaa	'crow'
gL	aanggLi	'finger'
gr	ghugri	'hair pendant'
gw	bhagwaan	'God'
gy	gyaara	'eleven''
sp	warspat	'Thursday'
st	dost	'friend'
sT	isTor	'pressure stove'
sk	bhaskaa	'straw'
ss	kasse	'brass anklets'
sm	asmaan	'sky'
sN	besNu	'to sit'
sl	hããsli	'necklace'
sr	dusro	'second'
sw	phããswaaDi	'rib'
sy	sasyaa	'rabbit'
mp	jumpDaa	'hut'
mT	cimTi	'pinch'
mc	camcaa	'spoon'
mk	camkaar	'fear'
mb	laambo	'long'
md	samdar	'ocean'
mj	samjo	'he understood'
mN	jamNo	'right hand'
ml	aamli	'tamarind'
mL	kamLero	'of lotus'

mr	amrut	'excellent'
np	anpaD	'unread, stupid'
nt	antaas	'story of building'
nc	canci	'pouch for betelnut'
nk	naankyaa	'small'
nd	imaandaar	'honest'
nj	bhanjoD	'prick!'
ng	dhan·gar	'shepherd'
ns	pensal	'pencil'
nn	ann	'grain, food'
nN	maanNu	'to obey'
ny	sonyaa	'large red beetle'
Nt	jaNtaaNin	'giving birth'
Nk	chaNkü	'should I sprinkle?'
Nd	kaNdori	'string on waist'
Nj	bhaaNjo	'grandson'
Ng	phaNgori	'pimple'
Ns	kuNso	'which'
Nm	ghaNma	'very far'
NN	haNNi	'deer'
Ny	saraaNyaa	'pillow'
ngg	anggaar	'fire'
ngk	phengk	'throw!'
lp	kalpaNaa	'scheme'
lt	galti	'mistake'
lc	daalcani	'cinnamon'
lk	calkoDi	'type of bird'
lb	melbaTi	'sexual union'
lg	meTNaalgi	'winnowing platform'
lN	galNi	'funnel'
ll	billaa	'bottle cap'
lw	phulwar	'cauliflower'
ly	kolyaa	'coal'
Lp	baaLpaN	'newborn child'
Lt	baLtaaNin	'burning'
LT	waLTi	'backwardness'
Lk	loLkaa	'earlobe'
Ld	baaLdi	'servant'
LD	woLDi	'basket'
Lj	kaaLji	'worry, concern'
Lg	iLgi	'vegetable slicer'
LN	baLNu	'to burn'
LL	paLLo	'edge of cloth'
Lr	aLro	'sharp'
Lw	manggaLwaar	'Tuesday'

Ly	noLyaa	'mongoose'
rt	karto	'doing'
rc	khurci	'chair'
rk	garko	'quickly'
rb	tarbujaa	'a melon'
rd	hardo	'memory'
rj	darji	'tailor'
rg	gargol	'a bird'
rs	aarsi	'mirror'
rm	garmi	'heat'
rn	katarni	'scissors'
rN	karNu	'to do'
rl	garli	'ground squirrel'
rw	gorwaT	'Lamani'
ry	cigryaa	'Gul Mahor tree'
wk	saawkaar	'rich'
wD	gaawDi	'cow'
ws	kawsaLyaa	'mother of Ram'
wh	whanaar	'matter, affair'
wN	badlaawNu	'to change'
wl	dawlat	'wealth'
wL	sewLyaa	'shovel'
wr	bhawraa	'spinning top'
ww	nawwad	'ninety'
yp	jaypaL	'nutmeg'
yd	paydaa	'birth'
ys	ãysi	'eighty'
yl	paylwaan	'strong'
yy	ayyaa	'ascetic, holy man'

1.3.4 Open Transition. A weak central vocoid occurs between consonants as follows:

1. Between all occlusives and /s,l,w/, and a following flap, except /t,T/ before /N/.
   daatLaa 'sickle'
   kapDaa 'clothes'
2. Between /m/ and /N/ or /L/.
   jamNo 'right hand'
   kamLero 'of the lotus'
3. Between /D/ and /p, t, k, b, g/.
   kaDbi 'straw of jowar'
4. Between /N/ and /k, d, j, g, s, m/.
   kaNdori 'waist string'
5. Between /L/ and /p, t, k, d, j, g, r, w/.
   kaaLji 'worry, concern'

Open transition is most noticeable between a retroflex flap and a preceding or following consonant. It is least noticeable between occlusives or /s/ and a following /r/.

1.4 Morphophonemics.

1.4.1 Regressive Consonant Assimilation.

Voiceless stem final consonants on verb stems become voiced before voiced stem initial consonant of following verb stems.

jap	'hide'	>	jab go	'he hid'
jit	'win'	>	jid go	'he won'
uT	'get up'	>	uD jããu chu	'I get up'
bac	'be saved'	>	baj go	'he was saved'
dhok	'worship'	>	dhog dino	'he worshipped'

1.4.2 Loss of Phoneme.

A. Verbal suffixes -aC become C after stem final vowels.

khaa	+	-an	>	khaa-n	'eating'
ke	+	-aN	>	ke-N	'story'

B. In Ce verb stems, Ce becomes C before vowel initial suffixes.

de	+	-ũ	>	d-ũ	'shall I give?'
de	+	-ena	>	d-ena	'to give'

Note that Rule A. above should be applied first so that ke + -an > ke-n, instead of ke + -an > k-an.

C. Verb stems Ci become C before the conjunctive suffix -i.

pi	+	-i	>	p-i	'drinking'

D. -a/-o/-i, are lost before the emphatic suffix -i.

katā	'where?'	>	kat-i	'anywhere'
ke-r-o	'whose?'	>	ke-r-i	'anyone's'
ke-r-i	'whose? (fem)'	>	ke-r-i	'anyone's'

E. Stem final y is lost before feminine noun-adjective suffix -i.

bhedy	'wolf'	>	bhedi	'she-wolf'
naanky	'small'	>	naanki	'small (fem)'

F. CVCaC becomes CVCC when followed by a vowel other than a.

samaj	'understand'	>	samj-o	'I understood'
baakal	'door'	>	baakl-e-ro	'of the door'

1.4.3 Addition of a phoneme.

A. aa becomes aaw before verb initial g.

aa	+ g-o	>	aaw g-o	'he came'

B. l becomes ld and L becomes LD before r.

bol r-i ch-a	>	bold r-i ch-a		'she is singing'
baL r-o ch-a	>	baLD r-o ch-a		'it is burning'

1.4.4 Miscellaneous.

In rapid speech the following changes occur.

A. ND + N becomes NN.

bhaaND-Nu	>	bhaaNNu	'to scold'

B. D + l becomes LL.

kaaD le-n	>	kaaLLen	'removing'

2 Sentence.

2.0 Introduction to Sentence.

A sentence is "...a class of syntagmemes of a hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the clause and below such syntagmemes as the paragraph and discourse", Longacre 1964 p.160. Often the question is asked, "What is the difference between the clause and sentence?" The answer to this is basically that sentences are made up of one or more clauses and that sentences can occur in isolation whereas clauses cannot. When a sentence consists of a single clause, the features which distinguish it from a clause are introductory and intonation tagmemes. When it consists of two or more clauses, there are the features just mentioned plus optional conjunctions.

The Lamani sentence is described below as being either simple, complex or coordinate. In each formula only the tagmeme names are given without their fillers. The terms independent and dependent base tagmemes are in each case manifested by an independent and dependent clause respectively. The introductory tagmeme is manifested by either an introducer phrase or a conjunction. Intonation contours are not described, but are represented by punctuation marks.

Simple, complex and coordinate sentences are distributed in various slots in paragraph and discourse levels which are not yet fully analyzed.

The analysis of the sentence is quite cursory, meant mainly to be an introduction to the clause, phrase and word levels.

2.1 Simple Sentences.

2.1.1 Contrast.

Simple sentences are composed of a single independent clause, an introducer and an intonation contour.

Formula = ± Intro + Ind Base + Inton

Read, sentence consists of an optional introductory tagmeme, an obligatory independent base tagmeme, and an obligatory intonation tagmeme.

2.1.2 Manifestations:

A. Declarative--plus declarative intonation (.)

Intro	Ind	Base
watraa-r maai	Bhagwaan	aayo.
that much in	God	came.

'Eventually, God came.'

ek	wet-o	to	pardi	raaj.
one	was-he		Pardi	king.

'There was a Pardi King.'

B. Imperative--plus imperative intonation (!)

Ind	Base
maar kan	re j-o!
my near	stay!

'Stay with me!'

ab ma-na	ek	ghoDo	d-a!	
now-me to	one	horse	give	

'Now give me a horse!'

C. Interrogative--plus question intonation (?)

Intro	Ind	Base		
ato	tũ ma-na	kããi	ke jaa-e	chi?
then	you me-to	what	say-you	aux?

'Then what do you have to say to me?'

wate-ti guru kããi kid-o?

there-from Guru what did-he?

'After that what did the Guru do?'

2.2 Complex Sentences.

2.2.1 Contrast.

A complex sentence is made up of one or more dependent conjunctive clauses plus an independent clause. Although the dependent clauses share the subject of the independent clause, they can have tagmemes of their own other than the verb, and they indicate action coordinate with that of the main clause. Often they divide the subject of the independent clause from its predicate.

Formula = ±Intro + Dep Base... + Indep Base + Inton

Read, sentence consists of an optional introductory tagmeme, an obligatory dependent base tagmeme which can be open-ended, an obligatory independent base tagmeme and an obligatory intonation tagmeme. The independent base slot can be filled by a declarative, imperative or interrogative clause as shown above.

2.2.2 Manifestations.

A. The two conjunctive suffixes, -an and -taaNin have identical meanings and are substitutable for one another.

Ato u ghoDo laa-taaNin heT choD din-o.

then he horse bring-ing down let go-he.

'Then he brought a horse and let him go down.'

Sonaa aDwi-ma jaa-n kaai kid-i?

Sonaa forest-in go-ing what did-she?

'What did Sonaa do after she went into the forest?'

The dependent base tagmeme can be repeated any number of times. Note that the subject remains the same.

gaddaa manggaa-n, maato samraa-n,

donkey sent for-having, head cause to be shaved-ing,

cuno copar-an, raajaa-r goNi-n hangkaal de-n,

lime rubbed-ing king's wife-to drive-ing,

o-r beTi-n le-n, raajeki kar-an, khaad-o.

his daughter take-ing, kingly duties do-ing, ate-he

'He summoned a donkey, had the queen's head shaved, rubbed lime on it, drove her away, took his (another king's) daughter, performed his kingly duties and ate.'

B. The conjunctive suffix -i occurs only before the independent verb aaNu 'to come'. When this conjunctive clause fills the dependent base slot, it can only occur once in contrast to the -an and -taaNin above.

ma iskuTar wata mel-i aayo.

I scooter there put-ing came.

'I put the scooter there and came.'

ma daanaa-n waage-n maar-i aa-yo chũ.

I monster tiger kill-ing come am.

'I killed the tiger and monster and have come.'

2.3 Coordinate Sentences.

2.3.1 Contrast.

Coordinate sentences consist of clauses and sentences concatenated together by means of conjunctions.

Formula = ±Intro + Indep Base + (+Conn +Indep B)...+Inton

Read, sentence consists of an optional introductory tagmeme, an obligatory independent base tagmeme, an obligatory composite (within parentheses) consisting of an obliga-

tory connector and an obligatory independent base tagmeme (the dots indicate open-endedness), and an obligatory intonation tagmeme.

2.3.2 Manifestations.

A. Additive Sentence.

saap kăăi aa-e ni, an wo-na kăăi kaaT-e ni,

snake at all comes not, and him at all bites not,

an wo-na maraN aa-i koni.

and him-to death came not.

'The snake didn't come at all and didn't bite him at all and he didn't die.'

ghare-waaL-er pujaa kar-Nu aar saasu-r sasr-er

husband's worship do must and in-law's

pujaa karNu.

worship do-must.

'You must worship your husband and your mother and father-in-law.'

B. Adversative sentences consist of two clauses, the second of which contrasts with the first by indicating the opposite result than is expected or desired.

laakosi rupyaa ma kharac kid-o paN

about a laakh rupees I spend did-I but

maar-i darsan din-i koni.

my-fem interview gave-she not.

'I spent about a laakh of rupees but she didn't grant me an interview.'

paakti-na adoi laag jaa-i-a paN u uT-o koni.

side-to worms stick will but he get up-he not.

'Worms will be in his side but he didn't get up.'

laa-i to, kããi laab che-i

brought-she though, some profit is-not.

'Although she brought (it), it was of no use.'

C. Conditional Sentences consist of two clauses or sentences linked together by to 'if'. The to is part of the first clause or sentence giving the condition. The resultant clause or sentence follows with no overt marker for the 'then'.

ek daaD taar Dhããi aaTo na ra to,

one day your near flour not is if,

maar kan-ti le-n kh-o!

my near-from take-ing eat!

'If one day you do not have any flour, take from me and eat!'

ye kutraa-n maar-i-s to, ma ghar r-i-ũ.

this dog-obj kill-will-you if, I home stay-will-I.

'If you will kill this dog I will stay home.'

The negative condition can be given by the elliptical na to 'if not', 'otherwise'. The negative condition of the example given above with its result clause is:

na to, ma ghar r-ũ ni.

not if, I home stay-I not.

'If not, I won't stay home.'

Here the elliptical na to stands for 'If you don't kill the dog...'

D. Expansion sentences covers those where the second clause expands and elaborates on the first or some element in the first clause.

tu taar maabaape-n k-a ki jaa-mãã.

you your parents-to say that go-we.

'Tell your mother and father that we are going.'

naankyaa bhaai woLak lid-o ki maar moTo bhaai

younger brother recognized-he that my big brother

cha, dek!

is, look!

'Look! The younger brother recognized that this was his older brother.'

3 Clause.

3.0 Introduction.

A clause is "a class of syntagmemes of a median hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the phrase and word and below such syntagmemes as the sentence and discourse", Longacre 1964 p.125. A Lamani clause is a group of phrases centered around a verb phrase. It is minimally represented by the verb phrase alone. The following matrix displays the clause types of Lamani.

Clause Matrix

Type \ Class		Independent			Dependent			
					Participial		Axis-Relator	
		Declarative	Imperative	Interrogative	Conjunctive	Repetitive	Non-referent	Referent
Active	Intransitive	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Transitive	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ditransitive	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Receptor		X		X	X	X	X	X
Stative		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The vertical axis has a series of three contrasting clause types, Active, Receptor and Stative, with the Active type broken down into three sub-types, Intransitive, Transitive and Ditransitive. The horizontal axis, displaying the clause classes, includes two major divisions, independent and dependent. Independent includes three classes, Declarative, Imperative and Interrogative. Dependent includes Repetitive, Conjunctive, Referent and Non-referent classes. The five types intersecting with the seven classes make a total of 35 derived clause types with one lacuna, viz., Receptor-imperative. Although the types intersect with the classes to make derived types, the classes or types do not intersect with themselves. That is a Declarative-Imperative never occurs, nor does a Transitive-receptor.

The types are separated on the basis of internal structure. The classes are separated on the basis of distribution, mood or form of the verb, and the obligatory presence of relators or referent relators. The advantage of a matrix is that it forces the analyst to decide to which dimension a particular construction belongs.

The structural distinction between the types Active, Receptor and Stative are at least two-fold; the structural distinctions between the classes are not necessarily two-fold. The clause types of the declarative class are described in detail whereas the remaining classes have been stated as transforms of the declarative class.

Each clause type has been described in terms of nuclear and peripheral tagmemes. The nuclear tagmemes are those which are essential to the clause type--the tagmemes without which the construction would fail to be distinctive. They are frequently peculiar to the construction. All obligatory tagmemes are nuclear, though not all nuclear tagmemes are obligatory. A nuclear tagmeme can be optional if it is in the context. The very potential of a tagmeme in one construction can contrast with its obligatory absence in another.

Peripheral tagmemes, on the other hand are marginal or satellite. They occur more freely throughout the various clause types and are therefore not identifying contrastive features of the clause. (See distribution matrix 3.6.1 and Introduction for discussion on nuclear vs. peripheral.)

The following description of clause structure is in three parts: first a description of the declarative class clause types with special attention to the nuclear tagmemes of each type; second a description of the peripheral tagmemes which occur in all types; finally, a description of the six remaining clause classes and how they are obtained as transforms of the declarative class.

3.1 Intransitive Declarative Clause.

3.1.1 Contrast.

The intransitive clause states an event or action which is non-goal directed. The verbs imply several areas of meaning: motion, go, come, climb, fly; state, sleep, stay, sit, stand; action, cry, laugh; change of state, wake up, die. It has the following distinguishing features:

A. It is non-goal directed.

B. An intransitive verb phrase manifests the predicate tagmeme.

C. Only two tagmemes, subject and predicate, comprise its nucleus.

D. Internal structure.

1. Abbreviated formula

(± S +Pi) ±Peri

Read, clause consists of an optional subject and an obligatory intransitive predicate comprising the nucleus (within parentheses), and an optional periphery. The line joining subject and predicate indicates agreement either in person, number and gender or gender and number according to the aspect of the verb. Fillers of the tagmemes have been omitted here in order to bring out the distinctive pattern.

Following Longacre here, I have called the subject nuclear because it is in concord with the predicate. Actually it is obligatory in the verb morphology and in the context, but its overt presence in the clause is optional.

2. Expanded Formula.

±T ±S ±L ±A ±B ±I ±M ±Com ±Pur +Pi

The linear order is quite flexible--the formula shows what is statistically most common.

3.1.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.

1. Subject may be manifested by:

A pronoun,

S : pro	Pur : ARCl-l-na	Pi : iVP
ma	baaTi khaae-na	jaa-ũ chũ
I	food eat-to	go-I aux.

'I go to eat food.'

A noun phrase,

S : NP L : AR-3

naankyaa bhaai gaame-r waDi Dagar g-o

younger brother city toward away went he

'younger brother went away toward the city'

An appositional pronoun phrase,

S : App Pro Pi : iVP

ham doi jaNaa re g-e

we two men remained-we

'we two men remained'

A referent axis-relator clause,

S : Ref ARCl Pi : iVP L : AR-1

mel-o jako aa-yo wor gaDe-na

sent-he that one came-he his palace-to

'the one who sent came to his palace'

(The reader is referred to 3.12 for the analysis of Referent AR Clauses.)

B. Predicate tagmeme is not highlighted in the description as sufficient examples can be noted in the illustrations given.

C. Peripheral Tagmemes.

1. Temporal manifested by a referent axis-relator clause,

T : Ref ARCl S : NP L : AR-1 Pi : iVP

so g-o jer paca bhagwaan wor sapNe-ma aa-yo

slept-he which after God his dream-in came-he

'after he slept God came to him in his dream'

2. Manner manifested by a referent axis-relator-1 phrase,

S : pro	M : AR-1	Pi : iVP
tũ	rubaabe-ti	jaa r-o chi
you	pomp-with	go-ing-you aux

'you are going with pomp'

3.1.3 Distribution.

Intransitive clauses manifest the independent base slot in simple, coordinate or complex sentences. They also fill the axis slot in axis relator clauses.

3.2 Transitive Declarative Clause.

3.2.1 Contrast.

The transitive clause states an action or event which is goal-directed by means of such verbal ideas as hit, kill, do, eat and drink. It also includes the causative and permissive of intransitive verbs, such as cause to burn, cause to sit, cause to stay, permit to go, permit to come, and permissive of stative verbs such as permit to be. It has the following distinguishing features.

A. It is single-goal directed.

B. A transitive verb phrase, or causative or permissive intransitive verb phrase manifests its predicate tagmeme.

C. Three tagmemes--subject, object and predicate--comprise its nucleus.

D. Internal structure.

1. Abbreviated formula.

(± S ± O-na + Pt) ± Peri

Read, clause consists of an optional subject, an optional object marked by -na, and an obligatory transitive predicate comprising its nucleus, and an optional periphery.

Although the object is overtly optional, it is obligatory in the context. For example, khaad-o 'I ate', is a perfectly good transitive clause, but the object 'food' must be implicit in the context.

2. Expanded formula.

± T ± S ± L ± A ± B ± I ± M ± Com ± O ± Pur + Pt

3.2.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.

1. Subject is the same as for intransitive clause.

2. Object may be animate or inanimate. If it is animate it is typically marked by the objective relator -na. If it is inanimate it need not be. It may be manifested by:

An inanimate pronoun,

S : Pro	O : pro	Pt : tVP
tũ	i	laa-yo t-o
you	this	brought-you past

'you had brought this'

A pronoun axis-relator one phrase,

S : pro	Pt : tVP	Loc : loc pro	O : AR-1
tũ	laa-yo	ata	ma-na
you	brought-you	here	me-obj

'you brought me here'

An appositional pronoun axis-relator one phrase,

O : App AR-1	S : pro	Pt : tVP	
indu-na, se-na	ma	paaL-ũ	ch-ũ
them-obj, all-obj	I	nourish-I	present

'I will nourish all of these'

An inanimate referent axis-relator clause,

	O : Ref ARCl	Pt : tVP
mor	kããi laa-wa jako	khaa r-i
peacock	what brings he that	eat ing-she

'whatever the peacock brings she is eating'

An animate referent axis-relator clause,

O : Ref ARCl-na

naankyaa bhaai aangga hangkaal r-o je-na

young brother ahead drive ing-he whom-obj

Pt : tVP	S : pro
maar din-o	u
hit-he	he

'he hit his younger brother who was driving (oxen) in front'

3. Predicate. Transitive verb phrases may be observed in the examples above. Causative and permissive intransitive verb phrases are illustrated below, in which the subject is seen as causing or permitting the action of the verb.

a. Causative.

1) Causative intransitive.

S : pro	O : NP	Pt : icVP
ma	baLad	car-aa-yo
I	bulls	graze-cause-I

'I grazed the bulls'

2) Causative transitive. Most causative transitive verb phrases have an additional agent tagmeme marked by -ti.

S : NP O : Ar-l-na Ag : Ar-l-ti

maar bhojaai ma-na maar bhiyaa-ti

my sister-in-law me-obj my older brother-by

Pt : tcVP

maar kar-aa-i

hit-cause-she

' my sister-in-law had my older brother hit me'

(Note: We are aware that the above clause is probably an example of a different clause type because of the potential occurrence of this agent tagmeme not found in other clause types. However, we have decided to leave this whole question of causative and agent to later research and let the above and succeeding examples suffice for the present.)

b. Permissive intransitive.

S : pro O : AR-l-na L : AR-l

tũ aapaN-i gaawDi-na undur khete-ma

you our cows-obj their field-in

Pt : per iVP

jaa-e din-i

go-permitted-you

'you let our cows go into their field'

S : NP O : AR-l-na Pt : per iVP

u taaNDri ke-ni* bac-e d-e ni

that woman anyone-obj live-permit-she not

'that woman doesn't allow anyone to live'

*The emphatic suffix -i replaces the a of the relator.

B. Highlighting the peripheral tagmemes.

1. Instrument.

S : pro	O : AR-1-na	I : AR-1	Pt : tVP
u	baakraa-n	talwaare-ti	kaaT-o
he	goat-obj	sword-with	cut-he

'he cut the goat with a sword'

2. Benefactive.

B : AR-3	O : NP	Pt : tVP
beTaa-r saaru	baaTi	laa-yo
son for	bread	brought-he

'he brought bread for his son'

3. Comparative.

Com : AR-1	M : Adv	S : pro	O : AR-1-na	tP : tVP
mo-ti	jaadaa	tu	wo-na	maar-o
me-than	more	you	him-obj	hit-you

'you hit him more than (you hit) me'

3.2.3 Distribution.

Transitive clauses manifest the independent base slot in simple, compound or complex sentences and the axis slot in axis-relator clauses.

3.3 Ditransitive Declarative Clause.

3.3.1 Contrast.

This clause states an action which is double-goal directed. The first object, the direct object, answers the question 'what?'. The second object, the indirect object answers the question 'to whom?'. The membership of the

class of verbs manifesting its predicate tagmeme is very small consisting of such verbal ideas as give, write, and put. It also includes the causative of such transitive verbs as eat and drink and such receptor verbs as fall and adhere, and the permissives of all transitive verbs. It has the following distinguishing features:

A. It is double-goal directed.

B. A ditransitive verb phrase or causative receptor or transitive verb phrase or permissive transitive verb phrase manifests its predicate tagmeme.

C. Four tagmemes--subject, object, indirect object, and predicate--comprise its nucleus.

D. Internal structure.

1. Abbreviated formula.

(± S ± O-na ± IO-na + Pdt) ± Peri

Read, clause consists of an optional subject, an optional object marked by -na, an optional indirect object marked by -na, and an obligatory ditransitive predicate comprising its nucleus, and an optional periphery.

2. Expanded formula.

± T ± S ± L ± B ± I ± M ± Com ± O ± IO ± Pur + Pdt

3.3.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.

1. Subject is the same as the subject of the intransitive except that it must be animate.

2. Object is the same as the transitive clause object.

3. Indirect object is always animate and may be manifested by:

An axis-relator one phrase,

O : NP	IO : AR-1-na	Pdt : dtVP
khaaNo-daaNo	se dusar raaksese-na	de mel-o t-o
banquet	all other monsters-to	give put-he past

'he had given a banquet to all of the other monsters'

A referent axis-relator clause,

IO : Ref ARCl-na	O : AR-1-na
waage-na kuN maar-i-a je-na	raajaa-r beTi-n
tiger-obj who kill-will whom-to	king's daughter-obj

Pdt : dtVP

d-i-ãã

give-will-we

'we will give the king's daughter to whomever will kill the tiger'

4. Predicate. Ditransitive verb phrases may be observed in the examples above. Permissive and causative transitive and causative receptor verb phrases are illustrated below.

a. Permissive.

IO : AR-1-na	O : NP	Pdt : per tVP
baLade-n	caaro	khaa-e d-e ni
bulls-to	fodder	eat permit-he not

'he does not permit the bulls to eat fodder'

Any transitive verb becomes ditransitive when used in the permissive mode. In the same way, a ditransitive verb becomes tri-transitive in the permissive mode.

b. Causative.

1) Transitive.

IO : AR-1-na	O : NP	Pdt : ctVP
raajaa-n	baaTi	khar-aa-i
king-to	bread	eat-cause-she

'she fed the king bread'

'Eat' and 'drink' and possibly a few other transitive verbs become ditransitive when made causative.

2) Receptor. The causative of the receptor verbs 'adhere' and 'fall' also become ditransitive.

S : pro	IO : AR-1-na	T : AR-2	O : NP	Pdt : crVP
tũ	ma-na	abe tuNi	welaa	paD-aa-yo
you	me-to	now until	trouble	fall-cause-you

'until now you caused me trouble'

IO : AR-1-na	O : NP	Pdt : crVP	S : pro
ma-na	atraa mobat	lag-aaD-o	tũ
me-to	so much love	adhere-cause-you	you

'you loved me so much'

B. Highlighting the purpose tagmeme.

S : pro	O : AR-1-na	Pur : ARCl-1-na
ma	pacaas rapyaa-na	maaro bakraa kaaTe-na
I	fifty rupees-obj	my goat kill-to

Pdt : dtVP

de naak-o

gave-I

'I gave fifty rupees to have my goat killed'

Note: When the object and indirect object are both animate, the preferred linear order of occurrence is object, indirect object before the predicate.

O : AR-1-na	IO : AR-1-na	Pdt : dtVP
rupaa-na	raaje-na	din-o
Rupa-obj	king-to	gave-he

'he gave Rupa to a king'

3.3.3 Distribution.

The ditransitive clause manifests the independent base slot of simple, coordinate or complex sentences and the axis slot in axis-relator clauses.

3.4 Receptor Declarative Clause.

3.4.1 Contrast.

Receptor clauses are very versatile, expressing such varied ideas as possession, obligation, ability, desire and state. They are called receptor because the verb refers the topic to a recipient (typically personal). Thus 'I am hungry' would be expressed as, 'Hunger sticks to me'. 'I don't understand' would be expressed as, 'It is not understood to me'. 'I have two brothers' would be, 'Two brothers are to me'. 'I cannot read' would be, 'Reading does not come to me'. Receptor clauses have the following distinguishing features:

A. The membership of the class of verbs which manifests the predicate tagmeme is quite small and overlaps with intransitive and stative verbs.

B. The verb is always conjugated in the third person since it agrees with the Topic in person, number and gender.

C. The Receptor tagmeme is typically personal and is always cast in either an axis-relator phrase one or an axis-relator phrase three.

D. The linear order is quite rigid (see formula) but Receptor can occur after the predicate.

E. Absence of peripheral tagmemes instrument, accompaniment, and benefactive contrasts with other clause types.

F. Internal structure.

1. Abbreviated formula.

(+ Rec + Top + Pr) ± Peri

Read, clause consists of an obligatory receptor tagmeme, an obligatory topic tagmeme, and an obligatory receptor predicate comprising its nucleus, and an optional periphery. The line connecting topic and predicate shows agreement.

2. Expanded formula.

± T + Rec ± Pur ± L + Top ± M ± Com + Pr

3.4.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.

1. Receptor may be manifested by:

An axis-relator one noun phrase,

Rec : AR-l-na	Top : NP	Pr : rVP
kaasi raajaa-na	bemaari	aaw g-i
Kasi king-to	sickness	came-it

'King Kasi became sick'

An axis-relator phrase three,

Rec : AR-3	Top : NP	Pr : rVP
maar saamu	galti	we g-i
my before	mistake	happened-it

'I made a mistake'

2. Topic tagmeme may be manifested by:

A repetitive clause,

Rec : AR-1-na	Top : RepCl	Pr : rVP
ma-na	waanc-tu	aa-e ni
me-to	read-ing	comes-it not

'I am unable to read'

An axis-relator clause,

	Top : ARCl-1-r
yer maai-ti	aad gaNTDi de-r
this's inside-from	half bundle give-ing

Pr : rVP	Rec : AR-1
we jaa ch-a	ma-na
happens-it	me-to

'I must give (away) half of this bundle'

Rec : AR-1	Top : ARCl-1-nu	Pr : rVP
to-na	maar waat maan-nu	paD-i-a
you-to	my word obey-ing	fall-will-it

'you will have to obey what I say'

Rec : AR-1	Top : ARCl-1-waaLo	Pr : rVP
ma-na	khetwaaDi cuke-waaLo	ch-e ni
me-to	fields account-settler	is-he not

'I have to one to settle the accounts of my fields'

3. Predicate tagmeme may be manifested by any of the following verbs:

aaNu	'to come'	dakaaNu	'to appear'
caaNu	'to need'	jaaNu	'to go'
paDNu	'to fall'	jamNu	'to jell'
weNu	'to be'	reNu	'to be'
nikalNu	'to come out'	laabNu	'to be obtained'
laagNu	'to seem, stick'	kaLNu	'to be known'
maLNu	'to be available'		

The following areas of meaning are expressed by topic-predicate combinations:

a. Ability: Topic : vb-tu + Pred : aaNu

ma-na gaa-tu aa-wa ch-a

ne-to sing-ing comes-it present

'I can sing'

b. Desire: Topic : vb-e-na + Pred : caaNu

ma-na pi-e-na caa-wa ch-a

me-to drink-to need-it-present

'I need to drink'

c. State: Topic : ab noun + Pred : laagNu

ma-na bhuk laag-a ch-a

me-to hunger sticks-it present

'I am hungry'

d. Obligation: Topic : vb-Nu + Pred : paDNu

ma-na jaaNu paD-a ch-a

me-to go-ing falls-it present

'I must go'

e. Possession: Topic : NP + Pred : weNu

ma-na di bhen ch-a

me-to two sisters are-they

'I have two sisters'

B. Highlighting the purpose tagmeme.

Rec : AR-l-na	Pur : ARCl-l-na	Top : NP
baape-na	indu-na paaLe-na	ghaNo welaa
father-to	them-obj nourish-to	much trouble

Pr : rVP

paD g-o

fell-it

'father had much trouble to nourish them'

3.4.3 Distribution.

The Receptor clause fills the independent slot in simple, compound and complex sentences, and the axis slot in axis-relator clauses.

3.5 Stative Declarative Clause.

3.5.1 Contrast.

The stative clause affirms the existence of an object or an event, or it equates two objects or ideas. It is also used to express possession. Its distinguishing features are:

A. Its predicate tagmeme is manifested by two verbs, reNu 'to be', and weNu 'to be', and the verbal compound we jaaNu 'to become'.

B. It has an optional complement tagmeme which is equated with or attributed to the subject tagmeme by the predicate.

C. The absence of the peripheral tagmemes manner, purpose, instrument, accompaniment and benefactive.

D. Internal structure.

1. Abbreviated formula.

(+ S ± C + Ps) ± Peri

Read, clause consists of an obligatory subject, an optional complement and an obligatory stative predicate comprising its nucleus, and an optional periphery.

2. Expanded formula.

± T + S ± C ± L ± Com ± Pur + Ps

3.5.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.

1. Subject is the same as given in the active clauses except for axis-relator clause which can manifest the subject tagmeme of the stative clause. The subject may be manifested by:

A noun phrase affirming the existence of a thing,

S : NP	Ps : sVP
moTo daDiaa	ch-a
big mountain	is-it

'there is a big mountain'

A noun phrase affirming possession, (In this case the limiter slot of the NP must be filled by a possessive pronoun or phrase.)

S : NP	Ps : sVP
maaro jawaan beTaa	ch-a
my young son	is-he

'I have a young son'

An axis-relator clause,

S : ARCl-l-r	Ps : sVP
taar ek saamaan le-na jaae-r	ch-e ni
your one thing take-to go-ing	is-it not

'you may not go to take one of your possessions'

S : ARCl-l-r	Ps : sVP
aapaN wo-ti waate kare-r	ch-e ni
our him-with talk do-ing	is-it not

'we don't speak with him'

2. Complement may be manifested by:

A noun phrase equating the subject and complement,

S :pro	C : NP	Ps : sVP
tũ	raajaa	ch-i
you	king	are-you

'you are a king'

S : pro	C : NP	Ps : sVP
i	maar baai	w-i-a
she (this one)	my sister	be-will-she

'this must be my sister'

A quantifier which modifies the subject,

S : NP	C : Quan	Ps : sVP
maar bhene	Dhaglaai	ch-a
my sisters	many	are-they

'I have many sisters'

An adjective phrase which modifies the subject,

S : NP	C : Aj	Ps : sVP	L : AR-3
doi beTi	jawaan	we g-i	ghare-r maai
both girls	strong	became-they	house-of inside

'at home the two girls became strong'

A possessive pronoun or possessive noun phrase (personal axis-ro-relator phrase) which modifies the subject,

S : NP	C : poss pro	Ps : sVP
dhaNi	woro	ch-a
husband	hers	is-he

'he is her husband'

S : NP	C : AR-1-ro	Ps : sVP
ghoDi	ek, das hajaare-r	ch-a
horse	one, ten thousand-of	is-it

'it is a ten-thousand (rupee) horse'

Note: Given a noun phrase with limiter, quantifier and attributive slots all modifying the head noun, each of these slots can be cast into the complement slot of a stative clause and still modify the head noun. This is perhaps done for emphasis.

An axis-relator phrase three,

S : pro	C : AR-3	Ps : sVP
tũ	undu-r jũ	ch-i
you	they-of like	are-you

'you are like them'

S : NP	Ps : sVP	C : AR-3
katraak maaNas	we-Nu	wor sarik
how many men	be-must	his like

'how many men must be like him'

A locative noun phrase one,

S : pro	C : NP	Ps : sVP
ma	ghar	ch-ũ
I	home	am-I

'I am at home'

3. Predicate tagmeme is as illustrated above.

B. Highlighting the comparative tagmeme.

The comparative tagmeme is always manifested by an axis-relator two phrase whose relator is -ti.

S : NP	Com : AR-1-ti	C : Aj	Ps : sVP
bambai	punaa-ti	moTo	ch-a
Bombay	Poona-than	big	is-it

'Bombay is bigger than Poona'

3.5.3 Distribution. The stative clause fills the base slot in simple, coordinate or complex sentences and the axis slot in axis-relator clauses.

3.6 Peripheral Tagmemes.

The following nine tagmemes are peripheral to the clause types with the exception agentive which probably is nuclear to the causative clause.

3.6.1 Distribution Matrix.

The matrix below shows which peripheral tagmemes occur in the different clause types. The clause types are listed down the left side and the tagmemes across the top. Causative is listed as a clause type even though it was not analyzed as such because a place is needed for

agentive.

Peripheral Tagmeme Distribution Matrix

Tagmeme / Clause Type	Temporal	Locative	Purpose	Manner	Benefactive	Accompaniment	Instrument	Comparative	Agentive
Intrans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Trans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Ditrans	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Stative	X	X	X					X	
Receptor	X	X	X	X				X	
Causative									X

3.6.2 Manifestations.

The peripheral tagmemes are illustrated below in the order of their occurrence across the top of the matrix.

A. Temporal tagmeme tells time of action, manifested by:

Temporal nouns or pronouns,

aaj	'today'	sawaar	'tomorrow'
ab	'now'	parbaati	'morning'

Noun phrase,

aaT pandra daaD 'a week or two' saari daaDo 'all day'

laare-r daaD 'day before' baara waastaa 'noon'

Axis-relator phrase three,

o-r paca	'after that'	aangga	'first'

Axis-relator phrase two,

deke-r Tem-e par	'when looking'
cho minaa tuNi	'up to six months'

Axis-relator phrase one,

pandra wis daDe-na	'in 15 or 20 days'
warspate-r	'on Wednesday'

Referent axis-relator clause,

jhaaD Dagar g-o janaa	'when the tree went away'
naaLi we g-o je-r paca	'after the separation happened'

Repetitive participial clause,

kukDo bol-tu...	'when the rooster crows...'
saabun lagaaD-ti, lagaaD-ti...	'while applying soap...'

B. Locative tagmeme tells place of action, manifested by:

A locative pronoun,

wata	'there'	ata	'here'
par/paral	'over there'	war/waral	'here'

A noun phrase,

aapaN ghar	'your house'	punaa	'Poona"
moT waawDi	'big well'	bajaar	'market'

An axis-relator phrase three,

jami-r mai 'in the ground' maar laara 'after me'

An axis relator phrase two,

aapaN-e ghar-e muNDaangga 'in front of our house'

i palangg-e par 'on this bed'

A referent axis-relator clause,

ma dakaaLũ je-r Dhããĩ 'there where I show (you)'

Sonaa r-a jata 'there where Sona lives'

C. Purpose tagmeme tells the purpose of the action of the verb. It may be manifested by:

A question noun,

kaa 'why?'

An axis-relator phrase two,

siksan-e waasa 'for the sake of education'

kããi waasa 'for what?' gaNTDi saaru 'for the bundle'

An axis-relator phrase one,

kase-na 'why?'

An axis-relator phrase three,

beTi-r waasa 'for the girl' o-r saaru 'for that'

An axis-relator clause one,

hanggoLi kare-na 'in order to bathe'

Dokraa-na pakaDe-na 'to catch the old man'

D. Manner tagmeme tells how the action of the verb is done. It may be manifested by:

An adverb phrase,

dhaLhaL 'very much' hoLyaa hoLyaa 'very softly'

kũ 'how?' sabkesi 'suddenly'

A coordinate phrase,

eke-r par ek 'one on another' ek an ek 'one with another'

eke-r muNDaangga ek 'one facing another'

An axis-relator phrase two,

hoLgi poLgi sawai 'without the best'

hamaar kastam jũ-j 'just like our custom'

An axis-relator phrase one,

taawe-ti 'with fever' Taangge-ti 'by foot'

gobre-ti 'with cowdung' rubaabe-ti 'with pomp'

A referent axis-relator clause,

ke-ni maalam che ni jũ 'just like no one knows'

mane-n laag-a jũ 'how it seems to (your) heart'

A repetitive participial clause,

(kori) dhããs-ti (aai) '(woman) running (came)'

E. Benefactive tagmeme tells for whose benefit the action is done. It must be personal. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase three,

maar waasa 'for me' raajaa-r saaru 'for the king'

F. Accompaniment tagmeme tells with whom the action was

done. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase three,

maar saat 'with me' wo-r goNi-r saat 'with his wife'

An axis-relator phrase one,

mo-ti 'with me' wo-ti 'with him'

G. Instrumental tagmeme tells with what instrument the action is done. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase one,

baarkole-ti 'with a whip' caaku-ti 'with a knife'

An axis-relator phrase two,

saal saat 'with a shawl'

H. Comparative tagmeme tells with what the subject or receptor of the clause is compared. It always operates in conjunction with an adverb or adjective which gives the area of comparison. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase one,

punaa-ti 'than Poona" se-ti 'than all'

I. Agentive tagmeme is always personal and tells by whom the action of a causative verb is done. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase one,

bhiyaa-ti 'by brother' maar goNi-ti 'by my wife'

J. There remain two sentence-level tagmemes, introductory and conjunctive. Introductory tagmeme introduces the sentence. It may be manifested by:

A conjunction,

paN 'but' ato 'then'

An axis-relator phrase one,

atraa-ma 'in so much' wate-ti 'from there'

An axis-relator phrase three,

atraa-r maai 'in so much' watraa-r maai 'in that much'

K. Conjunctive tagmeme joins two clauses together to form a coordinate sentence. It may be manifested by a conjunction.

an/aar	'and'	to	'if'
paN/paNan	'but'	ki	'that'

3.7-3.12 Clause Classes.

Having described the clause types in the declarative class, these sections now deal with the remaining classes viz., imperative, interrogative, repetitive participial, conjunctive participial, referent axis-relator and non-referent axis-relator classes. Each class is described as a transform of the declarative class.

3.7 Imperative class of independent clauses.

3.7.1 Contrast.

The imperative class puts the action in the form of a command. Its distinguishing features are:

A. The limitation of its subject and predicate to second person or first person plural.

B. The typical occurence of the clause without an overt subject.

C. The optional presence of the courtesy tagmeme sai 'please'.

D. The lack of a receptor manifestation.

3.7.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ===> IMPERATIVE

Rule 1. Choose 2nd person singular or plural subject or first person plural subject and either delete it or include it in the clause.

Rule 2. Choose imperative 1st plural or 2nd person affix from Matrix 3 (M-3) below and suffix it to the verb stem to form the predicate.

M-3	Imperative	
No / Per	Sg	Pl
1st		-ãã*
2nd	-#**	-o

*-ãã ∿ -mãã

1. -mãã occurs after vowels.
2. -ãã occurs elsewhere.

**-# ∿ -a ∿ -o

1. -a occurs replacing -e in Ce verb stems.
2. -o occurs replacing aa in stems khaa and jaa.
3. -# occurs elsewhere.

Rule 3. If negative imperative is desired, insert the negative morpheme mat before or after the verb.

DECLARATIVE	===>	IMPERATIVE
tũ dhããs-e ch-i		dhããs (or) mat dhããs
you run-you pres		run! (or) don't run!

3.7.3 Manifestations.

The matrix below shows how the imperative transforms from the declarative in the various clause types.

A. Imperative Transform Citation Matrix.

	DECLARATIVE ===>	IMPERATIVE
Intr	tũ upar caD-e ch-i you up climb-you pres	upar caD up climb!
Trans	tam wo-na maar-o ch-o you he-obj hit-you pres	wo-na maar-o he-obj hit!
Ditr	tũ ma-na kitaab d-e ch-i you me-to book give-you pres	ma-na kitaab d-a me-to book give!
Stat	tam aaco ch-i you good are	tam aaco w-o you good be!
Rec	ma-na maalam ch-a me-to knowledge is-it	No transform

B. Other manifestations.

war aa to sai
here come then please
'then come here please'

hamaa-r jiw bacaa-o
our lives save-you
'save our lives'

paaNi to d-a ma-na pie-na
water then give me-to drink-to
'then give me some water to drink'

jaa-mãã
go-we

'let's go'

3.7.4 Distribution.

The imperative clause class fills the independent base slot on sentence level.

3.8 Interrogative Class of Independent Clauses.

3.8.1 Contrast.

The interrogative clause class expresses a question. Its distinguishing features are as follows:

A. The obligatory presence of question words kããi or ka in 'yes-no' interrogative clauses (clauses which demand a 'yes' or 'no' answer).

B. The obligatory presence of a question word or phrase signalling the tagmeme in question in other interrogative clauses.

3.8.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ===> INTERROGATIVE

Rule 1. For 'yes-no' interrogative, add question word kããi or ka to the clause after the predicate.

Rule 2. For other interrogatives, replace any tagmeme of the clause with a corresponding question word or phrase.

kuN	'who?'	ke-ro	'whose?'
kim, kata	'where?'	ke-ti	'with, from whom?'
kanaa	'when?'	ke-ma	'in what, in whom?'
kããi	'what?'	kase-na	'why?'
kũ, kaso	'how?'	kate-ti	'from where'
kaa	'why?'	ke waDi	'what direction?'
katraa	'how many?'	kããi saaru	'what for?'
kawDaa	'how big?'	kããi waasa	'what for?'
kuNso	'which?'	ke-r saat	'with whom?'
ke-na	'to whom, whom?'	ke-r waasa	'for whom?'

DECLARATIVE ===>	YES-NO INTERROGATIVE
u baaTi khaad-o	u baaTi khaad-o kããi
he bread ate-he	he bread ate-he ques
'he ate bread'	'did he eat bread?'

3.8.3 Manifestations.

A. Yes-No Interrogative Transform Citation Matrix

	DECLARATIVE ===>	INTERROGATIVE
Intr	tũ dhããs-e ch-i you run-you pres	tũ dhããs-e ch-i kããi you run-you pres ?
Trans	u wo-na maar-o he him-obj hit-he	u wo-na maar-o ka he him-obj hit-he ?
Ditr	tũ ma-na kitaab din-o you me-to book gave-you	tũ ma-na kitaab din-o kããi you me-to book gave-you ?
Stat	u aaco ch-a he good is-he	u aaco ch-a kããi he good is-he ?
Rec	to-na maalam ch-a you-to knowledge is-it	to-na maalam ch-a ka you-to knowledge is-it ?

B. Other interrogatives.

Subject,

u wo-na maar-o ===> kuN wo-na maar-o
he him-obj hit-he who him-obj hit-he?

Object,

u wo-na maar-o ===> u ke-na maar-o
he him-obj hit-he he whom hit-he?

Manner,

u wo-na ghaNo maar-o ===> u wo-na kũ maar-o
he him-obj much hit-he he him-obj how hit-he?

Predicate,

u wo-na maar-o ===> u wo-na kããi kid-o
he him-obj hit-he he him-obj what did-he?

Locative,

u ghare-n g-yo ===> u kata g-yo

he house-to went-he he where went-he?

C. The interrogative elliptical clause which expects the answer 'yes', much the same as the English 'isn't it?', is koni ka, 'not at all?' or 'no?' It follows an affirmative clause.

u jaa-wa ch-a, koni ka

he goes-he pres, no?

'he is going, isn't he?'

3.8.4 Distribution.

The interrogative class fills the independent base slot on sentence level.

3.9-3.12 Dependent Clause Classes.

Dependent clause classes typically fill dependent slots on sentence level or slots on clause or phrase levels. They differ from the Independent classes just described in that they never occur in independent base slots on sentence level.

3.9 Conjunctive participial class of dependent clauses.

3.9.1 Contrast.

Conjunctive clauses are subordinate in form to the main clause, presenting an action which is immediately prior to or coordinate with the action of the main clause. They have the following distinguishing features:

A. The verb is not conjugated for person or number but is always in the conjunctive form viz., verb stem plus -taaNin/-an/-i.

B. The clause has no separate subject of its own different from the main clause but always shares the subject of the main clause.

3.9.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ===> CONJUNCTIVE

Rule 1. Choose the stem form of the verb and suffix to it either -taaNin or -an.

Rule 2. If the verb of the independent clause is aaNu 'to come', suffix to the verb stem the conjunctive suffix -i.

Rule 3. Omit the subject.

DECLARATIVE ===> CONJUNCTIVE

ma gaaDi wata mel-o (ma) gaaDi wata mel-i (aayo)

I car there put-I (I) car there put-ing (came)

'I put the car there' 'I put the car there and came'

A. Conjunctive Transform Citation Matrix.

	DECLARATIVE ===>	CONJUNCTIVE
Intr	u wata dhããs-o he there ran-he	wata dhããs-taaNin... there having run...
Trans	u ma-na maar-o he me-obj hit-he	ma-na maar-an... me-to having hit...
Ditr	u wo-na kitaab din-o he he-obj book gave-he	wo-na kitaab de-taaNin... he-obj book having given...
Stat	u aaco ch-a he good is-he	aaco we-n... good having been...
Rec	ma-na maalam ch-a me-to knowledge is-it	ma-na maalam we-n... me-to knowledge having been...

In the receptor conjunctive clause, the subject which is shared with the main clause, is the person of the receptor of the conjunctive clause. Hence the conjunctive clause in this case does retain the receptor tagmeme but it is always the same person as the subject of the main clause.

wo-na cintyaa laag-an (aji waaT jhal-o)

him-to fear strik-ing (again road took-he)

'he being afraid (again went along the road)

wo-na ris aa-taaNin (kããi kid-i)

her-to anger having come (what did-she?)

'she being angry (what did she do?)'

B. Manifestations in the context of a main clause.

(u) daDiaa jaa-n (hoTo aa-yo)

(he) mountain having gone (back came-he)

'he went to the mountain and came back'

Here the dependent clause adds an equal and prior action to the action of the main clause.

(u) jaldi paaNi laa-n (baape-na din-i)

(she) quickly water bringing (father-to gave-she)

'she quickly brought water and gave to her father'

Here the dependent clause adds the object and the prior action to the action of the main clause.

(paaNi pi) dhaap-an

(water drink) fill-ing

'drink water until you are full'

Here the dependent clause is a simultaneous action to the action of the main clause.

3.9.4 Distribution.

These conjunctive class clauses fill the dependent base slot in complex sentences and the manner slot in clauses.

3.10 Repetitive Participial Class of Dependent Clauses.

3.10.1 Contrast.

Repetitive clauses indicate an action just prior to or simultaneous with the action of the independent clause. The following features distinguish it from other clauses:

A. The verb form is not conjugated for person but agrees with the subject in number and gender.

B. It can have a subject which is different from or the same as the subject of the independent clause which it accompanies.

C. The predicate is typically repeated from two to four times contributing to the idea of action going on.

3.10.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ===> REPETITIVE

Rule. Choose the stem form of the verb and suffix to it either the imperfect suffixes (-t-M-2) or the perfect suffixes (-M-2), according to the matrix below.

M-2 Perfect-Imperfect

No / Gen	Sg	Pl
Masc	-u* -o	-e
Fem	-i	

*This option applies only for imperfect.

DECLARATIVE ===> REPETITIVE

daaDo Dub r-o ch-a — daaDo Dub-t-u...

sun set ing-it pres — sun set-ing-it...

3.10.3 Manifestations.

A. Repetitive Transform Citation Matrix.

	DECLARATIVE ===>	REPETITIVE
Intr	kukDo bol-a ch-a cock crows-it pres	kukDo bol-t-u... cock crow-ing-he...
Trans	u gaawDi caraa r-i ch-a she cows graz-ing-she pres	caraa-t-i caraa-t-i... graz-ing graz-ing-she...
Ditr	gaLiaa sikaa-yo wo-na farming taught-he him-obj	sikaa-t-o sikaa-t-o... teach-ing teach-ing he...
Stat	doi beTi wet-i t-i both girls were-they past	wet-i wet-i... be-ing be-ing-they...

Rec	wo-na taklipi wet-i	taklipi wet-i wet-i...
	him-to trouble was-it	trouble be-ing be-ing it...

The repetitive clause has been observed manifested by predicate only; subject and predicate; object and predicate; subject, object and predicate; manner and predicate; locative and predicate in descending order of frequency.

B. Manifestations of repetitive clause in context.

1. The perfect participle is also used to express repetitive simultaneous action.

hanu raD-o raD-o raD-o raD-o raD-o (aa-yo)

like that rolled rolled rolled rolled rolled-he (came-he)

'like that (he came) rolling over and over and over'

2. It states an action which is simultaneous with the action of the verb of the independent clause.

saabu lagaaD-t-i lagaaD-t-i (maate maai khil maar din-i)

soap apply-ing apply-ing-she (head in nail drove-she)

'while she was applying soap (she drove a nail into his head)'

3. It can have a subject of its own different from that of the main clause.

(aapaN doi bhaai) kukDo bol-t-u (uT jaa-i-ãã)

(we two brothers) cock crow-ing-he (get up-will-we)

'when the cock crows (we two brothers will get up)'

4. It can show manner.

(kori) dhããs-t-i (aa-i)

(woman) run-ing-she (came-she)

'(the woman came) running'

5. It can also manifest the Topic slot in Receptor clauses.

(wo-na) waanc-t-u (aa-e ni)

(him-to) read-ing-it (come-it not)

'he cannot read'

3.10.4 Distribution.

Repetitive clauses fill the dependent base slot in complex sentences.

3.11 Non-Referent Axis-Relator Clause Class of Dependent Clauses.

A very interesting structure running through both clause and phrase levels is the axis-relator structure. On the phrase level it is traditionally known as a postpositional phrase. On clause level it is known as an adverbial clause. In the phrase, the postposition is the relator and the noun phrase is the axis. In the clause, the adverb is the relator and the clause itself is the axis. The relator's function is to relate the phrase or clause to the main clause in a locative, temporal, purpose, or other functional way, depending on the nature of the particular relator.

For example, the relator 'in', in the relator-axis phrase 'in the house', relates the noun phrase 'the house' to the clause as a locative. In the same manner, the relator 'after' in the relator-axis clause 'after he came', relates the clause 'he came' to the main clause as a temporal.

The relators of both clauses and phrases are almost identical. Both structures occur with both bound and free relators. The difference lies in the filler class of the axis tagmeme and in the distribution of the resultant axis-relator structures. The distribution of axis-relator clauses is given in 3.11.3. The distribution of axis-relator phrases is given in 4.4.3 and 4.6.4.

This parallelism between phrases and clauses applies, not only to the non-referent axis-relator structure, but also to the referent axis-relator structure which is more widely used in clauses.

3.11.0 Oblique Clause.

In phrase structure whenever a phrase or word is followed by a relator it occurs in the oblique. So also the clause when it is followed by a relator, occurs in the oblique. However, whereas in the case of the phrase, the whole phrase becomes oblique, in the clause only the verb becomes oblique. This is done by suffixing the oblique aspect -e to the verb stem. This will then be described as an oblique clause and will be symbolized OCl.

3.11.1 Contrast.

The non-referent axis-relator clause has the following distinguishing features:

A. The static form of the verb preceding the relator, not conjugated for person, number or gender.

B. The obligatory occurence of either a bound or free form relator.

C. The obligatory absence of a referent relator.

D. The subject of the axis-relator clause can be the same as or different than the subject of the main clause.

3.11.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ===> NON-REFERENT A-R

A. Axis-relator clause one (ARCl-1).

Rule 1. Choose oblique aspect of the verb (vs + -e).

Rule 2. Suffix to oblique form of verb the bound relator from the Clause Relator Distribution Matrix 3.11.3, according to the clause or phrase level function desired.

DECLARATIVE ===> ARCl-1

tũ ma-na sataa-e ch-i	ma-na sataa-e-na (aa-yo tũ)
you me-obj bother-you pres	me-obj bother-to (came-you)
'you bother me'	'(you came) to bother me'

B. Axis-relator clause two (ARCl-2).

Rule 1. Choose oblique aspect (vs + -e) or imperfect aspect (vs + -t-M-2).

Rule 2. If imperfect aspect is chosen, replace M-2 suffixes with oblique suffix -e.

Rule 3. Choose a free form relator from Clause Relator Distribution Matrix according to the clause level function desired.

DECLARATIVE ===> ARCl-2

aji ghar punc g-o — ghar punc-t-e saat (bes g-o)

again home reached-he — home reach-ing with (sat-he)

'he reached home again' — 'upon reaching home (he sat)'

C. Axis-relator clause three (ARCl-3).

Rule 1. Construct the clause to be ARCl-1 as in A. above with the relator -ro.

Rule 2. Delete the -o from the relator.

Rule 3. Choose a free form relator, (either saat or maai) from the Clause Relator Distribution Matrix according to the clause level function desired.

DECLARATIVE ===> ARCl-3

paanc ghoD waD g-e — waD jaa-e-r saat (ma dhăăs g-o)

five horses flew-they — flying-of with (I ran-I)

'the five horses flew' — 'when they flew (I ran)'

3.11.3 Manifestations and Distribution.

A. Clause Relator Distribution Matrix (see next page).

B. Axis-relator clause one (ARCl-1).

1. ARCl-1-na can manifest:

The purpose tagmeme,

aba ma-na heT jaa-e-na ek ghoDo d-a

now me-to down go-to one horse give-you

'now give me a horse to go down'

The topic tagmeme,

ma-na gid gaa-e-na aa-wa ch-a

me-to song sing-to comes-it pres

'I can sing songs'

The subject tagmeme of a stative clause,

i raatlaa-ro ghar laab-e-n ch-e ni

this Ratla's house be available-to is-it not

'this Ratla's house cannot be found'

Clause Relator Distribution Matrix.

Relator \ Function	Temporal	Purpose	Subject	Topic	Att of NP	Complement	Head of NP	Object	Axis of AR
-ro 'ing'			x	x	x			x	x
-waaLo 'one'			x	x	x	x	x		
-na 'to'		x	x	x					
sarik 'like'						x			
-Nu 'to'				x					
waasa 'for'		x							
-ma 'in'	x								
saat 'with'	x								
tuNi 'until'	x								
maai 'in'	x								
paca 'after	x								
lagaa 'up to'	x								
barobar 'with'	x								

The left side of the matrix gives the relator while the top indicates the function the clause manifests in conjunction with each relator.

2. ARC1-1-ro can manifest:

The attributive tagmeme of a noun phrase,

ghar-e-n aa-e-r waLaa ma paD g-o

home-to come-of time I fell-I

'when coming home, I fell'

Note: Here the ARC1 modifies waLaa 'time'.

Dokri aangga jaa-e-r Tem-e par u Dokri-n maar-o

woman ahead go-of time on he woman-obj hit-he

'while the woman was going ahead he hit her'

Note: Here the clause modifies the noun Tem 'time'.

The topic tagmeme of a receptor clause,

ma-na aad gaNTDi de-r we jaa ch-a

me-to half bundle give-ing happens pres

'I must give half of this bundle'

The subject of the stative clause,

taar ek saamaan le-na jaa-e-r ch-e ni

your one thing take-to go-of is-it not

'you may not go to take one thing'

The object tagmeme of a transitive clause,

u aarti wataar-e-r choD d-i-a

she plate wave-of leave will-she

'she will stop waving her offering (before the deity)'

Besides these, the ARCl-l-ro also fills the axis slot in ARCl-3 structures.

3. ARCl-l-waaLo is very similar to the ARCl-l-ro in that both can either fill a modifying function in a noun phrase or be used as a substantive. Whereas the -r relator makes an impersonal substantive out of the clause, the -waaLo makes a personal substantive or agent out of the clause. The ARCl-l-waaLo can manifest:

The head tagmeme of a noun phrase,

biki-na koi dek-e-waaLo ch-e-i

Biki-to any watch-er is-it not

'Biki has no one to look after her'

The head tagmeme of a noun phrase which in turn manifests the complement slot of a stative clause,

taaro kimat kar-e-waaLo ma ch-ũ

your price do-er I am-I

'I am your purchaser'

ma to bhaar jaa-e-waaLo ch-e ni

I then outside go-er is-it not

'I am not about to go outside'

Note: Strict agreement with the subject ma here would require the verb ch-ũ, but in this case ch-e ni seems to be preferred to ch-ũ ni.

The attributive tagmeme of a noun phrase,

yeklo-j maLo jatan kar-e-waaLo beTaa hangkaal dino

alone-only garden watch do-er son called-he

'the son who guarded the garden alone shouted'

The subject of an intransitive clause,

kimat kar-e-waaLo raat baar-e-n cal-o g-o

price do-er night twelve-at went-he

'the purchaser went away at twelve o'clock at night'

4. ARC1-1-ma can manifest:

The temporal tagmeme,

waate-cite kar-e-ma hokaa-cuTaa pi-e-ma hamaar laDaai we g-i

conversation do-in pipes smoke-in our fight happened

'while we were talking and smoking our pipes we had a fight'

The subject tagmeme of a stative clause,

khaa-e-ma kããi phaaydo ch-e-i

eat-in any profit is-it-not

'there is not any profit in eating'.

5. ARC1-1-Nu. A relator which does not pattern

exactly like the four above is Nu. It is suffixed directly to the verb stem and makes a nominal out of the clause. It can manifest the topic tagmeme of a receptor clause.

to-na maar waat maan-Nu paD-i-a

you-to my word obey-ing fall-will-it

'you will have to obey what I say'

C. Axis-relator clause two (ARCl-2).

1. ARCl-2-saat can fill the temporal slot in clauses,

ghoDi mar-t-e saat kããi kid-o i

horse dy-ing with what did-he this one

'when the horse died what did this one do?'

In order to express the idea of simultaneous action a transitional k plus the emphatic suffix -i, is suffixed to the imperfect oblique form of the verb.

ek-aj waNaa maar-t-e-k-i saat se ghoD mar g-e

one-just time hit-ing-just with all horses died-they

'as soon as he hit just once all the horses died'

2. ARCl-2-tuNi also manifests the temporal tagmeme,

tũ phikir mat kar ma aa-e tuNi

you worry not do I come until

'until I come don't worry'

Note: ARCl-2 with the following relators also manifests the temporal tagmeme: paca, lagaa, barobar.

3. ARCl-2-waasa manifests the purpose tagmeme,

wer paD-e waasa u ro-wa ch-a

war fall because she cry-she pres

'because war has come' she is crying'

4. ARCl-2-sarik manifests the complement tagmeme of

the stative clause.

u aa-e sarik ch-a

he come like is-he

'he is likely to come'

D. ARC1-3 with relators saat and maai can manifest the temporal tagmeme of a clause.

aapaN-e-r bes-e-r maai ghaN aac waawDi diT-e

our sit-of in very good well saw-we

'while sitting we saw a very nice well'

wo-na dhakko laag jaa-e-r saat u guru saraab de din-o

he-obj shove strike-of with that teacher curse gave-he

'when he jostled him that teacher cursed (him)'

Note: Like the AR-2 and AR-3 phrases whose relators are somewhat interchangeable, so the saat relator is interchangeable with both ARC1-2 and ARC1-3. The relator maai seems to belong only to the ARC1-3 structure, though further investigation may prove otherwise.

3.11.4 Distribution (See 3.11.3).

The oblique clause (3.11.0) can fill the attributive slot of a noun phrase.

doi bhaai maar-e Tem-e par...

both brothers plow-ing time on...

'while both brothers were plowing...'

3.12 Referent Axis-Relator Class of Dependent Clauses.

3.12.1 Contrast.

The referent axis-relator clause is characterized chiefly by the presence of a j-type relator. This relator has two functions: it refers back in its own clause to either a specific antecedent tagmeme or to the idea of the clause as a whole, and it refers that idea or antecedent ahead to its function in the main clause. Take for ex-

ample the following clause:

gaawDi-waaL sonaa r-a jata aa-e

cowherds Sona lives-she where came-they

'the cowherds came where Sona lives'

The referent clause is underlined and fills a locative slot in the main clause gaawDi-waaL aa-e 'cowherds came'. The word jata is the referent relator. It refers back to the clausal idea sonaa r-a 'Sona lives' and it relates that idea in a locative function to the main clause. jata is the referent form of the locative pronoun wata 'there', and is best translated 'there-where'. The referent axis-relator clause has the following distinguishing features:

A. The obligatory presence of a referent relator tagmeme.

B. The conjugated form of the verb preceding the referent relator. The verb can be any aspect or tense needed to express the verbal idea.

C. The subject of the referent clause can be the same as or different than the subject of the main clause.

3.12.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ===> REFERENT A-R

Rule 1. To the declarative clause add the referent relator desired according to the function to be filled in the main clause (see list of referent relators under 3.12.3).

Rule 2. If the referent relator refers back to a particular tagmeme, that tagmeme is frequently in the k-proword (interrogative form of the proword) form (see Pro-word Matrix 5.2.2.B). The k-proword does not make the declarative clause interrogative, but in conjunction with the referent relator, forms a relative pronoun concept.

aangga kuN paaNi laa-i je-na raaj-e-na din-o

before who water brought-she that one-obj king-to gave-he

'he gave the one who brought water first to a king'

In the example, the kuN, in conjunction with the je-na forms the relative concept, 'the one who'.

Rule 3. If the subject or other tagmemes except the predicate are plain in the context, they can be deleted.

DECLARATIVE	===>	REFERENT A-R
maar baap mar g-o		baap mar g-o janaa...
my father died-he		father died-he when...
'my father died'		'when my father died...'

3.12.3 Manifestations and Distribution.

A. Referent Transform Citation Matrix.

	DECLARATIVE ===>	REFERENT A-R
Intr	wata Dagar g-i there away went-she	Dagar g-i jako... away went-she who...
Trans	lok wo-na diT-e people him-obj saw-they	lok diT-e jako... people saw-they who...
Ditr	u to-na pisaa din-o he you-to money gave-he	to-na pisaa din-o jako... you-to money gave-he who...
Rec	wo-na maalam ch-a him-to knowledge is-it	ke-na maalam ch-a jako... who-to knowledge is-it who...
Stat	u moT we g-o he big became-he	u moT we g-o jako... he big became-he who...

Note: All of the above examples are constructed so as to fill the subject slot in the following independent clause.

B. Referent relator words and phrases.

1. Words

jako	'that,who'
jata	'there-where'
janaa	'then-when'
jatraa	'that much'
je	'that one'
jŭ	'how, like that'

2. Pronoun AR-1 Phrases.

je-na	'to whom, whom'
je-ti	'from, by, with which'
je-ma	'in which'

3. Pronoun AR-2 Phrases.

je tuNi	'until then-when'
je waDi	'which direction'

4. Pronoun AR-3 Phrases.

jer Dhããi	'near what, near whom'
jer paca	'after which'
jer aangga	'before which'
jer waasa	'because of which'
jer saaru	'for which'

5. AR-1 Noun Phrase.

je Teme-na	'at which time'

6. AR-2

je Teme par	'during which time'
je wakte par	'during which time'

C. Referent clause can manifest:

Object tagmeme,

mor kããi laa-wa jako khaad-i

peacock what brings-he that ate-she

'whatever the peacock would bring she ate'

Subject tagmeme,

e waawDi par beT-e jako kããi kid-e

these well on sat-they who what did-they

'what did these do who sat on the well?'

Temporal tagmeme,

baap mar g-o janaa kããi kid-o moTo beTaa

father died-he when what did-he older son

'when father died what did the older son do?'

Manner tagmeme,

ke-n-i maalam ch-e-i jũ ma gok mel-o ch-ũ

anyone-to knowledge is-it-not like that I hid-I pres

'I have hidden it so no one knows'

Attributive tagmeme in a noun phrase,

ke-r ch-e ni jũ taklipi wet-i t-i wo-na

say-ing is-it not like trouble was-it past him-to

'he had troubles such as couldn't be told'

Locative tagmeme,

gaawDi-waaL sonaa r-a jata aa-e

cowherds Sona lives there-where came-they

'the cowherds came to where Sona was living'

4 Phrase.

4.0 Introduction.

A phrase is "...a group of syntagmemes of a hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the word and/or stem and below such syntagmemes as the clause and sentence", Longacre 1964 p. 74.

A Lamani phrase is a group of words, or minimally a word, potentially expandable into a group. The words are typically linked together as modifier to head, relator to axis, head to head and appositive to head. Phrases typically manifest tagmemes on clause level or they can imbed to manifest tagmemes on phrase level.

The phrase structure of Lamani is described in three sections. First noun, pronoun and verb phrases are all described in their simple structure in the nominative and oblique. Then the axis-relator phrases one, two and three and the referent axis-relator phrase are set forth as transforms of the nominative. This parallels clause structure,

in which axis-relator clauses one, two and three and referent axis-relator clauses were described as transforms of the declarative class.

Next are handled the vocative, adverb, adjective, relator, quantifier, numeral and qualifier phrases which have no parallel in clause structure.

Finally, the means of combining or expanding phrases by means of coordination, apposition, emphasis and inclusion are set forth.

The following matrix displays the portion of the phrase structure which parallels clause structure.

Class / Type	Nominative-Oblique	AR-1	AR-2	AR-3	REF AR
Noun Phrase	x	x	x	x	x
Pronoun Phrase	x	x	x	x	x
Verb Phrase	x	x	x	x	x

4.0.1 A word about nominative vs oblique.

Basically, a word or phrase is oblique when it is followed by a relator. Otherwise it is in the nominative case. There are, however, locative and temporal nouns and pronouns which are oblique without a following relator. As such they have no overt oblique suffix. Yet, when these nouns are followed by a relator, they are suffixed with an overt oblique suffix as well. When the head noun of a phrase is oblique, all of the modifiers are oblique also.

4.1 Noun Phrase.

4.1.1 Contrast.

The noun phrase is a group of words linked together as modifier to head. It has the following distinguishing features:

A. Its head tagmeme is manifested by a noun.

B. The order of its constituent tagmemes is quite rigid as shown in the formula below.

C. Its three modifying tagmemes can be manifested by imbedded phrases and its attributive tagmeme can be manifested by a dependent clause.

D. Internal structure.

± Lim ± Quan ± Att + H

Read, phrase consists of an optional limiter, an optional quantifier, an optional attributive and an obligatory head. The line connecting all the tagmemes indicates concord of number, case and gender with the head tagmeme.

4.1.2 Manifestations.

A. To show agreement within the noun phrase, the following matrix chart has been set up: (see next page)

Comments on the chart:

1) The noun suffix matrix shows three classes of nouns. The top five rows are only masculine. The next three are variable gender and the last five rows are only feminine. In the lexicon nouns are marked nm for those only masculine, nf for those only feminine and nm/f for those of variable gender.

2) There are two main classes of adjective-quantifiers in the matrix--those which vary for gender and those which do not.

3) The chart is to be read as follows: If the head noun is feminine nominative singular (as in the example given at the bottom of the chart), the adjective and quantifier must also be feminine nominative singular while the demonstrative must be only nominative singular. If the head noun ghoDi is oblique, the only change in the phrase would be the demonstrative which would change to e, viz., e ek moTi ghoDi (-na) 'this one big mare (-obj)'.

For more examples of ONP (oblique noun phrase) see the Axis Relator structures where they occur filling the axis slot. The following examples of NP are all nominative except locative and temporal noun phrases.

B. Highlighting the head tagmeme which can be manifested by:

1. A locative noun. Because the locative noun is oblique, the whole phrase is oblique.

Quan : quan H : ln

dusr-e ghar

NOUN PHRASE AGREEMENT MATRICES

Lim : dem / AR-l-ro* Quan : quan Att : aj / AR-l-ro* / ARCl-l-waaLo* Head : n

Demonstrative Agreement

	Nominative		Oblique	
	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
near	i	e	e	e
far	u	o	o	o

Adjective-Quantifier Suffix Matrix

Masculine				Feminine				Example
Nom		Obl		Nom		Obl		
Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	garam
o/#	#	e/#	e/#	i/#	i/#	i/#	i/#	moTo
aa	aa	aa	aa	i	i	i	i	halkaa
i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	bhaari
e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	se
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	puro

*For -ro / -waaLo agreement refer to the moTo row in the Aj-Quan Matrix above.

Noun Suffix Matrix

Masculine				Feminine				Example
Nom		Obl		Nom		Obl		
Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	
i	i	i	i					paaNi
u	u	u	u					guru
aa	aa	aa	aa**					pitaa
a	a	e	e					satwa
#	#	e	u					ghar
#	#	e	u	i	i	i	i	kor
o/#	#	e	e	i	i	i	i	ghoDo
aa	aa	aa	aa**	i	i	i	i	choraa
				i	i	i	i	goNi
				u	u	u	u	saasu
				aa	aa	aa	**	maataa
				a	a	e	e	jaaga
				#	e	e	e	bhen

**aa/aau

i — this

ek — one

moT-i — big-fem

ghoD-i — horse-fem

In each row of the matrices the nominative singular masculine is the distinguishing form--the form listed in the lexicon. All agreement is determined by the filler of the head slot. For the gender of the head noun, refer to the lexicon. The adjective, quantifier and relators -ro and -waaLo must agree in gender, number and case with the head noun. The demonstrative agrees in number and case.

'another house'

2. A temporal noun. As above, the oblique temporal noun makes the whole phrase oblique.

Lim : dem	H : tn
un*	daaD
'that	day'

*The un is a variant of the oblique demonstrative o which has only been observed with daaD.

Note: 1 and 2 above will hereafter be referred to as locative and temporal noun phrases respectively and symbolized LNP and TNP.

3. A mass noun (a semantic notation) which does not take a numeral phrase in its quantifier slot.

Quan : Quan	H : n (mass)
ek baaTLi	dud
'one bottle	milk'

The ek in quantifier phrase modifies the baaTLi not dud. For a more detailed treatment of quantifier phrase see 4.8.

4. A count noun which can take a numeral phrase in its quantifier slot.

Quan : Num	H : n (count)
paanc se	ghoD
five hundred	horses

C. Highlighting the attributive tagmeme. It may be manifested by:

1. An adjective phrase.

Att : Aj	H : n
ghaNo moTo	widyaa
very strong	magic

2. An AR-2-ro phrase.

Lim : dem	Att : AR-2-ro	H : n
i	paape-r	gaNTDi
this	sinful	bundle
	tin minaa-r	nind
	three month's	sleep

Here an AR-2-ro fills the attributive slot qualifying the head noun by telling 'what particular kind'. Later it is noted that an AR-2-ro fills the limiter slot of the noun phrase, but there its function is to show possession. The difference in the two phrases is that the limiter AR-2-ro must be animate, capable of possessing, while the attributive AR-2-ro must be inanimate.

3. A dependent clause, ARCl-l-ro.

Att : ARCl-l-ro	H : n
kapDaa naake-ro	bambu
clothes throw-ing	bamboo

'a bamboo pole for hanging clothes'

ghare-n aae-r	waLaa
house-to come-ing	time

'while coming home'

This is an oblique noun phrase with a temporal noun in the head slot. In many examples given, the word or phrase final vowels are dropped e.g., the final a of ghare-na, and the final o of aae-ro above.

4. A dependent clause, ARCl-l-waaLo

Att : ARCl-l-waaLo	H : n
jaag jhaaDe-waaL	kori
place sweep-er	woman

Att : ARCl-l-waaLo H : n

yeklo maLo jatan kare-waaLo beTaa

'the son who alone watches the garden'

5. A dependent clause, Ref ARCl.

Att : Ref ARCl H : n

kããi k-a jako kaam

what say-he that work

'whatever work he says'

6. A qualifier phrase.

Quan : Quan Att : Qual H : n

ek ser ghawe-r bijaa kamti

one seer wheat-of seed shortage

'a one seer shortage of wheat seeds'

7. A Referent AR phrase.

Att : Ref AR H : n

ek upar-ti jako raam

one above-from that Ram

'Ram, who was from above'

Att : Ref AR H : n

baap-e kan-ti jako beTaa

father near-with that son

'the son who was close to his father'

C. Highlighting the quantifier tagmeme.

The quantifier tagmeme modifies the head by expressing number, quantity, size or distance. It can be manifested by:

1. A numeral phrase.

Quan : Num	H : n
aDaai se	aadmi
2 1/2 hundred	men
'two-hundred and fifty	men'

2. A quantifier phrase.

Quan : Quan	H : n	Quan : Quan	H : n
cho kos	jami	ek minaa	daaDo
six two-miles	ground	one month	day/time
'twelve miles	distance'	'a period of	one month'

3. A quantifier word.

Quan : quan	H : n	Quan : quan	H : n
se	ghoD	ghaN	lok
all	horses	many	people

D. Highlighting the limiter tagmeme.

The limiter modifies the head noun by pointing it out or possessing it. It may be manifested by:

1. A demonstrative.

Lim : dem	H : n
i	goNi
this	wife

2. A possessive pronoun,

Lim : poss pro	H : n
maar	bhojaai
my	sister-in-law

3. An axis relator phrase, AR-l-ro (possessive noun

phrase).

Lim : AR-l-ro	Quan : num	H : n
ek kaasi raajaa-r	di	beTi
one Kasi King's	two	daughters

This is one example of phrase embedding within a phrase. The AR-l-ro must be animate in order to fill this slot.

4.1.3 Distribution.

The nominative noun phrase fills the subject, inanimate object, complement and topic slots on the clause level. The oblique noun phrase typically fills the axis slot of axis-relator phrases. Locative and temporal noun phrases fill the locative and temporal slots in clauses respectively.

4.2 Pronoun Phrase.

4.2.1 Contrast.

The pronoun phrase is, like the noun phrase, a group of words linked together as modifier to head. Although the pronoun most often occurs unmodified, it qualifies as a phrase on three counts:

1. It can take bound relators -na, -ti, and -ma.

2. It can be expanded by modifiers.

3. It typically fills slots on clause level like other phrases.

It has the following distinguishing features:

A. Its head slot is filled by a pronoun.

B. It has only two tagmemes, viz., attributive and head.

C. Internal structure:

± Att + Head

Read, phrase consists of an optional attributive tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

4.2.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the head tagmeme. It can be manifested by:

1. A referent locative pronoun.

Att : AR-1-ro	H : ref loc pro
jaage-r	jata
place's	there
'the very place'	

2. A temporal pronoun.

Att : int	H : temp pro
ekdam	aba
right	now

Note: 1 and 2 above will be referred to from now on as locative and temporal pronoun phrases symbolized as LPro and TPro. As such these phrases are oblique. For a complete list of the pronouns which can fill the head slot see 5.2. There both the nominative and oblique forms can be noted. The reader is encouraged to note especially the two matrices in that section. Pronouns are key function words in Lamani.

B. Highlighting the attributive tagmeme. It may be manifested by:

1. An AR-1-ro phrase (see A.1. above).
2. An intensifier (see A.2. above).
3. A quantifier word.

Att : quan	H : pro
sari	u
all	that
'all of that'	

4. A dependent clause, ARCl-1-ro.

Att : ARCl-1-ro	H : pro
mar jaae-r	u

die-ing he

'he who is dying'

4.2.3 Distribution.

The nominative pronoun phrase fills the subject, inanimate object, complement and topic slots on the clause level. The oblique pronoun phrase typically fills the axis slot of axis-relator phrases. Locative and temporal pronoun phrases fill the locative and temporal slots in clauses respectively.

Note: The oblique pronoun phrase has not been exemplified here extensively because this is done in axis-relator structures. Also oblique pronoun phrases most often consist of only the oblique pronoun alone with no modifier. The only example observed so far of an oblique modified pronoun other than a locative or temporal pronoun is as follows:

Att : quan H : o pro

saari wo (-na)

all it (-obj)

'(to) all of it'

4.3 Verb Phrase.

4.3.0 Introduction.

The Lamani verb phrase can most simply be viewed as consisting of five interrelated systems manifesting tagmemes within a phrase. These are the verbal base system, the modal system, the aspect system, the tense system and the negative system. The verbal base contains such categories as intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, receptor, stative, nominal compound and verbal compound and causative. Its output is largely semantic and it connects directly into the modal system. The modal system yields the categories of indicative, permissive, inceptive, durative and perfect-stative modes of action. It connects directly into aspect. Aspect adds such meanings as potential, intentional, imperative, mandatory, imperfect, perfect and conjunctive. Aspect connects into the tense system which adds either a present or past time to the phrase. Finally, a negative system can be added to the phrase which includes four categories of

negation.

To illustrate, if the verb 'to do' kar, filled the head slot (verbal base), the mode 'inceptive' filled the modal slot, the aspect 'perfect' filled the aspect slot and the tense 'present' filled the tense slot, the result would be 'has begun to do' and would be expressed in Lamani as follows:

H : VB	Modal : Incept	Asp : perf	Tns : pres
kar	-e laag	-o	ch-a
do	begin	-perfect he	pres-he

'he has begun to do'

These five separate systems will all be handled under manifestations in the following description.

4.3.1 Contrast.

The verb phrase has the following distinguishing features:

A. Its head tagmeme is manifested by a verbal base.

B. It has five tagmemes as shown in the formula whose relative order except for negative is fixed.

C. Each tagmeme is manifested by a separate system of its own.

D. Internal Structure.

+ Head + Modal + Aspect ± Tense ± Neg

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head, an obligatory modal, an obligatory aspect, an optional tense and an optional negative tagmeme.

4.3.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the head tagmeme.

The Verbal Base System.

The verbal base gives the lexical meaning to the verb phrase. It can be manifested simply by an intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, stative, receptor or causative

verb stem. But it may also be manifested by compounds of these verb stems either with verb stems or with nouns. When a compound is formed, the resultant verbal idea can be either singular, in which case the one verbal idea is modified by the other, or the verbal idea can be double, including the meanings of both verbs. It is this verbal compounding which is largely considered in this section.

1. Simple verbal base.

The verbal base in its simplest form is merely the stem of the verb occuring by itself. It is to this stem that the morphemes of the modal system are suffixed. In this simple manifestation any verb can occur, intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, stative, receptor or causative. (See verb stems 6.3).

2. Compound verbal base.

a. Intransitive.

1) Double intransitive compounds (included are stative and receptor verbs).

Intransitive verbs form far fewer compounds than transitive verbs. The largest group of intransitive compounds are those formed with jaaNu 'to go'.

a) Formula.

+ Lex : ivs + Aux : jaa/paD/le

Read, verbal base consists of an obligatory lexical slot filled by an intransitive verb stem (included also are stative and receptor verb stems), and an obligatory auxiliary slot filled by the verb stem jaa or paD or le.

b) Manifestations.

i) Intransitive compounds are almost exclusively formed with jaaNu 'to go'. This gives to the verb an idea of finality or completeness.

Verb stem	Verb Compound
so 'sleep'	so jaa 'go to sleep'
bal 'burn'	bal jaa 'burn up'
we 'be'	we jaa 'become'
paD 'fall'	paD jaa 'fall down'
waD 'fly'	waD jaa 'fly off'

ii) Compounds with paDNu 'to fall' have

the added idea of suddenness or chance.

dharas	'enter'	dharas paD	'enter suddenly'
aa	'come'	aa paD	'come suddenly'

iii) Compounds with leNu 'to take' express the doing of an action as much as one feels inclined.

ram	'play'	ram le	'play to heart's content'

2) Triple intransitive compounds. (These are not as common as double compounds.)

a) Formula.

+ Lex : ivs + Aux : we jaa

b) Manifestations.

bheT	'meet'	bheT we jaa	'meet'
khap	'be consumed'	khap we jaa	'to die'

b. Transitive verbal compounds.

1) Double transitive compounds. (Included in with these are ditransitive verbs.)

a) Formula.

+ Lex : tvs + Aux : naak

Read, transitive verb base consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a transitive verb stem plus an obligatory auxiliary slot filled by a class of verbs of which naak 'throw' is representative.

b) Manifestations.

i) Transitives can also combine with jaaNu 'to go' but to a much lesser extent than the intransitives. As with intransitives it imparts a meaning of finality or completeness.

le	'take'	le jaa	'take away'
khaa	'eat'	khaa jaa	'eat up'
sik	'learn'	sik jaa	'learn completely'

ii) Compounds with deNu 'to give' portray the action as being done away from the doer and toward the

beneficiary.

ke	'say'	ke de	'say, tell out'
bhaand	'tie'	bhaand de	'tie'
ghaal	'put'	ghaal de	'place'
rakaaD	'put'	rakaaD de	'keep'

iii) In contrast with compounds with deNu those with leNu 'to take' portray the action as being done in favor of the doer.

pi	'drink'	pi le	'drink'
kar	'do'	kar le	'do'
basaar	'cause to sit'	basaar le	'cause to sit'

iv) Compounds with naakNu 'to throw' have the added meaning of action done completely.

maar	'hit'	maar naak	'kill'
bur	'cover'	bur naak	'cover completely'
kar	'do'	kar naak	'do completely'

v) Compounds with melNu 'to put, send' usually add the meaning 'place, put, send' to the head verb, although it also intensifies some verbs.

ke	'tell'	ke mel	'say-send'
de	'give'	de mel	'give-put'
kar	'do'	kar mel	'do'
pi	'drink'	pi mel	'drink till full'

vi) Like the compounds with melNu, those with laaNu add the meaning 'bring' to the head verb.

bhar	'fill'	bhar laa	'fill-bring'
kar	'do	kar laa	'do-bring'
bhaand	'tie'	bhaand laa	'tie-bring'
balaa	'call'	balaa laa	'call-bring'

vii) Other double compounds not fitting the above patterns are listed below.

rakaaD	'put'	rakaaD kar	'put, keep'
hubar	'stand'	hubar rakaaD	'cause to stand'
maar	'hit'	maar karaa	'cause to hit'

2) Triple transitive verbal compounds.

a) Formula.

+ Lex : tvs + Aux : le jaa

Read, compound consists of an obligatory lexical slot filled by a transitive verb stem plus an obligatory auxiliary slot filled by the transitive compound le jaa.

b) Manifestations.

balaa	'call'	balaa le jaa	'call-take'
pakaD	'catch'	pakaD le jaa	'catch-take'
paaD	'pick up'	paaD le jaa	'pick-up-take'

3. Nominal compound verbal base.

As with verbal compounds, nouns also combine with verbs to portray a single verbal idea. The most common nominal compounds are formed with karNu 'to do'.

a. Double compounds.

1) Formula.

+ Vbl Obj : inan noun + Lex : kar

Read, compound consists of an obligatory verbal object slot filled by an inanimate noun plus an obligatory lexical slot filled by a class of verbs of which kar 'do' is representative.

Note that the noun in each case functions as the object of the verb and that even though the verb is transitive, the resultant verbal idea of the compound can be either transitive or intransitive.

2) Manifestations.

kaam kar	'work'	gaaLi de	'scold'
waaya kar	'marry'	saraab de	'curse'
mol le	'purchase'		

b. Triple compounds.

These are formed similarly to double nominal compounds except that the verbs filling the lexical slot now form double verbal compounds themselves as described above.

1) Formula.

+ Vbl Obj : inan noun + Lex : kar le

Read, compound consists of an obligatory verbal object slot filled by an inanimate noun and an obligatory lexical slot filled by a class of verbal compounds of which kar le is representative

2) Manifestations.

waaya kar le 'marry'
hanggoLi kar le 'take a bath'
kaam kar naak 'finish working'
haaT kar laa 'do-bring marketing'

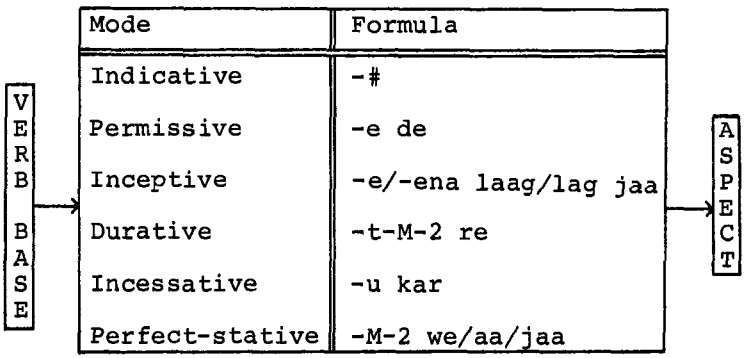
B. Highlighting the modal tagmeme.

The Modal System.

The modal system determines the mood of the verb phrase. The verbal base system connects with it and it in turn connects with the aspect system. It is composed of six different modes: indicative, 'he does it' (which states an action as it is without any reference to any of the following modes); permissive, 'he lets (someone) do it'; inceptive, 'he begins to do it'; durative, 'he keeps on doing it'; incessative, 'he continues to do it'; perfect-stative, 'he slept and is sleeping' (where an action is considered complete and a certain state has resulted which is continuing).

The list matrix below shows the modal system and cites the different formulas used in each. Note that every formula is a combination of a certain aspect and a verb stem. Although the aspect suffixes occur here, they occur again in the aspect system which follows this.

Modal System Matrix



See aspect citation matrix below under C. for all M-2

suffixes referred to.

1. Indicative Mode.

The indicative mode is represented by zero. When this mode is chosen, the verbal base connects directly with the aspect system.

2. Permissive Mode.

This mode represents action as being permitted or allowed. Whereas English would use the verb''let' here, Lamani uses de 'give'.

a) Formula.

+ Obl : -e + Per : de

Read, mode consists of an obligatory oblique slot filled by -e plus an obligatory permissive slot filled by the verb stem de 'give'.

b) Manifestations.

Note: All manifestations below include both the verbal base, aspect and tense systems.

H : VB	Mode : Per	Asp : -M-2
jaa	-e-din	-i
go	-obl gave	-she
'she let (him) go'		
so	-e d	-ũ
sleep	-obl give	-pot I
'I may let (him) sleep'		

3. Inceptive Mode.

a. Formula

+ Obl : -e/-en + Incep : laag/lag jaa

Read, mode consists of an obligatory oblique slot filled by -e or -en plus an obligatory inceptive slot filled

by the verb stem laag or the verbal compound lag jaa.

b. Manifestations.

H : VB	Mode : Incep	Asp : -M-2
hããs	-e laag	-i
laugh	-obl begin	-perf she
'she began to laugh'		
khaa	-en laag	-i-a
eat	-obl begin	-will-he
'he will begin to eat'		
hããs	-en lag jaa	-wa ch-a
laugh	-obl begin	-pot pres-he
'he begins to laugh'		
paD	-e lag g	-o
fall	-obl begin	-perf he
'he began to fall'		

4. Durative.

The durative mode represents action as going on and continuing to go on. It is best expressed in English by, 'he keeps on doing something'.

a. Formula.

+ Imperf : -t-M-2 + Dur : re

Read, mode consists of an obligatory imperfect slot filled by -t-M-2 and an obligatory durative slot filled by the verb stem re 'be, stay'.

b. Manifestations.

H : VB	Mode : Dur	Asp : inten

jap -t-o r -i-ũ

hide -ing-masc stay -will-I

'I will keep on hiding'

bol -t-u re -n

say -ing-he stay -ing

'he keeping on saying...'

5. Incessant Mode.

This mode represents an action as continuing or progressing.

a. Formula.

+ Prog : -u + Incess : kar

Read, mode consists of an obligatory progressive slot filled by -u plus an obligatory incessative slot filled by the verb stem kar 'do'.

b. Manifestations.

H : VB	Mode : Incess	Asp : M-2	T : Pres
ke	-u kar	-ũ	ch-ũ
say	-ing do	-pot I	pres-I
'I continue to say'			
ro	-u kar	-#	
cry	-ing do	-imper	
'continue to cry!'			

6. Perfect-Stative Mode.

This mode represents an action as being complete and a state resulting.

a. Formula.

+ Perf : -M-2 + Stative : we/jaa/aa

Read, mode consists of an obligatory perfect slot

filled by -M-2 suffixes and an obligatory stative slot filled by the verb stem we 'be', jaa 'go', or aa 'come'.

b. Manifestations.

H : VB	Mode : Perf-Stat	Asp : cont	T : pres
sut	-o we	r-o	ch-a
sleep	-perf-he be	ing-he	pres-he
'he slept and is sleeping/he is asleep'			
de naak	-o w	-i-a	
give	-perf-he be	-will-it	
'he will have given'			
cal	-i aa	r-i	ch-a
move	-perf-she come	ing-she	pres-she
'she is coming'			
dhaaNT	-o jaa	r-o	t-o
run	-perf-he go	ing-he	past-he
'he was going running'			

C. Highlighting the aspect tagmeme.

The Aspect System.

Aspect is composed of ten different morphemes or morpheme combinations which yield the categories: potential, intentional, imperative, continuative, progressive, imperfect, perfect, mandatory, oblique and conjunctive. In addition, the aspect tagmeme can indicate person, number and gender, depending on the aspect chosen. The modal system connects into the aspect system. The aspect system can terminate the verb phrase if there is no tense or negative notation to be included. It is displayed in the following matrix:

Aspect Citation Matrix

		Aspect	Aspect Affixes	Example VB	Example Asp	Meaning
INDEPENDENT		Potential	-M-1	kar	-ũ	'I may do'
		Intentional	-i-M-1	kar	-i-ũ	'I will do'
		Imperative	-M-3	kar	-#	'Do!'
		Continuative	r-M-2	kar	r-o	'I doing'
		Progressive	-u	kar	-u	'doing'
	DEPENDENT	Imperfect	-t-M-2	kar	-t-o	'I doing'
		Perfect	-M-2	kid*	-o	'I did'
		Mandatory	-Nu	kar	-Nu	'must do'
		Oblique	-e	kar	-e	'doing'
		Conjunctive	-taaNin	kar	-taaNin	'having done'
			-an	kar	-an	'having done'
			-i	kar	-i	'having done'

*Perfect allomorph of kar

M-1 N / P	Sg	Pl
1st	-ũ	-ãã
2nd	-es	-o
3rd	-a	

M-2 N / G	Sg	Pl
Masc	-u*	-e
	-o	
Fem	-i	

M-3 N / P	Sg	Pl
1st	--	-ãã
2nd	-#	-o

-es ∿ -e ∿ -s ∿ -i

-i occurs word final following ch.
-e occurs word final preceding ch.
-s occurs word final following -i.
-es occurs elsewhere.

-o ∿ -yo

-yo occurs after vowels.
-o occurs elsewhere.

*This option applies only for imperfect aspect.

-# ∿ -a ∿ -o

-a occurs replacing e on Ce verb stems.
-o occurs replacing aa on verb stems khaa/jaa.
-# occurs elsewhere.

-a ∿ -e ∿ -wa

-e occurs preceding ni.
-wa occurs after vowels before ch.
-a occurs elsewhere.

-ãã ∿ -mãã as in M-1.

-ãã ∿ -mãã

-mãã occurs after vowels
except Intent. -i.
-ãã occurs elsewhere.

Comments on the Aspect Matrices.

1. The references to the three matrices M-1, M-2, M-3 in the cells of the citation matrix, refer to the small matrices so labelled below it.

2. Every verb agrees with either the Subject or Topic tagmeme of its clause either in person and number or in number and gender depending upon its aspect. All aspect suffixes from M-2 agree in number and gender with the subject. All affixes from M-1 and M-3 agree in number and person with the subject.

3. The M-1, M-2 and M-3 affixes are suffixed either to the last verb stem of the verbal base (if the mode is indicative) or to the verb stem of the modal system, or to the morphemes shown in the cells of the citation matrix.

4. All examples in the citation matrix are for 1st person masculine singular.

5. Below M-1, M-2 and M-3 are listed the allomorphic variants of the morpheme suffixes.

D. Highlighting the Tense Tagmeme.

The Tense System.

Tense appears only in conjunction with aspect. It designates only two categories of time, present and past, by means of the verbal auxiliary ch-. The various combinations of aspect-tense give six different resultant choices, viz., present continuous, past continuous, present perfect, past perfect, present potential and past imperfect. These with their meanings are shown in the Aspect Tense Matrix below. (see next page.)

Comments on the Matrix.

1. Reference to M-1, M-2 are to those under the Aspect Citation Matrix.

2. All examples are in the first person masculine singular.

3. To further exemplify the operation of the matrix, take the present continuous example kar ro chũ 'I am doing'. If first person masculine plural present continuous were desired instead, the aspect-tense forms and their affixes must first be noted from the matrices. For present continuous they are (kar) r-M-2 ch-M-1. Referring to M-2 for the 1st person masculine plural suffix, we must choose the morpheme -e to suffix to r-. Referring to M-1 for the correct affix we must choose the morpheme -ãã to suffix to ch-. The correct form then would be (kar) r-e ch-ãã 'we are doing'.

Aspect-Tense Citation Matrix

Aspect-Tense	Aspect	Tense	Example			
			VB	Asp	Tns	Meaning
Pres Cont	r-M-2	ch-M-1	kar	r-o	ch-ũ	'I am doing'
Pres Pot	-M-1	ch-M-1	kar	-ũ	ch-ũ	'I do'
Pres Perf	-M-2	ch-M-2	kid	-o	ch-ũ	'I have done'
Past Cont	r-M-2	t-M-2	kar	r-o	t-o	'I was doing'
Past Imperf	-t-M-2	t-M-2	kar	-t-o	t-o	'I used to do'
Past Perf	-M-2	t-M-2	kid	-o	t-o	'I had done'

E. Highlighting the Negative Tagmeme.

The Negative System.

The final system operating in the verb phrase is the negative system. It negates the entire verbal idea. There are four negative morphemes as listed below.

ni 'not' (negates present potential only)
koni 'not at all' (typically negates the perfect)
-na 'probably not' (used with unreal action)
mat 'don't' (negates the imperative)

1. ni.

ni is the negative morpheme negating present potential The ni replaces the present tense auxiliary ch-M-1.

H : VB	Asp : M-1	Neg : ni
aa	-ũ	ni

come I-potential not

'I don't come, I'm not coming'

ch -e ni*

is it-potential not

'it is not'

*Allomorphic forms of che ni are chenti and chei.

2. koni

The negative koni is a strong negative, primarily used to negate the perfect aspect, but also used to negate more definitely the potential, intentional and past perfect.

H : VB Asp : M-2 Neg : koni

aa -yo koni

come -perfect he not at all

'he didn't come'

H : VB Asp : M-2 T : past Neg : koni

g -i t-i* koni

go -perfect she past-she not at all

'she had not gone'

*In the past perfect the auxiliary is retained when koni is used but in the present perfect the present auxiliary is dropped. This results in an ambiguity between present perfect negative and perfect negative.

H : VB Asp : -i-M-2 Neg : koni*

aa -i-ũ koni

come -will-I not at all

'I definitely will not come'

*An allomorph of koni is konti.

3. na

na is a relatively weak negative used to negate action not yet an accomplished fact. It negates the mandatory, potential, and intentional aspects. It generally precedes the verbal base.

Neg : na	H : VB	Asp : mand
na	kar	-Nu
not	do	-must

'must not do'

na	kar	-i-s (to)
not	do	-will-you (if)

'(if) you will not do...'

4. mat

mat negates the imperative. It also occurs with second person potential aspect as a polite negative imperative. It may be either before or after the verbal base.

H : VB	Asp : imp	Neg : mat
pi	-#	mat
drink	-2nd sg imp	don't

'don't drink'

Neg : mat	H : VB	Asp : M-1
mat	ghaal	-es
don't	put	-potential you

'you should not put'

4.3.3 Distribution.

The verb phrase in every case fills the predicate slot on clause level. Which particular clause type the verb phrase occurs in is determined by the verbal base. That is, a transitive verbal base signals that the whole verb phrase

is transitive and consequently must fill the predicate slot in a transitive clause. Likewise, a receptor verbal base signals a receptor verb phrase which must fill the predicate of a receptor clause. These is no essential formal difference other than the verbal base between transitive, intransitive, ditransitive, stative, receptor and causative verb phrases. The aspect of the verb phrase on the other hand determines to a large extent the class of clause i.e., whether it is dependent or independent, imperative, repetitive or conjunctive.

4.4 Axis Relator Phrase 1.

4.4.1 Contrast.

The axis-relator phrase one corresponds in structural similarity to ARC1-1 in the clause description. It is one of of the most versatile and commonly used phrases in the language. This is easily verified by noting the regularity of their occurences throughout the examples given in the clause description. Its distinguishing features are:

A. Its relators are only four in number, -na, -ma, -ti and -ro, corresponding to Hindi ko, mẽ, se and kaa.

B. The relators are phonologically bound to the phrase.

C. Internal Structure.

+ A : NP + Rel : -na

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory axis slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP and an obligatory relator slot filled by a class of bound relators of which -na is representative.

4.4.2 Transform.

Nominative/oblique ===> Axis-Relator Phrase 1

Rule 1. Choose the oblique form of the phrase from the Noun Phrase Agreement chart 4.1.2, and suffix the appropriate relator to the oblique form of the head word of the phrase. (The verb AR-1 form has been described in the clause section. It is remarkable how similar it is to the AR-1 phrases. It is therefore included in the AR-1 Citation Matrix following to show its similarity.)

Rule 2. If the oblique suffix can be -e/-#, choose -e (except laara and kan which may suffix the relators with-

out the -e oblique.)

Rule 3. The relators of AR-2 and AR-3 phrases function like nouns with identical endings in forming the oblique form needed before suffixing the relators. Although some words like the relators of AR-2 and AR-3 are already intrinsically oblique, they still take the oblique suffixes as above.

Rule 4. For oblique forms of pronouns see pronoun matrices 5.2.2.

Nominative/Oblique	===>	Axis-Relator Phrase 1
maar-o beTaa		maar-e beTaa-na
my son		my-obl son-to

4.4.3 Manifestations.

The AR-1 Citation Matrix following has been set up to display the various fillers of the axis slot along with the relators and meanings. The first column states the type of phrase filling the axis slot of the AR-1 phrase, while the second column gives an example of that phrase. The third column shows the phrase type filling the axis slot of the AR-1 phrase with its varied relators. Column four gives the resultant meaning. (Matrix is on the following page.)

4.4.4 Distribution.

In the following AR-1 Distribution Matrix can be seen the various sentence, clause and phrase level slots which this phrase can fill. The left hand column labels the various slots while across the top are the four relators. In the cells of the matrix are noted the type of phrase which can fill the axis slot of the AR-1 Phrase. (For verb AR-1 distribution see 3.11.3.) The Distribution Matrix follows the AR-1 Citation Matrix below.

AR-1 Citation Matrix

Phrase Type	Axis Phrase	AR-1	Meaning
NP	moTo ghoDo 'big horse'	moT-e ghoD-e-na moT-e ghoD-e-ti moT-e ghoD-e-ma moT-e ghoD-e-ro	'to the big horse' 'from the big horse' 'in the big horse' 'of the big horse'
Per Pro	ma 'I'	ma-na mo-ti mo-ma maa-ro	'to me' 'from me' 'in me' 'of me'
Loc Pro	wata 'there'	wat-e-na wat-e-ti wat-e-ma wat-e-ro	'to there' 'from there' 'in there' 'of there'
Verb	maar 'hit'	maar-e-na maar-e-ma maar-e-ro	'to hit' 'in hitting' 'of hitting'
Num	saaDe tin '+ 1/2 three'	saaDe tin-e-na saaDe tin-e-ti	'at three thirty' 'from three thirty'
AR-2	ghar-e maai 'house inside'	ghar-e maai-na ghar-e maai-ti ghar-e maai-ro	'to inside the house' 'from inside the house' 'of inside the house'
AR-3	ghar-e-r maai 'house-of inside'	ghar-e-r maai-na ghar-e-r maai-ti ghar-e-r maai ro	'to the inside of the house' 'from the inside of the house' 'of the inside of the house'

AR-1 Distribution Matrix

Slot \ Relator	-na 'to'	-ma 'in'	-ti 'from'	-ro* 'of'	
Intro		Quan Pro	Loc Pro		SEN
Receptor	NP Per Pro				
Object	NP Pronoun				
Indir Object	NP Per Pro				
Locative	NP AR-2 Loc Pro	NP AR-3 Pronoun	NP AR-3 Loc Pro	NP	CLAUSE
Temporal	NP Numeral	NP	NP Temp Pro	NP	
Manner		NP	NP		
Agent			NP Per Pro		
Accompany			NP Per Pro		
Instrumental			NP Imper Pro		
Subject				Relator	
Complement				NP Per Pro	
Attributive				NP Per Pro	PHRASE
Axis of AR-3				Np AR-2 Per Pro	
Quantifier				Num	
Limiter				NP Per Pro	

*Note the different distribution of AR-2-ro phrases.

4.5 Axis-Relator Phrase Two.

4.5.0 Introduction.

Lamani has two phrases which are almost identical viz., axis-relator phrase two and axis-relator phrase three. The latter corresponds to the Hindi postpositional phrases in which the postposition is a compound of ke plus postposition e.g., ke paas, ke saamne and ke bic. The former, the axis-relator phrase two, is almost identical to it ex-

cept that it has no ke which in Lamani corresponds to -re. The two are shown together as follows:

AR-2	AR-3
maar-e ghar-e maai	maar-e ghar-e-r maai
my house inside	my house-of inside
'inside my house'	'inside of my house'

Note that in English both glosses are acceptable. The -e is almost always dropped from the -re. The -e shows that the following relator is oblique. There is no obvious difference in meaning between the two phrases.

Our guess is that the -re being attributive in its function brings out the nominal character of these relators. There is almost a complete overlap of relators used in the AR-2 and AR-3 phrases. There are two or three used only in the AR-2 phrase. This seems to point to the non-nominal character of these few relators.

4.5.1 Contrast.

This phrase corresponds in structural similarity to the axis-relator clause two.

A. Its relators are free forms.

B. It cannot take personal pronouns in its axis slot.

C. Its axis is filled by an oblique phrase.

D. Internal structure:

+ A : ONP + Rel : maai

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory axis slot filled by a class of phrases of which oblique noun phrase is representative, and an obligatory relator slot filled by a class of relators of which maai is representative.

4.5.2 Transform.

Nominative/Oblique ===> AR-2

Rule 1. Choose oblique form of the phrase (refer to Noun Phrase Agreement Matrices 4.1.2).

Rule 2. Suffix the free form relator desired.

moTo khet	===>	moT khet-e maai
big field		big field inside
'the big field'		'inside the big field'

4.5.3 Manifestations highlighting the axis slot. The axis slot may be filled by:

An oblique noun phrase as illustrated above.

An oblique locative pronoun.

A : o loc pro	R : rel
wat-e	tuNi
there	until

'up to there'

An oblique impersonal pronoun.

w-o	waDi
that-obl	side

'in that direction/towards that'

An oblique numeral phrase.

pawNe cho-e	tuNi
minus 1/4 six-obl	until

'until quarter to six'

4.5.4 Distribution. (See distribution of AR-3, 4.6.4)

4.6 Axis-relator phrase three.

4.6.1 Contrast.

This phrase is similar in structure to ARC1-3. Its distinguishing features are:

A. Its relators are free forms.

B. It can take personal possessive pronouns in its axis slot.

C. Its axis is filled by an AR-1-ro phrase.

D. Internal structure.

+ A : AR-1-ro + R : maai

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory axis slot filled by an axis-relator phrase one in ro, and an obligatory relator slot filled by a class of relators of which maai is representative.

4.6.2 Transform.

Nominative/Oblique ===> AR-3

Rule 1. Change the nominative or oblique phrase to an AR-1-ro according to the 4.5.2 Transform. Choose the oblique form of -ro, either -r# or -re. (The -re form is very seldom used.)

Rule 2. Add the desired free form relator.

moTo khet	===>	moT-e khet-e-r maai
big field		big-obl field-of inside
'the big field'		'inside of the big field'

4.6.3 Manifestations highlighting the axis tagmeme.

The axis tagmeme can be manifested by an AR-1-ro phrase whose axis may be manifested by:

A noun phrase as illustrated above.

A personal pronoun.

A : poss pro	R : rel
maa-r	Dhãã̃i
me-of	near
'near me'	

A quantifier pronoun.

A : AR-1-ro	R : rel
atraa-r	maai
so much-of	inside
'in so much'	

4.6.4 Distribution.

AR-2 and AR-3 phrases fill various slots on sentence and clause levels. Since their relators are largely the same, the following matrix applies to both phrase types. The relators are listed down the left side with the slots across the top. (See next page for matrix).

4.7 Referent Axis-Relator Phrase.

4.7.1 Contrast.

The referent axis-relator phrase corresponds to the referent axis-relator clause. This phrase contains two referent relators, jako and jũ, instead of the many which occur in referent AR clauses. The function of the referent relator is similar to its function on clause level. There it referred back to its axis or part of its axis and related it ahead to a clause level slot in the main clause. On the phrase level, it relates a phrase axis instead of a clause axis to a following noun in an attributive relationship, or to the clause as a whole in a subject relationship. It has the following distinguishing features.

A. The obligatory presence of the referent relators jako or jũ.

B. Internal Structure.

+ A : NP + Rel : jako/jũ

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory axis slot filled by a noun phrase, and an obligatory relator slot filled by jako or jũ.

4.7.2 Transform.

Nominative/Oblique ===> Referent AR

Rule. Suffix the referent relator jako or jũ to the nominative or oblique phrase.

AR-2-AR-3 Phrase Distribution Matrix

Relator \ Slot		Locative	Temporal	Manner	Purpose	Receptor	Accompany	Instrument	Intro
maai	'inside'	x		x		x			x
Dhããi	'near'	x				x			
kan	'near'	x				x			
waDi	'side'	x				x			
saamu	'before'	x				x			
par	'on'	x				x			
upar	'above'	x							
heT	'below'	x							
baaju	'side'	x							
bhaar	'outside'	x							
baar*	'on'	x							
adiwacaa	'between'	x							
muNdaangga	'before'	x							
aanggpaac	'around'	x							
paac	'behind'	x							
aangga	'ahead'	x	x						
laara	'behind'	x	x						
paca	'after'	x	x						
tuNi*	'until'	x	x						
lagaa*	'until'	x	x						
naai	'like'			x					
sarik	'like'			x					
sawai	'without'			x					
jũ	'like'			x					
maapak	'like'			x					
badal	'instead'			x					
saaru	'for'				x				
waasa	'for'				x				
kaaraN	'because'				x				
saat	'with'						x	x	

*These relators occur only in AR-2 phrases.

4.7.3 Manifestations. The axis can be filled by:

A noun phrase.

Axis : NP Rel : jako (H : n)

bhaaTaa-r kukDi	jako	(idi)
stone-of hen	that	(spirit)

'the stone hen (spirit)'

The function of jako or jũ is to relate its axis to the following noun in an attributive relationship.

A : AR-l	Rel : jako	(H : n)
baap-e kan-ti	jako	(beTaa)
father near-from	that	(son)

'(the son) who was close to his father'

raak-e-ri	jũ	(baaTi)
ashes-of	like	(bread)

'bread like ashes'

4.7.4 Distribution.

The referent axis-relator phrase fills the attributive slot in a noun phrase and the subject slot in a clause.

4.8 Quantifier Phrase.

4.8.1 Contrast.

The quantifier phrase is a subtype of noun phrase which fills the quantifier slot of the noun phrase. Its distinguishing features are:

A. It has a noun head of its own while manifesting a modifying function in a noun phrase.

B. Its head slot is typically filled by measurement nouns such as those denoting time, quantity, size and distance.

C. It can nest within itself.

D. Internal structure.

+ Quan : Num/Quan + H : n

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory quantifier slot filled by either a numeral or a quantifier phrase and an obligatory head slot filled by a noun.

4.8.2 Manifestations.

A. The quantifier phrase can be used to express:

1. Length of time.

Quan : Num	H : n	(H : n)
ek, di tin	minaa	(daaDo)
one two three	months	(day/time)
'one to three months time'		

2. Distance.

ek	kos	(jami)
one two-mile	measure	(ground)
'two miles'		

3. Size.

cho	kurgi	(khet)
six	plow	(field)
'a six-plow (field)'		

4. Quantity.

ek	potDyaa	(bijaa)
one	bag	(seeds)
'one bag (of seeds)'		

B. It can embed within itself.

ek tin caar	waras	daaDo	(Tem)
one three four	years	days	(time)
'a period of one to four years'			

Here ek tin caar waras is a quantifier phrase modifying daaDo. The whole phrase, ek tin caar waras daaDo then is a quantifier phrase modifying Tem.

4.8.3 Distribution.

The quantifier phrase manifests the quantifier tagmeme of the Noun Phrase.

4.9 Qualifier Phrase.

4.9.1 Contrast.

The qualifier phrase is also a subtype of the noun phrase which fills the attributive slot of the noun phrase. Its features are:

A. It has a head slot of its own while filling a modifying slot in a noun phrase.

B. It modifies the head of the noun phrase by telling 'what kind of'. It therefore fills the attributive slot.

C. Internal structure.

± Att : AR-l-ro + H : n

Read, phrase consists of an optional attributive slot filled by an axis-relator phrase one in -ro, and an obligatory head slot filled by a noun.

4.9.2 Manifestations.

Att : AR-l-ro	H : n	(H : n)
ghaw-e-r	bijaa	(kamti)
wheat-of	seeds	(shortage)

'(a shortage) of wheat seeds'

	hanggoLi	(paaNi)
	bath	(water)

4.9.3 Distribution.

The qualifier phrase manifests the attributive function of the noun phrase.

4.10 Numeral phrases.

4.10.0 Introduction.

Some Lamanis use the Hindi system for counting and mix it with their own. In this description we have tried to show only the Lamani system. Numeral constructions are quite complicated, and we do not claim by this description to include all the possible ways of forming numbers, but rather the basic patterns.

Rather than give contrast and distribution for each numeral phrase, we have listed the contrasts first which apply to numeral phrases in general. The same is done for distribution which is given at the end and applies to all numeral phrases. Manifestations, however, are handled under each phrase type.

For working units the following matrix has been set up. From left to right the numbers grow from smallest to largest. Fractions come first. The numbers from one to nine have been called primary. Those from nine to nineteen have been called basic. The tens are called decades, and 100, 1000, 100,000 and 10,000,000 are termed hundreds. All numbers in the matrix excluding fractions are simply called numbers. (See next page for matrix.)

4.10.1 Contrast.

The numeral phrases have the following distinguishing features:

A. They are made up almost completely of numbers.

B. They are made up of several phrase types.

4.10.2 Internal Structure and Manifestations.

A. Numeral phrase one.

1. Internal structure.

+ H : decade + Cj : an + H : prim

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a decade number, an obligatory conjunction slot filled by an, and an obligatory head slot filled by a primary number. This formula is used to designate the numbers after twenty, between the decades up to 99.

2. Manifestations.

vis an ek

twenty and one

caaLis an caar

forty and four

Number Citation Matrix

Fractions	Numbers			
	Basic		Decades	Hundreds
	Primary			
sawaa '+ 1/4'	ek '1'	das '10'	das '10'	so '100'
saaDe '+ 1/2'	di '2'	gyaara '11'	vis '20'	hajaar '1000'
pawNe '- 1/4'	tin '3'	baara '12'	tis '30'	laak '100-thousand'
Special Fractions	caar '4'	tera '13'	caaLis '40'	kaDoD 'ten million'
	paanc'5'	cawda '14'	pacaas '50'	
DoD '1 1/2'	cho '6'	pandra '15'	saaT '60'	
aDaai '2 1/2'	saat '7'	sola '16'	sattar '70'	
sawaa '1 1/4'	aaT '8'	satara '17'	ãysi '80'	
paaw '1/4'	naw '9'	aTara '18'	nawwad '90'	
		wagNis '19'		

B. Numeral Phrase Two

1. Internal structure.

+ H : Num AR-2-par + H : prim

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a numeral axis-par relator phrase, and an obligatory head slot filled by a primary number. This is an alternate to Numeral Phrase One for designating the numbers after twenty, between the decades up to 99.

2. Manifestations.

vis-e par	paanc	
twenty on	five	= '25'
tis-e par	aaT	
thirty on	eight	= '38'

C. Numeral Phrase Three.

1. Internal structure.

± Quan : frac/num/Num 3 ± Att : aj + H : num

Read, phrase consists of an optional quantifier slot filled by either a fraction, a number or a numeral phrase 3, an optional attributive slot filled by an adjective, and an obligatory head slot filled by a number.

a. Limitations on the formula: Numbers or numeral phrases do not quantify numbers less than hundreds in the head slot.

b. The line between Quan and Att signifies only one of the two may be chosen for any one phrase.

2. Manifestations.

a. Reading only the head slot as plus gives all the numbers in the matrix above as they occur alone.

b. Numbers quantified by fractions.

On the citation matrix the fractions are divided into two sections. The upper three sawaa, saaDe and pawNe are only modifiers. Those below labelled Special Fractions can either stand alone or be modifiers. DoD and aDaai have the further limitation that they can modify only hundreds, and paaw is limited in that it cannot modify numbers. sawaa, when used with numbers under one hundred means 'plus one-fourth'. DoD, aDaai and sawaa, when used with hundreds mean, '1 1/2', '2 1/2', and '1 1/4' of that number respectively.

sawaa	di		saaDe	tin	
plus 1/4	two	= '2 1/4'	plus 1/2	three	= '3 1/2'

pawNe tin	sawaa so
less 1/4 three = '2 3/4'	1 1/4 hundred = '125'
DoD so	aDaai se*
1 1/2 hundred = '150'	2 1/2 hundreds = '250'

*With numbers 200 and over the plural of so must be used.

c. Other quantified numerals.

Quan : Num 3	+ H : hundreds	Quan : decade	+ H : hundreds
saaDe tin	se	vis	hajaar
+ 1/2 three	hundreds = '350'	twenty	thousands = '20,000'

d. Modified numbers.

Att : aj	H : num	Att : aj	H : num
khaali	di	dusro	ek
only	two	another	one

D. Numeral Phrase Four.

1. Internal structure.

+ H : prim + Dim : kam + H : Num 3

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a primary number, an obligatory diminisher slot filled by kam, plus an obligatory head slot filled by a numeral phrase 3.

2. Manifestations.

H : prim	+ Dim : kam	+ H : Num 3
di	kam	paanc se
two	less	five hundreds = '498'
H : Num 3	+ Dim : kam	+ H : prim
ek so	kam	paanc

one hundred less five = '95'

Note that the primary number can occur either side of the kam, but that it is in all cases subtracted from the numeral phrase.

E. Numeral Phrase Five.

1. Internal structure.

+ H : Num 3 + H : number

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by numeral phrase 3, and an obligatory head slot filled by a number.

2. Manifestations.

ek so saaT

one hundred sixty = '160'

4.10.3 Distribution.

The numeral phrases fill the quantifier slot in noun phrase and quantifier phrase.

4.11 Adjective Phrase.

4.11.1 Contrast.

A. Its head slot is filled by adjectives.

B. Internal structure.

± Int : int + H : aj

Read, phrase consists of an optional intensifier slot filled by an intensifier, and an obligatory head slot filled by an adjective. The intensifier, if variable, agrees with the adjective head.

4.11.2 Manifestations.

ghaNo moTo ekdam hiraa

very big very clear

4.11.3 Distribution.

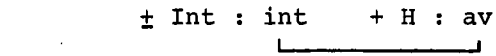
The adjective phrase fills the attributive slot in the noun phrase and the complement slot in the stative clause.

4.12 Adverb Phrase.

4.12.1 Contrast.

A. Its head slot is filled by adverbs.

B. Internal structure.

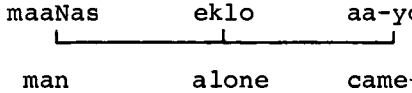


Read, phrase consists of an optional intensifier slot filled by an intensifier, and an obligatory head slot filled by an adverb. The intensifier, if variable, agrees with the adverb in gender and number.

4.12.2 Manifestations.

ghaNo	jaapaa	ghaNo	DhiLo
very	much	very	slow

Note that when variable adverbs fill the complement or manner slots they agree with the subject in gender and number. They are aso, ghaNo, eklo and atraa. They agree like their corresponding adjective classes (see 4.1.2).



Here eklo agrees with the subject maaNas in number and gender.

4.12.3 Distribution.

The adverb phrase fills the manner slot on clause level and the complement slot of stative clauses.

4.13 Relator Phrases.

4.13.1 Contrast.

A. Its head slot is filled by class three relators.

B. Internal structure.

± Int : int H : rel 3

Read, phrase consists of an optional intensifier slot filled by an intensifier, and an obligatory head slot filled by a class three relator.

4.13.2 Manifestations.

ekdam aangga

very ahead

'very far ahead'

Class three relators are nominal in character and can fill clause level slots alone like a noun or adverb. Because of this they can also take intensifiers when they are filling such a slot without an axis. When filling the relator slot of an AR-3 phrase, they cannot be intensified.

4.13.3 Distribution.

The relator phrase fills the same clause level slots as the AR-3 phrase. (See 4.6.4).

4.14 Vocative Phrase.

4.14.1 Contrast.

The vocative phrase is used to address or call some one. Its distinguishing features are:

A. It has an exclamation tagmeme not shared by any other phrase.

B. Internal structure.

± Ex : e/o + Voc : NP/voc ± Ex : e

Read, phrase consists of an optional exclamation slot filled by e or o, an obligatory vocative slot filled by a noun phrase or a vocative word, and an optional exclamation slot filled by e.

4.14.2 Manifestations.

A. The vocative slot can be filled by:

A noun phrase which is most commonly manifested by proper nouns or kinship terms.

Ex : e	Voc : NP	Voc : NP
e	bhagwaan	maar-i bhenaDe baai
O	God!	my sisterly woman!

A vocative word.

Voc : voc

re

you!

B. The exclamation slot can be repeated after the vocative tagmeme.

e	yaaDi	e
hey	mother	hey!

C. The most common occurrence of the vocative phrase is two tagmemes.

e	bhiyaa	o	re
hey	older brother!	O	you!

4.14.3 Distribution.

The vocative phrase fills the vocative slot on the discourse level.

4.15-4.17 Combination Phrases.

Now that all the phrase types have been described in their simple form, the means of combining or expanding these phrases by such devices as coordination, apposition and inclusion are described in these last three sections. The following Phrase Combination-Expansion Matrix displays the phrase types down the left side with the larger constructions coordinate, appositional and demonstrative-inclusive across the top. Cells with no check in them indicate that those particular constructions have not been observed, and not that they cannot occur. (See next page.)

4.15 Coordinate Phrase.

4.15.1 Contrast. Its distinctive features are:

A. The coordinate phrase is double or multi-centered. Two or more phrases or words are combined as equals and related to each other by such devices as: addition '___ and ___', alternation '___ or ___', mutual exclusion 'neither ___ nor ___', or by other relations such as '___ on ___', '___ to ___', '___ after ___'. The coordinate phrase expresses these either with or without an overt connector or relator.

B. It can be open-ended allowing for any number of phrases to be linked together. Because of the variety of ways which can be used to express coordination, only the formula for additive phrase is given and other techniques for coordination are merely stated and exemplified.

Phrase Combination-Expansion Matrix

Phrase \ Construction	Coordinate	Apposition	Dem-Incl
Noun Phrase	x	x	x
Pronoun	x	x	x
Verb			x
AR-1	x	x	x
AR-2			x
AR-3		x	x
Referent AR	x	x	
Adjective	x		
Adverb	x		
Numeral	x		
Vocative	x	x	
Coordinate		x	

C. Internal structure.

+ H : NP + (± C : an/ka + H : NP)...

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP, plus an obligatory composite consisting of an optional conjunction slot filled by an 'and'or ka 'or', and an obligatory head slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP. The three dots following the composite indicate that the phrase is open-ended.

4.15.2 Manifestations.

A. Additive and alternative phrases.

1. Noun phrases.

sone-r di potDyaa an caandi-r di potDyaa

gold-of two bags and silver-of two bags

'two bags of gold and two bags of silver'

2. Axis relator-1. The relators of the AR phrases must be the same.

e daanaa-na an e waage-na

this monster-to and this tiger-to

'to this monster and this tiger'

3. Pronoun.

ek an ek (waate kid-e)

one and one (words did-they)

'(they talked) one with another'

4. Numerals. When numbers are linked together with no conjunction, the meaning is alternative rather than additive.

ek tin caar (minaa)

one three four (months)

'one or three or four (months)'

If the same number is repeated, it can mean apiece.

ek ek cukaa (undur muNDe-ma ghaal din-o)

one one drop (their mouths-in put-he)

'one drop apiece (he put in their mouths)'

B. Mutual exclusion is expressed by linking structures together with the negative morpheme na.

na ghar na daar na paaNi na kããi

neither house, nor goods, nor water, nor anything

C. Other coordinate devices.

1. To express the concepts of 'one after another', 'one on another', Lamani uses a combination of an AR phrase and the head of the AR phrase repeated again.

ek-e laar ek ek-e par ek

one behind one one on one

'one behind another' 'one on another'

2. A construction combining simple phrase and AR phrase gives the meaning of 'each' or 'one by one'.

ek ek-e-n (paaDan nandi-ma phengk d-a ch-a)

one one-to (picking up river-in throws-he)

'one by one (he picks up and throws in the river)'

gaam-e gaam-e-na (pattar choD-o)

village village-to (letter sent-he)

'to each village (he sent a letter)'

3. Repetition of the same word or phrase other than numerals can express intensity, or 'ever'.

moT moT ghoD kuN kuN kããi kããi kũ kũ

big big horse who who what what how how

'a very large horse' 'whoever' 'whatever' 'however'

4. Duration of time can be expressed by two AR phrases in coordinate relation.

eke-ti caar-e lagaa

one-from four until

'from one to four o'clock'

4.15.3 Distribution. (See 4.17.3).

4.16 Appositional Phrases.

4.16.1 Contrast.

A. They are single-centered in contrast with the coordinate which is multi-centered.

B. There are two tagmemes, the item and the apposition. The item tagmeme is the center of the phrase and the apposition tagmeme modifies it by further explaining it.

C. The case or relator of the phrase filling the apposition slot must match the case or relator of the phrase filling the item slot.

D. Internal structure.

+ Item : NP + Ap : NP...

Read, phrase consists of an item slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP and an appositional slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP. The phrase is open-ended.

4.16.2 Manifestations.

A. Axis-relator phrase three.

It : AR-3 + Ap : AR-3

ye-r khete-r maai paTLyaa-r khete-r maai

his field-of in chief-of field-of in

'in his field, the chief's field'

B. Axis-relator phrase one.

It : AR-1 + Ap : AR-1

hiraa-na maar doste-na

Hira-to my friend-to

'to Hira, my friend'

C. Vocative phrase.

It : Voc + Ap : Voc + Ap : NP

re bhaa wetDu

you sir bridegroom!

D. Coordinate Phrase.

It : Coord + Ap : Coord

dhaNi an goNi bhojaai an bhaai

husband and wife, sister-in-law and brother

E. The reflexive pronoun can fill the apposition slot.

ma khud

I myself

F. Mixed Phrases.

It : NP	Ap : pro	It : pro	Ap : NP
caar-i jaNaa	aapaN	ham	doi jaNaa
four people	we	we	two people

4.16.3 Distribution. (See 4.17.3).

4.17 Demonstrative-Inclusive Phrase.

4.17.1 Contrast. These phrases are characterized by:

A. The addition of a particle to the phrase adding to it an inclusive, demonstrative or other meaning.

B. Internal structure.

+ H : NP + Dem-Incl : bi/jako/to

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP, plus a demonstrative-inclusive slot filled by bi 'also', jako 'that' or to 'then'.

4.17.2 Manifestations.

A. Demonstrative.

1. Noun phrase and pronoun.

wo-ro ghar jako i jako

his house that one it-near this one

'his house, that particular one' 'this one here'

2. Possessive pronoun.

(i ghar) taa-ro jako (suno r-a ch-a)

(this house) your that (empty stays-it)

'(this house), yours I mean, (stays empty)'

B. Inclusive. This device is used to include another item beside the one or ones of the same structure in the preceding context.

1. Noun phrase.

pardi raaje-r goNi bi

pardi king's wife also

'King Pardi's wife too (besides others)'

2. Axis-relator phrase one.

maa-ri beTi-r bi (sagaai)

my daughter's also (engagement)

'also my daughter's (engagement)'

3. Referent relator clause filling an attributive slot in a noun phrase.

wo waDi paD-a jako bi (maalam ch-e ni)

that side falls-it that also (knowledge is not)

'(knowledge) of its also falling there (is not)'

The context preceding this construction was:

ye waDi paD-a jako (maalam ch-e ni)

this side falls-it that (knowledge is not)

'(knowledge) of its falling here (is not)'

C. The to Phrase.

The meaning imparted to the phrase or word by the particle to is 'then' (in a non-temporal sense), 'consequently', 'on the other hand' or 'however'. It tends to contrast its phrase with what has gone before.

1. Pronoun.

ma to (ghar ch-ũ)

I then (home am-I)

'I, however, am at home'

2. Axis-relator phrase one.

malke-n to (konti g-yo)

home country-to then (not went-he)

'then (he did not go) to his home country'

3. Verbs and nouns.

(war) aa to (sai) (jaraa) dek to (sai)

(here) come then (please!) (a bit) look then (please)

'then come (here please) then look (please a bit)!'

paaNi to (d-a ma-na pi-e-na)

water then (give me-to drink-to)

'(give me) some water then (to drink)!'

4.17.3 Distribution.

The combination phrases are distributed in various slots according to the structure of the phrases filling their head or item slots.

5 Word.

5.0 Introduction.

Words are classified by their occurrence in higher level structures, typically in phrases, and are sub-classi-

fied by their internal structure. Word classes roughly correspond to stem classes, as stems fill the nucleus slot in word structures. That is, noun stems fill the nucleus slot in noun words; verb stems fill the nucleus slot in verb words etc. There are sixteen different classes of words and one class of word suffixes. Of these, nouns, verbs, adjectives and class two vocatives are open classes. The remaining twelve are closed classes. Within each class, compounds and derived forms, if they occur, are described as sub-classes.

5.1 Nouns.

5.1.1 Contrast. Nouns have the following distinguishing features:

A. They fill the head slot in noun phrases or the locative or temporal slots on clause level.

B. They have inherent gender (masculine or feminine).

C. They can be either nominative or oblique, or oblique only.

D. Semantically they may be animate or inanimate, count or mass nouns. Although these categories are referred to in phrase structure, they have not been used as criteria for sub-classification of nouns.

5.1.2 Manifestations.

Nouns have been sub-divided on the basis of their external distribution and internal structure. These subdivisions and their manifestations are described in this section.

A. General nouns.

1. Simple nouns.

a. Composite formula.

nuc : ns 1-12 + cs-no : M af

Read, noun consists of an obligatory nucleus slot filled by any noun stem one to twelve, plus an obligatory case-number slot filled by matrix affixes.

The sub-classes 1 to 3 below are of a variable gender type. The sub-classes 4 to 14 are invariable in gender.

b. Subclasses.

1) nuc : ns 1 + cs-no : M-o/M-i

	Nominative	Oblique
Sing	ghoD-o/ghoD	ghoD-e
Plural	ghoD	ghoD-e

ghoDo -nm 'stallion'

	Nominative	Oblique
Sing	ghoD-i	ghoD-i
Plural	ghoD-i	ghoD-i

ghoDi -nf 'mare'

M-o Masculine

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	-o/-#	-e
Pl	-#	-e

M-i Feminine

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	-i	-i
Pl	-i	-i

kukDo -nm 'rooster'
kukDi -nf 'hen'
charo -nm 'big meat cleaver'
chari -nf 'small meat cleaver'

2) nuc : ns 2 + cs-no : M-aa/M-i

	Nominative	Oblique
Sing	chor-aa	chor-aa
Plural	chor-aa	chor-aa/ aau

choraa -nm 'boy'
chori -nf 'girl'
bhẽsaa -nm 'bull buffalo'
bhẽsi -nf 'cow buffalo'
jumpDaa -nm 'big hut'
jumpDi -nf 'small hut'
bheDyaa -nm 'he-wolf'
bheDi -nf 'she-wolf'

M-aa Masc/feminine

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	-aa	-aa
Pl	-aa	-aa/ -aau

3) nuc : ns 3 + cs-no : M-# masc/M-i

	Nominative	Oblique
Sing	kor	kor-e
Plural	kor	kor-u

kor -nm 'non-Laman man'
kori -nf 'non-Laman woman'
sụr -nm 'boar'
sụri -nf 'sow'

M-# Masculine

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	-#	-e
Pl	-#	-u

Sub-classes 4 to 14 are either masculine or feminine. They do not vary in gender as do 1 to 3 above. 4 to 9 are all masculine, 10-14 are all feminine.

4) Formula = nuc : ns 4 + cs-no : M-# masc

ghar	-nm	'house'
cor	-nm	'thief'
des	-nm	'country'

5) Formula = nuc : ns 5 + cs-no : M-o

maLo	-nm	'garden'
gaLo	-nm	'throat'
kiso	-nm	'pocket'

6) Formula = nuc : ns 6 + cs-no : M-aa

pitaa	-nm	'father'
keLaa	-nm	'banana'
bijaa	-nm	'seed'

7) Formula = nuc : ns 7 + cs-no : M-i

dhaNi	-nm	'husband'
paaNi	-nm	'water'
naawi	-nm	'barber'

8) Formula = nuc : ns 8 + cs-no : M-u

	Nominative	Oblique
Sing	gur-u	gur-u
Plural	gur-u	gur-u

M-u Masc/Feminine

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	-u	-u
Pl	-u	-u

guru	-nm	'teacher'
ceplu	-nm	'sandal'
caaku	-nm	'knife'

9) Formula = nuc : ns 9 + cs-no : M-a

	Nominative	Oblique
Sing	satw-a	satw-e
Plural	satw-a	satw-e

M-a Masc/Feminine

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	-a/#	-e
Pl	-a/#	-e

satwa	-nm	'true self'

10) Formula = nuc : ns 10 + cs-no : M-aa

mataa	-nf	'mother'
minaa	-nf	'month'
sajaa	-nf	'judicial sentence'

11) Formula = nuc : ns 11 + cs-no : M-# fem

	Nominative	Oblique
Sing	bhen	bhen-e
Plural	bhen-e	bhen-e

M-#	Feminine	
Case / No	Nom	Obl
Sg	-#	-e
Pl	-e	-e

bhen -nf 'sister'
kass -nf 'anklet'
waat -nf 'word'

12) Formula = nuc : ns 12 + cs-no : M-i
goNi -nf 'wife'
haati -nf 'elephant'
biDi -nf 'cigarette'

13) Formula = nuc : ns 13 + cs-no : M-u
saasu -nf 'mother-in-law'

14) Formula = nuc : ns 14 + cs-no : M-a
jaaga -nf 'place'

2. Agentive nouns can be derived from any of the above sub-classes by suffixing the morpheme waaL to the oblique noun form. This derived noun sub-class is a variable gender noun similar to ghoDo 'horse' above.

Formula = nuc : on + agent : -waaL + cs-no : M-o/M-i

Read, word consists of an obligatory nucleus slot filled by an oblique noun, an obligatory agent slot filled by -waaL, and an obligatory case-number slot filled by M-o or M-i suffixes.

	Nominative	Oblique
Sing	ghar-e-waaL-o	ghar-e-waaL-e
Plural	ghar-e-waaL	ghar-e-waaL-e

gharewaaLo -nm 'husband'

The agentive morpheme waaL changes a noun into an agentive noun. Hence a ghar-e-waaL-o is one who looks after the home--the husband. A gharewaaLi is a wife. A choriwaaLo is the man who looks after the interests of the chori 'girl' in a marriage contract. A gaawDiwaaLo is a cowherd, gaawDi being 'cow'.

3. Derived nouns.

a. Composite formula.

nuc : vs/aj s + der : der af

Read, noun consists of a nucleus slot filled by a verb stem or an adjective stem and a derivational slot filled by a derivational affix.

b. Sub-classes.

1) nuc : vs + der : -aN + cs-no : M-o/M-i

mar-aN	-nf	'death'	(mar	'die')
ke-N-o	-nm	'story'	(ke	'say')
ke-N-i	-nf	'small story'		
pi-N-o	-nm	'drink'	(pi	'drink')
khaa-N-o	-nm	'food'	(khaa	'eat')

2) nuc : vs + der : -aNi

chingk-aNi	-nf	'need to sneeze'
mut-aNi	-nf	'need to urinate'

3) nuc : vcs + der : -i

laDaa-i	-nf	'fighting'
kamaa-i	-nf	'occupation'

4) nuc : aj s + der : -i

bemaar-i	-nf	'sickness'	(bemaar	'sick')
gol-i	-nf	'a marble'	(gol	'round')
garm-i	-nf	'heat'	(garam	'hot')

4. Compound nouns.

a. This sub-class combines two nouns together to form one composite meaning. 'Boy' and 'girl' united like this would mean 'children'. If the nouns are a female-male pair, the female is given first. usually without its suffix, and to it the masculine noun is connected with its suffix. The composite noun then varies suffixes according to its masculine counterpart.

Formula = nuc 1 : ns + nuc 2 : ns + cs-no : M af

Read, word consists of two obligatory nucleus slots filled by noun stems, plus an obligatory case-number slot filled by noun matrix affixes.

beT-beTaa	-nm	'children'
kor-kor	-nm	'non-Laman people'
maataa-pitaa	-nm	'parents'
khaaNo-daaNo	-nm	'feast'
hokaa-cuTaa	-nm	'smoking apparatus'

b. Other compounds are formed by rhyming devices. The resultant meaning can be the noun indicated, 'in abun-

dance' or the noun 'and other related things', depending on the context.

1) Replacing of the first CV of the noun with bi and repeating the resultant form after the noun.

gobar-bibar	-nm	'cowdung etc.'
baaTi-biTi	-nf	'bread and other food'

2) Replacing of the first C with m and repeating the resultant form after the noun.

paaNi-maaNi	-nm	'water in abundance'
ghoDo-moDo	-nm	'horses'
sakkar-makkar	-nm	'sugar and related things'

B. Locative nouns.

The following sub-class of nouns fills the head slot in locative noun phrases or fill the locative slot alone. Place names can fill either the subject slot where the agreement is nominative, or the locative slot where the agreement is oblique.

ghar	-nm	'house'
punaa	-nm	'Poona'
waawDi	-nf	'well'
cheTi	-nm	'aside'

C. Temporal nouns.

1. This open sub-class fills the head slot of the temporal noun phrase.

daaD	-nm	'day'
thaawar	-nm	'Saturday'
minaa	-nf	'month'

2. This closed class of nouns fills the temporal slot unmodified in clauses.

aaj	-nm	'today'
sawaar	-nm	'tomorrow'
kal	-nm	'yesterday'
parbaati	-nm	'morning'

5.1.3 Distribution. Nouns fill the head slot in noun phrases or the locative or temporal slot in clauses.

5.2 Pronouns.

5.2.0 Introduction.

Pronouns are sub-classified on the basis of semantic criteria. Personal pronouns form the first sub-class and

impersonal pronouns the second. It has been stated that pronoun stems fill the nucleus slot in pronoun words. However, because of their irregular oblique forms, they are not described by means of formulae. The personal and impersonal pronouns have been presented in matrices below.

5.2.1 Contrast.

A. Pronouns are a closed class of words.

B. They stand for a noun or noun phrase.

C. Although they fill the head slot in pronoun phrases, they are not modified as freely as nouns.

D. Before free form relators, personal pronouns must occur in the possessive form--AR-2--while nouns have the option of that form or an oblique form before free form relators.

5.2.2 Manifestations.

A. Personal pronouns.

1. General.

The Pronoun Citation Matrix below shows the nominative and oblique forms of the personal pronouns. The nominative form is given first and then the oblique forms as they occur before the relators -ma, -ti, -na, and -ro. (See next page).

Comments on the matrix.

1) The matrix is arranged so as to bring together the similar formatives -e, -a, -o and -ndu.

2) Note that the ī and ū 'this one' and 'that one' are preserved in the oblique plural forms indu and undu

3) indu has the following possible forms: a-ndu, a-nde, a-nu.

4) undu has the following possible forms: wa-ndu, wa-nde, wa-nu, wa-ne.

5) ham-e and tam-e also have the alternate forms hamn-e and tamn-e.

6) Although the matrix is labeled Personal, third person is included which can also be impersonal.

2. Possessive pronouns.

These are treated here as a separate class of pronouns because they behave more like words than their structural counterparts in -na, -ma and -ti. They typically fill

phrase level slots while their counterparts typically fill clause level slots. They cannot be modified. They agree with the noun they modify according to the M-i and M-o adjective agreement suffixes.

maa-r-o/i	'my'	ke-r-o/i	'whose?'
taa-r-o/i	'your sg'	ye-r-o/i	'this one's'
tamaa-r-o/i	'your pl'	wo-r-o/i	'that one's'
hamaa-r-o/i	'our'	indu-r-o/i	'these ones'
aapaNe-r-o/i	'our/your'	undu-r-o/i	'those ones'
aapaN-o/i	'our/your'	je-r-o/i	'which one's'

These forms are seen without their agreement suffixes very commonly.

Personal Pronoun Citation Matrix

Case and Relator / Person	Nom	Oblique			
		-ma	-ti	-na	-ro
'I'	m-a	m+o		m-a	m+aa
'you sg'	t-ũ	t+o			t+aa
'you pl'	tam		tam+e		tam+aa
'we'	ham		ham+e		ham+aa
'we'	aapaN		aapaN+e		
'whoever'	ko		k+e		
'who'	kuN		k+e		
'which one'	(ja)*		j+e		
'this one'	i		y+e		
'that one'	u		w-o		
'these'	ye		i+ndu		
'those'	wo		u+ndu		

*This form does not occur as such. If it occurs its form is jako.

3. Numbers can be used as personal pronouns and as such take the oblique morpheme -e before the relators.

ek 'one person' ek-e-na 'to one person'

4. The ordinal numbers can also be used as pronouns.

dusr-o/i 'a second person'
tisr-o/i 'a third person'

B. Impersonal pronouns.

1. Simple.

These are presented below in the Pro-word Citation Matrix. The impersonal and third person personal pronouns are illustrated as filling locative, temporal, subject and object slots. Those filling quantifier, attributive, manner and limiter slots are not pronouns but come under the general heading of Pro-words. They are pro-quantifiers, pro-adjectives and pro-adverbs. (See following page).

Comments on the Pro-word Citation Matrix:

1) Note that the morphemes beginning the words in any one column are very similar. That is, Near column is mostly begun by the morpheme a, Remote by the morpheme wa, Referent by ja, Interrogative by ka and Indefinite by ka plus final i.

2) This is especially important to note in the referent and interrogative columns, as these are important function words in higher level structures. The referent pro-words fill the relator slot in referent axis-relator clauses and phrases. The interrogative pro-words signal the interrogative clause class and are used in conjunction with referent words in axis-relator clauses to make a more definite reference to a preceding antecedent (see referent relator clauses 3.12).

3) Demonstratives parallel the personal pronouns in the near, remote and referent columns, but because they have no specific class for which they stand they have been called simply demonstrative.

2. Oblique.

a. Pronouns ending in -a, replace -a with -e to form the oblique.

b. kããi remains kããi in oblique before AR-2 relators, but becomes ke before AR-1 relators.

c. Other pronouns behave like their masculine noun counterparts. (See noun matrix suffixes under noun words.)

5.2.3 Distribution.

Personal pronoun words in the nominative fill the subject, complement and topic slots in the clause. In the oblique, they fill the axis slot of AR-1 phrases. Possessive pronouns fill the axis slot in AR-3 phrases and the limiter slot of noun phrases. Impersonal pronouns fill the locative and temporal slots in clauses as well as the subject, object, complement and topic slots. Oblique impersonal pronouns can also fill the axis slot of AR-1 and AR-2 phrases.

5.3 Verb words.

Pro-word Citation Matrix

Class	Slot	Near	Remote	Referent	Interrogative	Indefinite
P	Locative	ata 'here'	wata 'there'	jata 'there'	kata 'where?'	kati 'somewhere'
R		war 'here'	par 'there'			
O				jima 'there'	kima 'where?'	kimi 'somewhere'
	Temporal	aba 'now'	ato/to 'then'			kabi 'sometime'
N				janaa 'then'	kanaa 'when?'	kanaai 'sometime'
	Subject	i 'he, she'	u 'he, she'	je/jako 'the one'	kuN/ko 'who?'	kuNi/koi 'someone'
O		e 'they'	o 'they'	je/jako 'the ones'	kuN/ko 'who?'	kuNi/koi 'some'
	Subject/ Direct Object	i 'it, this'	u 'it, that'	je/jako 'that'	kããi/ko 'what?'	kããi/koi 'something'
U		e 'these'	o 'those'	je/jako 'those'	kããi/ko 'what?'	kããi/koi 'some'
N		atraa 'this many'	watraa 'that many'	jatraa 'that many'	katraa 'how many?'	katraai 'so many'
Quan	Quan	atraa 'this many'	watraa 'that many'	jatraa 'that many'	katraa 'how many?'	katraai/koi 'some'
		awDaa 'this much'			kawDaa 'how much?'	kawDaai 'so much'
Aj	Att	aso 'like this'			kaso 'like what?'	
Av	Manner	hãi 'like this	hãyu 'like that'	jũ 'like that'	kũ 'like what?'	kũi 'somehow'
		nu 'like this'	hanu 'like that'	jũ 'like that'	kũ 'how?'	kũi 'somehow'
Dem	Limiter	i 'this'	u 'that'	je 'that'	kuNso 'which?'	kuNsi 'whichever'
		e 'these'	o 'those'	je 'those'	kuNse 'which?'	kuNsi 'whichever'

5.3.0 Introduction.

The constituent parts of verb words (verb stem and aspect affixes) have been described as parts of separate systems in the verb phrase. This means that the verb words described below do not fill slots as words in the verb phrase. Rather it has been shown that verb stems fill slots on the phrase level, and the aspect suffixes form a separate system of their own. (See verb phrase 4.3). However, in order to show contrast with noun words and to make more explicit some things only briefly described on the phrase level, it has been decided to handle verb words here.

5.3.1 Contrast.

A. Verb words can be conjugated for person, number and gender.

B. Verb words typically occur in verb phrases.

C. Internal structure.

nuc : vs + asp : asp af

Read, verb word consists of an obligatory nucleus filled by a verb stem, plus an obligatory aspect slot filled by aspect affixes.

5.3.2 Manifestations.

A. Potential Aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : M-1

1. Stem ending in a consonant.

	Singular		Plural	
1st	kar-ũ	'I may do'	kar-ãã	'we may do'
2nd	kar-es	'you may do'	kar-o	'you may do'
3rd	kar-a	'he may do'	kar-a	'they may do'

2. Stem ending in a vowel.

1st	khaa-ũ	'I may eat'	khaa-mãã	'we may eat'
2nd	khaa-es	'you may eat'	khaa-o	'you may eat'
3rd	khaa-wa	'he may eat'	khaa-wa	'they may eat'

3. Ce verbs like de 'give' drop the e before all aspect affixes beginning with a vowel except the conjunctive

aspect suffix -an.

1st	d-ũ	'I may give'	d-ãã	'we may give'
2nd	d-es	'you may give'	d-o	'you may give'
3rd	d-a	'he may give'	d-a	'they may give'

4. The present auxiliary which is used to indicate tense in the verb phrase also takes these suffixes in present tense phrases. It can be used alone with the meanings as follows:

1st	ch-ũ	'I am'	ch-ãã	'we are'
2nd	ch-i	'you are'	ch-o	'you are'
3rd	ch-a	'he is'	ch-a	'they are'

For M-1 affixes with their allomorphs see the Aspect Citation Matrix under 4.3. Potential aspect coupled with the present auxiliary gives the common present tense of the verb.

kar-a ch-a 'he does'

B. Intentional aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -i-M-1

1. Stem ending in a consonant.

	Singular		Plural	
1st	kar-i-ũ	'I will do'	kar-i-ãã	'we will do'
2nd	kar-i-s*	'you will do'	kar-i-o	'you will do'
3rd	kar-i-a	'he will do'	kar-i-a	'they will do'

*Men speaking sometimes use -a-s instead of -i-s.

2. Stem ending in a vowel.

1st	khaa-i-ũ	'I will eat'	khaa-i-ãã	'we will eat'
2nd	khaa-i-s	'you will eat'	khaa-i-o	'you will eat'
3rd	khaa-i-a	'he will eat'	khaa-i-a	'they will eat'

3. Ce stems.

1st	d-i-ũ	'I will give'	d-i-ãã	'we will give'
2nd	d-i-s	'you will give'	d-i-o	'you will give'
3rd	d-i-a	'he will give'	d-i-a	'they will give'

C. Imperative aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : M-3

1. Stem ending in a consonant.

	Singular		Plural	
1st	--		kar-ãã	'let's do!'
2nd	kar-#	'do!'	kar-o	'do!'

2. Stem ending in a vowel.

1st	--		khaa-mãã	'let's eat!'
2nd	kh-o	'eat!'	khaa-o	'eat!'

3. Ce stem.

1st	--		d-ãã	'let's give!'
2nd	d-a	'give!'	d-o	'give!'

D. Progressive aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -u

1. kar-u 'do-ing'
   khaa-u 'eat-ing'

Progressive aspect is used in the incessant mode where action is viewed as not stopping.

ro-u kar 'keep on crying!'

E. Imperfect aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -t-M-2

	Singular		Plural	
Masc	kar-t-o	'doing'	kar-t-e	'doing'
Fem	kar-t-i	'doing'	kar-t-i	'doing'

The imperfect aspect coupled with the past auxiliary results in the past imperfect tense.

kar-t-o t-o 'he used to do'

For the masculine singular, the form kar-t-u varies freely with kar-t-o when filling the predicate slot in a dependent repetitive clause. The form kar-t-aa also occurs in certain idioms.

F. Perfect aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : M-2

	Singular	Plural
Masc	maar-o 'I, you, he hit'	maar-e 'we, you, they hit'
Fem	maar-i 'I, you, she hit'	maar-i 'we, you, they hit'

The masculine singular -o suffix becomes -yo after stem final vowels.

aa-yo 'he came'

Many verbs have an allomorph which occurs before M-2 suffixes. The following is a list which includes most high frequency words.

bes	> beT	'sit'	ke	> k/ky*	'say'
caal	> cal	'move'	khaa	> khaad	'eat'
che	> t	'aux'	le	> lid	'take'
de	> din	'give'	pi	> pid	'drink'
dek	> diT	'see'	re	> r	'stay'
dhããs	> dhããs/dhaaNT	'run'	so	> sut	'sleep'
hubar	> hub	'stand'	we	> wet/hu	'be'
jaa	> g/get/gy*	'go'			

*The gy, ky forms occur only before masculine singular -o suffix, freely alternating with the g and k morphs.

The perfect aspect coupled with the present and past auxiliaries yields the present and past perfect tenses respectively.

maar-o ch-a 'he has hit'
maar-o t-o 'he had hit'

Although the auxiliary che can be used in potential aspect as in ma ch-ũ 'I am', it cannot be used in the perfect to say ma t-o 'I was'. The perfect allomorph wet of we 'be', must be used viz., ma wet-o 'I was'. The forms t-o, t-i and t-e are not strictly speaking, the perfect aspect of the verb we 'be', but are used only as a past auxiliary in conjunction with imperfect, perfect and continuative aspects.

G. Mandatory-Infinitive aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -Nu

kar-Nu 'must do/to do'
jaa-Nu 'must go/to go'

H. Oblique aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -e

kar-e 'do-ing/to do'
jaa-e 'go-ing/to go'

Oblique aspect is used in the permissive and inceptive modes of the verb.

I. Conjunctive aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -an/taaNin/i

maar-an 'hitting/having hit'
jaa-n 'going/having gone'
de-n 'giving/having given'
de-taaNin 'giving/having given'
d-i* 'giving/having given'
*-i is only used preceding the verb aa 'come'.

J. Anticipative aspect.

This aspect and the following contemplative aspect differ from the above in that their nucleus is filled by the oblique form of the verb.

Formula = nuc : ov + asp : -waaLo

kar-e-waaLo 'he will do'
khaa-e-waaLo 'he will eat'

K. Contemplative aspect.

Formula = nuc : ov + asp : -ro

kare-ro 'may/will do'

An interesting note about this form is that when it fills the predicate slot of an independent clause, it only occurs with the plural pronoun aapaN 'we', and its form is static. As with -waaLo just above, the final -o may be dropped.

5.3.3 Distribution.

The distribution of verb words is not stated here as it is the verb stem, not verb words, which are distributed in the verb phrase.

5.4 Relator words.

5.4.1 Contrast.

A. Relators fill the relator slot in axis-relator

phrases and clauses.

B. They are inherently oblique causing their axis to be oblique.

5.4.2 Manifestations.

Relators have been divided into three sub-classes according to their occurrence in AR-1, AR-2 or AR-3 structures. The relators of AR-3 phrases also fill the head slot in relator phrases showing their nominal character.

A. Relator class one words fill the relator slot in AR-1 phrases.

Formula = nuc : rel s 1

-na	'to, for, at, object'
-ma	'in, on'
-ti	'with, from, by, than'
-ro	'of, 's, during'
-waaLo	'-er, agent'

Technically these are not words but clitics which are phonologically bound to the clause, phrase or word filling their axis slot. Among these -ro and -waaLo are unique as they can agree with a following noun in gender, number and case just as the adjective moT-o/i 'big' which takes M-o/M-i adjective agreement suffixes.

B. Relator class two words fill the relator slot in axis-relator phrase two.

Formula = nuc : rel s 2 ± obl : -e/-#

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by a class two relator stem plus an optional oblique slot filled by either -e or -#. Relators take the oblique suffix before class one relators or oblique nouns. They form the oblique like nouns with similar endings.

The overlap between class two and class three relators is almost complete. For those which belong to both classes, see class three below. The following relators belong to class two only.

lagaa/lagu	'until, as far as, up to'
baar	'on'
waDi	'towards'

C. Relator class three words fill the relator slot in axis-relator three phrases. The formula is the same as for class two relators.

adiwacaa	'between'	maapak	'like'
aangga	'ahead'	muNDaangga	'in front of'
aanggapaac	'around'	naai	'like'
badal	'stead'	paca	'after'
barobar	'with'	par	'on'
baaju	'side'	paac	'behind, back'
bhaar	'outside'	sarik	'like'
Dhããi	'near'	sawai	'without'
heT	'below'	saamu	'in front of'
jũ	'like'	saaru	'for benefit'
kan	'near'	saat	'with'
kaaraN	'cause'	upar	'upon'
laara	'behind'	waasa	'purpose, for'
maai	'inside'		

D. Relator words can be compounded for emphasis or inclusion, as aanggpaac above, or by repeating the word twice but dropping the first consonant from the first word of the compound.

aaju-baaju	'all around'
aca-paca	'just after'

5.4.3 Distribution.

Relators of class one, two and three fill the relator slots of axis-relator phrases and clauses one, two and three respectively. Class three relators can occur filling the head slot of a relator phrase or the axis slot of the axis-relator phrase one. They can also fill the attributive slot of a noun phrase as does the qualifier phrase.

laar-e daaD	'the day gone by'

5.5 Adjective words.

5.5.1 Contrast.

A. Adjective words fill the head slot in adjective phrases.

B. They can only be modified by intensifiers.

C. Formula = nuc : aj s ± cs-no : M af

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by an

adjective stem plus an optional case-number slot filled by matrix affixes.

5.5.2 Manifestations.

Adjectives have been subdivided on the basis of their internal structure. These structures and their manifestations are described in this section.

A. Variable adjectives.

1. Formula = nuc : aj s 1 + cs-no : M-o/M-i

	Nominative	Oblique
Sg	moT/moT-o	moT-e
Pl	moT	moT-e
	moT-o/i	'big'
	taat-o/i	'hot'
	dhoL-o/i	'white'

M-i Feminine

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	-#	-#
	-i	-i
Pl	-#	-#
	-i	-i

M-o Masculine

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	-o/#	-e
Pl	-#	-e

2. Formula = nuc : aj s 2 + cs-no : M-aa/M-i

Sg	saad-aa	saad-aa
Pl	saad-aa	saad-aa
	saad-aa/i	'plain, simple'
	halk-aa/i	'light-weight'
	luc-aa/i	'naughty, rougish'
	naanky-aa/i	'small, young'

M-aa Masculine

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	-aa	-aa
Pl	-aa	-aa

B. Invariable adjectives.

Formula = nuc : aj s 3

saasi	'true'
bekaar	'stupid'
khaaDe	'rough'

5.5.3 Distribution.

Adjectives fill the head slot in adjective phrases.

5.6 Adverb words.

5.6.1 Contrast.

A. Adverb words fill the head slot in adverb phrases.

B. They are modified only by intensifiers.

C. Formula = nuc : av s ± gen : gen af

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by an adverb stem plus an optional gender slot filled by gender affixes.

5.6.2 Manifestations.

Adverbs have been sub-divided on the basis of their internal structure.

A. Variable adverbs.

1. Formula = nuc : av s 1 + gen : -o/i

ekl-o/i	'alone'
ghaN-o/i	'very much'
as-o/i	'like that'
kas-o/i	'like what?'
gac-o/i	'overflowingly'

2. Formula = nuc : av s 2 + gen : -aa/i

atr-aa/i	'so much'
katr-aa/i	'how much'

B. Invariable adverbs.

Formula = nuc : av s 3

agDiaa	'first'	DhiLo	'slowly'
aji	'again'	daaDi	'daily'
aaco	'well'	ekdam	'completely'
aaindaa	'later'	ekDi	'together'
barobar	'correctly'	gadgad	'loudly'
bhaari	'very much'	ghaNma	'very far'
behad	'without limit'	ghusghus	'quietly'
DhaLhaL	'very much'	hãy	'like this'
hanu	'like that'	kũ	'how'
hoTo	'return, back'	khub	'well'
hoLyaa	'slowly'	maataram	'only'
jaldi	'quickly'	mast	'very good'
jaraa	'a little'	nu	'like that'
jarur	'certainly'	pur	'entirely'
jũ	'like that'	sabkesi	'suddenly'
jaadaa	'more'	sudo	'directly'

jaapaa	'much'	tayaar	'ready'
jaasti	'too much'	Thaar	'outright, smack'
kalaas	'finished'	Thik	'correctly'
khaali	'only'	whalas	'awfully'
khewan	'surely'		

5.6.3 Distribution.

Adverbs fill the head slot in adverb phrases.

5.7 Number words.

5.7.1 Contrast.

A. Numbers typically fill the quantifier or head slot in numeral phrases.

B. They do not agree with the noun they quantify in gender, number or case.

C. Formula = nuc : num s ± obl : -e

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by a number stem plus an optional oblique slot filled by -e. (Although numbers do not agree with their head noun in case, they do take the oblique suffix -e when they occur before relators.)

5.7.2 Manifestations.

A. Class one numbers are cardinal numbers and fill the head slot in numeral phrases.

ek	'one'	gyaara	'eleven'
di	'two'	baara	'twelve'
tin	'three'	tera	'thirteen'
caar	'four'	cawda	'fourteen'
paanc	'five'	pandra	'fifteen'
cho	'six'	sola	'sixteen'
saat	'seven'	satara	'seventeen'
aaT	'eight'	aTaara	'eighteen'
naw	'nine'	wagNis	'nineteen'
das	'ten'		

Class one numbers become oblique by the suffixing of the oblique morpheme -e. If the number ends in -a, the -e replaces it. Class one numbers can be used as pronouns when they stand for nouns.

B. Class two number words are fractions and fill the quantifier slot in numeral or noun phrases.

sawaa	'plus 1/4'	saaDe	'plus 1/2'
DoD	'one and a half'	aDaai	'two and a half'
paw	'one-fourth'		

C. Class three numbers are ordinal numbers. They do not fill the same slot as A. and B. above but are more like adjectives in their distribution and structure. They are included here with the other numbers for convenience of reference. Ordinal numbers fill the attributive slot in a noun phrase and can be inflected for gender, number and case.

Formula = nuc : num s 1/3 + ord : -w + cs-no : M-o/ M-i

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by number stems class one or three, an obligatory ordinal slot filled by -w, plus an obligatory case-number slot filled by M-o/M-i adjective agreement suffixes.

The first three ordinal numbers are irregular.

dusr-o/i	'second'	saat-w-o/i	'seventh'
tisr-o/i	'third'	aaT-w-o/i	'eighth'
cawt-o/i	'fourth'	naw-w-o/i	'ninth'
paanc-w-o/i	'fifth	das-w-o/i	'tenth'
cho-w-o/i	'sixth'		

5.7.3 Distribution.

Numbers of class one and two fill the head slot in numeral phrases or the quantifier slot in numeral phrases. Numbers of class three fill the attributive slot in noun phrases.

5.8 Quantifier words.

5.8.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Quantifier words fill the quantifier slot in noun phrases.

B. They can agree with the noun they quantify in case, number and gender.

C. Formula = nuc : quan s + cs-no : M-o/M-aa/M-i

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by a quantifier stem plus an optional case number slot filled by M-o, M-aa or M-i adjective agreement suffixes.

5.8.2 Manifestations.

A. Variable quantifiers.

1. Class one quantifier words occur with M-o/M-i suffixes.

ghaN-o/i	'much, many'
aad-o/i	'half'

2. Class two quantifiers occur with M-aa/M-i affixes.

atr-aa/i	'this much'	watr-aa/i	'that much'
jatr-aa/i	'that much'	katr-aa/i	'how much?'
awD-aa/i	'this large'	kawD-aa/i	'how large?'

B. Invariable quantifiers.

daseko	'a few'	paw	'one-fourth'
doi	'both'	puro	'all'
ekaad	'some'	saari	'all'
jaraa	'a little'	sawaa	'plus 1/4'
kai	'many'	se	'all'
kam	'less'	thoDsek	'some'
koi	'some'		

The quantifiers se, thoDsek, koi, doi, daseko can all be used as pronouns.

5.9 Intensifier words.

5.9.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Intensifier words fill the intensifier slot in adjective and adverb phrases.

B. They can agree with their head word in gender, number and case.

C. Formula = nuc : int s ± cs-no : M-o/M-aa/M-i

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by an intensifier stem plus an optional case-number slot filled by M-o/M-aa/M-i adjective agreement suffixes.

5.9.2 Manifestations.

A. Variable intensifiers.

1. Class one intensifiers, take M-o/M-i suffixes.

ghaN-o/i	'very'

2. Class two intensifiers take M-aa/M-i suffixes.

atr-aa/i	'so much'

B. Invariable intensifiers.

bhaari	'very'
kããi	'how, so'
ekdam	'very'
jabbar	'very'

5.10 Demonstrative words.

5.10.1 Contrast and Distribution.

Demonstrative words fill the limiter-possessive slot in noun phrases.

5.10.2 Manifestations.

A. Demonstrative class one words.

Formula = nuc : dem s 1 + cs-no : M-o/M-i

kuNs-o/-i	'which one?'

B. Demonstrative class two words.

Formula = nuc : dem s 2 ± obl : -e/-o

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by a demonstrative class two stem plus an optional oblique slot filled by -e (singular oblique) or -o (plural oblique). These are presented in matrices because of their irregularity.

Near

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	i	e
Pl	e	e

Remote

No \ Case	Nom	Obl
Sg	u	o
Pl	o	o

Note: In speech these forms vary between e and ye, and between o and wo, showing the underlying structure. i + -e (obl) = y-e; u + -o (obl) = w-o.

The referent demonstrative has been observed only in the oblique viz., je 'which'. The form jako may possibly be its nominative form. Although jako does not fill the limiter slot in the noun phrase like the demonstratives here described, it does function as a demonstrative in the demonstrative phrase (see 4.17).

5.11 Vocative words.

5.11.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Vocative words fill the vocative slot on discourse level.

B. Vocative class two words have a peculiar plural form.

C. Formula = nuc : voc s ± cs-no : M-voc

5.11.2 Manifestations.

A. Class one vocative words.

Formula = nuc : voc s

bhaa	'sir'	e	'hey'
rẹ	'you'	o	'oh'
nia	'dear'	dek	'notice, look'

B. Class two vocative words.

Formula = nuc : an n + cs-no : M-voc

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by an animate noun plus an obligatory case-number slot filled by M-voc suffixes.

saasu	'mother-in-law!'
saasu-o	'mothers-in-law!'
bhaai	'brother!'
bhaai-o	'brothers!'
kaakaa	'uncle!'
kaakaa-o	'uncles!'
dewar	'brother-in-law!'
dewar-o	'brothers-in-law!'

M-voc

No \ Case	Voc
Sg	-#
Pl	-o

5.12 Reply words.

5.12.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Reply words manifest the reply tagmeme on discourse level.

B. Formula = nuc : rep s

5.12.2 Manifestations.

haawa	'yes'	atraa	'so much'
koni	'no'	Dher	'sufficient'
aaco	'OK'	sabaas	'well done!'
bas	'enough'		

5.13 Conjunction words.

5.13.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Conjunction words fill the conjunction slots in compound sentences and coordinate phrases, and the introductory slot in sentences.

B. Formula = nuc : cj s

5.13.2 Manifestations.

an	'and'	to	'then'
paN	'but'	janaa	'then'
ar	'and'	ka	'or'
waji	'and'	ki	'that'

5.14 Negative words.

5.14.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Negative words fill the negative slot in the verb phrase.

B. Formula = nuc : neg s

5.14.2 Manifestations.

ni	'not'	konti	'not at all'
na	'not'	mat	'don't!'
koni	'not at all'		

5.15 Particle words.

5.15.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Particle words fill the inclusive-demonstrative slot on phrase level and the courtesy slot in the imperative clause class.

B. Formula = nuc : ptl s

5.15.2 Manifestations.

to	'then'	bi	'also'
jako	'emphatic, demonstrative'	sai	'please do!'
ko	'ever'		

The particle ko can be added to a pronoun to mean 'ever'.

kããi ko	'whatever'
kuN ko	'whoever'

It can also be postposed to a sentence to mean 'who

knows?'

u kat-i ram r-o ch-a ko

he somewhere play ing-he pres who knows

'who knows where he is playing?'

5.16 Question words.

5.16.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Question words fill the question slot in the interrogative clause class.

B. Formula = nuc : ques s

5.16.2 Manifestations.

kããi	'question'	ka	'question'
kaa	'why?'		

5.17 The following is not a class of words, but a class of word suffixes.

A. The emphatic suffix -i occurs typically with pronouns.

ma-i	'I!'	wor-i naam	'his name'
aaj-i	'today itself'		

It is frequently used with numbers which are being used in a pronominal sense.

tin-i	'three persons'	caar-i	'four persons'

When used with interrogative pronouns it makes them indefinite pronouns, though actually they are more definite than the corresponding question word.

kata	'where?'	kat-i	'somewhere'
kanaa	'when?'	kanaa-i	'sometime'
kũ	'how?'	kũ-i	'somehow'
ko	'what?'	ko-i	'some'

B. The exclusive-emphatic suffix -aj can be used with most words. It has not been observed, however, with particles, negatives, conjunctions, reply words or vocatives.

wata-j	'just there'	maar-aj	'only mine'
ek-aj	'only one'	waaD-e kanaj	'just near the wall'

re-j-waaLo 'one who stays'

kutraar-aj gaLe-m 'on only the dog's neck'

Although used in the phrase, it modifies only the particular word to which it is suffixed.

C. The transitional -k is suffixed to certain words but its meaning has not yet been determined. Perhaps in some cases the -k is the ko particle described above with the o dropped. (See 5.15.2.)

katraa-k 'how much?' kuNs-i-k 'whichever'
aa-t-e-k-i 'just coming'

The last word would be divided like this: aa = verb stem 'come'; -t = imperfect suffix; -e = oblique suffix; -k = transitional k; -i = emphatic suffix. The function of the k in this example is to act as a transition between the oblique -e and emphatic -i.

D. The likeness-intensity suffix -so, -si, -se can be suffixed to adjectives, pronouns and relators. It expresses resemblance or denotes intensity.

naankyaa-so 'small-like' kuN-so 'like who, which?'
aangge-si 'just ahead' kane-si 'nearby, just near'
pace-si 'a little later

kuNso has been analyzed as a demonstrative, but this seems to be its internal structure.

The suffix -so, -si, -se agrees with the following nouns in gender number and case. When it is suffixed to relators like aangga, the oblique form of the relator and the si form of the suffix are used. The -i of the si is probably the emphatic suffix which replaces the -o, -i, -e case-number gender suffixes.

6 Stems.

6.0 Stems are classified according to their occurrence in higher level structures. They typically fill the nucleus slot in words. Verb stems however, are classified by their occurrence in the lexical slot in the verbal base.

6.1 Noun stems.

Noun stems are subdivided into fourteen sub-classes according to their gender and their occurrence in noun words.

1. The first sub-class is distinguished by its occurrence before either M-o or M-i suffixes.

ghoD 'horse'
char 'knife'
kukD 'chicken'

2. The second sub-class occurs before either M-aa or M-i noun suffixes.

chor	'child'
bhẽs	'buffalo'
jumpD	'hut'

3. This sub-class occurs before either M-# masculine or M-i noun suffixes.

kor	'non-Lamani person'
sur	'pig'

4. All stems in this sub-class are masculine and occur before the M-# masculine suffixes.

ghar	'house'
cor	'thief'
des	'country'

5. Stems in this sub-class are masculine and occur before the M-o noun suffixes.

maL	'garden'
kis	'pocket'
gaL	'throat'

6. These stems are all masculine and occur before the M-aa noun suffixes.

pit	'father'
keL	'banana'
bij	'seed'

7. This sub-class consists of masculine stems which occur before the M-i noun suffixes.

paaN	'water'
dhaN	'husband'
naaw	'barber'

8. Stems in this sub-class are masculine and occur before the M-u suffixes.

gur	'teacher'
cepl	'sandal'
caak	'knife'

9. These are masculine and occur before the M-aa noun suffixes.

satw	'true self'

10. These stems are all feminine and occur before the M-aa noun suffixes.

maat	'mother'
min	'month'
saj	'judicial sentence'

11. This sub-class has feminine stems which occur only before the M-# feminine matrix suffixes.

bhen	'sister'
kass	'anklet'
waat	'word'

12. The noun stems in this sub-class are feminine and occur before the M-i noun suffixes.

goN	'wife'
haat	'elephant'
biD	'cigarette'

13. The noun stems in this sub-class are feminine and occur before the M-u suffixes.

saas	'mother-in-law'

14. This sub-class are all feminine and occur before the M-a noun suffixes.

jaag	'place'

6.2 Pronoun stems.

Pronoun stems fill the nucleus slot of pronoun words. However, pronoun words have not been broken down into nucleus and affix as was done for noun words because of irregularity of formation. Therefore, pronoun stems are not listed separately here but can be seen as part of pronoun words. (See 5.2.)

6.3 Verb stems.

Verb stems are stems which fill the lexical slot in the verbal base. They also fill the nucleus slot in verb words described in the previous section. They are classified into two form classes, simple and complex. Simple is subdivided into intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, receptor and stative stems. Complex includes only causative stems.

6.3.1 Simple verb stems are sub-divided on the basis of their distribution in the lexical slot of the verbal base.

A. Intransitive verb stems fill the lexical slot of the intransitive verbal base.

jaa	-vi	'go'
aa	-vi	'come'
phar	-vi	'turn'

B. Transitive verb stems fill the lexical slot of the transtiive verbal base.

kar	-vt	'do'
le	-vt	'take'
phengk	-vt	'throw'

C. Ditransitive verb stems fill the lexical slot of the ditransitive verbal base.

de	-vd	'give'
lak	-vd	'write'
ghaal	-vd	'put'

D. Receptor verb stems fill the lexical slot of the receptor verbal base. (See 3.4.2 for a more complete list.)

maL	-vr	'be available'
kaL	-vr	'be known'
laag	-vr	'seem, be required'

E. Stative verb stems fill the lexical slot of the stative verbal base. Only two stems belong to this class.

we	-vs	'be'
re	-vs	'be remain'

6.3.2 Complex verb stems.

The causative verb stems are a modification of simple stems. These are sub-divided by their internal structure or change from non-causative.

Formula = c : vi/vt/vd/vr/vc + cause : -aa

Read, stem consists of an obligatory core slot filled by an intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, receptor or causative verb stem, plus an obligatory cause slot filled by a class of causative morphemes represented by -aa.

The causative is not as straight-forward as the formula indicates. There are several ways of forming the causative.

A. Verb stem plus -aa.

bhar-aa	-vic	'cause to fill'
kar-aa	-vtc	'cause to do'
mar-aa	-vic	'cause to die'

B. Verb stem plus -aaD.

hug-aaD	-vic	'cause to grow'
bac-aaD	-vic	'cause to be saved'
sij-aaD	-vic	'cause to cook'

C. In this form class the vowel of the verb stem reduces to -a before the causative -aa is suffixed.

maangg	-vt	'ask'	> mangg-aa	-vtc	'send for'
ghaal	-vd	'put'	> ghal-aa	-vdc	'cause to put'
bol	-vt	'speak'	> bal-aa	-vtc	'summon'
choD	-vic	'let go'	> chaD-aa	-vicc	'cause to let go'

D. The vowel of the verb stem reduces to -a and -raa is suffixed to the resultant form.

khaa	-vt	'eat'	> kha-raa	-vtc	'cause to eat'
pi	-vt	'drink'	> pa-raa	-vtc	'cause to drink'
de	-vd	'give'	> da-raa	-vdc	'cause to give'
dho	-vt	'wash'	> dha-raa	-vtc	'cause to wash'

E. This form class includes several changes of vowel in the verb stem.

1. a becomes aa.

bal	-vi	'burn'	> baal	-vic	'cause to burn'
tham	-vi	'stop'	> thaam	-vic	'cause to stop'
nikal	-vi	'go out'	> nikaal	-vic	'cause to go out'

2. u becomes o and voiceless final stop becomes voiced.

khul	-vi	'open'	> khol	-vic	'cause to open'
chuT	-vi	'leave'	> choD	-vic	'cause to leave'
tuT	-vi	'break'	> toD	-vic	'cause to break'

3. a becomes e.

bhaL	-vi	'meet'	> bheL	-vic	'cause to meet'
phar	-vi	'turn'	> pher	-vic	'cause to turn'

4. Miscellaneous.

waD	-vi	'fly'	> waraaD	-vic	'cause to fly'
so	-vi	'sleep'	> sawaar	-vic	'cause to sleep'
bes	-vi	'sit'	> basaar	-vic	'cause to sit'

6.4 Relator stems fill the nucleus slot in relator words.

A. Class one relator stems fill the nucleus slot of relator class one words. (See 5.4.2 for list.)

B. Class two relator stems fill the nucleus slot of relator class two words. (See 5.4.2 for list.)

C. Class three relator stems fill the nucleus slot of relator class three words. (See 5.4.2 for list.)

6.5 Adjective stems fill the nucleus slot in adjective words. They are sub-divided according to their occurrence in adjective words.

A. The first class of adjective stems occurs in the

nucleus slot of adjective word one preceding M-o or M-i adjective suffixes.

moT	'big'
tat	'hot'
dhol	'white'

B. The second class fills the nucleus slot of adjective word two preceding M-aa or M-i adjective suffixes.

saad	'simple plain'
halk	'light-weight'
luc	'naughty'

C. The third class of adjective stems fills the nucleus slot of invariable adjective words.

saasi	'true'
bekaar	'stupid'
khaaDe	'rough'

6.6 Adverb stems fill the nucleus slot in adverb words and are sub-divided according to their occurrence in them.

A. Adverb stem class one fills the nucleus slot in variable adverbs class one and occur before the -o or -i gender suffixes.

ekl	'alone'
ghaN	'very much'
as	'like that'

B. Adverb stem class two fills the nucleus slot in adverb class two words and occurs before the -aa or -i gender suffixes.

atr	'so much'
katr	'how much?'

C. Adverb stem class three fills the nucleus slot in invariable adverb words.

jaldi	'quickly'
Thik	'correctly'
sudo	'straight'

6.7 Number stems fill the nucleus slot in number words.

A. Class one stems fill the nucleus slot in class one and three number words.

ek	'one'
di	'two'
tin	'three'

B. Class two stems fill the nucleus slot in class two number words.

sawaa	'plus 1/4'
saaDe	'plus 1/2'

C. Class three stems fill the nucleus slot in class three number words.

dusar	'second'
tisar	'third'
cawt	'fourth'

6.8 Quantifier stems.

A. Quantifier stems of class one fill the nucleus slot in quantifier words of class one.

ghaN	'much, many'
aad	'half'

B. Quantifier class two stems fill the nucleus slot in quantifier class two words.

atr	'this much'
watr	'that much'
jatr	'that much'

C. Class three quantifier stems fill the nucleus slot in invariable quantifier words. (See 5.8.2 for list.)

6.9 Intensifier stems.

A. Class one intensifier stems fill the nucleus slot in class one intensifier words.

ghaN	'very'

B. Class two stems fill the nucleus slot in class two intensifier words.

atr	'so much'

C. Class three stems fill the nucleus slot in invariable intensifier words.

bhaari	'very'
kããi	'how, so'
ekdam	'very'

6.10 Demonstrative stems.

A. Stems of class one fill the nucleus slot in class one demonstrative words.

kuNas	'which one?'

B. Stems of class two fill the nucleus slot in class two demonstrative words.

i	'this'

u	'that'
ja	'that (referent)'

6.11 Vocative stems fill the nucleus slot in vocative words.

bhaa	'sir'
re	'you'
dek	'notice'

6.12 Reply stems fill the nucleus slot in reply words. (See 5.12 for listing.)

6.13 Conjunction stems fill the nucleus slot in conjunction words. (See 5.13.)

6.14 Negative stems fill the nucleus slot in negative words.

na	'should not'
koni	'not at all'
mat	'don't!'

6.15 Particle stems fill the nucleus slot of particle words.

to	'then'
bi	'also'
ko	'ever'

6.16 Question stems fill the nucleus slot of question words.

ka	'question'
kaa	'why?'
kããi	'question'

7 Sample Text with Grammatical Analysis.

To illustrate more fully the preceding grammatical analysis, the first ten sentences of a Lamani text have been displayed on the following pages in tree-branching diagrams.

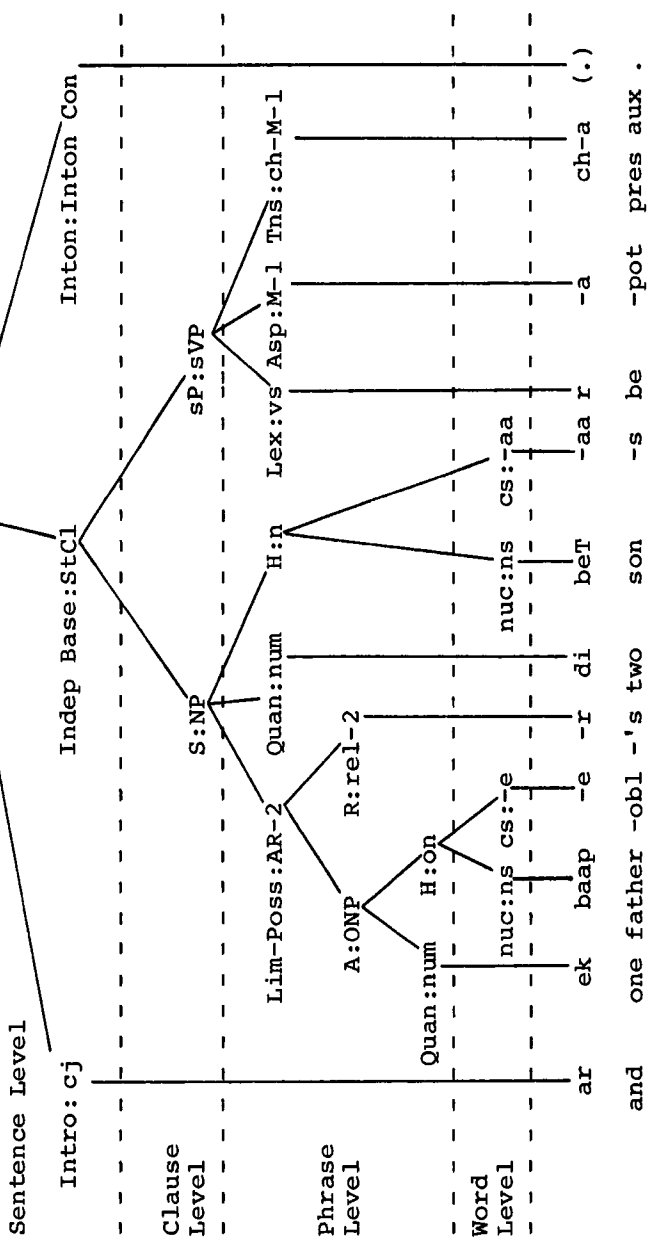
The grammatical levels are listed down the left side of the page from sentence level at the top to word level at the bottom. Each node of the tree is labeled as a tagmeme with its slot and filler, except the top node which gives the type of sentence. At each node it is the filler which is illustrated in the lower branching trees, not the slot. Where a filler is not analyzable into further constituent parts a line is drawn from it down to the text. Where it is analyzable further its constituents are shown by the branches proceeding down from it.

Under the text is given, where possible, a morpheme by morpheme translation followed by a free translation. There are places in which nouns are not broken down into their constituent structure for lack of space, but this is

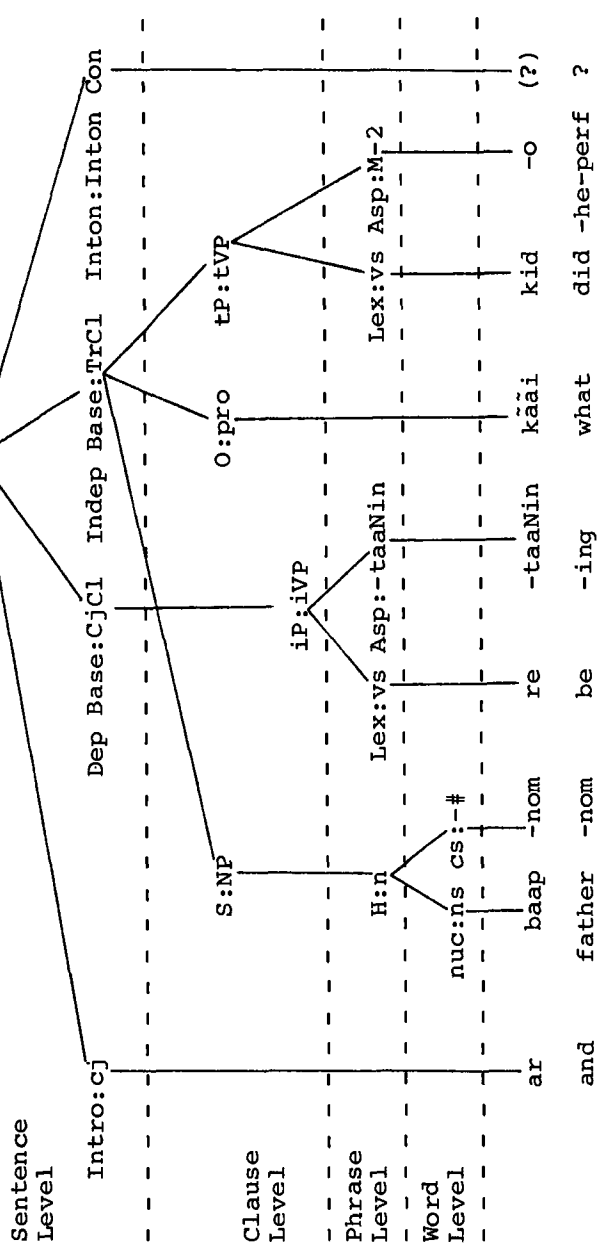
only done when the affix is -#.

The following, then, are the ten sentences numbered in sequence as they are displayed on the next ten pages:

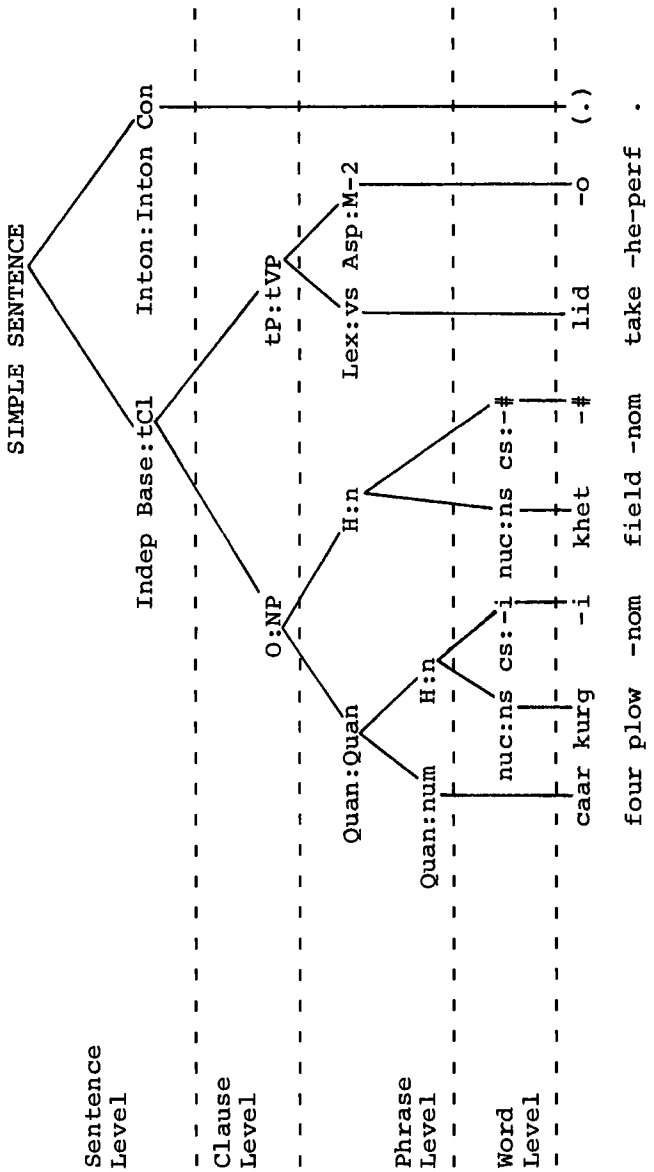
1) ar ek baap-e-r di beT-aa r-a ch-a.
2) ar baap re-taaNin, kããi kid-o?
3) caar kurgi khet lid-o.
4) caar kurgi khet le-taaNin, doi beT-aa-n jako khet-e-n mel-o.
5) khet-e-n mel-e-r saat, caar-i baLad naagar bhaand-taaNin, doi bhaai maar-t-e t-e o.
6) doi bhaai maar-e Tem-e par, khet-e-r maai kããi nikal-i?
7) ek bhar-i gaNTDi laab-i, ar naagar-e-n laag-i gaNTDi.
8) ar naanky-aa bhaai aangga hangkaal-t-o t-o.
9) moT-o bhaai laara hangkaal-t-o t-o.
10) gaNTDi kããi bhaari ma-na laag-i ch-a.



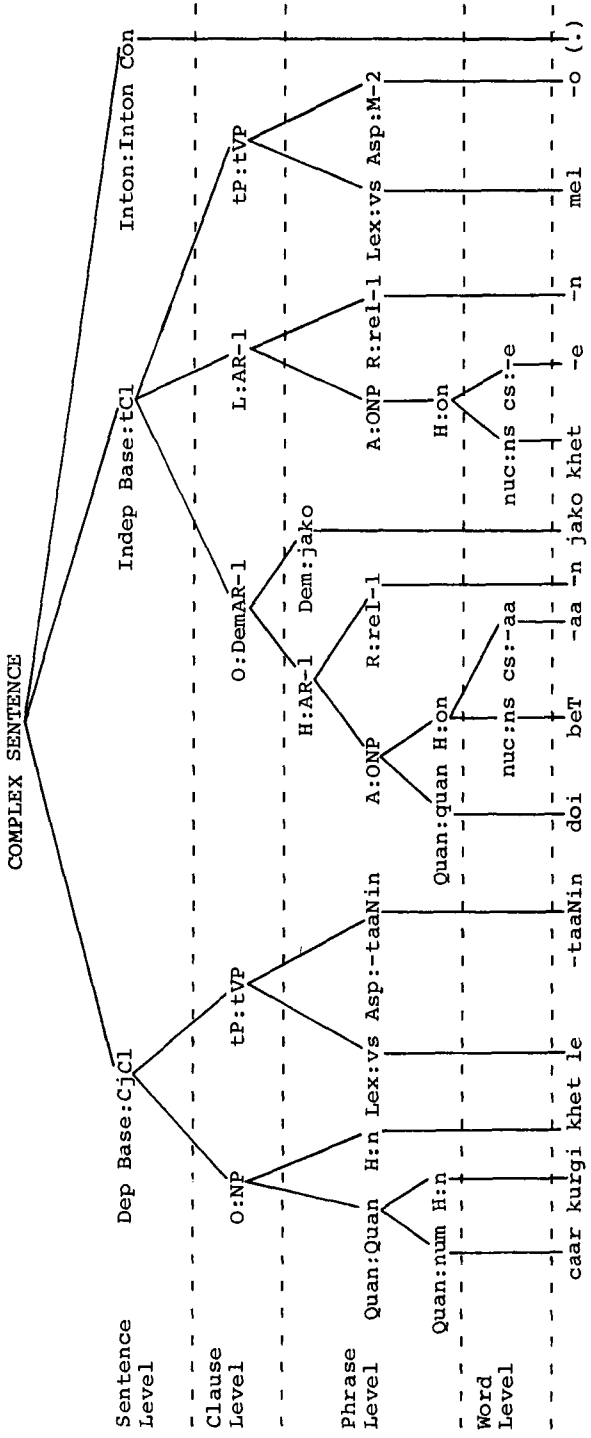
1. Now once there was a father who had two sons.



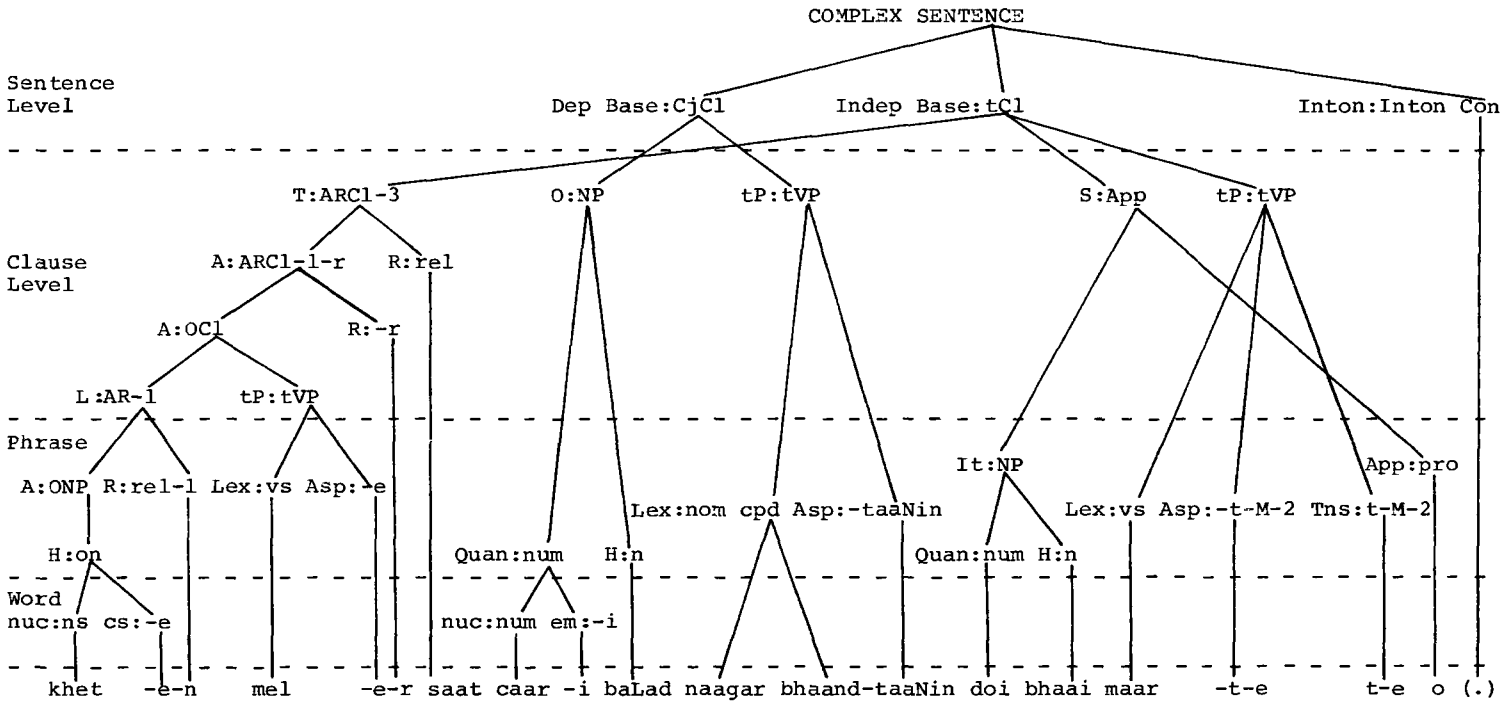
2. Now what did this father do?



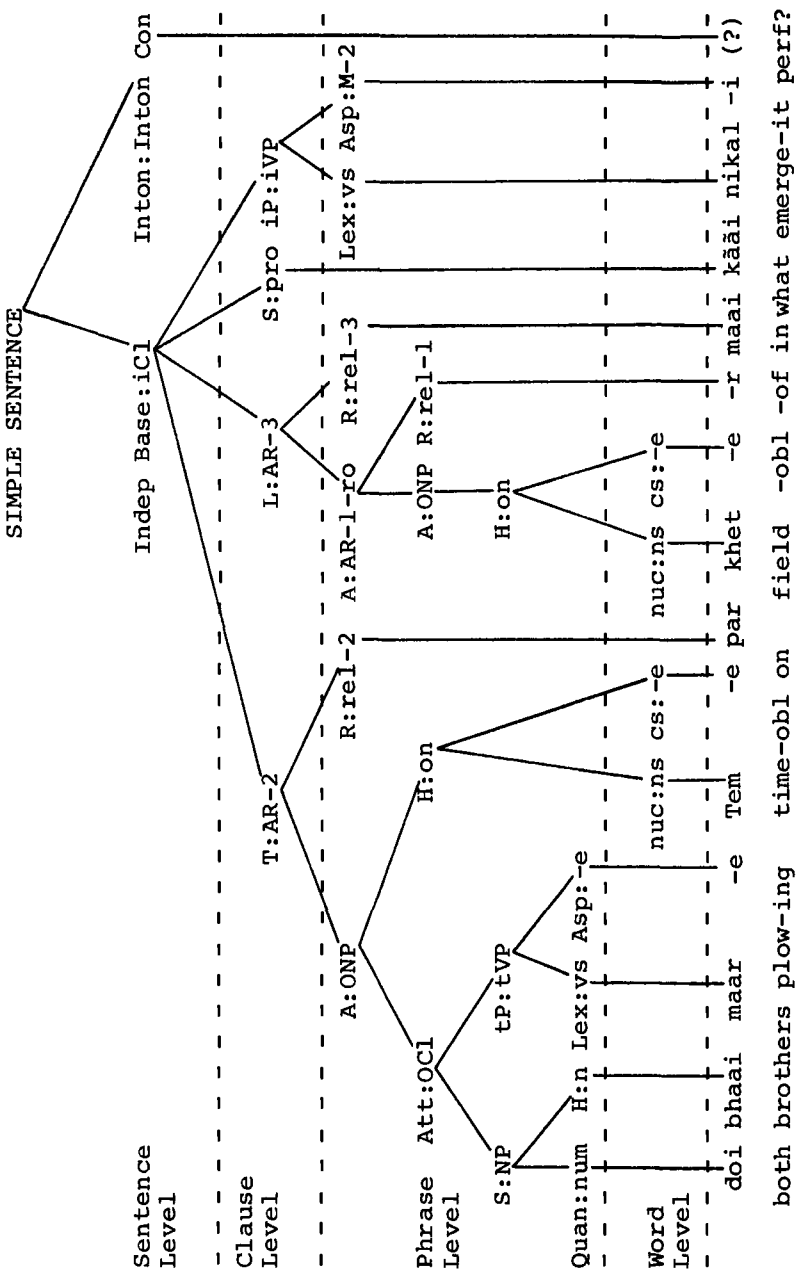
3. He purchased a four-plow field.



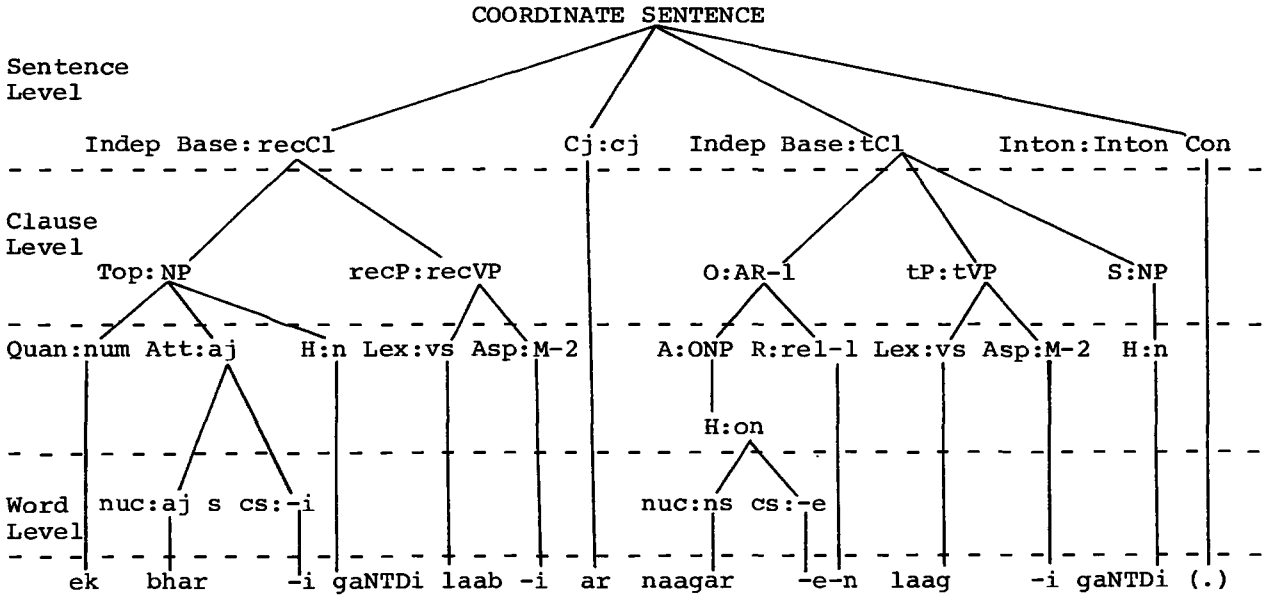
4. Having bought the four-plow field, he sent both sons to the field.



5. When he sent them to the field, the two brothers harnessed the four bulls and plowed.

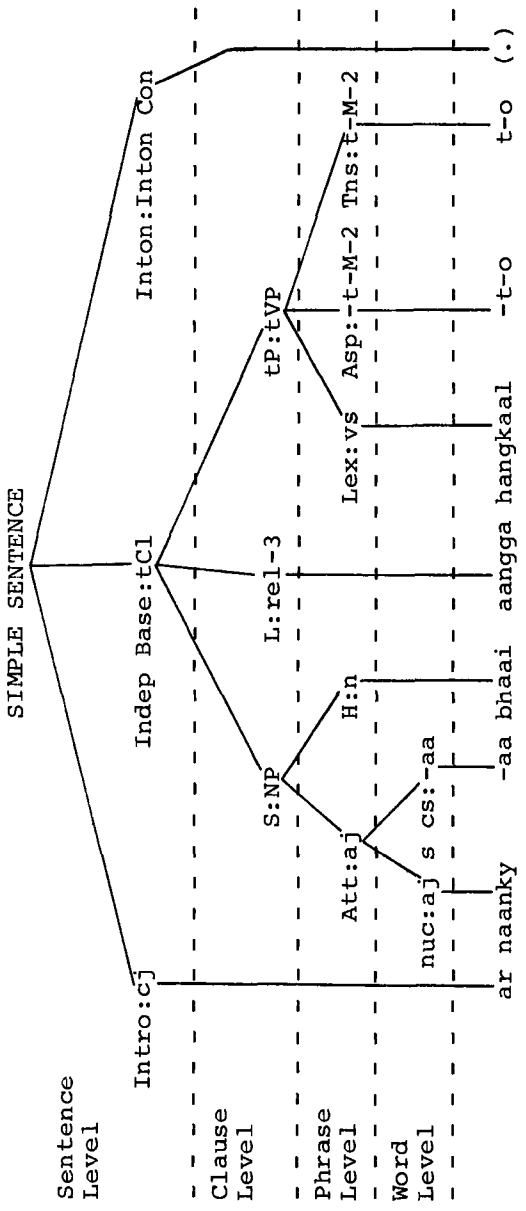


6. While the two brothers were plowing what emerged in the field?

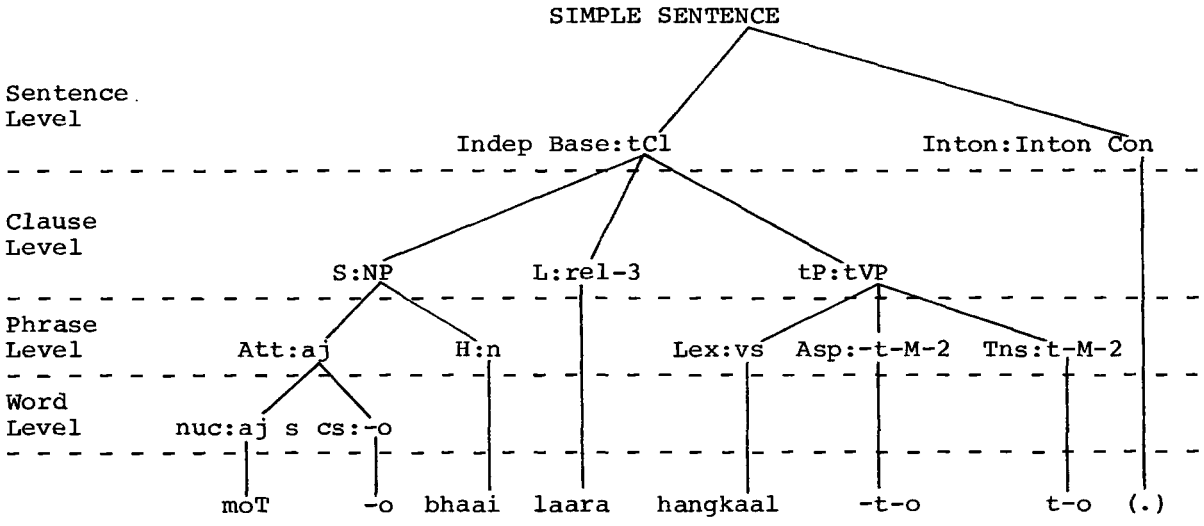


one full -fem bundle obtain-it and plow -obl-obj strike-it-perf bundle.

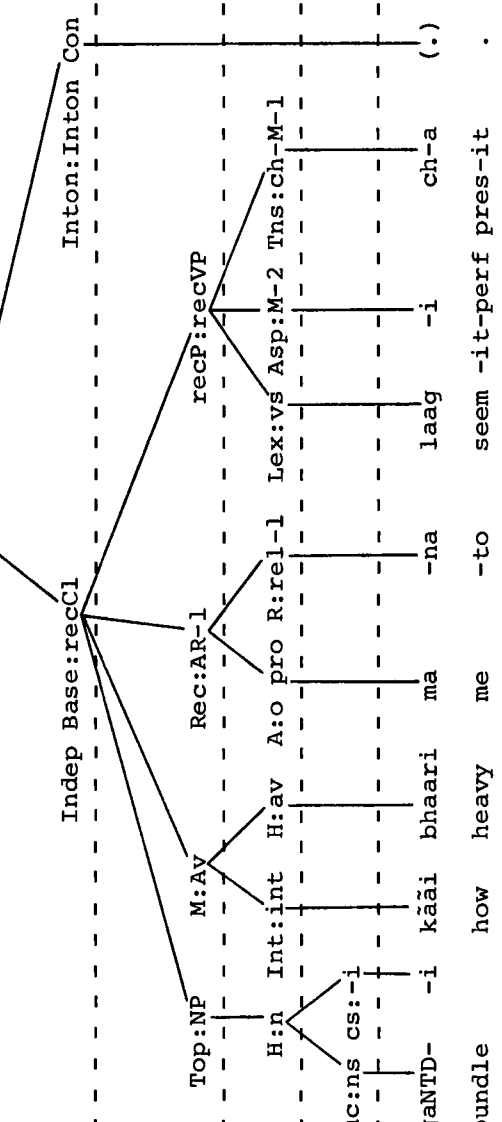
7. A full bundle became available (to them) and it struck the plow.



8. Now the younger brother was driving (the bulls) in front.



9. The older brother was driving (the bulls) behind.



10. How heavy the bundle seems to me.

8 Lexicon.

The following lexicon lists Lamani words with grammatical status and meaning in English. Those forms which have a complex structure have been labeled idioms. Their structures have been described in the grammar.

The alphabetical order is that used by the computer at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, in printing out this lexicon.

ng, a, aa, b, c, d, e, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, D, T, s, t, u, N, w, y, L

The grammatical labels are abbreviated in this manner:

aj	adjective
av	adverb
cj	conjunction
dem	demonstrative
id	idiom
indef	indefinite
int	intensifier
inter	interrogative
neg	negative
nf	noun feminine
nm	noun masculine
num	numeral
pro	pronoun
ptl	particle
quan	quantifier
ques	question
ref	referent
rel	relator
rep	reply
sfx	suffix
vi	verb intransitive
vic	verb intransitive causative
vd	verb ditransitive
vdc	verb ditransitive causative
voc	vocative
vr	verb receptor
vrc	verb receptor causative
vs	verb stative
vt	verb transitive
vtc	verb transitive causative

When a noun is of variable gender the alternate

endings are given separated by a slash. For example:

ghoDo/i -nm/f 'horse'

a

anggaar -nm	fire
anggoLo -nm	twister, dust spinner
anggur -nm	grapes
angguTaa -nm	thumb
aba -pro	now
abaaL -nm	cloud
adiwacaa -rel	in the middle
adoi -nf	worms
agDyaa -av	first
aj -sfx	only, just (exclusive-emphatic)
ajek -aj	another
aji -cj	yet, still, and, also
akal -nf	sense, wisdom
aksar -nm	letter of alphabet
alaD -aj	drunk, immature
alaaw -nm	Muslim festival, Ramadan
amaawas -nf	day of new moon
ambaaDi -nf	vegetable, a green
amir -nm	rich man, noble man
amrut -aj	excellent, very sweet, immortal
anaaj -nm	grain, crops, food-grain
andaaj -av	approximately, roughly
andaajo -nm	measurement
andaaro -aj	dark
anjir -nm	green-red berry
ann -nm	grain, food, corn
anpaD -aj	illiterate, unread
an -sfx	conjunctive participle
an -cj	and
antaas -nm	floor, storey
araam karNu -vi	rest
ardaas -nf	gift to God, presentation
arkaa -nm	a fine, small grain
aDakaari -nm	burp
aDaai -num	two and one half
aDkaaNu -vic	hinder, stop, impede
aDDo -nm	shop for fuel
aTaara -num	eighteen
asmaan -nm	sky
aso -pro, av, aj, int	like this
ata -pro	here, home
ato -cj, pro	then
atraar maai -id	in so much

atraa -quan, int, av, pro	this much, this many
atraa -rep	that much!
aukaasis -av	slowly
aNi -sfx	desire to, impulse to
awaaj -nm	noise
awDaa -quan, int, av	so much, this much
awtaar -nm	condition, state
ayyaa -nm	holy man, ascetic
ãysi -num	eighty
aLaa -aj	sharp
aLDaaNu	bark, meow, buzz, shout, neigh

aa

aanggpaac -rel	around about
aangga -rel	before
aanggesi -id	ahead, farther on
aanggLi -nm	finger
aangkir laTTaa -nm	eyelash
aangki -nf	eye
ããsu -nm	tears
aaco -av	well
aaco -nm, aj	good
aaco -rep	all right! O.K.!
aadmi -nm	man
aado -quan	half
aaindaa -av	later, in the future
aaj -nm	today
aakri -aj	last
aalaaki -nm	cave
aalu -nm	potato
aambaa -nm	mango
aamli -nf	tamarind
aando -aj	blind
aangger -id	next
aantar -nm	intestines
aaparNu -vi	swell, bloat
aapaN -pro	we, you (respect)
aap -nm	father
aapNo -pro	yours, ours
aar -cj	and
aarsi -nf	mirror
aarti -nf	'thali' or lamp for worship
aaDi karNu -vt	resist, balk, disobey
aaDo paDNu -vi	lie down
aaDo -aj	horizontal
aaD -nm	obstacle, resistance
aaT -num	eight
aasaa karNu -vi	hope, lust

aasaa -nf	hope, wish, desire
aasirwaad -nm	blessing
aasro -nm	shelter, refuge
aatmaN -nm	west
aaNT -nm	noise
aaNu -vi, vr	come

b

bacal -nm	bathroom
bacaaDNu -vic	defend
bacaaNu -vic	protect, save, preserve
baccaa -nm	children
baceraa/i -nm/f	colt
baci -nf	breast of woman
bacNu -vi	be saved, escape
badak -nf	duck
badal -nm, rel	instead of, exchange for
badlaaNu -vic	cause to change
badNaa -nm	rope
badwaar -nm	Wednesday
bagar -conj	without
bagaai -nf	tiredness
bagaaNu -vic	cause to throw, shed, take off
bagicaa -nm	garden
bakraa/i -nm/f	goat
balaaNu -vt	call, beckon
ballaa -nm	badness, (used with 'aaco')
bamboi -nf	anthill
bambu -nm	bamboo
bandaaro -nm	boundary, fence, line
band karNu -vt	close, shut, stop
banduk -nm	gun
banin -nf	undershirt
ban -nf	sisters
barap -nm	ice
barci -nf	spear, bayonet
barobar -av	level, smooth, even
barobar -rel	with
barobar karNu -vt	correct, rectify
barsaadi -nm	raincoat
baDgyaa -nm	carpenter
baDNu -vi	increase, grow, augment
baTar -nm	biscuit, hard and dry bun
baTTi -nf	oven for baking pottery
bas -rep	enough
basaar deNu -vic	seat, cause to sit
basaar -nm	mat for sitting
basaarNu -vic	cause to sit
batti -nf	light, lantern

baNaaNu -vic	make, prepare, build
baNmi -nf	stack of cut grain
baNDaa -nm	boulder, rock
baNDi -nf	bullock cart
baNNu -vi	be made, be prepared
baLad -nm	bull
baLNu -vi	burn, be on fire
baadam -nm	almond
baadli -nf	pail, bucket
baaĩ reNu -vi	live as a servant
baai -nf	woman
baaju -rel	aside, side
baakal -nm	door
baalNu -vic	burn, cause to be on fire
baamaN -nm	Brahmin
baandi -nf	servant (female)
baapDaa -nm	poor, dejected man
baapDis -nf	poor, dejected woman
baapu -nm	father
baapNi -nf	eyelid
baara -nf	sandal strap from 'kasaa' to toe
baara -num	twelve
baari -aj	fine, small
baarkol -nm	whip
baar -rel	on, attached to, leaning against
baaTi -nf	'chaapaati', flat cake of jowar or wheat
baaTak -aj	stunted, spoiled
baaTLi -nf	bottle
baasiaai -av	comfortably
baaN -nf	arrow
baawis -num	twenty two
baayãã -nm	servant
baaLaa -nm	boy
baaLdi -nm	servant
baaLpaN -nf	newborn to 3 years old child
baaLyaa -nm	woman's headcloth
begaari kaam -id	construction work
behad -av	endlessly, without limit
bekaar -aj	stupid
bemaan karNu -vi	do adultery
bemaan -nm	adultery
bemaari -nf	sickness
bemaar -aj	sick
bero -aj	deaf
beDi -nf	handcuffs
beDo -nm	stacked pots
beTaa/i -nm/f	son, daughter

besNu -vi	sit
bhagolaa -nm	brass cooking pot
bhagwaan -nm	God
bhayrat -aj	deaf
bhajaa -nm	bicep
bhajNu -vt	worship
bhakti -nf	devotion, worship
bhalli -aj	big and nice
bhamNu -vi	soar, circle
bhandaaNu -vtc	cause to build
bhanjNu -vt	prick
bharaaNu -vtc	cause to fill
bharo/i -aj	full
bharNu -vt	fill
bhaDakNu -vi	run
bhasam -nm	ashes, cinders
bhaskaa -nm	straw
bhas jaaNu -vi	become stale, dry
bhasNu -vi	bark
bhatijo/i -nm/f	nephew, niece--brother's son, daughter
bhawraa -nm	spinning top
bhaL jaaNu -vi	meet together
bhaLNu -vi	be mixed, joined
bhaaipaNaa -nm	relatives by blood
bhaai -nm	younger brother
bhaandNu -vt	tie
bhaari -av	heavy
bhaar -rel	outside
bhaaDo -nm	rent
bhaa -voc	sir
bhaaTaa -nm	stone
bhaaNjo/i -nm/f	daughter's son/daughter, grandchild
bhaaNDNu -vt	scold, abuse
bhaaNyaa -nm	dragonfly
bhẽsaa/i -nm/f	buffalo
bhejo -nm	brain
bhenoi -nm	sister's husband, brother-in-law
bhen -nf	sister
bheDyaa/i -nm/f	wolf
bheT deNu -vt	worship
bheTNu -vt	meet someone
bheLNu -vic	mix, mingle
bhijo -aj	wet
bhik maanggNu -vt	beg
bhik -nm	alms
bhinjaa jaaNu -vi	cause to get wet
bhiNDaa -nm	okra, lady-finger

bhiyaa -nm older brother
bhogdaa -nm tunnel
bhojaai -nf older brother's wife
bhoLDi -nm male genital
bhol -nm foolishness
bhosaDi -nf prostitute
bhungglo -aj naked
bhungkNu -vi bark
bhuk -nf hunger
bhul jaaNu -vt forget
bhuraa -nm bumblebee
bhuryaa -nm nose ring
bhutDi -nf ghost, spirit of dead man
biaa ban kokastaan -id wilderness,--very wild
bicaaro -aj poor, wretched, helpless
bicuwaa -nm flowered toe ring
bigaDNu -vi be spoiled, go wrong
bigaaDNu -vic spoil, warp, deprave
bijanis -nm business
bijaa -nm seed
biksyaa -nm alms, gift
billaa -nm cap of bottle
bil -nm bow
bir -nf woman
biDi -nf cigarette, rolled tobacco leaf
bi -ptl also
boc -nm dried palm
bojaa -nm load, burden
bokDo -nm male goat
bolNu -vt speak
bor -nm berry
boDi -nf daughter-in-law
boDi -nf younger brother's wife
boTi -nf meat
boNu -vt sow seeds plant
buc -nm cap or cover (screws on)
bund -nm a drop
burus -nm brush
burNu -vt cover
buD -aj old (of animate things)
buDNu -vi sink, drown
bu -nm water (child's language)
buTko -nm midget, dwarf
buTo -aj dull (of knife)
buT -nm shoe

c

cadar -nf rug
cain -nf chain
cakkar aaNu -id be dizzy

cakkar maarNu -vi	spin, whirl
cakkar -nm	wheel, dizziness
calkaa maarNu -vi	shine, glow
calkoDi -nf	bird larger than sparrow
calaaNu -vic	cause to go, move, drive
camakuTNu -vi	be surprised, start
camakNu -vi	be startled, flash
camaar -nm	shoeshiner
cambu -nm	can
camkaaNu -vic	startle
canci -nf	betel nut bag
candaN -nm	sandalwood
capTi -nf	measure of a pinch
caraaNu -vic	cause to graze
carko -aj	highly seasoned
caDaaNu -vtc	raise, cause to go up
caDNu -vt	climb
caTak -nm	glow
caTaai -nf	woven mat
caTki -nf	toe ring
casma -nm	eye glasses
catrenggi -nf	carpet
cawda -num	fourteen
caNaa -nm	grams, chick-peas
cawkaani -aj	rectangular, square
cawli -nf	two-piece ornament
cawto -num	fourth
caabNu -vt	bite
caakri -nf	service, employment
caaku -nm	knife
caakNu -vt	taste
caalNu -vi	move, walk, go, march
caandaa -nm	moon
caandi -nf	silver
caari waDi -id	everywhere, all around
c̆aaro -nm	fodder
c̆aar -num	four
caa -nm	tea
caatNu -vt	lick
caawaL -nm	rice
caawi -nf	key
caaLis -num	forty
ceplu -nm	chappals
chapcaapar -nm	children
chapni -nf	camelion
charo -nm	meat cleaver
chatri -nf	umbrella
chaNakNu -vt	sprinkle
chaNi -nf	dung cakes for burning

chaadLaa -nm	winnowing tray
chaambDi -nf	bark of tree
chaati -nm	chest
chaaNT maarNu -vt	sprinkle
chaaNNi -nf	strainer, sieve
chaaNNu -vt	strain
chaawNi -nf	flooring of stone squares
cherNu -vi	have diarrhea
cheTi -nm	aside
cheNDi -nf	shade, shadow
cheLi -nf	goat
chingkNu -vi	sneeze
chipNu -vt	touch
cholNu -vt	peel, pare, skin
choraa/i -nm/f	boy/girl
chaDaaNu -vicc	cause someone to let someone go
choDNu -vic	cause to leave, let go
cho -num	six
chuTTi -nf	vacation, holiday
chuTNu -vi/vr	leave
cigryaaro jhaaD -id	'gold coin' tree
cij -nf	thing
cikNo -aj	smooth
cimTi -nf	pinch
cin -nm	Chinese
cintyaa -nf	worry, concern, thought
cipaa -nm	clay pot with large mouth
cip -nm	piece, part, sliver
cirNu -vt	tear, split
citto -nm	leopard
citLak -nf	giraffe
codNu -vt	do sexual intercourse
coko purNu -vt	make design on floor
coko -nm	chalk design for 'pujaa'
copaDNu -vt	grease, smear
cori karNu -vt	steal
cori -nf	theft
cor -nm	thief
coDo -aj	wide
coTi -nf	braid, knot (of hair)
coT -nf	wound, cut, bruise
coTTaa -nm	thief
cukNu -vt	overlook, make mistake
culo karNu -vt	make a fire and cook
culo -nm	stove, fireplace for cooking
cumNu -vt	kiss
cunco -nm	man with withered hand
cuno -nm	lime
cup reNu -vi	be quiet
curmõ -nm	a sweet dish

curNu -vt — crumble with hand, mix, gather
cuDi -nf — wide white bracelets
cuTaa -nm — cigarette
cuTi -nf — pipe for smoking
cuTNu -vi — stick
cuNTaaDNu -vic — make stick, glue
cuNu -vi — leak, ooze

d

dabar -nm — rock used for building
dakaaNu -vr, vi — appear, be visible
dakaaLNu -vic — show, make visible
dak -nm — sickness
daksan -nm — south
dal -nm — heart, mind, soul
dam choDNu -id — breathe
dam khaaNu -id — wait a minute
dam -nm — breath, rest
daniaa -nm — people, the world
daraa deNu -vdc — cause to give, offer to give
daraaNu -vdc — cause to be given, bestow
darji -nm — tailor
darsan -nf — dream, vision, audience
daDiaa -nm — mountain
dasaaDNu -vic — ride a horse
daseko -quan — some, few
das -num — ten
dasti -nf — handkerchief
dawlat -nf — wealth, riches, property
daNDaa -nm — stick
daNDiaa -nm — small stick
dayaalo -aj — generous, tender-hearted
daLiaa -nm — food
daabNu -vt — press, pin down, chase
daadar -nf — staircase, ladder
daadaa -nm — father's father or f.f.'s brother
daadi -nf — father's mother, grandmother
daalcani -nf — cinnamon
daamaN -nf — rope
daanaa -nm — monster
daanc -nf — beak of bird
daant -nm — teeth
daar -nm — household things
daaru -nm — alcoholic drink
daaDam -nm — pomegranate
daaDi -av — daily
daaDo -nm — sun, day, season, time
daaD -nm — day

daatLaa -nm	dagger, sickle
daaNaa -nm	grain
daaNDaa -nm	straw, hay
daaNDo -nm	handle on axe, bat for game
daaL -nf	pulses
dekNu -vt	see
dek -voc	notice! look!
der -nm	duration of time, delay
des -nm	country
deNu -vd	give
dewaki -nf	Ram's mother
dewar -nm	husband's younger brother
dewaL -nm	temple
dewi -nf	goddess
dew -nm	God
dhay -nf	curds, yogurt
dhakalNu -vt	push
dhakko -nm	a push, a shove
dhaan.gar -nm	shepherd
dhan -nm	wealth, riches
dharam -nm	religious duty, merit, virtue
dharasNu -vi	enter
dharaaNu -vtc	cause to be washed
dhaDi -nf	border of cloth
dhaturero jhaaD -id	thistle
dhaNiaa -nm	coriander seed
doi -quan	both
doper -nm	noon
doraa -nm	thread, string
dorlaa -nm	necklace of gold beads
dost -nm	friend
dud -nm	milk
dukaan -nm	store
dukNu -vi	pain
dur -nf	distance
dusmaan -nm	enemy
dusro -num	second
duNDo -nm	man with withered hand
duNDo -nm	man with one hand

e

ekaad -quan	some, a few
ekdam -av	completely
ekdam -av	immediately, at once
ekdam -int	very, superlative
ekDi -av	together
ek -num	one
e/ye -voc	hey!, oh!
e/ye -pro	they, these ones

e/ye -dem these

g

gaco -av tight, crowded
gaddaa/i -nm/f donkey
gadDi -nf back of neck
galti -nf mistake, error
galNi -nf funnel
galNu -vt swallow
gamNu -vi be lost
gamaaNu -vic lose, misplace
gam palaaser paTi -id dressing for wound
gandaa -aj dirty
gap reNu -vi be quiet
garajNu -vi thunder
garam -aj warm
garaa -nm edible part of banana
gardi -nf sandstorm
gargol -nf a bird
garibaai -nf poverty
gaarib -aj poor
garko -av quickly
garli -nf squirrel
garmi -nf heat, passion, summer
gaDbaD -nf confusion, disorder
gaDDaa -nm pile of earth
gaDDaa -nm scar
gaD -nm palace
gaD -aj sore
gaDNu -vi be buried
gaDNu -vi feel rough
gat -nf state, condition
gaNTDi -nf bundle
gaNNu -vt count
gawi -nf den, hole of animal
gawLi -nm milkman
gaLo -nm throat
gaL -nf fishing rod
gaLyaa -nm type of plow
gaawTi -aj stupid, odd, silly
gaabaN -aj pregnant (of animals)
gaadi -nf mattress
gaajar -nm carrot
gaalaa -nm head pad
gaali -nf wheel, pulley
gaal -nm cheek
gaam -nm town
gaaDi -nf waggon
gaaDNu -vic bury

gaaTNu -vt	sew, tie
gaaND`-nf	buttocks, anus
gaaND -nf	female genitals
gaaNu -vt	sing
gaawDi -nf	cow
gaaLi deNu -vt	abuse, swear at
gaaLi -nf	abuse, rebuke
gaaLNu -vt	soak
geNaa gaaNTaa	ornaments (generic term)
ghan -nm	sledge-hammer
gharewaaLo -nm	husband
ghariaa -nm	house
ghar -nm	house
ghaDiaa -nm	earthen water pot
ghaDiaaL -nm	clock
ghaDi -nf	watch
ghaTi -nf	grinding stone
ghaT karNu -vt	decide, make firm
ghat -aj	hard (to the touch)
ghasNu -vt	rub
ghăw -nm	wheat
ghaNma -av	far, distant
ghaNo -int, quan, av	much, many, very
ghaNTaa -nm	bell
ghaNTaa -nm	hour
ghăăslet -nm	kerosene
ghaai karNu -vi	act disorderly
ghaalNu -vd	pour, put
ghaaT -nm	bank
ghaaw -nm	wound
gherNu -vt	plow, drive bullocks
gherNu -vt	wrap, as a garment, surround
ghi -nm	ghee
ghor -nm	worry
ghorNu -vi	snore
ghoDaa/i -nm/f	horse
ghoTaa -nm	a sweet drink
ghunggraa -nm	bells on 'sarengi' or legs
ghunggDi -nf	blanket
ghũs -nm	bandicoot
ghugri -nf	cooked 'chana dal'
ghugri -nf	silver hair pendant (lower part)
ghumNu -vi	walk about
ghuD -nm	vulture
ghuDyaa -nm	small mouth clay water pot
ghus ghus -av	whispering
ghuNkyaa -nm	big thick, thorny tree
ghuNDi -nf	button
gid -nf	song
gilaaT -nm	aluminum, german silver

gilli -nf	play stick for game
gobar -nm	cow dung
god -nm	lap, bosom
goi -nf	crocodile
gok leNu -vt	take and be quiet
gok melNu -vt	put away and be quiet
gol -aj	round
gombi -nf	doll
gorli -nf	sheep
goro dip -id	very fair of skin
gor -aj	fair, rich, grave
gorwaT -nm	Lamani person
goDi -nf	wall
goDo -nm	knee
goTi -nf	a marble
goNi karNu -vt	get married
goNi -nf	wife
goLaa kar leNu -vt	cause to swirl
goLaa karNu -vt	gather together
goLaa weNu -vi	be gathered together
goLi maarNu -vt	shoot a gun
goLi -nf	marble, pill, small round thing
goL -nm	jaggery, crude sugar
gunggDi -nf	scab, wound
gujar jaaNu -vi	die
gundaLaa -nm	a water plant
gund -nm	rosin, glue, gum
guDantar -nf	knowledge
guDi -nf	worship niche
guN -nf	bag
guN -nm	quality, nature
gwaDDi -nf	barren woman
gwaDD -aj	barren, sterile
gyaan karNu -vt	think
gyaan -nm	knowledge
gyaara -num	eleven

h

hanggaaNu -vic	cause to stool
hanggoLi -nf	bath
hanggNu -vi	stool, defecate
hangkaalNu -vtc	call, drive cattle
hangkaarNu -vtc	call
had -nf	boundary, limit
hãy -av	like this
hajaar -num	thousand
hakaal deNu -vtc	drive away, send away
hakmat -aj	clever, intelligent
hakmat -nf	position of authority

hakmat -nm	command, order
halaaNu -vic	shake, swing, cause to move
halkaa -aj	light-weight
halNu -vi	stagger, shake, swing
hamaali kaam -nm	coolie, porter work
hamaal karNu -vi	work as a coolie
hamaal -nm	worker, coolie
hamaaro -pro	our
ham -pro	we
hanumaan -nm	Ram's son
hanu -av	like that
haptaa -nm	week
hardo -nm	memory
haro -aj	green
haDkaa -nm	bone
haT -id	'go!' said to a horse
haTNu -vi	get out of the way
hasaab -nm	salary, pay, arithmetic, account
hateLi -nf	palm of hand
hatiaar -nm	tool, implement, weapon
hatoDi -nf	hammer
haNut -nm	monkey god
haNNi -nf	deer
hawaj -nf	well of water
hawaa -nf	air, wind, breeze
haLhaL -nf	worry, concern
haLDaa -nm	fruit for making liquor
haangk maarNu -vt	call loudly, shout
haasli -nf	necklace
haasNu -vi	laugh
haaikaaro khaaNu -id	worry
haai karNu -vi	be greedy, covet
haalNu -vi	hang
haari -nf	crowbar
haar -nm	row of something
haar -nf	necklace
haarNu -vi	grow tired, lose, be defeated
haaD -id	'go!' said to a dog
haaT kar laaNu -id	do the marketing
haaT -nm	market
haatiaa -voc	sir
haati -nm	elephant
haatkaDi -nf	handcuffs
haat pherNu -id	caress, fondle
haat -nm	hand
haaNDi -nf	large-mouthed clay water jug
haawa -rep	yes
heT -rel	below, down
heNDgaar -nm	drunkenness

hijDaa -nm	eunuch, woman-like man
hiraa -aj	clear
hiraa -nm	diamond
hiDki -nf	hiccough
hiNDNu -vi	walk, roam, stroll
hokaa -nm	smoking apparatus
hoTo naak deNu -id	vomit, throw up
hoTo pherNu -id	turn back, reverse
hoTo -av	back, return
hoT -nm	lips
hoLyaa -av	slow, grave, light, soft
hũsiaar -aj	clever
hũs -nm	hope, wish
hubarNu -vi	stop, stand
hugaaDNu -vic	grow, plant
hugNu -vi	germinate, sprout, grow
huDe -id	keep quiet, stop talking
huNT -nm	camel

i

inggLi -nf	a huge reptile
idi -nf	ghost
ijat -nf	honor, reputation
ilaaci -nf	cardamon
imaandaar -aj	honest, faithful
inaam deNu -vt	reward
inaam -nm	prize reward, gift
injisan -nm	injection
insaan -nm	human being, man, mankind
iraado -nm	intention
i -sfx	only, indeed
i -pro	this one, he, she, it
i -dem	this
iTaa -nm	brick
iskul -nm	school
isTor -nm	pressure stove
istri maarNu -vt	press, iron
iNDaa -nm	egg
iLgi -nf	vegetable knife (curved)

j

jabaab deNu -vt	reply, answer
jabaan deNu -vt	make a promise
jabaan -nf	tongue, words, speech
jabbar -int	very, superlative
jag jag karNu -vi	twinkle
jayphaL -nm	nutmeg
jakam -nm	cold, virus

jako -ptl, ref pro	that, that which
jalaag -id	get going!
jalman aaNu -vi	come into being
jal -nm	water
jamaai -nm	son-in-law
jamaaNu -vic	gather together, collect
jamaaNu -vic	cause to jell
jamNu -vi, vr	set, jell, coagulate, freeze
jamNu -vr	handle a language
jami -nf	earth, ground
janaa -cj, ref pro	then, then when
janaawar -nm	animal, beast, creature
japNu -vi	hide
japNu -vt	repeat name of deity
jaraa -aj, quan	little, less
jaraa -av	somewhat, a little
jarur -av	surely, certainly
jaD -nf	root
jatan rakaaD -vic	keep guard over
jatan -nm	care, guard
jata -ref pro	there, there where
jatki -nf	neck pieces of yoke
jatraa -ref quan/pro	that much
jaNaa/i -nm/f	person, individual
jaNNu -vt	bear, give birth to
jawaan -aj	strong, young
jaanggaD -nm	child purchased from parent
jaangg -nf	thigh
jaanggyaa -nm	pants, undershorts
jaadaa -av, quan	more
jaadu -nf	magic
jaadu khor -nm	magician
jaae deNu -id	let go, allow to go
jaaga -nf	place
jaager jaag -id	same place, certain place
jaag uTNu -vi	awake startled
jaagNu -vi	awaken
jaajat -nf	money
jaamaN -nm	buttermilk
jaapaa -av	much
jaar -nf	jowar
jaaDo -aj	fat, stout, husky, broad
jaasti -av	too much
jaatakNu -vt	winnow
jaatraa -nf	fair, religious celebration
jaat -nf	caste, person, body
jaaL -nm	screen, wire mesh
jel -nm	jail
jena -id	whom, to whom
jer -ref pro	whose

je -ref dem/pro	who, which, that
jeT -nm	husband's older brother
jeti -id	with which, from which
je waDi -id	which direction
jhaga deNu -vi	fight, quarrel, haggle
jhaglaa -nm	shirt
jhakNu -vi	bend
jhal leNu -vt	carry on shoulder
jhalNu -vi	go
jharNu -vi	ooze, trickle, exude
jhaDkaa leNu -vic	pull out suddenly
jhaNDaa -nm	flag
jhaaj -nf	ship
jhaaD -nm	medicine
jhaaD -nm	tree
jhaaDNu -vt	sweep
jher -nm	poison
jhe ghaalNu -vt	cheer, shout approval
jholi -nf	bag (made from cloth)
jhol -nf	forest

k

kacani -nf	dancer
kacaro -nm	trash, garbage, rubbish
kacarNu -vt	pinch
kacoLi -nf	metal tumbler
kadam -nm	footprint, pace, step
kãyci -nf	scissors
kai -quan	many, much, several
kalaas -av	exhausted, finished
kalenggaa -nm	watermelon
kalpaNaa -nf	thought, idea
kaLDaa -nm	bracelet
kamaai -nf	occupation
kamaar -nm	potter
kamaaNu -vic	earn, work, accumulate
kampleT deNu -vt	complain
kam -quan	less
kam se kam -id	at least
kamti -nm	shortage
kamLero phul -nm	lotus flower
kanaai -indef pro	ever
kanaa -inter pro	when
kandaa jaaNu -vic	spoil, mold
kanesi -id	near, close
kaniaa -nm	man's earring
kanjis -aj	stingy, miserly
kan -nf	wife
kan -rel	near, by beside, with

kapaT karNu -vt	deceive, trick
kapaT -nm	deceit, treachery, trick
kapaaLo -nm	forehead
kapDaa -nm	clothes
karamdaa -nm	blackberry, choke cherry
karaaDo -nm	bank, shore, cliff, precipice
karaa -nm	swamp
kargaas -nm	saw
karoDo -nm	worry
karNu -vt	make, do
kaDbi -nf	straw of jowar
kaDi -nf	chain
kaD -nm	waist
ka -cj	or
ka -ques	question word
ka to -id	that is, it means
kaTaari -nf	sword
kaTaaNu -vic	cut, cause to be wounded
kaTaaLo -nm	boredom
kasay -nm	cow butcher
kasaabti -nf	bell
kasaa -nm	foot strap on chappal
kasena -id	why?
kasena ka to -id	because, why it is so
kaso -inter aj/av	how
kasoTyaa -nm	woman's bracelet
kass -nf	bronze leg band
katarni -nf	scissors
katarNu -vt	cut down
kata -inter pro	where
kati -indef pro	anywhere, somewhere
katraa -inter pro/quan	how much
kaNdori -nf	string on waist
kawar -nm	cover of book
kaweli -nf	roof tile
kawi kar melNu -id	plan, talk
kawi -nf	story
kawDaa -inter quan	how big
kaLpaNaa -nm	scheme, plan
kaLD -aj	hard, tough
kaLNu -vr	be known
kaLyaar -nm	buck deer
kaangko -nm	side of body, underarm
kaangkraa -nm	pebble
kaangksi -nf	comb
kaacbo -nm	turtle
kaackaa -nm	tree with prickery pod
kaac -nf	glass
kaagad -nm	paper
kaaglaa -nm	crow

kããi -inter/indef pro	what
kããi -aj, int	what kind of, how
kããi -ques	question word
kããi waasa -id	why, for what?
kaajaa -nm	button hole
kaakaa/i -nm/f	father's younger brother & wife
kaakDi -nf	cucumber
kaalaa -nm	mind
kaal -nm	yesterday
kaam karNu -vi	work
kaam -nm	work
kaamLo -nm	loose neck-skin of bull
kaancLi -nf	Lamani blouse
kaandaa -nm	onion
kaando -nm	shoulder
kaan -nm	ear
kaapi -nf	tea without milk
kaaraT -nm	postcard, card
kaaraN kããi ka to -id	because, for what reason
kaaraN -nm, rel	reason
kaaDi -nf	yoke, match, any stick
kaaD leNu -vt	take out
kaaD naakNu -vt	uncover, pull out
kaaDNu -vt	unscrew, snap picture, take off
kaa ka to -id	why is it so, because
kaa -ques	why?
kaaT naakNu -vt	kill
kaaTNu -vt	cut, sting, bite
kaasi -nf	mother (respectful)
kaasi -aj	rich
kaatyaa -nm	twine
kaaNo -nm	blind in one eye
kaawaD -nm	father (respectful)
kaaw -aj	false
kaayaa -nm	type of bird
kaaLji -nf	worry, concern
kaaLo -aj	black
kaaL -nm	anger
kekDaa -nm	bull
kena -id	whom, to whom
keni -id	some one, to any one
kero -pro	whose
keTLi -nf	kettle
keN -nm	story
ke waDi -id	what direction
keNTo -nm	open-hand measure
keNu -vd	say, tell
keLDaa/i -nm/f	calf
keLaa -nm	banana

khabar -nf	news report
khabutar -nf	dove, pigeon
khadar karNu -vt	respect
khajuraa -nm	date fruit
khajur -nf	cashew
khambaa -nm	pole, post of wood
khandil -nf	kerosene lamp
khapaaNu -vic	digest food
khap kar naakNu -vt	destroy completely
khap we jaaNu -vi	be destroyed
khapTyaa -nm	palm frond
khapNu -vi	be digested, consumed
kharacNu -vt	spend, expend, consume
kharaab -aj	bad
kharaaNu -vtc	feed, cause to eat
kharo -aj	honest, pure
khar -nm	hoof of goat
khaDi doper -id	noon
khaDi -nf	little stone
khaD -nm	grass, hay
khaTiaa -nm	wooden bed
khaTik -nm	sheep butcher
khasoDNu -vt	stab
khaNaaNu -vtc	tattoo, prick design
khawo -nm	shoulder muscle
khaLNu -vr	fit (for clothes)
khããsi -nf	cough
khaai -nf	cave
khaali -av	only
khaaLDo -nm	leather
khaandaani -nf	household, dynasty
khaar -nf	saltiness
khaaDe -aj	rough
khaaD -nf	hole in ground
khaaDu -nm	domestic animals
khaa jaaNu -vt	eat up
khaaT -aj	sour, acid, sharp, tart
khaatar -nf	desire, will, choice
khaaNõdaaNõ -nm	banquet
khaaNu -vt	eat
khaaLyaa -nm	stream, creek
khekDo -nm	crab
khel -nm	tank for water
khetaari kaam -id	agricultural work
khet -nm	field
khewNu -vt	fight a war
khĭs -nm	sour new mother's milk
khicNu -vt	stretch, pull
khil -nf	nail, large pin, stake
khir -nm	a sweet of rice and milk

khiDki -nf	window
khoba -nm	cabbage
khodNu -vt	dig
khojaa -nm	pot for cooling water
khoj -nm	footprints
kholi -nf	room
kholNu -vic	open, reveal
khor -nm	magician
khoDi -nf	chili powder
khoDo -nm	chicken pen
khoDNu -vt	erase
khos leNu -vt	snatch away, take by force
khotarNu -vt	scrape, comb, scratch
khoL -nf	heavy blanket
khub -av	well, much
khud -aj	self, one's own
khullaa -aj	open, free
khulNu -vi	blossom, open
khundaaNu -vtc	beat severely
khun -nm	a blow
khurci -nf	chair
khuTNu -vi	terminate, stop, die
khusi -nf	happiness
khuNcaa -nm	measure of half 'dhobo'
khuNDNu -vt	press, massage with foot
kilo -nm	kilo
kimat -nf	price
kimi -indef pro	anywhere
kim -inter pro	where
kinaar -nm	side, edge, shore, rim
kinc -nm	mud
kiDaa -nm	insect
kiDi -nf	small insect
ki -cj	that
kismat -nf	fate, fortune, lot
kiso -nm	pocket
kitaab -nm	book
konggaa -nm	stork, heron
koi -indef pro/quan	someone, any one, any
kokDi -nf	shell
kolyaa -nm	coal
koni -neg, rep	not at all, no
kopaan -nf	worry, thought, concern
kop -nm	cup
kor/i -nm/f	non-Laman person
koDi -nf	small cowrie shell
koDyaa -nm	spider
ko -inter pro	who, which, what
ko -ptl	ever
koTaa -nm	stable

kosaa -nm	side
kos -nm	two miles
kotambi -nf	coriander leaf
kotLi -nf	betelnut bag
koNDi -nf	handle on box
kũ ka to -id	because, for what reason
kũ -inter av	how
kũwaaro -nm	heart of palm
kũwaar -aj	virgin
kũwaa -aj	filthy, bad, unfit
kudNu -vi	jump
kudyaar maai besNu -id	sit worried
kudyaa -nm	worry, concern
kukDo/i -nm/f	cock, hen
kulup -nm	lock
kunji -nf	key
kurgi -nf	plow
kuDi -aj	bitter
kuTNu -vt	pound
kutraa/i -nm/f	dog
kuNi -nf	elbow
kuNkuNDaa -nm	children
kuNDaa/i -nm/f	child, boy/girl
kuNDo -nm	stone for grinding spice
kuN -inter pro	who?
kuNsi bi -id	whichever
kuNso -inter dem	which one?
kuLDi -nf	small clay pot
kwaraaDi -nf	axe
kwaLDaa -nm	aluminum bracelet worn on upper arm

l

langgoTi -nf	G-string
labar -nm	rubber eraser
labaaDi karNu -vt	deceive, deal falsely
labaaDi -aj	false
lacmaN -nm	Ram's brother
lacyaa -nm	black and gold necklace
ladaNi -nf	grain stores, stock
lagaam -nf	bridle of horse
lagaaDNu -vic, vrc	turn on, cause to contact
lagaa / lagu -rel	up to, as far as, until
lag jaaNu -id	begin (with verb in -e/-ena)
lakaap -nm	jail, prison
lakaaNu -vdc	cause to write
lakNi -nf	letter of alphabet
lakDi -nf	wood
lakNu -vd	write

lamDi keNu -vt	scold, abuse
lapasNu -vi	slip, slide
laDNu -vt	fight
laTakNu -vi	swing, dangle, hang
laT -aj	wicked, mean, big
laTTaa -nm	hair
lattaa kapDaa -id	clothes
lawaar -nm	blacksmith
laabNu -vr, vi	be available, be found
laadNu -vt	load a bullock
laagNu -vr	seem, be required
laagNu -vt	contact, strike
laagNu -id	begin (with verb in -e/-ena)
laaj -nf	shame
laakaD -nm	cut timber
laakosi -id	very much, a large sum
laak -num	one hundred thousand
laaLDi -nf	cheap necklace
laambo -aj	long, tall
laaparwaai -nm	indifference, carelessness
laara -rel	behind, after
laarti -id	afterwards, from behind
laaD -nm	amorous play
laaDNu -vt	kiss, fondle, caress
laat maarNu -vt	kick
laat -nf	leg, foot, a kick
laaNu -vt	bring
laaLki -nf	funnel
lenggaa -nm	woman's skirt
lepo -nm	mirror band of skirt waist
le jaaNu -vt	take
leTar -nm	letter
leNu -vt	take
lipaaNu -vtc	cause to smear
lipNu -vt	smear, wipe
li aaNu -id	bring
loi -nm	blood
lok -nm	people
loTaa -nm	brass water vessel
lowo -nm	iron
loLkaa -nm	ear lobe, wattle of chicken
lungg -nf	clove
lungkDi -nf	female fox
lucaa -aj	lewd, mean, base
lulo -nm	man with withered hand
lu naakNu -vt	wipe out, wipe away
luTNu -vt	rob, plunder
luNu -vt	wipe

m

manggar -nm	crocodile
manggaaNu -vtc	send for, cause to be asked
manggaaLo -nm	honey
manggLwaar -nm	Tuesday
madat karNu -vt	help, assist
madat -nf	help, aid
madlaar -nf	story, floor
mad -nm	explosive
madNaa -nm	jowar grain and chaff
majalaa -nm	story, floor
majaa karNu -vi	enjoy, have a good time
majit -nf	temple
makkaa -nm	corn
makoDaa -nm	big ant
malak -nm	country, home country
malaao -nm	crowd
mana -id	to me, for me
mandaa -nm	herd of sheep
mani -id	to me (spoken by a woman)
mankyaa -nm	man
man maanNu -id	obey the heart, do freely
man -nm	heart, mind, will
maraN -nf	death
marcaa -nm	chili
mardaa -nm	dead person
maroDNu -vt	twist
marNu -vi	die
ma -rel	in
ma -pro	I
maTki -nf	sprout
maT -nm	temple
maTTi -nf	soil, dirt
masak -nf	leather bag
masari -nf	charred tobacco
masaLNu -vt	massage
masaalo -nm	spices
masaaNo -nm	grave
maskri -nm	jesting, joking
masmaan -nm	muslim
mast -av, aj	very good, superlative
matarNu -vt	charm
matro karNu -vi	hold a meeting
mat -neg	do not
maNDaai -nm	market
maNDNu -vi	live separate from group
maLaai -nf	grease, fat, cream
maLo -nm	garden
maLNu -vr	get, be available

maanggNu -vt	ask for, beg
maacar -nm	mosquito
maacLi -nf	fish
maai -rel	inside
maaki -nf	fly
maalam -nm	knowledge
maalik -nm	owner, proprietor
maal -nf	mortar, mixed cement
maamaa/i -nm/f	maternal brother and wife
maamuli -aj	ordinary, usual
maandi -aj	female
maanNu -vt	obey, heed
maapak -rel	similar to
maap kar leNu -vt	pardon, forgive
maap -nf	pardon
maarkiT -nm	market
maaro -pro	my, mine
maar naakNu -vt	kill, beat to death
maarNu -vi	explode
maarNu -vt	hit, beat
maaDi -id	my mother, (contraction of 'mari yaDi')
maa -nf	mother
maaTi -nm	man
maasaa/i -nm/f	maternal sister and husband
maataram -av	only
maataa -nf	mother
maataa -nf	smallpox
maato -nm	head
maaNas -nm	man
maaLaa -nm	storey of building
maaLi -nm	gardener
maaLo -nm	bird nest
maaL -nm	necklace, garland
medaan -nm	field
melaa -nm	dirt, trash
melbaTi -nf	sexual union
melNu -vd	put, place, send
membatti -nf	candle
menat -nm	work
mentyaa -nm	worker
meDi -nf	building
meTnaalgi -nf	winnowing platform
meti -nf	watercrest
milaT -nm	minute
minaa -nf	month
mirag -nm	rainy season festival
miTingg saangg melNu -id	hold a meeting, meet
miTkaa -nm	frog

miNDaa/i -nm/f	sheep
mobat -nm	love
moci -nm	cobbler
moj karNu -vi	enjoy
moj -nf	pleasure
mojyaa -nm	sock
moram -nm	muslim festival
mori -nf	bath place
mor -nm	peacock
moDNu -vt	twist, warp, bend
moTar -nf	car, motor vehicle
moTo baap -nm	uncle, paternal elder brother
moTo -aj	big
moT yaaDi -nf	aunt, paternal elder brother's wife
moti -id	from me, with me
moti -nf	pearl
moL leNu -vt	buy, purchase
moL -nm	price
munggaa -nm	red bead necklace
munggo -aj	expensive
muce -nm	moustache of man
mudat -nm	time limit, duration
mukaa -aj	dumb, unable to speak
muki -nf	fist
muko -nm	dumb man
mukti -nf	freedom, salvation
mulaa -nm	corner
munaapo -nm	gift, donation
murti -nf	body, figure, image
muTi -nf	closed fist measure
muT -nf	bracelet
muT -nf	knife handle
musaapiri -nf	journey
musaapir -nm	traveller, passenger
mut -nm	urine
mutNu -vi	urinate
muNDaangga -rel	in front, before face
muNDo/i -nm/f	face
muNDo utar jaaNu -id	for face to fall
muLaa -nm	radish
muLko -nm	braid of hair

n

nanggaaraa -nm	drum
nanggaawaN -nm	meat curry
nacoNu -vt	wring, squeeze
nac karNu -vi	strut, swagger
nagaa -aj	naked

nai to -id	otherwise, if not
nak -nm	fingernail
naktaa -nm	wedding
nalweri -nf	bride
nandi -nf	river
narmaaNas -nm	human being
narmo -aj	soft
nar -aj	male
na...na -cj	neither...nor
na -rel	to, for, object marker
na to -id	otherwise, if not
nasaN -nf	garlic
nasaab karNu -vi	take counsel
nasib -nm	fate, fortune
nas -nf	vein
naw -num	nine
nawsaagar -nm	'daru' ingredient
naNad -nf	husband's sister
naNdoi -nm	husband's sister's husband
nawaaNu -vic	bend, cause to be bent
nawo -aj	new
nawNu -vi	bend, bow, stoop
nawwad -num	ninety
naLDi -nf	adam's apple, throat
naL -nf	pipe
naacNu -vi	dance
naagar -nm	plow
naag -nm	cobra
naai -rel	like, resembling
naak deNu -vt	cover
naak -nf	nose
naakNu -vt	toss, throw, fling
naal -nf	horseshoe
naam paaDNu -id	name a person
naam rakaaDNu -id	name a person
naam -nm	name
naanaa/i -nm/f	maternal grandparents
naankyaa -aj	small, short, young
naaraL -nm	coconut
naaraadmuni -nm	devotee of God
naaDi -nf	pulse of heart
naas -nf	sniffing tobacco
naawi -nm	barber
naaw -nm	boat
naayk -nm	chief
naaLaa -nm	stream
naaLi nikal jaaNu -id	go out, separate
naaLi -aj	separate, different
naaLi we jaaNu -id	separate, be apart
nekidaar -nm	good man, virtuous man

neki -nf	good, virtue, favor
nĭa -voc	address term for spouse
niaawat -nm	blessing
nikalNu -vi	come out, leave
nikaaN -cj	otherwise, if not, else
nind -nf	sleep
nip -nf	point of pen
nisyaa -nf	drunkenness
niwaD karNu -vt	appoint, choose
niLo -aj	blue
noLyaa -nm	mongoose
nu kartaa nu -id	such and such
nu -pro av	like that
nuNi -nf	butter
nuN -nm	salt

o

o -voc	oh!
o/wo -pro	they, those ones
o/wo -dem	those

p

pangkaa -nm	fan
pangkeru -nm	owl
pangkoDaa -nm	feather
pablik -nm	people, public
paca -rel	after
pacaas -num	fifty
pacaaNu -vic	digest food
pacesi -id	afterwards
pacis -num	twenty-five
pagaLNu -vi	melt
pagaar -nf	pay, salary
pagu paDNu -vi	worship
pakaDNu -vt	catch hold, take
pak -nm	foot
palangg -nm	bed
pancangg -nm	engagement-sealing meeting
panc -nm	committee, jury, group
pandra -num	fifteen
panjaa -nm	rake, claws
parbaati -nf	morning
parme daaD -id	day after tomorrow, day before yesterday
parmesur -nm	God
par / paral -pro	over there, further, beyond
par -rel	on
paraan -nm	life

paraaNu -vtc	cause to drink, nurse
parem karNu -vt	love
paresaan -nm	trouble
paresi -id	nearby
parisiNaa -nm	sweat
paristiti -nf	poverty
parle waDi -id	other side
parti -id	from there, from on
paDaaNu -vic, vrc	lay, put, cause to be
paDaaNu -vtc	cause to study
paDNu -vi	fall
paDNu -vt	study
paTakNu -vt	knock down, throw away
paTkan -av	instantly, quickly
paTkesi -av	suddenly, quickly
paTTaa -nm	belt
paTTi -nf	hinge on door
paTLyaa -nm	headman, chief
pasoDnu -vt	stab
passi -nf	measure of joined hands
patangg -nf	toy kite
pati wartaa -id	faithful, chaste woman
patraa -nm	roof
pattar -nm	letter, stone
patti -nf	razor
patto -nm	address, clue, trace, knowledge
paNaa deNu -vic	wed
paNo -nm	work
paN / paNaN -cj	but
paNTak naakNu -vt	throw down, defeat
paNNu -vi	wed, marry
paylwaan -aj	strong
paLNu -vi	rot
paLLo -nm	edge of cloth
paanggarNu -vi	blossom, bloom, bud
paac -rel	behind
paadaat -nf	water from washing feet
paadNu -vi	break wind
paaeri -nf	stairs
paagDi -nf	turban
paakiT -nm	envelope, package
paakko -aj	ripe
paakti -nf	side of body
paalis -nm	polish
paalki -nf	palaquin
paalo -nm	leaf
paamaNo -nm	visitor
paanc -num	five
paandaan -nm	brass box for betelnut
paan -nm	betel leaf

paap -nm	sin
paap aaNu -id	do sin
paaraa -nm	lead or tin
paaDgaa -nm	baby male buffalo
paaD -nm	hill, mountain
paaDNu -vt	pick up
paaTi -nf	smooth stone, slate
paaTlinbaai -nf	headwoman
paaT -nm	kid, female baby goat
paaTyaa -nm	board used as a stool
paaTLun -nm	trousers
paatal -nm	hades, hell
paaNi -nm	water
paaw -nm	loaf of bread
paaw -num	one-fourth, a quarter
paawNe -num	less one-fourth
paalNu -vt	feed, care for
pensal -nf	pencil
peri -nf	section of bamboo
per laaNu -vt	put on clothes
peru -nm	guava
perNu -vi	swim
perNu -vt	sow seed, wind, wrap
peDaa -nm	a sweet made from milk
peD -nm	tree trunk
peDu -nm	belly below navel
peTeti -id	pregnant
peTi -nf	trunk, foot locker
peT -nm	belly
phajiti -nf	trouble, bother
phakir -nm	beggar
phalaaNiaa -aj	a certain
phalaaNi phalaaNi -id	such and such
phalotyaar sagaai -id	engagement from birth
phalotyaa -nm	cloth for newborn child
pharak -nm	difference
pharan -id	again
pharaaNu -vic	spin, chase, drive
pharena jaaNu -id	go for a walk
pharNu -vi	turn, spin, wander about
pharyaadi karNu -vt	file suit, complain
pharyaadi -nf	accusation, lawsuit
phatakDi -nf	alum
phasaaNu -vic	deceive, trick, cheat
phaNas -nm	jack-fruit
phaNgori -nf	pimple
phaLi maarNu -vt	smooth ploughed ground
phaLi -nf	groundnut
phaL -nm	fruit
phããsi -nf	trick

phããswaaDi -nf	rib
phaak -nm	piece, part
phaando -nm	branch
phaaDNu -vic	tear, chop
phaasi deNu -vt	hang by the neck
phaas we jaaNu -vi	win, accomplish
phaaydo -nm	profit
phengkNu -vt	throw
pher deNu -vt	send back, send away
pherNu -vic	turn
pheDNu -vic	erase, rub out, pay back debts
pheTyaa -nm	Lamani decorated skirt
phesaD -nm	bubble
phikir karNu -vi	worry
phikir -nm	worry
phiko -aj	plain, without sugar, salt
phiTNu -vi	be cleared away, wash out, fade
phoDNu -vic	burst, split, chop wood
phoTu -nm	photo
phungkaarNu -vt	blow (a horn)
phungk maarNu -vt	blow
phuli -nf	nose jewel
phul -nm	bridge
phul -nm	flower
phulwar -nm	cauliflower
phundi -nf	butterfly
phupaa/i -nm/f	father's sister and husband
phuTNu -vi	break, come apart, be torn
pillaa -nm	lamb, kid, chick
pinci -nf	husk of coconut
pin -nf	safety pin
pipilaa -nm	young of small animals
piDaa -nf	pain, torture, trouble
piDi -nf	a generation
pi melNu -vt	drink one's fill
piTi -nf	sparrow
pisaa -nm	money
pisNu -vt	grind
pitaambar -nf	expensive festive saree
pitaa -nm	father
pitLi -nf	brass eating plate
pitLo -nm	brass
piNDaa -nm	hand-packed lump, ball
piNDi -nf	foreleg
piNu -vt	drink, smoke a cigarette
piLo -aj	yellow
polo -aj	hollow
popaT -nm	small yellow bird
poT -nf	bundle, package
posNu -vt	nourish, foster, rear

poto/i nm/f	son's son and daughter, grandchildren
potraa -nm	testicles
potDyaa -nm	purse worn on waist
poL -nm	tree (near base)
pucNu -vt	ask
pudinaa -nm	aromatic leaf
puncNu -vi	reach, arrive
puncDi -nf	tail
pund -nm	buttocks
puro -quan	all
pur naakNu -id	complete
puTo -nm	back (of body)
puT -nm	foot measure
putmaa -nm	endearment term
puNse -id	seventy-five

r

rangg -nm	color
ragat piti -id	leprosy
rajaa -nf	leave, vacation
rakaaDNu -vic	cause to stay, keep, put
rakaaDNu -vic	employ, keep a servant
ram -nm	rum
ramNu -vt	play
radNu -vi	roll, slip, spill
ras -nm	juice
raad -nm	pus
raagi -nf	fine black grain
rääi -nf	mustard
raajaa -nm	king
raajwaaDo -nm	kingdom
raaji -aj	willing
raak -nf	ashes
raakses -nm	monster, demon, giant
raam -nm	Ram, Hindu deity
raamNu -vi	bleat as goat or sheep
raandNu -vt	cook
raani -nf	queen
raan -nm	forest
raas -nm	pile of grain
raatDo -aj	red
raat -nf	night
raaNDmuND -nf	widow
redNu -vic	pour, sprinkle
re deNu -id	let be
re jaaNu -vi	stay, live, dwell
re -voc	you
retu -nm	sand
reNu -vi, vs	be, live, stay

rok deNu -vt	stop, hinder, prevent
ropNu -vt	stab, thrust in, plant
ro -rel	of, possessed by, during
roNu -vi	cry
runggli -nf	stream
rubaab -nm	pomp
rumaal -nm	turban
rup -aj	light colored, silvery
rup -nm	shape, form, appearance
rupyaa -nm	rupee
ru -nm	cotton

D

Danggar saar melNu -id	drum news of a wedding
Dabbaa -nm	can, big box
Dabraa -nm	pit, pool, hollow
Dagar jaaNu -vi	go away
DagarNu -vi	walk on road, travel
Dakaar maarNu -vi	belch
DapDaa -nm	drum
Dar -nm	fear, worry
DarNu -vi	fear, be frightened
DaLi -nf	mound, lump, piece
Daag -nm	spot, stain
Daag -nm	necklace
Daai -aj	left
DaakaNero ghoDo -id	praying mantis
DaakTar -nm	doctor
Daamar -nm	tar
Daar -nf	herd of animals
DaaDi -nf	beard
DaaDi -nf	chin
DaaNDi -nf	handle of ladle or spoon
Daawo haat -id	left hand
Daayaa -nm	pond
Dhanggaare par aaNu -id	come to one's right mind
Dhagaare par aaNu -id	become old, behave wisely
Dhakan -nm	cover, lid
DhaLakNu -vi	nod, lean down
DhaLer waakt -id	one o'clock
DhaLhaL roNu -id	cry very much
DhaLNu -vi	decline, set (of sun)
Dhaangk deNu -vt	cover
Dhããi -rel	at, near
DhaakNi -nf	kneecap
Dhaal -nm	shield
DhaaL -nf	voice
DhaaDi -nm	storyteller

Dher -rep	enough
DheDyaa -nm	shoemaker
Dhig -nm	pile
DhikaaL DhukaaL -id	dirt clods
DhukaaL -nm	clod of dirt
Dhilo -av	slow
DhokLyaa -nm	edible kind of fish
Dhor -nm	cattle
DhuNDNu -vt	search for, look for
Digri aaNu -id	come back
Dil -nm	body
Dokraa/i -nm/f	old man/ woman
Dor -nf	shoe lace
DoD -num	one and one half
DoLaa -nm	eye
DoLaa -nm	branch
Duaa -nm	ladle
DubNu -vi	sink
Dukkar -nm	pig

T

Tayl -nm	tile
Takkaa -nm	money, cash
TakDaa -nm	piece of anything
TakNu -vi	walk straight
Taangg -nf	foot, leg
Taangki -nf	brass container
TaakNi -nf	ankle
Tebal -nm	table
Tem -nf	time
Thag -nm	thief
Thaali wajaaNu -vic	clang symbols
Thaalo -aj	empty, unoccupied
Thaar -av	outright, smack, clean
ThikaaNo -nm	address
Thikli -nf	patch
Thik -aj, av	right, correct
ThokNu -vt	pound, hammer, knock
ThoLi -nf	drumstick
TigaT -nm	ticket, stamp
Tinjri -nf	guitar
Tipin -nm	lunch container, tiffin
Tok -nm	end, extremity
TokNo -nm	brass water pot
Topi -nf	hat
Topli -nf	hair pendant--upper brass part
Topro -nm	coconut
Tukri -nf	woman's head cloth
TukDaa -nm	rag, piece of cloth

ʂ

sabaas -rep	well done
sabkesi -av	suddenly
sabko -av	immediately
sad maarNu -vt	sweep, hit the ground
sagaai bhaandNu -id	arrange an engagement
sagaai -nf	engagement, betrothal
sagaaseN -nm	relatives by marriage, in-laws
sago -nm	relative, kin, kinsman
sai -ptl	please do, go ahead
saytaan -nm	Ṣatan
sajaa -nf	sentence, judicial verdict
sakarwaar -nm	Friday
sakkar -nm	sugar
salki -nf	hoe
samajNu -vi, vr	be understood
samarNu -vt	shave
samaan -nf	provisions, belongings
samaa jaaNu -vi	die
samdar -nm	ocean, sea, lake
sameLi -nf	kite (bird)
samjaaNu -vic	explain, teach, instruct
sampaa -nm	end, finish
samsaar -nm	domestic responsibility
sanaar -nm	goldsmith
sapaDko -av	quickly
sapaai karNu -vt	clean
sapaari -nf	betelnut
sapNo -nm	dream
sarag -nm	heaven, home of God
sarakNu -vi	yield, give in, make way
saram -nm	shame, modesty
saraab deNu -vt	curse
saraa naakNu -vt	bear fruit or grain
saraaNyaa -nm	pillow
sardi -nf	cold, virus
sarik -rel	like, resembling
sarlyaaro gund -id	rosin from 'sarlyaa' tree
saru karNu -vi	begin
saDaaNu -vic	cause to ferment
saDNu -vi	rot, ferment
sasro -nm	wife's father
sasto -aj	cheap
sasyaa/i -nm/f	rabbit
satara -num	seventeen
sattar -num	seventy
satwa -nm	soul, true heart, being
saway -rel	without
sawaal karNu -vt	question

sawaar deNu -vic	cause to sleep
sawaar -nm	tomorrow
sawaa -num, quan	plus one-fourth
saLakam -nm	cold, virus
saLgaaNu -vic	kindle, light, inflame
saangklaa -nm	big cowrie shell
sããso -nm	sorrow
saabu -nm	soap
saadaa -aj	plain, simple, unadorned
saadri -nf	woven mat
saai -nf	ink
saaki -nf	story
saakLi -nf	chain
saali -nf	school
saal -nm	furrow
saamaLNu -vt	listen
saamu -rel	before, in front of
saanj -nm	evening
saap -nm	snake
saap -aj	clean
saarenggi -nf	violin-like instrument
saari -quan	all
saaru -rel	for
saaDi -nf	celebration, wedding
saaDi -nf	saree
saaT -num	sixty
saasi karNu -vi	tell the truth
saasi -aj	true
saasu -nf	wife's mother
saat -num	seven
saat -rel	with, while
saaND -nm	huge bull
saaN -nf	pomp, dignity, glory
saaNTaa -nm	sugar cane
saawkaar -aj/nm	rich, rich man
saawkaas -av	slowly, leisurely
saaLo/i -nm/f	wife's brother, sister
saaL -nf	rice grain, paddy
saaLya/i -nm/f	fox
šenggaa -nm	groundnut, peanut
segDi -nf	cooking place
sekNu -vt	roast, bake 'chapati'
ser -nm	a kilo liquid measure
se -quan, pro	all
seT -nm	rich man
sewaa karNu -vt	serve
sewaa -nf	devotion, service, worship
sewe -nf	vermicelli, thin noodle
sewLyaa -nm	shovel
singg -nm	horn of cow

singko -nm	wire basket
sĩaaLo -nm	winter, cold season
sibi -nf	cat
sigDyaa -nm	Sikh
sijaaDNu -vic	make cook, cause to boil
sijori -nf	treasure pot
sijNu -vi	boil, cook
sikal -nf	face
sikaaNu -vtc	teach
sikNu -vt	learn
sindi -nf	mild alcoholic drink
sipNi -nf	sea shell
siDi -nf	ladder
siDNu -vt	sew
si -nm	cold
siTi -nf	whistle
siTi wajaaNu -vi	whistle
siTu -nm	marble material
sisi -nf	small bottle
sitaa -nf	Ram's wife
siLo gaar -id	very cold
siLo -aj	cold
sogan -nm	honor
sojaaNi -aj	old
sola -num	sixteen
somaar -nm	Monday
sono -nm	gold
sonyaa -nm	a large red beatle
so -sfx	similar, resembling
so -num	hundred
soTaa -nm	bar for pounding
sos karNu -vi	think
sos -nm	thought
sosNu -vi	think
soNu -vi	sleep
sunggNu -vt	smell
sudo -aj	straight, correct
suggi -nf	harvest
sui -nf	needle
sujNu -vi	swell
sukaa -nm	chaff
sukaa jaaNu -id	heal up, be dehydrated
suko -aj	dry
suno -aj	empty
surat -nf	face, beauty
suraangg -nm	explosion
sur/i -nm/f	pig
surjyaa -nm	sun
sutLi -nf	twine
suNDo -nm	trunk of elephant

suNTi -nf	navel
suLaa -nm	kabobs

t

tanggi -nf	poverty
tagdir -nm	luck, fortune
taklipi -nf	trouble, hard times
talwaar -nm	sword
tamaaku -nm	tobacco
tamaaro -pro	your (pl)
tamaata -nm	tomato
tam -pro	you (pl)
tapas leNu -vt	meditate on God
tap karNu -vt	worship
tapNu -vi	heat, become hot
taras -nf	thirst
taraas -nm	trouble, annoyance
tarbujaa -nm	melon
tarkaari -nf	a vegetable
tarsul -nm	spear with three points, trident
tarNu -vi	float, swim
taDbaD karNu -vi	toss about violently
taDko -nm	sun
tawaa -nm	chapati fry pan
tayaar -av	ready
taLawaa -nm	sole of foot
taLaaw -nm	lake, tank
taL -nm	depth
taanggDi -nf	wedding party of groom
taajo -aj	fresh
taakDi -nf	scales
taambo -nm	copper
taaraa -nf	star
taarik -nf	date
taaro -pro	your (sg)
taar -nf	wire
taaDi -id	your mother (contraction of 'taari yaaDi'
taaDpatri -nf	canvas tarp
taaTyaa -nm	small red insect
taato -aj	hot (of liquid and food)
taaNDo -nm	village (Lamani)
taaNDro/i -nm/f	Lamani man/woman
taawij -nm	amulet, locket
taawDo -nm	sunshine
taaw -nm	fever
teju -nm	glory, splendor
teli -nm	oilman

tel -nm	oil
tera -num	thirteen
tham -nm	small wooden post
thamNu -vi	stop
thaamNu -vic	cause to stop
thaawaar -nm	Saturday
thaaLi -nf	plate, bowl
thepaDNu -vt	pat
thokNu -vi	be satisfied
thoDaa bhot -id	a little
thoDaa -quan	a little
thoDsek -quan	a little
thukNu -vt	spit
tik -aj	sharp (like a needle)
tin -num	three
tirat -nm	sacred place, holy spot
tirat yaatraa -nm	pilgrimage
tiriaat -aj	another, a third
ti -rel	from, with, than, by
tis -num	thirty
tisro -num	third
to -ptl, cj	then, in that case, if then, although
toi -cj	even then, in any case, moreover, at least
tolNu -vt	weigh
tona -id	to you, you as object
toDNu -vic	cause to be broken, break
to bi -id	even then, although
totaa -nm	parrot
toti -id	with you, from you
tũ -pro	you (sg)
tuTNu -vi	break, be broken
tuNi -rel	until
tuwaal -nm	towel

u

ucaDNu -vi	unfold, separate
udaani -nf	holder for incense
ujek -aj	another
ukaDNu -vt	eradicate
ukaLNu -vi	boil
ukLi -nf	stone for pounding spice
umar -nm	age
undar -nm	rat
undaawNu -vt	pour
undaaLo -nm	summer
undo maarNu -vt	turn over, up-end
un -dem	that

upar -rel up, over
upaas -nm fasting, starvation
uDi maarNu -vi jump
u -dem that
u -pro that one, he, she, it
uskaa -nm fine white or red earth
utar deNu -vt answer, reply
utarNu -vi descend, get down
uTNu -vi get up
uTaaDNu -vic cause to get up

N

Nu -sfx ought, should

w

wacan deNu -vt promise
wacan -nm word, speech, promise
wacaaNo -nm bed
wacaaNu -vic spread out
wackaLNu -vi bounce, jump, bound
wadaar deNu -vt lend
wadaar leNu -vt borrow
wadNu -vi grow, increase
wagaaDNu -vic watch
wagNis -num nineteen
wajan -nm weight
wajarTik -nm expensive necklace
wajaaNu -vic strike, sound, ring
waji -cj and, still, also
wakoLDi -nf place for trash
war / waral -pro here, on this side
waras -nm year
waraaDNu -vic cause to fly
warle waDi -id here, in this direction
warsaaLo -nm rainy season
warspat -nm Thursday
waDaari -nm husband's older brother
waDero jhaaD -id fig tree
waDi -rel side, direction
waDNu -vi fly
waTaaNaa -nm peas
wasti -nf small vilage
wata -pro there
wataaNu -vic show, cause to see
wataarNu -vic drop, let down
wataarNu -vic wave 'aarti' before deity
waNaa -nm time, occasion
waNNu -vt weave

waLaa -nf	time
waLTi -nf	backwardness
waangkDi -nf	ankle bracelet
waangkyaa -nm	silver necklace
wããsali -nf	flute or clarinet
wããsir daNDaa -nm	bow for 'sarengi'
wããsi kusi -id	stale, left over
wããs -nm	odor, fragrance
waagaL -nf	bat (mammal)
waag -nm	tiger
waaje -id	time, striking of the hour
waajNu -vi	sound, strike
waancNu -vt	read
waandar -nm	monkey
waaparNu -vt	use
waar -nm	a meter measure
waaD -nf	thorn fence
waaT dekNu -id	watch for someone's coming
waaT -nf	road, way
waaTNu -vt	pound, grind smooth
waasanaa -nm	odor
waasa -rel	for the sake of
waastaa -id	time, o'clock
waate -nf	language
waat bhaandNu -id	arrange a marriage
waat -nf	thing, matter, word
waat -nf	wick of lamp
waaNu -vt	comb
waayaa naatraa -nm	wedding
waayaa karNu -vt	marry
waayaa -nm	wedding
waaLo -rel	of, agent, about to
waaL -nf	air, wind
waaLNu -vt	fold
wenggaN -nm	brinjal, egg plant
wecNu -vt	sell
wej -nm	hole in ear or nostril
welaa -nm	trouble
wel -nm	bush or vine
wepaar karNu -vi	do business
wer -nm	war
werNu -vt	fight a war
we jaaNu -vi, vr, vs	happen, occur, become
wetDu -nm	bridegroom
wetyaa -nm	midget, dwarf
weNDo -nm	crazy man, fool
weNTaa paaD leNu -vt	divide
weNu -vi, vr, vs	be
weLaa -nf	time
whalas -av	bad, awful

whanaar -nm	matter, thing, affair
winggNi -nf	goat, deer droppings
wicaar karNu -vt	think, ponder
wicaar -nm	thought, notion, idea
wicitar paDNu -vi	be astonished
wicitar -aj	wonderful, surprising
wicitar -nm	wonder, surprise
widyaa -nm	magic
wijLi -nf	thunder and lightning
wimaan -nf	airplane
winanti karNu -vt	pray, beseech
winanti -nf	solicitation
wincu -nm	scorpion
wisaranti leNu -vi	take rest
wisaranti -nf	rest
wisaa -nm	poison, venom
wis -num	twenty
wiNTi -nf	ring
wiNNu -vt	extract impurities, gather, sort
wo/o -pro	they, those ones
wo/o -dem	those
wogaDNu -vi	bow, bend
wojri -nf	intestines
wolNu -vt	mix
wona -id	him, to him
woro -pro	his, hers, its
woD laaNu -vt	throw around shoulders
wos -nm	dew
woti -id	with him, from him, by him
wo waDi -id	that direction
wolakaaNi -nf	recognition, familiar knowledge
wolakNu -vt	recognize
woL -aj	bent
woLDaa/i -nm/f	basket, basin--large or small
wud -nf	incense
wugmaN -nm	East
wukLi -nf	stone for pounding
wun -nm	wool
wuNDo -aj	deep (of water)

y

yaad karNu -vt	remember
yaad -nf	memory
yaaDi -nf	mother
ye/e -dem	these
ye/e -pro	they, these ones
ye/e -voc	oh!
yeklo -av	alone
yero -pro	his, hers, its

yer saaru -id	therefore
yer waasa -id	therefore, for this
yeDi -nf	heel
ye waDi -id	this side
yid -nf	Muslim festival

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Apparatus

A. Symbols

1. Phonology Section.

/x/	phonemic brackets	x̂	fronting
[x]	phonetic brackets	V̂	any vowel
x̃	nasalization	C	any consonant
X	retroflexion	x·y	syllable boundary
x̆	flap	x-y	morpheme boundary
x·	lengthened vowel	x>y	'x' becomes 'y'

2. Grammar Section.

x:y	'x' is function; 'y' is a set manifesting that function	( )	nucleus of a construction when used in formulas
-	morpheme break	( )	context in examples
/	'or'	____	focus on a particular construction
+	obligatory		
±	optional	____	concord between items
X-1/X-2	types of X	M	refer to matrix
∿	alternates with	===>	rewrite

B. Abbreviations.

In these abbreviations, capital letters signify phrase level and above, small letters signify word and stem levels.

ag	agent	Conn	Connector
aj	adjective	dem	demonstrative
asp	aspect	dtCl	Ditransitive Clause
aux	auxiliary	dtP	Ditransitive Predicate
av	adverb		
Acc	Accompaniment	dtVP	Ditransitive Verb Phrase
Ag	Agent		
Aj	Adjective	Dep Base	Dependent Base
Asp	Aspect		
Att	Attributive	der	derivational
Av	Adverb	emp/em	emphasis
A	Axis	H	Head
AR	Axis-Relator Phrase	id	idiom
ARCl	Axis-Relator Clause	indef	indefinite
B	Benefactive	int	intensifier
c	core	inter	interrogative
caus	causative	iCl	Intransitive Clause
cj	conjunction	iP	Intransitive Predicate
cs-no	case-number		
C	Complement	iVP	Intransitive VP

I	Instrumental
Ind	
Base	Independent Base
Int	Intensifier
Inton	Intonation
Intro	Introductory
IO	Indirect Object
Lex	Lexical
M-	Matrix
M	Manner
n	noun
nf	noun feminine
nm	noun masculine
ns	noun stem
neg	negative
nom	nominalizer
nuc	nucleus
num	number
NP	Noun Phrase
Num	Numeral Phrase
obl	oblique
on	oblique noun
ord	ordinal
O	Object
OCl	Oblique Clause
pro	pronoun
ptl	particle
P	Predicate
Pro	Pronoun Phrase
Pur	Purpose
quan	quantifier
ques	question word
Qual	Qualifier Phrase
Quan	Quantifier Phrase
RecCl	Receptor Clause
ref	referent
rel	relator
rep	reply word
Rec	Receptor
RefAR	Referent Axis-Relator Phrase
RefARCl	Referent Axis-Relator Clause
Rel	Relator
RepCl	Repetitive Clause
s	stem
S	Subject
sCl	Stative Clause
sfx	suffix
tCl	Transitive Clause
tP	Transitive Predicate
tVP	Transitive VP
T	Temporal
Top	Topic
Tns	Tense
vd	verb ditransitive
vdc	verb ditransitive causative
vi	verb intransitive
vic	verb intransitive causative
vicc	verb intransitive double causative
voc	vocative word
vr	verb receptor
vrc	verb receptor causative
vt	verb transitive
vtc	verb transitive causative
VP	Verb Phrase