

A GRAMMAR OF DANDAMI MARIA

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Dated 17.5.1979.

I hereby declare that the thesis embodies
my own work.

K.N. Pandey
(K.N. Pandey)

TO THE PEOPLE OF BASTAR

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K.N. Pandey.

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

[]	enclose a phonetic transcription
/ /	enclose a phonemic transcription
' '	enclose a gloss
≠	indicates silence (pause) after a form
-	indicates syllable break (in Phonology)
-	indicates morpheme break (elsewhere)
:	indicates full length after a phonetic symbol
.	indicates half length after a phonetic symbol
v	indicates lowering of the vowel
^	indicates raising of the vowel
~	indicates free variation between forms
>	means 'changes into'
<	means 'derived from'
±	means 'plus or minus'
1st.	first person
2d.	second person
3d.	third person
abl.	ablative
acc.	accusative
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
adl.	adverbial
AdvP	adverb phrase
AdvP-cause	adverb phrase of cause
AdvP-cond.	adverb phrase of condition
Advp-degree	adverb phrase of degree

AdvP-fre	adverb phrase of frequency
AdvP-loc	adverb phrase of location
AdvP-man	adverb phrase of manner
AdvP-purp	adverb phrase of purpose
AdvP-tm	adverb phrase of time
AP	adjective phrase
ben	benefective
C	consonant
class.	classifier
conj.	conjoiner
dat.	dative
DBIA	Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan :
DBIAS	Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan : Supplement
DM	Dandami Maria
e.g.	for example
emph.	emphatic
excl.	exclusive
gen.	genitive
Ha	Halbi
IA	Indo-Aryan
id.	the same
ie.	that is
imp.	imperative
incl.	inclusive
inf.	infinitive
instr.	instrumental
intens.	intensifier
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society, New Haven
JAS	Journal of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta

L. S. I.	Linguistic Survey of India
Lg.	Language, Baltimore
lit.	literally
loc.	locative
m.n.	measure noun
NP	noun phrase
n.	noun
n.pst.	non-past
nm.	nonmasculine
neg.	negative
non-fin.	non-finite
num.	numeral
obj.	object
obl.	oblique
opt.	optative
p.	page
pp.	pages
par.	particle
pl.	plural
p.n.	participial noun
ppos.	postposition
pro.	pronoun
proh.	prohibitive
prox.	proximate
pst.	past
qv.	which see
quant.	quantifier
refl.	reflexive
S	sentence (in Syntax)

S	Dravidian Etymological Dictionary: Supplement (in Vocabulary)
S'	embedded sentence
S ²	Dravidian Etymological Notes
sg.	singular
soc.	sociative
sp.	species
tr.	transitive
V	vowel
V	verb (in Syntax)
V	Comparative Vocabulary of Gondi Dialects (in Vocabulary)
VP	verb phrase
var.	variant
vd.	voiced
vi.	intransitive verb
vl.	voiceless
vt.	transitive verb
voc.	vocative
wh-type	which-type

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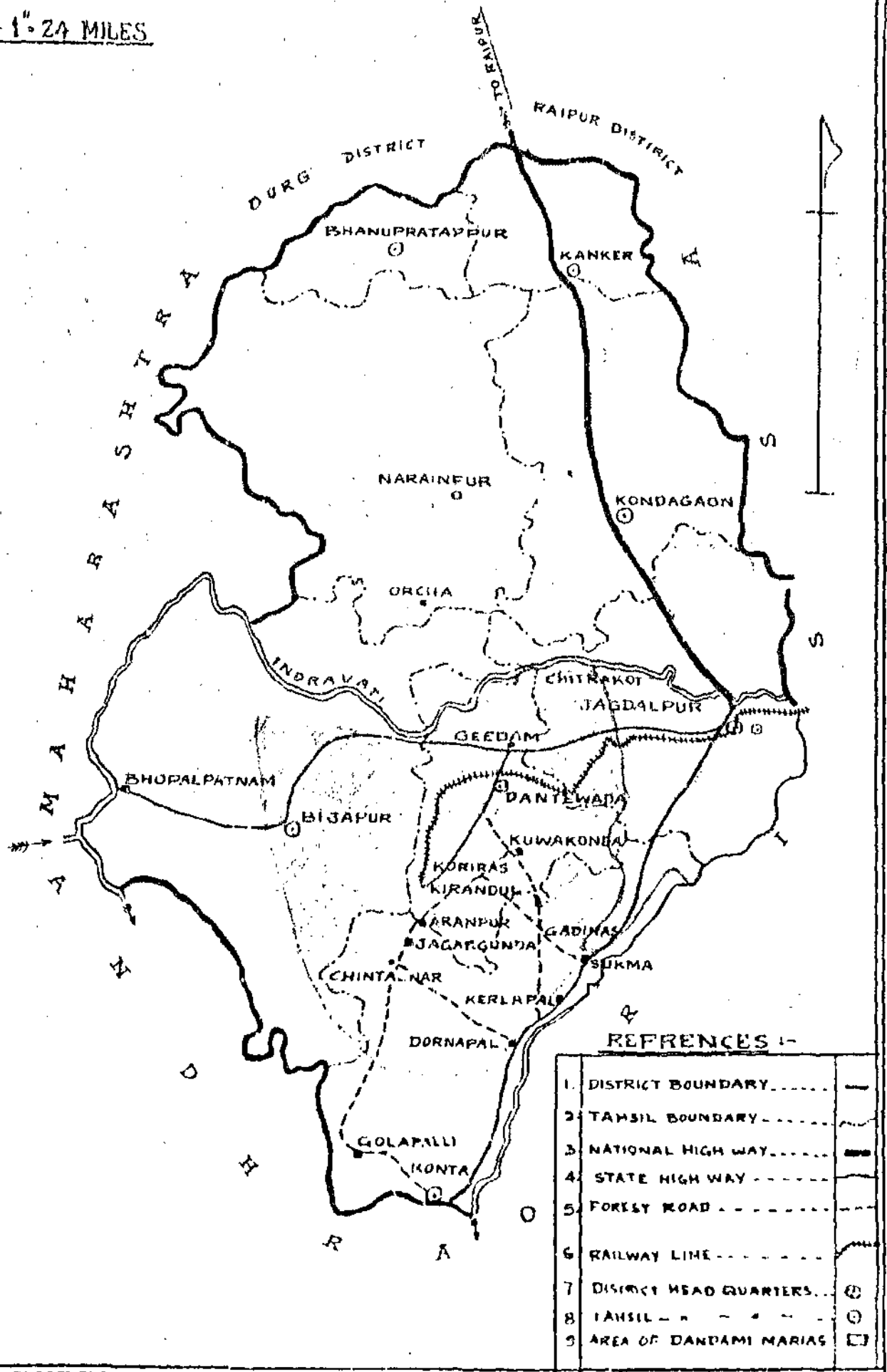
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BASTAR DISTRICT

SCALE - 1" = 24 MILES



Map Showing the Area of Dandami Maria.

INTRODUCTION

0.1. People and the Dialect

This study presents a descriptive grammar of a Gondi dialect belonging to Central Dravidian, spoken by the Dandami Marias (*Dandami Mariyas*) of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh. These people have also been referred as Bison-horn Marias by Grigson (1938), Mitchell (1942), Elwin (1943) and Marias and Goteewars by Glasfurd (1862). Referring about them, Glasfurd says, "Towards Dunteewara they are known as Marias, but further towards the west they are called Goteewars, and from all I have been able to gather, these classes are identical." Elwin (1943:iii) says that he never heard these people being called as Dandami Marias, but he attests that they are referred by the local people as Talaguda Marias and Sing Marias. It may be true that Dandami Maria is not a popular name of the tribe, but the Muriyas of Narainpur and Kondagaon Tahsils do use this name. The Abujh Marias (Hill Marias) call them Danda?ku, and the Dhurwas also known as Parjas, designate them as Boyil. This is also supported by Burrow and Bhattacharya (1953:x). In the Presidents order they have been referred as the Bison-horn Marias, as well as Dandami Marias. However, the people call themselves Ko:ytor, and refer to their speech as Ko:ya ma:ta. In some areas, they are found to call themselves Muriyas, and in some areas as Marias (Dubey:1968). To the Dorlas of Bastar they are known as Gotte and also as Muriyas. The change in such designations may be due to a acculturation.

0.2. Area and Population

In Bastar the Dandami Marias are mostly concentrated in Dantewara and the northern part of Bijapur and Kanta Tahsils. They are also found in the south-west of Jagdalpur Tahsil, and adjacent Koraput district of Orissa.

It is rather difficult to give the figures of the speakers. The 1931 Census places the number of Bison-horn Marias at 1,56,000. Elwin (1943:11), who had also worked as the Census Officer for the 1941 Census, estimates their strength to be 1,75,000. The 1951 and 1961 Censuses do not give exclusive figures for this dialect. The 1951 Census Table D-I(1) given on pp. 122-124 records the number of speakers of Gondi and Maria alongwith others. Similarly the 1961 Census gives the figures related to Gondi, Muria and Maria speakers. In both the Censuses, Gondi includes the Dandami Maria and also other dialects of Gondi as well as Parji. The Maria includes the speakers of Abujh Maria and also the Dandami Maria. Similarly the returns for the Muria include the speakers of Muria (well-known for their Gotul dormitory), and also of the Dandami Maria (Bastar District Census Handbook, 1961: liii).

The above handbook (p.14) itself disapproves the population figures of the Bison-horn Marias. It says, "the population of Bison-horn Marias in 1961 is found to be 10,460 which is not the true population of the tribe." The Census operations in a district like Bastar, where numerous dialects and languages are spoken, and where ethnic groups representing various distinct cultures live, need a careful handling.

0.3. Social Organization

The tribe is divided into groups called phratries (tar), which are made up of clans. The clans are patrilineal and members of one clan believe to be descendants of a common ancestor. Grigson (1938) has divided the clans into five phratries, while Dubey (1969) has modified and corrected this classification. The members of a phratry cannot intermarry. The O:r clan has no brother-clan and so its member can marry in any other clan. Opposite to this the Na:ykos have their own exogamous subgroups. Each phratry has a common totem which is generally a bird, an animal, or a tree. There are certain taboos related with these totems, but an unmarried girl is free from such taboos. Each clan has its original territory which is called bu:m. The clans worship different deities. For instance, the Ma:rvi people worship Andal ko:sal, the Ko:vasi people, I:r sirmal and the Pandamiş, ka:s po:naş.

0.3.1. Marriage

The regular marriage (pendul) is settled through negotiations, in which the initiative is taken by the boy's father. In marriage by service, the prospective husband (la:mane) has to work for some years in his father-in-law's house. In marriage by exchange, a person marries his sister to wife's brother. Other informal marriages are : (i) marriage by elopement (ar miranad), (ii) marriage by capture (poys tatanad), and (iii) marriage by intrusion (o:riya va:ynad). In the last type of marriage, the girl enters a boy's house, and forces him to marry her. The informal marriage are found to be common, because the regular one is quite expensive. Polygamy, widow-marriage and remarriage are permitted. The younger brother can marry the widow of his elder

brother with her consent. A person generally marries a widow of his brother-clan. The mother's brother's daughter is a preferential mate, and she is regarded as a claim. If she is married to someone else, her husband has to pay the compensation which is called ma:ma so:m. If a woman is divorced or turned out, her parents can claim the double bride-price (karca) from her husband. This fine is called viṛs kadnam. In case, a woman runs away from her husband's house, and marries somebody, her first husband can claim the bride-price from her new husband.

0.3.2. Kinship behaviour

The wife and husband do not address each other with personal name. The father-in-law addresses his son-in-law and daughter-in-law with the terms baṛnja (mother's brother's son) and baṛnji (mother's brother's daughter). Elder brother calls the younger brother's wife, koṛiyaṛ (son's wife) and she calls him da:da (elder brother). They partially avoid each other. One can call his wife's elder sister as po:daṛ, or optionally as ange (elder brother's wife). If he prefers to call her ange, he can cut jokes with her, but if he addresses her with the term po:daṛ, he cannot do so. Joking is permitted with one's father's brother's wife, father's mother, mother's brother's daughter, elder brother's wife, and father's sister's daughter.

0.4. Pantheon

The Marias believe in different kinds of malevolent and benevolent spirits, deities, and the supreme power. For instance, the ra:v is a malevolent spirit living in the mountains; ḡ:r Kanya and Jal ka:mini are the spirits of water; Ban de:vi is

the spirit dwelling in the forest and De:yam mute (also known as Bagvan mute) is the supreme power. She creates the human beings and other creatures and takes away the soul from their bodies. Bi:mul is another powerful deity and is responsible for the rains. Ja:ga de:v is the earth goddess; Ba:vri lives at the medicine man's house and cures the diseases; Pe:n ma:ne lives in the jungle, and is symbolised with a pile of stones. He cures the sick children and give them names through the priest (vade).

0.5. Death

Generally the dead body is cremated. A woman dying during pregnancy, or while delivering a child is buried across the stream, so that her malevolent ghost (ondar mute) may not enter the village. The young children and the shamans are also buried. The first born child is buried in erect posture under a mahuwa (*Basia latifolia*) tree. Premature and sudden death is looked with suspicion. If the bones of the deceased do not burn properly in cremation, it is believed that the dead person was the victim of black magic.

A menhir (urskal) is erected in memory of the dead, and sometimes a carved wooden post (ursguta) is fixed in the ground by the roadside. Carvings on these posts, depict the various aspects of the life of the dead person and objects liked by him (Elwin:1951: 91-92). It is a common belief that the menhirs show a growth, if the spirit of the dead is contended.

0.5.1. A:na kund

An earthen pot is kept in the seed-house (vija lo:n) or at a place called a:na manda in memory of the dead. The clans which

is referred as ni:y kunda. Because of this pot, there are certain taboos regarding the entry into the seed-house. Any man can enter the seed-house, and so the woman married in the husband's phratry. A woman, married to a person who does not belong to the phratry of the householder, is restricted from entering into the seed-house, whereas an unmarried girl of a wife-clan is not. Unmarried girls of the house, after attaining puberty, are also prohibited to enter the seed-house. Similarly a man, whose wife is in her period, is not allowed to enter the seed-house. Such a man cannot touch the dead body as well.

0.6. Murder and Suicide

The Dandani Marias are feared by others for their bad temper and sensitive nature, which results in frequent homicidal killings and suicides. A man can kill his parent, son, brother, wife or enemy, sometimes over a trifling matter, in a fit of rage. The psychosomatic and other factors working in the background of such incidents have been studied in detail in Elwin's 'Maria Murder and Suicide.' They are occasionally alleged to practice human-sacrifice to appease the deities.

0.7. Status of Dandani Maria as a Dialect

There are no problems in giving the Dandani Maria, a separate status of a dialect. Note some of the lexical, grammatical and semantic differences of Dandani Maria from Dorli, Muria and Abujh Maria dialects of Condi spoken in Bastar District, e.g.

(A) Lexical difference

<u>Dandani Maria</u>	<u>Dorli</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
o:r	onḍu	'he'
o:r	o:ru	'they(m.)'

	le:nj	nela	'moon'
	e:tɛmind	mico	'scorpion'
	verɪ	ga:li	'wind'
	vanjer	na:lke	'tongue'
	pandɛ	kapa	'frog'
(ii)	<u>Dandami Maria</u>	<u>Muria</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
	guram	ko:ɖa	'horse'
	penɖul	marmin	'marriage'
	oɟal	hoydel	'hearth'
	musuɸ	pir	'rains'
	ki:ke	mi:n	'fish'
	neɟa	gu:ɖ	'wall'
(iii)	<u>Dandami Maria</u>	<u>Abujh Maria</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
	bo:r	bo:ʙu	'who(m.sg.)'
	e:r	e:ʙu	'water'
	ya:yo	avali	'mother'
	goɖ	ko:nda	'cow'
	bu:la	pe:rnka	'bone'
	kɔhla	Ko?la	'millet'

(B) Grammatical and semantic difference :

(1)	Dandami Maria	titor	'he ate'
	Dorli	titor	'they(m.) ate'
(ii)	Dandami Maria	va:ɟa	'keep it (imp. sg.)'
	Muria	va:ɟa	'throw it away (imp. sg.)'
(iii)	Dandami Maria	va:tor	'he comes/will come'
	Abujh Maria	va:tor	'they(m.) came'

(ɟ)/ʙ/ = voiced dorso-velar fricative
 (i)/?/ = glottal stop.

0.8. Previous study of the dialect

First mention of the Maria dialect is found in Grierson's 'Linguistic Survey of India (Vol. IV)'. Another work which brought this dialect in the knowledge of the civilized world, is Mitchell's grammar (Mitchell:1942). The lexical material given in this work has been incorporated into Dravidian Etymological Dictionary (Burrow and Emenean:1961) and its Supplement (1968). It was also a source for 'A Comparative Vocabulary of Gondi Dialects' (Burrow and Bhattacharya:1960).

A specimen of the 'so called Maria dialect' is presented on the pages 534 and 535 of the L.S.I. (Vol.IV), which is certainly not authentic. This has been attested by Sir George Grierson himself. He reports, "...specimens of all these dialects have been forwarded from the district and will be reported in what follows. They are all far from being satisfactory. The materials sent in for the use of the Survey are not originals, but copies from them and the copies have been made by people who did not know the dialect in question. They therefore abound in mistakes and I have not been able to correct all of them." (L.S.I. Vol.IV:529). The grammatical notes given on page 532 are misleading.

Mitchell's grammar is very sketchy and contains 69 pages only, out of which 13 pages have been devoted to introduction, 23 pages to grammatical description, and the rest to list of verbs, trees, vocabulary and two texts, one of which is the 'Parable of the Prodigal Son' and the other is 'Speech delivered in September, 1941 at the investiture of the Zamindar of Kutru : English and Dorla versions.'

The above grammar contains many hasty and erroneous statements as :

1. "In the Maria language nouns are not inflected and no distinction of form exists between singular and plural."
(p.15)
2. "Adverbs and Adjectives are inter-changeable." (p.18)
3. "There is no inclusive form of the pronoun of the first person plural in Maria." (foot-note on p.18)
4. "These (demonstrative) pronouns do not inflect in the oblique case or the plural." (p.20)
5. "There are no reflexive pronouns in Maria." (p.21)
6. "There are no regular conjugations of the verb in Maria." (p.26)
7. "There are no verbs of two syllables." (p.26)
8. Mitchell, under the influence of English grammar tries to discover comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives. He thinks that नैलटोर is comparative and superlative form of नैल (p.18). The citations are also erroneous:

(i) नना अरु माने तेना पोरी मेन्देन
I am taller than that man. (p.18)

(ii) नना नी लोनतुन दान्तान
I go to your house. (p.19)

The use of Deonagri script fails to distinguish the vowel length of e and o. Reviewing this grammar, Emeneau has pointed out the problems of using Deonagri script (Emeneau: Lg. Vol.19. pp.276-278). Despite of errors and other shortcomings, credit goes to Mitchell, for throwing light on this almost unknown dialect.

At the concluding stage of my study, I came to learn that this dialect has been dealt in the thesis 'Studies in the Language and Literature of Some of the Non-Aryan Tribes of the Madhya Pradesh (Linguistic Studies of Gondi, Dhurwa and Dorli)' by Smt. Kirti Lata Dutt (1969). She has given a brief phonological and morphological account of Dandami Maria, which she has referred as Gondi(?), alongwith Dorli and Parji (Dhurwa). The data for this dialect were collected at the village Faraspal, which is near Dantewada. I rechecked her data partly with Kalmumi Idma (an informant of the same village, where she had worked) in my own interest and noticed the following:

1. Smt. Dutt has treated the labiodental fricative v as bilabial fricative w .
2. There are no diphthongs, as she mentions (pp.41-42). I observed that a glide always occurs between the two vowels.
3. I have also not found the initial consonant clusters as noted by her (p.88), e.g.

prista	'grey haired'
brior	'fat (mas.)'
triyana	'to travel'
kriya:ɾ	'parrot'

Though initial consonant clusters occur in some other Dravidian languages, ~~but~~ it has so far not been found in the dialects of Gondi.

4. Her interpretation of consonant length and nasalization is also not clear. As a result, one may find the same word transcribed in two ways, e.g.

et	ett	'winnowing fan'
ed	edd	'hot'
tala	talla	'forehead'
sāg	sang	'concomitative suffix'

5. She also in some places, failed to notice the contrast between e and e:, and o and o:, which resulted in wrong transcription, e.g.

kohk	'horns'	instead of	ko:hk
po:go	'tobacco'	"	pogo
go:go:r	'cock'	"	gogor
to:d	'mouth'	"	tod
neskana	'breathe'	"	ne:skana
eṛma	'goose'	"	e:ṛma

6. The meaning given by her for many lexical items is also not accurate, as in the following instances:

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Gloss(Smt.Dutt)</u>	<u>Correct gloss</u>
uika	'wrinkle'	'slough'
to:tral	'dumb'	'stammerer'
u:je	'sharp'	'point'
ḍuḍul	'clay'	'dust'
iwre	'in'	'with this'
wanjo	'widow'	'barren lady'
ḍual	'lion'	'tiger'
lo:pa	'outside'	'in'
ma:d	'carpenter'	'blacksmith'
ed	'warm weather, hot'	'sunshine'
ki	'that'	'or'
jibri	'tears'	'rheum of eye'

macum	'snow'	'dew'
gorla	'garden'	'fence round a tree.'
er̄ma	'goose'	'common whistling teal'
do:rba	'bellow'	'lung'
mu:ni	'bride'	'voc.particle'
tala/talla	'forehead'	'head'
ar	'door'	'path'
bangram	'pearl'	?

7. Smt Dutt has well recognised that "the lengthening of the final vowel is also a mode in Gondi by which nouns are made plural." But she says, "the data gives forty four stems ending in -a and eleven ending in -e, which are made plural by lengthening the final vowel." Whereas I find it a general rule of pluralization of the nonmasculine nouns ending in any vowel in addition to -a and -e. Accordingly mutte: (my transcription: mute:) will mean 'women' and not 'woman or women' as mentioned by her (p.134).
8. She could not differentiate between the case suffix and postpositions. As such, she writes that "the suffix of dative is mayden in Gondi, which is added to the accusative case of a noun." (p.150). In fact, mayden is a postposition, meaning 'for.' Likewise 'sāg/sang is a postposition and not concomitative suffix.
9. While dealing with the verbs, she rightly classifies them into finite and nonfinite forms, but wrongly includes

a non-finite form, which she labels as "present continuous", in finite forms (p.211). She did not try to analyse many other verbal forms as optative, optative (negative), future, hortative, past habitual, causal, causal (negative), extensive, conditional₂, temporal (past), temporal (non-past) and temporal (negative), purposive, etc. which have been dealt in the present study. I cannot say whether this omission was due to certain scope-limit or otherwise. The noun morphology also is similarly brief.

0.9. Present Study

The field-work for the present study was carried out in the village Dhanikarka of Kuakonda block in Dantewara Tahsil during last few years. There were 656 male and female native speakers out of the total population figures 709 of the village. The informants Lakma, Monda and Hirma were teenager boys and had working knowledge of Hindi and Halbi. In the latter period of analysis Manji, another boy from the adjoining village Garhmiri, helped me in checking the whole material which I had collected previously.

The data consist of about twenty texts, four hundred isolated sentences and about two thousand words. The thesis deals with the phonology and morphology in detail with outline of syntax, text analysis, and sample texts followed by vocabulary. The vocabulary is cross indexed to DED, DEDS, DEIA and CVGD which would be very useful in comparative study of this dialect with other dialects of Gondi.

0.10. Regional variations

In the course of study, I checked my data with the speakers of some other villages and noticed some local variations. For instance, the informants from Faraspal and Kameli used /-r-/ in place of /-ṭ-/ (oblique and number suffix), e.g.

bega-ṭ-or	bega-r-or	'man of which place'
i:ke-ṭ-k	i:ke-r-k	'to this side'
kel-ma-ṭ	kel-ma-r	'do not tell (2d.sg.)'

Another significant change in Faraspal and Kameli was the frequent use of /r/ where Dhanikarka people use /ṛ/, e.g.

ta:ṛas	ta:rs	'snake'
moṛos	moros	'strip of bark'
o:ṛ	or	'they(m.)'

Some other variations noticed at Faraspal are as follows:

ma:ne	ma:ni	'man'
va:h-	va:s-	'be felt (as thirst, hunger)'
moṛp-	map-	'fold'
min-	men-	'stay, exit, live, be'
da:y muntor	da:y mu:tor	'he is going'

At Lohandiguda I found an additional verbal form of the present durative. This form was also attested by an informant from Mavlibhata (about 15 miles from Jagdalpur).

<u>Dhanikarka</u>	<u>Lohandiguda</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
tinda muntan	tinda raytan	'I am eating'
tinda muntom	tinda raytom	'we(excl.) are eating'
tinda muntal	tinda raytal	'we(incl.) are eating'
tinda muntin	tinda raytin	'you(sg.) are eating'
tinda muntir	tinda raytir	'you(pl.) are eating'
tinda muntor	tinda raytor	'he is eating'
tinda muntorṛ	tinda raytorṛ	'they(m.) are eating'
tinda munta	tinda rayta	'she/it is eating'
tinda munta:	tinda rayta:	'they(n.m.) are eating'

I feel that there might be some more variations.

1. PHONOLOGY

1.1. Inventory of Phonemes

Twenty-four segmental and five suprasegmental phonemes constitute the phonemic inventory of Dandami Maria (DM).

1.1.1. Segmental phonemes

There are nineteen consonants and five vowels. The consonant sounds differ from each other in one or more of the following three ways :

- (i) the manner of articulation,
- (ii) the point of articulation, and
- (iii) the presence or absence of voicing.

The vowels contrast in tongue height and tongue placement.

The table given on the next page, shows the consonant phonemes arranged according to manner and point of articulation. The vowels have been shown according to their relative height and tongue placement.

1.1.2. Suprasegmental phonemes

A preliminary investigation of suprasegmental phonemes gives rise to the following :

- (i) Length
- (ii) open juncture
- (iii) pause, and
- (iv) terminal contours.

Table : Inventory of Phonemes

Consonants		Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Prepalatal	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	vl. vd.	p b	t d		ʈ ɖ			k g	
Affricate	vl. vd.					c ɟ			
Nasal	vd.	m		n					
Fricative	vl.			s					h
Lateral	vd.			l					
Trill	vd.			r					
Flap	vd.				ɾ				
Semivowel	vd.	v					y		
Vowels			Front		Central		Back		
High			i				u		
Mid			e				o		
Low					a				
Suprasegmental Phonemes									
Length				/:/					
Open juncture				/ /	marked by space				
Phrase-final juncture				/,/					
Terminal contours				/./	/?/				

1.2. Description of Phonemes

1.2.1. Segmental phonemes

1.2.1.1. Consonants

1.2.1.1.1. Voiceless stops / p t ṭ k /

Variants :

/p/ : [p], [p^h], [p̣], [p̣^h]

/t/ : [ṭ], [ṭ^h], [ṭ̣], [ṭ̣^h]

/ṭ/ : [ṭ], [ṭ^h], [ṭ̣], [ṭ̣^h]

/k/ : [k], [k^h], [ḳ], [ḳ^h]

Description :

- (i) [p ṭ ṭ k] are bilabial, dental, retroflex, and velar voiceless stops respectively. All are short and unaspirated.
- (ii) [p^h ṭ^h k^h] are slightly aspirated varieties of [p ṭ k]. [ṭ^h] occurs with a fricative release.
- (iii) [p̣ ṭ̣ ṭ̣ ḳ] are half-long variants of their short counterparts.
- (iv) [p̣^h ṭ̣^h ṭ̣̣ ḳ̣] are half-long variants of [p^h ṭ^h ṭ̣ ḳ^h].

Occurrence :

- (1) [p̣̣ ṭ̣̣ ṭ̣̣ ḳ̣] occur in the environment V-V(:).

Examples : [gup̣̣ ạ̣] /gupa/ 'forest'
 [muṭ̣ ẹ̣] /mute/ 'wife'
 [meṭ̣ ạ̣] /meṭa/ 'mountain'
 [reḳ̣ ạ̣] /reka/ 'wing'
 [reḳ̣ ạ̣:] /reka:/ 'wings'

(ii) [p^h ṭ^ə ṭ^h k^h] occur word-finally after a short vowel in free variation with [p^h ṭ^ə ṭ^h k^h] respectively as in

[lup^h] ~ [lup^h] / lup / 'female deer'
 [maṭ^ə] ~ [maṭ^ə] / mat / 'medicine'
 [uṭ^h] ~ [uṭ^h] / uṭ / 'sling'
 [pak^h] ~ [pak^h] / pak / 'split bamboo'

(iii) [p^h ṭ^ə ṭ^h k^h] occur word-finally after a long vowel as in

[ru^h:p^h] / ru:p / 'silver'
 [e^h:ṭ] / e:t / 'winnowing basket'
 [a^v:ṭ^h] / a:ṭ / 'eight'
 [pi^h:k^h] / pi:k / 'girl'

(iv) [p ṭ ṭ k] occur elsewhere as in

[pa^v:l] / pa:l / 'milk'
 [no^h:ṭa.] / no:ta / '(it) pains/will pain'
 [ṭak.a.] / ṭaka / 'stone of fruit'
 [ka^v:l] / ka:l / 'leg'

1.2.1.1.2 Voiced stops : [b ḍ ḍ g]

Variants :

[b / : [b], [b.]
 [ḍ / : [ḍ], [ḍ.]
 [ḍ / : [ḍ], [ḍ.]
 [g / : [g], [g.]

Description :

- (i) [b ḍ ḍ g] are bilabial, dental, retroflex and velar stops respectively. They are all voiced and short
- (ii) [b. ḍ. ḍ. g.] are half-long varieties of their above mentioned short counterparts.

Occurrence :

(i) [b̥ d̥ d̥ g] occur in the environment V -- V(:), and V -- #. When they occur in the environment V -- #, they freely vary with [b̥ d̥ d̥ g] respectively.

(ii) [b̥ d̥ d̥ g] occur elsewhere, as in

(i) [gub.a.l]	/ gubal /	'hill'
[gab.] ~ [gab]	/ gab /	'smell'
[ud̥.a.]	/ uda /	'to sit'
[gad̥.] ~ [g̥ad̥]	/ gad /	'rice-beer pot'
[vad̥.e.]	/ vad̥e /	'medicine man'
[gad̥.] ~ [g̥ad̥]	/ gad /	'sp. grass'
[ig.a.]	/ iga /	'here'
[ʔog.] ~ [ʔog]	/ tog /	'rubbish'

(ii) [ba ^v :bo.]	/ ba:bo /	'father'
[d̥irdo.]	/ d̥irdo /	'woodpecker'
[d̥anda.]	/ d̥anda /	'upper arm'
[ga ^v :rd̥]	/ ga:rd̥ /	'ass'

1.2.1.1.3. Affricates / c j /

Variants :

/ c / : [t̥^v̥], [t̥̥^v̥], [t̥^v̥]
 / j / : [d̥^v̥], [d̥̥^v̥],

Description :

(i) [t̥^v̥] and [d̥^v̥] are short prepalatal voiceless, and voiced affricates respectively.

(ii) [t̥̥^v̥] and [d̥̥^v̥] are half-long varieties of their short counterparts.

(iii) [t̥^v̥] is voiceless alveolar affricate.

Occurrence :

(1) [t̥̥^v̥] and [d̥̥^v̥] occur in the environment V--V(:)

and $V - \#$. They freely vary with their short counterparts in the environment $V - \#$.

Examples :

$[kat^{\cdot}ša^{\cdot}]$	/kaca/	'to bite'
$[kat^{\cdot}š]$ ~ $[katš]$	/kac/	'iron'
$[mač^{\cdot}ža:]$	/maja:/	'razors'
$[gad^{\cdot}ž]$ ~ $[gadž]$	/gaj/	'itch'

(11) $[tš]$ and $[dž]$ occur elsewhere. Idiolectically $[tš]$ and $[tʃ]$ may vary in the initial position.

Examples :

$[tʃut^{\cdot}a^{\cdot}]$ ~ $[tʃut^{\cdot}a^{\cdot}]$	/cuča/	'leaf-pipe'
$[dža^{\cdot}ta:]$	/ja:ta:/	'beans'

1.2.1.1.4. Nasals / m n /

Variants :

/m/	: $[m]$, $[m^{\cdot}]$
/n/	: $[n]$, $[n^{\cdot}]$, $[n̠]$, $[n̠]$, $[n̠]$

Description :

- (i) $[m]$ and $[n]$ are bilabial and alveolar voiced nasals respectively.
- (ii) $[m^{\cdot}]$ and $[n^{\cdot}]$ are half-long varieties of $[m]$ and $[n]$ respectively.
- (iii) $[n̠]$ is dental, $[n̠]$ is retroflex, and $[n̠]$ is velar nasal.

Occurrence :

- (i) $[m^{\cdot}]$ and $[n^{\cdot}]$ occur in the environment $V - V(:)$ and $V - \#$. They freely vary with their short counterparts in the environment $V - \#$.

Examples :

[vam·a·]	/vama/	'to sell'
[um·a ^v :]	/uma:/	'head-pads'
[mom·] ~ [mom]	/mom/	'we(excl.)'
[nan·a]	/nana/	'I'
[man·] ~ [man]	/man/	'live(imp. sg.)'

(ii) [ŋ̣], [ŋ̤] and [ŋ̥] occur before dental, retroflex and velar stops respectively.

Examples :

[koŋda·l]	/konda l/	'dumb(m.)'
[koŋda·]	/konda/	'eye'
[.koŋga·]	/konga/	'stork'

(iii) [m] and [n] occur elsewhere.

[ma ^v :va·]	[ma:va]	'our'
[na ^v :va·]	[na:va]	'my'
[e ^h :n]	/e:n/	'elephant'
[ra ^v :m]	/ra:m/	'noise'

1.2.1.1.5 Fricatives / s h /

Variants :

/s/	: [s], [s·]
/h/	: [h]

Description :

- (i) [s] is voiceless alveolar groove fricative. It is short. [s·] is slightly longer than [s].
- (ii) [h] is voiceless glottal fricative.

Occurrence :

- (i) [s·] occurs in the environment V — V(:) and [s] occurs elsewhere.

Examples :

[savgo ^o r]	/savgo ^o r/	'a fishing net'
[us ^o a ^o]	/usa/	'to pound'
[vi ^h :s]	/vi:s/	'fly(insect)'
[kis]	/kis/	'fire'
[kas ^o e ^h :]	/kase:/	'knives'

Note :/s/ and /c/ also vary idiolectally and lexically :

[vi^h:sk] ~ [v̄i^h:ck] disposal place for the dead'

(ii) [h] occurs only medially and finally.

[pohk]	/pohk/	'big intestines'
[to ^h :ha ^o]	/to:ha/	'to show'
[bah]	/bah/	'what'

1.2.1.1.6 Lateral /l/

Variants :

/l/ : [l], [l^o]

Description :

[l] is short voiced alveolar lateral. [l^o] is slightly longer than [l].

Occurrence :

[l^o] occurs in the environment V - V(:) and V - #. In the environment V - # it varies with [l].

[l] occurs elsewhere.

Examples :

[al ^o a ^o]	/ala/	'buttermilk'
[nal ^o] ~ [nal]	/mal/	'peacock'

[pil'a ^v :]	/pila:/	'children'
[ka ^v :l]	/katl/	'leg'
[lo [^] :n]	/lo:n/	'house'

1.2.1.1.7. Trill /r/

Variants :

/r/ : [r̄] [r̄̄]

Description :

[r̄] is voiced alveolar trill having two taps, [r̄̄] is voiced alveolar trill with more than two taps.

Occurrence :

[r̄̄] occurs in the environment V - V(:) and V - #. In the environment V - # it often varies with [r̄].

[r̄] occurs elsewhere.

Examples :

[bār̄.e]	/bare/	'buffalo'
[mār̄] ~ [mār̄̄]	/mar/	'son'
[r̄a:n]	/ra:n/	'forest'
[ko [^] :r̄]	/ko:r/	'horn'

1.2.1.1.8. Flap /r̄/

Variant :

/r̄/ : [ṝ]

Description and Occurrence :

[ṝ] is voiced retroflex alveolar flap. It occurs in all the positions.

Examples :

[rạ]	/ra/	'vocative particle'
---------	------	---------------------

[na ^v :r]	/na:r/	'tomorrow'
[na ^v :ra [*]]	/na:ra/	'bed-bug'

1.2.1.1.9. Semivowels / v y /

Variants :

/v/	: [v], [v.]
/y/	: [y], [y [*]] [ɨ] [ɨ ^v]

Description :

- (i) [v] is short voiced lenis labiodental semivowel.
[v.] is slightly longer than [v].
- (ii) [y] is short voiced palatal semivowel.
[y.] is slightly longer than [y].
- (iii) [ɨ] is voiced high front nonsyllabic vowel.
- (iv) [ɨ^v] is upward off-glide.

Occurrence :

- (i) [v.] and [y.] occur in the environment V - V(:).
[v.] also occurs in the environment V - # in free variation with [v].

Examples :

[ov.o:r]	/ovor/	'salt'
[kev.] ~ [kev]	/kev/	'ear'
[pey.a:]	/peya/	'heifer'
[ley.a ^v :]	/leya:/	'young women'

- (ii) / ɨ / occurs after or before # in free variation with [y].

Example :

[naɪ̯] ~ [nay] /nay/ 'dog'

(iii) [^y] has been found to occur in one word after [i[^] :] before ≠ .

[ni[^]:^y] /ni:y/ 'oil'

(iv) [v] and [y] occur elsewhere :

[veɾi·] /veɾi/ 'wind'

[kavma·] /kavna/ 'do not laugh (2nd sg.)'

[ya^v:yo·] /ya:yo/ 'mother'

1.2.1.2. Vowels : / i e a o u /

Variants :

/i/ : [i], [i·], [i[^]]

/e/ : [e], [e·], [e[^]]

/a/ : [a], [a·], [a^v]

/o/ : [o], [o·], [o[^]]

/u/ : [u], [u·], [u[^]]

Description :

- (i) [i], [e], [a], [o], and [u] are all short vowels. [i] and [e] are respectively high front, and mid front unrounded vowels. [a] is low central unrounded vowel. [o] and [u] are respectively mid back and high back rounded vowels.
- (ii) [i·], [e·], [a·], [o·], and [u·] are slightly longer than [i], [e], [a], [o] and [u] respectively.
- (iii) [i[^]], [e[^]], [o[^]] and [u[^]] are slightly higher than [i], [e], [o] and [u] respectively. [a^v] is lower than [a].

Occurrence :

- (i) [i·], [e·], [a·], [o·], and [u·] occur word-finally. They also occur in the syllables which follow the syllables containing short vowels. When they occur in the noninitial syllables elsewhere, they freely vary with their short variants.

Examples :

[tɔɾi]	/tɔɾi/	'clay'
[d̪aːt̪iːn] ~ [d̪aːt̪in]	/daːtin/	'you (sg.) go/will go'
[aŋge]	/aŋge/	'elder brother's wife'
[ev.e.ɾ̃.]	/ever/	'birdlime'
[ig.aː]	/iga/	'here'
[vaːt̪an] ~ [vaːt̪an]	/vaːtan/	'I come/will come'
[baːboː]	/baːbo/	'father'
[ov.o.ɾ̃.]	/ovɔɾ/	'salt'
[iːt̪oːɾ̃] ~ [iːt̪oɾ]	/iːtoɾ/	'he gives/will give'
[pand̪uːm]	/pand̪um/	'festival'
[iːmu]	/iːmu/	'give(imp.sg.)'

- (ii) [i^], [e^], [aː], [o^], and [u^] occur with /:/.

Examples :

[iːmuː]	/iːmu/	'give(imp. sg.)'
[eːn]	/eːn/	'elephant'
[aːd̪]	/aːd/	'rock'
[goːd̪oː]	/goːd̪o/	'large black ant'
[buːlaː]	/buːla/	'bone'

- (iii) [i], [e], [a], [o], and [u] occur elsewhere.

Examples :

[iɾvur]	/iɾvur/	'two(m.)'
[ed̥] ~ [ed̥̥]	/ed/	'sunshine'
[arg]	/arg/	'below'
[podla]	/podla/	'plant'
[uk.a.k]	/ukak/	'stars'

1.2.2. Suprasegmental phonemes

1.2.2.1. Length /:/ It occurs after the vowel phonemes.

[a^v:m̥e:] /a:mte/ 'always'

1.2.2.2. Open juncture / /. It is marked by space, and more than often coincides with word boundary.

[ig.a vaɾa:] /iga vaɾa/ 'come here(imp.sg.)'

1.2.2.3. Pause /,/ It is longer than the open juncture and shorter than the terminal contours. It mostly marks the phrase boundary.

/pay onđ o:soɾ, onđ u:yal, goɾk ita:/
'Later the cows gave (him) a flute and a swing.'

1.2.2.4. Terminal contours /./ and /?/

(i) /?/ is longer than the pause mentioned above, and is with rising intonation sentence-finally.

(ii) /be: da:ti? / 'Where do you (sg.) go?'

(iii) /./ is still longer, and is with falling intonation, occurring at the end of a sentence.

/o:r inje vator. / 'He has come just now.'

1.3. Evidence for Contrast

In order to support the phonemic entities described above, evidence for contrast among suspect pairs of segmental and

Matrix 2 : Vowel Contrasts

	i	e	a	o	u	i:	e:	a:	o:	u:
i		1								
e			2							
a				3						
o					4					
u										
i:	9						5			
e:		10						6		
a:			11						7	
o:				12						8
u:					13					

1.3.1. Consonant contrasts1.3.1.1. Voiceless versus voiced stops

1. /p/ versus /b/

/poɸ/	'sp. fish'	/gupa/	'forest'
/boɸ/	'drop(of liquid)'	/gubal/	'hill'
/ru:p/	'silver'		
/du:b/	'sp. grass'		

2. /t/ versus /d/

/taɾn/	'ember'	/a:ta/	'it will be'
/daɾn/	'shadow'	/a:da/	'ginger'
/ket/	'met'		
/ed/	'sunshine'		

3. /t/ versus /ḍ/

/ṭe:nga/	'stick'	/koṅṭa/	'corner'
/ḍe:nga/	'tall(m.)'	/koṅḍa/	'eye'
/gaṭ/	'knot'		
/gaḍ/	'sp. grass'		

4. /k/ versus /g/

/ka:ra/	'threshing floor'	/gorka/	'spear'
/ga:ra/	'mahuwa fruit'	/gorga/	'sago palm'
/irk/	'coal'		
/pirg/	'thunderbolt'		

1.3.1.2. Stops, contrasting as to point of articulation

5. /t/ versus /ṭ/

/ta:ka/	'to walk'	/ata/	'she/it went'
/ṭaka/	'stone of fruit'	/aṭa/	'shoulder'
/bat/	'line'		
/baṭ/	'ground'		

6. /d/ versus /ḍ/

/de:nga/	'to copulate'	/konda/	'dumb(m.)'
/ḍe:nga/	'tall(m.)'	/koṅḍa/	'eye'
/gad/	'a big pot'		
/gaḍ/	'sp. grass'		

1.3.1.3. Stops versus non-stops

7. /b/ versus /m/

/barka/	'membrane'	/gubal/	'hill'
/marka/	'mango'	/gumam/	'fog'
/duḥb/	'sp. grass'		
/bu:m/	'earth'		

8. /b/ versus /v/

/ba:ta/	'what'	/da:ba/	'story(of house)'
/va:ta/	'she/it comes/ will come'	/ja:va/	'gruel'
/du:b/	'sp. grass'		
/ɖuv/	'tiger'		

9. /t/ versus /c/

/ka:ta/	'to dig'	/uta/	'to coil'
/ka:ca/	'to string'	/uca/	'to spit'
/mat/	'medicine'		
/mac/	'dew'		

10. /t̪/ versus /c/

/poṭa/	'stomach'	/ma:t̪/	'tuber'
/poca/	'big intestine'	/ma:c/	'dirt of body'
/a:t̪/	'eight'		
/a:c/	'black drongo'		

11. /d/ versus /j/

/ɖuvaṛ/	'courtyard'	/muda/	'ring'
/juvaṛ/	'yoke'	/mujal/	'husband'
/gad/	'a big pot'		
/gaj/	'itch'		

12. /ɖ/ versus /j/

/ɖuv/	'tiger'	/maɖa/	'root'
/ju:v/	'sp. tree'	/maja/	'razor'
/gaɖ/	'sp. grass'		
/gaj/	'itch'		

13. /k/ versus /j/

/koma/	'twig'	/u:ke/	'oonder'
/joma/	'soup'	/u:je/	'point(of knife)'

/er̥k/ 'fever'

/er̥j/ 'bear'

14. /g/ versus /j/

/ga:rum/ 'furnace'

/konga/ 'stork'

/ja:rum/ 'ant-eater'

/konja/ 'to move aside'

/le:ng/ 'sound'

/le:nj/ 'moon;month'

15. /d/ versus /n/ and /l/

/de:nga/ 'to copulate'

/adma/ 'to press'

/ne:nga/ 'to enter'

/anma/ 'do not go(2d. sg.)'

/le:nga/ 'to untie'

/alma/ 'do not weave(2d. sg.)'

/pad/ 'pig'

/pan/ 'target'

/pal/ 'tooth'

16. /d̥/ versus /n/ and /l/

/d̥eka/ 'bough'

/ad̥am/ 'barrier'

/neka/ 'much'

/anam/ 'grain'

/leka/ 'to count'

/alam/ 'anger'

/mad/ 'sediment; lees'

/man/ 'live(imp. sg.)'

/mal/ 'peacock'

17. /t/ versus /r/

/ta:n/ 'she/it(acc.-dat.)'

/pa:ta/ 'to make rope'

/ra:n/ 'forest'

/pa:ra/ 'to sing'

/e:t/ 'winnowing basket'

/e:r/ 'water'

18. /d/ versus /r/

/da:m/	'price'	/badka/	'to live'
/ra:m/	'noise'	/barka/	'membrane'
/ad/	'she/it(distant)'		
/ar/	'path'		

19. /d/ versus /r/

/da:v/	'oar'	/de:da/	'leaf-packet'
/ra:v/	'anev evil spirit'	/de:ra/	'a weed'
/mad/	'sediment; lees'		
/mar/	'son'		

20. /d/ versus /r/

/da/	'let us go'	/u:da/	'to blow'
/ra/	'voc. particle'	/u:ra/	'to see'
/bed/	'who(nm.)'		
/ver/	'time'		

21. /d/ versus /r/

/ga:da/	'cart'	/o:da/	'boat'
/ga:ra/	'mahuwa fruit'	/o:ra/	'their(m.)'
/dod/	'watching platform'		
/do:r/	'low'		

1.3.1.4. Voiceless versus voiced affricate

22. /c/ versus /j/

/cipri:/	'leaf-cup'	/maca/	'a black spot'
/jikri:/	'tiles'	/maja/	'razor'
/kac/	'iron'		
/gaj/	'itch'		

1.3.1.5. Voiceless affricate versus voiceless alveolar fricative

23. /c/ versus /s/

/uca/	'to spit'	/ka:cta/	'she strung (beads)'
/usa/	'to pound'	/ka:sta/	'it became hot'
/kac/	'iron'		
/kas/	'sp. tree'		

1.3.1.6. Nasals, contracting as to point of articulation

24. /m/ versus /n/

/marka/	'mango'	/o:ma/	'do not take away (2d. sg.)'
/narka/	'night'	/o:na/	'his'
/ra:m/	'noise'		
/ra:n/	'forest'		

1.3.1.7. Nasals versus non-nasals

25. /m/ versus /v/

/ma:ɾa/	'tree'	/u:ɾma/	'do not see (2d. sg.)'
/va:ɾa/	'to peel'	/u:ɾva/	'without seeing'
/ra:m/	'noise'		
/ra:v/	'an evil spirit'		

26. /n/ versus /l/ and /r/

/neka/	'much'	/ina/	'like'
/leka/	'to count'	/ila/	'she/it is not'
/reka/	'wing'	/ira/	'new shootlet'
/man/	'live (imp. sg.)'		
/mal/	'peacock'		
/mar/	'son'		

27. /n/ versus /ɾ/

/ni:/	'your(sg.)'	/o:na/	'his'
/ɾi/	'voc. particle'	/o:ɾa/	'their(m.)'
/juvan/	'young'		
/juvaɾ/	'yoke'		

1.3.1.8. Fricatives, contrasting as to point of articulation

28. /s/ versus /h/

/tosa/	'to pour'
/toha/	'to tie'

Note: /h/ does not occur initially, and is found to occur in a single word finally.

1.3.1.9. Fricative versus semivowel

29. /h/ versus /v/

/va:ho/	'it is/was/will not be felt'
/va:vɔ/	'she/it does/did/will not come'

1.3.1.10. Lateral versus trill

30. /l/ versus /r/

/loka/	'to count'	/malk/	'peacocks'
/reka/	'wing'	/mark/	'sons'
/mal/	'peacock'		
/mar/	'son'		

1.3.1.11. Lateral versus flap

31. /l/ versus /ɾ/

/ko:la/	'shaft(of axe etc.)'	/ka:l/	'leg'
/ko:ɾa/	'a basket for extracting oil'	/ka:ɾ/	'arrow'

1.3.1.12. Trill versus flap

32. /r/ versus /ɾ/

/tara/	'to climb'	/narka/	'night'
/tara/	'bring(imp. sg.)'	/narka/	'to cut'
/na:r/	'village'		
/na:ɾ/	'tomorrow'		

1.3.1.13. Semivowels, contrasting as to point of articulation

33. /v/ versus /y/

/va:vo/	'she/it does/mak did/ will not come'	/kove/	'red-faced monkey'
/ya:yo/	'mother'	/koye/	'thorn'
/ra:v/	'an evil spirit'		
/ra:y/	'forked wooden post'		

1.3.2. Vowel contrasts

The following types of contrasts have been illustrated in this section :

- (i) contrast between short vowels,
- (ii) contrast between vowels with /:/, and
- (iii) contrast between vowels with /:/, and its absence.

1.3.2.1. Contrast between short vowels.

1. /i/ versus /e/

/id/	'this(nm.)'	/nihta/	'it was filled'
/ed/	'sunshine'	/nehta/	'it was saved'
/a:ɪ/	'having cooked'		
/a:ɛ/	'bunch (of bananas)'		

2. /e/ versus /a/

/ed/	'sunshine'	/kel/	'hair'
/ad/	'that (nm.)'	/kal/	'stone'

/kondə/ 'all (nm.)'

/kondə/ 'eye'

3. /a/ versus /o/

/aga/ 'there' /kark/ 'bamboo shoots'

/oga/ 'to set up snare' /kork/ 'fowls'

/kela/ 'tell (imp. sg.)'

/kelo/ 'she/it does/did/
will not tell'.

4. /o/ versus /u/

/opo/ 'she/it is/was/will
not be good' /kork/ 'fowls'

/upe/ 'rat' /kurk/ 'thigh'

/tino/ 'she/it does/did/
will not eat'

/tinu/ 'eat (imp. sg.)'

1.3.2.2. Contrast between vowels with /:/

5. /i:/ versus /e:/

/i:/ 'here' /ti:ha/ 'feed (imp. sg.)'

/e:/ 'voc. particle' /te:ha/ 'arouse (imp. sg.)'

/pandi:/ 'ripe fruit (pl.)'

/pandə:/ 'frogs'

6. /e:/ versus /a:/

/e:r/ 'water' /ke:ra:/ 'bananas'

/a:r/ 'necklace' /ka:ra:/ 'threshing floor'

7. /a:/ versus /o:/

/a:r/ 'necklace' /ra:n/ 'forest'

/o:r/ 'he' /lo:n/ 'house'

/guta:/ 'stumps'

/guto:/ 'short (nm. pl.)'

8. /o:/ versus /u:/

/o:ra/	'their (m.)'	/to:sa/	'a musical instrument'
/u:ra/	'to see'	/tu:sa/	'to divide'
/ko:hk/	'horns/branches'		
/ku:hk/	'mushrooms'		

1.3.2.3. Contrast between short vowels and vowels with /:/

9. /i:/ versus /i/

/i:d/	'bamboo grove'	/ki:s/	'having done'
/id/	'this (nm.)'	/kis/	'fire'
/co:kni:/	'type of leaf-cups'		
/co:kni/	'type of leaf-cup'		

10. /e:/ versus /e/

/e:rk/	'bundle'	/ne:l/	'earth'
/er̥k/	'fever'	/nel/	'Phyllanthus emblica'
/mute:/	'women; wives'		
/mute/	'woman; wife'		

11. /a:/ versus /a/

/a:d/	'rock'	/ka:l/	'leg'
/ad/	'that (nm.)'	/kal/	'stone'
/pa:t̥a:/	'songs'		
/pa:t̥a/	'song'		

12. /o:/ versus /o/

/o:r/	'he'	/ko:nda/	'bullock'
/or/	'black ant'	/konda/	'dumb (m.)'
/ba:lo:/	'spiders'		
/ba:lo/	'spider'		

13. /u:/ versus /u/

/u:sa/	'flood'	/mu:nj/	'black-faced monkey'
/usa/	'to pound'	/munj/	'forehead'

1.3.3. Contrast in Suprasegmental phonemes1.3.3.1. Contrast between /:/ and its absence

Examples related to such contrasts have been cited in 1.3.2.3.

1.3.3.2. Contrast between juncture and its absence

(i)/ko:ytɔɾ ina/	'like ^{the} Gonds'
(ii)/ko:ytɔɾina/	'of ^{the} Gonds'
(ii)/o:ɾa/	'O yes'
/o:ɾa/	'their (m.)'

1.3.3.3. Contrast in placement of phrase final pause

(i)/ad pi:k, lo:n vata./ 'That girl came home?'

/ad, pi:k lo:n vata./ 'She/it came to girl's house.'

(ii)/ad koyla, to:katun poyta./ 'That fox caught the tail.'

/ad, koyla to:katun poyta./ 'She/it caught the tail of the fox.'

1.3.3.4. Contrast between terminal contours /./ and /?/

/id ni:ɟame./ 'This is very much true.'

/id ni:ɟame?/ 'Is this really true?'

1.4. Description of Syllable1.4.1. Syllabic structure

Each syllable has a nucleus with or without any onset or coda. Its nucleus is always filled by a vowel. The onset is filled by a consonant or a cluster of a nasal plus a homorganic

stop or affricate. The coda consists of a single consonant or a cluster of a maximum of four consonants.

1.4.2. Syllable types

A phonological word may consist of one or more of the following thirteen types of syllables.

1.	V	/a:/	'there'
2.	VC	/a:k/	'leaf'
3.	VCC	/ond/	'one (nm.)'
4.	VCCC	/ursk-ta/	'she planted'
5.	VCCCC	/irnsk/	'nails'
6.	CV	/nu/	'and'
7.	CVC	/pad/	'pig'
8.	CVCC	/porɔd/	'sun'
9.	CVCCC	/vernj/	'finger'
10.	CVCCCC	/vernsk/	'fingers'
11.	CCV	/ko-nda/	'eyes'
12.	CCVC	/a-nder/	'type of fishing net'
13.	CCVCC	/a:-ndisk/	'pairs of tongs'

1.4.3. Distribution of phonemes in syllable

A few general remarks can be made regarding the distribution of phonemes within a syllable.

- All vowels can occur as a nucleus in the V, VC, VCC, CV, CVC and CVCC types of syllables. There seems to be no restriction in the occurrence of short or long vowels in CCV types of syllables but in the data only a, o, i: and u: have been attested.
- The nucleus in the syllables of VCCC, VCCCC, CVCCC, CVCCCC, CCVC and CCVCC types is always filled by a short vowel. Occurrence

of all the short vowels has been attested in VCCC and CVCCC types of syllables.

3. All consonants can occur as onset or coda in VC, CV, and CVC types of syllables. All consonants except /h/ can occur as onset in CVCC syllable. Relatively less number of consonants can occur in various positions of other syllable types.

1.4.4. Syllable frequency

CVC, CV, V, VCC and CVCC are more frequent in comparison to other syllable types. An actual syllable count of a text consisting of 147 words (of which 41 were monosyllabic, 94 were disyllabic and 12 were trisyllabic) yielded the following figures:

<u>Syllable types</u>		<u>No. of occurrences</u>
1.	CVC	122
2.	CV	90
3.	V	20
4.	VC	12
5.	CVCC	9
6.	CCV	6
7.	CCVC	3
8.	VCC	3
Total		265

1.4.5. Restrictions of syllable distribution

Following restrictions in regards with the distribution of phonemes may be noted. These restrictions may also serve as points of reference while making syllable division of word.

<u>Types of syllables</u>	<u>Restrictions</u>
1. CCV, CCVC, CCVCC	cannot occur in monosyllabic words
2. CV, CVC, CVCC	can occur in all the positions of a word.
3. V, VC, VCC, VCCC, VCCCC, CVCCCC	can occur only in the initial position of a word
4. CVCCC	can occur word-initially and finally
5. CCVC	can occur only word-finally
6. CCV, CCVCC	occur only word-medially and finally

1.4.6. Syllable sequences in words

1.4.6.1. Syllable sequences in disyllabic words

The following sequences of different types of syllables have been found to occur in disyllabic words :

(i) V -CV	/o:-da/	'boat'
(ii) V-CVC	/o:-sor/	'flute'
V-CVCC	/o-jalk/	'ovens'
V-CCV	/a-nge/	'elder brother's wife'
V-CCVC	/a-ngum/	'half'
V-CCVCC	/a:-ndisk/	'pairs of tongs'
(iii) VC-CV	/ev-na/	'till it reaches'
VC-CVC	/iv-nag/	'near these (nm.)'
VC-CVCC	/as-kulk/	'axles'
VC-CCV	/ar-nga/	'bellow'
(iiii) VCC-CV	/erj-ta/	'of a bear'
VCC-CVC	/erj-tor	'one who has a bear'
(iv) VCCC-CV	/ersk-ta/	'she winnowed'
VCCC-CVC	/ursk-tor/	'he planted'

(v)	VCCCC-CV	/iṛnsk-ne/	'with finger nails'
	VCCCC-CVC	/iṛnsk-nag/	'near finger nails'
(vi)	CV-CV	/ba:-bo/	'father'
	CV-CVC	/ko-ram/	'a clan name'
	CV-CVCC	/si-yong piṭe/	'sp. bird'
	CV-CCV	/da-nda/	'arm'
	CV-CCVC	/du-ndul/	'storm'
(vii)	CVC-Cv	/co;k-ni/	'kind of leaf-cup'
	CVC-CVC	/tar-son/	'mustard'
	CVC-CVCCC	/peṛ-mavng/	'bisons'
	CVC-CCV	/beṛ-nda/	'wide'
	CVC-CCVc	/piṛ-ndel/	'sp. tree'
(viii)	CVCC-CV	/tars-ka/	'to rub tobacco on plam'
	CVCC-CVC	/geng-ral/	'a person speaking with marked degree of nasality'
(ix)	CVCCC-CV	/tarsk-ta/	'it scratched (the ground)'
	CVCCC-CVC	/tursk-tor/	'he rubbed (tobacco)'
	CVCCCC-CVC	/veṛnsk-nag/	'near the fingers'

1.4.6.2. Syllable sequences in trisyllabic words

(i)	V-CV-CV	/a:yi-co/	'alas'
	V-CV-CVC	/i-de-ken/	'now'
	V-CVC-CVC	/a:-yit-vaṛ/	'Sunday'
	V-CVCC-CVC	/u-ṛing-nag/	'near the traps'
	V-CCV-CVC	/u-ṇdi-tan/	'I drink/will drink'
	V-CCVCC-CVC	/a-njuṛk-nag/	'near the ascents'
(ii)	VC-CV-CV	/iṛ-mu:-ka/	'fragment of rice'
	VC-CV-CVC	/er-vu-ṛag/	'near the husband's younger brothers'
(iii)	VCC-CV-Cv	/urs-gu-ṭa/	'memorial pillar'
	VCC-CV-CVC	/i:nd-gu-kaṛ/	'sp. bird'

- (iv) CV-CV-CV /ko-ɾa-li/ 'mongoose (pl.)'
 CV-CV-CVC /be-ga-ɾor/ 'man of which place'
 CV-CV-CCV /gu-yi-nda/ 'grave'
 CV-CVC-CV /o:ɾ-kin-le/ 'than them (m.)'
 CV-CVC-CVC /o:ɾ-kin-lek/ 'like them (m.)'
 CV-CVCC-CV /ma-yask-na/ 'of the daughters'
 CV-CVCC-CVC /ma-yask-nag/ 'near the daughters'
 CV-CCV-CV /ɽe-ndo-ɾi:/ 'jew's-harp'
- (v) CVC-CV-CV /pir-ne-ɽi/ 'second day after tomorrow'
 CVC-CV-CVC /ka:l-pi-tan/ 'I mix/will mix'
- (vi) CVCC-CV-CV /mang-la-do/ 'mirror'
 CVCC-CV-CVC /mers-ka-nor/ 'one who gropes (m.)'

1.4.6.3. Syllable sequences in tetra syllabic words

- (i) V-CV-CV-CV /a-ne-ɾi-na/ 'from the daughters'
 husbands'
 V-CCV-CV-CV /e:-nda-no-na/ 'we are the one who dance'
- (ii) VC-CV-CV-CV /er-vu-ɾi-na/ 'of the husband's
 younger brothers'
- (iii) VCC-CV-CV-CV /urs-ka-no-ma/ 'we who plant'
- (iv) CV-CV-CV-CV /ba:-bo-ɾi-na/ 'of the fathers'
 CV-CV-CV-CVC /ga-ri-bi-ɾag/ 'with the poor'
 CV-CVC-CV-CV /ku-yer-ti-na/ 'from the river'
 CV-CVC-CV-CVC /me-lih-ti-tan/ 'I shake/will shake'
 CV-CVC-CVC-CV /ba:-boɾ-kin-le/ 'than the fathers'
 CV-CVCC-CV-CV /ma-yask-ni-na/ 'from the daughters'
 CV-CCV-CV-CVC /ra:-ndi-ya-loɾ/ 'widowers'
 CV-CCV-CV-CV /ve-nda-no-na/ 'I who listen'
- (v) CVC-CV-CV-CV /koy-to-ri-na/ 'of the Gonds(m.)'

1.4.6.4. Syllable sequence in penta syllabic words

words containing five syllable are rare. A few examples are given below :

1. CV-CV-CV-CV-CV /ko-ri-ya-ni-na/'from son's wife'
2. CV-CV-CV-CVC-CVC /sa:vu-ka-ri:kin/ 'rich people (acc.-dat.)'
3. CV-CCV-CV-CV-CVC /ra:-ndi-ya-lo:ɣag/ 'near the widowers'

1.5. Distribution of Phonemes

Distribution of phonemes has been described in reference to the word. All consonants except /h/ can occur initially, medially, and finally. /h/ occurs only word-medially and finally. In the initial position /r/ occurs only in two particles /ra/ and /ri/ in free variation with /r/, while /y/ occurs word initially in /yaiyo/ 'mother' only. /b/ in word-final has occurred in two words : /gab 'smell', and /du:b/ 'sp. grass'. /du:b/ is borrowed from Halbi. In the final position /t/ has occurred in a few words. Distribution of /c/ and /s/ shows a low frequency word-initially. Short and long vowels can occur in all positions.

1.5.1. Distribution of phonemes in clusters

There are no vowel clusters. Maximally a cluster of five consonants may occur in a word whose one syllable is VCCCC type, and of four in words consisting of syllables of VCCCC and CVCCCC types. Clusters of identical consonants consist of only /t k m n /. No consonant clusters could occur in the word-initial position. Clusters of a nasal and a homorganic stop or affricate, viz., mb, nt, nd, ^{nt, nd}nk, ng, nc, or nj could occur within the syllable.

1.5.1.1. Two-consonant clusters

All the consonants can occur as the first member, or as the second member of two-consonant clusters. In all 179 clusters have been ~~from~~ found to occur word-medially, and 32 cluster word-finally. Word-medial clusters are formed with the preceding syllable coda and the following syllable onset as dealt in 1.4.

1.5.1.1.1. Word-medial two-consonant clusters

Examples of word-medial two-consonant clusters follow the matrix given below. Its numbers refer to the numbers of examples:

Matrix 3 : Word-medial two-consonant clusters.

	p	b	t	d	ṭ	ḍ	k	g	c	j	m	n	s	h	l	r	ṛ	v	y
p			1				2				3	4	5			6	7	8	
b			9				10								11	12	13		
t			14				15				16	17	18		19	20		21	
d			22				23				24	25	26		27	28		29	
ṭ			30				31				32	33	34		35	36		37	
ḍ			38				39				40	41	42			43		44	
k			45	46	47		48				49	50	51					52	53
g			54		55		56				57	58	59		60	61	62	63	
c			64				65				66	67	68				69	70	
j			71				72				73	74	75			76		77	
m		78	79				80				81	82	83		84	85	86	87	
n		88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98			99			100	101
s	102		103				104				105	106			107	108	109	110	
h	111		112		113		114				115	116	117		118		119	120	
l	121		122	123	124		125	126			127	128	129	130				131	
r	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140		141	142	143	144	145			146	
ṛ	147	148	149	150			151	152			153	154	155	156	157			158	159
v			160	161			162				163	164	165		166		167		
y	168		169	170	171		172				173	174	175		176	177	178	179	

1.	pt	/ke:pta/	'she/it waited'
2.	pk	/d̪ipke/	'if one lowers'
3.	pm	/tapma/	'do not miss (the target, 2d. sg.)'
4.	pn	/da:pna/	'cover'
5.	ps	/d̪ipsor̪/	'lowering'
6.	pr	/apra/	'to shrivel'
7.	p̪r̪	/ap̪ram/	'ceremonial canopy'
8.	p̪v	/ke:p̪va/	'without waiting'
9.	bt	/gabte/	'with smell'
10.	bk	/abka/	'a clan name'
11.	bl	/babla/	'bat'
12.	br	/jibri/	'rheum of eye'
13.	b̪r̪	/ka:b̪ri piṭe/	'large pied wagtail'
14.	tt	/vatta/	'it dried'
15.	tk	/vatke/	'if one comes'
16.	tm	/nitma/	'do not stand (2d. sg.)'
17.	tn	/ka:t̪na/	'till one digs'
18.	ts	/vi:t̪sor̪/	'sowing'
19.	tl	/titlek/	'as if eaten'
20.	tr	/katri/	'scissors'
21.	tv	/e:t̪va/	'without accepting'
22.	dt	/edor̪/	'he put in'
23.	dk	/idka/	'to sprinkle'
24.	dm	/udma/	'do not sit (2d. sg.)'
25.	dn	/udne/	'while sitting'
26.	ds	/udsor̪/	'sitting'
27.	dl	/padlam/	'strong'

28.	dr	/kodra/	'pit'
29.	dv	/udva/	'without sitting'
30.	tt	/keṭtan/	'I touched'
31.	tk	/ke:ṭke/	'if one touches'
32.	tm	/aṭma/	'do not cook (2d. sg.)'
33.	tn	/va:ṭne/	'while keeping'
34.	ts	/aṭsor/	'cooking'
35.	tl	/koṭla/	'log of wood'
36.	tr	/aṭra/	'eighteen'
37.	tv	/ke:ṭva/	'without touching'
38.	dt	/eḍta/	'it became blunt'
39.	dk	/eḍke/	'if it becomes blunt'
40.	dm	/aḍma/	'do not put (the barrier) across (2d. sg.)'
41.	dn	/aḍne/	'while putting (the barrier) across'
42.	ds	/aḍsor/	'putting (the barrier) across'
43.	dr	/aḍra/	'bad'
44.	dv	/aḍva/	'without putting (the barrier) across'
45.	kt	/pi:kta/	'of the girl'
46.	kd	/takdir/	'fate'
47.	kṭ	/lo:kṭi koyla/	'jackal'
48.	kk	/nukke/	'if one gets tired'
49.	km	/lakmal/	'a personal name'
50.	kn	/co:kni/	'kind of leaf-cup'
51.	ks	/uksor/	'while washing clothes'
52.	kṛ	/ba:kṛa/	'room'
53.	kv	/bakval/	'stupid (n.)'

54.	gt	/viǵtor/	'he kicked'
55.	gṭ	/agṭina/	'from there'
56.	gk	/ḍigke/	'if one comes down'
57.	gm	/vigma/	'do not kick (2d. sg.)'
58.	gn	/tigne (n)/	'straightly'
59.	gs	/vigsoṛ/	'kicking'
60.	gl	/ḍagla/	'to cough'
61.	gr	/igra/	'eleven'
62.	gṛ	/ga:grā/	'pitcher'
63.	gv	/bagvan/	'god, sky'
64.	ct	/o:ctor/	'he got intoxicated'
65.	ck	/kacka/	'an internal body part of birds'
66.	cm	/kacma/	'do not bite (2d. sg.)'
67.	cn	/o:cna/	'till one gets intoxicated'
68.	cs	/ma:csor/	'repairing (a wall)'
69.	cṛ	/pacram/	'bed-sheet'
70.	cv	/a:cva/	'without selecting'
71.	jt	/pu:jtōr/	'he sacrificed'
72.	jk	/pu:jke/	'if one sacrifices'
73.	jm	/pu:jma/	'do not sacrifice'
74.	jn	/pu:jne/	'while sacrificing'
75.	js	/pu:jsor/	'sacrificing'
76.	jr	/kajram/	'a skin disease'
77.	jv	/pu:jva/	'without sacrificing'
78.	mb	/sombar/	'Monday'
79.	nt	/a:mte/	'always'
80.	nk	/unkeṛ/	'all (m.)'

81.	mm	/vamma/	'do not purchase (2d. sg.)'
82.	mn	/jamne/	'slowly'
83.	ms	/ro:msor/	'resting'
84.	ml	/e:nla/	'a clan name'
85.	mr	/gamrola/	'round'
86.	mr	/lamri/	'Banjara'
87.	mv	/ro:mva/	'without resting'
88.	nb	/lakinbar/	'Thursday'
89.	nt	/ra:nta/	'of forest'
90.	nd	/tinda/	'to eat'
91.	nṭ	/anṭin/	'that day'
92.	nd	/konda/	'eye'
93.	nk	/vinko vankó/	'curved'
94.	ng	/ange/	'elder brother's wife'
95.	nc	/tu:ncd/	'to weigh'
96.	nj	/anjur/	'ascent'
97.	nm	/unma/	'do not drink (2d. sg.)'
98.	nn	/be:nna/	'whose (m.)'
99.	nl	/e:nla/	'tattoo mark'
100.	nv	/tinva/	'without eating'
101.	ny	/danya kal/	'a memorial slab'
102.	sp	/uspal/	'pestle'
103.	st	/ustom/	'slowly'
104.	sk	/aske/	'if one buys'
105.	sn	/asma/	'do not buy (2d. sg.)'
106.	sn	/asne/	'while buying'
107.	sl	/kasla/	'a vessel'

108.	sr	/ka:sra/	'bridle'
109.	sr	/kusri:/	'vegetable (pl.)'
110.	sv	/besvur/	'how many (m.)'
111.	hp	/po:hpi:/	'chisels'
112.	ht	/to:hta/	'to show'
113.	hṭ	/ka:ḥtam/	'bier'
114.	hk	/a:hki:/	'mortars'
115.	hm	/vehma/	'do not tell (2d. sg.)'
116.	hn	/pa:hna/	'green'
117.	hs	/tohsor/	'tying'
118.	hl	/kehla ma:ra/	'Dhaman tree'
119.	hr	/kuhram/	'a clan name'
120.	hv	/to:hva/	'without showing'
121.	lp	/mulpe/	'evening'
122.	lt	/elta/	'it got uprooted'
123.	ld	/malditan/	'I shall return (something)'
124.	lṭ	/ba:ḷti/	'bucket'
125.	lk	/ilkum/	'a parasite plant'
126.	lc	/palca/	'thin'
127.	lm	/kelma/	'do not say (2d. sg.)'
128.	ln	/pa:lni:y/	'clarified butter'
129.	ls	/olsa/	'to repair'
130.	lh	/malha/	'return (imp. sg.)'
131.	lv	/alva/	'without weaving'
132.	rp	/a:rpiha/	'make cool (imp. sg.)'
133.	rb	/dorba/	'lung'
134.	rt	/tarta/	'she/it climbed'



135.	rd	/burda/	'mud'
136.	rt	/porṭal/	'orphan (m.)'
137.	rd	/tiṛdud/	'dancing staff with pellet bells'
138.	rk	/arke/	'together'
139.	rg	/argoda/	'doorsill'
140.	re	/karca/	'bride-price'
141.	rm	/tarma/	'do not climb (2d. sg.)'
142.	rn	/pirneṭi/	'second day after tomorrow'
143.	rs	/ax̣son/	'mustard'
144.	rh	/urha/	'break (imp. sg.)'
145.	rl	/pe:rla/	'to backbite'
146.	rv	/irva/	'without hiding'
147.	rp	/aṛpa/	'slope (of a mountain)'
148.	rb	/gaṛbam/	'egg'
149.	rt	/ba:ṛti:/	'adzes'
150.	rd	/ga:rdi:/	'asses'
151.	rk	/naṛka/	'to cut'
152.	rg	/uṛga/	'to cry in pain'
153.	rm	/naṛma/	'middle'
154.	rn	/u:ṛne/	'while seeing'
155.	rs	/i:ṛsa/	'to pull'
156.	rh	/aṛha/	'fell (imp. sg.)'
157.	rl	/goṛla/	'fence round a plant'
158.	rv	/taṛva/	'to remove soil'
159.	ry	/aṛyul/	'chest'
160.	vt	/evtan/	'I reached'
161.	vd	/kavda/	'to laugh'
162.	vk	/avka/	'to kill'

163.	vm	/kavna/	'do not laugh (2d. sg.)'
164.	vn	/evne/	'while reaching'
165.	vs	/kavsoṛ/	'laughing'
166.	vl	/avla/	'to chew'
167.	vṛ	/ba:vṛi deyam/	'name of a deity'
168.	yp	/ke:ypiha/	'make to cry (imp. sg.)'
169.	yt	/oytur/	'certain (man)'
170.	yd	/ba:yde/	'outside'
171.	yṭ	/bayṭi/	'mad'
172.	yk	/uyka/	'slough'
173.	ym	/ke:yma/	'do not cry (2d. sg.)'
174.	yn	/maynam/	'beeswax'
175.	ys	/paysa/	'paise, money'
176.	yl	/koyla/	'fox'
177.	yr	/bayra/	'deaf (m.)'
178.	yr	/payri:/	'anklets'
179.	yv	/kayvoṛ/	'handle'

1.5.1.1.2. Word final two-consonant clusters

The following matrix shows the two-consonant clusters occurring in the word-final position in monosyllabic words. Examples follow the matrix.

Matrix 4: Consonant clusters in word-final position

C ₁	C ₂										
	p	t	d	ɖ	k	g	c	j	m	s	v
t					1						
ʈ					2						
ɖ					3						
c					4						
n		5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
s					12						
h	13				14					15	
l					16					17	
r			18		19				20	21	22
ɽ		23	24			25		26	27	28	29
v					30						
y			31		32						

Examples :

- | | | | |
|----|----|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | tk | /putk/ | 'anthills' |
| 2. | ʈk | /goʈk/ | 'cows' |
| 3. | ɖk | /oɖk/ | 'river banks' |
| 4. | ck | /vi:ck/ | 'disposal place for dead' |
| 5. | nt | /pant/ | 'bow-string' |
| 6. | nd | /pand/ | 'fraudulent' |
| 7. | nɖ | /pandɖ/ | 'ripe fruit' |
| 8. | nk | /pe:nk/ | 'deities' |
| 9. | ng | /mang ma:ɽa/ | 'Terminalia arjuna' |

10.	nc	/panc/	'member of village-council'
11.	nj	/anj/	'having gone'
12.	sk	/le:sk/	'months'
13.	hp	/po:hp/	'chisel'
14.	hk	/na:hk/	'villages'
15.	hs	/tohs/	'having tied'
16.	lk	/ka:lk/	'legs'
17.	ls	/mals/	'having returned'
18.	rd	/burd konga/	'sp. stork'
19.	rk	/kork/	'fowls'
20.	rn	/pe:rn/	'kind of pulse'
21.	rs	/pars/	'kind of axe'
22.	rv	/erv/	'tank'
23.	ṛt	/paṛt/	'cotton'
24.	ṛd	/poṛd/	'son'
25.	ṛg	/aṛg/	'below'
26.	ṛj	/eṛj/	'bear'
27.	ṛm	/kaṛm/	'pollen (in honeycomb)'
28.	ṛs	/aṛs/	'having fallen'
29.	ṛv	/iṛv/	'lip'
30.	vk	/kevk/	'ears'
31.	yd	/kayd/	'imprisonment'
32.	yk	/kayk/	'hands'

1.5.1.2. Three-consonant clusters

The consonants / t d m n s v / can occur as the first, second, or third member of the three-consonant clusters. /h/ can occur as the first, or second member; / l r ṛ / can occur

as the first, or third member, and / p k g j / can occur as the second, or third member. /y/ can occur as the first, and /d/ and /c/ as the second member only. /b/ and /t/ are not found to occur in these clusters.

1.5.1.2.1. Word-medial three-consonant clusters

Following is a list of three-consonant clusters which occur in word-medial position.

1.	tkt	/pa:tkta/	'she/it writhed'
2.	tkm	/pa:tkma/	'do not writhe (2d. sg.)'
3.	tkn	/pa:tkne/	'while writhing'
4.	tk _s	/pa:tkso(r)/	'writhing'
5.	tkv	/pa:tkva/	'without writhing'
6.	dkt	/adktor/	'he joined'
7.	dkm	/adkma/	'do not join (2d. sg.)'
8.	dkn	/adkna/	'till (one) joins'
9.	dks	/adkso(r)/	'joining'
10.	dkv	/adkva/	'without joining'
11.	dmt	/admtor/	'he pressed'
12.	dmk	/admke/	'if (one) presses; pressed'
13.	dmm	/admma/	'do not press (2d. sg.)'
14.	d _m n	/admne/	'while pressing'
15.	dms	/admso(r)/	'pressing'
16.	d _m v	/admva/	'without pressing'
17.	mst	/umsta/	'she/it wiped'
18.	msm	/umsma/	'do not wipe (2d. sg.)'
19.	msn	/umsne/	'while wiping'
20.	msv	/umsva/	'without wiping'
21.	ndk	/e:ndke/	'if (one) dances'

22.	ndg	/i:ndgu:kəʃ/	'sp. bird'
23.	ndm	/u:ndma/	'do not snatch (2d. sg.)'
24.	ndr	/indra/	'narrow passage'
25.	nds	/e:ndsəʃ/	'dancing'
26.	ndl	/e:ndla/	'tattoo-mark'
27.	ndt	/pandta/	'it ripened'
28.	ndm	/endma/	'do not cut (2d. sg.)'
29.	ndn	/endnur/	'they (m.) used to cut'
30.	ndr	/ka:ndruri/	'a wasp'
31.	nds	/vendsoʃ/	'crossing'
32.	ndv	/bandva/	'a cooking pot'
33.	nct	/tʃʌnctən/	'I weighed'
34.	nen	/tʃʌnctənən/	'I used to weigh'
35.	njp	/manjpur/	'human-world'
36.	njt	/ke:njtor/	'he listened'
37.	njk	/ke:njke/	'if one listens'
38.	njm	/konjma/	'do not move away (2d. sg.)'
39.	njn	/minjne/	'while hiding'
40.	njs	/ma:njso(r)/	'wandering'
41.	njv	/ke:njva/	'without listening'
42.	ngt	/langta/	'she/it jumped'
43.	ngm	/dɔŋma/	'do not steal (2d. sg.)'
44.	ngn	/langne/	'while jumping'
45.	ngr	/e:ngram/	'kind of arrow'
46.	ngʀ	/tə:ngʀi pars/	'kind of axe'
47.	ngs	/dɔŋso(r)/	'stealing'
48.	ngl	/banglam/	'building'
49.	ngv	/ne:ngva/	'without entering'

50.	spn	/uspne(n)/	'suddenly'
51.	skt	/losktan/	'I baled out'
52.	skm	/mu:skma/	'do not smell (2d. sg.)'
53.	skn	/kiskne(n)/	'slowly'
54.	sks	/ki:skso(r)/	'scratching'
55.	skv	/ku:skva/	'without shaving'
56.	htk	/tohtke/	'if (one)ties/tied'
57.	nkt	/pehktan/	'I picked up'
58.	hkm	/mehkma/	'do not search (2d. sg.)'
59.	hkn	/mehkne/	'while searching'
60.	hsk	/mehkso(r)/	'searching'
61.	hkv	/pehkva/	'without picking'
62.	hst	/muhsta/	'it barked'
63.	hsk	/muhske/	'if it barks'
64.	hsm	/muhsmā/	'do not bark (2d. sg.)'
65.	hsn	/muh sne/	'while barking'
66.	hsv	/muhsva/	'without barking'
67.	lpt	/ka:lpta/	'she/it mixed'
68.	lpk	/ka:lpke/	'if(one)mixes/mixed'
69.	lpn	/ka:lpne/	'while mixing'
70.	lps	/ka:lpso(r)/	'mixing'
71.	lpv	/ka:lpvā/	'without mixing'
72.	lkt	/talkta/	'she/it begged'
73.	lkm	/talkma/	'do not beg (2d. sg.)'
74.	lkn	/pendulkne/	'in the marriages'
75.	lks	/talkso(r)/	'begging'
76.	lkv	/talkva/	'without begging'
77.	lmt	/e:lmtan/	'I cut'

78.	lmk	/e:lmke/	'if (one) cuts/cut'
79.	lmm	/e:lmma/	'do not cut (2d. sg.)'
80.	lmn	/e:lmne/	'while cutting'
81.	lms	/e:lmso(r)/	'cutting'
82.	lmv	/e:lmva/	'without cutting'
83.	lst	/ko:lstom/	'we (excl.) measured'
84.	lsk	/ilska/	'to sprinkle'
85.	lsm	/ko:lsma/	'do not measure (2d. sg.)'
86.	lsn	/ko:lsne/	'while measuring'
87.	lsv	/talsva/	'without threshing'
88.	lht	/malhta/	'she/it returned'
89.	lhk	/malhke/	'if (one) returns/returned'
90.	lhm	/malhma/	'do not return (2d. sg.)'
91.	lhn	/malhnan/	'I used to return'
92.	lhs	/malhso(r)/	'returning'
93.	lhv	/malhva/	'without returning'
94.	rtk	/kertke/	'if (one) wears'
95.	rkt	/irkta/	'if got trapped'
96.	rkm	/irkma/	'do not be trapped (2d. sg.)'
97.	rkh	/irkne/	'while being trapped'
98.	rks	/irkso(r)/	'being trapped'
99.	rkv	/irkva/	'without being trapped'
100.	rgn	/nargne(n)/	'strongly'
101.	rng	/karnga ki:ke/	'sp. fish'
102.	rst	/karsta/	'she/it played'
103.	rsk	/urckal/	'menhir'
104.	rsg	/ursguta/	'memorial wooden pillar'
105.	rsm	/tursma/	'do not push (2d. sg.)'

106.	rsn	/karsna/	'till (one) plays'
107.	rsv	/karsva/	'without playing'
108.	rht	/urhta/	'she/it broke'
109.	rhk	/urhke/	'if (one) breaks/broke'
110.	rhm	/urhma/	'do not break (2d. sg.)'
111.	rhn	/urhne/	'while breaking'
112.	rhs	/urhso(r)/	'breaking'
113.	rhv	/urhva/	'without breaking'
114.	rpt	/virptor/	'he spread'
115.	rpk	/arpkē/	'if (one) performs/performed the last rites'
116.	rpm	/morpma/	'do not fold (2d. sg.)'
117.	rpn	/po:rpne/	'while bringing up'
118.	rps	/to:rpsō(r)/	'gargling'
119.	rpv	/po:rpva/	'without bringing up'
120.	rtk	/u:rtke/	'if (one) sees/saw'
121.	rdk	/por̥dka:l/	'ray of the sun'
122.	rkt	/narktor/	'he cut'
123.	rkm	/narkma/	'do not cut (2d. sg.)'
124.	rkn	/tor̥kne/	'while spilling'
125.	rkv	/narkva/	'without cutting'
126.	rgt	/urgta/	'she/it groaned'
127.	rgk	/urgke/	'if (one) groans/groaned'
128.	rgm	/urgma/	'do not groan (2d. sg.)'
129.	rgn	/urgne/	'while groaning'
130.	r̥m̥n	/kur̥m̥ne(n)/	'deeply'
131.	r̥gs	/urgso(r)/	'groaning'
132.	r̥nd	/pir̥ndel ma:r̥m̥/	'Largerstroemia narviflora'
133.	r̥nj	/bar̥nj̥al/	'sister's son'

134.	rnk	/jurnk/	'kind of lobia (pl.)'
135.	rng	/iɾngam/	'cold'
136.	rst	/pe:ɾsta/	'she/it grew'
137.	rsk	/viɾske/	'if (one) leaves'
138.	rsm	/po:ɾsma/	'do not vomit (2d. sg.)'
139.	rsn	/miɾsne(n)/	'glaringly'
140.	rsv	/viɾsva/	'without leaving'
141.	rht	/aɾhta/	'she/it felled'
142.	rhk	/aɾhke/	'if (one) fells/felled'
143.	rhm	/aɾhma/	'do not fell (2d. sg.)'
144.	rhn	/aɾhne/	'while felling'
145.	rhs	/aɾhso(r)/	'felling'
146.	rhv	/aɾhva/	'without felling'
147.	rvt	/kaɾvta/	'it burnt'
148.	rvk	/kaɾvke/	'if it burns/burnt'
149.	rvm	/taɾvma/	'do not remove (soil, 2d. sg.)'
150.	rvm	/kaɾvne/	'while burning'
151.	rvs	/kaɾvso(r)/	'burning'
152.	vkt	/avktor/	'he killed'
153.	ytk	/koytke/	'if one reaps/reaped'
154.	ykn	/kaykne/	'with the hands'

1.5.1.2.2. Word-final three-consonant clusters

Word-final three-consonant clusters are less frequent. The initial member is ~~right~~ either a nasal, liquid or semivowel, whereas the final one is always a velar stop, affricate or fricative. They are listed below :

1.	ndk	/pundk/	'wounds'
2.	nsk	/ervonsk/	'cross-roads'

3.	lhs	/malhs/	'having returned (tr.)'
4.	rng	/marng/	'rib'
5.	rnj	/kirnj/	'sp. tree'
6.	rhs	/urhs/	'having broken (tr.)'
7.	ṛnj	/vernj/	'finger'
8.	vng	/ma:vng/	'sambar (pl.)'
9.	yng	/eyng/	'five (nm.)'

1.5.1.3. Four-consonant clusters

1.5.1.3.1. Word-medial four-consonant clusters

1.	ndkn	/pundknag/	'near the wounds'
2.	nskn	/ervonsknag/	'near the cross-roads'
3.	rngt	/marngta/	'she/it forgot'
4.	rskt	/urskta/	'she/it planted'
5.	rskv	/urskva/	'without plantng'
6.	rskn	/erskna/	'till (one) fans'
7.	rskso	/erskso(r)/	'fanning'
8.	urngt	/urngta/	'it broke'
9.	ṛnjte	/vernjte/	'with the finger'
10.	ṛnjv	/gurnjva/	'without thundering'
11.	ṛnjne	/gurnjne/	'while thundering'
12.	ṛnjso	/gurnjso(r)/	'thundering'
13. ⁿ	vngn	/ma:vngna/	'of the sambars'
14.	vngt	/tivngta/	'she/it pulled'
15.	vngv	/tivngva/	'without pulling'
16.	vngso	/tivngso(r)/	'pulling'
17.	yngn	/ta:rayngnag/	'near the tanks'

1.5.1.3.2. Word-final four-consonant clusters

ṛnsk /irnsk/ 'finger nails'

1.5.1.4. Five-consonant cluster

ṛnskne /irnskne/ 'with the finger nails'

2. MORPHOPHONEMICS

Morphophonemic changes have been mostly accounted for in the relevant sections for convenience while dealing with the base alternation of the nominals and verbs. General optional and obligatory changes are stated below.

2.1. Optional changes

(1) Assimilation (devoicing)

(a) Base-final -d becomes -t before the past suffix -t, e.g.:

u:d-t-or	>	u:ttor	'he blowed'
te:d-t-an	>	te:ttan	'I got up'
ud-t-a	>	utta	'she/it sat'

(b) Base-final -g becomes -k before the past suffix -t, e.g.

deg-t-a	>	dekta	'it broke'
dig-t-or	>	diktor	'he came down'
vig-t-in	>	viktin	'you (sg.) kicked'

(2) Assimilation (labialising)

In fast speech word-final -n is heard as -m when it is followed by the particles: bo or pay as noted in these instances:

da:tin bo	>	da:tim bo	'you (sg.) go/will go'
va:yan pay	>	va:yan pay	'while coming'

(3) Elision (simplification of cluster)

(a) Base-final -v may be lost when it is followed by the non-past adverbial participle suffix -so_v in these two cases.

tarv-so(γ)	>	tarso(γ)	'removing soil (from pit)'
karv-so(γ)	>	karso(γ)	'burning (as skin)'

(b) Base-final -h (if preceded by a long vowel) may be lost before the suffix-initial -t.

to:h-tit-an	>	to:titan	'I have shown'
ma:h-tit-an	>	ma:titan	'I have put arrow on the shaft'
le:h-ta	>	le:ta	'she/it untied'

(4) Elision (apocope)

Word-final vowel may be lost when it is followed by another word beginning with a vowel. Due to the loss of juncture the two words merge.

na:va ila	>	na:vila	'it is not mine'
narge ila	>	nargila	'it is not much'
ba:ta ayo	>	ba:tayo	'there is nothing'
ja:va unj	>	ja:vunj	'having drunk the gruel'
umke e:r	>	umke:r	'all the water'

2.2. Obligatory changes

(1) Elision (simplification of cluster)

(a) Base-final -k or -g (in case these are preceded by another consonant) are dropped before the suffix-initial -k, e.g.

ḍong-ke	>	ḍonke	'if (one) steals/stole'
piṛing-ke	>	piṛinke	'if (one) pulls/pulled'
karng-ke	>	karnke	'if (one) calls/called'
molork-kin	>	molorkin	'hare (acc.-dat.)'
goṭk-kin	>	goṭkin	'cows (acc.-dat.)'

(b) Base-final -k is lost, when preceded by rs, in the following two compounds.

ursk+kal	>	urskal	'menhir'
ursk+guṭa	>	ursguṭa	'wooden memorial pillar'

(c) Base-final -s is elided before the initial consonant of

the *non-past* adverbial participle suffix -so(r).

us-so(r)	>	uso(r)	'pounding'
u:s-so(r)	>	u:so(r)	'over flowing (as milk)'
tu:s-so(r)	>	tu:so(r)	'distributing'
kars-so(r)	>	karso(r)	'playing'
porɔ-so(r)	>	porso(r)	'roasting'

(d) Base-final -h is lost before the suffix-initial -s, in case -h is preceded by a long vowel, e.g.

ti:h-s	>	ti:s	'having fed'
to:h-so(r)	>	to:s	'having shown'
re:h-s	>	re:s	'having beaten'
u:h-so(r)	>	u:so(r)	'while blowing'

(2) Augment

(a) -y- is inserted in between the final vowel of the oblique base of the personal pronouns and the postposition ag (3.2.5.5.) and the personal suffix -ad (3.2.1.2.1.1.) for splitting the otherwise possible vowel-sequence.

na:-ag	>	na:yag	'near me'
ma:-ag	>	ma:yag	'near us (incl.)'
ni:ag	>	ni:yag	'near you (sg.)'
mi:-ag	>	mi:yag	'near you (pl.)'
na:-ad	>	na:yad	'my she/it'
ni:-ad	>	ni:yad	'your(sg.) she/it'

(b) -y- is inserted between the hortative base da:- and the emphatic enclitic -e or the vocative -u.

da:-e	>	da:ye	'let us go (emph.)'
da:-u	>	da:yu	'let us go (addressing to someone)'

3. MORPHOLOGY

3.1. Verbs

A verbal construction can be analysed as a base followed by suffixes indicating tense-mode and/or person. A verbal base may be a simple root, or a root followed by a derivational suffix

3.1.1. Derivation of verbs

Excepting the cases of inherent ones, all transitive bases can be derived from intransitive bases, by the addition of the transitive suffix.

3.1.1.1. Transitive suffix

Transitive suffix has the following six allomorphs:

/ -p-, -pih-, -h-, -s-, -k-, -ih- /

3.1.1.1.1. -p- occurs after the following seven bases. First five bases drop their final phoneme before it.

ka:li-	'meet'	ka:l-p-	'mix'
ka:s-	'become hot'	ka:-p-	'make hot'
ɖig-	'come down'	ɖi-p-	'bring down'
ma:y-	'get lost'	ma:-p-	'lose'
ma:r-	'exhaust'	ma:-p-	'finish'
vaɾ-	'drip'	vaɾ-p-	'drop'
kaɾ-	'be entangled (as thread)'	kaɾ-p-	'interweave'

3.1.1.1.2. -pih- occurs:

(1) after the following four bases ending in -l. It freely alternates with -ih-.

el-	'be uprooted'	el-pih-/-ih-	'uproot'
ol-	'thrust into'	ol-pih-/-ih-	'pierce'
kil-	'mourn'	kil-pih-/-ih-	'make to mourn'
ḍol-	'be threshed'	ḍol-pih-/-ih-	'thresh'

(2) after the following five bases ending in -y. It freely alternates with -ih- after the first four bases.

key-	'cry, coo'	key-pih-/-ih-	'make to cry/coo'
pu:y-	'bloom'	pu:y-pih-/-ih-	'make to bloom'
to:y-	'swell'	to:y-pih-/-ih-	'make to swell'
vey-	'be cooked'	vey-pih-/-ih-	'cook'
muy-	'be matured, old'	muy-pih-	'make mature'

(3) after the following nine bases ending in -r or -ṛ. It freely alternates with -ih- after all these bases except the last two.

a:r-	'become cool'	a:r-pih-/-ih-	'make cool'
ker-	'wear'	ker-pih-/-ih-	'put on someone else'
tar-	'climb up'	tar-pih-/-ih-	'make to climb'
mir-	'run away'	mir-pih-/-ih-	'make to run away'
e:r-	'move aside'	e:r-pih-/-ih-	'move aside'
ji:ṛ-	'win'	ji:ṛ-pih-/-ih-	'make to win'
ju:ṛ-	'become dirty'	ju:ṛ-pih-/-ih-	'make dirty'
gusk vi:ṛ-	'hang'	gusk vi:ṛ-pih-	'hang (someone)'
ti:r-	'be finished'	ti:r-pih-	'finish'

(4) after the following three bases ending in -s. The bases drop their final consonant before taking this suffix, and the suffix freely alternates with -ih- in these bases.

kars-	'play'	kar-pih- ~ kars-ih-	'make to play'
pers-	'grow'	per-pih- ~ pers-ih-	'make to grow'

nars- 'be in habit of' nar-pih ~ nars-ih- 'form the habit of'

(5) after the following two bases which drop their final consonant before it.

ud-	'sit'	u-pih-	'make to sit'
un-	'drink'	u-pih-	'make to drink'

(6) after the following one base, The base drops its last two consonants before it.

pe:yh-	'come out'	pe:-pih-	'make to come out'
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(7) after the following one base which has an allomorph nil - before it.

nit-	'stand'	nil-pih-	'make to stand'
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(8) after the following eleven bases ending in -i, in free variation with -ih-. When -pih- occurs after these bases, the final vowel of the base is dropped. In case of -ih-, the final vowel is optionally dropped, and if the base-final vowel is retained, a glide y occurs between the base and the suffix.

<u>base</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>transitive forms</u>	
ur-i-	'melt'	ur-pih-/-ih-	uriyih-
or-i-	'enter'	or-pih-/-ih-	oriyih-
kar-i-	'rot'	kar-pih-/-ih-	kariyih-
kur-i-	'fall down'	kur-pih-/-ih-	kuriyih-
gur-i-	'sleep'	gur-pih-/-ih-	guriyih-
tir-i-	'revolve'	tir-pih-/-ih-	tiriyih-
na:ri-	'swim'	na:r-pih-/-ih-	na:riyih-
pa:ri-	'fly'	pa:r-pih-/-ih-	pa:riyih-
mel-i-	'shake'	mel-pih-/-ih-	meliyih-
ver-i-	'fear'	ver-pih-/-ih-	veriyih-
vel-i-	'roam'	vel-pih-/-ih-	veliyih-

3.1.1.1.3. -h- occurs

(1) after the following six bases ending in -y. All these bases drop their final consonant and the last two lengthen their vowel before the suffix.

ney-	'be saved'	ne-h-	'save'
pay-	'be split'	pa-h-	'split'
poy-	'be spilt'	po-h-	'spill'
mey-	'collapse'	me-h-	'dismantle'
mey-	'graze'	me:-h-	'graze'
piy-	'be extinguished'	pi:-h-	'put out'

(2) after the following six bases which drop their final -nd before it.

e:nd-	'dance'	e:-h-	'make to dance'
to:nd-	'appear'	to:h-	'show'
na:nd-	'became wet'	na:h-	'dampen'
nind-	'be filled'	ni-h-	'fill'
mirnd-	'turn'	mir-h-	'turn over'
murnd-	'be immersed'	mur-h-	'immerse'

(3) after the following twelve bases which drop their final -ng before it.

urng-	'be broken'	ur-h-	'break'
a:ng-	'stretch'	a:-h-	'stretch'
u:ng-	'swing'	u:-h-	'swing'
ne:ng-	'enter'	ne:-h-	'push in'
pong-	'flow'	po-h-	'make to flow'
le:ng-	^{be} 'untied'	le:-h-	'untie'
le:ng-	'be deserted'	le:-h-	'desert'
va:ng-	'leak'	va:-h-	'pour out'

verng-	'hang'	ver-h-	'hang'
varng-	'be scorched'	var-h-	'fry in oil'
pa:rng-	'be opened'	pa:r-h-	'open'
kalng-	'be muddled'	kal-h-	'muddle'

(4) after the following seven bases which drop the base-final consonant before it. The base tin- lengthens its vowel before it.

o:r-	'break (as pot)'	o:-h-	'break'
te:d-	'get up'	te:-h-	'make to get up'
to:p-	'appear'	to:-h-	'show'
deg-	'cut off'	de-h-	'cut off'
marḡ-	'blaze'	mar-h-	'burn'
ven-	'listen'	ve-h-	'tell'
tin-	'eat'	ti:-h-	'feed'

(5) after the following four bases :

ar-	'fall'	ar-h-	'fell'
mal-	'return'	mal-h-	'return'
tul-	'be bored'	tul-h-	'bore (a hole)'
mi:-	'bathe'	mi:-h-	'bathe'

3.1.1.1.4. -s- occurs after the following two bases, which drop the base-final -nj.

minj-	'hide'	mi-s-	'hide'
ti:nj-	'become straight'	ti:-s-	'make straight'

3.1.1.1.5. -k- occurs after the following base only which drops its final -ng before it.

i:ng-	'be torn'	i:-k-	'tear'
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3.1.1.1.6. -ih- occurs elsewhere, e.g. :

uy-	'be peeled'	uy-ih-	'peel'
kav-	'laugh'	kav-ih-	'make to laugh'

3.1.2. Base form classes

On the basis of the distribution of tense-mode suffixes, and morphonemic changes which occur during the inflection, the verbal bases of DM can be grouped under three major classes :

- (1) Regular verbal bases,
- (2) Irregular verbal bases, and
- (3) Defective verbal bases.

The regular verbal bases contain three subclasses; I, II and III. The irregular bases have been grouped under IV subclass and the defective bases form the V subclass.

3.1.2.1. Regular verbal bases

Regular verbal bases remain unchanged before the inflectional suffixes. As mentioned above, this class consists of three subclasses.

Subclass I This is further divided into IA and IB.

IA contains :

- (1) bases ending in the vowel -i, as in kari- 'learn', ka:li- 'meet', gu:ri- 'sleep'
- (2) bases ending in a cluster of two or three consonants of which the final consonant is ^{not} -r-, -l, or -h, as in ask- 'massage', va:ng- 'leak', ursk- 'transplant'
- (3) the following bases of (C) VC type:
 - (a) in which the final consonant is not -t, -l, -r, -h, -y, -n, or -r.

(b) in which the final consonant is -t, except the following three :

ket- 'tell', tat- 'bring', nit- 'stand'

(c) in which the final consonant is -l, except the following five bases :

kul- 'be wrinkled', tul- 'be bored (of hole)',
mul- 'sun to set', mal- 'return (tr.)', il- 'be not'

(d) in which the final consonant is -r. This includes the following three bases only :

tar- 'climb', mir- 'run', bur- 'kiss'

(4) all the bases of (C)V:C type, in which the final consonant is not -y or -h.

IB contains :

(1) bases of (C)V:y type :

ke:y- 'cry, coo, call', to:y- 'swell', pu:y- 'bloom'

(2) the following bases of (C)Vy type :

uy- 'be peeled', quy 'take out oil with a ladle',

mey- 'graze', vey- 'be cooked', goy- 'crawl as a child'

Subclass II This is comprised of IIA and IIB.

IIA includes all the bases ending in -h, e.g.

e:h- 'make to dance', veh- 'tell', ar:h- 'fell'.

IIB includes the following six bases of which the final consonant is -y :

kay- 'be bitter', may- 'be surplus', vay- 'be necessary'
ey- 'sweep', poy- 'hold', loy- 'take out (food) with a
ladle'.

Subclass III contains the bases of (C)₁V₁C₂ type. They can be further classified into the following five types :

IIIA includes the bases in which C₂ is -v, e.g. kav- 'laugh', ev- 'arrive'.

IIIB includes the bases in which C₂ is -y, excluding those listed under IB and IIB, e.g. pay- 'be split', ney- 'be saved', koy- 'harvest'

IIIC includes the bases in which C₂ is -i. This includes the following four bases only :

mal- 'return(vi)', kul- 'be wrinkled', tul- 'be bored (of hole), mul- 'set (as sin)'

IIID includes the bases in which C₂ is -r, e.g. var- 'drip(vi)', ur- 'plough'

IIIE includes the bases in which C₂ is -r, except those listed under IA, e.g. par- 'be able', ker- 'wear', nor- 'wash'.

3.1.2.2. Irregular bases

Irregular bases exhibit alternation in taking certain tense-mode suffixes. All such bases have been grouped under the subclass IV, which is further divided into IVA, IVB, IVC, IVD and IVS.

IVA includes the following eight bases ending in a consonant cluster, of which the final consonant is -r or -l.

apr-	'shrivel'	a:ngl-	'shout'
idr-	'thunder'	idl-	'(rice) be more watery'
ponɔr-	'blister'	ɔagl-	'cough'
avl-	'chew'	pe:rl-	'backbite'

IVB includes the following three bases ending in a vowel:

ɔ:-	'be/become'	no:-	'pain'
o:-	'take away'		

IVC includes the following five bases ending in a vowel:

i:-	'give'	mi:-	'bathe'
i:-	'beat'	va:-	'come'
ki:-	'do'		

IVD includes the following six bases ending in -n :

an-	'go'	tin-	'eat'
in-	'say'	pun-	'know'
un-	'drink'	ven-	'listen'

IVE includes the following three bases ending in -t :

ket-	'tall'	nit-	'stand'
tat-	'bring'		

3.1.2.3. Defective bases

Defective bases do not fit into regular conjugational pattern, and they form the subclass V. They are :

il-	'be not'	le:-	'be without'
nan-	^{be} 'exist, stay, live'		

3.1.3. Base alternation

The bases belonging to subclass IV, alternate before the tense-mode suffixes as described below.

3.1.3.1. Alternation in the bases of IVA

When the bases belonging to this group occur before any tense-mode suffix beginning with a consonant or containing a single consonant, i is inserted between the members of their final consonant-cluster, e.g.

apn-t-a	>	apirta	'it shrivelled'
a:ngl-m-a	>	a:ngilm ₂	'do not shout(2d. sg.)'

3.1.3.2. Alternation in the bases of IVP

The bases belonging to this group show the following alternation:

- (i) The vowel occurring in these bases is shortened before the past suffix -t- :

a:-t-a	>	a-t-a	'it became'
o:t-om	>	o-t-om	'we (excl.) took away'
no:-t-a	>	no-t-a	'it pained'

- (11) They alternate with ay-, oy- and noy- respectively before contingent -e-, negative -o- and -v-, prohibitive -ma-, optative (negative) -maki- and optative -i- e.g.

a:-e-r	>	ayer	'she/it would have become/would become'
a:-o	>	ayo	'she/it is/was/will be not'
o:-v-in	>	oyvin	'you (sg.) do/did/will not take'
no:maki	>	noymaki	'let it not pain'
no:-i	>	noyi	'let it pain'

3.1.3.3. Alternation in the bases of IVC

The bases of this group alternate as following :

- (i) They shorten their vowel before the past tense suffix -t- e.g

i:-t-a	>	ita	'she/it gave'
ki:-t-or	>	kitor	'he did'
va:-t-a	>	vata	'she/it came'

- (ii) The base va:- 'come' has an alternant vaꞤ- before the imperative suffix, e.g.

vaꞤ-a	'come (imp. sg.)'
-------	-------------------

3.1.3.4. Alternation in the bases of IVD

The bases of this group alternate as follows :

- (i) Bases of this group drop their final -n before the past suffix -t- or -t-, e.g.

tin-t-an	>	titan	'I ate'
an-t-enke	>	atanke	'since (one came)'
un-t-om	>	uꞤom	'we (excl.) drank'

- (ii) The base an- 'go' has an alternant da:- before the non-past, hortative and infinitive suffixes :

da:-t-or	'he goes/will go'
da:-Ꞥ-t	'let us go (pl. addressee)'
da:-y	'to go'

3.1.3.5 Alternation in the bases of IVE

Bases of this group alternate as follows :

- (1) ket- 'tell', alternates with kel- before the negative suffix -o-, -v-, prohibitive suffix -ma-, optative (neg.) -maki-, and negative adverbial participle -va, e.g.

kel-ve-r	'he would have told/would tell'
kel-a	'tell (imp. sg.)'
kel-ma-t	'do not tell (2d. pl.)'

- (ii) ket- drops its final consonant before the past suffix -t-, past habitual -n-, past adverbial participle -c, non-past adverbial participle -co(r), temporal (non-past) -ne, and extensive -na, e.g.

ket-t-an	>	ke-t-an	'I told'
ket-na	>	kona	'till (one) tells'

- (2) tat- 'bring' also drop its final consonant before the past habitual suffix -n-, past -t-, contingent -ve-, negative -vo- and -v-, prohibitive -ma-, optative -vi-, optative (negative) -maki-, past adverbial participle -c, non-past adverbial participle -co(r), negative adverbial participle -va, temporal -ne, and extensive -na, e.g.

ta-n-an	'I used to bring'
ta-vo-n	'I do/did/will not bring'
ta-ma	'do not bring (2d. sg.)'
ta-c	'having brought'
ta-ne	'while (one) is bringing'

- (3) nit- 'stand' alternates with ni- before the past adverbial participle suffix -c, and present adverbial participle suffix -co(r).

3.1.4. Finite and Non-finite forms

The verbal forms are divided into two classes : (i) finite, and (ii) non-finite. The finite forms generally occur at the utterance-final position. They contain an obligatory tense-mode suffix. This is followed by a personal suffix. The imperative, prohibitive and hortative do not take any personal suffix, but always refer to the second person. They take a number suffix to indicate plurality. The non-finite forms contain non-finite suffixes.

3.1.4.1. Finite forms

The following are the finite forms found in this dialect :

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Past habitual | (7) Imperative |
| (2) Past | (8) Prohibitive |
| (3) Non-past | (9) Hortative |
| (4) Future | (10) Optative |
| (5) Contingent | (11) Optative (negative) |
| (6) Negative | |

3.1.4.1.1. Tense-mode suffix

The allomorphy of the tense-mode suffix is discussed in detail hereafter.

3.1.4.1.1.1. Past habitual

Past habitual is formed by adding the suffix -n- to a verbal base.

nark-n-um	'we (excl.) used to cut'
ke:y-n-ur	'she/it used to cry'

3.1.4.1.1.2. Past

Past is formed by adding the suffix -t- or -t- to a verbal base.

-ṭ- occurs after the base un- 'drink', which drops its final consonant before it.

un-ṭ-an > uṭan	'I drank'
-t- occurs elsewhere, e.g.	
nir-t-a	'she/it ran away'
ev-t-in	'you (sg.) arrived'
o-t-om	'we (excl.) took away'
ke:nj-t-al	'we (incl.) heard'

3.1.4.1.1.3. Non-past

Non-past suffix has the following allomorphs:

/ -t-, -ṭ-, -it-, -tit-, -dit- /

-t- occurs after bases ending in a long vowel or -n excepting the base un- 'drink'.

da:-t-an	'I go/will go'
no:-t-a	'it pains/will pain'
tin-t-or	'he eats/will eat'

-ṭ- occurs after the base un- 'drink'

un-ṭ-om	'we (excl.) drink/will drink'
----------	-------------------------------

-tit- occurs after the bases ending in -h and six bases ending in -y grouped under IIB.

veh-tit-or	'he tells/will tell'
pah-tit-an	'I split/will split'
ey-tit-a	'she sweeps/will sweep'
poy-tit-in	'you (sg.) hold/will hold'

-dit- occurs after the bases grouped under subclass III.

mal-dit-an	'I return/will return'
kav-dit-a	'she laughs/will laugh'
koy-dit-om	'we (excl.) cut/will cut'
ker-dit-or	'he wears/will wear'

-it- occurs elsewhere.

mehk-it-in	'you (sg.) search/will search'
karng-it-or	'they (m.) call/will call'
o:r-it-a	'it breaks/will break'
pu:y-it-a	'it blooms/will bloom'

3.1.4.1.1.4. Future

This is formed by adding -ik- or -k- to an infinitive form. A verbal base in this tense can be inflected for the first person (incl.) plural and second person only.

-ik- occurs after an infinitive π ending in -a before the second person singular or plural suffix. This -a is dropped before the future suffix.

tin-da-ik-in > tindikin	'you (sg.) will eat'
as-a-ik-ir > asikir	'you (pl.) will buy'

-k- occurs elsewhere.

i:-Ø-k-ir	'you (pl.) will give'
ki:-Ø-k-in	'you (sg.) will do'
tin-da-k-al	'we (incl.) will eat'
da:-y-k-al	'we (incl.) will go'

3.1.4.1.1.5. Contingent

This suffix has the following allomorphs :

/ -ve-, -yc-, -e- /

-ve- occurs after all bases listed under IIIC, IIID, IIIE, and IVC. It also occurs after the alternant base ta- 'bring'.

mal-ve-r	'he would have returned/would return'
ur-ve-ni	'you (sg.) would have ploughed/would ploug'
ker-ve-na	'we (excl.) would have worn/would wear'

- i:-ve-na 'I would have given/would give'
 ta-ve-r̄ 'they (m.) would have brought/would bring'
 -ye- occurs after the bases ending in -i.
 gur̄i-ye-r̄i 'you (pl.) would have slept/would sleep'
 veli-ye 'she/it would have roamed/would roam'
 -e- occurs elsewhere.
 ay-e-r̄ 'she/it would have become/been/would become/be'
 un-e-r̄ 'they (m.) would have drunk/would drink'
 nit-e-ni 'you (sg.) would have stood/would stand'
 nar̄k-e-r̄i 'you (pl.) would have cut/would cut'

3.1.4.1.1.6. Negative

The negative suffix indicates negation in the present, past and future tenses. Its allomorphs are :

/ -v-, -vo-, -yo-, -o- /.

-v- occurs after all the bases, provided that the suffix is further followed by the first person (incl.) plural or second person (sg. or pl.) suffix.

- ki:-v-in 'you (sg.) do/did/will not do'
 nor-v-īr̄ 'you (pl.) do/did/will not rinse'
 tin-v-al 'we (incl.) do/did/will not eat'
 oy-v-in 'you (sg.) do/did/will not take away'

-vo- occurs after all those bases which can be followed by the contingent suffix -ve- (see 3.1.4.1.1.5.) provided they are not further followed by the first person (incl.) plural or second person (sg. or pl.) suffix.

- mal-vo-n 'I do/did/will not return'
 (excl.)
 ar̄-vo-m 'we do/did/will not fall'

ker-vo-r	'he does/did/will not wear'
va:-vo-:	'they (nm.) do/did/will not come'
ta-vo-r	'he does/did/will not bring'

-yo- occurs after the bases ending in -i, provided they are not further followed by the first person (incl.) plural or second person (sg. or pl.) suffix.

guṛi-yo-m	'we (excl.) do/did/will not sleep'
veri-yo-r	'he does/did/will not fear'

-o- occurs after other bases, provided they are not further followed by the first person (incl.) plural or second person (sg. or pl.) suffix.

mir-o-r	'he does/did/will not run'
u:r-o	'she/it does/did/will not see'
puṇ-o-n	'I do/did/will not know'

3.1.4.1.1.7. Imperative

Verbal bases in the imperative mode are not inflected for person. They always refer to the second person. They take the suffix -t̄ to indicate the plural number. Imperative suffix has the following allomorphs :

/ -u-, -mu-, -yimu-, -imu-, -ya-, -a- /

Of these, the suffix -u- can be dropped in cases where it is not further followed by the number suffix -t̄. The allomorphs -mu-, -yimu-, -yimu-, and -imu- drop their final -u in the similar environment.

-u- occurs after bases ending in -n.

tin-(u)	'eat (imp. sg.)'
an-(u)	'go (imp. sg.)'

un-u-ṭ	'drink (imp. pl.)'
-yimu-	occurs after the bases belonging to subclass IVB.
o:-yin(u)	'take away (imp. sg.)'
a:-yimu-ṭ	'become (imp. pl.)'
-imu-	occurs after the bases of sub-class IIB and IIIB.
poy-im(u)	'hold (imp. sg.)'
koy-im(u)	'harvest (imp. sg.)'
-mu-	occurs after (i) the four bases: i:- 'give', i:- 'beat', ki:- 'do' and mi:- 'bathe', and (ii) the bases grouped under the sub-classes IIIA, IIIC, IIID, and IIIE.
i:-m(u)	'give (imp. sg.)'
kav-m(u)	'laugh (imp. sg.)'
ker-mu-ṭ	'wear (imp. pl.)'
mal-m(u)	'return (imp. sg.)'
ur-mu-ṭ	'plough (imp. pl.)'
-ya-	occurs after the bases ending in -i.
guri-ya-ṭ	'sleep (imp. pl.)'
veli-ya	'roan (imp. sg.)'
-a-	occurs elsewhere.
kel-a	'tell (imp. sg.)'
var-a-ṭ	'come (imp. pl.)'
at-a	'cook (imp. sg.)'

3.1.4.1.1.8. Prohibitive

Prohibitive mode is denoted by -na-.

kal-na-ṭ	'do not tell (2d. pl.)'
ta-na	'do not bring (2d. sg.)'
va-na-ṭ	'do not come (2d. pl.)'
an-na	'do not go (2d. sg.)'

3.1.4.1.9. Hortative

Hortative suffix is -~~g~~-. Only the base *da:-* (which is an allomorph of *an-* 'go') is found to inflect in this mode. Other bases enter into periphrastic constructions to express the hortative mode. (see 4.1.1.4.2.2.).

<i>da-g</i>	'let us go (sg. addressee)'
<i>da:-g-t</i>	'let us go (pl. addressee)'

3.1.4.1.1.10. Optative

This mode, which expresses desire, permission, curse or probability, is denoted by the allomorphs: / -*vi-*, -*yi-*, -*i-* / These can be followed by the third person masculine singular or plural or nonmasculine plural suffix. When it is not followed by any personal suffix, it indicates the third person nonmasculine singular.

-*vi-* has the same distribution as the contingent suffix -*ve-* (see 3.1.4.1.1.5.)

<i>ker-vi-r</i>	'he may wear/let him wear'
<i>ur-vi-r</i>	'they (m.) may plough/let them plough'
<i>mal-vi</i>	'she/it may return / let her it return'
<i>musur va:vi</i>	'it may rain'
<i>ar-vi-:</i>	'they (nm.) may fall / let them (nm.) fall'

-*yi-* occurs after the bases ending in -*i*.

<i>gar-i-yi</i>	'she/it may sleep / let her / it sleep'
<i>veli-yi-r</i>	'he may roam / let him roam'

-*i-* occurs elsewhere.

<i>duv poy-i</i>	'may tiger catch (somebody)'
<i>an-i-r</i>	'he may go / let him go'

3.1.4.1.1.11. Optative (negative)

This is formed by adding -*maki-* to a verbal base.

<i>tin-maki-r</i>	'he may not eat / let him not eat'
<i>musur va:-maki</i>	'rains may not come'

3.1.4.1.2. Personal suffixes

The personal suffixes show a nine-fold distinction in the past habitual, past, non-past, contingent and negative paradigms, whereas after optative they show a four-fold distinction having no overt marker for the third person nonmasculine singular. The future stems take the suffixes of the first person plural (incl.) and second person singular or plural. The imperative, prohibitive and hortative paradigms, however, do not take any personal suffix. They always refer to the second person.

A detailed statement of the distribution of the allomorphs of these suffixes is given below. The personal suffixes occurring after two defective bases, namely, *il-* 'be not' and *man-* 'live, stay' are not included in this description. They have been described under 3.1.4.3(below).

3.1.4.1.2.1. First person singular

This suffix has the allomorphs /-na, -an, -n/.

-na occurs after the contingent suffix.

as-e-na 'I would have bought/I would buy'

ar-ve-na 'I would have fallen/I would fall'

-an occurs after the suffixes of past-habitual, past, and non-past.

at-n-an 'I used to cook'

va-t-an 'I came'

dig-it-an 'I come/will come down'

-n occurs after the negative suffix.

tin-o-n 'I do/did/will not eat'

mal-vo-n 'I do/did/will not return'

guri-yo-n 'I do/did/will not sleep'

3.1.4.1.2.2. First person (excl.) plural

This suffix has the allomorphs /-ma, -um, -om, -m /
-ma occurs after the contingent suffix.

e:nd-e-ma 'We (excl.) would have danced/would dance'

va:-ve-ma 'we (excl.) would have come/would come'

-um occurs after the past habitual suffix.

ke:nj-n-um 'we (excl.) used to hear'

u:r-n-um 'we (excl.) used to see'

-om occurs after the past and non-past suffixes.

da:-t-om 'we (excl.) go/will go'

un-t-om 'we (excl.) drink/will drink'

o:-t-om 'we (excl.) take away/will take away'

-m occurs after the negative suffix.

te:d-o-m 'we (excl.) do/did will not get up'

pun-o-m 'we (excl.) do/did/will not know'

3.1.4.1.2.3. First person (incl.) plural

This suffix has the allomorphs / -la, -al /.

-la occurs after the contingent suffix.

u:r-ve-la 'we (incl.) would have seen/would see'

avk-e-la 'we (incl.) would have killed/would kill'

-al occurs elsewhere.

ta-n-al 'we (incl.) used to bring'

va-t-al 'we (incl.) came'

ke:nj-it-al 'we (incl.) hear/will hear'

as-a-k-al 'we (incl.) will purchase'

pəhk-v-al 'we (incl.) do/did/will not gather'

3.1.4.1.2.4. Second person singular

This suffix has the allomorphs /-n(i), -i(n) /.

-n(i) occurs after the contingent suffix.

u:r-e-n(i) 'you (sg.) would have seen/would see'

tin-e-n(i) 'you (sg.) would have eaten/would eat'

-i(n) occurs elsewhere.

i:-n-i(n) 'you (sg.) used to give'

a-t-i(n) 'you (sg.) went'

ke:y-it-i(n) 'you (sg.) call/ will call'

as-a-ik-i(n) > asikin 'you (sg.) will purchase'

kel-v-i(n) 'you (sg.) do/did/will not tell'

3.1.4.1.2.5. Second person plural

This suffix has the allomorphs / -ri, -ir /.

-ri occurs after the contingent suffix.

kars-e-ri 'you (pl.) would have played/ would play'

at-e-ri 'you (pl.) would have cooked/ would cook'

-ir occurs elsewhere.

ta:k-n-ir 'you (pl.) used to walk'

nis-t-ir 'you (pl.) hid (something)'

ket-it-ir 'you (pl.) tell/ will tell'

3.1.4.1.2.6. Third person masculine singular

This suffix has the allomorphs / -ur, -or, -r /.

-ur occurs after past habitual suffix.

dong-n-ur 'he used to steal'

ke:p-n-ur 'he used to wait'

-or occurs after the past and non-past suffixes.

to:h-t-or 'he showed'

kars-it-or 'he plays/ will play'

-r occurs elsewhere.

mal-ve-r 'he would have returned/ would return'

u:ṛ-o-r	'he does/did/did not see'
tin-i-r	'he may eat/ let him eat'
tin-maki-r	'he may not eat/ let him not eat'

3.1.4.1.2.7. Third person masculine plural

This suffix has the allomorphs /-uṛ-, -oṛ, -ṛ /.

-uṛ occurs after the past habitual suffix.

pa:ṛ-n-uṛ	'they (m.) used to sing'
vi:ṭ-n-uṛ	'they (m.) used to sing'

-oṛ occurs after the past and non-past suffixes.

na:ḳ-t-oṛ	'they (m.) cut'
veh-tit-oṛ	'they (m.) tell/ will tell'

-ṛ occurs elsewhere.

poy-o-ṛ	'they (m.) do/did/will not catch'
as-e-ṛ	'they (m.) would have purchased/ would purchase'
un-i-ṛ	'they (m.) may drink/ let them (m.) drink'
un-maki-ṛ	'they (m.) may not drink/ let them (m.) not drink'

3.1.4.1.2.8. Third person nonmasculine singular

This suffix does not overtly occur after the negative and optative modes. Elsewhere it is denoted by the allomorphs /-uṛ, -ṛ, -a /.

-uṛ occurs after the past habitual suffix.

i:-n-uṛ	'she/it used to give'
ke:nj-n-uṛ	'she/it used to listen'

-ṛ occurs after the contingent suffix.

u:ṛ-e-ṛ	'she/it would have seen/ would see'
e:nd-e-ṛ	'she/it would have danced/ would dance'

-a occurs after the non-past and past suffixes.

pa:r-it-a	'she/it sings/ will sing'
ka:t-t-a	'she/it dug'

3.1.4.1.2.9. Third person nonmasculine plural

This suffix has the allomorphs / -u, -a:, -: /.

-u occurs after the past-habitual suffix.

veh-n-u	'they (nm.) used to tell'
kars-n-u	'they (nm.) used to play'

-a: occurs after the past and non-past suffixes,

va-t-a:	'they (nm.) came'
ud-it-a:	'they(nm.) sit/ will sit'

-: occurs elsewhere.

kel-o-:	'they (nm.) do/did/will not tell'
u:r-e-:	'they (nm.) would have seen/ would see'
tin-i-:	'they (nm.) may eat/ let them (nm.) not eat'

3.1.4.1.3. Number suffix

Number suffix has a single allomorph -ṭ. As mentioned earlier, it occurs after the imperative, prohibitive, and hortative suffixes only.

kel-a-ṭ	'tell (2d. pl.)'
kel-ma-ṭ	'do not tell (2d. pl.)'
da:-Ø-ṭ	'lets go (more than one addressee)'

3.1.4.2. Non-finite forms

These are :

- (1) Past adverbial participle
- (2) Non-past adverbial participle

- (3) Negative adverbial participle
- (4) Past adjectival participle
- (5) Non-past adjectival participle
- (6) Negative adjectival participle
- (7) Conditional₁
- (8) Conditional₂
- (9) Conditional (negative)
- (10) Causal
- (11) Causal (negative)
- (12) Temporal (past)
- (13) Temporal (non-past)
- (14) Temporal (negative)
- (15) Extensive
- (16) Infinitive
- (17) Purposive
- (18) Verbal noun

3.1.4.2.1. Past adverbial participle

Past adverbial participle has the following allomorphs:

/ -j, -c, -s, -i /

-j occurs after bases ending in -n.

an-j	'having gone'
un-j	'having drunk'
tin-j	'having eaten'

-c occurs after the following three bases belonging to subclass IVE

ni-c	'having stood'
ke-c	'having said'
ta-c	'having brought'

-s occurs after bases belonging to subclasses II, III, IVB, and IVC.

to:h-s > to:s	'having shown'
mal-s	'having returned'
ar-s	'having fallen'
ki:-s	'having done'

-i occurs elsewhere.

ta:k-i	'having walked'
vi:t-i	'having sowed'
marng-i	'having forgotten'
ke:y-i	'having cried'

3.1.4.2.2. Non-past adverbial participle

Non-past adverbial participle has the following allomorphs:

/ -jo(r), -co(r), -so(r) /

-jo(r) occurs after the bases ending in -n.

an-jo(r)	'going'
tin-jo(r)	'eating'
un-jo(r)	'drinking'

-co(r) occurs after three bases grouped under subclass IVE.

ke-co(r)	'saying'
ta-co(r)	'bringing'
ni-co(r)	'standing'

-so(r) occurs after the remaining bases.

ta:k-so(r)	'walking'
i:-so(r)	'giving'
va:-so(r)	'coming'

3.1.4.2.3. Negative adverbial participle

This is formed by adding -va to a base.

u:r-va	'without seeing'
ur-va	'without ploughing'
tin-va	'without eating'

ta-va	'without bringing'
ti:h-va	'without feeding'

Sometimes the particles *galay*, *na:hlo* or the negative adverbial participial form of the defective base *le-* 'be, without' occurs after such constructions. Of these *galay* seems to emphasize an utterance. The meaning of the particle *na:hlo* could not be clear, e.g.

o:r u:rva na:hlo/le:va/galay ator.
'He went without seeing!'

3.1.4.2.4. Past adjectival participle

This is formed by adding *-a* to a past stem.

panḍ-t-a	'that ripened'
as-t-a	'that bought'
ud-t-a	'that sat'

Syntactically the past adjectival participle precedes the noun to which it is related, e.g.

va-t-a pi:k	'girl that came'
as-t-a gisir	'cloth that was purchased'

It also modifies the time adverbials *pay*, *pe:rke* both meaning 'after', *mune* 'before', and *acut* 'at that time', e.g.

ti-t-a pay	'after (one) ate'
tum-t-a pe:rke	'after (one) sneezed'
a-t-a mune	'before (one) went'
mal-t-a acut	'while (one) returned'

3.1.4.2.5. Non-past adjectival participle

Non-past adjectival participle is formed by adding *-yan*, *-an*, or *-n* to an infinitive stem. This construction is always

followed by a particle pay.

-yan occurs after the infinitive suffix \emptyset .

i:- \emptyset -yan pay 'while giving'

ki:- \emptyset -yan pay 'while doing'

-an occurs after the infinitive suffix -y.

o:-y-an pay 'while taking away'

va:-y-an pay 'while coming'

-n occurs elsewhere.

tin-da-n pay 'while eating'

un-da-n pay 'while drinking'

3.1.4.2.6. Negative adjectival participle

Negative adjectival participle is formed by adding the negative suffix -v- to a base which is further followed by the adjectival participle suffix -a.

kars-v-a 'that does/did not play'

toh-v-a 'that is/was not tied'

i:-v-a 'that is/was not given'

3.1.4.2.7. Conditional₁

This is formed by adding -ke to verbal bases. The monosyllabic bases ending in a vowel or containing a single vowel take the past suffix -t- before -ke. The bases ending in -y, -r, -r̄, -l, -v, or -h also take -t- but only optionally.

(i) ud-ke 'if (one) sits/sat'

paṭ-ke 'if (one) lies/lay'

(ii) va-t-ke 'if (one) comes/came'

i-t-ke 'if (one) gives/gave'

(iii) ey-t-ke ~ ey-ke 'if (one) sweats/sweat'

ker-t-ke ~ ker-ke 'if (one) wears/wore'

u:r-t-ke ~ u:r-ke	'if (one) sees/saw'
al-t-ke ~ al-ke	'if (one) weaves/weaved'
kav-t-ke ~ kav-ke	'if (one) laughs/laughed'
toh-t-ke ~ toh-ke	'if (one) ties/tied'

3.1.4.2.8. Conditional₂

This is formed by adding -nike to an infinitive stem.

ker-da-nike	'if (one) wears/wore'
tin-da-nike	'if (one) eats/ate'
toh-ta-nike	'if (one) ties/tied'
va:-y-nike	'if (one) comes/came'

3.1.4.2.8.1. Usage of Conditional₁ and Conditional₂

Conditional₁ cannot co-occur with a verb in the past tense; while Conditional₂ always co-occurs with a verb in contingent mode.

Some examples may be given here :

1. Conditional₁

- (a) nima na:r lo:n matke nan ka:litan.
'If you stay at home to-morrow, I will meet you.'
- (b) nima ne:nd lo:n matke nan ka:litan.
'If you stay at home to-day, I will meet you.'
- (c) nima nine lo:n matke nan ka:liy^ena.
'If you had stayed at home yesterday, I would have met you.'

2. Conditional₂

- (a) nima nine lo:n mandanike nan ka:liyena.
'If you had stayed at home yesterday, I would have met(you).'
- (b) nima na:r lo:n mandanike nan ka:liyena.
'If you stay at home tomorrow, I would meet (you).'
- (c) nima ne:nd lo:n mandanike nan ka:liyena.
'If you stay at home today, I would meet (you).'

Conditional₁ is also used in the sense of 'if (one) wants to'

as in the following examples :

titke tin	'eat, if (you sg.) want to eat'
vatke vara	'come, if (you sg.) want to come'

3.1.4.2.9. Conditional (negative)

This is formed by adding the negative suffix -o-, -vo-, -yo- to a base which is further followed by the conditional suffix -k. The distribution of -o-, -vo-, and -yo- has been described in 3.1.4.1.1.6. (above).

an-o-k	'if (one) does/did/will not go'
koy-o-k	'if (one) does/did/will not reap'
va:-vo-k	'if (one) does/did/will not come'
guri-yo-k	'if (one) does/did/will not not sleep'

3.1.4.2.10. Causal

This is formed by adding -anke to a past stem.

ti-t-anke	'since (one) ate'
e:nd-t-anke	'since (one) danced'
u-t-anke	'since (one) drank'

3.1.4.2.11. Causal (negative)

This is formed by adding the negative suffix -v- to a verb base which is followed by the causal suffix -anke.

tin-v-anke	'since (one) did not eat'
at-v-anke	'since (one) did not cook'
kars-v-anke	'since (one) did not play'

3.1.4.2.12. Temporal (past)

This is formed by adding -ake(n) to a past stem of a verb.

ki-t-ake(n)	'as soon as (one) has done'
-------------	-----------------------------

mir-t-ake(n)	'as soon as (one) has run away'
aṭ-t-ake(n)	'as soon as (one) has cooked'

3.1.4.2.13. Temporal (non-past)

This is formed by adding -ne to a base.

te:d-ne	'while (one) is getting up'
tin-ne	'while (one) is eating'
kars-ne	'while (one) is playing'

Very often this form is duplicated for emphasis, e.g.

nan te:dne te:dne o:r mirtor.
'He ran away, while I was getting up.'

3.1.4.2.14. Temporal (negative)

This is formed by adding the negative suffix -v- to a verb base which is further followed by -ake(n_v).

aṭ-v-ake(n)	'before not having cooked'
pu:y-v-ake(n)	'before not having bloomed'
ti:h-v-ake(n)	'before not having fed'

3.1.4.2.15. Extensive

This is formed by adding -na to a verb base. This form indicates the extension of an action denoted by the verb.

kars-na	'till (one) plays'
ev-na	'till (one) reaches'
o:-na	'till (one) takes away'

3.1.4.2.16. Infinitive

Infinitive suffix has the following allomorphs:

/ -∅, -y, -ta, -da, -ḍa, -ya, -a /.

-∅ occurs after the following four bases:

i:-∅	'to give'
------	-----------

i:-Ø	'to beat'
ki:-Ø	'to do'
mi:-Ø	'to bathe'

-y occurs after the following four bases:

no:-y	'to pain'
o:-y	'to take away'
va:-y	'to come'
da:-y	'to go'

-ta occurs after the bases grouped under sub-class II.

to:h-ta	'to show'
poy-ta	'to hold'
may-ta	'to be surplus'

-da occurs after the bases grouped under subclass III and IVD

(except an- 'go' and un- 'drink').

ker-da	'to wear'
tul-da	'to be bored (of hole)'
koy-da	'to cut, reap'
tin-da	'to eat'

-ḍa occurs after the base un- 'drink'

un-ḍa	'to drink'
-------	------------

-ya occurs after bases grouped under IA.

guṛi-ya	'to sleep'
kari-ya	'to learn'

-a occurs elsewhere.

ket-a	'to tell'
tat-a	'to bring'
a:nḡl-a	'to shout'
to:y-a	'to swell'
as-a	'to buy'

3.1.4.2.17. Purposive

The purposive is formed by adding -na(n) or -lay to an infinitive stem. They occur in free variation with one another.

i:-Ø-na(n)	~	i:-Ø-lay	'for giving'
to:h-ta-na(n)	~	to:h-ta-lay	'for showing'
tin-da-na(n)	~	tin-da-lay	'for eating'
un-ða-na(n)	~	un-ða-lay	'for drinking'
veli-ya-na(n)	~	veli-ya-lay	'for roaming'
as-a-na(n)	~	as-a-lay	'for purchasing'

3.1.4.2.18. Verbal noun

Verbal noun is formed by adding -na(d) to an infinitive stem, e.g.

i:-Ø-na(d)	'giving'
o:-y-na(d)	'carrying away'
toh-ta-na(d)	'showing'
as-a-na(d)	'buying'

3.1.4.3. Defective verbal bases

The bases, which cannot show all the finite and non-finite forms, described in the previous sections are termed as defective bases. These are: il- 'be not', le:- 'be without', and man- 'be exist, stay, live'.

3.1.4.3.1. The base il-

This base can show the negative forms of present tense, adverbial participle, conditional, and causal.

1. Present(neg.) is formed by adding the negative suffix (-o-, -v-, or -a-) which is followed by a personal suffix. Note that nonmasculine third person singular is unmarked. To illustrate

the distribution of negative and personal suffixes, a full paradigm is given below:

il-o-n	'I am not (there)'
il-o-m	'we (excl.) are not (there)'
il-v-ala	'we (incl.) are not (there)'
il-v-in	'you (sg.) are not (there)'
il-v-iṛ	'you (pl.) are not (there)'
il-o-r	'he is not (there)'
il-o-ṛ	'they (m.) are not (there)'
il-a	'she/it is not (there)'
il-a-:	'they (nm.) are not(there)'

2. The non-finite forms of il- are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| (i) Negative adverbial participle | il-va | 'without' |
| (ii) Negative conditional | il-o-k | 'if not so' |
| (iii) Negative causal | il-v-anke | 'since (one)
is/was not(there)' |

3.1.4.3.2. The base le:-

This occurs in the following two non-finite forms:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| (i) Negative adverbial participle | le:-va | 'without' |
| (ii) Negative causal | le:v-anke | 'since (one) was
without (something)' |

Note: The negative and other non-finite suffixes occurring here have already been described in the relevant sections.

3.1.4.3.3. The base man-

This base shows all the finite and non-finite verbal forms.

However, it is different from the regular and irregular verbal bases in that it has three tense paradigms, i.e. past, present, and future, instead of the normal two, i.e. past and non-past.

1. Present

The present stem is formed by adding *-de-* to the allomorph *min-* of the above verbal base. This stem is followed by personal suffix (as shown in the paradigm) to complete the form. The nonmasculine third person singular suffix is unmarked. A complete paradigm is as follows:

<i>min-de-n(a)</i>	'I am (there)'
<i>min-de-n(a)</i>	'we (excl.) are(there)'
<i>min-de-la</i>	'we (incl.) are (there)'
<i>min-de-ni</i>	'you (sg.) are (there)'
<i>min-de-ri</i>	'you (pl.) are (there)'
<i>min-de-r</i>	'he is (there)'
<i>min-de-ṛ</i>	'they (m.) are (there)'
<i>min-de</i>	'she/it is (there)'
<i>min-de-:</i>	'they (nm.) are (there)'

2. Future

Future stem is formed by adding non-past suffix *-t-*. This is followed by the personal suffix as shown in the following paradigm:

<i>man-t-an</i>	'I will live/stay (there)'
<i>man-t-om</i>	'we (excl.)will live/stay (there)'
<i>man-t-al</i>	'we (incl.) will live/stay (there)'
<i>man-t-in</i>	'you (sg.) will live/stay (there)'
<i>man-t-iṛ</i>	'you (pl.) will live/stay (there)'
<i>man-t-or</i>	'he will live/stay (there)'
<i>man-t-oṛ</i>	'they (m.) will live/stay (there)'
<i>man-t-a</i>	'she/it will live/stay (there)'
<i>man-t-a:</i>	'they (nm.) will live/stay (there)'

3. Other forms of man-

In other finite and non-finite forms, man- occurs with the same set of tense-mode and personal suffixes with which the bases grouped under subclass IVD (i.e., tin- 'eat' etc.) occur. Like them, it also drops its final -n before the past suffix -t. M man- has another allomorph mun- which occurs in the periphrastic present durative and is discussed under 4.1.1.4.2.

3.1.4.4. Sample paradigms

The paradigms of the defective verbs have already been given in the preceding section. Here follow the sample paradigms of one regular verb kars- 'play' and one irregular verb an- 'go' in their finite and non-finite forms.

3.1.4.4.1. Finite forms kars- 'play' an- 'go'

1. Past-habitual

1st sg.	kars-n-an	an-n-an
(excl.)pl.	kars-n-un	an-n-un
(excl.)pl.	kars-n-al	an-n-al
2d sg.	kars-n-i(n)	an-n-i(n)
pl.	kars-n-iṛ	an-n-iṛ
3d (m.) sg.	kars-n-ur	an-u-ur
(m.) pl.	kars-n-ur	an-n-ur
(nm.) sg.	kars-n-ur	an-n-ur
(nm.) pl.	kars-n-u	an-n-u

2. Past

1st sg.	kars-t-an	a-t-an
(excl.)pl.	kars-t-om	a-t-om
(incl.)pl.	kars-t-al	a-t-al
2d sg.	kars-t-i(n)	a-t-i(n)
pl.	kars-t-iṛ	a-t-iṛ

3d	(m.)	sg.	kars-t-or	a-t-or	
	(m.)	pl.	kars-t-oṛ	a-t-oṛ	
	(nm.)	sg.	karst-t-a	a-t-a	
	(nm.)	pl.	kars-t-a:	a-t-a:	
3. Non-past					
	1st	sg.	kars-it-an	da:-t-an	
	(excl.)	pl.	kars-it-om	da:-t-om	
	(incl.)	pl.	kars-it-al	da:-t-al	
2d	sg.		kars-it-i(n)	da:-t-i(n)	
	pl.		kars-it-iṛ	da:-t-iṛ	
3d	(m.)	sg.	kars-it-or	da:-t-or	
	(m.)	pl.	kars-it-oṛ	da:-t-oṛ	
	(nm.)	sg.	kars-it-a	da:-t-a	
	(nm.)	pl.	kars-it-a:	da:-t-a:	
4. Future					
	1st	(incl.)	pl.	kars-a-k-al	da:-y-k-al
2d	sg.			kars-ik-i(n)	da:-y-k-i(n)
	pl.			kars-ik-iṛ	da:-y-k-iṛ
5. Contingent					
	1st	sg.	kars-e-na	an-e-na	
	(excl.)	sg.	kars-e-ma	an-e-ma	
	(incl.)	pl.	kars-e-la	an-e-la	
2d	sg.		kars-e-n(i)	an-e-n(i)	
	pl.		kars-e-ri	an-e-ri	
3d	(m.)	sg.	kars-e-r	an-e-r	
	(m.)	pl.	kars-e-ṛ	an-e-ṛ	
	(nm.)	sg.	kars-e-r	an-e-r	
	(nm.)	pl.	kars-e-:	an-e-:	

6. Negative

1st sg.	kars-o-n	an-o-n
(excl.)pl.	kars-o-m	an-o-m
(incl.)pl.	kars-v-al	an-v-al
2d sg.	kars-v-in	an-v-in
pl.	kars-v-ir	an-v-ir
3d (m.) sg.	kars-o-r	an-o-r
(m.) pl.	kars-o-r	an-o-r
(nm.) sg.	kars-o	an-o
(nm.) pl.	kars-o-:	an-o-:

7. Imperative

2d sg.	kars-a	an-(u)
pl.	kars-a-t	an-u-t

8. Prohibitive

2d sg.	kars-ma	an-ma
pl.	kars-ma-t	an-ma-t

9. Hortative

2d sg.	-	da:-Ø
pl.	-	da:-Ø-t

10. Optative

3d (m.) sg.	kars-i-r	an-i-r
(m.) pl.	kars-i-r	an-i-r
(nm.) sg.	kars-i	an-i
(nm.) pl.	kars-i-:	an-i-:

11. Optative (neg.)

3d (m.) sg.	kars-maki-r	an-maki-r
(m.) pl.	kars-maki-r	an-maki-r
(nm.) sg.	kars-maki	an-maki
(nm.) pl.	kars-maki-:	an-maki-:

3.1.4.4.2. Non-finite forms

1. Past adverbial participle	kars-i	an-j
2. Non-past adverbial participle	kars-o(r̥)	an-jo(r̥)
3. Negative adverbial participle	kars-va	an-va
4. past adjectival participle	kars-t-a	a-t-a
5. Non-past adjectival participle	kars-a-n pay	da:-y-an pay
6. Negative adjectival participle	kars-v-a	an-v-a
7. Conditional ₁	kars-ke	a-t-ke
8. Conditional ₂	kars-a-nike	da:-y-nike
9. Negative conditional	kars-o-k	an-o-k
10. Causal	kars-t-anke	a-t-anke
11. Causal (negative)	kars-v-anke	an-v-anke
12. Temporal (past)	kars-t-ake(n)	a-t-ake(n)
13. Temporal (non-past)	kars-ne	an-ne
14. Temporal (negative)	kars-v-ake(n)	an-v-ake(n)
15. Extensive	kars-na	an-na
16. Infinitive	kars-a	da:-y
17. Purposive	kars-a-na(n)	da:-y-na(n)
	kars-a-lay	da:-y-lay
18. Verbal noun	kars-a-na(d)	da:-y-na(d)

3.2. Nominals

Nominals can be defined as those bases which can take case suffixes. They may also take the suffixes of gender, number or person.

The nominals include the following subclasses:

(1) nouns (2) pronouns, and (3) numerals.

3.2.1. Nouns

The nouns, which form a major part of the morphemic inventory of this dialect, fall into two structural types:

- (1) Simple nouns, (2) Derived nouns.

3.2.1.1. Simple nouns

Simple nouns consist of a base which cannot be further morphologically segmented into more than one constituent element, as for example: ma:ne 'man', ma:ra(m) 'tree', lo:n 'house', and so on.

3.2.1.2. Derived nouns

Derived nouns result from the derivational process involving suffixation and compounding. The addition of personal suffixes to nominal or verbal stems is the most productive way of derivation. The nouns derived in this way are distinguished for all the three persons and both the numbers, except a few which are derived only in the first or second person. Since these nouns show personal distinction unlike other nouns, we will refer to them as personal nouns while discussing their formation. There are also a few additional derivational suffixes that can be seen occurring in some nouns but they are not very productive. The compounding of two roots of the same word class (i.e., noun + noun) or of two different word classes (e.g., verb + noun) or the partial reduplication of a root forms the second type of derivation. Derivation by suffixation and compounding is discussed below.

3.2.1.2.1. Derivation by suffixation

3.2.1.2.1.1. Derivation by adding personal suffixes

As noted earlier, personal suffixes are added to nominal or verbal stems to form the personal nouns. These fall into two types: (i) conjugated nouns, and (ii) participial nouns. Conjugated nouns are derived by adding the personal suffixes to nominal bases (i.e., nouns, pronouns, numerals) and adjectives. Participial nouns are derived by adding the personal suffixes to participial stems of the verbs.

The personal suffixes added to form the personal nouns can be subgrouped into the following four sets:

Person	Number	<u>Personal suffixes</u>			
		Set 1.	Set 2.	Set 3.	Set 4.
1st	sg.	-ona	-a		-a
	pl.(excl.)	-oma		-ma	-m
	pl.(incl.)	-ola		-la	-al
2d	sg.	-oni	-i		-i
	pl.	-ori		-ri	-ir
3d	sg.(m.)	-or			
	pl.(m.)	-or			
	sg.(nm.)	-ad			
	pl.(nm.)	-av			

3.2.1.2.1.1.1. Derivation of conjugated nouns

Conjugated nouns are derived by adding personal suffixes to the oblique forms of the nominals or to the adjectives. The formation of the oblique forms of the nominals has been discussed below (see 3.2.5.2.). The adjectives take a formative suffix before taking the personal suffixes. This will be discussed under subtype 3. Conjugated personal nouns fall into six subtypes.

Subtype 1.

This is formed by adding personal suffixes of set 1 to a noun indicating place or time, e.g.

karka-t-oma	'we are the ones of Karka village'
nine-t-oni	'you (sg.) of the yesterday'
iga-t-ad	'she/it who belongs to this place'

Subtype 2.

This is formed by adding personal suffixes of set 1 to an oblique base of a noun, e.g.

god-t-ona	'I who own the cow'
ma:ra:-n-or	'they (m.) who own the trees'
paṭe-t-orī	'you (pl.) who own the field'

Subtype 3.

This is formed by adding personal suffixes of set 1 to the adjectives. The adjectives take a formative suffix before taking the personal suffixes. It has the allomorphs: -n-, -t- and -t-. Of these -n- occurs after the adjectives ending in a vowel excepting i:ṭo 'of this type', a:ṭo 'of that type', be:ṭo 'of which type' and nela 'good'. -t- occurs after nela 'good', and -t- occurs elsewhere. Following are the few examples of such derivation:

cudla-n-ona	'I am the small one'
biṛiya-n-or	'he is the big one'
nela-t-ad	'she/it is the good one'
sokon-t-or	'he is the beautiful one'
i:ṭo-t-or	'they (m.) are of this type'

The following adjectives are found to optionally take the personal suffixes directly i.e., without taking the formative suffix.

pu:na-ona	>	pu:nona	'I am the new one'
cuḍla-oni	>	cuḍloni	'you (sg.) are the small one'
biṛiya-or	>	biṛiyor	'he is the big one'
pa:nta-ad	>	pa:ntad	'she/it is the old one'
pa:nta-av	>	pa:ntav	'they (nm.) are the old ones'

Subtype 4.

In this type of derivation, the following personal suffixes are added to the oblique base of a noun:

(i) The nouns which take the oblique suffix *-n-*, are derived by adding the first person singular or second person singular suffixes of the set 2.

(ii) The masculine plural nouns ending in *-r* take the personal suffixes of the set 3. Elsewhere the personal suffixes of the set 1 are used. It may be noted that this type is not derived in the third person.

Masculine nouns ending in *Vl*, *Vr* or *Vṛ* drop their final consonant before the oblique suffix.

Examples:

pe:kal-n-a	>	pe:kna	'I am a boy'
koytor-n-a	>	koytona	'I am a Gond'
ko:ytor- o -ma	>	ko:ytoma	'we(excl.) are Gonds'
pe:kalor- o -la	>	pe:kalola	'we(incl.) are the boys'
mayask-n-oma			'we(excl.) are the daughters'
mayar-t-ona			'I am a daughter'
pi:k-t-oni			'you (sg.) are a girl'
pi:ki:-n-orī			'you (pl.) are the girls'

The last three examples are identical with the forms derived in subtype 2, hence they produce ambiguity. The respective forms may also mean 'I am the one who has a daughter', 'you (sg.) are the one who has a girl', 'you (pl.) are the ones

who have the girls'.

Subtype 5.

This is formed by adding personal suffixes of the set 1 to the oblique bases of pronouns (see 3.2.2.1.)

na:-oni	>	na:voni	'my you (sg.)'
ma:-oꝛi	>	ma:voꝛi	'my you (pl.)'
man-or			'our (incl.) he'
ni:-ona	>	ni:vona	'your (sg.) I'
mi:-oꝛ	>	mi:voꝛ	'your (pl.) they'(m.)'
o:r-n-oma	>	o:noma	'his (distant) we(excl.)'
o:r-Ø-oni			'their (m.) you (sg.)'
ve:r-n-ad	>	ve:nad	'his (prox.) her/it'
te:n-ona			'her/its (prox.)I'
ta:n-or			'her/its (distant)he'

Subtype 6.

This is formed by adding the first and or second person suffixes of the set 4 to the oblique base of masculine numeral. Though these forms are derived from the masculine numerals, they do not exhibit gender distinction here.

The numeral veror 'one (m.)' drops its final -r before -n-. The other numerals drop their final -ꝛ, in the first person plural (excl.) and final -uꝛ in the first person plural (incl.) and second person plural derivation.

veror-n-a	>	verona	'I am one'
veror-n-i	>	veroni	'you (sg.) are one'
iꝛvuꝛ-Ø-m	>	iꝛvum	'we (excl.) are two'
iꝛvuꝛ-Ø-al	>	iꝛval	'we (incl.) are two'
iꝛvuꝛ-Ø-iꝛ	>	iꝛviꝛ	'you (pl.) are two'

mu:vur-Ø-m	mu:vum	'we (excl.) are three'
mu:vur-Ø-al	mu:val	'we (incl.) are three'
mu:vur-Ø-ir	mu:vir	'you (pl.) are three'
na:lvur-Ø-m	na:lvum	'we (excl.) are four'
na:lvur-Ø-al	na:lvai	'we (incl.) are four'
na:lvur-Ø-ir	na:lvir	'you (pl.) are four'
eyvur-Ø-m	eyvum	'we (excl.) are five'
eyvur-Ø-al	eyvai	'we (incl.) are five'
eyvur-Ø-ir	eyvir	'you (pl.) are five'
a:rvur-Ø-m	a:rvum	'we (excl.) are six'
a:rvur-Ø-al	a:rval	'we (incl.) are six'
a:rvur-Ø-ir	a:rvir	'you (pl.) are six'

3.2.1.2.1.1.2. Derivation of participial nouns

Participial nouns are of three types :

- (1) non-past participial nouns
- (2) past participial nouns, and
- (3) negative participial nouns.

(1) Non-past participial nouns

These are formed by adding the formative suffix *-n-* to the infinitive stem which is further followed by the personal suffix of set 1.

Illustrations :

da:-y-n-ona	'I who go/will go'
da:-y-n-oma	'we (excl.) who go/will go'
da:-y-n-ola	'we (incl.) who go/will go'
da:-y-n-oni	'you (sg.) who go/will go'
da:-y-n-orl	'you (pl.) who go/will go'
da:y-n-or	'he who goes/will go'

da:-y-n-or	'they (m.) who go/will go'
da:-y-n-ad	'she/it who goes/will go'
da:-y-n-av	'they (nm.) who go/will go'

(2) Past participial nouns

This is formed by adding the formative suffix -n-, -r-, or \emptyset to the past adjectival participle stem which is further followed by the personal suffix of set 1. -n- is added before the first and second person suffixes, -r- is added before the third person (m.) and - \emptyset - occurs before the third person (nm.) suffix as illustrated below:

vata-n-ona	'I who came'
vata-n-oma	'we (excl.) who came'
vata-n-ola	'we (incl.) who came'
vata-n-oni	'you (sg.) who came'
vata-n-or \dot{i}	'you (pl.) who came'
vata-r-or	'he who came'
vata-r-or \dot{i}	'they (m.) who came'
vata- \emptyset -ad > vatad	'she/it who came'
vata- \emptyset -av > vatav	'they (nm.) who came'

(3) Negative participial nouns

Negative participial noun is formed by adding stem formative -n-, -r-, or - \emptyset - to a negative adjectival participle stem. This is further followed by the personal suffix of set 1. The distribution of the stem-formative suffix is similar as described in relation with the past participial noun. A sample illustration is given below:

va:va-n-ona	'I who do/did/will not come'
va:va-n-oma	'we (excl.) who/do/did/will not come'

va:va-n-ola	'we (incl.) who do/did/will not come'
va:va-n-oni	'you (sg.) who do/did/will not come'
va:va-n-orī	'you (pl.) who do/did/will not come'
va:va-r-or	'he who does/did/will not come'
va:va-r-or	'they (m.) who do/did/will not come'
va:va- Ø -ad, va:vad	'she/it who does/did/will not come'
va:va- Ø -av, va:vav	'they (nm.) who do/did/will not come'

3.2.1.2.1.2. Derivation by adding gender suffixes

Following are the gender derivative suffixes:

- (i) masculine -al and -u
(ii) feminine -i, -o and -e

Examples of such derivation have been presented in five sets. In the first three sets, nouns with masculine derivative suffix -al have been listed with the corresponding feminine forms with feminine derivative suffix -i, -o and -e. In the fourth and fifth sets nouns with the masculine derivative suffix -u have been listed with the corresponding feminine forms with derivative suffixes -e and -i.

Set 1.

<u>mas.</u>	<u>-al</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>fem.</u>	<u>-i</u>
ka:nal		'blind man'	ka:ni	
kondal		'dumb man'	kondi	
kolal		'crippled man'	koli	
ṭarṭal		'tall and thin man'	ṭarṭi	
bayral		'deaf man'	bayri	
ba:nḍal		'tailless animal'	ba:nḍi	
baṛṇjal		'mother's brother's son'	baṛṇji	

ra:nɔiyal	'widower'	ra:nɔi
de:ngal	'tall man'	de:ngi
dokral	'old man'	dokri
jo:gal	'a male personal name'	jo:gi
cukal	'a male personal name'	cuki
du:lal	'a male personal name'	du:li
morkal	'one-horned male animal'	morki

Set 2.

<u>mas.</u> <u>-al</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>fem.</u> <u>-o</u>
kuɾal	'naked man'	kuɾo
ku:ɬal	'lame man'	ku:ɬo
guɬal	'short man'	guɬo
geral	'squint man'	gero
ɬakal	'bald man'	ɬako
doral	'potbellied man'	doro
vanjal	'childless man'	vanjo
mondal	'a man crippled with fingers'	monɔo
morkal	'one-horned male animal'	morko
cukal	'a male personal name'	cuko

Set 3.

<u>mas.</u> <u>-al</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>fem.</u> <u>-e</u>
bayal	'mad man'	baye
ka:mal	'a male personal name'	ka:me
de:val	'a male personal name'	de:ve
du:lal	'a male personal name'	du:le
bi:mal	'a male personal name'	bi:ne
ma:sal	'a male personal name'	ma:se
laknal	'a male personal name'	lakme

Set 4.

<u>mas.</u>	<u>-u</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>fem.</u>	<u>-e</u>
a:ytu		'a male personal name'	a:yte	
caytu		'a male personal name'	cayte	
pa:n̄du		'a male personal name'	pa:n̄de	

Set 5.

<u>mas.</u>	<u>-u</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>fem.</u>	<u>-i</u>
budru		'a male personal name'	budri	
manglu		'a male personal name'	mangli	
samru		'a male personal name'	samri	
suklu		'a male personal name'	sukli	
a:ytu		'a male personal name'	a:yti	

3.2.1.2.1.3. Derivation by adding other suffixes

Nouns are also derived by adding other derivative suffixes to a noun or a verb root.

3.2.1.2.1.3.1. Derivation of N nouns from verbal bases

1. -a

ek-	'scrape'	eka	'peel'
u:s-	'overflow'	u:sa	'flood'
nis-	'blush'	nisa	'blushing'
bu:s-	'pretend'	bu:sa	'pretension'
ɖuy-	'take out (oil) with a ladle'	ɖuya	'a ladle'
2. -al

ku:t-	'be lame'	ku:tal	'lame man'
ɖong-	'steal'	ɖongal	'thief (m.)'
3. -am

nd-	'put laths across a rafter'	ndam	'barrier'
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4.	<u>-ar</u>				
	o:c-	'get intoxicated'	o:car	'intoxication'	
	u:s-	'tree to drop leaves'	u:sar	'defoliation'	
	kars-	'play'	karsar	'game, religious fair'	
	ne:k-	'ring'	ne:kar	'twinkling sound'	
	ne:sk-	'breathe'	ne:skar	'breath'	
	pi:t-	'fart'	pi:tar	'fart'	
	po:rs-	'vomit'	po:rsar	'vomit'	
5.	<u>-i</u>				
	kor:k-	'hoe'	kor:ki	'a hoe'	
6.	<u>-ul</u>				
	uc-	'spit'	ucul	'spittle'	
7.	<u>-um</u>				
	pu:t-	'be born'	pu:tum	'offspring'	
8.	<u>-ur</u>				
	anj-	'climb up'	anjur	'ascent'	
9.	<u>-e</u>				
	muc-	'cover'	muce	'cover, lid'	
	le:sk-	'forget'	le:ske	'an insect, if stepped across, one may forget the way'	
10.	<u>-el</u>				
	koy-	'cut(paddy etc)'	koyel	'stubble'	
11.	<u>-o</u>				
	mir:k-	'glow, flash'	mir:ko	'glow worm'	
	ku:t-	'be lame'	ku:to	'lame woman'	

12.	<u>-or</u>				
	ku:s-	'coo, crow'	ku:soɾ	'cooing of bird'	
13.	<u>-k</u>				
	pir-	'be parched'	pirk	'parched grain'	
14.	<u>-ka</u>				
	uy-	'be peeled'	uyka	'slough'	
15.	<u>-pa</u>				
	aɾ-	'fall'	aɾpa	'slope'	
16.	<u>-pal</u>				
	us-	'pound'	uspal	'pestle'	
	poy-	'catch'	poypal	'kidnapper'	
17.	<u>-pe</u>				
	mul-	'set (as sun)'	mulpe	'evening'	
18.	<u>-saɾ</u>				
	mi:ng-	'be sweet'	mi:ngsaɾ	'sweets'	

3.2.1.2.1.3.2. Derivation of nouns from nouns

1.	<u>-am</u>				
	iɾnga	'winter'	iɾngam	'cold'	
	oy	'porcupine'	oyam	'a clan name'	
	kunje	'owl'	kunjam	'a clan whose totem is owl'	
	kurs	'sp. tree'	kursam	'a clan name'	
	kor	'fowl'	koram	'a clan name'	
	te:ka	'teak'	te:kam	'a village name'	
	pad	'pig'	padam	'a clan name'	
	pande	'frog'	pandam	'a clan name'	
	poɾiya	'sp. bird'	poɾiyam	'a clan whose totem is <u>poɾiya</u> bird'	

marka	'sp. bird'	markam	'a clan name'
miriya	'chilli'	miriyam	'a clan name'
renga	'hog plum'	re:ngam	'a village name'
vanj	'paddy'	vanjam	'a clan name'
2.	<u>-um</u>		
mic	'sp. tree'	micum	'a village name'
goṭ	'sp. tree'	goṭum	'a village name'
gong	'sp. tree'	gongum	'a village name'
e:r	'sp. tree'	e:rum	'a village name'
3.	<u>-vor</u>		
kay	'hand'	kayvor	'handle of a plough'
4.	<u>-var</u>		
ita	'tamarind'	itavar	'a village name'
tunir	'tendu'	tunirvar	'a village name'
5.	<u>-i</u>		
lanḍ	'dullness'	lanḍi	'yawn'
6.	<u>-el</u>		
gad	'rice-beer pot'	gadel	'precipitate'
7.	<u>-om</u>		
narka	'night'	narkom	'morning'

3.2.1.2.1.3.3. Derivation from pronominal bases

A small section of nouns is derived from pronominal bases. These are: (i) i- and i:- proximate, (ii) a- remote, and (iii) be- interrogative. Nouns derived from these bases are listed below:

i-ga	'here'	a-ga	'there'	be-ga	'where'
i-cut	'this time'	a-cut	'that time'	be-cut	'when'

-	-	a-nṭin	'that day'	be-nṭin	'which day'
i:-yen	'this year'	a-yen	'that year'	-	-

3.2.1.2.2. Derivation of nouns by compounding

Compounds are closeknit or juxtaposed roots, which are modified as a whole, and cannot be interrupted. Compounds have been grouped under the three subclasses: (1) true compounds, (2) probable compounds, and (3) reduplicated compounds.

3.2.1.2.2.1. True compounds

True compounds are those in which both the constituent elements can easily be identified. They are listed below:

1. verb root + noun root

urk + e:r urker 'urine'
 (urk- 'urinate', e:r 'water')

ursk + kal urskal 'menhir'
 (ursk- 'plant; fix in the ground', kal 'stone')

ursk + guṭa ursguṭa 'memorial wooden pillar'
 (ursk- 'plant; fix in the ground', guṭa 'peg')

2. noun root + noun root

gura + e:r gurer 'juice of sugarcane'
 (gura 'sugar cane', e:r 'water')

piṇḍ kal ' 'soap stone'
 (piṇḍ 'flour', kal 'stone')

musur gu:ge 'fire fly'
 (musur 'rains', gu:ge 'butterfly')

poṛḍ ka:l 'sun rays'
 (poṛḍ 'sun', ka:l 'leg')

pa:lni:y 'ghee'
 (pa:l 'milk', ni:y 'oil')

erj upe 'musk rat'
 (érj 'bear', upe 'rat')

e:te mindis 'scorpion'
 (e:te 'crab', mindis 'sting')

bala ka:l 'sole (of foot)'
(bala 'plank', ka:l 'leg')

bala kay 'palm'
(bala 'plank', kay 'hand')

konda pila 'pupil (of eye)'
(konda 'eye', pila 'baby')

moṭol pila 'jeep'
(moṭol 'bus', pila 'baby')

tala musur 'first rain of the season'
(tala 'head', musur 'rain')

tala burka 'sp. gourd'
(tala 'head' burka 'gourd')

ane mar 'father's sister's son, mother's brother's son'
(ane 'son-in-law', mar 'son')

3. noun + numeral

Occasionally numerals are postposed to certain kinship terms. In such cases the involved meaning is different from the literal one. In the following compounds the postposed numeral refers to the person who has higher social status than the preceding kin. The masculine numerals are used when both the persons indicated belong to masculine gender or when they are of the opposite sex. The nonmasculine numeral is used when both the kins belong to nonmasculine gender.

mate irvur 'wife and husband'
(lit. wife two (m.))

mar irvur 'son and father'
(lit. son two (m.))

e:lar irvur 'sister and brother'
(lit. younger sister two (m.))

tanu: irvur 'younger brother and elder brother'
(lit. younger brothers two (m.))

e:la: reṇḍ 'younger sister and elder sister'
(lit. younger sisters two (nm.))

maya: reṇḍ 'daughter and mother'
(lit. daughters two (nm.))

3.2.1.2.2.2. Probable compounds

Probable compounds are those, where one constituent is clearly identified, but the other cannot be easily assigned any meaning.

1. In the following, all the words have -er as a component,

which is related to e:r 'water'.

gu:mer 'waterfall' kuyer 'river'
baker 'gum(of tree)' ka:her 'water of boiled rice'

2. In the following also, one component, which has some semantic relation with the word, is identifiable.

argo:da 'door sill' (ar 'path')
ange a:r 'elder brother's wife married to younger brother'
(ange 'elder brother's wife')
irnu:ka 'fragment of rice' (nu:ka 'rice')
uṛa veṛi 'whirl wind' (veṛi 'wind')
tirḍuḍ 'dancing staff with pellet bells' (ḍuḍ 'stick')
me:se kal 'whetstone' (kal 'stone')
la:mane 'a boy who seeks his bride by serving' (ane 'son-in-law')
sa:m ḍo:l 'drum beaten at the marriage ceremony' (ḍo:l 'drum')

3.2.1.2.2.3. Reduplicated compounds

Following are the common reduplicated compounds, in which the root occurs partially reduplicated as the second part of the word.

e:r ni:r	'water etc.'	karsaṛ marsaṛ	'fair etc.'
kelk mi:k	'hair (pl.) etc.'	meṭa: miṭa:	'mountains etc.'
kork mi:k	'fowls etc.'	pila: jila:	'children etc.'
gisṛi: mi:sṛi:	'clothes etc.'	lo:k mi:k	'houses etc.'
goṭk miṭk	'cows etc.'	ra:nd su:nd	'widows etc.'
pila: mila:	'children etc.'	padi: midi:	'pigs etc.'

3.2.2. Pronouns

Pronouns can be subclassified into

- (1) Personal pronouns of first and second person,
- (2) Personal pronouns of third person.

3.2.2.1. Personal pronouns of first and second person

Personal pronouns of the first and second person are marked for person and number. First person plural exhibits the exclusive-inclusive distinction also. Case suffixes are added to their oblique forms. Direct forms are used in the nominative. They are:

	<u>Direct form</u>	<u>Oblique form</u>
1st sg.	nan(a)	na:-
pl.(excl.)	nom(o)	ma:-
pl.(incl.)	manal	man-
		mana- (before acc./dat.)
2d sg.	nim(a)	ni:-
pl.	mi:r	mi:-

3.2.2.2. Personal pronouns of third person

Personal pronouns of third person are: (1) Demonstrative, (2) Interrogative, and (3) Reflexive. Of these the demonstrative and interrogative pronouns show number and gender distinction. Reflexive pronouns show only number distinction.

3.2.2.2.1. Demonstratives and Interrogatives

These pronouns are derived by adding gender-number suffixes to the demonstrative and interrogative bases. Demonstrative bases also express proximity or remoteness of the object denoted. They are:

		<u>Demonstrative</u>		<u>Interrogative</u>
		Proximate	Remote	
m.	sg.	ve:-r	o:-r	be:-nor
	pl.	ve:-r̄	o:-r̄	be:-nor̄
nm.	sg.	i-d	a-d	be-d
	pl.	i-v	a-v	be-v

Oblique bases.

Oblique bases of demonstratives and interrogatives are formed by adding oblique suffixes (see 3.2.5.2.). Following three pronouns have their alternant oblique forms as shown against each of them.

<u>Direct form</u>	<u>Oblique form</u>
id 'she/it(prox.)'	te:n-
ad 'she/it(remote)'	ta:n-
av 'they (nm.)'	va:n-

3.2.2.2.2. Reflexive pronouns

As indicated earlier, the reflexive pronouns do not show gender distinction, but they are distinguished for number and always refer to third person. Their forms are as follows:

	<u>Direct form</u>	<u>Oblique form</u>
sg.	tanak	tan-
pl.	tamak	tam-

3.2.3. Numerals

Basic numeral are limited upto number 20. They can occur alone, while counting and in other slots, where a noun can occur. As attributes they always precede the head noun, and agree with the gender of the head, but the distinction of gender is observed

in numerals upto 6 only. On morphological grounds, numerals can be subgrouped into two classes;

- (1) Numerals upto 6,
- (2) Other numerals.

3.2.3.1. Numerals of class (1)

These have two series : One for masculine and the other for nonmasculine. They are derived by adding masculine suffixes -or and -vur, and nonmasculine suffixes -nd, -ng, and -u.

<u>masculine</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>nonmasculine</u>
ver-or	'one'	o-nd
ir-vur	'two'	re-nd
mu:-vur	'three'	mu:-nd
na:l-vur	'four'	na:l-u
ey-vur	'five'	ey-ng
a:r-vur	'six'	a:r-u

3.2.3.2. Numerals of class (2)

Historically, the numerals from 7 to 20 have been borrowed from Halbi. They are listed below:

sa:t	'seven'	savda	'fourteen'
a:t	'eight'	pandra	'fifteen'
nav	'nine'	so:ra	'sixteen'
das	'ten'	setra	'seventeen'
igra	'eleven'	atra	'eighteen'
ba:ra	'twelve'	anis	'nineteen'
te:ra	'thirteen'	bi:s	'twenty'

3.2.3.2.1. Formation of numerals above 20

Numerals above twenty are formed by the following three

procedures: 1. Summation, 2. Multiplication, and 3. Summation plus multiplication.

The illustration of the procedures for forming the numerals upto 100 is as follows:

1. Summation

This procedure is used to form numerals from 21 to 39. The higher number is placed first, and the lower one follows it.

Examples:

korek ond	21	(20 + 1)
korek das	30	(20 + 10)
korek anis	39	(20 + 19)

2. Multiplication

Numerals in arithmetic progression with the difference of 20 from 40 (i.e., 40, 60, 80, 100) are formed by multiplication. In this the multiplier which is a lower number is placed before the multiplicand ko:ri 'twenty'.

Examples:

rend ko:ri:	40	(2 X 20)
nu:nd ko:ri:	60	(3 X 20)
na:lu ko:ri:	80	(4 X 20)
eyng ko:ri:	100	(5 X 20)

3. Multiplication plus summation

Numerals denoting the numbers from 41 to 59, 61 to 79, and 81 to 99 are formed by a combined process of multiplication and summation.

Examples:

rend ko:ri: ond	41	(2 X 20 + 1)
nu:nd ko:ri igra	71	(3 X 20 + 11)
na:lu ko:ri anis	99	(4 X 20 + 19)

3.2.3.3. Distributive numerals

Following are the distributive numerals, which always occur in interative form:

re:hk re:hk	'two each'
mu:hk mu:hk	'three each'
na:lk na:lk	'four each'
eyk eyk	'five each'
a:rk a:rk	'six each'

3.2.3.4. Fractionals

Only one fractional, viz. angum 'half' occurs in the data as in the following example:

angum angum tu:sa	'divide (it) half-half'
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3.2.4. Gender-Number

All the nouns are either masculine or nonmasculine. Masculine nouns include the human masculine only. Rest of the nouns are nonmasculine. The gender distinction is best expressed in the plural suffix which employs distinct sets for the masculine and nonmasculine nouns. Third person pronouns also mark the gender distinction along with the number.

3.2.4.1. Plural formation

Plural forms are formed by adding the plural suffix to a noun base. The nouns listed below do not take the plural suffix and they are always used in the singular sense.

A. Liquids:

kal	'liquor'	ala	'butter milk'
ka:her	'water of boiled rice'	u:ram	'a kind of drink'
kirsa	'curd'	jona	'soup'

ni:y	'oil'	rac	'dew'
pa:l	'milk'	ma:l	'fruit-juice'
pa:lni:y	'ghee'		

B. Excrement of body:

ubam	'sweat'	netur	'blood'
urker	'urine'	neskar	'breath'
ucul	'spittle'	pi:tar	'fart'
u:kuṛ	'breath'	pusi	'semen'
a:ṛap	'cow dung'	po:rsar	'vomit'
ku:lum	'pus'		

C. Abstract nouns:

alam	'anger'	ḍaha	'heat'
i:kar	'darkness'	ne:kar	'twinkling sound'
uskar	'sleepiness'	nisa	'blushing'
eri	'pain'	pa:p	'sin'
erka	'memory, worry'	bi:r	'pride'
u:sur	'whistling'	bu:sa	'pretension'
o:car	'intoxication'	ra:m	'noise'
iṅgan	'cold'	ra:v	'evil spirit'
kar	'hunger'	le:ng	'sound'
kayd	'imprisonment'	va:y	'edge(of knife)'
kaḍ	'moment'	veṛka	'pleasure'
ku:soṛ	'cooing of birds'	ve:s	'light'
gab	'smell'	veṛ ~ var	'time'
		ve:ia	"

D. Other nouns:

ava	'air'	karka	'rust'
uma	'smoke'	kat	'manure'
kac	'iron'	kis	'fire'
koyel	'stubble'	kaṛn	'pollen in honey comb'

kosoy	'soot'	ja:buṛ	'moss'
keṛel	'nest inside an ant-hill'	du:pam	'kind of incense'
gadel	'precipitate'	du:myam	'dust storm'
gaḍ	'grass'	dum(ul)	'dust'
gunḍam	'powder'	ḍunḍul	'dust'
ga:d	'precipitate'	de:s	'country'
ta:mo	'copper'	da:m	'price'
tarson	'mustard'	manja	'human beings'
pinḍ	'flour'	ma:nja	'human beings'
paṛt	'cotton'	ru:p	'silver'
baṭ	'ground'	re:vul	'soot on the ceiling'
ma:c	'dirt of body'	veri	'wind'
ma:l	'fruit juice'	so:n	'gold'
mul	'crowd'	du:ka	'storm'
maḍ	'lees'	maynam	'bees wax'

Note: The noun gohk 'wheat' is always used in plural.

3.2.4.1.1. Plural suffix

3.2.4.1.1.1. Masculine plural suffix

This plural suffix shows the following alternants after the masculine nouns:

/ -oṛ, -iṛ, -ṛ, -k, -: /

3.2.4.1.1.1.1. -oṛ occurs after all masculine nouns ending in -al.

Examples:

<u>sg.</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>pl.</u>
ḍongal	'thief'	ḍongaloṛ
mujal	'husband'	mujaloṛ
ka:kal	'father's younger brother'	ka:kaloṛ

3.2.4.1.1.1.2. -iṛ occurs after all masculine nouns ending in a consonant other than -l or -r.

Examples:

ma:d	'black-smith'	ma:diṛ
pe:p	'father's elder brother'	pe:piṛ
na:t	'son's son'	na:tiṛ

3.2.4.1.1.1.3. -ṛ occurs

(1) after the following masculine kinship terms ending in a vowel:

da:do	'father's father'	da:doṛ
ba:bo	'father'	ba:boṛ
ba:to	'elder sister's husband'	ba:toṛ
ako	'mother's father'	akoṛ

(2) after the following three nouns which drop their final -r before it:

ervur	'spouse's younger brother'	ervuṛ
ko:ytor	'Gond man'	ko:ytoṛ
tamur	'younger brother'	tamuṛ

Note: tamur and ervur have optional plural forms (see 3.2.4.1.1.1.5. below)

3.2.4.1.1.1.4. -k occurs after the following one masculine noun:

mar	'son'	mark
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3.2.4.1.1.1.5. -: occurs after the following nouns. The last two nouns drop their final -r before this suffix.

ma:ne	'man'	ma:ne:
tamur	'younger brother'	tamu:
ervur	'spouse's younger brother'	ervu:

3.2.4.1.1.2. Nonmasculine plural suffix

This plural suffix shows the following alternants after the nonmasculine nouns:

/ -k, -sk, -hk, -ng, -i:, -: /

3.2.4.1.1.2.1. -k occurs

- (1) after all monosyllabic nouns ending in -l or -y except -ul 'onion', *di:l* 'an implement for carrying manure etc.', and *ra:y* 'forked wooden post'.

Examples:

kel	'hair'	kelk
pal	'tooth'	palk
nay	'dog'	nayk
kay	'hand'	kayk

- (2) after the following three disyllabic nouns ending in -l :

pupul	'black gram'	pupulk
moyol	'cloud'	moyolk
modol	'trunk'	modolk

- (3) after the remaining disyllabic nouns ending in -l except:

(i) which indicate an animate noun and are derived by adding the suffix -al 'male' and (ii) two bases: *pesel* 'sp. pulse' and *picil* 'straw'. However, in the latter cases it is found to freely vary with -i:.

Examples:

urpal	'iguana'	urpalk ~ urpali:
e:mul	'tortoise'	e:mulk ~ e:muli:
jurel	'cricket'	jurelk ~ jureli:
mosol	'coccodile'	mosolk ~ mosoli:

- (4) after the following three nouns ending in -nɔ̃ :

enɔ̃	'head of paddy'	enɔ̃k
------	-----------------	-------

ka:nd	'rafter'	ka:ndk
pund	'wound'	pundk

(5) after the following nouns ending in -nj. In case of the last two nouns, it varies freely with -i:. The base-final consonant is changed before the suffix -k. Nouns grouped under (b) and (c) except ku:nj may drop their penultimate -n optionally.

(a) e ⁿ rj	'bear'	e ^r sk	
mu:nj	'black-faced monkey'	mu:sk	
lenj	'month'	le:sk	
(b) i ^r nj	'finger-nail'	i ^r nsk	~ i ^r sk
ve ^r nj	'finger'	ve ^r nsk	~ ve ^r sk
nay no ^r nj	'sp.lizard'	nay no ^r nsk	~ no ^r sk
ko ^r venj	'fat'	ko ^r vensk	~ ko ^r vesk
e ^r vonj	'saliva'	e ^r vonsk	~ e ^r vosk
(c) ka:ranj	'young female pig'	karansk	~ ka:ranji:
ku:nj	'crow-bar'	ku:sk	~ ku:nji:

(6) after the following nouns ending in -s :

mo ^r os	'bark strip'	mo ^r osk	
ta:ras	'snake'	ta:ras ^k	
panas	'jack-fruit'	panask	
a:ndis	'a pair of tongs'	a:ndisk	
dumis	'dung beetle'	dunisk	
mindis	'sting'	mindisk	
vi:s~	'disposal place for the dead'	vi:sk	~ vi:ck
vi:c	"		

(7) after the following nouns ending in -r . The suffix -k varies

with -i: after the nouns grouped under (b) and with -: after the nouns grouped under (c).

(a)	ga:duṛ	'sp. bat'	ga:duṛk	
	a:duṛ	'hall-stone'	a:duṛk	
(b)	bi:jaṛ	'bull'	bi:jaṛk	~ bi:jari:
	moloṛ	'here'	moloṛk	~ molori:
	ma:sor	'python'	ma:sork	~ ma:sori:
	karsaṛ	'game, religious fair'	karsaṛk	~ karsari:
	kaner	'tear'	kanerḱ	~ kaneri:
(c)	veduṛ	'bamboo'	veduṛk	~ vedu:
	eṭaṛ	'sickle'	eṭaṛk	~ eta:
	ku:kuṛ	'cock's comb'	ku:kuṛk	~ ku:ku:
	gogoṛ	'cock'	gogoṛk	~ gogo:

(8) after the following monosyllabic nouns ending in -v, -r, or -ṛ. In the case of the last two, the suffix -k varies with -i:.

kev	'ear'	kevk	
kar	'bamboo shoot'	kark	
kor	'fowl'	kork	
o:r	'field'	o:rk	
ju:r	'a fishing arrow'	ju:rk	ju:ri:
ju:ṛ	'pair'	ju:ṛk	ju:ri:

(9) after the following nouns ending in -t. Of these the nouns grouped under (b) can take the suffix -i: optionally.

(a)	a:t	'market'	a:tk
	po:t	'mole'	po:tk
	bo:t	'drop'	bo:tk

moṭ	'log'	moṭk		
tiṛimoṭ	'oil-press'	tiṛimoṭk		
ka:ṛmoṭ	'field-leveller'	ka:ṛmoṭk		
(b) ut	'sling'	uṭ-k	~	uṭ-i:
juṭ	'topknot'	juṭ-k	~	juṭi:
maṭ	'memorial tomb'	maṭk	~	maṭi:
gaṭ	'knot'	gaṭk	~	gaṭi:
peṭ	'bund of field'	peṭk	~	peṭi:
ṭeṭ	'adze'	ṭeṭk	~	ṭeṭi:
ṭa:ṭ	'bamboo mat'	ṭa:ṭk	~	ṭa:ṭi:
ma:ṭ	'tuber'	ma:ṭk	~	ma:ṭi:
lup ko:ṭ	'male deer'	lup ko:ṭk	~	lup ko:ṭi:
ku:ṭ	'iron nail'	ku:ṭk	~	kuṭi:
kapaṭ	'door'	kapaṭk	~	kapaṭi:
ka:ṛoṭ	'hornbill'	ka:ṛoṭk	~	ka:ṛoṭi:

(10) after the following nouns ending in -t in free variation with -i:.

e:t	'winnowing fan'	e:tk	~	e:ti:
put	'ant-hill'	putk	~	puti:
ket	'grass mat'	ketk	~	keti:
ka:get	'paner, book'	ka:getk	~	ka:geti:

(11) after the following monosyllabic nouns ending in -d. In case of the first three, -k varies with -i:. The noun goḍ 'cow' devoices its final consonant before the plural suffix.

oḍ	'river bank'	oḍk	~	oḍi:
ḍoḍ	'watching platform'	ḍoḍk	~	ḍoḍi:
ḍuḍ	'stick'	ḍuḍk	~	ḍuḍi:
goḍ	'cow'	goṭk		

(12) after the following nouns ending in -m. The first five nouns drop their final consonant and the last one drops its penultimate vowel and the final consonant.

peṛem	'seed'	peṛek
neṛem	'bead necklace'	neṛek
mi:som	'moustache'	mi:sok
gaḍom	'beard'	gaḍok
pohum	'intestine'	poḥk

(13) after the final nouns ending in -n. The noun lo:n 'house' drops its final consonant before it. The last two nouns may optionally take the plural suffix -i:.

lo:n	'house'	lo:k
pe:n	'deity'	pe:nk
e:n	'elephant'	e:nk ~ e:ni:
buṭvan	'fountain'	buṭvank ~ buṭvani:

(14) after the following noun ending in a vowel, which is dropped before it.

puṛi	'insect'	puṛk
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3.2.4.1.1.2.2. -sk occurs in free variation with -:, after the following kinship terms. The bases drop their final consonant before the plural suffix.

e:laṛ	'younger sister'	e:lask ~ e:la:
po:daṛ	'wife's elder sister'	po:dask ~ po:da:
mayar	'daughter'	mayask ~ maya:
koṛiyar	'son's wife'	koṛiyask ~ koṛiya:

3.2.4.1.1.2.3. -hk occurs

(1) after the following seven nouns ending in -r, -v, or -t. These drop their final consonant before it. The last one

lengthens its vowel before the suffix.

a:r	'necklace'	a:hk
e:r	'water'	e:hk
ko:r	'horn, branch'	ko:hk
na:r	'village'	na:hk
ni:r	'ash'	ni:hk
mat	'medicine'	mahk
ɟuv	'tiger'	ɟu:hk

(2) after the following two nouns ending in -m. These retain their first syllable only, and lengthen the vowel before the suffix.

kundum	'mushroom'	ku:hk
nungum	'sesamum'	nu:hk

3.2.4.1.1.2.4. -ng occurs

(1) after all disyllabic nouns ending in -y.

Examples:

alay	'red ant'	alayng
pa:ɾay	'waist'	pa:ɾayng
tupay	'gun'	tupayng

(2) after the following nouns ending in -i.

uɾi	'trap'	uɾing
koɾi	'leaf bud'	koɾing
guɾi	'shrine'	guɾing
gaɾ(ɪ)	'town'	gaɾing
piɾi	'twisted cord'	piɾing

(3) after all the monosyllabic nouns ending in -r and preceded by a short vowel, except kor 'fowl' and kar 'bamboo shoot'.

Examples:

ar	'path'	arng
----	--------	------

or	'black ant'	orng
jer	'centepede'	jerng
tor	'flock'	torng
tar	'phratry'	tarng

(4) after the following nouns ending in -v. It varies with -i:, in case of the last two words.

ma:v	'sambhar'	ma:vng
av	'meat'	avng
irv	'lip'	irvng ~ irvi:
erv	'tank'	ervng ~ ervi:

3.2.4.1.1.2.5. -i: occurs

(1) after (a) all the nouns ending in -k or -g, (b) all the monosyllabic nouns ending in -m, (c) all the nouns ending with derivational suffix -al indicating male sex of non-human nouns, (d) all monosyllabic feminine kinship terms ending in a consonant, and (e) one disyllabic kinship term avat 'co-wife'.

Examples:

(a) a:k	'leaf'	a:ki:
tog	'rubbish'	togi:
marng	'rib'	morngi:
(b) tu:m	'hollow trunk of of tree'	tu:mi:
(c) buḡgal	'old bullock'	buḡgali:
(d) pe:r	'father's elder brother's wife'	pe:ri:
ku:c	'father's younger brother's wife'	ku:ci:
(e) avat	'co-wife'	avati:

(2) after the following four nouns ending in -j :

munj	'forehead'	munji:
vanj	'paddy'	vanji:
gonj	'foot print'	gonji:
gaj	'itch'	gaji:

(3) after the following four nouns ending in -l. The penultimate vowel in the last two nouns is dropped before this suffix.

ul	'onion'	uli:
ɖi:l	'an implement for carrying manure'	ɖi:li:
pesel	'mung pulse'	pesli:
picil	'straw'	picli:

(4) after all disyllabic nouns ending in -iɾ. All the words except the last one drop their penultimate vowel before this suffix.

ka:viɾ	'carrying yoke'	ka:viɾi:
gisɾ	'cloth, dewlap'	gisɾi:
cipɾ	'leaf-cup'	cipɾi:
kusɾ	'vegetable'	kusɾi:
ki:kiɾ	'fiddle'	ki:kɾi:
kustiɾ	'a cat-like animal'	kustiɾi:

(5) after the following monosyllabic nouns ending in -d:

pad	'pig'	padi:
gad	'rice-beer pot'	gadi:
a:d	'rock'	a:di:
i:d	'bamboo grove'	i:di:
i:d	'roof top'	i:di:
du:d	'feather'	du:di:

lod	'pointed stick for fishing'	lodi:
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(6) after the following nouns ending in -t, -ṭ, -c, -p, -y, -v, -s :

rat	'temple car'	rati:
u:t	'quail'	u:ti:
la:tṭ	'pole'	la:tṭi:
pa:tṭ	'beam'	pa:tṭi:
beloṭ	'guava'	beloṭi:
a:c	'black drongo'	a:ci:
lup	'female deer'	lupi:
ra:y	'forked wooden post'	ra:yi:
ḍa:v	'oar'	ḍa:vi:
nus	'weevil'	nusi:
vi:s	'fly'	vi:si:

(7) after the following nouns ending in consonant clusters viz, -ṇḍ, -nd, -nt, -ṛt, -ṛd, -rs, -hp :

ne:ṇḍ	'jamun fruit'	nendi:
mindḍ	'eye lash'	mindḍi:
paṇḍ	'ripe fruit'	paṇḍi:
neṛṇḍ	'castor seed'	neṛṇḍi:
gond	'corner'	gondi:
pant	'bow-string'	panti:
ba:ṛt	'adze'	ba:ṛti:
ga:ṛd	'ass'	ga:ṛdi:
pars	'kind of axe'	parsi:
po:hp	'chisel'	po:hpi:

(8) after the following monosyllabic nouns ending in -r :

pu:r	'tail feathers of peacock'	pu:ri:
------	-------------------------------	--------

a:r	'bread'	a:ri:
ka:r	'arrow'	ka:ri:
po:r	'a cake fried in oil'	po:ri:

(9) after the following two nouns. The penultimate vowel and final consonant are lost before this suffix.

kořek	'twenty'	ko:ri:
kanden	'a measurement'	kandi:

3.2.4.1.1.2.6. -i: occurs

(1) after all the nouns ending in a vowel, except those listed under 3.2.4.1.1.1.3. (1), 3.2.4.1.1.2.1. (14), and 3.2.4.1.1.2.4.(2).

Examples:

konda	'eye'	konđa:
bařnji	'sister's daughter'	bařnji:
mute	'wife, woman'	mute:
go:đo	'large black ant'	go:đo:

(2) after all disyllabic nouns ending in -m, excepting those which are listed in 3.2.4.1.1.2.1.(12). The bases drop their final -m before this suffix. In case of the following nouns listed below, it freely varies with -k.

akum	'horn(for blowing)'	aku:	~	akuk
apřam	'ceremonial canopy'	apřa:	~	apřak
ilkum	'a parasite plant'	ilku:	~	ilkuk
i:ta:m	'leaf-pin'	i:ta:	~	i:tak
ukam	'star'	uka:	~	ukak
erpum	'sandal'	erpu:	~	erpu:k
e:ngra:m	'kind of arrow'	e:ngra:	~	e:ngrak
kořam	'cow-shed'	kořa:	~	kořak
kurpum	'big wound'	kurpu:	~	kurpu:k

garbam	'egg'	garba:	~	garbak
ga:lam	'fishing rod'	ga:la:	~	ga:lak
garam	'horse'	gura:	~	gurak
jo:gram	'luggage'	jo:gra:	~	jo:grak
dukam	'sickness'	duka:	~	dukak
deyam	'deity'	deya:	~	deyak
pagam	'rope'	paga:	~	pagak
bu:ram	'pubic hair'	bu:ra:	~	bu:rak
bi:num	'dead body'	bi:nu:	~	bi:nuk
ma:ram	'tree'	ma:ra:	~	ma:rak
miriyam	'chilli'	miriya:	~	miriyak
ro:sam	'an implement'	ro:su:	~	ro:suk
va:sam	'rafter'	va:sa:	~	va:sak
verpum	'ear ornament'	verpu:	~	verpuk
vehkum	'cucumber'	vehku:	~	vehkuk
juṅgam	'bean'	juṅgu:	~	juṅk

(3) after all disyllabic nouns ending in -r, except those which have been listed under 3.2.4.1.1.2.5.(4). The bases drop their final -r before this suffix. However, it freely varies with -i: after the nouns listed below :

kayvoṛ	'handle of plough'	kayvo:	~	kayvoṛi:
kunjaṛ	'coiffure'	kunja:	~	kunjaṛi:
kunḍuṛ	'frying pan, small drum'	kunḍu:	~	kunḍuṛi:
keriyaṛ	'parrot'	keriya:	~	keriyaṛi:
gudaṛ	'sapde'	guda:	~	gudaṛi:
gumoṛ	'pumpkin'	gumo:	~	gumoṛi:
juvaṛ	'yoke'	juva:	~	juvaṛi:
ṭiṭoṛ	'red vented bulbul'	ṭiṭo:	~	ṭiṭoṛi:

ṭendor	'jew' s-harp'	ṭendo:	~	ṭendori:
talutar	'an ornament'	taluta:	~	talutari:
ta:moṛ	'lotus'	ta:mo:	~	ta:moṛi:
peder	'name'	pede:	~	pederi:
po:naṛ	'green pigeon'	po:na:	~	ponari:
verkar	'cat'	verka:	~	verkari:
ve:soṛ	'story, riddle'	ve:so:	~	ve:soṛi:
savgoṛ	'fishing net'	savgo:	~	savgoṛi:

(4) after all the disyllabic nouns ending in -r. It freely varies with -i: after the first two bases. The base-final -r is dropped before this suffix.

Examples:

o:ser	'verandah'	o:se:	~	o:seri:
ṭi:ṭer	'sp. lap wing'	ṭi:te:	~	ṭi:teri:
umar	'head-pad'	uma:	~	umari:
pungar	'flower'	punga:	~	pungari:

3.2.5. Case

3.2.5.1. Classification of the nominals

Case suffixes are added to the oblique forms of the nominals. The oblique forms of the first and second persons and reflexive pronouns have been described under 3.2.2.1. and 3.2.2.2.2. respectively. The demonstrative pronouns id 'she/it (prox.)', ad 'she/it (remote)', and av 'they (nm.)' also have their oblique forms (see 3.2.2.2.1.), but they may optionally be formed by adding the oblique suffix. The remaining nominals would also require this suffix for their oblique formation. With a view to simplify the statement regarding the allomorphic distribution of

this suffix, the nominals are classified into six classes as described below.

Class I:

- A. Monosyllabic irrational nouns ending in -r, -r̄, -l, -v, or -y. This class also includes a bound morpheme ba:y- 'out' occurring in the locative only.
- B. The following nouns ending in -i :
- oṛi 'pain', uṛi 'trap', gaṛ(i) 'town', guṛi 'shrine', toṛi 'clay', puṛi 'insect', and veṛi 'wind'.

Class II:

- A. (1) Monosyllabic irrational nouns ending in a consonant other than -r, -r̄, -l, -v, or -y.
- (2) Irrational singular nouns ending in a vowel except those grouped under IB. This subclass also includes (a) pila 'child/young one', (b) the bound morpheme bo:ka- 'near' occurring in the locative only, and (c) na:ṭe- an alternant base of nair 'village', provided the oblique suffix is added to it, and is further followed by the accusative.
- B. Polysyllabic irrational singular nouns ending in V_l or V_m (V= vowel) with the following exceptions:

askul	'axle'	taral	'barkcoat'
urpal	'iguana'	na:ṛel	'coconut'
uspal	'pestle'	payal	'day time'
urskal	'menhir'	bayil	'open space of ground'
e:mul	'tortoise'	boyul	'foam'
ka:ṛel	'bitter gourd'	mosol	'crocodile'
kukal	'leopard'	u:ṛam	'kind of drink'
ṣongal	'male of dog'		

- C. (1) Polysyllabic irrational singular nouns ending in Vr
or Vr excluding the followings :

e:ɬay	'sickle'	cutay	'leavings of food'
u:sur	'whistling'	ti:ɬor	'red vented bulbul'
kaner	'tears'	te:ɬor	'jew's -harp'
ka:kar	'crow'	ti:ter	'sp. lapwing'

- (2) The following time nouns :

i:yen	'this year'	peren	'next year'
ayen	'year before last year'	mayen	'Year after next year'

- D. Polysyllabic irrational singular nouns ending in a consonant,
except those belonging to IIB and IIC.

- E. The following singular rational nouns:

e:lar	'younger sister'	korıyaɬ	'son's wife'
pi:k	'girl'	leya	'young woman'
mayay	'daughter'	ma:ne	'man'
po:dar	'wife's elder sister'		

Class III :

- A. (1) Singular masculine nouns, pronouns and numeral veror
'one (m.)' ending in -r, except mar 'son'.
(2) Masculine singular nouns ending in the derivational
suffix -al.
- B. (1) Rational singular nouns ending in a vowel except pila
'child / young one', ma:ne 'man', and leya 'young woman'
(2) Nonmasculine numerals na:lu 'four', a:ru 'six', and
pronoun be:n 'who (m.)'. This subclass also includes
the alternant base na:te- 'village', in case the
oblique suffix is added to it which is followed by
the genitive suffix.

Class IV:

- A. Rational singular nouns ending in a consonant and not
included in the class IIE and IIIA.
- B. The following nonmasculine demonstrative and interrogative

pronouns:

id 'she/it(prox.)', ad 'she/it (remote)', iv 'these';
av 'those', isk 'this many', ask 'that many', bed
'who (sg.)', bev 'who (pl.)', besk 'how many'.

Class V:

- A. Masculine plural nominals ending in -r.
- B. (1) Plural nouns ending in a consonant cluster or a
consonant other than -r.
(2) Nonmasculine numerals ending in a consonant cluster.
- C. Plural nouns ending in -: .

Class VI:

- A. The following place nouns and time nouns ending in a vowel:

iga	'here'	paya	'after'
aga	'there'	pe:rke	'after'
bega	'where'	nine	'yesterday'
i:ke	'this side'	narka	'night'
a:ke	'that side'	na:ng	'then'
be:ke	'which side'	mulpe	'evening'
pevo	'above'	inje	'now'
narpa	'middle'	ni:re	'last year'

- B. The following bound morphemes occurring in the instrumental case only:

i:ve- 'this', a:ve-^{have-} 'that', and ba:pe- ~ be:pe- 'what'.

3.2.5.2. Oblique suffix

The oblique suffix has the following allomorphs:

/ -d-, -t-, ṭ-, -n-, -in-, -β- /

- 3.2.5.2.1. -d- occurs after all nouns belonging to class I.

Examples:

ka:l-d-a	'of the leg'
kay-d-e	'with the hand'
guri-d-ag	'near the shrine'
na:r-d-ag	'near the village'

3.2.5.2.2. -t- occurs after all nouns of class II . However, nouns of class IIC do not take this allomorph when they have dropped their final consonant as an optional process (see 3.2.5.2.3. below). Note that ne:nd 'today' has an alternant base before this suffix.

Examples:

a:d-t-a	'of the rock'
godel-t-e	'with the axe'
ja:ri-t-e	'with the fishing net'
kuyer-t-ag	'near the river'
boka-t-e	'near'
e:lar-t-ag	'near the younger sister'
na:ɬ-t-un	'village (acc.)'
acuɬ-t-ina	'from that time'
i:yen-t-a	'of this year'
ne:nɔ-t-ina	'from today'
ne:ɬ-t-ina	'from today'

Note: Nouns belonging to the subclass IIB can optionally drop their final consonant, e.g.

kaɬul-t-ag	↪	kaɬu-t-ag	'near the cot'
erpum-t-e	↪	erpu-t-e	'in the sandal'

3.2.5.2.3. -ɬ-occurs (1) after the nouns na:r 'village' before taking the locative suffix, provided its final -r is dropped optionally (na:r takes -d- when -r is not dropped, see

3.2.5.2.1.), (2) after the nouns belonging to class IIC, provided they have dropped their final consonant as an optional (process. In case they do not drop it, they take -t- instead of -ṭ-, see 3.2.5.2.2.), and (3) after the time and place nouns grouped under class VI.

Examples:

na:-ṭ-e	~	na:r-d-e	'in the village'
kase-ṭ-e	~	kaser-t-e	'with the knife'
nine-ṭ-ina			'since yesterday'

3.2.5.2.4. -n- occurs after the nominals grouped under class III. It also occurs after all the nominals grouped under class VB, and VC, provided they are further followed by the locative, ablative, genitive, or in some instances vocative case suffix. Those of class IIIA, drop their final -r or -l before this suffix.

Examples:

tamur-n-ina	>	tamunina	'from the younger brother'
o:r-n-ag	>	o:nag	'near him'
pe:kal-n-a	>	pe:kana	'of the boy'
mute-n-(k)			'woman (acc-dat.)'
a:ru-n-a			'of the six (nm.)'
be:n-n-a			'whose (m.)'
lo:k-n-ag			'near the houses'
pi:ki-n-ina			'from the girls'
ond-n-a			'of the one (nm.)'
mayask-n-l			'0 daughters !'

3.2.5.2.5. -in- occurs after nominals grouped under class IV.

Examples:

mar-in-k		'son (acc.-dat.)'
pe:p-in-a		'father's elder brother's'
ad-in-ag		'near her/it'

3.2.5.2.6. $-\emptyset$ occurs after the plural nominals grouped under VA. It also occurs after the nouns and numerals grouped under VB and VC, provided they are further followed by the accusative-dative suffix $-in$ or $-kin$.

Examples:

o:r- \emptyset -a	'their (m.)'
ko:ytor- \emptyset -ina	'from the Gonds'
mayask- \emptyset -in	'daughters (acc.-dat.)'
mute:- \emptyset -kin	'wives/women (acc.-dat.)'
ond- \emptyset -in	'one (nm., acc.-dat.)'

3.2.5.3. Case suffixes

Since nominative case has no overt marker, it is not included in the following description. The other cases are: (1) accusative-dative, (2) instrumental-locative, (3) ablative, (4) genitive, and (5) vocative.

3.2.5.3.1. Accusative-Dative

This case suffix has the following allomorphs:

/ $-k$, $-\emptyset$, $-un$, $-in$, $-kin$ /

- (1) $-k$ in free variation with $-\emptyset$, occurs after the oblique suffix $-in-$, $-n-$, or the oblique bases $te:n-$, $ta:n-$, and $va:n-$.

Examples:

mar-in-k	~	mar-in- \emptyset	'son (acc.-dat.)'
id-in-k	~	id-in- \emptyset	'she/it (acc.-dat.)' <small>prox.</small>
veror-n-k	>	veronk	'one (m., acc.-dat.)'
veror-n- \emptyset	>	veron	'one (m., acc.-dat.)'
pe:kal-n-k	>	pe:kank	'boy (acc.-dat.)'
pe:kal-n- \emptyset	>	pe:kan	'boy (acc.-dat.)'

te:n-k	~	te:n-∅	'she/it (prox., acc.-dat.)'
ta:n-k	~	ta:n-∅	'she/it (remote, acc.-dat.)'
va:n-k	~	va:n-∅	'they (nm.) remote, acc.-dat.)'

(2) -un occurs after the oblique suffix -ṭ-, -ṭ-, or -d-. It freely varies with -in.

Examples:

mayaṛ-t-un	~	mayaṛ-t-in	'daughter (acc.-dat.)'
i:ca-ṭ-un	~	i:ca-ṭ-in	'comb (acc.)'
kor-d-un	~	kor-d-in	'fowl (acc.-dat.)'

(3) -in occurs after the oblique forms of the nouns and numerals grouped under VB, as in

uṛing-∅-in	'bird-trap (acc.)'
mark-∅-in	'sons (acc.-dat.)'
ond-∅-in	'one (nm., acc.-dat.)'

(4) -kin occurs elsewhere. It varies with -k after the oblique bases of first and second person pronouns.

ma:ne:-∅-kin	'men (acc.-dat.)'
da:daloṛ-∅-kin	'elder brothers (acc.-dat.)'
na:-kin ~ na:k	'me'
mi:-kin ~ mi:k	'you (pl., acc.-dat.)'

Note: the accusative-dative suffix is preferably omitted after the inanimate nouns.

3.2.5.3.2. Instrumental-Locative

Instrumental-locative suffix is -e. It occurs with the inanimate nouns only, as in

kay-d-e	'in/with the hand.'
kayk-n-e	'in/with the hands'
gupa-t-e	'in the jungle'
ave-ṭ-e	'with it (remote)'

3.2.5.3.3. Ablative

The suffix is -ina occurring after the oblique forms, as in

na:l-d-ina	'from the milk'
iga-t-ina	'from this place'
mar-in-ina	'from the son'
koytoṛ-∅-ina	'from the Gonds'

3.2.5.3.4. Genitive

This is denoted by the allomorphs: / -va, -∅, -a /.

(1) -va -∅ occurs after the oblique bases of first and second person and reflexive pronouns, as in

na:-va	~	na:-∅	'my'
mi:-va	~	mi:-∅	'your (pl.)'
tam-va	~	tam-∅	'their'
tan-va	~	tan-∅	'his/her'

(2) -a occurs elsewhere, as in

o:r-n-a	>	o:na	'his'
te:n-a			'her/its (prox.)'
o:r-á			'their (m.)'
piṭe-t-a			'of the bird'
mar-in-a			'of the son'

3.2.5.3.5. Vocative

This suffix has the allomorphs: / -i, -∅ /.

(1) -i can be directly suffixed to all the kin terms, and the noun pi:k 'girl' ending in a consonant (except e:laṛ, mayar, koriyar, and po:dar), or after their oblique forms. In other cases it is suffixed to the oblique forms.

Examples:

pe:p-in-i	↪	pe:p-i	'O father's elder brother!'
pi:k-t-i	↪	pi:k-i	'O girl!'
mayar-t-i			'O daughter!'

(2) -Ø occurs elsewhere. Masculine nouns ending in -al drop their final -l before this allomorph.

Examples:

pe:kal-Ø	>	pe:ka	'O boy!'
da:dai-Ø	>	da:da	'O elder brother!'
ka:nal-Ø	>	ka:na	'O blind man!'

3.2.5.4. Specimen paradigms

3.2.5.4.1. Nouns

	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>
Nom.	ka:r̥ 'arrow'	akum 'horn (for blowing)'
Acc.-Dat.	ka:r̥-d-un	akum-t-un
Instr.-Loc.	ka:r̥-d-e	akum-t-e
Abl.	ka:r̥-d-ina	akum-t-ina
Gen.	ka:r̥-d-a	akum-t-a
	<u>Class III</u>	<u>Class IV</u>
Nom.	pe:kal 'boy'	mar 'son'
Acc.-Dat.	pe:ka-n-(k)	mar-in-(k)
Abl.	pe:ka-n-ina	mar-in-ina
Gen.	pe:ka-n-a	mar-in-a
Voc.	pe:ka	mar-in-i
	<u>Class V</u>	<u>Class VI</u>
Nom.	e:lask 'younger sisters'	narka 'night'

Acc.-Dat.	e:lask- β -in	
Abl.	e:lask-n-ina	narka-t-ina
Gen.	e:lask-n-a	narka-t-a
Voc.	e:lask-n-1	

3.2.5.4.2. Prounouns

(1) First person

	singular	plural	
		excl.	incl.
Nom.	nan(a)	mom(o)	manal
Acc.-Dat.	na:-k(in)	ma:-k(in)	mana-k(in)
Abl.	na:-yina	ma:-yina	man-ina
Gen.	na:- β (a)	ma:- β (a)	man- β (a)

(2) Second person

	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
Nom.	nim(a)	mi:r
Acc.-Dat.	ni:-k(in)	mi:-k(in)
Abl.	ni:-yina	mi:-yina
Gen.	ni:- β (a)	mi:- β (a)

(3) Third person

(A) Demonstratives

(i) Masculine (prox.)

Nom.	ve:r	ve:r
Acc.-Dat.	ve:-n-(k)	ve:r- β -kin
Abl.	ve:-n-ina	ve:r- β -ina
Gen.	ve:-n-a	ve:r- β -a

(ii) Masculine (remote)

Nom.	o:r	o:r
Acc.-Dat.	o:-n-(k)	o:r- β -kin

Abl.	o:-n-ina	o:r-Ø-ina
Gen.	o:-n-a	o:r-Ø-a

(iii) Nonmasculine(prox.)

Nom.	id	iv
Acc.-Dat.	id-in-(k)	iv-in-(k)
	te:n-(k)	
Abl.	id-in-ina	iv-in-ina
	te:n-ina	
Gen.	id-in-a	iv-in-a
	te:n-a	

(iv) Nonmasculine(remote)

Nom.	ad	av
Acc.-Dat.	ad-in-(k)	av-in-(k)
	ta:n-(k)	va:n-(k)
Abl.	ad-in-ina	av-in-ina
	ta:n-ina	va:n-ina
Gen.	ad-in-a	av-in-a
	ta:n-a	va:n-a

(B) Interrogatives

(i) Masculine

Nom.	be:nor	be:noṛ
Acc.-Dat.	be:no-n-(k)	be:noṛ-Ø-kin
Abl.	be:no-n-ina	be:noṛ-Ø-ina
Gen.	be:no-n-a	be:noṛ-Ø-a

(ii) Nonmasculine

Nom.	bed	bev
Acc.-Dat.	bed-in-(k)	bev-in-(k)
Abl.	bed-in-ina	bev-in-ina
Gen.	bed-in-a	bev-in-a

3.2.5.4.3. Numerals

(1) Masculine

Nom.	veror 'one'	na:lvur̥ 'four'
Acc.-Dat.	vero-n	na:lvur̥-Ø-kin
Abl.	vero-n-ina	na:lvur̥-Ø-ina
Gen.	vero-n-a	na:lvur̥-Ø-a

(2) Nonmasculine

Nom.	onđ 'one'	na:lu 'four'
Acc.-Dat.	onđ-Ø-in	na:lu-n-(k)
Abl.	onđ-n-ina	na:lu-n-ina
Gen.	onđ-n-a	na:lu-n-a

3.2.5.5. Postpositions

Postpositions are suffixed to the oblique or genitive forms of the nominal bases. These can substitute case suffixes, or can occur independently, whereas the case suffixes cannot occur alone. Following is the list of frequently used postpositions:

ag(a)	'at, near'	nar̥ma	'between'
abar̥	'beyond'	pe:rke	'behind'
ađin	'below, under'	poro	'upon, above'
arg	'below, under'	mune	'before, in front'
u:tul	'by the side'	sapne	'close'
e:re	'near'		

In addition to the above the following particles also function as the postpositions:

a:le	'like'	le:	'than'
lek	'like'	mayde(n)	'for'
sunta	'like'		

3.3. Adjectives

Adjectives are those items which can occur as attributes in a noun phrase. They also occur as complements to the verb *man-*'béexist, stay, live', or *a:-* 'become'.

3.3.1. Usage of nominals as adjectives

Nouns, pronouns, and numerals can also function as adjectives. It may be mentioned here that certain masculine nouns ending in *-al*, drop their final consonant when they are used as attributes, e.g.

<i>de:ngal</i>	'tall man'	<i>de:nga ma:ne</i>	'tall man'
<i>ka:nal</i>	'blind man'	<i>ka:na pe:kal</i>	'blind boy'

Similarly the clan names can also be used attributively.

The clan names ending in *-am* also drop their final consonant, e.g.

- (1) *kuhram* 'a clan name'
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>kuhra pe:kal</i> | 'a boy of kuhram clan' |
| <i>kuhra pi:k</i> | 'a girl of kuhra clan' |
- (2) *markam* 'a clan name'
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>marka ma:ne</i> | 'a man of markam clan' |
| <i>marka mute</i> | 'a woman of markam clan' |

3.3.2. Subclasses of adjectives

On the basis of their function, the adjectives can be classified as (1) descriptive adjectives, ~~and~~ (2) quantitative adjectives, and (3) determinitive adjectives. All these types are morphologically simple, or derived.

3.3.2.1. Descriptive adjectives

(1) Simple

(a) Colour:

pa:nde	'white'	ja:bur	'green'
gudum	'black'	netur	'red'

(b) State and quality:

acam	'empty'	pa:nta	'old'
aḍra	'bad'	palca/palsa	'thin'
una	'deserted'	pand	'fraudulent'
jinjor	'miserly'	badmas	'fraudlent'
delan	'thick'	leya	'young'
nela	'good'	la:v	'hard'
paying	'light'	ga:dra	'partially ripe'
padlam	'strong'	sapur	'gentle'
pu:na	'new'	pula	'sour'

(c) Size and shape:

cuḍla	'small'	ḍe:ng	'tall'
cuṭel	'lean and thin'	biriya	'big'
la:tum	'long'	dikor bernda	'thin and tall' 'flat, wide'

(d) Gender-distinguishing classifiers:

ḍada	'female of animals'
po:tal	'male of animals'
talur	'female of birds'
gogor	'male of birds'

(2) Derived:

(a) from the pronominal bases i:-, a:-, and be:-

i:-sun	'of this type'	i:-ṭo	'of this type'
a:-sun	'of that type'	a:-ṭo	'of that type'
be:-sun	'of what type'	be:-ṭo	'of what type'

(b) from nouns and verbs:

kankol	'yellow' (kanka 'turmeric')
vangre	'bent, crooked' (<vang- 'bend')

(c) by reduplication:

vinko vanko	'crooked'	gilgil	'soft'
kikir kokor	'crooked'	givgiv	'cool (breeze)'

3.3.2.2. Quantitative adjectives

On the basis of their distribution, quantitative adjectives can be either (1) unmarked, or (2) marked.

3.3.2.2.1. Unmarked quantitative adjectives

These are free to occur with masculine or nonmasculine (count or mass) nouns, e.g.

narge	{ ma:ne: pi:te: mu:te: kalk ni:y }	'many/much'	{ 'men' 'birds' 'women' 'stones' 'oil' }	

A list of such quantitatives is given below:

(a) Simple:

narge	'many/much'	jamay	'all'
dibe	'many/much'	a:geɾ	'more'
saman	'many/much'	aɾson	'equal'

(b) Derived:

i-cor	'this much/many'
a-cor	'that much/many'
be-cor	'how much/many'

3.3.2.2.2. Marked quantitative adjectives

These are used with certain restrictions. They are marked for the feature of the gender, or + countability.

(1) Gender-marked quantitative adjectives

These are arranged into set 1 and set 2. Quantitatives grouped under set 1 can occur with the masculine nouns, and those which are grouped under set 2, can occur with the nonmasculine α nouns only.

<u>Set 1</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>Set 2</u>
sober	'all'	sobe
umker	'all'	umke
konder	'all'	konde
a:do	'remaining'	a:do
i-svur	'this many'	i-sk
a-svur	'that many'	a-sk
be:-svur	'how many'	be-sk

(2) + Countability-marked quantitative adjectives

These can also be arranged into two sets. Those listed under set 1 can occur with the count nouns, and those under set 2 can occur with the mass nouns.

<u>Set 1</u>	<u>gloss</u>	<u>Set 2</u>	<u>gloss</u>
cuđuk	'some'	cuđun	'some'
i-cuk	'this many'	i-cun	'this much'
a-cuk	'that many'	a-cun	'that much'
be-cuk	'how many'	be-cun	'how much'

3.3.2.3. Determinative adjectives

The following two may be grouped under this subclass.

i: 'this/these' a: 'that/those'

3.4. Adverbs

Adverbs either modify a verb, or occur as its complement.

3.4.1. Subclasses of adverbs

According to their functions, adverbs fall into five subclasses (1) manner adverbs, (2) degree adverbs, (3) time adverbs, (4) frequency adverbs, and (5) location adverbs. Structurally they are either simple or derived.

3.4.1.1. Manner adverbs

(1) Simple:

a:y 'without any purpose'

ustom 'leuserely'

ubay 'quickly'

(2) Derived:

The suffixes / -le, -ne(n), -e / are found to occur in the derivation of following manner adverbs.

(a)-le is suffixed to derive adverbs from the pronominal bases i:-, a:-, be:-, and ba:- .

i:-le 'in this manner'

a:-le 'in that manner'

be:-le 'in what manner'

ba:-le 'in what manner'

(b)-ne(n) is suffixed to derive the following adverbs.

mirk-ne(n) 'brightly' (< mirk- 'glow')

gi:r-ne(n) 'tightly' (< gi:r- 'tighten')

(c)-e occurs in the following one word, in free variation with -ne(n).

tig-e tigne(n) 'straightly' (< tig 'straight')

The following adverbs also appear to contain -ne(n) and -e, even though there is no other evidence for segmentation. In the first two adverbs -ne(n) varies with -re. In the third one, it varies

with -e.

jamne(n)	~ jamre	'slowly'	
ni:mne(n)	~ ni:mre	'smoothly'	
japne(n)	~ jape	'quickly'	
oyone(n)	'secretly'	kiskne(n)	'slowly(in speaking)'
uspne(n)	'suddenly'	taṛkne(n)	'(reach) safely'
kaṛkne(n)	'exactly'	nargne(n)	'strongly'
koykne(n)	'leuserely'	poṛkne(n)	'suddenly'
ḍi:ngne(n)	'erectly'	miṛsne(n)	'glaringly'
jayne(n)	'altogether'	arke	'together'
jirkne(n)	'tightly'		

(d) Manner adverbs may also be derived by reduplication, e.g.

ve:l ve:l	'quickly'	tat gat	'difficultly'
laṭe paṭe	'difficultly'	tata toma	'difficultly'

3.4.1.2. Degree adverbs:

murse	'at all'		
na:k murse tinda va:ho		'I do not feel like eating at all'	
ja:ma	'a little'		
ja:ma ke:pa		'wait a little'	
malmal	'a bit (hot)'		
e:r malmal ka:sta		'water is a bit hot'	

3.4.1.3. Time adverbs

ideken	'now'	aṛṇdam	'first of all'
adeken	'then'	oay	'later'

3.4.1.4. Frequency adverbs

a:nṭe	'always'	sarḷaga	'always'
dinal	'daily'	gane gane	'again and again'

3.4.1.5. Location adverbs

i:	'here'	je:k	'far away'
a:	'there'	eray	'far away'
be:	'where'	gulay	'every where'

In addition to the above, a number of time and place nouns, and postpositions are found to function as adverbs, e.g.

icuj	'this time'	poro	'above'
inje	'now'	adin	'below'
i:yen	'this year'	narma	'middle'
na:ng	'then'	bokate	'near'
ne:nd	'today'	iga	'this place'
sombar	'Monday'	sapne	'closely'

3.5. Particles

Particles are also uninflectable elements. On the basis of their distribution, they can be classified into two types (1) independent particles, and (2) enclitic particles.

3.5.1. Independent particles

Independent particles are connectors, modals, interjections, and vocatives and some others.

(1) Connectors

(a) nu 'and'

This joins two phrases, e.g.

koyla nu ku:kal 'fox and the leopard'

iɾmal nu lakmal 'Idma and Lakma'

(b) aru 'and'

This joins two sentences, e.g.

na:ɾ nana a:t da:tan aru nat asitan.
'I will go to market to-morrow and buy medicine'

(c) galay 'and then'

This is also used to join two sentences, e.g.

ma:ro vator galay suvatag udtor.
'Mado came and then sat down near the well.'

galay is also used for emphasis, e.g.

nan galay ka:njon. 'Even I could not carry (it)'

(d) ki 'or'

This is a disjunctive connective, e.g.

(id) kura ki paða ? 'Is this a cow calf or a bull calf ?'

o:r vator ki va:vor ? 'Did he come or not ?'

ki also functions as an interrogative particle. In this usage, it occurs in the sentence-final position, e.g.

o:r vator ki ? 'Did he come ?'

(e) aden 'because, so'

This is a subordinate connective joining two sentences.

Some times mayden 'for' is also used after it.

o:na ji:va opo aden (mayden) o:r va:vor.
'He is not well so he did not come.'

(f) mat(i) 'but'

This is an adversative connective.

qcor titan mat(i) poða panjo.
'(I) ate so much but the stomach did not fill.'

It is also used as dubitative particle, e.g.

ba:le ki:tan mati ? 'How (I) shall do it (is) uncertain.'

(2) Modals

(a) be:he expresses probability.

musur va:ta be:he. 'Rains may come.'

(b) vend ~ mend(e) expresses emphasis.

inje vend ~ mend 'even now'

nan vend 'I too'

They are also used as frequency adverbs, e.g.
 vendə ~ mendə vara. 'Come again (2d. sg.)!'

(3) Interjections

Following are the frequently used interjections in this dialect.

o:	'yes'
ale	'alright'
ci: ci:	'an expression of disgust'
johar	'a term of greeting'
vay	'an expression of surprise'
ayayyo	'alas'
a:yico	'alas'
aysidani	'alas'
ayodani	'alas'

(4) Vocatives

(a) The vocatives adal, o:, and e: are used before the kin terms or personal names, e.g.

adal ya:yo	'O mother!'
o: na:no	'O elder sister!'
e: lakma	'O Lakma!'

(b) The vocative ɾa: ~ ra, is used to address a man, and ɾi ~ ri is used to address a woman, e.g.

ba:ta ɾa ~ ɾa	'what? (addressing to a man)'
uda ɾi ~ ri	'sit down! (addressing to a woman)'

(c) The particle bo can be used to address either a man or a woman, e.g.

da: bo	'let us go (addressing to some one)'
--------	--------------------------------------

(5) Other particles

(a) ina ' expresses similarity.

- duv ina 'like a tiger'
 koytor ina 'like a Gond'
- (b) neka is an intensifier particle.
 neka nela 'very good'
- (c) koṭ is generally used after interrogatives to express
 indefiniteness.
 ba:ta koṭ 'some thing'
 bed koṭ mute 'a certain woman'
- (d) menḍ corresponds to '-ful'.
 kunda menḍ 'potful'
 e:ra menḍ 'handful'
- (e) meṭ is used after time nouns.
 le:nj meṭ 'within a month'
 ganta meṭ 'within an hour'
- (f) ja:r is a human classifier used after the numerals after 6.
 sa:t ja:r ma:ne: 'seven men'
 a:t ja:r mute: 'eight woman'

3.5.2. Enclitic particles

Enclitic particles are suffix-like elements with greater freedom to occur with different word classes. These are; ay, e, and lek. e and ay are emphatic particles, and lek expresses similarity. Generally they occur with numerals, demonstratives, or personal pronouns, words denoting time or place, a verb and particles: venḍ menḍ and neka, e.g.

onḍay	'only one (nm.)'	va:voṛe	'they (m.) have yet not come'
nanay	'myself'	venḍe	'again (emph.)'
narkay	'morning (emph.)'	na:valek	'like mine'
nekay	'very much'	titlek	'as if eaten'
ade	'she/it (emph.)'		

4. SYNTAX

4.1. Sentence

The sentences of Dandami Maria fall into two-fold division of major and minor sentences. Minor sentences consist of interjections, vocatives (3.6.), and short responses. Generally they are preceded or followed by major sentences. Major sentences are more frequent, and structurally require one or more constituents, as will be stated below with respect to each major sentence type.

4.1.1. Main components of a sentence

A major sentence contains two parts: a subject and a predicate. The function of the subject is carried out by a noun phrase (NP), and the predicate may consist of a verb phrase (VP), or a complement, or both.

4.1.1.1. Noun phrase

As indicated earlier, an NP always functions as a subject in a major sentence. It may contain one of the following:

(1) A simple or derived noun

piṭe	'bird'
pila: jila:	'children etc.'
mate iṛvur	'wife and husband'

(2) An infinitive or a verbal noun

karsana(d)	'playing'
tinda	'to eat'

(3) A pronoun

manal	'we (excl.)'
-------	--------------

mi:r 'you (pl)'

ad 'she/it'

(4) An NP preceded by one or more adjective phrases

nela gisir 'good cloth'

vatađ mute 'the woman who came'

ad onđ ma:ra(m) 'that one tree'

(5) An NP modified by a relative clause

bed mute mirta ad.. 'the woman who ran away, that!.'

4.1.1.2. Adjective phrase

An adjective phrase (AP) either occurs as a modifying constituent of an NP, or as a complement. It may be one of the following types:

(1) A qualitative or quantitative adjective

de:ng 'tall'

ucuk 'some'

(2) A demonstrative or a numeral

ad 'she/it'

onđ 'one (nm.)'

(3) A noun or pronoun in genitive case

marina 'of the son'

o:na 'his'

(4) A noun or pronoun + genitive + lek

ra:ja-n-a-lek(ma:ne) 'king like (man)'

o:n-a-lek (gođel) 'like his (axe)'

(5) A personal noun

nelađor 'he who is good'

vataror 'he who came'

igađad 'she/it who belongs to this place'

(6) Numeral + classifier

mu:nd tala: (goṭk) 'three (cows)'
 three class. (cows)

a:t ja:r (ma:ne:) 'eight (men)'
 eight class. (men)

(7) A numeral + measure noun

oṇḍ so:la (nu:ka) 'one so:la (rice)'
 one mn. (rice)

na:lu kuṇḍa meṇḍ (landa) 'four potful (beer)'

(8) Intensifier + adjective

nekay nela 'very good'

nekay dibe 'very much'

(9) Demonstrative + numeral

av reṇḍ (piṭe:) 'those two (birds)'

(10) Adjective phrase + adjective phrase

av reṇḍ nekay nela (pi:ki:) 'those two very good (girls)'

av reṇḍ gapat meṇḍ (nu:ka) 'those two basketful of (rice)'

(11) S' with a past adjectival participle

paṇḍta marka 'ripened mango'

vata nute 'the woman who came'

4.1.1.3. Adverb phrase

An adverb phrase (AdvP) optionally forms a part of the verb phrase. The adverb phrases are of the following types.

(1) Adverb phrase of time (AdvPtm)

(2) Adverb phrase of frequency (AdvPfre)

(3) Adverb phrase of location (AdvPloc)

(4) Adverb phrase of manner (AdvPman)

(5) Adverb phrase of degree (AdvPdeg)

(6) Adverb phrase of condition (AdvPcond)

(7) Adverb phrase of cause (AdvPcause)

4.1.1.3.1. Adverb phrase of time

Adverb phrase of time can consist of one of the following

(1) Adverb of time

ideken	'now'
adeken	'then'

(2) NP containing a time noun + ablative

icuç	'this time'
mangurvar	'Tuesday'
ançintina	'from that day'

(3) NPgen + postposition

ne:çta pe:rke	'after today'
rend le:skin mayden	'for two months'

(4) S' with a past adverbial participle

tinj (manj)	'having eaten'
anj (manj)	'having gone'

(5) S' with a temporal verb

(a) non-past:

karsne (karsne)	'while (still) playing'
te:dne (te:dne)	'while (still) getting up'

(b) past:

do:da açtake	'as soon as (one) has cooked'
kal: uçtake	'as soon as (one) has drunk'

(6) S' with an extensive verb

musur pa:rsna	'till rains stop'
pa:çta pa:rna	'till (one) sings a song'

(7) S' with a present adjectival participle

da:yan pay	'while going'
tindan pay	'while eating'

(8) S' with a relative clause

nima becuṭ ad na:r atin (acut..
'when you went to that village (then..')

4.1.1.3.2. Adverb phrase of frequency

Adverb phrase of frequency is expressed by frequency adverbs and the particles vende ~ menḍe.

a:mte	'always'
dinal	'daily'
gane gane	'again and again'
vende ~ menḍe	'again'

4.1.1.3.3. Adverb phrase of location

This contains the following structural types:

(1) Location adverbs or a class of postpositions

gulay	'every where'
pe:rke	'behind'
naṛma	'middle'

(2) NP expressive of place + ablative/locative/postposition

gupa	'forest'
igaṭina	'from this place'
kunḍatina	'from the pot'
arde	'on the road'
meṭat(a) poro	'on the mountain'

(3) S' with a relative clause

bega maṭṭa minde (aga..
'where the tree is (there..')

4.1.1.3.4. Adverb phrase of manner

Adverb phrase of manner may contain one of the following:

(1) Manner adverb

kiskne(n) 'slowly (of speech)'

- uspne(n) 'suddenly'
- (2) nekay + manner adverb
 nekay kiskne(n) 'very slowly'
- (3) S' with a relative clause
 o:r ba:le ketor, (a:le.. 'he which way told (that way ...'
- (4) S' with a present adverbial participle
 pi:k kavso mitra. 'The girl ran away laughingly!'
- (5) S' with a negative participle
 o:r tinva ator 'He went without eating!'

4.1.1.3.5. Adverb phrase of degree

Adverb phrase of degree is expressed by a degree adverb or the particle nekay, e.g.

- e:r malmal ka:sta. 'The water is a bit hot.'
- pi:k nekay verita. 'The girl got very frightened.'

4.1.1.3.6. Adverb phrase of ~~the~~ condition

This is realised as an embedded sentence containing a non-finite verb, e.g.

- musur vatke vanji vi:titan. 'If rains came, I shall/should sow paddy.'
- o:r anok nan da:tan. 'If he does/did/will not go, I will/would/ go!'

4.1.1.3.7. Adverb^r phrase of cause

This is also realised as an embedded sentence containing a non-finite verb, e.g.

- utanke 'since (one) drank'
- atvanke 'since (one) did not cook'

4.1.1.3.8. Adverb phrase of purpose

Adverb phrase of purpose is expressed by an infinitive + mayden or the purposive form of a verb. This phrase always precedes the finite verb.

nan tinda (mayden) da:tan. 'I go/will go for eating.'
u:re endanan vata. 'Ure came for dancing.'

4.1.1.4. Predicate phrase

A predicate phrase may consist of a VP, or a predicate complement, or both.

4.1.1.4.1. Verb phrase

A verb phrase consists of a verb (V). It may also contain some NPs with or without overt marker for case, or followed by a postposition, and functioning as NPdat, NPacc, NPben, NPinstr, or one or more AdvPs expressing time, location, manner, purpose, frequency, and condition or cause. The distribution of these phrases within the verb phrase will be described in the section 4.1.2.7. The V is always a finite verb as described in 3.1.4.1., or a periphrastic verb as described below.

4.1.1.4.2. Periphrastic verbs

Periphrastic verbs are: (i) aspectuals, and (ii) modals consisting of a non-finite and finite verb. The finite verb in such constructions usually is the verb man-^{be,} 'stay, exist, live', or some other verb of a restricted class such as, par- 'be able', poypih- 'make to hold', i:- 'give', and an- 'go'.

4.1.1.4.2.1. Aspectuals

These can be one of the following.

(1) Future durative

This consists of a past adverbial participle of a base + future stem of man- + personal suffix, e.g.

ud-i man-t-om 'we will be sitting'

ke:y-i man-t-or 'he will be crying'

(2) Past durative

This consists of non-past adverbial participle of a base + past stem of man- + personal suffix, e.g.

va:-so(r) ma-t-or 'they (m.) were coming'

avk-so(r) ma-t-om 'we (incl.) were killing'

(3) Present durative

This consists of an infinitive form of a base + mun-t + personal suffix (mun- is an allomorph of the base, man-, and -t is the non-past suffix), e.g.

da:-y mun-t-in 'you (sg.) are going'

un-da mun-t-or 'he is drinking'

(4) Past completive

This consists of past adverbial participle form of a base + past stem of man- + personal suffix, e.g.

an-j ma-t-om 'we (incl.) had gone'

kil-i ma-t-al 'we (excl.) had wept'

4.1.1.4.2.2. Modals

Modals express the following.

(1) Potentiality

This consists of an infinitive + finite form of par- 'be able', e.g.

ki-∅ par-dit-an 'I can do'

man-da par-v-on 'I cannot live.'

(2) Inception

This consists of an infinitive + finite form of *poypih-* 'make to hold', e.g.

<i>mehk-a poypih-t-or</i>	'he started searching'
<i>man-da poypih-tit-a</i>	'she/it starts/will start living'

(3) Permission

This consists of an infinitive + finite form of *i:-* 'give', e.g.

<i>tin-da i:-t-an</i>	'I allow/will allow (someone) to eat'
<i>ki:-∅ i-t-or</i>	'he allowed (someone) to do'

(4) Intensivity

This consists of a past adverbial participle + finite form of *i:-* 'give', as in

<i>es-i i-t-an</i>	'I threw off'
<i>ey-s i-t-or</i>	'he swept off'

(5) Hortative

This consists of a hortative form of *an-* 'go' + a future stem + 1st person (excl., pl.) suffix.

<i>da:-∅ u:r-a-k-al</i>	'let us (excl.) see'
<i>da:-∅ e:nd-a-k-al</i>	'let us (excl.) dance'

(6) Persistence

This consists of a non-past adverbial participle + imperative form of *man-* 'stay, exist, live'.

<i>pa:r--so(r) man-(u)</i>	'keep on singing'
<i>an--jo(r) nan-(u)</i>	'keep on going'

4.1.1.4.3. Complement

Complement is realised as an NP, AP or AdvP. It is an obligatory constituent of the equative and intransitive

sentences occurring with the verb a:- 'be, become'.

4.1.2. Types of major sentences

The classification of the major sentences is mainly based on the contrastive features of their predicate phrases. They fall into the following types:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Equative | (4) Patient-intransitive |
| (2) Existential | (5) Transitive |
| (3) Intransitive | (6) Di-transitive |

The relevant features of these sentences will be described below.

4.1.2.1. Equative sentence

This consists of NP₁ and NP₂. NP₂ functions as a predicate complement, and describes the role or identity of NP₁. It is essential for NP₂ to agree with NP₁ in gender, number and person. Examples:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| o:r ko:ytor | 'He (is a) Gond.' |
| ad ma:ra(m) | 'That (is a) tree.' |

4.1.2.2. Existential sentence

The predicate phrase of this sentence contains an obligatory verb man- 'stay, exist, live'. This denotes the existence of the entity expressed by the subject NP. It can optionally contain AdvP_{tm}, Advp_{loc} or an AP., e.g.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| nend moyolk minde:. | 'There are clouds today.' |
| gulay e:r mata. | 'There was water every where.' |

4.1.2.3. Intransitive sentence

The predicate phrase of this sentence consists of an obligatory intransitive verb (which is not man-), with or

without other optional phrases, e.g.

pe:kal dıgtor.	'The boy came down.'
goṭk aḡay dolta:.	'The cows died there only.'
ma:do ra:j ator.	'Mado became the king.'
rupya sukun ata.	'Money fell short.'

4.1.2.4. Patient-intransitive sentence

These sentences generally express experience, obligation, or need. The predicate phrase consists of an animate noun in the dative case indicating patient, and a verb from a restricted class such as poy- 'hold', va:h- 'be felt', va:- 'come', op- 'be pleasing', git- 'prick', ol- 'pierce, hurt', dork- 'be found', a:- 'be, become (only optative form)', and man- 'stay, exist, live' plus optional AdvPs. The subject NP is usually an abstract or physical phenomenon, but it can also be a concrete noun, in case certain restricted verbs are used.

Following are the few examples of patient-intransitive sentences.

(1) Sentences showing physical state:

na:k nisa va:yita. 'I feel shy.'
me-to shyness comes

acuṭ ka:man gab poyta. 'Then it smelt to Kama.'
then ka:ma-to smell caught

na:k unḡa va:hta. 'I feel thirsty.'
me-to to drink feel (n.pst.)

ta:nk vende maja olta. 'She/it also got hurt by a
she/it-to also razor thrust razor.'

ad a:r na:k nekay opta. 'I liked that necklace
that necklace me-to very much like (pst.) very much.'

(2) Sentences expressing obligation, need, etc.:

ni:k tinda vaytita. 'You (sg.) will have to eat.'
you(sg.)-to to eat be necessary

na:k gisir ayi. 'I need cloth.'
 me-to cloth be (opt.)

o:nk rupiya: dorkta: 'He got the money.'
 he-to rupees be found(pst.)

na:k da:ynad minde 'I have to go.'
 me-to going exist (pr.)

4.1.2.5. Transitive sentence

The predicate phrase of this sentence type consists of a transitive verb and an NPacc. It may optionally contain other AdvPs and NPs with case suffix or postpositions, e.g.

o:r konde do:da titor. 'He ate all the food.'
 he all food ate

ma:ro tan tamun nekey re:htor 'Mado beat his
 Mado his brother(acc.) very much beat(pst.) brother severely

4.1.2.6. Di-transitive sentence

The predicate phrase of this sentence contains a ditransitive verb (ie. veh-'tell', i:- 'give', to:h- 'show', vam-'sell'), NPacc, and NPdat. NPacc expresses the direct object and NPadt refers to the indirect object, e.g.

na:kin ond biri i:m. 'Give me a biri.'
 me-to one biri give

o:nk gotk to:ha. 'Show him the cows.'
 him cows show

4.1.3. Concord system

The following types of concord have been observed between different constituents of a sentence: (a) concord between nouns and attributes, (b) concord between subject and finite verb, and (c) concord between subject and predicate complement.

4.1.3.1. Concord between nouns and attributes

(1) No gender—number concord between the head noun

and simple adjectives required. For instance we can say:

nela ma:ne	'good man'
nela mute	'good woman'
cuḍla pe:kal	'small boy'
cuḍla pe:kalor	'small boys'

Contrary to the above, when personal nouns and third person demonstrative or interrogative pronouns function as attributes, they agree with the head noun in number and gender. This may be clear from the following examples:

(a) nelator ma:ne good-he man	'good man'
nelator ma:ne: good-they(m.) men	'good men'
nelota mute good-she woman	'good woman'
nelota: mute: good-they(nm.) women	'good women'
(b) o:r ma:ne he man	'that man'
o:r ma:ne: they(m.) men	'those men'
ad mute that woman	'that woman'
av mute: those(nm.) women	'those women'
(c) bo:r ma:ne which(m., sg.) man	'which man'
bo:r ma:ne: which(m., pl.) men	'which men'
bed mute which(nm., sg.) woman	'which woman'
bev mute: which(nm., pl.) women	'which women'

(2) Numeral attributes also show number-gender concord unto

numeral 6, e.g.

irvur	ma:ne:	'two men'
two(m.)	men	
rend	mute:	'two women'
two(nm.)	women	

(3) When personal nouns (working as attributes) precede the head noun in accusative-dative case, they also take the accusative-dative case suffix as:

cuḍlon	pe:kan	karnga.	'Call the small boy.'
small(m.sg., acc.)	boy(acc.)	call	

(4) Possessive attributes before the kinship terms are used in the following manner:

(a) Plural possessive is used for an elder kin, as:

ma:(va) ba:bo	'our father'
tam(va) ya:yo	'their mother'
mi:(va) da:dal	'your elder brother'

(b) Singular possessive is used for a younger kin.

na:(va) tamur	'my younger brother'
na:(va) eḷar	'my younger sister'

4.1.3.2. Concord between subject and finite verb

(1) The subject in a sentence always shows the number-gender concord with the finite verb, e.g.

nan va-t-an.	'I came.'
I come-pst-1st(sg.)	
o:r va-t-or	'He came.'
he come-pst-3d(m., sg.)	

(2) When the subject is a conjoined one, the concord system between the subject and finite verb is as follows:

<u>subject</u>	<u>verb</u>
1st sg. + 2d sg.	1st pl.

1st pl. + 2d sg./pl.	1st pl.
2d sg./pl. + 3d sg./pl.	3d pl.
3d m. sg./pl. + 3d nm. sg./pl.	3d m. pl.

Example:

nima	nu nana	as-t-om.	'You and I bought.'
you(sg.)and I		buy-pst-1st m. pl.	

4.1.3.3. Concord between subject and predicate complement

Concord between the subject and predicate complement in equatative sentences is observed in respect of number, gender, and person, e.g.

ad ma:yā	'That (is) a tree.'
nan vatanona.	'I (am) the one who came.'
o:r vatayor.	'He (is) the one who came.'

4.1.4. Sentence variants

One may find sentences differing from those described in the section 4.1.2.. The main factor of such variations may be due to a change in the phrase order, (b) deletion, (c) modal variations, and (d) conjoining.

4.1.4.1. Change in phrase order

Flexibility in the phrase order does not bring any semantic change, except emphatic effect in certain instances. Preferential order of the phrases, and their possible movement, as noticed in the data are discussed below.

(1) Position of the finite verb and subject

Change in the position of the subject is not allowed in equative type of sentences. In other types of sentences, such as patient-intransitive and di-transitive, the patient and recipient occur prior to the subject. Normally the subject

takes the initial position, and the finite verb occurs in the sentence-final position, but sometimes, in folk tales and conversation also, the subject is found to occur finally, e.g.

pay vata: malku.	'Then came(the) peacocks'
va: von nana.	'Shall/do/did not come I'

Any such variation is limited, and can be called stylistic one. Fronting of the verb may also express slight emphasis on its meaning, as in the following example:

tara ve:l ve:l.	'Bring (emph.) swiftly swiftly.'
-----------------	----------------------------------

(2) Position of NPcc and NPdat

In the di-transitive sentence, the NPacc occurs after NPdat and remains closer to the V, e.g.

o:r na:kin gura	itor.	'He gave me jaggery.'
he me-to	jaggery gave	

(3) Position of other phrase

Position of other phrases may vary frequently in the same sentence. Note the following sentence:

u:re	ond	dina	guptatag	verkin	mayde	vata.
ure	one	day	jungle-to	fuel	for	went
NP	AdvPtm		AdvPloc	NPben		VP
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)

'Ure one day went to jungle for fuel.'

The sequence of phrases, in the above sentence may change as following:

(a) ond dina u:re gupatag verkin mayde vata.
 (2) (1) (3) (4) (5)

(b) verkin mayde u:re ond dina gupatag vata.
 (4) (1) (2) (3) (5)

(c) ond dina gupatag u:re verkin mayde vata.
 (2) (3) (1) (4) (5)

4.1.4.2. Deletion

Deletion brings variation to the surface level of a sentence. Under certain circumstances the subject, object, patient, or verb may be deleted. Repeated elements in sentence conjoining are also deletable.

(1) Subject deletion

Deletion of the subject is a common feature of the dialect, since the finite verbs are marked for number, gender, and person. Subject is also deleted in sentences having imperative, prohibitive or hortative verb. However, the personal names used for the first time in conversation, or story narration are not deleted. Deletion of the subject is also not possible in patient-intransitive sentence.

(2) Patient and object deletion

The patient and object can be deleted when they are recoverable from the context, as in the following two examples:

nim(ɔo:ɔa) titin?	'Have you eaten (your food).'
you (sg.) (food) ate	

(na:ku) kar poyita	'I am hungry.'
(to-me)hunger caught	

(3) Verb deletion

The verb min- 'exist/stay/live' is optionally and preferably deleted in the present tense. However, only limited cases have occurred in the data. Examples:

na:k da:yna(d) (minde)	'I have to go.'
to-me going (is)	

nim ba:le (mindeni)?	'How are you?'
you(sg.) how are	

(4) Deletion of the repeated elements

Repeated elements can be deleted in sentence conjoining.

4.1.4.3. Modal variations

(1) Question

Question sentences are of two types known as yes/no and wh questions.

(a) Yes/No questions

Yes/No questions can only be responded with either o: 'yes', or ayo 'it is not/ will not be'. Such questions are formed by changing the intonation or by putting ba:le 'how', whose positional occurrence is always sentence-initial, e.g.

bi:mal vator.	'Bima came.'
bi:mal vator ?	'Bima came ?'
ba:le ba:mal vator ?	'Did Bima come ?'

(b) Wh questions

Wh questions cannot be responded with 'yes' or 'no'. Their response yields a specific information about which the query is made, such as about the subject, object, complement, or their modifiers. In changing a statement into a question, the corresponding interrogative word replaces the particular constituent, which has been interrogated. This process is explained as under:

(i) An interrogative pronoun shall replace a noun or pronoun of identical number, gender and case, e.g.

bi:mal a:t ator.	'Bima went to market.'
be:nor a:t ator ?	'Who went to market ?'

(ii) ba:le 'how, which type' shall replace the corresponding adjective:

ne:rek nela minde.	'The necklace is good.'
ne:rek ba:le minde?	'How is the necklace ?'

(iii) An interrogative adverb shall replace the

corresponding adverb:

bimal nine ator.	'Bima went yesterday.'
bi:mal bentin ator ?	'Which day Bima went ?'

(2) Dubitation

A declarative sentence can be changed into a dubitative one by adding a dubitative particle, e.g.

musur va:ta.	'Rains come/will come.'
musur va:ta be:he.	'Rains may come.'

(3) Emphasis

A sentence may be changed into emphatic one, by altering the phrase order, or intonation pattern, or adding the bound emphatic particle e to a verb, e.g.

ma:ꞑko va:tor.	'Madko comes/will come.'
ma:ꞑko va:tore.	'Madko comes/will come (emph.).'

4.1.4.4. Conjoining

The sentences may be conjoined by (1) juxtaposing them, or (2) putting a conjoiner in between them.

4.1.4.4.1. Juxtaposition

Two or more sentences can be conjoined together by juxtaposing them, and putting a phrase-final pause /, / between them, e.g.

(a) (i) ma:sal vend anor.	'Masa too did not go.'+
(ii) bi:mal vend anor.	'Bima too did not go.'
(iii) ma:sal vend anor, bi:mal vend anor.	'Neither Masa nor Bima went.'
(b) (i) nim an. +	'Yo go.'
(ii) nim anma. +	'You do not go.'
(iii) nan da:tan.=	'I go/will go.'

- (iv) nim an, anma, nan da:tan.
'You may go or not (but) I will go.'

It may be noted that repeated pronoun nim 'you (sg.)' in the sentences has been deleted in the resultant sentence.

4.1.4.4.2. Conjoining with an overt connector

The sentences may also be conjoined by using an overt connector. Connectors are of four kinds: (i) conjunctive, (b) disjunctive, (c) adversative, and (d) casual. Repeated phrases are usually deleted in conjoining.

(a) Conjunctive conjoining

Two sentences may be conjoined by using the conjunctive connector aru 'and', e.g.

- (i) nan a:t atan. + 'I went to market.'
 (ii) nan gisir tatan. ± 'I brought cloth.'
 (iii) nan a:t atan aru gisir tatan.
 'I went to market and brought cloth.'

(b) Disjunctive conjoining

Two sentences may be conjoined by using the disjunctive connector ki 'or', e.g.

- (i) nim tintin. + 'You eat/will eat.'
 (ii) nim tinvin. = 'You do/did/will not eat.'
 (iii) nim tintin ki tinvin. 'You will eat or not (eat).'

(c) Adversative conjoining

Two sentences may be conjoined by using the adversative connector mat(i) 'but.', e.g.

- (i) tin. + 'Eat (imp., sg.)!'
 (ii) ve:ha. = 'Tell (imp., sg.)!'
 (iii) tin mati ve:ha. 'Eat but tell (imp., sg.)!'

(d) Causal conjoining

Two sentences may be conjoined by using causal connector aden 'because/so', e.g.

- (i) o:na ji:va opo. + 'His soul (is) not good.'
- (ii) o:r va:vor. = 'He did not come.'
- (iii) o:na ji:va opo aden o:r va:vor.
'He did not come because he is not feeling well.'

5. TEXTS

5.1. Text

A sample syntactic and morphemic analysis of the following four sentences of a story has been given here.

- (1) ond erkatag ma:rona ba:bo kohla vi:ttor. 'Mado's father sowed millet in one forest-clearance.'
- (2) kohla: aytanke tam ange nu tan ervur koydanan ator. 'Since the millet ripened, his elder brother's wife and her husband's younger brother went for harvest.'
- (3) aga ond bodla pand dorkta. 'There they found a bodla fruit.'
- (4) pay tam ange tan ervun keta, "ni: mayde id bodla pandta sunta mute dorkanike nela ayer." 'Later his elder brother's wife said to her husband's younger brother, "It would have been nice, if a wife like this bodla fruit could be found for you."

5.1.1. Text analysis

Analysis of the above four sentences is presented below. The number of the relevant section is given in the parentheses for cross-reference. The same reference is not repeated.

Sentence (1) ond erkatag ma:rona ba:bo kohla vi:ttor.

The above sentence is a transitive one (4.1.2.5.) having two major constituents: (i) NP (4.1.1.1.) and (ii) VP (4.1.1.4.1.).

- (1) NP: ma:rona ba:bo 'Mado's father' is constituted of (a) NP ba:bo 'father' preceded by (b) AP ma:rona 'Mado's'. This NP carries the function of the subject.

Morphologically ma:rona can be analysed as: ma:ro-n-a

'ma:ro- is masculine singular noun root (3.2.4.), followed by the oblique suffix -n- (3.2.5.2.), which in turn is followed by the genitive case suffix -a (3.2.5.3.4.).

- (ii) VP: onđ erkatag kohla vi:ttor is constituted of (a) A AdvPloc (4.1.1.3.3.), (b) NPacc (4.1.1.4.1.), and (c) V (4.1.1.4.1.).

(a) AdvPloc contains an NP+popo. onđ erkatag 'at-one forest-clearance'. The NP is composed of an adjective phrase (4.1.1.2.) onđ 'one', followed by NP+popo. erkatag 'at forest clearance'.

Morphologically onđ 'one' is nonmasculine numeral (3.2.3.1.), and erkatag can be analysed as erka-t-ag in which erka is nonmasculine singular root, -t- is the oblique suffix (3.2.5.2.), and ag is a postposition denoting location (3.2.5.5.).

- (b) NPacc: kohla 'millet' functions as the direct object of the V (4.1.1.4.1.).

Morphologically kohla is nonmasculine singular noun.

The accusative suffix in this case, has been preferably dropped (3.2.5.3.1.).

- (c) V: contains a finite verb vi:t-t-or 'sowed-he' (4.1.1.4.1.). It shows concord with the subject (4.1.3.2.) Morphologically vi:ttor can be analysed as vi:t-t-or, in which vi:t- 'sow' is a verbal base (3.1.), -t- is the past tense suffix (3.1.4.1.1.2.), and -or is third person masculine singular suffix (3.1.4.1.2.6.).

Sentence (2)

kohla aytanke tam ange nu tam ervur koydana ator.

It is an intransitive sentence (4.1.2.3.) consisting of (i) NP and (ii) VP.

(i) NP: tam ange nu tan ervur 'his elder brother's wife and her husband's younger brother' is a conjoined NP (NP₁ + conjoiner + NP₂).

NP₁ : tam ange is composed of an NP and an AP. The NP ange 'elder brother's wife' is preceded by the AP tam 'their own'.

NP₂ : tan ervur is similarly composed of an NP ervur 'husband's younger brother' preceded by another AP tan 'his'.

Both of these NPs are conjoined with a connector nu 'and' (3.5.1.).

Morphologically tam and tan are genitive forms of reflexive pronouns denoting plural and singular respectively (3.2.5.3.4.).

(ii) VP: kohla aytanke koydana ator 'since the millet ripened (they) went to harvest' has three constituents:

(a) AdvP_{cause}, (b) AdvP_{purp}, and (c) V.

(a) AdvP_{cause} contains an embedded sentence: kohla: aytanke 'since the millet ripened' (4.1.1.3.7.). kohla: 'millet' is a nonmasculine plural noun, and aytanke 'since it ripened' is morphologically the causal verb (3.1.4.2.10.) consisting of a past stem ay-t- (of the verb base ay- 'ripe'), and the causal suffix -anke.

(b) AdvP_{purp} contains an embedded sentence: koydanan 'for

harvest'. Morphologically koydanan is the purposive verb (3.1.4.2.17.) in which koy- 'harvest' is a verb base, -da- is infinitive suffix, which is followed by the purposive suffix -nan.

(c) V contains a finite verb ator 'went-they (m.)'.

This can be morphologically analysed as a-t-or. In which a- is an alternant form of the verb base an- 'go' (3.1.3.4.) followed by the past tense suffix -t-, and the third person masculine plural suffix -or (3.1.4.1.2.7.).

Sentence (3)

o:rkin onđ bodla pand dorkta.

This is a patient-intransitive sentence (4.1.2.4.) having

(i) NP and (ii) VP.

(i) NP: onđ bodla pand 'one bodla fruit' is composed of an AP onđ bodla 'one bodla' and an NP pand 'ripe fruit'. The adjective phrase onđ bodla could have been onđ bodla-t-a 'of one bodla' but the genitive suffix -a (3.2.5.3.4.) has been optionally dropped here.

(ii) VP: o:rkin dorkta 'them-to found' contains (a) NPdat and (b) V.

(a) NPdat: o:rkin 'them-to' can be morphologically analysed as' o:r- \emptyset -kin, in which o:r 'they (m.)' is followed by the oblique suffix - \emptyset - (3.2.5.2.), and the accusative-dative suffix -kin (3.2.5.3.1.).

(b) V: dorkta 'found' can be analysed as, dork-t-a in which dork- 'be found' is the base, -t- is the past tense suffix, and -a is third person nonmasculine singular suffix (3.1.4.1.2.8.).

Sentence (4)

pay tam ange tan ervun keta, "ni: mayde id bodla pandta sunta mute dorkanike nela ayer."

The above sentence is a di-transitive sentence (4.1.2.6.) containing (i) NP and (ii) VP.

(i) NP: tam ange 'their elder brother's wife' (for analysis see NP₁ of the sentence(2) above).

(ii) VP: pay tan ervun keta, "ni: mayde id bodla pandta sunta mute dorkanike nela ayer" contains (a) AdvPtm, (b) NPdat, (c) V, and (d) NPacc .

(a) AdvPtm: pay 'later' (3.4.1.3.).

(b) NPdat: tan ervun 'to her husband's younger brother' is composed of an AP: tan 'her own' occurring as an attribute to NPdat ervun 'to husband's younger brother'.

Morphologically it is ervur-n-Ø, in which ervur 'husband's younger brother' is followed by the oblique suffix -n-, and accusative-dative suffix -Ø-.

(c) V: keta is a finite verb.

Morphologically it is ke-t-a in which ke- is an alternant base of ket- 'tell'(3.1.3.5.), -t- is the past tense suffix, and -a is the third person nonmasculine singular suffix.

(d) NPacc: it contains an embedded sentence: ni: mayde id bodla pandta sunta mute dorkanike nela ayer. This contains (di) an NP and (dii) a VP.

(di) NP: contains an AP nela 'good' with unexpressed head noun ma:ṭa 'matter'. This NP nela (ma:ṭa) functions

- as the subject. *nela* is^a descriptive adjective (3.3.2.1.),
- (dii) VP: contains (diiia) NPben (diiib) AdvPcause, and
(diiic) V.
- (diiia) NPben: *ni: mayde* 'for you' consists of the oblique base of second person singular pronoun *ni:* (3.2.2.1.), and a postposition *mayde* 'for' (3.2.5.4.).
- (diiib) AdvPcause: it contains an embedded sentence: *id bodla pandta sunta mute dorkanike*. The components of this S' are: (diiibi) NP and (diiibii) Vnon-fin.
- (diiibi) NP: *id bodla pandta sunta mute* 'bodla fruit-like woman' consists of an AP: *id bodla pandta sunta* 'this bodla fruit-like' which is followed by the head noun *mute* 'woman'.
- id* 'this' is a proximate nonmasculine demonstrative pronoun (3.2.2.2.1.), *bodla* 'a wild fruit' is nonmasculine singular noun without the overt genitive suffix, *pand-t-a sunta* 'fruit-like' consists of *pand*, a nonmasculine singular noun followed by the oblique suffix *-t-*, and genitive suffix *-a*, *sunta* 'like' is a particle functioning as a postposition (3.2.5.5.).
- (diiibii) Vnon-fin: *dorkanike* 'if (one) found' is a conditional₂ verb (3.1.4.2.8.), which is formed by adding *-nike* to an infinitive stem *dork-a-* (the base is *dork-* 'be found').
- (diiic) V: *ayer* '(it) would have been' is a contingent verb (3.1.4.1.1.5.). Morphologically, it can be analysed as *ay-e-r* consisting, of the alternant base *ay-* of

a:- 'be, become' (3.1.3.2.), -e- is the contingent suffix (3.1.4.1.1.5.), and -r is the third person nonmasculine^{singular} suffix (3.1.4.1.2.8.).

5.2. Sample texts

5.2.1 Text 1. 'The Boy and the Tiger'

- (1) ortur pe:kal ne:nd paŋ-i: tin-jo
a certain boy jamun ribe fruit-pl. eat-n.pst.adl.p.
ma-t-or. (2) ne:nd ma:ram kuyer sapne ma-t-a.
be-pst-3d.sg.m. jamun tree river near be-pst-3d.sg.nm.
- (3) ond duv e:r un-da-nan va-t-a.
one(nm.) tiger water drink-inf-purp. come-pst-3d.sg.nm.
- (4) e:r un-jo ma-t-a acuṭ e:ṭe
water drink-n.pst.adl.p. be-pst-3d.sg.nm. that time crab
mosor-t-un kac-t-a (5) duv lang-i
nose-obl-acc. bite-pst-3d.sg.nm. tiger jump-pst.adl.p.
- lang-i avi-t-a (6) e:ṭe mosor-t-un
jump-pst.adl.p. tire-pst-3d.sg.nm. crab nose-obl-acc.
- viṛs-o. (7) pe:kal ma:ra-ta-poro ud-i
leave-neg-(3d.sg.nm.) boy tree-gen-upon sit-pst.adl.p.
- man-j u:r-t-or galay kav-t-or. (8) ac
be-pst.adl.p. see-pst-3d.sg.m. and then laugh-pst-3d.sg.m. that
ver-d-e duv poro u:r-t-a. (9) pay
time-obl-obl. tiger up see-pst-sg.nm. later
- ke-t-a, "ḍig-a pa:pa, id
tell-pst-3dsg.nm. come down-imp.sg. boy(voc.) this(nm.)
e:ṭe-t-un tenḍ-i i:-m." (10) pe:kal
crab-obl-acc. take-pst.adl.p. give-imp.sg. boy
- ḍig-t-or galay e:ṭe-t-un tenḍ-i
come down-pst-3d.sg.m. and then crab-obl-acc. take out-pst.adl.p.
- i-t-or. (11) pay duv ke-t-a, "id
give-pst-3d.sg.m. later tiger tell-pst-3d.sg.nm. this(nm.)
- ma:ṭa be:non sang kel-na pa:pa, na:va
matter who(obl.) popo. tell-proh.sg. boy(voc) I (obl.)-gen.
- siṛ da:-t-a." (12) "icor biriya
self-respect go-n.pst-3d.sg.nm. this much big

- ɖuv-d-un cuɖiɖ e:te poy-s ma-t-a,
 tiger-obl-acc. small-one crab catch-pst.adl.p. be-pst-3rd.sg.nm.
- i:le na:-k ket-it-or." (13) nima
 thus I(obl)-acc. tell-n.pst-3d.pl.m. you(sg.)
- id ma:ta ke-t-ke nana ni:-kin beŋin-ay
 this(nm.) matter tell-pst-cond₁ I you(sg.obl.)-acc. which day-emph.
- tin-t-an." (14) pe:kal ke-t-or, "be:non-ay
 eat-n.pst.1st.sg. boy tell-pst-3d.sg.m. who(acc.)-emph.
- kel-o-n." (15) pay lo:n an-j tam
 tell-neg-1st.sg. later home come-pst.adl.p. refl.pro.(pl.)
- sangtor-Ø-kin ke-c i-t-or, "ne:nɖ
 companions-obl-acc. tell-pst.adl.p.give-pst-3rd.sg.m.today
- ra onɖ e:te e:r-d-aga ɖuv-d-a
 voc.par. one(nm.) crab water-obl-popo. tiger-obl-gen.
- mosor-t-un poy-s ma-t-a." (16) nana
 nose-obl-acc. catch-pst.adl.p. be-pst-3rd.sg.nm. I
- tend-i i-t-an." (17) pay ɖuv
 take out-pst.adl.p. give-pst-1st.sg. later tiger
- me:ta-t-aga mir-t-a. (18) ac ver-d-e-
 mountain-obl-popo. run-pst-3d.sg.np. that time-obl-loc.
- ne:ta sapne ke:nj-i ma-t-a. (19) pay
 wall near listen-pst-adl.p. be-pst-3d.sg.nm. later
- ke-t-a, "na:nga nekay." ke-t-an
 tell-pst.3d.sg.nm.then much(emph.) tell-pst-1st.sg.
- kel-ma kel-ma in-jo ke-t-an, inje
 tell-proh(sg.)tell-proh.sg. say-n.pst.adl.p. tell-pst-1st.sg. now
- ket-a mun-t-in ke:p-a pa:pa ke:pa.
 tell-inf. be-n.pst-2d:sg. wait-imp.sg. boy(voc.) wait-imp.sg.
- (20) pay pe:k-or jamay gu:ri-t-or. (21) pay
 later boy-pl. all sleep-pst-3d.pl.m. later

ketanon		pe:kan	pehk-i	
one-who-told(3d.sg.m.acc.)		boy(acc.)	lift-pst.adl.p.	
man-j	meṭa-t-e	mir-t-a-	(22)	irngam
be-pst.adl.p.	mountain-obl.loc.	run-pst.3d.sg.nm.		cold
poy-t-anke	ḡuv	æṛka	ki-t-a,	"inje nekay,
catch-pst-caus.	tiger	thought	do-pst-3d.sg.nm.	now much(emph.)
poy-ta	mun-t-a-	pay	tin-t-an.	(23) pay
catch-inf.	be-n.pst.3d.sg.nm.	later	eat-n.pst-1st.sg.	later
ḡuv	nu	pe:kal	ḡuri-t-or	(24) poṛd pey-so
tiger	and	boy	sleep-pst-3d.pl.n.	sun come out-n.pst.adl.p
te:d-i	man-j	ḡuv	ke-t-a,	
get up-pst.adl.p.	be-pst.adl.p.	tiger	tell-pst-3d.sg.nm.	
ni:-kin	inje	tin-t-an.	(25)	pe:kal
you(sg.obl.)-acc.	now	eat-n.pst-1st.sg.		boy
ke-t-or,	"i:kaṛ-t-e	nineṭad	e:te	na:
tell-pst-3d.sg.m.	dark-obl.loc.	the-one-of-yesterday	crab	my
pe:lemuḡ-t-ag	oṛi-t-a"	(26)	ta:n	ṭeṇḡ-a
amis-obl-popo.	enter-pst-3d.sg.nm.		it(acc.)	take out-imp.sg.
ḡalay	tin."	(27)	ḡuv	pay,
and then	eat(imp.sg.)		tiger	later
			"id	e:te
			this(nm.)	crab
na:kin	ne:nḡ	veṇḡ-e	kac-it-a	
I(obl.)-acc.	today	again-emph.	bite-n.pst-3d.sg.nm.	
in-jo	ke-c		veri-t-a.	
say-n.pst.adl.p.	tell-pst.adl.p.		get frightened-pst-3d.sg.nm.	
(28)	pay	pe:kan	viṛs-i	meṭa-t-e
	later	boy(acc.)	leave-pst.adl.p.	mountain-obl.loc.
mir-t-a.	(29)	pe:kal	te:d-i	man-j
run-pst-3d.sg.nm.		boy	get up-pst.adl.p.	be-pst.adl.p.
lo:n	a-t-or.			
home	go-pst-3d.sg.m.			

Free translation : "The Boy and the Tiger"

(1) A certain boy was eating jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*) fruit. (2) The jamun tree was close to a river. (3) A tiger came to drink water. (4) While he was drinking water, a crab bit (its) nose. (5) The tiger jumped and jumped, until it got tired. (6) The crab did not let go off (its) nose. (7) The boy sitting on the tree, saw (the tiger) and then laughed. (8) At that moment, the tiger looked up. (9) Then (it) said, "Come down O boy ! pull off this crab." (10) The boy came down, and pulled off the crab. (11) Then the tiger said, "O boy! do not tell anyone about this matter, I will lose my self-respect. (12) The people will say about me that a small crab had caught such a big tiger. (13) If you talk (about) this matter (to anyone), I will devour you some day." (14) The boy said, "I will not tell anybody." (15) Then after coming back home he said to his companions, "Fellows ! Today a crab caught a tiger's nose in water. (16) I pulled it off. (17) Then the tiger ran to the mountain." (18) Meanwhile the tiger was listening (this talk, standing) near the wall. (19) Later he said, "At that time, I talked to you so much, "Do not tell, do not tell", Thus I said, (and) now you are telling it, just wait (for the consequences)." (20) After (some time) all the boys fell asleep. (21) Then, (the tiger) after picking up the boy who had told (the tale), (it) ran away to the mountain (top). (22) Since it was cold, (lit, since the cold caught the tiger) the tiger thought, "Now it is very cold. I shall eat him up later on." (23) After (some time) the tiger and the boy fell asleep. (24) Having gotten up in the morning the tiger said, "Now I will

eat you up." (25) The boy said, "In the dark, the crab (we encountered) yesterday, entered into my anus. (26) Take it out, then eat (me)." (27) Then the tiger saying to (itself), "This crab will bite me again today," got frightened. (28) Thus leaving the boy, it ran away to the mountain (top). (29) The boy got up and went home.

5.2.2. Text 2. The Cobra

- (1) munen ve:la-t-e id manjpur-t-e.
before time-obl-loc. this(nm.) human-world-obl-loc.
- ma:ne-: il-va ma-t-or (2) acut
man-pl. be-not-neg.adl.p. be-pst-3d.m.pl. that time
- bagvan mite e:lar irvur-Ø-kin
goddess younger sister two(m.)-obl-acc.
- dip-t-a. (3) acut rend nay ta:ras-k
lower-pst-3d.nm.sg. that time two(nm.) cobra snake-pl.
- ma-t-a (4) av-in-a u:kur-t-e
be-pst-3d.nm.sg. they(nm.)-obl-gen. breath-obl-instr.
- ma:ra-: me:ra-: dol-i ma-t-a: aden
tree-pl. mountain-pl. die-post.adl.p. be-pst-3d.nm.pl. so
- aden e:lar irvur ka:l virgum ma:ra
younger sister two(m.) tree-name tree
- tar-i man-j key-so: ma-t-or
climb-pst-adl.p. be-pst.adl.p. cry-n.pst.adl.p. be-pst-3d.m.pl.
- (5) acut bagvan mite ke:nj-t-a galay
that time goddess listen-pst-3d.nm.sg. and then
- ba:lo-t-un lo:h-t-a. (6) ba:lo
spider-obl-acc. send-pst-3d.nm.sg. spider
- u:r-i man-j bagvan-t-un ke-t-a,
look-pst.adl.p. be-pst.adl.p. goddess-obl-acc. tell-pst-3d.nm.sg.

"aga reṇḍ ta:ras-k min-de-: (7) av-in-a
 there two(nm.) snake-pl. be-pr-nm.pl. they-obl-gen.
 u:kuṛ-t-e . ma:ra-: meṭa-: dol-t-a
 breath-obl-instr. tree-pl. mountain-pl. die-pst-3d.nm.pl.
 aden mayden ke:y-t-or. (8) pay bagvan
 so for cry-pst-3d.m.pl. later goddess
 ortur ma:d-~~ṣ~~-in-ϕ lo:h-t-a. (9)o:r
 certain-one (m.) blacksmith-obl-acc. send-pst-3d.nm.sg. he
 a:nḍis mutiya ta-c man-j
 a pair of tongs hammer bring-pst-adl.p. be-pst-adl-p.
 av-in-a tala-:-ϕ-kin koṭ-t-or
 they(nm.)-obl-gen. head-pl-obl+acc. smash-pst-3d.m.sg.
 (10) na:nga-t-ina nay ta:ras-t-a tala bernda
 then-obl-abl. cobra snake-obl-gen. head flat
 a-t-a.
 become-pst-3d-nm-sg.

Free translation : The Cobra

- (1) In old days, there were no men in this human world.
 (2) At that time the goddess sent a brother and a sister down from the heaven. (3) At that time, there were two cobra snakes.
 (4) All the trees and mountains had died due to their hissing, so having climbed upon a ka:l virgum tree, the sister and brother were crying. (5) The goddess heard and sent a spider (to look into the matter). (6) Having looked, the spider said to the goddess, "There are two snakes. (7) Due to their hissing, the trees and mountains have died. For this reason, they cried."
 (8) After this the goddess sent a certain blacksmith. (9) He having brought a pair of ⁿtongs and a hammer, smashed their heads.
 (10) Since that time, the head of the cobra snake became flat.

5.2.3. Text 3. The Horse and the Man

- (1) munen manja il-va ma-t-or. (2)
 before human beings benot-neg.adl.p. be-pst-3d.m.pl.
- aden bagwan mude ma:ne ma:r-a-nan tori
 so goddess man make-inf.-purp. clay
- vig-t-a galay arndam guram ma:r-t-a.
 tread-pst-3d.nm.sg. and then first of all horse make-pst-3d.nm.sg.
- (3) guram ji:va ar-t-a. (4) pe:rke ma:ne
 horse soul fall-pst-3d.nm.sg. later man
- ma:r-t-a galay ed-t-ag
 make-pst-3d-nm.sg. and then sunshine-obl-loc.
- va:t-i ma-t-a (5) ta:n guram
 keep-pst.adl.p. be-pst-3d.nm.sg. it(acc.) horse
- va:-s man-j vig-n-ur.
 come-pst.adl.p. be-pst-adl.p. kick-pst.hab-3d.nm.sg.
- (6) vigtad u:r-t-a galay ke:p-t-a
 kicked-one see-pst-3d.nm.sg. and then watch-pst-3d.nm.sg.
- (7) vend-e va:-s man-j
 again-emph. come-pst.adl.p. be-pst.adl.p.
- vig-sor ma-t-a (8) acut u:r-i
 kick-n.pst.adl.p. be-pst-3d.nm.sg. that time see-pst.adl.p.
- man-j vig-ma vig-ma in-jo
 be-pst.adl.p. kick-proh.sg. kick-proh.sg. say-n.pst.adl.p.
- ke-t-a. (9) pay alam a:-s
 tell-pst-3d.nm.sg. lates anger be-pst.adl.p.
- man-j. ve:r-e ma:ne ni: poro
 be-pst-adl.p. this(m.)-emph. man your upon
- ud-it-or" in-jo ke-t-a .
 sit-n.pst.-3d.m.sg. say-n.pst.adl.p. tell-pst-3d.nm.sg.
- (10) aden mayden ma:ne-: guram ud-it-or.
 so for man-pl. horse sit-n.pst. 3d.m.pl.

Free Translation : The Horse and the Man

(1) In the past, there were no human beings. (2) So the goddess kneaded the clay to make a man and then, first of all made a horse. (3) Life came to the horse (lit. soul fell into the horse). (4) Afterwards she made a man, and put it in the sun (to get dry). (5) The horse used to kick it. (6) The goddess saw the kicked-one and then kept a watch. (7) Having come again the horse was kicking (it). (8) Meanwhile having seen (it), the goddess said, "Do not kick it, do not kick it." (9) Afterwards having become angry the goddess said, "The very man will ride upon you (in future). (10) For this reason, men ride horses.

5.2.4. Text 4. The Buffalo and the Boy

(1) munen	ve:la-t-e	ortur	kuhra
before	time-obl-loc.	certain one (m.)	a clan name
portal	ma-t-or.	(2) o:r	tam
orphan boy	be-pst-3d. m.sg.	he	their
			ka:ka-n-ag
			uncle-obl-popo.
man-jo	ma-t-or.	(3) ond	dina
be-n.pst.adl.p.	be-pst-3d.m.sg.	one(nm.)	day
			tam
			their
ku:c	a:t	an-j	
father's younger brother's wife	market	go-pst.adl.p.	
man-j	po:r-i:	ta-t-a.	(4) ad
be-pst.adl.p.	cake-pl.	bring-pst-3d.nm.sg.	tan
			she
			her
mark-Ø-in	tu:s-a-n	pay	portal
sons-obl-acc.	divide-inf-n.pst.adj.p.	later	orphan boy
talk-t-or.	(5) talk-t-anke	tam	ku:c
beg-pst-3d.m.sg.	beg-pst-caus.	their	father's younger brother's wife.
and	po:r	es-(1)	i-t-a.
one(nm.)	cake	throw-pst.adl.p.	give-pst-3d.nm.sg.

- (6) portal po:r-d-un pehk-so ma-t-or.
 orphan boy cake-old-acc. lift-n-pst.adl.p. be-pst-3d.m.sg.
- (7) acut po:r mir-a poypih-t-a. (8) portal
 that time cake run-inf. catch-pst-3d.nm.sg. orphan boy
- po:r-d-un pu:r-t-or. (9) ond ta:ray-t-ag
 cake-obl-acc. chase-pst-3d.m.sg. one(n.m.) tank-obl-loc.
- bare pila: ma-t-a: (10) po:r agay
 buffalo young one-pl. be-pst-3d.nm.pl. cake there(emph.)
- an-j man-j nit-t-a. (11) portal
 go-pst.adl.p. be-pst.adl.p. stand-pst-3d.nm.sg. orphan boy
- po:r-d-un vi:rs-i man-j bare
 cake-obl-acc. leave-pst.adl.p. be-pst.adl.p. buffalow
- pila:-Ø-kin toh-t-or galay ma:ra
 young one-pl.-acc. tie-pst-3d.m.sg. and then tree
- tar-t-or. (12) pe:rke tam ya:yo va-t-a.
 climb-pst-3d.m.sg. after their mother come-pst-3d.nm.sg.
- (13) tohtav u:r-i man-j tohtanon
 tied-ones see-pst.adl.p. be-pst.adl.p. he-who-tied(acc.)
- mehk-a poypih-t-a. (14) mehk-i
 search-ing. catch-pst-3d.nm.sg. search-pst.adl.p.
- man-j, "dig-a pa:pa," in-jo
 be-pst,adl.p. come down-imp.sg. boy(voc.) say-n.pst.adl.p.
- ke-t-a. (15) pay ke-t-a, "nim(a)
 tell-pst-3d.nm.sg. after tell-pst-3d.nm.sg. you(sg.)
- ma: pila:-Ø-kin dinal toh-a. (16) mom
 our young one-pl-obl-acc. daily tie-imp.sg. we
- ni:kin pa:l i:-t-om. (17) nim(a)
 you(sg.obl.)-acc. milk give-n.pst.-1st.sg. you(sg.)
- pa:l un-j man-da-kin." (18) pa:l
 milk drink-pst.adl.p. be-inf.-fut-2d.sg. milk

un-j bađk-t-anke kuhramıř
 drink-pst.adl.p. live-pst-caus. men belonging to Kuhram clan
 bare tin-o-rı
 buffalo eat-neg-3d.m.pl.

Free translation : The Buffalo and the Boy

(1) In the olden days, there was a Kuhra (ie., one belonging to Kuhram clan) orphanboy. (2) He was living with his uncle. (3) One day his aunt brought some cakes from the market. (4) while she was distributing (them) to her sons, the orphan also asked for (them). (5) Since (he) asked, his aunt threw down one cake. (6) (when) the orphan was picking up the cake. (7) At that time the cake started running. (8) The orphan chased (it). (9) Near one tank, there were buffalo-calves. (10) Going there, the cake stood still. (11) Leaving the cake, the orphan tied down the buffalo-calves and then climbed a tree. (12) Afterwards, their mother came. (13) After seeing them tied down, she started to search for the person, who had tied the (buffalo-calves). (14) Till she found them she spoke, "Come down O boy !" (15) Then she said, "Tie down our children every day. (16) We shall give you milk. (17) You shall stay here feeding upon the milk." (18) Since (he) lived his life by drinking milk, the men belonging to the Kuhram clan do not eat the buffalo.

5.5.5. Text 5. The Elephant

(1) munen bagvan mute tori-d-e ma:ne,
 before goddess clay-obl-instr. man
 piṭe, dūv, kukal, me:ka, goḍ, bare, sober
 bird tiger leopard she-goat cow buffalo all (m.)
 ma:r-t-a. (2) ma:r-i ma:r-i
 make-pst-3d.nm.sg. make-pst.adl.p. make-pst.adl.p.
 avi-t-a mat tori inje vend
 tire-est-3d.nm.sg. but clay now emph.par.
 may-t-a. (3) id tori-d-e
 be saved-pst-3d.nm.sg. this (nm.) clay-obl-instr.
 ba:ta ba:ta ma:r-it-an in-jo erka
 what what make-n.pst-1st.sg. say-n.pst.adl.p. thinking
 ki-t-a. (4) pe:rke maytad
 do-pst-3d.nm.sg. after that-which-was-saved
 tori-d-un "nim e:n a:-yim " in-jo
 clay-obl.acc. you(sg.) elephant be-imp-sg. say-n:pst.adl.p.
 ke-t-a. (5) tori narge ma-t-a
 say-pst-3d.nm.sg. clay much be pst-3d.nm.sg.
 aden e:n nekay biriya banem a-t-a
 so elephant very big become be-pst-3d.nm.sg.

Free translation : The Elephant

(1) First the goddess made man, bird, tiger, leopard, she-goat, cow buffalo (and) all (other creatures), with clay.
 (2) Creating and creating (so many creatures) she got tired, but even then some clay remained (unused). (3) "What other things shall I make with this clay," thought the goddess. (4) After (sometime) she said to the remaining clay, "(You) become an elephant." (5) There was a lot of clay and so the elephant became very large.

5.2.6. Text 6. The Hornbill and the Man

(The foregoing five texts were given with linear morphemic analysis and free translation, whereas the present one is given with the literal translation followed by free translation.)

- (1) munen o:rtur ma:ne mator. (2) o:na
 before certain one (m.) man lived-he his
- na:ṭena bokate ond kuyer mata. (3) o:r
 village-of near-in one(nm.) river was-it that (m.)
- ma:ne he mat ve:liya ator. (4) ve:liya
 man where par. to-roam about went-he to roam about
- ator, acuṭe nekey musuṛ vata ra:nte.
 went-he that time-emph. very much rains came-it forest-in
- (5) musuṛ vatanke o:r lo:n va:ynor.
 rains came-since he home he-who-will-come
- (6) va:so mator arde kuyer mata. (7) nekey
 coming was-he path-in river was-it very much
- musuṛte kuyer nindta. (8) o:r venda parvor.
 rains-with river filled-it he to cross could-not-be
- (9) "ba:le ki:tan, ba:le ki:tan. (10) mute ra:nte
 how do-will-I how do-will-I wife forest-in
- anj mata." (11) a:leke beske
 having gone was-it that-like-emph. how many-emph.
- dina: kuyer adam ki:s mata (12) karvne
 days river obstruction having done was-it hungry
- mator be:ske dina: a:leke manne manne.
 was-he how many-emph. days that-like-emph. living living
- (13) kuyer cudun va:rtanke o:r venda poypihtor.
 river little receded-since he to cross caught-he

- (14) vendso mator vendē kuyer vata nekay.
crossing was-he again-emph. river came-it very much
- (15) kuyer o:so mata. (16) onđ malkate
"river taking away was-it one(nm.) turning-in
- arng ma:ra mata (17) ma:ra poro onđ ka:rođ
sal tree was-it tree-of upon one(nm.) hornbill
- udi manj kohkso mata. (18) ko:r
having sat having been striking was-it branch
- dug vays mata. (19) ko:r urngi manj
having-rotten was-it branch having broken having been
- ma:nena munen ko:r arta (20) tepne ko:rdin
man-of before branch fell-it quickly branch-to
- poytor aru te:na poro tartor, galay abar
caught-he and its upon climbed-he and then yonder
- u:tuł u:sa tursta. (21) u:tuł evtanke o:r
side flood pushed-it side reached-since he
- vendi lo:n ator. (22) ka:rođtin ketor,
having crossed home went-he hornbill-to told-he
- "ni:kin ne:ttina tinom." (23) agtina
you-to today-from eat-not-we (excl.) there-from
- o:r ma:neta bistar ka:rřam arta.
that(m.) man-of progeny clan-name fell-it

Free translation : The Hornbill and the Man

(1) In the past, there lived a man. (2) There was a river near his village. (3) That man went to roam about somewhere. (4) (When) he went to roam about, at the same time it rained heavily in the forest. (5) Since the rains came, he was to come back home. (6) When he was coming, there was a river in his way. (7) The river got flooded due to heavy rains. (8) He could not

cross (it). (9) (He thought,) "How shall I do; how shall I do. (10) The wife has gone to forest." (11) In this way, several days the river obstructed his return. (12) Living like this, so many days he was hungry. (13) (Meanwhile) since the river receded a little, he started crossing it. (14) (When) he was crossing, the river flooded highly again. (15) The river was taking (him) away. (16) On one turning, there was a sal tree. (17) One hornbill sitting in the tree, was striking a branch. (18) The branch was rotten. (19) Having broken, it fell in front of the man. (20) (He) caught the branch quickly and sat upon it, and then the flood pushed (him) away on the other side. (21) Reaching the other side, he went home after crossing the river. (22) (He) told the hornbill, "We shall not eat you from today." (23) From that time the progeny of that man called ka:ṛtam.

VOCABULARY

The alphabetic order in this vocabulary is as follows:

a, a:, i, i:, u, u:, e, e:, o, o:, k, ɛ, c, j, t̃, d̃, t, d,
n, p, b, m, y, r, r̃, l, v, s, h.

The numbers given at the end of most of the lexical items, refer to the entries in :(1) A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary, when not preceded by any abbreviation, (2) A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary (Supplement), when preceded by S, (3) Dravidian Etymological Notes, when preceded by S², (4) Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan, when preceded by DBIA, and to its Supplement, when preceded by DBIAS, and (5) Comparative Vocabulary of Gondi Dialects, when preceded by V. Loan words from Halbi (an Indo-Aryan ~~KK~~ language spoken in Bastar) have been indicated by (<Ha).

The items given in this vocabulary are mostly new additions to the above mentioned works by T.Burrow and M.B. Emeneau, and by T.Burrow and S.Bhattacharya. Furthermore these items would also substitute many entries made in them, so far Dandami Maria (abbreviated as M in DED, DEES and CVGD) is concerned.

The nonmasculine nouns ending in a vowel, form their plurals by adding: (length) to their final vowel. The plural forms of such nouns have not been given, while the plural formations of other nouns have been given in the parentheses. A grammatical label is also given to each item.

<u>a</u>			
akum (pl. aku:, akuk)	n.	horn (for blowing)	(V3514)
ako (pl. -r)	n.	mother's father: mother's father's brother	(25)

aga	adv.	there	(1)
acam	adj.	empty	(V104)
acuk	adj.	that much	(1)
acut	adv.	that time	(1)
acun	adj.	that much	(1)
acor	adj.	that much	(1)
ajar	num.	a thousand	(Ha)
aṭ-	vt.	cook	(66)
aṭa	n.	shoulder	(1898)
aṭa karp-	vt.	embrace	
aṭum (pl.aṭu:)	n.	den (of a beast)	
aṭe	n.	a bunch of banana	
aṭra	num.	eighteen	(Ha)
aḍ-	vt.	lay laths across the rafter, put barrier	(73)
aḍam (pl.aḍa:)	n.	obstruction	(73)
aḍin	adv.	below	(63)
aḍ mungram	n.	nose pendent	
aḍra	adj.	bad	(S18)
atk-	vt.	join (two pieces)	(43b)
ad	pro.	it, she (remote)	(1)
adal	par.	vocative particle	
aden	par.	because, so	
adeken	adv.	at that time	(1)
adk-	vt.	variant of <u>atk-</u>	(43b)
adm-	vt.	press, swoop	(114)

adya pal (pl. -k)	n.	molar tooth	
an-	vi.	go	(2286)
anam (pl. ana:)	n.	cereal	(IA)
anis	num.	nineteen	(Ha)
ane (pl. -r)	n.	daughter's husband	(1970)
ane mar (pl. -k)	n.	father's sister's son; mother's brother's son	(1970)
ange	n.	elder brother's wife	(2445)
ange a: r	n.	elder brother's widow married to younger brother	(342b)
angum	num.	half	
anj-	vi.	climb up	(S10)
anjih-	vt.	make to climb	(S10)
anjur (pl. -k)	n.	ascent	(S10)
ançin	adv.	that day	(1)
anda kev (pl. -k)	n.	lobe of ear	
ander (pl. ande:)	n.	type of fishing coop	(V343)
apr-	vi.	shrivel	
apram (pl. apra:, aprak)	n.	a ceremonial canopy	
abar	adv.	yonder	(V3522)
amal (pl. -or)	n.	father	(154)
ay-	vi.	ripen (of paddy and other grains)	(S46)
ay bu:la	n.	breastbone	(V134)
ayen	n.	year before last year	(4230)
ar (pl. -ng)	n.	path	(1953)
aral (pl. -i: -k)	n.	row	
arke	adv.	together	
argo:ða	n.	doorsill	

arng ma: ʔa(m)	n.	Shorea robusta (sal)	(s375)
ars-	vt.	strike with butt	
ar-	vi.	fall	(197)
arʔ	par.	and	
arʔson	adj.	equal	
arh	vt.	make to fall, trap	(197)
arɣ	adv.	below	(63)
arnga	n.	bellow	(s37)
arɸ-	vi.	perform last rites	
arɸa	n.	slope of mountain	(197)
al-	vt.	weave	(221)
alam	n.	a clan name	
alam	n.	anger	
alam a:-	vi.	become angry	
alay (pl. -ng)	n.	red ant	(3354)
ala	n.	buttermilk	(1992)
ale	par.	O.K.	
av	pro.	they (nm.)	(1)
av (pl. -ng)	n.	flesh	(2775)
av-	vi.	rot	(1933)
ava	n.	air	(Ha)
avat (pl. -i:)	n.	co-wife	
avi-	vi.	become tired	(226)
avih-1	vt.	rot	(1933)
avih-2	vit.	make to tire	(226)
aviyih-	vt.	variant of <u>avih-2</u>	(226)
avk-	vt.	kill	(V1407)
avl-	vt.	chew	

as-	vt.	buy	(48)
ask	adj.	that many (nm.)	(1)
askul (pl. -1: -k)	n.	axle	(DEI A7)
ah-	vt.	subdivide a field house	
ash-	vt.	strike with butt	
 <u>a:</u>			
a:	adv.	there	(1)
a:-	vi.	be, become; be sufficient	(282)
a:k (pl. -i:)	n.	leaf	(284)
a:kucar pite	n.	sp. bird	
a:ke	adv.	that side	(1)
a:keṭ	adv.	from that side	(1)
a:kra	n.	type of cooked vegetable	
a:ger	adj.	more	(28)
a:c (pl. -i:)	n.	black drongo	
a:c-	vt.	choose, separate from pick up	(306)
a:jam (pl. a:ja:)	n.	bridge	
a:ṭ	num.	eight	(Ha)
a:ṭ (pl. -k)	n.	market	(Ha)
a:to	adj.	of that type (nm.)	
a:toṛ	adj.	of that type (m.)	
a:d (pl. -i:)	n.	rock	(V128)
a:d-	vi.	bear fruit	(V3368)
a:da	n.	ginger	(Ha)
a:duṛ (pl. -k)	n.	hailstone	(348)

a: do	adj.	some (nm.)	
a: dor	aj.	some (m.)	
a: na ki: ke	n.	sp. fish	
a: na kunda	n.	pot of the Departed	(2002)
a: na gundaḷ (pl. -oṛ)	n.	priest of the Departed.	(2002)
a: na perṃal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	clan priest	
a: na maṇḍa	n.	shrine for the Departed	
a: nal	n.	spirit of the Departed	(2002)
a: ng-	vi.	be stretched	(2007)
a: ngl-	vi.	shout	(36)
a: nḍis (pl. -k)	n.	tongs	
a: pa	n.	bringal	(V3370)
a: pa paṇḍoṛ	n.	black headed oriole	
a: mte	adv.	always	
a: mboṛa ma: ṛa(m)	n.	sp. tree (Halbi: <u>amori</u> id)	
a: y	adv.	without any purpose	
a: yico	par.	alas	
a: yitvaṛ	n.	Sunday	(IA)
a: r (pl. a: hk)	n.	necklace	(IA)
a: r-	vi.	become cool	(346)
a: ra	n.	saw	(Ha)
a: ran pa: pe	n.	papaya	
a: riḥ-	vt.	make cool	(346)
a: ru	num.	six (nm.)	(2051)
a: rpiḥ-	vt.	variant of <u>a: riḥ-</u>	(346)
a: rvuṛ	num.	six (m.)	(2051)
a: ṛ (pl. -i:)	n.	chapati	(8385)

a:ranj-	vt.	take out pulp of fruit	
a:rap	n.	cowdung	(1986)
a:l	n.	furrow	(2038)
a:l-	vi.	becomplete in quantity	(2037)
a:lu maṭ (pl. -i:)	n.	potato	
a:le	adv.	in that manner	
a:lek	adj.	like that	
a:ls-	vi.	think; worry	(V144)
a:sa kor (pl. -k)	n.	duck	
a:sun	adj.	of that type	
a:h-	vt.	stretch	(2007)
a:hk (pl. -i:)	n.	mortar	(S441)
a:hk-	vi.	wind round (as creeper)	(2007)

i

ika	n.	sp. millet	
iga	adv.	here	(351)
igra	num.	eleven	(Ha)
icam	n.	a lclan name	
icuk	adj.	this much	(351)
icutṭ	adv.	this time	(V199)
icur	adj.	this much	(351)
it-	vi.	touch	(383)
idr-	vi.	thunder	(372)
ita	n.	tamarind	(2086)
ita pula	n.	tamarind flesh	(2086)
id	pro.	this (nm.)	(351)

idk-	n.	sprinkle (water)	(2082)
ideken	adv.	now	
idl	vi.	cooked rice to become more watery.	
in-	vt.	say	(737)
ina	par.	like	(V170)
ina	n.	small bells	(2075)
inje	adv.	now	(351)
inda	n.	Indravati river	
indra	n.	narrow passage	
ima	adj.	next (day, year etc.)	
ir-	vt.	hide	(375)
ira	n.	shootlet	
irk-	vi.	be trapped	(2060)
irkih-	vt.	trap	(2060)
irmu:ka	n.	fragment of rice	
irmal e:te	n.	water crab	(V187)
irñj (pl. irñsk ~ irsk)	n.	nail (of finger)	(V1731)
irngam	n.	cold	(V185)
irnga ka:lām	n.	winter	(V185)
irīya ma:ra(m)	n.	Strychnos potatorun	
irk (pl. -i:)	n.	coal	(2102)
irk-	vi.	dry up (of water)	(364)
irka	n.	cucumber	(S407)
irv (pl. -i:wng)	n.	lip, side of drum; mouth of a vessel	(2287)
irvur	num.	two (m.)	(401)
irs-	vt.	comb	(419)

il-	vi.	be not	(2106)
il piṭe	n.	house sparrow	
ilkum (pl. ilku:,ilkuk)	n.	a parasite plant	(V3413)
ilsk-	vt.	sprinkle	(V198)
iv	pro.	these (nm.)	(351)
isk	adj.	this many (nm.)	(351)
isvuṛ	adj.	this many (m.)	(351)

i:

i:	adv.	here	
i:-	vt.	give	(2138)
i:-	vt.	beat, strike, shoot	(2142)
i:k-	vt.	tear	(2056)
i:kaṛ	n.	dark	(2144)
i:ke~ike	adv.	this side	(V3544)
i:keṭ	adv.	from this side	
i:c-	vt.	rub out; clean	
i:caṛ (pl.i:caṣ)	n.	comb	(V3561)
i:te	n.	chip of wood	(V159)
i:to	adj.	of this type (nm.)	
i:toṛ	adj.	of this type (m.)	
i:ḍo ma:ṛa(m)	n.	marking nut tree	
i:tam (i:ta:, i:tak)	n.	leaf-pin	(S411)
i:d (pl.-i k)	n.	rooftop	
i:d (pl.i: k)	n.	bamboo-grove	(3531)
i:ng-	vi.	be torn	(2056)
i:nd (pl. -i:)	n.	wild date palm	(459)
i:nd-	vt.	blow nose	(2153)

i:ndgu:kay	n.	sp. bird	
i:yen	adv.	this year	(4230)
i:rk (pl. -i:)	n.	nit	(2158)
i:rs-	vt.	drag away	(427)
i:la	n.	sp. grass	
i:le	adv.	in this manner	
i:le(k)	adj.	like this	
i:lka	n.	streamlet; drain	(2117)
i:sun	adj.	of this type	
i:sk	adj.	this much (nm.)	

u

uk-	vt.	make to fall a person in wrestling	(574)
uk-	vt.	wash (clothes)	(2196)
uka(m) (pl. uka:, ukak)	n.	star	(2175)
ukur (pl. uku:)	n.	ladle	(s ² 37)
uc-	vi.	spit	(495)
uchk	adj.	a little	(V3566)
ucun	adj.	a little	(S59)
ucur	adj.	variant of <u>ucun</u>	(S59)
ucul	n.	spittle	(495)
uṭ	n.	hiccup	(V231)
uṭ (pl. -i: -k)	n.	sling	(607)
uṭ va:-	vi.	hiccup	(V231)
ut-	vt.	coil	(2223)
ud-	vi.	sit	(623)
un-	vt.	drink; smoke	(516)

una	adj.	deserted (as a village)	(V247)
und-	vi.	go up (as smoke)	(V239)
undam	n.	a clan name	
upih- ₁	vt.	make to sit	(623)
upih- ₂	vt.	make to drink, smoke	(516)
upe	n.	mouse	(2202)
ubam	n.	sweat	(V252)
ubay	adv.	soon	
uma	n.	smoke	(V255)
umar (pl.uma:)	n.	head pad	(2204)
umke	adj.	all (nm.)	
umke(r)	adj.	all (m.)	
ums-	vt.	wipe	(493)
uy-	vi.	be peeled	(561)
uyih-	vt.	peel	(561)
uyo uyo	par.	call for cow	
uyka	n.	slough (of snake)	(561)
uyka	n.	a clan name	
ur- ₁	vi.	cogulate	(618)
ur- ₂	vt.	roast some thing in a leaf-packet on hot ashes	
urih-	vt.	break	(799)
urng- ₁	vi.	be broken	(799)
urng- ₂	vt.	take in arms (as in dancing)	(791)
urpal (pl.-i: -k)	n.	iguana	(509)
urve vi:s	n.	sp. bee	(2215)
ursk-	vt.	plant	(650)
urskal (pl. -k)	n.	memorial slab of stone	

ursguṭa	n.	memorial wooden pillar	
urh-	vt.	break	(799)
uṛ-	vt.	plough	(592)
uṛa veṛi	n.	whirlwind	(2209)
uṛi (pl. -ng)	n.	bird-trap	(564)
uṛi-	vi.	melt	(569)
uṛiyih-	vt.	melt	(569)
uṛih-	vt.	variant of <u>uṛiyih</u>	(569)
uṛk-	vi.	urinate	(576)
uṛker	n.	urine	(576)
uṛg-	vi.	groan, cry in pain	
uṛp-	vt.	take up with hands	(506)
uṛpih-	vt.	variant of <u>uṛiyih</u>	(569)
uṛs-	vt.	put on (lower garment)	(502)
ul (pl. -i:)	n.	onion	(605)
us-	vt.	pound	(498)
uskaṛ	n.	sleepiness	(2693)
usko	n.	sand	(492)
ustom	adv.	leisurely	
uspal (pl. -i: -k)	n.	pestle	(498)
uspne(n)	adv.	suddenly	
uh-	vt.	put (cooking pot on fire)	(585)
 <u>u:</u>			
u:kaṛ (pl. u:ka:)	n.	cradle	(629)
u:ke	adv.	that side	
u:keṭ	adv.	from that side	

u:kur	n.	breath	(638)
u:ge	n.	slow sound	
u:c-	vt.	scrape wood; cut a tree to ground level	(636)
u:cul (pl. -i: -k)	n.	village guest-house	
u:je	n.	point (of knife)	(V308)
u:t (pl. -i:)	n.	quail	(V311)
u:d-	vt.	blow (air), play a flute	(638)
u:ng-	vi.	swing	(629)
u:nd-	vt.	snatch away	(s89)
u:p-	vi.	hint; take aim	
u:b	n.	swamp	
u:yal (pl. -i: -k)	n.	swing	(629)
u:r-	vt.	dip some thing in water to make it rot	
u:ɾ-	vi.	see	(2257)
u:ɾam	n.	an intoxicating drink	
u:ɾum (pl. u:ɾu:)	n.	tick	(508)
u:ɾe	n.	a sprout	
u:s- ₁	vt.	cowdung the floor	(590)
u:s- ₂	vi.	tree etc. to drop leaves	
u:s- ₃	vi.	overflow (as milk)	(648)
u:s pite	n.	purple sun-bird	
u:sa	n.	flood	(648)
u:suɾ	n.	whistling	
u:h-	vt.	swing a cradle	(629)
u:hk-	vt.	suck	(2154)

<u>e</u>			
ek-1	vi.	rise up (Sun)	(653)
ek-2	vt.	scrape (as wood or grass)	(2266)
eka	n.	peel	(2266)
eg-	vt.	observe regimen	
eṭar (pl. eṭaṣ, eṭark)	n.	sickle	(2268)
eṭar pila	n.	small sickles which are tucked in coiffure as ornaments	
ed-1	vi.	be cleaned	
ed-2	vi.	be blunt	
edih-	vt.	make blunt	
et-	vt.	carry child on waist	(681)
ed-	n.	sunshine	(738)
ed-	vt.	keep fuel in hearth, keep grain in a pot, put something in a bag	
engul (pl. -i: -k)	n.	leavings of food	(666)
enḍ (pl. -k)	n.	head of paddy	(2300)
enḍ-	vt.	cut (meat)	(3091)
enḍiyal pad (pl. -i:)	n.	sacrificial pig	
endla ~ enla	n.	tattooed mark	(V336)
ey-	vt.	sweep	(2139)
eyng	num.	five (nm.)	(2318)
eyvur	num.	five (m.)	(2318)
eru pi:k (pl. -i:)	n.	wife's or husband's younger sister	(S444)
eru pe:kal (pl. -or)	n.	wife's younger brother; husband's younger brother; elder sister's husband's brother; mother's brothers' son (if younger than oneself)	

erek rek (pl. -i:)	n.	leaf-hat	(S ² 12)
erem (pl. ere:)	n.	beehive	
erkem (pl. erke:)	n.	bill-hook	(703)
erpum (pl. erpu:, erpuk)	n.	sandles	(1633)
ersk-	vt.	fan	(686)
erv (pl. -i: ~ -ng)	n.	tank	(1648)
ervur (pl. ervu:, ervur)	n.	husband's younger brother	
ervonj (pl. ervonsk, ervosk)	n.	cross-road	(775)
erəm dōnde	n.	sp. bee	
eranto ~ eranto (pl. -r)	n.	younger sister's husband; wife's elder brother	(V359)
erih- ~ erh-	vt.	play black magic	
eṛk (pl. -i:)	n.	fever	(694)
eṛka ₁	n.	memory; worry	
eṛka ₂	n.	forest clearance	(V366)
eṛj (pl. eṛsk)	n.	bear	(729)
eṛj upe	n.	musk-rat	
eṛj bala	n.	a type of mask	
eṛvonj (pl. eṛvonsk ~ eṛvosk)	n.	salvia	(3116)
el-	vi.	be uprooted (as hair, tree)	
elih-	vt.	uproot	
elum (pl. elu:)	n.	termite	(713)
elta	n.	tradition, custom	
elpih-	vt.	variant of <u>elih-</u>	
elm-	vt.	cut down branches of a tree	
ev-	vi.	arrive, reach	(693)
evih-	vt.	make to arrive, reach	
ever (pl. eve:)	n.	birdlime	(2053)
es-	vt.	throw (as arrow, spear)	(691)

ei

e:	par.	vocative particle	
e:ka:kaṛ (pl. e:ka:ka:) n.	n.	sp. bird	
e:kor (pl. -k)	n.	waterhen	
e:ṭe	n.	crab	(2362)
e:ṭe mind (pl. -i:)	n.	scorpion	
e:ṭe pa:vla	n.	sp. bat	
e:t (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	winnowing fan	(1679)
e:t-	vt.	accept	(766)
e:n (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	elephant	(4235)
e:ngram (pl. e:ngra: e:ngrak.)	n.	many-pointed arrow	
e:nd-	vi.	dance	(757)
e:pur (pl. -e:pu:)	n.	broom; <i>Thysanolaena maxima</i>	(2139)
e:mul (pl. -i: -k)	n.	tortoise	(4232)
e:me pila	n.	twin	(V389)
e:mīa	n.	a clan name	
e:r (pl. e:hk)	n.	water	(4233)
e:r-	vi.	move aside	(775)
e:rpih-	vt.	make to move aside	
e:ṛ ma:ṛa(m)	n.	sp. tree	(V3482)
e:ṛamend	adj.	a handful	
e:ṛay	adv.	distantly	
e:ṛī	n.	pain	
e:ṛe puṛī (pl. puṛk)	n.	earthworm	(701)
e:ṛk (pl. -i:)	n.	bundle; pair (as of bullocks)	(2313)
e:ṛma	n.	common whistling teal	

e:lar (pl. e:la:, e:lask)	n	younger sister; father's elder brother's daughter (if younger than oneself)	(2288)
e:s-	vt.	winnow	(775)
e:h-	vt.	make to dance	(757)
<u>o</u>			
og-	vt.	set snare	(790)
ogal (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	waterfall	(...)
ocay	par.	very much	(V400)
ojal (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	oven	(2337)
od (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	river bank	(814)
one	adv.	time before a month or two	
and	num.	one (nm.)	(834d)
ondar mite	n.	ghost (of a woman dying in pregnancy)	
onđe	n.	leech	(516)
op-	vi.	be good	(781)
oy (pl. -k)	n.	porcupine	(8455)
oyam	n.	a clan name	
oyone(n)	adv.	secretly	
oytur	hum.	some one (m.)	
oylum (pl. oylu:)	n.	pyre	
or (pl. -ng)	n.	black ant	(2208)
ortur	adj.	some one (m.)	
orng-	vi.	walk stealthily	(V417)
orı-	vi.	enter	(2349)
orıyih-	vt.	make to enter	(2349)
orıyih-	vt.	variant of <u>orıyih-</u>	(2349)

oṛkal	n.	slope	(V427)
oṛgal	n.	variant of <u>oṛkal</u>	(V427)
oṛpih-	vt.	variant of <u>oṛiyih</u>	(2349)
oṛmer (pl. oṛme:)	n.	ear-wax	(V428)
oṛsa ma:ṛa(m)	n.	Cleistanthus collinus	(S111)
oṛh-	vt.	release (flowers etc. into river)	
ol-	vi.	thrust	(V430)
oliyih-	vt.	thrust	(V430)
olih-	vt.	variant of <u>oliyih</u>	(V430)
ols-	vt.	repair (roof)	
oveṛ (pl. ovo:)	n.	salt	(2201)
 <u>o:</u>			
o:	par.	expression signifying assent	
o:	par.	vocative particle	
o:-	vt.	carry; take away	(831)
o:k-	vt.	rub body, anoint	(S459)
o:ga	adv.	there (distant)	
o:c-	vt.	get intoxicated	(2333)
o:caṛ	n.	intoxication	(2333)
o:da	n.	boat	(876)
o:de	n.	sorcerer (nm.)	
o:de (pl. -r)	n.	sorcerer (m.)	
o:r	pro.	he (remote), that (m.)	(1)
o:r-	vi.	break (as pot)	(799)
o:r	pro.	they (m. . remote)	(1)

o:r (pl. -k)	n.	a (big) field	
o:r-	vt.	spread something to get dry	(905)
o:ri	n.	a clan name	
o:l-	vt.	shake as a branch	(S467)
o:ser (pl. o:se:, o:seri:)	n.	verandah	(V447)
o:soṛ (pl. o:so:)	n.	flute	(V433)
o:h-	vi.	itch	(2343)
o:h-	vt.	break	(799)
 <u>k</u>			
kakṛa	n.	partridge	(908)
kac	n.	iron	(S138)
kac-	vt.	bite	(920)
kacka	n.	an internal body part of birds	(V508)
kacṛi	n.	court of law	(<Ha)
kajraṃ (pl. kajra:)	n.	a skin disease	(925)
kaṭ-	vi.	fruits to be formed from bud	(962)
kaṭa ₁	n.	bundle (as of paddy, grass)	(961)
kaṭa ₂	n.	shrub; plants of pulses	(1613)
Kaṭiya	n.	chopped wood for fuel	(DBI A68)
kaṭul (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	coat	(960)
kaṭe ka:rmaṛ	n.	tree pie	
kaṭnam (pl. kaṭna:)	n.	clothes or pots given to relations after somebody's death	
kaḍ	n.	time	(929)

kat	n.	manure	(V492)
katri	n.	scissors	(DBIA72)
kadi-	vt.	nibble	(1010)
kaner	n.	tears	(973b)
kanden (pl. kandi:)	n.	a measurement for grains (about 25 kilograms)	
kapaṭ (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	door	(<Ha)
kapaṭ pila	n.	window	
kapa	n.	common nightjar	
kabar (pl. -i: r)	n.	servant	
kabuṛ	n.	news	(IA)
kame	n.	a woman having flat nose	
kame (pl. -r)	n.	a man having flat nose	
kamka	n.	turmeric	(V518)
kamkol	adj.	yellow	
kamkolpite	n.	sp. bird	
kamla	n.	orange	(<Ha)
kay (pl. -k)	n.	hand	(1683)
kay-	vi.	be bitter	(1040)
kayih-	vt.	flap (wings)	
kay u:ṭ-	vi.	point with finger	
kayd	n.	imprisonment	(<Ha)
kayd lo:n (Pl. kayd lo:k)	n.	prison	
kaymul	adj.	bitter	(1047)
kayvor (pl. kayvo:, kayvoṛi:)	n.	handle of plough	(V524)
kar	n.	hunger	(1081)
kar (pl. -k)	n.	bamboo-shoot	(1140)

kar o:l-	vt.	lay eggs	(V645)
kara	n.	shaft (of an arrow)	(1169)
kari-	vi.	learn	(1090)
kariyih-	vt.	teach	(1090)
karih-	vt.	variant of <u>kariyih-</u>	(1090)
kare	n.	a tree which is not fully grown	(1187)
karka	n.	rust	(1175)
karka ma:ra(m)	n.	Harra (Terminalia chebula)	(951)
karca	n.	bride price	(Ha)
karng-	vt.	call	(1085)
karnga ki:ke	n.	kind of fish	(V548)
karpih-	vt.	make to play	(1172)
karvul ma:t (pl. -i:)	n.	kind of tuber	(V535)
kars-	vi.	play; blow (of wind); swim (of fish)	(1172)
karsih-	vt.	variant of <u>karpih-</u>	(1172)
karsar (pl. karsari:, karsark)	n.	game, religious fair	(1172)
kar	vi.	be entangled (as thread)	(929)
karl-	vi.	rot	(S175)
karliyih-	vt.	make to rot	(S175)
karlh- ₁	vt.	variant of <u>karliyih-</u>	(S175)
karlh- ₂	vt.	churn	(957)
karlne(n)	adv.	exactly	
karli	n.	a clan name	
karitel (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	sp. bee	
karp-	vt.	interweave	(929)
karpih-	vt.	variant of <u>karliyih-</u>	(S175)
karpm	n.	pollen (in honeycomb)	

kaꞑv-	vi.	be burnt (as skin), be charred	(1073)
kal	n.	liquor	(1158)
kal (pl. -k)	n.	stone; a weight to weigh something	(1091)
kalng-	vi.	be muddled	(1096)
kelh-	vt.	muddle	(1096)
kav-	vi.	laugh	(1053)
kavih-	vt.	make to laugh	(1053)
kas ma:raꞑn)	n.	Bridelia retusa	
kasa ki:-	vt.	castrate	
kasum	adj.	straight	(V609)
kasur (pl. kasu:)	n.	kind of broom	(V866)
kaser (pl. kase:)	n.	knife	(V850)
kaskne(n)	adv.	straightly	
kasla	n.	a vessel (of metal)	(V611)
kah- ₁	vt.	flap wing; remove dust by shaking	
kah- ₂	vt.	stab, cut	(V617)
ka:kal (pl. -oꞑ)	n.	father's younger brother	(V620)
ka:ka jona	n.	sp. millet	
ka:kaꞑ (pl. ka:ka:)	n.	crow	(1197)
ka:ko	n.	mother's mother	
ka:get	n.	book; paper	(DBI A86)
ka:c-	vt.	string (as beads)	(1809)
ka:tom (pl. ka:to:, ka:tok)	n.	tail-feather	(V470)
ka:da	n.	plough-shaft	(V625)
ka:t-	vt.	dig	(S198)

ka:tul ma:ra(m)	n.	soapnut tree	(V632)
ka:naḷ (pl. -oṛ)	n.	blind (m.)	(1209)
ka:na	n.	small hole (as in a pot)	(1188)
ka:nd	n.	blind (nm.)	(1209)
ka:nj-	vt.	carry load on shoulder	(1193)
ka:nd (pl. -k)	n.	rafter	(1155)
ka:ndrum (pl.ka:ndru:)	n.	a wasp	(938)
ka:p-	vt.	make hot	(1219)
ka:brī piṭe	n.	large pied wagtail	
ka:m	n.	work	(Ha)
ka:me	n.	stalk of ladle	(1216)
ka:mra	n.	blanket	(DEI A76)
ka:ya	n.	unripe fruit	(1220)
ka:r-	vt.	repair a wall	
ka:raṅj (pl.ka:raṅji:~ ka:ransk)	n.	a young pig (which has not borne a young one)	
ka:rka ma:ra(m)	n.	kadamba tree	(V451)
ka:ṛmoṭ (pl. -k)	n.	field-leveller	
ka:ṛ (pl. -i:)	n.	arrow	(1155 ?)
ka:ṛa	n.	threshing floor	(1160)
ka:ṛagir (pl. -iṛ)	n.	carpenter; mason	
ka:ṛay (pl. -ng)	n.	frying pan	
ka:ṛi-	vt.	sieve	
ka:ṛe vi:s (pl. -i:)	n.	eye-fly	
ka:ṛel (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	bitter-gourd	
ka:roṭ	n.	hornbill	
ka:l (pl. -k)	n.	leg; leg of cot	(1238)
ka:li-	vi.	meet	(1092)

ka:lp-	vt.	mix	(1092)
ka:l vake	n.	dancing anklet	
ka:viṛ (pl. ka:vṛi:)	n.	carrying yoke	(1193)
ka:s-	vi.	become hot	(1219)
ka:sra	n.	bridle	(V665)
ka:her	n.	water of boiled rice	(927)
ki	par.	or	
kikoṛ kokoṛ	adj.	zigzag	(1689)
kic- ₁	vt.	stich leaf-plates	(V670)
kic- ₂	vt.	pinch; pluck leaves; nip off with nails	(1271)
kiṭe	n.	valley	
kiḍi	n.	an axe cut; wrinkle on forehead	(1290)
kidre	n.	fragment	
kiral e:ṭe	n.	sp. crab	
kirkir a:-	vi.	creak	
kirgica	n.	a musical instrument	
kirnj ma:ṛa(m)	n.	sp. tree	
kirs ma:ṭ (pl. -i:)	n.	a sweet edible tuber	
kirsa	n.	curd	
kiṛng-	vi.	become cool	(S218)
kiṛiya	n.	affidavit, swears	(Ha)
kiṛih-	vi.	soil to be eroded by running water	
kiṛs-	vt.	pluck	(V688)
kil-	vi.	sweep; mourn	(1211)
kila	n.	an earthen pot	
kilih-	vt.	make to weep	(1311)
kilpih-	vt.	variant of <u>kilih-</u>	(1311)

kis	n.	fire	(1272)
kis a:r-	vi.	warm oneself by fire	
kiskne(n)	adv.	slowly	
kis kotla	n.	piece of half-burnt wood	
kis guçe	n.	piece of burning wood	
kis pak (pl. -i:)	n.	fire-saw	
ki:-	vt.	do	(1628)
ki:kiř (pl. ki:kiři:)	n.	fiddle	(V668)
ki:ke	n.	fish	(1050)
ki:sk-	vt.	scratch with finger-nails; pluck	(1271)
kukal (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	leopard	
kuc gođel (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	kay	
kuc da:ba	n.	lock	
kuca	n.	kind of basket	(S231)
kuća	n.	handle of grinding stone; a peg for tying the cattle.	(DBI A104)
kutul (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	a wooden seat	(1438)
kuđur đoke	n.	house lizard	(1424)
kunum kay (pl. -k)	n.	elbow	(1709)
kunjař (pl. kunja:, kunjaři:)	n.	coiffure	(1368)
kunje	n.	owl	(1372)
kunđa	n.	kind of earthen pot	(V739)
kunđum	n.	hollow of a vessel	
kunđur (pl. -i:)	n.	frying pan; small drum	(V741)
kundum (pl. ku:hk)	n.	mushroom	(1573)
kupa	n.	stack	(1440)

kuma goloḡ	n.	crow-pheasant	
kumal (pl. -oḡ)	n.	potter	(DBIA 109)
kuye piṭe	n.	kuckoo	
kuyer (pl. kuyeḡ)	n.	river	(V796)
kura	n.	bull-calf	(1497)
kurk (pl. -iḡ)	n.	thigh	(1527)
kurpum (pl. kurpuḡ, kurpuk)	n.	big wound	(1482)
kurm paṇḍum	n.	a festival	
kurs ma:ṛa(m)	n.	siwana (Gmelina arborea)	(V793)
kursam	n.	a clan name	
kuṛ-	vi.	roll down	(1587)
kuṛal (pl. -oḡ)	n.	naked (m.)	(S265)
kuṛi-	vi.	fall down	(1587)
kuṛiyih-	vt.	make to fall down	(1587)
kuṛih-	vt.	variant of <u>kuṛiyih-</u>	(1587)
kuṛo	n.	naked (nm.)	(S265)
kuṛpih-	vt.	variant of <u>kuṛiyih-</u>	(1587)
kuṛm-	vt.	beat	
kuṛma	n.	hut	(1379)
kuṛmne(n)	adv.	deeply	
kul-	vi.	become wrinkled	(V803)
kuli	n.	wages	(1586)
kulum	n.	pus	(1508)
kuva	n.	well	(<Ha)
kuve ma:ṛa(m)	n.	sp. tree (fruits are used for fish poison)	(V818)
kus-	vi.	drop feather; become nude	(1363)

kusır (pl. kusı:)	n.	cooked vegetable	(1467)
kustır (pl. -i:)	n.	a cat like animal	(DBIAS6)
ku:k-	vt.	uproot; take out from ground	
ku:kuř (pl. ku:ku:, ku:kuřk)	n.	cock's comb	(S ² 19)
ku:c (pl. -i:)	n.	father's younger brother's wife; mother's younger sister	(1554)
ku;c-	vt.	clean (as tongue)	(V819)
ku:ř (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	iron nail	
ku:t-	vi.	be lame	(1408)
ku:řal (pl. -or)	n.	lame (m.)	(1408)
ku:to	n.	lame (nm.)	(1408)
ku:t-	vi.	pus to be formed	(V827)
ku:nj (pl. ku:sk, ku:nji:)	n.	crowbar	(S276)
ku:par (pl. ku:pa:)	n.	hair tied in a knot	(1755)
ku:m (pl. -i:)	n.	moonless night	
ku:rk-	vi.	doze	(1582)
ku:řa	n.	castrated pig	(V828)
ku:s-	vi.	coo	(1551)
ku:soř	n.	cooing of birds	(1551)
ku:sk-	vt.	shave	(V838)
kedrom	n.	brahminy myna	
ket (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	mat	(S153)
ket-	vt.	tell	(V493)
ker-	vt.	wear	(V843)
kerpih-	vt.	put clothes on someone else	(V843)
keriyar (pl. keriya:, keriyari:)	n.	parrot	(V683)

keṛel	n.	nest inside an ant-hill	
kel (pl. -k)	n.	hair	(1642)
kev (pl. -k)	n.	ear	(1645)
kehmul pila	n.	small baby	
kehla ma:ṛa(m)	n.	dhaman (<i>Grewia tilaefolia</i>)	(S295)
ke:ṭ-	n.	touch	
ke:tul (pl. -i:ṽ-k)	n.	farm-hut	(1192)
ke:ne ke:ne	adv.	approximately	
ke:nj-	vt.	listen	(1677)
ke:p-	vi.	wait	(1192)
ke:p-	vt.	watch	
ke:y-	vi.	cry; coo	(1658)
ke:yih-	vt.	make to cry	(1658)
ke:ypih-	vt.	variant of <u>ke:yih-</u>	(1658)
ke:ṛa	n.	banana	(V859)
ke:ṛa guṇḍe	n.	sp. tuber	
koṭ-	vt.	insert flower in braid; pinch; sew; butt	
koṭ	par.	a dubitative particle	
koṭam (pl. koṭa:,koṭak)	n.	cowshed	(1713)
koṭo man-	vi.	be silent	(V889)
koṭor upe	n.	a rat which lives in dry trees	
koṭor ma:ṛa(m)	n.	katul (<i>Randia uliginosa</i>)	(V899)
koṭram (pl. koṭra:)	n.	wooden post	
koṭla	n.	log of wood	(1717)
koḍi	n.	tip of tree	(1704)
koḍel ma:ṛa (m)	n.	kanchan (<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>)	(V902)

koda	n.	Pasupalan scrobiculatum	
kodra	n.	pit	(< Ha)
kon	par.	a dubitative particle	
konga	n.	stork	(1767)
konga	n.	mattock	
konj-	vi.	move away	
konjih-	vt.	make to move away	
konça	n.	corner	(1709b)
kond-	vi.	contract due to cold	
konda	n.	eye	(V894)
konda bokel	n.	sp. snail	(V897)
konda mind (pl. -i:)	n.	eyelash	(V894)
kondraj	n.	a deity	
konde	adj.	all (nm.)	
konde(r)	adj.	all (m.)	
kondal (pl. -or)	n.	dumb (m.)	(S311)
kondi (pl. -or)	n.	dumb (nm.)	(S311)
koma	n.	twig	(1559)
koy-	vt.	pluck; cut hair; harvest	(1763)
koye	n.	thorn	(1764)
koykne(n)	adv.	aimlessly	
koyla	n.	fox	(V990)
kor (pl. -k)	ñ.	fowl	(1768)
kor ul (pl. -i:)	n.	garlic	(V922)
kor pila	n.	chicken	(1768)
kor miriyam	n.	variety of chilli	
koram	n.	a clan name	

koṛal (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	mongoose	(V931)
koṛi (pl. -ng)	n.	leaf bud	(1787)
koṛi-1	vi.	walk (as birds)	
koṛi-2	vt.	row (a boat)	(V935)
koṛiyaṛ (pl. koṛiya:, koṛiyask)	n.	son's wife; sister's daughter; younger brother's wife	(1787)
koṛek (pl. koṛi:)	num.	twenty	(<Ha)
koṛor	n.	sarus crane	
koṛk-	vt.	hoe	
koṛki	n.	hoe	
koṛta paṇḍum	n.	a new eating ceremony	(1787)
koṛp mend	adj.	a double handful	(1700)
koṛvenj (pl. koṛvensk, koṛvesk)	n.	fat	(1784)
koṛs-	vi.	sprout	(1787)
kolal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	cripple (m.)	(V989)
kolo	n.	cripple (nm.)	(V989)
kols-	vt.	mend implements	(1773)
kove	n.	red-faced monkey	(1781)
kovas	n.	a clan name	
kos-	vt.	winnow side ways	(1782)
kosoy	n.	soot at the bottom of a cooking pot	(S335)
kohk-	vt.	peck	(1717)
kohka	n.	Semecarpus anacardium	(S332)
kohla	n.	Panicum milicaceum	(1797)
ko:kaṭa	n.	dancing headdress	
ko:kunje	n.	horned owl	
ko:gula	n.	a bamboo topi to which bison horns are stitched	

ko:ṭiṭoṛ (pl. ko:ṭiṭo:, ko:ṭiṭoṛi:)	n.	red whiskered bulbul	
ko:nda	n.	bullock	(1837)
ko:nda ga:ṛa	n.	bullock-cart	
ko:pa	n.	preying insect	
ko:pal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	herdsman	(1838)
ko:pe	n.	water-scorpian	
ko:yel	n.	stubble	
ko:ytor (pl. ko:ytoṛ)	n.	Gond man, husband	(1811)
ko:ya ma:ṭa	n.	term with which D.M. refers to his speech	
ko:ya mute	n.	Gond woman	
ko:r (pl. ko:hk)	n.	branch of a tree; horn	(1824)
ko:ṛma:v (pl. -ng)	n.	Sambar	(V942)
ko:ṛa	n.	circular basket for extraction of oil	
ko:ṛe	n.	kulthi (Glycine hispida)	(1790)
ko:la	n.	shaft (of axe etc.)	(1852)
ko:ls-	vt.	measure	(1517)
ko:vaṛ piṭe	n.	sp. bird	
ko:sar	n.	government	(S326)
 Ḃ			
gagra	n.	sp. mongoose	
gaj (pl. -i:)	n.	itch	(925)
gaṭ (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	knot	(1619)
gaṭ pa:pe	n.	adam's apple	(962)
gaḍ	n.	thatching grass	(972)
gaḍa	n.	co clod	(962)

gađom (pl. gađok)	n.	beard	(970)
gad	n.	rice-beer pot	
gada	n.	kite	(DBI A83)
gadiya	n.	granary	(V1037)
gadel	n.	precipitate	
gane gane	adv.	repeatedly	
gapa	n.	type of basket	(1041)
gab	n.	smell	(1045)
gamrola	adj.	round	
garib	adj.	poor	
garib (pl. -iř)	n.	poor (m.)	
garne	adv.	proximately	
gar (i) (pl. -ng)	n.	town	
garke	n.	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>	
gargař ma: řa(m)	n.	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i>	
gařbam (pl. gařba:, gařbak)	n.	egg	(1074)
gařval (pl. -oř)	n.	toothless man	(V1056)
garvo	n.	toothless woman	
ga: gra	n.	pitcher	(IA)
ga: tel upe	n.	sp. rat	
ga: da	n.	cart; wheel	(V1071)
ga: d	n.	precipitate of rice-beer	
ga: di pađum	n.	a post harvest ceremony	
ga: duř (pl. -k)	n.	sp. bat	
ga: dra	adj.	partially ripe	(IA)
ga: nđum (pl. ga: nđu:)	n.	kind of bell (for cows)	

ga:ytal (pl. -or)	n.	a village official (m.)	
ga:ranj lo:p-	vt.	eclipse	(V1013)
ga:ranj ma:ra(m)	n.	karanji tree(Pongamia glabra)	(V526)
ga:ra	n.	mahuwa fruit	(S199)
ga:ra ki:-	vt.	filter	
ga:rum (pl. ga:ru:)	n.	furnance	
ga:rd (pl. -i:)	n.	ass	(1142)
ga:l	n.	wind	(1258)
ga:lam (pl. ga:la:, ga:lak)	n.	fishing rod	(1254)
ga:la koye	n.	fishing hook	
ga:vto neṛoṇḍ	n.	sp. castor	
git-	vi.	prick as thorn	(S212)
ginje	n.	kernel	(S202)
giyar piṭe	n.	large grey babbler	
girnjum (pl. girnju:)	n.	marrow	(1154)
giryom piṭe	n.	large cuckoo-shrike	
gile	n.	snake-eyed lizard	(V1091)
gil gil	adj.	soft	(S220)
giv giv	adj.	cool (of breeze)	
gisir (pl. gisri:)	n.	cloth; dewlap	
gi:r-	vt.	make tight	
guta	n.	stump of tree	(1396)
guṭal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	short man	(1390)
guṭo	n.	short woman	(1390)
guḍ(um)	adj.	black	(1399)
gudaṛ (pl. guda:, gudaṛi:)	n.	spade	(1432)

gunje	n.	forked wooden post	(1559)
gunda	n.	pit	(1382)
gundam	n.	powder	(1411)
gundu gundu	par.	call for pig	
gunde ma:ṭ (pl. -i:)	n.	sp. tuber	(V1120)
gunde ka:ya	n.	an internal body part	(1412)
gupa	n.	forest	
gubal (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	hillock	(S246)
gumam	n.	fog	(V1150)
gumiya	n.	grave	(1511)
gumoṛ (pl. -gumo:, gumori:)	n.	pumpkin	(1455)
gumsaṛ bo:de	n.	nilgiri wood pigeon	
guyinda	n.	grave	
guram (pl. gura:, gurak)	n.	horse	(1423)
gurk (pl. -i:)	n.	an ornament for neck	
gurkoṭa	n.	halo round the moon	
gura	n.	jaggery	
gura kara	n.	sugarcane	
guri (pl. -ng)	n.	shrine	(1379)
guri-	vi.	sleep	(1587)
guriya ma:v (pl. -ng)	n.	Nilgai (<i>Bos Ele phastrago</i> <i>camelus</i>)	(S235)
guriyih-	vt.	make to sleep	(1587)
gurih-	vt.	variant of <u>guriyih-</u>	(1587)
gurem (pl. gure:)	n.	hamlet	
guṛer	n.	juice of sugar cane	
guṛnga	n.	neck	(1370)

gurnj-	vi.	thunder	(1382)
gurmaṛ (pl. -i:)	n.	sp. wasp	(V1153)
guryem	n.	variant of <u>gurem</u>	
gula	n.	type of basket	(1564)
gulay	adv.	every where	(Ha)
gusk vi:ṛ-	vi.	hang	
gusk vi:ṛpih	vt.	hang	
gu:ge	n.	butterfly	(1556)
gu:ṭa	n.	cubit	(823)
gu:d-	vi.	swarm	(1562)
gu:da	n.	kitchen garden	
gu:mer (pl. gu:me:)	n.	waterfall	
gengral (pl. -or)	n.	a man speaking with marked degree of nasality	
gengri	n.	cicada	
* ger (pl. -ng)	n.	feathers of an arrow	(1651)
geral (pl. -or)	n.	squint man	
gero	n.	squint woman	
gels- ~ gils-	vi.	life to be saved	(1641)
ge:ṭa	n.	hoof	(1615)
ge:del (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	hump	
ge:nḍrum (pl. ge:nḍru:, ge:nḍruk)	n.	human roundworm	(Ha)
gog ra:me	n.	jungle myna	
gogor (pl. gogo:, gogor̄i:)	n.	cock	(1862)
* gengri	n.	a woman speaking with marked degree of nasality	
gogor̄	adj.	male of birds	(1862)

goḍ (pl. goḥk)	n.	cow	(1823)
goḍ ta:ras	n.	rat snake	(2314)
goḍel (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	axe	(1702)
goḍe	n.	excrement of goat	(V1198)
gonga	n.	lump of food	
gongal	adj.	male (of dog)	
gonce le:nj	n.	June-July	
gonj (pl. -i:)	n.	foot-print	(V878)
gond (pl. -i:)	n.	corner (of room)	(1747)
gonda	n.	piece, bit	(V1230)
gonda ki:-	vt.	cut into pieces	
gonda pungar	n.	marigold	
gobel neḥem	n.	type of necklace	
goman veḥnj	n.	thumb, toe	
goy-	vi.	crawl (as child)	
gora	n.	mandia grain (Eleusine coracana)	(1997)
gore	n.	sp. antelope	(1799)
goros konḍa	n.	millipede	
gorga ma:ra(m)	n.	sago palm (Caryot urens)	(S318)
goḥla	n.	fence round a plant	(Ha)
goḥk (pl.)	n.	wheat (pl.)	(V1219)
go:k-	vi.	gargle	
go:ṭi miḥiyam	n.	black pepper	
go:ḍe veṭṭa ro:nḍa	n.	kind of tall grass	
go:ḍo	n.	large black ant	(1744)
go:dma	n.	sign of vaccination	(V1229)
go:daḥ	n.	Godavari river	

go:nem (pl. go:ne:)	n.	load (carried by a beast of burden)	
go:ba	n.	iris	
go:ma ki:-	vi.	spend time	

c

caku	n.	knife	(<Ha)
camkne ~ samkne	adv.	levelly	
cikpite	n.	purple rumped sunbird	
ciṭal (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	squirrel	(2077)
ciṭum (pl. ciṭu:)	n.	bitch	
cipir (pl. cipri:)	n.	a type of leaf-cup	
ci:j	n.	thing	
cutar	n.	remaining portion of food	
cuṭel	adj.	lean and thin	
cuḡun ~ cuḡur	adj.	a little	
cuḡla	adj.	small; young	
cepa	n.	side	
co:kni	n.	a type of leaf-cup	

i

jaka pite	n.	weaver bird	
jata	n.	grinding stone	(V1385)
jaṅgam (pl. janga:)	n.	variety of bottle gourd	
jangal	n.	forest	(V1380)
jande	n.	shrimp	
jape	adv.	quickly	
japne(n)	adv.	quickly	(V1390)

jamay	adj.	all	
jamne(n)	adv.	slowly	(V1393)
jamre	adv.	variant of <u>jamne(n)</u>	(V1393)
jaykne(n)	adv.	for a while	
jayne(n)	adv.	altogether	
ja:gade:v	n.	a deity	
ja:ta	n.	bean	(V1414)
ja:ta mukur piṭe	n.	purple sunbird	
ja:bur	n.	moss	(V1415)
ja:bur	adj.	green	(V1415)
ja:mon	n.	evening	
jo:ri	n.	type of fishing net	
ja:riya	n.	leech	(V1401)
ja:rum(pl. ja:ru:)	n.	scaly ant eater	(243)
ja:ṛur (pl. ja:ṛu:)	n.	variant of <u>ja:rum</u>	(243)
ja:va	n.	gruel	(DEIA166)
jikṛi	n.	tile	(<Ha)
jinjor	adj.	miser	
jibri	n.	rheum of eye	(DEIAS10)
jirkne(n)	adv.	tightly	
ji:ra	n.	rozelli	
ji:ṛ-	vi.	surpass, win	(V3268)
ji:rih-	vt.	make to win	
ji:ṛpih-	vt.	variant of <u>ji:rih-</u>	
ji:va	n.	soul	(V1430)
juj-	vi.	abuse	(V1433)
juṭ (pl. -i: ~-k)	n.	top-knot	(2184)

jurel (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	cricket	(2254)
jurngam (pl. jurngu:, jurnk)	n.	a variety of lobia	
juvan (pl. -i:r)	n.	young man	
juvan	adj.	young	
ju:vaṛ (juva:, juvaṛi:)	n.	yoke	
ju:r (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	a fishing arrow	
ju:r	n.	cold (sickness)	(<Ha)
ju:r (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	pair	
ju:r-	vi.	become dirty, black	(V1439)
ju:rih-	vt.	make dirty, black	(V1439)
ju:rih-	vt.	variant of <u>ju:rih-</u>	(V1439)
ju:v ma:raṁ	n.	figus	(2222)
jer (pl. -ng)	n.	centipede	(2999)
je:k	adv.	distantly	
je:l	n.	delay	(V1469)
jona	n.	maize	(2359)
jona dirdo	n.	yellow fronted pied woodpecker	
jopa	n.	bunch	(DBIA178)
joma	n.	soup	(S ² ₄)
joṛp-	vt.	tie a pair of cattle together	
johaṛ	par.	a term of greeting	(<Ha)
jo:ka	n.	a small trench made as oven	
jo:gram (pl. jo:gra:, jo:grak)	n.	luggage	
jo:ta	n.	rope	(V1455)
jo:ra	n.	bag	(<Ha)

t

tak u:t (pl. -i:)	n.	sp. quail	
ṭaka	n.	stone of fruit	(S473)
ṭargal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	thin man	
ṭargı	n.	thin woman	
ṭa:t (pl. -i:)	n.	bamboo mat	(2464)
ṭa:do ma:ṛa(m)	n.	sp. tree	
ṭa:ngri	n.	kind of fishing trap	
ṭa:ngri pars (pl. -i:)	n.	kind of axe	
ṭa:hka ma:ṛa(m)	n.	bahera (<i>Terminalia</i> balerica)	(2614)
ṭika	n.	bamboo receptacle.	
ṭika ka:l (pl. -k)	n.	shin of leg	
ṭitor (pl. -ṭito:, ṭitori:)	n.	red vented bulbul	
ṭiya	n.	neckband	
ṭi:ter (pl.ṭi:te:, ṭi:teri:)	n.	sp. lap-wing	
ṭund-	vi.	stick to, hang (as cloth)	(V1507)
ṭundih-	vt.	make to stick, hang	(V1507)
ṭuro piṭe	n.	sp. bird	
ṭeṭ (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	adze	(V1475)
ṭendor (pl. tendo:, tendori:)	n.	jews-harp	
ṭeve	n.	blue jay	(2407)
ṭe:ka ma:ṛa(m)	n.	teak tree	(2842)
ṭe:nga	n.	stick	(V1512)
ṭe:m	n.	time	
ṭodoṛk (pl. -i:)	n.	wooden cattle bell	

to:tal (pl. -or)	n.	landless man	(<Ha)
to:pri	n.	cap	(<Ha)
<u>d</u>			
dag	n.	phlegm	
dag a:-	vi.	come off	
dagl-	vi.	cough	
daða	adj.	female of animal	(2472)
danða	n.	upper arm	(2476)
danða ba:hþa	n.	kind of armlet	
dandę	n.	carrying pole	
ðaha ki:-	vi.	become hot (of weather)	
ða:nka	n.	kind of pot	
ða:pna	n.	cover	(56a)
ða:ba	n.	world; upper story of house	(V1557)
ða:mor (pl. ða:mo:)	n.	vulture	
ða:v (pl. -i:)	n.	oar	(V1558)
ða:v bu:la	n.	collar bone	
ða:vel (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	kind of bill-hook	
ðikor	adj.	thin and tall	
ðig-	vi.	descend	(426)
ðip-	vt.	lower down, bring down	(426)
ði:k (pl. -i:)	n.	fan	(V1561)
ði:ngne(n)	adv.	erectly	(723)
ði:l (pl. -i:)	n.	an implement for carrying manure etc.	
ðukur upe	n.	small field mouse	
ðuku(r) pa:vla	n.	sp. bat	

ḍuḍ (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	stick, can	(2706)
ḍuḍul	n.	dust	(V1569)
ḍumam	n.	name of a river	
ḍumīṛ (pl. ḍumīṛi:)	n.	a musical instrument	
ḍuy-	vt.	take out (oil with a ladle)	
ḍuya	n.	a ladle (to take out oil)	
ḍuv (pl. ḍu:hk)	n.	tiger	(596)
ḍuv gunje	n.	arbus precatorius	(1549)
ḍeka	n.	bough of palm; coconut, etc.,	
ḍeḍo vi:s	n.	vespidæ	
ḍeya	n.	Indian shikra	(1280)
ḍerk-	vi.	belch	(2841)
ḍe:ḍa	n.	a big leaf-packet	(V1514)
ḍe:ng	adj.	tall	(V1582)
ḍe:ngal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	tall man	(V1582)
ḍe:ngl	n.	tall woman	(V1582)
ḍe:ra	n.	a weed	
ḍe:ra	n.	camp	
ḍoka	n.	joint of collar bone	
ḍoke	n.	garden lizard	(2415)
ḍoḍ (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	watchingplatform	(V1610)
ḍong-	vt.	steal	(2417)
ḍongal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	thief (m.)	(2417)
ḍondḍ ta:ras	n.	water snake	(S ² 43)
ḍonde vi:s	n.	sp. bee	
ḍopa	n.	big leaf-cup	(2420)
ḍoral (pl. -oṛ)	n.	potbellied (m.)	(V1554)

dora	n.	potbellied (nm.)	(V1554)
dol-1	vi.	die	(2421)
dol-2	vi.	be threshed	
dolih-	vt.	thresh	
dolpih-	vt.	variant of <u>dolih-</u>	
do:k (pl. -i:)	n.	egg-shell; potsherd	(S496)
do:kral (pl. -or)	n.	old man	(Ha)
do:kri	n.	old woman	(Ha)
do:da	n.	cooked rice, food	(V1623)
do:y ka:lam	n.	summer season	
do:l (pl. -k)	n.	drum	(V1639)
do:la kuca	n.	bamboo receptacle for storing paddy	
do:rum (pl. do:ru:)	n.	sp. frog	
<u>t</u>			
tat-	vt.	bring	(2526)
tap-	vi.	miss the mark in shooting	(2498)
tat gat	adv.	hardly	
tata toma	adv.	hardly	
tamar (pl. tamu:, tamuṛ)	n.	younger brother	(2513)
tar (pl. -ng)	n.	phratry	(V1671)
tar-1	vi.	be hot (of sun, fire)	(2832)
tar-2	vi.	climb up	(V1668)
taral (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	bark-coat	(V1679)
tarik-	vt.	make to climb	(V1668)

tarpih-	vt.	variant of <u>tarih-</u>	(V1668)
tarson	n.	mustard	(V1675)
tarsk-	vt.	scratch the ground (as by fowl)	(S512)
taṛkne(n)	adv.	(reach) safely	(S543)
taṛm (pl. -i:)	n.	ember	(2542)
taṛv-	vt.	remove soil from pit	
tala	n.	head	(2529)
tal(a) utaṛ (pl. utaṛ, utaṛi:)	n.	round topi shape brass ornament worn on head	
tal(a) oṛsa	n.	pillow	
tala guḍa	n.	turban	
talur (pl. talu:)	n.	hen	(2560)
talur	adj.	female of birds	(2560)
talk-	vt.	beg, request	(2821)
tals-	vt.	thresh with a flail	
tahk-	vt.	root out a plant	(S543)
ta:k-	vi.	walk	(2571)
ta:ti	n.	a clan name	
ta:pa	n.	bamboo ladder	(V1704)
ta:mo	n.	copper	
ta:mo	n.	a clan name	
ta:moṛ (pl. ta:mo:, ta:moṛi:)	n.	lotus	(2583)
ta:r-	vt.	spread bed	(2574)
ta:ṛay (pl. -ng)	n.	tank	(V1680)
ta:ṛas (pl. -k)	n.	snake	(1949)
ta:ṛk (pl. -i:)	n.	lever	(2546)

ta:rk-	n.	scratch (where it itches)	(S543)
ta:s-	vt.	keep	(V1713)
tige	adv.	straightly	(S522)
tigne(n)	adv.	straightly	(S522)
tin-	vt.	eat	(2670)
tiyor mayor a:-	vi.	birds to coo in flock	
tir (pl. .ng)	n.	hencoop	(S521)
tir dud (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	women's dancing staff with iron pellet bells	(V1728)
tirka ma:ra(m)	n.	sp. tree	
tir-	vi.	(hole to) be blocked	(V1730)
tiri-	vi.	revolve	(2655)
tirih-	vt.	block (a hole)	(V1730)
tiriyih-	vt.	make to revolve	(2655)
tirih-	vt.	variant of <u>tiriyih-</u>	(2655)
tirpih-	vt.	variant of <u>tiriyih-</u>	(2655)
ti:ge	n.	brass fillet used as an ornament for head	
ti:tir verñj	n.	little finger	(V1718)
ti:nj-	vi.	become straight	
ti:r-	vi.	be finished (of work)	(2683)
ti:ram (pl. ti:ra:)	n.	festival	
ti:rp-	vt.	clean	(2827)
ti:rpih-	vt.	finish (a work)	(2683)
ti:rp-	vt.	castrate a pig	
ti:s-	vt.	make straight	
ti:h-	vt.	feed	(2670)

tupa	n.	nest	(2724)
tupay (pl. -ng)	n.	gun	(<Ha)
tum-	vi.	sneeze	(2740)
tumir ma:ra(m)	n.	tendu, (Diospyros melanoxylon)	(2732)
ture	n.	hog-like animal	(2752)
turs-	vt.	drive away a cattle, push	(2795)
turso ma:t	n.	wild arrowroot	
tursk-	vt.	rub (as tobacco on palm)	
tul-	vi.	be bored (of hole)	(2907)
tulh-	vt.	variant of <u>tulih-</u>	(2907)
tu:nc-	vt.	weigh	(2777a)
tu:m (pl. -i:)	n.	hollowed trunk of tree for draining water	(2786)
tu:mram (pl. tu:mra:)	n.	hole of an axe for shaft	(2786)
tu:r-	vi.	fly up in the air	(V1771)
tu:rih-	vt.	make to fly-up	(V1771)
tu:s-	vt.	distribute, share	(V1772)
teri-	vt.	open	(2667)
terel (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	sp. ant	(V1781)
telam	n.	a clan name	
te:g lang-	vi.	spring up	
te:d-	vi.	awake, get up	(2840)
te:lna	n.	kind of fishing trap	(V1795)
te:h-	vt.	make to get up	(2840)
tog (pl. -i:)	n.	rubbish	
total (pl. -or)	n.	stammerer (m.)	
totri	n.	stammerer (nm.)	
tonde	n.	calf of leg	(V1892)

tonde doke	n.	sp. lizard	
tor (pl. -ng)	n.	flock, herd, crowd	
toꝛi (pl. -ng)	n.	clay	(8555)
toꝛi-	vt.	put (paddy in mortar while pounding)	
toꝛel (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	sponge gourd	
toꝛk-	vi.	be spilt	(2764)
tolka	n.	skin, bark (of tree)	(2937)
tos-	ct.	pour out	(V1802)
toh-	vt.	tie	(2914)
to:ka	n.	tail	(2916)
to:nd-	vi.	appear	(2942)
to:p-	vi.	appear	(2942)
to:y-	vi.	swell	(V1819)
to:y ma:ra(m)	n.	fig tree (<i>Ficus glomerata</i>)	(2915)
to:r- ₁	vi.	butt	
to:r- ₂	vt.	draw water from well	(2927)
to:ꝛp- ₁	vi.	gargle	(2908)
to:ꝛp- ₂	vt.	rinse a pot	(2908)
to:s-	vt.	put (some thing on head)	(2918)
to:sa ₁	n.	sheath	
to:sa ₂	n.	a small musical instrument made of bamboo	
to:h-	vt.	show	(2942)
 <u>d</u>			
dank	n.	time (frequency)	
darba ronda	n.	sp. grass	

da:ɾm (pl. -i:)	n.	shadow	(V1849)
das	num.	ten	(<Ha)
da:daɫ (pl. -oɾ)	n.	elder brother	(V1857)
da:do (pl. -ɾ)	n.	father's father	(V1857)
da:ɾam (pl. da:ɾa:)	n.	ditch	
da:m	n.	price	(<Ha)
da:m	n.	time (frequency)	(<Ha)
dig	n.	depth	
dinaɾ (pl. dina:)	n.	day	(DEI AS1)
dinaɫ	adv.	daily	
diba	n.	heap	(2641)
dibe	adj.	many, much	(V1867)
dirdo pi:te	n.	woodpecker	(V1868)
dukam (pl. duka:, dukak)	n.	sickness	
duɟ vaɟ-	vi	be rotten as wood	
dumis (pl. -k)	n.	dung beetle	(V1581)
dum(ul)	n.	dust	(2736)
duro	n.	sp. turtle (of land)	
duɾs-	n.	cut (wood)	
dulga ki:ke	n.	sp. fish	(V1884)
duvaɾ	n.	court-yard	(<Ha)
du:ka	n.	storm	(V1914)
du:d (pl. -i:)	n.	feather	
du:pa ma:t	n.	tuber of Red Indian water-lily	
du:pam	n.	kind of incense	(IA)
du:nɾam	n.	dust storm	(2736)
du:ram	n.	distance	
deg-	vi.	cut off	(2802)

deyam (deya:, deyak)	n.	deity; god	
delam	adj.	thick (as cloth)	
deh-	vt.	cut off	(2802)
de:ng-	vt.	couplate	
de:s	n.	country	(<Ha)
dog-	vi.	become weak, thin	
dora	n.	hole (in a tree)	(2911)
dork-	vi	be found	(2896)
dorba	n.	lung	(2898)
do:ka	n.	cheating	(<Ha)
do:ꞑ	adv.	low	(V1901)

n

nakal	n.	caricature	(<Ha)
nan(a)	pro.	I	(4234)
nan u:t (pl. -i:)	n.	sp. quail	
nanj ma:ꞑa(m)	n.	shisham (<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>)	
nap a:-	vi.	(mouth to) shut	
nape gula	n.	sp. snail	
nam-	vt.	believe	(2975)
nay (pl. -k)	n.	dog	(3022)
nay ta:ꞑas	n.	cobra	(V1962)
nay noꞑnj (pl. nay noꞑnsk ~nay noꞑsk)	n.	garden lizard	(V1927)
narka	n.	night	(2985)
narka dongo	n.	sp. snake	

narka pali	adv. whole night	(V2166)
narkom	n. morning	(2985)
narge	adj. many, much	(V1933)
nargne(n)	adv. strongly	
narde kusir	n. kind of vegetable	
narḱ-	vt. cut(wood)	(3001)
narḱma	adv. middle	
narḱs-	vt. be in habit of	
narḱpih-	vt. form a habit of	
narḱsih-	vt. variant of <u>narḱpih-</u>	
nav	num. nine	(<Ha)
na:k-	vt. lick	(2945)
na:t (pl. -i:)	n. son's daughter	(IA)
na:t (pl. -i:r)	n. son's son	(IA)
na:no	n. elder sister, father's brother's daughter (if elder)	(V1958)
na:ng	adv. then	(1955)
na:ngel (pl. -i:~ -k)	n. plough	(2368)
na:nd-	vi. become wet	(3006)
na:yko	n. a clan name	
na:r (pl. na:hk)	n. village	(3012)
na:ṛ	n.v. tomorrow	(3025)
na:ṛa	n. vein	(2364)
na:ṛa(m) (pl. na:ṛa:)	n. bedbug	(2998)
na:ṛi-	vi. swim	(V1970)
na:ṛiyih-	vt. make to swim	(V1970)
na:ṛih-	vt. variant of <u>na:ṛiyih-</u>	(V1970)

na:rpih-	vt.	variant of <u>na:riyh</u>	(V1970)
na:re	n.	measure about 1-3/4 Kgs.	
na:rel (pl. -1:)	n.	cocomut	(V1966)
na:lu	num.	four(nm.)	(3024)
na:lvuṛ	num.	four (m.)	(3024)
na:h-	vt.	damp	(3006)
na:hk-	vt.	open eyes	(3016)
na:hlo	par.	a particle occurring after negative adverbial participles	
na:hs-	vt.	press for extracting oil	
nik-	vt.	repay loan	
nijam	adj.	true	
nit-	vi.	stand	(3043)
nine	n.	yesterday	(3109)
nind-	vi.	be filled	(3049)
nim(a)	pro.	you (sg.)	(3051)
niyuṭ	n.	hiccup	
nilpih-	vt.	make to stand	(3043)
nivi-	vt.	twist	
nis-	vi.	blush	
nisa	n.	blushing	
nisih-	vt.	make to blush	
nih-	vt.	fill	(3049)
ni:mne ~ ni:mre	adv.	smoothly	(3058)
ni:y	n.	oil	(3104)
ni:r (pl. ni:hk)	n.	ashes	(3060)
ni:r gumoṛ	n.	ash-gourd	

ni:ra	n.	pupil (of eye)	
ni:re	n.	last year	(S567)
nu	par.	and	
nungum (pl. nu:hk)	n.	sesamum seed	(3081)
nule	n.	sp. mosquito	(3077)
mus (pl. -i:)	n.	weevil	(3077)
musme	n.	sp. mosquito	(3077)
nu:ka	n.	rice	(3089)
nu:ni	par.	endearing term for calling a small girl	(Ha)
nu:ng noriyal	n.	bluetailed bee-eater	
nu:l (pl. -k)	n.	string, thread	(3087)
neka	adv.	much	(V1917)
neṭa	n.	wall	(V2024)
netuṛ	n.	blood	(3106)
netuṛ	adj.	red	(3106)
ney-	vi.	be saved (as many)	(V2038)
neṛem (pl. neṛek)	n.	bead necklace	(V2055)
neṛoṇḍ (pl. -i:)	n.	castor	(V2033)
nel ma:ra(m)	n.	aonla (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)	(3115)
nela	adj.	good	(V2035)
neh-	vt.	save	(V2038)
ne:k-	vi.	sound (as bell)	(S579)
ne:kaṛ	vi.	twinkling sound (of bell)	(S579)
ne:kih-	vt.	ring	(S579)
ne:ṇḍ	n.	today	(2381)
ne:ṇḍi	n.	a clan name	
ne:ṇḍ (pl. -i:)	n.	jamun fruit	(2378)

ne:nḍ ma:ra(m)	n.	Jamun (Eugenia jambolana)	(2378)
ne:ng-	vi.	enter	(5581)
ne:njaṛ	n.	pulse in child's head	
ne:m-	vt.	winnow (side ways to sift out husks)	
ne:l	n.	land	(2374)
ne:sk-	vi.	breathe	(3120)
ne:skaṛ	n.	breath	(3120)
ne:h-	vt.	push in	(5581)
nok- √ nuk-	vi.	be tired	
nokih- √ nukih-	vt.	make tire	
nor-	vt.	rinse a pot; wash food-grain	(3136)
no:-	vi.	pain	(3143)
no:r-	vt.	grind	(3089)
no:re	n.	rope; cord	(2369)
no:hk-	vt.	anoint; clean	(V2063)
 <u>p</u>			
pak (pl. -i;)	n.	split bamboo	(V2069)
pagam (pl. paga:, pagak)	n.	rope (for tying cattle)	(V2070)
pacram (pl. pacra:)	n.	bedspread	
paṭ-	vi.	lie down	(3190)
paṭih-	vt.	make to lie down	(3190)
paṭa ba:hṭa	n.	wristlet	
paṭi	n.	revenue	(<Ha)
paṭe	n.	field (for cultivation)	
paṭorkne(n)	adv.	spontaneously	(V2086)

paḍa	n.	cow-calf	(3208)
paḍ (pl. -i:)	n.	pig	(3326)
paḍam	n.	a clan name	
paḍlam	adj.	strong	
pan	n.	target	
pan ḍoke	n.	sp. lizard	(V2114)
panas (pl. -k)	n.	jackfruit	(3290)
panga	n.	forked branch of a tree	
panc	n.	member of village-council (<Ha)	
panj-	vi.	stomach to be filled	(3174)
paṇḍ (pl. -i:)	n.	ripen fruit	(3299)
paṇḍ-	vi.	ripen (of fruit)	(3299)
pāṇḍam	n.	a clan name	
paṇḍih-	vt.	make to ripen	(3299)
paṇḍum (pl. paṇḍu:)	n.	festival	(3221)
paṇḍe	n.	frog	(3261)
paṇḍe ṭoṇḍa	n.	sp. creeper	
paṇṭ (pl. -i:)	n.	bow-string	(s ² 54)
paṇḍ	adj.	fraud	(V2116)
pay(a)	adv.	after (wards)	(3452)
pay-	vi.	be split	(3247)
payal	n.	daytime	(3151)
payal poṅgin	adv.	whole day	
paying	adj.	light (weight)	(V2176)
payiṛ (pl. payṛi:)	n.	anklet	(<Ha)
payur (pl. payu:)	n.	mouth	(V2123)

payṣa	n.	money, paise	(८Ha)
par-	vi.	be able	(3191)
parka:l (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	tooth twig	(3288)
pars (pl. -i:)	n.	type of axe	(८Ha)
pars piṭe	n.	wiretailed swallow	
parcel (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	jaw	
pāṛ-	vi.	hit (as arrow)	
paṛiya	n.	kind of comb	(3607)
paṛka	n.	a field (for shifting cultivation)	(V2152)
paṛt	n.	cotton	(3280)
paṛ-	vi.	to be of the back, to be of the back	
paḷ (pl. -k)	n.	tooth	(3288)
paḷ a:-	vi.	dawn	(V2166)
palk kark-	vi.	gnaw	
paḷca ~ paḷsa	adj.	thin	(S634)
paḷne(n)	adv.	widely	(V2164)
paḥ-	vt.	split (as bamboo)	(3247)
pa:ṭ (pl. -i:)	n.	beam	(V2181)
pa:ṭa	n.	song	(3348)
pa:ṭi me:ka	n.	a she-goat which has yet not borne	
pa:t-	vt.	make rope	
pa:tk-	vi.	writhe (in death)	(V2100)
pa:nem (pl. pa:ne:)	n.	iron-ring (at the base of pestle; or shaft of knife)	(V2185)
pa:nḍe	adj.	white	
pa:nḍe konga	n.	sp. stork	
pa:nḍru ma:ṛa(m)	n.	sp. tree	

pa:nta	adj. old	
pa:p	n. sin	(DBIA266)
pa:pa	par. endearing term for a child (male)	
pa:pe	n. throat, windpipe	(V2188)
pa:pe	n. grasshopper	(3360)
pa:ya	n. parting of hair	(3364)
pa:ykal (pl. -or)	n. government officer(male)	
pa:yka piṭe	n. sp. bird	
pa:r-	vt. sing	(3348)
pa:rande	n. cockroach	
pa:ri-	vi. fly	(3311)
pa:riyih-	vt. make to fly	(3311)
pa:rih-	vt. variant of <u>pa:riyih-</u>	(3311)
pa:rpih-	vt. variant of <u>pa:riyih-</u>	(3311)
pa:ṛay (pl. -ng)	n. waist	(V2202)
pa:ṛal (pl. -or)	n. man of eaver caste	
pa:ra konga	n. sp. stork	
pa:ṛi (pl. -ṛ)	n. son's/daughter's father-in-law,	
pa:ṛum (pl. pa:ṛu:)	n. plough share	(V2205)
pa:ṛng-	vi. open (as knot, flower)	(V2131)
pa:ṛma kunje	n. sp. owl	
pa:ṛs-	vi. stop (as rain)	
pa:ṛh-	vt. open (as knot, flower)	(V2131)
pa:l	n. milk	(3370)
pa:lor ma:ṛa(m)	n. sp. tree	(V2210)
pa:lni:y	n. clarified butter	

pa:v pa:v ki:-	vt.	wave clothe to dry	
pa:vur tonda	n.	Bauhinia vahlii	(S586)
pa:sk-	vt.	dislike	(3344)
pa:hna	adj.	green (wood)	(3161)
pica	n.	testicle	(S662)
picil (pl. picli:)	n.	straw	(S665)
piṭe	n.	bird	(3418)
pidvid ki:-	vi.	wink	(S682)
piṇḍ	n.	flour	(3424)
piṇḍ kal (pl. -k)	n.	soapstone	
piy-	vi.	(fire) be extinguished	(S682)
pir-	vi.	(grain) be parched	(3446)
pir-	vi.	eyes to loose sight	(S682)
pirk (pl. -i:)	n.	parched rice	(V2234)
pirneṭi	n.	second day after tomorrow	(3452)
piṛh-	vt.	parch (grain)	(3446)
piṛ-	vi.	burst (as cotton)	(3446)
piṛi	n.	twisted cord	
piṛih-	vt.	twist	
piṛg	n.	thunderbolt	(3414)
piṛng-	vt.	drag, pull	(V2245)
piṛndel ma:ṛa(m)	n.	bhat siwna (Largerstroemia parviflora)	(V2457)
piṛsk-	vi.	hair to become grey	(3549)
pila	n.	child, young one of animal	(3449)
pis-	vi.	life to be saved	(3442)
pisk-	vt.	crush	(3404)

pihk-	vi.	break wind	(3428)
pi:k (pl. -i:)	n.	girl	(3248)
pi:ki bonḍiyal	n.	magpie robin (?)	
pi:t-	vi.	fart	
pi:taṛ	n.	fart	
pi:r-	vt.	milk cow; squeeze	(3474)
pi:h-	vt.	put out fire	(8682)
puṭ-	vi.	be born	(3501)
puṭul	n.	offspring	(3501)
put (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	andhill	(3556)
pun-	vt.	know	(3563a)
puna	n.	knowledge	(3563a)
punam	n.	full-moon night	
pungar (pl. punga:)	n.	flower	(3564)
punḍ (pl. -k)	n.	wound	(3506)
pupul (pl. -k)	n.	black gram (urad)	(V2312)
puṛi (pl. puṛk)	n.	insect; worm	(3537)
pula	adj.	sour	(3546)
pula go:ḥo	n.	sp. ant	
pusi	n.	semen	
pu:j-	vt.	sacrifice	(V2324)
pu:ṭa	n.	a vow made to deity	
pu:na	adj.	new	(3511)
pu:pe	n.	small fruit	(3564)
pu:y-	vi.	bloom	(3564)
pu:yih-	vt.	make to bloom	(3564)
pu:ypih-	vt.	variant of <u>pu:yih-</u>	(3564)

pu:r-	vt.	chase away	(V2309)
pu:r̄ (pl. -i:)	n.	tail feathers (of peacock)	(3581)
pu:l	n.	bridge	(IA)
pu:h- ₁	vi.	be heavy (of burden)	(3396)
pu:h- ₂	vt.	yoke the bullocks	(3577)
peṭ̄ (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	bund of field	
pete	n.	sp. ant	(3430)
pete boka	n.	nest inside an anthill	(V2559)
pedeṭ̄ (pl. pede:, pedeṭ̄i:)	n.	name	(3612)
penḍul (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	marriage	(3608)
penda	n.	hillside clearance	(S715)
peya	n.	heifer	(3248)
peren	n.	next year	(V2350)
peṛem (pl. peṛek)	n.	seed	(3417)
peṛnjum ni:y	n.	honey	(3614)
peṛnjum vi:s	n.	honeybee	(3614)
peṛpih-	vt.	make to grow	(3613)
peṛmal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	village-priest	(3613)
peṛma:v (pl. -ng)	n.	Indian bison (Bos gaurus gaurus)	(V2343)
peṛs-	vi.	grow up (of a plant)	(3613)
peṛsih-	vt.	variant of <u>peṛpih-</u>	(3613)
pesel (pl. pesli:)	n.	mung pulse (Phaseolus mungo)	(3250)
pehk-	vt.	gather up	(3623)
pe:kal (pl. -oṛ, pe:koṛ)	n.	boy	(3248)
pe:n (pl. -k)	n.	deity	(3635)

pe:n ja:ta	n.	a variety of bean	
pe:nda	n.	buttock	(V2362)
pe:sp (pl. -ir)	n.	great grandfather; father's elder brother	(3613)
pe:pih-	vt.	make to come out	(3594)
pe:yh-	vi.	come out	(3594)
pe:rke(n)	adv.	behind, after	(3452)
pe:rm (pl. -i:)	n.	kind of pulse(rahār)	(V2344)
pe:rl-	vi.	backbite	
pe:r (pl. -i:)	n.	father's elder brother's wife; mother's elder sister	(3613)
pe:l-	vi.	excrete	(3636)
pe:le muḍ	n.	anus	
pe:s-	vt.	beat drum	(V2371)
pogo	n.	tobacco	(3483)
pogo jilar	n.	Calotropis gigantea	
pogo ṭika	n.	tobacco-case	
poca ₁	n.	big intestine	(3665)
poca ₂	n.	woman's loincloth	(V2077)
poṭ ki:ke	n.	sp. fish	(V2378)
poṭa	n.	belly	(3677)
pot-	vi.	burn	(3691)
potor ma:ra(m)	n.	sp. tree	
pod-	vi.	come out from a narrow passage	(3709)
podih-	vt.	make to come out from narrow passage	(3709)
podla	n.	plant	(3686)

pong-	vi.	flow	(3658)
ponđr-	vi.	blister	
ponđ-	vi.	expand body with puff	(V2453)
poy- ₁	vt.	hold, catch	(V2394)
poy- ₂	vi.	be spilt	(3610)
poypal (pl. -oř)	n.	man who kidnaps a victim for human sacrifice	
poypih- ₁	vt.	burn fire	
poypih- ₂	vt.	make to hold, catch	
pori-	vi.	puff as abdomen	
poro	adv.	upon, above	(3730)
poro pande	n.	toad	
porokne(n)	adv.	abruptly, suddenly	
portal (pl. -oř)	n.	orphan (m.)	(< Ha)
portı	n.	orphan (nm.)	(< Ha)
pořiya	n.	place	(V2418)
pořiya pite	n.	sp. bird	
pořiyam	n.	a clan name	
pořk	n.	louse	(V2419)
pořkne(n)	adv.	clearly, vividly	
pořd	n.	sun	(3724)
pořd ka:l (pl. -k)	n.	ray of sun	(3724)
pořs-	vt.	roast	(3705)
pořsa ₁	n.	mucus of nose	(3189)
pořsa ₂	n.	place	
pole	n.	chaff	(3726)
pos-	vi.	a river to meet another river	

poh- ₁	vt.	make to flow	(3658)
pəh- ₂	vt.	spill	(3610)
poh- ₃	vt.	bury the dead	
pohum (pl. pohk)	n.	intestine	(3665)
po:ṭ (pl. -k)	n.	mole	
po:t kavda	n.	freshwater mussel	
po:tal	adj.	male of animal	(3747)
po:daṛ (pl. po:da:, po:daṛi:)	n.	wife's elder sister; husband's elder sister	
po:naṛ (pl. po:na:, po:naṛi:)	n.	green pigeon	(3647)
po:nj kor (pl. -k)	n.	pullet	(5749)
po:yam	n.	a clan name	
po:ye	n.	father's sister; wife's mother	(3685)
po:ɾ̣ (pl. -i:)	n.	a kind of cake fried in oil	
po:ɾ̣p-	vt.	bring up (as child)	(3515)
po:ɾ̣s-	vi.	vomit	(V2414)
po:ɾ̣sa	n.	a strip of bamboo	
po:ɾ̣saṛ	n.	vomit	(V2414)
po:ḥp (pl. -i:)	n.	chisel	(3646)

b

bakal (pl. -oɾ̣)	n.	stupid (m.)	
baker	n.	gum (of tree)	(3159)
bagvan	n.	sky; goddess	
baṭ	n.	ground	
baṭ kuṛma	n.	menstrual hut	(1379)
baṭ mute	n.	a woman in mensis	

baṭ ra:me	n.	blackheaded myna	
baṭa	n.	dewlap	(V2478)
baṭra sana	n.	peas	
baḍiya	n.	small stick	(4272)
baḍk-	vi.	live (life)	(4402)
baḍmas	adj.	bad (in character)	(<Ha)
bangalam (pl. বাংলাঃ)	n.	building	
baḍ-	vi.	leaves to be scorched	(3299)
baḍih-	vt.	scorch	(3299)
baḍa	n.	a large knife for chopping	
baḍva	n.	type of cooking pot	(<Ha)
babla	n.	bat	(V2499)
bayil (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	open space of ground	(3249)
bayṭi	adj.	mad	
bayrok la:ṭ (pl. -i:)	n.	ceremonial pole	
bare	n.	buffalo	(3321)
barka	n.	membrane; web	(3285)
baṅgal godel (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	kind of axe	
baṅjal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	sister's son	(V2512)
baṅji	n.	sister's daughter	(V2512)
bala	n.	plank	
bala kay (pl. -k)	n.	palm	
bala ka:l (pl. -k)	n.	sole of foot	
bah(a)	par.	what	(4228)
ba:ko kor (pl. -k)	n.	goose	(V2520)
ba:kṛa	n.	room	(<Ha)
ba:g	n.	part, share	
ba:ṭi	n.	liquor-shop	(<Hq)

ba:to (pl. -r)	n.	elder sister's husband; elder sister's husband's elder brother; elder sister's husband's younger brother (if elder than oneself); mother's brother's son (if elder than oneself)	(V2656)
ba:ta	par.	what	(4228)
ba:ti	n.	wick	(4Ha)
ba:nɔal (pl. -or)	n.	naked (m.)	(V2485)
ba:nɔal (pl. -i:)	n.	tailless (male)	(4Ha)
ba:nɔi	n.	tailless (female), naked (girl, woman)	(4Ha)
ba:p (pl. -i:)	n.	father's mother	(V2530)
ba:bo (pl. -r)	n.	father	(V2531)
ba:m ki:ke	n.	sp. fish	
ba:yok (pl. -i:)	n.	wild cat	(3378)
ba:r	adv.	why	(4228)
ba:ra	n.	bangles (made of brass or aluminium)	(4Ha)
ba:rt (pl. -i:)	n.	adze	
ba:rse	n.	a clan name	
ba:le	adv.	how	(4228)
ba:le(k)	adj.	of what type	(4228)
ba:lo	n.	spider	(S657)
ba:lɕi	n.	bucket	(4Ha)
ba:vri deyam	n.	a deity	
ba:h = bah(a)	par.	what	(4228)
bi:to	n.	fringe of hair	
bi:to kor (pl. -k)	n.	red spurfowl	
bita	n.	utmost distance between tips of thumb and little finger	(4Ha)

binti	n.	prayer	(<Ha)
biṛiya	adj.	big; thick	(3613)
biṛs-	vi.	slip	(3443)
bilay (pl. -ng)	n.	cat	(<Ha)
bilok (bilok)	adj.	different	
bi:jaṛ (pl. bi:jaṛi:, bi:jaṛk)	n.	bull	(<Ha)
bi:muk (pl. bi:mu:, bi:muk)	n.	corpse	(3420)
bi:ne (bi:ne)	adj.	dissimilar	
bi:maṛ piṭe	n.	racket-tailed drongo	
bi:mul paṇḍum	n.	a summer festival	
bi:mul vil	n.	rainbow	
bi:r	n.	pride	
bi:s	n.	poison	(<Ha)
bi:sa paṇḍe	n.	sp. frog	
buk durme	n.	flying squirrel	
buka	n.	cheek	(3485)
bujal bo:kṛa	n.	a goat kept for sacrifice	
buda	n.	male genital organ	(3504)
buṭal (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	a large basket (for storing paddy)	(3500)
buṭvan (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	fountain	
bud	n.	consciousness	(<Ha)
buyar	n.	flowing water of rains	
bur (pl. -ng)	n.	hind quarter of an animal	
bur-	vt.	kiss	(3527)
buriya	n.	ladle	

burka	n.	gourd-vessel	(3553)
burd konga	n.	sp. stork	
burda	n.	mud	(3520)
bursundi	n.	sp. mosquito	(V2578)
buṛgal (pl. -i:)	n.	old cattle (male)	(V2580)
buṛgi	n.	old cattle (female)	(V2580)
buṛḍ kuṭa	n.	inner central peg of grinding stone.	
bu:ḍum (p. bu:ḍu:)	n.	bottom of a vessel	
bu:to	n.	work	(V2665)
bu:ngur vi:s (pl. -i:)	n.	large carpenter bee	
bu:m	n.	earth	
bu:ṛam (pl. bu:ṛa:, bu:ṛak)	n.	pubic hair	(3575)
bu:ṛu(m) ma:ṛa(m)	n.	silk-cotton tree	(3580)
bu:ṛo kel (pl. -k)	n.	hair of young child	(3575)
bu:la	n.	bone	(3700)
bu:s-	vi.	pretend, lie	(3702)
bu:sa	n.	pretension	(3702)
bega	adv.	where	(4228)
becuṭ	adv.	when	(4228)
becor	adj.	how much; how many	(4228)
bed	pro.	who (nm. sg.)	(4228)
bernda	adj.	wide	
bev	pro.	who (nm. pl.)	(4228)
besk ~ beck	adj.	how many (nm.)	(4228)
be:	adv.	where	(4228)
be:ke	adv.	which side	(4228)

be:keṭ	adv. from which side	(4228)
be:ṭo	adj. of what type (nm.)	(4228)
be:nor	pro. who (m. sg.)	(4228)
be:noṛ	pro. who (m. pl.)	(4228)
be:nc-	vt. put one thing on another	
be:nḍi	n. okra	(Ha)
be:ntin	n. which day	(4228)
be:le	adv. in what manner	(4228)
be:lot (pl. -i:)	n. guava	(Ha)
be:se ma:ṭ	n. sp. tuber	
be:svuṛ	adj. how many (m.)	(4228)
be:he	par a dubitative particle	
boka	n. a body part of birds	
bokate	adv. near	
bogam	n. a clan name	
boṭ (pl. -k)	n. drop (of liquid)	(3676)
boṭ minda	n. knee	
boṭe	n. a clan name	
boṭe ki:ke	n. sp. fish	(S730)
boḍu gaṭ (pl. -i: -k)	n. internal node of bamboo	
boḍum (pl. boḍu:)	n. navel	(3652)
bodla paṇḍ (pl. -i:)	n. a wild fruit	(V2629)
bonga	n. hole	(3646)
bonḍ kor (pl. -k)	n. whitebreasted waterhen	
bonti	n. verandah	
boma	n. breast	(3246)
boma reka	n. a jacket for women	(4238)
boyul	n. foam	(3655)

bohor ma:ra(m)	n.	Cardia myxa	
bo:de	n.	pigeon	(3763)
bo:de manda	n.	pigeonhole	
bo:ra :	n.	sack	(<Ha)
bo:r	pro.	who (m. sg.)	(4228)
bo:ṛ	pro.	who (m. pl.)	(4228)
 <u>m</u>			
maka	n.	female genital organ	(3861)
mac	n.	dew	(3792)
maca	n.	a black spot on skin	(3783)
maja	n.	razor	(V2683)
maṭ (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	memorial pile of stones for the dead	(<Ha)
maḍ	n.	sediment, lees	(3827)
maḍa	n.	root	(V2689)
mat (pl. mahk)	n.	medicine, charm	(3863)
mat (i)	par.	but	(3903)
mad	n.	ringworm	
man-	vi.	exist, stay, live, be	(3914)
manal	pro.	we (incl)	(4231)
man ki:-	vt.	like, admire	
maneti	n.	day after tomorrow	(4119)
mang ma:ra(m)	n.	Terminalia arjuna	(V2680)
mangurvar	n.	Tuesday	(<Ha)
mangalado	n.	mirror	
manja ~ ma:nja	n.	human beings	(4189)
manjpur	n.	human-world	(4189)

may-	vi.	be surplus	(3962)
mayar (pl. maya:, mayask)	n.	daughter, brother's daughter	(3768)
mayil (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	mile	
mayen	n.	year after next year	
mar (pl. -k)	n.	son	(3901)
mar ma:ra(m)	n.	banyan tree	(V2711)
maram	n.	sp. grass	(3869)
mari-	n.	repair a wall	
marka	n.	mango	(3907)
marka pandum	n.	a festival of mango eating	
marng (pl. -i:)	n.	rib	(3861)
marng-	vt.	forget	(3897)
marnger	n.	name of a river	
maṛka ki:ke	n.	sp. fish	(V2728)
maṛkam	n.	a clan name	
maṛg-	vi.	blaze	(3829)
maṛd ma:ra(m)	n.	saj (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>)	(3862)
maṛp- ~ moṛp-	vt.	fold	(3796)
maṛs-	vt.	copulate	
maṛh-	vt.	burn trees for shifting cultivation	(3829)
mal (pl. -k)	n.	peacock	(3793)
mal-	vi.	return	(3874)
malmal	adv.	mildly (of heat)	
malsuṛiya	n.	Indian crested honey buzzard	(V2758)
malh-	vt.	make to return	(3874)
ma:c	n.	dirt of body	(3927)
ma:c-	vt.	plaster a wall	(4169)

ma:ṭ (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	tuber	(V2777)
ma:ṭa	n.	speech, matter	(3960)
ma:ḍ (pl. -iṛ)	n.	blacksmith (m.)	
ma:ḍo ma:ṛa(m)	n.	Bengal quince	(V2781)
ma:ne (pl. -:)	n.	man	(V2789)
ma:nj-	vt.	pay a visit; wander	
ma:p- ₁	vt.	lose	(3946)
ma:p- ₂	vt.	finish	(s780)
ma:maḷ (pl. -oṛ)	n.	mother's brother; wife's father; husband's father	(DEI AS18)
ma:y-	vi.	get lost	(3946)
ma:r-	vt.	joke	
ma:r- ₁	vi.	be finished	(s780)
ma:r- ₂	vt.	build house, implements	(3931)
ma:ṛa(m) (pl. ma:ṛa:, ma:ṛak)	n.	tree	(3856)
ma:ṛum (pl. ma:ṛu:)	n.	mangur fish	(V2806)
ma:ṛk-	vt.	peep	(2966)
ma:ṛk ka:l (pl. -k)	n.	heel	(3800)
ma:ṛg	n.	Milky Way	
ma:ṛg (pl. -i:)	n.	road	
ma:ṛvi	n.	a clan name	
ma:l ₁	n.	juice (of fruit)	(V2808)
ma:l ₂	n.	cattle	
ma:lanj ki:ke	n.	sp. fish	(3877)
ma:le mondo	n.	a poisonous snake	
ma:v (pl. -ng)	n.	sambar	(3917)

ma:v uka(m)	n.	evening star	
ma:vel ma:ra(m)	n.	a flowering tree	
ma:s-	vt.	light fire	(3935)
ma:soṛ (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	python	(3928)
ma:h-	vt.	put an arrow on bow to take aim	(3936)
mic ma:raṁ	n.	sp. tree	
micum	n.	a village name	
miṭom (pl. miṭok)	n.	clubbed arrow	(S668)
minj-	vi.	hide (oneself)	(3984)
mind (p. -i:)	n.	eyelash	(S786)
mindis (pl. -k)	n.	sting	
mir-	vi.	run away	(V2840)
mirih-	vt.	make to run away	(V2840)
mirpih-	vt.	variant of <u>mirih-</u>	(V2840)
mirsul (pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	ghost of a person who died an unnatural death	
miṛi-	vi.	overflow	
miṛiyam (pl. miṛiya:, miṛiyak)	n.	chilli	(DEI A298)
miṛiyam	n.	a clan name	
miṛk-	vi.	glow	(3994)
miṛko	n.	glowworm	(3994)
miṛkne(n)	adv.	brightly	(3994)
miṛngul(pl. -i:~ -k)	n.	spark	(3994)
miṛnd-	vi.	turn round	(3988)
miṛs-	vt.	block a leakage	(V2843)
miṛsne(n)	adv.	glaringly	

miḥ-	vt.	turn (a log)	(3988)
mil (pl. -k)	n.	mark (of cut or wound)	
milem a:-	n.	be friendly again	
mis-	vt.	hide; bury (the dead)	(3984)
mî:-	vi.	bathe	(3995)
mi:ka	par.	also	
mi:t-	vi.	come out (of corn)	(V2833)
mi:ng-	vi.	be sweet	(S788)
mi:ngsar	n.	sweets	(S788)
mi:r	pro.	you (pl.)	(3055)
mi:som	n.	moustache	(3996)
mi:h-	vt.	bathe	(3995)
muk	n.	tope of hill	
mukum (pl. muku:)	n.	face	(4003)
mukur (pl. muku:)	n.	beak, bill	(4122)
muc-	vt.	cover	(4025)
mucak	n.	a clan name	
muce	n.	cover, lid	(4025)
mujal (pl. -or)	n.	husband	(4057)
muṭiya	n.	hammer	
muṭiya goḍel (pl. -k)	n.	kind of axe	
muṭka	n.	fist	(4041)
mute	n.	wife; woman	(4057)
muda	n.	finger-ring	(DBI A305)
mumar kundum	n.	sp. mushroom	(V2891)
mune	adv.	front	(4190)
munen	adv.	before, previously	(4190)

mungram (pl. mungara:)	n.	nose-ring	(4122)
munj (pl. -i:)	n.	forehead	(4129)
munja	n.	palm fruit	
munḍaṛ	n.	quarrel	(V2884)
munḍe	n.	pillar	(S798)
muy-	vi.	grow old	(4057)
muytor (pl. muytoṛ)	n.	old man	(4057)
muypih-	vt.	make mature	(4057)
murke	n.	piece	
murti	n.	idol	(Ha)
murde	n.	big field mouse	(V2913)
mursul (pl. i: ~ -k)	n.	kind of basket	
murse	adv.	at all	
mur-	vt.	pluck leaves of a plant	
muṛam	n.	a clan name	
muṛnd-	vi.	be immersed	(4096)
muṛh-	vt.	immerse	(4096)
mul	n.	crowd	(4095)
mul-	vi.	set (of the sun)	(S787)
mulpe	n.	evening	(S787)
mus mus kav-	vi.	smile	(S ² 70)
musu ka:lam	n.	rainy season	(4024)
musuṛ	n.	rains	(4024)
muhs-	vi.	bark (of dog)ḡ	(4115)
mu:ṭa kay (pl. -k)	n.	fist	
mu:ṭa kusir	n.	cabbage	
mu:nj (pl. mu:sk)	n.	black-faced monkey	(4020)

mu:nj piṭe	n.	paradise flycatcher	
mu:nd	num	three (nm.)	(4147)
mu:ndur	n.	upper portion of lip where moustache grow; snout of pig	(4129)
mu:ra ma:t	n.	radish	
mu:ya	n.	dancing-bell	(4123)
mu:s piṭe	n.	sp. bird	
mu:s ma:ra(m)	n.	sp. tree	
mu:sk-	vt.	smell	(4000)
meṭa	n.	mountain	(4151)
medor (pl. medo:)	n.	brain	(4153)
meṇḍ	par.	-ful	
meṇḍa	n.	sheep	(V2952)
meṇḍe	adv.	again	(V2951)
meṇ-	vi.	graze	(4179)
meṇ-	vi.	collapse (as wall)	
meṇnam	n.	beeswax	(3853)
meṇsk-	vt.	grope in dark, feel with hand	
meṇi-	vi.	shake	(3876)
meṇiyih-	vt.	shake	(3876)
meṇih-	vt.	variant of <u>meṇiyih-</u>	(3876)
meṇpih-	vt.	variant of <u>meṇiyih-</u>	(3876)
meṇ vi:s	n.	sp. bee	(s ² 69)
meṇ-	vt.	dismantle (a wall)	
meṇk-	vt.	search	(4512)
me:ka	n.	she-goat	(4174)

me:naḡ (pl. me:nḡ:)	n.	hill myna	
me:ndul (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	human body	(4185)
me:yh-	vt.	sharpen	(3779)
me:se kal (pl. -k)	n.	whatstone	(3779)
me:h-	vt.	graze	(4179)
moka ma:ḡa(m)	n.	sp. tree	(4191)
moge	n.	bud	(4007)
moḡ (pl. -k)	n.	log of wood	(4039)
moḡe	n.	upper lip	
moda	n.	bundle, bunch of flowers	
modol (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	trunk of tree	(4054)
monḡal (pl. -oḡ)	n.	crippled (m.)	
monḡo (pl. -o:)	n.	crippled (nm.)	
mom(o)	pro.	we (excl.)	(4231)
moyol (pl. -k)	n.	cloud	(4006)
morih-	vt.	snap finger	(3972)
morotḡ ma:ḡa(m)	n.	palas (Butea frondosa)	(4084)
moḡkal (pl. -i:)	n.	one-horned animal (male)	
moḡki	n.	one-horned animal (female)	
moḡkul bu:la	n.	back-bone	
moḡi-	vi.	sprout	(4100)
moḡos (pl. -k)	n.	strip of bark	(4079)
moḡk-	vi.	bow down to pray	(4208)
moloḡ (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	hare	(4071)
moso kuḡa	n.	mosepin	
moso koyli	n.	mantis (an insect)	
mosor (pl. moso:)	n.	nose	(4129)
mosol (pl. -i: ~ -k)	n.	crocodile	(4055)

mo:ta	n.	load	(4211)
mo:y-	vt.	throw (as stone)	(V2984)
mo:la ki:-	vt.	bargain	
<u>Y</u>			
ya:yo	n.	mother; smallpox	(308)
<u>F</u>			
rat (pl.-i:)	n.	temple chariot	
ran ban ki:-	vt.	disorder	
rabiṛ (pl. rabṛi:)	n.	cooked vegetable with curry	(417)
ras nay (pl. -k)	n.	wild dog	(413)
ra:jal (pl. -oṛ)	n.	king	(IA)
ra:j miṛiyam	n.	a variety of chilli	
ra:n	n.	forest	(< Ha)
randa lo:n	n.	kitchen	
ra:ndiyal (-oṛ)	n.	widower	
ra:m	n.	noise	(4237)
ra:me	n.	common myna	(V3021)
ra:y (pl. -i:)	n.	forked wooden post	(174)
ra:y-	vt.	cut a tree to ground level	
ra:v	n.	evil spirit	
ra:v ma:ra(m)	n.	pipal (Ficus religiosa)	(168)
ra:s ma:t	n.	sweet potato	(V3030)
rika kohla	n.	sp. millet	
rīma	n.	lemon	

ri:c-	vt.	saw	(461)
runga	n.	a sling to throw stones (Skt. 'gophaṇa')	(5828)
rupiya	n.	rupee	
ru:p	n.	silver	
reka	n.	wing	(2133)
reba	n.	fin	(4242)
re:nḍ	num.	two (nm.)	(401)
re:ka ma:ṛa(m)	n.	achar (Buchanania latifolia)	(2160)
re:nga ma:ṛa(m)	n.	hog plum (Zizyphus jujuba)	(402)
re:la ma:ṛa(m)	n.	amaltas (Cassia fistula)	(404)
re:lu	n.	railway train	
re:vul	n.	soot on ceiling	(V3066)
re:h- ₁	vt.	put down (load)	(439)
re:h- ₂	vt.	beat	(731)
ro:ḍo	adj.	left	
ro:nḍa	n.	grass	(V3070)
ro:m-	vi.	rest	(5834)
ro:sum (pl. ro:su:, ro:suk)	n.	a long bamboo with a hook used to pull down fruit etc.	

r

ṛa ~ ra	par.	vocative particle
ṛi ~ ri	par.	vocative particle

l

lak-	vi.	water to dry up (of vessel)
lakinbar	n.	Thursday (←Ha)

late pate	adv.	hardly	
lang-	vi.	jump	
land	n.	idleness	(V3087)
land vase-	vi.	feel idleness	
landi	n.	yawning	
landa	n.	rice-beer	
laba kay	n.	sixth finger of hand	
laba kasl	n.	sixth finger of foot	
lamri (pl. -r)	n.	a Banjara	
last (pl. -i:)	n.	pole	(S841)
lastum	adj.	long	(S841)
lasmane (pl. -r)	n.	a boy who seeks his bride by serving	(V3096)
lasli	n.	vermillion	(<Ha)
lasv ₁	adj.	hard	(248)
lasv ₂	n.	force	(248)
ling	n.	yolk	
lik-	vt.	devastate	
li:ti li:ti	adj.	lean and thin	
li:ti piṭe	n.	sp. bird	(V3113)
li:h-	vt.	dip in water (as birds dip their beaks)	
luge ki:ke	n.	sp. fish	
lup (pl. -i:)	n.	spotted deer (female)	(588)
lup ko:ṭi (pl. -k)	n.	spotted deer (male)	(598)
lum-	vt.	eat directly with mouth (i.e., without using a hand)	(V3119)
lek-	vt.	count	(V3121)

leya ₁	adj.	young (nm.)	(436)
laya ₂	n.	young girl	(436)
leyor (pl. leyor̄)	n.	young man	(436)
le:ng	n.	sound, voice	(711)
le:ng- ₁	vi.	be deserted	(s848)
le:ng- ₂	vi.	knot to be untied	(433)
le:nj	n.	moon	(3113)
le:nj (pl. le:sk)	n.	month	(3113)
le:sk-	vi.	get lost	(V3132)
le:ske pur̄l	n.	a small insect (if stepped across, a person is likely to get lost)	
le:h- ₁	vt.	desert; demolish	(s848)
le:h- ₂	vt.	untie	(433)
lokt̄i koyla	n.	jackal	
lod (pl. -i:)	n.	a pointed stick for fishing	
loy-	vt.	take out something with ladle	
losk-	vt.	bale out	(258)
lo:n (pl. lo:k)	n.	house	(600)
lo:p-	vt.	swallow	(3141)
lo:pa	adv.	inside	(600)
lo:h-	vt.	send	(V3075)
 <u>y</u>			
vak-	vt.	bend	(4371)
vaCam	n.	a clan name	
vaḍe (pl. -r̄)	n.	medicine man	(V3157)
vat-	vt.	become dry (of mustard beans, pulses)	(4355a)

vad (pl. -i:)	n.	a trap (to catch hare)	(V3166)
vane	n.	stripe	(DEI A320)
vang-	vi.	bend over	(4271)
vanga	n.	tomato	
vangre	adj.	crooked	(4371)
vanc-	vt.	strain	(V3145)
vanj (pl. -i:)	n.	paddy	(4306)
vanj piṭe	n.	tailor bird	
vanjam	n.	a clan name	
vanjer (pl. vanje:)	n.	tongue	(4499)
vanjo	n.	barren lady	(DEI A314)
vam-	vt.	sell	(157)
vay- ₁	vi.	be necessary	
vay- ₂	vi.	cross (a river)	
vaṛ- ₁	n.	time	(DEI A 336)
vaṛ-	vi.	drip from leaf-cup	(4334)
vaṛk-	vt.	spin	(851)
varga	n.	part (as of field)	(s ² 75)
vargal (pl. -i:)	n.	spotted animal (male)	
vargo	n.	spotted animal (female)	
vaṛng-	vi.	be scorched	(V3189)
vaṛp-	vt.	drop (liquor on ground in the memory of ancestors)	(4334)
vaṛsa	n.	year	
vaṛh-	vt.	fry in oil	(V3189)
vah-	vt.	parch grain	(4360)
vahs-	vt.	boil	(4361)

va:-	vi.	come	(4311)
va:t-	vt.	put down; apply (medicine)	(S864)
va:ng-	vi.	leak	(4370)
va:y	n.	edge of knife	(4385)
va:r-	vt.	peel	
va:r kiske	n.	sp. fish	
va:ri-	vt.	strain water from boiled rice, etc.	(4334)
va:rk-	vi.	tremble	(4342)
va:sam (pl. va:sa:, va:sak)	n.	rafter	(DHI A293a)
va:h- ₁	vt.	pour out	(4370)
va:h- ₂	vi.	be left (of hunger, thirst)	
vig-	vt.	kick, trample	(4427)
vija piṭe	n.	sp. bird	
vija lo:n	n.	seed-house	
vinko vanko	adj.	crooked	(4371)
virp-	vt.	spread some thing to get dry	(4459)
virṣ-	vt.	leave, release	(4419)
vil (pl. -k)	n.	bow	(4449)
vis-	vt.	thresh by trampling	(4447)
vi:t-	vt.	sow broadcast	(4428)
vi:tik piṭe	n.	sp. bird	
vi:y-	vi.	dawn	(4570)
vi:y uka(m)	n.	morning star	(4570)
vi:ṽ-	vi.	crack (as earth)	(4459)
vi:ṽum (pl. vi:ṽu:)	n.	aerial root of banyan	

vi:v tonda	n.	sp. creeper	
vi:v ma:ra(m)	n.	Stereospermum suaveolens	(V3257)
vi:s (pl. -i:)	n.	fly	(4480)
vi:s- vi:c (pl. -k)	n.	disposal place for the dead	(4474)
vi:sral (pl. -or)	n.	last born son	(S870)
vi:sro	n.	last born daughter	(S870)
vedur (pl. vedu:, vedurk)	n.	bamboo	(4514)
ven-	vi.	listen	(4472)
vend	par.	also; again	(V3279)
vend-	vi.	cross river on foot	(V3278)
vey-	vi.	food to be cooked	(4540)
veyih-	vt.	cook	(4540)
veypih-	vt.	variant of <u>veyih-</u>	(4540)
veri-	vi.	fear	(4519)
veriyih-	vt.	frighten	(4519)
verih-	vt.	variant of <u>veriyih-</u>	(4519)
veroy	adj.	only one, lonely (m.)	(4538)
veror	num.	one (m.)	(4538)
verk (pl. -i:)	n.	fuel wood	(4467)
verkar (pl. verka:, verka:ri:)	n.	cat	(4520)
verpih-	vt.	variant of <u>veriyih-</u>	(4519)
veri	n.	wind	(4347)
verem	n.	rope arrangement to suspend a pot	(S877)
verka	n.	pleasure	(4548)
verng-	vi.	hang (as coat)	(S877)

veṛṇj (pl. veṛṇsk, veṛsk) n.	finger	(4436)
veṛpum (pl. veṛpu:, veṛpuk) n.	an ear ornament	
veṛma ma:ṛa(m)	n. dhaura (<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>)	(2974)
veṛs-	vt. smoke (fish)	
veṛse	n. a black animal resembling to squirrel	(3444)
veṛh-	vt. hang (as coat)	(s877)
veli-	vi. wander, roam about	(4324)
veliyih-	vt. make to wander	(4324)
velih-	vt. variant of <u>veliyih-</u>	(4324)
velpih-	vt. variant of <u>veliyih-</u>	(4324)
velum (pl. velu:)	n. fence	(4556)
veh-	vt. speak	(4498)
vehkum (pl. vehku:, vehkuk)	n. cucumber	(4165)
ve:ko	n. a clan name	
ve:ṭa	n. shikar	(4547)
ve:ṭa gove	n. four-horned antelope	
ve:ṭa piṭe	n. sp. bird (swan?)	
ve:d-	vi. become white	(4524)
ve:ḍa	n. field	(V3312)
ve:ngu(r) ma:ṛa(m)	n. bija sal (<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>)	(4541)
ve:r	pro. he (prox.)	(351)
ve:ṛ	pro. they (m. prox.)	(351)
ve:l ve:l	adv. hurriedly	
ve:ḷa	n. time	(DBIA 336)
ve:s	n. light	(4524)
ve:s-	vt. make roofing	
ve:soṛ (pl. ve:so:, ve:soṛi:)	n. story, riddle	

s

satur	adj. clever	(<Ha)
satra	num. seventeen	(<Ha)
sana	n. gram	(<Ha)
sandok	n. box	(<Ha)
sang(e)	popo, along with, in company	(<Ha)
sapne	adv. near	
saman	adj. many, much	
samka	n. armpit	(1875)
savgoṛ (pl. savgo:, savgoṛi:)	n. a type of fishing net	
savda	num. fourteen	(<Ha)
sa:t	num. seven	(<Ha)
sa:vukaṛ (pl. -iṛ)	n. rich man	(<Ha)
sig	n. self-respect	(2062)
siyong piṭe	n. sp. bird	
siral (pl. -i:~ -k)	n. snake gourd	
suṭa ~ cuṭa	n. leaf-pipe	
suva ~ cuva	n. well	(2219)
su:rk-	vt. sup	(V1355)
sombaṛ	n. Monday	(<Ha)
so:n	n. gold	(<Ha)
so:naṛ (pl. -iṛ)	n. goldsmith	(<Ha)
so:ba	n. beauty	(V3508)
so:ra	num. sixteen	(<Ha)

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