CHAPTER THREE

SYNTAX

3.0 General Remarks:

Sentences in Maram may be divided into two main types: Simple and Compound. A simple sentence is the single clause which occurs with a final intonational contour, otherwise it is a clause in a larger construction, i.e. in a compound sentence. A compound sentence contains at least two clauses as its minimum constituents in the construction.

It may also be mentioned that no complex sentence is found in the present analysis, the form which is likely to be complex sentence in structure has been converted into adverbial phrase by suffixing an adverbializing suffix in the process, as discussed under 3.3.1 and 3.1.5.

Clauses are of two types: Equational and Non-equational. The basic structure of an equational clause is that it contains at least a noun-predicate attribute post-fixed by a copula. Non-equational clauses may contain a verb with a verbal suffix -lê as the minimum construction or may be as large as
containing a subject, an object and a verb with the verbal suffix at the final. Such type of clauses may be statement, imperative or interrogative. Details of such clauses have been discussed in the relevant section.

The Phrases in Maram are noun phrases, adjectival phrases, verb phrases, adverb phrases and adverbial phrases. The sub-types of these phrases have been discussed in detail.

3.1 Phrase:

The potential phrases in Maram are the following:

(a) Noun Phrase
(b) Adjectival Phrase
(c) Verb Phrase
(d) Adverb Phrase
(e) Adverbial Phrase

3.1.1 Noun Phrases:

3.1.1.1 Head-modifier Phrase:

A noun phrase is a head-modifier phrase with a noun as its head. There are five main modifiers which are (1) possessive, (2) demonstrative, (3) quantificative, (4) numeral and (5) descriptive.
The above phrases are illustrated below with examples:

**Possessive:**
- `ùmà ðpè` 'my father (see 2.2.3.1.4)'
- `ùmà ðpçè` 'my head (see 2.2.3.1.4)'
- `ùmà ðnnà` 'my child (see 2.2.3.1.4)'
- `ùmà ðmpdy` 'my lungs (see 2.2.3.1.4)'
- `ùmà prèt` 'my comb (see 2.2.3.1.4)'

**Demonstrative:**
- `ây ðtl` 'this fruit'
- `ây ðbâk` 'this pig'
- `tây ðcè` 'that dog'
- `tây ðnnà` 'that child'
- `lú ðtûm` 'that (remote) cattle'
- `lú prèt` 'that (remote) comb'

**Quantificative:**
- `çìáwnà ðgàmà` 'some sheep'
- `êbù kòlãynà` 'many buffaloes'
- `êmùy kòlãykàgà` 'all persons'
- `ênnàìì ðììngà` 'most of the children'
- `ùmpàktì ðpàì` 'a few apple'
- `ùmpàktì ðpàìôkà` 'all children'
'the other woman'
'most of the flowers'
'only the dog'
'only the pen'
'each person'

Numeral:
'two houses'
'two buffaloes'
'two birds'
'two huts (of field)'
'two snakes'

Another type of numeral-noun phrase is that the head takes a suffix (-mà, -rà, -pàk, -pàm, or -bàg) which is nothing but numeral classifier (see 2.2.9).

Some examples are given below:

'four men'
'four clothes'
'four sticks'
'four mangoes'
'four trees'
'three trees'
The ordinal number precedes the head.

Some examples are given below:

kərybə 'annəməy 'first child, former child'
ədəybə 'annəməy 'second child'
əsəmbə 'annəməy 'middle child'
ətəmbə 'annəməy 'third child'
əkəmbə 'annəməy 'last child'
mədəybə 'annəməy 'fourth child'
sərəkbə 'annəməy 'sixth child'
səkəcəbə 'annəməy 'ninth child'
kənnəbə 'annəməy 'latter child'

**Descriptive:**

kətə təbəl 'dining table'
kətət kəktu 'walking stick'
kəbəm əswə 'wooden seat to sit on'
kəddət kəktu 'stick to beat by'
kəjə prəm 'picture to look for'

**3.1.1.2 Postpositional Phrases:**

It has three sub-types (I) tə or təy phrases (II) kə or kə or lə or wə or yə phrases and (III) də phrases.

(a) tə/ təy phrases (see 2.4.8.4 (a)):

əpyək tə
or 'that cup'
əpyək təy
ska tə
or
ska təy

səbə tə
or
səbə təy

pret tə
or
pret təy

koktu tə
or
koktu təy

that fish

that buffalo

that comb

that stick

(b) s, kə, lə, wa, vo phrases (see 2.4.3.4 (b):

pret ə
or
psyək ə

'b this comb'

'this cup'

'this ball'

'this stone'

'this fruit'

'this fruit'
Additional examples of postpositional phrases are given below:

tə kətūɓə tə
or
tə kətūɓə tə y
štək tə kətūɓə tə
or
štək tə kətūɓə tə y
dəjə təkətūɓə tə
or
dəjə təkətūɓə tə y
äytəy jɔŋkətù rʊynə tə
or
äytəy jɔŋkətù rʊynə tə y
nʊnʊ jʊkətù əhəpə tə
or
nʊnʊ jʊkətù əhəpə tə y
'that man who eats'  
'that man who eats rice'  
'that man who goes yesterday'  
'that bird that flies now'  
'that flower that sees a
while ago'

(c) də phrases [see 2.4.8.4 (c)]:

yi də 'I also'
nəy də 'you also'
jənnə də 'child also'
səpyəməy də 'girl also'
kərəŋ də lʊykəŋ də 'Karang also Luikang also'
həlinə də kərəlinə də 'Helen also Caroline also'
kətət də 'act of going also'
Besides the above phrases, there are other type of phrases also. They are (I) noun phrases made of two nouns putting side by side and (II) the other is kētū phrases.

Examples are given below separately.

I. Noun Phrases made of two nouns (see 2.2.4.3.1):

1. ęcē ęmyēk ‘dog’s eye’
2. ęnnāmēy ěpcē ‘child’s head’
3. sępyumēy ěnēt ‘girl’s dress’
4. ręgbǔy ěsā ‘boxe’s colour’

II. Kētū Phrases:

It has two sub-groups (a) one ended by kētū and (b) the other kētū occurs elsewhere, as in the examples given below:

(a) kētū ended Noun Phrases:

1. ęlūŋkē ětēk tēkētū ‘act of eating rice inside’
2. ęskūlēkī ęlāryēk mēkēkētū ‘act of learning book at the school’
3. mēkēmēkī ęhē 1ǐkētū ‘act of buying medicine at Imphal’
4. ěyētēy tēkētū ‘act of writing now’
5. nūnū tēkētū ‘act of eating a while ago’
6. or
7. ‘the one that writes now’
8. or
9. ‘the one that eats a while ago’
(b)  *

Phrases in which kētu occur elsewhere:

- dūngsēkētu ḍāmēy 'the man who loves'
- pōykētu ḍāmā 'the thing that carries'
- tēkētu ḍānā 'the child who eats'
- hētkētu ḍānā 'the child who cries'
- lētkētu ḍāmēy 'the person who enters'

3.1.1.4 Multiple-head Phrases:

The multiple-head phrases are those phrases which contain more than one head word. They are divided into three main groups, as: (I) additive, (II) alternative and (III) serial phrases.

(a) Additive:

Such type of phrases may be connected either by nēy or sētāycē, as in the examples illustrated below:

I.  ēpyū nēy āpē
    sētāk nēy āgāy
    kōlēm nēy āmēk
    kētē nēy kēsāk
    kēlē nēy kēcēŋ

   'mother and father'
   'food and curry'
   'pen and ink'
   'eating and drinking'
   'big and small'

II.  ēpyū sētāycē āpē
    sēcē sētāycē tōkāmā
    kōlēm sētāycē āmēk
    nēkāŋ sētāycē āmyāk
    nēŋ sētāycē yī

   'mother and father'
   'dog and cat'
   'pen and ink'
   'nose and eye'
   'you and I'
(b) Alternative:

This type of phrase is connected by cæ or másæ as in the examples illustrated below:

I. ëtæk cæ ñæy
   nøg cæ yl
   kådi cæ kócæn
   kagæn cæ kätïak
   plkinæ cæ hëlınæ
   nøg dø cæ yl dø
   'neither food nor curry'
   'neither you nor I'
   'neither big nor small'
   'neither red nor black'
   'neither Pi Kina nor Helen'
   'neither you nor I also'

II. ëbæk másæ ëtüm
    ñe yë másæ táy tà
    nøg másæ yl
    kätë másæ kèsäk
    sërök másæ sënnä
    tïnñay másæ sàwbënñay
    'either pig or cattle'
    'either this or that'
    'either you or I'
    'either eating or drinking'
    'either six or seven'
    'either today or tomorrow'

(c) Serial Phrase:

kòlëm, èmdøk ëlàryëkhøm
'all the pen, ink and papers'
èkàw, sëjùp, èmëy
'tiger, monkey and man'
kàràyø, ëdøyø, ëtùmø
'the first, second and third'
èkàw, sëjùp nøy èmëy
'tiger, monkey and man'
Exocentric Case Phrases:

Such type of phrases may be divided into seven, as in the examples given below:

(a) **Nominative:**

The nominative case-phrases are those phrases which contain a nominative case suffix -nə (see 2.2.8).

**Examples:**

- ṣcənə → 'by the dog'
- 랩əwənə → 'by her'
- ṭuβənə → 'by him'
- ṭəbelumə → 'by Robin'
- ərəlnə → 'by Mary'

(b) **Instrumental:**

The instrumental case-phrases are those phrases which contain an instrumental case suffix -bə (see 2.2.8).

**Examples:**

- ətubə → 'by stone'
- əkənpə → 'by knife'
- ətìgə → 'by wood'
- penbə → 'by pen'
- kəbəbə → 'by bamboo'
(c) **Accusative:**

The accusative case-phrases are those phrases which contain an accusative case suffix -gô (see 2.2.8).

**Examples:**

- ảkáγô 'fish'
- ʊm̄pəwbdôγô 'him'
- ʊŋgô 'me'
- ʊŋgô 'you'
- lûpâygô 'her,'

(d) **Possessive:**

The possessive case-phrases are those phrases which contain a possessive case suffix -mà (see 2.2.8).

**Examples:**

- ɔcèmà 'of dog'
- ən̄nàmämà 'of children'
- sèpyùmêmà 'of girl'
- sèpûmà 'of elephant'
- lûykànmà 'of Luikang'

(e) **Ablative:**

The ablative case-phrases are those phrases which contain an ablative case suffix -tô ~ -dô (see 2.2.8).

**Examples:**

- -tô əkikô 'from house'
- áykimô 'from here'
The locative case-phrases are those phrases which contain a locative case suffix -ki (see 2.2.8).

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>nkemki</em></td>
<td>'to the village'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tay nkemki</em></td>
<td>'to that village'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>puydi</em></td>
<td>'to the path'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ay puydi</em></td>
<td>'to this path'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vocative case-phrases are those phrases which contain a vocative case suffix -ô/-wô (see 2.2.8).

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*6 skaybè o'</td>
<td>'Oh friend!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*6 anna'wô</td>
<td>'Oh children!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he mori wô</td>
<td>'Oh Mary!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he plki'na 6</td>
<td>'Oh Pi Kina!'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.2 Adjectival Phrases:

The kētu-phrases given in 3.1.1.3 (a) can be used as an adjectival phrase in the syntactical level when preceded before a noun. In the examples given below I try to show as to how they can function as an adjectival phrase:

āytūy etāk tēkētu ānnē tē "The child who had taken rice, had gone now."

In the sentence given above āytūy etāk tēkētu 'act of eating rice now' modifies ānnē 'children' and functions as an adjectival phrase.

Adjectival phrases of such type are given below in the following additional examples, in which the phrases are underlined:

sēkāsvē tēmēkētu ānnē
nūnē bēlērēkē ēmā liṅkētu ānnē
gāytūy etāk tēkētu ānnē
nēlūsē rīṅkētu lēkpyūmēy
tēgēby rīsē gūṅkētu ēmy
ēnē sēkūlkē lērēvēk mēṅkēkētu ānnē

'the child who speaks wisely'
'the child who buys things a while ago at the market'
'the child who eats rice now'
'the woman who lives on naughtily'
'the person who arrives late in the morning'
'the child who reads book in the school yesterday'
3.1.3 **Verb Phrase:**

A verb phrase is also a head-modifier phrase with a verb as its head. The attributes of a verb phrase are modifiers which show manner or may be a nominal denoting time, place, etc. as discussed below.

It has three groups according to the type of its modifier (1) modified by -ɓe ended adverbs of manner, (2) modified by -se ended adverb of manner (2.4.2.1) and (3) with a nominal as its modifier.

Examples are given below for each of the group.

**Group I:**

- `ɪnlāyɓe kāylɛ` 'puts slantly'
- `tɪnlāyɓe guŋlɛ` 'comes timely'
- `təgɛtɓe jʊlɛ` 'looks minutely'
- `təmpilɓe kāylɛ` 'puts horizontally'
- `tənɛ́ubə sɨtɪlɛ` 'stops short'
- `təyɾəɓe tɛlɛ` 'works hard'
- `swɔtɛ́nɓe temlɛ` 'speaks gently'
- `hɛŋkɛ́bə mɛnɪŋlɛ` 'thinks highly'
- `hɛŋnaɓəmə bɛtɪlɛ` 'walks gently (slowly)'
- `rəsʊbə guŋlɛ` 'comes without delay'
- `məmɪnɓe kāylɛ` 'puts vertically'
Group II:

The modifier is either in its simple form or in the reduplicated form as in the examples given below:

\[ \text{Intasè ɲàhòkè} \]
or
\[ \text{Intà ɡàsè ɲàhòkè} \]
or
\[ \text{Intà tásè ɲàhòkè} \]
or
\[ \text{Intà tà ɡàsè ɲàhòkè} \]
or
\[ \text{Intasè Intasè ɲàhòkè} \]
or
\[ \text{Intà ɡàsè Intà ɡàsè ɲàhòkè} \]

\[ \text{tpśà ɲóylè} \]
or
\[ \text{tpn ɡàsè ɲóylè} \]
or
\[ \text{tpn tpśà ɲóylè} \]
or
\[ \text{tpn tpn ɡàsè ɲóylè} \]
or
\[ \text{tpśà tpśà ɲóylè} \]
or
\[ \text{tpn ɡàsè tpn ɡàsè ɲóylè} \]
táysò tòlë
or
táysò táysò tòlë
or
tò y táysò tòlë

bàsè bàlë
or
bà èsè bàlë
or
bà bàsè bàlë
or
bà bà bà bà èsè bàlë
or
bàsè bàsè bàlë
or
bà èsè bà bà èsè bàlë

sàmàwòsè jùlë
or
sàmàw màwòsè jùlë
or
sàmàwòsè sàmàwòsè jùlë
or
sàgòysè jònlë
or
sàgòy göysè jònlë
or
sàgòysè sàgòysè jònlë

'works hard'

'brights brightly'

'looks happily'

'flies high'
or
mèlà ëse jöylè
or
mèlà lásè jöylè
or
mèlà mèlàse jöylè
or
mèlà ëse mèlà ëse jöylè

'Sells cheaply'

Group III:

umpawbè dâjë guylè 'He comes yesterday.'
umpawbè mëkërim guylè 'He comes at Imphal.'
umpawbè tëkëñû guylè 'He comes to eat.'
umpawbè ëyki lëylè 'He is here.'
umpawbè ëytoy tëlè 'He eats now.'
umpawbè nùnù tëlè 'He eats a while ago.'
umpawbè intoy yahokle 'He plays now.'
3.1.4 Adverb Phrase:

3.1.4.1 - sɔ ended Adverb Phrase:

An adverb phrase in Maram may be said as made up of two 'sɔ' ended adverbs of manner. We have already discussed three types of such adverbs (see 2.4.2.1.1). These three types play the major parts in the formation of adverb phrases in the manner given below:

A. An adverb phrase that consists of two First Type of 'sɔ' ended adverb of manner.

B. An adverb phrase that consists of one Second Type and one First Type of 'sɔ' ended adverb of manner.

C. An adverb phrase that consists of two Second Type of 'sɔ' ended adverb of manner.

D. An adverb phrase that consists of Second and Third Type of 'sɔ' ended adverb of manner.
E. An adverb phrase that consists of derived adverb (2.4.2.3) and the First or Second Type of 'sa' ended adverb of manner.

Examples of various types of adverb phrases given above are illustrated below one after another:

(1) **An Adverb Phrase that Consists of Two First Type**:

- pępsę tásę 'doing foolishly'
- dílsę blsa 'bigly and nicely'
- dílsę tóysę 'throwing far'
- dóysę dyëtsę 'short and short'
- rílsę písę 'arriving late'
- mípsę mípsę 'shaking fearfully'

(2) **An Adverb Phrase that Consists of One Second Type and One First Type**:

- 'intàsę pésę 'seeking merrily'
- intàsę kàmsę 'wrapping merrily'
- intàsę básę 'hunting merrily'
- intàsę sèksę 'drinking merrily'
- sàgòysę ñëtsę 'standing high'
- sëmáwsę pëksę 'running happily'
- sëmáwsę tòpsę 'riding happily'
(3) An Adverb Phrase that Consists of Two Second Type:

- Intasə Intakəsə 'resting merrily'
- Intasə Insəksə 'jumping merrily'
- Intasə Səməwsə 'happily and merrily'
- Intasə Məkətsə 'feeding merrily'
- Səməwsə Intasə 'happily and merrily'
- Səməwsə Insəksə 'jumping merrily'
- Məjəsə Mərənsə 'roaring hungrily'

(4) An Adverb Phrase that Consists of Second and Third Type:

- Intasə Sduləksə 'swimming merrily'
  
or
- Intasə Sjəyləksə 'swimming merrily'
- Intasə Sletəsə 'singing merrily'
- Intasə Slucəsə 'ploughing merrily'
- Intasə Sluŋəsə 'loving merrily'

(5) An Adverb Phrase that Consists of Derived Adverb and and the First or Second Type:

- Kəbəsə Hətsə 'crying and swaying'
- Kəməwsə Bəmsə 'sitting happily'
- Kəmətəsə Bəmsə 'sitting and worshipping'
Examples of Second Type:

- k'à pàksè  ñhòksè 'running and playing'
- k'à pàksè ṇhòksè 'running and playing'
- k'tàsè  ìntàsè 'eating merrily'
- k'smàwsè  ìntàsè 'happily and merrily'

Besides the six types of adverb phrases discussed above, there are two more adverb groups. They may be called (a) adverb phrase having a noun and (b) adverb phrase made up of an adverb and a modifier.

3.1.4.2 Adverb Phrase having a Noun

In such adverb phrases a noun word invariably precedes an adverb phrase except the D-type mentioned above. However, a noun is not possible to precede any adverb phrase. Some possible adverb phrases that can contain a noun are listed below:

- ì̀tà pènsè  tsè 'doing the work foolishly'
- ìpì sègòysèsètsè 'standing on tip-toe'
- ìták ìntàsè  lǐnsè 'cooking the rice merrily'
- ìgèw ìntàsè  sàksè 'drinking the wine merrily'
- ìhòpà ìntàsè  ndàwsè 'showing the flower merrily'
A modifier 'hānāgābā' is invariably used before the first and the second type of adverb of manner under 2.4.2.1.1. However, this modifier cannot be used in all the cases. Hence a list of possible adverb phrases of such type is given below:

- hānāgābā tīnsā 'very costly'
- hānāgābā tānsā 'very longly'
- hānāgābā tāysā 'very strongly'
- hānāgābā tōksā 'very deeply'
- hānāgābā bīsā 'very nicely'
- hānāgābā dīsā 'very bigly'
- hānāgābā dēsā 'very farly'
There are five more types of adverbial phrases which may be divided into (1) adverbial phrase of time, (2) adverbial phrase of degree, (3) adverbial phrase of reason, (4) adverbial phrase of condition and (5) adverbial phrase of manner.

3.1.5 Adverbial Phrases:

There are five more types of adverbial phrases which may be divided into (1) adverbial phrase of time, (2) adverbial phrase of degree, (3) adverbial phrase of reason, (4) adverbial phrase of condition and (5) adverbial phrase of manner.
phrases of manner. The details of these adverbial phrases are discussed below one by one.

3.1.5.1 **Adverbial Phrase of Time:**

The adverbial phrases of time are derived phrases and may be divided into two according to the difference of bases and suffixes that involved in the formation of phrases as (a) adverbial phrase derived from equational sentence and (b) adverbial phrase derived from progressive statement. The adverbial phrases of the former type are part of a larger construction and they are derived from any equational sentences given under 3.3.1 by replacing the copula verb with a suffix -kë ~-kë.

**Examples:**

(I) ḡrūynanä kajonkë (~ -kë) 'When the bird flew, the bird+Nom. nominal+fly+Adv. catapault shot at catapault+Instr. shoot+V

(II) ṣumāwtnē tēkētukë (~ -kë) 'When he ate, I speak.'

The underlined portions of the above two sentences are the adverbial phrases of time which are derived from the following equational sentences.
The adverbial phrases of the latter type are part of a larger construction derived from a progressive statement, by replacing the verbal suffix -le with the suffix -b'onga. [(bonga) indicates 'time' and (-b') is 'adverbializer'].

**Examples:**

(i) ərúymánə kgājōnle
bird+Nom. nominal+fly+CV.

(ii) əmpāwbnə təkətulə
he + Nom. eat+nominal+CV.

Additional examples:

vinə kālētkə (~-ki) əmpāwbnə nōwłe
When he sat on the wooden-seat, I get up.

vinə álūkə kālētkə (~-ki)
əmpāwbnə ġawcəkə kəbəmkə (~-ki)
yinə sōtələ
When he sat on the wooden-seat, I get up.

vinə rūybōngə gētkātūkə (~-ki)
ubā gēttələ
When I cut the tree, I cut my hand.

nānə kūdāmnət kākāykə (~-ki)
ōpūŋ īəklə
When you press the button, the bell rings.

nānə ṇāḳịṇā kāg̣ūṇkə (~-ki)
yī ūngō dawtołə
When you come at Imphal, I shall see you.

*The bird flew.*

*He ate.*

*When I enter, I see her.*

*When I enter inside, I see her.*

*When he sat on the wooden-seat, I get up.*

*When I cut the tree, I cut my hand.*

*When you press the button, the bell rings.*

*When you come at Imphal, I shall see you.*

*When the bird is flying,*

the catapult shoot at it.
The above underlined portions are the adverbial phrases of time which are derived from the following progressive statements.

(i) जूलाणा जोगजोगः 'The bird is flying.'

(ii) उपावन्दे ताज़ां 'He is eating.'

Additional Examples:

उपावन्दे नाहोकजाबांयला बेमले 'When he is playing, I sit.'

उपावन्दे ताज़ां लुबाण्डुं 'When I am eating rice, he drinks water.'

उपावन्दे निर्माणा निर्माणा निर्मक्कले 'When I am sleeping, Nirmala does not sleep.'

उपावन्दे उषा उसाना नाहोक्ले 'When Rebecca is jumping, Usha play.'

उपावन्दे बेमले 'When I am walking, he is sitting.'

उपावन्दे उपावन्दे उल्यांक पेली 'When I am giving pen, he seeks book.'
3.1.5.2 Adverbial Phrase of Degree:

The adverbial phrases of degree are derived from any equational sentences given at 3.3.1 by replacing the copula verb with the suffix -sokomb (-sokom indicates 'degree' and -b is adverbalizer).

Examples:

(I) kmpawbn ktelekomb 'You know as he knew.'
    he + Nom. nominal + know + degree + Advl.
    naydo tille you + also know + V.

(II) kmpawbna kteleskomb 'I eat as he ate.'
    he + Nom. nominal + eat + degree + Advl.
    yid do tale I + also eat + V.

The above underlines portions are the adverbial phrases of degree which are derived from the following equational sentences.

(1) kmpawbn ktle 'He knew.'
    he + Nom. nominal + know + V.

(II) kmpawbn ktle 'He ate.'
    he + Nom. nominal + eat + V.

Additional Examples:
Helen jumps as she did.

His eyes are as red as fire.

As bees like honey, so the cat also likes milk.

As Pushpa did the work so Rabitra also did.

As he killed the cattle so you also killed.

As he swam, you also swam.

3.1.5.3 Adverbial Phrases of Reason:

The adverbial phrases of reason are also derived from any equational sentences given under 3.3.1 by replacing the copula verb -lé with the suffix jaŋbɔ́ (jaŋ indicates reason or for the purpose of and -bɔ́ is adverbializer).

Examples:

(1) ñmpɔ̀wɔ̀ná ɲtɔ́ktɔ́ ví jaŋbɔ́

He lit fire because

he nominal+cold+reason+Adv.

he was cold.

Helen jumps as she did.

His eyes are as red as fire.

As bees like honey, so the cat also likes milk.

As Pushpa did the work so Rabitra also did.

As he killed the cattle so you also killed.

As he swam, you also swam.
(ii) (impawbe sainnad màgaktyanbè) he money having none+nominal + reason + Advl.

bàjàrkì róymaklé market+Loc. go + Neg + V.

He does not go to the market because he has no money.'

The underlined portions of the above sentences are the adverbial phrases of reason which are derived from the following equational sentences.

(1) (impawbe katoktaylè) he nominal+cold+CV.

(2) (impawbe sànnè màgaktyulè) he money having none+nominal + CV.

He is cold.'

He has no money.'

Additional Examples:

(impawbe alaryak cèmàgà kàllìjanbè) màkìrèmki gunjålè

He came at Imphal for the purpose of buying some book.'

(impawbe sàbà tyükàtujånbè) ròmaklé

He can't write because (his) hand was fractured.'

(yì rìnàmki rùyàñ gàtkàtujånbè) tènìlè

'I want to go to the forest for the purpose of cutting wood.'
The adverbial phrases of condition are part of a larger construction derived from a statement, by adding suffix -sŏn or -sŏn (pô or sô indicates 'condition' and sô is adverbializer) but when emphasis is given both pô and sô occurs in combination as -pôsô with the usual adverbializer -nô, hence, becomes -pôsônô. 

Examples:

(1) ṣâpôvû gûlèpônô (-sônô)  'If he comes I will come+V+condition+Adv1. go.'

yô tôttîpîlê I go+will+V.
(ii) ụmpáwba  nj  ḥoklèpòn (š  ṇ)  
he + Nom. play+V+condition+AdvI
yịdè  nj  ḥokṭówṇlè
I+also  play+will+V.

(iii) ụmpáwba  g̣unj̣lè
he  come+V
pošṇ  + condition (emphatic)+AdvI.
ży  ṭtṭjṇlè
I  go+will+V.

The above underlined portions are the adverbial phrases of condition which are derived from the following statements.

(1) ụmpáwba  g̣unj̣lè
he  come+V.

(2) ụmpáwba  nj  ḥoklè
he  play+V.

Additional Examples:

ụmpáwba  ṛtṭlèpòṇ/š  ṇ/pošṇ
  ọrúyṇa  táỵṭjṇlè

'If he shoots, the bird will die.'

ụmpáwba  g̣unj̣ḷepòṇ/š  ṇ/pošṇ
ỵḷ  sạṃawṭjṇlè

'If he comes, I will be happy.'

ụmpáwba  aḥ  c̣ḷḷepòṇ/š  ṇ/pošṇ
  ọṛag̣alè

'If he takes drugs, there will be no illness.'
"If he goes there, he will know that.'

'If winter comes, it is cold.'

'I will know him, if I see him.'

3.1.5.5 Adverbial Phrase of Manner:

The adverbial phrases of manner are derived from the sentences which are either statement or question or imperative (command), by adding suffix -s (see 3.2.2).

Statements:

(i) Kina Nom. write V Advl.

'the teacher says that the children are writing.'

(ii) child Pl Post-posi. read Prog.

3.1.5.5 Adverbial Phrase of Manner:

The adverbial phrases of manner are derived from the sentences which are either statement or question or imperative (command), by adding suffix -s (see 3.2.2).

Statements:

(i) Kina Nom. write V Advl.

'he says that Kina writes.'

(ii) child Pl Post-posi. read Prog.

'the teacher says that the children are writing.'
Questions:

(i) *nɔŋ kədədəw tətəŋkəsə*
you when go +will+Q+Advl.

\[pɨkɨnənə mənkələ\]
Pi Kina+Nom ask + V.

(ii) *.viewport viewport təkəsə*
he + Nom. he who+Q+Advl.

\[mənkələ ask+V.\]

Imperatives:

(i) *viewport viewport bəmləso*

\[təmlə
təmlə
speak+V.\]

(ii) *viewport təhələso*

\[təmlə
təmlə
speak+V.\]

The underlined portions of the above sentences are the adverbial phrases of manner.

Additional Examples:

Statement:

*viewport tətbəyləsə viewport təmlə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]

*viewport həŋəntəmbətətləsə*

\[təmlə\]
He says that he could go there.
The teacher says that the children are working hard.
He says that he will meet me later.

Kina asks, which of these women did you see.
Ranging asks aren't you yet married.
Roslin asks does that dog bite.

They ask (me) to stay at their home.
He says, to help.
She says me to stay at her home.

That man did not invite him to the party.
He says to me that to peel the orange.
3.2 **Clause:**

Clauses in Maram may be divided into two types as (1) equational clause and (2) non-equational clause.

5.2.1 **Equational Clause:**

Structurally an equational clause contains at least a noun (predicate attribute) postfixed by a copula. Such type of clauses may be found in a compound sentence, otherwise they are equational sentence. The following is the formula of an equational clause.

\[(N)+ Nle\]

[Read : N as noun and lè copula verb and N within bracket is optional]

**Examples:**

1. (kərəyə) səpəməylə 'The former is a boy.'
2. (kənəbənə) səpyəməylə 'The latter is a girl.'

**Equational Clause in Compound Sentence:**

kərəyə səpəməylə aətəycə 'The former is a boy
kənəbənə səpyəməylə and the latter is a girl.'

Additional examples of the equational clause showing as to how they occur in a compound sentence are given below. The clauses are underlined.

áv nəcə kədílə nə kəcələ 'This dog is big but the other one is small.'
She is a teacher and he is a doctor.'

"My father's name is Talu, (his) clan is Pyunama.'

"The former (first) is tiger, the middle is monkey and the last is human.'

"The human-child touch the scare-crow first but the baby-monkey could not touch first.'

3.2.2 Non-equational Clause:

A non-equational clause may be (1) a statement (2) an imperative and (3) an interrogative. Structurally a non-equational clause contains (a) a verb or (b) an object and a verb, or (c) a subject, an object and a verb.

The basic structures of the clauses are given below in the form of formulae:
1. V
2. O + V
3. S + V
4. S + O + V

Note: Read - V for Verb, O for Object, and S for Subject.

Examples:

V - tèle
   tèle.
   tèdè?

Eats.(Statement)
Eat.(Imperative)
Will (you) eat?(Interrogative)

O+V - ñàk tèle.
ñàk tèle.
ñàk tèdè?

Eats rice. (Statement)
Eat rice. (Imperative)
Will (you) eat rice?
(Interrogative)

S+V - nòn tèle.
òn tèle.
òn tèdè?

You eat. (Statement)
You eat. (Imperative)
Will you eat. (Interrogative)

S+O+V - úmpáwbo ñàk tèle
ñàk ñàk tèle.
ñàk ñàk tèdè?

He eats rice. (Statement)
You eat rice. (Imperative)
Will you eat rice?
(Interrogative)

The clauses given above are illustrated below in the following compound sentences:
1. Statement:
   (a) têlê.
   (b) kalle.

2. Imperative:
   (a) tèles.
   (b) kâle.

3. Interrogative:
   (a) têdê?
   (b) têmâkde?

4. Statement:
   (a) têlê sêtâyce 'skûl kâlê.
   (b) kâlê sêtâyce 'skûl kâlê.

5. Imperative:
   (a) tèles sêtâyce 'skûl kâlê.
   (b) kâle sêtâyce 'skûl kâlê.

   'Eats.'
   'Attends (the School).'
   'He eats and attends the School.'

   'Eat.'
   'Attend (the School).'
   'You eat and attend the School.'

   'Will (you) eat?'
   'Won't (you) eat?'
   'Will (you) eat or won't (you) eat?'

   '(He) eats rice.'
   '(He) attends the School.'
   '(He) eats rice and attends the school.'

   '(You) eat rice.'
   '(You) attend the School.'
   '(You) eat rice and attend the School.'
3. **Interrogative:**
   (a) ế tàk tèdè?
   (b) ế skúl kàdè?
   vi. ế tàk tèdè súcè ế skúl kàdè?
   *(Will you eat rice?)*
   *(Will you attend the School?)*
   *(Will you eat rice or attend the School?)*

1. **Statement:**
   (a) nàŋ tèlè.
   (b) um劳务派遣 cèlè.
   vii. nàŋ tèlè nè um劳务派遣 cèlè.
   *(You eat.)*
   *(He drinks.)*
   *(You eat but he drinks.)*

2. **Imperative:**
   (a) nàŋ tèlè.
   (b) nàŋ kàlè.
   viii. nàŋ tèlè súcè ế skúl kàlè
   *(You eat.*
   *(You attend (the School).)*
   *(You eat or attend the School.)*

3. **Interrogative:**
   (a) nàŋ tèdè?
   (b) nàŋ kàdè?
   ix. nàŋ tèdè súcè ế skúl kàdè?
   *(Will you eat?)*
   *(Will you attend (the School)?)*
   *(Will you eat or attend the School?)*

1. **Statement:**
   (a) um劳务派遣 ế tàk tèlè. *(He eats rice.)*
   (b) um劳务派遣 ế skúl kàlè. *(He attends the School.)*
   x. um劳务派遣 ế tàk tèlè sètaycè *(He eats rice and attends the School.)*
2. Imperative:

(a) nɔŋ ɓták tèlò. 'You eat rice.'
(b) nɔŋ ɓskūl kàlò. 'You attend the School.'

xì. nɔŋ ɓták tèlò sùcè ɓskūl kàlò. 'You eat rice or attend the School.'

3. Interrogative:

(a) nɔŋ ɓták tòdè? 'Will you eat rice?'
(b) nɔŋ ɓskūl kàdè? 'Will you attend the School?'

xì. nɔŋ ɓták tòdè sùcè ɓskūl kàdè? 'Will you eat rice or attend the School?'

Additional Examples of the above Clauses:

Statement:

Ƙumpawbè hànnègè rìlàlè sìtàycè 'He is very naughty and very bad.'

hànnègè sàlà.

yìnj ƙumpawbò̀go ràntànìlè sùcè I will kill him or be killed myself.'

yìmàsàbò̀go ràntànìlè.

ƙumpawbè sàràgò nàwàlè sàjànwà 'He sees a ghost therefore he felt afraid.'

ƙumpawbè hìntúlà.

ƙumpawpò̀unjì ƙumpawtò́kàw nàgàtàlè 'She has lost her purse therefore she is searching for it.'

sàjànwà ƙumpawpò̀y intòy phùjìlà.
Imperative:

nà n kà lèlò sàtáyço
lènkàyló.

lùpày tàk lèmàtùlù sùcà
ápày dàkàmàtùlù.

jìw sàkàràyló nàtàynà
tàk tàngò.

nà n kàlùkì bàmsò kàmà nàtàynà
nàtàynà áyklù pélò.

O ánnàmùwò jùyì nàkùnì sùnlùlù,
áyklù pélò.

Interrogative:

ùmpàwùpùy tákè sàtáyçè
ùmpàwùpùy tákè?

ták tèlàkpolù sùcù tèròk
tèlàkpolù.

nà n ták tèlàkpolù sùcù
tèròk tèlàkpolù.

jìù còdè sùcù cèmàkèdè.

‘You catch fish and then
cook and eat.’

‘Let her cook rice or
let her weave cloth.’

‘Drink wine first then
eat the rice latter.’

‘You eat meat sitting in
the room, then
come here latter.’

‘Oh children don’t kill
the bird, come here.’

‘Who is she and who is he?’

‘Will (you) eat rice or
will eat bread?’

‘Will you eat rice or
will eat bread?’

‘Will (you) drink
water or won’t
drink?’
3.3 **Sentence:**

Sentences in Maran may be divided into two types as (1) Simple and (2) Compound.

3.3.1 **Simple Sentence:**

Simple sentences are those clauses, equational or non-equational, which can be used independently. The distinction between a clause and a sentence is that the latter occurs with a final intonational contour.

**Examples of Simple Sentence:**

**Equational:**

UMPĀWBA ṭaktrulè. ‘He is a doctor.’
1ūbē sōguñlè. ‘He is a village Chief.’
āy êtumlè. ‘This is a cow.’
ōrūynānē kajōglè. ‘The bird (that) flew.’
UMPĀWBA kōtīlè. ‘He (who) knew.’
UMPĀWBA kōtēlè. ‘He (who) ate.’

or

UMPĀWBA tēkōtulè

UMPAYNYNē tékaw pōykōtulè. ‘She (who) brought a bag.’
UMPĀWBA kōtīlè. ‘He (who) knew.’

lūpēy kōtōktaylè. ‘She (who) is cold.’

HELLINA sōnna mōgakōtulè. ‘Helen (who) has no money.’
Negative:

nang ku'litə mərəyəmkəpə?
noŋ plklənəgo təməkəpə?
luccə məkələ?
noŋ aykə ləymə?
umpəwplə təməkələ?
noŋ kədəkə bəməyəke?
noŋ təgə mələjəpə?
umpəwpə təməkələ?
noŋ tətləkmə?
noŋ kədəpəyəŋə bəngə
qəngəkə?

Do you like kheini(tobacco)?'
'Do you know Pi Kina?'
'Does that dog bite?'
'You are here?'
'Won't she eat?'
'Where do you live?'
'Whom are you speaking to?'
'Doesn't he speak?'
'You aren't going?'
'Why do you love me?'

Statement (Negative):

lupə plklənəgo təməkələ.
luccə mərəməkə bəmməkələ.
mərinə qəklə məməkələ.
luccə məkləməkələ.
noŋ sətəməkətə şəkəl
kəməkələ.
kubəylə pərtikə gənəməkələ.

'She does not know Pi Kina.'
'He does not live in Maram.'
'Mary does not do house-work.'
'That dog does not bite.'
'You don't attend School
School everyday.'
'Kubaila is not invited to
the party.'
'Helen does not work hard.'
'I do not write letter.'
'The bird does not fly.'
'Caroline does not cry.'
Declarative:

nən ayki ləyələ. 'You are here.'
umpəwpəy hətlə. 'She cries.'
lupəy səklə. 'She drinks (wine).'
yi pikinəgo tıle. 'I know Pi Kina.'
həlinə skí ɔ'mা təle. 'Helen does house-work.'

Imperative (Command):

təhələ. 'Help.'
bəmlə. 'Sit.'
sətlə. 'Stand up.'
hətsələ. 'Don't cry.'
tɨnəŋəsyək təttələ. 'Go this very day.'

Exclamatory:

umpəwbə dəjə kəpəŋəpə. 'What a fool he is!'
əcənə ə dəjə kədəpə. 'How big is the puppy?'
ərəynə ə dəjə kəcəŋəpə. 'How small the birdie is!'
ənnə ə dəjə ɬəŋəkəkəpə. 'How loving the child is!'

Affirmative Statement:

yi məramələt rəlinələ. 'I like to learn Meram language.'
ləsəshəm məkilə. 'Those dogs bite.'
ùŋgo pərtiki lətələ. 'I am inviting to the party.'
kinaŋə həlinəgə ləkələ. 'Kina beats Helen.'
Inje kôhâ bâle.
Kôhâ bâle inje.
Kôhâ bâle jê.
Inje ûnslêlê.
têtsûlê inje.
têtsûlê jê.

'Let us hunt deer.'
'Let us hunt deer.'
'Let us jump.'
'Let us not be gone.'

Additional Examples of Simple Sentences:

Kôhâ bâle inje. 'Let us hunt deer.'

'He eats rice happily.'
'He does not eat rice happily.'

'When I came in I see her.'

'When the bird flew the catapult shot at it.'

'If he comes, I will go.'

'He lit fire because he is cold.'

'You know, as well as he knew.'

'He asks what he is wanted.'

'He says that I am learning Maram language.'
3.3.2 **Compound Sentence:**

The compound sentences in Maram contain at least two independent clauses and are normally connected by a connective. However, all the compound sentences are not necessarily to be connected by a connective. Hence compound sentences may be divided into two groups as (1) compound sentences having a connective and (2) compound sentences without connective.

3.3.2.1 **Compound Sentences having a Connective:**

There are four types of connectives. Examples for such type of compound sentences [see 2.4.8.2.2 and 2.4.8.2.3].

3.3.2.2 **Examples of Compound Sentences without Connective:**

Sentences under this group of compound sentences contain at least two clauses. The possible combination of clauses are four only. They are:

I. Imperative + Imperative.

II. Statement + Statement.

III. Imperative + Statement.

IV. Statement + Interrogative.

**Examples:**

**Imperative + Imperative:**

"sǐw sâk râyâ, nâtûyâ 'Drink the wine first,

"štâk tâlā. eat the rice later."
'You go to buy things, you come again either you are about to run or about to go slowly.'

'You cook enough fish first, then eat later.'

'You eat meat sitting in the room, then come here (again) later.'

'Oh, children don't kill the bird, come here.'

Statement + Statement:

'I will dress the cloth first, then will write the book later.'

'I will have drunk wine first, then will have eaten rice later.'

'Yesterday, two children were absent, today all are present.'

'She gave me two shirts but neither is good.'
Clothes will wear first, but won’t write book.

You don’t write book now, (you) have written a while ago.

I will go the School, (you) eat the maize after being popped on the fire.

I will eat rice, you eat pulses after being popped on fire.

I have started reading the book, you do the work.

I will go to the village, you also do go.
I have got some letters today-morning, have you got any?'

'Which book can I have, oh, you can take any one you want.'

'I do not see what is the colour of the flower that you had seen.'

'I wish to go to the market to witness the picture, won't you like to go to the picture?
3.4 Sample Text with Grammatical Analysis:

Ten sentences have been chosen here from a text for textual analysis. The procedure adopted here for analysis is as follows:

First, a sentence is given marking the boundary of clause by capital letter within bracket at the beginning of each clause. Secondly a word to word translation is given. Thirdly, a free translation of the sentence follows indicating the structure of the sentence just below it. Then, the breakdown of the sentence through clauses, phrases, and words up to the ultimate unanalysable roots and affixes follows:

1. (A) samungtingdangpyunë annamë hentum

Samungtingdangpyu+nom. child+pl. three+numeral

lumbale ssteycë (B) anmë tay
bear+bene+be verb and-conn. child the

jëw sëjun ssteycë amey lumbale (.)
tiger monkey and-conn man bear+bene+be verb
Samungtingdangpyu bears three children, they are
tiger, monkey and man. - Compound Sentence

(A) samungtingdangpyunë annamë hentum lumbale

Samungtingdangpyu bears three children.

- Non-equational Clause

samungtingdangpyunë nominative case phrase
The children (she bears) are tiger, monkey and man.

Non-equational Clause

the children, têy phrase
child, as in [A] above
postpositional particle

verb phrase [predicate attribute]

tiger, derived noun
The tiger-cup is the oldest, the baby-monkey is the middle
and the last one is the man-child. - Equational Sentence

(A) kəwəmənwə kətìnwələ. The tiger-cup is the oldest. - Equational

Clause

the tiger-cup, nominative case phrase

the tiger-cup, compound noun
tiger, derived noun, as in [1-B]
above

child, bound root class I

nominate case suffix

is the oldest, verb phrase [predicate attribute]
The baby-monkey is the middle. Equational Clause

The baby-monkey, nominative case phrase

Baby-monkey, compound noun

Monkey, noun, free root

Child, bound root class I

Is the middle, verb phrase [predicate attribute]

Middle, noun, animate, male

Nominal prefix (formative)

Middle, bound root class I

Suffix, sex-classifier, male

Copula verb (optional)

The man-child is the last. Equational Clause

Human-child, nominative case phrase

Human-child, compound noun

Man (human), derived noun, as in [1-B] above

Child, bound root class I

Nominative case suffix
The tiger-cup and the baby-monkey take the responsibility of looking after the human-child, but the tiger on his turn of looking after thinks to have eaten (the human child) and the monkey on his turn of looking after causes sadness (to the human-child) by too much swaying. Compound sentence.

(A) əkəwnə nəy əsəjûnənə əməynəgə pənlə

The tiger-cup and the baby-monkey take the responsibility of looking after the human-child. Non-equational Clause
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>akawnà</th>
<th>này sòjùŋnàndà</th>
<th>The-tiger-cup and the baby-monkey, nominative case phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akawnà</td>
<td>aká̂w</td>
<td>tiger-cup, compound noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò</td>
<td>kaw</td>
<td>tiger, derived noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nà</td>
<td>này sòjùŋnà</td>
<td>nominal prefix (formative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sòjùŋ</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>tiger, bound root class I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>nà</td>
<td>child, bound root class I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nà</td>
<td>nga</td>
<td>and/with, connective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òmòynàgù pàŋlè</td>
<td>sòjùŋnà</td>
<td>baby-monkey, compound noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sòjùŋ</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>monkey, noun, free root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nga</td>
<td>nà</td>
<td>child, bound root class I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nga</td>
<td>òmòynàgù</td>
<td>nominative suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàŋlè</td>
<td>òmòynàgù</td>
<td>take the responsibility of looking after the human-child, verb phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òmòynàgù</td>
<td>the human-child, accusative case phrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òmòynà</td>
<td>òmày</td>
<td>the human-child, compound noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òmày</td>
<td>ò</td>
<td>man (human), derived noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò</td>
<td>mày</td>
<td>nominal prefix (formative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mày</td>
<td>nà</td>
<td>man (human), bound root class I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nà</td>
<td>gò</td>
<td>child, bound root class I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gò</td>
<td>pàŋlè</td>
<td>accusative suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàŋlè</td>
<td>take the responsibility of looking after, verb phrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The tiger on his turn of looking after (the human-child) (he) thinks to have eaten. Non-equational clause

The tiger, nominative case phrase
tiger, derived noun
nominal prefix (formative)
tiger, bound root class I
nominative suffix
thinks to have eaten on the day of looking after, verb phrase
modified by an adverbial phrase
to have eaten on the day of looking after, adverbial phrase
the day of looking after, adverb
act of looking after, derived noun
nominal prefix
to take the responsibility of looking after, bound root class II
the day, adverb of time
to have eaten, adverbial phrase
to have eaten, verb phrase
The monkey on his turn of looking after (the human-child) causes much sadness by swaying (the cradle).

Non-equational Clause

the monkey, nominative case phrase
monkey, noun, free root
nominative case suffix
causes sadness by swaying on the day of looking after, verb phrase
causing sadness by swaying on the day of looking after, adverbial phrase
the day of looking after, adverb
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kəpəŋ
act of looking after, derived noun

kə
nominal prefix

pəŋ
to take the responsibility of

looking after, bound root class II

bənəy
the day, adverb of time

kəjəțəə
swaying, derived adverb

kəjət
act of swaying, derived noun

kə
nominal prefix

jət
to sway, bound root class II

sə
adverbial suffix

dəŋmətələ
causes sad, verb phrase, causative voice

dəŋ
to be sad, bound root class II

mətəə
causes, causative voice

lə
be verb, timeless present

4. təybənəy əmpəwəmpyəŋə ənnəmənəŋtəmpə
since then their+mother+nom. child+Pl, three+Acc.

ləŋkəjələkələ

to live together+uncertain+not+be verb+adverbial suffix

təmənyəkə əmdətəmədətələ
əmpəwəmpə
day+one wonderful+match+do+be verb+SuffAdv. they+Acc.

təmələ
mənəŋəŋə

separate+be verb+SuffAdv. think+having +be verb
Since then, as it is uncertain to live the three children together, their mother thinks to keep them separately by doing a wonderful competition on a day.

Simple Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>təybənəy</td>
<td>since then, adverb of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>əmpəwəmepyuŋe</td>
<td>their mother, nominative case phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>əmpəwəmepyu</td>
<td>their mother, derived noun of possession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>əmpəwəme</td>
<td>they, personal pronoun, third person plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyu</td>
<td>mother, bound root class I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nə</td>
<td>nominative case suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ənəmə əŋtumgo</td>
<td>the three children, accusative case phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ənəmə əŋtum</td>
<td>three children, noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ənəmə</td>
<td>children, noun, plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ənə</td>
<td>child, derived noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ən</td>
<td>nominal prefix (formative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nə</td>
<td>child, bound root class I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mə</td>
<td>plural marker, human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>əŋtum</td>
<td>three, numeral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gə</td>
<td>accusative case suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ənəkəjələkləsə̆</td>
<td>uncertain to live together, adverbial phrase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lúŋkèjèlèlèkè

verb phrase

tó live together, bound root class I

mood expressing uncertainty

lè

not, future negative suffix

lè

be verb, timeless present

sè

adverbial suffix

tìnnâykè

one day, adverb of time

tìnnây

day, adverb of time

kè

one, numeral

mòètìmgatèlèsè

doing a wonderful competition,
adverbial phrase

mòètìmgatèlè

done a wonderful competition,
verb phrase

mè

formative prefix

dèt

to wonder, bound root class II

mè

formative prefix

gè

to match, bound root class II

tè

aspect, perfect

lè

be verb, timeless present

sè

adverbial suffix

úmpàwàmgò

them, accusative case phrase

úmpàwàma

*they, personal pronoun, third person,
plural

gò

accusative case suffix
There were two matches, the former one was to shoot a scare-crow and the latter one was to pull a stone.

- Equational Sentence

(A) Ṁagakëtù wò Ṝonulale

There were two matches. -Equational Clause

mègakëtù wò the match, postpositional phrase
mègakëtù act of matching, derived noun
mè formative prefix
gè match, bound root class II
ekëtu nominalizer
wé postpositional particle
mèonulale is two, verb phrase [predicate attribute]
The former match is to shoot the straw-crow. Equational Clause.

The latter is to pull a stone. Equational clause.
| 'tú | cəkətūlē | act of pulling a stone, verb phrase
|     |          | [predicate attribute] |
| 't | cəkətū   | act of pulling stone, compound noun |
| 'tū |          | stone, derived noun |
| ' |           | nominal prefix (formative) |
| tū |          | stone, bound root class II |
| cəkətū |       | act of pulling, derived noun |
| cə |          | to pull, bound root class II |
| kətū |          | nominalizer |
| lē |          | copula verb |

6. (A) ệmuntarydingapyu nə əməynəgə əlünsələ səjənbə (B)

Samungtingdangpyu nom. man+child+acc love+be verb therefore.

hədūy kərət mədələ

scar+crow act of hooting teach+be verb

Samungtingdangpyu loves the human-child and therefore (she; taught the human-child) the art of shooting the straw-crow.

- Compound Sentence

(A) ệmuntarydingapyu nə əməynəgə əlünsələ

Samungtingdangpyu loves the human-child.

non-equational clause

nominative case phrase, (as in 1-A above)

loves the human-child, verb phrase

human-child, accusative case phrase

( as in 3.A above)

loves, verb phrase
nominal prefix (formative)

to love, bound root (compound root)

be verb, timeless present

Taught the art of shooting the straw-crow

Non-equational Clause

act of shooting the straw-crow, compound noun

straw-crow, noun, free root

act of shooting, derived noun

as in [5-B] above

taught, verb phrase

formative prefix

to teach, bound root class II

suffix, perfect, aspect

be verb, time-less present

7. (A) Ṽmpawpawnye Ṽmawnye tey Ṽkatọtu Ṽsẹsẹ

she+nom. man+child postposi cry+nominal hear+adverbial suffix
temlɛ (B) nɛŋ kɛdɑpɔyjɛntɛ hɛtʃɛkɛ? (C) hɛtsuEvento

say+be verb you why cry+prog+Q cry+neg+imp

(D) yinɛ õŋo hɛdũy kɔrɔt mɔdɛtɔlɛ nɛ

I+nom. you+acc.straw-crow shoot teach+perfect+V. conn.

(E) hɛdũygɔ kɔkplɛ rɔtɛlɔ

straw-crow+acc. bow+instru shoot+imp(command)
Having heard the sobbing of the human-child she said, "why are you crying", don't cry, I had taught you the art of shooting the straw-crow, hence, shoot the strawcrow by the bow. - Compound Sentence

(A) umpawpawynë smëynatë y hâtkëtû sësë tëmlë

Having heard the sobbing of the human-child she said.

Non-equational Clause

she, nominative case phrase
the human-child, tëy phrase
the human-child, compound noun
postpositional particle
said on hearing the sobbing,
verb phrase modified by an adverbial phrase
hearing the sobbing, adverbial phrase
act of crying, derived noun
to cry, bound root class II
nominalizer
hearing, adverb
to hear, bound root class II
adverbial suffix
speaks, verb phrase
to speak, bound root class II
be verb, timeless present
(B) น่ำ กาด้วย จับ ห่าจ่ อก่?  
Why are you crying?  Non-equational Clause, (Interrogative)  
น่ำ  
you, personal pronoun, 1st person, Singular  
กาด้วย จับ  
why, Interrogative  
ห่าจ่ อก่  
crying, verb phrase  
ห่า  
to cry, bound root class II  
จ่  
progressive suffix, aspect  
k่  
-ก่ question  
(C) ห่า สูละ  "มีน't cry. Non-equational Clause, Imperative  
ห่า  
to cry, bound root class II  
สู  
negative suffix  
losoph  
imperative suffix, command  
(D) ยินะ ย่ง ก่อดุย ก่อดุย มากต่อเล  
I have taught you the art of shooting the straw-crow.  
ยินะ  
Non-equational Clause  
ยิ่ง  
I, nominative case phrase  
ก่อดุย มากต่อเล  
I, first person singular, personal pronoun  
ภู  
nomina" case suffix  
ย่ง ก่อดุย ก่อดุย มากต่อเล  
had taught you the art of shooting  
มากต่อเล  
the straw-crow, verb phrase  
ย่ง  
you, accusative  
ก่อดุย ก่อดุย มากต่อเล  
had taught you the art of shooting  
มากต่อเล  
the straw-crow, verb phrase, as in [6-B] above
(E) hədúygo kəkplə hədúygo kəkplə rətlo'
Shoot the straw-crow by the bow. Non-equational Clause,

Imperative Sentence

the straw-crow, accusative case
phrase
straw-crow, noun, free root
accusative case suffix
by the bow, verb phrase
by the bow, instrumental case phrase
bow, noun, free root
instrumental case suffix
shoot, verb phrase
to shoot, bound root class II
imperative suffix, command

8. (A) kərayb məgəkətə tə səməy nəy əkəw məgətəle
first match+nom.postposi.man.conn.tiger.match+done+be verb
monkey match+done+be verb

In the first match, the match was between the human-child
and the tiger, and in the latter one that was done between
the human-child and the baby-monkey, - Compound Sentence

(A) kəraybəməgəkətə tə səməy nəy əkəw məgətəle.
In the first match, that was done between the man and tiger.

: Non-equational Clause
the first match, noun phrase
to phrase, as in [5-B] above.

the human and the tiger matched,
verb phrase

human (man) and tiger,
noun phrase

human (man), derived noun,
as in [1-B] above

and, connective

tiger, derived noun, as in (1-B) above

matched, verb phrase

formative prefix
to match, bound root class II
done, perfect, aspect
be verb, timeless present

In the latter match, that was done between the human (man)
and the monkey.

Non-equational Clause

the latter match, to phrase

latter, ordinal numeral

act of matching, derived noun,
as in [5-B] above

post-positional particle
©may r£y s % %  magak^tu the human and monkey matched,
verb phrase
human and monkey, noun phrase
human (man), derived noun,
as in [1-B] above
and/with, connective
monkey, noun, free root
matched, verb phrase, as in
[8-A] above

9. (A) magak^tu henna tay emayn^ dawtel^ match+nominal two postposi man+nom got+done+be verb
sajba (B) emayn^ soki luntel^ therefore-conn man+nom village-house live+done+be verb
The man won in both the match, therefore he had stayed
in the village-house. - Compound Sentence
(A) magak^tu henna tay emayn^ dawtel^ The man won in both the match. Non-equational Clause
magak^tu henna tay both the match, tay phrase
magak^tu art of match, derived noun,
as in [5-A] above
henna two, numeral
tay postpositional particle
emayn^ the human, nominative case phrase
The man lived at the village house. Non-equational Clause

The man lived at the village house. Non-equational Clause
(A) ʔakaw nay sèjûŋ ñawmakle

The tiger and the monkey failed to win (the match)

Non-equational clause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ʔakaw</td>
<td>tiger, derived noun, as in [1-B] above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nay</td>
<td>and/with, connective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sèjûŋ</td>
<td>monkey, noun, free root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñawmakle</td>
<td>did not win, verb phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñaw</td>
<td>to get, bound root class II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak</td>
<td>not, negative suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le</td>
<td>be verb, timeless present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sèjâñbô</td>
<td>therefore, connective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) ʔarëmkî ñûñtûtêlê

Started living in the forest-house. Non-equational Clause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ʔarëmkî</td>
<td>at the village house, compound noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñûñtûtêlê</td>
<td>started living, verb phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñûŋ</td>
<td>to live, bound root class II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tê</td>
<td>derivative suffix denoting 'to start.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le</td>
<td>be verb, timeless present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>