CHAPTER-IV
SYNTAX

The grammatical relation of noun and verb or another parts of speech in Santali language is expressed in a manner different from those in inflected languages. The structure of Santali language is usually simple.

According to the typological classification, Santali language is an agglutinative language. Agglutinative languages maintain bases and affixes distinction from each other.

A typical character of the sentences in Santali language is pronominalisation as a result of pronominalisation, the subject indicator or the allomorph of the subject, in case it is a pronoun, is added to the object and in the similar way the object marker or the allomorph of the object, in case it is a pronoun is added to the verb. This is applicable only when both the subject and the object are animate.

Here, I concentrate only on the order of the higher constituents of sentence structure, viz, subject (s), object (o), verb (v) and placement of interrogative (Q) and negative (Neg) particles.

We deal here five types of sentence viz,

i) Assertive sentence with transitive verb.

ii) Assertive sentence with substantive verb or copula.

iii) Imperative sentence.
iv) Sentence with Negative particle.

v) Sentence with Interrogative particle.

Sentences bearing Assertive statements with transtive verb show S-OV structure. For illustration:

\[ \text{in mit'taŋ biliŋ joma} \]

(I) (one) (egg) (allomorph of I (eat) (pr Inf. tense).

/ in mit'taŋ biliŋ joma /

I eat egg.

\[ \text{in hakoŋ jomea} \]

(I) (fish) (allomorph of I) (eat) (almorph of object) (pr Inf. tense of)

/ in hakoŋ jomea /

'I eat fish'

Sentences bearing assertive statement with copula or substantive verbs show S-N-V structure in the language. (N stands for noun phrase)

For illustration:

\[ \text{am baba ɔrək'ɾe menaya} \]

(you) (father) house in (to be exist) (allomoph of sub.) (pr Inf. tense]

[am baba ɔrək'ɾe menaya]

'your father is in house?'

Imperative sentences are (S) OV-S, structure.
Generally the subject is found to be deleted but allomorph of subject (animate) is represented as $S_1$ at the end of sentence structure.

For illustration:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[ dakajom me ]} / \text{dakajom me (you) eat rice } / \\
\text{(rice) (to eat) (allomorph of subject you)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[durup' pe ]} / \text{durup pe } / \\
\text{(sitdown) (you two) ' you (two) sit down '}
\end{align*}
\]

Sentences with negative particle is $S-$ONeg-$V$ structure.

For illustration:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[ iñ boiñ calak' kana ]} / \text{iñ boiñ calak kana } / \\
\text{(I) (not) (allomorph of subject) (to go) (pr continious tense.)}
\end{align*}
\]

'I am not going'.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[ iñák' puthi bnuk'a ]} / \text{iñ ak' puthi bnuk' a } / \\
\text{(I) (possessive affix) (book) (no) (pr Indf. tense)}
\end{align*}
\]

'I have no book'.

Sentences with interrogative particle is $Q-$S-OV structure

For illustration:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[ okatem calak' kana ]} / \text{okatem calak kana } / \\
\text{(where) (allomorph of sub.) (to go) (pr continious tense).}
\end{align*}
\]

'where are you going'.
Affirmative:

(a) Affirmative

(i) / he- / 'yes' - occurs as a single morpheme utterance and denotes an affirmative answer For example : If some body enquires to a child regarding his father, the question will be [amren baba orak‘te menaya] / amren baba orak‘te menaya ‘is your father in house?’ If the answer is positive, the child will reply in one morpheme / he- / 'yes'.

Negative:

i) [ Baŋ ] / Baŋ / 'no'. A single morpheme. It denotes a negative answer For example :

[ iŋ ren baba orak‘te menaya ? ]

/ iŋ ren baba orak‘te menaya ? /

'Is your father at home'?

The answer will be either / baŋ / 'no' or / bae / 'he is not'.

The negative marker / baŋ / is added as a negative personal pronoun suffixed to the personal pronoun For example :

[ reŋge həŋ bam hirkhə akowa ]

/ reŋge həŋ bam hirkha akowa /

'(you) do not hate the poor man'.

Some examples of negative formation in respect of personal pronoun have been given below.
[ ba] + in ] = [ ban ] / ban / 'not I' = 'I am not'.
[ ba] + ale ] = [ baale ] / bale / 'not we two i.e. excluding you addressed they and I' = 'we are not'.
[ ba] + am ] = [ bam ] / bam / 'not you' = 'you are not'.
[ ba] + aben ] = [ baben ] / baben / 'you two not' = 'you are not'.
[ ba] + ape ] = [ bape ] / bape / = 'you (pl) not'.
[ ba] + uni/e ] = [ bae ] / bae / = 'not he' = 'he is not'.
[ ba] + ko ] = [ bako ] / bako / = 'not they' 'they are not'.

Example:

[ gada aра reak' orak're okoe hо bako tahе'na ]
'no one stays in the riverside house'.

[ uni mЕt' bae genget' akada ]
'He has not opened (his) eye'.

[ tis hо alum papia ]
'Never you miser'.

ii) [ боу ] / боу / oculiff in the sense of a negative verb marker

Example:
iii) If the subject of a sentence is an inanimate the negative marker /baŋ/ is used for example:

[ noa dɔ baŋ hendegea ] / noa do baŋ hendegea / 'this is not black'.

[ noa ᛇr dɔ baŋ usula ]
/ noa ᛇr do baŋ usula/
'This tree is not high'.