CHAPTER - 3
MORPHOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

The term ‘morphology’ is generally used to refer to the study of internal structure of words. Internal structure of word can be studies broadly into derivational and inflectional morphology. Inflectional morphology involves the creation of different forms of the same class or lexeme; past, present, future; singular, plural; masculine, feminine, neuter; and so on of a single lexeme. On the other hand, derivational morphology involves the creation of new lexemes from old ones.

3.1. Inpui nouns

Nouns in Inpui are largely monosyllabic, but bisyllabic nouns are also quite frequent in the language. Nouns in Inpui may be divided into derived and non-derived nouns. Derived nouns are formed by means of derivational morphology and may include gender and number. Derived nouns can be further divided into two: nouns derived by means of prefixation and nouns derived by means of suffixation. Non-derived nouns on the other hand, are inflectional in nature and include case marking.

Monosyllabic nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>Inpui</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in</td>
<td>‘house’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mik</td>
<td>‘eye’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ui</td>
<td>‘dog’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disyllabic nouns

2. Inpui Gloss
   toksa ‘cat’
   sumt’αn ‘broom’
   luk’αm ‘pillow’
   oŋhai ‘chair’

3.1.1. Noun formed by means of prefixation

Inpui has three possessive pronominal prefixes: ə- ‘first person’, nə- ‘second person’ and bə- ‘third person’ that are attached to kinship terms, body part and other inalienable nouns to form possessive nouns.

Kinship terms

3. ø-pa ‘my father’
   nø-pa ‘your father’
   bø-pa ‘his father’

Body parts

4. ø-mik ‘my eye’
   nø-mik ‘your eye’
   bø-mik ‘his eye’
Other inalienable nouns

5.  ø-in ‘my house’
    nø-in ‘your house’
    bø-in ‘his house’

3.1.2. Noun formed by means of suffixation

3.1.2.1. Gender

Inpu has natural gender. Animate human nouns are referred to as masculine or feminine on the basis of natural sex. The masculine and feminine markers for animate human nouns are indicated by -pa and -nu respectively. Animate non-human nouns on the other hand, are referred to as masculine or feminine by the suffixes -kʰøŋ and -pui.

Animate human

6.  Masculine  Feminine

møn-pa  ‘man’  møn-nu  ‘woman’
ø-pa  ‘my father’  ø-nu  ‘my mother’
ku-sa-pa  ‘good man’  ku-sa-nu  ‘good woman’
ku-bum-pa  ‘black man’  ku-bum-nu  ‘black woman’
heknu-pa  ‘writer’  heknu-nu  ‘writer’

Sentence examples showing the use of the masculine -pa and feminine -nu are exemplified below.

7.  man  ø-pa-ye
    he  my-father-DECL

‘He is my father’
8. man ǝnu-ye

she  my -mother-DECL

‘She is my mother.’

**Animate non-human**

9. Masculine                                      Feminine
    an-k'ןη  ‘cock’                                an-pui  ‘hen’
    sen-k'ןη  ‘ox’                                sen-pui  ‘cow’
    ui-k'ןη  ‘dog’                                ui-pui  ‘bitch’

Certain kinship terms of immediate family members usually do not take any
gender marking as shown below.

10. Masculine                                      Feminine
    ǝŋ  ‘my brother’                              wa  ‘my sister’
    ǝǝ  ‘brother-in-law’                          ǝǝ  ‘sister-in-law’
    po  ‘father-in-law’                           ni  ‘mother-in-law’

Inanimate nouns are never marked for gender as shown below.

11. Inpui  gloss
    ǝŋhai  ‘chair’
    ben    ‘pot’
    ǝǝnriǝt  ‘comb’
3.1.2.2. Number

Inpui has two numbers: singular and plural. Singular noun is unmarked while animate nouns are marked as plural by the suffix -rwən. All inanimate nouns on the other hand, are marked as plural by the suffix -nun as illustrated in Table 4, below.

Table 4 below, shows the use of -rwən and -nun as plural markers for animate human nouns and non-animate nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animate</th>
<th>Non-human</th>
<th>Inanimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nauσn-rwən ‘children’</td>
<td>toksa-rwən ‘cats’</td>
<td>ben-nun ‘pots’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kɔŋpa-rwən ‘bachelors’</td>
<td>ui-rwən ‘dogs’</td>
<td>sumtən-nun ‘brooms’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mənpa-rwən ‘men’</td>
<td>raya-rwən ‘flowers’</td>
<td>dip-nun ‘books’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sentence examples of plural marking in Inpui.

12. a. nauσn-rwən ɛŋp-ɛmai
    child-PL cry-PROG
    ‘Children are crying.’

   b. oy oŋhai-nun bɔhɛi-e
    I chair-PL want-DECL
    ‘I want chairs.’
3.1.2.3 Case

Case is the inflectional category, basically of nouns, which typically marks their role in relation to other parts of the sentence. Inpui has eight types of case which are illustrated below.

Nominative case

When a noun or a pronoun is used as the subject of a verb, it is said to be in the nominative case. The function of the nominative case is to mark the subject of a sentence. In Inpui nominative case marker is -nə and this suffix is added to the noun or pronoun to form nominative. The subject marked by the nominative -nə indicates that an agent involvement in the act is unexpected or occurs only sporadically.

13. a) gari-nə ui-kʰət sun-ye
    vehicle-NOM dog-one hit-DECL
    ‘A vehicle hit a dog.’

b) uza-nə niŋbwən-kʰət namswək-nu-om swək-droy
    teacher-NOM student-one copy-NOMZ-GEN expel-PRF
    ‘The teacher expels a student for copying.’

The subject or agent will not be marked by the nominative marker -nə when the action is a routine activity even when the verb is transitive. If the subject is marked by -nə, then a routine activity is recast as unusual or noteworthy as explained below.
14. a) man的优点 pot "手" make-prog
   "He is making toys."
   (Lit: Making toys is a characteristic activity for the subject.)

   b) man-NOM 优点 pot "手" make-prog
   "He is making toys."
   (Lit: An unusual activity for the subject who is not good with his hands.)

15. a) Tom song sing-decl
   "Tom sings." (Tom always sings or Tom is a singer.)

   b) Tom-NOM song sing-decl
   "Tom sings." (a noteworthy activity, not expected to be singing)

16. a) "我" rice eat-decl
   "I eat rice." (I am a rice eater and I eat rice daily)

   b) "我-NOM" rice eat-decl
   "I eat rice."
   (Unexpectedly I am eating rice or someone is eating something.)
Another test for the occurrence of the nominative marker -nə is when the subject or agent is an animate noun.

17. a) əy-nə cəp-e
   I-NOM cry-DECL
   ‘I cry’

b) ui-nə kəsun-ŋe
   dog-NOM bark-DECL
   ‘The dog barks’

Accusative case

Accusative case is the case of direct object of the verb. The accusative marker is used to differentiate an object from a subject in a sentence. In Inpui accusative case is indicated by -diŋ. The accusative marker -diŋ is optional and occurs only when the NP is specific and definite. The objects that are marked with -diŋ are usually related with human nouns. However, inanimate objects also take -diŋ in pragmatically marked instances. The NPs that are marked with -diŋ received a specific referential as illustrated below.

18. a) opʰisər-gə-nə piyon-gə-diŋ bərou-ləm-me
    officer-DET-NOM peon-DET-ACC scold-PRF-DECL
    ‘The officer had scold that peon.’
b) naupŋŋ-gɔ̀-nɔ̀  ce-gɔ̀-diŋ  kairek-lɔm-me
   child-DET-NOM  paper-DET-ACC  tear-PRF-DECL
   ‘The child had torn the paper.

The suffix -diŋ can also occur as an adversative marker which indicates a non-patient argument. It expresses speaker’s surprise over an act in question.

19. khu-diŋ  sa-nu-bo
   monkey-ADVR  eat-NMZR-INT
   ‘Is monkey an eatable one?’
   (The sentence implies a doubtful surprising act that someone has really eaten a Monkey.)

The accusative marker -diŋ can occur with animate (human and non-human) as well as inanimate objects.

Animate DO
20. oy-nɔ̀  tom-diŋ  kɔriyaŋ-ŋe
   I-NOM  Tom-ACC  love-DECL
   ‘I love Tom.’

Animate non-human DO
21. oy-nɔ̀  ui-diŋ  boy-ye
   I-NOM  dog-ACC  beat-DECL
   ‘I beat the dog.’
Inanimate DO

22. ram-nə kʰao-diŋ coy-ye
   Ram-NOM bag-ACC hold-DECL
   ‘Ram holds the bag’

Animate IO

23. əy-nə ram-bi tom-diŋ pi-tʰei-ye
   I-NOM Ram-DAT Tom-ACC CAUS-know-DECL
   ‘I introduced Tom to Ram.’

Animate non-human IO

24. tom-nə ram-ləŋ tʰiŋkun-diŋ pi-ka-ye
   Tom-NOM Ram-DAT tree-ACC CAUS-climb-upward-DECL
   ‘Tom made Ram to climb the tree.’

Inanimate IO

25. əy-nə ram-ləŋ dip-diŋ pi-pa-ye
   I-NOM Ram-DAT book-ACC CAUS-read-DECL
   ‘I made Ram to read the book.’

The accusative marker -diŋ can also occur after locative, possessive and associative markers, respectively.

26. man-nə bol-gə tom-ləŋ-diŋ pi-ye
    he-NOM ball-DET Tom-DAT-ACC give-DECL
    ‘He gives the ball to Tomba.’

(The sentence implies that Tom is having the ball unexpectedly.)
27. **bə-om-diŋ** **soi-mək-huŋebi** **sa-ye**
   he-GEN-ACC mistake-NEG-if good-DECL
   ‘It's good if nothing goes wrong for him’

28. **bə-le-diŋ** **tu-na** **kədou-nuwandiŋ-bo**
   he-ASS-ACC who-NOM meet-want-Q
   ‘Who is going to meet with him?’
   (The sentence implies that no one wants to meet him.)

**Dative case**

The dative case is the case of the indirect object of the verb and is expressed by **-laŋ**.

29. **əy-na** **ram-leŋ** **dip** **kʰət** **pi-ye**
   he-NOM ram-DAT book one give-DECL
   ‘I give him one book.’

**Instrumental**

The instrumental case is the case of the instrument with the help of which the action mentioned by the verb is performed. The instrumental case **-nə** is homophonous with the nominative marker.

30. **əy** **ray-na** **rua** **tu-e**
   I axe-INS bamboo cut-DECL
   ‘I cut bamboo with an axe.’
**Locative**

The locative case expresses the location of a person animal or thing in space or time. There are two suffixes -\( bi \) and -\( l\vartheta \) which indicate location of a person, animal or thing. The suffix -\( bi \) indicates near object while the suffix -\( l\vartheta \) indicates far object.

31. gilas-\( g\varnothing \) teb\( \varrho \)-bi \( \emptyset \)m-me  
glass-DET table-LOC be-DECL  
‘The glass is on the table.’

32. \( b\varnothing \)ni \( l\varrho -l\vartheta \) se-troy  
they field-LOC go-PRF  
‘They have gone to field.’

**Genitive**

The genitive case indicates that the preceding noun is the possessor of something.

In Inpui the suffix -\( om \) is used to form genitive case.

33. \( \varnothing \)-om dip  
I-GEN book  
‘my book’

**Associative**

The associative case expresses the accompaniment of a person or an animal with the subject in doing the action mentioned by the verb. Associative case is marked
by the suffix -le. The role of associative case is to denote an individual or object in whose association the agent is carrying out an activity.

34. ṣy tom-le sinema pʰap-nu se-ye
    I Tom-ASS cinema watch-NMZR go-DECL

    ‘I go with Tom to watch film.’

**Ablative**

The ablative is the case of separation from the source in performing the action mentioned by the verb. It is expressed by suffixing -binə to the source noun.

35. ṣy mənipur-binə -ye
    I Manipur-ABL-DECL

    ‘I am from Manipur.’

**3.1.3. Properties that distinguish nouns**

The lists of properties that distinguish nouns in Inpui are given below.

**Demonstrative pronouns**

Demonstrative pronouns occur post nominally and they are used to link a noun with a proposition.

36. bəsa ə
    bird DEM

    ‘That bird.’
Possession

Possession is indicated by suffixing the genitive marker -om on a possessor nominal.

37. əmos-om in

Amos-GEN house

‘Amos’s house.’

Gender

Gender marking never appears with any other word classes other than noun.

38. ui-pui

dog-female

‘Female dog.’

Adjectives and modifiers

Some nouns can be modified by adjectives and other modifiers.

39. kəsanu nausen

good child

‘Good child.’

Quantifiers

Nouns can be modified by quantifiers.

40. nausen kəsem

child some

‘Some child.’
Number

Number always occurs with nouns.

41. nausen kʰɔt

child one

‘One child.’

Case

Case occurs only with nouns.

42. tɑmɛŋlɔŋ-ə

Tamenglong-LOC

‘To Tamenglong.’

3.1.4. Kinds of nouns

In this section five kinds of nouns are discussed. They are common nouns, proper nouns, natural nouns, locative nouns and compound nouns.

Common nouns

Common nouns often express concrete and physical entities. Most common nouns can occur with all constituents in noun phrase. Some examples of common nouns in Inpui are cem ‘knife’, ria ‘bed’, sumtʰən ‘broom’, ben ‘pot’, etc. The grammatical properties of common nouns is that they can be possessed, modified by an adjective, occurs with a demonstrative and case marking.

43. a.) ə-om cem

I-GEN knife

‘my knife.’
b) cəŋ⁵⁰ai-nu cem
   beautiful-NMZR knife
   ‘beautiful knife.’

c.) cem-gə
   knife-DEM
   ‘that knife.’

d) əy-ŋə cem-ŋə tʰəkra toqət-ye
   I-NOM knife-INS fruit cut-DECL
   ‘I cut the fruit with a knife’

**Proper nouns**

Inpui uses personal names to address and identify particular persons. Some of the Inpui personal names and address terms are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal names</th>
<th>Address terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>əmos</td>
<td>bəban ‘friend’ (male or female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simna</td>
<td>bəsan ‘husband’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>əlunə</td>
<td>pəpui ‘uncle’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inpui personal names and address terms can be possessed and case marked.

45  a) əmos-om kolom
    Amos-GEN pen
    ‘Amos’s pen.’
b) \text{pəpu}-nə \ ηa \ swən-ŋe

uncle-NOM \ fish \ cook-DECL

‘Uncle cooks fish.’

Natural nouns

Nouns representing natural objects in Inpui are given below.

\begin{tabular}{l|l}
\text{Inpui} & \text{Gloss} \\
\hline
46. & lumik \ ‘sun’ \\
insi & ‘star’ \\
t\text{ba} & ‘moon’ \\
təmbu & ‘cloud’ \\
\end{tabular}

Locative nouns

Location nouns are also sometimes called as ‘relator nouns’ (Starosta 1985:111-112) because they provide specific information about the location. These nouns behave rather like postpositions, because they are a closed class and take nouns as arguments. Locative nouns in Inpui are \text{bənə} ‘up’, \text{kət}b\text{wə} ‘down’, \text{kəsak} ‘over’, etc.

Compound nouns

Compound nouns are nouns formed by the combination of two or more nouns. Inpui compound nouns can be divided into three types as shown below.
a) **Noun + Noun**

47. \( \text{bu+swən} \) (rice+ hut) = \( \text{buswən} \) ‘kitchen’

\( \text{tʰəl+çəy} \) (bow+stick) = \( \text{tʰəlcəy} \) ‘arrow’

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b) **Noun + Augmentative**

48. \( \text{kʰu+pui} \) (monkey+big) = \( \text{kʰupui} \) ‘big monkey’

\( \text{ui+pui} \) (dog+big) = \( \text{uipui} \) ‘big dog’

---

c) **Noun + Diminutive**

49. \( \text{inkʰan+swən} \) (door+small) = \( \text{inkʰanswən} \) ‘door’

\( \text{ui+swən} \) (dog+small) = \( \text{uiswən} \) ‘puppy’

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**3.1.5. Noun reduplication**

Inpui has largely complete noun reduplication. Noun reduplication may be divided into three forms: simple noun reduplication, derived noun reduplication and inflected noun repetition.

**Simple noun repetition**

50. a) \( \text{in-in kʰut-lugə bot zəmpa-ye} \)

    house-house enter-ING vote campaign-DECL

    ‘They canvassed house to house for votes’.

b) \( \text{iskul-iskul se-lugə çəŋ kəbiya-ye} \)

    school-school go-ING words speak-DECL

    ‘They go school to school to deliver speech’
Derived noun repetition

51. a) təmbu bədoy-bədoy zwaŋ-ŋə
cloud heap-heap fly-DECL
‘Clouds fly in heaps.’

b) nə-om nə-riðk nə-riðk se-ro
you-GEN your-place you-place go-COM
‘Go to your place.’

Inflected noun repetition

52. nəŋ-nə nəŋ-nə hɔyu-nu hiyək-o
you-NOM you-NOM know-NMZR write-COM
‘Write what you know.’

Here iskul-iskul in example (50. b) shows the repetition of simple noun, bədoy-bədoy in example (51. a) indicates derived noun repetition where -bə is the noun marker which is used to derive noun by adding -doy ‘group’, nə-riðk nə-riðk in example (51. b) also indicates derived noun repetition where -nə is the second person singular which when added by the suffix -riðk ‘place’ turns into noun indicating one’s place, while repetition of nəŋ-nə in example (52) shows inflected noun repetition where -nə is the nominative marker.
3.2. Inpui verbs

Like nouns, verbs are also largely monosyllabic. This section discusses different types of Inpui verbs, verb class, tense, aspect and mood. Inpui verbs can be broadly divided into simple or complex verbs. The following section discusses the structure of simple and complex verbs.

3.2.1. Simple verbs

Simple verbs in Inpui may be either monosyllabic or bisyllabic words. The following examples show Inpui simple verbs that may be monosyllabic or bisyllabic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>bisyllabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>‘eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəkʰən</td>
<td>‘think’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>‘go’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kədip</td>
<td>‘fold’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
<td>‘give’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobæk</td>
<td>‘break’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cəp</td>
<td>‘cry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huweica</td>
<td>‘ask’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bwei</td>
<td>‘beat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tocət</td>
<td>‘cut’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.2. Complex verbs

Unlike simple verbs, complex verbs are those verbs which are formed by the derivational process of compounding or reduplication.

3.2.2.1. Compound verbs

Compound verbs in Inpui are composed of two elements or constituents where the first constituent is a noun and the second is a verb. Compound verbs are
exocentric compounds in which the resulting meaning has nothing to do with the meaning of the constituent units. It may be noted here that, the resultant meaning of the constituent units is always a verb.

**Noun verb compounds**

54. mei+couk (fire+burn) = meicouk ‘pain’ (v)

couŋ+som (word+stand) = couŋsom ‘resolve’

mei+tʰaŋ (fire+start) = meitʰaŋ ‘ignite’

**3.2.2.2. Verb reduplication**

In Inpui the entire verb phrase can be negated as shown in example (57) and (58) below.

55. \(tʰɔy\)-ye \(tʰɔy\)-ye se-ro
know-DECL know-DECL go-COM

‘I know you go.’

56. za-ye za-ye
agree-DECL agree-DECL

‘I am in complete agreement with you.’

57. \(tʰɔy\)-mɔk-e \(tʰɔy\)-mɔk-e
know-NEG-DECL know-NEG-DECL

‘I don’t know anything about the matter.’
3.2.3. Types of verb

Verbs in Inpui can be classified broadly into intransitive, transitive and ditransitive depending upon the nature of the verbs.

3.2.3.1. Intransitive verb

Intransitive verbs are those verbs that take only one argument. Intransitive verb may be either stative (verbs that denote state of being or condition that doesn’t change or is not likely to change) or dynamic verbs (verbs that describe activities or events). Transitive verbs always take two arguments.

Stative verb

59. bariak-go sa-ye
place-DEM good-DECL
‘This is a good site.’

Dynamic verb

60. man-na cep-e
she-NOM cry-DECL
‘She is crying’
Intransitive verb can be further divided into verbs of propensity, verbs denoting physical sensation, verbs of sense, verbs of dimension and verbs of motion.

Verbs of human propensity

Verbs of human-propensity are those verbs where the experiencer is a human, e.g. kəɾonu ‘happy’, bənuinu ‘laugh’, cəpnu ‘cry’, təkatnu ‘lazy’ are experienced by human.

61. bəpa-na səkəpəysa pərikhə ɲəm-nu-om kəro-ləm-me
   father-NOM son exam pass-NMZGen happy-EVD-DECL
   ‘The father rejoiced at his son success in the examination.’

Verbs denoting physical sensation

Verbs which expressed the physical sensation of one’s body or taste are known as verbs of physical sensation, e.g. bələknu ‘itch’, soknu ‘hurt’ and coktənu ‘tired’.

62. ə-om kut-yə bəkʰək-tək-e
   I-GEN hand-DEM itch-very-DECL
   ‘My hand is very itching.’

Verbs denoting sense

Verbs such as bərɪm ‘smell’, bəhəo ‘taste’, lʰunu ‘sour’, sanu ‘hot’ etc. denote sense and as such are known as verbs of sense.
63.  

\[ tʰəkəra-yə \quad tʰu-tək-e \]

fruit-DEM sour-very-DECL

‘This fruit is very sour.’

**Dimension verbs**

Verbs that express weight, height, wideness etc. are known as dimension verbs, e.g. *basayj* ‘tall’, *toinu* ‘short’, *bəwəmsanu* ‘thick’ etc.

64.  

\[ tʰin-kəŋ-gə \quad bəsəŋ-tək-e \]

tree-CLASSF-DET tall-very-DECL

‘The tree is very tall.’

**Motion verbs**

Verbs that expresses physical movement are known as motion verbs, e.g. *senu* ‘walk’, *pəknu* ‘run’, *kəcəknu* ‘jump’, etc.

65.  

\[ man-ŋə \quad bərəp-gə \quad se-ye \]

he-NOM quick-ADV walk-DECL

‘He walks quickly.’

### 3.2.3.2. Transitive verbs

Transitive verbs are those verbs which take a direct argument. Examples of transitive verbs are provided below.
Transitive verb may be further divided into the following types.

Affect verb

In such types of verbs, the agent is typically a human and the target may be either animate human or non-human, e.g. bənanu ‘touch’, sunu ‘hit’, domnu ‘stretch’ etc.
Placement verbs

Placement verbs are the verbs that cause an object to change their location and can be used transitively e.g. *pʰetnu* ‘throw’, *kapnu* ‘shoot’, *kəɲɲu* ‘move’ etc.

70. man-ña sion-gə kʰao bəsun-bi tʰaɲ-ñe

he-NOM money-DEM bag inside-LOC put-DECL

‘He puts the money inside the bag.’

Psycho verbs

This type of verbs generally takes two arguments with the thematic role of an experience and a stimulus (perceiver and impression in Dixon’s terminology 1991:131). The psycho verbs in Inpui are *pʰarɲu* ‘look’, *ŋəinu* ‘listen’, *kəriŋɲu* ‘love’ etc.

71. əy kʰwabərinu kəci-ye

I thunder fear-DECL

‘I am afraid of thunder.’

Utterance verbs

This verb involves three semantic roles: the speaker, the addressee and the message, e.g. *kəbiyanu* ‘speak’, *rinnu* ‘tell’, *din* ‘ask’ etc.

72. əy-ña naupəŋ-gə-dinɭ hunj-gə-ну din-ləm-me

I-NOM child-DET-ACC come-ADV-NMZR ask-EVD-DECL

‘I asked the child to come.’
3.2.3.3. Ditransitive verbs

Ditransitive verbs take three arguments: agent (subject), patient (DI) and recipient/goal (IO), e.g. *pinu* ‘give’, *p’atnu* ‘feed’ etc.

73. əy-na ram-leŋ dip kʰət pi-e
    I-NOM Ram-DAT book one give-DECL
    ‘I give a book to Ram.’

3.2.3.4. Copula verbs

Two kinds of copula are found in Inpui. They are equational and existential copula. Equational copula is expressed by the suffix by -we.

74. ram uza-we
    Ram teacher-COP
    ‘Ram is a teacher’

Existential copula is expressed by the -əm. Existential copular indicates that the referent is present.

75. Ram in-bi əm-nu-bo
    Ram house-LOC COP-NMZR-QM
    ‘Is Ram at home?’

76. bə-om bəban əm-me
    he-GEN friend exist-DECL
    ‘He has friends.’
3.2.4. Tense, aspect and mood

This section discusses tense, aspect and mood in Inpui.

3.2.4.1. Tense

Tense is the grammaticalized expression of location in time. Tense in the language is expressed by time adverbial.

Example (78) shows how time is expressed with the help of time adverbial. Inpui also distinguishes time by means of time adverbials such as between ‘today and ‘now’. Inpui has ten lexicalized temporal adverbs indicating time as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inpui</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inzan</td>
<td>‘yesterday’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inzantini</td>
<td>‘day before yesterday’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oyiya</td>
<td>‘today’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inswɔn</td>
<td>‘tomorrow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inswɔntipni</td>
<td>‘day after tomorrow’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

77. ə-om dip kʰət əm-ne
I- GEN book one exist-COP
‘I have a book.’

78. man inzan sɔŋom in-ne
he yesterday milk drink-DECL
‘Yesterday he drank milk.’
Future tense can also be expressed with the help of time adverbial such as *inswan* ‘tomorrow’, *tipni* ‘day after tomorrow’ etc.

80. a) əy inswan tamenglong se-əmai
     I tomorrow tamenglong go-FUT
     ‘I will go to Tamenglong tomorrow.’

b) əy aniya tamenglong se-ye
   I today Tamenglong go-DECL
   ‘I go to Tamenglong today.’

c) əy inzan tamenglong se-ye
   I yesterday Tamenglong go-DECL
   ‘Yesterday he went to Tamenglong.’

3.2.4.2. Aspect

Aspect may be defined as different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation. It indicates the internal structure of an event or situation. The different kinds of aspects found in Inpui are as follows.
Perfective aspect

Perfective aspect observes a situation or an event as a single whole without distinguishing separate phrases that make up that event. In Inpui perfectivity is marked by the suffix \textit{-roy}, \textit{-troy} and \textit{-\text{lam}}.

\textit{-roy}

The suffix \textit{-roy} expresses an action that is completed but there is no definiteness in the action and the listener have not witnesses the completed action.

81. a) bəni bu sa-roy

We rice eat-PRF

‘We have eaten’

(Here the listeners have not witness the action of eating)

b) ny bəzar-\textit{le} se-roy

I market-LOC go-PRF

‘I have gone to market.’

(Here the listener has not witnessed the speaker going to market)

\textit{-troy}

The suffix \textit{-troy} indicates the definiteness of the action which is witnessed by the speaker.

82. man iskul se-troy

he school go-PRF

‘He has gone to school’
-\textit{ləm}

The suffix -\textit{ləm} conveys a sense of surety that the action is witnessed by the speaker.

83. man \textit{cəp-ləm-me}

she \textit{cry-PRF-DECL}

‘She cried.’ (the speaker had seen her crying).

**Habitual aspects**

Habitual aspects describe an event or situation that occurs repeatedly over a prolonged period of time. The regular and predictable repetition of an event is expressed by the suffix -\textit{t^b əy} ‘always’.

84. a) man \textit{tui in-t^b əy-ye}

he \textit{water drink-always-DECL}

‘He always drinks water’ (he has a habit of drinking lots of water)

b) man \textit{k^h wazin-bi meiri rin-t^b əy-ye}

he \textit{evening-LOC story tell-always-DECL}

‘He always tells stories in the evening.’

c) \textit{ram la inkiŋ-t^b əy-ye}

Ram \textit{song listen-always-DECL}

‘Ram always listens to song’ (Ram has a habit of listening songs)
The habitual aspect in Inpui also refers to the simple aspect which expresses routine activities or normal activities in day today life.

85. a) ənu-nə bu swəŋ-je
   mother-NOM rice cook-DECL
   ‘Mother cooks.’ (Mother cooks daily)

   b) bəni bu sa-ye
   we rice eat-DECL
   ‘We take rice.’ (we are the rice eater)

   c) əy iskul se-ye
   I school go-DECL
   ‘I go to school.’

Progressive

The progressive aspect imparts a sense of duration. It describes the action that is ongoing. In Inpui, the progressive aspect is marked by the suffix -əmai. This suffix indicates that the action is under progress at the time of speaking.

86. a) əy lam-əmai
   I dance-PROG
   ‘I am dancing.’
b) əy nobel pa-əmai
   I novel read-PROG
   ‘I am reading a novel.’

c) ɓə-om ɓə-səm-gə kəbom-əmai
   she-GEN 3P-hair-DECL black-PROG
   ‘Her hair remains black.’

**Future**

Future tense is expressed by the suffix -ləŋzoy. It indicates that the action will be carried out in future.

87. a) əy se-лəŋzoy
   I go-FUT
   ‘I will go.’

b) əy tui in-лəŋzoy
   I water drink-FUT
   ‘I will drink water.’

**3.2.4.3. Mood**

The different modes or manners in which a verb may be used to express an action are referred to as mood. The different types of mood found in the language are explained below.
**Declarative mood**

Declarative mood is an indicative mood which directly asserts the truth of some proposition. It can be expressed in two forms i.e. affirmative and negative. Affirmative always asserts the truth positively whereas the negative does it negatively.

88. a) man in se-roy

   he house go-PRF

   ‘He went to house.’

   b) man in se-mək-e

   he house go-NEG-DECL

   ‘He did not go to the house’

**Imperative mood**

Imperative mood indicates a command or request. It is usually addressed to the second person. Imperative mood is expressed by the suffixation of -o-ŋo-ro to the action oriented verb root.

89. a) se-ro

   go-IMP

   ‘You go.’
b)  se-mək-o
    go-NEG-IMP
    ‘Don’t go.’

c)  bə-dię̆  bwoy-ro
    he -ACC  beat-COM
    ‘Beat him.’

Hortative mood

Hortative mood expresses an encouragement of an action by a group of people that includes the speaker. The suffix -zo is added to the verb root to indicate hortative meaning in Inpui.

90.  a)  se-zo
    go-HORT
    ‘Let’s go’

b)  se-mək-zo
    go-NEG-HORT
    ‘Let’s not go’

Optative mood

The optative mood indicates a wish or a desired for someone. In Inpui optative is formed by affixing the suffix -dinyo to the verb root.
91. a) man kɔo-gə luɲ-diŋŋo
   he happy-ADV happy- wish
   ‘May he live happily.’

   b) man pərikʰ a ñəm-diŋŋo
   he exam pass-wish
   ‘May he pass in his/her examination.’

Optative mood can also be used to curse other.

92. a) man cəp-nu ñəm-diŋŋo
   he cry-NMZR be-wish
   ‘May he cry.’ (because the speaker hates him.)

   b) man tʰi-diŋŋo
   he die-wish
   ‘May he die (soon)’

Interrogative mood

Interrogative mood indicates inquiry. Inpu interrogation is expressed by -bo.

93. a) nəŋ zu in-bo
   you alcohol drink-QM
   ‘Do you drink alcohol?’
b) həy toy-bo?

this small-QM

‘Is this small?’

3.3. Adjectives

Inpuí adjectives behave like verbs in that, it can take all the inflexions that a verb can take. Hence, syntactically, adjective may be classified as a sub-class of verbs. It may be noted here that, although, adjectives are treated as a class of verb on syntactical grounds, but on the lexical grounds they are treated as adjective because they can modify a noun. Provided below are lists of examples where adjectives modify their governing nouns.

94. kəsanu+nausen (good+ child) = kəsanu nausen ‘good child’
    kək^b^hanu+lu (bitter+medicine) = kək^b^hanulu ‘bitter medicine’
    kək^b^humnu+tʰəkra (sweet+fruit) = kək^b^humnu tʰəkra ‘sweet fruit’

3.3.1. Kinds of adjectives

Based on semantic value, adjectives can be divided into size, colour, auditory quality, shape, taste and tactile.
Table No. 5 - Inpui adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>size</th>
<th>colour</th>
<th>auditory qualities</th>
<th>shape</th>
<th>taste</th>
<th>tactile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ṃRonnu</td>
<td>ziŋnu</td>
<td>rAkunu</td>
<td>ṃOnnu</td>
<td>ḫUmnu</td>
<td>Orsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘big’</td>
<td>‘dark’</td>
<td>‘loud’</td>
<td>‘straight’</td>
<td>‘sweet’</td>
<td>‘rough’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinnu</td>
<td>bannya</td>
<td>ṃOnemu</td>
<td>inkwannya</td>
<td>kObhunu</td>
<td>ṃOnimu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘small’</td>
<td>‘bright’</td>
<td>‘soft’</td>
<td>‘crooked’</td>
<td>‘sour’</td>
<td>‘smooth’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.2. Syntactic characterization of adjectives

Adjectives tend to appear in two main syntactic contexts in clauses

a) As predicates in copular clauses

b) As modifier in the noun phrase

In the words of Givon (2001) copular clause represents permanent or temporary states. It may be concluded here that most of the lexical semantic load of the predicate is not carried by the copular verb itself but rather by its non-verbal predicate i.e. either an adjective (or adjectival phrase; AP) or a noun (or noun phrase; NP)

Adjective as modifier of NP

95. man (kọsanu) uza-we

he good teacher-COP

‘He is a (good) teacher.’
Adjective as predicate

96. man  søy-(tək)-e

she  tall-very-DECL

‘She is (very) tall’

Adjectives in Inpui can be used as a comparative morpheme that compares two entities. The comparative forms are -dom ‘comparative’ and -kətək ‘superlative’.

Table No. 6 - Degree of adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kə-sa-nu</td>
<td>kə-sa-dom-nu</td>
<td>sa-kətək-nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘good’</td>
<td>‘better’</td>
<td>‘best’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kə-søy-nu</td>
<td>kə-søy-dom-nu</td>
<td>søy-kətək-nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘tall’</td>
<td>‘taller’</td>
<td>‘tallest’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kə-bum-nu</td>
<td>kə-bum-dom-nu</td>
<td>bum-kətək-nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘black’</td>
<td>‘blacker’</td>
<td>‘blackest’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4. Adverbs

An adverb is a word that is placed with the verb or, in semantic terms, modifies the verb.

3.4.1. Derived adverb

An adverb is a class of word that qualifies a verb. Adverbs in Inpui are derived from the corresponding verb by suffixing -gə to the verbal root. The suffix -gə can be added to stative and action verb. When the suffix -gə is added to stative verb it
gives manner adverbs, on the other hand when the suffix \(-g\) is added to action verb it produces reduplicative adverb. Such adverb answers how the action in question has been performed.

**Stative verb + \(g\)**

97. \(b\)ızan\(g\) + \(g\) \(b\)ızang\(g\) \(\text{slowly}\)

sin + \(g\) \(s\)ing\(g\) \(\text{in small}\)

toy + \(g\) \(t\)oy\(g\) \(\text{shortly}\)

They occur in sentences (98. a-c).

98. a) man \(b\)ızan\(g\) se-ye

he slow-ADV walk-DECL

‘He walks slowly.’

b) in-\(g\) sin-\(g\) \(b\)ca-ye

house-DET small-ADV built-DECL

‘The house builds small.’

c) man con toy-\(g\) kəbiya-ye

he word short-ADV speak-DECL

‘He speaks shortly.’

In the above example, the adverb \(b\)ızang\(g\), toy-\(g\) and sin-\(g\) answer ‘how the person walks?’, ‘how the house built?’ and ‘how the man speak?’
Action verb + \(ga\)

99. \(\text{nai} + g\a > \text{nai-g\a} \) ‘by hearing’

\(\text{c\i} + g\a > \text{c\i-g\a} \) ‘by crying’

\(\text{p\h\u} + g\a > \text{p\h\u-g\a} \) ‘by seeing’

Such types of adverbs can be reduplicated in sentences.

100. a) \(\text{man la } \text{nai-g\a } \text{nai-g\a } \text{cw\o } \text{to-} \text{we}\)

he song hear-ADV hear-ADV work do-DECL

‘He does the work by listening music.’

b) \(\text{man bu } \text{sw\o-g\a } \text{sw\o-g\a } \text{co\j } \text{k\o} \text{biya-ye}\)

he rice cook-ADV cook-ADV work speak-DECL

‘She cooks rice by speaking.’

c) \(\text{tom } \text{c\i} \text{-g\a } \text{c\i-g\a } \text{in-troy}\)

Tom cry-ADV cry-ADV sleep-PRF

‘Tom slept crying.’

3.4.2. Types of adverbs

Adverbs in Inpui fall into the following types.

Manner adverbs

In Inpui manner adverbs are derived adverb which is formed by suffixation of \(-g\a\)
to the verbal root as explained above.
101. a) man ɓanep-gə  se-ye
    he   quick-ADV  walk-DECL
    ‘He walks quickly.’

b) man ɓalunpon-gə  se-troy
    he   angry-ADV  go-PRF
    ‘He went angrily.’

c) man kʰwən ɓasaŋ-gə  kəbiya-ye
    he   voice   loud-ADV  speak-DECL
    ‘He speaks loudly.’

Here also the adverb ɓanep-gə, ɓalunpon-gə, and ɓasaŋ-gə explain how he walks? ‘he walks quickly’; How he went?- he went angrily ; And how he speaks?- He speaks loudly.

Temporal Adverbs

Temporal adverbs are adverbs which indicate year, day, part of the day, time duration and temporal question. Such adverbs in Inpui are explained below:

Adverb indicating year in Inpui are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inpui</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102.  səŋwən</td>
<td>‘year’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ənikum səŋwən</td>
<td>‘this year’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kumtʰəŋ saywən ‘next year’
ŋəkum/ŋətək saywən ‘last year’

Here saywən is a common element which indicates year while kumtʰəŋ and ŋətək indicate the following and previous year.

Adverbs indicating day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inpui</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>əniya</td>
<td>‘today’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inswən</td>
<td>‘tomorrow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tipni</td>
<td>‘the day after tomorrow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loyni</td>
<td>‘two days after tomorrow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inzan</td>
<td>‘yesterday’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>təpʰən</td>
<td>‘the day before yesterday’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The temporal adverb indicating days in Inpui don’t share a common element and the lexeme constitutes a different meaning of its own.

Adverbs indicating part of the day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inpui</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ləwən</td>
<td>‘morning’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lumik bədij</td>
<td>‘noon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>təhnun</td>
<td>‘afternoon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʰwazin</td>
<td>‘evening’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ziŋpʰa  ‘night’
nitʰən  ‘dawn’

Adverb indicating time and tense of a verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>ATUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bətəkʰət zəbinna</td>
<td>‘sometimes before’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATUNBAHAK</td>
<td>‘at this moment’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tənluga</td>
<td>‘a little later’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tələyto</td>
<td>‘later’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kəmana</td>
<td>‘earlier or in the past’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here all the six adverbs indicate the point of time where ATUN indicates the present moment. bətəkʰət zəbinna indicates some indefinite or unstated time or previous time where bətəkʰət is sometimes and zəbinna is before. The adverb ATUNBAHAK shows a particular point in time or instant time. Tənluga shows the time which will happen shortly. Tələyto indicates some eventual time in the future. Kəmana indicates the previous moment.

Adverb indicating duration of time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>Bətəkʰətom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bəkanseigə</td>
<td>‘for a long time’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUnkʰətom</td>
<td>‘for one hour’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adverb indicating location

107. Inpui Gloss

bəsaŋ-bi ‘up there’
kəthwəy-bi ‘down there’
kəsak-bi ‘over there’

-bi is the locative marker in Inpui. bəsaŋ indicates higher location and kəthwəy indicates lower location while kəsak on other hand refers to the same level location.

Truth value adverbs

Adverbs that are used in the language to express truth value such as truly, really, falsely or nothing are termed as adverbs of truth values.

108. Inpui Gloss

bəzegə ‘truly’
langə ‘falsely’

109. a) man-ŋ bəz-e-gə kəbiya-ye

he-NOM true-ADV say-DECL

‘He said it truly.’
b) man-nə lan-gə kəbiya-ye
   he-NOM false-ADV say-DECL

   ‘He said it falsely.’

Such adverbs also serve as an answer the question words.

Intensifying adverbs

P.H. Mathews defines intensifier as a class of adverbial elements with an intensifying role that is either positive or negative. Adverbs that function as intensifiers in Inpui are found following adjectives. In Inpui there is only one intensifier ‘tək’ which can be used in both the positive and negative environment.

110. a) man bəron-tək-e
    he big-very-DECL

    ‘He is very big’

b) man sin-tək-e
    he small-very-DECL

    ‘He is very small.’

Adverbs of number

In Inpui adverbs indicating number are formed by prefixing lay- to the basic number.

111. Inpui        Gloss
    ləŋki              ‘once’
    ləŋni              ‘twice’
‘thrice’

112. man simla ḥum se-roy
    he simla twice go-PRF

‘He went to Simla twice.’

3.5. Minor grammatical categories

Minor grammatical categories are closed sets categories with small membership. Minor grammatical categories discussed in this section include viz. pronouns, numerals and conjunctions.

3.5.1 Pronouns

Pronouns are deictic words which point to objects, their properties and relations, their local or temporal reference, or placement, without naming them. They constitute a limited class of words (that is a closed system) with numerous subclasses. Inpui pronoun may be may be divided into five types.

Personal pronouns

Inpui personal pronoun differentiates three persons: first person, second person and third person. These three persons can be distinguished into three numbers: singular, plural and dual.
Table No. 7 - Personal pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>ṣy ‘I’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>ṇ으y ‘you’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>ṣm ‘He/she’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns in Inpui are formed by suffixing -om to the personal pronoun. The suffix -om can be added to all the three persons as shown in the table 8 below.

Table No. 8 - Possessive pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singular possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>ṣ-om ‘my’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>ṇ-om ‘your’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>ṣ-om ‘his/her’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The use of possessive pronouns in a sentence is illustrated below.

113. ṣman ṣ-om ḋбан-ne
     he I-POSS friend-DECL

‘He is my friend.’
\(\text{ære, } n\text{-æ} \text{ and } b\text{-æ} \) are treated as possessive pronominal prefixes in Inpui. This prefixes can be added to kinship terms (not all), body parts (not all) and some inalienable objects as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body parts</th>
<th>Kinship terms</th>
<th>Inalienable objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>æ-såm  ‘my hair’</td>
<td>æ-nu  ‘my mother’</td>
<td>æ-mæy  ‘my tail’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>næ-såm  ‘your hair’</td>
<td>næ-nu  ‘your mother’</td>
<td>næ-mæy  ‘your tail’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bø-såm  ‘his hair’</td>
<td>bø-nu  ‘his mother’</td>
<td>bø-mæy  ‘his tail’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indefinite pronouns**

Indefinite pronouns indicate persons or else their properties in a general way without defining the class of objects they belong to, class or properties they possess. The indefinite pronouns in Inpui are \(pæk^b\text{æ}t\text{zæl}\) ‘none’, \(k^b\text{æ}t\text{zæl}\) ‘nothing’, \(tu\text{in}\text{dæm}\text{mu}\) ‘someone’ and \(p\text{æ}-\text{ømlk}^b\text{æ}\) ‘something’.

\(pæk^b\text{æ}t\text{zæl}\) ‘none’ and \(k^b\text{æ}t\text{zæl}\) ‘nothing’

\(pæk^b\text{æ}t\text{zæl}\) is used to indicate person while \(k^b\text{æ}t\text{zæl}\) refers to object only. These two pronouns occur only in negative environment, therefore they are regarded as negative polarity pronoun. It can be illustrated as shown below.

115. a) \(pæk^b\text{æ}t\text{zæl} \quad \text{iskul-bí} \quad \text{huŋ-mæk-e}

\(\text{none} \quad \text{school-LOC} \quad \text{come-NEG-DECL} \)

‘None came to school.’
b) sint\textsuperscript{b}aŋ-bi k\textsuperscript{b}ətəle oəm-mək-e  
table-LOC nothing have-NEG-DECL  
‘Nothing is in the table.’

\textit{tuindo\textsubscript{mm}u} ‘someone’ and \textit{pə-əmk\textsuperscript{b}əl} ‘something’

Here also \textit{tuindo\textsubscript{mm}u} is used to refer to person and \textit{pə-əmk\textsuperscript{b}əl} is used to indicate object. They can occur in both the environment i.e. positive as well as negative environment as in (116. a & b).

116. a) tuindo\textsubscript{mm}nu-k\textsuperscript{b}əl huŋ-ŋe  
someone come-DECL  
‘Someone is coming.’

b) pə-əmk\textsuperscript{b}əl oəm-me  
something exist-DECL  
‘Something is there.’

Demonstrative pronouns

There are two kinds of demonstrative pronouns in Inpui: proximate demonstrative marked by -yə and distal demonstrative marked by -gə.

117. a) mənpa-gə ə-om bəban-ne  
man-DEM(DIST) I-GEN friend-COP  
‘That man was my friend.’
b) \( tələt^{\text{h}}u\text{-yə} \quad o\text{-om-me} \)

shirt-DEM(PROX) \quad I\text{-GEN-DECL}

‘This shirt is mine.’

Inpui has two demonstrative pronouns \( həyə \) ‘this’ and \( hədə \) ‘that’ where ‘\( hə \)’ is the noun marker as in (118. a & b).

118. a) \( həyə \quad ui\text{-ye} \)

this(PROX) \quad dog-DECL

‘This is a dog.’

b) \( hədə \quad bəsə\text{-ye} \)

that(DIST) \quad bird-DECL

‘That is a bird.’

**Interrogative pronouns**

Interrogative pronouns in Inpui are \( tu \) ‘who’, \( pəm \) ‘what’ and \( indəm\text{-nu} \) ‘which’.

They are illustrated in the following examples from (119. a-b).

119. a) \( nə\text{-meŋ} \quad tu \quad kəu\text{-bo} \)

your-name \quad what \quad call-QM

‘What is your name?’

b) \( nəŋ \quad indəm\text{-nu} \quad tələt^{\text{h}}u \quad t^{\text{h}}\text{ai\text{-ye} } \)

you \quad which \quad shirt \quad like-DECL

‘Which shirt do you like?’
Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronoun in Inpui is marked by the morpheme -rəŋtoza. This morpheme expresses the meaning of self to show the agent's action which affects the agent itself.

120. a) əy ə-rəŋtoza kai-ye
    I 1.s-self pull-DECL
    ‘I pull myself.’

    b) man bə-rəŋtoza bəkʰai-ye
    he 2.s-self hang-DECL
    ‘He hangs himself.’

Reciprocal pronoun

Reciprocal pronouns indicate a mutual relationship between two or more persons, who are at the same time the doer of the same action. Reciprocal in Inpui is indicated by -כאמ which gives the meaning of each other or one another.

121. a) əni-כאמ kənakəle-ye
    we-each other fight-DECL
    ‘We fight each other.’

    b) əni-כאמ boikəle-ye
    we-each other beat-DECL
    ‘We beat each other.’
3.5.1.1 Case marking in pronouns

The case markers of Inpui with their arguments are shown in table 9 below.

Table No. 9 - Case marking in pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRO</th>
<th>LOC</th>
<th>GEN</th>
<th>ABL</th>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>INS</th>
<th>NOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEM</td>
<td>ʰʰɤɣ</td>
<td>ʰʰɤɣ-ʰوث</td>
<td>ʰʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERS</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ-ʰɤ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6. Numerals

Benedict(1972:93) shows that the TB numeral system is of decimal type, yet it seems to have included a vigesimal unit along with the distinctive root, e.g. *(m-)kul ‘20’. Inpui employs the decimal system of counting, like other Tibeto-Burman languages. Cardinal numbers from 1-10 in Proto Tibeto-Burman and in Inpui are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PTB</th>
<th>Inpui</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>122.</td>
<td>*t(y)iṅ</td>
<td>ʰʰɤɣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*g-nis</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*g-sum</td>
<td>intʰum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*b-lyiṅ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*l-ŋa</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*d-ruk</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*d-ryat</td>
<td>ʰɤɣ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is to be noted here that two, six, eight and nine have similar form with PTB and it is prefixed with \( k\varphi \).

Numerals in Inpui can be divided into cardinal numeral, ordinal numeral, multiplicative numeral, aggregative numeral, approximative numeral and fractional.

### 3.6.1. Cardinal numeral

Cardinal numeral can be divided into two types, basic cardinal and compound cardinal. The basic cardinal number from 1-10 is stated in e.g. 122. The compound numerals consist of two kinds: additive compound and multiplicative compound as explained below.

**Multiplicative compound**

Multiplicative compound can be expressed in three ways: 10x basic cardinals, 100x basic cardinals and 1000x basic cardinals.

**10 x basic cardinals**

123. \( \text{som} \times k\text{\textbeta } =\text{som\textbeta } \) ‘twenty’

\( \text{som} \times \text{int\textbeta } =\text{som\textbeta } \) ‘thirty’

\( \text{som} \times \text{b\textbeta } =\text{som\textbeta } \) ‘forty’

\( \text{som} \times \text{in\textbeta } =\text{som\textbeta } \) ‘fifty’

\( \text{som} \times k\varphi \text{r\textbeta } =\text{som\varphi r\textbeta } \) ‘sixty’
som x somari = somsomari ‘seventy’
som x somriyat = somriyat ‘eighty’
som x somkwa = somkwa ‘ninety’

100 x basic cardinals

124. təza x kəni = təzani ‘two-hundred’
təza x intbum = təzatbum ‘three-hundred’
təza x bəli = təzali ‘four-hundred’
təza x inpaŋ = təzaŋa ‘five-hundred’
təza x kərük = təzaruk ‘six-hundred’
təza x səri = təzasəri ‘seven-hundred’
təza x kəriyat = təzariyat ‘eight-hundred’
təza x kəkwa = təza kwa ‘nine-hundred’

1000x basic cardinals

125. təciŋ x kəni = təciŋni ‘two-thousand’
təciŋ x intbum = təciŋbum ‘three-thousand’
təciŋ x bəli = təciŋli ‘four-thousand’
təciŋ x inpaŋ = təciŋa ‘five-thousand’
təciŋ x kərük = təciŋruk ‘six-thousand’
təciŋ x səri = təciŋsəri ‘seven-thousand’
təciŋ x kəriyat = təciŋriyat ‘eight-thousand’
təciŋ x kəkwa = təciŋ kwa ‘nine-thousand’
Additive compound

Additive compound in Inpui is formed by prefixing the decade numeral (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 etc) to basic numerals from one to nine and an additive marker -to is added for eleven to nineteen as explained below.

126.  

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{som}+k^b\text{at}+\text{to} = \text{som}k^b\text{atto} \quad \text{‘eleven’} \\
&\text{som}+\kappa\text{ni}+\text{to} = \text{som}\kappa\text{nito} \quad \text{‘twelve’} \\
&\text{som}+\text{inthum}+\text{to} = \text{som}\text{inthumto} \quad \text{‘thirteen’} \\
&\text{somni}+k^b\text{at} = \text{somnik}^b\text{at} \quad \text{‘twenty-one’} \\
&\text{som}^b\text{um}+k^b\text{at} = \text{som}^b\text{umk}^b\text{at} \quad \text{‘thirty-one’} \\
&\text{somli}+k^b\text{at} = \text{smmlik}^b\text{at} \quad \text{‘forty-one’} \\
&\text{som}\mu\text{ja}+k^b\text{at} = \text{som}\mu\text{jak}^b\text{at} \quad \text{‘fifty-one’} \\
&\text{somr}u\text{k}+k^b\text{at} = \text{somrukk}^b\text{at} \quad \text{‘sixty-one’} \\
&\text{som}\sigma\text{ri}+k^b\text{at} = \text{som}\sigma\text{rik}^b\text{at} \quad \text{‘seventy-one’} \\
&\text{som}ri\text{yax}+k^b\text{at} = \text{somriyak}^b\text{at} \quad \text{‘eighty-one’} \\
&\text{somkwa}+k^b\text{at} = \text{somkwak}^b\text{at} \quad \text{‘ninety-one’} \\
\end{align*}
\]

3.6.2. Ordinal numeral

The suffix -\textit{nu} is added to the cardinal number so as to derive ordinal number.

127.  

\[
\begin{align*}
&\kappa\text{manu} \quad \text{‘first’} \\
&\kappa\text{n\textit{nu}} \quad \text{‘second’} \\
&\kappa\text{int}^b\text{um\textit{nu}} \quad \text{‘third’} \\
&\text{b\textit{olnu}} \quad \text{‘fourth’} \\
&\text{inpa\textit{nu}} \quad \text{‘fifth’} \\
&\kappa\text{r\textit{uknu}} \quad \text{‘sixth’}
\end{align*}
\]
sœrinu ‘seventh’
kariyœnu ‘eighth’
kakwanu ‘ninth’
somnu ‘tenth’

3.6.3. Multiplicative numeral

It is expressed by adding the prefix laŋ- to the cardinal numbers

128. laŋ-kʰot ‘once’
     laŋ-ni ‘twice’
     laŋ-tʰum ‘thrice’

3.6.4. Aggregative numeral

Aggregative numeral in Inpui is formed by adding the suffix -bingə to the cardinal numeral.

129. intʰum-bingə ‘all the three or three together’
     boli-bingə ‘all the four or four together’
     som-bingə ‘all the ten or ten together’

3.6.5. Approximative numeral

The suffix -kʰək indicates approximative numeral in Inpui.

130. kan-ikʰək ‘about two’
     Inpäŋ-kʰək ‘about five’
     kərük-kʰək ‘about six’
3.6.6 Fractional numeral

The fractional numeral in Inpui is expressed as shown below.

131. punk \( ^h \) \( ^\text{xt} \) ‘one whole’
    bɔbak ‘piece’
    tɔŋk\( ^h \)ai ‘half’

3.7. Conjunction

Conjunctions are particles that join word, sentence, phrase or clause. Conjunction in Inpui may be divided into two types: coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

3.7.1. Coordinating conjunction

Coordinating conjunction joins or coordinates two or more items such as words, clauses or sentences of equal syntactic importance. They are also known as coordinators. Inpui uses four types of coordinating conjunction viz. le ‘and’, ətidə ‘but’, briyəkbina ‘so’ and məktəbi ‘or’.

le

This conjunction presents non contrasting item or idea. It also indicates the addition of an additional point.

132. əy kəsən-nu k\( ^h \)ət le bəzin-nu bət\( ^h \)ai-ye
    I red-NMZR one-CONJ yellow-NMZR like-DECL

    ‘I like red and yellow.’
**atida**

The use of *atida* ‘but’ implies that the action is carried out with some exceptions.

133. man bəotsiya-ye atida bəzan-ŋe

he ugly-DECL but honest-DECL

‘She is ugly but honest.’

134. ey kəram takən-ne atida ey maypaklan-roy

I work hard-DECL but I fail-PRF

‘Despite my hard work I failed.’

**briyəkbinə**

Unlike *atida* where the action is carried out under certain restriction, the use of the conjunction *briyəkbinə* is always positive.

135. ey kəram takən-ne briyəkbinə ey maypak-roy

I work hard-DECL so I success-PRF

‘I work hard so I succeed.’

136. man bəzan-ŋe briyəkbinə bə-din mibin-ŋə takʰwəntə-we

he honest-DECL so he-ACC people-NOM respect-DECL

‘He is honest so he is respected by everyone.’
This particle is used to join two words or phrases and implies a choice to the hearer.

137. sa-ro maktābi in-ro
      eat-IMP or sleep-IMP
      ‘Eat or sleep.’

138. in-bo maktābi in-mak-bo
      drink-QM or drink-NEG-QM
      ‘Will you drink or not.’

3.7.2 Subordinating conjunction

Subordinating conjunction are subordinators that join an independent clause and a dependent clause. Subordinating conjunction found in Inpui is -bi ‘if’.

-bi

This particle is used to join two clauses and the sentence thus formed by -bi is a conditional clause.

139. man huŋŋe bi əy se-əmai
      he come-DECL CONJ I go-FUT
      ‘I will go if and only if he comes.’
140. น่าผ se-ye   bi อย-le se-ถmai

you   go-DECL  CONJ I-also   go-FUT

‘I will go if and only if you go.’