PART

IV
CHAPTER VI
SYNTAX

6. Syntax deals with those linguistic units, which are larger than a word. It studies the formation of sentences and their various parts with the help of morphological classes.

The sentences in the Gawdi are of three types:

1. Simple sentence.
2. Compound sentence,
3. Complex sentence.

6.1.1 Simple sentence— It normally consists of a subject, a predicate and a few adjuncts. In rare cases it may consist of a mere predicate, as in the Imperatives. Usually the word-order in a sentence is of following type —

\[ \text{subject} \quad \text{direct object} \quad \text{predicate}. \]

/fori čiṭy aĉita /
Hari reads the letter.
S D.O. Pr.
/to morati śṅkola /
'He has learnt Marathi'
S. d.o. Pr.
/ān̓ ambo katotta /
'I cut the mango'
S. d.o. Pr.
/jənəwrə šətam rawtəy /
'The animals stay in the field'
S. d.o. Pr.
/to šəwni mattə /
'He kills the birds'

When there is an indirect object, it mostly precedes a direct object; e.g.
S. i.o. d.o. Pr.
/may maka liwə dita /
'Mother give the book to me'
S. i.o. d.o. Pr.
/amı gaycə̊ dud kətəy /
'we milk the cow'

A modifier is put before a modified word as in -
/ələ̊̊̊ patlo /
'The big basket'
/dəwə gədə /
'The white horse'
/cuṭekərač̣i panə /
The leaves of green colour.

6.1.2. **Types of word co-ordinations in sentences** -
The word connection between the words and the word combinations, may be either co-ordinating or sub-ordinating.

The co-ordinating connection between the words is affected by either a peculiar intonation of enumeration or by the use of co-ordinating conjunctions:

a) /tīṅa mōndrē anik guruwā, utā sogli ek jayn rawlī /

There the sheep and cattles, the camel were there, near hām.

b) /ek gow ani bayl /

'a husband and a wife'

/ek raja ani rani /

'a King and a queen'

/kāwlo ani sunā ani kōlo cyōyak laglē /

'The cow, the dog and the fox began to go'

In subordinating connections, words are distinguished as subordinating and subordinated, with the latter clarifying the former. These subordinating connections carried out by a modifier, to put before a modified word as in -

/ōlō paṭlo /

'The big basket'
6.1.3. Types of word connections in sentences.

The connection between words can be either co-ordinating or subordinating.

The co-ordinating connections between words is affected either by peculiar intonation of enumeration or by rise of co-ordinating conjunctions. e.g.

a) /tinga mēndrē anik gurwā, uṭā sogli ek jayn tējā borer rawli /

'There the sheep, and the cattle, the camel were there together near him'.

b) / ek gow ani bayl /

'A husband and a wife'

/kāwlo ani sun̄g ani kolo oyćyk laglē /

'The crow and the dog and the fox began to go'

/idus boro paws ani god god pollo /

'Once there was heavy rain and thundering'.

In subordinating connections, words are distinguished as subordinating and subordinated, with the latter clarifying the former. The subordinated words
agree in gender and number with the subordinating. The agreement is carried out by -

1) Preceding adjectives

ii) by preceding genitive₁

iii) " genitive₂

Examples:

1) By preceding adjectives-

/kaľ̂ ku̍p / - 'The black cloud'
/tam̄î fula̍/ - 'The red flowers'
/boro so̍o/ - 'good wine'
/u̍sar će̠d̍u/ - 'clever girl'
/abuj će̠d̍o/ - 'dull boy'

ii) By preceding genitive₁ -

/siwaço pilo / - 'Lion cub'
/fuy NOMUNIS/ - 'Which man'
/app̄a tOkli / - 'Own head'
/isklaćo burga / - 'Children of the school'
/teji may / - 'His mother'

iii) By preceding genitive₂ -

/garantlo će̠da / - 'Boy of the house'
/doryantal̆ nistę / - 'fish of the sea'
/će̠dyalo at / - 'hand of the boy'

2. Words are also subordinated by government, they are put into oblique, when the substantive with it is with some case-suffix, e.g.
/kalya sunyača đat /
'The teeth of the black dog'
/daklya puťak /
'To the younger son'
/jllya paryan /
'The elder pigeon'

iii) By contiguity — It is expressed by special word-order and the intonation. e.g.
/boro mukar /
'Quite ached'
/motić kustar /
'Very difficult'

In the sentences with transitive verbs in past and in both the perfect tenses, a special word-agreement is used, which is called in grammar as ergative construction. The predicate agrees in gender and number with the direct subject is put in the agentive case. e.g.
/dovan fator kola/
'The God made the stone'
/tuyē kam oddē kitya kola /
'Why only half of the work is done by you'
/teni kal āswnē mallē /
'A bird was killed by him yesterday'
/forin tingē āspačē kola /
'It is decided by Hari to go there'.
/teni sokol polollo folo ihtay keli/
'The fallen fruits were gathered by him.'

The direct object can be omitted, if it is clear from the context, the verb will always be in neut. Sg.; subject, however, can never be omitted. e.g.
/teni sanila/ - 'Told by him'
/ayu ka1a/ - 'Did by me'
/ayu aelena/ - 'Not read by me'

6.1.4. Major parts of sentences.

6.1.4.1. Subject :- The subject is expressed by the following word-classes-

1) By Nouns-
   a) Substantive-
      /condrim udl/ 
      'The moon arose'
      /bapey santa/ 
      'Father says'
      /boyn apoyta/ 
      'Sister calls'
      /sun6 bunkita/ 
      'The dog barks'
      /burg6 coyta/ 
      'The child sees'
b) **Pronouns**

/ãw ìnga ahã/

'I am here'

/tô tinga ubrawta/

'He stands there'

/kon eyla /

'who has come'

/ô dory /

'Hold this'

/tô ubary /

'Lift that'

c) **Adjectives and participles**

/kuddô munpa laglo/

'The blind began to say'

/tôto payank bontra guţloyta/

'The lame wraps the rags of cloth around his feet.'

/ata eylyay tô kon /

'Who are those who came just now'

/tinga baslô tô kon/

'Who is he who sat there'

d) **Numerals - cardinals and ordinals**

/tig kitya ek purô/

'Why three, one is enough'
/caɾi oɾa jayn yo /
'Come after four hours'
/poylo mʊŋa laglo apum od ahlo/,
dusœmʊŋa laglo apum lan ahlo ani tiœ mʊŋa laglo apum skœm od ahlo /
'The first one said that he was a big then,
the second one said that he was young, and
third one said that he was very big'

2. By a noun phrase-
/tœ kam kœ-slœ /
'How is that work'
/tœnœdœ gərawoyiœ tat uœn jœlœ /
'The roof on their house flew away'
/tœjœ kœpdœ wœpdœ sœmko pœjnœn jœlœ/
'His clothes etc. were completely torn'

6.1.4.2. Predicate- A predicate may either a verbal or nominal. A verbal predicate can be either a single or a compound verb, in finite form. This may make a simple or a compound predicate, e.g.

1) Simple Predicate -
/œw bosta /
'I sit'
/tœ aœ¿œlœ/
'You will read'
/tɔ oytalɔ /
'He was going'
/tɔ jɛt /
'It may take'

Compound verbal predicate-
/tɔ kajar jaʃya jao/
'He may get married'
/ti bɔson rawlɛ/
'She went on sitting'
/tɛkɔ nuyntlɔn ɔspa jasiɔ/
'He had to go through the river'
/ʃɛʃjaʃya jata/
'It may happen'
/fɔlɔ dæpun dowɔry/
'Keep the fruit closed'

A nominal predicate is composed of a nominal part and a copula / as - ah/ meaning 'to be'. This copula is optional.

The nominal part can be expressed in the following way -

1) By a substantive in the absolute form -
/tɔ ek gor aha/
'That is a house'
/ti muʃi boyn asa/
'She is my sister'
/ti prufeory ahli/
'She was a teacher'
/tin'ga ek sun̆̂̃ aha/
'There is a dog'

iii) By adjectives-
/to ẹ̀d̄o usar/
'That boy is clever'
/i kani bori/
'This story is good'
/don̄ḡor ūn̄ aha/
'The mountain is a high'
/tù ćedū barik aha/
'That girl is thin'

iv) By pronoun-
/to koŋ/    'Who is he'
/tù kil̄̂̃ asl̄̂̃/     'What was that'

v) By ordinals-
/å̄w dusro, to poylo/
'I am second, he is first'

vi) By indeclinable words-
/mů̄f̄ gor poys aha/
'My house is far'
/mol̄̂̃b oyr aha /
'The sky is high'
/jomin sokol aha/
'The earth is below'

The nominal part can be further extended by qualiﬁcatory words.

/ti tamdi fula ahay/
'Those are red flowers'
/maka doq dowa ahay/
'I have two daughters'
/toka tin burgi/
'He has three children'

6.1.5. Secondary parts of sentences.

A direct object agrees in gender and number with the gender and number of the transitive verb, if the construction is in past or both the perfect tenses. e.g.

/forin ciťu ači/  
'Hari read the letter'
/atansan arra polla/  
'The mirror fell from the hand'

The parts of speech, which are used as subject, can also be used as predicate. e.g.

1) Substantive-
/tani udo allu/  
'The water was brought by him'

11) Pronoun
/to make coyta/  
'He sees me'
iii) **Adjective**

/maka od jay/

'I want the big one'

iv) **Infinitive**

/maka ospak jay/

'I have to go'

Personal pronouns are always in the dative case, when they are used as direct objects. The interrogative pronouns may either be in absolute form or may be in the dative case.

/tuỹ kit̃ coyl̃/

'What is seen by you'

/t̃ tuka kityak jasĩ/

'Why did you want this'

The indirect object is always expressed in the dative case, e.g.

/to rukak udo gayta/

'He puts water to the tree'

/aw tuka 3klo sodna/

'I do not leave you alone'

/tuỹ soglyank kityak apo̊lå/

'Why have you called all of them'

**Attribution**

Attribution can be expressed by nouns, gerundives,
participles or by noun-phrases.

1) **By Nouns—**

    a) **Adjectives—**

        /dówa gōdō/

        'White horse'

        /kali kupa/

        'The black cloud'

        /sobit wadō/

        'The beautiful village'

    b) **By numerals—**

        /ek kāwlo/

        'One crow'

        /don majrā/

        'Two cats'

        /dusrya disak/.

        'On the next day'

1i) **By Gerundive—**

    /i'kapace gor/

    'The house to be sold'

1ii) **By Participles—**

    a) **By present participle—**

        /rawta tō gōr/

        'The house lived in'

        /sīnkta tō wiskōl/

        'The school he studies in'
b) **By past participles**

/šaplolo liwr/
'The printed book'
/kuslolo fol /
'The rotten fruit'
/piklolo gaw/
'The ripe wound'

iv) **By noun-phrase**

/sokol pollolo foja/
'The fruits fallen below'
/odd3 udoyl3 kahm/
'The work left half done'

Occasionally the attribution is expressed by cardinal numbers which do not inflect, e.g.

/šary orā jayn yo/
'Come after four hours'
/āw so ñarher ụtta/
'I got up at six'

Attribution is also expressed by indefinite pronoun / kãy/-

/kãy foja ady/
'Bring some fruit'
/ay3 kãyãs3 mull3na/
'I did not say anything like this'
Attribution is expressed by genitives also-

1) **Substantive**
   
   /ramacɔ baw/
   'Ram's brother'
   /garaɛya mukar/
   'In front of the house'
   /bayleɛi boyn/
   'Wife's sister'

11) **By Pronouns**
   
   a) **Personal Pronouns**
      
      /ameɔ gɔr/
      'Our house'
      /tajɔ put/
      'His son'
      /majɔ baw/
      'My brother'

   b) **By interrogative pronouns**
      
      /fυvcɔ cɔqɔ/
      'Which boy'

**Adverbials**

I. **Adverbials** are expressed by adverbs of place-

1) /liwr inqa dowory/
   'Keep the books here'
   /tɔ tiŋqɔ rawta/
   'He stays there'
"tū fu'y jālō/ 'Where did you go'

11) **By Nouns with post-positions** -

"sw bājran oytə/ 'I go to market'

"mejə gəkəl coy/ 'See under the table'

"tə gərən assay/ 'They are in the house'

"tū fuysan eyla/ 'From where have you come'

II **Adverb of time can be expressed by** -

1) **Adverbs of time** -

"kal əyn to jālə/ 'He went away having come yesterday'

"gədi taddi eylyar metətoli/ 'The train will be available if it comes late'

"tū kədənə eyla/ 'When did you come'

"əfyə beʃin əsnaka/ 'Do not go so soon'

11) **By nouns with post-positions** -

"to mejə fətəlyən sələ/ 'He used to come after me'
/ɔbayr ʔaw noko/
'I do not know beyond this'

III) By some verbal forms denoting time:
/kam jatri yɔ/
'Come after finishing the work'
/paws poṭṭana tɔ bɔyr ʃɔlɔ/
'He went out while it was raining'

III. The adverbial of cause is expressed by the post-position / lagun/ and /pasot/, e.g.
/tɔŋka lagun ʔaw gara rawta/
'Because of them I stay at home'
/muʃɔpasot biyanaka/
'Do not be afraid because of me'

IV. The adverbial of purpose is expressed by either infinitives or gerundive, e.g.
/tɔka bospak san/
'Ask him to sit'
/tɔ iskła ʃinkpa oytɔ/
'He goes to school to study'
/tɔ ʃuŋya saŋŋuŋk oytɔلو/
'He was going to tell the dog'
/tɔka ɔsɔŋk san/
'Ask him to go'
The adverbial of manner is expressed by

a) *An adverb of action—*

/sun₃ fɔrsan dawta/

'The dog runs fast'

/tɔ sɔriy₃woylyan udiyo mattay/

'They jump over the fences'

b) *By adjectival forms—*

/₃₃ sɒglya cowɔn eylɔ /

'I came seeing everywhere'

/₃₃ nimoɔn eylɔ /

'I came last of all'

c) *By adverbial phrase—*

/₃₃ don fɔwti₇ eylɔlɔ /

'I came twice'

/punyan ₃₃ k mʊynɔ rawtolɔ/

'I will stay in Poona for a month'

VI. Adverbial can also be expressed by combination of several verbs—

/tɔ nuyce degɛk ɛʃ ʃele ʃaɭa fataɭo/

'He used to eat jamun, on the bank of river, on a jamun tree'

The positions of adverbials is not rigidly fixed in a sentence.

Co-ordinate parts of sentences —
Within the limits of extended simple sentence, co-ordinate members of a sentence can be joined to each other with or without the help of co-ordinating conjunctions-

/sungat, bandə hamtul jaw sangat dəwaci cog mog' kottali/

'The fished called 'Sungat', 'bangado', hamtul, or 'sangot' loved the God more'.
/tə garan ek ɔsaro, ranço kuɗ ani ek podwi/

'There was a drawing room, one kitchen and a varanda in that house'

If there are several subjects of the same catagory, the verb will occur in the plural; e.g.
/to dadlo ani təjo put oyçyak laglə/

'That man and his son began to go'
/ti bayl ani matari ektyay rawtali/

'That woman and the old lady stayed together'

The verb in rare cases may occur in singular also- e.g.

/tɪŋā ek suŋə ani ek məjər aha/

'There are is a dog and a cat'

If there are several subjects of different catagories- i.e. if some of them are masculine and some feminine, the verb in the predicate occurs in neuter-Pl. e.g.
/raja ani raṇi palaśint ahli/
'The king and the queen were in the palace'

taji may ani pay kulyan kulo gayn rogā laglī/
'His mother and father started crying loudly'

Sometimes the verb may occur in Sg., but in such cases it agrees with the last member of the several subjects—e.g.

/mujī boyn ani baw garan asa/
'My sister and brother is in the house'

/mujī boyn ani tijo gow kal jelə/
'My sister and her husband went yesterday'

If the subjects are in masculine and neuter gender the verb in the predicate will be in masculine plural.

/kawlo ani suṇi ani kolo oyćak laglə/
'The crow, and the dog and the fox began to go'

/sōsō ani kāsuḏ ek riskećer ubrawlə/
'The rabbit and the tortoise stood on a line'

If the subject consists of several nouns—i.e., some of them in Sg. and some of in plural, the verb either occurs in plural or it agrees with the last member of the subject. e.g.

/teṇi sīt ani bakryō kəlyō /
'The rice and the breads were made by him'
/tɔ kuːdan mɔja, kɔdêlə ani ek kam aslɔ/
'There were tables, chairs and a cot in that room'
When there are several pronouns used as subject they are mostly summed into plural form before, entering into sentence formation. Hence the verb is always in plural form. e.g.
/ʃɔ ani ñïw, ɔmd ʃewpa oytalɔ/
'He and me, we used to go for lunch'
/tũ ani tɔ, tũmi ñuy kam kottolɔ/
'You and he, where will you work'
In a transitive verb, where the predicate shows the agreement with the direct object, the principles of agreement in the past and in both the perfect tenses are same as in the intransitive- e.g.
/ɔyɔ teʃi may ani tikarɔstyan coyloloypo/
'I saw his mother and her on the road'
/ɔyɔ maʃ ani dowlo tinga on dilɔ/
'I carried a pot and a spoon here'.
/teʃi ɛfətir ʃikr ani piri aʃilɔ/
'He brought the cups and saucers for tea.'
/ʃiʃ payn ek makɔ ani ʃɔmbɔry ruʃiya dilɔ/
'His father gave a machine and five hundred rupees.'
6.2. The Compound sentences.

The co-ordination of separate clauses in a compound sentence is usually effected by means of co-ordinating conjunctions, though conjunctionless co-ordination is also possible, e.g.

/idus to gara eylo ani sanpa laglo/
'Once he came home and began to say.'

/bawak kitlo mog puł boyńik mogna tɔ bawaco/
'The brother loves his sister so much, but the sister has no love for her brother.'

/tig kityak ek puro /
'Why three, one is enough'

/tū inga raw āw oytā/
'You stay here, I am going!

/ɔ̃ bōr ni tɔ maka di /
'This is not good, give me that.'

6.2.1. The Complex sentences.

Types of subordinate clause -

A subordinate subject clause can perform the function of a subject, or it can expand the subject in the main clause by the use of pronouns - e.g.

/apnaco bapay santa tɔ forɔ/
'What our father says is true.'

/tomunpa laglo ki apun tɔdna lan aslo /
'He said that he was young then.'
/kuddyan sahla ki apnan k ayko Sta/
'The blind said that he could hear.'

6.2.1.1. A Subordinate predicate clause

A subordinate predicate clause expands the contents of the main clause that is expressed by a pronoun. The subordinated precedes the main clause, e.g.
/aw pawcyak muja poyili ts fela/
'They went before I reached.'
/aw cya poyili sanka/
'Don't go before I come.'

A subordinated object clause is subordinated with the help of a conjunction that immediately comes after the word it refers to, e.g.
/maka i fo bor nasli ki tsa mlaa mua/
'I did not know that she had died.'

A Subordinate temporal clause is subordinated with the help of conjunctions-
/tdna/- 'then', /pusun/- 'till'
/aw teca coy cya fela tdna to midlo/
'He was sleeping when I went to see him'
/muj lo liwr akum japun magnaka/
'Don't ask for the book till I finish reading it.'
/to 3pusun tu tinga raw/
'You stay there till he comes.'
A **Subordinate relative clause** is subordinated with the help of the present or the past participle, e.g.

/pay rawta tẽ gor od ahã/

'The house, where father stays, is big.'

/af ami to jelōnolo to dis kõlo /

'Today we celebrated the day, on which he was born.'

/mɔlolo furis tõka kon man dina/

'The cross that is broken, no one gives respect to it.'

A **Subordinated conditional clauses** are subordinated with the help of conditional verbal forms, e.g.

/to eylyar ëw oytõlo/

'If he come I will go.'

The main clause in such cases may either in the subjunctive, in the imperative or in the future tense, e.g.

/mujo pay ɪŋa aslyar to ñst/-

'He may go, if my father is here.'

/to don ɔrã pusun eylonajalyar tũ ɔs /

'If he does not come till two, you go.'

/pas boro põlo jalyyar ñtã bori jatoli /

'If it rains well the harvest will be good.'

/kam bõrõ kõlyar fɔl bõrõ mõṭtõlõ /

'If you work well, the fruit will be good.'
A number of particles are used to perform some definite function in the sentence, into more complex units—e.g.

1) Emphasis is expressed by either /é/ or /t/  
   /t/- /aydənant udok børət sokəl ahlə/  
   'The water was quite low in the pot'  
   /tədnət tə śinktələ/  
   'Then only they will learn'.

   /é/- /tə oytəq rawə/  
   'But he kept going on!'  
   /tə skləq əcəq pan-ʃrəyən rawə/  
   'The child stayed all along in the cradle.'

2) Inclusiveness is expressed by either the following particles.

   /oy/ - /tə cogoy jəl jən uδən jələ/  
   'All then four of them flew away having taken the net.'

   /āy/ - /dəgəq yəqəqpə laglə/  
   'Both of them began to fight.'

   /uy/ - /tigəkuq teni apənən ałə/  
   'All the three were called by him'

   /i/ - /doni atəni təka dollə/  
   '(He) Caught him with both the hands.'

   /bın/ - /majrəkbin sanələ/  
   'It was told also to the cat'
3) /so-śi-śe/ - like ' 
	/teska ek sōnsarśa distī pollo/  
'He saw something like a life'  
	/teni ek borīśi tokli kalī/  
'He thought of a fairly good trick.'  
	/tesg-goryak milagsśa nistī laglū/  
'A fish looking like a miracle, was stick to his fishing rod' 

6.3. The Syntax of Gawdi is fairly simple. In fact there are no rigid rules regarding the places of sentence-part in a sentence. A few peculiarities can be pointed out here -

I. The dative suffix is very often lost, e.g.  
	/to bospa laglū/  
'He began to sit.'  
	/mujya bawa apoy/  
'Call my brother' 

II. The qualifying nouns occur in fully inflected form and not in oblique forms only, e.g.  
	/eni dadlyan kummāran putak bosoylū/  
'He, the man, the potter, made his son to sit.'  
	/teska bapayk 3 borś disna jals/  
'To him, the father, this did not seem to be good'
III) A few expletative words are used every now and then, e.g.

/tokalə nyunt dəwla/
'He got down into the river'
/udo oyr eylə muntəkət tο udo pilə/
'As the water came up he drank it.'
/teni sa'nıə aпun osna mmən /
'He said that he would not go.'

IV) The use of cognate object in very often seen in this dialect e.g.

/to udo natə/
'He bathes with water'
/təka udka'ci tan lagli/
'He was thirsty for water.'
/to pəta'ə buken buklə/
'He was hungry by the hunger of his stomach'
/ti eka mənna'ter morənak pawli/
'They were about to die on a death bed.'

V) There is a tendency to repeat the later half of a sentence, in narrative forms, e.g.

/ ayəə e kalij korkuta kan dowollə /
korkuta kan dowollə muntəkət məŋəə oyr
eylə /
'The heart is kept in the hollow of the tree by me. As it was kept in the hollow of the tree, The crocodile came up.'

/osíw pikar jalo / pikar jalo munțokot apnāngoyēn ollō ñiw aha kay munpa laglo /

'This lion became angry. As he became angry, he asked whether there was any lion bigger than him.'