The syntax system of Lao Maithi is very simple. It has four types of sentences.

Generally the order of words in normal sentences is fixed. It is sometimes changed if the speaker wants to emphasize his ideas. The sentences may be classified as follows:

1) Simple Sentences -
   a) Affirmative,
   b) Negative,
2) Interrogative,
   a) by intonation,
   b) by adding interrogative particules.
3) Compound Sentences
4) Complex Sentences.

7.1 1) Simple Sentences:
   a) Affirmative:
      1
      1) an. (Imperative Sg.)
         1
         bring
      2) tumi ja
         1 2
         you go
      3) mele boloyle
         1 2
         I am-called
4) tyaina kele
   They did

5) hejway khet
   (The) children were playing.

6) ha bandhyale lagla.
   He began to-build

7) Sumi gheyala ali.
   Sumi came to take.

8) hai esa banna pejto.
   (A) bullock is to be tied in such a manner.

9) Pori jaylya.
   (The) girls have taken meal.

10) Suji ali joy.
    Holidays came near.

11) male pejli peryači phikir.
    I am-worrying about-sowing.

12) esa kerisen bail marla.
    Doing this (the) bullock (is) killed.
1) the verb comes normally at the end, (11, 14), or after the subject. (11).
2) Constructions of the type 3, 4 are called as passive constructions; 6 is an active construction.

3) The use of auxiliary verbs, in the sentences, is very frequent. (14).

4) In the past tense the transitive verb reflects the gender and number of its object. (15).

5) The intransitive verb takes the gender and number of its subject (9).

7.2 2) Interrogative Sentences :

Interrogative sentences are formed in two ways.
1) By intonation and 2) by adding interrogative partial 'ka' at the end or in the beginning of the sentence.

a) By Intonation

1) nabe ?

2) dud petu ?

(Do you) take milk ?

3) bejar kela ?

Did (you) do marketing ?
b) By adding interrogative particles:

The interrogatives are formed by means of the words like kay, kon, käre, kësëla, kuëj, këjla, etc. These words may come at the end of the sentence or in the beginning or before the verb.

1) Tu kay kërtu ay?
   2 4 1 3
   What are you doing?

2) Kon ubhe ay tej?
   1 3 2 4
   Who is standing there?

3) Ha këbë alta?
   2 3 1 3
   Why did he come?

4) Tumi këwa yësan bho?
   2 3 1 3 4
   When will you come brother?
7.3 Compound Sentences:

The simple sentences, joined by the conjunctions ne, en, teri, pen, ki etc. compound sentences.

1) pawne ale ne jewen ghetle.
2) bell anla teri upeg ni jhala.

Even though a bullock (was) purchased, it was of no use.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
3) mi gawaun aka pen to bhejet ni.

1 2 3 4 5 7 6
I returned from the village but he does not meet (me).

1 2 3 4 5
4) tumi aka ki male bolva.

5 4 3 1 2
Call me when you come.

7.4 Complex Sentences

Complex sentences are made up of a principal clause and subordinate clauses. Generally, the subordinate clause contains to.

1) koni neyale jain te male sangjo.

6 5 4 1 3 2
Tell me if anybody goes to bring (her).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 3 9
2) maya mayca jiw ay taglok te mi jatej jain.

5/6 1 2 4 3 7 8 9
As long my mother is alive I will continue to go.