In the present chapter an attempt is made to describe briefly the salient features of the grammatical arrangements in the dialect. Only a relative order of morphemes at the morphological level and word-arrangements at the sentence level are taken up for description. At the morphological level, the significant thing about the dialect is that there are no prefixes available in the entire data. At the sentence-level some striking features are that, as in Modern Telugu, there are a number of verbless sentences. Simple sentences are more commonly found than complex and compound sentences. In spontaneous narration, however, complex and compound types are freely used.

9.1. Relative Order of Morphemes:

Morpheme sequences in Telangi fall into various types. Since there are no prefixes, all derivational morphemes are only suffixes. All inflectional morphemes are added to the right of the stem. So the structure of the derivative and inflected word is only one dimensional. In other words, morphological structures have to near growth. So, for the
sake of clarity, morphological structures are discussed in terms of root plus morpheme or morphemes and also root plus root.

9-1.1. Order of morphemes in derivatives:

The order of constituent morphemes in derivative morphological constructions is fixed. The following are the morpheme sequences available in the dialect.

(i) root + suffix

(a) Verb root + noun-making suffix

- cuis + pu ' a show '
- kals + pu ' a meet '
- ra:koda ' coming (n)'
- po:kada ' going (n)'

(b) Demonstrative root + gender suffix

- wa:ndu 'he ' (that man )
- a - di 'that ' (that thing, this woman)
- a: -yadi ' that one ' 
- wi:ndu ' he ( this man )
- i - di ' this ( this thing, this woman )
- i -yadi ' this one ' 
- korewa -du ' hill man '
- korawa -di ' hill woman ' 
(c) **Adjective root + Adjective suffix**

nal : - eti 'Black'
pac : - eti 'Green'
kure : - eti 'short'

(d) **Verb root + adjectival suffix**

wac : - enti 'one (who) comes (masc)
wand : - enti 'one (who) cooks (non masc)
adg-ina 'one (who) asked
poy : - ina 'women (who) went'

other types of sequences have been given in greater details in chapter 6

(ii) **Root + root**

(a) **Noun + noun**

tala : - ci : a 'eye brow'
tala : - pi : ta 'pillow'
tala : - kut : u 'headache'
cali : - welungu 'moon light'
pendli : - pil : a 'bridge'

These morpheme sequences are compound formation with a idiomatic meaning.

(b) **Noun + noun (additive type)**

ku : nd : - ci : re 'food and clothing'
ne : ndu : - re : mpu 'to-day and tomorrow'
ar : a : - tambulu 'brothers'
(c) **Noun Noun** (alternative type)

- ayid - a:ru  
  'five or six'
- me:ndu - re:mpu  
  'to day or tomorrow'

(d) **Adjective noun**

- su:ra - ga:li  
  'whirlwind'
- or-ka:lu  
  'feet'
- mo:d - cey:u  
  'elbow'
- bok:i - no:ru  
  'toothless mouth'

9.1.2. **Order of morphemes in inflectional constructions**

9.1.2.1. **NOUN**

The following are the morphological constructions of nouns inflected for number and case. There are chiefly three types of morpheme sequences available in the noun morphological constructions in the dialect. There can be three morphemes in an inflected simple word at the most.

(1) **Stem Number Suffix**

The stem may consist of a single root or it may be a compound word. But, for the purpose of analysis of inflectional morphological constructions it is treated as one constituent inflected for number and case.

**Noun Plural morpheme**

- cet- 
  'trees'
- met- 
  'hills'
- tandru- 
  'fathers'
- bu:l- 
  'bones'
(ii) **Stem + Case ending**

**Noun: case ending**

- inti -ni  
  'house (objective)'
- inti -ki  
  'house' (acc)
- inti -lo  
  'in house'
- tandri -ni  
  'father (objective)'
- tandri -ki  
  'father' (Acc)
- tandri -to  
  'with father'

Sometimes the noun-stem may be a compound, as in:

- kondile: nga - ku  
  'to male calf'
- kond le : nga -ni  
  'male calf (object)'

(iii) **Stem Plural suffix case ending**

The largest morphological construction consists of

**Noun stem plural morpheme case ending**

- cet - la -ki  
  'to trees'
- met - la -lo  
  'in hills'
- marka -la -ku  
  'to lambs'
- pendli -la -ku  
  'to marriages'

The following examples include compound stems:

- gob: erkaya -la -ni  
  'coconuts (object)'
- suragal -a - to  
  'with whirlwinds'
- modce: tu -la -ku  
  'to elbows'
9.1.2.2 VERB

It has been described in 7.1.2.1 and 7.1.2.2 how transitives and causatives are formed in the dialect. Since they are linear in their constructions, for the purpose of this section, transitives and causatives, are treated like compounds as verb morphemes making only one constituent to further function.

Constructions: Following are the types of morpheme sequences consisting of verbs available in the dialect.

9.1.2.2.1 Non-causatives:

(a) Verb past adverb morpheme

wnad - i 'having cooked'
ta:ng - i 'having drunk'
ta:mpimpe:s - i 'have caused(someone) drunk'

(b) Verb past adverb past adjective:

wnad-i-na 'one(who) cooked, that(which is) cooked'
wac:i-na 'one (who) come '
poy - i - na 'one (who) went'

(c) Verb past Morpheme Verb 'to be' provisional ending:

wand - i - nan-u '(I) cooked'
wand - i - na-mu '(we) cooked'
wand - i - na-ru '(you) cooked'

wand - i - na-ru '(they) cooked'
wand - i - n-d ' (she, it) cooked'

1. For the purposes of this section the term verb includes simple verbs, compound verbs, transitive verbs and causative verbs.
(d) **Verb past morpheme conditional suffix:**

- cep: -i-te
- wand: -i-te
- was: -Ø-te

(e) **Verb durative participle verb 'to happen' past adverb. verb 'to be' past adverb pronoun-ending:**

This is the largest morphological construction available in the dialect.

- wand: -ang-ay-i-unt-i-ni '(I) was cooking'
- tina: -ng-ay-i-unt-i-wi '(you) were eating'

(f) **In the case of the P durative past the order of morphemes in the same as given in section 'e' above:**

- ra: -ng-ay-i-n-a:-mu '(I) am coming'
- po: -ng-ay-i-na-a:ndu '(He) is going'

(g) **In the case of future durative the morpheme of the verb 'to be' is omitted and in its place the future morpheme -ta comes between the past adverb of verb 'to happen' and the provisional ending.**

- ra: -ng-ay-i-ta-mu '(I) will become'
- po: -ng-ay-i-ta-du '(he) will be going'
- tina-ang-ay-i-ta-yu '(they) will be eating'
(h) In the case of habitual or adlist of forms, the aorist morpheme du (with its alternants ta1 and 0), comes between non finite verb and the provisional ending:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{was}: & \quad \text{ta} -\text{mu} \\
\text{wa}: & \quad \text{du} -\text{mu} \\
\text{wac:u}: & \quad \phi -\text{mu} \\
\text{was}: & \quad \text{ta} -\text{ndu}
\end{align*}
\]

'I come', 'he, comes'

(i) Present adverb morpheme comes after the morpheme of the verb 'to happen'

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{wand}: & \quad \text{ang} -\text{ay} - \text{i} \\
\text{ra}: & \quad \text{ng} -\text{ay} - \text{i}
\end{align*}
\]

The 'presentness' of the construction here is indicated by the morpheme /ng/.

9.1.2.2.2. Placement of negative morphemes

(a) The negative adverb morpheme -aka occurs after the finite and nonfinite verbal adverbs:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{wanda}: & \quad \text{ka} \\
\text{tin}: & \quad \text{aka} \\
\text{und}: & \quad \text{aka}
\end{align*}
\]

'without cooking', 'without eating', 'without being'

(b) The negative adjective -ani comes after the finite and nonfinite verbs:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{wand}: & \quad \text{ani} \\
\text{tina}: & \quad \text{ani}
\end{align*}
\]

'(one) who did/does not cook', '(one) who did/does not eat'
(c) In the case of the negatives habitual the negative marker comes between the verb and the provisional ending.

wand -a - mu  ' (I) do not cook'
wand - a - mu  ' (we) do not cook'
tina - a - wu  ' (you) do not eat'
tin - a - ru  ' (you)(they) do not eat'
tin - a- du  ' (he) does not eat'
tin - a- du (she, it) does not eat'

9.2. RELATIVE ORDER OF WORDS

In the present section an attempt is made to discuss briefly the major word-sequence patterns available in the simple sentences of the dialect.

One of the characteristic features which the dialect shares with standard Telugu, is the availability of a good number of verbless sentences, consisting of two nouns or noun phrases.

Among the sentences which have a verb, the usual pattern is subject - verb, (S V ).

When there is an object the pattern of word-sequence commonly found is subject - Object Verb. In spontaneous narration, however, the pattern may change to Object-Subject-Verb or Subject-Verb-Object pattern.

Adjectives in the dialect normally precede the noun they qualify and the adverbs usually come before the verbs they modify.
The placement of post positions is fixed; they always come after the nouns.

The negative word is added at the end of the sentence. The following are the types of sentences including minor sentences with their characteristic patterns of word sequences:

9.2.1. Minor sentences:

(a) Some of the indeclinables such as interjections, clitics and exclamations function as minor sentences. Examples:

ory, 'hello!'
re: (a form addressing a familiar person or an inferior)
o; (vocative form)
ay:o (expression fear, sorrow, anxiety)

(b) Some of the interrogative words are used as minor sentences in a spontaneous conversation. Examples:

e:ntida :nki 'why? (for what reason)
ep:undu 'when?'
dow:a:du 'who?'

(c) Imperative expressions, when they do not carry the subject, are potential sentences. Examples:

lem:i, le: '(you) get up'
tinudi (you) 'eat'
ram:i, ra: (you) 'come'

(d) Quite frequently minor sentences consist of two words having larger morphological constructions, as in

ra: le:ndu '(he, she, they) did not come'
ra: mu '(I) do not come'
wac:i ma:ndu '(he) come'
9.2.2 MAJOR SENTENCES

Major sentences have longer sequences of words than minor sentences. They may be broadly divided into Verbless sentences and those that have verbs.

9.2.2.1 Verbless sentences:

They are chiefly of two kinds, declarative and interrogative.

(1) The declarative sentence consists of two nouns or noun phrases coming in a sequence. Examples:

adi ip:acet:u 'that (is) mohua tree'
adı na: yadi 'that (is) mine'
adı na: ya:indadi 'that (is) my woman'
ną: peı:ru Suk:am:a 'My name (is) Suk:am:a'
wa:ndidi ma:ya:d cin:a kodku 'he(is) our younger son'
wa:ndidi peda il:u 'his (is) big house'

In the following declarative verbless sentences the reversal of the word order brings about a change in the placement of emphasis. Examples:

lac:i na: pendlamu 'lac:i (is) my wife'
na: pendlamu Lac:i 'my wife (is) Lac:i'

But in a still larger declarative verbless sentence these two phrases have the same status and act as noun phrases put in opposition. Examples:

na: pendlamu Lac:i Mut:ak:a bid:a 'my wife, Lac:i (is)
Mut:ak:a's daughter'
Interrogative verbless sentences are made with interrogative words preceded and followed by nouns or noun phrases. Examples:

- wai:ndu daw:andi - 'who(is) he?'
- adi daw:andi god:iu - 'whose cow(is) this?'
- nin:aku endaru bid:alu - 'How many daughters (have) you?'
- mi:de:nti wu:ru - 'What (is) your village'
- idi mayadi wu:ru ka:du - 'this(is) not our village.'

9.2.2.2. Sentences with verbs:

Among the sentences which have verbs, the following patterns of sequence are available in the dialect:

(i) Subject Verb (S V)

- na:mu ti:na ngayitanu - 'I shall eat'
- wa:ndu gi:ti:na:ndu - 'he died'
- ni:wu ra:ngayian:ivi - 'you were coming'
- dok:u wac:iundenu - 'Dokku had come'

The above examples are the simplest S V sequences available. They can be expanded into longer sentences by adding attributes to the subject and adverbs to the verb. Examples:

- na:leti ka:ndu cet:u mi:ndaku eg:i:pos:ynadi - 'the black crow flew to the top of the tree'
- ar:dodi:u a:ndawa:ru andu jam:una nadacangaina:ru - 'those fat women are walking there slowly'

They can still be expanded by adding post-positions to nouns, Examples.
(11) **Sub: Ob: Verb**

This is the most usually available sequence pattern of sentences which take an object. Examples:

- ne:mu tindi tina-ngayina:mu 'I am eating food'
- wai:ndu jamipandu ko:sina:ndu 'he cut the guava fruit'
- bal:u wa:nadi pendlamuni ko:ta:ndu 'Ballu beats his wife'

The other possible patterns such as object-subject-verb and subject-object-verb are occasionally found in spontaneous dialogues. But they often carry extra semantic connotations. Verb-object-subject and object-verb-subject sequences are not available.

The subject-object-verb pattern of sentences can be enlarged into longer constructions by adding attributes to the subject and the object and adverbs to the verbs, and post-positions to the nouns.

Following are some of the larger sentence constructions in the sub-object-verb pattern:

- a : widi manisi peda ce:mpe:lu ninta pa:ti:ndu 'that young man caught big fish yesterday'

The adverb of time *nima* 'yesterday' has freedom of mobility. It can occur at the beginning of the subject phrase or at the beginning of the object-phrase and still it is modified the verb.
Examples:

nin:a a:wid:i manisi ped:a ce:mpalu pat:ina:ndu

The negative replaces the pronominal suffix and the sentence would read as follows.


To a typical Telangi sentence of this type, any number of endocentric subordinate phrases (made of positions) and any number of endocentric coordinate constructions, can be added endlessly to expand the sentence.

(endocentric subordinate phrases can be infinites added.
endocentric coordinate constructions have endless possibilities
9.3. **TEXT ANALYSIS**

The following is the text-analysis of some random sample unconnected sentences collected during the field work. Sentences are given in phonemic transcription.

Each sentence is followed by the grammatical analysis of each of its constituents. Then, the literal translation of each of the constituents is given, followed by a free translation of the sentence into English.

### 9.3.1. UNCONNECTED SENTENCES

1. **a - di na - ya; di il; u**

   (a) 
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>det</th>
<th>pron-1stper pronor</th>
<th>noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>definite</td>
<td>pronominal</td>
<td>pronominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stractive</td>
<td>minal</td>
<td>minal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjective ending</td>
<td>genitive, ending</td>
<td>ending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(remote)</td>
<td>(non-Nasc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (b) that  my  house

   (c) that is my house.

2. **ni: - yadi int -- i gond -a - lu et : u**

   (a) 
   
   | 2ndper pronominal noun | gen: noun plural adjective | gen:    |
   | pronominal | minal | noun: plural | adjective: minal |    |
   | sing: ending | obliqu case | ending | suffix, complement, |    |
   | gen: | marker |        |            |    |

   (b) your that house of wall - a high

   (c) The walls of your house are high.
3. wa : ndu manci wa : ndu ka : di
   a) 3rd person
       masculine  monomor-
       pronom:  phemic
       sing:pron:  indecl-
       subject.  nable
       adj:
   b) he good he no
   c) He is not good.

4. ni : - ya : di pe: ru en:ti
   a) 2nd per.
       pronominal  sing: Non
       genitive  masc: what.
       ending.  Noun.
   b) your - that - name what
   c) What is your name.

5. i - di wa : nd - i god ru ka: ndu
   a) ask dem: pronomi-
       strative 3rd per:  general 3rd per  negative
       end: sing: case  sing: word.
       adjective  non: masc:  marker. noun
       (near)  pron: oblique,  non:per:
   b) this - hi - s cow not
   c) This is not his cow.

6. wi: - ndu dow: a - ndu
   a) demonstr. 3rd per:
       adjct. sing: question  3rd per: sing:
       (near) masc. marker. masc: ending.
   b) He (near) who
   c) Who is he or who was he?
7. i - wi dow: a mti/ndi kuk:a - lu
   a) demons: 3rd. pers. question
   adj: non masc: 3rd. pers.
      plural marker.
      non-masc.
   (near)

b) these who - se dog - s

c) Whose dogs are these?

8. na : yandu mwindu kuk:a - lu unme - wi
   a) 1st pers. post position
      sing: 3rd pers.
      oblique (locative)

b) my these three dog - s be

c) I have three dogs.

9. wa: - n - andu mwinu - ru pendlam - lu
   a) 3rd pers. genitive
      locative adj: per:pl. sing: noun.
      sing: plural
      finite 3rd pers.
      noun. morpheme: verb
      position.
      non-masc.
      oblique, position.
      endg

b) he - s - these three(per) wife - s

c) He has three wives.

10. wa: mwindu wac: - i s main - du
    a) 3rd pers: masc: non-adverb
       finite 3rd pers: masc: sing:
       finite inflec. verb
       (subject).
       verb. action, 'to be' ending.

b) he come (adv) be (pron: ending)

c) He went yesterday came.
11. wa: ndu nin a jap`una po iy - i na: n - du
   a) 3rd per: masc: sing: subj.
      adv: of: time
      adv: of: manner.
      nonfinite adv: verb.
      finite 3rd per: masc
      verb. inflection.
      sing: pron: ending.
   b) he yesterday soon go (adv) be r(pron: ending)
   c) He went soon yesterday.

12. me : mu ku: nda wande - da - mu
   a) 1st per: pl sub: 3rd per: sing: non-finite
      subject verb: aorist
      verb. inflection.
      1st per: plural
      pron: ending.
   b) we food cook
   c) we cook food

13. wa : ru
   a) wa : nd - lu ka: nka ku: ndu - mu
      masculine. suffix
   b) he - pl(they) hot food (acc)

   a) tin - ang - ay - i - na - ru
   b) non-fin durative verb adv: finite plural
      verb. marker. happen suffix verb
      'be' pron: ending.
      eat - ing - happen - ed - are
   c) They are eating hot food.
14. n a - ku iga:amu pet- te no:mu

a) 1st pers. dative noun. non-condi- 1st pers.
sing: case finite tioned sing:
common- ending verb suffix (all genders)
gender.

b) me to cold put if

re: mpu ra: - ng - aw-a - mu

a) adv: of time. non-
dirá verb neg: 1st pers.
fini-
tive happen mar- sing:pron:
teto verb yer ending.

b) tomorrow comi-
ng happen not (pronom)

c) If it is cold, I shall not be coming tomorrow.