The study of the Khasi language took a new direction since 1979-80. It was from that year that a different method of describing the language was initiated. The person who undertook and proposed such a bold initiative was H. Warmphaign Sten, through his work entitled *Ka Histori Ka Ktien Khasi*, published in 1979-80. It was through this book that Sten offers to the local scholars to start viewing the Khasi language from a structural point of view. In the book he made the readers aware about the different types of grammar books which are available in the other parts of the world, such as Structural Grammar, Grammar of Remedy, Transformational Grammar and Generative Grammar. *Ka Histori Ka Ktien Khasi*, is a scholarly work impregnated with new ideas of and insights to the Khasi language especially its origin. Sten, single handedly ventured the untrodden path in the description of the Khasi language from the scientific point of view. He continued to bring out books on the language, like, *Ka Grammar*, in 1987, which was revised in 1993; *Shaohang Ka Ktien Khasi* in 1991; numerous articles published in the research journal *Khasi Studies*, which he himself was an editor; *Khasi Through English - A Crash*
Course, in 1997; and the articles on the Khasi language in the newspapers. These works are testimony to the fact that the study of the Khasi language is marching towards a new direction and is catching up with modern linguistic scholarship.

In *Ka Histori Ka Ktien Khasi*, Sten offers the word 'shynrong' which means 'structure'. The word structure is used in different ways in English. It refers to the building as a structure, the car that moves on the road has a structure; even the sentences we speak and write have a structure that is totally different from the other structures mentioned above. Structure, according to the *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English*, means, “a building, a framework or the essential parts of a building.”¹ For a linguist, structure is the framework of a sentence with all the essential parts and is meaningful in a language. Hence if the sentence structure is to be meaningful it has to be grammatical and according to Leonard Bloomfield, a meaningful grammatical structure is “the lexical form, even when taken by itself in the abstract.”²

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Language, according to the Post-Bloomfieldians, has a structure which in particular is made up of morphemes and phonemes. For Bloomfield morpheme was not "the smallest element of language. For morphemes consist of PHONEMES."³ Sten offers another view, "Bloomfield associated phoneme with sound system, and hence phoneme is the unit of phonology, while morpheme the unit of grammar."⁴ If morpheme is the unit of grammar, what about those languages like Khasi that do not possess extensive morphological change in their words, can they be called grammarless? The Khasi verbs and nouns do not exhibit any morphological change and that is the reason why Khasi language is tenseless. Thus to refer to the time that an action is performed the Khasi language depends on the auxiliaries and catenatives. It is easier to subscribe to the view of Sten, who consistently maintains that Khasi is a tenseless language unlike Greek, Latin, Sanskrit and English which have morphological changes. Writes Sten, "In English we have many Verbs which change. They do so according to the Number of the Noun, and time of action."⁵ Then to clarify his point, writes he, "All I mean

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is to state boldly that Khasi verbs do not undergo a morphological change."  

Regarding the role of phoneme and morpheme Palmer observes,

These are both units of forms, not of meaning, ... the essential sense, however, in which the approach is structural is that the language is supposed to be actually composed of morphemes in sequence, i.e., of 'strings' of phonemes.  

Another view on structure is as, "the organisation of the language as a whole of individual linguistic elements into meaningful patterns." Thus, language is composed of the different linguistic elements and to visualise them let us take an example from Khasi.

U leit Iew  
*He go market

He goes to the market.

Syntactically, the above sentence consists of a noun phrase (here: U as a pronoun) functioning as the "subject"

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6. Ibid.
and a verb (here: leit as a main verb) functioning as a "predicate".

Morphologically, the sentence is characterized by three distinct free "morphemes"/U leit jëw/.

From phonological structure the sentence is made up of three morphemes consisting of "phonemes" [U] [leit] [jëw]. [u leit jëu].

The above sentence can be seen as having a syntagmatic relationship, that is, "a linear relationship between the signs which are present in the sentence."9 The sentence could be defined in an abstract way as having a Pronoun + Verb + Noun. It can also be seen as having a paradigmatic relationship that is, "a particular kind of relationship between a sign in a sentence and a sign not present in the sentence, but part of the rest of the language."10 A Saussurean formula for the syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationship in a sentence.

10. Ibid., p. 163.
Speaking on structure Crystal writes, "Language ... is a structure, in the sense that it is a network of inter-related UNITS, the MEANING of the parts being specifiable only with reference to the whole." While about *Structural* (-ism, -ist) writes he,

A term used in LINGUISTICS referring to any approach to the analysis of LANGUAGE that pays explicit attention to the way in which linguistic features can be described in terms of STRUCTURES and SYSTEMS.\(^2\)

Crystal also states that structure is "a system of inter-related elements, which derive (structural) their meaning from the relations that hold between them."\(^3\) Thus, it is clear that language has a structure which is composed of the different elements, and it is when these different elements are combined that we get a meaningful sentence.

12. Ibid., p. 334.
Structural grammar in a broad sense could be interpreted as an "approach to the analysis of language that pays explicit attention to the way in which linguistic features can be described in terms of patterned organisation." While in the narrow sense structural grammar "refers to the emphasis on the processes of segmenting and classifying utterances as promoted by Leonard Bloomfield." Thus, a sentence in structural grammar is composed of words and those words taken individually are meaningful in themselves. The words are present in a sentence and they have a particular function to perform and they cannot be taken for granted.

Structural grammar is also defined as "a system of grammatical analysis that describes a language as it is spoken at one point of time." It is difficult to subscribe to the above definition since the study of language at one point of in time is called in linguistics 'synchronic linguistics'. In the study of structural grammar both synchronic and diachronic methods are involved for a better description. Structural grammar is also known as

15. Ibid.
descriptive grammar which is defined as, "a grammar that surveys actual practices of language usage, often different levels, as written, spoken, standard, substandard, formal and colloquial." Normally in scientific description of a language 'substandard' and 'colloquial' are left out because such a language is used only by the lower rank of people in the society. 'Substandard' language would refer to the language that is unacceptable by most people in a society; while 'colloquial' would refer to a language that is neither formal nor literary.

Every language has its own sentence structure which may be similar or different from another language. In a sentence structure, the words are arranged in such a way that they give a meaningful sentence or according to the way the educated native speaker accepts it as correct. Sten is of the opinion that if a scholar is familiar with the sentence structure of any language, it will give him a few advantages. Listed below are the advantages.

(a) It will help him to distinguish between a correct and incorrect sentence in the language whether spoken or written.
(b) It will help him to distinguish one language from another.

17. Ibid.
(c) It will help him to be familiar how sentences are formed in the language.
(d) It will help him to know the Class to which the words belong in a sentence. 18

Sten is aware of Class Structure, Phrase Structure, Functional Structure, Clause Structure and Apposition, in written Khasi. It is time enough to examine his contribution to the study of structural grammar.

4.01. Class Structure

The term Class in linguistics is understood differently from the ordinary speech. Class, in linguistics, is a name given to each of the words used in a sentence. A Khasi sentence like,

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U D e u leit lew.19
D N D V N
*He De he go market
(De goes to the market)
N V P D N
```

is made up of five classes. Thus, each of the words in the

above sentence belongs to a particular class; and the above sentence have the following classes - _u_ is a Determiner, _De_ is a Noun, _u_ is a Determiner, _leit_ is a Verb and _iew_ is a Noun. While the English equivalent of the same sentence consists of Noun, Verb (Present tense), Preposition, Article (definite article) and Noun. In Traditional grammar word Classes are known as Parts of Speech, at present it is also known as the word level categories. In _Ka Grammar_, Sten, listed the following Classes found in the Khasi language. They are, Noun (N), Pronoun (N, literary it stands for N), Determiner (D), Adjective (A), Verb (V), Preposition (P), Conjunction (C), Adverb (Adv), and Intensifier (Int). Besides the above mentioned we also have some others which are needed sometimes in the linguistics, they are, Adjectival Determiner (AD), Pronoun having in it a verb (N+), Auxiliaries and Function words. For the study of Class structure, Sten devoted chapter 6 (six) in _Shaphang Ka Ktien Khasi_, with the title "Ka Shynrong Klas." Some of the important points highlighted in the book are:

(1) It is possible to have meaningful sentences in Khasi only by using a Class like a Verb, Noun, Adjectival

Determiner, or Adverb. We will illustrate the point with two examples:

S.(i) Yn ai ja ia .\phi?  
Aux V N P N  
*Sshall give rice for you  
(Shall I give you rice?)

S.(ii) Ai  
V  
Give

S.(iii) Ia ngin ialeit noh  
V N+ RV Adv  
*Let we'll go away  
(Let us go away).

S.(iv) Ia  
V  
*Let  
(Let us go)

(2) In Khasi, it is possible to have meaningful sentences which have only two Classes like a Noun and a Verb, a Preposition and a Noun, a Conjunction and a Noun, a Verb and an Adverb, or a Noun and a Verb. We will illustrate the point with two examples.
(v) Ai ja
V N
*Give rice
(Give me rice).

(vi) Leit suk
V Adv
*Go happy
(Happy journey).

(j) Unlike English, the Adjective or Noun qualifier in Khasi follows a noun.

(vii) Nga don u ksew long
N V D N A
*I have he dog black
(I have a black dog).

(H) The Adverbs in Khasi can occur in the beginning of a sentence, or in the middle of a sentence or at the end of a sentence. It is also widely claimed by Hugh Roberts, I.M. Simon, and others that the Khasi language is very rich in adverbs.

(viii) Shen phin iohsngew na nga
(Soon you'll hear from me)
Adv N+ V P N
S.(ix) Phin iohsngew shen na nga
(You'll hear soon from me)
N+ V Adv P N
*It may be unEnglish.

S.(x) Phin iohsngew na nga shen
(You'll hear from me soon)
N+ V P N Adv

(5) The Determiners play an important role in the Khasi language. It determines the sex and number of the Noun. It appears before a Noun, a Verb and an Adjective. Critically speaking, there are only two determiners in the Khasi language, they are _u for male and _ka for female. Others, like _i, _ki, and words that resemble Pronouns are to be treated as function words rather than as determiners, because they do not determine the sex and exact number of the Noun.

S.(xi) U khynnah
D N
*He boy
(Boy)

S.(xii) Ka mluh
D N
*She salt
(Salt)
On the determiners that resembles the Pronouns, Sten gave many examples such as,

S.(xiii) Nga nga la dep siew ho!
*I I - finish market -
(I have completed marketing).

S.(xiv) U u long uba khrurw
*He he in that great
(He is great).

Sten, in Ka Grammar,\textsuperscript{22} concludes that the second nga and u are to be treated as determiners. But on close observation and after discussion with him it is found that the first nga and u are determiners while the second are pronouns. They are to be treated as pronouns because they can take the verb form of +n and +m. When +n is added to the pronoun it conveys a sense of determination and a positive aspect of performing the duty. But when +m is added it conveys the meaning of unwillingness or uncertainty and so it is negative. Thus, it appears that pronouns can take verbal elements in Khasi and not a determiner.

(6) The Intensifier in Khasi, further intensifies and clarifies the Adverb and the Adjective. When it is

\textsuperscript{22} Ka Grammar, p. 48.
present in the sentence the listener gets a better understanding of the speaker's motive and intention. The Intensifier, always follows an Adverb or an Adjective.

S.(xv) U ia'd suki palat
N V Adv Int
*He walk slow too
(He walks too slow).

S.(xvi) U phong da ka sopti jyrngam lieh
D V P D N A Int
*He wear with she shirt green white
(He wears a light green shirt)

(7) On the Verb in relation to time, it has been accepted by most scholars that the Khasi language is tenseless since its Verb do not undergo any morphological change in relation to time. By the use of Auxiliaries the time of the action performed is shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Khasi</th>
<th>Khasi Auxiliaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.(xvii)</td>
<td>Love</td>
<td>ieit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loves</td>
<td>ieit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loved</td>
<td>ieit la ieit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loving</td>
<td>ieit dang ieit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(8) It is also to be observed that the Khasi language is genderless and numberless, because its noun does
not undergo any changes to show gender or number; it depends on the determiner. Interestingly, all things animate and inanimate are understood by their sex in the Khasi language.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
S. & (xviii) & U & khla \\
D & N & D & N \\
*He & tiger & *She & tiger \\
(Tiger) & (Tigress)
\end{array}
\]

Thus, meaningful sentences in Khasi have in them Classes which are arranged according to the order the language permits. Although there are meaningful sentences only with one Class, such sentences are common only in the spoken form. In the written language the sentences are often formed with the combination of more than one Class or more classes than one. Sten holds that the study of Class structure paves the way to understanding phrase structure, because phrases are made by a combination of classes.

4.02. Immediate Constituent Analysis

The study of the English language took a new directive after an American linguist Leonard Bloomfield published his *Language*. He introduced what is known in modern linguistics as Immediate Constituent Analysis (ICA). In Immediate Constituent Analysis, there is a process of segmenting a sentence through binary cut. By this process a
sentence is segmented until we reach the word class. In the article, "Poor John Ran Away: ICA", Sten tried the tree diagram of Bloomfield for a Khasi sentence, \( U \text{ John bapli u phet noh} \).24

From the above diagram Sten concludes that the Bloomfieldian tree model without modification does not fit in the Khasi sentence structure. The reason as seen from the above sentence are, a Noun and a Verb in Khasi require a determiner; while an Adjective in Khasi follows a Noun.

Sten also tried the angle model of P. Christophersen and A.O. Sandved for the same sentence \( U \text{ John bapli u phet} \).

24. Ibid., p. 186.
noh. According to their model, a sentence like $U\text{ John bapli}\ u\ phet\ noh$, has to be first divided into a subject ($U\text{ John bapli}$) and a predicate ($u\ phet\ noh$). Then again be divided into the modifier and head.

We notice that the Khasi sentence have more angles, the bars and the brackets; also are more. Even these models are applicable in Khasi only after certain modifications.

Sten tried Frank Palmer's models for the same sentence $U\text{ John bapli u phet noh}$. The models of Palmer are two: one is by using line resembling the bar while the other is by using bracketing. Let us try the line resembling the bar for the sentence.

$U//John//bapli/ u//phet//noh$.\(^{25}\)

Let us try the bracket model for the same sentence.

$(((U) (John)) (bapli)) ((u) ((phet) (noh))).\(^{26}\)$

The line resembling the bar model of Palmer seems to be easier and does not have a practical problem when transferred

\(^{25}\) Ibid., p. 185.
\(^{26}\) Ibid.
\(^{27}\) Ibid.
into printed books especially in places where only letter press are available. Regarding the bracket model, even Palmer is sceptical about its practicality, writes he, "This is, however, more difficult to read unless we actually number the brackets..." We believed that even the bracket model is practical and comparatively easier than the tree diagram or the angle model. What is demanded from the student in the bracket model of Palmer is alertness when placing the brackets. We believe that it is not difficult in this computer age to produce in books the tree diagram or the angle diagram.

4.03. Phrase Structure

In the search for a better interpretation of the Khasi language, Sten attempted the Phrase Structure Grammar. His awareness of such a grammar and its application to the Khasi language shows that his interest is to modernise the study of language as far as possible. Phrase structure grammar according to David Crystal was proposed by Noam Abram Chomsky in his Syntactic Structure (1957). The attempt to try Phrase Structure Grammar in Khasi began in 1989, when H. Dohndong, wrote an article vetted by H.W. Sten

29. Linguistics, p. 222.
entitled, "Trying Phrase Structure Grammar With Khasi Sentences." The topic was revived in Shaphang Ka Ktien Khasi. In Chapter 7, "Ki Phreis", and later on in Khasi Through English, and the chapter captioned "The Phrase Structure." Thus, we notice that Sten was constantly trying to up-date the study of the Phrase Structure.

When we say "a phrase" we mean a group of words which go together and convey a meaning. J.C. Nesfield offers a definition. Writes he,

A phrase is a combination of words in which no finite verb is either expressed or understood.

A phrase is therefore intermediate between a single word and a sentence.

According to Frank Palmer, the term phrase for some linguist is as stated by J.C. Nesfield, that is, "an intermediate between a single word and a sentence." If that be the case writes Palmer.

Sentences are thus analysable into phrases. The most important phrases of the sentences

31. Shaphang Ka Ktien Khasi, pp. 57-68.
are verb phrases and the noun phrases.... A phrase in this sense can be a single word, but the phrases are often much longer than single words. 34

We agree that it is possible to have a phrase consisting of a single word if we take in the sense of verb phrase and noun phrases. But in ordinary understanding the definition of Nesfield still holds good.

In attempting Phrase Structure Grammar for Khasi, Sten offers some basic information. Writes he,

According to PS rule a sentence is analysed in term of two phrases, first: the NP and VP then to some other phrases as the sentence demands. 35

The rules for PS as recorded by David Crystal are as follows.

Sentence (S) → Noun Phrase (NP) + Verb Phrase (VP)
VP → Verb + Noun
NP → T + Noun (N)
T → The...
N → boy, girl...
V → saw...36

34. Grammar, pp. 69 and 70.
36. Linguistics, p. 223.
Without commenting further on the PS rule given by Crystal, Sten writes,

The arrow (+) means rewritten thus. The P of Chomsky has been replaced by linguist after him with D (determiner). Unless contested only articles and adjectival could function as determiners when they introduce the noun as in English and any other class as in Khasi. 37

Further Sten quotes what John Lyons discovered. Writes he,

This system of rules (which is of course grossly inadequate for the generation of more than a small fraction of the sentences of English) is simple, context-free, phrase structure grammar. 38

Sten is aware that the rules of PS are inadequate to generate larger sentences in English, however, he examines Khasi sentences using the same rules. He demonstrates with the help of diagrams both pyramidal and horizontal lines with nodes.

Let us try a diagramatic representation of the sentence,

U Do u rwai jam than 39

*He Do he sing loud too
(Do sings too loud).

37. Khasi Through English, p. 52.
38. Ibid., p. 53.
39. Ibid.
Applying the FP rule we have S • NP + VP and diagrammatically we have,

\[ \text{NP} \quad \text{VP} \]
\[ \text{U Do} \quad u \quad \text{rwai jam than} \]

What the above diagram shows is incomplete because the sentence has other elements in it. Thus, we apply a pyramidal tree diagram for the same sentence.

S.1. U Do u rwai jam than. ⁴⁰

In S.1, Sten marks one NP and two VPs. We notice that there is an Adverb phrase within the Verb phrase and that one phrase embraces another phrase, sometimes, more phrases also.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 54.
S.2. Ngam leit namar ba slap
*I won't go because that rain
(I won't go because it rains).

In S.2, besides one NP and two VPs there is the CP (Conjunc-
tive or Coordinating phrase). The NP is represented by nga; while the -m in ngam is separated and linked to the VP because it answers to will not.

S.3. Nga khmih lynti ia phi
*I look way of you
(I expect you).

41. Ibid., p. 55.
42. Ibid., p. 56.
In S.3, we notice the PP (Prepositional Phrase) besides one NP and two VPs.

S.4. Bun ki samla lud. 43
   *Many they girl young
   (Many young girls)

In S.4, we notice that there is no VP, hence in Khasi it is possible to have meaningful sentence without a VP. We notice the DP (determiner phrase) and in this case the first determiner is adjectival while the second articular. 44

In the first three sentences, S.1, S.2 and S.3; it is observed that the VP can embrace all kinds of phrase when it comes to final phrasal analysis. Hence, in Khasi besides the NP and VP, we have the AdVP, VP, PP and a DP. In the attempt to try PSG for Khasi, Sten, is aware that only the NP and VP will not suffice because the Khasi language allows other phrases as well.

43. Ibid., p. 57.
44. Ibid.
Sten, even after trying PSG for a number of years discovered the following:

(1) In 1989, in the article vetted by him, it concludes, "Argument in favour of PSG may come out; but we are sure, it is not a good grammar for the Khasi language."^45

(2) The type of segmentation followed by PSG is not possible in larger sentences, because they may include other phrases also.

(3) "PSG is at home with active sentence like John is coming; but is quite uneasy with Is John coming? .... A sentence with apposition (discontinued clauses) will make the diagrams clumsy."^46

(4) "PSG cannot show the difference between the active and the passive voices. A passive voice construct cannot fit in the first rule of PSG."^47

Finally Sten writes, "It is logical to conclude that even with the most modern study PSG is inadequate when it comes to the analysis of Khasi sentences."^48

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^46. Khasi Through English, p. 58.
^47. Ibid., p. 58.
^48. Ibid., p. 59.
In the search for a better grammar to describe the Khasi language, Sten, tried the "Functional Structure". In his Shaphang Ka Ktien Khasi, he called it "Ka Shynrong Kamram" and devoted chapter 8 to discuss about it. Sten was aware of Palmer's analysis of a sentence John likes Mary, and the observations he made. Writes Palmer,

It is in this context, the analysis of sentences in NPS and VPS, that we can talk of 'subjects' and 'objects'. Instead of treating John likes Mary as NP-VP-NP, we can describe it as subject-verb-object, and say that John is the subject and Mary the object of the verb likes. It is, however, a little misleading to use the term 'verb' at this level, and so to analyse John likes Mary as subject-verb-object. For the term 'verb' is used as the name of the word class, like 'noun'. Strictly, we need another term for the sentence element, and PREDICATOR has been suggested. The sentence can either be treated as N-V-N (or, more strictly, as NP-VP-NP) or as Subject-Predicator-Object.

In the Function Structure the words in the sentence are important because they have a function to play. If the words in a sentence are analysed by their function the description of a language is clearer. Let us try a few illustration from Sten's book:

S.1. U briew (uba jrong shñiu) u iam.  
*He man (that long hair) he cry  
(The man with long hair cries)

We notice that the Adjunct (A) within the brackets describes the man and the action he performed.

S.2. U briew ba jrong shñiuh na Jowai u rkhie.  
*He man that long hair from Jowai he laugh  
(The man with long hair from Jowai laughs).

In S.2, we notice the presence of the Adjunct (A) and a Complement (C). We know from the Complement that the man who laughs is from Jowai, besides knowing his physical appearances.

*I love to he Zenith.  
(I love Zenith).

In S.3, we notice the Object (O) and it is receiving something from the Subject (S), we also notice the Predicate (P) is in the middle of the two.

50. Shaphang Ka Ktien Khasi, p. 73.  
51. Ibid., p. 75.  
52. Ibid.
S.4. A little boy of London rode on a horse.\textsuperscript{53}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
\text{S} & \text{Att} & \text{C} & \text{P} & \text{A} \\
U khynnah & rit & ka & London & u & shong kulai
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

In S.4, we notice the Attribute (\textit{rit}) comes after a noun in Khasi while before a noun in English.

By using the Functional Structure Grammar, the description of the Khasi language is clearer. With such a description we can throw out the view that the Khasi language is SVO in agreement with Palmer [ante p.137]. It is only when we understand the function of the words in a sentence that our understanding become clearer. We are positive that if this awareness of the Functional Structure Grammar is taken seriously by students and scholars, the day will not be far for the Khasis to have a proper description of their language.

4.05. Clause Structure

In describing the Khasi language, Sten is aware also of the Clause Structure Grammar which he discussed at length in \textit{Shaphang Ka Ktien Khasi}, under the heading, "Ka Shynrong Klon."\textsuperscript{54} Besides the main Clause, Sten is aware of the

\textsuperscript{53} Ibid., p. 77.

\textsuperscript{54} \textit{Shaphang Ka Ktien Khasi}, pp. 79-93.
presence of the Ordinary Clause, Embedded Clause, Exceptional Clause and Small Clause in Khasi. Interestingly, he is also aware of the presence of the Clauseless expressions in Khasi. We will take a few examples from Sten to illustrate his awareness.

S.1. Nga ieit ia phi.\(^{55}\)

*I love of you
(I love you).

S.1, is an Ordinary Clause because it has a subject and a predicate; it also has an object. Such sentences are common in the Khasi language.

S.2. Nga tip (ba u Ker u la leit).\(^{56}\)

*I know (that he Ker he - go)
[I know (that Ker went)].

In S.2, the words within the brackets is an Embedded Clause. \textit{ba} acts as a Complementizer. The \textit{ba} links the Main Clause with the Embedded Clause.

S.3. (Ba ka ieit ia phi) bad (ba ka isih ia nga) ka shai.\(^{57}\)

*(That she love of you) and (that she hate of me) it clear.
[(that she loves you) and (hates me) is clear.

55. Ibid., p. 80.
56. Ibid., p. 86.
57. Ibid., p. 90.
In S.3, the words within the brackets are Exceptional Clauses, they appear as the object but take the place of the subject.

S.4. Long (ka jingshai).58

*Is (she light).

(Let there be (light)).

The words within the brackets are in the Small Clause, they do not have the Complementizer ba before them and the Small Clause depends on the Main Clause.

S.5. Me te me mo

*Thou ? thou ?

(Thou art thou).

The English equivalent sounds quite unEnglish and we are not aware if such expressions are allowed in that language. However, such sentences occur in the Khasi language and they are called Clauseless expressions.

The awareness shown by Sten to describe and analyse the Khasi language from the Clause Structure Grammar is just a beginning. This particular study requires attention.

In this chapter we have made some observations on

58. Ibid., p. 93.
Structural Grammar and we discovered that Sten dominated the field. We have analysed the term structure in depth by taking the definitions of eminent linguists. We find that Sten was aware of the different types of structures. We discover that analysing the Khasi language, the Class Structure Grammar and the Functional Structure Grammar will bring result. While the Immediate Constituent Analysis and the Phrase Structure Grammar will lead us beyond their scope. The Clause Structure Grammar is at the initial stage; only time and further experiment will tell us whether it is good for the language. Studying the Khasi language from the Class Structure and Functional Structure is easier and more practical. We find that the Functional Structure requires time and proper understanding of the language. The pyramidal tree diagram will be useful for a few sentences but not for all the Khasi sentences. Since the books written by Sten are prescribed textbooks for the Degree level, it has created much awareness among the students. It is up to them to take up the challenges and continue in the direction they have been initiated. To follow in that direction it requires interest and love for the language so that the efforts put in will bear fruit. What Sten created is the awareness and it requires follow up by others, action by other linguists to confirm or reject his views.