§.0. Introductory.

The second structural class which is incapable of taking any affix may be called the particles and this class includes a considerable number of adjectival and adverbial particles, a limited number of conjunctional particles and considerably a large number of interjectional particles consisting of exclamatives and imitatives (Gf. 4.0.) The particles are discussed below with an eye to the syntactic constructions into which they enter in respect of phrases, clauses and sentences. Moreover there is a limited number of phrase types, clause types and sentence types in the dynamic level of utterances (ef. 3.5.).

§.1. Particles.

The particles may always stand alone and they never need any affix. There is no limit to their canonical shapes except those that are described in the case of free morphemes (ef. 3.1.). Apart from the permissible patterns in case of segmental phonemic shapes and sizes, the suprasegmental phonemic features are basically attached to syllables. The syllables usually possess non-neutral tones. The particles express their individual meanings in syntactic constructions.

§.1.1. Adjectival and Adverbial Particles.

There is a considerably extensive class of the adjectival and adverbial particles which cover the area of meaning usually covered by ordinary adjectives and adverbs. Many, but not all, are reduplicative or having rhyming syllables. When these particles qualify a member of the nominal group (i.e. noun or substantive, pronoun and numeral) we have called them adjectival and when they modify a member of the verba group (i.e. verb, adjective and adverb) we have called them adverbial as the case may be. The same particle may function as adjectival or
adverbial in different syntactic constructions. A few adjectival particles may have nominal uses too.

Examples of a few adjectival particles:

'phri 'phri 'continuous in small quantity' : 2o 'kha 'phri
'phri 3ha 'deq (literally: The rain continuous in small quantity is falling) 'The rain is falling continuously with small quantity.'

'This man (is) dogmatic.'

2a 'le 2a 'le 'mild', 'soft' : 2bi 'ni 2mo 'deq 'ma 2a 'le 2a 'le ↓↓
'His body (is) mild/soft.'

2a 2la 'deq 'ba 'worthless', 'unfit for any work' : 2be 2man 'a 2a 2la 'deq 'ba ↓↓
'This man (is) worthless.'

2a 'lay 2si 'lay 'helpless', without shelter' 2maw 'ri 'a 2go 'tho 'phra 2a 'lay 2si 'lay 3ga 'deq ↓↓
'The orphan children are weeping in helpless state.

2u 'saw 2ba 'daw 'excited with suspense' : 2bi 'ma 'ni 2ba 'thra 3mon 'na 'saw 2bi 'o 2u 'saw 2ba 'daw 3na 'deq ↓↓
'He has become excited with suspense to have (get) his mother's news! etc. etc.

Examples of a few adverbial particles:

2la 'soy 2la 'soy 'slowly' : 1soy 2la 'soy 2la 'soy 2tho 'bay de A
'You please walk slowly.' 2ro 'ro 'r o 'mo 'y 'Indistinctly'
2o 'ra 1no 'zaw 2ro 'soy 2ro 'soy 1saw 'deq ↓↓
'The fire is burning indistinctly inside the house.' 2ar 2ar 'secretly from a distance' : 2meq 'or 2ar 2ar 'bup 'deq 'maw ↓↓
'You (all) spoke secretly from a distance.'

'bra 'bra 'persistingly' 0si 'khaw 'phra 'bra 'bra 2meq 'ni
5.1.2. Conjunctioanl Particles.

This class of particles do the functions of generally joining two or more sentences or shorter expressions. Usually a sentence must consist of a verb in the minimum. Sometimes two or more words, phrases or clauses may be linked by these particles. Idiomatic Boro utterances rarely require these conjunctional particles; for example, the conjunctional particles 2a1ro 'and' may be replaced by a terminating suffix -ob 'also.'

A small number of conjunctional particles appears to be derived from the members of nominal and verbal groups i.e. especially from pronouns and adverbs. From the point of their syntactic uses, they may be regarded as conjunctional particles.

Some of these conjunctions are analysable as pronouns or adverbs with or without terminating suffixes, but their use is conjunctional and corresponds to the use of other conjunctional particles. The use of conjunctions is not obligatory; the function of conjunctions may be replaced by the use of terminating suffixes and subordinate clauses in a number of cases.

Examples of conjunctional particles:

2a1ro 'and' may join words, phrases clauses sentences as the case may be; e.g. 2ma1si 2a1ro 2mo1sow 2be 2mo3av 1thay0

'Man and cow remain in this house.'

2mo2sow 2ga1ri 2a1ro 2re1s ga1ri 2be3av 2goy1

Here is no bullock-cart and railway train.

2noy 2phoy gom 2a1ro 2ap1khow 2lip1her0

'You will come will call me.'
2 nep1 ni 2 ga3 ham 2 a1 ro 2 new1 say0 ma \ 'Your physically good and mentally well, is it?\ i.e. 'Are you physically and mentally well?\'

\textsuperscript{2}thel\'be \ 'still', 'inspite of' may join clauses and sentences. Sometimes one clause or a sentence may not be present in the utterance, but the sense is implied and such use may have an adverbial correlation.

\textsuperscript{2}ap 2 bi1 khow 2 lip1 hor0 dep0 mon \ 'I called him, still he did not come.'
\textsuperscript{2}thel\'be \ 'the situation. \textsuperscript{2}ap 2 bi1 khow 2 lip1 hor0 dep0 mon \ 'Still I called him (knowing the contrary effect).
\textsuperscript{2}thel\'be 2 bi1 ro 2 ph0y0 a0 khi0 say0 \ 'Still he did not come (after attempt to that direction).'

\textsuperscript{1}ba \ 'or' may link two words, two clauses and sentences; e.g. \textsuperscript{2}h0w1 a+\ textsuperscript{2}ba 2 hin2 saw1 a 2 ph0y0 gen \ 'Male or female (The husband or the wife will come.\' \textsuperscript{1}nep 2 ph0y0 dep1 ba 2 nep\'ni 0 phi2 sa2 sla1 khow 1 hor \ 'You please come or send your son.'

\textsuperscript{2}e1 ba \ 'or' 'otherwise' may link like the above two words clauses or sentences; e.g. \textsuperscript{2}bi1 ro 1 thap0 gen2 e1 ba 2 bi1 ni 2 ph0p2 bay1 a 2 thap01 nap0 gen \ 'He will go or his younger brother will have to go.' etc. etc.

\textsuperscript{2}o1 bla \ 'then', 'in spite of' e.g. \textsuperscript{2}ba 2 man2 si1 a 1 thap0 a0 khi0 say0 o1 bla \ 2 o1 bla 1 ap 1 thap0 nap0 si0 go\,\,\,ow \ 'If this man do not go at all, then I shall have to go.'
\textsuperscript{2}o2\,\,\,th01 a 2 ph0p2 kham 1 sa0 dep 2 o1 bla 2 bi1 ro 2 ge2 le0 may 2 la2 may3 aw 1 thap0 gen \ 'The child is eating rice, then he will go to the road to play.'
yet', 'still', 'then also' e.g. 1məp 2ny²khan
1Say°a'khəy → 2ny²bla'b0 1məp 3məñ'dəm a, 'you have not
eaten rice', still (yet) you please do the work.'
2na²lay¹b0 2phəyo'əkhì¹soy → 2ny²bla'b0 2məj¹ser
2phəyi'nañ'əgəm, 'nobody has come, yet you (all) will have
to come.'

'because', 'for' e.g. 1ap 2be 2mən²əli¹kən° 1bu°dəp°əməm 1
2na²no¹ma 2bi¹ə 2məg¹nì 2məŋ³av 1khaw°dəp°əmən 1, 'I stroke
this man, because he stole away from our house.'

'but' e.g. 2bi¹ə 3məv°mo 2na¹gir°dəp°əmən → 2mə¹thay
1be 3mən°nay°məp°ə a a 'he wanted to work (searched for
te work), but this (work) was not intended.' 1be 2nə¹rəy
3məv°mo 2na¹gir°dəp°əmən → 2mə¹thay 1be 3mən°nay°məp°ə a a
'he (man) wanted to work in such a manner,' but this
was not that manner.' i.e. 'This was not the manner which
this man wanted to do.'

'but although', 'the more', 'but even' e.g. 1məj 1lip°mo°-
ənə°go 2na¹thay 2bi¹ə 2phəyo'nañ°məp a a 'you may
call, but he will not come even.' 2mə²sow¹kən°
2mə²sir³av 1dən°mən°soy 2nin²saw¹a 2nə¹thay°dəp ən°
əmə 2na¹thay 2bi¹ə 3hay°a'khì¹soy a a The woman tried
to keep the cow within the house, but she could not.

In addition to these conjunctions, a considerable number
of prepositions and adverbs may function as conjunctions; e.g.
2nə¹bla 8'when', 2nə²bla¹b0 'when also', 2nə³raw 8'where';
2nə²raw¹b0 'where also' 2nə¹rəy 'as' etc.; 2nə¹bla
2ay° 2mə³av 1thəy°a → 1məp 0da'phəyo f When I remain
in the house, you don't come.' 1məp 2nə³raw 1say°ə →
5.1.3. Interjectional Particles:

The interjectional particles generally express surprise, pain, assent, address, appreciation and diverse feelings connected with men and nature. These particles may do the function of principal clauses in the syntactic level with characteristic interjections. These particles may consist generally of one or two syllables. They may be often reduplicatives. The canonical shapes are V, VC, VCV, CV, VGC, GVGV, GGVGV and the like. A few of the interjectional particles are linguistically marginal in the sense that they do not conform to the characteristic pattern of the language and consist of marginal or sub-linguistic sounds.

These interjectional particles may be divided into (a) exclamative and (b) imitative.

Examples of a few Interjectional exclamative particles:

2aw expresses affection and caressing to babies; may be reduplicated; e.g. 2aw 2aw *aw 0da2gab 8 'Oh my sweet one (baby)! Don't weep!'

2aw expresses sympathy in a painful context; may be used alone or reduplicated; e.g. 2aw 30phi'sa 2hew'a 'O my (poor) boy!' 2ay'ow expressed terror or extreme fear; may be used alone; e.g. 2ay'ow 2gi2ru2sa2ru'thar 'Ah my mother! It (is) really fearful! 2ay'dow expresses pain; used alone; e.g. 2ay'dow 0sa0bay 'Oh! It has been aching.'
2aw¹ba Expresses the sense of forgetfulness; not used alone:
e.g. 2aw¹ba /\ 2bav⁰bay / Oh! I have forgotten!

1is [is...] expresses the sense of surprise; may be reduplicated; may be reduplicated; e.g. 1is /\ 2.gov⁰tho¹a
2gov⁰goy⁰bay / 'Ah! The child has fallen down by slipping!'

1is [is...] expresses the sense of insult; may be used alone
e.g. 1is /\ 2.baq⁰bo / 2.as¹se / 2.men²si¹lay / 'Ah! you (are)
also such a man!'

3oy expresses the sense 'be cautious', take care of it'; 'be alert'
may be used alone; 3oy /\ 2.bi²ba¹di / 0a²ka³lam / 2ha³ma na 'Oh!
Beware! Don't do in such manner! (It is) bad.'

1ow 'Yes' (in reply); used alone; e.g. 2be /\ 2.mop¹gow⁰na / 2.mop¹a
1ow /\ 2.mop¹goy" / 'Is it or not?' 'Yes! It is indeed.'

3o 'Oh! I see' (surprisingly); e.g. 3o /\ 2.mil¹thy⁰bay / 1ap /\
'Oh! I have now understood (context of surprise).'  

1u 'Yes' to express affirmative reply to a question or call;
e.g. 1u /\ 1.thap²mo⁰na / 1u /\ 1.thap²ga / 1ap /\ 'Are you going
just now?' 'Yes! I just go,'
2eykham 2.zellaw⁰goz⁰ma / 2.o¹ho /

2o¹bo 'Oh! He! ' to express negative; e.g. 2o¹ /\ 1.oli⁰¹a /\ 'Are (you) you going to eat cooked rice again? Oh! He!
I will not eat.'

2o¹bo 'No' (emphatic); e.g. 2be /\ 2.mop¹gow⁰na / 2o¹bo / 2.mop¹a
'Is it really? No! It is not at all.'

1oy 'hello!' (in address); e.g. 1oy /\ 2.mam /\ 2.oe¹mop¹ 2phoy /\ 'Hello
Ran! Come this way!'

3de 'alright' (acceptance); e.g. 3de /\ 2.ha³lam / 'Alright! Be'
2ha\'bab  'Ah! I cannot pull on with you.

'mo\'y  'Hallo! to express call or address; e.g. 'mo\'y  \(2ha\)^2

2pho\'y  'Hallo! I come this way.'

'ai\'si  'sye' used as reduplicatives; e.g. 'ai\'si  \(do^2kha^2lam\) 'sye! Do not do.'

'si\ldots expresses restriction; e.g. 'si\ldots  \(2ha^2\)'Don't do! (It is) bad.' This is frictional hissing sound.

'tai  'tai ... expresses repentance; e.g. 'tai  'tai \(2kha^2lam^2pho^2nap^0bay\) 'tai  'Ah! (repenting) what else I have been obliged to do.' This expression is pronounced as dentio-labial clicks.

Examples of a few interjeccional imitative particles:--

\(2a^2di\)  \(2di^2di\) Used to call ducks in order to return from their moving place outside the home; this is onomatopoeic with \(a\) rhyming syllables.

\(2a^2gri\)  \(gri\) d-d-d ... used to call fowls to return to their enclosure; this expression is also onomatopoeic with rhyming syllables and followed by alveolar clicks.

\(2a^2zi\)  \(zi\) used to call cats in order to come near.

'as  'as  [os ... os ...] used to call pigeons to return to the nests.

\(2o^2dha\)  \(2o^2dha\) used to call grown up dogs and bitches in order to come to one's presence.

\(2o^2\)ay used to call buffaloes.
2go' di 2go' di used for calling cubs of dogs.

3ho 3ho expresses instruction for stepping of a cow.

'hey 'hey used as instructions for driving away cows.

'hay 'hay expresses instructions to drive away domestic birds except the pigeons.

'hor-r-r expresses the instruction to drive away the pigeons.

'phaw 'phaw used to call beard.

'soy 'søy used for driving away dogs.

It is not easy to list all the interjectional particles here. Moreover the division as exclamative and imitative is also elastic from the point of meanings.

5.2 Phrase Types.

5.2.0 General Remarks:

A phrase means a sequence of two or more words that can be used in the same constructions as one of its constituent words. For example, a noun phrase can act in the same way that a simple noun can. A phrase occupies its place within a clause or a sentence. When two or more words combine into a phrase, one of the words, usually the prominent one determines the structural class to which the phrase as a whole will belong to. The inflectional affixes are usually joined to the last word. A considerable number of idiomatic phrases express peculiar shades of meaning in the context of social environments while non-idiomatic phrases express usually their individual meaning.

For our analysis below, we divide the phrases in Boro into two wide classes: (a) Non-idiomatic or General type of phrases comprising of flexible sequences of two or more words belonging to same or different structural classes with usual meaning and (b) Idiomatic
phrases or special type of phrases comprising rigid sequences of two or more words belonging to same or different structural classes within specified limits and with peculiar shades of meaning.

5.2.1 Non-idiomatic Phrases.

I list below the major types of non-idiomatic phrases with a few examples. The list is an open one in respect of total number of possible individual examples.

1. Noun plus noun - noun phrase (cf. 4.1.1.2) \( {2} \text{ho}^{2} \text{ro} \ {2} \text{man}^{1} \text{si} \)

2. Noun plus suffix - noun phrase

3. Noun plus numeral - noun phrase

4. Noun plus adjective - noun phrase

\( {2} \text{ho}^{2} \text{ro} \ 'Bore' \ plus \ {2} \text{man}^{1} \text{si} \ 'Bore man', \) both belong to structural and the resulting phrase is a noun phrase. \( {2} \text{ho}^{2} \text{ro} \ {2} \text{man}^{2} \text{si} \text{i}^{1} \text{phray} \ 'from the Bore man' \) shows the inflectional suffix of case relations following the second (last) word in the construction.

\( \text{bo}^{1} \text{ni} \ 'my house'. \) \( {2} \text{bi}^{2} \text{bar}^{2} \text{ba}^{2} \text{ri} \ 'flower garden' \) i.e. \( {2} \text{bi}^{2} \text{bar}^{1} \text{ni} \text{2ba}^{2} \text{ri} \text{(-1mi/-0ni may not be present in the construction, but the meaning is implied)}

\( {2} \text{ga}^{2} \text{ri} \text{4me}^{2} \text{aow} \text{2ga}^{2} \text{ri} \ 'bullock-cart' \).

\( {2} \text{ma}^{1} \text{si} \text{2sa}^{1} \text{mey} \ 'two men'. \) \( {2} \text{ma}^{1} \text{so} \text{2mo}^{2} \text{der} \text{2ma}^{1} \text{so} \ 'one elephant' \).

\( {2} \text{sa}^{1} \text{so} \ 'one child' \) \( {2} \text{sa}^{1} \text{mey} \ 'two cows' \) \( {2} \text{gap}^{1} \text{so} \text{2bi}^{2} \text{sa}^{2} \text{ni} \text{i} \text{phray} \ 'from a book' \)

\( {2} \text{how}^{1} \text{a} \ 'big male' \) (man). \( {2} \text{hin}^{3} \text{saw} \text{2un}^{1} \text{dey} \ 'small female' \) (woman).
(6) **Adjective plus noun = noun phrase**

\[ 2g\theta^1s\omega \ 2b^1\text{phap}/2g\theta^2s\omega \ 2b^1\text{phap} \ 'high tree'. \]

\[ 2\text{the}^1\text{phra} \ 2g\theta^1s\omega/2\text{the}^2\text{phra} \ 2g\theta^1s\omega \ 'short stunted cow'. \]

(7) **Noun plus conjunction plus noun = noun phrase**

\[ 2h\omega^1\text{a} \ 2a^1\text{re} \ 2\text{hin}^3\text{saw} \ 'male and female' \ (\text{ef. men}). \]

\[ 2\text{seq}^1\text{ra} \ 2a^1\text{re} \ 0\text{si}^1\text{kha} = 2\text{seq}^2\text{ra}^0\text{si}^1\text{kha} \ 'youth and maiden'. \]

\[ 2\text{bo}^1\text{ray} \ 2a^1\text{re} \ 2\text{bu}^1\text{ri} = 2\text{bo}^2\text{ray}+\text{buri} \ 'oldman and old woman' \]

i.e. an old couple.'

(8) **Noun plus verbal noun with adjectival correlation = noun phrase**

(\text{cf. 4.1.1})

\[ 2\text{man}^1\text{si} \ 2\text{mav}^1\text{gra} / 2\text{man}^2\text{si}/2\text{mav}^2\text{gra} \ 'a man who works' \ i.e., \ 'worker'. \]

\[ 1\text{si} \ 2\text{su}^1\text{gra} / 2\text{si} \ 2\text{su}^1\text{gra} \ 'tailor', \ 'clothsewer'. \]

(9) **Verbal noun with adjectival correlation plus noun = noun phrase**

\[ 2\text{mav}^1\text{gra} \ 2\text{man}^1\text{si}/2\text{mav}^2\text{gra} \ 2\text{man}^1\text{si} \ 'worker man' \ or \ 'working man' \ i.e. worker. \]

\[ 2\text{thap}^1\text{ray} \ 2\text{man}^1\text{si}/2\text{thap}^2\text{ray} \ 2\text{man}^1\text{si} \ 'the man who is going'. \]

(10) **Noun plus echo-word or enenatopectic word with nominal correlation = noun phrase.**

\[ 2\text{man}^2\text{si} -2\text{den}^1\text{si} \ 'men and similar beings' \ e.g. 2\text{no}^3\text{aw} \]

\[ 2\text{man}^2\text{si} -2\text{den}^1\text{si} \ 'men and similar beings in the house'. \]

\[ 2\text{g}^2\text{kham} -2\text{thap}^1\text{kham} \ 'rice and similar edible things'. \]

\[ 2\text{m}^2\text{aw} -2\text{the}^1\text{aw} \ 'cow and similar animals'. \]

(11) **Noun consisting of echo words or enenatopectic words plus noun consisting of echo words = noun phrase**

\[ 1\text{ga} \ 1\text{ga} \ 'voice of crows' \ e.g. 2\text{daw}^2\text{kha}^1\text{phor} \ 1\text{ga}^1\text{ga} \ 3\text{ga}^2\text{daw}^2\text{phor} \ 'The crows are crying with echo words 'ga ga'. \]
2 new 'voices of cats'.
hawn 'voices of tigers' etc. etc.

(12) Noun plus noun plus noun = noun phrase 2bi\textsuperscript{2}ma 2bi\textsuperscript{2}pha
0\textsuperscript{phi}sa\textsuperscript{1}pher 'parents (mother and father) and the children'.

(13) (a) Adjective plus conjunction plus adjective = adjective phrase
(b) Adjective plus adjective = adjective phrase 2ga\textsuperscript{3}ham
2a\textsuperscript{1}re 2m\textsuperscript{0}zap 'physically good and mentally well'
2ga\textsuperscript{2}ham -2m\textsuperscript{0}zap 'physically good and mentally well'

(14) Adverb plus adverb = adverbial phrase
2ga\textsuperscript{2}ham\textsuperscript{1}gy 2m\textsuperscript{0}zap\textsuperscript{1}gy 'in physically good and mentally well manner', 'in physically and mentally good manner.'
2m\textsuperscript{0}zap\textsuperscript{1}gy -2the\textsuperscript{2}zap\textsuperscript{1}gy 'in mentally good manner or so', 'nicely or the like' (adverb plus echo-word of adverbial correlation), 2m\textsuperscript{0}zap\textsuperscript{1}gy 2m\textsuperscript{0}zap\textsuperscript{1}gy 'in a definitely well manner', definitely nicely'. (adverb plus adverb for emphasis).

5.2.2 Examples of idiomatic phrases:

(a) Noun plus adjective = adjectival phrase
2me\textsuperscript{1}g\textsuperscript{3}ma 2go\textsuperscript{1}ma/2me\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{0}m\textsuperscript{2}go\textsuperscript{1}sa 'jealous', 'envious of other's lot'
2me\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{0}m\textsuperscript{3}av 2go\textsuperscript{1}ma2/2me\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{2}m\textsuperscript{2}aw2go\textsuperscript{1}nap 'beautiful to look at', 'charming', 'prominent.'
2go\textsuperscript{2}so 2gi\textsuperscript{1}lir 'difficult to understand', 'easily unintelligible'
2go\textsuperscript{2}so -2they\textsuperscript{1}le 'without memory', 'idiotic'.
2a\textsuperscript{2}kh\textsuperscript{1}hay 2ga\textsuperscript{1}ma 'Ignorant of speed\$ work', 'having a slow hand at work.'
2a\textsuperscript{2}kh\textsuperscript{1}hay 2go\textsuperscript{1}law 'demon, full of power.'
0khu\textsuperscript{1}ga 2go\textsuperscript{1}dey 'having sweet words', 'talkative.'
As the verb phrases have intimate relations to clauses and sentences, these are listed in the following subsections (cf. 5.3 & 5.4)

5.3 Clause Types

5.3.0 General remarks

A clause in Bara consists of a sequence of a verb in the minimum with or without other members of the structural classes. A clause is a component of a sentence, i.e. one or more clauses may occur within a sentence.

For our analysis we may divide clauses into principal and subordinate clauses. A principal clause must consist of a finite verb in the minimum and a subordinate clause must have a subordinate verb in the minimum. A finite verb is formed by one of the finite verbal
affixes and it may be used as a sentence final. A subordinate verb formed by one of the subordinate-verbal affixes and it is uncapable of terminating a sentence (cf. 4.2.1.4.)

The principal clause types will be dealt in details under sentence types (cf. 5.4) as they are indispensable components of sentences. Here we list the subordinate clauses as far as practicable.

The principal and subordinate clauses may be discussed also from the point of their idiomatic and non-idiomatic uses. The idiomatic clauses are limited and their meanings may undergo semantic changes due to social contexts. The non-idiomatic clauses are many and the list is open; they generally adhere to the meaning of the component words.

5.3.1. Examples of non-idiomatic subordinate clauses:

(1) Nominal group plus subordinate verb = subordinate verbal phrase i.e. subordinate clause.

- \(2\text{man}^2\text{ai}^1\text{a} \ '\text{thay}^0\text{moh} \ '\text{the man to go}'

  cf. \(2\text{man}^2\text{ai}^1\text{a} \ '\text{thay}^0\text{moh} \ 2\text{ma}^1\text{khay}^0\text{moy} \ '\text{The man came out to go}

  (Noun and subordinate verb)

- \(2\text{man}^2\text{ai}^1\text{a} \ '\text{wah}^0\text{daw} \ '\text{one (person) is trying to sleep.}' (Nounal and subordinate verb)

- \(2\text{man}^2\text{ai}^1\text{a} \ '\text{mey}^0\text{man} \ '\text{you all may come}' i.e. 'You all are able to come.' (Preconum and subordinate verb)

- \(2\text{man}^1\text{e} \ '\text{thay}^0\text{may} \ 3\text{ma}^0\text{gaw} \ '\text{I shall be going.' (Preconum and subordinate verb)

- \(2\text{man}^1\text{e} \ '\text{mey}^0\text{man} \ '\text{If you come, I shall also come.}' (Preconum and subordinate verb).

(2) Verbal substantive (verbal Noun) plus subordinate verb = subordinate verbal phrase i.e. subordinate clause.
'If the worker is available, you don't fear.'
i.e. Don't fear if the worker is available.

(3) Subordinate verb plus subordinate verb = Subordinate verbal phrase i.e. subordinate clause

'the man reached home.'

(4) Adverb plus subordinate verb = Subordinate verbal phrase i.e. subordinate clause

'I shall be glad if (it) is done nicely.'

(5) Relative pronoun with conjunctional correlative and a verb

with or without other members of structural clauses = Subordinate clause

'I shall work.'

Examples of idiomatic subordinate clause:

Idiomatic clauses are specific combinations of a subordinate verb plus a noun with or without other members of the structural clauses. If the subordinate verbal affixes are not present, then the clause may function as principal one with one of the finite verbal suffixes. In the following examples the semantic changes are shown:

'This child will be a great man if he gets his education.'

'I have come to settle the matter.'
2h0'ro 2you 2man'na know 2hou'ro 2thi'khoq'naq 2bup'naq 2go'o 'You will have to tell this man to give his consent.' (2hou'ro 'head' plus 2thi'khoq'naq 'to keep upright')

2go'tho'pha 2go'kthoq 2go'm'aq 2pho'qqaq 'The children are coming to rejoice.' (2go'tho'pha 'nose' plus 2go'm'aq 'to dance')

Examples of nonidiomatic and idiomatic principal clauses having finite verbs are shown in the following subsection (cf. 5.4.1)

5.4 Sentence Types

5.4.0. General remarks

The great majority of complete Bore sentences are formed around a finite verb as the main element, and the verb is the only necessary element in a sentence. Neither the subject nor any other word is necessary if the context is clear. When nouns or noun phrases, adjectives, adverbs and subordinate verbs occur in a sentence, they all normally stand before the verb. For emphasis a noun, particularly the subject may be placed after the verb as a special case. The subject is the immediate constituent of the verb. The order of other structural classes which precede the verb varies considerably and the greater reliance is placed upon the case indicators to show the relationship of these members of other structural classes to the verb or verbs and to the sentence as a whole.

A few examples of complete sentences without verbs are also found in the language. The verbs remain understood and the sequence of two nouns or a noun and an adjective expresses the meaning remaining as the immediate constituents in the sentence.

The sentences may be discussed as idiomatic proverbial sentences and non-idiomatic general sentences. Further we may divide sentences
as simple and complex. A simple sentence consists of a finite verb with or without other members of the structural classes. A complex sentence may have one or more finite verbs with or without subordinate verbs and other members of the structural classes. A sentence without a verb (remaining understood) is a special syntactic phenomenon. The idiomatic and proverbial sentences are rigid in respect of construction.

5.4.1. Examples of special type of sentences without a verb:

(a) Noun or pronoun or Numeral plus noun = sentence

2ram1a 2go3the |\|\|Ran (is a) child.
2ap1o 2man1si |\|\| 'I (am a) man.'
2ma2so1a 2my1der |\|\|'One (is an) elephant'.

(b) Noun or pronoun plus numeral plus noun = sentence

2si1th3sa1se 2hin3saw |\|\|\| 3ita (is a) woman.
2ap1o 2sa1se 2man1si |\|\| 'I (am a) man.'
2be 2gap1se 2bi3sab |\|\| 'This (is a) book.'

(c) Noun or Pronoun or Numeral plus adjective = Sentence

2man2si1a 2ga1sri |\|\| 'The man (is) bad.'
2ap1o 2ga2sri\thar |\|\|\|\| You (are) very bad.
2sa2so1a 2ga1saw |\|\| 'One (person) (is) high
2si1khaw\ni 2sa1lay 2khan\da |\|\|\|\| A thief (has) short tongue'
i.e. 'A man with guilty\mind has no courage' (special idiomatic)
In the above examples the verb 3sa 'be' remains understood.

5.4.2. Examples of nonidiomatic simple sentences:

This type of sentences may express statement, emphasis, request or order, question etc. with one finite verb in each case. This is the most frequent type of flexible sentences used in the language.
For strong emphasis, the noun (subject) may be placed after the finite verb. This type of sentences may contains one finite verb with or
without other members of the different structural classes and with
terminations, suffixes as necessary.

\[
2\text{ap'o}\quad 2\text{b'c'}\quad 2\text{man'si'kh'ow}\quad 2\text{gap'se}\quad 2\text{bi'3'sab}\quad 1\text{ho'0'dep'men}\
2\text{bi'0}'\quad 2\text{man'aw'a'kh'ey}\
2\text{man'si}\quad 2\text{go'y'a}\
2\text{ap}'\text{tha'p'ni} 'Let me go.' 'I may be permitted to go.' (request)
2\text{man'se'or}\quad 2\text{ph'ey'0'de'0} 'You must not all please come along.'
2\text{man'a'ma}\quad 2\text{go'y'a}\quad 2\text{man'se'or} 'Is your mother present
at (your) home?'
2\text{man'0'da'p'ni} 'You don't go.'
2\text{man'si'p'ra} 'The men shall go.'
2\text{ph'ey'0'da'p'ni} 'I shall have to come.' (strong emphasis)
2\text{man'si'p'ra} 'The men shall go.' (strong emphasis)
2\text{ph'ey'0'da'p'ni} 'I will have to come.' (strong emphasis)
2\text{ph'ey'0'da'p'ni} 'I shall definitely go.' (strong emphasis)
2\text{ph'ey'0'da'p'ni} 'It is necessary
to come from Gauhati by the railway train.'

5.4.3. Examples of idiomatic simple sentences :-

This set of simple sentence expresses semantic variations or
peculiar meaning in different serial contexts and as such this set
may be called idiomatic and proverbial. The construction is more
or less rigid.

\[
2\text{bi'0}'\quad 2\text{man'go'a}\quad 1\text{nap'0'dep}'\quad 'He has become pale and decayed
due to the evil look of some one.'
\]
\[
2\text{b'ni}'\quad 2\text{wa'tha'ra}\quad 2\text{go'2'go'3'aw}\quad 3\text{go'0'dep}'\quad 'His message is belie-
\]
\[
2\text{b'ni}'\quad 2\text{man'si'kh'ey'0} 'Rome was
not built in a day' (literally, no one can ride on an elephant
within one day.)
Examples of non-idiomatic complex sentences:

2. A great man behaves honourably (literally, 'A big man farts (or breaks wind by his anus) straightly').

3. An honest person is troubled. (literally, the cat clears its bowels on mild soil.)

5.4.4. Examples of non-idiomatic complex sentences:

4. I have seen nobody when I went to the house.

5. You will please bring a fish by going to the market speedily.

6. The baby does not weep if his mother comes.

7. If you (all) take rice, then we shall also take.

8. The child has come and has narrated his father's information.

9. O children! Proceed please! Please proceed to your school. (It is a complex sentence without conjunction.)

10. When the man came, then also the child was weeping. (Relative pronouns with conjunctional correlation.)

Thus the examples of this type of sentence are many and they comprise considerably a large number of utterances.
5.4.5. Examples of idiomatic and proverbial complex sentences: -

1. 2m'o 1de 1he 2a' 2sa' 2ha'm' 2de 'You please give attention and control yourself.' (2m'o 'body'; 2sa' 'tongue)

2. bi' 2ob 2a' 'bi' 2ka' 2sa' 2m'o 2m'a' 'I have seen a number of indiscipline.' (Literally, while the mother-in-law sings, the daughter-in-law begins to dance I have seen.)

3. sa' 3tho' 2khi' 2m'o 2a' 2tho' 2a' 2ga' 2m' 'A hare dies due to its stool, a deer dies due to its feet-step, a man dies due to his mouth.' i.e. 'Everybody has his own danger point within his activity.'

4. 2ma 2sa' 1a 2bi' 2ga' 2ha' 2ri' 2m'a' 2si' 2a' 2kha' (literally) 'The sanda fish has no skin, the poor man has no intelligence (talent).', i.e. 'When a man is in difficulty, his virtues disappear.'

5.5 Concluding Remarks.

Our discussion of syntax or sentence grammar may be taken up either form large to small or from small to large in respect of utterances, sentences, clauses and phrases. The sentences may further be divided as endocentric and exocentric. The sentence-types with interjections and terminating particles or suffixes are not illustrated in our examples. While there is ample scope for broad syntactic discussion in relation to morphology, we simply here present the major sentence types in respect of phrase, clause and sentence only.