8.00 Word formation and word order.

3.1 In the previous chapters of morphology the position of the case ending (3.5), definitives and indefinitives (3.4), interrogative particles (ʔ), negative particles (ʔ), etc. have been already discussed about the word formation. So nothing has been added here in these points.

8.2 Compound words: The compounding of words is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the Tiwa language. The language shows quite a large number of such words: e.g.,

- ḏeq̄phuisible 'wealth'
- Ṣeŋphañal 'coloured'
- Ṣiĩa 'parents'
- ḏuatersicuri 'cultura'
- kajal nānāo 'brother and sister'
- Ṣa ṣibi 'grand parent'
- niš māsu 'cow and buffalo'
3.3 Syllabic patterns: A word in Tiwa generally consists of one or more syllables. According to the syllabic range, the Tiwa words are generally found as below:

\[
\begin{align*}
(\text{i}) & \quad V \\
(\text{ii}) & \quad WV \\
(\text{iii}) & \quad VVC \\
(\text{iv}) & \quad VC \\
(\text{v}) & \quad CV \\
(\text{vi}) & \quad CVC \\
(\text{vii}) & \quad WV \\
(\text{viii}) & \quad VVC \\
(\text{ix}) & \quad CVV \\
(\text{x}) & \quad CVVV \\
(\text{xi}) & \quad WVV \\
(\text{xii}) & \quad VCVV
\end{align*}
\]

It is noted that all the above-mentioned syllabic patterns are found either in monosyllable or in the polysyllables words.

3.4 The syllabic patterns of the Tiwa words are illustrated as below:

\[
(\text{i}) \quad V \quad \text{'this'}
\]
(ii) śl. ia: 'hand'
     (i) am: 'mother'

(iii) ści. il: 'yes'

(iv) ści. in: 'rat'
     in: 'eight'
     ań: 'i'

(v) ści. nā: 'soil'
     ja: 'rice beer'

(vi) ści. nę: 'cheek'
     nęt: 'hole'

(vii) ści. nę: 'rice'
     nęi: 'betel'

(viii) ści. nę: 'oat'

(ix) ści. nlo: 'throb'
     nphlo: 'thunder'

(x) ści. nbe: 'this'
     nusu: 'rat'

(xi) ści. nęs: 'finger'
     npho: 'plum'

(xii) ści. nę: 'girl'
     targa: 'door'
8.4.1 word order:

8.4.2 word order: Single and small sentences are normally found in the Tiwa language. Complex sentences and ideas are simplified with help of conjunctions.

The normal order of words in a sentence appears in Tiwa speech as below:

(i) demonstrative + possessive + adjective + noun
(ii) demonstrative + possessive + adverb + adjective + noun.

re 'cloth'
hebe re 'this is cloth'
ane re 'my cloth'
kumun re 'good cloth'
khup kumun re 'very good cloth'
hebe āhe re 'this is my cloth'
hebe āhe kumun re 'this is my good cloth'
hebe āhe khup kumun re 'this is my very good cloth'

Again:

hādi 'elephant'
hebe hādi 'this is elephant'
cine hadi  'our elephant'
tarā hadi  'big elephant'
khup tarā hadi  'very big elephant'
bebe cine tarā hadi  'this is our big elephant'
bebe cine khup tarā hadi  'this is our very big elephant'

The simple sentence of this language are seen four patterns. These are as below:

(i) subject + verb
(ii) subject + object + verb
(iii) object + subject + verb
(iv) verb

Examples:

(i) ṇi caida  : 'I eat'
(ii) ṇi ṇi caida  : 'I eat rice'
(iii) ṇi ṇi caida  : 'the rice was eaten by me'
(iv) liā  : 'not go' (donot go)
It is noted that in constructing a sentence in the Tiwi language the above order of the words are strictly followed.