CHAPTER 7

INFECTION

7.1) Classification of noun stems

In Ondi, noun stems are divided into two classes
(1) Nouns ending in vowels (2) Nouns ending in consonants.
As was made clear in the section of phonology, short vowels
do not occur in the final position of a word, hence classifi-
cation is based on long vowels only. This classification
has been made with a view that stems with different endings
might be inflected differently.

7.2) Nouns ending in vowels

Most of the nouns which end in vowels are di-syllabic.
Tri-syllabic nouns in this position have lesser frequency of
occurrence than the di-syllabic ones.

For it:

E.g. mari: son
tuɾi: girl
ne:li: field

For u:

ba:ru: sound
karu: hungry

For ai:

E.g. noine: hope
paɾe: ant
mule: mosquito
piɾe: bird
Aspirated consonants do not occur in the final position in Gondi. Hence, the classification is based on the unaspirated consonants only. Following examples will show the same.

For \( \text{ni} \):
- kulup: lock
- rop: plant

For \( \text{bi} \):
- kətumb: H.kabila

For \( \text{mi} \):
- hə:tum: Market

For \( \text{t} \):
- bʰi:t: Wall
- rapat: Habit
For d:-
  pad  ten

For n:
  kan  eye
  dë:b'än  big needle

For t:-
  ima:t  you (pl)

For d:-
  ne:nd  today

For s:-
  mac  dew

For i:-
  me:ni  egg
  tirimj  nail

For k:-
  lak  far away

For g:-
  ne:lunq  four

For s:-
  tar:is  snake
  mars  an axe
  kis  fire

For h:-
  guh  to seize
  doh  to bind
Gondi, like other Dravidian languages, has two numbers: (1) Singular and (2) plural.

C.G. Trench in his book "Grammar of Gondi" (1) Vol. I page No. 35 says "The plural endings are -k, -hk, -sk, -ng and -r. Very few hard and fast rules can be laid down for the formation of the plural, and alternative forms abound. The original plural endings were probably only two viz: -k for Neuter and -r for masculine. The terminations -hk, -sk- and -ng are mere variations of the first named."

C.F. Moss in his book "An Introduction to the Grammar of Gondi" (2) says that "there are two numbers in Gondi i.e. singular and plural. The nominative plural is formed in a variety of ways but the majority of words conform:

1. Trench, C.G. "Grammar of Gondi" Volume I.
(1) **Masculine nouns:** With a terminal consonant. The terminal consonant is usually /-la/ some times /-ra/. Those ending with /al/or/a:l/add/o:i/, those ending with /o:i/ lose the last syllable and add /-a:lo:i:/, those ending with /ra:/ change the ending to /r/.

(2) **With a terminal vowel:** With a terminal vowel: Those ending with /-i:, /-u:/ or /-e:/ simply add /-r/, those ending with /-a:/ add /-lo:i:/.

(3) **Fem/Neuter nouns:** With terminal consonant, these usually add /ka:/ some times with an euphonic /sa:/ or /ha:/ conjoined.

Both C.G. Trench and C.F. Moss have taken gender as the base for the declension of noun. The suffixes mentioned by the Trench need systematic study to find out whether so many suffixes really exist in Gondi. The following analysis will give a clear picture about the formation of noun plural in Gondi and its suffixes.

Gondi has no suffix to indicate singular number, but there are in all so-called suffixes to denote the plurality of the noun (five as per the previous scholar and one more found by me). These are as follows:

1. -k  
2. -hk  
3. -sk  
4. -esw -ng  
5. -or  
6. -r

The above mentioned plural suffixes can be divided into two classes according to the gender of the stems.
1. Non-masculine stems take: -k, -hk, -sk, -ng
2. Masculine stems take: -oř, -ř

Our analysis in the following pages shows the description of each plural suffix with its morphemic value and it is also observed that it is not necessary to consider so many plural suffixes. For this, it is necessary to consider certain alternations in the stem. By doing so there will be only four allomorphs viz. /-ng/ and /-k/, coming after non-masculine stems and /-oř/ and /-ř/ coming after masculine stems.

7.4.1): {-ng} 

\[ /-k = \text{ng} = /-oř = /-ř = /-ř / \]

7.4.1 ): - Plural suffix /-k/: This occurs (1) after nouns which end in a consonant (2) Few nouns which end in /i:/.

All the nouns which take /-k/ belong to the neuter gender. Following examples attest the plural suffix /-k/ after the consonant ending stems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>pal</td>
<td>pal-k</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>pa:l</td>
<td>pal-k</td>
<td>Milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>pa:t</td>
<td>pa:t-k</td>
<td>kids of goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>pe:n</td>
<td>pe:n-k</td>
<td>god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>pir</td>
<td>pir-k</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>bhi:t</td>
<td>bhi:t-k</td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>mal</td>
<td>mal-k</td>
<td>peacock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>maso:r</td>
<td>maso:r-k</td>
<td>nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>me:nd</td>
<td>me:nd-k</td>
<td>fencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>tara:s</td>
<td>tara:s-k</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.No.</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>tala:v</td>
<td>tala:v-k</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>da:b^H^an</td>
<td>da:b^H^an-k</td>
<td>big needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>din</td>
<td>din-k</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>d^h^u:nd</td>
<td>d^h^u:nd-k</td>
<td>storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>na:du:m</td>
<td>na:du:m-k</td>
<td>between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>na:tu:r</td>
<td>na:tu:r-k</td>
<td>blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>na:gar</td>
<td>na:gar-k</td>
<td>plough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>na:v</td>
<td>na:v-k</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>ta:ta:s</td>
<td>ta:ta:s-k</td>
<td>Nilkantha Bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>kal</td>
<td>kal-k</td>
<td>wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>ker</td>
<td>ker-k</td>
<td>small bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>kan</td>
<td>kan-k</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>ka:l</td>
<td>ka:l-k</td>
<td>leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>kulup</td>
<td>kulup-k</td>
<td>lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>gi:d^h^a:r</td>
<td>gi:d^h^a:r-k</td>
<td>vulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>ge:ndu:r</td>
<td>ge:ndu:r-k</td>
<td>earth worm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>sa:dan</td>
<td>sa:dan-k</td>
<td>ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>sa:vo:r</td>
<td>sa:vo:r-k</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>se:r</td>
<td>se:r-k</td>
<td>plough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>ro:p</td>
<td>ro:p-k</td>
<td>plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>vanjar</td>
<td>vanjar-k</td>
<td>tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>ha:tu:m</td>
<td>ha:tu:m-k</td>
<td>market</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some nouns which end in the long vowel /-i:/ preceded by /r,l,v/ show the plural suffix /-k/. These stems also take /-ng/ and this shows free variation between /-k/ and /-ng/. Following examples show the same:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>puri:</td>
<td>purk</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>puri:-ng</td>
<td>insect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mari:</td>
<td>mar-k</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>mari:-ng</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>sari:</td>
<td>sar-k</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>sari:-ng</td>
<td>Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>kavi:</td>
<td>kav-k</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>kavi:-ng</td>
<td>Ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ali:</td>
<td>al-k</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>ali:-ng</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above examples can be interpreted as follows:

(1) Noun stems ending in the long vowel /-i:/ preceded by /r,l,v/ lose their final vowel before the plural suffix /-k/. But that vowel is retained when /-ng/ is added. Before the plural suffix /-k/, /mari:/, /sari:/, /puri:/, /ali:/, /kavi:/ have stem variants /mar-/, /sar-/, /pur-/, /al-/, /kav-/- respectively. These variants are bound.

From the above examples which end /i:/ and are preceded by /r,l,v/ it becomes clear to repeat it, that /-k/ alternates with /-ng/. Free nouns like /mari:/, /sari:/ etc. choose /-ng/ whereas bound variants like /mar-/, /sar-/, /pur-/, /al-/, /kav-/- choose the plural suffix /-k/. Thus the stem has variants \[(C) \cup C_0 (C) \cup C_0^-\] before suffix /-ng/ and /-k/- respectively.

7.4.2) **Plural suffix/-hk/- of Trench**: This occurs after nouns which end in a consonant and belong to Neuter nouns and after a few nouns which end in a vowel.

Following examples attest the plural suffix /-hk/.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>padur</td>
<td>padu-hk</td>
<td>intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>paṣṭum</td>
<td>paṣṭu-hk</td>
<td>she goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>poḍaːr</td>
<td>poḍaː-hk</td>
<td>mother-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>pungsːr</td>
<td>pungsː-hk</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>miyaːr</td>
<td>miyaːhk</td>
<td>daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>donguːr</td>
<td>donguːhk</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>cuḍur</td>
<td>cuḍuːhk</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>naːgar</td>
<td>naːgahk</td>
<td>plough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>naːr</td>
<td>naːhk</td>
<td>village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>kaysaːr</td>
<td>kaysaːhk</td>
<td>broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>kor</td>
<td>kohk</td>
<td>hen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>koːr</td>
<td>koːhk</td>
<td>horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>sarpum</td>
<td>sarpuhk</td>
<td>shoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>sataːr</td>
<td>sataːhk</td>
<td>sickle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>seːlaːr</td>
<td>seːlaːhk</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>veduːr</td>
<td>veduːhk</td>
<td>bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>haːṭum</td>
<td>haːṭuhk</td>
<td>market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>uːṭum</td>
<td>uːṭuhk</td>
<td>camel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>yeːr</td>
<td>yeːhk</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>roːn</td>
<td>roːhk</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above examples can be interpreted as follows:

1. The final consonant of the noun stem becomes zero before the plural suffix /-hk/.

2. It can be stated that the above nouns do not take the plural suffix /-hk/ at all, but take the plural suffix /-k/
only. The singular noun stems then taking the plural suffix /-k/ have alternative stem variants with the final /h/ replacing the final consonant. Following examples show the same.

**CHART NO. 2O**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Plural suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nat</td>
<td>ne:h before</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kor</td>
<td>koh &quot;</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro:n</td>
<td>ro:h &quot;</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vadu:r</td>
<td>vadush &quot;</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarpum</td>
<td>serpuh &quot;</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stems belonging to 'A' group are free nouns, whereas stem variants of 'B' group are bound. Some of the nouns which end in /-r/ take the plural suffix /-k/ directly as well as /-k/ causing a change in the stem.

E.g. 1) na:jgar ——> na:jgar-k ~ na:jgahk
     2) ha:tu:um ——> ha:tu:um-k ~ ha:tu:uhk

3. Some noun stems ending in long vowels like /a:, e:, o:/ take the plural suffix/-k/ (-hk according to Trench) as well as /-ng/. Following examples will show the same.

**CHART NO. 2O/**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>raya:</td>
<td>raya:hhk</td>
<td>raya:ng</td>
<td>young girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mukupe:</td>
<td>mukupe:hhk</td>
<td>mukupe:ng</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ma:re:</td>
<td>ma:rehhk</td>
<td>ma:re:ng</td>
<td>feather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>se:no:</td>
<td>se:no:hhk</td>
<td>se:no:ng</td>
<td>old women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The interpretation of above examples is that the examples of 'A' group have stem variants like /rayaːh-/,
/nulupeːh-/, /maːreːh-/, before the plural suffix /-k/ (as shown in B group) and are bound. Free nouns like /rayaː/,
/maːreː/ etc. take the suffix /-ng/ as shown in 'c' Group, as they end in a vowel,. Before adding /-k/ to a stem, a consonant, i.e. /h/ is attached in the final position of the stem.

7.4.3): Plural suffix /-sk/ of Tranchi- This plural suffix occurs after the variants of the stem which end in /nj/ and denote neuter objects. Following examples attest their suffix.

CHART NO. 28

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>poːnj</td>
<td>poːsk</td>
<td>A pullet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>maroːnj</td>
<td>maroːsk</td>
<td>bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>meːnj</td>
<td>meːsk</td>
<td>An egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>narvanj</td>
<td>narvask</td>
<td>worm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Noun stems which end in /-nj/ and take /-sk/ plural suffix lose their final consonants /-nj/ then the stem variants of the above nouns would be /poː-/, /maroː-/,
/meː-, /narvaː-/, to which /-sk/ plural is suffixed. The above examples also take /-k/ suffix in their plural formation keeping the /-nj/ of the stem intact. Hence
/-sk/ and /-k/ are in alternation as follows:
Noun stems, which end in palatal consonants /-j/ and are preceded by the homorganic nasal, have free stem variants ending in /-s/. In other words, singular forms ending in /-nj/ as well as /-s/ take the suffix /-k/ and not /-sk/.

From the above alternations, it becomes clear that the plural suffix /-sk/ is not a real suffix, the suffix still remains as /-k/.

C.G. Trench in his book "Grammar of Gondi" does not give the alternative forms of the above examples. As a matter of fact, his book is mainly based on Betul dialect of Gondi, but the alternative forms like /me:s/, /pois/, etc. are equally in use in the Balaghat dialect of Gondi.

7.4.4 Plural suffix /-ng/ - This plural suffix occurs after nouns ending in long vowels like /i:, e:, o:, a:/ denoting the neuter objects.

Following examples attest the plural suffix /-ng/.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>pate:</td>
<td>pate:-ng</td>
<td>an ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>pane:</td>
<td>pane:-ng</td>
<td>frog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>pare:ki:</td>
<td>pare:ki:-ng</td>
<td>bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>pa:te:</td>
<td>pa:te:-ng</td>
<td>song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>pite:</td>
<td>pite:-ng</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>marmi:</td>
<td>marmi:-ng</td>
<td>marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>marka:</td>
<td>marka:-ng</td>
<td>mango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>mico:</td>
<td>mico:-ng</td>
<td>scorpion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>muda:</td>
<td>muda:-ng</td>
<td>ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>mu:ra:</td>
<td>mu:ra:-ng</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>tala:</td>
<td>tala:-ng</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>to:ri:</td>
<td>to:ri:-ng</td>
<td>clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>dikari:</td>
<td>dikari:-ng</td>
<td>cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>nari:</td>
<td>nari:-ng</td>
<td>waist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>mu:ka:</td>
<td>mu:ka:-ng</td>
<td>rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>mule:</td>
<td>mule:-ng</td>
<td>mosquito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>katiya:</td>
<td>katiya:-ng</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>korvi:</td>
<td>korvi:-ng</td>
<td>check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>ko:nda:</td>
<td>ko:nda:-ng</td>
<td>bullock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>ge:to:</td>
<td>ge:to:-ng</td>
<td>cooked rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>go:ta:</td>
<td>go:ta:-ng</td>
<td>smallstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>ja:ri:</td>
<td>ja:ri:-ng</td>
<td>grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>cu:ti:</td>
<td>cu:ti:-ng</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>sa:ri:</td>
<td>sa:ri:-ng</td>
<td>H.Roti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>sivali:</td>
<td>sivali:-ng</td>
<td>lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>raca:</td>
<td>raca:-ng</td>
<td>yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.No.</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>rayaa:</td>
<td>rayaa:-ng</td>
<td>young girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>roapaa:</td>
<td>roapaa:-ng</td>
<td>plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>viisi:</td>
<td>viisi:-ng</td>
<td>honey bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>yeiti:</td>
<td>yeiti:-ng</td>
<td>she goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>akin:</td>
<td>akin:-ng</td>
<td>leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>alia:</td>
<td>alia:-ng</td>
<td>mouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.5): - Masculine stems taking the following plural suffix

/-or ~ -r/

7.5.1): /-or/ occurs with nouns that end in the masculine derivational suffix /-l/ or /-r/ and denote the male kinship term and few male animals. Following examples will show the same.

CHART NO.1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>vartail</td>
<td>vartail-0r</td>
<td>a male guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>turail</td>
<td>turail-0r</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>kumrai</td>
<td>kumrai-0r</td>
<td>a kumra Gond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>painai</td>
<td>painai-0r</td>
<td>priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>arja:</td>
<td>arja:0r</td>
<td>a bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>liillai</td>
<td>liillai-0r</td>
<td>sabhur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.5.2): /-r/ occurs with nouns that are masculine, ending in /i, u, e, a/ and belong to different castes and male kinship relation.
/-t/ is used to denote plurality of masculine nouns in the vocative case.

E.g.  ch'ava:-n-i:  o Boy
      ch'ava:-n-i:-t  o Boys

There is no need to treat two different morphemes for plural denoting masculine and Non-masculine, viz: { -or } and { -ng } respectively, as has been done by Dr. P. S. Subrahmanyan in his book "Descriptive Grammar of Gondi" (1) page No. 33-34. Because the status of a noun as to its gender is already decided before the addition of plural suffix. In other words, a stem, either basic or derived, clearly indicates to which gender it belongs. The distribution of these suffixes is decidedly complementary as no single stem takes both the types of suffixes showing contrast in any way. The meaning to these suffixes can be given 'plural', and not 'Masculine plural' and 'Non-masculine plural'. In these nouns the inflectional category is 'number' only whereas 'gender' is a derivational category.

7.6) Oblique Formation -

In Gondi, Masculine and Non-masculine singular

1. Subrahmanyan, P. S. "A Descriptive Grammar of Gondi"
   Annamali University, Annamali Nagar, Tamil Nadu, India 1968.
and plural nouns take oblique stem formative before being
inflected for case or before the addition of past positions.
All these allomorphs are morphologically conditioned. In one
or two cases free variation between /-t-/ and /-n-/ is found,
E.g. /puli:-t-un/ ~ /puli:-n/ to the tiger. The following
illustrations will show the allomorphs and morphemes of
the oblique formation.

\{\text{-t}\} /\text{-t} = \text{-t} = \text{-d} = \text{-n} = \text{-n}/

7.6.1)\: /-t-/ It occurs after non-masculine nouns which
end in a vowel or a consonant.
E.g. ali:-t-un to the mouse or for the mouse
puli:-t-un \quad \{\text{to the tiger}
puli:-n\}

7.6.2)\: /-t'-/ It occurs after non-masculine nouns which
end in a vowel or consonant.
E.g. aqa:-t-a:l from there
iga:-t-a:l \quad \{\text{from here}
ma:r-t-e: \quad \{\text{in the village}

7.6.3)\: /-d-/ It occurs after non-masculine nouns which
end in /y,r,l/.
E.g. kay-da:l \quad \{\text{from the hand}
sar-d-e: \quad \{\text{in the road}
ka:l-d-e: \quad \{\text{in the leg}

7.6.4)\: /-n-/ It occurs after masculine and non-masculine
nouns which end in a vowel.
E.g. mar:i:-n-g to the child
ka:ka:-n-g \quad \{\text{to the kaka}
7.6.5) /-s-/ It occurs after non-masculine nouns ending in a consonant /-k/, the plural marker, and a vowel.

E.g. tarıa-k-e-un to the snakes (Accusative plural)
    al-k-e-un to the mice ("")
    puli:-e-n ~ (puli:-t-un) to the tiger

7.7: - Declaration of noun to case :-

C.G. Trench in his book "Grammar of Gondi"(1) page No.37-38 says that 'Nouns may be said to have five cases.
(1) Nominative (?) Accusative (3) Genitive (4) Locative
(5) Local or temporal ablative. The dative has the same form as the accusative and the instrumental as locative. The instrumental is found only in nouns that are real neuter instruments, the locative and local ablative are also used as a rule only of place of nouns and the like and not of persons. When lacking, there place is supplied by post positions in which Gondi is particularly rich. Nouns have also a formative or oblique form which post positions are attached." Let us examine this.

7.7.1: - a) Nominative :- This case is mainly used as a subject of the sentence. It has no suffix, e.g. tuıa:l
    madarsa: hands: to:1 "The boy goes to school.

Case suffixes for Accusative/Dative, Instrumental/
Locative, Ablative, Genitive are added after the stem formative i.e. oblique suffix. In vocative also /i:/ suffix occurs after an oblique marker. (The other vocative case markers/vo:/ and /vo:/ are prefixes which do not require any oblique marker.

b) **Accusative and Dative**: This case is used for the direct object of a transitive verb. The morpheme and allomorphs of Accusative and Dative case are as follows:

\[
\{-\text{un}\} \\
/ -n \sim -\text{un}/
\]

/\-n/ It occurs after vowels. The morphemic zero, of course, after the vowel does not disturb this condition.

e.g. tuir\(\text{a}\):-\(\text{e}\) -n to the boy

/\-un/ It occurs after consonants, (or after a zero preceded by consonant)

e.g. ro:-\(t\)-un to the house
rosh-k-\(\text{e}\)-un to the houses

c) **Instrumental and locative**: This case is used to denote the instrument with which the work is done and to denote the location. The following are the morpheme and allomorphs of Instrumental and locative case.

\[
\{-\text{e}\} \\
/ -\text{e}:\sim (se:)/
\]

/-e:/- It occurs after the oblique marker, like all the other case suffixes.

e.g. I. k\(\text{a}\)-t-\(\text{e}\): with the hand (Instrumental)
ne\(\text{li}\):-t-\(\text{e}\): in the field (locative)
II tuir\(\text{a}\):-n-se: by the boy

/\text{se:}/ is not used for locative. It is borrowed from Hindi which is also used in \\text{T}\(\text{a}\)\
It is always preceded by /\-n/ oblique stem formative.
D) **Ablative** :- This case denotes the meaning of separation or distance. The allomorphs and morpheme of Ablative are follows:

\[
\begin{aligned}
\{-a;l\} \\
/-a;l/ \\
\end{aligned}
\]

* e.g. mara:t-a:l from the tree 
  ro:t-a:l from the house 
  ro:h-k-n-a:l from the houses

E) **Genitive** :- The following are morpheme and allomorphs of genitive case in masculine and non-masculine formations.

\[
\begin{aligned}
\{-o:l\} & \text{ genitive masculine} \\
/-o:/ & \text{ genitive } + /-l/ \ '\text{masculine}' \\
\end{aligned}
\]

* e.g. b'hadu:n-o:l of (M) the Bhaddu (M) 
  cand:-n-o:-l of (M) the moon (n.m.)

\[
\begin{aligned}
\{-o:\} & \text{ genitive Non-masculine} \\
/-o:/ & \text{ genitive } + /-a:/ \ '\text{non-masculine}' \\
\end{aligned}
\]

* e.g. ramali:n-o:-a: of (n.m.) 
  b'hedu:n-o:-a: of (n.m.) Bhaddu (m)

**Conclusion** :- \( \{-o:/;/-\} \) 'genitive'

Both the allomorphs can be added to the masculine as well as non-masculine stmes, where /-o:/ can precede only the masculine suffix and /-\} can precede only non-masculine suffix. The plural morpheme is added to the morpheme of genitive case after the gender suffix.

The following chart illustrated the same.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Obli-</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stem</td>
<td></td>
<td>que</td>
<td>suffix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>bʌdʊ</td>
<td>-n</td>
<td>-oː</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>♂-t</td>
<td>bʌdʊnɔr</td>
<td>Of (M) Bhaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-</td>
<td>ramali</td>
<td>-n</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>-aːt</td>
<td>-ng</td>
<td>ramaliːnɔr</td>
<td>Of (N,M) Ramali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>bʌdʊ</td>
<td>-n</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>-aːt</td>
<td>-ng</td>
<td>bʌdʊnɔr</td>
<td>Of (N,M) Bhaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-</td>
<td>ramali</td>
<td>-n</td>
<td>-oː</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>-r</td>
<td>ramaliːnɔr</td>
<td>Of (M) Ramali</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) /-s/ is for masculine gender, an allomorph of -1
(*) /-aːt/ is for non-masculine gender.

F) **Vocative case** :- This case is used to refer the person in action. The following are the morpheme s and allomorphs of the vocative case.

\[
\{-roː\} \\
/-iː \sim roː \sim voː/
\]

Vocative case has one suffix /-iː/ which is used in the singular number when a plural form of vocative is required. Allomorph of plural morpheme \{-ng\}, i.e. /-t/ is added to the vocative marker. This /iː/ is used only before the plural morpheme in plural formation.

e.g. cʰaveː-n-iː : o child (Singular)

cʰaveː-n-iːː t : o children (plural)

Another suffix for vocative is /-roː/ which comes after the plural allomorph /-k/ of \{-ng\} morpheme in plural formation. Thus /-iː/ and /-roː/ are morphologically conditioned and are grouped as allomorphs of one morpheme of vocative case.
This suffix is added only to those stems which denote animate beings and personified objects.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{vo: tu: ras:1} & \quad \text{O boy} \\
\text{ro: tu: ras:1} & \quad \\
\end{align*}
\]

The following chart shows the declensional endings of Gondi including vocative.

**CHART NO. 26**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Accusative/Dative</td>
<td>-n, -un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Instrumental/Locative</td>
<td>-se: (-se:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>-a:i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Genitive (Mas)</td>
<td>-o:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genitive (Non-mas)</td>
<td>-φ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>-i:, -ro:, -vo:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* -se: is borrowed from Hindi and is used only for instrumental case.

The above chart indicates that Gondi has only six cases in the real sense. There is no case suffix for nominative. Accusative and Dative have similar suffixes. Instrumental and Locative have same suffixes. The ablative has a suffix of its own. Genitive suffixes are distributed according to the gender of nouns, i.e. one for masculine and another for non-masculine. The plural markers are added to these suffixes. Vocative is also indicated by a suffix and takes a plural marker.

Following nouns show the declension in all cases.
both for singular/plural. For example the non-masculine noun /ro:n/ 'house' is conjugated in all cases both for singular and plural below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>ro:n</td>
<td>rosh-k</td>
<td>house/houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Accusative/ Dative</td>
<td>ro:t-un</td>
<td>rosh-k-s-un</td>
<td>to the house/houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Instrumental Locative</td>
<td>ro:t-e:</td>
<td>rosh-k-n-e:</td>
<td>with the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>houses, in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>house/houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>ro:t-a:;</td>
<td>rosh-k-n-a:;</td>
<td>from the house/houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>ro:t-o:1</td>
<td>rosh-k-n-o:1</td>
<td>of (Sg) (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ro:t-ø-a:;</td>
<td>rosh-k-n-ø-a:;</td>
<td>the house/houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ro:t-ø-ø-r</td>
<td>rosh-k-n-ø-ø-r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ro:t-ø-a:ng</td>
<td>rosh-k-n-ø-a:ng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above declensional forms show that there is no case suffix for nominative. The final consonant of /ro:n/ becomes zero in singular in all cases except nominative and /-h/ in plural before the oblique stem formation. Accusative and Dative suffix is /-un/, the instrumental and locative suffix is /-e:/, Ablative singular suffix is /-a:/. Genitive masculine and non-masculine are expressed by bimorphemic /-ø:1/ and /-a:/ respectively. Genitive masculine and non-masculine plural forms are tri-morphemic /-ø:r/ and /-a:ng/ respectively. In /-ø:1/ the masculine gender is expressed by /-l/, in /-ø:r/ the plurality is expressed by /-r/. In non-masculine singular /-a:/
itself denotes non-masculinity. In /-sing/ the plurality is expressed by /-ng/ suffix. One might, thus, easily establish /-o:/ for genitive (with masculine derivative suffix i.e. / l/ or /-/$\sigma$/ in singular and plural respectively and /-/$\sigma$/ for genitive (with non-masculine derivative suffix, i.e./a:/in both the numbers).

The formation of case among nouns is in such a way that a noun first takes a plural suffix if any then the oblique before the case suffixes are added then the gender suffix and number suffixes are added in Genitive. The following relative order can be presented both for singular and plural.

(1) Base + Oblique + case suffix = singular case form
(2) Base + Plural + Oblique + case suffix = plural case form suffix

However in Genitive, Gender and number suffixes are further added.

The masculine stem /$t\text{u}ra$1/ 'boy' is conjugated in all cases below:

$\text{tu}$ra1 'Boy' (Masculine stem)

**CHART NO. 30**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>$\text{tu}$ra1</td>
<td>$\text{tu}$ra1-k</td>
<td>boy/boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A accusative</td>
<td>$\text{tu}$ra1-$\sigma$-n</td>
<td>$\text{tu}$ra1-k-$\sigma$-un</td>
<td>to the boy/boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>$\text{tu}$ra1-$\sigma$-t-e:tal</td>
<td>$\text{tu}$ra1-k-n-e:tal</td>
<td>by the boy/boys, in the boy/boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>$\text{tu}$ra1-n-e:</td>
<td>$\text{tu}$ra1-k-n-e:1</td>
<td>from the boys/boys.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.8) Post-positions: In the previous section the bound forms for showing these cases were discussed. Now in this section the free forms have been dealt which are used to express the above cases in Gondi. The following post positions are found in Gondi.

1. sir beneath
2. hina:1 "for"
3. paro: "up"
4. ka:cu:1 or ka:ru:m 'Near'
5. le:kha: 'Like that'
6. me:n: 'full'
7. ro:pa: 'inside'
8. mune: infront
9. pija: behind

E.g.
1. mara: "tree" mara:-t-sir Beneath the tree
2. pal tooth pal-t-hina:1 for a tooth
3. puliya: Bridge puliya:-t-paro: on the bridge
4. pa:kha: Bank pa:kha:-t-ka:cu:1 Near the bank
5. pate: Ant pate:-t-le:kha: like the ant
6. din Day din-6-me:n: whole day
7. ro:n House ro:n-t-ro:pa: inside house
7.9): Pronouns in Gondi:

Gondi language has following pronouns.

(1) personal (2) Demonstrative (3) Interrogative
(4) Indefinite (5) Relative (6) Reflexive (7) Inclusive and exclusive pronouns.

7.9.1): Personal pronouns: These pronouns are classified into three sub-groups according to the person and into two according to number. The first and second person pronouns, both singular and plural, are identical in form for all genders. But in the third person there is a special form denoting masculine gender referring to both for singular and plural. Another form in the third person pronoun denotes feminine and neuter both in singular and plural. Variations in forms are found in the personal pronouns as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHART NO.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom:ntive:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person Sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person Pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person Sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person Pl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above chart, it is quite evident that

/-t/ is for plurality (an already established allomorph
of plural morpheme in the description of vocative). The internal vowel /a/ which is morphemically /a/ can be taken for first person and the vowel /i/ which is morphemically /i/ for the second person. The stem for first person singular is /n......ma:/, The stem for first person plural is /m......ma:/, The stem for second person singular is /...ma:/, The stem for second person plural is also /.....ma:/, The stem for third person masculine is /v..../. The stem for third person non-masculine is /o/.

(Earlier scholars consider /n/ to be for singular and /m/ for plural. The stem for second person plural is also /.....ma:/, The stem for third person masculine is /v..../. The stem for third person non-masculine is /o/.

The other suffixes for third person forms are as follows:

/-o:/ and /-a:/ are for third person, that is these two are allomorphs of third person morpheme /-o:/, These allomorphs are conditioned by the masculine and feminine stems respectively.

Just as in first and second persons, we have the inflection for third person forms in the category of number. For plurality /v/ and /v/ are found in variation and are added to masculine stem, /v/ is another plural allomorph added to the non-masculine stem.

For third person masculine stem /v/ and /l/ can be taken for singular and for non-masculine stems /-d/ can be taken for it.

It has become clear that in the personal pronouns in the first and second person there is no formal distinction of gender. Gender distinction takes places only in the third person singular and plural.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine Nonmasculine</th>
<th>Masc~fn:•</th>
<th>Nonmasculine.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**We**

| Mama:~/ ma:kun ma:vo:r/ ma:va:ng | *ama:* | *ma:vo:l* | *ma:vo:rk* |

**You(sg)**

| *ima:* ni:kun/ ni:vo:r/ ni:va:ng | *ni:k* | *ni:vo:l* |

**You(pl)**

| *ima:* t mi:kun mi:vo:r/ mi:va:ng | *mi:vo:l* |

**He**

| *vo:r/ vo:n* | *vo:no:~* | *vo:na:* | *vo:no::r/ vo:na:nc* |

**She/it**


**They**

| *vo:r/ vo:rkwi/ vo:run o:rlr:no:rlr:* | *vo:rk* | *vo:run* |

**You(th) (M)**

| *vo:r/ vo:rkwi/ vo:run o:rlr:no:rlr:* | *vo:rk* | *vo:run* |

**You(th) (F/N)**

| *av/ avkun avkno:r avkna:* | *avkno:r:* | *avkna:* | *avkno:r:* | *avkna:* | *avkno:r:* |

---

**Me**

| Mama:~/ ma:kun ma:vo:r/ ma:va:ng | *ma:vo:l* | *ma:vo:rk* |

**You(sg)**

| *me:* me:kun me:vo:r/ me:va:ng | *me:vo:l* | *me:vo:rk* |

**You(pl)**

| *me:* me:kun me:vo:r/ me:va:ng | *me:vo:l* | *me:vo:rk* |

**Me**

| *tha:* tha:kun tha:vo:r/ tha:va:ng | *tha:vo:l* | *tha:vo:rk* |

**You(sg)**

| *tha:* tha:kun tha:vo:r/ tha:va:ng | *tha:vo:l* | *tha:vo:rk* |

**You(pl)**

| *tha:* tha:kun tha:vo:r/ tha:va:ng | *tha:vo:l* | *tha:vo:rk* |

**Me**

| *na:* na:kun na:vo:r/ na:va:ng | *na:vo:l* | *na:vo:rk* |

**You(sg)**

| *na:* na:kun na:vo:r/ na:va:ng | *na:vo:l* | *na:vo:rk* |

**You(pl)**

| *na:* na:kun na:vo:r/ na:va:ng | *na:vo:l* | *na:vo:rk* |

**Me**

| *me:* me:kun me:vo:r/ me:va:ng | *me:vo:l* | *me:vo:rk* |

**You(sg)**

| *me:* me:kun me:vo:r/ me:va:ng | *me:vo:l* | *me:vo:rk* |

**You(pl)**

| *me:* me:kun me:vo:r/ me:va:ng | *me:vo:l* | *me:vo:rk* |

**Me**

| *na:* na:kun na:vo:r/ na:va:ng | *na:vo:l* | *na:vo:rk* |

**You(sg)**

| *na:* na:kun na:vo:r/ na:va:ng | *na:vo:l* | *na:vo:rk* |

**You(pl)**

| *na:* na:kun na:vo:r/ na:va:ng | *na:vo:l* | *na:vo:rk* |

**Me**

| *me:* me:kun me:vo:r/ me:va:ng | *me:vo:l* | *me:vo:rk* |

**You(sg)**

| *me:* me:kun me:vo:r/ me:va:ng | *me:vo:l* | *me:vo:rk* |

**You(pl)**

| *me:* me:kun me:vo:r/ me:va:ng | *me:vo:l* | *me:vo:rk* |

**Me**

| *na:* na:kun na:vo:r/ na:va:ng | *na:vo:l* | *na:vo:rk* |

**You(sg)**

| *na:* na:kun na:vo:r/ na:va:ng | *na:vo:l* | *na:vo:rk* |

**You(pl)**

| *na:* na:kun na:vo:r/ na:va:ng | *na:vo:l* | *na:vo:rk* |
The third person masculine pronoun shows variation, which can be described as between lateral and trill sounds.

E.g. 3rd person singular : /voːl/ /voːr/ 'He'
(voːl/ form is used in the Betul dialect and /voːr/ form is used in the Balaghat and Mandla dialects.

There are two forms for the third person plural
E.g. /voːp/ /voːrk/ 'They' /voːp/ form is used in Betul and Balaghat dialects, /voːrk/ form is used in Balaghat and Mandla dialects. The same is applied in the sentence as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{voːp} & \text{ handəːtoːr } \\
\text{voːrk} & \text{ handəːtoːrk }
\end{align*}
\]

They go

The above chart gives the classification of personal pronouns into different cases with a formal distinction of gender in genitive case. Thus if a person whether male or female about his or her male child he or she has to use /naːvoːr/, and if the child is female, both of them will use /naːvaː/. Thus the gender distinction in the first and second person pronouns in the genitive case is restricted to the object indicated whether male or female and not to the indicator. This is shown in the following examples.

E.g. 1. yeːr \text{naːvoːr} mariː aːndur

"He is my son (Man/woman can refer to his/her son)"

2. me id \text{naːvaːmiːyaːr} aːnd"

She is my daughter (Man/woman can refer to his/her daughter)"
The same rule is applicable to all genitive forms of all genders and numbers.

With regard to the oblique forms of the personal pronouns, they are like genitive forms of non-masculine gender. But there are formal variations in the first and second person pronouns in the singular and plural as shown below:

I  id na:va: ro:n manda: This is my house
   id na: ro:n manda: This is my house

II id ma:va: ro:n manda: This is my house
   id ma: ro:n manda: This is my house

III id ni:va: ro:n manda: This is your (Sg)house
    id ni: ro:n manda: This is your (Sg)house

IV id mi:va: ro:n manda: This is your (Pl)house
   id mi: ro:n manda: This is your (Pl)house

Thus /na:va:/~/na:/, /ma:va:/~/ma:/, /ni:va:/~/ni:, and /mi:va:/~/mi:/ are found in variation.

The inflection of personal pronouns for different cases is done in the following manner:

No. 1 Accusative/Dative:

stem + person + number + oblique + case

v + -o: + -r + -k + -un

Mas. Stem IIIrd Plu- Obli- Accusative/
     person ral que Dative = them (N)
     number
7.9.2: Demonstrative pronouns:

These pronouns function like third person of personal pronouns with a distinction among proximate (this) and distant (that). /iː/ (Non-masculine), /yeː/ (masculine) are for proximity; /a/ (Non-masculine) and /voː/ (masculine) for distance. These pronouns are inflected with the help of number, oblique, case suffixes. The gender of the object possessed is indicated by the masculine genitive i.e. {-oː} and non-masculine genitive {-aː}, whereas the gender of the possessor is denoted by a stem itself. The above chart shows different forms of Demonstrative pronouns in different cases.

When the demonstrative pronouns are used adjectively to qualify a noun the nominative case is always used.

E.g. id ʔuːrːiː handaːta This girl goes

iv koːndəːmʊŋ duːbuloŋ aːndʊŋ

"These bullocks are thing"
The addition of /-e/ to the demonstrative pronouns indicates importance of the object indicated.

E.g. ye:i vo:i: ai:du This is that very same man

7.93) : Interrogative pronouns :

These pronouns are formed by the addition of /b/ to the third person pronouns of each gender and number and are inflected in exactly the same way.

E.g.
1. boi: vanki:to: Who is speaking
2. imas: bo:noir marisandi: Whose son are you
3. id bo:na: min and Whose house is this
4. imas: bo:n jaya:to:mi: Whom (M) are you beating
5. vo:i: baden?: jiyato: Whom (F) he is beating

Thus /boi/, /bo:noir/, /bo:na/, /bo:n/, /bade:n/ are some of the inflected forms of interrogative pronouns in Gondi.

An example of the components of one of the interrogative pronouns is given as follows :

\[ b + oi: + n + -oi: + r = bo:noir \]

Interrogative + III + oblique + (masculine+ Singular number + Gender) Person

In the case of interrogative pronouns formed out of personal pronouns by prefixing /b/, the initial /v/ if there is one of the personal pronouns a becomes zero as follows :

\[ vo:noir > b + vo:noir > bo:noir Whose (Mas) \]
7.944) Indefinite pronouns:—

These pronouns are formed by the addition of /ə:/ or /aŋ/ to the interrogative pronouns. Following examples will show the same.

Singular: bade: va±yta: 'some one (F/M) is coming
Plural: bave: va±yta:ng 'some (F/N) are coming
Singular: ba:re: va±yto:± some one is coming
Plural: ba:re: va±yto:± some men are coming

7.9.5) Relative pronouns:— These pronouns are like interrogative pronouns, they are not common in use.
E.g. bo:r kaim kiya±to:±, vo ±re: tinda±to:±

He who works eats.

7.9.6) Reflexive pronouns:— These pronouns are found only in nominative and genitive cases in the third person. They are as follows:—

---

CHART NO. 34

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>F/M</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>tana:</td>
<td>tan-v-o:ñ:/</td>
<td>tan-v-a:</td>
<td>tanvo:±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Themselves</td>
<td>tamait</td>
<td>tan-v-o:ñ/</td>
<td>tan-v-a:ng</td>
<td>tamoi±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tan-v-o:ñ/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:—
1. vo:r tana: tinda±to:± He eats himself
2. vo:r tamait tinda±to:± They eat themselves
3. ad tana: tinda±ta: She eats herself
4. av tanas: tindastang They (F/N) eat themselves

5. voir tanvoir tuspain tatur He brought his boy.

6. voir tanvoir kun pundastor They (M) know their persons.

7. ad tanvoir tuspain tatu She brought her boy.

8. av tanvaing basteing kiyastang They (F/N) do their own talks.


10. voir tanvaing kitabk irasto:rk

or

voirk tanvaing kita:bk irasto:rk

They (M) keep their books.

7.9.7: Inclusive and Exclusive pronouns:

/aplo:/ is used as inclusive pronoun. This is another form of the first person plural pronoun, which is used when the person who is speaking and also persons addressed to in his speech are included.

/amai:/ is an exclusive plural, which includes the person who is speaking and not the party to whom he is addressing.

Examples:

For Inclusive pronoun. baske: baijair daskait

"When shall we go to the Bazzar.

(The person addressed to and the person speaking are included)

For Exclusive pronoun. nine: amai baijair hatasm

"We went to the Bazzar yesterday

(addressed to some one who did not go)
Examples of adjectives agreeing in number and gender according to the noun:-

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{tusr}l & \text{ cako:t } \text{ admi: } \text{ bane:ma:stul} \\
& \text{ 'Boy has become a good man'.} \\
\text{tusr}l & \text{h} \text{ cako:t} \text{h } \text{ admi:rk } \text{ bane:ma:stur} \\
& \text{ 'Boys have become good man'.}
\end{align*}
\]

In the above examples, the adjective /cako:t/ has a plural form /cako:t-k/ for plurality.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{id} \text{ tusri: } \text{ coko: } \text{ manda:} \\
& \text{ 'This girl is good'} \\
\text{iv} \text{ tusri:hk } \text{ coko:ng manda:ng.} \\
& \text{ 'These girls are good.'}
\end{align*}
\]

In the above examples, the adjective /coko:/ has a plural form /coko:ng/ for plurality. The adjective /cako:t/ has /-t/ for masculine. The adjective /pap:rk/ big (mas) has /papə:/ as its non-masculine form. The stem morpheme has two forms, viz /papə:/ /-r/ is for masculine.

7.10.2: Classification of adjectives:-

According to the function, the adjectives are classified as follows:-

(1) Adjectives of quality
(2) Adjectives of quantity.
(3) Adjectives of number.
7.10.2(1): Adjectives of quality:

These adjectives generally qualify the nouns. These are divided again into two (a) Adjectives of colour (b) Adjectives of condition.

(a) Adjectives of colour:

These adjectives generally qualify the colour of the object described, e.g.

kariyal .. .. 'black'
pandari .. .. 'white'
kaalkal .. .. 'yellow'

id kariyal maraas manda:
'This is a black cobra!
iv panih arishk pungahk mandaang
'These are white flowers!
id mit bh u: hivo: rangata: manda;
'This parrot is of gree colour'.

(b) Adjectives of condition:

These adjectives show the condition of the noun e.g.,

dh angail .. .. 'Tall'
th egai: .. .. 'short'
vato:r .. .. 'thin'
oko: .. .. 'good'
ingul .. .. 'sweet'
ka:sta: .. .. 'hot'
juno: .. .. 'old'
7.10.2i - Adjectives of quantity:

Following examples refer the quantity,

2.e.

valə: 'much'
kustə: meind 'handful'

'There are many frogs in this river'.

ad kustə: meind marka:ning siyə:ta:
'She gives handful of mangoes'.

7.10.2.3i - Adjectives of number:

(a) Numerals:

Gondi has numerals up to ten. There is a
word for twenty and another for one hundred. These are
cardinal numerical adjectives.

The first numeral has gender distinction as
to masculine and non-masculine are used alike in both
the genders.

2.e.

Non-masculine.       Masculine.

undi: 'one'        varul/varul

Non-masculine as well as Masculine.

2.e.

rand         two
mu:nd         three
In the non-masculine numerals from four to seven the suffix /-ung/ occurs. This is related to the plural suffix /-ng/ of the non-human nouns.

C.S. Subrahmanyan in his book 'A Descriptive Grammar of Gondi' has mentioned numerals up to seven only as prevalent in the adilabad dialect of Gondi, but in the Gondi dialects of Betul, Balaghat and Mandla, Dravidian numerals are found up to ten and words are available for twenty and hundred.

Variations are also found for the above in some parts of Balaghat and Mandla dialects. They add /-th o:/ suffix to numerical base as follows:

- *unt'h o:* one
- *runt'h o:* two
- *mun't'h o:* three
- *naun't'h o:* four etc.
7.10.8.1: Ordinal:-

All ordinals in Gondi are borrowed from Hindi with a change of final /a/ into /o/ and the insertion of /a/ is made in the 2nd and third consonant (which is dropped in Hindi).

(1) pahalo: first
(2) dussaro: second
(3) tissaro: third

7.10.8.5: Comparative degree:-

This is formed by using the noun in the ablative case for the thing compared with, and nominative the thing compared.

e.g. bhadu: sadu: nle:/se: /ako:/t mandoir
   'Bhadu is better than Saddu'


'My grass is better than her grass'.

7.10.8.6: Superlative degree:-

e.g. ye:se: /par:/ ai:ndur
   'He is the biggest'

id ja:ri: sabse:/oko:/ ai:nd

'This grass is the best grass'.

The sense of superlative degree is conveyed by the sentence meaning 'He is the only big man' in the first example. In the second example, the Hindi word /sabse:/ is used to repress the superlative. No inflection is made for the adjective.
7.10.3): **Borrowed adjectives** :-

These adjectives are generally borrowed from Hindi. As already noted above, the basic adjectives in Gondi are very few. Their deficiency in fulfilled by the borrowed adjectives. They are as follows:

E.g. buro: bad
b'ado: ugly
saco: true
pars: big

These borrowed adjectives function like basic adjectives.

7.11): **Analysis of Verbs** :-

The verb structure of Gondi like other Dravidian languages is strictly agglutinative in nature. The particles which express the ideas of tense, mood, transition, intransitive, causation and negation together with the pronominal fragments by which person, number and gender are expressed are agglutinated to the root.

Gondi verbs are those which take or capable of taking tense-mood-marker plus pronominal ending. The pronominal endings denote two categories in verbs. They denote (1) person (including gender in third person) (2) Number. For example:

han - daːt -oːnaː: I go

Here /han/ is the root and /-oːnaː:/ is a pronominal ending denoting first person singular. Present indefinite tense is indicated by /daːt/.
Bishop Caldwell(1) says "Gondi verbs possess more complicated system of conjugational forms .........
Gondi has all the moods, tenses and participles of Tulu and in addition some of its own. It has an inceptive mood. Its imperfect branches into two distant tenses an imperfect properly so called (I was going) and a past indefinite (I went). It has also a desiderative form of the indicative, that is, a tense which when preceded by the future is a subjunctive but which when standing alone implies a wish".

C.G.Trench(2) says "Sir George Grierson in his survey remarks that 'the elaborate conjugation of Gondi is an illusion' ........ share with Bishop Caldwell the illusion that the verbal system to quote that divine is "peculiarly elaborate and complete. He will note that the Gondi verb possesses three numbers (1) Singular (2) Plural (3) inclusive plural and separate forms for the present, future, the perfect, praeterite, the pluperfect and the imperfect tenses. It has, besides, a conditional tense or mood, and an imperative, a prohibitive, an infinitive, a supine, a present participle in three or four forms, a participle signifying ability and a part participle both active and passive" ........
To crown all, every verb undergoes a starting transformation if preceded by the negative particle. The negative accordingly, being superfluous, is often entirely dispensed with. Thus, to anticipate, 'handasteini:' means 'thou art going' but 'thou art not going' is 'hanvi:' and if the Gondi prefixes 'halls:', i.e. 'not' it is only because he pleases, not because he must. ........ Verb has a root and a plethora
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
of participles, and that the various tenses are merely
various participles with pronominal suffixes added, thus -
I-going-am", I about - to - go- am'

(c) C.F. Moss says(1) It is very obvious that verbal
endings are each closely related to the pronouns to which
they refer, and they may indeed be taken as pronominal
terminations, making the use of the pronouns un-necessary
in conjunction with the verbs. Thus"ana: va:ito:na:" and
"va:ito:na:" both equally clearly mean "I am coming" and no
confusion could arise from the omission of the pronoun, it
is, in fact, very commonly omitted in speech."

7.11.1): Classification of verb into different classes: -

A verb in Gondi can be classified into following
types :-

(a) Verb stem

--- Chart No:35 ---

Ending in vowel Ending in consonant

(b) Verb stem

Mono-syllabic Di-syllabic Tri-syllabic

(c) Verb Stem

Simple Compound

Active Passive Intensive Inceptive De- poten- permi- obli
considerative -tial ssive gator

1. Moss, C.F. "An Introduction to the Grammar of Gondi
language", page 28.
(d) **Verb Infinitive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ending in</th>
<th>Ending in</th>
<th>Ending in</th>
<th>Ending in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-taːnaː</td>
<td>-daːnaː</td>
<td>-aːnaː</td>
<td>-yaːnaː</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) **Verb stems ending in a vowel:**

Most of the verbs in Gondi end in vowels. When the infinitive marker is dropped, what is left is the root.

(a) **Examples of verbs ending in vowels:**

1. valiː-ːtaːnaː: "to wander" → valiː "wander"
2. joːdiː-ːtaːnaː: "to run away" → joːdiː "run away"
3. siː-y-aːnaː: "to give" → siː "give"
4. voː-ːyaːnaː: 'to carry' → voː carry
5. han-daːnaː: "to go" → han 'go'
6. huːr-ːaːnaː: "to see" → huːr "see"
   
(b) **Verb stems ending in a consonant:**

Following verbs end in a consonant.

1. guh-ːtaːnaː: "to seize" → guh 'seize'
2. raːː-ːaːnaː: 'to descend' → raːːg 'descend'
   
or
   raːːgːj-ːaːnaː:
3. yeːn-daːnaː: 'to dance' → yeːn 'dance'
4. teːd-ːaːnaː: "to rise up" → teːd 'rise'
   
(2) **With reference to syllabic structure:**

In Gondi verb following types of syllabic structure are found,
1. $CV$  
   E.g. $si$:- $to$ $give$
2. $C\ddot{u}$  
   " $sa$:- $to$ $die$
3. $CVc$  
   " $guh$:- $to$ $seize$
4. $CVC$  
   " $seh$:- $to$ $joke$
5. $VC$  
   " $un$:- $to$ $drink$
6. $\ddot{V}C$  
   " $uis$:- $to$ $smear$
7. $C\dot{v}c\ddot{v}$  
   " $kili$:- $to$ $cry$
8. $C\dot{v}c\ddot{v}$  
   " $josi$:- $to$ $run$

On the basis of the above types a Gondi verb structure can be classified into two classes. (1) Mono-syllabic (2) Di-syllabic

(3) **With reference to its nature**

A Gondi verb is divided into simple and compound according to its nature. A simple verb is composed of a single root plus infinitive-imperative suffix or tense suffix and a pronominal suffix.

E.g. han-da$\ddot{a}$-o$\ddot{a}$na: "I go"

A compound verb consists of more than one root plus other endings.

(a) Following are the examples of simple verb:-

1. guh-ta$\ddot{a}$na: "to seize"
2. so$\ddot{a}$-di$\ddot{a}$-ta$\ddot{a}$na: "to enter"
3. vit-a$\ddot{a}$na: "to run"
4. dis-a$\ddot{a}$na: "to appear"
5. vo-y$a$-ya$\ddot{a}$na: "to take"
6. ke$\ddot{a}$-ya$\ddot{a}$na: "to call"
7. han-da$\ddot{a}$na: "to go"
8. tin-da$\ddot{a}$na: "to eat"
(b) **Compound verb** :- A compound verb consists of more than one root plus imperative or infinitive endings or tense and pronominal endings. Generally among the compound verbs one of the component roots is of borrowed one from Hindi language. These verbs can be described as borrowed verbs. These are formed by the addition of the past participial form of the verb to the following simple verb.

Following are the examples of compound verbs :-

1. **pāhāma:niāna:** "to read"
2. **chōde: kiya:na:** "to leave"
3. **ba:na:ma:niāna:** to go forward.
4. **kale: kiya:na:** to cry aloud
5. **bane: kiya:na:** to prepare
6. **din ara:na:** to become evening
7. **din pasi:ta:na:** to become morning
8. **ha:re: ma:ya:na:** to be defeated
9. **likh: kiya:na:** to write
10. **kho:de: kiya:na:** to dig
(c) Apart from the above, there are some other compound verbs in Gondi in which both of the components are from Gondi itself. These compound verbs can be called as original compound verbs.

Following are the examples of the above type :-

1. **parisi: handa:na:** "to fly up"
2. **vari:si: handa:na:** to get frightened
   or
   **vare: la:ga:na:** —do—
3. **joke: kiya:na:** to kill
4. **asi: si:ya:na:** to become
5. **vaci: manda:na:** to be full
6. nihaci: siya:na:  to drop  
7. va:si: handa:na:  to come up  
8. oile: ma:si:na:  to cry aloud  
9. ma:si: va:si:na:  to come back  
10. tinji: ye:ta:na:  to eat away  
11. joksi: va:ta:na:  to kill  
12. handa: siya:na:  to let go out.

(d) **Classification of simple verbs**:  

Simple verbs are classified into two types  

(1) Active (2) passive.

C.G. Trench says (1) "Gondi has no passive, and the Gond resorts to ingenious shifts to express or avoid it. If he uses a Gondi verb, he cannot express it at all. Thus, desiring to ask if the field has been fenced, he will say 'nerdūn wāluho:r' 'Have they fenced the field. His language, like Hindi', abounds in intransitive verbs which largely obviate the need of passive. Failing which such a word, however, he takes an intransitive verbal root from Hindi, puts it into a 'formative' and adds his own auxiliary 'ma:na: ' to be. Thus ko·da:ng kate:-ma:ta:ng = The kodon has been cut. Ro:n bane:-ma:1 = The house will be built. But he would simply be unable to express, literally the words and the order was given" he would say "he gave the order".

The remarks of C.G. Trench regarding passive voice hold good partially. The reason is that apart from the addition of /ma:ya:na:/ 'to be', some other auxiliaries are also used to make the passive sense 'in Gondi. For examples, /handa:na:/ 'to go' and /tinda:na:/ to eat. The passive form

is an indirect way of making a statement in which subject and object are used in the reverse positions and the verb is changed accordingly with regard to gender, person and number, and /-t/, i.e. past tense indicator is added to the verb root before other markers.

Following examples will show active and passive forms.

For Singular:

1) Active: bʰədu: undi: cithi: likʰi:tu:lu
   "Bhaddu has written a letter"
   passive: undi: cithi: bʰədu:se: likʰe:ma:t
   'A letter has been written by Bhaddu.'

For Plural:

2) Active: bʰədu: cithi:ng likʰi:tu:lu
   Bhaddu has written letters.
   passive: cithi:ng bʰədu:se: likʰe:ma:tun:g
   'Letters have been written by Bhaddu.'

3) Active: kalu: na:kun hu:rtulu
   Kallu has seen me
   passive: ana: kalu:n di:si:ihata:n (hu:r is respected by di:si:i)

4) Active: bi:la:sl pa:ul unji:yest
   The cat drank up the milk
   The milk was drunk by the cat.

5) Active: ra:m na:kun jitulu
   Rama has beaten me
   passive: ana: ra:mstai: ma:r tita:n
   I have been beaten by Rama.
6) Active: ana: undi: puli: huipta:n
   I saw one tiger

   passive: undi: puli: na: kun disi: hat
   One tiger was seen by me.

7) Active: b'hadu: dikari:ing ye: tul
   Bhaddu purchased the clothes.

   passive: dikari:ing b'hadu: se: ye: ne: ma: tung
   Clothes were purchased by Bhaddu.

In the above seven examples (1) lik'h: ma: t,
(2) lik'h: ma: tung (3) di: si: hat: sa:n (4) unn: ma: t
(5) ma:r tita:n, (6) disi: hat: sa (7) ye: ne: ma: tung, indicate
the passive sense. The first, second, fourth and seventh
examples are formed with the auxiliary root /-ma:/ of
'ma:ya:na:', the third and sixth words show the use of /-ha/
of 'handa:na', and the fifth word has /-ti/ of 'tinda:na'.

Sometimes /-sa/ or /si:/ is added to the auxiliary
root before /-t/,

E.g.

Active: bi:la:1 pa:1 unji:ye:t
   The cat drank up the milk

   passive: pa:1 bi:la:1 se: un: ma: sa:t
   The milk was drunk by the cat.

It is evident that /-ma: sa:t/ of this example is in
free variation with /-mait/ of the third example given above.

The a verb form /lik'h: itul/ (he) has written has the
passive form /lik'h: ki: si: itul/ has been written. It seems
that here the causative form /-sa:/ is helping the auxiliary
in the formation of the passive voice.
C.F. Moss\(^{(1)}\) says "passive voice does not exist in Gondi, but its place is very largely taken by the plentiful neuter passive verbs........ Hindi speakers who have learned some Gondi and not being aware that the true passive voice does not exist in this language, have attempted to form a passive voice after the same pattern as in Hindi, producing such expressions as sa\(\ddot{r}\)i: tinji: hata:’, which is intended to mean "the bread has been eaten" but which actually means (if anything) "she, having eaten the bread, has gone."

The meaning of 'sa\(\ddot{r}\)i: tinji: hata:' given by C.F. Moss as correct but that is actually not an example of passive formation. The passive form of the above example, together with its active form, will be as follows:

Active: ad sa\(\ddot{r}\)i: tinji: hata:
She ate the bread
sa\(\ddot{r}\)i: a\(\ddot{r}\)i: nse: tine: ma\(\ddot{r}\)t
The bread was eaten by her.

e) **Classification of compound verbs:**

There are two types of compound verbs.

(1) In which both the components are from Gondi e.g. parisi:
    handa\(\ddot{a}\)na: ' to fly'

(2) In which one of the component roots is borrowed from Hindi,
    E.g. cho\(\ddot{r}\)de: kiya\(\ddot{a}\)na: ' to leave'

C.F. Moss classifies the compound verbs of both the groups in Gondi into following types:

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1. Moss, C.F. 'An Introduction to the Grammar' Gondi language (Page 82)

For the sake of convenience the above types of C.F. Moss have been adopted.

1) Intensive Compound:— These compounds are formed by the conjunctive participles of the main verb plus various forms of auxiliary verbs. The verbs which are commonly used as auxiliary are as follows:

(a) haniːnaː to go
(b) siyaːnaː to give
(c) yeːtaːnaː to take
(d) vaːyaːnaː to come

These auxiliaries when added to the main verb, they modify the meaning of the main verb or they give their own meaning to that of the main verb.

Examples:

(1) For Balul Dialect:
voːnoː1 mariː ssːsiː hatul
His son has died.

(2) For Balaghat Dialect:
Bhːadːnoː7 koːniaː malsiːvaːt
Shaddu’s bullock came back.

(3) For Parai Dialect of Mandla:
Ramaːliːnaː maːteː pariːsiː hət
Ramali’s parrot flew away.

2) Inceptive compound:— This compound is formed by the
addition of the past or perfect tenses of /la:ga:nai/ to the main verb. When it is added to the main verb the auxiliary loses its last two syllables /ga:nai/ and adds the pronominal endings.

Examples :-

(1) For Botul Dialect :-
voi:n hu:rsi:skun malu: varis:la:stul

Having seen him mullu became afraid.

(2) For Balaghat Dialect :-

Boys laughed after seeing artificial tiger.

(3) For Dargai Dialect of Mandla :-

That bird having seen the hunter cried.

3) Desiderative compound :- This is formed by adding the various tenses of /ay:na:ni/ to be / to the short form of the root, of the present tense. The main verb may be simple or compound.

Example :-

For Botul Dialect :-
vo:i: malarsa: handa: ai:to:il

He wants to go to school.

For Balaghat Dialect :-
voi:r dongo:re: handa: ai:to:ir

He wants to go to forest.

For Dargai Dialect of Mandla :-
an: ni:stul handa: ai:to:ina

I want to go to the field.
4) Potential compound :- This is formed by adding the various tenses of the auxiliary of /paris:na:/ to the main verb.

Exampes :-

For Balul Dialect :-


Bird flies beautifully from one flower to another.

For Balashat Dialect :-


Antelope ran or flew like air.

For Parsi Dialect of Mandla:-


The parrot flies nicely in the sky.

5) Permissive compound :- This is formed for the Indicative mood, both positive and negative, the various tenses of /siyasa:/ are added to the short form of the supine.

For Balul Dialect :-

E.g. vo:il madarsa:te: vein hale: padha: se:voil

He does not allow him to read in the school.

For Balashat dialect :-

voil dongu:de na:kun hal handa: se:voil

He does not allow me to go in the forest.

For Parsi dialect :-

vi:sisi:ng ramalitun aga: hal handa: se:voing

Honeybees do not allow the Ramoli to go there.

6) Obligatory compound :- It is formed by the addition of Hindi -/ho:na:/ /motiye:/
For Betul dialect:-

ingga: kaim kiyarna: ho:na:
Now work should be done.

For Balasht dialect:-

ingga: voir aga: handarna: ho:na:
Now he should go there.

For Mandla dialect:-

ingga: na:kun saco: vanka:na: ho:na:
Now I have to tell the truth.

(4) With reference to its infinitive ending:-

C.F. Moss(1) says "It seems to the present writer that the verbs may be divided into five groups, each having a distinctive type of infinitive, and certain peculiarities of conjugation. Sample verbs from each type are given below:

1. dohtarna: to bind
2. hu:ryarna: to see
3. handarna: to go
4. vaayarna: to come
5. kiya:na: to do

The first two groups include by far the greatest majority of the verbs in the language, the last three being very small and exclusive groups."

C.F. Moss thus admits that last three form very small groups. Secondly, the third form also possess /-sa:na:/, the fourth and last take /ya:na:/ When the verb forms are conjugated many changes take place in the stems, in the

-------------------------------------------------------------------
pronominal endings and infinitive endings. These changes will be described in detail in the section of tense and mood.

The following infinitive markers have been found in the Gondi of the three district, by the present worker.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gondi Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ta:na:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da:na:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aina:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:na:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ya:na:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The lists of infinitives which take these suffixes are given below according to the suffixes they take.

1) Following verbs take -ta:na: infinitive:

   Eg. gUhta:na: to seize
doh-ta:na: to bind
veh-ta:na: to show
roh-ta:na: to send
valia-ta:na: to wonder
vari-ta:na: to fear
kari-ta:na: to learn
jo:di:ta:na: to run away

   The infinitive /-ta:na:/ is added only to those stems which end in /h/ or /i:/.

2) Following verbs take -da:na: infinitive:

   Eg. han-da:na: to go
tin-da:na: to eat
ye:n-da:na: to dance
pun-da:na: to know

   Infinitive/-da:na:/ is added only to those stems which end in /-n/.
(3) **Following verbs take the infinitive /-iːnaː/: /linaː/**

- vank-ːːnaː ~ vank-ːnaː to speak
- huːːːːːnaː ~ huːːːːnaː to see
- dis-ːːnaː ~ dis-ːnaː to appear
- narm-ːːnaː ~ narm-ːnaː to sleep

The infinitive /-iːnaː/ mainly occurs in the Balaghat dialect of Gondi. These allomorphs of the infinitive morpheme occur after the stems ending in consonants other than /-h/ and /-n/.

(4) **The following verbs take the infinitive /-yaːnaː/:**

- vaːːyaːːnaː to come
- saːːyaːːnaː to die
- voːːyaːːnaː to take away
- ra-yəːnaː to descend
- ki-yaːːnaː to do
- si-yaːːnaː to give

From the above examples, it appears that the infinitive /-yaːːnaː/ is added to the stems ending in all vowels short of long except /iːː/.

The following chart indicates about the complementary distribution of the infinitive endings.
7.11.(c): Causative construction in Gondi:

In Gondi, there are both transitive and intransitive verbs inherently. A transitive (-cum causative) verb is also derived from intransitive by the addition of suffixes. Inherent transitive verbs can be converted into causative (-cum transitives) by the addition of causative forming suffixes.

E.g. /narmaːnaː/ to sleep is an intransitive infinitive form.

/huːraːnaː/ to see (used in the Betul and Mandla dialects and /-huːriːnaː/ used in Balaghat dialect of Gondi) are inherently transitive.

E.g. /ucuʃhtːaːnaː/ is a derived (-cum causative) from the intransitive infinitive verb /udaːnaː/ to sit.

E.g. /huːsaːuːtːaːnaː/ is a derived causative (-cum transitive) from the inherent transitive infinitive /huːraːnaː/ to see.

Now, to keep the distinction between transitive and causative, for convenience sake, we will call the inherently transitives as 'Transitives' and the derived transitive
cum causative as 'causative'.

The causative markers are as follows:—

(1) /-suh/:

E.g. asaían: 'to weep' → asu:súa:ñá: 'to cause to weep
garsaían: 'to ply' → garsu:súa:ñá: 'to cause to play

(2) /-su:h/:

E.g. uduán: 'to sit' → usu:súa:ñá: 'to cause to sit

(3) /-su:/:

E.g. kavnán: 'to laugh' → kavsu:súa:ñá: 'to cause to laugh

(4) /-h/:

E.g. undaían: 'to drink' → ushún: 'to cause to drink

(5) /-nis/:

E.g. jokán: 'to kill' → joku:súa:ñá: 'to cause to kill
E.g.  
\(\text{lik}^h\text{e: kiy\text{e}n\text{a}}\) : 'to write' \(\rightarrow\) \(\text{lik}^h\text{e: kis\text{t}a\text{e}n\text{a}}\) : to cause to write.

(7) \(-\text{huci}/\)

\(-\text{su}/\)

E.g.  
\(\text{pari\text{t}a\text{e}n\text{a}}\) : "to fly" \(\rightarrow\) \(\text{paruhuciy\text{a}n\text{a}}\) : to cause to fly.

\(\text{pari\text{t}a\text{e}n\text{a}}\) : "to fly" \(\rightarrow\) \(\text{parsu\text{i}t\text{a}n\text{a}}\) : to cause to fly.

(8) \(-cii/\,/-\text{su}/\)

E.g.  
\(\text{rohta\text{e}n\text{a}}\) : 'to send' \(\rightarrow\) \(\text{roch\text{s}i\text{y}a\text{a}}\) : to cause to send.

\(\text{rohta\text{e}n\text{a}}\) : 'to send' \(\rightarrow\) \(\text{rohsu\text{t}a\text{a}n\text{a}}\) : to cause to send.

(9) \(-\text{hat}/\)

\(-\text{suh}\)

E.g.  
\(\text{tinda\text{e}n\text{a}}\) : to eat \(\rightarrow\) \(\text{tihata\text{n}a}\) : to cause to eat.

\(\text{tinda\text{e}n\text{a}}\) : to eat \(\rightarrow\) \(\text{tiszut\text{a}n\text{a}}\) : to cause to eat.

No fixed rules can be formed for the distribution of above suffixes. C.G. Trench\(^{(1)}\) says that 'It is hopeless to try to reduce the causals to rule and line.' The only thing which can be properly established is that the causative marker in Gondi has a phoneme \(/s/\), a vowel \(-u:/\) and consonant phoneme/\(h/\) with many types of changes including elision, palatalization and metathesis etc.

Tenses are formed by the addition of tense markers and pronominal endings to the root of the verb. During this process few changes take place between the base and the tense markers and pronominal endings. These are described in their respective tense formations. Tense formation is described in the order of the infinitive endings given earlier.

**INFLECTED FORMS:**

**7.11.3.1- past tense:**

\{ - t \}

/ - t - t - t /

/- t/ It occurs after all verbs which end in consonants except retroflex consonants,

\[*\]\text{e.g.} \quad \text{tin-} t - a \text{in} \rightarrow \text{ti} - t - a \text{in} \quad \text{I ate.}
\text{han - t - a} \text{in} \rightarrow \text{ha} - t - a \text{in} \quad \text{I went.}
\text{doh - t - a} \text{in} \quad \text{I bound.}
\text{guh - t - a} \text{in} \quad \text{I seized.}

/- t/ It occurs after all verbs which end in retroflex consonants,

\[*\]\text{e.g.} \quad \text{un - t - a} \text{in} \rightarrow \text{u} - t - a \text{in} \quad \text{I drank.}
\text{it - t - a} \text{in} \rightarrow \text{i} - t - a \text{in} \quad \text{I touched.}

Pronominal endings for the past tense are given below:
This tense also takes \{-t\} as tense marker.

In the past tense, the tense marker occurs before the pronominal endings /-ən/, etc, whereas in the immediate past tense, the tense marker occurs before /-ənaa/, etc,

**Example:**

- guh - t - ənaa: I have seized,
- doh - t - əs naa: I have bound.

Pronominal endings for the immediate past tense are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular.</th>
<th>Plural.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>-ənaa:</td>
<td>-ənaa: or -ənəm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>-əni:</td>
<td>-əni:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd (M)</td>
<td>-ənl or -ər</td>
<td>-ər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd (non-mas)</td>
<td>-ə:</td>
<td>-əng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.11.3.3. Past continuous tense:

\{ -nd \}

\(/ -nd \sim -d/ \)

\(/ -nd/\) It occurs with all verbs which end in \(- ha/\) and \(- as/\) before \(- ain/\) etc., pronominal endings,

\textbf{e.g.} \quad guha - nd - ain \quad I was seizing.

\quad doha - nd - ain \quad I was binding.

\quad va: - nd - ain \quad I was coming.

\(/ - d/\) It occurs with all verbs which end in nasal \(/ n/\),

\textbf{e.g.} \quad han - d - ain \quad I was going.

\quad tin - d - ain \quad I was eating.

The pronominal endings of past continuous tense are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>1st singular</th>
<th>2nd singular</th>
<th>3rd (m) singular</th>
<th>3rd (non-mas) singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ain</td>
<td>- iː</td>
<td>- ul or -ur</td>
<td>- œ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ain or -oːm</td>
<td>- iːː</td>
<td></td>
<td>- ung.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.11.3.4. Present indefinite and continuous tense:

\{ -dait \}

\(/ -dait \sim -tait \sim -yat \sim -yt \sim -iːt/ \)
\(/-\text{daist}/\) It occurs with all verbs which end in \(/-\text{u}/\) and before the pronominal endings \(/-\text{osna}/,\) etc.

\(\text{e.g.}\) han - daist - osna: I go or I am going.

\(\text{tin} - \text{daist} - \text{osna}:\) I eat or I am eating.

\(/-\text{taist}/\) It occurs with all verbs which end in \(/-\text{h}/,\)

\(\text{guh} - \text{taist} - \text{osna}:\) I seize or I am seizing.

\(\text{doh} - \text{taist} - \text{osna}:\) I bind or I am binding.

\(/-\text{yaist}/\) It occurs with verb stems ending in \(/-\text{i}/\)

\(\text{e.g.}\) \(\text{ki} - \text{yaist} - \text{osna}:\) I do or I am doing.

\(\text{si} - \text{yaist} - \text{osna}:\) I give or I am giving.

\(/-\text{yt}/\) It occurs with verb stems ending in \(/-\text{a}/\)

\(\text{e.g.}\) va:-yt-ona: I come or I am coming.

\(\text{vo:-yt-ona:}\) I take or I am taking.

\(/-\text{ist}/\) It occurs with the verb stems that end in other consonants,

\(\text{bu:fr} - \text{ist} - \text{osna}:\) I see or I am seeing.

\(\text{tak} - \text{ist} - \text{osna}:\) I walk or I am walking.

The pronominal endings for the present indefinite and continuous tense are as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Person} & \text{Singular} & \text{Plural} \\
\hline
\text{1st} & \text{osna} & \text{osra:m or osri:m} \\
\text{2nd} & \text{osni} & \text{osrist} \\
\text{3rd (M)} & \text{osil or osfr} & \text{osir} \\
\text{3rd (Non-Mas)} & \text{- ai} & \text{- a:nig.} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]
In the formation of the present indefinite and continuous tense it is to be noted that the tense marker mostly includes part of the infinitive in the beginning,

E.g. -daː, -taː, -yaː, -y and -iː of
-deːnaː, -taiːnaː, -yaːnaː, -inaː (~ aanaː)
respectively.

7.11.3.5i- Future indefinite tense:-

\{-daːk\}

\/~ -daːk ~ -daːn ~ -daːr ~ -taːn ~ -yaːn ~ -yk ~ -aːk ~
- k ~ -yn ~ -n ~ -yaːr ~ yaː ~ -aːk ~ -eːk/ \n
/-daːk/ It occurs with all verbs which end in /-n/ in first and second persons,

E.g.: tin - daːk - aː; I will eat.
han - daːk - aː; I will go.
tin - daːk - iː; you (sg) will eat.
han - daːk - iː; you (sg) will go.

/- daːn/ It occurs with all verbs which end in /-n/ in the third person only in the Betul dialect with the pronominal ending /-ul/.,

E.g.: tin - daːn - ul He will eat.
han - daːn - ul He will go.

/-daːr/ It occurs with the verb stems which end in

/-n/ in the third person in the Balaghat and Mandla dialects with the pronominal ending /-aː/.
tin - das: r - ʃ She will eat.
han - das: r - ʃ She will go.

/-taːn/ It occurs with the verb stems which end in
/-h/ in the third person with the verbs which belong to
/-taːnaː/ group,

e.g. guh - taːn - ul He will seize.
doh - taːn - ul He will bind.

/-yaːn/ It occurs with the verb stems which end in vowels
in the third person with the verbs which belong to /-yaːnaː/
group,

e.g. vaː - yaːn - ul He will come.
si - yaːn - ul He will do.
ki - yaːn - ul He will do.

/-yk/ It occurs with verbs that end in /-aː/
in the first and second persons. These verbs belong to
/-yaːnaː/ group,

e.g. vaː - yk - aː I will come.
vaː - yk - osm we will come.
vaː - yk - iː you(sg) will come.
vaː - yk - iːt you(pl) will come.

/-aːk/ It occurs with verbs that end in /-p/ in the
first and second persons,

e.g. huːp - aːk - aː I will see.
əp - aːk - aː I will weep.
/-k/ It occurs with the verbs which end in /-k/ and /-l/ in the first and second persons.

E.g. veh - k - as: I will show.
     taiki: - k - as: I will walk.

/-yn/ It occurs with verbs which end in vowels in the third person in the Balaghat and Mandla dialects.

E.g. vai - yn - ur: He will come.
     vai - yn - ý: They will come.
     vai - yn - ung: They (Non-mas) will come.

/-n/ It occurs with verbs which end in /-n/ in the third person in the Betul dialect with the pronominal ending /-ul/.

E.g. taiki: - n-ul: He will walk.

/-ya:r/ or /-yaː:/ It occurs with the verb stems which end in /-aː/ in the third person (Non-masculine) singular in Balaghat and Mandla dialects.

E.g. vai - ya:r - ø: She / it will come.

/-yaː/ It occurs with the verb stems which end in /-aː/ in the third person non-masculine plural.

E.g. vai - yaː - ng: They (Non-mas) will come.

/-yaːk/ or /-eːk/ It occurs with the verb stems which end in /i/ in the first and second persons.

E.g. si - yaːk - ø: I will give.
     ki - yaːk - ø: I will do.
/-eik/
It occurs with the verb /siyana:/ to give in the Balaghat dialect only.

E.g. si - yas: -a: → s - eik - a: I will give.

In the formation of the future indefinite tense it is to be noted that the tense marker mostly includes part of the infinitive in the beginning,

E.g. -das, -tas, -yas, -y, and -as of -dasanai, -tasanai - yasalai, -isanai (wasanai) respectively.

If we deduct the infinitive part from the future tense markers the following forms are test for future.

-k, -n, -r, -f.

The pronominal endings of the future tense are as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart No. 42</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Person,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd (M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd (NM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.11.4.1. Imperative:-
In Gondi, imperative has only two forms i.e. second person singular and plural. Verbs belonging to the
group of /-tānaː/ and /-aːnaː/ infinitives form their imperatives by the addition of /-aː/ to the singular and /-aːʃ/ to the plural. Which is nothing but /-aː/ for imperative and /-aːʃ/ for plural number. Verbs which take the infinitive ending /-yānaː/ take the imperative suffixes by the addition of /-m/ to the singular and /-mʃ/ to the plural which consists of imperative marker /-m/ and plural number marker /-ʃ/. Verbs belonging to the group of /-daːnaː/ infinitive take /-ʃ/. However the plural number marker /-aːʃ/ is added after /-ʃ/ in the imperative plural.

\[
\begin{align*}
\{aː\} \\
/ -aː : -m : -ʃ /
\end{align*}
\]

/-aː/ It occurs with the verbs belonging to /-tānaː/ and /-aːnaː/ or /-iːnaː/ group.

**Chart No. 43**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guh-aː (-tānaː)</td>
<td>guh-aː-t</td>
<td>seize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muːɾ-aː(-aːnaː or -iːnaː in Balaghat dialect)</td>
<td>muːɾ-aː-t</td>
<td>see.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/-m/ It occurs with verbs belonging to /-yānaː/ group.

**Chart No. 44**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kiː-m (-yānaː)</td>
<td>kiː-m-t</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voː-ʃ (-yānaː)</td>
<td>voː-ʃ-m-t</td>
<td>take away.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/-d/ It occurs with verbs belonging to /-dams/ group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tin - ɸ (-dams)</td>
<td>tin-ə-t</td>
<td>eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>han - ɸ (-dams)</td>
<td>han-ə₂</td>
<td>go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.11.51- Imperative negative:

\[ \{-m\} \]

\(/-m/-\)

It occurs with the verbs that belong to /-tams/, /-dams/ and /-ams/ infinitive groups.

E.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guh - m - a: (-tams)</td>
<td>Do not seize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>han - m - a: (-dams)</td>
<td>Do not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hu: - m - a: (-ams)</td>
<td>Do not see.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above examples /-m/ is for negative and /-a:/ is for imperative. For making plural /-t/ is added after /-a:/ imperative marker. /m/ also occurs with verbs belonging to /-yams/ group.

E.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ki: - m - a:</td>
<td>Do not do (sg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki: - m - a:</td>
<td>Do not do (pl.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the imperative form verbs belonging to /-yams/ group take /-m/ allomorph of imperative
morphe-meme \{-as\}, whereas in the imperative negative
\{-as/ allomorph of \{-as\} is added and \{-am/ allomorph
of \{-m\} imperative negative morpheme proceeds the
imperative marker.

Z.11.5t Prohibitives-

This has two forms like imperative, i.e., second
person singular and plural.

\{-v\}
\/-v/

\/-v/ It occurs after stems ending in consonants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart No.45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular, Plural, Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-v-as:       a-v-at+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suk-v-as:        suk-v-at+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye-t-v-as:      ye-t-v-at+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Z.11.6t Negative:-

In Gondi, negatives are formed by the addition
of negative forming suffix.

\{-yo:}\n\/-yo: -yo: -yv -o: -v/\n
\/-yo:/ It occurs before person markers other than those
of the second person. This suffix is mainly used with the
verbs belonging to \{-ya\-na\}/group.
singular: vaà-ye:-n I do not come.
plural: vaà-ye:-na We do not come.

/-ye/- It occurs before the second person pronominal ending. This suffix is used with the verbs belonging to /-yanas:/ group.

e.g. singular: vaà-ye:-i: You(sg) do not come.
plural: vaà-ye:-i: You(pl) do not come.

/-o/- It occurs before the pronominal endings of the first and third persons. This suffix is used with the verbs belonging to /-damaa/-/tanaa/ and /-aanaa/ groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-damaa:</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>han-o:-n</td>
<td>I do not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-damaa:</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>han-o:-r</td>
<td>He does not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-tanaa:</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>guh-o:-n</td>
<td>I do not seize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tanaa:</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>guh-o:-r</td>
<td>He does not seize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aanaa:</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>hui:-o:-n</td>
<td>I do not see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aanaa:</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>hui:-o:-r</td>
<td>He does not see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/-v/ It occurs before the pronominal endings of the second person. It occurs with the verbs belonging to /-da:na/, /-ta:na/, /-a:na/ groups.

Chart No. 47

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ta:na:</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>-u:n-v-i:</td>
<td>You(sg) do not seize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a:na:</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>hu:u-n-v-i:</td>
<td>You(sg) do not see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the present perfect negative, the negative markers are like that of present indefinite negative allomorphs, their distribution and conditioning are also like that of present indefinite negative but the pronominal endings are different for the present perfect negative. The pronominal endings for the present indefinite negative and present perfect negative are given below respectively.

Pronominal endings of the present indefinite negative:

Chart No. 50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>-n</td>
<td>-m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>-i:</td>
<td>-i:st:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd (M)</td>
<td>-l or -r</td>
<td>-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd (MM)</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>-ng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronominal endings of the present perfect negative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>-me;</td>
<td>-me;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>-ine;</td>
<td>-ite;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd (M)</td>
<td>-lefor-re;</td>
<td>-ye;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd (NM)</td>
<td>-ye;</td>
<td>-nge;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the past and future tenses, the negative is formed by the addition of independent negative i.e. /hile/ before the conjugated forms used in the Betul dialect.

e.g. ana; hile; hatas; I did not go.
ana; hile; hendsak; I will not go.

This /hile/ has other variants like /hil/ and /hal/ in Balaghat and Mandla dialects respectively.

In the present and perfect tenses also this negative /hile/ is used optionally together with the negative suffixes given above.

e.g. For Balaghat dialect:-
Bh adu: madarsa: hil hano:s
Bhadu does not go to School.

For Betul dialect:-
Ramali: baza:r hile; vaisya;
Ramali does not come to Bazzar.

e.g. For Mandla dialect:-
ad agar: hal hendsa:ta;
she does not go there.

7.11.7: Conditional:

\{-ye:\}

/-ye:~ -e:~ -yv ~ -v/

/-ye:/, It occurs with the verb stems that end in vowels in first and second persons,
e.g. va: -ye: -na: 'If I were to come'

/-e:/, It occurs with the verb stems that end in consonants in first and second persons,
e.g. guh -e: -na: 'If I were to seize'

/-yv/, It occurs with the verb stems that end in vowels in third person only,
e.g. va:-yv-a:r 'If she/it were to come'
va:-yv-a:ng 'If they were to come'

/-v/, It occurs with the verb stems that end in consonants in the third person non-masculine singular,
e.g. guh-v-a:1 'If he were to seize'

7.11.8: Pronominal suffixes:

7.11.8.1. First personsingular:

\{-o:na:\}

/-o:na: ~ -s:a~ -n ~ -ne: ~ -a:~ -na:/

/-o:na:/ It occurs with the verb stems after the immediate past tense or present perfect tense morpheme \{-t\} and present indefinite or continuous tense morpheme \{-da:t\},
e.g. guh-t-o:na: 'I have seized'
han-da:t-o:na: 'I go or I am going'

/-s:a/, It occurs with the verb stems after the past indefinite and continuous tense morpheme \{-t\} and after the past
continuous tense morpheme {-nd},
e.g. ha-t-a:n 'I went'
ti-t-a:n 'I ate'
guh-t-a:n 'I seized'
va:-nd-a:n 'I was coming'
han-d-a:n 'I was going'
tin-d-a:n 'I was eating'
/-n/, It occurs with the verb stems after the negative marker /-o:1/ in the present indefinite tense,
e.g. va:-yo1-ne: 'I have not come'
/-s:/, It occurs with the verb stems after the future indefinite tense morpheme {-da:k},
e.g. va:-yk-s: 'I will come'
si-ya:k-s: 'I will give'
ta:ki:-k-s: 'I will walk'
/-ns:/, It occurs with the verb stems after the conditional tense markers /-ye:/ and /-s:/,
e.g. va:-ye1:-na: 'If I were to come'
guh-e:-na: 'If I were to seize.'

7.11.8.2: First person plural: -
{-o:ro:m}
/-o:ro:m -ro:m -o:m -m -me:/
/-o:ro:m/, It occurs with the verb stems after the immediate past tense or present perfect tense morpheme {-t} and after the present indefinite and continuous tense morpheme {-da:t},
e.g. guh-t-o:ro:m 'We have seized'
han-da:t-o:ro:m 'We go or we are going'
The above morpheme has a variant /-o:pa:m/ which is used in the Betul dialect of Gondi is in free variation with /-o:pa:m/.

e.g. guh-t-o:pa:m 'We have seized'

/-o:pa:/, It occurs with the verb stems after the past continuous tense morpheme {-nd} and after the future indefinite tense morpheme {-da:k},

e.g. guha-nd-o:pa:m 'We were seizing'
han-d-o:pa:m 'We were going'
han-da:k-o:pa:m 'We will go'
va:-yk-o:pa:m 'We will go'

/-m/, It occurs with the verb stems after the past continuous tense morpheme {-m} in the present indefinite tense,

e.g. va:-yo:-m 'We do not come'

/-me:/ It occurs with the verb stems after the negative marker /-o:/ in the immediate past or present perfect tense,

e.g. va:-yo:-me: 'We have not come'

7.11.8.31 First person plural (Inclusive):

{-a:t}
/a:t/ 

/a:t/, It occurs after the future indefinite tense morpheme {-da:k},

e.g. ki:-k-a:t We will do (Inclusive)
da:-k-a:t We will go
7.11.8.4: **Second person singular**: 

\{-o:ni:\}
\/-o:ni:~ -i: ~ -\$ -i:me: ~ -ni:/

/-o:ni:/, It occurs with the verb stems after the immediate past tense or present perfect tense morpheme \{-t\} and after the present indefinite and continuous tense morpheme \{-da:t\},

e.g. guh-t-o:ni: You (Sg.) have seized
han-da:t-o:ni: You (Sg) go or you (Sg) are going
guh-ta:t-o:ni: You (Sg) seize or you (Sg) are seizing

/-i:/, It occurs with the verb stems after the past indefinite tense morpheme \{-t\} and after the past continuous tense morpheme \{-nd\}, and after the future indefinite tense morpheme \{-da:k\},

e.g. guh-t-i: You (Sg) seized
ha-t-i: You (Sg) went
guh-end-i: You (Sg) were seizing
va:ni-i: You (Sg) were coming.
han-da:k-i: You (Sg) will go
va:yk-i: You (Sg) will come

/-\$/, It occurs with the verb stems after the imperative markers /-a:/, /-m/ and after the prohibitive marker /-v/,

e.g. veh-a:-\$ tell
hu:r-a:-\$ see
ki:-m-\$ do
si:-m-\$ give
ar-v-a/-$ should not weep
ye:i-t-v-a/-$ should not take

/-i:ne/- It occurs with the verb stems after the negative marker /-v/, in the immediate past or present perfect tense,
e.g. va:-yv-i:ne: you (Sg) do not come

/-ni/-, It occurs with the verb stems after the conditional
markers /-ye:/ and /-e:/,
e.g. va:-ye:-ni: If you (Sg) were to come
guh-e:-ni: If you (Sg) were to seize.

7.11.8.5: Second person plural:

{-o:ri:t}

/-o:ri:t/~ -y:i:-~ -i:te: ~ -i:t~ -t/

/-o:ri:t/, It occurs with the verb stems after the immediate
past or present perfect tense morpheme {-t} and after the
present indefinite and continuous tense morpheme {-da:t},
e.g. guh-t-o:ri:t You (pl) have seized
doht-o:ri:t You (pl) have bound
han-da:t-o:ri:t You (pl) go or you (pl) are going
guh-te:t-o:ri:t You (pl) seize or you (pl) are
seizing.

/-ri:t/, It occurs with the verb stems after the conditional
marker /-ye:/ and /-e:/,
e.g. va:ye:-ri:t If you (pl) were to come
guh-e:-ri:t If you (pl) were to seize.

/-i:te:/, It occurs with the verb stems after the negative
markers /-yv/ and /-v/ in the immediate past or present
tense.
e.g. va:-yv-i:te You (pl) do not come
han-v-i:te: You (pl) do not go
/­i:­t/ , It occurs with the verb stems after the past
indefinite tense morpheme {t} and after past continuous
tense morpheme {nd} and after the future indefinite
tense morpheme {ds:k} ,

e.g. guh-t-i:­t You (pl) seized
ha-t-i:­t You (pl) went
va:-nd-i:­t You (pl) were coming
han-das:k-i:­t You (pl) will go
si+ya:s:k-i:­t You (pl) will give

/-t/ It occurs with the verb stems after the imperative
markers /-a:/-, /-m/-, /-s/- and after the prohibitive
marker /-v/-,

e.g. var-a:-­t come
vank-a:-­t tell
ki:-m-t do
vo:-m-t take away
tin-s-t eat
un-s-t drink
ar-v-a:-­t should not weep
suk-v-a:-­t should not wash

7.11.8.6: Third person masculine singular -

{-o:r}

/-o:r- o:l= ur= ul= -e:r= e:s:l= r= l= re= -le/
It occurs with the verb stems in the Betul dialect of Gondi after the immediate past or present perfect tense morpheme \([-t]\) and after the present indefinite and continuous tense morpheme \([-da:t]\),

\[\text{e.g.} \quad \text{guh-}t\text{-oil} \quad \text{he has seized} \]
\[\text{doh-}t\text{-oil} \quad \text{he has bound} \]
\[\text{han-}da:t\text{-oil} \quad \text{he goes or he is going} \]
\[\text{guh-}t\text{-oil} \quad \text{he seizes or he is seizing} \]

It occurs with the verb stems in the Balaghat and Mandla dialects of Gondi after the past indefinite tense morpheme \([-t]\) and past continuous tense morpheme \([-nd]\) and after the future indefinite tense morpheme \([-da:k]\),

\[\text{e.g.} \quad \text{guh-}t\text{-ur} \quad \text{he seized} \]
\[\text{doh-}t\text{-ur} \quad \text{he bound} \]
\[\text{guha-nd-ur} \quad \text{he was seizing} \]
\[\text{va:-ni-ur} \quad \text{he was coming} \]
\[\text{han-da:n-ur} \quad \text{he will go} \]
\[\text{guh-}t\text{-n-ur} \quad \text{he will seize,} \]

It occurs with the verb stems in the Betul dialect after the past indefinite tense morpheme \([-t]\) and after the past continuous tense morpheme \([-nd]\) and after the future indefinite tense morpheme \([-da:k]\),

\[\text{e.g.} \quad \text{guh-}t\text{-ul} \quad \text{he seized} \]
\[\text{doh-}t\text{-ul} \quad \text{he bound} \]
\[\text{guha-nd-ul} \quad \text{he was seizing} \]
\[\text{va:-nd-ul} \quad \text{he was coming} \]
\[\text{han-da:n-ul} \quad \text{he will go} \]
guh-taːn-ul he will seize

/-eːɭ/ It occurs with the verb stems in Balaghat and Mandla dialects after the conditional marker /-y/;

   e.g. vaː-y-eːɭ if they were to come

/-eːl/ It occurs with the verb stems in the Betul dialect after the conditional marker /-y/;

   e.g. vaː-y-eːl if he were to come

/-r/ It occurs with the verb stems in Balaghat and Mandla dialects after the present indefinite negative marker /-oː/ and conditional markers /-eː/ and /-yeː/;

   e.g. vaː-yoː-r he does not come
   vaː-y-eː-r if he were to come
   guh-eː-r if he were to seize

/-l/ It occurs with the verb stems in the Betul dialect after the present indefinite negative marker /-oː/ and after the conditional markers /-yeː/ and /-eː/;

   e.g. vaː-yoːl he does not come
   vaː-y-eː-l if he were to come
   guh-eː-l if he were to seize

/-reː/ It occurs with the verb stems in the Balaghat and Mandla dialects after the immediate past or present perfect tense negative marker /-oː/;

   e.g. vaː-yoː-reː he does not come

/-leː/ It occurs with the verb stems in the Betul dialect after the immediate past or present perfect negative marker /-oː/;

   e.g. vaː-yoː-leː he does not come
7.11.8.7: Third person masculine plural:

{-\text{t}}

/-\text{t}/

It occurs with the verb stems after the immediate past or present perfect tense morpheme \{-t\} and after the present indefinite and continuous tense morpheme \{-da:t\} in all three dialects of Gondi,

e.g. guh-t-\text{t} They (M) have seized
doh-t-\text{t} They (M) have bound
han-da:t-\text{t} They (M) go or they (M) are going
guh-ta:t-\text{t} They (M) seize or they (M) are seizing

/-\text{t}k/

It occurs with the verb stems in the Balaghat dialect of Gondi after the immediate past or present perfect tense morpheme \{-t\} and after the present indefinite and continuous tense morpheme \{-da:t\},

e.g. guh-t-\text{t}k They (M) have seized
doh-t-\text{t}k They (M) have bound
han-da:t-\text{t}k They (M) go or they (M) are going
guh-ta:t-\text{t}k They (M) seize, or they (M) are seizing

/-\text{rd}/

It occurs with the verb stems after the past indefinite morpheme \{-t\} and after the past continuous tense morpheme \{-nd\} and after the future tense morpheme \{-da:k\},

e.g. ti-t-\text{rd} They (M) ate
he-t-\text{rd} They (M) went
va:-nd-\text{rd} They (M) were coming
han-d-\text{rd} They (M) were going
han-da:n-ur They (M) will go
va:-ya:n-ur They (M) will come.

/-re:/ It occurs with the verb stems after the negative marker /-o:/ in the immediate past or present tense,

e.g. va:-yo:-re: They (M) have not come

/-ye:/ It occurs with the verb stems after the present indefinite negative marker /-o:/ and after the conditional markers /-ye:/ and /-e:/,

e.g. va:-yo:-r They (M) do not come
va:-ye:-r if they were to come
gu-he:-r if he were to seize

7.11.8.8: Third person non-masculine singular:

/-a:/

{-a:} /-a:-u:-o:-ye:-a:-r = -a:-1/

/-a:/ It occurs with the verb stems after the immediate past or present perfect tense morpheme {-t} and after present indefinite and continuous tense morpheme {-da:t},

e.g. guh-t-a: She/it has seized
han-da:t-a: She/it comes or she/it is coming
guh-te:t-a: She/it seizes or she/it is seizing

/-u:/ It occurs with the verb stems after the past indefinite tense morpheme {-t}. This is used mainly in Betul dialect, in Balaghat and Mandla dialects /-o/ is used,

e.g. ha-t-u: She/it went
ti-t-u: She/it ate
ki:-t-u  She/it did
ghu-t-u:  She/it seized

/-æ/  It occurs with the verb stems after the past
indefinite tense morpheme {-t}, and after the
past continuous tense morpheme {-nd} and after the
future indefinite tense morpheme {-da:k} and after
the negative marker /-o:/ in the present indefinite
and continuous tense. /-æ/ occurs mainly in Balaghat
and Mandla dialects,

  e.g.  ha-t-ø  She/it went
        ghu-t-ø  She/it seized
        va:-nd-ø  She/it was coming
        tin-d-ø  She/it was eating
        doh-te:l-ø  She/it will bind
        han-da:r-ø  She/it will go
        va:-yo:-ø  She/it does not come
        han-o:-ø  She/it does not go

/-ye:/  It occurs with the verb stems after the negative
marker /-o:/ in the immediate past or present
perfect tense,

  e.g.  va:-yo:-ye:  She/it has not come

/-ær/  It occurs with the verb stems after the conditional
morpheme /-yeː/. This is used in Balaghat and
Mandla dialects,

  e.g.  va:yv-a:r  if she/it were to come
        ghu-v-a:r  if she/it were to seize

/-a:l/  It occurs with the verb stems after the conditional
morpheme /-yeː/. This is used only in the Betul dialect.
### 7.11.8.91 - Third person non-masculine plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/-aːŋ/</td>
<td>guh-taːŋ</td>
<td>They (N.M.) have seized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-daːt-aːŋ</td>
<td>They (N.M) go or they (N.M) are going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-taːt-ŋ</td>
<td>They (N.M) seize or they (N.M) are seizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-ŋ</td>
<td>if they (N.M) were to seize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vaː-ŋ</td>
<td>if they (N.M) were to seize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/-t-ŋ/</td>
<td>haː-ŋ</td>
<td>They (N.M.) went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tin-daːŋ</td>
<td>They (N.M.) were eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-daːn-t-ŋ</td>
<td>They (N.M) will go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vaː-yaːn-ŋ</td>
<td>They (N.M) will come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/-ŋ/</td>
<td>vaː-ŋ</td>
<td>They (N.M) do not come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The examples provided are illustrative and may not reflect the full context of the grammatical structure.*
It occurs with the verb stems after the negative marker /-ot/ in the immediate past or present perfect tense,
e.g. va:-yo:-nge: They (N.M.) have not come

7.11.8.10: **SAMPLE PARADIGMS**

One sample verb has been selected from the following infinitive groups and is conjugated in the different tenses in the order given below:

(a) -ta:na: (2) -da:na: (3) -a:na: (4) -ya:na: i:na:

The following verbs are selected for each infinitive noted above.

(1) guh-ta:na: to seize
(2) hau-da:na: to go
(3) hu:ry-a:na:/ hu:ry-i:na: to see
(4) va:-ya:na: to come

Forms are given according to the following arrangement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARGE NO.52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person(M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th person(M)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. PAST TENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. guh-t-a:n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guh-t-i:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guh-t-u1/r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guh-t-g-n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>III.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. IMMEDIATE PAST TENSE/or PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

| I. | guh-t-o:ni:s | guh-t-o:ri:s:m |
|    | guh-t-o:ni:i | guh-t-o:ri:i:t |
|    | guh-t-o:li:/-r | guh-t-o:ri: |
|    | guh-t-a:i | guh-t-a:ing |
| II. | ha-t-o:ni:s | ha-t-o:ri:s:m |
|    | ha-t-o:ni:i | ha-t-o:ri:i:t |
|    | ha-t-o:li:/-r | ha-t-o:ri: |
|    | ha-t-a:i | ha-t-a:ing |
| III. | hu$r$-t-o:ni:s | hu$r$-t-o:ri:s:m |
|      | hu$r$-t-o:ni:i | hu$r$-t-o:ri:i:t |
|      | hu$r$-t-o:li:/r | hu$r$-t-o:ri: |
|      | hu$r$-t-a:i | hu$r$-t-a:ing |
| IV. | va:$-t-o:ni:s | va:$-t-o:ri:s:m |
|     | va:$-t-o:ni:i | va:$-t-o:ri:i:t |
|     | va:$-t-o:li:/r | va:$-t-o:ri: |
|     | va:$-t-a:i | va:$-t-a:ing |
### III. Past Continuous Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>guha-ni-a:n</th>
<th>guha-nd-a:ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guha-nd-i:</td>
<td>guha-nd-i:i:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guha-nd-ul/-r</td>
<td>guha-nd-u:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guha-nd-$/-u:</td>
<td>guha-nd-ung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>han-d-a:n</th>
<th>han-d-a:ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-d-i:</td>
<td>han-d-i:i:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-d-ul/-r</td>
<td>han-d-u:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-d-$/-u:</td>
<td>han-d-ung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>hu:\ra-nd-a:n</th>
<th>hu:\ra-nd-a:ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hu:\ra-nd-i:</td>
<td>hu:\ra-nd-i:i:t</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hu:\ra-nd-ul/-r</td>
<td>hu:\ra-nd-u:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hu:\ra-nd-$/-u:</td>
<td>hu:\ra-nd-ung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>va:-nd-a:n</th>
<th>va:-nd-a:ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>va:-nd-i:</td>
<td>va:-nd-i:i:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>va:-nd-ul/-r</td>
<td>va:-nd-u:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>va:-nd-$/-u:</td>
<td>va:-nd-ung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. Present Indefinite Tense/
### Present Continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>guh-te:t-o:na:</th>
<th>guh-te:t-o:ra:ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-te:t-o:ni:</td>
<td>guh-te:t-o:ri:i:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-te:t-o:1/-r</td>
<td>guh-te:t-o:1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-te:t-a:</td>
<td>guh-te:t-a:ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-da:t-o:ni:</td>
<td>han-da:t-o:ri:i:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-da:t-o:1/-r</td>
<td>han-da:t-o:1:</td>
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<td>han-da:t-a:</td>
<td>han-da:t-a:ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>hu:\ra-i:t-o:na:</th>
<th>hu:\ra-i:t-o:ra:ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hu:\ra-i:t-o:ni:</td>
<td>hu:\ra-i:t-o:ri:i:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hu:\ra-i:t-o:1/-r</td>
<td>hu:\ra-i:t-o:1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hu:\ra-i:t-a:</td>
<td>hu:\ra-i:t-a:ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IV. Present Indefinite Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>va: -yt-om:</th>
<th>va: -yt-om:</th>
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<td>va: -yt-om:</td>
<td>va: -yt-om:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>va: -yt-om:</td>
<td>va: -yt-om:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>va: -yt-a:</td>
<td>va: -yt-a:</td>
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</table>

### V. Future Indefinite Tense

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>guh-k-a:</th>
<th>guh-k-o: m</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>guh-k-i:</td>
<td>guh-k-i:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-tain-ul/-r</td>
<td>guh-tain-ur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-tai/-r</td>
<td>guh-tain-ung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-daik-a:</td>
<td>han-daik-o: m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-daik-i:</td>
<td>han-daik-i:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-daín-ul/-r</td>
<td>han-daín-ur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-daín-ung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-daín-ung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-daín-ung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VI. Negative Tense: Present Indefinite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>guh-o: -n</th>
<th>guh-o: -m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-v-i:</td>
<td>guh-v-i:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-o: -l/r</td>
<td>guh-o: -r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guh-o: -ng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-o: -n</td>
<td>han-o: -m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-v-i:</td>
<td>han-v-i:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-o: -l/r</td>
<td>han-o: -r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>han-o: -ng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III.</td>
<td>VII. PRESENT PERFECT NEGATIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>husr-o:i-n</td>
<td>guh-o:i-m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>husr-v-i:</td>
<td>guh-v-i:te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>husr-o:i-l/r</td>
<td>guh-o:i-re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>husr-o:i-ŋ</td>
<td>guh-o:i-ŋe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>vas-yot-n</td>
<td>vas-yo-i-m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vas-yv-i:</td>
<td>vas-yv-i:te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vas-yol-l/-r</td>
<td>vas-yo-i-re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vas-yoi-ŋ</td>
<td>vas-yo-i-ŋe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>VIII. IMPERATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>guh-ai-ŋ</td>
<td>guh-ai-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>han-ŋ - ŋ</td>
<td>han-ŋ - t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>husr-ai-ŋ</td>
<td>husr-ai-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>var-ai-ŋ</td>
<td>var-ai-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IX. PROHIBITIVE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>guh-va:ts-ś</th>
<th>guh-va:ts-ṭ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>han-va:ts-ś</td>
<td>han-va:ts-ṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>hui:r-va:ts-ś</td>
<td>hui:r-va:ts-ṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>va:-yv-va:ts-ś</td>
<td>va:-yv-va:ts-ṭ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X. CONDITIONAL TENSE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>guh-e:na-ś</th>
<th>guh-e:raom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>guh-e:nii:ś</td>
<td>guh-e:riśṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>guh-e:l/r</td>
<td>guh-e:-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>han-e:na-ś</td>
<td>han-e:raom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>han-e:nii:ś</td>
<td>han-e:riśṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>han-e:l/r</td>
<td>han-e:-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>hui:r-e:na-ś</td>
<td>hui:r-e:raom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>hui:r-e:nii:ś</td>
<td>hui:r-e:riśṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>hui:r-e:l/r</td>
<td>hui:r-e:-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>va:-ye:na-ś</td>
<td>va:-ye:raom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>va:-ye:nii:ś</td>
<td>va:-ye:riśṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>va:-ye:l/r</td>
<td>va:-ye:-r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.11.9.9. - UNINFLECTED FORMS:

7.11.9.9.1. Past adverbial participle:

{-sisj

/ν-sis -ci-ji/-

/-ci/ It occurs after the verb stems ending in /a/i/u/h/,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e.g.</th>
<th>Having brought</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ta-ci:kun</td>
<td>Having brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u-ci:kun</td>
<td>Having sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nih-ci:kun</td>
<td>Having kept</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/-ji:/ It occurs after the verb stems ending in /-n/.

e.g. han-ji:-kun Having gone
tin-ji:-kun Having eaten
un-ji:-kun Having drunk

/-si:/ It occurs elsewhere.

e.g. va:-si:-kun Having come
mal-si:-kun Having returned
pari-si:-kun Having flown.

All the participles are often followed by the clitic/-kun/ as given in the above examples. However, in the Balaghat dialect //ta-ci:/ and /ta-ci:-kun/ are found in free variation. In Betul and Mandla dialects, these participles are followed by the clitic/-kun/.

7.11.12: INFINITIVE:

In Gondi, the following infinitive allomorphs are used which can be represented morphemically as:

{-ta:na:}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOMORPH CHART NO.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ta:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. /-ta:na:/ It occurs with the verb stems ending in /-h/
and /-iː/,

e.g. guh-taːnaː 'to seize'
    keriː-taːnaː 'to learn'

2. /-daːnaː/ It occurs with the verb stems ending in /-n/,

   e.g. han-daːnaː 'to go'
       tin-daːnaː 'to eat'

/-daːnaː/ It occurs only with one verb [un] 'drink'. This is in free variation with [un], e.g. un-daːnaː 'to drink'

3. /-yaːnaː/ It occurs with the verb stems ending in all vowels except /-iː/,

   e.g. vaː-yaːnaː 'to come'
        kiːyaːnaː 'to do'
        voː-yaːnaː 'to takeaway'
        leː-yaːnaː 'to call'

4. /-aːnaː/ It occurs with the verb stems ending in all the or /-iːnaː/ consonants except /-b/ and /-n/. This form /-aːnaː/ is used in Betul and Mandla dialects. Whereas in the Balaghat dialect /-iːnaː/ is used.

   e.g. huːr-aːnaː ∼ huːr-iːnaː 'to see'
        vank-aːnaː ∼ vank-iːnaː 'to tell'

The final vowel of all the above noted infinitive forms, which are of (C) VCV canonical shape, is dropped before the instrumental and ablative marker /-seː/, and the final CV is dropped before accusative, dative and locative marker /-leː/. The examples of each of them are given below according to the groupwise order given in the chart.
### Infinitives are declined to case as follows,

(Reference to this has already come in the preceding section)

**1. guh-taːnːaː**  
'to seize'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>guh-taːnːaː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc/Dat/Loc.</td>
<td>guh-taːlːeː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instt/Abl</td>
<td>guh-taːnːaː</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Declension of infinitive:

1. guh-taːnːaː  
'to seize'
2. han-da:\n:na: 'to go'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>han-da:\n:na:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>han-da:\n:na:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc/Dat/Loc</td>
<td>han-da:\n-le:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instt/Abl.</td>
<td>han-da:\n-set:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. si-ya:\n:na: 'to give'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>si-ya:\n:na:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>si-ya:\n:na:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc/Dat/Loc</td>
<td>si-ya:\n-le:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instt/Abl.</td>
<td>si-ya:\n-set:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. hui:p-i:na: or 'to see' hui:p-i:na:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>hui:p-i:na:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>hui:p-i:na:</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
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7.12. CLITICS:

In Gondi, clitics are divided into two types.

1. Free clitics
2. Bound clitics.

7.12.1: Free clitics:

a) \{inge:i\} 'yes'

    e.g.  inge:i, an\:i: madarasa: hanto:na:
         Yes, I go to school.

b) \{und\:e:i\} 'also or and'

    ramali: ani: kamali: und\:e: aga: hatung
    'ramali and kamali also went there.'
e. \{anis\}  'and'
e.g.  b'adv: anis: ramali: madarsa: jes: vas:tu r
'Bhadu and Ramali came to school.'
d. \{baro:bari\}  'equal'
e.g.  ima: na:va: baro:bari: hale: kiya:sto:ni:
You cannot do equal to me.
e. \{hile\}  'no'
e.g.  Ana: roin hile: va:yo:in
'I do not come to the house'
f. \{me:n\}  'full'
e.g.  vo:1 kuita: me:n\  gash:ki: siya:sto:1
'He gives handful of wheat'
g. \{g'ayi:ng\}  'like'
e.g.  vo:1 b'agave:in  g'ayi:ng  di:s:sto:1
"He looks like God.'
h. \{vari\}  'upto'
or
\{k'as:k\}
e.g.  Ana: jat:rat vari: hanto:na:
'I go upto fair'
i. \{ya\}  'or'
e.g.  Ana: ya: ima:  'I or you'

7.12.2: Bound clitics :-
A. \{e\}  clitic of emphasis
e.g.  bo:e:  (Balaghat, Mandla)  Some body(M.Sg.)
bo:e:  (Betul dialect)  Some body(M.Sg.)
bo:e:  (Balaghat, Betul, Mandla)  somebody (M.Pl)
bad:e:  (Balaghat, Betul, Mandla)  some one(N.M.Sg)
bav:e:  (Balaghat, Betul, Mandla)  some one(N.M.Pl)
B. \{-tas\} clitic of quality
  e.g. i-tas  like that type
       a-tas  like this type
       ba:-tas  of what type

C. \{-ti\} Clitic of particular day
  \/-ti\ = -\ri\ = -© -©/
  e.g. hane:-\ti\  day before yesterday
       mane:-\ti\  day after tomorrow
       ne:-\ri\  tomorrow
       ne:na:-\ri\  now-a-days
       ne:-\i\  today
       nine:-\$  yesterday

D. \{-co:r\} Clitic of quantity
  \/-co:r\ = -co:/
  e.g. Singular  Plural  Meaning
        i-co:r  i-co:ng  this much
        a-co:r  a-co:ng  that much
        ba:-co:r  ba:-co:ng  how much

E. \{-kun\} clitic of perfect participle

In Balaghat and Mandla dialects the occurrence of
\/-kun/ is optional whereas in Betul dialect it is essential,

  e.g. hanji: or hanji:kun  Having gone (after)
       tinji: or tinji:kun  having eaten (after)
       va:si: or va:si:kun  having come (after)

F. \{-ga\} clitic of place
  e.g. i-ga:  here
       a-ga:  there
       ba:-ga:  where
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G.</th>
<th>{-skə́}</th>
<th>elitic of time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/skə́/</td>
<td>-ngaː/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>i-ngaː</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a-skə́</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ba-skə́</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i- (proximate), a- (distant), ba- (interrogative)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.</th>
<th>{-hinaːl}</th>
<th>elitic of manner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>teːn-hinaːl</td>
<td>'for his sake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naː-hinaːl</td>
<td>for my sake.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
<th>{-hun}</th>
<th>elitic of similarity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>iːhun</td>
<td>'like this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aːhun</td>
<td>like that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>baːhun</td>
<td>like what</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>