10. SYNTAX

The Syntactic Component consists of two kinds of rules, Phrase Structure Rules and Transformational Rules. The Phrase Structure Rules specify the grammatical categories and their relationship between each other in the deep structure of the sentences of a language. The Transformational Rules are responsible for the surface structure which are derived from the deep structure. Transformational Rules operate on Phrase Structure.*

\[
\text{Syntactic Rules} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{P. Rules} \\ \text{T. Rules} \end{cases}
\]

The Syntactic Rules are either Phrase Structure Rules (P.Rules) or Transformational Rules (T.Rules).

10.1. Phrase Structure

Phrase Structure is otherwise known as Constituent Structure. In this section (10.1) the rules governing the phrase structure are discussed.

10.1.1. \( \bigcup \rightarrow (\text{Pr.Se}) + S \)

An utterance (\( \bigcup \)) may consist of optional Presential Elements (Pr.Se) and an obligatory Sentence (S).

* Saktivel, p.187.
10.1.2. Pr. Se. $\rightarrow$ (Int) (Voc)

The Presentential Elements may be Interjections (Int) or Vocatives (Voc). They may either come alone or in combination.

10.1.2.1.

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{sari: 'O.K.'} \\
\text{madi: 'in that case'} \\
\text{ayyayyo: 'Ha!'} \\
\text{Int.} \rightarrow \\
\text{ayyayya: 'Ho, Ho!'} \\
\text{abbabba: 'Ho, Ho!'} \\
\text{ammamma: 'Ho, Ho!'} \\
\text{amma:na: talli: 'Ho, Ho!'}
\end{array}
\]

Interjections may be any one of the following items: sari, madi, ayyayyo:, ayyayya:, abbabba: ammamma:, amma: na: talli. Though the forms ayyayya:, abbabba: and ammamma: are reduplicated forms of ayya: 'father', abba: 'father and amma: 'mother' with final vowel length they are neither reduplications as treated in section 8 nor vocative forms as the semantic interpretation reveals.

Examples:

\[
\text{sari: - 1. sari nuvu po : bba :}
\]

'O K, you go, my boy'
2. sari kodaka: po: ra:

'O K., Oh my son, you go'

madi: - madi le: diya: pettoddu?

'In that case shouldn't I play the radio?'

ayyayyo: ayyayyo: vadlu gappala

petti ettikini po:ta:ru

'Ha! they are lifting the paddy by keeping it in
the basket'.

oginiki sovuta: na: kora ti:ru:ra: na: kann: e:

'Ho, Ho, How can I lighten (reduce the burden)
my heart, oh my son?'


'Ho, Ho 'What rice I am having?'

(Ho, Ho! I don't have any rice with me)

ammamma: ammamma: e: du kondla -

va: da: e: da undavo:

'Ho, Ho! oh the Lord of the Seven
Hills, where are you?'
10.1.2.2. Voc. \(\rightarrow\) (Voc. 1) + (Voc. 2)

The Vocative may be Vocative 1 or Vocative 2 occurring alone or in combination.

10.1.2.2.1. Voc. 1

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[e :]} \\
\text{[o :]} 
\end{align*}
\]

The Vocative 1 is generally used with the people of equal status or of lower ones. It has two forms namely e: and o:. However e: is more common than o:.

Examples:

1. e : - 1.e: nuvvu mi : annani 'kattika
   'Hey, you marry your elder brother'

2. e: abbu: da:ra:
   'Hey, my son, come on'

3. e : ku:de:yava :
   'Hey, wont you serve me food?'

O : - o : pandikara: kannudora
   'Hey, go to bed my dear one'

10.1.2.2.2.

Voc.2 \(\rightarrow\)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[Personal Name + Voc. Marker]} \\
\text{[Referential term + Voc. Marker]} 
\end{align*}
\]
Vocative 2 has two types of construction namely Personal names plus vocative marker and Referential term plus vocative marker.

Examples: 1. e : mallika : da : ye : bayitiki
   'Hey, Mallika! come out!'

2. e : abbu : da : ra :
   'Hey, come on my son!'

   vacce : ndiki sariye : ndi pu i njara :
   na : budapa : ya : sari : utta :
   'Oh, the Lord of the Seven Hills,
   oh, Lord! There will be a grand festival (offerings) for you next year, if my children are in good shape. (I will offer a lot next year if you keep my family well, oh my Lord.)

10.1.3. \[ S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \\ \text{VP} \end{array} \right\} \]

A Sentence (S) consists of a Noun Phrase (NP) followed by another Noun Phrase or Verb Phrase (VP).
Examples:

NP + NP : adi  illu
    it house   : 'It is a house'

NP + VP : na:nu  tinutu
       'I will eat'

10.1.3.1. \[ NP \rightarrow \begin{cases} \{NP_1\} \\ PN \end{cases} \]

Noun Phrase is classified into Nouns (NP_1) and Pronouns (PN). As only the nouns can be preceded by an adjective or a genetive form and a pronoun cannot, such a classification is made here. For example, a : illu 'that house, pedda illu big house; ma:illu 'our house' phrases but *a : adi 'that she', *pedda adi 'big she', *ma : adi 'our she' are not acceptable phrases.

10.1.3.1.1. \[ NP_1 \rightarrow \{\begin{cases} \text{Gen.} \\ \text{Adj.} \end{cases}\} + NP_2 \]

NP_1 may contain a Genetive form (Gen) or an Adjective (Adj) followed by another Noun Phrase (NP_2).

Examples: mana u~i:ru 'our village'
            pedda u~i:ru 'big village'

10.1.3.1.1.1. Gen. \rightarrow NP + Gen. M.
A Genitive form contains an NP and a genitive marker (Gen.M). For details cf. Section 3.2.3.7.

10.1.3.1.1.2. \( \text{Adj.} \rightarrow (\text{Adj}) + \text{Adj 1} \)

The Adjective (Adj) is expanded as (Adj) + Adj 1. That is one or more adjectives can occur before a noun.

Examples:
- mana illu 'our house'
- mana pedda illu 'our big house'
- a : mana pedda illu 'that our big house'

For further details cf. section 5.1.

10.1.3.1.2. \( \text{NP}_2 \rightarrow N \)

Noun Phrase 2 is any noun (N).

For further details cf. Section 3.

10.1.3.1.3. \( \Gamma (\text{PPN}) \) \( \Gamma (\text{DPN}) \) \( \Gamma (\text{IPN}) \)

The Pronoun may be classified as Personal Pronoun (PPN), Demonstrative Pronoun (DPN) and Interrogative Pronoun (IPN).
Examples:

PPN - na : nu 'I'
DPN - va : du 'he (remote)'
IPN - edi 'which'

For further details cf. Section 3.3.

10.1.3.2. \[ VP \rightarrow NP + VP_1 \]

Verb Phrase (VP) may be expanded as Noun Phrase (NP) plus Verb Phrase (VP_1)

10.1.3.2.1. \[ NP \rightarrow NP_1 + (NP_2) \]

A Noun Phrase may be expanded into a series of Noun Phrases.

Examples:

(1) adi iltla undi 'That is at home'
The Noun Phrase is expanded as NP and Case Marker.

Example: NP + CM

adi ma : dagira undi
For details cf. section 10.1.3.1.

10.1.3.2.2. \[ VP_1 \rightarrow (\text{Adv}) + VP_2 \]

The Verb phrase 1 may be expanded as an optional Adverb and an obligatory Verb Phrase 2 (VP₂)

Examples:

\( \text{adi } \text{pa: } \text{rito:ti} \) 'It is running'
\( \text{adi } \text{a: } \text{da } \text{undi} \) 'It is there'

10.1.3.2.2.1. \[ \text{Adv} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Adv. Sim.} \\ \text{Adv. Der.} \end{cases} \]

The Adverbs may be classified further either as Simple Adverbs (Adv. Sim.) or Derived Adverbs (Adv. Der.). For details cf. Section 5.2.

10.1.3.2.3. \[ VP_2 \rightarrow \text{Vb} \]

The Verb Phrase 2 (VP₂) is rewritten as Verb (Vb).
10.1.3.2.3.1. The Verbs may be of different classes like Verb Class 1 (Vb Cl-1), Verb Class 2 (Vb, Cl-2) etc. For details Cf. section 4.1.

10.2. Transformations

The sentences which are formed by the obligatory Phrase Structure Rules are called Basic sentences. Most of the sentences are transformed sentences which are formed by following certain Transformational Rules over Basic sentences. The transformation may be of a change in the word order, deletion or addition of certain elements or combination of sentences. The combination may be of embedding where one sentence is inserted in another or just conjoining. Within the limited scope, the structure of some selected sentences are explained with tree diagrams without going to the details of the intermediary stages.
Classification of Sentences

Sentence

Basic

Transformed

Addition

Deletion

Combination

Embedding

Conjoining

10.2.1. **Interrogatives:**

The Interrogative sentences are derived either by replacing some parts of sentences with some interrogative forms or by adding the interrogative marker - a: to it.

10.2.1.1. **Replacive type of Interrogatives:**

In this type, a portion of the Non-Interrogative sentence is replaced by an interrogative element so by an Interrogative sentence is formed. The range of expected answers is comparatively larger in replacive type of interogatives than in the other types.

Example: vi : ru enduku nagguta:ru

'Why are these people laughing?'

This sentence is a transformed one from the sentence
vi:ru anduku nagguta:ru 'these people are laughing for that'. Here, during the transformation, anduku is replaced by the interrogative form enduku.

10.2.1.2. Additive Type of Interrogatives

The Additive type of Interrogatives are formed by adding the interrogative marker - a:. This type is of three kinds namely 'Yes or NO', Double Negative and Positive - Affirmative.

10.2.1.2.1. 'Yes or 'No' type

This type of interrogative is formed by adding - a:
to the part which has to be enquired into (the prominent aspect which is interrogated).

Example:  

\[ \text{mi : abbudu ba:ga unda:da:} \]

"Is your father alright?"

(The answer it would elicit be:  

\[ \text{mi : abbudu ba:ga unda:du , } \text{/lo : du 'My father is alright/ not keeping well'}. \]

10.2.1.2.2. Double Negative type

Here, the answer it elicits is preferably an
affirmation of the negative statement to which interrogation
is added:

Example: nnuva inavu ka: da:

You wont listen Negative. Interrogative

'You wont listen, will you?'

(The answer it would elicit will be na:nu inanu 'I wont
listen').

10.2.1.2.3. Positive - Negative type.

Here, the answer it elicits will be an affirmative
of the statement to which interrogation is added.
'radio catches isn't it?'
(The tape-recorder is recording, isn't it?)

(The answer it would preferably elicit will be - avu, le:diya: petti: 'Yes, the tape-recorder is recording.' The negative answer is permissible too but the expectation of the enquirer, is to get a positive answer. The pure le:diya: petti: 'Is the tape-recorder recording?' 'Yes' or 'No', type does not have such a preference)

10.2.2. Negatives :

The Negatives are of different types on the basis of their structure as well as semantic variation. Almost all the types of negatives are treated here together though they could have been treated under each of the concerned affirmatives.
10.2.2.1. **Elliptical Negative** (General Negative)

This one is just negating the utterance of the other speaker whether it is affirmative or negative. It is expressed through a negative interjection \(\tilde{u} : g\tilde{u}\) 'No'. This interjection may be followed, optionally, by a statement opposite to the statement made by the other speaker.

For example if some one asks \(m\tilde{i} : \text{anna occana} :\) 'Did your brother come?' 'the negative statement \(\tilde{u} : g\tilde{u}\) may be an obvious answer. If it is followed by a full statement it will be followed by \(-va : \acute{d}u\ da : \text{lo}:\acute{d}u\) 'He did not come. If the question itself is containing negative element the answer will contain affirmative element in the statements section. For example if some one asks \(m\tilde{i}:\text{anna da}:\text{lo}:\text{da}:\) 'Didn't your brother come?' the answer may be either just \(\tilde{u}:g\tilde{u}\) 'no' or \(\tilde{u}:g\tilde{u}\) followed by an opposite statement. \(-va:du\ vaccutta : \acute{d}u\) 'No, he has come'. In both the cases \(\tilde{u}:g\tilde{u}\) is obligatory and the remaining statement is optional.
10.2.2.2. Imperative Negative (Prohibitive)

Example: nuvu kirla:ka 'Don't shout'

\[ S \]
\[ \quad \text{Neg} \quad \text{NP} \quad \text{VP} \]
\[ -a:ka \quad \text{nuvu} \quad \text{kirlu} \]

\[ -a : ka \quad \text{nuvu} \quad \text{kirlu} \quad \text{permutation} \quad \text{nuvu} \quad \text{kirla: ka} \]

10.2.2.3. Negative Relative Participle :

Example: na : nu se : yana pani va:du se: sa : 'He did the work which I did not do'
10.2.2.4. Negative Verbal Participle.

na:n̪u  pani  se:ti  →  Neg.
na:n̪u  pani  se:ya  lo:du

na:n̪u  pani  se:ya  lo:du

na:n̪u  se:yana  pani

embedding

in the Main sentence va:du  se:sa

na: nu  se: yanâ  pani  va: du  se:sa  'He did the work which I did not do'.

Relativization

permutation

S

NP VP

na:n̪u  pani  se:ti  →  Neg.
na:n̪u  pani  se:ya  lo:du

na:n̪u  pani  se:ya  lo:du

na:n̪u  se:yana  pani

embedding

in the Main sentence va:du  se:sa

na: nu  se: yanâ  pani  va: du  se:sa  'He did the work which I did not do'.

10.2.2.4. Negative Verbal Participle.
Example 1: na : n soppa kunne : va^: ^niki telsikina

'He understood it without my telling'

Example 2: appu kattakunda javuli ba : ki inga: undi

'As I have not yet paid there is loan at the clothstores still as balance'.
appu kattakunda javuli ba:ki xnga: undi.

**Neg Trans.**

na:nu appukattakunda javuli ba:ki mga: undi.

**Verbal Participle Deletion**

appu kattakunda javaliba: ki mga: undi.

**Permutation**

na:nu appukattitī - na:nu appukattalodū

Verbal Participle

appu kattakunda javaliba: ki mga: undi.

**NP Deletion**

appukattakunda javaliba: ki inga: undī.

**Permutation**

katta kunds.4- javuli ba:ki mga: undi.
10.2.2.5. Negative expecting answer in the affirmative to the negative statement.

10.2.2.5.1. Negative having negative statement (Double Negative)

Example: nuvu inavu ka : da : "You won't listen to me, will you?"
10.2.2.5.2. Negative having an affirmative statement.

Example: le : diya : petti ka : da :

Radio catching isn't it
(Taperecorder) (recording)

'The tape recorder is recording isn't it ?'
10.2.2.6. "Oddu" type

10.2.2.6.1 Prohibitive

Example: itla po: yl a: ini motta pani ammni motta pani oddu. 'Don't beat your mother and wife after going home'.

S
  /    \
 VP    NP
    /     \
  VP    N
    /     \
  VP    Adj
    /     \
  VP    S
    /     \
  VP    S1
    /     \
  VP    a:
    /     \
  VP    S2
    /     \
  VP    \n  VP    S3
    /     \
  VP    ka:vala
1. a: pani ka : vala
   pani oddu.

2. nuvvu a: ini mottu
   a : ini motta
3. **Noun Phrase Deletion & Verb Phrase Translocation**

4. **Noun Phrase Deletion & Relative Clause Formation**

5. **Noun Phrase Deletion & Verb Phrase Translocation**

6. **Syntactic Case Syncretism**

7. **Permutation**

Neg - a: - noun - noun - ittiki - po: - a:lni -

mottu - noun - noun - ittiki - po: - ammani -

mottu - pani - ka: vala - itta po: yi

a: lni motta pani ammani motta pani

oddhu.
10.2.2.6.2. Simple Non-acceptance.

Example: oddu, ka: ru oddu.

'No, I don't want a car'

10.2.2.7. Future/Habitual Negative

Example: na: nu soppiyantu 'I wont teach (reveal)'

---

304
na:nu da : ni ni : gu soppittu →

na : nu da : ni ni : gu soppiyunu → NP2 & NP3 Delete

na : nu soppiyanu.

Neg - na:nu - da : ni ni : gu - soppittu → NP2 & NP3 Delete

1 2 3 4 5

na : nu soppiyanu.

2 5 - 1

10.2.2.8. Non-Future Negative

Example: va : du occinappudu na:nu itla lo:du

'When he came I was not at home'.

```
S
  ↓
Neg
  NP
    ↓
    PN
      ↓
      na:nu

S1
  ↓
  VP
    ↓
    NP1
      ↓
      VP1
        ↓
        PN
          ↓
          va:du

S
  ↓
  VP
    ↓
    VP2
      ↓
      VP3
        ↓
        VD
          ↓
          appudu itla utti
```
10.2.2.9. Negative Conditional.

'It is to be stored in a granary, if not be sold out'.

(If it is not stored in the granary it will be sold out').

(We may store it in the granary if not we may sell it)
Example 2: misunu le: ka po: ta: ro: tla kottidi

'We may pound it in the rice mill, if not, we may pound it in the mortar'.

Additional text:


Neg. Conditional NP Delet. Permutation Nominalization
po : sidi le : ka po : ta : ammike : disidi
Example 2: misunu le: ka po: ta: ro: tla kottidi
ma:mu da:ni ro:tla kottutumu \( \xrightarrow{NP, NP1\text{ deletion} \& \text{Nominalization}} \)
\[ \text{ro : tla kottidi} \]
\[ \text{ma: mu da : ni misunla kottutumu} \xrightarrow{NP2 \& NP3\text{ deletion} \& \text{Nominalization}} \]
\[ \text{conditional \& Neg.} \xrightarrow{\text{le:ka po:ta:ro:tla kottidi}} \]
\[ \text{misunla kottidi.} \]
\[ \text{identical case marker \& verb deletion \& permutation} \]
\[ \text{misunu le : ka po : ta : ro : tla kottidi.} \]

Conditional - Neg - ma:mu - da:ni - ma:mu da:ni-misunla -
\[ \text{1 2 3 4 5 6 7} \]
\[ \text{kottutumu - ro : tla - kottutumu} \xrightarrow{\text{NPs deletion, case marker}} \]
\[ \text{8 9 10} \]

Verb deletion. Nominalization, permutation, conditional.

Negative transformations. misunu le : ka po : ta :
\[ \text{7 1-2} \]

ro : tla kottidi
\[ \text{9 10} \]
10.2.2.10. Prohibitive

Example: ve:ra tava ku po:kuda:du

'You should not go to other places'

10.2.2.11. Negative based on Verbal Noun (Necessity)

Example: na:dagara soppa:lsindi lo:du

'You need not tell me'
10.2.2.12. Habitual Negative based on Verbal Noun.

Example: vi : du se : nupanike : vacciRile: 'He never comes to the fields for work.'
Permutation, Verbal Noun formation

\[ \text{vi : du se : nu paniki : osta : du} \]

Example:  \[ \text{na : nu ninna ma : ta : dala.} \]

'I did not speak yesterday.'
10.2.2.14. Negative Relative Participle

Example: *talli le: ni bida 'Motherless child'.

```
NP, NP3/ Vb
deletion: Neg, R.P., Permutation
talli le: ni bida
3 2 6
```
10.2.3. **Relative Participle**

Functionally, Relative Participle (RP) behaves like an adjective. However it needs special treatment as it may originate from different deep level constructions. The RP may be either affirmative or negative. As the negative RP is treated under 10.2.2.3. only the affirmative RP is treated here.

\[
RP \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{RP Pa} \\
\text{RP NPa}
\end{cases}
\]

Relative Participle may be either Past Relative Participle (RP Pa) or Non Past Relative Participle (RP NPa)

10.2.3.1. **Past Relative Participle**

Example: \( ku : da \) puttina peddannaga : \( du \) soppa

'My own elder brother said it'

```
  S
     /\      /
    NP   VP
     v
  S1
     /\         /
    NP1  VP1
       v       v
  peddannaga:du  Adv  putta
       \        /                    |
        \      /                     |
         \    /                      |
         v  /  puttina
```

Permutation
10.2.3.2. Non Past Relative Participle

Example: a:lni motta pani oddu.

'Don't have the habit of beating up wife'

(Don't beat your wife)"
10.2.4. Verbal Participle (Vb P)

The Verbal Participle may be either affirmative or negative. As the negative has been treated already under section 10.2.2.4., the affirmative alone is discussed here.

Example: ninnudsi na:n po:nu 'I won't go leaving you(alone)'
10.2.5. Conditional

Conditional may be either affirmative or negative. As the negative conditional has been already discussed under section 10.2.2.9, only the affirmative conditional is treated here.

Example: adi dugidi ka: unta: manQ te:mblo:duga:undala -

'If she (the bride) is of Dugidi clan we (the bridegroom) should be of Te:mblo:ru clan'.

NP, Del; VbP, Neg

Permutation

ninnudsi na:n po:nu

4-5 2 6-1

NP/ Del; VbP, Neg

na:n po:nu

2

6-1

manQ adi

S

VP

Adv1

VP2

Vb

S1 te:mblo:du:ga: undala

VP1

NP1

Adv2

VP

undi

conditional

unta:

untQ adi
dugidi:ka:

(undu)

Permutation
Conditional & Permutation


man ŋ - adi - dugidika: undi te: mblo: duga: undala

1 2 3 4 5 6

10.2.6. Distributional (Five each, ten each etc):


'The shares will get five measures each'
Permutation

oka ba : ga:niki aydayadu tu:mulu occu.


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

10.

Oka ba : ga:niki aydaydu tu:mulu occu

8 9 1-3 2 10

10.2.7. 'Just like that' type (Equational)

Example: a:vulu mundara undinattane : undi

'The cows are just like as they were before'

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
NP1 & Adv Deletion Vb modification

awulu mundara undinattane:

1 3 5-6

10.2.8. Temporal (During‘type)

Example: nuvu ku: sinappudu na: osti
‘I came when you called’.

Permutation

nuvu ku: sinappudu na: osti

na: nuvu ku: tivi appudu osti

Permutation (RP)

nuvu ku: sinappudu na: osti

Permutation (RP)
10.2.9. 'Till then' type.

Example: nuvvu occidanga na: nu 1:dne: utta:

'I will be here only, till you come back'

\[
\text{Permutation}
\]

\[
nuvvu occidanga na:nu 1:dne: utta:
\]

\[
\text{Adverbal Transformation}
\]

\[
nuvvu occidanga na:nu 1:dne: utta:
\]

\[
\text{Permutation}
\]

\[
nuvvu occidanga na:nu 1:dne: utta:
\]
10.2.10. 'Afterwards' type

Example: ittiki poi'yina:talakka ta:guna:du

'He drank after going home'

10.2.11. Quotative type:

Example: va:du ittiki dammakini sopputa:du

'He tells me to come home'
The Verbal Nouns (VbN) are classified as Past Verbal Nouns (Pa Vb N) and Non Past Verbal Nouns (NPa VbN).
10.2.12.1. Past Verbal Noun

Example: mi : ru pa:dindi maccidi

'It was nice that you sang'

10.2.12.2. Non-Past Verbal Noun

Example: mi: ru a: ma:ta seppidi ba:ga undi
NP Deletion

adi-mi : ru-a: - ma: ta-sepputa : ru-ba:ga-undi

VbN formation

m1:ru a: ma:ta seppidi ba:ga undi

10.2.13. Purposive


'He came for beating me.'
10.2.14. 'Inspite of' type

Example: na:n soppiyu va:niki telala

He is not understanding in spite of my telling.

10.2.15. 'One but not the other'

(separating, differentiating) type.


'Only I went but he did not come.'
10.2.16. 'Because of that only (Reason) type
   'Just because the film was nice we saw it'.
10.2.17. "Explanatory" type

Example: nindu madsiga: undiyaatta: kadupu ninda:
bullupettikini-vundi annidi. 'She is full' means 'she is pregnant' (If we say someone as 'full person' it means that she is keeping her stomach with full of children).
10.2.18 Coordinate types of sentences.

The sentences which are derived from conjoining two sentences on equal footing are treated here together. Instead of embedding one sentence in the other they are joined during transformation.

10.2.18.1. Additive type

Example: na:mũ medra:su su:tu

'\[\text{I too will see Madras}\]'
Additive Transformation

va:du medra:su su: su nu medra: su su: tu

Del Deletion

\[ \text{Plural concord} \]

\[ \text{su: tu} \]

NP Deletion

\[ \text{sg concord} \]

\[ \text{su: tu} \]

\[ \text{na: nu medra: su su: tu} \]

\[ \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim \]

\[ \text{va: du} \]

\[ \text{medra: su} \]

\[ \text{su: su} \]

\[ \text{na: nu} \]

\[ \text{medra: su} \]

\[ \text{su: tu} \]

su: tu \[ \rightarrow \] va: du medra: su su: su nu medra: su

\[ \text{2-1} \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \]

su: tu \[ \rightarrow \] va: du na: nu medra: su

\[ \text{2-1} \ 5 \ 6 \]
su: tumu $\Rightarrow$ na:nu medra: su: tu.

10.2.18.2. Comparative type

Example: di: nivuda adi ba:ga undi

'That one is better than this one'

10.2.18.3. Universal type

Example: ella pa:dta:nu pa: daccu

'It may be sung in any way'
Alternative type (either/or).

Example: na: no: nuwot . i: . panini se:yala

'Either I or you have to do this work'.