CLITICS and PARTICLES
CHAPTER VII

CLITICS AND PARTICLES

Clitics

The clitics are described as bound forms and they are not inflected either for the case markers or for all tense markers. But they are capable of taking another clitic.

The Yerava clitics are classified into three classes.

1. Pro-clitics
2. Post-clitics
3. En-clitics

Pro-clitics

The pro-clitics are further subclassified into two classes.

i. Demonstrative clitics
   ii. Interrogative clitics

i. Demonstrative clitics

The demonstrative clitics are also further classified into

Proximate demonstrative clitic
Remote demonstrative clitic
**Proximate demonstrative pro-clitic**

\{ i- \}  oo u:--, oo i-

oo u:-- occurs before the place clitic -de.

u:de 'here'

oo i- occurs elsewhere.

i-ppa > ippa 'now'
i-nju > inju 'to-day'
i-ttere > ittere 'this much'

**Remote demonstrative pro-clitic**

\{ a- \}  oo a:--, oo a-

oo a:-- occurs before the place clitic -de.

a:de a:de 'there'

oo a- occurs elsewhere.

a-ppa > appa 'then'
a-nju > anju 'that day'
a-ange > ange 'there'
a-ttere > attere 'that much'
ii. Interrogative clitic

\{e- \} \infty e:-, \infty e-

\infty e:- occurs before the place clitic
-de and manner clitic.

e:-de \rightarrow e:de \quad \text{‘where’}

\hspace{1cm} e:-\text{nata} \rightarrow e:\text{nata} \quad \text{‘which sort of’}

\infty e- occurs elsewhere.

\hspace{1cm} e-\text{nts} \rightarrow \text{nts} \quad \text{‘which’}

\hspace{1cm} e-\text{neyi} \rightarrow \text{neyi} \quad \text{‘what’}

\hspace{1cm} e-\text{ppa} \rightarrow \text{ppa} \quad \text{‘when, on which day’}

\hspace{1cm} e-\text{ttere} \rightarrow \text{ettere} \quad \text{‘how much’}

Post-clitics

The post clitics are subgrouped into

i. Clitic of place

ii. Clitic of time (day)

iii. Clitic of time (general)

iv. Clitic of manner

v. Clitic of quality

vi. Clitic of quantity
i. Clitic of place

\{ -nge \} \( \infty \)-de, \( \infty \)-nge

\( \infty \)-de occurs after the long vowel.

\( a:-de \) \( \quad a:de \) 'there'
\( u:-de \) \( \quad u:de \) 'here'
\( e:-de \) \( \quad e:de \) 'where'

\( \infty \)-nge occurs elsewhere.

\( a:-nge \) \( \quad ange \) 'there'
\( i:-nge \) \( \quad inge \) 'here'
\( e:-nge \) \( \quad enge \) 'where'

ii. Clitic of time (day)

\{ -nj- \} \( \infty \)-nj-

\( \infty \)-nj- occurs with demonstrative and interrogative pro-clitics.

\( a:-nj- \) \( \quad anju \) \( \text{(R.24)} \) 'that day'
\( i:-nj- \) \( \quad inju \) \( \text{(R.24)} \) 'this day'
\( e:-nj- \) \( \quad enju \) \( \text{(R.24)} \) 'which day'
iii. Clitic of time (general)

\{ -ppe \} \( \infty \) -ppe

\( \infty \) -ppe occurs with demonstrative and interrogative pro-clitics.

\( a:\text{-ppe} \rightarrow a:\text{ppe} \) 'then'

\( i:\text{-ppe} \rightarrow i:\text{ppe} \) 'now'

\( e:\text{-ppe} \rightarrow e:\text{ppe} \) 'when'

iv. Clitic of manner

\{ -ne \} \( \infty \) -ne

\( \infty \) -ne occurs with demonstrative and interrogative pro-clitics.

\( a:\text{-ne} \rightarrow a:\text{ne} \) 'like that'

\( e:\text{-ne} \rightarrow e:\text{ne} \) 'like what'

v. Clitic of quality

\{ -nata \} \( \infty \) -nata

\( \infty \) -nata occurs with demonstrative and interrogative pro-clitics.

\( a:\text{-nata} \rightarrow a:\text{nata} \) 'that sort of'

\( e:\text{-nata} \rightarrow e:\text{nata} \) 'what sort of'
vi. **Clitic of quantity**

\{-ttøre\}

\( \infty \) -ttøre

\( \infty \) -ttøre occurs with demonstrative and interrogative pro-clitics.

- a-ttøre \( \rightarrow \) attøre 'that much'
- i-ttøre \( \rightarrow \) ittøre 'this much'
- e-ttøre \( \rightarrow \) ettøre 'how much'

**En-clitics**

The en-clitics are classified into three groups depending upon the stem with which they can occur.

Enclitics (1): The clitics of this class are suffixed to nouns.

Enclitics (2): The clitics of this class are suffixed to verbs.

Enclitics (3): The clitics of this class are suffixed to both verbs and nouns.

**Enclitic (1)**

\{ -ene \}

\( \infty \) -ene 'ordinal'

\( \infty \) -ene occurs with all the numerals.

- ira:nd-ene \( \rightarrow \)
  - ira:ndene 'second'
- patt-ene \( \rightarrow \)
  - pettene 'tenth'
-e.: 'conjunctive'

-e.: 'occurs with numerals only.

\[ \text{na:le:ka:lu} \]
\[ \text{four and a quarter} \]

\[ \text{patt-e:ka:lu} \]
\[ \text{ten and a quarter} \]

-Indu 'comparative'

-e.: 'occurs after the dative case marker.

\[ \text{mara-t-\( \epsilon \)-indu} \]
\[ \text{than that tree} \]

\[ \text{i: mara a. mara\( \epsilon \)tuka\( \epsilon \)ndu baliye} \]
\[ \text{'This tree is bigger than that tree'} \]

-e.: 'emphatic'

-e.: 'occurs with nouns.

\[ \text{be:ra-\( \epsilon \)-n-e:} \]
\[ \text{'Byra himself'} \]

\[ \text{to:la-\( \epsilon \)-n-e:} \]
\[ \text{'Tola himself'} \]

\[ \text{avene; nare ne konja} \]
\[ \text{'He himself killed the tiger'} \]
I alone, from house alone, to the garden,
alone went'

\{-e:ra \} \text{∞} -e:ra 'in fulness of'

\text{∞} -e:ra occurs with nouns.

covd-e:ra \>
covde:ra \text{'with all the ears'}

ave avena covde:ra ke:tta
1 2 3 4

'He listened to through his own ears'
1 4 2 3

\{-ettala \} \text{∞} -ettala 'untill (there/here)'

\text{∞} -ettala occurs with the dative stem of the nouns.

avena uxrukettala na:nu: baruve
1 2 3 4

'I will also come untill his village'
3 4 2 1 2

kuttatukettala po:ye
1 2

'Went upto Kutta'
2 1
Enclitic (2)

\{ u: \}  oo u: 'emphatic'

oo u: occurs with verbs.

bule-nj-êl-ên: 'even if grown'

ettere nayicelu: nêmôm jìyìì nìtìtìeyìëì 
1 2 3 4 5
'To whatever extent we work, our life is this much only'
5

ni:yù bandelu: ettere
1 2 3
'Even if you come the same thing'
1 2 3

\{ -e \}  oo -e 'negative'

oo -e: occurs with verbs to indicate non-past negative before-kà:ni

be:re ìlêkìnjìkà:ni
1 2
'Byra does not sit'
1 2

nà:nù u:de ìkìnjì kà:ni
1 2 3
'I will not be here'
1 3 2
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\{
\text{\(\text{-ala} \)}
\}\quad \text{\(\text{-ala} \) 'untill'}

\text{\(\text{-ala} \) occurs with future stem of the verbs.}

\text{ni:yu baruvala u:de ikkinje}
\begin{align*}
&1 & \quad 2 & \quad 3 & \quad 4 \\
\text{'Till you come I will be here'}
\end{align*}

\text{Enclitic (3)}

\{\text{\(\text{-\(o:)\)}\}}
\quad \text{\(\text{-\(a:)}\) 'interrogative'}

\text{\(\text{-a:} \) occurs with both nouns and verbs.}

\begin{align*}
\text{maga:}\text{\(l-o:}\) & \quad > \\
\text{maga:lo:} & \quad \text{'is it daughter'} \\
\text{bale-}\text{\(o:}\) & \quad > \\
\text{beleyo:} & \quad \text{'is it net'} \\
\text{kuti-c-\(a-n-o:}\) & \quad > \\
\text{kuticano:} & \quad \text{'did drink'}
\end{align*}

\text{bolci be:rena magalo:}
\begin{align*}
&1 & \quad 2 & \quad 3 \\
\text{'Is Bolci daughter of Byra?'}
\end{align*}

\text{ave n\(\text{erine konjuk}\(e:n\)ano:}
\begin{align*}
&1 & \quad 2 & \quad 3 \\
\text{'Did he kill the tiger'}
\end{align*}
-u: 'conjunctive'

-u: occurs with nouns and verbs.

bolli-u:

bolliyu: 'Bolli also'

pare-nj-el-nu-u:

parenjelu: 'even if said'

bolliyu: ka:keyu: tuti areyinjoruru

'Bolli and Kake beat the drum'

be:re a:nene kandelu: po:dika kurkenarine

kandelu: po:dika

Byra will not be scared even if he sees an elephant or he sees the tiger'

-enja:ndu 'quotative'

-enja:ndu occurs with both nouns and verbs.

be:re ippa perenje' enja:ndu parenja

Byra said that he told now'
'He said that he is Byra'  

\{ -po \} \infty -po 'quotative'  
\infty -po occurs with nouns and verbs.  

'avə:ru inje: ca:ynjoru po  
\{ -o: \} \infty -o: 'indefinite'  
\infty -o: occurs with nouns and verbs.  

'Whether Byra went for work in the forest or  

'avə be:re enja:ndu parenja  

'I do not know whether he is Byra or Tola'
Particles

The particles are not inflected for case markers and for tense markers. They perform the function of an adverb or that of an adjective in a sentence.

On the basis of their function they are classed into three groups.

1. The particles that qualify the verbs.
2. The particles that qualify the nouns.
3. The particles that occur after the relative participle form of the verb.

The particles that qualify the verbs

innu 'still, hereafter'
bayye 'back'
pura:tu 'out'
mine:li 'earlier'
te:ge 'below'
ola: 'in'
me:le 'above'
\{ innu \}  "still, hereafter"

\{ innu \}  "still, hereafter"

\{ innu \} qualifies the verb.

\{ ene:ku innu bo:nu \}

1  2  3

'I still need'

\{ u:deku innu baranda \}

1  2  3

'Hereafter do not come here'

\{ bayye \}  "back"

\{ bayye \} qualifies the verb.

\{ pireku po: a:dindu bayye ba: \}

1  2  3  4  5

'Go home and come back from there'

\{ pura:tu \}  "out"

\{ pura:tu \} qualifies the verb.

\{ bolci ippo pura:tu po:njalu \}

1  2  3  4

'Now Bolchi went out'
"I have not seen you earlier (before)"

'Keep it below'

'Ine cattle went into the forest'

'What fall on me'
The particles that qualify the nouns

- ca:la  'lots of'
- okka  'all'
- bodelu  'about'
- po:le  'like'

\{ ca:la \}  \wedge ca:la, \wedge tumba, \wedge bari 'lots of'

\wedge ca:la, \wedge tumba, \wedge bari all these are in free variation. They qualify the nouns.

av\text{\textbar}ngu tumba mottemu:ru ula:ru
av\text{\textbar}ngu ca:la mottemu:ru ula:ru
av\text{\textbar}ngu bari mottemu:ru ula:ru

'He has many boys'

\{ okka \}  \wedge okka 'all'

\wedge okka qualifies the noun.

ira:ndu batti ari okka ena:ke: bo:nu

'I alone want all the two Batti rice'
The particles that occur after the relative participle form of the verb

pinne 'after'
udane: 'immediately'
ettala 'till'
{pinne\}  \(\land\) pinne \(\lor\) pinna 'after' (time)

pinne, \(\land\) pinna both these are in free
variation. They occur after the relative
participle form of the verb.

ave bands pinne n1:yu pani ku po:
1 2 3 4 5 6

'You go for work after his arrival'
4 6 5 3 1 2

mnga pani a:ta pinna u:deku bari
1 2 3 4 5

'You, after the work come here'
1 3 2 5 4

{udane}\}  \(\oo\) udane 'immediately'

\(\oo\) udane occurs after the relative participle
form of the verb.

enne u:ru ku po:ya udane ka:ge da eydina
1 2 3 4 5 6

'(You) immediately after going to my village
4 3 1 2

write a letter'
6 5