CHAPTER VIII
SYNTAX

This chapter on Yerava syntax presents an analytical outline of Yerava sentences. The first section analyzes the sentences into their components and describes the components with illustrations. The second section analyzes these components into phrases and describes these with illustrations.

8.1. Sentence types

The two classes of sentences, major and minor, found in many languages are found in Yerava too. The major sentences are independent in occurrence and have an independent clause. Minor sentences are dependent, and are interpretable in appropriate contexts only. And these do not have a clause.

8.1.1. Major sentences

The major sentences can be classified into three categories. They are

1. Simple sentences - sentences with single independent clause.
2. Complex sentences - sentences with an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

3. Compound sentences - sentences with more than one independent clause and an optional dependent clause.

1. Simple sentences

The word order in Yerava is subject, object and verb. On the basis of the elements present in the simple sentence, the following important types of sentences are identified.

i. Equational sentences

This type of sentences have noun phrases in both subject and predicate positions.

aya:lu mottati
1 2
'She is a girl'

ive pu:neya
1 2
'These are cats'
He is Bolka

The predicate may have noun or pronoun or an adjective.

a: pire enna
'That house is mine'

a: pire bəliye
'That house is big'

ave bəliya pire
'That is a big house'

ii. Copula sentences

In these sentences the copula verb links the subject noun phrase with the predicate. These sentences are grammatical without this link verb too.

ava:lu ugera ula:lu
'She is tall'

Here the appellative -ul functions as the copula.
iii. Possessive sentences

In case of most of the sentence types, the subject noun phrase has a head in the nominative case. But some sentence types are exceptions. One of them is the possessive sentence type.

'Enna pe:ru bolka'

'My name is Bolka'

'Ura:ti ne pacciye'

'Wife's basket'

'Be:re ne pire'

'Byara's house'
iv. Dative sentences

The other ones are the sentences in which the subject noun phrase has a head in the dative case.

ena:ku oru mæge ula
   1  2  3  4
'I have a son'
   1  4  2  3

be:regn bale kidepaka:ni
   1  2  3
'Byra did not get the net'
   1  3  2

v. Modal sentences

In case of modal sentences also the subject noun phrase is not in the nominative case, it is in dative case.

avængu.kure:ya pana bo:nu
   1  2  3  4
'He wants some money'
   1  4  2  3

ena:ku pire bo:nu
   1  2  3
'I want a house'
   1  3  2

nina:ku gottuka:ni
   1  2
'You don't know'
   1  2
vi. **Existential sentences**

Some of the sentences having the auxiliary verb as main verb indicate the existence. Like modal sentences these sentences have the subject in dative case.

-enå:ku pire ula
 1 2 3
'I have a house'
1 3 2

-enå:ku oru mage ula
1 2 3 4
'I have a son'
1 4 2 3

-karpångu pola ula
1 2 3
'Karpa has lands'
1 3 2

vii. **Imperative sentences**

These sentences indicate the commands or requests.

-(ni:yu) avene puti
1 2 3
'(You) catch him'
1 3 2

-(ni:nga) ola:vuku bari
1 2 3
'(You) come in'
1 3 2
viii. **Intransitive sentences**

This type of sentences has an intransitive verb in their predicate. It may be transitivizable intransitive verb or it may be nontransitivizable intransitive verb.

- **Transitivizable intransitive verb**
  - *kallu potiymjo*
    - 1 2
    - 'The stone breaks'
  - *bati adinjo*
    - 1 2
    - 'The stick shakes'

- **Nontransitivizable intransitive verb**
ix. Inherent transitive sentences

This type of transitive sentences has an inherent transitive verb in their predicate.

*pati atenja*  
'The door closed'

*ru:ru kodikinjo*  
'The water boils'

*ave po:ya*  
'He went'

---

*na:nu avene bulice*  
'I called him'

*ni:yu ka:ga:atu ne eyduve*  
'You will write the letter'

*ave pa:tu ne o:duta*  
'He read the poem'
Here the accusative case marker is optional with the inanimate nouns.

ni:yu ka:gado eyduve
  1 2 3
'You will write the letter'
  1 3 2

ni:yu pola u:yuve
  1 2 3
'You will plough the land'
  1 3 2

x. Derived transitive sentences

The transitive verbs derived from intransitive verbs form the predicate in these sentences.

na:nu kallune potikinje
  1 2 3
'I break the stone'
  1 3 2

na:nu batine murikinje
  1 2 3
'I break the stick'
  1 3 2

na:nu pu:vune una:kinje
  1 2 3
'I dry the flower'
  1 3 2
xi. Causative sentences

When an action is caused through an agent, the causative case -konda is added to the agent noun. The main verb is inflected with the causative suffix -pi- which is obligatory in all causative constructions. If the action is caused by the 'self', the causative case marker does not appear.

na:nu avenekondu kallune potipikinje
'I get the stone broken by him'

na:nu avenekondu batine muriyipikinje
'I get the stick broken by him'

na:nu avenekondu pu:vune unoskipikinje
'I get the flower dried by him'

na:nu ni:rune kodipikinje
'I boil the water'
xii. Reflexive sentences

In case of reflexive sentences, the presence of the reflexive form of the verb is essential.

\[
\text{name:u enneyee konjainje} \\
1 & 2 & 3 \\
\text{I kill myself} \\
1 & 3 & 2
\]

\[
\text{name:u enneye konjende} \\
1 & 2 & 3 \\
\text{I killed myself} \\
1 & 3 & 2
\]

\[
\text{ave tanne tane: konja:nda} \\
1 & 2 & 3 \\
\text{He killed himself} \\
1 & 3 & 2
\]
They kill themselves.

xiii. Interrogative sentences

Three types of interrogative sentences are identified in Yerava.

a. Interrogative sentences formed by the use of interrogative pronouns of e-type,
b. Interrogative sentences formed by the use of interrogative particle, yes and no type and
c. Tag questions

Generally, in any one clause, the occurrence of any one of the three interrogative types listed above is possible.

a. e-type interrogation

Depending upon what element of the clause is questioned the interrogative sentences of e-type can be subclassified.

Interrogating a human noun.

Q. ave a:ru?

'who is he'

Interrogation
A. aye tole

'He is Tola'

Q. inju ninja pireku a:ru banjo:ru

'Who comes to your house to-day'

A. inju enna pireku bolke banjo

'Bolka comes to my house to-day'

Interrogating non-human nouns

Q. ninna pe:ru enevi

'What is your name'

A. enna pe:ru bolli

'My name is Bolli'

Q. aye enevi

'What is it'

A. aye pire

'It is a house'
Q. **ni:yu eney1 mə: dinje**  
   1  2  3  
   'What do you do'  
   2  1  3  
A. **nw:nu kəni mə: dinje**  
   1  2  3  
   'I do the rice broth'  
   1  3  2  
Q. **nw:yu entene təni: je**  
   1  2  3  
   'What do you eat?'  
   2  1  3  
A. **nw:nu pakkine təni: je**  
   1  2  3  
   'I eat the bird'  
   1  3  2  

Interrogating an adjective: Qualitative

Q. **ave e:nata motte**  
   1  2  3  
   'What sort of boy is he?'  
   1  2  3  
A. **ave nalla motte**  
   1  2  3  
   'He is a good boy'  
   1  2  3
Interrogating an adjective: Numeral

Q. nina:ku ettere makka ula:ru
   1    2    3    4
   'How many children you have'
   2    3    1    4

A. ene:ku enju makka ula:ru
   1    2    3    4
   'I have five children'
   1    4    2    3

Interrogating an adjective: Noun

Q. inju e:du va:ra
   1    2    3
   'Which day is this'

A. inju caniyace
   1    2
   'To-day is Saturday'
   1    2

Q. pode e:du kuni
   1    2    3
   'Which is this plant'

A. pode ma:ne kuni
   1    2    3
   'This is a mango plant'
   1    2    3
Interrogating an adverb: Manner

Q. ave e:ne nadanda:ndula
   1  2  3
   'How is he walking'
   2  1  3

A. ave bala:yi nadanda:ndula
   1  2  3
   'He is walking strongly'
   1  3  2

Interrogating an adverb: Time

Q. na:yu avene eppo butte
   1  2  3  4
   'When did you leave him'
   3  1  4  2

A. na:nu avene innaly butte
   1  2  3  4
   'I left him`day before yesterday'
   1  4  3

Interrogating an adverb: Place

Q. ni:yu na:le e:de ikkinje
   1  2  3  4
   'Where you will be tomorrow'
   3  1  4  2

A. na:nu na:le kuttatall ikkinje
   1  2  3  4
   'Tomorrow I will be at Kutta'
   2  1  4  3
b. Interrogatives of 'yes' 'no' type

Any sentence can be interrogated by adding the interrogative particle -o: to any of the constituents of the clause.

Q. avalu ninna magalo: ?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Is-she your daughter'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. tanne avalu enna magalu
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Yes, she is my daughter'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q. ave be:rena baylo: ?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Is it Byara's field'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. alla ave be:rena baylu alla
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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'No, that is not Byara's field'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q. ave i: maratuna ileyo: ?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Is it the leaf of this tree'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. tanne ave i: maratuna ile
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Yes, it is the leaf of this tree'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a. **Synthetic negative**

In terms of occurrence the synthetic negative forms have less frequency. Such sentences are formed by adding the PNG markers of the past tense to the verbs.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{na:nu ninne orteya:yicu bude} & \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\
'I will not leave you alone' & \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad 3
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ave avene ma:da} & \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\
'He will not do that' & \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2
\end{align*}
\]

b. **Analytic negative**

The analytic negatives are more frequent. There are two such negative forms, one occurring with NP + NP constructions, namely, -alla and another one occurring with NP + NP constructions.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ave motte alla} & \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\
'He is not a boy' & \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 2
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ave enna panialla} & \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\
'It is not my work' & \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad 3
\end{align*}
\]
na:nu pire ku po:va:ni
1 2 3 4
'I did not go to the house'
1 4 3 2

na:nu na:le banjeka:ni
1 2 3 4
'I will not come tomorrow'
1 4 3 2

xv. Comparative sentences

The sentences of this type are formed by suffixing -indu to one of the nouns under comparison. The suffix -indu is suffixed to the dative stem of the noun.

enna pire avenapirekindu baliye
1 2 3 4 5
'My house is bigger than his house'
1 2 5 3 4

na:nu nina:kindu ugera
1 2 3
'I am taller than you'
1 3 2

2. Complex sentences

Complex sentences, as we said earlier, have two or more clauses. In such cases one independent clause is obligatory and all other clauses are dependent clauses.
There are different elements that connect both the clauses. On the basis of such elements we can have the following types of complex sentences in Yerava.

1. **Conditional**

   maye camayateku carya:yu bule ca:yile ippaina
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7
   'If it had rained intime crop would have been good'
   7 6

   ave bandela na:nu po:nje
   1 2 3 4 5
   'If he comes I would go'
   2 1 3 4 5

   ave tondereli indela ni:yu ke:ga da eydinje
   1 2 3 4 5 6
   'If he is in trouble you write letter'
   1 3 2 4 6 5

2. **Relative**

   Present

   na:nu ikkinja pire baliye
   1 2 3 4
   'The house in which I live is big'
   3 1 2 4
ni:yu baruvala u:de ikkinje
1 2 3 4
'Till you come I will be here'
1 2 4 3

Past
ave pa:ripica pakki ba:ri beliye
1 2 3 4 5
'The bird he flew is very big'
3 1 2 4 5
innele avaru konja neri mireyi
1 2 3 4 5
'The tiger they killed yesterday is old'
4 2 3 1 5
avaruku caaya ma:duva na:nga a:de ikkinjo
1 2 3 4 5 6
'I was there to (do) help him'
4 6 5 3 2 1

iii. Infinitive

na:nu bandingu mineli avaru po:yinderu
1 2 3 4 5
'Before I came he had gone'
3 1 2 4 5

na:nu a:deku ce:rinjengmine:li ave po:yikkanu
1 2 3 4 5
'Before I reached there he would have gone'
3 1 2 4 5
iv. **Adverbial**

'na:nu a:de pə:ya:ku ave ura:ngikondu inda

While I had been there he was sleeping'

-na:nu avene nookutə:ku ave nila:tunə me:le

While I saw him he was sleeping on the floor'

3. **Compound sentences**

These sentences have two independent clauses connected by conjunctives and disjunctives


'I was to go but I did not go'

-avaru enne maleganu inda a:tela malevaka:nι

'They were to see me, but did not see'

But the presence of conjunctive or disjunctive is optional. Any two related independent clauses could be combined by a pause, if there is continuity of topic.
8.1.9. Minor sentences

The sentences of this class include predicate without subject, vocatives, exclamations, interjections, fragments of the type of short replies.

i. Predicate without subject

Some of the examples of this type are:

- are (you) beat'
- kutimi (you) please drink'
- po:yi (you) go'

ii. Vocatives

The vocative type of minor sentences are formed by suffixing the vocative suffix to the noun stem.

- O ¡ be:re: 'oh! Byra'
- O ¡ bolli 'oh! Belli'

iii. Exclamation

Some of the examples of this type of sentences are:

- appa 'to indicate the impossibility'
- a: a:ne 'oh! elephant'

iv. Interjection

- o: o: 'is it'
- tu 'stupid'
v. Short replies

awe a:ru? 'who is he/she/it' 
ma:nu 'deer'
bolli 'Belli'
be:ra 'Byra'
be:re pə:lu kūtikinjano: ?
tanne 'yes'
ka:ni 'no'
ni:yu ippo pireku po:? 1 2 3 4

'Now, you go home'

1 2 4 3

ceri 'yes'
a:ga 'no'
eneyi 'assertion'
a:te 'alright'
8.2. Phrases

In this section on Yerava phrases four types of phrases identified are further analyzed to identify their components and their function in the clauses. The four types of phrases thus identified are

1. Noun phrases
2. Adjective phrases
3. Adverb phrases
4. Verb phrases

All these four types of phrases are endocentric constructions.

8.2.1. Noun phrases

A noun phrase consists of a logical grouping of words. The head of this grouping is a noun or a pronoun. This group as a unit is substitutable for a noun in a clause. The components of this group can be grouped into two, depending upon their function within the phrase itself. They are head and attributes. In occurrence, head is an obligatory element and attribute/s are optional elements.
Types of noun phrases

The following illustrations indicate the types of attributes that a head takes within a noun phrase.

a. Noun phrase + Verb phrase

i. mottati nadakinjolu

\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
1 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

'The girl walks'  

\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
1 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

ii. bolle nadakinjolu

\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
1 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

'Bolli walks'  

\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
1 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

iii. ava:lu nadakinjolu

\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
1 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

'She walks'  

\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
1 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

iv. a:ro: nadakinjoru

\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
1 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

'Somebody walks'  

\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
1 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

b. The (i) and (ii) above can take the determiners as their attributes, whereas the other two with pronoun and an indefinite pronoun as head (iii) and (iv) respectively cannot take the determiners or any others as attributes.
i. Possessive determiner
avena mottati nadakinjolu
1 2 3
'His girl walks'
1 2 3

ii. Demonstrative determiner
a: mottati nadakinjolu
1 2 3
'That girl walks'

iii. Qualifier determiner
okka mottatime.ru nadakinjoru
1 2 3
'All girls walk'

C. The (i) and (ii) in b above have become closed constructions in the sense that they cannot take any more attributes on their leftside and expand further. However, (iii) in b above could be expanded further using the possessive and demonstrative determiners.

if a: okka mottatime:ru nadakinjoru
1 2 3 4
'All those girls walk'

i. avena okka mottatime:ru nadakinjoru
1 2 3 4
'All his girls walk'

2 1 3 4
d. The head of the noun phrase may have a common noun or a personal pronoun as attribute.

i. nə:nu pireku po:nje
   1  2  3
   'I went home'
   1  3  2

ii. paniya mottatime:ru nadakinjoru
    1  2  3
    'The Paniya girls walks'
    1  2  3

e. Only the noun phrase with noun attribute is expandable with the help of attributes — a demonstrative and a qualifier.

i. a: paniya mottatime:ru nadakinjoru
   1  2  3  4
   'Those Paniya girls walk'
   1  2  3  4

ii. okka paniya mottatime:ru nadakinjoru
    1  2  3  4
    'All Paniya girls walk'
    1  2  3  4

f. The head of the noun phrase may have an adjective attribute.

i. Colour adjective + Noun + Verb phrase
   cuva:nda mottati nadakinjolu
   1  2  3
   'The red girl walks'
   1  2  3
11. Numeral adjective + Noun + Verb phrase

   Cardinal numeral + Noun + Verb phrase
   ira:ndu mottatim eru nadakinjoru
          1  2  3

   'Two girls walk'

   Ordinal numeral + Noun + Verb phrase
   ira:ndene mottatim eru nadakinjolu
          1  2  3

   'The second girl walks'

11i. Qualitative adjective + Noun + Verb phrase

   a:gata mottatim eru nadakinjoru
          1  2  3

   'The bad girls walk'

11iv. Quantitative adjective + Noun + Verb phrase

   cerrya mottatim eru nadakinjoru
          1  2  3

   'The small girls walk'

The noun phrases of the structure Noun + Noun +, Adjective + Noun +, take the intensifier and are further expanded.
i. Intensifier + Noun +

\[\text{tumba \_paniya \_mottatima:ru \_nadakinjoru}\]

'More Paniya girls walk'

ii. Intensifier + Adjective (colour/quality/quantity) +

\[\text{tumba \_cuva:nda \_mottatima:ru \_nadakinjoru}\]

'More red girls walk'

\[\text{tumba \_a:qata \_mottatima:ru \_nadakinjoru}\]

'More bad girls walk'

\[\text{tumba \_ceriya \_mottatima:ru \_nadakinjoru}\]

'More small girls walk'

The Numeral adjective + Noun +, construction cannot be expanded like these by adding the intensifier.

The noun phrases with Adjective + Noun +, structure can be expanded by adding the attribute — demonstrative.
Demonstrative + Adjective (colour/quality/quantity/numeral) +

*a: cuva:nda mottatima:ru nadakinjoru*

l 2 3 4

'Those red girls walk'

l 2 3 4

*a: ga:ta mottatima:ru nadakinjoru*

l 2 3 4

'Those bad girls walk'

l 2 3 4

*a: ceriya mottatima:ru nadakinjoru*

l 2 3 4

'Those small girls walk'

l 2 3 4

*a: ira:ndu mottatima:ru nadakinjoru*

l 2 3 4

'Those two girls walk'

l 2 3 4

*a: ira:ndene mottati nadakinjolu*

l 2 3 4

'That second girl walks'

l 2 3 4

1. The noun phrases with Adjective + Noun +, structure can be expanded by adding the attribute -- qualifier determiner.

*Qualifier + Adjective (colour/quality/quantity/numeral except the one with cardinal numeral) +*
'All the red girls walk'

okka a:gata mottatima:ru nádakinjoru

'All the bad girls walk'

okka ceriya mottatima:ru nádakinjoru

'All small girls walk'

okka irarndene mottatima:ru nádakinjoru

'All the second girls walk'

j. A phrase having all the four adjectives in sequence as attributes of a head noun in the noun phrase is possible.

okka cuva:nda a:gata ceriya irarndene mottatima:ru nádakinjoru

'All the red, bad, small, second girls walk'
Functions of noun phrases

The head of the noun phrase takes different case markers and functions in the clause as subject, direct object and indirect object.

1. Nominative noun phrase

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{be:re nadanda} \\
1 \quad 2 \\
'Byra walked'
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{bolci kuticalu} \\
1 \quad 2 \\
'Bolchi drunk'
\end{array}
\]

2. Accusative noun phrase

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{a: mottatine buli} \\
1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\
'Call that girl'
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{to:lene aye} \\
1 \quad 2 \\
'Send Tola'
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{na:nu kallene pudice} \\
1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\
'I caught the thief'
\end{array}
\]
'3. Instrumental noun phrase

na:nu muttili utece
1 2 3
'I broke with hammer'
1 3 2

ni:yu avene to:kili kollu
1 2 3' 4
'You kill him with gun'
1 4 2 3

4. Dative noun phrase

avangu na:lu ko:yi bo:nu
1 2 3 4
'He needs four cocks'
1 4 2 3

5. Ablative noun phrase

avena pirelindu ka:lu kondbanjo
1 2 3' 4
'Brought grains from his house'
1 3 1 2

i: maratilindu pa:ru
1 2 3
'Fly from this tree'
3 1 2
6. Genitive noun phrase

ave karpena pire
1 2 3
'That is Karpa's house'

ive po:kena mari
1 2
'This is a toad'
1 2

7. Locative noun phrase

ti:minikeli boll ula
1 2 3
'Glow-worm has light'
1 3 2

na:nu bo:re u:ril li peni ce:vinje
1 2 3 4 5
'I work in the different village'
1 4-5 2 3

8. Causative noun phrase

a: mancanekondu pati turapice
1 2 3 4
'Got the door opened by that man'
3 4 1 2

kariyanekondu a:nene kollipikinje
1 2 3
'Got the elephant killed by Kariya'
2 3 1
9. Purposive noun phrase

na:yuka:yicu belle kondbane
1 2 3
'Got the jaggery for the sake of dog'
3 2 1

be:range:yicu u:deku bande
1 2 3
'Came here for the sake of Byra'
3 2 1

10. Sociative noun phrase

appenaku:de madike:riku po:
1 2 3
'Go to Mercara with father'
3 2 1

8.2.2. Adjective phrases

An adjective phrase consists of a logical grouping of words. This group of words, as a unit, are substitutable for an adjective or an equivalent element in a clause. An adjective phrase may consist of only an adjective as a phrase. The adjective phrase functions as an attribute to the noun in a clause. The adjective phrase may consist of a simple adjective or a derived adjective.
1. Simple adjective + Noun

mu:ta mage
1 2
'The elder son'
1 2

ira:ndu'ura:tiya
1 2
'The two wives'
1 2

cuva:nda ura:ti
1 2
'The red wife'
1 2

2. Derived adjective + Noun +

ceriya mara
1 2
'The small tree'
1 2

ira:ndane:ura:ti
1 2
'The second wife'
1 2

baliya paniyanga
1 2
'Big workers'
1 2
The adjectival participles derived from verbs also function as adjective phrases in the clauses.

i. Non-past adjectival participle

na:nu ikkinja pire balie

'The house is which I live is big'

ive kutikinja ni:ru alla

'This is not the drinking water'

ñamaku ̃ani tanja amme

'The mother who gave food to us'

ii. Past adjectival participle

ningac edtandav pire balie

'The house you bought is big'
iii. Progressive adjectival participle

1: de po:yadulae motte enne mage

'The boy going there is my son'

1: de nadanda:ndula pulle enne

'The child walking there is mine'

iv. Perfective adjectival participle

kaynjava:ra ningala pireku bandindu

''The relatives who had come in the last were to your house belong to which place''

ippa ningala pireku kondubandula ari

''Now the rice which is brought to your house is good?''
Innele u:yikondinda pola a:runa?

'The land which was being ploughed yesterday belongs to whom?'

Eruke kirenja:ndinda pakkina pe:ru eneyi?

'What is the name of the bird that was crying in the morning?'

The other elements functioning as adjective phrases include the demonstrative pronoun and the genitive forms of the noun.

Demonstrative + Noun

a: pu:ne 1 2
'i: na:yu 1 2

'That cat'
'This dog'

Genitive + Noun

maratuna ile 1 2
to:tatuna guva 1 2

'The leaf of the tree'
'The well of garden'
8.2.3. **Adverb phrases**

An adverb phrase consists of a logical grouping of words. These words, as a unity, are substitutable by an adverb in a clause. This adverb phrase functions as an attribute to the verb/verb phrase. The adverb phrase may also consist of only an adverb.

The adverb phrases, according to their function in the clauses, can be classified into

i. Place adverb phrases

ii. Manner adverb phrases

iii. Temporal adverb phrases

These adverb phrases consist of either adverbs or other elements with appropriate case or other suffixes.

i. **Place adverb phrases**

Place adverb +

nas:nga tu:ra po:yo

1   2   3

'We went away'

Noun + dative +

nas:nu polafyku,po:nje

1   2   3

'I went to the land'
Noun + limitive +
ave melene atuka po.ya
1 2 3 4
'He went near the hill'
1 4 3 2

Noun + postposition + locative
ave amaratuna atili ulu
1 2 3 4
'He is below the tree'
1 4 3 2

Noun + locative +
na:nu avene murili konje
1 2 3 4
'I killed him in the room'
1 4 2 3

payuvu polatu me:ndula:ru
1 2 3
'Cows are grazing in the field'
1 3 2

enna makka pire.li ulu:ru
1 2 3 4
'My children are in the house'
1 2 4 3

Noun + postposition
pakki maratuna me:le ilekinjo
1 2 3 4
'The bird sits on the tree'
1 4 3 2
ii. *Manner adverb phrases*

Adverb +

\[ \text{pa:mbu turenju marinju po:njo} \]

1 2 3 4

'The snake goes zigzag'

1 4 2 3

\[ \text{ave a:dingu biriya po:ya} \]

1 2 3 4

'He went quickly from there'

1 4 3 2

Derived adverb +

\[ \text{na:me bala:ycu pa:nja} \]

1 2 3

'Rama ran fast'

1 3 2

iii. *Temporal adverb phrases*

Adverb +

\[ \text{na:le banjo} \]

1 2

'Come tomorrow'

1 2

\[ \text{na:nu inju po:vaka:n} \]

1 2 3

'I did not come to-day'

1 3 2

\[ \text{na:nu mine.li ma:dute} \]

1 2 3

'I did it earlier'

1 3 2
8.2.4. Verb phrases

Like the three types of phrases analyzed and illustrated so far, the verb phrase is also a logical grouping of words. The components of the verb phrase are verbs in one form or the other.

For the purpose of analysis, the verb phrases are classified into two classes.

1. Finite verb phrases
2. Non-finite verb phrases

In case of finite verb phrases, the verb form indicates the tense and the verb has a particular subject in the clause. The non-finite verb phrases include participles and infinitive forms.

1. Finite verb phrases

The finite verb phrases are sub-classified into:

- Simple finite verb phrases which include simple finite verbs, imperatives, present, past and future tense;
- Complex finite verb phrases, which can be further subclassified into two groups, one group including verb + modal and verb + auxiliary verbs and another group with verb + auxiliary + modal. The finite verb phrase occurs at the end of the clause.
Simple finite verb phrases.

i. + Verb phrase
A single verb may constitute a verb phrase.

buni  'call'
pudice  'I caught'
po:  'go'
una:ningu  'dry'

ii. + Verb phrase
Imperatives

ninga a:deku po:yi  ninge u:deku bari
1 2 3 1 2 3
'You go there'  'You come here'
1 3 2 1 2 3

iii. + Verb phrase (Present, Past, Future)
The finite verb form may be in the present, past or in future tense.

mottema:ru u:de tainjorou
1 2 3
'The boys eat here'
1 2 3

ni:yu entene parenje
1 2 3
'What did you say'
2 1 3
ava:ru pireku po:voru
1  2  3
'They will go home'
1  3, 2

iv. + Verb phrase may have an adverb or a noun optionally.

ni:yu ka:luputikinje
1  2
'You bow'
1  2

mottati ugera:yicu ulalu
1  2  3
'The girl is tall'
1  2  3

v. + Verb phrase with adverb can take optionally an intensifier.

mottati tumba ugera:yicu ulalu
1  2  3  4
'The girl is too tall'
1  4  2  3

vi. + Verb phrase (Modal) does not take the person-gender-number markers.

avanguira:ndu motte bo:nu
1  2  3  4
'He wants two eggs'
1  4  2  3
Complex finite verb phrases.

Three types of complex verb phrases of the following are found.

i. + Verb + auxiliary

ii. + Verb + modal

iii. + Verb + auxiliary + modal

Only, + Verb + auxiliary type agrees with the subject in person, number and gender. The other two types do not have declension of the same type.

+ Verb + auxiliary (progressive), non-past.

\[ \text{ma:nu o:dikondule} \]

1 \hspace{1cm} 2

'I am reading'

1 \hspace{1cm} 2

avaru \text{ma:ne pennu tinja:ndula:ru} ...

1 \hspace{1cm} 2 \hspace{1cm} 3

'They are eating a mango'

1 \hspace{1cm} 3 \hspace{1cm} 2

+ Verb + auxiliary (progressive), past.

\[ \text{awe a:de malenja:ndinda} \]

1 \hspace{1cm} 2 \hspace{1cm} 3

'He was wandering there'

1 \hspace{1cm} 3 \hspace{1cm} 2

\[ \text{ma:nu puyeku kondupo:ya:ndinde} \]

1 \hspace{1cm} 2 \hspace{1cm} 3 \hspace{1cm} 4

'I was taking to the well'

1 \hspace{1cm} 4 \hspace{1cm} 3 \hspace{1cm} 2
+ Verb + auxiliary (perfective), non-past.
ava:lu u:deku bandula:lu
1 2 3
'She has come here'
1 3 2
oru mance ilecula
1 2 3
'One person is sitting here'
1 2 3

+ Verb + auxiliary (perfective), past.
na:nu ivene mineli ma:dinde
1 2 3 4
'I had done this earlier'
1 4 2 3
na:nu a:de bi:ndirinde
1 2 3
'I had slept there'
1 3 2

+ Verb + modal
na:le na:mu to:tteku po:ganu
1 2 3 4
'Tomorrow we have to go to fields'
1 2 4 3
ave ira:ndu ka:yu tinanu
1 2 3 4
'He should eat two guava'
1 4 2 3
+ Verb + auxiliary + modal.
ni:yu eppalu kani tinja:ndu:ikkanda
1 2 3 4 5
'Always you do not keep eating the rice broth'
2 1 5 4 3

ni:yu eppalu bi:ndu:ndu ikkanda
1 2 3 4
'Always you do not keep sleeping'
2 1 4 3

meye benda:ndula:ku pola u:yikondikkanda
1 2 3 4 5
'While raining do not keep ploughing the land'
2 1 5 4 3

2. Non-finite verb phrases

The non-finite verb phrases too can be classified into simple non-finite verb phrases and complex non-finite verb phrases. The simple non-finites are formed with the structure: + Verb (+adverbial/infinitive/participle/conditional); and the complex non-finite forms are formed with the structure + Verb + auxiliary +

Simple non-finite verb phrases

i. Adverbial
ni:nga u:deku bandaku na.nga ippaka:ni
1 2 3 4 5
'While you came here we were not here'
1 3 2 4 5
'While we went home father was not at home'

**ii. Infinitive**

\[
\text{pani te:duva na:nu po:ganu}
\]

'I have to go in search of job'

\[
\text{ave pannu paripare mera pattinjo}
\]

'He climbed the tree to pluck the fruit'

**iii. Participle**

\[
\text{bi:nda:ndu ave o:dikond inda}
\]

'He was reading by sleeping'

\[
\text{ni:yu a: mera patticu okka pannu peri}
\]

'You climb that tree and pluck one fruit'

**iv. Conditional**

\[
\text{ave tondereli indela nina:ku ka:gada eydinje}
\]

'If he was in trouble he would have written letter to you'
Complex non-finite verb phrases

Progressive past

ni:nga entene ma:dikondindiryoo ena:ku
1 2 3 4

gottuke:ni
5

'What you were doing is not known to me'
2 1 3 5 4

Progressive present

tumba maye peyyikondindangu ave kute
pudicanda

'Though it was raining heavily he was
2 - 3 1 4

holding the umbrella
6 5

Perfect present

erde a:ne muricula ma:ne mare e:ve
1 2 3 4 5 6

'Which are the mango trees broken by the
6 4 5 3

elephant in the morning'
2 1

Perfect past

na:nu kodtinda papa va:pec baruvaka:ni
1 2 3 4 5

'The money that I have given may not come back'
3 1 2 5 4
8.3. Concord

The head of the subject has concord relationship with the head of the predicate in a clause. The following type of concord relationship exists between the Yerava subjects and predicates.

8.3.1. Noun phrase + Noun phrase type

Concord between nouns and adjectives

This type of concord is possible when a noun is head of the noun phrase and adjective is in the predicate phrase. The concord is for both gender and number. If the head noun in the noun phrase is in masculine, the element of the predicate phrase too would be in masculine. Similarly for other gender too. If the head noun in the noun phrase is in the plural, the element of the predicate phrase too would be in plural. Similarly for the singular too.

i. Noun + adjective

ive ceriya pire

'This is a small house'

i: pire ceriye

'This house is small'
ave baliya pu:ne
1 2 3
'That is a big cat'
1 2 3
a: pu:ne baliye
1 2 3
'That cat is big'
1 2 3
a: motte baliye
1 2 3
'That boy is big'
1 2 3
a: mottati baliyavelu
1 2 3
'That girl is big'
1 2 3
a: mottemaru baliyavaru
1 2 3
'Those boys are big'
1 2 3
8.3.2. **Noun phrase + Verb phrase type**

Except in the case of Modal sentences, that is the sentences having modal verbs in the predicate, in all other instances the finite verb in the predicate agrees with the head of the noun phrase of subject in person - gender and number in all the three tenses.

**Present tense**

na:nu pa:lu kutikinje  
1 2 3
'I drink milk'  
1 3 2

na:nga pa:lu kutikinjo  
1 2 3
'We drink milk'  
1 3 2

ni:yu pa:lu kutikinjo  
1 2 3
'You drink milk'  
1 3 2

ni:nga pa:lu kutikinjiri  
1 2 3
'You (Pl) drink milk'  
1 3 2

ave pa:lu kutikinjo  
1 2 3
'He drinks milk'  
1 3 2

ava:lu pa:lu kutikinjotu  
1 2 3
'She drinks milk'  
1 3 2

avaru pa:lu kutikinjoru  
1 2 3
'They drink milk'  
1 3 2
**Past tense**

na:nu pa:lu kutice
1 2 3
'I drank milk'
1 3 2

na:nga pa:lu kutico
1 2 3
'We drank milk'
1 3 2

ni:yu pa:lu kutice
1 2 3
'You drank milk'
1 3 2

ni:nga pa:lu kuticiri
1 2 3
'You (Pl) drank milk'
1 3 2

ave pa:lu kutica
1 2 3
'He drank milk'
1 3 2

ava:lu pa:lu kuticalu
1 2 3
'She drank milk'
1 3 2

avaru pa:lu kuticaru
1 2 3
'They drank milk'
1 3 2

**Future tense**

na:nu pa:lu kutipe
1 2 3
'I will drink milk'
1 3 2

na:nga pa:lu kutipo
1 2 3
'We will drink milk'
1 3 2

ni:yu pa:lu kutipe
1 2 3
'You will drink milk'
1 3 2

ni:nga pa:lu kutipiri
1 2 3
'You (Pl) will drink milk'
1 3 2

ave pa:lu kutiku
1 2 3
'He will drink milk'
1 3 2

ava:lu pa:lu kutipolu
1 2 3
'She will drink milk'
1 3 2

avaru pa:lu kutiporu
1 2 3
'They will drink milk'
1 3 2