CHAPTER 4

Noun - Morphology

A. Nouns
B. Pronouns
C. Numerals

(A) **Nouns** - Nouns in Lambani language have inherent gender. The gender is grammatical. Nouns are either masculine (nm) or feminine (nf). There is no neuter gender in this language. There are certain words possessing both the genders. Nouns are singular and plural. They take case suffixes.

Noun structure: Noun stem } + Nr + case suffixes with gender }

Nouns are divided into two classes:

Simple nouns (NS) and derived nouns (ND)
Examples:

NS : a\textit{rsi} mirror
    u\textit{kai} stem
    p\textit{had} pasture
    b\textit{aig} garden
    b\textit{eja}r market
    n\textit{ak} nose
    w\textit{ai}d\textit{a} well

ND : g\textit{onn}i\textit{wa}\textit{i}lo - person having a wife
     g\textit{harr}w\textit{ai}lo - husband
     h\textit{ama}li - porter's work
     l\textit{ada}i - fight
     k\textit{hano} - food
     i\textit{n}a\textit{md}air - landlord

Gender: Nouns are further classified into two types on the basis of the variability and invariability of gender.

\begin{tabular}{ccc}
\textbf{Masculine} & \textbf{Feminine} & \textbf{Masculine} & \textbf{Feminine} \\
(nm) & (nf) & (nm) & (nf) \\
\end{tabular}
Nouns with variable gender: The stem is common to both masculine and feminine nouns. The modifying vowels are different.

Examples:

nm  ghôːdaː  horse

nf  ghôːdi  mare

gaddaː  donkey (he)
gaddi  donkey (she)
choːraː  boy
choːri  girl
bheːṣaː  buffalo (he)
bheːsi  buffalo (she)
bakaraː  goat (he)
bakari  goat (she)
beːṭaː  son
beːṭiː  daughter

Nouns of this type are very few in number. The feminine noun always ends in -i vowel.

Nouns with invariable gender:

Examples:

Noun masculine (nm):

barap  snow

ghar  house
Noun feminine (nf):

dewi goddess
dur distance
kuni elbow
mi:na month
bhe:n sister
gonn:i wife
ra:t night
lakdi wood
mo:ti pearl
whirki bolt

Number: There are two numbers:

Singular and plural. With regard to number,
nouns can be further classified into two types.

1. Stem + Ø

2. Stem + suffix
1. Stem + $\emptyset$

No singular or plural suffixes are added to the stems of this type. The same form is used as both singular and plural. This is found only in nominative case. But in oblique cases there are different suffixes for singular and plural forms.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg &amp; pl</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ghar</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhaid</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gonnii</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psin</td>
<td>leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhatta:</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nandi</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki:di</td>
<td>ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa:p</td>
<td>serpent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma:ki</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pita:</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo:ci</td>
<td>cobbler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Stem + suffix:

(a) sg - base form

pl - o suffix varying with -wo or -yo.
### Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sai:su</td>
<td>sai:su-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'aunt'</td>
<td>'aunts'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya:di</td>
<td>ya:di:yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra:ja</td>
<td>ra:ja:co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>king</td>
<td>kings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) sg -o suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>te:lewa:lo</td>
<td>te:lewa:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil man</td>
<td>Oil men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>si:ka:ye wa:lo</td>
<td>si:ka:ye wa:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:ndro</td>
<td>ta:ndar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married man</td>
<td>Married men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa:saro</td>
<td>sa:sar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father-in-law</td>
<td>Fathers-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gho:ido</td>
<td>gho:id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>Horses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) sg - stem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- reduplicated stem form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cases: Case suffixes are added to nominal stems. The relation between nouns and verbs is denoted by cases. Once a noun takes a case suffix it is closed. No other suffix
is allowed. The same suffix is attached to the sg. and plural forms. Singular and plural are denoted by a change in the basic form of the stem.

Structure: Noun stems + Mr + case suffix with gender

The following are the cases:

Nominative
Accusative
Instrumental
Dative
Ablative
Genitive
Locative
Vocative
Comparative
Sociative

Illustrations:

Nominative - sg - ø ~ 0
i:nda: + ø - egg
be:ta: + ø - son
dhani + ø - husband
pa:n + ø - leaf
ghar + ø - house
horse
village
married man
oil man

Nominative Pl. -o -yo -∅ -e

aunts
mothers
trees
fathers-in-law
oilmen
horses
sisters

Accusative: stem + Nr + case

sg + -el-∅ + n(a)

tree (object)
rat
son
Gopya
deer
girl
scorpion
PI* + u; wu: yu: Ø + n(a)
jhaidun(a) trees (object)
kaburtru:un(a) pigeons"
be:tiwu:un(a) daughters"
bhai:tu:un(a) stones"
lo:i:yu:n(a) blood"
wi:cu:un(a) scorpions"
baiyi:yu:n(a) elder sisters ("

Instrumental: Stem + Nr + case

Sg + e: Ø + ti
daingeti by the stick
ma:naseti by the man
ka:galati by the crow
ra:ja:sti by the king
mukkisti by the fist
sa:susti by the aunt

Fl. + u; wu: yu: Ø + ti
daingu:ti by the sticks
ma:nasu:ti by the men
lo:i:yu:ti by the blood
wi:pu:ti by the scorpions
be:tiwu:ti by the daughters
baiyi yu:ti by the elder sisters
Dative: The forms of Dative case are the same as those of the Accusative case.

Ablative: So also the forms of ablative case are similar to those of instrumental case:

Genitive: \( \text{stem} + \text{Mr} + \text{case} \)

\[ \text{sg} \quad + \quad e: \quad \sim \quad \emptyset \quad + \quad r \]

- baip'ir: of the father
- raiteir: of the night
- satyair: of the companion
- pasnir: of the water
- wintuir: of the scorpion

Pl. + u: \( \sim \) wu: \( \sim \) yu: \( \sim \) \( \emptyset \) + r

- jhaид'ur: of the trees
- kab'u:truir: of the pigeons
- ba:yuur: of the elder
  - ba:yiyur: sisters
- bеstiуuir: of the daughters
- bha:тa:уuir: of the stones
- wintuir: of the scorpions
**Locative:**  \( \text{Stem} + \text{Nr} + \text{Case} \)

**Sg.** + e: \( \sim \emptyset + m(a) \)

- \( \text{ra}:\text{ni} + \text{m} \)  in the forest
- \( \text{gha}:\text{ri} + \text{m} \)  in the house
- \( \text{bha}:\text{si} + \text{m} \)  in the stone
- \( \text{pa}:\text{ni} + \text{m} \)  in the water
- \( \text{wi}:\text{cu} + \text{m} \)  in the scorpion

**Pl.** + u: \( \sim \text{wu}; \sim \text{yu}; \sim \emptyset + m(a) \)

- \( \text{j}\text{ha}:\text{ri} + \text{m} \)  in the trees
- \( \text{j}\text{hup}:\text{di} + \text{m} \)  in the huts
- \( \text{bha}:\text{ri} + \text{m} \)  in the elder brothers
- \( \text{wi}:\text{cu} + \text{m} \)  in the scorpions
- \( \text{be}:\text{ti} + \text{m} \)  in the daughters
- \( \text{b}\text{a}:\text{yi} + \text{m} \)  in the elder
- \( \text{b}\text{a}:\text{yu} + \text{m} \)  sisters

The locative is also formed by the use of post positions coming after genitive forms.

**Locative - genitive form + mai \( \sim \) par \( \sim \) upar**

or  **stem + mai \( \sim \) par \( \sim \) upar**

**Examples:**

- \( \text{pa}:\text{ni} + \text{r} + \text{mai} \)  in the water
- \( \text{gha}:\text{ri} + \text{r} + \text{mai} \)  in the house
Vocative: Particles e; and o; are used before the nominative forms. The vowel of the noun is lengthened.

Examples:

ex keldar at jo - **o calf, come on**
ox bhat at jo mat
0 brother don't go today.

Comparative: In conveying a comparative sense, the suffix -ti is added to the noun stem from which something is compared. Then an adjective follows this form.

Examples:

u: moiti Laːmbɔ cha
He is taller than me

oir ghar maːr ghareːti naːŋkyaːcha
His house is smaller than my house.

The forms with -ti suffix are the same as those of the instrumental case.
**Sociative:** The postposition jōdi (with) is used after the genitive forms of nouns and pronouns:

- Sair jōdi — with you
- Mai r jōdi — with me
- Bapeir jōdi — with father
- Yasdiir jōdi — with mother

**Paradigme:**

1) **Consonant ending nouns:**

- mainas — man

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg</td>
<td>mainas</td>
<td>mainase:n(a)</td>
<td>mainase:ti</td>
<td>mainase:n(a)</td>
<td>mainase:iti</td>
<td>mainase:ir</td>
<td>mainase:m(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>mainas</td>
<td>mainas:un(a)</td>
<td>mainas:uti</td>
<td>mainas:un(a)</td>
<td>mainas:uti</td>
<td>mainas:ur</td>
<td>mainas:um(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-i ending nouns:**

- baiyi: elder sister

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oblique base:</td>
<td>baiyi</td>
<td>baiyiu:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sg

pl

Sg.  bəyi  bəyi

Acc.  bəyiːn(a)  bəyiːyuːn(a)  bəyuːn(a)

Inst.  bəyiːti  bəyiːyuːti  bəyuːti

Dat.  bəyiːn(a)  bəyiːyuːn(a)  bəyuːn(a)

Abl.  bəyiːti  bəyiːyuːti  bəyuːti

Gen.  bəyiːr  bəyiːyuːr  bəyuːr

Loc.  bəyiːm(a)  bəyiːyuːm(a)  bəyuːm(a)

-i ending  - beiti  - daughter

Oblique base :  beiti : (sg)

beitiwus : (pl)

sg

pl

Nom.  beiti  bəti

Acc.  beitiːn(a)  beitiːwuːn(a)

Inst.  beitiːti  beitiːwuːti

Dat.  beitiːn(a)  beitiːwuːn(a)

Abl.  beitiːti  beitiːwuːti

Gen.  beitiːr  beitiːwuːr

Loc.  beitiːm(a)  beitiːwuːm(a)

iv)  -aː ending :

bhaːtaː - stone

Oblique base :  bhaːtaː - sg.

bhaːtaːwus : - pl.
v) Loyi - Blood

Oblique base: Loyi: sg & pl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>loyi</td>
<td>loyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>loyi:n(a)</td>
<td>loyi:u:n(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>loyi:ti</td>
<td>loyi:u:ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>loyi:n(a)</td>
<td>loyi:u:n(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>loyi:ti</td>
<td>loyi:u:ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>loyi:r</td>
<td>loyi:u:r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>loyi:m(a)</td>
<td>loyi:u:m(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

vi) wiciu - scorpion

Oblique base: wiciu: sg & pl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg &amp; pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>wiciu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>wiciu:n(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>wiciu:ti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronouns: Pronouns function as substitutes of nouns.
They are a closed class of words. No further formation of words is possible from pronouns.
Pronouns in Lambani have no gender distinction.
But number reference is found.
Structure: Pronominal stem + case suffix.

Pronouns are classified into:

i) First person pronoun
ii) Second person pronoun
iii) Third person pronouns

The third person is further classified into:

a) Reflexive
b) Interrogative
c) Demonstrative

The demonstrative is either remote or proximate.

(i) First person pronoun: ma(sg), ham (pl)

Paradigm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>ham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>man(a)</td>
<td>hamnu:n(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>mo:ti</td>
<td>hamu:ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>man(a)</td>
<td>hamnu:n(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>mo:ti</td>
<td>hamu:ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ma:r</td>
<td>hama:r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observations: Suffixes: Aoc & Dat -n(a)
Abl & Inst -ti
Gen. -r

The locative sense is conveyed by the genitive form followed by the post-position dhaii → dhaii → dhyā. The suffixes are common to both sg. and pl. bases.

**sg. base**
- ma - it is changed to
- mo: - before -ti
- ma: - before -r

**pl. base**
- ham
- hammu: before -n(a)
- hamu: before -ti
- hama: before -r

(ii) Second person pronoun:
- tu (sg)  tam (pl)
- You  You
Suffixes:  Acc & Dat -n(a) ) For both
         Abl & Inst -ti ) sg and pl
         Gen. -r )

Loc. postpositions - dhaii ~ dhaii ~ dhyai

Sg. base:  tu - changes to to: before -n(a)
            and -ti
            ta: - before -r

Pl. base:  tam
            tamu: - before -ti
            tamnu: - before -n(a)
            tama: - before -r
            tamair - before Loc. postpositions

Paradigm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>tam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc &amp; Dat</td>
<td>to:n(a)</td>
<td>tamnu:n(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst &amp; Abl</td>
<td>to:ti</td>
<td>tamui:ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ta:r</td>
<td>tamair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>ta:r dhaii</td>
<td>tamair dhaii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-dhaii</td>
<td>-dhaii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dhyai</td>
<td>dhyai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iii) Third person pronouns:

(a) Reflexive: atpan

Only plural forms are used. Nominative and Genitive have no suffixes. No change in the basic stem. Locative takes post-positions - dhai - dhai - dhyai

Paradigm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>atpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. &amp; Dat</td>
<td>atpanun(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst &amp; Abl.</td>
<td>atpanuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>atpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>atpandhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-dhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dhyai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Interrogative Pronouns:

kuṇa - who

Only one set of forms. No plural forms.

kuṇa → ke: before -n(a), -ti and -r.

Locative takes the postpositions -

dhai - dhai - dhyai
Paradigm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Kunaso (Masculine)</th>
<th>Kunas (Feminine)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>kun</td>
<td>kunas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ke:n(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>ke:ti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>ke:ti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ke:r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>ke:idhæ:i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-dhä:i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-dhyä:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kunaso (Masculine) which
Kunas (Feminine) which

suffixes -n(a), -ti, -r are added to the singular base kunase:

Locative form: kunase:r followed by postpositions dhæ:i, -dhæ:i, -dhyä: Masculine and Feminine forms are the same for all cases except nominative.

Paradigm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Kunaso (Masculine)</th>
<th>Kunas (Feminine)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>kun</td>
<td>kunas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. &amp; Dat.</td>
<td>kunase:n(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst &amp; Abl.</td>
<td>kunase:ti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>kunase:r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) **Demonstrative pronouns:**

- Remote: "this"

**Nominative**
- Single: (sg) e/ye

**Oblique cases**
- Single: sg base - ye: before -n(a), -ti and -r
  - plural base - anu: before -n(a), -ti, and -r.

**Locative - genitive form**
- dhai ~ dhai ~ dhyai

**Paradigm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>i:</td>
<td>ye/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.&amp; Dat.</td>
<td>ye:n(a)</td>
<td>anu:n(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.&amp; Abl.</td>
<td>ye:ti</td>
<td>anu:ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ye:r</td>
<td>anu:r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>ye:rdhai</td>
<td>anu:rdhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-dhai</td>
<td>-dhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-dhyai</td>
<td>-dhyai</td>
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</tbody>
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Proximate  
Nominative  
Oblique cases  
Pl base - andu: anu: before -n(a), -ti, and -r
Locative  
Paradigm:

<table>
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<th>pl</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ui</td>
<td>wo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.&amp;</td>
<td>wo:n(a)</td>
<td>ndu:n(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst &amp;</td>
<td>wo:ti</td>
<td>anu:ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>wo:r</td>
<td>anu:r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>wo:rdhâ:i</td>
<td>anu:rdhâ:i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-dhâ:i</td>
<td>-dhâ:i</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-dhyâ:i</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-dhyâ:i</td>
<td>-dhyâ:i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cardinal numbers behave like nouns whereas ordinal numbers function like adjectives.

**Cardinals**

- eık  one
- di    two
- ti:n  three
- čair  four
- pà:co five
- cho   six
- sa:t   seven
- a:t   eight
- naw   nine
- das   ten
- ghys:ra eleven
- ba:ra twelve
- te:ra thirteen
- cawda fourteen
- pandra fifteen
- so:la sixteen
These words do not take number, gender and case suffixes. Further numbers: They are compound forms.

21 wiisan eik
22 wiisan di

29 wiisan naw
30 tits
31 titsan eik ekkepartiis
di par tits

38 dikkam časilis
39 ekkam časilis
40 časilis
41 časilisan eik ekkepar časilis

49 časilisan naw nawpar časilis
50 pacas
In the same way the numerals of other decades are formed. The decade words are:

- sait - sixty
- satri - seventy
- assi - eighty
- daskamso - ninety
- nawwad - ninety (original Lambani word)
- so - hundred

The last decade is counted as follows:

91 nowkam so
92 saikam so
93 saikam so
94 choikamso
95 paco kamso
96 oairkam so
97 titnkam so
98 diikkam so
99 ekkam so
100 so

In the above compound numerals -an means 'and'
par - means 'above' and kam-means 'less'.

She Lambanis like other rural people have the practice of counting in twenties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cardinal</th>
<th>twenty-wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lakh</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crore</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordinals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cardinal</th>
<th>ordinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>tenth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sotne - hundredth
hajatrne - thousandth

Original Lambani ordinals:

payla (mas) - payli (Fem)
duisro dusari
tisro tisari
cawto cawti
paicwo pacwi
choiwo choiwi
sai:wo sai:twi
ai:wo ai:twi
nawwo nawi
daswo daswi
ghya:rwwo ghyarwi
wi:swwo wistwi

Morphemes sala and wala are used after ordinal numbers

to denote the sense like 'first time', 'second time' etc.

ei:ke sala \-\ wala - first time
di:ne sala \-\ wala - second time
tinne sale \-\ wala - third time
The morpheme *pat* is used after cardinal numbers to denote the sense like 'twice', 'thrice' etc.

- *eskpat* - once
- *diipat* - twice
- *tisnpat* - thrice