3. **NOUN**

3.1. **NS **→ **Sub + (obl + CAS) + (M)**

Noun satellite (NS) represents nouns with or without suffixes. NS is re-written as substantive (Sub) followed optionally by oblique suffix (Obl) and case suffix (CAS) and/or modifier suffix (M).

Examples:

**Sub:**

- ambadO: 'hog nut'
- Put: 'son'
- rādpl: 'cook'
- asdi: 'eye-lash'
- boyn: 'sister'
- bagyl: 'wife'
- aydan: 'vessel'
- tātī: 'egg'

**Sub + obl + CAS:**

- ambadO-ya-k (R.3) ambadyak 'to the hog nut'
- put-a-k (R1) putak 'to the son'
- asdi-ye-k (R.ʒ) asdyek 'to the eye lash'
Substantive is divided into nouns (N) and pronouns. While the former take the adjectives, the latter do not.

Examples:

**N:**

- na:
  - rl 'coconut'
- ejmani 'master'
- kogul 'cuckoo'

**Adj + N:**

- sukO na:
  - rl 'dry coconut'
- b0r0 ejmani 'good master'
- kali kogul 'black cuckoo'

**PN:**

- āw 'I'
- tu 'you' (Sg.)
- to 'he' (Remote)
- ta 'she'
- te 'it'
Noun is classified into noun simple (NS) and noun derived (ND) on the basis of the suffixal morphemes they have.

Examples:

**NS:**
- kōbi 'hen'
- wān 'slipper'
- kād 'beard'
- mīsā 'moustache'
- kāp 'story'

**ND:**
- kamēli (R₁) kameli 'labourer'
- pulkar 'florist'
- poynar (R₁) poynari 'traveller'
- bra:mn-le (R.₁,₅) brahmā 'a brahmin lady'

3.4. **NS** → \{ \begin{align*}
\text{Nm} \\
\text{Nf} \\
\text{Nn}
\end{align*} \} \pm \text{Pl}
Simple nouns are further divided into three classes on the basis of gender which is grammatical: masculine (Nm) feminine (Nf) and neuter (Nn).

Examples:

Nm:

- dedO 'best man'
- ma:m 'maternal uncle'
- ru$k 'tree'
- cedO 'boy'

Nf:

- pātī 'plait'
- butī 'meal carrier'
- boyn 'sister'
- ba:yl 'wife'

Nn:

- cedu 'girl'
- burgE 'child'
- dudī 'pumpkin'
- p0$t 'stomach'
Masculine nouns are divided into two groups on the basis of plural suffixal allomorph they can take:

Nm1 takes $\infty -E$
Nm2 takes $\infty -\emptyset$

Examples:

Nm1

g0d0-E $\rightarrow$ (R.2,3,4) g0dE 'horses'

nad0-E $\rightarrow$ (R.2,3,4) nadE 'strings'

wad0-E $\rightarrow$ (R.2,3,4) wadE 'wards'

m010-E $\rightarrow$ (R.2,3,4) m01E 'gardens'

Nm2

irwol-Ø $\rightarrow$ irwol 'palmaira-fruits'

ma:m-Ø $\rightarrow$ ma:m 'uncle'

sorop-Ø $\rightarrow$ sorop 'serpents'

radpl-Ø $\rightarrow$ radpl 'cook'
Nf is classified into Nf1, Nf2 and Nf3. The first consists of these forms which take -i as the plural suffix, while the second -o and the last -u.

Examples:

Nf1:

kogl-i > kogli 'cackoos'
gant-i > ganti 'bells'
sisr-i > sisri 'crocodiles'
cuk-i (R.1) > cuki 'faults'

Nf2:

kuti-o (R.2,3) > kutyo 'stumps'
masli-o (R.2,3) > maslyo 'fishes'
me:r-o (R.1) > mero 'boundaries'
wan-o > wano 'slippers'

Nf3:

ka:j-u (R.1) > kaju 'cashew apples'
Nn is classified into ordinary nominal stems (Nord). Which can take attributes, and numerals (Nu) which will not take them:

Examples:

- polE: 'plank'
- boblE: 'bottle-gourd'
- pa:l: 'root'
- gaR: 'house'

Nu:

- e:k: 'one'
- do:n: 'two'
- da: 'ten'
- sembor: 'hundred'
- hAj:ar: 'thousand'

3.8. Nord → [Nord1 \ - Pl. \ Nord2]
Nord consists of forms taking plural suffix \(-i\) (Nord1) and those taking \(-a\) (Nord2).

Examples:

**Nord. 1:**

- \(\text{tedlE}-i\) (R.2,3,4) > \(\text{tedlE}\) 'girkins'
- \(\text{janwE}-i\) (R.2,3,4) > \(\text{janwi}\) 'holy threads'
- \(\text{kelE}-i\) (R.2,3,4) > \(\text{kelI}\) 'plaintains'
- \(\text{kudlE}-i\) (R.2,3,4) > \(\text{kudli}\) 'vessels for curry'

**Nord. 2:**

- \(\text{pa:l}-a\) (R.1) > \(\text{pala}\) 'roots'
- \(\text{tO:r}-a\) (R.1) > \(\text{tOra}\) 'green mangoes'
- \(\text{gAr}-a\) > \(\text{gArA}\) 'houses'
- \(\text{had}-a\) > \(\text{hadA}\) 'bones'
- \(\text{tati}-a\) (R.2,3) > \(\text{tatyA}\) 'eggs'

3.9. **Nu**

\[
\begin{cases}
\text{Card} \\
\text{Ord}
\end{cases}
\]

Nu is classified as cardinal (Card) and ordinal (ord).
Examples:

Card:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e:k} & \quad \text{'ones'} \\
\text{do:n} & \quad \text{'two'} \\
\text{t\text{1}:n} & \quad \text{'three'} \\
\text{A:rd} & \quad \text{'half'}
\end{align*}
\]

Ord:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{poyl0} \ (m) & \quad \text{poyli} \ (f) \quad \text{poylE} \ (n) \quad \text{'first'} \\
\text{dusr0} \ (m) & \quad \text{dusr1} \ (f) \quad \text{dusrE} \ (n) \quad \text{'second'} \\
\text{tisr0} \ (m) & \quad \text{tisr1} \ (f) \quad \text{tisrE} \ (n) \quad \text{'third'} \\
\text{cowt0} \ (m) & \quad \text{cowti} \ (f) \quad \text{cowtE} \ (n) \quad \text{'fourth'}
\end{align*}
\]

3.10. Card \[\{ \text{In} \} \quad \{ \text{Fr} \} \]

Cardinals are sub divided into integer numbers (In) and fractions (Fr)

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{In:} & \\
\text{ca:r} & \quad \text{'four'} \\
\text{pa:c} & \quad \text{'five'} \\
\text{so} & \quad \text{'six'}
\end{align*}
\]
Integrals are classified into fifteen classes, where each one represents a basic numeral having various allomorphs that enter into the construction of higher numerals.
Those numerals and relative pronouns which have concord like adjectives take concord suffix (Infs).

(Infs) is explained under Adjectives.

In1 has give allos each one having characteristic distribution ekl occurs with the concord (Infs) suffix, ik with -ra, ek with -ni:s, wi:s, ti:s, and -sE, ekwe with cali:s and e:k elsewhere.

Examples:

ekl-0 'one' (m)
ekl-1 'one' (f)
ekl-E 'one' (n)
1kra 'eleven'
ekn1:s 'nineteen'
ekw1:s 'twenty-one'
In2 has seven allomorphs which have individual distribution. do:g occurs with Infs, don with -si, ba with -ra and wa:s, bot with ti:s, bawe with cali:s and ponnas, (w)1: with -s and do:n elsewhere.

Examples:

- do:g
- do:g-i (R.1) → dogi
- do:g-a (R.1) → doga
- don-si
- bara

'two' (m)
'two' (f)
'two' (n)
'two-hundred'
'twelve'
In3 has seven alternants. Each one is characterized by its own peculiar distribution. te:g occurs with conc, tet with ti:s, ti: with -s, te with -ra and wi:s, tewe with cali:s, tin with si and ti: elsewhere:

Examples:

- te:g-∅ \(\rightarrow\) te:g 'three' (m)
- te:gi-i (R.1, 2, 3, 4) ≅ tegi 'three' (f)
- te:g-ā \(\rightarrow\) tegā 'three' (n)
In4 has seven forms conditioned by characteristic environments. co:wg occurs with Infs suffix, cow with da, cowe with cal: s, co with wa:s, cal: with -s, car with -si, and ca:r elsewhere.

Examples:

- co:wg-ø 'four' (m)
- co:wg-l (R.1) cowgi 'four' (f)
- co:wg-a (R.1) cowga 'four' (n)
In5 has seven alternant forms. Each one of them has a definite environment. pāt occurs with tiːs, pōndra with -ra, ponna with -s, pōcc with -lːs, pācwē with caliːs, pāy with -si and pāːc elsewhere.

Examples:

pāttːːs 'thirty-five'
pōndra 'fifteen'
pōccːːs 'twenty-five'
ponnas 'fifty'
Four allos are there for In6. sat occurs with tì:s, sowe with cali:s, say with -si and elsewhere so.

Examples:

sAt tì:s

sowecali:s

sAy -si

sola

so

'six-hundred'

'six'
In 7 consists of six allomorphs. sAt occurs with -ra, sAttA with -r, sAtta with wi:s, satwe with cali:s, say with si and sat elsewhere.

Examples:

sAtra • 'seventeen'
sAttAr • 'seventy'
sAttaw1:s • 'twenty-seven'
satwe cali:s • 'forty-seven'
saysi • 'seven hundred'
satt1:s • 'thirty seven'
sat • 'seven'

In 8 has five allomorphs. Their distribution is as follows at occurs with ti:s and -si; atwe with cali:s, Atta with wi:s, At with ra and a:t elsewhere.
Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{atti:s} & 'thirty-eight' \\
\text{atsi} & 'eight hundred' \\
\text{atwecali:s} & 'forty-eight' \\
\text{Attawi:s} & 'twenty-eight' \\
\text{Atra} & 'eighteen' \\
\text{a:t} & 'eight' \\
\end{array}
\]

In9 has four sub-members now occurs with -si, nowo with -d, nowe with cal1:s and no:w elsewhere.

Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{nowsi} & 'nine hundred' \\
\text{nowod} & 'ninety' \\
\text{nowecali:s} & 'forty-nine' \\
\text{no:w} & 'nine' \\
\end{array}
\]
In In10 has six alternants ra occurs with ik-, ba-, te-, pond-, sAt- and At-, la with so-, s with wi:-, ti:-, call:- and ponna-; r with sAttA-, d with nowo-; and da elsewhere.

Examples:

* ikra 'eleven'
  bara 'twelve'
  tera 'thirteen'
  poondra 'fifteen'
  sAtra * seventeen'
  Atra 'eighteen'
In 100 has three variants sE occurs with ek-, ma si occurs with don-, tin-, car-, pay-, say-, say-, at-, and now-, whereas sembor elsewhere.
Examples:

- eksē 'hundred and'
- don si 'two-hundred'
- tin si 'three hundred'
- carsī 'four hundred'
- paysī 'five hundred'
- sAysi 'six hundred'
- saysī 'seven hundred'
- atsī 'eight hundred'
- nowsī 'nine hundred'

In 1000 hA«jar 'thousand'
In 10000 lajk 'lakh'
In 10000000 koro:d 'crore'

3.23. Fr \[ \{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Fr1} \\ \text{Fr2} \end{array} \} + \text{Infs} \]

Fractions are divided into two classes where each has its own basic semantic value. It occurs with Infs suffix.

3.24. Fr1. \[ \rightarrow \text{kaːld-} \] 'one quarter'
Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ka:ld-O (R.1) > kaldO} & \quad \text{'one quarter' (m)} \\
\text{ka:ld-i (R.1) > kaldI} & \quad \text{'one quarter (f)} \\
\text{ka:ld-E (R.1) > kaldE} & \quad \text{'one quarter (n)} \\
\text{kaldO rupoy} & \quad \text{\% of a Rupee} \\
\text{kaldi bo:tl} & \quad \text{\% of a bottle} \\
\text{kaldE pOGE} & \quad \text{\% of a bag} \\
\end{align*}
\]

3.25. Fr2 \rightarrow Ard-

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A:rd-O (R.1) > ArdO} & \quad \text{'half' (m)} \\
\text{A:rd-i (R.1) > ArdI} & \quad \text{'half' (f)} \\
\text{A:rd-E (R.1) > ArdE} & \quad \text{'half' (n)} \\
\text{ArdO abO} & \quad \text{'half a mango'} \\
\text{ArdI ka;j} & \quad \text{'half a cashew apple'} \\
\text{ArdE ke:le} & \quad \text{'half a plantain'}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
3.26 \quad \text{ord} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\text{Ord.1} \\
\text{Ord.2} \\
\end{array} \right\} + \text{Infs}
\end{align*}
\]

Ordinals are classified in two sub-classes. Ordinal stem taking Infs suffix, form the class,
Ord. 1. Cardinals taking Infs suffix, form the Ord-2 class.

Examples:

Ord. 1.

- poyl-0 'first' (m)
- dusr-i 'second' (f)
- tisr-E 'third' (n)

Ord. 2.

- pā:c-O (R.1,2) > pācwO 'fifth'
- so-O (R.2) > sowO 'sixth'
- sat-O (R.2) > satwO 'seventh'

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{a} \\
\text{b} \\
\text{c} \\
\text{d}
\end{array}\]

Ord. 1 is divided into four sub-classes
Ord. 1a, ord. 1b, ord. 1c, ord. 1d.

3.27 Ord. 1 $\rightarrow$ Ord. 1

3.28 Ord. 1a $\rightarrow$ poyl-

Examples:

- poylO 'first' (m.sg.)
Examples:

cf. the paradigm of poyl-0

3.29 ord-1b \rightarrow dusr-
3.30. ord-1c \rightarrow tisr-
3.31 ord-1d \rightarrow cowt-

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{3.32. ord.2} & \rightarrow \text{In} \\
\{5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000\} + \text{Infs}
\end{align*}
\]
ord. 2 is consisting of ten classes where each one represents a basic numeral with its allos taking Inf's suffix.

Examples:

\[ \text{pāːc (R.1,2) } \rightarrow \text{pācwō 'fifth'} \]
\[ \text{so (R.2) } \rightarrow \text{sowō 'sixth'} \]
\[ \text{pōdra-ō (R.2) } \rightarrow \text{pōdrawō 'fifteenth'} \]
\[ \text{eksEda-ō (R.2) } \rightarrow \text{eksEdawō 'hundred and tenth'} \]

3.33. \[ \text{ND } \rightarrow \{ \text{N} \} + \text{NDS} \]

Derived noun (ND) consists of a noun (N) with a nominalizing derivative suffix (NDS) or a verb (V) with (NDS).

Examples:

\[ \text{N + NDS:} \]
\[ \text{gār + kar } \rightarrow \text{gārkār 'husband'} \]
\[ \text{braːmn+λE (R.1,5) } \rightarrow \text{bramniE 'abraham lady'} \]
\[ \text{wātō+ Eli (R.2,3,4) } \rightarrow \text{wātElī 'share holder'} \]
V+NDS:

\[ \text{sik+Ap} \rightarrow \text{sikAp} \quad \text{'learning'} \]
\[ \text{je:w+On} \quad \text{(R.1)} \rightarrow \text{je:On} \quad \text{'meal'} \]
\[ \text{ra:d+pl} \quad \text{(R.1)} \rightarrow \text{ra:dpl} \quad \text{'one who cooks'} \]

3.34. NDS

\[ \{ \text{NDS1} \rightarrow \text{NDS2} \} \]

Normalizing derivative suffixes (NDS) are of two types:

1) NDS1 occupy with nouns
2) NDS2 occupy with verbs

3.35. NDS1

\[ \{ \text{El} \quad \text{kar} \quad \text{arl} \quad \text{LEULE} \quad \text{n} \quad \text{l} \} \]

NDS1 has six forms each one has its own lexical meaning.
### Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>NDS1</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ell</td>
<td>'share'</td>
<td>(R.2,3,4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kam</td>
<td>'work'</td>
<td>(R.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kar</td>
<td>pul</td>
<td>'flower'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gAr</td>
<td>'house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dAn</td>
<td>'wash'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po:yn</td>
<td>'trawl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bik</td>
<td>'begging'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mataro</td>
<td>'old man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kōbO</td>
<td>'cock'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gArkarn</td>
<td>'master'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dudkarn</td>
<td>'milkman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bra:mm</td>
<td>'brahmin'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>divor</td>
<td>'toddy toppers'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gōwdō</td>
<td>'Gouda'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NDS2 has nine forms having characteristic lexical meaning.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>NDS2</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sik</td>
<td>'learn'</td>
<td>( Ap ) ( &gt; s\text{ilkAp} ) 'learning' ( \text{pl} ) ( &gt; s\text{ilkpl} ) 'learned man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rā:d</td>
<td>'cook'</td>
<td>(R.1) ( &gt; r\text{adAp} ) 'cooking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa:c</td>
<td>'read'</td>
<td>(R.1) ( &gt; r\text{adpl} ) 'cook' ( &gt; w\text{acAp} ) 'reading' ( &gt; w\text{acpl} ) 'reader'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>je:w</td>
<td>'eat'</td>
<td>(R.1) ( &gt; j\text{eWOn} ) 'meal'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronominal stems (PN) are classified as personal (PPN), interrogative (IPN) and reflexive (RPN).
PPN have the distinction of number as singular and plural but of gender in the third person and they are classified as first person (FP), second person (SP) and third person (TP).

FP has different forms in singular (FPs) and in plural (FP$).

FP$ has three alternants. -ma occurs with dative (Dat), -mo with genitive (Gen.), locative 2 (loc 2) and ablative (Abl) and -aw elsewhere.
Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{aw} & 'I' \\
\text{Dat. maka} & 'to me' \\
\text{Gen. moj-} & 'my' \\
\text{Inst. awE} & 'by me' \\
\text{Loc.2 mojer} & 'on me' \\
\text{Abl. mojetawn} & 'from me'
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{FP}\text{P} \rightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{am} \\
\text{ami}
\end{bmatrix}
\text{/}
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{CAS} \\
\text{else}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{array}
\]

\text{FP}\text{P} has two forms: -am occurs obligatorily with all CAS and ami elsewhere.

Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ami} & 'we' \\
\text{Dat. amka} & 'to us' \\
\text{Gen. amc-} & 'our' \\
\text{Inst. ami} & 'by us' \\
\text{Loc-2 amcer} & 'on us' \\
\text{Abl amcetawn} & 'from us'
\end{array}
\]
The second person pronominal stems are divided as singular (SP£) and plural (SPp).

SP has two alternants: 00 -tu occurs with case suffixes (CAS) and 00 -tū elsewhere.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>tuj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>tu-ī</td>
<td>(R.2) 'by you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.2</td>
<td>tujer</td>
<td>'on you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>tujetawn</td>
<td>'by you'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.44. SPp → {
  tum
  tumī
} / CAS
  else
Spj? has two allomorphs: -tum occurs with CAS and tum elsewhere.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>tumkā</td>
<td>'to you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>tumc-</td>
<td>'your'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>tumī</td>
<td>'by you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.2</td>
<td>tumcer</td>
<td>'on you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>tumcetawn</td>
<td>'from you'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.45. TP → \{ TPP \} 

TP is classified as proximate (TPP) and remote (TPR).

TPP: hi 'she'

TPR: ti 'she'

3.46. TPP → \{ TPPs \}

TPP is classified into singular (TPPs) and plural (TPPp).
3.47 TPPs → \{ TPPsm \}
\{ TPPsf \}
\{ TPPsn \}

TPPs is further divided into masculine (TPPsm) feminine (TPPsf) and neuter (TPPsn).

3.48. TPPsm → [ ha ]  \[ \text{CAS} \]
\[ \text{else} \]

TPPsm has two forms: -ha occurs with CAS and -ho elsewhere.

Examples:

- ho 'this' (mas.)
- Dat. haka 'to this'
- Inst. hanE 'by this'
- Gen. hac- 'of this'
- Loc.2 hacer 'on this'
- Abl. haeetawn 'from this'

3.49. TPPsf → hl 'this' (Fem)

TPPsf has got only one form. It occurs obligatorily with all the case suffixes.
TPPsm has two allomorphs: -ha occurs with CAS and -hE elsewhere.

Example: hE 'this' (neut)

The paradigm is like that of TPPsm.

TPPp is further classified into masculine (TPPpm) feminine (TPPpf) and neuter (TPPpn).
TPPpm has four allomorphs: -hāk with dative, -han with instrumental, hac with genitive or locative-2 or ablative and -hE elsewhere.

Examples:

- hE 'these' (ms)
  - Dat. hakkā
  - Inst. hani
  - Gen. hāc-
  - Loc.2 hac-c-er
  - Abl. hac-c-etawn

3.53. TPPpf
TPPpf has four alternants: ѹ-hāk, ѹ-han, ѹ-had and ѹ-hyo. This distribution and paradigm are as those of TPPpm.

3.54. TPPpn

3.55. TPR

3.56 TPRs

TPRs is further divided into masculine (TPRsm), feminine (TPRsf) and neuter (TPRsn).
TPRsm has two allomorphs: $\omega$-ta occurs after CAS and $\infty$-to elsewhere. The paradigm is like that of TPPsm.

TPRsf has only one allomorph. It occurs with all the case suffixes. The paradigm is like that of TPPsf.

TPRsn has two allomorphs: $\omega$-ta occurs with CAS and $\infty$-tE elsewhere. The paradigm is like that of TPPsn.

Interrogative pronominal stems are of two kinds. IPNP stands for interrogative personal pronominal
stems while IPNNP for the non-personal pronominal stems. They are used for both singular and plural.

Examples:

IPNP    ko:n    'who?'
IPNNP   kitE    'what?'

3.61. IPNP

     [ko:n]   [CAS]
     [ko:n]   [else]

IPNP has two allos: o - ko:na occurs with CAS and ko:n elsewhere.

Examples:

Dat.   Dat.   ko:na-k    ko:nak    'to whom'
Inst.  ko:na-E (R.2,3,4) ko:naE    'by whom'
Gen.   ko:na-c-    ko:naC-    'of whom'
Loc.2  ko:naCer   'on whom'
Abl.   ko:naTaw   'from whom'

3.62. IPNNP

     [kitya]   [Dat]
     [kitE]   [CAS]
IPNNP has two sub-members: $\infty$-kitya occurs with dative case suffix and kity when no GAS is suffixed.

Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{kity} \\
kitya-k \rightarrow kityak
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{'what?'} \\
\text{'what for?'}
\end{array}
\]

Reflexive pronominal stem has four alternants: $\infty$-apna occurs with Dat., Gen., Loc., and Abl. $\infty$-apn occurs with Inst., $\infty$-apl with CONC suffix and $\infty$-apun elsewhere.

Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
apun \\
apnak \\
apnE \\
apnac-\\
apnecer \\
apnatawn
\end{array}
\]

'self'
Plural morpheme has six alternants which are morphologically conditioned. The illustrations are found under the appropriate form class of noun stems mentioned above.
Oblique suffix has seven allos: $\infty$-ya occurs after Nm.1, $\infty$-a after Nm.2 or Nord, $\infty$-i after Nf.1 and $\infty$-ye after Nf.2.

$\infty$-ya occurs after Nm.1, $\infty$-i after Nf.1 and $\infty$-a after Nm2 or Nf2 or Nord. The distribution of these allos are illustrated under the sample paradigms of nouns.
Case suffixes (CAS) include dative (Dat.), genitive (Gen.), instrumental (Inst.), locative-1 (Loc.1), locative-2 (Loc.2), ablative (Abl.), vocative (Voc.) and comparative (Comp.). These markers are suffixed to the nouns after the oblique suffix.

Dative has three markers: $\infty$-ka and $\infty$-k.

$\infty$-ka occurs after the singular pronominal stem.
$\infty$-k occurs after the plural pronominal stem.
$\infty$-k occurs after nominal stems.

Examples:

- maka
  - 'to me'
- amka
  - 'to us'
- \( \text{ru:k-a-k (R.1)} \rightarrow \text{rukak} \)
  - 'to the tree'
- \( \text{ru:k-\ddot{a}-k (R.1)} \rightarrow \text{ruk\ddot{a}k} \)
  - 'to the trees'
Genitive has two alls which are morphologically conditioned. \( \omega - j \) occurs after singular FP and SP and \( \omega - c \) elsewhere. Genitive differs from others significantly as another noun follows it in a construction. In such cases it behaves like an adjective.

Examples

**Sg.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>mas</th>
<th>fem</th>
<th>neut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FP:</td>
<td>moj0</td>
<td>moj1</td>
<td>mojE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP:</td>
<td>tuj0</td>
<td>tuj1</td>
<td>tujE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPP:</td>
<td>hac0</td>
<td>hac1</td>
<td>hacE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPR:</td>
<td>tac0</td>
<td>tac1</td>
<td>tacE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pl.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>amc0</th>
<th>amc1</th>
<th>amcE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SP:</td>
<td>tumc0</td>
<td>tumci</td>
<td>tumcE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPP:</td>
<td>hāc0</td>
<td>hāc1</td>
<td>hācE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPR:</td>
<td>tāc0</td>
<td>tāc1</td>
<td>tācE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 Instrumental (Inst.) has five alternants.

- \( \bar{E} \) occurs after singular first person or second person pronominal stem.
- \( \bar{n} \) occurs after singular third person pronominal stem.
- \( \bar{n} \) occurs after singular nominal stem.
- \( \bar{i} \) occurs after plural first or second or third person pronominal stem.
- \( \bar{n} \) with plural nominal stems.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FP</td>
<td>( \bar{aw} ) 'by me'</td>
<td>( \bar{am} ) 'by us'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>( \bar{twu} ) 'by you'</td>
<td>( \bar{tum} ) 'by you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>( \bar{tan} ) 'by him'</td>
<td>( \bar{tani} ) 'by them'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Locative-1 marker has three alternants: \( \circ \)-tū occurs after neuter singular third person pronominal stem.
\( \circ \)-nt occurs after singular neuter nominal stems and nī after the plurals.

Examples:

1) hantu  
tantū  
'in this'

11) tu:k-aant (R.1) > rukant  
gai:l-i-nt (R.1) > galint  
potē-a-nt (R.2,3,8) > potyāt  
'in the tree'

'in the abusive word'

'in the bag'

'in the trees'

'in the abusive words'

'in the bags'
Loc. 2 suffix has two allomorphs: ∞_r occurs after singular noun stems and ∞_er after the pronominal stem with genitive marker.

Examples:

1) abO-ya-r (R.3) > abyar 'on the mango'
   pe:jer-r (R.1) > pejer 'on the conjee'
   sit-a-r > sitar 'on the rice'

2) mO-j-er > mojer 'on me'
   ti-o-er- > ticer 'on her'
   am-o-er > amcer 'on us'
   ta-c-er- > tæcær 'on them'

Ablative case form (Abl) has only two markers: ∞_etawn occurs after pronominal stem with genitive marker and ∞_tawn after nominal stem with oblique suffix.
Vocative has two allomorphs; \( \infty - \emptyset \) occurs after the singular nominal stems and \( \infty - \text{no} \) after the plural.

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kawlo-ya-\emptyset} & \quad (R.3) \quad > \quad \text{kawlyya} \quad \text{'0 crow'} \\
\text{put-\text{a-\emptyset}} & \quad (R.1) \quad > \quad \text{puta} \quad \text{'0 son'} \\
\text{ba:ylo-e-\emptyset} & \quad (R.2,3) \quad > \quad \text{ba yle} \quad \text{'0 wife'} \\
\text{kawlo-ya-no} & \quad (R.3) \quad > \quad \text{kawlyano} \quad \text{'0 crows'} \\
\text{put-\text{\ddot{o}-\text{a-no}}} & \quad (R.1) \quad > \quad \text{put\-\ddot{o}no} \quad \text{'0, sons'} \\
\text{ba:ylo-\text{\ddot{o}-no}} & \quad (R.2,3,4) \quad > \quad \text{bayl\-\ddot{o}no} \quad \text{'0 wives'}
\end{align*}
\]
Comparative case has three allomorphs: "-ki occurs after the pronominal stems with genitive and "-Pras and "-worni, which are in free variation, can occur with either PN + Gen. or any nominal stem with oblique suffix.

Examples:

moj-ki (R.11) > mojâki 'than me'
moj-pras (R.11) > mojepras 'than me'
moj-worni (R.11) > mojejworni 'than me'
ambO-ya-pras (R.3) > ambyapras 'than mango'
ambe-yā-worni (R.3) > ambyāworni 'than mangoes'

Modifier (M) is divided into conjunctive (Con.), emphatic (Emph) and interrogative (Int.). They occur after substantives.
Examples:

Sub + Con:

- to-yi: 'he also'
- ba:b-yi: 'father-also'
- bawyi boym: 'brother and sister'

Sub + Emph:

- t0cc: 'he and no one else'
- swAcc: 'I and no one else'
- pErAcc: 'gauvata and nothing else'

Sub + Int:

- tE-gi: 'Is it she?'
- pEtO-gi: 'Is it dog?'
- ru;k-gi (R.1): 'Is it tree'

3.76. Con \(\rightarrow\) yi

Examples: Cf. 3.75

3.77. Emph \(\rightarrow\) \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Acc} \\
\text{cc}
\end{array} \] / \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{C} \\
\text{else}
\end{array}
\]
Emphatic has two alternants: -^ctoccurs after consonant ending substantives and -cc after vowel ending stems.

Examples

Cf. 3.75

3.78. Int. $\rightarrow$ gi

If the question refers to several words in a sentence the suffix -gi is added to the last but one word:

\[ \text{dudgi kap1gi câ} \]

'Is it milk (or) Coffee (or) tea?'

3.A. Stem alternants:

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{kogul} \} & \quad '\text{cuckoo}' \\
\sim \text{kog1} & \quad '\text{before a syllable}' \\
\sim \text{kogul} & \quad '\text{elsewhere}' \\
\{ \text{sisAr} \} & \quad '\text{crocodile}' \\
\sim \text{s1sr} & \quad '\text{before a syllable}' \\
\sim \text{s1sAr} & \quad '\text{elsewhere}' \\
\end{align*}
\]