4. NOUN MORPHOLOGY

4.1. Noun

Noun is a grammatical category which takes optionally Gender-Number and case-suffixes. Nouns are two types viz., simple nouns and Derived Nouns.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Nouns} & \rightarrow \\
& \begin{bmatrix}
\text{Simple nouns} \\
\text{Derived nouns}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{align*}
\]

Noun structure: Stem ± Gr-Nr ± Case suffixes.

4.1.1 Simple Nouns

Simple nouns are base forms. They are Human nouns or Non-human nouns.
4.1.1.1 Human nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akka</td>
<td>'elder sister'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guru</td>
<td>'guru'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasyka</td>
<td>'a caste'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:ra</td>
<td>'name of a person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:ji</td>
<td>'muslim priest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mantri</td>
<td>'Minister'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.1.2 Non-human nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asdu</td>
<td>'sheep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:klã</td>
<td>'cow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mara</td>
<td>'tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:mu</td>
<td>'forest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halli</td>
<td>'village'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgu</td>
<td>'bone'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.2 Derived Nouns

Derived nouns are those derived by adding certain suffixes to the stems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>di:w-ti</td>
<td>'Dīva woman'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2. Gender:

Structure: Stem + Gr-Nr markers

Masculine (Sg.):

{-nu} ∪ -nu ∪ -a

- nu occurs after demonstrative and pronominal bases
aw-nu 'that person'  
(MR 13)

iw-nu 'this person'
(MR 3)

na:nu 'I'

-a occurs elsewhere

nent-a 'male relative'

kulda 'blind person'

mudkaa 'old man'
(MR. 3)

gawdi-a 'village chief'
(MR. 3)

kunt-a 'lame person'

kakk-a 'uncle'

Feminine (Sg)

{-lu}

oo-lu oo-i oo-ti oo-ki oo-gitti

oo-lu occurs after demonstrative base and noun stem maga-
oo-i occurs after stems like hudg-, mudk-, kunt-, kiwd- etc.

hudg-i 'girl'
(MR. 3)
mudk-i 'old woman'
(MR. 3)
kunt-i 'lame woman'
kiwd-i 'deaf woman'

oo-ti occurs after stems like ne;p-, gəwd-, mind-, bend-, bejai- etc.

ne;p-ti 'female relative'
gəwd-ti 'wife of the village chief'
mind-ti 'a keep'
hend-ti 'wife'  
(MR 3) 
bejai-ti 'nurse' 
desw-ti 'Diwa woman'

ω-ki occurs after the demonstrative base forms a-, i-

a-ki 'that woman' 
i-ki 'this woman'

ω-gitti occurs elsewhere

ha;dra-gitti 'prostitute' 
mana-gitti 'bride'

Neut (Sg): 

{-du}?

ω-du occurs after demonstrative and interrogative base forms.
a-du 'that thing'
i-du 'this thing'
yaw-du 'which thing'

Human (Pl):

{ru}

co-klu, oo-e;r, oo-dikru/diklu oo-ru

coo-klu occurs after stem mak-

mak-klu 'children'

oo-e;r occurs after badg-hudg-, na;dn-, sawt-, mind- etc.

badg-e;r 'carpenters'
hudg-e;r 'girls'
na;dn-e;r 'husbands sister'
sawt-e;r 'co-wives'
mindt-e;r 'keeps'
CD -dikru/-diklu occurs after kinship terms.

akkan-dikru / akkan-diklu  'elder sisters'
(MR. 13)

ba:wan-dikru/ ba:wan-diklu  'husband's elder brothers'
(MR. 13)

annaon-dikru / annnon-diklu  'elder brothers'
(MR. 13)

attyom-dikru/ attyom-diklu  'mother-in-laws'
(MR. 13)

tammom-dikru/ tammom-diklu  'younger brothers'
(MR. 13)

oo -ru occurs elsewhere.

hud-ru  'boys'

nent-tru  'relatives'
(MR. 3)

gəwd-ru  'village chiefs'
(MR. 3)

kunt-ru  'lame person'
(MR. 3)

1. -dikru and -diklu occurs in free variation.

2. -ru in gəwd-ru 'village chief' is also used as honorific singular.
Non-human (Pl.):

\{\-\-\-\-\} oo -\-\-\- oo -goslu

oo -\-\-\- occurs after demonstrative and III person pronominal base.

a-\-\-\-'those things'
i-\-\-\-'these things'

oo-goslu occurs elsewhere.

mara-goslu 'trees'
(MR. 3)
dana-goslu 'cattle'
(MR. 3)
kuri-goslu 'sheep'
nayi-goslu 'dogs'

4.3. Number:

Number is of two types viz., singular and plural.
Singular:
\{\eta\} \in - n \in - a(n)

\in - n occurs after na:- -ta:, ni:-

na:-n 'myself'
ta:-n 'one's self'
ni:-n 'your self'

co-a(n) occurs elsewhere.

a-w-a(n) 'that person'
i-v-a(n) 'this person'

Plural:

\{-ru\} \in -wu, \in -dikru/diku, \in -e:r, \in -ru

\in -wu occurs after na:-, ni:-, ta:-

na:-wu 'myself'
ni:-wu 'yourself'
ta:wu 'one's self'
`-dikru/diklu` occurs after kinship terms

- `akkɔn-dikru / akkɔn-diku` 'elder sister' (MR 13)
- `nentɔn-dikru / nentɔn-diku` 'relatives' (MR. 13)

`-e:r` occurs after sawt- ne:pt-, mindt-

- `sawt-e:r` 'co-wives'
- `ne:pt-e:r` 'female relatives' ('husband sisters')
- `mindt-e:r`
- `na:dn-e:r` 'husband sisters'

`-ru` occurs elsewhere

- `kunt-ru` 'lame person' (MR. 3)
- `mann-ru` 'deff person' (MR. 3)
- `nent-ru` 'relatives' (MR. 3)
- `hend-ru` 'wives' (MR. 3)
4.4. Cases

Cases denote the relationship between the nouns and verbs in a sentence. They have specific markers.

Structure: Stem + Gr-Nr + Case markers.

Case →

{ Nom
 Accu
 Ins
 Dat
 Gen
 Abl
 Loc
 Voc
 Comp
 Socia
}
4.4.1 Nominative:

\{ \emptyset \}

- mane+\emptyset 'house'
- koldi+\emptyset 'bear'
- amE+\emptyset 'torloise'
- ksbca+\emptyset 'shirt'
- Elgu+\emptyset 'bone'

4.4.2 Accusative:

\{-unna\}

∞/-unna ∞-na /

∞-unna\(^1\) occurs after the kinship forms

- awwa-unna kari 'call the mother'
- tamm-unna kalsu 'send the brother'
- mind-unna mugsu 'finish off the paramour'

1. -unna is also considered as genetive case because of the following occurrences.

- aww-unna ūru 'mother's village'
- tamm-unna mane 'younger brother's house'
- attyamm-unna m Glacier 'mother-in-law's daughter'
4.4.3 Instrumental:

{-le}

∞/−nød  ∞−le /

∞−nød occurs after mar -

mar−nød kamba  'piller made out of wood'
(MR. 16)

∞−le occurs elsewhere.

kayy−le hodda  'he beat by the hand'
kaːl−le odda  'he kicked by the leg'
mett−le hodda  'he beat by the cheppal'
4.4.4 Dative:

\{-ge\}

^-ige ~ -kke ~ -ge /

^-ige occurs after the homorganic consonant clusters and after nasal sound. n-,

mann-ige 'to the soil'
hepp-ige 'to the woman'
kaan-ige 'to the eye'
hann-ige 'to the fruits'
awn-ige 'to him'

^-kke occurs after front vowel a-

noga-kke 'to the yoke'
hana-kke 'to the money'
gida-kke 'to the tree'
guna-kke 'to the conduct'
uma-kke 'to the meal'
v-ge occurs elsewhere

gawd-ge 'to the village chief'
(MR. 3)
non-ge 'to myself'
(MR. 3)
kayy-ge 'to the hands'
setti-ge 'to the setti'
rotti-ge 'to the bread'
hatti-ge 'to the hut'

1. Genitive case differs with other case in one significant character, i.e., it allows another noun to follow it in a construction. Hence it behaves like adjective.
awr-a ka;lu 'their leg/s'
(MR. 3)
iwr-a mane 'these person's house/s'
(MR. 3)
ya:r-a hengti 'whose wife'

∞-unna occurs after kinship forms

akk-unna moglu 'daughter of the elder sister'
gand-unna tongi 'husband sister'

∞-on occurs elsewhere

korm-on na;yi 'korma's dog'
na;yk-on gadda 'Nayska's land'
kurb-on ba;na 'Kurbas grass field'
mar-on wette 'hole of the tree'

4.4.6 Ablative:

{-inda}

∞ / -idda ∞-inda /
∞-idda occurs after mara

marnidda 'by the tree'
(MR. 16)

∞-inda occurs elsewhere.

pat-y-inda banda 'came from the market (he)'
(MR. 16)
gadd-y-inda bandlu 'came from the land (she)'
hatt-y-inda banda 'came from the hut' (he)
(MR. 16)

4.4.7 Locative:

Locatives are two types (a) Morphological by case markers.
(b) Periphrastic-by post positions.

(a) Case markers:

\{-li\} 

∞ / -age ∞-li /
co-a:ge occures after stem formative -y- -d-

mane-y-a:ge (manya:ge) 'in the home'
(MR. 16)
gadde-y-a:ge (gaddya:ge) 'in the land'
(MR. 16)
bx::p-d-a:ge (bx::pda:ge) 'in the grass field'
(MR. 16)
ka:n-y-a:ge (ka:na:ge) 'in the forest'
(MR. 16)

co-li occures elsewhere

kayy-li ittu
(MR. 16)

(b) Post positions:

Post positions, ta:ke, ta:we, ta:me occures in free variation after pronominal stems.

ta:ke

non-ta:ke 'with me'
(MR. 17)
nin-ta:ke
(MR. 17)
Other locative post positions are as follows.
### Vocative:

Vocative case is denoted by lengthening the final vowel of the noun with addition of e:, os prior to the noun.

Vocative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eda</td>
<td>'left side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balæ</td>
<td>'right side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myašle</td>
<td>'upper side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelgoæ</td>
<td>'lower side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hindeæ</td>
<td>'back side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mundeæ</td>
<td>'front side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olægeæ</td>
<td>'in side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hErgeæ</td>
<td>'out side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakkaæ</td>
<td>'side by'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsduæ</td>
<td>'center'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- (es)masrasyos: 'Oh! man'  
- (es)nasykas: 'Oh! Naya'  
- (es)timma: 'Oh! Timma'  
- (es)
-is

(o:) naṣi
(e:) gangi:

'Oh! Narayan
'Oh! Ganga'

4.4.9 Comparative:

\{ -ginta \}

-ginta freely varies with -tinka and -kinda

\[ -ginta \]

non-ginta in comparision with me
(MR. 17)
nin-ginta in comparision with you
(MR. 17)
awon-ginta in comparision with him

\[ -tinka \]

non-tinka in comparision with me
(MR. 17)
nin-tinka in comparision with you
(MR. 17)
awon-tinka in comparision with him
\(\sim\)-kinda

nan-kind\(\sim\)a in comparision with me
(MR. 17)

nin-kind\(\sim\)a in comparision with you
(MR. 17)

aw\(\sim\)n-kind\(\sim\)a in comparision with him

4.4.10 Sociative:

\[\{-ku:\text{te}\}\] \(\sim\)-gun\(\sim\)a

\(\sim\)-ku:\text{te} occurs after consonant ending stems.

aw\(\sim\)n-ku:\text{te} ba 'come with him's
nan-ku:\text{te} banda 'he came with me'

\(\sim\)-gun\(\sim\)a occurs elsewhere

ha\(\sim\)di-gun\(\sim\)a ho\(\sim\)gu 'go along with the rout'
mestru-gun\(\sim\)a ba; 'come along with the teacher'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nomi</th>
<th>Accu</th>
<th>Inst</th>
<th>Abl</th>
<th>Dat</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Loc</th>
<th>Voc</th>
<th>Comp</th>
<th>Soci</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&amp;</th>
<th>-ṣ-</th>
<th>-unna</th>
<th>-le</th>
<th>-inda</th>
<th>-ge</th>
<th>-ṣn</th>
<th>-li</th>
<th>w:</th>
<th>-ginta</th>
<th>-kuṭe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>positions</td>
<td>-na</td>
<td>-nod</td>
<td>-xe</td>
<td>-unna</td>
<td>-ta;ke</td>
<td>-ta;ke</td>
<td>-TRAIN</td>
<td>-na</td>
<td>-ta;me</td>
<td>-on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5. Pronouns:

Pronouns are those which come as substitutes to nouns in a sentence, they have gender and number references. They are broadly classified into (1) Genderless pronouns (2) Pronouns susceptible to gender.

4.5.1 Genderless pronouns:

Genderless pronouns include first and second person forms and also reflexives.

First person:

\[
\{ \text{ni:} \} \\
\text{ni:}-\text{n(u)} \quad '\text{you}' \\
\text{ni:}-\text{wu} \quad '\text{we}'
\]

Second person:

\[
\{ \text{na:} \} \\
\text{na:}-\text{n(u)} \quad '\text{I}'
\]

1. Pronominal root na:- becomes na- before -nn, -mm and ni:- becomes ni- and ta:- becomes ta- before -nn and -mm oblique forms.
ni:-wu 'you'

Reflexives:

\{ta:-\}

ta:n(u) (Sg.) 'himself'
ta:-wu (Pl.) 'themself'

4.5.2 Pronouns; susceptible to gender:

Pronouns susceptible to gender includes third person forms and demonstrative forms and interrogatives.

Demonstratives:

Remote:

aw-nu (Mas) 'he'
aw-lu (Fem.) 'she'
a-du (Neut.) 'that'

Proximate

iw-nu (Mas.) 'this man'
(MR. 3)
iw-\text{lu} \quad (\text{Fem.}) \quad 'this woman'
(MR. 3)
i-\text{du} \quad (\text{Neut.}) \quad 'this thing'

\textbf{Interrogative:}

ya:wa-\text{nu} \quad (\text{Mas.}) \quad 'which man'

ya:wa-\text{lu} \quad (\text{Fem.}) \quad 'which woman'

ya:w-\text{du} \quad (\text{Neut.}) \quad 'which thing'

\textbf{Third Person:}

\textbf{Singular:}

\textbf{Masculine:}

\{ -\text{nu} \}

aw-n(u) \quad \{that man\}
(MR. 3)
iw-n(u) \quad 'this man'
(MR. 3)

\textbf{Feminine:}

\{ -\text{lu} \}

a\_w-\text{lu} \quad 'that woman'
(MR. 3)
iw-lu  'this woman'
(MR. 3)

Neutar:

{-du}

a-du  'that thing'
i-du  'this thing'

Plural:

Third person plural form consists of human and non-human genders.

Human gender:

{-ru}

aw-ru  'those persons'
(MR. 3)
iw-ru  'these persons'
(MR. 3)
Non-human gender:

\{-wu\}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{a-wu} \quad \textit{that thing}
\item \textit{i-wu} \quad \textit{this thing}
\end{itemize}

4.6 Numerals:

Numerals are classified into (1) Cardinals and (2) Ordinals. Ordinal numbers are formed by adding suffix to the cardinal base forms.

Cardinals:

Cardinals are the base forms. They occur freely or with other base forms.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{wond} \quad \textit{one}
\item \textit{yeld} \quad \textit{two}
\item \textit{mu;r} \quad \textit{three}
\item \textit{na;k} \quad \textit{four}
\end{itemize}
ayd 'five'
aːr 'six'
yːːl 'seven'
yent 'eight'
Wombat 'nine'
atu 'ten'
nuːr 'hundred'
saːwr 'thousand'
lake 'lakh'
yeld nuːr 'two hundred'
naːk saːwra 'four thousand'
aːr lakea 'six lakh'

One :

\{wond\} has six allomorphs

-co-wobb- occurs before third person markers

wobb-nu 'one man'
wobb-ду 'one woman'
wobb-ki 'one woman'
\(\infty\) wok - occurs before kannu, kay

wokkanu \((wok \cdot kannu \prec wondu \cdot kannu)\)

'one eye'

\(\infty\) wog - occurs before gasli

wogga\(\tilde{\text{a}}\)li \((wog \cdot gasli)\)

'one leg'

\(\infty\) wop - occurs before pattu

woppattu \((wop \cdot pattu \prec wondu \cdot hottu)\)

'one time'

\(\infty\) wont - occurs before -ettu, -emme

wont-ettu \((won\tilde{\text{t}}\cdot ettu \prec wondu \cdot ettu)\)

'one ox'

wont-emme \((won\tilde{\text{t}}\cdot emme \prec wondu \cdot emme)\)

'one buffalo'

\(\infty\) wond - occurs elsewhere

wondu

('one')

(MR. 5)

Two:

\[
\{\text{yeld}\}
\]

has four allomorphs
oo ibb - occurs before third person plural marker

  ibb-ru  'two person'

oo ip - occurs before pattu

  ip-pattu  'twenty'

oo in- occurs before musru

  in-musru (in-musru) 'two hundred')
  (MR. 5)

oo yeld - occurs elsewhere

  yeldu  'two'
  (MR. 5)

  yeld sa:bra  'two thousand'

Three:

{musr} has four allomorphs

oo mus occurs before -wattu

  muswattu (muswattu) 'thirty'
∞ mun- occurs before nuːru

munnuːru  'three hundred'

∞ muk- occurs before kaːlu and koːti

mukkaːlu (muk-kaːlu)  '3'
mukkoːti (muk-koːti)  'three crores'

∞ muːr- occurs elsewhere

muːmuːru  'three hundred'
uːru  'three'
(MR. 5)

Four:

{naːk}  has three allomorphs.

∞ nal- occurs before wattu

nalwattu (nal-wattu)  'forty'

∞ naː- occurs before nuːru

naːmuːru  'four hundred'
Five:

\{ayd\} has two allomorphs

Six:

\{ar\} has two allomorphs
oo a|r- occurs elsewhere

a|r|u 'six'
(MR. 5)
a|r|nu|r|u 'six hundred'

Seven :

\{yɛl\} has two allomorphs

oo yep - occurs pattu

yeppattu (yep-pattu) 'seventy'
yeppatentu 'seventy eight'

oo yɛl occurs elsewhere

yɛl|u (seven'
(MR. 5)
yɛl|nu|r|u (yɛl-ru) 'seven hundred'

Eight :

\{yɛnt\} has two allomorphs.
∞ yemb- occurs before -attu

yembattu (yemb-attu) 'eighty'
yembatentu (yemb-attu-enťu) 'eighty eight'

∞ yent- occurs elsewhere

yentu 'eight'
(MR.'5)
yentînusru 'eight hundred'

Nine :

{wombatt} has three allomorphs.

∞ tomb- occurs before attu and after hatt, ippatt, muwat etc.

tombattu 'ninty'
tombatta;ru 'ninety-six'
tombattmu;ru 'ninty-three'
hattombattu 'ninteen'

∞ wombay- occurs before nu;r

wombaynu;ru 'nine hundred'
oo wombat- occurs elsewhere

wombattu 'nine'
(MR. 5)

Ten:

\{ patt \} has six allomorphs.

oo hatt- occurs before tombattu, independently

hattombattu (hatt-tombattu) 'ninteen'
hattu 'ten'
(MR. 5)

oo patt- occurs before yep.

yeppattu (yep-pattu) 'seventy'

oo hadi- occurs before mu;ru, na;ku,

hadimu;ru (hadi-mu;ru) 'thirteen'
hadina;ku (hadi-na;ku) 'fourteen'
oo hadin- occurs before -ayd, a:r, yɔːɬ, yent

hadinaydu (hadin-aydu) 'fifteen'
hadinaːru (hadin-aːru) 'sixteen'
hadinyɔːɬu (hadin-yɔːɬu) 'seventeen'
hadinentu (hadin-yɛntu) 'eighteen'

oo hann- occurs before wond, yeld

hannondu (hann-wondu) 'leven'
hannelɗu (hann-yeldu) 'twelve'

oo -watt occurs elsewhere

nalwattu (nal+wattu) 'forty'
aywattu (ay+wattu) 'fifty'
arwattu (ar+wattu) 'sixty'

Hundred :

\{nuː r\}

huːru 'hundred'

(MR. 5)
Ordinals:

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding suffix to the cardinal base forms. Ordinals are the adjective forms.

-ne

na; kne  (na; k-ne)  'fourth'
a;r ne  (a;r-ne)  'sixth'
nu;r ne  (nu;r-ne)  'hundredth'

-la occurs after mod

modla  (mod-la)  'first'

Compounding numerals:

(mu;r-nu;ru)  munnu;ru  'three hundred'

(na;k-nu;ru)  na;nu;ru  'four hundred'

(sy-nu;ru)  aynu;ru  'five hundred'

Compound numeral expressing indefiniteness

(syd-a;ru)  syda;ru  'five-six'
(yosl-entu) Jtoaentu
(yosl-entu) Jtoaentu
‘seven eight’
(wond-wond) Wondondu
(wond-wond) Wondondu
‘one one’

Fractions :

arda
ka:lu
mukka:lu
girda
\(\frac{1}{7}\)
yel'duware
(2\frac{3}{4})
yo:\:lumukkalu
(7\frac{3}{4})
a:ruka:lu
(6\frac{3}{4})

Measurements :

cata:ku
‘1/16 seers’
nawta:ku
‘1/8 seers’
pa:wu
‘\(\frac{1}{2}\) seer’
acco:ru
‘\(\frac{3}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) seer’
sidde
‘1/3 seers’
seem
‘1 seer’
gidna
‘4 seers’
palla
‘100 seers’
kolga
‘20 seers’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kandga</td>
<td>16 seers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te:ji</td>
<td>'1 Kg.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maña</td>
<td>'15 Kg.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parla:ngu</td>
<td>(220 yards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maylu</td>
<td>'1760 yards'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harda:ri</td>
<td>'4 miles'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:k nagar du:ra</td>
<td>'more than 10 miles'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Post positions like sa:ri, hapti, sarti, sala occur in free variation and have time reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wond sa:ri</td>
<td>'one time'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu:r sa:ri</td>
<td>'hundred time'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:k sa:ri</td>
<td>'four time'</td>
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<tr>
<td>wond hapti</td>
<td>'one time'</td>
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<tr>
<td>wond sarti</td>
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<tr>
<td>nu:r sarti</td>
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<tr>
<td>na:k sarti</td>
<td>'four time'</td>
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1. Distance approximately measured on the basis of hearing the sounds of drum beating.
Cardinals and their allomorphs.

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<th>Morpheme</th>
<th>Allomorphs</th>
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