6. PARTICLES AND CLITICS

Particles are those forms which cannot take either case suffixes or tense suffixes but can take or capable of taking clitics. Particles can occur freely or with noun or verb in a sentence. The forms which are indeclinables and also not functioning like adverbs and adjectives are considered as clitics.

6.1

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Pr. se} \\
\text{Pr. Vb.} \\
\text{Ind.}
\end{array}
\]

The particles are of three types namely presentential elements, pre verbals and independents.

6.1.1

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{havu} \\
\text{su:du}
\end{array}
\]

Presentential elements which occur as particles are havu 'yes' su:du 'you see'

Examples:

havu, adi manci kukka: 'yes, it is a good dog'
havu, a:biđa: manci biđa: 'yes, she is a good girl'
su:du, va:du ilku hota:du  ‘you see, he go to home’
su:du, na:nu u:riki vasta:n  ‘you see, I come to village’

6.1.2

pr.vb --->

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{encga:r} \\
\text{ala:}
\end{array}
\]

Preverbal particles are encga:r ‘afterwards’ aḷa: ‘so’

Examples:

encga:r hota:r  ‘They will go afterwards’
va:du aḷa: ūepta:n  ‘He say so’

6.1.3

Ind ---->

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{kinda:} \\
\text{na:nuṭi} \\
\text{bayṭya:} \\
\text{deḡr}
\end{array}
\]


Examples:

va:du kinda: ka:du  ‘He is not below’
adi na:nuṭi ka:du  ‘It is not inside’
ešina:voḍu bayṭya: ho  ‘go out oh boy’
deḡr da:  ‘near come’
The clitics are of two types namely proclitics [Procli] and postclitics [Postcli].

6.2.1

The proclitics are of three types namely Distant Demonstrative clitic, Proximate Demonstrative clitic and Interrogative clitic.

6.2.1.1 Dis Demcli ----> ~a-

The distant Demonstrative clitic has only one allomorph namely ~a-

Examples:

~a-

~a-

a-ndu > andu 'there'

a-kd > akd 'that way'

a-nta: > anta: 'those money'

6.2.1.2 Prox Demcli ----> ~i-

The Proximate Demonstrative clitic has only one allomorph namely ~i-
Examples:

$\sim i-$

\begin{align*}
i-ndu & > indu & \text{`here'} \\
i-kd & > ikd & \text{`this way'} \\
i-nta: & > inta: & \text{`these many'}
\end{align*}

6.2.1.3 Interr $\rightarrow \sim e-$

The Interrogative clitic has only one allomorph namely $\sim e-$

Examples:

$\sim e-$

\begin{align*}
e-ndu & > endu & \text{`where'} \\
e-\text{la:} & > ela: & \text{`how'} \\
e-nta: & > enta: & \text{`how many'}
\end{align*}

6.2.2

\begin{align*}
\text{Post cli} & \rightarrow \\
\text{Place cli} & \\
\text{Time cli} & \\
\text{Quan cli} & \\
\text{man cli} & \\
\text{Emp cli} & \\
\text{Reason cli} & \\
\end{align*}

The Post clitics are of six types namely Place clitic, Time clitic, Quantity clitic, Manner clitic, Emphatic clitic, and Reason clitic.
6.2.2.1 Place cli ----> ~-ndu

The Place clitic has only one allomorph namely~-ndu.

Examples:

~-ndu

a-ndu > andu 'there'
i-ndu > indu 'here'
e-ndu > endu 'where'

6.2.2.2 Time cli ----> ~-pdu

The Time clitic has the form ~-pdu.

Examples:

a-pdu > apdu 'then'
i-pdu > ipdu 'now'
e-pdu > epdu 'when'

6.2.2.3 Quan cli ----> Count cli

The Quantity clitic has only one type namely count clitic

Count cli ----> ~-nta:

The quantity clitic has the form ~-nta:

Examples:

a-nta: > anta: 'that much'
i-nta: > inta: 'this much'
e-nta: > enta: 'how much'
211

6.2.2.4

Man cli ---->  ~-la:

The manner clitic has one allomorph namely  ~-la:

Examples :

~-la:

a-la: > ala:  'in that manner'
i-la: > ila:  'in this manner'
e-la: > ela:  'in what manner'

6.2.2.5  Emp cli ---->  ~-e

The emphatic clitic has only one allomorph namely  ~-e.

Examples :

~-e

vagad-e > vagade  'he only'
vagat-e > vagate  'she only'
mugr-e > mugre  'three only'

6.2.2.6  Reason cli ---->  ~-dka:gi

The Reason clitic has the form  ~-dka:gi.

Examples :

a-dka:gi > adka:gi  'for that reason'
i-dka:gi > idka:gi  'for this reason'
e-dka:gi > edka:gi  'for what reason, why?'