THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI
THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

by

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Introduction.

The Lamani language belongs to the Indo-Aryan family of languages. It originated in Rajasthan and in the opinion of the author, descended from Old Western Rajasthan along with Gujarati and Marwadi. The people claim descendance from the Rajputs. They are known by several names such as: Banjari, Wanjari, Labhani, Lambani, Lambadi, Sukali and Singadi. The people prefer to call themselves Gormati or Gorwat.

At the present time the people, being nomadic, are scattered throughout Central India with heaviest population concentrations in Maharashtra, Mysore, and Andhra Pradesh. According to the '61 Census, Lamani is now spoken by over one million people.

The dialect here described is spoken in the Gulbarga District of northern Mysore State—the area from which the Lamanis living next to Deccan College, Poona, have migrated. However, samples of text of the dialects spoken in Andhra near Hyderabad and in the Guntur District of Andhra have also been included in the analysis. The Lamani language, although varying somewhat in vocabulary and phonemic inventory from area to area, has virtually the same syntactic structure throughout. There is one exception to this viz., the Mathuri Banjari, spoken in Yeotmal District of Maharashtra, which is said to be a separate dialect.

Not much work has been done previously on Lamani. Only two works have come to my notice. One is in Sir George Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India. In it he gives some very brief grammatical notes, some text and comments on its origin. The other is an article entitled, "Lambani Jana Mattu Avara Bhase", by M. Chidananda Murty in the journal Prabuddhakarnataka. It is written in Kannada and is largely ethnological in character with comments on the vocabulary, but little detailed grammatical analysis.

In the course of this thesis I have had several informants. Naik Desu Chandu Chawan, Motilal Kissan Chawan and Hiralal Topaji Chawan were the main three. Naik Desu Chandu Chawan, however, is the one who gave me my start in Lamani, and the one to whom I still go for checking. He is the chief of one of the two Lamani villages next to Deccan College. Because of a bad fall several years ago which left him partially paralyzed, he is unable to do manual work. His age is about 60 years.

A common concept that we have encountered about Lamani
among laymen is that it is not a language in its own right, but a mixture of Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi. Having spent considerable time analyzing it we must say something to counter this view. Lamani is a language in its own right. It has an intricate structure which is distinct from and yet similar to the three languages mentioned above and to all other Indo-Aryan languages.

Tagmemic theory as conceived by Kenneth L. Pike in his Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior, and modified by Robert E. Longacre in Grammar Discovery Procedures, provides the descriptive model for this thesis.

Tagmemics views language as "structured in three semi-autonomous but interlocking modes, phonology, grammar and lexicon", Longacre 1964 p. 7. Each of these modes has its own hierarchy building from small, relatively simple units into large, more complex units. Phonology begins with the phoneme as its smallest unit and builds into syllables; syllables build into rhythm units; rhythm units into stress groups; stress groups into phonological paragraphs, poems or sonnets. Grammar begins with the morpheme and builds into words; words into phrases; phrases into clauses; clauses into sentences; sentences into utterances; and utterances into discourses and monologues. Lexicon begins with the lexeme which builds into lexico-tagmemes and syntagmemes which build into metaphors and idioms. (Lexical hierarchy is still not clearly delineated.)

Central to tagmemic theory is the concept of the tagmeme. A tagmeme is a composite concept consisting of two elements, the defining function and the set of items which manifest the function. The function is the role an item plays in a particular construction. Subject, object and location are all functions in a clause. Noun phrase and postpositional phrase are sets which may manifest these functions. The correlation of the two together comprises a tagmeme. The function subject manifested by the set noun phrase, pronoun or gerund is a tagmeme. The function location manifested by locative noun or postpositional phrase is a tagmeme.

A tagmeme is also referred to as a slot-class correlative or it can be described as a slot filled by a class, or a function manifested by a set. Given then, the following clause, it would be roughly analyzed as follows:

the little girl goes to the park regularly
The clause consists of four tagmemes: a subject manifested by a noun phrase; a predicate manifested by an intransitive verb; a locative manifested by a prepositional phrase; and a manner slot manifested by an adverb. These four together form a unit called a syntagmeme. The syntagmeme (clause) can in turn fill a slot on the sentence level, and together with the slot or function forms a sentence level tagmeme. Hence, Independent Base: (filled by) Independent Clause, is a sentence level tagmeme, even though the manifesting class is a syntagmeme.

In the same way a noun word in Lamani is a syntagmeme consisting of a nucleus slot filled by a noun stem and a case-number slot filled by an affix. As a syntagmeme it fills the head slot on the phrase level, forming a phrase-level tagmeme. Tagmemes are relative to the level on which they operate.

Language is hierarchically structured. That is, it is made up of a series of levels beginning at lower levels and building into higher levels. In the grammatical hierarchy, tagmemes on one level typically fill slots on the next higher level. So words build into phrases, phrases into clauses, clauses into sentences and so on. It is not uncommon, however, for words to fill a clause level slot (level skipping) or for clauses to fill a clause level slot (embedding), or for a clause to fill a phrase level slot (back looping). The following diagram shows the grammatical hierarchy of Lamani.

```
--- DISCOURSE LEVEL ---
  C SENTENCE LEVEL
    C CLAUSE LEVEL
      C PHRASE LEVEL
        C WORD LEVEL
          STEM
```

Read, structures at the base of an arrow can fill slots in structures at the head of an arrow. The arrows
connecting the levels up the center show the most common distribution. Those on the side indicate level skipping, imbedding (the looped arrow), and back looping (the arrows pointing down).

Language, as viewed by Pike, is trimodally structured. This means that each unit, whether phoneme, tagmeme or syntagmeme has three modes. First, it has a feature mode which serves to describe the internal structure of the unit and contrast it with other units. Second, it has a manifestation mode which shows the etic variants of the unit. And finally it has a distribution mode which defines what functions or slots the unit can manifest. It is by this three-fold grid that we have attempted to describe the tagmemes of Lamani, especially in reference to the phrase and clause levels.

Although Phonology is not outlined in this manner, the three modes are nonetheless present. The feature mode is the description of the phoneme and its contrast with other phonemes. The manifestation mode includes the allophones and examples, and the distribution mode is the distribution of the phonemes in the syllable.

The concepts of nuclear and peripheral especially in reference to the clause level, need some explanation as to how they are used in this grammar. The nuclear tagmemes are those which are essential to the construction type—the tagmemes without which the construction would fail to be distinctive or contrast with other constructions. All tagmemes which are obligatory are considered nuclear, though not all nuclear tagmemes are obligatory.

Consider, for example, a tagmeme which occurs only in one clause type—the indirect object in the ditransitive clause. Although it is optional, it is still one of the distinguishing features of the clause type and its very potential helps to contrast the ditransitive clause type from the transitive clause type in which it has to possibility of occurrence. The indirect object tagmeme is therefore nuclear to the ditransitive clause type.

It should be noted, however, that where a nuclear tagmeme is omitted in a construction, it is nevertheless present somewhere in the larger context. Thus when + occurs before a tagmeme in the clause nucleus, it means that the tagmeme may be overtly omitted, but that it is necessary in the context.

Peripheral tagmemes, on the other hand, are never ob-
ligatory. They occur more freely throughout the clause types and are not identifying contrastive features of the clauses. (See Peripheral tagmeme distribution matrix 3.6.1.)

The term axis-relator, symbolized AR, is used in this thesis instead of postpositional for both phrases and clauses. The relator is in every case the postposition and the axis is the noun phrase or clause which is related to another word or clause by the relator. Hence in the AR phrase ek ghar-e maal 'one house in', the relator maal relates the noun phrase ek ghar-e to the clause in a locative relation.

The thesis is divided into three main parts—phonology, grammar and lexicon. Phonology is described in the traditional way with phonemic chart, description of phonemes and allophones, chart of phoneme co-occurrence and description of the syllable.

The grammar begins with sentence structure which serves mainly to introduce the lower levels of clause, phrase and word. Matrix display of the clause structure has been used to present the complete structure in a succinct graphic manner. Transformations have also been very helpful. After describing five clause types of the declarative class, the remaining classes (interrogative, imperative, axis-relator and participial) are all stated as transforms of the declarative. I am especially indebted for this format to Nguyen Dang Liem, English Grammar, A Combined Tagmemic and Transformational Approach.

Phrase structure comprises the next portion, with matrices used to show both over-all structure and concord within the noun and verb phrases. The first section describes the Lamani phrase types, while the second describes how these can be combined by such devices as coordination, apposition and repetition.

Word and stem parallel each other. Stems are classified by their occurrence in word structure, while words are mainly classified by their distribution in phrases and clauses. Stems fill the nucleus slot in word structure. To conclude the grammar, the first ten sentences of a text are displayed by means of tree-branching diagrams.

The lexicon consists of a vocabulary of approximately 2000 entries listed with their meaning and grammatical status.

I would like to express my gratitude to the following
persons and institutions for making this thesis possible: to Naik Desu Chandu Chawan, my chief informant in the early stages of analysis and to whom I still go for checking; to Motilal Kissan Chawan for his help in transcribing text; to Hiralal Topaji Chawan for help in the later stages of analysis; to V. Grace Kessiamma Vankudawathu (now Mrs. Dara Paul) an English-speaking Lamani from Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh, for text material and help in early stages of grammatical analysis; to Dewala Chatru Jadaw, Kesibai Chawan and several others for text material; to Dr. H. S. Biligiri, my thesis guide, for his encouragement, patience, and helpful suggestions in the wording and format of the thesis; to the Summer Institute of Linguistics under whose auspices I have worked while doing my research; to Dr. Richard S. Pittman for initially encouraging me to write the thesis; to Gail, my wife and finest critic, for her numerous suggestions in the analysis and untiring help in the typing; to Mrs. Albert Monus for her excellent typing of the original thesis and to Mrs. Madeline Troyer for her help in typing the copy for this publication.

I am also indebted in my analysis to the help of computers. The computer at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay alphabetized a 2000-entry vocabulary and produced a phoneme co-occurrence chart. This was made possible by a fifteen-minute-per-month free grant that TIFR makes available to bona fide students. The phoneme co-occurrence chart was very helpful for comparing with and correcting my own.

The IBM 1410 computer at the University of Oklahoma processed over 100 pages of type-written text and arranged it into a concordance. Each word in the text was alphabetized and listed down the center of the page of the concordance as often as it occurred in the text, with context on either side. This concordance was of immense help in syntactic analysis. It was made possible by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, sponsored by Grant 95-270 of the National Science Foundation.

Finally, this Ph.D. thesis was submitted to and accepted by the University of Poona, India in 1968. The research was carried out at the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona, during the years 1964-1968. I would like to express my deep appreciation to Dr. S. M. Katre, Director of Deccan College, and to other staff members of these institutions for making this research possible.

Ronald L. Trail
1 Phonemic Inventory.

1.1 Matrices of the Phonemic Norms.

1.1.1 Consonant Matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Pt. of Labial</th>
<th>Dental-</th>
<th>Retroflex</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occlusives</td>
<td>vl</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirants</td>
<td>vd</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterals</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaps</td>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continuants w y

/ɛ/ and /œ/ are not listed on the above chart as they form a subsystem by themselves, not patterning like their /c/ and /s/ counterparts. (See 1.2.1.A.1 and 1.2.1.B.)

1.1.2 Vowel Matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position in</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tongue Height</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>a*</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>aa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*/a/ will be used to represent /ə/ throughout this thesis. It should also be noted that the labels on the above matrices are approximate, meant only as a point of reference for the reader.

1.1.3 Suprasegmentals. */~/* nasalization.

1.2 Description of the phonemes with illustrations.

1.2.1 Consonants. All the consonants and vowels are made
with egressive lung air.

A. The Occlusives are all unaspirated consonants. They include seven stops, p, b, t, d, T, D, k, g, and two affricates, c and j.


/b/ has two allophones. [b̚] voiced bilabial unreleased stop, varies freely with [b] voiced bilabial stop in word final position. [b] occurs elsewhere.

/t/ is a voiceless dental stop.

/t/ is a voiceless dental stop.

/d/ is a voiced dental stop.

/T/ is a voiceless retroflex post-alveolar stop.
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ThikaaNo 'address'
mitkaa 'frog'
DaakTar 'doctor'
paTTi 'hinge'
khakTik 'butcher'

/D/ has two allophones. Intervocally, in consonant clusters with non-homorganic consonants and /T/, and word finally it is a voiced retroflex post alveolar flap [ tô ]. Elsewhere it is a voiced retroflex post alveolar stop.

Dokraa 'old man'
boDi 'daughter-in-law'
kaaD 'take off!'
Dhikaal 'dirt clods'
khikDi 'window'
kukDi 'chicken'
gadda 'scar'
kwalDaa 'bracelet'
bhaaNDo 'he scolded'
ganTDDi 'bundle'

/k/ is a voiceless velar stop.

kaam 'work'
dakaaL 'show!'
naak 'nose'
khar 'hoof'
lungkDi 'fox'
loLkaa 'hen's comb'
cakkar 'dizzy'

/g/ is a voiced velar stop.

gaan 'town'
pagaar 'salary'
naaag 'cobra'
ghar 'house'
kaaglaa 'crow'
iLqi 'vegetable slicer'
suggi 'harvest'
bagicaa 'garden'

In two words, nanggaawan 'meat curry' and wenggaN 'brinjal', and when /ng/ occurs word finally, the /g/ is sometimes not realized. The realization of /g/ varies freely in these environments with its absence. This means that all such items will have two possible phonemic transcriptions, but in this grammar, the /g/ will be written throughout. Elsewhere the /g/ is always realized when clustered with /ng/.

nanggaawan/nangaawan 'meat curry'
wenggaN/wengaN 'brinjal'
 rangg/rang 'color'

/c/ has two allophones. [tʃ] a voiceless alveopalatal grooved affricate occurs before front vowels, and elsewhere varies freely with [ts], a voiceless alveolar grooved affricate. Of the two, [ts] is heard more frequently, especially in word final position.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cuno</td>
<td>'lime'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cip</td>
<td>'piece'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maacar</td>
<td>'mosquito'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wec</td>
<td>'sell!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chol</td>
<td>'peel!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi</td>
<td>'you sg are'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waanc</td>
<td>'read!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barci</td>
<td>'spear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pacaas</td>
<td>'fifty'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/j/ has two allophones. [dz], a voiced alveopalatal grooved affricate, occurs before front vowels and elsewhere varies freely with [dz], a voiced alveolar grooved affricate. [dz] is heard more frequently, especially in word final position.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>juno</td>
<td>'old'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jib</td>
<td>'tongue'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaajar</td>
<td>'carrot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wej</td>
<td>'hole'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhol</td>
<td>'forest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhe</td>
<td>'cheers'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samajNu</td>
<td>'to understand'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darji</td>
<td>'tailor'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. /ð/. Two words, possibly more, do not fit the description given above for /c/. These words are [ţaa] 'tea' and [ţaar] 'four', which are always realized with an alveopalatal [tʃ]. Three solutions are possible. First, it could be argued that the list of words is too small to merit the setting up of a separate phoneme. We could merely list the exceptions in a footnote. This solution fails to explain the situation fully.

Second, using these two words we could assign [ţ] a phonemic status throughout the language. This would mean that in words where there is free variation there would be two phonemic transcriptions of the same word and therefore free variation between phonemes. From practical considerations this solution is unwieldy.

A third solution, the one we have adopted, is to set up [ţ] as a phoneme and use it for writing only our limited list. This would mean that the sound [tʃ] is assigned to
two different phonemes, and the phoneme /ɔ/ belongs to a subsystem of its own.

2. Occlusives plus /h/. These are traditionally analyzed as aspirated unit phonemes. In Lamani, however, to analyze them as consonant clusters appears to be a better solution. Several factors point to this. First, all of the occlusives occur syllable initially, intervocally and finally. /h/ occurs only syllable initially. When the occlusives occur with /h/ they also only occur syllable initially. Practically speaking, consonants plus /h/, and /h/ alone occur only word initially, as the medial occurrences are very rare. To say, therefore, that they are unit phonemes would give us eleven phonemes which would not pattern like their unaspirated counterparts (/wh/ also occurs). Also since they parallel /h/ in their distribution, it seems only correct to analyze them as consonant plus /h/.

Second, positing syllable initial consonant clusters is more realistic in that it allows for problem words like kwaLĐaa 'bracelet' and gyaara 'eleven', which do not otherwise fit the system. Lastly, this solution results in eleven fewer phonemes.

B. Spirants.

/s/ has four allophones, all of which are voiceless and grooved. [s], a dental spirant, occurs before dental stops. [z], a retroflex post alveolar spirant, occurs before retroflex stops. [ʃ], an alveopalatal spirant, occurs before front vowels (except when geminate), in free variation with [s], an alveolar spirant which occurs elsewhere.

suno 'empty'
sisi 'bottle'
saasu 'mother-in-law'
āysi 'eighty'
bes 'sit!
ister 'pressure stove'
dhāasti 'running'
warsaalo 'rainy season'
kasse 'brass anklets'
daseko 'a few'

/ʃ/. The word [{Enggaa} does not fit the description given above for /s/. This is parallel to the situation of /ɔ/ discussed above. Similarly we have chosen to make [ʃ] phonemic and to write it only in the words in which it always occurs as [ʃ]. /ʃ/, then, is the second member of the subsystem with /ɔ/.
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/h/ is a voiceless glottal spirant.

haati 'elephant'
hiraa 'diamond'
heT 'down'
oTo 'back, again'
whalas 'awful'
behad 'without limit'

C. Nasals.

/m/ is a voiced bilabial nasal.

mar 'die!'
tamaaku 'tobacco'
araam 'rest'
jamNo 'right-hand'
aatmaN 'West'
chaambDi 'bark of tree'

/n/ has three allophones, all of which are voiced. [ŋ], a dental nasal, occurs with dental stops. [n], an alveopalatal nasal, occurs before /c/ or /j/ when they have alveopalatal allophones. [n], an alveolar nasal occurs elsewhere.

naagar 'plow'
naani 'grandmother'
paan 'leaf'
dhan·gar* 'shepherd'
maanto 'obeying'
chapni 'camelion'
pinci 'coconut husk'

*This is one example of an alveolar nasal occurring before a velar stop. When this occurs it will be written as above.

/N/ has two allophones. [N], a voiced retroflex post-alveolar nasal, occurs in clusters with homorganic consonants. [ŋ], a voiced retroflex post-alveolar nasal flap, occurs elsewhere.

bhaaNDo 'he scolded'
bhaaNNi 'broom'
paaNi 'water'
baaN 'arrow'
baaNJo 'grandson'
lakNu 'to write'

/ng/ is a voiced velar nasal. It occurs only before velar stops. It can occur alone finally, where it varies freely with the cluster /ngg/. Intervocally it can occur alone in two words viz., wengaN 'brinjal' and nangaawaN 'meat curry' where it varies freely with /ng/. (See /g/
for discussion.) Although its distribution is limited, it is considered to be a separate phoneme because the other nasals also occur before velar stops.

- **pangkaa** 'fan'
- **dhan·gar** 'shepherd'
- **phaNgori** 'pimple'
- **camkaayoo** 'he startled'
- **Taangg** 'leg'

**D. Laterals.**

/l/ has two allophones. [l], a voiced dental lateral, occurs in clusters with dental stops. [l], a voiced alveolar lateral, occurs elsewhere.

- **lak** 'write'
- **Thaaloo** 'empty'
- **gol** 'round'
- **calkoDi** 'sparrow'
- **yeklo** 'alone'
- **khaaldo** 'he ate'
- **billa** 'bottle cap'
- **Dhilo** 'slow'

/l/ has two allophones. [l], a voiced retroflex post-alveolar lateral, occurs clustered with homorganic consonants and /r/. [l], a voiced retroflex post-alveolar lateral flap, occurs elsewhere.

- **maaLo** 'bird nest'
- **goL** 'jaggery (brown sugar)'
- **loLkaa** 'ear lobe'
- **wukLi** 'pounding stone'
- **daatLaa** 'sickle'
- **khaaLDo** 'skin'
- **paaTLun** 'trousers'
- **paLLo** 'border of cloth'
- **aLro** 'sharp'

**E. Flaps.**

/r/ is a voiced alveolar flap.

- **rok** 'stop'
- **doraa** 'thread, string'
- **kar** 'do!'
- **carko** 'highly seasoned'
- **Tukri** 'head cloth'

**F. Continuants.**

/w/ has two allophones. [v], a voiced labio-dental frictionless continuant, occurs before front vowels. [w],
a voiced bilabial frictionless continuant, occurs elsewhere.

- waag 'tiger'
- sawaar 'tomorrow'
- jiw 'body'
- whanaar 'matter, affair'
- taawDo 'sunshine'
- bhagwaan 'God'
- wej 'hole'
- wiNTi 'ring'
- caawi 'key'
- nawwad 'ninety'

/y/ is a voiced palatal frictionless continuant.

- yaaDi 'mother'
- tayaar 'ready'
- naankyaa 'small'
- gyaara 'eleven'
- paylwaan 'strong'
- koDyaa 'spider'
- aYYaa 'holy man'

1.2.2 Vowels. In general, Lamani vowels are more tense than English vowels.

/i/ has two allophones. [i:], a voiced high close front long unrounded vocoid, occurs in syllable final position and in closed syllables before flaps. [i], a voiced high open front short unrounded vocoid, occurs elsewhere.

- gid 'song'
- ki 'she said'
- bir 'woman'
- kim 'where?'
- kimi 'somewhere'
- miNDi 'ewe sheep'
- biDi 'leaf cigarette'

/e/ has two allophones. [e:], a voiced mid close front long unrounded vocoid, occurs in syllable final position and in closed syllables before flaps. [e], a voiced mid open front short unrounded vocoid, occurs elsewhere.

- khet 'field'
- ke 'they said'
- bheL 'mix!'
- bero 'deaf'
- beDo 'stacked pots'
- weNDo 'crazy man'
- ceplu 'sandal'

/u/ is a voiced high close back rounded vowel.

- gud 'fat'
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bu 'water (to child)'
bur 'cover!'
bruDo 'old'
suNDuDo 'elephant's trunk'
Tukri 'shawl'

/bu/ is a voiced mid close back rounded vowel.

god 'lap, bosom'
ko 'he said'
bor 'berry'
boDi 'daughter-in-law'
koNDi 'box handle'
TokNo 'brass water jug'

/o/ is a voiced mid close back rounded vowel.

had 'a boundary'
ka 'tell!'
mar 'die!'
paDo 'he fell'
baNDi 'bullock cart'
jamNo 'right hand'

/a/ is a voiced mid close central unrounded vowel.

raad 'pus'
kaa 'why?'
maar 'hit!'
bhaaDo 'rent'
bhaarNDi 'she scolded'
DhaakNi 'knee cap'
raajaa 'king'

/aa/ is a voiced low open central unrounded vowel.

khīs 'new mother's milk'
bhāsi 'buffalo cow'
kū 'how?'
āāsu 'tears'
konggaa 'stork'
curmō 'a sweet'
hāy 'like this'
dīe 'day'
ghāw 'wheat'
dhūwaaDi 'vapor, steam'

1.2.3 Nasalization has been analyzed as a suprasegmental phoneme. It occurs on all six vowels. In certain environments it is not limited to the particular vowel on which it occurs. If the nasalized vowel is followed by another vowel, or by /y/ or /w/, they also become nasalized. If the /y/ or /w/ in turn is followed by a vowel, it too becomes nasalized.
Vowels occurring before a nasal plus a homorganic occlusive tend to be nasalized—long vowels more noticeably than short ones. Because of this, nasalization is not written on vowels occurring in this position.

\texttt{bhaand} 'tie!'

Nasalization varies from speaker to speaker. Some insist that it must be spoken while others tend to reject it.

1.3 The Distribution of the Phonemes.

1.3.1 The syllable. Every syllable consists of at least a peak of sonority (a vowel) with an optional onset of one or two consonants, and an optional coda of one or two consonants. It is symbolized as follows:

\[ +C +C +V +C +C \]

The actual possible syllable patterns are as follows:

- \texttt{V} aa 'come'
- \texttt{CV} ko 'he said'
- \texttt{CCV} kho 'eat!'
- \texttt{VC} aaj 'today'
- \texttt{CVC} daaD 'day'
- \texttt{CCVC} kwalDaa 'bracelet'
- \texttt{VCC} aaNT 'noise'
- \texttt{CVCC} band 'closed'
- \texttt{CCVCC} gwaDD 'barren'

1.3.2 Vowels. The vowel forms the obligatory nucleus of the syllable. If two vowels occur together they form two different syllables.

\texttt{aa-o} 'you pl come!'

1.3.2.1 Vowel Co-occurrence Matrix.

\begin{tabular}{cccccccc}
\hline
\texttt{2nd} & \texttt{1st} & i & u & o & e & a & aa \\
\hline
i & ii & ii & io & ie & ia & iaa & \\
u & ui & uu & uo & ue & ua & uaa & \\
o & oi & ou & oo & oe & oa & \\
aa & aai & aau & aao & aae & \\
e & ei & eu & & \\
a & ai & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Comments: The matrix shows that the high vowels /i/ and /u/ co-occur completely with all vowels, including themselves; that /o/ and /aa/ do so to a slightly lesser degree; while /e/ and /a/ almost never do.
1.3.2.2 Vowel Clusters and examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel Cluster</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>pi-is</td>
<td>'you sg will drink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iu</td>
<td>pi-u kar</td>
<td>'keep on drinking!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io</td>
<td>pi-o</td>
<td>'drink!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie</td>
<td>pi-e chi</td>
<td>'you sg drink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ia</td>
<td>pi-a cha</td>
<td>'he drinks'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iaa</td>
<td>daniaa</td>
<td>'people'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ui</td>
<td>lu-is</td>
<td>'you will wipe'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uu</td>
<td>lu-ū</td>
<td>'should I wipe?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uu</td>
<td>lu-o</td>
<td>'you pl wipe!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ue</td>
<td>lu-e chi</td>
<td>'you sg wipe'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ua</td>
<td>lu-a cha</td>
<td>'he wipes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uaa</td>
<td>Duaa</td>
<td>'ladle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi</td>
<td>bhenoi</td>
<td>'brother-in-law'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou</td>
<td>ro-u kar</td>
<td>'keep on crying!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oo</td>
<td>dho-o</td>
<td>'you pl wash!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oe</td>
<td>ro-e chi</td>
<td>'you sg cry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oe</td>
<td>dho-a cha</td>
<td>'he washes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aai</td>
<td>bhaai</td>
<td>'brother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aau</td>
<td>khaa-u kar</td>
<td>'keep on eating!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aao</td>
<td>aa-o</td>
<td>'come!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aae</td>
<td>aa-e</td>
<td>'they came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>che-i</td>
<td>'is not'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>ke-u kar</td>
<td>'keep on talking!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>sai</td>
<td>'please!'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.3 Consonants.

A. Single consonants.
1. In word initial position, all consonants except /N, L/ and /ng/ occur.
2. In intervocalic position, all consonants except /ŋ/ occur.
3. In word final position, all the consonants except /h, ŋ/ and /ŋ/ occur.
4. Before the initial consonant of a following syllable in the same word, all the consonants may occur except /h, ŋ/ and /ŋ/.
5. After the final consonant of a preceding syllable in the same word, all the consonants may occur except /h, ng, ŋ/ and /ŋ/.
6. A consonant occurring intervocally belongs to the syllable of the following vowel.

kha·bar        'news'
B. Double consonants.

1. Syllable initial position.
   a. /w/ and all occlusives plus /h/ occur together only in word initial syllables.
      khurci 'chair'
      whalas 'awful'
   b. /k/ and /g/ plus /w/ occur in word initial syllables only.
      kwalDaa 'bracelet'
      gwaDD 'barren'
   c. All consonants plus /y/ except /p,b,m,w,ng,h,y/ occur in syllable initial position.
      ko.dya 'spider'

2. Syllable final position.
   a. Homorganic nasal plus occlusive
      band 'closed'
   b. /s/ plus /t/.
      dost 'friend'
   c. /y/ plus /l,n/.
      payl.waan 'strong'
      cayn 'chain'
   d. /k/ plus /s/.
      laks.mi 'Laxmi'
   e. /D/ plus /D/
      gwaDD 'barren'
   f. /n/ plus /n/.
      ann 'grain'

3. Syllable final consonant clusters may be followed by a syllable initial consonant. Similarly, syllable initial consonant clusters may be preceded by a syllable final consonant. These combinations form a triple consonant cluster across syllable boundaries.

4. When a double consonant cluster occurs intervocally, except when the second member is /y/, the first consonant belongs to the preceding syllable and the second to the following syllable.
   kaac.bo 'turtle'
   but kaa.tyaa 'twine'

1.3.3.1 Consonant Co-occurrence Matrix (next page).

The following matrix is arranged to show which consonants cluster with other consonants both within and across syllable boundaries. The vertical axis lists first the occlusives and /w/. The remaining phonemes, both in the ver-
## CONSONANT CO-OCCURRENCE MATRIX

|     | h  | t  | N  | D  | r  | L  | k  | m  | T  | l  | y  | w  | b  | n  | s  | p  | d  | g  | c  | j  | ng |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| p   | ph | pt | pN | pD | pr |     |     |     | pt | pl |     |     | pn |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| b   | bh | bt | bN | bD | br | bk |     | bT | bl |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| w   | wh | wN | wD | wr | wl | wk |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| t   | th | tt | tN | tD | tr | tL | tk | tm |     | ty |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| d   | dh | dt | dN | dD | dr | dl | dy | dw |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| c   | ch | ct | cN | cD | cL | ck | cm |     |     | cy |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| j   | jh | jt | jN | jD | jr | jL |     |     |     | jy |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| T   | Th | Tt | TN | TD | TL | Tk |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| g   | gh | gt | gN | gD | gr | gl | gy | gw |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| k   | kh | kt | kN | kD | kr | kl | kw |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| D   | Dh | Dt | DN | DD | Dr | Dk |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| s   | st | sN | sr | sk | sm | ST | sl | sy | sw |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| m   | mN | mr | mL | mk | mT | ml |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| n   | nt | nN | nk |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| l   | lt | lN | lk |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| L   | Lt | LN | lr | LL | Lk |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| N   | Nt | NN | Nk |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| r   | rt | rN | rk |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| y   | yh |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| ng  | ngk|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

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tical and horizontal axes, are arranged so as to bring out the clearest pattern in the matrix.

The matrix points out the following:
1. The limited distribution of /h/ as the first member of any cluster, and as the second member with only occlusives and /w/.
2. The limited distribution of /ng/ as either first or second member of a cluster.
3. The limited distribution of /c,j/ as second members with any of the occlusives, /w/ or /s/.
4. The blanks in the upper right quadrant indicate that /w,b,s,n,p,d,g,c,j,ng/ do not readily, if ever, join with occlusives as second members of clusters.
5. /h,t,N,D,r,L,k,y/ (upper left quadrant), are very frequently second members of clusters with occlusives.
6. /c/ and /s/ have been omitted because they do not co-occur with other consonants.

1.3.3.2 Consonant Clusters with examples.

<p>| pt  | haptaa  | 'week' |
| pT  | khapTyaa | 'palm frond' |
| pD  | kapDaa  | 'clothes' |
| ph  | phaL    | 'fruit' |
| pn  | chapni  | 'camelion' |
| pN  | baapNi  | 'eyelid' |
| pl  | ceplu   | 'sandal' |
| pr  | Topro   | 'coconut' |
| tt  | sattar  | 'seventy' |
| tk  | haatkaDi | 'handcuffs' |
| tD  | raatDo  | 'red' |
| th  | thaam   | 'stop!' |
| tm  | aatmaN  | 'West' |
| tN  | mutNu   | 'to urinate' |
| tL  | pitLo   | 'brass' |
| tr  | kutraa  | 'dog' |
| tw  | ditwaar | 'Sunday' |
| ty  | cintyaa | 'fear' |
| Tt  | luTtaaNin | 'plundering' |
| TT  | maTTi   | 'earth, ground' |
| Tk  | caTkii  | 'toe ring' |
| TD  | gaNTDi  | 'bundle' |
| Th  | Thik    | 'right' |
| TN  | uTNu    | 'to get up' |
| TL  | baaTLii | 'bottle' |
| Ty  | pheTyaa | 'skirt' |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ct</td>
<td>naactaaNin</td>
<td>'dancing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ck</td>
<td>kaacka</td>
<td>'a kind of tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cb</td>
<td>kaacbo</td>
<td>'turtle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cD</td>
<td>puncDi</td>
<td>'tail'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>choraa</td>
<td>'boy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>lacaMaN</td>
<td>'brother of Ram'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cN</td>
<td>waancNu</td>
<td>'to read'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cL</td>
<td>maacLi</td>
<td>'fish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cy</td>
<td>lacyaa</td>
<td>'necklace'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kt</td>
<td>phengktaaNin</td>
<td>'throwing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kT</td>
<td>DaakTar</td>
<td>'doctor'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kk</td>
<td>cakkar</td>
<td>'dizzy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kd</td>
<td>ekdam</td>
<td>'very'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>khol</td>
<td>'open!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ks</td>
<td>daksan</td>
<td>'South'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>hakmat</td>
<td>'authority'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kN</td>
<td>TokNo</td>
<td>'brass water pot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kL</td>
<td>yeklo</td>
<td>'alone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kL</td>
<td>ukLi</td>
<td>'pounding stone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kr</td>
<td>bakraa</td>
<td>'goat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td>kwaLDaas</td>
<td>'bracelet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ky</td>
<td>naankyaa</td>
<td>'little'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bt</td>
<td>dubtaaNin</td>
<td>'sinking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bT</td>
<td>kasaabTi</td>
<td>'bell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bk</td>
<td>sabko</td>
<td>'suddenly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bD</td>
<td>chaambDaas</td>
<td>'bark of tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bh</td>
<td>bhagwaan</td>
<td>'God'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bN</td>
<td>dubNu</td>
<td>'to sink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bl</td>
<td>pablik</td>
<td>'public'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>br</td>
<td>Dabraa</td>
<td>'pit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dt</td>
<td>khodtaaNin</td>
<td>'digging'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dd</td>
<td>gaddaa</td>
<td>'donkey'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dD</td>
<td>guDdi</td>
<td>'back of neck'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dh</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>'wash!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm</td>
<td>aadmi</td>
<td>'man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dN</td>
<td>badNaa</td>
<td>'rope'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dl</td>
<td>badlaawNu</td>
<td>'to change'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dL</td>
<td>chaadLaa</td>
<td>'winnowing tray'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dr</td>
<td>saadri</td>
<td>'woven mat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dw</td>
<td>badwaar</td>
<td>'Wednesday'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dy</td>
<td>widyaa</td>
<td>'magic'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dp</td>
<td>taaDpatri</td>
<td>'tarp'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dt</td>
<td>raDtaaNin</td>
<td>'rolling'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dk</td>
<td>hidki</td>
<td>'hiccough'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Db</td>
<td>kabi</td>
<td>'straw of jowar (millet)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>gaDDaa</td>
<td>'scar'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbrev.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dg</td>
<td>paaDgaa</td>
<td>'baby buffalo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dh</td>
<td>DhaaD</td>
<td>'sage, storyteller'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dm</td>
<td>raaNmuND</td>
<td>'widow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DN</td>
<td>bhaaNuND</td>
<td>'to scold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr</td>
<td>taaNDri</td>
<td>'Lamani woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dy</td>
<td>koDyaay</td>
<td>'spider'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jt</td>
<td>samajtaaNin</td>
<td>'understanding'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jD</td>
<td>hijDaay</td>
<td>'eunuch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jh</td>
<td>jhaaD</td>
<td>'tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jN</td>
<td>samajNu</td>
<td>'to understand'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jL</td>
<td>wijLi</td>
<td>'lightning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jr</td>
<td>wojri</td>
<td>'intestines'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jy</td>
<td>mojyaay</td>
<td>'sock'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gt</td>
<td>hugtaaNin</td>
<td>'growing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gT</td>
<td>ghunggTo</td>
<td>'border of headcloth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gd</td>
<td>bhogdaay</td>
<td>'tunnel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gD</td>
<td>langgDo</td>
<td>'lame'</td>
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<tr>
<td>gg</td>
<td>suggi</td>
<td>'harvest'</td>
</tr>
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<td>gh</td>
<td>ghor</td>
<td>'worry'</td>
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<tr>
<td>gN</td>
<td>wagNis</td>
<td>'nineteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gl</td>
<td>kaaglaa</td>
<td>'crow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gL</td>
<td>aanggLi</td>
<td>'finger'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr</td>
<td>ghu gri</td>
<td>'hair pendant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gw</td>
<td>bhagwaan</td>
<td>'God'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GY</td>
<td>gyaara</td>
<td>'eleven'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp</td>
<td>warspat</td>
<td>'Thursday'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st</td>
<td>dost</td>
<td>'friend'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sT</td>
<td>isTor</td>
<td>'pressure stove'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sk</td>
<td>bhaskaa</td>
<td>'straw'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>kasse</td>
<td>'brass anklets'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sm</td>
<td>asmaan</td>
<td>'sky'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sN</td>
<td>besNu</td>
<td>'to sit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sl</td>
<td>haaaslil</td>
<td>'necklace'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sr</td>
<td>dusro</td>
<td>'second'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sw</td>
<td>phaaaswaadi</td>
<td>'rib'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sy</td>
<td>sasyaa</td>
<td>'rabbit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mp</td>
<td>jumpDaay</td>
<td>'hut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mT</td>
<td>cimTii</td>
<td>'pinch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mc</td>
<td>camcaa</td>
<td>'spoon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mk</td>
<td>camkaar</td>
<td>'fear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mb</td>
<td>laambo</td>
<td>'long'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>md</td>
<td>samdar</td>
<td>'ocean'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mj</td>
<td>samjo</td>
<td>'he understood'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mN</td>
<td>jamNo</td>
<td>'right hand'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>aamli</td>
<td>'tamarind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mL</td>
<td>kamLero</td>
<td>'of lotus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mr</td>
<td>amrut</td>
<td>'excellent'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>np</td>
<td>anpaD</td>
<td>'unread, stupid'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nt</td>
<td>antaas</td>
<td>'story of building'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nc</td>
<td>canci</td>
<td>'pouch for betelnut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nk</td>
<td>naankyaa</td>
<td>'small'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nd</td>
<td>imaandaar</td>
<td>'honest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nj</td>
<td>bhanjoD</td>
<td>'prick!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>dhan·gar</td>
<td>'shepherd'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns</td>
<td>pensal</td>
<td>'pencil'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nn</td>
<td>ann</td>
<td>'grain, food'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nN</td>
<td>maanNu</td>
<td>'to obey'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ny</td>
<td>sonyaa</td>
<td>'large red beetle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nt</td>
<td>jaNtaaNin</td>
<td>'giving birth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nk</td>
<td>chaNkū</td>
<td>'should I sprinkle?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nd</td>
<td>kaNDori</td>
<td>'string on waist'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nj</td>
<td>bhaaNjo</td>
<td>'grandson'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng</td>
<td>phaNgori</td>
<td>'pimple'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>kuNso</td>
<td>'which'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>ghaNma</td>
<td>'very far'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NN</td>
<td>haNNi</td>
<td>'deer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ny</td>
<td>saraaNya</td>
<td>'pillow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngg</td>
<td>anggaar</td>
<td>'fire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngk</td>
<td>phengk</td>
<td>'throw!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>kalpaNaa</td>
<td>'scheme'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lt</td>
<td>galti</td>
<td>'mistake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lc</td>
<td>daalcani</td>
<td>'cinnamon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lk</td>
<td>calcodi</td>
<td>'type of bird'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb</td>
<td>melbaTi</td>
<td>'sexual union'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lg</td>
<td>metNaalgi</td>
<td>'winnowing platform'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lN</td>
<td>galNi</td>
<td>'funnel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ll</td>
<td>billaa</td>
<td>'bottle cap'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lw</td>
<td>phulwar</td>
<td>'cauliflower'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ly</td>
<td>kolyaa</td>
<td>'coal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lp</td>
<td>baaLpaN</td>
<td>'newborn child'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>baLtaaNin</td>
<td>'burning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>waLTi</td>
<td>'backwardness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lk</td>
<td>loLkaa</td>
<td>'earlobe'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>baaLDi</td>
<td>'servant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>woLDi</td>
<td>'basket'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lj</td>
<td>kaalji</td>
<td>'worry, concern'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lg</td>
<td>iLgi</td>
<td>'vegetable slicer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN</td>
<td>baLNu</td>
<td>'to burn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL</td>
<td>palLo</td>
<td>'edge of cloth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lr</td>
<td>aLro</td>
<td>'sharp'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lw</td>
<td>manggalwaar</td>
<td>'Tuesday'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3.4 Open Transition. A weak central vocoid occurs between consonants as follows:

1. Between all occlusives and /s,l,w/, and a following flap, except /t,T/ before /N/.
   daatLaa 'sickle'
   kapDaa 'clothes'

2. Between /m/ and /N/ or /L/.
   jamNo 'right hand'
   kamLero 'of the lotus'

3. Between /D/ and /p, t, k, b, g/.
   kaDbi 'straw of jowar'

4. Between /N/ and /k, d, j, g, s, m/.
   kaNdori 'waist string'

5. Between /L/ and /p, t, k, d, j, g, r, w/.
   kaaLji 'worry, concern'
Open transition is most noticeable between a retroflex flap and a preceding or following consonant. It is least noticeable between occlusives or /s/ and a following /r/.

1.4 Morphophonemics.

1.4.1 Regressive Consonant Assimilation.
Voiceless stem final consonants on verb stems become voiced before voiced stem initial consonant of following verb stems.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{jap} & \ 'hide' & \rightarrow & \text{jab go} & \ 'he hid' \\
\text{jit} & \ 'win' & \rightarrow & \text{jid go} & \ 'he won' \\
\text{uT} & \ 'get up' & \rightarrow & \text{ud jā̀u chu} & \ 'I get up' \\
\text{bac} & \ 'be saved' & \rightarrow & \text{baj go} & \ 'he was saved' \\
\text{dhok} & \ 'worship' & \rightarrow & \text{dhog dino} & \ 'he worshipped'
\end{align*}
\]

1.4.2 Loss of Phoneme.

A. Verbal suffixes \(-a_C\) become \(C\) after stem final vowels.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{khaa} & + -\text{an} & \rightarrow & \text{khaa-n} & \ 'eating' \\
\text{ke} & + -\text{aN} & \rightarrow & \text{ke-N} & \ 'story'
\end{align*}
\]

B. In Ce verb stems, Ce becomes C before vowel initial suffixes.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{de} & + -\text{ū} & \rightarrow & \text{d-ū} & \ 'shall I give?' \\
\text{de} & + -\text{ena} & \rightarrow & \text{d-ena} & \ 'to give'
\end{align*}
\]

Note that Rule A. above should be applied first so that \(\text{ke} + -\text{an} \rightarrow \text{ke-n},\) instead of \(\text{ke} + -\text{an} \rightarrow \text{k-an}.

C. Verb stems \(\text{Ci}\) become \(\text{C}\) before the conjunctive suffix -\(\text{i}\).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{pī} & + -\text{i} & \rightarrow & \text{p-i} & \ 'drinking'
\end{align*}
\]

D. \(-a/-o/-i\), are lost before the emphatic suffix \(-i\).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kata} & \ 'where?' & \rightarrow & \text{kat-i} & \ 'anywhere' \\
\text{ke-r-o} & \ 'whose?' & \rightarrow & \text{ke-r-i} & \ 'anyone's' \\
\text{ke-r-i} & \ 'whose? (fem)' & \rightarrow & \text{ke-r-i} & \ 'anyone's'
\end{align*}
\]

E. Stem final \(\text{y}\) is lost before feminine noun-adjective suffix -\(\text{i}\).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bhedy} & \ 'wolf' & \rightarrow & \text{bhedi} & \ 'she-wolf' \\
\text{naanky} & \ 'small' & \rightarrow & \text{naanki} & \ 'small (fem)'
\end{align*}
\]

F. \(\text{CVCaC}\) becomes \(\text{CVCC}\) when followed by a vowel other than a.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{samaj} & \ 'understand' & \rightarrow & \text{samj-o} & \ 'I understood' \\
\text{baakal} & \ 'door' & \rightarrow & \text{baakl-e-ro} & \ 'of the door'
\end{align*}
\]

1.4.3 Addition of a phoneme.

A. \(\text{aa}\) becomes \(\text{aaw}\) before verb initial q.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{aa} + \text{g-o} & \rightarrow & \text{aaw g-o} & \ 'he came'
\end{align*}
\]

B. \(\text{l}\) becomes \(\text{ld}\) and \(\text{L}\) becomes \(\text{LD}\) before \(\text{r}\).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bo}l & \text{r-i ch-a} & \rightarrow & \text{boLD r-i ch-a} & \ 'she is singing' \\
\text{ba}l & \text{r-o ch-a} & \rightarrow & \text{baLD r-o ch-a} & \ 'it is burning'
\end{align*}
\]
1.4.4 Miscellaneous.

In rapid speech the following changes occur.

A. ND + N becomes NN.
   bhaaNND-Nu > bhaaNNu  'to scold'

B. D + L becomes LL.
   kaaD le-n > kaalllen  'removing'
2 Sentence.

2.0 Introduction to Sentence.

A sentence is "...a class of syntagmemes of a hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the clause and below such syntagmemes as the paragraph and discourse", Longacre 1964 p.160. Often the question is asked, "What is the difference between the clause and sentence?" The answer to this is basically that sentences are made up of one or more clauses and that sentences can occur in isolation whereas clauses cannot. When a sentence consists of a single clause, the features which distinguish it from a clause are introductory and intonation tagmemes. When it consists of two or more clauses, there are the features just mentioned plus optional conjunctions.

The Lamani sentence is described below as being either simple, complex or coordinate. In each formula only the tagmeme names are given without their fillers. The terms independent and dependent base tagmemes are in each case manifested by an independent and dependent clause respectively. The introductory tagmeme is manifested by either an introducer phrase or a conjunction. Intonation contours are not described, but are represented by punctuation marks.

Simple, complex and coordinate sentences are distributed in various slots in paragraph and discourse levels which are not yet fully analyzed.

The analysis of the sentence is quite cursory, meant mainly to be an introduction to the clause, phrase and word levels.

2.1 Simple Sentences.

2.1.1 Contrast.

Simple sentences are composed of a single independent clause, an introducer and an intonation contour.

Formula = ± Intro + Ind Base + Inton

Read, sentence consists of an optional introductory tagmeme, an obligatory independent base tagmeme, and an obligatory intonation tagmeme.
2.1.2 Manifestations:

A. Declarative--plus declarative intonation (.)

```
Intro          Ind   Base
watraa-r maai Bhagwaan aayo.
that much in God came.
'Eventually, God came.'

ek wet-o to pardi raaj.
one was-he Pardi king.
'There was a Pardi King.'
```

B. Imperative--plus imperative intonation (!)

```
Ind   Base
maar kan re j-o!
my near stay!
'Stay with me!'

ab ma-na ek ghoDo d-a!
now-me to one horse give
'Now give me a horse!'
```

C. Interrogative--plus question intonation (?)

```
Intro          Ind   Base
ato tū ma-na kāāi ke jaa-e chi?
then you me-to what say-you aux?
'Then what do you have to say to me?'
```
2.2 Complex Sentences.

2.2.1 Contrast.

A complex sentence is made up of one or more dependent conjunctive clauses plus an independent clause. Although the dependent clauses share the subject of the independent clause, they can have tagmemes of their own other than the verb, and they indicate action coordinate with that of the main clause. Often they divide the subject of the independent clause from its predicate.

Formula = fIntro + Dep Base... + Indep Base + Inton

Read, sentence consists of an optional introductory tagmeme, an obligatory dependent base tagmeme which can be open-ended, an obligatory independent base tagmeme and an obligatory intonation tagmeme. The independent base slot can be filled by a declarative, imperative or interrogative clause as shown above.

2.2.2 Manifestations.

A. The two conjunctive suffixes, -an and -taaNin have identical meanings and are substitutable for one another.

Ato u ghDo laa-taaNin heT choD din-o.
then he horse bring-ing down let go-he.
'Then he brought a horse and let him go down.'

Sonaa aDwi-ma jaa-n kaai kid-i?
Sonaa forest-in go-ing what did-she?
'What did Sonaa do after she went into the forest?'

The dependent base tagmeme can be repeated any number of times. Note that the subject remains the same.
THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

He summoned a donkey, had the queen's head shaved, rubbed lime on it, drove her away, took his (another king's) daughter, performed his kingly duties and ate.

2.3 Coordinate Sentences.

2.3.1 Contrast.

Coordinate sentences consist of clauses and sentences concatenated together by means of conjunctions.

Formula = Intro + Indep Base + (Conn + Indep B) ... + Inton

Read, sentence consists of an optional introductory tagmeme, an obligatory independent base tagmeme, an obligatory composite (within parentheses) consisting of an obliga-
tory connector and an obligatory independent base tagmeme (the dots indicate open-endedness), and an obligatory intonation tagmeme.

2.3.2 Manifestations.

A. Additive Sentence.

saap kāāi aa-e ni, an wo-na kāāi kaat-e ni,
snake at all comes not, and him at all bites not,
an wo-na maraN aa-i koni.
and him-to death came not.

'The snake didn't come at all and didn't bite him at all and he didn't die.'

ghare-waAL-er pujaa kar-Nu aar saasu-r sasr-er
husband's worship do must and in-law's

pujaa karNu.
worship do-must.

'You must worship your husband and your mother and father-in-law.'

B. Adversative sentences consist of two clauses, the second of which contrasts with the first by indicating the opposite result than is expected or desired.

laakosi rupyaa ma kharac kid-o paN
about a laakh rupees I spend did-I but

maar-i darsan din-i koni.
my-fem interview gave-she not.

'I spent about a laakh of rupees but she didn't grant me an interview.'
paakti-na adoi laag jaa-i-a paN u uT-o koni.
side-to worms stick will but he get up-he not.
'Worms will be in his side but he didn't get up.'

laa-i to, kāāi laab che-i
brought-she though, some profit is-not.
'Although she brought (it), it was of no use.'

C. Conditional Sentences consist of two clauses or sentences linked together by to 'if'. The to is part of the first clause or sentence giving the condition. The resultant clause or sentence follows with no overt marker for the 'then'.

ek daaD taar Dhāāı aaTo na ra to,
one day your near flour not is if,

maar kan-ti le-n kh-o!
my near-from take-ing eat!
'If one day you do not have any flour, take from me and eat!'

ye kutraa-n maar-i-s to, ma ghar r-i-ū.
this dog-obj kill-will-you if, I home stay-will-I.
'If you will kill this dog I will stay home.'

The negative condition can be given by the elliptical na to 'if not', 'otherwise'. The negative condition of the example given above with its result clause is:

na to, ma ghar r-ū ni.
not if, I home stay-I not.
'If not, I won't stay home.'

Here the elliptical na to stands for 'If you don't kill the dog...'
D. Expansion sentences cover those where the second clause expands and elaborates on the first or some element in the first clause.

\[ tu \ taar \ maabaape-n \ k-a \ ki \ jaa-ma\breve{a}. \]

you your parents-to say \textit{that} go-we.

'Tell your mother and father \textit{that} we are going.'

\[ naankyaa \ bhaai \ woLak \ lid-o \ ki \ maar \ moTo \ bhaai \]

younger brother recognized-he \textit{that} my big brother

\[ cha, \ dek! \]

is, look!

'Look! The younger brother recognized \textit{that} this was his older brother.'

3 Clause.

3.0 Introduction.

A clause is "a class of syntagmemes of a median hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the phrase and word and below such syntagmemes as the sentence and discourse", Longacre 1964 p.125. A Lamani clause is a group of phrases centered around a verb phrase. It is minimally represented by the verb phrase alone. The following matrix displays the clause types of Lamani.
The vertical axis has a series of three contrasting clause types, Active, Receptor and Stative, with the Active type broken down into three sub-types, Intransitive, Transitive and Ditransitive. The horizontal axis, displaying the clause classes, includes two major divisions, independent and dependent. Independent includes three classes, Declarative, Imperative and Interrogative. Dependent includes Repetitive, Conjunctive, Referent and Non-referent classes. The five types intersecting with the seven classes make a total of 35 derived clause types with one lacuna, viz., Receptor-imperative. Although the types intersect with the classes to make derived types, the classes or types do not intersect with themselves. That is a Declarative-Imperative never occurs, nor does a Transitive-receptor.

The types are separated on the basis of internal structure. The classes are separated on the basis of distribution, mood or form of the verb, and the obligatory presence of relators or referent relators. The advantage of a matrix is that it forces the analyst to decide to which dimension a particular construction belongs.
The structural distinction between the types Active, Receptor and Stative are at least two-fold; the structural distinctions between the classes are not necessarily two-fold. The clause types of the declarative class are described in detail whereas the remaining classes have been stated as transforms of the declarative class.

Each clause type has been described in terms of nuclear and peripheral tagmemes. The nuclear tagmemes are those which are essential to the clause type—the tagmemes without which the construction would fail to be distinctive. They are frequently peculiar to the construction. All obligatory tagmemes are nuclear, though not all nuclear tagmemes are obligatory. A nuclear tagmeme can be optional if it is in the context. The very potential of a tagmeme in one construction can contrast with its obligatory absence in another.

Peripheral tagmemes, on the other hand are marginal or satellite. They occur more freely throughout the various clause types and are therefore not identifying contrastive features of the clause. (See distribution matrix 3.6.1 and Introduction for discussion on nuclear vs. peripheral.)

The following description of clause structure is in three parts: first a description of the declarative class clause types with special attention to the nuclear tagmemes of each type; second a description of the peripheral tagmemes which occur in all types; finally, a description of the six remaining clause classes and how they are obtained as transforms of the declarative class.

3.1 Intransitive Declarative Clause.

3.1.1 Contrast.

The intransitive clause states an event or action which is non-goal directed. The verbs imply several areas of meaning: motion, go, come, climb, fly; state, sleep, stay, sit, stand; action, cry, laugh; change of state, wake up, die. It has the following distinguishing features:

A. It is non-goal directed.

B. An intransitive verb phrase manifests the predicate tagmeme.

C. Only two tagmemes, subject and predicate, comprise its nucleus.
D. Internal structure.

1. Abbreviated formula

\[ (+ S \quad +Pi) \quad \downarrow \text{Peri} \]

Read, clause consists of an optional subject and an obligatory intransitive predicate comprising the nucleus (within parentheses), and an optional periphery. The line joining subject and predicate indicates agreement either in person, number and gender or gender and number according to the aspect of the verb. Fillers of the tagmemes have been omitted here in order to bring out the distinctive pattern.

Following Longacre here, I have called the subject nuclear because it is in concord with the predicate. Actually it is obligatory in the verb morphology and in the context, but its overt presence in the clause is optional.

2. Expanded Formula.

\[ +T \quad +S \quad +L \quad +A \quad +B \quad +I \quad +M \quad +\text{Com} \quad +\text{Pur} \quad +\text{Pi} \]

The linear order is quite flexible—the formula shows what is statistically most common.

3.1.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.

1. Subject may be manifested by:

A pronoun,

\begin{align*}
S & : \text{pro} \\
\text{ma} & : \text{baati} \\
I & : \text{food} \\
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{Pur} & : \text{ARCl-1-na} \\
\text{baaTi} & : \text{khaae-na} \\
\text{Pi} & : \text{iVP} \\
\text{jaa-ù chu} & : \text{go-I aux.} \\
\end{align*}

'I go to eat food.'
A noun phrase,
\[ S : NP \quad L : AR-3 \]
\[ \text{naankyaa bhaai gaame-r waDi Dagar g-o} \]
\[ \text{younger brother city toward away went he} \]
\[ \text{'younger brother went away toward the city'} \]

An appositional pronoun phrase,
\[ S : \text{App Pro} \quad Pi : \text{iVP} \]
\[ \text{ham doi jaNaa re g-e} \]
\[ \text{we two men remained-we} \]
\[ \text{'we two men remained'} \]

A referent axis-relator clause,
\[ S : \text{Ref ARC1} \quad Pi : \text{iVP} \quad L : AR-1 \]
\[ \text{mel-o jako aa-yo wor gaDe-na} \]
\[ \text{sent-he that one came-he his palace-to} \]
\[ \text{'the one who sent came to his palace'} \]

(The reader is referred to 3.12 for the analysis of Referent AR Clauses.)

B. Predicate tagmeme is not highlighted in the description as sufficient examples can be noted in the illustrations given.

C. Peripheral Tagmemes.

1. Temporal manifested by a referent axis-relator clause,
\[ T : \text{Ref ARC1} \quad S : NP \quad L : AR-1 \quad Pi : \text{iVP} \]
\[ \text{so g-o jer pacu bhagwaan wor sapNe-ma aa-yo} \]
\[ \text{slept-he which after God his dream-in came-he} \]
'after he slept God came to him in his dream'

2. Manner manifested by a referent axis-relator-1 phrase,

\[
\begin{align*}
S : & \text{pro} & M : & \text{AR-1} & \Pi : & \text{iVP} \\
\text{tù} & \quad \text{rubaabe-ti} & \quad \text{jaa r-o chi} \\
you & \quad \text{pomp-with} & \quad \text{go-ing-you aux}
\end{align*}
\]

'you are going with pomp'

3.1.3 Distribution.

Intransitive clauses manifest the independent base slot in simple, coordinate or complex sentences. They also fill the axis slot in axis relator clauses.

3.2 Transitive Declarative Clause.

3.2.1 Contrast.

The transitive clause states an action or event which is goal-directed by means of such verbal ideas as hit, kill, do, eat and drink. It also includes the causative and permissive of intransitive verbs, such as cause to burn, cause to sit, cause to stay, permit to go, permit to come, and permissive of stative verbs such as permit to be. It has the following distinguishing features.

A. It is single-goal directed.

B. A transitive verb phrase, or causative or permissive intransitive verb phrase manifests its predicate tagmeme.

C. Three tagmemes—subject, object and predicate—comprise its nucleus.

D. Internal structure.

1. Abbreviated formula.

\[
( \mp S \quad \mp O-na \ + \ Pt ) \ + \ Peri
\]

Read, clause consists of an optional subject, an optional object marked by -na, and an obligatory transitive predicate comprising its nucleus, and an optional periphery.
Although the object is overtly optional, it is obligatory in the context. For example, khaad-o 'I ate', is a perfectly good transitive clause, but the object 'food' must be implicit in the context.

2. Expanded formula.

\[ \pm T \pm S \pm L \pm A \pm B \pm I \pm M \pm \text{Com} \pm O \pm \text{Pur} \pm \text{Pt} \]

3.2.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.

1. Subject is the same as for intransitive clause.

2. Object may be animate or inanimate. If it is animate it is typically marked by the objective relator -na. If it is inanimate it need not be. It may be manifested by:

An inanimate pronoun,

\[
\begin{align*}
S & : \text{Pro} & O & : \text{pro} & \text{Pt} : \text{tVP} \\
tù & : i & \text{laa-yo t-o} & \\
you & & \text{this} & \text{brought-you past} \\
& & \text{'you had brought this'}
\end{align*}
\]

A pronoun axis-relator one phrase,

\[
\begin{align*}
S & : \text{pro} & \text{Pt} : \text{tVP} & \text{Loc} : \text{loc pro} & O : \text{AR-1} \\
tù & : \text{laa-yo} & \text{ata} & \text{ma-na} \\
you & & \text{brought-you} & \text{here} & \text{me-obj} \\
& & \text{'you brought me here'}
\end{align*}
\]

An appositional pronoun axis-relator one phrase,

\[
\begin{align*}
O & : \text{App AR-1} & S & : \text{pro} & \text{Pt} : \text{tVP} \\
\text{indu-na, se-na} & : \text{ma} & \text{paaL-û} & \text{ch-û} \\
\text{them-obj, all-obj} & : \text{I} & \text{nourish-I present}
\end{align*}
\]
'I will nourish all of these'

An inanimate referent axis-relator clause,

\[
\text{O} : \text{Ref ARC1} \quad \text{Pt} : \text{tVP}
\]
\[
\text{mor} \quad \text{kàài laa-wa jako} \quad \text{khaa r-i}
\]
\[
\text{peacock} \quad \text{what brings he that} \quad \text{eating-she}
\]

'whatever the peacock brings she is eating'

An animate referent axis-relator clause,

\[
\text{O} : \text{Ref ARC1-na}
\]
\[
\text{naankyaà bhaai aangga hangkaal r-o je-na}
\]
\[
\text{young brother ahead driving-he whom-obj}
\]

\[
\text{Pt} : \text{tVP} \quad \text{S} : \text{pro}
\]
\[
\text{maar din-o} \quad \text{u}
\]
\[
\text{hit-he} \quad \text{he}
\]

'he hit his younger brother who was driving (oxen) in front'

3. Predicate. Transitive verb phrases may be observed in the examples above. Causative and permissive intransitive verb phrases are illustrated below, in which the subject is seen as causing or permitting the action of the verb.

a. Causative.

1) Causative intransitive.

\[
\text{S} : \text{pro} \quad \text{O} : \text{NP} \quad \text{Pt} : \text{icVP}
\]
\[
\text{ma} \quad \text{baLad} \quad \text{car-aa-yo}
\]
\[
\text{I} \quad \text{bulls} \quad \text{graze-cause-I}
\]

'I grazed the bulls'
2) Causative transitive. Most causative transitive verb phrases have an additional agent tagmeme marked by -ti.

S : NP  O : Ar-1-na  Ag : Ar-1-ti
maar bhojaai  ma-na  maar bhiyaa-ti
my sister-in-law me-obj my older brother-by

Pt : tcVP
maar kar-aa-i
hit-cause-she

' my sister-in-law had my older brother hit me'

(Note: We are aware that the above clause is probably an example of a different clause type because of the potential occurrence of this agent tagmeme not found in other clause types. However, we have decided to leave this whole question of causative and agent to later research and let the above and succeeding examples suffice for the present.)

b. Permissive intransitive.
S : pro  O : AR-1-na  L : AR-1
tù  aapaN-i gaawDi-na undur khete-ma
you our cows-obj their field-in

Pt : per iVP
jaa-e  din-i
go-permitted-you

'you let our cows go into their field'

S : NP  O : AR-1-na  Pt : per iVP
u taaNDRi  ke-ni*  bac-e  d-e  ni
that woman anyone-obj live-permit-she not
'that woman doesn't allow anyone to live'
*The emphatic suffix -i replaces the a of the relator.

B. Highlighting the peripheral tagmemes.

1. Instrument.

S : pro  O : AR-1-na  I : AR-1  Pt : tVP
u  baakraa-n  talwaare-ti  kaaT-o
he  goat-obj  sword-with  cut-he

'he cut the goat with a sword'

2. Benefactive.

B : AR-3  O : NP  Pt : tVP
beTaa-r  saaru  baaTi  laa-yo
son for  bread  brought-he

'he brought bread for his son'

3. Comparative.

mo-ti  jaadaa  tu  wo-na  maar-o
me-than  more  you  him-obj  hit-you

'you hit him more than (you hit) me'

3.2.3 Distribution.

Transitive clauses manifest the independent base slot in simple, compound or complex sentences and the axis slot in axis-relator clauses.

3.3 Ditransitive Declarative Clause.

3.3.1 Contrast.

This clause states an action which is double-goal directed. The first object, the direct object, answers the question 'what?'. The second object, the indirect object answers the question 'to whom?'. The membership of the
class of verbs manifesting its predicate tagmeme is very small consisting of such verbal ideas as give, write, and put. It also includes the causative of such transitive verbs as eat and drink and such receptor verbs as fall and adhere, and the permissives of all transitive verbs. It has the following distinguishing features:

A. It is double-goal directed.

B. A ditransitive verb phrase or causative receptor or transitive verb phrase or permissive transitive verb phrase manifests its predicate tagmeme.

C. Four tagmemes—subject, object, indirect object, and predicate—comprise its nucleus.

D. Internal structure.
   1. Abbreviated formula.
   \(( + S + O-na + IO-na + Pdt ) + Peri\)

   Read, clause consists of an optional subject, an optional object marked by -na, an optional indirect object marked by -na, and an obligatory ditransitive predicate comprising its nucleus, and an optional periphery.

   2. Expanded formula.
   \( + T + S + L + B + I + M + Com + O + IO + Pur + Pdt \)

3.3.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.
   1. Subject is the same as the subject of the intransitive except that it must be animate.
   2. Object is the same as the transitive clause object.
   3. Indirect object is always animate and may be manifested by:
An axis-relator one phrase,

\[
\begin{align*}
O : & \text{ NP} \quad \text{IO : AR-1-na} \\
\text{khaaNo-daaNo} & \text{ se dusar raakse-na de mel-o t-o} \\
\text{banquet} & \text{ all other monsters-to give put-he past}
\end{align*}
\]

'he had given a banquet to all of the other monsters'

A referent axis-relator clause,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IO : Ref ARCl-na} & \quad \text{O : AR-1-na} \\
\text{waage-na kuN maar-i-a je-na} & \quad \text{raajaa-r beTi-n} \\
\text{tiger-obj who kill-will whom-to} & \quad \text{king's daughter-obj}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
Pdt : & \quad \text{dtVP} \\
\text{d-i- åa} & \quad \text{give-will-we}
\end{align*}
\]

'we will give the king's daughter to whomever will kill the tiger'

4. Predicate. Ditransitive verb phrases may be observed in the examples above. Permissive and causative transitive and causative receptor verb phrases are illustrated below.

a. Permissive.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IO : AR-1-na} & \quad \text{O : NP} \quad \text{Pdt : per tVP} \\
\text{balade-n} & \quad \text{caaro} \quad \text{khaa-e d-e ni} \\
\text{bulls-to} & \quad \text{fodder} \quad \text{eat permit-he not}
\end{align*}
\]

'he does not permit the bulls to eat fodder'

Any transitive verb becomes ditransitive when used in the permissive mode. In the same way, a ditransitive verb becomes tri-transitive in the permissive mode.

b. Causative.
1) Transitive.

IO : AR-1-na  O : NP  Pdt : ctVP
raajaa-n  baaTi  khar-aa-i
king-to  bread  eat-cause-she
'she fed the king bread'

'Eat' and 'drink' and possibly a few other transitive verbs become ditransitive when made causative.

2) Receptor. The causative of the receptor verbs 'adhere' and 'fall' also become ditransitive.

tû ma-na  abe tuNi welaa  paD-aa-yo
you me-to now until trouble fall-cause-you
'until now you caused me trouble'

IO : AR-1-na  O : NP  Pdt : crVP  S : pro
ma-na  atraa mobat lag-aaD-o  tû
me-to so much love adhere-cause-you you
'you loved me so much'

B. Highlighting the purpose tagmeme.

S : pro  O : AR-1-na  Pur : ARCl-1-na
ma pacaas rapeyaa-na maaro bakraa kaaTe-na
I fifty rupees-obj my goat kill-to

Pdt : dtVP
de naak-o
gave-I
'I gave fifty rupees to have my goat killed'
Note: When the object and indirect object are both animate, the preferred linear order of occurrence is object, indirect object before the predicate.

O : AR-1-na  IO : AR-1-na  Pdt : dtVP
rupaa-na   raaje-na    din-o
Rupa-obj   king-to     gave-he

'he gave Rupa to a king'

3.3.3 Distribution.

The ditransitive clause manifests the independent base slot of simple, coordinate or complex sentences and the axis slot in axis-relator clauses.

3.4 Receptor Declarative Clause.

3.4.1 Contrast.

Receptor clauses are very versatile, expressing such varied ideas as possession, obligation, ability, desire and state. They are called receptor because the verb refers the topic to a recipient (typically personal). Thus 'I am hungry' would be expressed as, 'Hunger sticks to me'. 'I don't understand' would be expressed as, 'It is not understood to me'. 'I have two brothers' would be, 'Two brothers are to me'. 'I cannot read' would be, 'Reading does not come to me'. Receptor clauses have the following distinguishing features:

A. The membership of the class of verbs which manifests the predicate tagmeme is quite small and overlaps with intransitive and stative verbs.

B. The verb is always conjugated in the third person since it agrees with the Topic in person, number and gender.

C. The Receptor tagmeme is typically personal and is always cast in either an axis-relator phrase one or an axis-relator phrase three.

D. The linear order is quite rigid (see formula) but Receptor can occur after the predicate.

E. Absence of peripheral tagmemes instrument, accompaniment, and benefactive contrasts with other clause types.
F. Internal structure.

1. Abbreviated formula.

\[ (+ \text{Rec} + \text{Top} + \text{Pr}) \pm \text{Peri} \]

Read, clause consists of an obligatory receptor tagmeme, an obligatory topic tagmeme, and an obligatory receptor predicate comprising its nucleus, and an optional periphery. The line connecting topic and predicate shows agreement.

2. Expanded formula.

\[ \dagger T + \text{Rec} \dagger \text{Pur} \dagger L + \text{Top} \dagger M \dagger \text{Com} + \text{Pr} \]

3.4.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.

1. Receptor may be manifested by:

An axis-relator one noun phrase,

\[ \text{Rec} : \text{AR}-1-\text{na} \quad \text{Top} : \text{NP} \quad \text{Pr} : \text{rVP} \]

kaasi raajaa-na bemaari aaw g-i
Kasi king-to sickness came-it

'King Kasi became sick'

An axis-relator phrase three,

\[ \text{Rec} : \text{AR}-3 \quad \text{Top} : \text{NP} \quad \text{Pr} : \text{rVP} \]

maar saamu gal ti we g-i
my before mistake happened-it

'I made a mistake'

2. Topic tagmeme may be manifested by:
A repetitive clause,
Rec : AR-1-na | Top : RepCl | Pr : rVP
ma-na | waanc-tu | aa-e ni
me-to | read-ing | comes-it not
'I am unable to read'

An axis-relator clause,
Top : ARCl-1-r
yer maai-ti | aad gaNTDi de-r
this's inside-from | half bundle give-ing
Pr : rVP | Rec : AR-1
we jaa ch-a | ma-na
happens-it | me-to
'I must give (away) half of this bundle'

Rec : AR-1 | Top : ARCl-1-nu | Pr : rVP
to-na | maar waat maan-nu | paD-i-a
you-to | my word obey-ing | fall-will-it
'you will have to obey what I say'

Rec : AR-1 | Top : ARCl-1-waaLo | Pr : rVP
ma-na | khetwaaDi cuke-waaLo | ch-e ni
me-to | fields account-settler is-he not
'I have to one to settle the accounts of my fields'

3. Predicate tagmeme may be manifested by any of the following verbs:
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aaNu  'to come'  dakaanu  'to appear'
caanu  'to need'  jaanu  'to go'
padnu  'to fall'  jaanu  'to jell'
wenu  'to be'  renu  'to be'
nikalnu  'to come out'  laabnu  'to be obtained'
laangnu  'to seem, stick'  kaalnu  'to be known'
maalnu  'to be available'

The following areas of meaning are expressed by topic-predicate combinations:

   ma-na  gaa-tu  aa-wa ch-a
   ne-to  sing-ing  comes-it present
   'I can sing'

b. Desire: Topic: vb-e-na + Pred: caanu
   ma-na  pi-e-na  caa-wa ch-a
   me-to  drink-to  need-it-present
   'I need to drink'

c. State: Topic: ab noun + Pred: laangnu
   ma-na  bhuk  laag-a ch-a
   me-to  hunger  sticks-it present
   'I am hungry'

d. Obligation: Topic: vb-Nu + Pred: padnu
   ma-na  jaanu  pad-a ch-a
   me-to  go-ing  falls-it present
   'I must go'
e. Possession: Topic: NP + Pred: weNu
ma-na di bhen ch-a
me-to two sisters are-they
'I have two sisters'

B. Highlighting the purpose tagmeme.
Rec: AR-1-na Pur: ARCl-1-na Top: NP
baape-na indu-na paaLe-na ghaNo welaa
father-to them-obj nourish-to much trouble
Pr: rVP
paD g-o
fell-it
'father had much trouble to nourish them'

3.4.3 Distribution.

The Receptor clause fills the independent slot in simple, compound and complex sentences, and the axis slot in axis-relator clauses.

3.5 Stative Declarative Clause.

3.5.1 Contrast.

The stative clause affirms the existence of an object or an event, or it equates two objects or ideas. It is also used to express possession. Its distinguishing features are:

A. Its predicate tagmeme is manifested by two verbs, reNu 'to be', and weNu 'to be', and the verbal compound we jaaNu 'to become'.

B. It has an optional complement tagmeme which is equated with or attributed to the subject tagmeme by the predicate.

C. The absence of the peripheral tagmemes manner, purpose, instrument, accompaniment and benefactive.
D. Internal structure.

1. Abbreviated formula.

\[ ( + S + C + Ps ) + \text{Peri} \]

Read, clause consists of an obligatory subject, an optional complement and an obligatory stative predicate comprising its nucleus, and an optional periphery.

2. Expanded formula.

\[ \pm T + S + C + L + \text{Com} + \text{Pur} + Ps \]

3.5.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the nuclear tagmemes.

1. Subject is the same as given in the active clauses except for axis-relator clause which can manifest the subject tagmeme of the stative clause. The subject may be manifested by:

A noun phrase affirming the existence of a thing,

\[ S : \text{NP} \quad Ps : \text{sVP} \]

moTo daDiaa ch-a

big mountain is-it

'there is a big mountain'

A noun phrase affirming possession, (In this case the limiter slot of the NP must be filled by a possessive pronoun or phrase.)

\[ S : \text{NP} \quad Ps : \text{sVP} \]

maaro jawaan beTaa ch-a

my young son is-he

'I have a young son'
An axis-relator clause,

\[ S : ARCl-1-r \quad Ps : sVP \]

\[ \text{taar ek saamaan le-na jaae-r ch-e ni} \]

'your one thing take-to go-ing is-it not

'you may not go to take one of your possessions'

\[ S : ARCl-1-r \quad Ps : sVP \]

\[ \text{aapaN wo-ti waate kare-r ch-e ni} \]

'our him-with talk do-ing is-it not

'we don't speak with him'

2. Complement may be manifested by:

A noun phrase equating the subject and complement,

\[ S : \text{pro} \quad C : \text{NP} \quad Ps : sVP \]

\[ \text{tū raajaa ch-i} \]

you king are-you

'you are a king'

\[ S : \text{pro} \quad C : \text{NP} \quad Ps : sVP \]

\[ \text{i maar baai w-i-a} \]

she (this one) my sister be-will-she

'this must be my sister'

A quantifier which modifies the subject,

\[ S : \text{NP} \quad C : \text{Quan} \quad Ps : sVP \]

\[ \text{maar bhene Dhaaglaai ch-a} \]

my sisters many are-they

'I have many sisters'
An adjective phrase which modifies the subject,

S : NP  C : Aj  Ps : sVP  L : AR-3
doi beTi  jawaan  we g-i  ghare-r maai
both girls  strong  became-they  house-of inside

'at home the two girls became strong'

A possessive pronoun or possessive noun phrase (personal axis-ro-relator phrase) which modifies the subject,

S : NP  C : poss pro  Ps : sVP
dhaNi  woro  ch-a
husband  hers  is-he

'he is her husband'

S : NP  C : AR-1-ro  Ps : sVP
ghoDi  ek, das hajaare-r  ch-a
horse  one, ten thousand-of  is-it

'it is a ten-thousand (rupee) horse'

Note: Given a noun phrase with limiter, quantifier and attributive slots all modifying the head noun, each of these slots can be cast into the complement slot of a stative clause and still modify the head noun. This is perhaps done for emphasis.

An axis-relator phrase three,

S : pro  C : AR-3  Ps : sVP
tù  undu-r jù  ch-i
you  they-of like  are-you

'you are like them'
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S : NP        Ps : sVP             C : AR-3
katraak maaNas we-Nu       wor sarik
how many men be-must       his like
'how many men must be like him'

A locative noun phrase one,
S : pro        C : NP             Ps : sVP
ma             ghar              ch-û
I               home              am-I
'I am at home'

3. Predicate tagmeme is as illustrated above.

B. Highlighting the comparative tagmeme.

The comparative tagmeme is always manifested by an axis-relator two phrase whose relator is -ti.

S : NP        Com : AR-1-ti    C : Aj    Ps : sVP
bambai       punaa-ti          moTo     ch-a
Bombay       Poona-than        big       is-it
'Bombay is bigger than Poona'

3.5.3 Distribution. The stative clause fills the base slot in simple, coordinate or complex sentences and the axis slot in axis-relator clauses.

3.6 Peripheral Tagmemes.

The following nine tagmemes are peripheral to the clause types with the exception agentive which probably is nuclear to the causative clause.

3.6.1 Distribution Matrix.

The matrix below shows which peripheral tagmemes occur in the different clause types. The clause types are listed down the left side and the tagmemes across the top. Causative is listed as a clause type even though it was not analyzed as such because a place is needed for
**Peripheral Tagmeme Distribution Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagmeme</th>
<th>Temporal</th>
<th>Locative</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Manner</th>
<th>Benefactive</th>
<th>Accompaniment</th>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Agentive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intrans</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ditrans</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stative</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.6.2 Manifestations.

The peripheral tagmemes are illustrated below in the order of their occurrence across the top of the matrix.

**A. Temporal tagmeme tells time of action, manifested by:**

Temporal nouns or pronouns,

- aaj 'today'
- sawaar 'tomorrow'
- ab 'now'
- parbaati 'morning'

Noun phrase,

- aat pandra daaD 'a week or two'
- saari daaDo 'all day'
- laare-r daaD 'day before'
- baara waastaa 'noon'
Axis-relator phrase three,
o-r paca 'after that' aangga 'first'

Axis-relator phrase two,
deke-r Tem-e par 'when looking'
cho minaa tuNi 'up to six months'

Axis-relator phrase one,
pandra wis daDe-na 'in 15 or 20 days'
warspate-r 'on Wednesday'

Referent axis-relator clause,
jhaaD Dagar g-o janaa 'when the tree went away'
naaLi we g-o je-r paca 'after the separation happened'

Repetitive participial clause,
kukDo bol-tu... 'when the rooster crows...' 
saabun lagaaD-ti, lagaaD-ti... 'while applying soap...'

B. Locative tagmeme tells place of action, manifested by:

A locative pronoun,
wata 'there' ata 'here'
par/paral 'over there' war/waral 'here'

A noun phrase,
aapaN ghar 'your house' punaa 'Poona'
moT waawDi 'big well' bajaar 'market'

An axis-relator phrase three,
jami-r mai  'in the ground' maar laara  'after me'

An axis relator phrase two,
aapaN-e ghar-e mUNDaangga  'in front of our house'
i palangg-e par  'on this bed'

A referent axis-relator clause,
ma dakaalü je-r Dhääi  'there where I show (you)'
Sonaa r-a jata  'there where Sona lives'

C. Purpose tagmeme tells the purpose of the action of the verb. It may be manifested by:

A question noun,
kaar  'why?'

An axis-relator phrase two,
siksan-e waasa  'for the sake of education'
kääi waasa  'for what?' gaNTDi saaru  'for the bundle'

An axis-relator phrase one,
kase-na  'why?'

An axis-relator phrase three,
beTi-r waasa  'for the girl' o-r saaru  'for that'

An axis-relator clause one,
hanggoLi kare-na  'in order to bathe'
Dokraa-na pakaDe-na  'to catch the old man'

D. Manner tagmeme tells how the action of the verb is done. It may be manifested by:
An adverb phrase,
dhaLhaL 'very much'  hoLyaa hoLyaa 'very softly'
kü 'how?'  sabkesi 'suddenly'

A coordinate phrase,
eke-r par ek 'one on another'  ek an ek 'one with another'
eke-r muNDaangga ek  'one facing another'

An axis-relator phrase two,
hoLgi poLgi sawai  'without the best'
hamaar kastam jů-j  'just like our custom'

An axis-relator phrase one,
taawe-ti 'with fever'  Taangge-ti 'by foot'
gobre-ti 'with cowdung'  rubaabe-ti 'with pomp'

A referent axis-relator clause,
ke-ni maalam che ni jů  'just like no one knows'
mane-n laag-a jū  'how it seems to (your) heart'

A repetitive participial clause,
(kori) dhāās-ti (aai)  '(woman) running (came)'

E. Benefactive tagmeme tells for whose benefit the action is done. It must be personal. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase three,
maar waasa  'for me'  raajaa-r saaru  'for the king'

F. Accompaniment tagmeme tells with whom the action was
done. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase three,
maar saat 'with me' wo-r goNi-r saat 'with his wife'

An axis-relator phrase one,
mo-ti 'with me' wo-ti 'with him'

G. Instrumental tagmeme tells with what instrument the action is done. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase one,
baarkole-ti 'with a whip' caaku-ti 'with a knife'

An axis-relator phrase two,
saal saat 'with a shawl'

H. Comparative tagmeme tells with what the subject or receptor of the clause is compared. It always operates in conjunction with an adverb or adjective which gives the area of comparison. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase one,
punaa-ti 'than Poona' se-ti 'than all'

I. Agentive tagmeme is always personal and tells by whom the action of a causative verb is done. It may be manifested by:

An axis-relator phrase one,
bhiyaa-ti 'by brother' maar goNi-ti 'by my wife'

J. There remain two sentence-level tagmemes, introductory and conjunctive. Introductory tagmeme introduces the sentence. It may be manifested by:

A conjunction,
paN 'but' ato 'then'
An axis-relator phrase one,
atraa-ma 'in so much' wate-ti 'from there'

An axis-relator phrase three,
atraa-r maai 'in so much' watraa-r maai 'in that much'

K. Conjunctive tagmeme joins two clauses together to form a coordinate sentence. It may be manifested by a conjunction.
an/aar 'and' to 'if'
pan/panan 'but' ki 'that'

3.7-3.12 Clause Classes.

Having described the clause types in the declarative class, these sections now deal with the remaining classes viz., imperative, interrogative, repetitive participial, conjunctive participial, referent axis-relator and non-referent axis-relator classes. Each class is described as a transform of the declarative class.

3.7 Imperative class of independent clauses.

3.7.1 Contrast.

The imperative class puts the action in the form of a command. Its distinguishing features are:

A. The limitation of its subject and predicate to second person or first person plural.

B. The typical occurrence of the clause without an overt subject.

C. The optional presence of the courtesy tagmeme sai 'please'.

D. The lack of a receptor manifestation.

3.7.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ===> IMPERATIVE
Rule 1. Choose 2nd person singular or plural subject or first person plural subject and either delete it or include it in the clause.

Rule 2. Choose imperative 1st plural or 2nd person affix from Matrix 3 (M-3) below and suffix it to the verb stem to form the predicate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-3</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>-åå*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>-#**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*-åå ~ -måå
**-# ~ -a ~ -o

1. -måå occurs after vowels.
2. -åå occurs elsewhere.
3. -# occurs elsewhere.

Rule 3. If negative imperative is desired, insert the negative morpheme mat before or after the verb.

DEclarative: ===> IMPERATIVE

tū dhāås-e ch-i   dhāås (or) mat dhāås
you run-you pres  run! (or) don't run!

3.7.3 Manifestations.

The matrix below shows how the imperative transforms from the declarative in the various clause types.
### A. Imperative Transform Citation Matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DECLARATIVE</th>
<th>IMPERATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intr</td>
<td>tů upar caD-e ch-i</td>
<td>upar caD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you up climb-you pres</td>
<td>up climb!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans</td>
<td>tam wo-na maar-o ch-o</td>
<td>wo-na maar-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you he-obj hit-you pres</td>
<td>he-obj hit!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditr</td>
<td>tů ma-na kitaab d-e ch-i</td>
<td>ma-na kitaab d-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you me-to book give-you pres</td>
<td>me-to book give!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat</td>
<td>tam aaco ch-i</td>
<td>tam aaco w-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you good are</td>
<td>you good be!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rec</td>
<td>ma-na maalam ch-a</td>
<td>No transform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>me-to knowledge is-it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Other manifestations.

war aa to sai
here come then please
'then come here please'

hamaa-r jiw bacaa-o
our lives save-you
'save our lives'

paaNi to d-a ma-na pie-na
water then give me-to drink-to
'then give me some water to drink'

jaa-māā
go-we
3.7.4 Distribution.

The imperative clause class fills the independent base slot on sentence level.

3.8 Interrogative Class of Independent Clauses.

3.8.1 Contrast.

The interrogative clause class expresses a question. Its distinguishing features are as follows:

A. The obligatory presence of question words kāāi or ka in 'yes-no' interrogative clauses (clauses which demand a 'yes' or 'no' answer).

B. The obligatory presence of a question word or phrase signalling the tagmeme in question in other interrogative clauses.

3.8.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ==> INTERROGATIVE

Rule 1. For 'yes-no' interrogative, add question word kāāi or ka to the clause after the predicate.

Rule 2. For other interrogatives, replace any tagmeme of the clause with a corresponding question word or phrase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declarative</th>
<th>Yes-No Interrogative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuN 'who?'</td>
<td>ke-ro 'whose?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kim, kata 'where?'</td>
<td>ke-ti 'with, from whom?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanaa 'when?'</td>
<td>ke-ma 'in what, in whom?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāāi 'what?'</td>
<td>kase-na 'why?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kū, kaso 'how?'</td>
<td>kate-ti 'from where'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaa 'why?'</td>
<td>ke waDi 'what direction?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katraa 'how many?'</td>
<td>kāāi saaru 'what for?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawDaa 'how big?'</td>
<td>kāāi waasa 'what for?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuNso 'which?'</td>
<td>ke-r saat 'with whom?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke-na 'to whom, whom?'</td>
<td>ke-r waasa 'for whom?'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

u baATi khaad-o  u baATi khaad-o kāāi
he bread ate-he  he bread ate-he ques
'he ate bread'    'did he eat bread?'
3.8.3 Manifestations.

A. Yes-No Interrogative Transform Citation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DECLARATIVE</th>
<th>INTERROGATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intr</td>
<td>tū dhāās-e ch-i</td>
<td>tū dhāās-e ch-i kāāi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you run-you pres</td>
<td>you run-you pres ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans</td>
<td>u wo-na maar-o</td>
<td>u wo-na maar-o ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he him-obj hit-he</td>
<td>he him-obj hit-he ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditr</td>
<td>tū ma-na kitaab din-o</td>
<td>tū ma-na kitaab din-o kāāi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you me-to book gave-you</td>
<td>you me-to book gave-you ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat</td>
<td>u aaco ch-a</td>
<td>u aaco ch-a kāāi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he good is-he</td>
<td>he good is-he ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rec</td>
<td>to-na maalam ch-a</td>
<td>to-na maalam ch-a ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you-to knowledge is-it</td>
<td>you-to knowledge is-it ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Other interrogatives.

Subject,

u wo-na maar-o       ====>       kuN wo-na maar-o

he him-obj hit-he

Object,

u wo-na maar-o       ====>       u ke-na maar-o

he him-obj hit-he

Manner,

u wo-na ghaNo maar-o ====>       u wo-na kū maar-o

he him-obj much hit-he

Predicate,

u wo-na maar-o       ====>       u wo-na kāāi kid-o

he him-obj hit-he

he him-obj what did-he?
Locative,

\[ u \text{ ghare-n g-yo} \iff u \text{ kata g-yo} \]

he house-to went-he \iff he where went-he?

C. The interrogative elliptical clause which expects the answer 'yes', much the same as the English 'isn't it?', is \textit{koni ka}, 'not at all?' or 'no?' It follows an affirmative clause.

\[ u \text{ jaa-wa ch-a, koni ka} \]

he goes-he pres, no?

'he is going, isn't he?'

3.8.4 Distribution.

The interrogative class fills the independent base slot on sentence level.

3.9-3.12 Dependent Clause Classes.

Dependent clause classes typically fill dependent slots on sentence level or slots on clause or phrase levels. They differ from the Independent classes just described in that they never occur in independent base slots on sentence level.

3.9 Conjunctive participial class of dependent clauses.

3.9.1 Contrast.

Conjunctive clauses are subordinate in form to the main clause, presenting an action which is immediately prior to or coordinate with the action of the main clause. They have the following distinguishing features:

A. The verb is not conjugated for person or number but is always in the conjunctive form \textit{viz.}, verb stem plus \textit{-taaNin/-an/-i}.

B. The clause has no separate subject of its own different from the main clause but always shares the subject of the main clause.

3.9.2 Transform.

\textbf{DECLARATIVE} \iff \textbf{CONJUNCTIVE}
Rule 1. Choose the stem form of the verb and suffix to it either -taaNin or -an.

Rule 2. If the verb of the independent clause is aaNu 'to come', suffix to the verb stem the conjunctive suffix -i.

Rule 3. Omit the subject.

**DECLARATIVE ===> CONJUNCTIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DECLARATIVE ====&gt; CONJUNCTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intr</td>
<td>u wata dhāās-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he there ran-he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wata dhāās-taaNin...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>there having run...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans</td>
<td>u ma-na maar-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he me-obj hit-he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ma-na maar-an...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>me-to having hit...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditr</td>
<td>u wo-na kitaab din-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he he-obj book gave-he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wo-na kitaab de-taaNin...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he-obj book having given...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat</td>
<td>u aaco ch-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he good is-he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aaco we-n...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>good having been...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rec</td>
<td>ma-na maalam ch-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>me-to knowledge is-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ma-na maalam we-n...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>me-to knowledge having been...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the receptor conjunctive clause, the subject which is shared with the main clause, is the person of the receptor of the conjunctive clause. Hence the conjunctive clause in this case does retain the receptor tagmeme but it is always the same person as the subject of the main clause.

wo-na cintyaa laag-an (aji waat jhal-o)

him-to fear strik-ing (again road took-he)

'I put the car there' 'I put the car there and came'
wo-na ris aa-taaNin  (kāāi kid-i)
her-to anger having come (what did-she?)
'she being angry (what did she do?)'

B. Manifestations in the context of a main clause.
(u) daDiaa   jaa-n   (hoTo aa-yo)
(he) mountain having gone (back came-he)
'he went to the mountain and came back'

Here the dependent clause adds an equal and prior action to the action of the main clause.
(u) jaldi   paaNi laa-n   (baape-na din-i)
(she) quickly water bringing (father-to gave-she)
'she quickly brought water and gave to her father'

Here the dependent clause adds the object and the prior action to the action of the main clause.
(paaNi   pi) dhaap-an
(water drink) fill-ing
'drink water until you are full'

Here the dependent clause is a simultaneous action to the action of the main clause.

3.9.4 Distribution.
These conjunctive class clauses fill the dependent base slot in complex sentences and the manner slot in clauses.

3.10 Repetitive Participial Class of Dependent Clauses.

3.10.1 Contrast.

Repetitive clauses indicate an action just prior to or simultaneous with the action of the independent clause. The following features distinguish it from other clauses:

A. The verb form is not conjugated for person but agrees with the subject in number and gender.
B. It can have a subject which is different from or the same as the subject of the independent clause which it accompanies.

C. The predicate is typically repeated from two to four times contributing to the idea of action going on.

3.10.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ====> REPETITIVE

Rule. Choose the stem form of the verb and suffix to it either the imperfect suffixes (-t-M-2) or the perfect suffixes (-M-2), according to the matrix below.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-2</th>
<th>Perfect-Imperfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>-u*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

*This option applies only for imperfect.

DECLARATIVE ====> REPETITIVE

daaDo Dub r-o ch-a
sun set-ing-it pres

daaDo Dub-t-u...
sun set-ing-it...

3.10.3 Manifestations.

A. Repetitive Transform Citation Matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DECLARATIVE ====&gt; REPETITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intr</td>
<td>kukDo bol-a ch-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cock crows-it pres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans</td>
<td>u gaawDi caraa r-i ch-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>she cows graz-ing-she pres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditr</td>
<td>gaLiaa sikaa-yo wo-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>farming taught-he him-obj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat</td>
<td>doi beTi wet-i t-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>both girls were-they past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kukDo bol-t-u...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cock crow-ing-he...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>caraa-t-i caraa-t-i...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>graz-ing graz-ing-she...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sikaa-t-o sikaa-t-o...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>teach-ing teach-ing he...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wet-i wet-i...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be-ing be-ing-they...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The repetitive clause has been observed manifested by predicate only; subject and predicate; object and predicate; subject, object and predicate; manner and predicate; locative and predicate in descending order of frequency.

### B. Manifestations of repetitive clause in context.

1. The perfect participle is also used to express repetitive simultaneous action.

   \[
   \text{wo-na taklipi wet-i} \quad \text{taklipi wet-i wet-i...}
   \]

   \[
   \text{him-to trouble was-it} \quad \text{trouble be-ing be-ing it...}
   \]

   The repetitive clause has been observed manifested by predicate only; subject and predicate; object and predicate; subject, object and predicate; manner and predicate; locative and predicate in descending order of frequency.

   \[\begin{array}{|c|c|}
   \hline
   \text{Rec} & \text{wo-na taklipi wet-i} \\
   \text{} & \text{taklipi wet-i wet-i...} \\
   \text{} & \text{him-to trouble was-it} \\
   \text{} & \text{trouble be-ing be-ing it...} \\
   \hline
   \end{array}\]

   \[\begin{array}{c}
   \text{The repetitive clause has been observed manifested by predicate only; subject and predicate; object and predicate; subject, object and predicate; manner and predicate; locative and predicate in descending order of frequency.}
   \end{array}\]

2. It states an action which is simultaneous with the action of the verb of the independent clause.

   \[
   \text{saabu lagaAD-t-i lagaAD-t-i} \quad \text{(maate maai khil maar din-i)}
   \]

   \[
   \text{soap apply-ing apply-ing-she} \quad \text{(head in nail drove-she)}
   \]

   'while she was applying soap (she drove a nail into his head)'

3. It can have a subject of its own different from that of the main clause.

   \[
   \text{(aapaN doi bhaai) kukDo bol-t-u} \quad \text{(uT jaa-i-ää)}
   \]

   \[
   \text{(we two brothers) cock crow-ing-he} \quad \text{(get up-will-we)}
   \]

   'when the cock crows (we two brothers will get up)'

4. It can show manner.

   \[
   \text{(kori) dhaaS-t-i} \quad \text{(aa-i)}
   \]

   \[
   \text{(woman) run-ing-she} \quad \text{(came-she)}
   \]

   '(the woman came) running'

5. It can also manifest the Topic slot in Receptor clauses.
(wo-na) waanc-t-u (aa-e ni)
(him-to) read-ing-it (come-it not)

'he cannot read'

3.10.4 Distribution.

Repetitive clauses fill the dependent base slot in complex sentences.

3.11 Non-Referent Axis-Relator Clause Class of Dependent Clauses.

A very interesting structure running through both clause and phrase levels is the axis-relator structure. On the phrase level it is traditionally known as a postpositional phrase. On clause level it is known as an adverbial clause. In the phrase, the postposition is the relator and the noun phrase is the axis. In the clause, the adverb is the relator and the clause itself is the axis. The relator's function is to relate the phrase or clause to the main clause in a locative, temporal, purpose, or other functional way, depending on the nature of the particular relator.

For example, the relator 'in', in the relator-axis phrase 'in the house', relates the noun phrase 'the house' to the clause as a locative. In the same manner, the relator 'after' in the relator-axis clause 'after he came', relates the clause 'he came' to the main clause as a temporal.

The relators of both clauses and phrases are almost identical. Both structures occur with both bound and free relators. The difference lies in the filler class of the axis tagmeme and in the distribution of the resultant axis-relator structures. The distribution of axis-relator clauses is given in 3.11.3. The distribution of axis-relator phrases is given in 4.4.3 and 4.6.4.

This parallelism between phrases and clauses applies, not only to the non-referent axis-relator structure, but also to the referent axis-relator structure which is more widely used in clauses.

3.11.0 Oblique Clause.

In phrase structure whenever a phrase or word is followed by a relator it occurs in the oblique. So also the clause when it is followed by a relator, occurs in the oblique. However, whereas in the case of the phrase, the whole phrase becomes oblique, in the clause only the verb becomes oblique. This is done by suffixing the oblique aspect -e to the verb stem. This will then be described as an oblique clause and will be symbolized OC1.
3.11.1 Contrast.

The non-referent axis-relator clause has the following distinguishing features:

A. The static form of the verb preceding the relator, not conjugated for person, number or gender.

B. The obligatory occurrence of either a bound or free form relator.

C. The obligatory absence of a referent relator.

D. The subject of the axis-relator clause can be the same as or different than the subject of the main clause.

3.11.2 Transform.

DECLARATIVE ===> NON-REFERENT A-R

A. Axis-relator clause one (ARC1-1).

Rule 1. Choose oblique aspect of the verb (vs + -e).

Rule 2. Suffix to oblique form of verb the bound relator from the Clause Relator Distribution Matrix 3.11.3, according to the clause or phrase level function desired.

DECLARATIVE ===> ARC1-1

tù ma-na sataa-e ch-i ma-na sataa-e-na (aa-yo tū)
you me-obj bother-you pres me-obj bother-to (came-you)
'you bother me' '(you came) to bother me'

B. Axis-relator clause two (ARC1-2).

Rule 1. Choose oblique aspect (vs + -e) or imperfect aspect (vs + -t-M-2).

Rule 2. If imperfect aspect is chosen, replace M-2 suffixes with oblique suffix -e.

Rule 3. Choose a free form relator from Clause Relator Distribution Matrix according to the clause level function desired.

DECLARATIVE ===> ARC1-2
aji ghar punc g-o
again home reached-he
'he reached home again'

ghar punc-t-e saat (bes g-o)
home reach-ing with (sat-he)
'upon reaching home (he sat)'

C. Axis-relator clause three (ARC1-3).

Rule 1. Construct the clause to be ARC1-1 as in A. above with the relator -ro.

Rule 2. Delete the -o from the relator.

Rule 3. Choose a free form relator, (either saat or maai) from the Clause Relator Distribution Matrix according to the clause level function desired.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DECLARATIVE</th>
<th>====&gt;</th>
<th>ARC1-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paanc ghoD waD g-e</td>
<td>waD jaa-e-r saat (ma dhāās g-o)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five horses flew-they</td>
<td>flying-of with (I ran-I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 'the five horses flew' | 'when they flew (I ran)'

3.11.3 Manifestations and Distribution.

A. Clause Relator Distribution Matrix (see next page).

B. Axis-relator clause one (ARC1-1).

1. ARC1-1-na can manifest:

   The purpose tagmeme,
   aba ma-na heT jaa-e-na ek ghoDo d-a
   now me-to down go-to one horse give-you
   'now give me a horse to go down'

   The topic tagmeme,
   ma-na gid gaa-e-na aa-wa ch-a
   me-to song sing-to comes-it pres
   'I can sing songs'

   The subject tagmeme of a stative clause,
i raatlaa-ro ghar laab-e-n ch-e ni

this Ratla's house be available-to is-it not

'this Ratla's house cannot be found'

Clause Relator Distribution Matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relator</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Temporal</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Att of NP</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Head of NP</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Axis of AR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ro</td>
<td>'ing'</td>
<td>x x x x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-waaLo</td>
<td>'one'</td>
<td>x x x x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-na</td>
<td>'to'</td>
<td>x x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarik</td>
<td>'like'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Nu</td>
<td>'to'</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waasa</td>
<td>'for'</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ma</td>
<td>'in'</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saat</td>
<td>'with'</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuNi</td>
<td>'until'</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maai</td>
<td>'in'</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pac a</td>
<td>'after'</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lagaa</td>
<td>'up to'</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barobar</td>
<td>'with'</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The left side of the matrix gives the relator while the top indicates the function the clause manifests in conjunction with each relator.

2. ARC1-l-ro can manifest:

The attributive tagmeme of a noun phrase,

ghar-e-n aa-e-r waLaa ma paD g-o

home-to come-of time I fell-I

'when coming home, I fell'

Note: Here the ARC1 modifies waLaa 'time'.

Dokri aangga jaa-e-r Tem-e par u Dokri-n maar-o

woman ahead go-of time on he woman-obj hit-he
'while the woman was going ahead he hit her'
Note: Here the clause modifies the noun Tem 'time'.

The topic tagmeme of a receptor clause,
\textit{ma-na aad gaNTDi de-r we jaa ch-a me-to half bundle give-ing happens pres}
'I must give half of this bundle'

The subject of the stative clause,
\textit{taar ek saamaan le-na jaa-e-r ch-e ni your one thing take-to go-of is-it not}
'you may not \textbf{go to take one thing}'

The object tagmeme of a transitive clause,
\textit{u aarti wataar-e-r choD d-i-a she plate wave-of leave will-she}
'she will stop \textbf{waving her offering} (before the deity)'

Besides these, the ARC1-1-ro also fills the axis slot in ARC1-3 structures.

3. ARC1-1-waaLo is very similar to the ARC1-1-ro in that both can either fill a modifying function in a noun phrase or be used as a substantive. Whereas the -r relator makes an impersonal substantive out of the clause, the -waaLo makes a personal substantive or agent out of the clause. The ARC1-1-waaLo can manifest:

The head tagmeme of a noun phrase,
\textit{biki-na koi dek-e-waaLo ch-e-i Biki-to any watch-er is-it not}
'Biki has no \textbf{one to look after her}'

The head tagmeme of a noun phrase which in turn manifests the complement slot of a stative clause,
\textit{taaro kimat kar-e-waaLo ma ch-ü}
your price do-er I am-I 'I am your purchaser' ma to bhaar jaa-e-waalo ch-e ni I then outside go-er is-it not 'I am not about to go outside' Note: Strict agreement with the subject ma here would require the verb ch-û, but in this case ch-e ni seems to be preferred to ch-û ni.

The attributive tagmeme of a noun phrase,
yeklo-j maLo jatan kar-e-waalo beTaa hangkaal dino alone-only garden watch do-er son called-he 'the son who guarded the garden alone shouted'

The subject of an intransitive clause,
kimat kar-e-waalo raat baar-e-n cal-o g-o price do-er night twelve-at went-he 'the purchaser went away at twelve o'clock at night'

4. ARCl-l-ma can manifest:

The temporal tagmeme,
waate-cite kar-e-ma hokaa-cuTaa pi-e-ma hamaar laDaai we g-i conversation do-in pipes smoke-in our fight happened 'while we were talking and smoking our pipes we had a fight'

The subject tagmeme of a stative clause,
khaa-e-ma kāāi phaaydo ch-e-i eat-in any profit is-it-not 'there is not any profit in eating'.

5. ARCl-l-Nu. A relator which does not pattern
exactly like the four above is Nu. It is suffixed directly to the verb stem and makes a nominal out of the clause. It can manifest the topic tagmeme of a receptor clause.

    to-na    maar waat maan-Nu    paD-i-a
    you-to    my word obey-ing    fall-will-it

'you will have to obey what I say'

C. Axis-relator clause two (ARC1-2).

1. ARC1-2-saat can fill the temporal slot in clauses,

    ghoDi mar-t-e saat    kāāi    kid-o    i
    horse dy-ing with    what    did-he this one

    'when the horse died what did this one do?'

    In order to express the idea of simultaneous action a transitional k plus the emphatic suffix -i, is suffixed to the imperfect oblique form of the verb.

    ek-aj waNaa    maar-t-e-k-i saat    se    ghoD mar g-e
    one-just time hit-ing-just with all horses died-they

    'as soon as he hit just once all the horses died'

2. ARC1-2-tuNi also manifests the temporal tagmeme,

    tū phikir mat    kar    ma    aa-e tuNi
    you worry not    do    I come until

    'until I come don't worry'

    Note: ARC1-2 with the following relators also manifests the temporal tagmeme: paca, lagaa, barobar.

3. ARC1-2-waasa manifests the purpose tagmeme,

    wer    paD-e    waasa    u    ro-wa    ch-a
    war    fall    because    she cry-she pres

    'because war has come' she is crying'

4. ARC1-2-sarik manifests the complement tagmeme of
the stative clause.

u aa-e sarik ch-a
he come like is-he

'he is likely to come'

D. ARCl-3 with relators saat and maai can manifest the temporal tagmemes of a clause.

aapaN-e-r bes-e-r maai ghaN aac waawDi diT-e
our sit-of in very good well saw-we

'while sitting we saw a very nice well'

wo-na dhakko laag jaa-e-r saat u guru saraab de din-o
he-obj shove strike-of with that teacher curse gave-he

'when he jostled him that teacher cursed (him)'

Note: Like the AR-2 and AR-3 phrases whose relators are somewhat interchangeable, so the saat relator is interchangeable with both ARCl-2 and ARCl-3. The relator maai seems to belong only to the ARCl-3 structure, though further investigation may prove otherwise.

3.11.4 Distribution (See 3.11.3).

The oblique clause (3.11.0) can fill the attributive slot of a noun phrase.

doi bhaai maar-e Tem-e par...
both brothers plow-ing time on...

'while both brothers were plowing...'

3.12 Referent Axis-Relator Class of Dependent Clauses.

3.12.1 Contrast.

The referent axis-relator clause is characterized chiefly by the presence of a j-type relator. This relator has two functions: it refers back in its own clause to either a specific antecedent tagmemes or to the idea of the clause as a whole, and it refers that idea or antecedent ahead to its function in the main clause. Take for ex-
ample the following clause:

\[
\text{gaawDi-waaL } \text{sonaa } r-a \quad \text{jata} \quad \text{aa-e}
\]

cowherds Sona lives-she where came-they

'the cowherds came where Sona lives'

The referent clause is underlined and fills a locative slot in the main clause `gaawDi-waaL aa-e 'cowherds came'`. The word \text{jata} is the referent relator. It refers back to the clausal idea `sonaa r-a 'Sona lives'` and it relates that idea in a locative function to the main clause. \text{jata} is the referent form of the locative pronoun \text{wata} 'there', and is best translated 'there-where'. The referent axis-relator clause has the following distinguishing features:

A. The obligatory presence of a referent relator tagmeme.

B. The conjugated form of the verb preceding the referent relator. The verb can be any aspect or tense needed to express the verbal idea.

C. The subject of the referent clause can be the same as or different than the subject of the main clause.

3.12.2 Transform.

**DECLARATIVE \( \Rightarrow \) REFERENT A-R**

Rule 1. To the declarative clause add the referent relator desired according to the function to be filled in the main clause (see list of referent relators under 3.12.3).

Rule 2. If the referent relator refers back to a particular tagmeme, that tagmeme is frequently in the k-proword (interrogative form of the proword) form (see Pro-word Matrix 5.2.2.B). The k-proword does not make the declarative clause interrogative, but in conjunction with the referent relator, forms a relative pronoun concept.

\[
\text{aangga kuN paaNi laa-i je-na } \text{raaj-e-na din-o}
\]

before who water brought-she that one-obj king-to gave-he

'he gave the one who brought water first to a king'

In the example, the kuN, in conjunction with the je-na forms the relative concept, 'the one who'.
Rule 3. If the subject or other tagmemes except the predicate are plain in the context, they can be deleted.

**DECLARATIVE** ➞ **REFERENT A-R**

maar baap mar g-o ➞ baap mar g-o janaa...

my father died-he ➞ father died-he when...

'my father died' ➞ 'when my father died...'

3.12.3 Manifestations and Distribution.

A. Referent Transform Citation Matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intr</th>
<th>DECLARATIVE</th>
<th>➞</th>
<th>REFERENT A-R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wata Dagar g-i</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dagar g-i jako...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>there away went-she</td>
<td></td>
<td>away went-she who...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans</td>
<td>lok wo-na diT-e</td>
<td></td>
<td>lok diT-e jako...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>people him-obj saw-they</td>
<td></td>
<td>people saw-they who...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditr</td>
<td>u to-na pisaa din-o</td>
<td></td>
<td>to-na pisaa din-o jako...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he you-to money gave-he</td>
<td></td>
<td>you-to money gave-he who...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rec</td>
<td>wo-na maalam ch-a</td>
<td></td>
<td>ke-na maalam ch-a jako...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>him-to knowledge is-it</td>
<td></td>
<td>who-to knowledge is-it who...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat</td>
<td>u moT we g-o</td>
<td></td>
<td>u moT we g-o jako...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he big became-he</td>
<td></td>
<td>he big became-he who...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All of the above examples are constructed so as to fill the subject slot in the following independent clause.

B. Referent relator words and phrases.

1. Words

jako       ➞ 'that, who'
jata       ➞ 'there-where'
janaa      ➞ 'then-when'
jattraa    ➞ 'that much'
je         ➞ 'that one'
jū         ➞ 'how, like that'
2. Pronoun AR-1 Phrases.
   je-na  'to whom, whom'
   je-ti  'from, by, with which'
   je-ma  'in which'

   je tuNi  'until then-when'
   je waDi  'which direction'

4. Pronoun AR-3 Phrases.
   jer Dhāāi  'near what, near whom'
   jer paca  'after which'
   jer aangga  'before which'
   jer waasa  'because of which'
   jer saaru  'for which'

5. AR-1 Noun Phrase.
   je Teme-na  'at which time'

6. AR-2
   je Teme par  'during which time'
   je wakte par  'during which time'

C. Referent clause can manifest:

   Object tagmeme,
   mor    kāāi laa-wa  jako    khaad-i
   peacock what brings-he that ate-she
   'whatever the peacock would bring she ate'

   Subject tagmeme,
   e      waawDi par  beT-e  jako    kāāi kid-e
   these well on sat-they who what did-they
   'what did these do who sat on the well?'

   Temporal tagmeme,
   baap    mar g-o  janaa  kāāi kid-o  moTo beTaa
father died—he when what did—he older son
'when father died what did the older son do?'

Manner tagmeme,
ke-n-i maalam ch-e-i jü ma gok mel-o ch-ü
anyone-to knowledge is-it-not like that I hid-I pres
'I have hidden it so no one knows'

Attributive tagmeme in a noun phrase,
ke-r ch-e ni jü taklipi wet-i t-i wo-na
say-ing is-it not like trouble was-it past him-to
'he had troubles such as couldn't be told'

Locative tagmeme,
gaawDi-waal sonaa r-a jata aa-e
cowherds Sona lives there-where came-they
'the cowherds came to where Sona was living'

4 Phrase.
4.0 Introduction.

A phrase is "...a group of syntagmemes of a hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the word and/or stem and below such syntagmemes as the clause and sentence", Longacre 1964 p. 74.

A Lamani phrase is a group of words, or minimally a word, potentially expandable into a group. The words are typically linked together as modifier to head, relator to axis, head to head and appositive to head. Phrases typically manifest tagmemes on clause level or they can imbed to manifest tagmemes on phrase level.

The phrase structure of Lamani is described in three sections. First noun, pronoun and verb phrases are all described in their simple structure in the nominative and oblique. Then the axis-relator phrases one, two and three and the referent axis-relator phrase are set forth as transforms of the nominative. This parallels clause structure,
in which axis-relator clauses one, two and three and referent axis-relator clauses were described as transforms of the declarative class.

Next are handled the vocative, adverb, adjective, relator, quantifier, numeral and qualifier phrases which have no parallel in clause structure.

Finally, the means of combining or expanding phrases by means of coordination, apposition, emphasis and inclusion are set forth.

The following matrix displays the portion of the phrase structure which parallels clause structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Nominative-Oblique</th>
<th>AR-1</th>
<th>AR-2</th>
<th>AR-3</th>
<th>REF AR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun Phrase</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb Phrase</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.0.1 A word about nominative vs oblique.

Basically, a word or phrase is oblique when it is followed by a relator. Otherwise it is in the nominative case. There are, however, locative and temporal nouns and pronouns which are oblique without a following relator. As such they have no overt oblique suffix. Yet, when these nouns are followed by a relator, they are suffixed with an overt oblique suffix as well. When the head noun of a phrase is oblique, all of the modifiers are oblique also.

4.1 Noun Phrase.

4.1.1 Contrast.

The noun phrase is a group of words linked together as modifier to head. It has the following distinguishing features:

A. Its head tagmeme is manifested by a noun.

B. The order of its constituent tagmemes is quite rigid as shown in the formula below.

C. Its three modifying tagmemes can be manifested by imbedded phrases and its attributive tagmeme can be manifested by a dependent clause.
D. Internal structure.

\[ \pm \text{Lim} \pm \text{Quan} \pm \text{Att} + \text{H} \]

Read, phrase consists of an optional limiter, an optional quantifier, an optional attributive and an obligatory head. The line connecting all the tagmemes indicates concord of number, case and gender with the head tagmeme.

4.1.2 Manifestations.

A. To show agreement within the noun phrase, the following matrix chart has been set up: (see next page)

Comments on the chart:

1) The noun suffix matrix shows three classes of nouns. The top five rows are only masculine. The next three are variable gender and the last five rows are only feminine. In the lexicon nouns are marked \( \text{nm} \) for those only masculine, \( \text{nf} \) for those only feminine and \( \text{nm/f} \) for those of variable gender.

2) There are two main classes of adjective-quantifiers in the matrix--those which vary for gender and those which do not.

3) The chart is to be read as follows: If the head noun is feminine nominative singular (as in the example given at the bottom of the chart), the adjective and quantifier must also be feminine nominative singular while the demonstrative must be only nominative singular. If the head noun \( \text{ghoDi} \) is oblique, the only change in the phrase would be the demonstrative which would change to \( \text{e, viz., e ek moTi ghoDi} \ (-na) \) 'this one big mare (-obj)'.

For more examples of ONP (oblique noun phrase) see the Axis Relator structures where they occur filling the axis slot. The following examples of NP are all nominative except locative and temporal noun phrases.

B. Highlighting the head tagmeme which can be manifested by:

1. A locative noun. Because the locative noun is oblique, the whole phrase is oblique.

\[ \text{Quan} : \text{quan} \quad \text{H} : \text{ln} \]

\[ \text{dusr-e} \quad \text{ghar} \]
NOUN PHRASE AGREEMENT MATRICES

Lim : dem / AR-1-ro*
Demonstrative Agreement

Quan : quan
Adjective-Quantifier Suffix Matrix

Att : aj / AR-1-ro* / ARCL-1-waaLo*
Noun Suffix Matrix
Head : n

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>Pl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>garam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For -ro / -waaLo agreement refer to the moTo row in the Aj-Quan Matrix above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>Pl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ek</td>
<td>mot-i</td>
<td>big-fem</td>
<td>ghob-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>one</td>
<td></td>
<td>horse-fem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In each row of the matrices the nominative singular masculine is the distinguishing form—the form listed in the lexicon. All agreement is determined by the filler of the head slot. For the gender of the head noun, refer to the lexicon. The adjective, quantifier and relators -ro and -waaLo must agree in gender, number and case with the head noun. The demonstrative agrees in number and case.
'another house'

2. A temporal noun. As above, the oblique temporal noun makes the whole phrase oblique.

Lim : dem H : tn
un* daaD
'that day'

*The un is a variant of the oblique demonstrative Ω which has only been observed with daaD.

Note: 1 and 2 above will hereafter be referred to as locative and temporal noun phrases respectively and symbolized LNP and TNP.

3. A mass noun (a semantic notation) which does not take a numeral phrase in its quantifier slot.

Quan : Quan H : n (mass)
    ek baaTli dud
    'one bottle milk'

The ek in quantifier phrase modifies the baaTli not dud. For a more detailed treatment of quantifier phrase see 4.8.

4. A count noun which can take a numeral phrase in its quantifier slot.

Quan : Num H : n (count)
    paanc se ghod
    five hundred horses

C. Highlighting the attributive tagmem. It may be manifested by:

1. An adjective phrase.

Att : Aj H : n
ghaNo moTo widyaa
very strong magic

Lim: dem i this
tin minaa-r three month's
Att: AR-2-ro paape-r sinful
H: n gaNTDi bundle

Here an AR-2-ro fills the attributive slot qualifying the head noun by telling 'what particular kind'. Later it is noted that an AR-2-ro fills the limiter slot of the noun phrase, but there its function is to show possession. The difference in the two phrases is that the limiter AR-2-ro must be animate, capable of possessing, while the attributive AR-2-ro must be inanimate.

3. A dependent clause, ARCl-1-ro.

Att: ARCl-1-ro kapDaa naake-ro ghare-n aae-r
H: n bambu waLaA
clothes throw-ing house-to come-ing
'a bamboo pole for hanging clothes'

This is an oblique noun phrase with a temporal noun in the head slot. In many examples given, the word or phrase final vowels are dropped e.g., the final a of ghare-na, and the final o of aae-ro above.

4. A dependent clause, ARCl-1-waaLo

Att: ARCl-1-waaLo jaag jhaaDe-waaL place sweep-er
H: n kori woman
THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

Att: ARCl-l-waaLo  H : n
yeklo maLo  jatan kare-waaLo  beTaa
'the son who alone watches the garden'

5. A dependent clause, Ref ARCl.

Att: Ref ARCl  H : n
kāāi' k-a jako  kaam
what say-he that  work
'whatever work he says'

6. A qualifier phrase.

Quan: Quan  Att: Qual  H : n
ek ser ghawe-r bijaa kamti
one seer wheat-of seed shortage
'a one seer shortage of wheat seeds'

7. A Referent AR phrase.

Att: Ref AR  H : n
ek upar-ti jako  raam
one above-from that  Ram
'Ram, who was from above'

Att: Ref AR  H : n
baap-e kan-ti jako  beTaa
father near-with that  son
'the son who was close to his father'

C. Highlighting the quantifier tagmeme.

The quantifier tagmeme modifies the head by expressing number, quantity, size or distance. It can be manifested by:
1. A numeral phrase.

Quan : Num H : n
aDaai se aadmi
2 1/2 hundred men
'two-hundred and fifty men'

2. A quantifier phrase.

Quan : Quan H : n Quan : Quan H : n
cho kos jami ek minaa daaDo
six two-miles ground one month day/time
'twelve miles distance' 'a period of one month'

3. A quantifier word.

Quan : quan H : n Quan : quan H : n
se ghoD ghaN lok
all horses many people

D. Highlighting the limiter tagmeme.

The limiter modifies the head noun by pointing it out or possessing it. It may be manifested by:

1. A demonstrative.

Lim : dem H : n
i goNi
this wife

2. A possessive pronoun,

Lim : poss pro H : n
maar bhojaai
my sister-in-law

3. An axis relator phrase, AR-1-ro (possessive noun
phrase).  

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Lim} : & \text{AR-1-ro} & \text{Quan} : & \text{num} & H : & n \\
\text{ek kaasi raaajaa-r} & & \text{di} & & \text{beTi} \\
\text{one Kasi King's} & & \text{two daughters}
\end{align*}
\]

This is one example of phrase embedding within a phrase. The AR-1-ro must be animate in order to fill this slot.

4.1.3 Distribution.

The nominative noun phrase fills the subject, inanimate object, complement and topic slots on the clause level. The oblique noun phrase typically fills the axis slot of axis-relator phrases. Locative and temporal noun phrases fill the locative and temporal slots in clauses respectively.

4.2 Pronoun Phrase.

4.2.1 Contrast.

The pronoun phrase is, like the noun phrase, a group of words linked together as modifier to head. Although the pronoun most often occurs unmodified, it qualifies as a phrase on three counts:

1. It can take bound relators -na, -ti, and -ma.
2. It can be expanded by modifiers.
3. It typically fills slots on clause level like other phrases.

It has the following distinguishing features:

A. Its head slot is filled by a pronoun.
B. It has only two tagmemes, viz., attributive and head.
C. Internal structure:

\[ \pm \text{Att} \quad + \text{Head} \]

Read, phrase consists of an optional attributive tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

4.2.2 Manifestations.
A. Highlighting the head tagmeme. It can be manifested by:

1. A referent locative pronoun.
   Att : AR-1-ro     H : ref loc pro
   jaage-r           jata
   place's           there
   'the very place'

2. A temporal pronoun.
   Att : int         H : temp pro
   ekdam            aba
   right            now

Note: 1 and 2 above will be referred to from now on as locative and temporal pronoun phrases symbolized as LPro and TPro. As such these phrases are oblique. For a complete list of the pronouns which can fill the head slot see 5.2. There both the nominative and oblique forms can be noted. The reader is encouraged to note especially the two matrices in that section. Pronouns are key function words in Lamani.

B. Highlighting the attributive tagmeme. It may be manifested by:

1. An AR-1-ro phrase (see A.1. above).
2. An intensifier (see A.2. above).
3. A quantifier word.
   Att : quan     H : pro
   sari           u
   all            that
   'all of that'

4. A dependent clause, ARCl-1-ro.
   Att : ARCl-1-ro  H : pro
   mar jaae-r      u
4.2.3 Distribution.

The nominative pronoun phrase fills the subject, inanimate object, complement and topic slots on the clause level. The oblique pronoun phrase typically fills the axis slot of axis-relator phrases. Locative and temporal pronoun phrases fill the locative and temporal slots in clauses respectively.

Note: The oblique pronoun phrase has not been exemplified here extensively because this is done in axis-relator structures. Also oblique pronoun phrases most often consist of only the oblique pronoun alone with no modifier. The only example observed so far of an oblique modified pronoun other than a locative or temporal pronoun is as follows:

\[ \text{Att} : \text{quan} \quad \text{H} : \circ \text{pro} \]
\[ \text{saari} \quad \text{wo} (-\text{na}) \]
\[ \text{all} \quad \text{it} (-\text{obj}) \]

'\text{(to) all of it}'

4.3 Verb Phrase.

4.3.0 Introduction.

\[ \text{VERBAL BASE} \rightarrow \text{MODAL} \rightarrow \text{ASPECT} \rightarrow \text{TENSE} \rightarrow \text{NEGATIVE} \]

The Lamani verb phrase can most simply be viewed as consisting of five interrelated systems manifesting tagmemes within a phrase. These are the verbal base system, the modal system, the aspect system, the tense system and the negative system. The verbal base contains such categories as intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, receptor, stative, nominal compound and verbal compound and causative. Its output is largely semantic and it connects directly into the modal system. The modal system yields the categories of indicative, permissive, inceptive, durative and perfect-stative modes of action. It connects directly into aspect. Aspect adds such meanings as potential, intentional, imperative, mandatory, imperfect, perfect and conjunctive. Aspect connects into the tense system which adds either a present or past time to the phrase. Finally, a negative system can be added to the phrase which includes four categories of
negation.

To illustrate, if the verb 'to do' kar, filled the head slot (verbal base), the mode 'inceptive' filled the modal slot, the aspect 'perfect' filled the aspect slot and the tense 'present' filled the tense slot, the result would be 'has begun to do' and would be expressed in Lamani as follows:

\[ H : VB \quad \text{Modal} : \text{Incept} \quad \text{Asp} : \text{perf} \quad \text{Tns} : \text{pres} \]

\[ \text{kar} \quad -e \quad \text{laag} \quad -o \quad \text{ch-a} \]

\[ \text{do} \quad \text{begin} \quad -\text{perfect he} \quad \text{pres-he} \]

'he has begun to do'

These five separate systems will all be handled under manifestations in the following description.

4.3.1 Contrast.

The verb phrase has the following distinguishing features:

A. Its head tagmeme is manifested by a verbal base.

B. It has five tagmemes as shown in the formula whose relative order except for negative is fixed.

C. Each tagmeme is manifested by a separate system of its own.

D. Internal Structure.

\[ + \text{Head} \quad + \text{Modal} \quad + \text{Aspect} \quad \pm \text{Tense} \quad \pm \text{Neg} \]

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head, an obligatory modal, an obligatory aspect, an optional tense and an optional negative tagmeme.

4.3.2 Manifestations.

A. Highlighting the head tagmeme.

The Verbal Base System.

The verbal base gives the lexical meaning to the verb phrase. It can be manifested simply by an intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, stative, receptor or causative
verb stem. But it may also be manifested by compounds of these verb stems either with verb stems or with nouns. When a compound is formed, the resultant verbal idea can be either singular, in which case the one verbal idea is modified by the other, or the verbal idea can be double, including the meanings of both verbs. It is this verbal compounding which is largely considered in this section.

1. Simple verbal base.

The verbal base in its simplest form is merely the stem of the verb occurring by itself. It is to this stem that the morphemes of the modal system are suffixed. In this simple manifestation any verb can occur, intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, stative, receptor or causative. (See verb stems 6.3).

2. Compound verbal base.

a. Intransitive.

1) Double intransitive compounds (included are stative and receptor verbs).

Intransitive verbs form far fewer compounds than transitive verbs. The largest group of intransitive compounds are those formed with jaaNu 'to go'.

a) Formula.

+ Lex : ivs + Aux : jaa/paD/le

Read, verbal base consists of an obligatory lexical slot filled by an intransitive verb stem (included also are stative and receptor verb stems), and an obligatory auxiliary slot filled by the verb stem jaa or paD or le.

b) Manifestations.

i) Intransitive compounds are almost exclusively formed with jaaNu 'to go'. This gives to the verb an idea of finality or completeness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb stem</th>
<th>Verb Compound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>so 'sleep'</td>
<td>so jaa 'go to sleep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bal 'burn'</td>
<td>bal jaa 'burn up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we 'be'</td>
<td>we jaa 'become'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paD 'fall'</td>
<td>paD jaa 'fall down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waD 'fly'</td>
<td>waD jaa 'fly off'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Compounds with paDNu 'to fall' have
the added idea of suddenness or chance.

dharas 'enter'  dharas paD 'enter suddenly'
aa 'come'  aa paD  'come suddenly'

iii) Compounds with leNu 'to take' express the doing of an action as much as one feels inclined.

ram 'play'  ram le  'play to heart's content'

2) Triple intransitive compounds. (These are not as common as double compounds.)

a) Formula.

+ Lex : ivs  + Aux : we jaa

b) Manifestations.

bheT 'meet'  bheT we jaa 'meet'
khap 'be consumed'  khap we jaa 'to die'

b. Transitive verbal compounds.

1) Double transitive compounds. (Included in with these are ditransitive verbs.)

a) Formula.

+ Lex : tvs  + Aux : naak

Read, transitive verb base consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a transitive verb stem plus an obligatory auxiliary slot filled by a class of verbs of which naak 'throw' is representative.

b) Manifestations.

i) Transitives can also combine with jaaNu 'to go' but to a much lesser extent than the intransitives. As with intransitives it imparts a meaning of finality or completeness.

le 'take'  le jaa  'take away'
khaa 'eat'  khaa jaa  'eat up'
sik 'learn'  sik jaa  'learn completely'

ii) Compounds with deNu 'to give' portray the action as being done away from the doer and toward the
beneficiary,

ke 'say' ke de 'say, tell out'
baan 'tie' baan de 'tie'
ghaal 'put' ghaal de 'place'
rakaad 'put' rakaad de 'keep'

iii) In contrast with compounds with deNu those with leNu 'to take' portray the action as being done in favor of the doer.

pi 'drink' pi le 'drink'
kar 'do' kar le 'do'
basaar 'cause to sit' basaar le 'cause to sit'

iv) Compounds with naakNu 'to throw' have the added meaning of action done completely.

maar 'hit' maar naak 'kill'
bur 'cover' bur naak 'cover completely'
kar 'do' kar naak 'do completely'

v) Compounds with melNu 'to put, send' usually add the meaning 'place, put, send' to the head verb, although it also intensifies some verbs.

ke 'tell' ke mel 'say-send'
de 'give' de mel 'give-put'
kar 'do' kar mel 'do'
pi 'drink' pi mel 'drink till full'

vi) Like the compounds with melNu, those with laaNu add the meaning 'bring' to the head verb.

bhar 'fill' bhar laa 'fill-bring'
kar 'do' kar laa 'do-bring'
baan 'tie' baan laa 'tie-bring'
bala 'call' bala laa 'call-bring'

vii) Other double compounds not fitting the above patterns are listed below.

rakaad 'put' rakaad kar 'put, keep'
hubar 'stand' hubar rakaad 'cause to stand'
maar 'hit' maar karaa 'cause to hit'

2) Triple transitive verbal compounds.

a) Formula.
Read, compound consists of an obligatory lexical slot filled by a transitive verb stem plus an obligatory auxiliary slot filled by the transitive compound le_jaa.

b) Manifestations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb base</th>
<th>compound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>balaa 'call'</td>
<td>balaa le jaa 'call-take'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakaD 'catch'</td>
<td>pakaD le jaa 'catch-take'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paaD 'pick up'</td>
<td>paaD le jaa 'pick-up-take'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Nominal compound verbal base.

As with verbal compounds, nouns also combine with verbs to portray a single verbal idea. The most common nominal compounds are formed with karNu 'to do'.

a. Double compounds.

1) Formula.

+ Vbl Obj : inan noun + Lex : kar

Read, compound consists of an obligatory verbal object slot filled by an inanimate noun plus an obligatory lexical slot filled by a class of verbs of which kar 'do' is representative.

Note that the noun in each case functions as the object of the verb and that even though the verb is transitive, the resultant verbal idea of the compound can be either transitive or intransitive.

2) Manifestations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb base</th>
<th>compound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaam kar 'work'</td>
<td>gaali de 'scold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaya kar 'marry'</td>
<td>saraab de 'curse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mol le 'purchase'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Triple compounds.

These are formed similarly to double nominal compounds except that the verbs filling the lexical slot now form double verbal compounds themselves as described above.

1) Formula.

+ Vbl Obj : inan noun + Lex : kar le
Read, compound consists of an obligatory verbal object slot filled by an inanimate noun and an obligatory lexical slot filled by a class of verbal compounds of which kar le is representative.

2) Manifestations.

waaya kar le 'marry'
hanggoli kar le 'take a bath'
kaam kar naak 'finish working'
haaT kar laa 'do-bring marketing'

B. Highlighting the modal tagmeme.

The Modal System.

The modal system determines the mood of the verb phrase. The verbal base system connects with it and it in turn connects with the aspect system. It is composed of six different modes: indicative, 'he does it' (which states an action as it is without any reference to any of the following modes); permissive, 'he lets (someone) do it'; inceptive, 'he begins to do it'; durative, 'he keeps on doing it'; incessative, 'he continues to do it'; perfect-stative, 'he slept and is sleeping' (where an action is considered complete and a certain state has resulted which is continuing).

The list matrix below shows the modal system and cites the different formulas used in each. Note that every formula is a combination of a certain aspect and a verb stem. Although the aspect suffixes occur here, they occur again in the aspect system which follows this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicative</td>
<td>-#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive</td>
<td>-e de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inceptive</td>
<td>-e/-ena laag/laag jaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durative</td>
<td>-t-M-2 re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incessative</td>
<td>-u kar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect-stative</td>
<td>-M-2 we/aa/jaa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See aspect citation matrix below under C. for all M-2
suffixes referred to.

1. Indicative Mode.

The indicative mode is represented by zero. When this mode is chosen, the verbal base connects directly with the aspect system.

2. Permissive Mode.

This mode represents action as being permitted or allowed. Whereas English would use the verb 'let' here, Lamani uses de 'give'.

a) Formula.

+ Obl : -e  + Per : de

Read, mode consists of an obligatory oblique slot filled by -e plus an obligatory permissive slot filled by the verb stem de 'give'.

b) Manifestations.

Note: All manifestations below include both the verbal base, aspect and tense systems.

H : VB  Mode : Per  Asp : -M-2

jaa  -e-din  -i

so  -e-d  -ü

sleep  -obl give  -pot I

'I may let (him) sleep'

3. Inceptive Mode.

a. Formula

+ Obl : -e/-en  + Incep : laag/lag jaa

Read, mode consists of an obligatory oblique slot filled by -e or -en plus an obligatory inceptive slot filled
by the verb stem laaq or the verbal compound lag jaa.

b. Manifestations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H : VB</th>
<th>Mode : Incep</th>
<th>Asp : -M-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hāās</td>
<td>-e laaq</td>
<td>-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>-obl begin</td>
<td>-perf she</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'she began to laugh'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H : VB</th>
<th>Mode : Incep</th>
<th>Asp : -M-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khaa</td>
<td>-en laaq</td>
<td>-i-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>-obl begin</td>
<td>-will-he</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'he will begin to eat'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H : VB</th>
<th>Mode : Incep</th>
<th>Asp : -M-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hāās</td>
<td>-en laq jaa</td>
<td>-wa ch-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>-obl begin</td>
<td>-pot pres-he</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'he begins to laugh'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H : VB</th>
<th>Mode : Incep</th>
<th>Asp : -M-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paD</td>
<td>-e lag g</td>
<td>-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>-obl begin</td>
<td>-perf he</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'he began to fall'

4. Durative.

The durative mode represents action as going on and continuing to go on. It is best expressed in English by, 'he keeps on doing something'.

a. Formula.

+ Imperf : -t-M-2 + Dur : re

Read, mode consists of an obligatory imperfect slot filled by -t-M-2 and an obligatory durative slot filled by the verb stem re 'be, stay'.

b. Manifestations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H : VB</th>
<th>Mode : Dur</th>
<th>Asp : inten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. Incessant Mode.

This mode represents an action as continuing or progressing.

a. Formula.

$$+ Prog: -u \quad + Incess: kar$$

Read, mode consists of an obligatory progressive slot filled by $$-u$$ plus an obligatory incessative slot filled by the verb stem kar 'do'.

b. Manifestations.

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{H: VB} \quad \text{Mode: Incess} \quad \text{Asp: M-2} \quad \text{T: Pres} \\
\text{ke} \quad -u \, kar \quad -u \quad \text{ch-ü} \\
\text{say} \quad -ing \, do \quad -pot \, I \quad \text{pres-I} \\
\text{ro} \quad -u \, kar \quad -# \\
\text{cry} \quad -ing \, do \quad -imper \\
\end{array}
\]

'I continue to say'  
'I continue to cry!'

6. Perfect-Stative Mode.

This mode represents an action as being complete and a state resulting.

a. Formula.

$$+ Perf: -M-2 \quad + Stative: \underline{we/jaa/aa}$$

Read, mode consists of an obligatory perfect slot
b. Manifestations.

H : VB  Mode : Perf-Stat  Asp : cont  T : pres

sut -o we  r-o  ch-a

sleep -perf-he be  ing-he  pres-he

'he slept and is sleeping/he is asleep'

de naak -o w  -i-a
give -perf-he be  -will-it

'he will have given'

cal -i aa  r-i  ch-a

move -perf-she come  ing-she  pres-she

'she is coming'

dhaaNT -o jaa  r-o  t-o

run -perf-he go  ing-he  past-he

'he was going running'

C. Highlighting the aspect tagmeme.

The Aspect System.

Aspect is composed of ten different morphemes or morpheme combinations which yield the categories: potential, intentional, imperative, continuative, progressive, imperfect, perfect, mandatory, oblique and conjunctive. In addition, the aspect tagmeme can indicate person, number and gender, depending on the aspect chosen. The modal system connects into the aspect system. The aspect system can terminate the verb phrase if there is no tense or negative notation to be included. It is displayed in the following matrix:
## Aspect Citation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Aspect Affixes</th>
<th>Example VB</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potential</td>
<td>-M-1</td>
<td>kar -ū</td>
<td>'I may do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional</td>
<td>-i-M-1</td>
<td>kar -i-ū</td>
<td>'I will do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>-M-3</td>
<td>kar -#</td>
<td>'Do!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuative</td>
<td>r-M-2</td>
<td>kar r-o</td>
<td>'I doing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive</td>
<td>-u</td>
<td>kar -u</td>
<td>'doing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>-t-M-2</td>
<td>kar -t-o</td>
<td>'I doing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>-M-2</td>
<td>kid* -o</td>
<td>'I did'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>-Nu</td>
<td>kar -Nu</td>
<td>'must do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblique</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>kar -e</td>
<td>'doing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctive</td>
<td>-taaNin</td>
<td>kar -taaNin</td>
<td>'having done'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-an</td>
<td>kar -an</td>
<td>'having done'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>kar -i</td>
<td>'having done'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Perfect allomorph of kar

### Allomorphs:

- **-es** ~ **-e** ~ **-s** ~ **-i**
- **-o** ~ **-yo**
- **-#** ~ **-a** ~ **-o**

- **-i** occurs word final following ch.
- **-e** occurs word final preceding ch.
- **-s** occurs word final following **-i**.
- **-es** occurs elsewhere.
- **-a** occurs replacing **-aa** on verb stems.
- **-o** occurs replacing **-aa** on verb stems.
- **-#** occurs elsewhere.
- **-a** ~ **-e** ~ **-wa**
- **-e** occurs preceding ni.
- **-wa** occurs after vowels before ch.
- **-a** occurs elsewhere.
--ãã ~ --mãã

--mãã occurs after vowels
except Intent. --i.
--ãã occurs elsewhere.

Comments on the Aspect Matrices.

1. The references to the three matrices M-1, M-2, M-3 in the cells of the citation matrix, refer to the small matrices so labelled below it.

2. Every verb agrees with either the Subject or Topic tagmeme of its clause either in person and number or in number and gender depending upon its aspect. All aspect suffixes from M-2 agree in number and gender with the subject. All affixes from M-1 and M-3 agree in number and person with the subject.

3. The M-1, M-2 and M-3 affixes are suffixed either to the last verb stem of the verbal base (if the mode is indicative) or to the verb stem of the modal system, or to the morphemes shown in the cells of the citation matrix.

4. All examples in the citation matrix are for 1st person masculine singular.

5. Below M-1, M-2 and M-3 are listed the allomorphic variants of the morpheme suffixes.

D. Highlighting the Tense Tagmeme.

The Tense System.

Tense appears only in conjunction with aspect. It designates only two categories of time, present and past, by means of the verbal auxiliary ch-. The various combinations of aspect-tense give six different resultant choices, viz., present continuous, past continuous, present perfect, past perfect, present potential and past imperfect. These with their meanings are shown in the Aspect Tense Matrix below. (see next page.)

Comments on the Matrix.

1. Reference to M-1, M-2 are to those under the Aspect Citation Matrix.

2. All examples are in the first person masculine singular.
3. To further exemplify the operation of the matrix, take the present continuous example kar ro chū 'I am doing'. If first person masculine plural present continuous were desired instead, the aspect-tense forms and their affixes must first be noted from the matrices. For present continuous they are (kar) r-M-2 ch-M-1. Referring to M-2 for the 1st person masculine plural suffix, we must choose the morpheme -e to suffix to r-. Referring to M-1 for the correct affix we must choose the morpheme -āā to suffix to ch-. The correct form then would be (kar) r-e ch-āā 'we are doing'.

### Aspect-Tense Citation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect-Tense</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Example VB</th>
<th>Asp</th>
<th>Tns</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pres Cont</td>
<td>r-M-2</td>
<td>ch-M-1</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>r-o</td>
<td>ch-ū</td>
<td>'I am doing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres Pot</td>
<td>-M-1</td>
<td>ch-M-1</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>-ū</td>
<td>ch-ū</td>
<td>'I do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres Perf</td>
<td>-M-2</td>
<td>ch-M-2</td>
<td>kid</td>
<td>-o</td>
<td>ch-ū</td>
<td>'I have done'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Cont</td>
<td>r-M-2</td>
<td>t-M-2</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>r-o</td>
<td>t-o</td>
<td>'I was doing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Imperf</td>
<td>-t-M-2</td>
<td>t-M-2</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>-t-o</td>
<td>t-o</td>
<td>'I used to do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perf</td>
<td>-M-2</td>
<td>t-M-2</td>
<td>kid</td>
<td>-o</td>
<td>t-o</td>
<td>'I had done'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Highlighting the Negative Tagmeme.

The Negative System.

The final system operating in the verb phrase is the negative system. It negates the entire verbal idea. There are four negative morphemes as listed below.

- ni 'not' (negates present potential only)
- koni 'not at all' (typically negates the perfect)
- -na 'probably not' (used with unreal action)
- mat 'don't' (negates the imperative)

1. ni.

ni is the negative morpheme negating present potential

The ni replaces the present tense auxiliary ch-M-1.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H : VB} & \quad \text{Asp : M-1} \quad \text{Neg : ni} \\
\text{aa} & \quad -ū \quad \text{ni}
\end{align*}
\]
come  I-potential  not
'I don't come, I'm not coming'

ch  -e  ni*
is  it-potential  not
'it is not'

*Allomorphic forms of che ni are chenti and chei.

2. koni

The negative koni is a strong negative, primarily used to negate the perfect aspect, but also used to negate more definitely the potential, intentional and past perfect.

H : VB  Asp : M-2  Neg : koni
aa  -yo  koni
come  -perfect he  not at all
'he didn't come'

H : VB  Asp : M-2  T : past  Neg : koni
i  -i  t-i*  koni
go  -perfect she  past-she  not at all
'she had not gone'

*In the past perfect the auxiliary is retained when koni is used but in the present perfect the present auxiliary is dropped. This results in an ambiguity between present perfect negative and perfect negative.

H : VB  Asp : -i-M_2  Neg : koni*
aa  -i-û  koni
come  -will-I  not at all
'I definitely will not come'

*An allomorph of koni is konti.
3. na

na is a relatively weak negative used to negate action not yet an accomplished fact. It negates the mandatory, potential, and intentional aspects. It generally precedes the verbal base.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Neg} : & \quad \text{na} \\
\text{H} : & \quad \text{VB} \\
\text{Asp} : & \quad \text{mand}
\end{align*}
\]

- na
- kar
- -Nu

- not
- do
- -must

'must not do'

- na
- kar
- -i-s (to)

- not
- do
- -will-you (if)

'(if) you will not do...'

4. mat

mat negates the imperative. It also occurs with second person potential aspect as a polite negative imperative. It may be either before or after the verbal base.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H} : & \quad \text{VB} \\
\text{Asp} : & \quad \text{imp} \\
\text{Neg} : & \quad \text{mat}
\end{align*}
\]

- pi
- -#

- drink
- -2nd sg imp

'don't drink'

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Neg} : & \quad \text{mat} \\
\text{H} : & \quad \text{VB} \\
\text{Asp} : & \quad \text{M-1}
\end{align*}
\]

- mat
- ghaal
- -es

- don't
- put
- -potential you

'you should not put'

4.3.3 Distribution.

The verb phrase in every case fills the predicate slot on clause level. Which particular clause type the verb phrase occurs in is determined by the verbal base. That is, a transitive verbal base signals that the whole verb phrase
is transitive and consequently must fill the predicate slot in a transitive clause. Likewise, a receptor verbal base signals a receptor verb phrase which must fill the predicate of a receptor clause. These is no essential formal difference other than the verbal base between transitive, intransitive, ditransitive, stative, receptor and causative verb phrases. The aspect of the verb phrase on the other hand determines to a large extent the class of clause i.e., whether it is dependent or independent, imperative, repetitive or conjunctive.

4.4 Axis Relator Phrase 1.

4.4.1 Contrast.

The axis-relator phrase one corresponds in structural similarity to ARCl-1 in the clause description. It is one of the most versatile and commonly used phrases in the language. This is easily verified by noting the regularity of their occurrences throughout the examples given in the clause description. Its distinguishing features are:

A. Its relators are only four in number, -na, -ma, -ti and -ro, corresponding to Hindi ko, me, se and kaa.

B. The relators are phonologically bound to the phrase.

C. Internal Structure.

\[ + A : NP \quad + \text{Rel} : -\text{na} \]

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory axis slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP and an obligatory relator slot filled by a class of bound relators of which -na is representative.

4.4.2 Transform.

Nominative/oblique \[\Rightarrow\] Axis-Relator Phrase 1

Rule 1. Choose the oblique form of the phrase from the Noun Phrase Agreement chart 4.1.2, and suffix the appropriate relator to the oblique form of the head word of the phrase. (The verb AR-1 form has been described in the clause section. It is remarkable how similar it is to the AR-1 phrases. It is therefore included in the AR-1 Citation Matrix following to show its similarity.)

Rule 2. If the oblique suffix can be -e/-#, choose -e (except laara and kan which may suffix the relators with-
out the _e oblique.)

Rule 3. The relators of AR-2 and AR-3 phrases function like nouns with identical endings in forming the oblique form needed before suffixing the relators. Although some words like the relators of AR-2 and AR-3 are already intrinsically oblique, they still take the oblique suffixes as above.

Rule 4. For oblique forms of pronouns see pronoun matrices 5.2.2.

Nominative/Oblique ==> Axis-Relator Phrase 1

maar-o beTaa maar-e beTaa-na
my son my-obl son-to

4.4.3 Manifestations.

The AR-1 Citation Matrix following has been set up to display the various fillers of the axis slot along with the relators and meanings. The first column states the type of phrase filling the axis slot of the AR-1 phrase, while the second column gives an example of that phrase. The third column shows the phrase type filling the axis slot of the AR-1 phrase with its varied relators. Column four gives the resultant meaning. (Matrix is on the following page.)

4.4.4 Distribution.

In the following AR-1 Distribution Matrix can be seen the various sentence, clause and phrase level slots which this phrase can fill. The left hand column labels the various slots while across the top are the four relators. In the cells of the matrix are noted the type of phrase which can fill the axis slot of the AR-1 Phrase. (For verb AR-1 distribution see 3.11.3.) The Distribution Matrix follows the AR-1 Citation Matrix below.
### AR-1 Citation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase Type</th>
<th>Axis Phrase</th>
<th>AR-1</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>moTo ghoDo</td>
<td>moT-e ghoD-e-na</td>
<td>'to the big horse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'big horse'</td>
<td>moT-e ghoD-e-ti</td>
<td>'from the big horse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>moT-e ghoD-e-ma</td>
<td>'in the big horse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>moT-e ghoD-e-ro</td>
<td>'of the big horse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>ma-na</td>
<td>'to me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'I'</td>
<td>mo-ti</td>
<td>'from me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mo-ma</td>
<td>'in me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>maa-ro</td>
<td>'of me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc Pro</td>
<td>wata</td>
<td>wat-e-na</td>
<td>'to there'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'there'</td>
<td>wat-e-ti</td>
<td>'from there'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wat-e-ma</td>
<td>'in there'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wat-e-ro</td>
<td>'of there'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>maar</td>
<td>maar-e-na</td>
<td>'to hit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'hit'</td>
<td>maar-e-ma</td>
<td>'in hitting'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>maar-e-ro</td>
<td>'of hitting'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num</td>
<td>saaDe tin</td>
<td>saaDe tin-e-na</td>
<td>'at three thirty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'+ 1/2 three'</td>
<td>saaDe tin-e-ti</td>
<td>'from three thirty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR-2</td>
<td>ghar-e maai</td>
<td>ghar-e maai-na</td>
<td>'to inside the house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'house inside'</td>
<td>ghar-e maai-ti</td>
<td>'from inside the house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ghar-e maai-ro</td>
<td>'of inside the house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR-3</td>
<td>ghar-e-r maai</td>
<td>ghar-e-r maai-na</td>
<td>'to the inside of the house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'house-of inside'</td>
<td>ghar-e-r maai-ti</td>
<td>'from the inside of the house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ghar-e-r maai ro</td>
<td>'of the inside of the house'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**AR-1 Distribution Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relator</th>
<th>-na 'to'</th>
<th>-ma 'in'</th>
<th>-ti 'from'</th>
<th>-ro* 'of'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intro</td>
<td>Quan Pro</td>
<td>Loc Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Pronoun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indir Object</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>NP AR-2</td>
<td>NP AR-3</td>
<td>NP AR-3</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>NP Numeral</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP Temp Pro</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accompany</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td></td>
<td>Relator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complement</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributive</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axis of AR-3</td>
<td>Np AR-2</td>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantifier</td>
<td>Num</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiter</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Per Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note the different distribution of AR-2-ro phrases.*

4.5 Axis-Relator Phrase Two.

4.5.0 Introduction.

Lamani has two phrases which are almost identical *viz.*, axis-relator phrase two and axis-relator phrase three. The latter corresponds to the Hindi postpositional phrases in which the postposition is a compound of ke plus postposition *e.g.*, *ke paas*, *ke saamne* and *ke bic*. The former, the axis-relator phrase two, is almost identical to it ex-
cept that it has no ke which in Lamani corresponds to -re. The two are shown together as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AR-2</th>
<th>AR-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maar-e ghar-e maai</td>
<td>maar-e ghar-e-r maai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my house inside</td>
<td>my house-of inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'inside my house'</td>
<td>'inside of my house'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that in English both glosses are acceptable. The -e is almost always dropped from the -re. The -e shows that the following relator is oblique. There is no obvious difference in meaning between the two phrases.

Our guess is that the -re being attributive in its function brings out the nominal character of these relators. There is almost a complete overlap of relators used in the AR-2 and AR-3 phrases. There are two or three used only in the AR-2 phrase. This seems to point to the non-nominal character of these few relators.

4.5.1 Contrast.

This phrase corresponds in structural similarity to the axis-relator clause two.

A. Its relators are free forms.

B. It cannot take personal pronouns in its axis slot.

C. Its axis is filled by an oblique phrase.

D. Internal structure:

+ A : ONP
+ Rel : maai

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory axis slot filled by a class of phrases of which oblique noun phrase is representative, and an obligatory relator slot filled by a class of relators of which maai is representative.

4.5.2 Transform.

Nominative/Oblique ====> AR-2

Rule 1. Choose oblique form of the phrase (refer to Noun Phrase Agreement Matrices 4.1.2).
Rule 2. Suffix the free form relator desired.

moTo khet  ==>  moT khet-e maai
big field  big field inside
'the big field'  'inside the big field'

4.5.3 Manifestations highlighting the axis slot. The axis slot may be filled by:

   An oblique noun phrase as illustrated above.
   An oblique locative pronoun.

   A : o loc pro  R : rel
   wat-e         tuNi
   there         until
   'up to there'

   An oblique impersonal pronoun.

   w-o           waDi
   that-obl      side
   'in that direction/towards that'

   An oblique numeral phrase.

   pawNe cho-e   tuNi
   minus 1/4 six-obl until
   'until quarter to six'

4.5.4 Distribution. (See distribution of AR-3, 4.6.4)

4.6 Axis-relator phrase three.

4.6.1 Contrast.

   This phrase is similar in structure to ARCl-3. Its distinguishing features are:
A. Its relators are free forms.

B. It can take personal possessive pronouns in its axis slot.

C. Its axis is filled by an AR-1-ro phrase.

D. Internal structure.

\[ + \text{A} : \text{AR-1-ro} \quad + \text{R} : \text{maai} \]

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory axis slot filled by an axis-relator phrase one in ro, and an obligatory relator slot filled by a class of relators of which maai is representative.

4.6.2 Transform.

Nominative/Oblique \(\Rightarrow\) AR-3

Rule 1. Change the nominative or oblique phrase to an AR-1-ro according to the 4.5.2 Transform. Choose the oblique form of \(-\text{ro}\), either \(-\text{r}\#\) or \(-\text{re}\). (The \(-\text{re}\) form is very seldom used.)

Rule 2. Add the desired free form relator.

\[ \text{moTo khet} \Rightarrow \text{moT-e khet-e-r maai} \]
\[ \text{big field} \quad \text{big-obl field-of inside} \]
\[ '\text{the big field}' '\text{inside of the big field}' \]

4.6.3 Manifestations highlighting the axis tagmeme.

The axis tagmeme can be manifested by an AR-1-ro phrase whose axis may be manifested by:

A noun phrase as illustrated above.

A personal pronoun.

\[ \text{A} : \text{poss pro} \quad \text{R} : \text{rel} \]
\[ \text{maa-r} \quad \text{Dhāāi} \]
\[ \text{me-of} \quad \text{near} \]
\[ '\text{near me}' \]
A quantifier pronoun.

\[
\begin{align*}
A : & \text{ AR-1-ro} \\
\text{atraa-r} : & \text{ rel} \\
\text{so much-of} : & \text{ maai} \\
\text{inside} : & \text{ 'in so much'}
\end{align*}
\]

4.6.4 Distribution.

AR-2 and AR-3 phrases fill various slots on sentence and clause levels. Since their relators are largely the same, the following matrix applies to both phrase types. The relators are listed down the left side with the slots across the top. (See next page for matrix).

4.7 Referent Axis-Relator Phrase.

4.7.1 Contrast.

The referent axis-relator phrase corresponds to the referent axis-relator clause. This phrase contains two referent relators, jako and jù, instead of the many which occur in referent AR clauses. The function of the referent relator is similar to its function on clause level. There it referred back to its axis or part of its axis and related it ahead to a clause level slot in the main clause. On the phrase level, it relates a phrase axis instead of a clause axis to a following noun in an attributive relationship, or to the clause as a whole in a subject relationship. It has the following distinguishing features.

A. The obligatory presence of the referent relators jako or jù.

B. Internal Structure.

\[
+ A : \text{NP} \quad + \text{Rel} : \text{jako/jù}
\]

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory axis slot filled by a noun phrase, and an obligatory relator slot filled by jako or jù.

4.7.2 Transform.

Nominative/Oblique \(\rightarrow\) Referent AR
Rule. Suffix the referent relator jako or jù to the nominative or oblique phrase.

**AR-2-AR-3 Phrase Distribution Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relator</th>
<th>'inside'</th>
<th>'near'</th>
<th>'side'</th>
<th>'before'</th>
<th>'on'</th>
<th>'above'</th>
<th>'below'</th>
<th>'outside'</th>
<th>'on'</th>
<th>'between'</th>
<th>'before'</th>
<th>'around'</th>
<th>'behind'</th>
<th>'ahead'</th>
<th>'behind'</th>
<th>'after'</th>
<th>'until'</th>
<th>'until'</th>
<th>'like'</th>
<th>'like'</th>
<th>'without'</th>
<th>'like'</th>
<th>'instead'</th>
<th>'like'</th>
<th>'instead'</th>
<th>'after'</th>
<th>'for'</th>
<th>'for'</th>
<th>'because'</th>
<th>'with'</th>
<th>Intro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maai</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
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<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dhāāi</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>saamu</td>
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*These relators occur only in AR-2 phrases.

4.7.3 Manifestations. The axis can be filled by:

A noun phrase.

Axis : NP    Rel : jako    (H : n)
The function of jako or jū is to relate its axis to the following noun in an attributive relationship.

\[
\begin{align*}
A & : AR-1 \\
\text{baap-e kan-ti} & : \text{jako} \\
\text{father near-from} & : \text{that} \\
'\text{(the son) who was close to his father}'
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{raak-e-ri} & \quad jū \\
\text{ashes-of} & \quad \text{like} \\
'\text{bread like ashes}'
\end{align*}
\]

4.7.4 Distribution.

The referent axis-relator phrase fills the attributive slot in a noun phrase and the subject slot in a clause.

4.8 Quantifier Phrase.

4.8.1 Contrast.

The quantifier phrase is a subtype of noun phrase which fills the quantifier slot of the noun phrase. Its distinguishing features are:

A. It has a noun head of its own while manifesting a modifying function in a noun phrase.

B. Its head slot is typically filled by measurement nouns such as those denoting time, quantity, size and distance.

C. It can nest within itself.

D. Internal structure.

\[+ \text{Quan} : \text{Num/Quan} \quad + \ H : \text{n}\]
Read, phrase consists of an obligatory quantifier slot filled by either a numeral or a quantifier phrase and an obligatory head slot filled by a noun.

4.8.2 Manifestations.

A. The quantifier phrase can be used to express:

1. Length of time.
   
   Quan : Num  \( H : n \)  \( (H : n) \)
   ek, di tin  minaa  (daaDo)
   one two three months  (day/time)
   'one to three months time'

2. Distance.
   
   ek  kos  (jami)
   one two-mile measure  (ground)
   'two miles'

3. Size.
   
   cho  kurgi  (khet)
   six  plow  (field)
   'a six-plow (field)'

4. Quantity.
   
   ek  potDyaa  (bijaa)
   one  bag  (seeds)
   'one bag (of seeds)'

B. It can embed within itself.

   ek  tin caar  waras  daaDo  (Tem)
   one three four years  days  (time)
   'a period of one to four years'
Here ek tin caar waras is a quantifier phrase modifying daaDo. The whole phrase, ek tin caar waras daaDo then is a quantifier phrase modifying Tem.

4.8.3 Distribution.

The quantifier phrase manifests the quantifier tagmeme of the Noun Phrase.

4.9 Qualifier Phrase.

4.9.1 Contrast.

The qualifier phrase is also a subtype of the noun phrase which fills the attributive slot of the noun phrase. Its features are:

A. It has a head slot of its own while filling a modifying slot in a noun phrase.

B. It modifies the head of the noun phrase by telling 'what kind of'. It therefore fills the attributive slot.

C. Internal structure.

\[ \pm \text{Att}: \text{AR-1-ro} \quad + \text{H}: n \]

Read, phrase consists of an optional attributive slot filled by an axis-relator phrase one in -ro, and an obligatory head slot filled by a noun.

4.9.2 Manifestations.

\[ \text{Att}: \text{AR-1-ro} \quad \text{H}: n \quad (\text{H}: n) \]

ghaw-e-r bijaa (kamti)

wheat-of seeds (shortage)

'(a shortage) of wheat seeds'

hanggoLi (paaNi)

bath (water)

4.9.3 Distribution.

The qualifier phrase manifests the attributive function of the noun phrase.
4.10 Numeral phrases.

4.10.0 Introduction.

Some Lamanis use the Hindi system for counting and mix it with their own. In this description we have tried to show only the Lamani system. Numeral constructions are quite complicated, and we do not claim by this description to include all the possible ways of forming numbers, but rather the basic patterns.

Rather than give contrast and distribution for each numeral phrase, we have listed the contrasts first which apply to numeral phrases in general. The same is done for distribution which is given at the end and applies to all numeral phrases. Manifestations, however, are handled under each phrase type.

For working units the following matrix has been set up. From left to right the numbers grow from smallest to largest. Fractions come first. The numbers from one to nine have been called primary. Those from nine to nineteen have been called basic. The tens are called decades, and 100, 1000, 100,000 and 10,000,000 are termed hundreds. All numbers in the matrix excluding fractions are simply called numbers. (See next page for matrix.)

4.10.1 Contrast.

The numeral phrases have the following distinguishing features:

A. They are made up almost completely of numbers.

B. They are made up of several phrase types.

4.10.2 Internal Structure and Manifestations.

A. Numeral phrase one.

1. Internal structure.

   + H : decade     + Cj : an     + H : prim

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a decade number, an obligatory conjunction slot filled by an, and an obligatory head slot filled by a primary number. This formula is used to designate the numbers after twenty, between the decades up to 99.
2. Manifestations.

vis an ek
twenty and one

caalis an caar
forty and four

Number Citation Matrix

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<td>sola '16'</td>
<td>sattar '70'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sawa '1 1/4'</td>
<td>aaT '8'</td>
<td>satara '17'</td>
<td>áysi '80'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paaw '1/4'</td>
<td>naw '9'</td>
<td>aTara '18'</td>
<td>nawwad '90'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Numeral Phrase Two

1. Internal structure.

+ H : Num AR-2-par + H : prim

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a numeral axis-par relator phrase, and an obligatory head slot filled by a primary number. This is an alternate to Numeral Phrase One for designating the numbers after twenty, between the decades up to 99.
2. Manifestations.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{vis-e par} & \quad \text{paanc} & \quad \text{twenty on} & \quad \text{five} & \quad = '25' \\
\text{tis-e par} & \quad \text{aaT} & \quad \text{thirty on} & \quad \text{eight} & \quad = '38'
\end{align*}
\]

C. Numeral Phrase Three.

1. Internal structure.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Quan:} & \text{frac/num/Num3} & \text{Att: aj} & \text{H: num} \\
\end{array}
\]

Read, phrase consists of an optional quantifier slot filled by either a fraction, a number or a numeral phrase 3, an optional attributive slot filled by an adjective, and an obligatory head slot filled by a number.

a. Limitations on the formula: Numbers or numeral phrases do not quantify numbers less than hundreds in the head slot.

b. The line between Quan and Att signifies only one of the two may be chosen for any one phrase.

2. Manifestations.

a. Reading only the head slot as plus gives all the numbers in the matrix above as they occur alone.

b. Numbers quantified by fractions.

On the citation matrix the fractions are divided into two sections. The upper three sawaa, saaDe and pwnNe are only modifiers. Those below labelled Special Fractions can either stand alone or be modifiers. DoD and aDaai have the further limitation that they can modify only hundreds, and pnaa is limited in that it cannot modify numbers. sawaa, when used with numbers under one hundred means 'plus one-fourth'. DoD, aDaai and sawaa, when used with hundreds mean, '1 1/2', ',2 1/2', and '1 1/4' of that number respectively.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sawaa} & \quad \text{di} & \quad \text{saaDe} & \quad \text{tin} \\
\text{plus 1/4 two} & \quad = '2 1/4' & \quad \text{plus 1/2 three} & \quad = '3 1/2'
\end{align*}
\]
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1. Other quantified numerals.

a. Quantifiers

Quan: Num 3 + H: hundreds

Quan: decade + H: hundreds

2. Modified numbers.

Att: aj H: num

khaali di dusro ek

only two another one

D. Numeral Phrase Four.

1. Internal structure.

+ H: prim + Dim: kam + H: Num 3

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a primary number, an obligatory diminisher slot filled by kam, plus an obligatory head slot filled by a numeral phrase 3.

2. Manifestations.

H: prim + Dim: kam + H: Num 3

di kam paanc se

two less five hundreds = '498'

H: Num 3 + Dim: kam + H: prim

ek so kam paanc
one hundred less five = '95'

Note that the primary number can occur either side of the kam, but that it is in all cases subtracted from the numeral phrase.

E. Numeral Phrase Five.

1. Internal structure.

+ H : Num 3 + H : number

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by numeral phrase 3, and an obligatory head slot filled by a number.

2. Manifestations.

ek so saaT
one hundred sixty = '160'

4.10.3 Distribution.

The numeral phrases fill the quantifier slot in noun phrase and quantifier phrase.

4.11 Adjective Phrase.

4.11.1 Contrast.

A. Its head slot is filled by adjectives.

B. Internal structure.

\(+ \text{ Int : int } + H : \text{aj}\)

Read, phrase consists of an optional intensifier slot filled by an intensifier, and an obligatory head slot filled by an adjective. The intensifier, if variable, agrees with the adjective head.

4.11.2 Manifestations.

ghaNo moTo ekdam hiraa
very big very clear

4.11.3 Distribution.
The adjective phrase fills the attributive slot in the noun phrase and the complement slot in the stative clause.

4.12 Adverb Phrase.

4.12.1 Contrast.

A. Its head slot is filled by adverbs.

B. Internal structure.

\[ \text{Int} : \text{int} \quad + \text{H} : \text{av} \]

Read, phrase consists of an optional intensifier slot filled by an intensifier, and an obligatory head slot filled by an adverb. The intensifier, if variable, agrees with the adverb in gender and number.

4.12.2 Manifestations.

ghaNo jaapaa ghaNo DhiLo
very much very slow

Note that when variable adverbs fill the complement or manner slots they agree with the subject in gender and number. They are aso, ghaNo, eklo and atraa. They agree like their corresponding adjective classes (see 4.1.2).

maaNas eklo aa-yo
man alone came-he

Here eklo agrees with the subject maaNas in number and gender.

4.12.3 Distribution.

The adverb phrase fills the manner slot on clause level and the complement slot of stative clauses.

4.13 Relator Phrases.

4.13.1 Contrast.

A. Its head slot is filled by class three relators.

B. Internal structure.
Read, phrase consists of an optional intensifier slot filled by an intensifier, and an obligatory head slot filled by a class three relator.

4.13.2 Manifestations.

ekdam aangga
very ahead
'very far ahead'

Class three relators are nominal in character and can fill clause level slots alone like a noun or adverb. Because of this they can also take intensifiers when they are filling such a slot without an axis. When filling the relator slot of an AR-3 phrase, they cannot be intensified.

4.13.3 Distribution.

The relator phrase fills the same clause level slots as the AR-3 phrase. (See 4.6.4).

4.14 Vocative Phrase.


The vocative phrase is used to address or call someone. Its distinguishing features are:

A. It has an exclamation tagmeme not shared by any other phrase.

B. Internal structure.

† Ex : e/o + Voc : NP/voc † Ex : e

Read, phrase consists of an optional exclamation slot filled by e or o, an obligatory vocative slot filled by a noun phrase or a vocative word, and an optional exclamation slot filled by e.

4.14.2 Manifestations.

A. The vocative slot can be filled by:

A noun phrase which is most commonly manifested by proper nouns or kinship terms.
Ex: e Voc : NP             Voc : NP
    e bhagwaan             maar-i bhenade baai
  O          God!         my sisterly woman!

A vocative word.

Voc : voc
    re
    you!

B. The exclamation slot can be repeated after the vocative tagmeme.

    e yaaDe e
hey mother hey!

C. The most common occurrence of the vocative phrase is two tagmemes.

    e bhiyaa o re
hey older brother! 0 you!


The vocative phrase fills the vocative slot on the discourse level.

4.15-4.17 Combination Phrases.

Now that all the phrase types have been described in their simple form, the means of combining or expanding these phrases by such devices as coordination, apposition and inclusion are described in these last three sections. The following Phrase Combination-Expansion Matrix displays the phrase types down the left side with the larger constructions coordinate, appositional and demonstrative-inclusive across the top. Cells with no check in them indicate that those particular constructions have not been observed, and not that they cannot occur. (See next page.)

4.15 Coordinate Phrase.

4.15.1 Contrast. Its distinctive features are:
A. The coordinate phrase is double or multi-centered. Two or more phrases or words are combined as equals and related to each other by such devices as: addition '___ and ___', alternation '___ or ___', mutual exclusion 'neither ___ nor ___', or by other relations such as '___ on ___', '___ to ___', '___ after ___. The coordinate phrase expresses these either with or without an overt connector or relator.

B. It can be open-ended allowing for any number of phrases to be linked together. Because of the variety of ways which can be used to express coordination, only the formula for additive phrase is given and other techniques for coordination are merely stated and exemplified.

**Phrase Combination-Expansion Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Coordinate</th>
<th>Apposition</th>
<th>Dem-Incl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR-1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referent AR</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeral</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Internal structure.

\[ + \ H : \text{NP} \quad + \ (± \ C : \text{an/ka} + \ H : \text{NP})... \]

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP, plus an obligatory composite consisting of an optional conjunction slot filled by an 'and' or 'or' ka 'or', and an obligatory head slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP. The three dots following the composite indicate that the phrase is open-ended.

4.15.2 Manifestations.
A. Additive and alternative phrases.

1. Noun phrases.
   sone-r di potDyaa an caandi-r di potDyaa
   gold-of two bags and silver-of two bags
   'two bags of gold and two bags of silver'

2. Axis relator-1. The relators of the AR phrases must be the same.
   e daanaa-na an e waage-na
   this monster-to and this tiger-to
   'to this monster and this tiger'

3. Pronoun.
   ek an ek (waate kid-e)
   one and one (words did-they)
   '(they talked) one with another'

4. Numerals. When numbers are linked together with no conjunction, the meaning is alternative rather than additive.
   ek tin caar (minaa)
   one three four (months)
   'one or three or four (months)'
   If the same number is repeated, it can mean apiece.
   ek ek cukaa (undur munde-ma ghaal din-o)
   one one drop (their mouths-in put-he)
   'one drop apiece (he put in their mouths)'

B. Mutual exclusion is expressed by linking structures together with the negative morpheme na.
   na ghar na daar na paaNi na kāāi
C. Other coordinate devices.

1. To express the concepts of 'one after another', 'one on another', Lamani uses a combination of an AR phrase and the head of the AR phrase repeated again.

   ek-e laar ek ek-e par ek
   one behind one one on one
   'one behind another' 'one on another'

2. A construction combining simple phrase and AR phrase gives the meaning of 'each' or 'one by one'.

   ek ek-e-n (paaDan nandi-ma phengk d-a ch-a)
   one one-to (picking up river-in throws-he)
   'one by one (he picks up and throws in the river)'

   gaam-e gaam-e-na (pattar choD-o)
   village village-to (letter sent-he)
   'to each village (he sent a letter)'

3. Repetition of the same word or phrase other than numerals' can express intensity, or 'ever'.

   moT moT ghod kun kun kāāi kāāi kū kū
   big big horse who who what what how how
   'a very large horse' 'whoever' 'whatever' 'however'

4. Duration of time can be expressed by two AR phrases in coordinate relation.

   eke-ti caar-e lagaa
   one-from four until
   'from one to four o'clock'

4.15.3 Distribution. (See 4.17.3).
4.16 Appositional Phrases.

4.16.1 Contrast.

A. They are single-centered in contrast with the coordinate which is multi-centered.

B. There are two tagmemes, the item and the apposition. The item tagmeme is the center of the phrase and the apposition tagmeme modifies it by further explaining it.

C. The case or relator of the phrase filling the apposition slot must match the case or relator of the phrase filling the item slot.

D. Internal structure.

+ Item : NP   + Ap : NP...

Read, phrase consists of an item slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP and an appositional slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP. The phrase is open-ended.

4.16.2 Manifestations.

A. Axis-relator phrase three.

\[
\text{It} : \text{AR-3} \quad + \text{Ap} : \text{AR-3} \\
ye-r \text{khete-r maai paTLyaa-r khete-r maai} \\
\text{his field-of in chief-of field-of in} \\
\text{'in his field, the chief's field'}
\]

B. Axis-relator phrase one.

\[
\text{It} : \text{AR-1} \quad + \text{Ap} : \text{AR-1} \\
hira-na \quad \text{maar doste-na} \\
Hira-to \quad \text{my friend-to} \\
\text{'to Hira, my friend'}
\]

C. Vocative phrase.

\[
\text{It} : \text{Voc} \quad + \text{Ap} : \text{Voc} \quad + \text{Ap} : \text{NP}
\]
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re bhaa wetDu
you sir bridegroom!

D. Coordinate Phrase.

It : Coord + Ap : Coord
dhaNi an goNi bhojaai an bhaai
husband and wife, sister-in-law and brother

E. The reflexive pronoun can fill the apposition slot.

ma khud
I myself

F. Mixed Phrases.

caar-i jaNaa ' aapaN ham doi jaNaa
four people we we two people

4.16.3 Distribution. (See 4.17.3).

4.17 Demonstrative-Inclusive Phrase.

4.17.1 Contrast. These phrases are characterized by:

A. The addition of a particle to the phrase adding to it an inclusive, demonstrative or other meaning.

B. Internal structure.

+ H : NP + Dem-Incl : bi/jako/to

Read, phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by a class of phrases represented by NP, plus a demonstrative-inclusive slot filled by bi 'also', jako 'that' or to 'then'.

4.17.2 Manifestations.

A. Demonstrative.

1. Noun phrase and pronoun.
wo-ro ghar jako i jako
his house that one it-near this one
'his house, that particular one' 'this one here'

2. Possessive pronoun.

(i ghar) taa-ro jako (suno r-a ch-a)
(this house) your that (empty stays-it)
'(this house), yours I mean, (stays empty)'

B. Inclusive. This device is used to include another item beside the one or ones of the same structure in the preceding context.

1. Noun phrase.

pardi raaje-r goNi bi
pardi king's wife also
'King Pardi's wife too (besides others)'

2. Axis-relator phrase one.

maa-ri beTi-r bi (sagaai)
my daughter's also (engagement)
'also my daughter's (engagement)'

3. Referent relator clause filling an attributive slot in a noun phrase.

wo waDi paD-a jako bi (maalam ch-e ni)
that side falls-it that also (knowledge is not)
'(knowledge) of its also falling there (is not)'

The context preceding this construction was:

ye waDi paD-a jako (maalam ch-e ni)
this side falls-it that (knowledge is not)
'(knowledge) of its falling here (is not)''
C. The to Phrase.

The meaning imparted to the phrase or word by the particle to is 'then' (in a non-temporal sense), 'consequently', 'on the other hand' or 'however'. It tends to contrast its phrase with what has gone before.

1. Pronoun.
   ma to (ghar ch-ū)
   I then (home am-I)
   'I, however, am at home'

2. Axis-relator phrase one.
   malke-n to (konti g-yo)
   home country-to then (not went-he)
   'then (he did not go) to his home country'

3. Verbs and nouns.
   (war) aa to (sai) (jaraa) dek to (sai)
   (here) come then (please!) (a bit) look then (please)
   'then come (here please) then look (please a bit)!

   paaNi to (d-a ma-na pi-e-na)
   water then (give me-to drink-to)
   ' (give me) some water then (to drink)!

4.17.3 Distribution.

The combination phrases are distributed in various slots according to the structure of the phrases filling their head or item slots.

5 Word.

5.0 Introduction.

Words are classified by their occurrence in higher level structures, typically in phrases, and are sub-classi-
fied by their internal structure. Word classes roughly correspond to stem classes, as stems fill the nucleus slot in word structures. That is, noun stems fill the nucleus slot in noun words; verb stems fill the nucleus slot in verb words etc. There are sixteen different classes of words and one class of word suffixes. Of these, nouns, verbs, adjectives and class two vocatives are open classes. The remaining twelve are closed classes. Within each class, compounds and derived forms, if they occur, are described as sub-classes.

5.1 Nouns.

5.1.1 Contrast. Nouns have the following distinguishing features:

A. They fill the head slot in noun phrases or the locative or temporal slots on clause level.

B. They have inherent gender (masculine or feminine).

C. They can be either nominative or oblique, or oblique only.

D. Semantically they may be animate or inanimate, count or mass nouns. Although these categories are referred to in phrase structure, they have not been used as criteria for sub-classification of nouns.

5.1.2 Manifestations.

Nouns have been sub-divided on the basis of their external distribution and internal structure. These subdivisions and their manifestations are described in this section.

A. General nouns.

1. Simple nouns.

a. Composite formula.

\[
\text{nuc : } \text{ns 1-12 + cs-no : M af}
\]

Read, noun consists of an obligatory nucleus slot filled by any noun stem one to twelve, plus an obligatory case-number slot filled by matrix affixes.

The sub-classes 1 to 3 below are of a variable gender type. The sub-classes 4 to 14 are invariable in gender.
b. Subclasses.

1) nuc : ns 1 + cs-no : M-o/M-i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>Oblique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghoD-o/ghoD-e</td>
<td>ghoD-e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg.</td>
<td>-o/-#</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ghoDo -nm 'stallion'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>Oblique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghoD-i</td>
<td>ghoD-i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg.</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ghoDi -nf 'mare'
kukDo -nm 'rooster'
kukDi -nf 'hen'
charo -nm 'big meat cleaver'
chari -nf 'small meat cleaver'

2) nuc : ns 2 + cs-no : M-aa/M-i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>Oblique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chor-aa</td>
<td>chor-aa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg.</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>aa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

choraa -nm 'boy'
chori -nf 'girl'
bhêsaa -nm 'bull buffalo'
bhêsi -nf 'cow buffalo'
jumpDaa -nm 'big hut'
jumpDi -nf 'small hut'
bheDya -nm 'he-wolf'
bheDi -nf 'she-wolf'

3) nuc : ns 3 + cs-no : M-# masc/M-i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>Oblique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kor</td>
<td>kor-e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg.</td>
<td>-#</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>-#</td>
<td>-u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

kor -nm 'non-Laman man'
kori -nf 'non-Laman woman'
sur -nm 'boar'
suri -nf 'sow'

Sub-classes 4 to 14 are either masculine or feminine. They do not vary in gender as do 1 to 3 above. 4 to 9 are all masculine, 10-14 are all feminine.
4) Formula = nuc : ns 4 + cs-no : M-# masc
    ghar  -nm  'house'
    cor   -nm  'thief'
    des   -nm  'country'

5) Formula = nuc : ns 5 + cs-no : M-o
    maLo  -nm  'garden'
    gaLo  -nm  'throat'
    kiso  -nm  'pocket'

6) Formula = nuc : ns 6 + cs-no : M-aa
    pitaa -nm  'father'
    keLaA -nm  'banana'
    bijaa -nm  'seed'

7) Formula = nuc : ns 7 + cs-no : M-i
    dhaNi -nm  'husband'
    paaNi -nm  'water'
    naawi -nm  'barber'

8) Formula = nuc : ns 8 + cs-no : M-u

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative Oblique</th>
<th>M-u</th>
<th>Masc/Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing</td>
<td>gur-u</td>
<td>gur-u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>gur-u</td>
<td>gur-u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plg</td>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obi</td>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| guru               -nm  'teacher'
| ceplu              -nm  'sandal'
| caaku              -nm  'knife'

9) Formula = nuc : ns 9 + cs-no : M-a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative Oblique</th>
<th>M-a</th>
<th>Masc/Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing</td>
<td>satw-a</td>
<td>satw-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>satw-a</td>
<td>satw-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plg</td>
<td>-a/#</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obi</td>
<td>-a/#</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| satwa              -nm  'true self'

10) Formula = nuc : ns 10 + cs-no : M-aa
    mataa -nf  'mother'
    minaa -nf  'month'
    saajaa -nf  'judicial sentence'

11) Formula = nuc : ns 11 + cs-no : M-# fem
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Oblique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bhen</td>
<td>bhen-e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhen-e</td>
<td>bhen-e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feminine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>-#</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12) Formula = nuc : ns 12 + cs-no : M-i
   goNi -nf 'wife'
   haati -nf 'elephant'
   biDi -nf 'cigarette'

13) Formula = nuc : ns 13 + cs-no : M-u
   saasu -nf 'mother-in-law'

14) Formula = nuc : ns 14 + cs-no : M-a
   jaaga -nf 'place'

2. Agentive nouns can be derived from any of the above sub-classes by suffixing the morpheme waAL to the oblique noun form. This derived noun sub-class is a variable gender noun similar to ghoDo 'horse' above.

   Formula = nuc : on + agent : -waAL + cs-no : M-o/M-i

Read, word consists of an obligatory nucleus slot filled by an oblique noun, an obligatory agent slot filled by -waAL, and an obligatory case-number slot filled by M-o or M-i suffixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Oblique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ghar-e-waAL-o</td>
<td>ghar-e-waAL-e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghar-e-waAL</td>
<td>ghar-e-waAL-e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

gharewaaLo -nm 'husband'

The agentive morpheme waAL changes a noun into an agentive noun. Hence a ghar-e-waAL-o is one who looks after the home--the husband. A gharewaaLI is a wife. A choriwaaLo is the man who looks after the interests of the chori 'girl' in a marriage contract. A gaawDiwaaLo is a cowherd, gaawDI being 'cow'.

3. Derived nouns.

   a. Composite formula.

   nuc : vs/aj s + der : der af
Read, noun consists of a nucleus slot filled by a verb stem or an adjective stem and a derivational slot filled by a derivational affix.

b. Sub-classes.

1) nuc : vs + der : -aN + cs-no : M-o/M-i
   mar-aN -nf 'death' (mar 'die')
   ke-N-o -nm 'story' (ke 'say')
   ke-N-i -nf 'small story'
   pi-N-o -nm 'drink' (pi 'drink')
   khaa-N-o -nm 'food' (khaa 'eat')

2) nuc : vs + der : -aNi
   chingk-aNi -nf 'need to sneeze'
   mut-aNi -nf 'need to urinate'

3) nuc : vcs + der : -i
   laDaa-i -nf 'fighting'
   kamaa-i -nf 'occupation'

4) nuc : aj s + der : -i
   bemaar-i -nf 'sickness' (bemaar 'sick')
   gol-i -nf 'a marble' (gol 'round')
   garm-i -nf 'heat' (garam 'hot')


a. This sub-class combines two nouns together to form one composite meaning. 'Boy' and 'girl' united like this would mean 'children'. If the nouns are a female-male pair, the female is given first. Usually without its suffix, and to it the masculine noun is connected with its suffix. The composite noun then varies suffixes according to its masculine counterpart.

Formula = nuc 1 : ns + nuc 2 : ns + cs-no : M af

Read, word consists of two obligatory nucleus slots filled by noun stems, plus an obligatory case-number slot filled by noun matrix affixes.

beT-beTaa -nm 'children'
kor-kor -nm 'non-Laman people'
maataa-pitaa -nm 'parents'
khaaNo-daaNo -nm 'feast'
hokaa-cuTaa -nm 'smoking apparatus'

b. Other compounds are formed by rhyming devices. The resultant meaning can be the noun indicated, 'in abun-
dance' or the noun 'and other related things', depending on the context.

1) Replacing of the first CV of the noun with bi and repeating the resultant form after the noun.
   - gobar-bibar -nm 'cow dung etc.'
   - baaTi-biT -nf 'bread and other food'

2) Replacing of the first C with m and repeating the resultant form after the noun.
   - paaNi-maaNi -nm 'water in abundance'
   - ghoDo-moDo -nm 'horses'
   - sakkar-makkar-nm 'sugar and related things'

B. Locative nouns.

The following sub-class of nouns fills the head slot in locative noun phrases or fill the locative slot alone. Place names can fill either the subject slot where the agreement is nominative, or the locative slot where the agreement is oblique.

   - ghar -nm 'house'
   - punaa -nm 'Poona'
   - waawDi -nf 'well'
   - cheTi -nm 'aside'

C. Temporal nouns.

1. This open sub-class fills the head slot of the temporal noun phrase.
   - daaD -nm 'day'
   - thaawar -nm 'Saturday'
   - minaa -nf 'month'

2. This closed class of nouns fills the temporal slot unmodified in clauses.
   - aaj -nm 'today'
   - sawaar -nm 'tomorrow'
   - kal -nm 'yesterday'
   - parbaati -nm 'morning'

5.1.3 Distribution. Nouns fill the head slot in noun phrases or the locative or temporal slot in clauses.

5.2 Pronouns.

5.2.0 Introduction.

Pronouns are sub-classified on the basis of semantic criteria. Personal pronouns form the first sub-class and
impersonal pronouns the second. It has been stated that pronoun stems fill the nucleus slot in pronoun words. However, because of their irregular oblique forms, they are not described by means of formulae. The personal and impersonal pronouns have been presented in matrices below.

5.2.1 Contrast.

A. Pronouns are a closed class of words.

B. They stand for a noun or noun phrase.

C. Although they fill the head slot in pronoun phrases, they are not modified as freely as nouns.

D. Before free form relators, personal pronouns must occur in the possessive form--AR-2--while nouns have the option of that form or an oblique form before free form relators.

5.2.2 Manifestations.

A. Personal pronouns.

1. General.
   The Pronoun Citation Matrix below shows the nominative and oblique forms of the personal pronouns. The nominative form is given first and then the oblique forms as they occur before the relators -ma, -ti, -na, and -ro. (See next page).

   Comments on the matrix.
   
   1) The matrix is arranged so as to bring together the similar formatives -e, -a, -o and -ndu.
   2) Note that the ı and ü 'this one' and 'that one' are preserved in the oblique plural forms indu and undu.
   3) indu has the following possible forms: a-ndu, a-nb, a-nù.
   4) undu has the following possible forms: wa-ndu, wa-nde, wa-nù, wa-ne.
   5) ham-e and tam-e also have the alternate forms hamn-e and tamn-e.
   6) Although the matrix is labeled Personal, third person is included which can also be impersonal.

2. Possessive pronouns.

   These are treated here as a separate class of pronouns because they behave more like words than their structural counterparts in -na, -ma and -ti. They typically fill
phrase level slots while their counterparts typically fill clause level slots. They cannot be modified. They agree with the noun they modify according to the M-i and M-o adjective agreement suffixes.

- maa-r-o/i 'my'
- taa-r-o/i 'your sg'
- tamaa-r-o/i 'your pl'
- hamaa-r-o/i 'our'
- aapaNe-r-o/i 'our/your'
- aapaN-o/i 'our/your'

ke-r-o/i 'whose?'
ye-r-o/i 'this one's'
wo-r-o/i 'that one's'
indu-r-o/i 'these ones'
undu-r-o/i 'those ones'
je-r-o/i 'which one's'

These forms are seen without their agreement suffixes very commonly.

**Personal Pronoun Citation Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Oblique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'I'</td>
<td>m-a</td>
<td>m-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you sg</td>
<td>t-ū</td>
<td>t-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you pl</td>
<td>tam</td>
<td>tam-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>ham</td>
<td>ham-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whoever</td>
<td>aapaN</td>
<td>aapaN-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>ko</td>
<td>k-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this one</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>j-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that one</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>w-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>these</td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>i-ndu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those</td>
<td>wo</td>
<td>u-ndu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This form does not occur as such. If it occurs its form is jako.*

3. Numbers can be used as personal pronouns and as such take the oblique morpheme -e before the relators.

- ek 'one person' ek-e-na 'to one person'

4. The ordinal numbers can also be used as pronouns.

- dusr-o/i 'a second person'
- tisr-o/i 'a third person'

**B. Impersonal pronouns.**

1. Simple.
These are presented below in the Pro-word Citation Matrix. The impersonal and third person personal pronouns are illustrated as filling locative, temporal, subject and object slots. Those filling quantifier, attributive, manner and limiter slots are not pronouns but come under the general heading of Pro-words. They are pro-quantifiers, pro-adjectives and pro-adverbs. (See following page).

Comments on the Pro-word Citation Matrix:

1) Note that the morphemes beginning the words in any one column are very similar. That is, Near column is mostly begun by the morpheme a, Remote by the morpheme wa, Referent by ja, Interrogative by ka and Indefinite by ka plus final i.

2) This is especially important to note in the referent and interrogative columns, as these are important function words in higher level structures. The referent pro-words fill the relator slot in referent axis-relator clauses and phrases. The interrogative pro-words signal the interrogative clause class and are used in conjunction with referent words in axis-relator clauses to make a more definite reference to a preceding antecedent (see referent relator clauses 3.12).

3) Demonstratives parallel the personal pronouns in the near, remote and referent columns, but because they have no specific class for which they stand they have been called simply demonstrative.

2. Oblique.

a. Pronouns ending in -a, replace -a with -e to form the oblique.

b. kāāi remains kāāi in oblique before AR-2 relators, but becomes ke before AR-1 relators.

c. Other pronouns behave like their masculine noun counterparts. (See noun matrix suffixes under noun words.)

5.2.3 Distribution.

Personal pronoun words in the nominative fill the subject, complement and topic slots in the clause. In the oblique, they fill the axis slot of AR-1 phrases. Possessive pronouns fill the axis slot in AR-3 phrases and the limiter slot of noun phrases. Impersonal pronouns fill the locative and temporal slots in clauses as well as the subject, object, complement and topic slots. Oblique impersonal pronouns can also fill the axis slot of AR-1 and AR-2 phrases.

5.3 Verb words.
### Pro-word Citation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>Near</th>
<th>Remote</th>
<th>Referent</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
<th>Indefinite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>ata 'here'</td>
<td>wata 'there'</td>
<td>jata 'there'</td>
<td>kata 'where?'</td>
<td>kati 'somewhere'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>war 'here'</td>
<td>par 'there'</td>
<td>jima 'there'</td>
<td>kima 'where?'</td>
<td>kimi 'somewhere'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>aba 'now'</td>
<td>ato/to 'then'</td>
<td>janaa 'then'</td>
<td>kanaa 'when?'</td>
<td>kabi 'sometime'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Locative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>aba 'now'</td>
<td>ato/to 'then'</td>
<td>janaa 'then'</td>
<td>kanaa 'when?'</td>
<td>kabi 'sometime'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>i 'he, she'</td>
<td>u 'he, she'</td>
<td>je/jako 'the one'</td>
<td>kuN/ko 'who?'</td>
<td>kuNi/koi 'someone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
<td>e 'they'</td>
<td>o 'they'</td>
<td>je/jako 'the ones'</td>
<td>kuN/ko 'who?'</td>
<td>kuNi/koi 'some'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>i 'it, this'</td>
<td>u 'it, that'</td>
<td>je/jako 'that'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'what?'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'something'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>e 'these'</td>
<td>o 'those'</td>
<td>je/jako 'those'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'what?'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'some'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>i 'it, this'</td>
<td>u 'it, that'</td>
<td>je/jako 'that'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'what?'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'something'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject</td>
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<td>u 'it, that'</td>
<td>je/jako 'that'</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direct</td>
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<td>u 'it, that'</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>i 'it, this'</td>
<td>u 'it, that'</td>
<td>je/jako 'that'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'what?'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'something'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>i 'it, this'</td>
<td>u 'it, that'</td>
<td>je/jako 'that'</td>
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<td>kāāi/ko 'something'</td>
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<td>Quan</td>
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<td>u 'it, that'</td>
<td>je/jako 'that'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'what?'</td>
<td>kāāi/ko 'something'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|       | Quan       | i 'it, this'| u 'it, that'| je/jako 'that'  | kāāi/ko 'what?' | kāāi/ko 'som
5.3.0 Introduction.

The constituent parts of verb words (verb stem and aspect affixes) have been described as parts of separate systems in the verb phrase. This means that the verb words described below do not fill slots as words in the verb phrase. Rather it has been shown that verb stems fill slots on the phrase level, and the aspect suffixes form a separate system of their own. (See verb phrase 4.3). However, in order to show contrast with noun words and to make more explicit some things only briefly described on the phrase level, it has been decided to handle verb words here.

5.3.1 Contrast.

A. Verb words can be conjugated for person, number and gender.

B. Verb words typically occur in verb phrases.

C. Internal structure.

\[ \text{nuc : vs} + \text{asp : asp af} \]

Read, verb word consists of an obligatory nucleus filled by a verb stem, plus an obligatory aspect slot filled by aspect affixes.

5.3.2 Manifestations.

A. Potential Aspect.

Formula = \text{nuc : vs} + \text{asp : M-1}

1. Stem ending in a consonant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>kar-\text{u} 'I may do'</td>
<td>kar-\text{aā} 'we may do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>kar-es 'you may do'</td>
<td>kar-o 'you may do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>kar-a 'he may do'</td>
<td>kar-a 'they may do'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Stem ending in a vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>khaa-\text{u} 'I may eat'</td>
<td>khaa-māā 'we may eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>khaa-es 'you may eat'</td>
<td>khaa-o 'you may eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>khaa-wa 'he may eat'</td>
<td>khaa-wa 'they may eat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Ce verbs like de 'give' drop the e before all aspect affixes beginning with a vowel except the conjunctive
aspect suffix -an.

1st  d-ū  'I may give'  d-āā  'we may give'
2nd  d-es  'you may give'  d-o  'you may give'
3rd  d-a  'he may give'  d-a  'they may give'

4. The present auxiliary which is used to indicate tense in the verb phrase also takes these suffixes in present tense phrases. It can be used alone with the meanings as follows:

1st  ch-ū  'I am'  ch-āā  'we are'
2nd  ch-i  'you are'  ch-o  'you are'
3rd  ch-a  'he is'  ch-a  'they are'

For M-1 affixes with their allomorphs see the Aspect Citation Matrix under 4.3. Potential aspect coupled with the present auxiliary gives the common present tense of the verb.

    kar-a ch-a  'he does'

B. Intentional aspect.

    Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -i-M-1

1. Stem ending in a consonant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>kar-i-ū  'I will do'</td>
<td>kar-i-āā  'we will do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>kar-i-s*  'you will do'</td>
<td>kar-i-o  'you will do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>kar-i-a  'he will do'</td>
<td>kar-i-a  'they will do'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Men speaking sometimes use -a-s instead of -i-s.

2. Stem ending in a vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>khaa-i-ū  'I will eat'</td>
<td>khaa-i-āā  'we will eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>khaa-i-s  'you will eat'</td>
<td>khaa-i-o  'you will eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>khaa-i-a  'he will eat'</td>
<td>khaa-i-a  'they will eat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Ge stems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d-i-ū</td>
<td>d-i-s</td>
<td>d-i-a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
          'I will give' | 'you will give' | 'he will give' |
          d-ī-āā     | d-ī-o     | d-ī-a     |
          'we will give' | 'you will give' | 'they will give' |

C. Imperative aspect.

    Formula = nuc : vs + asp : M-3
1. Stem ending in a consonant.

Singular  Plural

1st  --       kar-āā 'let's do!'
2nd  kar-#    'do!'     kar-o    'do!'

2. Stem ending in a vowel.

1st  --       khaa-māā 'let's eat!'
2nd  kh-o     'eat!'    khaa-o   'eat!'

3. Ce stem.

1st  --       d-āā    'let's give!'
2nd  d-a      'give!'   d-o      'give!'

D. Progressive aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -u

1. kar-u      'do-ing'
   khaa-u    'eat-ing'

Progressive aspect is used in the incessant mode where action is viewed as not stopping.

ro-u kar    'keep on crying!' 

E. Imperfect aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -t-M-2

Singular  Plural

Masc  kar-t-o   'doing'  kar-t-e   'doing'
Fem    kar-t-i   'doing'  kar-t-i   'doing'

The imperfect aspect coupled with the past auxiliary results in the past imperfect tense.

kar-t-o t-o    'he used to do'

For the masculine singular, the form kar-t-u varies freely with kar-t-o when filling the predicate slot in a dependent repetitive clause. The form kar-t-aa also occurs in certain idioms.

F. Perfect aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : M-2
Singular                  Plural
Masc maar-o 'I, you, he hit' maar-e 'we, you, they hit'
Fem  maar-i 'I, you, she hit' maar-i 'we, you, they hit'

The masculine singular -o suffix becomes -yo after
stem final vowels.

aa-yo     'he came'

Many verbs have an allomorph which occurs before M-2
suffixes. The following is a list which includes most high
frequency words.

bes    > beT       'sit'          ke    > k/ky*          'say'
caal   > cal       'move'         khaa  > khaad      'eat'
che    > t         'aux'          le    > lid         'take'
de    > din        'give'         pi    > pid         'drink'
dek    > diT       'see'          re    > r          'stay'
dhāās  > dhāās/dhaaNT 'run'    so   > sut         'sleep'
hubar > hub        'stand'        we    > wet/hu      'be'
jaa    > g/get/gy* 'go'
*The gy, ky forms occur only before masculine singular
-o suffix, freely alternating with the g and k morphs.

The perfect aspect coupled with the present and past
auxiliaries yields the present and past perfect tenses re-
spectively.

maar-o ch-a      'he has hit'
maar-o t-o       'he had hit'

Although the auxiliary che can be used in potential
aspect as in ma ch-ū 'I am', it cannot be used in the per-
fected to say ma t-o 'I was'. The perfect allomorph wet of
we 'be', must be used viz., ma wet-o 'I was'. The forms
t-o, t-i and t-e are not strictly speaking, the perfect as-
pect of the verb we 'be', but are used only as a past auxi-
liary in conjunction with imperfect, perfect and continua-
tive aspects.

G. Mandatory-Infinitive aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -Nu

kar-Nu       'must do/to do'
jaa-Nu        'must go/to go'

H. Oblique aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -e
kar-e 'do-ing/to do'
jaa-e 'go-ing/to go'

Oblique aspect is used in the permissive and inceptive modes of the verb.

I. Conjunctive aspect.

Formula = nuc : vs + asp : -an/taaNin/i

maar-an 'hitting/having hit'
jaan 'going/having gone'
den 'giving/having given'
de-taaNin 'giving/having given'
de-taaNin 'giving/having given'
d-i* 'giving/having given'
* i is only used preceding the verb aa 'come'.

J. Anticipative aspect.

This aspect and the following contemplative aspect differ from the above in that their nucleus is filled by the oblique form of the verb.

Formula = nuc : ov + asp : -waaLo

kar-e-waaLo 'he will do'
khaa-e-waaLo 'he will eat'

K. Contemplative aspect.

Formula = nuc : ov + asp : -ro

kare-ro 'may/will do'

An interesting note about this form is that when it fills the predicate slot of an independent clause, it only occurs with the plural pronoun aapaN 'we', and its form is static. As with -waaLo just above, the final -o may be dropped.

5.3.3 Distribution.

The distribution of verb words is not stated here as it is the verb stem, not verb words, which are distributed in the verb phrase.

5.4 Relator words.

5.4.1 Contrast.

A. Relators fill the relator slot in axis-relator
phrases and clauses.

B. They are inherently oblique causing their axis to be oblique.

5.4.2 Manifestations.

Relators have been divided into three sub-classes according to their occurrence in AR-1, AR-2 or AR-3 structures. The relators of AR-3 phrases also fill the head slot in relator phrases showing their nominal character.

A. Relator class one words fill the relator slot in AR-1 phrases.

Formula = nuc : rel s 1
-na 'to, for, at, object'
-ma 'in, on'
-ti 'with, from, by, than'
-ro 'of, 's, during'
-waaLo '-er, agent'

Technically these are not words but clitics which are phonologically bound to the clause, phrase or word filling their axis slot. Among these -ro and -waaLo are unique as they can agree with a following noun in gender, number and case just as the adjective moT-o/i 'big' which takes M-o/M-i adjective agreement suffixes.

B. Relator class two words fill the relator slot in axis-relator phrase two.

Formula = nuc : rel s 2 + obl : -e/-#

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by a class two relator stem plus an optional oblique slot filled by either -e or -#. Relators take the oblique suffix before class one relators or oblique nouns. They form the oblique like nouns with similar endings.

The overlap between class two and class three relators is almost complete. For those which belong to both classes, see class three below. The following relators belong to class two only.

lagaa/lagu 'until, as far as, up to'
baar 'on'
wadi 'towards'
C. Relator class three words fill the relator slot in axis-relator three phrases. The formula is the same as for class two relators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relator</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adiwacaa</td>
<td>'between'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aangga</td>
<td>'ahead'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aanggapaac</td>
<td>'around'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badal</td>
<td>'stead'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barobar</td>
<td>'with'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baaju</td>
<td>'side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhaar</td>
<td>'outside'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhāāi</td>
<td>'near'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heT</td>
<td>'below'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū</td>
<td>'like'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td>'near'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaaraN</td>
<td>'cause'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laara</td>
<td>'behind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maai</td>
<td>'inside'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maapak</td>
<td>'like'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muNDaangga</td>
<td>'in front of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naai</td>
<td>'like'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paca</td>
<td>'after'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par</td>
<td>'on'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paac</td>
<td>'behind, back'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarik</td>
<td>'like'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sawai</td>
<td>'without'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saamu</td>
<td>'in front of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saaru</td>
<td>'for benefit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saat</td>
<td>'with'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upar</td>
<td>'upon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waasa</td>
<td>'purpose, for'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Relator words can be compounded for emphasis or inclusion, as aanggapaac above, or by repeating the word twice but dropping the first consonant from the first word of the compound.

- aaju-baaju 'all around'
- aca-paca 'just after'

5.4.3 Distribution.

Relators of class one, two and three fill the relator slots of axis-relator phrases and clauses one, two and three respectively. Class three relators can occur filling the head slot of a relator phrase or the axis slot of the axis-relator phrase one. They can also fill the attributive slot of a noun phrase as does the qualifier phrase.

- laar-e daaD 'the day gone by'

5.5 Adjective words.

5.5.1 Contrast.

A. Adjective words fill the head slot in adjective phrases.

B. They can only be modified by intensifiers.

C. Formula = nuc : aj s + cs-no : M af

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by an
adjective stem plus an optional case-number slot filled by
matrix affixes.

5.5.2 Manifestations.

Adjectives have been subdivided on the basis of their
internal structure. These structures and their manifesta-
tions are described in this section.

A. Variable adjectives.

1. Formula = nuc : aj s 1 + cs-no : M-o/M-i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oblique</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>moT-e</td>
<td>moT/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>moT-e</td>
<td>moT/o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-o/aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-aa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

moT-o/i 'big'
taat-o/i 'hot'
dhoL-o/i 'white'

2. Formula = nuc : aj s 2 + cs-no : M-AA/M-i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oblique</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>saad-aa</td>
<td>saad-aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>saad-aa</td>
<td>saad-aa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>-aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>-aa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

saad-aa/i 'plain, simple'
halk-aa/i 'light-weight'
luc-aa/i 'naughty, roughish'
naanky-aa/i 'small, young'

B. Invariable adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>-aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>-aa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

saasi 'true'
bekaar 'stupid'
khaaDe 'rough'

5.5.3 Distribution.

Adjectives fill the head slot in adjective phrases.

5.6 Adverb words.
5.6.1 Contrast.
A. Adverb words fill the head slot in adverb phrases.
B. They are modified only by intensifiers.
C. Formula = nuc : av s + gen : gen af

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by an adverb stem plus an optional gender slot filled by gender affixes.

5.6.2 Manifestations.

Adverbs have been sub-divided on the basis of their internal structure.

A. Variable adverbs.

1. Formula = nuc : av s 1 + gen : -o/i
   eklo/i   'alone'
   ghaN-o/i 'very much'
   as-o/i   'like that'
   kas-o/i  'like what?'
   gac-o/i  'overflowingly'

2. Formula = nuc : av s 2 + gen : -aa/i
   atr-aa/i  'so much'
   katr-aa/i 'how much'

B. Invariable adverbs.

Formula = nuc : av s 3

agDiaa  'first'
aji     'again'
aaco    'well'
aaindaa 'later'
barobar 'correctly'
inhaari 'very much'
behad   'without limit'
DhaLhaL 'very much'
hanu    'like that'
hoTo    'return, back'
hoLyaa  'slowly'
jaldi   'quickly'
jaraa   'a little'
jurar   'certainly'
jü      'like that'
jaadaa  'more'
DhiLo   'slowly'
daaDi   'daily'
ekdam   'completely'
ekDi    'together'
gadgad  'loudly'
ghaNma  'very far'
ghusghus 'quietly'
hay     'like this'
kù       'how'
khub    'well'
maataram 'only'
mast    'very good'
nu      'like that'
pur     'entirely'
sabkesi 'suddenly'
sudo    'directly'
jaapaa 'much'   tayaar 'ready'
jaasti 'too much'   Thaar 'outright, smack'
kalaas 'finished'   Thik 'correctly'
khaali 'only'   whalas 'awfully'
khewan 'surely'

5.6.3 Distribution.

Adverbs fill the head slot in adverb phrases.

5.7 Number words.

5.7.1 Contrast.

A. Numbers typically fill the quantifier or head slot in numeral phrases.

B. They do not agree with the noun they quantify in gender, number or case.

C. Formula = nuc : num s + obl : -e

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by a number stem plus an optional oblique slot filled by -e. (Although numbers do not agree with their head noun in case, they do take the oblique suffix -e when they occur before relators.)

5.7.2 Manifestations.

A. Class one numbers are cardinal numbers and fill the head slot in numeral phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ek</th>
<th>'one'</th>
<th>gyaara</th>
<th>'eleven'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td>'two'</td>
<td>baara</td>
<td>'twelve'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tin</td>
<td>'three'</td>
<td>tera</td>
<td>'thirteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caaar</td>
<td>'four'</td>
<td>cawda</td>
<td>'fourteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paanc</td>
<td>'five'</td>
<td>pandra</td>
<td>'fifteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cho</td>
<td>'six'</td>
<td>sola</td>
<td>'sixteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saat</td>
<td>'seven'</td>
<td>satara</td>
<td>'seventeen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaT</td>
<td>'eight'</td>
<td>aTaara</td>
<td>'eighteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naw</td>
<td>'nine'</td>
<td>wagnis</td>
<td>'nineteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das</td>
<td>'ten'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class one numbers become oblique by the suffixing of the oblique morpheme -e. If the number ends in -a, the -e replaces it. Class one numbers can be used as pronouns when they stand for nouns.

B. Class two number words are fractions and fill the quantifier slot in numeral or noun phrases.
sawaa 'plus 1/4'
saaDe 'plus 1/2'
DoD 'one and a half'
aDaai 'two and a half'
paw 'one-fourth'

C. Class three numbers are ordinal numbers. They do not fill the same slot as A. and B. above but are more like adjectives in their distribution and structure. They are included here with the other numbers for convenience of reference. Ordinal numbers fill the attributive slot in a noun phrase and can be inflected for gender, number and case.

Formula = nuc : num s 1/3 + ord : -w + cs-no : M-o/M-i

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by number stems class one or three, an obligatory ordinal slot filled by -w, plus an obligatory case-number slot filled by M-o/M-i adjective agreement suffixes.

The first three ordinal numbers are irregular.
dusr-o/i 'second'
saat-w-o/i 'seventh'
tisr-o/i 'third'
aaT-w-o/i 'eighth'
cawt-o/i 'fourth'
naw-w-o/i 'ninth'
paanc-w-o/i 'fifth'
das-w-o/i 'tenth'
cho-w-o/i 'sixth'

5.7.3 Distribution.
Numbers of class one and two fill the head slot in numeral phrases or the quantifier slot in numeral phrases. Numbers of class three fill the attributive slot in noun phrases.

5.8 Quantifier words.

5.8.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Quantifier words fill the quantifier slot in noun phrases.

B. They can agree with the noun they quantify in case, number and gender.

C. Formula = nuc : quan s + cs-no : M-o/M-aa/M-i

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by a quantifier stem plus an optional case number slot filled by M-o, M-aa or M-i adjective agreement suffixes.

5.8.2 Manifestations.
A. Variable quantifiers.

1. Class one quantifier words occur with M-o/M-i suffixes.
   
   ghan-o/i  'much, many'
   aad-o/i  'half'

2. Class two quantifiers occur with M-aa/M-i affixes.
   
   atr-aa/i  'this much'  watr-aa/i  'that much'
   jat-tr-aa/i  'that much'  katr-aa/i  'how much?'
   awD-aa/i  'this large'  kawD-aa/i  'how large?'

B. Invariable quantifiers.
   
   daseko  'a few'  paw  'one-fourth'
   doi  'both'  puro  'all'
   ekaad  'some'  saari  'all'
   jaraa  'a little'  sawaa  'plus 1/4'
   kai  'many'  se  'all'
   kam  'less'  thoDsek  'some'
   koi  'some'

The quantifiers se, thoDsek, koi, doi, daseko can all be used as pronouns.

5.9 Intensifier words.

5.9.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Intensifier words fill the intensifier slot in adjective and adverb phrases.

B. They can agree with their head word in gender, number and case.

C. Formula = nuc : int s ± cs-no : M-o/M-aa/M-i

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by an intensifier stem plus an optional case-number slot filled by M-o/M-aa/M-i adjective agreement suffixes.

5.9.2 Manifestations.

A. Variable intensifiers.

1. Class one intensifiers, take M-o/M-i suffixes.
   
   ghan-o/i  'very'

2. Class two intensifiers take M-aa/M-i suffixes.
   
   atr-aa/i  'so much'
B. Invariable intensifiers.

bhaari 'very'
kāāi 'how, so'
ekdam 'very'
jabbar 'very'

5.10 Demonstrative words.

5.10.1 Contrast and Distribution.

Demonstrative words fill the limiter-possessive slot in noun phrases.

5.10.2 Manifestations.

A. Demonstrative class one words.

Formula = nuc : dem s 1 + cs-no : M-o/M-i
kuNs-o/-i 'which one?'

B. Demonstrative class two words.

Formula = nuc : dem s 2 ± obl : -e/-o

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by a demonstrative class two stem plus an optional oblique slot filled by -e (singular oblique) or -o (plural oblique). These are presented in matrices because of their irregularity.

Near

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Obl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: In speech these forms vary between e and ye, and between o and wo, showing the underlying structure. i + -e (obl) = y-e; u + -o (obl) = w-o.

The referent demonstrative has been observed only in the oblique viz., je 'which'. The form jako may possibly be its nominative form. Although jako does not fill the limiter slot in the noun phrase like the demonstratives here described, it does function as a demonstrative in the demonstrative phrase (see 4.17).

5.11 Vocative words.

5.11.1 Contrast and Distribution.
A. Vocative words fill the vocative slot on discourse level.

B. Vocative class two words have a peculiar plural form.

C. Formula = nuc : voc s ⊕ cs-no : M-voc

5.11.2 Manifestations.

A. Class one vocative words.

Formula = nuc : voc s

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{bhaa} & \text{'sir'} \\
\text{re} & \text{'you'} \\
\text{nia} & \text{'dear'}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
e & \text{'hey'} \\
o & \text{'oh'} \\
dek & \text{'notice, look'}
\end{array}
\]

B. Class two vocative words.

Formula = nuc : an n + cs-no : M-voc

Read, word consists of a nucleus slot filled by an animate noun plus an obligatory case-number slot filled by M-voc suffixes.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{saasu} & \text{'mother-in-law'} \\
\text{bhaai} & \text{'brother'} \\
\text{kaakaa} & \text{'uncle'} \\
\text{dewar} & \text{'brother-in-law'}
\end{array}
\]

5.12 Reply words.

5.12.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Reply words manifest the reply tagmeme on discourse level.

B. Formula = nuc : rep s

5.12.2 Manifestations.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{haawa} & \text{'yes'} \\
\text{koni} & \text{'no'} \\
\text{aaco} & \text{'OK'} \\
\text{bas} & \text{'enough'}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{atraa} & \text{'so much'} \\
\text{Dher} & \text{'sufficient'} \\
\text{sabaas} & \text{'well done'}
\end{array}
\]

5.13 Conjunction words.
5.13.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Conjunction words fill the conjunction slots in compound sentences and coordinate phrases, and the introductory slot in sentences.

B. Formula = nuc : cj s

5.13.2 Manifestations.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>'and'</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>'then'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paN</td>
<td>'but'</td>
<td>janaa</td>
<td>'then'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar</td>
<td>'and'</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>'or'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waji</td>
<td>'and'</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>'that'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.14 Negative words.

5.14.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Negative words fill the negative slot in the verb phrase.

B. Formula = nuc : neg s

5.14.2 Manifestations.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>'not'</td>
<td>konti</td>
<td>'not at all'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>'not'</td>
<td>mat</td>
<td>'don't!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koni</td>
<td>'not at all'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.15 Particle words.

5.15.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Particle words fill the inclusive-demonstrative slot on phrase level and the courtesy slot in the imperative clause class.

B. Formula = nuc : ptl s

5.15.2 Manifestations.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>'then'</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>'also'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jako</td>
<td>'emphatic, demonstrative'</td>
<td>sai</td>
<td>'please do!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko</td>
<td>'ever'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The particle ko can be added to a pronoun to mean 'ever'.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kāāi ko</td>
<td>'whatever'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuN ko</td>
<td>'whoever'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can also be postposed to a sentence to mean 'who
knows?

u kat-i ram r-o ch-a ko
he somewhere playing-he pres who knows
'who knows where he is playing?'

5.16 Question words.

5.16.1 Contrast and Distribution.

A. Question words fill the question slot in the interrogative clause class.

B. Formula = nuc : ques s

5.16.2 Manifestations.

kāāi 'question' ka 'question'
kāa 'why?'

5.17 The following is not a class of words, but a class of word suffixes.

A. The emphatic suffix -i occurs typically with pronouns.

ma-i 'I!' wor-i naam 'his name'
aaj-i 'today itself'

It is frequently used with numbers which are being used in a pronominal sense.
tin-i 'three persons' caa-r-i 'four persons'

When used with interrogative pronouns it makes them indefinite pronouns, though actually they are more definite than the corresponding question word.

kata 'where?' kat-i 'somewhere'
kāana 'when?' kāana-i 'sometime'
kū 'how?' kū-i 'somehow'
ko 'what?' ko-i 'some'

B. The exclusive-emphatic suffix -aj can be used with most words. It has not been observed, however, with particles, negatives, conjunctions, reply words or vocatives.

wata-j 'just there' maar-aj 'only mine'
ek-aj 'only one' waaD-e kanaj 'just near the wall'
re-j-waalo 'one who stays'
kutraar-aj gale-m 'on only the dog's neck'
Although used in the phrase, it modifies only the particular word to which it is suffixed.

C. The transitional -k is suffixed to certain words but its meaning has not yet been determined. Perhaps in some cases the -k is the ko particle described above with the o dropped. (See 5.15.2.)

katraa-k 'how much?' kuNs-i-k 'whichever'
aa-t-e-k-i 'just coming'

The last word would be divided like this: aa = verb stem 'come'; -t = imperfect suffix; -e = oblique suffix; -k = transitional k; -i = emphatic suffix. The function of the k in this example is to act as a transition between the oblique -e and emphatic -i.

D. The likeness-intensity suffix -so, -si, -se can be suffixed to adjectives, pronouns and relators. It expresses resemblance or denotes intensity.

naankyaa-so 'small-like' kuN-so 'like who, which?'
aangge-si 'just ahead' kane-si 'nearby, just near'
pace-si 'a little later'

kuNsso has been analyzed as a demonstrative, but this seems to be its internal structure.

The suffix -so, -si, -se agrees with the following nouns in gender number and case. When it is suffixed to relators like aangga, the oblique form of the relator and the si form of the suffix are used. The -i of the si is probably the emphatic suffix which replaces the -o, -i, -e case-number gender suffixes.

6 Stems.

6.0 Stems are classified according to their occurrence in higher level structures. They typically fill the nucleus slot in words. Verb stems however, are classified by their occurrence in the lexical slot in the verbal base.

6.1 Noun stems.

Noun stems are subdivided into fourteen sub-classes according to their gender and their occurrence in noun words.

1. The first sub-class is distinguished by its occurrence before either M-o or M-i suffixes.

ghoD 'horse'
char 'knife'
kukD 'chicken'
2. The second sub-class occurs before either M-aa or M-i noun suffixes.

   chor  'child'
   bhês  'buffalo'
   jumpD 'hut'

3. This sub-class occurs before either M-# masculine or M-i noun suffixes.

   kor    'non-Lamani person'
   sur    'pig'

4. All stems in this sub-class are masculine and occur before the M-# masculine suffixes.

   ghar  'house'
   cor    'thief'
   des    'country'

5. Stems in this sub-class are masculine and occur before the M-o noun suffixes.

   maL    'garden'
   kis    'pocket'
   gaL    'throat'

6. These stems are all masculine and occur before the M-aa noun suffixes.

   pit    'father'
   keL    'banana'
   bij    'seed'

7. This sub-class consists of masculine stems which occur before the M-i noun suffixes.

   paaN  'water'
   dhaN  'husband'
   naaw  'barber'

8. Stems in this sub-class are masculine and occur before the M-u suffixes.

   gur    'teacher'
   cepl   'sandal'
   caak   'knife'

9. These are masculine and occur before the M-aa noun suffixes.

   satw  'true self'

10. These stems are all feminine and occur before the M-aa noun suffixes.

    maat  'mother'
    min   'month'
    saj   'judicial sentence'
11. This sub-class has feminine stems which occur only before the M-# feminine matrix suffixes.

   bhen       'sister'
   kass       'anklet'
   waat       'word'

12. The noun stems in this sub-class are feminine and occur before the M-i noun suffixes.

   goN       'wife'
   haat      'elephant'
   biD       'cigarette'

13. The noun stems in this sub-class are feminine and occur before the M-u suffixes.

   saas      'mother-in-law'

14. This sub-class are all feminine and occur before the M-a noun suffixes.

   jaag      'place'

6.2 Pronoun stems.

Pronoun stems fill the nucleus slot of pronoun words. However, pronoun words have not been broken down into nucleus and affix as was done for noun words because of irregularity of formation. Therefore, pronoun stems are not listed separately here but can be seen as part of pronoun words. (See 5.2.)

6.3 Verb stems.

Verb stems are stems which fill the lexical slot in the verbal base. They also fill the nucleus slot in verb words described in the previous section. They are classified into two form classes, simple and complex. Simple is subdivided into intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, receptor and stative stems. Complex includes only causative stems.

6.3.1 Simple verb stems are sub-divided on the basis of their distribution in the lexical slot of the verbal base.

A. Intransitive verb stems fill the lexical slot of the intransitive verbal base.

   jaa   -vi   'go'
   aa    -vi   'come'
   phar  -vi   'turn'

B. Transitive verb stems fill the lexical slot of the transitive verbal base.
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kar -vt 'do'
le -vt 'take'
phengk -vt 'throw'

C. Ditransitive verb stems fill the lexical slot of the ditransitive verbal base.
de -vd 'give'
lak -vd 'write'
ghaal -vd 'put'

D. Receptor verb stems fill the lexical slot of the receptor verbal base. (See 3.4.2 for a more complete list.)
mal -vr 'be available'
kal -vr 'be known'
lag -vr 'seem, be required'

E. Stative verb stems fill the lexical slot of the stative verbal base. Only two stems belong to this class.
we -vs 'be'
re -vs 'be remain'

6.3.2 Complex verb stems.

The causative verb stems are a modification of simple stems. These are sub-divided by their internal structure or change from non-causative.

Formula = c : vi/vt/vd/vr/vc + cause : -aa

Read, stem consists of an obligatory core slot filled by an intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, receptor or causative verb stem, plus an obligatory cause slot filled by a class of causative morphemes represented by -aa.

The causative is not as straight-forward as the formula indicates. There are several ways of forming the causative.

A. Verb stem plus -aa.
bhar-aa -vic 'cause to fill'
kar-aa -vtc 'cause to do'
mar-aa -vic 'cause to die'

B. Verb stem plus -aaD.
hug-aaD -vic 'cause to grow'
bac-aaD -vic 'cause to be saved'
sij-aaD -vic 'cause to cook'

C. In this form class the vowel of the verb stem reduces to -a before the causative -aa is suffixed.
maangg -vt 'ask' > mangg-aa -vtc 'send for'
ghaal -vd 'put' > ghal-aa -vdc 'cause to put'
bol -vt 'speak' > bal-aa -vtc 'summon'
choD -vic 'let go' > chaD-aa -vicc 'cause to let go'

D. The vowel of the verb stem reduces to -a and -raa is suffixed to the resultant form.
khaa -vt 'eat' > kha-raa -vtc 'cause to eat'
pi -vt 'drink' > pa-raa -vtc 'cause to drink'
de -vd 'give' > da-raa -vdc 'cause to give'
dho -vt 'wash' > dha-raa -vtc 'cause to wash'

E. This form class includes several changes of vowel in the verb stem.
1. a becomes a.
   bal -vi 'burn' > baal -vic 'cause to burn'
   tham -vi 'stop' > thaam -vic 'cause to stop'
   nikal -vi 'go out' > nikaal -vic 'cause to go out'

2. u becomes o and voiceless final stop becomes voiced.
   khul -vi 'open' > khol -vic 'cause to open'
   chuT -vi 'leave' > choD -vic 'cause to leave'
   tuT -vi 'break' > toD -vic 'cause to break'

3. a becomes e.
   bhaL -vi 'meet' > bheL -vic 'cause to meet'
   phar -vi 'turn' > pher -vic 'cause to turn'

4. Miscellaneous.
   waD -vi 'fly' > waraaD -vic 'cause to fly'
   so -vi 'sleep' > sawaar -vic 'cause to sleep'
   bes -vi 'sit' > basaar -vic 'cause to sit'

6.4 Relator stems fill the nucleus slot in relator words.

A. Class one relator stems fill the nucleus slot of relator class one words. (See 5.4.2 for list.)

B. Class two relator stems fill the nucleus slot of relator class two words. (See 5.4.2 for list.)

C. Class three relator stems fill the nucleus slot of relator class three words. (See 5.4.2 for list.)

6.5 Adjective stems fill the nucleus slot in adjective words. They are sub-divided according to their occurrence in adjective words.

A. The first class of adjective stems occurs in the
nucleus slot of adjective word one preceding M-o or M-i adjective suffixes.

moT 'big'

tat 'hot'

dhol 'white'

B. The second class fills the nucleus slot of adjective word two preceding M-aa or M-i adjective suffixes.

saad 'simple plain'

halk 'light-weight'

luc 'naughty'

C. The third class of adjective stems fills the nucleus slot of invariable adjective words.

saasi 'true'

bekaar 'stupid'

khaade 'rough'

6.6 Adverb stems fill the nucleus slot in adverb words and are subdivided according to their occurrence in them.

A. Adverb stem class one fills the nucleus slot in variable adverbs class one and occur before the -o or -i gender suffixes.

ekl 'alone'

ghaN 'very much'

as 'like that'

B. Adverb stem class two fills the nucleus slot in adverb class two words and occurs before the -aa or -i gender suffixes.

atr 'so much'

katr 'how much?'

C. Adverb stem class three fills the nucleus slot in invariable adverb words.

jaldi 'quickly'

Thik 'correctly'

sudo 'straight'

6.7 Number stems fill the nucleus slot in number words.

A. Class one stems fill the nucleus slot in class one and three number words.

ek 'one'

di 'two'

tin 'three'

B. Class two stems fill the nucleus slot in class two number words.
C. Class three stems fill the nucleus slot in class three number words.

dusar 'second'
tisar 'third'
cawt 'fourth'

6.8 Quantifier stems.

A. Quantifier stems of class one fill the nucleus slot in quantifier words of class one.

ghaN 'much, many'
aad 'half'

B. Quantifier class two stems fill the nucleus slot in quantifier class two words.

atr 'this much'
watr 'that much'
jatr 'that much'

C. Class three quantifier stems fill the nucleus slot in invariable quantifier words. (See 5.8.2 for list.)

6.9 Intensifier stems.

A. Class one intensifier stems fill the nucleus slot in class one intensifier words.

ghaN 'very'

B. Class two stems fill the nucleus slot in class two intensifier words.

atr 'so much'

C. Class three stems fill the nucleus slot in invariable intensifier words.

bhaari 'very'
kāāi 'how, so'
ekdam 'very'

6.10 Demonstrative stems.

A. Stems of class one fill the nucleus slot in class one demonstrative words.

kuNas 'which one?'

B. Stems of class two fill the nucleus slot in class two demonstrative words.

i 'this'
6.11 Vocative stems fill the nucleus slot in vocative words.
   bhaa 'sir'
   re 'you'
   dek 'notice'

6.12 Reply stems fill the nucleus slot in reply words.
   (See 5.12 for listing.)

6.13 Conjunction stems fill the nucleus slot in conjunction words. (See 5.13.)

6.14 Negative stems fill the nucleus slot in negative words.
   na 'should not'
   koni 'not at all'
   mat 'don't!'

6.15 Particle stems fill the nucleus slot of particle words.
   to 'then'
   bi 'also'
   ko 'ever'

6.16 Question stems fill the nucleus slot of question words.
   ka 'question'
   kaa 'why?'
   kāāi 'question'

7 Sample Text with Grammatical Analysis.

To illustrate more fully the preceding grammatical analysis, the first ten sentences of a Lamani text have been displayed on the following pages in tree-branching diagrams.

The grammatical levels are listed down the left side of the page from sentence level at the top to word level at the bottom. Each node of the tree is labeled as a tagmeme with its slot and filler, except the top node which gives the type of sentence. At each node it is the filler which is illustrated in the lower branching trees, not the slot. Where a filler is not analyzable into further constituent parts a line is drawn from it down to the text. Where it is analyzable further its constituents are shown by the branches proceeding down from it.

Under the text is given, where possible, a morpheme by morpheme translation followed by a free translation. There are places in which nouns are not broken down into their constituent structure for lack of space, but this is
only done when the affix is -#.

The following, then, are the ten sentences numbered in sequence as they are displayed on the next ten pages:

1) ar ek baap-e-r di beT-aa r-a ch-a.
2) ar baap re-taaNin, kāāi kid-o?
3) caar kurgi khet lid-o.
4) caar kurgi khet le-taaNin, doi beT-aa-n jako khet-e-n mel-o.
5) khet-e-n mel-e-r saat, caar-i baLad naagar bhaand-taaNin, doi bhaai maar-t-e t-e o.
6) doi bhaai maar-e Tem-e par, khet-e-r maai kāāi nikal-i?
7) ek bhar-i gaNTDi laab-i, ar naagar-e-n laag-i gaNTDi.
8) ar naanky-aa bhaai aangga hangkaal-t-o t-o.
9) moT-o bhaai laara hangkaal-t-o t-o.
10) gaNTDi kāāi bhaari ma-na laag-i ch-a.
and one father - obl -'s two son - s be - pot pres aux.

1. Now once there was a father who had two sons.
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2. Now what did this father do?

and father -nom be -ing

Did he-perf?

2. What did he do?

Baap -nom re -ing

Kid -o (?)

TaalIn -ing

Lex vs Asp -M:2

Ip; IVP

Lex vs Asp -Cj

S: NP

Intro: cJ

Sentence Level

Clause Level

Phrase Level

Word Level

Comlex Sentence

Dep Base: Cj.1 Indep Base: TrCl Inton: Inton Con
3. He purchased a four-plow field.
four plow field take -ing both sons -obl -obj those field-obl -to send -he-perf.

4. Having bought the four-plow field, he sent both sons to the field.
field-obl-to send -ing-of while four-only bulls harness -ing both brothers plow-ing past they.

5. When he sent them to the field, the two brothers harnessed the four bulls and plowed.
6. While the two brothers were plowing what emerged in the field?
7. A full bundle became available (to them) and it struck the plow.
8. Now the younger brother was driving (the bulls) in front.
9. The older brother was driving (the bulls) behind.
10. How heavy the bundle seems to me.
The following lexicon lists Lamani words with grammatical status and meaning in English. Those forms which have a complex structure have been labeled idioms. Their structures have been described in the grammar.

The alphabetical order is that used by the computer at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, in printing out this lexicon.

ng, a, aa, b, c, d, e, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, D, T, s, t, u, N, w, y, L

The grammatical labels are abbreviated in this manner:

- aj: adjective
- av: adverb
- cj: conjunction
- dem: demonstrative
- id: idiom
- indef: indefinite
- int: intensifier
- inter: interrogative
- neg: negative
- nf: noun feminine
- nm: noun masculine
- num: numeral
- pro: pronoun
- ptl: particle
- quan: quantifier
- ques: question
- ref: referent
- rel: relator
- rep: reply
- sfx: suffix
- vi: verb intransitive
- vic: verb intransitive causative
- vd: verb ditransitive
- vdc: verb ditransitive causative
- voc: vocative
- vr: verb receptor
- vrc: verb receptor causative
- vs: verb stative
- vt: verb transitive
- vtc: verb transitive causative

When a noun is of variable gender the alternate
endings are given separated by a slash. For example:

ghoDo/i -nm/f 'horse'

***a***

anggaar -nm fire
anggoLo -nm twister, dust spinner
anggur -nm grapes
angguTaa -nm thumb
aba -pro now
abaal -nm cloud
adwacaa -rel in the middle
adoi -nf worms
agDyaa -av first
aj -sfx only, just (exclusive-emphatic)
ajek -aj another
aji -cj yet, still, and, also
akal -nf sense, wisdom
aksar -nm letter of alphabet
alaD -aj drunk, immature
alaaw -nm Muslim festival, Ramadan
amaawas -nf day of new moon
ambaaDi -nf vegetable, a green
amir -nm rich man, noble man
amrut -aj excellent, very sweet, immortal
anaaj -nm grain, crops, food-grain
andaaj -av approximately, roughly
andaajo -nm measurement
andaaro -aj dark
anjir -nm green-red berry
ann -nm grain, food, corn
anpaD -aj illiterate, unread
an -sfx conjunctive participle
an -cj and
antaas -nm floor, storey
araam karNu -vi rest
ardas -nf gift to God, presentation
arkaa -nm a fine, small grain
aDakaari -nm burp
aDaa -num two and one half
aDkaaNu -vic hinder, stop, impede
aDo -nm shop for fuel
aTaara -num eighteen
asmaan -nm sky
aso -pro, av, aj, int like this
ata -pro here, home
ato -cj, pro then
atraar maai -id in so much
**THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atraa -quan, int, av, pro</td>
<td>this much, this many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atraa -rep</td>
<td>that much!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aukaasis -av</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aNi -sfx</td>
<td>desire to, impulse to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awwaj -nm</td>
<td>noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awDaa -quan, int, av</td>
<td>so much, this much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awtaar -nm</td>
<td>condition, state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayyaa -nm</td>
<td>holy man, ascetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñysí -num</td>
<td>eighty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aLaa -aj</td>
<td>sharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aLDaaNu</td>
<td>bark, meow, buzz, shout, neigh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***aa***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aanggpaa -rel</td>
<td>around about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aangga -rel</td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aanggesi -id</td>
<td>ahead, farther on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aanggLi -nm</td>
<td>finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aangkir laTTaa -nm</td>
<td>eyelash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aangki -nf</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñasu -nm</td>
<td>tears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaco -av</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaco -nm, aj</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaco -rep</td>
<td>all right! O.K.!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aadmi -nm</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aado -quan</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaindah -av</td>
<td>later, in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaj -nm</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aakri -aj</td>
<td>last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aalaaki -nm</td>
<td>cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aalu -nm</td>
<td>potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aambaa -nm</td>
<td>mango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aamli -nf</td>
<td>tamarind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aando -aj</td>
<td>blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aangger -id</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aantar -nm</td>
<td>intestines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaparNu -vi</td>
<td>swell, bloat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aapaN -pro</td>
<td>we, you (respect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aap -nm</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aapNo -pro</td>
<td>yours, ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aar -cj</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aarsi -nf</td>
<td>mirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aarti -nf</td>
<td>'thali' or lamp for worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aADí karNu -vt</td>
<td>resist, balk, disobey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aADó pADNU -vi</td>
<td>lie down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aADó -aj</td>
<td>horizontal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aAD -nm</td>
<td>obstacle, resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aAT -num</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aasaa karNu -vi</td>
<td>hope, lust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>aasaa -nf</td>
<td>hope, wish, desire</td>
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<tr>
<td>aasirwaad -nm</td>
<td>blessing</td>
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<tr>
<td>aasro -nm</td>
<td>shelter, refuge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aatmaN -nm</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaNT -nm</td>
<td>noise</td>
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<tr>
<td>aaNu -vi, vr</td>
<td>come</td>
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<tr>
<td>bacal -nm</td>
<td>bathroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacaaDNu -vic</td>
<td>defend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacaNu -vic</td>
<td>protect, save, preserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>bacaa -nm</td>
<td>children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baceraa/i -nm/f</td>
<td>colt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baci -nf</td>
<td>breast of woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacNu -vi</td>
<td>be saved, escape</td>
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<tr>
<td>badak -nf</td>
<td>duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badal -nm, rel</td>
<td>instead of, exchange for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badlaaNu -vic</td>
<td>cause to change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badNaa -nm</td>
<td>rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badwaar -nm</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
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<tr>
<td>bagar -conj</td>
<td>without</td>
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<tr>
<td>bagaai -nf</td>
<td>tiredness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bagaaNu -vic</td>
<td>cause to throw, shed, take off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bagicaa -nm</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakraa/i -nm/f</td>
<td>goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balaaNu -vt</td>
<td>call, beckon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ballaa -nm</td>
<td>badness, (used with 'aaco')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bamboi -nf</td>
<td>anthill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bambu -nm</td>
<td>bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandaaro -nm</td>
<td>boundary, fence, line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>band karNu -vt</td>
<td>close, shut, stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banduk -nm</td>
<td>gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banin -nf</td>
<td>undershirt</td>
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<tr>
<td>ban -nf</td>
<td>sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barap -nm</td>
<td>ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barci -nf</td>
<td>spear, bayonet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barobar -av</td>
<td>level, smooth, even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barobar -rel</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barobar karNu -vt</td>
<td>correct, rectify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barsaadi -nm</td>
<td>raincoat</td>
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<tr>
<td>baDyaa -nm</td>
<td>carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baDNu -vi</td>
<td>increase, grow, augment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baTar -nm</td>
<td>biscuit, hard and dry bun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baTTi -nf</td>
<td>oven for baking pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bas -rep</td>
<td>enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basaar deNu -vic</td>
<td>seat, cause to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basaar -nm</td>
<td>mat for sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basaarNu -vic</td>
<td>cause to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batti -nf</td>
<td>light, lantern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
baNaaNu -vic
make, prepare, build
baNmi -nf
stack of cut grain
baNDaa -nm
boulder, rock
baNDi -nf
bullock cart
baNNu -vi
be made, be prepared
baLad -nm
bull
baLNu -vi
burn, be on fire
baadam -nm
almond
baadli -nf
pail, bucket
baai reNu -vi
live as a servant
baai -nf
woman
baaju -rel
aside, side
baakal -nm
door
baaLNu -vic
burn, cause to be on fire
baamaN -nm
Brahmin
baandi -nf
servant (female)
baapDaa -nm
poor, dejected man
baapDis -nf
poor, dejected woman
baapu -nm
father
baapNi -nf
eyelid
baara -nf
sandal strap from 'kasaa' to toe
baara -num
twelve
baari -aj
fine, small
baarkol -nm
whip
baar -rel
on, attached to, leaning against
baaTi -nf
'chaapaati', flat cake of jowar or wheat
baaTak -aj
stunted, spoiled
baaTLi -nf
bottle
baaslaai -av
comfortably
baaN -nf
arrow
baawis -num
twenty two
baayaa -nm
servant
baaLaa -nm
boy
baaLdi -nm
servant
baaLpaN -nf
newborn to 3 years old child
baaLyaa -nm
woman's headcloth
begaari kaam -id
construction work
behad -av
endlessly, without limit
bekaar -aj
stupid
bemaan karNu -vi
do adultery
bemaan -nm
adultery
bemaari -nf
sickness
bemaar -aj
sick
bero -aj
deaf
bedi -nf
handcuffs
bedo -nm
stacked pots
beTaa/i -nm/f
son, daughter
| besNu -vi | sit |
| bhagolaa -nm | brass cooking pot |
| bhagwaan -nm | God |
| bhayrat -aj | deaf |
| bhajaa -nm | bicep |
| bhajNu -vt | worship |
| bhakti -nf | devotion, worship |
| bhalli -aj | big and nice |
| bhamNu -vi | soar, circle |
| bhandaaNu -vtc | cause to build |
| bhanjNu -vt | prick |
| bharaaNu -vtc | cause to fill |
| bharo/i -aj | full |
| bharNu -vt | fill |
| bhaDekNu -vi | run |
| bhasam -nm | ashes, cinders |
| bhashkaa -nm | straw |
| bhas jaaNu -vi | become stale, dry |
| bhasNu -vi | bark |
| bhatijo/i -nm/f | nephew, niece--brother's son, daughter |
| bhawraa -nm | spinning top |
| bhaL jaaNu -vi | meet together |
| bhaLNu -vi | be mixed, joined |
| bhaalipaNaa -nm | relatives by blood |
| bhaai -nm | younger brother |
| bhaandNu -vt | tie |
| bhaari -av | heavy |
| bhaar -rel | outside |
| bhaaDo -nm | rent |
| bhaa -voc | sir |
| bhaataa -nm | stone |
| bhaaNjo/i -nm/f | daughter's son/daughter, grandchild |
| bhaaNDNu -vt | scold, abuse |
| bhaaNyaa -nm | dragonfly |
| bhēsaa/i -nm/f | buffalo |
| bhejo -nm | brain |
| bhenoi -nm | sister's husband, brother-in-law |
| bhen -nf | sister |
| bheDyaa/i -nm/f | wolf |
| bheT deNu -vt | worship |
| bheTNu -vt | meet someone |
| bheLNu -vic | mix, mingle |
| bhijo -aj | wet |
| bhik maanggNu -vt | beg |
| bhik -nm | alms |
| bhinjaa jaaNu -vi | cause to get wet |
| bhINDaa -nm | okra, lady-finger |
bhiyaa -nm  older brother
bhogdaa -nm  tunnel
bhojaai -nf  older brother's wife
bhoLDi -nm  male genital
bhola -nm  foolishness
bhosaDi -nf  prostitute
bhunggo -aj  naked
bhungkNu -vi  bark
bhuk -nf  hunger
bjul jaaNu -vt  forget
bhuraa -nm  bumblebee
bhuryaa -nm  nose ring
bhutDi -nf  ghost, spirit of dead man
biaa ban kokastaan -id  wilderness, very wild
bicaaro -aj  poor, wretched, helpless
bicuwaa -nm  flowered toe ring
bigaDNu -vi  be spoiled, go wrong
bigaaDNu -vic  spoil, warp, deprave
bijanis -nm  business
bijaa -nm  seed
biksysa -nm  alms, gift
billa -nm  cap of bottle
bil -nm  bow
bir -nf  woman
biDi -nf  cigarette, rolled tobacco leaf
bi -ptl  also
boc -nm  dried palm
boja -nm  load, burden
bokDo -nm  male goat
bolNu -vt  speak
bor -nm  berry
bODi -nf  daughter-in-law
boDi -nf  younger brother's wife
boTi -nf  meat
boNu -vt  sow seeds plant
buc -nm  cap or cover (screws on)
bund -nm  a drop
burus -nm  brush
bur0Nu -vt  cover
buD -aj  old (of animate things)
buDNU -vi  sink, drown
bu -nm  water (child's language)
buTko -nm  midget, dwarf
buTo -aj  dull (of knife)
buT -nm  shoe

***c***
cadar -nf  rug
cain -nf  chain
cakkar aaNNu -id  be dizzy
cakkar maarNu -vi  spin, whirl
cakkar -nm  wheel, dizziness
calkaa maarNu -vi  shine, glow
calkoDi -nf  bird larger than sparrow
calaaNu -vic  cause to go, move, drive
camakuTNu -vi  be surprised, start
camakNu -vi  be startled, flash
camaar -nm  shoeshiner
cambu -nm  can
camkaaNu -vic  startle
candi -nf  betel nut bag
capTi -nf  sandalwood
caraaNu -vic  measure of a pinch
carko -aj  cause to graze
cADaaNu -vtc  highly seasoned
caNaa -nm  raise, cause to go up
caNu -vt  climb
cTaak -nm  glow
cTaai -nf  woven mat
cTaKi -nf  toe ring
casma -nm  eye glasses
catrenggi -nf  carpet
cawda -num  fourteen
caNaa -nm  grams, chick-peas
cawkaani -aj  rectangular, square
cawl -nf  two-piece ornament
cawto -num  fourth
caabNu -vt  bite
cakri -nf  service, employment
caku -nm  knife
cakNu -vt  taste
cailNu -vi  move, walk, go, march
candaa -nm  moon
candi -nf  silver
cari waDi -id  everywhere, all around
gaaro -nm  fodder
Gaar -num  four
caa -nm  tea
caatNu -vt  lick
cawaL -nm  rice
caw -nf  key
caaLis -num  forty
ceplu -nm  chappals
chapcaapar -nm  children
chapnu -nf  camelion
charo -nm  meat cleaver
chatri -nf  umbrella
chaNakNu -vt  sprinkle
chaNi -nf  dung cakes for burning
chaadLaa -nm     winnowing tray
chaambDi -nf     bark of tree
chaati -nm       chest
chaaNt maarNu -vt sprinkler
chaaNn -nf       strainer, sieve
chaanNu -vt      strain
chaawNi -nf      flooring of stone squares
cherNu -vi       have diarrhea
cheTi -nm        aside
cheNd -nf        shade, shadow
cheLi -nf        goat
chingkNu -vi     sneeze
chipNu -vt       touch
cho1Nu -vt       peel, pare, skin
choraa/i -nm/f   boy/girl
chaDaaNu -vicc   cause someone to let someone go
choDNu -vc       cause to leave, let go
cho -num         six
chuTTi -nf       vacation, holiday
chuTNu -vi/vr    leave
cigryaaro jhaad -id 'gold coin' tree
cij -nf          thing
cikNo -aj        smooth
cimTI -nf        pinch
cin -nm          Chinese
cintya -nf       worry, concern, thought
cipaa -nm        clay pot with large mouth
cip -nm          piece, part, sliver
cirNu -vt        tear, split
citto -nm        leopard
citLak -nf       giraffe
codNu -vt        do sexual intercourse
coko purNu -vt   make design on floor
coko -nm         chalk design for 'pujaa'
copaDNu -vt      grease, smear
cori karNu -vt   steal
cori -nf         theft
cor -nm          thief
cDo -aj          wide
coti -nf         braid, knot (of hair)
cot -nf          wound, cut, bruise
cOTTaa -nm       thief
cukNu -vt        overlook, make mistake
culo karNu -vt   make a fire and cook
culo -nm         stove, fireplace for cooking
cumNu -vt        kiss
cunco -nm        man with withered hand
cuno -nm         lime
cup reNu -vi     be quiet
curmò -nm        a sweet dish
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb/Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>curNu -vt</td>
<td>crumble with hand, mix, gather</td>
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<tr>
<td>cuDi -nf</td>
<td>wide white bracelets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuTaa -nm</td>
<td>cigarette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuTi -nf</td>
<td>pipe for smoking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuTNu -vi</td>
<td>stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuNTaaDNu -vic</td>
<td>make stick, glue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuNu -vi</td>
<td>leak, ooze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dabar -nm</td>
<td>rock used for building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dakaaNu -vr, vi</td>
<td>appear, be visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dakaaNu -vic</td>
<td>show, make visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dak -nm</td>
<td>sickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dak -nm</td>
<td>sickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dak -nm</td>
<td>sickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dal -nm</td>
<td>heart, mind, soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dam choDNu -id</td>
<td>breathe</td>
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<tr>
<td>dam khaaNu -id</td>
<td>wait a minute</td>
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<tr>
<td>dam -nm</td>
<td>breath, rest</td>
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<tr>
<td>daniaa -nm</td>
<td>people, the world</td>
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<tr>
<td>daraa deNU -vdc</td>
<td>cause to give, offer to give</td>
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<tr>
<td>daraaNU -vdc</td>
<td>cause to be given, bestow</td>
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<tr>
<td>darji -nm</td>
<td>tailor</td>
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<tr>
<td>darsan -nf</td>
<td>dream, vision, audience</td>
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<tr>
<td>daDiaa -nm</td>
<td>mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>dasaaDNu -vic</td>
<td>ride a horse</td>
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<tr>
<td>daseko -quan</td>
<td>some, few</td>
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<tr>
<td>das -num</td>
<td>ten</td>
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<tr>
<td>dasti -nf</td>
<td>handkerchief</td>
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<tr>
<td>dawlLAT -nf</td>
<td>wealth, riches, property</td>
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<tr>
<td>daNDaa -nm</td>
<td>stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daNDiaa -nm</td>
<td>small stick</td>
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<tr>
<td>dayaal0 -aj</td>
<td>generous, tender-hearted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daLiaa -nm</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daabNu -aj</td>
<td>press, pin down, chase</td>
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<tr>
<td>daadar -nf</td>
<td>staircase, ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daadaa -nm</td>
<td>father's father or f.f.'s brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daadi -nf</td>
<td>father's mother, grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daalcani -nf</td>
<td>cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daamaN -nf</td>
<td>rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daanaa -nm</td>
<td>monster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daanc -nf</td>
<td>beak of bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daant -nm</td>
<td>teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daar -nm</td>
<td>household things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daaru -nm</td>
<td>alcoholic drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daaDam -nm</td>
<td>pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daaDi -av</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daaDo -nm</td>
<td>sun, day, season, time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daaD -nm</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
daatLaa -nm  dagger, sickle
daaNaa -nm  grain
daaNDo -nm  straw, hay
daaNDo -nm  handle on axe, bat for game
daal -nf  pulses
dekNu -vt  see
dek -voc  notice! look!
der -nm  duration of time, delay
des -nm  country
deu -vd  give
dewaki -nf  Ram's mother
dewar -nm  husband's younger brother
dewal -nm  temple
dewi -nf  goddess
dew -nm  God
dhay -nf  curds, yogurt
dhakalNu -vt  push
dhakko -nm  a push, a shove
dhaan.gar -nm  shepherd
dhan -nm  wealth, riches
dharam -nm  religious duty, merit, virtue
dharaaNu -vi  enter
dharaaNu -vto  cause to be washed
dhaDi -nf  border of cloth
dhatu -nm  thistle
dhaNiaa -nm  coriander seed
doi -quan  both
doper -nm  noon
doraa -nm  thread, string
dorlaa -nm  necklace of gold beads
dost -nm  friend
dud -nm  milk
dukaan -nm  store
dukNu -ni  pain
dur -nf  distance
dusmaan -nm  enemy
dusro -num  second
duNDo -nm  man with withered hand
duNDo -nm  man with one hand

***e***

ekkaad -quan  some, a few
ekdam -av  completely
ekdam -av  immediately, at once
ekdam -int  very, superlative
ekDi -av  together
ek -num  one
e/ye -voc  hey!, oh!
e/ye -pro  they, these ones
e/ye -dem these

***g***

gaco -av tight, crowded
gaddaa/i -nm/f donkey
gadDi -nf back of neck
galti -nf mistake, error
galNi -nf funnel
galNu -vt swallow
gamNu -vi be lost
gamaaNu -vic lose, misplace
gam palaaser paTi -id dressing for wound
gandaa -aj dirty
gap reNu -vi be quiet
garajNu -vi thunder
garam -aj warm
garaa -nm edible part of banana
gardi -nf sandstorm
gargol -nf a bird
garibaai -nf poverty
gaarib -aj poor
garko -av quickly
garli -nf squirrel
garmi -nf heat, passion, summer
gDaDaa -nm pile of earth
gDaDDaa -nm scar
gaD -nm palace
gaD -aj sore
gaDNu -vi be buried
gaDNu -vi feel rough
gat -nf state, condition
gaNNTDi -nf bundle
gaNNU -vt count
gawi -nf den, hole of animal
gawLi -nm milkman
gaLo -nm throat
gaL -nf fishing rod
gaLyaa -nm type of plow
gaawTi -aj stupid, odd, silly
gaabaN -aj pregnant (of animals)
gaadi -nf mattress
gaajar -nm carrot
gaalaa -nm head pad
gaali -nf wheel, pulley
gaal -nm cheek
gaam -nm town
gaAD -nm waggon
gaadNu -vic bury
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>gaaTNu -vt</td>
<td>sew, tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaaND'-nf</td>
<td>buttocks, anus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaaND -nf</td>
<td>female genitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaaNu -vt</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaaawDi -nf</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaaLi deNu -vt</td>
<td>abuse, swear at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaaLi -nf</td>
<td>abuse, rebuke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaaLNu -vt</td>
<td>soak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geNaa gaaNTaa</td>
<td>ornaments (generic term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghan -nm</td>
<td>sledge-hammer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gharewaaLo -nm</td>
<td>husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghariaa -nm</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghar -nm</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaDiaa -nm</td>
<td>earthen water pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghadiaL -nm</td>
<td>clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghadi -nf</td>
<td>watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaT -nf</td>
<td>grinding stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaT karNu -vt</td>
<td>decide, make firm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghat -aj</td>
<td>hard (to the touch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghasNu -vt</td>
<td>rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaw -nm</td>
<td>wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghanNma -av</td>
<td>far, distant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghano -int, quan, av</td>
<td>much, many, very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaNTaa -nm</td>
<td>bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaNTaa -nm</td>
<td>hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghâaslet -nm</td>
<td>kerosene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaai karNu -vi</td>
<td>act disorderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaalNu -vd</td>
<td>pour, put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaaT -nm</td>
<td>bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaaw -nm</td>
<td>wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gherNu -vt</td>
<td>plow, drive bullocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gherNu -vt</td>
<td>wrap, as a garment, surround</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghi -nm</td>
<td>ghee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghor -nm</td>
<td>worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghorNu -vi</td>
<td>snore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghoda/i -nm/f</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghōTaa -nm</td>
<td>a sweet drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghunggraag -nm</td>
<td>bells on 'sarengi' or legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghunggDi -nf</td>
<td>blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghūs -nm</td>
<td>bandicoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghugri -nf</td>
<td>cooked 'chana dal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghugri -nf</td>
<td>silver hair pendant (lower part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghumNu -vi</td>
<td>walk about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghud -nm</td>
<td>vulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghudYaa -nm</td>
<td>small mouth clay water pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghus ghus -av</td>
<td>whispering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghuNkyaa -nm</td>
<td>big thick, thorny tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghuNDi -nf</td>
<td>button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gid -nf</td>
<td>song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gilaat -nm</td>
<td>aluminum, german silver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gilli -nf  play stick for game
gobar  -nm cow dung
god -nm lap, bosom
goi -nf crocodile
gok leNu -vt take and be quiet
gok melNu -vt put away and be quiet
gol -aj round
gombi -nf doll
gorli -nf sheep
goro dip -id very fair of skin
gor -aj fair, rich, grave
gorwaT -nm Lamani person
godi -nf wall
goDo -nm knee
goTi -nf a marble
goNi karNu -vt get married
goNi -nf wife
goLaa kar leNu -vt cause to swirl
goLaa karNu -vt gather together
goLaa weNu -vi be gathered together
goLi maarNu -vt shoot a gun
goLi -nf marble, pill, small round thing
goL -nm jaggery, crude sugar
gungDi -nf scab, wound
gujar jaaNu -vi die
gundaLaa -nm a water plant
gund -nm rosin, glue, gum
guDantar -nf knowledge
guDi -nf worship niche
guN -nf bag
guN -nm quality, nature
gwaDDi -nf barren woman
gwaDD -aj barren, sterile
gyaan karNu -vt think
gyaan -nm knowledge
gyaara -num eleven

hanggaaNu -vic cause to stool
hanggoLi -nf bath
hanggNu -vi stool, defecate
hangkaalNu -vtc call, drive cattle
hangkaarNu -vtc call
had -nf boundary, limit
hây -av like this
hajaar -num thousand
hakaal deNu -vtc drive away, send away
hakmat -aj clever, intelligent
hakmat -nf position of authority
hakmat -nm command, order
halaaNu -vic shake, swing, cause to move
halkaa -aj light-weight
halNu -vi stagger, shake, swing
hamaali kaam -nm coolie, porter work
hamaal karNu -vi work as a coolie
hamaal -nm worker, coolie
hamaaro -pro our
ham -pro we
hanumaan -nm Ram's son
hanu -av like that
haptaa -nm week
hardo -nm memory
haro -aj green
haDkaa -nm bone
haT -id 'go!' said to a horse
haTNu -vi get out of the way
hasaab -nm salary, pay, arithmetic, account
hateLi -nf palm of hand
hatiaar -nm tool, implement, weapon
hatodi -nf hammer
hNut -nm monkey god
hNNi -nf deer
hawaj -nf well of water
hawaa -nf air, wind, breeze
halhaL -nf worry, concern
halLaa -nm fruit for making liquor
haangk maarNu -vt call loudly, shout
haasli -nf necklace
haasNu -vi laugh
haaiKaaro khaaNu -id worry
haai karNu -vi be greedy, covet
haalNu -vi hang
haari -nf crowbar
haar -nm row of something
haar -nf necklace
haarNu -vi grow tired, lose, be defeated
haAD -id 'go!' said to a dog
haaT kar laaNu -id do the marketing
haaT -nm market
haatiaa -voc sir
haati -nm elephant
haatkaDi -nf handcuffs
haat pherNu -id caress, fondle
haat -nm hand
haaNdi -nf large-mouthed clay water jug
haawa -rep yes
heT -rel below, down
heNdgaard -nm drunkenness
hijDaa -nm  eunuch, woman-like man
hiraa -aj  clear
hiraa -nm  diamond
hiDki -nf  hiccough
hiNDNu -vi  walk, roam, stroll
hokaa -nm  smoking apparatus
hoTo naak deNu -id  vomit, throw up
hoTo pherNu -id  turn back, reverse
hoTo -av  back, return
hoT -nm  lips
hoLyaa -av  slow, grave, light, soft
hūsiaar -aj  clever
hus -nm  hope, wish
hubarNu -vi  stop, stand
hugaaDNu -vic  grow, plant
hugNu -vi  germinate, sprout, grow
huDe -id  keep quiet, stop talking
huNT -nm  camel

***i***
inggLi -nf  a huge reptile
idi -nf  ghost
ijat -nf  honor, reputation
ilaaci -nf  cardamon
imaandaar -aj  honest, faithful
inaam deNu -vt  reward
inaam -nm  prize reward, gift
injisan -nm  injection
insaan -nm  human being, man, mankind
iraado -nm  intention
i -sfx  only, indeed
i -pro  this one, he, she, it
i -dem  this
iTaa -nm  brick
iskul -nm  school
istor -nm  pressure stove
istri maarNu -vt  press, iron
iNDaa -nm  egg
iLGi -nf  vegetable knife (curved)

***j***
jabaaab deNu -vt  reply, answer
jabaan deNu -vt  make a promise
jabaan -nf  tongue, words, speech
jabbar -int  very, superlative
jag jag karNu -vi  twinkle
jayphaL -nm  nutmeg
jakam -nm  cold, virus
jako -ptl, ref pro  that, that which
jalaag -id  get going!
jaman aaNu -vi  come into being
jal -nm  water
jamaai -nm  son-in-law
jamaaNu -vic  gather together, collect
jamaaNu -vic  cause to jell
jamNu -vi, vr  set, jell, coagulate, freeze
jamNu -vr  handle a language
jami -nf  earth, ground
janaa -cj, ref pro  then, then when
janaawar -nm  animal, beast, creature
japNu -vi  hide
japNu -vt  repeat name of deity
jaraa -aj, quan  little, less
jaraa -av  somewhat, a little
jarur -av  surely, certainly
jaD -nf  root
jatan rakaAD -vic  keep guard over
gatan -nm  care, guard
jata -ref pro  there, there where
jatki -nf  neck pieces of yoke
jataaa -ref quan/pro  that much
janaa/i -nm/f  person, individual
janNu -vt  bear, give birth to
jawaan -aj  strong, young
jaanggaaD -nm  child purchased from parent
jaangg -nf  thigh
jaanggyaa -nm  pants, undershorts
jaadaa -av, quan  more
jaadu -nf  magic
jaadu khor -nm  magician
jaee deNu -id  let go, allow to go
jaaga -nf  place
jaager jaag -id  same place, certain place
jaag uTNu -vi  awake startled
jaagNu -vi  awaken
jaajat -nf  money
jaamaN -nm  buttermilk
jaapaa -av  much
jaar -nf  jowar
jaadu -aj  fat, stout, husky, broad
jaasti -av  too much
jaatakNu -vt  winnow
jaatraa -nf  fair, religious celebration
jaat -nf  caste, person, body
jaal -nm  screen, wire mesh
jel -nm  jail
jena -id  whom, to whom
jer -ref pro  whose
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lamani Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>je - ref dem/pro</td>
<td>who, which, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeT - nm</td>
<td>husband's older brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeti - id</td>
<td>with which, from which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>je waDi - id</td>
<td>which direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhaga deNu - vi</td>
<td>fight, quarrel, haggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhaglaa - nm</td>
<td>shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhakNu - vi</td>
<td>bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhal leNu - vt</td>
<td>carry on shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhalNu - vi</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jharNu - vi</td>
<td>ooze, trickle, exude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhakDkaa leNu - vic</td>
<td>pull out suddenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhaNDaa - nm</td>
<td>flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhaaj - nf</td>
<td>ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhaaD - nm</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhaaD - nm</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhaaNu - vt</td>
<td>sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jher - nm</td>
<td>poison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhe ghaalNu - vt</td>
<td>cheer, shout approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhoni - nf</td>
<td>bag (made from cloth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhol - nf</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**k***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lamani Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kacani - nf</td>
<td>dancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kacaro - nm</td>
<td>trash, garbage, rubbish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kacarNu - vt</td>
<td>pinch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kacoLi - nf</td>
<td>metal tumbler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadam - nm</td>
<td>footprint, pace, step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāyci - nf</td>
<td>scissors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kai - quan</td>
<td>many, much, several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalaas - av</td>
<td>exhausted, finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalengaagaa - nm</td>
<td>watermelon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalpanaa - nf</td>
<td>thought, idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalDaa - nm</td>
<td>bracelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamaai - nf</td>
<td>occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamaar - nm</td>
<td>potter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamaaNu - vic</td>
<td>earn, work, accumulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kampleT deNu - vt</td>
<td>complain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kam - quan</td>
<td>less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kam se kam - id</td>
<td>at least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanti - nm</td>
<td>shortage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamLero phul - nm</td>
<td>lotus flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanaai - indef pro</td>
<td>ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanaa - inter pro</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kandaa jaaNu - vic</td>
<td>spoil, mold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanesi - id</td>
<td>near, close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaniaa - nm</td>
<td>man's earring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanjis - aj</td>
<td>stingy, miserly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan - nf</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan - rel</td>
<td>near, by beside, with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kapaT karNu -vt  deceive, trick
kapaT -nm  deceit, treachery, trick
KapaaLo -nm  forehead
kapDaa -nm  clothes
karamdaa -nm  blackberry, choke cherry
karaaDo -nm  bank, shore, cliff, precipice
karaa -nm  swamp
kargaas -nm  saw
karDo -nm  worry
karNu -vt  make, do
kaDbi -nf  straw of jowar
kaDi -nf  chain
kaD -nm  waist
ka -cj  or
ka -ques  question word
ka to -id  that is, it means
kaTaari -nf  sword
kaTaaNu -vic  cut, cause to be wounded
kaTaaLo -nm  boredom
kasay -nm  cow butcher
kasaabti -nf  bell
kasaa -nm  foot strap on chappal
kasena -id  why?
kasena ka to -id  because, why it is so
kaso -inter aj/av  how
kasoTyaa -nm  woman's bracelet
kass -nf  bronze leg band
katarNi -nf  scissors
katarNu -vt  cut down
kata -inter pro  where
kati -indef pro  anywhere, somewhere
katraa -inter pro/quan  how much
kanDori -nf  string on waist
kawar -nm  cover of book
kaweli -nf  roof tile
kawi kar melNu -id  plan, talk
kawi -nf  story
kawDaa -inter quan  how big
kaLpaNaa -nm  scheme, plan
kaLD -aj  hard, tough
kaLu -vr  be known
kaLyaa -nm  buck deer
kaangko -nm  side of body, underarm
kaangkraa -nm  pebble
kaangksi -nf  comb
kaacbo -nm  turtle
kaackaa -nm  tree with prickery pod
kaac -nf  glass
kaagad -nm  paper
kaaglaa -nm  crow
kāāi -inter/indef pro  what
kāāi -aj, int  what kind of, how
kāāi -ques  question word
kāāi waasa -id  why, for what?
kaajaa -nm  button hole
kaakaa/i -nm/f  father's younger brother &  wife
kaakDi -nf  cucumber
kaala -nm  mind
kaal -nm  yesterday
kaam karNu -vi  work
kaam -nm  work
kaamLo -nm  loose neck-skin of bull
kaancLi -nf  Lamani blouse
kaanda -nm  onion
kaando -nm  shoulder
kaan -nm  ear
kaapi -nf  tea without milk
kaaraT -nm  postcard, card
kaaraN kāāi ka to -id  because, for what reason
kaaraN -nm, rel  reason
kaaDi -nf  yoke, match, any stick
kaaD leNu -vt  take out
kaaD naakNu -vt  uncover, pull out
kaaDNu -vt  unscrew, snap picture, take off
kaa ka to -id  why is it so, because
kaa -ques  why?
kaat naakNu -vt  kill
kaaTNu -vt  cut, sting, bite
kaasi -nf  mother (respectful)
kaasi -aj  rich
kaatyaa -nm  twine
kaaNJo -nm  blind in one eye
kaawaD -nm  father (respectful)
kaaw -aj  false
kaayaa -nm  type of bird
kaayLji -nf  worry, concern
kaayLo -aj  black
kaayL -nm  anger
kekDa -nm  bull
kena -id  whom, to whom
keni -id  some one, to any one
kerO -pro  whose
keTLi -nf  kettle
keN -nm  story
ke wadi -id  what direction
keNTo -nm  open-hand measure
keNu -vd  say, tell
keLDaa/i -nm/f  calf
keLaa -nm  banana
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khobar -nf</td>
<td>news report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khabutar -nf</td>
<td>dove, pigeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khadar karNu -vt</td>
<td>respect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khajuraa -nm</td>
<td>date fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khajur -nf</td>
<td>cashew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khambaa -nm</td>
<td>pole, post of wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khandil -nf</td>
<td>kerosene lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khapaaNu -vic</td>
<td>digest food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khap kar naakNu -vt</td>
<td>destroy completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khap we jaaNu -vi</td>
<td>be destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khapTyaa -nm</td>
<td>palm frond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khapNu -vi</td>
<td>be digested, consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kharacNu -vt</td>
<td>spend, expend, consume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kharaab -aj</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kharaaNu -vtc</td>
<td>feed, cause to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kharo -aj</td>
<td>honest, pure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khar -nm</td>
<td>hoof of goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaDi doper -id</td>
<td>noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaDi -nf</td>
<td>little stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaD -nm</td>
<td>grass, hay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaTiaa -nm</td>
<td>wooden bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaTik -nm</td>
<td>sheep butcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khasoDNu -vt</td>
<td>stab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaNaaNu -vtc</td>
<td>tattoo, prick design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khawo -nm</td>
<td>shoulder muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaLNu -vr</td>
<td>fit (for clothes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khāāsi -nf</td>
<td>cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaai -nf</td>
<td>cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaali -av</td>
<td>only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaalDo -nm</td>
<td>leather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaandaani -nf</td>
<td>household, dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaar -nf</td>
<td>saltiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaaDe -aj</td>
<td>rough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaaD -nf</td>
<td>hole in ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaaDu -nm</td>
<td>domestic animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaa jaaNu -vt</td>
<td>eat up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaaT -aj</td>
<td>sour, acid, sharp, tart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaatar -nf</td>
<td>desire, will, choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaaNōdaaNō -nm</td>
<td>banquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaaNu -vt</td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaalYaa -nm</td>
<td>stream, creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khekDo -nm</td>
<td>crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khel -nm</td>
<td>tank for water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khetaari kaam -id</td>
<td>agricultural work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khet -nm</td>
<td>field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khewNu -vt</td>
<td>fight a war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khis -nm</td>
<td>sour new mother's milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khicNu -vt</td>
<td>stretch, pull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khil -nf</td>
<td>nail, large pin, stake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khir -nm</td>
<td>a sweet of rice and milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamanian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khiDki -nf</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khoba -nm</td>
<td>cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khodNu -vt</td>
<td>dig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khojaa -nm</td>
<td>pot for cooling water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khoj -nm</td>
<td>footprints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kholi -nf</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kholNu -vic</td>
<td>open, reveal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khor -nm</td>
<td>magician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khoDi -nf</td>
<td>chili powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khoDo -nm</td>
<td>chicken pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khoDNu -vt</td>
<td>erase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khos leNu -vt</td>
<td>snatch away, take by force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khotarNu -vt</td>
<td>scrape, comb, scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khoL -nf</td>
<td>heavy blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khub -av</td>
<td>well, much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khud -aj</td>
<td>self, one's own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khullaa -aj</td>
<td>open, free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khulNu -vi</td>
<td>blossom, open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khundaaNu -vtc</td>
<td>beat severely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khun -nm</td>
<td>a blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khurci -nf</td>
<td>chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khuTNu -vi</td>
<td>terminate, stop, die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knusi -nf</td>
<td>happiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khuNcaa -nm</td>
<td>measure of half 'dhobo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khuNDNu -vt</td>
<td>press, massage with foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilo -nm</td>
<td>kilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kimat -nf</td>
<td>price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kimi -indef pro</td>
<td>anywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kim -inter pro</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinaar -nm</td>
<td>side, edge, shore, rim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinc -nm</td>
<td>mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiDaa -nm</td>
<td>insect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KiDi -nf</td>
<td>small insect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki -cj</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kismat -nf</td>
<td>fate, fortune, lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiso -nm</td>
<td>pocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitaab -nm</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konggaa -nm</td>
<td>stork, heron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koi -indef pro/quan</td>
<td>someone, any one, any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokDi -nf</td>
<td>shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolyaa -nm</td>
<td>coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koni -neg, rep</td>
<td>not at all, no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kopaan -nf</td>
<td>worry, thought, concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kop -nm</td>
<td>cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kor/i -nm/f</td>
<td>non-Laman person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koDi -nf</td>
<td>small cowrie shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KoDyaa -nm</td>
<td>spider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko -inter pro</td>
<td>who, which, what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko -ptl</td>
<td>ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koTaa -nm</td>
<td>stable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kosaa -nm  side
kos -nm  two miles
kotambi -nf  coriander leaf
kotLi -nf  betelnut bag
koNDi -nf  handle on box
kū ka to -id  because, for what reason
kū -inter av  how
kūwaaro -nm  heart of palm
kūwaar -aj  virgin
kūwaa -aj  filthy, bad, unfit
kuNDi -vi  jump
kuN maai besNu -id  sit worried
kuN -nm  worry, concern
kukDo/i -nm/f  cock, hen
kulup -nm  lock
kunji -nf  key
kurgi -nf  plow
kuDi -aj  bitter
kuTNu -vt  pound
kutraa/i -nm/f  dog
kuNi -nf  elbow
kuNkuNDaa -nm  children
kuNDaa/i -nm/f  child, boy/girl
kuNDO -nm  stone for grinding spice
kuN -inter pro  who?
kun bi -id  whichever
kuNso -inter dem  which one?
kuLDi -nf  small clay pot
kwaraaDi -nf  axe
kwaLDaa -nm  aluminum bracelet worn on upper arm

***1***

langgoTi -nf  G-string
labar -nm  rubber eraser
labaaDi karNu -vt  deceive, deal falsely
labaaDi -aj  false
lacmaN -nm  Ram's brother
lacyaa -nm  black and gold necklace
ladaNi -nf  grain stores, stock
lagaam -nf  bridle of horse
lqaaDNu -vic, vrc  turn on, cause to contact
lag / lagu -rel  up to, as far as, until
lag jaaNu -id  begin (with verb in -e/-ena)
lakaap -nm  jail, prison
lakaaNu -vdc  cause to write
lakNi -nf  letter of alphabet
lakDi -nf  wood
lakNu -vd  write
lamDi keNu -vt  scold, abuse
lapasNu -vi  slip, slide
laDNu -vt  fight
laTakNu -vi  swing, dangle, hang
laT -aj  wicked, mean, big
laTTaa -nm  hair
lattaa kapDaa -id  clothes
lawaar -nm  blacksmith
laabNu -vr, vi  be available, be found
laadNu -vt  load a bullock
laagNu -vr  seem, be required
laagNu -vt  contact, strike
laagNu -id  begin (with verb in -e/-ena)
laaj -nf  shame
laakaD -nm  cut timber
laakosi -id  very much, a large sum
laak -num  one hundred thousand
laalDi -nf  cheap necklace
laambo -aj  long, tall
laaparwaai -nm  indifference, carelessness
laara -rel  behind, after
laarti -id  afterwards, from behind
laaD -nm  amorous play
laaDNu -vt  kiss, fondle, caress
laat maarNu -vt  kick
laat -nf  leg, foot, a kick
laaNu -vt  bring
laaLki -nf  funnel
lenggaa -nm  woman's skirt
lepo -nm  mirror band of skirt waist
le jaaNu -vt  take
leTar -nm  letter
leNu -vt  take
lipaaNu -vtc  cause to smear
lipNu -vt  smear, wipe
li aaNu -id  bring
loi -nm  blood
lok -nm  people
loTaa -nm  brass water vessel
lowo -nm  iron
loLkaa -nm  ear lobe, wattle of chicken
lungg -nf  clove
lungkDi -nf  female fox
lucaa -aj  lewd, mean, base
lulo -nm  man with withered hand
lu naakNu -vt  wipe out, wipe away
luTNu -vt  rob, plunder
luNu -vt  wipe
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>manggar -nm</td>
<td>crocodile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manggaaNu -vtc</td>
<td>send for, cause to be asked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manggaLo -nm</td>
<td>honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manggLwaar -nm</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madat karNu -vt</td>
<td>help, assist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madat -nf</td>
<td>help, aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madlaar -nf</td>
<td>story, floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mad -nm</td>
<td>explosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madNaa -nm</td>
<td>jowar grain and chaff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majalaax -nm</td>
<td>story, floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majaa karNu -vi</td>
<td>enjoy, have a good time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majit -nf</td>
<td>temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makkaa -nm</td>
<td>corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makooDaa -nm</td>
<td>big ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malak -nm</td>
<td>country, home country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malaaao -nm</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mana -id</td>
<td>to me, for me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandaa -nm</td>
<td>herd of sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mani -id</td>
<td>to me (spoken by a woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mankyaa -nm</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man maanNu -id</td>
<td>obey the heart, do freely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man -nm</td>
<td>heart, mind, will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maraN -nf</td>
<td>death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marcaax -nm</td>
<td>chili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mardaax -nm</td>
<td>dead person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maroDNu -vt</td>
<td>twist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marNu -vi</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma -rel</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma -pro</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maTki -nf</td>
<td>sprout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maT -nm</td>
<td>temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maTTi -nf</td>
<td>soil, dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masak -nf</td>
<td>leather bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masari -nf</td>
<td>charred tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masalNu -vt</td>
<td>massage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masaalo -nm</td>
<td>spices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masaaho -nm</td>
<td>grave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maskri -nm</td>
<td>jesting, joking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masmaaan -nm</td>
<td>muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mast -av, aj</td>
<td>very good, superlative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matarNu -vt</td>
<td>charm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matro karNu -vi</td>
<td>hold a meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat -neg</td>
<td>do not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maNDAai -nm</td>
<td>market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manDNu -vi</td>
<td>live separate from group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maLaai -nf</td>
<td>grease, fat, cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maLo -nm</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maLNu -vr</td>
<td>get, be available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
maanggNu -vt  ask for, beg
maacar -nm  mosquito
maaLi -nf  fish
maai -rel  inside
maaki -nf  fly
maalam -nm  knowledge
maalik -nm  owner, proprietor
maal -nf  mortar, mixed cement
maamaa/i -nm/f  maternal brother and wife
maamuli -aj  ordinary, usual
maandi -aj  female
maanNu -vt  obey, heed
maapak -rel  similar to
maap kar leNu -vt  pardon, forgive
maap -nf  pardon
maarkiT -nm  market
maaro -pro  my, mine
maar naakNu -vt  kill, beat to death
maaN -vi  explode
maarNu -vt  hit, beat
maaDi -id  my mother, (contraction of 'mari yaDi')
maa -nf  mother
maaTi -nm  man
maasaa/i -nm/f  maternal sister and husband
maataram -av  only
maataa -nf  mother
maataa -nf  smallpox
maato -nm  head
maaNas -nm  man
maaLa -nm  storey of building
maaLi -nm  gardener
maaLo -nm  bird nest
maaL -nm  necklace, garland
medaan -nm  field
melaa -nm  dirt, trash
melbaTi -nf  sexual union
melNu -vd  put, place, send
membatti -nf  candle
menat -nm  work
mentyaa -nm  worker
meDi -nf  building
meTnaalgi -nf  winnowing platform
meti -nf  watercrest
milaT -nm  minute
minaa -nf  month
mirag -nm  rainy season festival
mITingg saangg melNu -id  hold a meeting, meet
miTkaa -nm  frog
miNDaa/i -nm/f sheep
mobat -nm love
moci -nm cobbler
moj karNu -vi enjoy
moj -nf pleasure
mojyaa -nm sock
moram -nm muslim festival
mori -nf bath place
mor -nm peacock
moDNu -vt twist, warp, bend
moTar -nf car, motor vehicle
moTo baap -nm uncle, paternal elder brother
moTo -aj big
moT yaaDi -nf aunt, paternal elder brother's wife
moti -id from me, with me
moti -nf pearl
moL leNu -vt buy, purchase
moL -nm price
munggaa -nm red bead necklace
munggo -aj expensive
muce -nm moustache of man
mudat -nm time limit, duration
mukaa -aj dumb, unable to speak
muki -nf fist
muko -nm dumb man
mukti -nf freedom, salvation
mulaa -nm corner
munaapo -nm gift, donation
murti -nf body, figure, image
mustr -nf closed fist measure
muT -nf bracelet
muT -nf knife handle
musaapiri -nf journey
musaapir -nm traveller, passenger
mut -nm urine
mutNu -vi urinate
muNDAangga -rel in front, before face
muNDo/i -nm/f face
muNDo utar jaaNu -id for face to fall
muLa -nm radish
muLko -nm braid of hair

***n***
nanggaaraa -nm drum
nanggaawaN -nm meat curry
nacoNu -vt wring, squeeze
nac karNu -vi strut, swagger
nagaa -aj naked
nai to -id otherwise, if not
nak -nm fingernail
naktaa -nm wedding
nalweri -nf bride
nandi -nf river
narmaaNas -nm human being
narmo -aj soft
nar -aj male
na...na -cj neither...nor
na -rel to, for, object marker
na to -id otherwise, if not
nasaN -nf garlic
nasaab karNu -vi take counsel
nasib -nm fate, fortune
nas -nf vein
naw -num nine
nawsaagar -nm 'daru' ingredient
naNad -nf husband's sister
naNdoi -nm husband's sister's husband
nawaaNu -vic bend, cause to be bent
nawo -aj new
nawNu -vi bend, bow, stoop
nawwad -num ninety
naLDi -nf adam's apple, throat
naL -nf pipe
naacNu -vi dance
naagar -nm plow
naag -nm cobra
naai -rel like, resembling
naak deNu -vt cover
naak -nf nose
naakNu -vt toss, throw, fling
naal -nf horseshoe
naam paaDNu -id name a person
naam rakaaNu -id name a person
naam -nm name
naanaa/i -nm/f maternal grandparents
naankyaa -aj small, short, young
naaraL -nm coconut
naaraadmuni -nm devotee of God
naaDi -nf pulse of heart
naas -nf sniffing tobacco
naawi -nm barber
naaw -nm boat
naayk -nm chief
naaLaa -nm stream
naaLi nikal jaaNu -id go out, separate
naaLi -aj separate, different
naaLi we jaaNu -id separate, be apart
nekidaar -nm good man, virtuous man
THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

neki -nf    good, virtue, favor
nia -voc    address term for spouse
niaawat -nm blessing
nikalNu -vi come out, leave
nikaaN -cj otherwise, if not, else
nind -nf    sleep
nip -nf     point of pen
nisyaa -nf  drunkenness
niwaD karNu -vt appoint, choose
nIlo -aj    blue
noLyaa -nm  mongoose
nu kartaa nu -id such and such
nu -pro av  like that
nuNi -nf    butter
nuN -nm     salt

***o***
o -voc      oh!
o/wo -pro    they, those ones
o/wo -dem    those

***p***
pangkaa -nm fan
pangkeru -nm owl
pangkoDaa -nm feather
pablak -nm   people, public
paca -rel    after
pacaas -num  fifty
pacaaNu -vic digest food
pacei -id    afterwards
pacis -num   twenty-five
pagaLNu -vi  melt
pagaar -nf  pay, salary
pagu paDNSu -vi worship
pakaNu -vt   catch hold, take
pak -nm      foot
palangg -nm  bed
pandangg -nm engagement-sealing meeting
pandc -nm    committee, jury, group
pandra -num  fifteen
panjaaN -nm  rake, claws
parbaati -nf morning
parmesur -nm God
par / paral -pro over there, further, beyond
par -rel      on
paraan -nm    life
paraaNu -vt
parem karNu -vt
paresaan -nm
paresi -id
parisiNaa -nm
paristiti -nf
parle waDi -id
parti -id
paDaaNu -vic, vrc
paDaaNu -vtc
paDNu -vi
paDNu -vt
paTakNu -vt
paTkan -av
paTkesi -av
paTTaa -nm
paTTi -nf
paTLyaa -nm
pasDnu -vt
passi -nf
patangg -nf
pati wartaa -id
patraa -nm
pattar -nm
patti -nf
patto -nm
paNaa deNu -vic
paNo -nm
paN / paNaN -cj
paNTak naakNu -vt
paNNu -vi
paylwaan -aj
paLNu -vi
paLLo -nm
paanggarNu -vi
paac -rel
paadaat -nf
paadNu -vi
paaeTi -nf
paagDi -nf
paakiT -nm
paakko -aj
paakti -nf
paalis -nm
paalki -nf
paalo -nm
paamaNo -nm
paanc -num
paandaan -nm
paan -nm

cause to drink, nurse
love
trouble
nearby
sweat
poverty
other side
from there, from on
lay, put, cause to be
cause to study
fall
study
knock down, throw away
instantly, quickly
suddenly, quickly
belt
hinge on door
headman, chief
measure of joined hands
toy kite
faithful, chaste woman
roof
letter, stone
razor
address, clue, trace, knowledge
wed
work
but
throw down, defeat
wed, marry
strong
rot
edge of cloth
blossom, bloom, bud
behind
water from washing feet
break wind
stairs
turban
envelope, package
ripe
side of body
polish
palaquin
leaf
visitor
five
brass box for betelnut
betel leaf
paap -nm  sin
paap aaNu -id  do sin
paaraa -nm  lead or tin
paADgaa -nm  baby male buffalo
paAD -nm  hill, mountain
paaNu -vt  pick up
paati -nf  smooth stone, slate
paaTlinbaai -nf  headwoman
paaT -nm  kid, female baby goat
paaTyaaa -nm  board used as a stool
paaTLun -nm  trousers
paaa -nm  hades, hell
paaNi -nm  water
paaaw -nm  loaf of bread
paaaw -num  one-fourth, a quarter
paaawNe -num  less one-fourth
paaALnu -vt  feed, care for
pensaal -nf  pencil
peri -nf  section of bamboo
per laaNu -vt  put on clothes
peru -nm  guava
perNu -vi  swim
perNu -vt  sow seed, wind, wrap
peDaa -nm  a sweet made from milk
peD -nm  tree trunk
peDu -nm  belly below navel
peTeti -id  pregnant
peT -nm  trunk, foot locker
peT -nm  belly
phajiti -nf  trouble, bother
phakir -nm  beggar
phalaalNi -aj  a certain
phalaalNi phalaalNi -id  such and such
phalotyaar sagaai -id  engagement from birth
phalotya -nm  cloth for newborn child
pharan -nm  difference
pharan -id  again
pharaanu -vic  spin, chase, drive
pharena jaaNu -id  go for a walk
pharNu -vi  turn, spin, wander about
pharyaadi karNu -vt  file suit, complain
pharyaadi -nf  accusation, lawsuit
phatakDi -nf  alum
phasaanu -vic  deceive, trick, cheat
phNas -nm  jack-fruit
phNgori -nf  pimple
phLi maarNu -vt  smooth ploughed ground
phLi -nf  groundnut
phL -nm  fruit
phâasi -nf  trick
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lamani Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phāståswaDi -nf</td>
<td>rib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaak -nm</td>
<td>piece, part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaando -nm</td>
<td>branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaADnu -vic</td>
<td>tear, chop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaaasi deNu -vt</td>
<td>hang by the neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaa we jaaNu -vi</td>
<td>win, accomplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaaydo -nm</td>
<td>profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phengkNu -vt</td>
<td>throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pher deNu -vt</td>
<td>send back, send away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pherNu -vic</td>
<td>turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pheDnu -vic</td>
<td>erase, rub out, pay back debts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pheTyaa -nm</td>
<td>Lamani decorated skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phesaD -nm</td>
<td>bubble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phikir karnu -vi</td>
<td>worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phikir -nm</td>
<td>worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phiko -aj</td>
<td>plain, without sugar, salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phiTNu -vi</td>
<td>be cleared away, wash out, fade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phoDnu -vic</td>
<td>burst, split, chop wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phoTu -nm</td>
<td>photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phungkaarNu -vt</td>
<td>blow (a horn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phungk maarNu -vt</td>
<td>blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phuli -nf</td>
<td>nose jewel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phul -nm</td>
<td>bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phul -nm</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phulwar -nm</td>
<td>cauliflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phundi -nf</td>
<td>butterfly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phupaa/i -nm/f</td>
<td>father's sister and husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phuTNu -vi</td>
<td>break, come apart, be torn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pillaa -nm</td>
<td>lamb, kid, chick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinci -nf</td>
<td>husk of coconut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pin -nf</td>
<td>safety pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pipilaa -nm</td>
<td>young of small animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piDaa -nf</td>
<td>pain, torture, trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piDi -nf</td>
<td>a generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi melNu -vt</td>
<td>drink one's fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piTi -nf</td>
<td>sparrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pisaa -nm</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pisNu -vt</td>
<td>grind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitaambar -nf</td>
<td>expensive festive saree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pita -nm</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitLi -nf</td>
<td>brass eating plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitLO -nm</td>
<td>brass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piNDaa -nm</td>
<td>hand-packed lump, ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piNDi -nf</td>
<td>foreleg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piNu -vt</td>
<td>drink, smoke a cigarette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilO -aj</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polo -aj</td>
<td>hollow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popaT -nm</td>
<td>small yellow bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poT -nf</td>
<td>bundle, package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posNu -vt</td>
<td>nourish, foster, rear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>poto/i nm/f</td>
<td>son's son and daughter, grandchildren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potraa -nm</td>
<td>testicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potDyaa -nm</td>
<td>purse worn on waist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poL -nm</td>
<td>tree (near base)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pucNu -vt</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pudinaa -nm</td>
<td>aromatic leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puncNu -vi</td>
<td>reach, arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puncDi -nf</td>
<td>tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pund -nm</td>
<td>buttocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puro -quan</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pur naaNu -id</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puTo -nm</td>
<td>back (of body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puT -nm</td>
<td>foot measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>putmaa -nm</td>
<td>endearment term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puNSe -id</td>
<td>seventy-five</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rangg -nm</td>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ragat piti -id</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rajaa -nf</td>
<td>leave, vacation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rakaaNu -vic</td>
<td>cause to stay, keep, put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rakaaNu -vic</td>
<td>employ, keep a servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ram -nm</td>
<td>rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ramNu -vt</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radNu -vi</td>
<td>roll, slip, spill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ras -nm</td>
<td>juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raad -nm</td>
<td>pus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raagi -nf</td>
<td>fine black grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rāāi -nf</td>
<td>mustard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raajaa -nm</td>
<td>king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raajwaADO -nm</td>
<td>kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raaji -aj</td>
<td>willing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raak -nf</td>
<td>ashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raakses -nm</td>
<td>monster, demon, giant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raam -nm</td>
<td>Ram, Hindu deity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raamNu -vi</td>
<td>bleat as goat or sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raandNu -vt</td>
<td>cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raani -nf</td>
<td>queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raan -nm</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raas -nm</td>
<td>pile of grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raatDo -aj</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raat -nf</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raaNDoUND -nf</td>
<td>widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redNu -vic</td>
<td>pour, sprinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re deNu -id</td>
<td>let be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re jaaNu -vi</td>
<td>stay, live, dwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re -voc</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retu -nm</td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reNu -vi, vs</td>
<td>be, live, stay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rok deNu -vt  stop, hinder, prevent
ropNu -vt  stab, thrust in, plant
ro -rel  of, possessed by, during
roNu -vi  cry
runngli -nf  stream
rubaab -nm  pomp
rumaal -nm  turban
rup -aj  light colored, silvery
rup -nm  shape, form, appearance
rupyaa -nm  rupee
ru -nm  cotton

***D***
Danggar saar melNu -id  drum news of a wedding
Dabbaa -nm  can, big box
Dabraa -nm  pit, pool, hollow
Dagar jaaNu -vi  go away
DagarNu -vi  walk on road, travel
Dakaar maarNu -vi  belch
DapDaa -nm  drum
Dar -nm  fear, worry
DarNu -vi  fear, be frightened
DaLi -nf  mound, lump, piece
Daag -nm  spot, stain
Daag -nm  necklace
Daai -aj  left
DaakaNero ghoDo -id  praying mantis
DaakTar -nm  doctor
Daamar -nm  tar
Daar -nf  herd of animals
DaaDi -nf  beard
DaaDi -nf  chin
DaaNDi -nf  handle of ladle or spoon
Daawo haat -id  left hand
Daayaa -nm  pond
Dhanggaare par aaNu -id  come to one's right mind
Dhagaare par aaNu -id  become old, behave wisely
Dhakan -nm  cover, lid
DhaLakNu -vi  nod, lean down
DhaLer waakt -id  one o'clock
DhaLhaL roNu -id  cry very much
DhaLNu -vi  decline, set (of sun)
Dhaangk deNu -vt  cover
Dhāāi -rel  at, near
DhaakNi -nf  kneecap
Dhaal -nm  shield
Dhaal -nf  voice
DhaaDi -nm  storyteller
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dher -rep</td>
<td>enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DheDyaa -nm</td>
<td>shoemaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhig -nm</td>
<td>pile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DhikaaL -id</td>
<td>dirt clods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DhukaaL -nm</td>
<td>clod of dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dholo -av</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DhokLyaa -nm</td>
<td>edible kind of fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhor -nm</td>
<td>cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DhuNDNu -vt</td>
<td>search for, look for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digri aaNu -id</td>
<td>come back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dil -nm</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dokraa/i -nm/f</td>
<td>old man/ woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dor -nf</td>
<td>shoe lace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoD -num</td>
<td>one and one half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoLa -nm</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoLa -nm</td>
<td>branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duua -nm</td>
<td>ladle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DubNu -vi</td>
<td>sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukkar -nm</td>
<td>pig</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tayl -nm</td>
<td>tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takkaa -nm</td>
<td>money, cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TakDaa -nm</td>
<td>piece of anything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TakNu -vi</td>
<td>walk straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taangg -nf</td>
<td>foot, leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taangi -nf</td>
<td>brass container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TaakNi -nf</td>
<td>ankle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebal -nm</td>
<td>table</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tem -nf</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thag -nm</td>
<td>thief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaali wajaaNu -vic</td>
<td>clang symbols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaalo -aj</td>
<td>empty, unoccupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaar -av</td>
<td>outright, smack, clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThikaaN -nm</td>
<td>address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thikli -nf</td>
<td>patch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thik -aj, av</td>
<td>right, correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThokNu -vt</td>
<td>pound, hammer, knock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThoLi -nf</td>
<td>drumstick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TigaT -nm</td>
<td>ticket, stamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinjri -nf</td>
<td>guitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipin -nm</td>
<td>lunch container, tiffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tok -nm</td>
<td>end, extremity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TokNo -nm</td>
<td>brass water pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topi -nf</td>
<td>hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topli -nf</td>
<td>hair pendant--upper brass part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topro -nm</td>
<td>coconut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukri -nf</td>
<td>woman's head cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TukDaa -nm</td>
<td>rag, piece of cloth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

**s***

sabaas -rep
sabkesi -av
sabko -av
sad maarNu -vt
sagaai bhaandNu -id
sagaai -nf
sagaaseN -nm
sago -nm
sai -ptl
sayaan -nm
sajaa -nf
sakarwaar -nm
sakkar -nm
salki -nf
samajNu -vi, vr
samarNu -vt
samaan -nf
samaa jaaNu -vi
samdar -nm
sameLi -nf
samjaaNu -vic
sampa -nm
samsaar -nm
sanaar -nm
sapaDko -av
sapaai karNu -vt
sapaari -nf
sapNo -nm
sarag -nm
sarakNu -vi
saram -nm
saraab denNu -vt
saraa naakNu -vt
saraaNyaa -nm
sardi -nf
sarik -rel
sarlyyaaro gund -id
saru karNu -vi
saDaaNu -vic
saDNu -vi
sasro -nm
sasto -aj
sasyaa/i -nm/f
satara -num
sattar -num
satwa -nm
saway -rel
sawaal karNu -vt

well done
suddenly
immediately
sweep, hit the ground
arrange an engagement
engagement, betrothal
relatives by marriage, in-laws
relative, kin, kinsman
please do, go ahead
Satan
sentence, judicial verdict
Friday
sugar
hoe
be understood
shave
provisions, belongings
die
ocean, sea, lake
kite (bird)
explain, teach, instruct
end, finish
domestic responsibility
goldsmith
quickly
clean
betelnut
dream
heaven, home of God
yield, give in, make way
shame, modesty
curse
bear fruit or grain
pillow
cold, virus
like, resembling
rosin from 'sarlyaa' tree
begin
cause to ferment
rot, ferment
wife's father
cheap
rabbit
seventeen
seventy
soul, true heart, being
without
question
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lamani</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sawaar deNu</td>
<td>cause to sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sawaar</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sawaa</td>
<td>plus one-fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saLakam</td>
<td>cold, virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saLgaaNu</td>
<td>kindle, light, inflame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saangklaa</td>
<td>big cowrie shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sāāso</td>
<td>sorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saabu</td>
<td>soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saadaa</td>
<td>plain, simple, unadorned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saadri</td>
<td>woven mat</td>
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<tr>
<td>saai</td>
<td>ink</td>
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<tr>
<td>saaki</td>
<td>story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saakLi</td>
<td>chain</td>
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<td>saali</td>
<td>school</td>
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<td>saal</td>
<td>furrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saamaLNu</td>
<td>listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saamu</td>
<td>before, in front of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saanj</td>
<td>evening</td>
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<td>saap</td>
<td>snake</td>
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<tr>
<td>saap</td>
<td>clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saarenggi</td>
<td>violin-like instrument</td>
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<tr>
<td>saari</td>
<td>all</td>
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<tr>
<td>saaru</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saāDi</td>
<td>celebration, wedding</td>
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<tr>
<td>saaDi</td>
<td>saree</td>
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<tr>
<td>saaT</td>
<td>sixty</td>
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<td>saasi</td>
<td>tell the truth</td>
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<td>saasi</td>
<td>true</td>
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<tr>
<td>saasu</td>
<td>wife's mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>saat</td>
<td>seven</td>
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<tr>
<td>saat</td>
<td>with, while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saaN</td>
<td>huge bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saaN</td>
<td>pomp, dignity, glory</td>
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<tr>
<td>saaN      Taas</td>
<td>sugar cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saawkaar</td>
<td>rich, rich man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saawkaas</td>
<td>slowly, leisurely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saaLo/i</td>
<td>wife's brother, sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saaL</td>
<td>rice grain, paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saaLy/i</td>
<td>fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šenggaa</td>
<td>groundnut, peanut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segDi</td>
<td>cooking place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sekNu</td>
<td>roast, bake 'chapati'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ser</td>
<td>a kilo liquid measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seT</td>
<td>rich man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sewaa</td>
<td>serve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sewaa</td>
<td>devotion, service, worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sewe</td>
<td>vermicelli, thin noodle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sewLyaa</td>
<td>shovel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singg</td>
<td>horn of cow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
singko -nm  wire basket
siaaLo -nm  winter, cold season
sibi -nf  cat
sigDya -nm  Sikh
sijaDNu -vic  make cook, cause to boil
sijori -nf  treasure pot
sijNu -vi  boil, cook
sikal -nf  face
sikaaNu -vtc  teach
sikNu -vt  learn
sindi -nf  mild alcoholic drink
sipNi -nf  sea shell
sidi -nf  ladder
siDNu -vt  sew
si -nm  cold
 siti -nf  whistle
siti wajaaNu -vi  whistle
siTu -nm  marble material
sisi -nf  small bottle
sitaa -nf  Ram's wife
siLo gaar -id  very cold
siLo -aj  cold
sogan -nm  honor
sojaaNi -aj  old
sola -num  sixteen
somaar -nm  Monday
sono -nm  gold
sonyaa -nm  a large red beatle
so -sfx  similar, resembling
so -num  hundred
soTaa -nm  bar for pounding
sos karNu -vi  think
sos -nm  thought
sosNu -vi  think
soNu -vi  sleep
sungNu -vt  smell
sudos -aj  straight, correct
suggi -nf  harvest
sui -nf  needle
sujNu -vi  swell
sukaak -nm  chaff
sukaa jaaNu -id  heal up, be dehydrated
suko -aj  dry
suno -aj  empty
surat -nf  face, beauty
suraangg -nm  explosion
sur/i -nm/f  pig
surjyaa -nm  sun
suti -nf  twine
suNDDo -nm  trunk of elephant
suNTi -nf  navel
suLaa -nm  kabobs

tanggi -nf  poverty
tagdir -nm  luck, fortune
taklipi -nf  trouble, hard times	
talwaar -nm  sword
tamaaku -nm  tobacco
tamaaro -pro  your (pl)
tamaata -nm  tomato
tam -pro  you (pl)
tapas leNu -vt  meditate on God
tap karNu -vt  worship
tapNu -vi  heat, become hot
taras -nf  thirst
taraas -nm  trouble, annoyance
tarbujaaj -nm  melon
tarkaari -nf  a vegetable
tarsul -nm  spear with three points, trident
tarNu -vi  float, swim
taDbaD karNu -vi  toss about violently
taDko -nm  sun
tawaa -nm  chapati fry pan
tayaar -av  ready
taLawaa -nm  sole of foot
taLaw -nm  lake, tank
taL -nm  depth
taanggDi -nf  wedding party of groom
taaajo -aj  fresh
taakDi -nf  scales
taambo -nm  copper
taaraa -nf  star
taarik -nf  date
taaro -pro  your (sg)
taar -nf  wire
taadDi -id  your mother (contraction of 'taari yaaDi'
taaDpatri -nf  canvas tarp
taaTyaa -nm  small red insect
taato -aj  hot (of liquid and food)
taaNDoo -nm  village (Lamani)
taaNDro/i -nm/f  Lamani man/woman
taawij -nm  amulet, locket
taaWDo -nm  sunshine
taaw -nm  fever
taju -nm  glory, splendor
teli -nm  oilman
tel -nm  oil
tera -num thirteen
tham -nm small wooden post
thamNu -vi stop
thaamNu -vic cause to stop
thaawaar -nm Saturday
thaali -nf plate, bowl
theprDNu -vt pat
thokNu -vi be satisfied
thoDaa bhot -id a little
thoDaa -quan a little
thoDsek -quan a little
thukNu -vt spit
tik -aj sharp (like a needle)
tin -num three
tirat -nm sacred place, holy spot
tirat yaatraa -nm pilgrimage
tiriaat -aj another, a third
ti -rel from, with, than, by
tis -num thirty
tisro -num third
to -ptl, cj then, in that case, if then,
although
toi -cj even then, in any case, more-
over, at least
tolNu -vt weigh	
tona -id to you, you as object
toDNu -vic cause to be broken, break
to bi -id even then, although
totaa -nm parrot
toti -id with you, from you
tú -pro you (sg)
tuTNu -vi break, be broken
tuNi -rel until
tuwaal -nm towel

***u***

ucaDNu -vi unfold, separate
udaani -nf holder for incense
ujek -aj another
ukaDNu -vt eradicate
ukaLNu -vi boil
ukLi -nf stone for pounding spice
umar -nm age
undar -nm rat
undaawNu -vt pour
undaalo -nm summer
undo maarNu -vt turn over, up-end
un -dem that
THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

upar -rel
upaaas -nm
uDii maarNu -vi
u -dem
u -pro
uskaa -nm
utar deNu -vt
utarNu -vi
uTNu -vi
uTaaDNu -vic

up, over
fasting, starvation
jump
that
that one, he, she, it
fine white or red earth
answer, reply
descend, get down
get up
cause to get up

***N***

Nu -sfx
ought, should

***w***

wacan deNu -vt
wacan -nm
wacaaNo -nm
wacaaNu -vic
wackaNu -vi
wadaar deNu -vt
wadaar leNu -vt
wadNu -vi
wagaaDNu -vic
wagNis -num
wajan -nm
wajarTik -nm
wajaanNu -vic
waji -cj
wakoLDi -nf
war / waral -pro
waras -nm
waraaDNu -vic
warle waDi -id
warsaaLo -nm
warspat -nm
waDaari -nm
waDero jhaaD -id
waDi -rel
waDNu -vi
waTaaNaa -nm
wasti -nf
wata -pro
wataaNu -vic
wataarNu -vic
wataarNu -vic
waNaa -nm
waNNu -vt

promise
word, speech, promise
bed
spread out
bounce, jump, bound
lend
borrow
grow, increase
watch
nineteen
weight
expensive necklace
strike, sound, ring
and, still, also
place for trash
here, on this side
year
cause to fly
here, in this direction
rainy season
Thursday
husband's older brother
fig tree
side, direction
fly
peas
small village
there
show, cause to see
drop, let down
wave 'aarti' before deity
time, occasion
weave
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lamani Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waLaa -nf</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waLTi -nf</td>
<td>backwardness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waangkDi -nf</td>
<td>ankle bracelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waangkyaa -nm</td>
<td>silver necklace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wāāsali -nf</td>
<td>flute or clarinet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wāāsir daNDaa -nm</td>
<td>bow for 'sarengi'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wāāsi kusi -id</td>
<td>stale, left over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wāās -nm</td>
<td>odor, fragrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waagaL -nf</td>
<td>bat (mammal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waag -nm</td>
<td>tiger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaje -id</td>
<td>time, striking of the hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waajNu -vi</td>
<td>sound, strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waancNu -vt</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waandar -nm</td>
<td>monkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaparNu -vt</td>
<td>use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waar -nm</td>
<td>a meter measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaD -nf</td>
<td>thorn fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaT dekNu -id</td>
<td>watch for someone's coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaT -nf</td>
<td>road, way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaTNu -vt</td>
<td>pound, grind smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waasanaa -nm</td>
<td>odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waasa -rel</td>
<td>for the sake of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waasta -id</td>
<td>time, o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waate -nf</td>
<td>language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waat bhaandNu -id</td>
<td>arrange a marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waat -nf</td>
<td>thing, matter, word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waat -nf</td>
<td>wick of lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaNu -vt</td>
<td>comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waayaa naatraa -nm</td>
<td>wedding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waayaa karNu -vt</td>
<td>marry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waayaa -nm</td>
<td>wedding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaLo -rel</td>
<td>of, agent, about to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaL -nf</td>
<td>air, wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaLNu -vt</td>
<td>fold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wenggaN -nm</td>
<td>brinjal, egg plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wecNu -vt</td>
<td>sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wej -nm</td>
<td>hole in ear or nostril</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welaa -nm</td>
<td>trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wel -nm</td>
<td>bush or vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wepaar karNu -vi</td>
<td>do business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wer -nm</td>
<td>war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>werNu -vt</td>
<td>fight a war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we jaaNu -vi, vr, vs</td>
<td>happen, occur, become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wetDu -nm</td>
<td>bridegroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wetyaa -nm</td>
<td>midget, dwarf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weNDo -nm</td>
<td>crazy man, fool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weNTaa paaD leNu -vt</td>
<td>divide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weNu -vi, vr, vs</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weLaa -nf</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whalas -av</td>
<td>bad, awful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

whanaar -nm matter, thing, affair
winggNi -nf goat, deer droppings
wicaar karNu -vt think, ponder
wicaar -nm thought, notion, idea
wicitar padNu -vi be astonished
wicitar -aj wonderful, surprising
wicitar -nm wonder, surprise
widyaa -nm magic
wijLi -nf thunder and lightning
wimaan -nf airplane
winanti karNu -vt pray, beseech
winanti -nf solicitation
wincu -nm scorpion
wisaranti leNu -vi take rest
wisaranti -nf rest
wisaa -nm poison, venom
wis -num twenty
wiNTi -nf ring
wiaNNu -vt extract impurities, gather, sort
wo/o -pro they, those ones
wo/o -dem those
wogaDNu -vi bow, bend
wojri -nf intestines
woNu -vt mix
wona -id him, to him
woro -pro his, hers, its
woD laaNu -vt throw around shoulders
wos -nm dew
woti -id with him, from him, by him
wo waDi -id that direction
wolakaaNi -nf recognition, familiar knowledge
wolakNu -vt recognize
wOL -aj bent
wOLDaa/i -nm/f basket, basin--large or small
wud -nf incense
wugmaaN -nm East
wukLi -nf stone for pounding
wun -nm wool
wuNDo -aj deep (of water)

***y***

yaad karNu -vt remember
yaad -nf memory
yaaDi -nf mother
ye/e -dem these
ye/e -pro they, these ones
ye/e -voc oh!
yeklo -av alone
yero -pro his, hers, its
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lamani</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>therefore</td>
<td>yer saaru -id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therefore, for this</td>
<td>yer waasa -id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heel</td>
<td>yeDi -nf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this side</td>
<td>ye waDi -id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim festival</td>
<td>yid -nf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bibliography


THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

Apparatus

A. Symbols

1. Phonology Section.

/x/ phonemic brackets \(x\) fronting
[x] phonetic brackets \(V\) any vowel
\(X\) nasalization \(C\) any consonant
\(X\) retroflexion \(x\cdot y\) syllable boundary
\(X\) flap \(x-y\) morpheme boundary
\(x\) lengthened vowel \(x>y\) 'x' becomes 'y'

2. Grammar Section.

\(x:y\) 'x' is function; 'y' ( ) nucleus of a construction when used
is a set manifesting that function
- morpheme break ( ) context in examples
/ 'or'
+ obligatory --- focus on a particular
± optional --- construction
\(X-1/X-2\) types of X --- concord between items
\(\sim\) alternates with --- refer to matrix

--- rewrite

B. Abbreviations.

In these abbreviations, capital letters signify phrase level and above, small letters signify word and stem levels.

ag agent
aj adjective
asp aspect
aux auxiliary
av adverb
Acc Accompaniment
Ag Agent
A\(j\) Adjective
Asp Aspect
Att Attributive
Av Adverb
A Axis
AR Axis-Relator Phrase
ARCl Axis-Relator Clause
B Benefactive
C core
caus causative
cj conjunction
cs-no case-number
C Complement
Conn Connector
dem demonstrative
dtCl Ditransitive Clause
dtP Ditransitive Predicate
dtVP Ditransitive Verb
Dep Dependent Base
der derivational
emp/em emphasis
H Head
id idiom
indef indefinite
int intensifier
inter interrogative
iCl Intransitive Clause
IP Intransitive Predicate
iVP Intransitive VP
THE GRAMMAR OF LAMANI

I Instrumental
Ind
Base Independent Base
Int Intensifier
Inton Intonation
Intro Introductory
IO Indirect Object
Lex Lexical
M- Matrix
M Manner
n noun
nf noun feminine
nm noun masculine
ns noun stem
neg negative
nom nominalizer
nuc nucleus
num number
NP Noun Phrase
Num Numeral Phrase
obl oblique
on oblique noun
ord ordinal
O Object
OCl Oblique Clause
pro pronoun
ptl particle
P Predicate
Pro Pronoun Phrase
Pur Purpose
quan quantifier
ques question word
Qual Qualifier Phrase
Quan Quantifier Phrase
RecCl Receptor Clause
ref referent
rel relator
rep reply word
Rec Receptor
RefAR Referent Axis-Relator Phrase
RefARCl Referent Axis-Relator Clause
Rel Relator
RepCl Repetitive Clause
s stem
S Subject
sCl Stative Clause
sfx suffix
tCl Transitive Clause

T Temporal
TP Temporal VP
Tn Tense
vd verb ditransitive
vdc verb ditransitive causative
vi verb intransitive
vic verb intransitive causative
vicc verb intransitive double causative
voc vocative word
vr verb receptor
vrc verb receptor causative
vt verb transitive
vtc verb transitive causative
VP Verb Phrase

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