

- sori*: It is added to the oblique stem. It denotes connotative case relation. Example
 /gAdha?sori:/ 'with donkey' /Ama?sori:/ 'with you'
 /iM'asori/ 'with me'
 /hokaR iM'a sori delki/ 'he came along with me'
 he I-obl. con. come
- thoM*: It is added to the oblique stem. It gives the meaning for the sake of. Example
 /sadhya? thoM/ 'for the sake of marriage'
 /sAwRAyNaM'a?thoM/ 'for my wife'

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

The following is the list of personal pronouns used in this speech.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
I person	<i>iM'</i>	<i>iM'jar</i> (exclusive) <i>AnAM</i> (inclusive)	<i>ele</i> (exclusive) <i>Ani</i> (inclusive)
II person	<i>Am</i>	<i>Ambar</i>	<i>A mpe</i>
III person	<i>hokaR</i>	<i>hokiyar</i>	<i>hoki</i>
	<i>ukaR</i>	<i>ukiyar</i>	<i>uki</i>
	<i>hAnkaR</i>	<i>hAnkiyar</i>	<i>hAnki</i>
	<i>ADi</i>	<i>AD?kiyar</i>	<i>AD?ki</i>

The personal pronouns can be analysed as given below.

i. It is better to take the five words for denoting first person as unsegmentable as the segmentation. Example *injar* into *in* + *jar* and *nAM* as *n* + *M* and *niM* as *n* + *in*.

ii. Words denoting second person can be analysed as follows -*m* second person; -*bar* dual (Cf *ubar* 'two'); -*pe* plural Cf *u? phe* 'three').

iii. Words denoting third person can be analysed as follows. -*kar* 'singular person'; -*kiyar* 'dual person'; -*ki* 'plural person' *u-* this; *ho-* that'; *han-* 'that (remote).

Interrogative pronouns

/a -*kaR*/ 'which person' /a -*kiyar*/ 'which two person'

Infinitive verbal nouns

These are formed from verbal bases. They are different from other nouns in the sense that they only take oblique case suffix with or without post position. Example

/goj?na/ 'dying' /*cona*/ 'going' /*no?na*/ 'eating'

Derivation of nouns

Nouns can be derived from different classes of words. The following are the possibilities.

(i) verb root + *na*; (ii) demonstrative + *tij* (iii) demonstrative + *je?* and (iv) demonstrative + number particles.

Adjectives

There is no separate class of words called adjectives. Certain verb root and a few attributes other than nouns demonstratives, numerals and adverbs can be grouped as adjectives.

Numerals

A class of words functioning as attribute to nouns, adverbs and particles come under this class. Numerals fall into three groups which are cardinals, ordinals and fractionals.

Cardinals

/mon/	'one'	/ubar/	'two'	/u?phe/	'three'
/i?phon/	'four'	/mloy/	'five'	/tib?ru/	'six'
/thAM /	'seven'	/thom/	'eight'	/thomsin/	'nine'
/ghal/	'ten'	/gol/	'eleven'	/gholsiM/	'twelve'
/Tāk/	'thirteen'	/Toya/	'fourteen'	/rAba/	'fifteen'
/rAbe/	'sixteen'	/tarsiM/	'seventeen'	/dAbAj?/	'eighteen'
/Dubuj?M'/	'nineteen'	/ekRi/	'twenty'		
/ekRi ghAl/	'thirty'	/ubar ekRi/	'forty'		
/ubarcekRi ghAl/	'fifty'	/uphe ekRi/	'sixty'		
/uphe ekRighAl/	'seventy'	/e?phon ekRighAl/	'ninety'		
/mloy ekRi/	'hundred'				

Ordinals

/meson/	'first'	/bersom/	'second'
/u?phe?thAr/	'third'		

Fractions

/adha/	'half'
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Adverbs

A class of words which are attributive to verbs are adverbs.

Adverbs are either inherent or functional. The following are the examples of inherent adverbs.

Example

/acako/	'suddenly'	/aleM /	'until'
/asintay/	'next year'	/hē?/	'now'
/joldi/	'soon'		

The following are the examples of adverbs by functions.

/iDa?/	'yesterday' (noun and adverb);	/meya/	'morning' (noun and adverb)
/mō?jhi/	'middle' (noun and adverb)	/bahir/	'outside' (noun and adverb)

Particles

Those words which cannot be inflected for tense and case and those which do not belong to other classes of words are dealt under this head.

Classifiers

jhan, *Tho*, *ThAM* and *baria* are classifiers used under numerals and are followed by nouns.

Co-ordinate suffixes

The co-ordinate suffixes */ro* and *oDo?/* 'and/again' */ho/* 'that' */muda,titin/* 'but' */hina?ttoM/* 'therefore' */inano/* 'why became' */ighAyno /* 'how' */ina?toM /* 'therefore' */kahaki/* 'because' and */je /* 'if' used in co-ordinate constructions are particles.

