

Cases and postpositions

The case suffixes/postpositions which occur in this language are given below.

Cases	Case suffixes/ Postpositions	Examples
1. Nominative	ϕ	<i>Kinso:DA_n</i> 'dog'
2. Accusative	<i>-a-Do?o:M</i>	<i>Anin-a-Do?o:M</i> 'to him'
3. Dative	<i>Ammele -a-Do?o:M</i>	<i>amAn ammele</i> 'for you'
4. Instrumental / Sociative	<i>ba:te</i>	<i>M'en ba:te</i> 'by/with me'
5. Locative	<i>liMan</i>	<i>tula:b-liMan</i> 'in the forest'
6. Ablative	<i>SeriM</i>	<i>sera:Mgo seriM</i> 'from serango'
7. Genitive	<i>-M'en -nam -le:n</i>	<i>o:nDe:rsi - M'en</i> 'my finger' <i>kinso:T - nam</i> 'your dog' <i>gorja:M - le:n</i> 'our village'

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

The personal pronouns which occur in this language are given below

Person	Singular	Plural
I	<i>M'en</i> 'I'	<i>anle:n</i> 'we'
II	<i>amAn</i> 'you'	<i>ambe:n</i> 'you'
III	<i>anin</i> 'he/she/it'	<i>aninji</i> 'they'

Demonstrative pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns which are commonly used in this language are:

kan 'this' *kun* 'that'
kana:te 'this one'

Interrogative pronouns

The interrogative pronouns which are commonly used in this language are:

ua:n 'where' *bu:tin* 'who'
eMa:le 'how' *ite:n* 'what'
etina:sa:n 'why'

Adjectives

There are four kinds of adjectives in this language.

Attributive adjective

It describes the quality of the noun which it modifies.

Example

ta?a:r 'white' *yaga* 'black'

Quantitative adjective

It is used to indicate indefinite number.

Example

asui 'some' *sabi* 'all'

Numeral adjective

The cardinal numerals are added to the nouns to modify nouns.

Example

abo:i/bo 'one' *ba:gu* 'two'

Demonstrative adjective

The demonstrative pronouns are added as adjectives to modify nouns.

Example

kan 'this' *kun* 'that'

Numerals

There are twelve basic numerals in this language.

<i>aboi</i>	'one'	<i>ba:gu</i>	'two'
<i>ya:gi</i>	'three'	<i>uM'ji</i>	'four'
<i>monloi(molloi)</i>	'five'	<i>tuDru</i>	'six'
<i>gulji</i>	'seven'	<i>ta:mji</i>	'eight'
<i>tiM'ji (timji)</i>	'nine'	<i>galji</i>	'ten'
<i>galmui</i>	'eleven'	<i>miggall</i>	'twelve'

Higher numerals (upto nineteen) are formed by adding the respective basic number term plus /miggall/ 'twelve'

<i>miggall</i>	<i>aboi</i>	'thirteen'
<i>miggall</i>	<i>ba:gu</i>	'fourteen'
<i>miggall</i>	<i>ya:gi</i>	'fifteen'
<i>miggall</i>	<i>uñji</i>	'sixteen'
<i>miggall</i>	<i>monloi (molloi)</i>	'seventeen'
<i>miggall</i>	<i>tuDru</i>	'eighteen'
<i>miggall</i>	<i>gulji</i>	'nineteen'
<i>bokuDi</i>		'twenty'

Higher numerals above this are counted in twenties.

Thus :

ba:kuDi 'forty' *molloi kuDi/bosua* 'hundred'

Verbs

Ramamurti (1931: 25 and 26) classifies Savara verbs into three classes.

Class I Consists of verbs which have an active sense and are not used reflexively.

Example

jir 'go' *jum* 'eat'

Class II Consists of verbs which denote action the result of which accrues to the agent.

Example

ber 'talk' *der* 'believe'

Class III Consists of some ordinary verbs and used impersonally.

Example

g?u:r 'ripen' (*saro:n g?u:rre* 'the paddy has ripened')

Words such as nouns are also sometimes used as verbs in this language.

Example

anin kina:le 'he became a prey to the tiger'

Finite verbs

Tense

There are two tenses, namely, past and non-past in this language.

