Instrumental  -r (genitive) –  gũNu
/ŋamarguNu/ ‘by/for me’ /ŋamurguNu/ ‘by/for us’
/torguNu/ ‘for/by thee’ /tOrurguNu/ ‘by/for you’
/ŋuar/ ox /ɡuNu/ ‘for/by him/her’ /OrurguNu/ ‘for/by them’

Ablative  -r (Genitive) –  gheNe
/ŋamargheNe/ ‘from me’ /ŋamurghNe/ ‘from us’
/tOrurghNe/ ‘from you’ /uær/ɔrghNe/ ‘from him/her’
/torgheNe/ ‘from thee’ /OrurghNe/ ‘from them’

Genitive  -r – gay
/ŋamargay/ ‘at me’ /ŋamurgyay/ ‘at us’ tor gay ‘at thee’
/tOruryay/ ‘at you’ /uær/ɔr/gay/ ‘at him/her’
/Orurgyay/ ‘at them’

Demonstrative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proximate</td>
<td>/i/ ‘this’</td>
<td>/i/meNe/ ‘thses’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>/u/ ‘that’</td>
<td>/u/meNe/ ‘those’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Object-specific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proximate</td>
<td>/i/iTi/iTal/ ‘this’</td>
<td>/iguDi/iSObu/ ‘these’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>/u/uTu/uTal/ ‘that’</td>
<td>/uguDi/uSObu/ ‘those’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bases receive same case markers as of the personal pronouns.

Relative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person-specific</td>
<td>/je/ ‘who’</td>
<td>/jemeNe/ ‘who’ (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object specific</td>
<td>/jeTi/jeTal/ ‘which’</td>
<td>/jesObu/uguDi/ ‘which’ (plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interrogative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person-specific</td>
<td>/ke/ ‘who’</td>
<td>/kemeNe/ ‘who’ (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object-specific</td>
<td>/kiTi/kiTal/ ‘which’</td>
<td>/kiSObu/kiguDi/ ‘which’ (plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relative and the interrogatives also receive the cases markers of personal pronouns.

Verbs

The verbs may be classified into – auxiliary or substantive verb, finite verb and non-finite verb. The finite verb types have simple and extended formations. The verbs have four tier tenses – present, past, future and conditional; two-tier aspects- imperfect and perfect; two-tier numbers – singular and plural and three tier persons- first, second and third.

Tense markers - φ (present) -l- (past) - b- (future) and -t- (conditional)

Aspect markers

Present imperfect-  u- -- -Th- (substantive)
Present perfect  -i- -- -Th- (Substantive)
Past/future/conditional imperfect- -φ (Aspect) -- - Tha- (substantive)

Person-number markers

Present

I singular – plural- -i  II singular – plural -y  III singular – plural –y

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Past
I singular – plural –i  II singular – plural –O  III singular – plural –O
Future
I singular – plural–o  II singular –i  II plural–O  III singular–plural –e
Conditional
I singular – plural–i  II singular –i  II plural –O  II plural– III singular
– III plural – e
In the formation of paradigmatic sets the bases undergo changes as–
ho> hO  (in present, past, future and conditional tenses)
ha  (in the imperfect/perfect of the present, past, future and conditional tenses)

The verb bases either substantive/auxiliary and finite when forming paradigmatic set

present the following structural-types.

a)  Base – tense marker – person-number markers

Examples

Present
I singular/plural  ho>hO–  φ (tense marker)– -i (person marker-
-number marker) ‘I am/we are’ etc.

Past
I singular/plural  ho>hO– -L– -i ‘I was/we were’ etc.

Future
I singular/plural  ho>hO– -b– (tense marker)– -O (person marker-
-number marker) ‘I shall be/we shall be’ etc.

Conditional
I singular/plural  ho>hO– -t– (tense marker)– -i (person marker-
-number marker) ‘I would be/we would be’ etc.

Present imperfect
I singular/plural  ho>hO--u (Imperfect) --Th- <Std.O ch-- - φ(Tense-
-marker) -- -i (person marker-number marker) ‘I am
being/we are being’ etc.

Present perfect
I singular/plural  ho>hO – -i (perfect) -- Th - <Std.O -ch-- - φ(tense-
-marker) -- -i ‘I have become/we have become’ etc.

Past imperfect/perfect
I singular/plural  ho--> ha-- φ (aspect)- -tha- (substantive verb) -- -L-
(tense marker) – -i (person marker-number marker)
‘I was being/I had become/we were being/we had become’

Future imperfect/perfect
I singular/plural– ho--> ha-- φ(aspect) – -tha- (substantive verb) -- -b-
(tense marker) --o (person marker-number marker) ‘I shall
have been/I shall have been/we shall have become

Conditional imperfect/perfect
I singular/plural  ho>ha--φ (aspect) – tha (substantive verb) – -t-
conditional) – -i ‘I would have been/I would have/we would have
been/we would have’ etc.

The same are the structural types of the finite verbs either of simple or extended categories.

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Extended/causative verb-type

a) \(-a > -e\) (in I singular/plural before the non-passive pre-stem- \(i-ia>-ie\)

(non-passive causative verb)

The formation is base \(-a > -e - / - ia > -ie - - tens marker -
person marker-number marker

Example

Present
I singular/plural \(kOr---a > -e - -\) \(\phi - - i\) ‘I make some one do/ we
make some one to do’ etc.

Past (non-passive simple)
I singular/plural \(-kOr---\phi - - de - - L - - i\) ‘I did/we did’

Non-passive causative
I singular/plural \(-kOr---ie - - de - - L - - i\) ‘I made some one to do’
‘we made some one to do’ etc.

Non-finite type

The non-finite verb types are - infinitive, verbal noun and participle. Below are discussed
the non-finite types-

Infinitive \(-bo < Std.O ba\)
\(\slash kOrbo/\) ‘to do’ \(\slash kebo/\) ‘to eat’ \(\slash Deibol/\) ‘to jump’
\(\slash asbo/\) ‘to come’ \(\slash osibol/\) ‘to sleep’ \(\slash jabol/\) ‘to go’ etc.

Verbal noun \(-bar < Std.O -ba\)
\(\slash kojobar/\) ‘searching’ \(\slash asbar/\) ‘coming’ \(\slash kOrbar/\) ‘doing’
\(\slash pibar/\) ‘drinking’ \(\slash gadbarl/\) ‘bathing’ etc.

Participle: participles are of three types. These are

Present participle- \(te\)
\(\slash ami \ hâtTe \ hâtTe aLi/\) ‘I came on foot’
\(\slash jate jate beL caLigOLO/\) ‘while going it became sunset’

Past participle: \(-ia, -iya\)
\(\slash Taka pheriya di0/\) ‘return the money’
\(\slash u jharkaru pODiya gOLO/\) ‘he fell down from the window’
\(\slash jhODOjOgu DongaguDa bhusuDia gOLO/\) ‘boats drawed due to storm’

Conditional participle: \(-Le\)
\(\slash sOmeOygOLOe u asube/\) ‘he will come in time’
\(\slash u asLe ami jabo/\) ‘I shall go if he comes’
TRIBAL DIALECTS OF ORIYA
M. K. Koul

Since many tribal groups inhabit the state of Orissa where Oriya language is used as a majority language, it is but natural that these tribal groups adopt a variety of Oriya language as second language for their wider contacts as a result of linguistic acculturation and consequently a number of dialects of Oriya language as spoken by the tribal groups could be discerned and described. In this section, an attempt has been made to present a brief description of the various tribal dialects of Oriya that have been identified for the present study. The tribal dialects of Oriya that have been described here are 1. Kandha dialect of Oriya as spoken in the district of Kalahandi, 2. Dal dialect of Oriya as spoken in the district of Kalahandi, 3. Sahara/ Soara dialect of Oriya as spoken in the district of Sambalpur, 4. Binjal dialect of Oriya as spoken in the district of Sambalpur, 5. Sabar dialect of Oriya as spoken in the district of Balangir, 6. Sabar dialect of Oriya as spoken in the district of Kalahandi and 7. Gondo dialect of Oriya as spoken in the district of Sambalpur. The list of the tribal dialects identified in the present survey may not be the exhaustive one.

The brief description of these tribal dialects gives a glimpse of the cross section of the tribal population speaking the dialect of Oriya in question, along with a brief sketch on their phonology and morphology. The phonology and morphology of each of the tribal dialects of Oriya are compared with that of standard Oriya and the identifiable characteristics, phonological and morphological features which distinguish the dialects from the Oriya standard are described in this section. Syntax has not been included in this description owing to the fact that no distinctive feature of tribal Oriya could be identified.
Kandha (Kalahandi)  
Phonology

1. Loss of the final vowel / O /  
   pObOnO  →  pObOn  
   'air'  
   akasO  →  akas  
   'sky'

2. Apposition of / o > u /  
   oTO  →  uT  
   'camel'
   golapi  →  gulapi  
   'rosy'

3. Apposition of / N > n /  
   cOTOni  →  COTni  
   'chutney'
   LuNO  →  mun  
   'salt'

4. Apposition of / L > l /  
   SOLa  →  SOla  
   'wife’s brother'
   beLO  →  bel  
   'time'

5. Apposition of / R > D /  
   goRi  →  guDi  
   'pebble'
   kukuRa  →  kukDa  
   'chicken'

6. Trisyllabic words change to disyllabic  
   putura  →  putra  
   'nephew'
   pOitOlA  →  pOitla  
   'lean'

7. Homorganic cluster  
   Ne → NC  
   kOnkORa  →  KÖKra  
   'crab'
   dantO  →  dāt  
   'tooth'

8. Metathetic change of vowels  
   maTi  →  macT  
   'clay'
   khadyO  →  khaed  
   'diet'

Morphology

Nouns

1. Accusative case is marked by / ke /  
   gOrke  →  'to the home'
   Tukil ke  →  'to the girl'

2. Locative case is marked by / thi /  
   gāthi  →  'in the village'

3. Ablative case is marked by / nu /  
   gOchnu  →  'from the tree'
   iskulnu  →  'from the school'

Verbs

1. Non definite in present tense is marked by / s /  
   mui kOrsi  →  'I do'
   ame kOrsī  →  'we do'

2. In present tense non-definite, first person singular is marked by / i /  
   mui kOrsi  →  'I do'
   ame kOrthisī  →  'I am in habit of doing'

3. First person singular in present definite is / e /  
   mui kOru che  →  'I am doing'

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mui kOri che 'I have done'

1. / l / is the past tense marker
   mui kOli 'I did'
   ame kOlu 'we did'

5. / b / is the future tense marker
   tOme kOrbO 'you will do'
   tui kOrbi 'you will do'

6. In future tense, first person is marked by / m /
   ame kOrmu 'we will do'

7. Conditional tense marker is / t /
   mui kOrti 'I would do'
   ame kOrtu 'we would do'

Dal (Kalahandi)

Phonology

1. Loss of the final vowel /O/
   surjO surOj 'sun'
   lokO lok 'people'

2. Apposition of / u > o /
   koRi keD 'spade'
   Doli duel 'swing'

3. Apposition of / N > n /
   kirON kirOn 'ray'
   pheNa phen 'hood'

4. Apposition of / L > l /
   baLO bal 'hair'
   laLO lal 'saliva'

5. Apposition of / R > D /
   buRha buDha 'old man'
   ghoRa ghuDa 'horse'

6. Trisyllabic words change to disyllabic
   kOlija kOlja 'liver'
   papuli papli 'palm'

7. Homorganic cluster
   ne \rightarrow ve
   bhumi bhüi 'earth'
   kOnkORa kÖkra 'crab'

8. Metathetic change of vowels
   culi cuel 'oven'
   rasi raes 'linseed'
Morphology

Nouns
1. Accusative case is marked by / ke /
   ghOr ke
   iskul ke
   ‘to the home’
   ‘to the school’
2. Ablative case is marked by / nu /
   gOch nu
   baT nu
   ‘from the tree’
   ‘from the road’

Verbs
1. Non definite in present tense is marked by / s /
   mui kOrsī
   ame korsū
   ‘I do’
   ‘we do’
2. In present tense, first person singular is marked by / ā /
   mui kOrī chē
   ‘I have done’
3. Plural and honorific is marked by / On /
   kOrOn
   ‘do’
4. Conditional tense marker is / t /
   mui kOrītī
   ame kOrītū
   ‘I would do’
   ‘we would do’
5. Past tense is marked by / l /
   mui kOlī
   tui kOrlu
   ‘I did’
   ‘you did’
6. Future tense is marked by / b /
   tui kOrbu
   tOme kOrba
   ‘you will do’
   ‘you will do’
7. In future tense, first person is marked by / m /
   mui kOrmī
   ame kOrmū
   ‘I will do’
   ‘we will do’

Sahara / Saora (Sambalpur)
Phonology

1. Loss of the final vowel / O /
   akasO akas
   OndharO Ondhar
   ‘sky’
   ‘darkness’
2. Apposition of / o > u /
   goRi guDhi
   botOl butOl
   ‘pebble’
   ‘bottle’
3. Apposition of / N > n /
   thONDa thOnDa
   paNi pani
   ‘cold’
   ‘water’
4. Apposition of / L > I /
   pOToLa pOtla
   neulO neul
   ‘thin’
   ‘mongoose’
5. Trisyllabic words change to disyllabic
   upOre upre
   ‘on’
6  Homorganic cluster  N C \(\rightarrow\) Vc
   bhumi  bhūi               'earth'
   thONTO  thŌT               'beak'

7.  Metathetic change of vowels
   akhi  aekh               'eye'
   kali  kael               'yesterday'

**Morphology**

**Nouns**

1.  Accusative case is marked by  / ke /
   pila ke               'to the boy'
   ghOr ke               'to the house'

2.  Ablative case is marked by  / nu/ 
   gānu               'from the village'
   ghOr nu               'from the house'

3.  Locative case is marked by  / thi / 
   jOmēthi               'in the field'
   gā thi               'in the village'

**Verbs**

1.  Non definite in present tense is marked by  / s / 
   mui  kOrsī               'I do'
   ame  kOrsū               'we do'

2.  In present tense non definite, first person is marked by  / i / 
   mui  kOrsī               'I do'
   mui  kOru this               'I am in habit of doing'

3.  In present definite, first person is marked by  / ē / 
   mui  kOricē               'I have done'
   mui  kOruchē               'I am doing'

4.  Past tense is marked by  / l / 
   mui  kOrli               'I did'
   ame  kOrlū               'we did'

5.  Future tense is marked by  / b / 
   se  kOrba               'he will do'
   tume  kOrbO               'you will do'

6.  In future tense, first person is marked by  / m / 
   mui  kOrmi               'I will do'
   ame  kOrmu               'we will do'

7.  Plural and honorific is marked by  / On / 
   semane  kOrOn               'they do'

8.  Conditional tense is marked by  / t / 
   mui  kOrti               'I would do'
   ame  kOrtiū               'we would do'
Binjhal (Sambalpur)
Phonology

1. Loss of the final vowel / O /
   sOnDhO  sOnD  'bull'
   goRO    goD    'leg'

2. Apposition of / O > u /
   koili    kuili  'cuckoo'
   botOl    butOl  'bottle'

3. Apposition of / N > n /
   nONOnDnO nOndnO 'husband’s sister'
   DeNa     Dena   'wing'

4. Apposition of / L > l /
   cheLi    chel   'goat'
   baLO     bal    'hair'

5. Apposition of / R > D /
   goRnO     guDhI  'pebble'
   sORokO    sODkO  'road'

6. Trisyllabic words change to disyllabic
   sOmudhI  sOmdhI  'daughter-in-law’s father'
   hOLOdi   hOldi   'turmeric powder'

7. Homorganic cluster NC → VC
   banti    bāti    'vomit'
   Dhenki   Dhēki   'pestle'

8. Metathetic change of vowels
   bali     bael    'sand'
   hanDI    haeD    'cooking pot'

Morphology

Nouns

1. Accusative case is marked by / ke /
   iskul ke    'to the school'
   goCh ke    'to the tree'

2. Ablative case is marked by / nu /
   iskulnu    'from the school'
   goCh nu    'from the tree'

3. Locative case is marked by / thi /
   gā thi     'in the village'
   uT thi     'in the field'
Verbs

1. Non definite in present tense is marked by /s/
   
   mui kOrsi  'I do'
   ame kOrsū  'we do'

2. In present tense, first person singular is marked by /i/
   
   mui kOrsi  'I do'
   mui kOrthisi  'I am habit of doing'

3. In present definite, first person singular is marked by /e/
   
   mui kOru chē  'I am doing'
   mui kOr chē  'I have done'

4. /On/ is the plural and honorific marker
   OchOn  'are'
   kOrOn  'do'

5. Conditional tense marker is /t/
   
   mui kOrtī  'I would do'
   ame kOrtu  'we would do'

6. Future tense marker is /b/
   
   mui kOrbu  'I shall do'

7. Past tense is marked by /l/
   
   mui kOrlī  'I did'
   ame kOrlū  'we did'

8. First person in future tense is marked by /m/
   
   mui kOrmī  'I will do'
   ame kOrmū  'we will do'

Gondo(Sambalpur)
Phonology

1. Loss of the final vowel /O/
   
   OndharO  Ondhar  'darkness'
   sOkaLO  sOkal  'morning'

2. Apposition of /o > u /
   
   lO  luk  'people'
   Topi  Tupi  'cap'

3. Apposition of /N > n /
   
   ruNO  run  'debt'
   jaN  jan  'know'

4. Apposition of /L > I /
   
   DalO  Dal  'branch'
   cauLO  caul  'rice'

5. Apposition of /R > D /
   
   kuhuRi  kuhuDi  'fog'
   buRha  buDha  'old man'
6. Trisyllabic words change to disyllabic
   cOTONi  cOTni  ‘chutney’
   pOgORi  pOgDi  ‘turban’

7. Metathetic change of vowels
   maTii  maeT  ‘clay’
   dhuLi  dhuel  ‘dust’

Morphology

Nouns

1. Accusative case is marked by / ke/
   iskul ke  ‘to the school’
   pila ke  ‘to the boy’

2. Locative case is marked by /thi/
   jOmin thi  ‘in the field’
   gā thi  ‘in the village’

3. Ablative case is marked by / nu /
   gOch nu  ‘from the tree’
   iskul nu  ‘from the school’

Verbs

1. Non definite in present tense is marked by / s /
   mui kOrsē  ‘I do’
   ame kOrsū  ‘we do’

2. First person singular in present non definite is marked by / i /
   mui kOrsē  ‘I do’
   mui kOruthisē  ‘I am in habit of doing’

3. First person singular in present definite is marked by / ë /
   mui kOri chē  ‘I have done’
   mui kOru cheē  ‘I am doing’

4. Past tense is marked by / l /
   mui kOli  ‘I did’
   ame kOlū  ‘we did’

5. Future tense is marked by / b/ but first person in future tense is marked by /m/
   mui kOrmē  ‘I will do’
   ame kOrmū  ‘we will do’

6. Conditional tense is marked by / t /
   mui kOrtē  ‘I would do’
   ame kOrtū  ‘we would do’

7. / nO/ functions as an auxiliary when negative / na/ occurs word finally.
   iTa bhO1 kOtha nainO  ‘these are not good things’
   iTa khaibar nainO  ‘this is not worth eating’

Gondo tribal speakers have some ‘tribe specific’ features at phonological level. The features mentioned as “tribe specific” are not present in any other tribal dialects.
1. $d \rightarrow t$
   
   \begin{align*}
   d & \rightarrow dO \rightarrow dOt \\
   \text{‘pain’}
   \end{align*}

2. $R \rightarrow r$
   
   \begin{align*}
   cuRa & \rightarrow cura \\
   \text{‘fluffed rice’} \\
   kuRia & \rightarrow kuria \\
   \text{‘hut’}
   \end{align*}

3. $g \rightarrow k$
   
   \begin{align*}
   sagO & \rightarrow sak \\
   \text{‘leafy vegetable’} \\
   ragO & \rightarrow rak \\
   \text{‘anger’}
   \end{align*}

4. $b \rightarrow p$
   
   \begin{align*}
   nib & \rightarrow nip \\
   \text{‘nib’} \\
   mOtloB & \rightarrow mOtloP \\
   \text{‘intention’}
   \end{align*}

5. Aspirates become unaspirated
   
   \begin{align*}
   sukhO & \rightarrow suk \\
   \text{‘comfort’} \\
   randhO & \rightarrow rand \\
   \text{‘cooking’}
   \end{align*}

**Sabar (Bolangir) Phonology**

1. Loss of the final vowel /O /
   
   sangO sang ‘friend’
   lokO lok ‘people’

2. Apposition of /o > u /
   
   goRO guD ‘leg’
   moja muja ‘socks’

3. Apposition of /N > n /
   
   luNO mun ‘salt’
   buN bun ‘knit’

4. Apposition of /L > l /
   
   cauLO caul ‘rice’
   phOLO phOl ‘fruit’

5. Apposition of /R > o /
   
   goRi guDi ‘pebble’
   sORu sODU ‘wife’s sister’s husband’

6. Trisyllabic words change to disyllabic
   
   putura putra ‘nephew’
   khOpuri khupri ‘skull’

7. Homorganic cluster NC $\rightarrow$ VC
   
   bhumi bhūi ‘earth’
   hOnsO hōs ‘swan’

8. Metathetic change of vowels
   
   maTi maeT ‘clay’
   rati raet ‘night’
Morphology

Nouns
1. Accusative case is marked by /ke/
   ghOrke
   jhike
   ‘to the house’
   ‘to the daughter’

Verbs
1. Non definite in present tense is marked by /s/
   mui kOrsi
   ame kOrsu
   ‘I do’
   ‘we do’
2. In present tense, first person singular is marked by /i/
   mui kOrsi
   ame kOrhisu
   ‘I do’
   ‘I am in habit of doing’
3. Plural and honorific is marked by /On/
   kOrOn
   ‘do’
4. Conditional tense marker is /t/
   mui kOrti
   ame kOrtu
   ‘I would do’
   ‘we would do’
5. Past tense is marked by /l/
   mui kOli
   ame kOlu
   ‘I did’
   ‘we did’
6. Future tense is marked by /b/
   tui kOrbi
   ‘you will do’
7. In future tense, first person is marked by /m/
   mui kOrmi
   ame kOrmu
   ‘I shall do’
   ‘we shall do’

Sabar (Kalahandi)
Phonology

1. Loss of the final vowel /O/
   meghO meg
   kakOrO kakOr
   ‘sky’
   ‘dew’
2. Apposition of /O > u/
   sosO susO
   dhoti dhuti
   ‘thirsty’
   ‘dhoti’
3. Apposition of /N > n/
   ukuNi ukhun
   DeNa Dena
   ‘body louse’
   ‘wing’
4. Apposition of /L > l/
   belO bel
   baLO bal
   ‘time’
   ‘hair’
5. Apposition of /R > D/
   kuhuRi kuhuDi
   ‘fog’
6. Trisyllabic words change to disyllabic
   kheLONa → kheLa
   pOgORi → págDi
   ‘toy’
   ‘turban’

7. Homorganic cluster → VC
   bhumi → bhuī
   hOnsO → hOs
   ‘earth’
   ‘swam’

8. Metathetic change of vowels
   rati → raet
   nOdi → nOed
   ‘night’
   ‘stream’

**Morphology**

**Nouns**

1. Accusative case is marked by **/ ke/**
   - iskul **ke**
   - pila **ke**
   – ‘to the school’
   – ‘to the boy’

2. Ablative case is marked by **/ mu/**
   - ghOr **nu**
   - jÖngOl **nu**
   – ‘from the house’
   – ‘from the forest’

**Verbs**

1. Non definite in present tense is marked by **/ s/**
   - mui **kOrsi**
   - ame **kOrsæ**
   – ‘I do’
   – ‘we do’

2. In present tense, first person singular is marked by **/ i/**
   - mui **kOrsi**
   - mui **kOru thisi**
   – ‘I do’
   – ‘I am in habit of doing’

3. First person singular in present definite is **/ e/**
   - mui **kOrucë**
   - mui **kOricë**
   – ‘I am doing’
   – ‘I have done’

4. Plural and honorific are marked by **/ On/**
   - kOrOn
   – ‘do-you’ (pl./hon. sg.)

5. Conditional tense is marked by **/ t/**
   - mui **kOrti**
   - ame **kOrti**
   – ‘I would do’
   – ‘we would do’

6. Past tense is marked by **/ l/**
   - mui **kOli**
   - ame **kOlu**
   – ‘I did’
   – ‘we did’

7. Future tense is marked by **/ b/**
   - tui **kOrbu**
   - tÔme **kOrbO**
   – ‘you will do’ (singular)
   – ‘you will do’ (plural)

8. In future tense, first person plural is marked by **/ m/**
   - ame **kOrmæ**
   – ‘we will do’

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COMPARATIVE LEXICAL ITEMS OF ORIYA LANGUAGE AND ITS DIALECTS

While presenting the various words in this comparative list, the following order has been maintained.

1-51 cover words relating to natural objects.
52-130 cover words relating to kinship terms etc.
131-198 cover words relating to birds and animals etc.
199-281 cover words relating to body parts.
282-479 cover words relating to foods, agricultural and household items etc.
480-521 cover words relating to profession and related items.
522-532 cover words relating to transport modes etc.
533-578 cover words relating to sense perceptions, feelings etc.
579-587 cover words relating to education.
588-597 cover words relating to war etc.
598-610 cover words relating to law.
611-619 cover words relating to festivals and rituals.
620-636 cover words relating to sports, games, entertainments etc.
637-644 cover words relating to metals.
645-666 cover words relating to numerals.
667-886 cover words relating to physical activities, actions etc.
887-932 cover words relating to adverbs, particles and miscellaneous.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL.No</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Standard Oriya</th>
<th>Sambalpuri</th>
<th>Bhatri</th>
<th>Desia</th>
<th>Reili</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>air</td>
<td>pOboNOr, hava</td>
<td>pOboN</td>
<td>dhuka, lehera</td>
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<td>ha</td>
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<td>ashes</td>
<td>pausO</td>
<td>khar</td>
<td>char, rakDI</td>
<td>Carol</td>
<td>posO</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>nOdi kuoLO</td>
<td>nOdi khOeD</td>
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<td>jhORO, jhOtasO</td>
<td>jhOD bOtas</td>
<td>khubi lehera</td>
<td>duka</td>
<td>tupaun (i)</td>
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<td>JOngOl, bO:n</td>
<td>bOOn kOOn</td>
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<td>tOpi, tOpla</td>
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