

plural marker

/DoMNe? -esi -doMNa -yā/	'servants' (masculine)
/kaMgre? -esi -kaMgara -yā/	'thieves' (masculine)
/gote? -esi -gota -yā/	'guests' (masculine)

A simple feminine noun as well as a group of complex feminine nouns in singular form take *-ska/-iska* as the plural marker.

/atu - atu -ska/	'grand mothers'	/i: ya - i:ya -ska/	'mothers'
/ama - ama -ska/	'aunts'	/Dokri -Dokri -ska/	'wives'
/ka:Ni -ka:Niska/	'blind women'	/totli -totliska/	'women stammerers'

A group of simple neuter nouns take *-yā* as the plural marker. Example

/a:sva -a:sva -yā/	'ducks'	/a:ji -a:ji -yā/	'hailstones'
/ne:cu -ne: cu -yā/	'days'		

A group of simple neuter nouns take *-ka* as the plural form. Example

/vali -valka/	'stones'	/koNu -koN -ka/	'eyes'
/vegu -ves -ka/	'firewoods'	/ja-cu -ja:s -ka/	'spoons'
/vanju -ves -ka/	'fingers'	/Do:Ri -Dro:-ka/	'ropes'

A small group of nouns take *-Mga* as the plural marker

/uli -uliMga/	'onions'	/ko : Di -ko:Di -Mga/	'cows'
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A group of non-masculine complex nouns take *-?i* as the plural marker

/ambcyi -ambe-? i /	'who(feminine)/which'
/kajayi -kaja -? i /	'bigwomen/animals'
/hi: nayi -hi:na -? i /	'women/animals who give'

Pronouns

Pronouns are distinguished for number and gender and are inflected for case. Pronouns may be divided into- personal pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun and reflexive pronoun.

Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns of the first and second person are a sub-class of nouns in that they are distinguished for number (but not for gender) and are inflected for case. Personal pronouns of third person are all derived from demonstrative and interrogative adjectives and are being treated under demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.

The first person has two plurals, one inclusive (includes the party addressed) and one exclusive (excludes the party addressed)

Person	Singular		Plural	
First person	/na:nul/	'I'	/ma:mbul/	'we' (exclusive)
			/ma:rol/	'we' (inclusive)
Second person	/ni:nul/	'you'	/mi:mbu/mi:ru/	'you' (plural honorific)

Demonstrative pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns show gender-number distinction. They are formed from demonstrative adjective.

The demonstrative pronominal bases are -/i:/ 'this' /e:/ 'that' /u:/ 'that over there' /he:/ 'that yonder' /-asi/ 'masculine singular' /-ari/ 'masculine plural' /-di/ 'non-masculine singular' /-vi/ 'non-masculine plural'

There are five forms of demonstrative adjective indicating varying degrees of remoteness or proximity.

Number/ Gender	Proximate	Intermediate	Remote	More Remote	More Proximate
Singular masculine	/i:vasi/	/u:vasi/	/e:vasi/	/he:vasi/	/hu:vasi/
Plural masculine	/i:vari/	/u:vari/	/e:vari/	/he:vari/	/hu:vari/
Singular non-masculine	/i:di/	/u:di/	/e:di/	/he:di/	/hu:di/
Plural non-masculine	/i:vi/	/u:vi/	/e:vi/	/he:vi/	/hu:vi/

There is distinction between feminine and neuter for plural; feminine plural take *-sika* as marker whereas neuter plural take *-vi* as the marker.

Interrogative pronoun

The interrogative pronoun meaning 'who' are formed by the addition of the gender-number suffixes to the interrogative stem which has three variants.

Masculine		Non-masculine	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
<i>amba? asi</i>	<i>amba? ari</i>	<i>ambayi</i>	<i>amba? i</i>
<i>emba? asi</i>	<i>emba? ari</i>	<i>embayi</i>	<i>emba? i</i>
<i>imba? asi</i>	<i>imba? ari</i>	<i>imbayi</i>	<i>imba? i</i>

The interrogative pronouns referring to objects are /a:ni/ and /e:ni/ 'what'. There are derived interrogative pronouns formed by the addition of person-number suffixes to *e:ni*

Masculine		Non-masculine	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
<i>/e:nasi/</i> 'which man'	<i>/e:nari/</i> 'which men'	<i>/e:nayi/</i> 'which thing'	<i>/e:na? i/</i> 'what'

Another type of interrogative pronoun used to question specifically with regard to type or location (meaning which or where) can be formed by *amini~imini~emni* 'which'. The stems *amini~imini* and more frequent.

	Singular		Plural	
Masculine	<i>/aminasi/</i>	'which man'	<i>/aminari/</i>	'which men'
	<i>/iminasi/</i>	'which man'	<i>/iminari/</i>	'which men'
	<i>/eminasi/</i>	'which man'	<i>/eminari/</i>	'which men'
Non-masculine	<i>/aminayi/</i>	'which woman/ thing'	<i>/amina?i/</i>	'which women/ things'
	<i>/iminari/</i>	'which woman/ thing'	<i>/imina?i/</i>	'which women/ things'
	<i>/eminari/</i>	'which woman/ thing'	<i>/emina?i/</i>	'which women/ things'

