

Further, the addition of a separate word indicates the distinction of gender of the nouns.

Example

/sir/	'buffalo'	/tan - sir/	'she buffalo'
/kor/	'hen'	/ga:nja -kor/	'cock'

Also, the use of *-i* in place of masculine *-a* mark out the distinction of gender.

Example

/kaNa/	'blind man'	/kaNi/	'blind woman'
--------	-------------	--------	---------------

Number

Ollari has two numbers, namely, singular and plural. While singular is unmarked, the plural is formed using a number of suffixes as */-l, -til, -sil, -kil, -kul, -gil* and *-gul/*

Example

/i -l > il	irid - il > irdil/	'crabs'
/u -l > ul	puDug -ul > puDugul/	'stomach'
/ti -l > til	super -til/	'tamarind'
/gar - sil > gar - sil/		'hail stone'
/sir - kil > sirkil/		'buffaloes'
/kaN - kul > kaNkul/		'eyes'
/ka:l - gil > ka:lgil/		'legs'

The nouns ending in *-al* drop the final consonant before taking the plural suffix *-sil* or *-sul*.

Example

/ayal - sil > aya - sil/	'wives'
/keDal - sil > keDa sill/	'widows'
/va:Mgul - sul > va:Mgu -sul/	'knees'

Cases

Ollari cases do not distinguish for number and as such the same suffix is used for singular and plural nominative in the simple stem itself. Some of the simple uninflected base is used as the accusative form.

Example

/a: n kis siTTon/	'I put out fire'
-------------------	------------------

Otherwise the common accusative marker is *-n* after vowels and *-in* after consonants.

Example

/Druka: - -n > Druka:n/	'to the tiger'
/va:rTe - -n > va:rTen/	'to the yoke'
/se:pakil - -in > se:pakilin/	'to the children'

Further, the accusative marker *-in* is also used

Example

/meyoNDi ko:nDel -iM a:n kaNDikindan/ 'I am searching the lost cows'

The instrumental marker is *-nal*

Example

/koDal- na:l/ 'with spade' */kiyub -na:l/* 'with axe'
/sepeT- na:l/ 'with broom'

In Ollari case suffixes are added directly to the stem. Exception to this general rule is the use of *-T-* in between the stem and the case affix to form an oblique base

Example

/toru 'rope' - *-na:l* > *toru-T- na:l/* 'with rope'
/kaRme 'stick' - *-nal* > *kaRmeT na:l/* 'with stick'

The ablative suffixes which are added to the inflected stems are *-pelTun* and *-Tun*

Example

/marim -pelTun/ 'from the tree' */ule-TuM/* 'from the house'

The genitive relationship is expressed in various ways in Ollari. The genitive suffixes are *-in* and *-M*.

Example

/se:pal-in/ 'boys' */se:lal-in/* 'girls'
/ko:nde-M/ 'cows'

In Ollari, the inflected genitive form is generally avoided and the words are brought together forming a compound.

Example

/kaNul- maTTa/ 'eye-brow' */kor-pa:p/* 'young fowl'
/kis - po:g/ 'smoke of fire'

Sometimes *-ne* and *-Te* are used to form the possessive case of nouns. Example
/kon -ne ceNDi/ 'cock's comb' */mar-Te ve:r/* 'root of tree'
/Kopel-Te marin/ 'forest trees'

The locative case affix is *-tan* *-tun* or *-n*

Example

/piNDe puDug -tun ilete/ 'a fly feel on the belly'
/ba:m ule-n ireTel/ 'the snake entered the house'
/mogul poyta:n Tara pe:si mayal/ 'a star has appeared in the sky'

Sometimes the uninflected nominative base is used as the locative form. Example

/im polub a:n senMi maTon/ 'I had gone to your village'

Thus, the Ollari case affixes are the following

Nominative	- ϕ	Ablative	<i>-pelTuM</i> , <i>-Tun</i>
Accusative	<i>-n</i> , <i>-iM</i>	Genitive	<i>-in</i> , <i>-M</i> , <i>-ne</i> , <i>-Te</i>
Instrumental	<i>-na:l</i>	Locative	<i>-tan</i> , <i>tun</i> , <i>-n</i>

