

*turui tayomic* 'the one after six', the seventh when the determinative suffix singular is added to a numeral, the expression is understood as being equal to an ordinal number.

*pe gel mit ak* 'the thirty first'      *areyic* 'the ninth'  
*gel ak haTin* 'the tenth'

Santali also has three collective or inclusive numerals, formed from the second, third and fourth numeral by infixing an *n* after the vowel which is repeated. Example

*banar hoLo* 'both persons'  
*dene banar secenko* 'the person of both sides' etc.

An approximate number is expressed by naming two consecutive numbers, the lower numeral first. Example-

*bar pe hoLo* 'two three persons'  
*mit isi leka* 'around hundred people'  
*amdaj bar sae* 'about hundred'  
*amdaj pon isi leka gan hoD* 'around 80 people'

### Distributive numerals

Distributive numerals are formed of the first ten numerals by reduplicating the first syllable and in cases where the word starts with a vowel by inserting /?/ after the first vowel. Example-

<i>mit mimit</i>	'each one/one by one'	<i>bar babar</i>	'each two'
<i>pe pepe</i>	'each three'	<i>pon popon</i>	'each four'
<i>turui tuturui</i>	'each six'	<i>eae e? eae</i>	'each seven'
<i>iral i? ral</i>	'each eight'	<i>gel gegel</i>	'each ten'

The distributives require something added. This may be a word showing what is distributed or it may be *gTaM goTec* or *goTen* (piece). Sometimes *kate* is added either to the distributive numeral or to the words just mentioned.

<i>mimit puDu? emakope</i>	'give them each one leaf cup'
<i>dinre popon ToMka kateko nama</i>	'they get four rupees each daily'
<i>mimit mimit holo</i>	'one by one'
<i>mimit mimit te</i>	'one after the other'

### Verbs

Any Santali word may function as a verb and in that state, the base word itself is not altered. A word in Santali when functioning as a verb, gets certain grammatical affixes added to it to realise tense, modal and voice differences.

To show tense or mood different for different voices, suffixes are added to the base form. As such Santali has three such sets of suffixes. Example, one set for the direct object, one for the indirect object and one for intentional action.

The base form is usually not altered. But in certain cases fresh base-words are formed from the old ones, when a special meaning is attached. The base form itself may in this way be altered to express performative and reciprocal actions.

### Performative base

When it is to show that the base form is to convey the idea of active performance, the base may be altered by reduplication of the first syllable or the first consonant. Example-

<i>benao</i>	'to make'	<i>be be nao</i>
<i>dal</i>	'to strike'	<i>dadal</i>
<i>si</i>	'to plough'	<i>sisi</i>
<i>lai</i>	'to tell'	<i>lalai</i>

