

MALVI **S.GANESH BASKARAN**

1. INTRODUCTION

The present chapter gives out the grammatical sketch of Malvi - an Indo-Aryan speech - spoken in Rajasthan state. The required linguistic and non-linguistic data in this connection were collected during December 1988 – February 1999 in the state of Rajasthan from the informant Mr. Jodhraj Arya, a school teacher, Jhalawar District, Rajasthan who extended all co-operations and supplied the relevant information and data.

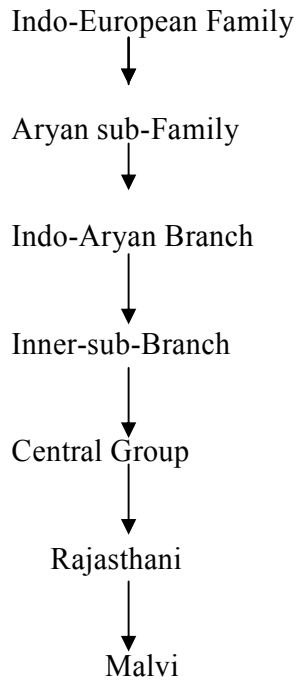
1.1 FAMILY AFFILIATION

According to Sir.G.A.Grierson, (LSI Vol.IX Part-II Page No. 52- 59) Malvi is the language of Malwa. Malvi, being the language of Central group of the Inner sub-branch of Indo-Aryan languages, is distinctly a Rajasthani dialect having relations with both Marwari and Jaipuri. Malvi is remarkably uniform over the whole area in which it is spoken. Towards the East, there may be influence of the neighbouring Bundeli but it is hardly worthy of considered as a separate dialect. Malvi of the central province is corrupt, but hardly a sub dialect . The form Malvi spoken by the Rajputs of Malwa proper is called Rangri. It is distinguished by its preferences for Marwari forms.

The Devanagri character is employed for writing Malvi. Malvi grammar represents Rajasthani merging into Bundeli and Gujarati. (Grierson,1908,LSI. Vol IX, Part-II, pp52-59).

Grierson's classification of Malvi has been followed in Indian Censuses for presentation of data on Malvi till 1961. After 1971 Census Malvi has been appearing as one of the grouped mother tongues of Hindi.

The family affiliation of Malvi is explained through the diagram below :



1.2 LOCATION

Malvi, being a mother tongue grouped under Hindi, is located majorly in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan states as per 2001 Census. In Rajasthan, Chittaurgarh, Jhalawar, Kota districts are the most populous location of Malvi language / mother tongue.

1.3 SPEAKERS' STRENGTH

Malvi has been appearing in various Indian Censuses with considerable strength. As per the latest published data in Census of 2001, Malvi has been returned by 5565167 at all India level. The distribution of Malvi in different states of India including Rajasthan is as given below in the table:

India/State	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
India	5565167	2851688	2713479	4979328	2549583	2429745	585839	302105	283734
Madhya Pradesh	5175793	2652734	2523059	4614982	2363687	2251295	560811	289047	271764
Rajasthan	385393	196876	188517	361533	184424	177109	23860	12452	11408
Chhattisgarh	2198	1146	1052	1752	921	831	446	225	221
Maharashtra	950	486	464	533	269	264	417	217	200
Gujarat	675	348	327	478	248	230	197	100	91

The distribution of Malvi speakers in the major concentrated districts of Rajasthan State in 2001 is given below

Rajasthan/ District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Rajasthan	385393	196876	188517	361533	184424	177109	23860	12452	11408
Chittaurgarh	223830	113388	110442	212063	107314	104749	11767	6074	5693
Jhalawar	98746	51139	47607	97947	50731	47216	799	408	391
Kota	38115	19966	18149	29578	15410	14168	8537	4556	3981
Banswara	11119	5557	5562	9811	4868	4943	1308	689	619
Baran	7871	3904	3967	7547	3745	3802	324	159	165
Bundi	2643	1349	1294	2313	1186	1127	330	163	167
Bhilwara	1457	771	686	1209	650	559	248	121	127
Udaipur	456	193	263	255	103	152	201	90	111
Ganganagar	309	159	150	257	134	123	52	25	27
Hanumangarh	218	118	100	156	84	72	62	34	28
Dungarpur	104	60	44	101	57	44	3	3	0

1.4 SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION / INFORMATION

In the macro level the developmental activities taken up for promoting the Malvi dialect through private endeavour and through Governmental initiatives in Rajasthan are the matter of concern for delineating the sociolinguistic situation among the Malvis. In the micro level the socio linguistic feature of Malvi can be explained by the extent of use of Malvi as a mother tongue and other tongue.

1.4.1 Use of Malvi as Mother Tongue

Malvi as mother tongue is used in different domains like home, kin and community. The use of mother tongue is necessarily in the three degree generation of discarding relation i.e., “parent-ego-children” in the home and kin domain. In the outside home, outside kin situation i.e., in the locality the use of mother tongue is in vogue. In the parent-children relationship, the parents invariably interact in the mother tongue that is in Malvi with the children and grand children. The middle aged (i.e. ego) correspond in Malvi with the parents and the aged people. But while interacting with the children, many a time, come down to the level of mixed form of speech which is not exclusively Malvi. Because the children of these days are exposed to other languages through education, most often their speech is mixed with Hindi and rarely with English. So, in the interaction network (the parent ego-children is fixed, that is), use of mother tongue is more among the aged people and among middle aged and among the young and then aged the extent of use of mother tongue is comparatively less. Among the women the use of

mother tongue is more in vogue in comparison to the men folk. In the kin and community too the picture is obviously same. That is, in the locality Malvi is more used because of the Malvi families living in a cluster in the Malwa region [except in the markets, weekly market and in the cattle fair where people belonging to other communities too assemble for trade purposes].

In the cattle fairs a typical sociolinguistic situation is met where in the role of mother tongue is in equilibrium with the role of other tongue i.e., Hindi. In the cattle fairs different Hindi films are shown where the announcer is invariably the young local person who has good command over both Hindi and Malvi. Before the show begins he invites people to assemble and reserve their tickets in Hindi and translates the text in Malvi so that he can draw attention of the local people. But in the markets or weekly markets basically Malvi mixed with Hadoti is used.

1.4.2 Role of Malvi as Mother Tongue

In the formal domains of education, administration, Judiciary and mass media the role of Malvi as Mother Tongue is evident at the oral communication level. Thus (i) In the domain of the education oral interaction network between the teacher and taught, among the students in the class room and outside the class room are done in Malvi alone although the written correspondences such as issuing of circular/ notices, imparting of lessons by way of notes are done in Hindi. But in the written communication such as writing of answer scripts many a time the Malvi features and vocables come up in the Hindi that is used as the formal media of education. This is very much noticed if the answer scripts of the school level students are scrutinized.

In the administration although all written correspondences are done through Hindi alone, in the interaction plane Malvi is used as the oral medium in the exchanges between the officers and the staffs as well as officials, between staffs and the public because of the evident strong hold of mother tongue. Because of this the State Government has made arrangement of imparting training to the officials in the local dialect for the smooth running of administration, and building up a cordial relation with the local people.

In the level of Judiciary the formal correspondences are invariably done in Hindi but the mother tongue Malvi has a specific role in oral communication during cross examination of the lawyer and the convict or plaintiff. The examination, cross examination after taking oath and production of affidavit in the court room, before the honourable judges are done in the local language upto District level from Panchayat onwards. When the lawyer produces the information he receives from the plaintiffs in the local language i.e. Malvi. Thus from swearing to final hearing of the cases, mother tongue Malvi has specific role. But judgement is imparted only in Hindi.

In the Domain of mass media the formal communication network is controlled by Hindi alone although in the informal talks Malvi is often used in the broadcasting and telecasting several programmes including the agricultural programme.

Thus it is evident that Hindi being the super imposed variety controls the formal domains. But at the same time Malvi also has a very important role in the sociolinguistic scenario of the Malwa region as a whole.

Conclusion

Thus, by and large the Malvi speakers of Rajasthan state have been partially using the Hindi language. As furnished the Madhya Pradesh is the first populous state of Malvi return. The Kota and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan are bordering Madhya Pradesh. The further study of Malvi in Madhya Pradesh only could give the clear picture of the sociolinguistic setting of Malvi language.

1.5 REVIEW OF EARLIER LITERATURE AVAILABLE

Grierson, has described briefly phonology and morphology of the Malvi language in LSI-vol-IX Part II (pp-52-59)

According to Wikipedia, Malvi is the language of the Malwa region of India, with more than a million speakers. The language is also sometimes known as Malavi, Ujjaini, etc. Malvi is

classified with the Rajasthani languages, with Nimadi, spoken in the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh and in Rajasthan, being its closest cousin. The dialects of Malvi are, in alphabetical order, Bachadi, Bhoyari, Dholewari, Hoshangabadi, Jamral, Katiyai, Malvi Proper, Patvi, Rangari and Sondwari. A survey in 2001 found only 4 dialects: Ujjaini (Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Sehore districts), Rajawadi (Ratlam, Mandsaur, Neemuch districts), Umadwadi (Rajgarh district) and Sondhwadi (Jhalawar District, Rajasthan). About 75% of the population of Malwa can converse in Hindi, which is the official language of the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan states.

2. PHONOLOGY

Based on the field data, the phonological structure of Malvi in Rajasthan is presented below

2.1 PHONEMIC INVENTORY

Malvi has 42 phonemes of which 11 are vowels and 31 are consonants. The suprasegmental phonemes are Nasalization and length.

2.1.1 SEGMENTAL PHONEMES

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	<i>i i:</i>		<i>u u:</i>
mid	<i>e e:</i>	<i>ɨ</i>	<i>o o:</i>
low		<i>a a:</i>	

Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	P b		t d	T D	c j	k g	
Aspirated	ph bh		th dh	Th Dh	ch jh	kh gh	
Fricatives			s		S		h
Nasals	m		n			M	
Laterals			l				
Trill/Flap			r	R			
Semivowel		w			y		

2.2 PHONEMIC DESCRIPTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Vowels

In Malvi the short vowels are distributed in the initial and the medial positions, whereas the lengthened vowels occur only in all three positions.

/i/	high front unrounded vowel.
<i>is</i>	‘this’
<i>kiDi:</i>	‘ant’
<i>da:di</i>	‘grand mother’
/e/	high-mid front unrounded vowel.
<i>DeguRa</i>	‘dog’
<i>khar pate</i>	‘fish scale’
/a/	low central unrounded vowel
<i>admi:</i>	‘man’
<i>kapAD</i>	‘cloth’
<i>cArka</i>	‘loom’
/A/	mid central unrounded vowel.
<i>Ane:k</i>	‘many’
<i>hAwa:</i>	‘wind’
<i>kohrA</i>	‘fog’
/o/	high mid back rounded vowel.
<i>ola:</i>	‘ground’
<i>kohrA</i>	‘fog’
<i>bAiro:</i>	‘father’s brother’s wife’
/u/	high back rounded vowel
<i>ucha:R</i>	‘vomit’
<i>buRha admi:</i>	‘old man’
<i>TApu:</i>	‘island’

Long Vowels

Almost all vowels are getting lengthened in all three positions.

/i:/	high front unrounded long vowel
<i>ji:l</i>	‘lake’
<i>li:k</i>	‘body louse’
/e:/	higher-mid front unrounded long vowel
<i>e:Di</i>	‘heel’

	<i>re:t</i>	‘sand’
<i>/a:/</i>	low central unrounded long vowel	
	<i>a:g</i>	‘fire’
	<i>ja:l</i>	‘flame’
<i>/o:/</i>	higher mid back rounded long vowel	
	<i>o:s</i>	‘dew’
	<i>jo:R</i>	‘crane’
<i>/u:/</i>	high back rounded long vowel	
	<i>u:T</i>	‘camel’
	<i>phu:n</i>	‘anus’

Consonants

The non-aspirated consonants are distributed in all the three positions except the phonemes *R*, *M* and *y*. The aspirated consonants are distributed only in the initial and medial positions. The non-aspirated phonemes */R/* and */M/* do not occur in the initial position whereas */y/* does not occur in the final position.

<i>/p/</i>	voiceless bilabial stop	
	<i>pu : rna</i>	‘flood’
	<i>TApu:</i>	‘island’
	<i>du:p</i>	‘sun shine’
<i>/b/</i>	voiced bilabial stop	
	<i>ba : dAl</i>	‘cloud’
	<i>lAmba</i>	‘tall’
	<i>tAla:b</i>	‘pond’
<i>/t/</i>	voiceless alveolar stop	
	<i>ta: ra</i>	‘star’
	<i>pota</i>	‘son’s son’
	<i>re:t</i>	‘sand’
<i>/d/</i>	voiced alveolar stop	
	<i>da:di</i>	‘grand mother’
	<i>a : dmi</i>	‘man’
	<i>ola : d</i>	‘decendents’
<i>/T/</i>	voiceless Retroflex stop	
	<i>TApu:</i>	‘island’
	<i>co:Ti</i>	‘cliff’
	<i>pe:T</i>	‘belly’

- /D/ voiced retroflex stop
DauRi ‘daughter’
kiDi: ‘ant’
- /c/ voiceless palatal stop
co:Ti ‘cliff’
kicAD ‘mud’
ri:c ‘beer’
- /j/ voiced palatal stop
jAMAl ‘forest’
ka:nji ‘mouse’
ga:j ‘lightening’
- /k/ voiceless velar stop
kuTum ‘family’
kAka ‘uncle’
ba : lAk ‘child’
- /g/ voiced velar stop
gupha: ‘cave’
lAgAna ‘embrace’
ja : g ‘foam’
- /ph/ voiceless aspirated bilabial stop
phu : nd ‘anus’
tAphari ‘shed’
- /bh/ voiced aspirated bilabial stop
bhura ‘brown’
nAbhi ‘rhinoceros’
- /th/ voiceless aspirated alveolar stop
thela ‘alive’
- /dh/ voiced aspirated alveolar stop
dhula ‘dust’
Andha ‘blind’
- /Th/ voiceless aspirated Retroflex stop
Thigni ‘short girl’
jeThani ‘Husband’s Brother’s wife’

- / Dh / voiced aspirated retroflex stop
DhAkna 'ankle'
da:Dhi 'beard'
- / ch / voiceless aspirated palatal
chora: 'child'
mAcchi 'fish'
- / jh / voiced aspirated palatal stop
jha : l 'flame'
bha : jhi 'curry'
- / kh / voiceless aspirated velar stop
khu : r 'hoof'
mAkha 'fly'
pAMkh 'feather'
- / gh / voiced aspirated velar stop
gha : leT 'kerosene oil'
- / s / voiceless alveolar fricative
se : k 'constipation'
a : su 'tears'
o : s 'dew'
- / S / voiceless palatal fricative
Seri 'morning'
werSya 'prostitute'
la : S 'dead body'
- / h / voiceless glottal fricative
hAkli 'stammerer'
bAhu: 'daughter-in- law'
ra : h 'ashes'
- / m / voiced bilabial nasal
ma : Ti 'clay'
me:mna 'kid-goat'
re : sAm 'silk'
- / n / voiced alveolar nasal
nAMgo 'naked'
na : ni 'mother's mother'
dha : n 'grains'

/M/	voiced velar nasal
	<i>bhuMsAra:</i> ‘dawn’
	<i>siM</i> ‘horn’
/l/	voiceless alveolar lateral
	<i>lAgana</i> ‘embrace’
	<i>ola</i> ‘ground’
	<i>ba : dAl</i> ‘cloud’
/r/	voiced alveolar trill
	<i>re : t</i> ‘sand’
	<i>berã:</i> ‘female’
	<i>kAMar</i> ‘waist’
/R/	voiceless retroflex flap
	<i>DeguRa</i> ‘dog’
	<i>jo : R</i> ‘crane’
/w/	voiceless bilabial semivowel
	<i>werSya</i> ‘prostitute’
	<i>Sorwa</i> ‘chicken soup’
	<i>tAw</i> ‘toe’
/y/	voiceless palatal semivowel
	<i>ye</i> ‘this’
	<i>koyel</i> ‘cuckoo’

2.3 MAJOR ALLOPHONIC DISTRIBUTIONS

The vowel phonemes of the Malvi generally get lowered in the inter consonantal positions. Among the consonants the alveolar nasal gets the colour of the retroflex and palatal nasal when precedes the retroflex and palatal stop.

Vowels

/ i / The high front unrounded vowel has two allophones [I] and [i]

[I] The low high front unrounded vowel occurs in between the stop consonants.

[tItli]	/ titli/	‘butterfly’
[ThIgni]	/Thigni/	‘short girl’

[i] this high front unrounded vowel occurs elsewhere

/e/ The high mid front unrounded vowel has two allophones [E] and [e]

[E] The mean mid front unrounded short vowel occurs in between two consonants.

[ba : lAk] /ba : lAk/ 'child'
[hirEn] /hiren/ 'deer'

[e] The high mid front unrounded vowel occurs elsewhere.

/u/ The high back rounded vowel has two allophones. [U] and [u]

[U] The high back rounded vowel occurs between
consonants of the first syllable.

[kUrsi] /kursi/ 'chair'
[bhUMsara] /bhuMsara/ 'dawn'

[u] The high back rounded vowel occurs elsewhere

2.4 CLUSTERS

Diphthong/Vowel Clusters

There are four vowel clusters realised in Malvi. These are *Au*, *oi*, *ei* and *ui*.

/Au/ -	<i>gAu</i>	'cow'
/oi/ -	<i>doi</i>	'two'
	<i>rAsoi ghAr</i>	'kitchen'
/ei/ -	<i>mAleI</i>	'cream'
/ui/ -	<i>cuimui</i>	'centipede'

Consonant Clusters

The two consonantal clusters occur essentially in the medial position and rarely in the initial and final position.

	Initial two consonant cluster	
<i>gr-</i>	<i>grAhan</i>	'eclipse'
<i>jw-</i>	<i>jwa:r</i>	'heat'

Medial Two consonant cluster

- rt -	<i>dhArti</i>	'earth'
- hr -	<i>kohrA</i>	'fog'
- Tn -	<i>pophATna</i>	'down'
- st -	<i>regista : n</i>	'desert'
-ln-	<i>hilna</i>	'quake'
- rm -	<i>gArmi</i>	'hailstone'
- kr -	<i>Te : kri</i>	'hill'
- dr -	<i>cAndruma</i>	'moon'
- rs -	<i>bArsa : t</i>	'rain'
- Mk -	<i>kAMkAr</i>	'pebble'
- Ms -	<i>bhuMsa : r ta:ra</i>	'morning star'
- sm -	<i>a : sma : n</i>	'sky'
- rn -	<i>jhArna</i>	'spring of water'
- dl -	<i>godliya</i>	'adopted'
- rw -	<i>pu : rwaj</i>	'ancestors'
- sr -	<i>sAsra</i>	'father-in-law'
- rp -	<i>pArpo : ta</i>	'great grand son'
- mb -	<i>lAmbi</i>	'tall'
- dm -	<i>a : dmi</i>	'man'
- bl -	<i>du : bli</i>	'lean'
- rg -	<i>mirgi</i>	'epilepsy'
- rk -	<i>kirkiri</i>	'eye sand'
- sl -	<i>pesli</i>	'rib'
- mR	<i>chAmRi</i>	'skin'
- Rl -	<i>khARla</i>	'shoe'
- wn -	<i>pa : wna</i>	'guests'
- jR -	<i>hijRa</i>	'enunch'
- nD -	<i>rAnDwa</i>	'widower'
- lt -	<i>pAltu</i>	'tame'
- Ml -	<i>jAMli</i>	'wild'
- nd -	<i>bAndAr</i>	'monkey'
- tl -	<i>titli</i>	'butterfly'
- kR -	<i>kukRo</i>	'cock'
- gl -	<i>ka : glo</i>	'crow'
- nD -	<i>AnDa</i>	'egg'
- kkh -	<i>makkhi</i>	'fly'
- MR -	<i>loMRi</i>	'fox'
- kR -	<i>bAkRi</i>	'hilly goat'
- mn -	<i>me : mna</i>	'kid (goat)'
- gl -	<i>bugla</i>	'king fisher'
- dr -	<i>undra</i>	'mouse'
- sl -	<i>ghōsla:</i>	'nest'
- Mr-	<i>be : Mriya</i>	'panther'
- Rk -	<i>Te : Rka</i>	'toad'

Two consonant clusters in the final position

- <i>nD</i>	<i>sa : nD</i>	‘bull’
- <i>st</i>	<i>go : st</i>	‘beef’
- <i>rd</i>	<i>dArd</i>	‘pain’

2.6 SYLLABLE

In Malvi the words upto four syllabic have been identified. Among them two syllabic words are found in common. The four close syllabic words are not available.

Monosyllable (open)

cv	<i>lu :</i>	‘wind’
cvv	<i>bua</i>	‘father’s sister’
ccvv	<i>byai</i>	‘daughter-in-law’s father’

Monosyllable (close)

vc	<i>o : s</i>	‘dew’
vc	<i>a : T</i>	‘guts’
cvc	<i>kha : l</i>	‘brook’
cvc	<i>Tha : D</i>	‘cold’
cvcc	<i>pAMkh</i>	‘feather’
cvcc	<i>ra : nD</i>	‘widow’
ccvc	<i>jwa : r</i>	‘heat’

Di-syllable (open)

v cv	<i>o la</i>	‘ground’
cv cv	<i>hA wa</i>	‘air’
cvv cv	<i>Dau Ri</i>	‘daughter’
cvc cv	<i>koh rA</i>	‘fog’
cvc cv	<i>dhAr ti</i>	‘earth’
cvv cv	<i>bha:i lo</i>	‘friend’

Di-syllable (close)

v cvc	<i>o la : D</i>	‘descendants’
cv cvc	<i>ba : lAk</i>	‘child’
cv cvc	<i>pa haR</i>	‘mountain’
cvc cvc	<i>kaM kar</i>	‘peeble’

Tri-syllable (open)

v cv cv	<i>a Mu Ta</i>	‘birth’
vc cv cv	<i>An dha ro</i>	‘darkness’
cv cvc cv	<i>gA ro:j na</i>	‘thunder’
cv cv cv	<i>ji ja ji</i>	‘sister’s husband’(elder)
cv cv cv	<i>pa Du wa</i>	‘full moon night’
cv cv cvv	<i>bA ha noi</i>	‘sister’s husband’ (younger)

Tri-syllavble (close)

v cv cvc
cv cv cvc

a bA bil
kA bu tAr

‘sparrow’
‘pigeon’

Tetra Syllable(open)

cv cv cv cv
cv cv cvc cv
cv cvc cv cv

ba gu li ya
da du rAs ti
pu cel ta: ra

‘whirl wind’
‘health’
‘comet’

3. MORPHOLOGY

Morphology deals about the function of the nouns and verbs.

3.1 WORD FORMATION

There are three types of word formation found in Malvi language such as, Compounding, Reduplication and Derivation. Compounding involves joining of more than one stem either in free or bound forms. In derivation new words are formed by derivational suffixes and prefixes. In reduplication the second element is complete or partial repetition of the first element.

Words are formed by compounding

Noun + Noun

<i>sAptA-</i> seven	+	<i>-ri:si</i> star		‘great bear’
<i>puceI-</i> slipping	+	<i>-ta:ra</i> star		‘comet’
<i>bhuMsa:r-</i> dawn	+	<i>-ta:ra</i> star		‘morning star’

Adjective + Noun

<i>cho : Ta</i> small	+	<i>bai ya</i> brother	<i>cho:Ta baiya</i>	‘younger brother’
<i>ka : li</i> black	+	<i>ba : dAl</i> cloud	<i>ka:li ba:dAl</i>	‘black cloud’

Numerical + Noun

<i>pā:c+</i> five	<i>ghAr</i> house	<i>pā:c ghAr</i>	‘five houses’
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Reduplication

The Reduplication can be complete partial or similar. Complex reduplication is a repetition of the same word with or without intervening particle or suffix.

Noun	<i>ghAr ghAr (me)</i>	‘in each house’
	<i>hatō : ha : t</i>	‘on the hand’
Adjective	<i>accha accha</i>	‘good’
	<i>kamse kam</i>	‘at least’
	<i>e:k e:k</i>	‘one by one’
Pronoun	<i>ko:i na ko:i</i>	‘at least some one’
	<i>kuch na kuch</i>	‘at least something’
Adverb	<i>dhire dhire</i>	‘slowly’
	<i>khabi khabi</i>	‘sometime’
	<i>pa:s hi pa:s</i>	‘nearer’
	<i>sa:thi hi sa:t</i>	‘along with’
	<i>ra:ji khusi</i>	‘very happy’

Derivation

Derivational suffixes are of two types, suffixation and prefixation forming nouns on nouns.

<i>puja: ri</i>	‘priest’
<i>du:dhwala</i>	‘milk man’

3.2 NOUN MORPHOLOGY

The Noun is a word class which takes number, gender and case markers. The nouns function as a Subject or an Object in a construction and it denotes person, place, things etc. If a noun contains only one morpheme it is called simple noun, and if it contains more than one morpheme by means of root taking one or more affixes then it is called derived noun. This section of Noun Morphology deals with the inflections of nouns along with the various pronominal forms available in Malvi language.

3.2.1 NOUN

The noun of Malvi may be defined as a word that receives gender, number and case markers. The Malvi language has two types of nouns, such as simple nouns and derived nouns.

Simple Noun

Nouns which are not derived from another noun or any other word class are called simple nouns. It is further derived in two categories that is mass nouns and count nouns. The simple nouns are countable whereas the mass nouns are not.

<i>cho : ra</i>	‘boy’
<i>DeguRa</i>	‘dog’
<i>lAkADi</i>	‘wood’
<i>bha : Ta</i>	‘stone’
<i>bArsa : t</i>	‘rain’
<i>kohrA</i>	‘fog’
<i>leheru</i>	‘wave’
<i>re : t</i>	‘sand’

Derived Nouns

The nouns can be formed from verb and adjective.

<i>kAr</i>	‘work’do’	<i>kArmcha:ri</i>	‘worker’	(derived from <i>kAr-</i> ‘to do’)
<i>dho</i>	‘wash’	<i>dho:bhi</i>	‘washerman’	(derived from <i>dho-</i> ‘to wash’)

Gender

Nouns in Malvi can broadly divided into two groups such as animate and inanimate. The animate nouns can further be divided into human and non-human nouns, have two way distinctions of genders as masculine and feminine.

The marker /-a/ for masculine and the marker /-i/ for feminine, in addition to that some of the other markers are also found rare.

Masculine		Feminine	
<i>lADa</i>	‘bridegroom’	<i>lADi</i>	‘bride’
<i>bhAti:ja</i>	‘nephew’	<i>bhAti:ji</i>	‘niece’
<i>DeguRa</i>	‘dog’ (male)	<i>DeguRi</i>	‘dog’

Irregular Forms

<i>cõ : c</i>	‘beak’
<i>kiDi:</i>	‘ant’
<i>ciRi</i>	‘bird’
<i>maTi</i>	‘husband’
<i>dAma : d</i>	‘son in law’
<i>berã</i>	‘female’
<i>admi</i>	‘male’

Number

Malvi nouns are inflected for number. There is no suffix to indicate the singular number. The plural is realised by two markers that is /-e/ and /yã :/

Singular		Plural	
<i>cho : ra</i>	‘child’	<i>cho : re</i>	‘children’
<i>DeguRa</i>	‘dog’	<i>DeguRe</i>	‘dogs’
<i>minki</i>	‘cat’	<i>minkiyã :</i>	‘cats’
<i>DauRi</i>	‘daughter’	<i>DauRiyã :</i>	‘daughters’

Case

There are six cases available in Malvi language such as, Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Locative, Ablative and Genitive case.

Nominative case

The nominative case is realised by the suffix /-Ø/

ka:la sã:p khata tha
 black snake was eating
 ‘the snake was eating’

ka:glo bata:i diyo
 the crow was said
 ‘the crow said’

Accusative case

The accusative case is realised by the suffixes /-ko/ and /-ne/ occurring with nouns.

ham gAi ko dekhte hē
we cow-case see
'we see the cows'

DauRi mane de:kti hū
daughter me see
'daughter seen me'

Instrumental case

This case is realised by the suffix /-se/ occurring with the noun.

me ā:kh se dekha
I eye by saw
'I saw with my eyes'

me cakkhi se phAlne ka : Ta
I knife + by fruit cut
'I cut the fruit with the knife'

Locative case

The locative case is realised by the suffix /-me/ with the noun.

we ghAr me he
he house + in is
'He is in the house'

meri be :Ti ba : g me he
my daughter garden in is
'My daughter is in the garden'

Ablative case

The ablative case is realised by the suffix /-se/.

me pe: D se du : r me he
I tree + from far + case is
'I am far from the tree'

Genitive case

The genitive case is realised by the suffix /-ra/ and /-ri/. The suffix /-ra/ denotes male and the suffix /-ri/ denotes female.

me + ra ghAr my house (male)
I + case house

meri kita:b my book (female)
I + case book

Post Positions

The post positions occur after the noun in Malvi with or without case marker.

ghAr -ke pi : che *bagica* *he*
the house behind the garden is
'The garden is behind the house'

meri pa:s *e : k AnDa* *he*
I have an egg
'I have an egg'

wa *mere sa:th* *a : ya*
he with me came
'he came with me'

ka : glo apna ba : l baccake sa : th *rAiba*
the crow their children with lived
'The crow lived with their children'

3.2.2 PRONOUN

Pronoun stands for noun in the construction. It is a noun substitute. Pronouns in Malvi are of five types. That is Personal pronoun, Demonstrative pronoun, Interrogative pronoun, Reflexive pronoun and Indefinite pronouns.

Personal pronoun

The personal pronoun are three – First personal, Second personal and Third personal. The first personal pronoun refers to the speaker, the second personal pronoun

refers to the hearer, and third personal pronoun refers to the person or object other than the speaker and the hearer.

	Singular	Plural
Ist person	<i>me</i> (I)	<i>ham</i> (we)
IInd person	<i>tum</i> (you)	<i>tumlo : g</i> (you plural)
IIIrd person	<i>wa</i> (He/She) <i>un</i> (it)	<i>we</i> (they)

The personal pronouns used in the sentential construction are exemplified below :

me do : kita : bẽ : rakhta hu :
I two book + pl. have
'I have two books'

ham tumhe de:kte hẽ
we you see Aux-vb
'we see you'

tum bi mane de:kte ho
you also I / me see question
'you also see me'

tum lo : g mujhe de:kte hẽ :
you people me see Aux -vb
'you people see me'

wa mujhe de:kta he
he me see Aux-vb
'He sees me'

wa mujhe de:kti he
 she me sees Aux-vb
 ‘She sees me’

sã : p un jo : Rki puphka : r kAriya
 snake it loudly hissing produced
 ‘The snake it produced the hissing sound loudly’

we Derinu uRigayi
 they frightened flew-away
 ‘They flew away frightened’

Demonstrative Pronoun

The Demonstrative pronouns either of proximate or remote types are realized in two numbers - singular and plural - which are shown in the examples below :

ye DeguRa he (proximate Demonstrative)
 This dog is (singular)
 ‘This is a dog’

ye do : ghAr he (plural)
 These two house are
 ‘These are two houses’

we cho : ri pAtli he (Remote Demonstrative)
 that girl lean is (Singular)
 ‘That girl is lean’

wo do: ba : Re ghAriya he (Plural)
 Those two big houses are
 ‘Those are two big houses.’

Interrogative Pronoun

The Interrogative pronouns are either adjectival or adverbial in nature .

ta : ki kaĩ umer he
 you what age is
 ‘How old are you?’

te : kAb ja : go
 you when get up
 ‘When do you get up ?’

Reflexive Pronoun

The reflexiveness is determined by the use of specific markers with the personal pronouns. The markers are /-hi/, /-e/, /-he / and /-i/.

Ist person singular Reflexive Pronoun

me ‘I’ mehi ‘myself’
me mehi manayo
 I myself did (the work)
 ‘I myself did the work’

Ist person plural

ham ‘we’ hame ‘ourselves’
ham hame kAri
 we ourselves did
 ‘we ourselves did the work’

IIInd person singular

tum 'you' *tumhẽ* 'yourself'
tum tumhẽ kAri
you yourself did (the work)
'you yourself did the work'

IIIrd person singular

wa 'he,she,it' *apnea :pi* 'himself'/'herself'/'itself'
wa apnea : pi gir pADi
he/she himself fell - down
'He himself fell down'

Indefinite Pronoun

The Indefinite Pronoun is exemplified below.

sAbi wahã gAya tha
everyone there went
'Everyone went there'

kuch macchi bARa Ane kuch cho : Ta he
some fish big and some small are
'some fish are small and some are big'

Ko:i ni kAri sAkha
no one do can
'No one can do the work'

3.2.3 ADJECTIVES

There are two types of adjectives in Malvi Language. These are qualitative and quantitative.

The qualitative adjective

Any form which helps to explain the quality of the basic / simple noun is called qualitative adjective.

<i>cho : Ta</i>	<i>ghAr</i>	'small house'
<i>pAtli</i>	<i>cho : ra</i>	'lean boy'
<i>jawa : n</i>	<i>bAcca</i>	'young boy'
<i>ka : la</i>	<i>ba : dAl</i>	'black cloud'

In Malvi the adjective either precede or follow the noun.

<i>Te : kri</i>	<i>u : chi</i>	<i>he</i>	'The hill is high'
hill	high	is	

<i>mera</i>	<i>ghAr</i>	<i>cho : Ta</i>	<i>he</i>	'My house is small'
my	house	small	is	

<i>a : j</i>	<i>ka : la</i>	<i>ba : dAl</i>	<i>he</i>	'The cloud is black today'
today	black	cloud	is	

<i>we</i>	<i>lAmbo</i>	<i>he</i>	'These are tall'
these	tall	are	

<i>wa</i>	<i>pAtli</i>	<i>he</i>	'He is lean'
he	lean	is	

The numerical adjectives which are quantitative in nature precedes the nouns.

ye do : ga : Ri he 'These are two carts'
these two cart are

ye do : cho : Ti ga : Ri he 'These are two small carts'
these two small cart are

3.2.4 NUMERAL

There are two types of numerals used in Malvi Language. These are cardinals and ordinals. The cardinal numerals are the primary numerals and the ordinals are the secondary numerals.

The Hindi numeral system is followed by the Malvi speakers.

<i>e : k</i>	'one'
<i>do</i>	'two'
<i>ti: n</i>	'three'
<i>ca: r</i>	'four'
<i>pã : c</i>	'five'
<i>che</i>	'six'
<i>sa:t</i>	'seven'
<i>a:T</i>	'eight'
<i>nAo</i>	'nine'
<i>dAs</i>	'ten'
<i>egyaro</i>	'eleven'
<i>ba:ro</i>	'twelve'
<i>unni:s</i>	'nineteen'
<i>bi:s</i>	'twenty'
<i>ca: lis</i>	'forty'
<i>paca: s</i>	'fifty'
<i>sa : T</i>	'sixty'
<i>sAther</i>	'seventy'
<i>assi</i>	'eighty'
<i>nAbbei</i>	'ninety'
<i>sAo</i>	'one hundred'

Beyond one hundred the base cardinal numbers are either prefixed or suffixed with the number one hundred for higher numerals.

<i>e:k sAo e:k</i>		‘one hundred one’
<i>e:k sAo do:</i>		‘one hundred two’

Fractions

Fractions in Malvi are used as in Hindi Language.

<i>pa:w</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$	‘one fourth’
<i>adha:</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	‘half’
<i>tihāi</i>	$\frac{1}{3}$	‘one third’
<i>sAa:</i>	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	‘one and one fourth’
<i>De:R</i>	$1 \frac{1}{2}$	‘one and a half’

Ordinals

Malvi ordinals are also like Hindi ordinals.

<i>pAhela</i>	‘first’
<i>dusra</i>	‘second’
<i>tisra</i>	‘third’
<i>cAutha</i>	‘fourth’

From the fifth onwards *-wa :* is suffixed with the base form.

<i>pa:cwa:</i>	‘fifth’
<i>chATTuwa :</i>	‘sixth’
<i>sa:twā:</i>	‘seventh’

3.3 VERB MORPHOLOGY

3.3.1 VERB

Both finite and non finite verb formation are realised in Malvi .

3.3.1.1 FINITE VERB

A finite verb is a complete verb and shows the complete action done which are realised through the use of tense, person and gender, number markers.

me tha:ne de:kh -ta hã:
 I you see +pr t Aux vb
 I see you (male, singular)

DauRi mane de : khti hũ:
 daughter me see + prt Aux vb
 'Daughter sees me'

ham ga:i ko de: khte he
 we cow+case see + prt Aux vb
 'We see the cows'.

Tense

There are three tenses available in Malvi Language. They are present, Past and Future tense.

Present Tense

The verb of the present Tense is inflected for Gender, Number and Person. The suffixes / -ta / and / -ti / are used to distinguish gender in finite verb.

me roTi kha:ta hã :
 I bread eat + pr.t Aux. vb
 'I eat bread'

mera be : Ti ro : Ti kha:ti he
 my daughter bread eat + pr.t Aux. vb
 'My daughter eats bread'

pe : Rse patiya girti he
 tree + case leave + pl fall + pr.t Aux. vb
 'The leaves of the tree fall down'

tum ga: iko ma : rte he
 you (pl) cow + case beat + pr.t. Aux. vb
 'you (pl) beat the cow'

Past Tense

The verb bases ending with consonant receive the suffix / -a / and those ending in vowel receive the suffix / -yo / in the formation of Past Tense.

<i>meine</i>	<i>usko</i>	<i>kai jAga</i>	<i>Dunda</i>
I + case	it + case	every+where	look
'I looked for it everywhere'			

<i>me</i>	<i>gir paRiyo</i>
I	slip + done + pt
'I slipped'	

Future Tense

The future tense is realised by the suffix /-yega/ (for male) /-yegi/ (for female) for the IInd and IIIrd person. For the Ist person it is / -wuMga/

<i>tum</i>	<i>jayega</i>	'you shall go'
you	go + f . t	

<i>wa</i>	<i>jayegi</i>	'She will go'
she	go + f t	

<i>me</i>	<i>ja wu:Mgã</i>	'I shall go'
I	go + f t	

Aspect

The aspect refers to duration and perfection. In Malvi only the present continuous, present perfect tenses are available as the aspectual formation.

Present Progressive / Continuous Tense

The present progressiveness is realised by the suffix /-riyo/ which occurs between the main verb and the auxiliary.

ab me Soi - riyo hũ
 now I sleep + ing Aux. vb.
 'Now I am sleeping'

ham ga : iko ma : riyo hẽ
 we cow + case beat + ing Aux. vb.
 'We are beating the cow''

Present Perfect Tense

The present perfectness is realised by the Suffix /-gayo/ added to the main verb.

me wahã: cala - gAyo
 I there go + had
 'I had gone there'

me kal a : gAyo
 I yesterday come + have
 'I have come yesterday'

wa ghAr -me milgAyo
 he house + case available
 'He was available at his house'

Mood

Generally the mood is expressed by intonation in Malvi language. The four moods identified in Malvi are Imperative, Indicative, Subjunctive and Interrogative.

Imperative Mood

The imperative mood is expressed for order, advice and inhibition.

be: Tiko bula : o 'call your daughter'
ni : ce baiTo 'sit down'
mere ghAr ja : wo 'go to my house'
meri kita :b yahã la:o 'bring my book here'

Indicative Mood

An indicative Mood is a statement sentence. It expresses the actuality of the situation

yahã tho : rã beTa he 'Here is your son'
 here your son is

ye do ghAr he 'These are two houses'
 these two house are

we do ba:Re gA : Riyã he 'These are two big carts'
 these two big carts are

Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive mood expresses condition that is realised by the use of marker after the non-finite verb.

we ni cawe to mane dedo
 they not need if me + to give
 'If they do not want give it to me'

Interrogative Mood

The interrogative Mood is realised by the use of interrogative particle that precedes the verb in the construction.

kya wa tuma : re bAhen he
 what she your daughter Aux.vb.
 'Is she your daughter?'

tu kaĩ khawo : ga
 you what eat + f t
 'what will you eat?'

tãkhi kaĩ umer he
 you + for what age Aux. vb
 'How old are you?'

3.3.1.2 NON FINITE VERB

Non-finite verb deals with Infinitive, Verbal noun, Causative Verb, Auxiliary Verb, Negative verb, Compound verbs, Transitivity verb. The details are presented below:

Infinitive

The infinitive marker is realised by / -ba: / added to the verb.

me ghō:Re nahaba:ne lei – ja:ũ
I horse clean + to take + go + used.
'I used to take the horse to clean'

hã: macchi pakAR ba: jawã :
we fish catch + to go + used
'We go to the sea to catch fish'

Gerund

The Gerund or verbal noun is expressed with the verb. The verb which ends with the vowel takes the suffix / -no / and in case of consonant ending verb the suffix / -bo / occurs.

me ghAr jano jAru: ri he
my house go + to urgent is
'My going house is urgent to-day'

tumaro douR bo uska cAlabe barabari he
your run + to his walking equal + is
'Your running is equal to his walking'

Verbal Noun

The verbal noun occurs after the noun / pronoun.

me douRi ghAr gAya
I running home went
'I went home running'

me pAidAli ghAr pAhuncã
I walking house reached
'I reached home walking'

Participle

A word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective is called participle. In Malvi, participial verb is formed by adding -i / -nu with verb stem.

awaj suni ka : glo uDinu
 sound hearing the crow flew
 ‘Hearing the sound the crow flew away’

we uDinu du:r ra:ja ke pa:s bhagi: gAya
 they flying far king towards went back
 ‘Flying they went to king place’

3.3.1.3 CAUSATIVE VERB

The causative form is realised in Malvi language through the suffix / -wa : ste / with the verb.

me cho:ra:i khila : na wa : ste miTha : i di
 I boy feed + to + make sweet give
 ‘I make the boy eat the sweet’

3.3.1.4 AUXILIARY VERB

The auxiliary verb in Malvi language which refers to the set of verbs, subordinate to the main lexical verb, which help to make distinctions in mood and tense.

There are three types of auxiliary verbs found in this language, which is bound to the person and number. In case of first person singular the auxiliary form may be /hũ :/ and if it is second and third person the auxiliary form may be /he/ and for plural /hẽ/.

me ro:Ti khata hũ ‘I eat bread’
 I bread eat aux verb

tum ro:Ti khata he ‘you eat bread’
 you bread eat aux verb

wa ro:Ti khata he ‘He eats bread’
 he bread eat aux verb

we ro:Ti khate: hẽ ‘They eat bread’
 they bread eat aux verb

3.3.1.5 NEGATIVE VERB

The negation is expressed either before the verb or after the verb. In case of transitive verb the negative suffix occurs after the main verb. Whereas in case of intransitive verb the negative suffix occur before the main verb.

There are two forms available in Malvi language i.e., /-ni/ and /mAt/. The suffix /-ni/ is a bound form which occurs with the verb. Whereas the suffix /mAt/ is a free form. The suffix /mAt/ generally occurs for the imperativeness.

me a:j ni awu Mgã
I today not come+will
'I am not coming today'

ka : le me ga:u ni jei riyo
tomorrow I village not go + ing
'Tomorrow I am not going to the village'

jo : Dse mAt bolo
loudly not speak
'Don't speak loudly'

a : sa mAt bolo
thus not say
'Don't say thus'

3.3.1.6 COMPOUND VERB

A combination of noun and verb or verb and verb gives the sense of a single meaning.

cup baiTna 'close your mouth and sit'
close sit

ma : r da : lna 'beating'
beat the work

de do 'Give it at once'
give the work

3.3.1.7 TRANSITIVITY

A transitivity verb is a verb which requires an object (expressed or implied) to complete its meaning the effect of the action, denoted by the verb falls on the subject.

pa:ni ubulta hẽ 'The water boils'
water boils Aux vb

me pa:ni ubulta hũ 'I boil the water'
I water boils Aux vb

3.3.2 ADVERB

An adverb modifies a verb. In Malvi except the suffix / -se / others occur freely either before the pronoun or after. Three types of adverbs have been found in this language such as, Adverbs of time, Adverb of place, and Adverb of manner.

Adverb of Time

me unke a:ba: se ba:d jawu:Mgã
I he come + adv after go
'I shall go after he comes'

me a:j ni a: wu:Mgã
I today not come + f t.
'I am not coming to-day'

me kal ni a : wu:Mgã
I tomorrow not come + will
'I will not come tomorrow'

Adverb of Manner

hama bo: lo
slowly speak 'speak slowly'

sa:ph sa:ph likho
neatly write 'write neatly'

jo: Dse mAt bo: lo
loudly not speak 'Don't speak loudly'

Adverb of Place or Direction

The adverbs of the place and direction occur either before the noun or after the noun and in case of verb these occur before the verb.

<i>yahã</i> :	<i>e : k</i>	<i>minki</i>	<i>he</i>	'Here is a cat'
here	one	cat	is	
<i>uski</i>	<i>be : Ti</i>	<i>yahã</i> :	<i>he</i>	'His daughter is here'
his	daughter	here	is	
<i>ni : ce</i>	<i>bETho</i>			'Sit down'
down	sit			

3.3.3 PARTICLE

The particles generally connect the two sentences as the connectiver.

<i>hamare</i>	<i>jano tho</i>	<i>pAnu</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>gAya</i>
we	go + could	but	not	go
'We had to go but we did not go'				
<i>wa</i>	<i>kAle agotho</i>	<i>Ane</i>	<i>chali</i>	<i>gAye</i>
he	yesterday came	and	go + pt.	
'He came yesterday and went away'				

3.3.4 ECHO WORD

The repetition of the same formation in the second component is called echo-formation. In Malvi, the phoneme /-ph/ begins the second component and this gives out the meaning of etc.

Nominal Echo formation

Nominal base + <i>ph</i>		
<i>ghAr</i>	-	<i>phAr</i> 'house etc.'
<i>ha : t</i>	-	<i>pha : t</i> 'hand etc.'
<i>bha : t</i>	-	<i>pha : t</i> 'rice etc.'
<i>ruTi</i>	-	<i>phuTi</i> 'bread etc.'

Verbal Echo formation

verbal base + <i>ph</i> -		
<i>gumna</i>	-	<i>phirna</i> 'moving etc.'
<i>ma : r</i>	-	<i>pha : r</i> 'b'

4. SYNTAX

Malvi is SOV language. Below is presented the syntactical details of Malvi.

4.1 ORDER OF WORDS IN SENTENCES

The order of words in a sentence in Malvi is subject + object + verb.

<i>ra : m</i>	<i>ghArme</i>	<i>he</i>
sub	obj	vb
‘Rama is in the house’		

<i>ye</i>	<i>ghAr</i>	<i>he</i>
sub	obj	vb
‘This is a house’		

The subject + object + verb may get elaborated with the use of adjuncts and adverbials.

<i>meri</i>	<i>kita : bē:</i>	<i>yahā</i>	<i>hē :</i>
my	books	here	are
subj.	obj.	Advb.	vb.
‘My books are here’			

<i>tuma : re</i>	<i>be : Te</i>	<i>makha : n</i>	<i>he</i>
pro-n.	noun	noun	vb.
Subject	+ object	+ verb	
‘Your son is in the house’			

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF TYPES OF SENTENCES

These are five types of sentences identified. Such as; Interrogative, Imperative, Negative, Causative and Co-ordinate sentences.

Interrogative sentence

The interrogation is marked by the intonation in the verb along with a separate set of words conveying the sense of interrogation is also used. Essentially in the sentence initial and sentence medial position.

ya wa thkuma : re bahen he
 is she your sister aux. vb.
 'Is she your sister?'

tum kaĩ kha : te ho
 you what eat do
 'What do you eat?'

tum kAb jayegã
 you when get up
 'When do you get up?'

te kã ro:
 You where live
 'Where do you live?'

Imperative sentence

The Imperatives are realised only by the use of rising tone with the verb in the sentence final position.

yã /iyã a: wo: 'come here'
wã: ja : wo 'go there'
uba ho ja : o 'stand up'
uTho 'stand up'

The Negative and causative sentences are discussed in the morphology section.

Co-ordination sentence

The co-ordination is realised from the context. Sometimes a separate morpheme is also used to denote the co-ordination.

u: niyo ye he
 that not this is
 'Not that one but this'

tum jitno doge utnihi leiluMgã
 you how much give as much as take shall
 'I shall take as much as you give'

4.3 DESCRIPTION OF PATTERNS OF SENTENCES

The sentences in Malvi may be divided into simple, complex and compound. Below are the examples

Simple sentence

The below mentioned imperative, interrogative, affirmative and negative sentences are simple sentences.

me ro : Ti kha : ta hũ :
I bread eat is
'I eat bread'

ye DeguRa he
This dog is
'This is a dog'

tã : ki kaĩ umer he
you to what age Aux. vb.
'How old are you?'

tẽ: kAb jago
you when get up
'When do you get up?'

iyã : awo
here come
'Come here'

uba ho ja:wo
rise go
'Stand up'

a:sa mAt bo:lo
thus not say
'Do not say this'

tum jai sAkho
you go + can
'You can go'

Complex sentence

The complexness is determined by the suffix */-to/* if forming the subordinate clause which precede the main clause.

pAMkh *hota to* *gho : Ra* *uRijaota*
wing had + if horse flow go + pt
'If horses had wings they would have flown'

ga : Di *le : Te gAyo* *to apAn* *pakaR sAkē:*
rain late + already + if we catch + can
'If the train is late we may catch it'

we *ni cha : we* *to* *mane* *de* *do*
they not want + if me give + at once
'If they do not want give it to me'

Compound sentence

Two main clauses are conjoined by the particles such 'as', 'and', 'but', 'before' to form a single sentence.

tum *ja : wo* *Ane* *pAcha* *a:jawo*
you go and back return
'Go and come back'

uni *kale* *ago : tha* *Ane* *chali gAye*
he yesterday came and go + pt
'He came yesterday and went away'

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MALVI

TEXT

e : k pe : Rme ka : glo unu gho:sla:me rAiba
One tree + case crow his nest + case lived

Among the spreading branches of a banyan tree lived a crow and his wife

gho:sla:ne ca : r AnDa tho
nest + case four eggs + were there

In the nest were four little eggs.

wa pe : Rke koklane e : k ka : la sã :p tho
that tree + case hollow + case. one black snake was

In the hollow of the tree lived a black snake.

bara:bAr ka : glenu AnDanu ka : la sã : p khata tho.
every time crow + case egg + pl. black snake ate + had had.

Every time the crow-hen laid her eggs the snake crawled up to the nest and ate them up.

ka : lo sã : p mui AnDane kha:lotho mui yiã : nai rAibo
black snake my egg + case eat + if me here not live

If the black snake eats up my eggs this time also, I will refuse to live in this tree any longer.

mui dusra ghõsla: ne banaube ka : glo bata : i diyo
will me nest + case built crow said

We must build our nest somewhere else, said the mother bird to her husband.

mui bagu dine rAiba sã : pne mui gho:sla:ne ma : r baki
me longer time lived snake + case my nest + case beat + case

nai du : mga bo : le beTigiya
not allow say so sa t + the crow

We have live here a long time. I can't bear to desert my home and go to live else where..

ka : la sã : p renginu gho:sla:ke pa : s aygyo
black snake again nest + case near came

While they were talking, the black snake came near.

pher *unu* *jo : rki* *phuph ka : r* *kari* *ceRiyã : ne*
 then he (snake) loudly hissing sound produced birds

uDaba *sa : ru* *ceRiyã :* *Derinu* *uRigayi*
 started climbed birds feared flew-away

The snake with a hissing sound climbed the tree and seeing this the crows got feared and flew away.

e : k *e : k* *karinu* *sã : p* *AnDanu* *nikliya*
 one by one by snake eggs+pl took out

One by one the snake swallowed the eggs.

ma : ba : p *dukhi* *manusu* *gho:sla:me* *lo:Tiya:ya*
 parents sad – with mood nest + case came – back

we *ja : nta tha* *ke* *wei* *gho:sla: kha:li* *milego*
 they knew that their nest + empty only

The parents came back sadly to their nest knowing well that they would find it empty.

ka : glanuneki *sã : pne* *ma : r wã : ke* *ko : sis* *karu : Mgã*
 the crow and hen black-snake-case kill-to try do will

The crow hen said I must find a way to destroy this murderous snake.

ka : gline *nirasa : su* *ki* *a : p* *asa* *khAterna : k*
 the her crow + case despair with you that deadly

janwersũ : *kasã : leRi* *sakho* *kaglenu*
 animal – case fight + to can the crow hen – asked

How can you ever fight him? He is deadly, said his wife in despair.

chinta *mAt* *kAr* *ma : ro* *e : k* *mitru* *he*
 hink not do my one friend is

Don't worry. I have a friend.

jo : *khAterna : k* *sã : pa : nke* *taĩ* *ma:ri*
 who naughty snake – case kill

sAkẽ: *he* *o : r* *du : sra* *pe : R pAr* *uDigeyo :*
 can aux.vb say-so next tree on flew.

That man is cunning enough to destroy the most poisonous of snakes, said the crow. Saying this off he flew to another tree.

jā : *unko* *mitru* *rei-ri yo - tho* *jo :* *e : k* *sya : l* *tha*
 where the crow's friend live-ing was there one jackal lived

where the crow's friend , cunning Jackal lived.

jegu *sya : rnu* *AnDanu* *khawā : khi*
 that (cunning) jackal eggs eating

kyanu *suni* *tho* *bo : loyo* *bha : i* *ma : ra* *nirdei*
 story hearing said dear brother my cruel

Au r *la : lchi* *logoMkho* *ant* *buro* *hi* *howe : he*
 and greedy persons- of end bad itself will/ is

When the Jackal heard, how the snake always eats the eggs, said, those who are cruel and greedy always meet with the bad end.

mane *uyĩ* *ma : r* *wā : ke* *upa : y* *sō : c liyohe*
 me that snake – case beat + to a plan thought – I

I have thought of a plan to kill him.

ka : glo *bo : liyo tho* *pher* *mui* *bata : i do* *sya : lnu*
 the crows said then me explain the jackal

ma:r *wā : ke* *upa : y* *bata : idiyo*
 to kill plan explaining

Do tell me what to do the crow said. The Jackal explained the plan to kill the snake.

ka : glo *pAcho uDunu* *aigyo* *o : r* *ka : g line* *upa : y* *batai diyo*
 the – crow flew came then the crow + to plan told

The crow flew back to the tree and told the plan to his wife.

inume *khike* *Aur* *khatro* *he* *saudha : ni*
 snake – case poisonous and naughty is careful

pa : De : gi *ka : glu* *ra : geni* *bo : li*
 have to be the crow with angry told

The snake is very poisonous and naughty. It is very risky to kill him, the crow said angrily and flew back.

mu kaĩbi kari sakũ :
I anything do can.

I can do anything.

we uDinu du : r ra :ja ke pa :s bhagi gAya jo pa : si retho tho
they flew away king + to + near went that near lived

They flew away to the king's palace which is very near to the tree in which they lived.

we mahel ka bagi:cã ka tala : b me
that palace to garden + case pond+case

jã: ra:ni naha:yiriyo tho
where queen bathe + taking – were

pAhunc gAya ka:glinu tala:b ke kinare rekheya
reached the – crow pond – case near laid

In the palace garden was the pond where the queen bathes. The crow reached near the pond

ra:nika soneka jAhArAtka gehenu cõ :c se
queen's golden necklace beak + case

uThaliya o : r pa : chi apna gho:sla: me a : ygi
took – away then afterwards to their nest + case reached.

The crow flew down and picked the necklace of the queen in it's beak and started flying towards the tree and reached the nest.

rajaka rukha : lanune sona : ko ha : r le : r uRuti ka : gli
the king's guards gold + case necklace with fly+ing the crow

de : khli wa : ne pe : R ka kho : kla me paRtho bhi de : kliyo
saw they tree+ case hollow + case put-(ing) also saw

The king's guards saw the crow flying with the ornament and putting it in the hollow of the tree.

e : k jeno pe: R pAr cARi gAyo jesai unu ha : r
one man tree – on climb + pt as that necklace

nika : lba *wa : ste* *khoklame* *hathe* *Da : liyo*
 taking out for hollow-in hand put

One of the guards climbed on the tree to get the ornament. He put his hand in the hollow of the tree.

unu *gũ : chli mariyo* *dekho* *e : k* *sã : p* *dikyo* *o : r*
 he looking into saw one snake is seen then

ũ:per *jo:rki* *gurj ma:ri* *Aur* *sã:pne* *ma:rĩgyo*
 on the snake heavy strike+pt and snake + case died.

The guard saw the snake and with a heavy stroke he hit and the snake died.

ab *ka:glo* *Aur* *ka:gli* *ra:ji khusi* *a:pnu* *ba:l baccha:nu ke*
 Now the male crow and female crow very-happily their children + case

sa:t *rAiba* *legigAya*
 with live started.

The crow and the crow hen lived in that tree happily afterwards and had many little baby crows.

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