

## **BUNDELI / BUNDELKHANDI**

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### **1.INTRODUCTION**

Bundeli / Bundelkhandi derives its name from Bundelkhand the land of the Bendelas. The word Bundela refers to a clan of Rajputs, the distinguished martial tribe of Rajasthan.

As per Census returns, Bundeli is spoken in the following Districts of the Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. In Madhya Pradesh Bundeli is spoken in the district of (1) Tikamgarh (2) Chhatarpur (3) Panna (4) Datia (5) Gwalior (6) Sagar (7) Damoh (8) Narsinghpur (9) Hoshangabad (10)Chhindwara (11) Seoni (partly) (12) Bhopal (partly) (13) Balaghat (partly) (14) Durg (partly) and in Uttar Pradesh (15) Jhansi (16) Manirpur (17) Jalaun (18) Banda (P) (19) Agra (partly) (20) Maipuri (partly) (21) Itava (p). In Maharashtra – (22) Nagpur partly (23) Chanda (P) (24) Buldhana (P) (25) Bhandara (P) (26) Akola (P). Thus we see that the area occupied by the Bundeli speaking population lies mostly between the three rivers Yamuna, Chambal and Narmada. However the present study concentrates on Chittorgarh, Kota and Bundi districts of Rajasthan only.

#### **1.1 FAMILY AFFILIATION**

Bundeli has been affiliated as a group of dialect of Western Hindi in the Linguistic Survey of India by Sir.George Abraham Grierson being spoken in Bundelkhand, Bhopal, Gwalior etc (LSI-Vol.I, Pt.I, p-439). According to him Rajasthani in East bounded by Bundeli dialects of Western Hindi and Braj Bhasha (LSI- Vol.IX, Pt.II, p.-1). He has distinguished about twenty different forms of Bundeli.

According to Nigam (1971), Bundelkhandi is the name of geographical area Bundelkhand. Bundelkhandi is a dialect of Hindi. As per Wikipaedia (the free Encyclopaedia) Bundeli is a Western Hindi Language (often considered a dialect of Hindi) spoken in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and in Uttar Pradesh.

(Language Handbook on Mother Tongues in Census , 1971, p-42).

## 1.2 LOCATION AND LANGUAGE BOUNDARIES

Grierson 1968 Vol. IX Part I mentions that Bundeli in Madhya Pradesh being one of the major languages in (M.P.) it is bounded on the east by the Bagheli dialect of Eastern Hindi on the north and north west by the closely related Kanauj and Braj Bhakha dialects of Western Hindi and in Hamirpur by the Tirhari form of the Bagheli spoken on the South Bank of the Jamuna on the South West by various dialects of Rajasthani the most important of which is Malavi and on the south by Marathi. It merges gradually without any **district** boundary line through some mixed dialects into Eastern Hindi Kanauji Braj Bhaka and Rajasthani but there it is merging into Marathi although there are some broken dialects, which are mechanical mixtures of the two languages.

## 1.3 SPEAKERS' STRENGTH

Departing from Grierson's classification Bundeli / Bundel khandi is appearing since 1971 Census onwards as one of the mother tongues grouped under Hindi. As per the latest published Census, i.e. 2001 Bundeli/Bundel khandi speakers strength scattered in India and its states as well as in the districts of Rajasthan are as follows :

<b>India/State</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
INDIA	3072147	1629739	1442408
Madhya Pradesh	2874066	1524828	1349238
Uttar Pradesh	174305	91988	82317
Chhattisgarh	6508	3437	3071
Maharashtra	4379	2321	2058
Delhi	3862	2183	1679
Uttaranchal	2370	1319	1051
Bihar	1790	912	878
Rajasthan	<b>1623</b>	841	782

The Distribution in the Districts of Rajasthan

<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Dhaulpur	754	361	393
Baran	355	176	179
Jalor	72	44	28
Chittaurgarh	60	39	21
Kota	58	30	28
Jaipur	48	34	14
Ganganagar	45	30	15
Bundi	35	18	17
Alwar	29	19	10
Karauli	29	12	17
Udaipur	18	11	7
Jhalawar	16	10	6
Bharatpur	14	7	7
Ajmer	14	7	7
Barmer	9	5	4
Jhunjhunun	8	3	5
Sikar	7	4	3
Tonk	7	4	3
Rajasamand	7	4	3
Jaisalmer	6	5	1
Bhilwara	6	2	4
Banswara	6	3	3
Bikaner	5	5	0
Pali	5	3	2
Nagaur	4	1	3
Jodhpur	4	2	2
Sirohi	2	2	0

## 1. PHONOLOGY

The phonemic system of Bundeli language consists of 45 segmental phonemes and 2 suprasegmental phonemes.

### 2.1 PHONEMIC INVENTORY

Both the segmental and supra segmental phonemes are realized in Bundeli.

#### 2.1.1 SEGMENTAL PHONEMES

##### Vowels

Out of 46 segmental phones there are 8 vowels available in Bundeli. They are

	Front	Central	Back
High	<i>i</i>		<i>u</i>
High mid	<i>e</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>o</i>
Low mid	<i>E</i>		<i>O</i>
Low		<i>a</i>	

##### Consonant

	Bilabial	Labio Dental	Dental	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop Vl.Unasp.	<i>p</i>		<i>t</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	
Vd.Unasp.	<i>b</i>		<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>g</i>	
Vl. Asp.	<i>ph</i>		<i>th</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>kh</i>	
Vd. Asp.	<i>bh</i>		<i>dh</i>	<i>Dh</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>gh</i>	
Nasal	<i>m</i>		<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M'</i>	<i>M</i>	
Asp.			<i>nh</i>				
Lateral			<i>l</i>				
Lateral Asp.			<i>lh</i>				
Trill			<i>r</i>				
Trill Asp.			<i>rh</i>				
Flap							

Flap Asp.

VI. Fricatives	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S'</i>	<i>h</i>
Vd. Fricative	<i>v</i>				
Semi vowels	<i>w</i>			<i>y</i>	

### 2.1.2 CO-ARTICULATED FEATURES OR SUPRASEGMENTAL PHONEMES

Nasalisation : All the vowels can occur nasalized in the all the portions example as

	Initially		Medially		Finally	
<i>ĩ</i>	<i>ĩn</i> 'this'		<i>mO ina</i> 'a kind of bird'			'not'
<i>ẽ</i>	<i>ẽna</i> 'mirror'		<i>gẽnO</i> 'ornament'		<i>utẽ</i>	(p) 'there'
<i>Ê</i>	<i>Ê</i> 'are'		<i>SÊnai</i> 'sehenai'		<i>tÊ</i>	(you)
<i>A</i>	<i>ÃS</i>					
<i>õ</i>	<i>õTh</i> 'lip'			'wasp'	<i>ittõ</i>	more much
<i>Õ</i>	<i>ÕNda</i> 'egg'		<i>cÕc</i> 'beak'			'nest of honey bee'
<i>ã</i>	<i>ãkh</i> 'eye'		<i>sãs</i> 'breath'		<i>kua</i>	'well'
<i>ũ</i>	<i>ũT</i> 'camel'		<i>pũch</i> 'tail'		<i>boũe</i>	'son's wives'

Length

Vowel length is not phonemic in Bundeli, however the vowels get the open syllables example are

	Initially		Medially		Finally
	<i>/i:lli/</i> 'insect'		<i>ki:ra</i> 'worm'		<i>/sobai/</i> 'all'
	<i>/E:Ri/</i> 'heel'		<i>bE:n</i> 'sister'		<i>/pele/</i> 'first'
	<i>e:re</i> 'to call some body'		<i>te:l</i> 'oil'		<i>/ute/</i> 'that side'
	<i>/OrAt/</i> 'woman'	<i>musAr</i>	'rice husking instrument'		<i>/no/</i> 'nine'
	<i>/ado/</i> 'halt'		<i>ka:l</i> 'yesterday'		<i>/jua/</i> 'gamble'
	<i>u:Sor</i> 'foolishness'		<i>/dhu:ra/</i> 'dust'		<i>/nenu/</i> 'butter'
	<i>O:re</i> 'hill stone'				<i>/bADDo/</i> 'big'
	<i>hAri</i> 'good'				

## 2.2 PHONEMIC DESCRIPTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### Vowels

Though all the vowels occur in Bundeli in all the positions, initially medially and finally /O/ ending words are quite rare. However, the detail are presented below.

- /i/ is a high unrounded front vowel. It occurs word initially, medially and finally e.g. /ite/ ‘here’ medially /gaiya/ ‘cow’ and as in word finally occurs with /mORi/ ‘girl’
- /e/ is a mid-open front vowel. It occurs word initially, medially and word finally e.g. /ek/ ‘one’ medially /teni/ ‘elbow’ and word finally in /ite/ ‘here’.
- /E/ is an low-mid unrounded front vowel – It occurs initially as /E:Ri/ ‘heel’ medially /tEgoro/ ‘knee’ and finally /korE/ ‘do’ (imperative).
- /o/ is mid back rounded vowel. It occurs word initially in the word /o:par/ ‘that side’ medially /moRa/ ‘boy’ and finally /pa:o/ ‘got’
- /O/ is an low-mid back rounded vowel. It occurs in work like /OrAt/ ‘woman’ medially and /priyO/ dearest word finally.
- /a/ It is a low back unrounded vowel. It occurs initially in the word /akas/ ‘sky’ medially /dau/ ‘brother’ and finally /dhua/ ‘smoke’.
- /A/ is a mid central unrounded vowel occurs in the initial & medial portion eg /AbAi/ ‘just now’ /tAnAk/ ‘few’
- /u/ is a high back rounded vowel. It occurs initially as /ute/ ‘there’ medially /khun/ ‘blood’ and finally /gehu/ ‘wheat’.

### Consonants

In Bundeli all the consonants occur in all the positions quite frequently.

- /p/ bilabial voiceless, unspirated stop occurs initially /pohar/ ‘mountain’ medially in the word /mepAr/ ‘honey’ and finally as in /sãp/ ‘Snake’.
- /ph/ bilabial voiceless aspirated stop. It occurs word initially in /phul/ ‘flower’ medially /liphapa/ ‘envelop’ and finally in /Saph/ ‘clean’.
- /b/ bilabial voiced stop. It occurs word initially /badAr/ ‘cloud’ medially /SAbai/ ‘all’ and finally /kitab/ ‘book’
- /bh/ bilabial, voiced aspirated stop as in /bhiyane/ ‘tomorrow’ initially /abhaga/ ‘unfortunate person’ medially and finally /labh/ ‘profit’.

- /t/* dental voiceless unaspirated stop occurs with */tumaɔ/* ‘your’ initially */ute/* ‘there’ medially and */khet/* ‘field’ finally.
- /th/* dental voiceless aspirated stop occurs on the word initially */thano/* ‘pickle’ medially */cotha/* ‘one fourth’ and finally */nath/* ‘bull’s anchor’
- /d/* dental voiced stop. It occurs initially */dusra/* ‘second or others’ medially */badAr/* ‘cloud’ and finally in */khad/* ‘fertilizer’.
- /dh/* dental voiced aspirated stop. It occurs initially */dhua/* ‘smoke’ medially */a: dhi/* ‘storm’ and finally */dudh/* ‘milk’.
- /T/* retroflex, voiceless unaspirated stop occurs in the word */TegAro/* ‘knee’ initially, medially */bOTi/* ‘unripe coconut’ and finally */LopAT/* ‘flame’
- /Th/* retroflex voiceless aspirated stop. Occurs initially */ThaRe/* ‘stand up’ medially */LoThiya/* ‘stick’ and finally */ga:Th/* ‘tie’.
- /D/* retroflex, voiced unaspirated stop. It occurs initially */DoRa/* drum stick medially */tiDDi/* ‘insect’ and finally */khOND/* storeyed. It has two allophones [R] & [D]
- /Dh/* retroflex voiced aspirated stop. It has in allophone [Rh] & [Dh] */Rh/* occurs intervocally. and *[Dh]* occurs else where initially, medially and finally e.g. */Dhor/* ‘cattle’ */pODhai/* ‘study’ */gODh/* ‘make’ (imperative).
- /c/* Palatal, Voiceless unaspirated stop Occurs initially */ciraiya/* ‘bird’ medially */pOcas/* ‘fifty’ and finally */gOc/* ‘leech’
- /ch/* palatal voiceless aspirated stop Occurs initially in the work */chON/* ‘moment’ medially */pache/* ‘behind’ and finally */ki:ch/* ‘mud’
- /j/* palatal voiced usnaspirated stop. It occurs initially */ji:b/* ‘tongue’ medially */ajOi/* ‘today’ and finally */baj/* ‘kite’.
- /jh/* palatal voiced aspirated stop. Occurs initially */jhOr/* ‘heavy rain’ medially */Sojhiai/* ‘joint work’ and finally */bojh/* ‘load carried by head’.
- /k/* velar voiceless usnaspirated stop. It occurs initially */kOnkO/* ‘who’ medially */Oko:/* his finally */tAnok/* ‘few’.
- /kh/* velar voiceless aspirated stop. It occurs initially */khet/* ‘field’ medially */purkha/* ‘ancestors’ and finally */rakh/* ‘ash’.
- /g/* velar voiced unaspirated stop. Occurs initially */gaw/* ‘village’ medially */jAgla/* ‘window’ and finally */rAg/* ‘colour’.

- /gh/* velar voiced aspirated stop. It occurs initially */ghosla/* ‘nest’ medially */ghughOT/* veil and finally */bagh/* ‘tiger’
- /f/* labiodental voiceless fricative occurs in the Persian Arabic borrowed. Words such as */fires/* ‘again’ and finally */tArAf/* side etc.
- /v/* labiodental voiced fricative sound */v/* has invariably given way to */b/*. It occurs only medially in Bundeli in the words such as */cavla/* ‘raw rice’ */bhavji/* ‘sister-in-law’ etc.
- /h/* voiceless glottal fricative occurs initially in */hAr/* ‘plough’ medially */pAhar/* ‘forest’ finally */barah/* ‘twelve’.
- /s/* dental voiceless fricative occurs initially in the word */sap/* ‘snake’ medially */dusra/* second and finally */dAs/* ‘ten’.
- /S/* retroflex voiceless fricative occurs initially */SASThi/* sixth medially */kOSkar/* farmer and finally */seS/* ‘last’.
- /S’/* Palatal voiceless fricative occurs initially as in */S’okOr/* ‘sugar’ medially */OS’gun/* ‘bad’ and finally */dineS’/* ‘name of a person’ */sas/* ‘mother-in-law’.
- /r/* dental trill occurs initially in */rat/* ‘night’ medially */hAriro/* ‘green’s’ and finally */behAr/* ‘wind’
- /rh/* dental trill, aspirated form of */rh/* occurs medially in */OrhOro/* ‘a species of pulse’
- /R/* Flap retroflex consonant. Occurs intervocally for example */LARai/* ‘fight’ */SARAK/* ‘road’ etc.
- /Rh/* flapped aspirated retroflex consonant. It is also considered as the allophone of */Dh/* and occurs intervocally as in */pARhai/* ‘study’
- /l/* dental lateral occurs initially */LAPAT/* ‘flame’ medially */kulari/* ‘axe’ and finally */khal/* ‘skin’.
- /lh/* dental lateral aspirated consonant occurs medially in the words like */mOlharo/* ‘one kind of Raga’ */SolhanO/* ‘to rub gently’.



*/m/* bilabial unaspirated nasal. It occurs initially in */mAlAm/* ‘ointment’ medially */hAmla/* ‘clash’ and finally */UdAm/* ‘wickedness’.

*/n/* dental unaspirated nasal occurs initially in */nAhAr/* ‘canal’ medially */gEno/* ‘ornaments’ finally */kiSan/* ‘farmer’.

However */N/ /n/* and */M/* occurs with homorganic consonants and treated as allophones of */n/ /n/ /m/* are the aspirated forms */n/* and */m/* respectively. Earlier these two were not considered as independent sound but a conjunct Consonant of */n+h /* and */m+h/*. It occurs only medially in the following word */kAnhAiya/* ‘krishna’ */nAnhe/* small */kumhar/* ‘potter’ */brAmha/* ‘Brahma’

Semivowel :- Bundeli has two semi vowels.

*/w/* It is a bilabial sound and very similar sound to */v/* is regarded as a sound midway between the vowel */v/* and a consonant */b/* hence it is a semi vowel. It occurs initially in */we/* ‘they’ medially */guwala/* ‘milkman’ and finally */gArAw/* ‘heavy’.

*/y/* It is a palatal sound and very similar to */i/* and therefore */y/* is regarded as a sound midway between a vowel and a consonant */v/* and called a semi vowel. It occurs initially in */yAtna/* ‘pain’ medially */jeriya/* ‘rope’ and finally */SomAy/* ‘time’

## 2.3 CLUSTERS

### Consonant Clusters

Consonant clusters occurs in Bundeli as the combination of two consonant or three Consonants. Consonant clusters are very few in number and still fewer occur in both word initial and word final positions. The major consonant clusters available in Bundeli are -

<i>/nt/</i>	<i>AntAr</i>	‘distance’	<i>/kD/</i>	<i>dakDOr</i>	‘doctor’
<i>/st/</i>	<i>bAstu</i>	‘thing’	<i>/sth/</i>	<i>Sathiti</i>	‘condition’
<i>/ddh/</i>	<i>S’uddh</i>	‘pure’	<i>/ss/</i>	<i>rAssi</i>	‘rope’
<i>/nj/</i>	<i>sAnja</i>	‘evening’	<i>/nh/</i>	<i>unhe</i>	‘to him’

/cc/	<i>sAccai</i>	‘truth’	/cch/	<i>Accho</i>	‘good’
/mb/	<i>sombAndh</i>	‘relation’	/ng/	<i>sAnge</i>	‘with’
/dhw/	<i>dhwOns</i>	‘destruction’	/gd/	<i>bAgdAr</i>	‘mosquito’
/nd/	<i>sundAr</i>	‘beautiful’	/sy/	<i>syai</i>	‘ink’
/bd/	<i>S’obd</i>	‘sound	/my/	<i>myano</i>	‘palnquin’
/tn/	<i>rAtn</i>	jewel	/ND/	<i>DaND</i>	‘punishment’
/tt/	<i>itto</i>	‘this much’	/DD/	<i>giDDi</i>	‘bunch of rupees’
/pr/	<i>prOtap</i>	‘night’	/NT/	<i>bhuNTa</i>	‘mase’
/ghr/	<i>ghrinna</i>	‘hate’	/pp/	<i>chAppAr</i>	‘ceiling’
/TT/	<i>giTTi</i>	‘piece of stone’	/ny/	<i>kAnya</i>	‘girl’
/sw/	<i>swikriti</i>	‘grant’	/py/	<i>pyas</i>	‘thirst’
/dd/	<i>rOddi</i>	‘useless’	/tk/	<i>tAtkal</i>	‘quickly’
/mm/	<i>tummaw</i>	‘your’	/ll/	<i>muhAlla</i>	‘locality’
			/lk/	<i>bilkul nai</i>	‘not at all’

### Vowel Sequence or Diphthongs

The sequence of vowels are known as vowel gemination. If the vowel sequence is interrupted by a syllabic peak it is treated as a vowel sequence. However diphthongs are the combination treated independent vowel by itself and its own symbol pronounced as separate syllable.

<i>Oi</i>	<i>mOikho</i>	‘to me’	<i>kOikho</i>	‘to any body’
<i>Oe</i>	<i>kOe</i>	‘anybody’	<i>tOe</i>	‘you’
<i>ia</i>	<i>ciraia</i>	‘bird’	<i>guaia</i>	‘singer’
<i>Au</i>	<i>kOña</i>	‘crow’	<i>pOde</i>	‘plant’
<i>au</i>	<i>bulau</i>	‘call’	<i>ruaũt</i>	‘to cry’

*ua*      *tOrua*      ‘had palate’      *marua*      ‘one type wood in house’

Therefore it is seen that in Bundeli there are four *Ai, Au, ai & au*.

#### 2.4 SYLLABLES

Bundeli syllable structure contains a vowel as nucleus and followed or preceded by peripheral consonants. The syllabic pattern available in Bundeli are –

V	<i>a</i>	‘come’
CVV	<i>kaici</i>	‘scissor’
VC	<i>a:m</i>	‘mango’
CVC	<i>kam</i>	‘work’
CVCC	<i>puch</i>	‘tail’
CCVC	<i>pArisrAm</i>	‘labour’
CVC	<i>pAtta</i>	‘leaf’
CCCCV	<i>Osobhyo</i>	‘uncivilised’
CVCC	<i>gAndh</i>	‘smell’

In Bundeli words occur with maximum four syllable . For example

*DulOkiya* - ‘drum’

### 3. MORPHOLOGY

#### 3.1 NOUN MORPHOLOGY

In Bundeli Noun occurs with or without inflectional markers. Noun forms are – inflected for Number (Singular and Plural) gender, masculine feminine and case (nominative, accusative, instrument, dative ablative, genitive and locative).

##### 3.1.1 NOUN

##### Gender

Bundeli Lexical genders or list genders occur in following way,

- (1) words to differentiate gender.

<i>dOdda</i>	‘father’	<i>bau</i>	‘mother’
<i>bhOiya/dau</i>	‘elder brother’	<i>bhoji</i>	‘sister-in-law’
<i>jiji</i>	‘elder sister’	<i>jija</i>	‘elder sister’s husband’
<i>S’usOr</i>	‘father-in-law’	<i>sas</i>	‘mother-in-law’
<i>gOiya</i>	‘cow’	<i>beilba</i>	‘bull’
<i>bhOnej</i>	‘sister’s son’	<i>bhOnejOn</i>	‘sister’s daughter’
<i>konwa</i>	‘One eyed blind’(m.)	<i>kOnTu</i>	‘one eye’ (f.)

- (2) -iya suffix to derive feminine forms –

<i>bukra</i>	‘goat’ (m.)	<i>bukriya</i>	‘female goat’
<i>bilwa</i>	‘cat’(m.)	<i>bilaiya</i>	‘female cat’
<i>gOda</i>	‘donkey’	<i>gOdOiya</i>	‘female donkey’

- (3) Suffix to derive feminine forms.

<i>kOkka</i>	‘uncle’	<i>kaki</i>	‘aunt’
<i>moRa</i>	‘son’	<i>moRi</i>	‘daughter’
<i>lo:g</i>	‘man’	<i>lugai</i>	‘wife / woman’
<i>ghOrbaro</i>	‘husband’	<i>ghOrbari</i>	‘wife’

	<i>langDa</i>	‘lame man’	<i>langDi</i>	‘lame lady’
(4)	-ni suffix to derive feminine forms –			
	<i>sher</i>	‘lion’	<i>sherni</i>	‘lioness’
	<i>masTOr</i>	‘teacher’	<i>masTOrni</i>	‘teacher’ (f.)

### Number

The singular number denotes one and only one person or thing where as the plural number denotes more than one person or thing.

Noun which occur with singular and plural number markers as follow.

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
<i>moRa</i>	boy	<i>moRã</i>	boys
<i>peR</i>	tree	<i>peRO/peRe</i>	trees
<i>lo:g</i>	man	<i>lo:gO</i>	men
<i>bhOiya</i>	brother	<i>bhiyo</i>	brothers
<i>bukra(M)</i>	goat	<i>bukrO</i>	goats
<i>kaskar</i>	farmer	<i>kaskarO</i>	farmers
<i>gOiya</i>	cow	<i>gOiyO</i>	cows
<i>beilwa</i>	bull	<i>beilo</i>	bulls
<i>kutia</i>	bitch	<i>kutie</i>	bitches
<i>ghORi / ghuRia</i>	female horse	<i>ghuRie</i>	female horse

Nouns are assigned to one of two genders masculine and feminine. Genders are mostly conventional that is why they cannot always be known from the form or meaning. However, most nouns ending with /a/ are masculine and most nouns ending with /i/ are feminine. In Bundeli gender is seen as grammatical in nature where the nominal gender agrees with the verbal gender.

## Case

Case is a morphological and syntactical Phenomena case functions as to indicate syntactic and semantic relationships – between nouns and also between noun and verb.

	Singular	Plural
	Case-Suffix	
Nominative	$\emptyset$ <i>moRa</i>	<i>moRõ</i>
Accusative	<i>kho</i> <i>moRakho</i>	<i>moROkho</i>
Instrumental	<i>Se</i> <i>moRaSe</i>	<i>moRo Se</i>
Dative	<i>kho</i> <i>moRakho</i>	<i>moRo kho</i>
Ablative	<i>Se</i> <i>mORaSe</i>	<i>mORO Se</i>
Genitive	<i>Se</i> <i>mORake</i>	<i>mORO ke</i>
Locative	<i>me</i> <i>mORame</i>	<i>mORO me</i>

Case marker in Bundeli always follow the number marker. Hence –

Noun + Number marker + Case marker = *mORa* + *O* + *Se* - from the boys.

This feature is a regular occurrence in Bundeli.

## Post Position

The post positions in Bundeli language occur with nominal forms and function as both morphological and syntactic marker. The post position are

<i>p:che</i>	‘after’
<i>bi:cme</i>	‘between’
<i>itese</i>	‘from’
<i>bhitAre</i>	‘in’
<i>u:pArse</i>	‘Over/from up side’
<i>sath</i>	‘with’

### 3.1.2 PRONOUN

Pronouns are inflected for number and case. There is no difference between the masculine and feminine gender in pronoun. Below are presented the pronominal basis along with the case marker.

(1) Personal Pronoun with nominative *O* marker

	Singular		Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	<i>mOy / hAmAi</i>	‘I’	<i>hAmore</i>	‘we’
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	<i>tum / tAy</i>	‘you’	<i>tumOre</i>	‘you’
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	<i>Okhō</i>	‘he’	<i>beOre</i>	‘they’

(2) with accusative and dative :- /*kho*/

<i>mOkhO</i>	<i>hAmorokho</i>
<i>tOkho</i>	<i>tumorokho</i>
<i>Okhō</i>	<i>unOrOkhO</i>

(3) with instrumental and ablative /*Se*/

<i>mOSe</i>	<i>hAmoro Se</i>
<i>tO Se</i>	<i>tumOro Se</i>
<i>O Se</i>	<i>unOro Se</i>

(4) with genitive /-*rO* /-*kO*/

<i>mOrO</i>	<i>hOmOrO</i>
<i>tOrO</i>	<i>tumOrO</i>
<i>OkI/OkO</i>	<i>unOrOkO</i>

(5) with locative /-me/

*Ome*

*unOrOme*

However Sociolinguistic point of view

The Second person pronouns are used as familiar polite and honorific sense.

Context	Second person Singular	Second person plural
Familiar	<i>tu/toe</i>	<i>tumOre</i>
Polite	<i>tum</i>	<i>tumOre</i>

Honorific

Like other Indo Aryan languages, there is no honorific form used either for second person singular or second persons plural in Bundeli.

Demonstrative

The Demonstrative pronouns in Bundeli language are of two types (i) Proximate (ii) Remote.

The Proximate demonstrative refers to persons or objects situated near by and the Remote demonstrative indicates the person or object situated at a distance. For example -

*ja /jO* this, in *ja(f) ghONTi* this bell

*jO* – (masculine) *pAthAra* this stone

*je* masculine and feminine =

*je mORa* - these boys

*je mORi* - these girls

*je – peRe (P)* - these trees

Remote Demonstrative

*bO* ‘that’ *bO admi* - that person

*bO mORa* - that boy

*ba mORi* - that girl



*be mORa* - those boys  
*be mORi* - these girls

The Demonstrative pronouns receive the same case marker as the personal pronouns do. The third person pronoun itself is the Remote – demonstrative pronoun. However the Remote demonstrative *bO* ‘that’ becomes *O* ‘that’ after addition of the case marker to it. Hence.

*bO + khO* - *Okho*

And in the sentence is used as –

*ja kitab O mORakho de de*

Please give this book to that boy.

Similarly *O + se* - become *Ose* ‘from him or her’

#### Relative Pronoun

The relative pronouns are person and object specific . The relative pronominal basis are */jO* / ‘who’ which and take the same case marker as the personal and demonstrative pronouns used to take.

The declension for a relative pronouns would be as follows.

	Singular	Plural
(1) Nominative	<i>jon</i>	<i>jon</i>
(2) Accusative	<i>jekhO</i>	<i>jinkhO</i>
(3) Instrumental	<i>jOnSe</i>	<i>jinSe</i>
(4) Dative	<i>jekho</i>	<i>jinkhO/jinke</i>
5) Ablative	<i>jOnse</i>	<i>jinSe</i>
(6) Genative	<i>jonki / jonke</i>	<i>jinki</i>
(7) Locative	<i>jOnme</i>	<i>jinme</i>

#### Interrogative Pronoun / Adverbs

<i>kay</i>	‘what’
<i>kay khO</i>	‘why’
<i>kAha</i>	‘where’
<i>kite</i>	‘where’
<i>kO</i>	‘who’
<i>kese</i>	‘how’

Among the interrogative pronominal form *kO* 'who' is the pronoun used to refer to animate and inanimate in interrogation.

### 3.1.3 ADJECTIVE

Adjectives in Bundeli are of two types Simple and Derive. They are semantically significant simple adjectives are classified in following manner.

- (i) Qualitative adjective
- (ii) Quantitative adjective
- (iii) Fractional adjective

(1) Qualitative adjective :-

<i>tato</i>	'hot'		
<i>nOno /noni</i>	'good'	<i>gArAw</i>	'heavy'
<i>lAmba</i>	'tall'		
<i>Sosto</i>	'cheap'	<i>imandar</i>	'honest'
<i>me:go</i>	'costly'	<i>Sudo</i>	'innocent'
<i>Suko</i>	'dry'		
<i>ri:to</i>	'empty'	<i>pAka</i>	'ripe'
		<i>SARo</i>	'rotten'
		<i>choTO</i>	'short'

Quantitative adjective

<i>SobAro / sobAre / sobai</i>	-	'all'
<i>Akelo</i>		'alone'
<i>tAnAk</i>		'few'
<i>purO</i>		'full'
<i>nonO/none</i>	-	'more'
<i>nOnOSo / nonese</i>	-	'more'

The adjectives are structurally formed or derived in Bundeli are as follows

(1) Prefix + Noun

<i>ni</i>	<i>nirdos</i>	'without fault'
<i>be</i>	<i>bebhaO</i>	'devalue / without value'

<i>ku</i>	<i>kukArm</i>	‘bad work’
<i>mAha</i>	<i>mAharani</i>	‘queen’
<i>Son</i>	<i>sAnjog</i>	‘incidentally’

(2) Adj. + Noun

<i>lal + bOti</i>	‘red light’
<i>buRha + lo:g</i>	‘old man’

### 3.1.4 NUMERALS

Numerals come under quantitative adjective. The numerals of three types Cardinals, Ordinal and Fractionals described here. In the nominal phrase numerals precede and adjectives noun. The numerals are exemplified as below : -

(1) Cardinal numerals

<i>E:k</i>	‘one’	<i>che</i>	‘six’
<i>do</i>	‘two’	<i>sa:t</i>	‘seven’
<i>tin</i>	‘three’	<i>a:Th</i>	‘eight’
<i>ca:r</i>	‘four’	<i>no</i>	‘nine’
<i>pãc</i>	‘five’	<i>dAs</i>	‘ten’

(2) Ordinal numerals

<i>pe:la</i>	‘first’
<i>dusro</i>	‘second’
<i>tisra</i>	‘third’

Ordinals are usually used in pronominal adjectives.

(3) Fractional

<i>sAba</i>	‘one and fourth’
<i>DeRh</i>	‘one and half’
<i>Dhai</i>	‘two and half’
<i>ado</i>	‘half’
<i>saRhe pac</i>	‘5.30 a.m.’
<i>puro / segi / sego</i>	‘full’

### 3.2 VERB MORPHOLOGY

There are two kind of verbal inflection in Bundeli (1) finite inflection and (2) non finite verb inflection person Number marker is a obligatory feature occurs with the finite verb while aspect marker is the only feature take the non finite verb.

#### 3.2.1 VERB

The verb roots could be intransitive transitive and diatransitive. In Bundeli intransitive verb roots which do not occur with object noun are –

<i>ja</i>	‘go’	<i>nigo</i>	‘walk’
<i>so</i>	‘sleep’	<i>dour</i>	‘run’
<i>uth</i>	‘get up’	<i>phul</i>	‘bloom’
<i>beiTh</i>	‘sit’	<i>bhok</i>	‘bark’ etc.
<i>cilla</i>	‘cry’		

Transitive verb roots which take only one noun as Object are

<i>dekh</i>	‘see’	<i>dho</i>	‘wash’
<i>pARh</i>	‘read’	<i>utha</i>	‘pick up’
<i>mar</i>	‘beat’	<i>phek</i>	‘throw’
<i>pAkAR</i>	‘catch’	<i>saph</i>	‘wash’
<i>nikar</i>	‘draw’	<i>sina</i>	‘stich’

Diatransitive verb roots which take more than one noun as object are

<i>khOrid</i>	‘buy’
<i>bec</i>	‘sell’
<i>puch</i>	‘ask’

These Transitive Intransitive and Diatransitive verb roots are grouped as primary verbs where as causative verb, denominatives and compound verb roots are known as secondary verb which are derived.

### 3.2.1.1 NON-FINITE VERB

#### Participles

In Bundeli the participle have some types of markers such as /-Ot-/ /-ut-/ and /-t-/ these are mainly found in the present tense verbal forms.

(1) *peRO ke pAtta nece girAthai*

The leaves of the tree fall down

(2) *hAm a:bO / a:o cahAthai*

I want to come

(3) *hAmore SAmundur me mAchriye pAkArbe jathai*

We go to the sea to catch the fish.

(4) *hAm a:uthai*

I ought to come

Besides there are example of relative participle and Past participle and Past Participle Having the marker /-ke/ .

5) *O:ne TAp ke phol bin lAye*

She collected the fallen flower

### 3.2.1.2 AUXILIARY VERB

The auxiliary verb /hO/ 'to be' in Bundeli is structured as Base + Tense marker for present past and future + person marker. The paradigmatic set of the nine auxiliary verb /hO/ 'to be' is presented in tabular form below.

Present definite masculine and feminine –

Ist Singular	<i>ham ay</i>	'I am'
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	<i>tum ho</i>	'you are'
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	<i>bO/be/ja jei</i>	'he/she/it'

Past

Ist Singular	<i>ham hAte</i>	'I was'
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	<i>tum the</i>	'you were'
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	<i>ba/ja/bo</i>	'he/she/it was'

Future

1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	<i>hAm rehe</i>	‘I shall be’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	<i>tum reho</i>	‘you will be’
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	<i>ba/bo/ja rehe</i>	‘she/he/it will be’
Past definite masculine feminine		
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	<i>hAmore hOte</i>	‘we were’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	<i>tumOre the</i>	‘you were’
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	<i>be hOte</i>	‘they were’
Future definite masculine and feminine		
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	<i>hAmore rehe</i>	‘we shall be’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	<i>tumore reho</i>	‘you will be’
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	<i>be rehe</i>	‘they will be’

Besides auxiliary verb the finite verb also could be shown in full paradigmatic set as below.

	Simple present	Simple past	Simple future
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	<i>mĕkhat hu</i> ‘I eat’	<i>hAmne khaw to</i> ‘I ate’	<i>hAm khehe</i> ‘I will eat’
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	<i>hAmOre khat hai</i> ‘we eat’	<i>hAmorone khaw to</i> ‘we ate’	<i>hAmore khehe</i> ‘we will eat’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	<i>tum khat ho</i> ‘you eat’	<i>tumne khaw to</i> ‘you ate’	<i>tum kheho</i> ‘you will eat’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	<i>tumOre khat ho</i> ‘you eat’	<i>tumorone khaw to</i> ‘you ate’	<i>tumore kheho</i> ‘you will eat’
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	<i>bO khat hei</i> ‘He eats’	<i>O:ne khaw to</i> ‘he ate’	<i>bO/ba/khehe</i> he/she will eat’
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	<i>be khat hei</i> ‘They eat’	<i>unorone khaw to</i> ‘They ate’	<i>be khehe</i> ‘They will eat’
	Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	<i>hAm kha rAye</i>	<i>hAm khan rAye</i>	<i>hAm khehe</i>

	‘I am eating’	‘I was eating’	‘I shall be eating’
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	<i>hOmore kha rAye</i>	<i>tum khatte</i>	<i>tum kheho</i>
	‘We are eating’	‘We were eating’	‘We shall be eating’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	<i>tum kha rAye</i>	<i>tum khatte</i>	<i>tum kheho</i>
	‘You are eating’	‘You were eating’	‘You will be eating’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	<i>tumOre kha rAye</i>	<i>tumOre khatte</i>	<i>tumore kheho</i>
	‘You are eating’	‘You were eating’	‘You will be eating’
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	<i>o/ ba/bo kharAw</i>	<i>bo khatto</i>	<i>bo khehe</i>
	‘he/she is eating’	‘he was eating’	‘he will be eating’
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	<i>be kha rAye</i>	<i>be khatte</i>	<i>be khe he</i>
	‘They are eating’	‘They were eating’	‘They will be eating’

#### Present Perfect

#### Past Perfect

#### Future Perfect

1 <sup>st</sup> Singular -	<i>hAmne khalAw</i>	<i>hAm ne khalo</i>	<i>hAm khehe</i>
	‘I have eaten’	‘I had eaten’	‘I would have eaten’
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural -	<i>hAmorone khalAw</i>	<i>hAmoro ne khaw to</i>	<i>hAmore khehe</i>
	‘We have eaten’	‘We had eaten’	‘We would have eaten’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular -	<i>tumne kha lAw</i>	<i>tum khatte</i>	<i>tum kheho</i>
	‘You have eaten’	‘You had eaten’	‘You would have eaten’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural -	<i>tumOrone kha low</i>	<i>tumore khatte</i>	<i>tumOre kheho</i>
	‘You have eaten’	‘You had eaten’	‘You would have eaten’
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular -	<i>O:ne kha lAw</i>	<i>ba/bo khatto, khatti</i>	<i>ba/bo khehe</i>
	‘He/she has eaten’	‘He/she had eaten’	‘She/he would have eaten’
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural -	<i>u:nne khalAw</i>	<i>be khatte</i>	<i>be khehe</i>
	‘They have eaten’	‘They had eaten’	‘They would have eaten’

#### 3.2.1.3 IMPERATIVE VERB

Imperative verb forms have two inflectional markers realized with the Second Person, i.e. /O/ and /Ø/ Zero marker for example –

(A) /-O/ markers occurs as (Verb Base + /-O/ marker)

*ite a:O* 'Come here'

*bAiTh ja:O* 'Sit down'

*O:kho bulao* 'Call him'

*bayOre ja:O* 'go out'

(B) with /-O/ marker

*hole ko* 'Speak slowly'

*jOr se ne ko* 'Don't speak loudly'

*a:kshAr none likh* 'Write the word neatly'

*ekhO le* 'hold it' etc.

#### 3.2.1.4 COMPOUND VERB

Compound Verbs occur with more than one verb root in the construction-verb 1 + verb 2 whereas the verb 2 contains the verbal inflection like tense and person number marker. In the construction verb 1 contains the semantic function and verb 2 contains the grammatical function

*bOiTh jaO* (sit down)

In *baiTh* (V 1) + *ja* (V 2) *bOiTh* sit gives the meaning to the whole construction similarly *girpAr* 'fell down', *pARrAw* reading etc. found as the compound verb forms in Bundeli.

#### 3.2.1.5 NEGATIVE VERB

In Bundeli Negatives occur in the following manner.

Verb + negative marker and Negative marker + Verb. Hence the negative marker /*nAiya*/ /*nAi*/ and ne occurs in the following sentences as –

(1) *hAmne khaw nAiya / meine nAi khaw*

I did not eat.

(2) *hAme khane nAiya*

I don't want to eat.

(3) *hAm khene ne*

I will not eat



(4) *hAm pe:le khatte Ab nAi khat*

I used to before not now

(5) *kAũ bO hAmse pele keto to hAm ne jate*

If he would have told me before I would not have gone

It is seen from the above example that negative marker /noiya/ /noi/ and /ne/ occurs before the verb as well as after the verb to form negative sense.

### 3.2.1.6 PASSIVE VERB

In Bundeli the passivisation of verbal categories take place with specific verbal inflections.

*jO ho gAw* 'It is done'

### 3.2.2 ADVERB

Adverb is considered as a major word. Class in Bundeli and belongs to the verbal category. Adverb could be simple or derived in nature. It occurs in three different ways in Bundeli.(1) adverb of manner (2) adverb of direction and place (3) adverb of time.

Adverb of direction / place

<i>O:par</i>	'across'
<i>purAb</i>	'east'
<i>a:khAri</i>	'end'
<i>dur</i>	'far'
<i>bAhutdur</i>	'far away'
<i>bicme</i>	'between'
<i>ne:re / ne:ro</i>	'near'
<i>uttAr</i>	'north'
<i>bahAr</i>	'out'
<i>upre</i>	'above'

Adverb of time

<i>Obera</i>	'afternoon'
<i>pi:che</i>	'after'

<i>firse</i>	‘again’
<i>a:ge</i>	‘already’
<i>sobsAmoy</i>	‘always’
<i>bAsAntme</i>	‘in autumn’
<i>a:ge</i>	‘before’
<i>roj</i>	‘daily’
<i>pAro ke din</i>	‘day before yesterday’
<i>puno/pune</i>	‘full moon day’
<i>lo:laiye</i>	‘evening’
<i>Thik bera</i>	‘in time’
<i>a:di rat</i>	‘mid night’
<i>bhiyane</i>	‘tomorrow’

Adverb of manner

<i>ho:le ho:le</i>	‘slowly’
<i>kARAk</i>	‘strongly’

#### 4. SYNTAX

Sentences in “Bundeli” Language are of three types, Simple, Complex and Compound. The Simple sentences are one clause sentences while the complex and compound sentences are more than one clause sentences. The Simple sentences are the principle clause sentences having +S+O = (Subject + Object) + V (Verb) pattern. Also either S or O may remain absent and even a simple verb may form Simple Sentences. The complex sentences are having one principal clause and one or more subject ordinate clauses lastly the compound sentences are having more than one principal clauses joined by a connective + one or more subordinate clauses. Below are explained the word order pattern of three types of sentences.

(A) Simple sentences

(ii) S + V

*kutta boukAt hai* ‘the dog barks’

*kutte boukAt hai* ‘dogs bark’

*ciraiye U:RAI hai* ‘the birds fly’

*mORa girAt hai* ‘the boys fall’

(iii) *hAm OkhO dekh t hai* ‘I see him’

= S + O + V

*hAm bAcca kho dekhAt hai* ‘I see the child’

*tum ka khat ho* ‘what do you eat’

*hAm ka khehe* ‘what shall I eat’

*hAmore tume dekhAt hai* ‘we see you’

*tum hAme dekhAt ho* ‘you see me’

S + Comp + O + Acc (S) + V + Obj

(C) *tume kOn Si cij khane hai* ‘what do you eat’

(D) *ba ite a:rai hai* ‘she comes here’

S + Adv + V

*Tumore kAha ret ho* 'where do you live'

S + Adv + V

(E) *hAmOre roj ko gaiyo: ko: dudh lAgaut hai*

'the cows give milk'

S + Adv + Obj + (ko) Acc + V

(F) *ba hAmai ghAre a:uAt hai* 'she comes to our house'

S + Adj + Acc (to) + V

(G)(i) *be/ba hAmai bau a:y* 'she is mother'

S + Obj + V

(ii) *ka ba tumai ben a:y* 'Is she your sister?'

Interrogative + S + Obj + V

(iii) *Tumay ke mORi mORa hai* 'how many children have you?'

S + interrogation + Obj + V

(H) Pronominal Adj to the + S + Adv + V

(i) *u:ke mORa ite hai* 'his sons are here'

(ii) *moRi bAgica me hai hAmai* 'my daughter is in the garden'

(iii) *hAmai ben ite hai* 'my sister are here'

(iv) *tumay moRi mORa ka hai* 'where are your children'

(v) *bO ite a: r:O hai* 'he comes here'

(I) Pronominal Adj to the + S + Pepl + V

(i) *mOrO mORa a:gao hai* 'my son has come'

(ii) *tumaO mORa a:gAo hai* 'your son has come'

- (J) O + V  
*ikho pAkro* 'hold it'
- (K) O + Adv + V  
 (i) *ikho uPAre UThaO* 'lift up'  
 (ii) *akhchAr Saf - Saf likho* 'write the word neatly'  
 (iii) *ikho nece rAkho* 'keep it down'
- (L) Compliment to the (O + Vand O + O + V)  
 (i) *more ghAre ja* 'go to my house'  
 (ii) *tore ghAre ja* 'go to your house'  
 (iii) *more ghAre a:* 'come to my house'  
 (iv) *tumai mORi kho bulaw* 'call your daughter'  
 (v) *tAnAk pani le a:* 'bring some water'  
 (vi) *Okho bula:O* 'call him'  
 (vii) *tumay bhaiya kho bulaw* 'call your brother'  
 (viii) *ye kitab kho pAro* 'read this book'
- (M) Comp to Obj. + Geni + Comp to Obj + Obj + v  
*Tumao ka naw hai* 'what is your name'
- (N)  
*khARE ho jao* 'stand up'  
 (i) *u:Th* 'get up'  
 (ii) *baiTh* 'sit'  
 (iii) *dour / dor* 'run'
- (O) Pcpl + V  
*baiTh ja* 'sit down'
- (P) Adv + V  
*ite a: w* 'come here'  
*ute jaw* 'go there'

<i>dhire bolo</i>	‘speak slowly’
<i>skul a:w</i>	‘come to school’
<i>skul jaw</i>	‘go to school’
<i>ghAre a:w</i>	‘come home’
<i>ghAre jaw</i>	‘go home’

### Different types of Simple Sentences

The Simple sentences revealing different types of constructions as in the Imperative – Sentences, Negative sentences and the Interrogative sentences are explained below.

### Imperative Sentences

In Imperative sentences subject remains absent some times even Object (o) also remains absent and only verb (V) can form a Imperative Sentences Below are presented the types of the Imperative sentences.

### Different Constructions of Imperative Sentences

#### (1) O + V

<i>Okho bulaw</i>	‘call him’
<i>ikho Toro</i>	‘break it
<i>ikho le</i>	‘take it’
<i>ikho pAkAro</i>	‘hold it’

#### (2) Comp to the + O + V

<i>more ghAre jaw</i>	‘go to my house’
<i>tumay ghAre jaw</i>	‘go to your house’
<i>hAmay ghAre a:w</i>	‘come to my house’
<i>tumai mori kho bulaw</i>	‘call your daughter’
<i>tOnOk pani lea:w</i>	‘bring some water’
<i>ye kitab kho pARO</i>	‘read this book’

(3) O + Adv + V

<i>ye kho nece dhAro</i>	‘keep it down’
<i>ye kho u:pAre U-Thaw</i>	‘lift it up’
<i>SAbdo kho saf-saf likho</i>	‘write the word neatly’

(4) *uthO*

<i>uthna</i>	‘stand up’
	‘rise’

(5) Adv + V

<i>ite a:w</i>	‘come here’
<i>nece baiTh jaw / ja</i>	‘sit on the floor’
<i>ute jaw</i>	‘go there’
<i>dhi:re bolo</i>	‘speak slowly’
<i>skul a:w</i>	‘come to school’
<i>skul ja / jaw</i>	‘go to school’

(6) Pcpl. + V

<i>bai Th jaw</i>	‘sit down’
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### Negative Sentences

Subject may remain absent and the negative marker precede the Verb (V) in the construction.

Adv + Ng + V

<i>jOr se ne bolo</i>	‘don’t speak loudly’
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### Interrogative Sentences

All the interrogative sentences essentially have question words and are of two types. One type is yes/no answer type and the other type is which aspects a statement an its answer.

Yes no type interrogation sentences begin with / *ka* / ‘what’ e.g.

*Ka tum kheo* ‘do you eat’

The others with have question words depending upon its word category.

(1) S + Obj + V

*tum ka kheho* ‘what do you eat’

*me ka khau* ‘what Shall I eat’

(2) S + Adv + V

*tum kAha ret ho* ‘where do you live’

1. Adj + to the S + Adj to the S + S+V

*ja tumai ben a:y?* ‘is she your sister’

*tumay ke moRi moRa hai* ‘how many children have you’

2. Adj to S + S + Interrogative + Adv + V

*tumay moRi mORa ka he?* ‘where are your children’

3. S + Comp to O + O + V

*tum ka kheho?* ‘what will you eat’

4. Comp to the O +O + V

*tumoro ke ka naw hai* ‘what are your names’

## 1. Complex Sentences

As explained earlier a Complex Sentences may consist of one Principal clause.

Below are presented the Complex Sentences with analysis of their constituent structures.

*jAb jhAgRa ki bat hai O:se lAROna Accha hai.*

‘When it comes to a fight it is better to fight with’.

Principal or final clause or a Simple sentences



*O :se lARAna Occha hai*

‘It is better to fight with it’

Here in the construction

*O:se lARna Accha hai*

[Prn – (ca) + V + V + Adj + V (final) ]

Subordinate or non final clause.

*jAb jhAgRa ki bat hai*

‘when it come to a quarrel’

[ Adv + Comp to the Obj + Obj + V (f) ]

*kAu kal jaRO rehe to hOm ne jehe*

‘If it is cold tomorrow I shall not go’

Principal or final clause

(1) *me ne jeho:*

‘I shall not go’

Here in the Construction is *me* (Prn) + *ne* (*nge*) + *jehe* (V) (f)

Subordinate or non final clause

*kAu kal jaRo rehe ?*

‘If it is cold tomorrow’

Adv + Adv + N + V + (+) conjunction (to) than.

(2) *tumai moRise kAw ful bi:n ke dhAro* ‘you ask your daughter to gather the flowers’

Principal or final clause

*Tumai moRi se kAw*

‘you ask your daughter’

Here the construction is

*Tumai* (Pro-N) + *moRi se* (*kAw* (N-case) + V (f)

Subordinate or non finite clause-

*ful bi:n ke dhAro*

‘to gather the flowers’

(Obj + V (Nf)]

4. *ghAre jake ba SorAk gai*

‘having reached home he fell down to sleep’

Here in the construction is –

*ba* [Prn] + *SorOK gai* [V (Nf) + V (f)]

Subordinate or non finite clause

*ghAre jake*

‘having reached home’

[Adv + V (Nf – pcpl)].

5. *ghumAt ghumAt ba thOk gai*

‘for continuous walking she got tired’

Principal or finite clause *ba thOk gai*.

*ba* (prn) + *thAk gai* (N + v – (f))

‘She got tired’

Subordinate or non finite clause *ghumAt – ghumAt*, for continuous walking.

[v(Nf.Pcpl + nf pcpl)]

### Compound Sentences

Compound sentences may consist of more than one principal clause along with one or more subordinate clauses.

In the following are placed a few sample compound sentences with their one construction pattern.

*ye me ek TukRa lAkRia lAgA ke*

*yek no a:ur lAmbi kArde*

Add a piece of wood to it and make it longer.

Principal or finite clause.

(1) *-ye me ek TukRa lAkRia lAgA*.

‘Add a piece of wood to it’.

Here the construction is -

*Ek tukRa lAkRia* [ Nouns, Adj. + Adj + N]

+ *ye me lAgA* [Prn + v(f)]

Principal or finite clause N.(2)

*ye kho lAmbi kArde* ‘make it longer’

Here the construction is –

*ye kho* [prn] + *lAmbi kArde* Adj + v (f) ]

Connective – *aur* = ‘and’

(2) *tumay liga ek acchi gay hai mAno hAmay liga sAbAse acchi gay hai*

You have a good cow but mine is best.

Principal or finite clause N.(1)

*tumay liga acchi gay hai* - you have a good cow

'here the construction is *ek acchi gay*'

[Num – adj + adj + N] + *tumay liga hai*.

[pm (ca) + pp + v (f) ]

Principal clause or final clause N (2)

*mAno hAmay liga sAbAse acchi hai*

'I have the best of all'

Here the construction is –

*SAbAse acchi* - [N + Adj] + *hAmay liga hai*

[Prn + pp + (f)]

Connective – *mAno* = but

(3) *aO more a:ge cAlo*

'come let us go forward'

Principal clause No(1)

a:O [V(f)]

Principal or final clause No.(2)

*more a:ge cAlo*

'let us go forward'

Here the construction is

*more [pm] + a:ge cAlo* (Adv+V(f))

(4) *moter gaRi ThaRi a:he hAm ikho colehe*

'The motor car is stopped'

Here in the Construction is *motor gaRi* is the subject of main clause no 1

(N) Subj + *ThaRI a:he* (V (Nf) + V(F))

Principal or finite clause N.(2)

*hAm ikho cAlehe*

'I shall make it start'

(Obj + v(f))

Semivowel – Bundeli has two semi vowels.

/w/ It is a bilabial sound and very similar sound to /v/ is regarded as a sound midway between the vowel /v/ and a consonant /b/ hence it is a semi vowel. It occurs initially in /we/ 'they' medially /guwala/ 'milkman' and finally /gArAw/ 'heavy'

/y/ It is a palatal sound and ver

## TEXT

### BUNDELI / BUNDELKHANDI

hen crow          how   black snake   kill

‘How the crow hen kill the black snake’

*ek bargad*

A banayan    of tree   branches spreading among a

*kaua aur uska biwi, mada kaua rahta tha*  
crow and his wife   hen   crow lived.<sup>1</sup>

‘Among the spreading branches of a banayan tree lived a crow and his wife’.

*ghosla ka anDar char choTe anDe tha, jise    bujurg*  
nest   of in    four little   eggs were, which the parents

*bahut khayal se rakhta tha*  
great care   with guarded.<sup>2</sup>

‘In the nest were four little eggs, which the parents guarded with great care’.

*waha peD dhaD ke ek ched ke under ek kala*  
that tree trunk of   hollow in   a   black snake whom crow greatly feared.<sup>3</sup>

‘In a hollow of that tree-trunk lived a black snake whom the crows feared greatly’.

*mada kaua harsamai uski*  
hen   crow everytime her eggs laid snake up   nest

*me charta aur usi upar khata*  
to crawled and them up   ate.<sup>4</sup>

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

if   this time also black snake my   eggs   eats up,

I    time any longer to   will refuse   live    th is tree in.<sup>5</sup>

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

*hame jarur hamara ghosla kahi aur banana hai*  
we must our nest some where build else

*dusri pakshi boli thi apni pati ko*  
the other bird said was her husband to.<sup>6</sup>

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

we here a long time have lived

*mai apna ghar ko tabah aur kahi aur jaise rah nahi sakta*  
I my home to destroy and else where go to live can’t bear

*kaua bola*  
the crow said.<sup>7</sup>

‘We have lived here for a long time, I can’t bear to desert my home and go to live elsewhere, said the female crow’.

while they were talking

*unhone suna ek phufkarne ki awaj Tik unke niche*  
they heard a hissing to sound just them below.<sup>8</sup>

‘While they were talking, they heard a hissing sound just below them’

*we jante hai kya matlab awaj ka*  
they know what meant the sound.<sup>9</sup>

‘They knew what the sound meant’.

*majbu:*  
helplessly they sat their nest in their

*anDe nigrani ki kosis karte hue*  
eggs protect to trying.<sup>10</sup>

‘They sat helplessly in their nest trying to protect their eggs’

black snake higher crept and nest to closer.<sup>11</sup>

‘The black snake crept higher and closer to the nest’

then the snake a loud with hiss the birds at

*dasne ki kosis ki*  
strike to tried.<sup>12</sup>

‘Then with a loud hiss the snake tried to strike at the birds’.

terror in the birds flew away.<sup>13</sup>

‘The birds flew away in terror’

one one by all eggs black snake swallowed.<sup>14</sup>

‘One by one, the black snake swallowed all the eggs’

*bujurg dukhi hoker wa:pas a:e unke ghosle*  
the parents sadly back come their the nest

*me aci tarah se janke jo unhe yaha khali milega*  
to well would that their it empty find.<sup>15</sup>

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

*kaua bola mai is*  
the crow said I this murderous snake destroy to a way find.<sup>16</sup>

‘The crow said, I must find a way to destroy this murderous snake’.

*uska phun khatarnak hai, isliye tum kaise abhi use laR*  
his hood deadly is so you how ever him fight

*sakoge dukhi hokar uska patni boli*  
can despair in his wife said.<sup>17</sup>

‘How can you ever fight him? His sting is so deadly, said his wife in despair’

*mat ghabrao mere priye mujhe ek dhurt dost mila he jo*  
don’t worry my dear I’ve a cunning friend got who

enough is most poisonous snake destroy to crow said

and he off flew another tree to under which  
*uska pya:ra dost lomdi rahta hε*  
his dear friend the jackal lived.<sup>18</sup>

‘Don’t worry, my dear, I’ve got a friend who is cunning enough to destroy the most poisonous snakes, said the crow, and of he flew to another tree under which lived his dear friend jackal’.

when the jackal heard how the snake always the eggs ate up he said my

*dost jo sab hinsak aur lobhi hota hε uske sath kharab anth hota hε*  
friend who all cruel and greedy those with bad end

*daya karke mat daro*  
please have don’t fear.<sup>19</sup>

‘When the jackal heard how the snake always ate up the eggs, he said, my friend, those who are cruel and greedy always meet with a bad end, please don’t have fear’.

*use marne ka bicha:r kar liya mere pa:s hε ek tarkib*  
him destroy of thought already I’ve to a plan.<sup>20</sup>

‘I’ve already thought of a plan to destroy him’.

*o*  
oh, do tell me what it is the crow said.<sup>21</sup>

‘Oh, do tell me what it is, said the crow’

*uske bad lomDi ko dar laga ki kahi wah dusra na sune*  
then the jackal feared be might he overheard.<sup>22</sup>

‘then the jackal feared he might be overheard’.

*lomDi esliye ph*  
the jackal so whispered his friend to the snake to destroy should

*use kya karna hai*  
he what do.<sup>23</sup>

‘So the jackal whispered to his friend what he should do to destroy the snake’

:  
the crow back flew his wife to and her told plan about.<sup>24</sup>

‘The crow flew back to his wife and told her about the plan’

*balki yAh jokhim bhara hai kaua bola*  
rather it risky full is the crow said.<sup>25</sup>

‘It is rather risky, said the crow’

we’ll to very careful have be.<sup>26</sup>

‘We’ll have to be very careful’

*mai sabkuc karuMga apne anDe bacane ke liye sahas karke*  
I’ll anything do my eggs save to bravely

*pakshi boli*  
the mother bird said.<sup>27</sup>

‘I’ll do anything to save my eggs, said the mother bird bravely’.

so they the country off the king of the palace of towards flew.<sup>28</sup>

‘So off they flew towards the place of the king of the country’

the palace from far not was which the tree in they lived.<sup>29</sup>

‘The palace was not far from the tree they lived’

*we a:ge bare mah*  
they approached the palace in garden which a big

*tala:b sabne dekha raj kanyaye naha rahi thi*  
pond they saw the royal ladies bath having a.<sup>30</sup>

‘They approached a big pond in the palace garden where they saw the royal ladies having a bath’

they golden chains pearl neckless and other jewellery

*nikalke upar talab ke kinare rakhi thi*  
laid on the pond of the edge had.<sup>31</sup>



‘They had laid their golden chains, pearl necklaces and other jewellery on the edge of the pond’

*mā !* *ē uthai aur*  
the mother bird down flew a gold chain her beak in picked up and

slowly flying started the tree towards which she lived.<sup>32</sup>

‘The mother bird flew down, picked up a gold chain in her beak and started flying slowly towards the tree in which she lived’

*mahAl ke pahreda:r ne jab sone ki mala: liye pakshi ko*  
the palace guards when gold chain with the birds off

*uDe dekha we apne ti:r dhanush le:ke pakshi par sadha*  
flying saw they their clubs took the bird chased.<sup>33</sup>

‘When the palace guards saw the bird flying off with the gold chain, they took up their clubs and chased the bird’.

*unhone dekha pakshi ne ek peD ke ched ke anDer mala*  
they saw the bird a tree of the hole into the chain

*giraya.*  
dropped.<sup>34</sup>

‘They saw the bird drop the chain into the hollow of a tree’.

*usne ek danda utha aur usne ched ke andar chadha aur mala nikalne ke liye usne*  
of the a the guards up the tree climbed the chain to get.<sup>35</sup>

‘One of the guards climbed up the tree to get the chain’.

*jaise hi uska hath ched ke andar Dala mala nikalne ke liye usne*  
as his hand hole inside put the chain to get curled

*usne ek danda utha aur usne ched ke andar chadha aur mala nikalne ke liye usne*  
and hen hard stroke club with and he the snake killed.<sup>36</sup>

‘As he put his hand inside the hole to get the chain, he saw a black snake curled up and he gave one hard stroke with his club and he killed the snake’

and that black snake of the end was.<sup>37</sup>

‘And that was the end of the black snake’

the crow and hen the crow happily that tree in lived

*aur uske ba:d bahut sare kauake chhoTi bacce hue*  
and after wards many crows little baby had. <sup>38</sup>

‘The crow and the crow hen, lived in that tree happily afterwards and they had many little baby crows’

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