

Instrumental	-r (genitive) – guNu			
		/amarguNu/	'by/for me'	/amrurguNu/ 'by/for us'
		/torguNu/	'for/by thee'	/tOrurguNu/ 'by/for you'
		/uar/ or /guNu/	'for/by him/her'	/OrurguNu/ 'for/by them'
Ablative	-r (Genitive) – gheNe			
		/amargheNe/	'from me'	/amrurgheNe/ 'from us'
		/tOrurgheNe/	'from you'	/uar/orgheNe/ 'from him/her'
		/torgheNe/	'from thee'	/OrurgheNe/ 'from them'
Genitive	-r	/amar/	'my'	/amrur/ 'our'
		/tor/	'thine'	/tOrur/ 'your'
		/uar/or/	'his/her'	/Orur/ 'their'
Locative	-r – gay			
		/amargay/	'at me'	/amrurgay/ 'at us'
		/tOrur gay/	'at you'	/uar/or /gay/ 'at him/her'
		/Orurgay/	'at them'	

#### Demonstrative

##### a) Person- specific

	singular	plural
Proximate	/i/ 'this'	/imeNe/ 'thses'
Remote	/u/ 'that'	/umeNe/ 'those'

##### b) Object-specific

Proximate	/i /iTi/iTa/ 'this'	/iguDi/isObu/ 'these'
Remote	/u/uTi/uTa/ 'that'	/uguDi/usObu/ 'those'

The bases receive same case markers as of the personal pronouns.

#### Relative

	singular	plural
Person-specific	/jel/ 'who'	/jemeNe/ 'who' (plural)
Object specific	/jeTi/jeTa/ 'which'	/jesObu/guDi/ 'which' (plural)

#### Interrogative

Person-specific	/ke/ 'who'	/kemeNe/ 'who' (plural)
Object-specific	/kiTa/ 'which'	/kisObu/kiguDi/ 'which' (plural)

The relative and the interrogatives also receive the cases markers of personal pronouns.

#### Verbs

The verbs may be classified into – auxiliary or substantive verb, finite verb and non-finite verb. The finite verb types have simple and extended formations. The verbs have four tier tenses – present, past, future and conditional; two-tier aspects- imperfect and perfect; two-tier numbers – singular and plural and three tier persons- first, second and third.

Tense markers -  $\phi$  (present) -l- (past) - b- (future) and -t- (conditional)

Aspect markers

Present imperfect- u- --Th- (substantive)

Present perfect -i- --Th- (Substantive)

Past/future/conditional imperfect-  $\phi$  (Aspect) -- Tha- (substantive)

Person-number markers

Present

I singular – plural- -i II singular – plural -y III singular – plural -y

Past

I singular – plural –i II singular – plural –O III singular – plural –O

Future

I singular – plural –o II singular –i II plural –O III singular – plural –e

Conditional

I singular – plural –i II singular –i II plural –O II plural – III singular – III plural –e

In the formation of paradigmatic sets the bases undergo changes as-

*ho* > *hO* (in present, past, future and conditional tenses)

*ha* (in the imperfect/perfect of the present, past, future and conditional tenses)

The verb bases either substantive/auxiliary and finite when forming paradigmatic set present the following structural-types.

- a) Base – tense marker – person-number markers
- b) Base – aspect marker – subsidiary verb marker –tense marker –person-number marker.

Examples

Present

I singular/plural *ho* > *hO* –  $\phi$  (tense marker) – *i* (person marker-number marker) ‘I am/we are’ etc.

Past

I singular/plural *ho* > *hO* – *L* – *i* ‘I was/we were’ etc.

Future

I singular/plural *ho* > *hO* – *b* – (tense marker) – *O* (person marker-number marker) ‘I shall be/we shall be’ etc.

Conditional

I singular/plural *ho* > *hO* – *t* – (tense marker) – *i* (person marker-number marker) ‘I would be/we would be’ etc.

Present imperfect

I singular/plural *ho* > *hO* – *u* (Imperfect) – *Th* – *Std.O* *ch* –  $\phi$  (Tense-marker) – *i* (person marker-number marker) ‘I am being/we are being’ etc.

Present perfect

I singular/plural *ho* > *hO* – *i* (perfect) – *Th* – *Std.O* *ch* –  $\phi$  (tense-marker) – *i* ‘I have become/we have become’ etc.

Past imperfect/perfect

I singular/plural *ho* > *ha* –  $\phi$  (aspect) – *tha* (substantive verb) – *L* (tense marker) – *i* (person marker-number marker) ‘I was being/I had become/we were being/we had become’

Future imperect/perfect

I singular/plural *ho* > *ha* –  $\phi$  (aspect) – *tha* (substantive verb) – *b* (tense marker) – *o* (person marker-number marker) ‘I shall have been/I shall have/we shall have been/we shall have become’

Conditional imperfect/perfect

I singular/plural *ho* > *ha* –  $\phi$  (aspect) – *tha* (substantive verb) – *t* (conditional) – *i* ‘I would have been/I would have/we would have been/we would have’ etc.

The same are the structural types of the finite verbs either of simple or extended categories.

