

/gu?-gu/	'seventeen'	/go-tma/	'eighteen'
/go-satiM/	'nineteen'	/go-sal-ga/kuril/	'twenty'

'Ten' is the unit for counting from 'eleven' to 'twenty'. From twenty onwards counting is done in twenties. Example

/mui kurimui/	1x20+1	'twenty-one'
/mbar kuri/	2x20	'forty'
/mal kuril/	5x20	'one hundred'
/gua kuril/	10x20	'two hundred'

Classifiers

Classifiers are bound morphemes which classify the nouns. In Didei *-klik*, the bound morpheme which occurs from 'three' to 'ten' is used for counting the non-human objects and thus makes division of humans and non-humans. Example

Human	Non-human	
/njirua/	/nji klik/	'three'
/u?nd/	/u?n klik/	'four'
/malda/	/malklik/	'five'
/turDa/	/tur klik/	'six'
/gu?/	/gu? Klik/	'seven'
/tuma/	/tuma klik/	'eight'
/suntiM/	/suntiM klik/	'nine'
/gua/	/gua klik/	'ten'

Verbs

Finite verbs

The finite verbs are inflected for person and number-gender while the non-finite verbs are not.

Tense

Three-way distinctions of tenses, viz..., past, present and future are available in Didei. Example

Present	Past	Future	Meaning
/kesadi/	/kesaka/	/kesaye/	'catch'
/bikdi/	/bika/	/bike/	'give'
/paMkdi/	/paMka/	/paMke/	'go'

The respective tense markers are *-di* (present) *-ka* (past) and *-e* (future).

Person

The verbs are not inflected for person and number and as such there is no person-number concordance of pronouns and verbs in Didei.

Person	Object	verb root – tense	
I person	/niM/nen/		
II person	/pe/	/gusuke/	/kesa-di, -ka, -e/
III person	/ma/mayi/	Dog – case marker	catch – tense marker

Mood

Optative mood

The optative mood marker *pu-* indicating 'option' and occurring in the future tense only is exemplified as below

<i>/niMpu paMke/</i>	'I may go'	<	<i>/niM paMke/</i>	'I will go'
<i>/niMpu bike/</i>	'I may catch'	<	<i>/niMbike/</i>	'I will catch'

Obligative mood

The obligative mood is formed by adding a prefix *pe-* to the verb stem and it occurs only in the future tense. Example

<i>/niMpe paMke/</i>	'I must go'	<i>/pe pe paMke/</i>	'you must go'
<i>/ma pe paMke/</i>	'he must go'		

Aspect

Simple present or simple past and present continuous or past continuous forms are same.

Example

<i>/ma paMkidi/</i>	'he is going/he goes'	<i>/ma paMka/</i>	'he went/he was going'
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Frequentative aspect is formed by adding the emphatic clitic *-e* to the verb stem followed by the present tense form. Example

<i>/gusu bhadi/</i>	'dog barks'	<i>/gusu bhadiye/</i>	'dog always barks'
<i>/niM kesadi/</i>	'I catch'	<i>/niM kesadiye/</i>	'I always catch'
<i>/ma paMkidi/</i>	'he goes'	<i>/ma paMkidiye/</i>	'he always goes'

Causative

The causative marker *-kin* 'to cause to, to make to' is added to the verb stem. Example

<i>/so? - kin</i>	→ <i>sokin/</i>	'to make sell'
<i>/su? - kin</i>	→ <i>sukin/</i>	'to make wipe' (? is deleted due to morpho-phonemic change)
<i>/kol - kin</i>	→ <i>kolkin/</i>	'to make sit'

Negative

The negative marker */a-/* is prefixed to the different tense forms of the verb. Example

<i>/ake sadi/</i>	'not catching'	<i>/akesaka/</i>	'did not catch'
<i>/a kesaye/</i>	'will not catch'	<i>/a paMkadi/</i>	'not going'
<i>/a paMka/</i>	'did not go'	<i>/a paMke/</i>	'will not go'

Non-finite verb

Infinitive

The infinitive marker *-?* is added to the verb stem. Examples

<i>/kesa?/</i>	'to catch'	<i>/pason?/</i>	'to speak'
<i>/todi?/</i>	'to arise'	<i>/ro?/</i>	'to open'
<i>/so?/</i>	'to sell'	<i>/su?/</i>	'to wipe'
<i>/to?/</i>	'to pierce'	<i>/gui?/</i>	'to set fire'
<i>/ko?/</i>	'to sit'		

