

Adjective

Adjectives qualify nouns. In Gutob, an adjective precedes a noun without agreeing with the noun in number, gender and case. Examples

/bOl ?On/	'good boy'	/bOl ?On-On/	'good girl'
/men Den/	'small house'	/men Den-nen/	'small houses' etc.

A list of adjectives found in Gutob are presented below:

/sObul/	'all'	/muirOl/	'alone'
/bOlra/	'bad'	/bilei/	'big'
/salak/	'clever'	/guteg/	'costly'
/sireil/	'deep'	/imar/	'dirty'
/usOr/	'dry'	/kOnDek/	'few'
/martal/	'fold'	/nikOl/	'nice'
/āT/	'hard'	/bOj/	'heavy'
/usas/	'light'	/baya/	'mad'
/gaTiOl/	'many'	/kimul/	'miser'
/men/	'narrow/small'	/pOtkar/	'notorious'
/bapir/	'old'	/inOsta/	'poor'
/burOn/	'raw'	/sakar/	'rich'
/bulu/	'ripe'	/gial/	'shy'
/OlOp/	'slow'	/dOlOm/	'thick'
/patOl/	'thin'	/sitli/	'wet' etc.

Numerals

Numerals can be either cardinals or ordinals. In Gutob, some of the numerals have both superior or inferior forms. Examples

/mui/	'one(inferior)'	/muirOl/	'one(superior)'
/m-bar/	'two (inferior)'	/m-bar-jul/	'two(superior)'
/i-gen/	'three(inferior)'	/i-gen-ro/	'three(superior)'

The superior numerals are used for the animate nouns and the inferior numerals are used for the inanimate nouns. In case of females, Gutob speakers use the inferior variety only.

The other numerals are-

/un/	'four'	/mollar/	'five'
/tir/	'six'	/gil/	'seven'
/aT/	'eight'	/nOl/	'nine'
/gol/	'ten'		

The numerals beyond 'ten' upto 'nineteen' are counted by using 'ten' as the unit. From twenty onwards, counting is done generally in 'twenties'. The term used for twenty is /selgal/. The numerals for thirty, forty and fifty are /tiris/, /salis/ and /pōcas/ respectively.

Fractionals

The fractional numerals are influenced by Oriya. Example

/muirO ODa/	'one and half' (ODa < Odha 'half')		
/ODa/	'half'	/pan/	'one fourth'
/muirO pan/	'one and a quarter'		

Ordinals

Ordinals are generally formed by suffixing inflectional suffixes to the cardinals. Example

/muirŌ/	'one' – inflectional suffix –On > /muirOn/ 'first'
/m-bar/	'two' – inflectional suffix – On > /mbarOn/ 'second' etc.

Guto^b has also /pelol/ 'first' < Hindi. /pEhla/ 'first' which is a suppletive base of /ek/ 'one'.

Verbs

Gender distinction is not available in the PNG markers. The following tenses are available in Gutob.

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|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Present tense: | Simple present, | present continuous. |
| 2. Past tense: | Simple past, | past continuous. |
| 3. Future tense: | Simple future. | |

Present tense

Simple present- [/ui/ 'to go' - tu 'simple present marker']

Person	Singular	Plural
I	niM uitO niM	ney uitO ney
II	nOm uitO nOm	pennen uitO nen
III	may uitO	may-nen uitO nen

Present continuous- [/ui/ 'to go' - /Dutul/ 'present continuous marker'

	(/Dutul/ = /Dug/ 'to be' - /tu/ 'present marker')	
I	niM ui niM (Dutu)	ney ui ney (Dutu)
II	nOm uinOm (Dutu)	pennen uinen (Dutu)
III	may ui (Dutu)	maynen uinen (Dutu)

[() indicates the optional occurrences.]

Past tense

Simple past- [/ui/ 'to go' > /igi/ 'went' (replacive)]

I	niM iginiM	ney iginey
II	nOm iginOm	pennen iginen
III	may igi	maynen iginen

Past continuous- [/igi/ 'went' - /Dugu/ 'continuous past marker'

	(/Dug/ 'to be' - /gu/ 'past marker')	
I	niM igniM (Dugu)	ney iginey (Dugu)
II	nOm iginOm (Dugu)	pennen iginen (Dugu)
III	may igi (Dugu)	maynen iginen (Dugu)

Future tense

Simple future- [/ui/ 'to go' > /igi/ 'went' > /ilOM/ 'shall/will to']

I	niM ilOM niM	ney ilOM ney
II	nOm ilOM nOm	pennen ilOM nen
III	may ilOM	may nen ilOM nen

Person

Persons are three- first, second and third. In all the tenses and the moods, these categories are distinguished. Example

/niM ilOM niM/ 'I shall go' /nOm ilOM nOm/ 'you will go'
/may ilOM/ 'he will go' etc.

Only the second person Imperative modal verb form does not take any inflectional suffix.

Example

/OIO/ '(you) come' etc.

Mood

Moods are of two types, namely, imperative and subjunctive.

