

Classifiers

<i>/gutti/</i>	'bunch' (used with natural objects)
<i>/guTe pullOgutti/</i>	'a bunch of flower'
<i>/dannogutti/</i>	'a bunch of paddy plant'
<i>/jutta/</i>	'bunch' (used with human body parts)
<i>/balOjutta/</i>	'a bunch of hair'

Verb

In Relli, the verb stems are formed either with vowel or consonant that is either in open syllable or in close syllable. Below are exemplified the verb stems:

VC	<i>/a y/</i>	'come'	<i>/ub/</i>	'shake'
	<i>/ug/</i>	'stagger'	<i>/uT/</i>	'climb/wake up'
	<i>/uD/</i>	'fly'	<i>/up/</i>	'nod'
	<i>/ag/</i>	'step on'	<i>/Os/</i>	'laugh'
VCV	<i>/uTa/</i>	'raise'		
VCVC	<i>/uduk/</i>	'wash'	<i>/usar/</i>	'alight'
	<i>/usup/</i>	'feed'		
VCVCVC	<i>/Opukin/</i>	'deny'		
VCVCVVC	<i>/uhineig/</i>	'imagine'		
VCC	<i>/acc/anc/</i>	'become'		
VCCVC	<i>/antic/</i>	'tie' (make a net)/ <i>anciD/</i>		'comb'
CV	<i>/de/</i>	'give/offer/pay'/ <i>jel/</i>		'go'
	<i>/pi/</i>	'drink'		
CVV	<i>/sii/</i>	'embroider'	<i>/doi/</i>	'wash'
	<i>/kai/</i>	'eat'	<i>/kOi/</i>	'answer'
CVVC	<i>/sui/</i>	'knit/sew'	<i>/pÖOr/</i>	'swim'
CVC	<i>/boy/</i>	'carry'	<i>/soy/</i>	'sleep'
	<i>/kor/</i>	'continue/do'	<i>/pak/</i>	'crawl'
	<i>/nap/</i>	'measure'	<i>/ras/</i>	'paint/write'
	<i>/sin/</i>	'hear'	<i>/gin/</i>	'buy'
CVVCCV	<i>/kOugil/</i>	'embrace'		
CVCVV	<i>/maDeil/</i>	'chase'	<i>/paTau/</i>	'send'
	<i>/cOraul/</i>	'graze'	<i>/bOnaul/</i>	'shave'
	<i>/suseil/</i>	'soak'		
CVCVC	<i>/vOtur/</i>	'shrink'	<i>/darig/</i>	'carry(waist)/grip'
	<i>/masip/</i>	'erase'	<i>/misig/</i>	'mix/dissolve'
CVCC	<i>/naccl/</i>	'act/play'	<i>/tapr/</i>	'arrange'
	<i>/vOne/</i>	'bend/stoop'	<i>/band/</i>	'bind'
	<i>/tull/</i>	'pick'	<i>/guccl/</i>	'pinch/press'
CVCCC	<i>/dondr/</i>	'bark/chirp'		

Auxiliary verb base

	Present	Past	Future/conditional
I Person	-anc	-tam	-tone
II/III Person	-acc	-tav	-tos
Personal markers			

	Present		Past		Future/conditional	
	Sg.	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
I Person	-i	-u	-i	-u	-i	-u
II Person	-u	-o	-u	-o	-u	-o
III Person	-i	-e	-i	-i	-i	-e

Auxiliary verb	/ancuvaro/		'to be'		Future/conditional	
	Present		Past			
	Sg.	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
I Person	-anci	-ancu	-tammi	-tamm	-to hei	-to nev
II Person	-accu	-acco	-tavu	-tavo	-to su	-to so
III Person	-acci	-acce	-tavi	-tavo	-toso	-tose

Negative auxiliary It is marked by -ni

	Present/Past		Future/conditional	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
I Person	ni-- ϕ	ni - ntu	ϕ	-ntu
II Person	nim- ϕ	ni - nto	ϕ	-nto
III Person	ni - ϕ	ni - nte	ϕ	--

Negative paradigm

	Present/past		Future/conditional	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
I Person	ni	nintu	tanni	tannantu
II Person	ni	ninto	tannu	tannOvO
III Person	ni	ninte	tanni	tannante

System of negativization

In the context of negativization, the negative marker *ni* and its paradigmatic sets are used invariably in the sentence final position and after the verb. Below are exemplified the system of negativization:

/mi korinci/	>	/me kernani/
'I did/I have done'		'I did not do/I have not done'
/se gOre acci/	>	/se gOre ni/
'he is in the house'		'he is not in the house'
/se pyadenTa/	>	/se pyadenTu ni/
'he is poor'		'he is not poor'
/korra telivileTa/	>	/korra telivileTa ni/
'the boy is intelligent'		'the boy is not intelligent'

Finite verb

The finite verbs receive (a) the tense markers as -i-(present tense singular), - ϕ (present tense plural), -li- (past tense singular), -pi (past tense plural), -u- (future tense singular), -pu (future tense plural), -int- (conditional singular), -taint/-tait- (conditional tense plural) and (b) the aspect markers as -i- (perfect), -u/-kunTa- (imperfect).

