

# **TOTO**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

In the sub Himalayan region of West Bengal, bordering with Bhutan country, a small Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group named Toto, has been living for generations. Toto has been listed as a scheduled tribe in West Bengal along with Bhutia, Sherpa and Dukpa communities (Ref: State/ Union Territory- wise list of Scheduled Tribes in India).

Toto, the language name is returned after the tribal name. Totos are having Mangoloid features. The village Totopara, where they inhabit, is mostly dominated by Totos among others. Since Toto is a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, it attracted various scholars belonging to the disciplines of sociology, anthropology, ethnography and so on to know about its features.

The studies were mainly concentrated on their beliefs and practices and the changes that are taking place in the community (Roy Burman, 1959; Chakraborty, P. and Chattopadhyay, 1964; Das, A. K. 1969; Sarkar, Amitava, 1993). The present work is a pioneering attempt to describe the Toto language using the modern linguistic techniques.

### **1.1 FAMILY AFFILIATION**

In Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India Vol. III part. I (1909, page nos. 177 – 250) Toto language has been classified as a non pronominalized Himalayan language of Tibeto Burman sub family of Tibeto-Chinese language family. Grierson (1909 : 181) mentions that although the materials are so imperfect to identify and affiliate this language with any particular group, he identified the following three features to place Toto language in non pronominalized group along with other languages such as Gurung , Murmi (Tamang) , Māgari, Newari and Rong or Lepcha.

- a) numerals are pure Tibetan
- b) personal pronouns are like Dhimal and
- c) higher numbers are counted in twenties

## **1.2. LOCATION**

In West Bengal, the Toto tribe is concentrated in Totopara village as per the Census of India 1961. This village comes under Totopara – Ballalguri gram panchayat. The nearest township is Madarihat , twenty one kilometers away from this village. The village is surrounded by hills bordering Bhutan country. The river Torsha and the stream Hauri are very close to this village.

In Totopara village, Totos are living in different Gaons (hamlets). There are six such hamlets called as:

1. Dhumchi gaon
2. Puja gaon
3. Mitrang gaon
4. Subba gaon
5. Mandal gaon and
6. Panchayat gaon

## **1.3. SPEAKER’S STRENGTH**

Census of India (1901) as quoted by Grierson mentions that the strength of Toto speakers were 170 (Grierson, 1909 : pp 250). They were returned from Jalpaiguri area. As per the Census of India 1961, there are 383 speakers returned Toto as their mother tongue [Male-205 and female –178]. During the field work, the researcher has observed that the strength of Toto population has increased sizably (approximately 1200 persons) in Totopara.

## **1.4. BILINGUALISM**

In West Bengal, Totos are mainly living in Totopara village. In the family domain, Toto language is used to communicate with family members. Similarly, Toto language is used with relatives primarily for the communication purpose.

When they interact with other community people, Totos use mostly Nepali language for their communication . Similarly, they use Nepali language in bazar and market (*hat*).

In the school, the medium of instruction is in Bengali language. Hence they study through Bengali language. The educated Toto people use Bengali language for official communication, to converse with development officials and so on. The other Toto people use Toto and Nepali languages mostly for their inter personal communication. This is because they are exposed to the outer world very less. Hence they communicate within the community.

### **1.5. SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION**

As discussed earlier, Totos speak Toto language in home domain and with kith and kin. Outside home, they are exposed to Nepali and Bengali. In Totopara, a village in the district of Jalpaiguri of West Bengal state, people speaking the languages of Nepali, Garo, Bhutia, Limbu, Tamang, Rajbangsi, Rai, Gurung, Bengali and Bihari also reside with Totos. Totos use Nepali language with above mentioned communities when they interact with them. It is generally observed that most of the non Nepali communities residing in this region understand and speak Nepali language. It appears Nepali is the prestigious language of this region. Totos are also no exception. They speak Nepali language.

Totos are having a rich oral tradition. They have folk songs, folk tales and rituals. They have their own music instruments. On festival occasions, they sing songs and dance for the tunes. They drink home brewed liquor called *iyu* on marriage and festival occasions. Their important festivals are : *Ongchu, Ngoyu and Sorde*.

As mentioned earlier, Bengali is the medium of instruction in school. Hence the young age group of Toto population study through this language. Bengali, being the official language of this region, is used in all official communications. It is seen that the young and educated group uses Bengali language for their creative literary skill. This is because they learnt Bengali as the first language in school and hence they can read and write only in Bengali language. They view and listen Bengali programmes in the television and radio respectively.

## 1.6. REVIEW OF EARLIER LITERATURE

In spite of difficulty in collection of data on Toto, Grierson (1909) presented a report on Toto language in the Linguistic Survey of India volume. The material provided in the report was a connected text and a list of words having nouns and verbs.

Charu Chandra Sanyal (1972) had a pioneering attempt to study the Toto language and brought out a book on them along with another one tribal language called *Mech*, spoken in this area.

Sanyal described the Toto language in three broad headings : numerals, outline grammar and vocabulary. Few conversational sentences were also given in his book. In the appended page, he had given the lexicals spoken by the related tribal communities for comparison. Although this work is lacking the application of modern linguistic techniques, this is the first attempt to study the aspect of Toto language (The lexicals on days, months, times, directions, colours, body , environment, relations, housing pattern, animals, food and drink, weight and measurements, pronouns, temperament, nature, God and country, dress, metal, disease, profession, adjectives and adverbs have been collected).

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## 2. PHONOLOGY

### 2.1. PHONEMIC INVENTORY

#### Segmental Phonemes

Six vowels and twenty three consonants are realised in Toto.

#### Vowels

Among the six vowels, four are front vowels and two are back vowels.

	front	central	back
close	<i>i</i>	-	<i>u</i>
close mid	<i>e</i>	-	<i>o</i>
open mid	<i>E'</i>	-	-
open	<i>a</i>	-	-

#### Consonants

The twenty three consonants are classified in the following manner :

	Bilabial		Alveolar		Retroflex		Palatal		Velar		Glottal
plosive	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>	
nasal		<i>m</i>		<i>n</i>		<i>N</i>				<i>M</i>	
flap				<i>r</i>		<i>R</i>					
fricative			<i>s</i>	<i>z</i>			<i>S'</i>				<i>h</i>
lateral				<i>l</i>							
semi vowel		<i>w</i>						<i>y</i>			

### 2.2. MAJOR ALLOPHONIC DISTRIBUTION

The allophones found in this language are discussed below:

/e/

[E] The front open mid unrounded vowel occurs after the bilabials , semi vowels and lateral sounds

[e] The front close mid vowel occurs elsewhere

Examples:

<i>/mE/</i>	<i>/me/</i>	‘fire’
<i>/apE/</i>	<i>/ape/</i>	‘baby’
<i>/bEro/</i>	<i>/bero/</i>	‘friend’
<i>/yEmE/</i>	<i>/yeme/</i>	‘paternal uncle’s daughter’
<i>/lEpa/</i>	<i>/lepa/</i>	‘brain’
<i>/debE/</i>	<i>/debe/</i>	‘porcupine’

/gera/	/gera/	‘parrot’
/nEbE/	/nebe/	‘nose’
/sebE/	/sebe/	‘testicle’

/o/

- [O] Open mid, back vowel occurs in the word final positions, after velar stops and nasals, laterals and semi vowels  
 [o] The close mid back vowel occurs elsewhere

Examples :

[lɛO]	/leo/	‘moss’
[jitO]	/jito/	‘father’s elder brother’
[yagOi]	/yagoi/	‘hill’
[biyOw]	/biyow/	‘marriage’
[ohOiwa]	/ohoiwa/	‘dawn’
[MOka]	/Moka/	‘monkey’
[MOi S’aM]	/MoisaM/	‘earthworm’
[gOza]	/goza/	‘beak’
[lOMupa]	/loMupa/	‘camel’
[wOra]	/wora/	‘wasp’
[soka]	/soka/	‘rabbit’
[kotO]	/koto/	‘chin’
[porO]	/poro/	‘head’
[poroi]	/poroi/	‘pigeon’
[toki]	/toki/	‘snail’
[doya]	/doya/	‘snail (river)’
[boMai]	/boMai/	‘white ant’
[boto]	/boto/	‘arm pit’
[c <sup>h</sup> tow]	/ctow/	‘ankle’
[c <sup>h</sup> owbE]	/cowbe/	‘fat’

### 2.3. PHONEMIC DISTRIBUTION

Vowels

/i/

The front, close vowel /i/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.

Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>iyu</i>	‘brew’	<i>pika</i>	‘cow’	<i>ti</i>	‘water’
<i>ico</i>	‘one’	<i>gibe</i>	‘deer’	<i>sani</i>	‘sun’
<i>ibi</i>	‘these’	<i>piTo</i>	‘flour’	<i>pesi</i>	‘cow dung’
<i>ita</i>	‘here’	<i>siMpa</i>	‘twig’	<i>ji</i>	‘leopard’

/e/

The front close mid vowel /e/ occurs in initial, medial and final positions.  
Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>eM</i>	‘ginger’	<i>nebe</i>	‘nose’	<i>dabe</i>	‘root’
<i>ebri</i>	‘vegetable’	<i>peta</i>	‘worm’	<i>labe</i>	‘gesture’
<i>ewa</i>	‘nausea’	<i>pema</i>	‘liver’	<i>gibe</i>	‘deer’
		<i>ketu</i>	‘egg’	<i>cebe</i>	‘window’

/E’/

The lower front open mid vowel /E’/ falls in between close mid *e* and open mid *ε* occurs only in the medial position. Examples :

<i>pE’ko</i>	‘finger joint’
<i>nE’gu</i>	‘cave’
<i>pE’to</i>	‘toad’

/a/

The front open vowel /a/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.  
Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>ape</i>	‘baby’	<i>tari</i>	‘moon’	<i>paTTa</i>	‘jute’
<i>ayu</i>	‘mother’	<i>yago</i>	‘hill’	<i>lepa</i>	‘brain’
<i>ako</i>	‘shoot an animal’	<i>waTi</i>	‘rain’	<i>pema</i>	‘liver’
<i>apa</i>	‘father’	<i>taya</i>	‘frog’	<i>cua</i>	‘spring of water’

/o/

The back close mid vowel /o/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.  
Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>oMTe</i>	‘tiffin’	<i>kore</i>	‘finger’	<i>muMto</i>	‘earth’
<i>owwa</i>	‘howl’	<i>poja</i>	‘boy’	<i>hato</i>	‘cough’
<i>oraM</i>	‘old’	<i>boto</i>	‘armpit’	<i>poro</i>	‘head’
<i>o hoiwa</i>	‘dawn’	<i>soka</i>	‘hare’	<i>gapo</i>	‘dress’

/u/

The back rounded close vowel /u/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>uMwa</i>	‘boil’	<i>muwa</i>	‘cloud’	<i>suru</i>	‘lung’
<i>ubi</i>	‘nose’	<i>luMTui</i>	‘stone’	<i>Tezu</i>	‘squirrel’
<i>uhuMwa</i>	‘hum’	<i>guja</i>	‘hawk’	<i>namu</i>	‘face’

<i>urawa</i>	‘roll’	<i>luka</i>	‘sheep’	<i>yipu</i>	‘python’
		<i>zupa</i>	‘body’		

### Consonants

/p/

The voiceless bilabial plosive *p* occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.  
Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>peMko</i>	‘peacock’	<i>kupu</i>	‘thumb’	<i>skrup</i>	‘nail’
<i>puriM</i>	‘hair’	<i>lapuM</i>	‘door’	<i>paip</i>	‘tap’
<i>pari</i>	‘turban’	<i>japa</i>	‘erect’	<i>nip</i>	‘nib’
<i>pori</i>	‘fairy’	<i>kempra</i>	‘wood’		

/b/

The voiced bilabial plosive /b/ occurs in the initial and medial positions generally.  
It’s occurrence in the final position is very rare.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>biMa</i>	‘air’	<i>nebe</i>	‘nose’	<i>kitab</i>	‘book’
<i>baro</i>	‘friend’	<i>debe</i>	‘porcupine’		
<i>bubisi</i>	‘butterfly’	<i>DiMba</i>	‘sky’		
<i>biya</i>	‘flesh’	<i>lebe</i>	‘tongue’		

/t/

The voiceless alveolar plosive /t/ occurs in initial, medial and final positions.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>taya</i>	‘frog’	<i>puti</i>	‘honey’	<i>rat</i>	‘charriot’
<i>taMza</i>	‘raven’	<i>perti</i>	‘rope’	<i>Dekayi</i>	‘dacoit’
<i>tewa</i>	‘sweet’	<i>staM</i>	‘tooth’	<i>barut</i>	‘sulphur’
<i>tori</i>	‘cucumber’	<i>bati</i>	‘lamp’		

/d/

The voiced alveolar plosive /d/ occurs in the initial and medial positions.  
Examples:

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>de</i>	‘stick’	<i>bida</i>	‘comb’		
<i>dori</i>	‘mat’	<i>saMdi</i>	‘loom’		
<i>da Mte M</i>	‘jackfruit tree’	<i>zindu</i>	‘lace’		
<i>debe</i>	‘porcupine’	<i>badam</i>	‘cashew nut’		



/T/

The voiceless retroflex plosive /T/ occurs in the word initial, medial and final positions. Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>Tuwa</i>	‘appeal’	<i>wiT<i>i</i>M</i>	‘pillar’	<i>maT</i>	‘ground’
<i>TuM<i>s</i>iM</i>	‘conscience’	<i>piT<i>T</i>o</i>	‘powder’	<i>mukuT</i>	‘crown’
<i>Tewa</i>	‘hanging’	<i>maTa</i>	‘trunk’	<i>koT</i>	‘court’
<i>Tika</i>	‘contract’	<i>naTiMwa</i>	‘darkness’		

/D/

The voiced retroflex plosive /D/ occurs in the word initial and medial positions. Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final
<i>Dua</i>	‘elder brother’	<i>aMDuM</i>	‘cloth’	
<i>DiMba</i>	‘sky’	<i>benDi</i>	‘ladie’s finger’	
<i>Dupe</i>	‘axe’	<i>ziMDu</i>	‘bed’	
<i>Duin</i>	‘cricket’			

/c/

The voiceless palatal plosive /c/ occurs in initial and medial positions. its occurrence is very rare in final position. Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>cipei</i>	‘floor’	<i>keici</i>	‘scissors’	<i>kakoc</i>	‘paper’
<i>cirikini</i>	‘latch’	<i>picua</i>	‘hawker’		
<i>ceM</i>	‘child’	<i>pica</i>	‘give’		
<i>cumca</i>	‘forest’	<i>acar</i>	‘pickle’		

/j/

The voiced palatal plosive *j* occurs in the word initial and medial positions. Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final
<i>jora</i>	‘river’	<i>poja</i>	‘male’	
<i>jito</i>	‘father’s elder brother’	<i>aja</i>	‘crow’	
<i>jua</i>	‘father in law’	<i>guja</i>	‘hawk’	
<i>judu</i>	‘crutch’	<i>cuiji</i>	‘fourteen’	

/k/

The voiceless velar plosive /k/ occurs in initial, medial and final positions of the word. Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>keya</i>	‘crab’	<i>aMku</i>	‘uncooked rice’	<i>S’irak</i>	‘quilt’
<i>kiya</i>	‘dog’	<i>siMke</i>	‘firewood’	<i>naTak</i>	‘drama’
<i>kaMu</i>	‘beard’	<i>pokuDi</i>	‘dam’	<i>cambuk</i>	‘magnet’
<i>kupu</i>	‘thumb’	<i>nakiwa</i>	‘sneeze’		

/g/

The voiced velar plosive /g/ occurs in the word initial and medial positions. Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>gera</i>	‘parrot’	<i>yagoi</i>	‘hill’		
<i>gamla</i>	‘bowl’	<i>S’iguM</i>	‘vulture’		
<i>gobreM</i>	‘bread’	<i>bagaiM</i>	‘plant’		
<i>guiM</i>	‘mist’	<i>cigu</i>	‘nineteen’		

/m/

The bilabial nasal /m/ occurs in initial, medial and final positions of the word. Examples :

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>me</i>	‘fire’	<i>ama</i>	‘cooked rice’	<i>badam</i>	‘cashew nut’
<i>mai</i>	‘butter’	<i>timma</i>	‘leech’	<i>Tram</i>	‘tram’
<i>miMki</i>	‘cat’	<i>teme</i>	‘grave’	<i>bom</i>	‘bomb’
<i>MuS’a</i>	‘feather’	<i>kamui</i>	‘whisker’		
<i>mawa</i>	‘daughter in law’				

/n/

The alveolar nasal /n/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>nagu</i>	‘puss’	<i>ana</i>	‘elder sister’	<i>S’aigun</i>	‘teak’
<i>nanTa</i>	‘road’	<i>sani</i>	‘sun’	<i>ingin</i>	‘engine’
<i>nanuM</i>	‘ear’	<i>Dakni</i>	‘lid’	<i>bagain</i>	‘garden’
<i>namu</i>	‘face’	<i>zindu</i>	‘lace’		

/N/

The retroflex nasal /N/ occurs in the initial position mainly but found to be present in the medial position rarely. Examples :

Initial		Medial	
<i>Noi</i>	‘boat’	<i>yoNiwa</i>	‘blue’
<i>Nawa</i>	‘aim at’		
<i>Nuwa</i>	‘bend down’		
<i>No</i>	‘decide’		
<i>Nowa</i>	‘hear’		
<i>Ni</i>	‘salt’		

/M/

The presence of velar nasal /M/ is found abundant in initial, medial and final positions.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>MiMa</i>	‘earth quake’	<i>kaMru</i>	‘pot’	<i>gura</i>	‘gur’
<i>Miwa</i>	‘blow : nose’	<i>biMa</i>	‘wind’	<i>bekoM</i>	‘fur’
<i>Mowa</i>	‘carry on head’	<i>deMa</i>	‘man’	<i>mauM</i>	‘paddy’
<i>Moka</i>	‘monkey’	<i>ToMS’a</i>	‘hut’	<i>maiM</i>	‘venom’

/r/

The alveolar flap /r/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>raja</i>	‘king’	<i>ira</i>	‘bow’	<i>sur</i>	‘raga’
<i>rajya</i>	‘province’	<i>bra</i>	‘fort’	<i>tor</i>	‘skim’
<i>rajyapal</i>	‘governor’	<i>ara</i>	‘blade’	<i>hombar</i>	‘hammer’
		<i>aru</i>	‘eighteen’	<i>kor</i>	‘tax’
		<i>beMri</i>	‘brinjal’		

/R/

The retroflex flap /R/ occurs in the medial position only.

Medial	
<i>boRi</i>	‘beans’
<i>mapaRewa</i>	‘illiterate’
<i>paRewadiMa</i>	‘literature’
<i>parRewadeMa</i>	‘pupil’
<i>paRewa S’a</i>	‘study room’

/s/

The voiceless alveolar fricative /s/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions. In the final position, it seems to be present only in borrowed lexical items.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>suru</i>	‘lung’	<i>lasu</i>	‘shirt’	<i>mains</i>	‘mine field’
<i>sebe</i>	‘testicle’	<i>haMsu</i>	‘who’	<i>apis</i>	‘office’
<i>sutti</i>	‘oil’	<i>tuMsiM</i>	‘chest’	<i>gilas</i>	‘glass’
<i>staM</i>	‘tooth’	<i>asi</i>	‘human excreta’		

/z/

The voiced alveolar fricative /z/ occurs in the initial and medial positions frequently but rare in the final position.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>zimS’aM</i>	‘satan’	<i>ziziM</i>	‘cheap’		
<i>zupa</i>	‘body’	<i>taMza</i>	‘raven’	<i>praiz</i>	‘prize’
<i>zitui</i>	‘buffed rice’	<i>Tezu</i>	‘squirrel (small)’		
<i>zuwa</i>	‘enter in’	<i>ziziwa</i>	‘blunt’		
<i>zinewa</i>	‘look at’				

/S’/

The palatal fricative /S’/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>S’osua</i>	‘trade’	<i>MaS’a</i>	‘shed : as a skin’	<i>doS’</i>	‘accused’
<i>S’aMwa</i>	‘purify’	<i>niS’o</i>	‘twenty’	<i>DiS’</i>	‘gambling’
<i>S’aMdi</i>	‘thread’	<i>miS’ai</i>	‘mix’		
		<i>kuS’iM</i>	‘finger nail’		

/h/

The glottal fricative /h/ occurs in the initial and medial positions only.

Initial		Medial	
<i>haraMri</i>	‘street’	<i>boha</i>	‘goitre’
<i>hiyuM</i>	‘ice’	<i>ohoiwa</i>	‘dawn’
<i>hatti</i>	‘elephant’	<i>sara hewa</i>	‘hunter’
<i>hato</i>	‘cough’	<i>abiha</i>	‘they’
<i>harisi</i>	‘yoke’		

/l/

The alveolar lateral /l/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>leo</i>	‘moss’	<i>balua</i>	‘sand’	<i>mol</i>	‘manure’
<i>ladiM</i>	‘clay’	<i>jowla</i>	‘bag’	<i>putul</i>	‘doll’
<i>lodaM</i>	‘shade’	<i>guali</i>	‘cow-shed’	<i>kamal</i>	‘lotus’
<i>lutu</i>	‘bat’	<i>kulo</i>	‘canal’	<i>nariwal</i>	‘coconut’

/w/

The bilabial approximant /w/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>waTi</i>	‘rain’	<i>jowa</i>	‘burning rod’	<i>cstow</i>	‘joint’
<i>wora</i>	‘wasp’	<i>yuwai</i>	‘jaw’	<i>biyow</i>	‘marriage’
<i>wiTeM</i>	‘beam’	<i>mewa</i>	‘papaya’	<i>giyaw</i>	‘wheat’
<i>woMTa</i>	‘hand husking instrument’	<i>Tyuwa</i>	‘athlete’		
		<i>kawri</i>	‘chalk’		

/y/

The palatal approximant /y/ occurs in the initial, medial and final positions.

Initial		Medial		Final	
<i>yaMmu</i>	‘caterpillar’	<i>taya</i>	‘frog’	<i>kokoy</i>	‘leg’
<i>yipu</i>	‘python’	<i>yuiya</i>	‘tortoise’	<i>tasray</i>	‘fry pan’
<i>yeMa</i>	‘horse’	<i>biya</i>	‘flesh’	<i>curey</i>	‘lime’
<i>yiM</i>	‘husband’s younger brother’s wife’	<i>dyu</i>	‘mustard oil lamp’	<i>piS’ey</i>	‘paternal aunt’

## 2.4. PHONEMIC CONTRASTS

### Vowels

/i/

<i>picua</i>	‘hawker’
<i>pecua</i>	‘wipe off’
<i>pika</i>	‘cow’
<i>pE’ko</i>	‘finger joint’
<i>pika</i>	‘cow’
<i>paka</i>	‘pig’

	<i>i</i>	‘it’
	<i>u</i>	‘that’
<i>/e/</i>	<i>apa</i>	‘father’
	<i>ape</i>	‘baby’
	<i>keke</i>	‘tusk’
	<i>keka</i>	‘hen’
<i>/E’/</i>	<i>peko</i>	‘second’
	<i>pE’ko</i>	‘finger joint’
	<i>piTo</i>	‘flour’
	<i>pE’to</i>	‘toad’
	<i>nagu</i>	‘puss’
	<i>nE’gu</i>	‘cave’
<i>/a/</i>	<i>uMwa</i>	‘boil as water’;
	<i>aMwa</i>	‘ask’
	<i>poima</i>	‘belly’
	<i>paima</i>	‘star’
	<i>peMwa</i>	‘nurse : a baby’
	<i>paMwa</i>	‘costly’
	<i>maT</i>	‘ground’
	<i>maTa</i>	‘trunk’
<i>/o/</i>	<i>uiwa</i>	‘follow a person’
	<i>oiwa</i>	‘open’
	<i>dui</i>	‘verandah’
	<i>doi</i>	‘curd’
	<i>peiwa</i>	‘divorce’
	<i>poiwa</i>	‘weed’

/w/  
*keciM* 'chicken'  
*kuS'iM* 'claw'

*japa* 'erect'  
*jupa* 'back'

### Consonants

/p/ ~ /b/  
*piM* 'spinning wheel'  
*biMa* 'air'

*pari* 'turban'  
*baro* 'friend'

*peMko* 'peacock'  
*biMa* 'air'

/t/ ~ /d/  
*tori* 'cucumber'  
*dori* 'mat'

*taya* 'frog'  
*doya* 'snail'

/t/ ~ /T/  
*tewa* 'sweet'  
*Tuwa* 'appeal'

*koto* 'chin'  
*koTa* 'room'

*to* 'matted chair'  
*Toi* 'trunk'

/T/ ~ /D/  
*Toi* 'trunk'  
*Duin* 'cricket'

/d/ ~ /D/  
*doya* 'snail'  
*Doya* 'cow fly'

/c/ ~ /j/

*cua* 'spring of water'  
*jua* 'daughter in law's father'

*ceme* 'daughter'  
*jume* 'daughter in law's mother'

/k/ ~ /g/

*kei* 'ear ring'  
*goi* 'crocodile'

*kuja* 'pigeon'  
*goza* 'beak'

/m ~ /n/

*mara* 'ant : small'  
*nara* 'procession'  
*ama* 'cooked rice'  
*ana* 'husband's sister'

/n/ ~ /M/

*naya* 'bear'  
*Maya* 'fish'

*nico* 'two'  
*Mico* 'seven'

/y/ ~ /ʌ/

*yawa* 'dancer'  
*lawa* 'examinee'

/c / ~ /s/

*ctow* 'ankle'  
*stow* 'stove'

/c/ ~ /s/

*csta* 'umbrella'  
*sta* 'whip'

**Other contrasting pairs:**

*muwa* 'cloud'  
*muywa* 'concert'



<i>nowa</i>	‘idea’
<i>noMwa</i>	‘greeting’
<i>Dua</i>	‘brother : elder’
<i>Duwwa</i>	‘grief’
<i>ico</i>	‘one’
<i>nico</i>	‘two’
<i>laja</i>	‘king’
<i>lawa</i>	‘examinee’
<i>ara</i>	‘blade’
<i>gera</i>	‘parrot’
<i>zua</i>	‘mouse’
<i>zupa</i>	‘back’
<i>loi</i>	‘government’
<i>doi</i>	‘curd’
<i>asi</i>	‘excreta: human’
<i>pasi</i>	‘excreta: pig’
<i>leda</i>	‘palate’
<i>lera</i>	‘train’
<i>Tuwa</i>	‘appeal’
<i>Tyuwa</i>	‘athlete’
<i>uti</i>	‘milk’
<i>sutti</i>	‘oil’
<i>cutti</i>	‘dew’
<i>sutti</i>	‘oil’
<i>ca</i>	‘iron’
<i>ja</i>	‘caste’
<i>S’a</i>	‘shed’
<i>ja</i>	‘caste’
<i>ua</i>	‘husband’
<i>Dua</i>	‘brother : elder’

<i>mai</i>	‘butter’
<i>maiM</i>	‘venom’
<i>ma wa</i>	‘daughter in law’
<i>Nawa</i>	‘aim at’
<i>mai</i>	‘butter’
<i>Noi</i>	‘boat’

## 2.5.CLUSTERS

### 2.5.1 VOWEL

Vowel clusters are present in the initial, medial and final positions of the lexicals. The vowel clusters obtained are: *-ei, -ai, -oi, -ui, -ao, -au, -eo, -ou* etc.

Examples :

Initial

<i>aibita</i>	‘coast’
<i>eita</i>	‘goat’
<i>aina</i>	‘mirror’
<i>aikiya</i>	‘alas’
<i>ain</i>	‘law’
<i>oiwa</i>	‘open’
<i>uiwa</i>	‘follow a person’
<i>eiwa</i>	‘swim’
<i>oiMpa</i>	‘remove’
<i>uidaM</i>	‘deep’
<i>aibi</i>	‘near’
<i>ainji</i>	‘yesterday’
<i>aoMa</i>	‘ass’

## Medial

<i>ohoiwa</i>	‘dawn’
<i>aluiwa</i>	‘red’
<i>ahaiwa</i>	‘yawn’
<i>puima</i>	‘star’
<i>huime</i>	‘younger wife’
<i>mausi</i>	‘mother’s sister’
<i>puisa</i>	‘maternal uncle’
<i>nuiko</i>	‘hind leg’
<i>moipa</i>	‘wild pig’
<i>poima</i>	‘belly’
<i>luito</i>	‘bone’
<i>yeoTi</i>	‘cooking pot’
<i>soube</i>	‘fat’
<i>saiti</i>	‘fruit juice’

## Final

<i>mai</i>	‘butter’
<i>madui</i>	‘flame’
<i>leo</i>	‘moss’
<i>balua</i>	‘sand’
<i>piS’ei</i>	‘father’s sister’
<i>kui</i>	‘hand’
<i>zua</i>	‘mouse’
<i>goi</i>	‘crocodile’
<i>S’ia</i>	‘louse’
<i>Toi</i>	‘trunk’
<i>poRoi</i>	‘pigeon’
<i>kamui</i>	‘whiskers’
<i>yuwai</i>	‘cheek’
<i>locua</i>	‘heat’
<i>zitui</i>	‘buffed rice’

## Consonant

Consonant clusters are found more in the medial position. They are not traced in final position but their limited occurrences are noticed in initial position.

## Initial

<i>snehawa</i>	‘cholera’
<i>kya</i>	‘dog’
<i>csto</i>	‘first’

<i>staM</i>	‘tooth’
<i>csta</i>	‘turban’
<i>sta</i>	‘whip’
<i>skrup</i>	‘nail’
<i>bra</i>	‘wall’

## Medial

### Consonant + Consonant

<i>berceM</i>	‘calf’
<i>bekriM</i>	‘wing’
<i>tasray</i>	‘frying pan’
<i>gaitri</i>	‘kettle’
<i>TiTraiwa</i>	‘lightening’
<i>bardoM</i>	‘wood pecker’
<i>bisku</i>	‘biscuit’
<i>yebri</i>	‘vegetable curry’
<i>botra</i>	‘bottle’
<i>gobreM</i>	‘bread’
<i>katri</i>	‘nut cracker’
<i>tapro</i>	‘cap’
<i>cadri</i>	‘bed sheet (covered over a dead body)’
<i>cirkini</i>	‘bolt’
<i>balti</i>	‘bucket’
<i>kapja</i>	‘hinge’
<i>jowan mosra</i>	‘ajowan’
<i>barli</i>	‘barley’
<i>liS’atroi</i>	‘pick up’

### Nasal + Consonant

<i>muMTo</i>	‘earth’
<i>cumca</i>	‘forest’
<i>nanTa</i>	‘road’
<i>sansar</i>	‘universe’
<i>miMki</i>	‘cat’
<i>taMza</i>	‘raven’
<i>leMba</i>	‘dumb’
<i>liMS’e</i>	‘kidney’
<i>caMke</i>	‘chameleon’
<i>namsiri</i>	‘fox’
<i>naMja</i>	‘kernel of coconut’
<i>aMDuM</i>	‘cloth’
<i>Debo nuMTu</i>	‘rock’

<i>haMsa</i>	‘duck’
<i>domoMdi</i>	‘grass hopper’
<i>jaMka</i>	‘mosquito’
<i>dumkowa</i>	‘lazy’
<i>nati empowa</i>	‘mucus’
<i>gamla</i>	‘bowl’
<i>gaMru</i>	‘jar’
<i>camci</i>	‘spoon’
<i>wancu</i>	‘cloth without hand sleeves’
<i>sandi</i>	‘loom’
<i>kadamsai</i>	‘bitter gourd’
<i>S’uMrai</i>	‘three fourth’

#### Consonat + Nasal

<i>kepna</i>	‘elephant’
<i>yutimatna</i>	‘anaemia’
<i>luipna</i>	‘cataract’
<i>Dakni</i>	‘lid’
<i>sasma</i>	‘spectacles’
<i>dodopna</i>	‘shiver’

#### Consonant + Semi-vowel

<i>TeS’wa</i>	‘twin’
<i>balwa biri</i>	‘desert’
<i>cikuMwa</i>	‘cold’
<i>jaMka</i>	‘mosquito’
<i>jitwa</i>	‘great grandson’
<i>bedyu</i>	‘navel’

#### Semi-vowel + Consonant

<i>cowbe</i>	‘fat’
<i>jowla</i>	‘belly’
<i>cowki</i>	‘cot’

#### Consonant + Consonant (Geminated)

<i>cutti</i>	‘dew’
<i>hatti</i>	‘elephant’
<i>timma</i>	‘lark’
<i>bassa</i>	‘nest’
<i>lakka</i>	‘rhinoceros’
<i>kaTTi</i>	‘match stick’

<i>sutti</i>	‘oil’
<i>piTTo</i>	‘powder’
<i>owwa</i>	‘uncover’
<i>yoppu</i>	‘nipple’
<i>koTTa</i>	‘lizard; tree’
<i>cekka</i>	‘ashes’
<i>aTTa</i>	‘grand father’
<i>appuju</i>	‘husband’ elder brother’
<i>Dissi</i>	‘bed bug’
<i>lottowa</i>	‘dwarf’
<i>dussa</i>	‘blanket’
<i>jutta</i>	‘shoe’
<i>luwwa</i>	‘wear’
<i>powwa</i>	‘whip’

### Three Consonants

<i>DiMsrai</i>	‘rainbow’
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## 2.6. SYLLABLES

The syllabic structures of Toto language are : monosyllabic, disyllabic, trisyllabic and tetrasyllabic.

### Monosyllabic

The monosyllabic structure is as follow :

<i>V</i>	<i>u</i>	‘that’
<i>CV</i>	<i>me</i>	‘fire’
	<i>ye</i>	‘brother: younger’

Other examples :

<i>Ti</i>	‘water’
<i>ji</i>	‘leopard’
<i>du</i>	‘wash : clothes’
<i>pi</i>	‘weave : basket’
<i>jaM</i>	‘answer a question’
<i>le</i>	‘call a person’

## Disyllabic

The disyllabic structure of Toto is as follow:

CV-V	<i>le-o</i>	‘moss’
	<i>cu-a</i>	‘grand son’
	<i>Du-a</i>	‘brother :elder’
CV-CV	<i>oM-Te</i>	‘tiffin’
	<i>ni-ru</i>	‘seventeen’

Other examples :

<i>nE'-gu</i>	‘cave’
<i>mu – wa</i>	‘cloud’
<i>muM – to</i>	‘earth’
<i>wa – Ti</i>	‘rain’
<i>jo – ra</i>	‘river’
<i>jit – me</i>	‘great grand daughter’
<i>ku – ku</i>	‘mother’s brother’
<i>bar – doM</i>	‘wood pecker’
<i>pe – ta</i>	‘worm’
<i>to – ti</i>	‘saliva’
<i>lui – to</i>	‘skeleton’

## Trisyllabic

The trisyllabic structure is as follow:

CV-CV-CV	<i>jo-la-we</i>	‘open : a bag’
	<i>pi-ka-tu</i>	‘pick : a fruit’

CVC-CV-CV	<i>kun-no-wa</i>	‘suspicious’
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Other examples:

<i>ke-ke- reM</i>	‘left handed’
<i>ceM -buM -wa</i>	‘pregnancy’
<i>saM- paM- wa</i>	‘treatment’
<i>gam-ca-ri</i>	‘towel’

## Tetrasyllabic

The tetra syllabic structure is as follow :

CV-CVC-CV-CV

*si-taM-pu-na* 'temper'  
*cu-cuM-pu-na* 'timid'

Other examples:

*ju- pai- ya- to* 'lizard'  
*S'aM -ko-S'iM- teM* 'cotton plant'

## 2.7. PHONOTACTIC FEATURES

### Aspiration

1. There is no phonemic contrast between aspirated and non aspirated.
2. Phonetically the distinction between *k* and *kh*, *d* and *dh*, *t* and *th*, *j* and *jh* are getting lost. Hence the occurrence of aspiration is visible in very few examples of the sounds such as *ch,th,dh,jh* in the data.

<i>cic<sup>h</sup>cipa</i>	'smooth'
<i>cic<sup>h</sup>ihuiwa</i>	'urinate'
<i>cic<sup>h</sup>aiwa</i>	'chirp : as a bird'
<i>c<sup>h</sup>ekka</i>	'ashes'
<i>c<sup>h</sup>ua</i>	'spring of water'
<i>c<sup>h</sup>eM</i>	'child'
<i>c<sup>h</sup>umc<sup>h</sup>a</i>	'forest'
<i>c<sup>h</sup>sto</i>	'wrist'
<i>cuc<sup>h</sup>i</i>	'bamboo/pin'
<i>kec<sup>h</sup>iM</i>	'chicken'
<i>puc<sup>h</sup>ua</i>	'pig tail'
<i>pic<sup>h</sup>ua</i>	'hawker'
<i>c<sup>h</sup>ati</i>	'vein'
<i>j<sup>h</sup>ola</i>	'bag'
<i>j<sup>h</sup>ume</i>	'mother- in -law'
<i>k<sup>h</sup>et<sup>h</sup>u</i>	'egg'
<i>kuk<sup>h</sup>u</i>	'maternal uncle'
<i>d<sup>h</sup>am</i>	'horn'
<i>guj<sup>h</sup>a</i>	'owl'
<i>nok<sup>h</sup>okiya</i>	'scorpion'
<i>mit<sup>h</sup>umri</i>	'buttock'



## Length

The presence of length in vowels has been observed in some of the lexicals. However, a phonemic contrast between a short vowel and a long vowel has not been found. Hence, at this juncture, length is not considered as a phoneme in this language.

<i>hu:wa</i>	‘bathe’
<i>ke:wa</i>	‘bear: give birth’
<i>yu:jru</i>	‘help’
<i>li:wa</i>	‘scrape’
<i>ke:mpra</i>	‘wood’
<i>la:su</i>	‘blouse’
<i>la:mbi</i>	‘clerk’
<i>pu:l</i>	‘bridge’
<i>le:ra</i>	‘white’

## Nasalization

Nasalization of the phonemes in some cases have been observed in this language. As they do not yield contrasting phonemic pairs, they have not been considered as a separate phoneme. Examples:

<i>koĩTi</i>	‘crow bar’
<i>giyãw</i>	‘wheat’
<i>keĩç<sup>h</sup>i</i>	‘barbar’
<i>pãu uwa</i>	‘cowardice’
<i>Tõisuwa</i>	‘march’
<i>oĩpowwa</i>	‘transplant’
<i>luã</i>	‘husband’s elder brother’s wife’
<i>duĩn</i>	‘cricket’

The occurrence of nasalization is observed in the medial and final positions of the lexical items.

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### 3. MORPHOPHONEMICS

1. Vowel harmony in between two words

The marker *-ki / -ke* is used as a classifier denoting the young ones of animals or birds. The marker *ki- / ke-* is determined according to the first syllable of the preceding word. Example :

- |    |               |              |           |
|----|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| a. | <i>kiyako</i> | <i>kiceM</i> | ‘puppy’   |
|    | dog – poss.   | y. one       |           |
| b. | <i>kekako</i> | <i>keceM</i> | ‘chicken’ |
|    | hen –poss.    | y. one       |           |

Thus, the dog’s young one is *kiceM* whereas the hen’s young one is *keceM*.

2. Loss of consonant in word final position

When two words have velar nasal consonant sounds in their word final positions and come for compounding as one word, then one may notice the loss of velar consonant /M/ in the first word.

- |             |             |                            |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| <i>akua</i> | <i>kuiM</i> | ‘She is my sister’         |
| she is      | my sister   |                            |
| <i>kuM</i>  |             | ‘my’                       |
| <i>iM</i>   |             | ‘husband’s brother’s wife’ |

Here, one can notice /M/ in *kuM* ‘my’ is lost due to the impact of following word’s velar nasal presence.

3. Loss of vowel *o* in negative marker *-mo*

The loss of vowel *-o* in negative marker *-mo* is observed when it is followed by the marker containing *-o* in its syllable. Example :

- |                              |               |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| <i>ka nati</i>               | <i>icodaM</i> | <i>lemkoro</i>            |
| I you                        | alone         | leave no pre. cont.       |
| ‘I am not leaving you alone’ |               |                           |
| <i>le</i>                    | -             | to leave                  |
| <i>mo</i>                    | -             | not                       |
| <i>koro</i>                  | -             | present continuous marker |

## 4. MORPHOLOGY

### 4.1. WORD FORMATION

The word formation in Toto language is observed in the following ways:

- a) by prefixation
- b) by suffixation
- c) by partial repetition of initial syllables and
- d) by agglutination

#### Prefixation

The negative marker *ma-/ me-/ mo-* is added before the verb to bring the negative sense. Example:

<i>hadana</i>	‘coming’
<i>mahadana</i>	‘not coming’
<i>jaM</i>	‘say’
<i>majaM</i>	‘don’t say’

Other examples:

<i>neSeso mejiM</i>	‘Don’t go bed so soon’
so soon not sleep	

<i>ka kam mojjana</i>	‘I don’t work’
I work not do	

<i>ka kampako mato</i>	‘I don’t have the work’
I work don’t have	

<i>ka maM kaimi</i>	‘We are not related’
I not we related	

It is interesting to observe that the *-ta* form retained in all adverbial words to convey the meaning of time or direction but the prefixes vary to convey different meanings. For instance,

<i>ita</i>	‘here’
<i>akota</i>	‘there’

<i>lita</i>	‘down’
<i>netta</i>	‘moment’
<i>purata</i>	‘top’
<i>nutta</i>	‘east’
<i>tanangta</i>	‘far away’
<i>daMta</i>	‘north’
<i>ditta</i>	‘west’
<i>maMta</i>	‘south’

### Suffixation

The plural marker, case marker etc are added after the nouns to make sense of plural number and case marking. Examples:

<i>dambe pika</i> bull	<i>yacoina</i> graze- pre con	‘The bull is grazing’	
<i>dambe pikabi</i> bulls	<i>yacoina</i>	‘Bulls are grazing’	
<i>apeko</i> child poss.mar	<i>kui</i> hand	‘Child’s hand’	
<i>apebiko</i> children poss.mar	<i>kuibi</i> <i>apecimi</i>	‘The children’s hands are small’	
<i>apebi</i> children	<i>bagainta</i> garden to	<i>woMna</i> come	‘The children come to garden’

### Repetition

The words are formed by repetition of the same syllables either fully or partially.

#### Full Repetition

<i>wawa</i>	‘bark as a dog’
<i>keke</i>	‘tusk’
<i>jaijai</i>	‘wasp’
<i>SeMke SeMke</i>	‘lame’

#### Partial Repetition

The first syllable of the word will repeat partly in the second syllable also to form a word. Examples :

<i>duduwa</i>	‘beat: heart’
<i>yoyowa haiwa</i>	‘jaundice’
<i>dodowa haiwa</i>	‘malaria’
<i>cucuMko</i>	‘terrible’
<i>ziziwa</i>	‘sharp’
<i>dadappa</i>	‘equal’
<i>dadawwa</i>	‘flat’
<i>cicihuiwa</i>	‘urinate’
<i>SuSua</i>	‘collide’
<i>yeiyeiwa</i>	‘breadth’
<i>doMdoMtapna</i>	‘refresh’
<i>tatawa</i>	‘taste’
<i>kekeuwa</i>	‘cacle: as hen’

### Derived

One can understand the form of derivational suffixes when we compare the related words. The following words bring different conjugal forms used in Toto language:

<i>rajya</i>	‘state/ province/ kingdom’
<i>rajdani</i>	‘capital’
<i>raja</i>	‘emperor’
<i>luiswa</i>	‘battle’
<i>luispuwa</i>	‘collision’
<i>kiwa</i>	‘debt’
<i>kipowwa</i>	‘debtor’
<i>kuiwa</i>	‘thief’
<i>kucpuna</i>	‘theft’

### Agglutination

Group of words are added together to form a word to convey a specific meaning. Examples:

<i>lita zimS’a nawa</i>	‘lie down : to take a position’
<i>turi mim S’e gawa</i>	‘kneeling position’
<i>naM pok nu waM</i>	‘conspire : plan evil together’

## 4.2 NOUN MORPHOLOGY

### 4.2.1 NOUN

Nouns are two types, one is basic and the other is derived.

Basic

<i>biMa</i>	‘air’
<i>jora</i>	‘river’
<i>pika</i>	‘cow’
<i>miMki</i>	‘cat’
<i>lE’pa</i>	‘brain’

The basic nouns, which are not derived, belong to two types. They are :

1. mass nouns and
2. count nouns

Mass

<i>Ti</i>	‘water’
<i>DiMba</i>	‘sky’

Count

<i>naya</i>	‘bear’
<i>hatti</i>	‘elephant’
<i>bubisi</i>	‘butterfly’

Compound

<i>Ti</i>	‘water’
<i>waTi</i>	‘rain’
<i>yuTi</i>	‘blood’

*Ti* which refers water, is extended to *waTi* ‘rain’ and *yuTi* ‘blood’ respectively. Here one should observe that *Ti* is retained in both the lexicals but with the variation in the first syllable to make variations in their respective meanings.

### 4.2.2 NUMBER

The plural suffix *-bi* is included with the noun to express the plural number.

<i>S’a</i>	‘house’
<i>S’abi</i>	‘houses’
<i>pika</i>	‘cow’
<i>pikabi</i>	‘cows’

Sometimes, *-bi* suffix is added before some other markers.

<i>yiha</i>	‘this’
<i>yibiha</i>	‘these’

When numerical definiteness is present in the word, then *-bi* marker is absent.

example:

<i>ku</i>	<i>ico</i>	<i>ceMwa</i>	<i>nyo</i>	
my	one	son	have	‘I have one son’

<i>ku</i>	<i>niS’o</i>	<i>ceMwa</i>	<i>nyo</i>	
	two			‘I have two sons’

When the numerical definiteness is not present, then plural marker is added.

<i>kuM</i>	<i>ceMwabi</i>	<i>S’eta</i>	<i>nyo</i>	
	sons			‘My sons are in the house’

<i>ako</i>	<i>ceMwabi</i>	<i>ita</i>	<i>nina</i>	
his	sons	here	are	‘His sons are here’

When case marker is to be included, then it is added only after plural marker.

<i>akobiko</i>	<i>ceMwa</i>	
their	son	‘Their son’

### 4.2.3 GENDER

Gender is realised in Toto in two ways :

1. Lexical
2. Grammatical

Lexical

In human, the gender distinction is expressed by using different lexicals to different genders. Examples :

Masculine		Feminine	
<i>deMa</i>	‘man’	<i>meme</i>	‘woman’
<i>Dua</i>	‘brother’	<i>iM</i>	‘sister’
<i>apa</i>	‘father’	<i>ayu</i>	‘mother’
<i>ceMwa</i>	‘son’	<i>cemi</i>	‘daughter’

<i>ua</i>	‘husband’	<i>me</i>	‘wife’
<i>cua</i>	‘grand son’	<i>cume</i>	‘grand daughter’

### Grammatical

The markers *-a/-o* or *-wa* are used for masculine gender in general and *-me*, *-i* or *-ei* are used for feminine gender.

### Masculine

<i>apa</i>	‘father’
<i>jua</i>	‘daughter in law’s father’
<i>eraMwa</i>	‘husband’s younger brother’
<i>jitwa</i>	‘great grand son’
<i>poja</i>	‘boy’

### Feminine

<i>jitme</i>	‘great grand daughter’
<i>piS’ei</i>	‘father’s sister’
<i>mami</i>	‘maternal uncle’s wife’
<i>mausi</i>	‘mother’s sister’
<i>jitei</i>	‘great grand mother’

In non-human beings, the words such as *dambe* for masculine gender and *cabe* for feminine gender are used to distinct the gender identity . Example :

<i>dambe</i>	<i>pika</i>	‘bull’
<i>cabe</i>	<i>pika</i>	‘cow’

### 4.2.4 CASE

Eight types of cases are available in Toto. They are : 1. Nominative 2. Accusative 3. Instrumental 4. Dative 5. Ablative 6. Locative 7. Genitive and 8. Vocative. These eight types of cases are on the basis of meaning. However, on the basis of forms, it is only six. They are: -  $\emptyset$ , *-hi*, *-so*, *-ta*, *-ko* and *O!*, *ah*.

### Nominative

Nominative case marker is  $\emptyset$  . Example :

*pradip ToTo jaMmi ka madarita haro*  
Pradeep Toto said I Madarihat to go fut.

‘Pradeep Toto said I will go to Madarihat’



*wajpayi jaMna pakistanhi ajipa baratS'o haire mojaro*  
Vajpayee said Pakistan acc. assure India from no disturb-fut

‘Shri Vajpayee assured to Pakistan that India will not strike (first)’

### Accusative

The accusative marker is *-hi*. Examples :

*deMgabi kuiwa diMgahi hatita poina*  
people thief acc. market at caught

‘People caught the thief at market’

*ako bagainS'o pi kohi gipuna*  
he garden from bullock acc. chased

‘He chased the bullock from the garden’

*kibiha pikahi pomi*  
they cow-acc beat

‘They beat the cows’

Sometimes, the *o* marker is added to indicate accusative case. Example:

*ako zia SadaMna* ‘He is killing a bird’  
he bird kill pre con

### Instrumental

Instrumental marker is *-so*. Examples :

*akua salko keMbraso S'a banaina*  
he sal tree by house built

‘He built the house with Sal wood’

*akua akohiM luMTuso tona*  
he him stone by hit

‘He hit him by a stone’

## Dative

The dative marker is *-ta*. Examples:

*skulta woM* 'come to school'  
school to come

*skulta hatu* 'go to the school'  
school go to

*ka bagainta haruwa asua kam paruwa oMti tiMaruwa*  
I garden to go and work seeds drop on

'I go to the garden and work on the plants'

*kuM Seta hatu* 'go to my house'  
my house to go

## Locative

The locative marker is *-ta*. Examples:

*SeMceMbi barita nina* 'The animals are in the field'  
animals field-in are

*kibi loita yuMna* 'We live in a village'  
We village at live

*zia basata bayena* 'The bird is in the bird'  
bird nest-in sit

## Ablative

The ablative marker is *-so*. Examples:

*moMgalbar liSuMso diMabaywa gari kampawa bandujana*  
Tuesday night from passenger bus working stopped

'From Tuesday midnight the buses stopped working'

*ako kuM cebeso huina*  
he my window from fell

'He fell down from my window'

*ka*            *SiMeso*            *tanaMta*            *nina*  
I            tree from            far away            stand

‘I stand far from the tree’

### Genitive

The genitive marker is *-ko*. Examples:

*sureS' ko*    *moTorbaika*    *akta*    *japam*    *sena*  
Suresh's    motorbike    there    stand    pre.cont.

‘Suresh's motorbike is standing there’

*kruS'nako*    *Dambe*    *pikaha*    *nE'Tata*    *baM dihe*  
Krishna's    bullock    street on    run    pre.cont.

‘Krishna's bullock is running on the street’

### Vocative

*O!* *ah* are used as vocative markers. Examples:

*o pe mayaM*    *kare*    *woMpana*  
wait    I also    come

‘O! brother! please wait, I will also come’

*ah* , *ca* , *ita*    *tuMcna!*  
here    pains

‘Ah ! it is paining here’

*cayi* ,    *kiyaha* ,    *haTuiso*  
dogs            go away

‘Go away from here (dogs eat the food)’

### 4.2.5 POST POSITIONS

The nominal post-positions such as *-raM* ‘also’ , *-sa* ‘both’ etc. are added after nouns. Examples :

*akoko ceMwa biraM ita nina* 'Their sons are also here'  
 their sons also here are

*natibi niS'osa kampana* 'You both work'  
 you two both work

Similarly, *-ko* 'by', *-so* 'or' are also used as post positions in nominal endings.

*kibiha cabe pika biso dinkodin utiyena*  
 we cows acc. daily milk

'We milk the cows every day'

*nabi niS'oso S'umco ico muMTota mauM cayna*  
 you two or three together paddy cut

'You two or three together cut the paddy crop'

The other nominal post positions are :

*ka natiMpa kampako haro* 'I will go with you to work'  
 with

*pojako pekota gaccara* 'Take your seat amongst the boys'  
 boys middle seat take

*kuM namkaita maja* 'Don't stand in front of me'  
 my front don't stand

*kunnoita kya woMna* 'The dog came behind me'  
 my back dog came

*porako toiS'o zia buipuna* 'The bird flew over my head'  
 head over bird flew

*ka bepa akoiM tiMmi* 'He looks like me'  
 I like he looks

*kibiko kokoiko lita moMTo nina* 'The earth is under our feet'  
 our feet under earth is

*kuM aibiS'O ga* 'Take a seat by my side'  
 my side sit

*ako kuM S'ako aibita yuMna* 'He stays near my house'  
 he my house near stays

#### 4.2.6 PRONOUN

The pronouns are classified as follows : personal, possessive, indefinite, interrogative and demonstrative.

##### Personal pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
First	<i>ka</i> 'I'	<i>kibi</i> 'we'
Second	<i>nati</i> 'you (sg.)'	<i>natibi</i> 'you (pl)'
Third	<i>ako /aku</i> 'he/she'	<i>akobiha/abiha</i> 'they'
	<i>ape</i> 'child'	<i>apebi</i> 'children'
	<i>i</i> 'it'	<i>yibi</i> 'these'

##### Possessive pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
First	<i>kuM</i> 'my'	<i>kibiko</i> 'our'
Second	<i>nako</i> 'your (sg.)'	<i>nako ko</i> 'your (pl)'
Third	<i>akoko</i> 'his/her'	<i>akobiko</i> 'their'

##### Indefinite pronouns

*aS'e* 'some', *naMS'u* 'some', *haMS'u* 'anybody' etc. are some of the indefinite pronouns used in this language.

*aS'eso*      *cube*    *aS'eso jabe*  
 some are    new            old

'Some are new and some are old'

*aS'eDewa*    *M'aya aso*    *cecewwa*    *M'aya*  
 Big            fish    and    small        fish

'Some fish are big and some are small'

*haMS'ujiMdo ikam jokoirwa*  
anybody this work do can

'Anybody can do this work'

*i kam haMS'ure mucuruwa*  
this work anybody not do can

'Nobody can do this work'

*ka naMS'u iM jiMdo taMka kaipurwa*  
I some one money make give

'I am making someone to give you money'

### Interrogative pronouns

The interrogative pronouns *who, what, which* and *whose* are found to be used in this language.

*kaiMpa haMS'u hakoga?* 'Who will come with me?'  
I with who come will

*i haiM ham jaMga?* 'What is this called?'  
this what told

*nati hani reil muMcakoga?* 'Which train will you get?'  
you which train get will

*u haMsuko eMa?* 'Whose horse is that?'  
that whose horse

### Demonstrative pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns *i* 'this' *u* 'that', *uta* 'there', *ita* 'here' are used in this language.

*i kuM eMa* 'This horse is mine'  
this my horse

*u eMa picko eMa* 'That horse is to be sold'  
that horse sale to horse

<i>ita</i>	<i>ipu</i>	<i>kya</i>	<i>ipu</i>	<i>miMki</i>	<i>nina</i>	‘Here is one dog and one cat’
here	one	dog	one	cat	is	

<i>uta</i>	<i>niS'o</i>	<i>meMtawa</i>	<i>loi</i>	‘There are two bad villages’
there	two	bad	village	

### Reciprocal pronouns

<i>karaM</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>pimi</i>	‘I made it myself’
myself	it	made	

<i>abiha</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>apnibiraM</i>	<i>pimi</i>	‘They made it themselves’
they	it	themselves	made	

<i>ako</i>	<i>tetraM</i>	<i>Sa</i>	<i>banaimi</i>	‘He made the house himself’
he	himself	house	made	

<i>ako</i>	<i>apniraM</i>	<i>putul</i>	<i>banaimi</i>	‘She made the toy herself’
she	herself	toy	made	

<i>netraM</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>menji</i>	<i>lami</i>	‘Yourself this story created’
yourself	this	story	created	

### 4.2.7 ADJECTIVE

An adjective qualifies the noun and it precedes the noun in the construction.

<i>entawa</i>	<i>poja</i>	‘The good boy’
good	boy	

<i>apecua</i>	<i>ape</i>	‘The small child’
small	child	

The adjectives are not inflected to plural. Instead, the plural suffix is added to the noun only.

<i>entawa</i>	<i>poja</i>	‘The good boy’
good	boy	

<i>entawa</i>	<i>pojabi</i>	'The good boys'
good	boys	

### Classification of adjectives

Toto adjectives can be classified as qualitative, quantitative and predicative.

#### Qualitative adjectives

<i>Tabo</i>	'big'
<i>gewwa</i>	'clever'
<i>menawwa</i>	'dirty'
<i>ziziwa</i>	'blunt'
<i>tuipeM</i>	'crooked'
<i>megewa/IE'Ta</i>	'foolish'
<i>S'oicua</i>	'kind'

#### Quantitative adjectives

<i>oiS'e</i>	'many'
<i>a S'ise</i>	'few'
<i>ta M S'a</i>	'all'
<i>apecua keitu diDu</i>	'Four little eggs'
little eggs four	

#### Predicative adjectives

The adjectives are used as predicatives in some sentences.

<i>ka</i>	<i>meMci</i>	<i>parewa</i>	<i>eMtana</i>
I	story	read to	good

'I like this story'

<i>uta</i>	<i>niS'o</i>	<i>loi</i>	<i>eMtawa</i>
there	two	villages	good

'There are two good villages'



#### 4.2.8 NUMERALS

The basic cardinals in Toto language is number specific. However, it is observed that a unit - *co* is added at the end of each numeral . In ordinal system, only first, middle and last is available.

##### Cardinal numbers

<i>i or ic<sup>h</sup>o</i>	‘one’
<i>ni or nico</i>	‘two’
<i>S’uM or S’uMco</i>	‘three’
<i>di or dico</i>	‘four’
<i>Ma or Maco</i>	‘five’
<i>ta or taco</i>	‘six’
<i>Mi or Mico</i>	‘seven’
<i>ye or yeco</i>	‘eight’
<i>ku or kuco</i>	‘nine’
<i>te or teco</i>	‘ten’

##### Higher Numbers

Some of the higher numbers are borrowed from the neighbouring languages and the unit -*co* is added in the final position.

<i>egaraco</i>	‘eleven’
<i>barco</i>	‘twelve’

But in some of the higher numbers, the basic cardinal numbers are retained in the word final position .

<i>tui S’oM</i> three	‘thirteen’
<i>ceMa</i> five	‘fifteen’
<i>cigu</i> nine	‘nineteen’

##### Multiplication

The higher numbers, say tens and twenties are formed in the following way:

<i>niS'o</i>	'twenty'
<i>e kaS'o teco</i> one twenty ten	'thirty'
<i>ni kai</i> two twenty	'forty'
<i>ni ka S'o teco</i> two twenty ten	'fifty'
<i>S'uM kai</i> three twenty	'sixty'
<i>S'uM kai S'o teco</i> three twenty ten	'seventy'
<i>Di kai</i> four twenty	'eighty'
<i>Di kai S'o teco</i> four twenty ten	'ninety'
<i>Ma kai</i> five twenty	'hundred'

Thus, in multiplication, one can see the higher numbers are counted in twenties (even) and for odds tens are added along with even numbers.

#### Ordinals

In Toto language, the ordinals are expressed as first, middle and last instead of first, second and third.

<i>naMkai</i>	'first'
<i>peko</i>	'middle'
<i>nuko</i>	'last'

#### Fractions

The following fractions are available in Toto :

<i>irai</i>	'quarter'
<i>nirai</i>	'half'
<i>S'uMrai</i>	'three fourth'
<i>Dirai</i>	'full'

### 4.2.9 CLASSIFIER

It has been observed that Toto language has classifiers such as *ke-*, *ki-*, *ber-* and so on. Examples :

1. The young ones of an animal or bird are referred with different markers. *ceM* is a common word to refer the young ones.

<i>berceM</i>	‘young animal of cow’
<i>keceM</i>	‘young bird of hen’
<i>kiceM</i>	‘young animal of dog’

2. The excrement varieties are also marked with different classifiers.

<i>asi</i>	‘human excreta’
<i>pesi</i>	‘cow dung’
<i>pasi</i>	‘pig excreta’
<i>kesi</i>	‘cock excreta’
<i>esi</i>	‘goat dung’

Here one can observe that *-si* is a common form to denote excreta but the classifiers vary according to the human, animal or bird.

3. Based on the following nouns the numeral classifiers also vary.

<i>nipu kya</i>	‘two dogs’
<i>nisa S’a</i>	‘two houses’
<i>nigri gari</i>	‘two bullock carts’
<i>niso iga</i>	‘two books’

### 4.3 VERB MORPHOLOGY

#### VERB

The Toto verb is, with all certainty, having the tendency of inflecting to tense, aspect and mood markers. Person, number and gender systems generally do not influence the verbal base in this language.

### 4.3.1 TENSE

In tense system of Toto, future and non future distinction is found.

#### Simple Present

The present tense is marked with *-na* marker. Example :

<i>ka</i> I	<i>ita</i> here	<i>woMna</i> come-pre.	'I come here'
<i>kibi</i> we	<i>ita</i> here	<i>woMna</i> come-pre.	'We come here'
<i>nati</i> you (sg)	<i>ita</i> here	<i>woMna</i> come-pre.	'You (sg.)come here'
<i>natibi</i> you (pl)	<i>ita</i> here	<i>woMna</i> come-pre.	'You (pl.)come here'
<i>ako</i> he	<i>ita</i> here	<i>woMna</i> come-pre.	'He comes here'
<i>ako</i> she	<i>ita</i> here	<i>woMna</i> come-pre.	'She comes here'
<i>akobi</i> they	<i>ita</i> here	<i>woMna</i> come-pre.	'They comes here'
<i>apε</i> child	<i>ita</i> here	<i>woMna</i> come-pre.	'Child come here'
<i>apeci</i> children	<i>ita</i> here	<i>woMna</i> come-pre.	'Children come here'

#### Simple Past

<i>ka</i> I	<i>ipuna</i> fell down		'I fell down'
<i>ka</i> we	<i>dakathi</i> robber-acc.	<i>poicirana</i> caught	'I caught the robber'
<i>kibire</i> we	<i>hapuna</i> went		'We went away'

*nati hapuna*  
you (sg) went

‘You (sg) went away’

*kunno ita kya woMna*  
my back dog came

‘The dog came behind me’

*porako toiS’o zia buipuna*  
head over bird flew

‘The bird flew over my head’

## Simple Future

*-ro* suffix is used to indicate the future tense.

*ka juguM loita honero*  
I tomorrow village go+fut.

‘Tomorrow I shall go to the village’

*kibi juguM loita honero*  
we tomorrow village go+fut.

‘Tomorrow We shall go to the village’

*nati juguM loita honero*  
you(sg) tomorrow village go+fut.

‘Tomorrow you(sg) will go to the village’

*natibi juguM loita honero*  
you(pl) tomorrow village go+fut.

‘Tomorrow you(pl) will go to the village’

*ako juguM loita honero*  
he tomorrow village go+fut.

‘Tomorrow he will go to the village’

*ako juguM loita honero*  
she tomorrow village go+fut.

‘Tomorrow she will go to the village’

*abire juguM loita honero*  
they tomorrow village go+fut.

‘Tomorrow they will go to the village’

## Continuous

### Present

*-diMna/ -daMna* affix is used to express present continuous form.

*ka paRei diMi*  
I read am

‘I am reading’

*kibi ici toiS’i cadaMna*  
we one mango eat pre – cont.

‘We are eating a mango’

<i>nati ice toiS'i cadaMna</i> you(sg) one mango eat pre – cont.	'You(sg) are eating a mango'
<i>ako ice toiS'i cadiMna</i> he one mango eat pre – cont.	'He is eating a mango'
<i>ako ice toiS'i cadiMna</i> she one mango eat pre – cont.	'She eating a mango'
<i>abi ice toiS'i cadiMnahe</i> they one mango eat pre – cont.	'They are eating a mango'

## Past

*-danu/ -daMnu* affix is used to express past continuous form.

<i>ka paRei danu</i> I read past.cont.	'I was reading'
<i>kibi paRei danu</i> we read past.cont.	'We were reading'
<i>nati paRei danu</i> you(sg) read past.cont.	'You(sg) were reading'
<i>natibi paRei danu</i> you(pl) read past.cont.	'You(pl) were reading'
<i>ako paRei danu</i> he read past.cont.	'He was reading'
<i>ako paRei danu</i> she read past.cont.	'She was reading'

## Future

*-iro* affix is used to express future continuous form.

<i>ka hatita haniero</i> I market go+fut.+cont.	'Tomorrow I shall be going to the market'
--	---

## Perfect tense

### Simple:Present

*-puMte* affix is used to express the present perfect tense.

<i>ka</i>	<i>ici</i>	<i>toiS'i</i>	<i>capuMtana</i>	'I have eaten a mango'
I	one	mango	eat+pre.+perf.	
<i>kibi</i>	<i>ici</i>	<i>toiS'i</i>	<i>capuMtena</i>	'We have eaten a mango'
we	one	mango	eat+pre.+perf.	
<i>nati</i>	<i>ici</i>	<i>toiS'i</i>	<i>capuMtena</i>	'You(sg) have eaten a mango'
you(sg)	one	mango	eat+pre.+perf.	
<i>natibi</i>	<i>ici</i>	<i>toiS'i</i>	<i>capuMtena</i>	'You(pl) have eaten a mango'
you(pl)	one	mango	eat+pre.+perf.	
<i>ako</i>	<i>ici</i>	<i>toiS'i</i>	<i>capuMtena</i>	'He has eaten a mango'
he	one	mango	eat+pre.+perf.	
<i>ako</i>	<i>ici</i>	<i>toiS'i</i>	<i>capuMtena</i>	'She has eaten a mango'
she	one	mango	eat+pre.+perf.	
<i>ako</i>	<i>ici</i>	<i>toiS'i</i>	<i>capuMtena</i>	'It has eaten a mango'
it	one	mango	eat+pre.+perf.	
<i>abi</i>	<i>ici</i>	<i>toiS'i</i>	<i>capuMtena</i>	'They have eaten a mango'
they	one	mango	eat+pre.+perf.	

#### Past

The past perfect tense marker is *-puMte*

<i>ToToparata ico S'a baneipuMtena</i>	'I had built a building in Totopara'
totopara-in one home build+pst.+perf.	

#### Future

*-neko* suffix is used to express future perfect tense.

<i>ka</i>	<i>ako</i>	<i>kam</i>	<i>jakotami</i>	'I would have done the work'
I	that	work	do+fut+perf.	
<i>nati</i>	<i>kam</i>	<i>janeke</i>		'You(sg) would have done the work'
you(sg)	work	do+fut+perf.		
<i>ako</i>	<i>kam</i>	<i>janeke</i>		'She would have done the work'
she	work	do+fut+perf.		

*nati belata woMna ha kibi i kaM koiko*  
you(sg) time-in come had we this see would have

‘Had you come in time we would have seen this’

### Perfect continuous

Present

-*caMmi* is used to express present perfect continuous tense.

*ka hatita hanecaMmi* ‘I have been going to the market’

Past

-*daMmi* is the marker for past perfect continuous tense.

*ka hatita hodaMmi* ‘I had been going to the market’

Future

-*erwa* is the marker for future perfect continuous tense.

*ka hatita haerwa* ‘I should have been going to the market’

### Mood

Indicative : Statement

-*na* suffix is added with the verbal base to express indicative mood.

*kibiha cabe pikabiso dinko din utiyena*  
we cows from daily milk

‘We milk the cows daily’

*ka panc baji lomi / lona*  
I five O'clock get up

‘I get up at five o clock’

### Imperative

The verbal base is not inflected to any suffix in imperative mood.

*lo* ‘Rise’

*ja* ‘Stand up’



<i>Ti pa</i> Bring		‘Bring water’
<i>lapuM we</i> open		‘Open the door’
<i>lapuM mei</i> close		‘Close the door’
<i>akoiM mow</i> call		‘Call him’
<i>sokaipa jaM</i> speak		‘Speak slowly’
<i>cecoipa muye</i> not speak		‘Don’t speak loudly’

### Probablity Mood

*-koir/- kor* marker is used to express probability mood.

<i>akone</i> he still	<i>woM koirwa</i> come may	‘He may still come’
<i>i</i> it	<i>jiMkoro</i> happen may	‘It may happen’

### Obligatory Mood

*-ner/-nek* marker is used to express obligatory mood.

<i>ka</i> I	<i>woM nero</i> come should	‘I should come’
<i>akohi</i> he	<i>zia S’anneruwa</i> bird kill should	‘He should kill the bird’
<i>akohi</i> he	<i>kampako mojapaneko</i> work not do should	‘He should not do the work’

### Optative Mood

*-ko* marker is used to express optative mood.

*taMcepu*      *woMpuiko*      ‘Let them all come’  
all              come let

*lera*   *kampako*      *mokoiko*      *haneruwa*      ‘One should go to find a job’  
anyone work      find to      go should

### Desirative

-*car/- coM* marker is used to express desirative mood.

*ka woM caro*                      ‘I want to come’  
I   come want

*ka*      *woMcoMko*      *tami*              ‘I like to come’  
I      come to      like

### Conditional

The condition is expressed with the suffix *-nina*.

*eMabiko*      *bekreMnina*      *eMabi*      *buipumS’a*      *hako*  
horses      wings if      horses      fly      would have

‘If horses had wings they would have flown’

*ako*      *keimpa*              *nina*      *eMtapu*      *jiMko*  
he      with              was if      better      would have

‘If he were with me, it would have been better’

*kaiM*      *aS’esopa*      *yacna*              ‘I want some more’  
I      some more      want

*aS’iS’etab*      *epna*      *kahiM*      *lada pica*  
besides      this      me      something give

‘Besides this give me something else’

### 4.3.3 NON-FINITE VERB

#### Infinitive

The infinitive marker *-ko* is added to the verbal base to obtain infinitive verb.

*kibi*    *Maya*    *S'akako*    *yorata*    *hena*  
 we    fish    catch for    river to    go

‘We go to the river to catch fish’

*ka*    *woMcokko*    *tami*    ‘I like to come’  
 I    come to    like

*nati*    *woMko*    *naMkai ka*    *woMmi*  
 you    came    before I    came

‘You came before I came’

### Participle

*-wa* suffix is added to the verbal base to form the participle.

*tamcepu*    *lenanako*    *mowadeMa*  
 all    have come you    called persons

‘All those you called have come’

*lawa*    *igabi*    *poReiko*    *eMtami*  
 printed books read to    easy

‘Printed books are easy to read’

### Gerund

*-wa* suffix is added to the verbal base to form gerund.

*baMwahi*    *eMaso*    *meMci*  
 running    horse    is done

‘Running is done by the horse’

*wawwaha*    *ipu*    *kiyaso*    *jiMna*  
 barking    one    dog by    is being made

‘Barking is being done by a dog’

### 4.3.4 CAUSATIVE VERB

*-pa* is a causative marker which is affixed after the verbal base.

*ka eMahi bamparuwa*  
I horse acc run make

‘I make the horse to run’

*ako pojahim ka miTay caparuwa*  
that boy acc. I sweet eat make

‘I make the boy to eat sweets’

*einte biya lakRahiM boTta jioparuwa*  
we Lakra – acc election in win make

‘We will make Mr. Lakra to win in the election’

#### 4.3.5 AUXILIARY VERB

Auxiliary verbs follow the main verb in Toto.

*-pumi/-puina* ‘have/had’

*ka baireko S’eta ha pumi*  
I friend’s house to go pt. perf. ten.

‘I had gone to my friend’s house’

*ako meime barako S’eta hapuina*  
she friend’s house go pt. perf. ten.

‘She has gone to her friend’s house’

*ka woMko naMgai abi hapumteimko*  
I came before they go pt. perf. Ten

‘They had gone before I came’

Other examples:

*ako zia S’edaMna* ‘He may kill the bird’  
he bird kill may

*ka woMruwa* ‘I ought to come’  
I come ought

<i>ako</i>	<i>ajipraM</i>	<i>ico iga</i>	<i>laruwa</i>	'He ought to write a book'
He	certainly	one book	write ought	

#### 4.3.6 NEGATIVE VERB

The affix *-ma* is prefixed before the verb to form negative verb. Sometimes *-ma* becomes *-me* also.

<i>jaM</i>	'say'
<i>majaM</i>	'don't say'
<i>meMtawa</i>	'not good'

There are some instances where *-m* is alone infix to make negative sense in the verbal base.

<i>i</i>	<i>Ti</i>	<i>amtua</i>	'This water is not drinkable'
this	water	drink+not	
<i>amtu</i>		'to drink'	
<i>amtua</i>		'not drink'	

#### 4.3.7 COMPOUND VERB

Compound verbs are formed by joining the two individual verbs into one to express an action in Toto language. Examples :

<i>bemS'e</i>	<i>yuMnahe</i>	'sat (helplessly) to protect'
to protect	sat	
<i>codaMnehe</i>		'tried to strike'
to strike	tried	
<i>lawomS'a</i>	<i>woMnahe</i>	'came back'
to return	came	
<i>buibumS'a</i>	<i>hapune</i>	'flying back'
to fly	back	
<i>yuMwa</i>	<i>tiMnahe</i>	'saw curled (up snake)'
to lie	saw	

### 4.3.8 PASSIVE FORMATION

-*wa* or -*ye* suffix is added to the verbal stem to have passivization. –*so* marker is added to the object. Examples :

*iga kuMso paReiwa jiMna*  
book me by read

‘The book is read by me’

*taS'e TaMka picaye lakkanhi ramko kuiS'o*  
ten rupees was given lakshmanan Ram's hand

Ten rupees was given to Lakshmana by Rama’

*juguM kekako biya cawwaha kuMso jiMruwa*  
tomorrow chicken meat eaten me by will be

‘Chicken meat will be eaten by me tomorrow’

### 4.3.9 TRANSITIVE VERBS

The Vowel /*a*/ in the intransitive verbs changes into *e* or *o* in the transitive verbs.

#### Intransitive

*hatu* ‘to go’

*S'ako* ‘to kill’

*nati hanero* ‘You (sg) shall go’  
you (sg) go fut.

*nati bi hanero* ‘You (pl) shall go’  
you pl go fut.

*ako hanero* ‘He will go’  
he go fut.

*ako zia S'adaMna* ‘He is killing the bird’  
he bird kill pre.cont.

## Transitive

*kibi Maya S'akako jorata hena*  
we fish catch to river go

'We go to the river to catch fish'

*ako sadaibari ziabi S'ec<sup>h</sup>aMna*  
he always birds kills

'He always kills the birds'

*ako ainji zia S'eyna*  
he yesterday bird killed

'He killed the bird yesterday'

## 4.4 ADVERBS

Adverbs precede the verb in Toto. *-pa* is the adverbial suffix affixed to the noun.  
Example :

<i>sokaipa</i> slowly	<i>jaM</i> speak		'Speak slowly'
<i>cecoipa</i> loudly	<i>muye</i> no speak		'Don't speak loudly'
<i>lawabi</i> words	<i>eMtap</i> neatly	<i>la</i> write	'Write the words neatly'
<i>rama</i> rama	<i>S'ene</i> quickly	<i>S'enepatuina</i> runs	'Rama runs quickly'

Adverbs are classified on the basis of time, direction or place and manner.

### Time adverbs

<i>sani yuda Mwa</i>	'after noon'
<i>epraM</i>	'again'
<i>dine</i>	'daily'
<i>jeroM</i>	'evening'
<i>aku bella</i>	'in time'
<i>ainji</i>	'yesterday'

<i>aimpu</i>	‘day before yesterday’
<i>hapta</i>	‘week’
<i>tatriMpa</i>	‘suddenly’

#### Direction Adverbs

<i>tanaMta</i>	‘far away’
<i>kekriMta</i>	‘left side’
<i>daMta</i>	‘north’
<i>lE’wa</i>	‘upwards’
<i>(aS’iS’o) noi</i>	‘span’
<i>gawwa</i>	‘edge’
<i>nutta</i>	‘east’
<i>debe</i>	‘bottom of’

#### Manner adverbs

<i>aS’iS’iyujru</i>	‘kindly’
<i>cecoiwa</i>	‘loudly’
<i>S’okepa</i>	‘slowly’
<i>ajipraM</i>	‘truly’
<i>munE’pa</i>	‘foolishly’

#### Reduplication

The first word repeats as such in the second word as well. Example:

<i>S’eMke S’eMke</i>	‘lame’
<i>wa wa</i>	‘back’

Some of the following words take the suffixes or post positions such as *-i*, *-wa* etc. Example:

<i>itu itui</i>	‘one by one’
<i>ue ue uwa</i>	‘wave’
<i>du du wa</i>	‘beat (heart pulse)’
<i>goM goMwa</i>	‘hunch back’

The first syllable of the word or the second syllable repeated in the following word. .  
Examples:

<i>ke kereM</i>	‘left handed’
<i>doM doMtapna</i>	‘refresh’
<i>aM duM duMbi</i>	‘washerman’



#### 4.5 VARIOUS TYPES OF VERBS IN TOTO

Since this is a pioneering attempt to study the Toto language it has been decided to provide various types of verbal bases along with the verbal endings which will be much helpful for the future studies.

<i>Nawa</i>	‘aim at’
<i>miywa</i>	‘break : stick’
<i>koMwa</i>	‘carry the baby in the customary manner’
<i>Mowa</i>	‘carry on head’
<i>taiwa</i>	‘itch’
<i>to</i>	‘knock (on a door)’
<i>ceiko</i>	‘chop the firewood’
<i>doMko</i>	‘pound the grain’
<i>coMko</i>	‘cut : the meat’
<i>tatriMpa</i>	‘attack’
<i>luiS’wa</i>	‘fight’
<i>bako</i>	‘pierce’
<i>bewa</i>	‘beat the drum’
<i>ledi lewa</i>	‘sing : a song’
<i>muyyuwa</i>	‘blow : flute’
<i>dadapa</i>	‘accompany’
<i>lekawa</i>	‘climb’
<i>i puwa</i>	‘fall down’
<i>jowa</i>	‘float’
<i>lo o</i>	‘get up’
<i>tuiwa</i>	‘run’
<i>koyuwa</i>	‘travel’
<i>Urawa</i>	‘wander’
<i>lacewa</i>	‘graze’
<i>yewa</i>	‘milk a cow’
<i>naiyuwa</i>	‘paint’
<i>ti</i>	‘weave’
<i>odoiwa</i>	‘belch’
<i>uMwa</i>	‘boil’
<i>cawwa</i>	‘eat’
<i>aMwa</i>	‘smoke’
<i>hyuwa</i>	‘swallow’
<i>jewa</i>	‘comb : hair’
<i>ludaMna</i>	‘wear : cloth’
<i>giwa</i>	‘put on : ornaments’
<i>oi</i>	‘answer : a call’
<i>jaM</i>	‘answer : a question’
<i>hiMpawwa</i>	‘complain’

<i>leiwa</i>	‘describe’
<i>mocua</i>	‘invite’
<i>yei</i>	‘check : flow of blood’
<i>mei</i>	‘stop water in a pipe’
<i>goiro</i>	‘need’
<i>sawa</i>	‘rest’
<i>ga</i>	‘sit’
<i>poe</i>	‘stop’
<i>kuiko</i>	‘wait’
<i>(roM) hapna</i>	‘bleach’
<i>(yuti) Mopna</i>	‘bleed’
<i>(meibe) maimi</i>	‘bloom : as a flower’
<i>S’eMpa</i>	‘dry in sun’
<i>maMbuiwa</i>	‘dream’
<i>ceMwa</i>	‘count’
<i>gemmi</i>	‘know a person’
<i>zinewa</i>	‘learn’
<i>luMlaiwa</i>	‘breathe’
<i>hiMwa</i>	‘hear’
<i>leMwa</i>	‘laugh’
<i>nen</i>	‘see’
<i>S’uwa</i>	‘touch’
<i>tucna</i>	‘pain’
<i>nuwa</i>	‘kiss’
<i>ackapuwa</i>	‘hate’
<i>yaMtana</i>	‘rejoice’
<i>gairo</i>	‘desire’
<i>epraM</i>	‘avenge’
<i>huwa</i>	‘bathe’
<i>jiMko</i>	‘decrease’
<i>turaiwa</i>	‘encourage’
<i>gurgaiwa</i>	‘gargle’
<i>yeMwa</i>	‘ridicule’

Thus the Toto verbal bases, sometimes end with the suffixes *-wa*, *-ko*, *-na* etc. and other times with consonant or vowel endings.

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## 5. SYNTAX

In Toto language, different types of sentences are found. Sometimes, it is as simple as follow :

<i>kiya</i>	<i>wami</i>	‘The dog barks’
dog	barks	

The above said sentence consists of the subject and verb (intransitive) only to form a sentence.

Sentences are possible without the subject as well in Toto language. Examples are given below:

<i>kuM</i>	<i>pikko</i>	<i>garita</i>	<i>hatu</i>	‘Go to my cart’
my	bullock	cart	go	

<i>kuM</i>	<i>iga</i>	<i>ita</i>	<i>pa</i>	‘Bring my book here’
my	book	here	bring	

The sentence is also possible without the obvious verb as shown in the examples below:

<i>yiya</i>	<i>ipu</i>	<i>kiya</i>	‘This is a dog’
this	one	dog	

<i>yiya</i>	<i>ipu</i>	<i>pika</i>	‘This is a cow’
this	one	cow	

<i>i</i>	<i>S’abi</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>S’a</i>	‘These are two houses’
these	house +pl	two	houses	

Sometimes, two different phrases or sentences are joined together to form one large sentence. The example is as follow:

<i>ako</i>	<i>mal patra</i>	<i>picako</i>	<i>tamS’a</i>
his	luggage	make to	give

<i>yudaMmi</i>	<i>ado</i>	<i>akodiMa</i>	<i>acka</i>	<i>matana</i>
attempt	but	that man	like	not does

‘He makes him give the luggage to him but he does not feel like’

## 5.1 ORDER OF WORDS IN SENTENCES

In Toto sentences , the subject comes first followed by the object and verb. Hence the structure of the sentence pattern is

*Subject + Object + Verb (SOV)*

Example :

<i>ape</i>	<i>natiM</i>	<i>netina</i>	'The child sees you'
child	you acc	see pre ten	
<i>subject</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>verb</i>	

The object noun takes the case marker whereas the verbal base takes the tense marker. The verbal base most of the time takes the tense marker. It does not inflect with person, number and gender suffixes. That is, these markers are not obligatory in this language.

## 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF TYPES OF PHRASES AND SENTENCES

The Toto sentences are made up of noun and phrases and verb phrases.

Noun phrase

In noun phrases, pronouns or adjectives precede the head nouns.

<i>ako</i>	<i>ceMwa</i>	'His son'
his	son	
<i>ako</i>	<i>ceMwabi</i>	'His sons'
his	sons	
<i>entawa</i>	<i>poja</i>	'The good boy'
good	boy	
<i>entawa</i>	<i>meime</i>	'The good girl'
good	girl	
<i>Tabo</i>	<i>iga</i>	'The big book'
big	book	
<i>Tabo</i>	<i>igabi</i>	'The big books'
big	books	

## Predicate phrase

The predicate phrase consists of a verb as a nucleus and may be preceded or followed by a noun, or an adverb or other markers such as tense, aspect or mood.

<i>nako</i>	<i>S'eta</i>	<i>hatu</i>	'Go to your house'
your	house to	go	

<i>kuM</i>	<i>piko</i>	<i>garita hatu</i>	'Go to my cart'
my	bullock	cart go	

In adverbial phrase, the adverbs precede the verb.

<i>sokaipa</i>	<i>jaM</i>	'Speak slowly'
slowly	speak	

<i>lawabi</i>	<i>entapa la</i>	'Write the words neatly'
words	neatly write	

## 1.3 DESCRIPTION OF TYPES OF SENTENCES

### Interrogative

*w/h* words are used to make interrogative sentences. These words start with the syllable *ha-* in Toto language. Examples :

<i>nati</i>	<i>haM cadaMa?</i>	'What do you eat?'
	what	
<i>nati</i>	<i>hase bela lomga?</i>	'When do you get up?'
	when	
<i>nati</i>	<i>hanta yuMa?</i>	'Where do you live?'
	where	
<i>kaiMpa</i>	<i>haMS'u hakoga?</i>	'Who will come with me?'
	who	
<i>nati</i>	<i>hamS'a adaMa?</i>	'Why are you going?'
	why	
<i>ka</i>	<i>happajamS'a jaMko ga?</i>	'How shall I speak?'
	how	
<i>u</i>	<i>haMsuko eMa?</i>	'Whose horse is that?'
	whose	

## Imperative

The verbal base is used to make imperative sentences. No markers are used.  
Example :

<i>akoiM</i>	<i>mow</i>			‘Call him’
	call			
<i>cipeita</i>	<i>ga</i>			‘Sit on the floor’
	sit			
<i>ja</i>				‘Stand up’
<i>lo</i>				‘Rise’
<i>car</i>	<i>bajjeko</i>	<i>noita</i>	<i>waM</i>	‘Come after four o’clock’
	after	come		
<i>abi</i>	<i>meimihi</i>	<i>ico</i>	<i>meMci la</i>	‘Tell a story to these ladies’
			tell	
<i>S’eta</i>	<i>hatu</i>	<i>aso</i>	<i>woM</i>	‘Go home and come back’
	go		come	

## Negative

The negative marker *-m* is added with the verbal base preferably as a prefix, to make negative sentences. Some times *ah*, *mm* words are used to make negative sense.

Examples :

<i>ah,</i>	<i>kuM</i>	<i>ceme</i>	<i>matana</i>
no	I	daughter	not have

‘No, I don’t have a daughter’

<i>mm</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>gawha</i>	<i>miMtawa</i>
no	this	village	bad is

‘No, this is a bad village’

<i>ako</i>	<i>deMaya</i>	<i>haMtare</i>	<i>madasna</i>
that	man	where	no found

‘I found the man no where’

*akua kam jako mogaiko*  
 he work not should do

‘He should not do the work’

Sometimes, *-m* affix which expresses negative, is added to the first element of the compound verbal base. The verbal bases are *bampowa* ‘drive’, *yawa* ‘ask’.

*ako sunipa bampam koina*  
 speed not drive

‘He cannot do the driving fast’

*i kam jowwako paisa yamkorwa*  
 this work money ask not may

‘He may not ask money for this work’

### Causative

*-pa* marker is used to make causative sentences.

*ka akuiso ico iga picpadaMna*  
 book give make pre.cont.

‘I am making her to give a book’

*ka akohi jae akomeime iga lapiko*  
 I him ask her book give make

‘I ask him to make her give a book’

*ako malpatro picako tamsa yudaMmi ado*  
 he luggage make give attempt but

*ako diMa a cka matana*  
 that man like not

‘He makes him give the luggage to him but he does not feel like it’

## Coordinate sentences

The words such as *naMkai* 'before', *aso* 'and' are used to make coordinate sentences. Examples :

*ako*    *haniko*            *naMkai*            *hapuintena*  
he    might have    before            gone

*abikota*            *dekako*            *nankai*  
them            reach            before

'He might have gone before I reach them'

*aT*    *bajita*            *cucuM*            *kowa*            *sairan*  
eight   o'clock at    sound            alert  
*impana*            *aso*    *deMabi*            *kampako*            *taleina*  
heard            and    people            working            started

'The siren blew at eight O'clock and people started working'

## 5.4 DESCRIPTION OF PATTERN OF SENTENCES

### Simple Sentence

subject + predicate  
*kiya*            *wami*            'The dog barks'  
dog            barks

subject + predicate  
/verb + object/  
*nako*    *S'eta*            *hatu*            'You go to the house'  
you    house -to    go

subject +    predicate  
enlargement /verb + extension/  
*ibi*    *niS'oso*            *S'uMco*            *pojabi*            *S'ako*  
these   two or            three            boys            houses

*naMpota*            *hatu*  
inside            go  
  
'These two or three boys go into the house'



### Complex sentence

<i>hatraMto</i>	<i>keitu</i>	<i>tuipuMkonoita</i>	<i>daS'a</i>
everytime	egg	lay after	black
<i>puiwaha</i>	<i>ajako</i>	<i>keitui</i>	<i>uipucamehe</i>
snake	crow's	egg	swallowed

'Every time the crow hen laid her eggs the black snake ate them up'.

<i>epraM</i>	<i>keitui</i>	<i>puiya</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>punaha</i>	<i>ka</i>
again	eggs	snake	like	eat	I
<i>i</i>	<i>siMeko</i>	<i>basata</i>	<i>yumoiwa</i>		
this	tree's	nest	live not		

'If the snake eats up my eggs this time also, I refuse to live in this nest any longer''

### Compound sentence

<i>akonoita</i>	<i>aja</i>	<i>dambe</i>	<i>cabeha ako</i>	
afterwords	crow	male	female	that
<i>siMeta</i>	<i>gagrupa</i>	<i>yumS'a</i>	<i>aS'ua</i>	<i>oiS'e</i>
tree in	happily	lived	and	many
<i>apecua</i>	<i>ceMbi</i>	<i>ceMpanehe</i>		
small	children	had		

'The crow and the crow-hen lived in that tree happily afterwards and had many little baby crows'

<i>ka</i>	<i>caDe das</i>	<i>baji</i>	<i>reilta</i>	<i>baina</i>	<i>aso</i>	<i>caDe</i>	<i>egaro baji</i>
I	thirty ten	hour	train	caught and		thirty eleven	hour

<i>afista</i>	<i>dewoMna</i>
office	came

'I caught the train at 10.30 a.m. and came to the office at 11.30 a.m.'

## CONCLUSION

Toto language spoken by Totos in West Bengal has the following features:

- a. The tonal and pronominalizing features are not found in the Toto language
- b. The higher numbers are counted in twenties
- c. The basic vocabularies in Toto language are more similar with the non pronominalized group of languages such as Gurung, Murmi (Tamang), Mangar, Sunwar and so on

The collected Toto words are compared with the list of words given in the Grierson's LSI volume and the words those are similar in line with Toto language only shown in the above chart.

<b>Lexical</b>	<b>Toto</b>	<b>Gurung</b>	<b>Murmi</b>	<b>Mangar</b>	<b>Sunwar</b>
two	<i>nico</i>	-	-	<i>Nis</i>	<i>NiS'i</i>
three	<i>S'uM</i>	<i>S'õ</i>	<i>S'om</i>	-	<i>S'aM</i>
five	<i>macho</i>	<i>Ma:</i>	<i>Ma:</i>	<i>banga</i>	<i>Mo:</i>
six	<i>tu</i>	<i>Tu</i>	<i>Tu</i>	-	-
eight	<i>ye</i>	-	-	-	<i>yoh</i>
nine	<i>ku</i>	<i>ku</i>	<i>ku</i>	-	-
twenty	<i>nisu</i>	<i>Nhi siu</i>	-	-	-
I	<i>ka</i>	<i>Ma</i>	<i>Ma</i>	<i>Ma</i>	-
he	<i>aku</i>	-	-	<i>asko</i>	-
eye	<i>mico</i>	<i>Mi</i>	<i>Mi</i>	<i>Mik</i>	<i>Michi</i>
hand	<i>kui</i>	-	-	-	<i>gui</i>
tongue	<i>lebe</i>	<i>Le</i>	<i>Le</i>	-	<i>Le</i>
belly	<i>poima</i>	<i>pho</i>	<i>pho</i>	-	-

The above said features indicate that the Toto language shares some of the features of non-pronominalized group of languages such as Gurung, Murmi (Tamang), Mangar, Sunwar and so on.

However, its close proximity or distance among the Himalayan groups of languages will only be determined by undertaking a future research.

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**TOTO  
TEXT**

*heppa jamS'a*      *cabe aja daS'ua*      *puyahiM*      *S'aena*  
how                      crow hen black      snake-acc.      killed

‘How crow hen killed black snake’?

*iyuM borko siMtenko*      *gebeta*      *ipu dambe ajaso*  
one banyan tree's      branch      one crow and

*cabe*      *yuMmihe.*      *abiko*      *bassata*      *apecua*      *keitu*  
hen      lived      their      nest in      small      egg

*diDu*      *nimihe*      *abiya*      *ako*      *keitubihiM*      *eMtapu*  
four      were      they      that      eggs acc      very

*kamusa enahe. ako siMeko*      *oMbeta*      *ipu daS'ua*  
guarded      that tree's      hole in      one black

*puyare*      *yuMmihe*      *ako*      *puya so aja dambe c<sup>h</sup>abe biya*  
snake      lived      that      snake for crow husband wife

*cucuMpa*      *yuMcnamihe.*      *hatraMto*      *keitu*      *tuipuMko*      *noita*  
feared      sit greatly      everytime      egg lay      after

*daS'ua puiwaha*      *ajako keitui*      *upu camehe*  
black snake      crow's egg      swallowed

“Among the spreading branches of a banyan tree lived a crow and his wife, the crow-hen. In the nest were four little eggs which the parents guarded with great care. In a hollow of that tree-trunk lived a black snake whom the crows feared greatly. Every time the crow-hen laid her eggs the snake crawled up to the nest and ate them up”.

*“epraM*      *keitui puiya i*      *punaha*      *ka*      *i*      *siMeko*  
again      eggs snake this      eat      I      this      tree on

*bassata*      *yumkoirwa*      *tamS'a*      *cabe ajaha*      *ako*  
nest in      live not fut.      hen      crow      his

*dambe ajahe*      *jaMnahe.*      *epraM*      *jaMnahe*      *i*      *siMe*  
husband bird to      told      then      told      this      tree

*witimS'a*      *dosra siMeta*      *bassa*      *bane*      *neruwa"*  
 leave            other tree in            nest            build            must

“If the black snake eats up my eggs this time also, I refuse to live in this tree any longer. We must build our nest somewhere else” said the mother bird to her husband”.

*eintiya*            *ita*      *yuMwaha*      *oiS'e*      *lohae. ka*      *i*      *S'a*  
 we            have      lived            many years      I            this      house

*witimS'a*            *hako*      *tuMSiMso*      *macana*            *dambe aja*  
 desert                            heart by            don't like            crow-hen

*jaMnehe.*            *abiyesmi*            *kokoita*            'his'      *tamS'a*            *abiko*  
 told            (while) they were      talking            hiss      sound            their

*liS'o*      *kayna he.*            *haMkaime akua*      *abi Mainahe*      *haijakomacudo*  
 under      sound heard      what is that they knew            helplessly

*aja*      *cabeha*            *bassata*            *keitu*      *bemS'e*            *yuMnahe.*  
 crow      hen            nest at            egg            protecting            sat

*daS'ua pueha*      *hombeso*            *MomS'a*      *eimpuMS'a ajako*      *bassako aibita*  
 black snake hole from            out            crept            bird's nest            near

*hamS'a*            *poro*      *bupenehe.*            *akonoitaha*            *ajabihim*            *codaMnehe*  
                           head      lifted            afterwards            birds            tried to strike

*aja*      *ako timS'a*            *buipuMS'a*            *hapunaye.*            *itui itui*            *jamS'a*  
 bird      that seen            flew            away            one by one

*diTuiS'a*            *daS'ua*            *puiha*      *yupuinahe.*  
 four            black            snake      swallowed

“We have lived here a long time. I can't bear to desert my home and go to live elsewhere” said the crow. While they were talking they heard a hissing sound just below them. They knew what the sound meant. They sat helplessly in their nest trying to protect their eggs. The black snake crept higher and closer to the nest. Then with a loud hiss he tried to strike at the birds who flew away in terror. One by one, the black snake swallowed the eggs.”

*aja*      *dambe*      *cabe*            *lawomS'a*            *woMnahe*            *ado*      *abi*      *gemmi*  
 crow            parents            returned            came            but      they      know

*abigo*      *bassata*      *haire*            *matto.*      *dambe aja*      *jaMnahe*            “ i  
 their nest in      nothing available      male crow      said            this

*puya hiM keito aMcaMwa hepay jamS'a jiMdo S'eruwa*  
 snake acc egg swallow any how must kill

“The parents came back sadly to their nest, knowing well that they would find it empty. The crow said, “I must find a way to destroy this murderous snake.”

*cabe aja S'aS'imsa jaMnahe puyako cowwa*  
 female bird despair told snake's sting (is)

*S'ipkaro akuimpa hepayamS'a luiS'koikoga*  
 deadly with him how fight can

“How can you ever fight him? His sting is so deadly”, said his wife in despair.”

*dambe aja jaMnahe “mucuMko mereM, kuM ico*  
 crow bird told don't worry dear my one

*gewwa bero nyo ako puyahiM S'ekoruwa” aS'e*  
 cunning friend is that snake acc. kill definitely like

*jamS'a aja dosra siMeta buipumS'a haNihe aS'wa*  
 told (and) bird another tree flew where that

*siMeko lita ako bero mamsirita daspanihe*  
 tree's under his friend jackal meet past

“Don't you worry, my dear, I have got a friend who is cunning enough to destroy the most poisonous of snakes” said the crow, and off he flew to another tree under which lived his dear friend, the jackal”.

*mamsiritaha bero ajaso taMcepu heppajamS'a pueha keitu*  
 jackal friend crow from all how snake egg

*aMcame hiMnahe. akso mamsiri jaMnahe “epajiMwa*  
 swallowed heard after jackal told like this

*kamjombiha tuMsiM matwaso lobi abikowa noitaha*  
 doing heart no(cruel) and greedy they later

*eMtap mejiMme” mucuMkoi, ka ico gewwa*  
 good not live don't fear I one plan

*jaruwa akoiya heppajamS'a S'ap koiruwa*  
 tell fut. that (snake) how killed be

“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. Have no fear, I have already thought of a plan to destroy him”.

<i>a ha</i>	<i>tamS'a</i>	<i>aja</i>	<i>jaMnehe</i>	<i>“i</i>	<i>hapa</i>	<i>jiMkoga?”</i>
O	expressing	crow	told	it	how	happen fut.
<i>mamsiriha</i>	<i>cucuMpa</i>	<i>jaMnehe</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>nwaMhiM</i>	<i>baireta</i>	
jackal	fear	told	this	story	outside	
<i>mihimcipa</i>	<i>nanuko</i>	<i>aibita</i>	<i>S'ukaipa</i>	<i>heppajamS'a</i>		
not hear	ear's	near to	whisper	how		
<i>puya hiM</i>	<i>S'ekome</i>	<i>jaMnahe.</i>	<i>dambe aja</i>	<i>buimpumS'a</i>		
snake acc.	kill	told	crow	flew		
<i>takome</i>	<i>cabe</i>	<i>ajakota</i>	<i>hamS'a</i>	<i>taMcepu</i>		
his wife	crow	hen	went	all		
<i>lainahe.</i>	<i>“iha</i>	<i>aS'iS'e</i>	<i>cucum</i>	<i>newaga</i>	<i>ado</i>	
(story)opened	this	somewhat	risky	plan	but	
<i>eintih</i>	<i>eMtpa</i>	<i>jamS'a</i>	<i>yuMneruwa”</i>	<i>dabe</i>	<i>aja</i>	<i>jaMnahe</i>
we	much	careful	stay fut.	crow	told	

“Oh, do tell me what it is”, said the crow. Then the jackal, fearing he might be over heard, whispered to his friend what he should do to destroy the snake. The crow flew back to his wife and told her about the plan. “It is rather risky”, said the crow. “We shall have to be very careful”.

<i>aja</i>	<i>cabe</i>	<i>jaMnahe</i>	<i>“ka</i>	<i>mucuMro</i>	<i>heppajamS'a</i>	<i>jiMdo</i>
crow	female	told	I	bravely	any how	do
<i>keituhiM</i>	<i>ka</i>	<i>wamS'a</i>	<i>ero”.</i>			
eggs acc	I	save fut.				

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

<i>ako noita</i>	<i>abiha</i>	<i>ako</i>	<i>rajako</i>	<i>rajdarbar</i>	<i>S'ata</i>	<i>buipumS'a</i>
afterwards	they	that	king's	palace	house	flew
<i>hapune</i>	<i>taibi</i>	<i>yuMwa</i>	<i>siMeso</i>	<i>rajdarbar</i>	<i>S'aha</i>	
off	where(they)	live	tree from	palace	house	
<i>tanaM</i>	<i>mattamihe.</i>	<i>ako</i>	<i>rajdarbarko</i>	<i>naMpota</i>	<i>ico</i>	
distance	not is	that	palace's	inside	one	

*bagainso*    *ico*    *Tabo*    *pokori*    *nimihe*    *abiha*    *kaMnuwa*  
garden    one    big    pond    was    they    saw

*rajdarbarko*    *meimebi*    *tihua*    *tiMnahe.*    *meimebiha*    *taibiko*  
palace's    ladies    bathing    saw    ladies    their

*MetuMko*    *giwatise*    *nanuMta*    *suMwa*    *sun*    *asua*  
chain    mala    ear    wearing    golden    like

*ladakei*    *pokiriko*    *doindita*    *yemihe*    *cabe/aima*  
ornaments    pond's    edge at    kept    mother

*ajaha*    *liS'o*    *buipumS'a*    *ico*    *sunkokei*    *namuS'o*    *yomuS'a*  
bird    down    flew    one    necklace    beak by    picked

*S'uka-S'ukapa*    *abiko*    *yuMcaMwa*    *siMeta*    *buipumS'a*    *hanahe*    *rajdarbarko*  
slowly    their    living    tree to    fly    returned    palace's

*kaMwa*    *diMabiha*    *ajako*    *sunkokei*    *paicpuwa*    *tiMna*    *aS'ua*  
guards    bird    necklace    taking    saw    then

*abiha*    *decuM*    *pumS'a*    *ajako*    *nununui*    *gipnahe.*    *kaMwa*    *diMabi*  
they    club    taking    bird's    behind    ran    guards

*ajaha*    *ako*    *siMeko*    *hombeta*    *sunkokei*    *huikapne*    *tiMnahe.*  
crow    that    tree's    hole in    necklace    drop    saw

*kaMwa*    *diMaso*    *icoha*    *siMeta*    *sunkokei*    *uipako*  
guards    among    one    tree on    necklace    take out

*lokanehe.*    *sunkokei*    *yokako*    *tamS'a*    *siMeko*    *hombeta*    *kuiwa*    *kadanu*  
climbed    necklace    bring out    for    tree's    hole in    hand put inside

*ipu*    *daS'ua*    *puiha*    *petakoimS'a*    *yuMwa*    *tiMnahe.*  
one    black    snake    ring like curled    lie    saw

*S'etiMpa*    *jamuS'a*    *doeS'o*    *bapunihe*    *aS'ua*    *daS'ua*    *puiha*  
strong    stroke    stick    pierce    that    black    snake

*akota*    *sipunahe*    *aso*    *ako*    *daS'ua*    *puihako*    *meinci*  
there    died    and    that    black    snake's    story

*taMcepu*    *itaraM*    *S'ipuna.*  
all    like this    dead



“So off they flew towards the palace of the king of the country. The palace was not far from the tree in which they lived. They approached a big pond in the palace garden where they saw the royal ladies having a bath. They had laid their golden chains, pearl necklaces and other jewellery on the edge of the pond. The mother bird flew down, picked up a gold chain in her beak and started flying slowly towards the tree in which she lived. When the palace guards saw the bird flying off with the gold chain, they took up their clubs and chased the bird. They saw the bird drop the chain into the hollow of a tree. One of the guards climbed up the tree to get the chain. As he put his hand inside the hole to get the chain, he saw a black snake curled up there. With one hard stroke of his club he killed it and that was the end of the black snake”.

*akonoita*      *aja*    *dambe*            *cabehaako*    *siMeta*    *gagrupa*  
 afterwards    crow    male            female      that    tree in    happily

*yumS'a*            *asua*    *oiS'e*    *apecua* *ceMbi*            *ceMpanehe*  
 lived              and    many    little            children      had

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

*lapaM*            *leje*

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