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A Write-up of Bhariati Grammar

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Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

Abbrevations

1	first person	MID	middle
2	second person	MIR	mirative
3	third person	MKR	marker
A	most agent-like argument of a multiiargument clause	N	noun
		NEG	negative
ACC	accusative case	NOML	nominalizer
ADJ	adjective	NP	noun phrase
ADV	adverb	NP	relativized noun phrase
AGR	agreement	NUM	number
ASP	aspect	NUM:MKR	numeral marker
AUX	auxiliary	OBJ	object
BEN	benefactive	OBJ2	secondary object
CAUS	causative	OBL	oblique
CASE	case marker	P	least agent-like argument of a multi-argument clause
CAU	causative		
CNJ	conjunction	PAR	particle
COMP	complementizer	PASS	passive
COND	conditional	PAS	past tense
COP	copula	PERF	perfective spect
DAT	dative	PL	plural
DEM	demonstrative	PP	post-position
DET	determiner	POSS	possessive
DUR	durative	PRE	present tense
E	epenthetic morpheme	PROG	progressive aspect
EMPH	Emphatic	Q	question particle
EXCL	exclusive	QUAN	quantifier
EXIST	existential	RECIP	reciprocal
F	feminine	REFL	reflexives
FUT	future	REL	relativizer
GEN	genitive	REL.CL	relative clause
IMP	imperative	SG	singular
IRR	irrealis	S	only argument of a single-argument clause (subject), sentence
INC	inclusive		
INF	infinitive		
INS	instrumental	SS	same subject
INTER	interrogative	SUB	subject
LK	Linker	TAM	tense, aspect, mode
LOC	locative	TRANS	transitive
M	masculine	V	verb

1. Introduction

The Bharia people are mainly living in Madhay Pradesh and Chattisgarh. They are basically Scheduled tribe under the Dravidian language family. The Bharia people are one of the largest tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh. According to the 2001census the population was 242,061. The main concentration of the Bharia is in Patalkot Valley in Chhindwara District. They also inhabit Jabalpur, Seoni and Narsinghpur districts and its adjoining regions. They have been awarded a status as of one of the scheduled tribes of the Indian subcontinent. Another name for the Bharia people is 'Bhumia', meaning "lord of the soil". Bhumia refers to a priest of the village gods and is thus considered as a very respectable designation for the people of this tribe.

1.1 Name of the Language

The people call themselves "Bharia people". The name of the language is Bhariati. According to the Ethnologue, Bharia (ISO 639-3: bha) is classified as a Dravidian language (Lewis et. al. 2015). However, writing more than 100 years ago, Grierson pointed out that although "The Bharias have probably once spoken a form of Gondi... Their dialect is, however, now a corrupt Bundeli" (2005 [1904]: 640). Gondi is a South-Central Dravidian language, while Bundeli is an Indo-Aryan language of the Central zone. Thus, it seems that the Bharia people have been speaking an Indo-Aryan language for some time. This is consistent with our observations. With a few exceptions, most of the vocabulary that we have collected appears to be of Indo-Aryan origin, and the phonemic system is certainly more similar to other Indo-Aryan languages, including Bundeli (cf. Jaiswal 1962), than to that of any Dravidian language, including Gondi (cf. Steever 1998). Thus, although the Bharia people may have once spoken a Dravidian language, the language they now speak is almost certainly Indo-Aryan. Some people refer to the language as Bhariati or Parsi. The classification of the Bharia language within the Indo-Aryan family is a question that requires further research.

1.2 Previous Research

NLCI did Bharia Socio-linguistic survey for knowing whether this language is still using or not in 2009. Pavan Kumar did a survey again in this language on 2013 for getting clear idea. Pavan Kumar did phonological write-up with the help of Kamlesh in February 2015. After that Pavan Kumar did Bhariati orthography in April 2016. Bhariati language is presently represented by Devanagri script.

1.3 Demography

Bharia people are very closely related with the Gond people of Madhya Pradesh. They both live together. There is a very common belief among Bharia people that Bharia were born from the 'older mother' and Gond were born from the 'younger mother.' Bharia and Gond they share many festivals and rituals. They can live together and eat together. But Bharias don't give or take their children for intermarriage with Gond people. The Bharia have various clans: Bharadia, Bijaria, Amolia, Bahothia, Pachalia, Takaria, Mehania, Angaria, Chalthia, Raotia and Gadaria, Dandoliya, Kamariya (Singh 1998:402).

Map
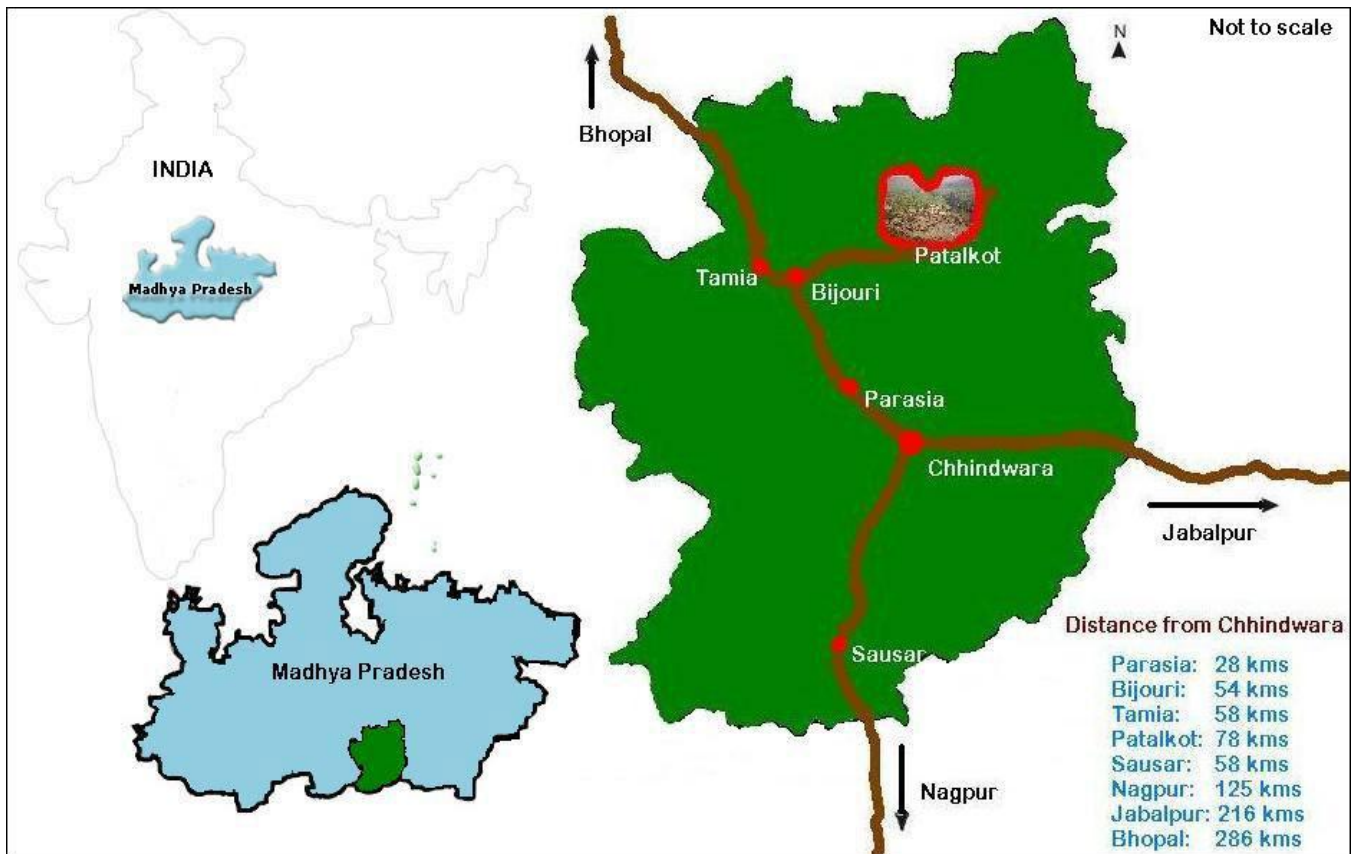
1.4 Literary traditions

Bhariati language has lot of folk songs and cultural stories. But all these are only oral there are no written materials yet.

1.5 Dialects

There are different dialects in Bhariati language. Especially in Chhindwara district, there are three dialects, these three dialects based on three different blocks (Tamia, Harrai and Jamai). In these three blocks each and every 20 kms dialect is changing. After sociolinguistic survey we have found that Patalkot valley dialect is accurate and understandable for all other dialect people.

1.6 Sociolinguistic situation

Multilingualism and language attitudes

Bharia people are living in Bilingual situations. Most of the people know at least two languages. The first one is their mother tongue, Bhariati and another commonly known language is Hindi, which is the state and national language. Hindi is their language of education. The literacy rate among the Bharia community is 6.7 per cent which is much lower than the general Scheduled Tribes literacy rate of the state.

Contexts of use and language choice

Bhariati is used in all domains among Bharia community. In the market place, bus stand and buses Bhariati can be heard within Bharia people. In town places also Bharia people are using their language with each other. But those who are living in the towns with other community and children are already shifted to Hindi, middle age people, women are shifting to Hindi. Older people in villages are still speaking pure Bhariati.

Viability Factors

Their attitude towards their language is somewhat neutral. They have something of an inferiority complex about their language. Most people say that their language is not really a language, but rather a *boli* (spoken variety or dialect). A significant percentage of Bharia people living in towns do not use their language. Some parents teach Hindi to their children as their first language because Hindi is the state and national language and is considered prestigious. But in the village situation, people are using their mother tongue in the home, village, market, bus, and fields domains. This shows that there is not much threat to the existence of the language in the villages.

Loan words

The lexicon of Bhariati language contains many loan words from local Hindi language. They use these loan words mostly in the education domains. And they are using these loan words without knowing whether these are from which language. For example : dɾɛjbɛl 'driver', masap 'master' etc.

1.7 Method for Analysis

For data analysis, few stories and some sentences were collected from my LRPs, Kamlesh Dandoliya and Budh Kumar Khamariya. Following the theories offered by Thomas Payne in *Describing Morphosyntax: a guide for field linguists* (2002). My purpose of Bharia grammar analysis is to find and understand characteristics of this language. This paper will be provided, through looking into some morphosyntactic characteristics of Bhariati in topics such as morphosyntactic typology, noun and NP structures, non-verbal clauses, how to signal the grammatical relations, valence and valence adjusting operations, and what characteristics Bhariati multi-clause construction has.

1.8 Acknowledgments

We express our hearty thanks to the native speakers of Bhariati for helping us to learn the language and collecting the data for doing a grammatical analysis of their language. We are exceedingly thankful to Wycliffe India for supporting this language project. We especially thank Kamlesh Dandoliya and Budh Kumar from Rather village for coming to Dehradun and for patiently clarifying our doubts in their language. It is our wish that this grammar write up will ultimately benefit the Bhariati speakers.

We are so grateful to Wycliffe India for the support they have given to us since the beginning of this project. Without their help this study would not have been possible. We

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Above all we are thankful to our Lord Jesus Christ for His abundant grace by which we could be able to do the grammar write-up of Bhariati.

2. Phonology

2.1 Vowels

In Bhariati vowel phonemes are 6 in number. There are two front vowels, two central vowels and two back vowels. Apart from there are five nasalized phonemes, which are represented as ĩ, ẽ, ã, õ, ũ respectively.

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Open		ɐ	
Low		a	
Nasalization	ĩ ẽ ã ũ õ		

Table 1Bhariati Vowel Chart

2.2 Consonants

In Bhariati consonant phonemes are 29 in number. There are bilabial voice less and voiced stops, Denti-alveolar voice less and voiced stops, retroflex voice less and voiced stops, palatal voice less and voiced stops, velar voice less and voiced stops, alveolar fricatives, nasals, glotals, literals, trills, flaps and approximants.

		Bilabials	Denti-Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glotal
Stops	Vl.	p pʰ	t̪ t̪ʰ	ʈ ʈʰ	tʃ tʃʰ	k kʰ	
	Vd.	b bʰ	d̪ d̪ʰ	ɖ ɖʰ	dʒ dʒʰ	g gʰ	
Fricatives			s				h
Nasals		m	n				
Laterals			l				
Trill			r				
Flaps				ɽ			
Approximants					j		w

Table 2Bhariati Consonants Chart

2.3 Syllable Structure:

Syllable Types:

All Bhariati language syllables conform to the following template **(C) (C) V(C) (C)**

Bhariati language has distinct syllable types. They are the following:

V

CV

VC

CVC

CCV

VCC

CVCC

CCVC

2.4 Word Structure

In Bhariati Mono-syllable words are always stressed. In disyllabic words the first syllable is stressed. Note the examples:

Monosyllabic word

aɽ	'supportive thing'
kʰa	'eat'

Disyllabic word

gɪ.t͡ʃi	'neck'
ʈɐɾ.ʋa	'foot'
ʈʊm.ɖi	'bottle guard'

2.5 Orthography

Since Bharia people are living in Madhya Pradesh we have listed the Devanagiri script to represent the phonemes. This will ensure maximum transfer to the language of wider communication.

2.5.1 Vowels

ɐ	अ
a	आ
i	ई
e	ए
u	ऊ
o	ओ
ɐ̃	अं

Table 3Bhariati Orthography Vowels

2.5.2 Consonants

k	क	kʰ	ख	g	ग	gʰ	घ	t͡ʃ	च
t͡ʃʰ	छ	d͡ʒ	ज	d͡ʒʰ	झ	ʈ	ट	ʈʰ	ठ
ɖ	ड	ɖʰ	ढ	t̪	त	t̪ʰ	थ	d̪	द
d̪ʰ	ध	n	न	p	प	pʰ	फ	b	ब
bʰ	भ	m	म	j	य	ɾ	र	l	ल
ʋ	व	S	स	h	ह	ɽ	ड़		

Table 4Bhariati Orthography Consonants

3. Morphological Typology

For analyzing the grammar of a language first of all we have to determine the sort of a language in terms of its morphological typology. This section will help to understand the morphological typology of Bhariati. Morphological typology refers primarily to the extent to which words in the language are divisible into clearly individuated morphemes. The following examples show that all nouns and verbs have suffixes to signify the syntactic function in the sentences. The number of suffixes are not much-mostly one and two in these examples. This proves that Bhariati language is definitely not isolating language in terms of the index of synthesis. However it is like "synthetic", based on the data we could say that Bhariati is not much dominantly fusional but moreover its looks like agglutinative. So that we can say this language is like semi-fusional. We can prove it with the sentences 1 and 2:

1) ḍoj   d͡ʒɐne   dɛnḍa   ʊd͡ʒa-ɾ-əj   at͡ʃ-ɐṭ
   two   person   stick   liftup-PST-3PL   AUX-3PL:PRE
   'Both of them were ready to beat together with stick'

2) ho   mɐha-ko   ḍɐkɐl-ɾ-aj
   3S   1S-ACC   push-PAST-3S.M:PST
   'He pushed me'

   Usually, each morpheme in Bhariati words has one meaning. This says Bhariati is dominantly agglutinative. The morphological process in Bhariati words is dominantly "suffixing". Prefixing is not observed in the data. The following sentences show some examples:

3) ṭu   d͡ʒaḍəj   bɐḍɪli   gɐ-ɾ-e   at͡ʃ-ɐs
   2S   lot   change   go-PST-2S   AUX-2S:PRE
   'You have changed a lot'

4) ja   bajɪt͡ʃaɾu   ɔnḍi-ɔnḍi   gaṭ   t͡ʃɐdʰ-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐɾ
   this   woman   stoop-stoop hill   climb-PROG-3S:PRE
   'This lady is climbing hill-top with stoop'

4. Basic Clause structure

4.1 Clause types:

Following are the typical examples found in our data. They show that there are clear examples for intransitive, transitive and ditransitive clauses in Bhariati. The indirect object is expressed by use of oblique:

Intransitive clause

An intransitive verb is one that describes a property, state or situation involving only one participant (Payne,2002). Based on the data in Bhariati, the verb agrees with the person and number of subject.

5) kuʈʰa   bʰʊk-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐɾ
   dog   bark-PROG-3S:PRE
   'Dog is barking'

6) pani   ʊkla-ʋ-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐɾ
   water   boil-E-PROG-3S:PRE
   'Water is boiling'

Transitive clause

This has two participants such that one of the participants acts toward or upon the other. The object NP take the accusative case marker –*ko*. The verb agrees with the person and number of the subject.

7) hoɾ pɛsa-ko   ɐlɐg-ɛj   ɐlɐg   ni kɐɾ-na   t͡ʃah-ʋ-ɐʈ   ɾɐh-ɾ-ɔ̃j
   3Pl money-ACC   separate-EMPH separate not do-INF   want-E-PROG AUX-PST-3PL:PST
   'They were not ready to separate their money'

8) ɾam   ama-ko   kaʈ-ɾ-aj
   Ram   mango-ACC   cut-PST-3S:PST
   'Ram cut the mango'

Ditransitive clause

Ditransitive clause takes three arguments, namely, subject, object and indirect object.

9) t͡ʃaʋa   nɐhʊn t͡ʃɐkku se   am-a-ko   kaʈ-ɾ-əj
   child   PL   knife   with   mango-Lk-ACC cut-PST-3PL:PST
   'The Children cut the mango with a knife'

10) bɐʋ   mɐha-ko   mɪʈʰaj   ɖɪ-h-aj
    mother   1S-ACC   sweet   give-PST-3S:PST
    'Mother gave sweet to me'

4.2 Constituent order typology

Greenberg reported that there is some clear tendency that some syntactic characteristics are highly related to the orders of constituents (Payne, 2002). Therefore it would be helpful to see how Bhariati is well fit to Greenberg's Universals. Following are the examples selected to compare Bhariati language with Greenberg's Universals.

4.2.1 Main Clause (APV)

Bhariati word order is somewhat flexible. However, based on my data, we could say Bhariati is PV language. You could see transitive and intransitive sentences below :

11) dɾajbɛl tɛksi   ta͡ʃɐla-ʋ-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐɾ
    driver   taxi   drive-E-PROG-3S:PRE
    'Driver is driving taxi'

8

12) moj   a-ʋ-ɐ͡tʃ-õ
     1S   come-E-PROG-1S:PRE
     'I am going'

4.2.2 Verb phrase

In Bhariati the main verb is generally the leftmost verb.

Verb and Auxiliary

Auxilaries are verbs in that they satisfy the morphosyntactic definition of verbs and they occur   in the positon of a verb and they carry at least some of the inflectional information normaly associated with the verbs. In Bharaiti auxiliaries occurs after the main verb with tense and subject agreement. The copulas atʃʰ and ɾɐh acts same as auxiliaries in present and past tenses.

13) mɐha-ko ad͡ʒ   kam   ni   kɐɾ-na   at͡ʃʰ-ɐɾ
     1S-ACC   today   work   not   do-INF   AUX-3S:PRE
     'Today I don't want to do work'

14) ho   lɐblɐb   ɾɪŋg   sɐk-ɐʈ   ɾɐh-ɾ-aj
     3S:DIST   fastly   walk   can-PROG   AUX-PST-3S:PRE
     'He used to walk fastly'

15) ja   t͡ʃaʋa   se   bed͡ʒa pjaɾ   kɐɾ-ɐʈ   ɾɐh-ɾ-aj
     DET   boy   with   very   love   do-PROG   AUX-PST-3S:PST
     'This one was loving very much with boy'

In Bharaiti mostly the adverb occurs before the main verb as we can see in the below examples :

16) ja   mɐɾɐʈt͡ʃaɾu   ḍoj   pãʋ   sɐɾka   kɐɾ-i-ke   betʰ-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐɾ
     This   man   two   legs   straight   do-LK-CP   sit-PROG-3S:PRE
     'This man is sittiing in the position of spread out his legs strightly'

17) ho   ɪʈta   pʰɛɾ   a-ʋ-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐɾ
     3S   here   again   come-E-PROG-3S:PRE
     'He is coming again'

4.2.3 Noun Phrase

Genitive and Head Noun (G-N)

Genitive always precede the head noun.

18) ama-k   d͡ʒaḍ   pʰul   pʰʊl-na   lɐg-ɾ-aj
     mango-GEN   tree   flower blossom-INF   seem-PST-3S:PST
     'Mango flowers are blossomed'

19) ja   admi-k   t͡ʃãj   hoɾ-ɛj   gʰẽk   at͡ʃ-ɐɾ
     this   man-GEN   shadow   3S-EMPH   same   AUX-3S
     'This man's shadow is same like him'

Head Noun and Modifier (M-N)

Bhariati follows Greenberg's Universals in M-N position. Modifier precedes the head noun.

20) ʈʊ   lɛkɖaɾa ɖokɾa ăʧ-ɐɾ
    2SG   thin   man   AUX-3S:PRE
    'You are a thin man'

21) ek   tʰʊla   ɐɖmi   ɖoŋga ʧɐla-ʊ-ɐʧʰ-ɐɾ
    one   NUM.MKR   man   boat   drive-E-PROG-3S:PRE
    'A man is riding a boat in a pond'

Relative Clauses and Noun (RC-N)

Relative clause is an embedded clause that has a nominal constituent which is co-referential with a noun in the matrix clause. In Bhariati language only subject and direct objects are relativised. Relative clause which modifies noun in NP comes always before the head noun. Here we can see the example below:

22) ʤe   moɾa   hʊʈʈa tʰaɖa aʧʰ-ɐɾ   ho   moɾa   bʰɐja   aj
    REL   boy   there stand AUX-3S   3S   1S:POSS   brother   AUX:3S
    'The boy who stand there is my brother'

23) bɪhane   moɾa ʤe   kʊʈʈa ko   ɖekʰ-ɾ-aj   ʈe   kʊʈʈa
    yesterday   boy   REL   dog   ACC   see-PST-3S   DEM   dog

    mɐɾ-i gɐ-ɾ-aj
    die-LK go-PST-3S
    'The dog that boy saw yesterday died'

4.2.4 Adpositional Phrases (N-Postposition)
In Bhariati language, we have postpositions. Bhariati follows Greenberg's universal strictly in N-P position as we can see in the sentence below.

24) ʤaɾ   hɐʊa mɛ̃   ɖol-ɐʧ-ɐɾ
    tree   wind   in   move-PROG-3S:PRE
    'Tree is moving in air'

25) ʈu   gɛlaʊa se   kap-ɐʧ-ɐs
    2S   cold   from   shiever-PROG-2S:PRE
    'You are shivering from cold'

4.2.5 Comparatives
Bhariati has the structure of Std-Mkr-Adj according to Greenberg's Universal. Standard precedes Mkr and adjective followes them as we can see below example.

26) ɾam   mohn-a   se   ʤʰɐʈʈisa   aʧʰ-ɐɾ
    Ram   Mohan-LK than   short   COP-3S:PRE
    'Ram is shorter than Mohan'

27) horak   pɛhla   moɽa   ḍusra   moɽa   se   lɐmma   a͡tʃʰ-ɐr
    3S:POSS   first   boy   second   boy   than   tall(M)   COP-3S:PRE
    'His first son is taller than second son'

4.2.6 Question Particles (Clause-final)

In Bhariati, the question particle *kja* is used for asking yes/no questions. *kja* is originally the question word of the meaning 'what', and we noticed this is used as a question particle as well.

28) kja   ṭu   kɪsan   aj
    Q   2S   farmer   COP:PRE
    'Are you farmer?'

29) kja   ho   so-j   gɐ-ɾ-aj
    Q   3S   sleep-LK   go-PST-3S
    'Did he sleep?'

4.2.7 Question Words

In Bhariati most of the times question word occurs before the verb. As we see below examples the question words *kja* 'what' *and kjaɽe* 'where' is located in the position of object. we will see more clearly question words in the section (10.2).

30) moj   kja   kɐɾ-ɐ͡tʃ-õ?
    1S   what   do-PROG-1S:PRE
    'What am I doing? '

31) hɐmẽ   kjaɽe   d͡ʒa-bɐn?
    1PL   why   go-1PL:FUT
    'Why will we go?'

5. Noun and Noun Phrases

A Noun phrase is a phrasal constituent whose head is a noun. Noun phrase elements include determiners, numerals, genitives (possessors), modifiers, noun classifiers and the head noun. The head noun is the noun that is modified by all the other elements. In this section we are mainly focusing on how morphosyntactic operations are expressed in Bhariati noun phrases.

5.1 Compounding

A compound is a word that is formed two or more different words. Based on our data in Bhariati we have only found noun-noun compounding as we can see the examples below:

32) ḍeḍa-bɐʋ
    father-mother
    'Parents'

33) d͡ʒʰaɽ-d͡ʒɐɽuka
    tree-plant
    'Plants'

5.2 Denominalization

Based on our data we couldn't find any Denominalization process.

5.3 Determiners

The term Determiner includes quantifiers, numerals, possessors, as well as demonstratives. We are going to examine demonstratives in this section and all the other consitituents of NP in the following sections.

Demonstratives

Demonstratives can function as a modifier in a modified noun phrase or as the sole element (head) of a NP. Though there are no definite articles in Bhariati language, demonstratives can be used to make a definite nominal referent. The third person singular pronouns *ho* '3S: distant' and *je* '3S: proximal', and the third plural pronouns *hor* '3P: distant' and *er '3PL: proximal'* could be used as demonstratives to define the head noun. As the pronoun itself distinguishes the distance, its demonstrative using keeps the same idea of 'this' and 'that' and 'these' and 'those'. Note the following examples below the demonstratives are used to point a participant:

34) ja   moɽa   d͡ʒaɽ-n-ak   ʊpra   t͡ʃeɽ-et͡ʃʰ-ɐr
    DET   boy   tree-PL-GEN upon   climb-PROG-3S:PRE
    'This boy is climbing on the trees'

35) ho   t͡ʃaʋa pɐrna se   ho   d͡ʒaɽ-ak menɖa   a-ʋ-ɐt̪   rɐh-ɾ-aj
    DET   boy   daily   that tree-GEN near   come-E-PRG AUX-PST-3S:M
    'That boy daily used come near to that tree'

36) er   moɽa   nɐhõn pɪrat̪ʰna   kɐɾ-ɐt̪
    these   boy   PL   prayer   do-3PL:PRE
    'These boys pray'

37) hoɾ   ɖo-i   d͡ʒʰene ɐlal   rɐh-ɾ-ə̃j
    those   two-   person lazy   AUX-PST-3PL
    'Those two persons were lazy'

5.4 Quantifier and Number

5.4.1 Number

Number is a grammatical category of noun or noun phrase that expresses count distinctions such as "one", "two", or "three or more". In Bhariati, we have found that there are two number categories: singular and plural. For singular they are not using any special marker but for plural they are using *-n* and/or *nɐhʊn*. *-n* is a suffix and *nɐhʊn* is a particle coming just after noun, as we can see in the below examples:

38) kɐt̪ʰu   t͡ʃʰaʋa nɐhʊn rɐŋg ʋara kagɐt̪-a   ko   lɐga-ʋ-ɐt̪ rɐh-ɾ-ə̃j
    some   child   PL   color NOML paper-LK   ACC   put-E –PRO AUX-PST-3PL
    'Some children were arranging colorful papers'

39) ho   puɾəj kɐʈpʊʈl-ɐ-n   ko   ɖʰɪjan-a   se   ɖekʰ-ɾ-aj
    3S   all   sculpture-E-PL   ACC   focus-LK   with watch-PST-3S
    'He watched carefully all sculptures'

5.4.2 Quantifiers

Quantifiers are the words or phrases that are used to show the amount of it that is being considered, like "some", "many", "a lot of", and "a few", etc. Based on the data we have found that Bhariati uses the quantifiers and we can see them in the below examples:

40) ja   ʈɐlaʊ-a   me   gɐlle   pani   aʧ͡-ɐr
    this   pond-LK   in   lot.of water COP-3S:PRE
    'In this pond lot of water is there'

41) ho   ʈɐnnɐk ʈɐm   ʈɐkɐn   soʧ͡-ɾ-aj
    3S   little   time   till   think-PST-3S:M
    'He thought for little time'

42) kɐʧ͡ʰu   ʧ͡ʰaʋa nɐhʊn pʰʊggɐ-n   ko   pʰula-ʋ-ɐʈ   ɾɐh-ɾ-ə̃j
    some   child   PL   baloon-PL   ACC   blow- E-PROG   AUX-PST-3PL
    'Some children blowing ballon'

43) pani   mẽ   ɾɐɖabʰɐɾi   kɐmla-k   pɐʈʰa   aʧ͡-ɐr
    water   in   lot of   lotus-GEN   leaf   COP-3S:PRE
    'There are lot of lotus' leaves in the water'

5.5 Numeral and Gender

5.5.1 Numerals

Bhariati uses both cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers same as Hindi. Bhariati Cardinal numbers are like: *ek, ɖo, ʈin, ʧ͡ar*.....etc, and ordinal numbers are like: *pɛhla, ɖʊsɾa, ʈɪsɾa* ....etc. Along with cardinal numbers they use some special particles *ʈʰʊla* and *ʈʰɪja* for modifying the noun as the numeral markers. But for counting they don't use these particles along with cardinal numbers as we can see in the below examples:

44) ho   ek   ʈʰʊla   bɐʈʋa   ɖekʰ-ɾ-aj
    3S   one   NUM:MKR   wallet see-PST-3S:M
    'He saw one wallet'

45) hoɾako   ɖo   ʈʰʊla   moɾa   nɐhʊn ɾɐh-ɾ-ə̃j
    2S:ACC   two   NUM.MKR   boy   PL   COP-PST-3PL
    'He had two sons'

46) ɖo   ʈʰɪja   moɾa nɐhʊn   ɾɐh-ɾ-ə̃j
    two   NUM:MKR   boy PL   AUX-PST-3PL
    'Two boys were there'

5.5.2 Gender

Gender system is the grammatical classification of nouns and it requires the agreement on pronouns and other referential devices such as adjectives or demonstratives or articles or

possessors which are the dependents of head noun in a noun phrase. Sometimes noun classes correspond to semantic classes such as biological gender, physical shape, function, etc. Bhariati has two gender classes: masculine gender is marked with –*a,* and feminine gender is marked with –*i.* Their gender can be identified by the affixes on the verb and adjective and even with 1S and 2S possessive pronouns. Bhariati keeps feminine gender agreement on verb only in past tense as well as in perfect:

47) moɽi   ɖetʃka   mẽ   pani   bʰɐr-ɐtʃʰ-ɐɾ
    girl   utensil   in   water   fill-PROG-3S:PRE
    'A girl is filling water in Utensil'

48) ɐb   gɛhũ   ʊg-i   gɐ-ɾ-i
    now   wheat(F)   rise-LK   go-PST-3S:F
    'Now wheat grew up'

49) moɾi   gɐjja   lɛkɖaɾ-i   atʃʰ-ɐɾ
    1S:POSS:F   cow(F)   thin-F   COP-3S:PRE
    'My cow is very thin'

50) ho   moɽa   bɐʈa   ekɐn   ho-j   gɐ-ɾ-aj
    that   boy   big(M)   as   become-LK   go-PST-3S
    'That boy became big'

5.6 Possessor

The possessor indicates the person or thing that possesses the head possessed noun. The possessor marking may be found in either the head noun or possessor. Bhariati expresses the possessive relationship by marking the possessor as we can see the below examples:

51) hoɾa-k   ʊdʒla   se   gʰɐr   bʰɐr-i   gɐ-ɾ-aj
    3S-POSS   light   with   house   full-LK   go-PST-3S
    'House has filled with his light'

52) gɐhũ-k   bɪdʒdʒa   bo-i   ɖɪ-h-aj
    wheat-GEN   seed   sow -LK   give-PST-3S
    'Wheat seed's have sown'

5.7 Case

Case marking is the morphosyntactic categorization of noun phrases and it is imposed by the structure within which the noun phrase occurs. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish case markings from adpositions when their grammatical meanings are same. In Bharaiti most of the semantic case meanings, e.g. locative, benefactive, goal, source, accompaniment, etc., are expressed with postpositions. The only exception is genitive case suffix –*k.* as in (53) and (54).

53) ho   ɐḍmi   dʒaɽ-a-k   peḍʰ-a   kaʈ   lɪ-h-aj
    that   man   tree-E-GEN   stem-LK   cut   take-PST-3S
    'That man cut the tree's stem'

54) sʊnil-a-k gʰɐr-a mẽ pɔhnɐ-n a-ʋ-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐt̪
Sunil-E-GEN house-LK in guest-PL come-E-PROG-3PL:PRE
'Guests are coming to sunil's house'

5.8 Pronouns

Pronouns are a special kind of noun phrase. It functions as a head element in the Noun Phrase. Pronouns can be divided into numerous categories including, personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, etc. All different types of Bhariati pronouns are shown on the Table (5).

5.8.1 Personal Pronouns

Bhariati distinguishes first, second and third personal pronouns. They have a common contrast in the first person plural between inclusive and exclusive forms. A first person inclusive pronoun *apʊn* refers to agroup which includes both the speaker and the hearer. A first person exclusive pronoun *hɐmẽ* refers to a group which includes the speaker but excludes the hearer. Bhariati makes a clear distinction between singular and plural pronouns.

55) ho hɐs-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐɾ
3S laugh-PROG-3S:PRE

'He is laughing'

56) d̪ɪneʃ hɐmɐr-ɐn-ko bed͡ʒ-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐɾ
Dinesh 1PL:EXCL-PL-ACC send-PROG-3S:PRE
'Dinesh is sending us'

57) t̪u gʰɐɾ d͡ʒa-t̪ʰ-ɐs
2S house go-PRE.PROG-2S
'You are going to house'

58) t̪ʊmhẽ pʰʊgga pʰʊl-aj sɐk-at͡ʃʰ-a
2PL ballon blow-3S can-AUX-2PL
'You (PL.) can blow ballons?'

59) apʊn sɐkale sɪd̪ʰoli ni d͡ʒa-d͡ʒin
1PL:INCL tomorrow sidholi not go-1PL:FUT
'We will not go to Sidholi tommorow'

60) hoɾ ɐpɐnɐn-ko bed͡ʒ-r-əj
3PL 1PL:INCL-ACC send-PST-3PL:PST
'They sent us'

5.8.1 Possessive Pronouns

A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that can take the place of a noun phrase to show ownership. Bhariati uses same words for possessive and possessed pronouns which are different from normal S, A and P pronouns. Interestingly, Bhariati differentiates masculine and feminine gender markers in 1S and 2S possessive pronouns *moɾa, moɾi and t̪oɾa, t̪oɾi*. This concept we could identify only when possessive pronouns are followed by objects.

61) horak   peʈ   bɐɖa   ekɐn   a͡tʃ-ɐr
    3S:POSS stomach big   as   COP-3S:PRES
    'His stomach is very big'

62) mori   bɪhaʋ(F)   ho-n-ʋaɾ-i   a͡tʃ-ɐr
    1S:POSS marraige   become-NOML-F   AUX-3S:PRES
    'My marraige is going to happen'

63) hornɐk   nam   ɖɪnes   ɐr   mɐhes   rɐh-ɾ-aj
    3PL:POSS   name   Dinesh and   Mahesh   AUX-PST-3S:PST
    'Their names were Diensh and Mahesh'

64) ɖɪnes   ʈora   bʰɐja   aj
    Dinesh   2S:POSS   brother AUX:PRE
    'Dinesh is your brother'

5.8.2 Distal and Proximal Pronouns

In Bhariati, the third person singular pronouns are *ho* '3S:distal' and *ja* '3S:proximal', and the third plural pronouns *hor* '3P:distal' and *er* '3PL:proximal'. The pronouns themselves they distinguish the distance. They are originally demonstratives to define the head noun with the meaning of 'this' and 'that' and 'these' and 'those', and they are used as pronouns :

65) er   pɪraʈʰna   kɐr-ɐ͡tʃʰ-ɐʈ
    3PL:PROX   prayer   do-PROG-3PL:PRE
    'They are praying'

66) ja   d͡ʒoɖka   ͡tʃaʋ-ɐn   ko   bɪja-ɾ-i
    3S:PROX   twins   children-PL   ACC   birth-PAST-3S:F
    'She gave birth to twins'

67) hor   kam   kɐr-ɐ͡tʃʰ-ɐʈ
    3PL:DIST   work   do-PROG-3PL:PRE
    'They are doing work'

Bhariati NP structure: **NP →(DET) (NP [poss]) (QUAN) (NUM) (ADJ)*N**

	Person	S/A	P	POSSESSIVE/ POSSESSED
Singular	*1*	moj	mɐha-ko	mora mori
	2	ʈu	ʈeha-ko	ʈora ʈori
	3 Proximal	ja	era-ko	erak
	3 Distal	ho	hora-ko	horak
Plural	*1 Incl*	apʊn	ɐpenen-ko	ɐpna
	1 Excl	hemẽ	hemeren-ko	hemra
	2	ʈʊmhẽ	ʈʊmeren-ko	ʈʊmra
	3 Proximal	er	eren-ko	ernek
	3 Distal	hor	horen-ko	hornek

Table 5 Bharaiti Pronouns Chart

6. Verb and Verb Phrases

A verb phrase is the portion of a sentence that contains both the verb and either a direct or indirect object (the verb's dependents). We're going to take a look at how Bhariati verb phrases are, and then view some verb phrase examples. Bhariati the main verb is generally the leftmost verb.

6.1 Nominalization

When verb becomes a derived noun we called this process as a Deverbalization or Nominalization. Bhariati uses Agent nominalizer *ʋaɾa* for masculine gender and *ʋaɾi* for feminine gender. And they are using the same *ʋaɾi* as an Instrument nominalizer. These nominalizers follow the verb. We can see some of the examples below:

68) ga-n   ʋaɾ-a
    sing-INF NOML:Agt-M
    'Singer(m.)'

69) d͡ʒaʈɐ-n   ʋaɾ-a
    sweep-INF   NOML:Agt-M
    'Sweeper(m.)'

70) kɐleʋa   bɐna-n-ʋaɾ-i
    food   make-INF-NOM:Agt-F
    'Cook(f.)'

71) gas   kaʈɐ-n   ʋaɾ-i   mɐsɪn
    grass   cut-INF   NOM-NOML:Inst   machine
    'grass cutter'

6.2 Compounding (including incorporation)

Noun Incorporation means a noun becomes attached to the verb. Bharaiti used Noun incorporation. We can see the below example:

72) ho   be d͡ʒa   maṇḍi   kɐɾ-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐɾ
    3S   much   talk   do-PROG-3S:PRE
    'He is talking too much'

73) apʊn   bɪhaʋ   kaɾ-ba
    2PL:INCL   marriage   do-FUT:2S
    'We will marry'

6.3 Tense

Tense is grammatical expression of location in time (Comrie: 1985). Based on our data we have found Bhariati uses three tense distinction:present, past and future. For past tense they are marking with allomorphs of *-r,-h*, *-ḍ* and *ɫ* But for future tense they are marking with *–h,* but the present tense is marked with zero. Their subject agreements are keeping the different temporal meanings, it means they have three different set of subject agreements in present, past and future. Subject agreement is obligatory in Verb or Verb phrase in Bhariati, and it occurs on the last

position on the verb or on the Auxiliary of Verb phrase. We have one exception in Perfect and Pluperfect aspects that we can see below under the Aspect study. We are going to study about subject agreements more in detail in the section of 6.6 Participant references.

74) ho   mɐha-ko   ɖɐkɐl-ɾ-aj
    3S   1S-ACC   push-PAST-3S:M:**PAST**
    'He pushed me'

75) ho   d͡ʒa-h-ɪɾ
    3S   go-FUT-3S:**FUT**
    'He will go

76) hoɾ   a-ʋ-ɐṭ
    3PL   come- E-3PL:**PRES**
    'They come'

6.4 Aspect

It defines the shape, distribution, or internal organization of the event in time. Aspects in Bhariati are Progressive, Perfect, Durative and pluperfect. All aspects are expressed with Verb and Auxiliary in this order. The verb inflects for different aspects and the auxiliary inflects for different tense and subject agreement.

Progressive

In Bhariati, progressive can either be in present, past or future tense. It denotes an action that is progressing in the present, past or in the future. Based on the data -ɐt͡ʃʰ is used as progressive marker in present tense and -ɐʈ is in past tense and –ʈɛj is used in the future tense. These progressive markers are occurring on the last position of the main verb in verb phrase. Bhariati uses the future progressive marker ʈɛj in durative aspect also. We can see that in next section.

Present Progressive

77) hoɾ   sot͡ʃ-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐṭ
     3PL   think-PROG-3PL:PRE
    'They are thinking'

78) ṭu   ɖoj   moɾɐ-n-ko   bʊla-ʋ-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐs
    2S   both   boy-PL-ACC   call-E-PROG-2S:PRE
    'You are calling both boys'

Past Progressive

79) ho   a-ʋ-ɐṭ   ɾɐh-ɾ-i
    3S   come-E-PROG   AUX-PST-3S:F:**PST**
    'She was coming'

18

80) moɽa   eklɐj   ɪskul   d͡ʒa-ʈ   ɽɐh-r-aj
    boy   alone   school   go-PROG   AUX-PST-3S:PST
    'Boy was going school alone'

Future Progressive

81) moj   ja   ʈɛma   sakale   pɐɽa-ʈej   ho-h-ũ
    1S   DET   time   tomorrow   teach-PROG   AUX-FUT-1S:FUT
    'I will be teaching this time tomorrow'

As we see the above examples we could say that in Bharaiti there is no auxilary usage for present progressive, but in past and future progressive they are using different auxilaries, like in past *ɽah* and in future *ho*. These auxilaries are fully inflecting.

Durative

It marks an event that lasts for a certain length of time. In Bhariati language we have found that along with verb suffix –*ʈej* is coming as a durative aspectual meaning.We can see the below examples:

82) ho   kam   kɐr-ʈej   ɽɐh-ɐr
    3S   work   do-DUR   AUX-3S
    'He kept on working'

83) moɽa   ɽɪŋg-ʈej   ɽɪŋg-ʈej   t̪ʰɐk-i   gɐ-r-aj
    boy   walk-DUR   walk-DUR   tired-LK   go-PST-3S
    'The boy got tired of walking'

Perfect

As for the Present perfect, it refers to an action that has happened in the nearby past and has current relevance. Bhariati uses a special structure which is different from other tense-aspect expressions. They use two auxiliaries : first auxiliary is one of ga 'go:PST' or ɖɪ 'give:PST' or li 'take:PST'(see 11.2.1 Serial verbs for these auxiliaries) and present tense auxiliary at͡ʃʰ follows. Interestingly both auxiliaries inflect for subject agreement: first auxiliary keeps past tense subject agreement and the tense auxiliary keeps present tense subject agreement.

84) lɐmboɖɐr   nɪkɐl-i   gɐ-r-i   at͡ʃʰ-ɐr
    bus   leave-LK   go:PST-PST-3S.F:PST   PRES-3S:PRES
    'Bus has gone'

85) siʈa   ama   kʰa   ɖi   at͡ʃʰɐr
    2S   mango   eat   give:PST-3S:F   PRES-2S
    'Sita has eaten a mango'

Pluperfect

It refers to an action that happened in the past and has relevance to another action in the past. Bhariati uses the combination of a motion verb auxiliary (ga 'go:PST' or ɖɪ 'give:PST' or li 'take:PST') and *ho* 'become'. The first auxiliary is inflected for past tense subject agreement and *ho* is inflected for past tense and past tense subject agreement:

86) moj   ek   t̪ʰʊla   d͡ʒɐgʰa mẽ   gʰʊs-i   gɐ-ɾ-a   ho-t̪-ãʊ

    1S   one   CL   place   in   enter-LK   go-PST-PERFECT   become-PST-1S

    'I had entered a place'

87) ho   ıman   kʰa   d̪ʰa-a   ho-t̪-aj

    3S   swear eat   give:PST-PERFECT   become-PST-3S

    'He had given me a promise'

6.5 Mood and Modality

Mood/Mode is a grammatical reflection of the speaker's purpsoe in speaking. Traditionally indicative, imperative and interogative moods are major categories. Each of these categories corresponds to one of three basic speech acts: statements, commands, and questions respectively. Modality describes the speaker's attitude toward a situation, including the speaker's belief in its reality. Verb changes its form to communicate with different modal ideas.

6.5.1   Mood
Indicative

Indicative mood denotes the stating of a fact. Based on our data we didn't find any special marking for indicative mood.

88) moj   bed͡ʒa t̪ɐk-i   gɐ-ɾ-a   at͡ʃʰ-õ

    1S   very   tire-LK   go-PST-PER   AUX-1S

    'I have tired a lot'

Imperative

Imperative mode denotes the command speech act of the speaker. In Bhariati there is no special marking for singular of 2d persion imperative, but they keep –*ha* for plural of 2d person. We will discuss more clearly about imperatives in the section 10.3.

89) bʰɪt̪ra   a-j   d͡ʒa

    inside   come-LK   go

    'Come inside'

90) bʰɪt̪ra   a-j   d͡ʒa-ha

    inside   come-LK   go-IMP:PL

    'You (pl.) come inside'

91) t̪u   t͡ʃɐl d̪a

    2S   walk give

    'You go'

Interrogative

Bhariati uses question particle *kja* to make interrogative from indicative. *Kja* occurs on the initial position of sentence. In fact, *kja* is the question word 'what' and it is used as a question particle as

well. Bhariati uses different question words for interrogative clauses. We have discussed more about this topic in the section 10.2.2.

92) kja   ţu   mɛhako   kɛtʃʰu   pɛsa   ḍe   sɛkˈ-ɛtʃ-ɐs?
    Q   2S   1S-ACC some   money   give   can-AUX-2S
    'Can you give me some money?'

Optative

It indicates the speaker's wish. Bhariati uses optative mode. They use a noun *dʒiʊ* 'heart' or *mɛn* 'wish' followed by auxilary verb *aʃʰ* to give optative meaning. In (94), the litteral meaning is like 'him rice eating is (my) wish.' But, its structure is very similar with the structure of Hindi, and we consider they borrow this sturcture from Hindi as we can see in the example below:

93) hoɾa-ko   nãŋɖʒ   kʰa-na-k   mɛn   aʈʃʰɐɾ
    3S-ACC   rice   eat-INF-GEN   wish   COP:PRE
    'May him eat rice'

94) hoɾɛn-ko   nãŋɖʒ   kʰa-na-k   dʒiʊ   aʈʃʰ-ɐɾ
    3PL-ACC   rice   eat-INF-GEN   wish   COP:PRE
    'May him eat rice'

6.5.2   Modality

Generally, modality covers a fairly wide range of semantic contrasts. Semantic contrasts relating to the speaker's state of knowledge or belief are said to involve *Epistemic Modality*. Semantic contrasts relatinig to obligation or permission on the part of the agent are said to invlove *Deontic Modality* (Payne, 2002). Bhariati language uses both epistemic and deontic modality and their system is complex involving both inflectional affixes and modal verbs. Some of the modalities are illustrates below.

6.5.2.1 Deontic modaliy

Obligation

It refers to an obligatory situation. Various levels of compulsion/obligation can be expressed in Bhariati. Where there is the strongest level of compulsion especially from others or external situation, then along with the infinitive form of the main verb an auxiliary *tʃejhẽ* 'want or be necessary' is used to express the obligatory modality as in (96). In some other cases they use inflected auxiliary *pɛɾ* as in (97). In this strucrure, the subject is in accusative case.

Surprisingly these modal structures do not use the same verbal structure in Bariati; becasue *tʃejhẽ* does not inflect at all for different tenses and aspects as Bhariati usually does. In *pɛɾ* structure, the verb inflects only for 3d person singular, and then it looks like having the impersonal subject ,its in English. Since both of them are so different sturcture as a Barihati verbal

21

clause, we consider the modal expressions with *tʃɐjhẽ* and *pɐɽ* are loaned from Hindi that uses a very similar structure:

95) hɐmẽ tʃɪʈʈi-ko bahɐr bʰed͡ʒ-na tʃɐjhẽ
    1PL   letter-ACC out   send-INF   should
    'We should send out a letter'

96) ʈɐha-ko ɐbb-ɛj   d͡ʒa-na pɐɽ-h-ɪr
    2S-ACC   now-EMPH go-INF must-IRR-3S
    'You must go now'

Permission

Bhariati uses *sɐk* 'May' or 'can' for the approval to something from a person and it is prefixed to the verb.

97) ʈu   bɪʈra a-j   sɐk¹-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐs
    2S   inside come-LK may-AUX-2S
    'You may come inside'

6.5.2.2 Epistemic modality

Mirativity

The quality of being mirative is of expressing (surprisingly) an unexpected revelation or new information. Bhariati uses *bɛʈʈa* or *re* as a mirative particle and it occurs usually at the end of the clause. Here in (98) example we can substitue *re* with *bɛʈʈa* and *bɛʈʈa* with *re*.

98) ɐre ho   dekʰ re   kɐmles a-i   gɐ-r-aj   bɛʈʈa
    hey that look MIR Kamlesh come-LK go-PST-3S MIR
    'Oh look at there, Kamlesh came. (Surprisingly)'

Validational

It refers to the degree of commitment the speaker makes as to the truth of the assertion. Bhariati does not use any special mark for validational. But they are using validational verb with keeping irrealistic marking -*h*.

99) moj ni   sot͡ʃ-r-ãʋ   ki   ho a-h-ɪr
    1S   not think-PST-1S   COMP 3S come-IRR-3S
    'I don't think he come'

Potential

Bhariati uses *sɐk* 'can' for the capability of a person and it is prefixed to the verb. It inflects correctly same as Permisssion.

100) ʈu   d͡ʒa-j sɐk¹-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐs

2S   go-LK   able.to-AUX-2S

'You can go'

6.6 Participant references (Verb agreements)

In Bhariati the present, past and future tenses are combined with subject agreement, (person and number). Exceptionally in the past tense and the perfect and pluperfect aspects, the gender (F or M) is included in the subject agreement marking. This system is illustrated below:

Person			Present	Past	Future
1s	Singular		-ãʋ	-ãʋ	-ũ
2s			-ɐs	-e	-ıs
3s.M			-ɐɾ	-aj	-ıɾ
3s.F				-i	
1pl	Plural		-d͡ʒın	-ɐn	-ba
2pl			-a	-a	-i
3pl			-ɐʈ	- ə̃j	-ıʈ

Table 6 Bhariati Verb Agreement Chart

101) moj   kʰel-ãʋ
     1S   play-1S:PRE
     'I play'

102) ʈʊmhẽ   pɐʈ-a
     2Pl   read-2PL
     'You read'

103) ɾam   ama   ko   kaʈ-ɾ-aj
     Ram   mango ACC   cut-PST.3S
     'Ram cut the mango'

104) moɽa   nɐhʊn   kʰel-h-ıʈ
     boy   PL   play-FUT-3Pl
     'Boys will play'

7. Non-verbal Predicates

Generally, non-verbal construction is about the sentences in which the main semantic content of predicate is not realized in a verb. There are two types of non-verbal clause. One is predicate nominal or attributive. The other is EPL construction. For predicate nominal/attributive, there are six patterns to convey the content of predicate: juxtaposition, copula as a verb, copula as a pronoun, copula as an invariant particle, copula as a derivational operation and copula in non-present tenses only. For EPL constructions copula or existential verb or possessive verb could be used. In followings, it will be dealt with what strategy is used for Bhariati non-verbal clauses among these various ways of non-verbal clauses.

No juxtaposition construction in non-verbal clause is observed in Bhariati language. They use copula verb which could be inflected.

7.1 Predicate Nominal

Predicate nominal clauses typically express the notions of proper inclusion and equation. Proper inclusion is when a specific entity is asserted to be among the class of items specified in the nominal predicate. Usually the subject of a predicate nominal clause indicating proper inclusion in specific, and the nominal predicate is non-specific. Equative clause indicates when a particular entity is identical to the entity specified in the predicate nominal. Bhariati does not differentiate both proper inclusion and equatives. Based on the data we found that in proper inclusion and equatives, Bhariati is using almost same type of copular verbs. They uses two types of copulas in present tense; they are *aʧʰ* and *aj,* and *ɽɐh* in past tense. Interestingly, the invariant particle copula *aj* is coming without inflection in all negative present tense sentences. But in the positive present and past tenses sentences *aʧʰ* and *ɽɐh* copular verbs are coming with fully inflection and keeping the subject agreement as we can see in the examples below. In Bhariati proper inclusion and Equative clauses the copula comes in the final position and nominals are formed in this structure :
NP NP COP

105) ho   ek   masap   a͡ʧʰ-ɐɽ
    3Sg   one   teacher cop-3Sg
    'He is a teacher'

106) moj   ek   ɪskul   peʈ-ɐn   vaɽa   t͡ʃava   a͡ʧʰ-õ
    1Sg   one   school   study   NOML boy   COP-1Sg
    'I am a student'

107) ʈu   ek   masap   ɽɐh-ɾ-e   ho-ʈ-e
    2S   one   teacher   COP-PST-2S   become-PST-2S
    'You were a teacher'

108) hoɽ   ɪskul   peʈ-ɐn   vaɽa   t͡ʃava   nɐhʊn nɪ-h-aj
    3Pl   school   study-   NOML child   PL   not-E-COP
    'They are not students'

109) siʈa   hoɽa-k   logʰni   a͡ʧʰ-ɐɽ
    Sita   1S:poss   wife   cop-3Sg
    'Sita is his wife'

110) siʈa   hoɽa-k   logʰni   aj
    Sita   1S:Poss   wife   COP
    'Sita is his wife'

111) siʈa   hoɽak   logʰni   ɽɐh-ɾ-i   ho-ʈ-i
    Sita   3Sg:poss   wife   cop-PST-3F   become-PST-3F
    'Sita was his wife'

112) siʈa   hoɽak   logʰni   nɪ-h-aj
    Sita   3S:POSS   wife   not-E-COP
    'Sita is not his wife'

7.2 Predicate adjectives

Predicate adjectives are clauses in which the main semantic content is expressed by an adjective. Semantically these clause types can be described as Attribute clauses, attribute clauses made up of a topic NP, followed by quality, which can take form of an adjective/adverbial phrase and a copula. The adjectival phrase agrees with topic NP.

Attributive clause→ **NP + AP + Copula**

113) ho   bed͡ʒa   koɖu   ʋḍmi   at͡ʃʰ-ɐɾ
     3S   very   lazy   man   COP-3S
     'He is a very lazy man'

114) ḍɪnes   bed͡ʒa   kiʋ   ʋara   at͡ʃ-ɐɾ
     Dinesh very   kind   NOML   COP
     'Dinesh is a very kind person'

115) moɾa   log   at͡ʃt͡ʃʰa kojka ɾɐh-ɾ-a   ho-ṭ-aj
     1S:POSS   husband good   every COP-PST-3S:M   become-PST-3S:M
     'My husband was good'

7.3 EPL (Existential, Possessive and Locational Constructions)

Bhariati uses the same copulas for EPL constructions as with the predicate nominals and adjectives. They use two types of copulas in present tense : *at͡ʃʰ* and *aj,* and *ɾɐh* in past tense. Interestingly, the invariant particle copula *aj* is coming without inflection in all negative present tense sentences. But in the positive present and past tenses sentences *at͡ʃʰ* and *ɾɐh* copular verbs are coming with fully inflection and keeping the subject agreement as we have seen with the predicate nominals and adjectives.

7.3.1 Existential Clauses

Existential constructions typically require a location. A participant exists in a certain location, and it's expressed with Postpositional phrase in Bhariati. They do not use any special existential verb for making existential clauses. In negative existentials they use invariant particle copula *aj* without any inflection, which is the same structure with predicate nominals and adjectives. In Bhariati existential clauses, locational (LOC) phrase comes before nominal subject because locational phrase will be switched as we can see the below examples :

In Bhariati Existential clause structure→ **PP NP COP**

116) ho   d͡ʒɐŋgɐl-a   mẽ   ɾit͡ʃ   nɐhʊn   at͡ʃʰ-ɐṭ
     that   forest-Sg   LOC   bear   PL   COP-3PL:PRE
     'There are bears in the forest'

117) hʊṭṭa   gʰʊṇḍɪ   mẽ   bahɾi   at͡ʃʰ-ɐɾ
     there   corner   LOC   broom-stick COP-3S:PRE

25

'There is a broom-stick in the corner'

118) huṭṭa   ıskul-a mẽ   gɛlle bʰɐri-k   bajiʧaru nɐhʊn   rɐh-ɾ-əj
     there   school LOC   lot   QUN-   woman PL   COP-PST-3PL
     'There were lot of ladies in the school'

119) huṭṭa   gʰʊṇḍı mẽ   bahɾi   nı-h-aj
     there   corner LOC   broom-stick not-E-COP
     'There is no brroom-stick in the corner'

7.3.2 Locational Clauses

Locational clause requires the location of some item or entity. In Bhariati locational clauses, nominal subject comes before locational (LOC) phrase.

In Bhariati the Locative clause structure→ **NP PP COP**

There is a difference between existential clause and locational clause structure. In Bhariati existential clauses locational (LOC) phrase comes before nominal subject but in locational clauses nominal subject comes before locational phrase. Bhariati uses special locative words like *mẽ* 'in', and *pɐra* ,on'for making locative clauses as we can see the below examples :

120) bagʰ   nɐhʊn d͡ʒɐŋgɛl-a   mẽ   aʧʰ-ɐṭ
     lion   PL   forest-   LOC   COP-3PL:PRe
     'The lions are in forest'

121) bagʰ   nɐhʊn d͡ʒɐŋgɛl-a   mẽ   nı-h-aj
     Lion   PL   forest-   LOC   not-E-3Sg:PRE
     'The lions are not in forest'

122) kıṭab   maɾeʧi   pɐra   rɐh-ɾ-a   ho-ṭ-aj
     book   table   LOC   COP-PST-3S:M become—3Sg:PST
     'The book was on the table'

7.3.3 Possessive Clauses

In these clauses participant is stated as possessing something. In Bhariati to express the possession it uses the postposition *d͡ʒore* 'near' to make postpositional phrase. Bhariati existential clause and possessive clause structure is same but in possessive clauses the locatinal phrase is animated as we can see in the below examples :

In Bhariati the Possessive clause structure is → **PP NP COP**

123) ʧava   d͡ʒore hora-k   dɐḍa   aʧ-ɐr
     child   LOC   3Sg:POSS   father COP-3Sg:PRE
     'The child has a father'

124) moɾi   d͡ʒore sona   nı-h-aj

26

1SG	LOC	gold	not-E-3Sg:PRE		

'I have no gold.'

125) mori d͡ʒore kɪt̪ab ɾɐh-ɾ-i ho-t̪-i
1SG LOC book COP-PST-3S:F becomePST-3S:F

'I had book'

Based on the above examples we can say that non-verbal clauses of Bhariati are characterized by the linking verb or copula in their construction. In Bhariati the usage of copula is very prominent in non-verbal clauses. They use copula *affⁿ* and invariant particle *aj* in present tense and *ɾɐh* in past tense. Copular verbs *affⁿ* and *ɾɐh* agrees with the person and number of subject with different tenses. But a special invariant particle copula *aj* does not inflect in any non-verbal present clauses and it only comes in negative sentences and it acts as a representative structure for positive present tense sentences.

8. Grammatical relations

Grammatical relations deal with the relationship between major syntactic arguments with predicate. Identifying grammatical relations is important because they are closely related with the semantic roles of the participants of a clause. The formal properties for identifying grammatical relations are; case marking on Noun/NP Pronoun, participant reference marking on verb and constituent order. Following are the typical examples found in my data. They show that there are clear examples for intransitive, transivitive and ditransitive clauses.

Intransitive clause

An intransitive verb is one that describes a property, state or situation involving only one participant (Payne, 2002). The verb in Barihati agrees with the person and number of subject of different tenses:

S

126) moj d͡ʒa-t͡ʃ-õ
1S go-PROG-1S

'**I** am going'

S

127) ho gɐ-ɾ-aj
3S.M go-PST-3S

'He went'

Transitive clause

This has two participants such that one of the participants acts toward or upon the other. The object NP take the accusative case marker *-ko*. The verb agrees with the person and number of the subject of different tenses:

A P

128) kʊʈʰa   haʈʰ-a   ko   t͡ʃab-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐɾ
     dog   hand-E   ACC   bite-PROG-3S
     'Dog is biting hand'

     A   P

129) ɾam   ama-a   ko   kaʈ-ɾ-aj
     Ram   mango-E   ACC   cut-PST.3S
     'Ram cut the mango'

Ditransitive Clause

Ditransitive clause takes three arguments, namely, subject, object and indirect object. In Bhariati indirect object is marked with accusative *ko* and in some other cases this same accusative marker occurs two times as illustrated below:

130) moj   hoɾa-ko   ek   ʈʰʊla   gɐjja   dɪ-h-ãʊ
     1S   3S-ACC   one   NUM:MKR   cow   give-PST-1S:PST
     'I gave him a cow'

131) ho   mɐha-ko   ek   ʈʰʊla   kɪssa   bɐʈa-ɾ-aj
     3S   1S-ACC   one   NUM:MKR   story   tell-PST-3S
     'He told me a story'

132) hoɾ   ɾod͡ʒ   ɾaʈa   ko   t͡ʃaʊɐn   ko   gana   ga-j-ke
     3PL   every   night   ACC   children ACC   song   sing-CP

     sʊ-ʋa-ʋ-ɐʈ   ɾɐh-ɾ-i
     sleep-CAUS-E-PROG   AUX-PST-3S:PST.F
     'She sang her baby to sleep every night'

8.1 Case System

In order to effectively identify grammatical relations in Bhariati language it is convenient to identify three basic arguments termed as S, A and P. We have already discussed about word order in earlier section, as a result both S/A and P arguments come before the verb. Therefore the word order in Barihati does not prove the Case system of Barihati. Therefore we mainly are going to focus on examining the verb agreements and Noun phrase case marking system in Bhariati.

81.1   Nominative- Accusative

If language treat S and A the same and P differently then this system is referred to as a Nominative/Accusative system. We can see in below table that how Bhariati uses the Nominative-Accusative system.

		Person	A	S	P
Non-Past/Imperf. (Prog)	Verb agreement	1S	-õ	-õ	Ø
		2S	-ɐs	-ɐs	Ø
		3S.M	-ɐɾ	-ɐɾ	Ø
		3S.F	-ɐɾ	-ɐɾ	Ø
		1PL	-ɐn	-ɐn	Ø
		2PL	-a	-a	Ø
		3PL	-ɐt̪	-ɐt̪	Ø
	NP Pronoun	1S	moj	moj	mɐha-ko
		2S	t̪u	t̪u	t̪ɐha-ko
		3S.M	ho	ho	hoɾa-ko
		3S.F	ho	ho	hoɾa-ko
		Incl 1PL	apʊn	apʊn	ɐpɐnɐn-ko
		Excl	hɐmẽ	hɐmẽ	hɐmɐɾɐn-ko
		2PL	t̪ʊmhẽ	t̪ʊmhẽ	t̪ʊmɐɾɐn-ko
		3PL	hoɾ	hoɾ	hoɾɐn-ko
	NP Common Noun	M	-a	-a	- ko
		F	-i	-i	- ko
	Proper Noun	M	Ø	Ø	- ko
		F	Ø	Ø	- ko

Table 7 Non Past/Imperf (prog) ASP chart

		Person	A	S	P
Past/Perf.	Verb agreement	1S	-ãʊ	-ãʊ	Ø
		2S	-e	-e	Ø
		3S.M	-aj	-aj	Ø
		3S.F	-i	-i	Ø
		1PL	-ɐn	-ɐn	Ø
		2PL	-a	-a	Ø
		3PL	- ə̃j	- ə̃j	Ø
	NP Pronoun	1S	moj	moj	mɐha-ko
		2S	t̪u	t̪u	t̪ɐha-ko
		3S.M	ho	ho	hoɾa-ko
		3S.F	ho	ho	hoɾa-ko
		Incl 1PL	apʊn	apʊn	ɐpɐnɐn-ko
		Excl	hɐmẽ	hɐmẽ	hɐmɐɾɐn-ko
		2PL	t̪ʊmhẽ	t̪ʊmhẽ	t̪ʊmɐɾɐn-ko
		3PL	hoɾ	hoɾ	hoɾɐn-ko
	NP Common Noun	M	-a	-a	-ko
		F	-i	-i	-ko
	Proper Noun	M	Ø	Ø	-ko
		F	Ø	Ø	-ko

Table 8 Past/Perfective ASP chart

Based on the two ASP charts above, we can say that Bhariati A and S arguments have the same morphological case markers and P marked differently in verb agreement, NP Pronoun, NP Common Noun and Proper Noun. In Bhariati, Pronoun Subject (S argument) of Vi and Pronoun Subject (A argument) of Vt are same form, but the pronoun Object of Vt is different form. The subject agreements of Vi and Vt are same, but object agreements are different forms. These are

the proof that Bhariati uses the Nominative-Accusative case system. All the case marking on Verbs and Noun Phrases are same in Past and Non-past tenses, it means they do not use Split Ergative system.

S

133) moj   gɐ-ɾ-ãʋ
     1S   go-PST.1S
   'I went'

      A   P

134) moj   ho-ɾa-ko   bed͡ʒ-ɾãʋ
     1S   3S-ACC   send-PST-1S
   'I sent him'

135) ho   ɐba   kɐma-ʋ-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐɾ
     3S   now   earn-E-PROG-3S:PRE
   'He is earning now'

136) ɾam   bʰʊnsaɾe   ama   kʰa-j   lɪ-h-aj
     Ram   morning   mango eat-Lk take-E-3S:PST
   'Ram ate the ate mango in the morning'

9. Voice and Valence

When there are relationship adjustments between semantic roles and grammatical relations in clauses according to certain language devices, these devices are called voices (Payne, 2002). Universal notion is that there is a valence change during the voice change. Valence refers to the number of participants (semantic valence) or to the number of arguments (grammatical valence) in a clause. The valence increasing operations include such as causative, applicative and dative shift constructions : meanwhile the valence decreasing operations are referring to such as reflexive, reciprocal, middle, object omission and passive voice constructions. In this chapter, it will be discussed about what kind of valence changing operations Bhariati has and how the operations are processed. Based on the data we only found reflexive, reciprocal, passive, Middle, object omission, object incorporation and Causatives as we can see in the below sections:

9.1 Valence increasing operations

Valence increasing is the construction to add or upgrade an oblique or some other peripheral participant. In the below sections we will discuss about the Bhariati causative construction.

9.1.1 Causative

Causation is a valence increasing operatioin. A causative is a linguistic expression that contains in semantic structure a predicate of cause, one argument of which is a predicate expressing an effect. Causative constructions can be formed on the basis of intransitive or transitive caused events. Bhariati causatives are expressed morphologically. The valence get increased by using the causative marker *-va*, and it occurs after the verb root. In this language with intransitive verbs, it's very common that the causee goes into an accusative case but with transitive verbs the causee goes into an oblique case as we can see in the below examples:

137) moɽa   hɐs-ɾ-aj
     boy   laugh-PST-3S:PST
     'A boy laughed'

138) ho   moɽa-ko   hɐs-ʋɐ-ɾ-aj
     3S   boy-ACC   laught-CAUS-PST-3S:PST
     'He made boy to laugh'

139) moj   hoɾa-ko   kʰɐ-ʋa-ʋ-ɐt͡ʃʰ-õ
     1S   3S-ACC   eat-CAUS-E-PROG-1S:PRE
     'I am feeding him'

140) d̪ɐd̪a   sunil-a   se   kɐʈpuʈlɐ-n-ko   bɐn-ʋa-ɾ-aj
     father   Sunil-LK   by   sculpture-PL-ACC   make-CAUS-PST-3S:PST
     'Father caused sunil to make sculptures'

9.1.2 Dative shift

Based on the data we found that Bhariati does not use dative shift but in Ditransitive clauses they use double accusative with ditransitive verb as we can see in the below examples:

141) d̪ɪnes ek t̪ʰʋla   ɐnga-ko   kɐpɽa siʋɐn-ʋaɾa-ko   d̪ɪ-h-aj
     Dinesh one NUM:MKR shirt-ACC   cloth   stich-NOML-ACC   give-PST-3S:PST
     'Dinesh gave a shirt to tailor'

142) d̪ɐd̪a   ʋnhari-ko   bonbɐkˈɾɐn-ʋaɾa-ko   d̪ɪ-h-aj
     father   field-ACC   sowing-NOML-ACC   give-PST-3S:PST
     'Father gave a field to farmer'

9.2 Valence decreasing operations

As shortly mentioned about, valence decreasing operation includes any process that reduces the valence in a clause. Because Bharaiti is typical nominative/accusative system, there will be no antipassive construction.

9.2.1 Passive

In Bhariati, we can use passive voice when there is no clear agent or when the event of sentence needs to be described in more patient-oriented perspective. In this languge when the voice of sentences is changed to passive, A argument becomes oblique using the postposition *se,* and P argument becomes S argument, and it is valence decreasing by syntactical process. Based on the data we could say that Bhariati uses Morphological passive mark –*a* and –*i* on the main verb. Usually in passives for syntactical process they use d͡ʒa 'go' for present tense and ga 'go:pst' for past tense along with the verb. There are some examples with argument structure diagram of passive:

```
        AGENT      PATIENT
          |          |
          |          |

          A          P
```

143) ɾam   keleʋa kʰa-ɾ
     Ram   food   eat-3S:PRE
     'Ram eats food'

```
        AGENT      PATIENT
          |          |
          |          |


          A                P

        OBL               S
```

144) ɾama-ɛj   se keleʋa   kʰa-j-a   d͡ʒa-aɾ
     Ram-EMPH   by food   eat-LK-PASS go-3S:PRES
     'Food was eaten by Ram'

```
        A       P
```

145) ḍɪnes ama-ko   kaʈ-ɾ-aj
     Dinesh mango-ACC   cut-PST-3S:PST
     'Dinesh cut the mango'

```
        OBL               S
```

146) ḍɪnes-ɛj   se   ama   kaʈ-a   ge-ɾ-aj
     Dinesh-EMPH by   mango cut-PASS   go:PST-PST-3S:PST
     'Mango was cut by Dinesh'

147) moʈ-ɛj   se   d͡ʒaʈ   mɐɾ-i   ge-ɾ-aj
     boy-EMPH   by   tree   die-PASS   go:PST-PST-3S:PST
     'Tree was killed by boy'

9.2.2 Reflexive

Reflexive construction is one in which subject and object are the same entity. Reflexive operations reduce the semantic valence of a transitive clause by specifying that there are not two separate entities involved. Rather, one entity fulfills two semantic roles and/or grammatical relations. In Bhariati for reflexives *kʊḏ* 'self' is used along with emphatic suffix *-ɛj*. We can say Bhariati reflexives are expressed ananalytically because the presence of the reflexive operation is expressed via a lexical word that is distinct from the verb.

148) t͡ʃʰava nɛhʊn kʰʊɖ-ɛj kʊɖ ko kam kɐɾ lɪ-h-əj
child PL self-EMPH self ACC work do AUX-PST-3PL:PST
'children did work themselves'

149) ho kʊɖɛj ko maɾ-lɪ-h-aj
3S self ACC hit-take-PST-3S:PST
'he hit himself'

9.2.3 Reciprocal

Reciprocal is very similar conceptually to a reflexive. Reciprocals and Reflexives are often expressed identically. Reciprocals are conceptually similar to reflexives in that both indicate that AGENT and PATIENT are coreferential, though for different reasons(Kim : 2017). In Bhariati for reciprocal they use separate word *ekɖusɾɐn* 'one another', and it's analytic operation:

150) hor ekɖusɾen se mɪlabʰẽʈ kɐɾ-ɐʈ
3Pl one.another with embracing do-3PL:PRE
'They embrace eachother'

151) ɖɪnes ɐr sʊnil ekɖusɾen se bed͡ʒa pɪjaɾ kɐɾ-r-əj
Dinesh and Sunil one.another with QUAN love do-PST-3PL:PST
'Dinesh and Sunil loved eachother'

9.2.4 Middle

Middle constructions are neither passive nor active, they are in between or middle. They reduce valence by expressing the idea that the event is a process undergone by a PATIENT, with no reference to a distinct AGENT. On the other hand we can say that it ignores the role of the agent. Bhariati middle function is similar to passive. In middle voice derived from transitive clause they will drop A and P becomes S. To express middle voice, they use the same morphological markers and syntactic change as the passive does (we have seen in the section of 9.2.1.):

152) d͡ʒaɽ mɐr-i gɐ-ɾ-aj
tree die-MID go-PST-3S:PST
'Tree died'

153) ama kaʈ-a gɐ-ɾ-aj
mango cut-MID go-PST-3S:PST
'Mango cut'

9.2.5 Object omission

Object omission is an operation that downplays the centrality of a P argument. Bharaiti uses object omission in intransitive clauses as we can see in the examples (153) & (154) :

154) moɽa d͡ʒaɽ t͡ʃɐɽ-r-aj
boy tree climb-PST-3S:PST
'Boy climbed the tree'

155) moɽa   t͡ʃɐʈ-ɾ-aj
     boy   climb-PST-3S:PST
     'Boy climbed'

9.2.6 Object Incorporation

Noun incorporation is where a subject and object argument of a clause becomes attached to the verb. Bhariati incorporation exhibits all the characterisitics of compounding discussed in the section 6.2.

156) eɾ   moɽa   nɐhõn pɪɾaʈʰna   kɐɾ-ɐʈ
     these   boy   PL   prayer   do-3PL:PRE
     'These boys pray'

157) ad͡ʒ   bʰʊnsaɾe   moj   kɐsɾɐʈ   kɐɾ-ɐʈ   ɾɐh-ɾ-ãʊ
     today   morning   1S   excercise   do-PROG   AUX-PST-1S:PST
     'I was excercsing this morning'

10. Sentence Types

All languages have grammaticalized devices that show whether a clause is an assertion, a request or a command. There are mainly three types of sentences, they are; declaratives (statements), interrogatives (questions) and imperatives (commands). Bhariati has these three types of sentences as we can see in below sections :

10.1 Statement

Bhariati does not use any special morphological marker or particle for expressing statements or declarative sentences.

158) ho   ɐt͡ʃʰa   se   mɐʈʈi   mẽ   pani   mɪla-ɾ-aj
     3S   good   clay   in   water mix-PST-3S:PST
     'He mixed water and clay proportion equally'

159) ek   ʈʰʊla   bɐʈʋa ɖekʰ-ɾ-aj
     one   NUM:MKR   wallet see-PST-3S:PST
     'He saw a wallet'

10.2 Question

Bhariati uses two kinds of questions: yes or no questions and content questions.

10.2.1 Yes-no question

Bhariati uses the question particle *kja* normally on the beginning of the sentence for making yes-no question. Sometimes its position could be changed as illustrated below :

160) kja   hoɾ   giʈ-ɐn   ko   ga-ɾ-əj?
     Q   3PL   song-PL   ACC   sing-PST-3PL:PST
     'Did they sing songs?'

161) kja   ʈu   mɐha-ko   ke͡tʃʰu pɛsa ɖe   sɐkˈ-ɐt͡ʃ-ɐs?
     Q   2S   1S-ACC   some money give can-AUX-2S:PRE
     'Can you give me some money?'

162) ʈu   kja   mɐha-ko   ket͡ ʃu pɛsa ɖe   sɐkˈ-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐs
     2S   Q   1S-ACC   some money give can-AUX-2S:PRE
     'Can you give me some money?'

10.2.2 Content question

Bhariati uses different question words according to the information required as we have seen in the section 4.2.7. Based on the data we could say that Bharaiti doesn't have in-situ, because all question words are coming before the verb. Their different content questions are given in the below table (9):

163) sɐbun se   d͡ʒaɖa kɐhɾa t͡ʃẽʈ at͡ʃʰ-ɐr
     all   from much who   clever COP-3S:PRE
     'Who is the cleverest among all?'

164) ʈu   keʈa at͡ʃʰ-ɐs
     2S   where COP-2S:PRE
     'Where are you?'

165) hoɾ   hoɾa-ko   kɪkko maɾ-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐʈ
     3PL   3S-ACC   how   beat-PROG-3PL:PRE
     'How are they beating him?'

166) ʈu   mãɳɖi kjaɽe kɐɾ-ɐt͡ʃʰ-ɐs
     2S   talk why   do-PROG-2S:PRE
     'Why are you talking?'

167) ʈu keʈa   gɐ-ɾ-e   ho-ʈ-e?
     2S where   go-PST-2S   AUX-PST-2S:PST
     'Where had you gone?'

Question Words	Gloss
Kja	'what'
kɐb	'when'
keʈa	'where'
kɪkko	'How'
kjaɽe	'why'
kɐhɾa	'who'

Table 9 Bhariati question words

35

10.3 Command (Imperatives)

Imperatives are verb forms or construction types that are used to directly command the addressee to perform some actions. Usually imperatives are understood to refer to second person of singular subject.

Bharaiti does not use any special imperative marker for second person singular. But for plural they are using *-ha* as a imperative suffix. And interestingly they have some imperative structures same as Hindi but they have their own way to say imperative as we can see in the below examples (167) and (169). One more interesting thing in this language we found that 2S and 1PL imperatives are inflected by irrealistic. Its like the work will be done later that is the reson they use future subject agreement on the verb, as we can see in the below examples (170), (172) & (173):

168) ṭu   t͡ʃɐl ḍa
     2S   go   give
     'You go'

169) ṭʊmhẽ   t͡ʃɐl ḍa-ha
     2PL   go   give-IMP:**2PL**
     'You (pl.) go'

170) bʰɪṭra   a-j   d͡ʒa
     inside   come-LK   go
     'Come inside'

171) eɾa   ʊt͡ʃka-j   ḍ-ɪs
     it   uproot-LK   give-2S:**IRR**
     'Pluck it out'

172) mɐha-ko   pani   pɪ   a-j   ḍa
     1S-ACC   water   drink come-LK   give
     'Give me water'

173) t͡ʃɐl-a   t͡ʃɐl-d͡ʒɪn
     walk-EXCL   walk-1PL:IRR
     'Let us go'

174) t͡ʃɐl   t͡ʃɐl-d͡ʒɪn
     walk:INCL   walk-1PL:**IRR**
     'Let us go'

175) kɪʋaḍ   lɐga-j   ḍa
     door   put-CP   give
     'close the door'

176) eɾa   a-ṇ   ḍa
     it   come-LK   give
     'Let it come'

177) eɾa   d͡ʒa-n̪   ɖa
     it   go-LK   give
   'Let it go'

178) ɪʈʈe   ɖek-ɪs
     here   look-2S:IRR
   'Look here'

10.4 Negation

A negative sentence contains generally a negative word. Negative sentences tell us that something does not exist or is not happening. In Bhariati, negation is done by using the negative particle *ni* or *nɪhi*, both could be used for either present or past tenses. They occur just before the verb. But for the future tense and imperatives they use another negative particle *mɐ↓*, as we can see in the below examples:

179) moj   ɪskul   ni   d͡ʒã-ʋ
     1S   school   NEG   go-1S:PRE
   'I don't go to school'

180) sɪjana   kuʈʰa   ni   mɐr-ɾ-aj
     old   dog   NEG   die-PST-3S.M:PST
   'Old dog did not die'

181) bʰiʈɾa   mɐʈ   a-ɪs
     inside   NEG   come-2S:FUT
   'Don't come inside'

182) eɾa   mɐʈ   t͡ʃi-s
     it   not   touch-2S:FUT
   'Don't touch it'

11. Clause Combination

Multi-clause construction is used when more than two events are closely related and a speaker wants to make utterance of the events in more integrated ways. The strategies are varying: Compound verbs and serial verbs can be used for this purpose even in a clause. Adverbal clauses can add to a complete propostion to give various additional informations. Clause chaining is somewhat less integrated construction compared to the previous strategies but can be regarded being much integrated than simple coordination construction. Below, it will discuss how these structural constructions are realized in Bhariati language. We didn't find compound verbs in our data.

11.1 Coordination

Coordinating is a means of linking two clauses of equal grammatical status. It is distinct from subordination. In Bhariati the independent clause can be conjoined by the conjunctions like *ɐɾ* 'and', *bɐno* 'but' as illustrated below:

Simple Conjunction

183) ho-j   ṭɛma   haṭi   i-ɾ-aj   ɐɾ   kel   maŋg-na   lɐg-ɾ-aj
    that-EMPH   time   elephant come-PST-3S CON   banana ask-INF   AUX-PST-3S:**PST**
    'At that time elephant came and asked a banana'

184) puɾəj kʰeṭa-ko kʰoḍ-i ḍɪh-ə̃j   bano   hoɾɐn-ko   sona   ni mɪl-ɾ-aj
    whole   field-ACC dig-LK AUX-3PL   CON   3PL-ACC   gold   not get-PST-3S:**PST**
    'They dug entire field but they didn't get gold'

Disjunction

Disjunction is like conjunction, it is a logical relationship between propositions. Bhariati disjunction is expressed by the question particle *kja* and along with another adverb *pʰɛr* in between two clauses:

185) ho ɪŋg-ṭej   i-ɾ-aj   kja pʰɛr gaɽi se   i-ɾ-aj
    3S walk-DUR   come-PST-3SG:PST   Q   agian vehicle from   come-PST-3SG:PST

    mɐha-ko   pɐṭa   nɪ-h-aj
    1SG-ACC   information NEG-PST-3S:**PST**
    'Whether he came by walk or vehicle I don't know'

11.2 Subordination

A subordinated clause or dependent clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it is dependent to its matrix clause and does not express a complete thought. Subordinated clauses can have modifier function as in relative clauses, adverbial function as in adverbial clauses or medial clauses, and can be a clausal argument as in complement clauses.

11.2.1 Serial Verbs

A serial verb construction contains two or more verb roots that are neither componded nor are mebers of seperate clauses. For ex., the verb *lekea* 'take-LK-come' has the meaning of 'bring'. They use a lot of serial constructions with the verb *ga* 'goːpast' or *ḍi* 'giveːpast' or *li* 'takeːpast'. These serial constructions with motion verbs are on their way to becoming auxiliaries, and the second verb is used as temporal auxiliary. Based on our data we found that the serial constructions are used either in the past tense or in the imperative form with *dʒa* 'go' and *ḍa* 'give' and *la* 'take'. We couldn't find that serial constructions in present tense or continuous or future tense.

186) moṛa   ɪŋg-ṭej   ɪŋg-ṭej   gɪɾ-i   gɐ-ɾ-aj
    boy   walk-DUT   walk-DUT   fall-LK AUX:**PST**-PST-3S
    'The boy fell down while walking'

187) apʊn   ɐmɾahi mẽ   beṭʰ-i   gɐ-ɾ-ɐn
    1PL   garden at   sit-LK   go-PST-1Pl
    'We sat down in the garden'

188) ho   moṛa   bɐṭʋa-ko   le-j-ke   t͡ʃɐl   ḍi-h-aj
    DEM   boy   wallet-ACC   take-LK-CP   walk   AUX-PST-3S:**PST**
    'That boy took the wallet and left'

11.2.2 Complement clauses

Complement clauses are referring to a clause that functions as an argument of some other clause (it is called matrix clause). In Bhariati object complements occur in the following forms: infinitives and 'that' clause. We found in our data some verbs like want, need, seeing and thinking which introduce an Object complement clause. The object complement clauses occur before the verb of the matrix clause:

189) ho   pɐnka   kʰa-na   pɐsɐn̪d̪   kɐr-ɐr
     3S   roti   eat-INF   like   do-3S:PRE
     'She likes to eat roti'

190) ho   t͡ʃah-ʋ-ɐt̪   rɐh-ɾ-aj   ki   horak   kɐt̪pʋt̪l-ɐn   mẽ
     3S   want-E-PROG   AUX-PST-3S   COMP   3S:POSS   clay toy-PL   in

     bi   d͡ʒiʋ   ho-t̪aj
     even   life   be-?
     'He wished that his clay toys had also life'

In the above sentence we can see that Bhariati language have complementizer *ki* for finite clausual arguments.

11.2.3 Adverbial clauses

Adverbial clauses are clauses that serve an 'adverbial' function. They modify a verb phrase or a whole clause. They are not an argument of the clause. Adverbial clauses are carrying additional information to complement the complete clause. In Adverbial clause for Time, location and manner in Bhariati, they use adverb introducing the adverbial clause:

Time

For time adverbials, *d͡ʒɐb* 'when'... *t̪ɐbɛj* 'then' are used, and both are necerssary elements:

191) d͡ʒɐb   d͡ʒʰad̪   pɐɽ-h-ɪr   t̪ɐbɛj   moj   d͡ʒa-h-ũ
     when   rain   fall-FUT-3S   then   1S   go-FUT-1S
     'When (it) rains then I will go'

192) d͡ʒɐb   d̪ɪnes   ɪt̪t̪e   a-h-ɪr   t̪ɐbɛj   ho   kʰa-h-ɪr
     when   Dinesh   here   come-FUT-3S   then   3S   eat-FUT-3S
     'when Dinesh will come that time only he will eat'

Many times, they do not use the temporal adverb *d͡ʒɐb* 'when', and they only put two sentences successively in using *t̪ɐbɛj* 'then'. With this structure we do not see any temporal Adverbial concept. This structure is using more in spoken way:

Location

For location adverbials, *d͡ʒɐt̪t̪a* where ... *hʋt̪t̪a* there are used, both are necessary elelemts:

193) d͡ʒɐt̪t̪a   d̪ɪnes   d͡ʒa-h-ɪr   hʋt̪t̪a   mɐhes   bi   rɐh-ɪr
     where   Dinesh   go-FUT-3S   LOC   Mahesh   also   stay-FUT-3S
     'Where Dinesh will go Mahesh also will be there'

194) d͡ʒeṭʈa apʊn   pɐḍ-d͡ʒɪn   hʊṭʈa   moj   ʈɐha-ko   mɪl-h-ũ
where   1PL   study-PRE.1PL   there   1S   2S-ACC   meet-FUT-1S
'I will meet you where we study'

Manner

In Bhariati *d͡ʒẽʋ* how . . . *hosɛj* like that is used for Manner adverbials.

195) ɐr   masap d͡ʒẽʋ   pɐɾa-ʋ-ɐr   hosɛj   pɐɾ-h-ɪs
CON   teacher how   teach-E-3S   same   study-FUT-2S:FUT
'And study as teacher taught   '

Purpose

In Bhariati –*k laj* for is used for the purpose adverbials.

196) moɾa   goṇḍli kʰɐɾɐḍ-na-k   laj   hʊṭʈa   beʈʰ-aj
boy   onion   buy-INF -GEN   for   there   sit-PST.3S
'The boy sat there for buying onions'

197) hoɾako   beʈʰ-na-k   laj   kɐh   ḍa
3S-ACC   sit-INF-GEN   for   tell   give
'Tell him to sit'

Reason

In Bhariati *kajseki* is used for introducing reason adverbials.

198) moj   ɪṭʈa   i-ɾ-ãʋ   kajseki   pɔhna   i-ɾ-əj   ho-ʈəj
1S   here   come-PST-1S   because   guest   come-PST-3PL   AUX-3PL
'I came here because guest came'

199) lɐblɐb kɐɾ-a, kajseki   mɐha-ko   gʰɐɾ-a   d͡ʒa-na   at͡ʃʰ-ɐr
hurry   do-LK   because   1S-DAT   home-LK   go-INF   AUX-3S
'Hurry up, because I have to go to home'

Conditional

In Bhriati, the emphatic form *ʈa* is using for conditional

200) ʈu   pɐnka bɐna-ɪs   ʈa   moj   kʰa-h-ũ
2S   roti   make-2S   then   1S   eat-FUT-1S
'If you prepare roti I will eat'

201) pani   gɪɾ-h- ɪr   d͡ʒɐbʰ-i   moj   d͡ʒɐngɐl-a   d͡ʒa-h-ũ
water   fall-FUT- 3S   when-LK   1S   forest-LK   go-FUT-1S:FUT
If

Negative conditional

202) pani   ni   gɪɾ-h-ɪr   ʈa   apʊn   kʰel-b-a
water   not   fall-FUT-3S   then   1PL   play-FUT-1PL
'If rain will not come then we will play'

203) bɪd͡ʒli   ni   a-na-k   ʈa   apʊn   so-j   d͡ʒa-b-a
power   not   come-INF-GEN   then   1PL   sleep-LK go-FUT-1PL:FUT

'If power has not come then we will sleep'

Concessive clause

204) ho   mɐha-ko   pɛsa   ḍɪ-h-aj   bɐno moj   samɐn ni   le
     3S   1S-ACC   money give-PST-3S:PST but   1S   laguage not take

   pa-ɾ-ãʋ
   get-PST-1S:PST
   'Even though he gave money , I wouldn't take laguage'

205) moj   bʰʊkɾa rɐh-ɾ-a   ho-ṭ-ãʋ   bɐno moj   kam
     1S   hungry live-PST-LK   AUX-PST-1S:PST   but   1S   work

   kɐɾ-na-k   laj   man-i   gɐ-ɾ-ãʋ
   do-INF-GEN for   agree-LK   go-PST-1S:PST
   'Though I was hungry I agreed to do work'

   In Bhariati most of the adverb clauses are introducing by adding adverbs but most of them
are influenced by Hindi. And these all adverbs are occuring before the main verb.

11.2.4 Relative clauses

A Relative clause has the funtion as a nominal modifier. Based on my data Relative clause is the
clause embedded in a NP. In Bhariati only subject and the direct object are relativised. The relative
clause precedes the head noun. According to this data, Bhariati uses both Relativizer *dʒe* and
relative pronoun *dʒerak* 'whose' or *dʒerako* 'whom' to make relative clause.

The structure with the relativizer *dʒe* is not the same as the structure with the relative pronouns
dʒerak and *dʒerako*.

206) bɪhane   dipɐk   d͡ʒe   kʊṭṭa-ko   dekʰ-ɾ-aj   ṭe   kʊṭṭa
     yesterday   Deepak   REL   dog-ACC   see-PST-3S   DEM   dog

   mɐɾ-i   gɐ-ɾ-aj
   die-LK go-PST-3S:PST
   'The dog that Deepak saw yesterday died'

   Here in the above sentence we can see the Relativizer *dʒe* before the head noun in the
Relative clause.

207) d͡ʒerak nam   ṭɐkɐn moj   ni   sʊɾṭ-ãʋ,   ho-j   bajit͡ʃaɾu-ko
     whose name even   1S   not   remember-1S   that-LK   woman-ACC

   mɪl-ɾ-ãʋ
   meet-PST-1S:PST
    'I met a woman whose name I don't remember'

   Here in the above sentence we can see the Relative pronoun *dʒerak* before the head noun
in the Relative clause.

208) d͡ʒe   kʰoli   mẽ   hor   koʈa-ko   d̪ʰɐr-r-əj   ho-ʈ-əj
     which   room   in   3Pl   jacket-ACC   keep-PST-3PL :PST   AUX-PST-3PL:PST

     ho   kʰoli -ko   hor   ni   sʊrʈa-ʊ-ɐʈ
     that   room-ACC   3PL   not   rememeber-E - 3PL:PRES
     'They don't remember the room they put jacket'

209) d͡ʒeɾako pɐʊɐn kɪt̪ab   d̪ɪ-h-a   ho-ʈ-aj,   ho-i   bajit͡ʃaɾu-ko
     whom   pavan book   give-PST-3S   AUX-PST-3S:PST   that-LK   woman-ACC

     ho   d͡ʒan-ɐɾ
     3S   know-3S:PRES
     'She knows the woman whom Pavan gave a book to'

The Prenominal Relative clause is a clause which occurs before the head. Based on our data we could see some examples:

210) bɪhane   dipɐk   d͡ʒe   kʊʈʈa-ko   dekʰ-r-aj   ʈe   kʊʈʈa
     yesterday   Deepak REL   dog-ACC   see-PST-3S:PST   DEM   dog

     mɐɾ-i   gɐ-ɾ-aj
     die-LK go-PST-3S:PST
     'The dog that Deepak saw yesterday died'

In the above example**s** we could see that it looks like Internally headed but it is not, because the head noun *kʊʈʈa* 'dog' within the relative clause is repeating externally also.

11.2.5 Clause chaining (Medial Clauses)

In clause chaining there are sequences of 'medial clauses' and completed by a 'final clause' as a major discourse structuring device. The final clause verb is inflected for tense or aspect and medial clauses are either non-finite or semi-finite. In the following sentence, three medial clauses are connected with a conjunctive particle *-ke,* and all medial verbs are non-finites. And only the final verb in final clause is fully inflected.

211) moj   medɐm-a   se   mɪll-i-ke   mand̪i kɐr-i-ke
     1S   madam-LK   with   meet-LK -CP   talk   do-LK- CP

     gʰɐr-a   a-i-ke   pani   sɐpɐɾ-ɐt͡ʃʰ-õ
     house-LK   come-SS- CP   water   bath-PROG-1S:PRES
     'I met madam and talked, came home and took bath'

212) moj   ɐba   pani   sɐpɐd̪-i-ke   kɐpɾa   pehɐr-i-ke   pɐʈɪja   paʈ-i-ke
     1S   now   water   bath-LK-CP   cloth   wear-LK-CP   hair   comb-LK-CP

     ʈʊɾʈɛj   d͡ʒa-h-ũ
     hurry   go-FUT-1S:FUT
     'I will take bath now, wear clothes, comb the hair and go soon'

Conclusion

This Grammar write-up of Bhariati language has been made possible with the help of many people. Our main purpose for this grammar analysis is to develop Bhariati language value among the Bharia people. It can give the general idea of Bhariati grammar structure. And it will be helpful for developing Bhariati literature. While doing this grammar we felt that, Bhariati has mostly influenced by Hindi, though it is classified as a Dravidian language but now it is almost considered as Indo-Aryan. Many characteristic morphosyntactic features of this language were clearly sketched in this paper. Among the topics which we were dealt and observed within this paper some were very interesting and some were very difficult to find out. Based on the analysis we understood that it is a synthetic language which has typical SOV structures. Bharaiti is a verb final language which looks like agglutinative in nature but moreover it looks like semi-fusional because of the subject agreements which keep the temporal meaning as well. After the analysis we found out that this language follows the Nominative-Accusative case system. The interesting topics which we found were copulas in non-verbal clauses. These seem to be very arguable, because the copula usage will be changed according to the tense and subject agreement. And another interesting feature is that the verb and verb phase. Especially, in Bhariati the usage of auxiliaries is very interesting topic.

There are a few oustanding issues that require further attention. First of all, we have tentatively analyzed some markers as linkers or epenthesis but these all deserve further consideration. Secondly, we have noted some phonological assimilations which we could not figured it out however, further research is required to determine what factors are responsible for these sound variations. Finally, our study has focused on determining the morphosyntactic questions in Bhariati. We have not investigated other aspects of discourse based on different kinds of texts. We leave these all for our further research.

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Sample Text:
mɐʈʈi-k kɐʈpʊʈlan – (Clay Sculptures) Story

anɐn̪d̪	nam-a-k	moɾa	ko	mɐʈʈi-k	kɐʈpʊtla	bɐna-na	bed͡ʒa
anand	name-E-GEN	boy	ACC	clay-GEN	sculpture	make-	very

ɐt͡ʃʰa	lɐgˈ-ɐʈ	ɾɐh-ɾ-aj
good	seem-PST.PROG	AUX-PST-3S

'Anand liked so much to make clay toys'

t͡ʃʰʊʈʈi-k	ek	d̪ɪn-a	ho	ek	t̪ʰʊla	t͡ʃɐɾu	mẽ	pani	lɪ-h-aj
holiday-GEN	one	day-LK	3Sg	one	NMKR	mug	in	water	take-PST-3Sg

'One holiday he took one mug of water

hoɾa-k	gʰɐɾ-a-k	aŋgu	ek	t̪ʰʊla	d͡ʒɐgʰa mẽ	gɐd̪d̪a	kʰod̪-na
3S-POSS	house-E-GEN	shirt	one	NMKR	infront on	land	dig-INF

lɐg-ɾ-aj
AUX:PST-PST-3S:PST

'Infront of his house they dug a pit '

ho	ɐt͡ʃʰa	se	mɐʈʈi	mẽ	pani	mɪla-ɾ-aj
3S	good	with	clay	in	water	mix-PST-3S:PST

'He mixed water and clay proportion equally'

ɐɾ	bʰĩd͡ʒɾi	mɐʈʈi	se	ho	kɐʈpʊtla	bɐna-na	lɐg-ɾ-aj		ʈa
and	wet	clay	with	3S	sculpture	make-INF	AUX:PST-PST-3S:PST		then

hor	hoɾ-ɛj-ke	d̪osd̪ar-nɐ-k	gʰẽk	d̪ɪkʰ-ɐʈ	rah-ɾ-ɤ̃j
3PL	3S-EMPH-CP	friends-INF-GEN	like	look-PST.PROG	A UX-PST-3PL

'And he started to make clay sculpture with wet caly and those clay sculpture was looking 'like his friends

hoɾa-k	puɾəj kɐʈpʊʈl-ɐn - ko	d̪ʰɪjan-a	se	d̪ekʰ-ɾ-aj	ɐɾ	ja
3S-POSS	all sculpture-PL ACC	focus-LK	with	look-PST-3S:PST	and	then

nɪmaʈ-na	lɐg-ɾ-aj	ki	er-an	mẽ	se	moɾa	mɐnˈa-k	kɐhɾa
try-INF	AUX-PST-3S:PST	CP	these-PL	on	from	1S:POSS	wish-INF-GEN	

at͡ʃʰ-ɐɾ
AUX-3S:PRES

'He looked each clay sculpture carefully and tried to choose which one is best for him'

bɐno	ad̪ʰe-k	kɐʈpʊtla	nɐhʊn	sɐbun	se	ɐlgej	ɾɐh-ɾ-ɤ̃j
but	half-GEN	sculpture	PL	all	from	different	AUX-PST-3PL:PST

'But half of clay sculptures were different from others'

bɐno	hoɾa-ko	lɐg-ɾ-aj	ki	puɾəj	kɐʈpʊtla	nɐhʊn	nɐkli-nɐkli-kej	at͡ʃʰ-ɐʈ
but	3S-ACC	AUX-PST-3S:PST	CP	all	sculpture	PL	best-best	AUX-PROG

kajseki	ho	hoɾ-nɐ-k	bena-n	ʋaɾa	ɾɐh-ra	ho-ʈ-aj
because	3S	3PL-INF-GEN	make-3PL	NOML	AUX-PST-	AUX-PST-3S : PST

'But he felt that all clay sculptures were best because he was the one who created all those'

ho kɐt͡ʃʰu ʈɛm ʈɛkɐn hor-nɐ-k sɐŋga kʰel-ṭ-ej rɐh-r-aj bɐno
3S some time untill 3PL-INF-GEN with play-PST-EMPH AUX-PST-3S:PST but

kɐt͡ʃʰu ʈɛm-a-k baḍʰa mẽ horak mɐn'-a-k ni lɐg-r-aj
some time-E-GEN after at 3S:POSS please-E-GEN NEG AUX-PST-3S:PST

'He had been played sometime with them but after some time he unpleased

ɐr ho gɔssa ho-j gɐ-r-aj
and 3S angry become-LK go-PST-3S:PST

'And he became angry'

hor nɐhʊn kojbʰi horak sɐŋga manḍi ni kɐr
3PL PL anyone 3S:POSS with talk NEG do

pa-ʋ-ɐṭ rɐh- r-ɔ̃j
able-E-PROG AUX-PST-3PL

'None of them were able to talk with him'

na ḍekʰ-i sɐk'-ɐṭ rɐh-r-ɔ̃j na sʊn-i sɐk'-ɐṭ
NEG look-LK be.able-PROG AUX-PST-3PL neither listen-LK be.able-PROG

rɐh-r-ɔ̃j ɐr na rɪŋg-i sɐk'-ɐṭ rɐh-r-ɔ̃j
AUX-PST-3PL CON neither walk-LK be.able-PROG AUX-PST-3PL

'neither speak, listen and walk with him'

ho t͡ʃah-ʋ-ɐṭ rɐh-r-aj ki horak kɐʈpʊʈlɐ-n
3S want-E-PROG AUX-PST-3S:PST COMP 3S:POSS sculpture-PL

mẽ bʰi d͡ʒiʋ ho-ṭ-aj
in also life become-PST-3S

'He wanted that his scultures also have life'

sonak ʋnhaɾi- Gold field-story

ek kɪsan-a-k ḍo ṭʰɪja moɾa rɐh-r-ɔ̃j
one farmer-E-GEN two NUM:MKR son/boy COP-PST-3PL

'A farmer had two sons'

horɐk nam ḍɪnes ɐr mɐhes rɐh-r-aj
3PL:POSS name Dinesh CON Mahesh COP-PST-3S

'Their names were Dinesh and Mahesh'

hor ḍoj d͡ʒʰɐne ɐlal rɐh-r-ɔ̃j
3PL both people lazy COP-PST-3PL

'They both were lazy'

ek ḍɪna ho kɪsan hor ḍoj moɾɐ-n-ko bʊla-j ke kɐh-r-aj
one day DEM farmer 3PL both boy-PL-ACC call-LK CP say-PST-3S

'One day that farmer called both of them and said,'

ɐb moj sɪjana ho-j gɐ-r-ãʋ
now 1S old become-LK go-PST-1S

46

'Now I became old'

ɐb   ṭumhẽ   kʰeṭ-a-k   ḍekʰɾekʰ   kɐr-h-i,
now   2PL   field-E-GEN   care   do-IRR-IMP

'now you take care of the field'

er   kʰeṭ-a   mẽ   ṭumhẽ   d͡ʒɪṭna   kʰoḍʰ-i hoṭnəj   ṭumrɐn-ko
DEM   field-LK   in   2PL   howmuch   dig-LK   that much   2PL-ACC

sona   pa-h-i
gold   get-IRR-IMP

'how much you dig out in this land that much you may get gold'

puɾəj   kʰeṭ-a-ko   kʰoḍ-i ḍɪ-h-ɔ̃j   bano   horɐn-ko   sona
all   field-E-ACC   dig-LK give-PST-3PL CON   3PL-ACC   gold

ni   mɪl-ɾ-aj
NEG   get-PST-3S:PST

'They dug entire field but they didn't get gold'

hor   ḍoj   d͡ʒʰɐne d͡ʒa-j-ke   hornɐ-k   ḍɐḍa   se   kɐh-ɾ-ɔ̃j
3PL   both   people go-LK-CP   3PL-GEN   father with   say-PST

'They both went and said to their father'

ɐb   ṭumhẽ   ḍoj   d͡ʒʰɐne kʰeṭ-a   mẽ   gɐhũ-k   bɪd͡ʒd͡ʒa boj-i   ḍa-ha
now   2PL   both   people field-LK in   wheat-GEN   seed   sow-Lk   give-PL:IMP

'now you both people sown the seeds in field'

hor   moɾa   nɐhʊn   gɐhũ-k   bɪd͡ʒd͡ʒa-ko   boj   ḍɪ-h-ɔ̃j
3PL   boy   PL   wheat-GEN   seed-ACC   sow   give-PST-3PL

'Those both sons sowed wheet seeds'

ɐb   gɐhũ   ʊg-i   gɐ-ɾ-i
now   wheat   raise-LK   go:PST-PST-3S:F

'now wheat ripened'

ɐr   ʊgˡ-i-ke   lɛhra-na   lɐg-ɾ-i
CON   raise-LK-CP wave-INF   AUX-PST-3S:F

'And it started to wave'

ɐb   gɐhũ   paki   gɐ-ɾ-i   kʰeṭ-a   mẽ   d͡ʒa-j-ke   hor   moɾa
now   wheat   ripe   go:PST-PST-3S:F:PST   field-LK in   go:PRE-LK-CP 3PL   boy

nɐhʊn   kaʈ-na   lɐg-ɾ-ɔ̃j
PL   cut-INF AUX-PST-3PL:PST

'Now wheat was ripened and those both sons went for going to cut'

hor   pʰɐr   ho   gɐhũ-k   bɪd͡ʒd͡ʒa-ko nɪkal-i   ke   bɐd͡ʒaɾ-a
3PL   leg   that   wheat-GEN   seed-ACC   leave-LK   CP   market-Lk

mẽ   betʃ-i   ḍɪ-h-ɔ̃j
in   sit- LK give-PST-3PL:PST

'They took wheat seeds and sold in market'

ho pɛsa   se sona kɐɾɐɖ lɪ-h-i   sɐmɐd͡ʒ d͡ʒa-h-i   ki sona
that money with gold buy   take-PST-3S:F understand go-PST-3S:F CP gold

 mɪl-i   gɐ-ɾ- aj
 meet-LK   AUX-PST-3S:PST

'with that money you bought gold and think that you got gold'

t͡ʃʰavnɐk gɪjan – *Children's knowledge*

ek   d̪ɪna sunil nam-ak   ɪskul pɐɽɐn ʋaɾa moɽa eklɐj ɪskul d͡ʒa-ʈ
one   day   sunil name-POSS   school study NOML boy alone school go-PROG

ɾɐh-ɾ-aj
AUX-PST-3S:PST

'One day the boy called sunil was going to school alone'

ho ɾoʈa mẽ gɪ-ɾ-i   guɾa-ɾ-a   ek t͡ʰula bɐʈʋa   d̪ekʰ-ɾ-aj
3S road on fall-PST-3S:F fall-PST-3S:M one NUM:MKR wallet look-PST-3S:PST
'That boy saw a wallet which was fallen on the road'

ho hoɾa- ko   uʈʰa-ɾ-aj   ɐɾ ugʰaɽ-I ke d̪ekʰ-ɾ-aj   ʈa hoɾa-k
3S 3S:DIST- ACC   lift-PST-3S:PST and pickup-LK CP look-PST-3S:PST then 3S-GEN

bʰɪʈɾa gɐlle bʰɐɾik noʈ   ɐɾ kʰuɖa ɾɐh-ɾ-a   ho-ʈ-aj
inside lot of many   money and coins AUX-PST-3S:M:PST AUX-PST-3S:PST

'He took up the wallet and he saw in side lot of notes and coins'

ho ʈɐnnɐk ʈɛm ʈɐkɐn sot͡ʃ-raj   ɐɾ pʰɐr bɐʈʋa   ho kʰuɖ-ɛj
3S some   time till think-PST-3S:PST and again wallet   3S self-EMPH

d̪ʰɐr   lɪ-h-aj
keep   AUX-PST-3S:PST

'He saw some time that wallet and then he kept in his own pocket'

ʈa   ʈuɽʈ-ej ho hoɾa-k masap-a-k   maɳdi suɾʈa-ɾ-aj,
then immdiately 3S 3S-GEN master-LK-GEN bath remember-PST-3S:PST

ɪmaɳdari se ɾɐh-a, ʈa pɐnmesɾi bi ʈumri   sɐŋga ɾɐh-ɪr
honesty by stay-LK then God   also 2S:POSS with   AUX-FUT:3S:FUT
'then he suddenly remembered his teacher's words, be honest then God also be with you'

hoɾa-k   mɐn kɐh-ɐʈ   ɾɐh-ɾ-aj   ki ho bɐʈʋa-ko bapis kɐr de-na
3S:POSS heart say-PROG stay-PST-3S:PST CP 3S wallet-ACC return do give-INF

t͡ʃɐjhẽ
should

'His heart was asking that he should return the wallet'

kja ʈumhe ẽsa   sõt͡ʃ-i   sɐk-at͡ʃʰ-a   ho kja kɐr-ɾ-a   ho-h-ɪr!
QP 2PL   like this think-LK can-PROG-2PL:PRES 3S QP do-PST-M:PST AUX-FUT-3S
'Are you thinking like that, will you do like that?'

aŋgu   horak   d͡ʒɐʋab-a-k   laj   rʊk-i   d͡ʒa-ha
later   3S:POSS   answer-LK-GEN   for   wait-LK   go-IMP:PL
'later you wait for his answer'

hɐʋ   ho   horak   mɐn-a-k   baṭa-ko   man-raj
yes   3S   3S:PPOSS   heart-E-GEN   say-ACC   wish-PST-3S:PST
'Yes, he accepted his heart's wish'

ho   nɪrnɐj   lɪ-h-aj   ki   pɐnmesri   horak   sɐŋga   rɐh-r-aj   ɐr
3S   decision   take-PST-3S:PST   CP   God   3S:POSS   with   stay-PST-3S:PST   and

hora-ko   aŋgʰu-k   baṭa   ḍɪkʰa-r-aj
3S-ACC   shirt-GEN   way   show-PST-3S:PST
' He took decision that god is with him and god is showing the way before him'

hora-k   ɪnḍri   mẽ   ɐt͡ʃʰa   kam-a-k   mɐn   lɐg-r-aj
   3S:POSS   heart   in   good   work-E-GEN   like   put-PST-3S:PST

ɐr   ho   nɪrnɐj   le   lɪ-h-aj
and   3S   decision   take   AUX-PST-3S:PST
'In his heart he felt good and took decision'

ṭumɐrɐn-ko   pɐṭa   at͡ʃʰ-ɐr   ho   kja   nɪrnɐj   lɪ-h-aj?
2PL-ACC   know   AUX-3S   3S:DIST   what   decision   take-PST-3S
'Do you know what decision he took?'

sʊnil   ho   bɐṭʋa-ko   masap-ko   ḍe-ḍɪ-h-aj   ki
Sunil   DEM:DIST   wallet-ACC   teacher-ACC   give-give:PST-3S   COMP

ja   bɐṭʋa   baṭa   mẽ   mɪl-r-aj
DEM:PROX   wallet   way   in   got-PST-3S:PST
'Sunil gave that wallet to teacher which he got on the way'

masap   pʊlis-a-k   mɐḍɐṭ   le-ke   pɐṭa   lɐga-r-aj   ki   bɐṭʋa
teacher   police-E-GEN   help   take-CP   inquire   put- PST-3S   COMP   wallet

kakra   rɐh-r-aj
whose   COP-PST-3S
'With the help of police teacher inquired that whose wallet was this'

ɐr   d͡ʒerak   bɐṭʋa   rɐh-r-a   hora-ko   ḍe   ḍɪ-h-aj
CON   REL:PRO   wallet   COP-PST-3S   3S-ACC   give   give:PST-PST-3S
'And he gave to whose wallet was'

ho   bɐṭʋa   ʋara   pʊrəj   ɪskul-a-k   aŋgʰu   ɐt͡ʃʰt͡ʃa   kɐh-r-ɔ̃j
DEM   wallet   NOML   all   school-E-GEN   before   good   say-PST-3PL
'That wallet person said good infront of all'

pʊrəj   ɐḍmi-n-ko   pɐnmesri   gɪjan   ḍɪ-h-a   at͡ʃʰ-ɐr
all   man-PL-ACC   god   wisdom   give-E-3S   AUX-3S:PRE
'May God give wisdom to all men'