

Report for the month of August (2015)

Language name: Tharua

Date: 09.06.2016

Name of JRP- Rajeshwari Datta

University of Calcutta

Tharua Grammar

Chapter 3- Syntax

This report tries to present a brief sketch of the syntactic system of the language Tharua based on the data collected from the first fieldwork on the language. The data have a number of limitations and present considerable gaps and wide variations.

Word order

The basic word order in Tharua is Subject-Object-Verb (SOV).

Examples:

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
sikari d̪əd̪ʰəia-Ø pəkəɽ ləi “hunter deer-ACC catch-PST” ‘the hunter caught the deer’	sikari həɽna-Ø pəkɽɽ “hunter deer-ACC catch-PST” ‘the hunter caught the deer’	sikaria mirga-he pəkəɽ leləs “hunter deer-ACC. catch PST” ‘the hunter caught the deer’
vo cirəiɽ-ə̃k mari “he bird-ACC kill PST” ‘he killed the bird’	vo cirəiɽn̄-Ø mar d̪əɽəl “he bird-ACC kill PST” ‘he killed the bird’	u cirəiā-he marləs “he bird-ACC. kill-PST” ‘he killed the bird’

Subject and Predicate

A sentence generally consists of two parts: subject and predicate. The subject is generally followed by the predicate.

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
din əgar se nikrət həe “sun east ABL rise be-PRS” ‘the sun rises in the east’ (sub) (pred)	din purub se niklət həi “sun east ABL rise be-PRS” ‘the sun rises in the east’ (sub) (pred)	purub se d̪in aiɽʰ “east ABL sun come” ‘the sun rises in the east’ (*note)
vo cirəiɽ-ə̃k mari “he bird-ACC kill PST” ‘he killed the bird’ (sub) (pred)	vo cirəiɽn̄ mar d̪əɽəl “he bird kill PST” ‘he killed the bird’ (sub) (pred)	u cirəiā-he mar-ləs “he bird-ACC kill-PST” ‘he killed the bird’ (sub) (pred)
gəiā dud ^h det həe “cow milk give be-PRS” ‘the cows give milk’	gəia dud ^h dehət “cow milk give-PRS” ‘the cows give milk’	gāia d̪ud ^h dehət “cow milk give-PRS” ‘the cows give milk’

(sub)	(pred)	(sub)	(pred)	(sub)	(pred)
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[* in this particular example of Dangura, the subject-predicate position seems to have interchanged]

Type of sentences

1. Classification based on structure

According to the syntactic structure, sentences can be classified into three type viz. simple sentence, compound sentence and complex sentence. The examples are as follows:

Simple sentence

Rana Tharua

din əgar se nīkrət həe
 “sun east ABL rise/come be-PRS”
 ‘The sun rises in the east’

ja g^hər həe
 “this house be-PRS”
 ‘This is a house’

mir nao narajən həe
 “my name narayan be-PRS”
 ‘My name is Narayan’

məe bəjar jat həū
 “I market go be-PRS”
 ‘I go to the market’

Kathariya Tharua

din purub se nīklət həi
 “sun əgar ABL rise/come be-PRS”
 The sun rises in the east

i ek^ho g^hər ho
 “this one house be-PRS”
 This is a house

mor nao narajən ba
 “my name narayan be-PRS”
 My name is Narayan

məe bəjar jəimu
 “I market go”
 I go to the market

Dangura Tharua

purub se d̥in aiṯ^h
“east ABL sun come”
‘The sun rises in the east’

u ekṯ^ho g^hər ba
“this one house be-PRS”
‘This is a house’

mərik nao naraən ba
“my name Narayan be-PRS”
‘My name is Narayan’

məi bəjar jaiṯu
“I market go”
‘I go to the market’

Compound sentence

In Rana and Dangura Tharua, the two sentences are connected by /əur/ ‘and’; in Kathariya Tharua we have /təu/, /əur/.

Rana Tharua

din me kam kər əur ratək so
“day in work do and night sleep”
‘Work in the day and sleep at night’

hĩã ek kutta əur ek biləija hæ
“here one dog and one cat be-PRS”
‘Here is a cat and a dog’

Kathariya Tharua

din ke kam kərio təu ratik sut jəio
“day in work do and night sleep”
‘Work in the day and sleep at night’

hĩã ek biləia hæ əur kukra həi
“here one cat be-PRS and dog be-PRS”
‘Here is a cat and a dog’

Dangura Tharua

din me kəməina əur rat ke sut jəina
“day in earn/work and night sleep”
‘Work in the day and sleep at night’

u ekṯ^ho biləria ba əur ekṯ^ho kukra ba
“that one cat be-PRS and one dog be-PRS”
‘Here is a cat and a dog’

Complex sentence

Rana Tharua

əgər bo ao təo mæ jəẽ hæð
“if he come then I go be-PRS”
‘I shall go if he comes’

mæ bake anək badæ jaŋgo
“I him come after go”
‘I shall go after he comes’

Kathariya Tharua

u əihĩ təb məi jəimu
“he come then I go”
‘I shall go if he comes’

jəb u ai jihĩ təb məi jimu
“when he come then I go”
‘I shall go after he comes’

Dangura Tharua

əgər u aiɽe mæ jaim
“if he come I go”
‘I shall go if he comes’

okər bad mæ jam
“him later I go”
‘I shall go after he comes’

2) Classification based on meaning

On the basis of meaning, sentences in Tharua are classified into the following six types performing different communicative functions. These are

- a) Declarative sentence
- b) Imperative sentence
- c) Interrogative sentence
- d) Interjective sentence
- e) Conditional sentence
- f) Comparative sentence

The examples are as follows:

- a) Declarative sentence- declarative sentences are used to express facts. Following are some examples from the three varieties of Tharua.

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
mæ duk ^h i hæũ “I sad be-PRS” ‘I am sad’	mæ cinta me hũ “I sad/worry in be-PRS” ‘I am sad’	morik duk ^h ba “I sad be-PRS” ‘I am sad’
ram b ^h ũk ^h õ hæe “ram hungry be-PRS” ‘Ram is hungry’	ram b ^h ũk ^h le hæi “Ram hungry be-PRS” ‘Ram is hungry’	ram b ^h ũk ^h le ba “ram hungry be-PRS” ‘Ram is hungry’
gãia dud ^h det hæe “cow milk give be-PRS” ‘The cows give milk’	gãia dud ^h dehæt “cow milk give” ‘The cows give milk’	gãia dud ^h dehæt “cow milk give” ‘The cows give milk’
je admi læmbe hæẽ “these men tall be-PRS” ‘These men are tall’	i mænai d ^h eng ba “this man tall be-PRS” ‘These men are tall’	i mænãia d ^h eng ba “this/these man tall be-PRS” ‘These men are tall’

a) i) Habitual sentence

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
mæ nãu bæje dæftær jat ræhõ “I 9 o’clock office go be-PRS” ‘I used to go to office at 9 o’clock’	mæ nãu bæje afis jæitu “I 9 o’clock office go” ‘I used to go to office at 9 o’clock’	mæ nãu bæje a ^h is jait ^h ũ “I 9 o’clock office go” ‘I used to go to office at 9 o’clock’
bo nãu bæje bæjar jat ræhæ “he 9 o’clock market go be-PRS” ‘He used to go to market (bazaar) at 9 o’clock’	u nãu bæje bæjar jæita “he 9 o’clock market go” ‘He used to go to market (bazaar) at 9 o’clock’	u roj nãu bæje bæjar jæt ^h “he everyday 9 o’clock market go” ‘He used to go to market (bazaar) at 9 o’clock’

b) Imperative sentences express the meaning of command or order. Following are few examples.

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
æpøn læũtjæk bula “your daughter call” ‘Call your daughter’	æpøn c ^h ai he bælao “your daughter call” ‘Call your daughter’	apøn c ^h ai he bula lanu “your daughter call bring” ‘Call your daughter’
ghãs hætae de “grass remove do” ‘Remove the grass’	ghas b ^h æga læi jao “grass remove take go” ‘Remove the grass’	ghãs hætaina ba “grass remove be-PRS” ‘Remove the grass’
p ^h ætæk/dwaro bænd ^h kær “door close do”	duar bænd ^h kær deo “door close do”	dor læga deo “door close do”

‘Close the door’	‘Close the door’	‘Close the door’
bəi ^h ja “sit ” ‘Sit down’	bəi ^h jaɔ “sit ” ‘Sit down’	məharaj bəi ^h jaɔ “(someone) sit” ‘Sit down’

c) Interrogative sentence- interrogative sentences function as questions. Examples are as follows:

In Rana Tharua we can identify the interrogative forms as /ka/, /kəb/ ‘when’, /kəe/ ‘how’, and /kəunək/ ‘whose’.

In Kathariya Tharua we have /ka/, /kəi/ ‘when’, ‘how’, and /kekər/ ‘whose’.

In Dangura Tharua there are forms like /kəb/ ‘when’, /kəi/ ‘how’, and /ke kər/ ‘whose’.

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
ja ka tir bəhinia həe “this QUES your sister be-PRS” ‘Is she your sister?’	ka u tumhər bəhinia həe “QUES she your sister be-PRS” ‘Is she your sister?’	u torik bəhenia ba “she your sister be-PRS” ‘Is she your sister?’ [*note]
təe kəb ut ^h ət həe “you when get up be-PRS” ‘When do you get up?’	tum kəi bəje ut ^h to “you when time get up” ‘When do you get up?’	təi kəb ut ^h e “you when get up” ‘When do you get up?’
təe kəe salək hui gəo “you how many year become” ‘How old are you?’	tum kəi salək həo “you how many year be-PRS” ‘How old are you?’	təi kəi bərəs ke bəje “you how many year be-PRS” ‘How old are you?’
ja / bo kəunək g ^h oɾa həe “that whose horse be-PRS” ‘Whose horse is that?’	u g ^h uruwa kekər ho “that horse whose be-PRS” ‘Whose horse is that?’	u kekər g ^h əɾoa ho “that whose horse be-PRS” ‘Whose horse is that?’

[*Note: in the Dangura data the q-word is missing. The sentence seems to have q-intonation.]

d) Interjective sentence-interjective sentences are used to indicate exclamation.

Examples are as follows:

Rana Tharua

təe kitto ləmbo hui gəo həe
“you how tall become be-PRS”
‘How tall you have grown!’

badər me kitno bəq^hia d^hənukman həe
“sky in so beautiful rainbow be-PRS”
‘What a beautiful rainbow in the sky!’

Kathariya Tharua

tum kætta d^hɛŋg hui gilo
“you how tall become”
‘How tall you have grown!’

bədri me kætta sugg^hər ram cərən ke d^hani hæ
“sky in very beautiful rainbow be-PRS”
‘What a beautiful rainbow in the sky!’

Dangura Tharua

t̥ɕi kætna d^hɛŋ ho gəile
“you how tall become”
‘How tall you have grown!’

bədri me kətra suggər d^hənəkban ba
“cloud in very beautiful rainbow be-PRS”
‘What a beautiful rainbow in the sky!’

e) Conditional sentence

Rana Tharua

əgər tæ k^hub kam kərəigo təo tir mehnət ko p^həl jərur mil hæ
“if you very work do then your hard work result sure get be-PRS”
‘If he works hard he will succeed’

əgər tæ mo(h)e mi^hai næ de hæ təo mæ cillæ hæ
“if you me sweet NEG give be-PRS then I cry/shout be-PRS”
‘If you don't give me the sweets, I will cry’

Kathariya Tharua

u mehnət kəri təb səp^həl hui pai
“he hard work do then success be-FUT”
‘If he works hard he will succeed’

əgər tæi mi^hai næ dehvə təu mæ ruimu
“if you sweet NEG give then I cry”
‘If you don't give me the sweets, I will cry’

Dangura Tharua

kərrek mehnət kəri^ɕe bəŋjai
“hard work do become”
‘If he works hard he will succeed’

məhin mi^hai næi dəbe^ɕe mæi rui lagəm
“me sweet NEG give I cry begin”
‘If you don't give me the sweets, I will cry’

f) Comparative sentence

The comparisons between the two nouns seem to be marked by postpositional /se/ in all the three varieties of Tharua.

Rana Tharua

nədiək pani talək pani se sap^h hot hæ
“river water lake water than clean be-PRS”
‘River water is cleaner than lake water’

mir kəpra bake kəpra se ʊjro hæ
“my cloth his cloth than whiter be-PRS”
‘My uniform is whiter than his uniform’

Kathariya Tharua

nədiək pani kuluək pani se sap^h ba
“river water lake water than clean be-PRS”
‘River water is cleaner than lake water’

mor dres tor dres se ʊjɟər ba
“my dress your dress then clean be-PRS”
‘My uniform is whiter than his uniform’

Dangura Tharua

lədiək pani ɟ^hilke pani se sap^h ba
“river water lake water than clean be-PRS”
‘River water is cleaner than lake water’

morik ɟ^huluwa ukər ɟ^huluwa se ʊjɟər ba
“my cloth his cloth than clean be-PRS”
‘My uniform is whiter than his uniform’

Mood

Depending on the present data, no markers were identified for indicating mood (indicative, imperative) in the language in my earlier report. However, at present two types of mood can be mentioned:

i) Optative

The optative form seems to be marked by /deo/ ‘let’ in Rana and Kathariya, and /jaide/ ‘let’ in Dangura.

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
bake jan deo “him go let” ‘Let him go’	Ohke jae deo “him go let” ‘Let him go’	ohihe jai-de “him go let” ‘Let him go’
jake jan deo “it go let” ‘Let it go’	ehke jae deo it go let ‘Let it go’	ehihe jai-de it go let ‘Let it go’

ii) Obligatory

The obligatory forms appear to be /cəhije/ ‘should’ in Rana, /pəri/ ‘should’ in Kathariya and /jahi/ ‘should’ in Dangura. There are other forms for ‘should’ in Kathariya and Dangura, viz /cahi/.

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
to(h)e dui c ^h īa k ^h an cəhije “you two banana eat should” ‘You should eat two bananas’	tuhin dui kera k ^h aik pəri “you two banana eat should” ‘You should eat two bananas’	tohihe dui ^h o kera k ^h aig jahi “you two banana eat should” ‘You should eat two bananas’

Copular elements identified in Tharua

After the preliminary analysis of the data, we have noticed some copular forms in Tharua.

In the Rana variety there is uniformity in the copular forms ‘is’ and ‘am’. The forms are /hæ/ and /həũ/ respectively.

In the Kathariya variety, there are multiple copular forms identified. The forms are /ho/, /hũ/, /hæ/, /həi/, /həũ/, /ba/, /baʈəĩ/.

In case of Dangura Tharua we have forms like /ho/, /baʈũ/, /ba/, /baʈəĩ/.

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
ja mir dilbər hæ “this my friend be-PRS” ‘This man is my friend’	u mənəi mər səŋg ^h əria ho “this man my friend be-PRS” ‘This man is my friend’	u mənəia mōrik goca ho “this man my friend be-PRS” ‘This man is my friend’
mæ əpən g ^h ər me həũ “i my house in be-PRS” ‘I am in my house’	mæ əpən g ^h ərem hũ “I my house be-PRS” ‘I am in my house’	məi apən g ^h əreme baʈũ “I my house be-PRS” ‘I am in my house’
sua ruk ^h əm bəi ^h o hæ “parrot tree sit be-PRS” ‘the parrot is on the tree’	sua ruk ^h əm hæ “parrot tree be-PRS” ‘the parrot is on the tree’	sugna ruk ^h uame ba “parrot tree be-PRS” ‘the parrot is on the tree’

ram b ^h ük ^h õ hæ “ram hungry be-PRS” ‘Ram is hungry’	ram b ^h ük ^h le hæi “ram hungry be-PRS” ‘Ram is hungry’	ram b ^h ük ^h le ba “ram hungry be-PRS” ‘Ram is hungry’
mæ duk ^h i hæū “I sad be-PRS” ‘I am sad’	mæ cinta me hū “I worry/sad in be-PRS” ‘I am sad’	morik duk ^h ba “I sad be-PRS” ‘I am sad’
mir g ^h ær ke pæcc ^h u bægia hæ “my house behind garden be-PRS” ‘There is a garden behind my house’	mor g ^h ærək pæc ^h e ek bægia hæi “my house behind one garden be-PRS” ‘There is a garden behind my house’	morik g ^h ærək pæcc ^h u ek ^h o bægia ba “my house behind one garden be-PRS” ‘There is a garden behind my house’
mæ ruk ^h a t ^h in hæū “i tree beside be-PRS” ‘I am beside the tree’	mæi rukk ^h oa ke ligg ^h e hæū “i tree beside be-PRS” ‘I am beside the tree’	mæi ruk ^h uæk læggæ ba^tū “I tree beside be-PRS” ‘I am beside the tree’
tir nao ka hæ “your name what be-PRS” ‘What is your name?’	tumhær nao ka ho “your name what be-PRS” ‘What is your name?’	torik nao ka ba “your name what be-PRS” ‘What is your name?’
je admi ləmbe hæē “this/these man/men tall be-PRS” ‘These men are tall’	I mənəi d ^h eng ba “this/these man/men tall be-PRS” ‘These men are tall’	i mənəia d ^h eng ba “this/these man/men tall be-PRS” ‘These men are tall’
hīā ek biləija hæ “here one cat be-PRS” ‘Here is a cat’	Hīa ek biləia ba “here one cat be-PRS” ‘Here is a cat’	u ek ^h o biləria ba “that one cat be-PRS” ‘Here is a cat’
ve admi behəd kərrē hæē “those man/men very strong be-PRS” ‘Those men are strong’	uine bəlgær ba^təi “those strong be-PRS” ‘Those men are strong’	u mənəia bəlgær ba^təi “that man/men strong be-PRS” ‘Those men are strong’
hīā dui gəā hæē “here two cow be-PRS” ‘there are two cows’	hūa dui gəia hæi “here two cow be-PRS” ‘There are two cows’	wa ^h in dui ^h o gəia ba^təi “there two cow be-PRS” ‘There are two cows’

Auxiliary elements

The data presents two types of auxiliary element in all the three dialects of Tharua as follows. They are /səkət/ ‘may’ and /cəhije/ ‘should’ in Rana; /səkət/ ‘may’ and /cahi/ ‘should’ in Kathariya; /səkəta/ ‘may’ and /cahi/ ‘should’ in Dangura.

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
vo cirəi ⁿ ā mar səkət hæ “he bird kill may be-PRS” ‘He may kill the bird’	u cirəi ⁿ ā mar səkət hæ “he bird kill may be-PRS” ‘He may kill the bird’	u cirəi ⁿ ā mare sekəta “he bird kill may” ‘He may kill the bird’
mohe / moe an cəhije “I come should” ‘I should come’	məhke jəina cahi “I go should” ‘I should come’	məhin aina cahi “I come should” ‘I should come’

mo(h)e ja kam kærna cæhije “I this work do should” ‘I should have done the work’	mæhke i kam kia jæina cahi “I this work do should” ‘I should have done the work’	mæhinhe i kam kærna cahi “I this work should” ‘I should have done the work’
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Phrase structures in Tharua

Following are some types of phrases identified in the language:

1. Noun phrase (NP)- the data presents noun phrase of the following structures:

- i) NP→N/Pron:

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua	Gloss
kohra	kuhira	kohera	‘fog’
baru	balu	balu	‘sand’
tum	tumhær	tum	‘you’
mæ	mæi	mæi	‘I’

- ii) NP→Det N

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua	Gloss
mir bæcca	mør c ^h awa	morik læɽka	‘my child’
hæmre hæth ^h	hæmmær hæɽ ^h	hæmar hæth ^h	‘our hands’
bako læũɽa	økær c ^h awa	hũk ^h ar c ^h awa	‘their son’
bæk æk ^h i	økær æk ^h	økær ækhi	‘her eyes’

- iii) NP→Det Adj N

In the Rana data, the determiner is missing in the first and second phrase. However, it exists in the third phrase.

The gloss for the Kathariya data appears to be ‘the very good boy’, ‘the very clever girl’, and ‘this very good story’ respectively.

In the Dangura data, none of the phrases have the determiner.

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
æcc ^h o læũɽa “good boy” ‘the good boy’	vo bæhut sugg ^h ær læũɽa ba “he very good boy be-PRS” ‘the good boy’	sugg ^h ær læũɽa “good boy” ‘the good boy’

cəlāk ləũɾja “clever girl” ‘the clever girl’	vo bəhut cəlāk ləũɾja ba “she very clever girl be-PRS” ‘the clever girl’	cəttur ləũɾɾi “clever girl” ‘the clever girl’
ʒa əccʰi kahani “this good story” ‘this good story’	je bəhut bəɖʰia kahani ba “this very good story be-PRS” ‘this good story’	bəɾʰia kissa “good story” ‘this good story’

iv) NP→Adj N

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
əccʰi kahani “good story” ‘good story’	bəhut bəɖʰia kahani “very good story” ‘good story’	bəɾʰia kissa “good story” ‘good story’
cəlāk ləũɾja “clever girl” ‘clever girl’	bəhut cəlāk ləũɾja “very clever girl” ‘clever girl’	cəttur ləũɾɾi “clever girl” ‘clever girl’

2. Verb phrase (VP)- the data presents verbal sentences of the following structures:

i) VP→V

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
ləũɾa kʰel rəho hæ “boy play CONT be-PRS” ‘The boy is playing’	vo ləũɾa kʰelaɾa “that boy play” ‘The boy is playing’	u ləũɾa kʰelaɾa “that boy play” ‘the boy is playing’
məhes am kʰat hæ “Mahesh mango eat be-PRS” ‘Mahesh ate the mango’	məheɟ am kʰail “Mahesh mango eat” ‘Mahesh ate the mango’	məhes am kʰaleləs “Mahesh mango eat” ‘Mahesh ate the mango’
əia əb kʰanu kər hæ “mother now food do be-PRS” ‘Mother will cook now’	məmmi kʰana bənai “mother food make” ‘Mother will cook now’	dai əb kʰəna bənai “mother now food make” ‘Mother will cook now’

ii) VP→NP V

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
cirəiɲə̃k mari “bird-ACC kill” ‘killed the bird’	cirəiɲə̃ mar ɖərəl “bird kill PST” ‘killed the bird’	cirəiāhe marləs “bird kill-PST” killed the bird’

c ^h īa k ^h ai “banana eat” ‘ate a banana’	kera k ^h ail “banana eat” ‘ate a banana’	kera k ^h ailəs “banana eat” ‘ate a banana’
məc ^h ri pəkɿ “fish catch” ‘caught the fish’	məc ^h ri pəkət nəi “fish catch ” ‘caught the fish’	məcc ^h i pəkət leləs “fish catch ” ‘caught the fish’

iii) VP→PP NP V

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
mir kələm se ciṭṭ ^h i lik ^h i “my pen with letter write” ‘wrote the letter with my pen’	mōɾ kələm se ciṭṭ ^h i lik ^h əl “my pen with letter write” ‘wrote the letter with my pen’	mōrik kələm se ciṭṭ ^h i lik ^h əl “my pen with letter write” ‘wrote the letter with my pen’
sjam ke kitab dəi “shyam to book give” ‘gave the book to Shyam’	sejam he kitab dahəl “shyam to book give” ‘gave the book to Shyam’	sjam hae kitab deləs “shyam to book give” ‘gave the book to Shyam’

Postpositional phrase

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
ruk ^h a ṭ ^h in “tree beside” ‘beside the tree’	ruk ^h oa ke lig ^h e “tree beside” ‘beside the tree’	ruk ^h uək ləggəe “tree beside” ‘beside the tree’
muɾ upər se “head over from” ‘over the head’	muriək uppər se “head over from” ‘over the head’	munṭik uppər se “head over from” ‘over the head’

Use of adjectives in Tharua

In the data collected we can identify both-

- i) attributive adjective and
- ii) predicative adjective.

Attributive adjectives precede the noun, while predicative adjectives occur in the predicate part of the sentence, after the noun. Predicative adjectives do not follow the noun rather they usually follow a verb.

a) Attributive adjective

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
əccʰi kahani “good story” ‘good story’	bəhut bəqʰia kahani “very good story” ‘good story’	bəʰhia kissa “good story” ‘good story’
cəlāk ləũɽia “clever girl” ‘clever girl’	bəhut cəlāk ləũɽia “very clever girl” ‘clever girl’	cəttur ləũŋɽi “clever girl” ‘clever girl’

b) Predicative adjective

Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua
ʒe admi ləmbe hæ “this/these man/men tall be-PRS” ‘these men are tall’	i mənəi dʰeŋg ba “this/these man/men tall be-PRS” ‘these men are tall’	i mənəia dʰeŋg ba “this/these man/men tall be-PRS” ‘these men are tall’
ʒa admi tʰullo hæ “that man fat be-PRS” ‘that man is fat’	i mənəi tʰul ba “that man fat be-PRS” ‘that man is fat’	u admi tʰul ba “that man fat be-PRS” ‘that man is fat’

Clause structures in Tharua

In the present data only a few relative clauses have been identified.

a) Relative clause

The relative clause modifies a noun or a noun phrase. In Tharua, the relative clause is marked by /ʒəun/ ‘who’ in Rana, and /muəl/ ‘who’ and /ʒəun/ ‘who’ in Dangura.

Rana Tharua

kəl ʒəun admi məro hæ vo moqʰi rəhæ
“yesterday who man died be-PRS he singer be-PST”
‘The man who died yesterday was a singer’

ɟəun bəiər tus bat kəri vo mir didi/ləlo hæ
“who woman you talk do she my sister be-PRS”
‘The woman who talked to you is my sister’

Kathariya Tharua

kəl ek mənəi mar ɖərnəi ui ek^ho git gəwəia ho
“yesterday one man die he one singer be-PST”
‘The man who died yesterday was a singer’

ek mehrua bat bətkail u mor bəhinia ho
“one woman talk she my sister be-PRS”
‘The woman who talked to you is my sister’

Dangura Tharua

kəl muəl mənəia məɖhia rəhe (incomplete)
“yesterday who man die ” (incomplete)
‘The man who died yesterday was a singer’

ɟəun ɟənəwa ɖohise batuaail u mor bəhnia rəhe
“who woman you talk she my sister be-PRS”
‘The woman who talked to you is my sister’

After the preliminary data analysis, it has been noted that there are numerous gaps and some mismatches. These gaps will be filled and mismatches corrected in our next field work.