

---

# **REPORT OF THE PROJECT**

Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages  
for the month of February, 2017.

**LANGUAGE : Gojapuri**

**DISTRICT : Doda**

## **SUBMITTED TO**

**Central Institute of Indian  
Languages**

(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, Department of Higher  
Education)

**Manasagangotri, Mysore – 570 006 (Karnataka).**

**Principal investigator: Prof. Nazir Ahmad Dhar**

**Resource Persons**

**1. Syed Iram.**

**2. Syed Raiya.**

**3. Shahnawaz Bhat**

---

# Table of Contents

- 1. Phonology**
  - 1.0. Introduction**
  - 1.1. Phonemic contrasts**
    - 1.1.1. Contrasts in Vowel**
    - 1.1.2. Contrasts in Consonant**
  - 1.2. Sound Inventory**
    - 1.2.1. Vowels**
    - 1.2.2. Consonants**
    - 1.2.3. Distribution of the vowels**
    - 1.2.4. Distribution of the Consonants**
    - 1.2.5. Consonant Clusters**
  - 1.3. Syllable Structure**
    - 1.3.1. Syllable Pattern**
  - 1.4. Consonant Gemination**
  - 1.5. Phonotactic Constraints**
  - 1.6. Supra Segmental Features**
    - 1.6.1. Nasalization**
    - 1.6.2. Palatalization**
    - 1.6.3. Diphthongs**
  - 1.7. Conclusion**
- 2. Morphology**
  - 2.0. Introduction**
    - 2.1. Word Class**

- 
- 2.2. Noun Morphology**
    - 2.2.1. Basic Nouns**
    - 2.2.2. Derived Nouns**
  - 2.3. External Structure**
    - 2.3.1. Gender**
    - 2.3.2. Number**
  - 2.4. Case**
    - 2.4.1. Nominative**
    - 2.4.2. Accusative**
    - 2.4.3. Dative**
    - 2.4.4. Instrumental**
    - 2.4.5. Ablative**
    - 2.4.6. Genitive**
    - 2.4.7. Locative**
    - 2.4.8. Ergative**
  - 2.5. Word Formation Processes**
    - 2.5.1. Affixation**
    - 2.5.2. Compounding**
    - 2.5.3. Ablaut**
    - 2.5.4. Reduplication**
  - 2.6. Pronouns**
    - 2.6.1. Person pronouns**
    - 2.6.2. Demonstrative Pronoun**
    - 2.6.3. Reflexive Pronoun**
    - 2.6.4. Relative Pronoun**
    - 2.6.5. Interrogative Pronoun**
    - 2.6.6. Indefinite Pronoun**

---

## **2.7. Verb Morphology**

### **2.7.1. Types of Verb**

**2.7.1.1. Physical Activity Verb**

**2.7.1.2. Instrument Verb**

**2.7.1.3. Verb of fighting**

### **2.7.2. Classification of Verb**

**2.7.2.1. Simple Verb**

**2.7.2.2. Compound Verb**

**2.7.2.3. Complex Predicate**

### **2.7.3. Inflection of Verb**

**2.7.3.1. Transitivity**

**2.7.3.2. Finiteness**

### **2.7.4. ASPECT**

### **2.7.5. Mood**

### **2.7.6. Infinitives**

### **2.7.7. Participles**

### **2.7.8. Adjectives**

**2.7.8.1. Attributive Adjectives**

**2.7.8.2. Predicative Adjectives**

### **2.7.9. Numerals**

### **2.7.10. Adverb**

**2.7.10.1. Adverb of Place**

**2.7.10.2. Adverb of Manner**

**2.7.10.3. Adverb of Time**

### **2.7.11. Gerund**

### **2.7.12. Infinitive**

### **2.7.13. Participle**

- 
- 2.7.14. Causation**
  - 2.7.15. Reflexivization**
  - 2.7.16. Postpositions**

### **3. Syntax**

#### **3.1. Word-Order**

#### **3.2. Types of Sentences**

##### **3.2.1. Simple Sentences**

##### **3.2.2. Compound Sentences**

##### **3.2.3. Complex Sentences**

#### **3.3. Other Syntactic Constructions**

##### **3.3.1. Causation**

##### **3.3.2. Negation**

##### **3.3.3. Passivisation**

##### **3.3.4. Clauses**

###### **3.3.4.1. Noun Clause**

###### **3.3.4.2. As Subject to a Verb**

###### **3.3.4.3. As an Object to verb**

###### **3.3.4.4. As a Complement to verb**

###### **3.3.4.5. Adjective Clause**

###### **3.3.4.6. Adverbial clause**

###### **3.3.4.7. Adverbial Clause of Condition**

###### **3.3.4.8. Adverb Clause of Time**

###### **3.3.4.9. Adverb Clause of Comparison**

---

### **3.3.4.10. Adverb Clause of Reason/Cause**

#### **3.4. Structure of Phrases**

##### **3.4.1. Noun Phrase**

##### **3.4.2. Verb Phrase**

##### **3.4.3. Postpositional Phrase**

##### **3.4.4. Adjectival Phrase**

##### **3.4.5. Adverbial Phrase**

#### **3.5. Semantic Sentences**

##### **3.5.1. Declarative Sentences**

##### **3.5.2. Affirmative Sentences**

##### **3.5.3. Negative Sentence**

##### **3.5.4. Interrogative Sentences**

##### **3.5.5. Exclamatory Sentences**

##### **3.5.6. Imperative Sentences**

---

# **1. PHONOLOGY**

---

## 1.0. Introduction

The report is based on speech of Gojapuri language spoken in Khalu village of Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir. The data is collected in the fieldwork from the language consultant namely Mr Noor Mai uneducated male aged 42year. The report covers the main phonological aspects like inventory of phonemes, possible clusters, patterns of syllabic structure, diphthongization etc.

### 1.1. Phonemic contrasts

Phoneme is the smallest contrastive unit in the sound system of a language. The study of minimal pairs specifies the phonemic contrasts between phonemes present in the language. The phonemic contrast based on the minimal pair establishes the phonemic inventory in the language. The following are the examples of minimal pair found in Gojapuri

#### 1.1.1. Contrasts in Vowel

|            |           |                     |             |                   |
|------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| /i/ ~ /o/  | /bətɪdʒi/ | ‘brothers daughter’ | : /bətɪdʒo/ | ‘brothers son’    |
| /ɑ/ ~ /i/  | /dada/    | ‘father's father’   | : /dadi/    | ‘father's mother’ |
| /ɑ/ ~ /e/  | /rat/     | ‘night’             | : /ret/     | ‘sand’            |
| /o/ ~ /e:/ | /boti/    | ‘bride’             | : /beti/    | ‘daughter’        |
| /u/ ~ /i/  | /nu/      | ‘nail’              | : /ni/      | ‘fountain’        |
| /a/ ~ /o/  | /kiɑ/     | ‘what’              | : /kiɔ/     | ‘why’             |

#### 1.1.2. Contrasts in Consonant

|            |       |             |          |                 |
|------------|-------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| /m/ ~ /s/  | /ma:/ | ‘mother’    | : /sa/   | ‘mother-in-law’ |
| /m/ ~ /n/  | /mu/  | ‘mouth’     | : /nu/   | ‘nail’          |
| /ɽ/ ~ /tʰ/ | /piɽ/ | ‘ache/pain’ | : /pitʰ/ | ‘back of body’  |

---

|            |         |                 |           |                 |
|------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| /b/~ /m/   | /bad/   | ‘boundary’      | : /mad/   | ‘cattle’        |
| /n/~ /d/   | /nai/   | ‘barber’        | : /dai/   | ‘midwife’       |
| /t̥/~ /p/  | /pi̯t̥/ | ‘pain’          | : /pip/   | ‘pus’           |
| /tʃ/~ /m/  | /tʃa/   | ‘tea’           | : /ma/    | ‘mother’        |
| /tʃ/~ /s/  | /tʃa/   | ‘tea’           | : /sa/    | ‘mother-in-law’ |
| /tʃ/~ /k/  | /tʃa/   | ‘tea’           | : /kaa/   | ‘grass’         |
| /m/~ /k/   | /ma/    | ‘mother’        | : /ka/    | ‘grass’         |
| /s/~ /k/   | /sa/    | ‘mother-in-law’ | : /ka/    | ‘grass’         |
| /h/~ /k/   | /həm/   | ‘we’            | : /kəm/   | ‘work’          |
| /tʰ/~ /p/  | /pitʰ/  | ‘back of body’  | : /pip/   | ‘pus’           |
| /kʰ/~ /dʒ/ | /akʰ/   | ‘eye’           | : /adʒ/   | ‘today’         |
| /g/~ /dʒ/  | /aɡ/    | ‘fire’          | : /adʒ/   | ‘today’         |
| /m/~ /dʒ/  | /am/    | ‘mango’         | : /adʒ/   | ‘today’         |
| /kʰ/~ /g/  | /akʰ/   | ‘eye’           | : /aɡ/    | ‘fire’          |
| /kʰ/~ /m/  | /akʰ/   | ‘eye’           | : /am/    | ‘mango’         |
| /m/~ /g/   | /am/    | ‘mango’         | : /aɡ/    | ‘fire’          |
| /p/~ /ʃ/   | /pɛt̥/  | ‘foot’          | : /ʃɛt̥/  | ‘lion’          |
| /t/~ /r/   | /ot/    | ‘there’         | : /or/    | ‘and’           |
| /d/~ /dʒ/  | /dʒad/  | ‘jaw’           | : /dʒadʒ/ | ‘cymbals’       |
| /kʰ/~ /h/  | /kʰəm/  | ‘wing’          | : /həm/   | ‘we’            |
| /kʰ/~ /k/  | /kʰam/  | ‘wing’          | : /kam/   | ‘work’          |
| /l/~ /h/   | /lal/   | ‘red’           | : /hal/   | ‘plough’        |

---

## 1.2. Sound Inventory

The aim is to find out the inventory of sound segments occurring in the language and the sets of phonological rules peculiar to language under question. The following analyses illustrate the description of Vowel and Consonant segments of Gojapuri

**1.2.1. Vowels:** The following chart presents a preliminary sketch of the vowels of Gojapuri.

### Vowel Chart

**Segmental Vowel Phonemes:** The segmental vowels in this language are presented below.

|                 | Front | Mid | Back |
|-----------------|-------|-----|------|
| <b>High</b>     | I     |     | u    |
| <b>High mid</b> | ɪ     |     | ʊ    |
| <b>Mid</b>      | E     | ə   | o    |
| <b>Mid Low</b>  | ɛ     |     |      |
| <b>Low</b>      |       | ɑ   |      |

**1.2.2. Consonants:** The following chart presents a preliminary sketch of the consonants of Gojapuri. Gojapuri have aspirated sounds along with retroflex sounds.

### Consonant Chart

|            | Bilabial       | Labio-dental | Dental | Alveolar       | Retroflex      | Palatal         | velar           | Glottal<br>Stops |
|------------|----------------|--------------|--------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| vl.unasp   | P              |              |        | T              | ʈ              |                 | k               |                  |
| vl.asp     | p <sup>h</sup> |              |        | t <sup>h</sup> | ʈ <sup>h</sup> |                 | k <sup>h</sup>  |                  |
| vd.unsap   | B              |              |        | D              | ɖ              |                 | g               |                  |
| vd.asp     | b <sup>h</sup> |              |        | d <sup>h</sup> | ɖ <sup>h</sup> |                 |                 |                  |
| Affricates |                |              |        |                |                |                 |                 |                  |
| vl.unas    |                |              |        |                |                | tʃ              |                 |                  |
| vl.asp     |                |              |        |                |                | tʃ <sup>h</sup> |                 |                  |
| Vd.unas    |                |              |        |                |                | dʒ              | dʒ <sup>h</sup> |                  |

|           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| vd.asp    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Nasal     | M |   |   | N |   |   | ŋ |   |
| Trill     |   |   |   | R | r |   |   |   |
| Flap      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| unasp     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| asp       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Lateral   |   |   |   | L | l |   |   |   |
| Fricative |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| vl        |   | f | S |   |   | ʃ |   |   |
| vd        |   | v | Z |   |   |   |   | h |
| Semivowel |   |   |   |   |   | j |   |   |

### 1.2.3. Distribution of the vowels

| Vowel | Initial                             | Intervocalic      | Final                        |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| /ɪ/   | /ɪmli/ 'tamarind'                   | /barɪf/ 'snow'    | .....                        |
| /i/   | /iʈɪ/ 'brick'                       | /kiʈo/ 'worm'     | /ɪmli/ 'tamarind'            |
| /e/   | /eklo/ 'alone'                      | /ret/ 'desert'    | /je/ 'it'                    |
| /ɑ/   | /ad <sup>hi</sup> :rat/ 'mid night' | /bar/ 'out'       | /kɪɑ/ 'what'                 |
| /o/   | /orət/ 'woman'                      | /bunovar/ 'slope' | /p <sup>h</sup> andɔ:/ 'air' |
| /ə/   | .....                               | /orət/ 'woman'    | /bɔ̃/ cuff                   |
| /ʊ/   | /ʊŋli:/ 'finger'                    | /bəbʊva/ 'spider' | .....                        |
| /u/   | /upər/ 'up'                         | /sur/ 'pig'       | /dʒũ/ 'louse'                |
| /ɛ/   | .....                               | /bɛ:s/ 'buffalo'  | .....                        |

From the above table we can see that the vowel phonemes /ə/ and /ɛ/, does not occur at initial position and many of these like /ɪ/, /ə/, /ʊ/, /ɛ/ does not occur at the final position. While as vowels like /i/, /e/, /ɑ/, /o/, /u/ occurs at all the places.

### 1.2.4. Distribution of the Consonants

| Consonant   | Initial                                  | Intervocalic                          | Final                         |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| /p/   | /pəhaɾi/ 'hill'                          | /tʃipkəli/ 'lizard'                   | /bap/ 'father'                |
| Phoneme /p/ occurs only at word initial, medial position and final position.                            |  |                                       |                               |
| /p <sup>h</sup> /   | /p <sup>h</sup> ando/ 'air'              | /pup <sup>h</sup> i/ 'fathers sister' | .....                         |
| Phoneme /p <sup>h</sup> / occurs at initial and medial position only.                                   |  |                                       |                               |
| /b/   | /badɑɾ/ 'cloud'                          | /lombdʒi/ 'fox'                       | /tʃ <sup>h</sup> ab/ 'coral'  |
| Phoneme /b/ occurs at initial, medial and at final positions.   |  |                                       |                               |
| /b <sup>h</sup> /   | /b <sup>h</sup> ukəm/ 'earthquake'       | .....                                 | .....                         |
| Phoneme /b <sup>h</sup> / occurs at initial position only.  |  |                                       |                               |
| /t/   | /tɑɾɑ/ 'star'                            | /batidʒi/ 'brothers<br>daughter'      | /ret/ 'desert'                |
| Phoneme /t/ occurs at initial, medial and final positions   |  |                                       |                               |
| /d/   | /dotri/ 'daughters daughter'             | /badɑɾ/ 'cloud'                       | /d <sup>h</sup> und/ 'fog'    |
| Phoneme /d/ occurs at initial, medial and final positions.  |  |                                       |                               |
| /d <sup>h</sup> /   | /d <sup>h</sup> und <sup>h</sup> / 'fog' | /and <sup>h</sup> i/ 'wind'           | .....                         |
| Phoneme /d <sup>h</sup> / occurs at initial and medial positions only.                                  |  |                                       |                               |
| /tʃ/  | /tʃɑŋ/ 'lame'                            | /lɑtʃo/ 'conch'                       | /petʃ/ 'belly'                |
| Phoneme /tʃ/ occurs at initial position, medial position as well as at final positions.                 |  |                                       |                               |
| /t <sup>h</sup> /   | /t <sup>h</sup> ænd/ 'cold'              | /mut <sup>h</sup> i/ 'fist'           | /ho <sup>h</sup> / 'lips'     |
| Phoneme /t <sup>h</sup> / occurs at initial position, medial position as well as at the final position. |  |                                       |                               |
| /dʒ/  | /dʒəkɑn/ 'lid'                           | /kiɾʃ/ 'insect'                       | /badɑɾ/ 'cloud'               |
| Phoneme /dʒ/ occurs at initial, medial position as well as at the final position.                       |  |                                       |                               |
| /k/   | /kiɾɑ/ 'insect'                          | /tʃipkəli/ 'lizard'                   | /dirɪk/ 'leech'               |
| Phoneme /k/ occurs at initial position, medial position as well as at the final position.               |  |                                       |                               |
| /k <sup>h</sup> /   | /k <sup>h</sup> argoʃ/ 'rabbit'          | /mæk <sup>h</sup> i/ 'housefly'       | /pə <sup>h</sup> k/ 'feather' |
| Phoneme/k <sup>h</sup> / occur at initial position, medial position as well as at the final position.   |  |                                       |                               |
| /g/   | /garmi/ 'heat'                           | /ɑsman/ 'sky'                         | /həm/ 'we'                    |
| Phoneme /g/ occurs at initial, medial and final positions.  |  |                                       |                               |
| /tʃ/  | /tʃænd/ 'moon'                           | /tʃatʃo/ 'uncle'                      | /ri:tʃ/ 'bear'                |
| Phoneme /tʃ/ occurs at initial, medial and at final positions.  |  |                                       |                               |

|  |                   |                      |                        |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| /tʃʰ/  | /tʃʰati/ ‘breast’ | /mətʃʰar/ ‘mosquito’ | .....                  |
| Phoneme /tʃʰ/ occurs at initial and medial positions.  |                   |                      |                        |
| /s/  | /sur/ ‘pig’       | /gosla/ ‘nest’       | /petʃas/ ‘diarrhea’    |
| Phoneme /s/ occurs at initial position and medial position as well as at the final position.   |                   |                      |                        |
| /dʒ/   | /dʒaʔ/ ‘jaw’      | /hidʒɔ:/ ‘eunuch’    | /dʒadz/ ‘cymbals’      |
| Phoneme /dʒ/ occurs at initial, medial and final position.                                     |                   |                      |                        |
| /h/  | /hafto/ ‘week’    | /pahaʔi/ ‘hill’      | .....                  |
| Phoneme /h/ occurs at the initial position and medial position.                                |                   |                      |                        |
| /tʰ/   | /tʰudʒi/ ‘chin’   | /hatʰi/ ‘elephant’   | /hatʰ/ ‘hand’          |
| Phoneme /tʰ/ occurs at initial position, medial position and at final position.                |                   |                      |                        |
| /m/  | /mos/ ‘sprain’    | /imli/ ‘tamarind’    | /batʰ rum/ ‘bath room’ |
| Phoneme /m/ occurs at initial position, medial position and at the final position.             |                   |                      |                        |
| /n/  | /nai/ ‘barber’    | /kentʃi/ ‘scissors’  | /zəmin/ ‘floor’        |
| Phoneme /n/ occurs at initial position, medial position and at final position as well.         |                   |                      |                        |
| /ŋ/  | .....             | /koŋi/ ‘which’       | /luŋ/ ‘salt’           |
| Phoneme /ŋ/ occurs at medial and final position only.  |                   |                      |                        |
| /ŋ/  | .....             | /əŋuʔʰa/ ‘thumb’     | /ʔaŋ/ ‘leg’            |
| Phoneme /ŋ/ occurs at medial and final position only.  |                   |                      |                        |
| /l/  | /laka/ ‘waist’    | /oʔʔi:/ ‘vomit’      | /həl/ ‘plough’         |
| Phoneme /l/ occurs at the initial position, medial position and at the final position as well. |                   |                      |                        |
| /r/  | /rəsi/ ‘rope’     | /ari/ ‘saw’          | /ənɑr/ ‘pomegranate’   |
| Phoneme /r/ occurs at initial position, medial position and at final position as well.         |                   |                      |                        |
| /v/  | /vəkit/ ‘time’    | /tuva/ ‘smoke’       | .....                  |
| Phoneme /v/ occurs at the initial and medial position only.                                    |                   |                      |                        |
| /j/  | .....             | /miʔija/ ‘clay’      | .....                  |
| Phoneme /j/ occurs at the medial position only.  |                   |                      |                        |
| /f/  | .....             | /safva/ ‘turban’     | /barif/ ‘snow’         |
| Phoneme /f/ occurs at medial and final positions only.   |                   |                      |                        |
| /ʔ/  | .....             | /goʔo/ ‘horse’       | /naʔ/ ‘nerve’          |
| Phoneme /ʔ/ occurs at the medial position only.  |                   |                      |                        |
| /ʃ/  | /ʃer/ ‘lion’      | /goʃti/ ‘flesh’      | kʰargoʃ/ ‘rabbit’      |

|  |                |                  |                 |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Phoneme /ʃ/ occurs at the initial, medial and final positions. |                |                  |                 |
| /z/  | /zəmin/ ‘lion’ | /heza/ ‘cholera’ | /pʲaz / ‘onion’ |
| Phoneme /z/ occurs at the initial, medial and final positions. |                |                  |                 |
| /ɺ/  | .....          | .....            | /daɺ/ ‘pulse’   |
| Phoneme /ɺ/ occurs at the final positions.                     |                |                  |                 |

The above chart of consonant distribution in the Gojapuri language indicates that we do not find particular consonants in certain positions. It can be claimed that the voiceless labial plosive /ph/ does not occur in the final position of a word. Similarly, the glottal fricative /h/ is not found in the final position. On the other hand, the nasal retroflex /ŋ/, the lateral retroflex /ɺ/ and the flap retroflex /ɽ/ do not appear in the initial position of the word.

**1.2.5. Consonant Clusters**

Gojapuri has retained the Old Indo-Aryan consonant cluster of stop+r in initial and non-initial positions (e.g. tr and dr). Similarly Gojapuri retains final nasal + stop as well as sibilant + stop clusters. Examples of such clusters are given below:

|      |          |                       |
|------|----------|-----------------------|
| /br/ | /brəg/   | ‘kingfisher’          |
| /tr/ | /trer/   | ‘timber’              |
| /tr/ | /dotri/  | ‘daughter’s daughter’ |
| /dr/ | /məndro/ | ‘dwarf’               |
| /mb/ | /lombɟi/ | ‘fox’                 |
| /nd/ | /tʃand/  | ‘moon’                |
| /nd/ | /tʰənd/  | ‘cold’                |
| /rd/ | /zərd/   | ‘blue’                |

---

In Gojapuri, consonant clusters occur in all three positions in the initial and final positions; the Gojapuri syllable can accommodate two consonants. However, consonant clusters with more than two consonants can frequently be found in written words. Gojapuri does not exhibit any cluster with voiced and voiceless stops together. Similarly, two aspirates do not form a cluster, and it is also rare to find a cluster with aspirates and any other consonant.

### 1.3. Syllable Structure

The unit of sound composed of a central peak of sonority (usually a vowel), and the consonants that cluster around this central peak is known as syllable. Syllables are often considered the phonological “building blocks” of words. Syllabification is the separation of a word into syllables, whether spoken or written.

In Gojapuri a syllable can be of following structures:

V  
VC  
CV  
CVC  
CCVC  
CVCC

#### 1.3.1. Syllable Pattern

In Gojapuri following syllable patterns are present-

- I. Monosyllabic,
- II. Disyllabic, and
- III. Polysyllabic words

##### I. Monosyllabic Pattern

- |        |      |        |
|--------|------|--------|
| 1. V   | /ɪ/  | ‘it’   |
| 2. VC  | /ɑg/ | ‘fire’ |
| 3. CV  | /mɛ/ | ‘I’    |
| 4. CVC | tum/ | ‘you’  |

---

|         |         |        |
|---------|---------|--------|
| 5. CVCC | /tʃʌnd/ | ‘moon’ |
|---------|---------|--------|

## II. Disyllabic Pattern

|           |                           |               |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. VCV    | /ɑ----tʃo/                | ‘flour (dry)’ |
| 2. V-CVC  | /o----rət/                | ‘women’       |
| 3. CV-CV  | /me----ro/                | ‘my’          |
| 4. VC-CV  | /ʌn-----d <sup>hi</sup> / | ‘wind’        |
| 5. VC-CVC | /as-----man/              | ‘sky’         |
| 6. CVC-CV | /dʒʌŋ----əl/              | ‘forest’      |
| 7. CV-CVC | /hi-----rən/              | ‘deer’        |

## III. Polysyllabic Pattern

|                |                               |             |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. CV-CV-CVC   | /bʊ---no---vər/               | ‘slope’     |
| 2. CV-CVC-CVC  | /mə---gər---mətʃ/             | ‘crocodile’ |
| 3. CV-CV-CV-CV | /mə---le---ri----jo:/         | ‘malaria’   |
| 4. VC-CV-CV    | /muŋ---p <sup>h</sup> ə---di/ | ‘groundnut’ |
| 5. CVC-CV-CV   | /tʃɪp---ka---li/              | ‘lizard’    |
| 6. V-CV-CVC    | /ə---tʃʌ---nək/               | ‘suddenly’. |

### 1.4. Consonant Gemination

Like many other languages of the region, geminate consonants are a common phenomenon in Gojapuri. Among the plosives, there is only /k/ that does show this feature. On the other hand, /tʃtʃ/ is the only affricate that is geminated. The glides and flaps do not exhibit gemination. Similarly, /l/ from lateral and /ʃ/ from affricates also lack this property. All those consonants that exhibit this feature in a word follow one of the three vowels /i/, /o/ and /ɑ/. The following examples below will provide a clue for better understanding of the phenomenon

|        |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|
| /-kk-/ | /mækki/ | ‘maize’ |
| /-ll-/ | /gilla/ | ‘wet’   |
| /-ll-/ | /billi/ | ‘cat’   |

---

|          |           |                    |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| /-ll-/   | /pilla/   | ‘puppy’            |
| /-tʃtʃ-/ | /bətʃtʃo/ | ‘child’            |
| /-nn-/   | /gənnno/  | ‘sugarcane’        |
| /-nn-/   | /bɒnna/   | ‘to weave (cloth)’ |
| /-nn-/   | /cinna/   | ‘sea’              |

The above examples justify the point that the first consonant in the geminated case, serves as the coda of first syllable whereas the second functions as the onset of the second syllable.

### 1.5. Phonotactic Constraints

Phonotactic constraints apply in terms of syllable structure and consonant clusters. Gojapuri also imposes phonotactic constraints on its syllabic structures. Some of the restrictions on the composition of either onset or coda are as noted:

1. /ɽ / and /ʃ/ never appear in the onset of the first syllable as first consonant in a multisyllabic word.
2. /ŋ/ never comes in the beginning of a syllable.
3. / ph / does not appear in coda position.
4. / h / and /j/ cannot be placed in the final coda position.

### 1.6. Supra Segmental Features

A supra segmental is a vocal effect that extends over more than one sound segment in an utterance such as pitch, stress or juncture pattern. In Gojapuri supra segmental include nasalization and palatalization.

#### 1.6.1. Nasalization

Nasalization is a way of pronouncing sounds characterized by resonance produced through the nose in course of which the velum is lowered, so that some air escapes through the nose during the production of the sound by the mouth. In Gojapuri nasalization occurs with or without the influence of nasal vowel.

The nasalized vowels are ã, õ, ẽ, ã, ẽ.

Some of these occurrences of nasalized vowels are shown below:

|     | Word initially | Word medially                                | Word finally                          |
|-----|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| /ã/ | /ãva/ come     | /dãt/teeth.                                  | /kadã:/cave<br>/gã:/cow<br>/ bã:/ arm |
| /ũ/ | .....          | /sũd/dry ginger.<br>/sũ:g le:a:ga:/ to smell | /dʒũ/ louse<br>/pũlavũ/ feed          |
| /ĩ/ | .....          | /sĩg/horn.                                   | /gerĩ/ women                          |
| /ẽ/ | .....          | /kẽgi karna/ to comb (hair)                  | /mẽ/ I                                |
| /õ/ | .....          | .....  | /bõ/ cuff                             |

### 1.6.2. Palatalization

Palatalization may refer to two different processes by which a sound, usually a consonant, comes to be produced with the tongue in a position in the mouth near the palate. In Gojapuri we have palatalization.

|     |              |           |
|-----|--------------|-----------|
| /p/ | /pʲaz/       | ‘onion’   |
| /p/ | /pʲar/       | ‘love’    |
| /k/ | /kʲa/        | ‘what’    |
| /k/ | /kʲo/        | ‘why’     |
| /l/ | /bænd lʲaga/ | ‘to bind’ |
| /g/ | /gʲo/        | ‘go’      |

### 1.6.3. Diphthongs

A diphthong is a sound made by combining two vowels, specifically when it starts as one vowel sound and goes to another. Diphthongs or combination of vowel sequences can be seen in Gojapuri .They are found only at the word final position.

---

| Diphthong | Examples  |
|-----------|---|
| /ai/      | /dʒamai/ ‘yawn’.  |
| /oi/      | /bɛnoi/ ‘sister husband’, /nandoi/‘husband’s sister’s husband’. |

### 1.7. Conclusion

Like some other languages of Indo-Aryan origin, Gojapuri contains the same set of consonants and vowels, with some exceptions. Gojapuri vowels are nasalized. Gojapuri syllable structure shows that it prefers to have only one element in an onset or coda, and the majority of Gojri syllables adhere to this template. It is also interesting to note that Gojapuri does not license a short vowel in the final position of the word. Similarly, double consonants in any position of the syllable are not frequent. A syllable without an onset is very rare in Gojapuri and it seems that it is because of general trend that can be seen in almost all Indo-Aryan languages.

---

# MORPHOLOGY

---

## 2.0. Introduction:-

This part deals with the morphological structure of different word classes and describing their inflectional and derivational forms. Word classes describe include nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, particles, connectives and interjections.

### 2.1. Word Class

Based on morphological and syntactical structure the word classes of Gojapuri are divided into following classes-

#### **Noun:**

Eg: / dɔdi/ ‘milk’ /dəkən/ ‘lid’ / bərif/ ‘snow’

#### **Pronoun:**

/mɛ/ ‘I’, /mero/ ‘my’, /tom/ ‘you’, /həm/ ‘we’ etc

#### **Adjective:**

E.g /tʃiʈo/ ‘white’ /tez/ ‘sharp’ /tʃʰoʈo/ ‘small’

#### **Postposition:**

E.g., / pero/ ‘besides’, /ʊpər/ ‘over’ /neqə/ ‘near’

#### **Verb:**

E.g. /dʒəɣno/ ‘wake’ /tʊrnɔ/ ‘walk’ /tʃədnə/ ‘climb’

#### **Adverb:**

E.g. /əstə/ ‘slowly’ /dʒor se/ ‘loudly’ /sɔno/ ‘neatly’

#### **Conjunction:**

E.g /or/ ‘and’ /lekin/ ‘but’ / əgər/ ‘if’

## 2.2. Noun Morphology

Nouns in Gojapuri are inflected for number, gender and case.

### 2.2.1. Basic Nouns

| GOJAPURI | GLOSS |
|----------|-------|
| /tʃʰəb/  | Coral |
| /tʃənd/  | Moon  |

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| /kidi/               | Ant    |
| /tʃotʌ/              | Bull   |
| /gã/                 | Cow    |
| /kutə/               | Dog    |
| /mæk <sup>hi</sup> / | Fly    |
| /god <sup>h</sup> o/ | Horse  |
| /bændər/             | Monkey |
| /kægi/               | Comb   |
| /ʃiʃo/               | Mirror |
| /tʃ <sup>h</sup> əp/ | Ring   |
| /kelə/               | Banana |

The basic nouns can further be divided into i) Mass nouns and ii) Count nouns.

### 1. Mass nouns

For example-

| <b>GOJAPURI</b>       | <b>GLOSS</b> |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| /ləsi/                | Buttermilk   |
| /mət <sup>h</sup> o/  | Curd         |
| /mæk <sup>h</sup> əŋ/ | Butter       |
| /əg/                  | Fire         |
| /sukogã/              | Hay          |
| /dodi/                | Milk         |
| /tel/                 | Oil          |
| /sərejə/              | Mustard      |
| /tʃol/                | Rice         |
| /lɔŋ/                 | Salt         |

---

## ii) Count nouns

| GOJAPURI               | GLOSS |
|------------------------|-------|
| /iti/                  | Brick |
| /kõdzi/                | Key   |
| /dzəndro/              | Lock  |
| /ʃer/                  | Lion  |
| /mətʃ <sup>h</sup> li/ | Fish  |
| /hirən/                | Deer  |
| /kəg/                  | Crow  |
| /k <sup>h</sup> əm/    | Wing  |
| /kiɾo/                 | Worm  |
| /dāt/                  | Teeth |

### 2.2.2. Derived Nouns:

The derived nouns are formed in two ways:

- i) By adding derivational suffix to other words.
- ii) By compounding words.

#### i) Derived nouns by adding derivational suffix

Some nouns can be derived from verbs or from any other noun by the addition of derivative suffixes or zero suffixes. These are as follows:

Verb + noun forming suffix = Noun (verbal Noun)

| VERB                 | NOUN FORMING SUFFIX | VERBAL NOUN             |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| nəʃnə (to dance)     | +əlo                | = nəʃne əlo (dancer)    |
| tonə (to wash)       | +əlo                | = tone əlo (washer)     |
| səmeʃnə (to collect) | + əlo               | =səmeʃneəlo (collector) |
| pəkəŋə (to cook)     | + əlo               | = pəkəŋe əlo (cook)     |
| ʃikər (hunt)         | +ɪ                  | = ʃikəri (hunter)       |

While deriving the Noun from the verb after the affixation, the last vowel (ə) of the root word is dropped and changes to (e) and some cases long vowel (i) is added to the root word to derive the noun

**ii) Derived nouns by compounding words**

For example,

Noun + Noun = Noun

| NOUN                | NOUN                       | NOUN COMPOUND                          |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--|
| /dʒəɖɪ/ (medicines) | /bʊɪ/ (herb)               | /dʒəɖɪ bʊɪ/ (medicinal herb)           |
| /bərsət/ (rain)     | /ɽopi/ (hat)               | /bərsət ɽopi/ (rain hat)               |
| /lok/(folk)         | /git/(song)                | /lok git/ (folk song)                  |
| /kəɖki/ (honey)     | /mək <sup>hi</sup> / (bee) | /kəɖki mək <sup>hi</sup> / (honey bee) |
| /kəɽpʊtli/ (puppet) | /nəɽʃ/ (show)              | /kəɽpʊtli nəɽʃ/ (puppet show)          |

**2.3. External Structure**

Nouns in Gojapuri like in other Indo-Aryan languages are inflected for Gender, Number, and Case. This language has two genders (i.e. masculine, feminine) and seven cases (nominative, accusative, dative, ablative, genitive, locative and instrumental). The following description gives the details of Gojapuri gender number-case system.

**2.3.1. Gender**

Gojapuri nouns have two tier gender system that is– Masculine and feminine. The final vowel gives a clue to the gender of a particular noun.

The masculine nouns tend to take –ə or –o ending as opposed to feminine nouns with i ending.

Examples-

| <b>Masculine</b>                 | <b>Feminine</b>                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| /dədə/ 'father's father'         | /dədɪ/ 'father's mother'          |
| /nənə/ 'grand father'            | /nəni/ 'grand mother'             |
| /mʊsə/ 'mothers sisters husband' | /mosi/ 'mothers sister'           |
| /gondə/ 'son-in-laws father'     | /gondɪ/ 'son-in-laws mother'      |
| /tʃətʃo/ 'fathers brother'       | /tʃətʃɪ/ 'fathers brothers wife'  |
| /pɒtro/ 'daughters sons son'     | /pɒtri/ 'daughters sons daughter' |
| /bændʒo/ 'sisters son'           | /bændʒɪ/ 'sisters daughter'       |
| /gɔɾo/ 'horse'                   | /gɔɾɪ/ 'mare'                     |
| /gədɾo/ 'male'                   | /gədɾɪ/ 'female'                  |
| /liso/ 'lean man'                | /lisi/ 'lean woman'               |
| /kəŋo/ 'blind man'               | /kəŋɪ/ 'blind woman'              |

The diphthong (oi) is added at the end of the noun to form the masculine.

| <b>Masculine</b>                    | <b>Feminine</b>          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| /nəndoi/ 'husbands sisters husband' | /nənd/ 'husbands sister' |

The penultimate consonant is dropped to form the masculine form.

| <b>Masculine</b>                     | <b>Feminine</b>                         |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| /hət <sup>h</sup> i/ 'male elephant' | /hət <sup>h</sup> ni/ 'female elephant' |

**Suppletion:** By two separate words

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|
| /ədmi/ 'man'     | /orət/ 'woman'  |
| /lədʒko/ 'boy'   | /kɔɾɪ/ 'girl'   |
| /tʃoɾo/ 'bull'   | /gã/ 'cow'      |

---

### 2.3.2. Number

Gojapuri languages grammatically count how many people or things are being labelled by marking the noun. This property of the noun is known as number. Gojapuri Language distinguishes singular.

The number in Gojapuri nouns is two tiers: singular and plural. For plural formation, the nouns ending with -ɪ and -i changes to -jə or e and those singular nouns ending with a consonant -ə change to -ã while forming plural. Examples are as follows-

| <b>Singular</b> | <b>Plural</b>  |
|-----------------|----------------|
| /koʰɪ/ house    | /koʰjə/houses  |
| /ʈɪdɪ/ bird     | /ʈɪdjə/ birds  |
| /ɽəpəɪ/rupee    | /ɽəpəjə/rupees |

Here penultimate vowel is dropped and -o is added to the final position

| <b>Singular</b>   | <b>Plural</b>       |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| /tɪtəɾ/ butterfly | /tɪtro/ butterflies |

Here -ɪ changes to -e

| <b>Singular</b>       | <b>Plural</b>          |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| /pəɽɪ/ grand daughter | /pəɽe/ grand daughters |

Here the plural is formed by nasalizing the last vowel -a

| <b>Singular</b> | <b>Plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| /təɾə/star      | /təɾã/stars   |

---

Here the plural is formed by adding -e at the final position

| <b>Singular</b> | <b>Plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| /rət/ night     | /rəte/nights  |

No morpheme is added to form the plural

| <b>Singular</b> | <b>Plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| /gã/cow         | /gã/cows      |

## **2.4. Case**

Case is a grammatical category of a noun in a language which establishes various kinds of relationships between the noun phrases in the sentences by virtue of the semantic value of the verb. It is a morphosyntactic property of noun phrase. The basic purpose of the case is to encode function of a noun phrase in a sentence. In simple words its function is to find out whether a noun phrase is a subject or an object.

The following cases are present in Gojapuri

1. Nominative
2. Accusative
3. Dative
4. Instrumental
5. Ablative
6. Genitive
7. Locative
8. Ergative

### **2.4.1. Nominative**

The case of the noun functioning as the performer or doer of the action of the verb is the nominative case. i.e; it marks the subject of the verb in a sentence.

---

There is no overt case marker in Gojapuri for the nominative case;  $\emptyset$

|                      |                    |        |      |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------|------|
| /dʒəgət- $\emptyset$ | k <sup>h</sup> edə | kərə   | dʒi/ |
| Boy-Nom              | play-prog          | Aux-be |      |

‘The child is playing’

|                      |           |                    |           |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| /dʒəgət- $\emptyset$ | bəl- nal  | k <sup>h</sup> edə | kərə dʒi/ |
| Boy-Nom              | ball -iNs | play-prog          | Aux-be    |

‘The boy is playing with the ball’

|                  |       |          |      |
|------------------|-------|----------|------|
| /əm- $\emptyset$ | roʃi  | pəkəvə   | dʒi/ |
| Mother-Nom       | bread | bake-pre |      |

‘Mother will bake the bread’

#### 2.4.2. Accusative

It is a grammatical case that is used to mark the object of a transitive verb. Nouns or pronouns are said to be in accusative case if they are the direct objects of the verbs or the objects of the prepositions or postpositions. There is no case marker in accusative case;  $\emptyset$

|             |                   |                     |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| /dʒəgət- ne | kelo- $\emptyset$ | k <sup>h</sup> ədo/ |
| Boy-Erg     | banana-Acc        | eat-pst             |

‘The boy ate a banana’

|             |                       |            |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| /ʃikəri- ne | dʒənəvər- $\emptyset$ | pəkde dʒi/ |
| Hunter-Erg  | deer-Acc              | catch-pst  |

‘The hunter caught the deer’

|            |                 |                    |      |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| /məheʃ ne  | əm- $\emptyset$ | k <sup>h</sup> ədo | dʒi/ |
| Mahesh-Erg | mango-Acc       | eat-pst            |      |

‘Mahesh ate the mango’

---

|                                   |           |            |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| /ʊʃ -ne                           | tʃor- φ   | pəkɖə      |             |
| He-Erg                            | thief-Acc | catch-pst  |             |
| ‘He caught the thief’             |           |            |             |
| /ʊs-ne                            | tʃiɖi- φ  | məri       | dʒi/        |
| He-Erg                            | bird-Acc  | kill-pst   |             |
| ‘He killed the bird’              |           |            |             |
| /ʊn- ne                           | tʃor- φ   | pəkɖə      | bedʒər- mə/ |
| They-Erg                          | thief-Acc | catch-pst  | market-Loc  |
| ‘They caught the thief in market’ |           |            |             |
| /dʒəgət- ne                       | mətʃʰi- φ | pəkdi      | dʒi/        |
| Children-Erg                      | catch-pst | fish-Acc   |             |
| ‘The children caught the fish’    |           |            |             |
| /dʒəgət- ne                       | roʃi- φ   | kʰəde      | tʰi/        |
| Boy-Erg                           | bread-Acc | eat-pst.pt | Aux         |
| ‘The boy had eaten the bread’     |           |            |             |

### 2.4.3. Dative

The dative case is generally used to indicate the noun to which something is given, thus it is the case of indirect object of the verb. The expression of the dative case in Gojapuri involves the usage of the following case markers: ‘nə’ ‘de’

|                                      |                    |       |           |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|
| /rəm- ne                             | ʃam- nə            | kitəb | diti dʒi/ |
| Ram-Erg                              | Shyam-Dat          | book  | give-pst  |
| ‘Ram gave the book to Shyam’         |                    |       |           |
| /sitə- ne                            | məhməno- <b>de</b> | roti  | kʰilə ji/ |
| Sita-Erg                             | guests-Dat         | food  | serve-pst |
| ‘Sita served the food to the guests’ |                    |       |           |

---

#### 2.4.4. Instrumental

Instrumental case marker is put to the noun which is used as instruments by the agent to perform the action denoted by the verb.

The instrumental case marker in Gojapuri is, **nəl** ‘with’

Examples:

|          |       |                  |                   |
|----------|-------|------------------|-------------------|
| /kiʃti   | seil  | resi- <b>nəl</b> | bedi              |
|          |       |                  | hovi hɛ/          |
| Boat-Nom | shore | rope -iNS        | tie-pst<br>aux-be |

‘The boat is tied to the shore with rope’

|        |                 |                     |
|--------|-----------------|---------------------|
| /merə  | pen- <b>nəl</b> | lik <sup>h</sup> o/ |
| My-Gen | pen -iNS        | write-pr            |

‘Write with my pen’

|           |              |                    |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------|
| /koʃi     | the geji     | bəkəm- <b>nal/</b> |
| House-Nom | collapse-pst | earthquake-iNS     |

‘Houses collapsed due to earthquake’

|          |                                 |             |
|----------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| /boto    | k <sup>h</sup> ɔ:de- <b>nəl</b> | kəpege dʒi/ |
| Tree-Nom | axe -iNS                        | cut-pst     |

‘The tree is cut with the axe’

|          |                   |         |
|----------|-------------------|---------|
| /bəl je  | keʃi – <b>nəl</b> | kətər / |
| Hair-Nom | scissor- iNS      | cut-pst |

‘The hair is cut with the scissors’

|            |             |         |                    |
|------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|
| /dʒəŋəl    | təbəh       | ho gəyo | əg ni- <b>nəl/</b> |
| Forest-Nom | destroy-pst | Aux     | fire -iNS          |

‘The forest is destroyed by fire’

#### 2.4.5. Ablative

The ablative case indicates separation of the something from its source or movement away from something.

---

Gojapuri uses the following post-positions to mark the ablative case; ‘vitʃ’, ‘ro’, ‘de’.

Examples:

|            |                     |       |          |
|------------|---------------------|-------|----------|
| bətʃʃe- ne | əlməri- <b>vitʃ</b> | kitəb | li/      |
| Boy-Erg    | shelf-Abl           | book  | take-pst |

‘The boy took the book from the shelf’

|            |                  |     |          |
|------------|------------------|-----|----------|
| /mohən- ne | bəzər- <b>de</b> | beɖ | kʰərɪdi/ |
| Mohan-Erg  | market-Abl       | bed | buy-pst  |

‘Mohan bought the bed from the market’

#### 2.4.6. Genitive

The case of the noun which shows possessive relation with the noun or pronoun in a sentence is called genitive.

The genitive case markers in Gojapuri are all possessive pronouns ‘meri’, ‘merə’, ‘əpni’, ‘əpne’ ‘os ki’

Examples:

|               |             |          |       |      |
|---------------|-------------|----------|-------|------|
| /je           | <b>meri</b> | koʃʃə    | he    | dʒi/ |
| These-pl-prox | my-1sg- Gen | house-pl | pr-be |      |

‘These are my houses’

|             |              |          |        |
|-------------|--------------|----------|--------|
| /vo         | <b>os ki</b> | tʃʰori   | he/    |
| That-rem-sg | his-3sg-Gen  | knife-sg | pr- be |

‘That is his knife’

|             |         |                |       |
|-------------|---------|----------------|-------|
| /vo         | kitəb   | <b>meri</b>    | he/   |
| That-rem-sg | book-sg | my-1sg-<br>Gen | pr-be |

‘That is my book’

---

|              |                        |        |       |
|--------------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| /jo          | ədmi man               | dost   | hɛ/   |
| This-prox-sg | <b>merə</b> my-1sg-Gen | friend | pr-be |

‘This man is my friend’

|                       |                    |       |      |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|------|
| /mɛi -1sg             | koʈ <sup>h</sup> i | mə    | dʒi/ |
| <b>əpɪ</b> my-1sg-Gen | house-sg           | in-pp |      |

‘I am in my house’

#### 2.4.7. Locative

The case of the noun functioning as the locus of the object in order to show where it has to be located as indicated by the verbs is called a locative case.

Gojapuri uses the following postpositions to mark the locative case; /**mɛ**/ ‘in’, /**pə**/ ‘on’, /**ni**/ ‘in’, /**tʰəʃ**/ ‘below’

Examples:

|            |          |                 |       |
|------------|----------|-----------------|-------|
| /merə      | dʒəg     | sokol <b>mɛ</b> | hɛ/   |
| My-1sg-Gen | child-pl | school-Loc      | pr-be |

‘My children are in the school’

|            |           |                             |       |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|
| /merə      | məl       | k <sup>h</sup> et <b>mɛ</b> | hɛ/   |
| My-1sg-Gen | animal-pl | field-Loc                   | pr-be |

‘My animals are in the field’

|           |                |       |
|-----------|----------------|-------|
| /totə     | buʈo <b>pə</b> | hɛ/   |
| Parrot-sg | tree-Loc       | pr-be |

‘The parrot is on the tree’

|           |                 |       |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|
| /pensəl   | dʒoɖə <b>mɛ</b> | hɛ/   |
| Pencil-sg | box-Loc         | pr-be |

‘The pencil is inside the box’

|         |                 |       |
|---------|-----------------|-------|
| /kitəb  | bəntʃ <b>pə</b> | hɛ/   |
| book-sg | bench-Loc       | pr-be |

---

‘The book is on the bench’

/ʊs- ne            tʃiɖi                            bəg mɛ                    məɾ jiə/  
He-3sg-Erg        bird-sg                            garden-Loc                kill-pst

‘He killed the bird in the garden’

/ʃikəri- ne        hirən                                    dzəŋəl ni                pəkɖi/  
Hunter-Erg        deer                                    forest-Loc                catch-pst

‘The hunter caught the deer in the forest’

sitə- ne            əpnə pesə                            pərəs mɛ                rəkʰə/  
Sita-Erg            her money                            purse-Loc                keep-pst

‘Sita kept her money inside the purse’

/kitəb            bəntʃ tʰət                            hɛ/  
Book-sg            bench-Loc                            pr-be

‘The book is below the bench’

### 2.7.8. Ergative

The ergative case is the grammatical case of the noun that identifies the subject of a transitive verb in ergative-absolutive languages. The ergative case marker in Gojapuri is; **‘ne’**

Examples

/rəm- ne            ʃəm- nə                            kitəb                    diti dʒi/  
Ram-Erg            Shyam-Dat                            book                    give-pst

‘Ram gave the book to Shyam’

/ʊs- ne            tʃiɖi                            bəg            mɛ            məɾ jiə/  
He-3sg-Erg        bird-sg                            garden-Loc    in        kill-pst

‘He killed the bird in the garden’

/ʃikəri- ne        dzənəvər                            pəkde                    dʒi/  
Hunter-Erg        deer-Acc                            catch-pst

‘The hunter caught the deer’

/məheʃ- ne        əm                                    kʰədo                    dʒi/

---

Mahesh-Erg      mango-Acc      eat-pst

‘Mahesh ate the mango’

/ʊʃ- **ne**      tʃɔr      pəkðə      dʒi/

He-Erg      thief-Acc      catch-pst

‘He caught the thief’

/ʊs- **ne**      tʃɪdʒi      məri      dʒi/

He-Erg      bird-Acc      kill-pst

‘He killed the bird’

## 2.5. Word Formation Processes

Word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning.

### 2.5.1. Affixation

Affixation is a morphological process whereby an affix is attached to root or stem to form a new word. In other words, addition of bound or free morphemes to a free morpheme is known as affixation. Here bound morphemes are such words which are always attached to a free morpheme as they cannot stand of their own, whereas, free morphemes are such word which is always independent as they stand of their own.

Examples:

tonə (to wash)+ əlo(suffix)      =      toneəlo(washer)

nəʃnə (to dance) +əlo(suffix)      =      nəʃneəlo(dancer)

ʃikər(to hunt)+ i(suffix)      =      ʃikəri(hunter)

### 2.5.2. Compounding

---

Compounding is a process where two or more than two free morphemes combine together to form a single unit. The resulted word has meaning over and different than the individual word units. Compound is a lexeme that consists of more than one stem.

Examples

/pəkkə/ ‘cooked’ + tʃəvəl ‘rice’ = /pəkkə tʃəvəl/ ‘cooked rice’

Verb + Noun = Noun

/kəli/ ‘black’ + mərtʃi ‘pepper’ = /kəli mərtʃi/ ‘black pepper’

Adj + Noun = Noun

/kəŋə/ ‘blind’ + /ədmi/ ‘man’ = /kəŋə ədmi/ ‘blind man’

Adj + Noun = Noun

/ʃəkər/ ‘sweet’ + /kandi/ ‘potato’ = /ʃəkər kandi/ ‘sweet potato’

Adj + Noun = Noun

/kədʒi/ ‘honey’ + /mækʰi/ ‘bee’ = /kədʒi mækʰi/ ‘honey bee’

Noun + Noun = Noun

/bərsət/ ‘rain’ + /tʃopi/ ‘hat’ = /bərsət tʃopi/ ‘rain hat’

Noun + Noun = Noun

/dʒədi/ ‘medicinal’ + /buʃi/ ‘herb’ = /dʒədi buʃi/ ‘medicinal herb’

Adj + Noun = Noun

### 2.5.3. Ablaut

It is a sound change wherein a sound gets changed internally that serves some grammatical function. In Gojapuri vowel ‘e’ at the medial position changes to ‘ə’

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| /k <sup>h</sup> edə/ (eat) | /k <sup>h</sup> ədə/ (ate) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|

---

#### 2.5.4. Reduplication

Reduplication is the repetitive occurrence of a stem or a part of it. There are certain instances in Gojapuri where total reduplication occurs.

|            |                |              |
|------------|----------------|--------------|
| /bølebøle/ | Slowly/s lowly | = very slow  |
| /bør bør/  | Again/again    | = repeatedly |

#### 2.6. Pronouns

Pronouns are inflected for number and case. Pronouns in the direct and oblique cases are presented below.

The Gojapuri has the following types of pronouns.

1. Personal pronouns
2. Demonstrative Pronoun
3. Reflexive Pronoun
4. Relative Pronoun
5. Possessive Pronoun
5. Interrogative Pronoun
6. Indefinite Pronoun

##### 2.6.1. Person pronouns

Personal pronoun describes a particular person or thing or group. Personal pronoun describes the person speaking (i, me, we, us), the person spoken to (you), or the person or thing spoken about (he, she, it, they, him, her, them)

There are three person pronouns in Gojapuri language:

- (a) First person
- (b) Second person
- (c) Third person

All these persons have different co-cordial relationship with the verb, tense and moods. Tense markers also change according to different persons (first person, second persons and third persons). Depending on the tense and moods these categorize are distinguished. For example-

| PERSON        | SINGULAR  | PLURAL           |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| <b>FIRST</b>  | /mɛ/ 'i'  | /həm/ 'we'       |
| <b>SECOND</b> | /təm/ 'you'                                     | /təmne/ 'you'    |
| <b>THIRD</b>  | /vo ədmi/ 'he'<br>/je ɡədri/ 'she'<br>/je/ 'it' | /vo səb/ 'those' |

The different co cordial relationship are shown below-

**First Person: [singular]**

mɛ                      tʃɪdɪ                      dək<sup>h</sup>ə  
 1SG                      bird                      see-TMA.1SG  
 'I see the bird'

mɛ                      tʃɪdɪ                      dək<sup>h</sup>i  
 1SG                      bird                      sees TMA.1SG  
 'I saw the bird'

mɛ                      tʃɪdɪ                      dɛt<sup>h</sup>ũ  
 1SG                      bird                      see- TMA.1SG  
 'I will see the bird'

**First Person: [plural]**

həm                      tʃɪdɪ                      dək<sup>h</sup>ũ  
 1PL                      bird                      see- TMA.1PL  
 'We see the bird'

---

|     |        |              |
|-----|--------|--------------|
| həm | tʃɪdʒi | dəʃʰo        |
| 1PL | bird   | see- TMA.1PL |

‘We saw the bird’

|     |        |              |
|-----|--------|--------------|
| həm | tʃɪdʒi | dəkʰǎgə      |
| 1PL | bird   | see- TMA.1PL |

‘We will see the bird’

**Second Person: [singular]**

|     |        |              |
|-----|--------|--------------|
| təm | tʃɪdʒi | dəkʰə kəre   |
| 2SG | bird   | see- TMA.2SG |

‘you (sg) see the bird’

|     |        |              |
|-----|--------|--------------|
| təm | tʃɪdʒi | dəʃʰo        |
| 2SG | bird   | see- TMA.2SG |

‘You (sg) saw the bird’

|     |        |              |
|-----|--------|--------------|
| təm | tʃɪdʒi | dəkhǎ gijə   |
| 2SG | bird   | see- TMA.2SG |

‘You (sg) will see the bird’

**Second Person: [plural]**

|       |        |              |
|-------|--------|--------------|
| təmne | tʃɪdʒi | dəkʰē gə     |
| 2PL   | bird   | see- TMA.2PL |

‘You (pl) see the bird’

|       |        |              |
|-------|--------|--------------|
| təmne | tʃɪdʒi | dəʃʰə        |
| 2PL   | bird   | see- TMA.2PL |

‘You (pl) saw the bird’

|       |        |         |
|-------|--------|---------|
| təmne | tʃɪdʒi | dəkʰēgə |
|-------|--------|---------|

---

|     |      |              |
|-----|------|--------------|
| 2PL | bird | see- TMA.2PL |
|-----|------|--------------|

‘You will see the bird’

### **Third Person: [singular]**

|    |        |                           |
|----|--------|---------------------------|
| vo | tʃɪdʒi | dək <sup>hə</sup> kəri ne |
|----|--------|---------------------------|

|     |      |              |
|-----|------|--------------|
| 3SG | bird | see- TMA.3SG |
|-----|------|--------------|

‘She sees the bird’

|      |        |                   |
|------|--------|-------------------|
| usne | tʃɪdʒi | dɛt <sup>hə</sup> |
|------|--------|-------------------|

|     |      |              |
|-----|------|--------------|
| 3SG | bird | see- TMA.3SG |
|-----|------|--------------|

‘She saw the bird’

|    |        |                      |
|----|--------|----------------------|
| vo | tʃɪdʒi | dek <sup>hə</sup> gi |
|----|--------|----------------------|

|     |      |              |
|-----|------|--------------|
| 3SG | bird | see- TMA.3SG |
|-----|------|--------------|

‘She will see the bird’

### **Third Person: [plural]**

|    |        |                        |
|----|--------|------------------------|
| vo | tʃɪdʒi | dək <sup>hə</sup> kərə |
|----|--------|------------------------|

|     |      |              |
|-----|------|--------------|
| 3PL | bird | see- TMA.3PL |
|-----|------|--------------|

‘They see the bird’

|    |       |      |
|----|-------|------|
| vo | bəzər | gijə |
|----|-------|------|

|     |        |               |
|-----|--------|---------------|
| 3PL | market | went- TMA.3PL |
|-----|--------|---------------|

‘They went to market’

|    |        |                   |
|----|--------|-------------------|
| vo | tʃɪdʒi | dek <sup>hə</sup> |
|----|--------|-------------------|

|     |      |              |
|-----|------|--------------|
| 3PL | bird | see- TMA.3PL |
|-----|------|--------------|

‘They will see the bird’

### **2.6.2. Demonstrative Pronoun**

Demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that points to a thing or things. *e.g. this, that, these, those, none, neither.* These pronouns point to thing or things in

---

short distance/time or long distance/time. The demonstrative pronoun in Gojapuri can be described in a two-tier system by taking the spatial distance into account like

1. Proximate demonstrative pronoun referring to the objects nearer to the speaker,
2. Remote demonstrative pronoun that refers to the objects away from the speaker

Again, the demonstrative pronoun can be distinguished by two-tier numbers also like

i) Singular

ii) Plural

|                 | <b>Proximate</b> | <b>Remote</b> |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| <b>Singular</b> | /je/ /jo/ 'this' | /vo/ 'that'   |
| <b>Plural</b>   | /je/ 'these'     | /vo/ 'those'  |

Examples –

**/jo/ /je/ 'This'**

|            |      |         |        |        |
|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|
| <b>/jo</b> | ədmi | mera    | dost   | hɛ/    |
| PROX.SG    | man  | 1SG.GEN | friend | be-AUX |

'This man is my friend'

|            |         |       |        |       |        |
|------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| <b>/je</b> | mɛrə    | roz   | kə     | kʰənə | hɛ/    |
| PROX.SG    | 1SG.GEN | daily | be-AUX | food  | be-AUX |

'This is my usual food'

**/vo/ 'That'**

|           |       |        |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| <b>vo</b> | gɔɾɔ  | hɛ     |
| REM.SG    | horse | be-AUX |

'That is a horse'

**/je/ 'These'**

---

/je            kəhəŋi            soni/

PROX.PL    story            good

‘These are good stories’

/je            məri            koʈʰjə            hɛ dʒi/

PROX.PL    1SG.GEN    house-PL            be-AUX

‘These are my houses’

**/vo/ ‘Those’**

/vo            kitəb            məri            hɛ/

REM.PL    book-PL    1SG.GEN.FM

‘Those are my books’

Demonstrative pronouns are also classified in terms of distance as-

**Proximate**

/itə/ ‘here’

**Remote**

/ot/ ‘there’

Examples-

**/itə/ ‘Here’**

/mɛ            itə            əvũ gi/

1SG            here            come

‘I come here’

/təm            itə            āvə/

2SG            here            come

‘You (sg) come here’

**/ot/ ‘There’**

/vo            ot            kʰəɖi            hɛ/

---

She                    there                    stand-TMA

‘She stands there’

### 2.6.3. Reflexive Pronoun

Reflexive pronoun describes noun when subject’s action affects the subject itself. e.g in English *himself, yourself, herself, ourselves, themselves, itself* are reflexive pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns always act as objects not subjects, and they require an interaction between the subject and an object. In Gojapuri language, reflexive pronouns are:

| PERSON        | SINGULAR  | PLURAL   |
|---------------|---|--|
| <b>FIRST</b>  | <p><b>kʰoɖ</b> ‘myself’<br/>/mɛ je <b>kʰoɖ</b> kʰədo vedʒi/<br/>1SG    3SG.iN    1SG.AN    eat-TAM<br/>‘i ate it myself’</p>                    | <p><b>əp</b> ‘ourselves’<br/>/həm <b>əp</b> gəjə hogə/<br/>1PL                    1PL.AN<br/>‘We went there ourselves’</p>                     |
| <b>SECOND</b> | <p><b>əp</b> ‘yourself’<br/>/tu    lir    <b>əp</b>    doje/<br/>2SG                    2SG.AN<br/>‘You wash the clothes yourself’</p>          | <p><b>əp</b> ‘yourself’<br/>/tu            lir    <b>əp</b>    doje/<br/>2PL                    2PL.AN<br/>‘You wash the clothes yourself’</p> |
| <b>THIRD</b>  | <p><b>əp</b> ‘himself ‘itself’<br/>/pəndə    <b>əp</b>    toje gi/<br/>3SG.FM                    3SG.FM.AN<br/>‘She lifted the pot herself’</p> | <p><b>əp</b> ‘themselves’<br/>ʊno ne gər    <b>əp</b>    bənəjo/<br/>3PL                    3PL.AN<br/>‘They built the house themselves’</p>   |

### 2.6.4. Relative Pronoun (gloss)

Relative Pronoun describes a noun which is mentioned before and more information is to be given about it. In Gojapuri language, relative pronouns include the following:

/o/ ‘Who’

---

/dʒoɾo admi kəl mar ɡʲo o baɖo kala kər tʰo/

Det man yesterday die-pst rel-prn int adj do-pst be-pst

/kɪska/ ‘whose’

/jɛ: vo: admi: hɛ dʒi:s ki kurti: ra:t co:r le: ɡəjo:/

prox Rem man aux rel-prn shirt night thief steal-pst

This is the man whose shirt was stolen last night

/ dʒi:s mɛ / ‘that’

/jo: vo:hi ʈo:k hɛ dʒi:s mɛ mā:ri: ɡã: carã:/

Prox rem place aux rel-prn i.sg.pos cow graze-prs

That is the place where the cows graze

### 2.6.5. Interrogative Pronoun

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun used in order to ask a question. Often it has no antecedent because the antecedent is unknown.

Examples:

#### Personal Forms-

##### /kon/ ‘Who’

|         |            |        |
|---------|------------|--------|
| vo      | <b>kon</b> | hɛ     |
| 3SG.MAS | who        | be-AUX |

‘Who is he?’

##### /kɪska/ ‘Whose’

|      |              |       |        |
|------|--------------|-------|--------|
| /vo  | <b>kɪskə</b> | koɾo  | hɛ/    |
| that | whose        | horse | be-AUX |

‘Whose horse is that?’

#### Impersonal Forms –

##### /kɪɑ/ ‘What’

|     |            |             |
|-----|------------|-------------|
| təm | <b>kɪɑ</b> | kʰəvə       |
| 2SG | what       | eat-TMA.2SG |

‘What do you eat?’

---

**/koŋi/ ‘Which’**

|      |             |                    |             |
|------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| /təm | <b>koŋi</b> | g <sup>h</sup> əɖi | mile/       |
| 3SG  | which       | train              | get-TMA.2SG |

‘Which train will you get?’

**/kiti/ ‘Where’**

|         |          |              |
|---------|----------|--------------|
| /təmərə | bətʃtʃə  | <b>kiti/</b> |
| 2SG.GEN | child-PL | where        |

‘Where are your children?’

**/kədi/ ‘When’**

|      |             |                    |
|------|-------------|--------------------|
| /təm | <b>kədi</b> | ɔt <sup>h</sup> e/ |
| 2SG  | when        | get-TMA.2SG        |

‘When do you get up?’

**/kiə/ ‘Why’**

|      |            |        |
|------|------------|--------|
| /təm | <b>kiə</b> | dʒəjə/ |
| 2SG  | why        | go-TMA |

‘Why are you going?’

### 2.6.6. Indefinite Pronoun

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that refers to non-specific beings, objects, or places. Indefinite pronouns can represent either count nouns or non-count nouns.

Examples:

**/koji bi/ ‘Anybody’**

|      |      |                |       |
|------|------|----------------|-------|
| je   | kəm  | <b>koji bi</b> | kəre/ |
| This | work | anybody        | do-?  |

‘Anybody can do this work’

---

**/koji bi/ ‘Anyone’**

je                    kəm                    **koji bi** kər                    sək<sup>hə</sup>  
This                    work                    anyone                    do-?                    ?  
‘Anyone can do this work’

**/koje/ ‘No one’**

/pət<sup>h</sup>r                    ne                    **koje**                    tʃək<sup>h</sup>                    sək<sup>hə</sup>/  
Stone                    no                    nobody                    lift- ?                    ?  
‘No one can lift this stone’

**/koji/ ‘Nobody’**

**/koji**                    nəhi                    jo                    kəm                    kər                    səkto dʒi/  
Nobody                    no                    this                    work                    do-?                    ?  
‘Nobody can do this work’

**2.7. Verb Morphology**

A word used to describe action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence is called a verb. This is a very common definition of a verb. Verb can technically be defined as the most important word in the sentence that gives an identity called ‘case’ to its arguments. A verb decides the argument structure of the sentence, i.e. the number of arguments and their position in the sentence is decided by the verb. Verbs in Gojapuri language are inflected for Tense, Aspect and Modality.

**2.7.1. Types of Verbs:** A verb denotes an action. Different types of actions that were found in the language are as follows;

**2.7.1.1. Physical activity verbs:** List of the physical activity verbs in the language are as follows;

| <b>Gojapuri</b>             | <b>Gloss</b>      |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| /toɖ tʃ <sup>h</sup> udənə/ | to break(a pot)   |
| /bəkŋʊ/                     | to bark(as ə dog) |
| /nəhənʊ/                    | to bathe(oneself) |

|                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| /mərugo/            | to beat(someone)             |
| /bənd lijə gə/      | to bind                      |
| /dʒɪŋə kər lijə gə/ | to bend(stick)               |
| /pʰokə gə/          | to blow(with the mouth)      |
| /sɔrəkʰ kərəgə/     | to bore(a hole)              |
| /dəfnə nə/          | to burry(a dead body)        |
| /bɔd sɛd tʃʰudənə/  | to carry(in hand)            |
| /təli bədʒənə/      | to clap(the hands)           |
| /səmet nə/          | to collect(scattered things) |
| /bənd kərnə/        | to close(a bag)              |

**2.7.1.2. Instrument Verbs:** List of the instrument verbs from the provided data are as follows;

| <b>Gojapuri</b> | <b>Gloss</b>                 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| /tɔtə kərnə/    | to chop                      |
| /kət tʃʰudə gə/ | to cut                       |
| /kʰodnə/        | to dig                       |
| /ʃikər kərə gə/ | to hunt                      |
| /sitʃnə/        | to irrigate (the crops)      |
| /tez kərəgə/    | to sharpen ( a knife)        |
| /tʰol bədʒənə/  | to play (musical instrument) |
| /tʃʰidkə gə/    | to sprinkle (with water)     |

**2.7.1.2. Verbs of fighting:** List of different verbs of fighting from the provided data are as follows;

| <b>Gojapuri</b> | <b>Gloss</b>       |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| /həmlə kərogo/  | to attack          |
| /mərugo/        | to beat (somebody) |
| /kudəgə/        | to quarrel         |
| /tikəgə/        | to push            |

|                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| /kuləgə/         | to fight                   |
| /əpəs me kuləgə/ | to fight (with each other) |
| /mərno/          | to kill                    |
| /lət mərno/      | to kick                    |
| /mərəgə/         | to hit                     |

2.7.2. **Classification of Verb:** The Gojapuri verb stems can be classified into simple and compound verbs.

#### 2.7.2.1. Simple Verb

| Gojapuri        | Gloss            |
|-----------------|------------------|
| / toɖ tʃʰoɖənə/ | to break (stick) |
| /sə leəgə/      | to breathe       |
| /kət tʃʰoɖə gə/ | to cut           |
| /kʰoɖnə/        | to dig           |
| /kʰəvə gə/      | to eat           |
| /pi tʃʰoɖəgə/   | to drink         |
| /tʃələ dʒəgə/   | to go            |
| /mərəgə/        | to hit           |

2.7.2.2. **Compound Verb:** A Compound verb consists of more than one root and may include one or more suffixes.

| Gojapuri                        | Gloss     |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| /mohbət kərna/<br>'love' 'do'   | to love   |
| /məzak kərna/<br>'joke' do'     | to joke   |
| /həmlə kəruɡo/<br>'attack' 'do' | to attack |
| /dʊə degə/                      | to bless  |

---

|          |        |            |
|----------|--------|------------|
| 'bless'  | 'give' |            |
| /sə      | leəgə/ | to breathe |
| 'breath' | 'take' |            |

**2.7.2.3 Complex Predicate:** A complex predicate is composed of two parts. The first part is the argument of verb and the second part the verb root.

| <b>Gojapuri</b>                   | <b>Gloss</b>                    |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| /dʒəvəb<br>'answer<br>'give'      | denə/<br>to answer              |
| /pəntʃəit<br>'prediction'<br>'do' | kərəgə/<br>to predict, foretell |
| /kʰən<br>'scratching'<br>'do'     | kərə gə/<br>to scratch          |
| /gəl<br>'talking'<br>'do'         | kərəgə/<br>to talk              |
| /kəni<br>'winnowing'<br>'do'      | kərnə/<br>to talk, converse     |
| /kəŋi<br>story'<br>'tell'         | sənəvə/<br>to tell (a story)    |
| /gillə<br>'wet'<br>'do'           | kərnə/<br>to wet                |

### **2.7.3. Inflection of Verb:**

The verbs in Gojapuri can be studied with respect to their Transitivity, Finiteness, non-finiteness, negation, Causation and Passivisation.

#### **2.7.3.1. Transitivity**

Transitivity refers to the capacity of the verb to take arguments. A verb can take one, two or more than two arguments. Based on transitivity the verb stems can be further divided into sub-classes. These are

1. Intransitive
2. Transitive

### 1. Intransitive

Verbs which take only one argument are called intransitive verbs. These verbs have a slot for the subject but there is no slot for the object.

Examples of intransitive verbs in Gojapuri are:

| Gojapuri  | Gloss    |
|---|----------|
| /bokŋu/   | to bark  |
| /kuto bokə hɛ/<br>dog-Sg bark-Pr Aux<br>'The dog barks'       |          |
| /dodə gə/   | 'to run' |
| /goɽo dodəjə kərə/<br>horse-Sg run-Pr Aux<br>'The horse runs' |          |
| /əsə gə/  | to smile |
| /dʒəg təse kərə/<br>Baby-Sg smile-Pr Aux<br>'The baby smiles' |          |

### 2. Transitive Verbs:

Transitive verbs are further classified into mono- and di-transitive verbs.

**Mono-transitive:** Verbs which are capable of taking two arguments i.e subject and a direct object are called mono-transitive verbs. The examples of mono-transitive verbs in Gojapuri are:

| Gojapuri  | Gloss           |
|---|-----------------|
| / təpəjə /  | to boil (water) |
| /tom pə:ŋi: təpəjə kərə/<br>2P-Sg water boil-Pr Aux<br>'You boil water' |                 |

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| /kʰəvə gə/  | to eat          |
| /mɛ roʃi kʰəvo/<br>i-1P-Sg bread eat-Pr<br>'i eat bread'                |                 |
| /təpəjə /   | to boil (water) |
| /həm pəŋi təpəjə kəre/<br>We-1P-Pl water boil-Pr Aux<br>'we boil water' |                 |

**Di-transitive:** The di-transitive verbs are those which are capable of taking three arguments i.e. subject, direct object and indirect object. A few examples in Gojapuri are:

| Gojapuri  | Gloss    |
|---|----------|
| /ditti/   | to give  |
| /rəm ne ʃəm nə kitəb ditti dʒi/<br>Ram-3P-Sg Shyam Dat book-Sg give-Pst ?<br>'Ram gave the book to Shyam'           |          |
| /kʰilə ji/  | to serve |
| /sitə- ne məhməno-de roti kʰilə ji/<br>sita-3P-Sg guests-Dat food serve-pst<br>'Sita served the food to the guests' |          |

### 2.7.3.2.Finiteness

In Gojapuri, finite verbs are formed by adding different suffixes of tense and agreement to the verb root. The formations of the verb /dekʰə/ 'to see' for three different persons and different tenses are given below.

**Tense:** verbs are morphologically marked for three way opposition of tense as

1. Present
2. Past
3. Future

Following are the person wise tense formations in Gojapuri taking / dekʰə/ 'see' as the model verb root.

## Present Tense

Markers – ù, ě, ã

| Person        | Singular   | Plural  |
|---------------|--|---|
| <b>First</b>  | /mĕ tʃĩdĩ ne dek <sup>hə</sup> /<br>1P-Sg bird See-Pr<br>'I see the bird'  | /həm tʃĩdĩ ne dek <sup>hũ</sup> /<br>1P-Pl bird See-Pr<br>'We see the bird'         |
| <b>Second</b> | /tum pərində dek <sup>hə</sup> kərə/<br>2P-Sg bird See-Pr Aux<br>'You (Sg) see the bird'   | /təm pərində dek <sup>hĕ</sup> /<br>2P-Pl bird See-Pr<br>'You (Pl) see the bird'    |
| <b>Third</b>  | /vo tʃĩdĩ nə dek <sup>hə</sup> kərə/<br>3P-Sg-Mas bird See-Pr Aux<br>'He sees the bird'<br><br>/vo kuɟĩ tʃĩdĩ dek <sup>hə</sup> kərə/<br>3P-Sg-Fem girl bird See-Pr Aux<br>'She sees the bird' | /vo pərində dek <sup>hã</sup> kərə/<br>3P-Pl bird See-Pr Aux<br>'They see the bird' |

## Past Tense

| Person        | Singular   | Plural  |
|---------------|--|---|
| <b>First</b>  | /mĕ ne tʃĩdĩ dɛt <sup>hə</sup> /<br>1P-Sg bird See-Pst<br>'I saw the bird'   | /həm ne kəg dɛt <sup>hə</sup> /<br>1P-Pl bird See-Pst<br>'We saw the bird'          |
| <b>Second</b> | /tómne pərində dɛt <sup>hə</sup> /<br>2P-Sg bird See-Pst<br>'You (Sg) saw the bird'  | /tómne pərində dɛt <sup>hə</sup> /<br>2P-Pl bird See-Pst<br>'You (Pl) saw the bird' |
| <b>Third</b>  | /ósne kəg dɛt <sup>hə</sup> /<br>3P-Sg-Mas bird See-Pst<br>'He saw the bird'<br><br>/ós kuɟĩ ne kəg dɛt <sup>hə</sup> /<br>3P-Sg-Fem girl bird See-Pst<br>'She saw the bird' | /ónne pərində dɛt <sup>hə</sup> /<br>3P-Pl bird See-Pst<br>'They saw the bird'      |

---

## Future Tense

| Person        | Singular   | Plural   |
|---------------|--|--|
| <b>First</b>  | /mɛ tʃɪdʒi dɛtʰũ gə dʒi/<br>1P-Sg bird See-Fut ?<br>'I will see the bird'    | /həm pərɪndə dekʰã gə/<br>1P-Pl bird See-Fut<br>'We will see the bird'       |
| <b>Second</b> | /təm pərɪndə dekhã gə/<br>2P-Sg bird See-Fut<br>'You (Sg) will see the bird' | /təm pərɪndə dekʰẽ gə/<br>2P-Pl bird See-Fut<br>'You (Pl) will see the bird' |
| <b>Third</b>  | /vo pərɪndə dekʰã gə/<br>3P-Sg-Mas bird See-Fut<br>'He will see the bird'    | /vo tʃɪdʒi ne dekʰẽ gə/<br>3P-Pl bird See-Fut<br>'They will see the bird'    |
|               | /vo pərɪndə dekʰã gi/<br>3P-Sg-Fem bird See-Fut<br>'She saw the bird'        |  |

### 2.7.4. ASPECT

The verb's aspect refers to the frequency or the duration of an action. This information is grammatically marked in a number of languages. Languages often make a basic distinction between complete one-time actions called "perfective" and ongoing or incomplete actions labeled "imperfective" Other aspects include the "progressive" (for actions in progress at a given time, like was studying) or the "frequentative" (actions done over and again like keep studying). Crucially, pay attention to the difference between aspect and tense Aspect

These are three aspects in Gojapuri–

1. Imperfective
2. Perfective
3. Habitual

#### 1. Imperfective Aspect

It depicts an action which is incomplete in the past or the present or in future tenses.

Examples-

Present continuous markers for different persons and present imperfective aspect for verb root /dek<sup>hə</sup>/ in the past and future imperfective aspect are –

### Present imperfective

| Person        | Singular  | Plural   |
|---------------|---|--|
| <b>First</b>  | /mɛ tʃidi dek <sup>hə</sup> kərõ /<br>1SG bird see-PRS.iPFV.1SG<br>'I am seeing the bird'   | /həm tʃidi dek <sup>hə</sup> kərã/<br>1PL bird see-PRS.iPFV.1PL<br>'We are seeing the bird'      |
| <b>Second</b> | /təm tʃidi dek <sup>hə</sup> kəre/<br>2SG bird see-PRS.iPFV.2SG<br>'You(sg) are seeing the bird'  | /təm tʃidi dek <sup>hə</sup> kəre/<br>2PL bird see-PRS.iPFV.2PL<br>'You(pl) are seeing the bird' |
| <b>Third</b>  | /vo tʃidi nə -dek <sup>hə</sup> kəre/<br>3SG bird see-PRS.iPFV.3SG.MAS<br>'He is seeing the bird'<br><br>/vo tʃidi dek <sup>hə</sup> kəre/<br>3SG bird see-PRS.iPFV.FEM<br>'She is seeing the bird' | /vo tʃidi nə -dek <sup>hə</sup> kəre/<br>3PL bird see-PRS.iPFV.3PL<br>'They are seeing the bird' |

### Past imperfective

| Person        | Singular   | Plural   |
|---------------|--|--|
| <b>First</b>  | /mɛ is tʃidi nu- dek <sup>hə</sup> - kərõ- t <sup>hə</sup> /<br>1SG bird see-iFPV.PST.SG<br>'I was seeing the bird'      | /həm is tʃidi nu- dek <sup>hə</sup> - kərõ- t <sup>hə</sup> /<br>1PL bird see-iFPV.PST.PL<br>'We were seeing the bird' |
| <b>Second</b> | /təme is tʃidi nə- dek <sup>hijə</sup> - t <sup>hə</sup> /<br>2SG bird see-iFPV.PST.SG<br>'You(sg) were seeing the bird' | tus is tʃidi nə- dek <sup>hijə</sup> - t <sup>hə</sup> /<br>2PL bird see-iFPV.PST.PL<br>'You(pl) were seeing the bird' |
| <b>Third</b>  | /vo i tʃidi nu- dek <sup>hijə</sup> - t <sup>hə</sup> /<br>3SG bird see-iFPV.PST.MAS.SG<br>'He was seeing the bird'      | vo bi tʃidi ne- dek <sup>hijə</sup> - kəre<br>3PL bird see-iFPV.PST.PL<br>'They were seeing the bird'                  |

---

|   |  |
|---|--|
| /vo bi tʃidi ni- dek <sup>h</sup> iʃa- t <sup>h</sup> i/<br>3SG bird see-iFPV.PST.FEM.SG<br>'She was seeing the bird' |  |
|---|--|

### Future imperfective

| Person        | Singular  | Plural  |
|---------------|---|---|
| <b>First</b>  | /mɛ tʃənd ne-dek <sup>h</sup> ə kəro t <sup>h</sup> o/<br>1SG moon see-iMFV.SG be-FUT.SG<br>'i will be seeing the moon'   | /həm tʃənd ne-dek <sup>h</sup> ə kəro t <sup>h</sup> o/<br>1PL moon see-iMFV.PL be-FUT.PL<br>'We will be seeing the bird' |
| <b>Second</b> | /təm tʃənd ne-dek <sup>h</sup> tə hoɖə/<br>1SG moon see-iMFV.SG be-FUT.SG<br>'You(sg) will be seeing the moon'  | /təm tʃənd ne-dek <sup>h</sup> tə hoɖə/<br>1PL moon see-iMFV.PL be-FUT.PL<br>'You(pl) will be seeing the bird'            |
| <b>Third</b>  | /vo tʃənd dek <sup>h</sup> tə hoɖə/<br>1SG moon see-iMFV.SG be-FUT.MAS.SG<br>'He will be seeing the moon'<br><br>/vo tʃənd dek <sup>h</sup> tə hoɖə/<br>1SG moon see-iMFV.SG be-FUT.FEMS<br>'She will be seeing the moon' | /vo tʃənd dek <sup>h</sup> tə hoɖə/<br>1PL moon see-iMFV.PL be-FUT.PL<br>'They will be seeing the moon'                   |

### Perfective Aspect

The examples in Gojapuri are

#### Present Perfective

| Person        | Singular  | Plural  |
|---------------|---|---|
| <b>First</b>  | /mɛne je tʃidi ɖɛt <sup>h</sup> ə t <sup>h</sup> ə dʒi/<br>1SG bird see-PRS.PFV<br>'I have seen the bird' | /həm je tʃidi ɖɛt <sup>h</sup> ə t <sup>h</sup> ə dʒi/<br>1PL bird see-PRS.PFV<br>'We have seen the bird' |
| <b>Second</b> | /təm bi je tʃidi ɖɛt <sup>h</sup> ə t <sup>h</sup> ə dʒi/<br>2SG bird see-PRS.PFV                         | /təmŋe bi je tʃidi ɖɛt <sup>h</sup> ə t <sup>h</sup> ə dʒi/<br>2PL bird see-PRS.PFV                       |

|              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
|              | ‘You(sg) have seen the bird’  | ‘You(pl) have seen the bird’  |
| <b>Third</b> | /usne tʃidi dɛtʰo vi je/<br>3SG bird see-PRS.PFV<br>‘He has seen the bird’<br><br>/usne tʃidi dɛtʰo vi je/<br>3SG bird see-PRS.PFV<br>‘She has seen the bird’ | ɔnu ne tʃidi dɛtʰə vi/<br>3PL bird see-PRS.PFV.3PL<br>‘They have seen the bird’ |

### Past Perfective

| Person        | Singular  | Plural   |
|---------------|---|--|
| <b>First</b>  | /ɔsne bi jo tʃidi dɛtʰo tʰo dʒi/<br>1SG bird see-PFV PST<br>‘i had seen the bird’   | həmne tʃidi dɛtʰo tʰo<br>/1PL bird see-PFV PST<br>‘We had seen the bird’         |
| <b>Second</b> | /təm tʃidi dekʰijo tʰo/<br>2SG bird see-PFV PST<br>‘You(sg) had seen the bird’  | /təmne tʃidi dekʰijo tʰo/<br>2PL bird see-PFV PST<br>‘You(pl) had seen the bird’ |
| <b>Third</b>  | /usne tʃidi dɛtʰo vi tʰo/<br>3SG bird see-PFV PST<br>‘He had seen the bird’<br><br>/usne tʃidi dɛtʰo vi tʰo/<br>3SG bird see-PFV PST<br>‘She had seen the bird’ |  |

### Habitual Aspect

It describes an action which happens/happened or will happen habitually or regularly.

#### Habitual

Examples-

|   |            |              |           |          |
|---|------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| /mɛ   | dəftər     | nəv bədʒe    | dʒəjə     | kəro gə/ |
| 1SG   | office     | nine o'clock | go-iNF.SG | PST.SG   |
| 'I used to go to office at 9 o'clock'       |            |              |           |          |
| /təm  | dəftər     | nəv bədʒe    | dʒəjə     | kəro gə  |
| 2SG   | office-DAT | nine o'clock | go-iNF.SG | PST.PL   |
| 'You(sg) used to go to office at 9 o'clock' |            |              |           |          |
| /həm  | dəftər     | nəv bədʒe    | dʒəjə     | kəro gə  |
| 2SG   | office-DAT | nine o'clock | go-iNF.SG | PST.PL   |
| 'We used to go to office at 9 o'clock'      |            |              |           |          |

### 2.7.5. Mood

Languages may indicate the verb's mood, which is the speaker's manner of construing the action. Common moods may relate facts or declarations (the so-called factitive, realis, indicative or declarative moods), ask questions (the interrogative mood) or make counter-to-fact statements (subjunctive, optative, conditional, irrealis and many other moods). Few languages mark very many moods (English uses "modal verbs" like can or should to stand in for most of these ideas), but languages the world over have a cumulative variety of ways to express mood.

From the given data we have following types of moods in the Gojapuri language which are presented below:

**Indicative Mood:** Most verbs in this language used are in indicative mood, which indicates the action.

|                      |          |                  |        |
|----------------------|----------|------------------|--------|
| /je                  | məre     | əndər            | hɛ/    |
| 3SG                  | home-DAT | LOC              | be.AUX |
| 'He is in the house' |          |                  |        |
|                      | /gã      | dədi             | de-he/ |
| cow                  | milk     | give-PRS.FEM.3SG |        |

---

‘The cows give milk’

**Imperative Mood:**

It is a grammatical mood that forms commands or requests including the giving of prohibition, or any kind of advice or exhortation. An example of a verb in the imperative mood is used in the Gojapuri sentences:

/meri            kɔɽi            ne bɔləv/

2SG.GEN        daughter        call-PRS

‘Call your daughter’

/kʰəni            pɔno            dʒi/

grass            remove

‘Remove the grass’

**Subjunctive Mood:** In the subjunctive mood, the sense is to suppose or desire an action.

Examples:

/mẽ            bəlɽijə        to        mẽ        kəl            əvɔgi/

1SG        well        if        1SG tomorrow    be-FUT

‘If i am well i will come tomorrow’

**Optative mood:**

The optative mood is expressed in following way in Gojapuri

---

/ise dʒəne do/  
3PL go-OBL do-?

‘Let him go’

/isko dʒəne do/  
3PL go-OBL do-?

‘Let it go’

### **Interrogative mood:**

Examples:

/terə nəv kijo dʒi/

2SG.PL name what

‘What is your name?’

/ke je teri behən hɛ/

3SG.FEM what 2SG-GEN sister be.AUX

‘Is she your sister?’

### **2.7.6. Infinitives**

An infinitive is a verbal that can function as a noun, adjective or an adverb.

Examples-

/mɛ tənʊ əŋo ko kəho tʰo/ (gloss)

‘I told you to come’

/bohət log pɛsə ikʰtɛ k:rɲə tʃəv hɛ/ (gloss)

---

‘Many men desire to make money quickly’

### 2.7.7. Participles

A participle is a verbal that function as an adjective.

Examples-

/tʃəp hovi kitəb/      ‘**Printed** books’

/tʃəp hovi      kitəb      pəɖno      əstən      hɛ/

print-PFV      book-PL      read-iNF      ABL-easy      be-PRS

‘**Printed** books are easy to read’

/tʃeɖe pəl/      ‘**fallen** fruits’

/ʊs ne      tʃeɖe      pəl      ik<sup>h</sup>te      kije/

3SG.FEM-OBL      fall-PFV      fruit      collect-OBL      do-?

‘She collected the **fallen** fruits’

### Negation

In Gojapuri, negative verbs are realized mostly by particles like /ni/ /nahi/ /nə/

Examples-

/je      k<sup>h</sup>əŋe      ki hehi      ni/

PROX      eat-?      able      **NEG**

‘This is **not** edible’

/mɛ      jo      kəm      ni      kərənə/

1SG      DET      work      **NEG**      do.PST ?

‘I should **not** have done the work’

/vo      nəhi      kər      səkte/

PROX      NEG      do-?      ?

‘They cannot do it’

---

/əg kolo nə jəv /

Fire near NEG go

‘Do not go near the fire’

### 2.7.8. Adjectives

The words that refer to the main set of items which specify the attributes of noun are termed as adjectives. In Gojapuri adjectives occur before noun and remain unchanged for any change in gender and number. The following are the types of adjectives found in Gojapuri Language.

#### 2.7.8.1. Attributive Adjectives

These are noun phrase headed by the modifier noun.

For example:

/soŋə dzəgət/

good boy

‘The good boy’

/tʃələk kɔɽi hɛ/

Clever girl

‘The clever girl’

/soŋɑ dzəgət/

good child

‘The good child’

#### 2.7.8.1. Predicative Adjectives-

Example:

---

/vo            kɔʃi        dori        hɛ/  
 DEM.SG       girl        deaf        be-PRS

‘That girl is deaf’

/vo            ədmi        moʃo        hɛ/  
 DEM.SG       man        fat        be.PRS

‘That man is fat’

/vo            lok        bədɔr        hɛ/  
 DEM.PL       people    strong    be-PRS

‘Those men are strong’

### 2.7.9. Numerals

Gojapuri exhibits numerals of both the Cardinal and the ordinal type:

#### Cardinal Numerals

| GOJAPURI | GLOSS |
|----------|-------|
| /ek/     | One   |
| /do/     | Two   |
| /tre/    | Three |
| /tʃər/   | Four  |
| /pəndʒi/ | Five  |
| /tʃʰe/   | Six   |
| /səti/   | Seven |
| /ətʰi/   | Eight |
| /no/     | Nine  |
| /dəsi/   | Ten   |

### 2.7.10. Adverb

An adverb is the part of speech (or word class) primarily used to modify a verb, adjective, or any other adverb.

---

Examples –

/dʒor se nə bolo/  
Loudly LOC NEG speak  
‘Do not speak **loudly**’

/əstə te bolo/  
slowly LOC talk  
‘Speak **slowly**’

/dek<sup>h</sup> ke sɔno lik<sup>h</sup>o/  
Write Neatly write  
‘Write the words **neatly**’

In Gojapuri adverbs occur before the verb. Here we have following three types of adverbs. These are the place adverbials. For example:

#### 2.7.10.1. Adverb of Place:

Place adverbials also precede the verb. For example

| Gojapuri | Gloss   |
|----------|---------|
| Ot       | ‘There’ |
| itə      | ‘Here’  |

#### 2.7.10.2 Adverb of Manner:

Like all other adverbs this type also occurs before the verb. For example:

| Gojapuri  | Gloss    |
|-----------|----------|
| /sɔno/    | ‘Neatly’ |
| /dʒor se/ | ‘Loudly’ |
| /əstə te/ | ‘Slowly’ |

#### 2.7.10.2. Adverb of Time

| Gojapuri   | Gloss       |
|------------|-------------|
| /ʃəm/      | Evening     |
| /sɛ pɛhər/ | ‘Afternoon’ |
| /həməʃə/   | ‘Always’    |
| /ədʒ/      | ‘Today’     |

### 2.7.11. Gerund

Gerund is a form of verb that acts like a noun. They can follow adjectives and other verbs. Since it is a kind of noun, it may be the subject or object to some verb. Some examples of gerund in Gojapuri are as following:

|  |
|--|
| /goɾa di nel doɖa kare/                  |
| horse by-PP run-GER do-PRS               |
| ‘ <b>Running</b> is done by the horse’   |
| /teri marna sihət ke lije tik hɛ/        |
| Swim-GER health for-PP good do-PRS       |
| ‘Swimming is good for health’            |
| /bidi pini sijat vaste hani karək hɛ/    |
| Smoke-GER health for-PP dangerous be-PRS |
| ‘Smoking is dangerous to health’         |
| /təm log paɖta i ni/                     |
| 2PL read-PRS-PRG NEG                     |
| ‘You(pl) are not <b>reading</b> ’        |
| /vo jã ãja karega dʒi/                   |
| 3SG.MAS PROX come.-PRS do-prs-prg        |
| ‘He is coming here’                      |
| /dʒagət k <sup>h</sup> ɛɖa kəra dʒi/     |
| boy play.CONT do-PRS                     |
| ‘The boy is playing’                     |

### 2.7.12. Infinitive

An Infinitive form is *to* + the verb. Some verbs can take either the gerund or the

infinitive with no loss of meaning. These infinitives sometimes act as nouns.

Some of the examples in Gojapuri are as following:

|   |
|---|
| /har ek admi ne pəntʃajət vaste aŋo dzi/<br>everybody man-ERG meeting for-PP come –PRS be-PRS.<br>'Everybody has to come for the meeting' |
| /mɛ dəftar nav bədʒe dʒaja kəro ga/<br>1SG office 9 O'clock go-PST ?<br>'I used <b>to go</b> to office at 9 o'clock'                      |
| /vo nav bədʒe bəzar dʒaja kəra tʰa/<br>he 9 O'clock market go-PST be-pst<br>'He used <b>to go</b> to market (bazaar) at 9 o'clock'        |
| /isne je pʰəl kʰaŋa bədo pəsand tʰara/<br>Prox fruit eat Int like -PRS<br>'He likes to eat fruit'   |
| /bohət log pɛsa ikʰtɛ kərna tʃav hɛ/<br>many men money earn do-PRS like AUX<br>'Many men desire <b>to make</b> money quickly'             |
| /mɛ tanu aŋo ko kaho tʰo/<br>1SG 2SG Come-INF tell-Pst<br>'I told you <b>to come</b> '  |
| /pərinda gaŋa pəsand kəre hɛ/<br>bird-PL sing like do-PRS be-PRS<br>'Birds love to sing'  |
| /isna bədo pəsand kʰaŋo pəkəŋo/<br>3PL.FEM INT like-PRS food cook-INF<br>'She said that she likes to cook'                                |

Beside “to” infinitives also include the words like shall, will, do, did, should, would, may, might, can, could etc.

|                  |      |         |        |
|------------------|------|---------|--------|
| /tu              | jo   | kəre    | go/    |
| 2SG              | PROX | can-MOD | do-PRS |
| 'Can you do it?' |      |         |        |

### 2.7.13. Participle

A participle is a word that shares some characteristics of both verbs and adjectives. It is also called verbal adjective. A participle is a word formed from a verb that can function as part of a verb phrase. In Gojapuri some examples are as under:

|                                   |        |       |                   |                    |       |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|
| fall-PST                          | fruit  |       |                   |                    |       |
| 'fallen fruits'                   |        |       |                   |                    |       |
| /ʊs                               | ne     | tʃeɖe | p <sup>h</sup> əl | ik <sup>h</sup> te | kije/ |
| 3SG.FEM                           | fallen | fruit | pick-PST          | do                 | -PRS  |
| 'she collected the fallen fruits' |        |       |                   |                    |       |
| print-PST                         | book   |       |                   |                    |       |
| 'printed books'                   |        |       |                   |                    |       |
| /tʃap                             | huvi   | kitab | paɖno             | əstan              | he/   |
| print-PST                         | book   | read  | easy              | be-PRS             |       |
| 'printed books are easy to read'  |        |       |                   |                    |       |

### 2.7.14. Causation

Causation indicates that a subject causes someone or something else to do or be something, or causes a change in state of something. It brings in a new argument (A) i.e. the causer, into a transitive clause, with the original S becoming the O.

Some examples of causation in Gojapuri are:

|  |         |      |       |        |      |          |
|--|---------|------|-------|--------|------|----------|
| /mɛ                                    | mulazim | ko   | ɖogi  | mɛ     | kam  | kəraṽũ/  |
| 1SG                                    | servant | -DAT | feild | in-PP  | work | Make-PRS |
| 'I make the servant work in the field' |         |      |       |        |      |          |
| /mɛ/                                   |         | (I)  |       | causer |      |          |

|  |            |                          |
|--|------------|--------------------------|
| /kara:vũ/  | (Make)     | cause                    |
| /mulazım/  | (Servant)  | original subject/object  |
| /kam/  | (Work)     | verb                     |
| Here 'I' is the causer and servant is the original subject.              |            |                          |
| A (I) causes S (servant) act in a particular manner and thus S becomes O |            |                          |
| /mε loka na  | hasavo/    |                          |
| 1SG people-Dat   | laugh-make |                          |
| 'I make the people laugh'  |            |                          |
| /mε/   | (I)        | causer                   |
| /vo/   | (Make)     | cause                    |
| /loka/   | (People)   | original subject/ object |
| /həsavo/   | (Laugh)    | verb                     |
| Here 'I' is the causer and 'People' are the original subjects.           |            |                          |
| A (I) causes S (People) act in a particular manner and thus S becomes O  |            |                          |
| /mε goɾa na doɟavu/  |            |                          |
| 1SG horse run-make   |            |                          |
| 'I am making the horse run'  |            |                          |
| /mε/   | (I)        | causer                   |
| /vu/   | (Making)   | cause                    |
| /goɾa/   | (Horse)    | original subject/ object |
| /ɟoɟa/   | (Run)      | verb                     |
| Here 'I' is the causer and 'Horse' is the original subject.              |            |                          |
| A (I) causes S (horse) act in a particular manner and thus S becomes O   |            |                          |

### 2.7.15. Reflexivization

In Gojapuri, reflexivization is marked by using the reflexive pronouns. In the process of reflexivization in Gojapuri, the reflexive pronoun is preceded by the nominative case. The reflexive pronouns used to mark reflexivization are **ni**, **oi**.

Some of the examples of reflexivization are:

|   |
|---|
| /mɛ pətəŋ ap bənəjo/<br>1SG kite 1SG.POS make<br>'I made the kite <b>myself</b> '                 |
| /tu lir ap doje/<br>2SG cloth-PL REF-PR wash<br>'You wash the clothes <b>yourself</b> '           |
| /pandɔ ap toje gi/<br>pot 3SG.FEM.POS lift be-PRS<br>'She lifted the pot <b>herself</b> '         |
| /ono ne gar ap bənəjo/<br>3PL-ERG house 3PL POS make<br>'They built the house <b>themselves</b> ' |
| /je ape mare giʃo/<br>PROX REF-PR die be-PST<br>'It died by <b>itself</b> '                       |

### 2.7.16. Postpositions

---

A word or morpheme placed after the word it governs. In Gojapuri it has been seen that in most of the cases postposition is followed by the verb and preceded by the object.

|                                |              |            |                |            |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| /mɛ no                         | apno         | dʒeg tʰe   | duk            | hɛ/        |
| 1SG                            | my(1SG.POSS) | son for-PP | sorry          | be-PRS     |
| 'I feel sorry for my son'      |              |            |                |            |
| /vo                            | buʈo         | tʰe        | sove           | ja/        |
| 3SG (subject)                  | tree(object) | under- PP  | sleep-PL(verb) | be-PRS     |
| 'He sleeps under the tree'     |              |            |                |            |
| /vo                            | len          | me         | pɛle           | hɛ/        |
| 3SG(subject)                   | line         | in-LOC     | before-PP      | (verb) aux |
| 'He is before you in the line' |              |            |                |            |

---

## **3. SYNTAX**

---

Syntax is the study of the principles and rules for constructing phrases and sentences in natural languages and rules governing the order of combining the words to form sentences in a language. The syntax of Gojapuri is discussed below.

### 3.1. Word-Order

Word order is the study of the order of the syntactic constituents of a language. The primary word order that is of interest is the relative ordering of subject, object, and verb in a sentence. The Word order in Gojapuri is of SOV (subject-object-verb) pattern.

Examples:-

|                  |          |                    |                   |
|------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| /mẽ:             | tʃiɖi ne | dek <sup>h</sup> a | t <sup>h</sup> u/ |
| 1Sg              | Bird     | See-Prs            | ?                 |
| S                | O        | V                  |                   |
| 'I see the bird' |          |                    |                   |

|                   |           |                      |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| /həm              | tʃiɖi: ne | dek <sup>h</sup> ũ:/ |
| 1PL               | Bird      | See-Prs              |
| S                 | O         | V                    |
| 'We see the bird' |           |                      |

|                    |              |                    |       |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| /vo                | is tʃiɖi: nə | dek <sup>h</sup> a | kəre/ |
| 3Sg                | Bird         | See-Prs            | Aux   |
| S                  | O            | V                  |       |
| 'He sees the bird' |              |                    |       |

|     |     |                     |      |       |
|-----|-----|---------------------|------|-------|
| /vo | kag | dek <sup>h</sup> ã: | kəra | dʒi:/ |
|-----|-----|---------------------|------|-------|

---

|     |      |         |     |   |
|-----|------|---------|-----|---|
| 3PL | Bird | See-Prs | Aux | ? |
|-----|------|---------|-----|---|

|   |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| S | O | V |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|

‘They see the bird’

|      |       |      |  |  |
|------|-------|------|--|--|
| /həm | bəzɑr | dʒɑ/ |  |  |
|------|-------|------|--|--|

|     |        |        |  |  |
|-----|--------|--------|--|--|
| 1PL | Market | Go-Prs |  |  |
|-----|--------|--------|--|--|

|   |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| S | O | V |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|

‘We go to the market’

|     |       |      |  |  |
|-----|-------|------|--|--|
| /vo | bəzɑr | dʒe/ |  |  |
|-----|-------|------|--|--|

|     |        |        |  |  |
|-----|--------|--------|--|--|
| 3Sg | Market | Go-Prs |  |  |
|-----|--------|--------|--|--|

|   |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| S | O | V |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|

‘They go to the market’

|      |        |        |       |  |
|------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| /təm | pə:ŋi: | təpəja | kare/ |  |
|------|--------|--------|-------|--|

|     |       |          |   |  |
|-----|-------|----------|---|--|
| 2SG | water | boil-Prs | ? |  |
|-----|-------|----------|---|--|

|   |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| S | O | V |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|

‘You boil water’

|        |     |        |       |  |
|--------|-----|--------|-------|--|
| /os ne | kam | ni:tʰɑ | kije/ |  |
|--------|-----|--------|-------|--|

|     |      |     |        |  |
|-----|------|-----|--------|--|
| 3SG | work | Neg | do-Pst |  |
|-----|------|-----|--------|--|

|   |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| S | O | V |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|

‘He did not do the work’

|     |         |          |  |  |
|-----|---------|----------|--|--|
| /mε | gɔɾə nɑ | doɟɑvũ:/ |  |  |
|-----|---------|----------|--|--|

|     |       |         |  |  |
|-----|-------|---------|--|--|
| 1SG | horse | run-Prs |  |  |
|-----|-------|---------|--|--|

|   |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| S | O | V |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|

---

‘I run the horse’

|     |       |                    |                   |
|-----|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| /mɛ | roʃi: | k <sup>h</sup> avo | t <sup>h</sup> i/ |
| 1SG | bread | eat-Prs            | ?                 |
| S   | O     |                    | V                 |

‘I eat the bread’

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| /k <sup>h</sup> a ni | pɔno       |
| Grass                | remove-imp |
| O                    | V          |

‘Remove the grass’

|       |        |
|-------|--------|
| /dɛrə | dʒao/  |
| Home  | Go-imp |
| S     | V      |

‘Go home’

### 3.2. Types of Sentences

The sentences in Gojapuri can be classified into

- i. Simple
- ii. Complex
- iii. Compound

The examples are given below according to the data –

#### 3.2.1. Simple Sentences:

A simple sentence is the one that has only one Finite verb expressed or understood.

Examples of simple sentences in Gojapuri are as follows-

|      |         |                    |       |
|------|---------|--------------------|-------|
| /tɔm | pəriɳda | dek <sup>h</sup> a | kəre/ |
| 2Sg  | Bird    | See-Prs            | Aux   |

‘You see the bird’

---

|     |               |                    |       |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|-------|
| /vo | is tʃɪdʒi: nə | dek <sup>h</sup> a | kəre/ |
| 3Sg | Bird          | See-Prs            | Aux   |

‘He sees the bird’

|     |      |                     |      |       |
|-----|------|---------------------|------|-------|
| /vo | kaɣ  | dek <sup>h</sup> ã: | kəra | dʒi:/ |
| 3PL | Bird | See-Prs             | Aux  | ?     |

‘They see the bird’

|      |        |        |
|------|--------|--------|
| /həm | bəzar  | dʒa/   |
| 1PL  | Market | Go-Prs |

‘We go to the market’

|      |        |        |
|------|--------|--------|
| /təm | bəzar  | dʒe/   |
| 2Sg  | Market | Go-Prs |

‘You go to the market’

|     |        |        |
|-----|--------|--------|
| /vo | bəzar  | dʒe/   |
| 3Sg | Market | Go-Prs |

‘They go to the market’

|      |            |                    |                   |
|------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| /mē: | tʃɪdʒi: ne | dek <sup>h</sup> a | t <sup>h</sup> u/ |
| 1Sg  | Bird       | See-Prs            | ?                 |

‘I see the bird’

|      |            |                      |
|------|------------|----------------------|
| /həm | tʃɪdʒi: ne | dek <sup>h</sup> ũ:/ |
| 1PL  | Bird       | See-Prs              |

‘We see the bird’

|        |        |                      |
|--------|--------|----------------------|
| /təmne | pərinɔ | dʒet <sup>h</sup> o/ |
|--------|--------|----------------------|

---

|     |      |         |
|-----|------|---------|
| 2Sg | Bird | See-Pst |
|-----|------|---------|

‘You saw the bird’

|      |         |        |
|------|---------|--------|
| /ʊne | pəriṇḁa | ɖeʃʰo/ |
|------|---------|--------|

|     |      |         |
|-----|------|---------|
| 3PL | Bird | See-Pst |
|-----|------|---------|

‘They saw the bird’

### b) Copular or Verbal Sentences

A copula is a linking verb. It has no independent meaning of its own unlike other verbs such as /kʰava/ ‘to eat’, /kʰulava/ ‘to feed’. The main copula is /hɛ/. The complement of the copula /hɛ/ can be a predicate noun, predicate adjective or predicate adverb.

Examples in Gojapuri Language are

#### Predicate Noun

|        |      |     |
|--------|------|-----|
| a) /ak | gʰar | hɛ/ |
|--------|------|-----|

|     |       |    |
|-----|-------|----|
| Det | house | is |
|-----|-------|----|

‘This is a house’

|         |      |     |
|---------|------|-----|
| b). /vo | goɽo | hɛ/ |
|---------|------|-----|

|         |       |    |
|---------|-------|----|
| Prox-Sg | horse | is |
|---------|-------|----|

‘That is a horse’

|         |    |       |     |
|---------|----|-------|-----|
| c). /ik | ek | bili: | hɛ/ |
|---------|----|-------|-----|

|         |   |     |    |
|---------|---|-----|----|
| Prox-Sg | a | cat | is |
|---------|---|-----|----|

‘Here is a cat’

|           |     |         |     |
|-----------|-----|---------|-----|
| d). /mero | nam | nəri:ma | hɛ/ |
|-----------|-----|---------|-----|

---

|         |      |        |    |
|---------|------|--------|----|
| 1Sg-Gen | name | narima | is |
|---------|------|--------|----|

‘My name is Narima’

**Predicate adjective**

|        |     |      |     |
|--------|-----|------|-----|
| a) /je | lok | lema | hɛ/ |
|--------|-----|------|-----|

|         |        |          |    |
|---------|--------|----------|----|
| Prox-Pl | man-Pl | tall-Adj | is |
|---------|--------|----------|----|

‘These men are tall’

|        |       |      |     |
|--------|-------|------|-----|
| b) /vo | admi: | moʝo | hɛ/ |
|--------|-------|------|-----|

|        |     |         |    |
|--------|-----|---------|----|
| Rem-Sg | man | fat-adj | is |
|--------|-----|---------|----|

‘That man is fat’

|        |     |       |     |
|--------|-----|-------|-----|
| c) /vo | lok | bador | hɛ/ |
|--------|-----|-------|-----|

|        |        |        |    |
|--------|--------|--------|----|
| Rem-Pl | man-Pl | strong | is |
|--------|--------|--------|----|

‘Those men are strong’

|        |       |      |     |
|--------|-------|------|-----|
| d) /vo | kuɟi: | dori | hɛ/ |
|--------|-------|------|-----|

|        |      |          |    |
|--------|------|----------|----|
| Rem-Sg | girl | deaf-Adj | is |
|--------|------|----------|----|

‘That girl is deaf’

**Predicate Adverb:**

|        |    |       |     |
|--------|----|-------|-----|
| a) /vo | ot | kʰəɟi | hɛ/ |
|--------|----|-------|-----|

|        |           |       |    |
|--------|-----------|-------|----|
| Rem-Sg | there-Adv | stand | is |
|--------|-----------|-------|----|

‘She stands there’

|          |       |     |     |
|----------|-------|-----|-----|
| b) /meri | bijan | ite | hɛ/ |
|----------|-------|-----|-----|

---

1Sg-Gen            sister-Pl            here-Adv            is

‘My sisters are here’

c). /ik                    ek                    bili                    hɛ/  
here-Adv            a                    cat                    is

‘Here is a cat’

### 3.2.2. Compound Sentences:

A compound sentence is a sentence which contains two or more than two coordinate clauses. There are certain instances wherein Gojapuri people do not use any conjunction in compound sentences.

Examples of the compound sentences in Gojapuri are as follows-

/tjadʒi    mədʒori    kəɾni    rat    soɖʒa ɳəvo/

Day        work-Prs    Aux    night    sleep-Prs

‘Work in the day and sleep at night’

/koʒi        mətʃʰi        bəɖʒi:        koʒi        niki/

Some        fish        big        some        small

‘Some fish are big and some are small’

/ek        koto        **or**        ek        bili:    i:t/

A        dog        and        a        cat        here

‘Here is a cat and a dog’

/mɛ kəl        ʌndə        tʰo    pər    mɛ    bi:mər    hogi:ni    nəhi:    aʒi:/

1Sg    yestrday    come-Pr    Aux    But    1Sg    ill    fell    do-Pst    not    come

‘i would have come yesterday but due to my ill health i did not come’

---

/a<sup>h</sup>bədʒe rolo piʒo niki dəi kam pər tʃələ/

8 O'clock siren blow-Pst people work for move-Pst

'The siren blew at 8 O'Clock and people started working'

/mɛ ədʒ di<sup>h</sup>ani: te mɛ dərʒa ge ni:/

1Sg today find-Prs Neg so 1Sg river go-Pr Neg

'i could not find my fishing net so i did not go to the river today'

/mɛra pasa dəi nəi mɛ maru gi: təmne/

1Sg-Gen money give-Prs otherwise 1P-Sg beat-Fut 2Sg

'You return the money otherwise you will get a beating'

/is sal badal ni tʃəde ni məka hoʒi: ni:/

Prox-Sg year cloud Neg receive-Prs hence maize be-Pst Neg

'We did not receive the rain sufficiently hence the crops were not good'

### 3.3.3. Complex Sentences

A sentence having one principal clause followed by one or more subordinate clauses is known as a complex sentence.

Examples of the complex sentences with subordinate clauses in the Gojapuri are as follows;

/jo vo kuto dʒi ne bətʃe ko kaɖo/

Prox.Sg Cor dog Rel boy-Acc bite-Pst

'This is the dog that bit the boy'

/dʒoɖo admi: kəl mərgəjo bəɖo kəlakar t<sup>h</sup>o/

Pro-Rel man yesterday die-Pst great singer be-Pst

---

‘The man who died yesterday was a singer’

/dʒis kʊdʒi: ke: nəl təm ɲe gəl kija meri: pɛhən ɛ dʒi: /

Pro-Rel woman with 2Sg-Erg talk do-Pst 1Sg-Gen sister be-Prs

‘The woman who you talked to is my sister’

/jõ: vohi admi: ɛ dʒis ke ɲəl milijo tʰo dʒi: /

Prox.Sg Cor man be-Prs Rel with meet-Pst Aux ?

‘This is the man whom i met yesterday’

/je vo ədmi: ɛ dʒi:s ke kurti: rat tʃor le gəjo /

Prox.Sg Cor man be-Pr Rel Gen shirt night thief steal-Pst

‘This is the man whose shirt was stolen last night’

/jo vohi tɔk ɛ dʒi:s mɛ mǎ:ri: gǎ: carǎ: /

Prox.Sg Cor place be-Prs Rel 1Sg-Gen cow graze-Prs

‘This is the place where the cows graze’

### 3.3. Other Syntactic Constructions

#### 3.3.1. Causation

The causative sentences are formed by suffixing causative marker to the verb which varies according to the person. Causative indicates that a subject causes someone or something else to do or be something.

Examples

/mɛ dʒi: kɔlu bətʃtʃe ni dud pilavũ: /

1SG nurse-ABL make baby milk feed-CAUS PRS

---

‘I make the nurse feed the baby’

/mɛ    lɔkɑ nɑ            həsɑvo/  
1SG    people-DAT        laugh-CAUS PRS

‘I make the people laugh’

mɛ    ɡoɾɑ nɑ            doɖɑvu/  
1SG    horse-ABL            run-CAUS PRS

‘I am making the horse run’

### 3.3.2. Negation

Negation is a morpho-syntactic operation in which a lexical item denies or inverts the meaning of another lexical item or construction. In an ordered sentence the negative element comes with the verb of the sentence.

Examples

/je        k<sup>h</sup>ɑŋe ki:    he hi        ni:/  
PROX    eat-?        able        NEG

‘This is not edible’

/mɛ    jo    kɑm        ni:    kərənɑ/  
1SG    DET    work        NEG    do.PST

‘I should not have done the work’

/vo    nəhi:        kər səkte/  
2PL    NEG        do.PST

‘They cannot do it’

---

/kam hojo ni: puro/  
Work DET NEG do.PST  
'The work was not done'

/əg kolo na jav /  
Fire near NEG go  
'Do not go near the fire'

### 3.3.3. Passivisation

Passivization indicates that the subject is the patient or recipient of action denoted by the verb. A passive sentence is created from an active sentence by:

- i. Bringing object to the subject position.
- ii. Putting subject to the object position.
- iii. Adding 'by'
- iv. Changing the verb form to its participle form.
- v. Examples:

/tumara koʃ siɖ kija kəre/  
2SG.GEN coat stitch-PASS be.AUX  
'Your coat is being stitched'

/roʃi: vo k<sup>h</sup>aja kəre/  
bread 3SG.GEN eat-PST be-AUX  
'The bread is eaten by him'

/pesa mero ko lija<sup>h</sup>a/  
Money 1SG ? take-PST  
'The money has been taken by me'

/roʃi: mə k<sup>h</sup>aja kəre/

---

Bread    1SG    eat-PST    be-AUX

‘Bread is being eaten by me’

### 3.3.4. Clauses

A clause is essentially a phrase, but with a subject and a predicate. Clauses are either dependent or independent. An independent clause can exist by itself as a complete sentence, while a dependent clause cannot.

Dependent or sub ordinate clauses:

A dependent or subordinate clause depends on an independent clause to express its full meaning. These clauses begin with a dependent word, like a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun etc.

In Gojapuri the conjunctions or interrogative adverbs or relative pronouns like **kəb**, **“when” ke “what” kon “who”** are used to form subordinate clauses. And sometimes the subordinate clauses are not marked by any conjunction or any adverb or relative pronoun but start directly by introducing the subject.

Examples of subordinate clauses in Gojapuri:

/jo            admi: ne    potʃʰo    vo            kəb    gijo    dʒi/  
1ProxSg    man-Erg    ask-Pst    3SgMas    when    leave-Pst    ?

‘This man asked when he left.’

/potʃʰo    ke            roʃi    təjar    hɛ/  
Ask-imp    whether    dinner    ready    be-Prs

‘Ask whether dinner is ready.’

Dependent clause can function as Nouns, Relative, and Adverbial.

#### 3.3.4.1. Noun Clause

---

A noun clause is a group of words that include a subject and a verb, and it functions as a noun. A noun clause is a subordinate clause, which means it is not a complete statement. As a dependent clause, it must connect to an independent clause (main clause). A noun clause can act as the Subject, Object and the complement to the verb.

### 3.3.4.2. As Subject to a Verb

Examples

|         |         |        |          |         |       |
|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-------|
| /ke     | osne    | kijo   | mustəba  | hɛ      | dʒi:/ |
| whether | 3Sg-Erg | do-Pst | doubtful | be -Prs | ?     |

‘Whether he did it is doubtful.’

|            |        |          |    |         |        |       |
|------------|--------|----------|----|---------|--------|-------|
| /usne:     | istifo | dijo     | ek | raz     | hɛ     | dʒi:/ |
| 3SgMas-Erg | resign | give-Pst | a  | mystery | be-Prs | ?     |

‘Why he resigned is a mystery.’

|        |      |           |         |          |      |
|--------|------|-----------|---------|----------|------|
| /vo    | kəb  | tʃəlogo   | kisi:ne | pəto     | ni:/ |
| 3SgMas | when | go-prsprg | anyone  | know-Prs | neg  |

‘When he is going is not known to anyone.’

|         |         |       |          |          |        |
|---------|---------|-------|----------|----------|--------|
| /vo     | dʒəldi: | vəpəs | avɛ:go   | jəki:ni: | hɛ/    |
| 3Sg-Mas | soon    | back  | come-Fut | certain  | be-Prs |

‘That he will come soon is certain.’

### 3.3.4.3. As an Object to verb

Examples;

---

|         |         |        |      |       |       |
|---------|---------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| /həmne  | potʃʰo  | ʊski:  | umər | kini: | dʒi:/ |
| 1Pl-Erg | ask-Pst | 3SgGen | age  | how   | ?     |

‘We asked how old he was.’

|            |      |            |          |       |        |      |
|------------|------|------------|----------|-------|--------|------|
| /həmeʃa    | voi: | kərǎ       | dʒoɔo    | ətʃʰa | hɛ     | dʒi/ |
| Adv-Always | that | do-Prs 1Sg | whatever | good  | be-Prs | ?    |

‘i always do whatever is right.’

|         |         |             |     |         |         |       |            |
|---------|---------|-------------|-----|---------|---------|-------|------------|
| /ʊsne   | vada    | kijo        | vo  | rʊpəija | dʒəldi: | vəpəs | kərego/    |
| 3Sg-Erg | promise | make-Pst1Sg | 3Sg | money   | soon    | back  | pay-Fut1Sg |

‘He promised that he would soon pay back the money.’

|         |          |         |        |       |          |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|-------|----------|
| /jo     | admi: ne | potʃʰo  | vo     | kit   | reh/     |
| 1ProxSg | man-Erg  | ask-Pst | 3SgFem | where | live-Pst |

‘This man asked where she lived.’

|     |          |         |        |      |           |      |
|-----|----------|---------|--------|------|-----------|------|
| /jo | admi: ne | potʃʰo  | vo     | kəb  | gijo      | dʒi/ |
| 1sg | man-Erg  | ask-Pst | 3SgMas | when | leave-Pst | ?    |

‘This man asked where he went.’

|          |          |     |     |     |        |       |
|----------|----------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| /kisi:ne | pəto     | ni: | vo  | kon | hɛ     | dʒi:/ |
| No one   | know-Prs | neg | 3Sg | who | be-Prs | ?     |

---

‘No one knows who he is.’

/potʃ<sup>h</sup>o      ke              roʃi:              təjɑr              hɛ/  
Ask-imp      whether      dinner      ready      be-Prs

‘Ask whether dinner is ready.’

#### 3.3.4.4. As a Complement to verb

Examples;

/mero              jəkɪ:n              hɛ              vo      begəna              hɛ              dʒi/  
1Sg-Gen      belief              be-Prs              3sg      innocent              be-Prs              ?

‘My belief is that he is innocent.’

/veso              hɛ              mɛ              tovəkka              kijo t<sup>h</sup>o/  
Exactly      be-Prs 1Sg      expect              do-Pst

‘This is exactly what i expected.’

/jo              hɛ              dʒɪsna              kɪsɪ:ne              pəto              ni:/  
1Sg Prox      be-Prs              what              no one              knows-Prs      neg

‘This is what no one knows.’

/mero              jəkɪ:n              hɛ              vo              tʃor              hɛ/

---

1Sg-Gen belief be-Prs 3SgMas thief be-Prs

‘My belief is that he is a thief.’

### 3.3.4.5. Adjective Clause

An adjective clause is a dependent clause. It is a group of words that has both a subject and a verb that modifies a noun in a sentence. Adjective clauses are dependent clauses. Relative pronouns like **dʒoɒo** (which), **dʒis** (who), **dʒi ne** (that) are used to construct the relative clauses in Gojapuri and can be correlative wherein the head noun precedes the relative clause

Examples:

/dʒoɒo admi: kəl mərgəjo bəɒo kəlakar tho/  
Rel man yesterday die-Pst great singer be-Pst

‘The man **who** died yesterday was a singer.’

/jo vohi ʈok he dʒi:s me mā:ri: gã: tʃərã:/

Prox-Sg Cor place is Rel in 1Sg-Gen cow-Pl graze-Prs

That is the place where the cows graze

/dʒis kuɕi: ke: nal təm ɳe gəl kija meri: behəŋ he dʒi:/

Rel woman with 2Sg-Erg talk do-Pst 1Sg-Gen sister is ?

‘The woman **who** talked to you is my sister.’

/jõ: vohi admi: he **dʒis** ke ɳal milijo tʰo dʒi:/

---

Prox.Sg Cor man be-Prs Rel with meet-Pst Aux ?

‘This is the man whom i met yesterday.’

/jo vo kuto dzi ne bətʃe ko kaɔo/

Prox.Sg Cor dog Rel boy-Acc bite-Pst

‘This is the dog that bit the boy.’

/je vo ədmi: he dzi:s ke kurti: rat tʃor le gəjo/

Prox.Sg Cor man is Rel shirt night thief steal-Pst

‘This is the man whose shirt was stolen last night’

/dzis ne jo kantʃi toɔe usne bulakeleavo/

Rel Prox-Sg glass break-Prs 3Sg call-imp

‘Call the boy who broke the glass.’

### 3.3.4.6. Adverbial clause

It too is a dependent clause which functions as an adverb and can modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It too contains a subject and a predicate like other clauses. Adverb clauses show relationships such as time, cause, contrast and condition. Therefore, adverb clauses are classified into various types.

---

In Gojapuri various subordinating conjunctions like **dʒe** (if), **pele** (before), **dʒi:s** (where) **dʒi toq̄i** (as far as), are used to form the adverb clauses.

### 3.3.4.7. Adverbial Clause of Condition

Talk about a possible or counterfactual situation and its consequences.

In Gojapuri, conditional clauses are marked by the conjunction **dʒe** ‘if.’

Examples:

/dʒe tu toq̄o aje to mẽ is nẽ: bəɖga lʒũ:/

if 2Sg in time come-Prs then 1Sg Prox-Sg examine-FutPrs

‘if you come in time we will examine this.’

/pulis avəgi: phir tʃhor na pakada gi:/

Police come-Cond then thief catch-FutPrs

‘If the police comes then the thief will be caught.’

/dʒa kʰavo gi bal hogi/

Medicine eat-Cond cure-FutPrs

‘if you take the medicine (then) the disease will be cured.’

/me:nət dʒo: kəɾjə: kə:mijə:b hodʒati/

---

Work if do-Prs3Sg succeed-FutPrs

‘if he works hard he will succeed.’

/gʰəɖi: de bæle əje te mẽ pəkəɖ ljũ:gi:/

Train late come-Cond then 1Sg catch-FutPrs

‘if the train is late we may catch it.’

/mẽ bærijə to mẽ kəl avugi/

1Sg well then 1Sg tomorrow come-FutPrs

‘If i am well i will come tomorrow.’

/dʒe mẽ ʊtrija to mẽ tʰəri: məddət kərun gə/

if 1Sg there then 1Sg 2Sg-Gen help-FutPrs

‘If i am there, you will have (some) support.’

/təmne mɛne miᵗʰa dẽ:ga mɛne rɔŋa/

2Sg 1Sg-Dat sweet give-Cond 1Sg cry-FutPrs

‘If you don't give me the sweets, i will cry.’

---

/goɽave pāk<sup>h</sup> hove to vo uɖ dʒe/

Horse-Pl wing-Pl have-Pst then 3Pl fly-Pstprf

‘If horses had wings they would have flown.’

/vo əvəga ti mɛ dʒavugi:/

3Sg come-Cond then 1Sg go-PrsFut

‘I shall go if he comes.’

#### 3.3.4.8. Adverb Clause of Time

These clauses say when something happens by referring to a period or point of time, or to another event.

Examples:

/ʃad vo meri ti: pele tʃale hoji: ho/

Aux-Pst 3Sg 1Sg before go-Pst.prf have

‘He might have gone before i reached them.’

/mɛ dʒavugi: vo avega/

1Sg go-Fut1Sg-Mas 3Sg come-Prs

‘I shall go after he comes.’

/une pehle kam kijo marate:/

---

3Sg      before   work   do-Pst3Sg   do-Pst1Sg

‘He did the work before you did.’

### 3.3.4.9. Adverb Clause of Comparison

It states comparison of a skill, size or amount, etc.

Examples

/bal      p<sup>h</sup>ã:k      gi:      dʒi toɟi      p<sup>h</sup>ankɛ/

Ball      throw-Pst      ?      as far as      throw-Pst3SgMas

‘He threw the ball as far away as he could.’

/je      dərjavo      pəŋi:      dʒuɖo      hɛ      tɔlab ka      pəŋi      saf hoga/

Prox-Sg      river-Gen      water      than      is      lake-Gen      water      clean

‘River water is cleaner than lake water.’

/mera      kəpɪɖa      usda      kəpɖa      naɭ      saf      hɛ dʒi:/

1Sg-Gen      uniform      3Sg-Gen      uniform      than      white      be-Prs

‘My uniform is whiter than his uniform.’

### 3.3.4.10. Adverb Clause of Reason/Cause

---

It indicates the reason for something.

Examples:

/tʰəndʱ tob hi vədʒa mero to likʰo no dʒərdʱ/

Cold ? ? because 1Sg- write-Prs Neg do-Pst.prf

Because of cold, writing cannot be done by me

### 3.4. Structure of Phrases

A phrase is a syntactic structure that consists of more than one word but lacks the complete subject-predicate organization of a clause. There are five major types of phrases in Gojapuri:

- (a) Noun phrase,
- (b) Adjective phrase,
- (c) Adverb phrase,
- (d) Postpositional phrase
- (e) Verb phrase.

The structure of these phrases is described below. The phrasal sub-division in Gojapuri is as follows:

#### 3.4.1. Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a word or group of words containing a noun which is functioning as subject, object, or prepositional object in a sentence. The possible combinations in a noun phrase are:

- 1) a determiner and a noun or an adjective,
- 2) a noun or an intensifier,
- 3) adjective and a noun.

Examples

---

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| soŋa              | dʒagət          |
| Good              | boy             |
| ‘The good boy’    |                 |
| tʃəlak            | kuɟi:           |
| Clever            | girl            |
| ‘The clever girl’ |                 |
| soni              | hɛ je kəhaŋi:   |
| Good              | story           |
| ‘This good story’ |                 |
| /uski             | ak <sup>h</sup> |
| 3Sg-Gen           | eyes            |
| ‘Her eyes’        |                 |
| mera              | dʒag te         |
| 1Sg-Gen           | child           |
| ‘My child’        |                 |
| us ka             | dʒag te         |
| 3PL-Gen           | son             |
| ‘Their son’       |                 |
| mera              | hat             |
| 1PL-Gen           | hands           |
| ‘Our hands’       |                 |

### 3.4.2. Verb Phrase

---

A verb phrase is the portion of a sentence that contains both the verb and either a direct or indirect object.

Examples:

|       |         |            |
|-------|---------|------------|
| /isne | pərinda | dɛtʰo tʰo/ |
| 1SG   | bird    | see-PST    |

‘It saw the bird.’

|     |      |           |
|-----|------|-----------|
| /mɛ | ita  | avũ: gi:/ |
| 1Sg | here | come-PRS  |

‘i come here’

|        |      |        |
|--------|------|--------|
| /ɔt    | sara | dʒe/   |
| Rem-Sg | all  | go-PRS |

‘All go there’

|          |         |          |
|----------|---------|----------|
| /batʃa   | ita     | ã:ve/    |
| child-PL | Prox-Sg | come-PRS |

‘The children come here’

### 3.4.3. Postpositional Phrases

A postpositional phrase consists of a noun phrase followed by a postposition. Postpositions can be divided into three types: postpositions that require a dative case on their noun phrase, postpositions that require an ablative case and those that require no case. Postpositional phrases usually function as adverbs.

---

The bold parts are the postpositions in Gojapuri

Examples

/koto        **mere**        **pi:tʃʰe**        doḍa        kəre        dʒi:/

Dog        **me**        **behind**        come-Prs        ?        ?

‘The dog came behind me’

/bi:di pi:ni    **sijat**        **waste**        hani: karək    hɛ/

Smoking    **health**        **to**        dangerous    be-Prs

‘Smoking is dangerous to health’

/asmaŋ        **mɛ**        kinni:        soŋi:        pi:ŋ        hɛ    dʒi/

**Sky**        **in**        what        beautiful-Adj    rainbow Prs    be-    ?

‘What a beautiful rainbow in the sky’

/mɛ        **buʃo**        **pero**        tea/

1.SG        **tree**        **beside**        be-PRS

‘i am beside the tree’

/bɔn        beʃʰ dʒao    **ʃebəl**        **pər/**

Down        sit-Prs        **table**        **on**

‘Stand on the table’

---

|     |             |             |              |
|-----|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| /je | <b>mero</b> | <b>ɲal</b>  | ajatho dzi:/ |
| 3SG | <b>1SG.</b> | <b>with</b> | come-PST     |

‘He came along with me’

#### 3.4.4. Adjectival Phrase

An adjectival phrase is a group of words that describe a noun or pronoun in a sentence. The adjectival phrase can be placed before, or after the noun or pronoun in the sentence.

Examples

|       |         |
|-------|---------|
| /soŋa | dzagət/ |
| good  | boy     |

‘The good boy’

|         |            |
|---------|------------|
| /tʃələk | kɔdʒi: hɛ/ |
| Clever  | girl       |

‘The clever girl’

#### 3.4.5. Adverbial Phrase

An adverbial is a group of two or more words operating adverbially. Their syntactic function is to modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. An adverbial phrase has an adverb that complements the verb.

Examples

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| /astə te   | bolo/ |
| Slowly-Adv | talk  |

‘speak slowly’

|                      |      |                     |
|----------------------|------|---------------------|
| /dek <sup>h</sup> ke | sɔno | lik <sup>h</sup> o/ |
| see                  | neat | write-PRS           |

‘Write the words neatly’

---

/dʒor se nə bolo/  
 loud with Neg speak-PRS  
 ‘Do not speak loudly’

### 3.5. Semantic Sentences

#### 3.5.1. Declarative Sentences

A declarative sentence states a fact declares something. in a declarative sentence, the subject normally precedes the verb. A declarative sentence ends with period. Declarative sentences can be classified as:

Examples of declarative sentences are as following

|     |                   |        |
|-----|-------------------|--------|
| /ak | g <sup>h</sup> ar | hɛ/    |
| Det | house             | be-Prs |

‘This is a house’

|         |        |          |        |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| /je     | lok    | lema     | hɛ/    |
| Prox-Pl | people | tall-Adj | be-Prs |

‘These men are tall’

|        |       |         |        |
|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| /vo    | admi: | moʔo    | hɛ/    |
| Rem-Sg | man   | fat-adj | be-Prs |

‘That man is fat’

|        |        |            |        |
|--------|--------|------------|--------|
| /vo    | lok    | badɔr      | hɛ/    |
| Rem-PL | people | strong-Adj | be-Prs |

---

---

‘Those men are strong’

/vo            kuɟi:                    dori:                    hɛ/

‘That girl is deaf’

/vo            kuɟi:                    soɟi:                    hɛ/  
Rem-PL      girl-PL                  beautiful                be-Prs

‘Those girls are beautiful’

/pan            kitab                    soɟi: lagti:            hɛ/  
1-Sg            book                    like-Prs                be-Aux

‘i like these five books’

/meri:          bijan                    ite                      hɛ/  
1-Sg-Gen      sisters                  here                    be-Prs

‘My sisters are here’

/us ko          batfo                    dzuvan                hɛ/  
3Sg-Gen      children                young-Adj            be-Prs

‘His children are young’

---

---

/vo            goɾo            hɛ/  
Rem-Sg        horse            be-Prs

‘That is a horse’

Rem-Sg    girl    deaf-Adj    be-Prs

/mɛ            ʊt            dzaja            kəru/  
1-Sg            Rem-Sg            go-Prs            ?

‘i go there’

/vo            bəzɑr            dʒe/  
3-Sg            market            go-Prs

‘She goes to the market’

/ja            sirge            pəɖte            upər            ude/  
Prox-Sg        head            ?            over            fly-Prs

‘it flies over the head’

/vo            mɛrɑpɑs            əjɑ            kəre/  
3-Sg            to me            come-Prs            ?

---

---

‘He comes to me’

/sukul          aja                          kəre/  
School          come-Prs                          ?

‘They come to school’

/həm          ət                          dʒaja          kəre/  
1-PL          there                          go-Prs          ?

‘We go there’

/bətʃa          ita                          ɑ:ve/  
Children          here                          come-Prs

‘The children come here’

/dʒal          bən                          pō:je/  
Child          down                          fall-Prs

‘The child falls down’

/vo          mɛra                          dʒise          ləbe/  
Rem-Sg          1-Sg-Gen                          like          look-Prs

---

‘He looks like me’

|      |      |          |
|------|------|----------|
| /ve  | ita  | ã:ve/    |
| 3-Sg | here | come-Prs |

‘He comes here’

|       |       |        |       |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| /sap  | ut    | dʒaja  | kəre/ |
| Snake | there | go-Prs | ?     |

‘Snake goes there’

|         |         |      |        |   |
|---------|---------|------|--------|---|
| Pro-ind | Prox-Sg | work | do-Prs | ? |
|---------|---------|------|--------|---|

‘Nobody can do this work’

Declarative sentences may be positive (affirmative) or negative.

### 3.5.2 Affirmative Sentences

Sentences favouring or supporting a proposition or motion with a positive sense are called affirmative sentences.

The examples of affirmative/positive sentences are :

|         |        |          |           |
|---------|--------|----------|-----------|
| /je     | lok    | lema     | hɛ/be-Prs |
| Prox-Pl | people | tall-Adj |           |

‘These men are tall’

---

/vo                      admi:                      moɔo                      hɛ/

Rem-Sg                      man                      fat-adj                      be-Prs

‘That man is fat’

/vo                      kuɖi:                      soɖi:                      hɛ/

Rem-PL                      girl-Pl                      beautiful                      be-Prs

‘Those girls are beautiful’

/gã:                      dɔ:d                      de                      he/

Cow                      milk                      give-Prs                      Aux

‘The cows give milk’

/teri:marnə                      si:hət                      keliɟe                      ti:k                      hɛ/

Swimming                      health                      for                      good-Adj                      be-Prs

‘Swimming is good for health’

### 3.5.2. Negative Sentence

Sentences which give a negative meaning are called negative sentences

The examples of negative sentences are :

/je                      k<sup>h</sup>aŋe ki:                      he                      hi                      ni:/

Rem-Sg                      edible                      be-Prs                      ?                      Neg

---

---

‘This is not edible’

|        |      |     |     |        |
|--------|------|-----|-----|--------|
| /ʊs ne | kam  | ni: | tʰa | kije/  |
| 3-Sg   | work | Neg | Aux | do-Pst |

‘He did not do the work’

|      |        |              |      |
|------|--------|--------------|------|
| /tam | log    | pəɫtai:      | ni:/ |
| 2-Pl | people | read-Prs-Con | Neg  |

‘You are not reading’

|        |       |          |        |
|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| /vo    | kuɟi: | dori:    | hɛ/    |
| Rem-Sg | girl  | deaf-Adj | be-Prs |

‘That girl is deaf’

|              |             |             |        |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| /bi:di pi:ni | sijat waste | hani: karək | hɛ/    |
| Smoking      | health to   | dangerous   | be-Prs |

‘Smoking is dangerous to health’

|             |    |     |                |
|-------------|----|-----|----------------|
| /koji: nəhi | jo | kam | kərsəkto dʒi:/ |
|-------------|----|-----|----------------|

|            |     |           |
|------------|-----|-----------|
| /dʒor se   | na  | bolo/     |
| Loudly-Adv | Neg | Speak-Prs |

‘Do not speak loudly’

### 3.5.3. Interrogative Sentences:

Interrogative sentences are form of questions rather than a statement or command it is used in asking questions or making queries.

---

Examples:

/tera                      nɑv                      kijo                      dʒi:/

2-Sg-Gen                      name                      what                      ?

‘What is your name?’

/təm                      kisa                      hɛ                      dʒi:/

2-Sg                      how                      be-Prs                      ?

‘How are you?’

/kis                      vəɖɑ                      ʊtʰe                      təm/

When                      ?                      get-Prs                      2-Sg

‘When do you get up?’

/vo                      kiska                      koɖvo                      hɛ/

Rem-Sg                      whose                      horse                      be-Prs

‘Whose horse is that?’

/təm                      kəb                      ɖera                      dʒajɛ:ga                      dʒi:/

2-Sg                      when                      home                      go-PrsCont                      ?

‘When are you going home?’

### 3.5.5. Exclamatory Sentences :

Sentences which express some strong feelings or emotions such as joy, sorrow, regret, surprise, wonder etc. are called exclamatory sentences.

Examples:

/təm                      kitnə                      ləma                      hogəjavɛ:                      dʒi:/

2-Sg                      how                      tall                      grow-PrsPrfct                      ?

---

---

‘How tall you have grown’

/asman̩ mɛ kinni: soŋi: pi:ŋ hɛ dʒi/

Sky in what beautiful-Adj rainbow be-Prs ?

‘What a beautiful rainbow in the sky’

/kija soɔo mandir hɛ/

What beautiful-Adj temple be-Prs

‘What a beautiful temple it is’

/kija soɔi: kuɔi: hɛ/

What beautiful-Adj girl be-Prs

‘What a beautiful girl’

### 3.5.6. Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences are those sentences that are used in issuing requests, orders, commands, advice, proposals or suggestions. It indicates that the speaker desires for the action expressed in the sentence to take place.

#### Examples

/meri: kuɔi: ne bolav/

1-Sg-Gen girl call-Prs

‘Call my daughter’

/kʰa ni pono dʒi:/

Grass remove-Prs ?

‘Remove the grass’

---

---

/tʃər bədʒe te bəd əɪje/

4O'clock after come-Prs

'Come after 4 O'clock'

/bətʃə mə beɪ dʒəʊ/

Boy-Pl among sit-Prs

'Take your seat amongst the boys'

/kʊtʃ pəniː le əʊ/

'Some water bring-Prs

'Bring some water'

/məhərbəniː kəro ni bun baso/

Please down sit

'Sit down'

/dʒɔr se nə boʊlo/

Loudly-Adv Neg speak-Prs

'Do not speak loudly'

/pəʊdʒə jə kɪtəb/

Read-Prs Prox-Sg book

'Read this book'

/kɪtəb ʊdʰər leəʊ/

Book Rem-Sg Bring-Prs

---

---

‘Bring the book back’

/d̪erə dʒao/

Home go-Prs

‘Go home’

/bʊn beʰ dʒao ʈebəl pər/

Down sit-Prs table on

‘Stand on the table’

/astə te bolo/

Slowly-Adv speak-Prs

‘Speak slowly’

/dekʰ ke sʊno likʰo/

? neatly-Adv write

‘Write the words neatly’

---



