

SOME ASPECTS OF PAITE (TEDIM CHIN) SYNTAX

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FOREWORD

Paite belongs linguistically to the Kuki-Chin sub-group of Tibeto-Burman linguistic family. Within the Kuki-Chin linguistic sub-group, Paite/Tedim Chin belongs to the Northern Chin along with the Thadou, Gangte, Vaiphei & Zou The Northern-Chin group of tribes again are the non-R group and they do not have r-sound in their speech. Besides the absence of R-sound there are no Tl, Hm and T̤ sounds in their speeches, Very little linguistic work had been done on the Kuki-Chin sub-group of people including the Meiteis. Grierson (1904) in his Linguistic Survey of India Vol. III Part III made studies on this linguistic sub-group including that of the Paite. The other work on the Paite is "Tiddim Chin: A descriptive Analysis of Two texts" by E. J. A. Henderson, 1965. The third work on Paite is the unpublished doctoral thesis, "A Descriptive Grammar of Paite" by N. Saratchandra Singh, 1985. This publication 'Some Aspects of Paite (Tedim Chin) Syntax' is a descriptive work on some selective aspects of the syntax. Paite has a number of local variations. Dr. Saratchandra Singh took Lamzang variant of Paite as a standard dialect of the Paite in Manipur and used it for analysis of his data. The materials used by Dr. Grierson were of Dapzal type of Paite current among the Paite of Mizoram. The two texts on which Henderson based on the analysis of her materials on Tedim type of Paite were rather distorted printed materials in which the positions of adjective and noun were interchanged under the influence of English Grammar as introduced by Dr. H. Cope in the Chin Hills.

This book printed in linguistic transcription may not be interesting to all the Paite speakers. However, it will be of great use and help in the linguistic circle. It will help in understanding the languages of the Northern Chin sub-group of the Kuki-Chin of the Tibeto-Burman linguistic family.

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A Paite is not my first language, there are a number of Paite friends who served as my informants. Of them, Mr. T. Twalchin, Ex. M.L.A. is my principal informant. The other informants are (1) Mr. Liankhogin Guite (2) Mr. Pauzalal Guite and (3) Mr. Lianzathang Ngaihte. I express my indebtedness to all these Paite friends also.

Lastly, I thank Miss N. Ranl Devi for typing the entire manuscript smoothly and carefully.

INTRODUCTION

There is still really a dearth of Paite grammar. There are only two grammars written so far on descriptive model. They are Henderson's **Tiddim Chin: A Descriptive Analysis of Two Texts (1965)** and N. Saratchandra Singh's Ph. D. Thesis titled **A Descriptive Grammar of Paite (1985)**. Even the prescriptive grammars also can be counted on finger tips and they are written on the rules of traditional grammar of English-a remote and alien language. Further, the few grammars of Paite (both prescriptive and descriptive) incorporate little coverage on the study of syntax. The present work under the title "Some Aspects of Paite Syntax" is the first and only Paite grammar written so far dealing exclusively with the external organisation of words into meaningful strings.

The present monograph has been written, though the collection of data had begun a bit earlier, within the short period of my stay at D. M. College of Science, Imphal as a lecturer in Manipuri from August, 1986 to April, 1987. I am aware of the inadequacies and the rooms for improvement specially in the aspect of subordination of dependent clauses. The other aspects of syntax like causativisation, negativisation, coordination, etc., are also not yet incorporated. Considering all these facts, the present volume is only a spade work in the vast realm of syntax.

In spite of its having a modicum of coverage, the present monograph is a transformationally oriented descriptive work on syntax. The holistic picture of this work is modern in approach and it is the first attempt to uncover precisely the various complex interactions of the processes of Paite syntax.

The monograph is divided into two parts. The Part I is about independent clauses and is divided into five sections as (1) declarative clause (2) interrogative clause (3) imperative clause (4) optative clause and (5) proposal clause. In the section of declarative clauses, the interesting feature of Paite as a distinct Tibeto-Burman Language is the use of two types of declarative clauses —(1) colloquial and (2) non-colloquial. The structural and functional differences of colloquial and non-colloquial declarative clauses and their sub-types are also discussed in the first section of Part I. Then, in the following four sections i. e. interrogative clause, imperative clause, optative clause, and proposal clause, the declarative clauses are discussed as kernal clauses and the structures and derivational processes of the four independent clauses (interrogative, imperative, optative and proposal) from different sub-types of declarative clause are discussed. Thus the first part is discussed exclusively based on transformational processes. This is the main concern of first part.

Then comes Part II. The second Part of the present volume is divided into two sections as (1) nominal clause and (2) adverbial clause. These two sections have a number of sub-sections also. In all these sections, the process of the subordination of a number of independent clause (discussed in Part 1) as nominal and adverbial clauses and their constraints, are discussed in length. The second part is, thus, exclusively a concern of doubled-based transformational processes of the aspect of subordination.

ABBREVIATIONS

adv.	:	adverbial
adv. part.	:	adverbial particle
con.	:	connector
cond. part.	:	conditional particle
conc.	:	concessive
excl.	:	exclusive
for. suff.	:	formative suffix
fut. part.	:	future particle
imp. part.	:	imperative particle
incl.	:	inclusive
incr.	:	increment
inf.	:	infinitive
inter. part.	:	interrogative particle
loc. part,	:	locative particle
nom.	:	nominative
obj. conc. pref.	:	object concord prefix
opt. part.	:	optative particle
pl.	:	plural
pl conc. part.	:	plural concord particle
pron. conc. part.	:	pronominal concord particle
pron. conc. pref.	:	pronominal concord prefix
pron. obj. conc.	:	pronominal object concord
prop. part.	:	proposal particle
refl.	:	reflexive

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PART ONE

Some Aspects of Paite (Tedim Chin) Syntax

1. Clause :

The clauses of Paite can be divided into two, namely (1) independent clause and (2) dependent clause.

1.1 Independent Clause :

The independent clauses can be sub-divided into five as (1) declarative clause (2) interrogative clause (3) imperative clause (4) optative clause and (5) proposal clause.

1.1.1 Declarative Clause :

The declarative clauses of Paite are all pronominal clauses i. e. they contain a pronominal concord element. They are of two types as (1) colloquial declarative clause and (2) non-colloquial declarative clause.

The two are different from each other mainly in the following points –

(1) Using different pronominal concord elements.
(2) Having different tense forms and
(3) Difference in the potentiality of being a kernal clause.

They are discussed below.

(1) Using different pronominal concord elements :

The colloquial declarative clauses are marked by the pronominal concord particles (iŋ, te?, həŋ, ∅) as the final elements of clause. They can occur after either a copula or a main verb as in the following examples.

(a) **Occuring after copula :**

key	mannu	hi	iŋ
I	Mannu	copula	pron conc. part.

"I am Mannu"

nəŋ	mannu	hi	te?
you(sg.)	Mannu	copula	pron. conc. part.

"You(sg.) are Mannu"

In the case of plural subjects, the plural subject concord particle **u?** occurs before pronominal concord particles and it gets contracted with iŋ as uŋ it (u?) drops its glottal stop before **te?** as in the following examples.

kəw	sukte	hi	uŋ
we (excl.)	Sukte	copula	pl. conc. part. + pron. conc. part,

"We (excl.) are Suktes"

nəw	sukte	hi	ute?
you (pl.)	Sukte	copula	pl. conc. part. + pron. conc. part.

"You (pl) are Suktes"

However, it (u?) does not occur in the case of first person plural inclusive subject.

Example :

ey	sukte	hi	həŋ
we (incl.)	sukte	copula	pron. conc. part.

"We (incl.) are Suktes"

The pronominal concord particles have a covert form in the case of third person subject. Hence, the copula **hi** occurs as clause final element when the subject is third person singular.

Example :

əma?	sumpu	hi
he	Sumpu	copula

"He is Sumpu"

However, the particle **u?** occurs as clause final element when the clause contains third person plural subject.

Example :

ɔmaw	sukte	hi	u?
they	Sukte	copula	pl. conc. part.

"They are Suktes"

(b) Occurring after main verb :

ken	ɔn	ne	iŋ
I (nom).	rice	eat	pron. conc. part.

"I take my meal"

nɔŋ	ɔn	ne	te?
you (sg)	rice	eat	pron. conc. part.

"You (sg.) take your meal"

In the case of plural subjects, the particle **u?** gets contracted with iŋ as uŋ and with **te?** as **ute?**.

Examples :

kɔw	ɔn	ne	uŋ
we (excl.)	rice	eat	pl. conc. part.+ pron. conc. part.

"We (excl.) take our meal"

nɔw	ɔn	ne	ute?
you (pl.)	rice	eat	pl. conc. part.+ pron. conc. part.

"You (pl.) take your meal"

The particle **u?** is not used in the case of **first** person plural inclusive subject.

Example :

en	ɔn	ne	hɔŋ
we (incl. nom.)	rice	eat	pron. conc. part.

"We (incl) take our meal"

The main verb occurs as the final element of the clause in the case of third person singular subject as there is no overt pronominal concord particle of third person subject.

Example :

əməŋ əŋ ne
he (nom.) rice eat
"He takes his meal"

In the case of third person plural subject the plural subject concord particle **u?** occurs as the final element of the clause.

Example :

əmaw əŋ ne u?
they rice eat pl. conc. part.
"They take their meal"

In the case of non-colloquial declarative clauses, pronominal concord prefixes (kə—, nə—, ə—, i—) are used with either copula or main verb.

Examples of

(a) **Pronominal concord prefixes with copula :**

key ciŋnu kəhi
I Chingnu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"I am Chingnu"

nəŋ ciŋnu nəhi
you (sg.) Chingnu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"You are Chingnu"

əma? sumpu əhi
he Sumpu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"He is Sumpu"

ey sukte ihi
we (incl.) sukte pron. conc. pref.+copula
"We (incl.) are Suktes"

(b) **Pronominal concord prefixes with main verb :**

ken	ən	kəne
I (nom.)	rice	pron. conc. pref.+eat

"I take my meal'

neŋ	ən	nəne
you (sg.)	rice	pron. conc. pref.+eat

"You (sg.) take your meal"

əmaw	ən	əne	u?
they	rice	pron. conc. pref. +eat	pl. conc. part.

"They take their meal'

Notice that of the two structural types of declarative clauses discussed so far i.e colloquial type and non-colloquial type, only those declarative clauses containing main verb may express a confirmative meaning by inserting the be verb **hi** after the main verb. In this instance, the pronominal concord prefixes occur with the be verb and pronominal concord particles occur after the be verb.

Examples of :

(a) **Containing pronominal concord prefix :**

ken	sum	pia	kəhi
I (nom).	money	give	pron. conc. pref.+be

"I give (him) money (confirmative non-colloquial)"

neŋ	sum	pia	nəhi
you (sg).	money	give	pron. conc. pref. +be

"You (sg.) give (him) money (confirmative non-colloquial)"

əmən	sum	pia	əhi
he (nom.)	money	give	pron. conc. pref. +be

"He gives (him) money (confirmative non-colloquial)

kəw	sum	pia	kəhi	u?
We (excl.)	money	give	pron. conc. pref.+be	pl. conc. part.

"We (excl). give (him) money (confirmative non-colloquial)"

en	sum	pia	ihi
we (incl.)	money	give	pron. conc. pref.+be

"We (incl.) give (him) money (confirmative non-colloquial)"

nəw	sum	pia	nəhi	u?
you (pl.)	money	give	pron. conc. pref +be	pl. conc. part.

"You (pl.) give (him) money (confirmative non-colloquial)"

əmaw	sum	pia	əhi	u?
they	money	give	pron. conc. pref.+be	pl. conc. part.

"They give (him) money (confirmative non-colloquial)"

(b) **Containing pronominal concord particle:**

ken	sum	pia	hi	iŋ
I (nom.)	money	give	be	pron. conc. part.

"I give (him) money (confirmative colloquial)"

neŋ	sum	pia	hi	te ?
you (sg.)	money	give	be	pron. conc. part.

"You (sg.) give (him) money (confirmative colloquial)"

əmen	sum	pia	hi
he (nom.)	money	give	be

"He gives him) money (confirmative colloquial)"

kəw	sum	pia	hi	uŋ
we (excl.)	money	give	be	pl. conc. part. +pron. conc. part,

"We (excl.) give (him) money confirmative colloquial)"

en	sum	pia	hi	həŋ
we (incl.)	money	give	be	pron. conc. part.

"We (incl.) give him) money (confirmative colloquial)"

nəw	sum	pia	hi	ute?
you (pl.)	money	give	be	pl. conc. part + pron conc. part.

"You (pl.) give (him) money (confirmative colloquial)"

əmaw	sum	pia	hi	u?
they	money	give	be	pl. conc. part.

"They give (him) money (confirmative colloquial)"

(2) Having different tense forms :

The system of tense in Paite is of future and non-future type. For the expression of non-future tense i.e present or past. the language uses no morphological devices. Only future tense is expressed through two inflectional morphemes —diŋ or **ni.** The two have different structural roles and range of occurrence also.

The future morpheme **ni** is restricted to declarative clause of colloquial type only.

Examples :

ey	diŋ	ni	həŋ
we (incl.)	stand	fut. part.	pron. conc. part.

"We [incl.] will stand"

nəŋleŋ	diŋ	ni	te?
you+also stand		fut. part.	pron. conc. part.

"You also will stand"

Contraction :

The future particle **ni** gets contracted with first person pronominal concord particle iŋ as niŋ and plural subject concord particle **u?** as **nu** as in the following examples.

(a)	key	tu	niŋ	
	I	sit	fut. part.+pron. conc. part.	

"I will sit"

(b)	nəw	tu	nu	te?
	you (pl.)	sit	fut. part.+pron. conc. part.	
			pl conc. part.	

"You (pl.) will sit"

The future particle **ni** gets contracted with both **u?** and iŋ also as nuŋ.

Example :

kəw	tu	nuŋ
we (excl.)	sit	fut. part.+pl. conc part.+ pron. conc. part.

"We (excl.) will sit"

Third person subject :

Regarding third person subject, the declarative clause of colloquial type has different structure *i. e.* the second person pronominal concord element **te?** is used as third person pronominal concord after the future particle **ni** which is then metathesised as **in.**

Example :

əma?	tu	in	te?
he	sit	fut. part,	pron. conc. part.

"He will sit"

Further, in the case of third person plural subjects, unlike in the case of other persons, the plural concord particle **u!** occurs before future particle **in** in contracted form as **un,**

Example :

əmaw	tu	un	te?
they	sit	pl. conc. part. pron. conc. part. +fut. part	

"They will sit"

There is no such structural complexities regarding declarative clause of non-colloquial type. In such clauses the verb is inflected for future by adding the future suffix diŋ in all persons and there is no change of pronominal concord elements as done in the case of colloquial declarative clauses.

Example of :

(a) Non-confirmative :

key	kətudiŋ
I	pron. conc. pref.+sit+will

"I will sit"

kəw kətudiŋ u?
we ((excl.) pron. conc. pref. pl. conc. part.
+ sit+will
"We (excl.) will sit"
nəŋ nətudiŋ
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sit+will
"You (sg.) will sit"
nəw nətuding u?
you (pl.) pron. conc. pref. pl. conc. part.
+sit+will
"You (pl.) will sit"
əma? ətudiŋ
he pron. conc. pref +sit+will
"He will sit"
əmaw ətudiŋ u?
they pron. conc pref. pl. conc. part.
+sit+will
"They will sit"

(b) **Confirmative :**

key tudiŋ kəhi
I sit+will pron conc pref +be
"I will sit (cunfirmative)
kəw tudiŋ kəhi u?
we (excl.) sit+will pron. conc. pl. conc. part.
pref.+be
"We (excl.) will sit (confirmative)"
ey tudiŋ ihi
we (incl) sit+will pron conc. pref +be
'We (incl) will sit (confirmative)"
nəŋ tudiŋ nəhi
you (sg.) sit+will pron. conc. pref.+be
"You (sg.) will sit (confirmative)"
nəw tudiŋ nəhi u?
you (pl.) sit+will pron. conc. pl. conc. part.
pref.+be

"You (pl.) will sit (confirmative)"

əma?	tudiŋ	əhi	
he	sit+will	pron conc. pref+be	

"He will sit (confirmative)"

əmaw	tndiŋ	əhi	u?
they	sit+will	pron, conc. pref+be	pl. conc. part.

"They will sit (confirmative)"

Notice that the non-confirmative declarative clause containing diŋ "will" can be used as kernal clause for the derivation of yes–no question also.

Examples :

nəŋ	nətudiŋ		
you	pron. conc. pref.+sit+will		

"You will sit"

nəŋ	nətudiŋ	hia	
you	pron. conc. pref+sit+will	be+inter. part.	

"Will you sit ?"

(3) Difference in the potenti lity of being a kernal clause :

The colloquial declarative clause is less frequently used for the derivation of a number of clauses. They are used mainly in the derivation of nominal clauses, adverbial clause of concession and adverbial clause of condition. Almost all the derivational clauses are derived from non-colloquial declarative clauses. All these things are discussed in various other places where they are needed.

1.1.2 Interrogative clause :

The interrogative clauses of Paite are derived from only declarative clauses of non-colloquial type i.e. containing pronominal concord prefixes. They may be divided into three as (1) wh--interrogative (2) yes–no interrogative and (3) tag–interrogative.

1.1.2.1 Wh-interrogative :

The wh-interrogative clauses are derived from declarative clauses containing either copula or main verb. Regarding the derivation from the declarative clause containing copula, the object noun is first replaced by the question word (bəŋ "what" or **kua** "who") and the interrogative particle **a** ar **am** is placed after copula which gets contracted with **a** as **hia** and with **am** as **hiam.** In this instance subject becomes optional.

Examples :

1. nəŋ xənjam nəhi
   you (sg.) Khanjam pron conc pref + copula
   "You (sg are Khanjam"
   (nəŋ kua nəhia nəhiam
   you (sg.) who pron. conc. pref. + copula + inter. part.
   "Who are you (sg.) (general/familiarity)?"
2. hiay in əhi
   this house pron conc. pref. + copula
   "This is a house."
   (hiay) bəŋ əhia/əhiam
   this what pron conc. pref. + copula + inter. part.
   "What is this (general/familiarity)?"

In the case of plural subjects, the plural concord particle **u?** gets contracted with **a** as **ua** and with **am** as **uam.**

Examples .

nəw payte nəhi u?
you (pl) Paite pron. conc. pref. pl. conc. part. + copula
"You (pl.) are Paites"
nəw kua nəhi ua/uam
you (pl.) who pron. conc pref. + copula pl. conc. part. + inter part.
"Who are you (general/familiarity)?"

For deriving the above type interrogative clauses the declarative clause may take the be verb **hi** after the copula and the interrogative particle gets contracted with be verb **hi** as **hia** or **hiam.** In this instance, the interrogative clause conveys the speaker's desire for strong confirmation

Examples :

nəŋ xənjam nəhi
you(sg.) Khanjam pron. conc. pref.+copula
"You (sg.) are Khanjam"

nəŋ kua nəhi hia/hiam
you (sg.) who pron. conc pref.+ be+inter. part.
+copula
"Who are you (sg.) (confirmative, general/polite) ?"

nəw sukte nəhi u?
you (pl.) Sukte pron. conc. pref. pl. conc. part.
+copula
"You (pl.) are Suktes"

nəw kua nəhi uhia/uhiam
you (pl.) who pron. conc. pref. pl. conc. part.+
+copula be+inter. part.
Who are you (pl.) (confirmative, general/polite)?"

Regarding the derivational process from declarative clauses containing main verb, the subject is first deleted and the object is replaced by a proper question word and lastly the interrogative particle **a** is placed after the verb.

Examples :

nəŋ may nəme?
you (sg.) pumkin pron. conc. pref.+eat
"You (sg.) eat pumpkin"

həŋ nəme? a
what pron. conc. pref.+eat inter. part.
"What do you eat ?"

Notice rhat in this type of example given above, there are instances in which the object remains unchanged, only the question word is placed before it.

Examples :

nəŋ may nəme?
you (sg.) pumpkin pron conc. pref.+eat
"You (sg.) eat pumpkin"
bəŋ may nəme? a
what pumpkin pron. conc. pref.+inter. part.
"What pumpkin do you eat ?"
nəŋ puan nədəy?
you (sg.) cloth pron. conc. pref+want
"You (sg.) want cloth"
bəŋ pɹan nədəy? a
what cloth pron conc. pref inter. part.
+want
"What cloth do you like ?"

Note that the interrogative particle of the wh–questions discussed so far may not occur also. The cleuses thus become real question word questions in such usage.

Examples :

bəŋ puan nədəy?
what cloth pron conc. pref.+want
"What cloth do you like ?"
kuan lay əsim
who (nom.) book pron. conc. pref.+read
"Who reads the book ?"
nəŋ bəŋ ŋin nəgel?
you (sg.) what adv. part. pron. conc. pref.+write
"With what do you write ?"
nəŋ kuan honnuy? sək
you (sg.) who (nom.) obj. conc. pref.+laugh+make

"Who (nom.) makes you laugh ?"
əmən kua ənuy?sək
he (nom.) who pron. conc. pref.+laugh+ make
"Whom does he make laugh ?"

In the case of negative questions containing the negative morpheme **ləw**, even the be verb **hi** along with pronominal concord prefix is also generally dropped.

Examples :

bəŋ jiak ka ən huanləw
what cause adv. part. rice cook+not
"Why do (you) not cook ?"
Compare the following two clauses.

1. bəŋjiak ka hoŋləw
what+cause adv. part. come+not
"Why don't you come ?"

2. bəŋjiak kin nəhoŋkey a
what+cause adv. part. pron. conc. pref +come+not inter. part.
"Why don't you come ?"

The full form of the former would be **bəŋjiak ka hoŋləw nəhia** and it is derived from declarative clause containing be verb like the following—

Adv clause nəŋ hoŋləw nəhi
(X) you (sg.) come+not pron. conc. pref +be
"You don't come as it rains"

The latter is derived from declarative clause without be verb like the following—

Adv. clause nəŋ nəhoŋkey
(X) you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+come+not
"You don't come as it rains"

Now mentions may be made that only negative interrogatives derived from declarative clauses containing be verb **hi** may drop not only interrogative particle **a** but also the be verb **hi** along with the pronominal concord prefixes.

1.1.2.2 Yes-no interrogative :

The yes-no interrogative clauses are derived from declarative clauses of non-colloquial type. In the case of declarative clause containing copula, the interrogative clause is derived from it by placing the be verb **hi** and the interrogative particle **a** or **am** at the final position of the clause.

Examples :

1. əma? sukte əhi
   he Sukte pron. conc. pref.+copula
   "He is a Sukte".

1(a) əma ? payte əhi hia/hiam
   he Paite pron. conc. pref. be+inter.
   +copula part.
   "Is he a Paite (general/polite) ?"

2. nəŋ laymi nəhi
   you (sg.) Laimi pron. conc. pref.+copula
   "You (sg.) are a Laimi"

2(a) nəŋ lamnu nəhi hia/hiam
   you (sg.) Lamnu pron. conc. pref. be+inter. part.
   +copula
   "Are you Lamnu (general/polite) ?"

3. əma? mannu əhi
   he Mannu pron. conc. pref.+copula
   "He is Mannu"

3(a) əma? payte əhi hia/hiam
   he Paite pron.conc. pref. be+inter part.
   +copula
   "Is he a Paite (general/polite)?"

Of the three examples given above, the last one i,e. containing third person subject may occur without pronominal concord prefix and copula.

Examples :

1. əma ? payte əhi
   he Paite pron. conc. pref.+copula
   "He is a Paite"

1(a) əma? payte hia/hiam
   he Paite be+inter. part.
   "Is he a Paite (general/polite) ?"

2. hiay puan əhi
   this cloth pron. conc. pref.+copula
   "This is cloth"

2(a) hiay puan hia/hiam
   this cloth be+inter. part.
   "Is this cloth (general/polite) ?"

The interrogative clauses of the type of yes-no question may also be derived from declarative clauses containing main verb as seen in the following example.

1. nəŋ nətu
   you (sg) pron. conc. pref +sit
   "You (sg.) sit"

1(a) nəŋ nətu hia
   you (sg) pron. conc pref.+sit be+inter. part,
   "Do you sit ?"

Compare the following two clauses also.

1. nəŋ nətu
   you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.
   "You (sg.) sit"

2. nəŋ tu nəhi
   you (sg.) sit pron. conc. pref.+be
   "You (sg.) sit (confirmative)"

From the structural point of view the former contains no be verb whereas the latter contains the be verb **hi** In spite of the occurrence of the be verb, the latter also takes another be verb with interrogative particle for deriving interrogative clauses.

Example :

nəŋ	tu	nəhi	hia
you (sg.)	sit	pron. conc. pref. +be	be+inter. part.

"Do you sit (confirmative) ?"

Now, it is obvious that the two clauses have the same derivational process though the latter one already contains a be verb. The following are the other illustrated examples of both of them.

(a)1 nəŋ nədiŋ
you (sg) pron conc pref-+stand
"You (sg.) stand"

1(a) nəŋ nədiŋ hia/hiam
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+stand be+inter. part.
"Do you stand (general/confirmative) ?"

2. əma? ənuy?
he pron. conc. pref+laugh
"He laughs'

2(a) əma? ənuy? hia/hiam
he pron. conc. pref.+laugh be+inter. part.
"Does he laugh (general/polite)?"

(b)1. əma? diŋ əhi
he stand pron.conc pref.+be
"He stands (confirmative)"

1(a) əma? diŋ əhi hia/hiam
he stand pron. conc. pref. +he be+inter part.
"Does he stand (confirmative, general/polite)?"

2. nəŋ i?mu nəhi
you (sg.) sleep pron conc. pref.+be
"You (sg.) sleep (confirmative)"

2(a)	nəŋ	i?mu	nəhi	hia/hiam
	you (sg.)	sleep	pron. conc. pref. +be	be+inter. part.

"Do you sleep (confirmative, general/polite)?"

In the case of plural subjects, the plural concord particle **u?** gets contracted with **hia** or **hiam** as **uhia** or **uhiam.**

Examples :

(a)1.	nəw	nətu	u?
	you(pl.)	pron. conc. pref. +sit	pl. conc. part.

"You (pl.) sit"

1(a)	nəw	nətu	uhia/uhiam
	you (pl.)	pron. conc. pref +sit	pl. conc. part.+be +inter. part

"Do you (pl.) sit (general/polite)?"

(b)1	nəw	tu	nəhi	u?
	you (pl.)	sit	pron. conc. pref. +be	pl. conc. part.

"You (pl.) (confirmative)"

1(a)	nəw	tu	nəhi	uhia/uhiam
	you (pl.)	sit	pron conc pref.+be	pl. conc part. +be+inter. part.

"Do you (pl.) sit (confirmative, general/polite)?"

However, of the two declarative clauses discussed above, only the latter one i. e containing be may not take another be for deriving interrogative clause to convey the speaker's strong desire for carrying out what is asked. In this instance, the interrogative clause is restricted to singular subjects only as seen in the following examples.

1.	nəŋ	diŋ	nehi
	you (sg)	stand	pron conc pref +be

"You (sg.) stand (confirmative)"

1(a)	nəŋ	diŋ	nəhia/nəhiam
	you (sg.)	stand	pron. conc. pref.+be+inter. part

"Do you stand (confirmative. general/polite, speaker desires him to stand)?"

əma?	tu	əhi
he	sit	pron. conc. pref + be

"He sits" (confirmative)"

əma?	tu	əhia/əhiam
he	sit	pron. conc. pref + be + inter. part.

"Does he sit (confirmative. general/polite, speaker desires him to sit) ?"

1.1.2.3 Tag-interrogative clause :

The tag interrogative clauses are marked by the particle **mo.** They are also derived clauses and are of two types as (1) tag–interrogative clause derived from declarative clause and (2) tag-interrogative clause derived from proposal clause :

1.1.2.3.1 Tag-interrogative clause derived from declarative clause;

The tag–interrogative clauses of this type are derived from declarative clause of non-colloquial type only (see 1 1.1.2). For deriving such clauses, the particle **mo** is directly added to the declarative clauses containing either copula or not.

Examples of :

(a) Declarative clause without copula :

1	nəŋ	nədiŋ
	you (sg)	pron. conc. pref. + stand

"You (sg.) stand (declarative clause)"

1(a)	nəŋ	nədiŋ	mo
	you (sg.)	pron. conc. pref. + stand	inter. part

"You (sg.) stand, don't you (tag-interrogative clause)?"

2.	nəw	nədiŋ	u?
	you (pl.)	pron. conc. pref. + stand	pl. conc. part.

"You (pl.) stand (declarative clause)"

2(a)	nəw	nədiŋ	u?	mo
	you (pl.)	pron. conc. pref. + stand	pl. conc. part.	inter. part,

"You (pl.) stand. don't you (tag-interrogative clause)?"

(b) Declarative clause with copula :

1 nəŋ sumpu nəhi
you (sg.) Sumpu pron conc. pref.+copula
"You are Sumpu (declarative clause)"

1(a) nəŋ sumpu nəhi mo
you (sg.) Sumpu pron. conc. inter. part.
pref.+copula
"You are Sumpu, aren't you (tag-interrogative clause)?"

2. nəw sukte nəhi u?
you (pl.) Sukte pron. conc. pref. pl. conc. part.
+copula
"You are Suktes" (declarative clause)"

2(a) nəw sukte nəhi u? mo
you (pl.) sukte pron. conc. pl. conc. inter. part.
pref.+copula part.
"You are Suktes, aren't you (tag-interrogative clause)?"

The tag-interrogative cleuses may also be derived from declarative clauses conveying confirmative idea of the speaker i. e. containing be verb **hi**. In this instance, confirmative meaning of the clause changes to sudden and unexpected surpriseness of the speaker.

Examples :

1. nəŋ diŋ nəhi
you (sg.) stand pron. conc. pref.+be
"You (sg.) stand (confirmative)"

1(a) nəŋ diŋ nəhi mo
you (sg.) stand pron. conc pref. inter. part.
+ be
"You (sg.) stand, don't you (surpriseness)?"

Some additional examples:

(a) əma? tu əhi
he sits pron. conc. pref.+be
"He sits (confirmative)"

a(1) əma? tu əhi mo
he sits pron. conc. pref. +be inter. part.
"He sits, doesn't he (surpriseness)?"

(b) əmaw pay əhi u?
they go pron. conc. pref. +be pl. conc. part,
"They go (confirmative)"

b(1) əmaw pay əhi u? mo
they go pron conc. pref.+be pl. conc. part. inter part.
"They go, don't they (surpriseness)?"

(c) nəŋ i?mu nəhi
you (sg.) sleep pron. conc. pref.+be
"You (sg.) sleep (confirmative)"

c(1) nəŋ i?mu nəhi mo
you (sg.) sleep pron. conc. pref. +be inter. part.
"You (sg.) sleep, don't you (surpriseness)?"

1.1.2.3.2 Tag-interrogative clause derived from proposal clause :

The tag-interrogative clause of this type is derived from a proposal clause by adding directly the tag-interrogative particle **mo** as the final element of the clause.

Examples :

1. ey pay ni
we (incl.) go prop. part.
"Let us go (proposal clause)"

1(a) ey pay ni mo
we (Incl). go prop. part. inter. part.
"Let us go, shall we (tag-interrogative clause)?"

2. ey tu ni
we (incl.) sit prop. part.
"Let us sit (proposal clause)"

2(a) ey tu ni mo
we(incl.) sit prop. part inter. part.
"Let us sit, shall we (tag-interrogative clause)?"

1.1.3 Imperative clause :

The imperative clauses are derived from non-colloquial declarative clauses. They are marked by the imperative particles and are of the three types as (1) simple imperative clause (2) polite imperative clause and (3) persuasive imperative clause.

1.1.3.1 Simple imperative clause :

The simple imperative clauses are marked by the imperative particle **in.** They are derived from non-colloquial declarative clauses containing main verbs only by dropping the pronominal concord prefixes. The subjects of the interrogative clauses thus derived occur either below or above the surface. The brackets in the examples given below indicate the occurrence of the subject nouns within brackets is optional.

Examples :

1. nəŋ sa nəne
   you (sg.) meat pron. conc. pref.+eat
   "You (sg.) eat meat"

1(a) (nəŋ) sa ne in
   you (sg.) meat eat imp. part.
   "(You sg.) eat the meat"

2. nəŋ nəgel?
   you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+write
   "You (sg.) write"

2(a) (nəŋ) gel? in
   you (sg) write imp. part.
   "(You sg.) write down"

3 nəŋ təŋtək kin nətu
   you (sg.) straight+ degree adv. part. pron. conc. pref. +sit
   "You (sg) sit straight"

3(a) (nəŋ) təŋtək kin tu in
   you (sg.) straight+ degree adv. part. sit imp part.
   "(You sg.) sit down straight"

In the case of plural subjects, the plural concord particle **u?** gets contracted with the imperative particle **in** as **un**

Examples :

1.	nəw	sa	nəne	u?
	you (pl.)	meat	pron. conc. pref.+ eat	pl. conc. part.
	"You (pl.) eat meat"			
1(a)	(nəw)	sa	ne	un
	you (pl)	meat	eat	pl. conc. part.+imp.part.
	"(You pl.) eat the meat'			
2.	nəw	uəgel?		u?
	you (pl)	pron. conc. pref.+ write		pl. conc part.
	"You (pl.) write down"			
2(a)	(nəw)	gel?	un	
	you (pl.)	write	pl. conc part.+imp. part.	
	"(You pl.) write down"			

1.1.3 2 Polite imperative clause :

The polite imperative clauses are marked by the imperative particle **o**. They are also derived from non-colloquial declarative clause containing main verbs only by the deletion of the pronominal concord prefixes. In this instance also, the subject of the clause occurs optionally. The nouns within brackets of the following examples indicate that they are optional.

Examples :

1.	nəŋ	sa	nəne
	you (sg.)	meat	pron conc. pref +eat
	"You (sg.) eat meat"		
1(a)	(nəŋ)	sa	ne o
	you (sg.)	meat	eat imp. part.
	"(You sg.) eat the meat (polite)"		
2.	nəŋ	nətu	
	you (sg.)	pron. conc. pref.+sit	
	"You (sg.) sit"		

2(a) (nəŋ) tu o
you (sg.) sit imp. part.
"(You sg.) sit down (polite)"

3. nəŋ nəpay
you(sg.) pron. conc. pref.+go
"You (sg.) go"

3(a) (nəŋ) pay o
you(sg.) go imp. part.
"(You sg.) go away (polite)"

In the case of plural subjects, the portmanteau morpheme **ua** (**u?** "pl. conc. part."+**o** "imp. part".) occurs as the clause final element.

Examples .

1. nəw sa nəne u?
you(pl.) meat pron. conc pref. pl. conc. part +eat
"You (pl.) eat meat"

1(a) (nəw) sa ne ua
you(pl) meat eat pl. conc. part.+imp. part.
"(You pl.) eat the meat (polite)"

2. nəw nətu u?
you(pl.) pron. conc. pref. pl. conc. part. +sit

2(a) (rəw) tu ua
you(pl.) sit pl. conc part.+imp. part.
"(You pl.) sit down (polite)"

1.1.3.3 Persuasive imperative clause :

The persuasive imperative clauses are marked by the imperative particle ve. They are also derived from non-colloquial declarative clauses by dropping the pronominal concord prefixes. In the following examples also, the subject nouns within brackets indicate they occur optionally.

1. nəŋ nədiŋ
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+stand
"You (sg.) stand"

1(a) (nəŋ) diŋ ve
you (sg.) stand imp. part.
"(You sg.) stand up (persuasive)"

2. nəŋ sa nəne
you (sg.) meat pron. conc. pref.+eat
"You (sg.) eat meat"

2(a) (nəŋ) sa ne ve
you (sg.) meat eat imp. part.
("You sg.) eat the meat (persuasive)"

However, the peruasive imperative clause has a different structure from that of simple and polite imperative clauses in the case of plural subjects. Here, the plural eoncord particle **u?** occurs after the imperative particle **ve** and a morpheme **o** also occurs after **u?** as an increment in contracted form as **ua.**

Examples :

1. nəw nədiŋ u?
you (pl) pron. conc.pref. pl. conc. part.
+stand
"You (pl.) sit"

1(a) (nəw) diŋ ve ua
you (pl.) stand imp. part. pl. conc. part.
"(You pl) stand up"

2. nəw nətu u?
you (pl.) pron conc. pref.+sit pl. conc. part.
"You(pl.) sit"

2(a) (nəw) tu ve ua
you (pl) sit imp. part. pl. conc. part.+
imp. part.
"(You pl) sit down"

The imperative clauses discussed so far contain non-stative verbs. Generally, they do not take stative verbs. However, stative verbs can occur in an imperative clause if the declarative clauses are causativised first. In this instance, only object nouns which occur as subjects in the declarative clause occur optionally as the initial constituent of the clause and doers are outside the sentence.

Examples .

(a) **Step I**

nəŋ nəhoy?
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+pretty
"You (sg.) are pretty"

Step II

nəŋ nəhoy?sək
you (sg:) pron. conc. pref.+pretly+make
You (sg. make (him) pretty"

Step III

(nəŋ) honhoy?sək kin
you (sg,) obj. conc pref.+pretty imp. part.
+make
"Make (you sg.) pretty (by somebody)"

(b) **Step I**

hiay əkot
this pron. conc. part,+wet
"This is wet"

Step II

hiay əkotsək
this pron. conc. pref.+wet+make
"This makes (it, wet"

Step III

(hiay) kotsək kin
this wet+make imp. part.
"Make (this) (with water, etc.)"

Note : In the above, examples **kin** is the allomorph of imperative particle **in** when cocurs after **k**.

If the doers outside the sentence are in plural number, they are indicated by the occurrence of the particle **u?** before imperative particle in **in** contracted form as **un,**

Examples :

(nəŋ) hoy?sək un
you (sg.) pretty+make pl, conc. pref.+imp, part.
"Make (you sg.) pretty (by them)"
(hiay) kotsək un
this wet+make imp. part.
"Make (this) wet (with water, by them, etc.)"

1.1.4 Optative clause :

The optative cleuses are those that are marked by an optative particle (**hen** or **he?**). They are also derived from non-colloquial declarative clauses containing main verbs only by dropping the pronominal concord prefixes. The optative clauses generally contain non-stative verbs as in the following examples.

1. əmən puan əgan
he (nom.) cloth pron. conc. pref.+weave
"He weaves the cloth"

1(a) əmən puan gan he?
he (nom.) cloth weave opt. part.
"Let him weave the cloth (general)"

2. əma? hoy?tək kin ətu
he pretty+degree adv. part. pron. conc. pref. +sit
"He sits prettily"

2(a) əma? hoy?tək kin tu he?
he pretty+degree adv part. sit opt. part.
"Let (him) sit down prettily (general)"

3. əma? əi?mu
he pron. conc. pref.+sleep
"He sleeps"

3(a) əma? i?mu hen
he sleep opt. part.
"Let him sleep (polite)

4. əmaw əlum u?
they pron. conc. pref. +lie pl. conc. part.
"They lie down"

4(a) əmaw lum uhen
they lie pl. conc. part +opt. part.
"Let them lie down (polite)"

However, stative verbs may occur in an optative clause, (1) if the declarative clauses are causativised first. In this instance, (in step II below), the subject of the non-causative declarative clause becomes optional and has the role of an agent and the verbal base becomes non-stative having the role of transitive. So, the nominative particle in is used with the subject and an optional object is inserted. The step III is found by dropping the pronominal concord prefix and placing the optative particle as the clause final element as seen in the following examples.

(a) **Step I**
əma? əhoy?
he pron. conc. pref. + pretty
"He is pretty"

Step II
(əmən) nəŋ əhonhoy?sək
he (nom.) you (sg.) pron. conc pref. + obj. conc. pref. pretty + make
"He makes you pretty"

Step III
(əmən) nəŋ honhoy?sək he?
he (nom.) you (sg.) ohj. conc. pref. + pretty + make let
"Let (him) make you pretty"

(b) **Step I**

əma?	əkot
he	pron. conc. pref.+wet

"He is wet"

Step II

(əmən	nəw	əhonkotsək
he (nom.)	you (pl.)	pron. conc. pref.+obj. conc. pref. +wet+make

"He makes you (pl.) wet"

Step III

(əmən)	nəw	honkotsək	he?
he (nom.)	you (pl.)	obj. conc. pref.+ wet+make	let

"Let (him) make (pl.) wet"

(c) **Step I**

əma?	əsaŋ
he	pron. conc. pref.+tall

"He is tall"

Step II

əmən	key	əhonsaŋsək
he (nom.)	I	pron. conc. pref.+obj. conc. pref. +tall+make

"He makes me tall"

Step III

(əmən)	key	honsaŋsək	he?
he (nom.)	I	obj. conc. pref.+ tall+make	let

"Let (him) make me tall"

(2) If the declarative clause takes the adverbial conditional clause **aut le?** "if (he) likes" in addition to the deletion of the pronominal concord prefix and the placing of the optative particle.

Examples :

1.

əma?	əkot
he	pron. conc. pref.+wet

"He is wet"

1(a) ɔma? ɔut le? kot he?
he pron. conc. pref. +like if wet let
"If he likes, let him be wet"

2, ɔmaw ɔgoŋ u?
they pron. conc. pref. +thin pl. conc. part.
"They are thin"

2(a) ɔmaw ɔut ule? goŋ uhe?
they pron. conc. pref.+like pl. conc. part.+if thin pl. conc. part.+let
"If they like, let them be thin"

3. ɔma? pron. conc. pref.+tall
"He is tall"

3(a) ɔma? ɔut le? saŋ he?
he pron. conc. pref.+like if tall let
"If he likes, let him be tall"

1.1.3 Proposal clause :

They are derived from the colloquial declarative clauses containing main verbs only and are marked by the proposal particle **ni**. The pronominal concord prefixes **həŋ** may be used optionally and it may be replaced by the plural concord particle **u?**.

Examples :

1 ey pay həŋ
we (incl) go pron. conc. part.
"We (incl.) go"

1(a) ey pay ni
we (incl.) go let

or

ey pay ni həŋ
we (incl.) go let pron conc. part,

or

ey	pay	ni	u?
we (incl.)	go	let	pl. conc. part.

"Let us go"

Notice that in the above example, the verb **pay** "go" is non-stative. If a stative verb is to be used. the declarative clause is first causativised and has become transitive. So, the subject of the declarative clause which is an experiencer occurs either as an agent or an object. When the subject has the role of an agent, an object is inserted and when it occurs as an object, a subject is inserted. The optative clause is found by dropping the pronominal concord prefix and placing the optative particle **ni** as the final constituent of the clause.

Examples of subject becoming agent :

(a) **Step I**

ey	ikot
we (incl.)	pron. conc. pref.+wet

"We (incl.) are wet"

Step II

en	əma?	ikotsək
we (incl.nom.)	he	pron. conc. pref.+wet+make

"We (incl.) make him wet"

Step III

en	əma?	kotsək	ni
we (incl. nom.)	he	wet+make	let

"Let us make him wet"

(b) **Step I**

ey	ihoy?
we (incl.)	pron. conc.pref.+good

"We (incl.) are good"

Step II

en	əma?	ihoy?sək
we (incl.nom)	he	pron. conc. pref +good +make

"We (incl) make him good"

Step III

en	əma?	hoy?sək
we (incl.nom.)	he	good+make let

"Let us make him good"

Examples of subject becoming object :

(a) **Step I**

hiay	puan	əkew
this	cloth	pron. conc. pref.+dry

"This cloth is dry"

Step II

(en)	hiay	puan	ikewsək
we (incl.nom.)	this	cloth	pron. conc. pref.+dry +make

"(We incl.) makə the cloth dry"

Step III

(en)	hiay	puan	kewsək	ni
we (incl. nom.)	this	cloth	dry+make	let

"Let (us) make this cloth dry"

(b) **Step I**

əma?	əkot
he	pron. conc. pref +wet

"He is wet"

Step II

(en)	əma?	ikotsək	
we (incl. nom.)	he	pron, conc. pref.+wet+make	

"(We incl.) make hlm wet"

Step III

(en)	əma?	kotsək	ni
we (incl. nom.)	he	wet+make	let

"Let (us) make him wet"

PART TWO

1.2 Dependent clause :

The dependent clauses of Paite can be divided into two as (1) nominal clauses and (2) adverbial clauses.

1.2.1 Nominal clauses :

The nominal clauses can be divided into two as (1) nominal clauses with **ci?** "to say" and (2) nominal clauses without **ci?** "to say". The morpheme **ci?** "to say" occurring in the former type, is the infinitive form of **ci** "say".

1.2.1.1 Nominal clauses with ci? :

The nominal clauses with **ci?** are derived clauses. They are generally used as object clauses. They can be divided into three sub types as (1) declarative nominal clauses (2) interrogative nominal clauses and (3) proposal nominal clauses.

1.2.1.1.1. Declarative nominal clauses with ci? :

The declarative nominal clauses are those that are derived from a declarative clause by occurring the nominalising morpheme **ci?** "to say" as the final element of the clause. The declarative clauses may be both colloquial type and non-colloquial type.

Examples of :

(a) Colloquial type :

1. kɐy payte hi iŋ
   I Paite copula pron. conc. part.
   "I am a Paite (declarative clause)"

1(a) kɐy payte hi iŋ ci?
   I Paite copula pron. conc. part. to say
   əmən əthəy
   he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
   "He knows that I am a Paite (nominal clause)"

2. kɐy tu iŋ
   I sit pron. conc. part.
   "I sit (declarative clause)"

2(a) key tu iŋ ci? nəthəy
I sit pron. conc. part. to say pron. conc. pref.+know
"You know that I sit (nominal clause)"

Additional Examples :

(a) Declarative clause without copula :

1. nəŋ tu te?
you(sg.) sit pron. conc. part.
"You (sg) sit"

1(a) nəŋ tu te? ci? əmən əthey
you(sg.) sit pron. conc. part. to say he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"He knows that you(sg.) sit"

2. əmaw tu u?
they sit pron conc. part.
"They sit"

2(a) əmaw tu u? ci? kəthəy
they sit pron conc. part. to say pron. conc. pref. +know
"I know that they sit"

(b) Declarative clause with copula :

1. nəw sukte hi ute?
you(pl.) Sukte copula pl. conc. part.+pron. conc. part.
"You (pl.) are Suktes"

1(a) nəw payte hi ute? ci? kəthəy
you (pl.) Paite copula pl. conc. part+ pron.conc. part. to say pron.conc. pref.+know
"I know that you (pl.) are Paites"

2. ey payte hi həŋ
we (incl.) Paite copula pron. conc. part.
"We (incl.) are Paites"

2(a) ey payte hi həŋ ci? əthəy
we(incl.) Paite copula pron. conc. part. to say pron. conc. pref.+know
"He knows that we (incl.) are Paites"

(c) Declarative clause with confirmative be verb :

1. ken ən ne hi iŋ
I (nom.) rice eat be pron. conc. part.
"I take my meal"

1(a) ken ən ne hi iŋ ci? əthəy
I(nom.) rice eat be pron conc. part to say pron.conc. pref.+know
"He knows that I take my meal"

2. neŋ ən ne hi te?
you(sg.) rice eat be pron. conc. part.
"You take your meal"

2(a) nəŋ ən ne hi te? ci? kəthəy
you(sg.) rice eat be pron.conc. part. to say pron.conc. pref.+know
"I know that you (sg.) take your meal"

(b) Non-colloquial type :

1. key sumpu kəhi
I Sumpu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"I am Sumpu"

1(a) key sumpu kəhi ci? əthəy
I Sumpu pron. conc. pref.+copula to say pron. conc. pref.+know
"He knows that I am Sumpu"

2. ken ən kəne
I (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref,+eat
"I take my meal"

2(a) ken ən kəne ci? əthəy
I (nom.) rice pron. conc.pref. +eat to say pron. conc. pref.+know
"He knows that I take my meal'

Additional Examples :

(a) Declarative clause with copula :

1 neŋ mannu nəhi
you(sg.) Mannu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"You (sg.) are Mannu"

1(a) neŋ mannu nəhi
you (sg.) Mannu pron. conc. pref.+copula
ci? ədik hia
to say pron. conc. pref. be+inter.part.
+true
"Is it true that you are Mannu"

2, əma? mannu əhi
he Mannu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"He is Mannu"

2(a) əma? mannu əhi ci?
he Mannu pron. conc. pref + to say
copula
ədik hia
pron. conc. pref. +true be+inter part.
"Is it true that he is Mannu ?"

(b) Declarative clause without copula :

1. kəw ən kəne u?
we (excl.) rice pron. conc. pref.+eat pl. conc. part.
"We (excl.) take our meal"

1(a) kəw ən kəne u?
we (excl.) pron. conc. pref +eat pl. conc. part.
ci? əthəy
to say pron. conc. pref.+know
"He knows that we (excl.) take our meal"

2. əmaw ən əne u?
they rice pron. conc. pref.+eat pl. conc. part.
"They take their meal"

2(a) əmaw ən əne u?
they rice pron. conc. pref.+eat pl. conc. part.
ci? ədik hia
to say pron. conc. part.+true be+inter. part.
"Is it true that they take their meal"

(c) Declarative clause containing confirmative be :

1. ken ən ne kəhi
   I(nom,) rice eat pron. conc. pref.+be
   "I take my meal"

1(a) ken ən ne kəhi ci?
   I (nom.) rice eat pron. conc. pref.+be to say
   əmən əthəy
   he(nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
   "He knows that I take my meal"

2. nəw ən ne nəhi u?
   you(pl.) rice eat pron. conc. pref. pl, conc. part. +be
   "You (pl.) take your meal"

2(a) nəw ən ne nəhi u?
   you(pl.) rice eat pron. conc. pref. pl.conc.part. +be
   ci? ədik hia
   to say pron. conc. pref.+true be+inter part.
   "Is it true that you (pl.) take your meal ?'

1.2.1.1,2 Interrogative nominal clause (with ci?) :

The nominal clauses of this type are derived from an interrogative clause by the occurrence of the morpheme **ci?** as clause final element. They occur generally before the main clause as objects. Only general interrogative and familiarity interrogative of wh–interrogative and yes-no interrogative clauses occur as nominal clauses.

Examples :

(a) nəŋ kua nəhia
   you (sg,) who pron. conc. pref.+be+inter. part.
   "Who are you ?"
   nəŋ kua nəhia
   you (sg:) who pron. conc. pref.+be+inter. part.
   ci? ken kəthəy
   to say I (nom.) pron. conc. pref +know
   "I know who you are "

(b) neŋ nətu hiam
you (sg.) pron, conc. pref.+sit be+inter. part.
"Do you sit (familiarity)?"
nəŋ nətu hiam
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sit be+inter. part.
ci? ken kəthəy
to say I (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"I know whether you sit"

Additional Examples :

(a) General interrogative :

1. bəŋ me? nəme? a
what curry pron. conc. pref.+eat inter. part.
"What curry do you eat ?"

1(a) bəŋ me? nəme? a
what curry pron. conc. pref.+eat inter. part.
ci? ken kəthəy
to say I(nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"I know what curry you eat"

2. əma? lamnu əhi hia
he Lamnu pron. conc. pref.+copula be+inter. part.
"Is he Lemnu ?"

2(a) əma? lamnu əhi hia
he Lamnu pron. conc. pref. +copula be+inter part.
ci? ken kəthəykey
say I(nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know+not
"I don't know whether he is Lamnu"

(b) Familiarity interrogative :

1. əma? payte hiam
he Paite copula+inter. part.
"Is he Paite (simple familiarity)?"

1 a) əma? payte hiam ci?
he Paite copula+inter. part. say
ken kəthəy
I (nom.) pron. eonc. pref+know
"I know whether he is a Paite"

2. nəŋ sukte nəhi hiam
you (sg.) Sukte pron. conc. pref. be+inter. part.
+copula
"Are you a Sukte (confirmative familiarity) ?"

2(a) nəŋ mannu nəhi hiam
you (sg.) Mannu pron. conc. pref. be+inter.
+copula part'
ci? ken kəthəy
say I (nom.) pron. conc. pref,+know
"I know whether you are Mannu"

3. nəŋ nətu hiam
you(sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sit be+inter. part.
"Do you sit (simple familiarity)?"

3(a) neŋ nətu hiam
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sit be+inter. part.
ci? ken kəthəykey
say I (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know+not
"I don't know whether you sit"

4. nəŋ tu nəhi hiam
you (sg.) sit pron. conc. pref.+be be+inter. part.
"Do you (sg.) sit (confirmative familiarity) ?"

4(a) neŋ tu nəhi hiam
you(sg.) sit pron. conc. pref.+be be+inter. part.
ci? kcn kəthəy
say I (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"I know whether you (sg.) sit"

1.2.1.1.3 Proposal nominal clause with ci? :

For deriving the nominal clause of this type, a proposal clause takes the morpheme **ci?** as the final element of the nominal clause.

Example .

1 ey pay ni
we (incl.) go let
"Let us go"

1(a) ey pay ni ci?
we (incl.) go let say
hoŋgen no
pron. obj. conc.+say imp. part.
"Tell him that we should go"

1.2.1.1.4 Optative nominal clause with ci?

They are derived from an optative clause by taking the morpheme ci? as the final element of the nominal clause.

Examples of :

(a) General optative clause :

1. əma lum hen
he lie let
"Let him lie down"

1(a) əma? lum hen ci? vehil? o
he lie let say away+teach imp. part.
"Inform (at a distance) that he should lie down"

(b) Polite optative clause :

1. əma? tu he?
he sit let
"Let him sit down"

1(a) əma? tu he? ci? vehil? o
he sit let say away+teach imp. part
"Inform (at a distance) that he should sit down".

1.2.1.2 Nominal clause without ci? :

The nominal clauses without ci? are also derived clauses and they can be divided into four types as (1) declarative nominal clause (2) interrogative nominal clause (3) proposal nominal clause and (4) optative nominal clause.

1.2.1.2.1 Declarative nominal clause without ci? :

The nominal clause of this type are those that are derived from a declarative clause. However, the process of derivation is not the same in different types of declarative clauses. In the case of declarative clause of colloquial type, the derivational process is very simple i. e. there is no change (insertion, deletion. etc.) in the structure of them. The whole clause occurs before the main clause as nominal clause.

Examples :

1. key tu iŋ
   I sit pron. conc. part.
   "I sit (colloquial declarative)"

1 a) key tu iŋ nəthəy hìa
   I sit pron.conc. pron conc. pref be+
   part. +know inter part.
   "Do you know that I sit ?

2. nəŋ lamnu hi te?
   you (sg.) Lamnu copula pron. conc. part.
   "You are Lamnu (colloquial declarative)

2(a) nəŋ lamnu hi te?
   you (sg.) Lamnu copula pron. conc. part.
   ken kəthəy
   I (nom) pron. conc. pref. +know
   "I know that you are Lamnu"

3. ey tu həŋ
   we (incl.) sit pron. conc. part.
   "We (incl.) sit (colloquial declarative)"

3(a) ey tu həŋ
   we (incl.) sit pron. conc. part.
   əthəy hia
   pron. conc. pref+know be+inter. part.
   "Does he know that we (incl.) sit ?"

The derivational process is somewhat different in the case of declarative clauses of non-colloquial type. Here, the main verb and the auxilliary verbs occurring in their simple forms change to their respective infinitive forms first and then they are used as nominal clauses.

Examples :

1. key kətu
   I pron. conc. part.+sit
   "I sit (declarative clause)"

1(a) key kətut nəŋ
   I pron. conc. pref.+sit (inf.) you (sg)
   n mu hia
   pron. conc. pref.+see be+inter part.
   "Do you see that I sit ?"

2. ken puan kəgan
   I (nom.) cloth pron. conc. pref.+weave
   "I weave the cloth (declarative clause)"

2(a) ken puan kəgət
   I (nom.) cloth pron conc.pref.+weave (inf.)
   əmən əthəy
   he (nom.) pron conc. pref.+know
   "He knows that I weave the cloth"

The above examples denote the activity of the agent. If it is to be denoted as an entity, the pronominal concord prefixes are deleted and noun formative suffix **na** is added to the verb in the case of intransitive action verb and in the case of transitive action verbs, the nominative particle **in** occurring with second person and third person subject is also dropped.

Examples of transitive action verb :

1. ken puan kəgan
   I (nom.) cloth pron. conc. pref.+weave
   "I weave the cloth"

1(a key puan gət əkisia
I cloth weave pron. conc. pref+reflexive +tear
"The cloth which I weave is torn"

2. əməŋ əŋ əne
he (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref.+eat
"He takes his meal"

2(a) əma? əŋ nek payxia o
he rice eat (inf.) throw+out imp. part.
"Throw out the rice which he eats"

Examples of intransitive action verbs.

1. key kətu
I pron. conc. pref.+sit
"I sit"

1(a) key tutna əkitəm
I sit (inf.)+noun for. suff. pron. conc. pref.+reflexive +break
"The seat on which I sit is broken"

2. əma? ədiŋ
he pron. conc. pref.+stand
"He stands"

2(a) əma? dinna əkitəm
he stand (inf.)+noun for. suff. pron. conc. pref.+ reflexive+break
"The place where he stands is broken"

The above exrmples of intransitive action verb may occur before a noun also as a qualifying clause.

Examples :

1. key tutna suaŋ əkitəm
I sit (inf.) noun for. suff. stone pron conc. pref.+ reflexive+break
"The stone on which I sit is broken"

2. əma? dinna suaŋ əkitəm
he stand (inf.)+noun for. suff. stone pron. conc. pref.+reflexive+break
"The stone on which he stands is broken"

However, the declarative clauses containing either copula or confirmative be have no such derivational process. They occur intact as nominal clauses.

Examples of containing copula :

1. əma? sumpu əhi
he Sumpu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"He is Sumpu"

1(a) əma? sumpu əhi ken kəthəy
he Sumpu pron, conc. pref.+copula I (nom.) pron. conc. +know
"I know that he is Sumpu"

2. neŋ sumpn nəhi
you (sg.) Sumpu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"You (sg.) are Sumpu"

2(a) nəŋ sumpu nəhi ken kəthəy
you(sg.) Sumpu pron. conc. pref.+copula 1(nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"I know that you are Sumpu"

Examples of containing confirmative be :

əma? tu əhi
he sit pron. conc. pref.+be
"He sits (confirmative)"

1(a) əma? tu əhi ken kəthəy
he sit pron. conc. pref.+be 1(nom.) pron. conc. pref, +know
"I know that he sits"

2. nəŋ diŋ nəhi
you (sg.) stand pron. conc. pref.+be
"You (sg.) stand (confirmative)"

2(a) nəŋ diŋ nəhi ken kəthəy
you(sg.) stand pron. conc. pref.+be 1(nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"I know that you (sg.) stand."

1.2.1.2.2 Interrogative nominal clauses without ci? :

The interrogative nominal clauses are derived from interrogative clauses. They (the interrogative clauses) are used as nominal clauses by placing simply before the main clauses. No other derivational processes are not involved.

Examples of :

(a) General interrogative :

1. nəŋ kua nəhia
   you(sg.) who pron. conc. pref.+copula+inter. part
   "Who are you (wh-interrogative) ?"

1(a) neŋ kua nəhia
   you (sg,) who pron. conc. pref.+copula+inter. part.
   ken kəthəy
   I (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
   "I know who you are"

2. nəŋ nətu hia
   you (sg:) pron. conc. pref +sit be+inter. part.
   "Do you sit (yes-no interrogative) ?"

2 a) nəŋ nətu hia
   you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sit be+inter. part.
   ken kəthəy
   I (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
   "I know whether you sit"

3. əma payte hia
   he Paite copula+inter part.
   "Is he a Paite (yes-no interrogative) ?"

3(a) əma? payte hia ken kəthəy
   he Paite copula+inter. part. I (nom.) pron conc. pref. +know
   "I krow whether you are a Paite"

(b) Familiarity Interrogative :

1. nəŋ kua nəhiam
   you (sg.) who pron. conc. pref.+copula+inter. part.
   "Who are you (familiarity, wh-interrogative)?"

1.(a) nəŋ kua nəhiam
you (sg.) who pron. conc. pref.+copula+inter. part.
ken kəthəy
I(nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"I know who you are"

2. nəŋ nətu hiam
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sit be+inter. part.
"Do you sit (familiarity, yes-no interrogative)?"

2(a) nəŋ nətu hiam
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sit be+inter. part.
ken kəthəy
I (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"I know whether you sit"

Regarding the nominalisation of tag-interrogative clause, the meaning of the tag-interrogative clause becomes a strong confirmation of the speaker's intention.

Examples :

1. nəŋ nədiŋ mo
you (sg). pron. conc. pref.+stand inter. art.
"You stand, don't you ?"

1(a) nəŋ nədiŋ mo
you(sg) pron. conc. pref.+stand inter. part.
ken kəthəy
I (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"I know that you stand (confirmation)"

2. nəŋ lianpu nəqi mo
you (sg.) Lianpu pron. conc. pref. +copula inter. part.
"You are Lianpu, aren't you ?"

2(a) nəŋ lianpu nəhi mo
you (sg) Lianpu pron. conc. pref. +copula inter. part.
əmən əthəy
he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+know
"He knows that you are Lianpu (confirmation.)"

1 2.1.2.3 Proposal nominal clause without ci?

The nominal clause of this type is derived from a proposal clause by simply placing it before a verbal phrase.

Examples :

1 ey pay ni
we (incl.) go let
"Let us go"

1(a) ey pay ni vəgen no
we (incl.) go let away+say inter. part.
"Inform (him) that we should go"

1.2.1.2.4 Optative nominal clause without ci? :

The optative nominal clauses are derived from optative clauses by simply occurring before a verbal phrase.

Examples .

1. əma? tu he?
he sit opt. part.
"Let him sit (general optative)"

1(a) əma? tu he? vəhil? o
he sit opt.part. away+teach imp. part.
"Inform that he should sit"

2. əma? diŋ hen
he stand opt. part.
"Let him stand (polite optative)"

2(a) əma? diŋ hen vəhil? o
he stand opt. part. away+teach imp. part.
"Inform (him) that he should stand"

1 2.2 Adverbial clauses :

There are seven types of adverbial clauses in Paite as given below·

1. Adverbial clause of Time
2. Adverbial clause of Manner

3 Adverbial clause of Concession
4. Adverbial clause of Condition
5. Adverbial clause of Cause
6. Adverbial clause of Reason and
7. Adverbial clause of Purpose.

1.2.2.1 Adverbial clause of Time :

The adverbial of clause of time are derived from only declarative clause of non-colloquial type by changing the verbal forms into infinitive forms which are added by an appropriate time morpheme and then they are marked by the adverbial particle **in** as the final element of the clause. The adverbial particle **in** changes to **a** when the adverbial clause of time occurs before a main clause which contains the confirmative be verb **hi.**

There are three types of adverbial clauses of time in Paite. They are (1) simple adverbial clause of time (2) durative adverbial clause of time and (3) seasonal adverbial clause of time.

1.2.2.1.1 Simple adverbial clause of Time :

The simple adverbial clause of time indicates a point of time which is simultaneous to the time in which the action of the main clause takes place. For deriving this type of adverbial clause of time, the morpheme ciaŋ "time" is added to the verb which has already undergone change in its infinitive form.

Examples :

1. əməŋ əŋ əne
   he (nom.) rice pron conc. pref.+eat
   "He takes his meal"

1(a) əməŋ əŋ ənekciaŋ
   he (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref +eat (inf) + while
   ŋin key kəpaydiŋ
   adv. part. I pron. conc. pref.+go+will
   "I will go when he takes his meal"

2. nəŋ nəi?mu
you (sg:) pron. conc. pref.+sleep
"You (sg) sleep"

2(a) nəŋ nəi?mutciaŋ
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sleep (inf) when
ŋin əma? əpayta
adv. part. he pron. conc. pref.+go+has
"When you sleep, he has gone"

Restrictions and occurrence of stative verbs :

The simple adverbial clause of time is restricted to non-stative verbs. Stative verbs like hiŋ "to be alive", ŋəw "to be white" hoy? "to be beautiful", etc., cannot occur in this type of adverbial clause. However, they can occur in the clause by the addition of the prefix hoŋ "to become" to the verbal base which becomes a non-stative one.

Examples :

1. hiay siŋ əhiŋ
this tree pron. conc. pref+alive
"This tree is alive"

1 a) hiay siŋ əhoŋhinciang
this tree pron. conc. pref.+become+al ve(inf.)+when
vua? əjudiŋ
rain pron. conc. pref.+fall+will
"When this tree becomes alive, it will rain"

2. əma? əmel əhoy?
he his+face pron. conc. pref.+handsome
"He is handsome"

2(a) əma? əmel əhoŋhoy?ciaŋ
he his+face pron conc. pref+become+handsome (inf)+when
ŋin nəŋ nədəy?diŋ
adv.part. you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+like+will
"When he becomes handsome, you will like (him)"

3. hiay puan əsiaŋ
this cloth pron. conc. pref.+clean
"This cloth is clean"

3(a) hiay puan əhoŋsianciaŋ
this cloth pron. conc. pref.+become+clean(inf.)+when
ŋin nisa a? phəw in
adv. part. sunlight at expose imp. part.
"When this cloth becomes clean, expose (it) to the sun"

The simple adverbial clause of time denotes the meaning of whenever also, when the main clause denotes a habitual action.

Examples :

1. əməŋ əŋ əŋe
he (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref +eat
"He takes his meal"

1(a) əmeŋ əŋ əŋekciaŋ
he (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref.+eat (inf.)+when
ŋin tuy ədon
adv. part. water pron. conc. pref +drink
"Whenever he takes his meal, he drinks water"

2. əma? əpay
he pron. conc. pref.+go
"He goes"

2(a) əma? əpayciaŋ ŋin
he pron. conc. pref.+go (inf.)+when adv. part.
əxut əvey
his+hand pron. conc. pref.+swing
"Whenever he goes, his hand swings"

The following are the examples of adverbial particle a.

1. əməŋ əŋ əŋe
he (nom.) rice pron. conc.pref.+eat
"He takes his meal"

1(a) əmən ən ənekciaŋ
he (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref.+eat (inf)+when
ŋa key paydiŋ kəhi
adv. part. I go+will pron. conc. pref.+be
"When he takes his meal, I will go (confirmative)"

2. neŋ nei?mu
you(sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sleep
"You sleep"

2(a) nəŋ noi?mutciaŋ
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+sleep (inf.)+when
ŋa əma? payta əhi
adv. part. he go+has pron. conc. pref.+be
"When you sleep, he has gone (confirmative)"

In the case of plural subjects, the adverbial particles **in** and **a** get contracted with the pronominal plural concord particle **u?** as **un** and **ua** respectively.

Examples :

1. əmaw ən ənekciaŋ
they rice pron. conc. pref.+eat (inf)+when
un key kəpaydiŋ
pl. conc. part+adv.part I pron. conc. pref.+go +will
"When they take their meal I will go"

2. əmaw ən ənekciaŋ
they rice pron. conc. pref.+eat (inf.)+when
ua key paydiŋ kəhi
pl. conc. part.+adv. part. I go+will pron. conc. pref. +be
"When they take their meal, I will go (confirmative)"

1.2.2.1.2 Durative adverbial clause of Time :

The durative adverbial clause of time denotes a length of time. They are derived from a non-colloquial declarative clause by adding the morpheme **lay** "while" after the verb.

Examples :

1. ken ən kəne
   I (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref.+eat
   "I take my meal"

1(a) ken ən kəneklay
   I(nom.) rice pron. conc. pref +eat (inf.)+while
   in əma? əpayta
   adv. part. he pron, conc. pref.+go+has
   "While I take my meal, he has gone"

2. hiay puan əŋəw
   this cloth pron. conc. pref.+white
   "This cloth is white"

2(a) hiay puan əŋəwlay
   this cloth pron. conc. pref.+white (inf.)+while
   in sop pin
   adv. part. wash imp. part.
   "While this cloth is white, wash (it)"

Since the durative adverbial clause of time involves a durative action or state, the non-durative verbs like **si** "to die" cannot occur in such clause So, the following sentence is unacceptable.

*key kəsi?lay in
I pron. conc. pref.+die(inf.)+while adv. part.
vangəm ma? kəpaydiŋ
heaven at pron. conc. pref.+go+will
"While I die, I will go to heaven"

1.2.2.1.3 Seasonal adverbial clause of Time :

The seasonal adverbial clause of time denotes a particular period of time suitable for an entity or an occasion. For deriving the seasonal adverbial clause of time, the form of the verb changes to its infinitive form and then the morpheme **hun** "season" is added to it.

Examples :

1. hay əmin
   mango pron. conc. pref.+ripe
   "The mango is ripe"

1.(a) hay əminhun
   mango pron. conc. pref.+ripe (inf.)+season
   nin əma? əhoŋdiŋ
   adv. part. he pron. conc. pref.+come+will
   "During the season of mango ripening, he will come"

2. vua? əju
   rain pron. conc. pref.+fall
   "It rains"

2(a) vua? əjukhun
   rain pron. conc. pref.+fall (inf.)+season
   nin xua əkot
   adv. part. village pron. conc. pref.+wet
   "During rainy-season, it is wet"

3. hiay uy əlian
   this dog pron. conc. pref.+big
   "This dog is big"

3.(a) hiay uy əlethun
   this dog pron. conc. pref.+big (inf.)+season
   nin dom min
   adv. part. lift imp. part.
   "During the season of development of this dog, lift (it) up"

For denoting a clear notion of the time, the seasonal adverbial clause of time takes either ciaŋ "when" and lay "while" also as the case may be.

Examples of :

(a) ciaŋ

1 hay əminhunciaŋ
   mango pron. conc. pref.+ripe (inf)+season+when
   ŋin əma? əhoŋdiŋ
   adv. part. he pron. conc. pref.+come+will
   "When the mango ripening season, he will come"

2. vua ɔjukhunciaŋ
rain pron. conc. pref.+fall (inf.)+season+when
ŋin xua ɔkot
adv. part. village pron. conc. pref.+wet
"When the time of rainy season, it is wet"

(b) lay

1. hay ɔminhunlay
mango pron. conc. pref.+ripe (inf.)+season+while
in ɔma? ɔhoŋdiŋ
adv. part. he pron. conc. pref.+come+will
"During the season of mango ripening, he will come"

2. vua? ɔjukhulay
rain pron. conc. pref.+fall (inf.)+season+while
in xua ɔkot
adv. part. village pron conc. pref.+wet
"During rainy secson. it is wet"

1.2.2.2 Adverbial clause of Manner :

The adverbial clause of manner in Paite are derived from (a) a declarative clause (b) an imperative clause (c) an optative clause (d) a proposal clause and (e) an interrogative clause. Details of each of them are discussed below.

(a) Derivation from declarative clause :

Regard.ng the adverbial clause of manner derived from a declarative clause, there are two types of derivational processes. In the first type, the derivational process involves the use of the morpheme **ci** "say" after the declarative clause then it is marked by the adverbial particle **(in or a)**.

Examples of colloquial clause :

1. key lamnu hi iŋ
I Lamnu copula pron. conc. part.
"I am Lamnu"

1(a) key lamnu hi iŋ cin
I Lamnu copula pron. conc. part. say+adv. part
əmən əci
he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+say
"He tells that I am Lamnu"

2. nəŋ suaŋ lon hi te?
you (sg.) stone throw be pron. conc. part.
"You throw a stone"

2(a) nəŋ suaŋ lon hi te?
you (sg.) stone throw be pron. conc. part.
cin əmən əci
say+adv. part. he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+say
"He tells that you (sg.) throw a stone"

Examples of non-colloquial clause :

1. key sumpu kəhi
I Sumpu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"I am Sumpu"

1.(a) kəy sumpu kəhi
I Sumpu pron. conc. pref.+copula
cin əmən əci
say+adv. part. he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+say
"He tells that I am Sumpu"

2. kəw ən kəne u?
we rice pron. conc. pref.+eat pl. conc part.
"We take our meal"

2.(a) kəw ən kəne u?
we rice pron. conc. pref.+eat pl. conc. part.
cin əmən əci
say+adv. part. he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+say
'He tells that we take our meal"

Regarding the second type of derivational process, the declarative clause drops the pronominal concord element and then the adverbial particle (in or a) is added as the final element of the clause.

Examples :

1- əmən laybu əpua
he (nom.) book pron. conc. pref.+carry
"He carries the book"

1.(a) əmən laybu pua in əpayta
he (nom.) book carry adv. part. pron. conc. pref.+go+has
"He has gone by carrying the book"
or
əmən laybu pua a
he (nom.) book carry adv. part.
payta əhi
go+has pron. conc. pref.+be
"He has gone by carrying the book (confirmative)"

In this type of derivational process, the declarative clauses are restricted to those declarative clauses which have no copula or be. So, the following adverbial clauses are ill-formed.

Examples :

I. key mannu kəhi
I Mannu pron. conc. pref.+copula
"I am Mannu (declarative clause)"

1.(a) kəy mannu hi in.....
I Mannu copula adv. part
"By being that I am Mannu ....."

2. kən ən ne kəhi
I (nom.) rice eat pron. conc pref.+be
"I take my meal"

2.(a) kən ən ne hi in ....
I (nom.) rice eat be adv. part,
"By being that I take my meal ...."

(b) Derivation from imperative clause :

The adverbial clause of manner is derived from an imperative clause also by placing the morpheme **ci** "say" after the imperative particle and the clause is marked by the adverbial particle **(in or a).**

Examples :

1. (nəŋ) gel? o
you (sg.) write imp. part.
"Write down (polite imperative clause)"

1.(a) (nəŋ) gel? o cin
you(sg) write imp. part. say +adv. part.
ənun əci
his+mother(nom) pron. conc. pref+say
"His mother told (you) to write down"

2. (nəw) lumta un
you (pl) lie+have pl. conc. part.+imp. part.
"(You pl.) lie down (simple imperative clause)"

2.'a) (nəw) lumta un
you (pl.) lie+have pl. conc. part.+imp. part.
cin əmən əci
say+adv. part. he(nom.) pron. conc. pref.+say
"He told (you pl) to lie down"

3. (nəŋ) ci ve
you(sg.) say imp. part.
"(You sg.) say (persuasive imperative clause)"

3.(a) (nəŋ) ci ve cin
you(sg) say imp. part say+adv. part.
əmən əci
he (nom.) pron. conc. pref +say
"He told (you) to say"

(c) Derivation from optative clause :

The adverbial clause of manner is also derived from an optative clause by placing the morpheme **ci** "say" after the optative clause which is then adverbialised by placing the adverbial particle **(in** or **a)** after **ci.**

Examples :

1. əma? i?mu hen
he sleep opt. part.
"Let him sleep (polite optative clause)"

1.(a) əma? i?mu hen cin
he sleep opt. part. say + adv. part.
ken . kəgen
1 (nom.) pron conc. pref.+tell
"I told (him) to let him sleep"

2. əma? pay he?
he go opt. part.
"Let him go (general optative clause)"

2 (a) əma? pay he? cin
he go opt. part. say+adv. part.
ken kəci
1 (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+say
"I told him to let him go'

(d) Derivation from proposal clause :

For deriving the adverbial clause of manner from a proposal clause, the morpheme **ci** "say" and the adverbial particle **in** occur after a proposal clause in contracted form as **cin.**

Examples :

1. ey pay ni
we (incl.) go pron. part.
"Let us go (proposal clause)"

1.(a) ey pay ni cin
we (incl,) go prop. part. say+adv. part.
əmən əci
he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+say
"He told that we (incl.) should go"

2. ey tu ni
we (incl.) sit prop. part.
"Let us sit (proposal clause)"

2.(a) ey tu ni cin
we (incl.) sit prop. part. say+adv. part.
əmən əci
he (nom) pron. conc. pref +say
"He told that we (incl.) should sit"

(e) Derivation from interrogative clause :

This type of adverbial clause of manner is also derived from an interrogative clause by simply placing the morpheme **ci** "say" and **in** "adv. part" in contracted form as **cin** after the interrogative clause.

1. nəmin bəŋ əhia
ycur+name what prcn. conc. pref.+be+inter.part.
"What Is your name ?"

1.(a) nəmin bəŋ əhia
your+name what pron conc. pref.+be+inter part.
cin əmən ədoŋ
say+adv. part. he(nom) pron. conc pref.+ask
"He asked what your name was"

2 nəŋ nətu hia
you (sg.) pron. conc pref.+sit be+inter. part.
"Do you sit?"

2 (a) nəŋ nətu hia
you (sg) pron: conc. pref.+sit be+inter. part.
cin əmən ədoŋ
say+adv. part. he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+ask
'He asked if you (sg) sit"

Additional examples :

(a) Familiarity interrogative ;

1. nəmin bəŋ əhiam
your+name what pron. conc. pref.+be+inter. part.
"What is your name (familiarity interrogative) ?"

1 (a) nəmin bəŋ əhiam
your+name what pron. conc. pref.+be+inter. part.
cin əmən ədoŋ
say+adv. part. he (nom.) pron. conc. pref.+ask
"He asked what your name was"

(b) Tag-interrogative :

1. nəŋ nədiŋ mo
you(sg.) prcn. conc. pref +stand inter. part.
"You stand, don't you ?"

1.(a) nəŋ nədiŋ mo
you (sg.) pron conc. pref.+stand inter. part.
cin əmən ədoŋ
say+adv. part. he (nom) pron. conc. pref.+ask
"He asked whether you (sg.) stand"

1.2.2.3 Adverbial clause of concession :

The adverbial clauses of concession are derived from declarative clauses by placing the following combinations of morphemes after the declaration clause.

(1) **ma?** "intensive' and **le?** "if"
(2) haŋ "concessive" and **in** "adv. part."
(3) **le?** "if" and leŋ "also"
(4) **na** "concessive and **a** "adv. part"

The above structures of morpheme combinations convey slight meaning differences. The last combination i. e. **na** and **a** conveys the greatest concessive meaning. The first **(ma?** and **le?)** and second (haŋ and **in)** convey almost the same concecssive meaning which is a bit greater in degree than that of the third **(le?** and leŋ combination)

They are discussed below.

1. ma? "intensive" and le? "if" :

Only the declarative clauses of colloquial type i. e. containing pronominal concord particles can be adverbialised as concessive clauses by placing **ma?** and **le?** after the verb.

Examples :

1. ken ən ne iŋ
I (nom) rice eat pron conc. part.
"I take my meal"

1.(a) ken ən nema? leŋ
I (nom) rice eat+intensive if+pron. conc. part.
kəgil əva?key
my+belly pron. conc. pref.+satiate+not
"Though I take meal, I am not satiated"

2. nəŋ ne ne te?
you (sg.) rice eat pron. conc. part.
"You (sg.) take your meal"

2.(a) nəŋ ən nəma? le? te?
you (sg.) rice eat+intensive if pron. conc. part.
nəgil əva?key
your+belly pron. conc. pref.+satiate+not
"Though you (sg.) take your meal, you are not satiated"

Note : In the case of first person subject, the particle **le?** gets contracted with iŋ as leŋ.

In the case of plural subjects, the plural concord particle **u?** occurs before pronominal concord particles and **u?** gets contracted with iŋ as uŋ in the case of first person plural subject.

Examples :

1. kəw ən ne uŋ
we (excl.) rice eat pl. conc. part.+pron. conc. part.
"We (excl.) take our meal"

1.a) kəw ən nema? le? uŋ
we (excl.) rice eat+intensive if pl. conc. part.+ pron. conc. part.
kəgil u? əva?key
my+belly pl. conc. part. pron. conc. pref.+satiate +not
"Though we (excl.) take our meal, we are not satiated"

2. nəw ən ne u? te?
you (pl) rice eat pl. conc. part. pron. conc. part.
"You (pl.) take your meal"

2(a) nəw ən nema? le? u?
you (pl.) rice eat+intensive if pl. pron. conc. part.
te? nəgil u? əva?key
pron. conc. part. your+ pl. conc. pron.conc. pref.
belly part. +satiatə+not
"Though you (pl.) take your meal, you are not satiated"

Note that the second person pronominal concord particle **te?** may also be replaced by the particle **cin** in concessive clauses as in the following example.

1. nəw diŋ u? te?
you (pl.) stand pl. conc. part. pron. conc part.
"You (pl) stand"

1(a) nəw diŋma? le? u?
you (pl.) stand+intensive if pl. conc. part.
cin nətolkey u?
pron.conc.part. pron, conc. pref.+tire pl. cone part.
+not
"Though you (pl.) stand, you are not tired"

In the case of third person plural subject, **u?** occurs as clause final elements as third person subject has covert pronominal concord element.

Example :

1. əmaw ən ne u?
they rice eat pl. conc. part.
"They take their meal"

1(a) əmaw ən nema? le? u?
they rice eat+intensive if pl. conc. part.
əgil u? əva?key
their+belly pl. conc. part. pron. conc. part.+satiate+not
"Though they take their meal, they are not satiated"

2. haŋ "concessive" and in "adv. part" :

A declarative clause may also be adverbialised as concessive clause by the addition of haŋ and in after the declarative clause. In this instance, the declarative clauses are restricted to only declarative clauses of non-colloquail type i.e. containing pronominal concord prefixes and the verb of the declarative clause changes into its infinitive form before adding haŋ and in.

Examples :

1. ken ɔma? kɔvua
I (nom.) he pron. conc. pref.+beat
"I beat him"

1 (a) ken ɔma? kɔvuak haŋ
I (nom) he pron. conc. pref.+ concessive
beat (inf.)
ŋin ɔlawkey
adv. part. pron. conc. pref.+fear+not
"Though I beat him, he doesn't feel fear"

2. key kɔtay
I pron. conc. pref.+run
'I run"

2(a) key kɔtay haŋ
I pron. conc. pref.+run (inf.) concessive
ŋin key kɔtolkey
adv. part. I pron. conc. pref.+tire+not
"Though I run, I am not tired"

The adverbial particle **in** in the above examples changes to **a** when the main clause contains the confirmative **be.**

Examples :

1. key kɔtay
I pron. conc. pref.+run
"I run"

1.(a) key kɔtay haŋ
I pron. conc. pref.+run (inf.) concessive
ŋa tollɔw kɔhi
adv. part. tire+not pron. conc. pref.+be
"Though I run, I am not tired"

2. ken ɔma? kɔvua
I (nom.) he pron. conc. pref.+beat
"I beat him"

2 (a) ken əma? kəvuak haŋ
I (nom.) he pron. conc. pref.+beat(inf.) concessive
ŋa lawləw əhi
adv. part. fear+not pron. conc. pref.+be
"Though I beat him, he doesn't feel fear"

In the case of plural subjects, the plural concord particle **u?** occurs between haŋ and **in (a)** and it gets contracted with **in** as **un** and with **a** as **ua.**

Examples :

1. nəw nətay u?
you(pl.) pron. conc. pref.+run pl. conc. part.
"You (pl.) run"

1.'a) nəw nətay haŋ
you (pl.) pron. conc. pref.+run (inf.) concessive
un nətolkey u?
pl. conc. part.+ pron. conc. pref.+ pl. conc.
adv. part tire+not part.
"Though you (pl.) run, you are not tired"

2. əmaw ətay u?
they pron. conc. pref.+run pl. conc. part.
"They run"

2.(a) əmaw ətay haŋ
they prcn. conc. pref.+run (inf.) concessive
ua tolləw kəhi u?
pl. conc. part. tire+not pron. conc. pl. conc.
+adv. part. pref.+be part.
"Though they run, they are not tired"

3. le? "if" and leŋ "also" :

A concessive clause may also be derived from a declarative clause by the use of **le?** and leŋ. However, there is a bit difference regarding the occurrence of **le?** and leŋ in the case of colloquial and non-colloquial type of declarative clauses. In the case of collcquial type of decla rative clauses, the pronominal conc ord particle occurs between **le?** and leŋ and **le?** gets contracted with iŋ as leŋ in the case of first person singular subject.

Example :

1. ken ən ne iŋ
   I (nom.) rice eat pron. conc. part.
   "I take my meal (colloquial)"

1.(a) ken ən ne leŋ leŋ
   I (nom.) rice eat if+pron. conc. part also
   kəgil əva?key
   my+belly pron. conc. pref.+satiate+not
   "Though I take my meal, I am not satiated"

In the case of plural subjects, the plural concord particle **u?** and pronominal particle (iŋ, **te?**, həŋ) occur between **le?** and leŋ.

Examples :

1. nəw ən ne u? te?
   you (pl.) rice eat pl. conc part. pron.conc.part.
   "You (pl.) take your meal"

1(a) nəw ən ne le? u?
   you (pl.) rice eat if pl. conc. pref.
   te? leŋ nəgil u? əva?kəy
   pron. conc. part. also your+belly pl. conc. part. pron. conc. pref.+satiate+not
   "Though you (pl.) take your meal, you are not satiated"

2 kəw ən ne uŋ
   we (excl) rice eat pl. conc. part.+pron conc. part.
   "We (excl.) take our meal"

2(a) kəw ən ne le? uŋ
   we (excl.) rice eat if pl. conc. part.+pron. conc. part.
   leŋ kəgil u? əva?key
   also our+belly pl. conc. part. pron. conc. pref.+satiate+not
   "Though we (excl.) take our meal, we are not satiated"

In the case of non-colloquial type declarative clause, the derivational process is simpler i. e. concessive clause is derived from the declarative clause by adding the particles **le?** and leŋ.

Examples :

1. key kətay
   I pron. conc. pref.+run
   "I run"

1(a) key kətay le?
   I pron conc. pref.+run if
   leŋ kətolkey
   also pron. conc. pref.+tire+not
   "Though I run, I am not tired"

2. nəw nətay u?
   you (pl.) pron. conc. pref.+run pl. conc. part.
   "You (pl.) run"

2(a) nəw nətay u?
   you (pl.) pron. conc. pref.+run pl. conc. part.
   le? leŋ nətolkey u?
   if also pron. conc. pref.+tire pl. conc. part
   +not
   "Though you (pl.) run, you are not tired"

4. na "concessive" and a "adv. part" :

The concessive clause is also derived from a declarative clause by using the morphemes **na** and **a**. In the case of colloquial type of declarative clause, the derivational process is a complex one. In this instance, subjects of different person show different derivational rules. In the case of first person subject, the **na** occurs after the verb and a "adv. part." occurs after pronominal concord particle iŋ.

Example :

1. ken ən ne iŋ
   I (nom.) rice eat pron. conc. part,
   "I take my meal"

1.(a) ken ən ne na iŋ
I (nom.) rice eat concessive pron. conc. part.
ŋa kəgil eva?key
adv. part. my+belly pron. conc. pref.+satiate+not
"Though I take my meal, I am not satiated"

However, if the subject is second person, the adverbial **a** cannot be directly placed after the particle **te?**. In this instance, before placing the particle **a** the pronominal concord particle **te?** is first replaced by **cin** as pronominal concord particle.

Example :

1. nəŋ ən ne te?
you (sg,) rice eat pron. conc. part.
"You (sg.) take your meal"

1.(a) nəŋ ən ne na cin
you (sg.) rice eat concessive pron. conc. part.
na nəgil əva?key
adv. part. your+belly pron, conc. pref.+satiate +not

"Though you (sg.) takes your meal, you are not satiated"

Note : **a** occurs as **na** here as allomorph of the adverbial particle **a** after **n.**

If it (subject) is third person, there are two derivational rules. The first one is that **na** and **a** are placed directly after the declarative clause.

Example :

1. əmən en ne
he (nom.) rice eat
"He takes his meal"

1.(a) əmən ən ne na a
he (nom.) rice eat concessive adv. part.
əgil əva? key
his+belly pron. conc. pref.+satiate+not
"Though he takes his meal, he is not satiated"

The second one is more complex. In this instance, **na** is first placed after the verb and the adverbial **a** is replaced by **in** and then the particle **cin** is placed after it as pronominal concord particle.

Examples :

1. əməu ən ne
   he (nom.) rice eat
   "He takes his meal"

1 (a) əmən ən ne na in cin
   he (nom.) rice eat concessive adv.part. pron.conc. part.
   əgil əva?key
   his+belly pron. conc. pref.+satiate+not
   "Though he takes his meal, he is not satiated"

Regarding the plural subjects, the plural concord particle **u?** occurs between **na** and **a** (in this instance **u?** gets contracted with **a** as **ua**) and it (**u?**) occurs between **na** and **in** (here **u?** gets contracted with **in** as **un**) in the latter case.

Examples :

1. əmaw ən ne u?
   they rice eat pl. conc. part.
   "They take their meal"

1.(a) əmaw ən ne na ua
   they rice eat concessive pl. conc. part.+ adv. part.
   əgil u? əva?key
   his+belly pl. conc. part. pron.conc. pref.+ satiate+not
   "Though they take their meal, they are not satiated"

2. əmaw ən ne u?
   they rice eat pl. conc. part.
   "They take their meal"

2.(a) əmaw əŋ ne na un cin
they rice eat concessive pl. conc. pron. conc.
part.+ part.
adv. part.

əgil u? əva?key
his+belly pl. conc. part. pron. conc. pref.
+satiate+not

"Though they take their meal, they are not satiated"

Regarding the non-colloquial type of declarative clause, the derivational process is less complex i. e. the concessive clause is derived simply by the addition of **na** and **a.**

Examples:

1. key kətay
I pron. conc. pref.+run
"I run"

1.(a) key kətay na a
I pron. conc. pref.+run concessive adv. part.
kətolkey
pron. conc. pref.+tir+not
"Though I run, I am not tired"

2. nəŋ nətay
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+run
"You (sg.) run"

2.'a) nəŋ nətay na
you (sg.) pron. conc. pref.+run concessive
a nətolkey
adv. part. pron. conc. pref.+tired+not
"Though you run, you are not tired"

In the case of plural subjects, the plural concord particle **u?** occurs after **na** and gets contracted with **a** as **ua.**

Example :

1. kəw kətay u?
we (excl) pron. conc. pref. pl. conc. part.
"We (excl.) run"

1.(a) kəw kətay na
we (excl.) pron conc. pref.+run concessive
ua kətolkey u?
pl. conc. part. pron. conc. pref.+tire pl. conc. part.
+adv. part. +not
"Though we run, we not tired"

1.2.2.4 Adverbial clause of condition :

The adverbial clause of condition are also derived from declarative clauses. However, colloquial type of declarative clauses have different derivational proces s from that of non-colloquial type of declarative clauses. In this first instance, the declarative clause is adverbialised as conditional clause by inserting the conditional particle **le?** before the pronominal concord particle as in the following examples.

1. ken ən nexin iŋ
1 (nom.) rice eat+have pron. conc. part.
"I have taken my meal (colloquial)"

1.(a) ken ən nexin leŋ
I (nom.) rice eat+have if+pron. conc. part
paydiŋ hi iŋ
go+wili be pron. conc. part.
"If I have taken my meal, I will go"

2. nəŋ ən ne te?
you (sg.) rice eat pron. conc. part.
"You take your meal"

2.(a) nəŋ ən ne le? te?
you (sg.) rice eat if pron. conc. part.
nətelthəydiŋ
pron. conc. pref+join+may+will
"If you (sg.) take your meal, you may join (them)"

In the case of plural subjects, the conditional particle **le?** is inserted before the plural concord particle **u?**

Examples :

1 nəw ən ne u? te?
you (pl.) rice eat pl. conc. part. pron. conc. part.
"You (pl.) take your meal"

1.(a) nəw ən ne le? u?
you (pl) rice eat if pl. conc. part.
te? nətelthəydiŋ u?
pl conc. part. pron. conc. pref.+join pl. conc. part.
+may+will
"If you (pl.) take your meal, you may join (them).

Consider the following clauses—

(a) ken ən nexin iŋ
"I (nom.) rice eat+have pron. conc. part.
"I have taken my meal (colloquial)"

(b) ken ən nexin hi iŋ
I (nom.) rice eat+have be pron. conc. part.
"I have taken my meal (confirmative colloquial)"

The example of (a) above is different from that of (b) in that the latter type is used for denoting an unreal past situation of an event and the main clause contains a confirmative be and concluded with the particle a "an emotional state" when it is conditionalised.

Examples :

1 ken ən nexin hi leŋ
I (nom.) rice eat+have be if+pron.conc. part.
teldiŋ hi iŋ ŋa
join+will be pron. conc.part. emotional state
"If I had taken my meal, I would have joined (them)"

2. əmən ən ne hi
he (nom.) rice eat be
"He takes his meal"

2.(a) əmən ən ne hi le?
he (nom.) rice eat be if
teldiŋ hi a
join+will be emotional state
"If he had taken his meal, he would have joined (them)"

In the case of second person snbject, the pronominal concord particle **te?** is also replaced by **cin** in the process of derivation.

Example :

1. nəŋ ən nexin hi te?
you (sg.) rice eat+have be pron. conc. part.
"You (sg.) have taken your meal"

1.(a) nəŋ ən nexin hi le? cin
you (sg.) rice eat+have be if pron. conc. part
teldiŋ hi cin na
join+will be pron. conc. part. emotional state
"If you (sg.) had taken your meal. you would have joined (them)"

The above type of declarative clauses i. e. containing confirmative be verb **hi** used as a conditional clause may also be connected with another reduced conditional clause **hi le?** "if (it) is" through the clause connective particle **la** for giving a perfect unreal situation.

Example:

1. ken ən nexin hi iŋ
I (nom.) rice eat+have be pron. conc. part.
"I have taken my meal"

1.(a) ken ən nexin hi leŋ
I (nom.) rice eat+have be if+pron. conc. part.
teldiŋ hi iŋ ŋa
join+will be pron. conc. part. emotional state
"If I had taken my meal, I would have joined (them)"

1.(b) ken ən nexin hi leŋ la
I (nom.) rice eat+have be if+pron. conc.part. clause connector
hi le? teldiŋ hi iŋ ŋa
be if join+will be pron. conc. part. emotional state
"If I had taken my meal, I would have joined (them) (emphatic unreal condition)"

Additional Examples.

1. nəŋ əŋ nexin hi le?
you (sg.) rice eat+have be pron. conc. part.
"You have taken your meal"

1.(a) nəŋ əŋ nexin hi le? cin
you (sg.) rice eat+have be if pron. conc.part.
teldiŋ hi cin na
join+will be pron. conc. part. emotional state
"If you (sg.) had taken your meal, you would have joined (them)"

1.(b) nəŋ əŋ nexin hi le? cin
you (sg.) rice eat+have be if pron. conc.part.
la hi le? teldiŋ hi cin na
connector be if join+will be pron. conc part emotional state
"If you (sg.) had taken your meal, you would have joined (them) (emphatic unreal condition)"

2. key pay hi iŋ
I go be pron. conc. part.
"I go"

2.(a) key pay hi leŋ
I go be if+ pron. conc. part.
nediŋ hi iŋ ŋa
eat+will be pron. conc. part emotional state
"If I had gone, I would have eaten (it)"

2.(b) key pay hi leŋ la hi
I go be if+pron. conc. part. connector be
le? nediŋ hi iŋ ŋa
if eat+will be pron. conc. part. emotional state
"If I had gone, I would have eaten (it) (emphatic unreal condition)"

However, in the case of third person, the derivational process is somewhat different. In this instance, the particle **le?** is replaced by the optative particle **hen** before connecting with **hile?**

Example :

1. əməŋ ən ne hi
   he (nom.) rice eat be
   "He takes his meal"

1 (a) əməŋ ən ne hi le? teldiŋ
   he (nom) rice eat be if join+will
   hi a
   be emotional state
   "If he had taken his meal, he would have joined (them)"

1.(b) əməŋ ən ne hi hen la hi
   he (nom.) rice eat be opt.part. connector be
   le? teldiŋ hi a
   if join+will be emotional state
   "If he had taken his meal, he would have joined (them)"

In the case of declarative clauses containing copula, they are adverbialised as conditional clauses by simply adding the conditional particle **le?** before pronominal concord particle.

Example :

1. key lianpu hi iŋ
   I Lianpu copula pron. conc part.
   "I am Lianpu"

1.(a) key lianpu hi leŋ kətəŋdiŋ
   I Lianpu copula if+pron conc. part. pron. conc. pref. +get+will
   "If I am Lianpu, I will get (it)"

For deriving unreal past event the conditional clauses of the above type is connected with the reduced conditional clause through connector **la.** In the case of second person subject, the pronominal concord particle **te?** is first replaced by **cin** before connecting with **hi le?**

Examples :

1. nəŋ payte hi te?
   you (sg.) Paite be pron. conc. part.
   "You (sg.) are a Paite"

1.(a) nəŋ payte hi le? te? əhoy?diŋ
you (sg.) Paite be if pron. conc. pron. conc.
part. pref + good
+ will

"If you are a Paite, it will be good"

1.(b) nəŋ payte hi le? cin la
you (sg) Paite be if pron.conc.part. connector
hi le? tedim ma omdiŋ hi cin na
be if Tedim at live+will be pron.conc. emotional
part. state

"If you (sg.) were a Paite you would have lived at Tedim"

In the case of third person subject, the conditional particle **le?** is first replaced by the optative particle **hen** before connecting with **hi le?** "if (it) is".

Examples :

1. əma? payte hi
he Paite copula

"He is a Paite"

1.'a) əma? payte hi le? əhoy?diŋ
he Paite copula if pron. conc. pref.
+good+will

"If he is a Paite, it will be good"

1.(b) əma? payte hi hen la hi le?
he Paite copula opt. part. connector be if
tedim ma omdiŋ hi a
Tedim at live+will be emotional state

"If he were a Paite, he would have lived at Tedim"

In the case of non-colloquial type of declarative clauses, they are adverbialised as conditional clauses by the addition of the conditional particle **le?** at at the end of the clause and before placing **le?**, the form of the verb also changes into its infinitive form.

Examples :

1. ken puanpi kəgan
   I (nom.) cloth pron. conc pref.+weave
   "I weave puanpi (a type of cloth)"

1.(a) ken puanpi kəgət
   I (nom.) cloth pron. conc. pref.+weave (inf.)
   le? əthup əbəydiŋ
   if its+spinned thread pron. conc. pref.+finish+will
   "If I weave puanpi, its spinned thread will be finished"

When the subject is in plural, the particle **a** occurs before **le?** "if" as an increment and **u?** gets contracted with the increment **a** as **ua.**

Examples :

1. kəw puanpi kəgan u?
   we(excl.) cloth pron. conc. perf.+ pl. conc. part.
   weave
   "We weave puanpi"

1.(a) kəw puanpi kəgət
   we (excl.) cloth pron. conc. pref.+weave (inf.)
   ua le? əthup əbəydiŋ
   pl. conc. part.+ if its+spinned pron. conc. pref.
   increment thread +finish+will
   "If we weave puanpi, its spinned tkread will be finished"

Notice that the conditional clauses of the above examples have constraints with the tense of the following main clause. They convey the conditional meaning so long as the main clause has future meaning. If the main clause has non-futuristic sense, the conditional clauses convey an extended meaning of cause.

Examples :

1. key kədiŋ
   I pron. conc. pref.+stand
   "I stand"

1.(a) key kədiŋ le?
I pron. conc. pref.+stand (if.) if
kəja əxəmjojen
my+calf pron. conc. pref.+paralise+degree adverbial
"As I stand, my calf gets paralysed"

2. ay əvəsok
crab pron. conc. pref.+away+thrush (hand) into
"He searches for crab (by thrushing his hand into)"

2.(a) ay əvəsok
crab pron. conc. pref.+away+thrush (hand) into
le? kaykuaŋ təmpi əmənta
if prawn many pron. conc. pref.+catch+has
"As he searches for crab, he has caught many prawn"

1.2.2.5 Adverbial clause of cause :

The adverbial clauses of cause are derived from only non-colloquial type of declarative clauses. They may be divided into restricted and non-restricted. They are marked by the adverbial particle **in.**

1.2 2.5.1 Restricted adverbial clause of cause :

For deriving the restricted adverbial clause of cause from non-colloquial type of declarative clause, the "form of the verb is the first turned into its respective infinitive form and the particle **na** "cause" is placed after the verb which is marked by the adverbial particle **in.**

Examples :

1. ken puanpi kəgan
I (nom) cloth pron. conc. pref.+weave
"I weave puanpi (a type of cloth)"
"I weave puanpi (a type of cloth)"

1.(a) ken puanpi kəgət
I (nom.) cloth pron. conc. pref.+weave (inf.)
nan kəxut əna
cause+adv. part. my+hand pron. conc. pref.+pain
"As I weave puanpi, my hand feels pain"

Notice in the above example that the particles na "cause" and in "adv. part." get contracted as **nan** and also that the subject of the main clause **kəxut** "my hand" is supposed to be the instrument used in carrying out the earlier action of the dependent clause. Such function of the subject of main clause as an instrument may also be carried out as a doer also.

Examples :

1. ken lianpu kəvua
   I (nom.) Lianpu pron. conc. pref.+beat
   "I beat Lianpu"

1.(a) ken lianpu kəvuak
   I (nom.) Lianpu pron. conc. pref.+beat (inf.)
   nan key kəgim
   cause+adv. part. I pron. conc. pref.+tire
   "As I beat Lianpu, I am tired"

Notice in the above example that the subject of the main clause occurs as the doer of dependent clause also. Now, it is seen that the restricted adverbial clause of cause restricts the type of subject of the main clause. So, the following sentences are unacceptable as the subjects of the main clause cannot be supposed to be either an instrument or doer in the dependent clause.

ken puanpi kəgət
I (nom.) cloth pron. conc.pref.+weave (inf.)
nan əthup əbəy
cause+adv.part. its+spinned thread pron.conc.pref.+finished
"As I weave the cloth, its rolled thread is finished"

ken lianpu kəvuak
I (nom.) Lianpu pron. conc. pref.+beat (inf.)
nan əma? əgin
cause+adv. part. he pron. conc. pref.+tire
"As I beat Lianpu, he is tired"

The adverbial particle **in** may be replaced by **a** and they get contracted with u? as **un** and **ua** respectively in the case of plural subjects.

Examples :

1. lianpu kəvua u?
   Lianpu pron. conc. pref.+beat pl. conc. part
   "We (excl.) beat Lianpu"

1.(a) lianpu kəvuak na
   Lianpu pron conc. pref.+beat (inf) cause
   un kəw kəgim u?
   pl. conc. part. we pron. conc. pref. pl. conc.
   +adv. part +tire part.
   "As we (excl.) beat Lianpu, we are tired"

1.(b) lianpu kəvuak na
   Lianpu pron. conc. pref.+beat (inf.) cause
   ua kəw gim kəhi u?
   pl. conc. part. we tire pron. conc. pref. pl. conc.
   +adv. part. +be part.
   "As we (excl.) beat Lianpu, we are tired (confirmative)"

1.2.2.5.2 Non-restricted adverbial clause of cause :

The non-restricted adverbial clauses of cause are also derived from non-colloquial declarative clauses in the same derivational process as that of restricted ones. The only different is the use of jiak "cause" in the place of **na** "cause".

Examples :

1. ken puanpi kəgan
   I (nom.) cloth pron. conc. pref.+weave
   "I weave puanpi (a type of cloth)"

1.(a) ken puanpi kəgət
   I (nom.) cloth pron. conc. pref.+weave (inf.)
   jiak kin kəxut ənа
   cause adv. part. my+hand pron. conc. pref+pain
   "As I weave the cloth, my hand feels pain"

Notice that in the above example. the subject of the main clause **kəxut** "my hand" is below—the—surface doer of the action in the dependent clause.

Consider carefully the following sentence :

əmən	lianpu	əxet	
he (nom.)	Lianpu	pron. conc. pref.+beat (inf.)	
jiak	kin	key	kəhe?
cause	adv. part.	I	pron. conc. pref.+angry

"As he beats Lianpu, I am angry"

In this instance, the subject **key** "I" of the main clause is unrelated to the carrying out of the action of dependent clause. So it is obvious here that the non-restricted dependent clauses of cause are the open-class constituents with respect to the different types of underlying functions of the subject of main clause.

Consider again carefully the following three sentences :

(a)

lianpu	kəvuak	jiak
Lianpu	pron. conc. pref.+beat (inf.)	cause
kin	key kəgim	
adv. part.	I pron. conc. pref.+tire	

"As I beat Lianpu, I am tired"

(b)

lianpu	kəvuak	nan
Lianpu	pron. conc. pref.+beat+beat (inf.)	cause+adv. part.
key	kegim	
I	pron. conc. pref.+tire	

"As I beat Lianpu, I am tired"

(c)

lianpu	kəvuak	le?
Lianpu	pron. conc. pref.+beat (inf.)	if
key	kəgim	
I	pron. conc. pref.+tire	

"As I beat Lianpu, I am tired"

Notice that the dependent clauses in (a) and (b) above are restricted and non-restricted dependent clauses of cause whereas in (c) it is the conditional clause having extended meaning of cause. The dependent clauses of (a) and (b) are different from that of (c) in that they can occur with a main clause which has future or non-future tense.

Examples .

lianpu kəvuak **jiak kin/nan**
key kəgimdiŋ
"As I beat Lianpu, I will be tired"

But the dependent clause in (c) occurs with those main clauses having non-future tense only.

Compare the following two sentences also :

1.	lianpu	kəvuak	le?
	Lianpu	pron conc. pref.+beat (inf.)	if
	key	kəgim	
	I	pron. conc. pref.+tire	
	"As I beat Lianpu, I am tired"		
2.	lianpu	kəvuak	le?
	Lianpu	pron. conc. pref.+beat (inf.)	if
	key	kəgimdiŋ	
	I	pron. conc. pref.+tire+will	
	"If I beat Lianpu, I will be tired"		

Regarding the subjects of the main clause, the sentence of (c) has no constraints as found in the sentence of (b).

Example :

lianpu	kəvuak	le?
Lianpu	pron. conc. pref.+beat (inf)	if
əma?	əgim	
he	pron. conc. pref.+tire	
"As I beat Lianpu, he is tired"		

But it is unacceptable in the case of (b) as seen in the following.

lianpu	kəvuak	nan
Lia' pu	pron. conc. pref.+beat (inf)	cause+adv. part.
əma?	əgim	
he	pron. conc. pref.+tired	

"As I beat Lianpu, he is tired"

1.2.2.6 Adverbial clause of Reason :

The adverbial clauses of reason are also derived from non-colloquial type of declarative clauses only. They are adverbialised here by placing the morpheme **jiak** "reason" and the definitive particle **tu?** after the verb which has already undergone changed into its infinitive form.

Examples :

1. ken əm kəne
   I (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref.+eat
   "I take my meal"

1.(a) ken əm kənek jiak
   I (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref.+eat (inf) cause
   tu? əma əhoŋpay a əhi
   def. part. he pron. conc. pref.+come reason pron. conc. pref.+copula
   "The reason of my eating is due to his coming"

Notice that the main clause of the above example, unlike other main clauses discussed so far, is also a derived clause. Such type of main clauses are derived from a declarative clause of non-colloquial type by placing the particle **a** denoting reason and the copula **hi** with pronominal concord prefix **ə.**

Examples :

1. vua? əju
   rain pron. conc. pref.+fall
   "It rains"

1.(a) vua? əju a əhi
rain pron. conc. pref +fall reason pron. conc. pref.+copula
"It is due to rain"

2. kəgil əkial
my+belly pron. conc. pref.+hungry
"I am hungry"

2.(a) kəgil əkial a əhi
my+belly pron. conc. pref.+hungry reason pron. conc. pref.+copula
"It is due to my hungry"

The above type of clause may be derived from declarative clauses containing a confirmative **be** also.

Examples :

1. vua? ju əhi
rain fall pron. conc. pref.+be
"It rains (confirmative)"

1.(a) vua? ju əhi a əhi
rain fall pron conc. pref. +be reason pron. conc. pref.+copula
"It is due to rain (confirmative)"

2. əmaw ən ne əhi u?
they rice eat pron. conc. pref.+be pl. conc. part.
"They take their meal (confirmative)"

2.(a) əmaw ən ne əhi
they rice eat pron. conc. pref.+be
ua əhi
pl. conc. part.+reason pron. conc. pref.+copula
"It is due to their taking meal"

The following are the additional examples of the derivations of adverbial clauses of reason and their proper main clauses and subordination of them with the main clauses.

Examples :

(a) key kəkipak
I pron. conc. pref.+happy
"I am happy"

(b) hiay laybu key adiŋ əhi
this book I for pron. conc. pref.+copula
"This book is for me"

(a+b) key kəkipa jiak
I pron conc. pref.+happy (inf) reason
tu? hiay laybu key adiŋ əhi
def. part this book I for pron. conc. pref. +copula
a əhi
reason pron. conc. pref +copula
"The reason of my being happy is due to the fact that this book is for me"

(c) əmaw əhe? u?
they pron. conc. pref.+ angry pl. conc. part.
"They are angry"

(d) vua? əju
rain pron conc. pref.+fall
"It rains"

(c+d) əmaw əhe? jiak u?
they pron. conc. pref. +angry reason pl. conc. part.
tu? vua? əju a əhi
def. part. rain pron. conc. pref.+fall reason pron. conc. pref.+ copula
"The reason of their angry is due to rain"

1.2 2 7 Adverbial clause of purpose :

The adverbial clauses of purpose are derived from a declarative clause in two different ways

Consider the following sentences :

1. nawpəŋten ən ənekdiŋ
children (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref.+eat (inf.)+for
un ən huan nin
pl. conc. part. rice cook imp. part.
+adv. part.
"Cook rice so that the children may eat it"

2, nawpəŋten ən ənekn ədiŋ
children (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref.+eat (inf.)
+place suff.+for
un kuaŋ hi?siaŋ un
pl. conc. part. plate+do clean pl. conc. part.
+adv. part. +imp. part.
"Rinse the plate so that the children may eat it"

Notice that the adverbial clauses of purpose in the above examples are derived from the following declarative clause.

nawpəŋten ən əne u?
children (nom.) rice pron. conc. pref. pl. conc.
+eat part.
"The children take their meal"

In the first sentence, the declarative clause is adverbialised by changing the form of the verb into its infinitive form (**nek**) which is added by the suffix diŋ and the adverbial particle **in** is placed after the particle **u?** which gets contracted with **in** as **un**. In the second sentence, the suffix **na** is first added before adding diŋ and the other processes are the same. The two sentences are further different regarding the main clauses also. In the first sentence, the subject of the main clause is meant for consumption and in the second sentence, it is meant for an instrument. This means that the two clauses have not the same privilege of occurrence. If the occurrence of one is replaced by the other, it would be a semantically ill-formed string in the case of adverbial clause of reason containing **na**.

Example :

nawpəŋten ən əneknədiŋ un ən huan nin	"Cook rice so that the children may eat it"

If it is in the case of adverbial clause of reason without **na,** the adverbial clause of reason becomes an adverbial clause of time.

Example :

nawpəŋten ən ənekdiŋ un kuaŋ hi?siang un	"When the children are about to eat the rice, rinse the plate"

The following are the additional examples of such adverbial clause of time.

(1) ken hiay ci ne?l:k ka?
I (nom.) this salt curry+among at
kəxakdin kewpi kədəy?
pron. conc. pref.+put laddle pron. conc. pref.
+for+adv. part. +want
"When I am about to put this common salt into the curry, I want the laddle"

(2) ken ekjam kəpasikdin
I (nom.) exam. pron. conc. pref.+pass+for+adv. part.
lay kəsim
book pron. conc. pref.+read
"When I am about to pass the examination, I read the book"

The above subordinate clauses of time become adverbial clauses of reason if the suffix **na** "place or instrument" is inserted between the verb and diŋ "for".

Examples :

(1) ken hiay ci me?ləkka?
I (nom.) this salt curry+among at
kəxaknədin kewpi kədəy?
pron. conc. pref.+put+ laddle pron. conc pref.
instrument+for+adv. part. +want
"I want the laddle so that I may put this common salt into the curry"

(2) ken ekjam kepasiknədin
I (nom.) exam. pron. conc. pref.+pass+instrument +for+adv. part.
lay kəsim
book kəsim
"I read the book so that I may pass the examination"

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