

## BENGALI SKELETON GRAMMAR.

## I.—Nouns—

## (1) Living beings—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>santān,</i> <i>santānē,</i> } a son.	<i>santānērā.</i>
Gen.	<i>santānēr.</i>	<i>santāndēr</i> (or <i>-digēr</i> ).
Loc.	<i>santānē.</i>	—

For other Obl. cases of Plur. *digā* is added. Only human beings have nom. plur. in *ērā*. Other living beings use a periphrasis, e.g., *kukkur-sakal*, dogs.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>pitā,</i> <i>pitāy,</i> } a father.	<i>pitārā.</i>
Gen.	<i>pitār.</i>	<i>pitādēr.</i>
Loc.	<i>pitāy.</i>	—

The nominative forms *santānē* and *pitāy* are only used before transitive verbs.

## (2) Inanimate objects—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>gāchh,</i> a tree.	Plur. always formed by a periphrasis. Thus, <i>gāchh-sakal</i> , trees.
Acc.	<i>gāchh.</i>	
Dat.	<i>gāchhē.</i>	
Gen.	<i>gāchhēr.</i>	
Loc.	<i>gāchhē.</i>	

## Termination of other cases—

Acc. Dat.	<i>ēś</i> (only in the case of living beings).
Dat.	<i>rē</i> (rare). Inanimate objects take form of Loc.
Instr.	<i>tē</i> (rare), usually <i>karttrik</i> , <i>diyā</i> , etc.
Obl.	<i>kāitē</i> , <i>tāktiyā</i> (pron. <i>tāktē</i> ), etc.
Loc.	also <i>ētē</i> or <i>tē</i> (both numbers).

Gender.—Adjectives do not change for gender.

III.—Verbs.—Plural is commonly used instead of singular, except in 3rd person. First and 2nd persons singular are here omitted. Third person plural is also used as an honorific singular.

## Auxiliary Verb, and Verb Substantive—

Present 1.	<i>āchhi.</i>	Past	<i>chhilām.</i>
2.	<i>āchha.</i>		<i>chhilē.</i>
3.	{ Sing. <i>āchhē.</i> Plur. <i>āchhēn.</i>		<i>chhila.</i> <i>chhilēn.</i>

Negative Verb substantive, *nāi* or *nāhi*, am not, and so on. The word *nāi* when used with the present tense, gives it a past negative meaning.

Emphatic Verb substantive, *baśi*, I am indeed, and so on.

Regular Verb, Root	<i>kar, do.</i>
Verbal Nouns	<i>karā, karibā, karaṇ.</i>
Infinitive	<i>karitē.</i>
Pres. Part.	<i>karitē.</i>
Past Part.	<i>kariyā.</i>
Conjunctive Part.	<i>kariyā, karilē.</i>
Conditional Part.	<i>karilē.</i>

Present	Present Definite, <i>karitē-chhī,</i> I am doing, etc.	
1. <i>kari,</i> I do. 2. <i>kara</i> (old Sing. <i>kariś</i> ). 3. { Sing. <i>karē.</i> Plur. <i>karēn.</i>	Imperfect, <i>karitē-chhilām,</i> I was doing, etc.	
<th>Past</th> <th>Perfect, <i>kariyā-chhī,</i> I have done, etc.</th>		Past
1. <i>karilām,</i> (old Sing. <i>karinā</i> or <i>karilum</i> ), I did. 2. <i>karilē.</i> 3. { Sing. <i>karila</i> (- <i>lēk</i> ). Plur. <i>karilēn.</i>	Pluperfect, <i>kariyā-chhilām,</i> I had done, etc.	
<th>Future</th> <th>Imperative.</th>		Future
1. <i>kariba,</i> I shall do. 2. <i>karibē.</i> 3. { Sing. <i>karibē</i> (- <i>bēk</i> ). Plur. <i>karibēn.</i>	2. <i>kara,</i> do. 3. { Sing. <i>karuk.</i> Plur. <i>karun.</i>	

## Conditional and Habitual—

1. <i>karilām,</i> (if) I had done, I used to do.
2. <i>karilē.</i>
3. { Sing. <i>karila.</i> Plur. <i>karilēn.</i>

## II.—Pronouns—

	(a) PERSONAL.						(b) DEMONSTRATIVE.	
	1st.		2nd.		3rd.		This.	That.
	Inferior (disused).	Usual forms.	Inferior (disused).	Usual forms.	Inferior.	Superior.		
Sing. Nom.	<i>ami.</i>	<i>ami.</i>	<i>tui.</i>	<i>tumi.</i>	<i>śē.</i>	<i>timi.</i>	<i>ē, ini.</i> <i>iḥār, iḥār,</i> etc.	<i>ō, ami.</i> <i>uḥār, uḥār,</i> etc.
Gen.	<i>mōr.</i>	<i>āmār.</i>	<i>tōr.</i>	<i>tōmār.</i>	<i>tāḥār, tār.</i>	<i>tāḥār.</i>		
Loc.	<i>mōlē.</i>	<i>āmāy.</i>	<i>tōlē.</i>	<i>tōmāy.</i>	<i>tāḥāy, tāy.</i>	<i>tāḥāy.</i>		
Plur. Nom.	<i>mōrā.</i>	<i>āmārā.</i>	<i>tōrā.</i>	<i>tōmārā.</i>	<i>tāḥārā, tārā.</i>	<i>tāḥārā.</i>		
Gen.	<i>mōdēr.</i>	<i>āmādēr.</i>	<i>tōdēr.</i>	<i>tōmādēr.</i>	<i>tāḥādēr, tādēr.</i>	<i>tāḥādēr.</i>		

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### Contracted forms—

The following are the usual contracted pronunciations of the various forms:—

*karibā*, pron. *kōrbā*; *karitā*, *kōritā*; *kariyā*, *kōrē*; *karilām*, *kōrlām*; *kariba*, *kōrbā*; *karitām*, *kōrām*, and so on.

The Present Definite, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect are pronounced as follows:—

Present Definite, *kōrcchā*, etc.; Imperfect, *kōrcchilām*, etc.; Perfect, *kōrcchā*, etc.; Pluperfect, *kōrcchilām*.

### Irregular Verbs—

The root *jā*, go, forms its 3rd verbal noun *jān*. Past Part. *giyā* (pron. *giyā*); Past, *gīlām*, etc.; Perf., *giyāchhī* (pron. *gēchhī*), etc.; Plup., *giyāchhīlām* (pron. *gēchhīlām*), etc. The root is regular, e.g. Pres. Def., *jāitāchhī* (pron. *jāchchā*).

The root *āis*, come. Pres., (1) *āisi*, (2) *āisa* (pron. *āshā*); (3) (Sing.) *āisā* (*āshā*) or *āsā*, (Plur.) *āisān* (*āshān*) or *āsān*; Past, *āilām* (*āilām*) or *āsilām*; Perf. *āiyāchhī* (*āshāchhī*) or *āiyāchhī* (*āshāchhī*). Pres. Part., *āisitā* (*āshētā*); Past Part., *āisyā* (*āshā*); Conj. Part., *āitā* (*āitā*) or *āsītā*.

The root *hā*, be. 3rd verbal noun, *hān*. Pres. (1) *hāi*, (2) *hāā*, (3) (Sing.) *hāy*, (Plur.) *hān*; Pres. Def. *hāitāchhī* (pron. *hāchchā*); Past, *hāilām* (*hāilām*); Perf. *hāiyāchhī* (*hāchchī*); Fut., *hāiba* (*hāibā*).

The roots *dā*, give, and *nā*, take. 3rd verbal noun, *dān*. Pres. (1) *dāi*, *dā*, (2) *dāā* (*dāā*), (3) (Sing.) *dāy*, (Plur.) *dān*; Pres. Def., *dāitāchhī* (pron. *dāchchā*); Past, *dāilām*; Perf., *dāiyāchhī* (*dāchchī*); Fut., *dāiba* (*dāibā*); Imperat. (2) *dāā*, *dāā* (*dāā*), (3) (Sing.) *dāuk*, *dāuk*, (Plur.) *dāun*, *dāun*. Cond., *dāitām*; Inf., *dāitā*; Past Part., *dāiyā* (*dāiyā*); Cond. Part., *dāitā*. So *nā*. It has also a Past *nāilām*.

### Passive—

First verbal noun with root *jā*. Thus *karā jāitāchhī* (*jāchchī*), I am being made.

### Causal—

Adds *ā* to root. Thus *karāitā*, to cause to do. If root ends in vowel, *āyā* (pron. *āyā*) is added. Thus *dāyāitā* (pron. *dāyāitā*), to cause to give.

(e) RELATIVE.	(d) CORRELATIVE.	(c) INTERROGATIVE.		(f) INDEFINITE.		(g) REFLEXIVE AND HONORIFIC.	(h) ADJECTIVES.
		Masc. fem. who?	Neuter, what?	Masc. fem. anyone.	Neuter, anything.	Self, Your Honour.	
<i>jā</i> , <i>jini</i> , <i>jāhār</i> , <i>jāhār</i> , etc.	<i>ā</i> , <i>tini</i> , etc.	<i>kā</i> , <i>kāhār</i> , <i>kāhār</i> , etc.	<i>kī</i> , <i>kāhār</i> , <i>kisār</i> .	<i>kāka</i> , <i>kāhār-o</i> , etc.	<i>kichhu</i> , <i>kichkur</i> , etc.	<i>āpanā</i> , <i>āpanār</i> , etc.	<i>ē</i> , this. <i>ō</i> , that. <i>jē</i> , what. <i>ā</i> , that. <i>kōn</i> , what? <i>kōnā</i> , any, some.

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COMPILED AND EDITED BY

G. A. GRIERSON, C.I.E., PH.D., D.LITT., I.C.S. (RETD.)

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