

BHĪLĪ SKELETON GRAMMAR.

I.—NOUNS.

Sing.						
Nom.	<i>bāp</i> , a father.	<i>sōrō</i> , a son.	<i>ād^ami</i> , a man.	<i>sōri</i> , a girl.	<i>gēr</i> , a house.	<i>sōrū</i> , a child.
Agent.	<i>bāp-ē</i> .	<i>sōrē</i> .	<i>ādamnyē</i> .	<i>sōryē</i> .	<i>gērē</i> .	<i>sōrā-nē</i> .
Dat.	<i>bāp-ē</i> , <i>bāp-nē</i> .	<i>sōrā-ē</i> , <i>sōrā-nē</i> .	<i>ādamnyē</i> .	<i>sōri-nē</i> , <i>sōryē</i> .	<i>gērē</i> , <i>gēr-nē</i> .	<i>sōrā-nē</i> .
Abl.	<i>bāp-ḥū</i> .	<i>sōrā-ḥū</i> .	<i>ād^ami-ḥū</i> .	<i>sōri-ḥū</i> .	<i>gēr-ḥū</i> .	<i>sōrā-ḥū</i> .
Gen.	<i>bāp-nō</i> .	<i>sōrā-nō</i> .	<i>ād^ami-nō</i> .	<i>sōri-nō</i> .	<i>gēr-nō</i> .	<i>sōrā-nō</i> .
Loc.	<i>bāp-mā</i> .	<i>sōrā-mā</i> .	<i>ād^ami-mā</i> .	<i>sōri-mā</i> .	<i>gēr-mā</i> .	<i>sōrā-mā</i> .
Plur.						
Nom.	<i>bāp</i> .	<i>sōrā</i> .	<i>ād^ami(ō)</i> .	<i>sōri(ō)</i> .	<i>gēr</i> .	<i>sōrā</i> .
Dat.	<i>bāpā-nē</i> .	<i>sōrā-nē</i> .	{ <i>ādam^ayō-nē</i> . <i>ādam^anyā-ē</i> .	{ <i>sōriō-nē</i> . <i>sōryā-nē</i> .	<i>gērā-nē</i> .	<i>sōrā-nē</i> .
Gen.	<i>bāpā-nō</i> .	<i>sōrā-nō</i> .	{ <i>ādam^ayō-nō</i> . <i>ādam^anyā-nō</i> .	{ <i>sōriō-nō</i> . <i>sōryā-nō</i> .	<i>gērā-nō</i> .	<i>sōrā-nō</i> .

Suffixes ending in *ē* are often nasalized. Thus, *bāpē*, by the father. Other case suffixes are,—ablative *kanē-thi*; locative *māy*, *mē*, *kanē*, and *ē*; thus, *kuvā-mē*, in the well; *ḥāḥē* (*ḥāḥē*), on the hand.

The neuter gender is often used to denote feminine beings; thus, *bairē* and *bairi*, a woman.

Adjectives.—All adjectives which do not end in *ā* are uninflected. Those ending in *ā* are inflected for gender, number, and partly for case. Thus, *bhalā*, good; fem. *bhalī*; neut. *bhalū*; pl. *bhalā*, fem. *bhalī*, neut. *bhalā*; oblique *bhalā*, fem. *bhalī*; before locatives also *bhalā*. The genitive and ablative suffixes are such adjectives; thus, *tārē ātā-nē* (or, *tārā ātānā*) *kḥēr-mā*, in thy father's house; *ḥāy^aḍi-mē-ḥō ḥē ḥāy^aḍi*, one servant from among the servants; *kī-ḥā ā^aḥyā*, wherefrom have you come?

II.—PRONOUNS.

	I.		Thou.		Who?	What?
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.		
Nom.	<i>ḥū</i> .	<i>amā</i> , <i>amē</i> , <i>āp^aḍā</i> .	<i>tū</i> .	<i>tamā</i> , <i>tamē</i> .	<i>kun</i> , <i>kōṇ</i> .	<i>ḥū</i> .
Agent.	<i>mē</i> , <i>maē</i> .	<i>umā</i> , <i>āmē</i> , <i>āp^aḍē</i> .	<i>tē</i> , <i>taē</i> .	<i>tamā</i> , <i>tamē</i> .	<i>kōṇē</i> .	<i>ḥēṇē</i> .
Dat.	<i>may</i> , <i>ma-nē</i> .	<i>amē</i> .	<i>tay</i> .	<i>tamē</i> .	<i>kōṇā-ē</i> .	<i>ḥāy</i> .
Gen.	<i>mārō</i> .	<i>amārō</i> .	<i>t(ḥ)ārō</i> .	<i>tamārō</i> .	<i>kōṇā-nō</i> , <i>kī-nō</i> .	<i>ḥēṇā-nō</i> , <i>ḥī-nō</i> .
	That.					
	Sing.		Plur.			
Nom.	<i>vō</i> , <i>vī</i> ; f. <i>vē</i> , <i>vī</i> .		<i>vā</i> , f. <i>vī</i> , n. <i>vā</i> .		Similarly are inflected, <i>pālō</i> , f. <i>pālī</i> , he, she; <i>ī</i> and <i>iyō</i> , fem. <i>iyē</i> , n. <i>iyū</i> , obl. <i>ī</i> or <i>anā</i> , this; <i>tī</i> , obl. <i>tanā</i> and <i>tī</i> , that; <i>jī</i> , obl. <i>janā</i> and <i>jī</i> , who.	
Agent.	<i>vanē</i> , <i>vinē</i> , f. <i>vanīē</i> .		<i>vanāē</i> , f. <i>vanīā-ē</i> .			
Dat.	<i>vī-nē</i> ; or <i>vanā-ē</i> , f. <i>vanī-ē</i> .		<i>vanīē</i> , f. <i>vanīāē</i> .			
Gen.	<i>vī-nō</i> , or <i>vanā-nō</i> , f. <i>vanī-nō</i> .		<i>vanā-nō</i> , f. <i>vanīā-nō</i> .			

III.—VERBS.

A.—Verb Substantive.—*hḍwā*, to be.

	<i>Present</i> , I am, etc.	<i>Past</i> , I was, etc.	<i>Future</i> , I shall be, etc.	<i>Subjunctive</i> , I may be, etc.	<i>Imperative</i> , be, etc.
Sing.	1 <i>hḍ</i> .	<i>atḍ</i> .	<i>aḥi, hḍih, ahjḍ</i> .	<i>ugū, hḍū, wḍ</i> .	<i>hḍ, hḍjḍ</i> .
	2 <i>hḍ</i> .	<i>atḍ</i> .	<i>aḥḍ</i> .	<i>ugḍ, vḍ</i> .	
	3 <i>hḍ</i> .	<i>atḍ</i> .	<i>aḥḍ</i> .	<i>ugḍ, vḍ</i> .	
Plur.	1 <i>hḍā, hḍāi-yḍ</i> .	<i>atā</i> .	<i>aḥā</i> .	<i>ugā, wḍ</i> .	<i>hḍ, hḍjḍ</i> .
	2 <i>hḍ</i> .	<i>atḍ</i> .	<i>aḥḍ</i> .	<i>ugḍ, wḍ</i> .	
	3 <i>hḍ, hḍ</i> .	<i>atā</i> .	<i>aḥḍ</i> .	<i>ugḍ, vḍ</i> .	

The past tense is inflected as an adjective and agrees with the subject in gender and number. Thus, *of atī*, she was. A past subjunctive is *ugēk* or *ugēt*, I might be. It does not change for person.

B.—Finite Verb.—*paḍ^wwū*, to fall.

Verbal Noun.—*paḍ^wwū*, genitive *paḍ^wwā-nḍ*.

Participles.—*paḍ^ttḍ*, falling; *paḍ^jjyḍ, paḍḍlḍ*, fallen; *paḍ^wwā-nḍ*, about to fall; *paḍ^ttḍ*, on falling.

Conjunctive participle.—*paḍi, paḍi-nḍ, paḍi-nḍ*.

	<i>Pres. conj.</i> , I may fall, etc.	<i>Present</i> , I fall, etc.	<i>Past</i> , I fell, etc.	<i>Future</i> , I shall fall, etc.	<i>Imperative</i> , fall, etc.
Sing.	1 <i>paḍū</i> .	<i>paḍū-hḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^jjyḍ</i> .	<i>paḍi(h), paḍ^ttḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ, paḍ^jjḍ</i> .
	2 <i>paḍḍ</i> .	<i>paḍḍ-hḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^jjyḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^ttḍ, paḍi(h)</i> .	
	3 <i>paḍḍ</i> .	<i>paḍḍ-hḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^jjyḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^ttḍ</i> .	
Plur.	1 <i>paḍā, paḍiyḍ</i> .	<i>paḍā-hḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^jjyḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^ttḍ</i> .	<i>paḍiyḍ</i> .
	2 <i>paḍḍ</i> .	<i>paḍḍ-hḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^jjyḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^ttḍ</i> .	<i>paḍḍ, paḍ^jjḍ</i> .
	3 <i>paḍḍ</i> .	<i>paḍḍ-hḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^jjyḍ</i> .	<i>paḍ^ttḍ</i> .	

Present definite.—*hḍ paḍū hḍ*, I am falling.

Imperfect.—*hḍ paḍ^ttḍ atḍ*, I was falling.

Perfect.—*hḍ paḍ^jjyḍ hḍ*, I have fallen.

Pluperfect.—*hḍ paḍ^jjyḍ atḍ*, I had fallen.

The present conjunctive is also used as an ordinary present. The past participle passive has sometimes the forms *paḍiyḍ, paḍyḍ*, and *paḍḍ*.

Similarly are inflected all regular verbs. The past tense of transitive verbs agrees with the object; thus, *wāḍ paḍi/ḍiyḍ* he gave his property; *aḍ i-nḍ wḍkalayḍ*, he sent him.

C.—Irregular Verbs.

Several verbs form their past tense irregularly. Thus,—

<i>kar^wwū</i> , to do,	past <i>kīdḍ</i> .	<i>paḥ^wwū</i> , to enter, past <i>paḥḥḍ</i> .
<i>khāwū</i> , to eat.	„ <i>khāḍḍ</i> .	<i>piwū</i> , to drink, „ <i>pidḍ</i> .
<i>jāwū</i> , to go,	„ <i>giyḍ</i> .	<i>ḍiwū</i> , to fear, „ <i>ḍinḍ</i> .
<i>ḍekh^wwū</i> , to see,	„ <i>ḍiḥḥḍ</i> .	<i>ḍēh^wwū</i> , to sit, „ <i>ḍēḥḥḍ</i> .
<i>ḍiwū</i> , to give,	„ <i>ḍidḍ</i> .	<i>mar^wwū</i> , to die, „ <i>muḍ</i> .
<i>nāh^wwū</i> , to run away,	„ <i>nāḥḥḍ</i> .	<i>liwū</i> , to take, „ <i>lidḍ</i> .

Occasionally we also find forms such as *rihāḥḍ*, he got angry; *marāḥḍ*, beaten, etc.

Passive Voice.—Formed by adding *ā* to the base; thus, *kar^wwū*, to do; *karāwū*, to be done; *kēwā*, we are called; *kēwāḍ*, they are called.

Causative verb.—Formed as in Gujāratī by adding *aw, āw*, and *āḍ*. When *āw* is added the verbal noun usually ends in *nū* and not in *wū*. Thus, *waj^wwū*, to sound; *wajāw^wwū*, to cause to sound; *ḍēh^wwū*, to sit; *ḍēhāḍ^wwū*, to cause to sit; *phar^wwū*, to turn; *pharāw^wwū*, to

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