

VII. NUMERALS

7.3.21. Masculine

From two to seven these consist of the numeral (or its alternant) and the masculine suffix {-*vur*}. Numerals from eight onwards are borrowings from Telugu.

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|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>or-o:ṇḍu</i> | 5. <i>yey-vur</i> |
| 2. <i>iru-vur</i> | 6. <i>a:r-vur</i> |
| 3. <i>muv-vur</i> | 7. <i>e:ḍ-vur</i> |
| 4. <i>na:l-vur</i> | |

7.3.22. Non-Masculine

Except the adjective of 'one' and the numeral 'four', all others are similar to the Telugu numerals.

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|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>okaṭi</i> (adj. <i>oro</i>) | 6. <i>a:ru</i> |
| 2. <i>roṇḍu</i> | 7. <i>e:ḍu</i> |
| 3. <i>mu:ḍu</i> <i>mu:ṇḍu</i> | 8. <i>enimidi</i> |
| 4. <i>na:lu</i> | 9. <i>tommidi</i> |
| 5. <i>aydu</i> | 10. <i>padi</i> |
| | etc., etc. |

A DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR OF GONDI

Dept. of Linguistics: Publication No. 16.
Published with the UGC Grants.
First edition: November 1968.

PL 4632
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DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
ANNAMALAINAGAR
INDIA
1968

Rs 5 - 0 0

*Printed at
Azhahu Printers, Chidambaram*