

MAGAHĪ SKELETON GRAMMAR.

I.—NOUNS—

Each has three forms as in Maithilī. Thus (short) *ghōrā*, (long) *ghōr°wā*, (redundant) *ghōrawā*, a horse.

The short form may be weak (as *ghōr*), or strong (as *ghōrā*).

**Number.**—Plural is formed by adding *a* and shortening a final long vowel. Thus, *ghōrā*, horse, pl. *ghōran*; *ghar*, a house, pl. *gharan*. Plural may also be formed by adding nouns of multitude, such as *sab*, *lōg*. Thus *ghōrā sab*, the horses; *rājā lōg*, the kings.

**Case.**—The only two cases are the Instrumental and the Locative, formed, as in Maithilī by the addition of *ē* and *ā* respectively, before which a final *ā* is elided, and a final *r* or *ṛ* is shortened. Thus, *ghōrē*, by a horse; *ghōrā*, in a horse; *phalē*, a fruit; *phalē, phalā*: *mālī*, a gardener; *mālī, mālī*. These forms do not occur in the Plural.

Other cases are formed by postpositions added to the nominative, or (when that exists) to the oblique form (see below). Some of these are *ke*, to (also used as a sign of the Accusative); *sē, sē, satī*, from or by; *lā, lē, khāṭir, lāgi*, for; *wā, mē, mō*, in; *k, ke, kēr*, of. Before the post-position *k*, a final long vowel is shortened. Thus *ghōrak*, of a horse. When the noun ends in a consonant, *a* is inserted. Thus *phal°ak*, of a fruit.

**Gender.**—Adjectives do not change for gender.

**Oblique Form.**—In all nouns ending in vowels, the oblique form is the same as the Nominative. In all nouns ending in consonants, it may either be the same as the nominative, or may add *a*. Thus *ghar ke* or *ghare ke*, of a house.

Verbal nouns in *l* have an oblique form in *lā*. Thus *dēkhāl*, seeing; oblique form *dekh°lā*. Other verbal nouns follow the ordinary rule about nouns ending in consonants.

II.—PRONOUNS—

	I		Thou		Self	This	That, He.
	Inferior form.	Superior form.	Inferior form.	Superior form.			
Sing. Nom.	—	<i>han</i>	<i>tā, tō</i>		<i>ap°ne</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ū</i>
Obl.	<i>mōrā</i>	<i>ham°rā</i>	<i>tōrā</i>	<i>toh°rā</i>	<i>ap°ne</i>	<i>ek</i>	<i>oh</i>
Gen.	{ <i>mōr</i> , or <i>mōrā</i> , (f.) <i>mōrī</i>	{ <i>hammar</i> , <i>hamār, hamare</i>	{ <i>tōr, torā</i> , (f.) <i>tōrī</i>	{ <i>tōhar, tohār</i> , <i>tohare</i>	{ <i>ap°ne-ke</i> <i>apan</i>	{ <i>ō-kar, eh-ke</i> , etc.	{ <i>ō-kar, oh-ke</i> , etc.
Plur. Nom.	<i>hamanī</i>	<i>ham°ranī</i>	<i>tohanī</i>	<i>toh°ranī</i>	<i>ap°ne sab</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ū</i>
Obl.	<i>hamanī</i>	<i>hamaranī</i>	<i>tohanī</i>	<i>toh°ranī</i>	<i>ap°ne sab</i>	<i>inh</i>	<i>unh</i>

	Who.	He, that.	Who?	What (thing).	Anyone, someone.
	Sing. Nom.	<i>jē, jawn</i>	<i>sē, taun</i>	<i>kē, kō, kaun</i>	<i>kā, kī, kaūchī</i>
Obl.	<i>jeh</i>	<i>teh</i>	<i>keh</i>	<i>kāke</i>	<i>kekar, kaumō</i>
Gen.	<i>jē-kar, jeh-ke, etc.</i>	<i>tē-kar, teh-ke, etc.</i>	<i>kē-kar, keh-ke, etc.</i>		
Plur. Nom.	<i>jē, jin°hanī</i>	<i>sē, tin°hanī</i>	<i>kē, kin°hanī</i>	<i>kī</i> is peculiar to South-East Patna, <i>kaūchī</i> to Gaya.	Anything, something, is <i>kuchhū, kuchhō</i> or <i>kuchhā-o</i> , which has no oblique form.
Obl.	<i>jin</i>	<i>tin</i>	<i>kin</i>		

**NOTE.**—In the above, the Oblique forms of the Plural are often used for the Nominative. There are many forms of the oblique plural. The following are those of the pronoun of the first person (the others can be formed from analogy), *ham°ninā, ham°ranhī, hamaranh*. The spelling of these fluctuates. Thus, we find *ham°nin*, and so on. From *ī*, we have, *in°hanh, in°hanī, ik°nin, akh°nī, ekh°nī, in°kanhī, in°kās*. So also for *ū, jē, sē* and *kē*. The spelling of all these fluctuates.

**Oblique Genitives.**—All genitives in *kar* have an oblique form in *krā*. Thus, *ō-kar, ek°rā; ō-kar, ok°rā; jē-kar, jek°rā* and so on. This can be used as a kind of secondary oblique Case of the pronoun, to which postpositions can be attached. Thus, Dat. sing., *ek°rā kē*, and so on.

III.—VERBS—

A.—Auxiliary Verbs & Verbs Substantive.

Present, I am, etc.

Past, I was, etc.

	Form I	Form II	Form III	Form IV	Form I	Form II	Form III	Form IV
	1	<i>hī</i> <sup>1</sup>	—	<i>hī</i> <sup>2</sup>	—	<i>halā</i> <sup>1</sup>	—	<i>halī</i> <sup>2</sup>
2	<i>hē</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>hahin</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>hā</i> <sup>5</sup>	<i>hahun</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>halē</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>hal°hin</i>	<i>halā</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>hal°hun</i>
3	<i>hai</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>hahin</i> <sup>8</sup>	<i>hai</i> <sup>9</sup>	<i>hain</i> <sup>10</sup>	<i>hal</i> <sup>5</sup>	<i>hal°hin</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>halan</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>hal°thin</i> <sup>8</sup>

Optional forms:—

Optional forms:—

<sup>1</sup> *Hakī, hikī*; <sup>2</sup> *hiai*; <sup>3</sup> *hā, hē, hai, hahī, haki*; fem. *hī, hī*; <sup>4</sup> *hahin*; <sup>5</sup> *hahū, hahō, hahā*; <sup>6</sup> *hakhun*; <sup>7</sup> *hā, hē, hō, hā, has, hahai, hahī*; <sup>8</sup> *hahin*; fem. *hakhin, hakhini*; <sup>9</sup> *hath, hathī*; <sup>10</sup> *hathin*; fem. *hathin, hathini*.

<sup>1</sup> *Halī*; <sup>2</sup> *haliai*; <sup>3</sup> *halā, halē, hal°hī, halā*; fem. *halī, halī*; <sup>4</sup> *halāh, hal°hū, hal°hō, hal°hā*; <sup>5</sup> *halai, hal°hī*; fem. *halī*; <sup>6</sup> *hal°khin*; fem. *hal°khin, hal°khini*; <sup>7</sup> *hal°thī*; fem. *halin*; <sup>8</sup> fem. *hal°thin, hal°thin*.

**B.—Transitive Verb.—***Jāhab*, to see. Root, *dākh*.

*Verbal nouns*, 1, *dākhāb*, obl. not used; 2, *dākhāl*, obl. *dakh'āl*; 3, *dākhā*, obl. *dākhā*.

*Participles*, Pres. *dākhā*, *dākhāt*, *dākhāt*; fem. -*ī*; obl. -*te*; Past. *dākhāl*; fem. -*ī*; obl. -*Je*.

*Conjunctive Participle*, *dākh ke* or *dakh har*.

*Simple Present*, I see, etc. *Present Conditional*, (if) I see, etc.

*Past*, I saw, etc.

	Form I	Form II	Form III	Form IV	Form I	Form II	Form III	Form IV
1	<i>dākhā</i> <sup>1</sup>	---	<i>dākhā</i> <sup>2</sup>	---	<i>dakh'āl</i> <sup>1</sup>	---	<i>dakh'āl</i> <sup>2</sup>	---
2	<i>dākhā</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>dakh'āhin</i>	<i>dākhā</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>dakh'āhun</i>	<i>dakh'āl</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>dakh'āhin</i>	<i>dakh'āl</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>dakh'āhun</i>
3	<i>dakhāi</i> <sup>5</sup>	<i>dakh'āhin</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>dākhātā</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>dakh'tāhin</i> <sup>8</sup>	<i>dakh'lak</i> <sup>9</sup>	<i>dakh'āhan</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>dakh'āl</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>dakh'tāhin</i> <sup>7</sup>

Optional forms:—

<sup>1</sup> *dākhā*; <sup>2</sup> *dakhāi*; <sup>3</sup> *dākhā*, *dākhā*, *dākhā*, *dākhā*; fem., *dākhā*; *dākhā*, *dākhā*; <sup>4</sup> *dākhāh*, *dakh'āhū*, *dakh'āhū*, *dakh'āhū*; <sup>5</sup> *dākhā*, *dākhā*; <sup>6</sup> *dakh'āhin*; fem. *dakh'āhin*, *dakh'āhin*; <sup>7</sup> *dākhāt*, *dakh'tā*; <sup>8</sup> *dākhāhin*, *dakh'tāhin*; fem., *dakh'tāhin*, *dakh'tāhin*.

Optional forms:—

<sup>1</sup> *dakh'āl*; <sup>2</sup> *dakh'āi*; <sup>3</sup> *dakh'āl*, *dakh'āl*, *dakh'āl*; fem. *dakh'āl*, *dakh'āl*, *dakh'āl*; <sup>4</sup> *dakh'āl*, *dakh'āl*; <sup>5</sup> *dakh'āl*, *dakh'āl*, *dakh'āl*, *dakh'āl*; <sup>6</sup> *dakh'āi*, *dakh'āi*; fem. *dakh'āi*; <sup>7</sup> *dakh'ān*, *dakh'ān*; fem., *dakh'ān*, *dakh'ān*, *dakh'ān*, *dakh'ān*; <sup>8</sup> *dakh'ān*, *dakh'ān*; fem., *dakh'ān*, *dakh'ān*.

*Future*, I shall see.—Two varieties.

Variety I—

Variety II—

	Form I	Form II	Form III	Form IV	Form I	Form II	Form III	Form IV
1	<i>dākhāb</i> <sup>1</sup>	---	<i>dakh'bai</i>	---	Wanting	Wanting	Wanting	Wanting
2	<i>dākhāb</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>dakh'āhin</i>	<i>dakh'bā</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>dakh'āhun</i>	Wanting	Wanting	<i>dakh'hā</i> <sup>4</sup>	Wanting
3	Wanting	Wanting	Wanting	Wanting	<i>dākhā</i> <sup>5</sup>	<i>dakh'āhin</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>dakh'tān</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>dakh'tāhin</i> <sup>8</sup>

Optional forms:—

<sup>1</sup> *dākhāb*, *dakh'ābū*; fem. *dakh'bī*; <sup>2</sup> *dākhāb*, *dakh'bā*, *dakh'bā*, *dakh'bā*; *dakh'āhū*; fem. *dakh'bī*, *dakh'bī*, *dakh'bī*; <sup>3</sup> *dākhāb*, *dakh'bā*, *dakh'bā*, *dakh'bā*; *dakh'āhū*, *dakh'āhū*, *dakh'āhū*;

Optional forms:—

<sup>1</sup> *dakh'hā*; <sup>2</sup> *dakh'āi*; <sup>3</sup> *dakh'ān*, *dakh'ān*; fem. *dakh'ān*, *dakh'ān*; <sup>4</sup> *dakh'hā*, *dakh'hā*; fem. *dakh'hā*; <sup>5</sup> *dākhā*, *dakh'ā*; fem. *dakh'ā*; <sup>6</sup> *dakh'āhin*, *dakh'āhin*; <sup>7</sup> *dakh'tān*, *dakh'tān*; <sup>8</sup> *dakh'tāhin*, *dakh'tāhin*.

*Past Conditional*, (if) I have seen, etc.

The *Imperative* is the same as the *Simple Present*. *Precative Forms* are *dākhāb'āhū*, *dakh'hā*, and *dākhā*.

	Form I	Form II	Form III	Form IV
1	<i>dakh'āhū</i> <sup>1</sup>	---	<i>dakh'āhū</i>	---
2	<i>dakh'āhū</i>	<i>dakh'āhin</i>	<i>dakh'āhū</i>	<i>dakh'āhun</i>
3	<i>dakh'āhū</i>	<i>dakh'āhin</i>	<i>dakh'āhū</i>	<i>dakh'āhin</i>

*Present Indefinite*, I see; *dākhā hī* or *dākhā hī*, and so throughout, conjugating the Auxiliary Verb.

*Past Indefinite*, I saw; *dākhā halū*, or *dākhā halū*, and so throughout.

*Present Definite*, I am seeing; *dakh'āhū* (*dākh'āhū* or *dākh'āhū*) *hī*, and so throughout.

*Imperfect*, I was seeing; *dakh'āhū* (etc.) *halū* and so throughout.

Or *dakh'āhū*, or *dakh'āhū*, and so throughout. The word *hal* may be added throughout. Thus *dakh'āhū hal*. Optional forms as in the Past of the Auxiliary.

*Perfect*, I have seen, formed by adding *hai*, *hā*, *hā*, or *hā* to the Past. Thus, *dakh'āhū hai*, I have seen. *Pluperfect*, I had seen, similarly formed by adding *hal* or *halai*. Thus *dakh'āhū hal*, I had seen.

**C.—Neuter Verbs.**—These only differ in the conjugation of the Preterite, and of the tenses derived from it, which follow that of *halū* not that of *dākh'āhū*. Thus 3, Form I, *girāl*, he fell. So *gir'ālū hai*, I have fallen.

**D.—Verbs whose roots end in ā; pāeb**, to obtain. Pres. Part., *pāwat*, *pāit*.

	Simple Pres.	Future.	Past.	Past Conditional.	Forms containing <i>au</i> , like <i>pāulū</i> , <i>pāitū</i> , are only used in the case of transitive verbs, except <i>kāēb</i> , to eat, which does not use such forms. They are never used in the east of the Magahī tract.
1	<i>pā</i> <sup>1</sup> or <i>pāw</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>pāeb</i>	<i>pāulū</i> or <i>pāilū</i>	<i>pāutū</i> or <i>pāitū</i>	
2	<i>pāwāt</i>	<i>pāibā</i> or <i>pābā</i>	<i>pāulā</i> or <i>pāilā</i>	<i>pāutā</i> or <i>pāitā</i>	
3	<i>pāwāt</i>	<i>pāi</i> , <i>pāit</i>	<i>pāulak</i> or <i>pāilak</i>	<i>pāwat</i> or <i>pāit</i>	

**E.—Irregular Verbs.**

*Jāeb*, to go; Past Part., *gāl*.  
*Karab*, to do; " *kail*.  
*Marab*, to die; " *mūl* or *mūl*.  
*Dāb*, to give; " *dāl* or *dīkal*.  
*Lāb*, to take; " *lāl* or *līkal*.  
*Hāeb*, to become; " *hāl*, *hāl* or *hāl*.

# LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA

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