AWADHĪ SKELETON GRAMMAR.

I.—NOUNS.

Three forms.	Short.	Long.	Redundant.
	ghŏṛ, a horse,	*ghoṛ°wā*,	*ghoṛaund.*
	nāri, a woman,	*nariyā*,	*nariwā.*

Declension.

					Postpositions.
Sing.	Nom.	*ghoṛ°wā*, a horse,	*ghar*, a house.	*nāri*, a woman.	*kŏ, kā, ka*, to, also denotes accusative; *barĕ*, for.
	Obl.	*ghoṛ°wā*	{ *ghar* { *gharahi, gharai, gharĕ.*	*nārĭ.* *nārihi.*	*sĕ, sĕni, sen*, from, by.
					kĕr, kar, ke, of; obl. *kĕ*; fem. *kŏi.*
Plur.	Nom.	{ *ghoṛ°wĕ.* { *ghoṛ°wane.* { *ghoṛ°wan.*	{ *ghar°ne.* { *gharan.*	} *nārin.*	*mĕ, ma*, in.
	Obl.	*ghoṛ°wan.*	*gharan.*	*nārin.*	*par*, on.

An instrumental singular is formed in *an*, as *bhūkhan*, by hunger.

Adjectives change for gender. Thus *āpan*, own, fem. *āpani*; *ais*, such, *aisi*; *ŏ-kar*, his, *ŏ-kari.* The change is, however, frequently neglected.

II.—PRONOUNS.

		I.	Thou.	Your honour.	This.	That.	Who	That.	Who?
Sing.	Nom.	*maĭ.*	*taĭ, tŭ.*	*āpu.*	*i, yŭ.*	*ŭ, wai.*	{ *jĕ, jawan.* { *jaun.*	*sĕ, tawan.* *taun.*	{ *kŏ, kawan.* *kaun.*
	Obl.	*mŏ.*	*tŏ.*	*āpu.*	*ĕ, eh, ehi.*	*ŏ, oh, ohi.*	*jĕ.*	*tĕ.*	*kĕ.*
	Gen.	*mŏr*	*tŏr.*	...	*ĕ-kar* (obl. *ek°rĕ*)	*ŏ-kar* (obl. *ok°rĕ.*)	*jĕ-kar* (obl. *je-k°rĕ.*)	*tĕ-kar* (obl. *te-k°rĕ.*)	*kĕ-kar* (obl. *ke-k°rĕ.*)
Plur.	Nom.	*ham.*	*tum.*	*āp.*	*in, ĕ.*	*on, un, ŏ.*	*jĕ.*	*tĕ.*	*kĕ.*
	Obl.	{ *ham.* { *ham°rĕ.*	*tum.* *tum°rĕ.*	} *āp.*	*in.*	*on, un.*	{ *jen.* { *jenh.*	*ten.* *tenh.*	*ken.* *kenh.*
	Gen.	*hamār* (obl. *ham°rĕ.*)	*tumār* (obl. *tum°rĕ.*) *tohār* (obl. *toh°rĕ*)	*āp-kar.*	*in-kar* (obl. *in-k°rĕ.*)	*on-kar*, (obl. *on-k°rĕ.*)	*jen-kar* (obl. *jen-k°rĕ.*)	*ten-bar* (obl. *ten-k°rĕ.*)	*ken-kar* (obl. *ken-k°rĕ.*)

(*Ehi* is often spelt *yahi*, and *ohi wahi.*)
What? is *kā, kāw*; obl. *kayi, kai, kāhe.*
Any-one, some one, is *kĕh, kĕŭ, keŭ, kaunŏ, kaw°nau*; obl. *kĕŭ* or *kĕhŭ.*
Anything, something, is *kuchh. Āpu* is 'self'; 'own' is *āpan*, obl. *ap°nĕ.*

III.—VERBS. A. Auxiliary Verbs, and Verbs Substantive.

Present, I am, etc.

		FORM I.				FORM II.		
		SING.		PLUR.		SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	*bāṭyeŭ.*	*bāṭiŭ.*	*bāṭi.*	*bāṭin.*	*aheŭ.*	*ahiŭ.*	*ahi.*	*ahin.*
2	{ *bāṭē, bāṭas.* { *bāṭes, bāṭ.*	} *bāṭis.*	{ *bāṭew.* { *bāṭyŏ.* { *bāṭyĕ.*	} *bāṭiw.*	{ *ahĕ.* { *ahas, ahasi.* { *ahes.*	} *ahis.*	{ *ahew.* { *ahyŏ, aha.* { *ahĕ.*	} *ahiw.*
3	*bāṭai, bāṭai.*	*bāṭai.*	*bāṭĕ̃.*	*bāṭĭ.*	*ā, ahai, hai, āy.*	*ahai.*	{ *ahĭ.* { *ahaĭ.*	} *ahaĭ.*

Past, I was, etc.

		SING.		PLUR.	
		Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1		*raheŭ.*	*rahiŭ.*	{ *rahĕ.* { *rahā.*	} *rahĭ.*
2		{ *rahes.* { *rahis.*	} *rahis.*	{ *rahew.* { *rahā.*	} *rahĭ.*
3		{ *rakes.* { *rahis.* { *rahā, rahai.*	} *rahi.*	{ *rahen.* { *rahis.* { *rahĕ, rahaĭ.*	} *rahĭ.*

B. Finite Verb. Transitive.

Infinitive.	*dĕkhab.*
Pres. Part. Act.	*dĕkhat ; dĕkhit, dekhʰʰtā.*
Past. Part. Pass.	*dĕkhā.*
Fut. Part. Pass.	*dĕkhab.*
Conjunctive Participle.	*dĕkh-kăi,-ke.*

Throughout the verb (including the tenses formed from the Past Participle), the Active construction is used.

	Pres. Conj. (if) I see, etc.		Imperative, see thou, etc.		Future, I shall see, etc.	
	Sing.	Plur.			Sing.	Plur.
1	*dĕkhaũ.*	*dĕkhī.*	2 sg. *dĕkh, dĕkhas.*	1	*dekhʰbă.*	*dekhab.*
2	{ *dĕkh.* *dĕkhas.*	*dĕkhaũ.* *dĕkhab.*	2. plur. *dĕkhā, dĕkhau, dĕkhab.*	2	{ *dekhʰbŏ.* *dekhʰbes.*	} *dekhʰbŏ.*
3	*dĕkhaĭ.*	*dĕkhaĭ.*	Respectful *dĕkhaj.*	3	*dĕkhĕ, dekihai.*	*dekhihaĭ.*

	Past, I saw, etc.				*Past Conditioned* (If) I had seen, etc.			
	Sing.		Plur.		Sing.		Plur.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	*dĕkheũ.*	*dĕkhiũ.*	*dĕkhā, dĕkhan, dĕkhen.*	*dĕkhī.*	*dekhʰteũ.*	*dekhʰtiũ.*	*dĕkhit.*	*dĕkhit.*
2	{ *dĕkhes.* *dĕkhis.*	{ *dĕkhis.* *dĕkhisi.*	*dĕkheu.* *dĕkhā.*	} *dĕkhī.*	{ *dekhʰtes.* *dekhʰtis.*	} *dekhʰtis.*	{ *dekhʰtehu.* *dekhʰteu.*	} *dekhʰtis.*
3	{ *dĕkhes.* *dĕkhis, dĕkhisi.* *dĕkhai.*	{ *dĕkhī.* *dĕkhisi.*	{ *dĕkhen.* *dĕkhin.* *dĕkhĕ, dĕkhaĭ*	{ *dĕkhĭ.* *dĕkhini.*	} *dĕkhat.*	*dĕkhit.*	{ *dekhʰten.* *dekhʰtin.*	} *dekhʰtin.*

Present, I see, etc. *dĕkhat aheũ,* etc. ; *Imperfect,* I was seeing, *dĕkhat raheũ,* etc.

Perfect, I have seen, etc.

	Sing.		Plur.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	*dĕkheũ-haũ.*	*dĕkhiũ-haũ.*	*dĕkhĕ-ahĭ.*	*dĕkhĕ-ahĭ.*
2	{ *dĕkhes-hai.* *dĕkhis-hai.*	*dĕkhis-hai.*	} *dĕkheu-haĭ.*	*dĕkhiu-haĭ.*
3	{ *dĕkhes-hai.* *dĕkhis-hai.*	{ *dĕkhĭ-hai.* *dĕkhisi-hai.*	{ *dĕkhen-haĭ.* *dĕkhis-haĭ.*	} *dĕkhini-hai.*

In the case of **Intransitive Verbs**, the Past is conjugated like *raheũ.*

Irregular Verbs. The Past Participle of *jāb,* to go, is *ga, gā, gai* or *gay* (fem. *gai*) or *gawā* (fem. *gai*). That of *hŏb,* to become is *bha, bhā, bhay* or *bhai* (fem. *bhai*), or *bhawā* (fem. *bhai*). Those of *karab,* to do ; *dŏb,* to give, and *lŏb,* to take, etc., are *kinh, dinh,* and *linh,* respectively. The Past of these verbs may also be *kihis,* he made ; *dihis,* he gave ; and *lihis,* he took, respectively.

Verbs whose roots end in vowels generally take *w* not *y* as the junction letter. Thus, *banāwā,* not *banāyā,* made ; *āb* to come has its past *āy,* he came. Verbs whose roots end in *ā,* often form the past in *s,* as in *dayās,* he felt pity ; *risiās,* he was angry.

In other respects, the grammar closely follows Standard Hindī.

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