Chapter 7

Clause and Sentence Structure

7.1. Clause types

7.1.1. Declarative clause

Declarative clauses are usually the normal, unmarked clause type. If there are special markings for speech act types, declarative is usually expressed via a zero marker (Payne, 1997). As mentioned by Payne (1997), declarative clauses in Anal are too normal, unmarked clause type. In other words, there is no a separate marker for expressing declarative clause in the language. It is also important to note that the declarative clause in Anal may be either affirmative or negative. Structurally**,** declarative clause in Anal can be classified into two types: (i) verbal predicate and (ii) non-verbal predicate.

7.1.1.1. Verbal predicate

In Anal, the verb is the predicator of the verbal predicate, i.e., the verb is the nucleus of the verbal predicate in the language. The verbal predicate in Anal can be classified into two categories on the basis of the presence or absence of the nominal arguments i.e. subject or object arguments. The following section is the description of both types of verbal predicate in the language.

7.1.1.1.1.Transitive verbal predicate

In Anal, the verb phrase of transitive clause is either mono-transitive or ditransitive. In other words, the transitive verbal predicate has both the subject and object argument(s). It is also interesting to note that both the subject and object arguments are optional when they are in the form of personal pronouns instead as they are expressed by the pronominal clitics which are attached to verb root as in (1)-(6), however they are obligatorily used when they are in the form of proper nouns as in (7)-(12). The transitive verbal predicate in Anal can be shown in the following examples:

(1) *ni* *a-t^{h}i-si-niŋ*

I 2OBJ-see-SIM-1SG

'I see you.'

(2) *əma* *kə-kuŋ* *ripal* *ka-pe-nu*
he 1SG-DAT flower 1OBJ-give-COMPL
'He gave me a flower.'

(3) *nəŋ* *kolom* *ka-pe-si-ti*
you pen 1OBJ-give-SIM-2SG
'You give me a pen.'

(4) *nihin* *čədu* *kə-sem-hin-si*
we tea 1SG-prepare-PL-SIM
'We prepare tea.'

(5) *ni* *kolom* *nəŋ* *a-pe-si-niŋ*
I pen you 2OBJ-give-SIM-2SG
'I give you a pen.'

(6) *ni* *bu* *kə-ča-si*
I rice 1SG-eat-SIM
'I eat rice.'

(7) *Moǰes* *kel* *pədu-si*
Mojesh goat catch-SIM
'Mojesh catches the goat.'

(8) *boboi* *l̥i* *və-ve-məŋ*
Boboi field 3SG-plough-PROG
'Boboi is ploughing the field.'

(9) *Ragui* *t^{h}imbu* *ək^{h}e* *və-pa məŋ*
Ragui book one 3SG-read-PROG
'Ragui is reading a book.'

(10) *Lint^{h}oi-tuŋ* *Sərən-kuŋ* *t^{h}imbu* *və-pe-si*
Linthoi-ERG Saran-DAT book 3SG-give-SIM
'Linthoi gives a book to Saran.'

(11) *Rita* *Kanta* *və-bun-si*
Rita Kanta 3SG-beat-SIM
'Rita beats Kanta.'

(12) *Mina* *tomba* *və-pət^{h}ə-si*
Mina Tomba 3SG-kill-SIM
'Mina kills Tomba.'

7.1.1.1.2. Intransitive verbal clause

In Anal, the intransitive predicates have a single argument i.e., subject argument. It is also interesting to note that the subject argument is optional when it is in the form of a personal pronoun instead it is expressed by the pronominal suffixes which is proposed to the verb for 1st and 2nd person personal pronouns except the third person personal pronoun as in (12)-(16), however it is obligatorily used when it is in the form of a proper noun as in (17)-(20). The intransitive verbal clause in Anal can be shown in the following examples:

(12) *ni* *i-kə-niŋ*
I sleep-SIM-1SG
'I sleep.'

(13) *ni* *ədam-kə-niŋ*
I dance-SIM-1SG
'I dance.'

(14) *nəŋ* *ədam-kə-ti*
you dance-SIM-2SG
'You dance.'

(15) *əma* *ədam-ka*
s/he dance-SIM
'S/he dances.'

(16) *əmahin* *ədam-kə-ǰe*
they dance-SIM-PL
'They dance.'

(17) *Bina* *ļa* *sa-ka*
Bina song sing-SIM
'Bina sings'

(18) *Tomba* *čun-ka*
Tomba run-SIM
'Tomba runs.'

(19) *Rina* *tra-ka*
Rina cry-SIM
'Rina cries.'

(20) *Sənat^{h}oi* *i-ka*
Sanathoi sleep-SIM
'Sanathoi sleeps.'

7.1.1.2. Non-verbal predicate

The non-verbal predicate includes the nominal, existential, locative, and possessive constructions. The non-verbal predicate in Anal is expressed with the help of either 'copula verb' or 'be verb'. In other words, the 'copula verb' or 'be verb' is obligatorily used to form non-verbal predicates which includes: nominal, existential and possessive constructions as described in the following sections: In Anal, the element that combines with the non-verbal predicate is phonologically bound as a suffix or clitic to the predicate expression. It is interesting to note that Anal copula do inflect for the categories of number and person as many other Kuki-Chin languages of Northeast India do.

7.1.1.2.1 Nominal construction

In Anal, the copula ***'va'*** is used to form the nominal clause. Like lexical verb, the copula verb in Anal inflects for numbers**:** ***hin*** and ***ǰe*** and persons**:** ***niŋ*** and ***ti*** as post-verbal particles as in (21)-(25). The copula ***'və'*** in Anal has two allomorphs viz. ***və ~ va***. The allomorph ***və*** occurs in the non-final position of sentensces as in (21)-(25), whereas the allomorph ***va*** occurs in the final position of the sentences as in (26)-(29). The nominal construction in Anal can be shown in the following examples:

(21) *ni* *daktər* *və-niŋ*
I doctor COP-1SG
'I am (a) doctor.'

(22) *nihin* *daktər* *və-hin-niŋ*
we (EXCL) doctor COP-PL-1SG
'We (EXCL) are doctors.'

(23) *nəŋ* *t^{h}impu* *və-ti*
you teacher COP-2SG
'You are (a) teacher.'

(24) *nəŋhin* *t^{h}impu* *və-hin-ti*
you (PL) teacher COP-PL-2SG
'You (PL) are teachers.'

(25) *əmahin* *sadonča* *və-ǰe*
they hunter COP-PL
'They are hunters.'

(26) *əma* *sadonča* *va*
s/he hunter COP
'S/he is (a) hunter.'

(27) *əma* *Tomba* *va*
he Tomba COP
'He is Tomba.'

(28) *Nəndo* *it^{h}rə* *daktər va*
Nando good doctor COP
'Nando is a good doctor.'

(29) *əma* *ni-ki* *kə-lu* *va*
he I-GEN 1SG-friend COP
'He is my friend.'

7.1.1.2.2 Existential/locative/possessive clause

The existential/locative/possessive clause is formed by be copular verb ***əm*** expressing the meaning of 'exist', 'stay' and 'have'. This phenomenon is commonly found in most of the South Asian languages. Like lexical verbs, the 'copular verb' ***əm*** is used to take aspectual markers ***-ka*** and ***-nu*** as can be seen in the following examples:

Existential

(30) *əm̩aŋ-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *pəse* *ək^{h}e* *əm-nu*
Jungle-inside-LOC elephant one COPL-COMPL
'There was an elephant in the Jungle.'

(31) *p^{h}e-le* *čəm̩u/səl* *ək^{h}e* *əm-ka*
field-DST.D cow one COPL-SIM
'There is a cow in the field.'

(32) *Čandel-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *pəčal-t^{h}iŋ* *əm-ka*
Chandel-inside-LOC pine-tree COPL-SIM
'There are pine trees in Chandel.'

(33) *əm̩aŋ-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *humpi* *əm-nu*
Jungle-inside-LOC tiger COPL-SIM
'There was tiger in the Jungle.'

(34) *puk^{h}ri-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *du* *čəripəŋ-əm-ka*
Pond-inside-LOC water little-COPL-SIM
'There is little water in the pond.'

Locative

(35) *Suran* *imp^{h}al-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *əm-ka*
Suran Imphal-inside-LOC COPL-NEG
'Suran is in Imphal.'

(36) *ni* *Mənipur-ha* *əm-kə-niŋ*
I Manipur-LOC COPL-SIM-1SG
'I am at Manipur.'

(37) *nəŋ* *čandel-ha* *əm-kə-ti*
you Chandel-LOC COPL-SIM-2SG
'You are at Chandel.'

(38) *əma* *Sinčər-ha* *əm-ka*
she Silchar-LOC COPL-SIM
'She is at Silchar.'

(39) *Bina* *və-čərə-te* *t^{h}im-in-ha* *əm-ka*
Bina 3SG-son-PART school-LOC COPL-SIM
'Bina's (particular) child is at school.'

Possessive

(40) *ni* *kə-in* *əm-ka*
I 1SG-house COPL-SIM
'I have (a) house.'

(41) *ni* *kə-čəpə* *pəŋa* *əm-ka*
I 1SG-son five COPL-SIM
'I have five sons.'

(42) *nəŋ* *ə-vi* *ət^{h}um* *əm-ka*
you 2SG-dog three COPL-SIM
'You have three dogs.'

(43) *əma* *və-səl* *əm-ka*
she 3SG-cow COPL-SIM
'She has (a) cow.'

(44) *əmahin* *və-pəha-hin* *əm-kə-ǰe*
they 3SG-bird-PL COPL-SIM-PL
'They have birds.'

7.1.2. Imperative clause

The imperative clause in Anal is signaled by the particles ***va*** for the singular as in (45)-(47) and ***k^hin*** for the plural as in (48)-(50) which are being attached to the verb root in the post verbal position as can be seen in the following examples:

(45) *nəŋ* *ə-ča-va*
you 2SG-eat-IMP
'You eat.'

(46) *t^himpu* *pena* *ə-tro-va*
teacher word 2SG-obey-IMP
'Obey your teacher.'

(47) *nəŋ* *bu* *ə-su-va*
you dance 2SG-wash-IMP
'You wash cloths.'

(48) *nəŋhin* *ə-bun-k^hin*
you (PL) 2SG-beat-IMP
'You (PL) beat.'

(49) *nəŋhin* *t^himbu* *ə-pa-k^hin*
you (PL) book 2SG-read-IMP
'You (PL) read book.'

(50) *nəŋhin* *ə-ča-k^hin*
you (PL) 2SG-eat-IMP
'You (PL) eat.'

The hortative imperative is also expressed by postposing the morpheme ***-čə*** to the verb root followed by the imperative marker ***-va*** as can be seen in (51)-(54).

(51) *čədu* *ka-ne-pe-čə-va*
tea 1OBJ-drink-CAUS-HOR-IMP
'Let me drink tea (politely)'

(52) *bu* *ka-ča-pe-čə-va*
rice 1OBJ-eat-CAUS-HOR-IMP
'Let me eat (politely)'

(53) *ka-či* *pe-čə-va*
1OBJ-go CAUS-HOR-IMP
'Let me go (politely)'

(54) *ka-uŋ* *pe-čə-va*
1OBJ-sit CAUS-HOR-IMP
'Let me sit (politely)'

7.1.3. Interrogative clause

Most of the Tibeto-Burman languages of Northeast India, the interrogative clause is formed by using question word or question particle, sometimes both are used jointly to form the interrogative clause. However, in Anal, four strategies are employed to form interrogative clause viz. (i) by using question word (ii) by using question particle (iii) by using question word and particle (iv) by using rising intonation.

7.1.3.1. By using question word

The wh-questions in Anal are formed by substituting the constituent that is being questioned by question word particularly the appropriate interrogative pronouns such as *aku* 'who', *əkʰoha* 'where', *əkʰo* 'which', *datʰra* 'when', *da* 'what', *daki* 'why', *datuŋ* 'how' etc. as can be seen in the following examples:

(55) *əma* *əku-va*
he who-COP
'Who is he?'

(56) *Toniŋla* *əkʰoha* *či-nə-ka*
Toningla where go-IRR-SIM
'Where will Toningla go?'

(57) *nəŋ* *daki* *pinu-və-ti*
you why laugh-COP-2SG
'Why do you laugh?'

(58) *dat^{h}ra* *Nancy* *t^{h}riŋ-nə-ka*
when Nancy come-IRR-SIM
'When Nancy will come?'

(59) *ək^{h}o* *ļəm-(l)e* *saŋ-ka*
which road-DST.D long-SIM
'Which road is long?'

(60) *nəŋ* *datuŋ* *i-le*
you how sleep-INT
'How will you sleep?'

(61) *k^{h}inori* *da* *ča-nə-ka*
Khinori what eat-IRR-SIM
'What Khinori will eat?'

7.1.3.2. By using question particle *le*

In Anal, the interrogative clause is also formed by the question particle ***le*** which is being attached to the verb as a clause final particle in the case of a sentence/clause in irrealis form as can be seen in the following examples:

(62) *nəŋ* *čədu* *ne-le*
you tea drink-INT
'Will you drink tea?'

(63) *nəŋ* *ket^{h}əl-ha* *či-le*
you market-LOC go-INT
'Will you go market?'

(64) *nəŋhin* *həldu* *ča-hin-le*
you (PL) egg eat-PL-INT
'Will you (PL) eat egg?'

(65) *nəŋhin* *tra-hin-le*
you (PL) cry-PL-INT
'Will you (PL) cry?'

(66) *nəŋ* *t^{h}iŋ* *lon-le*
You tree climb-INT
'Will you climb tree?'

7.1.3.3. By using question word and particle *le*

The wh-interrogative clause in Anal is formed by question words such as *aku* 'who', *ək^{h}oha* 'where', *dat^{h}ra* 'when', *da* 'what', *datuŋ* 'how' etc. along with the question particle ***le*** which is being attached to the verb as clause final particle in the case of a clause/sentence which is in the irrealis form as in (67)-(71).

(67) *nəŋ* *ək^{h}oha* *či-le*
you where go-INT
'Where will you go?'

(68) *nəŋhin* *dat^{h}ra* *t^{h}im-in* *či-le*
you (PL) when school go-INT
'When will you (PL) go to school?'

(69) *nəŋ* *əku-ru* *ča-le*
you who-ASSO eat-INT
'With whom will you eat?'

(70) *nəŋ* *da* *ča-le*
you what eat-INT
'What will you eat?'

(71) *nəŋ* *datuŋ* *uŋ-le*
you how sit-INT
'How will you sit?'

7.1.3.4. By using rising intonation

In Anal, no particle or morpheme is used to form yes-no interrogative clause rather it is realize by means of rising intonation. In other words, the rising intonation plays a significant role to form yes-no interrogative clause as can be seen in the following examples:

Yes/No question

(72) *əma* *tʰrə-ka*
s/he good-SIM
'Is s/he good?'

(73) *nəŋ* *ko-kə-ti*
you ill-SIM-2SG
'Are you ill?'

(74) *əma* *pe-ka*
s/he word-SIM
'Does s/he talk?'

(75) *əma* *Ram-va*
he Ram-COP
'Is he Ram?'

(76) *huhe* *Pisək* *əm-ka*
here Pisak COPL-SIM
'Is Pisak here? '

7.1.4. Temporal clause

Temporal clause in Anal is formed by the subordinating words such as ***du*** 'before' and ***tʰəl*** 'after' which is placed before the finite verb in a clause or sentence. In other words, the subordinating words are often placed after the noun or a non-finite verb in a clause or sentence as can be seen in the following examples:

(78) *kəlas* *və-tʰru* *tʰəl* *və-či-va*
class 3SG-finish after 3SG-go-IMP
'Go after class finished.'

(79) *ənihin* *suti* *tʰəl* *ədu-hin-čə-ka*
we (INCL) holiday after meet-PL-HOR-SIM
'Let us meet after holiday.'

(80) *Tomba* *və-bun* *du* *tra-ka*
Tomba 3SG-beat before cry-SIM
'Tomba cries before beating.'

(81) *bu* *ča* *tʰəl* *ə-pa-va*
rice eat after 2SG-read-IMP
'Read after eating rice.'

(82) *əma* *bu* *ča* *du* *čun-ka*
s/he rice eat before run-SIM
'S/he ran before eating.'

7.1.5. Desiderative clause

The desiderative clause in Anal is expressed by the desiderative morpheme ***num*** which is attached to the verb root as can be seen in the following examples:

(83) *ni* *čandel-ha* *či-num-kə-niŋ*
I chandel-LOC go-DESR-SIM-1SG
'I wish to go to Chandel.'

(84) *Helen* *čandel-ha* *əm-num-ka*
Helen chandel-LOC COPL-DESR-SIM
'Helen wishes to stay at Chandel.'

(85) *əma* *čandel-ha* *či-num-ka*
s/he chandel-LOC go-DESR-SIM
'S/he wishes to go Chandel.'

(86) *kə-nu* *kə-pa-hin-ru* *əm-num-kə-niŋ*
1SG-mother 1SG-father-PL-ASSO COPL-DESR-SIM-1SG
'I wish to stay with my parents.'

(87) *ni* *daktər* *idəm* *ət^{h}u-num-kə-niŋ*
I doctor become DESR-SIM-1SG
'I wish to become a doctor.'

7.1.6. Conditional clause

In Anal, conditional clause is expressed by the morpheme ***-te*** or ***-be*** as it is suffixed to the person agreement markers not to the verb root. It is to be noted that the third person post-verbal agreement marker ***-ni*** is attested only in the conditional construction while it is normally absent in the non-conditional constructions as demonstrated in the following examples:

(88) *Biǰu* *heno* *ča-ni-be* *nəŋ* *ə-ča-va*
Biju mango eat-3SG-COND you 2SG-eat-IMP
'If Biju eats mango, you eat.'

(89) *nəŋ* *tra-ti-te* *ni* *bun-kə-niŋ*
you cry-3SG-COND I beat-SIM-1SG
'If you cry, I will beat.'

(90) *ni* *pa-niŋ-be* *Nelson* *pa-nə-ka*
I read-1SG-COND Nelson read-IRR-SIM
'If I read, Nelson will read.'

(91) *nəŋ* *t^{h}riŋ-ti-be* *ni* *či-kə-niŋ*
you come-2SG-COND I go-SIM-1SG
'If you come, I will go.'

(92) *Rina* *ča-ni-be* *ni* *ča-kə-niŋ*
Rina eat-3SG-COND I eat-SIM-1SG
'If Rina eats, I will eat.'

7.2. Agreement

Many more Tibeto-Burman languages (not almost all) display some type of verbal agreement, either in the form of prefix or suffix. Similarly, Anal displays the common features i.e., the language has well-built agreement system both for subject and object for all persons except for the third person object agreement and plural number. Nevertheless, the agreement for different persons or numbers is neutralized in the negative clauses or sentences. In other words, agreement is not an obligatory syntactic phenomenon in the case of negative constructions.

7.2.1. Person agreement

In Anal, the subject agreement for persons is indicated by the prefixes attached to the verbs. In other words, the preverbal pronominal prefixes ***kə-, ə-*** and ***və-*** for the first, second and third persons respectively are attached to the transitive verb showing agreement between the verb and its subject arguments. Consider in the following illustrated examples:

Persons	Pronominal prefixes
First	*kə-*
Second	*ə-*
Third	*və-*

Table no.18: Pre-verbal subject agreement in Anal

(93) *ni* *čədu* *kə-ne-si*
I tea 1SG-drink-SIM
'I drink tea.'

(94) *nəŋ* *čədu* *ə-ne-si*
you tea 2SG-drink-SIM
'You drink tea.'

(95) *əma* *čədu* *və-ne-məŋ*
s/he tea 3SG-drink-PROG
'S/he is drinking tea.'

(96) *ni* *bu* *kə-ča-si*
I rice 1SG-eat-SIM
'I eat rice.'

(97) *nəŋ* *bu* *ə-ča-si*
you rice 2SG-eat-SIM
'You eat rice.'

(98) *əma* *bu* *və-ča-si*
s/he rice 3SG-eat-SIM
'S/he eats rice.'

7.2.2. Post-verbal

Unlike preverbal affixes, the subject agreement for persons in Anal is also indicated by the pronominal suffixes attached to the verbs. In other words, the postverbal pronominal suffixes ***-niŋ, -ti*** and ***-ø*** for the first, second and third persons respectively are attached to the intransitive, copula, copular and irrealis form of verbs, showing agreement between the verb and its subject arguments as in (99)-(107). Consider the following examples:

Persons	Pronominal prefixes
First	*-niŋ*
Second	*-ti*
Third	*-Ø*

Table no. 19: Post-verbal subject agreement in Anal

(99) *ni* *roŋ* *kə-niŋ*
I tall SIM-1SG
'I am tall.'

(100) *nəŋ* *roŋ* *kə-ti*
you tall SIM-1SG
'You are tall.'

(101) *əma* *roŋ* *ka*
s/he tall SIM
'S/he is tall.'

(102) *ni* *t^{h}impu* *və-niŋ*
I teacher COP-1SG
'I am a teacher.'

(103) *u* *daki* *itro-və-ti*
brother why late-COP-2SG
'Brother, why are you late?'

(103) *əma* *Nelsən* *va*
he Nelson COP
'He is Nelson.'

(104) *əma* *Imp^{h}al* *či-nə-ka*
s/he Imphal go-IRR-SIM
'S/he will go Imphal.'

(105) *ni* *bu* *ča-nə-mə-niŋ*
I rice eat-IRR-NEG-1SG
'I will not eat rice.'

(106) *nəŋ* *ča-nə-mə-ti*
you go-IRR-NEG-1SG
'You will not go.'

(107) *əm̩aŋ-t^{h}uŋ* *humpi* *ək^{h}e* *əm-ka*
Jungle-inside tiger one COPL-SIM
'There is a tiger in the Jungle.'

7.2.3. Object agreement

In Anal, the object agreement for persons is indicated by the prefixes attached to the verbs. In other words, the preverbal pronominal prefixes ***ka-,*** and ***a-*** for the first and second persons are attached to both the transitive and intransitive verbs showing agreement between the verb and its object arguments as in (108)-(113), however, the third person object argument remains unmarked as in (114)-(118).

Persons	Pronominal prefixes
First	*ka-*
Second	*a-*
Third	*Ø-*

Table no. 20: Object agreement in Anal

(108) *ičəmə* *nəŋ* *əṃol* *ka-bun-ti-nu*
cheater, you stick 1OBJ-beat-2SG-COMPL
'You, the cheater, you beat me with stick.'

(109) *nəŋ* *ni* *ka-ibun* *t^{h}riŋ-ti-nu*
you I 1OBJ-beat come-2SG-COMPL
'You came to beat me.'

(110) *ni* *ripal* *ək^{h}e* *a-pe-si-niŋ*
I flower one 2OBJ-give-SIM-1SG
'I give you a flower.'

(111) *nəŋ* *t^{h}imbu* *ək^{h}e* *ka-pe-si-ti*
you book one 1OBJ-give-SIM-2SG
'You give me a book.'

(112) *ni* *nəŋ* *a-t^{h}i-si-niŋ*
I you 2OBJ-know-SIM-1SG
'I know you.'

(113) *əma* *ni* *ripal* *ka-pe-si*
s/he I flower 1OBJ-give-SIM
'S/he gives me a flower.'

(114) *ni* *əma-kuŋ* *mo* *ət^{h}um* *kə-pe-si*
I she-DAT banana three 1SG-give-SIM
'I give him three bananas.'

(115) *ni* *əma* *kə-t^{h}i-si*
I he 1SG-know-SIM
'I know him.'

(116) *nəŋ* *əma* *ə-t^{h}i-si*
you he 2SG-know-SIM
'You know him.'

(117) *nəŋ* *əma* *ə-bun-si*
you he 2SG-beat-SIM
'You beat him.'

(118) *ni* *əma* *kə-bun-si*
I she 1SG-beat-SIM
'I beat her'

7.2.4. Number agreement

In Anal, there is a verbal agreement between the verb and its subject argument for the plural number. The agreement markers ***-hin*** and ***-ǰe*** are used to show the agreement between verb and its subject arguments post-verbally. More specifically, the plurality of the subject argument is indicated by the post verbal agreement ***-hin*** for the first and second person personal pronouns and ***-ǰe*** for the third person personal pronoun as in (119)-(123), however the singularity of the subject argument remains unmarked as in (124)-(127).

persons	Singular	Plural
First & second	Ø	*-hin*
Third	Ø	*-ǰe*

Table no. 21: Number agreement in Anal

(119) *nihin* *tʰimbu* *kə-pa-məŋ-hin*
we (EXCL) book 1SG-read-PROG-PL
'We (EXCL) are reading book.'

(120) *nəŋhin* *sa* *ə-ča-məŋ-hin*
you (PL) meat 2SG-eat-PROG-PL
'You (PL) are eating meat.'

(121) *əmahin* *bu* *və-ča-məŋ-je*
they rice 3SG-eat-PROG-PL
'They are eating rice.'

(122) *nihin* *tʰimbu* *kə-pa-hin-si*
we (EXCL) book 1SG-read-PL-SIM
'We (EXCL) read books.'

(123) *əmahin* *ju* *və-ne-məŋ-je*
they wine 3SG-drink-PROG-PL
'They are drinking wine.'

(124) *ni* *bu* *kə-ča-si*
I rice 1SG-SIM
'I eat rice.'

(125) *nəŋ* *čədu* *ə-ne-məŋ*
you tea 2SG-drink-PROG
'You are drinking tea.'

(126) *əma* *čun-ka*
s/he run-SIM
'S/he runs.'

(127) *əma* *tʰim in* *či-nə-ka*
s/he school go-IRR-SIM
'S/he will go to school.'

7.2.5. Agreement in imperative clauses/sentences

Anal is one of the Kuki-Chin languages which have distinct agreement system in imperative. More specifically, the agreement pattern in imperatives differs somewhat from the other sentences, as already noted. The general plural markers -***hin*** (for 1st and 2nd persons) and ***ǰe*** (for 3rd person) are used to show the agreement between verb and its subject arguments for plural in non-imperative clauses or sentences as in above examples (119)-(123), however in imperative clauses or sentences, the singular and plural agreement markers ***va*** (for positive IMP) and ***k^{h}in*** (both positive and NEG) is used to show agreement between the verb and its (second person subject) arguments as in (128)-(135).

Singular	Plural
va	*-k^{h}in*

Table no. 22: Agreement in imperatives in Anal

(128) *nəŋ* *ə-ča-va*
you 2SG-eat-IMP
'You eat.'

(129) *nəŋ* *ča-ča-mə*
you eat-eat-NEG
'You don't eat.'

(130) *nəŋ* *ə-bun-va*
you 2SG-beat-IMP
'You beat.'

(131) *nəŋ* *bun-bun-mə*
you beat-beat-NEG
'You don't beat.'

(132) *nəŋhin* *ə-ča-k^{h}in*
you (PL) 2SG-eat-IMP
'You (PL) eat.'

(133) *nəŋhin* *ča-ča-mə-k^{h}in*
you (PL) eat-eat-NEG-IMP
'You (PL) don't eat.'

(134) *nəŋhin* *ə-bun-k^{h}in*
you (PL) 2SG-beat-IMP
'You (PL) beat.'

(135) *nəŋhin* *bun-bun-mə-k^{h}in*
you(PL) beat-beat-NEG-IMP
'You (PL) don't beat.'

7.3. Nominalization/relativization

As in many other Sino-Tibetan languages such as Mandarin (DeLancey, 1982), Lahu (Matisoff, 1972, 1973) and Galo (Post, 2007), nominalisation and relativization in Anal is often made in the same morphosyntactic process. In other words, there is no morpho-syntactic difference between relative clause and nominalised clause in the language. There are three nominalizers in the language: (i) General nominalizer ***i-*** (ii) Agentive nominalizer ***-ča*** and (iii) Locative nominalizer ***-na.***

7.3.1. General nominalizer *i-*

Anal makes use of nominalizer ***i-*** for the derivation of nouns or nominalized clauses from action/process/stative verbs. It is important to note that the nominalizer ***i-*** is the most common nominalizer in the language is evidenced by the co-occurrence of the ***i-*** with different types of verbs as can be seen in the following examples:

(136) *əsəni* *i-t^{h}riŋ* *sinpa-le* *kə-lu-va*
yesterday NMZ-come man-DST.D 1SG-friend-COP
'The man who came yesterday was my friend.'

(137) *sinnu* *sa* *i-ča-he* *Anal* *va*
woman meat NMZ-eat-PRX.D Anal COP
'The woman who eats meat is Anal.'

(138) *ǰote* *i-vum-(l)e* *ni* *kə-nə-va*
cat NMZ-black-DST.D I 1SG-own-COP
'The cat which is black is mine.'

(139) *i-tra* *əmočərə-he* *ə-pədu-k^{h}in*
NMZ-cry child-PRX.D 2SG-catch-IMP
'You (PL) catch the crying child.'

(140) *əṃol* *i-saŋ-(l)e* *k^{h}ə-ča*
stick NMZ-long-DST.D brock-PERF
'The stick which is long is broken.'

7.3.2. Agentive nominalizer *-ča*

Anal is one of the Tibeto-Burman languages which has a distinct nominalizer ***-ča*** to form agentive nominals or agentive nominalized clauses along with the general nominalizer ***i-*** expressing where the person involved normally does the action as a job or regular activity as can be seen in the following examples:

(141) *i-ča-ča* *mi-to/le* *ə-bun-k^{h}in*
NMZ-eat-AG.NMZ man-DST.D 2SG-beat-IMP
'You (PL) beat the man who eats!'

(142) *i-dam-ča* *sinnu-(l)e* *t^{h}riŋ-nu*
NMZ-dance-AG.NMZ woman-DST.D come-COMPL
'The woman who dance came.'

(143) *i-uŋ-ča* *sinpa-(l)e* *unsa-ka*
NMZ-sit-AG.NMZ man-DST.D love-SIM
'The man who is sitting is lovely.'

(144) *ḷa* *i-sa-ča* *sinnu-(l)e* *t^{h}rə-ka*
song NMZ-sing-AG.NMZ woman-DST.D good-SIM
'The woman who sings the song is good.'

(145) *sa* *i-don-ča* *sinpa-he* *roŋ-ka*
meat NMZ-catch-AG.NMZ man-PRX.D tall-SIM
'The man who catches fish is tall.'

7.3.3. Locative nominalizer *-na*

In Anal, the locative nominalizer ***-na*** shows the events, actions or activities into locations where the verbal event takes place as can be seen in the following examples:

(146) *sa* *i-ren-na* *ṃun-(l)e* *pəhol-ka*
meat NMZ-cut-LC.NMZ place-DST.D big-SIM
'The place where the meat cuts is big.'

(147) *i-i-na* *ṃun-(l)e* *nuŋŋe-ka*
NMZ-sleep-LC.NMZ place-DST.D comfort-SIM
'The place where to sleep is comfortable.'

(148) *i-dam-na* *ṃun-he* *sən-ka*
NMZ-dance-LC.NMZ place-PRX.D small-SIM
'The place where to dance is small.'

(149) *ə-i-na* *ṃun-he* *əm-mi*
2SG-sleep- LC.NMZ place-PRX.D COPL-SIM
'There is no place for you to sleep.'

(150) *po* *i-ǰol-na* *ṃun-he* *bom-ka*
thing NMZ-sell-LC.NMZ place-PRX.D near-SIM
'The place where to sell things is near.'

7.4. Pronominalization

Pronominalization is a widespread phenomenon among the TB languages (Yasuhiko Nagano, 2003). This phenomenon is commonly found in all the Kuki-Chin languages of Northeast India. Anal, being a Kuki-Chin language does have the same morphosyntactic feature. In other words, Anal has pronominal prefixes which are attached to nominal root expressing sense of possession. More specifically, Anal has three pronominal clitics: ***kə*** 'first person', ***ə*** 'second person' and ***və*** 'third person' for corresponding personal pronouns ***ni*** 'first person', ***nəŋ*** 'second person', and ***əma*** 'third person'.

It is also interesting to note that there is no phonological correspondence between the personal pronouns and its pronominal prefixes in Anal.

ni	'I'	*nihin*	'we (EXCL)'
		ənihin	'we (INCL)'
nəŋ	'you'	*nəŋhin*	'you (PL)'
əma	's/he'	*əmahin*	'they'

Moreover, Pronominalization in Anal can be made in the following semantic domains as such kinship terms, body parts, and some of animate or inanimate nouns as many other Tibeto-Burman languages of Northeast India do. The Pronominalization in Anal can be summarized in the following examples:

Kinship terms:

kə-nu	'my mother'
kə-pa	'my father'
ə-nu	'your mother'
ə-pa	'your father'
və-nu	'his/her mother'
və-pa	'his/her father'

Body parts:

kə-ku	'my hand'
kə-k^{h}u	'my leg'
ə-ku	'your hand'
ə-k^{h}u	'your leg'
və-ku	'his/her hand'
və-k^{h}u	'his/her leg'

Objects:

kə-in	'my house'
kə-t^{h}impu	'my teacher'
ə-in	'your house'
ə-t^{h}impu	'your teacher'
və-in	'his/her house'
və-t^{h}impu	'his/her teacher'

7.5. Causativization

As in many other agglutinating languages, Anal possesses morphological causative. In other words, causativization in Anal is formed by means of affixation particularly the prefixation. More specifically, the bilabial voiceless stop ***p*** plus vowel is the causative prefix which is attached to the verb root whether the verb is transitive or intransitive. Thus, the formation of causation by prefixation of ***p*** plus vowel in Anal is very productive and the similar process is also found in Lamkang, another Kuki-Chin language of Northeast India (Singh and Cheliah, 2007). It is observed that the formation of causation by prefixation of ***p(V)*** is not commonly found in other Kuki-Chin languages of the region. It is also noticed that the lexical causative is not noticed in the language and it is one of the common features of Kuki-Chin languages as shared by Anal.

(151) *ni* *nuŋ-he* *pi-tro-kə-niŋ*
I work-PRX.D CAUS-do-SIM-1SG
I shall get the work done (to someone).'

(152) *ni-to* *ḷa* *ka-pə-sa-nu*
I-ACC song 1OBJ-CAUS-sing-COMPL
'I was made to sing (by someone).'

(153) *ni* *əma-to* *pə-čun-nu*
I he-ACC CAUS-run-COMPL
'I made him ran.'

(154) *və-nu-tuŋ* *və-čərə-to* *və-pə-ča-si*
3SG-mother-ERG 3SG-baby-ACC 3SG-CAUS-eat-SIM
'Mother makes the child to eat.'

(155) *əma* *hərel* *və-pə-či-nu*
he force 3SG-CAUS-go-COMPL
'He was forced to go (by someone).'

It is worth mentioning here that the intransitive verbs in Anal are converted into transitive ones by means of causativization as can be seen in (156)-(160) the following examples:

(156) *əma* *ni-to* *ka-pə-nu-si*
s/he I-ACC 1OBJ-CAUS-laugh-SIM
'S/he makes me laugh.'

(157) *Bina* *ka-pə-tra-si*
Bina 1OBJ-CAUS-cry-SIM
'Bina makes me cry.'

(158) *ni* *pəluŋ* *a-pə-t^{h}i-si*
I heart 2OBJ-CAUS-angry-SIM
'I make you angry.'

(159) *əma* *ni-to* *ka-pə-ča-nu*
s/he I-ACC 1OBJ-CAUS-eat-COMPL
'S/he fed me.'

(160) *t^{h}impu-tuŋ* *a-pə-ča-hin-nə-ka*
teacher-ERG 2OBJ-CAUS-eat-PL-IRR-SIM
'The teacher will let you eat.'

7.6. Reflexivization

Reflexivization in Anal is expressed by means of reflexive morpheme ***-da*** 'self' which is mainly attached to the corresponding noun or pronoun/pronominal prefixes. However, the verbal reflexive marker as we found in Manipuri ***-ǰə*** is not attested in the language. It is clear that reflexivization is not made by verbal reflexive marker in the language. It is to be noticed that the reflexive morpheme ***-da*** is not attached to the **NP$_1$** rather it attached to the pronominal prefixes which is functioning as **NP$_2$**. It may be the reason that **NP$_1$** is most usually dropped if it is a pronoun and it usually expressed by its corresponding pronominal prefixes which is being preposed to the verb as in (161)-(167).

(161) *əma* *və-da* *və-tʰu-ča-va*
she 3SG-self 3SG-cook-COP
'She cooks herself.'

(162) *nəŋ* *ə-da* *ə-ren-va*
you 2SG-self 2SG-cut-COP
'You cut yourself.'

(163) *ni* *kə-da* *i-ren-və-niŋ*
I 1SG-self NMZ-cut-COP-1SG
'I cut myself.'

(164) *əma* *və-da* *və-ren-va*
he 3SG-self 3SG-cut-COP
'He cuts himself.'

(165) *ni* *kə-da* *ṇača-kə-niŋ*
I 1SG-self trust-SIM-1SG
'I trust myself.'

(166) *əma* *və-da* *či-nə-ka*
he 3SG-self go-IRR-SIM
'He will go himself.'

(167) *nəŋ* *ə-da* *tʰriŋ-va*
you 2SG-self come-IMP
'You come yourself.'

It is also observed that if there is another pronoun or noun other than **NP_1** or **NP_2**, it normally follows the reflexive ones and the structure of such reflexive construction is **[NP_1 - NP_2 -RFLX - NP_3 -V].** In the non-reflexive personal pronoun, there is distinction between inclusive and exclusive particularly in the case of third person plural pronoun. However, the reflexive forms of first person inclusive and exclusive are represented by the single form ***kə-da*** as many other Kuki-Chin languages do.

(168) *nihin* *kə-da-hin* *əmato* *kə-sem-və-hin*
we (EXCL) 1SG-self-PL it 1SG-make-COP-PL
'We (EXCL) made it ourselves.'

(169) *ni* *kə-da* *əməto* *kə-tro-va*
I 1SG-self it 1SG-do-COP
'I did it myself.'

(170) *ni* *kə-da* *t^{h}im* *pa-kə-niŋ*
I 1SG-self book read-SIM-1SG
'I will read myself.'

(171) *nəŋ* *ə-da* *nuŋ* *ə-tro-va*
you 2SG-self work 2SG-do-IMP
'You work yourself.'

7.7. Interrogatives

Interrogatives in Anal may be classified into four categories viz., (i) yes-no questions which asks for the confirmation or negation of a statement, (ii) wh-question, an inquiry questions which is also known as confirmative type (iii) alternative question and (iv) tag question. These are described in the following sections:

7.7.1. Yes/No question

The Yes-no question refers to the type that can be answered with 'yes' or 'no'. Yes-no question in Anal is formed by means of rising intonation. In other words, there is no particular morpheme or a particle used to form yes-no question in the language. Thus, the formation of yes-no question by means of rising intonation is one of the typical features of Anal language which is not commonly found in many other Kuki-Chin languages of Northeast India. The formation of various types of yes-no question in Anal is illustrated in the following examples:

(172a) *əma* *bu* *və-ča-si*
s/he rice 3SG-eat-SIM
'S/he eats rice.'

(172b) *əma* *bu* *və-ča-si*
s/he rice 3SG-eat-SIM
'Does s/he eat rice?'

(173a) *nəŋ* *iko* *və-ti*
you ill COP-2SG
'You are ill.'

(173b) *nəŋ* *iko* *və-ti*
you ill COP-2SG
'Are you ill?'

(174a) *əmahe* *t^himbu* *ək^he* *va*
this book one COP
'This is a book.'

(174b) *əmahe* *t^himbu* *ək^he* *va*
this book one COP
'Is this a book?'

(175a) *nəŋ* *liŋkul* *irin* *ə-də-si*
you basket buy 2SG-like-SIM
'You want to buy a basket.'

(175b) *nəŋ* *liŋkul* *irin* *ə-də-si*
you basket buy 2SG-like-SIM
'Do you want to buy a basket?'

(175a) *əmacuhahe* *k^hinori* *əm-ka*
here khinori COPL-SIM
'Khinori is here.'

(176b) *əmacuhahe* *k^hinori* *əm-ka*
here khinori COPL-SIM
'Is Khinori here?'

7.7.2. Wh question

Like many other languages in the world, the *wh*-questions in Anal are merely formed by using *wh* words such as *əku* 'who', *əkʰoha* 'where', *da* 'what', *əku-kuŋ* 'whom', etc. Moreover, it can also be stated that the *wh*-question system in Anal is very rich as a good number of question words are employed to form the *wh*-question. More specifically, the *wh*-words in Anal are replaced by the relevant constituent that is being questioned by the appropriate question words. It is also worth mentioning here that there is no fixed position in a clause for a question word. The formation of various *wh* questions in Anal is illustrated in the following examples:

Questioning subject

(177) *kʰu-ki* *lulo* *əku* *va*
village-GEN head who COP
'Who is the head of the village?'

(178) *in-tʰuŋ-le* *əku* *əm-ka*
house-inside-DST.D who COPL-SIM
'Who is there in the house?'

(179) *i-tʰriŋ* *əku* *va*
NMZ-come who COP
'Who is coming?'

Questioning Object

(180) *əku-kuŋ* *i-pe* *və-ti*
who-DAT NMZ-speak COP-2SG
'Whom are you speaking to?'

(181) *əku-kuŋ* *tʰimbu* *pe-hin* *kə-niŋ*
who-DAT book give-PL SIM-1SG
'To whom shall we give books?'

(182) *əku-ru* *ə-ča-məŋ*
who-ASSO 2SG-eat-PROG
'With whom are you eating?'

The question word ***da*** 'what' is used to question subject, object, or nominal complement. It is also interesting to note that the question word ***da*** 'what' is used to form *wh*-question particularly for the non-human referents as can be seen in the following examples:

Question subject

(183) *da* *iŋnu*
'What happened?'

(184) *da* *mərəm*
'What reason?'

(185) *da* *pemin*
'What story?'

Questioning object

(186) *doltipam* *da* *hehe-ka*
earth what look-SIM
'What is the earth look like?'

The wh-question in Anal is formed by question words such as *da* 'what', *əku* 'who', *ək^{h}oha* 'where', *əkutuŋ* 'how' etc. along with the question particle ***le*** which is being attached to the verb as clause final particle in the case of a clause/sentence which is in the irrealis form as illustrated in the following examples:

(187) *da* *əǰəŋha* *nəŋ* *rin-le*
what tomorrow you buy-INT
'What will you buy tomorrow?'

(188) *ətuŋhe* *nəŋ* *da* *ča-le*
now you what eat-INT
'What will you eat now?'

Questioning Nominal Complement

(189) *əmale* *da* *ripal-va*
that what flower-COP
'What is that flower?'

(190) *nəŋ* *ə-nuŋtro* *da-va*
you 2SG-occupation what-COP
'What is your occupation?'

(191) *liŋkul* *pihol-he* *da-va*
basket big-PRX.D what-COP
'What is this basket?'

The interrogative adverb ***əkʰoha*** **'where'** is used to question locative and peripheral location. Consider the examples below:

(192) *əma* *əkʰoha* *əm-ka*
*s/*he where COPL-SIM
'Where does s/he live?'

(193) *nəŋ* *əkʰoha* *či-le*
you where go-INT
'Where will you go?'

(194) *nəŋ* *tʰim-in* *əkʰoha-va*
you school where-COP
'Where is your school?'

The interrogative adverb ***datʰra*** **'when'** is used to question peripheral time. Consider the following illustrated examples:

(195) *datʰra* *du-ilim*
when flood
'When was the flood?'

(196) *nəŋ* *dat^{h}ra* *həŋt^{h}i-kə-ti*
you when get up-SIM-2SG
'When do you get up?'

(197) *dat^{h}ra* *Bina* *t^{h}riŋ-nə-ka*
when Bina come-IRR-SIM
'When Bina will come?'

The question word ***daki*** 'why' is also used to form *wh* question interrogatives as can be seen in the following examples.

(198) *daki* *t^{h}impu* *nəŋ* *a-bun-va*
why teacher you 2OBJ-beat-COP
'Why is the teacher beat you?'

(199) *nəŋ* *daki* *pinu-və-ti*
you why laugh-COP-2SG
'Why do you laugh?'

(200) *əma* *daki* *i-tra-va*
s/he why NMZ-cry-COP
'Why s/he is crying?'

7.7.3. Alternative questions

In Anal, the alternative question displays a choice of usually two alternatives which may both be positive or positive and negative. It is observed that between the two alternatives, there is usually a conjunctive morpheme ***mo***, however, no question word or particle is employed to form alternative question rather it is expressed by means of rising intonation as can be seen in the following examples:

(201) *nəŋ* *t^{h}im in* *i-či-ti* *mo* *či-mə-va*
you school NMZ-go-2SG or go-NEG-COP
'Do you go to school or not?'

(202) *əma* *buŋ* *i-kəl* *mo* *i-kəl-mə-va*
s/he hill NMZ-climb or NMZ-climb-NEG-COP
'Does s/he climb tree or not?'

(203) *čandel-he* *de-ka* *mo* *sa-ka*
Chandel-PRX.D cold-SIM or hot-SIM
'Is Chandel cold or hot?'

(204) *əma* *i-i* *mo* *i-i* *mə-va*
s/he NMZ-sleep or NMZ-sleep NEG-COP
'Does s/he sleeps or not?'

It is also worth mentioning here that the disjunctive morpheme ***tumənite*** 'or' is also used to form alternative question along with rising intonation as can be seen in the following examples:

(205) *əma* *irəŋ* *tumənite* *itoha* *ihəŋt^{h}i-va*
s/he early or late wake up-COP
'Is s/he wakes up early or not?'

(206) *nəŋ* *oṛəŋmə* *roŋ-kə-ti* *mo* *muŋ-kə-ti*
you very tall-SIM-2SG or short-SIM-2SG
'Are you very tall or short?'

(207) *əma* *oṛəŋmə* *məl-ka* *mo* *iməl-mə-va*
s/he very fat-SIM or fat-NEG-COP
'Is s/he very fat or not?'

7.7.4. Tag questions

Like many other languages of the world, tag questions are formed by using the negative form of a positive verb or the positive form of a negative verb as functioning as tag question. However the tag question in Anal is not expressed by the interrogative particle rather it is expressed by the rising intonation. It is also observed that the present process of tag formation in Anal is not very common in most of the Kuki-Chin languages of Northeast India. Consider the following examples:

(208) *əma* *du* *i-t^{h}a* *pəčaŋ-mi,* *və-pəčaŋ-va*
he water NMZ-swim be able-NEG, 3SG-be able-COP
'He cannot swim, can he?'

(209) *pəha-hin* *i-ǰuŋ* *pəčaŋ-mi-ǰe,* *və-pəčaŋ-ǰe*
bird-PL NMZ-fly be able-NEG-PL, 3SG-be able-PL
'Birds cannot fly, can they?'

(210) *əma* *bu* *ča-mi,* *və-ča-va*
s/he rice eat-NEG, 3SG-eat-COP
S/he does not eat rice, is s/he?'

(211) *əma* *bu* *və-ča-si,* *və-ča-mə-va*
s/he rice 3SG-eat-SIM, 3SG-eat-NEG-COP
S/he eats rice, is not s/he?'

(212) *Bina* *i-tra-va,* *i-tra-mə-va*
Bina NMZ-cry-COP, NMZ-cry-NEG-COP
'Bina cries, is not Bina?'

7.8. Negation

Negation in most of the Tibeto-Burman languages is expressed by means of affixation either suffixation or prefixation, however infixation is hardly employed to express negation in the family of languages. As in many other Tibeto-Burman languages, negation in Anal is expressed by means of affixation particularly the prefixation and suffixation. More specifically, the Negation is expressed by using the negative markers in the form of both pre and post-verbal affixes however the affirmative is structurally unmarked in the language.

7.8.1.Types of Negators

There are two negators in Anal: (i) ***mə*** and (ii) ***-mi***. Interestingly, the negator ***mə*** can occur both in pre and post verbal positions, whereas the negator ***-mi*** can only occur in the post-verbal position. It is to be noted that the ***mə*** is the general negator which is employed to negate the non-verbal predicate particularly nominal and possessive constructions and verbal predicate except in the case of third person.

However the negator ***-mi*** is employed to negate the non-verbal predicate particularly existential and possessive and locative constructions and the third person verbal predicate. Thus the order of negative suffix in Anal clause is either **[VERB-NEGATIVE]** or **[NEGATIVE-VERB]**. The usage and function of negators in Anal is described in the following sections:

7.8.1.1. Negator *mə*

One of the striking features of negative marker *mə* is that it is used to negate both non-verbal and verbal predicates which include declarative, interrogative, imperative, hortative negatives and so on. The distributional use of negative particle *mə* is described in the following sections:

7.8.1.1.1. Negation of verbal predicate

7.8.1.1.1.1. Negation of declarative predicate

The general negator ***-mə*** is employed to negate the first and second person declarative verbal predicate post-verbally except in the case of third person as in (213)-(216). It is also interesting to note that the third person declarative verbal predicate is negated by the negator ***-mi*** as in (217)-(220):

(213) *ni* *bu* *ča-mə-niŋ*
I rice eat-NEG-1SG
'I do not eat rice.'

(214) *nəŋ* *t^{h}umbu* *pa-mə-ti*
you book read-NEG-2SG
'You do not read book.'

(215) *ni* *t^{h}riŋ-mə-niŋ*
I come-NEG-1SG
'I do not come.'

(216) *nəŋhin* *čədu* *ne-mə-hin-ti*
you (PL) tea drink-NEG-PL-2SG
'You (PL) are not drinking tea.'

(217) *əma* *tʰiŋ* *lon-mi*
he tree climb-NEG
'He does not climb tree.'

(218) *Koron* *pənu-mi*
Koron laugh-NEG
'Koron doesn't laugh.'

(219) *əma* *bu* *ča-mi*
he rice eat-NEG
'He does not eat rice.'

(220) *əmahin* *tʰiŋ* *lon-mi-ǰe*
they tree climb-NEG-PL
'They do not climb tree.'

7.8.1.1.2. Negation of Interrogative clauses

Unlike declarative verbal predicate, the general negator ***-mə*** is employed to negate the verbal and non-verbal interrogative clauses along with rising intonation regardless of person distinctions. In other words, the general negator ***-mə*** is postposed to the verb to negate the verbal interrogative clauses along with rising intonation as in (221)-(225) conversely, the general negator ***-mə*** is preposed to the copula verb to negate the non-verbal interrogative clauses along with rising intonation as can be seen in the following examples (226)-(229).

(221) *nəŋ* *ə-pa-mə-va*
you 2SG-read-NEG-COP
'Don't you read?'

(222) *nəŋ* *bu* *ə-ča-mə-va*
you rice 2SG-eat-NEG-COP
'Don't you eat rice?'

(223) *əma* *bu* *və-ča-mə-va*
s/he rice 3SG-eat-NEG-COP
'Does't s/he eat rice?'

(224) *nəŋ* *čədu* *ə-ne-mə-va*
you tea 2SG-drink-NEG-COP
'Don't you drink tea?'

(225) *nəŋ* *buŋ* *ə-lon-mə-va*
you hill 2SG-climb-NEG-COP
'Don't you climb tree?'

(226) *ni* *daktər-mə-və-niŋ*
I doctor-NEG-COP-1SG
'Am I not doctor?'

(227) *nəŋ* *daktər-mə-və-ti*
you doctor-NEG-COP-2SG
'Are not you doctor?'

(228) *əma* *daktər-mə-va*
she doctor-NEG-COP
'Is not she doctor?'

(229) *tomba* *daktər-mə-va*
Tomba doctor-NEG-COP
'Is not Tomba doctor?'

7.8.1.1.3. Imperative Negative/prohibitive

Negative imperative is a type of clausal negation that often differs from standard negation (Miestamo, 2005, 2007). The use of a special negative marker for imperative clause is one of the typological features of the most of the Tibeto-Burman languages of Northeast India. However Anal has no a special form of negation that is used in imperative clauses to the exclusion of non-imperative clauses (declarative and interrogative). The general negator ***mə*** is employed to negate the imperative negation. More specifically the general negator ***mə*** is postposed to the reduplicated form of verb in Anal.

The structure of negative imperative in Anal is schematised in the following: **[VERB$_1$ VERB$_2$ -NEGATIVE].** The reduplication of verb in negative imperative in Anal is one of the typical features of Anal language which is totally absent in most of the Kuki-Chin languages of Northeast India.

(230) *nəŋ* *bu* *ča ča-mə*
you rice eat eat-NEG
'You don't eat rice.'

(231) *nəŋ* *tra tra-mə*
you cry cry-NEG
'You don't cry'

(231) *nəŋ* *uŋ uŋ-mə*
you sit sit-NEG
'You don't sit'

(232) *nəŋhin* *t^hiŋ* *lon* *lon mə-k^hin*
you (PL) tree climb climb-NEG-IMP
'You (PL) don't climb tree.'

(233) *nəŋ* *čədu* *ne-ne-mə*
you tea drink-drink-NEG
'You don't drink tea.'

7.8.1.1.3.1. Hortative negative

Like many other languages of the world, the hortative in Anal is semantically functioning as an imperative clause. However, the distinction between prohibitive and hortative in Anal is that the prohibitive uses the verbal construction of the second person pronouns and the hortative uses the verbal construction of the first person pronouns. More specifically, the hortative construction is mainly corresponding to the first plural pronoun as find in English 'let us go'. Furthermore, the hortative construction in Anal expresses the proposal from the speaker to allow somebody to perform the job.

However, it is opposite to express the negative hortative where the speaker proposes somebody not to perform the job. Structurally, hortative negative in Anal is formed with the general negator ***mə*** that always co-occurs with the hortative markers ***-sin***, which is postposed to the verb. The structure of the negative hortative construction both in transitive and intransitive constructions in Anal is schematized in the following way: **[SUBJECT + (OBJECT) + VERB + IRREALIS + NEGATIVE + PLURAL + HORTATIVE]**:

(234) *ənihin* *čədu* *ne-nə-mə-hin-sin*
we (INCL) tea drink-IRR-NEG-PL-HOR
'Let us not drink tea.'

(235) *ənihin* *buŋ* *lon-nə-mə-hin-sin*
we (INCL) hill climb-IRR-NEG-PL-HOR
'Let us not climb hill.'

(236) *ənihin* *bubel* *pʰin-nə-mə-hin-sin*
we (INCL) pot make-IRR-NEG-PL-HOR
'Let us not make pot.'

(237) *ənihin* *tʰim-in* *či-nə-mə-hin-sin*
we (INCL) school go-IRR-NEG-PL-HOR
'Let us not go school.'

(238) *ənihin* *i-nə-mə-hin-sin*
we (INCL) sleep-IRR-NEG-PL-HOR
'Let us not sleep.'

(239) *ənihin* *uŋ-nə-mə-hin-sin*
we (INCL) sit-IRR-NEG-PL-HOR
'Let us not sit.'

7.8.1.1.4. Negative conditional

The general negator ***-mə*** is employed to negate the negative conditional in Anal regardless person distinctions in subject arguments. In other words, the negative conditional is formed by suffixing the negative marker ***-mə*** to the verb root followed by the conditional marker -***be*** or ***te*** and the structure of such negative construction is: **[NOUN PHRASE$_1$ – VERB – NEGATIVE - (PERSON MARKING) CONDITIONAL - (NOUN PHRASE$_2$) - VERB]** as can be seen in the following examples:

(240) *əma* *ča-mə-ni-be* *(ni)* *ča-kə-niŋ*
s/he eat-NEG-3SG-COND (I) eat-SIM-1SG
If s/he does not eat, I will eat.'

(241) *Bina* *i-mə-ni-te* *(ni)* *i-kə-niŋ*
Bina sleep-NEG-3SG-COND (I) sleep-SIM-1SG
'If Bina does not sleep, I will sleep.'

(242) *əma* *či-mə-ni-be* *(nəŋ)* *ə-bun-va*
s/he go-NEG-3SG-COND (you) 2SG-beat-IMP
'If s/he does not go, you beat.'

(243) *ni* *ča-mə-niŋ-te* *(nəŋ)* *ə-ča-va*
I eat-NEG-1SG-COND (you) 3SG-eat-IMP
'If I don't eat, you eat.'

(244) *ni* *pa-mə-niŋ-te* *(nəŋ)* *ə-pa-va*
I read-NEG-1SG-COND (you) 2SG-read-IMP
'If I don't read, you read.'

(245) *nəŋ* *ča-mə-ti-be* *(ni)* *ča-kə-niŋ*
you eat-NEG-1SG-COND (you) eat-SIM-1SG
'If you don't eat, I will eat.'

7.8.1.1.2. Negation of non-verbal predicate

The general negator ***mə-*** is used to negate non-verbal predicate particularly the nominal construction regardless its person distinction. In other words, the negator ***mə-*** used to negate the nominal constructions of all three persons viz., first, second and third. It is interesting to note that the negator ***mə-*** is preposed to the copula verb and the structure of such negative construction in Anal is: **[$NOUN_1$ - $NOUN_2$ – NEGATIVE - COPULA - (PERSON MARKING)]** as can be seen in the following examples:

(246) *əma* *t^himpu* *mə-va*
s/he teacher NEG-COP
'S/he is not teacher.'

(247) *ni* *t^himpu* *mə-və-niŋ*
I teacher NEG-COP-1SG
'I am not teacher.'

(248) *ni* *Bina* *mə-və-niŋ*
I Bina NEG-COP-1SG
'I am not Bina.'

(249) *nəŋ* *daktər* *mə-və-ti*
you doctor NEG-COP-1SG
'You are not doctor.'

(250) *əma* *Bina* *mə-va*
s/he Bina NEG-COP
'S/he is not Bina.'

(251) *əma* *kə-nu-mə-va*
she 1SG-mother-NEG-COP
'She is not my mother.'

(252) *əma* *və-nu-mə-va*
she 3SG-mother-NEG-COP
'She is not his/her mother.'

7.8.1.2. Negator *-mi*

Unlike the general negator ***-mə,*** the negator ***-mi*** is merely used to negate the non-verbal predicate which includes existential, possessive and in the case of locative constructions. The negator ***-mi*** is postposed to the 'be verb' expressing the meaning of 'exist', 'have', and 'stay' verb and the structure of such negative construction in Anal is: **[NOUN$_1$ - NOUN$_2$ - COPULAR VERB – (PERSON MARKING) NEGATIVE]**. It can be seen in the following sections:

Existential construction

(253) *durum-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *du* *əm-mi*
pond-inside-LOC water COPL-NEG
'There is no water in the pond.'

(254) *p^{h}e-le* *əmo-hin* *əm-mi*
field-DST.D child-PL COPL-NEG
'There are no children in the field.'

(255) *saǰuna-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *pəse* *əm-mi*
Zoo-inside-LOC elephant COPL-NEG
'There is no elephant in the zoo.'

(256) *k^{h}u-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *popiča* *əm-mi*
village-inside-LOC thief COPL-NEG
'There is no thief in the village.'

(257) *əṃaŋ-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *humpi* *əm-mi*
Jungle-inside-LOC tiger COPL-NEG
'There was no tiger in the Jungle.'

Possessive construction

(258) *ni* *kə-pu* *əm-mi*
I 1SG-grandfather COPL-NEG
'I don't have grandfather.'

(259) *əma* *və-nu* *əm-mi*
s/he 3SG-mother COPL-NEG
'S/he doesn't have mother.'

(260) *əma* *və-in* *əm-mi*
s/he 3SG-house COPL-NEG
'S/he doesn't have house.'

(261) *nəŋ* *səl/minjo* *əm-mi*
you money COPL-NEG
'You don't have money.'

(262) *nəŋ* *t^{h}imbu* *əm-mi*
you book COPL-NEG-2SG
'You don't have book.'

Locative construction

(263) *Nelson* *in-ha* *əm-mi*
Nelson house-LOC COPL-NEG
'Nelson is not at home.'

(264) *Ragui* *silčər-ha* *əm-mi*
Ragui silchar-LOC COPL-NEG
'Ragui is not at silchar.'

(265) *əmahin* *Imp^{h}al-ha* *əm-mi-ǰe*
they Imphal-LOC COPL-NEG-PL
'They are not at Silchar.'

(266) *əma* *k^{h}u-ha* *əm-mi*
he village-LOC COPL-NEG
'He is not at village.'

(267) *Suran* *imp^{h}al-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *əm-mi*
Suran Imphal-inside-LOC COPL-NEG
'Suran is not in Imphal.'

7.8.1.2.1. Negative Indefinite

Iwasaki and Ingkaphirom (2005) pointed out that most of the languages of East and Southeast Asia, which typically lack indefinite pronouns altogether. Similarly, most of the above mentioned languages do not have negative indefinite pronouns too i.e., 'no-one', 'nobody' and 'nothing' in English. Anal being a language of the same group does not have negative indefinite pronouns. The negative indefinite pronoun in Anal is formed by negating the verb rather than the pronominal form. More specifically, the post verbal negator ***-mi*** is employed to negate such construction in Anal as demonstrated in the following way:

(268) *kə-in-ha* *əku-ra* *tʰriŋ-mi*
1SG-house-LOC who-ALSO come-NEG
'Nobody comes to my house.'

(269) *ə-in-ha* *əku-ra* *tʰriŋ-mi*
2SG-house-LOC who-ALSO come-NEG
'No one comes to your house.'

(270) *və-in-ha* *əku-ra* *tʰriŋ-mi*
3SG-house-LOC who-ALSO come-NEG
'No one comes to his/her house.'

(271) *itʰrə* *əku-ra* *əm-mi*
good who-ALSO COPL-NEG
'No one is good.'

(272) *da-ra* *tʰro-mə-niŋ*
what-ALSO be own-NEG-1SG
'Nothing is with me.'

(273) *kə-səl-ra* *əm-mi*
1SG-money-ALSO COPL-NEG
'I have no money.'

(274) *pot^{h}əm* *əku-ra* *əm-mi*
hungry who-ALSO COPL-NEG
'No one is hungry.'

7.8.1.2.2. Negative strengthening

In Anal, the negative is strengthened by prefixing the reduplicated marker ***-tro tro*** which indicates intensity to the verb root and followed by the negative marker ***-mə*** or ***-mi*** on the basis of the person of the subject arguments optionally followed by person agreement markers and the structure of such negative construction in Anal is: **[NOUN PHRASE$_1$ - (NOUN PHRASE$_2$) - VERB - INTENSIFIER - NEGATIVE - (PERSON MARKING)]** as shown in the following examples:

(275) *əma* *bu-he* *k^{h}oŋ-tro tro-mi*
s/he cloth-PRX.D weave-INTS-NEG
'S/he does not weave clothes at all.'

(276) *ni* *sa* *ča-tro tro-mə-niŋ*
I meat eat-INTS-NEG-1SG
'I do not eat meat at all.'

(277) *Bina* *pənu-tro tro-mi*
Bina laugh-INTS-NEG
'Bina does not laugh at all.'

(278) *əma* *ǰu-ne-tro tro-mi*
he wine-drink-INTS-NEG
'He does not take wine at all.'

(279) *Tomba* *i-tro tro-mi*
Tomba sleep-INTS-NEG
'Tomba does not sleep at all.'

7.9. Simple Sentence

Simple sentence consists of only one clause or main clause. Consider the examples:

(280) *kot^{h}eriŋ* *it^{h}rə* *sinpa-čərə-va*
kothering good man-small-COP
'Kothering is a good boy.'

(281) *t^{h}imbu* *kə-pa-si*
book 1SG-read-SIM
'I read book.'

(282) *ni* *əma* *kə-t^{h}i-si*
I she 1SG-know-SIM
'I know her.'

(283) *pəsu* *ŋari* *və-ča-si*
rat dryfish 3SG-eat-SIM
'Rat eats dry fish.'

(284) *əmočərə-(l)e* *roŋ-ka*
child-DST.D tall-SIM
'The child is tall.'

7.10. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses joined by a co-ordinate conjunction or by relative pronoun or by a relative adverb used in a continuative sense. Consider the following illustrated examples:

(285) *əma* *čəvəŋ-ka* *tuto* *əma* *aṃən-mi*
s/he rich-SIM but s/he happy-NEG
'S/he is rich but s/he is not happy.'

(286) *bu* *ə-t^{h}uŋ* *əməkite* *it^{h}rə* *ə-ča-va*
rice 2SG-cook and good 2SG-eat-IMP
'Cook rice and then eat well.'

(287) *əma* *hutrə-ka* *əmətuŋ* *ni* *ədə-mə-niŋ*
s/he timid-SIM therefore I like-NEG-1SG
'S/he is timid therefore, I do not like him/her.'

(288) *nəŋ* *ču* *kə-ti* *tuto* *əma* *məl-ka*
you thin SIM-2SG but s/he fat-SIM
'You are thin but s/he is fat.'

(290) *əma* *huha* *ət^{h}riŋt^{h}u* *tumənite* *əpət^{h}rə-va*
she here bring or left-IMP
'Bring her here or left her.'

7.11. Complex Sentence

Complex sentence consists of one principal clause with one or more subordinate clauses.

(291) *ni* *kə-nə* *t^{h}o-kar-he* *sin-ka*
I 1SG-IRR drive-car-PRX.D red-SIM
'The car which I drive is red in color.'

(292) *əsəni* *i-t^{h}riŋ* *sinnu-le* *kə-lu-va*
yesterday NMZ-come woman-DST.D 1SG-friend-COP
'That woman who came yesterday is my friend.'

(293) *əsəni* *i-t^{h}riŋ* *sinnu-(l)e* *kə-lunu-va*
yesterday NMZ-come woman-DST.D 1SG-friend(F)-COP
'The woman who came yesterday is my friend.'

(294) *imphal-ki* *i-t^{h}riŋ* *sinpa-(l)e* *kə-lu-va*
imphal-ABL NMZ-come man-DST.D 1SG-friend-COP
'The man who came from Imphal is my friend.'

(295) *sinnučərə* *i-roŋ-he* *ni* *kə-čələ-va*
boy NMZ-tall-DST.D I 1SG-niece-COP
'The girl who is tall is my niece.'