Chapter 4

Nominal Morphology

4.1. Noun Structure

Structurally, nouns in Anal can be defined as a class of word that can be postposed by morphemes for gender *{-pa, -pu, -nu, etc.}*, plural *{ -hin},* and cases *{-tuŋ, -ki, -ha, etc.}*. Nouns in Anal can be divided into different types: (i) basic nouns, (ii) compound nouns and (iii) derived nouns.

4.1.1. Basic nouns

Basic nouns are nouns which can occur independently of their own without any affixation i.e., either prefixation or suffixation. The basic nouns in Anal are discussed in the following sections:

4.1.1.1. Mono-morphemic nouns

In mono-morphemic nouns, there is only one morpheme containing one syllable or several syllables. However, most of the nouns are mainly consisting of either of one-syllable or two syllables. The examples are given in the following:

4.1.1.1.1. Monosyllabic and mono-morphemic nouns

don	'beast'
noŋ	'mud'
tʰrəŋ/puŋ	'hour'
kel	'goat'
ǰo	'sheep'
lon	'hillock'
ha	'teeth'

4.1.1.1.2. Disyllabic and mono-morphemic nouns

toku	'tortoise'
əvi	'flesh/muscle'
əmo	'baby'
soldoŋ	'youth'
umle	'disease'

pəsu	'rat'
ǰote	'cat'

It is also found in the name of villages of Anal as can be seen in the following examples:

vomku	'the name of a village'
oklu	'the name of a village'
lambuŋ	'the name of a village'
modi	'the name of a village'
təmpi	'the name of a village' etc.

4.1.1.1.3. Reduplicated disyllabic and mono-morphemic nouns

papa	'father'
nunu	'mother'
in in	'each house'
k^{h}u k^{h}u	'each village'
k^{h}oltiŋ-tiŋ	'each cuckoo'
čərə čərə	'orphan'

4.1.1.1.4. Trisyllabic and mono-morphemic nouns

Names of the men folk and villages in Anal community are mostly trisyllabic in nature as can be seen in the following examples:

men folk

k^{h}inori	'the name of a female person'
ṛiŋnəri	'the name of a female person'
varŋəm	'the name of a male person'
səŋhari	'the name of a male person'

Villages

ravaton	'the name of a village'
k^{h}əmbat^{h}el	'the name of a village'
čaroŋčiŋ	'the name of a village'
əkap^{h}e	'the name of a village'
nuŋp^{h}ura	'the name of a village'

4.1.2. Compound nouns

Compound nouns in Anal are formed by combination of two independent morphemes. Most of compound nouns in the language consist of noun + noun, noun + adjective, noun + verb etc. The possible combinations of compound nouns which are found in Anal are illustrated in the following examples:

4.1.2.1. Noun + Noun

Like many other south Asian languages, the noun + noun compounds are the most common compounds in the language. In this type of compound, the noun $(N)_1$ should be the nucleus of the compound and the noun $(N)_2$ isemployed to modify and delimit the meaning the noun $(N)_1$ as can be seen in the following examples:

(1)	*muk*	+	*bul*	>	*mukbul*	‘inkpot’
	ink		bottle			
(2)	*kon*	+	*in*	>	*kon-in*	‘tin roofed house’
	tin		house			
(3)	*če*	+	*in*	>	*če-in*	‘brick house’
	brick		house			
(4)	*bu*	+	*bel*	>	*bu-bel*	‘cooking pot’
	rice		pot			
(5)	*mol*	+	*mi*	>	*mol-mi*	‘tribal people’
	hill		people			

4.1.2.2. Noun + Adjective

In this type of compound, the noun (N) functions as the nucleus of the compound and adjective (ADJ) functions as modifiers. It is interesting to note that the adjective may precede or follow the nucleus of the compound nouns as it is evident from the following examples:

(6)	*čəvan*	+	*pət^{h}ru*	>	*čəvan-pət^{h}ru*	‘dove’
	season		pigeon			
(7)	*dukoŋ*	+	*pihol*	>	*dukoŋ-pihol*	‘big river’
	river		big			

(8)	*t^{h}imbu* + book	*pihol* big	>	*t^{h}imbu-pihol*	'thick book'
(9)	*əm̩ol* + stick	*isaŋ* long	>	*əm̩ol-isaŋ*	'long stick'
(10)	*če* + paper	*isin* red	>	*če-isin*	'red paper'
(11)	*t^{h}imbu* + book	*isən* small	>	*t^{h}imbu-isən*	'small book'
(13)	*du* + water	*lum* hot	>	*du-lum*	'hot water'

4.1.2.3. Noun + Verb

In this type of compound, the noun (N) functions as the nucleus of the compound and verb(V) functions as modifier. It is worth mentioning here that unlike noun + noun compounds, noun + verb compounds are not frequently found in the language. In other words, this type of compound are very rare in the language as many other Tibeto-Burman languages of the region do as can be seen in the following examples:

(14)	*bu* + rice	*ča* eat	>	*bu-ča*	'supper'
(15)	*luŋŋəm* + shirt	*pərenu* to be knitted	>	*luŋŋəm-pərenu*	'knitted shirt'

4.1.3. Derived nouns

Derived nouns are nouns which are derived from the verbs. In Anal, derived nouns are mainly derived from verbs by prefixing the morpheme ***i-*** to the verbal roots. Consider the following examples of derived nouns in Anal:

Verbs		Verbal noun	
či	'go'	*i-či*	'going'
i	'sleep'	*i-i*	'sleeping'
uŋ	'sit'	*i-uŋ*	'sitting'
rin	'buy'	*i-rin*	'buying'
dam	'dance'	*i-dam*	'dancing'

4.1.4. Semantic subtypes of nouns

Nouns in Anal can be semantically divided into two subtypes viz. (i) common nouns (ii) proper nouns. Common nouns consists of nouns that denote kinship terms, body parts, fauna, flora, nature related objects, location, direction, time, instruments and handcrafters. However, proper nouns includes personal/human names and place names etc. as can be seen in the following examples:

4.1.4.1.The common noun

Kinship terms

In Anal the possession is indicated by the pronominal prefixes of the personal pronouns. The pronominal prefixes are the subject agreement form of the three personal pronouns, however, the alternative expressions like */nu/* 'mother', */pa/* 'father', etc., do not show a particular possessor as can be seen in the illustrated examples below:

Pronominal prefixes	Possessed kinship terms	Alternative expressions	Gloss
kə '1SG'	*kə-nu* 'my mother' *kə-pa* 'my father'	*nu* *pa*	'mother' 'father'
ə '2SG'	*ə-nu* 'your mother' *ə-pa* 'your father'	*nu* *pa*	'mother' 'father'
və '3SG'	*və-nu*'his/her mother' *və-pa* 'his/her father'	*nu* *pa*	'mother' 'father'

Table no. 11: Kinship terms

Body parts

In Anal, the body parts of humans and animals are inherently possessed as can be shown under the following:

Body parts	**Gloss**
kə-ku	'my hand'
kə-luče	'my head'
ə-ku	'your hand'
ə-luče	'your head'
və-ku	'his/her hand'
və-luče	'his/her head'

Fauna

pəha	'bird'
čep^{h}e	'buffalo'
tom	'bear'
pəse	'elephant'
kisin	'fox'
durəl	'heron'
čolel	'leech'
pelhe	'butterfly'

Flora

t^{h}iŋbol	'trees'
sul	'grass'
vəŋkal/t^{h}iŋ ičolna	'creeper'
kun	'crop'
pəčəŋ	'mushroom'
əḷiŋ	'thorn'

Nature

ət^{h}rə	‘air’
noŋ	‘clay’
ṃi	‘fire’
vep^{h}ol	‘dust’
pədu	‘cloud’
dukoŋ	‘river’
ḷuŋ	‘stone’
k^{h}u	‘rain’
əde	‘dew’

Location

ṃi kom/pəkum	‘fireplace’
bu t^{h}uŋ na	‘kitchen’
indin	‘room’
buŋ lenha	‘on the tree’

Direction

vət^{h}əl	‘backside’
vədu	‘frontside’
vat^{h}a	‘upward’
vənən	‘downward’
vət^{h}uŋ	‘inside’
vəli	‘centre/middle’

Nouns that are time related

əsinni	‘today’
əsinni san	‘tonight’
əsəni	‘yesterday’
əǰəŋha	‘tomorrow’
ot^{h}e	‘day after tomorrow’

Cultural artifacts

təŋsə	'knife used at kitchen'
kaŋ	'knife'
tʰrə	'axe'
bol	'basket carried by women'
əṇə čuŋnu	'weaving tool'
luŋvin	'dress worn by women'
dil	'dress worn by men'

4.1.4.2. Proper nouns

Personal/human names

In Anal, there is a system of addressing and identifying the particular persons. The proper names starting with *kʰi-, to-, səŋ-, pe-, tʰum-* are considered to be the names of women as can be shown in the illustrated below:

tʰumbalnu	*kʰinori*	*hriŋnari*	*hriŋvar*
kʰisuŋ	*kʰibanta*		

The morphemes *kʰi-, to-, səŋ-, pe-, tʰum-* will be used as the initial morpheme in naming the female child as can be visible in the following:

kʰinu(kʰikʰi)	'1st daughter'
tonu(toto)	'2nd daughter'
səŋ(səŋ səŋ)	'3rd daughter'
penu(pepe)	'4th daughter'
tʰumnu(tʰumtʰum)	'5th daughter'

After the fifth daughter, the naming should be again suffixing ***/no/*** to the first syllable of 1st to 5th daughters resulting sixth to nine daughters but it can remained unchanged in the */tʰumnu/* 'tenth daughter' as can be seen in the following:

kʰino	'6th daughter'
tono	'7th daughter'
səŋno	'8th daughter'

peno	'9th daughter'
tʰumnu	'10th daughter'

As in the case of proper names of men child in Anal are started with morphemes *mo-, ko-, be-, əŋ-,* and *tʰum-* as can be demonstrated with the examples below:

mote(momo)	'1st son'
kopu(koko)	'2nd son'
bepu(bebe)	'3rd son'
əŋpu(əŋəŋ)	'4th son'
tʰumpa(tʰum)	'5th son'

Likewise, after the fifth son, the naming should be further added ***/no/*** to the first syllable of 1st to 5th sons resulting sixth to ten sons as can be shown in the following:

mono(momo)	'6th son'
kono(koko)	'7th son'
beno(bebe)	'8th son'
əŋno(əŋəŋ)	'9th son'
tʰumno(tʰum)	'10th son'

Place names

pʰiralməčet	'name of Anal village'
kʰəbatʰel	'do'
nuŋpan	'do'
ənalkʰunou	'do'
čəroŋčiŋ	'do'

4.2. GENDER

4.2.1. Gender-marking with human nouns

Like other Tibeto-Burman languages, Anal doesn't have grammatical gender. In other words, the gender distinction in the language is determined on the natural recognition of sex i.e., all the male comes under the masculine and all the female comes under the feminine.

In Anal, different strategies are used to express gender distinction in the case of human nouns as illustrated below:

4.2.1.1. By using opposite lexical items

In Anal, some of the opposite lexical items are used to denote male or female nouns. It is observed that some of the nouns in the language are lexically marked as masculine and feminine as evidenced by the use of kinship terms as such:

pa 'father'	*nu* 'mother'
čəpə 'son'	*čələ* 'daughter'
ələl 'bachelor'	*nəlha* 'maid'
əma 'son-in-law'	*əmi* 'daughter-in-law'
pu 'grandfather'	*pi* 'grandmother'

4.2.1.2. By adding *pa/pu* and *nu*

Gender distinction for human beings is also made by adding the morpheme ***pa/pu*** for 'male' and ***nu*** for 'female'. It is interesting to note that these gender markers are quite likely derived from the lexical items ***pa*** 'father' ***pu*** 'grandfather' and ***nu*** 'mother'. However, the further investigation is required to ascertain the issue.

Male		**Female**
in-pu	'husband'	*sin-nu* 'wife'
u-pa	'elder brother'	*u-nu* 'elder sister'
sin-pa	'man'	*sin-nu* 'woman'
čənəsel-pa	'bridegroom'	*čənədoŋ-nu* 'bride'
ṃik^{h}u-pa	'widower'	*ṃik^{h}u-nu* 'widow'
ət^{h}im-pa	'priest'	*ət^{h}im-nu* 'priestess'
ne-pa	'younger brother'	*ne-nu* 'younger sister'
ne-pa	'uncle'	*ne-nu* 'aunt'

It is observed that the root ***u*** in Anal basically means elder kin who may be either male or female as illustrated above. Similarly, ***ne*** is used to denote the younger kin who may be either male or female as stated above.

In case of the professional terms as well, the male and female gender are indicated by adding morphemes ***pa*** and ***nu*** respectively as shown below.

idamča sin-pa	'male dancer'	*idamča sin-nu*	'female dancer'
pisumča sin-pa	'male robber'	*pisumča sin-nu*	'female robber'
ḷa isača sinpa	'male singer'	*ḷa isa časin-nu*	'female singer'
buit^{h}uča sinpa	'male cook'	*bu it^{h}uča sin-nu*	'female cook'
pijoča sinpa	'male writer'	*pijoča sin-nu*	'female writer'
idonča sinpa	'male hunter'	*idonča sin-nu*	'female hunter'

The proper names of first to fifth male child can be addressed by using the morpheme ***pu*** except in the case of first son as it is marked by ***te*** as can be seen in the following examples:

mo-te	'first son'
ko-pu	'second son'
be-pu	'third son'
əŋ-pu	'fourth son'
t^{h}im-pu	'fifth son'

Similarly, the proper names of first to fifth female child can be addressed by using the morpheme ***nu*** as can be seen in the following examples:

k^{h}i-nu	'first daughter'
to-nu	'second daughter'
səŋ-nu	'third daughter'
pe-nu	'fourth daughter'
t^{h}um-nu	'fifth daughter'

4.2.1.3. By adding *pu* and *pi*

The name of the occupation particularly the teaching profession is made male and female distinction by adding morphemes ***pu*** and ***pi*** respectively. Interestingly, the female marker ***pi*** is not very productive as it is rarely used to express female gender in the language. It is observed that the female marker ***pi*** may be borrowed from Manipuri as can be seen in the following example:

Male	**Female**
tʰimpu 'teacher'	*tʰimpi*

4.2.2. Gender marking with non-human nouns

With all the non-human nouns in Anal, female gender is usually marked by the morpheme ***nu*** probably derived from the lexical item 'mother'; however, the male gender is marked by different morphemes such as ***pa***, ***kuŋ*** and ***pətəl*** as discussed below:

4.2.2.1. By adding *pa* and *nu*

In non-human animate nouns as well the morphemes ***pa*** and ***nu*** are used to indicate male and female gender respectively as can be seen in the following examples:

Generic name	**Male**	**Female**
humpi 'tiger'	*humpi-pa*	*humpi-nu*
kisin 'fox'	*kisin-pa*	*kisin-nu*

It is observed that the strong or wise wild animals like tiger and fox are considered as superior animals. Therefore, the same markers for human being i.e., ***pa*** and ***nu*** are also used to express male and female gender in the case of above non-human animate nouns.

4.2.2.2. By postposing *pətəl* and *nu*

With almost all the non-human nouns both animate and inanimate nouns including animals, birds, insects, trees etc., the morphemes ***pətəl*** and ***nu*** are used to express male and female gender as can be seen in the following examples:

Generic name		Male	Female
pəse	'elephant'	*pəse-pətəl*	*pəse-nu*
kel	'goat'	*kel-pətəl*	*kel-nu*
vi	'dog'	*vi-pətəl*	*vi-nu*
nəse	'sparrow'	*nəse-pətəl*	*nəse-nu*
pət^{h}ru	'pigeon'	*pət^{h}ru-pətəl*	*pət^{h}ru-nu*
pək^{h}u	'bee'	*pək^{h}u-pətəl*	*pək^{h}u-nu*
pət^{h}i	'house fly'	*pət^{h}i-pətəl*	*pət^{h}i-nu*

Another important feature prevalent to Anal is that the plants bearing fruits are treated as feminine gender indicated by the morpheme ***nu*** whereas the plants which are not bearing fruits are treated as masculine gender by adding ***pətəl*** to the generic name of the plants. The similar case is found in Tibeto-Burman languages like Manipuri, Kokborok, and Chothe etc.

əvat^{h}əbi	'papaya'	*əvat^{h}əbi-pətəl*	*əvat^{h}əbi-nu*
t^{h}ihe	'mango'	*t^{h}ihe-pətəl*	*t^{h}ihe-nu*

It is to be noted that the gender morphemes ***pətəl*** and ***nu*** are productive as they are used to mark male and female gender for the non-human nouns irrespective of animate and inanimate ones as illustrated in the above examples.

4.2.2.3. By postposing *kuŋ* and *nu*

Unlike the gender distinctions of other birds, the domesticated birds like hen and duck are made male and female by adding the morphemes ***kuŋ*** for male gender and ***nu*** for female gender instead of ***pətəl*** and ***nu*** as described below. It is worth mentioning here that the marker ***kuŋ i***s not productive as it is used only in the specific birds as mentioned above.

Generic name		Male	Female
həl	'fowl'	*həl-kuŋ*	*həl-nu*
ŋanu	'duck'	*ŋanu-kuŋ*	*ŋanu*

It can be stated from the above example such as ***ŋanu*** 'female duck', the female indicator *nu* is being dropped evading the repetition of ***nu***, in the underlying form ***ŋanu-(nu)***.

4.2.3. Lack of gender distinction in pronouns

Indo-European languages like English, Sylheti, a dialect of Bengali language etc. make use of gender distinction in third person personal pronoun; conversely most of the Tibeto-Burman languages typically lack gender distinction in pronouns. Likewise, Anal pronouns do not show gender distinction as can be seen in the following table.

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

4.2.4. Noun-nominal modifier agreement in noun phrase

One of the interesting phenomena in Anal is that some human nouns agree in gender with nominal modifiers in a Noun Phrase as in (16a) and (17a), however non-human nouns do not show gender agreement with nominal modifier as in (18a) and (18b). It is important to note that the similar case is found in Manipuri as well (Yashawanta, 1985). Furthermore, it is found that Anal modifiers can proceed or follow the noun.

(16a) *ruŋčin-t^{h}rə* *sinpa-čərə* *ək^{h}e-uŋ-ka*
beautiful man-DIMN one-sit-SIM
'A handsome boy is sitting.'

(16b) **ruŋčinni* *sinpa-čərə* *ək^{h}e-uŋ-ka*
beautiful man-DIMN one-sit-SIM
'A handsome boy is sitting.'

(17a) *ruŋčin-ni* *sinnu-čərə* *ək^{h}e-uŋ-ka*
beautiful-FEM woman-DIMN one-sit-SIM
'A beautiful girl is sitting.'

(17b) **ruŋčint^{h}rə* *sinnu-čərə* *ək^{h}e-uŋ-ka*
beautiful woman-DIMN one-sit-SIM
'A beautiful girl is sitting.'

(18a) *vi-pətəl* *pihol-he* *pəriŋ-ka*
dog-MAL big-PRX.D bark-SIM
'The big dog (MAL) is barking.'

(18b) *vi-nu* *pihol-he* *pəriŋ-ka*
dog-FEM big-PRX.D bark-SIM
'The big dog (FEM) is barking.'

In the above examples, the noun ***sinpa-čərə*** 'boy' agrees with the modifier ***ruŋčin-t^{h}rə*** 'beautiful' particularly with the male marker ***t^{h}rə*** and the noun ***sinnu-čərə*** 'girl' agrees with modifier ***ruŋčin-ni*** particularly with the female marker ***ni.*** Thus, the interchanges of modifiers cause ungrammatical as in (1b) and (2b).

4.2.5. Neuter gender

There is no gender distinction in inanimate nouns. That means they are not classified either masculine or feminine. Consider the examples below:

t^{h}əl	'mirror'
t^{h}oŋǰə	'bag'
čədu	'tea'
bu	'rice'
luŋ-ŋəm	'shirt'
k^{h}uhu	'shoe'
bel	'pot'
pəčə	'salt'
čom	'spoon'
sum	'mortar'
kilas/pəlim	'glass'

4.3. Number

Number is not grammaticalized in almost all the Tibeto-Burman Languages, except a few Kuki-Chin languages. Since Anal belongs to one of the Kuki-Chin languages of South-East Asia, the agreement between the verbs and their arguments is maintained as far as number distinction is concerned. It is worth mentioning here that the presence of agreement between verb and its argument for number is one of the typological features of the Kuki-Chin languages shared by Anal as demonstrated in the following examples:

(19) *əmahin* *pəl-kə-ǰe*
they brave-SIM-PL
'They are brave.'

(20) *əmahin* *ḷa* *sa-ǰe-nə-ka*
they song sing-PL-IRR-SIM
'They will sing song.'

Anal has two number systems, viz. (i) Singular and (ii) Plural. It is worth mentioning here that the unmarked form of nouns in Anal does not indicate singular rather the singularity is marked by the numerals as such 'one child'. In other words, the unmarked nouns are considered as neutral as neither singular nor plural. As earlier mentioned that singularity is expressed by numeral 'one' as such ***əkʰe əmočərə***: one child, ***əkʰe pəha***: one bird and so on, however, the plurality is expressed by the plural morphemes ***-hin*** or ***-rul***. In Anal, the plural morpheme ***-hin*** is used to express plurality of kinship nouns particularly the organization of menfolk or womenfolk in Anal society. Consider the following examples:

Singular		***Plural***	
əmočərə	'child'	*əmo-čərə-hin*	'children'
pəha	'bird'	*pəha-hin*	'birds'
vi	'dog'	*vi-hin*	'dogs'
tʰiŋ	'tree'	*tʰiŋ-hin*	'trees'
in	'house'	*in-hin*	'houses'

k^{h}u	'village'	*k^{h}u-hin*	'villages'
sin-pa	'man'	*sin-pa-rul*	'men organisation'
sin-nu	'woman'	*sin-nu-rul*	'women organisation'

It is also worth mentioning here that plurality can also be formed by affixing *lam* i.e., either suffixing or prefixing to the noun expressing the sense of 'group' as can be demonstrated in the following examples:

səl	*lam*	'group of cows'
lam	*var*	'groups of people'

Like many other languages of the world, plurality in Anal can also be expressed by means of numerals or quantifiers as evident from the following examples:

t^{h}iŋbol	*som*	'ten trees'
t^{h}iŋ	*truŋsa-čəri*	'some dry wood'
ri	*čəri*	'some flower'
du	*čəri/itrom*	'few drops of water'
ǰote	*pəŋa*	'five cats'

4.3.1. Pluralisation of personal pronouns

In Anal ***'-hin'*** is the plural marker of the personal pronouns in Anal.

Singular	**Gloss**	**Plural**	**Gloss**
ni	'I'	*nihin*	'we (exclusive)'
		ənihin	'we (inclusive)'
nəŋ	'you'	*nəŋhin*	'you (PL)'
əma	's/he'	*əmahin*	'they'

As Anal is one of the Tibeto-Burman languages, it has the characteristic features of Pro-drop languages. Therefore, subject of each sentence can be dropped. But there is strong agreement system with subject and verb in Anal language as far as number distinction is concerned. Examples are given below in connection with the above statement:

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

(22) *nihin* *bu* *kə-ča-hin-si*
we (EXCL) rice 1SG-eat-PL-SIM
'We eat rice.'

4.3.2. Pluralisation of demonstrative pronouns

Like personal pronouns, the demonstrative pronouns in Anal are also pluralised by suffixing plural morpheme *-hin* to the singular forms which remain unmarked, such as (i) *əma-hin-he* 'these' (ii) *əma-hin-le* 'those' as exemplified in the following examples:

(23) *əma-hin-he* *kə-in-və-ǰe*
DEM-PL-PRX.D 1SG-house-COP-PL
'These are my houses.'

(24) *əma-hin-he* *səlkəri* *pihol* *ət^{h}um-və-ǰe*
DEM-PL-PRX.D cart big three-COP-PL
'These are two big carts.'

(25) *əma-pemin* *hin-he* *t^{h}rə-kə-ǰe*
DEM-story PL-PRX.D good-SIM-PL
'These stories are good.'

(26) *əma-sinpa-hin-hele* *roŋ-kə-ǰe*
DEM-man-PL-DST.D tall-SIM-PL
'Those men are tall.'

(27) *əma-hin-le* *t^{h}rə* *t^{h}imbu-və-ǰe*
DEM-PL-DST.D good book-COP-PL
'Those are good books.'

4.3.3. Pluralisation of kinship terms

The plurality of the kinship terms in Anal is expressed by suffixing ***/-hin/*** to the singular forms of kinship terms. Consider the following examples:

pu-hin	'grand fathers'
pi-hin	'grandmothers'
čəpə-hin	'sons'
čələ-hin	'daughters'
ne-hin	'younger daughters-in-law'
pa-hin	'fathers'
nu-hin	'mothers'

However, the plural morpheme is not used if 'two' or 'a higher' numeral follows the noun or noun phrases. In such cases the idea of more than one is expressed by numerals. Consider the following examples:

(28) *səl* *ət^{h}um*
cow three
'Three cows'

(29) *sinpa* *təru*
man six
'Six men'

(30) *vi* *pəli*
dog four
'Four dogs'

(31) *ket^{h}əl* *čərə* *ət^{h}um*
market small three
'Three small markets'

(32) *vi* *sun* *pəŋa*
dog small five
'Five puppies'

4.4. Numerals

The vast majority of the three hundred or so modern Tibeto-Burman languages have decimal numeral systems (Mazaudon, 2008). Likewise, the numeral system of Anal too is of decimal type. In other words, the ten is the basic numeral which plays significant role to build the whole numeral system of Anal language. It is important to note that vigesimal system i.e., twenty based system is totally absent in the language. Numerals in Anal may be classified into seven categories:

a) Cardinal
b) Ordinal
c) Fractional
d) Multiplicative
e) Distributive and
f) Restrictive and
g) Approximate

4.4.1. Cardinal numerals

Structurally, Cardinal numerals in Anal can be sub-classified into two types: (i) Basic numerals and (ii) Compound/Derived numerals.

4.4.1.1. Basic numerals

The Basic numerals from one to nine except ten in Anal are bound roots which always take numeral formative prefixes or attributive prefixes in the form of *ə-*, *pə-*, and *tə-*, as can be seen in the following examples:

Value	*Gloss*	*Num*	*Value*	*Gloss*	*Num*
1	*one*	*ə-kʰe*	6	*six*	*tə-ru*
2	*two*	*ə-ṇə*	7	*seven*	*tə-kʰə*
3	*three*	*ə-tʰum*	8	*eight*	*tə-ri*
4	*four*	*pə-li*	9	*nine*	*tə-ku*
5	*five*	*pə-ŋa*	10	*ten*	*som*

Table no.12 : Basic numerals in Anal

It is worth mentioning here that one to nine except ten are bimorphemic, i.e., ten is the only monomorphemic basic numeral in Anal. It is also observed that numeral roots like *ni* 'two', *li* 'four', *ŋa* 'five', *ru* 'six' and *ku* 'nine' seems to be Proto-Tibeto-Burman numerals as **nyi*, **li* **ŋa*, **ru*, **ku* respectively (Benedict 1972, Matisoff 2003). PTB numerals *g-ni-s, *g-sum and *b-liy as reconstructed by Matisoff (1997:119).

4.4.1.2. Compound/Derived numerals

Compound numerals in Anal are formed by the juxtaposition of two or more free numeral morphemes. Like many other Tibeto-Burman languages, Compound numerals are very productive in the language having different relationships between the juxtaposed numeral ones. Compound numerals are primarily classified into three types: (i) additive numerals (ii) multiplicative numeral (iii) multiplicative cum additive numerals.

4.4.1.2.1. Additive compound numerals

The numerals from 11/eleven to 19/nineteen are truly additive numerals in the language; they are formed through the summation of basic numerals from *1/one* to *9/nine* to decade *som* as demonstrated in the following examples:

som-ək^{h}e	'eleven'
[10 + 1 =11]	
som-ṇə	'twelve'
[10 + 2=12]	
som-ət^{h}um	'thirteen'
[10 + 3=13]	
som-pəli	'fourteen'
[10 + 4 = 14]	
som-pəŋa	'fifteen'
[10 + 5 = 15]	

som-təru	'sixteen'
[10 + 6 =16]	
som-tək^{h}ə	'seventeen'
[10 + 7 =17]	
som-təri	'eighteen'
[10 + 8 = 19]	
som-təku	'nineteen'
[10 + 9 =19]	

4.4.1.2.2. Multiplicative compound numerals

The numerals *20/twenty*, *30/thirty, 40/forty, 50/fifty*, *60/sixty, 70/seventy, 80/eighty* and *ninety/90* are formed through the multiplication of decade to the numerals *2/two*, *3/three*, *4/four*, *5/five* and so on. It is to be noted that *sum* and *som* is the allomorph of the same morph *som* 'ten' as it is illustrated in the following examples:

sum-ṇə	'twenty'
[10 x 2=20]	
sum-t^{h}um	'thirty'
[10 x 3=30]	
sum-pəli	'forty'
[10 x 4=40]	
sum-pəŋa	'fifty'
[10 x 5=50]	
sum-təru	'sixty'
[10 x 6=60]	
sum-tək^{h}ə	'seventy'
[10 x 7=70]	

sum-təri ‘eighty’

[10 x 8=80]

sum-təku ‘ninety’

[10 x 9=90]

It is interesting to note that the higher numerals like *ağa-k^{h}e* ‘one hundred’ and *əğa-som* ‘one thousand’ are also formed through multiplication of hundred to the numeral 1/one and 10/ten respectively as schematized below:

əğa-k^{h}e ‘one hundred’

[100 x 1=100]

əğa-som ‘one thousand’

[100 x 10= 1000]

4.4.1.2.3. Multiplicative cum additive compound numerals

The numerals from *21/twenty-one* to *29/twenty-nine*, *31/thirty-one* to *39/thirty-nine*, *41/forty-one* to *49/forty-nine*, *51/fifty-one* to *59/fifty-nine* and so on are formed through the multiplication of first two numerals and the summation of the third ones as demonstrated in the following examples:

sum-ṇə-ək^{h}e ‘twenty one’

[10 x 2 + 1= 21]

sum-ṇə-ṇə ‘twenty two’

[10 x 2 + 2 = 22]

sum-ṇə-ət^{h}um ‘twenty three’

[10 x 2 + 3 = 23]

sum-ṇə-pəli ‘twenty four’

[10 x 2 + 4 = 24]

sum-t^{h}um-ək^{h}e ‘thirty one’

[10 x 3 + 1= 31]

sum-tʰum-ṇə ‘thirty two’

[10 x 3 + 2 = 32]

sum-tʰum-ətʰum ‘thirty three’

[10 x 3 + 3= 33]

sum-pəli-əkʰe ‘forty one’

[10 x 4 + 1 = 41]

sum-pəli-ṇə ‘forty two’

[10 x 4 + 2 = 42]

sum-pəli-təku ‘forty nine’

[10 x 4 + 9 = 49]

sum-pəŋa-ətʰum ‘fifty three’

[10 x 5 + 3 = 53]

sum-pəŋa-pəli ‘fifty four’

[10 x 5 + 4 = 54]

sum-pəŋa-təru ‘fifty six’

[10 x 5 + 6 = 56]

sum-təru-pəŋa ‘sixty five’

[10 x 6 + 5 = 65]

sum-təru-təru ‘sixty six’

[10 x 6 + 6 = 66]

sum-təkʰə-əkʰe ‘seventy one’

[10 x 7 + 1 = 71]

sum-təkʰə-ətʰum ‘seventy three’

[10 x 7 + 3 = 73]

sum-təri-təkʰə ‘eighty seven’

[10 x 8 + 7 = 87]

sum-təri-təri	'eighty eight'
[10 x 8 + 8 = 88]	
sum-təku-təri	'ninety eight'
[10 x 9 + 8 = 98]	
sum-təku-təku	'ninety nine'
[10 x 9 + 9 = 99]	
əǰa-som-ək^{h}e	'thousand and one'
[100 x 10 + 1= 1001]	
əǰa-som-pəŋa	'thousand and five'
[100 x 10 + 5 = 1005]	

4.4.2. Ordinal numerals

In Anal, the ordinal numerals are derived from cardinal numerals through affixation particularly prefixation and suffixation except in the case of *rolsa* 'first'. More specifically, when a cardinal numeral is prefixed and suffixed by ***/va-/*** and ***/-na/*** respectively, however, the *rolsa* 'first' is merely a suppletive form as can be found in many other Tibeto-Burman languages namely Manipuri, Dimasa, Kokborok, Chothe, etc. The following examples illustrate how ordinal numerals are formed in the language.

rolsa	'first'
va-ṇə-na	'second'
va-t^{h}um-na	'third'
va-pəli-na	'fourth'
va-pəŋa-na	'fifth'
va-təru-na	'sixth'
va-tək^{h}ə-na	'seventh'
va-təri-na	'eighth'
va-təku-na	'ninth', etc.

4.4.3. Fractional numerals

In Anal, the lexical item for 'half' and 'piece' are the only basic fractional numerals found in the language as exemplified below:

vətrim	'half'
vəḷe/vəmuŋ	'piece'

In addition to the above, the fractional numerals are also usually expressed by juxtaposition of two or more cardinal numerals with the help of genitive case. The structure of a fractional numeral in Anal is schematized in the following pattern:

Cardinal Numeral[1] + Genitive + Cardinal Numeral[2]

(33)	*pəli*	*ki*	*ək^{h}e*	'quarter (one by four)'
	four	GEN	one	
(34)	*ət^{h}um*	*ki*	*ək^{h}e*	'1/3' (one by three)
	three	GEN	one	

4.4.4. Multiplicative numerals

Multiplicative numerals in Anal are generally used when a question arises "how many times or how many folds" as many other Tibeto-Burman languages of the region do. Multiplicative numerals in Anal are formed by prefixing the morpheme *trum-* to the corresponding cardinal numerals. It is to be noted that the formation of multiplicative numerals by prefixing *trum* to corresponding cardinal numerals is very productive. However, the meaning or the origin of *trum* remains unclear in part of the present study. The multiplicative numerals in Anal are shown below:

trum-k^{h}e	'once'
trum-ṇə	'twice'
trum-t^{h}um	'thrice'
trum-pəli	'four times'
trum-pəŋa	'five times'
trum-təku	'nine times'
trum-som	'ten times'
trum-sum-pəli	'forty times'
trum-əǰak^{h}e	'hundred times'

4.4.5. Distributive numerals

Distributive numerals in Anal is expressed by suffixing *-təl* to the corresponding cardinal numerals. Like multiplicative numerals, the formation of distributive numerals by suffixing *-təl* to the corresponding cardinal numerals in Anal is very common. The distributive numerals in Anal are shown below:

ək^{h}e-təl	'one each'
ə-ṇə-təl	'two each'
ət^{h}um-təl	'three each'
pəli-təl	'four each'
pəŋa-təl	'five each'
som-təl	'ten each'
som-ək^{h}e-təl	'eleven each'
sum-ṇə-təl	'twenty each'
əǰak^{h}e-təl	'hundred each'

4.4.6. Restrictive numerals

Restrictive numerals in Anal are formed by suffixing */-pəŋ/* to the cardinal numerals as shown in the following examples:

ək^{h}e-pəŋ	'only one'
əṇə-pəŋ	'only two'
ət^{h}um-pəŋ	'only three'
pəŋa-pəŋ	'only five'
som-pəŋ	'only ten'
əǰak^{h}e-pəŋ	'only hundred

4.4.7. Approximate numerals

In Anal, the approximate numerals are formed by suffixing the morpheme ***vəl*** to the cardinal numerals, however, the cardinal numerals may be preceded by the item for the specific numeral as can be seen in the following illustrated examples:

(35)	*sinpa-čərə*	*pəŋa-vəl*	'about five boys'
	man-small	five-about	

(36) *tʰimbol* *som-vəl* 'about ten books'
book ten-about

(37) *in* *ətʰum-vəl* 'about three houses'
house three-about

(38) *čoki* *əǰakʰe-vəl* 'about one hundred chairs'
chair hundred-about

It is interesting to note that in the formation of approximate numerals, another morpheme ***məŋni*** can also occur simultaneously with the morpheme ***vəl*** where the morpheme ***məŋni*** will suffix to the morpheme ***vəl*** as can be exemplified in the following:

(39) *mol-mi* *əǰatəru-vəl-məŋni*
hill-man six hundred-about-about
'round about six hundred tribes'

(40) *pəha* *əǰakʰesom-vəl-məŋni*
bird one thousand-about-about
'round about one thousand birds'

(41) *luŋŋəm* *pəli-vəl-məŋni*
shirt four-about-about
'round about four shirts'

(42) *in* *sumpəŋa-vəl-məŋni*
house fifty-about-about
'round about fifty houses'

4.5. Case marking and postpositions

As in many other Tibeto-Burman languages, case relationship in Anal is expressed by means of postposition except in the case of genitive one. More specifically, case markers are attached to noun phrases exclusively: nouns and pronouns. There are eight case markers in Anal to show the relationship between the noun phrases with other constituents in a sentence. Morphologically, all the case markers in Anal are bound morphemes presented in the form of suffixes.

Generally, case markers are not marked for the number, and gender of nouns. Structurally, Anal has eight types of cases as illustrated in the following table:

(i) Ergative case
(ii) Accusative case
(iii) Instrumental case
(iv) Locative case
(v) Dative case
(vi) Genitive case
(vii) Associative case
(viii) Ablative case

Cases	Form	Function
Ergative	*tuŋ*	Agent
Accusative	*to*	Experiencer
Instrumental	*tuŋ*	Instrument of agent
Locative	*ha*	Location of participants
Dative	*kuŋ*	Recipient
Genitive	*ki*	Possessor
Associative	*ru*	Participants
Ablative	*-ki, kuŋki*	Source

Table no. 13: Case marking in Anal

4.5.1. Ergative case

The ergative case generally marks or indicates the agent of a transitive verb in a clause or sentence. The ergative case in Anal is expressed by postposing the morpheme ***-tuŋ*** to the noun or pronoun as in (43)-(46). It is also observed that the ergative ***-tuŋ*** is randomly dropped as shown in the following examples (47)-(50):

(43) *əma-tuŋ* *əmočərə-to* *və-bun-si*
he-ERG child-ACC 3SG-beat-SIM
'He beats the child.'

(44) *ni-tuŋ* *əma-to* *kə-t^{h}i-si*
I-ERG he-ACC 1SG-know-SIM
'I know him.'

(45) *əma* *əmočərə-to* *və-t^{h}i-si*
he-ERG child-ACC 3SG-know-SIM
'He knows the child.'

(46) *əma-tuŋ* *əmočərə-to* *və-sin-si*
*s*he-ERG child-ACC 3SG-bring-SIM
'She brings the child.'

(47) *nəŋ* *əmočərə-to* *ə-bun-si*
you child-ACC 2SG-beat-SIM
'You beat the child.'

(48) *əma* *əmočərə-to* *və-t^{h}i-si*
he child-ACC 3SG-beat-SIM
'He knows the child.'

(49) *ni* *əmočərə-to* *kə-bun-si*
I child-ACC 1SG-beat-SIM
'I beat the child.'

(50) *əma* *əmočərə-to* *və-sin-si*
*s*he child-ACC 3SG-bring-SIM
'She brings the child.'

4.5.2. Accusative case

The accusative case is generally expressed by postposing the morpheme ***-to*** to the noun or pronoun as in (51) and (54); nevertheless, as in the case of ergative, the accusative morpheme *-to* is randomly dropped in the language as in (55) and (58).

(51) *ni-tuŋ* *əma-to* *kə-təmpe-si*
I-ERG he-ACC 1SG-learn-SIM
'I teach him.'

(52) *ni-tuŋ* *əmahin-to* *kə-tʰi-ǰe-si*
I-ERG they-ACC 1SG-know-PL-SIM
'I know them.'

(53) *əbem-tuŋ* *luŋŋəm-to* *ka-pe-nu*
Abem-ERG shirt-ACC 1OBJ-give-COMPL
'Abem gave me a shirt.'

(54) *nəŋ-tuŋ* *tomba-to* *ə-təmpe-si*
you-ERG Tomba-ACC 2SG-teach-SIM
'You teach tomba.'

(55) *əma-tuŋ* *bel* *və-sem-məŋ*
he-ERG pot 3SG-make-PROG
'He is making the pot.'

(56) *Tomba-tuŋ* *ni* *ka-tʰi-si*
Tomba-ERG I 1OBJ-see-SIM
'Tomba sees me.'

(57) *Koko-tuŋ* *ni* *ka-təmpe-si-ti*
Koko-ERG I 1OBJ-beat-SIM-2SG
'Koko teach me.'

(58) *Rani-tuŋ* *əma* *və-bun-si*
Rani-ERG she 3SG-beat-SIM
'Rani beats her.'

4.5.3. Instrumental case

In Anal, the instrumental case is expressed by postposing case marker ***-tuŋ*** to the noun which is used by an agent (noun or pronoun). It is worth mentioning that the instrumental marker ***-tuŋ*** in Anal is homophonous with the ergative case marker as has been found in many other Tibeto-Burman languages namely Chiru, Rong, (Lepcha), Thado etc (LaPolla, 1995).

Therefore, the syncretism of ergative and instrumental case marker is one of typical features of in Anal and many other Tibeto-Burman languages. As in ergative case, the instrumental marker is also randomly dropped as can be seen in the following examples (63)-(65).

(59) *tombə-tuŋ* *kaŋ-tuŋ* *t^{h}iŋ-ren-nu*
tomba-ERG knife-INST tree-cut-COMPL
'Tomba cut the tree with knife.'

(60) *ni-tuŋ* *əkuŋ-tuŋ* *dukoŋ* *kə-lan-məŋ*
I-ERG boat-INST river 1SG-cross-PROG
'I am crossing the river with a boat.'

(61) *čəbi-tuŋ* *t^{h}uk^{h}al* *və-pəhaŋ-vəl*
key-INST door 3SG-open-PERF
'The key opened the door.'

(62) *əma-tuŋ* *əmočərə-to* *əm̩ol-tuŋ* *və-bun-si*
he-ERG child-ACC stick-INST 3SG-beat-SIM
'He beats the child with a stick.'

(63) *ni* *bəs* *in-ha* *pət^{h}i-nu*
I bus house-LOC go-COMPL
'I went home by bus.'

(64) *tombə-tuŋ* *kaŋ* *t^{h}iŋ-ren-nu*
tomba-ERG knife tree-cut-COMPL
'Tomba cuts the tree with knife.'

(65) *əma-tuŋ* *k^{h}u* *t^{h}riŋ-nu*
she-ERG leg come-COMPL
'She came by foot.'

4.5.4. Locative case

The locative case in Anal is expressed by postposing the morpheme ***-ha*** to the noun for locating an object or an event as in (66), (67), (68) and (69)**.** It is also stated that the postpositional morphemes ***len, vət^{h}a, vənən, vət^{h}uŋ, k^{h}ulon*** are also attached to the noun followed by the locative morpheme ***-ha*** to indicate onward, upward, downward, inward, outward of a person or object respectively as shown in the following examples:

(66) *nihin* *əǰəŋ-ha* *i-kə-hin-niŋ*
we (EXCL) morning-LOC sleep-SIM-PL-1SG
'We (EXCL) sleep in the morning.'

(67) *t^{h}imbu-(l)e* *tebəl-len-ha* *əm-ka*
book-DST.D table-on-LOC COPL-SIM
'That book is on the table.'

(68) *əma* *Imphal-ha* *t^{h}riŋ-nə-ka*
s/he Imphal-LOC come-IRR-SIM
'S/he will arrive at Imphal.'

(69) *ni* *ka-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *əm-kə-niŋ*
I room-inside-LOC COPL-SIM-1SG
'I stay inside this room.'

(70) *əma* *vat^{h}a-ha* *ət^{h}om-ka*
he upward-LOC jump-SIM
'He jumps upward.'

(71) *ni* *vat^{h}a-ha* *kə-su-si*
I upward-LOC 1SG-look-SIM
'I look upward.'

(72) *dukal* *vət^{h}uŋ-ha* *pehaŋ-ka*
shop inward-LOC open-SIM
'The shop opens inward.'

(73) *tʰukal-he* *kʰulon-ha* *pehaŋ-ka*
door-DST.D outward-LOC open-SIM
'The door opens outward.'

(74) *pəha* *vənən-ha* *ǰu-ka*
bird downward-LOC fly-SIM
'Bird flies downward.'

4.5.5. Dative case

The dative case is expressed by postposing the case marker ***-kuŋ*** to the nouns, pronouns or pronominal prefixes. Consider the following examples:

(75) *əma-tuŋ* *nəŋ* *ə-kuŋ* *kolom-a-pe-nə-ka*
s/he-ERG you 2SG-DAT pen-2OBJ-give-IRR-SIM
'S/he will give you a pen.'

(76) *əma-tuŋ* *ni* *kə-kuŋ* *tʰimbu ka-pe-nu*
he-ERG I 2SG-DAT book 1OBJ-give-COMPL
'He gave me a book.'

(77) *nihin* *səl-kuŋ* *bu* *pe-hin-nu*
we (EXCL) cow-DAT food give-PL-COMPL
'We (EXCL) feed the cow.'

(78) *əma-tuŋ* *ni* *kə-kuŋ* *tʰimbu ka-pe-nu*
he-ERG I 1SG-DAT book 1OBJ-give-COMPL
'He gave me a book.'

(79) *ni* *kə-kuŋ* *čədu* *ka-pe-va*
I 1SG-DAT tea 1OBJ-give-IMP
'Give me tea.'

(80) *nihin* *səl-kuŋ* *bu* *pe-hin-nu*
we cow-DAT rice give-PL-COMPL
'We feed the cow.'

(81) *Jack* *Jill-kuŋ* *tʰimri* *pe-nu*
Jack Jill-DAT letter give-COMPL
'Jack gave a letter to Jill.'

(82) *əma* *və-pa-kuŋ-ha* *əm-ka*
he 3SG-father-DAT-LOC COPL-SIM
'He stays with his father.'

4.5.6. Genitive case

The genitive case in Anal is expressed by the marker ***-ki*** to indicate the possession of a thing as in (83)-(86). It is interesting to note that the genitive case is also expressed by of pronominal prefixes as can be seen in (87)-(90). It is also observed that genitive marker ****ki*** is a Proto Tibeto-Burman suffix shared by Anal and most of the Kuki-Chin languages (Benedict 1972, Matisoff 2003).

(83) *ni-tuŋ* *ŋanbə-ki* *ilumna-rin-nu*
I-ERG Nganba-GEN toy-buy-COMPL
'I bought Nganba's toy.'

(84) *kirən-ki* *lu* *huha-t^{h}riŋ-ka*
kiran-GEN friend here-come-SIM
'Kiran's friend comes here.'

(85) *Nelson-ki* *və-pa* *či-čə*
Nelson-GEN 3SG-father go-PERF
'Nelson's father has gone.'

(86) *əma* *ni-ki* *kə-pa-va*
he I-GEN 1SG-father-COP
'He is my father.'

(87) *əma* *kə-pa-va*
he 1SG-father-COP
'He is my father.'

(88) *əma* *ə-trəpa-va*
he 2SG-brother-COP
'He is your brother.'

(89) *nəŋ* *kə-lu-va*
you 1SG-friend-COP
'You are my friend.

(90) *ni* *kə-in* *pəŋa* *əm-ka*
I 1SG-house five COPL-SIM
'I have five houses.'

It is interesting to note that as in ergative and instrumental cases, the genitive marker ***-ki*** is randomly dropped without distorting morpho-semantic value of the sentences as can be seen in the following examples:

(91) *ni-tuŋ* *Kiran* *bu* *kə-t^{h}u-məŋ*
I-ERG Kiran rice 1SG-cook-PROG
'I am cooking Kiran's meal.'

(92) *Biǐenti* *impu* *t^{h}rə-ka*
Bijenti husband good-SIM
'Bijenti's husband is good.'

(93) *t^{h}umbalnu* *inpu* *ko-ka*
thumbalnu husband ill-SIM
'Thumbalnu's husband is ill.'

(94) *Rina* *nu* *roŋ-ka*
Rina mother tall-SIM
'Rina's mother is tall.'

4.5.7. Ablative case

In Anal, the ablative case marker is used to express source of transfer of objects or ideas and direction of movement from one to another point. The Ablative case in Anal is expressed by postposing the case markers ***-ki*** and ***-kuŋ ki,*** a combination of dative and genitive markers, to the nouns, pronouns and pronominal prefixes. Here, ***-kuŋ ki*** occurs with human nouns, pronouns or pronominal prefixes as in (95)-(98) whereas ***-ki*** occurs with non-human nouns including animate and inanimate nouns as exemplified in (99)-(102):

(95) *ni* *kə-nu-kuŋki* *huǰə* *pemin* *əǰa-nu*
I 1SG-mother-ABL many story hear-COMPL
'I heard many stories from my mother.'

(96) *əma* *kə-kuŋki* *iso-ha-əm-ka*
she 1SG-ABL far-LOC-COPL-SIM
'She is away from me.'

(97) *mina* *ni* *kə-kuŋki* *ḷa* *və-təm-məŋ*
Mina I 1SG-ABL song 3SG-learn-PROG
'Mina is learning song from me.'

(98) *ni* *əma-kuŋki* *luŋŋəm* *kə-li-si*
I she-ABL shirt 1SG-take-SIM
'I take shirt from her.'

(99) *ni* *Silcər-ki* *ətuŋhe Goa-ha* *či-kə-niŋ*
I Silchar-ABL now Goa-LOC go-SIM-1SG
'Now, I will go to Sichar from Goa.'

(100) *čandel* *imp^{h}al-ki* *so-ka*
Chandel Imphal-ABL far-SIM
'Chandel is far from Imphal.'

(101) *Bina* *in-ki* *iso-ha-či-čə*
Bina house-ABL far-LOC-go-PERF
'Bina has gone far from home.'

(102) *t^{h}iŋbol-ki* *və-ṇa* *trəl-nu*
tree plant-ABL 3SG-leaf fall-COMPL
'The leaves falled from the tree plant.'

4.5.8. Associative case

Associative case is the association or relationship with the nouns or pronouns to the other constituents in the sentence. In Anal, associative case is expressed by postposing case marker ***-ru*** to the nouns or pronouns as can be seen in the following examples:

(103) *ni* *Bina-ru* *tʰim in* *či-kə-hin-niŋ*
I Bina-ASSO school go-SIM-PL-1SG
'I will go to school with Bina.'

(104) *ni* *əma-ru* *lum-kə-hin-niŋ*
I he-ASSO play-SIM-PL-1SG
'I play with him.'

(105) *ni* *əma-ru* *kə-ča-məŋ-hin*
I he-ASSO 1SG-eat-PROG-PL
'I am eating with him.'

(106) *ni* *kə-pa-ru* *čandel-ha* *či-kə-hin-niŋ*
I 1SG-father-ASSO Chandel-LOC go-SIM-PL-1SG
'I go to Chandel with my father.'

(107) *əmočərə-he* *vi-ru* *pʰe-ha-əm-kə-ǰe*
child-PRX.D dog-ASSO park-LOC-COPL-SIM-PL
'The child is in the park with dog.'

4.6. Pronouns

There are no gender distinctions of any kind in Anal pronouns however the singular-plural distinctions are found in pronouns. Pronouns in Anal are sub-class of nouns nevertheless, they are distinguished from the nouns by the criterion of person i.e., pronouns can be used in all three persons whereas nouns always use in the third person. Pronouns in Anal may be classified into the following types:

a) Personal pronouns
b) Demonstrate pronoun
c) Reflexive pronoun
d) Interrogative pronoun
e) Indefinite pronoun

4.6.1. Personal pronouns

Generally, personal pronouns can be categorized in three persons viz., *ni* 'I', *nəŋ* 'you' and *əma* 'he/she'. Like many other Kuki-Chin languages, the inclusive-exclusive distinction in personal pronouns is present in the language particularly in first person personal pronoun. It is also worth mentioning here that the presence of inclusive and exclusive distinction is found only in first person plural forms however the first person singular pronoun does not make inclusive-exclusive distinction as can be shown in the following table:

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

Table no. 14 : Personal pronouns in Anal

The uses of the personal pronouns in Anal are shown in the following examples:

(108) *ni* *sinnu-čərə* *və-niŋ*
I woman-small COP-1SG
'I am a girl.'

(109) *nihin* *tʰim in* *čərə-və-hin-niŋ*
we (EXCL) school small-COP-PL-1SG
'We (EXCL) are students.'

(110) *nəŋ* *sinpačərə-və-ti*
you mansmall-COP-2SG
'You are a boy.'

(111) *nəŋhin* *ələlṇuŋ-və-hin-ti*
you (PL) bachelor-COP-PL-2SG
'You (PL) are bachelors.'

(112) *əma* *čərə čərə-va*
s/he orphan-COP
'S/he is an orphan.'

(113) *əmahin* *ḷa* *i-sa-ča-və-ǰe*
they song NMZ-sing-AG.NMZ-COP-PL
'They are singers.'

(114) *əmahin* *ṃik^{h}unu-və-ǰe*
they widow-COP-PL
'They are widows.'

4.6.2. Demonstrative pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns in Anal is formed by adding the proximate determiner *-he* and distal determiner *-le~ (l)e ~ to* to the third person personal pronoun *əma*, such as ***əma-he*** 'this' and ***əma-le*** 'that'. So, **'*əma-he*'** refers to persons or things which are located near the speaker as in (115)-(117) and '*əma-le*' refers to persons or things which are located far from the speaker as can be seen in (118)-(120):

(115) *əma-he* *in* *ək^{h}e* *va*
DEM-PRX.D house one COP
'This is a house.'

(116) *əma-he* *dukoŋ-va*
DEM-PRX.D river-COP
'This is a river.'

(117) *əma-he* *sinpačərə* *ək^{h}e* *va*
DEM-PRX.D boy one COP
'This is a boy.'

(118) *əma-le* *əkʰe* *ripal-va*
DEM-DST.D one flower-COP
'That is a flower.'

(119) *əma-le* *sinnu-čərə-va*
DEM-DST.D woman-small-COP
'That is a girl.'

(120) *əma-le* *ni* *kə-tʰimbu-va*
DEM-DST.D I 1SG-book-COP
'That is my book.'

In addition to the above, the demonstrative in Anal can also be used in the following structure i.e., the third person personal pronoun is followed by the noun and followed by either proximate or distal determiners as exemplified below:

(121) *əma-tʰimbu-he* 'this book'
s/he-book-PRX.D

(122) *əma-tʰimbu-he* *tʰrə-ka*
s/he-book-PRX.D good-SIM
'This book is good.'

(123) *əma-tʰimbu-le* 'that book'
s/he-book-DST.D

(124) *əma-tʰimbu-le* *tʰrə-ka*
s/he-book-PRX.D good-SIM
'That book is good.'

Plural demonstrative pronouns are also formed by suffixing plural morpheme *-hin* to the singular forms which remain unmarked, such as (i) *əma-hin-he* 'these' (ii) *əma-hin-le* 'those' as exemplified in the following examples:

(125) *əma-hin-(l)e* *ni* *kə-in* *və-ǰe*
DEM-PL-DST.D I 1SG-house COP-PL
'Those are my houses.'

(126) *əma-hin-he* *səlkəri* *pihol* *ət^{h}um* *və-ǰe*
DEM-PL-PRX.D cart big three COP-PL
'These are three big carts.'

(127) *əma-hin-he* *pemin* *t^{h}rə-kə-ǰe*
DEM- PL-PRX.D story good-SIM-PL
'These are good stories.'

(128) *əma-hin-hele* *sinpa* *roŋ-kə-ǰe*
DEM-PL-DST.D man tall-SIM-PL
'Those are tall men.'

(129) *əma-hin-le* *t^{h}rə* *t^{h}imbu* *və-ǰe*
DEM-PL-DST.D good book COP-PL
'Those are good books.'

4.6.3. Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns in Anal are formed by suffixing ***-da*** to the pronominal prefix for corresponding personal pronouns as illustrated in the following table.

Person	Non-reflexive		Reflexive	
	SG	PL	SG	PL
1st person	*ni*	*ni-hin* *əni-hin*	*kə-da*	*kə-da-hin*
2nd person	*nəŋ*	*nəŋ-hin*	*ə-da*	*ə-da-hin*
3rd person	*əma*	*əma-hin*	*və-da*	*və-da-hin*

Table no. 15: Reflexive pronouns in Anal

From the above illustration, the plural forms of reflexive pronouns are made by adding general plural morpheme ***-hin*** to the singular reflexive forms. It is also interesting to note that the reflexive forms of first person inclusive and exclusive are represented by the single form ***kə-da*** as many other Kuki-Chin languages do. The formation of reflexive pronouns in Anal is demonstrated in the following examples.

(130) *əma* *və-da* *və-tʰuŋ-va*
she 3SG-self 3SG-cook-COP
'She cooks herself.'

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

(132) *ni* *kə-da* *tʰim* *pa-kə-niŋ*
I 1SG-self book read-SIM-1SG
'I will read myself.'

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

(134) *əma-hin* *və-da-hin* *tʰriŋ-və-ǰe*
they 3SG-self-PL come-COP-PL
'They come themselves.'

It is worth mentioning here that the reflexive pronoun always precedes the verb as many other OV languages do. It is also observed that the reflexive pronoun cannot precede the subject argument in Anal as exemplified above.

4.6.4. Interrogative pronouns

Structurally, the interrogative pronouns in Anal can be classified into two: (i) basic and (ii) derived.

4.6.4.1. Basic Interrogative

The basic interrogative pronouns in Anal are underived ones. It is also interesting to note that basic interrogative pronouns in Anal are limited in nature as many other Kuki-Chin Languages of Northeast India do. The basic interrogative pronouns in the language are shown below:

da	'what'
əku	'who'
əkʰo	'which'
əǰa	'how much'

4.6.4.2. Derived Interrogative

Some of the interrogative pronouns in Anal are derived from the basic ones by adding various case markers. Like many other Tibeto-Burman languages, derived interrogative pronouns are extensively used in the structure of Anal sentences as many other Tibeto-Burman languages of South Asia do. The derived interrogative pronouns of Anal are shown below:

da-ki	'why'
what-GEN	
əkʰo-ha	'where'
which-LOC	

It is important to note that the case marker *-ha* can be optionally used to form interrogative pronoun *əkʰo-ha* 'where' in informal speech as can be shown in the following examples:

əku-kuŋ	'whom (recipient)'
who-DAT	
əku-to	'whom (goal)'
who-ACC	
da-tuŋ	'how'
what-ERG	

One of the interrogative pronouns in Anal is also derived from the basic interrogative pronoun by adding morpheme ***-tʰrə*** as illustrated in the following example:

da-tʰrə	'when'

The uses of interrogative pronouns in the sentence structure of Anal language is illustrated in the following examples:

(135) *əkʰo-ha* *či-le*
where go-INT
'Where will you go?'

(136) *ni* *daki* *či-kə-niŋ*
I why go-SIM-1SG
'Why should I go?'

(137) *ək^{h}o* *t^{h}imbu-(l)e* *t^{h}ra-ṛo-ka*
which book-DST.D good-better-SIM
'Which book is better?'

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

(139) *datuŋ* *in-ha* *či-le*
how house-LOC go-INT
'How will you go home?'

(140) *əku* *čəpə* *və-ti*
who son COP-2SG
'Whose son are you?'

(141) *ə-ṃi* *əku-va*
2SG-name what-COP
'What is your name?'

4.6.5. Indefinite pronoun

Like many other South East Asian languages in general and Tibeto-Burman languages in particular, Anal does not have distinct form of indefinite pronouns, indefinite pronouns in the language are usually derived from interrogative pronouns ***əku*** 'who' ***da*** 'what' by adding the morpheme ***ra*** to the same as can be seen in the following examples: it is used only to form negative indefinite

əku-ra 'none/nobody'
da-ra 'nothing'

Interestingly, some of the indefinite pronouns in the language are formed by means of compounding. The structure of compound indefinite pronouns in Anal is illustrated in the following way:

(142) Wh + N + NUM

əku-mi-k^{h}e 'someone'

who-man-one

(143) Wh + QUAN

da-čəri 'something'

what-few

(144) Wh + N + NUM

da-vəmo-ak^{h}e 'anything'

what-thing-one

One of the indefinite pronouns in Anal is formed by reduplicating the numeral followed by morpheme *so* 'meaning not known' as described below:

(145) *k^{h}e-k^{h}e-so* 'anyone'

one-one-UM

(146) *əku* *kolom* *və-pisote*

who pen 3SG-lost

'Whose pen is lost?'

(147) *əmahe* *əku* *t^{h}imbu-va*

this who book-COP

'Whose book is this?'

(148) *əku* *əmočərə-va*

who child-COP

'Whose child?'

(149) *əku* *ə-bun*

who 2SG-beat

'Who beat you?'