Chapter 5

Verbal Morphology

5.1. Verbs

Generally verbs are those forms which can take or are capable of taking tense, aspect, mood, causative markers etc. Likewise in Anal, verbs can be defined as roots that can take the morphemes for aspects, moods, causative, negative etc. Like many other Kuki-Chin languages, verbs in Anal are marked for persons and numbers except for the case of genders. Furthermore, verbs in the language denote actions, activities, states, processes etc. A good number of verbs in Anal are in bound forms i.e., they cannot stand independently in any construction and as a result, the prefixes or suffixes must be added to the verb roots as such *roŋ* 'be tall', *roŋ-ka* 'tall' *muŋ* 'be short', *muŋ-ka* 'short' and so on. Structurally, verbs in Anal can be classified into (i) Simple verbs, (ii) Compound verbs:

5.1. 1. Structural classification of verbs

5.1.1.1. Simple verbs

Simple verbs in Anal are those verbs which are treated as monomorphemic words. Structurally, simple verbs may be composed of monosyllabic or disyllabic words. It is interesting to note that the monosyllabic verbs are very common in Anal as many other Tibeto-Burman languages do. Some of the monosyllabic verbs are shown in the following examples:

pe	'give'
či	'go'
bi	'talk'
su	'treat'
ne	'drink'
p^hu	'pluck'
t^hriŋ/əvəŋ	'come'
pa	'read'

5.1.1.2. Compound verbs

Compound verbs in Anal are mainly composed of two (or may be more) verbs. Unlike simple verbs, both members of compound verbs are, in most cases, semantically identifiable. These verbs are regarded as lexicalized verbs and recognized by the native speakers of Anal as a single meaningful unit. Compound verbs in Anal are not very common as the nominal compounds do. Some of the compound verbs in Anal are illustrated in the following examples:

Verb + Verb (V+V)

(1)	*əvəŋ*	+	*pəle*	>	*əvəŋpəle*
	come		bring		'return'
(2)	*piǰa*	+	*num*	>	*piǰanum*
	write		wish		'wish to write'
(3)	*pe*	+	*do*	>	*pedo*
	give		away		'give up'
(4)	*p^{h}u*	+	*ļok*	>	*p^{h}uļok*
	pluck		stop		'pluck off'
(5)	*či*	+	*num*	>	*činum*
	go		wish		'wish to go'

5.1.2. Classes of verbs

In Anal there are two classes of verbs: (i) transitive and (ii) intransitive. Nevertheless, verbs in Anal are not morphologically marked as many other Tibeto-Burman languages of the region do. In other words, there is no morphological distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs, however transitive and intransitive distinction in Anal verbs are made on the basis of semantico-syntactic aspect as described in the following sections:

5.1.2.1. Transitive verbs

Transitive verbs denote an action, which possess from the subject to somebody or to something. It always can take an object argument. Transitive verbs can be further classified into two types (i) mono-transitive and (ii) di-transitive as discussed in the following sections:

pe	'give'
ne	'drink'
pit^{h}ə	'kill'
pa	'read'
ča	'eat'
ǰə	'write'
čuŋ	'pick up'
t^{h}uŋ	'cook'

5.1.2.1.1. Mono-transitive

Mono-transitive verbs are verbs which can take two arguments namely agent and patient. Like many other languages in the world, Anal has mono-transitive verbs that usually take two arguments: agent and patient. It is interesting to note that the agent i.e., subject argument particularly the personal pronouns may optionally drop from the inventory of arguments as it is expressed by the pronominal prefix which is attached to the verb in pre-verbal position as can be seen in (6)-(11). The examples of mono-transitive verbs in Anal are shown in the following examples:

(6) *əma* *bu* *və-ča-məŋ*
s/he rice 3SG-eat-PROG
'S/he is eating rice.'

(7) *ni* *buŋ* *kə-lon-məŋ*
I hill 1SG-climb-PROG
'I am climbing the hill.'

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

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

(10) *čədu* *ə-ne-vəl*
tea 2SG-drink-PERF
'You drank tea.'

(11) *t^himbu* *və-pa-məŋ*
book 3SG-read-PROG
'S/he is reading book.'

5.1.2.1.2. Ditransitive verbs

Ditransitive verbs are verbs which have three arguments viz. donor, recipient and gift (Dixon, 1991). Like many other languages in the world, Anal has ditransitive verbs that usually take three arguments: donor, gift and recipient as in (12)-(15). It is interesting to note that the donor i.e., subject argument or recipient i.e., indirect object argument particularly the first and second person personal pronouns may optionally drop from the inventory of arguments as it is expressed by the pronominal prefix which is attached to the verb in preverbal and postverbal positions as can be seen in (16)-(20). It is also worth mentioning here that the usual order of these arguments in Anal is: donor>Recipient>Gift as many other SOV languages of South Asia do. The usage of ditransitive verbs in Anal are illustrated in the following examples:

(12) *əma-tuŋ* *t^himri* *ək^he* *ka-pe-si*
he-ERG letter one 1OBJ-give-SIM
'He gives me a letter.'

(13) *ni-tuŋ* *kolom* *ək^he* *a-pe-si-niŋ*
I-ERG pen one 2OBJ-give-SIM-1SG
'I give you a pen.'

(14) *nəŋ-tuŋ* *t^himri* *ək^he* *ka-pe-si-ti*
you-ERG letter one 1SG-give-2SG
'You give me a letter.'

(15) *ni-tuŋ* *əma-kuŋ* *tʰimbu əkʰe* *pe-nu*
I-ERG he-DAT book one give-COMPL
'I gave him a letter.'

(16) *əma-tuŋ* *bel* *əkʰe* *ka-pe-nu*
he-ERG pot one 1SG-give-COMPL
'He gave me a pot.'

(17) *kolom* *ətʰum* *a-pe-si-niŋ*
pen three 2OBJ-give-SIM-1SG
'I give you three pens.'

(18) *tʰimri* *əkʰe* *ka-pe-si-ti*
letter one 1SG-give-2SG
'You give me a letter.'

(19) *luŋŋəm* *əkʰe* *a-pe-si-niŋ*
shirt one 2OBJ-give-SIM-1SG
'I give you a shirt.'

(20) *heno* *ka-pe-si-ti*
mango 1SG-give-2SG
'You give me mango.'

5.1.2.2. Intransitive verbs:

Intransitive verbs are those verbs which cannot take object arguments. However, intransitive verbs are either stative or action verbs. Consider the following examples:

roŋ	'be tall'
muŋ	'be short'
tra	'to cry'
ǰuŋ	'be fly'
i	'be sleep'
čun	'to run'
či	'to go'

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

(22) *ni* *tra* *kə-niŋ*
I cry SIM-1SG
'I will cry.'

(23) *vi* *pəriŋ-ka*
dog bark-SIM
'The dog barks.'

(24) *ni* *či-čə-niŋ*
I go-PERF-1SG
'I went.'

(25) *ni* *bol* *kə-niŋ*
I swim SIM-1SG
'I swim.'

(26) *pəha* *ǰu-ka*
bird fly-SIM
'Bird flies.'

(27) *əma* *bol-ka*
s/he swim-SIM
'S/he swims.'

5.1.3. Be verb

5.1.3.1. Copula verb

Unlike English and many other Indo-Aryan languages of Indo-European language family like Hindi, Bengali, Assamese etc., copula verb in Anal is a 'be verb' displaying in the form of suffix. Anal has a copula ***və ~ va*** which is mainly employed to link the two **NPs** i.e., $\mathbf{NP_1}$ and $\mathbf{NP_2}$ in non-verbal predicate as can be seen in the following examples:

(28) *ni* *tʰimpu* *və-niŋ*
I teacher COP-1SG
'I am teacher.'

(29) *nəŋ* *tʰimpu* *və-ti*
you teacher COP-2SG
'You are teacher.'

(30) *əmahin* *tʰimpu-və-ǰe*
they teacher-COP-PL
'They are teachers.'

It is also worth mentioning here that the copula ***və*** can take the post verbal person agreement markers ***-niŋ***, ***-ti*** for first and second persons as in (31) and (32) except for the third person which remains unmarked as in (33).

(31) *ni* *və-niŋ*
I COP-1SG
'It's me.'

(32) *nəŋ* *və-ti*
you COP-2SG
'It's you.'

(33) *əma* *va*
he COP
'It's him.'

It is also interesting to note that copula can also take post-verbal number agreement markers ***-hin*** for first and second persons and ***-ǰe*** for third person as can be seen in the following examples:

(34) *nihin* *və-hin-niŋ*
we (EXCL) COP-PL-1SG
'It's us.'

(35) *nəŋhin* *və-hin-ti*
you (PL) COP-PL-2SG
'It's you (PL).'

(36) *əmahin* *və-ǰe*
they COP-PL
'It's them.'

Different functions of copula verb in Anal are described in the following sections:

5.1.3.1.1. Identification plus 'be'

(37) *ni* *t^{h}aja-və-niŋ*
I thaja-COP-1SG
'I am Thaja.'

(38) *əma* *k^{h}inori-va*
she khinori-COP
'She is Khinori.'

(39) *nəŋ* *k^{h}isuŋ-və-ti*
you khisung-COP-2SG
'You are Khisung.'

(40) *əmahi* *əmočərə-hin* *və-ǰe*
they child-PL COP-PL
'They are children.'

5.1.3.1.2. Class membership plus 'be'

(41) *t^{h}umdal* *t^{h}impu-va*
Thumdal teacher-COP
'Thumdal is a teacher.'

(42) *əmahin* *satrə-və-ǰe*
they student-COP-PL
'They are students.'

(43) *əma* *ḷimi-va*
s/he farmer-COP
'S/he is a farmer.'

5.1.3.1.3. Noun plus 'be'

(44) *əmahe* *kə-in-va*
this 1SG-house-COP
'This is my house.'

(45) *əmale* *ə-t^{h}imbu-va*
that 2SG-book-COP
'That is your book.'

(46) *əmahe* *vi* *ək^{h}e-va*
this dog one-COP
'This is a dog.'

(47) *əmale* *səlkəri* *əsən-va*
that bullock cart small-COP
'That is a small bullock cart.'

5.1.3.2. Copular verb

Like many other Kuki-Chin languages like Daai Chin, Kharam, Koireng etc, Anal has a copular verb ***əm*** which expresses a wide variety of meanings as such 'exist', 'stay', 'have'. It occurs in existential clauses, clauses expressing predicate possession and in locative predicates. Like lexical verbs, copular verb can take aspect markers as can be seen in the following examples:

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

(49) *kə-kar* *ək^{h}e* *əm-ka*
1SG-car one COPL-SIM
'I have a car.'

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

(51) *əmahin* *in-t^{h}uŋ-ha* *əm-ka-ǰe*
they house-inside-LOC COPL-SIM-PL
'They are inside the house.'

(52) *əm̩aŋ-t^{h}uŋ* *humpi* *əm-mi*
forest-inside tiger COPL-NEG
'There is no tiger in the forest.'

5.1.4. Semantic classification of verbs

In addition to the above classes of verbs, Anal verbs can further be classified into following categories: (i) verbs of action (ii) verb of cognition (iii) verbs of cooking (iv) verbs of existence (v) verbs of grooming (vi) verbs of instrument/fighting (vi) verb of motion (vii) verb of occupation etc., as can be demonstrated in the following examples:

5.1.4.1. Verbs of action

nuŋ	'act'
pol	'annoy'
piriŋ	'bark'
bun	'beat'
pu	'carry'

5.1.4.2. Verbs of cognition

minəm	'betray'
pidun	'to hope'
təm	'learn'
t^{h}əm	'trust'
alum	'mourn'

5.1.4.3. Verbs of cooking

t^{h}uŋ	‘cook’
čo	‘fry’
lum	‘boil’
pisa	‘to prepare’

5.1.4.4. Verbs of existence

pilar	‘appear’
pidun	‘remember’
pičin	‘resemble’
pot^{h}a	‘rest’

5.1.4.5. Verbs of grooming

səmt^{h}ə	‘comb’
pitəl	‘rinse’
čam	‘wash’
nə	‘wear’
p^{h}al	‘shave’

5.1.4.6. Verbs of instrument/fighting

lim	‘wound’
ŋa	‘protect’
sol	‘fight’
ka	‘shoot’
t^{h}i	‘see’

5.1.4.7. Verbs of motion

lon	'climb'
truŋ	'reach'
bi	'talk'
lučiŋ	'lead'
t^{h}om	'jump'

5.1.4.8. Verbs of occupation

laŋkol	'plough'
t^{h}əl	'iron'
laŋ	'thread'
pit^{h}əl	'track'
buk^{h}oŋ	'weave'

5.1.4.9. Other verbs

pa	'sin'
su	'treat'
čiŋnə	'suspect'
lubuk	'worship'
pičaŋ	'win'

5.2. Tense/Aspect

Like many other Kuki-Chin languages, Anal agrees with the typical feature of Tibeto-Burman languages that tense is not distinct in most of the Tibeto-Burman languages. So in the words of Bauman (1975) the indistinctiveness of tense is one of the structural features of Tibeto-Burman languages. So aspect commonly is an important part of the representation of time in Tibeto-Burman languages (Matisoff, 1997, 1999). Likewise, Anal has five aspectual distinctions: (i) simple (ii) progressive (iii) perfective (iv) irrealis or unrealized (v) completive.

The aspectual markers in Anal are post-verbal particles, without any exceptions. In other words, no prefix or preverbal particles are used to express aspectual distinctions in the language. All the aspect markers in Anal are bound form in nature and it is mainly attached to the verb root followed by some of the verbal suffixes particularly person markers, declarative markers etc.

Aspects	markers
Simple (transitive)	*-si*
Simple (transitive)	*-ka ~ kə*
Progressive	*-məŋ*
Perfective (transitive)	*-vəl*
Perfective (intransitive)	*-čə*
Completive	*-nu*
Irrealis	*-nə*

Table no. 16: Aspectual markers in Anal

5.2.1. Simple aspect

It expresses simple statement, habitual meaning and universal truth. In Anal, the simple aspect in Anal is expressed by the aspectual particles ***-si*** and ***-ka ~ kə*** which are attached to verb root as post-verbal suffixes. Interestingly the simple aspectual particles in Anal have different distributions on the basis of different classes of verbs i.e., transitive and intransitive. Here, the marker ***si*** occurs with the transitive verbs as in (53)-(55) conversely ***ka ~ kə*** occurs with intransitive verbs as it is observed that the particle ***-kə*** occurs in the non-final position of a clause whereas the ***-ka*** occurs in the final position of a clause as can be seen in the following examples (56)-(59):

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

(54) *əmahin* *hŋa* *və-pədu-je-si*
they fish 3SG-catch-PL-SIM
'They catch fish.'

(55) *əma* *bu* *və-ča-si*
s/he rice 1SG-eat-SIM
'S/he eat rice.'

(56) *t^hiŋ-he* *roŋ-ka*
tree-PRX.D tall-SIM
'The tree is tall.'

(57) *əma* *huhahe* *t^hriŋ-ka*
he here come-SIM
'He comes here.'

(58) *ni* *t^hrə-kə-niŋ*
I good-SIM-1SG
'I am good.'

(59) *nəŋ* *muŋ-kə-ti*
you fat-SIM-2SG
'You are fat.'

5.2.2. Progressive aspect

Progressive aspect shows an event as having no initial or terminal boundaries. In other words, it indicates an action which is incomplete, developing or in progress. In the Anal language, the progressive aspect is expressed by the aspectual particle ***-məŋ*** which is attached to the verb root post verbally and it is explicitly restricted to the transitive verbs as many other languages of the world do. The expression of progressive aspect in Anal is illustrated in the following examples (60)-(64):

(60) *ni* *bu* *kə-ča-məŋ*
I rice 1SG-eat-PROG
'I am eating rice.

(61) *Kiran* *t^himbu* *və-pa-məŋ*
Kiran book 3SG-read-PROG
'Kiran is reading book.'

(62) *əmahin* *čədu* *və-ne-məŋ-je*
They tea 3SG-drink-PROG-PL
'They are drinking tea.'

(63) *nəŋ* *du* *ə-ne-məŋ*
you water 2SG-drink-PROG
'You are drinking water.'

(64) *Rina* *ļa* *və-sa-məŋ*
Rina song 3SG-sing-PROG
'Rina is singing song.'

It is interesting to note that the particle ***'do'*** is used to express the sense of 'still' in English as it can be seen in the following structure in Anal (65)-(69).

(65) *ni* *bu* *kə-ča-do-məŋ*
I rice 1SG- eat-still-PROG
'I am still eating rice.'

(66) *nəŋ* *həhdu* *ə-ča-do-məŋ*
you egg 2SG-eat-still-PROG
'You are still eating egg.'

(67) *əma* *t^himbu* *və-pa-do-məŋ*
she book 3SG-read-still-PROG
'She is still reading book.'

(68) *T^hoibi* *bu* *kə-ča-do-məŋ*
Thoibi rice 1SG-eat-still-PROG
'Thoibi is still eating rice.'

(69) *əma* *pe* *və-t^he-do-məŋ*
s/he word 3SG-speak-still-PROG
'S/he is still speaking.'

5.2.3. Perfective Aspect

Perfective aspect is used when the event under discussion is seen as a whole (Li and Thompson 1981:185).The perfective aspect in Anal is expressed by aspectual markers ***čə*** and ***vəl*** which are attached to verb root as post-verbal particles. Like simple aspect, it is interesting to note that perfective aspects in Anal have different distributions on the basis of different classes of verbs i.e., transitive and intransitive. Here, the perfective aspectual particle ***vəl*** occurs with the transitive verbs whereas a different aspectual particle ***čə*** occurs with the intransitive verbs as can be seen in the examples (70)-(75):

(70) *Bina kolom pəŋa və-ǰol-vəl*
Bina pen five 3SG-sell-PERF
'Bina has sold five pens.'

(71) *ni bu kə-ča-vəl*
I rice 1SG-eat-COMPL
'I have taken rice.'

(72) *ni bəǰar-ha či-čə-niŋ*
I market-LOC go-PERF-1SG
'I have gone to the market.'

(73) *Mina movie-he və-su-vəl*
Mina movie-PRX.D 3SG-see-PERF
'Mina watched movie.'

(74) *ni tiŋ-čə-niŋ*
I fall-PERF-1SG
'I fell down.

(75) *nəŋ bu ə-ča-vəl*
you rice 2SG-eat-PERF
'You ate rice.'

5.2.4. Irrealis or Unrealized aspect

In Anal, the irrealis or unrealized aspect is seldom expressed by the aspectual particle ***-nə,*** which is attached to the verb root in the post-verbal position followed by the various verbal suffixes particularly pronominal agreement suffixes**.** What is surprising and intriguing fact about the irrealis aspect in Anal is that its aspectual particle ***-nə*** only occurs in certain contexts and obviously it exhibits its irregular morphosyntactic character i.e., in the affirmative sentences, the aspectual particle ***-nə*** only occurs with the 3rd person pronouns as in (76)-(79) conversely it cannot occur with the 1st and 2nd person pronouns as in (80)-(83). Undoubtedly, the irrealis particle ***-nə*** explicitly occurs with all the personal pronouns in the negative sentences irrespective of distinction in persons as can be seen in the following examples (84)-(87). It can be stated that the obligatory use of aspectual particle ***-nə*** in negative sentences is one of the typical features of Anal which is not found in its cognate languages namely Kom, Chiru, Kharam, Aimol, etc. The expression of irrealis aspect in Anal is shown in the following examples:

(76) *kʰura* *nə-ka*
rain IRR-SIM
'It will rain.'

(77) *əma* *və-pa* *tʰriŋ-nə-ka*
she 3SG-father come-IRR-SIM
'Her father will come.'

(78) *əma* *ča* *nə-ka*
s/he eat IRR-SIM
'S/he will eat.'

(79) *əmahin* *əǰəŋha* *či-ǰe-nə-ka*
they tomorrow go-PL-IRR-SIM
'They will go tomorrow.'

(80) *ni* *čədu* *ne-kə-niŋ*
I tea drink-SIM-1SG
'I will drink tea.'

(81) *nəŋ* *čədu* *ne-kə-ti*
you tea drink-SIM-2SG
'You will drink tea.'

(82) *nihin* *či-hin-kə-niŋ*
we (EXCL) go-PL-SIM-1SG
'We will go.'

(83) *nəŋhin* *čədu* *ne-hin-kə-ti*
you (PL) tea drink-PL-SIM-2SG
'You (PL) will drink tea.'

(84) *ni* *čədu* *ne-nə-mə-niŋ*
I tea drink-IRR-NEG-1SG
'I will not drink tea.'

(85) *nihin* *či-nə-mə-hin-niŋ*
we (EXCL) go-IRR-NEG-PL-1SG
'We (EXCL) will not go.'

(86) *nəŋ* *čədu* *ne-nə-mə-ti*
you tea drink-IRR-NEG-2SG
'You will not drink tea.'

(87) *nəŋhin* *čədu* *ne-nə-mə-hin-ti*
you (PL) tea drink-IRR-NEG-PL-2SG
'You (PL) will not drink tea.'

5.2.5. Completive aspect

Anal uses a completive aspectual particle in order to indicate that the event under consideration has been completed (or will be completed) before some other specified or unspecified event takes place, and further that no effect of the former persists. In other words, the completive aspect in Anal is expressed by the aspectual particle ***-nu*** which is attached to the verb root in post-verbal position.

Unlike simple and perfective aspectual particles, the completive particle ***-nu*** in Anal is very productive as it is used with almost all the classes of verbs i.e., transitive and intransitive as can be seen in the following examples:

(88) *ļəm-(l)e* *so-nu*
road-DST.D long-COMPL
'The road was long.'

(89) *Bina* *və-ɽot^{h}u-nu*
Bina 3SG-fever-COMPL
'Bina was suffering from fever.'

(90) *ni* *əsəni* *bu-ča-nu*
I yesterday rice-eat-COMPL
'Yesterday, I ate rice.'

(91) *əma* *du* *ne-nu*
he water drink-PERF
'He drank water.'

(92) *əma* *hŋa* *pədu-nu*
s/he fish catch-COMP
'S/he caught the fish.'

5.3. Mood

Mood expresses the attitudes of the speaker towards the factual contain of the utterances such as possibility, uncertainty in terms of the degree or kind etc., in Anal. It can be analyzed in terms of the imperative, permissive, capability, obligatory, probability, conditional, necessity, intensive and optative.

5.3.1. Imperative

Imperative is a verb form, which generally indicates commands, instructions or requests. The imperative construction is often with second person subjects. Like many other Kuki-Chin languages, imperative constructions in Anal are not marked for aspect. Imperatives in Anal may be classified into the following categories:

5.3.1.1. Regular imperative

The regular imperative in Anal is mainly expressed by postposing the morpheme -***va*** to the verb as illustrated in the following examples (93)-(96)

(93) *huhahe* *ə-ča-va*
here 2SG-eat-IMP
'Eat here.'

(94) *indin* *ə-pət^{h}im-va*
room 2SG-clean-IMP
'Clean the room.'

(95) *t^{h}imbu-(l)e* *ə-pəle-va*
book-DST.D 2SG-return-IMP
'Bring the book back.'

(96) *ə-t^{h}impu* *pe* *ətro-va*
2SG-teacher word obey-IMP
'Obey your teacher.'

It is worth mentioning here that sometimes the imperative marker ***va*** may be omitted as shown in the following examples:

(97) *huhahe* *ə-ča*
here 2SG-eat
'Eat here.'

(98) *indin* *ə-pət^{h}im*
room 2SG-clean
'Clean the room.'

(99) *nələŋ* *vape*
truth speak
'Speak the truth.'

(100) *nəŋ* *ə-ča*
you 2SG-eat
'You eat.'

In addition to the above, the polite imperative is expressed by postposing the morpheme *pe-čə~pə-čə* to the verb root followed by the simple imperative marker *-va*. It is important to mention that the *pe-čə* is a combination of causative and hortative morphemes followed by the simple imperative *-va* as can be seen in the following examples:

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

(102) *tʰimbu* *kə-pa-pe-čə-va*
book 2SG-read-CAUS-HOR-IMP
'Let me read book (politely).'

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

(104) *tʰimbu* *əkʰe* *ka-rin-pe-čə-va*
book one 1SG-buy-CAUS-HOR-IMP
'Let me buy a book (politely).'

It is also worth mentioning here that the imperative mood of request is expressed with the polite imperative word ***ə-unsana*** 'please' as can be seen in the following examples:

(105) *əunsana* *tʰimri* *əkʰe* *ka-pe-čə-va*
please letter one 1OBJ-give-CAUS-HOR-IMP
'Please give me a letter(politely).'

(105) *əunsana* *čədu* *ka-ne-pe-čə-va*
please tea 1OBJ-drink-CAUS-HOR-IMP
'Please drink tea (politely).'

(106) *əunsana* *bu* *ka-ča-pe-čə-va*
please rice 1OBJ-eat-CAUS-HOR-IMP
'Please let me drink tea (politely).'

(107) *əunsana* *t^{h}imbu* *ək^{h}e* *ə-rin-va*
please shoe one 2SG-buy-IMP
'Please buy a book.'

5.3.2. Permissive

The permissive mood in Anal is found as a first person singular form meaning 'shall I' or 'may I', and a first person plural form meaning 'shall we'. It is often used to request permission to do something. The permissive mood in Anal is expressed by the morpheme ***təŋ*** which is postposed to the verb followed by first person marker as can be seen in the following examples:

(108) *či-təŋ-niŋ*
go-PERM-1SG
'Let me go.'

(109) *ča-təŋ-niŋ*
eat-PERM-1SG
'Let me eat.'

(110) *p^{h}iləm* *su-təŋ-niŋ*
film watch-PERM-1SG
'Let me watch film.'

(111) *əma* *bun-təŋ-niŋ*
s/he beat-PERM-1SG
'Let me beat him/her.'

(112) *kə-lunu* *in-ha* *či-təŋ-niŋ*
1SG-friend house-LOC go-PERM-1SG
'Let me go to my friend's house.'

5.3.3. Capability

The capability mood in Anal is expressed by the verb ***pəčaŋ*** which is mainly followed by aspect or person agreement markers. It is also important to note that the same verb can also be preposed by the pronominal markers as can be seen in the following examples:

(113) *ni* *i-bol* *pəčaŋ-kə-niŋ*
I NMZ-swim be able-SIM-1SG
'I will be able to swim.'

(114) *nəŋ* *i-bol* *pəčaŋ-kə-ti*
you NMZ-swim be able-SIM-2SG
'You will be able to swim.'

(115) *əma* *ļa* *i-sa* *pəčaŋ-nə-ka*
he song NMZ-sing be able-IRR-SIM
'He will be able to sing.'

(116) *ni* *i-bun* *kə-pəčaŋ-si*
I NMZ-beat 1SG-be able-SIM
'I can beat.'

(117) *əma* *i-bol* *və-pəčaŋ-məŋ*
she NMZ-swim 3SG-be able-PROG
'She can swim.'

(118) *nəŋ* *əmahe* *i-tro* *ə-pəčaŋ-si*
you this NMZ-do 2SG-be able-SIM
'You can do this.'

(119) *ni* *sa* *i-ča* *kə-pəčaŋ-si*
I meat NMZ-eat 1SG-be able-SIM
'I can eat meat.'

5.3.4. Obligatory

The obligatory mood is expressed by the verb ***ŗəŋ*** which is followed by the copula and agreement markers as can be seen illustrated in the following examples:

(120) *ni* *i-t^{h}riŋ* *ŗəŋ-və-niŋ*
I NMZ-come oblige-COP-1SG
'I should come'

(121) *ənihin* *tʰimbu* *pa* *ɻəŋ-və-hin*
we (INCL) book read oblige-COP-PL
'We (INCL) should read.'

(122) *nəŋ* *tʰimbu* *əsin* *ɻəŋ-və-ti*
you book bring oblige-COP-2SG
'You should bring book.'

(123) *nəŋ* *i-dam* *ɻəŋ-və-ti*
you NMZ-dance oblige-COP-2SG
'You should dance.'

(124) *əma* *i-dam* *ɻəŋ-va*
s/he NMZ-dance oblige-COP
'S/he should dance.'

5.3.5. Probability mood

Probability mood mainly expresses doubt or uncertainty on the part of the speaker about the proposition. In Anal, it is expressed by suffixing the verb ***-ɻo*** followed by the aspect markers as demonstrated in the following examples:

(125) *əma* *pičəl* *ɻo-ka*
s/he ask be possible-SIM
'S/he may ask.'

(126) *ni* *i-čun* *ɻo-ka*
I NMZ-run be possible-SIM
'I may run.'

(127) *Tomba* *i-tʰriŋtʰu* *ɻo-ka*
Tomba NMZ-bring be possible-SIM
'Tomba may bring.'

(128) *Anu* *i-ča* *ɻo-ka*
Anu NMZ-eat be possible-SIM
'Anu may eat.'

(129) *Nancy* *i-lon* *ɽo-ka*
Nancy NMZ-climb be possible-SIM
'Nancy may climb.'

5.3.6. Conditional mood

In Anal, conditional mood is expressed by morpheme ***-te*** or ***-be.*** Unlike capability, and probability moods, the conditional morpheme ***-te*** or ***-be*** is suffixed to the agreement marker not the verb root as demonstrated in the following examples:

(130) *ni* *lon-niŋ-te*
I climb-1SG-COND
'If I climb'

(131) *nəŋ* *lon-ti-be*
you climb-2SG-COND
'If you climb'

(132) *nəŋ* *tra-te*
you cry-3SG-COND
'If you cry'

(133) *nəŋ* *tʰriŋ-ti-be* *ni* *či-kə-niŋ*
you come-2SG-COND I go-SIM-1SG
'If you come I will go.'

(134) *ni* *lon-mə-niŋ-te*
I climb-NEG-1SG-COND
'If I don't climb'

It should be mentioned here that if the action is done by third person in any conditional construction in Anal as in (135)-(137), then the third person agreement marker ***-ni*** is attached to verb root particularly in the case of positive conditional, however, in the case of negative conditional, the third person agreement marker is attached to the negative marker rather than verb root.

It is interesting to note 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 shown in many examples in the previous and following sections.

(135) *əma* *lon-ni-te*
s/he climb-3SG-COND
'If s/he climbs'

(136) *əma* *ča-ni-be*
s/he eat-3SG-COND
'If s/he eats'

(137) *əma* *hol-ni-be*
s/he bring-3SG-COND
'If s/he brings'

(138) *əma* *ča-mə-ni-te*
s/he eat-NEG-3SG-COND
'If s/he does not eat'

(139) *əma* *lon-mə-ni-be*
s/he climb-NEG-NEG-3SG-COND
'If s/he does not climb'

(140) *əma* *tra-mə-ni-te* *bun-kə-niŋ*
s/he cry-NEG-3SG-COND beat-SIM-1SG
'If s/he cries I will beat.'

5.3.7. Necessity mood

In Anal, the necessity mood is expressed by the verb ***ŋe*** followed by the aspect markers. It is stated that as in other verbs, ***ŋe*** takes the subject agreement in the form of prefixes as illustrated in the following examples:

(141) *ni* *əma* *kə-ŋe-məŋ*
I he 1SG-need-PROG
'I need him.'

(142) *kə-nenu* *tʰimpu* *və-ŋe-məŋ*
1SG-younger sister teacher 3SG-need-PROG
'My younger sister needs a teacher.'

(143) *əmahin* *nuŋ* *və-tro-ŋe-məŋ*
they work 3SG-do-need-PROG
'They need to do work.'

(144) *əma-ru* *i-du* *ka-ŋe-si*
s/he-ASSO NMZ-meet 1OBJ-need-SIM
'S/he needs to meet me.'

(145) *Anu* *və-lu* *və-ŋe-si*
Anu 3SG-friend 3SG-need-SIM
'Anu needs a friend.'

5.3.8. Intensive mood

The intensive mood in Anal is expressed by compounding the desiderative verb ***num*** to the $verb_1$. The desiderative verb ***num*** is always functioning as $verb_2$ in forming intensive mood in the language. It is also observed that the verbal suffixes: aspect and person markers are strictly attached to the $verb_2$ not to the $verb_1$ as exhibited in the following examples:

(146) *ni* *či* *num-kə-niŋ*
I go wish-SIM-1SG
'I wish to go.'

(147) *daktər* *ətʰu* *num-kə-niŋ*
doctor become wish-SIM-1SG
'I wish to become a doctor.'

(148) *ni* *kə-nu-ru* *əm-num-kə-niŋ*
I 1SG-mother-ASSO COPL-wish-SIM-1SG
'I wish to stay with my mother.'

(149) *əma* *t^{h}imbu* *rin* *num-ka*
she book buy wish-SIM
'She wishes to buy book.'

(150) *n* *kə-in-ha* *či-num-kə-niŋ*
I 1SG-home-LOC go-wish-SIM-1SG
'I wish to go at my home.'

5.3.9. Optative mood

In Anal, the optative mood usually used with the second and third person indicating 'wish' etc. The optative mood is expressed by the morpheme ***so*** which is postposed to the verb as can be seen in the following examples:

(151) *əsəpəvan* *p^{h}ol* *a-pe-čə-va-so*
god kind 2OBJ-CAUS-HOR-IMP-OPT
'May God bless you!'

(152) *əsəpəvan* *a-t^{h}ru-va-so*
god 2OBJ-guide-IMP-OPT
'May God guide you!'

(153) *əma* *və-ṛiŋ* *roro-va-so*
he 3SG-live long-IMP-OPT
'May he live long!'

(154) *əsəpəvan* *və-t^{h}ru-va-so*
god 3SG-guide-IMP-OPT
'May God guide him!'

5.4. Adjectives

Adjectives in some of the Tibeto-Burman languages are indistinguishable either from nouns or verbs, i.e., adjectives frequently share the morphosyntactic features of nouns or verbs. Like many other Tibeto-Burman languages, adjectives in the language do not employ as a distinct category of words as noun and verb do.

The adjectives in the language are derived from the verbs particularly from the stative ones by adding derivational prefixes in the form of vowel ***i*** as can be seen in the following examples:

DPRF (NMZ)	VR	Gloss	DRVD ADJ	Gloss
i-	*sən*	*be small*	*i-sən*	'small'
i-	*pəl*	*be dirty*	*i-pəl*	'dirty'
i-	*bol*	*be strong*	*i-bol*	'strong'
i-	*siŋ*	*be clever*	*i-siŋ*	'clever'
i-	*t^{h}rə*	*be good*	*i-t^{h}rə*	'good'
i-	*roŋ*	*be tall*	*i-roŋ*	'tall'

Table no. 17 : Derived adjectives in Anal

The derived adjectives are functioning as nominal modifiers in Anal Noun Phrase as summarized in the following examples:

(155) *i-sən* 'small'
DPRF-be small

(156) *t^{h}imbu* *i-sən*
book NMZ-small
'small book'

(157) *i-sən* *t^{h}imbu*
DPRF-be small book
'small book'

(158) *i-roŋ* 'tall'
DPRF-be tall

(159) *t^{h}iŋ* *i-roŋ*
tree DPRF-be tall
'tall tree'

(160) *i-roŋ* *t^hiŋ*
DPRF-be tall tree
'tall tree'

It is also worth mentioning here that Adjectives in Anal undergo no change for gender as can be seen in the following examples:

(161) *sinnu-čərə* *i-t^hrə-hin*
woman-small NMZ-good-PL
'Good girls'

(161) *sinpa-čərə* *i-t^hrə-hin*
man-small NMZ-good-PL
'Good boys'

(162) *vi* *pətəl* *i-vum*
dog male DPRF-be black
'Male black dog'

(163) *vi* *nu* *i-vum*
dog female DPRF-be black
'Female black dog'

5.4.1. Semantic types of adjectives

Semantically, adjectives can be categorized into various fields such as, dimension, human propensity, colour, age, value etc., Dixon (1982, 2004). This is true in case of almost all the languages in the world. Likewise the so called adjectives or adjectivals in Anal can be classified in the following categories. These include:

5.4.1.1. Adjectives denoting quality

isən 'small'

ibol 'dirty'

it^{h}rə 'good'

ipəl 'strong'

5.4.1.2. Adjectives denoting quantity

huǰə	‘many’
ido	‘white’
čəri	‘little’
ǰəhəl	‘some’
iṇim	‘few’

5.4.1.3. Adjectives of dimension

isaŋ	‘long’
imuŋ	‘short’
pihol	‘big/large’
iməl	‘fat’
ičun	‘lean’

5.4.1.4. Adjectives of taste

idəl	‘sweet’
isa	‘hot’
ide	‘cold’
ik^{h}a	‘bitter’
it^{h}ol	‘sour’
i-ər	‘salty’

5.4.1.5. Adjectives of colour

isin	‘red’
ido	‘white’
ibum	‘black’
i-ər	‘green’
ilen	‘bright colour’

5.4.2. Adjectives of comparison

There are three forms in adjective of comparison viz. positive, comparative and superlative. However, positive form does not have overt marker in Anal as many other languages of the world do. Nevertheless, the comparative and superlative is overtly marked by the morphemes ***'ḷa'*** and ***'bəl'*** respectively. Furthermore, both the morphemes ***ḷa*** and ***bəl*** are postposed to the positive form of adjectives which remain unmarked as mentioned above. The adjectives of comparison in Anal are illustrated in the following examples:

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
it^{h}rə	*it^{h}rə-ḷa*	*it^{h}rə-bəl*
good	better	best
imuŋ	*imuŋ-ḷa*	*imuŋ-bəl*
short	shorter	shortest
ɱelt^{h}i	*ɱelt^{h}i-ḷa*	*ɱelt^{h}i-bəl*
ugly	more ugly	most ugly
pipa	*pipa-ḷa*	*pipa-bəl*
thin	thinner	thinnest
pihol	*pihol-ḷa*	*pihol-bəl*
big	bigger	biggest
iroŋ	*iroŋ-ḷa*	*iroŋ-bəl*
tall	taller	tallest

5.5. Adverbs

Adverbs are those forms which can modify the verb, the whole clause or the sentence. The structure of adverbs, like verbs and nouns, may be analyzed as simple adverb, derived adverb and compound adverb. All types of adverbials precede the head verb. Furthermore, there are some post-verbal modifiers that have adverbial functions.

5.5.1. Simple adverb

Simple adverbs are those words that functions as adverbs and nothing else are attached to them. In other words, simple adverbs are inherent forms in nature, i.e., they are not derived from any other base by adding certain suffixes. Simple adverbs in the language can be di-syllabic or polysyllabic. However, the mono-syllabic simple adverbs seem to be less than polysyllabic ones. They usually occur immediately before the verb they modify. It is also observed that the simple adverbs in Anal are limited in number i.e., they are not commonly used in the language as many other Tibeto-Burman languages do. The simple adverbs in the language are illustrated in the following examples:

əsin	'a little before'
əsəni	'yesterday'
ot^{h}e	'day after tomorrow'

5.5.2. Derived adverb

Adverbs in Anal can be derived by the process of juxtaposition of suffixes to verbs or nominals as described in the following sections:

5.5.2.1.Derived adverb from nouns

In Anal, there are various derivational suffixes by which adverbs can be derived from the noun root. In other words, the derivational suffix *-ki* 'genitive' *-ha* 'locative', *-he* 'demonstrative', *-ten* 'meaning unknown' are attached to the noun stems to form adverbs in the language. It is worth mentioning here that the derivation of adverbs from nouns is not very common in Anal language. The derived adverbs from nouns in Anal are illustrated in the following examples:

kum-ki	'yearly'
əǰəŋ-ha	'tomorrow'
ətuŋ-he	'now'
ni-ten	'daily'
t^{h}ra-ten	'monthly'
t^{h}ra-ten	'every month'

5.5.2.2. Derived adverb from verbs

Adverbs can be derived by juxtaposition of an adverbial morpheme *təŋna* to the verb root particularly the intransitive verbs. In other words, the adverbial morpheme *təŋna* postposed to the intransitive verb root to derive adverbs without allocating the reverse order i.e., adverbial morpheme plus verb root. The derivation of adverb from the intransitive verb is the common phenomenon found in most of the Tibeto-Burman languages of South Asia shared by Anal. The following are the examples of derived adverbs in the language:

(164)	*iro*	+	*təŋna*	>	*iro təŋna*
	slow		ADV		'slowly'
(165)	*it^{h}rə*	+	*təŋna*	>	*it^{h}ra təŋna*
	good		ADV		'well'
(166)	*iǰaŋ*	+	*təŋna*	>	*iǰaŋ təŋna*
	quick		ADV		'quickly'
(167)	*pəluŋt^{h}i*	+	*təŋna*	>	*pəluŋt^{h}i təŋna*
	angry		ADV		'angrily'
(168)	*lot^{h}i*	+	*təŋna*	>	*lot^{h}i təŋna*
	extreme		ADV		'extremely'
(169)	*oṛəŋma-piṛeŋ*	+	*təŋna*	>	*oṛəŋma-piṛeŋ təŋna*
	very-loud		ADV		'very loudly'

5.5.3. Compound adverb

Compound adverbs consist of more than one free root with or without any derivational or inflectional suffixes as can be shown in the following examples:

(170)	*ni*	+	larni	>	*nilarni*
	'day'		'genius'		'Monday'
(171)	*iol*	+	*ni*	>	*iolni*
	'to rest'		'day'		'Saturday'

(172) *əsin* + *ni* > *əsinni*
'a while ago' 'day' 'today'

(173) *əsinni* + *əǰəŋha* > *ətuŋkal*
'today' 'tomorrow' 'now a days'

(174) *k^hu* + *iṇum* > *k^huvarpaŋ*
'rain' 'get wet' 'dawn'

5.5.4. Semantic classification of adverbs

Semantically, adverbs in Anal can be classified in the following categories. They are discussed in the following sections:

5.5.4.1. Adverb of manner

The manner of adverb describes how an action is under taken or is going on. Morphosyntactically, the manner of adverbs generally modify the verb or verbal predicate. In Anal, the morphemes ***təŋna*** and ***na*** are post-posed to the verb root indicating the manner of adverbs as shown in the following examples:

itra-təŋna	'cryingly'
pənu-na	'laughingly'
tana-na	'slowly'
ǰənal-təŋna	'lazily'
it^{h}rə-təŋna	'nicely'
itəm-təŋna	'hastily'
ičol-təŋna	'quickly'
piṛeŋ-təŋna	'loudly'
piǰa-təŋna	'widely'

Consider the following examples:

(175) *sinpa* *čərə-he* *tanana* *či-ka*
man small-PRX.D slowly go-SIM
'The boy goes slowly.'

(176) *piṛe-təŋna* *pe* *pe-mə-va*
loud-ADV speak speak-NEG-IMP
'Don't speak loudly.'

(177) *buŋ-he* *piǰaŋ-təŋna* *əṛon-ka*
hill-PRX.D wide-ADV spread-SIM
'The hill spreads widely.'

5.5.4.2. Adverb of time

Like Manipuri and many other Tibeto-Burman languages, there are a small number of lexical adverbs of time nominals functioning as adverbs of time in Anal. Like manner of adverb, they used to modify the verb or verbal predicate. In terms of position/occurrence, they usually occur before the verbs, however they can occur before or after the subject or object arguments as can be seen in the following examples:

5.5.4.2.1. Adverbials expressing specific time

əsinni	'today'
əsinni san	'tonight'
əsəni	'yesterday'
əǰəŋha	'tomorrow'
ot^{h}e	'day after tomorrow'
əsan ḷu	'last night'

Consider the following examples:

(178) *ni* *əsəni* *ket^{h}əl-ha* *či-nu*
I yesterday market-LOC go-COMPL
'I went to market yesterday.'

(179) *k^{h}inori* *əǰəŋha* *t^{h}riŋ-nə-ka*
Khinori tomorrow come-IRR-SIM
'Khinori will come tomorrow.'

(180) *əma* *imp^{h}al-ha* *či-čə*
s/he Imphal-LOC go-PERF
'S/he has gone to Imphal.'

5.5.4.2.2. Adverbials referring to times of the day

ǰəŋt^{h}uŋ	'in the morning'
san	'in the night'
santrim	'midnight'
vətrat^{h}uŋ	'at dawn'
kəḷu	'in the evening'

Consider the following examples:

(181) *əma* *ǰəŋt^{h}uŋ* *ḷa* *və-sa-pa-məŋ*
s/he in morning song 3SG-sing-usual-PROG
'S/he usually sings in the morning.'

(182) *ni* *san* *i-mə-niŋ*
I night sleep-NEG-1SG
'I don't sleep in the night.'

(183) *kəḷu* *k^{h}u-nu*
evening rain-COMPL
'It was raining at evening.'

5.5.4.2.3 Adverbials referring to year

ətuŋ kum	'this year'
niŋ kum	'next year'
əsaŋ kum	'last year'
niŋ kum k^{h}e	'the year after next'
kum t^{h}um čə	'three years ago'

Consider the following examples:

(184) *niŋ kum-be* *ni* *tʰimpu* *ətʰu-kə-niŋ*
next year-PART I teacher become-SIM-1SG
'Next year (particular) I will become teacher.'

(185) *əsaŋ kum* *ni* *čuli-nu*
last year I thin-COMPL
'Last year, I was thin.'

(186) *ni* *silčər-ha* *kə-əm* *kum pəŋa-pə-čə*
I silchar-LOC 1SG-COPL year five-CAUS-PERF
'I have been staying at Silchar for five years.'

5.5.4.2.4. Adverbials referring to relative time

ətuŋhe	'now'
ətuŋrahe	'right now'
əsin	'a moment ago'
ətəhura	'before a while'

Consider the following examples:

(187) *ətuŋhe* *kʰu* *ol-ka*
now rain gloom-SIM
'It is still cloudy.'

(188) *ətəhura* *əni* *isa-va*
before a while sun hot-COP
'It was sunny before a while.'

(189) *ətuŋhe* *əma* *və-pəluŋitʰi* *tʰrə-čə*
now he 3SG-heart good-PERF
'Now, he is no more angry.'

5.5.4.2.5. Temporal adverbials

rəŋ/čol	'soon'
vətruna	'lastly'
rolsa	'first'
vadonna	'finally'

Consider the following examples:

(190) *əmahin* *əsaŋ* *kum-ki* *at^{h}a-ǰe-si*
they last year-GEN wait-PL-SIM
'They waited from last year.'

(191) *nəŋ* *rolsa* *ə-ča-va*
you first 2SG-eat-COP
'You eat first.'

5.5.4.3. Adverb of Place/Location

Unlike adverbs of time, adverbs of location in Anal are limited in number i.e., they are not commonly used in the language as many other Kuki-Chin Languages of Northeast India do. Like time adverbials, adverbs of location usually occur immediately before the verb. The adverbs of place in Anal are illustrated in the following examples:

huhahe	'here'
əmahale	'there'
vənən	'downward'
vət^{h}aha	'upward'
əlha	'far'
bom	'near'

Consider the following examples:

(192) *ni* *tʰiŋbol bom* *əm-kə-niŋ*
I tree near COPL-SIM-1SG
'I am near the tree.'

(193) *ni* *tʰiŋbol-ki* *əlha* *kə-niŋ*
I tree-ABL far SIM-1SG
'I am far away from the tree.'

(194) *əma* *huhahe* *tʰriŋ-ka*
s/he here come-SIM
'S/he comes here.'

(195) *kʰino* *bu* *itrom* *və-ca-si*
khino rice few 3SG-eat-SIM
'Khino eats few rice.'

(196) *ni* *kə-tʰimbu* *huǰə* *əm-ka*
I 1SG-book many COPL-SIM
'I have many books.