CHAPTER-V

COMPOUNDING
5. COMPOUNDING:

According to the form class of the resultant compound usually compounding may be sub-divided into - (i) compound nouns, (ii) compound verbs and (iii) compound adjectives. It may be also sub-divided, according to the semantic criteria, into-

(i) exocentric.
(ii) endocentric,
(iii) appositional and
(iv) dvandva compounds (Bauer, 1983:33).

The compound words of Manipuri, Thadou and Paite may be divided into three groups as - (i) compound nouns, (ii) compound verbs and (iii) compounds containing particles.

5.1. COMPOUND NOUNS:

The majority of compounds in Manipuri, Thadou and Paite are nouns. Compound nouns are those forms which can act as nouns even when they are combined with some other or similar type of nouns or roots. They may be discussed in some different categories.

5.1.1. NOUN + NOUN:

In this category nouns are formed with the combination of another noun. Such types of compound words are found in all the three languages. They are illustrated below separately with examples.

Manipuri:

\[
\text{[ Noun + noun ] } N
\]

- yum + kòy > yum kòy
  house + granery house “house and granery house”

- sa + ṛa > sa ṛa
  animal + fish “animal and fish”

- than + ten > tha ten
  olagger + bow “olagger and bow”
u + wa > u wa
tree + bamboo “tree and bamboo”
cak + sɔŋ > caksɔŋ
rice + shed “kitchen”
yot + ɛɔŋ > yotɛɔŋ
spade / iron + stick “iron/spade and stick”

Such types of compound nouns are found in Thadou also. They can be divided into two groups as (i) noun + noun, and (ii) noun + le + noun. The former is quite similar to Manipuri.

Examples:

[Noun + noun]N
thi + bul > thi bul
tree + foot “pillar/foot of tree”

thɔl + cɔŋ > thɔlcɔŋ
bow + stick “arrow”

voh + ɛn > vohɛn
pig + nice “food for pig”

mol + bul > molbul
hill + foot “foot of hill”

boni + in > boni in
cow + house “cow shed”

ɡɔm + voh > ɡɔm voh
wild + pig “boar”

The later type is formed with a connector and the connector is same with the associative case marker -le. If we delete the marker -le the word cannot gives its exact meaning. When they occur with this marker, it seems to give the underlying meaning of the word. Such types are found in Manipuri also, but in Manipuri without the underlying meaning also can give the exact meaning of the words. But it is not possible in Thadou.
Examples:

[ Noun + le + noun ]N
in    + le + lɔw  > in le lɔw
house + con. + granary house “house and granary house”

sa    + le + ɲa  > salɛɲa
animal + con. + fish  “animal and fish”

sa    + le + boŋ > salɛ boŋ
animal + con. + cow  “animal and cow”

cline + le + tuy > clɛle tuy
rice + con. + water  “rice and water”

kɛŋ    + le + khut  > kɛŋ le khut
leg + con. + hand  “foot and hand”

mɔŋyi + le + mit  > mɔŋyi le mit
face + con. + eye  “face and eye”

Paite compound nouns are very similar to Manipuri.

Examples:

[ Noun + noun ]N
muɲ + mi > muɲmi
hill + con. “hillman / tribal”

thɛl + cɛŋ > thɛlɛŋ
bow + stick  “arrow”

ɡɛm + sa > ɡɛmsa
wild + animal “wild animal”

muɲ + mɔŋyi > muɲmɔŋyi
hill + face  “hill slope”

sɛŋ + bul > sɛŋ bul
tree + foot  “foot of tree”

In Manipuri compound nouns are formed with combination of many different action related roots or words.
Examples:

[ Noun + bound root ]N
khor + çët > khor çët
foot + go "journey"

khor + lëm > khorlëm
foot + way "foot path"

wa + cet > wacet
bamboo + piece "slice bamboo"

phi + jet 11 > phijet
cloth + piece/wear "piece of cloth/dress"

wa + hët > wahët
word + ask "question"

i + rë m~ / lëm > irë m
water / blood + way "cannal"

In Manipuri the size of the things(nouns) ie. augment or diminutive is indicated with adding the resoective markers to the nouns.

Examples:

(i) [ Noun + augment ]N
sôn + jaw ~ caw > sônjaw
cow + big "big cow"

yon + jaw ~ caw > yonjaw
monkey + big "big monkey"

huy + jaw ~ caw > huyjaw
dog + big "big dog"

mi + jaw ~ caw > mijaw
man + big "big man"

yum + jaw ~ caw ~ yunjaw
house + big "big house"

11. {cet ~ set} is change to {jet}
(i)  

\[ \text{i + jaw ~ caw > icaw} \]
\[ \text{water + big ~ "flood"} \]

\[(ii) \text{ [ Noun + diminutive ]N} \]
\[ \text{sőn + naw ~ sőmnaw} \]
\[ \text{cow + small(kid) ~ "call"} \]

\[ \text{yon + naw ~ yornaw} \]
\[ \text{monkey + small ~ "small monkey"} \]

\[ \text{huy + naw ~ huynaw} \]
\[ \text{dog + small ~ "puppy"} \]

\[ \text{yen + naw ~ yennaw} \]
\[ \text{hen + small ~ "chick"} \]

\[ \text{thon + naw ~ thornaw} \]
\[ \text{door + small ~ "window"} \]

\[ \text{pan + naw ~ pannaw} \]
\[ \text{arum + small ~ "small arum"} \]

Manipuri compound nouns are formed by adding a derived noun to a (non-derived) noun.

Examples:

(iii)  

\[ \text{[ Noun + derived noun ]N} \]
\[ \text{yum + sabο ~ yumsabο} \]
\[ \text{house + build/maker ~ "house builder"} \]

\[ \text{phi + sabο ~ phisabο} \]
\[ \text{cloth + build/maker ~ "weaver"} \]

\[ \text{cçphu + sabο ~ cçphusabο} \]
\[ \text{pot + maker ~ "potter"} \]

\[ \text{yot + subο ~ yotsubο} \]
\[ \text{iron + work ~ "blacksmith"} \]

\[ \text{u + subο ~ usubο} \]
\[ \text{wood / tree + work ~ "carpenter"} \]

(iv) [Noun + noun + derived noun]N
scōna + sabō > sōnasabō
Gold + maker “goldsmith”

sōmu + sōtē + sabō > sōmusōtē sabō
Elephant + shed + build “builder of elephant shed”

cak + sōtē + sabō > caksōtē sabō
Rice + shed + build “kitchen builder”

kon + thōn + sēmbō > konthōn sēmbō
Gate + door + repair “gate repairer”

kon + thōn + sēmbō > konthōn sēmbō
Gate + door + repair “gate repairer”

cak + sōtē + sēmbō > caksōtē sēmbō
Rice + shed + repair “kitchen repairer”

These are examples of compound nouns of Manipuri. Such types of compound nouns are also found in Thadou and Paite.

Examples:

THADOU:

(i) [Noun + augment JN
sa + len > salen
Animal + big “big animal”

uy + len > uelen
dog + big “big dog”

jōn + len > jōn len
Monkey + big “big monkey”

humpi + len > humpi len
tiger + big “big tiger”

bon + len > bon len
cow + big “big cow”

in + len > inten
House + big “big house”
tuy + len > tuylen
water + big “flood”

(ii)  [ Noun + diminutive ]N
boŋ + naw > boŋnaw
cow + small “calf”

sa + naw > sanaw
animal + small “small animal”

joŋ + naw > joŋnaw
monkey + small “small monkey”

uy + naw > uynaw
dog + small “puppy”

humpi + naw > humpi naw
tiger + small “cub”

voh + naw > vohnaw
pig + small “piglet”

(iii)  [ Noun + bound root ]N
tuy + sukh > tuy sukh
water + over “flood”

tuy + lo > tuy lo
water + current “water current”

thin + hoŋ > thin hoŋ
tree + preserve “preserved forest”

ŋa + gop > ŋagop
fish + dry “dry fish”

ken + ben > ken ben
leg + break “lame”

lu + cuŋ > lu cuŋ
head + top “top of head”
(iv) [Noun + bound root + noun]\N
   pon + sop + nə > ponsopnə
   cloth + wash + place “place for washing clothes”

   pon + van + nə > ponvannə
   cloth + hang + place “place for hanging clothes”

   pon + voh + n > ponvohnə
   cloth + sale + place “place for selling clothes”

   pon + khon + nə > ponkhonnə
   cloth + make + place “weaving place”

(v) [ Bound root + noun ]N
    lut + nə > lutnə
    enter + place “entrance”

    tɔw + nə > tɔwnə
    sit + place “seat”

    jam + doh > jamdoh
    run + out “deserter”

    lup + nə > lupnə
    sleep + place “place for sleeping”

    tɔw + mən > tɔwnəmən
    work + price “wages”

    khel + mən > khelmən
    hire + price “hiring charge”

The same system of compounding is found in Paite also. They are discussed below dividing into two groups as - (i) noun compounding of two free nouns, i.e. non-derived nouns, and (ii) noun compounding of non-derived and derived nouns.

Examples:

(i) [ Noun + noun ]N
    muʔl + ni > muʔlmi
    hill + man “hill man/tribal”

    thɛl + cɛn > thɛlcɛn
    bow + stick “arrow”
gɔ'<m + sa > gɔ'msa
wild + animal “wild animal”

muɔl + mɔ'y > muɔl mɔ'y
hill + face “hill slope”

muɔl + bul > muɔl bul
hill + foot “foot hill”

The augment marker of Paite is liɔn and it occurs with the non-derived nouns and formed a compound noun.

Examples:

(ii)  [Noun + augment ]N
sa + liɔn > saliɔn
animal + big “big animal”

pon + liɔn > ponliɔn
cloth + big “big cloth”

joŋ + liɔn > joŋliɔn
monkey + big “big monkey”

uy + liɔn > uyliɔn
dog + big “big dog”

in + liɔn > inliɔn
house + big “big house”

(ii)  [Noun + diminutive ]N
bon + naw > bon naw
cow + small “calf”

uy + naw > uynaw
dog + small “puppy”

vok + naw > vok naw
pig + small “piglet”

siŋ + naw > siŋ naw
tree + small “small tree”
(iii)  [ Noun + bound root ]N
sinə + boŋ > sinə boŋ /
tree + piece “log”

sinə + hɔl > sinəhɔl
tree + rotten “rotten tree”

van + tun > vantun
goods + packet “luggage”

kwal + jin > kwaljin
foot + go “journey”

(iv)  [ Bound root + Noun ]N
lup + na > lupna
sleep + place “sleeping place”

kiat + na > kiatna
scratch + place “place for scratching”

tut + na > tutna
sit + place “seat”

When this marker na occurs with adjectives it changes to abstract noun.
Examples :

(v)  [ Adjective + noun ]N
dik + na > dikna
truth + place “truthness”

vom + na > vomna
black + place “blackness”

gik + na > gikna
heavy + place “heaviness”

janə + na > janəna
bright + place “brightness”

These are examples of compound nouns found in Paite. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the three languages are very closely related to each other in their
formation rules. Among these three also, Paite and Thadou are more closely related other than Manipuri. The two languages have many similar vocabulary and lexical items also.

When we compare these three languages it is found that Manipuri has more numerous characteristics than Thadou and Paite. In Manipuri there is some more characteristics which are not found in Thadou and Paite. For example, the formation of noun and decorative is not found in Thadou and Paite. But it is found in Manipuri. Illustrations:

[Noun + decorative ]N
phəmhə + phanə > phəmhə phanə
bed + bed like “bed and etc.”

sumən + thelən > sumən thelən
yard + a place in centre “country and surrounding”

khənəhənal > khənəhənal
drainage + drainage like “drainage and surrounding”

yenəkha + lukha > yenəkha lukha
varandah + under the floor “varanda and surroundings”

napi + sirəbi > napi sirəbi
grass + grass like “grass and grass like”

Such types of words are not found in Thadou and Paite. It means that such words are not used by the speakers of these two languages. It is a special characteristics of Manipuri other than Thadou and Paite.

5.2. COMPOUND VERBS:

Verb compoundings are those verbs which are formed by compounding either with a verb or any other word classes. There are various types of verb compounding in Manipuri. But in Thadou and Paite verb compounding is not too much. They have a very limited number of verb compoundings. They are illustrated below separately.
In Manipuri the following system of verb compoundings are found very commonly.

They are:

(i) Root + Root + Suffix:
pi + thok + le > pithokle
give + out + compl. “has given out”
pi + thätk + le > pithäkle
give + drink + compl. “has drunken”
pi + ca + le > pijiñe
give + eat + compl. “has eaten”
pi + niniñ + le > piniñe
give + intend + compl. “has intended to give”

(ii) Root + Root + Root + suffix:
pi + thök + niniñ + niniñ > pithökniññi
give + drink + intend + asp. “to intend to drink”
pi + ca + niniñ + niniñ > pijiññi
give + eat + intend + asp. “to intend to eat”
pi + th ök + niniñ + niniñ > pith ökniññi
give + drink + intend + asp. “to intend to drink”
cität + thok + niniñ + niniñ > cittàthokniññi
go + out + intend + asp. “to intend to go out”

(iii) Root + Root + Suffix(es):
cität + thok + pi + yu > cittàthokpiyu
go + out + polite + cmd. “please go out”

12. In Manipuri the affricate/c/and lateral/l/becomes/j/and /r/respectively when they occured after a vowel.
13. /pi/ is not the verb/pi/ “to give”. It is a suffix which indicates politeness or honourific marker.
(iv) Root + Root + Root + Suffix(es)
中国国际 + 常用 + 道语 > 请给它多点水
饮用水 + 看 + 对话 + 请 + 要 + 食物 + 命令。“你想让我多喝点水”

(v) Root + Suffix(es) + Root + Suffix(es):
吃 + 看 + 对话 + 用 + 要 + 食物 + 命令 > 请让他多喝水
喝水 + 看 + 对话 + 用 + 要 + 食物 + 命令。“你想让我多喝点水”

第 = 常用 + 对话 + 用 + 要 + 食物 + 命令。“你想让他多喝水”

hay + h Old + bi14 + yu > hayh Old bi yu
say = 常用 + 对话 + 用 + 命令。“请让他多喝水”

14. /bi/ is an allomorph of /pi/
hay + jö + hɔn + niŋ + lɔm + khi + de > hayjɔhɔnniŋlɔmkhide
say + pol. + caus. + intend + start + def. + neg. “Had no intention to let him request definitely”

(vi) Root + Root + Suffix + Root + Suffix:
pi + thɔk + cɔ + niŋ + ṅi > pithɔkcɔniŋnij
give + drink + pol. + intend + asp. “Having intention to let him drink”

pi + thɔk + cɔ + niŋ + de > pithɔkcɔniŋnde
give + drink + pol. + intend + neg “Having no intention to let him drink”

cɔt + thok + cɔ + ni + de > cɔthokcɔndede
go + out + pol. + intend + neg “Having no intention to go out”

(vii) Root + Root + Suffix(es) + Root + Suffix(es):
pi + thɔk + hɔn + jö + niŋ + ṅi + dɔ > pithɔkhɔnjɔniŋlide
give + drink + caus. + pol. + intend + contd. + pleo. “Having intention to let him to cause to drink”

cɔt + thok + hɔn + jö + niŋ + lɔmg + de > cɔthokhɔnjɔniŋnlɔmnde
go + out + caus. + pol. + intend + start + neg. “Having no intention to let him to cause to go out”

pi + thɔk + hɔn + jö + niŋ + mɔn + khɔ + re > pithɔkhɔnjɔniŋmjɔnkhre
give + drink + caus. + pol. + intend + excessive + def. + compl. “You are having much intention to let him to cause to drink”

Thadou verb compounding is very limited in compare to Manipuri. They have only the system of root + root.

Examples:

(i) Root + Root:
pe + do > pedo
give + out “to give out”

le + do > ledo
lly + out “to lly out”

lal + do > laldo
take + out “to take out”
dop + thlŋ > dopthlŋ
send + down  “to send down”

sun + thlŋ > sunthlŋ
pour + down  “to pour down”

pɔy + keŋ > pɔyeŋ
stir + break “to stir break”

me + keŋ > mekeŋ
press + break “to press break”

sat + keŋ > satkeŋ
cut + break “to cut break”

pe + lut > pelut
give + in   “to give in”

po + lut > po lut
carry + in   “to carry in”

the + lut > thelut
throw + in   “to throw in”

po + tɔw > potɔw
carry + up   “to carry up”

pe + tɔw > petɔw
give + up    “to give up”

lɛŋ + tɔw > lɛŋtɔw
fly + up     “to fly up”

The above are the only verb compounding system of Thadou. In Paite also only
this type is found in verb compounding. They are shown below:

(i) Root + Root
trɔy + pot > trɔypot
run + out   “to run out”

lɛŋ + pot > lɛŋpot
fly + out   “to fly out”
tōna + khīd > tōnakhiā
take + out “to take out”

pe + khīd > pekhiā
give + out “to give out”

jōp + khīd > jōpkhiā
throw + out “to throw out”

kap + siā > kapsiā
shoot + break “to shoot and break”

tok + siā > toksiā
stir + break “to stir and break”

In the above examples of Paite pot “out” and khīd “out” has the same meaning. They are variants of the same morpheme and occur freely. There is no restriction at their occurrence.

From the above examples we knew that the verb compounding in Thadou and Paite is very limited in compared to Manipuri, which has a lot of verb compounding.

5.3. CONSTRUCTION TYPES:

All languages have both endocentric and exocentric constructions (Hockett, 1958). So Manipuri compound words both compound nouns and compound verbs may be studied under their constructions and may be classified into three groups. They are -(a) endocentric construction, (b) exocentric construction and (c) co-ordinate constructions. In Thadou and Paite compound words also may be studied under their construction and may be classified as -(a) endocentric and (b) exocentric constructions only. They are discussed below.

5.3.1. ENDOCENTRIC CONSTRUCTION:

Any construction which shows the property just described and illustrated is endocentric (Hockett, 1958:184). The endocentric constructions, on the basis of positional
differences of occurrence, may be divided into two as- (i) right - headed construction, and  
(ii) left - headed construction. (The constituent whose privileges of occurrence are matched  
by those of the constitute is the head or centre; the other constituent is attribute). In these  
types of construction the head occurs at the right hand side and the attribute precedes the  
head in the case of right - headed constructions and the head occurs at the left- hand side  
and the attribute follows the head in case of left- headed constructions. Illustrations in  
Manipuri are given below:

(i) Right - headed:

\[ \text{ta } + (m \acute{c}) \text{cin } > \text{tajin} \]
\[ \text{spear } + \text{mouth } \quad \text{“tip of spear”} \]

\[ \text{ok } + (m \acute{c}) \text{cin } > \text{okcin} \]
\[ \text{pig } + \text{mouth } \quad \text{“snout”} \]

\[ \text{thum } + (m \acute{h}) \text{hi } > \text{thumhi} \]
\[ \text{salt } + \text{liquid } \quad \text{“brine”} \]

\[ \text{mi } + \text{la} \acute{y} > \text{miray} \]
\[ \text{spider } + \text{net } \quad \text{“cobweb”} \]

\[ \text{m\text{"o}y } + (m \acute{c}) \text{rik } > \text{m\text{"o}yrrik} \]
\[ \text{fire } + \text{piece } \quad \text{“spark”} \]

(ii) Left - headed:

\[ \text{mi } + \text{top } > \text{mitop} \]
\[ \text{man } + \text{other } \quad \text{“stranger”} \]

\[ \text{pot } + (m \acute{c}) \text{yom } > \text{potyom} \]
\[ \text{thing } + \text{to pack } \quad \text{“luggage”} \]

\[ \text{tha } + \text{si } > \text{thasi} \]
\[ \text{moon } + \text{to die } \quad \text{“new moon”} \]

\[ \text{sen } + \text{th\text{"o}y } > \text{senth\text{"o}y} \]
\[ \text{money } + \text{to contribute } \quad \text{“contributed money”} \]

\[ \text{pot } + \text{lum } > \text{potlum} \]
\[ \text{thing } + \text{heavy } \quad \text{“heavy load”} \]
u + yun > uyun
  tree + fix  "post"

cy + su > cysu
  stick + to push  "walking stick"

The two constructions differ not only the positions of the head in their occurrences but also their constituent elements. For example, in the case of right-headed constructions, both the constituent elements are generally found to be nominal basis; e.g. khor <i>mi</i> from khor <i>"leg/foot"</i> and <i>ni</i> <i>"man"</i>. But in the case of left-headed constructions the first element is a noun and the second is a verbal root, e.g. uyun <i>"post"</i> from <i>u</i> <i>"tree"</i> and <i>yun</i> <i>"to fix a pole"</i>. It is discussed below with sufficient examples.

As mentioned earlier Thadou endocentric constructions are also diveded as right-headed and left-headed constructions.

Examples:
(i) Right-headed:

ken + pa > kenpa
  leg + branch  "toe"

kum + tha > kumtha
  year + new  "early part of year"

mcy + si > mcysi
  fire + piece  "spark"

eh + tuy > ehituy salt + water  "brine"

thi + do/na > thido/ thina
  tree + leaf  "leaf"

mit + khu > mitkhu
  eye + boundary  "eyelid"

ko + khu > kokhu
  betel + pond  "pit"
(ii) Left-headed:

bol + thlo > boltlo
earth + liquid “loam”

lɔy + phɔ > lɔyphɔ
earth + good teste “manure”

tha + mɔn > thamɔn
moon + old “new-moon”

As in Manipuri, the above examples, the two constructions differ not only the positions of the head in their occurences but their constituent elements.

Like Manipuri and Thadou, Paite compound nouns also may be divided into two as - endocentric and exocentric constructions. On the basis of their positional difference of occurrence it may be divided into as right-headed construction and left-headed construction.

Examples:

(i) Right-headed construction:

pa + gul > pagul
fungus + snake “a fungus shaped like a snake”

pa + kep > pakep
fungus + conch “a fungus shaped like a conch”

pa + puy > papuy
fungus + pus “a fungus shaped like pus”

pa + jon + bil > pajoŋbil
fungus + monkey + ear “a fungus shaped like the ear of monkey”

pa + uy + sin > pauysin
fungus + dog + liver “a fungus shaped like the liver of dog”

(ii) Left-headed:

in + hik > inhik
house + germ “lizard”
uy + hik > uyhik
dog + gērin “flea”

ɡəm + sa > ɡəmsa
wild + animal “wild animal”

ɡəm + bal > ɡəmbal
wild + arun “wild arun”

khe + ṇoṇ > kheṇoṇ
leg + neck “ankle”

khe + tul > khetul
leg + rod “heal”

khut + ṇoṇ > khutṇoṇ
hand + neck “wrist”

luv + gəy > luvəy
river + edge “bank”

khe + nuay > kheṇuay
leg + under “arm-pit”

5.3.1.1 RIGHT-HEADED CONSTRUCTION:

In Manipuri, the two nouns functioning as the constituent elements of right-headed constructions may be related with one another either by the possessive ɡi ~ ki or by one of several verbal bases that are not actually retained in the final composite word. So it may be divided as- (i) possessive relation and (ii) verbal relation.

5.3.1.1.1. POSSESSIVE RELATION:

In this type of constructions the possessive case marker ɡi ~ ki occurs between the two nouns and losses in the compound words.

Examples:

məγyi məγyri > məγyri
“string of flame” “flame”
tagi mōcin > tajin
"tip of spear" "tip of spear"

kumgi mōcin > kumjin
"border of year" "early past of the year"

khorji mōsa > khorṣa
"branch of leg" "toe"

yagi mōton > yaton
"tip of tip" "tip of teeth"

lōygi mōton > lōyton
"tip of tongue" "tip of tongue"

The possessive relationship can be regarded as involving either - (i) a part whole relationship or (2) a directional relationship.

5.3.1.1.1. PART WHOLE RELATIONSHIP:

In such types of construction, the possessive gi ~ ki and the nominal prefix mō- has lost during the process of compounding.

Illustrations:

ugi mēna > una
"leaf of tree" "leaf"

yotki mōkhok > yotkhok
"handle of spade" "handle of spade"

tagi mōkhok > takhok
"handle of spade" "id"

lōygi mēna > lōyna
"leaf of flower" "petal"

khoygi mēri > khoyri
"thread of fishing hook" "fishing line"
5.3.1.1.2. DIRECTIONAL RELATIONSHIP:

In directional relationship compounds, the second element is actually an adverbial root, but in order to account for their meaning, we find it necessary to postulate underlying structures in which the second element is a derived noun. These nominals lose their prefix me- during the process of compounding.

Illustrations:

lɔyɡi mɔtɔn > lɔyton
“tip of tongue” “tip of tongue”

khɔŋgi mɔñiŋ > khunĩŋ
“back side of leg” “elbow”

khutki mɔyay > khutyay
“middle of finger” “middle finger”

mitki mɔpan > mitpan
“border of eye” “eyelid”

khɔŋgi mɔpi > khɔŋbi
“mother of leg” “big toe”

sɔŋi mɔthi > sɔnθi
“dung of cow” “cow dung”

cyŋi mɔkhɔŋ > cyŋkhɔŋ
“foot of hill” “foot hill”

yagi mɔkhoŋ > yakoŋ
“foot of teeth” “foot of teeth”

5.3.1.1.2. VERBAL RELATION:

mɔŋi sabɔ lɔŋ > miroŋ
“snare made by spider” “cobweb”

yumdeɡi tabɔ mɔcum > icum
“water falling from the roof” “water from roof”

mɔydeɡi thokɔ mɔrik > mɔryik
“pieces of fire coming from fire” “spark”
thum yawbɔ̃ mɔ̃hì > thumhi
“water / liquid containing salt” “brine”

kwa hapnɔ̃bɔ̃ cɔ̃phu > kwagok
“pot for keeping betel nut” “container of betel nut”

sunu hapnɔ̃bɔ̃ cɔ̃phu > sunugok
“pot for keeping lime” “container of lime”

Verbal relations are also possible to classify into three distinct groups depending on the types / kinds of ending that these verbs take in the underlying structure as - (1) resultatives, (2) purposives, and (3) relationals.

5.3.1.1.2.1. RESULTATIVES:

Those verbs that are ended in the infinitives (i.e. nominalizer - ɓɔ̃ -pɔ̃ ) are resultatives.

Illustrations:

cìŋɗɔ̃ lɔ̃yɔ̃bɔ̃ mi > cìŋmì
cìŋ + dɔ̃ + lɔ̃yɔ̃ + bɔ̃ + mi
hill + loc + live + inf + man “hill man (tribal)”

kòwɔ̃nɔ̃ sâbɔ̃ phɔ̃k > kòwɔ̃naphɔ̃k
kòwɔ̃n + nɔ̃ + sə + bɔ̃ + phɔ̃k
weed + nom + make + inf + mat “mat of weeds”

thum yawbɔ̃ mɔ̃hì > thumhi
thum + yaw + bɔ̃ + mɔ̃hì
salt + contain + inf + liquid “brine”

ceŋɗɔ̃ɡi lɔ̃wɔ̃bɔ̃ mɔ̃hì > ceŋhì
cɛŋ + dɔ̃ɡi + lɔ̃w + bɔ̃ + mɔ̃hì
corn + abl + take + inf + liquid “water that get after washing rice”

unɔ̃ pibɔ̃ mɔ̃hɔ̃ɡɔ̃y > uhɔ̃y
u + nɔ̃ + pi + bɔ̃ + mɔ̃hɔ̃ɡɔ̃y
tree + nom + give + inf + fruit “fruit”
5.3.1.1.2.2 PURPOSIVES:

Verbs which are ended in the purposive suffixes i.e. \( -\text{no} \), and infinitive (nominalizer) \(-b\bar{\text{o}} \sim -\text{po}\) are purposives.

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sa} & \quad \text{phun\text{\textbar{o}}b\bar{o}} \quad \text{c\text{o}y} \quad > \text{saj\text{o}y} \\
\text{sa} + \quad \text{phu} + \quad \text{n\bar{\text{o}}} + \quad \text{b\bar{o}} + \quad \text{c\text{o}y} \\
\text{animal} + \quad \text{beat} + \quad \text{pur.} + \quad \text{inf.} + \quad \text{stick} \quad \text{“whip”}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{l\text{o}yb\text{\textbar{k}}} + \quad \text{t\text{o}w\text{n\textbar{o}}b\bar{o}} \quad \text{yot} \quad > \quad \text{yotpak} \\
\text{l\text{o}yb\text{\textbar{k}}} + \quad \text{t\text{o}w} + \quad \text{n\bar{\text{o}}} + \quad \text{b\bar{o}} + \quad \text{yot} \\
\text{earth} + \quad \text{dig} + \quad \text{pur.} + \quad \text{inf.} + \quad \text{iron} \quad \text{“spade”}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{cak} + \quad \text{th\text{o}n\text{n\textbar{o}}b\bar{o}} \quad \text{c\text{\textbar{o}phu}} \quad > \quad \text{cak\text{\textbar{\text{o}}}n\text{\textbar{o}}c\text{\textbar{o}phu}} \\
\text{cak} + \quad \text{th\text{o}n} + \quad \text{n\bar{\text{o}}} + \quad \text{b\bar{o}} + \quad \text{c\text{o}phu} \\
\text{rice} + \quad \text{cook} + \quad \text{pur.} + \quad \text{inf.} + \quad \text{pof} \quad \text{“pot for cooking rice”}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{phi} \quad \text{h\text{\textbar{\text{o}}}n\text{\textbar{o}}b\bar{o}} \quad \text{luk} \quad > \quad \text{phiruk} \\
\text{phi} + \quad \text{hap} + \quad \text{n\bar{\text{o}}} + \quad \text{b\bar{o}} + \quad \text{luk} \\
\text{cloth keep} + \quad \text{pur.} + \quad \text{inf.} + \quad \text{basket} \quad \text{“basket for keeping clothes”}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{s\text{o}n} + \quad \text{th\text{\textbar{o}m\text{\textbar{o}}b\bar{o}}} \quad \text{kon} \quad > \quad \text{s\text{o}gon} \\
\text{s\text{o}n} + \quad \text{th\text{\textbar{\text{o}m}}} + \quad \text{n\bar{\text{o}}} + \quad \text{b\bar{o}} + \quad \text{kon} \\
\text{cow} + \quad \text{keep} + \quad \text{pur.} + \quad \text{inf.} + \quad \text{place} \quad \text{“cowshed”}
\end{align*}
\]

5.3.1.1.2.3. RELATIONALS:

Those verbs which are ended in the nominalizer \(-b\bar{\text{o}} \sim -\text{po}\) and genitive \(-\text{gi} \sim -\text{ki}\) are relationals.

Illustrations:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{th\text{o}b\text{\textbar{\text{o}c}}} & \quad \text{sub\text{\textbar{\text{o}}}gi} \quad \text{m\text{\textbar{\text{o}m\text{\textbar{\text{o}n}}}}} \quad > \quad \text{khutuman} \\
\text{th\text{o}b\text{\textbar{\text{o}c}}} & \quad \text{su} + \quad \text{b\bar{\text{o}}} + \quad \text{gi} \quad \text{m\text{\textbar{\text{o}m\text{\textbar{\text{o}n}}}}}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{work} + \quad \text{do} + \quad \text{inf.} + \quad \text{gen.} + \quad \text{price} \quad \text{“wages”}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{yan\text{o}} & \quad \text{cik\text{\textbar{\text{o}g}}} \quad \text{m\text{\textbar{\text{o}khun}}} \quad > \quad \text{yakhun} \\
\text{ya} + \quad \text{n\bar{\text{o}}} + \quad \text{cik} + \quad \text{p\bar{\text{o}}} + \quad \text{gi} + \quad \text{m\text{\textbar{\text{o}khun}}}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{tooth} + \quad \text{nom.} \quad \text{bite} + \quad \text{inf.} + \quad \text{gen.} + \quad \text{hole} \quad \text{“hole of teeth biting”}
\end{align*}
\]
khọnŋ +  cọtŋ + mọřm > khọnŋlọm
khọnŋ + ni + cọt + pọ + gi + mọřm
foot + nom. + go + inf. + gen. + path “foot path”

cu + sumbọgi mọhi > cuhi
CU + sum + bọ + gi + mọhi
sugar cane + squeeze + inf. + gen. + liquid “liquid from sugar cane”

All the above compounds are also possible to provide derivations with underlying form.

Illustrations:
   kọwna phọk > kọwna phọk
   kọwna + gi + phọk
   weed + gen. + mat “mat”

   ciŋi mi > ciŋni
   ciŋ + gi + mi
   hill + gen. + man “hill man”

   phọgi luŋk > phiruk
   phi + gi + luŋk
   cloth + gen. + basket “basket for keeping clothes”

   thọŋkki mọmọn > khutsumọn
   thọŋkki + ki + mọmọn
   work + gen. + price “wages”

There are trisyllabic compounds too in the language. In such cases the verb relates the two nouns of a compound.

Illustrations:
   lọw yọnŋbọ phọk > lọwyọŋphọk / phọklen
   lọw + yọŋ + ni + bọ + phọk
   paddy + thrash + pur. + inf. + mat. “thrashing mat”

   phi yonŋbọ mọphọm > phiyonphọm
   phi + yon + ni + bọ + mọphọm
   cloth + sell + pur. + inf. + place “place for selling clothes”

15. It is a kind of mat that is very big in size used in threshing paddy, so is called as phọklen “big mat” also.
khutnɔ subjgi mɔmɔn > khutsuman
khat + nɔ + su + bɔ + gi + mɔmɔn
hand + nom + do + inf. + gen. + price “wages”

There are some other right-headed compounds also. They are found containing a
verbal root as their second element, but these are to be regarded as being derived from
underlying derived nominals. Because, we cannot otherwise account for the fact that the
second element functions as the head in such compounds.

Illustrations:

sagi mɔthek > sathek
“bending of body” “gesture”

thagi mɔkhay > thakhay
“half of month” “fortnight”

khutki nɔ pak > khutpak
“breadth of hand” “palm”

khongi mɔnɔn > khoŋnɔn
“back of foot” “elbow”

khongi mɔnɔn > khoŋnɔn
“front of foot” “foreleg”

In the above examples the verbal noun under consideration is related to the first
element through a possessive relationship. And the following examples may be connected
through object, location, instrument, etc., and may be called other relationships.

Illustrations:

mɔynɔ sabɔ > mɔyɔsa
“hot by fire” “heat”

lɔŋnɔ taybɔ > lɔŋtɔy ~ lɔŋday
“stiching with thread” “seam”

cɔynɔ phubɔ > cɔyɔphu
“beating with stick” “lashes”
ləmdɔ  sibɔ, >lɔmsi
“dying on road or any place out side house” “accidental death”

laybu  ninbɔ > laynin
“wishing the god” “prayer”

There are a few right -headed compounds too that has the root phɔm < mɔphɔm
“place” as the second element of the compound while a verbal root as the first element.

Illustrations :

canɔ phɔm > caphɔm
“place for eating” “dining hall”

yenɔ phɔm > yenpɔm
“place for looking” “place from here something is to be seen”

cemɔ phɔm > cenpɔm
“place for running” “place something is to be run”

thoŋkɔ phɔm > thokpɔm
“place for exit” “exit”

thoŋnɔ phɔm > thoŋpɔm
“place for cooking” “kitchen”

In Paite right-headed compounds can be divided into two. They are (1) indicates
shape, and (2) indicates specific type. Illustrations :

(i) Indicates shape :

pa  + gul > pagul
fungus + snake “a fungus shapes like a snake”

pa  + kep > pakep
fungus + pus  “a fungus shaped like pus”

(2) Indicates specific type :

pa  + jɔŋ + bil > pajoŋbil
fungus + monkey + ear  “a fungus shaped like the ear of monkey”
pa + uy + sin > pauysin
fungus + dog + liver “a fungus shaped like the liver of dog”

This type may further be divided into two as - (1) a compound noun modifies a
noun to indicate specific type, and (2) a verb modifies a noun to indicate specific type.

Examples

(i) sa + bil + tun > sabiltun
    animal + ear + to errect “ass/donkey”

gul + ṇọọ + sọn > gulọọsọn
    snake + neck + red “a snake which is red at neck”

    bel + goŋ + gek > belgongek
    pot + brink + to constrict “a pitcher made of alluminium”

    bel + khe + nọy > belkhenọy
    pot + leg + to have “an earthern jar having round leg”

(ii) lay + leŋ > layleŋ
    paper + to fly “kite”

    lay + thon > laython
    paper + to send “letter”

    puan + luy > puanluy
    cloth + to be cold “rag”

But the classifications of right-headed compounds found in Manipuri and Paite is
not found in Thadou. Thadou has the simple forms of right-headed compounds. To give the
explanatory notes in the compound words is also not cultured in the language. But this
type is very numerous in Manipuri.

5.3.1.2. LEFT-HEADED CONSTRUCTION:

In Manipuri this type of construction contains a single nominal base which is
functioning as the head of the compound and it is modified by the successive verb of the base.

Illustrations:

\[ \text{cak/ceŋ} > \text{caknɔw/cɛŋnɔw} \]
new rice “new rice”

\[ \text{tumbol} > \text{potlum} \]
heavy object “load”

\[ \text{siŋibol} > \text{misi} \]
death man “lead / the mode of dying”

\[ \text{kɔŋbɔl} > \text{lɔy} \]
hard earth “hard rock”

Depending on the nature of the verb that occurs as the second element of the compound they may be classified into two main types, namely - (1) adjectival and (2) dynamic. Illustrations of each types are given below :

5. 3.1.2.1. ADJECTIVALS:

\[ \text{kɔŋbɔl} > \text{lɔy} \]
hard earth “hard rock”

\[ \text{ŋaŋbɔl} > \text{phi} \]
red cloth “red cloth”

\[ \text{pakpɔl} > \text{khutpak} \]
broad hand “palm”

\[ \text{ŋaŋbɔl} > \text{phi} \]
white cloth “white cloth”

\[ \text{ŋaŋbɔl} > \text{lɔy} \]
liquid earth “mud”

\[ \text{tumbol} > \text{potlum} \]
heavy object “load”
5.3.1.2.2. DYNAMIC:

ŋayakpə khon > khonyak
noisy voice “high tone (voice)”

ŋənəwbə tha > thanəw
new moon “new moon”

ŋupmbə ƞa > ƞapum
rotten fish “rotten fish”

ŋsibə tha > thasi
death moon “new moon”

ŋthanbə khonŋ > khonθanŋ
stepping leg “step”

ŋkhaybə sen > senkhay
contribute money “cintribution/subscription”

ŋkəkpdə ƞu > ukək
cutting tree “tree that is cutting”

ŋtuppə ƞu > utup
cutting tree “log”

ŋthenbə kəŋ > kəŋthen
display grain house “market”

There are some compounds that the relations of the two components are preferably
that of a purpose and they may be called purposive.

Examples:

canəbə ƞəɨw > ɨɨwca
“paddy field for eating” “estate”

innəbə phi > innəphi
cloth for wearing “dress” (chader type)

canəbə pot > ɨcapot
object for eating “eating object” (sweets)
sunčbo stick for supporting in walking “walking stick”

setn̄bo phi phijet
cloth for wearing “dress”

cančbo thaw cathaw
oil for eating “edible oil”

A few left-headed compounds which occur as an adverbial root as in the second element are also found in the language. In such types of compounds, the verb relates the noun with the adverb.

Illustrations:

(a) mčkha thn̄bo ya yakha
tooth that is in the below “lower teeth”

mčkha thn̄bo phi phi
the cloth that wear under “under wear/garment”

mčnu phi phi
the cloth that wear under “under wear/garment”

mč tu thn̄bo khon̄ khudn̄
leg which is in back “back foot”

čma thn̄bo khon̄ khuma
leg which is in front “foreleg”

mčyar thn̄bo khutsa khunit
finger which is in middle “middle finger”

mčpi oybo khutsa khubi
mother finger “thumb”

(b) mčtum oybo khut khutum
hand that is holding “fist”

mčpum oybo u upum
tree that is whole “unbroken tree”
mêcet oybê wa > wacet
bamboo which is in pieces “slice bamboo”

mêpak oybê u > upak
tree which is in breadth “plank”

mêhut oybê mi > mihut
substitute person “substitute”

In Thadou left- headed constructions too the first element modifies the second.

Examples:

lêy + phê > lêypê
earth + good “manure”

tha + mên > thamên
moon + dead “new moon”

uy + hik > uyhik
dog + germ “flea”

gêm + sa > gêmsha
wild + animal “wild animal”

gêm + bal > gêmabal
wild + arum “wild arum”

kenê + nên > kenênê
leg + neck “ankle”

Thadou left- headed compounds may be classified into five groups. They are:

(a) noun modifies noun to subclassify
(b) noun modifies noun to indicate source
(c) noun modifies noun to indicate habitat
(d) noun modifies noun to indicate beneficiary
(e) noun modifies noun to indicate location
(a) Noun modifies noun to subclassify:

In this type of construction the first element modifies the second to indicate their classification.

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ken} + \text{ηον} & \to \text{kenηον} \\
\text{leg} + \text{neck} & \to \text{ankle} \\
\text{ken} + \text{φαν} & \to \text{kenφαν} \\
\text{leg} + \text{branch} & \to \text{toe} \\
\text{bο} + \text{ρον} & \to \text{bορον} \\
\text{river} + \text{edge} & \to \text{bank} \\
\text{ken} + \text{το} & \to \text{kenτο} \\
\text{leg} + \text{under} & \to \text{sole}
\end{align*}
\]

(b) Noun modifies noun to indicate sources:

In this type of construction the first element modifies the second to indicate the source of the second. Illustrations are given below:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{θιν} + \text{hay} & \to \text{θινθαγ} \\
\text{tree} + \text{pus} & \to \text{milky fluid of tree} \\
\text{μι} + \text{thli} & \to \text{μιθλι} \\
\text{eye} + \text{fall} & \to \text{tear} \\
\text{βο} + \text{γηθ} & \to \text{βογηθα} \\
\text{cowdung} + \text{fungus} & \to \text{a fungus from cowdung}
\end{align*}
\]

(c) Noun modifies noun to indicate habitat:

In such types of construction also the first element modifies the second and indicated the habitat of the second.

Illustration:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{uy} + \text{hik} + \text{uyhik} \\
\text{dog} + \text{germ} & \to \text{flea}
\end{align*}
\]
(d) Noun modifies noun to indicate beneficiary:

In such types of construction the first element modifies the second and indicates its beneficiary.

Illustrations:

- hoy + ju > hoyju
- bee + beer/wine “honey”

- len + thcy > lenthcy
- king + fruit “pine apple”

- ce1 + tuy > cectuy
- rice + water “water that gets after washing rice”

- kolcu + tuy > kolcutuy
- sugar beet + water “id”

- ci + tuy > cituy
- salt + water “salt + water”

(e) Noun modifies noun to indicate location:

In such type of constructions the first element modifies the second and the second also became location for placing the first.

Illustrations:

- kon + len >konlen
- plate + big “bowl”

- ju + bel > jubel
- beer/wine + pot “a vessel/ pot for keeping beer/wine”
ken + kok > kenkok
leg + wear “shoe”

As mentioned above, Paite also has left-headed compounds. In such compounds the first element modifies the second member.

Examples:

in + hik > ihik
house + germ “lizard”

uy + hik > uyhik
dog + germ “flea”

grm + sa > grmsa
wild + animal/beast “wild animal/beast”

grm + bal > grmbal
wild + arum “wild arum”

khe + tul > khetul
leg + rod “heel”

khut + nnu > khutnu
hand + neck “wrist”

luy + gry > luygry
river + edge “bank”

len + nuay > lennuay
shoulder + under “arm-pit”

khe + nuay > khenuay
leg + under “sole”

As Thadou, Paite left-headed compounds also may be classified into five groups.

They are:

(a) noun modifies noun to subclassify
(b) noun modifies noun to indicate sources
(c) noun modifies noun to indicate habitat
(d) noun modifies noun to indicate beneficiary
(e) noun modifies noun to indicate location

(a) Noun modifies noun to sub-classify:
In this type of construction the first member modifies the second member to indicate classification.
Examples:

khe + ṭọn  khe וגם
leg + neck “ankle”

khe + ṭul > khetul
leg + rod “heel”

khe + ṭuŋ > khejuŋ
leg + root “toe”

khut + ṭọŋ > khutŋŋŋ
hand + neck “wrist”

luy + gŋy > luygŋy
river + edge “bank”

lën + nuay > lenŋnuay
shoulder + under “arm-pit”

khin + ḍŋŋ > khindŋŋ
fire-shelf + underside “underside of fire-shelf”

(b) Noun modifies noun to indicate sources:
In this type of construction the first member modifies the second to indicate the source of the second member.
Examples:

sĩŋ + nay > sĩŋnay
tree + pus “milky fluid of tree”

gua + pa > guapa
bamboo + fungus “a fungus (sproots from bamboo)”
mit + tuy > mittuy
eye + water “tear”

pol + pa > polpa
straw + fungus “a fungus from straw”

b4+ tuy > butuy
rice + water “water that gets after washing rice”

(c) Noun modifies noun to indicate habitat:

In such constructions the first noun modifies the second noun to indicate the habitat of the second noun.

Examples:

uy + hik > uyhik
dog + germ “flea”

gɔm + sa > gɔmsa
wild + animal/beast “wild animal/beast”

gɔm + bal > gɔmbal
wild + arun “wild arun’

in + hik > inhik
house + germ “lizard”

(d) Noun modifies noun to indicate beneficiary:

In these compound bases, the first noun modifies the second as its beneficiary.

Examples:

khuay + ju > khuayju
bee + beer “honey”

sikha + pɔt > sikhapɔt
evil spirit + cotton “a grass having substance like cotton”

len + thɔy > lenthɔy
king + fruit “pine apple”

sikha + mɔlta > sikhamɔlta
evil spirit + chilly “a pepper wild grass”
(e) Noun modifies noun to indicate location:

In such types of construction, the first noun modifies the second and the later also becomes location for placing the first.

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{me}^7 + \text{kuan} & \quad > \text{me}^7 \text{kuan} \\
\text{curry} + \text{plate} & \quad \text{“bowl”}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{dum} + \text{bom} & \quad > \text{dumbom} \\
\text{tobacco} + \text{basket} & \quad \text{“a basket for keeping tobacco”}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ju} + \text{bal} & \quad > \text{jubal} \\
\text{beer} + \text{pot} & \quad \text{“a pot/vessel for keeping beer”}
\end{align*}
\]

In Manipuri there is a group of compounds which cannot be classified either left-headed or right-headed, because the head of the compound can be interchanged left to right and vice-versa and gives the same meaning. So they can be regarded as either left-headed or right-headed. Actually, they contain a noun and a verb in their constituent elements, but by deriving the second element from an underlying verbal noun, they can make right-headed, and by deriving it from an underlying relative clause, they can be called left-headed. Such types of construction may be called an appositive.

Illustrations:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ugī mē得天独厚} & \quad > \text{ukē得天独厚 \text{“log”}} \\
\text{ēkēkpo} & \quad \text{u} \\
\text{piece of tree}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ugī mē得天独厚} & \quad > \text{urēy} \\
\text{ērēybo} & \quad \text{u} \\
\text{“fine-grain”}
\end{align*}
\]

16. An endocentric construction that is difficult to tell which IC is the head is appositive. e.g. English Queen Marie.
cakki mënθumη
rice that is shared > cakθumη “share”
dθumηbɔ cak
shared rice

siŋi mɔtek
firewood that is in piece > siŋiŋek “broken / piece of firewood”
dtekpo sŋiŋ
broken firewood

There are some more compound words also which belong to the above classification but in such types of compound, the possessive and the infinitive/nominalizer is not used as above.

Examples:

phi dɔɔwɔdɔ
cloth that is large > phijaw
“large cloth”
ɔɔwɔdɔ phi
large cloth

hi ðipikpɔ mɔːca
boat that is small
hi ðipikpɔ hi
boat that is small
small boat

u dɔɔwɔdɔ
tree which is big > ujaw
“big tree”
ɔɔwɔdɔ u
big tree

mi ðphabɔ
man who is arrested
ðphabɔ mi
arrested man
> mipha “prisoner”
mi ḍcenbɔ
man who is running
> micen
“timid”

Running man

From the above analysis, it is noted that the endocentric in Manipuri has a great number with different types of formation. It has some more characteristic than Thadou and Paite. In endocentric construction both Thadou and Paite are similar, since both the languages have many similar vocabularies also. In most cases they are very similar to each other in compare to Manipuri.

5.4. EXOCENTRIC CONSTRUCTIONS:

A construction which is not endocentric is exocentric (Hockett. 1958). Generally Manipuri exocentric compounds are made up of a noun and a verb. If neither of the constituent elements can be regarded as head of the construction/compound, it is needed to postulate a covert element such as, pot “thing” mɔpʰɔm “place” mi “man”, etc., as an element (the head) for the constructions.

Regarding to their mode/manner of formation, such types of construction in Manipuri may be classified into two main groups. They are - (1) purposives and (2) Resultatives:

5.4.1. PURPOSES:

Such types of construction are formed with a purpose.

Examples:

naw sʊmnɔbɔ pot > nawsum
thing for putting the child to sleep “cradle”

mɔy kʰetnɔbɔ pot > mɔykhet
thing for scraping fire “match”

kʰɔnjɔ upnɔbɔ pot > kʰɔnjup
thing for putting / wearing on foot “shoe”
khutt<e> topn<e>b<e> pot > khudop
thing for putting on hand “ring”

mayd<e> khumn<e>b<e> pot > maykhum
thing for covering face “veil”

kwa c<e>p<e>n<e>b<e> pot > kwajdp
thing that crush the betel nut “nut cracker”

l<e>y khetn<e>b<e> pot > l<e>ykhet
thing that scraping the tougue “tongue cleaner/scaper”

way sitn<e>b<e> pot > sumjit
thing for sweeping “broom”

siŋ khayn<e>b<e> pot > siŋ<e>jŋŋ<e>
thing for cutting fire wood “axe”

5.4.2. RESULTATIVES:
Such types pf construction are formed with a result.
Illustrations:

wad<e> l<e>yb<e> tin > watin
worm that lives bamboo “worm(lived in bamboo)”

l<e>y<e>d<e>gi s<e>wb<e> tin > l<e>y<e>s<e>sw
warm that comes out of earth “white ant”

u m<e>ŋŋ<e>b<e> m<e>ŋphaŋ > um<e>ŋŋ
place where trees are densed “forest”

n<e>md<e> poβ<e> pot > n<e>mbop
thing that carried on back “luggage carry on back”

l<e>mbi loŋβ<e> m<e>ŋphaŋ > l<e>mbiŋŋ
place that is many alternative ways “crossing (way)”

ud<e> taŋβ<e> pambi > utarβi
plant that depends on tree “parasitic plant”

ud<e> yetp<e> mɔ<e>ri > uri
plant that wrapped on the tree “cripper”
When the covert head noun is _mi_ “man” generally the infinitive / nominalizer _-bɔŋ_ ~ _-pɔŋ_ is retained in the compound. But the infinitive/ nominalizer _-bɔŋ_ ~ _-pɔŋ_ is generally changed to _-bi_ ~ _-pi_ when the person referred to is a woman.

Illustrations:

\[
\text{isɔy } sɔkpo mọ / nupọ > sɔysɔkpo}
\text{man who sings song “male singer”}
\]

\[
isɔy sɔkpọ mọ / nupọ > sɔysɔkpi
\text{woman who sings song “female singer”}
\]

\[
lɔmbidi pɔybo mọ > lɔmbboybo
\text{man who wanders on the road “monk”}
\]

\[
lɔmbidi pɔybi mọ > lɔmbboybi
\text{woman who wanders on the road “nun”}
\]

\[
pot yonbo mọ > potyonbo
\text{man who sells things “sales man”}
\]

\[
pot yonbi mọ > potyonbi
\text{woman who sells things “female seller”}
\]

\[
cak thonbo mọ > cakthonbo
\text{man who cooks rice “male cook”}
\]

\[
cak thonbi mọ > cakthonbi
\text{woman who cooks rice “female cook”}
\]

The above examples generally can be used both for male and female. There are some more compounds of such type that is generally used either male or female.

Examples:

\[
\text{u } subbo mọ > usubbo}
\text{man who works on wood “carpenter”}
\]

\[
nọn subbo mọ > nọnsubbo}
\text{man who works on stone “mason”}
\]
punḥ yēyāḥ mi > punyōyāḥ
man who beats drum “drummer”

The above examples are generally used only to the male while the following examples are only for the females.

Examples:

phi lonbi mi > phironbi
woman who embroids cloth “id”

yensanį yonbi mi > yensanįyonbi
woman who sells vegetables “id”

naw lōybi nupi > nawroybi
woman who tends the baby “mid wife”

phēw subi nupi > phēwsubi
woman who hits the paddy “id”

In Manipuri, there are a few compounds also which have an object like pot “thing” as the covert head which retain the female gender marker -bi ~ -pi.

Examples:

muk cābāḥ pot > mukcabī
ting which eats ink “blotting paper”

sōm phābāḥ pot > sōmphabī
ting that catching/holding hair “hair pin”

mōydōḥ lānbāḥ tin > mōyranī
insect that dies on fire “moth”

udō tāŋbāḥ pambi > utāŋbi
plant that depends on tree “parasitic plant”

As Manipuri, Thadou exocentric constructions are also studied under two groups.

They are (1) purposives and (2) resultatives.
(1) Purposives: Such tyoes of constructions are formed with a purpose. It is the same in Manipuri. But in Thadou it is not possible to give its explanatory notes as in Manipuri.

Examples:

- voŋ + kul > voŋkul
  shed “stv”

- bol + penŋ + mul > bolpenŋmul
  place for playing “pologround”

- naw + loy > nawloy
  child + to put “cradle”

- thil + pu + mån > thilpumən
  price for carrying goods “freight”

- pon + yannə > ponyannə
  cloth + to hang “cloth stand (hanger)”

- may + khu > maykhu
  cloth that cover the face “veil”

- mun + thi > munθi
  floor + swept “broom”

- thiŋ + at > thiŋat
  tree + to cut “saw(N)”

(2) Resultatives: It gives the result or meaning of something.

Examples:

- gal + mul > galmul
  place “battle field”

- phɛy + cam > phɛycam
  plane “valley”

- lam + ka > lamka
  road + cross “crossing (road)”

- go + in > goin
  bamboo + house “bamboo house”
bon > bonjin
cow + house “cowshed”

in + cuŋ > incuŋ
house + on “roof”

in + nuypu > innuypu
house + owner “owner of house”

thin + mœŋ > thinmœŋ
tree + dense “forest”

tutœ > tutœmul
to enter + place “entrance”

Paite exocentric constructions may be studied under two groups with respect to
their constructions. They are -(1) noun plus verb in infinitive form, and (2) noun plus verb
in infinitive form with the suffix - na.

Examples:

(1) Noun plus verb in infinitive form:

puan + ak > puanaŋ
cloth + to wear “shirt”

khe + dœp > khedœp
leg + to wrap “shoe”

mun + phia’ > munphia’
place + to swept “broom”

lim + et > limet
shadow + to see “looking glass”

gun + sua’ > gunsu’a’
river + to bear “The point where river flows into and
flows out of it also”

(2) Noun plus verb in infinitive form with suffix - na:
In this construction, the first member is a noun while the second member is a verb in infinitive form followed by the suffix - na. Such types of construction indicate an instrument.

Examples:

siŋ + at + na > siŋətna
tree + to cut + suffix “saw (N)”

in + kil’ + na > inkil’na
house + to fasten + suffix “latch”

siŋ + not + na > siŋnotna
tree + to rup + suffix “planner”

tep + khet + na > tepkhetna
hearth + to strike + suffix “a flat mallet”

Further, Paite exocentric constructions may be classified as (1) purposives and (2) resultatives also as in Manipuri and Thadou.

(1) Purposives:

Its formation rule is similar to Manipuri and Thadou.

Examples:

vok + in > vokin
pig + house “sty”

naw + luay > nawluy
child + put “cradle”

may + tuaŋ > maytaŋ
face + hide “veil”

kuy + kuŋ > kuykuŋ
scratch + burn “match”

lɔŋy + kyatnɔ > lɔŋykyatnɔ
tongue + clean/scratch “tongue cleaner”

puan + ja > puanja
cloth + to wear “cloth for wearing (innɔphi)”
(2) Resultatives:

ciaŋ + khun > ciaŋkhun
stick + support “walking stick”

puan + them > puan them
cloth + to wear “cloth for wearing”

čn + huan + in > čnhuanin
rice + to cook + house “kitchen”

go + lun > golun
bamboo + insect/worm “worm (lived in bamboo)”

lɔy + kha > lɔykha
earth + worm “white ant”

lɔm + ka > lɔmka
road + cross “crossing (road)”

kha + guy > khaguy
worm + wrapped to the tree “cirpper”

gɔm + mɔŋ > gɔmmɔŋ
wild + dense “forest”

lut + nɔ > lutnɔ
enter + hole “entrance”

in + tun > intun
house + on “roof”

From the above analysis it is noticed that the three languages are very similar to each other. Among them Thadou and Paite has more similar forms other than Manipuri.

5.5. CO-ORDINATE CONSTRUCTIONS :

Co-ordinate constructions are generally made up of two different nouns together through conjunctions. Manipuri co-ordinate compounds may be divided into two main types as (1) additive and (2) alternative.
5.5.1. ADDITIVE:

This type of construction is made through the associative suffix -ŋò ~ -kò or the conjunction .AddColumn “and”.

Examples:

sagò nágò
sa (Column) па  > sa па
animal and fish   “meat”

potkò  Column ćiıyor
pot  Column ćiıyor  > pot ćiıyor
thing and stick  “things”

yumgò  Column ściiyor
yum  Column ściiyor  > yum ściiyor
house and barn   “settled life”

łɔwɔgò  Column ściigor
łɔw  Column ściigor  > łɔw ściigor
field and firewood  “property”

hingol  Column ściigor
hingol  Column ściigor  > hingol ściigor > hingol ściigor
kitchen garden and fencing  “kitchen garden etc.”

tuqò  Column ściigor
tu  Column ściigor  > tu ściigor
stream and canal  “marshy place”

ịa  Column ściigor
ịa  Column ściigor  > ịa ściigor
fish and rice  “food”
wapọlọŋ upọlọŋ
wọpọl ọmọsun ọpọl
-group of bamboo and
trees that is growing

sagọ sọngọ
sa ọmọsun sọn
-animal and cow

huyọl họwdọnlọl
huy ọmọsun họwdon
-dog and cat

yẹnsan yẹŋi
yẹnsan ọmọsun yẹni
-curry and grass

> wapọl upọl
"bamboo and tree grown like a fencing"
> sa sọn
"cattle"
> huy họwdon
"dog and cat"
> yẹnsan yẹni
"vegetables"

5.5.2. ALTERNATIVES:

It is made with the conjunctive nattrọgọ "or" > -ọl ọl -ọl.

Illustrations:

1. sara ọnọ ọmọl casi
   "Let's eat either meat or fish"
2. sọnlọla iroyọl ọmọl loysí
   "Let's rare either cow or buffalo"
3. tombọtọ caw bọtọ ọmọl lak - u
   "Come either Tomba or Chaoba"
4. phurilọ khọngrawọ ọmọl leyyu
   "Buy a shirt or a pant"