Verbal Categories in Spoken Sinhalese

THE grammatical framework set up for the verbal piece in spoken Sinhalese includes the categories of Aspect, Tense, Mood, Person, Number and Grade, and a twofold classification nto Finite and Practical forms. In this paper I propose to present the criteria for setting up these categories with reference to some texts chosen for the purpose.

My texts for this analysis will be verbal sentences only, which are distinguished from the non-verbal sentences by the presence of a verbal piece. Thus, for instance, *api ennan* 'Good bye' is a verbal sentence, whereas *lamai haiyemmə vædə* 'The children are very busy' is a non-verbal sentence; *ennan* in the former sentence is the verbal piece.

ASPECT

Three Aspects are stated for the verbal piece in spoken Sinhalese, as Active, Passive and Causative. Every verbal form belongs to one of these three Aspects. Words belonging to one Aspect differ from words belonging to another Aspect both in form and in function. Formal distinctions between the different Aspect-forms will not be discussed in this paper. They will be handled in a future paper dealing with the phonological correspondences of the grammatical categories stated here. Their functional distinctions will be stated in this paper with reference to a limited number of sentences chosen as the corpus for this purpose. The structure of the sentence as a whole and the Aspectival status of the verbal piece are interrelated.

The texts chosen are some two-clause sentences of NV structure, N being the nominal phrase and V being the verbal phrase. These sentences have the implication of utterance as 'statements' with falling intonation.

In the characteristic utterance of these sentences two major stress groups are recognized.[1] The first major stress group rises in pitch, and the second falls. The pitch at the beginning of the second group is lower that that at the end of the first. Each major stress group is a clause.

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1. The expression 'major stress group' has the implication that there may be other stressed syllables within such groups ; but the stress in such syllables is less prominent.

Kymograms and oscillograms were made for certain utterances of this description. But they have not provided any characteristics which could be correlated with the stating of the major stress groups. This division is, therefore, made at the level of kinaesthetic observation.

e.g.,
'mamə	'gamətə yanəva
'taatta	'kolə ~ bə yanəva
'malli-ṭə	'hariyəṭə vaturə pevenəva.

It is not proposed to make any detailed study of the nominal piece in these sentences. But, as any consideration of sentences is bound to involve nominals, a word may be said about them. For the present purpose, two types of nominals are distinguished as 'postfixed' and 'non-postfixed'.[2] In the postfixed nominals, the postfix will be treated as a particle. The postfixed particles will be written with a hyphen in the examples in the transcription, so that the postfixed nominals may be distinguished from the non-postfixed nominals.

Here are the texts

I *Active verbal forms*

1.	api	*kanəva*[3]
2.	mamə	kolə ~ bə *yanəva*
3.	gonaa	velə-tə *duvənəva*
4.	malli	nitərəmə a ~ *dənəva*
5.	taatta	hariyətə vaturə *bonəva*

II *Passive verbal forms*

6.	kooṭuvə	*kædenəva*
7.	daruva	bimə *vætenəva*
8.	del	bimə-tə *kædenəva*
9.	malli	nitərəmə *vætenəva*
10.	kooṭuvə	nitərəmə æ ~ gee *ænenəva*
11.	uu-ṭə	*nætenəva*
12.	kellə-atin	vaturə *ihenəva*
13.	ma-ṭə	un-ṭə *bænenəva*
14.	malli-ṭə	nitərəmə æ ~ *denəva*
15.	k ættə-ṭə	nikammə atə *kæpenəva*

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2. A study of the case system of the noun is not undertaken here. But, it is assumed that in a detailed study of the case system of the noun on formal criteria one would have to make a similar division as a basic requirement. This division is equally valid for the pronominals.

3. The big space indicates the clause division.

III *Causative verbal forms*

16.	taatta	*paddənəva*
17.	amma	goyam *kappənəva*
18.	uu	æ ~ gə-ṭə *issənəva*
19.	mamə	seerəmə *kappənəva*
20.	æ æ	nitərəmə karatte *paddənəva*
21.	mamə	uu-ṭə kiyəla *paddənəva*
22.	malli	ææ-ṭə kiyəla væṭə *lissənəva*
23.	ææ	kolla-ṭə kiyəla apə-ṭə *bannənəva*
24.	taatta	uu-ṭə kiyəla seerəmə *kappənəva*
25.	nangi	joon-ṭə kiyəla okkomə kajju *kappənəva*

In stating the structural formulae for these texts,

n   will be used to denote the non-post-fixed nominal ;

n-p   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,   post-fixed nominal ;

v   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,   verbal piece,

and, m   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,   adverbial modifier.

In sentences 21-25, where the verbal piece is in the Causative Aspect, there is a word *kiyəla* which always keeps company with a post-fixed nominal. This word *kiyəla* is named a ' causative particle,' and is denoted by p in the formulae.   p, the causative particle, is to be distinguished from -p (hyphen-p), which denotes the post-fixed particle.

In the formulae, the Aspect of the verbal piece will be indicated after v as v(a), v(p), v(c), in which a, p and c denote Active, Passive and Causative respectively.

Structural formulae for the texts cited on pp. 2-3 :

I   *Active verbal forms*

1.	n	v(a)
2.	n	n v(a)
3.	n	n-p v(a)
4.	n	m v(a)
5.	n	m n v(a)

II   *Passive verbal forms*

6.	n	v(p)
7.	n	n v(p)
8.	n	n-p v(p)
9.	n	m v(p)
10.	n	m n v(p)
11.	n-p	v(p)
12.	n-p	n v(p)
13.	n-p	n-p v(p)
14.	n-p	m v(p)
15.	n-p	m n v(p)

III   *Causative verbal forms*

16.	n	v(c)
17.	n	n v(c)
18.	n	n-p v(c)
19.	n	m v(c)
20.	n	m n v(c)
21.	n	n-p p v(c)
22.	n	n-p p nv(c)
23.	n	n-p p n-p v(c)
24.	n	n-p p m v(c)
25.	n	n-p p m n v(c)

Looking at the 25 structural formulae given above for two-clause (NV) verbal sentences, it is possible to make the following generalized statement about the salient functional differences between verbal forms belonging to different Aspects.

1. In structures in which the Active forms function, the N clause is always n.[4]   The V clause does not have ' n-p p ' as a constant feature.

2. In structures in which the Passive forms function, the N clause is n[4] or n-p.[5]   The V clause does not have ' n-p p ' as a constant feature.

4. This is only with reference to the sentences already cited. But, N clause is not always a one-word clause. Even where the N clause has more than one word, however, the head of the endocentric construction is always statable as n.

5. In sentences where the N clause has more than one word, the head of the endocentric construction is always statable as n-p.

3. In structures in which the Causative forms function, the N clause is always n⁴. The V clause may have ' n-p p ' as a constant feature.[6]

Thus, the functional status of the forms belonging to one Aspect is different from the functional status of the forms belonging to another.

As every verbal form belongs to one of the three Aspects, it is possible to arrange the whole formal scatter[7] of any given verb in Aspect columns. But all scatters do not have forms belonging to all three Aspects : (i) certain scatters include forms of all three Aspects, (ii) certain scatters include forms belonging to two Aspects only, and (iii) certain scatters include forms of one Aspect only. Accordingly, the formal scatters are named as

    (i) Three-Aspect verbs,

    (ii) Two-Aspect verbs,

and (iii) Single-Aspect verbs, respectively.

Variants

There is the possibility that in certain instances two or three forms of the same verb may function in the same sentence structure as free variants. Thus, for instance, one can have either of these sentences in the same context, without any distinction, other than phonological.

    (i) taatta gas *kappənəva*.

    (ii) taatta gas *kappəvənəva*.

        (Word for word : father, trees, causes to cut)

        ' Father is getting the trees cut.'

In these two sentences kappənəva and kappəvənəva are free variants. Such free variants in formal scatters will be referred to as ' variants.'

A representative list of Three-Aspect, Two-Aspect and Single-Aspect verbs is given below. In these examples only the Mood A, Tense 1 forms are given.

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6. The sentence structures provided and discussed here are only a limited selection. But this statement holds good for any two-clause verbal sentence of the NV type, and can be extended without any ambiguity to any sentence in Colloquial Sinhalese.

7. For ' formal scatter ' see

    J. R. Firth, ' Technique of Semantics,' *T.P.S.*, 1935. p. 62.

    F. R. Palmer, ' The Verb in Bilin,' *B.S.O.A.S.*, XIX, 1. p. 131.

Three-Aspect verbs

(1)

Active	*Passive*	*Causative* (3 *variants*)
pihinəva	pihenəva	pihəvənəva
		pissənəva
		pissəvənəva

    A. kellə maalu *pihinəva*.
        ' The girl is cooking the fish.'

    P. kellə-atin maalu ageeṭə *pihenəva*.
        ' The girl can cook the fish very well.'

    C. amma kellə-ṭə kiyəla maalu *pihəvənəva*.
          "   "   "   "   *pissənəva*.
          "   "   "   "   *pissəvənəva.*
        ' Mother is getting the girl to cook the fish.'

(2)

Active	*Passive*	*Causative* (2 *variants*)
kapənəva	k æpenəva	kappənəva
		kappəvənəva

    A. ææ goyam *kapənəva*.
        ' She is reaping paddy.'

    P. ææ-atin goyam ageeṭə *kæpenəva*.
        ' She can reap paddy very well.'

    C. amma ææ-ṭə kiyəla goyam *kapənəva*.
          "   "   "   "   *kappəvənəva.*
        ' Mother is getting her to reap paddy.'

(3)

Active	*Passive*	*Causative* (*no variants*)
akulənəva	ækilenəva	akuləvənəva

    A. amma vii *akulənəva*.
        ' Mother is collecting unhusked rice.'

    P. amma-atin vii ikmənəṭə *ækilenəva*.
        ' Mother can collect unhusked rice very swiftly.'

    C. amma kellə-ṭə kiyəla vii *akuləvənəva*.
        ' Mother is getting the girl to collect unhusked rice.'

Two-Aspect Verbs

(A) Active-Causative

(1)	*Active*	*Causative (2 variants)*
	nægiṭinəva	nægiṭṭənəva
		nægiṭṭəvənəva

A. malli *nægiṭinəva.*
   ' The younger brother is waking up.'

C. æ̈æ malli *nægiṭṭənəva.*
   ,, ,, *nægiṭṭəvənəva.*
   ' She is making the younger brother wake up.'

(2)	*Active*	*Causative (no variants)*
	uyənəva	uyəvənəva

A. æ̈æ bat *uyənəva.*
   ' She is cooking the meal.'

C. mamə æ̈æ-ṭə kiyəla *uyəvənəva.*
   ' I shall get her to cook.'

(B) Active-Passive

(1)	*Active*	*Passive*
	ayənəva	æyenəva

A. girəva kaṭə *ayənəva.*
   ' The parrot is opening its mouth.'

P. girəva-ṭə kaṭə *æyənəva.*
   ' The parrot is opening its mouth.'

(C) Passive-Causative

(1)	*Passive*	*Causative (2 variants)*
	væṭenəva	vaṭṭənəva
		vaṭṭəvənəva

P. u~bə-atin bimə *væṭenəva.*
   ' You might drop (it).'

C. u~nbə eekə *vaṭṭənəva.*
   ,, ,, *vaṭṭəvənəva.*
   ' You might drop it.'

(2)	*Passive*	*Causative (no variants)*
	idenəva	idəvənəva

P. niyə ~ gə-ṭə seerəmə *idenəva.*
   ' Everything ripens in the drought.'

C. aacci a ~ bə *idəvənəva.*
   ' Grandmother is making mangoes ripen.'

Single-Aspect Verbs

(1) *Active*
    da ~ galənəva
    maaluva *da ~ gələnəva.*
    ' The fish is flapping.'

(2) *Passive*
    ædenəva
    gaalə-ṭə nayek *ædenəva.*
    ' A cobra is creeping into the thicket.'

Thus, so far as the category of Aspect is concerned, the following types of scatter are stated :

Three-Aspect Verbs

    1. Active—Passive—Causative (3 variants)
    2. Active—Passive—Causative (2 variants)
    3. Active—Passive—Causative (no variants)

Two-Aspect Verbs

    (A) Active-Causative
        1. Active—Causative (2 variants)
        2. Active—Causative (no variants)

    (B) Active-Passive
        1. Active—Passive

    (C) Passive-Causative
        1. Passive—Causative (2 variants)
        2. Passive—Causative (no variants)

Single-Aspect Verbs

    1. Active
    2. Passive

II

FINITE AND PARTICIPIAL FORMS

Certain verbal forms function at the sentence final position without any restriction. Others do not function at the sentence final position except in echoing.[8]

Those forms which function at the sentence final position without any restriction are named 'Finite verbal forms,' and the others are named 'Participial forms.' At the non-final position in sentences, Participial forms are either adverbial or adjectival in function.

The reduplicative forms (No. 6 in the Table of Participial Forms) occur before verbal forms within the same clause, and thereby share the same functional status as adverbs.

e.g.,   'un   'seerəmə   *kapə kapə*   dæmma.

         'un   'seerəmə   *ædə ædə*   dæmma.

cf.   'un   'seerəmə   ahakə   dæmma, in which ahakə is an adverb. All other Participial forms occur before nominal forms within the same clause, and thereby share the same functional status as adjectives.

e.g.,   'duu *kapəpu*   goyam.

         'væṭiccə   goyam.

cf.   'apuuru   goyam, in which apuuru is an adjective.

There are certain forms, however, (the -la ending forms, as it will be seen) which share the characteristics of Finite as well as Participial forms. The -la forms may occur at the sentence final position without any restriction.

e.g.,   un   seerəmə   *kapəla.*

         ee   rabaanə   *bi ~ dila.*

         del   okkomə   *væṭila.*

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8. By 'echoing' is mean a repeated utterance of the same form by a second participant, or the speaker himself. The following text, in the form of a dialogue, will illustrate such a case of echoing in which the verbal form in question is italicised in the transcription :

A : duu *kapəpu* goyam hari agee ne !

B : moneva ? duu *kapəpu* ?

A : ov, mee !

(A : This paddy the daughter has reaped is very fine, isn't it ?

B : What ? The daughter has reaped (it) ?

A : Yes. Here you are !).

Except in the case of such echoings, *kapəpu* does not function in the sentence final position.

They may occur at a non-final position in the sentence, marking the end of a clause.

e.g.,   'un   'goyam   *kapəla*   'gedərə   giyaa.

         'æː   'rabaanə   *bi ~ dəla*   'hænguna.

Thus, the -la forms share the characteristics of Finite forms.

But they may also occur at a non-final position in the sentence, sharing the functional status of adverbs by being before a verbal form in the same clause.

e.g.,   'un   'seerəmə   *kapəla*   dæmma.

Thus, the -la forms share the characteristics of Participial forms.

In classifying verbal forms into Finite and Participial forms, therefore, the -la forms will be handled under a separate heading called 'Common Forms.'

III

MOOD

Two Moods are stated for the Finite verbal forms as A and B. All forms for which Tenses are required to be stated are named Mood A forms, and all forms for which all or some of the categories of Person, Number and Grade, but not Tense, are required to be stated are named Mood B forms.

IV

TENSE

Twelve Tenses are stated for Mood A forms which are named numerically from 1 to 12.

V

PERSON, NUMBER AND GRADE

Person, Number and Grade are categories stated for Mood B forms only. They are not stated for Mood A. Thus, Tense on the one hand, and Person, Number and Grade on the other, are mutually exclusive.

Three Persons are stated as First, Second and Third, based on the colligation of these verbal forms with the First, Second and Third Person pronominal forms respectively.

Two Numbers are stated as Singular and Plural. Those verbal forms which colligate with singular pronominal forms are named Singular, and those which colligate with plural pronominal forms are named Plural. Some forms colligate with both singular and plural pronominals ; these are named ' Singular and Plural.'[9]

The category of Grade is required to be stated for the Mood B Second Person forms only. Three Grades are stated as Honorific, Ordinary and Non-Honorific.

By Honorific forms are meant those forms which collocate with ohee, oya, obə, etc., which are, contextually, used in addressing one's equals or superiors.

By Ordinary forms are meant those forms which collocate with u~bə, u~bəla, etc., which are, contextually, used in addressing one's equals or inferiors.

By Non-Honorific forms are meant those forms which collocate with too, topi, etc , which are, contextually, used in addressing one's inferiors.[10]

I now propose to illustrate the categories set up above by arranging the formal scatter of one verb in category columns. The verb chosen is *kapənəva* ' to cut,' which is a Three-Aspect verb with two variants in the Causative.

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9. For convenience of reference I propose to list here some of the pronominal forms referred to as having Number and Person distinctions.

Person	Sg.	Pl.
1st :	mamə	api
2nd :	too	topi
	u~bə	u~belɐ
	ohee	oheela
	tamuse	tamusela
	etc.	etc.
3rd :	uu	un
	eya	eyala
	eeka	eekala
	ææ	æækla
	etc.	etc.

10. The terms ' Honorific,' ' Ordinary ' and ' Non-Honorific ' have no other implication than a set of names. Any form can be used as a term of endearment.

FINITE VERBAL FORMS

1. Mood A

Tense	Active Aspect	Passive Aspect	Causative Aspect
1	kapənəva	kæpenəva	kappəvənəva
2	kapəpi	kæpicci	kappəvəpi
3	kapətot	kæpetot	kappəvətot
4	kapətat	kæpetat	kappəvətat
5	kapayi, kapaavi	kæpeyi, kæpeevi	kappəvayi, kappəvaavi
6	kapannan		kappəvannan
7	kapanne	kæpenne	kappəvanne
8	kapaddi	kæpeddi	kappəvaddi
9	kapuva	kæpuna	kæppuva
10	kapuve	kæpune	kæppuve
11	kapuvot	kæpunot	kæppuvot
12	kapuvat	kæpunat	kæppuvat

FINITE VERBAL FORMS
2. Mood B.

Person	Grade	Number	Active Aspect	Passive Aspect	Causative Aspect	
2	Honorific	Sg. Pl.	kapanna	kæpiyan	kappanna	kappəvan
	Ordinary	Sg.	kapəpan, kapəhan		kappəpan kappəhan	kappəvəpan kappəvəhan
		Pl.	kæppalla, kapəhalla		kappəpalla kappəhalla	kappəvapalla kappəvəhalla
	Non-Honorific	Sg.	kapəpiyə		kappəpiyə	kappəvəpiyə
		Pl.	kapəpiyau		kappəpiyau	kappəvəpiyau
1		Pl.	kapəmu		kappəmu	kappəvəmu
3		Sg.	kapadden, kapaddaave	kæpedden, kæpeddaave	kappadden kappaddaave	kappəvadden kappəvaddaave
		Pl.	kapaddella	kæpeddella	kappaddella	kappəvaddella
		Sg. Pl.	kæpuvaave	kæpunaave, kæpiccaave	kæppuvaave	kæppeuvaave

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PARTICIPIAL FORMS

	Active Aspect	Passive Aspect	Causative Aspect	
1	kapənə	kæpenə	kappənə	kappəvənə
2	kapəpu	kæpiccə	kappəpu	kappəvepu
3	kapətə	kæpetə	kappətə	kappəvətə
4	kapannə	kæpennə	kappannə	kappəvannə
5	kæpuu, kæpuvə	kæpunu, kæpunə	kæppu, kæppuvə	kæppeu, kæppeuvə
6	kapə kapə	kæpi kæpi	kappə kappə	kappevə kappevə

COMMON FORMS

	Active Aspect	Passive Aspect	Causative Aspect	
1	kapəla	kæpila	kappəla	kappəvəla

STEMS, ENDINGS AND JUNCTIONS

In order to focus attention on the phonological exponents of grammatical categories, I propose to handle all verbal forms in terms of stems, endings and junctions. Stems and endings are grammatical abstractions, and, being abstractions, they are not pronounceable. But these abstractions are phonologically justifiable.

One can generalize a particular stem as S and list all the endings required to be stated with that stem. Likewise, an ending may be generalized as E and all stems statable with that ending may be listed in detail. Thus, in kapənəva, badinəva, kanəva and gannəva, for instance, one can, as the transcription itself would suggest, generalize the common ending as E and make four different statements for the stems. Similarly, in kapənəva, kapəpan, kapəmu and kapətot, it is possible to generalize the common stem structure as S and to make four different statements for the endings.

Endings are limited in number, but not so the stems. Every new verbal form that may come to be used in the language must necessarily have one of the limited number of endings. Thus, to put it in transcriptional terms, whatever the stem may be, the Tense 1 form must have the -nəva ending ; Tense 2 form the -pi or -ci ending, etc. etc.

Certain phonological features which characterize the stem structures do not extend to the ending structures ; certain phonological features characterizing the ending structures do not characterize the stems. At this point, I propose to set out the generalized structures stated for the stems and endings. These generalizations are in terms of C, V and ə only.

Stems

Stems fall into three groups as Monosyllabic, Disyllabic and Trisyllabic. They are either C- final or non-C- final. The generalized stem structures stated for the verb in Colloquial Sinhalese are as follows (in the transcription, the section under consideration is italicized) :

Monosyllabic stems

(A)	C- final		
		CVC-	*kapə*nəva
		VC-	*an*ənəva
		CVCC[11]-	*dakk*ənəva
		VCC[11]-	*all*ənəva
(B)	Non-C- final		
		CV-	*ka*nəva
		V-	*e*nəva

Disyllabic stems

(A)	C-final		
		CVCəC[12]-	*mirik*ənəva
		VCəC-	*atur*ənəva
		CVCəCC-	*puruddə*nəva
		VCəCC-	*ugann*ənəva
(B)	Non-C- final		
		CVCə-	*galə*vənəva
			*kaki*yənəva

Trisyllabic stems

(A)	C- final (only)		
		CVCəCəC-	*pilipadi*nəva
		VCəCəC-	*arəgann*əva

Endings

Endings are monosyllabic or disyllabic in structure. They are either C- initial or non-C- initial. The generalized ending structures stated for the verb in Colloquial Sinhalese are as follows :

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11. The italicized CC is to indicate that the unit to be stated at both Cs is the same.

12. Re. ə as an element of structure see my ' Syllable Structure in Spoken Sinhalese,' *UCR*., XVII, 3 and 4.

Monosyllabic endings

(A)	C- initial		
		-CV	kæpu*na*
		-CVC	kapə*tot*
(B)	Non-C- initial		
		-V	kæpu*va*
		-VC	kæpu*vot*

Disyllabic endings

(A)	C- initial		
		-CVə	kapɛ*nəva*
		-CVCCə	kapə*palla*
(B)	Non-C- initial		
		-Və	kæpuv*aave*
		-VCCə	kapə*halla*

Junction

Certain phonological features which are stated neither as part of the stem nor in the ending structure are set up as junction features. These include, among others, syllabicity or absence of syllabicity between the stem and ending structures. Junction is, therefore, generalized as syllabic or non-syllabic.

In the formulae set out below, the junction feature is stated as /ə/ for the syllabic junction and / – / for the non-syllabic junction.

Syllabic junction

(1) Between C- final stems and C- initial endings
   -C/ə/C- = kapə*nəva* : CVC/ə/CVə
(2) Between C- final stems and non-C- initial endings
   -C/ə/V = kapə*yi* : CVC/ə/V
(3) Between non-C- final stems and C- initial endings
   -V/ə/C- = kiyə*nəva* : CV/ə/CVə
(4) Between non-C- final stems and non-C- initial endings
   -V/ə/V = kiyə*yi* : CV/ə/V

Non-Syllabic junction

(1) Between C- final stems and C- initial endings
   -C/-/C- = gannəva : CVC/-/CVə
(2) Between non-C- final stems and C- initial endings
   -V/-/C- = kanəva : CV/-/CVə
(3) Between non-C- final stems and non-C- initial endings
   -V/-/V = kayi : CV/-/V

CONJUGATION CLASSES

Four conjugation classes are set up as I, II, III and IV, based on the phonological features in the stem and junction syllables. The phonological distinctions between the conjugation classes are stated in terms of prosodies, as will be illustrated in a phonological statement that will appear later.

As shown in the discussion of stems, endings and junctions,[13] two types of generalized junctions are stated as syllabic and non-syllabic. Conjugations I and II are stated for verbs which involve syllabic junction in all categories. Conjugations III and IV are stated for verbs which involve non-syllabic junction in the Active Aspect, but syllabic junction everywhere else.

It is not proposed to make here a detailed statement of the phonological differences between the different conjugation classes. But, as a matter of illustration, I shall draw attention to one characteristic difference in the junction by taking the same grammatical form from the four conjugation classes. The grammatical form chosen is the Active, Mood A, Tense 1 form.

Conj.	I	:	kapənəva
Conj.	II	:	badínəva
Conj.	III	:	kanəva
Conj.	IV	:	gannəva [14]

In Conjugation I, the vocalic articulation in the junction syllable is a half-close central vocalic.

In Conjugation II, the respective articulation is close, front vocalic.

In Conjugation III, the junction is non-syllabic. The stem is V- final (or in polysyllabic structures, ə-final).

In Conjugation IV, the junction is non-syllabic. The stem is C-final. The stem-final consonantal articulation is homorganic and homoprosodic with the ending-initial consonantal articulation.

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13. See pp. 14-16.

14. In the Conj. I and II forms, the section in the transcription corresponding to the junction syllable is italicised. In the Conj. III and IV forms, the junction is non-syllabic. The section in the transcription corresponding to the ending structure is -nəva.