Chapter- 5

Syntax

5.1. Noun Phrase

In Toto, noun phrase consist of the head noun that may be preceded or followed by one or more modifiers. In Toto, the modifiers usually follow the head noun. A noun phrase may contain only a noun or a pronoun. Consider the following examples.

5.1.1. Noun phrase with adjectival

The adjectivals may follow or precedes the head noun in the language considering the following examples.

(1)   *sa   aticuwa*

        house small

        'Small house' (lit. house small)

(2)   *aticuwa sa*

        small   house

        'Small house'

(3)   *meme zezeŋwa*

        girl beautiful

        'Beautiful girl (lit. girl beautiful)

(4)   *zezeŋwa meme*

        beautiful girl

        'Beautiful girl'

5.1.2. Noun phrase with double adjectives

A noun phrase in Toto may have more than one adjective as modifier. In this case, both the adjectives may precede or follow the head noun as discussed below.

(5)   *de tabuwa dalaiwa*

stick   big   long

'Big long stick'

(6)   *tabuwa dalaiwa de*

big   long   stick

'Big long stick'

(7)   *meme bucuwa aticuwa*

girl   small fat

'Small fat girl'

(8)   *aticuwa bucuwa meme*

fat   small   girl

'Small fat girl'

5.1.3. Noun phrase with demonstrative

Demonstratives always precede the head noun in a noun phrase in Toto. As stated in the following examples.

(9)   *i*   *kiya*

DEM   dog

'This dog'

(10) *i*   *sa*

     DEM   house

     'This house'

(11) *u*   *pika*

     DEM   cow

     'That cow'

(12) *u*   *sa*

     DEM   house

     'That house'

5.1.4. Noun phrase with demonstrative plus adjective

The demonstratives come before the head noun whereas the adjective may precede or follow the same as illustrated in the following examples.

(13) *i*   *dasiwa ziya*

     DEM   black   bird

     'This black bird'

(14) *i*   *ziya dasiwa*

     DEM   bird black

     'This black bird'

(15) *u*   *haŋpuwa ziya*

     DEM   white   bird

     'That white bird'

(16) *u   ziya haŋpuwa*

      DEM   bird white

      'That white bird'

5.1.5. Noun phrase with quantifier

The quantifier in Toto usually follows the head noun as illustrated below.

(17) *ziya huse*

      bird   many

      'Many birds'

(18) *kiya huse*

      dog   many

      'Many dogs'

(19) *iga isese*

      book some

      'Some books'

(20) *meme isese*

      girl   some

      'Some girls'

5.1.6. Noun phrase with numerals

The numerals in Toto are usually preceding the head noun as illustrated below.

(21) *ipu ziya*

      One bird

      'One bird'

(22) *ico diŋa*

      one man

      'One man'

(23) *nico sa*

      two house

      'Two houses'

(24) *niteŋ sene*

      two tree

      'Two tree'

5.1.7. Noun phrase with postpositions

Noun phrase with postpositions are common in Toto. The postpositions are postposed to the nouns as in other Tibeto-Burman languages do.

(25) *sa*   *toi-ta*

      house   above-LOC

      'On the top of house'

(26) *cuŋca abe-ta*

      jungle near-LOC

      'Near the jungle'

(27) *iga   naŋbo-ta*

     book   inside-LOC

     'Inside the book'

(28) *sa   nunui-ta*

     house behind-LOC

     'Behind the house'

5.1.8. Coordinate Noun phrase

Coordinate noun phrases are formed by joining two or more noun phrase. In other words, two or more noun phrases are joined by a coordinator, which may either conjunctive *so* or the disjunctive *mokna* as can be seen in the following examples.

Conjunctive

(29) *pika   so   dika*

     Cow   and   buffalo

     'Cow and buffalo'

(30) *nati so ka*

     You and I

     'You and I'

(31) *kuŋ əpa   so   kuŋ ayu*

     My father   and   my mother

     'My father and my mother'

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(32)   *pika dika so ziya*

      cow buffalo and bird

      'Cow, buffalo and bird'

Disjunctive

(33)   *Ram mokna Shyam*

      Ram   or   Shyam

      'Ram or Shyam'

(34)   *nati mokna ka*

      you or I

      'You or I'

5.2. Verb phrase

Toto verb phrase consisting of a verb and some other optional elements (NPs or Adverbs) which generally precede the verb. There are simple sentences in which the VP consists of only V as shown in the following examples.

(35)   *Rajen ziŋ-mi*

      Rajen sleep-PRES

      'Rajen sleeps'

(36)   *Priya ha-ro*

      Priya   go-FUT

      'Priya will go'

(37) *aku ha-na*

he   go-PST

'He went'

When the VP takes two NPs, the first NP is the indirect object and the second NP is the direct object and both objects precede the verb in the following order: S + IO + DO + V as exemplified below.

(38) *Bahadur   aku-hiŋ   ico kolom   pi-na*

Bahadur   he-DAT   one pen   give-PST

'Bahadur gave him a pen'

(39) *Shila Milan-hiŋ   ico cithi   pi-na*

Shila Milan-DAT   one letter   give-PST

'Shila gave a letter to Milan'

(40) *aku   ka-hiŋ   leŋsra pi-na*

he   I-DAT   smile give-PST

'She gave me a smile'

It is to be noted here that the verb phrase is also formed by the verb plus post-verbal suffixes: aspect, tense, causative markers etc. as shown below.

(41) *ha-na*

go-PST

'Went'

(42) *ca-pa-na*

eat-CAUS-PST

'Made to eat'

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(43)   *ha-ro*

 go-.FUT

 'Will go

(44)   *aku leŋ-daŋ-mi*

 he smile-PROG-PᴇRS

 'He is smiling'

5.3. Toto Clause

Toto employs different devices to determine different types of clauses as different particles are employed to form the various types of clauses in the language. The order of the major constituents of a simple clause in Toto is SOV i.e., the subject, the object, and the verbs as most of the Tibeto-Burman languages do (Okell, 1969, DeLancey, 1997).

5.3.1. Basic clause types

5.3.1.1. Declarative clause

Declarative clause in Toto is unmarked. Semantically, it express statement, assertion etc. Declarative clause can be divided into verbal and non-verbal clause.

5.3.1.1.1. Verbal clause

Verbal clause in Toto can be divided into transitive and transitive. (Samir 2015) 'The distinction between transitive and intransitive clause can be made on the basis of arguments taken by the predicates' Transitive predicate take two core arguments as in (45) and (46) and the intransitive predicate can take an argument as in (47) and (48).

(45) *Ram   phutbol   klai-mi*

      Ram   football   play-PRES

      'Ram plays football'

(46) *pika   uti   pi-mi*

      cow   milk   give-PRES

      'Cow gives milk'

(47) *aku kai-na*

      she   cry-PST

      'She cried'

(48) *diŋa tui-mi*

      man   run-PRES

      'The man runs'

5.3.1.1.2. Non-verbal clause

In Toto, declarative non-verbal clauses lack main verb or copula.

5.3.1.1.2.1. Nominal construction

Like many other Tibeto-Burman languages, Toto is a copula less language where no copula is employed to link the two NPs i.e., NP_1 and NP_2. as exemplified below.

(49) *aku ico daktor*

      he one doctor

      'He is a doctor.'

(50)   *i*   *kuŋ*   *sa*

DEM   my   house

'This is my house.'

(51)   *aku*   *ico*   *klai-wa-poɟa*

He   one   player

'He is a player.'

5.3.1.2. Purposive clause

A purposive clause in Toto is introduced with the free morpheme *tamca* 'for/in order to'. Semantically, purposive clauses provide reasons for peformig the action. The purpose clause always follows the infinitive verb as shown in the following examples.

(52)   *aku-biya*   *tiŋ-ko*   *tamca waŋ-na*

he-PL   see-INF   for   come-PST

'They came for watching'

(53)   *Rajen bari-ko*   *tamca lasu-na*

Rajen wealth-GEN   for   fought-PST

'Rajen fought for wealth'

(54)   *aku*   *futbal*   *klai-ko*   *tamca ha-na*

he   footbal   play-INF   for   go-PST

'He went for playing football'

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(55)　*shunali hati-ta*　　　*pika*　*coina-ko*　　*tamca*　*ha-na*

　　　Shunali market-LOC　cow　buy-INF　　　for　　go-PST

　　　'Shunali went to market for buying a cow'

5.3.1.3. Desiderative clause

Toto does not have the verb denoting 'want'. But has only one desiderative verb that can take sentential complement. The desiderative verb or word *goyro* expresses 'desire or wish'. Samir (2010) 'The desiderative verb is postposed to the main verb which takes the infinitive form and can be inflected for present and past tense.' as discussed below.

(56)　*ka*　　*ha-ko*　　　　*goyro-mi*

　　　I　　　go-INF　　　　DESID-PRES

　　　'I want/wish to go'

(57)　*aku*　　*ha-ko*　　　　*goyro-na*

　　　he　　　go-INF　　　　DESID-PST

　　　'He wanted/wished to go'

(58)　*Toma*　*ca-ko*　　　　*goyro-mi*

　　　Toma　eat-INF　　　　DESID-PRES

　　　'Toma wants to eat'

(59)　*Ruma*　*tui-ko*　　　　*goyro-na*

　　　Ruma　run-INF　　　　DESID-PST

　　　'Ruma wished to run'

5.3.1.4. Relative clause

Like many other Tibeto-Burman languages, relative clauses in Toto are nominnalised verb forms which usually modify the noun or noun phrases considering the following examples.

5.3.1.4.1. Headed relative clause

In headed relative clause, the relative clause is prenominal.

(60) *ənɟi*   *le-wa*   *diya*   *kuŋ*   *əpa*

yesterday   sing-REL   person   my   father

'(The) man who sang yesterday is my father'

(61) *hani*   *klai-wa*   *meme*   *kuŋ*   *yeme*

today   play-REL   girl   my   sister

'(The) girl who played today is my sister'

(62) *ənɟi*   *sipu-wa*   *luka   hini*   *picpu-na*

yesterday   die-REL   rhino today   sell-PST

'(The) rhino which died yesterday was sold today'

5.3.1.4.2. Headless relative clause

Toto has a headless relative clause. The headless relative clause lacks an overt head nominal and it is interpretable as 'those who'. The case marker or other suffixes of the noun phrase directly follow the relative clause.

(63) *putbol*   *klai-wa-bi*   *sipu-na*

football   play-REL-PL   die-PST

'Those who played football were died'

(64) *nɔsɔ*   *kui-wa-bi*   *ne*   *ɟel-ta*   *ni-mi*

      money   play-REL-PL now jail-LOC   AUX-PRES

      'Those who have stolen money are in jail now'

5.3.1.4.3. Relative clause as a lexical item

Certain common concepts that are so frequently referred have acquired the semantic specificity of a compound lexical item. Consider the following examples.

(65) *gari*   *calai-wa*

      car   drive-REL

      'Driver'

(66) *puriŋ* *ce-wa*

      hair   cut-REL

      'Barbar'

(67) *moŋto ziyo banai-wa*

      mud   pitcher make-REL

      'Porter'

(68) *aŋdu silai-wa*

      cloth   stitch-REL

      'Tailor'

5.3.1.4.4. Subject relative clause

The relativizer relativizes the subjects of agentive transitive or non-agentive intransitive clauses by-*wa* where the relative clause precedes the head noun as can be seen in the following examples.

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(69) *dukan khula-wa   diŋa*

shop   close-REL   person

'(The) person who opened the shop'

(70) *sipu-wa   diŋya*

die-REL   person

'(The) person who died'

(71) *tui-wa   meme*

run-REL   girl

'(The) girl who runs'

5.3.1.5. Infinitive Clause

The infinitival clause is formed by suffixing *-ko* to the dependent clause.
Considering the following examples.

(72) *aku   hutel-ta   iu   aŋ-ko   ha-na*

he   hotel-LOC   wine   drink-INF   go-PST

'He went to hotel to drink wine'

(73) *Pinky   aŋku-na   ha-na*

Pinky   bath-INF   go-PST

'Pinky went to take bath'

(74) *Estila ziŋ-na   ha-ro*

Estila   sleep-INF   go-FUT

'Estila will go to sleep'

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(75)   *John   Juli-yopa   klai-na   waŋ-na*

       john   Juli-with   play-INF   come-PST

       'John came to play with Juli'

5.4. Negation

In Toto, negation is expressed by means of affixation i.e.,by the suffixation and prefixation. The trait is commonly found in most of the Tibeto-Burman languages of Southeast Asia. Like many other South East Asian languages like Chinese, Japanese, Thai etc., negative strategies in Toto are those which are employed to negate the whole proposition or the clause. Unlike English negative indefinite e.g., *no-body* or *nothing*, the negative indefinite pronoun is formed by negating the verb rather than the pronominal.

Negation in Toto is mainly expressed by means of affixation: *-ma, moko-* and *uhu*. So, both the negative markers are used to express the negation in the language. In Toto, the negator *-ma* is employed to negate both the declarative and interrogative clauses; and the non-declarative clayse is negated by the prefix *moko-* in the language, nevertheless negative particle *uhu* is used only in the formation of negative interjections as discussed in the section.

5.4. 1. Negation in verbal clause

In Toto, negator *ma-* is usually employed to negate the verbal clauses in Toto considering the following examples.

(76)   *ka əma ma-ca-mi*

       I rice NEG-eat-PRES

       'I do not eat rice'

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(77) *Roshni*   *ka-hiŋ*   *ma-zezeŋ-mi*

Roshni   I-ACC   NEG-love-PRES

'Roshni does not like me'

(78) *aku*   *ma-waŋ-mi*

She   NEG-come-PRES

'She does not come'

(79) *aku-biya*   *kam*   *ma-ɟo curo*

he-PL   work   NEG-do can

'They cannot do the work'

5.4. 2. Negation of non-verbal clause

The non-verbal clause in Toto basically includes the nominal, existential, locative and possessive constructions.

(80) *aku*   *doctor-moko-mi*

he   doctor-NEG-PRES

'He is not doctor'

(81) *i*   *aku-ko*   *sa*   *moko-mi*

DEM   he-GEN   house-NEG-PRES

'This is not his house'

(82) *aku*   *Totobi-moko-mi*

he   Toto-NEG-PRES

'He is not Toto'

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(83) *cumca-ta*   *ziya*   *ni-mi*

forest-LOC   bird   AUX-PRES

'There is a bird in the forest'

5.4. 3. Negative interjections

In Toto, there is a particle *uhu* which functions as negative interjection. It frequently occurs as an answer to a question or to contradict a statement perceived to be incorrect. The negative particle *uhu* occupies the left most position in a clause in Toto as illustrated in the following sentences (84) and (87).

(84) *nati*   *casiŋ*   *muŋsaŋ-ga*

you   tea   get-QM

'Do you get tea?'

(85) *uhu,*   *ma-mu*

no,   NEG-get

'No?'

(86) *nati*   *ha-ro-go*

you   go-FUT-QM

'Will you go?'

(87) *uhu*   ka   *ma-ha-ro*

no   I   NEG-go-FUT

'No, I will not?'

5.4. 4. Prohibitive

Toto has the prohibitive expression which is marked by the same general negator *ma-* which precedes the verb root and followed by the imperative marker *-ko* whose use correlates with second person and there is no first or third person prohibitive in the language.

(88)   *wati-ta*   *ma-klai-ko*

      rain-LOC   PROH-play-IMP

      'Do n't play in the rain!'

(89)   *hati-ta*   *ma-ha-ko*

      market-LOC   PROH-come-IMP

      'Do not go to the market!'

(90)   *iu*   *ma-aŋ-ko*

      wine   PROH-drink-IMP

      'Do not take wine!'

(91)   *meleŋ ma-ɟo-ko*

      smile   PROH-smile-IMP

      'Do not smile!'

5. 5. Interrogatives

Interrogatives in Toto may be discussed in two ways viz., (i) yes-no questions which asks for the confirmation or negation of a statement. In other words, it is also known as confirmative type and Wh-questions or inquiry questions or elicitation type.

5. 5. 1. Confirmative questions

(92) Q   *nati   hini   ha-ro-ga*

you   today go-FUT-QM

'Will you go today?'

A   *ou,   ka   ha-ro*

yes,   I   go-FUT

'Yes, I will'

(93) Q   *i   sube-ga*

DEM   new-QM

'Is this new?'

A   *ou,   sube*

yes,   new

'Yes, It is'

(94) Q   *nati   Totobi-ga*

you   Toto-QM

'Are you Toto?'

A   *ou,   Totobi*

yes,   Toto

'Yes, I am'

5.5. 2. Question words/content questions

The WH question is merely formed by using WH words with various question markerss as shown below.

(95) *aku hasu-ga*

ǝma   Wh-QM

'Who is he?'

(96) *aku   ico dokor*

he   one doctor

'He is a doctor.'

(97) *nako   miŋ   haŋ-ga*

you   name   what-QM

'What is your name?'

(98) *kuŋ   miŋ   Beauty*

my   name   Beauty

'My name is Beauty.'

(99) *nati   haŋta   ha-ga*

you   Where   go-QM

'Where do you go?'

(100) *ka   Delhi-ta   ha-mi*

I   Delhi-LOC   go-PRES

'I go to Delhi'

(101) *nati*   *hasuhiŋ*   *zezeŋ-ga*

      you   whom   love-QM

      'Whom do you love?'

(102) *ka*   *Pinky-hiŋ*   *zezeŋ-mi*

      I   Pinky-ACC   love- PRES

      'I love Pinky.'

(103) *u*   *hasuko*   *sa-ga*

      DEM   whose   house-QM

      'Whose house is that?'

(104) *i*   *Pinky-ko*   *sa-mi*

      DEM   Pinky-GEN   house-PRES

      'This is Pinky's house'.

5.6. Nominalization

Nominalization in Toto is one of the productive morpho-syntactic features. Like almost all the languages of the family, Toto makes use of nominalizing morphemes to form nouns from verbs or verb like categories.

5.6.1. Derivational nominalization

Toto makes use of various nominalizers for deriving nouns from verbs as discussed below.

Nominalizer *ɟaga* 'place'

The nominalizer *ɟaga* expresses a *place* of the action expressed by the verb'.

(105) əma   ca-wa-ɟaga

rice   eat-NMLZ-NMLZ

'Place of eating/hotel'

(106) klai-wa-ɟaga

play-NMLZ-NMLZ

'Playground/Place of playing'

(107) ziŋ-wa-ɟaga

sleep-NMLZ-NMLZ

'Place of sleeping'

(108) tihu-wa-ɟaga

Bath- NMLZ-NMLZ

'Bathroom/Place of bathing'

Nominalizer -*niyom*

Toto uses nominalizing morpheme/ nominalizer for the manner nominalization. The nominalizer *niyom* is used to form nouns from the verbs expressing the 'way of verbing' preceded by the general nominalizer -*wa* as exemplified below.

(109) ye-wa -niyom

dance-NMLZ-NMLZ

'The way of dancing'

(110) ziŋ-wa-niyom

sleep-NMLZ-NMLZ

'The way sleeping'

(111) *ye- wa -niyom*

speak-NMLZ-NMLZ

'The way of speaking'

(112) *be-wa-niyom*

beat-NMLZ-NMLZ

'The way of beating'

Nominalizer -*wa*

Abstract nouns and verbal nouns are formed by suffixing -*wa* to the verbal root as can be seen in the following examples.

verb	Gloss	Nominal	Gloss
seŋ	'be dry'	*seŋ-wa*	'dryness'
moto	'be empty'	*moto-wa*	'emptiness'
mucu	'be difficult'	*mucu-wa*	'difficulty'
kole	'be open'	*kole-wa*	'openness'
du	'be sharp'	*du-wa*	'sharpness'
tata	'be sweet'	*tata-wa*	'sweetness'
ziŋ	'sleep'	ziŋ-wa	'sleepiness'
zezeŋ	'love'	*zezeŋ-wa*	'loveliness'
none	'think'	*none-wa*	'thinking'
kai	'cry'	*kai-wa*	'crying'

5. 7. Causativization

Typologically causative in Toto can be classified into two types: (i) morphological and (ii) lexical.

5.7.1. Morphological causative

Causative or casual verb in Toto is morphologically marked. In other words, causativization in Toto is formed by means of compounding. The *pa* is the causative morpheme in Toto, which is preposed to the verb. It is to be noted that the formation of causative by means of compounding is one of the typical features of Toto language as exemplified below.

(113) *aku-hiŋ*   *klai-pa-ko*

       she-ACC   play-CAUS-IMP

       'Make her to play'

(114) *Lily*   *nati-hiŋ*   *kai-pa-ga*

       Lily   you-ACC   cry-CAUS-QM

       'Does Lily make you cry?'

(115) *nati*   *ceŋ-hiŋ*   *ziŋ-daŋ-pa-mi*

       you   baby-ACC   sleep-PROG- CAUS-PRES

       'you are making the baby sleep'

5.7.2. Lexical causative

The lexical causative in Toto is the suppletive form as compared with its non-causative counterparts as discussed below. The verb *se* 'kill' is lexical causative verb as the notion of causation ('cause to die') is already present in the lexical lexical of the verb itself (Payne 1997: 177).

       Non causative   Causative

       sipu 'die'   *se* 'kill'

(116) *Rajen aku-hiŋ   se-na*

Rajen she-ACC   kill-PST

'Rajen killed her'

(117) *kuŋwa   gibe-hiŋ   se-na*

tiger   deer-ACC   kill-PST

'The tiger killed the deer'

(118) *diŋa   nua-hiŋ   se-na*

man   wife-ACC   kill-PST

'The man killed his wife'

(119) *sikari   kuŋwa-hiŋ   se-na*

man   tiger-ACC   kill-PST

'The hunter killed the tiger'

5.8. Types of Sentences

Toto sentences may be classified into different categories such as, simple sentence, complex sentence, and compound sentence.

5.8.1. Simple Sentence

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

(120) *ka   ziya-hiŋ   tiŋ-mi*

I   bird-ACC   see-PRES

'I see the bird'

(121) *kuŋwa*   *cuɲca-ta*   *ni-mi*

tiger   forest-LOC   AUX-PRES

'The tiger is in the forest'

(122) *Shila*   *iskul-ta*   *ha-mi*

Shila   school-LOC   go-PRES

'Shila goes to school'

(123) *ka*   *ziŋ-mi*

I   sleep-PRES

'I sleep'

5.8.2. Compound Sentence

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

(124) *zesuŋ-ta*   *kam*   *ɉo*   *so*   *lisuŋ*   *ziŋ*   *ɉo-ko*

day-LOC   work do   CONJ   night   sleep   do-IMP

'Work in the day and sleep at night'

(125) *Mary*   *lewa*   *le-daŋ-mi*   *so*   *Cherry yoi-daŋ-mi*

Mary   song   sing-PROG-PRES   CONJ   Cherry dance-PROG-PRES

'Mary is singing and Cherry is dancing'

(126) *Rama Krishna-hiŋ waŋ-ko ye-na asa*

Rama Krishna-ACC come-INF come -PST CONJ

Krishna ma-waŋ-na

Krishna NEG-come-PST

'Rama asked Krishna to come but Krishna did not come'

5.8. 3. Complex Sentence

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

(127) *ne waŋ-wa meme kuŋ me*

now come-REL girl my wife

'The girl who came now is my wife'

(128) *əmɟi ye-wa diŋa kuŋ ɟito*

yesterday speak-REL person my uncle (elder)

'(The) man who danced yesterday is my uncle (elder)'

(129) *Juli sipu-na haŋpa aku meŋ aŋ-na*

Juli die-PST because she poison drink-PST

'Juli died because she took poison'

5.9. Word order

The primary word order of different morphosyntactic domains are discussed below. The basic constituent order of words in Toto is Subject, Object and Verb (SOV).

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5.9.1. Order of noun and adjectival

All adjectivals are derived from the stative verbs, which usually follow the noun, however adjectival may also precede the noun as many other SOV languages do as can be seen in (131) and (133).

(130) *poɟa   odaŋcu-wa*

       boy   be short-NMLZ

       'Short boy'

(131) *odaŋcu-wa poɟa*

       short-NMLZ   boy

       'Short boy'

(132) *meme zezeŋ-wa*

       girl   good- NMLZ

       'Good girl'

(133) *zezeŋ-wa   meme*

       good -NMLZ   girl

       'Good girl'

5.9.2. Order of noun and numerals

The numerals always preced the nouns as many other Tibeto-Burman languages do.

(134) *dipu   kiya*

       four   dog

       'Four dogs'

(135) *u-ta*　　　　*epu keka*　　　*ni-na*

DR-LOC　　　　one hen　　　place-DECL

'There is a bird'

5.9.3. Order of quantifiers and noun

Like numerals, the quantifiers in Toto always follow the nouns as can be seen in the following examples.

(136) *meme*　　　　*esese*

girl　　　　　QUNT

'Few girl/some girls'

(137) *paka*　　　　*huse*

Pig　　　　　QUNT

'Many pigs'

(138) *dika*　　　　*isese*

buffallow　　　QUNT

'Some buffallows'

5.9.4. Order of demonstrative and noun

Like numerals, the demonstrative always precedes the noun as in (139) and (140).

(139) *i-ta*　　　　*irum　luintu*　　　　*alu-wa-nina*

DEM- LOC　　　one　stone　　　　red-NMLZ-DECL

'This is a red stone'

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(140) *u-ta*   *poɟa-nina*

        DEM-LOC   boy-DECL

        'That is (a) boy '

5.9.5. The order of verb and adverbial

The adverbials always precede verbs as in the following examples.

(141) *cene-pa*   *ca-ro*

        speed-ADVLZ   eat-IMP

        'Eat fastly'

(142) *suka-pa*   *waŋ-ro*

        slow-ADVLZ   come-IMP

        'Come slowly'

(143) *ka*   *ne*   *ha*   *-ro*

        i   now   go   -ADVLZ

        'I am going now'

5.9.6. Order of Specifier and adjectival

The specifier always precedes the adjectival that they specify as it is demonstrated in the following examples.

(144) *huce*   *zezeŋ-wa*   *poɟa*

        SPEC   good-NMLZ   boy

        'Very good boy'

(145) *huce   dalai-wa   sene*

very   long -SPEC   tree

'Very long tree'

(146) *diliŋ-wa   luŋtui*

heavy –SPEC   stone

'Very heavy stone'

5.9.7. The order of verb and Auxiliary

The auxiliary verb always follows the main verb as many other Tibeto-Burman languages do as discussed in the following examples.

(147) *kuŋ   ico   iga   ni-na*

my   one   book   AUX-PST

'I had a book'

(148) *Kochbihar-ta   ico zaipu   ni-na*

Kochbihar-LOC   one king   AUX-PST

'There was a king in Kochbihar'

5.9.8. Order of verb and question marker

The question markers always follow the verb and the question particles occur at the end of the clauses or sentences as can be seen in the following examples.

(149) *nati   əma   cako-ga*

you   rice   eat-QM

'Will you eat rice?'

(150) *aku*   *ziŋ-daŋ-ga*

     he   sleep-PROG -QM

     'Is he sleeping?'

(151) *nati*   *bubuisi -hiŋ*   *zezeŋ-ga*

     you   butterfly -ACC   like   -QM

     'Do you like butterfly?'

5.9.9. Order of noun, demonstrative and numerals

The demonstrative precedes the noun conversely numerals follow the nouns as can be seen in the following examples.

(152) i   epu   haŋsa

     DEM   one   duck

     'This is a duck '

(153) u   *dico*   *meme*

     DEM   four   girl

     'That four girls'

5.9.10. Order of noun plus adjectival and quantifiers

The adjectival and quantifier precede the noun as can be seen in the following.

(154) *use*   *zezeŋ-wa*   *meme-bi*

     many   beauty-NMLZ   girl   -PL

     'Many beautiful girls'

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(155) *isese*   *tebo*   *sa*   *-bi*

few   big   house-PL

'Few big houses'

(156) *adi*   *haŋpo-wa*   *poroi*

some   white-NMLZ   pigeon

'Some red pigeon'

5.9.11. Order of noun and postposition

The postpositions in Toto follow the nouns as evident in the following examples.

(157) *iga*   *tebul-ta*   *toita*   *nina*

book   table-LOC   above   have

'The book is on the table'

(158) me-ko   abe-ta   ma-ha-ro

fire-GEN   near-LOC   NEG-go-FUT

'Do not go near fire!'

(159) *hati -ta*   *cokapa*   *waŋ-ko*

market -LOC   upto   come-IMP

'Come upto Market'

5.9.12. Order of noun, numeral and adjectival

In Toto, the order of noun, numeral and adjectival is schematized in the following way [NOUN-NUMERAL-ADJECTIVAL]. In other words, the numeral and adjectival follow the noun and adjectival likewise follows the numerals as can be seen in the following examples.

(160) kuŋ-ko   ico   tebo   sa   ni-mi

       i - GEN   one   big   house AUX-PRES

       'I have a big house'

(161) *aku*   *nico*   *alu-wa*   *maibe doca-na*

       she   two   red-NMLZ   flower get-PST

       'She got two red flowers'.

5.9.13. Order of verb and imperative marker

The imperative markers follow the verb as evident in the following examples:

(162) *sukapa*   *waŋ-ko*

       slow   come-IMP

       'Come slowly!'

(163) *ye-ko*

       speak-IMP

       'Speak'

5.9.14. Order of infinitive and verb

The infinitive always follows the $verb_1$ and it always precedes the $verb_2$ as demonstrated in the following examples.

(164) Til   ama   ca-ko   eŋta-na

       Til   rice   eat-INF   like-DECL

       'Til like to eat rice'

(165) *ka*   *le -ko*   *eŋta-na*

     i   sing-INF   like-DECL

     'I love to sing'