
Chapter 8: Gujarati

Revised version of exercise 8.2, page 237 of:

Payne, Thomas E. 2006. Exploring Language Structure: A Student's Guide. Cambridge University Press.

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| (1) | Ramesh pen khəridto həto
(male name) (fem) | 'Ramesh was buying the pen.' |
| (2) | Rameshe pen khəridyi | 'Ramesh bought the pen.' |
| (3) | Sudhae grənt khəridyo | 'Sudha bought the book.' |
| (4) | Ramesh awyo | 'Ramesh came.' |
| (5) | Sudha awyi
(fem. name) | 'Sudha came.' |
| (6) | Sudha awti həti | 'Sudha was coming.' |
| (7) | Ramesh awto həto | 'Ramesh was coming.' |
| (8) | Sudhae pen khəridyi | 'Sudha bought the pen.' |
| (9) | Rameshe grənt khəridyo | 'Ramesh bought the book.' |

- A. Gujarati has grammatical gender. What gender does *grənt* 'book' belong to?
- B. What structural feature or features distinguish grammatical relations in Gujarati?
- C. What system or systems for organizing grammatical relations does it use? Give evidence for your claims.