A Brief Outline of Gujarati Parts-of-Speech
(First draft: For Beginning and Intermediate Gujarati)

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1. Introduction

Gujarati words can be divided into: (1) Open class and (2) Closed class. Open class consists of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, while closed class consists of pronouns and other pro-forms, noun adjuncts, verb adjuncts, conjunctions and others.

2. Open Class

2.1 Nouns

Gujarati nouns participate in three genders and two numbers. The genders are masculine, feminine and neuter and numbers are singular and plural. The gender markers are -\(a\) (masculine), -\(\dot{a}\) (feminine) and -\(\ddot{a}\) (neuter). The plural marker is -\(\ddot{a}\) and the singular marker is -\(\emptyset\). In other words, singular is unmarked. Following is the structure of the Gujarati nouns:

1. \(\text{chhokr-i-}\emptyset\)
   
   girl-FEM.SG.

2. \(\text{chhokr-i-o}\)
   
   girl-FEM-PL

We can generalize the noun structure as follow: Noun stem + Gender marker + Number marker.

Gujarati has many nouns which end in -\(o\) and -\(i\), but they do not fall into the category of masculine or feminine respectively. Consider the nouns \(\dot{a}\) and \(\ddot{a}\). Traditional grammars analyzed them as follow:

3. \(\text{gh-o}\)
   
   stem-MASC.

   'a kind of reptile'

4. \(\text{paN-i}\)
   
   stem-FEM.

   'water'

   This is a wrong analysis as -\(o\) and -\(i\) are not the gender markers. They are a part of the stem and therefore we can not consider them gender marker. The true analysis of the words is given in \(\text{c}\) and \(\text{d}\) below:
2.2 Adjectives

Gujarati adjectives fall into two categories: (1) variable and (2) invariable. Variable adjectives vary in terms of the gender and number of the nouns they modify, whereas the invariable adjectives do not vary. Consider the examples of sar and su, variable and invariable adjectives respectively.

1. sar-o chhokr-o
good-MSASC.SG boy-MASC.SG.
'a good boy'

2. sar-i chhokr-i
good-FEM.SG boy-FEM.SG.
'a good girl'

3. sar-uN chhokr-uN
good-NEUT.SG boy-NEUT.SG.
'a good child'

4. sar-a chhokr-a-o
good-MSASC.PL boy-MASC.PL.
'good boys'

5. sar-i chhokr-i-o
good-FEM. boy-FEM.PL.
'a good girl'
In 1 - 6 the adjective sar\-a\-N varies in terms of the gender of the noun it modifies. For example, in 1, the noun is masculine and singular therefore the adjective sar\-a\-N agrees with the noun in masculine and singular. In 2 the noun is feminine and singular and therefore the adjective is also feminine and singular and so on. In 4, however, the noun is feminine and plural the adjective does not show a plural marker. We can say that adjectives in Gujarati remain unaffected in number when the noun they modify is feminine and plural. Now consider the example of su\-dr\-a\-N an invariable adjective:

3. su\-dr\-a\-N chhokr\-a\-o
   beautiful boy-MASC.PL.
   'a beautiful boy'

4. su\-dr\-a\-N chhokr\-i-o
   beautiful boy-FEM.PL.
   'a beautiful girl'

5. su\-dr\-a\-N chhokr\-uN
   beautiful boy-NEUT.PL.
   'a beautiful child'

6. su\-dr\-a\-N chhokr\-a\-o
   good boy-MASC.PL.
   'beautiful boys'

7. su\-dr\-a\-N chhokr\-i-o
   beautiful boy-FEM.PL.
   'a beautiful girl'
In ١ - ٢, السُّنْدَر is an invariable adjective and therefore it does not agree with the noun it modifies.

2.3 Verbs

Gujarati verbs (non-inflected) have the following structure: verb stem + infinitive. Example:

١. الحسُون

حِاسَ-وُن

verb stem + infinitive

'to laugh'

٢. الرَّأبُ

رَأَبَوُن

verb stem + infinitive

'to cry'

The verb root may be intransitive, transitive or double transitive. It may be also simple or causative. ١ and ٢ are the examples of intransitive verbs. ٣ - ٤ and ٥ - ٦ are the examples of transitive verbs and double transitive verbs respectively.

٣. الكَنَّوُن

كَلَبَ-وُن

verb stem + infinitive

'to cut'

٤. الْمَلَأُ

مَلَأُ-وُن

verb stem + infinitive

'to drink'

٥. الْآبُ

آَبَ-وُن

verb stem + infinitive

'to give'

٦. الْمُؤَرِّفُ
mokal-\text{-}vuN

verb stem \text{+ infinitive}

'to send'

\( \text{\textdagger} \) to \( \text{\textdagger} \) are also the examples of simple verbs, while \( \text{\textdagger} \) \( \text{\textdagger} \) bellow are the examples of causative verbs. These are the verbs that are derived from simple verbs.

\( \text{\textdagger} \)

\( \text{\textdagger} \text{\textdagger} \text{\textdagger} \)

has\,av\,-\text{-}vuN

verb stem \text{+ CAUS1 \text{+ INFINITIVE}}

'to make someone laugh'

\( \text{\textdagger} \)

\( \text{\textdagger} \text{\textdagger} \text{\textdagger} \)

has\,av\,Dav\,-\text{-}vuN

verb stem \text{+ CAUS1 \text{+ CAUS2 \text{+ INFINITIVE}}}

'to make someone laugh through someone another person'

Gujarati inflected verbs have the following pattern: verb stem + inflectional material. Inflectional material may consist of various features such as tense, person, gender. Following table summaries some of the major inflections for the verb \( \text{\textdagger} \)

**Present** (verb stem + tense, person, number)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Singular</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>hsvu &amp;</td>
<td>hsvIa &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>hsv &amp;</td>
<td>hsv &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>hsv &amp;</td>
<td>hsv &amp;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future** (verb stem + tense, person, number)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Singular</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>hsvI= &amp;</td>
<td>hsvI=u &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>hsv=e &amp;</td>
<td>hsv=o &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>hsv=e &amp;</td>
<td>hsv=e &amp;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past Progressive** (verb stem + progressive marker + gender, number)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Singular</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>hsvI &amp;</td>
<td>hsvI &amp;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feminine  hS*I  hS*I  
Neuter  hStu&  hStu&

*Past Perfective* (verb stem + perfective + gender, number)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>hSyo</td>
<td>hSyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>hSI</td>
<td>hSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>hSyu&amp;</td>
<td>hSya&amp;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Past Plu-perfective* (verb stem + pluperfect marker + gender and number)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>hSelo</td>
<td>hSela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>hselI</td>
<td>hselI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>hselu&amp;</td>
<td>hsela&amp;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Gujarati, verbs also inflect for imperative (present and future), desiderative, obligatory, conditional, and infinitive constructions. Examples:

*Imperative*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>rm</td>
<td>rmje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>rmu&amp;</td>
<td>rmanu&amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>rmt</td>
<td>rmu&amp;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excluding desiderative verb forms all verb forms inflect for gender and number. However, conditional verb forms inflect optionally.

### 2.4 Adverbs

Like adjective, adverbs are also variable and non-variable in Gujarati. Variable adverbs agree with the noun with which the verb agrees. There are various types of adverbs. Some of them are adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of manner, adverb of order, adverb of quantity, adverb of doubt, adverb of frequency, adverb of negative and connecting adverbs.

**Time**

आज, आठ, दस, बधीमे, सप्ताह, शताब्दी, संवेद...

**Place**

आधी, त्या, मधीमी, पासे, दूरणी, भगा, तन, लक्षण...

**Manner**

अंग, लेख, तेंग, तेंगतेंग, धाकड़, धायर, अवाग, अंगांकन...

**Order**

पदेवां, पड़वां, आपसे, अणापणी, आइमा, अंत...

**Quantity**

पूर्व, बड़, पूर्व, अंतिम, टांटक...

3. Closed class

3.1 Pronouns and other Pro-forms

Personal Pronouns

Gujarati personal pronouns differentiate three persons (first, second and third) and two numbers (singular, plural). They have also inclusive and exclusive contrast in third person plural. In addition, their second person plural form is also used as honorific.

Following table summarize regular and agentive pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>उं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>अप्यों</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>तुं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>ते</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personal pronouns take various cases, which include nominative, ergative, accusative/dative, genitive and locative and instrumental. From these genitive forms distinguish among three genders and two numbers. Following table summaries their forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Ergative</th>
<th>Accusative/Dative</th>
<th>Locative</th>
<th>Instrumental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>उं</td>
<td>में</td>
<td>भने</td>
<td>मारमां</td>
<td>मारांधी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अमे/अप्यों</td>
<td>अमे/अप्यों</td>
<td>अमने/अप्यलने</td>
<td>मारमां/अप्यलां</td>
<td>मारांधी/अप्यलां</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तुं</td>
<td>ते</td>
<td>तमने</td>
<td>तारमां</td>
<td>तारांधी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तमे</td>
<td>तमे</td>
<td>तमने</td>
<td>तमारमां</td>
<td>तमांधी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ते</td>
<td>तेने</td>
<td>तेनां</td>
<td>तेनांधी</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तेने</td>
<td>तेनें</td>
<td>तेनें/तेनने</td>
<td>तेनोमां/तेनमां</td>
<td>तेनोधी/तेनमां</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genitive forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>मारे</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>मारी</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-personal Pronouns
Gujarati non-personal pronouns include demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, relative pronouns, indefinite pronouns and reflexive pronouns.

Demonstrative Pronouns
आ, मेलु and ते/अे are the demonstrative pronouns. From these मेलु is variable. आ is the near demonstrative pronoun, मेलु is the far demonstrative pronoun, while ते/अे are deictic pronouns.

Interrogative Pronouns
Interrogative pronouns are धु व and धला. From these धु is variable. We use धु to ask question about non-human things, while धला to ask question about humans.

Relative Pronouns
Relative pronouns are जे......जे. These pronouns are used to connect two sentences.

Indefinite Pronouns
धात्र, धा/धा and धु are the Indefinite pronouns. धात्र used for human, while धा/धा and धु are used for non-human. From these pronouns, धु is variable.

Reflexive Pronouns
पोटे is the Reflexive pronoun.

In addition to these, Gujarati has also distributive pronouns (जे जे, ते ते, धात्र धात्रा, धु धु etc.), reciprocal pronouns (प्रस्ताप, अप्सम्ब, अरसम्ब), indefinite pronouns (अमुकतमुक, रवालुकीकु, रवाद इले etc.).

Non-personal pronouns also inflect for ergative, accusative/dative, locative, genitive and instrumental cases.

3.2 Noun adjuncts

3.2.1 Role markers
Case markers and postpositions are the role markers in Gujarati.

3.2.1.1 Case markers
Gujarati nouns distinguish seven types of cases: subjective, ergative, objective/dative, agential, ablative, genitive, locative and vocative. From these, genitive inflects for gender and number of the noun it takes. Following table summarizes the case markers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Accusative/Dative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
<th>Agential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>बज्जी</td>
<td>बज्जी आध्यायी</td>
<td>-अ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ergative</td>
<td>बज्जीने</td>
<td>बज्जीने बज्जीने</td>
<td>-अ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.2.1.2 Postpositions

Gujarati postpositions fall in two classes: invariant and variant. The variant postpositions agree with noun in gender and number. Examples:

**Invariant postpositions:**
- तरक, भाड, वनी, पैडी, पड़े, वजर...

**Variant postpositions:**
- जेडो, सर्दो...

### 3.2.2 Quantifiers

Quantifiers are the words that refers to quantity. Following are some of the Gujarati quantifiers:

1. ०%, १%, २%.....
2. १/२, १/३, २/३...
3. १, २, ३, ४, प...
4. अंक, बे, नला, बार, पांव....
5. अंकक, अंकेक, नलक, बेलक, पांवक
6. प, अप, लोप, होप, अमलप...
7. बरु, बोरु, बोरुक, बूरुक, बूरुप, अबरुप, अबरुपे...

... 

### 3.3 Verb adjuncts

#### 3.3.1 Auxiliaries

#### 3.3.1.1 Simple auxiliaries

Gujarati has two auxiliaries: छ- and ह-. Of these, छ- is used in present tense, while ह- is used in past tense and future tense. छ and ह both differentiate three person and two number in present
tense and future tense, while ḍę differentiates three gender and two numbers only in past tense. Consider the following tables:

**3.3.1 Present tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>ḍę</td>
<td>ḍी ḍę</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>ḍę</td>
<td>ḍę</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>ḍę</td>
<td>ḍę</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.3.1 Future tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>ḍी  ḍę</td>
<td>ḍी  ḍी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>ḍę</td>
<td>ḍ̣  ḍ̣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>ḍę</td>
<td>ḍ̣  ḍ̣</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.3.1 Past tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>ḍ̣  ḍ̣</td>
<td>ḍ̣  ḍ̣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>ḍ̣  ḍ̣</td>
<td>ḍ̣  ḍ̣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>ḍ̣  ḍ̣</td>
<td>ḍ̣  ḍ̣</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.3.1.2 Modal auxiliaries**

Modal auxiliaries are the verbs that are used as auxiliaries. Such verbs are small in number and they occur with many restrictions. One such restriction is on the combination of the verbs. We can not combine all the modal auxiliary verbs with all the non-modal auxiliary verbs. In such
verbal sequences, the first verb takes some linking element while the second verb takes inflectional material. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Modal auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>भारी</td>
<td>लेवुं</td>
<td>मे डेरी भारी वै.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नामवुं</td>
<td>नामवुं</td>
<td>मे जे कालुं लानुं ते बारी नामवुं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कपी</td>
<td>कडेवुं</td>
<td>मे कडेरी कपी वै.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>समवट</td>
<td>जेवुं</td>
<td>यू अमनी वाल समवट र्मो.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>संचणाची</td>
<td>देवुं</td>
<td>मे अमने ने वाल संचणाची वै.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उत्तरी</td>
<td>जेवुं</td>
<td>यू इलसट पनबीवं उत्तरी र्मो.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भटी</td>
<td>रापवुं</td>
<td>सारुं बघुं के मे पाती भटी रापवुं नदी तो आयो बेरुं करत?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कसी</td>
<td>चवुं</td>
<td>ते जेर अतरी कसी र्मो.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बोली</td>
<td>उढवुं</td>
<td>ते अमाहे बोली उढळो.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ढळी</td>
<td>भुवुं</td>
<td>मे मसेने आकरेलाची ढळी भुवो.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Connectives

3.4.1 Coordinating connectives

Gujarati distinguishes between conjunctive (अने) and disjunctive (के, अने). In disjunctive it distinguishes between inclusive (के) and exclusive (अने). Examples:

Conjunctive sentences:
1. रमेश अने महेश क्रोध घेर छो. |
2. मने बावल अने वीयो रंग जमे छे. |
3. रमेश आवेरे अने मिना छो. |

Disjunctive sentences:
4. भारी सायें केल आयसे? मिना के बीवा? (मिना आवेरे / बीवा आवेरे / मिना अने बीवा अने आवेरे.) |
5. भारी सायें मिना अथवा बीवा आयसे. (मिना आवेरे / बीवा आवेरे / *मिना अने बीवा अने आवेरे.) |

3.4.2 Subordinating connective

Subordinating conjunction is के. Examples:
1. तेशे करुं केरुं अचील। |
2. रमेशने काटों के आ कावे भारी घेर आवे। |
3. मने चढवुं के आ अमे दिवसमां मने ताव आवे। |

3.4.3 Correlative connectives

के...ते is a correlative connective, which decline for all the cases. Consider the following table:
Correlative also inflects for comparative to express size, quantity, etc.: Examples.

Correlative also inflects for comparative to express size, quantity, etc.: Examples.

3.4.4 Adversative connectives

And are adversative conjunctions. is more formal than . Examples:

3.4.5 Explicative connectives

and are the explicative conjunctions. Examples:

3.4.6 Causal connective

is a causal connective. Examples:

3.5 Other Closed classes

3.5.1 Emphasis marker

Gujarati distinguishes between two types of emphasis markers: (1) inclusive and (2) exclusive. Inclusive marker is and exclusive marker is : Examples:

Inclusive

Exclusive
Besides there are also sentential emphasis word, that agree with object > subject. Examples:

5. सेने आएया जय?
6. सेने जयप्री जयी?

3.5.2 Interjections

Gujarati has two types of interjections: primary (which do not have any lexical meaning) and secondary (which have some lexical meaning associated with them). एहाहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा are the examples of primary interjections while एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा are the examples of secondary interjections. In terms of function, they can be divided into expressive, conative and phatic types. Expressive interjections can be further divided into emotive and cognitive interjections. Following is a rough and very preliminary classification of the Gujarati interjections:

Expressive interjections:

Emotive
1. जय, जय, जय, जय, जय, जय जय, जय जय, जय...
   Express pain
2. एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा...
   Exclamatory
3. एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा...
   Express hate.

Cognitive
4. एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा...
   Express joy

Conative
5. एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा...
   Address terms (informal).
6. जय, जय, जय...
   Express greeting.
7. एहाहा, एहाहा, एहाहा...
   Express reception (informal sg. informal plural and honorific, formal respectively).
8. एहाहा, एहाहा...
   Express good-bye.
9. एहाहा / एहाहा तारे...
   Express parting

Phatic
10. एहाहा, एहाहा...
   Express question.
11. एहाहा, एहाहा...
   Express permission.
Expresses negation.

3.5.3 **Negators**

ना, नहीं, न and नथी are the negators in Gujarati. We use negators to prohibit an action and also to negate a sentence or a phrase. Examples:

**Prohibitative Negation**

1. ते मे केरी ना जाला.
2. ते मे भेशु अमुं जाला, पसा केरी नहीं जाला.
3. ते मे केरी न पामो तो सारुं.

**Sentential/Phrasal negation**

1. प्रें रमेश आयो?
   
   रमेश ना         (Ramesh did not come.)

2. रमेश मेतो नहीं.
   
   (Ramesh may be doing something else.)

3. रमेश मेतो नहीं.
   
   (Ramesh will not play. He will do something else).

4. रमेश आयुं नै इंड.
   
   (Ramesh would not do such thing. Some another person must have done it).

5. रमेश पाक हेर न लावो.
   
   (Ramesh brought a mango but it was not ripe.)

3.5.4 **Politeness marker**

@ is the politeness marker that is used with verb and nouns. Examples:

1. क्राणी रमेश आयुं आप्नी कोया करो@.
2. आपुं रमेश नाम रया छे. अवे आयो.

3.5.5 **Tag-marks**

Gujarati has two types of tag-marks: (1) Sentence initial tag-marks, and (2) Sentence final tag-marks. Examples:

**Sentence Initial tag-marks**

1. ती ते मे कोरे पाक आयो?
2. ते ते मे क्राणी अमरावत जाला?
3. ती ती ती ती आ नोकरी आयानो नासे, कम्या?
4. त्याने ती ती ती पेर आलो आयो?

**Sentence Final tag-marks**

5. ते मे आ पेलो डे?
6. आ नोदशी वाई डे?
4. Conclusion

This is a very brief outline of the Gujarati parts-of-speech I have prepared for the Beginning Gujarati and Intermediate Gujarati class. I am more concerned with specifying general properties of these parts of speech and listing sample words belonging to them.