

lass III[edit]

All the persons and numbers of present tense of the word te pašlol.

[28] Note the added -uv-, which is typical for this group

- **Odi kuci šilali. - This cup is cold.**
- **Oda šilali kuci. - This is a cold cup.**

Examples:[28]

- **masculine**
 - o **o chavo - the son**
 - o **o cikno - the little**
 - o **o amaro - our (m.)**
- **feminine**
 - o **e rakli - non-romani girl**
 - o **e cikni - small (note the change n > n)**
 - o **e amari - ours (f.)**

Nominals without ending[edit]

All words in this sub-class have no endings, regardless of gender.

Examples:[52]

- **masculine**

- o o phral/špal - the brother
- o o šukar - the nice (m.)
- o o dat - the father
- feminine
- o e phen - the sister
- o e šukar - the nice (f.) - same as m.
- o e daj - the mother

Examples from Slovak Romani:[28][52]

- masculine
- o o šustros - shoemaker
- o o autobus - bus
- o o učiteľis - teacher (m.)
- feminine
- o e rokľ'a/maijka - shirt
- o e oblaka/vokna - window
- o e učiteľ'ka - teacher (f.) (from učiteľ'ka in Slovak)

Example: the suffix for singular masculine vocative of ikeoclitic

types is -eja.[56][57]

- čhaveja! - you, boy (or son)!

- cikneja! - you, little one!
- phrala! - brother!

Example: the suffix for indirect root for masculine plural for all

inherited words is -en,[55][58] the dative suffix is -ke.[59][60]

- o kozaro - mushroom
- kozaren - the indirect root (also used as accusative)
- Ňila phiras kozareng. – In the summer we go on mushrooms

(meaning picking mushroom)

--Agreement[edit]

Romani shows the typically Indo-Aryan pattern of the genitive agreeing

with its head noun.

Example:

- čhav-es-ker-o phral - 'the boy's brother'
- čhav-es-ker-i phen - 'the boy's sister'.[50]

Adjectives and the definite article show agreement with the noun they

modify.

Example:

- mir-o dad - 'my father'
- mir-i daj - 'my mother'. [50][64]

s)

Irregular verbs[edit]

Some words are irregular, like te jel - to be.

Class I[edit]

The next three classes are recognizable by suffix in 3rd person

singular.

The first class, called I., [28][66] has a suffix -el in 3rd person

singular.

Examples, in 3 ps. sg: [66]

- te kerel - to do
- te šunel - to hear
- te dikhel - to see

Class II[edit]

Words in the second category, called II.,[28][66] have a suffix -l in

3rd person singular.

Examples, in 3 ps. sg:[66]

- te džal - to go
- te ladžal - to be ashamed, shy away.
- te asal - to laugh
- te paťal - to believe
- te hal - to eat

Class III[edit]

All the words in the third class are semantically causative passive.

[67]

Examples:[68]

- te sikh'ol - to learn
- te labol - to burn
- to mard'ol - to be beaten
- te paš'ol - to lie

Various tenses of the same word, all in 2nd person singular again.[28]

- **present - tu paš'os**
- **future - tu paš'a**
- **past imperfect = present conditional - tu paš'as**
- **past perfect - tu paš'il'al (paš' + il + 'al)**
- **past conditional - tu paš'il'alas (paš' + il + 'al + as)**
- **present imperative - paš'uv![70]**
