

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

6.0 Conclusion

This study presents the structure of clauses and sentences in the Chodri language of Gujarat state, India. First, this research has examined the structure of clauses. It has classified Chodri language clauses into seven types of clauses discussed in the following order: 1) Intransitive, 2) Transitive, 3) Ditransitive, 4) Stative, 5) Equative, 6) Quotative and 7) Receptor clause. In the intransitive clause the predicate is the only obligatory element; time, subject, accompaniment, location, manner and frequency are optional elements. In the transitive clause the predicate is the only obligatory element; time, instrumental, subject, accompaniment, location, object, manner and frequency are optional elements. In the ditransitive clause, the predicate and one of the objects are the obligatory elements; time, subject, accompaniment, location, second object, manner and frequency are optional elements.

In the stative clause, copula and any one of the optional elements are the obligatory elements; time, location, subject accompaniment and frequency are optional elements. In the equative clause, subject, predicate complement and copula are obligatory elements; time, location and frequency are optional elements. This analysis proposes that the Chodri language has pre-posed quotative and post-posed quotative clauses. In the pre-posed quotative clause, the predicate and a quote are the obligatory elements with time, subject, object, manner, frequency and quote particle *ka* 'that' as optional elements. In the post-posed quotative clause, a quote, the quote particle *ehē* 'thus' and the predicate are the obligatory elements; subject, object, manner, frequency are optional elements.

Further, this study has proposed that Chodri has two types of receptor clauses. In the type1 receptor clause, the subject, the object and the predicate are obligatory elements;

time, location, manner and frequency are the optional elements. In the type 2 receptor clause, the subject, object and the copula are obligatory elements; time and location are optional elements.

This study proposes negatives, imperatives and interrogatives as modifications of independent clauses. Any independent clause is modified into dependent clauses by adding subordinate conjunctions. Also, any action clause can be modified into dependent clauses by adding participial suffixes (*-ton*, *-to*, and *-ta*) or non-participial suffixes (*-i* and *-in*) with the verb root of the dependent clauses. Relative clauses in Chodri have been classified into two types: 1) the type1 relative clause and 2) the type2 relative clause. Both types function as elements in clauses. The type1 relative clause requires a pre-posed marker and post-posed subordinator, whereas the type2 relative clause requires only a post-posed subordinator. This study considers relative clauses to be modifications of independent clauses.

The Chodri language has nominative, ergative, dative/accusative, genitive, locative, instrumental and vocative cases. The nominative case is always unmarked on subjects. The ergative case *-e* for singular and *-he* for plural are suffixed to the subject in transitive, ditransitive and quotative clauses in perfect tenses. The locative case and instrumental case are marked the same as the ergative case *-e*, but the functions are different. The Dative-accusative case markers are suffixed to the human object nouns and the definite non-human nouns. They are *-aj/-aŋe* 'masculine and neuter' and *-ej/-eŋe* 'feminine' singular. (*-haj/-haŋe* 'masculine and neuter' and *-hej/-heŋe* 'feminine' plural.) The genitive case on nouns is marked the same as D/A case. The vocative cases are marked by *-a* 'masculine and neuter', and *-e* 'feminine singular', *-ho* 'masculine, feminine and neuter plural'.

This study also discusses non-clausal sentences and clausal sentences. Clausal sentences are divided into simple and complex sentences. In a simple sentence, the independent clause is the only obligatory element, and an introducer is the optional element. Complex sentences are divided into two: 1) coordinate sentences and 2) subordinate sentences. The basic structure of a coordinate sentence is two base elements linked by the coordinate conjunction *ne* 'and'. The maximum elements in the coordinate sentence are four bases. The structure of a subordinate sentence is two base elements. An independent clause always functions as the base2 element while a dependent clause functions as base1 element. The maximum elements in subordinate clauses are four bases.

6.1 Further study

The verb *ho* 'become' in the predicate clause is not analyzed in this study. Further study is needed on the beneficiary element in clauses. For want of necessary data, the instrumental element in ditransitive clauses is not analyzed. Elements in clauses can be moved from their own places because of focus and emphasis. Focus and emphasis elements in clauses are not analyzed in this study. The negative imperative is not included, and antithetical particles are not examined at all. A complete list of verbs could be listed for the type1 receptor clause and the quotative clause when further analysis is done. *ne haru* 'in order to' and *ne* 'to' may occur in a sentence with certain complications. This study does not include the analysis of *ne haru* 'in order to' and *ne* 'to' in dependent clauses.

Other aspects of syntax need to be investigated. The writer has partially analyzed Chodri phrase structure and word structure. However, much work needs to be done to complete that project.