Conjunctive Coordinator, *Ǝdugǝ* 'and' in Manipuri

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Abstract

The present paper is concerned with the Coordination in Manipuri from the point of view of syntactic constituents. Coordination refers to syntactic constructions in which two or more units (called conjuncts or coordinands) of the same type are combined into a larger unit and still have the same semantic relations with other surrounding elements. A coordinating construction is one in which all of the constituents are of the same syntactic category consisting of two or more coordinands or coordinated phrases or conjuncts. This paper analyses the coordinator **Ǝdugǝ** 'and' in the structure of Verb coordinate construction, Adjective modifiers coordinate construction, Adverb modifiers coordinate construction and Postposition modifiers coordinate construction.

Monosyndetic coordination, being a subclass of Syndetic involves only a single Coordinator, i.e., when not more than two conjuncts or coordinands are present as stated by Martin Haspelmath (2004). In Manipuri, monosyndetic coordination occurs with lexical coordinators such as **Ǝdugǝ** 'and'. Also bisyndetic coordination being another subclass of Syndetic involves two coordinators i.e. when two or more conjuncts or coordinands are present. But the coordinator **Ǝdugǝ** 'and' does not occur in bisyndetic coordination and also it does not occur in Noun Phrase coordinate construction. In addition to this, Manipuri allows multiple coordinands i.e. more than two coordinands. In such constructions with multiple coordinands, monosyndetic coordination occurs with the coordinator **Ǝdugǝ** and' with fewer coordinands. We then examine the coordinator **Ǝdugǝ** in opposite. In this typology of clause combination, either the first or the last clause is in negative or in opposite meaning. In coordinate structures, Manipuri employs coordinators for a variety of functions.

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The analysis of the conjunctive coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' in this language further reveals the occurrence of the coordinands or conjuncts with the coordinator **əduɡə** and'. Coordinate structures such as Verb phrases, Adjective phrases, Adverb phrases etc. occur with the coordinator **əduɡə** and'.

1. Introduction

Manipuri, locally known as Meiteilon, is one of the major languages of the Tibeto-Burman sub-family (kuki-chin sub-group) of the Sino-Tibetan family spoken by the people as a first language almost in and around the valley region of the State, Manipur (a north eastern state of India). Manipuri has predominantly agglutinative structure. It is a verb final structure. The word order is primarily SOV. Manipuri employs coordinators **əduɡə** 'and' for a variety of functions. Coordinate structures such as Verb coordinate construction, Adjective modifiers coordinate construction, Adverb modifiers coordinate construction and Postposition modifiers coordinate construction occur with the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and'. And without the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' two components are juxtaposed without any grammatical morpheme imposing so as to indicate the expression a close semantic connection. The components are, in case of a looser semantic relationship, separated by **əduɡə** 'and'. The contrast between juxtaposition and overt conjunction provides an example of iconicity in Language (Haiman 1983, 1985 editted by Haspelmath).

Manipuri conjunction **əduɡə** 'and' shows similarities with other Tibeto Burman Languages. Hakha Lai (a TB language in Chin State, western Burma) makes use of *=ʔiʹ* 'and' for the clausal coordinator and *=leé* 'and' for the NP coordinator (See David A. Peterson and Kenneth VanBik 2004). For sgaw Karen (a sino-Tibetan language spoken in Burma) a single conjunction, *doʔ* performs various functions (Carol, 1993). The present paper specifically attempts to explore the various functions of the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' which takes important roles in Manipuri syntactic structure.

2. Coordinator əduɡə

The coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' does not occur in noun coordinate construction with two conjuncts as in monosyndetic type of syndetic coordination; but it occurs in verb coordinate construction and modifier coordinate constructions. Some examples are given below.

1. tombə əməsuŋ caobə cətkʰre
   tombə əməsuŋ caobə cət -kʰə -re
   Tomba and   Chaoba go-DEF-PERF
   'Tomba and Chaoba have gone'.

*(b). tombə ədugə caobə cətkʰre
tombə ədugə caobə cət-kʰə -re
Tomba and Chaoba go -DEF-PERF

*(c). məhak ədugə əi cətkəni
məhak ədugə əi cət-kəni
he and I go -FUT

Sentences 1(b) and (c) are unacceptable construction as the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' conjoins NP conjuncts, **tomba** and **chaoba** in 1(b) and **məhak** 'he' and **əi** 'I' in 1(c). Hence, the lexical coordinator **ədugə** 'and' does not occur in monosyndetic coordination with two coordinands or conjuncts. However, in monosyndetic coordination with multiple coordinands or conjuncts, the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' can occur although the combining participants are nouns as in 2(a) and (b) below.

2(a). tombəgi məma, məpa, məcil-mənao, ədugə məri-məta loinə lakkəni
tombə -gi mə-ma, mə-pa, məcil-mənao, ədugə məri-məta loinə lak -kəni
Tomba-GEN 3pp-mother, 3pp-father brothers, and relations whole come-FUT
'Tomba's parents, brothers, sisters and all relatives will come'.

(b). tombə, məni, ram, sam, ədugə gopal loinə cətkʰəre
tombə, məni, ram, sam, ədugə gopal loi-nə cət-kʰə -re
Tomba, Mani, Ram, Shyam and Gopal all-ADV go -DEF-PERF
'All Tomba, Mani, Ram, Shyam and Gopal have gone'.

The presence of the adverb **loinə** 'all' in sentences 2(a) and (b) reveals the capability of conjoining the multiple noun conjuncts with the coordinator **ədugə** 'and'. In case of absence of the adverb **loinə** 'all', the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' is not permitted to conjoin the two or multiple noun conjuncts. Instead of the coordinator **ədugə** 'and', the coordinator **əməsuŋ** 'and' is suitable in such case. On the other hand, the adverb may be replaced by a suffix -**su** 'also' which is just added to the final conjunct as in the examples given below.

3. tombə, məni, ram, sam, ədugə gopalsu cətkʰəre
tombə, məni, ram, sam, ədugə gopal-su cət-kʰə -re
Tomba, Mani, Ram, Shyam and Gopal-also go -DEF-PERF
'Tomba, Mani, Ram, Shyam and Gopal also have gone'.

The insertion of the suffix -**su** 'also' indicates that the final noun conjunct also follows the action performed by the other conjuncts.

3. əduɡə in verb coordination

In a coordinate structure with two verb phrases conjoined by the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and', the two coordinands or conjuncts occur as a structure of **'VP əduɡə VP'** (VP =Verb Phrase; **əduɡə** =and). This coordinate structure is similar with that of Sgaw Karen (a Sino-Tibetan language spoken in Burma). They have the structure ***VP dɔʔ VP*** (VP =Verb Phrase; ***dɔʔ*** =and) (Carol and Benson, 2004). The conjoining nature of the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' in Manipuri reveals that the two verb phrases are separated by it as in 4(a) and (b) below.

4(a). məhak məmai tatʰoki əduɡə təitʰoki

məhak mə -mai ta   -tʰok-i   əduɡə təi -tʰok-i
he   3PP-face wash-out-ASP and   wipe-out -ASP
'He washed and wiped out his face'.

(b). məhak cətkʰre əduɡə lotkʰre

məhak cət-kʰə -re   əduɡə lot -kʰə -re
he   go -DEF-PERF and   hide-DEF-PERF
'He has absconded and hidden away'.

In 4(a), the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' along with the two verb phrase conjuncts -**tatʰoki** 'washed out' and **təitʰoki** 'wiped out' constitute a coordinate structure explaining the actions in detail. The function of the first conjunct is performed well, that is, *washed out his face* and in which the presence of the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' indicates in detail what happened after the first conjunct occurred. similarly in 4(b), the first conjunct **cətkʰre** 'has gone' is coordinated by the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' with the last conjunct -**lotkʰre** 'has hidden', that is, the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' reveals in detail that the action of what is done next after the first conjunct of 'his going'. This is different from that of the coordinator **əməsuŋ** 'and'. The coordinator **əməsuŋ** 'and' simply indicates the conjoining of the two conjuncts without explanation of the happenings. Again in 4(b), the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' might conjoin the underlying sequences of structures such as **məhak cətkʰre** 'he has gone', **məhak tʰibə jabə tʰirure** 'he has been traced out possibly' **məhak pʰəŋdre** 'he can not be traced out', then finally confirmed as **məhak lotkʰre** 'he has hidden away'.

Unlike the coordinator **əməsuŋ** 'and' in the combination of two identical verb phrases, the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' seeks the addition of adverbs. Speakers of this language always use adverb just before the final conjunct of the two identical verb phrases as illustrated below.

5(a). iskimossiŋnə sa carəmmi əduɡə həujiksu cari

iskimos-siŋ-nə   sa   ca -rəm   -i   əduɡə həujik-su ca -ri

Eskimos-PL-ERG animal eat-COMPL-ASP and   now   -also eat-PROG
'Eskimos had eaten meat and also are still eating'.

(b).   hindusiŋnə krisnə niŋləmmi əadugə həujiksu niŋli

    hindu-siŋ-nə   krisnə   niŋ -ləm -i   əadugə həujik-su   niŋ -li
    Hindu-PL-ERG Krishna pray-COMPL-ASP and   now-also pray-PROG
    'Hindus had prayed Lord Krishna and also are still praying'.

In concatenation, the coordinator **əadugə** 'and' is withdrawn. In such a situation that unlike the use of the coordinator **əaməsuŋ** 'and' (where intonation occurs when the coordinator is withdrawn), there is no question of intonation even if **əadugə** 'and' is withdrawn. It might be due to the presence of adverb **həujiksu** 'also now'. The concatenate constructions of sentences 5(a) and (b) are illustrated as in 6(a) and (b).

6(a).   iskimossiŋnə sa carəmmi həujiksu cari

    iskimos-siŋ-nə   sa   ca -rəm   -i   həujik-su   ca -ri
    Eskimos-PL-ERG animal eat-COMPL-ASP now   -also eat-PROG
    'Eskimos had eaten meat and also are still eating'.

(b).   hindusiŋnə krisnə niŋləmmi həujiksu niŋli

    hindu-siŋ-nə   krisnə   niŋ -ləm   -i   həujik-su   niŋ -li
    Hindu-PL-ERG Krishna pray-COMPL-ASP now   -also pray-PROG
    'Hindus had prayed Lord Krishna and also are still praying'.

Identical verb phrase combinations in Wh-question reduplicate the Wh-question words both in coordination and concatenation. Also an adverb of time is inserted just after the coordinator **əadugə** 'and'. For instance, it is nothing done in the use of the coordinator **əaməsuŋ** 'and'. Sentences in 7(a) and (b) below show the combination of the final clause and non-final clause of identical verb with Wh-question, where that very Wh-question word occurs twice in coordinate structure as well as in concatenate structure.

7(a).   məitəisiŋnə kəri təurəmmi əadugə həujiknə kəri təuri

    məitəi-siŋ-nə   kəri təu-rəm   -i   əadugə həujik-nə   kəri təu-ri
    Meitei-PL-ERG what do-COMPL-ASP and   now   -ADV what do -PROG
    'What had Meiteis done and what are they doing now?'

(b).   məitəisiŋnə kəri təurəmmi həujiknə kəri təuri

    məitəi-siŋ-nə   kəri təu-rəm   -i   həujik-nə   kəri təu-ri
    Meitei-PL-ERG what do-COMPL-ASP now   -ADV what do -PROG
    'What had Meiteis done and what are they doing now?'

8(a).   suktesiŋnə kədaidə ləirəmmi əadugə həujiknə kədaidə ləiri

    sukte-siŋ-nə   kədai-də   ləi -rəm   -i   əadugə həujik-nə kədai-də   ləi

-ri

Sukte-PL-ERG where-LOC live-COMPL-ASP and   now -ADV where-LOC live
-PROG
'Where had Sukte lived and where are they living now?'

(b). suktesiŋnə kədaidə ləirəmmi həujiknə kədaidə ləiri

sukte-siŋ-nə   kədai-də ləi-rəm   -i   həujik-nə kədai-də   ləi -ri
Sukte-PL-ERG where-LOC live-COMPL-ASP now-ADV where-LOC live-PROG
'Where had Sukte lived and where are they living now?'

Final clause and non-final clause are juxtaposed as a concatenate structure in 7(b) and 8(b) above. The coordinate structures appear in 7(a) and 8(a) above where the two clauses are separated by the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' with the reduplication of wh-question words.

Both coordination and concatenation may be possible for some verb phrase combinations with different inferences. For different communicative purposes both are used in different contexts. Consider the following examples.

9(a). gilastu tare ədugə kaire

gilas-tu   ta -re   ədugə kai -re
glass-DEM fall-PERF and   break-PERF
'The glass fell down and broke'.

(b). gilastu tare kaire

gilas-tu ta -re   kai -re
glass-DEM fall-PERF break-PERF
'The glass fell down and broke'.

10(a). ca lolle ədugə tʰəke

ca lol   -le   ədugə tʰək -e
tea prepare-PERF and   drink-PERF
'Tea is prepared and has been taken'.

(b). ca lolle tʰəke

ca lol   -le   tʰək -e
tea prepare-PERF   drink-PERF
'Tea is prepared and has been taken'.

The forms of coordination in 9(a) and 10(a) seem to be used more frequently so as to report separate events or to explain the happenings in detail. That in 9(a), 'how the glass broke' is explained in detail i.e. by falling down, the glass broke itself. But the use of the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' instead of **əməsuŋ** 'and' explains in detail about how the glass broke and consequently it broke by falling down. This coordinate structure has the effect of downplaying the relationship between the two subparts of the event and it might

be chosen for social interaction or politeness consideration. For instance, someone may know that it was your favorite glass and may not want to break it. Similarly in 10(a), by the use of the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' explains in detail the happenings of events i.e. the effect of downplaying the relationship between the two subparts of the event 'tea is prepared' and then it has been taken. However, the use of the coordinator **əməsuŋ** 'and' simply reports the sequence of events i.e. 'preparation of tea' and 'taking the tea'.

More frequently speakers of this language, on the other hand, use the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' in disguise instead of using it overtly in 9(a) and 10(a) above. Illustrative examples with regard to the use of the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' disguisedly appear in sentences 11(a) and (b) below.

11(a). gilastu tarəgə kaire
    gilas-tu   ta -re   ədugə kai -re
    glass-DEM fall-PERF and   break-PERF
    'The glass fell down and broke'.

(b). ca lolləgə tʰəke
    ca lol   -le   ədugə tʰək -e
    tea prepare-PERF and   drink-PERF
    'Tea is prepared and has been taken'.

In surface structure, the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' is not overt in both the above sentences. But the underlying structures of the sentences in 11(a) and (b) can be as **gilastu tare ədugə kaire** 'The glass fell down and broke' and **ca lolle ədugə tʰəke** 'Tea is prepared and has been taken'. Consider more examples below.

12(a). məhak cak tokləgə tʰokʰəre
    məhak cak tok   -le   ədugə tʰok -kʰə -re
    he   rice finish-PERF and   go out-DEF-PERF
    'He has taken food and went out'.

(b). kʰəlləgə ŋaŋŋu
    kʰəl -u   ədugə ŋaŋ -u
    think-COMD and   speak-COMD
    'Think and speak'.

(c). məhaksu pau tabəgə laki
    məhak-su pau tai ədugə lak -i
    he   -also news hear and come-ASP
    'He also heard the news and came here'.

The use of the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' in disguise can be analyzed. By deletion of the portion **-ədu-** from **əduɡə**, the rest portions **-ɡə** is added to the end of the first conjunct of the coordinate structure. In this case, the position of the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' stands alike Haspelmath's logically possible type of monosyndatic coordination, [A Co] [B] (Haspelmath, 2004:6). In this formula, 'A' and 'B' stand for two conjuncts/coordinands, and 'Co' stands for the coordinator. But the structure becomes tripartite when the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' is overt. The logical possibility of symmetrical tripartite structure embodied by Haspelmath is [A] [Co] [B].

In sentences 11(a), (b) and 12(a), the first conjuncts are **tare** 'fell down', **lolle** 'prepared' and **tokle** 'finished' respectively. The rest portion **-ɡə** after the deletion of the first syllable **-ədu-** from **əduɡə** 'and' is directly added to these first conjuncts and they become as **tareɡə, lolleɡə** and **tokleɡə**. After prolonged use, speakers of this language tend to utter as **tarəɡə, lolləɡə** and **tokləɡə**, and still it is found both in speaking and writing. The process involved here is that the mid front vowel '**e**' in **tare** 'fell down', **lolle** 'prepared' and **tokle** 'finished' assimilates to '**ə**' to get **tarəɡə, lolləɡə** and **tokləɡə**.

In the coordination of imperative sentence as in 12(b), the command marker **'u'** from the first conjunct is deleted and on it added the rest portion **-ɡə** after the deletion of **-ədu-** from the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and'. Similarly, the command marker '**o**' of the first conjunct in sentences (13) below is deleted and followed by the portion **-ɡə**.

13(a). cətləɡə purəko
        cət-lo əduɡə pu-rək-o
        go-COMD and bring-INCT-COMD
        'Go and bring it'.

(b). pau tarəɡə lako
      pau ta -ro   əduɡə lak -o
      news hear-COMD and   come-COMD
      'Hear the news and come'.

The use of the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and' in disguise on the surface structure is more frequently in use than that of the overtly use of the coordinator **əduɡə** 'and'. But the underlying structure of the two sentences in (13) are given in (14) below.

14(a). cətlo əduɡə purəko
        cət-lo əduɡə pu-rək-o
        go-COMD and bring-INCT-COMD
        'Go and bring it'.

(b). pau taro əduɡə lako

pau ta -ro   ədugə lak -o
news hear-COMD and   come-COMD
'Hear the news and come'.

4. ədugə in adjective modifier coordinate constructions

The coordinator **ədugə** 'and' is used in adjective modifiers coordinate construction. In such coordinate construction, adjectives being the modifiers are conjoined by the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' giving more detailed explanation about the sequence of events occurred. The combination of modifiers **əwabə** 'be sad' and **nuŋaitəbə** 'be unwell' conjoined by the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' in the sentence (15) below explains about the two conjuncts in detail that after the first conjunct **əwabə** 'be sad' is separated by **ədugə** 'and', an another event **nuŋaitəbə** 'be unwell' is added to the meaning of the first conjunct. Not only the 'sadness' of the first conjunct but also another similar situation 'unwell' of the last conjunct is indicated by the coordinator **ədugə** 'and'.

15. əi əwabə ədugə nuŋaitəbə wari taniŋde

əi ə -wa -bə ədugə nuŋai -tə -bə wari ta -niŋ -de -i
I ATT-be sad-NZR and   be happy-NEG-NZR story hear-wish-NEG-ASP
'I don't want to hear sad and unhappy story'.

But without explaining and separating the two conjuncts are juxtaposed in concatenation structure. In concatenation the two sequences of the events are put together without any grammatical morpheme inserted in between them. In short, the coordinate structure becomes coordinative compound. Two juxtaposed conjuncts are often treated as coordinative compounds (Haspelmath, 2004).

16(a). əi əwabə nuŋaitəbə wari taniŋde

əi ə -wa -bə nuŋai -tə -bə wari ta -niŋ -de -i
I ATT-be sad-NZR be happy-NEG-NZR story hear-wish-NEG-ASP
'I don't want to hear sad and unhappy story'.

(b). məsa pabə əwaŋbə nupidu lake

mə -sa pa -bə ə -waŋ -bə nupi -du lak -e
3PP-body be thin-NZR ATT-be tall-NZR woman-DET come-ASP
'The thin and tall woman came'.

(c). əpʰəbə ərubə isiŋ tʰəkpə pʰəi

ə -pʰə -bə ə -ru -bə isiŋ tʰək -pə pʰə -i
ATT-be good-NZR ATT-be clean-NZR water drink-NZR be good-ASP
'It is good to drink pure and clean water'.

5. ədugə in adverb modifier coordinate constructions

      The use of the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' in the combination of adverbs, being the modifiers in coordinate structure shows similar with that of adjective modifiers do. Adverbs, being the modifiers are conjoined by the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' in coordinate structure as well as they can be juxtaposed with no overt conjunction. Examples are given below.

17(a).   tombə iŋlis pʰəjənə ədugə niŋthinə ŋaŋŋi

         tombə iŋlis   pʰəjə -nə   ədugə niŋthi -nə   ŋaŋ -i
         Tomba English be nice-ADV and   be well-ADV speak-ASP
         'Tomba speaks English well and nicely'.

   (b).   tombə iŋlis pʰəjənə   niŋthinə ŋaŋŋi

         tombə iŋlis   pʰəjə -nə   niŋthi -nə   ŋaŋ -i
         Tomba English be nice-ADV   be well-ADV speak-ASP
         'Tomba speaks English well and nicely'.

      The coordination form, as in 17(a) is more likely to be used for reporting separate events, or for giving an explanation in detail. In this form, the nature of speaking English is indicated how well as well as how nice separately. However, for a single-event inference, the concatenation structure, as in 17(b), is preferred. The concatenation carries meaning that is not fully predictable; the meaning is not a compositional sequence of the meanings of the individual verb phrases that it comprises (Carol and Benson Craig, 2004).

6. ədugə in postposition modifier coordinate constructions

      In Manipuri, postpositions being the modifiers are conjoined by the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' in coordinate structure. But this coordinate structure can not transform into concatenate structure since they do not constitute a conceptual unit, and when they occur together, they require the conjunction. Illustrative examples are given in sentences below.

18(a).   nəŋgi nakəndə ədugə məniŋdə leppə misiŋdu əi kʰəŋŋi

         nəŋ-gi   nakən-də ədugə məniŋ-də   lep -pə   mi -siŋ -du əi kʰəŋ -i
         you-GEN beside-LOC and behind -LOC stand-NZR person-PL-DEM I know-ASP
         'I know the person standing beside and behind you'.

 *(b).   nəŋgi nakəndə məniŋdə leppə misiŋdu əi kʰəŋŋi

         nəŋ-gi   nakən-də məniŋ-də   lep-pə   mi-siŋ-du   əi kʰəŋ -i
         you-GEN beside-LOC behind-LOC stand-NZR person-PL-DEM I know-ASP

19(a).   ləmbigi məjaidə ədugə mətaidə kʰəmbə garisiŋ pulisnə pukʰro

         ləmbi-gi   məjai -də   ədugə mətai-də kʰəm-bə   gari-siŋ   pulis-na   pu-

kʰə -re
road -GEN middle-LOC and edge -LOC park-NZR vehicle-PL police-ERG bring-DEF-PERF
'Police has collected the vehicles parking at the middle and edge of the road'.

*(b).   ləmbigi məjaidə mətaidə kʰəmbə garisiŋ pulisnə pukʰro
ləmbi-gi   məjai-də   mətai-də   kʰəm-bə   gari   -siŋ pulis -nə   pu
-kʰə -re
road -GEN middle-LOC edge-LOC park-NZR vehicle-PL police-ERG bring
-DEF-PERF

Sentences 18(b) and 19(b) are unacceptable. The combining two conjuncts can not be juxtaposed since they do not constitute a conceptual unit and hence they require the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' as in 18(a) and 19(a).

However, in a situation, concatenation is also possible. The two postpositions, being the modifiers are juxtaposed when the two postpositions have contrary meaning to one another. In this sense they are treated as a familiar combination and hence they always go together. Examples are given as follows.

20.   tʰəbəktu maŋ tuŋ jeŋnə təu
tʰəbək-tu   maŋ   tuŋ jeŋ -nə   tə -u
work -DEM before after look-ADV do-COMD
'Do the work for better consequence'.

21.   ləmbigi jet oi kʰəŋnə cətlu
ləmbi-gi   jet   oi kʰəŋ -nə   cət-lu
road -GEN right left know-ADV go-COMD
'Go knowing the right and left of the road'.

22.   məhak tʰək kʰa jeŋnə wa ŋaŋŋi
məhak tʰək kʰa jeŋ -nə   wa   ŋaŋ -i
he   up down look-ADV word speak-ASP
'He speaks knowing up and down'.

7. ədugə in postposition

The conjunctive coordinator **ədugə** 'and' can conjoin the two opposite clauses. In this typology of clause combination, either the first or the last clause is in negative or in opposite meaning as in 23(a) and (b) below.

23(a).   tombədi lake ədugə mənidi lakte
tombə -di   lak -e   ədugə məni -di   lak   -te   -i
Tomba-DEM come-ASP and   Mani-DEM come -NEG-ASP
'Tomba came but Mani did not come'.

(b). əinə səŋŋom tʰəki ədugə məkʰoinə kopʰi tʰəki

     əi-nə   səŋŋom tʰək -i   ədugə məkʰoi-nə   kopʰi tʰək-i

    I -ERG milk   drink-ASP and they   -ERG coffee drink-ASP

    'I drink milk and they drink coffee'.

Sentence in 23(a) contains a final negative clause **mənidi lakte** 'Mani did not come' which is in contrast to the non-final clause **tombədi lake** 'Tomba came'. In sentence 23(b), the two clauses are in opposite utterance. To some extent the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' occurs at the beginning of the sentence. But it has underlying link to the aforesaid clause. In such constriction, sentences are not put into one. They look separate sentences, but they carry the underlying sense of linking the sentence as in the following instances.

24. məhak toni ni.   ədugə mijamnədi tom hainə kəui

     məhak toni-ni.   ədugə mijam-nə   -di   tom hai-nə   kəu-i

     he   Toni-COP.   but   people-ERG-DEM Tom say-ADV call -ASP

     'He is Toni'.   'But people call him as Tom'.

In this example, the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' occurs at the initial position of the second sentences. In the first sentence 'He is Toni', the name 'Toni' is reflected in the second sentence as 'Tom' that is known to the people. Hence, the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' conjoins the aforesaid sentence with the sentence where it occurs initially. However, only the sentence that the coordinator **ədugə** 'and' begins can not be considered as a complete sense without the former sentence mentioned as in the following example.

*25. ədugə mijamnədi tom hainə kəui

     ədugə mijam-nə   -di   tom hai-nə   kəu-i

     but   people-ERG-DEM Tom say-ADV call -ASP

The conjunctive coordinator **ədugə** 'and' does not function in sentence (25) as a complete thought. Without the sentence mentioned already speakers of this language do not use such sentence. This sentence indicates that there is a hidden sentence before it, without which the sentence alone can not give a complete thought.

8. Conclusion:

In this paper, we analyze Manipuri coordinator **ədugə** 'and' used for a range of functions. The use of the coordinator **ədugə** in coordinate constructions contrasts with that of juxtaposition. The single conceptual unit is encoded with a grammatical construction. When the combining two conjuncts are a familiar and conceptual unit with the high frequency of usage, an overt conjunction is not used. To some extent, both coordination and juxtaposition are possible for some verb phrase combinations with different inferences. Bisyndetic coordination does not occur with the conjunctive coordinator **ədugə** 'and'.

Abbreviations:

ACC	accusative
ADV	adverb
AO	action orientation towards the limit
ASP	aspect
ASS	associative
ATT	attributive
COMD	command
COMPL	completive
CONJ	conjunction
COP	copulative
DEF	definitive
DES	desire
DEM	demonstrative
FUT	futurity
LOC	locative
NEG	negative
ERG	ergative
NZR	nominalizer
PERF	perfective
PL	plural
GEN	genitive
PROG	progressive
INC	Inceptive

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