4.0 VERB MORPHOLOGY

Verbs are those forms which are capable of taking tense markers but not case markes.

4.1 Structure of Verb :

Verbal stem ± tense suffix ± pronominal endings. A verbal construction has a verbal root as its nucleus.

4.2 Classification of Verbs :

The kuruba dialect stems are classified into four groups by considering the past tense suffix they take. In addition to that causative verbs can be formed on almost all the verb stems and from the classification point of view all of them can be grouped under Group IV.

4.2.1 Group I :

The verbs which take -t' as the past tense marker belong to this group. These are mono syllabic in form and end with voiced retroflex stop. Final voiced consonant change to voiceless consonant to form the stem before taking tense suffix. These verbs in free forms are released with /u/ e.g. kod(u) to give.

1. Instead of retroflex, one can assume a dental stop as the tense marker. In that case, two MPR rules namely (i) t-T-D &. (ii) D-T/-& T are to be incorporated. For the simplicity in treatment, retroflex stop is taken as the tense marker here.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>stem + past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ködu</td>
<td>to give</td>
<td>koṭ + ŭ &gt; kotṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idū</td>
<td>to keep</td>
<td>it + ŭ &gt; itti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biđu</td>
<td>to leave</td>
<td>bit + ŭ &gt; bitṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suđu</td>
<td>to burn</td>
<td>suḍ + ŭ &gt; suṭ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.2 Group II:

The verbs which take -d as the past tense marker along to this group. They are mono syllabic forms. The stem usually ends with retroflex nasal before the past tense suffix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>stem + past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unṇu</td>
<td>to dine</td>
<td>unṭ + ŭ &gt; unḍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaṇu</td>
<td>to appear</td>
<td>kaṇ + ŭ &gt; kaṇḍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koṇu</td>
<td>to purchase</td>
<td>koṇ + ŭ &gt; koṇḍ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.3 Group III:

The verbs which take -t as the past tense markers belong to this group. They are mono or di-syllabic forms with or without long voewl peak. However they do not show regularity at allomorphic level before the past tense suffix.

E.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>stem + past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kundru</td>
<td>to sit</td>
<td>kun + t &gt; Kunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nindru</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>nin + t &gt; nint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sayu</td>
<td>to die</td>
<td>sat + t &gt; satt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki:lu</td>
<td>to pluck</td>
<td>kit + t &gt; kitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali</td>
<td>to learn</td>
<td>kal + t &gt; kalt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.4 Group IV:

The verbs which are other than discussed above fall into this group. They take -d as the past tense marker. They are either mono or di-syllabic in form. They do not show any regularity in the formation of stem before the past tense suffix the causative (4.2.4.1) to this group.
e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>stem + past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tinnu</td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>tin + d &gt; tind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho:gu</td>
<td>to go</td>
<td>ho + d &gt; ho:d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:</td>
<td>to bring</td>
<td>tan + d &gt; tənd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:</td>
<td>to come</td>
<td>ban + d &gt; bənd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kol</td>
<td>to murdered</td>
<td>kon + d &gt; kond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toli</td>
<td>to clean, wash</td>
<td>toli + d &gt; told</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iru</td>
<td>to be</td>
<td>id + d &gt; idd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadi</td>
<td>to steal</td>
<td>kədd + d &gt; kədd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayi</td>
<td>to graze</td>
<td>may + d &gt; mayd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.4.1 Derived Bases (Causitive Verbs):

These are formed by adding the suffix -su verbal roots and certain non-verbal bases they belong to group IV.

The structure is as follows:

stem + causal suffix (+ tense suffix) (+ mood suffix)

e.g.:

toli to wash

(MPR-3)

toli + su > tolsu to cause to wash

(MPR-3)

tuli + su > tulsu
4.3 Tense:

These denotes the time of action. Two types of tense are observed in this dialect viz;

4.3.1 Past: Indicating the completed action.

4.3.2 Non Past: Indicating the action being performed or to be performed.
4.3.1 Past tense:

The structure is as follows:

stem (+ causal suffix) (+ reflexive suffix) + past suffix (+ mood suffix) + personal suffix.

e.g. :

he:lu to tell

(MPR-3)

he:lu+d+a > he:lda he told

(MPR-3)

he:lu+d+na > he:lida he told

(MPR-3)

ma:du to do

(MPR-3)

ma:du+d+id+a > ma:idna he did

malugu to sleep

(MPR-7)

malugu+id+a > malgida

no:du to see

(MPR-7)

no:du+id+e > no:de I saw

(MPR-3)

no:du+su+d+e > no:dsde you got it seen
4.3.1.1 Past Tense Markers:

{-d-} oo-ɺ, -ooɺ, -ooɺ, oo-d-.

The tense marker has four variants viz. oo-ɺ-oo-d-, oo-ɺ- and oo-d-.

oo-ɺ occurs with verbs of group I.

e.g.:

suɗu to burn

(MPR-3)

suɗu+ɺ+e > sutte I burnt

idu to keep

(MPR-3)

idu+ɺ+a > itte I kept

(MPR-3)

biɗu+t+a > biɺta he left

(MPR-3)

keɗu+t+a > keɺta he spoiled himself

(MPR-7) (SA-10)

koɗu+t+a > koɺta he gave

oo-d occurs with verbs of group II.

e.g.:

uŋnu to dine

(MPR-10)

un+d+a > uŋda he dined

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un+d+e > unde

un+d+ta > unde

ka:nu

to appear

ka:n+d+a > kanda

he appeared

ka:n+d+e > kande

oo-t occurs with verbs of group III.

e.g.:

s:yu
to die

sa:yu+t+a > satta

he died

sa:yu+t+e > satte

I died

nil+t+a > ninta

he stood

nil+t+e > ninte

I stood

nil+t+tga > nintga

she/it stood

ki:lu

to uproot

ki:lu+t+a > kitta

he uprooted
(MPR-6)
ki:lu+t+e > kitte  
I uprooted

(MPR-6)
ki:lu+t+e > kitte  
you uprooted

(MPR-6)
kilu+t+tga > kitga  
she/it uprooted

(MPR-3)(SA-6)
bal+t+ra > baltra  
are they ripened ?

(MPR-3)
mari+t+na > martna  
did he forget ?

∞-d occurs with verbs of Group IV and all the verbs with causative marker.

e.g. :
bilu  
to fall

(MPR-3)
bilu+d+a > bidda  
he fell

(MPR-3)
bilu+d+e > bidde  
I fell

(MPR-3)
bilu+d+ta > bidda  
she fell

(MPR-3)
kudi+d+ri > kuddri  
you (pl.) drunk
gellu  
to win
(MPR-3)
gellu+d+a > gedda
he won

(MPR-8)
gel+d+e > gedde
I won

(MPR-8)
gel+t+a > gedta
she/it won

(MPR-8)
gel+d+ru > geddru
they won

(MPR-3)
suďu+su+d+a > suďsda
he cause to burn

(MPR-3) (SA-11)
suďu+su+d+e > suďsde
I cause to burn

(SA-11)
suďu+t+a > suṭṭa

an+d+a > anda
he said; having said

(MPR-3)
ka:ďu+da > ka:ďda
he troubled,
having troubled

(MPR-3)
a:gu+d+a > a:gdą
he become;
having become

(SA-2)
tin+d+a > tinda
he ate; having eaten

ban+d+a > banda
he came, having came
4.3.2 Non Past Tense:

The structure is as follows:

stem + (+ causal suffix) (+reflexive suffix) + non-past suffix
(+mood suffix) (+ personal suffix).

4.3.2.1 Non-past Tense Markers:

{-t}  ꞌt, a:k.

�-a:ku occurs before second person singular marker and
second personal plural marker -ri.

E.g.:

noːdu  to see

(MPR-3)

(noːdu+aːk+u > noːdaːku)

you (sg.) will see

(MPR-3)

(noːdu+aːku+ri > noːdaːkri)

you (pl.) will see
tin  to eat

(MPR-9)

(tin+aːk+u > tinnaːku)

you (will) eat (sg)

(MPR-9)

(tin+aːk+ri > tinnaːkri)

you (will) eat (pl)
4.4 Aspects:

Aspects is a grammatical category which denotes the different aspects of the action referred to by the main verb namely continuity, completion and completion beyond doubt. It may be illustrated as follows:

4.4.1 Progressive Aspect:

It indicates the action in progress. It is represented by the auxiliary verb -ir and the progressive marker -(t)u, -ta: may past present or future.
4.4.1.1 Past Progressive Aspect:

Structure:
stem + progressive affix + past form of -ir + personal ending.

e.g.:
koðu to give
(MPR-3)
koðu+ta:+idd+e > koðta:iddeI was giving
(MPR-3)
koðu+ta:+idd+e > koðta:idd e you were giving
he:lu to tell
(MPR-3)
he:lu+tu+idd+a > he:ttudda he was telling
(MPR-3)
he:lu+tu+idd+a > he:ttudda he was telling
he:lu+tu+idd+a > he:ttudda he was telling

4.4.1.2 Present Progressive Aspect:

It denotes the present action.

Structure:

e.g.:
stem + progressive affix + personal ending.
ma:du to do
ma:du+ta:+ni > ma:dta:ni I am doing
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4.4.1.3 Future Progressive Aspect:

It shows the action in progress in the future.

Structure

stem + progressive affix + non-past form of the verb -ir - personal ending.

e.g.:

madu to do
maːd+ta:+ir+t+na>maːhta:irta:na he will be doing
4.4.2 Perfect Aspect:

It indicates the completed action.

4.4.2.1: The past part participle of the main verb + past stem of Auxilary verb iru.

e.g.:

(MPR-7)

koṭṭu+idd-a > koṭṭidda  
he had given

(MPR-7)

ma:di+idd-a > ma:didda  
he had done

4.4.2.2 Non-Post Perfect Aspect:

The non past perfect form has the following structure:

Past participle of the main verb + non past form of the auxiliary verb iru.

e.g.:

(MPR-7)

tindu+idda:na > tindidda:na  
she had eaten
4.4.3 Completive Aspect:

It donotes that the action referred to by the main verb is completed beyond doubt. It is of two types namely past future.

4.4.3.1 Past Completive Aspect:

It has the following structure: past participle of the main verb + past form of auxiliary verb -biṭu.

E.g.:

(MPR-3)
ma:du+biṭtā > ma:dbiṭṭā he had done beyond doubt

(MPR-3)
tindu+biṭtā > tindbiṭṭu she had eaten beyond doubt

(MPR-3)
kotṭu+biiṭtaru > kotbitru they have given beyond doubt

4.4.3.2 Future Completive Aspect:

It has the following structure:

past participle of M.V + future form of auxiliary verb -biṭu
4.5 Mood:

Being an important Linguistics category verbs can be used in diverse ways to state facts, to give commands, etc. and generally grammatical distinctions in verb forms which express a speaker's attitude to what he/she is saying is called mood. Nine such constructions are found in this dialect they are as follows:

1. Imperative mood.
2. Conditional mood.
3. Infinitive mood.
4. Possibility mood.
5. Prohibitive mood.
6. Negative mood.
7. Permissive mood/Concessive mood.
8. Hortative mood.
4.5.1 Imperative Mood:

It denotes command.

{-φ} oo-ri, oo-φ

oo-ri occurs in person plural constructions.

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taru</td>
<td>to bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baru</td>
<td>to come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho:gu</td>
<td>to go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

oo-<f) occurs in second person singular constructions.

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ta:+φ</td>
<td>you (sg.) bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:+φ</td>
<td>you (sg.) come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho:g+φ</td>
<td>you (sg.) go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5.2 Conditional Mood:

It denotes an action controlling some other action.

The structure is past stem + ra.

ma:dd + ra > ma:ddra if some one did
4.5.3 Infinitive Mood:

The infinitive is a non-finite form of the verb that occurs together with other verbs auxiliary verbs (moodals) negative morphemes and some other forms.\(^1\)

\{a:ku\} \(\sim\)-l, \(\sim\)-a:ku.

\(\sim\)-l occurs bin negative constructions.

\text{e.g. :}

\begin{align*}
\text{bi:}l+l+illa & \rightarrow \text{bi:}llilla & \text{did not fall} \\
\text{kaď+l+illa} & \rightarrow \text{koďlilla} & \text{did not give} \\
\text{ma:ďu} & & \text{to do} \\
\text{ma:ď+a:ku} & \rightarrow \text{ma:ďa:ku} & \text{to do/for doing} \\
\text{kari} & & \text{to call} \\
\text{(MPR-7)} & & \\
\text{kari+a:ku} & \rightarrow \text{kariya:ku} & \text{to call/for calling} \\
\text{unnu} & & \text{to eat} \\
\text{(MPR-7)} & & \\
\text{unnu+a:ku} & \rightarrow \text{unna:ku} & \text{fordine/for dining} \\
\end{align*}

4.5.4 Possibility Mood:

It indicate a possible action. The structure is verb stem bo:du.

e.g.:

(MPR-3)

sa:ku+bo:du > sa:kbo:du  it may be bred/raised

(MPR-3)

annu+bo:du > anbo:du  it may be said

(MPR-3)

ho:gu+bo:du > ho:gbo:du  it may go

(MPR-3)

to:rsu+bo:du > to:rsbo:du  it may be show

(MPR-3)

mari+bo:du > maribo:du  it may be forgotten

(MPR-3)

kali+bo:du > kalibo:du  it may be learnt

(MPR-3)

kari+bo:du > karibo:du  it may be called.

4.5.5 Prohibitive Mood:

It indicates a prohibited action it markered with two different markers, namely ba:rdu and bχda. These are used in free variation.
The structure is stem (+ causative + reflexive) + prohibitive mood.

e.g.:

(MPR-3)
kodu+ba:rdu > kodba:rdu  don't give

(MPR-3)
ku:di+bχda > ku:di:bχda  don't drink

(MPR-3)
ku:du+ba:rdu > ku:du:ba:rdu  don't mix/join

(MPR-3)
ku:du+bχda > ku:du:bχda  don't mix/join

(MPR-3)
ho:gu+ba:rdu > ho:gu:ba:rdu  don't go

(MPR-3)
ho:gu+bχda > ho:gu:bχda  don't go

(MPR-3)
ma:du+ba:rdu > ma:du:ba:rdu  don't do

(MPR-3)
ma:du+bχda > ma:du:bχda  don't do

(MPR-3)
nagu+ba:rdu > nagba:rdu  don't laugh

(MPR-3)
nagu+bχda > nagbχda  don't laugh
4.5.6 Negative Mood:

The negative nation in this dialect is expressed by five different markers, they are

∞-dale, ∞-dulla, ∞-angulla, ∞-ulla, ∞-alla, ∞-illa.

∞-dale is a negative participle marker with occurs after the verb stem.

e.g.:

(MPR-3)
hoːgu+dale > hoːgdale
without going

(MPR-3)
biːl+dale > biːldale
without falling

(MPR-3)
algaːdu+dale > algaːdale
without shaking

(MPR-3)
kudi+dale > kudi+dale
without drink

(MPR-3)
beːli+dale > beːli+dale
without growing

(MPR-3)
maːdu+dale > maːdu+dale
without doing
oo-ulla it is used always in the finate construction and after the past and non-past tense as well as infinitive and after the verbal noun marker.

e.g.:

(MPR-7)

\text{tindu+ulla} > \text{tindulla} \quad \text{didn't ate}

(MPR-7)

\text{ban+d+ull} > \text{bandulla} \quad \text{didn't came}

(MPR-11)

\text{kali+dulla} > \text{kaltulla} \quad \text{didn't learnt}

(MPR-3)

\text{mari+t+ulla} > \text{martulla} \quad \text{didn't forgot}

(MPR-3)

\text{baru+dulla} > \text{baradulla} \quad \text{do/will not came}

(MPR-3)

\text{no:du+dulla} > \text{no:dadulla} \quad \text{did not see}

(MPR-3)

\text{su\text{da}+dulla} > \text{su\text{d}dulla} \quad \text{did not burnt}

(MPR-3)

\text{kodu+dulla} > \text{ko\text{d}adulla} \quad \text{not willing to give}

(MPR-3)

\text{sigu+dulla} > \text{sigadulla} \quad \text{will not be found}

 oo-angulla denotes negation for specific form angilla
e.g.:

(MPR-7)
koḍu+angulla > koḍangulla  I won't give

(MPR-7)
ma:ḍu+angulla > ma:dangulla  I won't do

(MPR-7)
tinnu+angulla > tinguangalla  can't eat

(MPR-7)
suḍu+angulla > suḍangulla  can't burn

(MPR-7)
ho:gu+angulla > ho:gangulla  can't go

∞-illa it is always used in the firenest construction and after the past and non past tense as well as infinative and after the verbal noun marker.

e.g.:

(MPR-3)
tin+d+illa > tindilla  did't eat

(MPR-3)
baru+illa > barlilla  not willing to come

(MPR-7)
sigu+illa > siglilla  did not found

(MPR-7)
iru+illa > irlilla  was not
(MPR-7)

kođu+illa > kođlilla  
not willing to give

∞-alla is used to negate the specific one but implies there is some thing else.

e.g.:

(MPR-7)

adu+alla > adalla  
that is not

(MPR-7)

idu+alla > idalla  
this is not

(MPR-7)

avru+alla > avralla  
they are not

nillu+alla > nillalla  
not standing

baru+alla > baralla  
not coming

no:đu+alla > no:đalla  
not seeing

(MPR-1)

a:ki+alla > akyalla  
she is not

(MPR-1)

i:ki+alla > i:kyalla  
she is not

(MPR-18)

a:ta+alla > a:taalla  
he is not

(MPR-18)

i:ta+alla > i:taalla  
we is not
4.5.7 Permissive/Concessive Mood:

It denotes action is permitted, it admits third person subjects. Permissive in these dialect is marked with single marker i.e. -li.

The structure is stem (+causative) (+reflexive) + permissive mood li.

\( \rightarrow \)-li occurs in third person singular and plural constructions.

\textbf{e.g. :}

\begin{align*}
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{ma}:\text{du}+\text{li} & > \text{ma}:\text{dli} & \text{let he/it/they do} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{ho}:\text{gu}+\text{li} & > \text{ho}:\text{gli} & \text{let he/she/it go} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{tin}+\text{li} & > \text{tin}+\text{li} & \text{let he/it/they eat} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{kari}+\text{li} & > \text{kari}+\text{li} & \text{let he/it/they call} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{be}+\text{i}+\text{li} & > \text{be}+\text{i}+\text{li} & \text{let he/it/they grow} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{baru}+\text{li} & > \text{barli} & \text{let he/it/they come} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{unnu}+\text{li} & > \text{unnu}+\text{li} & \text{let he/it/they eat}
\end{align*}
4.5.8 Hortative Mood:

It denotes, when the speakers includes himself/herself in the wish or suggestion, it may marked with single marker a na e.g.:

(MPR-7)
ho:go+a:na > ho:ga:na let us go

(MPR-7)
a:du+a:na > a:da:na let us play

(MPR-7)
kuni+a:na > kuniya:na let us dance

(MPR-7)
ma:du+a:na > ma:da:na let us do

(MPR-7)
kali+a:na > kaliya:na let us learn

(MPR-7)
ha:ru+a:na > ha:ra:na let us jump

(MPR-7)
tinnu+a:na > tinna:na let us eat

4.5.9 Reflexive Mood:

It denotes the action is self performed, it is formed by
adding the suffix -kya to a verbal stem and it is some cases free variation with -gya. However the suffix -gy frequently used after the voiceless patal stem and even after causative marker, it is precedes the past tense marker d and d immediately n and d will occur before d and d.

e.g. :

(MPR-3)
ma:du+kya > ma:dlya

(MPR-3)
ma:du+s+kya > ma:dskya

(MPR-3)
ma:du+s+gya > ma:dsgya

(MPR-3)
ma:du+kya+d+a > ma:dkyanda

(MPR-1) (MPR-3)
bari+ka+nd+a > barkendra

(MPR-3)
kudukan+d+a > ku:kendra

sik+ka > sikkδ

tu:gu+kya > tu:gyanda

dor for oneself

cause to do for oneself

cause to do for oneself

(he) did himself

(he) wrote himself

(he_ drink himself

meet yourself

you swing yourself

4.6 Relative Participle :

It behaves like an adjective and may be of past or non past.
4.6.1 Relative Participle (Past) :

This is formed by adding the participle suffix -a to the past stem.

e.g. :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
<th>Relative participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maːdu</td>
<td>maːdda</td>
<td>maːdd-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noːdu</td>
<td>noːdd-</td>
<td>noːddy+a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bari</td>
<td>bard-</td>
<td>bard+a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali</td>
<td>kalt-</td>
<td>kalt+a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuːdi</td>
<td>kuːd-</td>
<td>kuːd+a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kari</td>
<td>kard-</td>
<td>kard+a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6.2 Relative participle (Non-past) :

It is formed by adding the relative participle marker to the non past verb stem.

u, oː ya.

e.g. :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Non past tense</th>
<th>Relative participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meːy</td>
<td>meːy + meːy-u</td>
<td>will graze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
baru  to come  bar + bar-u  will come
ma:ɖ to do  ma:ɖ + ma:ɖ-u  will do
kuɖ to drink  kuɖ + kuɖ-o  will drink
kuɖ to drink  kuɖ + Kuɖ-yo:  will drink
nag to laugh  nag + nag-o:  will drink

4.7 Verbal Participle :

The form which precedes a verb like an adverb is verbal participle. It may be past or simultaneous.

4.7.1 Past Verbal participle :

The past verbal participle is following by a finite verb or verb phrase. It is formed by the marker ə-u to the past stem ə-i to the non past stems.

ə-i occurs after the non past stem.

e. g. :

u:d(u) to blow
u:di > u:di having blow

(MPR-7)
ma:ɖ(u) to do
ma:ɖu+i > ma:ɖi having done

(MPR-3)
ma:ɖu+sa+i > ma:ɖsi having cause to do
malg(u) to sleep
4.7.2 Simultaneous Participle:

Here an action is performed simultaneously with some other action. It is represented by {-kyanda} ~{-kyanda} ~{kynda} occurs after the verbal.

e.g.:

ma:du to do

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4.8 Verbal Nouns:

These are formed by adding -ada to the verbal bases.

e.g.:

ho:gu

(MPR-7)

ho:gu+ada > ho:ga:da
to go

baru

(MPR-7)

baru+a:da > bara:da
to come

tinnu
to eat
4.9 Participle Nouns:

They are two types viz. past and non past.

4.9.1 Past Participle Nouns:

It is formed by adding -a:ta, a:ki, -avru, -a:du, avu to the past stems of verbs.

E.g.:

- bid+d+a:ta > bidda:ta one who (masc.)
- tin+d+a:ta > tinda:ta one who ate (masc.)
- tin+d+a:ki > tinda:ki one who ate (fem.)
- tin+d+a > tin one which ate (neut.)
- tin+d+avu > tinduvu those who ate (n.hu.pl.)

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4.9.2 Non Past Participial Nouns:

It is formed by adding -a:ta, -a:ki, -avru, a:r(a), a:d(a), a:vu to the non past stems of verbs.

e.g.:

ma:DU

(MPR-7)

ma:DU+a:ta > ma:da:ta one who is doing (masc.)

(MPR-7)

ma:DU+a:ki > ma:da:ki one who is doing (fem.)

(MPR-7)

ma:DU+avru > ma:da:vru those who are doing (hupi)

(MPR-7)

ma:DU+dvu > ma:di:vu one which is doing (neut m)
he:ju

(MPR-7)

he:ju+a:ta > he:la:ta one who is telling (masc.)

(MPR-7)

he:ju+a:ki > he:la:ki one who is telling (fem.)

(MPR-7)

he:ju+a:vru > he:la:vru those who are telling (impl.)

(MPR-7)

he:ju+a:da > he:la:da one which is telling (neut sg.)

(MPR-7)

he:ju+a:vu > he:la:vu those which are doing
4.10 Pronominal Terminations (PT):

The pronominal terminations show whether a particular verb is in I, II and III person as well as whether it is in masculine feminine or neuter gender and whether it is in singular plural number.

They are as follows.

4.10.1 First Person Singular:

The first person singular in this dialect {-e}∞-a:ni has two allomorph -a:ni and -e.

e.g.:

he:lə to say

(MPR-7)

he:lə +t+a:ni (will) tell

(MPR-7)

tinu+t+a:ni > tinta:ni I (will) eat

(MPR-7)

ođu+t+a:ni > o:đta:ni I (will) run

(MPR-7)

ho:gu+k+ka:ni > hokka:ni I (will) go

(MPR-3)

baru+t+a:ni > barta:ni I (will) come

∞-e occurs after present progressive, past tense and past progressive markers.
e.g. :

he:lu  
(MPR-3)

he:lu+t+idde > he:tidde  I am telling

ha:ru  
(MPR-3)

ha:ru+t+idde > ha:rtidde  I am jumping

kali
to learn

kali+t+e > kalte  I learnt

bid+d+e > bidde  I felt down

kedu+t+e > keṭte  I spoiled

Past Tense :
e.g. :

kuḍi  
(MPR-7)

kuḍi+d+e > kudde  I drank

tin+d+e > tinde  I eat

tan+d+e > tande  I brought

Past Progressive :

suḍu  
(MPR-20,18,1)

suḍ+ta:+idd+e > suḍtayidde  I was burning
ma:d to do
(MPR-8)
ma:d+ta:+idde+e > ma:dta:yidde I was doing

4.10.2 First Person Plural :

\{-e:vi\} oo(-e:vi ~a:vi) oo(~vu, ~vi)

e.g. :

(MPR-3)
kali+te:vi > kalite:vi we will learn
ma:du+ta:vi > ma:dtta:vi we will do

(MPR-3)
ho:gu+k+ka:vi > hokka:vi we will go

(MPR-3)
tinu+t+a:vi > tinta:vi we will eat
tin+t+e:vi > tinte:vi we will eat
kuđi to drink

(MPR-1)
kudji++t+a:vi > kuđta:vi we (will) drink
ha:ru to jump

(MPR-7)
ha:ru+t+a:vi > ha:rtta:vi we will jump

oo-(vu, -vi) occurs after past tense marks and they are free variations.
4.10.3 Second Person Singular:

Second person singular suffix is -i:ya, -i it occurs after past and non-past tense markers and it treated a non honorific feature.

e.g. :

ho:gu+k+i:ya > ho:kki:ya you (will) go

(MPR-3)
kali
(MPR-3)
kali+t+i > kaliti you will learn
tinnu to eat
tin+d+ya > tindya you eat
ma:ḍu to do
ma:ḍu+d+tiya > ma:ḍti:ya you are doing

4.10.4 Second Person Plural :
{n-ri} n-ri
~ri has no varients.
e.g.:
(MPR-3)
ma:d+d+ri > ma:ḍdri you (pl.) did
(MPR-3)
ma:ḍ+t+ri > ma:ḍtiri you (pl.) will do

4.10.5 Third Person Masculine Singular :
{a:na} ~a:na, a:na has no varients.
e.g.:
tinnu to eat
tinu+t+a:na > tinta:na he (will) eat
nungu to swallow
(MPR-3)
nungu+t+a:na > nungta:na he (will) swallow.
ho:gu
to go

(MPR-3)
ho:gu+ka:na > hokka:na he (will) go
bi:lu
to fall

(MPR-3)
bi:lu+t+a:na > bi:ltanu he (will) fall
baru
to come

(MPR-3)
baru+t+a:na > barta:na he (will) come
taru
to bring
taru+t+a:na > tarta:na he (will) bring

4.10.6 Third Person Female Singular:

{a:la} oo-a:la(a), oo-la.
∞-a:la occurs after non past tense markers.

E.g.:
no:du to see

(MPR-3)
no:du+t+a:la > no:dtal:a she (will) see
kununtu
to limp

(MPR-3)
kununtu+t+a:la > kunutta:la she (will) limp
hoːgu to go

(MPR-3)

hogu+t+aːla > hokkaːla whe (will) go
biːlu to fall

(MPR-3)

biːlu+t+aːla > biːltaːla she (will) fall
kali to learn

(MPR-3)

kali+t+aːla > kalitaːla she (will) learn
taru to bring

(MPR-3)

taru+t+aːla > tartaːla she (will) bring

∞-la occurs after past tense marks.

e.g. :

hoːgu to go

(MPR-3)

hoːgu+d+la > hoːdla she went
kuɖi to drink

(MPR-3)

kuɖi+d+la > kuɖdla she drank
koɖu to give

(MPR-3)

koɖu+t+la > koʈla she gave
nagu to laugh

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4.10.7 Third Person Human Plural:

\{-a:ra\} \(\infty\)-a:r(a) and -ru.

\(\infty\)-a:r(a) occurs after non past tense markers.

e.g.:

\begin{align*}
\text{ma:du} & \quad \text{to do} \\
\text{ho:gu} & \quad \text{to go}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{ma:du+t+a:ra} & \quad \text{ma:dtu:ra} \quad \text{they (will) do} \\
\text{ho:gu+k+a:ra} & \quad \text{hokka:ra} \quad \text{they will go}
\end{align*}
(MPR-7,3)

\[
\begin{align*}
taru + t + a:ra & > tarta:ra \quad \text{they (will) bring} \\
bi:lu & \quad \text{to fall} \\
bii:lu + t + a:ra & > bii:ta:ra \quad \text{they (will) fall}
\end{align*}
\]

\(\infty\)-ru occurs after past tense markers.

\textbf{e.g. :}

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kud}\ddot{i} & \quad \text{to drink} \\
\text{kud}\ddot{i} + d + ru & > \text{kud}\ddot{dr}\ddot{u} \quad \text{they drank} \\
\text{kodu} & \quad \text{to give} \\
kodu + t + ru & > kott\ddot{ru} \quad \text{they gave} \\
\text{nillu} & \quad \text{to stand} \\
nillu + t + ru & > nin\ddot{ru} \quad \text{they stood} \\
\text{taru} & \quad \text{to bring} \\
taru + d + ru & > t\ddot{ndru} \quad \text{they brought} \\
bii:lu & \quad \text{to fall} \\
bii:lu + d + ru & > bidru \quad \text{they fall}
\end{align*}
\]

\textbf{4.10.8 Third Person Neuter Singular :}

\{-a:ti\} \(\infty\)-a:ti, \(\infty\)-ta.
∞-a:ti occurs after verb stems of non past tense marks

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ma:du</td>
<td>to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho:gu</td>
<td>to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha:ru</td>
<td>to jump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinnu</td>
<td>to eat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

∞-ta occurs after past tense markers.

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baru</td>
<td>to come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
baru+t+ta > būnta  
unnu  

unn+d+ta > ūnta  
ma:du  

ma:du+t+ta > ma:ṛta  
i:y+t+ta > i:yta  
suďu

suďu+t+ta > suďta

4.10.9 Third Person Neuter Plural :

{ oo-a:vu} -a:vu, -vu.

oo-a:vu occurs after the non past verb stems.

e.g.:

ho:gu  

(MPR-3,15)

ho:gu+ka:vu > hokka:vu  
nađi

(MPR-3)

nađi+t+a:vu > nađita:vu  
bi:ļu

they will go

to walk

they will walk

to fall
The verbal derivatives found in this dialect are classified into five categories on the basics of the relationship between the verb stem and the derivative suffix they are.
1. From Verbal Themes by Suffixiation.
2. From non verbal thems by Suffixiation.
3. By Compounds.
4. By echo Words.

4.10.10.1 From Verbal Themes:

Transitive, Intransitive and Causal verbs are formed by
suffixing -s(u) to the verbal themes as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a:gu</td>
<td>to finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:gsu</td>
<td>tr.V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iru</td>
<td>to be (v.i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irsu</td>
<td>(v.t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti:ru</td>
<td>to finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti:rsu</td>
<td>(v.t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma:du</td>
<td>to do (v.t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma:dsu</td>
<td>cause to do (causal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke:lu</td>
<td>to hear (u.t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke:lsu</td>
<td>(causal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR-7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:nu</td>
<td>to see (u.t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:nsu</td>
<td>(causal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinnu</td>
<td>to eat (v.t.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinsu</td>
<td>(causal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following suffixes appear to be added to verbal themes which are various other contextes.

-ka

kali to learn
kařku to mix, to shake
iđu to keep
ikku to keep
uri to glow
ukku to come up in the boiling to be eated.

-gu

hari to tear
hargu to plough a field
ari to grind
argu to be digested
so:ru to leak
sorgu to grow thin or lean.

-bu

uri to blaze, to glow
ubbu blazing, glowing
ari to flow
abbu to spread

-ву

iłi to get down
iłvuvu to take down
tadi to stop
tadvu cause to aurral.

4.10.10.2 Non Verbal Themes :

Verbs formed from non verbal themes by adding -su
e.g. :

dəbursu a loud cry or sound
dəbursu to cry aloud, to howl
hani a drop
hanşu to sharpening
(v)ica:ra thought, consideration
(v)ica:rsu to think, to consider
(s)cinti contemplate
(s)cintsu to contemplate

4.10.10.3 Compounds :

In the verbs formed by compounds, the prepound is a noun and the post pound is a verb the resultant form is endocentric
(1) gati fate, path
ke:du destruction
gatige:du to be destroyed.
(2) ba:vi a well
bi:lu to fall
ba:vibi:lu to fall in a well.
(3) ku:gu showl
a:du to play
ku:ga:du to shout about
(MPR-7)
(4) mana mind
ka:nu to see
mang:nu to experience
(5) kula caste
ke:du destruction
kulge:du to be out of family or caste

4.10.10.4 Echo Verbs:

The echo words are formed by partial reduplication of the words by subsidiary the first syllables by gi- if it has short vowel and by gi:, if it has long vowel instead of gi- and gi:. p and pi two are based the latter seems to be specific to kuruba's speech
ma:dgidi do, etc.
koṭṭu giṭṭa gave, etc.
biddu giddu
koṇḍu gīṇḍu
joli gīli
u:ru gī:ru
mani pini
u:ru gī:ru
fell down, etc.
having purchasing
having balancing
village, etc.
home and the like
village and the like