1. The verb substantive proper is \( \sqrt{a} s \) - or \( \sqrt{a} c h \) - (\( < \sqrt{a} s \)). The other verbs used as substitutes to \( \sqrt{a} s \) - are \( \sqrt{v a \ t t a} \) - (\( < \sqrt{v a \ t t a} \) - \( \sqrt{v r} t \)), \( \sqrt{h o} \) - (\( < \sqrt{b h u} \) -), \( \sqrt{t h a k k a} \) - (D) and the forms derived from \( \sqrt{s t h a} \).

2. That the verb substantive forms the second member (auxiliary) of the compound tense is noted earlier.

3. The use of verb substantive in Apbh. is not different from the same in OIA and early MIA.

4. Some peculiar features are noted below:
   
   (a) They introduce the sentence and denote narrative present.

   \( a t t h i d e s i \ p a l l a v i \ldots \ p u r i \ k a m p i l a \ n a m a \). 'There was the city of K. in the P. country'. Bh. 280.2. \( v a t t a i \ d e v a \ s u h a d a - k a d a - m a d d a n u \ t a \h i \ n a r a v a i \). There was (\( < i s \)) the king able to smash the army of valiants.'BH. 234.2.

   (b) \( v a t t a i \) is used only in present and conveys an emphatic sense:

   \( p e k k h u \ p e k k h u \ a c c a m b h a u \ v a - t t a i \). 'See there is definitely some wonder'. JSC. 1.13.2.

   \( n a \ m u n a h a \ t a s u \ k a v i \ g a i \ v a t t a i \). 'I do not know what condition is hers'. Bh. 151.9. \( v a t t a i \ e t t h u \ m a h a l l a \ k a h a \). 'There is great story here'. Bh. 160.10.

   (c) The use of \( v a t t a i \) as an adverbial particle is noted under that head.
5. The negative particles compounded with the verb substantive give rise to some new verbal forms and this idiom is inherited by NIA.

\[ \text{nathhi (} \langle \text{n+asti} \rangle \text{Gujarati nath} \text{)} \]
\[ \text{na so manta hatthi vano jassa nathhi. 'There was not that elephant which had no wound'.} \]
Pc.66.4.13. jai naththi dihi'. If there is no patience'. MP. 8.4.30. kara nu kimpinaththi.

N.P. 'There is no reason'. Bh. 26.7. naccha'i = n + acccha'i cf. Magahi, nakhoe etc.

camcalu manu pavan guthi naccha'i. 'The bird of mind so fickle is not stable'. PSC.4.57.
\[ \text{nāhī} \]
\[ \text{This is quite common and is found frequently in Early Hindi. suhu nāhī vāne vī. 'There is no happiness even in the forest'. Pc.36.5.2. kahi mi nāhī. 'Is no where'. etc. Bh.116.3.} \]

6. The negative particles na and mā assimilated with the initial vowel of verbs give rise to some peculiar negative verbs: māvesahi. 'Do not come'. MP.16.23.3.
\[ \text{nāya} \]
Pc.31.1.4. also 66.6.9. koneccha'i ghaya paya - mاجhi sāru. 'Who does not like the ghee, the essence of milk'. Jc.1.25.22.

The verb mambha'sā - is already noted.

7. The causative and denominative verbs:

(a) The use of causative is similar to that in OIA and early NIA. It behaves like other verbs in different tenses, moods and nonfinite forms.

(b) Apbh. is quite rich in denominatives. The denominative here are of three types(i) Simple,(ii) Compound and (iii) the-c v i- forms.
Examples are given below:-

(i) Simple:- salīlu pievi tām gamu nhāvevi. 'Drinking water, bathing the horse'. Pc. 5.4.5.
kevī māla u uccāviyāu. 'Somebody raised the garland'. Ep. 3.12.6. ajja vi diya hā ke vi cirāva yāi. 'Even now delays for some days'. Bh. 283.8.
maī jāniu piu ani majjhu sama tosi hai. 'I thought the dear one will come and console me'. Sr. 197.

(ii) Compound:- kānek kha - (kāna+ikkha= karna+/ikṣ-) jāhū bha nevi ko vi kānek khai. Somebody, telling I go, winks'. Pc. 2.12.8.
mambhīsa (mā+bhaiṣih) noted earlier.
kaṇnāra (karna+āra) jam sayalakāla kaṇnāriyāu. 'Which is goaded near the ear (i.e. propagated) always'. Pc. 19.14.2. ārohe kaṇnāriyu ga'indu. 'The mahaut goaded the elephant'. Bh. 246.8.

(iii) - cvi - forms:- These, as a matter of fact, are relics of Sanskrit ism of Apbh. mūhalīhūyāu.
became vocal'. Pc. 1.13.9. jiha durīhoiṇa mūha - kama lu. 'As the lotus like face does not go far'.
Pc. 6.4.3. lahuībhuā soi. Only he becomes small'.
Ho. 4.384. annu virekāriyu. Pc. 31.14.9. jayākāriyu. 'Eulogised'. Jc. 2.5.7. thutthukāriyu.
'Condemned'. Bh. 337.8.