Verbs

Classification of roots: RS presents only one conjugation. The root vowels however are modified in the various tenses. All the variations that a root can undergo may be found in the following forms:

1. Inferior imperative which is the same as the root.
2. 1st person present
3. 3rd person present
4. 3rd person past
5. 3rd person future
6. Present participle
7. Conjunctive in \(-e\)
8. 1st person present perfect

The RS verbs can range themselves into the following groups:

(A) Roots in /ɔ/ followed by a consonant:

1. /kɔr/ (do)
2. /kɔri/
3. /kɔre/
4. /kɔirlo/, /kɔil:e/
5. /kɔirba/
6. /kɔirte/
7. /kɔre/
8. /korschi/
(103)

1. /c3l/ (come along)
2. /coli/
3. /cole/
4. /col:o/
5. /coilte/
6. /coilbe/
7. /cole/
8. /coilechi/

(B) Roots ending in /-D/:
1. /ho/ (be)
2. /hoi/
3. /hoe/
4. /hoilo/
5. /hobe/ , /iroba/
6. /hoite/
7. /hoe/
8. /hoilche/

(C) Roots ending in /-a/:
1. /kha/ (eat)
2. /khai/
3. /khae/
4. /khelo/
5. /khabe/ , /khaba/
6. /kheite/
7. /khee/
8. /kheechi/
1. /ga/ (sing)
2. /gai/
3. /gae/
4. /gailo/
5. /gaba/, /gaiba/
6. /gaite/
7. /gee/
8. /geeche/

(D) Roots in /-a-/ closed by a consonant:
1. /mar/ (beat)
2. /mari/
3. /mare/
4. /merlo/
5. /mairbe/
6. /meirte/
7. /mere/
8. /merlche/

(E) Roots in /-i-/ ending in a consonant:
1. /mil/ (unite, mix)
2. /mili/
3. /mele/
4. /mel:o/, /mil:o/
5. /milba/, /melba/
6. /meilte/
7. /mile/
8. /milechi/
(F) Roots in /-æ-/ closed by a consonant:
1. /khæl/ (play)
2. /kheli/
3. /khæle/
4. /kel:o/
5. /kelbe/, /kælba/
6. /kelte/
7. /khele/
8. /kheilechi/

1. /phæl/ (throw)
2. /pheli/
3. /phæle/
4. /phel:o/
5. /phellbe/, /phælba/
6. /phellte/
7. /pheile/
8. /pheilechi/

(G) Roots in /-e-/ closed by a consonant:
1. /mës/ (mix)
2. /mësɪ/
3. /mësə/
4. /mëslo/
5. /mësbe/, /mësba/
6. /mëste/
7. /mëste/
8. /mëstechi/
(H) Roots ending in /-e/:
1. /de/ (give) (irregular)
2. /di/
3. /dae e/
4. /dilo/
5. /dibe/ , /diba/
6. /dile/
7. /die/
8. /dichi/

(I) Roots in /-o-/ ending with a consonant:
1. /son/ (hear, listen)
2. /śnii/
3. /śni /
4. /śniolo/
5. /śnioba/ , /śniobe/
6. /śniola/
7. /śni el /
8. /śniechi/

(J) Roots ending in /-o/:
1. /ło/ (lie down)
2. /łui/
3. /łoe/
4. /łilo/
5. /łiba/ , /łibe/
6. /łite/
7. /łie/
8. /łiechi/
RS has eight tenses with special affixes:

They are:

(A) Simple tenses:

Present
Past
Habitual Past
Future
(B) Compound tenses:

(a) Progressive:-
   Present Progressive
   Past Progressive

(b) Perfect:-
   Present Perfect
   Past Perfect

There are also other compound or periphrastic tenses like Present, Past and Future Continuous or Habitual Past Perfect.

Simple tenses

Present: The inflexions are:

1st person       {[-i]}
2nd person
   Ordinary      {[-o]}
   Inferior      {[-i], [-is]}
   Honorific     {[-en], [-en]}
3rd person
   Ordinary      {[-e]}
   Honorific     {[-en], [-en]}

For the 2nd person inferior, the affix [-i] is used after vowels and the affix [-is] is used after consonants.

For the 2nd and 3rd person honorific, the affix [-en] is used after vowels and the affix [-en] after consonants.
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>khai</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>(I eat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd person</strong></td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td><em>khoo</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td><em>khaēk</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td><em>khan</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd person</strong></td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td><em>khae</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td><em>khan</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>kāni</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>(I hear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd person</strong></td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td><em>kāno</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td><em>kānēk</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td><em>kānēn</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd person</strong></td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td><em>kāne</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td><em>kānēn</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Past - The inflexions are:

1st person [-lam]
2nd person Ordinary [-le]
   Inferior [-li]
   Honorific [-len]
3rd person Ordinary [-lo]
   Honorific [-len]

1st person bul:am (I said)
2nd person Ordinary bul:te
   Inferior bul:ti
   Honorific bul:ten
3rd person Ordinary bul:lo
   Honorific bul:ten

1st person dilam (I gave)
2nd person Ordinary dile
   Inferior dili
   Honorific dilen
3rd person Ordinary dilo
   Honorific dilen
# Conditional and Habitual Past:

The inflexions are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Inflexion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>{-tam}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Ordinary</td>
<td>{-te}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>{-tiŋ}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>{-ten}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Ordinary</td>
<td>{-to}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>{-ten}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb **/kha-/ (to eat)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Inflexion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>khetam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Ordinary</td>
<td>khete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>khetiŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>kheten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Ordinary</td>
<td>kheto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>kheten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb **/kuta-/ (to eat)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Inflexion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>kuṭtam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Ordinary</td>
<td>kuṭte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>kuṭtiŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>kuṭten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Ordinary</td>
<td>kuṭto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>kuṭten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Future

Inflexions of the future are:-

1st person t-bol
2nd person Ordinary [-ba]/[-be]
   Inferior [-ba]/[-bi]
   Honorific [-ben]
3rd person Ordinary [-be]
   Honorific [-ben]

RS speakers generally use the affix [-ba] for the second person ordinary and inferior. If they are familiar with SCB they make a conscious effort to use [-be] and [-bi] instead.

Verb /kha-/ (to eat)

1st person khab^
2nd person Ordinary khaba/khabe
   Inferior khaba/khabi
   Honorific khaben
3rd person Ordinary khabe
   Honorific khaben

Verb /col-/ (to go along)

1st person coilbo
2nd person Ordinary coilba
   Inferior coilba
   Honorific coilben
3rd person
Ordinary coilbe
Honorific coilban

**Compound Tenses**

**Progressive** - The progressive tenses are formed with the help of the substantive verb /ach-/.  

**Present Progressive** - The inflexions are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>3rd person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>{ch:i/[cho]</td>
<td>{ch:o/[cho]</td>
<td>{ch:e/[che]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>{ch:iš/[chiš]</td>
<td>{ch:iš/[chiš]</td>
<td>{ch:iš/[chiš]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>{ch:en/[chen]</td>
<td>{ch:en/[chen]</td>
<td>{ch:en/[chen]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb** /ja-/ (to go)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>Inferior</th>
<th>Honorific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>jech:i</td>
<td>jech:o</td>
<td>jech:iš</td>
<td>jech:en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>jech:e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb** /raindh/ (to cook)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>1st person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>rainchi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2nd person
Ordinary raincho
Inferior rainchis
Honorific rainchen
3rd person
Ordinary rainche
Honorific rainchen

The medial /-dh-/ is dropped.

**Past Progressive** - The inflexions are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Ordinary</th>
<th>Inferior</th>
<th>Honorific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>hoch:iam [h-o-ch-e-am]</td>
<td>hoch:is [h-o-ch-i-s]</td>
<td>hoch:en [h-o-ch-e-n]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>hoch:ile [h-o-ch-i-le]</td>
<td>hoch:is [h-o-ch-i-s]</td>
<td>hoch:ilen [h-o-ch-i-len]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb /hɔ-/ (to be)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hoch:iam</td>
<td>hoch:ile</td>
<td>hoch:ilo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoch:is</td>
<td>hoch:ilen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoch:en</td>
<td>hoch:ilen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb /col-/ (to go along)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>colchilam</td>
<td>colchile</td>
<td>colchilo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colchis</td>
<td>colchilen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colchen</td>
<td>colchilen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>calchilo</td>
<td>colchilen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Perfect** - In RS, the perfect form is made with the passive participial adjective in `[-il-]` plus the substantive verb `/ach-/`.

**Present perfect** - The inflexions are:

1. **1st person** `-lchi`
2. **2nd person**
   - Ordinary `-lcho`
   - Inferior `-lchis`
   - Honorific `-lchen`
3. **3rd person**
   - Ordinary `-lche`
   - Honorific `-lchen`

**Verb `/ja-` (to go)**

1. **1st person** jelchi
2. **2nd person**
   - Ordinary jelcho
   - Inferior jelchis
   - Honorific jelchen
3. **3rd person**
   - Ordinary jelche
   - Honorific jelchen

**Verb `/ho-` (to be)**

1. **1st person** hoilche
2nd person

Ordinary  hoilcho
Inferior  hoilchis
Honorific  hoilchen

3rd person

Ordinary  hoilche
Honorific  hoilchen

**Past Perfect** :- The inflexions are -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>3rd person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>{-lchilam}</td>
<td>{-lchilo}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td>{-lchilis}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>{-lchilen}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb** /mar-/ (to beat)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>3rd person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>merlchilam</td>
<td>merlchile</td>
<td>merlchilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>merlchilis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>merlchilen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>merlchilen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb /ja-/ (to go)

1st person jelchilam
2nd person
   Ordinary jelchile
   Inferior jelchilë
   Honorific jelchilen
3rd person
   Ordinary jelchilo
   Honorific jelchilen

The Perfect form discussed above is only restricted to intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs have the same affixes for the Perfect as SCB. They are as follows:

Present Perfect

1st person {-echi}
2nd person
   Ordinary {-echo}
   Inferior {-echië}
   Honorific {-echen}
3rd person
   Ordinary {-eche}
   Honorific {-echen}

Verb /col-/ (to go along)

1st person coilechi
2nd person
   Ordinary coilechi
   Inferior coilechië
   Honorific coilechen
3rd person
   Ordinary coileche
   Honorific coilechen
Past Perfect: The inflexions are—

1st person {-e chi lam}

2nd person
   Ordinary {-echile}
   Inferior {echiliš}
   Honorific {echilen}

3rd person
   Ordinary {-echilo}
   Honorific {-echilen}

Verb /sun-/ (to hear)

1st person Šunechilam

2nd person
   Ordinary Šunechile
   Inferior Šunechiliš
   Honorific Šunechilen

3rd person
   Ordinary Šunechilo
   Honorific Šunechilen

SCB has also tenses like the Future Progressive, Future Perfect, Habitual Present, Habitual Progressive Present, etc. RS rarely makes use of these tenses. Of these RS speakers sometimes avail themselves of the Habitual Present.

Ex: / u oj bihen bælae puk dhare dāri thake /
(Every morning he stands by the side of the pond)

For the Habitual Present, the verb /thak-/ (to stay) is used, it is inflected like the Simple Present. The main verb ends with a /-i/ as against SCB /-e/.
The Present Participle occurs in two forms: the base form in /-onto/ and in the locative in /-ite/.

Not many /-onto/ forms are found in RS:
Ex: /jionto/ (living)
    /jolonto/ (burning)
    /phuronto/ (unending) etc.

In literary Bengali, the locative form /-ite/ is found. In SCB, it has become /-te/.
Ex: Lit. Bg. /colite/ (while coming)
    SCB /colte/ "

In RS, if the verb root ends in a constant, there is epenthesis of the /-i-/.
Ex: /coilte/
    /suinte/ cf. Lit. Bg. /sunite/
    SCB /sunte/

If the verb root ends in a vowel, the ending is /-ite/.
Ex: /jeite/ (going)
    /kheite/ (eating)
    cf. Lit. Bg. /jaite/, /khaite/
    SCB /jete/, /kheete/

The conjunctive: There are two indeclinable conjunctives or Gerunds in RS as in SCB.
The first ends in /ie/
If the verb root ends in a consonant, there is epenthesis of /-i-/.
Ex: /eiSe/ (having come)
cf. Lit. Bg. /aSia/
SCB /eSë/
RS /meikhe/ (having mixed)
Lit. Bg. /makhia/
SCB /mekhe/

If the verb root ends in a vowel, there is no epenthesis.
Ex: /jeisë/ (having gone)
Lit. Bg. /jaia/
SCB /jeë/
RS /kheisë/ (having eaten)
Lit. Bg. /khaia/
SCB /kheë/

The second ends in /-ile/

If the verb root ends in a consonant, there is epenthesis of /-i-/.
Ex: /meirle/ (after beating)
Lit. Bg. /marile/
SCB /mare/
RS /suinle/ (after hearing)
Lit. Bg. /sunile/
SCB /sunle/

If the verb root ends in a vowel, there is no epenthesis.
/jëile/ (after going)
/kheile/ (after eating)
/lile/ (after taking)
The Passive:

Inflected passive forms are usually preserved in idiomatic usage, the verbs apparently being in the 3rd person indicative present, the subject being left understood.

/i kaj korena/ (This work should not be done)
/nokhtibare lotun cal khae/ (On thursdays new rice should be eaten)

The more common method of passive formation is analytical.

Ex: /uderke daccha jaa/ (They can be seen)
/tuke bhat daae/ (You are given rice)

Passive formations take the help of /dara/ and the verbal noun in /-a/

/amar dara i phol khoa ho be na/ (This fruit cannot be eaten by me).
/tur dara kono kaj hoe na/ (Nothing can be accomplished by you)

The verb root /-ach/ is sometimes used to form a kind of passive perfect.

Ex: /ibarkar dhan amar bhaga/ (This years grains have been thrashed by me)
/amar bitir naeka po ra jana ache/
There are other forms of idiomatic usage of the passive.

Ex: /khọ̀ga cole/ (This can be eaten)

/ aj dēkha j-eite pare/
(today it can be seen)

/āe khun dṑga jae/ (It can be given now)

Sometimes when one is not sure whether to use the honorific form while speaking to a person, recourse is taken to the passive impersonal.

/koti thaka hoe/
(Where do you stay)

/ki kora hae/
(What do you do?)

There are instances of passive with affix /-ae/

/kōṭhaṭa thik.ā Ṛunāe/
(The story sounds nice)

/paecit:o koirle do$k khaŋgabe/
(If a sacrifice is made, the evil can be averted)
Causatives:

The causative in RS is made by adding the affix /-a-/ to the root, sometimes with an euphonic /-o-/ in between.

Ex: /kha-/ (to eat) : /khooa-/ (to cause to eat)
/de-/ (to give) : /doa/ (to cause to give)
/sun-/ (to hear) : /suna/ (to cause to hear)
/kor-/ (to do) : /kora-/ (to cause to do)

The verbal noun from causative roots takes the affix /-ano/.

Ex: /nok khoano a khuno hoe ni/
(The people have not been fed yet, i.e., feeding the people is not over yet)
/bhajuier din gan sunano hobe/
(On the day of the 'bhajuui' puja songs will be presented)

RS speakers use such verbal nouns from causative roots in a simple indicative sense also:

/jhol korer age mac bhajano kori/
(Before preparing 'jhol', I fry the fish)

This is the SCB equivalent of /jhol korer age am mac bhaji/. Compare the following sentences:

/oj bihen baelae ghori nikono kori/ (RS)
/roj kakele ghore muchi/ (SCB)
(Every morning I wipe the floor)
In causative verbs also, the /-il/ participle contracted to /-l/ is used in the compound tense perfect in the following manner:

/ki khogalchila/ (What were you feeding)
/dud dogalche/ (is causing milk to be given)

In all other respects RS causatives behave exactly like that of SCB.

The Subjunctive in RS is constructed with the help of the conjunction /jodi/.

Ex: /jodi u khae tābei raindbo/
    (If he eats then I'll cook)

/bap jodi jae to bitio jabe/
    (If the father goes, the daughter will also go)

Sometimes /jodi/ is not used.

Ex: /bolis to jai/
    (If you say I'll go)

The Imperative occurs in the second and third persons only and in the present and future tense. The inflexions are as follows:

(Present) 2nd person Ordinary [-o]
         Inferior [the bare root] (i.e. [-φ])
         Honorific [-unj/-en]
3rd person  Ordinary   [-uk]
             Honorific  [-un/-en]

Verb /col/ (to go along)

2nd person  Ordinary  colo
            Inferior   col
            Honorific  colun/colen

3rd person  Ordinary  coluk
            Honorific  colun/colen

Verb /kor/ (to do)

2nd person  Ordinary  koro
            Inferior   kor
            Honorific  korun/koren

3rd person  Ordinary  koruk
            Honorific  korun/koren

**Future tense:** The inflexions are-

2nd person  Ordinary   [-ba/-o]
            Inferior   [-bi/-sa/-ba/-bi]
            Honorific  [-ben]

3rd person  Ordinary   [-ba]
            Honorific  [-ben]
Verb /kha-/ (to eat)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Ordinary</th>
<th>Inferior</th>
<th>Honorific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>kheo/khaba</td>
<td>kha6/khaba/khabi</td>
<td>khaben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>khabe</td>
<td></td>
<td>khaben</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb /šun-/ (to hear)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Ordinary</th>
<th>Inferior</th>
<th>Honorific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>šuno/šunba</td>
<td>šuniš/šunba/šunbi</td>
<td>šunben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>šunbe</td>
<td></td>
<td>šunben</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Duplicated verbs

Certain verb forms are doubled in RS to indicate continuous action. There are some roots which are used in pairs - roots similar in meaning, or indicating connecting ideas. Both the roots take inflexions:

/kēide-kei-te/ (weeping and fidgeting)
/bujhe-sujhe/ (understanding well)
/rendhe-be-re/ (cooking and serving)

Another kind of reduplication is evident where the verb is repeated by an artificial form in which the vowel or consonant in the initial syllable of the verb is changed.

/rendhe-tendhe/ (having finished one’s cooking)
/kheie-deie/ (eats and enjoys) etc.

Compound Verbs :-

RS uses a number of compound verbs - that is the use of verb roots together with a noun or a verbal conjunctive or participle.

Nominals: The noun is generally in the accusative and sometimes in the locative.
Accusative - /phel hooa/ (to fail in an examination)
/ibareo u phel hoiche/
(He has failed again this year)
/joma kora/ (to collect, to gather)
/gojagulan aksan joma kor/
(Collect all the dirt together)
/nam loga/ (to take the name of)
/thakurer nam le, kob bhalo hobe/
(Take the name of God, and everything will be fine)

Locative - /gae pora/ (to fall over someone)
/bitita kob sumoe noker gae pora/
(The girl always falls over people, i.e., makes herself very familiar)
/pae pora/ (to fall on one's feet)
/babur pae poiile komadhan hobe/
(If you fall on the babu's feet, there might be a solution).

With the locative verbal noun in /-ite/ :-
/kheite laga/ (to set to eat)
/dite na ditei kheite legeche/
(As soon as he was served, he started eating)
Such a compound verb with the locative verbal noun and the verb /lag/ is very popular in RS:

/jeite laga/ (to start to go)
/buile laga/ (to begin to speak)
/cušte laga/ (to set to suck)
/cæcaite laga/ (to begin to shout) etc.

Desideratives: (with verb /ca-/)  
/jeite cae/ (to want to go)
/sæ gæer udike jeite cae/  
(He wants to go to the other side of the village)

Acquisitives: (with verb /pa-/, to get)
/kheite paqa/ (to get something to eat)
/khofer Sumoe of kheite pai na/  
(In the summer we do not get enough to eat)

Permissives: (with verb /de-/, to give)
/suite dəoa/ (to allow to sleep)
/uke suite de/ (Let him sleep)

Potentials: (with verb /par-/, to be able)
/coilte para/ (to be able to walk)
/amar bæta ækhun coilte pare/ (My son can walk now)
With verbal noun in /-i/ and /-a/, ex: /muri dooa/ (to wrap up), /hama ṭana/ (to crawl), /gūrī mara/ (to cower down) etc.

**Verbals:**

1. **With the conjunctive in /-ie, -e/**:

   /keie looa/ (to snatch away)
   /die dooa/ (to give away)
   /pheile dooa/ (to throw away)
   /bheige pora/ (to run away)
   /kheie phæela/ (to eat completely)
   /buile phæela/ (to blurt out)
   /boi'e jooa/ (to sit down for something)
   /jei'e thaka/ (to stay awake)
   /kheie jooa/ (to go on eating)

2. **With the present participle in /-ite/, /-te/**:

   /hæište thaka/ (to go on laughing)
   /coilte thaka/ (to keep on laughing)
   /naicte laga/ (to start dancing)
   /boište jooa/ (to be about to sit)
Numerals

Cardinals - from one to twenty RS cardinals are the same as SCB with very slight variation.

One : RS /æks/
Two : RS /dui/
     /du/ when forming compounds or when followed by enclitics
     Ex: - /duto/ , /dubar/ , /dujona/ etc.
Three : RS /tin/
Four : RS /car/
Five : RS /pάc/
Six : RS /chɔ/ , /chɔe/
Seven : RS /sət/
Eight : RS /aʧ/
Nine : RS /noe/
Ten : RS /doʃ/
Eleven : RS /egaro/
Twelve : RS /baro/
Thirteen : RS /tæro/
Fourteen : RS /codu/ , /codɔ/
Fifteen : RS /ponero/ , /ponro/
Sixteen : RS /solo/.
Seventeen : RS /sɔtro/ , /sɔtero/
Eighteen : RS /athero/
Nineteen : RS /uniə/
Twenty : RS /kuri/ , /biə/

Very few RS speakers can count beyond twenty. After that it is generally a multiple of twenty or four i.e. /gonda/
Ex : /dukuri aek/ (forty-one i.e. two twenties plus one)
     /satgonda/ (twenty-eight)

Hundred is sometimes /so/, /aekso/ or again /pəc kuri/ i.e. (five twenties)

Fractions

Quarter (\(\frac{1}{4}\)) : RS /po/
Half (\(\frac{1}{2}\)) : RS /ad/
     Ex:- /ad 'ser/ (half seer)
One third (\(\frac{1}{3}\)) : RS /taebhag/
one and a half (\(1\frac{1}{2}\)) : RS /der/
Two and a half (\(2\frac{1}{2}\)) : RS /arai/
     Plus \(\frac{1}{4}\) : RS /soəə/
     Plus \(\frac{1}{2}\) : RS /sərə/
A quarter less : RS /poune/ , /pune/
Ordinals

RS has ten ordinals :-

First : RS /pothom/ , /pœala/
Second : RS /doSora/
Third : RS /teSora/
Fourth : RS /cero/
Fifth : RS /pâcu/
Sixth : RS /chou/
Seventh : RS /̄ato/
Eighth : RS /āto/
Ninth : RS /nœo/
Tenth : RS /dœo/

So far as offsprings are concerned they are numbered as
follows:-

First child : /pothom/
             /b̄r̄o/
Second child : /modh:om/
              /meito/
              /mejo/
Third child : /mojo/
Fourth child : /l̄o/
Fifth child : /phul/
Sixth child : /lotun/
Seventh child : /chota/
As in S.C.B., in RS the days of the month are numbered according to the moon. These are also ordinals.

First day : RS /pitipid/
Second day : RS /ditie/
Third day : RS /titie/
Fourth day : RS /cotuth:i/
Fifth day : RS /poncum/i
Sixth day : RS /sotthi/
Seventh day : RS /soptumi/
Eighth day : RS /jotomi/
Ninth day : RS /noumi/
Tenth day : RS /douumi/
Eleventh day : RS /ae kadoši/
Twelvth day : RS /dadoši/
Thirteenth day : RS /tirodoši/
Fourteenth day : RS /cotudoši/
Fifteenth day : RS /pun:ime/ (full moon)
               RS /əmaboš:e/ (no moon)

/pun:ime/ and /əmaboš:e/ follow each other in a fifteen days cyclic order according to the moon.

RS speakers still do not make use of standard weights and measures. They have their own measurements.
They have two small baskets for weighing.

_/sær/_ which holds according to standard measurement
\frac{1}{2} of a _sær_ and _kaṭha_ which holds \frac{1}{2} a _sær_. They consider
half a coconut shell = _poo_ i.e. \frac{1}{2} _sær_. It is called
_/maluir pōa_. 4 _maluir pōa_ will fill one _sær_ and two will
fill one _kaṭha_.

Counting in numbers (such as mangoes etc.) will be
as follows:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Four items</th>
<th>Five <em>gonda</em></th>
<th>Two <em>kuri</em></th>
<th>Two _dōšok or 20 <em>gonda</em></th>
<th>One <em>pon</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 <em>gonda</em></td>
<td>1 <em>kuri</em></td>
<td>1 <em>dōšok</em></td>
<td>1 <em>pon</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides the _kaṭha_ and _sær_ , those who possess a balance
have the following weights:–

The weight of one rupee (old) = 1 _tola_ or _bhori_

1\frac{1}{2} _/tola/ = 1 _/kac:ā/|
5 _/tola/ = 1 _/choṭak/|
4 _/choṭak/ = 1 _/poo/|
4 _/poo/ or 16 _/choṭak/ or 80 _/tola/ = 1 _/sær/|
40 _/sær/ = 1 _/mon/|
Land is measured in the following manner:

4 /arjul/ (finger) = 1 /muţ/ (fist)
3 /mut/ = 1 /bighot/
2 /bighot/ = 1 /hat/ (hand)

4 hands long and 4 hands wide = 1 chotak
16 /chotak/ = 1 katha
20 /katha/ = 1 bighe/