CHAPTER V

THE LEXICOGRAPHY OF COMPLEMENT-SELECTING VERBS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter attempts a classification of Hindi (H) and Gujarati (G) verbs which take complement clauses. 5.1.1 sets the tone for the rest of the chapter and outlines its intentions. In 5.1.2 we discuss the usefulness of such an enterprise. 5.1.3 explains the motivation behind the choices made in the construction of the actual dictionary sample (section 5.4).

5.1.1. Forays into the applied aspects of linguistics are often given the status of a hobby. It is important, however, to bear in mind the significant methodological contribution of Karl Popper to twentieth century science. I refer specifically to the notion of falsification outlined in Popper (1977) etc. It is, of course, not within my means, nor within the scope of this work, to present a discourse on the theory of falsification here. I simply wish to note that assuming that such a notion underlies the logic of scientific discourse, one way of ensuring that a theory (of language, in our case) can be "checked" (again, in the Popperian sense) is to provide an applicable outlet for the constructs of that theory. With this, I move directly into a discussion of the enterprise itself.

5.1.2. The basic facts about the verbs are presented in the form
equivalences between Hindi and Gujarati as they are related languages, the user unfamiliar with the TL may find it difficult to actually construct a sentence that has a complement clause in it based solely on the information given in a normal dictionary entry. That is, if one wants to use one of these verbs that participate in complement clause structures in Hindi, for instance, and knows Gujarati, one would have to know more than just the corresponding Hindi words. It is useful for the SL speaker to know the kind of complement clause a particular verb takes in the SL and the relevant information about that verb in the TL. With this in mind, information for both languages, Hindi and Gujarati, is provided here.

5.1.3 The sample provided in section 5.4 is limited not only in size but also in terms of certain choices: keeping in mind that it is a sample and not an exhaustive research, the classification of the verbs has been simplified into a finite/non-finite distinction. That is, the different types of non-finite complement clauses discussed in chapter 3 have not been separately represented here. The material in chapter 3 provides sound syntactic grounds for this: (A) with the exception of participials, verbs of type (2) and (3) in our pattern which can select finite clauses can nearly always select infinitivals; (B) there are no verbs which select only participials (and no other non-finite clauses) as complements. Based on (A) and (B), we arrive at a manageable sample by eliminating redundant information. Also, for expository purposes, I have used `non-finite' as a cover term for both, the actual non-finites, and the small clauses of ch.4.
Again, for expository reasons, verbs taking small clauses are merely indicated as SC in the sample, without providing actual examples.

5.2 VERB CLASSIFICATION

This section serves as a sort of a preface to the dictionary in section 5.4. In 5.2.1, we present the motivation behind the format chosen. 5.2.2 consists of the agreement patterns available for verbs in H/G. A typical entry is shown in 5.2.3.

5.2.1 Verbs which take complement clauses can be classified according to (a) the kind of complementizer that a particular verb takes and (b) the categorial and functional type of complementation that is available for each verb.

It is assumed here that Hindi and other closely related languages like Gujarati have just two predicate complementizers; finite and non-finite. The occurrence of these two complementizers is specified for each verb in the lexicon that follows. It has not been considered necessary, however, to present the verbs in separate groups of 'ki' 'kaa-naa', 'ke live' etc., verbs. Similarly, object NP and subject NP arguments are specified for each verb, although once again the verbs are not grouped according to their argument structures. Rather, they are presented in alphabetical order (following the Hindi-Gujarati alphabet) in much the same way as entries are listed in a dictionary. Under each verb is included the necessary information that entries in a
bilingual dictionary would have. Thus, Hindi and Gujarati patterns of verb agreement and their relationship with subject Case marking are described separately below but are included in the entries only in cases where the two languages differ in their agreement behaviour.

5.2.2 Hindi and Gujarati have three types of verbs which show different agreement patterns. Type one verbs ((1) in the entries) occur in the sentence structure

\[(a) \quad \text{subj-DAT } V_{\text{neut}} \quad \text{finite-clause} \]
\[\text{subj \quad j-DAT \quad N-Poss--} V_{\text{non-fin}} \quad V_{\text{neut}} \]

ex G ramaa ne laagyu ke tame paachaa aavyaa  
H ramaa ko lagaa ki aap vaapas aa gaye  
'Rama felt that you returned'

ex G ramaa ne tamaaru javu nahi game  
H ramaa ko aapkaa jaanaa pasand nahiIM aavegaa  
'Rama will not like your going'

For (1) verbs this pattern occurs in all tenses/aspects. Type two verbs ((2) in the entries) occur in the structure

\[(b) \quad \text{subj-ERG } V_{\text{neut}} \quad \text{finite-clause} \]
\[\text{subj \quad j-ERG \quad N \quad Poss--} V_{\text{non-fin}} \quad V_{\text{neut}} \]

ex G meM vaaMcu ke raajiiv gaandhii haaryaa
H maiM ne parhaa ki raajiiv gaandhii haar gaye
"I read that Rajiv Gandhi lost'

G raeM raajiiv gaandhii nu haarvu chaapaamaa vaaMcvu
H maiM ne raajiiv gaandhii kaa haarnaak akhbaar meM parhaa
'I read about Rajiv Gandhi's losing in the paper'

For (2) verbs, this pattern obtains in the perfective aspect.
Type three verbs ((3) in the entries) occur in the structure

(c) subj-NOM Vagr finite-clause
     subj-NOM N Poss--Vnon-fin V agr

ex G huM DaruM chuM ke tame aavSo
H maiM Dartaa huuM ki aap aayenge
'I fear that you will come'

G huM tamaaru ahIMya thi caalii javu icchu chuM
H maiM aap kaa yaaM se cale jaanaa caahtaa huM
'I desire your going from here'

For (3) verbs, this pattern obtains in all tenses/aspects. For
(2) verbs, this pattern occurs in the nonperfect.

A detailed description of verb patterns of the kind to be
found in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current
English has not been attempted here, mainly because such a description is not within the scope of this dissertation, the chief objective of which is a comparative study of complement clauses in Hindi and Gujarati, as a step toward facilitating translation.

To summarize, the verbs in this chapter are specified for the kind of complementizer, the categorial and functional status of the complement structure, transitivity, agreement patterns (and consequently subject Case). Each entry, first in Gujarati and then in Hindi, is marked for transitivity followed by the agreement pattern number and the normal complement marker. The information about the complement structure is given alongside the entries which are provided with the translation and example sentences. An index of Hindi verbs is given at the end of the chapter so that the entries can be used bidirectionally. It may be noted that although care has been taken to make the list as representative as possible, it is not at all intended as a complete listing. Some of the rarely used verbs have been deliberately excluded and some, indeed many, have probably been unwittingly dropped.
5.2.3 A typical entry would thus have the following format

lovu t,(2);ACC;Obj NP: finite

meM₁ joyu₂ ke₃ roakaan paRyu₄
dekhnaa

roaiM ne₁ dekhaa₂ kig makaan₄ giraa₅
I₁ saw₂ that₃ the building₄ fell₅

Obj NP: non-finite

meM₁ makaan nu₂ paRvu₃ joyu₄
maiM ne₁ makaan kaan girnaag dekhaa₄
I₁ saw₄ the building₂ fallingg

5.4 DICTIONARY

aTkaavvu t,(2);Acc;Obj NP: non-finite

meM₁ tamaaru₂ raajinaamu aapvu₃ aTkaavvu₄
roknau

maiM ne₁ aapkau₂ istiifaa denaa₃ rokaa₄
I₁ stopped₄ your₂ resigning³

aRkaavvu (i)t,(2); Acc;Obj NP: non-finite

(no exact equivalent to Hindi)

chuunaa/chuu jaanaa

mujhe₁ uskaa₂ zorzorse ronaa₃ chuu gayaa₄
his/her wailing touched me

ichhvuu t,(2);Acc;thii;Obj NP: finite

huM1 ichhu chuM2 ke3 tame4 paas thaa05

caahtaa/icchaa karnaa

maiM1 caahtaa huM2 ki3 aap4 paas hoM5

I1 desire2 that3 you4 pass5

Obj NP:non-finite

huM1 tamaaruu2 paas thavu3 icchu chuM4

maiM1 aapkaa2 paas honaa3 caahtaa huM4

I1 desire4 your2 passing3

ujavvu

hum1 tamaaru2 fel thavu3 ujviis4

manaana

maiM1 aapkaa2 fel honaa3 manaaungaa4

I1 will-celebrate4 your2 failing3

avkaarvuu t. (2 ) ; Acc ; Obj NP: finite

jantaae1 mantrii nu2 manc par3 aavvu4 avkaaryu5

svaagat karnaa

jantaa ne1 roantrii ke2 manc pe3 aane kaa4 svaagat kiya4

The public1 welcomed5 the minister’s2 coming4 on the stage3
Sudhaa recognized that she was her sister.

I recognized your switching your

The boy implored that no one should leave him alone.

The goldsmith accepted that he had made a mistake.
huM₁ tamaaru₂ praadhyaapak₃ thavu⁴ kabulu chuM₅
roaiMj aapkaa₂ praadhyaapak₃ honaa₄ sviikaar kartaa huM₅
I agree₅ to your₂ becoming₄ the principle₃

kargarvu t.(3);Obj NP:finite
cor₁ kargaryo₂ ke₃ eNe₄ corii₅ nohtig karii₅

minnat karnaa

cor ne₁ minnat kii₂ ki₃ corii₅ usne₄ nahiM₆ kii₅
The thief₁ implored₂ that₃ he₄ had not₆ stolen₅

kalpvu/kalpanaa karvu t.(2);Gen NP:finite
manisaa ye₁ kalpanaa kari₂ ke₃ eno₄ bagiico₅ fuulo s thibharaai

kalpanaa karnaa

maniiSaa ne₁ kalpanaa kii₂ ki₃ uska₄ bagiica₅ phuuloM se
bhar gayaa₆
Manisha₁ imagined₂ that₃ her₄ garden₅ was full of flowers₆

kalaavu t.(1);ACC;Obj NP:finite
ramaa ne₁ kalaayu₂ ke₃ vaat₄ aagaL₅ vadheg em nathi₇

samaih aanaa

ramaa ko₁ samajh aayaa₂ ki₃ baat₄ aage baRhne₆ vaali nahiI₇
Rama₁ understood₂ that₃ the matter₄ will not₇ progress₈ further₅
Santosh understood Meera's deceiving Ramesh.

It has been understood that there is increased enthusiasm in the public.

I told John that we were going to see a filed.

(aisa) kahaa jaataa hai ki aurangzeb ko sangiit naapasand thaag
It is said\textsubscript{1} that\textsubscript{2} Aurangzeb\textsubscript{3} did not like\textsubscript{6} music\textsubscript{5}

\textit{khaTakvu} \quad \textit{t}, (1); \textbf{Acc;Obj NP:non-finite}

\text{mane\textsubscript{1} tamaaru\textsubscript{2} ghaRi ghaRi\textsubscript{3} khoTu bolvu\textsubscript{4} khaTke che\textsubscript{5}}

\textit{khaTaknaa}

\text{mujhe\textsubscript{1} aapkaa\textsubscript{2} baar baar\textsubscript{3} jhuuTh bolnaa\textsubscript{4} khaTaktaa hai\textsubscript{5}}  

Your\textsubscript{2} lying\textsubscript{4} again and \textit{again\textsubscript{3} hurts\textsubscript{5} me\textsubscript{1}}

\textit{khamyu} \quad \textit{t}, (2); \textbf{Obj NP:non-finite}

\text{e\textsubscript{1} tamaaru\textsubscript{2} javu\textsubscript{3} khami\textsubscript{4} nahi\textsubscript{5} Sakeg}

\textit{sehanaa}

\text{vah\textsubscript{1} aapkaa\textsubscript{2} cale jaanaa\textsubscript{3} sah\textsubscript{4} nahi\textsubscript{5} Sakegaag}

\text{He\textsubscript{1} will\textsubscript{6} not\textsubscript{5} be able\textsubscript{6} to bear\textsubscript{4} your\textsubscript{2} going\textsubscript{3}}

\textit{kheMcv\textsubscript{u}} \quad \textit{t}. (a); \textbf{Acc;Obj NP:non-finite}

\text{roane\textsuperscript{^\text{-}} e\textsubscript{1} duur\textsubscript{3} rehvu\textsubscript{4} kheMc che\textsubscript{5}}

\textit{KhiiMcnaa}

\text{mujhe\textsubscript{1} uskaa\textsubscript{2} duur\textsubscript{3} rahnaa\textsubscript{4} khiiMc\textsubscript{a} ta\textsubscript{a} hai\textsubscript{5}}

\text{His\textsubscript{2} staying\textsubscript{4} far away\textsubscript{3} pulls\textsubscript{5} me\textsubscript{1} there\textsubscript{5}}

\textit{gaN\textsubscript{v\textsubscript{u}}} \quad (i), \textit{t}, (2); \textbf{Acc;Obj NP:non-finite}

\text{huM\textsubscript{1} aanand nu\textsubscript{2} cuuumTaa\textsubscript{3} gaNto\textsubscript{4} nathi\textsubscript{5}}

\textit{ginnaa}

\text{maiM\textsubscript{1} aanand kaa\textsubscript{2} cunaa jaanaa\textsubscript{3} nahi\textsubscript{4} gin\textsubscript{aaa} huM\textsubscript{5}}
I don't count Anand's being elected
(following the order of Gujarat!)

gabhraavu
rameS1 gabhraayo2 ke3 e4 pariikSaamaa5 naapaas thaseg
ghabraanaa
rameS1 ghabraayaa2 ki3 vah4 pariiksaa meM5 fel hogaag
Ramesh feared that he would fail in the exam

gamyu
jo1 ne1 merii nu2 peli3 khursii par4 besvug na gamyug pas and aanaa/acchaa lagna
jo1 ko1 merii kaas3 kursii par4 baiThnaa5 acchaa nahiiM lagaa6
John did not like Mary's sitting in that chair

garaiyu
raakSas1 garajyo2 ke3 ene4 bhuukh5 laag1 natig
garajnaa
raakSas1 garjaas2 ki3 use4 bhuukh laagii thiig
The giant roared that he was hungry
It so happened that Amit lost his way on a dark night.

Sudha checked that there was nothing in the box.

Our celebrations are still going on.

Gopal was angry that everyone came late.
jaaNyu  \( t, (2); \text{Acc}; \text{Obj NP: finite} \)

\[ \text{huM}_1 \text{ jaaNu chuM}_2 \text{ ke}_3 \text{ tame}_4 \text{ jaruur}_5 \text{ aavSog} \]

\[ \text{iaannaa} \]

\[ \text{maIM}_1 \text{ jaantaa huM}_2 \text{ ki}_3 \text{ aap}_4 \text{ zaruur}_5 \text{ aayengeg} \]

\[ I_1 \text{ know}_0 \text{ that}_3 \text{ you}_4 \text{ will surely}_5 \text{ cameg} \]

jovu  \( t, (2); \text{Acc}; \text{Obj NP: finite} \)

\[ \text{meM}_1 \text{ Joyu}_2 \text{ ke}_3 \text{ makaan}_4 \text{ paRyu}_5 \]

dekhnaa

\[ \text{maIM ne}_1 \text{ dekhaa}_2 \text{ ki}_3 \text{ makaan}_4 \text{ giraa}_5 \]

\[ I_1 \text{ saw}_2 \text{ th at}_3 \text{ the building}_4 \text{ fell}_5 \]

Obj NP: non-finite

roeMj makaan nu_2 paRvuu_3 joyu_4

\[ \text{maIM ne}_1 \text{ makaan kaa}_0 \text{ girna}_3 \text{ dekha}_4 \]

\[ I_1 \text{ saw}_4 \text{ the building}_0 \text{ falling}_3 \]

Daryu  \( i, t, (3); -\text{thi/se}; \text{Obj NP: finite} \)

\[ \text{sunil}_1 \text{ Daryo}_2 \text{ ke}_3 \text{ eni}_4 \text{ Tikit}_5 \text{ khovaay}_1 \text{ to mathi gayig} \]

Darnaaj

\[ \text{suniiil}_1 \text{ Daraa}_2 \text{ ki}_3 \text{ uskaa}_4 \text{ Tikat}_5 \text{ kho to nahiM gayaag} \]

\[ \text{Sunil}_1 \text{ feared}_2 \text{ that}_3 \text{ hi}_3\text{.34 ticket}_5 \text{ was lost}_8 \]

thavu  \( i; \text{Subj NP: finite} \)

\[ \text{evu thayu}_1 \text{ ke}_2 \text{ gaaRi}_3 \text{ bagRi gay}_4 \]

202
It happened that the car broke down.

The boy thought that no one was looking at him.

You sleeping late daily irks me.

Your arguing appealed to me.

203
puuchna

suman ne1 puuchaa2 ki3 vah4 kaunsi5 bas meM6 jaane vaa7
thaa7

Suman1 asked2 (that3) which4 bus5 he3 was going by8

banyu

e1,Subj NP: finite

em banyu1 ke2 ghare3 koi nohtu4

bannaa honaa

yuM huaa1 ki2 ghar meM3 koi na thaa4

It so happened1 that2 there was no one4 at home3

bolvu

i,t,(3);Obj NP: finite

e1 jor thi2 bolyo3 ke4 loko no5 mat6 judo che7

bolnaa

vah1 zor se2 bolaa3 ki4 logoM kaa5 mat6 alag hai7
He1 said3 loudly2 that4 the people's5 opiniong is different

bhuulvu

i,t;(3);Acc;Obj NP: finite

saritaa1 bhuuli2 ke3 ene4 aa5 kaam6 paN7 karvaanu hatu8

bhuulnuaa

saritaa1 bhuulii gayii2 ki3 use4 yah5 kaam6 bhii7 karna

thaag

Sarita1 forgot2 that3 she4 had to dog this5 workg also7
puuchnaa

suman ne1 puuchaa2 ki3 vah4 kaunsi5 bas meM6 jaane vaala thaa7

Suman1 asked2 (that3) which4 bus5 he3 was going by6

banyu

i,Subj NP:finite

em banyu1 ke2 ghare3 koi nohtu4

bannaa honaa

yuM huaa1 ki2 ghar meM3 koii na thaa4

It so happened1 that2 there was no one4 at home3

bolvu

i,t,(3);Obj NP:finite

e1 jor thi2 bolyo3 ke4 loko no5 mat6 judo che7

bolnaa

vah1 zor se2 bolaa3 ki4 logoM kaa5 mat6 alag hai7

He1 said3 loudly2 that4 the people's5 opiniong is different7

bhuulvu

i,t;(3);Acc;Obj NP:finite

sarataa1 bhuuli2 ke3 ene4 aa5 kaam6 paN7 karvaanu hatu8

bhuulnaa

sarataa1 bhuulii gayii2 ki3 use4 yah5 kaam6 bhii7 karnaar

thaag

Sarita1 forgot2 that3 she4 had to dog this5 workg also7
ramaan maane che ke bhagwan kruur nathig

ramaan mantii hai ki bhagwan kruur nahii hai
rama believed that god is not cruel

Obj NP: non-finite

Nej sumannu javu aakhare maanyu
usne sumanka jaanaa aakhir maan liya
She finally accepted Suman's going

manaavu

em manaay che ke maachimara Duubi gaya
ranaa iaana
aisaa maanaa jaataa hai ki maveDuub gayaa
It is believed that the fisherman drowned

laayu

joni ne laage che ke varsaad vakhateg mor aavSeg
lagnaa
joni ko lagtaa hai ki baari is baarg der se aayegi
Joanny feels that the rains will beg late this time

i;Subj NP: finite

205
It seems that the rains will begin late this year.

I read that Rajiv Gandhi lost.

You stopped my daily habit of sleeping late.

Nisha understood (that) what the matter is.

em lagge che ke varsaad aa vakhat ke aavseg
aisaa lagtaa hai ki baari is baarg der se aayeggi
It seems that the rains will begin late this time.

vaamcyu

meM vaaMcyu2 ke raajiiv gaandhii4 haaryaa5

parhnaa

maiM ne1 parhha2 ki raajiiv gaandhii4 haare5

I read that Rajiv Gandhi lost.

roknaa

aap ne1 meraa2 har roz3 der se sonaa5 rokaa6

You stopped my daily (habit of) sleeping late.

samaivu

niSaa samjii2 ke maamlo4 Sum che

samaijnhaa

niSaa samajh gayii2 ki roaamlaa4 kya5 haig

Nisha understood (that) what the matter is.

niSaa tammaru2 kehvu3 samje che4

206
Nisha understands your words (what you say)

Ram explained to me that doing this would harm me alone.

He will not be able to bear your going.