4.0 ASPECTS

Aspect, as Bernard Comrie defines it, is a way of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation. Holt sees aspects as "different ways of conceiving the flow of the process itself".¹ In discussing aspect it is important to grasp that the difference between perfectivity and imperfectivity is not necessarily an objective difference between situations nor is it necessarily a difference that is presented by the speaker as being objective. The same speaker may refer to the same situation with a perfective form once and then with an imperfective. For example, one could say in French "Jean lut ce livre hier; pendant qu'il le lisait, le facteur vint" (Jean read this book yesterday, while he was reading the postman came). Aspect is not unconnected with time. One may, therefore, wonder whether this does not vitiate the distinction as insisted above between aspect and tense. Although aspect and tense are both concerned with time, their relation with it is very different. Tense being a deictic category, locates situation in time with reference to the present moment. Aspect, however, is not concerned with relating

situation in time to any other point of time. It is related to internal temporal constituency of a given situation. Aspect could be seen as situation-internal time and tense as situation-external time. Aspect views the progress of the situation itself without stating or referring to the time of the situation. Kellogg distinguishes three types of tenses and his distinction is based on aspect which he refers to as relative to its own progress i.e. (i) not yet begun (ii) begun but not completed, and (iii) completed. The tenses falling in "not yet begun" type deal with unreal situations while the other two deal with situations which are completed or not yet completed. Some other grammarians emphasize the end or the termination of situation and distinguish it from others that are not yet completed. Comrie describes an aspect of a situation as perfective and imperfective without considering the termination of a situation as a relevant feature.

Palmer, however, does not consider the distinction between perfective and imperfective. He only considers progressive and non-progressive as aspects. He does not distinguish between tense and aspect but he draws a three fold distinction between tense, phase and aspect. Defining

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2. Kellogg (1875) p.228.
Phase Palmer says "Phase is used to indicate a period of time that began before but continued right up to a point of time either present or past according to tense. The situation which Palmer refers to as phase can be described as perfective.

While sorting out the problems of terminology, Comrie distinguishes between the term perfect and perfective. He says:

"the term perfective contrasts with imperfective and denotes a situation viewed in its entirety without any regard to internal temporal constituency; the term perfect refers to a past situation which has a present relevance, for instance, the present result of a past event."

Aspect cannot be discussed without referring to the difference between states, events and processes. "Situation" being a general cover term could be used for situations that are either states or events or processes. The states are static which means that they continue as before unless changed. Events and processes are dynamic as they require a continual input of energy if they are not to come to an end. When dynamic situations are viewed as a complete whole, they

are called events. When they are viewed in progress from within, they are called processes. The distinction between perfectivity and imperfectivity is explained by Comrie in the following way:

"...perfectivity indicates the view of a situation as a single whole without distinction of the various separate phases that make up that situation; while the imperfective pays essential attention to the internal structure of the situation,"  

Perfective forms are claimed to indicate situations of short duration while the imperfective forms are claimed to indicate situations of long duration. Refuting these claims Comrie gives examples from the Russian where perfective and imperfective forms are used for referring to the same length of time without any necessary implication of the duration being short or long.

Imperfectivity as defined by Comrie is the explicit reference to the internal temporal structure of a situation viewing it from within while many languages have a single category to express imperfectivity. There are languages where it is sub-divided into a number of distinct categories. i.e. habitual, progressive and continuous. Habituality is essentially the same as iterativity i.e. a

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5. ibid. p.16.
repetition of a situation, the successive occurrence of several instances of the given situation. This terminology is misleading in two senses. Firstly, the mere repetition of a situation is not sufficient for that situation to be referred to by a specifically habitual (or indeed, imperfective) form. Secondly, a situation can be referred to by a habitual form without there being any iterativity at all. Having clarified the difference between habituality and iterativity, one could turn to the definition of habituality itself. The most common feature of habituality is that it describes a situation which is characteristic of an extended period of time whether it is or is not iterative. It is due to this characteristic that a situation referred to is viewed as a characteristic feature of a whole period, instead of viewing it as an incidental property of the moment. Progressive is another sub-category of imperfective. Definition of progressiveness found in some grammars often fails to bring out the difference between progressive and imperfect. Imperfectivity includes habituality as a special case and a situation can be viewed as habitual without its being viewed as progressive. In this respect progressiveness is similar to continuousness which is definable as imperfectivity that is not occasioned by habituality.
The distinction between *imperfectivity* and *durativity* should also be made. Comrie distinguishes them when he says "imperfectivity means viewing a situation with regard to its internal structure (duration phasal sequences), and durativity simply refers to the fact that the given situation lasts for a certain period of time or, at least, conceived as lasting for a certain period of time. The opposite of durativity is punctuality which signifies the quality of situation that does not last in time or which is not conceived as lasting in time or that takes place momentarily. In other words, punctual situations do not have any duration even of a very short period. Comrie defines punctual situation as that which "has no internal structure and in a language with separate imperfective forms to indicate reference to the internal structure of a situation.""7

"Perfect", according to Comrie, is different from these aspects since it tells us nothing directly about the situation in itself. Generally, perfect indicates the continuing present relevance of a past situation. The difference between the perfect and other aspects has led

7. Ibid. p. 42.
many linguists to doubt whether the perfect should be considered as an aspect at all. The traditional grammarians list perfect as an aspect. However, it should be kept in mind that it is an aspect in a different sense from the other aspect. Perfect differs from other aspects as it expresses relations between the two time points i.e. the time of state resulting from a prior situation and the time of that prior situation. Perfect can be broadly subdivided into perfect of result, experiential perfect, perfect of persistent situation, perfect of the recent past.

Beside the semantic distinction between different aspects, the semantic properties of verbs are also relevant for any discussion on aspect. The verbs as we have seen earlier have innate meanings related to the time. The verbs are either expressing situations that are static or situation that are dynamic. The static situations are referred to as states where as dynamic situations are either events or processes. Chafe divides the verbs into four main categories accordingly, i.e. state verbs, process verbs, action verbs and action - process verbs. State verbs would include verbs such as /क्षय होना/, /सुंदर होना/, /मरना/ etc. in Hindi and 'être debut','mourir' etc. in French; Process verbs include /मोटा होना/, /क्षयित्वा/ etc. in Hindi and 'grossir','grandir' etc. in French; action verb include
The verbs could be further divided into sixteen types, on the basis of the model developed by Cook in 1972 based on the classification of verbs and seven noun-verbs relations of Chafe. Cook, in fact, adds three more properties of verbs i.e. experiencer, benefactive and locative. Progressiveness also is a property of some verbs while the other kind of verbs can only take non-progressive forms. This property of verb corresponds to non-stativity. Progressiveness can be defined as a combination of continuity of situation with the non-stative meaning of the situation. The presence or absence of stativity reflected by aspectual distinctions has not been ignored in earlier grammars. About the relation of stativity or progressiveness Chafe says "one of the rough tests that can be applied to distinguish state from non state is that a non-state can occur in the progressive form which is not available to states". Lakoff (1966) has also identified stative verbs as those which do not occur in progressive forms. Comrie also talks of situations that are either progressive or non-progressive due to the inherent property of verbs i.e. non-stativity or stativity.
The classification of verbs according to Chafe is as follows:

```
Verb
  /   \\Non-stative
   |   |
   Stative Action Process Action-Process
```

Kurl in 1980 provided a more detailed classification of verbs which is as follows:

```
Verbs
  /   \\Non-states
   |   |
   States Process Action Action-Process
       /   \ Voluntary Involuntary
        |     |
        Simple Related Qualitative Benefactive
```

Though many grammarians have discussed aspects in their work, Comrie's classification remains by and large the most refined one as his categorisation is an attempt to look at aspect as a universal and language independent
category. The categorisation of aspect given by Comrie is, for the purpose of this research, being followed.

To conclude the classification of aspects according to Comrie is given:

```
Aspect
  /    
/     /
Perf  Imper
/     /
Hab  Con
/     /
Pro  Non-Pro
/     /
Non-S  Stative
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4.1 ASPECT IN HINDI

Hindi, like many other Indo-European languages has an aspect-oriented verbal system. Vendryes has correctly pointed out that:

"the Indo-European is much more preoccupied with expressing the duration than the time. What is interesting in an action, is not to indicate at which moment (past, present or future) the action takes place, but to indicate whether it is seen in its continuity or at a point alone in its development, whether it is initial or final point, whether the action has taken place once or it repeats itself or whether it is a term or a result. From here comes the distinction adopted by the comparative grammar between durative or instantive, perfective or imperfective, inchoative, iterative or terminative verbs etc".

The category of tense has become more important and that of aspect has become secondary in French. But the primacy of aspect is maintained in Hindi and as a result the classification of tense mainly stems out of the fact that many grammarians have imposed the structure of English language over that of Hindi.

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8. "L'indo-européen était beaucoup moins préoccupé de marquer le temps que la durée. Ce qui intéressait dans une action, ce n'était pas d'indiquer à quel moment (passé, présent ou futur) s'accomplissait l'action, mais de marquer si on l'envisageait dans sa continuité ou à un point seulement de son développement, si c'était le point initial ou le point final, si l'action n'avait lieu qu'une fois ou se répétait, si elle avait un terme ou un résultat. De là ces distinctions, adoptées par la grammaire comparée, entre verbes duratifs ou instantanés, perfectifs ou imperfectifs, inchoatifs, iteratifs, terminatif, etc". Vendryes. 1959. *Le Langage*. p.117.
The grammars of Kishoridas Vajpeyi, McGregor, Kamta Prasad Guru and many others do not expand their studies to aspects and they prefer to talk of tenses. The aspects are discussed along with verb morphology as participles. Dimshits, however, enumerates five aspects along with a detailed discussion on phase. Among the present day grammarians, Yamuna Kachru finds perfect, imperfect and progressive aspects in Hindi, though in her attempt to write a transformational grammar she makes passing references to these aspects.\textsuperscript{9} Surajbhan Singh discusses aspect a little longer and shows four aspects in Hindi i.e. perfect, progressive, iterative and stative.\textsuperscript{10} Vaishna Narang again takes the binary classification and posits mainly perfective and imperfective aspects where the imperfective contains habitual and continuous.\textsuperscript{11} She in fact follows the model presented by Comrie.

\begin{flushleft}
\textbf{References}
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\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{11} Vaishna Narang. 1984. \textit{Communication of Situation Time in Hindi}. Garimashri Prakashan, New Delhi. pp.53-67
\end{itemize}
4.1.1 HABITUAL ASPECT IN HINDI

It is expressed in an auxiliary verb /ṛḥṇa/ (to stay) along with the main verb in its present participle. The main verb is marked for aspect, number and gender and the auxiliary verb indicating the habitual aspect is also in its present participle form marked for number, gender and aspect and the tense is marked by yet another auxiliary /ḥona/ (to be). It can be formally expressed as:

\[ MV + \text{Aux 1} + \text{Aux 2} \]
\[ [A,N,G] - [A(T), N, G(P)] [T,P] \]

152. /bāse caḷati ṛḥāti ḍੰ\]
[buses move (hab. m.) are]
The buses keep on running.

There can be another structure of this aspect, in which the main verb is in its present participle form and the auxiliary /ṛḥṇa/ is in its infinitive form and this group can have a modal auxiliary and an auxiliary marking the tense. The structure could be stated as:

\[ MV + \text{Aux 1} + \text{Aux 2} + \text{Aux 3} \]
\[ \text{pr.part} \text{ prog.m. mood tense} \]
\[ \text{inf.} \text{ pr.part} \]

153. /mūjhē jāgaṭe ṛḥṇa pāṛta ḍੰ\]
[I awake (prog. m.) (mood) is]
I have to keep awake.
154. /Uske anetāk mohan ko jagēte rāhīṇa hē/
   [his coming till mohan to awake (hab. m.) is]
   Mohan has to keep awake till he comes.

Habitual aspect can also be expressed by the
present tense form:

M.V. + Aux.
pr.part tense

155. /roj sūbaḥ surēj Ugēta hē/
   [every morning sun rise is]
   Sun rises every morning.

156. /vō skul jata hē /
   [he school go is]
   He goes to school.

The difference of meaning in habitual,
progressive, iterative and imperfective is very thin and
people often get confused. However it is very important to
clarify the difference in the shades of meaning, if any
useful discussion on aspects has to be made. Hence we shall
take four examples of a main verb and the auxiliary /r h na/
so that the difference could be stated:

Habitual:

157. /mē pṛṭ likēta rāhēta hū/  
   [I letter write (pr. part.) (hab. m.)
   stay is]
   I keep on writing letters.

Progressive:

158. /mē pṛṭ likb rāha hū/ 
   [I letter write (prog. m.) is]
   I am writing a letter.
Iterative:

159. /m̖̂ p̂ ɿr likhot̐ta r̂ ɿhau/  
[I letter write (pr.part)  
(prog.m./pt.part) is]  
I have been writing letters.

It has to be noted here that the structure stating progressive is also expressing the meaning of imperfective whereas the one stating iterativity also expresses the perfective meaning. Similarly the habitual in the above example also expresses continuity and iterativity.

Yet another structure that expresses the habitual aspect is the one where the main verb is in its past participle form and the auxiliary verb /r̷h̷ān̖a/ is in its present participle form and both of them are marked for number and gender. It is formally represented as:

\[
\text{MV + Aux 1 + Aux 2}  
\text{pt.part prog.m. tense inf.}
\]

160 /mohan sUb̌h d̂ ɿs b̂ ɿje t̂ ak soya r̷h̷āta ĥu/  
[Mohan morning ten o'clock upto sleep (hab.m.) is]  
Mohan keeps on sleeping upto ten O' clock in the morning.

The only difference between the first structure and this one is that all action-process verbs show habituality with the help of first structure whereas those
processes that can be seen as states like awake, sleep, open etc. can use the above mentioned structure.

The habituality can also be expressed by the structure in which the main verb in past participle is followed by the auxiliary verb /kərəna/ (to do) in its present participle form and is marked for number and gender. The important thing to note here is that this construction has no constraints for action, process's stative and other verbs i.e. any verb as a main verb can participate as a past participle in this construction. It can be formally expressed as:

\[
\text{MV} \quad + \quad \text{Aux 1} \quad + \quad \text{Aux 2} \\
\quad \text{pt.part} \quad \text{hab.m.} \quad \text{tense} \\
\quad \text{pr.part}
\]

161. /pitambər roz duh pIya kərtə he/ 
[Pitamber every day milk drink (pt. part.) do (pr. part.) is]
Pitamber drinks milk every day.

162. /vo to jhəra kiya hi kərtə he/ 
[He (emp.m.) fight do (pt. part.) (emp.m.) do (pr. part.) is]
He keeps on fighting.

Most of the examples of habitual aspects given above are combined with the present tense of indicative mood. The second auxiliary in these cases can be marked with past and future tenses for transforming these sentences into
other tenses, but the forms of main verb and the auxiliary verb for marking habitual aspect cannot be changed as any change in these two verbs can change the aspectual meaning.

The auxiliary verb used for perfective like /lena/, /dena/, /ana/, /jana/, /bēṭheana/ /parana/ in their present participle forms with the root of main verb also denote habitual aspect.

163. /rāmes ṭacakha ga leta t̄a/  
[Ramesh good sing (asp.m.) was]  
Ramesh used to sing well.

164. /bacca sūnch car bāje ut̄a bēṭhāta h̄/  
[Child morning four o'clock get up (asp.m.) is]  
The child gets up at four o'clock in the morning.

165. /Surēj nīkālte nīkālte kUndu ḡar se nīkāl parāta t̄a/  
[Sun rising-rising kundu house from come out (asp.m.) was]  
Kundu used to come out of the house by the time sun used to rise.

Adverbs used with the verb phrases expressing habitual aspects are:

/rōz/ every day  
/nīyāmIt rup se/ regularly  
/aKsēr/ often etc.
4.1.2 PROGRESSIVE ASPECT IN HINDI

The progressive aspect in Hindi is expressed by the combination of the main verb and the auxiliary verbs like /jana/ (to go), /ana/ (to come), /cālana/ (to walk), /cāla jana/ (to go away) and /cāla ana/ (to come along) apart from the most frequently used combination of main verb with the auxiliary /rāhana/ (to stay). The verb phrases expressing progressive aspect can be formally described as:

I. M.V  +  Aux 1  +  Aux 2  

166. /prabh āt k'ana k'h a rāha ḥe/  [prabhat food eat (prog.m.) is]  
   Prabhat is eating his meals.

II. M.V  +  Aux 1  +  Aux 2  
   pr. part.  asp.m.  tense  n.p.

167. /vo to gata cālāta ḥe/  [he (emp.m.) sing (prog.m.) is]  
   He goes on singing.

III. M.V  +  Aux 1.  +  Aux 2  +  Aux 3  
   pt. part.  hab.m.  prog.m.  tense  root  pt. part.

168. /kītab bāhUt der se pā ḥi ja rāhi ḥe/  [book long time from read (pt. part.) (asp.m.) (prog.m.) is]  
   The book is being read since quite a long time.
The auxiliary verbs /jana/ (to go), /cələna/ (to walk), /cəla jana/ (to go away) express the meanings of the processes that are prolonged or are infinitely continuous, the processes that develop ahead. The different meanings expressed by the verb phrases of progressive aspects are discussed hereafter in details.

1. /jana/ as an auxiliary verb:

169. /ləgatar tin diN tək Use bUk̪əɾ ata gəya/
    [continuously three days till he fever came (pr. part.) (perf.m./pt. part.)]
    He was in fever continuously for three days.

170. /vo kəm bhi kərta jata təɾ sota bhi jata təɾ/
    [He work also do(pr.part.) (hab.m./pr.part.) was and sleep (pr.part.)also (hab.m./pr. part.) was]
    He used to be working and sleeping at the same time.

171. /ag to bəɾhəɾi hi ja rəhi hə/
    [fire (emp.m.) grow (pr. part.) (emp. m.) (hab.m.) (prog.m.) is]
    The fire is growing progressively.

2. /cələna/ as an auxiliary verb:

172. /vəɾsa səməy par nə hone se fəsələ̆ ko nUksan hota cələta hə/
    [rain time in not happen due to corps to loss happen (pr.part.) (prog.m.) is]
    There are losses to corps due to untimely rains.
The relationship between party and administration were deepening gradually.

3. /c̪ela jana/ as auxiliary verb:

174. /mohan sUnata c̪ela g̪aya ḷr sita sUn̪ti c̪eli g̪yi/  
[Mohan narrate (pr.part.) (prog.m.) (comp.m.) and sita listen (prog.m.) (comp.m.)]  
Mohan went on narrating and sita kept on listening.

175. /b̪arət ki jons̪k̪ya b̪e̪ h̪e̪ti c̪eli ja r̪e̪hi h̪/  
[India of population grow (pr.part) (prog.m.) (comp.m.) (prog.m.) is]  
The population of India keeps on growing.

176. /k̪hasUni hone Ke bad lər̪ai b̪e̪ h̪e̪ti c̪eli jati h̪ /  
[arguments happen of later grow (pr.part) (prog.m.) (comp.m.) is]  
The grows on after having had some agruments.

177. /dUkandar ki k̪̂asi tivr hoti c̪eli g̪ayi/  
[shopkeeper of cough fast become (pr.part) (cont.m.) (perf.m.)]  
The shopkeeper's cough went on increasing
4. /ana/ as an auxiliary verb:

178. /piC^hle kUc^h dIno se adItya paisa ja^ma karta aya hC/
[last some days from Aditya money saving do (pr.part.) (perf.m.) is]
Aditya has been saving money for last few days.

179. /mekai salo se ^sttr^j khelata a raha hC/
[I many years from chess play (pr.part) (perf.m.) (prog.m.) is]
I am playing chess for last many years.

180. /pel pel ^lobar^e Ub^h orti ati t^h/
[moment moment waves grow (pr.part) (hab.m.) was]
The waves were growing every moment.

5. /c^la ana/ as auxiliary verb:

181. /salo se h^m is ga^v me rahate c^le aye hC/
[Years from we this village in live (pr.part) (comp.m.) (perf.m.) is]
We have been living in this village for last many years.

The adverbs that generally occur with the verb phrases expressing the prolonged processes are:

/la^gatar/ (Continuously),
/ba^rabar/ (again and again),
/sa^r^j rat/ (all night),
/sare sa^l/ (all through the year) etc.
The adverbs that occur with the verb phases expressing developing processes are:

agnosis

quickly),
slowly),
(respectively),
or
(day by day),
(gradually), etc.

4.1.3 ITERATIVE ASPECT IN HINDI

The iterative aspect is expressed by the combination of /jana/ (to go), /ana/ (to come), /cəla na/ (to walk), /cəle jana/ (to go away) and /cəle ana/ (to come along) and the main verb. The main verb, in such verb phrases is in its present participle form and the auxiliaries are in their perfect participle, present participle or other forms. The main verb and the auxiliaries are marked for number, gender and persons.

Durative and continuous activity are expressed by this verb phrase. It may occur with the temporal adverbs like /ləgatar/ (continuously), /bar barf (again and again) /sari rat/ (all through the night) etc.

182. /ləgatar tin dIn tək Use bUKh'ar ata gəya/
[Continuously three days uptill him fever came (iter.m.)]
Continuously for three days he kept on having temperature.
Progressive activity which develops from the point of its origin are also expressed by the aspectual forms of
iterativity. The adverbs generally used to reinforce such meanings are /j ldi/(quickly), /ahIsta/(slowly), /Kr m s h/ (respectively), /dIn p r dIn/ (day by day) etc.

188. /Id hAr meri art I k dôś a dIn p r dIn gir ti ja rehI t'i/
[Here my economic condition day by day fall (pr.part) (perf.m.) (prog.m.) was.] These days my economic condition was gradually worsening.

189. /In s ramsûg hô mē suDra hI ta ki pekṣa kamzori ati gayI hê/
[these worker's union in strength of inspite weakness come(perf.m.) is] These workers unions are weakening inspite of becoming strong.

190. /bI a rI mē hâgârI ki jâgâI kI yâ bôr hôtI caI jati hê/
[India in cities of population increase (iter.m.) (perf.m.) is] In India the population of cities goes on increasing

191. /jû jû bôccka bôrI hota hê vô od hI k mazbut bôtIta jatI hê/
[as as child grow (perf.m.) is he more strong become (perf.m.) is] As the child grows he becomes more and more strong.

The expression of iterativity is contextual in case where the auxiliary verbs /ana/(to come) and /côle ana/ (to come along) are used in verb phrases. These
constructions express continuous processes that progress up to a given time in past or process that begins in the past and continues till the moment of utterance. Such expressions are often aided by adverbial phrases indicating duration. They also express progressive processes that are developing at the moment of utterance.

192. /mε tin-car mas se do-do, car car r UpIye məhina jəma kərti ayi hũ/ [I three four months from two-two, four-four ruppees month save (pr.part) (perf.m.) is] I have been saving two to four ruppees a month in last three to four months.

193. /akʰir vəhi hua jo ɛse ɛnasər per əda hota aya hɛ/ [atlast same happened what such occasions on always happen (pr.part.) (perf.m.) is] Atlast samething happend as has been happening on such occasions.

194. /pani gIrta cəlajata hɛ/ [water falls (pr.part.) (iter.m.) (perf.m.)is] Rain continues to keep falling.

195. /əmriki sərkər jəngən ki nyayocIt məg man ne se Inkər kərti cəli a rəhi hɛ/ [american government people of justa demand accept from refuse (pr.part.) (iter.m.) (perf.m.) (prog.m.) is] American government has been refusing to accept the just demand of the people.

196. /dIn kʰūləta ata tʰa/ [day opens (perf.m.) was] The day was breaking.
There are different verb forms for auxiliary verbs depending upon the word in which the iterative aspect has to be expressed. We shall discuss such forms while describing the moods.

It should be noted here that many verb phrases that we consider in habitual aspect may also be iterative as well. The verb phrases containing main verb in present or past participle followed by an auxiliary verb/kərna/ to do when the main verb is in past participle also expresses iterativity though they primarily express habituality:

197. /mə pədəl skul jata tə ho/  
[I on foot school go (pr.part.) was]  
I went to school on foot.

198. /mə pədəl skul jaya kərta tə ho/  
[I on foot school went (hab.m.) was]  
I used to go to school on foot.

4.1.4 PERFECTIVE ASPECT IN HINDI

The perfective aspect in Hindi is expressed by the following verb phrases:

MV  
pt. part.  
n, g, p.  --> NP1 if Vintr  
otherwise NP2
199. /mę aya/
   I came.

200. /mę ne pətr lIk^h_a/
    [I letter wrote]
    I wrote a letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Verb</th>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>root</td>
<td>pt. part.</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of /jana/,/ana/,</td>
<td>of /hona/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lena/,/dena/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

201. /mohan ne kItab lIk^h li h^e/  
    [mohan book write (perf.m.) is]
    Mohan has written the book.

202. /Utro defter a gəya h^e/  
    [getdown, office come (perf.m.) is]
    Get down, office has come.

203. /rād^h_a pərikṣa de ayi h^e/  
    [Radha examination give (perf.m.)is]
    Radha has given the examination.

204. /daktər ne dava de di t^h_i/  
    [Docter medicin give (perf.m.) was]
    The Docter had given the medicine.

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<tr>
<th>Main verb</th>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>root</td>
<td>pt. part.</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of/bət,əna/,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ərəna/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

205. /moriz gələti se zəhər k^h_a bət^h_a h^e/  
    [patient mistake by poison eat (compl.m.) is]
    Patient has eaten poison by mistake.
Bhimsen had left home to learn music in childhood itself.

The verb phrases expressing the modalities indicating the ability also express at times the perfective aspect. The construction having main verb in root form and the auxiliary modal in its past participle form does express perfectivity.

Pitamber has got the admission in school with lots of difficulties.

I am able to become a teacher with your help alone.

All verb phrases expressing the past tense also express perfectivity as such phrases express a situation where iterative, progressive or habitual has taken place in the past and as a result have the meaning of perfectivity involved in their pragmatic meaning.
209. /mê khel rāha thā/
[I play (prog.m.) was]
I was playing.

The above example is that of progressive aspect, but it also expresses perfectivity as the action began, continued and was accomplished in the past. The activity of playing is durative but when it is been seen as a unit the presence of past tense gives it an added significance i.e. of perfectivity.
4.2 ASPECT IN FRENCH

French does not have aspect as a grammatical category though the different shades of aspeclual significances are expressed with the help of various forms expressing tenses and certain lexical combinations. Prof. Ashok Kelkar has studied aspects in French in detail and has discussed Phase-Aspect and Cohesion-Aspect\textsuperscript{12}. Prof. Kelkar subdivides Phase-Aspect into non-perfect and perfect and Cohesion-Aspect into Non-narrative and Narrative. The present study does not deal with aspects in French in this paradigm. Other major study on aspects in French was done by famous French linguist Gustave Guillaume who while discussing aspects in French posits a term "le temp in posse" which he defines as "being by definition the time that is internal to the verbal image, it is concieved that it is convenient to study it at the interior of the verb"\textsuperscript{13}.

Guillaume begins his theory of aspect from the notion that languages have words which when they are pronounced, even if in isolation, evoke in mind a certain

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\textsuperscript{13} "Le temps in posse étant par définition du temps intérieur à l'image verbale, il se conçoit que c'est à l'intérieur du verbe qu'il convient d'en faire l'étude" Guillaume. 1968. Temps et Verbe. Honoré Champion, Paris. p.15.
idea of time. The conceived time is an integral part of
the significance of the word and hence internal to the
image of the word. He illustrates his point of view with
the help of the verb /maɾʃe/ 'marcher' (to walk). According
to him, if two imaginary limits A and B which are not to be
crossed are taken, then the word 'marcher' can be
represented by a line between these two limits irrespective
of the distance between them -

A _______________________________ B

marcher

The whole activity of walking is explained in
terms of tension and detension. The initial position is
when the verb has not exhausted its tension at all.

\[ t_0 = \text{tension/0} \]

The sign 0 signifies the absence of detension. The
in-between positions are \[ t_1 + t_2 + \ldots + t_{n-2} + t_{n-1} + t_n \]
where the tension and detension are found
simultaneously. In the final position the verb has
exhausted all its tension and can be represented by

\[ t_n = 0 / \text{detension} \]

where 0 expresses the absence of tension.

------------------------
Now on the basis of this conceptualisation Guillaume posits two sets of verb forms expressing aspectual differences. They are /maʁʃe/ 'marcher' (to walk) /maʁʃɛ/ 'marchant' (walking) and /maʁʃe/ 'marché' (walked) and /aʁʃe/ 'avoir marché' (have walked), /aʁʃe/ 'ayant marché' (having walked) and /y maʁʃe/ 'eu marché' (had walked). In these paradigms the initial forms have 0 detension and the final forms have 0 tension. He further posits /aʁʃ y maʁʃe/ 'avoir eu marché' (have had walked) and /aʁʃ y maʁʃe/ 'ayant eu marché' (having had walked) which he defines as having bi-extensive aspect.

Again the theory of aspect as described by Guillaume explains the notion of time internal to words, but fails to explain many more shades of aspectual significance. Thus, in the present study the grammatical category of aspects as described by Comerie will be taken as the universal category. We shall study the verb forms or special combinations expressing those meanings as that are expressed by these categories.

Normally the perfect imperfect distinction is found in the French language. The study by Kelkar also speaks of this distinction and also touches a little on the progressive. The different aspectual and phasal
significances of French are shown by Grevisse in his grammar where he talks of aspect 'instantané', 'duratif', 'inchoatif', 'itératif', 'accompli', 'imparfaitif' and that of proximity.¹⁵

4.2.1. HABITUAL ASPECT IN FRENCH

The habitual aspect is expressed with the help of tense form for present and past. The past tense forms namely 'passé simple' and 'imparfait' are the ones that express habitual aspect. The other means that are used for expressing habituality are the time adverbs like /RegylieRmã/ 'régulièrement' (regularly), /∫kazur/ 'Chaque jour' (every day), and adverbial phrase like /a dizœ:R/ 'à dix heures' (at ten o'clock).

PRESENT TENSE FORM

Present tense forms generally express habitual aspect when they are used for eternal phenomenon:

210. /la teR tuRn/  
(La terre tourne)  
The earth rotates.

211. /il fœ fRwa nivœ:R/  
(il fait froid en hiver)  
It is cold in winter.

212. /il fœ Jo Œnete/  
(il fait chaud en été)  
It is hot during summer.

The present tense forms also express habituality when used with adverbial phrases. In such cases the aspectual significance is situated contextually in the speech act.
The above examples express habitual aspect and are not used as forms expressing tense at all. Similarly it expresses habituality when somebody uses a present tense form to describe his taste, profession etc.

215. / ʒɛʁi də rɔmɑ̃ /
(je suis des romans)
I write novels.

216. / æm kœʁiʁ/
(je ne suis courir)
I like running.

PAST TENSE FORMS

Verb form of passé simple signifies habituality whenever used to indicate the general and universal truth:

217. / suvã il aʁiva ʁaʁaʁ/
(souvent, il arriva en retard)
Often, he arrived late.

218. / ʒila vi reɡjilɛʁmã kœ̃tis voŋε̃ lekɔl/
(je le vis régulièrement quand il venais de l'école)
I saw him regularly when he came from the school.
The passé simple expresses habitual aspect when used with adverbs like /suvā/ 'souvent' (often) /ReglyieRmā/ 'régulièrement' (Regularly) /aKazur/ 'chaque jour' (every day):

219. / il a a lekol aKazur/  
    (il alla à l'école, chaque jour)  
    Everyday he went to the school.

IMPARFAIT

The verb form for imparfait express habitual aspect when it is used in descriptive utterances, though it also expresses that the situation used to be a habitual one in the past:

220. / Ḟæ māze a seṭeːR/  
    (je mangais à sept heures)  
    I used to eat at seven.

221. /kā Ḟæ tē Ḟe Ḟæ le kol tulezur/  
    (Quand j'étais un enfant, j'allais à l'école tous les jours)  
    When I was a child, I used to go to school every day.

222. /seṣur ḞeṃRive deleṭR aṣelō/  
    (ces jours j'écrivais des lettres assez long)  
    Those days I used to write long letters.
PLUS QUE PARFAIT

This form generally expresses a distant past in perfective aspect but it is often used to express habitual aspect. In such cases it always accompanies adverbs like /tuzuR/ 'toujours' (always) etc.

223. /zavë tuzuR fini avã midi/ (j'avais toujours fini avant midi)
I had always finished before noon.

The adverbs or adverbial phrases that are used to express habitual aspects are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Souvant</th>
<th>Often</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Régulièrement</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toujours</td>
<td>Always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaque jour</td>
<td>Everyday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaque nuit</td>
<td>Every night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaque année</td>
<td>Every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>à dix heures</td>
<td>At ten o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendant...</td>
<td>during...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendant les nuits.</td>
<td>as during the night.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.2 PROGRESSIVE ASPECT IN FRENCH

It is expressed in French with the help of forms used to express tenses like those of present and imparfait in past. Apart from these forms the adverbs are used along with the verb phrases to signify the progressive aspects. French has a special construction also which expresses progressive aspect. The special construction can formally be described as:

- Auxiliary + en train de + MV
  être
  INF:T,n,p.

It is this auxiliary which agrees for number and person with the subject NP because the main verb always remains in its infinitive form. The tense is also marked on the auxiliary itself.

Apart from the special construction and the adverb or adverbial phrases, the progressive aspect is expressed by the context of the speech act also:

224. /asse moma 39 par1/
(à ce moment, je parle)
At this moment, I am speaking.

225. /il ple/
(Il pleut)
It is raining.
226. /keskɔ ty fɛ/  
(Qu'est-ce que tu fait ?)  
What are you doing ?

227. /data RagaRd/  
(je te regarde)  
I am looking at you.

228. /ɛl etɛ ātRɛ do netwa jɛ la ūabR/  
(elle était en train de nettoyer la chambre)  
She was cleaning the room.

The progressive aspect is also expressed by the imperfect (imparfait) tense form. It expresses progressive aspect whenever it comes with stative or process verb, whereas it expresses iterativity when used with an action verb. However, with an action verb it can express progressive aspect if it comes with another clause.

229. /ld swaR tɔbɛ/  
(le soir tombait)  
The evening was setting in.

230. /ɔ sate lɔbRule/  
(je sentais le brûlé)  
I smelt it burning.

231. /a milnɔvsɔakaRɔt ɛntɛ ɔnafɔ/  
(En 1940, j'étais un enfant)  
In 1940, I was a child.

232. /il ātRɛ dala mɛzɔ kɔ ʊlevy/  
(il entrait dans la maison, quand je l'ai vu)  
He was entering the house when I saw him.
The present participle with 'ant' endings also express the progressive aspect:

233. /3aK mavy ã mëtã la tuR efel/  
(Jacques m'a vu en montant la tour eiffel)  
Jacques saw me while climbing the Eiffel Tower.

The adverbs and lexical expressions that express progressive meaning in a sentence are 'rapidement' 'lentement' 'jour par jour' 'à ce moment', 'régulièrement'

234. /1o tRë arivëtRë jëtëmë syR la kë /  
(Le train arrivait très lentement sur le quais)  
The train arrived very slowly on the platform.

4.2.3. ITERATIVE ASPECT IN FRENCH

Iterativity in French is expressed by means of the forms of present tense in those situations that happen at regular interval or is expressed by the semantics of the verb itself. The present tense forms express iterativity in phrases like:

235. /jëmë lev a sizœ:R/  
(je me lève à six heures)  
I get up at six o'clock.

236. /jakswa:r jëlide Romã/  
(chaque soir, je lis des romans)  
I read novels every evening.
The tense form for 'passé composé' or 'plus-que-parfait' also express iterativity when they are used in the sentences in the principal clause:

237. /kətil a biŋ təraŋə je ñlo felisit/  
(Quand il a bien travaillé on le felecite)  
When he has worked well we congratulate him.

238. /kətil avə dezə rə il sɔrtɛ/  
(Quand il avait déjeuné, il sortait)  
When he had taken his lunch, he left.

The iterative aspect is also expressed morphologically in French with the use of the prefix 're' which signifies the multiple occurrence of the action or process to which it is affixed i.e. "redire" "refaire" etc. But this morphological expression of iterativity has a very limited significance and hence can not be equated with the iterative aspects expressed by the verbal form in Hindi.

As such the meaning of iterativity essentially come out of the combination of tense forms and the semantic category of the verbs. Certain examples of such combination of tense forms and semantics of verbs are given below:

239. /pie:R avɣy ələ fievR puRtRwazur/  
(Pierre avait eu de la fièvre pour trois jours)  
Pierre had had the fever for three days.
240. /il diza sãsas kil napatye maRi/
(Il disait sans cesse qu'il n'a pas tué Marie)
He kept on saying that he did not kill Marie.

241. /la sove dφ u katR ḡRa par zuR illa tRwa mUwa/
(Elle a sauvé deux ou quatre Francs par jour, il y a trois mois)
She has been saving two to Four Francs every day for last three months.

The present participle form of the verb also express iterativity in a given context. In such cases the main verb accompanies another verb which lends the iterative significance to the main verb:

242. /l av le ląz a maRagaRda dətazštā/
(Elle lavait les linges en me regardant de temps en temps)
She was washing cloths while looking at me from time to time.

243. /il a gane le cu:Rs ỉ saRgtā milfwa padl≤cu:Rs/
(il a gagné le cours en s'arrêtant mille fois pendant le cours)
He won the race while stopping thousand times during the run.

The adverbs and the lexical expressions that signify the meaning of iterativity in a sentence are 'mille fois' (thousand times) 'plusieurs fois' (many a times), 'de temps en temps' (from time to time)
4.2.4 PERFECTIVE ASPECT IN FRENCH

The perfective aspect in French is expressed by means of many constructions. The tense forms of 'passe compose', 'plus que parfait' and 'passe simple' express the perfectivity:

244. /il a maze/ (Il a mange) He has eaten

245. /e le veny ie:R swaR/ (elle est venue hier soir) She came yesterday evening.

246. /pol av¿ tRavage je:le med¿s¿ illa tRwaza/ (Paul avait travaille chez le medicin il y a trois ans) Three years back Paul had worked at a doctor's place.

247. /eleku¿ta le klo¿ et d¿ tRup¿/ (Elle ecouta les clochettes d'un troupeau) She heard the bells of a herd.

Apart from the tense forms, the other forms that express perfectivity are those where the main verb is preceded by the expressions like 'finir de' or 'venir de'. These phrases can be formally expressed as:

Finir + de + M.V. INF:T,n,p. inf.
248. /il a fini de parler/
(il a fini de parler)
He has finished speaking.

249. /elle avait fini de faire la cuisine /
(elle avait fini de faire la cuisine)
She had finished cooking.

250. /je viens d'écrire la lettre /
(je viens d'écrire la lettre)
I have finished writing the letter.

251. /le professeur vient de parler à propos de cela/
(le professeur vient de parler à propos de cela)
The professor has just spoken about this.

The adverbs or the lexical expressions that usually appear in the sentences expressing perfectivity are 'déjà' (already), 'il y a quelques minutes' (some minutes before).
4.3 PHASE

Phases have not been much discussed by either the traditional grammarians or the modern linguists. However, in the present study, an attempt has been made to bring phase into the focus of discussion among linguists working on contrastive analysis as well as those studying the tense and aspect of various languages.

Phase has been regarded as that perspective of situation internal time which is concerned with the beginning, development and completion of an activity or action. Comrie considers phase as that which refers to a situation at any given point of time in its duration where he differs with the dictionary definition of "phase" which usually restricts the term to a changing or developing process at different points of time\textsuperscript{16}. He uses the term in a very narrow sense while discussing the distinction between states and dynamic situations. He elaborates his definition by giving the example of the verb "know" and the verb "run". It differentiates between the situations referred to by these two verbs with the help of the relation that exists between different phases of the situation. All phases of the situation \textit{John knows where I live} are identical

irrespective of the point of time that one choses on the situation of John's knowledge. However, it is not so in case of John is running as at one moment John will have one foot on the ground and at another moment, neither foot will be on the ground and so on. However, Comrie discusses ingressive at some length when he says:

"In many languages that have a distinction between perfective and imperfective forms, the perfective form of some verbs in particular of some stative verbs, can in fact be used to indicate the beginning of a situation (Ingressive meaning)".17

Similarly Jespersen also discusses ingressive, inceptive, continuative and completive phases under aspect and cease them as expressing basically the changes in state i.e. classifies them under the heading of stability and change. While discussing them he says:

"Some languages have special derivative endings to express change into a state or beginning (inchoative, inceptive, ingressive verbs). But it is interesting to notice how signification of beginning has often in course of time been weakened or lost; ...".18

It is worth mentioning here what he had to say about Aryan languages as far as aspectual and phasal

significances are concerned:

"...our Aryan languages had at first no real forms in their verbs for tense - distinctions, but denoted various aspects, perfective, imperfective, punctual, durative, inceptive, or others, and that out of these distinctions where gradually evolved the tense systems..."

However, it is necessary to distinguish phase from aspects as one finds that Hindi as well as French, uses certain verb phrases that are typically significant and expresses situation internal time concerned primarily with the beginning continuity and the completion of a state, process or action. It is the combination of such lexical expression with the verb that will be discussed in the following pages.
4.3.1 PHASES IN HINDI

Phases also express the situation internal time, though the emphasis in phases remains on the beginning, development and completion of the process, activity or action. The verb phrases denoting the phasal significances will be discussed under this heading.

There are many lexical expressions in Hindi which mainly express ingressive, inceptive, continuative and completive phases. We shall discuss them separately.

4.3.1.1 INGRESSIVE PHASE IN HINDI

The structures formalised below express Ingressivity in Hindi:

\[ MV + \text{wala} + \text{Auxiliary} \]
\[ \text{obl.} + \text{tense} \]
\[ \text{root} + \text{n.g.} \]

252. /sita skul jane wali hē/  
[sita school go(obl.) of is]  
Sita is about to go to school.

253. /tum jo pehāne ko ho vo acc hi qItab nahi hē/  
[your what to read of is that good book not is]  
What you are about to read is not a good
Such kind of structures are used in a very limited set of expressions. The difference between the /ne wala/ construction and /ne ko/ construction is that the first one does not specify the immediacy of the commencement while the second construction has an inbuilt meaning for immediacy.

4.3.1.2 INCEPTIVE PHASE IN HINDI

This phase denotes that the activity or process has started taking place. The structure expressing inceptivity in Hindi can be formally expressed as:

MV + Auxiliary + Auxiliary
obl. incp.m. tense
256. /bʰalu ko dekʰate hi bəcca rone ləga tʰa/
[bear to see (emph.m.) child weep (incp.m.) was]
The child started weeping as he saw the bear.

Note: Such constructions do not take the negative marker as an activity, or the process cannot be negated once it takes place.

Inceptivity can also be expressed in Hindi with the help of verbs like /suru k r na/, /ar bʰ k r na/:

257. /ram ne pəɾʰona suru kIa hɛ/
[Ram (c.m.) read began do(pt.part.) is]
Ram has started reading.

4.3.1.3 CONTINUATIVE PHASE IN HINDI

Though the meaning of continuative phase is not very different from that of progressive aspect, it can be differentiated on the basis of the fact that certain verb phrases, that are classified in the progressive aspect also, express the phasal significance. The progressive aspect only expresses a process or an activity that develops in time whereas the continuative phase signifies the relation of progressive with the inceptive and completive phases.

258. /jɛ pəɾʰeta caḷa a ṛha hɛ/
[Jai read (cont.m.) (prog.m.) is]
Jai has been reading.
The above mentioned example does not only signify that an activity is progressing but it also implies that it started somewhere and is approaching towards completion.

4.3.1.4 COMPLETIVE PHASE IN HINDI

The verb phrases expressing the completive phase are also expressing the prefective aspect but these structures basically point toward the completion of an activity or process rather than perfective. The constructions expressing completivity can be formally expressed as:

\[MV + \text{Auxiliary} + \text{Auxiliary}\]
\[\text{comp.m.} + \text{tense}\]
\[\text{pt.part.}\]

259. /\text{\textasciitilde}b to pani sir se up\textasciitilde}r ja cuka h\textasciitilde}/
[Now water head from above go (comp.m.) is]
By now the water has gone above the head.

260. /t\textit{Umne mera g\textasciitilde}r dek\textasciitilde} h\textasciitilde} r\textasciitilde}k\textasciitilde}a h\textasciitilde} /
[You (c.m.) my house see (comp.m.) is]
You have seen my house.
French does not have aspect as grammatical category but it does express aspektual meanings. Similarly it also expresses phasal significances with the help of verbal expressions. Grevisse discusses the aspektual and phasal meanings under the heading of aspects of verbs. He writes:—

"The aspect of verb is the characteristic of the action envisaged in its development, that is to say in the duration or in the parts of its duration where it takes place; the aspect is often marked by the verbal locations formed with the help of an auxiliary of aspect and an infinitive."

French expresses ingressive, inceptive, continuative and completive phasal meanings with the help of lexical expressions. The main verb remains in its infinitive form and an auxiliary verb expressing phasal significance precedes it. The auxiliary verb is inflected for tense number and person.

4.3.2.1 INGRESSIVE PHASE IN FRENCH

The ingressivity in French is expressed by the reflexivisation of verbs in certain cases.

261. /il sādoR/  
   (il s*endort)  
   He is sleeping.

262. /elsēRvēz a sizε:R/  
   (elle se réveille à six heures)  
   She gets up at six o'clock.

The ingressivity is also expressed in the sense of proximity to future where the verb 'aller' is used as an auxiliary and the main verb remains in its infinitive form.

Aller + MV  
INF:T,n,p. inf.

263. /elva fāte/  
   (elle va chanter)  
   She is going to sing.

264. /lɔ trē va Partri dā dΦ minyt/  
   (le train va partir dans deux minutes)  
   The train is going to leave in two minutes.

The ingressive phrase can also be expressed by the following construction.

Être + prete à + MV  
INF:T,n,p. inf.
265. /Mohan ℘Ret a Li:R/  
     (Mohan est prêt à lire)  
   Mohan is ready to read.

266. /eskty e pReta paRtiR/  
     (Est-ce que tu es prêt à partir ?)  
   Are you ready to leave ?

4.3.2.2 INCEPTIVE PHASE IN FRENCH

The inceptivity in French is expressed by means of
the verb phrase containing an auxiliary and the main verb in
its infinitive form or by means of the sentences containing
two clauses in which one of the clause contains the lexical
expression 'dès que' (as soon as).

Commencer  + a  + MV  
INF:T,n,p.  inf.

267. /il a k âm ë se a plóRe/  
     (il a commencé à pleurer)  
   He began to weep.

268. /il a kRiedekilavy /  
     (il a crié dès qu'il l'a vu)  
   He shouted as soon as he saw him.

It must be noted that the constructions expressing
the inceptive phase cannot use negation as an action, or
process that has begun cannot be negated.
4.3.2.3 CONTINUATIVE PHASE IN FRENCH

The continuative phase in French is expressed by the verb phrase containing a phasal auxiliary inflected for tense number and person and a main verb in its infinitive form.

\[
\text{continue} + \ ' + \ MV \\
\text{INF:T,n,p. inf.}
\]

or

\[
\text{ne + s'arreter + pas + ' + MV} \\
\text{neg.m. INF:T,n,p. neg.m. inf.}
\]

269. /memapRe k0ului did0nwapapaRle ila kStinue a parle/ (Même après qu'on lui dit de ne pas parler, il a continue à parler)

Even after having told not to speak he continued to speak.

270. /il naRet pazatRayaje /

(iil n'arrête pas à travailler)

He does not stop working.

The adverbs generally used to express the continuative meaning are 'continuellement' (continuously), 'sans cesse' (without stoping) etc.

4.3.2.4 COMPLETIVE PHASE IN FRENCH

The completive phase in French is expressed by means of verb phrases having auxiliary verbs signifying phasal meaning and the main verb in its infinitive form.
The constructions that express completive phase are:

1) finir + de + 
2) s'arreter + a + MV
3) cesser + INF:T,n,p. inf.

271. Mon ami a fini de lire le roman.
My friend has finished reading the novel.

272. Tout d'un coup le train s'arrête à derouler.
Suddenly, the train stops moving.

273. Madan a cesse fumer d'hier.
Madan has stopped smoking since yesterday.

The completive phase is also expressed by the use of adverb 'deja' along with the perfective verb phrases:

274. Pierre a deja mangé le diner.
Pierre has already eaten the diner.

It should be noted that all phrases expressing completive phasal meaning also express the perfective aspect but all phrases expressing perfective may not express completive meaning.
4.5. CONTRAST OF ASPECT AND PHASE

IN FRENCH AND HINDI

Hindi is mainly an aspectual language though it also has all the three tenses as grammatical categories. The main emphasis of the verb phrase structure in Hindi is to express the situation internal time. On the contrary, French verb phrases are clearly marked for tenses and the aspectual and phasal significances are to be derived from the semantic features of the verb or with the help of the lexical expressions generally prefixed with the main verb. It is chiefly because of such a divergence in the grammatical categorization and its representation by the verb phrase structures in both the languages that the problems are faced while learning, teaching or translating these languages.

The simple present tense form \textit{ilde} of the verb in French language expresses the aspectual and phasal significations categorized as habitual, iterative, progressive, ingressive, continuative etc.; whereas Hindi has many more verb phrase structures to distinguish between these aspects and phases. This can be best explained with the help of the following example:
1. Je mange
2. mē kʰata hū (habitual)
3. mē kʰa r̥̬a hū (progressive)
4. mē kʰata r̥̬a hū (iterative regular)
5. mē kʰa r̥̬a c̥ala a
r̥̬a hū (continuative)
6. mē kʰa kər̥a hū (iterative irregular)
7. mē kʰa r̥̬a hōta hū (continuative)

The list is not comprehensive as far as Hindi forms are concerned. However, the convergence of seven different forms to a single form in French shows that the selection of aspectual and phasal forms in Hindi for a form in French requires additional information apart from that which is given in the verb and its inflexions. It is in this sense that one could say that French has a context sensitive grammar whereas Hindi shows the signs of remaining a context free language as the verb phrases with all their inflexions and auxiliary verb systems are capable of differentiating aspectual and phasal significances.

French has neither any inflexion on main verb nor any verb phrase structure which could mark habitual whereas Hindi has two structures that are clearly marked for this aspect (cf. annexure).
Hindi has many structures that express the progressive but French expresses it by only one marked structure which is constituted with the help of lexical expression "etre entrain de" though progressive could also be expressed by the tense forms marked for present or imparfait.

Similarly, iterative in Hindi is expressed by many forms of which atleast two verb phrase structures are clearly marked for it. And French expresses it only with the help of forms marked for tenses where the iterativity is expressed either by the adverb of manner and time or by the semantic features of the verb themselves.
Perfective also has certain marked structures in Hindi whereas French has tense forms marked for past and lexical expressions "venir de faire quelque chose" that express this aspectual significance.

Phases in these languages also have the same patterns and one finds that there is a convergence of various forms of Hindi towards one form of French. However, French has separate verb phrase structures to express phasal significations. Hindi has three different structures to express ingressivity and French has two structures apart from the tense form of certain verbs, (cf. annexures)
Inceptivity is expressed in Hindi by two verb phrase structures and in French by one structure alone which comprises of a main verb and a lexical expression "commencer a faire quelque chose".

Continuative and completive phasal meanings, similarly, are expressed by separate verb phrases in Hindi as well as in French.

Continuative:

\[
\begin{align*}
{k^h} & \text{ana s}u\text{ru k}i\text{ya th}a & \text{il a commencé à manger} \\
{k^h} & \text{ana l}o\text{ga th}a & \\
\end{align*}
\]

Compleative:

\[
\begin{align*}
{k^h} & \text{ata c}\text{ela a r}\text{a}h\text{a he} & \text{il mange depuis longtemps} \\
{k^h} & \text{ata jata he} & \text{il continue à manger} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
{k^h} & \text{a cu}k\text{a he} & \text{il a fini de manger} \\
{k^h} & \text{a r}k\text{h}a he & \\
{k^h} & \text{aya he} & \text{il a déjà mangé} \\
\end{align*}
\]

To sum up, one finds that French has very few structures that are marked for aspect in phase as compared to
Hindi which has a wide range of aspectual and phasal significances. This divergence is required to be probed further so that proper transfer rules could be formulated. However, it is amply clear from the above data that the lack of verbal forms or structures in French for expressing phasal and aspectual meanings is compensated by the use of certain lexical expressions, adverbs and the adverbial phrases.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form in Hindi</th>
<th>Surfaces Structure in Hindi</th>
<th>French Equivalent</th>
<th>Form in French</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (1) MV + Aux + Aux
pr. prog.m. tense part pr.part | ǩata řhat a ̃ta ̃hu | je mangeais | MV + INF + INF + Adv. T - imp/sp n.p. |
| (2) MV + Aux + Aux + Aux
pr. prog.m. mood tense part inf. | ǩate řâhâna parat a ̃ta ̃hu | il faut que je mange | MV + INF + INF T: sp mood subj. |
| (3) MV + Aux + Adv.
pr. tense part | har rej jata ̃ta ̃hu | il va/vint à l'école chaque jour | MV + INF + INF + Adv. T: n.p. sp/ps |
| (4) MV + Aux + Aux
pt. hab.m. tense part pr.part | aya ǩarâta ̃ta ̃hu | il venait | MV + INF + INF T: imp n.p. |
| Form in French | Surfaces Structure in French | Hindi Equivalent | Form in Hindi |
| (5) MV + INF + INF
T: sp n.p. | la terre tourne | prIt ̌vi g ̌umati ̃ta ̃hu | MV + Aux pr. tense part |
| (6) MV + INF + INF + Adv.
T: sp n.p. | il fait froid en hiver sardly ̌vi t ̌d hoti ̃ta ̃hu | MV + Aux + Aux pt. hab.m. tense part pr.part |
| (7) MV + INF + INF + Adv.
T: ps n.p. | souvent il arriva en retard vah der se aya ǩarâta ̃ta ̃hu | MV + Aux + Aux. pt. hab.m. tense part pr.part |
| (8) MV + INF + INF + Adv.
T: imp n.p. | souvent il lisait des romans ̌v̌a ̌h Ǔp̌a ̌Ny̌s ǩarâta řhat a ̃ta ̃hu | MV + Aux + Aux pr. prog.m. tense part pr.part |
| (9) -do- | -do- | --- parab ǩarâta ̃ta ̃hu | MV + Aux + Aux. pt. hab.m. tense part pr.part |
### PROGRESSIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>k a r a h a t a h</td>
<td>il mangeais</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF + Adv.</td>
<td>T: imp/sp n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root prog.m. tense</td>
<td>k a r a h a h</td>
<td>il mange</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pt.part</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>k a t a j a t a h</td>
<td>je continue à manger</td>
<td>Aux. + a + MV</td>
<td>pr.part inf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr. cont.m. tense</td>
<td></td>
<td>je mange pour longtemps</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF + Adv.</td>
<td>T: sp n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part pr.part</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) MV + Aux + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>k a t a j a r a h a h</td>
<td>il mange des pommes après des pommes</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF + Adv.</td>
<td>T: n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr. asp.m. prog.m. tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>part root pt.part</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) MV + Aux</td>
<td>rota g a y a t a h</td>
<td>il à pleurer jusqu'à ...</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF</td>
<td>T: n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Aux)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pr. perf.m. tense</td>
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<tr>
<td>part pr.part</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) MV + Aux</td>
<td>rota c a l a g a y a</td>
<td>il à continue à pleurer</td>
<td>Aux + a + MV</td>
<td>INF: T, inf. n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Aux)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pr. cont.m. perf.m.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>part pt.part pt.part</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>rota c a l a j a t a h</td>
<td>il continuait à pleurer</td>
<td>Aux + a + MV</td>
<td>INF: T, inf. n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr. cont.m. perf.m. tense</td>
<td></td>
<td>il continue à pleurer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part pt.part pt.part</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>rota a y a h h</td>
<td>il à pleurer sans cesse</td>
<td>MV + Adv.P.</td>
<td>INF: T, n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr. asp.m. tense</td>
<td>rota r a h a t a h</td>
<td>il pleurait des le matin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part pt.part</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Remarks

- (8) MV + aux + aux + aux
- (9) MV + inf + inf + adv

### Form in Hindi

- (1) k a r a h a t a h
- (2) k a t a j a t a h
- (3) k a t a j a r a h a h
- (4) rota g a y a t a h
- (5) rota c a l a g a y a
- (6) rota c a l a j a t a h
- (7) rota a y a h h
- (8) il est entrain de manger
- (9) il fait froid à ce moment

### French Equivalent

- il mangeais
- je continue à manger
- il mange des pommes après des pommes
- il à pleurer jusqu'à...
- il à continue à pleurer
- il continuait à pleurer
- il à pleurer sans cesse
- il est entrain de manger
- il fait froid à ce moment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) MV + Aux + (Aux) pr. prog.m. tense part pt.part.</td>
<td>h kəta rəha hə</td>
<td>il mange chez nous assez MV + INF + INF T: sp n.p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) MV + Aux + Aux + Aux pr. cont.m. prog.m. tense part root pt.part.</td>
<td>vəh məj e dek hə</td>
<td>il me regarde sans cesse MV + INF + INF + Adv. T: n.p. sp/ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) MV + Aux + Aux + Aux pr. cont.m. perf.m. tense part pt.part pt.part. 0</td>
<td>vəh am pər am kəta cələ gəya</td>
<td>il a mange des pommes après des pommes MV + INF + INF T: pc n.p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) MV + Aux + Aux pr. prog.m. tense part pr.part.</td>
<td>h kəta rəhəta hə</td>
<td>il mange de temps en temps MV + INF + INF + Adv. T: sp n.p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form in French</td>
<td>Surfaces Structure in French</td>
<td>Hindi Equivalent</td>
<td>Form in Hindi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) MV + INF + INF T: sp n.p.</td>
<td>il toussse</td>
<td>v h kəasəta hə</td>
<td>MV + (Aux) + (Aux) + Aux pr. cont.m.prog.m. tense part/ root pt.part root</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) MV + INF + INF + Adv. T: imp n.p.</td>
<td>il disait sans cesse qu'il ne l'a pas tuée kəhəta ja rəha tə: gəya : MV + (Aux) + Aux pt. asp.m. tense part tə : kəl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) MV + INF + INF + Adv. T: ps n.p.</td>
<td>il a mange en me regardant de temps en temps vəh məj e dek hə həUe kə rəha tə: MV + Aux + Aux. pt. hab.m. tense part pr.part part pr.part</td>
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**PERFECTIVE**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Form in Hindi</th>
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<th>French Equivalent</th>
<th>Form in French</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) MV + INF + INF</td>
<td>ram ne k ana k aya</td>
<td>il a mangé</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF + (Adv.) T:pc n.p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root T:pt. n.g. object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>k aya hUa hɛ</td>
<td>il a mangé</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF T:pc n.p. pqp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt. perf.m. tense part pt.part</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>k a lIya hɛ bɛ, a t a</td>
<td>il a déjà mangé</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF + déjà T: n.p. pc/pqp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root asp.m. tense pt.part</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Form in French</td>
<td>Surfaces Structure in French</td>
<td>Hindi Equivalent</td>
<td>Form in Hindi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) VENIR + de + MV INF:T,n,p. inf.</td>
<td>il vient de manger</td>
<td>k haya hi hɛ</td>
<td>MV + hi + (Aux) + Aux root/ emp.m. comp.m. tense pt.part pt.part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) MV + INF + INF + T:pqp. n.p.</td>
<td>il avait travaillé</td>
<td>kam kɔr cUka t a</td>
<td>MV + Aux + Aux root comp.m. tense pt.part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) MV + INF + INF + déjà. T:pc n.p.</td>
<td>il a déjà mangé</td>
<td>Us nɛk a lIya hɛ</td>
<td>MV + Aux + Aux. root asp.m. tense pt.part</td>
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</table>
## PHASE -1

### INGRESSIVE

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em></td>
<td>MV + vala + Aux</td>
<td>h k ane vala h(_c)</td>
<td>il va manger</td>
<td>Aller + MV INF:T(pr) inf. n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>obl. ph.m. tense</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(2)</em></td>
<td>MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>h k aye ja r(_a)ha h(_c)</td>
<td>il mange</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF + Adv. T:sp n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>obl. cont.m. tense</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(3)</em></td>
<td>MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>b(_a)ja cah(_a)ta h(_c)</td>
<td>il sonne dix heures</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF T: n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pt. vol.m. tense</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(4)</em></td>
<td>MV + INF + INF</td>
<td>il se réveille</td>
<td>v(_a)h U(_h) r(_a)ha h(_c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T:sp n.p.</td>
<td>il mange</td>
<td>v(_a)h k a r(_a)ha h(_c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(5)</em></td>
<td>Aux + pret + à + MV</td>
<td>il est prêt à lire</td>
<td>v(_a)h U(_h) ne ko h(_c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>être inf.</td>
<td>v h U(_h) ne vala h(_c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(6)</em></td>
<td>Aller + MV</td>
<td>il va manger</td>
<td>h k ane vala h(_c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form in Hindi</td>
<td>Surfaces Structure in Hindi</td>
<td>French Equivalent</td>
<td>Form in French</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) MV + *Ur + Aux + Aux inf</td>
<td>k anh *Ur + k liy a hv t a</td>
<td>j’ai commencé à manger</td>
<td>Commencer + a + MV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) MV + Aux + Aux obl. perf.m. tense inf. pt.part</td>
<td>k’ ane lāga hv</td>
<td>il a commencé à manger</td>
<td>Commencer + a + MV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Hindi Equivalent</th>
<th>Form in Hindi</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(5) Adv.P + MV + INF + INF T:sp n.p.</td>
<td>des qu’il arrive, il mange</td>
<td>voh ate hi k’ ane lāγa hv</td>
<td>MV + Aux + Aux obl. ph.m. tense inf. pr.part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Commencer + a + MV. INF:T,n.p. inf.</td>
<td>il a commence à manger</td>
<td>voh k’ ane lāga hv</td>
<td>MV + Aux + Aux obl. ph.m. tense inf. pr.part</td>
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## PHASE -3

### CONTINUATIVE

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) MV + Aux + Aux + Aux pr. cont.m. progr.m. tense part root pr.part</td>
<td>काहमा a raha hु</td>
<td>je continues à manger</td>
<td>continuer + a + MV INF:T,n.p.</td>
<td>inf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) -do-</td>
<td>काहा a raha hे</td>
<td>il mange des pommes depuis longtemps</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF T:sp n.p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) MV + hi + Aux + Aux pr. emph.m.cont.m.tense part pr.part</td>
<td>पार kata hi jata hे</td>
<td>il n'arrête pas à lire</td>
<td>arreter + a + MV INF:T,n.p.</td>
<td>inf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) MV + Aux + Aux root prog.m. tense pt.part</td>
<td>पार raha हु</td>
<td>je lis</td>
<td>MV + INF + INF T:sp n.p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) continuer + à + MV INF:T,n.p.</td>
<td>il a continue à lire</td>
<td>vo पार kata गया</td>
<td>MV + Aux pr. perf.m. part pt.part.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) -do-</td>
<td>il continue à lire</td>
<td>vo पार kata ja raha हे</td>
<td>MV + Aux + Aux + Aux pr. hab.m. progr.m. tense part root</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) N'arreter + pas + à + MV INF:T,n.p.</td>
<td>il n'arrête pas à travailler</td>
<td>vo kam kार kate hi jata hे</td>
<td>MV + hi + Aux. + Aux pr. emph.m. cont.m. tense part pr.part</td>
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<td>Form in Hindi</td>
<td>Surfaces Structure in Hindi</td>
<td>French Equivalent</td>
<td>Form in French</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>h k a c U k a h c</td>
<td>il a finir manger</td>
<td>Finir + MV</td>
<td>INF:T, n.p. inf.</td>
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<td>(2) MV + Aux + Aux</td>
<td>h k a r a k a h c</td>
<td>il a déjà mangé</td>
<td>Aux + deja + MV</td>
<td>INF:deja + MV</td>
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<td>(3) MV + Aux</td>
<td>p a r i h c</td>
<td>il a lu cette livre</td>
<td>Aux + MV</td>
<td>INF:T, pt.part</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Surfaces Structure in French</th>
<th>Hindi Equivalent</th>
<th>Form in Hindi</th>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Finir + MV</td>
<td>j'ai fini/ travailler</td>
<td>k a m k a c U k a h c</td>
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<td>(5) Cesser + MV</td>
<td>j'ai cessé fumer</td>
<td>k a m p a r a s t p a r o r a di h c</td>
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<td>(6) Aux + deja + MV</td>
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<td>(7) Arreter +a+ MV</td>
<td>il s'arrête à lire</td>
<td>Us ne p a r a n a b a d</td>
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<td>(8) Aux + MV</td>
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