Chapter - 3

Verb (Phrase) in Bajjika
3.0 Chapter Overview

The present chapter deals with the verb or verb phrase in Bajjika. In this chapter after formal definition of verb we have discussed the identification of verbs in Bajjika and then we have given a detailed description of constituents of verb or verb phrase in Bajjika.

3.1 Introduction

According to Jesperson (1924) occurrence of verb is the “life-giving” element of language in the construction of sentences. That is to say that a word or group of words cannot be a complete or meaningful sentence without the occurrence of a verb. Thus let us take an example of smallest English sentence ‘go’ or ‘stop’.

(3/1)  a. Go  
       b. Stop  
   
Here, both the examples consist of one word only but they are complete sentences. They are complete because they have a verb in it.

Now let us take two other examples from English itself which are made up of two or more elements but they are not a complete sentence. These are not a complete sentence because it lacks a verb.

(3/2)  a. Table nice  
       b. The sky blue  
   
Hence, it can be concluded from above discussion that a verb is an essential elements of language which makes a sentence complete.

A verb may consist of a single word (plays), two words (is playing) or more than two words (will be playing) functioning as a single verb.

(3/3)  a. He plays football.  
       b. He is playing football.  
       c. He will be playing football.  

The verb such as plays, is playing, will be playing are traditionally defined as a verb or verb phrase. It is a word or group of words which denotes an action, process, state or existence of the nominal entity used in the sentence.
3.2 Verb in Bajjika

Similar to other languages Bajjika to has distinct word-class namely ‘verb’. The verb or verb phrase in Bajjika may consist of a single word, two words and more than two words as in follows:

\[(3/4)\]

a. \(h m m k^b\alpha\text{-}ile\)
   
   1SG-NOM mango eat-PRS.HAB.1SG
   
   ‘I eat mango.’

b. \(u m k^b\alpha\text{-}n r\text{āhe}\)
   
   3SG.NOM mango eat-IPFV be.PST.3SG
   
   ‘He/She was eating mango.’

c. \(u m k^b\alpha r\text{āhal-ai} h\varepsilon\)
   
   3SG.NOM mango eat PROG-AGR be.PRS
   
   ‘He/She is eating mango.’

In the identification of verb in Bajjika the foremost question that may be asked is as follow: Does Bajjika has a distinct word class namely ‘verbs’? If so, what differentiates it from other word classes? Yes, Bajjika has a distinct word class of verbs that is different from other word classes like nouns, pronouns, adjectives, etc. What make it different from other classes are its inherent morpho-syntactic properties marked on verb. For justification of verb as distinct word class look at the following examples from Bajjika and compare these with the other examples from different languages.

**Bajjika examples:**

\[(3/5)\]

a. \(h m m k^b\alpha\text{-}ile\)
   
   1SG mango eat-PRS.HAB.1SG
   
   ‘I eat mango.’

b. \(u m k^b\alpha\text{-}ya\)
   
   3SG mango eat-PRS.HAB.3SG
   
   ‘She eats mango.’
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c.  

$\text{u ʰəʧʧ hə}$  

3SG.NOM good be.PRS.COP  

‘She is good.’

Hindi-Urdu examples:

(3/6) a. $m m kʰa-i-a h-û$  

1SG-NOM mango eat-HAB-1SG be.PRS-1SG  

‘I eat mango.’

b. $v o m kʰa-i-i h-ɛ$  

3SG mango eat-HAB-3SG.FEM be.PRS.3SG  

‘She eats mango.’

c. $v o i hɛ$  

3SG good be.PRS.COP  

‘She is good.’

Bengali examples:

(3/7) a. $m i-ø m kʰai$  

1SG-NOM mango eat.PRS.HAB.1SG  

‘I eat mango.’

b. $s e- ø m kʰaye$  

3SG-NOM mango eat.PRS.HAB.3SG  

‘She eats mango.’

c. $s e- ø b l o aṭčʰe$  

3SG-NOM good-ADJ be.PRS.COP  

‘She is good.’

By way of comparing and analysing the above examples of Hindi-Urdu, Bengali and Bajjika, we may identify three classes of words. Of these three classes one is ‘verb’. This class of words is marked by unique morphosyntactic features which are specific to this class only. In other words it may be said this class of words
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is a class which inflects for tense, aspect, and mood and also reflects the grammatical concepts of number, gender, person and honorific. In example (3/5-a, b & c), the Bajjika verb such as $k \, \text{ile}$, $k \, \text{iyə}$ and $h \, e$ are examples of verb or verb phrase in Bajjika. These verbs are characteristically similar to Hindi-Urdu verb or verb phrase such as $k \, t \, h \, e$, $k \, ti \, h$ and $h$, and Bengali verb or verb phrase such as $k \, i$, $k \, ye$ and $e$ in example (3/6-a, b &c) and (3/7-a, b & c) respectively. This is because similar to other languages in Bajjika too this class of words inflects for tense, aspect, and mood and also reflects person and honour.

3.3 Some Defining Characteristics of Verb in Bajjika

Some of the defining characteristics of verbs in Bajjika can be presented as in the following:

3.3.1 Preverbal Negation

It is one of the typical features of Indo-Aryan language. According to Abbi (2001) negation always precedes verbs across all Indo-Aryan languages. Major Indo-Aryan languages such as Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, etc. exhibit the same preverbal negation patterns. A Careful analysis of Bajjika corpus makes sure that Bajjika too is such kind of language which has preverbal negation. Here we can see two types of negations, one is for simple negation and another one is for prohibitive.

3.3.2 Tense, Aspect and Mood

Another important defining characteristic of Bajjika verb (phrase) is that it is marked for tense, aspect and mood as negation is not part of unmarked sentences.

3.3.3 Agreement

Agreement is another important feature of verb (phrase) in Bajjika. It shows two-way agreement of verb with both the subject and the object.

3.3.4 Honorific

Marking honorific sense is one more defining characteristic of a Bajjika verb. It shows a three-way contrast viz., less honorific (LHN), honorific (HN) and high honorific (HHN).

The marking of these features is illustrated in the following examples:
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(3/8)  a.  \[ h \ m \ \ m \ n \ \ k^h-\text{a-it} \ \ h\text{\text{-i}} \]

1SG-NOM mango NEG eat-IPFV be.PRS-1SG

‘I am not eating mango.’

b.  \[ m \ n t \ ri\ - \ i \ \ m \ n \ \ k^h-\text{a-it} \ \ h\text{-i}m \]

minister-HHN mango NEG eat-IPFV be.PRS-3SG.HHN

‘Minister is not eating mango.’

c.  \[ h \ m \ n \ \ dgaeb \]

1SG-NOM NEG go-FUT.1SG

‘I will not go.’

The formal representation of verb (phrase) in Bajjika may be done as in (3/9-a & b) which shows verb (phrase) in Bajjika as poly-morphemic nature similar to other Indo-Aryan languages such as Hindi-Urdu, Bengali, etc. It is formed by an obligatory verbal head preceded by an optional negation-realized in a specific lexical item and followed by obligatory tense and agreement along with optional mood, aspect and auxiliary (Kashyap 2012)

(3/9)  a.  \[ ((\text{NEG}) + \text{Head} + (\text{MOD}) + (\text{ASPECT}) + (\text{AUX}) + \text{TENSE} + \text{AGREEMENT}) \]

b.  \[ ((\text{NEG}) + \text{Head} + (\text{MOD}) + (\text{ASPECT}) + \text{AGREEMENT} + (\text{AUX}) + \text{TENSE}) \]

There are two types of verb (phrases) in Bajjika: (i) simple verb (phrase); and (ii) complex verb (phrase). The simple verb (phrase) requires only one obligatory verb functioning as the head of the phrase where as a complex verb (phrase) requires at least one main verb and one or more modifying auxiliary verb. Look at the following examples:

(3/10)  a.  \[ h \ m \ \ dga-eb \]

1SG.NOM go-FUT.1SG

‘I will go.’
b. $h\, m\, dga\,-\, ut\, h\, ai$

  1SG.NOM  go-IPFV.PTCP  be.PRS.1SG

  ‘I am going.’ or ‘I go.’

In these two examples the verb (phrase) of first sentence is an example of simple verb (phrase) and the verb (phrase) of second sentence is an example of complex verb (phrase). In the complex verb (phrases) the left most verb functions as the head of the phrase while others function as the modifying auxiliary.

3.4 Types of Verbs (Functional)

Functionally we can identify three types of verbs in Bajjika. They are: (i) copula ‘kapula’ verbs; (ii) auxiliary ‘sahayaka’ verbs; and (iii) main ‘mukhya’ verbs.

3.4.1 Copula ‘kapulā’ Verbs

There is a class of verbs in Bajjika which may be designated as ‘to be’ verbs. These verbs do not express action like most of the verbs; rather these verbs show linkage between subject and its complement. They may be referred ‘copular verb’ in Bajjika. The complement which gives some additional information about the subject is basically part of the verb phrase headed by copular verbs. See the following examples:

(3/11) a. $r\, m\, laika\, h\, ae$

  ram  boy  be.COP

  ‘Ram is a boy.’

b. $u\, mehn\, ti\, h\, ae$

  3SG  hardworking  be.COP

  ‘He is hard-working.’

In these two examples the verb $h\, e$ ‘to be’ is example of copular verb in Bajjika. Moreover, we can classify copular verb in Bajjika into three types following Higgins (1979)\(^1\). These are: (i) predicational copular verb; (ii) specificational copular verb; and (iii) identificational copular verb.

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\(^1\) Higgins (1979) classifies three types of copular sentence. These are: (i) predicational sentence; (ii) specificational sentence; and (iii) identificational sentence.
3.4.1.1 Predicational Copular ‘\textit{vidhyē kapulā}’ Verb

The copular verb which functions as a member of predicational copular sentence is known as predicational copular verb. Thus for example \textit{h e} in following sentences are example of predicational copular verb in Bajjika.

(3/12) a. \textit{r m} \textit{r hāe}
ram doctor be.COP
‘Ram is a doctor.’

b. \textit{u} \textit{mehn ti} \textit{hāe}
3SG hardworking be.COP
‘He is hard-working.’

3.4.1.2 Specificational Copular ‘\textit{vinirdesyā kapulā}’ Verb

The copular verb which functions as a member of specificational copular sentence is known as specificational copular verb. Thus for example \textit{r he} in following sentences is example of specificational copular verb in Bajjika.

(3/13) a. \textit{ku okk r b i} \textit{rāhe}
robber 3SG.GEN brother be.PST.COP
‘Robber was his brother.’

b. \textit{m rev l h mm r b i} \textit{rāhe}
beater hardworking brother be.PST.COP
‘The beater was my brother.’

3.4.1.3 Identificational Copular Verb

The copular verb which functions as a member of identificational copular sentence is known as identificational copular verb. Thus for example \textit{r he} and \textit{h tt m} in following sentences are example of identificational copular verbs in Bajjika.

(3/14) a. \textit{u dmi okk r b i} \textit{rāhe}
3SG man 3SG.GEN brother be.PST.COP
‘That man was his brother.’
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b.  o dmi hu k r h tt m u m n t ri- i hə̄m
REL man there stand be 3SG minister-HN be.COP
‘The man who is standing there is a minister.’

3.4.2 Auxiliary ‘sahāyaka’ Verb

We may define auxiliary verb in Bajjika as a verb which comes with main verb and function as a helping verb. It is a ‘close set’ of verbs which does not allow a frequent extension. Auxiliary verb is generally described in contrast with main verb.

In Bajjika generally an auxiliary verb follows the main verb in a construction in which a verbal predicate consist a main verb and an auxiliary verb. It adds grammatical meaning to the main or principle verb with which it occurs. The grammatical meaning may be tense, aspect, modality and voice. Look at the following sentences which contains a verbal predicates consist of a main verb and one and more auxiliary verb.

(3/15) a.  h m-ø m k -it hə̄-i
1SG-NOM mango eat-IPFV be.PRS-1SG
‘I am eating mango.’

b.  h m-ø sakli hə
1SG-NOM go can be.PRS.1SG
‘I can go.’

In these two examples we can identify two main verbs such as k -it & and three auxiliary verbs such as h ti, s kli & h . We may classify auxiliary verbs in Bajjika into two types. These are: (i) Tense auxiliaries; and (ii) non-tense auxiliaries. Furthermore non-tense auxiliaries may have some other classification.

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2 The verbs in Bajjika may be categorised into an ‘open set’ of lexical items and a ‘close set’ of items. The ‘open sets’ of lexical verbs which generally referred to as main verbs and a ‘close set’ of verbs which generally known as ‘auxiliary verbs’.
3.4.2.1 Tense ‘kāla’ Auxiliaries

Tense auxiliaries are basically those auxiliaries which exhibit tense marked on it. For example verbs such as h ti, r he and hoet in following examples are examples of tense auxiliary in Bajjika. These are the three tense forms of verb ‘to be’ in Bajjika. It may be exemplified syntactically as follows:

It may be illustrated as in following sentence;

\[(3/16) \quad \text{a. } h \ m-\varnothing \quad m \quad k \ -it \quad \text{hat-i} \]
\[1SG-NOM \quad \text{mango} \quad \text{eat-IPFV} \quad \text{be.PRS-1SG} \]
\[\text{‘I am eating mango.’} \]

\[\text{b. } u-\varnothing \quad p \ n \quad -it \quad \text{rahe} \]
\[3SG.NOM \quad \text{Patna} \quad \text{go-IPFV} \quad \text{be.PST} \]
\[\text{‘He was going to Patna.} \]

\[\text{c. } u \quad k \ -it \quad \text{hoet} \]
\[3SG \quad \text{eat-IPFV} \quad \text{be.SUBJ} \]
\[\text{‘He might be eating.’} \]

It is obligatory for the tense auxiliaries to appear in the last. That is to say that, a tense auxiliary must appear after all other verbs. In spite of co-occurrence with other auxiliaries the position of tense auxiliaries does not change.

3.4.2.2 Non-Tense Auxiliaries

Non-tense auxiliaries are those auxiliaries which do not exhibit tense marked on it. For example verb such as s kli, r h l and k l are examples of non-tense auxiliaries in Bajjika. It may be exemplified as follows:

\[(3/17) \quad \text{a. } h \ m-\varnothing \quad \text{sakli} \quad h \]
\[1SG-NOM \quad \text{go} \quad \text{can} \quad \text{be.PRS.1SG} \]
\[\text{‘I can go.’} \]
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b.  *h m m k rəhəl h -t-i*
   1SG-NOM mango eat PROG be-PRS-1SG
   ‘I am eating mango.’

c.  *h m ɨɾːət ɗək ṭəkəl h -t-i*
   1SG-NOM mango see PFV be-PRS-1SG
   ‘I have seen the bird.’

Non-tense auxiliaries can further be subcategorized into: Modality auxiliary; Progressive auxiliary; Perfective auxiliary and Passive auxiliary as discussed in the following:

3.4.2.2.1 Modality Auxiliary

Modality auxiliaries are those verbs which are involved in the expression of modality. For example verb such as *sək* ‘can’ is example of modality auxiliary in Bajjika. It may be exemplified as follows:

(3/18)  a.  *h m səkliyə h*
   1SG go can be.PRS
   ‘I can go.’

b.  *u k nɪyo sək/əʊ h*
   3SG still come can/may be.PRS
   ‘He may still come.’

c.  *b h n səkəliyə h*
   now 2SG.HN NEG go can be.PRS
   ‘Now you cannot go.’

3.4.2.2.2 Progressive Auxiliary

The non-tense auxiliary which used to show the progressive aspect of the construction is known as progressive auxiliary. In other word verbs involved in the expression of progressive is known as progressive auxiliary. Auxiliary verb *r h l* in following examples are an example of non-tense progressive auxiliary.
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(3/19) a.  h m  m k  r h l  h ti
         1SG-NOM mango eat PROG be.PRS.1SG
   ‘I am eating mango.’

b.  h m  r h l  h ti
    1SG go PROG be.PRS.1SG
   ‘I am going.’

3.4.2.2.3 Perfective Auxiliary

Similar to progressive auxiliary, the non-tense auxiliary which used to show the perfective aspect of the construction is known as perfective auxiliary. In other word verbs involved in the expression of perfectiveness is known as perfective auxiliary. Auxiliary verb  k l in following examples are an example of non-tense perfective auxiliary in Bajjika.

(3/20) a.  u k ʧukəl h e
         3SG eat PFV be.PRS
   ‘He has eaten.’

b.  h m  iʃət dek ʧukəl h t-i
    1SG-NOM mango see PFV be.PRS-1SG
   ‘I have seen the bird.’

3.4.2.2.4 Passive Auxiliary

The non-tense auxiliary which is used to show the passive voice in the construction is known as passive auxiliary. The Bajjika verb used to express passive voice are  et and  el in following examples:

(3/21) a.  m k el  gel h e
         mango eat.PFV PASS be.PRS
   ‘Mango has been eaten.’

b.  m k -el ʣəet h e
    mango eat-PFV PASS be.PRS-3SG
   ‘Mango is being eaten.’
3.4.3 Main ‘mukhya’ Verbs

We may define main verb in Bajjika to those verbs which do the principle or we can say major function in the sentence. Semantically a mukhya main verb can occur alone in a sentence contrast to sahāyaka auxiliary verb which cannot. Main mukhya verbs do not need a helping sahāyaka verb to make a sentence meaningful construction. Main mukhya verbs are also known as lexical verbs or principle verbs in the literature. Here are the examples of main verbs in Bajjika and its syntactic illustrations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k (n i)</td>
<td>‘to eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lik (n i)</td>
<td>‘to write’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n i)</td>
<td>‘to go’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) r m-∅ ro i k -el k
Ram-3SG.NOM bread eat-PST.3SG
‘Ram ate bread.’

(b) h m-∅ yif{i} lik - b
1SG-NOM letter write-FUT.1SG
‘I will write a letter.’

c. u-∅ r el-
3SG-NOM home go.PST-3SG
‘He went home.’

Following Indian grammatical tradition the main verbs in Bajjika further can be divided into several sub-types such as akrama ‘intransitive’, sakrama ‘transitive’ and dvikrama ‘ditransitive’ verbs. This division is basically based on the transitivity of main verb.

(a) h m kan-li
1SG weep-PST.1SG
‘I wept.’
b.  
\[
\begin{array}{lll}
1SG & \text{bird} & \text{hunt-PST.1SG} \\
\end{array}
\]
'I hunted a bird.'

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
3SG & 1SG.DAT & \text{letter} & \text{send-PST.3SG} \\
\end{array}
\]
'He/She sent me a letter.'

The transitivity-based description of Bajjika verbs provides three sets of main 
‘mukkhya’ verbs in Bajjika. These are: (i) intransitives ‘akramak’ (ii) transitives 
’sakramak’ and (iii) ditransitives ‘dvikramak’. In literature these verbs are also termed 
as (i) monovalent ‘monovalent’ (ii) bivalent ‘dvisanyoji’ and (iii) trivalent ‘trivalent’, 
following valency-based description. Monovalents ‘monovalent’ are intransitive 
‘akramak’ verbs subcategorized precisely for one argument, bivalents are transitive 
‘sakramak’ verbs subcategorized precisely for two arguments and trivalents are 
ditransitive ‘dvikramak’ verbs subcategorized precisely for three arguments (Trask 
1993, p. 296).

Some syntactic illustrations from the language:

(3/24) a.  
\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{boy} & \text{run.PRS.HAB.3SG} \\
\end{array}
\]
'The boy runs.'

b.  
\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{boy} & \text{mango eat.PRS.HAB.3SG} \\
\end{array}
\]
'The boy eats mango.'

c.  
\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{boy} & 1SG.ACC & \text{money send.PRS.HAB.3SG} \\
\end{array}
\]
'The boy sends me money.'

d.  
\[
\begin{array}{llll}
2SG.NOM & 1SG.ACC & \text{letter} & \text{send-PST.2SG} \\
\end{array}
\]
'You sent me a letter.'
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In example (3/24-a), the verb $d\ n\ i$ ‘to run’ allows only one argument as a performer or doer of the action but no object, therefore it is intransitive. In example (3/24-b), the verb $k\ n\ i$ ‘to eat’ allows two arguments, one as a performer or doer of the action and another as an object, therefore it is transitive. While, in example (3/24-c & d), the verb $b\ e\ n\ i$ ‘to send’ allows three arguments, one as a performer or doer of the action and other two as direct and indirect object, and therefore it is ditransitive. It can be understood from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Verb Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d\ n\ i</td>
<td>event with one arguments</td>
<td>Intransitive or mono-valent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k\ n\ i</td>
<td>event with two arguments</td>
<td>Transitive or bivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b\ e\ n\ i</td>
<td>event with three arguments</td>
<td>Ditransitive or trivalent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.3.1 Intransitive ‘akřamak’ Verb

Some of the examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Verb INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$h\ s$</td>
<td>‘to laugh’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d$</td>
<td>‘to run’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k\ n$</td>
<td>‘to weep’</td>
<td>$i\ k$</td>
<td>‘to sneeze’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.3.2 Transitive ‘sakřamak’ Verb

Some of the examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb TRANSITIVE</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Verb TRANSITIVE</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$p$</td>
<td>‘to drink’</td>
<td>$p$</td>
<td>‘to read’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$dek$</td>
<td>‘to see’</td>
<td>$k$</td>
<td>‘to cut’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k$</td>
<td>‘to eat’</td>
<td>$m\ r$</td>
<td>‘to beat’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4.3.3 Ditransitive ‘dvikramak’ Verb

Some of the examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b e</td>
<td>‘to send’</td>
<td>l ḷk</td>
<td>‘to write’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d e</td>
<td>‘to give’</td>
<td>k h</td>
<td>‘speak’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p ṭos</td>
<td>‘to serve’</td>
<td>p u h</td>
<td>‘to ask’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.3.4 Types of Intransitive ‘akramak’ Verb

If we follow Perlmutter’s (1978) ‘Unaccusitive Hypothesis’ for categorisation of intransitive ‘akramak’ verb in Bajjika, we will have two types of intransitive verbs in Bajjika. These are: (i) unaccusative/ergative verbs and (ii) unergative verbs, which are discussed as follows.

3.4.3.4.1 Unaccusitive Verbs

Unaccusitive verbs are those monadic verbs which takes only one internal argument and that is usually a patient whereas unergative verbs are those monadic verbs which also takes one arguments like unaccusitive verbs but that argument is usually a patient.

The verbs which can be included under unaccusative verbs in Bajjika are change of state verbs such as ʰn i, ɪrnai, pərnai, mərnai, pʰulnai, etc. The bodily process verbs such as ʧʰɪ knɑi, pʰepʰɪ yɑnɑi and s ɑrmɑnɪ can also be kept under this category. These are the verbs upon which the agent of the action has no control. See the examples below:

(3/25)  

a. deb l ᵇəh ge-l-ai  
wall fall go-PFV-AGR  
‘The wall collapsed.’

b. ḷak gir ge-l-ai  
child fall go-PFV-AGR  
‘The child felt.’

c. be mər ge-l-ai
CHAPTER 3: VERB (PHRASE) IN BAJJIKA

frog die go-PFV-AGR
‘The child felt.’

d. $lə̃$ik -ke or $h$t $p^{u}l$ $ge-l-əi$
child-GEN leg hand swell go-PFV-AGR
‘The leg and hand of the child got swelled.’

e. $i$ $lə̃$ik $b$r $t^{j}i-k-ə̃yə$
PROX.SG child big sneeze-PRS.HAB.3SG
‘This child sneezed a lot.’

f. $u$ $lə̃$iki $b$r $s^{a}rə̃$ma-iya
REM.SG girl big shy-PRS.HAB.3SG
‘That girl shies a lot.’

3.4.3.4.2 Unergative Verbs

The verbs which can be included under unergative verbs in Bajjika are (i) action verbs such as $n$ $n$ $i$, $k$ $n$ $n$ $i$, $t$ $r$n $i$, $n$ $i$, etc. These are the verbs upon which the agent of the action has some sort of control while performing. See the examples below:

(3/26) a. $r$m $nəts-l-əi$
ram dance-PST.PFV-AGR
‘Ram danced.’

b. $s$i$t $kan-l-əi$
sita weep-PST.PFV-AGR
‘Sita wept.’

c. $h$m $tər-l-iya$l
1SG swim-PST.PFV-AGR
3.5 Semantic Classifications of Verb

What is the best way of classifying verbs is a debatable issue in linguistics but the most acceptable and common way of classifying verbs is the one which takes internal semantic properties of the verbs as base for the classification. In this approach, it is assumed that the verbs manifest a number of semantic components that may or may not be shared by others. When it is shared, it becomes base for verbal classification.

This sort of classification of verbs may be based on Chafe’s (1970) model of verb classification or Levin’s (1993) model of verbal classification. For example, in Indo-Aryan languages, Kachru’s (1980) classification of Urdu-Hindi verb is based on Chafe’s (1970) model of verb classification.

According to Chafe’s (1970) model, the verbs may be classified into four types: (i) stative; (ii) process (iii) action; and (iv) action-process verbs. Thus in Bajjika stative verbs would include verbs such as kʰəɽɑ hon ɑ ‘to stand’, p s nd hon i ‘to like’ illustrated in examples (3/27-a & b); process verb would include verb such as p s n n i ‘to like’ and pi:t n ‘to get anger’ illustrated in examples (3/27-c & d); action verbs would include verbs such as p s n k rn i ‘to like’ and h sn i ‘to laugh’ illustrated as in examples (3/27-e & f); action-process verbs would include verbs such as k n i ‘to eat’ and m rn i ‘to kill’ illustrated as in examples (3/27-g & h).

(3/27) a. u laik oh kʰəɽɑ hæ REM.SG boy there stand be.PRS.3SG ‘That boy is standing there.’

b. moh n-ke i kıt b pəsən hæ Mohan-DAT PROX.SG book like be.PRS.3SG ‘Mohan likes this book.’

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3 Chafe (1970) divides all verbs into four types- state, process, action and action-process.
3.5.1 Stative Verb

The classification of stative-nonstative verbs in Bajjika is based on the ‘state’ or ‘situation’ as opposed to an ‘action’ or ‘process’. Verbs which show state or condition of the subject and also associated with the patient are referred as stative verbs; whereas the nonstative verbs is cover term for action verb, process verbs and action-process verbs. Nonstative verbs are also referred to as eventive verbs. As nonstative verbs include several changes from the beginning of the action to the situation resulting state, that is why, they are considered semantically complex compared to stative verbs which are thought to be semantically simplex (see Manouilidou and De Almeida, 2013).

One of the most clear stative verbs is copula verb in Bajjika.
The following examples illustrate this:

(3/28)  

a.  
\[
\begin{array}{l}
ram \\
\text{very} \\
\text{rich} \\
\text{be.PRS.COP.}
\end{array}
\]

‘Ram is very rich.’

b.  
\[
\begin{array}{l}
3sg \\
\text{doctor} \\
\text{be.PRS.COP}
\end{array}
\]

‘He is a doctor.’

3.5.2 Process Verb

Process verbs are those verbs which co-occur with the patient and express a change of state or condition in its argument.

(3/29)  

a.  
\[
\begin{array}{l}
mohan \text{-DAT} \\
\text{PROX.SG} \\
\text{book} \\
\text{like} \\
\text{come.PST.3SG}
\end{array}
\]

‘Mohan liked this book.’

b.  
\[
\begin{array}{l}
1sg \text{-DAT} \\
\text{anger} \\
\text{come.PST.1SG}
\end{array}
\]

‘I felt angry.’

3.5.3 Action Verbs

Action verbs are those verbs which require a doer or performer as an argument. In other words we can say an agent is associated with action verbs as exemplified in followings;

(3/30)  

a.  
\[
\begin{array}{l}
sita \text{-PST.PFV-AGR}
\end{array}
\]

‘Sita wept.’

b.  
\[
\begin{array}{l}
3sg \text{-NOM} \\
\text{laugh-PST-3SG}
\end{array}
\]

‘The king laughed.’
3.5.4 Action-process Verbs

Action-process verbs are those verbs which show characteristics of both action and process verb. An action-process verb is combination of both action and process. These verbs require two arguments one of which is performer or doer of the action while the other is one which undergo as the process i.e. one argument performs as an agent while other performs as a patient in the construction.

(3/31)  

a. \( r\ m\ m\ k^\text{ae-l-ak} \)
   Ram mango eat-PST-3SG
   ‘Ram ate mango.’

b. \( r\ m^\text{-}\emptyset\ s\ p\ m^\text{ar-l-ak} \)
   Ram-3SG.NOM snake kill-PST-3SG
   ‘Ram killed the snake.’