Chapter - 7

Summary
and
Conclusion
The present study attempts to analyse and describe the structure of verb in Bajjika. Currently Bajjika has an uncertain status and not recognized in constitution. The Bajjika community which has strong themselves with Bajjika language seems to be in dilemma to say whether it is a separate language or the dialect of some other language. In the present study the researcher however has treated Bajjika as a separate language distinct which is spoken by millions of people in Indian state of Bihar and the adjacent region of Nepal.

The present thesis is organized into seven chapters. The first chapter of the thesis deals with the introduction. In the introductory chapter we have attempted to provide introduction about the language, the issues related to language, its speaker, where it is spoken soon and so forth. In introduction we have also tried to give an account of different perceptions about the language. For examples we have explored the opinion of the speakers as to whether it is a separate language, or a dialect of Hindi or Maithili.

The theoretical basics used for the study have also been discussed in the introduction chapter. Further we have also discussed some general concepts related to morphology and morphological studies; justification for research has also been discussed. In the last part of the introduction we have given the chapter organization which is an outline of the whole thesis.

The second chapter of the present thesis deals with two important aspects of research i.e. literature review and research methodology. Therefore the second chapter of this thesis has two parts of which one is dedicated to literature review and another to research methodology. In the first we have discussed general historical background of the studies done in the field of descriptive studies with respect to verb and verb morphology in particular and morphology in general. Further we have reviewed some of the research which justifies the present study on Bajjika language. Therefore after having general historical background regarding descriptive studies we have reviewed some of the literature pertaining to descriptive studies, verb morphology and also some of the literature pertaining to the language under question i.e. Bajjika.

The methodology which has been taken into account while conducting the present research has been presented in the second part of the second chapter.
methodology part we have tried to give some major details of procedure we followed while conducting the present research. Since giving each and every details of procedure followed would be a difficult job therefore in methodology part we have limited ourselves to the some major issues only. The minor issues such as how we reached how we stayed in the field etc. have not been given much focus in the methodology.

Before giving the description of verbs in chapter four, we have presented general description of verb or verb phrase in Bajjika in chapter three of the present thesis. Here in this chapter we have focus on identification of verbs in Bajjika, their functional distribution and their semantic classification.

A word is an independent unit of language which carries meaning and has capacity to stand alone in the language. It may be simple and complex in nature. The complex nature of the words depends upon the morphological processes involved in the formation of words. A careful analysis of Bajjika vocabulary gives insight in support of these arguments where again it may be defined as smallest unit of language which carries meaning and have capacity to stand alone in the language. Similar to vocabulary in general verb in particular may be simple and complex in nature. Simple verbs are those verbs which have not been derived from any other sources following any kind of morphological processes, while, complex verbs are those verbs which have been derived from some other sources following some morphological processes. These are the issues which have been taken into account in the fourth chapter of the present thesis. Where we have presented the description of different types of stems and stem formation processes in Bajjika.

The fifth chapter of my thesis deals with the grammatical categories of verb which is one of the defining characteristics of verb in most of the languages of world. To analyse the verbal structure of any language the foremost thing we do is to indentify verb by its inflections. In this chapter the discussion has been made on two types of grammatical categories of verb. These are inherent grammatical categories (i.e. Tense, aspect and mood) and relational grammatical categories (i.e. Agreement).

The morphology of non-finite verb and deverbals has been discussed in chapter six. In this chapter first of all the formal difference between finite and non-
finite verb forms have been discussed. Then after we have analysed and described the morphological aspects of these notions in Bajjika. In this chapter first of all we have discussed the two forms of non-finite verb called infinitives. The two types of infinitive we have discussed are nai-infinitives and e-infinitives, where nai-infinitive is direct infinitive and e-infinitive is oblique infinitive. The discussion of some other types of non-finite verb forms such as imperfective, perfective and conjunctive participle has also been discussed in the chapter. Finally in the chapter six there is analysis and description of some deverbals with respect to their morphology.

After having the descriptive study of verb morphology in Bajjika we can draw several conclusions about the language. One of the conclusions from morphological point of view would be that Bajjika is an agglutinative language. The claim of being agglutinative can be justified from the present morphological study. In present study we can see the formation of verbs through suffixation which is one of the defining characteristic of agglutinative language.

Another conclusion that we can draw from the present study about Bajjika language in terms of verb morphology, which illustrate that it is very rich language in comparison to many others. To draw the conclusion we can take an example of copula verb ‘be’ in three languages such as English, Hindi-Urdu and Bajjika. In simple present tense the verb ‘to be’ can have only three morphologically distinct forms in English. These are: am, are and is. Similar to English, Hindi-Urdu too has a very few forms of copula verb ho ‘to be’ in simple present tense, whereas, in Bajjika we can notice more than twenty forms of the same copula verb {h -} ‘to be’ in simple present tense in Bajjika.

Verbs in Bajjika inflect to show the grammatical categories of tense, aspect and mood. In addition tense, aspect and mood it also shows agreement with person and honour of both subject and object. Further verbs in Bajjika also inflect for emphasis some times. Consider the following examples.

\[(7/1) \quad \text{a. } h \ m \ m \ k \ -tt \ h \ t-i \]
\[
1SG \quad \text{mango eat-IPFV} \quad \text{be.PRS.COP-1SG}
\]

‘I am eating mango.’
b. $hm\ m\ km\ -it\ \ rin$  
1SG mango eat-IPFV be.PST.COP-1SG  
‘I was eating mango/ I used to eat mango.’

c. $hm\ m\ km\ -it\ \ r\ h\ -b$  
1SG mango eat-IPFV be.COP-1SG.FUT  
‘I will be eating mango.’

d. $hn\ m\ km\ -it\ \ h\ t\ -n$  
3SG.HHN mango eat-IPFV be.PRS.COP-HN  
‘S/he (HHN) is eating mango.’

e. $um\ m\ km\ -it\ \ h\ -e$  
3SG.NHN mango eat-IPFV be.PRS.COP-NHN  
‘S/he is eating mango.’

f. $um\ m\ km\ -iyɔ$  
3SG.NHN mango eat-3SG.NHN.HAB  
‘S/he eats mango.’

g. $um\ m\ km\ -it\ -e\ \ he$  
3SG.NHN mango eat-IPFV-EMP be.PRS.COP  
‘S/he (NHN) is eating mango (Emphatic).’

All of the above examples are in indicative mood and progressive aspect except example number (7/1-f) which is in habitual aspect. Example number (7/1-a), (7/1-a) and (7/1-c) are different from each other in tenses whereas example (7/1-d) and (7/1-e) differ in honorific marking. Example (7/1-g) differs from others as it is marked for emphasis.

The system of verbs in Bajjika is consists of both phrasal and non-phrasal verbal constructions. In case of non-phrasal constructions the marking of inflections is expressed through the main verb whereas in case of phrasal verb marking of inflection
posses periphrastic characteristics. The grammatical relations are expressed by both a single word verb phrase or through the verb phrase consists of more than one word. In case of single word verb phrase the grammatical relations are expressed by verbal inflection attached to that verb through affixation and in case of phrasal verb the grammatical relation is expressed by the constituents of the phrasal verb by their inflection. Consider the following examples.

(7/2) a. \( h \ m \ m \ k \ -ile \)
   1SG mango eat-PRS.HAB.1SG
   ‘I eat mango.’

b. \( h \ m \ m \ k \ -tt \ h \ t-i \)
   1SG mango eat-IPFV be.PRS.COP-1SG
   ‘I am eating mango.’

c. \( h \ m \ m \ k \ r \ h \ l \ h \ t-i \)
   1SG mango eat PROG be.PRS.COP-1SG
   ‘I am eating mango.’

In example (7/2-a) the present tense morpheme is attached to the main verb itself where as in example (7/2-b & c) present tense is marked using auxiliary verb ‘\( h \ ti \)’. Similarly in example (7/2-b) progressive aspect appears on the main verb itself where aspect in (7/2-c) appears on auxiliary verb ‘\( r \ h \ l \)’.

Different scholars have viewed tense, aspect and mood in different ways in Bajjika. Some scholars who worked for Bajjika have identified 20 tenses based on the tense-mood relationship. However, verbal system in Bajjika is not confined to tense only. Verbs in Bajjika express both tense and aspect, and also mood. To be more precise we can say that verbal forms of Bajjika can be classified on the basis of tense, aspect and mood. The detail of basic tense, aspect and mood upon which their verbal system depends can be presented as follows:

1. Three basic tenses: present, past and future
2. Four basic aspects: habitual, imperfective, progressive and perfective
3. Five basic moods: Indicative, imperative, subjunctive, presumptive and optative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflection on verb</th>
<th>Exponents</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tense</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>{h -}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>{r -}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>{- b, - t}</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aspect</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitual</td>
<td>{-ile}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperfective</td>
<td>{-it}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Progressive</td>
<td>{r h l}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perfective</td>
<td>{-l-}</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mood</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative</td>
<td>Through Tense &amp; Aspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>{-ø, -o, -u etc}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td>{-r h t}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presumptive</td>
<td>{-hoet}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Optative</td>
<td>{- o}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table (7/1): The Basic Inflectional Categories and their Markers in Bajjika Verbs*

However, the present study is limited to verb morphology in Bajjika but still it has dynamism in the scope for further research. The study can be extended to several levels of grammatical studies in Bajjika. It can be extended to morphological as well as syntactical levels of linguistic analysis of Bajjika language as a whole. The model used in the present study can also be extended to the analysis of other related languages as well.

In this study the light has also been thrown issues which are of theoretical interests with the hope that our work will provide a theoretical reference point for future theoretical researches.

Some of the key fields in which the present study can play a major role are the applied linguistic fields, such as computational linguistics, language pedagogy, language acquisition, etc.
In computational linguistics the present study can be the base for several NLP programmes if it is proposed for Bajjika language. The approach used in the present study has given a little account to the computational framework, which is used in the computational studies.

There are several researches in applied linguistics dealing with acquisition of verb morphology in some particular language. The present study can be a base for such types of research in Bajjika language.