Chapter 4

Attributes of VP

Language is a process of free creation; its laws and principles are fixed, but the manner in which the principles of generation are used is free and infinitely varied. Even the interpretation and use of words involves a process of free creation.
- Noam Chomsky

4.0 Introduction

One of the basic functions of verb is to give the information about tense, aspect, modality, voice along with the meaning of the verb root. The following chapter talks about the theory of TAM and Voice, with reference to Gujarati.

4.1 Tense, Aspect and Modality

In any utterance, a peculiar importance is attached to the temporal stage of action or activity and to the speaker’s attitude towards it. Grammatically these attributes are presented through tense, aspect and modality. It is universal and every speech act must incorporate it.

Every utterance provides or interrogates information. It describes activity or simply a state. These are the basic features of a sentence. However, humans want more specific information, regarding time and state of the activity.

Time is dynamic and eternal; and the facts vary from moment to moment. Every event happens at a certain point of time. Time behaves an identifier of the event; an indirect measuring scale.

The activity or state part in a sentence is presented in the predicate, headed by the verb. The tense and aspect are verbal categories. This is intuitively plausible since they specify the temporal properties of situations, and situations are prototypically encoded by verbs. Certainly, there is a universal preference for tense and aspect to be marked on the verb. And Gujarati is no different.
Modality relate to the linguistic expression of the speaker’s attitude toward an utterance. The sole function of modals is to reveal the speaker’s state of mind or knowledge, to indicate that the speaker is uncertain or tentative.

4.2 Tense

Comrie\(^1\) (1986) defines tense as ‘grammaticalised expression of location in time.’ It gives the information that at what time the event occurred or will occur, with the reference to the present moment. In simple words, tense severs the function of locating events in time. Time is an important philosophical issue. Every culture has a different view of time. Rather it be straight line or cyclic. It does make a huge difference for syntactic purpose. But conceptualization of time is essential for linguistic purpose.

In the year of our independence Hans Reichenbach\(^2\) (1947) one of the first and also most influential contributors to the semantic analysis of tense gave a very convincing theory of tense, which seems perfect for grammatical purpose. He introduced three notions of time- *Speech Time* (S), *Event Time* (E) and *Reference Time* (R). And distinguished three points in time and two ordering relations.

- **Speech Time** (S)—the time when the utterance is made
- **Event Time** (E)—the time when the situation described in the utterance occurs. E is represented by situation type, which is lexically manifested through the inherent temporal properties of the VP if the scope of the marker is verbal and by either the VP or the whole sentence if the scope of the marker is sentential.
- **Reference Time** (R)—the time from which the situation is seen. Implicit or explicit temporal reference provides the R for the situation described in a sentence.

There are two possible temporal relations between E and S: one is sequential in the sense that E precedes S or vice versa; this relation is expressed by a dash; the other is concurrent in the sense that E and S happen at the same time or that S is included in E and is represented by a comma. A rather simple tense system comprising only two points of time can thus be described as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E—S</td>
<td>E takes place before S</td>
<td>Past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S—E</td>
<td>E takes place after S</td>
<td>Future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E,S</td>
<td>E coincides with S</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If we were to imagine time as an arrow (as it is commonly done), this table could be represented as follows:

![Diagram of time relations](image)

Although Reichenbach’s theory of tense is widely used, it has been criticized for not reflecting time accurately. As this is purely a morphosyntactic study I am not dealing with the positive and negative aspects of Reichenbach’s theory, but I found it essential to talk a little about the theory.

Following Comrie and many other authors, I assume that time can be represented on time-axis as a straight arrow, with the past represented conventionally to the left and the future to the right. The present moment is represented by a point on that arrow, labeled- S for ‘speech time’.
In the above figure, there are three major tense divisions:

• Past: Event time precedes speech time
• Present: Event time is simultaneous with speech time
• Future: Event time follows speech time

Present is right now; the default reference time. Time itself does not provide any landmarks - such as the beginning or the end of time, or any other absolutely specified point - which would enable us to locate situations. Therefore, relating a situation to the time line is possible only if we establish some arbitrary reference point. The point on the time line that is universally the basic reference point is the time of speech, i.e. the present moment - which makes tense a deictic category. A definition of deixis is given in LYONS 3 (1977):

By deixis* is meant the location and identification of persons, objects, events, processes and activities being talked about, or referred to, in relation to the spatiotemporal context created and sustained by the act of utterance and the participation in it, typically, of a single speaker and at least one addressee.

The tenses are deictic in that they determine temporal relations with reference to the time of the act of speech. Past and future are marked with reference to the present. ‘Before now’ is the past and ‘after now’ is the future. Present and past are the fact. But future is a possibility. Philosophically all events are past, present is momentary. It is going to be past soon. And future is a possibility, which can turn or cannot turn into present. And finally becomes past.

Every event at a certain point of time is always a possibility (future) than it turns in to present. Present is a series of little actions/events or can be an
ongoing situation which is finally conceptualized into a single event. Like coughed, blinked, yawned, roared etc are momentary. And talk, eat, bath, walk, sleep, grow etc are long ongoing situations. They can last from few minutes to hours and to years.

From present the event turns into past. Past is stagnant. It is fixed. It can not be altered. The event remains in to past forever. It grows, and grows old. The time period of present, future and past is not fixed. It depends on the verb. It is an inherent semantic quality. Future can be considered long, unless the event becomes a fact, it is a possibility and possibility can last for years. From the point the idea occurred into speaker’s mind to the point it is converted into fact. The time duration of present mostly depends on semantic features of verb. It has lot of variations. The time duration of past is longest. It is like infinitive. The event that has occurred can not be undone.

Example- the partition of India and Pakistan. As mentioned earlier every past event at a certain point of time is always a possibility. Example- partition before 1947 was always a possibility. Then it becomes present, momentarily and finally a fact. And facts are past.

In Gujarati tense is marked on verb with various suffixes. Gujarati has an extensive use of auxiliary verbs. In complex constructions tense is marked on auxiliary verb.

4.2.1 Present Tense

The diagram of time-axis identifies the present moment as a point in the time on that time arrow, and the basic meaning of present tense is thus location of a situation at that point. Situations are not strictly momentary, as it takes a certain period of time even to utter the shortest sentence. It can be a series of ongoing events. So present tense can be referred to situations which occupy a much longer period of time than the present moment. And includes the present moment within it.

Comrie notes-

“Present tense is used to speak of states and processes which hold at the present moment, but which began before the present moment and may well, continue beyond the present moment.”

So present tense can last from a single moment to series of events and can even be much longer.
4.2.1.1 Morphosyntactic structure

The present tense, in Gujarati, is denoted by the tense auxiliary verb root- छ cha. And the main verb takes the person/number suffixes for the agreement with the word form in question.

The following tables show the present tense formation of the tense auxiliary verb root- छ chha.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>छ /cha/</td>
<td>इ /u/</td>
<td>ए /e/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>फ़ /chhu~</td>
<td>ची /chhi~</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>इ /chhe/</td>
<td>उ /chho/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3rd person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>इ /chhe/</td>
<td>इ /chhe/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2

The main verb is preceded by the tense auxiliary and it too takes the person/number suffixes. The following tables explain the formations. The verb चाला chAla (to walk) has been used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VR/Temp</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चाला /chAla/</td>
<td>इ /u/</td>
<td>ए /e/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>छ /cha/</td>
<td>इ /u/</td>
<td>ए /e/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चालु /chAlu~ chu~</td>
<td>चाली /chAle chie/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चाले छ /chAle chhe/</td>
<td>चाले छ /chAle cho/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3rd person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चाले छ /chAle chhe/</td>
<td>चाले छ /chAle chhe/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.4

For the formation of present tense, the verb root takes the person/number suffixes and the auxiliaries denote the tense clearly.

1. फ़ चालु चालु फ़.  

hu~ वा~चु~ चु~  

I read.(I am reading.)??
2. બાળકો બાગમાં રમે છે.

\textit{bALako bAgamA~ rame chhe}

The children play in the garden. (the children are playing in the garden.)

3. તમે રાખો બાળકો છો.

\textit{tame rasoi banAvo cho}

You cook the food. (you are cooking the food)

4. આમે વાર વાર એં છીએ.

\textit{ame vArtA vA~chie chie.}

We are reading a story.

5. મોના સોનાને ઢીરી આપે છે.

\textit{monA sonAne keri Ape chhe.}

Mona is giving a mango to Sona.

\section*{4.2.2 Future Tense}

According to the time-axis arrow, the situation subsequent to the present moment is considered as future tense. On the right hand side of the speech time, appears the future tense. There is another distinction possible for defining past and future tenses. It is the distinction between the realis and irrealis. Realis refer to situations that have actually occurred or are actually occurring. And irrealis is used for more hypothetical situations, including predictions and possibilities. Future is more speculative, any prediction we make about the future might be changed by the intervening events, including our own conscious intervention.

Future tense falls in irrealis category. Gujarati language does not interpret future as a possibility or any hypothetical situation. Future tense for the Gujarati native speakers is the events which will surely take place in future. It is not a possibility or a mood. It is treated equivalent to present and past tenses.
4.2.2.1 Morphosyntactic structure

Future tense does not need the tense auxiliary. The suffix denoting the future tense is directly attached to the main verb or the verb in question. श /sh/ is the future tense suffix. To show the agreement of the verb with the word forms of noun phrase, the person/number suffixes are attached to the verb. So the structure of verb is – verb root + future tense suffix + person/number suffix.

This is better explained in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Suffix</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श /sh/</td>
<td>च-/ /i/</td>
<td>च-/ /i/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>3rd person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..isha/</td>
<td>..ishe/</td>
<td>..ishu~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..ishu~</td>
<td>..isho/</td>
<td>..isho/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.6

When the suffix is attached to the verb root, the following result is achieved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>3rd person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चAlisha/</td>
<td>चAlashe/</td>
<td>चAlashe/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/chAlisha/</td>
<td>/chAlashe/</td>
<td>/chAlashe/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चAlishu~</td>
<td>चAlasho/</td>
<td>चAlasho/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/chAlishu~</td>
<td>/chAlasho/</td>
<td>/chAlasho/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.7

In the case of first person, singular and plural च-/ /i/ is attached to the verb root and then the future suffix श /sh/ is attached.

The tense auxiliary for future tense takes श /sh/ /ho//hasha/ suffixes, along with person/number suffixes.

6. मोना वाट पांच घंटे।
   monA vArtA vA~chashe
   Mona will read a story.

7. यु तमाने पत्र लाखिश।
   hu~ tamane patra lakhish
   I will write a letter to you.
8. Ame have ramashu~
Now, we will play.

Tense auxiliaries appear in complex sentences. The following table gives a clear picture of all possible forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st per</td>
<td>2nd 3rd per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ईशा/hasha/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4.8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Auxiliary</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ईशा/</td>
<td>/hashe/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ईशा/~/</td>
<td>/hasho/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4.9**

4.2.3 Past Tense

Referring again to the time-axis arrow, with the present moment marked on it as a point; the speech time, past tense locates a situation to the left of that present moment of time. So the location of time, prior to the present time is considered as past tense.

Past tense does not clarify how much point prior it is to the present situation. It can be single point or extended time period or may be even the whole time period up to the present moment. It can be assumed that the time duration of past situation can be anything prior to the present moment and it can continue up to the present moment. Past tense falls under the realis category. It is not under the control of our present actions. It is a fact and can not be changed at all.

4.2.3.1 Morphosyntactic structure

The past tense in Gujarati is very interesting as it behaves differently from the other two tenses. Present and past tenses take the person/number suffixes, but past tense takes gender/number suffixes. This is because Gujarati past tense is formed from the participle form of Sanskrit language. Just like the future tense, past tense too does not need the tense auxiliary.
The suffix  CHARSET utf-8 'ya' is the past tense marker and it is directly attached to the verb root. And after that verb root takes the gender/number markers to show the agreement. The following tables give a clear idea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Suffix</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net</td>
<td>msc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>या</td>
<td>ठौ</td>
<td>यो</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ya/</td>
<td>/u~/</td>
<td>/o/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VRT</th>
<th>Tense Suffix</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Net</td>
<td>msc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चा́ला</td>
<td>या</td>
<td>ठौ</td>
<td>यो</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/chAla/</td>
<td>/ya/</td>
<td>/u~/</td>
<td>/o/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.11

9. पंभा आकाशमा उड़युँ।
pa~khi AkAshamA~ udyu~
The bird flew in the sky
10. रामे केरी आधी।
rAme keri khAdhi
Ram ate a mango.
11. रामे ग्यामने सहरजन आप्युँ।
rAme shyAmane sapharajana Apyu~
Ram gave an apple to Shyam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>चा́लुँ/chAlyu~/</td>
<td>चा́लुँ/chAlyA~/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>चा́लो/chAlyo/</td>
<td>चा́ल/ chAlyA/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>चा́ली/chAli/</td>
<td>चा́ली/chAlyA~/chAlyA~/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.12

One of the peculiar qualities of past tense is that its agreement depends on the valency of the verb. If the verb is intransitive than the verb agrees with the agent. But if the verb is transitive than the verb agrees with the object.

The tense auxiliary for future tense is  CHARSET utf-8 'hata'. It takes gender/number suffixes. They appear in complex sentences. The following table gives a clear picture of all possible forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Auxiliary</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>net</td>
<td>msc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हात</td>
<td>ठौ</td>
<td>यो</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/hata/</td>
<td>/u~/</td>
<td>/o/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.13
4.3 Aspect

Aspect is the state of action in the comparison with other action at the time of utterance. Aspect is intermingled with the closely-related concept of tense. They both convey some sense of ‘time’. Tense relates the time of the action to the time of utterance, aspect conveys the other temporal information such as duration/ completeness/frequency of the action, as it relates to the time of action and to not the time of speaking.

Most linguistic theories of tense and aspect recognize two kinds of aspect: lexical aspect refers to the inherent temporal meanings of a verb, whereas grammatical aspect refers to a particular viewpoint toward the described situation. Lexical aspect is typically encoded by verb semantics, whereas grammatical aspect is encoded by morphological markers. My focus is on the grammatical aspect. By aspect, in the entire thesis, I mean grammatical aspect only.

Comrie takes the formulation that ‘aspects are different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation’.

Both tense and aspect are related with time. They are concerned with time in very different ways. As per Comrie tense is a deictic category, i.e. locates situations in time, usually with reference to the present moment, though also with reference to other situations. Aspect is not concerned with relating the time of the situation to any other time-point, but rather related to another situation; one could state the difference as one between situation-internal time (aspect) and situation-external time (tense). The situation in reference is not another aspect but rather a prior situation, which can be perceived as tense. Aspect conveys a sense of the degree, state and nature of progression of the action being described; with reference to prior action.
We assume that tense can be displayed on the time-axis arrow. Aspect too can be displayed on an arrow, with three dimensions. These three dimensions are related to the tense, which is another time-axis arrow.

The above figure represents time-axis with three tense. And the time-axis arrow above it represents three aspects, denoted by the arrows. Each arrow stands for each aspect. The left most arrow is perfect aspect, right most is prospective and the middle one is progressive aspect. Gujarati speaker views the event in three stages. And these three stages are considered as aspects. Any event can be perfective, progressive and even prospective. The activity which is accomplished is termed as perfect, the one which is continuous is progressive and the one which is going to happen is termed as prospective. All this three aspects can occur in any of the three tenses.
4.3.1 Perfect Aspect

Aspect is concerned with the internal composition of the situation. Perfect aspect does not tell anything directly about the situation, rather it describes the state or the degree of completeness of the situation. It expresses a relation between two time-points, on the one hand the time of the state resulting from a prior situation, and on the other the time of that prior situation. It involves both past and the present.

Perfect aspect indicates the completeness of a situation. It denotes a situation viewed in its entirety, without regard to internal temporal constituency (Comrie). It refers to a past situation which has present relevance, meaning the present result of a past event suffix, for the agreement with the noun in question. So verb along with aspectual suffix and tense auxiliary combined, account into a verbal clause.

The following table shows how the perfect aspect /ya/ is attached to the verb root चालू In Gujarati, perfect aspect is marked with the /ya/ suffix. It takes the gender/number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VRt</th>
<th>Aspect Suffix</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चालू</td>
<td>/ya/</td>
<td>चालू या</td>
<td>चालू या</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/chAla/</td>
<td>/ya/</td>
<td>/u~/</td>
<td>/o/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>चालू /chAlu~/</td>
<td>चालू /chAluA~/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>चालू /chAl/</td>
<td>चालू /chAlA/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>चालू /chAli/</td>
<td>चालू /chAlA~/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.16

Following is the table for tense auxiliaries. Aspect combines with tense auxiliaries and produces a complete verb phrase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>च्च /cha/</td>
<td>च्च /u~/</td>
<td>च्च /e/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.17
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st per</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>chhu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd per</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>chhu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary</td>
<td>net</td>
<td>msc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>hata/</td>
<td>u/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>hatu/</td>
<td>hatA/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>hato/</td>
<td>hatA/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>hati/</td>
<td>hatA/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.21

The aspectual verb form takes the desired tense auxiliary.

12. बल्के बालकों रम्या छे.
   bALako bAgamA~ ramyA chhe
   the children have played in the garden
13. मिना गीत गाय छे.
   minAe gita gAyu~ hatu~
   Mina sang a song.(Mina had sung a song)???
14. चोर भुइ बुझाइ ढैले.
   chora khuba bhAgyA hashe
   The thieves must have run a lot.
4.3.2 Progressive Aspect

Aspects have internal temporal constituency, progressive is referred as in progress with reference to another situation. It emphasizes that an action is in progress; often this is mentioned to provide a background or frame of reference for some other situation.

By progressive, here I mean the action which is on-going. It is in reference with the time of utterance or any event occurring in that duration.

\[ \text{monA shAL Ae gai tyAre bALako gaNita bhaNatA~ hatA~.} \]

When Mona went to school, the children were studying math.

The above sentence can be divided into two clauses - a) Mona went to school and another, b) children were studying math.

Children were studying math is an on-going act, but with reference to a particular event, i.e. when Mona went to school.

It is directed towards past. But it does not end in past. It is certainly making a progress, although it does not give any indication of its accomplishment.

/\text{ct}/ /\text{ta}/ is the progressive aspectual suffix in Gujarati. It is attached to verb root along with gender/number markers.

Present progressive behaves, quite differently. It does not take the aspectual suffix /\text{ta}/. It rather follows the form of present tense. It is absolutely possible to use /\text{ta}/, it is potential too, but the speakers somehow, do not prefer to use it. It is not considered correct in standard Gujarati. Still it is spoken in some dialects of south Gujarat. In negative constructions this aspectual form is used. In fact, in standard Gujarati, in affirmative sentences, the present tense constructions are used for both- simple present tense, and the progressive aspect of present tense, and in negation, the construction of progressive aspect is used for both- Simple present tense and the progressive aspect of present tense.

16. राम कुल पल्ले "राम कुल पल्ले अया च्ये"
- Rama eats a fruit./ Rama is eating a fruit.

17. राम प्यारा फल काट-[Rama phaLa khAto nathi]

- Rama does not eat a fruit./Rama is not eating a fruit.

Future and past tense auxiliaries will be attached to progressive verb. Following is the table, with progressive aspectual forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VRt</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>खाल</td>
<td>ट, ठ, टी</td>
<td>आ, अ, ची</td>
<td>आ, अ, ची</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/chAaL/</td>
<td>/ta/</td>
<td>/u/~, /o/</td>
<td>/A/~, /A/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*table 4.23*

The following table gives the attached verb forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neuter</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>खालतू, /chAlatu~</td>
<td>खालती, /chAlatA~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खालती, /chAlato/</td>
<td>खालती, /chAlatA/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खालती, /chAlatI/</td>
<td>खालती, /chAlatI/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*table 4.24*

Following is the table for tense auxiliaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>च/cha/</td>
<td>च/u~/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>च/cha/</td>
<td>च/cha/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>च/cha/</td>
<td>च/cha/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*table 4.25*

Present tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खिली</td>
<td>खिली</td>
<td>खिली</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/hoisha/</td>
<td>/ish/</td>
<td>/ish/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खिली</td>
<td>खिली</td>
<td>खिली</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/hasha/</td>
<td>/hasha/</td>
<td>/hasha/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*table 4.27*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Auxiliary</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खिली</td>
<td>खिली</td>
<td>खिली</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/hoisha/</td>
<td>/hoisha/</td>
<td>/hoisha/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खिली</td>
<td>खिली</td>
<td>खिली</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Future tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Auxiliary</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th></th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ढट</td>
<td>ढटू</td>
<td>ढटू</td>
<td>ढटू</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/hata/</td>
<td>/u~/</td>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>/A~/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>हृतू/हटु~/</td>
<td>हृतू/हटु~/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>हृतौ/हटौ~/</td>
<td>हृतौ/हटौ~/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>हृती/हटी~/</td>
<td>हृती/हटी~/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.30

Past tense

18. मोहन आव्यो त्यारे ब्योर या बनावती हटी.

*mohana* Avyo tyAre mirA chA banAvati hati
When Mohan came Mira was preparing the tea

19. छुं धरे पहोची त्यारे बधा जमता इशे.

*hutu* ghare paho~chish tyAre badhA jamatA hashe
When I will reach home, everybody must be eating.

20. बालका रदतू हटू.

*bALaka* raDatu~ hatu~.
The child was crying.

4.3.3. Prospective Aspect

Compared to other languages like English, instead of Mood, Future is a tense in Gujarati. So, to predict the expected situations from certain features, the prospective Aspect of Future Tense is used in Gujarati.

The speaker perceives preceding situations as fact and uses prospective/expected aspect to represent it grammatically. This aspect gives a little hint, that the event is going to occur but it does not provide any surety. The fulfillment of the act is hidden in the tense. So indirectly it is related to the tense.

हट is the prospective suffix. It is attached to the main verb, along with the gender/number markers.
The following table shows the possible forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VRT</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चाल /chAla/</td>
<td>चाल /vAna/</td>
<td>ट ओ /u~/ /o/ /A~/ /A/ /i/A~/</td>
<td>ट ओ /u~/ /o/ /A~/ /A/ /i/A~/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**table 4.31**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नeuter</td>
<td>चालवानु /chAlavAnu~/</td>
<td>चालवानी /chAlavAni~/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मasculine</td>
<td>चालवानो /chAlavano/</td>
<td>चालवानी /chAlavAni/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>फeminine</td>
<td>चालवानी /chAlavani/</td>
<td>चालवानी /chAlavAni~/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**table 4.32**

Following is the table for tense auxiliaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>च चा/</td>
<td>ठ u~/</td>
<td>च e/ च e/ च e/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**table 4.33**

**Present tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>अवर</td>
<td>चे /isha/</td>
<td>चे /e/ चे /e/</td>
<td>च e/ च o/ च e/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**table 4.35**

**Future tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>second</th>
<th>third</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चे /hoisha/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td>हसे /hashe/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**table 4.36**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Aux</th>
<th>net</th>
<th>msc</th>
<th>fem</th>
<th>net</th>
<th>msc</th>
<th>fem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>च हता /hata/</td>
<td>ठ ओ /u~/</td>
<td>च ओ /o/</td>
<td>च बो /i/o/</td>
<td>च बो /A~/</td>
<td>च बो /i/A~/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**table 4.37**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>/hatu~/</td>
<td>/hatA~/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>/hato/</td>
<td>/hatA/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>/hati/</td>
<td>/hati/ /hatA~/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4.38*  
Past tense

21. *मोना शालामं गीत आवानी हती।*  
*monA shALAmA~ gita gAvAni hati*  
Mona was going to sing a song in the school

22. *महाराज हवे आवाना हशेह।*  
*mahArAja have AvavAnA hashe*  
The maharaj must be coming, now.

23. *अमारे रोज जमवानु छे।*  
*amAre roja jamavAnu~ chhe*  
We have to eat everyday.

### 4.4 Mood and Modality

As we have seen, tense merely locates reference time, while aspect determines the manner in which the denoted situation relates to reference time. Modality regards the relationship of the verb with reality and intent. Mood and modality are different terms. Modality is a semantic feature—it captures the speaker’s attitude towards a proposition. Mood is a grammatical feature—it refers to the inflections for a subset of modal denotations.

Modality is the grammaticalized expression of the subjective attitudes and opinions of the speaker including possibility, probability, necessity, obligation, permissibility, ability, desire, and contingency. In other words, modality allows language users to express what is, what would be, what may be, and what should be. In a way it expresses the purpose of the sentences uttered/written by the speaker. All languages express modality through either grammatical mood or modal systems (or both). The inventory of modal meaning is not
stable across languages. Modality is a semantic category, related to the realis and the irrealis. Realis portrays situations as actualized, knowable through direct perception; the irrealis portrays situations as purely within the realm of thought, knowable through imagination. Palmer (1986, 2001) identifies two categories of modality: (1) propositional modality and event modality. Propositional can be categorized into irrealis and event in to realis. Propositional Modality can be of two types: i) Epistemic ii) Evidential. With epistemic modality the speakers express their judgments about the factual status of the proposition, whereas with evidential modality they indicate the evidence they have for its factual status. Thus, epistemic modality can be: Speculative, Deductive or Assumptive. Speculative shows speculations from speaker’s viewpoint and assumptive shows the assumptions of the speaker. Evidential categories can be: Sensory and Reported. Sensory is physical; perceived through visual and auditory senses. And reported talks about evidence-direct and indirect.

Event Modality in turn can be of two types: Deontic and Dynamic. Deontic and Dynamic modality refer to events that are not actualized, events that have not taken place, but are merely potential, and may therefore be described as 'event modality'.

With Deontic modality, the conditioning factors are external to the relevant individual, whereas with Dynamic modality they are internal. Thus Deontic modality can be related to obligation or permission, emanating from an external source, like- Permissive, Obligative and Commissive whereas Dynamic modality relates to ability or willingness, which comes from the person concerned. Like Abilitative and Volititative.
This is the classification given by Plamer. But this is a semantic and typological description/classification; I am wholly concerned with the morpho-syntactic aspect, and the grammatical elements of the mood. And certainly with reference to Gujarati.

Every utterance has a purpose. There are basically three major purposes. The first one is to give and seek information. The second purpose is to give order. And the third one is the expressions of the speaker. Statements are used to give information and interrogatives are used to extract information. Information is not the only intention of the speaker; he also wants other people to do his work. The speaker needs to ask for help. It could be direct or indirect; a request or an order. It is an order; imperative and potential. The third purpose of the speaker is to express the emotions; they can be desire, wish, blessing, curse, condition, possibility and ability. Mood is a context dependent feature. It depends on various factors, like the relation of the speaker and hearer, their social, economic status and most importantly their intention towards the task.
This is the model of Gujarati Mood.
The first purpose; information seeking and giving are denoted by statements and interrogative sentences. They are syntactically represented by tense and aspect.

4.4.1 Statementative
Statements are nothing but simple sentences. It shows the fact. It does not have its own suffixes. They are the basic sentences, which take the tense and aspect suffixes. They also have voice feature- active and passive.

24. मोना या बनावती झंशे.

monA chA banAvati hashe
Mona would be preparing the tea.

25. गुजरातनु पाटनगर आँधीनगर छे.

gujarAtanu~ pATanagara gA~dhinagara chhe
Gandhinagar is the capital of Gujarat.

26. पंखीओळी गरमी सहन धरती नथी.

pa~khiothi garami sahana thati nathi
The birds cannot tolerate the heat.

4.4.2 Interrogative
When a Gujarati speaker seeks information, he uses the question words. Question words are placed in noun phrase and it takes case markers. Certainly it does not take tense and aspect suffixes. A detailed explanation is
provided under noun phrase as interrogative pronouns. Unlike English, the word order of the interrogative structure is not changed, it remains the same. But the tone is changed.

Another way to seek information is by using future tense statements with question mark.

27. तु केरी खाईश?

tu~ keri khAish?
Will you eat a mango?

28. तमे कबे आवशी?

tame kAle Avasho?
Will you come tomorrow?

Interrogative has subcategory as permissive. Here the intention of the speaker is not to receive a detailed answer but just a yes or no. the speaker seeks the permission from the hearer for the task he wishes to carry out. It is always in first person, singular and plural.

29. हु आवू?

hu~ Avu~?
Shall I come?

30. हु आ कागलॅ लावु?

hu~ A kAgaLa lavu~?
Can I take this letter?

31. अमे तमारी जोडे पांच मिनट वात करीघ?

ame tamari joDe pA~cha miniTa vA~cha karie?
Can we talk with you for five minutes?

4.4.3 Imperative

Imperative means a direct order. Many factors come into consideration while given an order. You can not order a person who is superior to you, in any case, like elder, superior, or even an unknown human. One can order a subordinate, younger person and friends. It all depends on the context.
A direct order can be given to the hearer and hearer is the second person. A person can not order his own self or even a third party. Imperative mood takes person/number suffix, and that only of second person. It does not take tense and aspect markers.

32. अहि बेसो।
ahi~ beso.
Sit here

33. मने जवाब आप।
mane javAba Apa
Answer me.

34. लाईसन्स से बताव।
lAisnAsa balAva
Show your license.

4.4.4 Potential
Potential mood denotes an indirect order, a request. Its application is fully dependent on the hearer. There is no force implied, it is a polite suggestion. It is used when the speaker wants to address someone who is unknown, elder or superior to him.
Potential mood often gives generic instructions.
Example-
35. गरमीमा छात पीवी जोइ।
garamimA chAsha pivi joie
One should drink buttermilk in the heat(during the summer)

36. जम्या पाची तरत पाणी पीवूं न जोइ।
jamyA pachi tarata pANi pivu~ na joie.
One should not immedialtely drink water after taking meal.

37. नियमित कसरत करवी जोइ।
Niyamita kasarata karavi joie
One should exercise regularly.
Potential mood takes /va/ suffix along with gender/number. It often takes explicator auxiliary – joieye and padashe. 
Imperative and potential mood fulfill the purpose of ordering. 
All the following moods express the emotions of the speaker.

4.4.5 Desiderative
To show the speaker own desire, he uses the desiderative mood. It simply means 'wanting to X'. Although it does not have any particular suffix, is better know by its use of tense auxiliaries. And it generally uses the potential form, with out the explicators.

38. मारे आईस-क्रिम लावो छे.

*mAre Ais-krima khAvo chhe*
I want to eat an ice-cream

39. मारे गोवा जवू खतू.

*mAre govA javu~ hatu~*
I wanted to go to Goa.

40. तारे नवू पसें लेवू छे?

*tAre navu~ pars levu~ chhe?*
Do you want a new purse?

4.4.6 Benedictive
Benedictive mood is extremely rare. It has been adopted from Sanskrit. It expresses the speaker’s intense desire, to bless and to curse.

41. खुश रहो

*khusha roho*
Be happy

42. शापित थाओ

*shApita thAo*
Be cursed
43. જીવતો રહે

*jivato jahe*
long live

44. વાચે ગુજરાત

*vA~che gujarAta*
Let Gujarat read

45. સૌ લખે, સૌ આગળ વધે

*sau bhANe, sau AgaLa vadhe*
Let all study and let all progress

The last two examples i.e. number 44 and 45, are used as short slogans, they refer to entire mass and not a particular person.

### 4.4.7 Abilitative

This mood shows the ability/capability of the actor to perform the act. It uses the 王爷 /shaka/ auxiliary. It can appear with verbs. It shows that the actor is capable to perform the act denoted by the verb. If the intransitive and transitive verb is ‘dance’ with the auxiliary /shak/, it shows the ability of the agent. If the verb is ‘eat’, and object is ‘mango’, it shows whether the mango can be eaten or not. The agreement of the verb is always with the agent, no matter what is the type of the verb. This is purely an action oriented mood. It does not entertain the process verbs. It is more effective in negation. And this mood is a peculiarity of Gujarati language.

46. બાળક હેવે બોલી શકે છે.

*bALak have boli shake chhe*
the child can speak now.

47. દદા મંડર સુધી આલી શકશે.

*dAdA ma~dira sudhi chAli shakashe*
The grandfather can walk up to the temple.
48. मोहन, सारी वातां लगभग शके हे।

*mohana, sAri vArtA lakhi shake chhe*

Mohan can write a good story.

### 4.4.8 Conditional

As the name suggests; it is about condition. If a particular condition is fulfilled than only the next action can occur. One action is dependent on another. The accomplishment of subordinate/secondary action depends on the occurrence of previous/main action. This mood is dependent on the features of tense. When the statements are in present tense, the present tense marker /chhe/ is dropped. In the future tense it remains the same. The past tense can also take the conditional mood. It takes the /at/ suffix.

Conditional takes /jo – to/.

49. वाले आवे छ. वरसाद पडे छे।

*vAdLa Ave che. varasAda pade chhe*

clouds come. it rains.

50. वाले आवे तो वरसाद पड़े।

*vAdaLa Ave to varasAda paDe*

If clouds come, then it rains.

Future tense.

51. वाले आवशे. वरसाद पड़े।

*vAdaLa Avashe. varasAda paDashe*

clouds will come. it will rain

52. वाले आवशे तो वरसाद पड़े।

*vAdaLa Avashe to varaSada paDashe*

If clouds will come then it will rain

53. जे आग लाए तो धुमालो शाय।

*jo Aga lAge to dhumALo thAya*

If there is fire, then there is smoke.

past tense
4.4.9 Possibility

This mood refers to a hypothetical state of affairs, or an uncertain event. It is opposite to statementative. Statements are real and possibilities are not. Possibility needs the reference of the cause. The cause is the fact and its consequence is a possibility. It takes /ta/ suffix attached to verb. This suffix can occur in both moods- conditional past and possibility. Possibility can be past or non-past.

54. योग्य पातर अने पाणी आपत तो सारी पाणी ठारत.
yogya khAtara ane pANi Apata to sAro pAka thAta
If required fertilizer and water would have been given, then the crop would have been good.

55. तया सामान केम मुक्यो, बालकोने वागत.
tyA~ sAmAna kema mukyo, bALakone vAgata
why did you keep the luggage there, the children might have got hurt.

56. बारी भुलती हती, बिलाडी दुध पी जहत.
bAri khulli hati, bilADi dudha pi jAta
The window was open; the cat might have drunk the milk.

57. मोडी खुंटली जुते पाणा भरा अने न पाणा जुते.
modi chu~TaNi jite paNa kharA ane na paNa jite
Modi may win the election, or might lose.

In the last example, there is no prior cause. It shows a pure possibility, without any reference.

Tense, Aspect and modality is the major grammatical features associated with verb. It gives the necessary information about the time and phase of the activity or state in question. It also shows the intention of the speaker.

Apart from TAM there are other attributes attached to verb and are present in the VP. Person and number are attached to verb and to auxiliaries for the agreement with the noun in the NP. Situations can be negated; hence negation of a sentence appears in the VP.
4.5 Person and Number

Verbs take person markings. Person is the grammatical category with whom the individual identifies himself, the hearer and the addressed i.e. the animate/inanimate objects who are being talked about.

The speaker when talks about himself; it is in the first person. When he addresses other person, it is second person. And when the talk is not about the speaker and hearer, then it is the third person. So Gujarati has three ‘person’- first, second and third. And all of them take number markings. There are two numbers in Gujarati, one and more than one; singular and plural, respectively. Person and number are represented by the portmanteau morph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>अलजुर</td>
<td>..अलजुर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>..जुर/</td>
<td>..जुर/अलजुरअ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>..जुर/अ/</td>
<td>..जुर/अ/अ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb has to perform lot of functions. One of the functions is to denote the attitude of the speaker. The speaker decides that to whom he wants to give importance and to whom he wants to drop. Gujarati being a highly inflected language the word order is free (up to a certain extent). So the speaker can play with all the theta roles. He can change the sentence pattern too. In a way he gives the voice to the sentence. There are two types of voices- active and passive. Along with the voice, there are causal and impersonal constructions; they too represent the attitude of the speaker. These entire features are represented by various suffixes, attached to verb.

4.6 Voice

The relationship between the agent and the verb is called voice. There are two voices in Gujarati- Active and Passive.

Active voice is the basic, simple pattern that is widely used. Passive voice is always used with certain purpose.
4.6.1 Passive

Some concepts in grammar are best understood in contrast with another much customary concept. Passive constructions are well understood when compared with active constructions.

Active constructions are normal, simple and agent oriented situations. Agent is the main actor and the situation revolves around it. Agent is promoted and other theta roles help in performing the act. Some theta roles are mandatory and some are not, depending on the valency of the verb.

Active-
58. राम सफरजन भाग छे.

rAma sapharajana khAya chhe
Ram eats an apple.
In the above example Ram is the doer, initiator of the action, i.e. ram is the agent and action revolves around him. It does not take any case marker.
The next example is the passive form of the above mentioned sentence.
Passive-
59. रामथी सफरजन भाग छे.

rAmthi sapharajana khavAya chhe
Ram is able eat an apple.
Now, the agent takes /thi/ case marker, which shows that Ram is not looked upon as an agent now, and has been demoted as an instrument in the accomplishment of the action.
The verb takes /ya/ suffix to prepare a base for passive construction.
In passive constructions, the agent is demoted and the object is promoted.
Passive works exactly opposite to active construction.
In a ditransitive verb the active construction goes like following-
60. राम सीताने केरी आपे छे.

rAma sitAne keri aApe chhe.
Ram is giving a mango to Sita.
And the passive is
61. रामदी सीताने केरी अपाय चे.

rAmthi sitAne keri apAya chhe
ram is able to give a mango to Sita

In the Past tense also, there is an agreement between the object and the verb. And to show the demotion of the agent, the agent takes the ergative suffix ‘e’. In Passive construction, the agreement is between the promoted object and the verb and the agent of the active sentence is looked upon as an instrument or the medium in the fulfilment of the action. So, it takes either the case suffix ‘thi’ or the postpositions like ‘pase’ or ‘dwArA’.

62. रामे केरी भाधी.

rAme keri khAdhi
ram ate a mango

63. रामे सीताने केरी आपी.

rAme sitAne keri Aapi
Ram gave a mango to Sita

The following are the passive examples.

64. रामदी केरी भावाई

rAmthi keri khavAi
Ram was able to eat a mango

65. रामदी सीताने केरी अपाई

rAmthi sitAne keri apAi
Here, agent is demoted and it takes /thi/ case marker. The verb takes /Aii/ suffix.

Speakers use passive constructions for specific purposes, like when the speaker do not want to give importance to agent and wishes to highlight the object or other participants in the sentence.

Passivization of process verb is not possible. This is because, process verbs do not have actors, and when there is no actor, no demotion is possible.
The agreement between the object and the verb is already there.
66. па́да́ падэ )(((

\textit{pA~daDu~ pade chhe}}
The leaf is falling

67. *па́да́ пада́ паде )(((

\textit{pA~dAthi paDy chhe}}
* The leaf is able to fall

The leaf is non-human. It can not be an agent. Passivization is simply not possible.
In the following examples the passive of the verb showing mental experience is also not possible.

68. мане кери бхав )(((

\textit{mane keri bhAve chhe}}
I like mango

69. *мара́ди кери бхава́ )(((

\textit{mArAthi keri bhaVay chhe}}
* I am able to like mango

70. *кери́ди мане бхава́ )(((

\textit{kerithi mane bhavAy chhe}}
*Mango is able to be liked by me

\textit{bhAvavu~} meaning to like, in Gujarati is a mental process, it just happens, there is no initiator. There is no agent but an experiencer. And if the experiencer is demoted and object is promoted the result is illogical, semantically incorrect.

So only active construction can be converted in to passive; and agent is always demoted and object is promoted.
Passive is making of an active verb into a process verb. The passive of intransitive verb is always an impersonal construction.

71. हू́ चारु́ चू́

\textit{hu~ vA~chu~ chu~}
I am reading

72. माराठी वाचाय छे.

*mArAthi va~chAya chhe*

I am able to read

Ability and inability in passive constructions

Passivazitation of the sentence highly depends on the intention of the speaker. Passive constructions are abundantly used in Gujarati language. It is used to show the ability, inability and proprietary of the speaker.

73. माराठी चलातु नथी.

*mArAthi chalAtu~ nathi*

I am not able to walk

74. मोहांती वधारे काम थांतु नथी.

*mohanthi vadhAre kAma thatu~ nathi~

Mohan is not able to work more

75. माराठी अही बेसाय?

*mArAthi ahi~ besAy?*

can I sit here?

76. हा, बेसाय

*hA, besAya*

Yes, you can sit.

All the above examples show the ability and inability of the passive construction. There is a wide use of /shak/ auxiliary in the affirmative passive. This auxiliary shows ability of the actor to perform the act.

active- 77. हूं खाली शकु छुं.

*hu~ chAli shaku~ chu~*

I am able to walk

passive- 78. माराठी खाली शकय छे.

*mArAthi chAli shakAya chhe*
I can walk.
negative passive- 79. मारधी चालतु नथी 
mArAthi chalAtu~ nathi
I can not walk.
80. मारधी चाली शकतु नथी 
mArAthi chAli shakAtu~ nathi
I am not able to walk.

4.7 Impersonal
In intransitive constructions there is only agent and no object is present. And when the agent is demoted by the speaker the result is impersonal construction. The absence of object and demotion of agent, promotes the verb. So the verb is highlighted in the impersonal constructions. The speaker demotes the agent, for various reasons.

(1) The speaker considers the act the most important thing.
(2) The speaker does not find the agent important enough to be highlighted.
(3) The speaker intentionally wishes to demote the agent and wishes to keep agent out of frame.
(4) The act is a generic one and can be applied to all, so no need of an agent.

Thus, the Passive constructions of intransitive verbs result into impersonal constructions.

Impersonal constructions are used in potential mood. In potential sentences; focus is on the action and not on the agent or patient. These types of sentences are used for specific purposes like to give instructions- what to do and what not to do.

81. अहिं थूँकय नन्ही।
ahi~ thu~kAya nahi~
You cannot spit here.
82. आम ने बोळताय।
Ama na bolAya
You can not speak like this.

have A~kho kholAya
Now, you can open the eyes.
Impersonal constructions need not follow the transitive and intransitive rules, as the focus is always on the action hence its all generic constructions. So, it is always in neuter 3rd singular.

Agent is demoted in to instrument or medium, for example-

hu~ vAchu~ chu~
I am reading.
This is the simple intransitive construction.

mArAthi va~chAy chhe.
I am able to read.
Now, it is converted into impersonal, the pronoun form changes and it takes /thi/ case suffix.

hu~ hasi
I laughed.
The above one is simple intransitive, and the following one is impersonal. Verb takes /ya/ suffix and then it takes gender number marking as Neuter third singular.

mArAthi hasAyu~
I am able to laugh.
4.8 Causal construction

Causal constructions are a mixture of syntactic and semantic features. At the semantic level the intention and dominance of the doer is focused. At the syntactic level the agreement between the Agent and the verb is changed and it is depicted through the additional suffixes attached to the verb to make the action/active verb into causal verbs.

In causal constructions an intransitive verb behaves as transitive verb and a transitive verb behaves as a ditransitive verb.

88. मोहन चालते छे.

*mona* chaLe chhe
Mohan is walking

89. मोना मोहनने चालावे छे.

*mona* mohanane chaLAVE chhe.
Mona is making Mohan walk.

Here, example 88 is of simple active intransitive construction and 89 is of causal construction, which automatically becomes transitive.

In example 88, Mohan is the agent and hence, has all the four mandatory qualities including willingness of an agent. In the second example, Mona is introduced. Mohan is the one who performs the action of walking but still he is not the agent. He can be a secondary agent, because we are not sure of his willingness and intention of walking. And Mona is a primary agent, as she is the initiator of the action but not the performer. Primary agent has the dominance over the secondary agent. Syntactically the agreement is between new agent and the verb.

90. मोना मोहनने चालावती हती.

*mona* mohanane chaLaVATI hati.
Mona was making Mohan walk.

Mona is feminine and the Causal verb form *chaLaV* takes the suffix */i/ showing gender as ‘*chaLaVATI’* and the feminine form of tense auxiliary as ‘*hati’.*

91. मोहना भेटर पडे छे

*mohana* khetara kheDe chhe.
Mohan is ploughing the field.
92. Somabhai, mohana pAse khetara khedive chhe.
somAbhAi, mohana pAse khetara khedive chhe.
Somabhai is making Mohan plough the field.
In example 91 Mohan is the agent and field is the object.
In example 92 Mohan becomes animate instrument as well as secondary agent and Somabhai becomes secondary agent who motivates/inspires the new added agent to perform the act of secondary agent.
All the above examples are of simple causal. Gujarati offers range of double causal too. It has a medium and an instrument, as theta roles. It too needs postpositions like *dwara* or *pase*.

93. Shetha, nokara dwAra bhikhArione khavaDAve chhe
Shetha, nokara dwAra bhikhArione khavaDAve chhe
The wealthy person makes the beggars dine through the servant.

94. Shetha, shethANi pAse garibone dAva dAvaDAve chhe
Shetha, shethANi pAse garibone dAva dAvaDAve chhe
The wealthy person makes his wife donate to the poor.

95. Doctora, narsa pAse chamachithi dardine pivaDAvaDAve chhe.
Doctora, narsa pAse chamachithi dardine pivaDAvaDAve chhe.
The doctor makes the patient take the medicine through the nurse.

In the example 93, the verb *jam* meaning to eat, takes double causal suffix- *DAv* and /e/ is case marker. So the verb becomes- *jamADAve*.
Sheth, the owner, is the agent, nokar meaning the servant is the animate medium and bhikhArio is beggar(s), and they are the recipients.
In example 94, too the verb takes *avaDAv* and /e/ as case marker. And *sheth* is the agent; *shethani* is animate instrument / medium. And poor people are the recipients.
In example 95, doctor is the agent, nurse is the medium and spoon is the instrument, and patient is the recipient.
4.9 Negation

The capacity to negate is the capacity to refuse, to contradict, to lie, to distinguish truth from falsity—in short, the capacity to be human. All human systems of communication contain a representation of negation. That is, negation is a universal linguistic category. All languages have the concept of negation.

Negation can be done to action, situation and process. Hence, verbs are negated. There are three negators in Gujarati, which appear in verb phrase. They do not take any gender, number and person marking. They do not form any agreement, they behave freely. The only rule is that they follow is they change form and place according to tense, aspect and mood.

4.9.1 Negation in future tense and aspect

Negation of future tense is very simple. The negator is नहीं nahi~.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>हुं काले अविश</td>
<td>हुं काले अविश नहीं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I will come tomorrow</td>
<td>I won’t come tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all the above examples, negation is introduced at the end of the sentence.

Negation of future in aspect-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>मोहन, सोनाने वार्तां कहेतो हसे</th>
<th>मोहन, सोनाने वार्तां कहेतो नहीं होय</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mohana, sonane vArtA kaheto hashe</td>
<td>mohana, sonane vArtA kaheto nahi~ hoya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohan must be telling a story to Sona</td>
<td>Mohan won’t be telling a story to Sona</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>तमे सवारे मंडिर से जायन्ता हसे</th>
<th>तमे सवारे मंडिर से जायन्ता नहीं होय.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tame savAre ma~dire javAnA hasho</td>
<td>tame sa ma<del>dir javAnA nahi</del> hoya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You must be going to the temple in the morning</td>
<td>You won’t be going to the temple in the morning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अमे घरे रोकावाना होशुं</th>
<th>अमे घरे रोकावाना नौही.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ame ghare rokAvAnA hoishu~</td>
<td>ame ghare rokAvAnA nathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will be stopping at the house</td>
<td>We are not going to stop at the house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>मीराए घराकू महे</th>
<th>मीराए घराकू नौही है.ex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mirAe gharakAmA karyu~ hashe</td>
<td>mirAe gharakAmA karyu~ nahi~ hoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mira must have done her homework</td>
<td>Mira won’t have done her homework</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>बालाके रमता हसे</th>
<th>बालाके रमता नौही हैं</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bALako ramAtA~ hashe</td>
<td>bALako ramATA~ nahi~ hoya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The children must be playing</td>
<td>The children won’t be playing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The negator /nahi~/ is introduced in between the main verb and auxiliary. In the negative construction the auxiliary changes its form. This is because future, though it is considered as a tense, it is never concrete. It is always a possibility. And when the possibility is negated; it becomes remote possibility. The auxiliaries which indicate tense; in negation; become tense.

I must be singing a song

I wont be singing a song

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>हू गीत अती तीजस</th>
<th>हू गीत अती नहीं तोई</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hu~ git gAti hoisha</td>
<td>hu~ git gAti nahi~ hou~</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4.41*

4.9.2 Negation in past tense and aspect

Past tense has two negators नहीं /nahi~/ and ना /na/.

The negator -/nahi~/ is practiced at the tense level, where the construction is simple, without the auxiliaries.

96. मोनांनी शिरो बाध्यो

*monAe shiro khAdho*
Mona ate the sweet.

97. मोनांनी शिरो बाध्यो नहीं

*monAe shiro khAdho nahi~*
Mona didn’t eat the sweet.

98. मोहने कविता वांची

*mohane kavitA vA~chi*
Mohan read a poem

99. मोहने कविता वांची नहीं

*mohane kavitA vA~chi nahi~*
Mohan did not read the poem

100. बालक मोठेश्री राधु

*bALaka moTethi raDayu~*
The child cried loudly.
101. બાળક મદદગાર રહ્યું નથી

*bALaka moTethi raDayu~ nahi~
The child did not cry loudly.

The negator *na/* is used in complex clauses. In all the aspectual constructions, it appears before the auxiliary verb.

102. મોના અં બનાવવાની હતી

*monA chA banAvavAni hati*
Mona was going to prepare the tea

103. મોના અં બનાવવાની ન હતી

*monA chA banAvavAni na hati*
Mona was not going to prepare the tea

104. બાળક દોડતુ હતુ

*bALaka doDatu~ hatu~
The child was running

105. બાળક દોડતુ ન હતુ

*bALak doDatu~ na hatu~
The child was not running

106. મોહન શાળાએ ગયો હતો

*mohana shALAe gayo hato*
Mohan had gone to the school

107. મોહન શાળાએ ગયો ન હતો

*mohana shALAe gayo na hato*
Mohan had not gone to the school /Mohan did not go to the school.

All the aspects of past behave similarly.
4.9.3 Negation in present tense and aspect

Present constructions are generally considered most simple, but this does not concur with negation. All three aspects behave similarly. The auxiliary is replaced with /nathi/. The forms of Progressive Aspect in Gujarati remain the same as of Simple present Tense. But in negation it takes the progressive aspectual suffix- /ta/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>मोहन चाले छे</td>
<td>मोहन चालतो नधी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mohana chaAle chhe</td>
<td>mohana chaAlato nathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohan is walking</td>
<td>Mohan is not walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मोनाई माघ वांघ्यो छे</td>
<td>मोनाई माघ वांघ्यो नधी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monAe pATha vA~chyo chhe</td>
<td>monAe pATha vA~chyo nathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mona has read the lesson</td>
<td>Mona has not read the lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अम्मे गीत गावलां छीबे</td>
<td>अम्मे गीत गावलां नधी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ame gita gAvAnA chie</td>
<td>ame gita gAvAnA nathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are going to sing a song</td>
<td>We are not going to sing a song</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The point that needs to be highlighted is that, the progressive aspect of present is the same as the present tense. Sentence like –

108. मोहन चालते छे

*mohana chaAlato chhe

mohan is walking

It is considered ungrammatical and wrong in Gujarati.

So the in affirmative constructions, the simple present tense and progressive present aspect are the same.

But in negation, progressive aspect the verb takes /ta/ suffix.

Example-

Progressive aspect

109. मोहन चाले छे

*mohana chaAle chhe

Mohan is walking

Progressive aspect negative

110. मोहन चालतो नधी

*mohana chaAlato nathi

Mohan is not walking
In this type of constructions, the negator /nathi/ is introduced at the end of the sentence, because it replaces che (clarsimp).

Negation in moods
Moods show a lot of variants in negation.

Imperative mood
Imperative mood is a direct order. It is always a possibility. The negator is placed before the verb and sometimes at the end of the sentence. The negator -/na/ is placed before the verb.

111. मोना वा न पी.

monA chA na pi
Mona do not drink the tea

112. मोहन त्यां ने बेसीश.

mohana tyA~ na besisha
Mohan do not sit there.

The negator /nahi/ is placed at the end of the sentence. Like,

113. मोहन त्यां बेसीश नहीं

mohana tyA~ besish nahi~
Mohan do not sit there

114. तू मे आ पाणी पिशो नहीं

tame A pANi pisho nahi~
You (please), do not drink this water

Potential mood
The negation of potential mood is simple and polite. Negators can appear before the verb and also at the end of the sentence, depending on the type of the negator.

115. मोनाचे सरबरत न पीयू जोजॅे

monae sarabata na pivu~ joie
Mona should not drink the sherbet
Desiderative mood
Negation in the desiderative mood behaves as per the three tenses.

Present tense-
118. मारे था पीवी नस्थि

$mAre\ chA\ pivi\ nathi$
I do not want to drink the tea

Past tense
119. मारे था पीवी न हति

$mAre\ chA\ pivi\ na\ hati$
I did not want to drink the tea.

Future tense
120. मारे था पीवी नहि होय

$mAre\ chA\ pivi\ nahi~\ hoya$
I might not wish to drink the tea

Conditional mood
The negation of conditional mood also behaves as per the tenses. One action is dependent on the other.

Present tense-
116. मोनाघे शरबत पीवुं न शोधेये

$monae\ sharabata\ na\ pivu~\ na\ joie$
Mona should not drink the sherbet

117. मोनाघे शरबत पीवुं शोधेये नहि

$monae\ sharabata\ pivu~\ joie\ nahi~$
Mona should not drink the sherbet
121. वादा आवता नन्दी तो वरासह पयते नन्दी

\( v\text{AdaLa } AvatA\ nathi\ \text{to\ varasAd}a\ \text{paDato\ nathi} \)

As clouds do not come, there is no rain

**Past tense**

122. वादा न आवत तो वरासह न पयत

\( v\text{AdaLa } na\ Avata\ \text{to\ varasAd}a\ \text{na\ paData} \)

if clouds did not come, there would be no rain

**Future tense**

123. वादा आवधे नन्दी तो वरासह पयधे नन्दी

\( v\text{AdaLaa } Avashe\ \text{nahi~ to\ varasAd}a\ \text{paDashe\ nahi~} \)

If clouds will not come, there will not be rain

**Passive and causal**

Both passive and causal constructions behave similarly in case of negation. The negator is /nathi/ and it appears at the end of the sentence.

**Passive-** 124. मोहनथी चालातुः नन्दी

\( mohan\text{thi\ } chal\text{Atu~ nathi} \)

Mohan is not able to walk

**Causal-** 125. मोहना सोहानाने चालावतो नन्दी

\( mohana\ \text{sohanane\ chalAvato\ nathi} \)

Mohan is not making Sohan walk

Negators as question tag.

One of the functions of negator other than giving the negative sense is to work as a question tag. A question is asked and its positive reply is implied in it.

126. तु आवधी नहीं?

\( tu~ Avisha\ \text{nahi~} \)

wont you come?
127. जू जाऊ ने?

*hu~ jau~ne?*

shall I go?

Gujarati negation has three basic forms- *nahi, na* and *nathi*; and all of them behave differently with regard to tense, aspect and mood. Negators are free from agreement; they do not follow any gender, number and person rules. Hence, negation is lucid to understand and it is absolutely rule-bound.

The agreement of the verb depends on the nature of the verb and the category of the tense. The verb behaves according to the rules of verb agreement in Gujarati language.

**4.10 Conclusion**

Gujarati has three tense- present, past and future. It has three aspects – perfect, progressive and prospected. And there are nine various moods identified in Gujarati language. All these there attributes are represented in the structure of verb and verb phrase. It is identified by various suffixes. Along with TAM, VP also carries information regarding voice and negation.

**References**