Chapter 3
The Verb

For me, words are a form of action, capable of influencing change.
- Ingrid Bengis

3.0 Introduction
The study of verbs in Gujarati remains one of the most pervasive and intriguing areas of linguistic inquiry. Verb is the nucleus of the sentence as the sun is to the solar system.

3.1 Verbs
Verbs are the most important categories in grammar. Due to their distinctive behavior they form the pivot of the sentence. A sentence without a verb is unthinkable. All the grammatical information that is, tense, aspect, mood, number, gender, etc is carried by the verb in a sentence.

Verbs are described as processes which are mentally analyzed across their different states through time: “A verb is ... a ‘temporal’ predication in the sense of following a situation, state by state, as it evolves through conceived time; its ‘dynamic’ character reflects the successive transformations which derive each component state from its predecessor” Langacker1 (1987).

Verb denotes the activity in the sentence. It holds the most important information regarding the sentence. It denotes the situation along with the time of the activity and the status of the activity and the participants required to accomplish the act successfully.

A number of grammatical categories are generally associated with verb; it includes tense, aspect, modality, gender and number. In Gujarati language where the verb has a rich morphological structure, these categories are coded with inflectional suffixes or through analytical processes.

3.1.1 Morphemic structure of the verb
Verbs, being central and defining elements of clauses, often have highly complex internal structure. The load of syntactic and semantic markers borne
by a verb can reach to a great height. The internal complexity of Gujarati verbs tends to be fairly wide.

The marking that occur on verbs resist neat categorization. Although they can be divided into three broad types—markings for making verbs (adverbial), markings for making nouns (nominal) and marking for subordination and coordination. Adverbial marking elements include TAM. Verbs are marked to agree with their subject or objects in regard to gender, number and person, this is the nominal markings for agreement. Along with this verbs may contain several kinds of derivational affixes that derive verbs from members of other lexical classes. They are attached to form derived verbs, but there are other possibilities as well.

Participle markers, passive markers, causal markers and such other suffixes are considered as derivational suffixes. These derivational suffixes are attached to a root to form a verb stem, to which other elements are attached. These other elements can be the TAM and GN or PN markers for the agreement between the subject and the predicate, or NP and VP. The division into root, stem and the word is not always neat.

Present Tense is marked separately by an auxiliary verb in Gujarati. And aspects markers are attached to main verbs and the tense markers are attached to the explicator auxiliary.

### 3.2 Types of verbs

Verbs, at large, can be divided into two categories.

1. **Finite**
2. **Non-finite**

This broad categorization is made on the basis of its capacity to present the degree of accomplishment in situation and its openness to absorb suffixes.

#### 3.2.1 Finite verbs

Finite verbs show the accomplishment of an action. It represents the complete idea. It takes the person, number and gender markings to make agreement with the noun or the word from in question. It also carries the information of tense, aspect and mood, which is one of the main features of verbs. The whole zest of the sentence depends on the finite verbs.
Verbs are classified on the basis of agentivity and motion. Action, process and static verb is the broad semantic classification. Action and process verbs denote dynamic situations. Action verbs have agent as a mandatory object, whereas process verbs are agent-less. Static verbs show the state or position of any object.

### fig. 3.1

#### i. Action verbs

Action verbs show activity. They constitute the most concrete category of verbs. They provide a concrete and objective description of a specific behavioural event. They refer to an event with clearly defined beginning and an end. It is rather a process having temporal sequence of tiny episodes; which are facts and possibilities. They do not go simultaneously and even do not co-exist. They take various theta roles for its desired accomplishment. Action verbs are further divided on the bases of arguments they carry. Arguments take the theta roles of agent, patient, instrument, source and recipient. Hence, it takes tense, aspect and mood markers. The classification provided below is syntactic.

#### a. Intransitive verbs

Intransitive verbs have only one core argument; the subject. The core argument is the agent, itself. Agent has to be animate. It can be first, second
or third person. As the agent is animate, he has to have volition and the control over the act. He is solely responsible for the act and consequences. There can be optional arguments as to intensify the meaning. Generally adverbs appear as optional arguments. The theta roles of place, object and instrument come as optional arguments.

These verbs have the agreement with the subject. If it takes an optional argument, still the agreement is with the subject only.

Following is the list of selected intransitive verbs, used most frequently in Gujarati language. A detailed list is given in the appendix. (Verbs here are classified as transitive, intransitive and di-transitive as per the standard of Sarth Jodani Kosh.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ચાલા</td>
<td>chAla</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>બેસા</td>
<td>Besa</td>
<td>sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>નેલા</td>
<td>nhA</td>
<td>bathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>કુડ</td>
<td>Kuda</td>
<td>jump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>બોલા</td>
<td>bola</td>
<td>speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ઉ્ઘા</td>
<td>U-gha</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>તરા</td>
<td>Tara</td>
<td>swim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>રાડા</td>
<td>raDa</td>
<td>cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>નાચા</td>
<td>nAcha</td>
<td>dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ડોડા</td>
<td>doDa</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intransitive verbs take only one core argument, and that role is played by the actor. Example-

1. ચાલા chAla, to walk

રામ ચાલે છે.

rAma chale chhe.

Ram is walking.

The verb walk requires only one argument to accomplish the act of walking. To walk one has to be animate, should have the willingness to walk and should also have the control over walking. All these features are only in actor.
So the verb walk has to have the actor as its argument. And as it is an intransitive verb it will take only one argument.

Intransitive verbs can also handle optional arguments, like adverbs and other theta roles.

2. રામ જાડપઠી ચલે છે.

*rAma jadapthi chale che.*

Ram is walking speedily.

Here the adverb *jadapthi* (speedly) is added, to show the manner of walking. The sentence remains meaningful and grammatical. And if we remove the adverb, still the sentence remains meaningful and grammatical.

We still can add theta role of place.

3. રામ વનમાં ચલે છે.

*rAma vanamA~ chale chhe.*

Ram is walking in the forest.

Further more we can also add a theta role with the adverb, like,

4. રામ વનમાં જાડપઠી ચલે છે.

*rAma vanamA~ jaDapathi chale chhe.*

Ram is walking speedily in the forest.

Forest is the theta role of place and speedily is the adverb of manner.

Example- *besa* to sit.

5. ગુરુજી બેસો.

*guruji, beso.*

Guruji, please sit.

To sit we only need one core argument, the person who is willing to sit.

This is simple intransitive sentence. Theta role of place can be added as optional argument, as

6. ગુરુજી સોફા પર બેસો.

*guruji sofa para beso.*

Guruji please sit on the sofa.

Sofa, here is the theta role of place.

Example- *rama* is to play.
7. छोकराजो बागमा बोल्थी डिकेट रमे हुँ।

chokarAo bAgmA~ bolthi krikeTa rame che.
The boys are playing cricket with a ball.
Ram is an intransitive verb, but in the above example it has taken, three arguments. The two arguments other than the actor are optional. They have been added to give a detailed description of the act. Intransitive verbs can also carry more than one argument, but their nature remains optional.
The intransitive use would be
8. छोकराजो रमे हुँ।

chokarAo rame chhe.
The boys are playing.

b. Transitive verbs
These verbs occupy a large room in Gujarati lexicon. They take two core arguments. Both the core arguments are equally important and necessary; without any one of them, the meaning remains ambiguous and the sentence ungrammatical. One is the actor and the other is generally the object. Object is something that undergoes the action performed by the actor. It undergoes the change in form of shape, size, color, order and various other physical appearances. Object is also the one to whom the act is aimed at by the agent. It can be abstract. So the object can be animate or inanimate. Other theta roles can also appear as second core argument like source, goal and place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>पि</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भरा</td>
<td>Bhara</td>
<td>fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पहेक</td>
<td>Phe-ka</td>
<td>throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>केडा</td>
<td>Kheda</td>
<td>plough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पृष्ठवु</td>
<td>paraNvu~</td>
<td>marry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>धो</td>
<td>Dho</td>
<td>wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खो</td>
<td>Kho</td>
<td>loose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चाएक</td>
<td>chAva</td>
<td>chew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लालएक</td>
<td>lAva</td>
<td>bring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The first example in the table is *pi*, means to drink. Verb needs two arguments, the drinker and the liquid to be drunk.

9. मोहन चा पीतेचे हे

*mohana chA piye chhe.*
Mohan is drinking tea.
Here, Mohan is the agent and tea is the object.
This is the basic form of transitive verb.
If we remove any one argument then, the sentence becomes ambiguous and incorrect.
10. मोहन पीते हे

*mohana piye che*
Mohan is drinking.
Or if object is kept at subject position then
11. चा पीते हे

*Cha piye chhe.*
Drinking tea.
Immediately we can sense that object is missing in first sentence, Mohan is drinking, but what? Tea has to be there to give desired meaning.
And second one makes no sense at all. Tea is being drunk, but by whom? There has to be an animate being, here Mohan.

*Dho* means to wash.
It is a transitive verb which needs an object to complete its meaning.
12. मिना कप्तान धो.

*minA kapaDA~ dho.*
Mina washes the clothes.
The verb washes needs an object to accomplish the act. And of course a subject who can carry on the act.
minA paNi bhare chhe
Here if mina wants to do the act of filling, then something must be there to be filled, as water in the above example.
And if water has to be filled than there must be someone to fill, the agent. And here mina is the agent.
Mina is filling water

14. मीना दुःखासू माघी पाणी भरे हे

minA kuvamA~thi pANi bhare chhe
Mina is filling water from the well.
The verb fill can be used as a transitive verb too. Theta role of place can be introduced; well. Mina is filling the water from the well.
Agreement is noticed in past tense. The second core argument has to agree with the verb. In the above example the verb fill has to agree with water and not with Mina or well.

15. मीनाचे दुःखासू माघी पाणी भरू.

minae kuvAmA~thi pANi bharyu~.
Mina filled the water from the well.
Water is neuter gender, /u/ is the neuter gender suffix, verb root bhara becomes bharyu~, to show the agreement.

परणु परणू paraNavu~ means to marry. For marriage to occur there has to be two agents. Both the agents share equal features.

16. जैमिन अने निधि परणू गया.

jaimina ane nidhi paraNi gayA
Jaimin and Nidhi are married.
Here, there are two core arguments and both are subjects (agents).
There is an auxiliary verb, and a main verb. Main verb takes /i/ and auxiliary takes the TAM features. And no direct agreement is shown.

17. जैमिन अने निधि परण्यां.

Jaimina ane nidhi paraNya~
Jaimin and Nidhi got married.
This sentence is without the auxiliary, so the main verb shows TAM features; present tense plural.

18. जैमिन लिविने परस्यो.

jaimina nidhine paraNyo.

Jaimin married Nidhi.

Here too, Jaimin is agent but Nidhi becomes object, as it takes /ne/ case marker.

Sometimes the constructions of the sentence decide the type of theta roles.

c. Ditransitive verbs

Ditransitive verbs make an interesting category in grammar. They take three arguments to provide the desired meaning. First argument is the agent, second and third arguments can be object and recipient. These verbs are very rare in Gujarati.

Example- कहेवू kahev~ -to say

19. मोहन सोहनने वाताः कहें छे

mohana sohanane vArta kahe chhe

Mohan is telling a story to Sohan

The verb kehvu~ to say takes three arguments; the actor, the recipient and the object. Mohan is the actor, Sohan is recipient and story is the object. The agreement of the verb is with the object, it can be clearly noticed in the past tense example below.

20. मोहने सोहनने वातां कही

mohane sohanne vArtA kahi.

Mohan told a story to Sohan.

vArtA is feminine and the verb kahev~ become kahi, /i/ is the feminine marker in Gujarati.

आपवू Apav~ means to give

21. मोहने सोहनने केरी आपी

mohane sohanane keri Api
Mohan gave a mango to Sohan.
Mohan here is the agent, mango is object which is been given to Sohan who is recipient. Mango /keri/ is feminine, /i/ ending and so the verb Apavu~ takes /i/ Api to agree with the object. /keri/ is direct object and is placed most near to the verb.

Noun is a highly open class, whereas verbs tend to be limited. Many a time nouns are converted to verbs, with the process of suffixication. In this way every noun can be a potential verb. But this practice is not prevalent in this language. Instead, there is a special verb which helps to express nouns as verbs and as a result the speakers get the desired outcome. The verb root – ₹₂ /kara/ meaning ‘to do’ is used. This verb is highly productive, it can produce numerable verbs. The verb /kara/ takes nouns and adjectives as complement and produces a phrase, which is a verb. The following table 3.3 a is of the nouns and table 3.3 b is of the adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>काम करवू</td>
<td>kAma karavu~</td>
<td>to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रेम करव०</td>
<td>prema karvo</td>
<td>to love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वात करव०</td>
<td>vAta karavi</td>
<td>to talk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**table 3.3 a nouns**

| पातलू करवू | pAtaLu~ karavu~ | to make object thin |
| साफ करव०  | sApha karavu~   | to clean       |
| चोक्कू करवू | chokkhu~ karavu~ | to clean/ make neat |

**table 3.3 b adjectives**

22. रामे सीतानू काम कर्यू.

rAme sitAnu~ kAma karayu~
Ram did the work of Sita.
‘work’ is a noun and by adding the verb /kar/ it changes into verb phrase. /kA/ is now a complement. Adjectives too can appear at complement position.

23. सीताने दाल पातली करी.

sitAe dALa pAtaLi kari.
Sita made the dal thin.
ii. **Process Verbs**

Agent plays pivotal role in any sentence. It is almost impossible to think of a sentence which does not contain an agent. But Gujarati language offers a unique range of verbs, which are agent-less. This category of verbs is known as process verbs.

Process verbs are dynamic and uncontrolled. They describe a process. It starts from one point and ends at another, without any effort. There is no doer of the action, actions happens on its own. It’s a natural phenomena or it is accidental. There is an object, which undergoes the activity represented by the verb. If the object is animate than it’s an experiencer. Theta roles like object, force, source, place and experiencer can appear as the arguments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ખરવુ એ</td>
<td>Kharvu~</td>
<td>to fall-fruits, leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>પાચવુ એ</td>
<td>pachavu~</td>
<td>to digest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>કોહવુ એ</td>
<td>kohavu~</td>
<td>To rot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ઠીજાવુ એ</td>
<td>thijavu~</td>
<td>to freeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>જામાવુ એ</td>
<td>jAmavu~</td>
<td>to solidify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ખુલાવુ એ</td>
<td>khulavu~</td>
<td>to open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ચામકાવુ એ</td>
<td>chamakavu~</td>
<td>to shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ચૌ~તાવુ એ</td>
<td>cho<del>Tavu</del></td>
<td>to stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>સાડપુ એ</td>
<td>saDavu~</td>
<td>to decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>તમાતમઊ એ</td>
<td>TamaTamvu~</td>
<td>to twinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ગાણાવુ એ</td>
<td>ga<del>dhAvu</del></td>
<td>to stink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>થાટરાવુ એ</td>
<td>thatharavu~</td>
<td>to shiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>સાલગાવુ એ</td>
<td>saLagavu~</td>
<td>to burn, to catch fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>મફેકાવુ એ</td>
<td>mahekavu~</td>
<td>to give out fragrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>કારમાવુ એ</td>
<td>karamAvu~</td>
<td>to wither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ફાસાવુ એ</td>
<td>phasavu~</td>
<td>to get into a trap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3.4*

These verbs does not have direct or indirect doer to perform the act. It happens to due to the inner changes happening in the process itself. For example, fermentation, decay it is a process by itself.

Many of process verbs are natural processes like-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kharavu~</td>
<td></td>
<td>falling of leaves, fruits when they dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugavu~</td>
<td></td>
<td>to rise for sun and to grow for plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athamavu~</td>
<td></td>
<td>setting of sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhakavu~</td>
<td></td>
<td>beating of heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapavu~</td>
<td></td>
<td>is when any object gets heated due to the heat generated by the sun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.5**

Process verbs can be classified into two broad categories, on the bases of objects they require in the accomplishment of the act.

1. Verbs with one object
   
2. Verbs with two objects

Objects can be animate or inanimate. The objects which are animate are experiencers. They undergo the act, accidentally and unintentionally.

**Verbs with one object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vhevu</td>
<td></td>
<td>to flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padavu</td>
<td></td>
<td>to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varasvu</td>
<td></td>
<td>to rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khilavu</td>
<td></td>
<td>to blossom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalakvu</td>
<td></td>
<td>to overflow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.6**

24. નાડી વહે છે

_Nadi vahe che._

Eng- the river is flowing.

Here the river is the object, and it undergoes the process of flowing. River cannot be defined as actor because, it is not animate, does not have any control moreover it does not put any effort for flowing. It is a natural phenomenon.

25. જળપાય વહે છે
pAndadu paDyu.
The leaf fell.

26.વરસાદ વરસયો
varsada varsyo
It rained

27.સુંદર ગુલાબ ભીલ્યું
sundara gulaba khilyu
A beautiful rose has blossomed.

28.સર્દાર સારોવર ડેમ છાલાયો
sardAra sarovara Dema chalkAyo
The Sardar Sarovar Dam overflowed.

All the above verbs are agent-less but they have objects and the verb agrees with the object.

In example no 26, verb varasvu~ (to rain) takes the subject- rain. In English, verb needs a dummy subject-it.

Now let us see the verbs with two objects. The verbs with two objects are mental processes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>transliteration</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>વાગવુ</td>
<td>vAgvu</td>
<td>to get hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>દેખાવુ</td>
<td>dekhavu</td>
<td>to see without effort, intention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>જાદુ</td>
<td>jadvu</td>
<td>to find( without effort)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29.મને પાદરો વાગ્યો
mane pathro vagyo
I was hurt by the stone.

Here the direct object – stone agrees with verb.
Stone is masculine and verb takes masculine ending – O. ‘mane’ is dative subject.

30. અમને જંગલમાં એક સિંહ રિહાયો.
amane ja~galamA~ eka si~ha dekhAyo
We saw a lion in the forest.

31.मने एक वृंद ठरी
mane eka viti jadi
I found a ring

Generally, the object that agrees with the verb does not take any case suffix. Indirect object takes – ne case suffix. And the direct object does not undergo suffixation. All the verbs agree with the direct object.

Mental process verbs, is another special category of process verbs. It does not have an agent. The object is animate and plays the role of experiencer. The process in not physically visualized, it is felt by the experiencer. The agreement is between the verb and direct object.

32.रामने सीता अभाव मयी harti
rAmne Sita gamti hati
Raam liked Sita
Here Raam is the experiencer; he is not the agent, as he does not have the control over his liking for Sita. Sita is the animate object. And it is feminine. The verb agrees with it.

33.मोहने करी अभाव मयी harti
mohane ne keri bhavti hati
Mohan liked mango.
Here mango is the direct object. Mohan is the experiencer. As he does not put any effort for liking the mango, it just happens. Verb agrees with the direct object.
The English translation of the above two verbs is the same. But Gujarati has different meaning.
The verb gamvu~ is used for animate and inanimate objects. However, bhavavu is used only for food items. The exact translation of sentences having process verbs is not always possible in English language.
The meaning of /thavu~/ meaning is ‘to happen’ is such a verb which can be used with all nouns and adjectives, and it converts the nouns and adjectives into verb phrases. The first table 3.8 a is of nouns and table 3.8 b is of adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>transliteration</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jAMa thavi</td>
<td>/g292/u0AA3 /u0AA5/u0AB5/u0AC0</td>
<td>to receive information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnAna thavu~</td>
<td>/g236/u0ABE/u0AA8 /u0AA5/g578/u0AC1/u0A82</td>
<td>to get knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shA<del>ta thavu</del></td>
<td>/u0AB6/u0ABE/u0A82/u0AA4 /u0AA5/g578/u0AC1/u0A82</td>
<td>to become calm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>transliteration</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>motA thavu~</td>
<td>/u0AAE/u0ACB/u0A9F/u0ABE /u0AA5/g578/u0AC1/u0A82</td>
<td>to grow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghardu~ thavu</td>
<td>/u0A98/u0AB0/g558/u0AC1/u0A82 /u0AA5/g578/u0AC1/u0A82</td>
<td>to get old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baheru~ thavu</td>
<td>/u0AAC/u0AB9/g176/g575/u0AC1/u0A82 /u0AA5/g578/u0AC1/u0A82</td>
<td>to get deaf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii. **Static verbs**

Verbs not necessarily always refer motion. Verbs also denote status of the objects. They describe situations and situation can be static. A static situation is the state of a certain entity. And this certain entity can not be agent as its state is not under its control. Object, experiencer or any be-fitting theta role can occur as ‘certain entity’.

34. .bs kALi chhe

*bhe~sa kALi chhe*

The buffalo is black.

35.  magna pAtaLo chhe.

*magana pAtaLo chhe.*

Magan is thin

36.  mA~la kALa chhe.

*mAla`s hair are black.

These are the examples of physical attributes. All attributes are visible and the experiencer has no power to change it.
There are certain mental attributes too. Like

37. मगन शिवयारा चे.

*magana ho~shiyAra chhe*
Magan is intelligent.

38. मोना चालण चे.

*monA chAIAlaka chhe*
Mona is smart.

39. हाथी बुद्धिशाळी चे.

*hathi buddhishaLi chhe.*
The elephant is intelligent.

40. मने तमांरु नाम याद चे.

*mane tamAru~ nAma yAda chhe*
I do remember your name.

As all other verbs do, static verbs do take tense. In the first example ‘buffalo is black’, that is a fact. It can not be undone. We can not say that ‘buffalo will be red’. *

State always represents the fact, and the verb – ‘हो’ hovu meaning to be, is used. This verb takes three tense markers.

### Present tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person/number</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>चू / chu~ /</td>
<td>चू / chiae /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>चे / chhe /</td>
<td>चे / chhe /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>चे / chhe /</td>
<td>चे / chhe /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Future tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person/number</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>शिवया / hoishA/</td>
<td>शिवयाश / hoish~ /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.10  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person/number</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>હતો / hato /</td>
<td>હતા / hatA /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>હતી / hati /</td>
<td>હતી/હતા / hati / /hatA~/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>હતુ / hatu~ /</td>
<td>હતી / hatA~ /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.11  

Examples-  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>transliteration</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>કામમા હોવું</td>
<td>kAmamA~ hovu~</td>
<td>to be in work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>વાતમા હોવું</td>
<td>vAtamA~ hovu~</td>
<td>to be in talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>રસટમા હોવું</td>
<td>rastAmA~ hovu~</td>
<td>to be on way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ગુસ્સે હોવું</td>
<td>gusse hovu~</td>
<td>to be angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ાશા હોવી</td>
<td>aAshA hovi</td>
<td>to have hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ધ્યાન હોવું</td>
<td>dhyana hovu~</td>
<td>to be in notice/mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ગ્ન્યાન હોવું</td>
<td>gnyana hovu~</td>
<td>to have knowledge of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>જાણ હોવી</td>
<td>jANa hovi</td>
<td>to have information of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.12
3.2.2 Non-finite verbs

Non-finite verbs do not represent the complete idea. It does not behave as pure verb. It needs another word form to accomplish the desired meaning. Generally they are used for the modification of another word forms. Agreement with noun and TAM suffixes are not mandatory tasks for non-finite verbs. They do not have the privilege to carry out the basic functions of a verb.

Non-finite verbs can be classified into participles, gerunds and infinitives. A detailed description of each is given below.

i. Gerunds

Gerunds are verbal forms which act as verbal as well as nominal forms. They are basically verbs, but have been inflected with various suffixes. They can act as the head of noun phrase and verb phrase.

The –ing form in English language is considered gerund. It is the present participle.

Example- as noun

Running is a good exercise.
As verb-
The boy is running.

Example- as nominal form
41. दोडवु ए सारी कसरत छे.
doDavu~ e sAri kasarata chhe
Running is a good exercise
Example as verbal from
42. रोज सवारे अरपथी दोडवु
roja savAre jhaDapathi doDavu~
One should run fast every morning.
43. तमाडुं कसवु मने गमे छे.
tamAru~ hasavu~ mane game chhe
I like your smile (laughing).
Example as verbal from
44. मोठेथी कसवु नहीं
moTethi hasavu~ nahi~
Do not laugh loudly
A verbal form example-
45. अहीं बेसवु नहीं
ahi~ besavu~ nahi~
Do not sit here.

46. रमानू अनी साथे बेसवु-चिकवु साडे नथी.
ramAru~ eni sAthe besavu~-Uthavu~ sAru~ nathi
Rama’s daily interactions with him/her is not good.
ii. **Infinitives**

The verb endings with /-\u0A82/ are known as infinitives. They act like verb root, i.e. they denote the concept of that action. It does not give any extra information like tense, aspect, mood or agreement.

In Indian languages, it is a tradition to put verbs in dictionary in infinitive form.

Examples-

\u0AB0\u0AAE, \u0A97\u0ABE, \u0AA8\u0ABE\u0A9A, \u0A89\u0AA1, \u0AB9\u0AB8, \u0AB0\u0AA1, \u0A9A\u0ABE\u0AB2

ramavu~, gAvu~, nAchavu~, uDavu~, hasavu~, raDavu~, chAlavu~

to play, to like, to dance, to fly, to laugh, to cry, to walk

iii. **Participles**

Participle is a highly entangled category in grammar. Basically, they are verbs, which have been converted into other categories for various functions. They can appear in noun phrase as well as verb phrase. So they are nouns, adjectives and adverbs. They have dual function. In the noun phrase they come as noun, and take case markers and as adjectives, they take gender-number suffix. In the verb phrase, they appear as verb and show tense and aspect. They also modify the verb as being an adverb. Here, they do not take any case marker or gender-number suffix.

Participles are made by the process of suffixation. Various suffixes are attached to verb, which results into participles with a variety of functions. They have been categorized on the bases of their function. There are six participle forms found in Gujarati grammar.

a. **Present Participle**

It is formed with the /-\u0A4/ /ta/ suffix. It can appear as an adjective in the noun phrase and modify the noun. It shows the action of the verb which is ongoing. It modifies the noun not by form, shape, colour etc but by the continuous action, which is been performed by the noun.
47. ઉડ્ધા પંચી

\textit{uDatu~ pa\~khi}

A flying bird

48. અચતો ભોર

\textit{nAchato mora}

A dancing peacock

49. વાચતી છોકરી

\textit{va\~chati chokari}

A reading girl

50. આ બોલતો પોપટ છે.

\textit{A bolato popaTa chhe}

This is a speaking parrot.

51. વાલતી ગાડીમાં આજ લાગી.

\textit{chAlati gADimA~ Aga IAgi}

The running train caught the fire

52. ઉખતો યોકીદાર અરફાન ગયો.

\textit{u\~ghato chokidAra jhaDapAi gayo}

The sleeping watchman was caught (The watchman was caught sleeping)

When the present participle comes as an adjective, it takes the gender-number of the noun, which it qualifies. In a way it agrees with the noun, it modifies. It comes as the adjective of agent.

When the participle appears as an adverb, it comes in verb phrase and appears before the verb. When there are two consecutive verbs in a verb phrase the one at utmost right can be auxiliary or main verb, and the one which is at the utmost left is the adverb, in form of the participle. This is the general structure in the intransitive type of sentences, and in transitive sentences object/patient might appear in-between the adverb and the verb.
Intransitive – 53. રમેશ આતો-આતો આવે છે.

*Ramesha, khAto-khAto Ave chhe*  
Ramesh is eating, while he is coming.

Here, *khAto-khAto Ave chhe* is verb phrase, in which *chhe* is an auxiliary verb. *Ave* is main verb and *khAto-khAto* is the adverb in form of participle.

Transitive-  (no real examples found)

54. મોહન કવિતા વંચતો-વંચતો સૂઈ ગયો.

*mohana kavitA vA~chato-vA~chato sui gayo*  
Mohan slept while reading a book.

55. શાળમાં સાહેબ બાળકોને પાઠ વંચતા-વંચતા આલે છે.

*shALAmA~ sAheba bALakone pAtA va~chAvA~ va~chAvATa chAle chhe*  
In the school the teacher is walking and making the students read the lessons.

Adverb modifies the verb; it gives more information about the action, like how the action has been accomplished or how it is happening. Generally, it shows the manner.

56. છોકરો છોકરો આવ્ય

*Chokaro doDato Avyo*  
The boy came running

57. મોના છોકરો છોકરો બસ પકડી.

*monAe doDtA~ doDtA~ basa pakaDi*  
Mona ran and caught the bus.

58. દાદા આવા મિત્ર ગયા છે.

*dAdA chAlatA ma~dira gayA chhe*  
Dada has gone to the temple, walking.

**b. Future Participle**

It is formed with */-nAra/ / nAra/ suffix. It can come in noun phrase as an adjective and modify the noun, it adds extra feature to the noun, that noun is going to perform certain action.
59. ગાનાર ભાઈન.

\textit{gAnAra bahena}

A lady singer

60. ચાલાનાર સાપુ.

\textit{chAlanAra sAdhu}

The saint who is going to walk (or walks)

61. વેચનાર વેપારીઓ.

\textit{vechanAra vepArio}

A (goods) seller.

As sentences-

62. રસોઈ બનાવનાર મહારાજ આજે આવ્યા નથી.

\textit{rasoi banAvanAra mahArAja Aje Avya nathi}

The cook has not come today

63. કાગળ લાબનાર ટપાલીને બોલાવો.

\textit{kAgALa lakhanAra TapAline bolAvo}

Call the postman who writes the letters.

64. આવનાર વર્ષસ સાડુ જવાનું છે.

\textit{AvanAra varasa sAru~ javAnu~ chhe}

The coming year is going to be good

Future participle also takes -/વા/ /vAna/ suffix which does not work as adverb, rather it shows aspect; the prospective aspect.

65. આજે સાહેબ ગાણિતિક શીખવાના કતા.

\textit{Aje sAheba gaNita shikhavADavAnA hatA}

Today teacher was going to teach math.

66. અમે એક આંખો ઉચરવાના છીએ.

\textit{Ame eka A~bo ucheravAnA chie}

We are going to grow a mango tree
c. Past Participle

It is formed with the -/ela/ suffix. When it comes as an adjective, it shows the completion of the action performed by the agent. Or the object or any other noun that it modifies. It precedes the noun it modifies and takes the gender-number suffix of that noun, for the agreement.

Past participles are also used as nouns, but their usage is rare.
74. बोल्यु-चालु भाषा करायो।

_bolyu~chAlyu~ mApha karajo_

Please forgive the utterances

75. मने वारेलुं कावे याद रेहेंतु नयँ।

_mane vA~chelu kA~I yAda rahetu~ nathi_

I do not remember anything which I read.

Gujarati past tense is formed from the past participle of Sanskrit language. So the past participle can easily behave as noun, adjective and adverb; as it is its basic nature.

They also appear in verb phrase as verbs, showing complete aspect.

76. मोनाए परिक्षामां भूल लखेलुं।

_monAe pariKSHAmA~ khuba lakhelu~_

Mona wrote a lot in the exam

77. मोहन घऱे आवेलो।

_mohana ghare Avelo_

Mohan came home.

78. रोमाचे चा आवेली।

_romAe chA banAveli_

The tea was prepared by Roma/Roma had prepared tea.

The agreement is according to the transitive and intransitive rules, of Gujarati grammar. When it appears as adjective, it modifies the object.

As mentioned above, participles have varied functions. One of them is to join the clauses.

**d. Relative Participle**

As the name suggests, this participle is used to relate two clauses in one sentence. There are two verbs in a sentence, one is the main verb and the other is subordinate. The subordinate verb takes the form of participle.
It is different from the conjunctions. The verb undergoes the suffixation and joins two clauses, or two actions in one.

It takes -/ine/ or -/i/ suffixes.

79. vA~daro kudhyo. vA~daro jhADa para chaDhyo
The monkey jumped. The monkey climbed the tree.

80. vA~dro kudine, jhADa para chaDhyo
The monkey jumped and climbed the tree.

In the example, there are two actions happening simultaneously. The actor is only one, the monkey. It jumped and climbed the tree. The first action, action of jumping is subordinate. Climbing is the main aim, that's the final one. Jumping can be viewed as an instrument for climbing the tree.

The subordinate verb takes the participle suffix -/ine/ and forms an adverb.

Relative participle shows the previous action.

81. nitA shAka samAre chhe. nitA roTali banAve chhe
Nita is cutting/chopping the vegetables. Nita is making the roti.

82. nitA shAka samArene roTali banAve chhe
After cutting/chopping the vegetables, Nita is making the rotis.

The participle suffix -/i/ is used in verb phrases, which has auxiliary and main verb. The main verb takes -/i/ suffix and all the TAM suffixes are attached to the auxiliary verb.
Example – 83. ચોકરુ~ પડી ગયું. ચોકરુ~ દીક્યે ગયું. ચોકરુ~ પાહો~ચી ગયું. કાગડો પડી ગયો.

chokaru~ paDi gayu~. chokaru~ doDi gayu~. chokaru~ paho~chi gayu~. kAgaDo UDi gayo.
The kid fell. The kid ran. The kid reached (the destination). The crow flew (away)
It does not take any sort of agreement.

e. Potential / General participle
It shows the motive of the process. When two sentences are combined there are main and subordinate verbs. The subordinate verb becomes the motive of main verb and takes suffix of infinitive participle.

84. મહારાજ આવ્યા છે. મહારાજ જમાવ આવ્યા છે.

mahArAja AvyA chhe. mahArAja jamavA AvyA chhe.
The maharaj has come. The maharaj has come to eat.
The main intention of coming of Maharaj is eating.

One of the functions of potential participle is to act as noun in the subordinate clause. And this noun acts as noun phrase in the sentence. It takes -/va/ suffix.

85. મોનાનું દવા આવું જરૂરી છે.

monAnu~ davA khAvu~ jaruri chhe
It is necessary for Mona to take the medicines.

86. તમારું ડૉક્ટરને વતાવવું સાચું રહેશે.

tamAru~ DokTrane batAvavu~ sAur~ raheshe
It would be nice if you consult the doctor.
Another function is of giving rules, suggestions and denoting duty. It always agrees with the object. It takes gender-number suffix for showing agreement with object.
Many a times there is no agent present.
87. अहिया थुकवु नहीं.

ahi~yA thukavu~ nahi~
Do not spit here.

88. गडी रानी बाजु मुकवी.

gADi DAbi bAju mukavi
Park the car on the left side.

89. शाणामा लाल स्वेटर पहेरी आवुं.

hALAmA~ lAla sveTara paheri Avavu~
Do wear red sweater in the school

90. जम्या पाछे डवा लेवी.

jamyA pachi davA levi
Take medicines after the meal.

Potential participles are used for general instruction. They are not addressed
to particular individuals. They are generic statements.

Verbs can be roughly divided on the basis of the completion of the idea it
represents. That is – verbs can be finite and non-finite. Finite category verbs
carry all the required information and perform the basic functions of verbs.
And non-finite category verbs are the word-forms derived from verb, and
perform a dual function.

The components of verb phrase and types of verbs, with its function have
been introduced in the previous sections. The following section gives a
detailed explanation of structure of verb phrase, from the syntactic
perspective.

3.3 Syntactic structure of the VP.

Verb phrase is the center of a sentence and other components are in its
periphery.

The syntactic components of a VP are objects, adverb and verbs. Objects are
those word-forms on which action is performed or they help in the completion
of the action in VP. It occurs on the left side of the verb in a Gujarati sentence.
3.3.1 Direct object
In a sentence the direct object is placed at the most penultimate position in Gujarati language. It is the most crucial object in the completion of the action; furthermore it has the capability to be changed as a result of the action.

3.3.2 Indirect object
The indirect object is placed before the direct object. It is an optional category but still it helps in the completion of the action. It is generally instrument or recipient.

3.3.3 Oblique object
In the Gujarati sentence the oblique object is placed most far from the verb, as it is not mandatory. It gives the information about time and place of the action. It can be placed before the subject, ie it can be shifted outside the sentence, for specific purposes.

3.3.4 Structure
So the structure of VP goes like this.

Noun Phrase | Oblique Object | Indirect Object | Direct Object | Verb

*fig. 3.3*
91. नीता सवारे कुतराने पूरी छवावे छ.

*nita savAre kutarAne puri khavadAve chhe.*

Nita gives bread to the dog, in the morning.

This is the ideal structure of Gujarati verb phrase.

It is possible for a VP to occur in a sentence without the NP. Such sentences are possible in Gujarati.
92. હર્ચેલ યાદ છે।

*barAbara yAda chhe*

Definitely remembered.

In this example, *barAbara* is the adverb and *yAda* is the noun and *chhe* is the auxiliary verb. It denotes state.
vyAkhyAna puru~ thayu~
The lecture got over
Here, ‘lecture’ works as a noun complement and got over is the VP, in it puru~/over/ is the main verb and thayu~/happened/is the auxiliary.

**fig. 3.6**

### 3.3.5 Various structures
Gujarati language offers varied structures in verb phrases.
I wish to start with the simplest one.

1. Verb root + suffix (tense and mood)

94. Rama chaLyo.

Ram walked.

VRt + Suffix (Tense+ G/N)
Here, $chAla$ is the verb root and $/yo/$ is the suffix. It indicates third person singular in the past tense.

95. ते घोडा परथी नीचे डितव्यो.  
$te$ $ghoDA$ $parthi$ $niche$ $Utaryo$  
he got down from the horse
96. ગાય શીગું મારદી.

\textit{gAya shi~gaDu~ mArashe}

The cow will hit (with) its horn

This is the simple structure; VP has a noun and a verb

ii. Verb root + tense auxiliary (TAM)

97. રામ આલે છે.

\textit{rAma chAle chhe}

ram is walking.

Vrt + suffix (aspectual) + tense auxiliary (TAM)

\textit{\textasciitilde} +\textit{\textasciitilde} +\textit{\textasciitilde}

Here, the verb root \textit{chAla} takes /\textasciitilde/ suffix and the tense auxiliary is \textit{chhe}, which denotes present tense.
98. शिक्षक संसारी छें.

shiKSHaka sa~sAri chhe
The teacher is social.
99. राजकुमारने बहु आनेद थयो।

\textit{rAjkumArne bahu Ana~d thayo}

The prince became very happy

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure3.10.png}
\caption{fig. 3.10}
\end{figure}

iii. Verb root + explicator auxiliary (TM)

100. रामे आली नाभुं।

\textit{rAme chAli nAkhyu~}

Ram haphazardly finished walking.

\textit{Vrt} + /i/ exp.aux(TAM)

\begin{itemize}
  \item आल+ि नाभे+े+ू
\end{itemize}

Here, the main verb \textit{chAla} takes /i/ marker and the explicator auxiliary takes the tense and aspect marker.
101. માટીનું ઘર પહી ગયું.

\[\text{mATinu~} \text{ghara paDi gayu~}\]

The mud house shattered.

**fig. 3.11**

iv. Verb root + explicator auxiliary (TAM) + tense auxiliary (TAM)

\[\text{VRt +Explicator +Aspect + Tense Aux. + Tense}\]

102. રામે ખડઠી નાહું હતું.

\[\text{rAme chAli nAkhyu~ hatu~}\]

Ram had haphazardly finished walking.

Here, \textit{chala} is the main verb and it only takes /\textit{i}/ suffix. The two adjoining auxiliaries show TAM features. When there is an explicator auxiliary after the main verb, the main verb takes /\textit{i}/ suffix. Main verb do not hold the TAM information. The explicator auxiliary /\textit{nakhyu~}/ shows aspect and mood. /\textit{yu~}/ indicates perfect aspect, statement mood and singular third person. The last auxiliary, which is a tense auxiliary, shows the past tense by /\textit{hat}/ suffix and /\textit{u~}/ as a gender and number marker. It is an example of past perfect aspect for third person singular, neuter gender.
103. पांडव द्वारा स्वर्ग में जाने रहने का कारण।

**pA~Davo svargamA~ jai rahyA hatA.**

The Pandavas were going to the heaven.

In some constructions, nouns, adjectives, verbal nouns and participles appear in verb phrases. They are known as complement. They behave as the main verb and take explicator auxiliaries and tense auxiliaries to accomplish the meaning and required TAM information.

v. Noun complement + tense auxiliary (TM)

104. आकबर एक नाम जमानती वात है।

**A aakabaranA jamAnAni vAta chhe**

This is the incident (talk) from Akbar`s era.

vAta cha e

Here, vAta means talk. It is noun, but here it acts as a complement and it behaves as a part of the verb. The whole clause /vAta chhe/ behaves as a verb. chhe denotes present tense.

vi. Noun complement + explicator auxiliary (TM)
105. रामे वात करी।

*rAme vAta kari*

Ram talked.

Noun + explicator aux + gender/Number suffix

\[ vAta \quad kara \quad i \]

Here, *vAta* means talk. It is noun, but here it acts as a complement and it behaves as a part of the verb.

It takes auxiliary – *kari*.

*kara* is an action verb.

When it is a process, then it will be *thai*, like the example below.

106. रामनी वात थाय

*rAmni vAta thai*

Ram had a talk

When it is a static verb then *hati* is used, with *vAt*, as *vAt* is feminine

107. रामनी वात हती

*rAmni vAta hati*

It was a talk about Ram

vii. Noun complement + Expl.Aux. + Tense auxiliary

108. राम, फोना पर वात करती हाती

*rAMa, phona para vAta karato hato*

Ram was talking on a telephone.

Noun + explicator aux + progressive aspect +gender/number suffix + tense aux + G/N/P

\[ vAta \quad kara \quad ta \quad o \quad hata \quad o \]

*vAta*, again here is the noun complement and *karto hato* is the verb.

*karto* is the Explicator Aux. verb and *hato* is the tense auxiliary.
viii. Noun complement + Expl.Aux. verb + explicator auxiliary + tense auxiliary

109. राम, फोन पर बात करी नाके करी

*rAme, phona para vAta kari nAkhi hati*

Ram had already done the talk, on the phone.

Noun C + exp.aux.verb+ G/N + exp verb+G/N + tense aux + G/N

\[ \text{vAta} \quad \text{kara} \quad i \quad \text{nakha} \quad i \quad \text{hata} \quad i \]

Here, *kara* is the explicator auxiliary verb, *nakha* is the explicator auxiliary and *hata* is the tense auxiliary for the past tense. All of them take the gender/number suffix `-i` as the noun *vAta* is feminine and `/i/` is the feminine marker to agree with the noun complement.

ix. Adjective complement + tense auxiliary (TM)

110. आजे घर स्वच्छ।

*Aje ghara sApha chhe.*

The house is clean today.

`sApha* is the adjective and together with the tense auxiliary *chhe* it results into a whole verb phrase, made up of adjective complement and auxiliary.

x. Adjective complement + explicator auxiliary (TM)

111. नौकरे घर स्वच्छ कर्यू।

*nokare ghara sApha karyu~*  

The servant cleaned the house.

Adj C + exp.aux + TM+ G/N

\[ \text{sApha} \quad \text{kara} \quad \text{ya} \quad \text{u~} \]

Here, *sApha* is the adjective; *karyu~* is the explicator/voice auxiliary showing past tense.

It is an example of past tense in statement mood.
xi. Adjective complement + exp.aux verb + tense auxiliary (TAM)

112. નોકરે ઘર સાફ કર્યું હતું.

*nokare ghar* sApha karyu~ hatu~
The servant cleaned the house.

Adj C + exp.aux verb+ aspect/mood G/N + tense aux (Tense)+ G/N

*sAph  kara ya u~ hata u~*

Here, *sApha* remains the adjective; *karyu~* is the explicator auxiliary verb showing the past tense and *hatu~* shows the perfect past aspect.

xii. Adjective complement + exp.aux verb + explicator auxiliary + tense auxiliary

113. નોકરે ઘર સરસ સાફ કરી નાખ્યું હતું.

*Nokare ghar* sarasa sApha kari nakhyu~ hatu~
The servant has nicely cleaned the house.


Here, there is an explicator auxiliary along with the adjective complement which behaves as a whole verb. *sApha karvu~* becomes the main verb and *nakhyu~* and *hatu~* gives the TAM information. *nakhyu~* shows perfect aspect and *hatu~* gives the tense information, that it is a past tense in the sentence.

xiii. Verbal Noun Complement + Exp.Aux + Tense.Aux

114. બાળક રડ્દે (રડ્દે) જય છે.

*bALaka raDe jAyA chhe*
The child cried continuously

Verbal noun comp. + exp.aux(Asp) + tense aux(TM)

*raDyu~ + e jA + e cha + e*
Verbal noun comp + adv+G/N + exp.aux (Aspect)+ tense aux (Tense)

khA + vA + mA~ mithi lAga + e cha + e

Verbs, which have been converted into nouns and take the case markers are known as verbal nouns. They too can appear as complement in verb phrases. They behave as verbs and take explicator and tense auxiliaries. Sometimes they allow adverbs to intensify their meaning.

Verbs, which have been converted into nouns and take the case markers are known as verbal nouns. They too can appear as complement in verb phrases. They behave as verbs and take explicator and tense auxiliaries. Sometimes they allow adverbs to intensify their meaning.

Mohan used to go for walking in the garden everyday

Relative Past Participle + exp.aux(asg+p/n) + tense aux.(TM+g/n)

chAlavA ja+ta+o hata+o

Gerunds are those word forms, which can appear in noun phrase as well as verb phrase. They are basically verbs, which perform the dual function. They can appear as complement as Nouns and take explicator and tense auxiliaries.
participles. They take gender/number/person and TAM suffix, according to the category they are placed in.

**a. present participle**
117. बालको बागमा रम्ता थाहै गर्या हुन।

*bALako bAgamA~ ramAtA thai gayA chhe*
The children have started playing in the garden

PP Comp. + aux(verb)+I + exp.aux(asp) + tense.aux(TM)
118. मारात्मिकोलेंतोलेठोलेतो गए हुने।

*mArAthi bolatA bolAI gayu~ hase*
I could have spoken unintentionally

PP Comp. + Passive+I + exp.aux(asp) + tense.aux(TM)

**b. Future Participle**
119. आ बाई, गानारी हुन।

*A bAI, gAnArI chhe*
This lady is a singer

Fut.Part.comp +G/N+ tense.aux
120. गीत गानारा आवी गए हुन।

*gita gAnArA Avi gayA chhe*
The singers who are going to sing the song have come.

Fut.Part.comp + exp.aux +I+ exp.aux.(Aspect) + tense.aux(T/M)
121. गीत गानारा आवी हुने।

*gita gAnArA Avya hase*
The singers who are going to sing the song must have come

Fut.P.comp + exp.aux + exp.aux. + tense.aux

**c. Relative Participle**
122. अमे जम्भीने आव्या छियो।

*ame jamine AvyA chie*
We have come after taking our meal 
Rel.P.comp + exp.aux + tense.aux

d. infinitive participle
123. आज़ाद वान सांस्कृतिक साधन छै।
bALako pAtha vA~chA lAgyA chhe
The children have started reading the lesson. 
Inf.P.comp + exp.aux(Aspect)+ tense.aux(T/M)

e. potential participle
124. मारे वीर गान छै।
mAre git gAvu~ chhe
I want to sing a song
Pot.P.comp + tense.aux

xvi. Participle complement + explicator aux. + explicator aux. + tense aux
125. मोहन आलतो आवी जय छै।
mohana chAlato Avi jAy chhe.
Mohan comes walking.
chAlato Avi jAy chhe is the whole verb phrase.

chAlato         Avi          jAy          chhe
parti.comp + main verb + exp.aux + tense aux

chAlata Avavu~ makes the perfect verb. But when it takes other auxiliaries like tense and explicator, it needs to change the form. So it becomes Avi.

xvii. Reduplicative Verbs
Gujarati language commonly uses reduplicative verbs. Their intention is to show that the action is on-going, habitual and many a times it intensifies the meaning.

a. Reduplicative verb + explicator aux. + tense aux.
126. मोना बागमा रम-रम करे छे

*mona bAgmA~ rama-rama kare chhe*
Mona keeps on playing in the garden
*rama-rama kare che* is the verb phrase and *rama-rama karvu~* is the whole verb.

rama-rama kare chhe
redu.vrb. + exp.aux. + tense aux.

b. Reduplicative verb + explicatoraux. + explicator aux + tense aux.

127. चुंबकी बाजारे नेताहें बोल-बोल कर्या करे छे

*chu~TNi vakhate netAo bola-bola karyA kare chhe.*
At the times of election, leaders keep on speaking.

bola-bola karyA kare chhe
redu.vrb. exp.aux. exp.aux. tense aux.

Here, *bola-bola karavu~* is the whole verb. And it takes auxiliaries.

xviii. Reduplicative Verbal Complement.
Verbal complements are also reduplicated. They behave as complements and take tense and explicator auxiliaries.

a. Redu. verbal compl. + Explicator aux. + Tense aux

128. शालमा बालको कस-कस करे छे

*ShALAmA~ bALako hasA-hasa kare chhe*
Children are laughing in the school.
*hasA-hasa kare chhe* is the verb phrase. *hasA-hasa karvu~* is the whole verb. And *chhe* is the tense auxiliary.

b. Redu. verbal compl. + Explicator aux.+ Explicator aux + Tense aux

129. शालमा बालको कस-कस कर्या करे छे

*ShALAmA~ bALako hasA-hasa karyA kakare chhe*
Children are laughing in the school.
*hasA-hasa karyA kakare chhe* is the verb phrase and *hasA-hasa karvu~* is the verb, *kare* is the explicator auxiliary and *chhe* is the tense auxiliary.
xix. Verbal Compound Complement
When two verbs are combined in one verb, it is known as compound verb. Generally the verb roots make compound verbs. And they also appear as complement in verb phrases.

a. verbal compound compl. + tense aux

130. आजे लोकसभामां नास-भाग थाई.

Aje lokasabhAmA~ nAsa-bhAga thai.
There was a helter-skelter in lowerhouses.
Here, nAsa-bhAga thavi is considered as verb. thai is a tense auxiliary, it shows tense.

b. verbal compound compl. + explicator aux. + tense aux

131. कुतराये शेरिमां नास-भाग कारता हाता.

kutarAo sherimA~ nAsa-bhAga karatA hatA.
The dogs ran amok in the street.
nAsa-bhAga karavi is considered as verb, and along with the tense auxiliary hatA is becomes a whole verb phrase.

c. verbal compound compl. + explicator aux. + explicator aux + tense aux

132. नीलगायत्न तोलु बेटरमां नास-भाग कर्ये च्हे.

nilgAyanu~ ToLu~ khetaramA~ nAsa-bhAga karyA kare chhe.
A group of Nilgays are running amok in the field.
nAsa-bhAga karavi is considered as verb, and along with the explicator auxiliary karavu~ and the tense auxiliary chhe it becomes a whole verb phrase.

xx. Noun Complement + Case suffixes
One of the basic features of nouns is to have case suffixes. Nouns when appear as complements, they take various case suffixes and together with auxiliaries they form verbs and verb phrases.

a. Noun Complement + Tense Auxiliary
133. मांडवीनो महेल सुवर्जना बागे छे.

\[ mA~davino~mahela~yuvarajanA~bhage~chhe \]

The palace of Mandavi is in prince's share.

Here, भाग is the noun, it takes /e/ case suffix and it becomes भागे. The tense auxiliary च्छे along with the noun complement results in to a verb. And hence, it is considered as a verb phrase too.

b. Noun Complement + Explicator Auxiliary

134. मांडवीनो महेल सुवर्जना नामे करो.

\[ mA~davino~mahela~yuvarajanA~namA~karo. \]

The place of Mandavi should be transferred in the name of the prince. The noun complement नामें along with explicator auxiliary कर is considered as verb and verb phrase both.

c. Noun Complement + Explicator Auxiliary + Tense Auxiliary

135. रोज वृं मारा सपनामां आते छे.

\[ roja~tu~mara~sapanA~m~ve~chhe \]

Everyday you come in to my dreams. Here, सपनाम has the verb and the tense auxiliary च्छे makes it a complete verb phrase.

d. Noun Complement + Explicator Auxiliary + Explicator Auxiliary + Tense Auxiliary

136. आ जूना छपा मारा धातमा आव्या करें छे.

\[ A~juNA~chApa~mara~dhathamA~Avyu~kare~chhe. \]

These old newspapers come into my hands (sight) everyday. धातमा Avyu is the verb and करे च्छे are the explicator and tense auxiliaries respectively.

In any complement structure, the complement and the auxiliary besides it are considered as a whole verb. In other words the complement alone can not behave as a verb, it needs another word-form from the verb family, and it can be an explicator or a tense auxiliary. So the complement verb phrase can take two explicators, the one on the
utmost right of the complement is considered as the part of the verb. And the other possible two auxiliaries, viz. explicator and tense make a whole verb phrase.

Gujarati language can take up to four auxiliaries.

Example- 137. मोनाने अखो दिवस वातो कार्य रखवानं सुझ्या करतुं हतुं.

monAne Akho divasa vAtO karye rAkhavAnu~ sujiyA karatu~ hatu~

Mona thought of talking for the whole day

![Verb Phrase Structure Diagram]

Here, vAtO is the complement, karye is an infinite auxiliary, rAkhavAnu~ is an infinite auxiliary, sujiyA~ is a finite auxiliary and hatu~ is tense auxiliary denoting past tense.

### 3.4 Conclusion

Gujarati language has varieties of verb phrase structures. Verbs rule the verb phrase, and auxiliaries provide the required tense, aspect and mood information. As any other language, Gujarati too has a less number of verbs compared to nouns. Moreover the suffixation process is weak. As a result, it needs complements to act as verbs. This is done with the highly productive verb kara and other explicator and tense auxiliaries. Nouns, adjectives, verbal nouns, gerunds and participles appear as complements in verb phrase, and prepare a highly rich structure of verb phrase in Gujarati.
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