CHAPTER VI


6.1. In Sanskrit the origin of the verb is called root (dhatu). In English it is called verb-root, i.e. the main part of the verb where the suffixes denoting the tense or mood or gender, finite or non-finite are added to establish a parts of speech, the main part of the verb is called verb-root.

Most of the times it is noticed that even if the languages included in a language group are different, the root is almost same or completely similar. For e.g. In Bengali, the source of /कर्/ has come from Skt./कृ/. This /कर्/ root becomes करि (कर्+इ) and in Assamese करौ (करू+ও), Hindi करू (करू+उ) etc. Again in Bengali progressive it becomes আমি করিছি / করিতেছি, and in perfect it becomes আমি করিছি / করিয়াছি. Therefore it is noticed that the main part of the verb; i.e. the root is the same. Only different suffixes are used depending on the language, mood or tense.

Prof. S.S. Tunga on his discussion on verb of SKK said that the total number of finite, non-finite and verbal noun found in SKK all taken together is around 2,231. Of these the same form of the verb is repeated a few times. Again alternate spelling of the same verb from is used. The total number of root word or dhatu of the verb is 437. According to Sanskrit Grammarians in YA there were around 2000 verb root. And according to Pandit Nakuleshwar Vidyabhusan the number of verb root in Bengali are 1,050. But according to S.K. Chatterji the number of verb roots in Bengali are 1500. At present this numbers are increasing day by day.

A comparative study shows that a small book like SKK has 437 verb-roots, and with the help of these 437 roots, 2,231 verb forms are composed.
These verb-roots are from various origins in SKK and hence Bengali language. And all these verb-roots are divided into two classes (1) Primary root and (2) Secondary root.

6.1.1. **Primary roots**:

The roots which are independent or fundamental, those which cannot be analysed, those roots are called Primary root. In Bengali some of the primary root have come from OIA language. These types of roots are also used in SKK. For e.g. খা, to eat; চল, to walk; চুষ, to kiss; জি, to conquer, পা, to drink; ভার, to speak; রঞ্জ, to be colour; রূপ, to like লভ, to get; লিঙ্গ, to write; সহ, to bear / to suffer, সেব, to serve / to worship etc. All are Skt. dhatu.

Again a few primary roots have come from OIA through MIA by changing the phonetics have entered into Bengali language. Sts. and tb. roots are belong to this. These types of roots are also found in plenty in SKK. For e.g.

**Semi-tatsame** :- কাপ্প < কপ্প, কৃপ্প < কিপ্প, জাল < জুল, ভ < ভু, ম < মু, মথ < ম্প্য etc.  
**Bengali (tadbbaha)** :- উড < উড়, কর < কু, কান্দ < ক্রুল, কাপ < ক্রম < কপ্প, টুট < জর্জু, দেখ < দুঃ etc.

Again same Bengali verb-roots from Skt. words, these were made by prefix. But due to phonetic decay its became root (dhatu) in Bengali. For e.g.

Skt. উপবিষ্টিঃ > Pkt. বইসহ > B. বইসে, বেস, বস (now বস is Bengali dhatu) or Skt. আবিষ্টিঃ > Pkt. আইসই > B অইস, আস, আস (Dhatu is আস) etc.

These type of e.g. are found in SKK. Because these were formed in NIA period. Examples from SKK- আ, আস, আইস<আবিষ্টিঃ; উঠ < উথিত; নিবা < নির<ভা; পস, পইস < প্রাবিষ্টিঃ; পোহা<প্রভা; সামাল < সাম<ভাল etc.
There are some such primary roots whose source is "Deshi" (Local) or unknown. One such root is SKK/হিফিলেক/p104 (unknown source). There is a word সিফাল, (As. Pronounce হিফাল) in Assamese the meaning this is opposite side or direction. But the word used in SKK হিফিলেক means driven out (বিতারিত করা) It is clearly understood from the differences of meaning that the Assamese সিফাল has no link with the word হিফিলেক used in SKK. Another dhatu is সাম্প্র, In SKK we find সাম্প্র এ, p. 35, 41, 47 and সাম্প্র p. 109, there are so many dhatu links these.

6.1.2. Secondary Roots:

The roots from which two roots or suffixes can be derived after analysis are called Secondary Roots. In Bengali language the Secondary verb-root has come from OIA, MIA, NIA nouns adjectives, participles as well as otherwise are called namdhatu or denominatives. For e.g. জুতা-জুতানো, দোষ-দোষে, হাত-হাতানো, হাতিয়াছে etc. These are developed in NIA stage. There are such secondary roots found in SKK. For e.g.

- আলেশ : আলেশিব p.147 (1 per.)
- আলাপ : আলাপিল p.12 (1 per.)
- উদ্ধার : উদ্ধারিল p.40 (2 per.), উদ্ধারিত p.40 (1 per)
- উপেক্ষা (=উপেক্ষা): উপেক্ষিত p.20 (2 per. Present progressive)
- তেআঘ (< তাগ): তেআঘিল p.144 (1 per)
- দোষ : দোষিত p.126,127,128, (2 per present progressive)
- নিদ্রা (= নিস্থা): নিদ্রাইব p.122 (1 per) etc.

Some denominative has formed by noun plus /া/ suffix. For e.g.
- আদার (< আদর + আ, middle affix): আদাহ p.157 (2 per. present progressive);
- চৌরা (< চৌর + আ): চৌরালিল p.12 (1 per. past tense); চৌরালিলি p.128,130(2
Some secondary roots have come from adjective. For e.g. তুড়ু (তুড়ন) : তুড়ি p.54 (inft.), জুড়ি p.107, 109, জুড়ল p.92, 93, 143 etc.
তা (তাপ) : তায় p.116, to do hot / fry.
পাকা (পাণ্ড) : পাকাইল p.66; পাকিল p.1, 18, 21 etc. mod B
Some as above mentioned এর (সূত্র) : সূতিলে p.154 (1 per) etc.

In SKK one secondary root has formed by /া/ suffix with adjective. For e.g.
কুনা (কুশ) : কুনারিয়া p.66.

Some denominative has come from. Onomatopoeic word and other hand
Onomatopoeic word plus /া/ suffix. For e.g.
কুক (কুকার) : কুকারিবী p.156 (2 per, inf.) তিরপার করিবে অর্থে।
টলালালা (টলবল + আ) : টললালা p.63 (দোলাইতে লাগিল)

The source of some denominative has Desi word, For e.g.
ফু : ফুচ p.46, 95, ফুচাল p.23, 30; ফুচাইল p.53, 112 etc.
চড় : চড়াইলা p.120; চড়লা p.142
ফুকর : ফুকরে p.62. etc.

Some secondary roots were developed from even causative verb, For e.g.-
কাটা (কাট + আ) : কাটারিয়া p.43 (1 per.)
কাড়া (কাড় + আ) : কাডারিয়া p.51
ফুচা (ফুচ + আ)ঃ ফুচাইল p.112 (1 per); ফুচাইলা p.96 (2 per)
চড়া (চড় + আ) : চড়াইলা p.120 (1 per); চড়ই p.62
Of the 437 roots found in SKK, most of them are still applicable in stand. Beng. Only few roots are used occasionally. For e.g.-

✓অনুসরঃ: অনুসরী p.141; ✓আদর: আদরাহ p.157, denominative; ✓হা: হাইল p.155;
✓ছেদ: ছেলিলা p.142 (1 per. finite); ভূস: ভূসাজ p.34; ✓তারপ: তারাল p.115 (finite), ✓বিশা: বিশাল p.155 (3 per. finite), ✓বঝঃ বঝাহ p.9 (2 per. imp.)
✓ভিজ: ভিজাল p.54 (inf.); ✓ব্ডঃ: ব্ডাল p.52 (inf.); ✓সেচ: সেচাল p.151 etc.

Most of them are denominative.

Apart from there are some verb roots found in SKK but not in use in stand. Beng. But few of them are being used in Assamese and in some Bengali dialects. For e.g.-

এড় (ইড়): এড়া p.45, 46, 49 (imp. 2 per.) leave; এড়ান p.36 (verbal noun); এড়াল p.48 (1 per) etc. The root /এড়/ is used many times in SKK. This root in the form of non-finite verb is still in use in mod B. For e.g. /এড়াতে/ /এড়াইতে/ এড়াইলে এড়াইল /এড়াইলর as verbal noun. And this root is not used any where else. Here one point to be noted is that in SKK this is used to mean 'to leave' or 'get free'. And in mod B. it is used to mean 'avoid'. However in mod. As./এড়/ verb-root has uncountable uses.

Again-

কান্দ (কন্দ): কান্দ্র p.49 কান্দন p.92 (verbel noun); কান্দিল p.153 (1 per) etc. mod B
কান্দ < কন্দ, E.B. কান্দ, Modern As. কান্দ।

খেতি কর ( skt কেতিকর, periphrastic) The verb root has used in one time in SKK i.e. খেতি করে p.89, 3 per. It is frequently used in As. and Eastern Bengali languages.
Besides this, it is not used anywhere else. In Hindi we find जी, जीना etc. Therefore the /जि/ used in SKK it may be influenced by Hindi. जिन, (Skt. जि) to win: मनि p.3,22 (inft.); मनिका p.19, 21, 22, 23 inft.; मनिलो p.68 (1per). This root or the words formed by this roots were only used in poetry till the mid Nineteenth century. तोज (Skt ताज): तोज p.16 19, 28; तोजसि p.114 तोजह p.29, 33, 37; तोजिन (3 per) etc. This is widely used verb-root in SKK. It is applied in various forms of all persons, tense, infinites and verbal nouns. But it is extinct in Bengali. Rather the preprefix form ताज करा a duster of words are under use in stand Beng. तो (Skt. ता) तो प.80; तोह p.60, imperative, etc. It is widely used in Assamese, used in E.B. too.

नार: नारिब p.138 (1 per); नारिव p.33, 87 (2 per, inf.); नारिब p.79 (1 per) etc. It is totally extinct in SCB and SLB. And vastly used in Assamese in the from of नोयारा Another e.g. are नोयारे (3 per) नोयारे (2 per. ord) नोयारु (1 per) etc.

नेहल (नि + स. न. निल-निलालवति)ः नेहलसि p.16, नेहलसिंह p.55, नेहलिलो p.131 etc. In mod B.it is completly extinct. नि / नि: निजित p.81; निजासत p.68; निको p.18, imperative; नित p.16, 43 (1 per) etc. It was used till 19th century. It is completely extinct in mod. B; but it is still used in Hindi, Bhojpuri, Maithili. निजित (निजित > पिन्डन) to were: पिन्ड p.156, imperative; पिन्डि p.80, inft.; पिन्डिलो p.24, 35 (1 per.) etc. it is totally extinct in mod. Beng., but it is still used in As., Hing., Bhoj. and E.B.

विनाश : denominative: विनाश p.98. At present as a verb root it is extinct. बुल/बुला (Skt. बुल, Pkt. बुला)°, to travel: बुल p.5,4; बुलाज p.133; बुलाओ p.51 etc. OB. बुलाइ C-14, in As. बोल, and in Hindi, Bhojpuri, Mathili it has also used.
In Asa, but mord. B. Some more examples of this kind are found in S/KK.
A total of 44 such examples are

6.2. Tenses:

There were 6 (six) kinds of tenses in OIA (Sanskrit language) period. That is
- Present tense
- Imperfect tense
- Future tense
- Perfect
- Aorist
- Periphrastic Future.

And there were 4 (four) moods
- Imperative Mood
- Potential Mood
- Conditional Mood
- Bendiective Mood.

But in NIA period we find the main tenses are 3 (three). These are Present, Past and Future. And moods are 2 (two) - Indicative and Imperative.

S.K. Chatterji has divided Bengali tenses into 8 (eight) classes:

Prof. S.S. Tunga has divided the Bengali tenses into 9 (nine) categories. These are-

i) Present Indicative
ii) Present Imperative
iii) Present Progressive
iv) Present Perfect.
v) Past Habitual
vi) Past Indicative
vii) Past Progressive
There is not much difference between the division of the tense in the above mentioned two ways. Both of them have just used different methods to categorise the tense. We too have divided the tense of verb into 10 categories according to our need and the subject in order to analyse and to make it easy.

A. Simple tense:  
   i) Present Indicative  
   ii) Present Imperative  
   iii) Past Indicative  
   iv) Past Habitual  
   v) Future Indicative  
   vi) Future Imperative

B. Compound tenses:  
   vii) Present Progressive  
   viii) Present Perfect  
   ix) Past Progressive  
   x) Past Perfect

Now we have discussed only on the simple tense, And it is very important to highlight an essential point related to this subject. Which is there were three numbers and three persons in the age of OIA. Although in the languages belong to N1A too have three persons, there some changes have taken place. Most remarkably it is seen in Bengali that although it has 3 (three) persons basically but itself contain 6 (six) persons. That means there are a few classes in 2 per. and 3 per. Such as -  
   i) First person  
   ii) Second person honorific  
   iii) Second person ordinary  
   iv) Second person inferior  
   v)
Third person honorific vi) Third person ordinary. And according to person the form of the verb also changes. For e.g.

**Present Indicative**
- 2 per. hon.  
  आपनি यान.
- 2 per. ord.  
  तूमি यাও.
- 2 per. inf.  
  तूई यাস. etc.

On the other hand in the place of 3 numbers of OIA, 2 numbers Singular and Plural have appeared in NIA. However no changes of forms of verbs take place for the number variations in Bengali. In other words no fixed suffix is added with the verb for the uses of numbers. For e.g.-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>आमरा याइ</td>
<td>आमरा याइ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तोमरा याओ</td>
<td>तोमरा याओ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आपना यान</td>
<td>आपनारा यान etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In other words the Bengali verbs are composed firstly by the verb-root, then tense indicating suffix after then suffix of person is added.

In SKK the verb forms are not an exception from this. The verb forms of SKK are complete in itself. Almost all the characteristics of three tenses and three persons are found here in SKK. These verb forms are expressed with the help of different suffixes. The source of these suffixes used with the verbs are also varied. Here serially we can analyse the source, character and the role of verb forms of early MB language.

6.2.1. **Present Indicative:**

The suffixes of 1 per. pres.indicative of SKK are इ, ओ/अ, उ and इए।

इए।-इए। is derived from Skt. definite passive voice or the past participle. For e.g.
Skt. (অগ্নিতিঃ) * करितस् > OB (আমহে) করিত্র > MB (আমে) করি.। In SKK we find-
- আছি p. 42, 62 (<আছি ই>) আছি p. 47, 73, 96 আছি p. 66, 117, 119; উল্লেখ p. 173, 191,; উল্লেখ p. 27 (< উল্লেখ + ই) denominative); এড়ি p. 7, 30, 31; খাই p. 28; চাহি p. 102, 136, 148, / চাহি p. 12, 139; হাত্তি p. 39; ভাই p. 6, 12, 42,। জারি p. 121; দেখি p. 9, 19, 20; নারী p. 68, 69, 75; নাশি p. 88 (নাশ +ই, denominative); বাহি p. 73; বিকল্প p. 69, 77; বুঝি p. 47; মাতি p. 78, দেখিয়ে p. 41 etc.

The standard Bengali forms খাই, গাই, চলি, পড়ি, বলি etc. have all come from the MB -ই/.

This 1st per. pres. indicative suffix /ই/ is also used as 1st per. pres. progressive. For e.g.- আসি p. 5; তুলি p. 95; পৃথ্যি p. 125 (প্রশ করিতেছি) ; গুলি p. 10 (প্রশ করিতেছি) etc.

But in mod B. this 1st per. progressive suffix /ই/ is no more used. But in order to elegant speech (সুভাষণ রীতি) to maintain the formality of colloquial, to mean 'যাইতেছি', when it is said to mother 'মা আসি', then in fact the word /আসি/ means /যাইতেছি/. But this is an exception. These আসি, তুলি, পৃথ্যি, গুলি, words used in SKK are from the point of meaning, these forms of present progressive, so it is not belong to simple tense but compound tense.

/ই/ from middle (আক্তমন্দ) 'ইয়তে' In SKK করিএ p. 8; খেলাইশে p. 31; জাইশে p. 28; নিষিদ্ধে p. 104, denominative; পাইষে p. 22, 107, 128; পাড়াইষে p. 128; সাজিষে p. 42; হইষে p. 17, 19, 26, 42 etc.

/ই/ used as a present progressive also in one time. For e.g.- লকিষে p. 101, (লঙ্কা করিতেছি), Now it is extinct in stand. Beng.

/উ/ : The ending /উ/ is derived from the হউ, ই ( < অহম).। In caryapad we find খেলাই
(C.12), দেছ (C.12).
In SKK we find only one verb with the suffix /§/. For e.g.- p.72. At present this suffix is not used in Bengali verb, but is present in Hindi. For e.g.- মায় কর মায় খাও.

/ও/ঃ: The suffix ও/ঃ is widely used in SKK and these are basically same and has many sources. Such as i) Skt সং, ii) OB (-ম), iii) Abahatta হউ > OB *উ, OB *জানও > MB জানো, iv) Skt. ময়া or মন > দৌ।

Of these the most important and probable source is Skt. [-মঃ]>ও,ও. In SKK we find- আছে p.60 (<আছ + ও); আন প.133; করো p.147/করো p.4,5,29,33; কাটো p.128; কান্দো p.116; থাকো p.14,44,96; বাজাও p.19; বাবো p.38; হউ p.108, 109,118 etc. The suffix ও/ঃ is no more used in mod. B. But it is used widely in Assamese. And in SKK /ট/ is generally used with অফি/আফি (1 per sing.) and similarly ও/ঃ is used with the দৌ (another form of 1 per sing).

Sometime /ও/ is used as a 1 per present progressive also. For e.g.- কহিইলে p.131, (Pleonastic suffix আর + ও = আরে), কলে p.52, পরস্তঃ p.41 etc.

Second person: - In SKK, in the condition of present indicative, the verb form of 2 per. hon. is not found; which is very common in Bengali on letter period. As we see 'আপনি করলে' in mod. B

In SKK, /অ/ is the suffix of 2 per. and. present indicative. An this ending /অ/ has come from imperative /ব/. This suffix is added with the verb root straightly. In SKK this form is used widely. For e.g. আল p.78,152 আল p.8,35,67; আরিস p.91; উঠ
In SKK, the suffix of 2 per, ord. present imperative also. Then this /অ/ originated from imp. Skt. হি > হ > অ / ও। Indicative /অ/ and imperative /অ/ are basically consistent. It is used in OB. For e.g.- অচ্ছ, C.37 (=আছ); চাল (C.3); হাড় (C.50) পেখ (C.30) সূণ (C.2) etc.

Even in mod B the verb forms of 2 per and pres indicative and imp. are exactly of these. For e.g.

Indicative - তুমি কর.

Imperative - তুমি কর.

These are no remarkable difference between these two, except a very little in pronunciation and in colloquial.

Third person :- The suffix of third person present indicative in SKK are অ/অএ /ইএ/এরি and তি। from Skt. 3rd per. verb ending /তি। For e.g.-

Skt. করেতি > pkt. করই, করএ, করে, কর; ভনতি। Pkt. ভনই etc. In other word this /অই/ had changed at different stages and had led to the formation of these suffixes অ, অই, ই, ইএ, এ and the /এ/once again transformed into এ > র। For e.g.-

অ : ভরায় p.29, used one time.

অএ : আছে p.30,70,78; করএ p.38; চলএ p.5 (<চল + তি। = চলতি চলই > চলএ);

টানএ p.44; শোভএ p.17,21,22 etc.

ইএ : জাইএ p.144; জীএ p.8,29,37; থাকিএ p.73; পাইএ p.144; বিহরিয়ে p.4,83, denominative; জুনীএ p.15 etc. (<Skt শূনানিতি > * শনই > জুনীএ) etc.
This /এ/ is the most frequently used in 3 per.pers. indicative ending and has secured its place in greatest areas of mod. B. However in many 'times the /এ/ middle (আত্মনীপদ) is /ইয়েত/ origin. For e.g. -

নাচে p. 1 (<Skt. নাচে > Pkt. নাচে > নাচে > SKK নাচে); বাজে p. 79, 119 (<Skt. বাজে > Pkt. বাজে > বাজেSKK বাজে > বাজে); রাখে p. 54 (<Skt. রাখে > Pkt. রাখে > রাখে) etc.

There is an example of /ইয়ে/ in SKK. Skt. /ইয়ে/ has become /ই/ in Pkt. and this /ই/ is once used in the form of /ইহে/. For e.g. - ইহে p. 40. This /ই/ has become /রিএ/ again. For e.g. - দেরি p. 32. As like as MB এ > mod. B. র. For e.g. -MB খাব > mod. B. খাব, similarly /ই/ > য় occurs.

Sanskrit /তি/ is used only for once. For e.g. - নেতি p. 104.

The pleonastic /ক/ and /র/ suffixes are found in plenty in SKK. But in pre. indicative /ক/ is used only once. For e.g. - পোড়েবে p. 44;

/র/: আেহে p. 16, 115; বাজের p. 27; পোড়ের p. 77 etc.

Sanskrit plural suffix /-অষ্টি/ (করতি, করত, করতি ) is used only twice in SKK as 3 per, hon. pres. indicative suffix. For e.g. - করতি p. 35 ; রমণতি p. 26 ; In OB গাতি (C.17); নাচতি (C.10);

অষ্টি > এন: আছত p. 148; চাহেন p. 100; বেলহেপে p. 57 etc. এন >এন in mod. B-like আহেন, চাহেন, বলেন etc.

This /অষ্টি/ is used 4 times in 3 per. pres. progresive tense. For e.g. -

করতি p. 35; কান্তি p. 123; চাপানী p. 34; পূর্ণতি p. 5. From the point of meaning these 4 verbs are included in pres. progressive.
6.2.2. Present Imperative:

The suffixes of present imperative are used to express order, request, mood etc.
The 2 per present indicative suffix found in SKK are - অ, আ, আর, আরু, হ and হা.
/অ/: It is already discussed that 2 per present indicative suffix /অ/ and pres.
impersonal suffix /আ/ are primarily the same (see 7.2.1). The suffix /অ/ is used
once as 2 per hon. For e.g. - কর p.10; তার প্রতিক্রিয়া যেদে না করে আপনে p.10; In 2 per ord.
অন p.78, 152; উঠ p.113; এড়া p.45, 46, 49; কহ p.5; কান্দ p.123, 128; জিজ্ঞ p.113;নেস
p.30; বল p. 8, 9, 10, 11; মর p. 43 etc.
/আ/: From /আ/. Example - জিজ্ঞ p. 113; used only one time.
/আর/: Pleonastic /র/ was used in 2 per. This /র/ latter was added to previous
/ই/ and become /আ/. This /আ/ derivation ending words are used to mean
entreaty. For e.g. - আনিতার p. 132; করিতার p. 5

কি নাম তাহার কেছেন তার রূপ।
আঘার থানত বুঝি করিতার রূপ।

(Tambulkhanda, Pad No.-3, p.5)

ছাঁট করী বাসীগুলি দিত আঘার আঘার p. 126, Besides this আনিতার p. 132; করিতার p. 5; কার p.
p. 29; দিতার p. 7, 45, 126, 132 etc.
/আর/: (<আর + imperative উ = আর), e.g. - দিতার p. 15; In SKK this suffix has used
once.
/হ/: From Skt. imperative mood /হি/. For e.g. - আনহ p. 106; আনহ p. 56; আসিহ p.
130; উলাহ p. 157; ওলাহ p. 60; কন্তলিহ p. 6; দেখে p. 72, 75, 142; দেখাহ p. 17, 36; হরহ
p. 93 etc. But in modern Beng. form of /হ/ is /ও/ such as আনহো, করো, দেখো etc.
/হা/: (<হ + আ): ওলাহ p. 14, 41; As. ওলাহ and anouters জাহা p.89;
This / is used with one word in SKK. For e.g. - হঃ p.123, 133, 141 etc. within the parameter of spelling the occurrence of অ > য় can be considered as the alternative method of spelling of SKK. As the / করিয়া / of SKK has become / করিয়া / in latter period.

Number of time, in 3 per. inf. present imperative, only verb root are used instated of using a suffix. For e.g. - জা p.55 ; যা p.58, 63, 67 ; দে p.23, 57, 125 ; নে p.23 etc.

Once or twice /আ/ suffix is used. For e.g. - আন প.44 ; পেলা p.63, 65, 113;

The suffix of third person present Imperative are ইউ, উ, উক, রু and ন। For e.g. -

/ উ / from Skt. তু /, e.g. - জায় p.73 ; জীউ p.8, 51, 69, 71 ; জীউ p.16 ; তেজু p.27, 40, 71 ; থাকু p.50 ; পরিভাষা p.27 ; পাসু p.8 ; মাখু প.108 ; লাউ p.67, 70 etc.

/ ইউ /; Many times / উ / is added with / লট / (present tense) / ই / and becomes / ইউ /। For e.g. - করিউ p.47 ; জাইউ p.67 ; জাইউ p.12, 106, 118 ; পূঁতু p.136 ; লড়িউ p.116 ; (/

/ উক / Sometimes / ক / is added with pleonastic / ক / and it became / উক /। In SKK we find - হাড়ুক p.38 ; পড়ুক p.20 ; হুকু p.39, 51 etc. In mod. B. it is exactly same. For e.g. - করুক, ধরুক, যাউক, etc. Sometimes / উ / becomes extinct. Then we find only/ ক /। in mod. Beng. For e.g. - দেক, নেক, পাক, থাক etc.

/ উর্ধ / from উ with pleonastic ব। e.g. - করু p. 8, 58, 62 ; দিআর প. 15 ; ধুর প. 77, 85 ;

/ -স্তঃ / from Skt. Srd per. plu. লোটি imperative /অন্তু/ In SKK it used once. For e.g. - দেন্ত p. 86,
6.2.3 Past Indicative:

In SKK for simple past indicative basically one suffix is used. And it is /< / ending. Past tense /< / come from Abahatta /< / 14. (<< /< > /< > /<>). A part from this another possible source is adjective indicated suffix /< / Such as /< // /< /< / etc. In SKK the suffix /< / is widly used. /< / is used with all gender forms. As in present tense the suffix is altered for different persons, in other word, a personal suffix is added in the end of verb; similarly in the verb of past tense, suffix of tense /< / is added with some personal suffixes occasionally. For e.g. - First person /< / অং এডারিল p. 126 ; ফুল p. 29, 31, 41 ; ফুল p. 40, 46, 51, 58 etc.

1 per. of /< / ended past tenses found in SKK are added with 1 per. suffixes /< /< /< and /< /<. That means firstly verb root + tense + affix of 1 per. For e.g. -

< /< /< ; আইলা p. 24, 41 ; আইলা p. 51, 139 ; আইলা p. 69, 107 ; আইলা p. 103, 154 ; আইলা p. 89 ; আইলা p. 7 ; করিলা p. 8, 1, 19 ; করিলা p. 142 ; (< /< + /< + /<), করিলা p. 19, 26, 33, 38 etc. As. করিলা, Muk. করিলা, B. করিলা. In Krittibas we find আইলা p. 244 ; আমিলা p. 249 ; আমিলা p. 249 etc.

/ /< /< (চলাহো): This suffix /< /< /< is added with hon. suffix /< /< and formed /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /<. That means /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /< /<. For e.g. - আইলা /< p. 140 (< /< আছ + /< + /<) ; আইলা p. 87 ; জিলা p. 104 etc. In Assamese language 1 per. indicative affix /< /< is
still used with present indicative and past indicative also. For e.g. -

pres. indicative - মর করো।

Past indicative - মর করিলো etc.

Second Person: In SKK the affix of past Indicative 2nd person are লা, লাহা, লি and লে

/লা/লাহা/ In past indicative, usually the /লা/ is used in other word /ল/ added with /আ/ and that is applied for honorific use. /ল/ is a suffix of tense and /আ/ is derived from Skt. plu. suffix /আঃ/. Many a time in Sanskrit, if the sing. pres. is honorific, then the suffix of plu. /আঃ/ is added with it and given a separate status then the ordinary15. But in SKK, the /লা/ and /লাহা/ of 2 per. is not applied as hon. In fact in SKK, there is no form of 2 per. past tense. Here /লা/ and /লাহা/ are applied as ordinary. For e.g. - উঠিলা p. 92, 93, 103; তোঙ্গা গোলা p. 54; থাকীলা p. 157; সিলা p. 148; হৈলা p. 64, 96 etc. The uses of hon. /আ/ with the verb of past tense was applied to the poetry of 19th century was practiced extensively. As it is found in Madhusudan’s epic. For e.g.-

অংশ গোলা দিনমনি, আইলা গোধুলি, -

একটি রতন ভালে, ফুটিলা কুমুদী, (Meghnad Badh, chapter II, p.14)

This /আ/ is still in use modern Oriya as the verb of 2 per. and 3 per16. In Assamese and Bengali dialects the suffix /আ/ is used even in other tenses. As found in Cacher dialects of Bengali - তুমি করিলা, তুমি গেছুলায় and In. As. তুমি করিলা, তুমি করিয়া etc.

/লাহা/: According to S. Sen this /লাহা/ (ল + আহা) may be formed similarly as the affix of 1 per./আহো/17. In SKK we find - আছিলাহা p. 73; গোলাহা p. 146 etc.
In this regard, it is already discussed that the feminine affix had occupied such an important place in OB and MB, so that, it the noun or pronoun is feminine then it’s adjective and in some cases even the verb have also received the fem. affix. (See 4.4). For e.g. - लगेलि आँ (C.47); लगेलि जाली (C.28) etc. There are no such gender equatitives between the verb with noun or pronoun in mod. B. But it is there in Hindi. Such as लेडका याता हाय but लेडकी याती हाय etc.

Third person: In SKK the suffix of 3rd per. past indicative are ल, लि, ली, and ले for ordinary.

ल: आनामलि p. 102; आनिल p. 2, 137; आयिल p. 114; उमजिल p. 117; उरिल p. 115; केहो ना कैल p. 50; दुह दिल p. 107; बूइल बड़ारिय p. 79 etc.

ली: (ल + इ), feminine affix, for e.g. - आयिली p. 116, 154; उतरिली हुमिली राही p. 122; चिलिली बड़ारी p. 153; concord between gender and verb.

ले: आनिल p. 39; खाईल p. 6, 11, 43; कि बिल द राही p. 40; अनकाके दाठिलेल राधा p. 6; राधा बूइलेल p. 10; चढ़े बाइले राधा मोले p. 11 etc.

लेक: (लेल्ले + pleonastic 'क') for e.g. - दुलिलेक p. 83; बूइलेक p. 56; मुहभेल लेक p. 16; मेलिलेक p. 46; लेलिलेक p. 72 etc. In Krittibas’s Ramayana we find पाइलेक p. 309, 436; बहलेक p. 308 etc. In SKK another pleonastic affix is /र/. For e.g.. - काहे गेलिल जरम् p. 60. गुरु पाले बेलिले आलप काले p. 20 etc.
There is also honorific form of the verb of 3 per. past indicative. The suffixes of this form are /-অন্ত, -অন্তি and -এন্ত / (<Skt. অন্ত, লট [present] 3 per.plu.).

In SKK we find: -অন্ত: কলিলান্ত p. 123; কালিলান্ত p. 123; গুলিলান্ত p. 92; গৌলান্ত p. 132; নালিলান্ত p. 103; নালিলান্ত p. 91; বসিলান্ত p. 7; মুহিলান্ত p. 123 etc.

অন্তি: কলিলান্ত p. 1;

এন্ত: (অন্তি) কলিলান্ত p. 145; কলিলান্ত p. 65. At present, this honorific form is not applied in Assamese and Bengali, But it is still being used in Oriya.

6.2.4. Past Habitual:

In SKK habitual past is seen only in 1 person. And here the suffix of tense is /এ/ is added with the verb. This /এ/ is derived from the Skt. /এ/ (v.18). And the verb of 1 per. habitual past is composed as -

কলিলো p. 146; (< কহ + ইত + ও); জানিলো p. 88, 146; দিলো p. 112; নালিলো p. 88; did not come, (< না, negative particle অ + ইত + ও), etc. Negative avyaya (particle) before the verb is not used in Bengali at present. But it is used in As. Such as - নয় নকরো, তুমি নকরো, সি নকরে etc. This is one of the most important feature of Assamese language.

The uses of 2 per. and 3 per. habitual past is not seen in SKK. Only the 1 per. habitual past is used. But the /-এ/ ending past is applied with all persons in mod. B. Application of this /-এ/ ending verb of habitual past was not there in Caryapada. so that, this is applied first only in SKK.
6.2.5. *Future Indicative*.

In SKK the ending of future indicative is `/ব/ from Skt. `/তথ্য/ . Future tense suffix is used a number of times. With `/ব/ personal affix is used. many examples may be given here. First person `/ব/ ending: যাব p. 58, by this verbal form, idea of SLB is indicated.

First person `/ইব/ ending - `আবি' p. 136 ; (`আন + ইব); `এড়ি' p. 38, 82 ; `করি' p. 40 ; `কাটারিত' p. 43 ; `ছাহি' p. 12, 101, 120 ; `জায়ি' p. 53, 56, 69 ; `সোম' etc. In As. there is no `/ইব/ suffix in first person sing. and plu. but in Oriya it is used.

`ইব' /: দিয়াকু পরাষ মৌ p. 40 ;

`ইবৌ' /: `এড়ি' p. 31, 118 ; `মৌ করি' p. 132 ; `জায়ি' p. 37 ; `জায়ি' p. 52, 65, 78 ; `হৌব' p. 13 etc.

`ইব থ্যাম কাইম কাইম /once transformed to /আবৌ /like mod. B. For e.g. - `পাঞ্চব' p. 131. In mod. B. `পাঞ্চব' পাঞ্চব

Once the affix `/মৌ/ was seen as 1 per. future indicative. For e.g. -

`মৌ' from OB 1 per. pronoun `/মৌ/ < Skt. `/মৌ/.

As the affixes of fut. 1 per. verbs `/মৌ, `/মৌ /and `/মৌ are used in many dialects of Bengali at present. These are also the `/মৌ / originated. For e.g. -

*`করি' > করি, `করি /; `খামি' > খামি, `খামি', `খাম etc.

`ক/ and `/র/ are used as 1 per. pleonasrtic suffix. `/র/ is used only 1 once. For e.g. - `নিরীক্ষ প. 113 ; `/র/ is used also only. For e.g. - `দিদির প. 20, 76, 110 ;

Second Person: In SKK the endings of 2nd per. future indicative are `/ইব / and `/ইব /
/হি/ ending, here /ই/ is a feminine affix. For e.g. - ছাড়ী আইবি কোন পথে p. 14; ব্লাঙ্ক পিতৃ p. 156; দিবি p. 126; নারিবি p. 33, 87; ভূজিবি p. 26; মওরা আইবি p. 40; যবি p. 49 etc. /হি/ is used for inf. in mod. B. and As. The verb form of /হি/ of above said forms of the verbs is the sign of typical mod. B. which was the invention of SKK age.

/ইবে/-ইবে/ : This ending for ordinarly. e.g. - নিন্নে p.17, 33, 73; যাইবে p.20, 30; হেবে p.9, 63 etc. in Stand Beng. /ইবে/ has retained. The variety of fut. 2 per. are rare in SKK.

Third Person : The ending of 3rd person future indicative are / -ব, -ইব and -ইবে/.
/ব/ ending fut. is used only once. For e.g. - যাব p.17.

/ইব/ পাইব p. 47, 56; লোক বলিব p. 141 etc. From this we get an idea about modern Bengali. Even if in this case at present.

/ইবে/ /ইবে/ : This affix is widely used. For e.g. - রাখিবে রাখিবে p. 8 ; রাখিবে কোন জনে p. 47, 56; দিবে p. 87, 114; নারিবে p. 77; হেবে p. 9 etc.

/ব/ becomes /ভ/ in two occassions (due to aspirated). For e.g. - লাইবে p. 23; লাইবে p. 52;

The affix / হে/ is a number of times for future tense. For e.g. - করিবে karihe p. 99; দিবে হে dinehe p. 17; বুলিবে bulihe p. 124, 127; মারিবে p. 35 etc. Prof. S. S. Tunga says that / বুলিবে / is found twice to mean future. Most probably it became বুলিবে > বুলিবে and finally it distorted form বুলিবে। But we think that in 2 per. vocative usually / হে / is added at the end of nominative or verb.

Such as যদু এ এ এ মাছ কিবা? (Manik Bandyopadhyay, Padmanadir Majhi, p.4). It can be said that the soft melodious tunes of this / হে / has distinct influence or feature of dialects. This / হে / is also seen in verb. Such as
Therefore, we think that the /হ/ used for future may have some influence of a dialect. And moreover, this is not at all a deformed spelling and one of the points in support of this is that the affix /হ/ is added side by side with the affix /ব/ used for future. For e.g. -

যেরা রে মুহুধ বেলা।
তারা তো কোন একাত হবে।

(Dankhanda, Pad No.-35, p. 26)

It is already stated that two pleonastic affixes /ফ/ and /র/ and /ফ/ is used in 3 per. fut. most frequently in SKK. For e.g. - করিহ p. 49; বলিহর p. 156; লীখিত p. 108; হৈলক p. 2 etc. These type of uses were most common in chaste Bengali language of 19th century.

/র/ is used only once as a pleonastic affix in 3 per. fut. indicative. For e.g. - হৈলক p. 33.

6.2.6. Future Imperative:

To mean the future imperative the affix /হ/ is used in SKK. For e.g. - করিহ p. 7, 49, 52, 54; হৈলক p. 134, 153; আহি p. 11, 36, 112; দেশালি p. 33, 51; মারিহ p. 146 etc. Stand Beng. করিও, হৈলক, দেশালি etc.

The use of affix /লি/ in verb in order to mean future imperative is no more at present. But several forms of this future imperative added with /-লি/ are found in SKK. For e.g. - বসি তোমা তার পাশে করি তরলি উপহাসে

(Tambulkhanda, Pad No.-21, p. 11)

আবে তৈরিপাতন গায় গড়ালিশ লিখাঁ

(Dankhanda, Pad No.-47, p.30)

Apart from this - চালিহর p. 79; বিহর p. 25, 35 etc. According to S. S. Tunga the source of future affix /লি/ from /নে/ ২০. But Pareshchandra Majumdar has supported the, points by J. Bloch. Which is /ল/ < Skt. /লড়/ (labh) ২১.
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17. S. Sen, Bhaskar Itibritta, P. 311
18. S. S. Tunga, Srikrishnakirtaner Kriyapad, N. Jana (ed.by), Srikrishnakirtanacharcha, P. 157
19. ibid, P. 161
20. ibid, P. 161