11.00 Verbal inflection

11.01 Finite inflection.

'The most important subclassification of the verb is into auxiliaries and full verbs'. The full or main verb may be either finite or not. Auxiliary verbs are finite. All finite verbs in the Barpeta dialect are inflected for the categories of person and tense. A single morpheme expounds both the categories. They are suffixed to verb roots. A complete paradigm of a verb in the finite from inflected for all the person-tense categories comprises twenty-five members.

A statement about the person-tense inflection of verbs in the Barpeta dialect is given below:

11.02 Person inflection

In terms of Person category there is a fiveterm paradigm of verbs, viz,

i. First person
ii. Second person (honorific)
iii. Second Person (polite)
iv. Second Person (inferior)
v. Third person

11.02.1 The First Person

The First Person morpheme \{First Person\} has two allomorphs - \{-ū\} and \{-ṣ\}. All the v-final roots and the c-final roots other than the Future first Person select the allomorph \{-ū\}. The verb roots of the Future First person select \{-ṣ\}. The selections of the allomorphs are morphologically conditioned, e.g.

\{-ū\} —

v-final roots-
{khaj} + \{-ū\}, /khau/ 'I/we eat'.
{di} + \{is\} + \{-ū\}, /diisū/~/disū/'I/we have given or am/are giving'
{lo} + \{is\} + \{il\} + \{-ū\}, /loisilū/'I/we took'.
{dhul} + \{il\} + \{-ū\}, /dhulū/ 'I/we had washed'.

C-final roots-
{mat} + \{-ū\}, /matū/ 'I/we call.'
{khr} + \{is\} + \{-ū\}, /kbrisū/~/korisū/~/korsū/~/kossū/ 'I/we have done or am/are doing.'
{dhω r} + \{is\} + \{il\} + \{-ū\}, /dhω risilū/~/dhorisilū/~/dhorsilū/ 'I/we caught.'
{xun} + \{il\} + \{-ū\}, /xunilū/~/xunūlū/ 'I/we had heard'.

\{-ṣ\} —

{khaj} + \{m\} + \{-ṣ\}, /kham/ 'I/we shall eat.'
{di} + \{m\} + \{-ṣ\}, /dim/ 'I/we shall give.'
{khr} + \{im\} + \{-ṣ\}, /krim~/korim/ 'I/we shall do'.
{xun} + \{im\} + \{-ṣ\}, /xunim/ 'I/we shall heard'.


11.02.2 The Second Person (honorific)

The Second Person honorific morpheme \( \text{Second Person} \) \( _{\text{hon}} \) has five allomorphs \(-\{e~\theta~ak~\kappa\}\). All the V-final and also the c-final roots other than the Present second Person take the allomorphs \{-e\~\theta\~ak\~\kappa\}. The verb roots of the Present Second person select \{-i\} and \{-e\}. They are phonologically conditioned, e.g.

V-final roots -

\{-e\} — \{kha\} + \{is\} + \{-e\}, /khaise/'you(hon.) have eaten' or 'you(hon.) are eating:

\{-\theta\} — \{di\} + \{is\} + \{il\} + \{-\theta\}, /diliisil/~/disil/'You(hon.) gave'.

\{-ak\} — \{pi\} + \{il\} + \{-ak\}, /piliak/'you(hon.) had drunk'.

\{-\kappa\} — \{xu\} + \{bo\} + \{-\kappa\}, /xubok/'you(hon.) will sleep'.

C-final roots -

\{-e\} — \{mat\} + \{is\} + \{-e\}, /matise/~/matse/'You(hon.) have called' or 'you(hon.) are calling'.

\{-\theta\} — \{mat\} + \{is\} + \{il\} + \{-\theta\}/matisil/~/matisi/'you(hon.) called'.

\{-ak\} — \{kor\} + \{il\} + \{-ak\}, /koralak/~/koralak/~/koralak/'you(hon.) had gone'.

\{-\kappa\} — \{xun\} + \{ibo\} + \{-\kappa\}, /xunibok/~/xunbok/'you(hon.) will hear'.
\{-i\} —

\{-de\}+\{-i\}, /dei/(di ~ de) 'you (hon.) give.'
\{-ne\}+\{-i\}, /nei/(ni ~ ne) 'you (hon.) take'.

\{-e\} —

\{-pi\}+\{-e\}, /pie/ 'you (hon.) drinks.'
\{-kha\}+\{-e\}, /khae/ 'you (hon.) eat.'
\{-lo\}+\{-e\}, /loe/H/e/ 'you (hon.) take.'
\{-xu\}+\{-e\}, /xue/ 'you (hon.) sleep'.
\{-kvr\}+\{-e\}, /kve/ 'you (hon.) do'.
\{-xun\}+\{-e\}, /xune/ 'you (hon.) hear'.

11.02.3 The Second Person (Polite)

The Second person Polite morpheme \{second person \textsubscript{Pol.}\} has three allomorphs — \{-a\}, \{-ua\} and \{-aua\}. V-final roots take the allomorphs — \{-a\}, \{-ua\} and \{-aua\} whereas C-final roots take \{-a\} and \{-aua\}. The selections are phonologically conditioned, e.g.

\textbf{v-final roots} —

\{-a\} — \{di\}+\{-a\}, /dia/ 'you (pol.) give.'
\{kha\}+\{is\}+\{il\}+\{-a\}, /khaigsila/ 'you (pol.) ate.'
\{lo\}+\{l\}+\{-a\}, /lola/ 'you (pol.) had taken.'
\{xu\}+\{b\}+\{-a\}/xuba/ 'you (pol.) will sleep.'

\{-ua\} — \{kha\}+\{-ua\}, /khaua/ 'you (pol.) eat.'
\{pa\}+\{-ua\}, /paua/ 'you (pol.) get.'
The Second Person (inferior)

The Second person inferior Morpheme \{second person \_inf.\} has three allomorphs - \{-a\}, \{-i\} and \{-\}. All the V-final roots and also the C-final roots other than the Present second person take \{-a\} and \{-i\}. The verb roots of the Present second person inferior select -
\{-\phi\} and \{-a\}. All the V-final roots and also the c-final roots other than a-final roots select \{-a\} whereas a-final roots select \{-\phi\}. The selections of which are morphologically conditioned, e.g:

V-final roots:

\{-a\}— \{di\} + \{is\} + \{-a\}, /diisa/~/disa/ 'you (inf.) have given' or 'you (inf.) are giving.'
\{xu\} + \{is\} + \{-a\}, /xuisa/ 'you (inf.) have slept' or 'you (inf.) are sleeping.'

\{-i\}— \{kha\} + \{is\} + \{il\} + \{-i\}, /khaisili/ 'you (inf.) ate.'
\{lo\} + \{l\} + \{-i\}, /loli/ 'you (inf.) had taken.'
\{xu\} + \{b\} + \{-i\}, /xubi/ 'you (inf.) will sleep.'

C-final roots:

\{-a\}— \{mat\} + \{is\} + \{-a\}, /matisa/~/matsa/ 'you (inf.) have called' or 'you are calling.'
\{kor\} + \{is\} + \{-a\}, /korisa/~/korisa/~/kossa/ 'you (inf.) have done' or 'you (inf.) are doing.'
\{-i\}— \{mat\} + \{is\} + \{il\} + \{-i\}, /matisili/~/matsili/ 'you (inf.) called.'
\{kor\} + \{il\} + \{-i\}, /korili/~/korili/~/korli/~/koli/ 'you (inf.) had done.'
\{xun\} + \{ib\} + \{-i\}, /xunibi/~/xunbi/ 'you (inf.) will hear.'
\{ -\emptyset \} —
\{ khaj \} + \{ -\emptyset \}, /kha/ 'you (inf.) eat.
\{ ga \} + \{ -\emptyset \}, /ga/ 'you (inf.) sing.

\{ -a \} —
\{ di \} + \{ -a \}, /dia/ 'you (inf.) give.'
\{ xu \} + \{ -a \}, /xua/ 'you (inf.) sleep'
\{ kvr \} + \{ -a \}, /kvr 'you (inf.) do'.
\{ xun \} + \{ -a \}, /xuna/ 'you (inf.) hear.'

11.02.5 The Third Person

The Third Person morpheme has four allomorphs \{-e -\emptyset -ak -i\}. All the V-final roots and also the C-final roots other than the i-final roots ('di' 'ni') of the present Third Person select the allomorphs \{-e -\emptyset -ak\}. The i-final roots of 'di' and 'ni' of the present third Person select \{-i\}. The selections of these allomorphs are phonologically conditioned, e.g:

V - final roots —
\{ -e \} — \{ pi \} + \{ -e \}, /pie/ 'he/she drinks.'
\{ kha \} + \{ -e \}, /khac/ 'he/she eats.'
\{ xu \} + \{ -e \}, /xue/ 'he/she sleeps.'
\{ loj \} + \{ is \} + \{ -e \}, /loise/ 'he/she has taken or he/she is taking.'
The following table shows the verbal inflections of the Barpeta dialect.

(The table follows in the next page)
The Verbal inflections of the Barpeta dialect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenses</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Vowel final roots</th>
<th>'i' final roots</th>
<th>'a' final roots</th>
<th>'o' final roots</th>
<th>'u' final roots</th>
<th>Consonant final roots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Per.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ü</td>
<td>ü</td>
<td>ü</td>
<td>ü</td>
<td>C-final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>2nd Per(hon)</td>
<td>i, e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e, same, same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Per(pol)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>φ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a, same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Per.</td>
<td>i, e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Per.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Per(pol)</td>
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<td>same, same, same</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>3rd Per</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>1st Per</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Per</td>
<td>φ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenses</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>'1'final roots</td>
<td>'a'final roots</td>
<td>'o'final roots</td>
<td>'u'final roots</td>
<td>c - final roots</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>1st Per.</td>
<td>izacao</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Per(hon)</td>
<td>ak</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fect</td>
<td>2nd Per(pol)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Per(inf)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Per.</td>
<td>ak</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1st Per</td>
<td>φ</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>2nd Per(hon)</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>2nd Per(pol)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>2nd Per(inf)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>3rd Per</td>
<td>φ</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The only true imperative in English is the base of the verb used in address to one or more persons ordering or instructing them to carry on the action of the verb. The imperative morpheme \{Imp.\} in the Barpera dialect has two allomorphs \{-k\} and \{-uk\}. V-final roots take \{k\} and \{uk\} whereas c-final roots take \{-uk\}. They are phonologically conditioned, e.g.: 

V - final roots -

\{-k\} - \{ko\} + \{k\}, /kok ~/\vok/ 'let (him) say'.
\{lo\} + \{k\}, /lok ~/\lak/ 'let (him) take.'
\{huv\} + \{k\}, /huk/ 'let (it) be'.

\{-uk\} - \{di\} + \{uk\}, /dink/ 'let (him) give.'
\{kha\} + \{uk\}, /kha\vok/ 'let (him) eat.'
\{xu\} + \{uk\}, /xu\vok/ 'let (him) sleep'.

C - final roots -

\{-uk\} - \{pit\} + \{-uk\}, /pit\vok/ 'let (him) beat'.
\{d\v kh\} + \{-uk\}, /d\v kh\vok/ 'let (him) see'.
\{mat\} + \{-uk\}, /mat\vok/ 'let (him) call'.
\{k\v r\} + \{-uk\}, /k\v r\vok/ 'let (him) do.'
\{xud\} + \{-uk\}, /xud\vok/ 'let (him) ask'.

1. Strang, Barbara M.H: "Modern English Structure,'P.175."
11.03 Tense inflection

There is a five-term tense contrast in the Barpeta dialect, viz simple Present vs. Present Perfect or progressive vs. Simple past vs. past perfect vs Future. Morphologically, only one tense inflection viz for simple present can be postulated this dialect. Other verbal categories - the Present perfect and the past are achieved by the use of the aspects. 'The different tense forms combine semantic differentiations of the two axes together (time relation and aspectual difference)'\(^1\). The Simple Past tense form is constructed by the addition of tense and aspect together before the person marker; e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Verb Aspect</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Person marker</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>il -ū khaisil</td>
<td>'I/we ate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person (honorific)</td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>il -ŋ khaisil</td>
<td>'you ate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person (Polite)</td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>il -a khaisil</td>
<td>'you ate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person (inferior)</td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>il -i khaisil</td>
<td>'you eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>il -ŋ khaisil</td>
<td>'he/she ate'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The term aspect is used to refer to the Present Perfect or Present Progressive inflection, as in,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Person marker</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>kur</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>-ū</td>
<td>kurisu-korisu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>kor</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>kyrise-korise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(honorific)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>kor</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>-aua</td>
<td>kyrisaaua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(polite)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>kur</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>kyrisa-korisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(inferior)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>kor</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>kyrise-korise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Past perfect and the Future tense inflections are referred without using the aspect; e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Person marker</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-ū</td>
<td>dilū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>mat</td>
<td>il</td>
<td>-ū</td>
<td>matilū-matilū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>-Ø</td>
<td>dim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xum</td>
<td>im</td>
<td>-Ø</td>
<td>xunim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>di l</td>
<td>-ak</td>
<td>'you had given'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(honorific)</td>
<td>mat il</td>
<td>-ak</td>
<td>matilak~matlak 'you had called'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>di bo</td>
<td>-k</td>
<td>dibok 'you will give'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xun ibo</td>
<td>-k</td>
<td>xunibok~xunbo 'you will hear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(polite)</td>
<td>di l</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>dila 'you had given'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mat il</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>matilak~matlak 'you had called'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>di b</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>diba 'you will give'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xun ib</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>xuniba~xunba 'you will hear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(inferior)</td>
<td>di l</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>dili 'you had given'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mat il</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>matili~mati 'you had called.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>di b</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>dibi 'you will give'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xun ib</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>xunibi~xunbi 'you will hear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>di l</td>
<td>-ak</td>
<td>dilak 'he/she had given'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mat il</td>
<td>-ak</td>
<td>matilak~matlak 'he/she had called'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>di bo</td>
<td>-φ</td>
<td>dibo 'he/she will give'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xun ibo</td>
<td>-φ</td>
<td>xunibo~xunbo 'he/she will hear'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The conclusion we must draw is that, the simple present tense is the only tense inflection in the Barpeta dialect. It has six allomorphs—\{-u\sim-e\sim-a\sim-ua\sim-\emptyset\sim-\emptyset\}\}

All the c-final roots and also the v-final roots other than 'di' and 'ni' verbs and a-final roots select the allomorphs — \{-u\sim-e\sim-a\}\}. i-final roots (di,'ni') select \{-u\sim-i\sim-a\}\} whereas a-final select \{-u\sim-e\sim-ua\sim-\emptyset\}\}.The selections of these allomorphs are phonologically condition, e.g.

C - final roots -

\{-u\}\} — \{sin\}+\{-u\}\} /sinu/ 'I/we know'.
\{-e\}\} — \{dfkh\}+\{-e\}\} /dfkhe/'you(hon.) see'.
\{-a\}\} — \{mat\}+\{-a\}\} /mata/'you(pol.) call'.
\{-a\}\} — \{k\emptyset r\}\}+\{-a\}\} /k\emptyset ra/'you(inf.) do'.
\{-e\}\} — \{xun\}\}+\{-e\}\} /xune/'he/she hears'.

V- final roots -

\{-u\}\} — \{pl\}\}+\{-\emptyset\}\} /pi\emptyset/'I/we drink'.
\{lo\}\}+\{-\emptyset\}\} /lou/'I/we take'.
\{xu\}\}+\{-\emptyset\}\} /xu\emptyset/~ /xug/'I/we sleep'.

LI.03.1 Simple Present Tense
\{-e\} → \{pi\} +\{-e\}/pie/'you (hon.) drink'.
\{lo\} +\{-e\}/loe/'you (hon.) take'.
\{xu\} +\{-e\}/xue/'you (hon.) sleep'.
\{-a\} → \{pi\} +\{-a\}/pia/'you (pol.) drink'.
\{lo\} +\{-a\}/loa/~loa/'you (pol.) take'.
\{xu\} +\{-a\}/xua/'you (pol.) sleep'.
\{-a\} → \{pi\} +\{-a\}/pia/'you (inf.) drink'.
\{lo\} +\{-a\}/loa/~loa/'you (inf.) take'.
\{xu\} +\{-a\}/xua/'you (inf.) sleep'.
\{-e\} → \{pi\} +\{-e\}/pie/'he/she drinks'.
\{lo\} +\{-e\}/loe/~loe/'he/she takes'.
\{xu\} +\{-e\}/xue/'he/she sleeps'.


i-final roots (di~ de, ni~ ne) -

{-ū} — 
{dej} + {-ū}, /deū/(di~ de) 'I/we give'.

{nej} + {-ū}, /neū/ni~ ne) 'I/we take'.

{-i} — 
{dej} + {-i}, /dei/(di~ de) 'you (hon.) give'.

{nej} + {-i}, /nei/(ni~ ne) 'you (hon.) take'.

{-a} — 
{dij} + {-a}, /dia/'you (pol.) give.'

{ni} + {-a}, /nia/'you (pol.) take.'

{-e} — 
{dij} + {-e}, /diae/) 'you (inf) give.'

{ni} + {-e}, /nia/ 'you (inf) take.'

{-i} — 
{dej} + {-i}, /dei/(di~ de) 'he/she gives'

{nej} + {-i}, /nei/(ni~ ne) 'he/she takes'

a-final roots -

{-u} — 
{kha} + {-ū}, /khaū/ 'I/we eat.'

{-e} — 
{kha} + {-e}, /khae/ 'you (hon.) eat.'

{-ua} — 
{kha} + {-ua}, /khaua/ 'you (pol.) eat.'

{-e} — 
{kha} + {-e}, /khae/ 'he/she eats.'

11.04 Non-finite inflection

When the main verb, the conjunct verb, the phrasal verb or the Passivized (the main verb in a passive sentence) is in the non-finite form, the auxiliary or the modal in the finite form being inflected for the appropriate categories; e.g.
11.04.1 (i)

/moi khai asū/ 'I am eating'.

/hori bohi asil/ 'Hari was sitting'.

In the above sentences the main verbs /khai/ and /bohi/ are in the non-finite form whereas the 'helping verb auxiliaries'/asū/ and /asil/ are in the finite form being inflected for the categories of first person Present Perfect or Progressive and third person simple past tense.

11.04.2 (ii)

/xi bhat khaba pare/ 'He can eat rice.'

/tai gid gaba pare/ 'she can sing a song.'

In both the sentences the main verbs /khaba/ and /gaba/ are in the non-finite form and the helping verb 'modal' /pare/ is in the finite form being inflected for the appropriate categories.

11.04.3 (iii)

/rame kādul mari ase/ 'Ram is hoing'.

/tai kapur bui ase/ 'She is weaving'.

In the above sentences /kādul mari/ and /kapur bui/ are 'conjunct verbs'. They are in the non-finite form followed by the auxiliary /ase/ in the finit form which is inflected for the third person Present Progressive tense.


2. Ibid

11.04.4 (iv)

/\xi hork\h\n\nkh\n\nai phelba pare/ 'He can ruin the family.

/tai mok kube marba lagse/ 'she is giving me trouble'

In the above examples /kh\n\nai phelba/ and /kube marba/ are 'phrasal verbs'. They are in the non-finite form followed by a modal and an auxiliary. The modal /pare/ and the auxiliary /lagse/ are in the finite form being inflected for the appropriate categories.

11.04.5 (v)

In passive sentences the main verb assumes a passivized non-finite form and is followed by a helping verb which is in the finite form being inflected for the appropriate categories. In such construction the person contrast in the inflected form is lost and this will be evident from the following examples:

Active: /\m\n\oi kham/ 'I shall eat.'

Passive: /mor khaua \h\n\nob/ Passive of the sentence above.

Active: /\xi khabo/ 'He will eat'.

/passive /tar khaua \h\n\nob/ Passive of the sentence above.

In both the passive sentences the non-finite form of the main verb is /khaua/. The helping verb is /\h\n\nob/ in the finite form, which is inflected for the future tense only. Here the person inflection marker is lost.

11.05 Irregular Verbs

11.05.1 A general Statement:

'The irregular verbs often fall into small groups that are inflected alike'. Irregularities may lie in the use of more than one root in the same (suppletive) paradigm. There are some irregular verbs in the Barpeta dialect viz /za ge as thak zo so/. They are characterised by a limited number of paradigm for tense-person categories. Some of them exhibit regular morphology while others not. For example, the paradigm of the verb /za/ 'to go' inflected for the various tense categories of the first personal forms are—

Simple Present
Sing. /mɔi zaũ/ 'I go'.

Pl. /amĩ zaũ/'we go'.

Present Perfect
Sing /mɔi geisũ/'I have gone' or I am going' of
Progressive
Pl. /ami geisũ/'we have gone' or 'we are going'.

Simple past
Sing /mɔi geisilũ/ 'I went'

Pl. /ami geisilũ/'we went'.

Past Perfect
Sing. /mɔi gelũ/ 'I had gone'

Pl. /ami gelũ/ 'we had gone'.

Future
Sing. /mɔi zam/ 'I shall go'.

Pl. /ami zam/ 'we shall go.'


The inflected forms /zaū/ and /zam/ are morphologically regular whereas other inflected forms are suppletive. Similarly, the verb forms /as/ and /thak/ are two members of the paradigm of the same verb /as/ 'to stay' as they are in suppletive relation: e.g,

Simple Present Sing. /mɔi thakû/ 'I remain.'
        Pl.     / ami thakû/ 'we remain'

Present Perfect Sing. /mɔi aśū/ 'I stay'
        or
Progressive      Pl.         /ami aśū/ 'We stay.'

Simple Past Sing. /mɔi aśilû/ 'I stayed'.
        Pl. ami aśilû/ 'we stayed.'

Past Perfect Sing /mɔi thaklû/ 'I had remained'
        Pl. /ami thaklû/ 'we had remained'

Future Sing. /mɔi thakim/ 'I shall remain'
        Pl.     /ami thakim/ 'we shall remain'.

'Another morphological irregularity appears in the absence of certain paradigmatic form'. In the Barpeta dialect the verb /zo/ or /so/ is inflected only for the third person singular present tense category; e.g. /zaū/ zo/ or /zaū so/ 'let us go'.

11.06 Negative Paradigms

In the Barpeta dialect Verbs are made negative by the addition of the negative prefixes \{ni-\}, \{ne-\}, \{ne-\}, \{na-\}, \{nu-\} \to them. They are assimilated with the initial vowel of the verb roots. The Prefix \{ni-\} is assimilated with the \'i\' vowel of the verb roots except \'di\' and \'ni\'. \{ne-\} is assimilated with the verb roots \'di\' and \'ni\' of the first person, the second Person(hon.) and the third person of the simple Present tense only. Both of assimilation and elision are found in these two verb roots. The Prefix \{ne-\} is assimilated with the \'e\' vowel verb roots whereas \{na-\} is assimilated with the \'a\' vowel verb roots. After Prefixation the initial vowel of the \'a\' vowel verb root is changed. There are two, different prefixes \{na-\} and \{ne-\} of the \'a\'-final verb root \'za\' (to go). The Prefixes \{na-\}, \{no-\} and \{nu-\} are assimilated with the initial vowel of the \'b\' vowel, \'o\' vowel and \'u\' vowel verb roots respectively. It must be mentioned here that a few irregularities are found in the first Personal forms of the \-final, \(\alpha\)-final, \(\alpha\)-final and \(\alpha\)-final verb by prefixation. The negative Prefixes are assimilated with the consonant \-final verb roots also. Certain paradigms of verbs
Vowel-final verb 'xi' (to sew)

Simple Present tense

1st.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{-u\}/nixiu'/ 'I/we do not sew'.

2nd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{-e\}/nixi/ 'you (hon.) do not sew'.

2nd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{-a\}/nixia/ 'you (pol.) do not sew'.

2nd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{-a\}/nixia/ 'you (inf.) do not sew'.

3rd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{-e\}/nixi/ 'he does not sew'.

Present Perfect tense

1st.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{is\}+\{-u\}/nixisu'/ 'I/we have not sewn'.

2nd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{is\}+\{-e\}/ni xi se/ 'you (hon.) have not sewn'.

2nd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{is\}+\{-a\}/ni xi isaua/ 'you (pol.) have not sewn'.

2nd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{is\}+\{-a\}/ni xi sa/ 'you (inf.) have not sewn'.

3rd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{is\}+\{-e\}/ni xi is/ 'he has not sewn'.

Simple Past tense

1st.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{is\}+\{il\}+\{-u\}/ni xi si lū'/ 'I/we did not sew'.

2nd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{is\}+\{il\}+\{-e\}/ni xi si lū'/ 'you (hon.) did not sew'.

2nd.Per. \{n̄v\}+\{xi\}+\{is\}+\{il\}+\{-a\}/ni xi si la/ 'you (pol.) did not sew'.
Past Perfect tense

1st Per. \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{m}\} + \{-\text{u}\}, /nixi\text{u}/ 'I/we had not sewn.'

2nd Per. (hon.) \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{l}\} + \{-\text{ak}\}, /nixilak/'you(hon.) had not sewn'.

2nd Per. (pol.) \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{l}\} + \{-\text{a}\}, /nixila/'you(pol.) had not sewn'.

2nd Per. (inf.) \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{l}\} + \{-\text{i}\}, /nixili/ 'you(inf.) had not sewn'.

3rd Per. \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{bo}\} + \{-\text{ak}\}, /nixilak/ 'he had not sewn.'

Future tense

1st Per. \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{m}\} + \{-\text{a}\}, /nixim/ 'I/we shall not sew'.

2nd Per. (hon.) \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{bo}\} + \{-\text{k}\}, /nixibok/'you(hon.) will not sew'.

2nd Per. (pol.) \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{b}\} + \{-\text{a}\}, /nixiba/'you(pol.) will not sew'.

2nd Per. (inf.) \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{b}\} + \{-\text{i}\}, /nixibi/'you(inf.) will not sew'.

3rd Per. \{nv\} + \{xi\} + \{\text{bo}\} + \{-\text{a}\}, /nixib\text{a}/'he will not sew'.
11.06.2 Verb 'di' (to give)

Simple Present tense

1st. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{-\text{u}\}\}, /nede\tilde{u}~ /\tilde{\text{n}}\text{edu}/(\text{di}~ \text{de})' I/we donot give'.

2nd. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{-\text{i}\}\},/nedei~/nede/~'/you(hon.) donot give.'

2nd. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{-\text{a}\}\},/nedia~/neda~/n\varepsilon da/'you(pol.) donot give'.

2nd. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{-\text{a}\}\},/nedia~/neda~/n\varepsilon da/'you(inf.) donot give.'

3rd. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{-\text{i}\}\},/nedei~/nede~'/he/she does not give.'

Present Perfect tense

1st. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{\text{i} - s\} + \{-\text{u}\}\}, /nediis\tilde{u}~/nedis\tilde{u}`, ~'/neds\tilde{u}/' I/we have not given.

2nd. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{\text{i} - s\} + \{-\text{a}\}\},/nediise~/nedis\varepsilon~/neds\varepsilon/ 'I/we have not given'.

2nd. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{\text{i} - s\} + \{-\text{au}\}\},/nediis\varepsilon u~/nedis\varepsilon u~/neds\varepsilon u~/n\varepsilon ds\varepsilon u/~'you(pol.) have not given'.

2nd. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{\text{i} - s\} + \{-\text{a}\}\}, /nedi\varepsilon s\varepsilon a~/nedis\varepsilon a~/n\varepsilon da/~'you(inf.) have not given.'

3rd. Per. \{\text{n} - j + \text{di} + \{\text{i} - s\} + \{-\text{e}\}\},/nedi\varepsilon s\varepsilon c~/nedis\varepsilon s~/n\varepsilon ds\varepsilon / 'he/she has not given.'
Simple Past tense

1st.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{i\}+\{l\}+\{-\bar{\mu}\}, /neddisil\bar{\nu}/ \sim /nedisil\bar{\nu}/ 'I/we did not give'.

2nd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{i\}+\{l\}+\{-\bar{\phi}\}, /neddisil\sim /nedisil/ 'you(hon.) did not give'.

2nd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{i\}+\{l\}+\{-\bar{\phi}\}, /neddisil\sim /nedisil/ 'you(pol.) did not give'.

2nd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{i\}+\{l\}+\{-i\}, /neddisil/ \sim /nedisili/ 'you(inf.) did not give'.

3rd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{i\}+\{l\}+\{-\bar{\phi}\}, /neddisil/ \sim /nedisil/ 'he/she did not give'.

Past Perfect tense

1st.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{l\}+\{-\bar{\nu}\}, /nedil\bar{\nu}/ \sim /nedlu'/ 'I/we had not given'.

2nd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{l\}+\{-\bar{\alpha}\}, /nedilak/ \sim /nedlak/ /nedilak/ 'you(hon.) had not given'.

2nd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{l\}+\{-\bar{\alpha}\}, /nedila/ \sim /nedla/ /nedila/ 'you(pol.) had not given'.

2nd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{l\}+\{-i\}, /nedili/ \sim /nedli/ 'you(inf.) had not given'.

3rd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{l\}+\{-\bar{\alpha}\}, /nedilak/ \sim /nedlak/ /nedilak/ 'he/she had not given'.

Future tense

1st.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{m\}+\{-\bar{\phi}\}, /nedilim/ 'I/we shall not give'.

2nd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{boa\}+\{-\bar{\alpha}\}, /nedibok/ \sim /nedbok/ /nedibok/ 'you(hon.) will not give'.

2nd.Per. \{n\bar{\nu} \}+\{\bar{d}\}+\{boa\}+\{-\bar{\alpha}\}, /nedibak/ \sim /nedbak/ /nedibak/ 'you(pol.) will not give'.
11.06.3 Verb 'kha' (to eat)

Simple Present tense

1st.Per.  \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{−u},/nakhaũ/~/nakhoũ/~/nakhoũ/'I/we donot eat'.

2nd.Per.  \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{−e},/nakhae/~/nakhe~/~/nakhei/you(hon.)donot eat.'

2nd.Per.  \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{−ua},/nakhua/~/nakhua/'you(pol.)donot eat.'

2nd.Per.  \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{−a}/,nakho/~/nakho/'you(inf.)donot eat.'

3rd. \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{−e}/,nakhae/~/nakhe~/~/nakhei/'he/she does not eat.'

Present Perfect tense

1st.Per.  \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{is}+{−u},/nakhaisu/~/nakhoisu/'I/we have not eaten.'

2nd.Per.  \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{is}+{−e},/nakhaise/~/nakhoise/you(hon.)have not eaten.'

2nd.Per.  \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{is}+{−ua},/nakhaisu/~/nakhoisu/you (pol.) have not eaten.'

2nd.Per.  \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{is}+{−a},/nakhaia/~/nakhoisa/you (inf.) have not eaten.

3rd.Per. \{n̄\+\{kha\}+{is}+{−e}/,nakhaise/~/nakhoise/'he/she has not eaten.'
Simple past tense

1st. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {is} + {il} + {-ū}, /nakhaisilū/ ~ /nakhoisilū/
'I/we did not eat.'

2nd. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {is} + {il} + {-g}, /nakhaisil/ ~ /nakhoisil/
'hon.) 'you(hon.) did not eat.'

2nd. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {is} + {il} + {-a}, /nakhaisi/ ~ /nakhoisi/
'pol.) 'you(pol.) did not eat.'

2nd. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {is} + {il} + {-i}, /nakhaisili/ ~ /nakhoisili/
'inf.) 'you (inf.) did not eat.'

3rd. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {is} + {il} + {-g}, /nakhaisil/ ~ /nakhoisil/
'he/she did not eat.

Past Perfect tense

1st. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {il} + {-ū}, /nakhalū/ ~ /nakholū/ 'I/we had not eaten.'

2nd. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {il} + {-ak}, /nakhalak/ ~ /nakholak/ 'you(hon.) had not eaten.'

2nd. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {il} + {-a}, /nakha/ ~ /nakhol/ 'you(pol.) had not eaten.'

2nd. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {il} + {-i}, /nakhal/ ~ /nakhol/ 'you(inf.) had not eaten.'

3rd. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {il} + {-ak}, /nakhalak/ ~ /nakholak/ 'he/she had not eaten.'

Future tense

1st. Per. {nu} + {kha} + {m} + {-g}, /nakham/ ~ /nakho/ ~ /nakho/ 'I/we shall not eat'.

...
11.06.4 Verb 'Za' (to go)

We get two forms of the a-final verb 'Za', viz, \{za\} and \{ge\}. Therefore two negative prefixes - \{na-\} and \{ne\} of the verb 'Za' can be postulated in the Barpeta dialect. The Simple Present and the future tense have the negative prefix \{na-\}. The remaining tenses select \{ne-\}.

The paradigms of the verb 'Za' in negative form are cited below.

**Simple Present tense**

1st. Per. \{nu -\}+{za}+{-u}, /nazau/~/ nazoi/~/ naz\(\bar{u}\)/ 'I/we donot go'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\}+{za}+{-e}, /naza/~/ naz\(\bar{\imath}\)/~/ naz\(\bar{u}\)/ 'you(hon.) donot go'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\}+{za}+{-ua}, /nazua/~/ naz\(\bar{u}\)/ 'you(pol.) donot go'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\}+{za}+{-e}, /naza/~/ naz\(\bar{\imath}\)/~/ naz\(\bar{u}\)/ 'you(pol.) donot go'.

3rd. Per. \{nu -\}+{za}+{-e}, /naza/~/ naz\(\bar{\imath}\)/~/ naz\(\bar{u}\)/ 'he/she does not go'
Present Perfect tense

1st.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}+{-ū},/negeisū/~ /negoisū/'I/we have not gone'.
2nd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}+{-e},/negeise/~ /negoise/'you(hon.) have not gone'.
2nd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}f{-aua},/negesaua/~/negoisaua/'you (pol.) have not gone'.
2nd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}+{-a},/negeisa/~ /negoisa/'you (inf.) have not gone'.
3rd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}+{-e}, /negeise/~ /negoise/'he/she has not gone'.

Simple Past tense

1st.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}+{il}+{-ū},/negeisilū/~ /negoisilū/‘I/we did not go’.
2nd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}+{il}+{-a}, /negeisil/~ /negoisil/’you(hon.) did not go’.
2nd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}+{il}+{-a},/negeisila/~ /negoisila/’you(pol.) did not go’.
2nd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}+{il}+{-1},/negeisilil/~ /negoisilil/’you (inf.) did not go’.
3rd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{is}+{il}+{-a}, /negeisil/~ /negoisil/’he/she did not go’.

Past Perfect tense

1st.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{l}+{-ū},/negelū/~ /negolū/ ‘I/we had not gone’.
2nd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{l}+{-ak}, /negelak/~/nego l ak/~ /negolak/’you(hon.) had not gone’.
2nd.Per. {να -}+{γε}+{l}+{-a}, /negela/~ /negela/’you(pol.) had not gone’.
**Future tense**

1st. Per. \{nu -\} +{za} +{m} +{-q}, /naza m/~/naz a m/~/naz o m/~/nazo m/ 'I/we shall not go'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\} +{za} +{bo} +{-k}, /nazabok/~/naz o bok/ 'you (hon.) will not go'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\} +{za} +{b} +{-a}, /nazaba/~/naz o ba/ 'you (pol.) will not go'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\} +{za} +{b} +{-i}, /nazabi/~/naz o bi/ 'you (inf.) will not go'.

3rd. Per. \{nu -\} +{za} +{bo} +{-b}, /nazabo/~/naz o bo/ 'he/she will not go'.

11.06.5 Consonant-final verb 'Kor' (to do)

**Simple Present tense**

1st. Per. \{nu -\} +{kor} +{-u}, /nokuru/~/nok o ru/~/nok ru/~/nokr u/ 'I/we do not do'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\} +{kor} +{-e}, /nokre/~/nakre/ 'you (hon.) do not do'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\} +{kor} +{-a}, /nakra/~/nakre/ 'you (pol.) do'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\} +{kor} +{-a}, /nakra/~/nakra/ 'you (inf.) do not do'.

3rd. Per. \{nu -\} +{kor} +{-e}, /nokre/~/nakre/ 'he/she does not do'.

2nd. Per. \{nu -\} +{kor} +{-a}, /nakra/~/nakra/ 'he/she does'.
Present Perfect tense

1st.Per. \{nu -\}+\{kvr\}+\{is\}+\{-u\}, /nokorisu/~/nokorisu/ ~
\'/nokorisu/~/nokorsi~/~/nokossu/
'I/we have not done'.

2nd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{kvr\}+\{is\}+\{-e\}, /nakurise/~/nakurise/~/nakurise/
(hon.)
\~~/nokorse/~/nokosse/' you(hon)
have not done'.

2nd.Per. \{nu-\}+\{kvr\}+\{is\}+\{-aua\}, /nakabi saua/~/nakorisaua/ ~
(pol.)
\~/nokisaua/~/nokorsi~/~/nokossa/' you(pol.) have not
done'.

2nd.Per. \{nu-\}+\{kvr\}+\{is\}+\{-a\}, /nakurisa/~/nakorisa/~/nakorisa/
(inf.)
\~~/nokorsa/~/nokossa/' you(inf)
have not done.'

3rd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{kvr\}+\{is\}+\{-e\}, /nakurise/~/nakurise/ ~
\~/nokorise/~/nokorse/~/nokosse/
'he/she has not done'.

Simple Past tense

1st.Per. \{nu -\}+\{kvr\}+\{is\}+\{il\}+\{-u\}, /nokorisulu/~/nokorisulu/ ~
\~/nokorisulu/~/nokorsilu/~/nokossilu/
'I/we did not do'

2nd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{kvr\}+\{is\}+\{il\}+\{-a\}, /nokrisilu/~/nokrisilu/
(hon.)
\~/nokorisilu/~/nokorsilu/ ~
\~/nokossilu/'you(hon.) did not
do'.

2nd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{kvr\}+\{is\}+\{il\}+\{-a\}, /nakurisila/~/nakurisila/
(pol.)
\~/nokurisila/~/nokorsila/
\~/nokossila/'you(pol.) did not do.'
2nd.Per. \{nɒ {-} +{kɔr}+{iʃ}+{il}+{-i}\ /nɒkɔrisili/~/nɔkorisili/
\sim/nɔkɔrisili/~/nɔkɔssili/ 'you(inf.)did not do'.

3rd.Per. \{nɒ {-} +{kɔr}+{iʃ}+{il}+{-p}\ /nɒkɔrisil/~/nɔkɔrisil/.
\sim/nɔkɔrisil/~/nɔkɔssili/ ~/nɔkɔssili/ 'he/she did not do'.

Past Perfect tense

1st.Per. \{nɒ {-} +{kɔr}+{il}+{-u}\ /nɒkɔrilu/~/nɒkɔrilu/
\sim/nɔkɔrilu/~/nɔkɔrлу/ \sim/nɔkɔrлу/ 'l/we had not done'.

2nd.Per. \{nɒ {-} +{kɔr}+{il}+{-ak}\ /nɒkɔrilak/~/nɒkɔrilak/ (hon.)
\sim/nɒkɔrilak/~/nɒkɔrilak/ ~/nɔkɔrлу/ 'you(hon.)had not done'.

2nd.per. \{nɒ {-} +{kɔr}+{il}+{-a}\ /nɒkɔrila/~/nɒkɔrila/ (pol.)
\sim/nɔkɔrila/~/nɔkɔrila/ \sim/nɔkɔrila/ 'you(pol.)had not done'.

2nd.Per. \{nɒ {-} +{kɔr}+{il}+{-i}\ /nɒkɔril/~/nɒkɔril/ (inf.)
\sim/nɒkɔril/~/nɔkɔrli/~/nɔkɔlīi/ 'you(inf.)had not done'.

3rd.Per. \{nɒ {-} +{kɔr}+{il}+{-ak}\ /nɒkɔrilak/~/nɒkɔrilak/ ~
\sim/nɒkɔrilak/~/nɒkɔrilak/ ~/nɔkɔrлу/ 'he/she had not done'.

Future tense

1st. Per. \( \{ \text{ny} \} \{ \text{kor} \} \{ \text{im} \} \{ -\phi \}, \text{nokorim} \sim \text{nokorim} \sim \text{nokorim} \sim \\
'I/we shall not do'.

2nd. Per. \( \{ \text{ny} \} \{ \text{koribok} \} \}{\text{ibo}}\{ -k \}, \text{nokoribok} \sim \text{nokoribok} \sim \\
'y(hon.) will not do'.

2nd. Per. \( \{ \text{ny} \} \{ \text{koribok} \} \}{\text{ibo}}\{ -a \}, \text{nokoribok} \sim \text{nokoribok} \sim \\
'y(pol) will not do'.

2nd. Per. \( \{ \text{ny} \} \{ \text{koribok} \} \}{\text{ibo}}\{ -i \}, \text{nokoribok} \sim \text{nokoribok} \sim \\
'y(inf.) will not do'.

3rd. Per. \( \{ \text{ny} \} \{ \text{koribok} \} \}{\text{ibo}}\{ -\phi \}, \text{nokoribok} \sim \text{nokoribok} \sim \\
'he/she will not do'.

11.06.6 Verb 'Par' (to be able, can, may)

A different analysis is necessary for the paradigm of the verb root 'par'. The negative prefixes \( \{ \text{ny} \} \) and \( \{ \text{no} \} \) are added in place of \( \{ \text{na} \} \). Illision is found after prefixation. The following are the negative forms of the paradigms of the verb 'par'(to be able, can, may).

Simple Present tense

1st. Per. \( \{ \text{ny} \} \{ \text{par} \} \}{\text{u}}, \text{naparu} \sim \text{naaru} \sim \text{noaru} \sim \text{noru} \sim \\
'I/we cannot'.

2nd. Per. \( \{ \text{ny} \} \{ \text{par} \} \}{\text{u}}, \text{napare} \sim \text{naare} \sim \text{noare} \sim \text{nore} \sim \text{nore} \sim \\
'y(hon.) can not'.
Present Perfect tense

1st.Per. {nɒ}+{par}+{is}+{-u},/naparisu/~ /naarisu/~ \\
  /noarisu/~ /norisu/~ /norsu/ \\
  ~ /nossu/'we have not been able'.

2nd.Per. {nɒ}+{par}+{is}+{-e},/naparise/~ /naarise/~ /noarise/ \\
  (hon.) \\
  ~ /norse/~ /nosse/'you(hon) have not been able'.

2nd.Per. {nɒ}+{par}+{is}+{-aua},/naparisaua/~ /naarisaua/~ \\
  (pol.) \\
  /noarisaua/~ /norisaua/~ /norsaua/ \\
  ~ /nossa/'you(pol.) have not been able'.

2nd.Per. {nɒ}+{par}+{is}+{-a}, /naparisa/~ /naarisa/~ \\
  (inf.) \\
  /noarisa/~ /norisa/~ /norsa/~ \\
  /nossa/'you(inf.) have not been able'.

3rd.Per. {nɒ}+{par}+{is}+{-e}/naparise/~ /naarise/~ /noarise/ \\
  ~ /norise/~ /norse/~ /nosse/ \\
  'he/she has not been able'.

Simple Past tense

1st.Per. {nu -}+{par}+{is}+{il}+{-ū},/naparilū/~/naarilū/ ~/noarilū/~/norilū/~/norsilū/~/nossilū/‘I/we could not.’

2nd.Per. {nu -}+{par}+{is}+{il}+{-ō}/naparisilū/~/naarisilū/ (hon.)
~/noarisilū/~/norisilū/~/norsilū/~/nossilū/‘you(hon.) could not.’

2nd.Per. {nu -}+{par}+{is}+{il}+{-aj}/naparisiila/~/naarisiila/ (pol.)
~/noarisiila/~/norisiila/~/norsila/~/nossila/‘you(pol.) could not.’

2nd.Per. {nu -}+{par}+{is}+{il}+{-i}/naparisiili/~/naarisiili/ (inf.)
~/noarisiili/~/norisiili/~/norsili/~/nossili/‘you(inf.) could not.’

3rd.Per. {nu -}+{par}+{is}+{il}+{-ō}/naparisiilu/~/naarisiilu/ ~/noarisiilu/~/norisiilu/~/norsilu/~/nossilu/‘he/she could not’.

Past perfect tense

1st.Per. {nu -}+{par}+{il}+{-ū},/naparilū/~/naarilū/ ~/noarilū/~/norilū/~/norsilu/~/nossilu/‘I/we could not.’

2nd.Per. {nu -}+{par}+{il}+{-ak}/naparilak/~/naarilak/ (hon.)
~/noarilak/~/norilak/~/norsilak/~/nossilak/‘you(hon.) could not’.

2nd.Per. {nu -}+{par}+{il}+{-a}/naparila/~/naarila/~/noarila/ (pol.)
~/norila/~/norila/~/nolla/‘you(pol.) could not’.


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2nd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{par\}+\{il\}+\{-i\},/naparili/~ /naarili/~
(inf.) /noarili/~ /norili/~ /norli/~ /nolli/'you(inf.)could not.'

3rd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{par\}+\{il\}+\{-ak\},/naparilak/~ /naarilak/~
/noarilak/~ /norilak/~ /norlak/
~ /nollak/'he/she could not.'

Future tense

1st.Per. \{nu -\}+\{par\}+\{im\}+\{-\},/naparim/~ /naarim/~ /noarim/
~/norim/'I/we shall not be able'.

2nd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{par\}+\{ibo\}+\{-k\},/naparibok/~ /naaribok/~
(hon.) /noaribok/~ /noribok/~ /norbo/
'you(hon.)will not be able'

2nd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{par\}+\{ib\}+\{-a\},/napariba/~ /naariba/~
(pol.) /noariba/~ /noriba/~ /norba/
'you(pol.)will not be able'.

2nd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{par\}+\{ib\}+\{-i\},/naparibi/~ /naaribi/~
(inf) /noaribi/~ /noribi/~ /norbi/
'you(inf.)will not be able'.

3rd.Per. \{nu -\}+\{par\}+\{ibo\}+\{-\},/naparibo/~ /naaribo/~
/noaribo/~ /noribo/~ /norbo/
'he/she will not be able'.
Irregularities of Negative forms:

There are certain irregularities of the negative forms of verbs in distribution. They are cited below.

The verb 'ase' has the negative form 'nai'. It occurs with all persons; e.g.

/mői ęte nai/ 'I am not here.'
/apni ęte nai/ 'you (hon.) are not here'.
/tumi ęte nai/ 'you (pol.) are not here'.
/tufun ęte nai/ 'you (pl., inf.) are not here'.
/tai ęte nai/ 'she is not here'.
/tahun ęte nai/ 'they are not here'.

The verb 'nai' can be used with the verb 'ase' in the Present and Past tense, e.g.

/ram ase na nai/ 'whether Ham is or not.'
/xiafiil na nai/ 'whether he has come or not'.

Some people use 'naika' in place of 'nai', e.g.

/xi za nai/ 'he has not gone'.

The negative form 'na' occurs as preposition before the verb, e.g.

/el kutha na nokorbi/ 'don't refuse this matter.'
/tar naase dhn na ase man/ 'he has neither wealth nor honour'.

The negative form of the future tense is used in the tense of Present tense also to indicate negative imperative, e.g.

/misa namatpi/ 'don't tell a lie'.

/æthen koto nazobi/ 'don't go anywhere now.'

A few irregularities are found in the first personal forms of the o-final, o-final, a-final and u-final verbroots after Prefixation, e.g.

/mɔi nɔu/ (huv + ū) 'I am'

/mɔi nɔhɔŋ/  

/ami kou/ (ko+ū) 'we say'

/ami nɔkɔŋ/  

/mɔi zaũ/ 'I go'

/mɔi nazɔŋ/  

/ami xuũ/ (xu + ū) 'I/we sleep'.

/ami nu xuŋ/  

12.00 Verbal derivation

Verbal derivation is affected by the following -

a) Prefixation,

b) Suffixation,

c) Addition of a verb,
12.01 Prefixation:

In the Harpeta dialect verbal derivational prefixes are very few in number. They may be class-maintaining derivation. They are added to verb roots. Some of them are given below.

12.01.1 \{a-\}

class-maintaining

\{a\}-\{phal\} /aphal/ /aphla/~ /aphlo/ 'to throw on the ground with force.'

\{a\}-\{khal\} /akhal/ /akhul/'to cleanse'

\{a\}-\{isor\} /azor/~ /azur/'to pull with force'

\{a\}-\{gur\} /agur/'to surround'

12.01.2 \{u-\}

Class-maintaining

\{u\}-\{kal\} /ukal/ /ukla/~ /uklo/ 'to retch'

\{u\}-\{lm\} /ulm/~ /ulm\{a\}/ /ulm\{o\}/ 'to hang down'

12.01.3 \{u-\}

class maintaining

\{u\}-\{ghal\} /ughal/ 'to uproot'

\{u\}-\{za\} /uz\{a\}/ /uzo/'to go upstream'

\{u\}-\{tv\} /utv/ 'to be boiled'
12.01.4 \{pa-\}  
**class-maintaining**
\{pa-\} - \{pah\}/pah\'

'to forget'
\{pa-\} - \{gul\}/gul/ 'to ruminate'

12.01.5 \{ba-\}
**class-maintaining**
\{ba-\} - \{khan\}/khan/  

'/khan /' 'to praise'
\{ba-\} - \{gur\}/gur/ 'to roll down'

12.02 **Suffixation:**

Some verbs are marked by verb-marking derivational suffixes. They are added to nouns or adjectives or verb roots to get derived forms. They are either class-changing or class maintaining derivational suffixes. The suffixes may be causative or denominative. Few derivational formation also have a causative formation. 'Denominatives are formed from nouns and participles being treated exactly like roots'. 'In Assamese onomatopoeics take on the denominative affix'. Onomatopoeic of the Barpeta dialect also take the denominative suffix \{-o\}. Some transitive verbs are derived from intransitive verbs by suffixation. Some verbs are derived from other verbs by the addition of suffixes. In certain cases of forms an enphasis comes after suffixation. The following are some of the examples of suffixation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class-maintaining</th>
<th>added to ( \rightarrow ) derived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{pit} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /pito/ 'to cause to beat'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{dio} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /dio/ 'to cause to give'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{kh(\text{h})} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /kh(\text{dho})/ 'to cause to send'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{(\text{l(\text{h})})} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /(\text{ko(\text{h})})/ 'to cause to write'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ano} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /ano/ 'to cause to bring'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{tano} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /tano/ 'to cause to pull'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{gao} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /gao/ 'to cause to sing'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{khao} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /khao/ 'to cause to eat'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{randh} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /randho/ 'to cause to cook'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{mato} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /mato/ 'to cause to call'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{k(\text{ko})} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /k(\text{ro})/ 'to cause to do'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{s(\text{ho})} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /s(\text{ho})/ 'to cause to move'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{buo} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /buo/ 'to cause to weave'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{dhuo} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /dhuo/ 'to cause to wash'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{xudho} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /xudho/ 'to cause to ask'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{xuno} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /xuno/ 'to cause to hear'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{xiz} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /xizo/ 'to boil'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{phato} ( \rightarrow {-o}) /phato/ 'to split'</td>
<td>verb ( \rightarrow ) causative verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

intransitive \( \rightarrow \) trans-sitive

intransitive \( \rightarrow \) trans-sitive
Class - maintaining

\{gol\}-\{-o\}, /golo/~/golo/ 'to melt'
added to to derive
intransitive \rightarrow\text{transitive}

\{sul\}-\{-o\}, /solo/~/solo/ 'to move'

\{zul\}-\{-o\}, /zolo/~/zolo/ 'to glow'

\{gus\}-\{-o\}, /guso/ 'to remove'

\{zi\}-\{-o\}, /zio/ 'to restore to life'.

\{kh£d\}-\{-o\}, /khdо/ 'to drive away'

\{dauro\} - \{-o\}, /dauro/ 'to run'

\{r\ukh\}-\{-o\}, /\ukhо/~/\ukhо/ 'to stop'.

\{ur\} - \{-o\}, /uro/ to fly

\{ghur\} -\{-o\}, /ghuro/ 'to walk'

\{ghur\} -\{-o\}, /ghuro/ 'to whirl'

Class - changing

\{kil\}-\{-o\}, /kilo/ 'to beat'

\{ger\} -\{-o\}, /gerо/~/gerо/ 'to call in a long voice'

\{bhait\} -\{-o\}, /bhaitо/~/bhaitо/ 'to go down'.

\{dabi\} -\{-o\}, /dabiо/~/dabiо/ 'to threaten'

\{xakhi\} -\{-o\}, /xakhiо/~/xakhiо/ 'to complain against
asan eye witness'
Class - changing

\{liam\} - \{-o\}, /\text{hamio}/\text{~} /\text{hamo}/'to yawn'
\text{noun} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{latthi\} - \{-o\}, /\text{latthio}/\text{~} /\text{lattho}/'to kick'
\text{noun} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{gəltə\} - \{-o\}, /\text{gəltio}/\text{~} /\text{gəltio}/'to push ahead by knocking at the back of the neck'
\text{noun} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{sər\} - \{-o\}, /\text{səro}/\text{~} /\text{səro}/'to slap on the cheek'
\text{noun} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{bhuki\} - \{-o\}, /\text{bhukio}/\text{~} /\text{bhukio}/'to beat on the back'
\text{noun} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{kub\} - \{-o\}, /\text{kubo}/'to beat
\text{noun} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{guri\} - \{-o\}, /\text{guriio}/\text{~} /\text{guiro}/'to kick'
\text{noun} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{khur\} - \{-o\}, /\text{khuro}/'to shave
\text{noun} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{dhila\} - \{-o\}, /\text{dhilo}/'to loose'
\text{adjective} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{təŋa\} - \{-o\}, /\text{təŋo}/'to set the teeth on edge', to vex'
\text{adjective} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{sapar\} - \{-o\}, /\text{saparo}/\text{~} /\text{sapro}/'to lower'
\text{adjective} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}

\{baŋho\} - \{-o\}, /\text{baŋho}/\text{~} /\text{baŋho}/\text{~} /\text{baŋho}/'to wide'
\text{adjective} \rightarrow \text{denominative verb}
Class - changing

\{pirpir\} -\{-o\}, \{pirpiro\}'to twinkle'

\{tighilghil\} -\{-o\}, \{tighilghilo\}'to liter about purposelessly'.

\{s\& lb\& l\} -\{-o\}, \{s\& lb\& lo\}'to bubble'.

\{gh\& rgh\& r\} -\{-o\}, \{ghurgharo\}'to rumble'.

\{dh\& rph\& r\} -\{-o\}, \{dhurpharo\}'to writhe'.

\{razonzono\} -\{-o\}, \{razonzono\}'to announce far and wide'.

\{phusphus\} -\{-o\}, \{phusphuso\}'to whisper'.

12.02.2 \{-io\}

Class - maintaining

\{de\& kh\} -\{-io\}, \{dekhio\}'to show'.

\{th\& l\} -\{-io\}, \{thelio\}'to cause to push'.

\{solio\} -\{-io\}, \{solio\}'to cause to drive'.

\{duib\} -\{-io\}, \{duib\}'to cause to sink'.

\{pirpir\} -\{-o\}, \{pirpiro\}'to twinkle'

\{tighilghil\} -\{-o\}, \{tighilghilo\}'to liter about purposelessly'.

\{s\& lb\& l\} -\{-o\}, \{s\& lb\& lo\}'to bubble'.

\{gh\& rgh\& r\} -\{-o\}, \{ghurgharo\}'to rumble'.

\{dh\& rph\& r\} -\{-o\}, \{dhurpharo\}'to writhe'.

\{razonzono\} -\{-o\}, \{razonzono\}'to announce far and wide'.

\{phusphus\} -\{-o\}, \{phusphuso\}'to whisper'.

12.02.2 \{-io\}

Class - maintaining

\{de\& kh\} -\{-io\}, \{dekhio\}'to show'.

\{th\& l\} -\{-io\}, \{thelio\}'to cause to push'.

\{solio\} -\{-io\}, \{solio\}'to cause to drive'.

\{duib\} -\{-io\}, \{duib\}'to cause to sink'.
Class-changing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class-changing</th>
<th>added to → to derive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pesj{-ioj}, pesio~/pesio~/peiso/</td>
<td>noun → denominative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merj{-ioj}, merio~/merio~/meiro/</td>
<td>noun → denominative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thapj{-ioj}, thapio~/thaipo~/to snatch'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galj{-ioj}, galio~/gailo~/to put a handful of something in to the mouth'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zapj{-ioj}, zapio~/zaipo~/to jump'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thuthj{-ioj}, thuthio~/thutho~/to eat with the help of the beak'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khutj{-ioj}, khutio~/khuito~/to peck'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.02.3. {-uoj}

Class-maintaining

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class-maintaining</th>
<th>added to → to derive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kandj{-uoj}, kanduo~/konduo~/koundo/'to cause to cry'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haŋ{-uoj}, haŋuo~/hōŋuo~/hōŋho/'to cause to laugh'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasj{-uoj}, nasuo~/nosuo~/nouso/'to cause to dance'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Class-maintaining

\{par\}-&{uo}, /parhuo/~ /porhuo/~ /pouho/ 'to cause to read'.

\{bah\}-&{uo}, /bahuo/~ /bohuo/~ /buho/'to cause to sit'.

\{lor\}-&{uo}, /loruo/~ /loruo/~ /louro/'to cause to move'.

Class-changing

\{ag\}-&{uo}, /aguo/~ /augo/'to go in advance'.

\{pas\}-&{uo}, /pasuo/~ /paso/ 'to go behind'.

12.02.4 \{-e\}

Class-changing

\{bizbiz\}-&{e}, /bizhize/'itchingly'

\{ke\}ke\{-e\}, /ke\ ke\ e/'cry harshly'

\{dhudhop\}-&{e}, /dhudhup/ 'making an imitative sound'.

\{gungun\}-&{e}, /gungune/'in a low tone of voice'.

12.02.5 \{-ke\}

Class-changing

\{pit pit\}-&{ke}, /pit pitke/'in every nook and corner'

\{zilmil\}-&{ke}, /zilmilke/'sparkingly'.

added to ➔ to derive

added to ➔ to derive

added to ➔ to derive

noun ➔ denominative verb

noun ➔ denominative verb

Onomatopoetic noun ➔ ad-verb

Onomatopoetic noun ➔ ad-verb

Onomatopoetic noun ➔ ad-verb

Onomatopoetic noun ➔ ad-verb

added to ➔ to derive

added to ➔ to derive

added to ➔ to derive

Onomatopoetic noun ➔ ad-verb

Onomatopoetic noun ➔ ad-verb
Class changing

\{khɛ$ khɛ$\} \{-ke\}, /khɛ$ khɛ$ ke/'cry harshly'.

\{khɛ$s khɛ$s\} \{-ke\}, /khɛ$s khɛ$s ke/'quickly'.

\{sutphɔt\} \{-ke\}, /sutphɔtke/'unsteadily'.

\{dhulɔŋ pɔlɔŋ\} \{-ke\}, /dhulɔŋ pɔlɔŋ ke/'unsteadily'.

\{dhum dham\} \{-ke\}, /dhum dham ke/'hurriedly'.

\{sutuŋ butuŋ\} \{-ke\}, /sutuŋ butuŋ ke/'unsteadily'.

12.03 Addition of a verb:

'Sometimes' a conjunct verb or 'a phrasal verb is derived' from a noun or an adjective or an adverb or a verb by the addition of a verb. 'The passive is grammatically formed by adding to the past participle of the active verb, the auxiliary verb'. This type of derivation may be either class-changing or class-maintaining. Some examples are given below.

12.03.1 Adjective/Noun ⇒ Conjunct verb

\{misa\} \{-mat\}, /misamat/'to deny'

\{bɛzɔ\} \{-lag\}, /bɛzɔ lag/'\textit{to be sorry}'

---

Class-changing

\{th\text{th}h\} - \{-\text{pat}\},/th\text{th}h \text{pat}/'to be sucky'

\{th\text{th}ksa\} - \{-\text{kha}\},/th\text{th}ksa \text{kha}/'to be dashed'

\{ag\} - \{-\text{bar}\},/ag\text{bar}/'go advance'

\{akha\} - \{-\text{pal}\},/akha \text{pal}/'to wait in hopes'

\{path\} - \{-\text{pur}\},/path\text{pur}/'to read religious book before others'.

\{pani\} - \{-\text{tul}\},/pani\text{tul}/'to draw water'

\{bati\} - \{-\text{kar}\},/bati \text{kar}/'to extent and arrange the warp Previous to weaving'

\{tamsa\} - \{-\text{kor}\},/tamsa \text{kor}/'to enjoy'

\{thap\} - \{-\text{mar}\},/thap \text{mar}/'to seize suddenly'.

\{gali\} - \{-\text{kha}\},/gali \text{kha}/'to be abused'.

\{man\} - \{-\text{kor}\},/man \text{kor}/'to respect'

\{n\text{um}\} - \{-\text{ga}\},/n\text{um} \text{ga}/'to sing a hymn with other at a prayer meeting'.

\{saul\} - \{-\text{sor}\},/saul \text{sor}/'to repeat in cantations over'.

\{xaddha\} - \{-\text{kor}\},/xaddha \text{kor}/'to hope'.

\{xandafi\} - \{-\text{kund}\},/xandafi \text{kund}/'to pound parched rice'.

\{xaz\} - \{-\text{lag}\},/xaz \text{lag}/'to approach dusk'.

\textbf{Added to to derive noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb noun \rightarrow conjunct verb

Class-changing

{hak} - {di}, hakdi/'to prohibit'

{pur} - {kur}, pur hurg kurg/'to praise and prayer offered to krisna'

{drn dj} - {lag}, drnd laj/'to dispute'

{kodpl} - {mar}, kodpl mar/'to hoe'

{khr} - {kur}, khrug kurg/'to angry'

{spj} - {kpr}, spj krg/'to deceive'

{bo} - {tul}, botul/'to furnish with healds'.

{krg} - {dhur}, krgdhur/- /kodhur/'to bear fruit'

{khorj} - {phal}, khorj phal/'to split wood'

{phulj} - {bas}, phul bas/'to form figures on cloth'

{dukh} - {pa}, dukh pa/'to be hurt'

{gumtij} - {mar}, gumti mar/'to sleep'

{mur} - {sus}, mur sus/- /mussus/'to comb hair'.

12.03.2 Noun/Adjective —> phrasal verb

Class changing

{dhikar} - {sar}, dhikar sar/- /dhikassar/ 'to trouble'

{kira} - {kar}, kira kar/'to swear'

{khieti} - {zal}, khieti zal/'to in fame'

added to —> to derive
noun —> conjunct verb
noun —> conjunct verb
noun —> conjunct verb
noun —> conjunct verb
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noun —> conjunct verb
noun —> conjunct verb
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noun —> conjunct verb
noun —> conjunct verb
noun —> conjunct verb

added to —> to derive
noun —> phrasal verb
noun —> phrasal verb
noun —> phrasal verb
noun —> phrasal verb
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class-changing</th>
<th>added to → to derive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>{sidir}</code>-{-dhur}, /sidirdhur/- /sididdhur/</td>
<td>'to blame' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{tēra}</code>-{-lag}, /tēra la/- to displease adjective → phrasal verb</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>{le pra}</code>-{-pōr}, /le pra pōr/</td>
<td>'to wither' adjective → phrasal verb</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>{athu}</code>-{-lo}, /athu lo/</td>
<td>'to salute reverentially' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{pak}</code>-{-lag}, /pak lag/</td>
<td>'to become complicated' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{badi}</code>-{-mar}, /badi mar/</td>
<td>'to make a pretext' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{ban}</code>-{-kat}, /ban kat/</td>
<td>'to be free' noun → phrasal verb</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>{ban}</code>-{-mar}, /ban mar/</td>
<td>'to confine' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{dati}</code>-{-kōr}, /dati kōr/</td>
<td>'to trouble' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{dhamai}</code>-{-dhur}, /dhamai dhur/</td>
<td>'to flatter' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{kana}</code>-{-lag}, /kana lag/</td>
<td>'to confuse' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{gaxar}</code>-{-xar}, /gaxar/</td>
<td>'to deliver' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{khata}</code>-{-kōr}, /khata kōr/</td>
<td>'to as certain' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{khalot}</code>-{-pōr}, /khalot pōr/</td>
<td>'to fall in to adversity' adverb → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{ghasi}</code>-{-lag}, /ghasi lag/</td>
<td>'to be morose' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{nam}</code>-{-kōr}, /nam kōr/</td>
<td>'to acquire fame' noun → phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Class-changing

\{\text{xa}utaj\}-\{-\text{di}\},/\text{xauta dhcr}/'to flatter'

\{\text{xag} \, \text{rij}\}-\{-\text{di}\},/\text{xag ridi}/'to join'

\{\text{hat}\}-\{-\text{pat}\},/\text{hat pat}/'to beg alms'

\{\text{hat}\}-\{-\text{xar}\},/\text{hat xar}/'to be free'

\{\text{mun}\}-\{-\text{pur}\},/\text{mun pur}/'to emphethire'

\{\text{nozutj}\}-\{-\text{lag}\},/\text{nozut lag}/'to be affected with evil'

\{\text{zut}\}-\{-\text{lag}\},/\text{zut lag}/'to blame'

\{\text{tolok} \, \text{za}\}-\{-\text{za}\},/\text{tolok za}/'to fall'

\{\text{potij}-\{-\text{kor}\},/\text{poti kor}/'to nurse'

\{\text{sokhu}-\{-\text{pur}\},/\text{sokhu pur}/'to be envious'

\{\text{bukot}-\{-\text{bandh}\},/\text{bukot bandh}/'to keep carefully'

\{\text{phura}-\{-\text{ho}\},/\text{phura ho}/'to void excrement'

\{\text{bhu}-\{-\text{pa}\},/\text{bhu pa}/'in the know of'

\{\text{zuij}\}-\{-\text{di}\},/\text{zui di}/'to ruin'

\{\text{zuij}-\{-\text{zal}\},/\text{zui zal}/'to trouble'

\{\text{zuij}-\{-\text{lag}\},/\text{zui lag}/'to be destroyed'

\{\text{hukarj}-\{-\text{dhor}\},/\text{hukar dhur}/'to support'

\{\text{hukaddhadr}/'to"}
Class - maintaining

Class - changing

12.03.3 Adjective → passive verb
Class-changing

{khaf} - {-hoise}, /kha hoise/ 'has been eaten'

{mata} - {-ho bo}, /mata ho bo/ 'will be called'

{dhara} - {-posse}, /dhara posse/ 'has been caught'

{kora} - {-ase}, /kora ase/ 'is said'

{kora} - {-zabo}, /kora zabo/ 'will be done'

{mora} - {-poril}, /mora poril/ 'had been killed'

{lora} - {-thake}, /lora thake/ 'is taken'