15. The Participles and The Conjunctives

15.0. The participles in Assamese and Oriya can be discussed under two heads, each of which can again be discussed under different sub-heads as follows:

42. Participles are forms "derived from verb-stems used as verbal adjectives, either attributively as in "a "burning" house", or predicatively as in "the house was burning" — Zandvoort, R.W. "A handbook of English Grammar"."
(a) Qualifying Participles.

(i) Present (= Imperfect) Participle,
(ii) Past (= Perfect ) Participle,
(iii) Future Participle, and
(iv) Universal Participle.

(b) Absolutive participles. These are otherwise known as adverbial participles of Conjunctives.

(i) Conjunctive proper,
(ii) Conditional.

These are "used as the first verbal form when a sequence of two actions are mentioned".

15.1. Present participle in Assamese.

In Assamese, the present participle is constructed 2 different ways:

43. Grierson, G. in LSI Vol-V, part-I also makes mention of (a) Conjunctive participle, and
(b) Conditional participle.

This type of participles is generally used in Sanskritic environment only. In some places such formations have the derivations as in -

xi-\text{nt} \rightarrow xi-\text{st} (me) "living (fish)"

15.1.2. \text{va.-i} + \text{th}k(<\text{thek}-)-s. This type of participles expresses the continuity of the action suggested by the verbs. Examples:

xu(<xo>-i \text{th}k-a 46 (xial) "the sleeping jackle"

nas-i \text{th}k-a (sali) "the dancing girl"

15.1.3. \text{va.+ ota.}

kha-\text{o}ta (manuh) "eating (man)"

k\text{-o}ta (manuh) "working (man)"

In such constructions the following noun could be

45. The participles of this type are otherwise "verbal Compounds."
dropped and the participle functions as the agent noun.

See sec. 2.4.17.)

15.2. Past participle in Assamese.

The principal types of past participles in Assamese are as follows:

15.2.1. vs.-a. Examples:

xun-a (k>tha) "heard (tale)"
xo (<-aa)=-a b=xr "past (year)"

15.2.2. vs.-il. In its contracted form, -il of -il is dropped. Both are used in a few idiomatic expressions only. Examples:

g x (<ze-)=-l (k>tha) "known (tale)"
mar(<mar)=-i (k>la) "dried up (Kaleng river)"
uth-i (r>za) "ruling (king)"

In some constructions, the participles in -il carries future sense.

ah-il bhag "coming (Bohag month)"

15.2.3. vs.-ito. In Skt, environment only, forms in -ito function as past participle. Examples:
15.3. Future Participle in Assamese.

In Assamese, the future participles are formed as follows:

15.3.1. \textit{vs.-tobb}. Examples:
- kɔx-tobb (kam) "the work to be done"
- dhɔx-tobb (bixi) "the subject countable"

15.3.2. \textit{vs.-i)log(<lag>-)ia}. Examples:
- sa-bx-log-ia (thai) "worthseeing (place)"
- panh-ibx-log-ia (kitap) "worthreading (book)"

15.4. Universal Participle in Assamese.

In Assamese, the universal participles are not formally distinct from the past participles. The participles that are formally identical with the past participles (see 15.2. ibid) but semantically distinct, and are not limited by time are generally considered as universal participles. Examples:
15.5. Conjunctives proper in Assamese.

The conjunctives proper are non-finite forms of the verbs and are not limited by person and number.

15.5.1. va-i (perfective). Examples:

kha-i (aha) "(some), having eaten"

an-i (dim) "(I shall give) having brought"

This type of conjunctives can be used in duplicates or can be multiplied indefinitely. In some cases, the conjunctive is immediately followed by ( pila- + conjunctive -i), forming thereby double conjunctives. Examples:

(i) duplicate: kha-i kha-i "having repeatedly eaten"

(ii) multiple: ghōr-i ge dhū-i, kha-i gone(home) taken bath and eaten"

(iii) double: kha-i pēla-i "having eaten"

15.2.2. va-ōte (imperfective)

The conjunctive in -ōte usually occurs singly.
In its duplicate use, it refers to the repetition of the action. Examples:

- **kha-o-te** "while eating"
- **ah-o-te** "while going" [continu]
- **di-o-te di-o-te** "while repeatedly giving"

More than one conjunctive may occur in sequence depending upon the sequence of actions involved.

- **kha-o-te ho-o-te** "while eating & sleeping"

15.5.3. **vs.-i + aux. thak-o-te.**

A conjunctive in -i may be followed by aux. thak-o-te.

- **kha-i thak-o-te** "while continued eating"
- **parh-i thak-o-te** "while continued reading"

15.6. **Conditional conjunctives in Assamese.**

These are on 3 types in Assamese.

15.6.1. **vs.-i(le).**

It marks condition when the finite verb is in the Present(habitual or simple), Future (simple) and Past conditional. Examples:

- **k-lo (di-s)** "(I give) if you ask"
- **en-ile (dilema)** "(I shall give)(when I) bring"
- **di-le (enilêhitan)** "(I would have brought) if (he) gave"
This type of conditional conjunctive is used only when the finite verb is in Past conditional. Examples:

(tœ) di-a-hitan (anilohiten) "(I would have brought) if he gave"

(mœ) zon-a-hitan (kolohitan) "(I would have told) if (I) knew"

15.6.3. vs.-e aux. ho-(i)le.

This is exactly an alternative to the conjunctive vs.-e-hitan (see 15.6.2. above).

(tœ) di-e-ho-le (anilohiten) "(I would have brought) if (he) gave"

(mœ) zon-e-ho-le (kolohitan) "(I would have told) if (I) knew"

15.7. Present Participle in Oriya.

In Oriya also there are two types of present participles.

46. Participles of this type are 'Compound-stem' participles where the second component is the auxiliary vs. {ho-} "be".
15.7.1. vs.-ant-e. Examples:

ji-ant-e(machv)  "living (fish)"
ja-ant-e(nie)     "burning (fire)"

-a varies with -i in diminutive sense.

ja-ant-e (hanp)  "endless road"

15.7.2. vs.-u-th-ib (~-il)-e. Examples:

kha-u-th-ib-e (beip)  "eating time"
kha-u-th-il-e (beip)  or

naa-u-th-ib-e (jhiy)  "dancing girl"
naa-u-th-il-e (jhiy)  or

15.8. Past participle in Oriya.

In Oriya, there are four types of Past participles and they are constructed as follows:

15.8.1. vs.-a. Examples:

aijh-a npde  "boiled eggs"
cindpa luga  "torn clothes"

47. These are also "compound-stem" participles where the second component is auxiliary {th-}, a variation of {ch-} "be".
15.8.2. vs.-ib ~ il-a. Examples:

aukh-il-a kath> "dryad firewood"

khæ-ib-a or p̣čor "leaf over which eaten"
kha-il-a

15.8.3. vs.-i-th ib ~ il-a. Examples:

lekh-i-th-ib-a or ḅhi "written book"

lekh-i-th-il-a
dahi-thi-b-a tojka "given money"

15.8.4. vs.-it>. In Skt. environment, the forms in -it> function as past participle.

likh-it> (bibruti) "written statement"

sucinta-it> (n.tɔ) "well-thought opinion"

15.9. Future Participle in Oriya.

In Oriya, the future participle is constructed by adding -tɔbyɔ, which occurs in Skt. environment.

bɔr-tɔbyɔ (kamɔ) "(work) to be done"

dæ-tɔbyɔ (cikitsalɔ) "charitable (hospital)"

15.10. Universal Participle in Oriya.

In Oriya also, the universal participles are not formally distinguishable from the past participles in
-ib-a, described in sec.15.8.2. ibid. They are distinguishable semantically only in the sense that they, unlike the past participles, are not limited by time. Examples:

koh-ib-a (ghorco) "dwelling (house)"
koh-ib-a (kotha) "words ought to be spoken"
khel-ib-a (khorco) "maintaining cost"

15.11. **Conjunctives-Proper in Oriya.**

The conjunctives proper in Oriya, which are non-finite forms of the verbs and are not limited by person and number, are of 2 types.

15.11.1. ve-i (perfective). Examples:

khel-i (za) "go after eating"
an-i (da) "give after bringing"

As in Assamese in Oriya also, this type of conjunctive can be used in duplicate or can be multiplied indefinitely depending on the sequences of actions. In some cases, the conjunctives in -i are followed by (kor) conjunctive -i, forming thereby double conjunctives without affecting the meaning. Examples:
(i) duplicate: khoj-i khoj-i "repeatedly searching"

(ii) multiple: (ghōr-e-khu)je-i, "I came, having gone

(gadha-i, kha-i home, taken bath

as-il-i and eaten"

(iii) double conjunctives: kha-i kōx-i asa "come having eaten"

15.11.2. va.-u (imperfective)

The conjunctive in -u in Oriya always occurs in
duplicate and carries the sense "while the action of the
first verbal form is being continued." Examples:

kōx-u kōx-u "while doing"

as-u as-u "while coming"


There are two types of conditional conjunctives in
Oriya. They are as follows:

15.12.1. va.-ile.

The conjunctive in -ile occurs when the finite
verb is in future or past-conditional.

kōh-ile (jibi) "(I shall go) if

(you) ask"

dē-ile (bhōlo huñnta) "(If would have been

better) if (you) give"
15.12.2. vs.-i-th-ile.

Here, a conjunctive in -i is followed by auxiliary (th-) "remain" -ile.

koh-i-th-ile (sants) "(he would have come) if (you) asked"

(bod) ho-i-th-ile (kox-nts) "(he would have done) if he were grown up"

15.13. Comparison.

From the above it is seen that the general pattern of the formations of the participles and the conjunctives in the two languages is the same. Both the languages form four types of qualifying participles, and two types of absolute participles or conjunctives. Of these, the universal participles in both the languages are formally identical with a type of past participle.

The salient features of similarity and dissimilarity between Assamese and Oriya are as follows:

15.13.1. In both the languages -a is the most productive participle forming suffix. It forms at least one type each of Present, Past, and Universal participles in
both the languages. It is generally added directly to the
vs. i but in some cases it is added to the auxiliary too.

15.13.2. In both the languages {-to:by} form the
future participles and they occur in Skt. environment.

15.13.3. The perfective conjunctive participles in
-i in Oriya functions quite parallelly with those in Asa-
ness.

15.13.4. In the second type of Present participle
and in the 2nd and 3rd types of Past participles in Oriya,
the past base in -ii varies with future base in -ib. This
is a peculiarity of Oriya and this feature is absent in
Assamese.

15.13.5. The formation of the future participle in
-sinsa in Assamese is a peculiarity and this feature is
absent in Oriya.

15.13.6. The imperfective conjunctive in Oriya usu-
ally occurs in duplicate whereas the same occurs singly in
Assamese. The duplicate use of the same in Assamese car-
ries the sense of repetition of actions.
15.13.7. The two types of conditional conjunctives in -a-h intra and -a-h-le in Assamese are the two other peculiarities, which are absent in Oriya.