SECTION II

GT 1 Non-Finite Infinitive with cah- and par etc.

S_1 \[ N_x \cdot C_1 + X^F x_1 \]

S_2 \[ N_x \cdot C_1 + \left( N_{ys1} \cdot C_2 \right) + N_{comp} + \left( \text{semejh} \right) \]

L_2^{ko} + \left( N_{xp} \cdot C_1 + \right) \left\{ \text{per}', \text{mil}', \text{suij}', \text{a}' \right\}

L_1^{pa} + \left( N_{xps2} \cdot C_1 + \right) N_{comp} + \text{ho'}l

L_2^{ko} + \left( N_{xps2} \cdot C_1 + \right) N_{comp} + \text{leg}'

\( 259 \)
The symbol $X$ in $S_1$ represents the following:

(a) $\begin{align*}
\{ \text{vin} \} \begin{cases} 
\text{ja} \\
\text{bëkh} \\
\text{per} \\
\text{cal} \\
\text{nikal} \\
\text{reh} \\
\text{dë} \\
\text{de} \\
\text{rekh} \\
\text{chor}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}$

(b) $\begin{align*}
\text{vin}^\text{Perf} \quad \{ \text{ja} \}
\end{align*}$

This rule accounts for the restricted occurrence of the infinitive (in the so-called direct case) with the verbs $\text{cah}$- 'to wish', $\text{jan}$- 'to know', $\text{sikh}$- 'to learn', $\text{chor}$- 'to leave', $\text{bhul}$- 'to forget', $\text{kar}$- 'to do', $\text{samsah}$- 'to understand', $\text{sún}$- 'to hear', $\text{dekh}$- 'to see', $\text{chûra}$- 'to cause to leave', $\text{sikha}$- 'to make someone learn', $\text{par}$- 'to happen', $\text{mil}$- 'to meet', $\text{suh}$- 'to appear', $\text{a}$- 'to come', $\text{ho}$- 'to happen to be', and $\text{leg}$- 'to be attached'.

Almost all the IISK grammars interpret the infinitive plus the verbs $\text{cah}$- and $\text{par}$- as compound verbs. Even though the number of verbs which can

1. The symbol ' with the seventeen verbs listed in the rules means that these verbs may occur with or without their permissible explicators.
occur with the infinitive in this environment is fairly limited, it is obvious that such an interpretation is contrary to the structural peculiarities of $X^{A_3}_{ii}$ plus the following verbs$^1$.

Another important fact which all grammars do not mention is that the infinitive in this environment may be a simple or a compound verb (62-63), and there is no restriction on the occurrence of explicators with the verbs cah- and per- (64-65).

(62) veh yehā se bhag jana cahta he  
'He wants to run away from here'

(63) Use yeh kam ker dēna pepega  
'He will have to do this work'

(64) veh yehā se bhag jana cah reha he  
'He is thinking of running away from here'

(65) Use yeh kam ker dēna pej jae to ...  
'If he is compelled to do this work ...'

A few examples are given below:-

1. Some grammars have more than one interpretation of the infinitive when followed by the verb cah- -- (a) as an object (Sharma,78, sec.241), and (b) as a main verb in compound verbs (Sharma,90, sec.262(a)).
(66) *veh ata he* 'He comes'

(67) *veh ylsi cahta he* 'He wishes...'

(68) *veh ana cahta he* 'He wants to come'

(69) *veh kam kerta he* 'He does the work'

(70) *veh ylsi sikhta he* [He knows...]

(71) *veh kam kerna janta he* [He knows how to do the work!]

(72) *veh kam kerna sikhta he* [He is learning how to do the work!]

(73) *veh ata he* 'He comes'

(74) *Us ko Nxp C1 ata perta mIltta he* [He has to...]

(75) *Us ko ana perta mIltta ata he* [He is allowed to come He knows how to come]
This rule generates the non-finite imperfective of \( \{ \text{vb} \} \), the non-finite perfective of \( \text{vb} \) (i.e. both \( \text{vb} \) and \( \text{vb} \) as per CS 41), and the non-finite perfective gerundive of \( \{ \text{vb} \} \), when the subject or object of the two possibilities of \( S_1 \) may be an \( N_a \) or an \( N_p \) noun, and may be same or different from the subject of \( S_2 \).

\( X \) in the above rule stands for \( \text{vb}(\gamma_1) \) as per rule PST, 1C in part I of the Section II.
Examples:

(76) mē yehā hota hā 'I am (usually) here'

(77) ap Adverb cīnta kyō kerte hē
   'Why do you worry?'

(78) mere yehā hote (hiś) ap cīnta kyō kerte hē
   'Why do you worry while I am here'

(79) surej nīkelta hē 'The run rises'

(80) śdhera Adverb dūr ho 'The darkness disappears'

(81) surej (ke) nīkelte hi śdhera dūr ho jata
    he
   '(Just) when the run rises, the darkness disappears'

(82) ap jāyge 'You will go'

(83) N2vād ('ke bīna) yeh kam na hoga
   'This work won't be done without this'

(84) ap ke jae
    ap ke jae bīna
   'This work won't be done your going'

(85) vēh pēkēr līya geya 'He was caught'

(86) Adverb sēb log bhag nīkelē
   'Everybody fled'

(87) Us ke pēkēr līya jate hi sēb log
    bhag nīkelē
   'Just as he was caught everybody fled'
The non-finite imperfective and perfective strings generated by GT 2 are different from the non-finite imperfective and perfective strings generated by GT 3 (apart from the environmental difference between them) in the respect that the former indicate time and the latter manner. We have not made use of this fact while framing the rules GT 2 and GT 3 for reasons discussed in our comments in connection with the verb ho£- on pages 128-129 in Section I of this study.

The non-finite perfective gerundive, though not entirely unknown in MSI! grammars, requires some comment. The non-finite perfective gerundive occurs in three environments, i.e., before the passive-impersonal ja- (see PST_op 10 in part I), with or without the postposition (ke) bina 'without' in the output string of GT 2 (where it is in free variation with the non-finite perfective), and when followed by the verb ker- 'to do' (88) as in PST_op 12 in part III.

(88) tUm vahS jaya karo
     'You should go there occasionally'

1. See, for example, Sharma, 80 section 246 (c).
2. See Sharma, 80 section 246 (d) who states that न्द्व and य्ं are here used as nouns in the oblique form.
The PG is distinct from the non-finite perfective for two very basic reasons — (a) the non-finite perfective is restricted only after sthiti darśaka verbs except in the output string of GT 2 where it is in free variation with PG, and in the environment of Nptime (see the rule GT 7 in part III), whereas there is no such restriction on the occurrence of the non-finite perfective gerundive, and (b) the non-finite perfective gerundive is not followed by the optional ho**Al (i.e. the forms hua, hUe etc.).

The PG of all verbs is morphologically indistinct from the non-finite perfective except the verb ja- 'to go'\(^1\) (89-92).

(89) mujh se vah scale bar bar neha jaya 

'I cannot go there again and again'

(90) tumhare \{gey\} yeh kam na hoga \{jaye\}

'This work cannot be done even if you go (there)'

(91) tumhare \{gey\} bina yeh kam na hoga \{jaye\}

'This work cannot be done without your going (there)'

1. The historical derivation of the two forms jaya and geve of the verb ja- is irrelevant to the synchronic facts of MSH.
(92) tum vaih jaya kero

'You should go there occasionally'

A few more examples of the non-finite perfective gerundive are given below (93-99).

(93) rat kahe nahi keh rehi thi (Ashu.142)

'Passing the night was impossible'

(94) ... me bina puja kiyeh jil na pungi (Prat.76)

'I will not (even) drink water without having performed puja!

(95) ... itni ratri gaye bhi jehb us ne opene kekhe me
menjrika ko upasthit puya to use ahoery bhe bina
na reha (Datt.82)

'When he found manjrika in his room so late at
night (lit. with so much night gone) he could
not but wonder'

(96) aeger bajar ka yehi reng reha to openi kemai
khaye na cuikegi (Man.7.278)

'If the state of the market remains such, our
earnings will not be used by eating'

(97) ett us se bina age bephe rehai na hui(Ti.15)

'Therefore there was no release without going
from that'

The following sentences illustrate the non-finite
perfective with or without the postposition ke bina.
(98) bina dekhe hue me semajh rehi thi ...(Lnj.50)
'I could understand without seeing (it)'

(99) mon rehe rehe hi Unhö ne śreśṭhi bhittvindak ki or dekha (Datt.77)
'He looked in the direction of Shreshthi Bhittvindak while keeping quite'
This rule generates the non-finite imperfective of all $v_{in}$ and $v_t$, and non-finite perfective of $v_{inb}$, $v_{tb}$ and $v_{tc}$ (see the rule CS 41 in Section I), when the $N_a$ subject of $S_1$ is same as the subject, object, $L_2$ or $N_\overline{x}$ of $S_2$ as mentioned in the above rule.

Examples:

(100) mē jata hū 'I go'

(101) mē Adverb Use dekhta hū 'I see him'

(102) mē {jata hū, jate hū} Use dekhta hū

'While going (there), I see him'

(103) mē jata hū 'I go'

(104) vēh mūjhe Adverb dekhta hē 'He sees me'

(105) vēh mūjhe {jata hū, jate hū} dekhta hē

'He sees me while (I am) going (there)'

(106) vēh yēhā rohega 'He will stay here'

(107) Us se Adverb ap ka kam na hoga 'He will not be able to do your work'

(108) Us se yēhā rehte hūse ap ka kam na hoga 'He will not be able to do your work while (he is) staying here'

(109) mē gāya tha 'I went'

(110) mūjhe Adverb raste mē lajkā dīkhlai pēra tha 'I happened to see the boy on the way'

(111) mūjhe raste mē jate hūe lajkā dīkhlai pēra tha 'I happened to see the boy while I was going on the way'
(112) lapka geya tha 'The boy went'

(113) mujhe raste mā lapka Adverb

 disclosed pēra tha

 'I happened to see the boy on the way'

(114) mujhe raste mā lapka {jata hūa}

 disclosed pēra tha

 'I happened to see the boy on the way while (he was) going (there)'

The following sentences illustrate some further occurrences of the non-finite imperfective in HSH.

(115) kisi dūkhī menūšy ko aśvasen dēte samey menūšy

 kuch bephaker bolta hē (Ban.107)

 'While consoling a person in trouble one exaggerates somewhat'

(116) ēpene dēś mē rōhte samey hi Unhō ne sanskrit

 or isai hindī ka əcchā sbhīnas kēr liya tha(Ban.5)

 'While staying in her country she had obtained a good grasp of Sanskrit and Christian Hindi'

(117) śila Use mence ki puri ceṣṭā kērti pēr mante

 samey vēh Use marna ʃūru kēr dēta (Chand.136)

 'Shila tries hard to persuade him but when she is persuading him he starts beating her'

(118) hori Use jate dekhta hūa ēpēna kēleja thēpēda

 kērti reha (God.28)

 'Hori seeing him go felt fulfilled (lit. was cooling his heart)'
The first two possibilities of the output sentence of GT 3 are well recognized in MSH grammars. The latter two possibilities are not mentioned in any grammatical treatise on MSH known to us\textsuperscript{1}.

Not all the possibilities of the embedded non-finite imperfective generated by GT 3 are equally preferred with all the $V_x$-verbs in MSH. For instance the possibility $v^A_2ii$ occurs so frequently with the verbs $\text{phIr}$- 'to move around' and $\text{ghum}$ 'to stroll', that on the surface they look like $v^\text{Imperf}ii\_2in$.

A few examples of $v^A_2ii + \{\text{ghum}\}$ are given below.

\begin{enumerate}
\item[(121)] būrkū mē $\text{lipe}$_khor $\text{sa}$_rēk $\text{pe}$_r ... $\text{cē}$_nēvañī yōha $\text{gē}$_rārō ke $\text{gē}$_r $\text{sōb}$ ko $\text{dī}$_khañī $\text{ghum}$_tī $\text{hē}$ (Than. 88)
\begin{quote}
'The women who normally walk around enveloped in veils, are here showing off the bottoms of their pantaloons'
\end{quote}
\item[(122)] $\text{hē}$_m $\text{lo}$_g$ $\text{kīlē}$ ko $\text{mē}$_nĪ$\text{drō}$ ko $\text{dekhtē}$ $\text{phÍr}$_e (D.P. 7)
\end{enumerate}

\textsuperscript{1} Burton-Page lists some examples (119-120)
\begin{enumerate}
\item[(119)] ($\text{mu}$_jhe $\text{vahī}$ $\text{ba}$$_\text{thē}$ $\text{hūe}$) yah $\text{samacar}$ $\text{prapt}$ $\text{hūa}$ 'I received this news seated there'
\item[(120)] ($\text{tūm}$ ko $\text{se}$_e $\text{kōrē}$ $\text{hūe}$) $\text{laj}$ $\text{nē}$_hī $\text{ati}$ 'Aren't you ashamed to be doing such a thing' but remarks on page 106 that 'parentheses have been used round expressions not immediately germane to the analysis'.
\end{enumerate}

Also refer to Zide and Zide\textsuperscript{2} for some discussion on the problem.
We walked around looking at the temples of the fort'

(123) ... ur ve hē ki aśliyēt Uchalti phīrti hē (Than.12)

'... and she is the one who will expose us'

(124) nehi to na jāné kēhā kehā bhāṭekti phīrti (Sud.61)

'Otherwise I would not know my way out'

Similar is the case of the verb cāl- 'to move'
as a non-finite verb with the A2ii when followed by
the Vx-verb bēn- 'to become'. The string cēltā bēn-
'to go away' has become quite idiomatic in the
language.

The strings \{\text{v}_{\text{in}}, A2 \text{bēn-} \} (125) commonly

(125) Mūjhi se cēltā na bēna

'I could not walk'
treated as compound verbs with bēn- is a variety of
of the output sentence (125) of GT 3, with \L_{\text{Post}_{\text{a}}+N_{x}^{\text{p}} C_{1}}

(126) \L_{\text{Post}_{\text{a}}+N_{x}^{\text{p}} C_{1}+\text{v}_{\text{in}}+A_{2}(\text{ho}^{\text{Al}})+V_{\text{in}}}

obligatorily deleted (see PST_{\text{t}5} in part III).

The following sentences illustrate the concord
possibilities of the output sentence of GT 3.

\[ N_{x} \] or \[ N_{y} \] of the output sentence of GT 3.
(127) lêrka  [bêthâ (hûa) jãega
} bhagta_i
'The boy will go "sitting".

(128) lêrke  [bêthe (hûe) jãêge
} bhagte_i
'Boys will go "sitting".

(129) lêrki  [bêthi (hûi) jãêgi
} bhagti_i
'The girl will go "sitting".

(130) lêrkîyû  [bêthi (hûi) jãêgi
} bhagti_i
'Girls will go "sitting".

(131) lêrke ko bêthâ (hûa)

(132) me ne lêrki ko {bêthâ (hûa)} {bêthi (hûi)}
     {bêthe (hûe)}

(133) lêrkô ko {bêthâ (hûa)} {bêthe (hûe)}

(134) lêrkîyû ko {bêthâ (hûa)} {bêthi (hûi)}

'I saw "the boy" sitting'
The plural forms of the non-finite verbs in the above noted sentences should not be confused with the $\{A1\}$ (ho"$^\sim A1$) endings with these verbs.

In addition to the abovenoted concordial possibilities between the subject or object and the non-finite verb strings of GT $3$, there are constraints on the occurrence of concord between the subject and the $L_2$ and the non-finite imperfective and perfective, depending upon the occurrence of $N_x$ with $C_1(1)$, $ko$ (2) or $ne$ (3), and the $L_2$ with various listed postpositions.

(1) $m\check{e}$ $\{jat\ h\U h\}$ Use dekhta $h\U$

'I, while going, see him'

(2) $\check{m}\U j\U h\U$ jat\ h\U $\U$ se dekhna $h\U$

'I have to see him while (I am) going (there)'

(3) $m\check{e}$ ne jat\ h\U Us ko dekha

'I, while going' saw him'
(4) Us se yeha rehte hue kam na hoga

'He, while staying here, will not be able to do the work'

These constraints require an obligatory PST rule which can be introduced in the grammar after the replacement of $G_1$-concord (between $N_x$ and the finite verb) by $ko$ (with both intransitive and transitive verbs in tenses of the non-aspectual indicative) and by $ne$ (with transitive verbs in tenses of the perfective aspect) is taken care of.
X in the above rule stands for \( \{ v \in (v_X) \} \),

\( Y \) for \( v_t\) and \( Z \) for \( v_t \) as per PST_10, and \( Z \) for

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{dikh} \} & \quad \{ \text{per} \} \\
\{ \text{sūn} \} & \quad \{ \text{de} \}
\end{align*}
\]
as per PST_op_6.

This rule generates the non-finite conjunctive of the \( X, Y \) and \( Z \) verbs as per conditions stated in the above noted rule.

**Examples:**

(139) \text{vēh ayega} 'He will come'

(140) \text{vēh Adverb khana khayega} 'He will eat'

(141) \text{vēh khana aker khayega} 'He will come and eat'

(142) \text{mē yēhā aṣga} 'I will come here'

(143) \text{mūjh se Adverb koi kam na hoga} 'I will not able to do anything'

(144) \text{mūjh se yēhā aker koi kam na hoga} 'I will not be able to do anything (after/if) I come here'

(145) \text{ap yēhā rēhēge} 'You will remain here'

(146) \text{mūjh se ap ka koi kam na hoga} 'I will not be able to do anything for you'

(147) \text{mūjh se ap ka yēhā rēhker koi kam na hoga} 'I will not be able to do anything for you (if) you remain here'
(148) Us ne epene bhai ki mrityu ka semacar sUna
'She heard the news of his brother’s death'

(149) Use Adverb koi dukkh na hua
'He did not feel sorry'

(150) Use epene bhai ki mrityu ka semacar sUnker koi dukkh na hua
'He did not feel sorry on hearing the news of his brother’s death'

(151) striyo pUrUDo dvara svetentr
'men are considered by men to be independent'

(152) striyo ke dvara Adverb samaj ka kelya
'The well-being of society can be brought by women'

(153) pUrUDo ke dvara sventr mani jaker
'striyo ke dvara samaj ka kelya
'Being considered independent by men women can bring about the well-being of society'
(154) \textit{stri} \textit{sadly} se \textit{tUcch samjhi jati he}  
'Woman has been considered insignificant for centuries'

(155) \textit{stri} ko \textit{Adverb} \textit{epane preti}  
\textit{khed nehi hota}  
'Woman does not feel sorry for herself'

(156) \textit{sadly} se \textit{tUcch samjhi jaker bhi}  
\textit{stri ko \textit{epane preti} \textit{khed nehi hota}}\footnote{For the obligatory occurrence of \textit{bhi} in (156) and of \textit{hi} in (159) above, see our remarks on \textit{Negation} in Appendix II.}  
'Even though she has been considered insignificant for centuries, woman does not feel sorry for herself'

(157) \textit{stri} \textit{pUrU\text{\^{a}}} \textit{ke dvara \textit{tUcch samjhi}}  
\textit{jati he}  
'Woman is considered insignificant by man'

(158) \textit{stri} \textit{Adverb} \textit{epane Utthan ke preyetn kerti he}  
'Woman strives to better herself'

(159) \textit{pUrU\text{\^{a}}} \textit{ke dvara \textit{tUcch samjhi jaker hi}  
\textit{stri epane Utthan ke preyetn kerti he}  
'When she is considered insignificant by man, woman strives to better herself'
(160) ap age celāge
— 'You will go ahead'

(161) yeh bat ap ko Adverb nükson
pēhūcaegi
'This will bring harm to you'

(162) yeh bat ap ko age celker nükson
pēhūcaegi
'This will bring harm to you in future'

(163) mujhe leṛka dīkhlaī pēṛa
'The boy appeared to me'

(164) leṛka Adverb kēḥt celā geya
'Where did the boy go?'

(165) mujhe dīkhlaī pēṛkē leṛka kēḥa
celā geya
'Where did the boy go after he appeared to me?'

(166) mē yeh janta ḥū
'I know this'

(167) mujhe Adverb behūt presennta ḥē
'I am very happy'

(168) mujhe yeh jankēr behūt presennta ḥē
'Knowing this I am very happy'
The conjunctive marker -ker has three variant forms -ker, -ke and -kerke. The form -ker occurs most frequently after all the verbs except ker-'to do', and -ke (exclusively) after the verb ker-'to do'. Occasionally -kerke is also found in place of -ker (169).

(169) ... or Us dharpa ko gehra kerte jana hoga legatar thore thore erse se ap ka jikr kerke, ap ke sambandh mē khabe kerke ... (S.S.197)
'... we will have to keep on deepening that feeling continually mentioning you every little while, giving news concerning you...

The non-finite conjunctive marker -ker is optionally elided in all its occurrences in the environment of comma intonation in MSH1(170-174).

(170) ... to Us sāmya tek vēh ēpene kīsi aradhya dev ka dhyan ker, ēvesy hi sāmadhi loga, bēthā hoga2

1. Pending a systematic investigation of MSH intonation, we have designated the intonation involved in the above examples as comma intonation.
2. The string loga bēthā hoga in this example is ambiguous, and can also be interpreted as vt En.
...then at that time meditating on his venerable god, he certainly would have sat entranced'

(171) kintu Is bar acary śīy ke mūkh se jīgyaśa periṣkāt karte praśn ko sūn, Uske mūkh par kīncīt cepālta ka sa bhāv khel Uṭhā (Datt.98)

'But this time hearing the question indicative of enquiry from the mouth of Acharya Shishya, a rather unsure expression played across his face'

(172) ... or donō ko rote cīllate chūr, kamun ka grāṇth begal mē debo, kalej park ki rah li (Man.7.130)

'...and he, leaving the two crying and screaming, tucking the law-book under his arm, took off for College Park'

(173) ek dīn medhyan ke kevel kūch sāmey pēscat hi ek dhuli dhusrīt āsvarohi ne gānmaḥanagāri ke ek viśāl prasad ki periṣhi mē preveś kiya or vāṭika pēth ko parkēr mūkhy dvār ke sāmūkh s, rūk, khaṛa ho goya (Datt.61)

'One day, just a little before noon, one dust covered horseman entered the environs of a big palace of Ganamahanagari, and crossing over the garden path, came before the main door, stopped and stood'
(174) pīta ne kaha — kya laṅke ko khali laṅa,
le cett (A.D.64)
'The father said — Should I take the boy back empty handed?'

The optional elision of -kar, as illustrated in the above examples, should not be confused with its obligatory omission in the environments where the E lin and E lt explicators are optionally dropped (see PSTop 17 Deletion of Explicators).
GT 5  Non-Finite Infinitive with X-Verbs

\[
\begin{align*}
& S_1 \quad N^a x_a \quad C_1 + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} B \hline D \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\quad F \quad} x_1 \\
& S_2 \quad N^a x_a \quad C_1 + N_{ved}^{ke \; lIye} \xrightarrow{\quad X \quad} F \quad x_1 \\
& S_3 \quad N^a x_a \quad C_1 + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} B \hline D \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\quad A_3^{ke \; lIye} \quad} X \quad F \quad x_1
\end{align*}
\]

B and D in the rule stand for \( \{ v_{in}, v_{in} \} \) and \( \{ ch\Uparrow \, s\Uparrow, s\Uparrow, s\Uparrow, s\Uparrow \} \) (as per GT 1) respectively.

X here stands for the following verbs as per CS 40 in Section I of this study:

- a- 'to come'
- ja- 'to go'
- cel- 'to move'
- Uth- 'to get up'
- dor- 'to run'
- beth- 'to sit down'
- nikel- 'to come/go out'
- peh\Uparrowc- 'to arrive'
- loto- 'to come back'
- bhej- 'to send'
- ceph- 'to climb up'
- kud- 'to jump'
- beph- 'to advance'
Examples:
(175) voh kam kerega 'He will do the work'
(176) veh N₂vad(‘ke lIye) ayega
‘He will come’
(177) veh kam korne ayega
‘He will come to do the work’
(178) veh mujhē motēr celana sikhayega
‘He will teach me how to drive’
(179) veh N₂vad(‘ke lIye) peshūcega
‘He will be (here)’
(180) veh mujhē motēr celana sikhane peshūcega
‘He will be here to teach me how to drive’

A few more examples are given below:
(181) yeh vehi moti orēt thi jIs se aj jhūnIya ki
batcit huī thi, ghore ko dana khūlne ēthī thi(God.277)
‘This was the same fat lady with whom Jhunia
had spoken today, she had gotten up to give
the horse some grain’
(182) jīn penguin tattvō per tūmhari sthapna he Unhi
pēr vījey pene celā ho (S.S.266)
‘You are moving ahead to capture the very five
elements which make up your being’
(183) ek dīn bhūla hori ke gher bhusa lene celā atā he
(N.D.131)
‘One day Bhula comes along to Hori’s house to
take some chaff’
(184) सम तक प्रतिक्षा करके घुमने पहिले निकल गया था (S.S.57)

'After waiting until evening he had gone out to wander around'

(185) लेराज्जरा ... पास की ज्होरी से दोनों
महामुखवों के लिये कहत लेने दोरा (God.100)

'The woodcutter ran to bring a cot for these gentlemen from the nearby hut'

(186) दोनों सेज्जन पहिरे जो खेलने बेठे के तिन 
बेज गये (Prem.156)

'The two gentlemen just sat down to play and it was three O'clock'
GT 6 Non-Finite Infinitive with de-, pa-, log-, a-, and ja-
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For the values of the symbols B and D see explanation under GT 5.

G stands for the output string of PST$_{op}$ 10 with or without the output strings of GT 2 and GT 4 as follows:-

\[
\begin{align*}
\left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{vin} \\
v_t
\end{array} \right\} (v_y) \quad ^{PGi}i \quad j_a \\
\left\{ \begin{array}{c}
v_t(v_y) \\
\end{array} \right\}
\end{align*}
\]

H refers to \[
\begin{align*}
\left\{ \begin{array}{c}
dlclhl \\
\end{array} \right\}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sun} \\
\text{sujh}
\end{align*}
\]

as per PST$_{op}$ 6.

J stands for the following output verb strings of GT 1:-

\[
\begin{align*}
\left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{per} \\
mil
\end{array} \right\}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sujh} \\
\text{a.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N comp}^+ \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{ho} \\
\text{leg}
\end{array} \right\}
\end{align*}
\]

Y stands for the verbs a- 'to come' and ja- 'to go' with or without their following permissible explicators.
This rule generates the non-finite infinitive of the verbs B, D, G, H, and J with the verbs \text{de}- 'to give', \text{pa}- 'to obtain', and \text{lag}- 'to begin to' in the environment of both $N_xa$ and $N_{xp}$; and with the verbs \text{a}- 'to come' and \text{ja}- 'to go' in the environment of $N_{xp}$ only.

**Examples:**

(187) mē jaega 'I will go!

(188) vēh mūjhe $N_{2\text{vad}}(\{\text{ko} \quad \text{ke līye}\})$ dega

   'He will let me ...'

(189) vēh mūjhe $\begin{cases} \text{ko} \\ \text{ke līye} \end{cases}$ dega

   jane

   jane

   'He will give me (something) to go'

(190) lēpke se cēla jayga 'The boy will be able to walk'

(191) lēpke se $N_{2\text{vad}}(\text{post}_d)$ lēgega

   'The boy will begin to...

(192) lēpke se cēla jane lēgega

   'The boy will begin to walk'

1. The symbol ' with the verbs de-, pa-, lag-, a-, and ja- means that these verbs may occur with or without their permissible explicators.
The occurrence of post\textsubscript{d}-postpositions after the non-finite infinitive generated by GT 5 and GT 6 is somewhat debatable. \textit{me} occurs as a post\textsubscript{d} postposition in the environment of the verb \textit{lag-}, and both \textit{ko} and \textit{ke\textsubscript{lye}} are possible in the environment of all the other verbs.

A few more examples of sentences illustrating the non-finite infinitive with the verbs \textit{de-}, \textit{pa-}, \textit{lag-}, \textit{a-}, and \textit{ja-} are given below.

(196) \textsc{daroga} ji Unh\texthbox{\textsubscript{e}} \texttildelow{\textsubscript{t}} b\textsc{ina} jemin per na be\textsc{thne} dete (Han.7.165)
\begin{quote}
'Daroga ji would not let him sit on the ground without a mat'
\end{quote}

(197) sen\textsc{kuc}It ran\textsc{jan} pas to a go\textsc{ya}, per veh ke\textsc{na} cahta tha -- dh\textsc{enyvad} me\textsc{ger} mujhe bhi\textsc{g} hi jane di\textsc{lye} (Chand.12)
\begin{quote}
'Hesitant Ranjan came close, but he wanted to say --- thank you! but let me get wet'
\end{quote}
(193) मे ने सोचा — इतनी छोटी वस्त्र यह मे यवन के द्वार पर हि एक्षि तेरह से नोहि पेहुचने पैया हु... (Laj.157)

'I thought, when I have not been able to reach the door of youth well at this young age...'

(194) इस धन से सेना रखी जाने लगी शक्तियाँ
क्षरिदे जाने लगे (S.S.236)

'Armies began to be maintained with this money, arms began to be bought'

(195) सुमन की ओर से अनेक लाइट सेब कपड़ी
तेज़ दिखाई देने लगी थी (S.S.55)

'The headlights of the car coming from Sumna had begun to appear quite bright'

(196) दूर से त्रैन की सुनने लगी (S.S.11)

'The noise of the train began to be heard from a distance'

(198) एसा जन पैने लगता है कि... कि एब वेह केब्ही
लोंकर ना अग्नि (Laj.71)

'Sometimes it begins to seem as if... she will never return'

(199) ये करपाया उन बंकों लिए उठाने लिए है (Bank.11)

'These cots have been put up to carry the dead bodies of those gangsters'

(200) दोपहर होने जा रहा था लेकिन वेह सेंगयहिन
बेठा था।

'It was almost noon but he was sitting blankly'