CHAPTER 5

Verb Morphology

Verb stems can be conjugated for tenses and moods. They take suffixes for person, number and gender.

\[
\text{Verbs} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{Finite} \\
\text{Nonfinite} \\
\text{Negative}
\end{cases}
\]

A) Finite verbs can be inflected for the following tenses and moods.

**Tenses:**

i) Present

ii) Past

iii) Present continuous

iv) Past continuous

v) Perfect-present

vi) Perfect-past

vii) Future

**Moods:**

i) Imperative

ii) Permissive

iii) Potential (Probable)
iv) Intensitive or abilitative
v) definitive or mandatory
vi) simultaneous
vii) hortative

B) **Non-finite forms of verbs:**

i) Infinitive of purpose
ii) The Gerundial
iii) The conditional
iv) Participles

C) **Negative particles going with verbal forms:**

ni, koni, na, mat

**Detailed description:**

A) **Tenses :** i) Present:

Structure: Verb stem + tense marker + auxiliary verb

forms of cha - be

Consonant ending stems are conjugated as follows:

kar - do
Observations:

a) Suffixes

- **-cu, -ca** I P sg & pl
- **-ci, -co** II P sg & pl
- **-ca** III P both sg and pl.

b) *kar* - stem

*kar* - *karu*: before **-cu**

*kar* - *kara*: " **-ca**:

*kar* - *kare*: " **-ci**

*kar* - *karo*: " **-co**

*kar* - *kara*: " **ca**.

c) There is no gender distinction in the forms. Female speakers use the same forms.

*Vowel ending stems*: stems ending in **-o, -a** and **-i** are conjugated like *jo* - *go* and *pi* - *drink.*

*jo* - *go*; a: - *come*, ga: - *sing* etc.
Observations: (a) The suffixes are the same.

(b) In the verbal stem the following changes take place.

ja:u; before cu
ja:ma; " ca:
ja:ye; " ci - y- is onglide
ja:ye;) " ca
ja:wa } " ca
ja:wo: " co -w- is onglide.

pi - drink

The same observations as above.
Stems ending in vowels -a and -u.

ra - be, live, In these verbs the stem
la - accept, take ending vowel is dropped before
ka - say the addition of suffixes.
da - give

Forms of da - give

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>du:ou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>de:ci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>daca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

da - ðu: before cu

da: " ca:
de: " ci
do " co
da " ca

Forms of la - take, accept

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>lu:cu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>le:ci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>laca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lu $\rightarrow$ lu: before cu

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la:</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le:</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo:</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forms of lu - wipe

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg</td>
<td>pl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>luwu:cu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>luye:ci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>luwsca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suffixes -cu, -ca:, -ci, -co and -ca are the forms of the auxiliary verb cha - be. The aspiration is lost.

Forms of cha - be

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg</td>
<td>pl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>ma chu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>tu chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>u:cha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

u: a: first person )
i o second person ) are tense markers)
a a third person )
ii) Past tense:

Structure: verb stem + suffix

suffixes:
- o sg. for all persons (Masculine)
- e pl. for all persons ( )
- i sg & pl for all persons (feminine)

Example

kar - do
ki:do - past base

I, II, III sg. ki:do (male)
I, II, III pl. ki:de (male)
I, II, III sg.pl. ki:di (female)

Further examples:

tar - float taro, tare, tari
pad - fall pado, pade, padi
ma:r - strike ma:ro, ma:re, ma:ri
ghas - rub ghaso, ghase, ghasi

Some verb stems have typical allomorphs functioning as past bases before the past - suffixes.

A few are listed below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb stem</th>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>past base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kar</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>kid:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:s</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>best:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dha:s</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>dhai/t/dha:s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kho</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>khaid:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uber</td>
<td>stand</td>
<td>ub/ubr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baga:</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>baga:y:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
<td>drink</td>
<td>pid:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>a:y:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra</td>
<td>be, live</td>
<td>r:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>g:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cu</td>
<td>leak</td>
<td>cui:y:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lag</td>
<td>stick</td>
<td>legg:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>say</td>
<td>k:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>dist:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so</td>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>sut:- so:y:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dho</td>
<td>wash</td>
<td>dho:y:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>lid:- l:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>din d:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bala:</td>
<td>call</td>
<td>bala:y:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro</td>
<td>cry</td>
<td>ro:y:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga:</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>ga:y:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca:l</td>
<td>walk</td>
<td>ca:l ca:l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>wet - wett</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
iii) **Present continuous:**

Structure: Verb stem + suffix continuous + present auxiliary suffixes.

`kar - do`

**Verb stems ending in -a and -o vowels change their base to -e: and -a: respectively.**
Examples:

- ka - tell ke:roc u I P sg
- la - take le:ro ca III P sg
- da - give de:ri:ca III P sg & pl (Fem)
- wa - be we:ro:ca III P sg
- jo - go ja:ro:ci II P sg
- kho - eat kha:ro:ci II P sg

But verb so - sleep does not change its base.

- soru:cu
  - I am sleeping.

Similar is the case with dho - wash.

Past continuous:

- Structure: Verb stem + suffix continuous + past auxiliary suffixes.

- ker - do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>karro:to</td>
<td>karre:te -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I was doing</td>
<td>We were doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>karro:to</td>
<td>karre:te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You were doing</td>
<td>You were doing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the above forms -ro: -re: and -ri: are suffixes indicative of continuous action.

- **ro**: sg for all persons (Mas)
- **re**: pl for all persons (Mas)
- **ri**: sg & pl for all persons (Fem)

**kar** - common stem

Suffixes -to, -te and -ti are past auxiliaries

- **to**: sg for all persons (Mas)
- **te**: pl for all persons (Mas)
- **ti**: sg & pl for all persons (Fem)

The verb stems ending in -a and -o vowels have their bases ending in -e: and -a: respectively.

- **ka**: tell ke:ro:to
- **la**: take le:ro:to
- **jo**: go ja:ri:ti
- **kho**: kho:ri:ti
But the verb so - sleep, does not change its base.

sorojto - he, I, was sleeping

Similar is the case with dho - wash.

1) **Perfect present:**

Structure: Past form of verb + present auxiliary suffixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>kiːdoːcu</td>
<td>kiːdeːca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I have done</td>
<td>We have done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>kiːdoːci</td>
<td>kiːdeːco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have done</td>
<td>You have done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>kiːdoːca</td>
<td>kiːdeːca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He has done</td>
<td>They have done (Mas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kiːdiːca</td>
<td>kiːdiːca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She has done</td>
<td>They have done (Fem)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The auxiliary suffixes are added to the respective past tense forms.
i.e.  
-\text{cu} is added to I person sg ki:\text{do}  
-\text{ca}: is added to I person pl ki:\text{de}  
-\text{ci} is added to II person sg ki:\text{do}  
-\text{co} is added to II person pl ki:\text{de}  
-\text{ca} is added to III person sg ki:\text{do}  
-\text{ca} is added to III person pl ki:\text{de}  
-\text{ca} is added to III person Fem sg. & pl. ki:\text{di}  

All short vowels at the end of the forms of past tense are lengthened.

I person forms of female speakers:

ma ki:di:cu (sg)  ham ki:di:ca: (pl)

II person Fem. forms:

tu ki:di:ci (sg)  tam ki:di:co (pl)

vi) \underline{Perfect - past}

\textbf{Structure:} Past form of verb + past auxiliary suffixes  
Past auxiliary suffixes are -to, -te, -ti

\text{kar} \quad \text{do}
The forms of past tense are taken as bases.
Then the suffixes -to, -te, -ti are added to get
the past-perfect forms.

'-to' is added to the sg. forms of the three persons
to give masculine forms.

-te is added to the plural forms of the three
persons to give masculine forms.

'-ti' is added to the feminine past forms of the
three persons to give feminine forms.

All short vowels at the end of the forms of past
tense are lengthened.
vii) **Future tense**

Normally present tense forms are used to convey the future sense. Sometimes words indicative of future time are used along with the present tense forms:

*ma sawa:ir ja:u:cu*

I will go tomorrow

But the sense of the future tense is expressed in another way by using the morpheme 'wa:l ^wa:lo' along with the present auxiliary suffixes.

Then its structure would be:

Verb base + wa:l \^wa:lo + present auxiliary suffixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb base</th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>karewa:locu</td>
<td>karewa:loc (Mas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I will do</td>
<td>We will do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>karewa:loci</td>
<td>karewa:loc (Mas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You will do</td>
<td>You will do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>karewa:loca</td>
<td>karewa:loc (Mas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He will do</td>
<td>They will do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>karewa:loc (Fem)</td>
<td>They will do (Fem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She will do</td>
<td>They will do (Fem)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I P Female speaker:
karewa: cu (sg) karewa: ca: (pl)

II P Feminine forms:
karewa: ci (sg) karewa: co

kare - is the verbal base for all forms.

wa:l — wa:lo in sg. forms (Mas)
wa:l wa:l in pl. forms (Mas)
wa:l wa:l in sg. & pl. forms (Fem)

The auxiliary suffixes cu, ca:, ci, co, ca are added after allomorphs of -watl according to number and person.

The verbal bases of the vowel ending stems will be as follows:

jo - go - jaiye
kho - eat - kha:yе-
so - sleep - so:yе-
sa: - sing - ga:yе
ro - cry - ro:yе
ra - be - re-
da - give - de
la - take - le-
ka - say - ke-
pi - drink - pi:yе-

Moods:
1. Imperative
It expresses command or request. Forms of first and second person are available.

Structure: Verb stem + imperative suffix.

The suffixes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>u.</td>
<td>a:/ma:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>-o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

kar - do consonant ending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>karu</td>
<td>kara:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>karo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowel ending:

jo - go

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>jau</td>
<td>ja:ma:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>jo</td>
<td>ja:o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But so - sleep

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>so:u</td>
<td>so:ma:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>so</td>
<td>so:wo (w on glide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs of ra - be type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>ru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>ra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

pi - drink

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>piu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>pi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Permissive: Expresses permission. Same form is used for all persons, numbers and genders.

Structure: Verb stem + e + da

dhais - run

Examples: dhaise da. Let ..... run,
kar - do; kare da - let ..... do
jo - go; saja ye da - let ..... go
-y is on glide
kho - eat kho: ye da - let ..... eat
so - sleep. so: ye da - let ..... sleep
ou - leak ou: ye da - let ..... leak
pi - drink - piiye da - let ..... drink
These forms are used with accusative case forms of nouns or pronouns.

man dhaːse da - let me run
hammuːn dhaːsedə - let us run
oːn dhaːse da - let him run
choːrain soːyeda - let the boy sleep

iii) Potential (probable)

It expresses the probability of action. It has the sense of may in English.

Structure: Verb stem + potential suffixes.

Examples: kar - do consonant ending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>karu</td>
<td>kera:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I may do)</td>
<td>(We may do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>kareːs</td>
<td>karo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>kariːya</td>
<td>kariːya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowel - ending stems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>jaːu</td>
<td>jaːmaː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>jaːyeːs</td>
<td>jaːwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>jaːwa</td>
<td>jaːwa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
la. - take

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{sg} & \text{pl} \\
I P & lu \quad la; \\
II P & le:s \quad lo \\
III P & li:ya \quad li:ya
\end{array}\]

The potential suffixes are:

\[\begin{array}{lll}
I P & u & a/ma; \\
II P & e:s & -o \\
III P & i:ya/wa & i:ya/wa
\end{array}\]

There is no change in the consonant ending stems. Stems jo, kho are changed to ja: and kha:; in the third person they take suffix -wa. The first person plural suffix for all vowel ending stems is -ma:

e.g. lu:ma:, pi:ma; so:ma; etc.

The sg. and pl. forms of the I P are the same as those of Imperative.

iv) Intensitive of abilitative:

It expresses the intension or ability to do certain action.
Structure: Verb stem + abilitative suffixes.

The suffixes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Sg</th>
<th>Pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>iua</td>
<td>-ias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>-ias/ias</td>
<td>-io</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>-iiya</td>
<td>-iiya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples: kar - do - consonant ending stems.

The stem remains unchanged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Sg</th>
<th>Pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I P</td>
<td>kariu</td>
<td>karia:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I can do</td>
<td>We can do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II P</td>
<td>kariis</td>
<td>kario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can do</td>
<td>You can do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>kari:ya</td>
<td>kari:ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he, she can do</td>
<td>They can do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowel ending stems:

Stems jo and kho are changed to ja: and kha:
Stems like so - sleep, dho - wash, ro - cry and
lu - wipe, cu - leak, do not change their bases. Whereas
stems like da - give, la - take and ra - be, loose their
vowel component when suffixes are added.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>jaiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>jaiis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>jaiiya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

v) Definitive or Mandatory:

It expresses obligation or compulsion of action.
The form is common to all persons, genders and numbers.
It expresses the sense of must, should in English.

Structure: Verb stem + nu nuij
Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Middle Chickasaw</th>
<th>Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>kar - do</td>
<td>karnu/nu:j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar - die</td>
<td>marnu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhais - run</td>
<td>dhaitsu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo - go</td>
<td>jainu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kho - eat</td>
<td>khaitsu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi - drink</td>
<td>pitsu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so - sleep</td>
<td>sotnu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ram - play</td>
<td>ramnu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro - cry</td>
<td>roitsu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do - give</td>
<td>deitsu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lu - wipe</td>
<td>luinu/nu:j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observation: Change of verb stems, before the suffixes, follows the usual pattern.

There is no change in consonant ending verbs.

jo, kho - change to ja:; and kha;

No change in so, dho, ro and pi and lu stems.

da, la, ra .... change to de:; le: and re:

The phoneme /n/ is sometimes cerebralised to /n/, generally in a stem that has /r/, /s/ and/or /k/ phonemes.
vi) **Simultaneous**: Expresses the taking place of two actions at the same time. Often the first verbal form is repeated.

**Examples**: dha:s to a:iyo - he came running.

- dha:s to dha:s to pa:co di:to
  - While running (he) looked back.

- bha:id to bha:id to a:da:iyo
  - While tying (he) cried.

- kha:to kha:to dha:so
  - While eating (he) ran

- ja:to ja:to pado
  - While going (he) fell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg</th>
<th>pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mas</td>
<td>karto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem</td>
<td>karti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

vii) **Hortative**: It expresses wish; desire and liking.

**Structure**: Verb stem + u + ke:ro/ke:ri+ present auxiliary forms.
Examples:

ma kaːm karu keːroca
I desire to work

ham kaːm karu keːroca;
We desire to work.

uː waːte karu keːroca
he wants to speak

uː waːte karu keːroca (fem)
she likes to speak

uːru keːroca
He wants to stay

(B) Nonfinite forms of verbs

i) Infinitive of purpose:

Structure: Verb stem + Infinitive suffix

Infinitive suffix: eːn ~ eːna ~ yeːn ~ yeːna

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vs</th>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>Infinitive form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mar</td>
<td>die</td>
<td>mareːn(a) - to die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kar</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>karːn(a) - to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ram</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>rameːn(a) -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deːk</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>deːkeːn(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hitnd  wander  hi:nde:n(a)
ka:t  out  ka:te:n(a)
bhal  meet  bhale:n(a)
dhais  run  dha:se:n(a)
dhuind  search  dhu:nde:n(a)

(b) kho  eat  kha:yeyn(a)
jo  go  ja:yeyn(a)
pi  drink  pi:yeyn(a)
baga:  throw  baga:yeyn(a)
bala:  call  bala:yeyn(a)
ocu  leak  cui:yeyn(a)
lu  wipe  lu:yeyn(a)
a:  come  a:yeyn(a)

(c) ka  say  ke:n(a)
ra  be, live  re:n(a)
da .  give  de:n(a)
wa  be  we:n(a)
la  take  le:n(a)

(d) so  sleep  so:yeyn(a)
ro  cry  ro:yeyn(na)
dho  wash  dho:yeyn(na)
Observations:

i) Verb stems, ending in consonants, take the suffix eːn ̃ eːn

ii) Verb stems, ending in vowels, take the suffix yeːn ̃ yeːn

iii) Some verbs ending in -o change their last vowel to -aː. But some others with -o at the end do not change their last vowel.

iv) Verbs ending in -a change that vowel to eː.

v) All short vowels at the end of the verbs are lengthened.

The Gerundial:

Structure: Verb stem + Gerundial suffix

Gerundial suffix: an ̃ an ̃ tanːin

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Gerundial Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kar</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>karan - having done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mair</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>mairan - having hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bher</td>
<td>fill</td>
<td>bharan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakaːd</td>
<td>catch</td>
<td>pakaːdan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kast</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>kast an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siːk</td>
<td>learn</td>
<td>siːk an</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observations

1) The suffix -an comes after verb stems ending in consonants.
ii) -n follows verb stems ending in vowels.
Verb stems like jo - go, kho - eat are changed to
dai and kha.
Verb stems ending in -a change their bases to -e:
da - de etc. Form kan of ka - to say is more often
used.

iii) The stem ending vowels -i, -u, and -o are lengthened.

iv) The allomorph -tain comes after the above gerundial
bases to produce alternative forms.
kar tain, jaitain, sa:tain,
luitain, le:tain etc.

(iii) Conditional:

Structure: Finite verb form + suffix -to

The conditional verbal form is obtained by suffixing
the morpheme -to to the verbal forms of any person, number
and gender. The form has the sense of 'if'.

Examples:

paini pedato - if it rains ....
paini pedato - if it rained.....
u: dhasato - if he runs
u: dhasoto - if he ran
(iv) **Participles:**

**Present or potential participles:** These function as adjectives qualifying the noun words.

**Structure:** Verb stem + suffix

The suffixes are `-iro - ye:ro`

**Examples:** `kare:ro. ka:m - the work that has to be done.`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vs</th>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>participle form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td><em>ram</em></td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>lak</em></td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>phar</em></td>
<td>turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>kait</em></td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>dhai</em></td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>ma:</em></td>
<td>hit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) `kho` | eat | kha:ye:ro |
| `jo` | go | ja:ye:ro |
| `pi` | drink | pi:ye:ro |
| `cu` | leak | cu:ye:ro |
The suffix -e:ro comes after consonant ending verb stems. -ye:ro comes after vowel ending verb stems. The preceding vowels are lengthened -a ending verbs are changed to -e: ending ones. -o ending verbs are changed to -at ending ones.

(2) Past participles: These participles function as adjectives preceding the nouns. They convey past sense.

Structure: III person past form of verb stem + ёако.

Examples:

mar jo - die margo ёако ма:нас
dead man
margi ёако та:ндри
dead woman
dha's jo - run away, dha'sgo jako cho:ra:  
they boy who ran.
dha'sgi jako cho:ri  
The girl who ran

kar - do
ki'do jako ma'n as
ki'di jako ta:ndri  
The man/woman who did.

kho - eat
kha'do jako ma'nas
kha'di jako ta:ndri  
The man/woman who ate

so - sleep
sute jako ghoids  
The horse/mare who slept

lak - write
lako jako cho:ra:
laki jako cho:ri

hara: - defeat
hara:yo jako .....  
hara:yti jako .....
da - give
di: no jako .......
di: ni jako ........
ka - say
ko jako ........
ki jako ........
pi - drink
pi: do jako ........
pi: di jako ........
cu - leak
cu: yo jako ........
cu: yi jako ........

gai - sing
gai: yo jako ........
gai: yi jako ........

Observations: The past participle is formed by adding jako to the forms of the past tense. We get both masculine and feminine forms.

Future participles: These forms function as adjectives qualifying noun words. They convey future sense.

Structure: Verb stem + wa:lo ~ wa:li
Examples: sawair jaiye:wa:lo mas:mas

The man who will go tomorrow.

Other forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ver.</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Participle Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kar - do</td>
<td>kare:wa:lo (mas)</td>
<td>sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kare:wa:l (fem)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kare:wa:l (mas/fem)</td>
<td>pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kho - eat</td>
<td>kha:iye:wa:lo (mas)</td>
<td>sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kha:iye:wa:l (fem)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kha:iye:wa:l (mas/fem)</td>
<td>pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so - sleep</td>
<td>so:ye:wa:lo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga - sing</td>
<td>ga:ye:wa:lo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra - be</td>
<td>re:wa:lo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi - drink</td>
<td>pi:ye:wa:lo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dha - run</td>
<td>dha:se:wa:lo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observations:

The future participles are formed by adding -wa:lo - was 1 to the future tense verb bases. In forming the bases -e: is suffixed to consonant ending verbs; -ye; is suffixed to vowel ending verbs. But vowel ending stems like da - give, are changed to de:

(c) Negative participles: The verbal idea is negated by these particles.

ni - ni
na.
koni
konti
mat
che:-ni
che:i - che:iyi
kai:wa

ni - 'not'

kutra undren de:keni
The dog does not see the mouse

u: dha:seni -
he does not run

ma bha:nduni
I do not lie
It comes with the present forms of the verb. Then the present auxiliary forms are dropped. As usual these forms may convey the future sense also. The /n/ phoneme is sometimes cerebralised /n/. It follows the verb.

**na** - not

- *ma on na dimitoto ....
  If I did not see him,....
  tu na dhasis to .......  
  If you cannot run, .......

- *ma na marnu / muj ....
  I must not die.

This negative particle comes with the conditional, mandatory and potential verbal forms. The negation is not so strong. The particle comes before the verb.

**koni** - not

- *tu ka aiyokoni
  Why did you not come?
- *u; dhasiyakoni
  He may not run.
- *u; dhaso to koni
  He had not run.
- *bhaindo koni
  Did not tie.
The particle koni comes with the forms of the past tense, potential and abilitative moods. It may also come with the perfect forms. It is a strong negative. It comes after the verbal form.

**konti** - not

`u:ka aiyō konti`
Why has he not come?

`ma di:to konti`
I have never seen.

`u: dahasme: lo konti`
He has not run.

`u dhasero konti`
He is not running

`ma bhasndro konti`
I am not tying.

This particle comes along with the verbal forms of perfect (past and present) and continuous action. It is also a strong negative. It comes after the verbal forms.

**mat** - don't

`bhasnd mat - (sg)`
do not tie.
The particle mat comes along with the verbal forms of the imperative mood. It may follow or precede the forms.

bhasndo mat (pl)
do not tie.
dha:so mat
do not run.
mair wait mat dëk
do not wait for me.
mat dha:so
don't run.

The particle mat comes along with the verbal forms of the imperative mood. It may follow or precede the forms.

chei — not

at ma:nes chei
no man here.
i: ja:ga:thik cheyi
This place is not good.
ma a:ij a:ra:m chei
I am not well today.

ye: ta:ndewal mo:ti:thik chei
These villagers are not friendly with me.

The particle chei — cheyi negates the presence of something. It follows the verbal form.
chetni - not

ja:jewa:lo chetni
...Will not go
dha:se wai:lo chetni
...Will not run.

This particle comes with the verbal forms of future tense. The present auxiliaries are dropped.

ka:wa expresses denial

i: kayci:la: ta:ro ka:wa

This bag is not yours.

Verb bases in Lemnani can be classified in another way.

Verb

A. simple  B. complex  C. compound

Causative (Transitive)  Transitive  Intransitive

Transitive  Intransitive

(A) Simple verbs:

Verb stems take the suffixes of the various tenses and moods according to number, gender and person.
Examples:

kar - do
mar - die
ma:r - hit
dha:is - run
des:k - see
bala - call
ka:t - cut
jo - go
pi - drink
cu - leak

Transitive verbs are related to an object in the sentence construction. Intransitive verbs are not so related. There are certain verbs which are related to two objects. Such verbs are called ditransitive.

Examples:

Transitive: kar - do
ma:r - hit
dhu:n'd - search
pi - drink
kho - eat
Intransitive: jo - go
        cu - leak
        ram - play
        so - sleep
        ro - cry

Ditransitive: ma:ng - beg, ask
        da - give
        lak - write
        gha:l - put

(B) Complex verbs - Causative:

Causative verb bases are the result of the modification, in various ways, of the simple verb stems. The causative verbal forms are always transitive. The following are the various ways in which we get the causal bases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb simple</th>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>Verb causal</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) tar</td>
<td>swim</td>
<td>tara:</td>
<td>cause to swim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s:ik</td>
<td>sika:</td>
<td>cause to learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bhar</td>
<td>bhara:</td>
<td>cause to fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>kara:</td>
<td>cause to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mar</td>
<td>mara:</td>
<td>cause to die</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

suffix: a: is added to the above verb stems.
### Verb simple gloss verb causal gloss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>kho</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>kharat</th>
<th>cause to eat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dho</td>
<td>wash</td>
<td>dhara:</td>
<td>cause to wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>drink</td>
<td>para:</td>
<td>cause to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>da</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>dara:</td>
<td>cause to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>so</td>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>sawair</td>
<td>cause to sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biss</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>basair</td>
<td>cause to sit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here the causal bases are obtained by suffixing -rai or -air to the verb stems. There is a slight change in the verb stems themselves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(c)</th>
<th>bac</th>
<th>escape</th>
<th>bacaïd</th>
<th>cause to escape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>si:j</td>
<td>boil</td>
<td>sijaïd</td>
<td>cause to boil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ug</td>
<td>grow</td>
<td>ugaïd</td>
<td>cause to grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dha:s</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>dhasaïd</td>
<td>cause to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lag</td>
<td>stick</td>
<td>lagaiïd</td>
<td>cause to stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ut</td>
<td>rise</td>
<td>wataïd</td>
<td>cause to rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wed</td>
<td>fly</td>
<td>waraïd</td>
<td>cause to fly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suffix -aïd is added to the above stems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(d)</th>
<th>maing</th>
<th>ask</th>
<th>mangaïd</th>
<th>cause to ask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ghail</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>ghalaïd</td>
<td>cause to put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bhoïl</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>bailsaïd</td>
<td>summon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>choïd</td>
<td>leave</td>
<td>chaïdas</td>
<td>cause to leave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suffix -aï is added to the slightly changed verb stems.
In the verb stems listed below we find the internal verbal change when the causal bases are formed:

i) -a- is changed to -aː-

| baːl | burn | baːl | cause to burn |
| tham | stop | tham | cause to stop |
| nikaːl | go out | nikaːl | cause to go out |

ii) -u* is changed to -o

| khul | open | khoːl | cause to open |
| chut | leave | choːd | cause to leave |
| tut | break | toːd | cause to break |

iii) -a— is changed to -eː-

| bhaːl | meet | bheːl | cause to meet |
| phar | turn | pheːr | cause to turn |

There is a different way of getting causal bases from the verb stems. It is a compound construction. The causal form of lagatd is added to the infinitive forms of the verb stems. This way of expressing causalsense seems to be very popular with the speakers.
Examples:

a: come aiyen laga\d cause to come
pad fall pade\n laga\d cause to fall
ra be-live re\n laga\d cause to live
ram play rame\n laga\d cause to play
dho wash dho\n laga\d cause to wash
bhis\d tie bhi\nden laga\d cause to tie
ka say ke\n laga\d cause to say
has laugh has\n laga\d cause to laugh

(0) Compound verbs: Here two or three verb stems are compounded to convey a unified sense. The second member of the compound form will be usually one of the following:

(The compound form may be transitive or intransitive according to the nature of the first stem).

dh - go

pad go - fall down
wed go - fly away
so go - sleep
dhar go - run away
le go - take away
la - take, accept
kar la - do
ram la - play
pila - drink
bharla - fill up
kaila - cut off
da - give
bhand da - tie
ke da - say
maur da - hit
choi da - give up
ghaild a - put
naik - throw
bhand naik - tie
maur naik - hit, kill
kar naik - do
meil - put
dhai meil - run quickly
bhand meil - tie firmly
pi meil - drink
bhar meil - fill
dho meil - wash
The first member may be a noun followed by kar,
kar naːk, la, kar la.

kāːm kar — work
waːyaː kar — marry
kāːm kar naːk — finish working