5. VERB MORPHOLOGY

5.1. Verb:

Verb forms are which take causatives, tense, modal and personal suffixes. Verbs are broadly classified into simple verbs and derived verbs. Simple verbs are those, having simple roots, and derived verbs are taking derivative suffixes.

\[
V \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
SV \\
DV \end{cases}
\]

5.1.1. Simple verbs:

- ke:n 'hear'
- agi 'dig'
- nEdè 'walk'

1. Verbs can also broadly be classified into finite verbs and non-finite verbs. Finite verbs are sentence closing elements which refer to the gender, number and also person of the subject, whether a subject occurs in a sentence or not. The non-finite verbs are modals, infinitives and participles, depend upon the finite verbs.
5.1.2 Derived Verbs:

- mug-su 'to end'
- nat-su 'to act'
- sig-su 'insert, fasten'
- ba;r-su 'to play'

Verb structure:

VERB VERB ROOT + CAUSATIVE + TENSE + NEGATIVE + PARTICIPLES + MODAL AND PERSONAL ENDINGS

Verb root:

The simple base forms are verb roots, and their canonical forms are as follows.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb root</th>
<th>Cannon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>udi</td>
<td>'pluck' VCV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nEdhe</td>
<td>'walk' CVCCV (C) VCV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudi</td>
<td>'drink' CVCCV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okku</td>
<td>'trash' VCCV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinnu</td>
<td>'eat' CVCCV (C) VCCV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kattu</td>
<td>'tie' CVCCV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:</td>
<td>'bring' CVV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o:du</td>
<td>'read' VVCV (C) VV(C)(V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha:du</td>
<td>'sing' CVCCV (C) VV(C)(V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke:pu</td>
<td>'listen' CVCCV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udugu</td>
<td>'shrink' VVCVCV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bEgaru</td>
<td>'sweat' CVVCVCV (C) VVCVCV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munugu</td>
<td>'sleep' CVVCVCV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\text{Vr} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
(C) \ VCV \\
(C) \ VCCV \\
(C) \ VV(C)(V) \\
(C) \ VVCVCV 
\end{cases}
\]
5.2. Causatives:

The first layer of inflection is causal inflection. Causatives are denoted by -cu, -su, -s-.

Structure: \[ Vr + \text{Causatives} \]

\[ \{\text{-su}\} \]

- \( -\text{cu} \) occurs after retroflex consonants

- \( -\text{cu} \) occurs after retroflex consonants

- \( -\text{cu} \) occurs before \( \# \)

- \( -\text{su} \) occurs before \( \# \)

ke:\text{n-su}`cause to hear`
(MR. 2)
al-su`cause to weep`
(MR. 2)
bid-su`cause to leave`

kal-su`teach, cause to teach`
(MR. 2)
5.3. **Tense** :

Tense refers to time of action. Description of the tenses in the present dialect includes only two types.

1. -s- acts like a zeromorpheme in the example like: demi ke:n-s-nulla 'did' hear the voice' but in the following examples -s- act like a causative ha:d ke:n-s-nulla, 'did't cause to hear the song'. Non causative form ke:n-s-nulla free variate with ke:n-nulla 'did't hear'.
Tense → \{ \text{past tense} \}

\text{Past tense} : \text{it denotes the completed action or the action in past progress.}

\text{Non-past tense} : \text{it denotes the action in progress or the action to be performed. Generally in colloquial speech form of Kannada the distinction between present and future is not well defined. Future tense markers are absent in this dialect and separate words are used to denote the same.}

5.3.1. Past tense :

Structure : Verb root + Causative + tense + Modals and personal endings.

The following are the past tense markers.
-t- occurs after verb roots so:l, ho:ɡ, kali etc.

so:l

so:-t-e
(MR. 12) 'lost (I)'

so:-t-i
(MR. 12) 'lost (you)'

so:-t-a
(MR. 12) 'lost (he)'

so:-t-lu
(MR. 12) 'lost (she)'

so:-t-ru
(MR. 12) 'lost (they)'
### kali

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kal-t-e</td>
<td>'learnt (I)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kal-t-i</td>
<td>'learnt (you)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kal-t-a</td>
<td>'learnt (he)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kal-t-lu</td>
<td>'learnt (she)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kal-t-ru</td>
<td>'learnt (they)'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-tt-** occurs after 3 verb roots sa-y, hor, etc.

### sa-y

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa-tt-e</td>
<td>'died (I)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-tt-i</td>
<td>'died (you)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-tt-a</td>
<td>'died (he)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-tt-lu</td>
<td>'died (she)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-tt-ru</td>
<td>'died (they)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### hor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ho-tt-e</td>
<td>'carried (I)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MR. 8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ho-tt-i  'carried (you)'
(MR. 8)
ho-tt-a  'carried (he)'
(MR. 8)
ho-tt-lu  (carried (she))
(MR. 8)
ho-tt-ru  'carried (they)'

-nt- occurs after verb roots kull, nill etc.

kull

ku-nt-e  'sat (I)'
(MR. 6)
ku-nt-i  'sat (you)'
(MR. 6)
ku-nt-a  'sat (he)'
(MR. 6)
ku-nt-lu  'sat (she)'
(MR. 6)
ku-nt-ru  'sat (they)'
(MR. 6)

nill

ni-nt-e  'stood (I)'
(MR. 6)
ni-nt-i  'stood (you)'
(MR. 6)
ni-nt-a  'stood (he)'
(MR. 6)
ni-nt-lu  'stood (she)'
(MR. 6)
ni-nt-ru  'stood (they)'
(MR. 6)

-d- occurs after verb roots hosg, kejn

hosg

hoş-d-e  'went (I)'
(MR. 12)
hoş-d-i  'went (you)'
(MR. 12)
hoş-d-a  'went (he)'
(MR. 12)
hoş-d-lu  'went (she)'
(MR. 12)
hoş-d-ru  'went (they)'
(MR. 12)

kejn

keş-p-d-e  'heard (I)'
(ŞA 1.1)
keş-p-d-i  'heard (you)'
(ŞA 1.1)
ke\text{n}-d-a \quad \text{'heard (he)'}
(S.A. 1.1)
ke\text{n}-d-lu \quad \text{'heard (she)'}
(SA. 1.1)
ke\text{n}-d-ru \quad \text{'heard (they)'}

-dd\text{d} occurs after the verb roots bi\text{i}, g\text{E}d etc.

bi\text{i}

bi-dd-e \quad \text{'fell (I)'}
(MR. 7)
bi-dd-i \quad \text{'fell (you)'}
(MR. 7)
bi-dd-a \quad \text{'fell (he)'}
(MR. 7)
bi-dd-lu \quad \text{'fell (she)'}
(MR. 7)
bi-dd-ru \quad \text{'fell (they)'}
(MR. 7)

g\text{E}l

g\text{E}-dd-e \quad \text{'won (I)'}
(MR. 7)
g\text{E}-dd-i \quad \text{'won (you)'}
(MR. 7)
-nd- occurs after verb roots tar, bar etc.

tar

ta-nd-e  'brought (I)'
(MR. 6)
ta-nd-i  'brought (you)'
(MR. 6)
ta-nd-a  'brought (he)'
(MR. 6)
ta-nd-lu  'brought (she)'
(MR. 6)
ta-nd-ru  'brought (they)'
(MR. 6)

bar

ba-nd-e  'came (I)'
(MR. 6)
ba-nd-i  'came (you)'
(MR. 6)
ba-nd-a  'came (he)'
(MR. 6)
ba-nd-lu  'came (she)'
(MR. 6)
ba-nd-ru  'came (they)'
(MR. 6)

-\text{tt-}\text{ occurs after verb roots kol, un etc.}

ekol
kon-d-e  'bought' (I)'
(MR. 11)
kon-d-i  'bought (you)'
(MR. 11)
kon-d-a  'bought (he)'
(MR. 11)
kon-d-lu  'bought (she)'
(MR. 11)
kon-d-ru  'bought (they)'
(MR. 11)

un
un-d-e  'ate (I)'
(SA. 1.7)
un-d-i  'ate (you)'
(SA. 1.7)
un-d-a 'ate (he)'
(SA. 1.7)
un-d- lu 'ate (she)'
(SA. 1.7)
un-d-ru 'ate (they)'
(SA. 1.7)

- kk- occurs after verb roots sig, nag etc.

sig

si-kk-e 'got found (I)'
(MR. 9)
si-kk-i 'got found (You)'
(MR. 9)
si-kk-a 'got found (he)'
(MR. 9)
si-kk-lu 'got found (she)'
(MR. 9)
si-kk-ru 'got found (they)'
(MR. 9)

nag

na-kk-e 'laughed (I)'
(MR. 9)
na-kk-i 'laughed (you)'
(MR. 9)
na-kk-a  'laughed (he)'
(MR. 9)
na-kk-lu  'laughed (she)'
(MR. 9)
na-kk-ru  'laughed (they)'
(MR. 9)

-nt-  occurs after verb root hErd etc.

hErd

hE-nt-e  'started (I)'

hE-nt-i  'started (you)'

hE-nt-a  'started (he)'

hE-nt-lu  'started (she)'

hE-nt-ru  'started (they)'

-Ø  occurs after the following verbs (II person
neuter forms)

so:Ø-tu  (so:1-Ø-u)  'lost having lost (it)'
(MR. 12)

bo:Ø-tu  (bo:g-Ø-u)  'went, disappeared (it)'
(MR. 12)

ka:n-Ø-tu  'appeared (it)'
(SA. 1.11)
5.3.2 Non Past tense:

Structure: Verb root + tense marker + modal and personal endings.

\( \tilde{\omega} \)-\( \tilde{\omega} \)-, is non past markers indicating the action in progress.

\( \tilde{\omega} \)-\( \tilde{\omega} \) occurs after verb roots like bar, ho:g etc.

- ba-\( \tilde{\omega} \)-a; (bar-(u)\( \tilde{\omega} \)-a;) 'comes (present continuous)'
- ba-\( \tilde{\omega} \)-a;ne (bar-(u)\( \tilde{\omega} \)-a;ne) 'comes (he)

---

1. By using future prepositions like na:le, na:idda etc., verb containing -\( \tilde{\omega} \)- tense marker, indicates future tense. Example:

- ba-\( \tilde{\omega} \)-a; idda 'he was coming' (past progress)
- na:le ba-\( \tilde{\omega} \)-a;ne 'he will coming tommorow' (future)
ba-tt-a;le (bar-(u)tt-a;le) 'comes (she)'
ba-tt-a;re (bar-(u)tt-a;re) 'come (they)'
ho-tt-a; (hojg-(u)tt-a;) 'going'
ke;n-tt-a; (kesn-(u)tt-a;) 'hearing'

∞-t- occurs after verb roots like besy, sa:y, nag, ke;n, he;l etc.

besy-t-a; be;sy-(ut)t-a 'boiling (Cont.)'
sa;y-t-a; sa;y-(ut)t-a 'dying (Conti.)'
nag-t-a nag-(ut)t-a 'laughing (Conti.)'
ke;n-t-a ke;n-(ut)t-a 'hearing (Conti.)'
he;l-t-a he;l-(ut)t-a 'telling (conti.)'

5.4. Negatives:

Structure: Verb root ± causative ± tense + Negatives.

{-nulla}

∞-nulla ∞-l- ∞-all- ∞-iti ∞-a
oo -all occurs after -w-

bar-w-alla 'he don't likes to come'
(MR. 15)
keṣn-w-alla 'he don't likes to hear'
(MR. 15)
masd-w-alla 'he don't likes to do'
(MR. 15)
hosg-w-alla 'he don't likes to go'
(MR. 15)

oo-iti occurs after past tense markers -d-

tin-d-iti 'without eating'
uŋ-d-iti 'without laking meal'
keṣn-d-iti 'without hearing'
hosg-d-iti 'without going'
bar-d-iti 'without coming'

oo -a occurs elsewhere.

bar-a 'he won't come'
keṣn-a 'he won't hear'
noṣd-a 'he won't see'
masd-a 'he won't do'
∞-nulla occurs after verb roots like bar, kejn, hosg, maşd and causative marker -s-

bar-nulla
(MR. 4)
'did'-b come'

kejn-nulla
(MR. 4)
'did'-ihear'

hosg-nulla
(MR. 4)
'did'-t go'

maşd-nulla
(MR. 4)
'did'-t show do'

tor-nulla
(MR. 4)
'did'-t show'

kejn-s-nulla
'MR. 4')
'did'-t show'

∞-o occurs before -ante

kejn-ɔ (kejnɔlante)
'MR. 4')
'did'-t hear'

bar-ɔ (barɔlante)
'MR. 4')
'did'-t come'

hosg-ɔ (hosgɔlante)
'MR. 4')
'did'-t go'

imm-ɔ (imɔlante)
'was/were not'

kejn-s-ɔ (kejnɔlante)
'was/were not heard, it is said'
5.5. Participles:

Participles are of two types: (a) Adverbial participle (b) Adjectival participle.

Structure: Verb root + Causative + tense, negative + Participle.

5.5.1 (a) Adverbial participle:

Adverbial participle come before finite verb forms.

\[ \{ \text{i} \} \text{ u-m i e n-i i } \]

\-u occurs after -tt-, -d-, -d-, -t-, -kk-

- ko-tt-u 'having given' (MR. 10)
- i-tt-u 'having kept' (MR. 10)
- kan-d-u 'having seen' (SA. 1.11)
-e occures after -(ə)d-

keːn-(ə)d-e 'without hearing'
maːd-(ə)d-e 'without doing'
bid-(ə)d-e 'without leaving'

-iti occures after -d- (iti, and -e occures in free variation)

up-d-iti 'without eating'
keːn-d-iti 'without hearing'
bid-d-iti 'without leaving'
maːd-d-iti 'without doing'
bar-d-iti 'without coming'
noːd-d-iti 'without seeing'
keːn-d-iti 'without asking'

-i occures elsewhere

keːn-i 'having heard'
5.5.1 (b) Adjectival participle:

Adjectival participle comes before nominal or pronominal forms.

\{ -a \}

| koṭṭ-a    | munusya | 'man who had given' |
| sikk-a    | hudga   | 'boy who was found' |
| band-a    | male    | 'rain which had come' |
| kod-s-d-a | gantu   | 'wealth which was not given' |
5.6. Mood:

Moods denote the psychological attitude of the speaker towards an event of action. The following are the different kinds of moods occurring in the present dialect.

\[
\text{Mood} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{Imperative} \\
\text{Hortative} \\
\text{Permissive} \\
\text{Obligative} \\
\text{conditional} \\
\text{Probable} \\
\text{Infinitive} \\
\text{Reflexive}
\end{cases}
\]

5.6.1 Imperative:

Imperative mood is either request or command of an action. This mood is denoted by post position like baṣḍa and the following suffixes.

1. Imperative can be classified into polite and non-polite according to Dr. K.K. Gowda (Gowda Kannada, Annamalai University Annamalai Nagar), Inonation of the user helps to identify the polite and non-polite imperative moods.
Structure: Verb root + mood

Imperative suffixes are -a, -i, -∅, -lli,

{-u} oo-i oo-∅ oo-lli oo-∅ oo-u

oo-i occurs after verb stem tim, tiv.

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{tim-i} & \text{`to stab'} \\
\text{tiv-i} & \\
\end{array}\]

oo-∅ occurs after the following the verb roots ta:, ba:.

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ta:-∅} & \text{`bring'} \\
\text{ba:-∅} & \text{`come'} \\
\end{array}\]

oo-lli occurs after verb stem ba,

ba-lli

oo-u occurs elsewhere

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{maːd-u} & \text{`do it'} \\
\text{(MR. 5)} & \\
\text{keːn-u} & \text{`hear it'} \\
\text{(MR. 5)} & \\
\text{kod-u} & \text{`give it'} \\
\text{(MR. 5)} & \\
\end{array}\]
Post position *bāzda* is used in the following examples.

- *kejn bāzda* — 'don’t hear'
- *bar bāzda* — 'don’t come'
- *tar bāzda* — 'don’t bring'
- *ḥād bāzda* — 'don’t see'
- *ḥād bāzda* — 'don’t sing'
- *ḥād bāzda* — 'don’t leave'

5.6.2. Hortative:

Hortative expresses wish, which is denoted by - (ə)li

Structure: Verb root + causative + reflexive + Moods.

- **bar-(ə)li** (barli) — 'let come'
- **maːd-(ə)li** (maːdli) — 'let do'
- **kant-(ə)li** (kantli) — 'let dissapear, let putoff let drown'
Permissive expresses permission and is denoted by aːna and -aːni, both occur in free variation.

Structure: Verb root + causitive + reflexive + Moods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kœːŋ-aːna</td>
<td>'let us hear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoː-g-aːna</td>
<td>'let us go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unn-aːna</td>
<td>'let us dine'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.6.4 Obligation:

Obligation expresses obligation or compulsion, and is denoted by post position boku

kejn boku 'have to hear(I) / want to hear(I)'
sasy boku 'have to die (I)/ want to die (I)'
bar boku 'have to come (I) / want to come (I)'

bitt-a:na 'let us sow'
nag-a:na 'let us laugh'
ked-s-a:na 'let us spoil'
bar-s-a:na 'let us make to come'
neg-s-a:na 'let us make to laugh'
ma:d-s-a:na 'let us make to do'

ken-s-kon-a:na 'let us hear (self)'
ma:d-s-kon-a:na 'let us get done (self)'

ma:d-a:ni 'let us do'
bar-a:ni 'let us come'
no:s-a:ni 'let us see'
mì:y bëku  'have to bathe (I)/ 'want to bathe (I)'
uńn bëku  'have to din (I)/ 'want to dine (I)'
nö:d bëku  'have to see (I)/ 'want to see (I)'

bar + s + bëku
ke:n + s + bëku

ke:n + kɔn + bëku  'have to hear (self)'
say + kɔn + bëku  'have to die (self)'
mung + kɔn + bëku  'have to swallow (self)'

5.6.5. Conditional:

Conditional mood expresses the condition to perform an action which is denoted by -re

kɔtt-re  'if given'
(MR. 10)
bitt-re  'if leave/released'
(MR. 10)
nɔkk-re  'if laugh$'
(MR. 9)
sikk-re  'if get found'
(MR. 9)
band-re 'if comes'
(MR. 6)
kunt-re 'if sit'
(MR. 5)
nint-re 'if stand'
(MR. 5)
satt-re 'if die'
(MR. 8)
at-re 'if cry/weep'
(MR. 8)

ke:n-kon-d-re 'if heard (self)'
ke:n-kon-d-re 'if heard (self)'
(MR. 5)
sat-kooq-d-re 'if died'
(MR. 8)

ke:n-səl-d-re 'if one didn't hear/
if one was not heard'
sa:y-səl-d-re 'if one or more didn't die'

5.6.6. Probable :

Probable mood expresses the probability of the action, which is denoted by post position beydu.
Infinitive states an action which is responsible for another action. It is followed by imperative, obligative and probable moods. It is denoted by -a;ke and $\emptyset$

\[ \{a;ke\} \]

$\emptyset$ marker is followed by imperative, obligative and probable moods.
kod + ø ba: 'come to give'
nag + ø ba: 'come to laugh'
ka:ø + ø ba: 'come to see'
ke:ø + ø ba: 'come to hear'
ma:ø + ø ba: 'come to do'
ke:ø + ø boku 'have to hear'
n:ø + ø boku 'have to see'
kod + ø boku 'have to give'
ma:ø + ø boku 'have to do'
nag + ø boku 'have to laugh'
ke:ø + ø boydu 'may hear'
n:ø + ø boydu 'may see'
kod + ø boydu 'may give'
ma:ø + ø boydu 'may do'
nag + ø boydu 'may laugh'

∞ -a;ke moccures elsewhere.

bitt-a;ke bantu 'was able to sow/
was able to be sown'
bari-y-a;ke ho:gu 'go to write'
(MR. 16)
sa;y-a;ke banda 'came I/he/she/it to die'
or-d-a;ke ho:gu 'go to read'
Reflexive:

Reflexive is denoted by $\infty-$ and $\infty$-

\{-koll\}

$\infty$koll occurs before neuter gender verb stems.

\begin{align*}
\text{itt-koll-tu} & \quad \text{'it kept (self')}
\text{kacc-koll-lu} & \quad \text{'it bite (self)'}
\text{nodd-koll-tu} & \quad \text{'it saw (self)'}
\text{bitt-koll-tu} & \quad \text{'it left (self)'}
\end{align*}

$\infty$-kon-

\begin{align*}
\text{kon-kon-d-a} & \quad \text{'he heard (self)'}
\text{kenn-kon-d-lu} & \quad \text{'she heard (self)'}
\text{hod-s-kon-d-a} & \quad \text{'he was bit (self)'}
\text{kiss-s-kon-d-lu} & \quad \text{'she got removed something (self)'}
\text{kenn-kon-nulla} & \quad \text{'did't hear (self)'}
\text{sit-kon-nulla} & \quad \text{'did't get angry (self)'}
\end{align*}
5.7. Personal endings:

Personal endings are the pronominal terminations added to the Verbal stems and they distinguish person, number and gender. But the gender distinctions are observed only in III person.

They can be listed under past tense, non past tense verb forms.

5.7.1 Personal endings for past tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>-i/e</td>
<td>-ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>M. -a</td>
<td>-ru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F -lu</td>
<td>-ru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. -tu</td>
<td>-wu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>band-e 'came(I)'</td>
<td>band-wi 'came (we)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>band-i/</td>
<td>band-ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>band-e</td>
<td>'came(You)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>band-a 'came(he)'</td>
<td>band-ru 'came(they)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>band-ru</td>
<td>'came(they)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>ban-tu 'came(it)'</td>
<td>ban-wi 'came(those)'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.7.2.1 (c) Personal endings for non-past tense:

(a) Present tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>-ejni</td>
<td>-e:wi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ani</td>
<td>-awi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-iri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. M.</td>
<td>-a:ne</td>
<td>a:re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-a:le</td>
<td>-a:re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>-a:le</td>
<td>-a:re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>-ade</td>
<td>-awe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ayte</td>
<td>-iwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>'coming(I)'</td>
<td>'coming (we)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batt-e:ni</td>
<td>batt-e:wi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batt-ani</td>
<td>batt-awi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>'coming(you)'</td>
<td>'coming (you)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batt-i</td>
<td>batt-iri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>'coming(he)'</td>
<td>'coming(they)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batt-a:ne</td>
<td>batt-a:re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>'coming(she)'</td>
<td>'coming(they)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batt-a:le</td>
<td>batt-a:re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>'coming(it)'</td>
<td>'coming(those)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batt-ade</td>
<td>batt-awe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>'coming(It)'</td>
<td>'coming(those)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batt-ayte</td>
<td>batt-iwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.7.2.2 (b) Future tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>-e(ː)nu</td>
<td>-e(ː)wù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-iri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-iya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>-aːnu</td>
<td>-aːre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>-aːlu</td>
<td>-aːre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>-iːtu</td>
<td>-aːwù</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>bande(ː)nu 'will come (I)'</td>
<td>bande(ː)wù 'will come (we)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>batti 'will come (you)'</td>
<td>battiri 'will come (you)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>battiya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>bandaːnu 'will come (he)'</td>
<td>battaːre 'will come (they)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>bandaːlu 'will come (she)'</td>
<td>battaːre 'will come (they)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>bandiːtu 'will come (it)'</td>
<td>bandaːwù 'will come (those)'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>