4. VERBS

Verbs are the linguistic forms inflectable for cause, tense, mood and person. They are either mono-syllabic or disyllabic in form. Considering the past tense suffix they take, the Verbs are divided into following 6 groups. Among the 6 groups, first three groups are regular verbs with some common pattern whereas the other three groups are irregular verb groups.

4.A. Regular Verbs.

Group - I

Verbs belonging to this group are mono-syllabic in form and end with voiced retroflex stop. Final voiced consonant changes to voiceless consonant to form the stem, before past tense affix.

eg:

- sud -> "to burn" -> sut+t-
- id -> "to keep" -> it+t-
- ked -> "to get spoiled" -> ket+t-
Group - II

Verbs belonging to this group are monosyllabic forms with short syllabic peak. The form ends with voiced velar stop. The final sound changes to voiceless consonant to form the stem, before past tense affix.

eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sig</td>
<td>&quot;to get hold of&quot;</td>
<td>sik+k-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nog</td>
<td>&quot;to laugh&quot;</td>
<td>nık+k-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig</td>
<td>&quot;to exceed&quot;</td>
<td>mik+k-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hog</td>
<td>&quot;to get into&quot;</td>
<td>hok+k-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group - III.

The verbs belonging to this group are monosyllabic forms with long vowel peak. The forms do not show allomorphic difference before the past tense affix.
4.B. Irregular Verbs.

Group - IV.

The verbs of this group contain the following mono- or disyllabic forms. The stem of the following verbs end with retroflex nasal stop, before past tense affix.

eg:

- ku:d  "to add"  ku:d+id-
- ma:d  "to do"   ma:d+id-
- he:l  "to say"  he:l+id-
- no:d  "to see"  no:d+id-
- ka:r  "to omit" ka:r+id-
- ha:ik  "to put" ha:ik+id-
Group - V.

This group contains the following mono- or disyllabic forms with short or long vowel peak. The following verbs do not exhibit regularity even at allomorphic level, before past tense affix.

eg:

kuđi "to drink"  kon+d-
kol "to get self"  kon+d-

"to sit"  ku;+t-
nill "to stand"  nin+t-
al "to cry"  at+t-
uļ "to plough"  ut+t-
koļi "to learn"  kal+t-
sa;yi "to die"  sat+t-

Group - VI.

All verbs other than mentioned earlier, fall into this group. They are either mono or disyllabic in form. They will not show any regularity in the
formation of stem before past tense affix.

eg:

ba: "to come" ban+d-
ta: "to bring" tan+d-
kadi: "to steal" kad+d-
toli: "to wash" tol+d-
ir: "to be" id+d-
toy: "to get wet" toy+d-
oy: "to take" oy+d-

4.1. Causal inflection:

It is the first layer of inflection and denoted by -(i) s.

The structure is as follows.

Stem + causal affix (+tense affix) (+mood affix) (+u)

eg:

\textit{thumb} \quad \textit{"to fill"}
\textit{thumb+s} \quad \textit{"get filled"}
\textit{thumb+s+i} \quad \textit{"having get filled"}
4.2. Tense:

It denotes the time of action. Three types of tenses are observed.

a) Past - denoting the completed action.

b) Non-past - denoting the action to be performed, and

c) Progress - denoting the action in progress. Progress action is further divided into past-progress, progress and Non-past progress.
4.2.1 Past-tense.

The completed action is of the following types.

4.2.1.1 simple past action.
4.2.1.2 past perfect action.
4.2.1.3 past reflexive action.
4.2.1.4 past conditional action.
4.2.1.5 past probable action
4.2.1.6 past certain action
4.2.1.7 past possible action
4.2.1.8 past negative action

The structure of the past construction is as follows.

Stem (+causal affix) (+reflexive affix)+past affix (+mood affix)+ personal affix.

eg:

mad "to do"

mad+id+i "you did"

mad+s+id+i "you got (it) done"

mad+k+id+i "you got (it) done yourself"

mad+k+id+ra "if done"
4.2.1.1 Simple past.

It gives a simple statement regarding the completed action. It is denoted by -\( \text{-t-} \), -\( \text{-d-} \), -\( \text{-k-} \), -\( \text{-t-} \), -\( \text{-d-} \), -\( \text{-id-} \) and -\( \text{-Ø} \).

-\( \text{-t-} \) It occurs with I group of verbs.

Structure: stem + past affix + personal affix, except III neuter singular.

eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Past Affix</th>
<th>Personal Affix</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sud</td>
<td>sut+t+a</td>
<td>R.7</td>
<td>&quot;I/he burnt&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sut+t+i</td>
<td>R.7</td>
<td>&quot;you burnt&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sut+t+lu</td>
<td>R.7</td>
<td>&quot;she burnt&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sut+lu</td>
<td>R.4</td>
<td>&quot;he burnt&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

id

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Past Affix</th>
<th>Personal Affix</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it+t+a</td>
<td>R.7</td>
<td>&quot;I/he kept&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"to burn"

"to keep"
ked  "to get spoil"
ket+t+a  "I/he got spoiled"
R.7

-d- It occurs with IV group of verbs.

Structure:

Stem+past affix+personal ending except III
neuter singular.

eg:

unp  "to dine"
un+d+a  "I/he dined"
un+d+i  "you dined"
un+d+lu  "she dined"

kaŋ  "to appear"
kan+d+a  "I/he appeared"
R.5
kan+d+i  "you appeared"
R.5
kan+d+lu  "she appeared"
R.5
 .. 130 ..

kudi  "to drink"

kon+d+a  "I/he drank"
R.9

kon+d+i  "you drank"
R.9

kon+d+lu  "she drank"
R.9

-k- It occurs with II group of verbs.

Structure:

stem+past tense affix+personal ending except III neuter singular.

eg:

sig  "to get hold of"

sik+k+a  "I/he got hold of"
R.7

sik+k+i  "you got hold of"
R.7

sik+k+lu  "she got hold of"
R.7

sikk+lu  "she got hold of"
R.4
"to laugh"

"I/he laughed"

"to get into"

"I/he got into"

It occurs with V group of verbs.

Structure:

stem+past affix+personal affix except III

neuter singular.

eg:

"to stand"

"I/he stood"

"you stood"

"she stood"

"to die"

"I/he died"
-id- It occurs with III group of verbs only.

Structure.

stem+past tense affix+personal ending except III neuter singular.

eg:

maːd "to do"
maːd+id+a "I/he did"
maːd+id+i "you did"
maːd+id+lu "she died"

noːd "to see"
noːd+id+a "I/he saw"
noːd+id+i "you saw"
noːd+id+lu "she saw"
It occurs with VI group of verbs and all other verbs with inflection for cause.

eg:

\[ \text{ta:} \] "to bring"

\[ \text{tan+d+a} \quad \text{R.9} \quad "I/he brought" \]

\[ \text{tan+d+i} \quad \text{R.9} \quad "you brought" \]

\[ \text{tan+d+lu} \quad \text{R.9} \quad "she brought" \]

\[ \text{gell} \] "to win"

\[ \text{ged+d+a} \quad \text{R10} \quad "I/he won" \]

\[ \text{bi:l} \] "to fall"

\[ \text{bid+d+a} \quad \text{R.5} \quad "I/he fell" \]

\[ \text{nog} \] "to laugh"

\[ \text{nog+is+d+a} \quad "(I/he) made to laugh" \]

\[ \text{sud} \] "to burn"

\[ \text{sud+is+d+a} \quad "I/he made to burn" \]
un "to dine"

un+is+d+a "I/he caused to dine"

al "to cry"

al+is+d+a "I/he caused to cry"

-Ø- It occurs with all III neuter singular verbs.

eg:

ba; "to come"

ban+Ø+tu "it came"

R.9

sud "to burn"

sud+Ø+tu "it burnt"

sig "to get hold of"

sig+Ø+tu "it got hold"

maid "to do"

maid+Ø+tu "it did"

ka:n "to appear"

ka:n+Ø+tu "it appeared"
4.2.1.2 Past perfect.

It confirms the completed action and is denoted by perfect-personal affix or with the help of the auxiliary verb `ir"to be"

Structure.

stem(+causal affix)(+reflexive affix)+past affix
(+auxilliary verb)+perfect personal affix.*

eg: eg:

sud"to burn"

sud+s+id+i:ni "I have caused "R10

* Auxilliary verb is not followed by perfect personal affix in case of III person neuter verbs.
4.2.1.3. Past reflexive:

It denotes self action and is denoted by -koll

Structure.

stem(+causal affix)+reflexive affix+past tense affix
(+mood affix) (+personal affix).
eg:

ma: d "to do"

ma:d+kon+d+a "I/he did self"
R.9

ma:d+s+kon+d+a "I/he caused to do self"
R.9

ma:d+kon+d+ra "if did self"
R.9

ma:d+kon+d "having done self"
R.9

ma:d+kon+d+illa "not got done self"
R.9

sut+kon+d+a "I/he burnt self"
R.7 R.9

sut+kon+d+i "you burnt yourself"
R.7 R.9

sut+kon+d+ana "he has burnt himself"
R.7 R.9

sut+kon+d+a:la "she has burnt herself"
R.7 R.9

sut+kon+d+tu "it has burnt itself"
R.7 R.9
4.2.1.4 Past conditional.
It denotes an action conditioning some other action.
It is denoted by -ra, attached to past stem of 
ir "to be"
Structure.
stem(+causal affix) (+reflexive affix) (+past affix) +id+ra.

eg;
sud "to burn"

sut+t+id+ra "if burnt already"
R.7 R10
sud+s+id+ra "if caused to
burn already"
R10
sud+kon+d+id+ra "if got burnt self"
R.7 R.9 R10
sud+s+kon+d+id+ra "if got burnt by
other"
R.9 R10

ma:d "to do"

ma:d+Ø+id+ra "if done already"
R10
4.2.1.5 Past probability.

It is denoted by probability personal affix attached to past form of auxiliary verb -ir- "to be"

Structure:

stem(+causal affix) (+reflexive affix)+past affix+id+d +probability personal affix.

Example:

holi "to stitch"

hol+d+id +d+a:n "he might have stiched"
R14 R10
hol+s+id +d+a:n "might have got stiched"
R14 R10
hol+kon+d+id +d+a:n "he might have got stiched by self"
R14 R.9 ' R10
4.2.1.6 Past certainty.

It is denoted by -t attached to the auxiliary verb -ir "to be"

Structure.

stem(+causal)(+reflexive)(+past affix)+ir+t+personal ending.

eg:

maid "to do"

maid+ir+t+aan "he should have done"

maid+s+ir+t+aan "he should have got done"

maid+kon+d+ir+t+aan "he should have done by self"
4.2.1.7 Past possibility.

It is denoted by -t attached to past form of auxilliary verb -ir

Structure.

stem(+causal affix)(+reflexive affix)+t+id+d+personal affix.

eg:

maid "to do"

maid+t+id +d+a R10 "I/he would have done"

maid+t+id +d+i R10 "you would have done"
.. 142 ..

```
ma:d+t+id +d+lu
"she would have done"

ma:d+t+id +lu
"he would have done self"

ma:d+kon+t+id +d+a
R.9 R10
"I/he would have done self"

un "to dine"

un+t+id +d+a
R10
"I/he would have dine"

tinn "to eat"

tin+t+id +d+a
R10
"I/he would have eater"
```

4.2.1.8 Past negation.

It is denoted by illa. Its Structure.

stem(+causal affix)(+reflexive affix)(+past affix) +illa.

eg:

```
ma:d "to do"

ma:d+Ø+illa "it is not done"

ma:d+s+illa "it is not got done"
```

4.2.2 Non-past.

It denotes the action to be performed, and is denoted by -t. The non-past is of the following types.

4.2.2.1 Simple non-past.

It is a simple statement regarding the action to be performed. It is denoted by -t.

Structure.

stem(cause affix)+t+personal affix.
eg:

**masd** "to do"

- **masd+t+a** "I/he will do"
- **masd+t+i** "you will do"
- **masd+t+ala** "she will do"
- **masd+t+da** "it will do"
- **masd+ts+t+a** "I/he will get (it) done"
- **masd+ts+t+i** "you will get (it) done"

**sig** "to get found"

- **sig+t+a** "I/he will be found"
- **sig+t+i** "you will be found"
- **sig+t+ala** "she will be found"
- **sig+t+da** "it will be found"

### 4.2.2.2 Perfect non-past.

It is denoted by  -t attached to the auxilliary verb -ir "to be".

Structure.

stem(+causal affix)(+ reflexive affix)(+past affix) +ir+t +t+personal affix.
4.2.2.3 Non-past reflexive.

It is denoted by the reflexive affix -ko-

Structure.

stem(+causal affix)+reflexive affix (+past affix)
(+non-past affix) (+ir)+t+personal affix.
4.2.2.4 Non-past conditional.

It is denoted by -ra.

Structure.

stem(+causal affix) (+reflexive affix) (+past affix) (+id)+ra.

eg:

kud  "to give"

kot+ra  "if given"  R.7

kot+t+id +ra  "if would given"  R.7  R10

kod+s+id +ra  "if caused to give"  R10
heːl "to say"

heːl+id +ra "if say"
   R10

heːl+s+id +ra "if caused to say"
   R10

heːl+kon+d+id +ra "if said by self"
   R7 R.9 R10

4.2.2.5 Possible non-past.

It is denoted by possible personal ending.

Structure.

stem(+causal affix) (+reflexive affix) (+past affix) +personal ending.

eg:

hoːg "to go"

hoː+daːnu "may go"
   R15

ban+daːnu "may come"
   R.9

it+t+daːnu "may put"
   R7

id+s+daːnu "may got put"

it+kon+daːnu "may put self"
   R7 R.9
4.2.2.6 Negative non-past.

It is denoted by -1lla oud -olla.

Structure.

stem(+causal affix) (+reflexive affix) +negative marker.

eg:

sig "to get found"

sig+alla

sik+k+alla "will not found"

R.7

id+alla "will not put"

id+s+alla "will not get put"

it+koll+alla "will not got put self"

4.2.3 Progressive.

It denotes the action in progress. It is denoted by the auxiliary verb -ir and the progress marker -t-

4.2.3.1 Past progress.

Structure.

stem+progress affix+past form of ir +personal ending.
4.2.3.2 Progress.

Structure.

stem+progress affix+progress form of ir + personal ending

egs:

ma jd    "to do"

ma jd+t+i dd+a  "I/he was doing"
   R10

ma jd+t+i dd+i  "you was doing"
   R10

ma jd+t+i d+lu  "she was doing"
   R10

ma jd+t+a  "I am doing"
   R10

ma jd+t+a:na  "you are doing"
ma jd+t+a:la  "he is doing"
ma jd+t+a  "she is doing"
ma jd+t+a  "it is doing"
4.2.3.3 Non-past progress.

Structure.

stem + progress affix + ir + t + personal ending.

eg:

ma:d  "to do"

ma:d + ti + r + t + a  "I/he will be doing"

ma:d + ti + r + t + i  "you will be doing"

ma:d + ti + r + t + a:n  "he will be doing"

ma:d + ti + r + t + a:l  "she will be doing"

ma:d + ti + r + t + da  "it will be doing"

4.3. Mood.

Moods are the different verb constructions giving additional information regarding action. The observed constructions are classified as follows.

1. Imperative construction.
2. Permissive construction.
3. Reflexive construction.
4. Relative participle construction.
5. Adverb of concomitant construction.
6. Possibility construction.
7. Probability construction.
8. Negative construction.
10. Infinitive construction.
11. Conditional construction
12. Interrogative construction.

4.3.1 Imperative construction.

It commands an action. It is denoted by -Ø, -i.

-Ø occurs with II person singular verbs.

eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tas+Ø</td>
<td>&quot;you bring&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba+iØ</td>
<td>&quot;you come&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hosg</td>
<td>&quot;you go&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n3g</td>
<td>&quot;you laugh&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-i Occurs with II person plural verbs.

eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tas</td>
<td>&quot;to bring&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar+i</td>
<td>&quot;you(Pl.) bring&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S15
4.3.2 Permissive (hortative/concessive).

It permits an action. It is denoted by -aːri, -aːti and -li.

- **-aːri** Occurs with the verbs inclusive of speaker and hearers.
  
  eg:
  
  maːd  "to do"
  
  maːd+aːri  "let us do"
  
  hoːg+aːri  "let us go"
  
  tinn+aːri  "let us eat"
  
  sud+aːri  "let us burn"

- **-aːti** Occurs with II person sg and pl verbs.
  
  eg:
  
  sud+aːti  "let us burn"
  
  sud+aːt+ri  "let you (pl) burn"
b r+aːsti S16 "let you come"
maːd+aːsti "let you do"
maːd+aːst+rī "let you (pl) do"

-li Occurs with III person singular and plural verbs.

eg:
mad+li "let he/she/it/they do"
sud+li "let he/she/it/they burn"
tin+li "let he/she/it/they eat"
nəg+li "let he/she/it/they laugh"

4.3.3 Reflexive mood.

It denotes a self performed action. It is denoted by -ko-, -koː-, -kon-, -kon-, and -koll-.

-koː- It occurs before the non-past tense affix.

eg:
naːk+koː+t+aːna "laughs himself"
maːd+koː+t+aːna "does himself"
oːd+koː+t+aːna "reads himself"
-\textit{kon}- It occurs before the past tense affix -\textit{d}-

\textbf{eg:}

\begin{align*}
\text{it}^{\text{it}}+\text{kon}^{\text{kon}}+\text{d}^{\text{d}}+\text{a}^{\text{a}} & \quad \text{"kept himself"} \\
\text{R7}^{R7} & \quad \text{R9}^{R9} \\
\text{masd}^{masd}+\text{kon}^{\text{kon}}+\text{d}^{\text{d}}+\text{a}^{\text{a}} & \quad \text{"did himself"} \\
\text{R.9}^{R.9}
\end{align*}

-\textit{kon}- It occurs before -\textit{tu}, the neuter singular gender affix.

\textbf{eg:}

\begin{align*}
\text{it}^{\text{it}}+\text{kon}^{\text{kon}}+\text{tu}^{\text{tu}} & \quad \text{"kept itself"} \\
\text{R7}^{R7} & \quad \text{S17} \\
\text{masd}^{masd}+\text{kon}^{\text{kon}}+\text{tu}^{\text{tu}} & \quad \text{"did itself"} \\
\text{S17}
\end{align*}

-\textit{koll}- It occurs before a vowel.

\textbf{eg:}

\begin{align*}
\text{it}^{\text{it}}+\text{koll}^{\text{koll}}+\text{a}^{\text{a}}+\text{a}^{\text{a}}+\text{k}^{\text{k}} & \quad \text{"to place self"} \\
\text{R7}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{it}^{\text{it}}+\text{koll}^{\text{koll}}+\text{a}^{\text{a}}+\text{ta}^{\text{ta}} & \quad \text{"started keeping himself"} \\
\text{R7}
\end{align*}
-ko- Occurs before juncture.

eg:

kasy+ko "watch yourself"
maːd+ko "do for yourself"
tan+d+ko "bring for yourself"
R.9

4.3.4 Relative participle.

It converts a verb into an adjective and is denoted by -in and -a.

-in Semantically differs from -a, and denotes an action performed.

eg:

maːd+in "the one which is done"
heːl+in "the one which is said"
siːkk+in "the one who is found"
R.7

-a denotes an action to be performed.

eg:

maːd+a "the one which in to be done"
noːd+a "the one which is to be seen"
4.3.5 Adverb of concomitant.

It converts a verb into an adverb. It is denoted by -tikke/-tge/-ksse/-na/-inda/-meil/hange and -aple.

eg:

- kudi+tikke "as soon......drink"
- kudi+y+tge "as soon......drink"
- ku+d+ks "after drinking"
- ku+d+ind "after drinking"
- ku+d+meil "after drinking"
- kudi+y +na "after drinking" R1
- sut+t+ong "as burnt" R.7
- tes+l+in+ong "as floating"
- sut+aple "as burnt" R.7
- sud+aple "as burning"
- bar+aple "as coming" S16
- ban+d+aple "as come" R.9
4.3.6. Possibility.

It is denoted by -t- followed by past from of-ir- and personal ending.

eg:

```
sig+t+i+d+da  "he could been found"
R10

sig+t+i+d+i  "you could been found"
R10

sig+t+i+tu  "it could been found"
bar+t+i+tu  "it could been come"
S16

asy+t+i+tu  "it could been possible"
S22
```

4.3.7 Probability.

It denotes a probable action. It is denoted by probable personal affix.

eg:

```
sig  "to get found"

sik+k+a:nu  "may be found"
R.7

sik+k+i+d+a:nu  "might been found"
R.7  R10
```
4.3.8 Negative mood.

It denotes a negative action. It is denoted by illa, alla, olla, -a -a:r and -d.

illa It is a negative past positional form.

eg:

sut+t+illa "not burnt" R.7
sik+k+illa "not found" R.7
sig+l+illa "has not found"
mar+d+illa "not done"
mar+d+l+illa "has not done"

alla It is a negative post-position.

eg:

ked+alla "will not destroy"
olla: It is a past negative post position denoting dislike.

eg:

bar+olla "not willing to come"
S16

kud+olla "not willing to give"

-a: It is a negative infinitive form affixed to verb stem.

eg:

sud+a "without burning"
kud+a "without giving"

-da: It is a negative infinitive form occurs after the infinitive affix.

eg:

kud+al+da "without giving"
-aːr It denotes negation of possibility.

eg:

sud+al+da "without burning"
heːl+al+da "without telling"
nosd+al+da "without seeing"

4.3.9 Gerundial.

It denotes an action to be followed by some other action. It is denoted by -i and -Ø.

-i It occurs with III group of verbs.

eg:

maːd+ːi "having done"
noːd+ːi "having seen"
keːl+ːi "having heard"
oːd+ːi "having read"

-Ø It occurs with all other 1* verbs, in post form.
4.3.10 Infinitives.

It denotes an action responsible for some other action, and denoted by -la;k/ -lik/ kɔdindu.

eg:

sik+k+∅  "having found"
R.7
un+d+∅  "having dined"
ban+d+∅  "having come"
R.9
sut+t+∅  "having burnt"
R.7

4.3.11 Conditional.

Denotes an action controlling some other action past conditional construction is by affixing -ra the conditional affix to stem+id.
eg:

and-id +ra        "if had said"
R10
kot+t+id +ra     "if was given"
R.7  R10
sik+k+id +ra    "if was found"
R.7  R10

Non-past conditional construction in formed by -ra.

eg:

sik+ra      "if found"
R.7
kot+ra     "if given"
R.7
ban+d+ra   "if come"
R.9
bar+d+id +ra "if not come"
S16  R10

4.3.12 Interrogative.

Interrogation is denoted by -e- Ø and-0, along with intonation.

-e It occurs with II person singular and plural verbs.
-0 It occurs with III and II person singular verbs.

eg:

ban+di+e  "have you come"
R.9
bar+ti+e  "will you come"
S.16
ban+di+e  "have you (pl) come"
R.9

-0 It occurs with III and II plural verbs.

eg:

nin+ti+yo  "why did you stand"
R.9
ban+di+yo  "why did you come"
R.9

nin+ti+ro  "why did you (pl) stand"
R.9
ban+di+ro  "why did you (pl) come"
R.9
4.4 Personal affix.

The personal affixes are the outer layer of verb inflection. On semantic grounds they are divided into:

a) Probability personal endings.
b) Perfect personal endings.
c) Simple personal endings.
d) Interrogative personal endings.


-e:nu It is the first person singular form.

eg:

sut+t+e:nu "I may burn"
R.7
sut+t+id +e:nu "I might have burnt"
R.7 R10

-e:wu It is the first person plural probability marker.

eg:

hog "to go"
.. 165 ..

ho:§d+e:wu "we may go"  
R15
ho:§g+id +d+e:wu "we might have gone"  
R10

-a:nu It is the third person masculine singular probability affix.

eg:

tinn "to eat"

tin+d+a:nu "he may eat"  
S

tin+d+id +d+a:nu "he might have eaten"  
S.5  R10

-a:ru It is the third person masculine plural probability affix.

eg:

ka:n "to appear"

kan+d+a:ru "they may appear"  
R.5

kan+d+id +d+a:ru "they might have appeared"  
R.5  R10
-a:lu It is the III person feminine singular probability affix.

eg:

sik+k+a:lu  "she may be found"
R.7
sik+k+id +d+a:lu  "she might have been found"
R.7  R10

-i:tu It is the III person neuter singular probability marker.

eg:

kot+t+i:tu  "it may give"
R.7
kot+t+id +d+i:tu  "it might have given"
R.7  R10

-a:wu It is the III person feminine and neuter plural probability affix.

eg:

sik+k+a:wu  "they may be found"
R.7
sik+k+id +a:wu  "they might have found"
R.7  R10
4.4.b. Perfect personal ending.


eg:

sud "to burn"

sut+t+i:ni       "I have burnt"
R.7

sut+t+i:wi      "we have burnt"
R.7

sut+t+i:ri      "you have burnt"
R.7

sut+t+a:na      "he has burnt"
R.7

sut+t+a:la      "she has burnt"
R.7

sut+t+a:ra      "they have burnt"

sut+t+sda       "it has burnt"
R.7

sut+t+swa       "they (female/neuter) have burnt"
R.7

4.4.c. Simple personal affixes.

It is a simple form denoting the person reference.
It is denoted by -a, -w1, -i, -ri, -lu, -du, and -wu.

eg:

sud "to burn"

sut+t+a  "I/he burnt"
R.7

sud+t+a  "I/he will burn"

sut+t+wi  "we burnt"
R.7

sut+wi  "you burnt"
R.4

sud+t+i  "you will burn"
R.7

sud+t+ri  "you (pl.) burnt"
R.7

sut+ri  "she burnt"
R.4

sut+t+lu  "it burnt"
R.7

sud+tu  "it is not burning"

sud+ol+du  "they burnt"
4.4.d. Interrogative personal affix.

It denotes interrogation and separate form is observed to denote II person interrogation. It is denoted by -e.

eg:

sud+t+i
sud+t+e

"you will come"
"will you burn"

Taking grammatical functioning of the personal affixes they are divided into I, II and III person markers. III person shows gender distinction viz. Masculine, feminine and neuter. Masculine individually exhibits singular and plural distinction. On the other hand, feminine and neuter have individual singular forms but common plural form.

4.4.a. I person singular.

It will not show gender distinction. It is denoted by -a, -i:ni and -e:nu.

-a is the simple personal affix.
-i:ni It is the perfect personal affix and
-e:nu is the probable personal affix.
egs

sud  "to burn"

sut+w+a  "I/he burnt"
R.7

sut+t+a  "I/he will burn"
R.7

sut+t+i;ni  "I have burnt"
R.7

sut+t+i;ni  "I shall burn"

sut+t+e;nu  "I may burn"
R.7

sut+t+id +d+e;nu  "I might have burnt"
R.7 R10

maid  "to do"

maid+id+a  "I did"

maid+kon+d+a  "I did myself"
R.9

maid+s+id+a  "I caused to do"

maid+id +i;ni  "I have done"
R10

maid+kon+d+i;ni  "I have done myself"
R.9

maid+e;nu  "I may do"

maid+s+e;nu  "I may caused to do"
4.4.b I person plural.

It will not show gender distinction. It is denoted by -wi, -i;wi and -eswu.

-wi is the simple affix.

-i;wi is the perfect personal affix and

-eswu is the probable personal affix and also simple.

eg:

**sud** "to burn"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sut+wi</td>
<td>&quot;we burnt&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sut+kon+d+wi</td>
<td>&quot;we burnt ourselves&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.7 R.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sut+t+i;wi</td>
<td>&quot;we have burnt&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sud+t+i;wi</td>
<td>&quot;we shall burn&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sut+kon+d+i;wi</td>
<td>&quot;we burnt ourselves&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.7 R.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sud+t+e;wu</td>
<td>&quot;we will burn&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sut+t+e;wu</td>
<td>&quot;we may burn&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sut+t+id +d+e;wu</td>
<td>&quot;we might have burnt&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.7 R.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.c II person singular.

It will not show gender distinction. It is denoted by -e, -i and -yo, -e it is the interrogative personal affix.

-i- is the simple as well as perfect and probable form.

eg:

```
sud

"to burn"
```

```
sut+t+i
R.7
"you burnt"

sut+t+i
R.7
"you may burn"

sut+kon+d+i
R.7 R.9
"you burnt yourself"

sut+t+i
R.7
"you will burn"

sut+kon+d+i
R.7 R.9
"have you burnt yourself"

sut+t+yo
R.7
"will you burn"

sut+kon+d+e
R.7 R.9
"have you burnt yourself"

sut+yo
R.7
"why you burnt"

4.4.d II person plural.

It is denoted by -ri, -i:ri, -re and -ro.
eg:

- **sud**
  - "to burn"

- **sut+ri**
  - "you (pl) burnt"
  - R.7

- **sut+t+diri**
  - "you (pl) have burnt"
  - R.7

- **sut+t+diri**
  - "you (pl) will burn"

- **sut+kon+d+ri**
  - "you (pl) burnt yourselves"
  - R.7

- **sut+tre**
  - "will you burn"

- **sut+ro**
  - "why you burnt"
  - R.7

4.4.e III Masculine singular.

It is denoted by -a:nu, -a:na and -a.

- **-a:nu** It is the probability personal affix.
- **-a:na** is the perfect personal affix and
- **-a** is a simple personal affix.

eg:

- **-sud**
  - "to burn"

- **sut+t+a:nu**
  - "he may burn"
  - R.7
III person masculine plural.

It is denoted by -ru, -a:ru and -a:ra

-ru   It is a simple personal affix.
-a:ru is a probable personal affix and
-a:ra is a perfect personal affix and also simple form.

eg:

ma:d  "to do"

ma:d+id +ru     "they did"
R10

ma:d+t+a:ra     "they will do"

ma:d+y+a:ru     "they may do"

ma:d+id+d+a:ru  "they might have done"
R10

ma:d+y+a:ra     "they have done"
III Feminine singular.

It is denoted by -aːlu, -aːla and -lu

-ːalu It is the probable personal affix.
-ːala is a perfect personal affix and
-ːlu is a simple personal affix.

eg:

siq "to get found"

sik+k+aːla "she has been found"
R.7

sig+t+aːla "she will be found"

sik+k+aːlu "she may be found"
R.7

"to give"

kud

kot+t+ru
R.7

kot+ru
R.7

"they gave"

"they may give"

"they may cause to give"

"they have given"
"she might have been found"
"she is found"

4.4.1. III neuter singular.

It is denoted by -tu, -du, -i:tu and -da.

eg:

ho:gi "to go"
ho:gtu "it went"
ho:giol+du "it is not going"
ho:gd+i:tu "it may go"
ho:gid +d+i:tu "it might have gone"
ho:gy+ da "it has gone"

4.4.1. III non-masculine plural.

It is denoted by -a:wu, -a:wa and -wu.

eg:

ba: "to come"
ban+d+a:wu "they may come"
they might have come
they have come
they will come
they came