5. VERB MORPHOLOGY

5.0 VERB MORPHOLOGY

Verbs are a class of words inflected for tense and/or mood and aspect. Each verb consists of a nucleus which is known as the stem. Verb stem may be either simple or derived. A single stem consists only of a root. A complex stem has root followed by one or more derivational or formative elements. The inflected verbs may be divided into finite and non-finite verbs. The finite verbs are predicates of main clauses and inflected for person, number, and gender. Non-finite verbs are predicates of subordinate clauses and like finite verbs they are not inflected. All of them are described below.

5.1 Structure of Verb:

Verbal Stem + Causative + tense suffix + personal suffix

| reflexive | mood |

5.2 Classification of Verbs:

Verbs in this dialect are widely classified into two classes namely.

I. Weak verbs, and

II. Strong verbs
The verbs in kannada that take -id as the past tense marker are the 'weak' verbs and all others are 'strong' verbs.

In addition to that, causative marker can be added to almost all such verb stems and all of them are grouped under class I.

5.2.1. Class I

The verbs which take the -id-, and i0 y, as the past tense marker belong to this class and they are called the 'weak' verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Stem + Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ma:Da</td>
<td>'to do, make'</td>
<td>ma:D+id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku:Da</td>
<td>'to join, unite'</td>
<td>ku:D+id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he:L(a)</td>
<td>'to tell'</td>
<td>he:L+id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:Da</td>
<td>'to pester'</td>
<td>ka:D+id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malaga</td>
<td>'to sleep'</td>
<td>malag+id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke:L(a)</td>
<td>'to ask, listen'</td>
<td>ke:L+id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:Da</td>
<td>'to leg'</td>
<td>be:D+id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calla</td>
<td>'to threw'</td>
<td>call+id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naDag(a)</td>
<td>'to shiver'</td>
<td>naDag+id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nugsa</td>
<td>'to push'</td>
<td>nugs+id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The weak verbs in this dialect, according to their canonical shape as follows:

1. CV:V (C) (disyllabic with length)
2. CVCVC(V) (more than three syllables)
3. CVCC (V) (disyllabic with final cluster)

5.2.2 Class II:

The verb stems which take other than the -id and i in past tense markers belong to this class and they are called the 'strong' verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Stem + Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ann-</td>
<td>'to say'</td>
<td>an+d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinn-</td>
<td>'to eat'</td>
<td>tin+d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoːg-</td>
<td>'to go'</td>
<td>hvaː+d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar-</td>
<td>'to bring'</td>
<td>tan-d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar-</td>
<td>'to come'</td>
<td>ban-d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kvaLL-</td>
<td>'to buy'</td>
<td>kvaN+D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uNN-</td>
<td>'to dine'</td>
<td>uN+D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biD-</td>
<td>'to leave'</td>
<td>biT+T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suD-</td>
<td>'to burn'</td>
<td>suD-T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iD-</td>
<td>'to keep'</td>
<td>iT-T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saːy-</td>
<td>'to die'</td>
<td>sat-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiːL-</td>
<td>'up root'</td>
<td>kit-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sig-</td>
<td>'to meet; find'</td>
<td>sik-k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nag- 'to laugh' nak-k
kali 'to learn' kal-t
mari 'to forget' mar-t
bari 'to write' bar-d
kari 'to call; fry' kar-d
so:1- 'to lose' so:-t
bi:L 'to fall down' bid-d
nill 'to stand' nin-t
ir- 'to be' id-d
a:g- 'to become' a:-d
(117x731)

5.2.3. Derived bases (Causative Verbs):

These are formed by adding the suffix -s(a) and -s-, to verbal stems and also certain non-verbal bases. They belong to class I and even in class II occurs with the non-past stems given in class II. The structure is as follows:

stem+causal suffix (+ reflexive suffix) (+1 tense suffix)
(+ mood suffix) (+ pronominal suffix).

Eg.
kali 'to learn'
kali+sa > kalsa 'to cause to learn'
(MPR 2)
kali+sa+i+ni > kalsini 'I have caused to learn'

(neu) a:-t
The transitive, intransitive, and causal verbs are formed by suffixing -s(a) to the verbal stems as follows. The final vowel -a of the suffix is euphonic.

Transitive verbs are formed by suffixing -s(a) to the intransitive verbal themes:
a:g - 'to become' (v,i)
afs - transitive
ir - 'to be (vi)
irs - transitive
ti:r - 'to finish'
ti:rs - transitive

If -s(a) is added to transitive verbs, causal verbs are formed.

ma:d 'to do' Tr
ma:ds - causal
no:d 'to see' Tr
no:ds - causal
ke:L 'to hear' Tr
ke:ls - causal
namb 'to confide' Tr
nambs - causal
be:D 'to beg' Tr
be:ds - causal

5.3 Tense:

Tense denotes the time of action. It is marked by a suffix, which is immediately follow the verb root as well as causative and reflexive and precedes all other suffixes. In this dialect two types of tenses are observed, namely, past
and non-past. The agreement features (for person, number and gender) are different in different tenses. The verb ir 'to be' is used widely to signal certain aspects and also as tense carrier is rather than other.

5.3.1. Past Tense:

Past tense indicate the completion of action. The past stem consists of a verb root followed by the past tense suffix. The structure is as follows.

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

Following are the past tense markers.
1. -id-
2. -i-u-y- $\delta$
3. -t-
4. -D-
5. -T-
6. -d-
7. -k-
8. -n-

(1) -id- Occurs with second/third person masculine singular and with the past relative participle suffix, with the verbs of class-I.
Eg.

he:La
he:La+id+a > he:Lida 'told; he told'
he:La+id+na > he:Lidna 'he told'
(MPR 1)

ma:Da
ma:Da+id+a > ma:Dida 'did; he did'
ma:Da+id+na > ma:Didna 'he did'
(MPR 1)

malaga
malaga+id+a > malagida 'slept; he slept'
malaga+id+na > malagidna 'he slept'
(MPR 1)

calla
calla+id+a > callida 'scattered; he scattered'
calla+id+na > challidna 'he scattered'
(MPR 1)

ka:Da
ka:Da+id+a > ka:Dida 'pestered; he pestered'
ka:Da+id+na > ka:Didna 'he pestered'
(MPR 1)
(2) -i- and -∅- past tense markers are freevariated. But before the third person neuter singular clearly shown the zero past tense marker. The -y-past tense marker always freevariates with -i-, and occurs with the verbs of class I.

Eg.

o:Da+i+ni > o:Dini 'I ran'
o:Da+∅+ni > o:Dni 'I ran' (MPR 1)

he:La+i+ni > he:Lini 'I told'
he:La+∅+ni > he:Lni 'I told'
he:La+∅+nyu > he:Lnyu 'I told' (MPR 1)

ma:Da+i+ra > ma:Dira 'they did'
ma:Da+y+ra > ma:Dyra 'they did' (MPR 1)

ma:Da+sa+i+ra > ma:Dsira 'they caused to did' (MPR 1)

ha:ka+i+dyu > ha:kidyu 'we/they (neu) put'
ha:ka+y+u > ha:kyu 'we/they (neu) put' (MPR 1)
The -Ø- past tense marker occurs with (a) the verbs which take -id- as the past tense marker when followed of neuter singular marker -ta tyu, and freevariates with -i-.

Eg:

he:La+ Ø +ta > he:Lta 'it told'
he:La+ i +ta > he:Lita 'it told'
he:la+ Ø +tyu > he:Ltyu 'it told'
(MPR 1)
o:Da+ Ø +ta > o:Dta 'it ran'
o:Da+ i +ta > o:Dita 'it ran'
(MPR 1)
kacca+ Ø +ta > kaccta 'it bite'
kacca+ i +ta > kaccita 'it bite'
calla+ i +ta > callita 'it scattered'
calla+ Ø +ta > callta 'it scattered'
(MPR 1)
malaga+i+ta > malagita 'it slept'
(MPR 1)
malaga+ Ø +ta > malagta 'it slept'
(MPR 1)

(b) The strong verbs (class II) followed by the third person neuter singular marker -ta tyu.

Eg.

o:ya > o+ Ø+ta > o:ta
(SA, 23)

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ho:ga > ho: + ø+ta > ho:ta
(SA, 23)
ba: > ban+ ø+ta > banta
(MPR 19, SA 21)
ta: > tan+ ø+ta > tanta
(MPR 19; SA 21)
a:ga > a: + ø+ta > a:ta
(SA 23)
kali > kali+ +ta > kalita
kari > kari+ +ta > karita
bali > bali+ +ta > balita
mari > mari+ +ta > marita

(3) -t-. Occurs after the verb stems, before the personal
suffixes except -ta+tyu (the third person neuter
singular suffix) and with past relative participle
marker -a.

Eg.

bali+t+ra > baltra 'they ripen'
(MPR 2)
mari+t+na > martana 'he forgot'
(MPR 2)
mari+t+a > marta 'having forgotten; he
(MPR 2)
kvaLi+t+a > kvaLta 'having rotten; he
(MPR 2)
\text{aL(a)+t+ra} \rightarrow \text{atra}

(MPR 17)
\text{kali+t+La} \rightarrow \text{kaltLa}

(MPR 2)
\text{ki:L(a)+t+(a)na} \rightarrow \text{kitta}

(MPR 17)
\text{kittna}

(SA 22)
\text{sa:t+t+a} \rightarrow \text{satta}

(SA 24)
\text{kuNDa+t+ra} \rightarrow \text{kuntra}

(SA 29)
\text{so:l(a)+t+ra} \rightarrow \text{sostra}

(SA 22)
\text{nilla+t+a(na)} \rightarrow \text{ninta}

(SA 29)
\text{nintna}

(SA 30)
\text{bya:sra+t+ra} \rightarrow \text{byastra}

(SA 27)
\text{hora+t+a} \rightarrow \text{hotta}

(4) \text{-D- Occurs with the stem, usually ending with retroflex nasal before past tense suffix and after a reflexive base, before it N occurs as an increment.}

'they cried'

'she learnt'

'having uprooted; he uprooted'

'he died' having died'

'they sat'

'they defeated'

'having stood'

'he stood'

'they frustrated'

'having carried; he carried'
Eg.

uNN+D+a > uNDa 'he dined'
(SA 31)

ka:N+D+a > kaNDa 'he appeared'
(SA 31)

ma:Dko+D+a > masDkoNDa 'having done for oneself'
(SA 31)

(5) -T- Occurs with the stems ending in voiced retroflex stop D, and D becomes T before T.

Eg.

suD+T+a > suTTLa 'she burnt'
(MPR 20)

biD+T+a > biTTa 'he left; having left'
(MPR 20)

iD+T+a > iTTa 'he kept; having kept.'
(MPR 20)

keD+T+a > keTTa 'he spoiled; having spoiled'
(MPR 20)

kuD+T+a > koTTa 'he gave; having gave'
(MPR 20)
(6) -d- Occurs after the few stems belong to class II, before the personal suffixes and past relative participle marker -a. It may not take the third person neuter singular marker.

Eg.

\begin{align*}
\text{ann-d-a} & \quad > \quad \text{anda} \quad 'he said; having said' \\
& \quad (\text{MPR 6;32}) \\
\text{ka:y-d-a} & \quad > \quad \text{ka:da} \quad 'he waited; having waited' \\
& \quad (\text{SA 28}) \\
\text{a:g+d+a} & \quad > \quad \text{a:da} \quad 'he became; having become' \\
& \quad (\text{SA 23}) \\
\text{tin+d+a} & \quad > \quad \text{tinda} \quad 'he ate; having eaten' \\
& \quad (\text{MPR 32}) \\
\text{bar+d+a} & \quad > \quad \text{ban}^1\text{da} \quad 'he came; having come' \\
& \quad (\text{SA 21}) \\
\text{tar+d+a} & \quad > \quad \text{tan}^1\text{da} \quad 'he brought; having brought' \\
& \quad (\text{SA 21}) \\
\text{ir+d+a} & \quad > \quad \text{idda} \quad 'having been' \\
& \quad (\text{MPR 17}) \\
\end{align*}

\footnote{\textit{-n} of the stem can be treated as part of the tense marker as well. In that case one more tense marker has to be added.}
bi:+L+da > bidda 'he fell; having fallen'
(MPR 17)
ho:g+d+a > hva:da 'he went; having gone'
(SA 23)
kuDi+d+a > kuDda 'he drank; having drunk'
(MPR 2)
kaLi+d+a > kalDa 'he lost; having lost'
(MPR 2)

(7) -k- Occurs before the CVC pattern of stems ending in -g from their past tense marker -k, then ending -g becomes k before k.

Eg.
nag+k+a > nakka 'he laughed; having laughed'
(MPR 18)
> nakka:
sig+k+a > sikka 'he met; found; having met'
(MPR 18)
hog+k+a > hokka 'he penetrated; having
(MPR 18) penetrated'

(8) -n- Occurs with long vowel roots are shortened, only in first person singular.

Eg.
ba: 'come' ba-n-ni > banni 'I came'
ta: 'bring' ta-n-ni > tanni 'I brought'

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5.3.2. Non-Past Tense

The non-past marker usually expresses a future habitual meaning. Present and future time reference is expressed by the use of non-past marker -t-.

The structure is as follows:
Stem (+causal suffix)(+reflexive suffix)+non-past suffix(+mood affix)+personal affix.

\{-t\} Occurs elsewhere.

Eg.

kali+t+a:n(a) > kalita:n 'he will learn'
ho:ga+t+e:ti > ho:gte:ti 'it will go'
ma:Da+sa+t+a:La > ma:Dsta:La 'she will cause to do'
ma:Da+ko+t+a:va > ma:Dkota:va 'they will do themselves'
ma:Da+sa+ko+t+a:r > ma:Dskota:r 'they will cause to do themselves'
bi:La+t+i > bi:Lti 'you(sg) will fall'
he:La+ko+t+a:La > helkota:La 'she will tell herself'
ma:Da+t+ir+a:k(a) > ma:Dtira:k 'for doing'
ho:ga+t+e:ri > ho:gte:ri 'you(pl) will go'
bar+t+id+illa > bartidilla '(it) was not coming'
Bases of (c)VCVC type drop their final CV when CC is a cluster of (a) a nasal plus a homorganic stop or (b) of two identical consonants.

Eg.

namba > nam-t-a:r 'they will believe'
tikka > tik-t-a:v(a) 'they(neu) will rub'
kuTTa > kuT-t-a:La 'she will pound'
tappa > tap-t-a:na 'he will violate'
nekka > nek+t+e:ti 'it will lick'

When clcl is cc or jj in these cases, it becomes s.

kacca > kas-t-a:r 'they will bite'
jajja > jas-t-a:na 'he will crash'

5.4. ASPECTS

A category used in the grammatical description of verbs (along with tense and mood), referring primarily to the way the grammar markers the duration or type of activity denoted by the verb. It may be illustrated as follows.
5.4.1. Progressive Aspect:

It indicates the action in progress. It is represented by the auxiliary verb -ir and the progressive marker -a:. It may be past, present or future.

5.4.1.1. Past Progressive Aspect:

It shows the action in progress in the past.

Structure:

stem+progressive affix+non-pst marker+(past form of -ir)+personal ending.

Eg.

he:La 'to tell'

he:La+a:+t+id(d)+a > he:La:tidda 'he was telling'
(MPR 1)

he:La+a:+t+it(t)+a > he:La:titta 'it was telling'
(MPR 1)

he:La+a:+t+id(d)+ra> he:La:tiddra 'they were telling'
(MPR 1)

he:La+a:+t+i:+ni > he:La:ti:ni 'I was telling'
(MPR 1)

he:La+a:+t+id(d)+ni> he:Latiddni 'I was telling'
(MPR 1)

he:La+a:+t+id(d)+i > he:La:tiddi 'you(Sg) were telling'
(MPR 1)

he:La+a:+t+id(d)+yu > he:La:tiddyu 'we were telling'
5.4.1.2. Present Progressive Aspect:

It denotes the present progress action.

Structure:

stem + progressive affix + non-past marker + personal ending

Eg.

bari 'to write'

bari+a:+t+e:n  >  barya:te:n  'I am writing'
(MPR 3)

bari+a:+t+e:ti  >  barya:te:ti  'it is writing'
(MPR 3)

bari+a:+t+a:La  >  barya:ta:La  'she is writing'
(MPR 3)

bari+a:+t+a:r(a)> barya:ta:ra  'they are writing'
(MPR 3)

bari+a:+t+e:ri  >  barya:te:ri  'you(pl) are writing'
(MPR 3)

5.4.1.3. Future Progressive Aspect:

It shows the action in progress in the future.

Structure:

stem (+ progressive affix) + non-past marker + non-past form of the verb -ir + personal ending.

Eg.

ma:Da  'to do'
5.4.2. Perfect Aspect:

The perfect aspect indicates the completed action and is denoted by perfect affix. It is marked by _ir_ 'to be'. The various tenses of _ir_ indicates different tense-based types of perfect aspect. Two such tense-based forms are distinguished. They are past perfect and non-past perfect, it is illustrated below.

5.4.2.1. Past Perfect Aspect:

It shows the action in past perfective.

Structure:

stem( +causal affix)( +reflexive affix) +past affix past form of -ir+personal ending.
Eg.

suDa
suD+T+idd+a > suTTida 'he had burnt'
(MPR 20)
suD+T+idd+La > suTTiddLa 'she had burnt'
(MPR 20)
suD+T+i:1+La > suTTi:La 'she had burnt'
(MPR 20)
ma:Da
ma:Da+idd+a > ma:Didda 'he had done'
(MPR 1)
ma:Da+idd+ra > ma:Diddra 'they had done'
(MPR 1)
ma:Da+i:ra > ma:Di:ra 'they had done'
(MPR 1)
ma:Da+in1+ni > ma:Dinni 'I had done'
(MPR 1)

1 i:- and in- in this context freevariates with perfect
affix 'idd'.

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5.4.2.2. Non-past Perfect Aspect:

This aspect has the following structure.

Structure:

stem+(causal/reflexive)+past tense marker+ir+non-past+personal ending.

Eg.

ho:ga 'to go'
ho:ga+ir+t+a:n > ho:girta:n 'he would be going'
(MPR 1)
nilla 'to stand'
nil+t+ir+t+e:ti > nittirte:ti 'it would be standing'
(SA 22)
kali 'to learn'
kali+t+ir+t+e:n > kaltirte:n 'I would be learning'
(MPR 2)
tinna 'to eat'
tin+d+ir+t+a:n > tindirta:n 'he would be eating'
(SA 32)
bar 'to come'
ban+d+ir+t+a:n > bandirta:n 'he would be coming'
(SA 21)
5.4.3. Compleitive Aspect:

It denotes that the action referred to by the main verb is completed beyond doubt. It is of two types namely past and future.

5.4.3.1. Past Compleitive Aspect:

It has the following structure:
stem(+past tense marker)+(past verbal participle) +biD+past tense marker+personal ending.

Eg.
ho:g+i+biD+T+a > hosgbiTTa 'he went away' (MPR 20)
tin+d+biD+T+a > tindbiTTa 'he ate up' (SA 32)
bar+d+biD+T+a > bandbiTTa 'he has came beyond doubt' (SA 21)
bi:L+d+biD+T+a > bidbiTTa 'he fell down' (MPR 17;20)
kuDi+d+biD+T+La> kuDdbiTTLa 'she has drank beyond doubt' (MPR 2;20)

5.4.3.2. Future Compleitive Aspect:

It has the following Structure:
stem+past tense marker(+past verbal participle) +biD+non-past marker+personal ending.
Eg.

kuDi+d+biD+t+i > kuDdbiDti 'You shall drink it beyond doubt' (MPR 2)
iD+T+biD+t+i > iTbiDti 'You shall put beyond doubt' (MPR 20)
hoDi+d+biD+t+i > hoDdbiDti 'you shall beat beyond doubt' (MPR 2)
ma:D+i+biD+t+i > ma:DibiDti 'you shall do it beyond doubt'
bar+d+biD+t+i > bandbiDti 'you shall come beyond doubt' (SA 21)

The some other main verbs are functions as a aspectual marker, few examples are discussed below, namely, ho:ga 'go', a;Da 'play', kuDa or kvaDa 'give', no:Da 'see' and ha:k(a) 'put, place' etc.

Examples of verbs with 'ho:ga'
mugd-ho:ta 'get completely finished'
keTT-ho:ga 'get spoiled'
mart-ho:ga 'become forgotten'
vaNg-ho:ta 'become completely dry' etc.

Examples of verbs with 'a:Da'
kacc-a:Da 'bite each other'
o:D-a:Da 'run around'
Examples of verbs with 'kuDa'
h IDD-kuDa 'catch for someone else'
biT-kuDa 'leave for some one'
to:rs-kuDa 'shown on someone's behalf'
kaT-kuDa 'tie up (something) for some one'

Examples of verbs with no:D(a)'
muT-no:Da 'examine by touching'
tind-no:Da 'examine by eating (taste etc)'
nint-no:Da 'try (on something) by standing etc'

Examples of verbs with 'ha:ka'
tind-ha:ka 'eat up'
vagd-ha:ka 'wash off'
kitt-ha:ka 'pluck off'

5.5 ira 'to be'

The verb ir 'be' widely used in aspectual forms and other constructions. This is peculiar in many ways, as the following paradigm makes clear.
### Note that 'ir' takes the past stem in the non-past certain as well as in the non-past. It also has irregular (strong) forms such as the third person singular non-human 'itta' in the past, the third person singular non-human 'e:ti' in the non-past certain.

**5.6 Past and Contingent Stem:**

The contingent stem is formed on the basis of the past stem, with lengthening of the first vowel of the agreement marker. Thus bari 'write', bardni 'I wrote', barde:n 'I might write'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-past certain</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>non-past habitual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg</td>
<td>ide:n/ede:n</td>
<td>iddnI</td>
<td>irte:n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pl</td>
<td>ide:v(a)/ede:v</td>
<td>iddyu</td>
<td>irte:v(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II sg</td>
<td>idi</td>
<td>iddi</td>
<td>irti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II pl</td>
<td>ide:ri/idi:ri</td>
<td>iddri</td>
<td>irtes:ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg masc.</td>
<td>ida:n/eda:n</td>
<td>idda/iddna</td>
<td>irta:n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg fem.</td>
<td>ida:La/eda:La</td>
<td>iddLa</td>
<td>irta:La</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III pl (hum)</td>
<td>ida:r/eda:r</td>
<td>iddra</td>
<td>irta:r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg(n hum) e:ti</td>
<td>itta</td>
<td>irtes:ti</td>
<td>irtaiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III pl(n hum) ida:v(a)/eda:v(a)</td>
<td>iddu:</td>
<td>irta:v(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Past and contingent form, illustrated with kolla 'to kill'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PNG</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>contingent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg</td>
<td>kondni/konni</td>
<td>konde:n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pl</td>
<td>kondyu</td>
<td>konde:v(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II sg</td>
<td>kondi</td>
<td>kondi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II pl</td>
<td>kondri</td>
<td>konde:ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg masc.</td>
<td>konda/kondna</td>
<td>konda:/konda:n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg fem.</td>
<td>kondLa</td>
<td>konda:La</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III pl (hum)</td>
<td>kondra</td>
<td>konda:r(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg(n hum)</td>
<td>kontya</td>
<td>kondo:ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III pl(n hum)</td>
<td>kondu</td>
<td>konda:v(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7 Mood:

Being an important linguistic category, verbs can be used in diverse ways to state facts, to give commands etc and generally grammatical distinctions in verb forms which express a speaker's attitude to what he/she is saying. The particular linguistic environment in which a verb is called mood.

Nine such constructions are found in this dialect. They are as follows,
5.7.1. Imperative mood:

The imperative mood is used for expressing commands. There are only two imperative forms both in second person. One denotes the plural imperative formed by adding the second person plural suffix -ri to a verb, whereas the imperative singular is indicated by '∅' allomorph. In the natural speech verb final -i and -o are lengthened before -ri and it is a honorific suffix for imperative singular forms.

Eg.

verb final -i and -o are lengthened before -ri.

kali 'learn' kali:ri 'please learn'
tagi 'take' tagi:ri 'please take'
kuNi 'dance' kuNi:ri 'please dance'
The verbs ta: '(you) bring' and ba: '(you) come' are exceptional in the imperative singular.

5.7.2. Conditional Mood:

Conditional is a non-finite formed by adding the suffix -ra to the past stem.

Eg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kali+</td>
<td>kaltra</td>
<td>'if (someone) learnt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t+ra</td>
<td>(MPR 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar+dra</td>
<td>bandra</td>
<td>'if (someone) came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SA 21)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nag+k+ra</td>
<td>nakkra</td>
<td>'if (someone) laughed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi:L+d+ra</td>
<td>biddra</td>
<td>'if (someone) fell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma:D+i+ra</td>
<td>ma:Dira</td>
<td>'if (someone) done'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SA 23)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hog:d+ra</td>
<td>hva:dra</td>
<td>'if (someone) went'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kali+t+ra</td>
<td>kaltra</td>
<td>'if (someone) learnt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar+d+ra</td>
<td>bandra</td>
<td>'if (someone) came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SA 21)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ma:D+i+ra</td>
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<td>'if (someone) done'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SA 23)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hog:d+ra</td>
<td>hva:dra</td>
<td>'if (someone) went'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The conditional suffix can also occur with a defective verbs in which case 'a:dra' and 'andra' (the conditional of the quotative verb 'anna') may follow:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sa:k(a)+a:dra} & \rightarrow \text{sa:ka:dra} & \text{'if (you) enough'} \\
\text{be:k(a)+a:dra} & \rightarrow \text{be:ka:dra} & \text{'if (You) like, want'} \\
\text{sa:k(a)+andra} & \rightarrow \text{sa:kandra} & \text{'if (You) enough'} \\
\text{be:k(a)+andra} & \rightarrow \text{be:kandra} & \text{'if (you) like, want'}
\end{align*}
\]

The conditional suffix is formed taking the negative verbal participle -da, followed by the -irka, is a negative conditional suffix.

Eg.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{he:I.a+d+irka} & \rightarrow \text{heiLdirka} & \text{'if (someone) does not tell'} \\
\text{ho:ga+d+irka} & \rightarrow \text{hojgdirka} & \text{'if (someone) does not go'} \\
\text{ja:r(a)+d+irka} & \rightarrow \text{jarrdirka} & \text{'if (someone) does not slip'} \\
\text{illa-d+irka} & \rightarrow \text{illdirka} & \text{'if (someone) does not there'} \\
\text{ma:Da+d+irka} & \rightarrow \text{ma:DDirka} & \text{'if (someone) does not do'}
\end{align*}
\]
5.7.3. Infinitive Mood:

The infinitive is a non-finite form of the verb that occurs together with other verbs, auxiliary verbs (modals), negative morphemes and some other forms.

\[ a:k(a) \rightarrow a:k \rightarrow a:l- \]

\( a:k \) occurs after the non-past verb stems.

Eg.

\[ \text{ma:Da+a:k} \rightarrow \text{ma:Da:k} \text{ (MPR 1)} \]

'm to do; for doing'

\[ \text{ho:ga+a:k} \rightarrow \text{ho:ga:k} \text{ (MPR 1)} \]

'to go; for going'

\[ \text{tinna+a:k} \rightarrow \text{tina:k} \text{ (MPR 6; 1)} \]

'to eat; for eating'

\[ \text{kuDi+a:k} \rightarrow \text{kuDya:k} \text{ (MPR 3)} \]

'to drink; for drinking'

\[ \text{beLi+a:k} \rightarrow \text{beLya:k} \text{ (MPR 3)} \]

'to grow; for growing'

\( a:l- \) occurs in between two forms and immediately take the negative form of -illa.

Eg.

\[ \text{bagga+l+illa} \rightarrow \text{bagglilla} \text{ (MPR 1)} \]

'didn't bend'

5.7.4. Probability Mood:

It indicates a possible action. The two probability markers used are -o:ta and -bo:d(a).

The structure is: verb stem (+ causative)(+ past tense) + probability mood.

- o:ta Occurs in both strong and weak verbs with neuter singular and weak verbs take 'y' as a glide.

Eg.

band'o:ta > bando:ta  'it may be come'
hva:d'o:ta > hva:do:ta  'it may be went'
kali+t+o:t > kalto:ta  'it may be learned'
(MPR 2)
unn+D'o:ta > undo:ta  'it may be ate'
(MPR 6)
ma:Da+o:ta > ma:Dyo:ta  'it may be done'
(MPR 3)
he:La+o:ta > he:Lyo:ta  'it may be told'
(MPR 3)
-bo:da Occurs elsewhere.

Eg.

s:k(a)+bo:da > sa:kbo:da
(MPR 1)

's: it may be foster'

anna+bo:da > anbo:da
(MPR 6;1)

'it may be say'

(MPR 1)

'it may be go'

to:rsa+bo:da > to:rsbo:da
(MPR 1)

'it may be show'

mari+bo:da > maribo:da

'it may be forget'

kali+bo:da > kalibo:da

'it may be learn'

5.7.5. Prohibitive Mood:

It indicates a prohibited action. It is marked with two different markers, namely, -ba:rd(a), and bo:Da, these are used in free variation.

The structure is: stem (+ causative + Reflexive) + prohibitive mood.

Eg.

ku:Da+ba:rd a > ku:Dba:rd a
(MPR 1)

'don't mix/join'

ku:Da+bDa > ku:DbD a
(MPR 1)

'don't mix/join'

ho:ga+ba:rd a > ho:gba:rd a
(MPR 1)

'don't go'

ma:Da+ba:rd a > ma:Dba:rd a
(MPR 1)

'don't do'
If add to the emphatic marker : after the stem, it gives meaning 'should/must (not)'

ho:g+ +ba:rda > ho:g :ba:rda 'should/must not go' or definitely don't go'

5.7.6. Negative Mood:

The negative notion in this dialect is expressed by five different markers, they are;

∞-da, α-illa, α-a:ngilla, α-uilla, α-alla.

∞-da is a negative participle marker which occurs after the verb stem.

Eg.

ho:ga+da > ho:gda
(MPR 1)

'without going'

bi:La+da > bi:Lda
(MPR 1)

'without falling'

aLga:Da+da > aLga:Dda
(MPR 1)

'without shaking'

kuDi+da > kuDida

'without drinking'

beLi+da > beLida

'without growing'

∞-illa it is used always in the finite construction and after the past and non-past tense as well as infinitive and after the verbal noun marker.

Eg.

tin+d+illa > tindilla 'didn't ate'

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bar+d+illa > bandilla 'didn't came'
(SA 21)
sik+k+illa > sikkilla 'didn't found'
kali+t+illa > kaltilla 'didn't learnt'
(MPR2)
mari+t+illa > martilla 'didn't forgot'
(MPR 2)
ho:ga+o:d+illa > ho:go:dilla 'do/will not go'
(MPR 1)
bar+o:d+illa > baro:dilla 'do/will not come'
no:Da+l+illa > no:Dlilla 'did not see'
(MPR 1)
ho:ga+illa > ho:gilla 'did not gone'
(MPR 1)
ir+l+illa > irlilla 'was not'

∞-a:ngilla denotes negation for specific form.

Eg.
tin 'to eat'
tin+a:ngilla > tina:ngilla 'can't eat'
suD 'to burn'
suD+a:ngilla > suDa:ngilla 'can't burn'
ma:D 'to do'
ma:D+a:ngilla > maDa:ngilla 'can't do'
ho:g 'to go'
ho:g+a:ngilla > ho:ga:ngilla 'can't go'
-ulla Occurs with verb stem, irrespective of person and gender.

Eg.

ma:d 'to do'
ma:D+ulla > ma:Dulla 'doesn't do'
ho:g 'to go'
ho:g+ulla > ho:gulla 'doesn't go'
ke:L 'to listen'
ke:L+ulla > ke:Lulla 'doesn't listen'
keD 'to spoil'
keD+ulla > keDulla 'doesn't spoil'
bari 'to write'
bari+ulla > baryulla 'doesn't write'
(MPR 3)
bar 'to come'
bar+ulla > barulla 'doesn't come'

-alla is used to negative equivalence or identity (i.e. 'X is not Y').

Eg.

ada+alla > adlla 'that is not'
(ida+alla > idalla 'this is not'
(MPR 1)
avra+alla > avralla 'they are not'
(MPR 1)
aki+alla > akyalla 'she is not'  
(MPR 3)
a:va+alla > a:valla 'he is not'

In spite of this, ya:mbla: '(I) don't know' and ka:le (I) can't' are used to negative sense. There is another paradigm valla (sg) and vallyu(pl) meaning 'not wanted'

5.7.7. Permissive Mood:

It denotes action is permitted, it admits third person subjects. permissive in this dialect is marked with single marker, i.e. -li.

The structure is:
stem(+causative)(+reflexive)+permissive mood.

- -li Occurs in third person singular and plural constructions.

Eg.
ma:Da+li > ma:Dli 'let he/it/they do'
(MPR 1)
ho:g(a)+li > ho:gli 'let he/she/it go'
tinna+li > tinnli 'let he/it/they eat'
(MPR 1)
kari+li > kari:li 'let he/it/they call'
(MPR 9)
beLi+li > beLi:li 'let he/it/they grow'
(MPR 9)
5.7.8. Hortative Mood:

It denotes, when the speaker includes himself/herself in the wish or suggestion, it may marked with single marker uNa=m o:Na.

Structure is: stem(+causative)(+reflexive)+hortative suffix.

Eg.

ho:ga+uNa > ho:guNa  'let us go'
(MPR 1)
a:Da+uNa > a:DuNa  'let us play'
(MPR 1)
kuNi+uNa > kuNyuNa  'let us dance'
(MPR 3)
he:La+uNa > he:LuNa  'let us tell'
(MPR 1)
suDa+uNa > suDuNa  'let us burn'
(MPR 1)
ha:r+uNa > ha:ruNa  'let us jump; fly'
5.7.9. Reflexive Mood:

It denotes the action is self performed, it is formed by adding the suffix -ko to a verbal stem. And, it is some cases free variation with -go. However, the suffix -go, frequently use after the voiceless palatal stem and even after causative marker. If it is precedes the past tense marker d and D, immediately n and D will occur before d and D.

Eg.

\[
\text{ma:Da+ko } \rightarrow \text{ma:Dko} \quad \text{'do for oneself'} \\
\text{(MPR 1)}
\]

\[
\text{ma:Da+s+ko } \rightarrow \text{ma:Dsko} \quad \text{'caused to do for oneself'} \\
\text{(MPR 1)} \rightarrow \text{ma:Dsgo} \\
\text{maDca+go } \rightarrow \text{maDcgo} \quad \text{'fold for oneself'} \\
\text{(MPR 1)}
\]

\[
\text{baLca+go } \rightarrow \text{baLcgo} \quad \text{'flow for oneself'} \\
\text{(MPR 1)}
\]

\[
\text{ma:Da+k+o+d+a } \rightarrow \text{ma:DKonda} \quad \text{'(he) did himself'} \\
\text{(MPR 1)}
\]

\[
\text{bari+k+o+d+La } \rightarrow \text{bARKO NDLa} \quad \text{'(she) wrote herself'} \\
\text{bari+k+o+D+La } \rightarrow \text{bARKO NDLa} \\
\text{(MPR 2)}
\]

\[
\text{sa:rsa+k+o } \rightarrow \text{sa:rsko} \quad \text{'to smear floor with dung and water'} \\
\text{(MPR 1)}
\]
5.8. Relative participle:

Relative participle is non-finite verb form, it behaves like verb or an adjective and occur after the tense marker and negative marker.

5.8.1. Relative Participle (past):

This is formed by adding the participle suffix -a to the past stem.

Eg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Relative participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ma:Da 'to do'</td>
<td>ma:Did-</td>
<td>ma:Did-a 'done'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muri 'to break'</td>
<td>murd-</td>
<td>murd-a 'broken'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bari 'to write'</td>
<td>bard-</td>
<td>bard-a 'written'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no:D(a) 'to see'</td>
<td>no:Did-</td>
<td>no:Did-a 'seen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali 'to learn'</td>
<td>kalt-</td>
<td>kalt-a 'learnt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho:g(a) 'to go'</td>
<td>hva:d-</td>
<td>hva:d-a 'gone'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.8.2. Relative Participle (non-past):

It is formed by adding the relative participle marker -o: to the verb stem and it cannot take the tense marker.
5.8.3. **Negative Relative participle:**

It can not take the tense markers and adding the negative relative participle marker -da to the non past verb stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Negative relative participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iLi 'to get down'</td>
<td>iLi-da 'without get down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iL-da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho:ga 'to go'</td>
<td>ho:g-da 'without going'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar 'to come'</td>
<td>bar-da 'without coming'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nilla 'to stand'</td>
<td>nil-da 'without standing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aLa 'to weep'</td>
<td>aL-da 'without weeping'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:La 'to rule'</td>
<td>a:L-da 'without ruling'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.9. **VERBAL PARTICIPLE:**

The form which precedes a verb like an adverb is verbal participle. It may be past or simultaneous.
5.9.1. Past Participle:

The past verbal participle is followed by a finite verb or verb phrase. It is formed by the marker -a to the past stem and -i to the nonpast stems.

∞ -i Occurs after the non-past verb stem of weak verbs.
Eg.

u:d(a)  > u:di  'to blow'
ma:D  > ma:Di  'to do'
ma:D+i > ma:D+i  'having done'
ma:D+sa+i> ma:D+i  'having cause to do'

malg(a)  > malgi  'to sleep'
malg+i > malgi  'having slept'
kacca  > kacci  'to bite'
kacc+i > kacci  'having bite'

∞ -a Occurs after the past stem of the strong verbs.
Eg.

kuD(a)  > kvaTTa  (MPR 20)  'to give'
kuD+T+a > kvaTTa  'having given'
tinna  > tinda  (SA 32)  'to eat'
tin+d+a  > tinda  'having eaten'
naga  > nakka  (MPR 18)  'to laugh'
nag+k+a  > nakka  'having laughed'
suDa  'to burn'
suD+T+a > suTTa (MPR 20)
> suTTa 'having burnt'
sa:y  'to die'
sat+t+a > satta (SA 22)
> satta 'having died'
bi:La  'to fall'
bid+d+a > bidda (MPR 17)
> bidda 'having fell'

5.9.2. Simultaneous Participle:

It is formed the action is performed simultaneously with some other action. It is represented by {kon}

kon - kon + kon, are free variation.

kon - kon Occurs after the verbal stems and before past tense suffix -D,-d.

Eg.
no:Da  'to see'
no:D+kon+d+a > No:Dkonda hva:da 'seeing (something) he went'
ke:L(a)  'to listen'
ke:L+kon+D+a > ke:LkoNDa ma:Dida 'listening (something) he did'

5.10 Verbal Noun:

It is nominal which is closely in form and/or meaning to a verb. In this dialect verbal noun is expressed by the marker.
-o:da  -uda.
Structure is : stem(+causative)(+reflexive) +o:da
Eg.
ho:g(a)  'to go'
ho:g+o:da > ho:go:da  'going'
palga  'to train'
palg+o:da > palgo:da  'training'
nilla  'to stand'
nill+o:da > nillo:da  'standing'
ka:r(a)  'to vomit'
ka:r+o:da > ka:ro:da  'vomitting'
he:L(a)  'to say'
he:L+o:da > he:Lo:da  'saying'
he:L+s+o:da > he:Lso:da  'cause to saying'
he:L+s+k+r+o:da > he:Lskoro:da  'caused to saying oneself'

5.11. Participial Noun:
They are two types, viz., past and non-past.

5.11.1. Past Participial Nouns:
It is formed by adding -a:və, -a:ki, -avLa  a:vLa,
-a:vra  -avra, -ada and -udu to the stems of verbs.
Eg.
bi:L(a)  'to fall'
5.11.2. Non-Past Participial Nouns:

It is formed by adding -a:va, -a:ki, -avLa, -a:vra -a:r(a), -o:d(a), -o:va to the non-past stems of verbs.

Eg.

he:L(a) 'to tell'
he:L+a:va > he:La:va 'one who is telling(masc)
he:L+a:ki > he:La:ki 'one who is telling(fem)
he:L+avLa > he:LavLa 'one who is telling(fem)
he:L+a:vra > he:La:vra 'those who are telling(hum. pl)
he:L+o:da > he:Lo:da 'one which is telling(NEUT.sg
he:L+o:va > he:Lo:va 'those which are doing'

5.12. Pronominal Suffixes:

The pronominal suffixes show whether a particular verb is first, second and third person as well as whether it is in masculine, feminine and neuter gender with singular and plural number. The pronominal suffix ending verb can treated as a finite form.
They are as follows:

5.12.1. First Person Singular:

The first person singular in this dialect marker with two different markers, namely -e:n and -ni.

ø-e:n ^ ya:n Occurs after the non-past tense marker and present progressive.

he:La+t+e:n > he:Lte:n  'I (will) tell'
(MPR 1)
tinna+t+e:n > tinte:n  'I (will) eat'
(MPR 6;1)
o:Da+t+c:n > o:Dte:n  'I (will) run'
(MPR 1)
hor ga+t+e:n > ho:gte:n  'I (will) go'
(MPR 1)
ma:D+a:+t+e:n > ma:Da:te:n 'I am doing'
(MPR 1)
bar+a:+t+e:n > bara:te:n 'I am coming'
kuDi+t+e:n > kuDite:n 'I (will) drink'

ø-ni Occurs after the past tense markers and past progressive.

kali+t+ni > kaltani 'I learnt'
(MPR 2)
bi:L+d+ni > biddni 'I felt down'
(MPR 17)
keD+t+ni > keTTni 'I spoiled'
(MPR 20)
ho:g+d+ni > hva:dni  
(SA 23)
'I went'

ma:D+a:(k)+t+i:+ni>ma:Dapni 'I was doing'
(MPR 1)

ho:ga+a:(k)+t+i:+ni>ho:ga:(k)tini 'I was going'
(MPR 1)

5.12.2. **First Person Plural:**

It is marked with two different markers namely,-e:va(a) and -yu.

-e:va Occurs after the non-past tense and present progressive markers.

Eg.

kali+t+e:va > kalite:va  'we (will) learn'

ma:D+a+t+e:va> ma:Dte:va  'we (will) do'
(MPR 1)

ho:ga+t+e:va > ho:gte:va  'we (will) go'
(MPR 1)

tinna+t+e:va > tinte:va  'we (will) eat'
(MPR 6;1)

tar+t+e:va > tarte:va  'we will bring'
(MPR 19 SA.21)

he:La+a:(k)+t+e:va > he:La:te:va 'we are telling'
(MPR 1)

bar+a:(k)+t+e:va > bara:te:va  'we are coming'

-yu Occurs after the past tense and past progressive markers.
5.12.3. Second Person Singular:

Second person singular suffix is -i, it occurs after past and non-past tense markers and it treated a non-honorofic feature.

Eg.

ho:ga+t+i > ho:gti (MPR 1) 'you (will) go'
kali+t+i > kaliti 'you (will) learn'
kali+t+i > kalti (MPR 2) 'you learnt'
tin+d+i > tindi 'you ate'
ma:D+a:t+i > ma:Dati 'you are doing'
bari+a:t+i > baryati 'you are writing'
ho:ga+idd+i > ho:giddi (MPR 1) 'you were went'
ma:Da+idd+i> ma:Diddi (MPR 1) 'you were did'
5.12.4 Second Person Plural:

Second person plural is marked with two different markers, namely -e:ri and -ri and these are treated as a honorific feature.

∞-e:ri Occurs after non-past tense markers and present progressive marker.

Eg.

ma:Da+t+e:ri > ma:Dte:ri 'you (pl) will do'
bi:La+t+e:ri > bi:Lte:ri 'you (pl) will fall'
keDuva+t+e:ri > keDuvte:ri 'you (pl) will destroy'
bar+a:(k)+t+e:ri>bara:te:ri 'you (pl) are coming'
no:Da+a:(k)+t+e:ri> no:Da:(k)te:ri 'you (pl) are looking'

∞-ri Occurs after past tense markers and with non-past verb stems. The verb base i ending becomes long.

Eg.

koD+T+ri > koTTri (MPR 20)
'you(pl) gave'
ho:g+d+ri > hva:dri (SA 23)
'you(pl) went'
nil+t+ri > nintri (SA 22)
'you (pl) stood'
nilla+ri > nillri (MPR 1)
'you(pl) stand'
5.12.5. Third Person Masculine Singular:

Third person masculine singular is marked with two different markers, namely -a:n(a) and -a na.

- a:na Occurs after both past and non-past tense markers.

Eg.

- nungat+a:n > nungt+a:n > nungta:na 'he (will) swallow'

- nekka+t+a:n > nekta:na 'he (will) lick'

- hogat+a:n > hogta:na 'he (will) go'

- bi:L+d+a:n > bidda:na 'he has fallen'

- e:L+d+a:na > edda:na 'he has got up'

- na^a occurs after past tense markers.

Eg.

- nil+t+a > ninta/ninta:na 'he stood'
5.12.6. **Third Person Feminine Singular:**

Third person feminine singular is marked with two different markers, namely, -a:L(a) and -La.

- -a:L(a) occurs after both past and non-past markers.

**Examples:**

- kuNTa+t+a:L(a) > kuNTta:L(a) 'she (will) limp'
  (MPR 1)
- horga+t+a:L(a) > horgta:L(a) 'she (will) go'
  (MPR 1)
- bi:La+t+a:L(a) > bi:Lta:L(a) 'she (will) fall'
  (MPR 1)
- tin+d+a:L(a) > tinda:L(a) 'she has ate'
- holi+d+a:L(a) > holida:L(a) 'she has stitched'
  (MPR 2)
- kali+t+a:L(a) > kalta:L(a) 'she has learnt'
  (MPR 2)

- -La Occurs after past tense markers.
Eg.

ho:g+La $>$ hva:dLa 'she went'
(SA 23)

kuD+La $>$ KoTLa 'she gave'
(MPR 20)

ha:r+iLa $>$ ha:riLa 'she jumped'

nag+kLa $>$ nakkLa 'she laughed'
(MPR 18)

kali+tLa $>$ kaltLa 'she learnt'
(MPR 2)

kisi+d+La $>$ kisdLa 'she broadened'
(MPR 2)

5.12.7 Third Person Human Plural

Third person human plural is marked with two different markers namely, -a:r(a) and -ra.

$\omega$-a:r(a) Occurs after both past and non-past tense markers.

Eg.

ma:Da+La $>$ ma:Dta:r 'they (will) do'
(MPR 1)

ho:ga+La $>$ hor:ta:r 'they (will) go'
(MPR 1)

tar+tLa $>$ tarta:r 'they will bring'
(MPR 17)

bil+d+La $>$ bidda:r 'they will fell'
(MPR 17)

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ir+d+a:r  >  ida:r  'they are present'
(MPR 17)

-ra Occurs after the past tense markers.

Eg.

nag+k+ra  >  nakkra  'they laughed'
(MPR 18)

bar+d+ra  >  bandra  'they came'
(MPR 19, SA 21)

ho:g+d+ra  >  hva:dra  'they went'
(SA 23)

bi:L+d+ra  >  biddra  'they fell'
(MPR 17)

ma:Da+i+ra  >  ma:Dira  'they fell'
(MPR 1)

tar+d+ra  >  tandra  'they brought'
(MPR 19)

5.12.8. Third Person Neuter Singular:

Third person neuter singular is marked with two different markers namely, -e:ti and -ta.

-e:ti Occurs after verb stems of past and non-past tense markers.

Eg.

ma:Da+t+e:ti  >  ma:Dte:ti  'it (will) do'
(MPR 1)

ho:ga+t+e:ti  >  ho:gte:ti  'it will go'
(MPR 1)
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{a:Dt+e:ti \textgreater a:Dte:ti} 'it will play' \\
(MPR 1)
\item \texttt{tin+d+e:ti \textgreater tinde:ti} 'it ate'
\item \texttt{bar+d+e:ti \textgreater bande:ti} 'it came' \\
(MPR 19,SA 21)
\item \texttt{ma:Da+0+e:ti \textgreater ma:De:ti} 'it did' \\
(MPR 1)
\item \texttt{ho:ga+0+e:ti \textgreater ho:ge:ti} 'it went'
\end{itemize}

-\texttt{ta} occurs after past tense markers.

\textit{Eg.}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{bar+d+ta \textgreater banta} 'it came' \\
(MPR 19)
\item \texttt{uN+D+ta \textgreater uNDta \textgreater unta} 'it dined' \\
(SA 31)
\item \texttt{ho:g+d+ta \textgreater ho:ta} 'it went' \\
(SA 23)
\item \texttt{ma:Da+i+ta \textgreater ma:Dita} 'it did' \\
(MPR 1)
\item \texttt{i:y+i+ta \textgreater i:(y)ta} 'it gave birth' \\
(MPR 2)
\end{itemize}

5.12.9. Third person neuter plural:

Third person neuter plural is marked with two different markers, namely, -\texttt{a:va} and -\texttt{u(:)}.

-\texttt{a:va} Occurs after the past and non-past verb stems.

\textit{Eg.}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{ho:ga+t+a:va \textgreater ho:gta:va} 'they will go' \\
(MPR 1)
\end{itemize}
5.13 Verbal Derivatives:

The verbal derivatives found in this dialect are classified into five categories on the basis of the relationship between the verb stem and the derivative suffix. They are;

(1) From verbal themes by suffixation

(2) From non-verbal themes

\(\infty-u();\) occurs after past tense markers.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{naDi+t+a:va} & \rightarrow \text{naDita:va} \quad \text{'they will walk'} \\
\text{bi:L+d+a:va} & \rightarrow \text{bidda:va} \quad \text{'they fell'} \\
\text{biD+T+a:va} & \rightarrow \text{biTTa:va} \quad \text{'they gave up'} \\
\text{ma:Da+a:va} & \rightarrow \text{ma:Dya:va} \quad \text{'they did'} \\
\text{ho:g+d+u} & \rightarrow \text{hva:du} \quad \text{'they went'} \\
\text{haDi+d+u} & \rightarrow \text{haDdu} \quad \text{'they gave birth'} \\
\text{suD+t+u} & \rightarrow \text{suTTu} \quad \text{'they burnt/fired'} \\
\text{he:La+id+u} & \rightarrow \text{he:Lidu} \quad \text{'they told'} \\
\text{tar+d+u} & \rightarrow \text{tandu} \quad \text{'they brought'}
\end{align*}\]
(3) By compounds
(4) By Phonemic change
(5) By echo words.

5.13.1 From Verbal themes:

Transitive, intransitive and causal verbs are formed by suffixing -s(a) to the verbal themes as follows:

Eg.

- a:ga - 'to become' (v.i)
- a:gsa - Tr.v.
- ira - 'to be' (v.i)
- irsa - (v.t)
- ti:rs - 'to finish'
- ti:rsa - (v.t)
- ma:Da - 'to do' (v.t)
- ma:Dsa - 'cause to do' (causal)
- ke:La - 'to hear' (v.t)
- ke:Lsa - (causal)
- ka:Na - 'to see' (v.t)
- ka:Nsa - (causal)
- tinna - 'to eat' (v.t)
- tinnsa - (causal)
kolla - 'to kill' (v.t)
kollsa - (causal)
(MPR.1)

The following suffixes appear to be added to verbal themes which are various other contexts.

-ka kali - 'to mix/learn'
kalka - 'to shake'
ida - 'to keep'
ikka - 'to keep'
uri - 'to glow'

-ukka - 'to come up in boiling, to be eated'

-ga hari - 'to tear'
harga - 'to plough a field'
ari - 'to grind'
arga - 'to be digested'
sor - 'to leak'
sorga - 'to grow thin or lean'

-ba uri - 'to blaze, to glow'
ubba < urpa - 'blazing, glowing'

hara - 'to flow'
habba - 'to spread'

-vi ili - 'to step down'
ilva - 'to take down'
tadi - 'to stop'
tadva - 'to stop'

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5.13.2. Non-Verbal themes:

Verbs formed from non-verbal themes by adding -sa

eg.

abbara - 'a loud cry or sound'

abbarsa - 'to cry aloud, to howl'

(MPR.1)

haNi - 'a drop'

haNsa - 'to pour'

(MPR.2)

(v)ica:ra - 'thought, consideration'

(v)ica:rsa - 'to think, to consider'

(MPR.1)

cinti - 'contemplate'

cintsa - 'to contemplate'

(MPR.2)

5.13.3. Compounds:

In the verbs formed by compounds, the prepound is a noun and the postpound is a verb. The resultant form is endocentric.

(1) gati - 'fate, path'

ke:Da - 'destruction'

gatige:Da - 'to be destroyed'

(MPR.8)

(2) bâ:vi - 'a well'

bij:La - 'to fall'

bâ:vibi:La- 'to fall in a well'
5.13.4. Phonemic change

New verbs are formed with different shades of meaning by the mere change of one phoneme.

eg.

cigi - 'to sprout'
jigi - 'to jump'
jari - 'to slip'
sari - 'to move'
maDi - 'to urine'
naDi - 'to walk'
kaDi - 'to break, cut'
haDi - 'to give birth'
5.13.5. Echo Verbs

The echo verbs are formed the following ways

e.g.
tandaginda - 'having brought etc'
ma:Digi:Di - 'do etc'
koTTagiTTa - 'gave etc'
biddagidda - 'fell down etc' etc.