4. VERBS

Verbs are those forms which can take tense markers but not case markers.

4.1

The verbs of the wadda: dialect can be classified into eight classes as vbcl 1, vbcl 2, ..., vbcl 8.

4.1.1 Vbcl 1 -----> -gu # verbs

The vbcl1 consists of those verbs which are ending with -gu.

Examples:

kaşgu 'to wash'
aşgu 'to ask'
naggu 'to laugh'
vangu 'to bow'
4.1.2 vbcl 2 ----> -pu # verbs

The vbcl 2 consists of those verbs are ending with -pu

Examples:

sferpu 'to violate'
nilpu 'to stop'
šeppu 'to tell'
sampu 'to kill'

4.1.3 vbcl 3 ----> -su # verbs

The vbcl 3 consists of those verbs are ending with -su.

Examples:

ne:rsu 'to teach'
le:bsu 'to awake'
e:dsu 'to cry'

4.1.4 vbcl 4 ----> -du # verbs

The vbcl 4 consists of those verbs are ending with -du.

Examples:

ma:tl:du 'to speak'
marsi:du 'to forget'
su:du 'to see'

4.1.5 vbcl 5 ----> -ku # verbs

The vbcl 5 consists of those verbs are ending with -ku.
Examples:

- utku 'to wash'
- ekku 'to climb'
- marku 'to cut'

4.1.6 vbcl 6 ----> -ţtu # verbs

The vbcl 6 consists of those verbs are ending with -ţtu.

Examples:

- veţtu 'to put'
- hoţtu 'to hold'

4.1.7 vbcl 7 ----> -ko # verbs

The vbcl 7 consists of those verbs are ending with -ko.

Examples:

- hisko 'to crush'
- ti:sko 'to give'

4.1.8 vbcl 8 ----> -d # verbs

The vbcl 8 consists of those verbs are ending with -d

Examples:

- hoţ 'to fall'
- iţ 'to throw'

4.2 Sub classification of verbs

\[
\text{vb} \xrightarrow{} \begin{bmatrix} \text{vb intr} \\ \text{vb trans} \end{bmatrix}
\]
The verb may be classified as intrasitive verbs and transitive verbs.

4.2.1 vb intr ——> vb - object

Intransitives verbs are those verbs which are devoid of an object in a sentence.

Example :

ma:mu kusta:mu 'we sit'

Here 'kusnu' is the verb 'ma:mu' is the subject and there is no object.

4.2.2 vb tr ——> v + obj

Transitive verbs are those verbs which take an object in a sentence.

Example :

ma:mu hva:l ta:kta:mu 'we drink milk'

Here ta:gu is the transitive verb 'ma:mu' is the subject and hva:l is the object.

4.3 Tense

In this present dialect of waḍḍa: three types of tenses are observed.
4.3.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Pa T</th>
<th>Pr T</th>
<th>Fu T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Tense may be either past (Pa T) or present (Pr T) or future (Fu T).

4.3.1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pa T</th>
<th>(\infty)-en-</th>
<th>(\infty)-id-</th>
<th>(\infty)-in-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Past tense marker has three allomorphs namely \(\infty\)-en-, \(\infty\)-id- and \(\infty\)-in-.

Examples:

\(\infty\)-en-

- adgu-en-\(\ddot{\text{t}}\)i > adgen\(\ddot{\text{t}}\)i 'I had asked'
- ba:risu-en-\(\ddot{\text{t}}\)i > ba:risen\(\ddot{\text{t}}\)i 'I had rung'

\(\infty\)-id-

- \(\ddot{\text{s}}\)eppu-id-mi > \(\ddot{\text{s}}\)epidmi 'we told'
- mu\(\ddot{\text{t}}\)u-id-mi > mu\(\ddot{\text{t}}\)idmi 'we met'
- ta:gu-id-mi > ta:gidmi 'we drank'
- ergu-id-mi > ergidmi 'we feared'
\( \in - \)

ve\( \ddot{\text{c}} \)tu-in-di \( > \) ve\( \ddot{\text{c}} \)ind \( > \) 'she put'

su:du-in-di \( > \) su:sindi \( > \) 'she saw'

hva:du-in-di \( > \) hva:qindi \( > \) 'she sang'

ho\( \ddot{\text{t}} \)tu-in-di \( > \) ho\( \ddot{\text{t}} \)indi \( > \) 'she catched'

4.3.1.2

Pr T \( \rightarrow \)

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\in - t \\
\in - \emptyset
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The present tense marker has two allomorphs namely \( \in - t - \) and \( \in - \emptyset - \).

Examples:

\( \in - t - \)

ho-t-a:du \( > \) hota:du \( > \) 'I go'

iru-t-a:du \( > \) irsta:du \( > \) 'I break'

\( \ddot{\text{q}} \)ay-t-a:du \( > \) \( \ddot{\text{q}} \)asta:du \( > \) 'they make'

vas-t-a:du \( > \) vasta:du \( > \) 'they come'

ho-t-a:vu \( > \) hota:vu \( > \) 'you go'

vas-t-a:vu \( > \) vasta:vu \( > \) 'you come'

ammu-t-a:nu \( > \) amta:nu \( > \) 'he is selling'

vas-t-a:nu \( > \) vasta:nu \( > \) 'he is coming'

ho-t-a:di \( > \) hota:di \( > \) 'she goes'

korku-t-a:di \( > \) korktadi \( > \) 'she is biting'
tinu-t-a:ru > tiṇṭa:ru 'they are eating'
su:ɖu-t-a:ru > su:sta:ru 'they are seeing'

∞ -g-
muyi-∅-sy > musy 'he has closed'
ergu-∅-sy > erisy 'he has feared'
šeppu-∅-y > šepy 'she has told'
adgu-∅-y > adgy 'she has asked'
tinu-∅-y > tiny 'it has eaten'
vegar-∅-y > vegary 'it has flown'
ta:gu-∅-ri > ta:grı 'they have drunk'
adgu-∅-ri > adgrı 'they have asked'

4.3.1.3

Fu T ----> ~-s-

Future tense marker has only one allomorph namely ~-s-

Examples:

~ -s-
su:ɖu-s-a:vu > su:sa:vu 'you will see'
ergu-s-argu > ersaru 'he will fear'
vilu-s-aļu > vilsaļu 'she will call'
iru-s-adı > ırsadı 'they will break'
Pronominal termination (PT) are of three types namely first person (IP), second person (IIP) and third person (IIIP).

First person is classified further into first person singular (I Sg) and first person plural (I pl).

First person singular marker has three allomorphs namely ϖ-a:ḍu, ϖ-ti and ϖ-ṭi.

Examples:

ϖ-a:ḍu

ho-t-a:ḍu > hota:ḍu  'I go'
iru-t-a:ḍu > irsta:ḍu  'I break'
\(\omega-ti\)

\(ta:gu-\omega-ti > ta:gti\) 'I have drunk'

\(s\text{e}ppu-\omega-ti > s\text{e}pti\) 'I have told'

\(\omega-\text{ti}\)

\(adgu-en-ti > adgenti\) 'I had asked'

\(ta:gu-en-ti > ta:gen\text{t}i\) 'I had drunk'

4.3.2.1.2

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\omega-a:mu \\
\omega-mi
\end{bmatrix}
\]

First person plural marker has two allomorphs namely \(\omega-a:mu\) and \(\omega-mi\).

Examples:

\(\omega-a:mu\)

\(ho-t-a:mu > hota:mu\) 'we go'

\(ho\text{t}tu-t-a:mu > ho\text{t}ta:mu\) 'we catch'

\(ve\text{t}tu-t-a:mu > ve\text{t}ta:mu\) 'we put'

\(\omega-mi\)

\(s\text{e}ppu-id-mi > s\text{e}pidmi\) 'we told'

\(ta:gu-id-mi > ta:gidmi\) 'we drunk'

\(ergu-id-mi > ergidmi\) 'we feared'

\(a\text{d}gu-id-mi > a\text{d}gidmi\) 'we asked'
Second person is classified further into second person singular (II Sg) and second person plural (II Pl).

4.3.2.2.1
II Sg - PT ----> ~ -ri
Second person singular marker has only one allomorph namely ~ -ri.
Examples:

~ -ri

vas-t-ri > vastri 'you have come'
ta:gu-t-ri > ta:gtri 'you have drunk'
ho-t-ri > hotri 'you have gone'
veṭṭu-t-ri > veṭṭri 'you have put'

4.3.2.2.2
II Pl - PT ----> ~ -ru
Second person plural marker has only one allomorph namely ~ -ru.
Examples:

~ -ru

vas-t-ru > vastru 'you have come'
šeppu-t-ru > ṣeptru 'you have told'
ta:gu-t-ru > ta:gtru 'you have drunk'
ho-t-ru > hotru 'you have gone'

4.3.2.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III - PT  --&gt;</th>
<th>III Sg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III Pl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Third person is further classified as third person singular (III Sg) and third person plural (III Pl).

4.3.2.3.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M Sg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FNSg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Third person singular is further classified as masculine singular, feminine singular and neuter singular.

4.3.2.3.1.1

| M Sg PT  -->  | a:a:nu  |
|             | a:sy    |

Masculine singular marker has two allomorphs namely a:a:nu and a:sy.

Examples:
a:a:nu
ammu-t-a:nu > amta:nu 'he is saling'
vast-a:nu > vasta:nu 'he is coming'
∞-sy

ergu-∞-sy > erisy 'he has feared'
muyi-∞-sy > musy 'he has closed'

4.3.2.3.1.2

FSN Sg PT --->

[ a:-di ]
[ -di ]

Feminine neuter singular marker has two allomorphs namely a:-di and ∞-di.

Examples:

a:-di

korku-t-a:di > korkta:di 'she is biting'
vas-t-a:di > vasta:di 'she is coming'
ho-t-a:di > hota:di 'she goes'
ammu-t-a:di > amta:di 'she sells'

∞-di

veṭṭu-in-di > veṭṭindi 'she put'
su:du-in-di > su:sindi 'she saw'
hva:du-in-di > hva:ḍindi 'she sang'
hoṭṭu-in-di > hoṭṭindi 'she catched'

4.3.2.3.1.3

Ne Sg PT ----> ~-y

Neuter singular marker has only one allomorph namely ~-y
Examples:

\sim \mathbf{y}

- tinu-\mathbf{y} > tiny 'it has eaten'
- vegar-\mathbf{y} > vegary 'it has flown'

4.4 Verbal participle

Verbal participle ----> \[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{vlp Aff} \\
\text{vlp Neg}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Verbal participle may be either affirmative verbal participle (vlp Aff) or negative verbal participle (vlp Neg).

4.4.1 Vlp Aff ----> Vb stem + i

The affirmative verbal participle is formed by the addition \sim -i to the verb stem.

Examples:

- tinu-i > tini 'having eaten'
- vac-i > vaci 'having come'
- narku-i > narki 'having cut'
- \$eppu-i > \$epi 'having said'
- vilu-i > vili 'having called'
- su:du-i > su: \$i 'having seen'
- \$ayi-i > \$asi 'having done'
- ho-y-i > hoyi 'having gone'
- hva:ru-i > hva:ri 'having run'
- hondko-i > hondki 'having slept'
4.4.2 vlp Neg -----> vb. stem + a:kne

The negative verbal participle is formed by adding ~ -a:kne.

Examples:
Šeppu-a:kne > šepa:kne  'without informing'
Ađgu-a:kne > ađga:kne  'without asking'
Nilpu-v-a:kne > nilva:kne  'without stopping'
Da:-v-a:kne > da:va:kne  'without coming'
Ho-v-a:kne > hova:kane  'without going'
Kađgu-a:kne > kađga:kne  'without washing'
Su:đu-a:kne > su:đa:kne  'without seeing'
Ta:gu-a:kne > ta:ga:kne  'without drinking'
Hva:đu-a:kne > hva:đa:kne  'without singing'
Hva:ru-a:kne > hva:ra:kne  'without running'

4.5 Relative participle

Relative participle is a non-finite verbal construction which functions as an attribute to the following noun.

4.5.1 RP -----> RP Aff

Relative participle is only one type namely affirmative relative participle (RP Aff).

4.5.1.1 RP Aff -----> RP Aff Pa

Affirmative relative participle is only one type namely affirmative past relative participle.
4.5.1.1.1 RP Aff Pa ——> vb+pa+dy

Affirmative past relative participle is formed by adding the relative participle marker -dy.

Examples:

su:du-s-in-dy > su:sindy  'that which was seen'
šey-s-in-dy > šesindy  'that which was done'
hva:du-in-dy > hva:diindy  'that which was sung'
ho-y-in-dy > hoyinδy  'that which was gone'
vac-in-dy > vacindy  'that which was come'
hva:ru-in-dy > hva:rinδy  'that which was run'

4.6 Moods

Being an important linguistic category. The moods or modals are concerned with the mode or manner in which the action is performed. The following are the different kinds of moods occurring in the present dialect.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
The moods are seven in number namely imperative, conditional, possibility, negative, infinitive permissive and reflexive.

4.6.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP com Imp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II P com imp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III P com Imp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The imperative is of three types namely, first person common imperative, second person common imperative and third person common imperative.

4.6.1.1 IP com Imp -----> vb stem + dm

First person common imperative is formed by adding -dm to the verb stem.
Examples:
ho-dm > hodm 'let us go'
ta:gu-dm > ta:gdm 'let us drink'
ševä-dm > šedm 'let us make'

4.6.1.2 II P Imp ----> Vb stem + Ø

Second person imperative is formed by adding * to the verb stem.
Example:
ta:gu-Ø > ta:gu 'drink !'
su:qu-Ø > su:qu 'see !'
Third person common imperative is formed by adding -a:ni to the verb stem.

Examples:

hva:du-a:ni > hva:da:ni 'let her sing'
nerpu-a:ni > nerpa:ni 'let her teach'
da:-v-a:ni > da:va:ni 'let him come'
ammu-a:ni > ama:ni 'let her sell'

The conditional is formed by adding -te.

Examples:

aďgu-te > aďgte 'if asked'
vas-te > vaste 'if came'
ho-te > hote 'if went'
šeppu-te > šeppte 'if told'

The possibility is formed by adding -vacu.

Examples:

ho-vacu > hovacu 'may go'
tinu-a:-vacu > tina:vacu 'may eat'
in-a:-vacu > ina:vacu 'may ask'
da:-vacu > da:vacu 'may come'
i-vacu > ivacu 'may give'
4.6.4 Negative ——> vb. stem + ly

Negative is formed by adding -ly.

Examples:

aḏgu-ly > aḏgyly
'I, we, you, he, she, it they, did not/do not/
does not ask'

vacy-ly > vacyly
'I we, you, he, she, it they did not/do not/
does not come'

ho-y-ly > hoyly
'I, we, you, he, she, it, they did not/do not/
does not go'

šeppu-ly > šepyly
'I, we, you, he, she, it they did not/do not/
does not tell'

4.6.5 Infinitive ——> vb stem + eki

Infinitive is formed by adding -eki.

Examples:

vilu-is-eki > viliseki
'to do/for doing'

tinu-eki > tineki
'to dine/for dining'

šeppu-eki > šepeki
'to say/for saying'

ta:gu-eki > ta:geki
'to drink/for drinking'

su:du-eki > su:seki
'to see/ for seeing'

4.6.6 Permissive ——> vb. stem+ta:

Permissive is formed by adding -ta:

Examples:

tinu-ta: > tinta: 'let he/she/it/they eat'
nilpu-ta: > nilta: 'let he/she/it/they stand'
ho-ta: > hota: 'let he/she/it/they go'
va-ta: > vata: 'let he/she/it/they come'
ta:gu-ta: > ta:gta: 'let he/she/it/they drink'

4.6.7 Reflexive

Reflexive ---+ vp+ [+ PT

Reflexive is formed by adding -giny and -kny to verbal participle.

Examples:
sayi-giny > sasginy '(he) does himself'
tinu-giny > tinginy '(he) eat himself'
ta:gu-kny > ta:gkny '(he) drink himself'

4.7 Vb N ----+ vb. stem + tadi

The verbal noun (vbn) is formed by adding -tadi to the verb stem.

Examples:
su:du-tadi > sustadi 'seeing'
hoçu-tadi > hoçtadi 'falling'
vețtu-tadi > vețtadi 'putting'
hoțtu-tadi > hoțtadi 'catching'
adgu-tadi > adgtadi 'asking'
katrsu-tadi > katrstadi 'cutting'