CONCLUSION

The present study carried out the descriptive analysis of the verb morphology of Hawa Nokte. The study attempted to analyze and describe the various aspect of verb, and other verbal grammatical categories that are basically associated with the verb.

As far as Nokte language is concerned, different scholars have different views regarding the language classification. Das Gupta (1971) has mentioned six dialects of Nokte. Of which, Tut-jaap (also known as Jope) is considered as separated tribe and so called Tang-jaap is linguistically more close to Wancho than Nokte. Dutta (1978) mentioned nine dialects of Nokte. However, technically speaking, dialects such as Hakhun, Hawa, Sangniyak and Dadom are one and the same. These dialects are very much alike linguistically except for few lexical variations. According to previous scholars, Hawa Nokte belonged to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages.

The verbal system in Hawa Nokte basically consists of verbal stems and the verbal inflectional affixes. Verb stems are those verb forms that consist of a root or combination of more than one root. Accordingly, two types of verb stems such as simple and complex verb stems may be sub-categorized. The simple verb stems are primarily monosyllabic and monomorphemic having their syllabic structure either as open or close. Complex verb stems are formed by compounding and reduplication. They are polysyllabic verbs. Verbal affixes include tense, aspect, mood, person-number, negative markers, interrogative markers, directional markers, causative, reciprocal marker, etc. They occur either as prefixes or suffixes. The finite verbs generally inflect for the verbal inflectional categories, whereas non-finite verbs do not. Syntactically, the finite verbs in Hawa Nokte are classified into two types such as intransitive and transitive (mono-transitive and di-transitive). Infinite verbs have zero morphological marking whereas verbal noun such as gerund may be followed by the nominal markers such as definite marker, plural marker, case marker, etc. In Hawa Nokte, the copula or verb ‘be’ occurs in non-verbal predicates such as nominal and
adjectival predicate. The verb ‘do’ functions as a default verb. Semantically, verbs are classified under various sub-categories such as action verbs, state verbs, process verbs, emotion verbs, weather verbs, cognition verbs, benefactive verbs, reciprocative verbs, position or locative verbs, verbs relating bodily function, verbs relating to involuntary process, factive verbs, sensational verbs, utterance verbs, etc. The pure motion verbs such as ‘come’ and ‘go’ inherently carry the height-based orientation of either ‘upward’ or ‘downward’ location in relation to the deictic center. They are also accompanied by dietic particle which give the information about either ‘towards the speaker’ or in direction ‘other than towards the speaker’. The deictic information is marked inflectionally on the verb. In addition that, the semantic components of the pure motion verbs can be extended even to those events which generally involved zero physical motion.

In terms of case marking, usually, the Subject of the intransitive verbs is left unmarked for case, whereas, the Agent of the transitive verbs is usually marked by ergative case. It is observed that Hawa Nokte exhibits split ergative case marking system. It shows split intransitivity where S argument of intransitive verb is expressed in two or more morphologically distinct ways. Generally, the split pattern is conditioned by referent of the argument, that is, whether the agent is focus or not. Thus, the case marking depends on the semantic and syntactic criteria. Verbal agreement is another important feature found in Hawa Nokte. The verbs show person-number agreement with the subject. It is morphologically marked on the verb. In intransitive verbs, the agreement is always with the Subject whereas in transitive verbs, it is not the same. In relation to the transitive verbs, it depends on person hierarchy. It can be analyzed in terms of Agent and Patient/Receiver relationship. Inverse is marked in the hierarchy of: 1>2>3.

Hawa Nokte employs various morphological affixes to locate the time of event. It basically distinguishes three contrast of time relative to the speech moment i.e. the simple present continue, the past tense and the future tense. Tense is
inflectionally marked on the verb along with PNAgr marker. It has two habitual markers which are used to distinguish between the past and present habitual. Both the markers occur pre-verbally. Mood is an additional category used to give additional information. Hawa Nokte employs various mood markers to express the mood of the speaker.

In Hawa Nokte, negation is marked inflectionally. There are six negative markers used in this language. They occur either as prefixes or suffixes. In some negative sentences, the negative marker also knocks out the tense marking, and then inflects for PNAgr. In this language, negative markers can also be directly attached to the nouns and adjectives. In multiple negations, the double negative markers in a sentence usually give positive meaning of the sentence. The content or information questions in Hawa Nokte are formed with the help of two question forms (Q-form) along with other morphological elements. In other words, the question forms and the morphological elements combined together to form the content questions. The position of the question word or content question can also be moved either in sentence-initial position or remain in its normal position. Generally, the interrogative clause or sentence is closed by question particle at the sentence-final position. The polar questions such as ‘yes-no’ questions, alternative questions, confirmatory questions are formed with the help of question particle which usually occur at the sentence-final position when all other inflectional affixes such as TAM, PNAgr, negation, direction, etc., filled their slots.

In this language, there is no difference between active and passive constructions. The language shows no overt morphological marking to distinguish passive from active or vice versa. In other words, no overt mechanism is employed to express passivity by means of direct inflectional changes in the verb root. The passive construction is left morphologically unmarked, except for change of position of NP₁ and NP₂. Basically, Hawa Nokte has nominal reflexive form. The reflexive form is immediately attached to the pronouns. The reciprocal meaning is achieved through
suffixation of the morphological form to the verb. The reciprocal marker is obligatory to achieve the reciprocal meaning. Both lexical and morphological causatives are found in Hawa Nokte. The lexical causative verbs carry inherent causative meaning, whereas the both intransitive and transitive verbs may be causativized with the help of the morphological causativizer. The morphological causative form is productive in nature. The language usually employs two types of nominalization strategies i.e., the morphological and the clausal nominalizations. The morphological nominalization includes three types such as (i) agentive nominalization (ii) purposive nominalization, and (iii) the locative nominalization. The clausal nominalization is usually signaled by the nominal phrase markers such as definite marker, case marker and plural marker. Unlike other languages (such as English), Hawa Nokte doesn’t have relative pronoun such as who, whom, and whose. The two possible relative clauses which may be found are either pre-headed or internally-headed relative clauses. Hawa Nokte shows serial verb constructions. In SVCs, motion verbs are obligatory. SVCs in Hawa Nokte also conform to the general patterns of SCVs found across the languages. Haw Nokte is verb final language. It has SOV word order. It is postposition language which indicates the case relationships. The language also allows scrambling of the arguments without affecting the sentence.