Chapter – 5
VERB PHRASE

The aim of language...is to communicate...to impart to others the results one has obtained...As I talk, I reveal the situation...I reveal it to myself and to others in order to change it.

– Jean-Paul Sartre

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Every sentence is made up of noun phrase and verb phrase. Only a verb phrase can not be a sentence or only noun phrase can not be a sentence. In a verb phrase we have a verb and that verb takes suffixes like tense, aspect and mood. Verb is also divided into two different parts, Verb root and auxiliary.

Figure 5.1: Chart of Verb Phrase
For Example:

1. મોહન સફરજન ખાઈ રહ્યો છે.

mohan sapharjan khAy rahyo chhe.

Mohan is eating an apple.

---

**Figure 5.2: Tree Diagram of Sentence**

In above example ‘મોહન (mohan, Mohan)’ and ‘સફરજન (sapharjan, an apple)’ both are noun phrase, and ‘ખાઈ રહ્યો છે (khAy rahyo chhe, is eating)’ is a verb phrase. Here, there are two noun phrases but only one verb phrase. It is main the part of the sentence. As we discussed in noun phrase a noun is the main component of NP and it takes Gender, Number and Case in form of suffixes, and pronouns, Adjectives and Postpositions are different component of noun phrase. In the same way in a verb phrase a verb is the main component, it has a verb root and the root takes Tense, Aspect, Modality, Person and Number as in form of suffixes, and Adverb and Auxiliaries are different components of verb phrase.
In above example ‘ખાઈ રહ્યો છે (khAl rahyo chhe, is eating)’ is a verb phrase.

‘ખા (khA, to eat)’ is the main verb and ‘રહ્યો છે (rahyo chhe, is -ing)’ is an auxiliary verb. It is in the present tense and 3rd person singular. In Gujarati, verb takes Tense, Aspect, Modality, Person and Number as in form of suffixes, but if there is no main verb, auxiliary shows the state of the object.

For Example:

2. મોહન છોકરો છે.
   mohan chhokro chhe.
   Mohan is a boy.

### 5.1 FUNCTION OF THE VERB

**Verb root** denote situation type of the verb. The situations are Action, Process, and State.

#### 5.1.1 TYPES OF SITUATIONS

![Figure 5.3: Chart of Situation](image)

**A) Action**

Dynamic controlled situation is known as an action. It is controlled by the Agent or the Doer (karta, કતાર). And the Doer is must in action type of verb.
Main characteristics of Agent are that the Doer does an action with him/her control, intension, independently and most important thing is that it is an animate object.

For Example:

3. મોહન ગાય છે.
   mohan glt gAy chhe.
   Mohan sings a song. / Mohan is singing a song.

In above example ‘મોહન (mohan, Mohan)’ is an agent and ‘ગાય છે (gAI chhe, sings)’ is an action verb. According to above characteristics we can say that ‘મોહન (mohan, Mohan)’ is an agent.

In Gujarati, action verb has three types. They are Intransitive verb, Transitive verb, and Ditransitive verb.

(I) INTRANSITIVE VERB
Intransitive type of verb needs only one kAraka (theta role).

For Example:

4. મોહન ચાલે છે.
   mohan chAle chhe.
   Mohan walks. / Mohan is walking.

Here ‘ચાલે છે (chAle chhe, walks)’ is verb and ‘મોહન (mohan, Mohan)’ is an agent. So, ‘ચાલે છે (chAle chhe, walks)’ is an intransitive type of verb, because it takes only one kAraka (theta role) ‘મોહન (mohan, Mohan)’.

(II) TRANSITIVE VERB
Transitive type of verb needs two kArakAs (theta roles) one subject and one object.

For Example:
5. અમિત પુસ્તક વાંચે છે.
   amit pustak vA~che chhe.
   Amit reads a book. / Amit is reading a book.

6. મીના કેરી ખા્ છે.
   mInA kerI khAy chhe.
   Meena eats a mango. / Meena is eating a mango.

Here ‘વાંચે છે (vA~che chhe, reads)’ and ‘ખા્ છે (khAy chhe, eats)’ are verbs,
‘અમિત (amit, Amit)’ and ‘મીના (mInA, Meena)’ are subjects, and ‘પુસ્તક (pustak, a book)’ and ‘કેરી (kerI, a mango)’ are objects respectively.

(III) DITRANSITIVE VERB
Ditransitive type of verb needs minimum three kArakas (theta roles).

In sentence the noun which agrees with the verb, at syntactic level is called subject. Which noun (object) is talked about in the sentence is subject.

In a sentence the verb takes nouns and they are related with verb, these nouns are objects.

For Example:

7. અમિત કાજલને પુસ્તક આપે છે.
   amit kAjalne pustak Ape chhe.
   Amit gives a book to Kajal. / Amit is giving a book to Kajal.

Here ‘આપે છે (Ape chhe, gives)’ is a verb, ‘અમિત (amit, Amit)’ is a subject,
‘કાજલ (kAjal, kajal)’ and ‘પુસ્તક (pustak, book)’ both are objects. In this example ‘પુસ્તક (pustak, book)’ is a direct object and ‘કાજલ (kAjal, kajal)’ is an indirect object, in Gujarati. The object that is nearer to the verb phrase on its left side is Direct object while the other object is Indirect object.
(B) PROCESS
Dynamic uncontrolled situation is known as a process. It is not controlled by an agent or doer (kartA, કતાધ), but object is a must in the process verb.

Process may be Natural or Mental. Difference between action and process is that action is done by a person because an agent is there. While in process there is no agent because it is a natural phenomenon or a mental process.

(I) NATURAL PHENOMENA
Natural phenomena takes only one argument.

For Example:

8. પાંદૂં પડું.
   pA~daDu paDyu~.
   A Leaf fell.

9. સફરજન સડી ગયું.
   sapharjan saDI gayu~.
   An apple got rotten.

In above examples ‘પડું (paDyu~,fall)’ and ‘સડી ગયું (saDI gayu~,rotten)’ are Natural phenomena, because no one is doing an efforts on that process, but it is done automatically. The process is done on ‘પાંદૂં (pA~daDu~, leaf)’ and ‘સફરજન (sapharjn, apple)’, both are objects respectively.

(II) MENTAL PROCESS
Mental process takes two objects, one is an animate object and other one is an inanimate. The animate object experiences the situation denoted by the verb. But he does not perform it with efforts.

For Example:

10. રીનાને સફરજન ભાિે છે.
    rinAne sapharjan bhAve chhe.
    Rina likes an apple.
11. mane vA~chavu~ game chhe.
I like to read.

In above examples ‘વાંચવું (bhAve chhe, likes)’ and ‘ગામે છે (game chhe, like)’ are mental process. ‘રીના (rinAne, Rina)’ and ‘મને (mane, I)’ are subjects of those sentences but they are not the doers.

(C) STATE
Static controlled situation is known as position and it may be changed.

For Example:

12. glAs tebal par chhe.
A glass is on the table.

13. chopaDI upar DhUl chhe.
Dust is on the book.

In the above examples ‘to be’, ‘હોવું’ is the verb, but it can be changed. In example ‘ગલસ (glAs, glass)’ is not doing anything by it self, but some one did an action on it. And in comparison of another object, that object (which one speaker is talking about) is static then the situation is position.

For Example:

14. emnI pAchhl bIjA be ThI~gujI hatA.
There were two short men behind him.

In above example according to the speaker that ‘રીના (ThI~gujI, short men)’ is comparatively short.
Static uncontrolled situation is known as state that cannot be changed.

For Example:

15. મિન કાલો છે.  
magan kAlo chhe.  
Magan is black.

16. પુસ્તક ફાટેલું છે.  
pustak phATelu~ chhe.  
The book is torn.

In above examples we talk about the inner qualities of the objects. The situation goes under state. In above example ‘to be black’, ‘હોવું’ an inner quality of ‘મિનં (magan, Magan)’, and it cannot be changed. So it is a state.

5.1.2 AUXILIARY VERB

Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs. They give further semantic or syntactic information about the main verb or whole VP. When an auxiliary verb is attached the main verb, the main verb takes ‘-{ (I)} suffix an auxiliary takes suffixes like Tense, Aspect, Mood, Person and Number.

For Example:

17. રાહુલ સફરજન ખાઈ ગયો.  
rAhul sapharjan khAI gayo.  
Rahul had eaten an apple.

18. મોહન સફરજન ખાિે.  
mohan sapharjan khAshe.  
Mohan will eat an apple.

In above examples ‘કા (khA, to eat)’ is the main verb and ‘ગયો (gayo, had)’ is an auxiliary verb. Here the main verb ‘કા (khA, to eat)’ takes ‘-{ (I)} suffix, and ‘ગયો (gayo, had)’ is auxiliary verb. It takes Tense, Aspect, Modality, Person
and Number in the form of suffixes. If we take verb phrase ‘खासें (khAshe, will eat)’ then the verb ‘खा (khA, to eat)’ takes ‘-सें (-she, will)’ as a suffix and it shows Tense, Person and Number. But if an auxiliary verb comes after the main verb, TAM suffixes are taken by it.

5.2 STRUCTURE OF VERBS
Verb root and auxiliary are part of the verb phrase. A verb root takes Tense, Aspect and Mood suffixs, and makes one verb phrase.

5.2.1 SUFFIXES
(A) TENSE
Tense suffixes are attached to the verb roots or auxiliary verbs in Gujarati.

For Example:

19. मोहन वांचसें.
    msohan vA~chashe.
    Mohan will read.

In the above example ‘वांचसें (vA~chashe, will read)’ is a verb as well as a verb phrase. Here ‘वांच (vA~ch, to read)’ is root verb which takes ‘-सें (-she, will)’ is in form of suffix. It is future tense. So, main question is that how we can identify tense?

Tense marking indicates time relative to the time of the utterance. (1) Tense shows time duration using suffix. In term of linguistics, tense is a grammatical category. Tense shows duration between utterance and situation. If the situation takes place before the time of utterance, it is a past tense. If it happens after the time of utterance, it is a future tense. And if it happens at the time of utterance it is a present tense. Grammatically this is known as tense. It could be better understood by time axis.
Time Axis:

![Time Line of Tense](image)

We will assume that time can be represented as a straight line. Conventionally the past is represented to the left and the future to the right. The present moment will be represented by a point labeled * on the line in above the example.

Tense can be defined as a grammaticalised expression of location of time. Tenses are represented by suffixes, and those suffixes are changed according to person, gender and number, in Gujarati.

(I) PRESENT TENSE
Present tense takes person and number marking. These forms are as follows. In present tense auxiliary ‘છ (chha)’ is used.

Table 5.1: Present Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>ઉ છાં &lt;br&gt; u chhu~am</td>
<td>ઈએ છીએ &lt;br&gt; Ie chhIe are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>એ છે &lt;br&gt; e chhe are</td>
<td>ઓ છો &lt;br&gt; o chho are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>એ છે &lt;br&gt; e chhe is</td>
<td>એ છે &lt;br&gt; e chhe are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(II) FUTURE TENSE
In future tense suffixes are changed according to person and number. It can be represented directly in the main verb. It does not need an auxiliary as present does ‘-િ’ or ‘-િશા’ is a future tense marker in Gujarati.

Table 5.2: Future Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>ઈશા/િ (Isha/sha) Shall/will</td>
<td>ઈશુ/િ (Isha/sha) Shall/will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>જી/િ (she/Isha/sha) will</td>
<td>જી (she) will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>જી (she) will</td>
<td>જી (she) will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(III) PAST TENSE
Past tense takes gender and number markings directly. There is no need for auxiliaries. Past tense marker is ‘-િય (-y)’ in Gujarati.

Table 5.3: Past Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>વૃકચ્યુ (vAchyu) read</td>
<td>વૃકચ્યુ (vAchyu) read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>વૃકચ્યો (vA~chyo) read</td>
<td>વૃકચ્યો (vA~chyo) read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>વૃકચી (vA~chI) read</td>
<td>વૃકચી (vA~chI) read</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(B) ASPECT
We understand Tense through time line. Aspect can be understood through another situation. Aspect is a syntactic category. It shows that the action represented through the verb shows the position of that action in reference to some other action. Aspect marking indicates whether the action of the verb is regarded as complete or incomplete, durative. The referred action may or may not be referred in the sentence. But the aspect is denoted in retrospection to that action. So it can be shown through a parallel Time Axis.

Parallel Time Axis:

![Parallel Time Axis](image)

Figure 5.5: Parallel Time Axis

The stage of aspect involves the notion of the boundedness of time span. There are three stages, Beginning, Middle, and End. At the semantic level there is always some tense involved in the Aspect, in terms of establishing a point of reference along sequential time. Any action or process begins with one moment of time, it’s going on for some time and it ends with some change in object. All the three aspects are not visible in every action, but it is present at a hidden level.

For Example:

20. मे गीत गए गयु हतु.
   me~ gIt gAyu~ htu.
I had sung a song.

Mina had thrown a stone.

Here in above example both actions have complete aspect, ‘આંચૂ હતુ (gAyu~htu, had sung)’ and ‘જેખો હતો (phe~kyo hto, had thrown)’. There are three types of aspects. Complete Aspect, Incomplete Aspect and Expected Aspect.

(I) COMPLETE ASPECT OF PRESENT TENSE
The position after the completion of the activity is known as complete aspect. This aspect can be in present, past or future.

For Example:

22. Mōhāne sarAchA~ vA~chA~ chhe.  
Mohan has read news.

In above example an action of ‘આંચવુા (vA~chavu~, read)’ is completed, and it has some effect of present.

When tense and aspect come together in one verb phrase, then the main verb takes ‘-ી,-િ’ suffixs and auxiliary verb takes suffix of tense and aspect.

(II) COMPLETE ASPECT OF PAST TENSE
The status of an activity after its completion in past tense, that position is known as complete aspect of past tense.

For Example:

23. Mōhāne sarAchA~ vA~chA~ hA~.  
Mohan had read the news.
In above example an action of ‘િાાંચવુાં (vA~chavu~, read)’ is complete and indicates past tense.

When tense and aspect come together in one verb phrase, then main verb takes ‘-ઈ,-l’ suffix and auxiliary verb takes suffix of tense, aspect and mood.

(III) COMPLETE ASPECT OF FUTURE TENSE
The status of an activity after completion of future tense, that position is complete aspect of future tense.

For Example:

24. મોહને સમાચાર વાંચ્ાાં હિે.
mohane samAchAr vA~chyA~ hashe.
Mohan will have read the news.

In above example an action will be completed at any time in future. Complete aspect is mostly used with past and present tense, because in future tense it shows possibilities.

When tense and aspect come together in one verb phrase, then main verb takes suffix of aspect and auxiliary verb takes suffix of tense. In these examples ‘વાંચ (vA~cha, to read)’ is root verb and it takes ‘-ય (-y)’ as suffix of aspect.

(IV) INCOMPLETE ASPECT OF PRESENT TENSE
The status of an activity is started but not yet completed, is known as an incomplete aspect. Action is going on during this period of time.

For Example:

25. મોહન સમાચાર વાંચે છે.
mohan samAchAr vA~che chhe.
Mohan is reading the news.
In above example the action of ‘વાચવું (vA~chavu~, read)’ is going on at the time of utterance.

**(V) INCOMPLETE ASPECT OF PAST TENSE**
The status of an activity is on going and not has been completed yet, is known as incomplete aspect. It can be in past tense.

For Example:

26. **મોહન સમાચાર વાચતો હતો.**
    
mohan samAchAr vA~chato hto.
Mohan was reading the news.

In above example the action of ‘વાચવું (vA~chavu~, read)’ was going on in the past at the time of utterance.

**(VI) INCOMPLETE ASPECT OF FUTURE TENSE**
The status of an activity is on going but has not been completed yet, is known as incomplete aspect. It can be in future tense.

For Example:

27. **મોહન સમાચાર વાચતો હશે.**
    
mohan samAchAr vA~chato hashe.
Mohan will be reading the news.

In above example the action of ‘વાચવું (vA~chavu~, read)’ is going on in the future at the time of utterance.

**(VII) EXPECTED ASPECT OF PRESENT TENSE**
Any action or process has not started but there is a possibility to start. Such status is known as expected aspect. Sometimes a speaker shows his/her intension or willingness through these types of sentences.

When the characteristics for the beginning of the action are seen, the expected aspect takes place.
For Example:

28. વરસાદ પડવાનો છે.
varsAd padvAno chhe.
It may rain today.

29. હું ફિલ્મ જોવાની છું.
Hu~ philm jovAnI vhhu~.
I am to watch a film.

Expected aspect is very near to future tense.

**(VIII) EXPECTED ASPECT OF PAST TENSE**

Any action or process which is not started but there is a possibility to start, is an expected aspect. Sometimes speaker shows his/her intension or willingness through these types of sentences. This can be in past tense.

For Example:

30. અમે પીકનીકમાં જવાનો હતાં.
Ame piknIkmA~ javAnA hatA.
We were to go on picnic.

Here in above example there is an expectation of an action, but the action has not occurred. Expected aspect is shown by ‘-વાત (-vAn)’ suffix.

**(IV) EXPECTED ASPECT OF FUTURE TENSE**

Any action or process which is not started but there is a possibility to start, is an expected aspect. Sometimes speaker shows his/her intension or willingness through these types of sentences. This can be in future tense. It is also used as simple future tense.

For Example:

31. અમે પીકનીકમાં જવાનો હોઈશું.
Ame piknIkmA~ javAnA holshu~.
We will to go on picnic.
(C) MOOD
As noted earlier Tense, Aspect and Mood suffixes are attached to the verb. The time duration of the action can be shown through the tense marker. The completeness or incompleteness of the action can be shown through the aspect marker.

The mood shows the purpose of the sentence. Here ‘purpose’ means ‘intention’. Speaker utters every sentence with some intention. And these intentions are represented by different moods.

Speaker can collect or retrieve the information through an utterance. This can be done through interrogative form of a sentence. Interrogative sentences are reproduced with interrogative words or intonation, in Gujarati.

For Example:

32. તારી પેન કિયાં છે?
   tArI pen kyA~ chhe?
   Where is your pen?

33. આ તારી પેન છે?
   A tArI pen chhe?
   Is this your pen?

(I) IMPERATIVE
All the utterances that we produce are not statements. They can be statements, as well as question, commands, requests, advice exclamations etc...

When we give gentle advice to someone, either the speaker has a higher status or the speaker and the listener are friends.

For Example:

34. અહીંથી જતા રહો.
    ahl~thI jatA raho.
    Go away from here.
35. શાંત રાખો.
shA~ti rAkho.
Keep quiet.

In imperative sentences verb suffixes of person and number. We find these forms in second and third person. Because speaker cannot give an advice to himself or herself.

For Example:

апа  আपो
आपे  आपे

(II) POTENTIAL
Potential sentences give gentle advice or a suggestion.

For Example:

36. સમયસર આપું.
Samaysar Avavu~.
Come in time.

37. અહીંથી ઊતરવું.
ahI~thI Utarvu~.
Go down from here.

Verbs take ‘-પુ ( -vu~)’ as suffix in potential sentences. Sometimes there is no specific agent (કરતા, kartA) in these types of sentences. If an agent (કરતા, kartA) is there, a verb agrees with the gender and number of an object (કમધ, karm).

For Example:

38. મોહને રોટલો ખાવો જોઈએ.
mohane roTalo khAvo jole.
Mohan should eat bread.

39. mohane roTII khAvI jole.
Mohan should eat chapati.

In above example ‘-વું (khAvu~, to eat)’ is a verb and in example (38) it takes masculine singular and agrees with ‘રોટલો (roTalo, bread)’ and in example (39) it takes feminine singular and agrees with ‘રોટલી (roTall, chapati)’.

‘જોઈએ (jole, should)’ and ‘પડિે (paDashe, must)’ both are auxiliary verbs used in potential mood. ‘જોઈએ (jole)’ means –should and ‘પડિે (paDashe)’ means –must.

For Example:

40. maheshe davA plvl jole.
Mahesh should take medicine.

41. maheshe davA plvl paDashe.
Mahesh must take medicine.

(III) CONDITIONAL
Conditional denotes possibility of the action on some other action. The action is not actually performed in such sentences. It denotes the action in the past or the future where the non-performance of the action is implied.

For Example:

42. Chhokro dAdar parthI pDyo hot.
The boy might have fallen from stairs.

43. વરસાદ આવે તો બાફ ઓછો થાય.
   varsAd Ave to bAph ochho thAy.
   If it rains humidity would decrease.

When two different possibility of action is there, the situations are also become conditional.

For Example:

44. તું બોલાવે તો હું આવું.
   Tu~ bolAve to hu~ Avu~.
   If you call, I come.

45. તું બોલાવત તો હું આવત.
   Tu~ bolAvat to hu~ Avat.
   If you had called, I would have come.

46. તું બોલાવીશ તો હું આવીશ.
   Tu~ bolAvIsh to hu~ AvIsh.
   If you will call, I shall come.

(IV) DESIDERATIVE
Just like a potential, desiderative also takes verb root. But when it is used with transitive verb, it agrees with the object (કમધ, karm). And in intransitive verb it agrees with the subject (કતાધ, kartA).

For Example:

47. મારે રોટલી ખાવી છે. (Transitive verb)
   mAre roTalI khAvI chhe.
   I want to eat chapati.

48. મારે જવું છે. (Intransitive verb)
   mAre javu~ chhe.
I want to go.

**5.3 ADVERB**

As discussed, there are three types of situations. Those situations denote action, process and state. The situations are shown by verb root, and adverb specifies the situations.

For Example:

49. નદી ખળખળ રહી છે.
   nadI khaLkhaL vahl rahl chhe.
   River is rippling.

50. વાંદરાએ અચાનક કૂદકો મારો.
   vA~darAe achAnak kUdako mAryo.
   Monkey jumped suddenly.

Adjectives add some more meaning to noun. Through adjectives nouns are delimited. Same thing happens in adverbs. Adverb adds some more information to verb. Here in the above example ‘રહી છે’ is a verb, and ‘પલલડ (khaLkhaL)’ adds some more meaning. So, ‘પલલડ (khaLkhaL)’ is an adverb.

Adverb and adjectives are structurally different. Adjective’s position is fixed in a sentence. It always comes on the left side of a noun, and noun is delimited by it. But adverb’s place is not fixed it appears any were in a sentence.

For Example:

51. ગઇકલે આવવાની હતી.
    gIkAle hu~ AvvAnI hatl.
    I was to come yesterday.

52. હું ગઇકલે આવવાની હતી.
    hu~ glkAle AvvAnI hatl.
I was going to come yesterday.

Here in above example ‘ગીતગીતે (gikAle, yesterday)’ is an adverb. In first sentence it comes before the pronoun ‘હું (hu~, I)’. And in the second sentence it comes before the verb phrase ‘આવેલા હતી (AvvAnI hatI, would have come)’. So for the adverb place is not important, it may come in the beginning of a sentence, or after the subject, or the object in the noun phrase, or the noun phrases.

Adverbs can also be derived from other lexical classes. They all are known as derived adverbs. This is a huge class. Because derived adverbs behave like nouns, adjectives and verbs.

For Example:

53. અકાશમાં ગાંધી પતાંથી ઊડે છે.
   \(\text{AkAshmA~ ghaNI pata~go UDe chhe.}\)
   Many kites fly in the sky.

Here, ‘અકાશમાં (AkAshmA~, in the sky)’ is a noun and it denotes location. The nouns showing location and time can be an adverb. It can be said that adverbs do not have fix place in a sentence. They can also be derived from nouns, adjectives and verbs.

5.4 NEGATION

Negation is a part of verb phrase. Its place is flexible in verb the phrase. Here we will discuss negation from the point of structural level.

5.4.1 STRUCTURAL LEVEL OF NEGATION

At structural level we find that ‘ન (na, not or no)’, and ‘નહીં (nahI~, not or no)’ are used to show negation in Gujarati language. And ‘નથી (nathI, not or no)’
works as an auxiliary verb to show negation in present tense. It replaces ‘વહ (chhe)’ of present tense.

The structure of negation is changed according to tense, aspect and mood in Gujarati. The words which denote negation, do not take any gender, number and person suffixes.

For Example:

54. મહેશ ચાલે છે. (Present tense, affirmative)
    mahesh chAle chhe.
    Mahesh walks.

55. મહેશ ચાલતો નથી. (Present tense, negative)
    mahesh chAlto nathI.
    Mahesh does not walk.

56. મહેશ ચાલ્્ો. (Past tense, affirmative)
    mahesh chAlyo.
    Mahesh walked.

57. મહેશ ન ચાલ્્ો. (Past tense, negative)
    mahesh na chAlyo.
    Mahesh did not walk.

58. મહેશ ચાલ્્ો નહીં. 
    mahesh chAlyo nahI~.
    Mahesh did not walk.

This type of sentence is also possible in past tense. Past tense can take ‘-વ (na, not or no)’ as well as ‘-વહ (nahl~, not or no)’. ‘-વ (na not or no)’ comes before the verb and ‘-વહ (nahl~, not or no)’ comes after the verb. ‘-વ (na not or no)’ takes the penultimate position in the sentence.

For Example:
59.  તે કહેતો ન હતો.
   te kaheto na hato.
   He was not telling.

60.  મહેશ ચાલશે. (Future tense, affirmative)
   mahesh chAlshe.
   Mahesh will walk.

61.  મહેશ ચાલશે નથી. (Future tense, negative)
   mahesh chAlshe nahl.
   Mahesh will not walk.

When we study functions of negation with the tense, we find that in negation
‘છે (chhe, is)’ is replaced by ‘નથી (nathI, not or no)’ in present tense, because
both are the forms of auxiliary verbs.

In past tense ‘ન (na, not or no)’ is added before the verb, and ‘નથી (nahl, not
or no)’ comes after the verb in future tense.

Sentence structure of simple present tense and incomplete aspect of present
are similar in Gujarati language.

For Example:

62.  મહેશ ચાલે છે. (Present tense, affirmative)
   mahesh chAle chhe.
   Mahesh walks.

63.  મહેશ ચાલે છે. (Present incomplete aspect, affirmative)
   mahesh chAle chhe.
   Mahesh is walking.

And same thing we find in negative structure also.

For Example:
64. महेश चालतो नाही. (Present tense, negative)
    mahesh chAlto nathl.
    Mahesh does not walk.

65. महेश चालतो नाही. (Present incomplete aspect, negative)
    mahesh chAlto nathl.
    Mahesh is not walkin

5.5 CONCLUSION
The verb is the main component of the verb phrase. Verb root and auxillary are different components. Either verb or an auxillary take Tense, Aspect and Mood in form of suffixes. Adverb and Negation re other components of verb phrase.
References