

<sup>PANJABI</sup>  
A GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FINITE VERBAL PHRASE  
IN PANJABI AS EXEMPLIFIED FROM  
'gusalakhaana - Te Hor Lekh'.  
 QUSAK KHANA

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by

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ABSTRACT.

In this thesis I have attempted to present a grammatical analysis of the finite verbal phrase in literary Panjabi with the material divided into four chapters.

After the acknowledgements and contents the introductory chapter provides background information about the Panjabi language, Perso-Arabic, and Gurumukhi scripts, the system of transliteration, including historical outline of Panjabi language and literature and the previous work done in the field of grammar. The terms lexeme, suffix lexeme, and finite and non-finite (verbal phrase and verbal forms) are defined on the basis of the formal and functional approach adopted in this study.

The second chapter deals the verbal phrase in its relations with such larger units as sentence and clause. The clause categories represented in the verbal phrase are here discussed in detail with special attention to non-honorific and honorific clauses. The chapter is concluded with an exhaustive list of types of clause structure involving the verbal phrase.

The morphology of the verbal forms of the finite verbal phrase is discussed in the third chapter. It includes the classification of verbal forms into non-finite and finite, and of verbs into vowel-root and consonant-root verbs. Non-causative and causative, one-word and two-word, double verb and conjunct verb are defined. Verbal forms that

inflect for the same categories, i.e number, gender, and person are grouped together; and the morphology of these five groups is described. Finally the morphology of the verb complement HO and the auxiliary verb HEE is also given.

The internal structure of the finite verbal phrase and its component categories, active and passive, and affirmative and negative, are discussed in the fourth chapter.

The thesis concludes with a bibliography.

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## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

1. Origin of Panjabi language :- Panjabi is one of the best known languages of the Indic branch of the Indo-European family (Gleason, 1967, p. 462), (Grierson, 1916, Vol. IX, Part I). It is spoken to-day by nearly forty-two million people living in Punjab (West Pakistan), Punjab (India), and abroad. Panjabi is the official language of the state of Punjab (India).

1.1 Script :- Panjabi is written in the Perso-Arabic and Gurumukhi scripts. The Perso-Arabic script has been used by Muslim writers, who have produced a substantial body of literature in the language in the past as well as in modern times. In Punjab (West Pakistan) the medium of writing is the Perso-Arabic script. ~

My corpus text 'gusalakhaanaa te hor lekh' is written in the Gurumukhi script. This script mainly used and developed by the Sikh Gurus in the beginning of the sixteenth century, is the sole medium of writing for Panjabi in India. The Gurumukhi script is, in fact, named after the Sikh Gurus. The literal meaning of Gurumukhi 'from the mouth of the Gurus' refers to its use, in the beginning, by the Sikh Gurus in the 'Adi Granth' the holy scriptures of the Sikhs. Gurumukhi is written from left to right; it comprises thirty-two consonant and three vowel characters. Vowels are indicated by one of several accessory symbols written around each consonant and vowel character (i.e. above,

below, to the right, and to the left), except one which is symbolised by the unmodified vowel or consonant character alone.

1.2 Transliteration :- Panjabi examples are given in transliteration. I have adopted Grierson's system of transliteration with the following modifications and adaptations of my own (cf. Grierson, 1916, Vol. IX, Part I, p. 625).

1. In Grierson's system of transliteration the consonant characters ਕ and ਖ , ਙ and ਠ , ਞ and ਝ , and ਚ and ਛ are transliterated as ka and kha, ta and tha, ta and tha, and pa and pha respectively, but ਚ and ਛ as cha and chha. Keeping in view his general pattern, I have transliterated ਚ and ਛ as ca and cha.

2. The following five characters are written with a subscript dot to distinguish the pronunciation of some unassimilated loan words, mainly from Persian.

<u>Panjabi form</u>	<u>Transliteration.</u>
ਸ	ṣa
ਜ	ja
ਫ	pha
ਖ	ḵha
ਗ	ḡa

1.2.1 Vowel and consonant characters with vowel symbols :- Vowels, indicated by accessory symbols written around the consonant characters and the vowel characters ਊ 'uṛaa', ਊ 'eṛaa', and ਊ 'iṛiii' are transliterated as follows:- (It should be noted here that keeping in view typing difficulties, I have not adopted Grierson's system of

transliteration for the vowel symbols.)

Form of the vowel symbol	Name of the vowel symbol	Vowel characters with vowel symbols		Consonant characters with vowel symbols.	
		Gurumukhi characters	Transliteration	Gurumukhi characters	Transliteration.
None of the following symbols.	mukataa	ਖ	a	ਕ	ka
ੜ	kānāā	ਯ	aa	ਕਾ	kaa
ੴ	siaarii	ਇ	i	ਕਿ	ki
ੴ	biaarii	ਈ	ii	ਕੀ	kii
ੴ	ōōkar̥	ਉ	u	ਕੁ	ku
ੴ	dulēēkar̥	ਊ	uu	ਕੂ	kuu
ੴ	lāā	ਏ	e	ਕੇ	ke
ੴ	dulaaiiāā	ਐ	ee	ਕੈ	kee
ੴ	hoṛaa	ਓ	o	ਕੋ	ko
ੴ	kanooraa	ਔ	oo	ਕੌ	koo
{ ੴ ੴ }	ṭi'pii	ਯੰ	~	ਕੰ	kā
	bīdii	ਯੰ		ਕੰ	

It should be noted here that in my transliteration the -a element of the consonant characters ਕ, ਖ, ਗ etc., is not written word-finally, though it is indicated in word medial position. Thus the word ਕਰ 'do' and ਬਦਲ 'be changed' are transliterated as 'kar' and 'badal' respectively not as \*kara and \*badala.<sup>1</sup>

The diacritics 'ṭi'pii' and 'bīdii' are used for nasalization; and they are in complementary distribution. According

1- The asterisk before a word is used to denote unacceptability.

to Gill and Gleason's "'ṭi'pii' is used with -i, -a, -u and -uu when final. 'bīdii' is used with -ii, -e, -ee, -aa, -o, -oo and with -uu when not final." (Gill and Gleason, 1963, p. 65); but the use of 'ṭi'pii' and 'bīdii' in general, and also in my corpus text, is that 'ṭi'pii' combines with the vowel symbols -i, -a, -u and -uu, and that 'bīdii' combines with the vowel symbols -ii, -e, -ee, -aa, -o and -oo, and also with the vowel character ੳ 'uuraa' bearing the sub-script vowel dulēēkar (-uu) in all positions. Thus the word pūūjh 'clean', dhūūd 'search' and arūūkadaa 'cry' are written in the Gurumukhi script as ਪ੍ਰੁ (p. 24), ਦੁੱ (p. 18), and ਅੜੁਕਦਾ (p. 60) respectively, not \* ਪ੍ਰੁ, \* ਦੁੱ, and \* ਅੜੁਕਦਾ; words transliterated as niūūde and ūū are written as ਨਿਉੁਦੇ (p. 93), and ਉੁ (p. 28) respectively. The two versions of the use of 'ṭi'pii' and 'bīdii' are represented in the following table:

Gill and Gleason:

ṭi'pii + a, i, u	Vowel/Consonant characters.
uu(final)	
bīdii + aa, ii, e, ee, o, oo	Vowel/Consonant characters.
uu(non-final)	

My version:

ṭi'pii + a, i, u	Vowel/Consonant characters. (consonant character)
uu	
bīdii + aa, ii, e, ee, o, oo	Vowel/Consonant characters. (Vowel character)
uu	

1.2.2. Gemination :- In the Gurumukhi script, gemination is indicated by a symbol ~ known as 'a'dik' written above and to the left of the

consonant to be doubled. In transliteration the 'a'dik' is symbolized by a superscript ' ' written to the left of the consonant; e.g.

ਸੱਭਿਤਾ (p. 97) sa'bhitaa.

1.2.3. Conjunct consonants :- In the corpus text "gusalakhaanaa te hor lekh," three types of conjunct consonant are used. The three consonant characters ਚ, ਚ, and ਵ, transliterated as ha, ra, and va are written in conjunct consonants in a modified form: ੜ, ੜ, and ੜ, respectively. In a conjunct consonant a modified form is written underneath the unaltered form of the first consonant character. These conjunct-consonants are given in transliteration as a sequence of consonant symbols. Thus the conjunct-consonants ੜh, pr and jv in ਪੜ੍ਹਾ (p. 87) 'read' and ਪ੍ਰਜਵਲਿਤ (p. 92) 'burning' transliterated as 'parhadaa' and 'prajvalit' respectively.

1.2.4. Punctuation :- In older Gurumukhi only two marks of punctuation are used: a long stroke '|', and two long strokes '||', used to mark the end of sentences in prose and poetry respectively.

In modern printed books punctuation of the English type is used except for the sign of full stop, the long stroke '|' being used instead. The author of the text 'gusalakhaanaa te hor lekh' has adopted the English type of punctuation pattern except that the end of affirmative sentences is marked by the long stroke '|' instead of the full stop. The end of interrogative sentences is marked by the sign of interrogation. The author has also included in the text some pieces of poetry from the 'Adi Granth'; and the punctuation of these pieces of poetry is marked according to the old tradition.

The 'word' is taken as the basic grammatical unit for the purpose of grammatical analysis in this study; I have accepted the 'word' unit as delimited by the author of the text, use of space and punctuation marks.

1.2.5. Numerals :- The symbols for the ten digits of Panjabi numerals are given below alongwith their equivalent Arabic digits:

<u>Panjabi</u>	<u>Arabic</u>
੧	1
੨	2
੩	3
੪	4
੫	5
੬	6
੭	7
੮	8
੯	9
੦	0

1.3 Historical outline of Panjabi language and literature :-

Dr. Gopal Singh holds the view that the Panjabi language in its growth and development in the field of literature has passed through five stages, and has discussed these under the following headings (Dr. Gopal Singh, 1950).

- |                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Beginning period              | 800 to 1450.  |
| 2. The period of the Gurus.      | 1450 to 1700. |
| 3. The last days of Mughal rule. | 1700 to 1800. |



4. The period of the Sikhs.           1800 to 1860.  
 5. The period of British rule.       1860 onward.

1.3.1.       Beginning period, (800 to 1450):- In the beginning the literary language is based on eastern Panjabi, but to-wards the end of this period it shifts from eastern Panjabi to western Panjabi, mainly the Multani dialect. Baba Frid, a sufi poet, whose literary language is quite close to this dialect, is well known in the field of poetry for his religious couplets. His couplets are very familiar to educated and uneducated Panjabis even these days.

1.3.2.       The period of the Gurus, (1450 to 1700) :- In this period the 'Adi Granth' was edited and compiled by Guru Arjan Dev. It includes, alongwith the writings of many other eminent religious personalities, the writings of the first five Gurus, Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Dass, Guru Ram Dass, Guru Arjan Dev, and the ninth Guru Shri Teg Bahadur. This period is the beginning of the standardization of the literary Panjabi language based on the Majhi-dialect of the Amritsar and Lahore districts. A considerable part of the 'Adi Granth' is written in the Panjabi language. Bhai Gurdas, another eminent writer of this period, produced a substantial body of poetry; and his language is quite close to modern literary Panjabi. Another important writer of this period is the Muslim sufi poet Shah Hussain, who wrote some kafis in a very simple style which are as easily intelligible even to an uneducated person to-day as they were centuries before. Damodar is another poet worth mentioning; his field was romances.

1.3.3. The last days of Mughal rule, (1700 to 1800) :- Important writers of romances of this period, who brought in a large number of Arabic-Persian loan words into the language are Ali Hadar, Waris Shah and Hamid. Bule Shah, a Muslim sufi poet, wrote some 'kafis' in a simple style. The language used by these writers is so close to modern usage that sometimes it becomes difficult to differentiate between the two.

1.3.4. The period of the Sikhs, (1800 to 1860) :- In this period the old traditions of romance literature continued; Hashim and Shah Mohammed are the outstanding poets of this period. The flow of Arabic-Persian loan words into the Panjabi language continued; and Hashim is well known for introducing them. Shah Mohammed is very popular for his work 'War between the Sikhs and the English' written in poetry.

1.3.5. The period of British rule, (1860 onwards) :- The Panjabi literature of this period has been heavily influenced by western literature, mainly English. Panjabi has undergone further standardization in this period. Alongwith poetry other branches of literature that developed in this period are the novel, short story, drama, one-act play, short essay and biography.

Bhai Vir Singh, Dhani Ram Chatrik, Puran Singh, Mohan Singh, Amrita Pritam, Pritam Singh Safir, Prabhjot Kaur, S.S. Misha, S.S. Dhir, Shiv Batalvi, Sukhpalvir Singh 'Hasrat', Surinder Gill, Ajaib Kanwal, Harbhajan 'Hundal', Jagtar 'Papiha' are among the well known poets of this period.

Nanak Singh, Sant Singh Sekhon, Jaswant Singh 'Kanwal'

Narinderpal Singh, Surinder Singh Narula, and Amrita Pritam are active in the field of the novel.

In the field of drama, Balwant Gargi, Harcharan Singh, and Sant Singh Sekhon are quite active. Besides these writers I.C.Nanda, Gurdial Singh Phul, Gurdial Singh Khosla, Roshan Lal Ahuja, Harsarn Singh, and Surjit Sethi are also important playwrights.

Dr. Mohan Singh Dewana, Dr. Gopal Singh, Surinder Singh Kohli, and Kirpal Singh Kasel and Parminder Singh have written critical histories of Panjabi literature. In the field of historical linguistics, the contribution of Prem Parkash Singh and Vidya Bhaskar 'Arun' should be mentioned; they have written on the origin and development of the Panjabi language.

Famous short story writers of the modern period are Sant Singh Sekhon, Kartar Singh Duggal, Mohan Singh Dewana, Gurbax Singh Preetlari, Sujan Singh, Navtej, Santokh Singh Dhir, and Gulzar Sandhu.

Puran Singh, Teja Singh, Bhai Jodh Singh, Gurbax Singh Preetlari, Mohan Singh Dewana, Sant Singh Sekhon, and Kirpal Singh have produced prose in the form of short essays. Puran Singh, Teja Singh, and Gurbax Singh Preetlari are well known for their mystic, simple and romantic prose-style respectively in this field.

The prose produced in the form of short essays differs, from the stylistic point of view, from the prose produced in the form of the novel or the short story. A novel or a collection of short stories, usually gives ample space to dialogues, and normally the spoken language

is used in the dialogues, whereas standard Panjabi is used in writing prose in the form of short essays. It was for this reason, its homogeneous style, that I have selected a collection of short essays for the purpose of grammatical analysis of standard Panjabi.

1.4. Selection of the book :- In this study I am concerned with the written language; and for this purpose I have chosen a literary work 'gusalakhaanaa te hor lekh' by Teja Singh. This book consists of short essays under various headings. I made this choice in an attempt to study an author whose written style is simple, who has used standard Panjabi, and whose text contained as many as possible of the examples required. Dr. Gopal Singh, discussing the language of the author, writes "jisndii bolii ḡudh ṭakasaalii pājaabii daa namuunaa hee," 'that his language is a sample of standard Panjabi (1950, p. 392). Another important author of the history of Panjabi literature says, "prīsiipal teja sīgh dii bolii bhaavē saadna jihii hee, par hee kaaphii joradaar te asar-bharapuur," 'the language employed by Principal Teja Singh is no doubt simple, but it is quite forceful and effective.' (Surinder Singh, 1950, p. 521).

The author of my text has occasionally used the colloquial language in his book. These colloquial forms are only used where two speakers are in conversation; and these parts are given in inverted commas. The auxiliary verb forms used in literary style differ a lot from the forms used in spoken language. To demonstrate this difference such spoken forms are mentioned in chapter four (cf. 4.2.3.2). The passages of poetry given in my text are not considered in this

grammatical analysis.

I have tried to take all my examples from this one literary work; but in a few cases where the author does not provide examples that I need to continue discussion or to complete a set, I have myself supplied examples, from my own literary experience, to fill those gaps. These examples are, however, very few in number, and are in all cases clearly identifiable as my own, because they are not accompanied by a page reference to my corpus text.

1.5. Panjabi Grammar :- Very little work has been done on the grammatical analysis of the Panjabi language. Some very sketchy grammars like 'A grammar of the Punjabee language' by W. Carry, Fortwilliam, Serampore, 1812, and 'Panjabi language', Calcutta, 1889, by Wm. St. Clair Tisdal were among the first to be written. Then we have E.P. Newton's 'Panjabi grammar with exercises and vocabulary,' Ludhiana, 1898, T.F. Cummings and T. Grahame Bailey's 'Panjabi Manual and Grammar' 1912, Ram Singh's 'va'dāa pājaabii viaakaran,' Amritsar, 1924, and Karam Singh Gangawala's 'pājaabii viaakaran,' Amritsar, 1929. Gangawala's work is of considerable length and detail. In recent years, there have been numerous high-school grammars written on the basis of Gangawala's model.

More recently, in 1963, H.S. Gill and H.A. Gleason compiled 'A reference grammar of Panjabi'. Very recently, in 1968, B.S. Sandhu has written 'A descriptive grammar of Pundi' a dialect of Panjabi. Gleason, referring to 'A reference grammar' says "this is written primarily for the non-linguist,---. A reference grammar must avoid the

tight reasoning that is the pride of the writer of a structural sketch" (1967, p. 217). 'A reference grammar of Panjabi' is written keeping in view the above-mentioned guide-lines. In these two grammars various topics such as tone, intonation, the noun phrase and the verbal phrase are described for the first time. Both these grammars are written on the basis of modern linguistic theories.

Gill and Gleason claim for 'A reference grammar of Panjabi' that "this study is restricted to the modern standard language, both written and spoken" (1963, p. 6). Such a claim, that the grammar represents both written and spoken language, looks very strange. In the introduction of 'A linguistic study of the English verb' F.R.Palmer comments: "What is agreed by almost all linguists is that the spoken and written languages should be kept apart in analysis, that for the purpose of linguistic analysis indeed they are essentially two different languages" (1966, p. 3). Further, writing about the English language he says: " Even the grammar of the spoken language is different from the grammar of the written "(1966, p. 3).

To evaluate Gill and Gleason's claim we shall base our discussion mainly on the verbal phrase as discussed by them in the grammar. The only valid evidence on which their claim is based is that the examples given in the grammar are taken from both literary works and the spoken language nearly in equal proportion. The mere fact that some of their examples are taken from literary works by no means proves that various structures and other aspects of the verbal phrase, discussed here, represent the written language. For instance, Gill and Gleason,

describing the structures of longer verbal phrases say, "Verbal phrases are usually only three words in length. The following three word patterns are common:

1. main verb --- catenative --- Auxiliary.

jan                      sakadaa                      e                      'can go'

2. main verb --- reinforcer --- Auxiliary.

calaa                      gina                      e                      'has gone'

3. noun or adjective --- verb --- Auxiliary.

kam                      karadaa                      e                      'is working'

The one common four-element pattern is:

1. noun or adjective --- main verb --- catenative --- Auxiliary

kam                      kar                      sakadaa                      e                      'can work'

Occasionally two catenatives are used " (Gill and Gleason, 1963, p. 227).

When we compare the length of these longer verbal phrases with the length of the longer verbal phrases discussed in this thesis (cf. 2.5. ), we find that in standard written Panjabi, verbal phrases containing four verbal forms (excluding, of course, adjective or noun elements like that shown in their four-element pattern), and verbal phrases containing four words (including the negative and the emphatic particles) occur freely; e.g.

1. " da'b ditaa [sic-di'taa] jāādaa hee." (p. 62).

' is buried.'

2. " kar rihaa hūdaa hee." (p. 24).

' goes on doing.'

3. "lāgh gīaa hūdaa hee." (p. 22)  
'Passes.'
4. "aa hii pēēdaa sii." (p. 103).  
'used to invade.'
5. "lukaaūdaa hii rahīdaa sii." (p. 113).  
'used to go on hiding.'
6. "banaaūdaa hii nahīī sii." (p. 36)  
'had never made.'

Secondly, the verbal forms with suffix -ANAA(cf. 1.5.3) exemplified in their examples 55, 56, and 57, are not appropriate to literary Panjabi(Gill and Gleason, 1963, p.217, 218). The source of example 55 is a speaker from Lahore, Pakistan(cf. Gill and Gleason, 1963, p.308). While examples 56 and 57 are taken from a novel 'lahuu mi'tii' and a one-act play 'ta'pīaa kiō kha'pīaa' respectively; and their verbal forms are used in dialogues. In fact, the -ANAA form does not occur in the literary style; and the author of the text 'gusalakhaanaa te hor lekh' has not used it through out the text except in one dialogue "mēē aapanīī nibaahīī jaanīī hāā" (p. 81).

The third, and most important point, which Gill and Gleason have not dealt with, is the use of -ANAA forms(cf. 1.5.4.1, 1.5.4.2), verbal-noun and verbal-adjective, in the structure of a clause. They have simply mentioned what they termed infinite -ANAA form in the grammar(cf. Gill and Gleason, 1963, p.154), without exemplifying either the verbal-noun -ANAA form or the verbal-adjective -ANAA form either from written or spoken language.



The fourth, and also very important point, which Gill and Gleason have not dealt with, is that there is no mention of honorific verbal phrases occurring in honorific clauses(cf. 2.4.2)

One of the more serious omissions on the part of Gill and Gleason is that there is no mention of concordless verbal forms occurring in a concordless clause(cf. 2.3.2.1).

A grammar must, however, be incomplete if it fails to describe the use of the two -ANAA forms, verbal-noun and verbal-adjective and the concordless forms, in the structure of a clause, because without such a description the grammar could well become a source of confusion. It seems that Gill and Gleason have not realised the importance and complexity of the -ANAA forms, both verbal noun and verbal adjective, and the concordless forms. It would be difficult to consider 'A reference grammar of Panjabi' as a grammar of the standard written language when it has such gaps in the description that it gives of the language.

It seems to me that Gill and Gleason's analysis is mainly based on the spoken language not the written. Describing a table in which combinations of 'verb stems' and 'reinforcers' are shown they write:"this table was carefully checked against ten informants, all native speakers of Majhi."(cf. Gill and Gleason, 1963, p.206). On the basis of preceding discussion, I come to the conclusion that " A reference grammar of Panjabi " is predominantly a grammar of one dialect (Majhi) of the spoken language.

1.5.1 Formal analysis :- The analysis presented in this study is

formal. I have attempted to consider both the formal characteristics of 'the Panjabi finite verbal phrase' and the way in which the forms function; but the grammatical categories are defined in terms of the forms of the language and not in terms of notional categories (cf. Lyons, 1968, p. 134).

1.5.2 The term 'Lexeme' :- Verbs and verbal affixes are specified by 'lexemes' following the pattern of F.R. Palmer (1966, p.11): the term 'lexeme' is used for a form that symbolizes the whole set of variant forms constituting a single lexical item as distinct from a single one of the variant forms. The notion of lexeme is introduced, because it saves me the trouble of giving a whole set of inflected forms each time I use it (or, else, of arbitrarily choosing one of the variant forms to represent the whole set). The term 'lexeme' then, summarizes a set of forms, and is distinguished by being written in capital letters. For example when I discuss all the inflected forms of the verb with root likh without specifying particular forms, I do so by referring to the 'lexeme' LIKH 'write'. This means that the 'Lexeme' LIKH 'write' represents all the finite (1 to 8) and non-finite (9 to 16) verbal forms of that verb equally; e.g.

1. likhanaa/ -anii/ -ane/ -aniiãã, 2. likhadaa/ -adii/ -ade/ -adiiãã,
3. likhiaa/ -ii/ -e/ -iiãã, 4. likhiidaa/ -iidii/ -iide/ -iidiiãã,
5. likhãã/ -ẽ/ -e/ -iie/ -o/ -aṅ, 6. likhuu/ -ũũ, 7. likh, likh-ĩĩ/ -o/ -io, 8. likhããgaa/ -ããgii/ -ẽgaa/ -ẽgii/ -egaa/ -egii/ -ããge/ -ããgiiãã/ -oge/ -ogiiãã/ -aṅge/ -anagiiãã, 9. likhadõ, 10. likhadiãã, 11. likhiãã,
12. likhke, 13. likhaṅõ, 14. likhaṅ, 15. likhaṅaa, 16. likh.

1.5.3. Suffix 'lexeme' :- The same principle is applied to suffixes.

A suffix lexeme is distinguished by being written in capital letters.

Each suffix lexeme (in capital letters) comprises all the forms of that suffix, if any; and they are (1 to 8 finite and 9 to 15 non-finite).

1. -ANAA, 2. -ADAA, 3. -IAA, 4. -IIDAA, 5. -E, 6. -UU, 7. -O, 8. -EGAA, 9. -ADÖ, 10. -ADIÄÄ, 11. -IÄÄ, 12. -KE, 13. -ANÖ, 14. -AN, 15. -ANAA.

Thus -ADAA is the suffix lexeme comprising the twelve variant orthographic forms; e.g. -adaa, -~daa, -üdaa, -adii, -~dii, -üdii, -ade, -~de, -üde, -adiiää, -~diiää, and -üdiiää inflected for number and gender, and each of these twelve forms is, therefore, an example of the suffix lexeme -ADAA. This means that the suffix lexeme -ADAA represents all the variant orthographic forms equally. (It should be noted here that the -ANAA form is mostly used in colloquial Panjabi or in dialogues. Generally writers hesitate to use this form in literary style or in formal speech. The author of the text 'gusalakhaanaa te hor lekh' has only used it once in a dialogue (cf. 1.5); so it has been excluded from further study in this thesis). Further, each set of verbal forms and each verbal form of that set is referred to by the suffix they contain. For instance the verbal forms comprising the twelve variant orthographic forms; e.g. -adaa, -~daa, -üdaa, -adii, -~dii, -üdii, -ade, -~de, -üde, -adiiää, -~diiää and -üdiiää of the suffix lexeme -ADAA will be referred to as an example of the ADAA form. Thus the verbal form likhadaa comprising the verb root likh-, and the suffix -ADAA in its form -adaa, is referred to as an example of the ADAA form.

1.5.4. The verbal noun and verbal adjective :- The verbal noun -ANAA and -AN forms, and the verbal adjective -ANAA form do not occur as a part of the verbal phrase and, therefore, lie outside the scope of my study; but for the sake of clarity, and to avoid confusion, I have briefly discussed them here.

1.5.4.1 The verbal noun -ANAA and -AN forms :- The verbal-noun -ANAA form occurs in the -anaa, -naa or -anaa forms, and -AN in the -an, -n or -an forms, and they do not form part of the verbal phrase. They are clearly distinguishable as nouns in the structure of clauses in which either(i) the verbal noun constitutes a nominal phrase of its own or alongwith other nouns; and concord of the categories of number, gender and person operates between the verbal-noun nominal phrase as  $N_1^I$  and the verbal phrase, or (ii) the verbal noun lies outside the concord relationship as  $N_2$ ; and the concord of categories operates between the verbal phrase and some nominal phrase other than the verbal-noun nominal phrase. In verb-complement sentence "mēē jaanaa hee" 'I am to go', if the form jaanaa were to be considered to be a part of the verbal phrase, then a verbal phrase jaanaa hee would have to be taken as inflected for third -person singular masculine, and would be in person and number concord with mēē 'I' a first-person singular pronoun nominal phrase; but this is not so. The form jaanaa is not in fact, a part of the verbal phrase; but the verbal-noun nominal phrase mēē jaanaa, which is third-person singular, is in number and person concord with the verb-complement verbal phrase hee, inflected for third person singular. In the transitive-clause "kuṛii jaanaa cahūdii hee" 'the girl wants to go' 

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 I. N and P stand for nominal phrase and particle respectively.

the verbal phrase caahūdii hee, inflected for third-person singular feminine, is in person, number and gender concord with the third-person singular feminine noun nominal phrase kurii 'girl' and the verbal noun jaanaa lies outside the (feminine) gender concord, i.e not \*kurii jaanii caahūdii hee. Similarly the intransitive-clause " tūū maaiāa daa ruup dhaar ke meenūū bharamāaun aaii hēē " (p.12), verbal phrase aaii hēē inflected for second person singular feminine is in person, number and gender concord with the nominal phrase tūū maaiāa daa ruup and the verbal noun meenūū bharamāaun lies outside the (feminine) gender concord.

The verbal noun in -ANAA is a third-person and singular form when colligated with the verb complement(HO) in a clause, the verb HO always occurs in its third person singular forms sii and hee; e.g. Verbal noun(mēē jaanaa) + verb complement HO in its suffixless form hee.

1. " mēē jaanaa hee."

' I am to go.'

Verbal noun(mēē ki'the jaanaa) + verb complement HO in its suffixless form hee.

2. " mēē kithe [sic-ki'the] jaanaa hee ?" (p. 130).

' I am to go where ?'

Verbal noun(kahiṇaa) + verbal phrase(pēēdaa hee).

3. " māā nūū naal jaake kahiṇaa pēēdaa hee ----." (p. 14)

' The mother going alongwith(the son) is obliged to say ----.'

1.5.4.2. The verbal adjective -ANAA form :- The verbal adjective (-ANAA form) colligates with the (preceding) noun within the nominal phrase and shows concord in number and gender; e.g.

1. Noun nominal phrase, singular in number and masculine in gender (mūḍaa) + noun + verbal adjective nominal phrase, plural in number and feminine in gender (kitaabāā + parḥaniiāā) + verbal phrase inflected for singular number and masculine gender (caahūḍaa hee).

" mūḍaa kitaabāā parḥaniiāā caahūḍaa hee."

' The boy wants to study books.'

2. Noun nominal phrase, plural in number and feminine in gender (kurīiāā) + noun + verbal adjective nominal phrase singular in number and feminine in gender (kitaab + parḥanii) + verbal phrase inflected for plural number and feminine gender (caahūḍiiāā han).

" kurīiāā kitaab parḥanii caahūḍiiāā han."

' The girls want to study the book.'

3. Noun + verbal adjective nominal phrase, plural in number and feminine in gender (la'khāā khuṣaamadāā karaniiāā) + verbal phrase inflected for plural number and feminine gender (pēēḍiiāā han).

" --- la'khāā khuṣaamadāā karaniiāā pēēḍiiāā han." (p. 125).

' --- One has to flatter numerous times.'

1.5.5. Verbal phrase: Finite and non-finite :- In the introduction to 'A linguistic study of the English verb' F.R.Palmer writes: "The most difficult part of any language is usually the part that deals with the verb'. The verbal phrase, despite its central importance in Panjabi syntax and indeed in the grammar as a whole, has not been dealt with in detail until now. Gill and Gleason in 'A reference grammar of Panjabi' have given only a sketchy picture of the verbal phrase, and have devoted only thirty-nine pages to this important topic. P.S.Walia (Walia, 1967)

has worked on the verbal phrase in Panjabi on Halliday's model. This study is also very sketchy. It may be said here with all humility that I am the first to undertake detailed research on the literary Panjabi verbal phrase. By choosing "The finite verbal phrase" as the subject of my grammatical analysis I have further limited my material for detailed research.

The finite verbal phrase is defined as a verbal phrase that contains at least one finite verbal form in its structure (cf. 4.2). The non-finite verbal phrase comprises only non-finite verbal forms in its structure (cf. 4.1).

1.5.6. Verbal forms: Finite and non-finite :- Hockett classifies the verbal forms of the 'Latin verb' into finite, semi-finite and non-finite forms (1967, p. 238); his three-term classification does not fit the Panjabi verbal forms. Barbara Strang, on the other hand, describing the grammatical categories in relation to which verbal forms can be placed, classifies the verbal forms of the 'English verb' into finitude and non-finitude forms. "Finitude is the property of being, or not being, subject to limitation in respect of the two concord categories of person and number" (1963, p. 126).

I have classified the verbal forms of the Panjabi verb into 'finite' and 'non-finite' forms on the following two grounds: (i) finite verbal forms inflect for at least one of the three categories number, gender, and person, whereas the non-finite verbal forms do not inflect for those grammatical categories; (ii) the finite verbal forms, unlike the non-finite, can constitute a finite verbal phrase of their own; e.g.

1. Verbal phrase inflected for singular number and feminine gender(aaii) is in number and gender concord with the noun nominal phrase(ga'dii).

" ga'dii aaii." (p. 117).

' The train arrived.'

2. Verbal phrase(non-finite + finite verbal form) inflected for singular number and feminine gender(tur paii) is in number and gender concord with the noun nominal phrase(ga'dii).

" ga'dii tur paii." (p. 116).

' The train started.'



CHAPTER - II

THE FINITE VERBAL PHRASE AND CLAUSE CATEGORIES.

2. The verbal phrase is taken to be a grammatical unit consisting of one to five verbal forms (in the affirmative verbal phrase) and one to seven forms (in the negative and the emphatic verbal phrase); it occurs in a larger grammatical unit -the clause, which, in its turn, occurs in the sentence.

2.1. The sentence: Verbal, non-verbal :- In orthography the end of a sentence is indicated by a long verticle stroke '।' or question mark. In its simplest form a sentence comprises a single phrase which may be a verbal phrase or may on the other hand be non-verbal; e.g. nominal or adjectival.

Sentences, for the purpose of this thesis, are of two types- verbal and non-verbal. Verbal sentences are characterised by the presence of a verbal phrase, and non-verbal sentences are characterised exclusively by types of phrase other than verbal. Of the following examples numbers (i) and (ii) are verbal sentences, containing the verbal phrases u'tariaa 'got off' and boladaa rihaa 'went on talking' respectively; the other two are non-verbal sentences.

Verbal sentence .

(i) Verbal phrase: u'tariaa.

" uh gohalavar varapaal de s̄eṣan te utariaa [sic-u'tariaa] ." (p. 115).

' He got off the train at Gohalwar Varpal railway station.'

(ii) Verbal phrase: boladaa rihaa:

" phir uh kīnaa cir boladaa rihaa." (p. 41).

' Then he went on talking for a long time.'

Non-verbal sentence.

(i) "cāgaa sat sarii akaal." (p. 124 ).  
good truth graceful immortal

' Well, good bye.' (literal translation 'good truth graceful immortal').

(ii) "par kihare siaane ?" (p. 21).  
but who wisemen

' But who are the wisemen ?'

The present study is solely concerned with the verbal phrase; consequently, non-verbal sentences are outside the scope of the thesis.

2.1.1. Classification of verbal sentences :- Verbal sentences are classified under three headings, 2.1.1.1, imperative, interrogative and indicative sentences, 2.1.1.2, affirmative and negative sentences, and 2.1.1.3, simple and compound sentences.

2.1.1.1. Imperative, interrogative and indicative sentences:- Verbal sentences are sub-classified, on a formal basis, as imperative, interrogative, and indicative.

2.1.1.1.1. Imperative sentences:- Imperative sentences are restricted to the second person, and are formally marked by the presence of the -0 form(cf.3.4.2 ) and the -ANAA form(cf. 1.5.3)occurring clause - finally; e.g.

-0 form.

(i) " koi ilaaj karō." (p. 128).

' Give some treatment.'

(ii) " rataa ik paase hon̄ dii khecal karīi, ---." (p. 123).  
 ' just take the trouble to stand to one side, ---.'

(iii) " --- eevē kãn naa khaah." (p. 117).  
 ' --- do not disturb me.'

-ANAA form.

(i) " meenũ niraa puraa galarīi hii naa samajhanaa." (p. 120).  
 ' Do not consider me a mere talker.'

(ii) " --- kidhare ha'th vic soṭaa phar ke kuṭaṇ [sic-ku'taṇ]  
 naa lag peenaa." (p. 6).

' --- do not start beating with a stick.'

2.1.1.1.2. Interrogative sentences :- These sentences are marked orthographically by the sign of interrogation(?), and may also include one of the following interrogative words: kii, 'what', kis, 'who', ki 'the' 'where', kad/kadō 'when', kivē 'how', kiō 'why', koon 'who' and kiharaa 'which', etc; e.g.

(i) "gavaah cāge bhugate ?" (p. 122).  
 'Did the witness support well ?'

(ii) "kii tũ edāã hii gumaraahii daa pujaarii rahēgaa ?" (p. 120).  
 'Would you remain a follower of ignorance in the same way ?'

(iii) "kii ih us ne khariide honage ?" (p. 37).  
 'Would he have bought these ?'

2.1.1.1.3 Indicative sentences:- All remaining sentences are classified as indicative sentences and these are formally marked by the presence of one of the following forms; i.e. -ADAA, -IAA, -IIDAA, -E, -UU and -EGAA occurring clause-finally or co-occurring with the

auxiliary verb, if represented; e.g.

1. -IAA form.

" kuṛii nē maṣakarīi kiitii."

(p. 6).

' The girl made a joke.'

2. -IIDAA(caahiidaa), auxiliary(hee).

" meenūū ik kaalaa buuṭ caahiidaa hee."

(p. 39).

' I need a pair of black shoes.'

3. -EGAA(baṇaaūnagiiāā).

" yaad rakh [sic-ra'kh] uh teenūū narakāā daa bhaagii baṇaaūnagiiāā."

' Be careful, they will send you to Hell.'

(p. 120)

2.1.1.2. Affirmative and negative sentences :- Each of these sentence

types, 'imperative', 'interrogative', and 'indicative' are again

classified into (i) affirmative and (ii) negative. The difference

between the two is that the negative type of verbal phrase always

contains negative particle(naa, nahīī); e.g.

1. Affirmative (Imperative)

" tusīī hukam karo."

(p. 46).

' You give me order.'

2. Negative -(imperative).

" iū naa kar."

(p. 124).

' Don't do that.'

3. Affirmative - (Interrogative).

" kii tūū edāā hii gumaraahii daa pujaarii rahēgaa ?"

(p. 120).

' Would you remain a follower of ignorance in the same way ?'

4. Negative - (Interrogative).

" je ih dovē ha'th jorke benatii kare tãã kii uh kabuul  
naa hove?"

(p. 121).

' If he prays folding both his hands then why should it not be accepted?

5. Affirmative - (Indicative).

" phir uh kīnaa cir boladaa rihaa."

(p. 41).

' Then he went on talking for a long time.'

6. Negative - (Indicative).

" mēē uhanãã nūū vii panaah denõ sãkoc nahīī karadaa."

(p.119).

' I do not hesitate to give shelter even to them.'

2.1.1.3 Simple and Compound sentences :- Verbal sentences are further classified on a structural basis as 'simple' sentences and 'compound' sentences.

2.1.1.3.1 The simple sentence :- By 'simple' is meant sentences whose structure includes only one verbal phrase other than other phrases (nominal and adjectival etc.); e.g.

Simple sentence.

1. Verbal phrase: aaii.

" ga'dii aaii."

(p. 117).

' The train came.'

2. Verbal phrase: boladaa rihaa.

" phir uh kīnaa cir boladaa rihaa."

(p. 41)

' Then he went on talking for a long time.'

2.1.1.3.2. The Compound sentence :- Compound sentences are characterised by a structure comprising two or more verbal phrases; e.g.

1. Verbal phrases(a'parke, vekhīaa, ho rahīi hee).

" pīd aparke [sic-a'parke] vekhiaa ki jañ dii tiaarii  
ho rahii hee."

(p. 5).

' Having arrived at our village we found that the preparations for the marriage party were going on.'

2. Verbal phrases (jorke, kare, kabuul naa hove).

" je ih dovē ha'th jor'ra benatii kare tãã kii uh kabuul naa hove"(p.121).

' If he prays folding both his hands then why should it not be accepted!

2.2. The Clause :- The clause is a subsidiary unit in the structure of the sentence, and is formally defined as containing one or more components that are grammatically termed phrase (nominal, adjectival and verbal). Two types of clause are distinguished here: the independent clause and the dependent clause.

It may be mentioned here that since the text 'gusalakhaanaa te hor lekh' is also prescribed for an academic curriculum, it is frequently the case that it is read aloud, and as such the written text is realised in utterance. Every clause, when read aloud, is marked by an intonation pattern. In that case the intonation pattern may be a property of the sentence if it is uniclausal. A sentence comprising more than one clause may be characterised by different intonation patterns.

2.2.1. The Independent clause :- The independent clause is a grammatical unit potentially congruent with a sentence. In the independent clause (provided that the sentence is verbal) a finite verbal phrase is almost an essential element; for the only non-finite verbal phrase that can occur in it is a verbal phrase in which the verb is in

its -AṆAA form (imperative 2.1.1.1.1.). In either case the verbal phrase occurs finally in the clause. In the following examples(1) and (2) the independent clause is co-extensive with a sentence, consisting of a nominal and a verbal phrase.

1. Nominal phrase(ga'dii) + verbal phrase(aaii).

" ga'dii aaii." (p. 117).

' The train arrived.'

2. Nominal phrase(ga'dii) + verbal phrase(tur paii).

" ga'dii tur paii." (p. 116).

' The train started.'

2.2.2. The dependent clause :- No sentence comprises a dependent clause only. The dependent clause occurs together with an independent clause within the sentence. The dependent clause is formally defined as (i) containing a non-finite verbal phrase other than an imperative clause containing a verb in its -AṆAA form(2.2.1), or as(ii) beginning with a particle such as ki 'that', jo 'who', jivē 'like' and je 'if' etc. It may be mentioned here that the order of clause types within the sentence is not fixed, though, in general, the dependent clause precedes the independent clause except that the type of dependent clause that begins with the particle ki 'that' follows the independent clause; e.g.

1. Dependent clause(pīd a'parke) + independent clause(vekhiaa)†

dependent clause(ki jañ dii tiarii ho rahii hee).

" pīd aparke [sic-a'parke] vekhīaa, ki jañ dii tiarii ho rahii hee." (p. 5).

' Having arrived at our village we found that the preparations for

the marriage party were going on.'

2. Dependent clause (par pi'chō aariiāā ne aa ke) + independent clause (us sa'bhitaa daa takhataa ulat di'taa).

" par pichō [sic- pi'chō] aariiāā ne aa ke us sa'bhitaa daa takhataa ulat ditaa [sic-di'taa] ---." (p. 18).

' having arrived later the Aryans destroyed that civilisation ---.'

As the present study is solely concerned with the finite verbal phrase, the dependent clause except a beginning with a particle such as ki 'that', jo 'who', jivē 'like', and je 'if' etc., has been excluded from further study in this thesis. It is, however, the case that, except where otherwise indicated, statements made about the finite verbal phrase occurring in an independent clause will also be true for the finite verbal phrase in a dependent clause of the type mentioned above. No separate statement is necessary for the finite verbal phrase occurring in other types of clause.

2.3. Clause categories represented in the verbal phrase :- The grammatical categories represented in the verbal phrase are:

2.3.1. the category of aspect, 2.3.2. the transitive and the intransitive, 2.3.3. the category of tense, 2.3.4 the category of progressive and non-progressive, 2.3.5 the category of voice, 2.3.6 the category of number, 2.3.7. the category of gender and 2.3.8 the category of person.

2.3.1. The category of aspect :- For this category a system of two terms is recognised, of which one will be referred to as perfect and the other as non-perfect. The -IAA form is classified as perfect and



the -UU, -O, -E, -ADAA, -IIDAA and -EGAA forms as non-perfect. It must be mentioned here that the category of aspect has been set up to show relations of mutual determination between the nominal and verbal phrases in clause structure. The exponents of the perfect clause are also marked in the nominal phrase alongwith the verbal phrase, in which it is represented by the presence of the -IAA form occurring finally when the auxiliary verb is not represented in the verbal phrase, or preceding the auxiliary verb if represented. For a clear majority of transitive-clause verb(cf. 2.3.2.1) a perfect verbal phrase colligates with a noun-and-particle nominal phrase in which the particle is -ne (apart from certain pronoun exceptions considered in this section later) but there is also a small sub-category of transitive verb(cf. 2.3.2.1) such as LIAA (and BHUL, and possibly also BOL and BAK, and there is no example in the text) in which even in the perfect clause the verbal phrase, like the intransitive-clause verb(cf. 2.3.2.2.), and the complement-clause verb(cf. 2.3.2.3.), colligates with the noun nominal phrase not the noun-and-particle(-ne) nominal phrase; e.g.

#### Transitive.

1. Nominal phrase comprising nouns and the particle ne(relãã, moṭarãã te havaaii jahaajãã ne)+ perfect verbal phrase(ghaṭaa di'tii hee).  
 " relãã, moṭarãã te havaaii jahaajãã ne desãã ate manu'khãã de vicakaaralii vi'th bahut ghaṭaa ditii [sic-di'tii] hee." (p. 85).

' The railways, buses, and aeroplanes have decreased the distance between different countries and peoples.'

2. Nominal phrase comprising a noun and the particle ne(i'talii

vaaliãã ne)+ perfect verbal phrase(dhaaran kar liaa).

" jad italii vaaliãã ne [sic-i'talii vaaliãã ne] isaaii mat  
dhaaran kar liaa ---." (p. 24).

' When the Italian people adopted the Christian religion ---.'

Transitive (b) (LIAA).

3. Nominal phrase comprising a noun(kuriiãã) + perfect verbal phrase  
(moṛ liaaiiãã).

" uthō [sic-u'thō] kuriiãã --- meenũ ghar moṛ liaaiiãã." (p. 5)

' From there the girls brought me back to the house.'

Intransitive.

1. Nominal phrase comprising a personal pronoun(měẽ)+ perfect verbal  
phrase(phir aaiãã hãã).

" měẽ saarii ga'dii phir aaiãã hãã." (p. 116).

' I have searched through the whole of the train.'

2. Nominal phrase comprising a noun(priitam sīgh) + perfect verbal  
phrase(giaa).

" priitam sīgh ghar nũũ giaa." (p. 118).

' Pritam Singh went to his house.'

The non-perfect verbal phrase, on the other hand, cannot be colligated with a nominal phrase in the particle -ne(with the optional exception of a verbal phrase containing the verb LIAA), and is represented by the presence of the -UU, --O, -E, --ADAA, -IIDAA and -EGAA forms occurring finally when the auxiliary verb is not represented in the verbal phrase, or preceding the auxiliary verb if represented; e.g.

Transitive.

1. Noun nominal phrase(sa'p)+ non-perfect verbal phrase(piaar karaḍe han)

" sa'p sohaniiãã ooratãã nũũ piãar karade han ----." (p. 62).

' Snakes love beautiful women ----.'

2. Noun nominal phrase(mẽẽ) + non-perfect verbal phrase(bãd karadaa hãã).

" cãgaa phir mẽẽ vii ih gusataakhii bãd karadaa hãã." (p. 78).

' Well, I too stop this non-sense.'

### Transitive (b) (LIAA).

1. Noun nominal phrase(guruu jii) + non-perfect verbal phrase (liaaũde han).

" --- guruu jii --- jihare najaare a'khãã age [sic-a'ge]

liaaũde han ----." (p. 97).

' --- the scenes that Guru ji bring before the eyes ----.'

2. Nominal phrase comprising noun and particle(musalamaanãã ne) + non-perfect verbal phrase(liããdaa).

" musalamanãã ne hamaamãã daa rivaaj hĩdusataan vic vii liããdaa." (p. 27)

' It is through the Muslims that the custom of having the bathrooms has been brought into India too.'

### Intransitive.

1. Nominal phrase comprising a noun(şaram) + non-perfect verbal phrase(aaũdii hee).

" --- meenũũ tãã şaram aaũdii hee." (p. 123).

' --- shyness prevails upon me.'

2. Nominal phrase comprising a noun(mũđaa) + non-perfect verbal phrase(jããdaa hee).

" --- mũđaa jad saal magariõ aapane piđ jããdaa hee ----." (p. 15).

' --- When the boy goes to his village after one year ----.'

It should, however, be noted here that for the transitive-clause verb a perfect verbal phrase does not colligate with a noun-and-particle nominal phrase where the noun belongs to the pronoun sub-category first and second person (cf. the third person in example 5 below), the noun phrase is of the noun type, not the noun-and-particle (-ne); e.g.

1. Nominal phrase comprising first person pronoun(mēē) + perfect verbal phrase(cu'kiaa hee).

" --- mēē sir te bhaar cukiaa [sic-cu'kiaa] hee ---." (p. 73).

' --- I have carried the weight on my head ---.'

2. Nominal phrase comprising first person pronoun(mēē) + perfect verbal phrase(khariidiaa sii).

" --- mēē kise va'ḍii dukaan tō khariidiaa sii." (p. 41).

' --- I had bought it from a big shop.'

3. Nominal phrase comprising second person pronoun(tūū) + perfect verbal phrase (cu'kiaa hoiaa hee).

" --- tūū paapāā daa bhaar sir te cukiaa [sic-cu'kiaa] hoiaa hee."

' --- You have carried the weight of sins on your head.'

4. Nominal phrase comprising second person pronoun(tūū) + perfect verbal phrase(khaadhii hee).

" tūū roṭii hune khaadhii hee."

' You have taken your meals just now.'

5. Nominal phrase comprising pronoun and particle(us ne) + perfect verbal phrase(khi'ciaa).

" --- us ne age [sic-a'ge] vääg hii mere dohää peerää daa khaakaa  
khiciaa [sic-khi'ciaa] ." (p. 45).

' --- he drew the sketch of both my feet as usual.'

### 2.3.2. Transitive, intransitive and complement types of clauses :-

Transitive, intransitive and complement clauses contain transitive, intransitive and complement verbal phrases respectively; and transitive intransitive and complement verbal phrase, in turn, contain verbal forms that can, accordingly, be classified as transitive(-clause), intransitive(-clause), or complement(-clause) verbal forms; and these are classified (i) with reference to ten types of sentence structure, and (ii) in terms of the number of nominal phrases with which they combine in a clause as two-place or three-place (cf. Lyons, 1968, p. 350)

e.g.

#### Transitive.

(1.a)  $N_1, N_2, (+ P)$  non-perfect verbal phrase.

(1.b)  $N_1, N_2, (+ P)$  LIAA-type non-perfect verbal phrase.

(1.c)  $N_1$  ne,  $N_2 (+ P)$  " " " "

(2.a)  $N_1$  ne,  $N_2$ , perfect verbal phrase.

(2.b)  $N_1$ ,  $N_2$ , LIAA type perfect verbal phrase.

(3.a)  $N_1$  ne,  $N_2$  nũũ, [perfect verbal phrase (concord-less)]

(3.b)  $N_1$  ne,  $N_2$  nũũ, [LIAA type non-perfect verbal phrase (concordless)]

#### Intransitive.

(4.)  $N$  non-perfect/perfect verbal phrase.

#### Complement.

(5.a)  $N_1$ ,  $N_2$ , Verbal phrase.

(5.b) N<sub>1</sub>, adjectival phrase, Verbal phrase.  
 -----

Note: The unbroken line is for number and gender concord and the broken line is for number and person concord.

2.3.2.1(a) The transitive clause :- For a majority of transitive(-clause) verbs are two-place verbs(2.3.2), but some, such as DE 'give' and RAKH 'put' are three-place. In syntactic patterns (1.a)

N<sub>1</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> (+ P), non-perfect verbal phrase, and (2.a)

N<sub>1</sub>ne, N<sub>2</sub>, perfect verbal phrase, in which gender concord operates between N<sub>1</sub> and the non-perfect verbal phrase in structure(1.a), but between N<sub>2</sub> and the perfect verbal phrase in structure (2.a), the clause is classified as transitive, and the verbal form as a transitive-clause verbal form and this is also true of three-place clauses; e.g.

Two-place.

1. Noun nominal phrase, masculine in gender(cor te daakuu)+ non-perfect verbal phrase inflected for masculine gender(piaar karadaa hee).

" cor te daakuu --- aapane putar nũũ [sic-pu'tar nũũ] piaar karadaa hee ---." (p. 92).

' Even a thief and a decoit loves his son ---.'

2. Noun nominal phrase, masculine in gender and singular in number(uh)+ noun nominal phrase, feminine in gender and singular in number(maalas)+ non-perfect verbal phrase inflected for masculine gender and singular number (karadaa hee).

" phir uh maalas karadaa hee ---." (p. 26).

' Then he applies massage.'

3. Nominal phrase comprising noun and particle ne, masculine in gender and plural in number(i'talii vaaliãã ne) + noun nominal phrase, masculine in gender and singular in number(isaaii mat) + perfect verbal phrase inflected for masculine gender and singular number(dhaaran kar liaa).

" jad italii vaaliãã ne [sic-i'talii vaaliãã ne] isaaii mat dhaaran kar liaa ---." (p. 24).

' When the Italian people adopted the Christian religion ---.'

Three-place.

1. Pronoun nominal phrase, masculine in gender and singular in number(měẽ) + noun-and-particle nominal phrase, feminine in gender and singular in number(aapanii be jii nũũ) + noun nominal phrase, feminine in gender and singular in number(taar) + perfect verbal phrase inflected for feminine gender and singular in number(bhijavaa di'tii).

" měẽ aapanii be jii nũũ taar bhijavaa ditii [sic-di'tii] ---."(p. 8).

' I got the telegram sent to my mother ---.'

2. Nominal phrase comprising first person pronoun(měẽ) + noun and particle nominal phrase(nookar ha'th) + noun nominal phrase masculine in gender and plural in number(peese) + perfect verbal phrase inflected for masculine gender and plural number(bhej di'te).

" měẽ ose vele nookar hath [sic-ha'th] peese bhej dite [sic-di'te]"(p.46)

' I sent the money immediately through my servant.'

A perfect clause is also taken to be transitive when its structure is of type(3.a)  $N_1$  ne,  $N_2$  nũũ, perfect verbal phrase or(3.b)  $N_1$  ne,

$N_2$  nũũ, LIAA-type non-perfect verbal phrase in which the gender concord does not operate between  $N_1$  ne or  $N_2$  nũũ and the perfect verbal phrase in structure(3.a) or between  $N_1$  ne, or  $N_2$  nũũ and the LIAA-type non-perfect verbal phrase in structure(3.b); such a clause is considered to be concordless; and the verbal phrase has a concordless form(though homographic with the perfect masculine singular); e.g.

1. Nominal phrase comprising noun and particle ne, masculine in gender and singular in number(saade des ne)+ noun and particle nominal phrase, feminine in gender and singular in number(şakhasii rahinii nũũ)+ perfect(concordless) verbal phrase(kar da'siaa hee).

" --- uthe saade des ne sakhasii rahinii nũũ u'ce tō u'caa kar dasiaa [ sic-da'siaa ] hee." (p. 19).

' --- there our country has depicted the personal life an exemplary one.'

2. Noun and particle nominal phrase, masculine in gender and plural in number(jinhãã likhaariiãã ne) + noun and particle nominal phrase, masculine in gender and plural in number(bacapan de jaruurii tajarabe nũũ) + perfect(concordless) verbal phrase(nahĩĩ samajhiaa).

" jinhãã likhaariiãã ne bacapan de jaruurii tajarabe nũũ nahĩĩ samajhiaa ---." (p. 11).

' Those writers who have not fully understood the traits of childhood---.'

3. Noun-and-particle nominal phrase, feminine in gender and plural in number(kuriiãã ne)+ noun and particle(nũũ) nominal phrase, masculine in gender and singular in number(mũde nũũ) + non-perfect(concordless) verbal phrase(mor liããdaa hee).

" kuriiãã ne mũde nũũ mor liããdaa hee."



' The girls have brought the boy back.'

4. Noun-and-particle nominal phrase, masculine in gender and plural in number(mūḍiāā ne) + noun and particle(nūū) nominal phrase, feminine in gender and singular in number(kuḗii nūū) + non-perfect(concordless) verbal phrase(moḗ liāādaa hee).

" mūḍiāā ne kuḗii nūū moḗ liāādaa hee."

' The boys have brought the girl back.'

(b) LIAA-type transitive verbs.

Verb such as LIAA 'bring' (and BHUL, 'forget' and possibly also BOL and BAK) are classified as a sub-category of transitive verb: though the criteria stated for the transitive(-clause) verb are equally applicable to these verbs; i.e. (a) they are two place verbs(cf. Lyons, 1968, p.350), and (b) in syntactic patterns(1.b).

N<sub>1</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> ( + P), LIAA-type non-perfect verbal phrase, the gender concord operates between N<sub>1</sub> and the non-perfect verbal phrase in structure(1.b), yet in structure(2.b) N<sub>1</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, LIAA-type perfect verbal phrase, concord operates not between N<sub>2</sub> and the perfect verbal phrase, but between N<sub>1</sub> and the perfect verbal phrase. It should also be noted here that the verb LIAA 'bring' is different from all other transitive verbs in that in its non-perfect -ADAA form it can co-occur with a noun and particle(-ne) nominal phrase; i.e. the structure(1.c)

N<sub>1</sub> ne, N<sub>2</sub>, LIAA-type non-perfect verbal phrase, with gender concord operating between N<sub>2</sub> and the non-perfect verbal phrase; e.g.

1. Noun nominal phrase, feminine in gender and plural in number(kuḗiiāā)+  
noun nominal phrase, feminine in gender and singular in number(kitaab)+

non-perfect verbal phrase inflected for feminine gender and plural number(liaaũdiiãã han).

" kuriiãã kitaab liaaũdiiãã han."

' The girls bring the book.'

2. Noun nominal phrase, feminine in gender and plural in number (kuriiãã) + pronoun nominal phrase, first person, masculine in gender and singular in number(meenũũ) + perfect verbal phrase inflected for feminine gender and plural number(moṛ liaaiiãã).

" uthõ [sic-u'tiõ] kuriiãã --- meenũũ ghar moṛ liaaiiãã." (p. 5).

' From there the girls brought me back to the house.'

3. Noun and particle nominal phrase(musalamaanãã ne) + noun nominal phrase, masculine in gender and singular in number(rivaaj) + non-perfect verbal phrase inflected for masculine gender and singular number(liããdaa).

" musalamaanãã ne hamaamãã daa rivaaj hĩdusataan vic vii liããdaa."(p.27).

' It is through the Muslims that the custom of having bathrooms has been brought into India too.'

4. Noun-and-particle nominal phrase(musalamaanãã ne) + noun nominal phrase, feminine in gender and singular in number(ih varatõ) + non-perfect verbal phrase inflected for feminine gender and singular number(liããdii).

" musalamaanãã ne ih varatõ --- hĩdusataan vic liããdii." (p. 24)

' It is through the Muslims that this practice has been brought into India too.'

2.3.2.2. The intransitive clause:- A clause of the syntactic pattern

(4) N, non-perfect/perfect verbal phrase, with gender concord

operating between N and the verbal phrase both in non-perfect and perfect clauses alike is classified as intransitive. The intransitive (-clause) verbs, in general, are one place verbs (cf. Lyons, 1968, p.350). There are, however, some two-place intransitive verbs, but the inventory of nouns that can occur in the second nominal phrase is limited to location or temporal nouns; e.g.

1. Noun nominal phrase, masculine in gender and singular in number (haasaa) + non-perfect verbal phrase inflected for masculine gender and singular number (aa jããdaa hee).

" --- haasaa hii aa jããdaa hee." (p. 33).

' --- laughter too breaks out.'

2. Noun nominal phrase, feminine in gender and singular in number (ga'dii) + perfect verbal phrase inflected for feminine gender and singular number (aaii).

" ga'dii aaii." (p. 117).

' The train arrived.'

3. Noun nominal phrase, masculine in gender and singular in number (priitam sīgh) + noun-and-particle nominal phrase of place, masculine in gender and singular in number (ghar nūū) + perfect verbal phrase inflected for masculine gender and singular number (giaa).

" priitam sīgh ghar nūū giaa." (p.27).

' Pritam Singh went to his home.'

4. Noun nominal phrase, singular in number and masculine in gender (bahut haasaa) + noun and particle nominal phrase of time (bacapan te javaanii vic) + non-perfect verbal phrase inflected for masculine gender

and singular number(aaūdaa hee).

" --- bahut haasaa bacapan te javaanii vic aaūdaa hee." (p. 32).

' --- most of the laughter comes in childhood and adolescence.'

2.3.2.3. Complement clause :- A complement clause, containing a complement verbal phrase, is neither transitive nor intransitive, and is treated as neutral so far as transitivity is concerned. A verb-complement verbal phrase does not show gender concord with a noun in nominal phrase in the clause. In syntactic patterns(5.a)

$N_1$ ,  $N_2$ , verbal phrase, number and person concord operates between  $N_1$  and verbal phrase, and in(5.b)  $N$ , adjectival phrase, verbal phrase, gender concord operates between  $N$  and the adjectival phrase, and number and person concord between  $N$  and the verbal phrase; e.g.

1. Nominal phrase, third person and plural in number(kaii vahim)+ Noun-and-particle nominal phrase masculine in gender and plural in number(ṣikaarii lokāā de) + complement verbal phrase inflected for plural number and third person(san).

" kaii vahim ṣikaarii lokāā de vii san." (p. 60).

' Many superstitions were common among hunters.'

2. Nominal phrase, singular in number and second person(tūū) + Nominal phrase, plural in number and third person(hīd vaasiiāā daa) + Complement phrase inflected for second person and singular number(sēē).

" tūū tāā hīd vaasiiāā daa vii sēē." (p. 103).

' You were also of the Indians.'

3. Noun nominal phrase, singular in number, masculine in gender and third person(soodaa) + adjectival phrase, masculine in gender and

singular in number(cāgaa) + complement phrase inflected for singular number and third person(hee).

" --- soodaa cāgaa hee ---." (p. 60).

' --- the bargain is good ---.'

4. Noun nominal phrase, singular in number, masculine in gender and third person(gāgaa diin) + adjectival phrase masculine in gender and singular in number(bahut madharaa)+ complement verbal phrase inflected for third person and singular number(sii).

" gāgaa diin aap bahut madharaa sii." (p. 38).

' Ganga Din himself was very short.'

2.3.3. The category of tense :- For the category of tense a system of three terms is stated; these are referred to as past, present and future. On a formal basis, the past tense is represented either(i) by -IAA form when occurring in final position in a clause,(i.e. in both transitive and intransitive verbal phrases the auxiliary verb is not, therefore, represented), or by(ii) verb complement HO when represented by its -IAA form, or by sāã, sēē, so, sii, or san, and (iii) by the auxiliary verb HEE when it is represented by its sāã, sēē, so, sii or san forms, in both transitive and intransitive verbal phrases. The present tense is represented either by (i) the -ADAA and -IIDAA forms when occurring in final position in a clause(i.e. in both transitive and intransitive verbal phrases the auxiliary verb is not, therefore, represented), or(ii) the verb complement HO when represented by its -ADAA and -IIDAA forms, and by hāã, hēē, ho, hee or han, or(iii) the auxiliary verb HEE when represented by its hāã, hēē, ho, hee and han

forms( i.e. in both transitive and intransitive verbal phrases). The -UU and -EGAA forms occurring in final position represent the future tense in the auxiliary as well as in the main verb and operator sub-categories in transitive, intransitive and verb complement phrases.

Palmer states three functions of the tense category in English: "First to mark purely temporal relations of past and present time, secondly (and closely related to the first) in the sequence of tenses of reported speech, and thirdly to mark 'unreality' in conditional clauses and wishes" (1966, p. 69). In Panjabi the main function of the category of tense is to indicate past, present and future time. The past, present and future tense forms refer to past, present and future time respectively. Referring to the past and present time, Palmer states: "Past time excludes the present moment. Present time is any period of time, short, long or eternal that includes the present moment" (1966, p. 69). In this study I refer to past and present time in the same sense as Palmer; e.g.

#### Past.

1. The main verb KHAA in its -IAA form referring to past time.

" bhiilanii de juuthe ber sirii raam cādar ne khaadhe." (p. 93).

' Siri Ram Chander ate the berries already chewed by Bhilni.'

2. The (intransitive) main verb JAA in its -IAA form referring to past time.

" priitam sīgh ghar nūū giaa." (p. 118).

' Pritam Singh went to his house.'

3. The verb complement HO in its form sii referring to past time.

" din eetavaar daa sii." (p. 8).

' It was Sunday.'

4. The primary operator JAA in its -IAA form referring to past time.

" uh mūḍaa dukh nivaaran ṣṭeṣan te utar [<sub>sic</sub>-u'tar]ḡiaa." (p. 116).

' That boy got off the train at Dukh Nivaran railway station.'

5. The primary operator PEE in its -IAA form referring to past time.

" ga'dii tur paii." (p. 116).

' The train started.'

6. The auxiliary verb HEE in its suffix-less sii form referring to past time.

" ṣṭeṣan te ik luulhaa māg rihaa sii." (p. 117).

' A disfigured man was begging on the station.'

7. The auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless san form referring to past time.

" naa bhāāt bhāāt de ḍa'be disade san." (p. 36).

' Neither various kind of boxes were visible.'

### Present.

1. The main verb(transitive) KAR in its -ADAA form referring to present time.

" uh kise de kudaratii ghaaṭiāā jāā doṣāā val iṣaaraa nahīī

karadaa." (p. 74).

' He does not point out some one's natural weaknesses or faults.'

2. The main verb(intransitive) TAL in its -ADAA form referring to present time.

" ṣaraab tak tō bhii nahīī ṭalade." (p.117)

' They do not hesitate even to drink spirit.'

3. The verb complement HO in its suffixless form hee referring to present time.

" par subhaa unhãã daa bahut kharhavaa hee." (p. 10).

' But her attitude is very rude.'

4. The primary operator SAK in its -ADAA form referring to present time.

" --- par mēē nahīī jaa sakadaa." (p. 17).

' --- but I cannot go.'

5. The primary operator JAA in its -ADAA form referring to present time.

" --- kise naa kise şer daa şikaar ban jããdiãã." (p. 103).

' --- they become prey to one or the other lion.'

6. The auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless hee form referring to present time.

" us nũũ pataa hũdaa hee ---." (p. 82).

' He knows ---.'

7. The auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless han form referring to present time.

" uh kahĩdo han,---." (p. 41)

' They say,---.'

### Future.

1. The (transitive) main verb KAR in its -EGAA form referring to future time.

" tuhaaḍaa sarhaanaa koon saaf karegaa?" (p. 129).

' who will clean your pillow?'



2. The (intransitive) main verb JAA in its -EGAA form referring to future time.

" mēē ika'lii hii jaavāāgii." (p. 130).

' I will go all alone.'

3. The primary operator JAA in its -EGAA form referring to future time.

" kii meenūū aj [sic-a'j] ghar lee jaaoge ?" (p. 129).

' Will you take me home to-day?'

4. The verb complement HO in its -EGAA form referring to future time.

" kal tusīī saare apane ghar hovege,---." (p. 129).

' To-morrow all of you would be at home,---.'

5. The auxiliary verb HEE in its -EGAA form referring to future time.

" uh kal us samē bhaāsan de rihāa hovegaa."

' He will be delivering a lecture to-morrow.'

It should, however, be noted here that in Panjabi, like many other languages, present-tense forms are also used to refer to past historical events in present time (cf. Palmer, 1966, p. 69). In such a case the present-tense form of the auxiliary verb colligates with the preceding sub-category of operator or the main sub-category of verb in its -ADAA form. In examples (i) and (ii) the historical past is referred to the present tense; events related in these lines happened some four hundred years ago.

1. "maradaanaa maataa tripataa jii paas pujadaa hee." (p. 12).

'Mardana meets Mother Tripata.'

2. "guruu naanak dev jii kahide han ---." (p. 71).

' Guru Nanak Dev says ---.'

Another point should also be noted here: present-tense forms do not refer to present time when they are colligated with the future category of adverbials in a clause. Palmer mentions time adverbials of four kinds for English (cf. Palmer, 1966, p.69); time adverbials in Panjabi can also be classified into four classes. pichale hafate, do saal pahilō, etc. belong to the past category of adverbials, hun, a'j, a'j kal, etc. to the present, and a'gale din, a'gale saal, etc. to the future category of adverbials. The fourth class of adverbials includes kal, loodhe vele, parasō, etc. This class of adverbials indicates past time when colligated with past tense verbal forms, and future time when colligated with present or future-tense verbal forms in a clause; e.g.

1. Present tense form hee representing future time.

" uh kal lādan jaa rihaa hee."

' He is going to London to-morrow.'

2. " uh aapaṇaa kes parasō peṣ kar rihaa hee."

' He is going to present his case day after tomorrow.'

The forms that represent the past, present and future tense are presented in the form of the following table:

Tense	Forms	Type of verb.
Past	-IAA (sentence final)	{ Main, operator } { Main (complement) }
	saa, sēē, so, sii, san.	{ Auxiliary verb } { Main (complement) }

Tense	Forms	Type of verb.
Present.	-ADAA, -IIDAA, (sentence final)	{ Main operator, Main(complement). }
	hãã, hẽẽ, ho, hee, han.	{ Auxiliary verb, Main(complement). }
Future	-UU, -EGAA(sentence final)	{ Main, operator, Main(complement) Auxiliary verb. }

The terms in the systems of aspect and tense are combinable and can be represented by diagram as follows:

	Past	Present	Future
Perfect	-IAA + sii	-IAA + hee	-IAA + -UU + -EGAA
Non-perfect.	-ADAA + sii -IIDAA	-ADAA + hee -IIDAA	-ADAA + -UU -IIDAA + -EGAA

2.3.4 The category of progressive and non-progressive :- Verbal phrases are also classified as progressive or non-progressive. The progressive verbal phrase is formally marked by the presence of one of the sub-categories of operator, hence termed 'progressive operator' (cf. RAHI, 4.2.2.2.3) in its -IAA form which is always preceded by the main sub-category of verb or the operator sub-category in either its root or its -ADAA form. All other verbal phrases are categorised as non-progressive; e.g.

Progressive phrase.

1. Verbal phrase: dekhadaa rihaa.

Main verb in its -ADAA form(dekhadaa)+ progressive operator in its -IAA form(rihaa).

" mēē dekhadaa rihaa."

' I kept on watching.'

2. Verbal phrase: soce jaa rahe han.

Primary operator JAA in its root form jaa preceding the progressive operator RAHI in its -IAA form(rahe).

" vidiaarathiiāā [sic- vi'diaarathiiāā] nūū ghat karan jaa chāāṭii karan laii kii kii saadhan soce jaa rahe han." (p. 82).

' Various plans are being considered to reduce student number and to get rid of some.'

Non-progressive phrase.

1. Main verb JAAAN in its -ADAA form(jaanadaa) + Auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless hee form.

" huṇ vidiaarathii [ sic-vi'diaarathii] viih ga'läā janadaa hee."(p. 82).

' Now a days a student knows a lot.'

2. Main verb GHAT in its root form(ghaṭ)+ primary operator JAA in its -IAA form(giaa)+ auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(hee).

" --- ih pharak bahut ghat giaa hee."

' --- this gap has decreased very much.'

2.3.4.1 The function of the progressive verbal phrase :- (i) When the progressive sub-category of operator in its -IAA form(cf. 2.3.4) is colligated with the main or the operator sub-category of verb in its

root form, the progressive verbal phrase indicates activity both before and after the time indicated, (ii) When the progressive operator sub-category is colligated with the main sub-category of verb or the operator sub-category in its -ADAA form, the progressive verbal phrase refers to activity that is complete but has long duration before the time indicated; e.g.

(i) Activity before and after the time indicated.

1. Main verb BADAL in its root form(badal) + progressive operator RAHI in its -IAA form(rihaa) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(hee).

" jamaanaa chetii badal rihaa hee." (p. 84).

' Social conditions are changing rapidly.'

2. Main verb HO in its root form(ho) + progressive operator RAHI in its -IAA form(rahii) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(hee).

" manukh jaatii ik-samaan ho rahii hee." (p. 85).

' Human beings are becoming equal.'

(ii) Activity which is complete but has long duration.

1. Main verb KAR in its -ADAA form(karadii) + progressive operator RAHI in its -IAA form(rahii).

" --- ate savaa che tō lee ke nōō vaj ke teii mīṭ tak mere naal  
ga'lāā karadii rahii." (p. 128).

' --- went on talking with me from quarter past six to twenty-three minutes past nine.'

2. Main verb DEKH in its -ADAA form(dekhadaa) + progressive operator RAHI in its -IAA form(rihaa).

" mēē dekhadaa rihaa." (p. 115).

' I kept on watching.'

2.3.4.2. The function of the non-progressive verbal phrase :- The non-progressive verbal phrase(i) does not describe activity in progress but merely relates the facts,(ii) expresses habitual activity when the auxiliary is colligated with sub-category of operator, or main sub-category of verb, in its -ADAA form, or when, in a negative verbal phrase, the main or the operator sub-category of verb occurs in final position in its -ADAA form; e.g.

(i) a. Main verb DE in its root form(de) + primary operator DE in its -ADAA form(di'tii).

" mēē do ku joriāā dii saaii de di'tii." (p. 44).

' I paid him part of the price of two pairs of shoes in advance.'

(b). Main verb MAR in its root form(mar) + primary operator JAA in its -IAA form(giaa).

" uh vicaaraa bhu'khaa hii mar giaa." (p. 46).

' That poor fellow died of hunger.'

(ii) Non-progressive verbal phrase relating to habitual activity.

(a) Main verb HO in its -ADAA form(hūdaa) + auxiliary verb in its suffixless form(hee).

Main verb KHOH in its root form(khoh) + primary operator LEE in its -ADAA form(lēēdaa) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(hee).

" jis nūū harii ne aap bhulaṇaa hūdaa hee, us tō nekii khoh lēēdaa hee." (p. 102).

' When God wants to cause a man to forget, He snatches all the virtues from him.'

(b) Main verb VARAT in its -ADAA form(varatadaa) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(sii).

" uh camaraa baraa kiimatii varatadaa sii." (p. 46).

' He used to use very costly leather.'

(c) Negative particle(nahĩĩ) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(sii) + main verb JAAN in its -ADAA form(jaanadaa).

" --- ate beiimaanii daa nãã nahĩĩ sii jaanadaa." (p. 47).

' --- he was not at all acquainted with cheating.'

2.3.5. The category of voice :- For the category of voice a system of two terms is recognised, of which one will be referred to as active and the other as passive. The active verbal phrase occurs in an active transitive clause; and the passive verbal phrase in a passive transitive clause(cf. 2.3.2.1); the distinction of active and passive does not apply to verb-complement(cf. 2.3.2.3) and intransitive clauses (cf. 2.3.2.2). The passive verbal phrase is marked by the presence of the passive sub-category of operator(JAA), which always follows preceding verbal forms in their -IAA form. All other transitive verbal phrases are classified as active verbal phrases. The passive verbal phrase is always in number and gender concord with a noun nominal phrase(not a noun and particle nominal phrase), if represented, in the structure of a passive clause(or, possibly, a noun nominal phrase in a preceding clause or sentence). Otherwise, when the only nominal phrases contained in a passive clause are noun and particle nominal phrases, the passive verbal phrase occurs in its concordless form.

F.R.Palmer, discussing the use of the passive rather than the

active phrase in English says, "it may be used where the actor is not specified-with the active form there must be an indication of the actor, this being the function of the subject" (1966, p. 65). This view applies equally to the use of the Panjabi passive verbal phrase as well; e.g.

Active verbal phrase.

1. Main verb PIAAR KAR in its -ADAA form(piaar karadaa) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form (hee).

" cor te ḍaakuu --- aapane putar nūū [ sic-pu'tar nūū ] piaar karadaa hee." (p. 92).

' Even a thief or a decoit loves his son.'

2. Main verb DHAARAN KAR in its -ADAA form(dhaaran kar) + primary operator LEE in its -IAA form(liaa).

" jad italii vaaliāā ne [ sic-i'talii vaaliāā ne ] isaii mat dhaaran kar liaa ---." (p. 24)

' When the Italian people adopted the Christian religion ---.'

Passive verbal phrase.

1. Main verb DE in its -IAA form(di'te) + passive operator JAA in its -ADAA form(jāāde) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(han).

Noun nominal phrase(do tooliie) + passive verbal phrase(di'te jāāde han).

" ithe [ sic-i'the ] nhaaun vaale nūū do tooliie dite [ sic-di'te ] jāāde han." (p. 26).

' Here, two towels are given to the man who is going to have a bath.'

2. Main verb RAKH in its -IAA form(rakhii)+ passive operator JAA in its root form(jaa) + modal operator SAK in its form -ADAA(sakadii)



auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(hee).

Noun nominal phrase(asalii dhaarmik jiiivan dii nīih)+ passive verbal phrase(ra'khii jaa sakadii hee).

" asalii dhaaramik jiiivan dii nīih ghar dii rahinīi bahinīi vic ra'khii jaa sakadii hee." (p. 15 )

' The foundation of a real religious way of life can be laid in one's home life.'

Concordless passive verbal phrase.

1. Main verb TIKAA in its -IAA form(ṭikaaiiaa)+ passive operator JAA in its -IAA form(giaa).

Noun-and-particle nominal phrase(jājh nūū) + noun and particle nominal phrase(jājh-ghar vic) + concordless passive verbal phrase(ṭikaaiiaa giaa).

" --- jājh nūū roṭii khuaa ke jājh-ghar vic tikaaiiaa giaa." (p. 6).

'--- having served meals to the guests they were taken to the guest house.'

2. Main verb DAB in its root form(da'b) + primary operator DE in its -IAA form(di'taa) + passive operator in its -ADAA form(jāādaa) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(hee).

Noun-and-particle nominal phrase(gu'ge nūū) + concordless passive verbal phrase(da'b di'taa jāādaa hee).

" --- guge nūū [ sic-gu'ge nūū] da'b ditaa [ sic-di'taa] jāādaa hee"(p.62).

' --- Gugga is burried.'

It should be noted here that the statements made below for the categories of number, gender, and person do not cover all examples of those three categories. We need to make a distinction between

non-honorific(cf. 2.3.6, 2.3.7, 2.3.8) and honorific(cf. 2.4.2) at the clause unit. The statements made below for the categories of number, gender and person cover the non-honorific examples only.

2.3.6 The category of number :- All verbal phrases(occurring in non-honorific clauses) are classifiable either as singular or as plural or as number-less(concordless). In the clause, except the concordless, the system of number is exemplified in both verbal phrase and nominal phrase. Verbal phrases containing verbal forms inflected for singular or plural number(cf. 3.4.4. - 3.4.5) and singular or plural auxiliary verb Verbal phrase singular in number as singular and plural respectively;e.g.

Verbal phrase singular in number.

1. Main verb VADH in its root form(vadh) + progressive operator RAHI in its -IAA form(rahii) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(hee).

" vidiaa [sic-vi'diaa] bahut vadh rahii hee." (p. 82)

' Education is spreading rapidly.'

2. The main verb THIRAK in its root form(thirak) + negative particle (naa) + primary operator JAA in its -E form(jaae).

" --- ki ik dhir duujii dhir naal varatadiãã sa'bhitaa de pēētare tō thirak naa jaae." (p. 66).

' --- that one party may not lose ground in one's dealings from the civilisation point of view.'

Verbal phrase plural in number.

1. Main verb PUUJAA in its -ADAA form(puujaa karade) + auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(san).

" --- ki sikh te hīduu ik thãã puujaa karade san." (p. 81).

' ---that Sikhs and Hindus used to pray at a common place.'

2. Main verb CAL in -E form(caliie).

" --- ki aao pīd caliie."

(p. 5).

' --- let us go to our village.'

It should, however, be noted that a verbal phrase occurring in a concordless clause(cf. 2.3.2.1.) is considered to be a number-less verbal phrase or concordless in number(though homographic with the singular phrase). Allen goes further and refers to it as constituting an entirely separate 'neutral category --- neutral as to concord' (cf. Allen, 1950-51, p. 80).

#### Concordless phrase.

1. Main verb KAR in its root form(kar)+ primary operator DAS in its -IAA form(da'siaa)+ auxiliary verb HEE in its suffixless form(hee).

" --- uthe [sic-u'the] saade des ne şakhasii rahiñii nüũ u'ce tō u'caa kar dasiaa hee [sic-da'siaa hee] . (p. 19).

' --- there our country has depicted personal life as an exemplary one.'

2. Negative particle nahīī + main verb SAMAJH in its -IAA form(samajhiaa).

" jinhāã likhaariiãã ne bacapan de ĵaruurii tajarabe nüũ nahīī samajhiaa---."

(p. 11).

' Those writers who have not fully understood the basic traits of childhood---.'

2.3.7. The category of gender :- Verbal phrases(occurring in the non-honorific clause) are also classifiable either as masculine or as feminine or as gender-less. The category of gender, like the category of number, operates in the verbal phrase in association with the nominal

phrase in a clause. Verbal phrases containing verbal forms with masculine or feminine suffixes (cf. 3.4.4 - 3.4.5) are classified as masculine or feminine respectively; e.g.

Verbal phrase masculine in gender.

1. The suffix -ADAA in its -adaa form represents masculine gender in the verbal phrase (nahĩĩ karadaa).

" saauu aadamii lokãã nũũ bahut nasiihatãã nahĩĩ karadaa." (p. 78)

' A gentleman does not advise the people all the time.'

2. The suffix -ADAA in its -ade form represents masculine gender in the verbal phrase (puujaa karade san).

" --- ki sikh te hĩduu ik thãã puujaa karade san." (p. 81).

' --- that Sikhs and Hindus used to pray at a common place.'

Verbal phrase feminine in gender.

1. The suffix -IAA in its -ii form represents feminine gender in the verbal phrase (miṭ gaii hee).

" aj kal [ sic-a'j kal ] ih vith miṭ gaii hee." (p. 84).

' These days this gap has vanished.'

2. The suffix -ADAA in its form -adiiãã represents feminine gender in the verbal phrase (nahĩĩ karadiiãã).

" tiiviiãã vii --- bahut paradaa nahĩĩ karadiiãã." (p. 27).

' Women also do not cover themselves very much.'

The -O, -UU and -E suffixes do not inflect for the category of gender, therefore, do not distinguish masculine and feminine. These suffixes are treated as gender-less so far as the category of gender is concerned. It should, further, be noted that a verbal phrase occurring

in a concordless clause(cf. 2.3.2.1) is concordless-clause phrase, and gender-less so far as the category of gender is concerned(cf. also, for number concord, 3.4.5); e.g.

1. Noun-and-particle nominal phrase, masculine in gender and singular in number(sade des ne) † noun-and-particle nominal phrase, feminine in gender and singular in number(şakhasii rahinii nũũ) † concordless verbal phrase(kar da'siaa hee).

" --- uthe [ sic-u'the] saade des ne şakhasii rahinii nũũ u'ce tō u'caa kar dasiaa hee [sic-da'siaa hee] ." (p. 19).

' --- there our country has depicted the personal life as an exemplary one.'

2. Noun-and-particle nominal phrase, masculine in gender and plural in number(jinhãã likhaarĩĩãã ne) † noun-and-particle nominal phrase, masculine in gender and plural in number(bacapan de tajarabe nũũ) † concordless verbal phrase(nahĩĩ samajhiaa).

" jinhãã likhaarĩĩãã ne bacapan de jaruurii tajarabe nũũ nahĩĩ samajhiaa ---." (p. 11)

' Those writers who have not fully understood the basic traits of childhood ---.'

2.3.8. The category of person :- For this category a system of three terms is recognised, of which one will be referred to as first person, the second as second person, and the other as third person. The category of person, like other clause categories, operates in the verbal phrase in association with the nominal phrase in a clause. The -UU, -E, and -EGAA forms inflect for the category of person, and

represent the category of person through their suffixes (cf. 3.4.1, 3.4.3, 3.4.5), while the -O form is a second-person form (cf. 3.4.2); e.g.

1. The suffix -UU representing its -uu form, the third person.

" tere nike [ sic-ni'ke] buk vic kīnaa ku paan̄ii aa jaauu ---." (p. 124).

' How much water will go between your hands.'

2. The suffix -UU representing in its -ūū form, the first person.

" mēē chetii hii teenūū ci'thii likhūū."

' I will write you a letter very soon.'

3. The suffix -E representing in its -e form, the third person (and singular number).

" --- ki ik dhir duujii dhir naal varatadiāā sa'bhitaa de pēētare  
tō thirak naa jaae." (p. 66).

'--- that one party may not lose ground in one's dealings from the civilisation point of view.'

4. The suffix -E representing in its -iie form, the first person.

" --- ki aao pīd caliie." (p. 5).

' --- let us go to our village.'

5. The suffix -E representing in its -ē form, the second person.

" je puure hoṣ naal merii ga'l sunē ---." (p. 129).

' If you listen to me attentively ---.'

6. The suffix -EGAA representing in its -egii form, the third person (singular number and feminine gender).

" --- par a'th das saalāā tak uh vii aa jaaegii." (p. 84).

' --- but within eight to ten years that would also arrive.'

7. The suffix -EGAA representing in its -voge form, the second person.

" kal tusī saare aapaṅe ghar hovoge ---." (p. 129).

' Tomorrow all of you would be at home ---.'

8. The suffix -EGAA representing in its -vāāgii form, the first person (singular number and feminine gender).

" --- par mēē kithe [ sic-ki'the ] hovāāgii ?" (p. 129).

' --- but where would I be?'

It should, however, be noted that the -ADAA, -IAA, and -IIDAA forms of the main and operator sub-categories do not distinguish first, second and third person. These forms are, therefore, treated as 'concordless' so far the category of person is concerned or as person-less (the category of person is always represented in the auxiliary when represented); e.g.

1. The auxiliary verb HEE in its hee form represents third person.

" jamaanaa chetii badal rihaa hee."

' Social condition is changing rapidly.'

2. The auxiliary verb HEE in its hēē form represents second person.

" --- par jiharīi behoṣīi tūū aap khariidadaa hēē ---." (p. 120).

' --- but the unconsciousness that you buy yourself ---.'

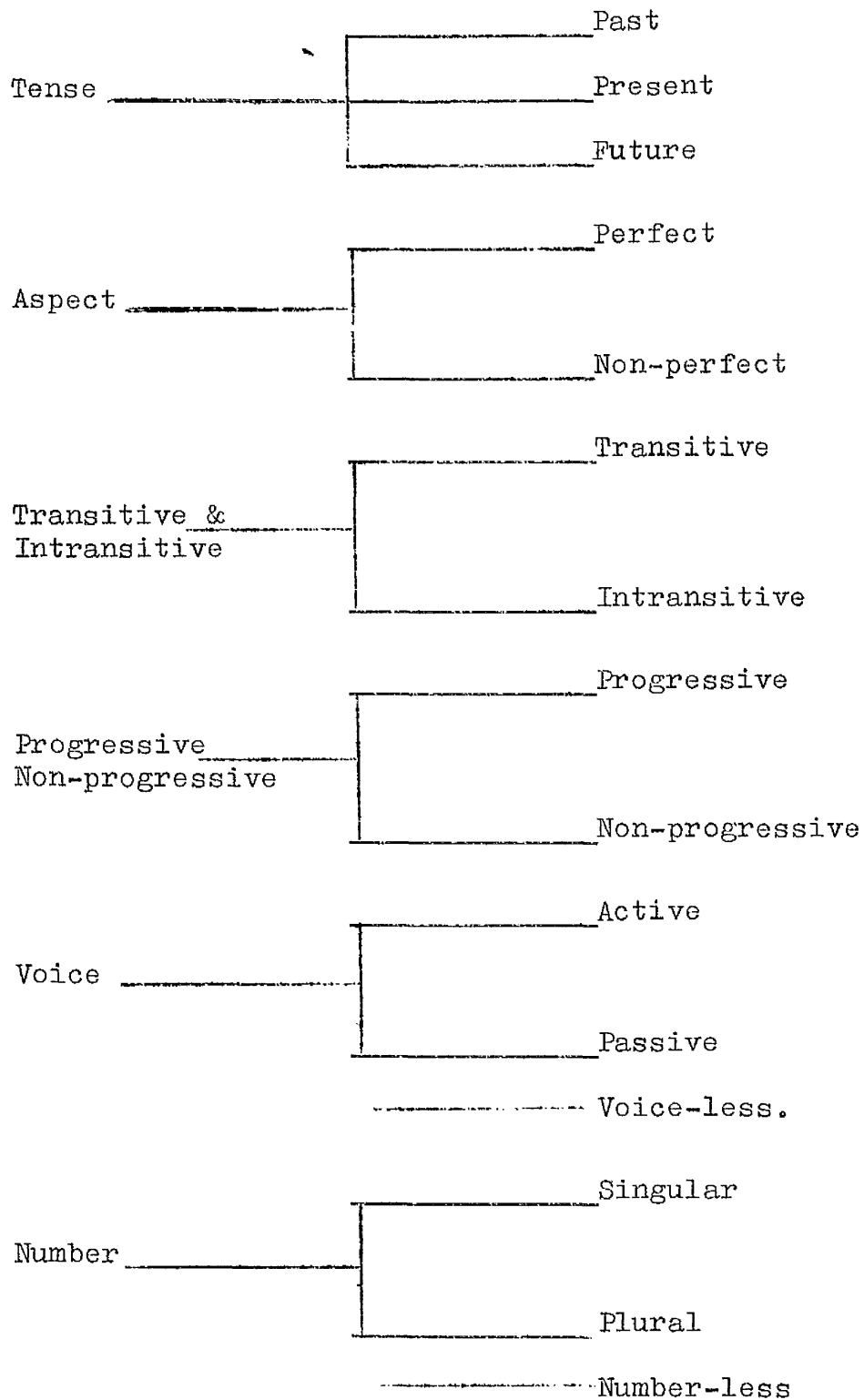
3. The auxiliary verb HEE in its form hāā represents the first person.

" cāgaa phir mēē vii ih gusataakhii bād karadaa hāā." (p. 78).

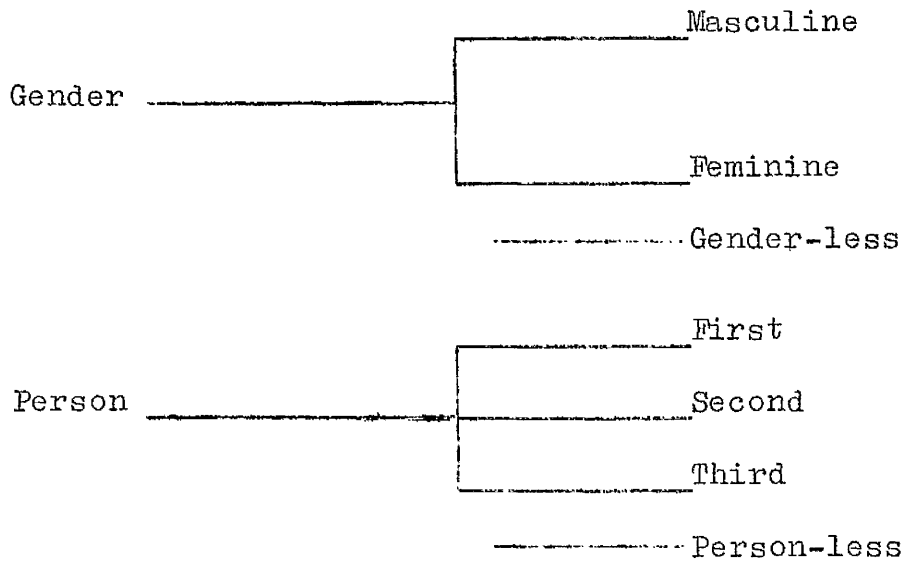
' Well, I too stop this non-sense.'

The verbal phrase, as a unit, exemplifies the categories of tense, aspect, transitive and intransitive, progressive and non-progressive, voice, number, gender, and person, but in varying degrees, some verbal phrase, being number-less, some gender-less, some

person-less, and some voice-less. For each category a system of terms is stated; and these are shown in the diagrams below:







Each verbal phrase is a vehicle for one or other term of one or other of the above systems, in association, of course, with the nominal phrase, as in the following examples:

Example(1):- "mēē i'kalii hii jaavāāgii." (p. 130).

'I will go all alone.'

Future, non-perfect, non-progressive, singular, feminine, first-person, intransitive, voice-less.

Example(2):- "hun har koi parhadaā<sup>I</sup> hee." (p. 82).

'Now ( ) days every ( ) body gets education.'

Present, non-perfect, non-progressive, voice-less, singular, masculine, third-person, intransitive.

Example(3):- "vidiaa [sic-vi'diaa] bahut vadh rahii hee." (p. 82).

'Education is spreading very rapidly.'

Present, non-perfect, progressive, voice-less, singular, feminine, and third-person, intransitive.

I- It should, however, be noted that parh 'get education' and parh 'read' are homographic and homophonous verbs, the former being intransitive and the latter being transitive.

Example(4):- "--- jājh nūū roṭii khuaa ke jājh-ghar vic  
tikaaiiaa giaa." (p. 6).

' --- having served meals to the guests they were taken to the  
guest house.'

Past, perfect, non-progressive, passive, number-less, gender-less and  
person-less, transitive.

Example(5):- "ithe [sic-i'the] nhaaun vaale nūū do tooliie  
dite [sic-di'te] jāāde han." (p. 26).

' Here, two towels are given to the man who is going to have a bath.'  
Present, non-perfect, non-progressive, passive, plural, masculine and  
third-person, transitive.

Example(6):- " --- guge nūū [sic-gu'ge nūū] da'b ditaa [sic-di'taa]  
jāādaa hee." (p. 62)

' --- Gugga is buried.'

Present, non-perfect, non-progressive, passive, number-less, gender-less,  
and third-person, transitive.

Example(7):- vidiaarathiiāā nūū [sic-vi'diaarathiiāā nūū] ghaṭ karan  
jāā chāāṭii karan laii kaii saadhan soce jaa rahe han." (p. 82).

' Various plans are being considered to reduce student number and  
get rid of some.'

Present, non-perfect, progressive, passive, plural, masculine and  
third-person, transitive.

Example(8):- " rotii khaa laii jaa sakadii sii."

' The meals could be eaten.'

Past, non-perfect, non-progressive, passive, singular, feminine, and

third-person, transitive.

2.4 Non-honorific and honorific :- The categories of number, gender and person discussed earlier(cf. 2.3.6, 2.3.7, 2.3.8) indicate that in clause structure verbal phrases containing either verbal forms ending in -aa or -ii forms of the -ADAA, -IAA, -IIDAA, and -EGAA suffix lexeme(cf. 3.4.4.1, 3.4.4.2, 3.4.4.3, 3.4.5, 3.4.6.1, 3.4.6.2), or in -ãã / -vãã, -ẽ / -vẽ, or -e / -ve form of the -E suffix lexeme(cf. 3.4.3, 3.4.6.1), or in -ĩĩ / -vĩĩ form of the -O suffix lexeme(cf. 3.4.2), or the inflected forms hãã, hẽẽ, hee, sãã, sẽẽ, or sii of the verb complement are singular in number and are in number concord with noun nominal phrases(cf. 3.4.- 3.4.6.2), while those containing either verbal forms ending in -e or -iiãã form of the -ADAA, -IAA, -IIDAA, and -EGAA suffix lexemes(cf. 3.4.4.1, 3.4.4.2, 3.4.4.3, 3.4.5, 3.4.6.1, 3.4.6.2), or -iie / -viie, -o / -vo, or -an / -n̄ / -un̄ form of the -E suffix lexeme(cf. 3.4.3, 3.4.6.1), and -o / -io / -vo form of the -O suffix lexeme(cf. 3.4.2), or the inflected forms hãã, ho, han, sãã, so and san of the verb complement are plural in number and are in number concord with noun nominal phrase(cf. 3.4. - 3.4.6.2); but the system of number concord stated above only applies to the non-honorific type of clause, and fails to work for the honorific clause of the examples given below. In 1-4 of those examples the verbal phrases appear, if analysed in the light of the number and gender statements made for the non-honorific style,(cf. 3.4 - 3.4.4.2) to be plural in number and masculine in gender( -e inflexion); but the nouns priitam s̄gh 'Pritam Singh' in example(1), maataa jii 'mother' in examples(2) & (4),

mahaaraajaa 'Maharaja' in example(3) can be proved, by comparison, with the plural forms in examples(5) and (6), maataavãã and mahaaraaje, to be singular in number, with maataajii feminine in gender and mahaaraajaa and priitam sîgh masculine; e.g.

1. " --- sardaar priitam sîgh horĩĩ vii daan dēde han ?" (p. 118).

' --- does Sardar Pritam Singh give charity here?'

2. "maataajii vii us de pi'che --- us thãã pujade han." (p. 12).

' Mother, following him, also arrives at that place.'

3. " mahaaraajaa musakaraae."

' The Maharaja smiled.'

4. " maataajii şahir gae han."

' Mother has gone to the town.'

5. " saadiiãã maataavãã şahir gaiiãã han."

' Our mothers have gone to the town.'

6. " mahaaraaje musakaraae."

' The Maharajas smiled.'

These apparent contradictions between the form of the nominal phrase and the form of the verbal phrase make an alternative number and gender statement necessary, the honorific-style statement. To deal with differences in the structure of sentences of non-honorific and honorific style, two types of number and gender concord need to be distinguished here: non-honorific and honorific.

2.4.1 Non-honorific :- In the non-honorific type of clause the verbal phrase is inflected for the categories of number, gender and person, and is in number, gender and person concord with a noun nominal

phrase, as already stated in 2.3.6-8; nouns occurring in such nominal phrases can, accordingly, be classified as non-honorific nouns.

2.4.2 Honorific :- The honorific type of clause is further sub-divided and discussed under the headings: 2.4.2.1. honorific concord type, 2.4.2.2. honorific concord-less type.

2.4.2.1 Honorific concord type :- By honorific concord type is meant the type of honorific clause in which the inflected forms of the verbal phrase contain either(i) an -e form of the -ADAA, -IAA, -IIDAA and -EGAA suffix lexeme (a homograph of the non-honorific masculine plural inflexion) in concord with a masculine nominal phrase, singular or plural, or with a feminine singular nominal phrase, or(ii) an -iiã form of the -ADAA, -IAA, -IIDAA and -EGAA suffix lexeme, in concord with a feminine plural nominal phrase, or(iii) the -o/ -vo form of the -E suffix lexeme in concord with a second person nominal phrase (singular or plural, masculine or feminine), or (iv) the -an/ -n̄/ -un̄ form of the -E suffix lexeme, in concord with a third-person nominal phrase (singular or plural, masculine or feminine), or(v) the -o/ -io/ -vo form of the -O suffix lexeme, in concord with a second person pronoun nominal phrase (singular or plural, masculine or feminine), or (vi) the inflected forms ho or so of the verb complement, in concord with a second pronoun nominal phrase (singular or plural, masculine or feminine), or (vii) the inflected forms han or san of the verb complement, in concord with third person nominal phrase (noun or pronoun, singular or plural, masculine or feminine); e.g.

(i) a. Masculine and singular(non-perfect).

" saradaar priitam sīgh horīī vii daan dēde han?" (p. 118).

' Does Sardar Pritam Singh give charity? '

(b) Feminine and singular(non-perfect).

" maataajii vii us de piche --- us thāā pujade han." (p. 12).

' Mother, following him, also arrives at that place. '

(c) Masculine and singular(non-perfect).

" mahaaraajaa daan dēde han."

' The Maharaja gives charity. '

(d) Feminine and singular(non-perfect).

" mahaaraanii jii daan dēde han."

' The Maharani gives charity. '

(e) Masculine and plural(non-perfect).

" mahaaraaje daan dēde han."

' Maharajas give charity. '

(f) Masculine, singular(perfect).

" guruujii musakaraae." (p. 32).

' Guru jii smiled. '

(g) Masculine, singular(perfect).

" --- pitaajii aa bahure." (p. 5).

' --- father arrived. '

(h) Feminine, singular(perfect).

" maataajii musakaraae."

' Mother smiled. '

(ii)a. Feminine, plural(non-perfect).

" mahaaraaniāā daan dēdiāā han."

' Maharanis give charity.'

(b) Feminine, plural(perfect).

" saariiãã mahaaraaniiãã musakaraaiiãã."

' All the Maharanis smiled.'

(iii) Singular, second person(non-perfect).

" je tusiĩ kaho tãã ---."

' If you say ---.'

(iv) Feminine, singular and third person(non-perfect)

" şaaid maataajii kal şahir jaan."

' Perhaps, mother may go to the town tomorrow.'

(v) Singular, second person(non-perfect).

" meenũũ koi davaaii dio."

(p. 128).

' Give me some medicine.'

(vi) Singular, second person(non-perfect).

" tusiĩ dhokhebaaj ho."

' You are a deceiver.'

(vii) Singular, masculine, third person(non-perfect).

" je uh naanak san ---."

(p. 13).

' If he were Nanak ---.'

2.4.2.2. Honorific concord-less type :- By honorific concord-less type is meant the type of perfect clause(cf. 2.3.1) in which the verbal phrase contains verbal forms with a fixed inflexion(-aa) regardless of the number and gender of any of the nominal phrases; these nominal phrases will be of the noun-and-particle(ne, nũũ) type(cf. 2.3.2.1), and nouns occurring in such nominal phrases may belong to either

category honorific or non-honorific. There is, thus, no indication of the distinction of honorific and non-honorific in the verbal phrase in clauses of this type; the distinction is confined to the nominal phrase; e.g.

1. Masculine, singular.

" saradaar priitam sīgh ne griibāā nūū daan di'taa."

' Sardar Pritam Singh gave charity to the poor.'

2. Feminine, plural.

" mahaaraaniīāā ne griibāā nūū daan di'taa."

' Maharanis gave charity to the poor.'

In accordance with the analysis stated above when we compare sets of verbal forms containing -e, -iiāā, -o/ -vo, -an/ -ṅ/ -uṅ, -o/ -io/ -vo inflexion and inflected forms ho, so, han, and san of the honorific style(cf. 2.4.2.1) with the forms of the non-honorific style (cf. 3.4.1-5), we find four verbal forms with an -e inflexion, two with an -iiāā inflexion, three with an -o/ -vo inflexion, three with an -an/ -ṅ/ -uṅ inflexion, three with an -o/ -io/ -vo inflexion, three with an inflected form ho, three with a form so, three with a form han, and three with a form san; they are shown in the diagram as follows:

Form	Honorific	Non-honorific.
-e	{ (i) Feminine, singular (ii) Masculine " (iii) " plural	(iv) Masculine, Plural.
-iiāā	(i) Feminine, Plural.	(ii) Feminine, Plural.



Form	Honorific	Non-honorific.
-o/ -vo	{(i) Second-person singular, Masculine/Feminine (ii) " " Plural, " / "	(iii) Second-person, Plural, Masculine/Feminine.
-an/-n/-un	{(i) Third-person, singular, Masculine/Feminine (ii) " " plural, " / "	(iii) Third-person, Plural, Masculine/Feminine.
-o/-io/-vo	{(i) Second-person, singular, Masculine/Feminine (ii) " " plural " / "	(iii) Second-person, plural, Masculine/Feminine.
ho	{(i) Second-person, singular, Masculine/Feminine (ii) " " plural " / "	(iii) Second-person, Plural, Masculine/Feminine.
so	{(i) Second-person, singular, Masculine/Feminine (ii) " " plural " / "	(iii) Second-person, Plural, Masculine/Feminine.
han	{(i) Third-person, singular, Masculine/Feminine (ii) " " plural, " / "	(iii) Third-person, Plural, Masculine/Feminine.
san	{(i) Third-person, singular, Masculine/Feminine (ii) " " plural, " / "	(iii) Third-person, plural, Masculine/Feminine.

2.5. Type of structure :- The finite verbal phrase is defined as a phrase that contains at least one finite verbal form in its structure (cf. 4.2). An active affirmative finite verbal phrase can contain in succession in its structure a maximum of four and a corresponding passive phrase five verbal forms (finite and non-finite), including the auxiliary verb. The following are the possible types of structure of the

affirmative finite verbal phrase(active and passive) and the negative and emphatic verbal phrase(see p.91 ) in literary Panjabi; e.g.

1. Main verb.
2. Main verb † auxiliary verb.
3. " † primary operator.
4. " † progressive operator.
5. " † passive operator.
6. " † primary operator † auxiliary verb.
7. " † progressive operator † modal operator.
8. " † primary operator † " "
9. " † progressive operator † auxiliary verb.
10. " † primary operator † passive operator.
11. " † passive operator † auxiliary verb.
12. " † " " † progressive operator.
13. " † " " † modal operator.
14. " † primary operator † progressive operator † auxiliary verb.
15. " † " " † modal operator † " "
16. " † progressive operator † " " † " "
17. " † primary operator † passive operator † " "
18. " † " " † " " † progressive operator.
19. " † passive operator † progressive operator † auxiliary verb.
20. " † " " † modal operator † " "
21. " † " " † progressive operator † modal operator.
22. " † primary operator † passive operator † progressive operator † auxiliary verb.

23. Main verb + primary operator + passive operator + modal operator  
+ auxiliary verb.
24. " + passive operator + progressive operator + modal operator  
+ auxiliary verb.

Examples of these twenty-four types of structure, containing finite and non-finite verbal forms, are as follows:

1.(a) Main verb(u'tariaa).

Finite form.

" uh gohalavar varapaal de štešan te utariaa [sic-u'tariaa] ." (p. 115).

' He got off the train at Gohalvar Varpal railway station.'

(b) Main verb(aaii).

Finite form.

" ga'dii aaii ." (p. 117).

' The train arrived.'

2.(a) Main verb(macããdaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

Finite + finite.

" --- ate kaii tarhãã de kharuud macããdaa hee ." (p. 15).

' --- and creates a lot of trouble.'

(b) Main verb(vekhiaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

Finite + finite.

" mẽẽ kaii vaarii vekhiaa hee --- ." (p. 83).

' I have noted many times ---.'

3.(a) Main verb(tur) + primary operator(paii)

Non-finite + finite.

" ga'dii tur paii ." (p. 116).

' The train started.'

(b) Main verb(caliaa) + primary operator(giaa).

Finite + finite.

" --- mẽẽ us dii dukaan te ik ajihaa buuṭ paa ke caliaa giaa---"(p. 41).

' --- I went to his shop wearing such a pair of shoes---.'

4.(a) Main verb(dekhadaa) + progressive operator(rihaa).

Finite + finite.

" mẽẽ dekhadaa rihaa." (p. 115).

' I kept on watching.'

(b) Main verb(aakhade) + progressive operator(rahe).

Finite + finite.

" --- tãã vii is ijalaas nũũ 'gusalakhaanaa' hii aakhade rahe." (p. 29).

' --- even then they went on calling this meeting bathroom meeting.'

5.(a) Main verb(kiitaa) + passive operator(giaa).

Finite + finite.

" so evẽẽ hii kiitaa giaa." (p. 29).

' It was done accordinly.'

(b) Main verb(bãnhe) + passive operator(gae).

Finite + finite.

" ihanãã dii varatõ de pa'ke nem bãnhe gae." (p. 25).

' The exact rules to use these were formulated.'

6.(a) Main verb(phir) + primary operator(aaiaa) + auxiliary verb(haa).

Non-finite + finite + finite.

" mẽẽ saarii ga'dii phir aaiaa hãã." (p. 116).

' I have searched through the whole of the train.'

(b) Main verb(cu'kiaa) + primary operator(hoiaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

All finite.

"--- tūū paapāā daa bhaar sir te cukiaa [sic-cu'kiaa] hoiaa hee." (p.73)

'--- You are carrying the weight of your sins on your head.'

7.(a) Main verb(bol) + progressive operator(rihaa) + modal operator(hūdaa)

Non-finite + finite + finite.

"jad kade uh vapaar de ulat bol rihaa hūdaa ---." (p. 114).

'When he used to go on speaking against the business ---.'

(b) Main verb(gu'se ho) + progressive operator(rihaa) + modal operator (hūdaa).

Non-finite + finite + finite.

"jad uh kise nūū gu'se ho rihaa hūdaa ---." (p. 115)

'When he used to be getting angry at someone ---.'

8.(a) Main verb(khaa) + primary operator(liaa) + modal operator(karegaa).

Non-finite + finite + finite.

"mūdaa thīik samē roṭi khaa liaa karegaa."

'The boy will have had his meal in time.'

(b) Main verb(likh) + primary operator(di'tii) + modal operator(hūdii).

Non-finite + finite + finite.

"je us ne ci'thii likh di'tii hūdii ---."

'If he had written the letter ---.'

9.(a) Main verb(māg) + progressive operator(rihaa) + auxiliary verb(sii).

Non-finite + finite + finite.

"sṭeṣan te ik luulhaa māg rihaa sii." (p. 117).

'A disfigured man was begging on the station.'

(b) Main verb(ho)+ progressive operator(rahe) + auxiliary verb(han).

Non-finite + finite + finite.

" manu'khāã de mel jol de vasiile vadh tō vadh sukheen te tej

ho rahe han."

(p. 85).

' The means of communication among people are becoming more and more easy and fast.'

10.(a) Main verb(phar)+ primary operator(liaa) + passive operator(giaa).

Non-finite + finite + finite.

" is ghaṭanāã tō baad us nūũ chetii hii phar liaa giaa."

' He was arrested soon after this incident.'

(b) Main verb(maar) + primary operator(di'te) + passive operator(gae).

Non-finite + finite + finite.

" jadō bahut saare jaanavar maar di'te gae tãã ---."

' When many animals were killed then ---.'

11.(a) Main verb(di'te) + passive operator(jããde) + auxiliary verb(han).

All Finite.

" i'the nhaaun vaale nūũ do tooliie dite [sic-di'te]jããde han." (p. 26)

' Here, two towels are given to the man who is going to have a bath.'

(b) Main verb(rohare)+ passive operator(gae) + auxiliary verb(honage).

All finite.

" kãdhãã ko'thiãã te la'khãã rupae paanii vããgar rohare gae

honage

(p. 109).

' Several hundred thousands of rupees would have been wasted on the decoration of houses.'

12.(a) Main verb(banaae)+ passive operator(jããde) + progressive operator

(rahe).

All finite.

" har saal navē plaan banaae jāāde rahe, par ---."

' Every year new plans were prepared, but ---.'

(b) Main verb(laae) + passive operator(jāāde) + progressive operator (rahe).

All finite.

" bhaavē teekas tāā laae jāāde rahe ---."

' No doubt taxes were imposed ---.'

13.(a) Main verb(kiitaa) + passive operator(jaa) + modal operator (sakadaa).

Finite + non-finite + finite.

" je ih kām kiitaa jaa sakadaa ---."

' If this job could have done ---.'

(b) Main verb(parhii) + passive operator(jaa) + modal operator(cu'kii).

Finite + non-finite + finite.

" jadō har ci'thii parhii jaa cu'kii tāā ---."

' When every letter has been read then ---.'

14(a). Main verb(lee) + primary operator(lēēdaa) + progressive operator(rihaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" uh peese tāā sadaa lee lēēdaa rihaa hee ---."

' He has, no doubt, been accepting the money ---.'

(b) Main verb(toṛ) + primary operator(dēēdaa) + progressive operator (rihaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" uh har ciij tor dēdaa rihaa hee."

' He has been breaking everything.'

15(a). Main verb(khaa) + primary operator(liaa) + modal operator (karadaa) + auxiliary verb(sāã).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" udō mēē maas khaa liaa karadaa sāã."

' At that time I used to eat meat.'

(b) Main verb(daan lee) + primary operator(lēēdaa) + modal operator (hūdaa) + auxiliary verb(sii).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" do saal pahilō uh daan lee lēēdaa hūdaa sii."

' Two years ago he used to accept charity.'

16(a). Main verb(parh) + progressive operator(rihaa) + modal operator (hūdaa) + auxiliary verb(sii).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" --- tāã ha'th vic kitaab lee ke parh rihaa hūdaa sii." (p. 24).

' --- he used to go on reading holding the book in his hands.'

(b) Main verb(varat) + progressive operator(rahii) + modal operator (disadii) + auxiliary verb(hee).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" --- kiōki sa'p vic ik agāmii taakat varat rahii disadii hee." (p. 61).

' --- because in a snake some invisible power seems to be working.'

17(a). Main verb(da'b) + primary operator(di'taa) + passive operator (jāādaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.



" is tarhaa pher phiraa ke guge [ sic-gu'ge ] nũũ da'b ditaa  
[sic-di'taa] jããdaa hee."

(p. 62).

' In this way taking him around, Gugga is buried.'

(b) Main verb(phar) + primary operator(lae) + passive operator(jããde)+  
auxiliary verb(han).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" har saal sãẽkare aadamii phar lae jããde han."

' Hundreds of people are arrested every year.'

18.(a) Main verb(kar) + primary operator(di'te) + passive operator  
(jããde) + progressive operator(rahe).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" us samẽ tãã galat kãm vii kar di'te jããde rahe, par ---."

' In those days even illegal duties were being performed, but ---.'

(b) Main verb(parh) + primary operator(laii) + passive operator(jããdii)+  
progressive operator(rahii).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" unhãã dii har ci'thii parh lai jããdii rahii ---."

' His every letter was being read ---.'

19.(a) Main verb(soce) + passive operator(jaa) + progressive operator  
(rahe) + auxiliary verb(han).

Finite + non-finite + finite + finite.

" vidiaarathiiãã [sic-vi'diaarathiiãã] nũũ ghaṭ karan jãã chããṭii  
karan lai kii saadhan soce jaa rahe han."

(p. 82).

' Various plans are being considered to reduce student number and get  
rid of some.'

(b) Main verb(banaaiiãã) + passive operator(jaa) + progressive operator (rahiãã) + auxiliary verb(han).

Finite + non-finite + finite + finite.

" aj kal bahut mataraa vic naviiãã mašiiãã banaaiiãã jaa rahiiãã han."

' Now a days a large number of new machines are being manufactured.'

20.(a) Main verb(ra'khii) + passive operator(jaa) + modal operator (sakadii) + auxiliary verb(hee).

Finite + non-finite + finite + finite.

" asalii dhaaramik jiiivan dii nãih ghar dii rahinii bahinii

vic ra'khii jaa sakadii hee."

(p. 15).

' The foundation of a real religious way of life can be laid in home life.'

(b) Main verb(najiãthiaa) + passive operator(jaa) + modal operator (cu'kaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

Finite + non-finite + finite + finite.

" --- jãã jo kujh naji'thiaa jaa cukaa [ sic-cu'kaa] hee---." (p. 78)

' --- or whatever has been finalised---.'

21.(a) Main verb(banaaii) + passive operator(jaa) + progressive operator (rahi) + modal operator(hũdii).

Finite + non-finite + finite + finite.

" jadõ vii uh tasaviir banaaii jaa rahii hũdii ---."

' When that portrait was being drawn ---.'

(b) Main verb(banaae) + passive operator(jaa) + progressive operator (rahe) + modal operator(hũde).

Finite + non-finite + finite + finite.

" je makaan ṭhiik dhāg naal banaae jaa rahe hūde ----."

' If the houses were being built in a proper way ----.'

22(a) Main verb(kar) + primary operator(di'tiiāā) + passive operator (jāādiiāā) + progressive operator(rahiiāā) + auxiliary verb(san).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite + finite.

" us nūū kitaabāā sadaa vaapas kar di'tiiāā jāādiiāā rahiiāā san."

' All his books were being returned to him.'

(b) Main verb(ra'kh) + primary operator(laii) + passive operator(jāādii)+ progressive operator(rahii) + auxiliary verb(hee).

Non-finite + finite + finite + finite + finite.

" corii dii ciiḡ sadaa sāābh ke ra'kh laiī jāādii rahii hee."

' Stolen property is always carefully preserved.'

23.(a) Main verb(de) + primary operator(di'te) + passive operator(jaa)+ modal operator(sakade) + auxiliary verb(han).

Non-finite + Finite + Non-finite + finite + finite

" us de peese us nūū hii vaapas de di'te jaa sakade han."

' His money can be returned to him.'

(b) Main verb(khaa) + primary operator(laii)+ passive operator(jaa)+ modal operator(cu'kii) + auxiliary verb(sii).

Non-finite + finite + non-finite + finite + finite.

" roṭii us de aaun tō pahilō hii khaa laiī jaa cu'kii sii."

' The meals had already been eaten before he arrived.'

24(a). Main verb(kiitaa) + passive operator(jaa) + progressive operator (rihaa) + modal operator(hūdaa) + auxiliary verb(sii).

Finite + non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" jadõ us thãã ih kam kiitaa jaa rihaa hũdaa sii ---."

' When, overthere, this work was being done ---.'

(b) Main verb(parhiiãã) + passive operator(jaa) + progressive operator (rahiãã) + modal operator(hũdiiãã) + auxiliary verb(han).

Finite + non-finite + finite + finite + finite.

" sakuul vic saadaa kitaabãã parhiiãã jaa rahiãã hũdiiãã han."

' Books are always being read in the school.'

An active negative or emphatic verbal phrase, however, can contain a maximum of six forms in its structure and a corresponding passive phrase seven including the auxiliary verb(cf. 4.2). In a negative verbal phrase the auxiliary verb does not always, like the affirmative verbal phrase, occur in the final position(cf. 4.2.1). Each type of structure of the affirmative finite verbal phrase(2.5) has a corresponding negative, or emphatic, or both negative and emphatic verbal phrase, containing the negative, or emphatic, or both negative and emphatic particles respectively in its structure; e.g.

1. Negative verbal phrase containing two forms.

(a) Negative particle(nahĩĩ) + main verb(aaũdaa).

Negative particle + finite form.

" --- jo har kise nũũ nahĩĩ aaũdaa."

(p. 53).

' --- which everybody does not know.'

(b) Negative particle(nahĩĩ) + main verb(keriaa).

Negative particle + finite form.

" koi atharuu nahĩĩ keriaa ---."

(p. 129).

' She did not shed a single tear ---.'

## 2. Negative verbal phrase containing three forms.

Main verb(ṭu'ṭade) + negative particle(nahīī) + auxiliary verb(san).

Finite + negative particle + finite.

" --- kiōki us de baṇaae buuṭ thore kiite tutade [ sic-ṭu'ṭade]

nahīī san."

(p. 39).

' --- because shoes made by him did not break easily.'

## 3. Emphatic verbal phrase containing three forms.

(a) Main verb(ho) + emphatic particle(hii)+primary operator(sake).

Non-finite + emphatic particle + finite.

" --- khavare uh ṭhiik ho hii sake."

(p. 40).

' --- perhaps that may be repairable.'

(b) Negative and emphatic verbal phrase containing three forms.

Main verb(puchadaa) + emphatic particle(vii) + negative particle(nahīī)

Finite + emphatic particle + negative particle.

" --- uhanāã nūũ koiī puchadaa vii nahīī

(p. 93).

' --- people don't care for him.'

## 4. Negative verbal phrase containing four forms.

Negative particle(nahīī) + auxiliary verb(sii) + main verb(la'gaa)+  
primary operator(hoiaa).

Negative particle + All finite form.

" is dii ha'ṭii ute [ sic-u'te ] koiī va'ḍaa saaraa saaiin-boraḍ

nahīī sii lagaa [ sic-la'gaa ] hoiaa."

(p. 36).

' There was no big sign-board on his shop.'

## 5. Emphatic verbal phrase containing four forms.

Main verb(aa) + emphatic particle(hii) + primary operator(pēēdaa)+

auxiliary verb(sii).

Non-finite + emphatic particle + finite + finite.

" --- ate unhãã ute koi naa koi şer aa hii pēēdaa sii." (p. 103).

' --- and one or the other invader used to invade them.'

6. Negative and emphatic verbal phrase containing four forms.

Main verb(lāghe) + emphatic particle(hii) + negative particle(nahīī)+  
primary operator(hūde).

Finite + emphatic particle + negative particle + finite.

" --- ki jivē uh kadii totaliiãã ga'lãã karan vaale bacapan  
vicõ [ sic-vi'cõ ] lāghe hii nahīī hūde." (p. 11).

' --- as if they had never passed through the stage of childhood.'

7. Negative verbal phrase containing five forms.

Main verb(parh) + negative particle(nahīī) + progressive operator(rihaa)+  
modal operator(hūdaa) + auxiliary verb(sii).

Non-finite + negative particle + finite + finite + finite.

" us vele uh kitaab parh nahīī rihaa hūdaa sii sagõ ---."

' He was never used to reading a book.'

8. Emphatic verbal phrase containing five forms.

Main verb(soce) + emphatic particle(hii) + passive operator(jaa)+  
progressive operator(rahe) + auxiliary verb(san).

Finite + emphatic particle + non-finite + finite + finite.

" ih tariike soce hii jaa rahe san ki ---."

' These devices were being thought about ---.'

9. Negative and emphatic verbal phrase containing five forms.

Main verb(dekh) + emphatic particle(hii) + negative particle(nahīī)+

primary operator(aaiaa) + auxiliary verb(hãã).

Non-finite + emphatic particle + negative particle + finite + finite,

" mēē saarii ga'dii dekh hii nahīī aaiaa hãã sagō ----."

' I have not searched through the whole of the train but ----.'

10. Negative verbal phrase containing six forms.

Negative particle(nahīī) + auxiliary verb(sii) + main verb(khol)+

primary operator(di'tii) + passive operator(jaa) + modal operator(sakadii).

Negative particle + finite + non-finite + finite + non-finite + finite,

" kii u'the koiī navīī dukaan nahīī sii khol di'tii jaa sakadii ?"

' Could'nt a new shop be opened at that place?'

11. Emphatic verbal phrase containing six forms.

Main verb(moṛ) + emphatic particle(vii) + primary operator(di'te)+

passive operator(jaa) + modal operator(sakade) + auxiliary verb(han).

Non-finite + emphatic particle + finite + non-finite + finite + finite.

" kii peēse moṛ vii di'te jaa sakade han ?"

' Can money be returned ?'

12. Negative and emphatic verbal phrase containing six forms.

Main verb(parḥ) + emphatic particle(hii) + negative particle(nahīī)+

progressive operator(rihaa) + modal operator(hūdaa) + auxiliary verb(sii)

Non-finite + emphatic particle + negative particle + finite + finite +

finite

" uh us thãã beethaa parḥ hii nahīī rihaa hūdaa sii, sagō ----."

' Sitting there, he had not been reading but also ----.'

13. Negative and emphatic verbal phrase containing seven forms.

Main verb(banaae) + passive operator(jaa) + emphatic particle(hii)+  
 progressive operator(rahe) + negative particle(nahīī) + modal operator  
 (hūde) + auxiliary verb(san).

Finite + non-finite + emphatic particle + finite + negative particle +  
finite + finite.

" ajihe samē makaan banaae jaa hii rahe nahīī hūde san ---."

' At such a time not only the houses were being built.'



### CHAPTER III.

#### THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE VERBAL FORMS OF THE FINITE VERBAL PHRASE.

3.        Classification of forms:- Verbal forms are classified in terms of three systems:(3.1) non-finite and finite,(3.2) non-causative and causative, and(3.3) one-word and two-word verbs.

3.1        Non-finite and finite:- The classification of forms as non-finite and finite is on the basis of formal and functional criteria: non-finite forms do not inflect for the categories of number, gender, and person, whereas finite forms inflect for at least one of these three grammatical categories(cf. 3.4). Both non-finite and finite verbal forms can occur in the structure of a finite verbal phrase; the former comprise root forms only and the later root + affix, with the exception of the second person singular imperative form. Although, as non-finite forms do not inflect, yet they are discussed here because without them the description of the finite verbal phrase would have been incomplete.

3.1.1     The verb root:- The verb root is that part of any verbal form, inflected or uninflected, which is not an affix(cf. Robins, 1967, p.206, 'the root being that part of a word structure which is left when all the affixes have been removed').

Before proceeding any further, it is necessary to clear up some confusion created by traditional grammarians of Panjabi regarding verb roots. First T.F. Cummings and T.G. Bailey treat maar-'strike' and jaa-'go' as verb roots(1912, p.47,43), and have

included the suffixed verbal form maariaa 'struck' under the heading of past participle (cf.1912,p.47) and the suffixed verbal form jaanaa 'to go' under the heading of infinitive forms(cf.1912,p.48). On the other hand, they have also treated maariaa jaa 'be struck' as a verb root(cf.1912,p.44), though consistency requires it to be treated as a combination of two verbal forms maariaa and jaa, analysable as main sub-category of verb(maariaa)+ passive sub-category operator(jaa), in which maar- is the root of the first word, and jaa- is the root of the second.

Karm Singh Gangawala, another Panjabi grammarian, has defined the verb root as follows:

" kiriaa de muul nūū (ki jistō sabh parakaar diiāā kiriāā banadiiāā han) dhaatuU(root) aakhade han; yathaa-jaa, likh-,parh-, maar-, hojaa-, maariaa jaa-. " The basic element of the verb(on which all the verbal forms are based) is called the root; such as 'go', 'write', 'read', 'strike', 'be done', 'be struck'.(cf.1929, p.168). It seems that he has followed Cummings and Bailey in considering ho jaa- 'be done' and maariaa jaa- 'be struck' each as one verb root. In the light of these examples it becomes quite clear that whereas jaa- 'go' and maar- 'strike' are verb roots, the forms ho jaa 'be done' and maariaa jaa 'be struck' are not verb roots, but combinations of two words, each containing a root. He has elsewhere treated the inflected form maariaa 'struck' as a past participle form based on the verb root maar-; and this also supports our argument that maariaa jaa- 'be struck' is not a verb root but a combination of two verbal forms: the maariaa 'struck' verbal form includes the verb root maar- and

the inflectional suffix-IAA in its form-iaa. We are now justified in saying that their use of the term 'verb root' is inconsistent, misleading, and unsatisfactory.

3.1.2 Verb Classes:- E.P. Newton has mentioned two classes of verbal roots, close and open, the former being those that end in a consonant and the latter those that end in a vowel (cf. 1898, p.45), in this study, for the sake of simplicity of description, verbs are classified in terms of two major classes on an orthographic basis: (i) vowel roots, i.e., verb roots ending in a vowel letter, and (ii) consonant roots, i.e., verb roots ending in a consonant letter. This classification of verb roots into vowel roots and consonant roots makes it easy to make an economical statement about the orthographic forms of both 'root' and 'suffix' for words in which the various suffixes combine with the roots.

3.1.3 Affixes:- In general, every inflected form of a verb, in addition to containing a verb root, includes one suffix, the only exceptions are (i) the suffixless forms of the main verb HO (cf. 3.4.6.1) and auxiliary verb HEE (cf. 3.4.6.2), (ii) the second person singular form of the -O form (cf. 3.4.2). All affixes used in the formation of Panjabi verbal forms are suffixes; and in the finite verbal phrase they are inflexional suffixes. Thus, in the following example (1) the verbal form u'tariaa 'got off' comprises (consonant) root (u'tar-) + the inflexional suffix -IAA in its -iaa form, and in example (2) the verbal form aa-i 'arrived' comprises the (vowel) root (aa-) + the inflexional suffix -IAA in its -ii form; e.g.,

(1) " uh gohalavaṛ varapaal de sṭeṣan te utariaa [sic-u'tariaa] (p.115)  
 ' He got off the train at Gohalwar Warpal railway station'.

(2) ga'dii aai. (p.116)

' The train arrived'.

3.2 Non-causative and causative verb:- Non-causative and causative verbs are members of the main sub-category of verb. Each causative verb has a corresponding non-causative but not the reverse. Each verb (causative and non-causative) has a separate lexeme. Since the formal scatter is the same for causative forms of the verb as far non-causative, the two sets can be treated together; but it should be noted that all causative-verb roots are vowel roots, hence the form of their suffixes is that which is appropriate to a vowel root.

Non-causative verbs, on the other hand, are divided into vowel roots and consonant roots, with corresponding differences in the forms of certain of the suffixes; e.g.,

1. The non-causative vowel-root verb DHO(root dho-+ suffix -ADAA in its - ~daa form).

"--- te us tō vii cirakaa nhaaūdaa jāā mūūh dhōdaa hee". (p.22)

'--- and he has a bath or washes his face even later than that'.

2. The non-causative vowel-root verb JAA(root jaa-+ -IIDAA suffix in its -iidaa form).

" us dii dukaan ute [ sic-u'te ] horanāā dukaanāā vāāgūū nahīī  
sii jaaiidaa". (p.39)

' We never went to his shop, as we used to go to other shops'.

3. The non-causative consonant-root verb SUN (root sun-+ -IIDAA suffix in its -īīđi form).

--- dukaan de duuje sire tō bare bhaare bhaare salii parāā dii  
avaaj sunīīđii sii". (p.39)

'--- from the other corner of the shop we used to hear the sound of heavy shoes'.

4. The non-causative consonant-root verb CUK (root cuk-+ -ADAA suffix in its -adaa form).

" jadō mēē bhii us de sohale gaa cukadaa ---". (p.39)

' When I used to finish the appreciation of his art of shoe making---'.

3.3 One-word and two-word verbs:- One-word and two-word verbs are members of the main sub-category; they are divided into (3.3.1) one-word and (3.3.2) two-word on the basis of the number of words they contain.

3.3.1 One-word verb:- By one-word verb is meant a one-word member of the main sub-category of verb as opposed to the two-word type considered in the section 3.3.2; e.g.,

1. Simple (main) verb (tur).

" ga'dii tur paii". (p.116)

' The train started'.

2. Simple (main) verb (dio)

" meenū koi davaaii dio ". (p.128)

' Give me some medicine '.

3.3.2 Two-word verb:- Two-word verbs fall into two main classes:

3.3.2.1 Double verb, 3.3.2.2 Conjunct verb.

3.3.2.1 Double verb:- By double verb is meant a member of the main sub-category that contains two one-word-verb lexical-items behaving as single grammatical unit and occurring in a fixed order without the possibility of separation by any other element except the negative particle; ( it can occur between the forms of units described under (iii)). The combining feature of the two words as one grammatical unit is that if the first component is a root form then the second is also a root form, and if the first word is a suffixed form then the second is also the corresponding suffixed form.

(i) The form of the root may be the same in both words, or(ii) the form of the root of the second word may be a rhyming form of the first, occurring only in collocation with the first(verb) lexical-item within the main part of the verbal phrase, or(iii) the form of the root may be different in each of the two words; e.g.,

(i) a- Double (main) verb (ṭuṭ ṭuṭ).

" --- uhanāa de khiaal dii sāgalii ṭuṭ ṭuṭ pēḍḍii hee---". (p.50).

' --- the chain of their thoughts breaks into pieces ---'.

(i) b- Double( main) verb ( paa paa).

" --- jinhāā diiāā ghuuradiiāā a'khāā saade jiiivan nūū ṭakare vicaniivāā paa paa da'san ---". (p.31)

' --- whose rebuking looks, in comparison with their own lives, look down upon us ---'.

(ii) a- Double (main)verb (muṛ tuṛ) containing the rhyming form.

" --- idhar udhar [sic-i'dhar u'dhar] muṛ tuṛ sakāā --- ". (p.29).

' --- I could move here and there --- '.

(ii) b Double (main) verb (kar kur) containing a rhyming form.

" şaaid mẽẽ kooi kam kar kur sakãã "

' Perhaps I could do any job '.

(iii)a Double (main) verb (ka'te va'dhe).

" --- tãã hĩd-vaasii gaaiiãã vaakar ka'te va'dhe gae." (p.102).

' --- the people of India were slaughtered like cows '.

(iii)b Double (main) verb (khaadhaa naa piitaa) containing the negative particle.

" us vele ustõ kujh vii khaadhaa naa piitaa giaa "

' At that moment he could not eat anything '.

3.3.2.2. Conjunct verb :- To some extent I have followed Burton Page's definition of conjunct verb for Hindi, a verb of what he calls the NV type (1957, p.473). E.P. Newton, describing verbs of this type says; " Many ideas which in English are expressed by a single verb, are, in Panjabi, expressed by a combination of a verb and a noun, or a verb and an adjective; as piaar karanaa 'to love', utapat karanaa 'to create', thedaa khaanaa 'to stumble', lit: to eat stumble etc. These are the so called nominal compounds" (1898, p.147). Newton's explanation of such combinations is clearly in notional terms; and it is difficult to operate with such notional explanations.

Gill and Gleason, on the other hand, like Burton Page, call this type of verb a 'conjunct verb' and give the following definition: " Conjunct verbs consist of a verb stem and a preceding noun or adjective " (1963, p.195). Gill and Gleason's description of their 'conjunct verb' is not adequate and to some extent even misleading:

it is not possible for any noun, without restriction, that precedes the verb stem to be a component of such a grammatical unit; but their definition of conjunct verb would allow tooliie di'te (noun + verb, main verb), for example, to be considered a part of the verbal phrase in a sentence like: "i'the nhaaun vaale nūū do tooliie di'te jããde han" (p.26). The grammatical relations between the noun form tooliie 'towels', which is plural number, and di'te jããde han indicate that tooliie 'towels' is not a part of the verbal phrase, but a noun nominal phrase, with number and gender concord operating between the noun nominal phrase, masculine in gender and plural in number (do tooliie), and the verbal phrase also inflected for masculine gender and plural number (di'te jããde han).

By conjunct verb, here, is meant a member of the main sub-category of verb containing two one-word forms the components of which are classifiable at the lexical level as noun-lexical-item and verb lexical item, in that order, while forming a single (two-word) verb at the grammatical level. The noun-lexical-item is a part of the verb (main sub-category). The noun-lexical-item component of the conjunct verb differs from that same lexical item in the nominal phrase in respect of the following features:

(a) It cannot be colligated with a postposition particle; e.g. nūū, within the word; only the negative or the emphatic particle can occur between the two components; e.g.,

1. Verbal phrase comprising noun lexical item (daan) + negative particle (nahĩĩ) + verb lexical item (karadaa).



" saauu daan nahīī karadaa --- ". (p.74)

' A gentleman does not give charity --- '.

2. Verbal phrase comprising noun-lexical-item (yaad)+ negative particle (nahīī)+ verb lexical item (karadaa).

" uh meenūū yaad nahīī karadaa ".

' he does not remember me '.

(b) It does not participate in any concordial relation of number and gender with the verbal phrase, i.e., the noun-lexical-item remains uninflected, and, as one would expect, is best regarded as a component of the verb; e.g.,

1. Conjunct verb comprising noun lexical item (daan)+ verb lexical item (dēde).

" saradaar priitam sīgh horīī vii ithe [ sic-i'the] daan dēde han? (p.118)

' Does Sardar Pritam Singh give charity here? '

2. Conjunct verb comprising noun lexical item (yaad)+ verb lexical item (kar).

"--- jivē uh buuṭāā de baṇaan de vele nūū yaad kar rihaa hee ". (p.40)

'--- as if he was remembering the time when he had made shoes '.

3.4 Concord systems represented in finite verbal forms:- The concord systems are represented in finite verbal forms(as well as in the nominal phrase) are those of number, gender, and person. In the category of number a system of two terms is stated: singular and plural; in gender a system of two terms is established: masculine and feminine; and in the category of person a system of three terms is stated: 'first' 'second' and 'third'. It is in their suffixes that the verbal forms

display distinctions for these three categories, with mutual overlapping where appropriate. Some of the suffixes inflect for one only (number or person), others for only two (number and person or number and gender), and other for all three systems number, gender and person. On this basis two types of classification of the finite verbal forms, (i) a three fold classification, and (ii) a five fold classification, are considered here. In accordance with the three fold classification, the forms inflecting for each category, number, gender and person, can be treated separately under each of the three different headings; and under the scheme for a five-fold classification all the forms inflecting for the same category or combination of categories can be put into one group. The three-fold classification, then, requires one to refer two or three times to the same form while discussing each of the three categories in turn. The five-fold classification, on the other hand, does not require one to refer each of the five sets of forms more than once. For reasons of economy, then, I prefer the five-fold classification here. The forms are classified as members of one or other of the following five groups. The forms of group(1) inflect for the category of person only, of group(2) for the category of number only, of group(3) for the categories of number and person, of group(4) for the categories of number and gender, and of group(5) for the categories of number, gender and person.

The following table indicates how each verbal form inflects for its appropriate categories.

<u>Form</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Person</u>
-UU			✓
-O	✓		
-E	✓		✓
-ADAA	✓	✓	
-IAA	✓	✓	
-IIDAA	✓	✓	
-EGAA	✓	✓	✓

3.4.1 Group(1):- The -UU form is the only member of this group. This is a singular form, and inflects for first person and third person.

The -UU form:- This form comprises verbal forms containing the -ūū and -uu forms; the first being first-person and singular, and the second being third-person and singular; e.g.

1. Vowel-root verb JAA, (root jaa- + suffix -UU in its -uu form)  
 " tere nike [ sic-ni'ke ] buk vic kīnaa ku paanīi aa jaauu ". (p.124)  
 ' How much water will go between your hands '.
2. Vowel-root verb KHAA, (root khaa- + suffix -UU in its -ūū form).  
 " hāā, mēē vii roṭīi khaaūū ".  
 ' yes, I will also have meals '.

The vowel-root verb LEE in its root form la- combines with the suffix -UU in its -ūū and -uu forms. All other vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -ee follow the same pattern; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb LEE, (root la- + suffix -UU in its -uu form).  
 " kii uh aapane peese vaapas lee lauu "?

' Will he get his money back. '

2. The vowel-root verb PEE, (root pa- + suffix -UU in its -ũũ form).

" mẽẽ bhũje hii lamaa paũũ. "

' I will lie down on the floor. '

The vowel-root verb KAHI in its root form kah- combines with the suffix -UU in its -ũũ and -uu forms. All other vowel root verbs whose root end in -hi follow the same pattern; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb KAHI, (root kah- + suffix -UU in its -ũũ form).

" mẽẽ ih gal vii kahũũ. "

' I will also raise this point. '

2. The vowel-root verb RAHI, (root rah- + suffix -UU in its -uu form).

" uh raat ki 'the rahuu? "

' Where will he spend the night? '

All consonant-root verbs combine with the suffix -UU in its -ũũ and -uu forms; e.g.

1. The consonant-root verb PARH, (root parh- + suffix -UU in its -uu form).

" ih cĩthii koon parhuu? "

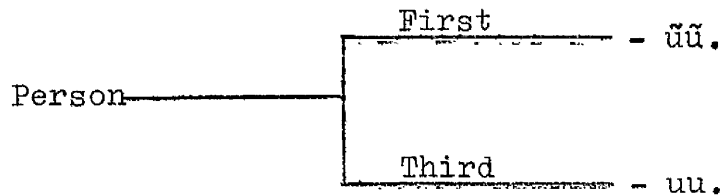
' who will read this letter? '

2. The consonant-root verb LIKH, (root likh- + suffix -UU in its -uu form).

" mẽẽ chetii hii teenũũ ci 'thii likhũũ. "

' I will write you a letter very soon. '

The following diagram represents the inflexions for the category of person as exemplified by the -UU form:



3.4.2. Group(2) :- The -0 form is the sole member of this group.

This form is a second person form and inflects for singular and plural.

The -0 form:- The -0 form is represented by verbal forms containing the suffixes -ĩĩ/ -vĩĩ, -o/ -io/ -vo and a suffixless form. The suffixless form and its honorific counterpart, the -ĩĩ/ -vĩĩ form of the suffix, represent the category of singular; and the -o/-vo forms and its honorific counterpart -io represent the category of plural number; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb DE, (root di- + suffix -0 in its -o form).

" meenũũ koi davaaii dio." (p. 128).

' Give me some medicine.'

2. The vowel-root verb JAA, (root jaa- + suffix -0 in its -ĩĩ form).

" ṣahir nũũ naa jaaĩĩ."

' Don't go to the city.'

3. The vowel-root verb JAA, (suffixless form jaa).

" --- meenũũ jããdii ver ik var de jaa." (p. 130).

' --- at this moment of departure, give me a promise.'

The vowel-root verb LEE in its root form la- combines with the suffix -0 in its -ĩĩ, -o, -io and -vo forms. All vowel root verbs ending in the vowel -ee follow the same pattern; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb LEE, (root la- + suffix -0 in its -o form).

" --- meenũũ bacaa lao." (p. 128).

' --- save me.'

2. The vowel-root verb PEE, (root pa- + suffix -o in its -īī form).

" māje u'te lāmāã naa paīī. "

' Don't lie on the bed. '

The vowel-root verb KAHI in its root form kah- combines with the suffix -o in its -īī, -o, and -io forms. All other vowel-root verbs whose roots end in -hi, such as RAHI 'stay' and BAHI 'sit' follow the same pattern, e.g.

1. The vowel root verb KAHI, (root kah- + suffix -o in its -o form).

" --- mēē cāgii tarhāã suṇ rahii hāã, kaho. " (p. 130).

' --- I am listening attentively, speak. '

2. The vowel-root verb RAHI, (root rah- + suffix -o in its -o form).

" --- nahīī ise tarhāã si'dhe pae raho. " (p. 130).

' --- no, lie straight in the same position. '

All consonant-root verbs combine with the suffix -o in its -īī, -o, and -io forms; e.g.

1. The consonant-root verb KAR, (root kar- + suffix -o in its -īī form).

" rataa ik paase hoṇ dīi khecal karīī ---." (p. 123).

' just take the trouble to stand to one side ---. '

2. The consonant-root verb KAR, (root kar- + suffix -o in its -o form).

The consonant-root verb SĀBHAL, (root sābhal- + suffix -o in its -o form).

" hoṇ karo, sābhalo. " (p. 126).

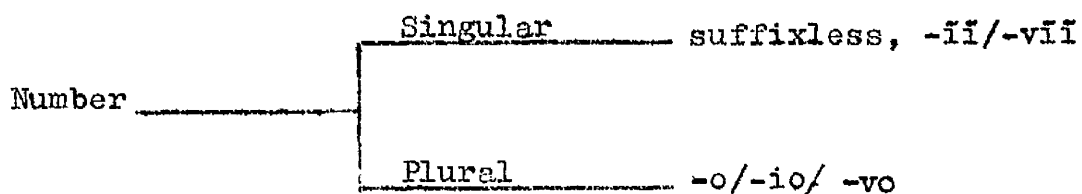
' Be cautious, be careful. '

3. The consonant-root verb CAL ( suffixless form cal ).

" meenūū naal lee cal. " (p. 130).

' Take me alongwith you. '

The following diagram represents the inflexions for the category of number as exemplified by the -O form.



3.4.3 Group(3):- The -E form is the sole member of this group. It inflects for the categories of number and person.

The -E form:- The -E form is represented by verbal-forms containing the suffixes -āā, -vāā, -ē, -vē, -e, -ve, and -iie, -vīie, -o, -vo, -aṇ, -an, -ṇ and -uṇ, the first six forms being singular, and the remaining eight plural. The forms -āā, -vāā, -iie and vīie are first person, -ē, -vē, -o, -vo second person, and -e, -ve, -aṇ, -an, -ṇ and -uṇ third person.

Vowel-root verbs combine with the suffix -E in its forms -vāā, -iie, -ē, -vē, -o, -vo, -e, -ve, -ṇ and -uṇ; e.g.,

1. The vowel-root verb JAA, (root jaa- + suffix -E in its -e form).

" --- ki ik dhir duujii dhir naal varatadiāā sabhitaa de pēētare tō thirak naa jaae." (p. 66)

' --- that one party may not lie behind in its dealings from the point of view of civilization.

2. The vowel-root verb DE, (root de- + suffix -E in its -ve form).

" --- uh us de gal maṇh deve." (p. 37)

' --- that he may force some one to have it.'

Vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -aa, except for the vowel-root verbs JAA 'go' and KHAA 'eat', combine with the suffix -E in its -uṇ form more commonly as compared with the less

common -ṅ form; e.g.,

1. The vowel-root verb PAA, (root paa- + suffix -E in its un form).

" uh udõ tak ci'thiiãã naa paaun."

' They should not drop letters till then.'

2. The vowel-root verb JAA, (root jaa- + suffix -E in its -ṅ form).

" --- par tiiviiãã vicaariiãã kithe [ sic- ki'the] jaan?" (p.20)

' --- but where should the poor women go.'

The vowel-root verb PEE 'lie' in its root form pee-, combines with the suffix -E in its -ṅ form; and in its root form pa- it combines with other forms. All other vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -ee, follow the same pattern; e.g.,

1. The vowel-root verb PEE, (root pee- + suffix -E in its -ṅ form).

" ho sakadaa hee uh meenũũ rasate vic mil peen."

' It is possible that they might meet me on my way.'

2. The vowel-root verb PEE, (root pa- + suffix -E in its -ve form).

" puliitiikal ga'l baat chir pave ---." (p. 107)

' when political discussion starts ---.'

The vowel-root verb RAHI 'stay' in its root form rah- combines with the suffix -E in its -ãã, -vãã, -ie, -ē, -vē, -o, -vo, -e, -ve and an forms. All vowel-root verbs whose roots end in -hi such as KAHI 'say' BAHI 'sit' and SAHI 'tolerate' follow the same pattern; e.g.,

1. The vowel-root verb RAHI, (root rah- + suffix -E in its -e form).

" --- ki meenũũ baanii daa adhaar rahe." (p. 130).

' --- that prayers may help me.'



2. The vowel-root verb KAHI, (root kah- + suffix -E in its -ãã form).

" şaaid mēē vii iho gal kahãã."

' Perhaps I may say the same thing.'

Consonant-root verbs combine with the suffix -E in its -ãã, -iie, -ē, -o, -e, -an and -aṅ forms; e.g.,

1. The consonant-root verb CAL, (root cal- + suffix -E in its -iie form).

" --- ki aao pīḍ caliie ---." (p. 5)

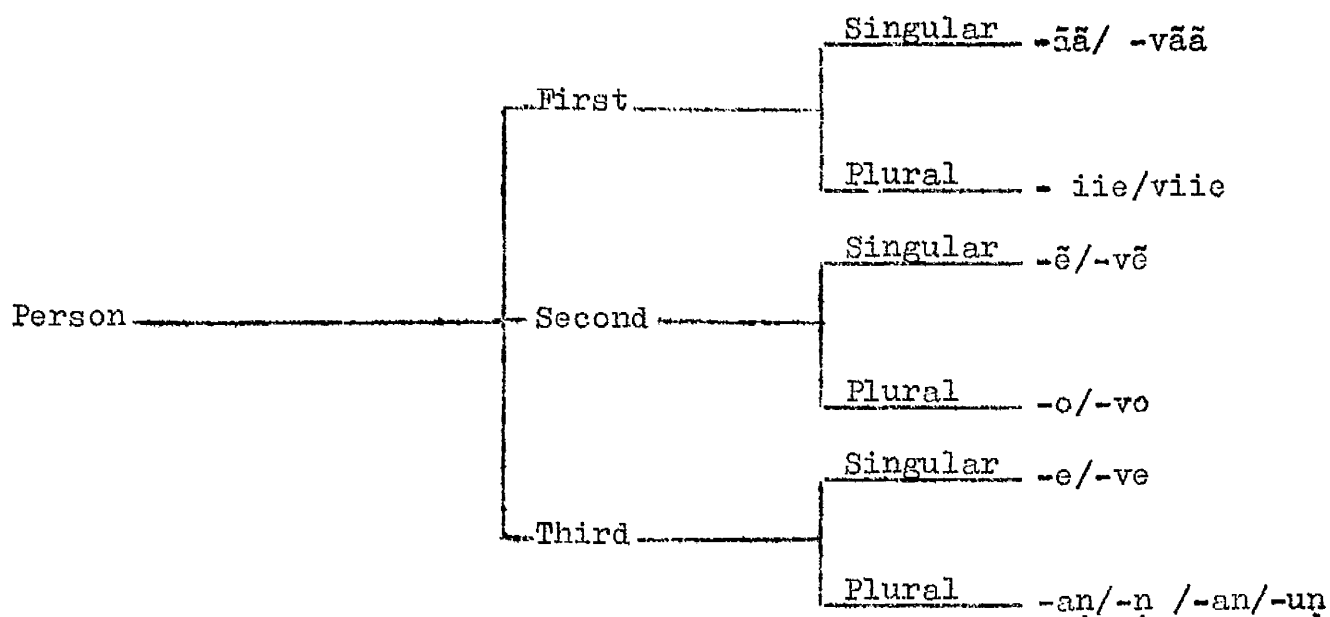
' --- let us go to our village ---.'

2. The consonant-root verb KAR, (root kar- + suffix -E in its -aṅ form).

" --- tãã jo eeş luṭan vaale [sic- lu'ṭan vaale] is daat dii kadar karan." (p. 126).

' --- so that the wealthy people should take care of this blessing.'

The following diagram represents the inflexions for the categories of person and number as exemplified by the -E form.



3.4.4 Group(4):- This group includes the -ADAA, -IAA and -IIDAA forms. These forms inflect for the categories of number and gender.

3.4.4.1 The -ADAA form :- The -ADAA form is represented by verbal forms containing one or other of the suffixes: -adaa /-adii, -~daa/ -~dii, -ūdaa/ -ūdii, -ade/ -adiiāā, -~de/ -~diiāā, and -ūde/ -ūdiiāā; the first of each pair being masculine and second feminine; the first three pairs are singular and the second three plural; e.g.,

1. The consonant-root verb MOOL, (root mool- + suffix -ADAA in its -adaa form).

" us vele mẽē khuṣii vic mooladaa hāā." (p. 124).

' At that time I enjoy myself.'

2. The consonant-root verb CUK, (root cuk- + suffix -ADAA in its -adaa form).

" jadō mẽē bhii us de sohale gaa cukadaa ---." (p. 39).

' when I used to finish the appreciation of his art of shoe making---.'

Vowel-root verbs combine with the suffix -ADAA in its -~daa/ -~dii, -~de/ -~diiāā, -ūdaa/ -ūdii, and -ūde/ -ūdiiāā forms; e.g.,

1. The vowel-root verb JAA, (root jaa- + suffix -ADAA in its -~daa form).

" --- mẽē us ṭi'be kol ṭhahir jāādaa sāā ---." (p.17)

' --- I used to stay near the hill ---.'

2. The vowel-root verb PHARAMAA, (root pharamaa- + suffix -ADAA in its -~de form).

" sirii guruu amar daas jii pharamāāde han:-" (p. 95).

' Shri Guru Amar Dass says:- '

Vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -aa, except the vowel root verbs JAA 'go' and KHAA 'eat', more commonly, combine

with the suffix -ADAA, in its -ūdaa/ -ūdii and -ūde/-ūdiiāā forms.

Verbal forms in which the suffix -ADAA is represented by the -~daa/ -~dii, -~de/ -~diiāā, and -ūdaa/ -ūdii and -ūde/ -ūdiiāā forms respectively are in free variation; e.g.,

1. The vowel-root verb NHAA, (root nhaa- + suffix -ADAA in its -ūdaa form)

The vowel-root verb DHO, (root dho- + suffix -ADAA in its -~daa form).

" --- te us tō vii cirakaa nhaaūdaa jāā mūūh dhōdaa hee." ( p. 22 )

' --- and he has a bath or washes his face even later than that.'

2. The vowel-root verb PAA, (root paa- + suffix -ADAA in its -ūdaa form).

" --- tãã mēē teenūū ghuṭ ke galavakarīi paaūdaa." (p. 124).

' --- then I could embrace you tightly.'

The vowel-root verb HO in its root form hu-, and DE in its root form de- or di-, combine with the suffix -ADAA in its -~daa/ -~dii and -~de/ -~diiāā forms; e.g.,

1. The vowel-root verb HO, (root hu- + suffix -ADAA in its -~daa form).

" is laii saphar bahut khataranaak hūdaa sii." (p. 60).

' For that reason the journey was very dangerous.'

2. The vowel-root verb DE, (root de- + suffix -ADAA in its -~de form).

" phir har saal 150 vakh dēde han." (p. 118).

' In addition to that, he gives rupees one hundred and fifty every year.'

3. The vowel-root verb DE, (root di- + suffix -ADAA in its -~daa form).

" --- te khuunii janoorāā de maafan [sic-maaran] vic sahaaitaa dīdaa sii." (p. 59)

' --- and used to give help in killing fierce animals.'

The root forms de- and di- of the vowel-root verb DE in free variation.

3.4.4.2 The -IAA form :- The -IAA form is represented by verbal forms containing one or other of the suffixes: -iaa/ -ii, -aa /-ii, -taa/-tii, -'taa/ -'tii, -dhaa/ -dhii, -e/ -iiãã, -te/ -tiiãã, -'te/ -'tiiãã and -dhe/ -dhiiãã; the first of each pair is masculine, and the second feminine. The first five pairs are singular the remaining four plural. In general, vowel-root and consonant-root verbs combine with the suffix -IAA in its -iaa/ -ii and -e/ -iiãã forms; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb NHAA(root nhaa- + suffix -IAA in its -iaa form).  
 "ihanãã vic garam havaa jãã bhaaph naal nhaaiaa jããdaa sii." (p. 25).

' Overhere a bath used to be taken with warm air or steam.'

2. The consonant-root verb JAAG(root jaag-+ suffix -IAA in its -iaa form).

"---jivẽ buuṭãã de kise supane vicõ [sic-vi'cõ] jaagiaa hũda hee."(p.39).

'---as if he has been dreaming about the shoes.'

There are, however, some vowel-root verbs that combine with the suffix -IAA in its(i) -taa/ -tii, -te/ -tiiãã,(ii) -'taa/ -'tii, -'te/ -tiãã, (iii) -dhaa/ -dhii and -dhe/ -dhiiãã,(iv) -aa/ -ii:

(i) Vowel-root verbs such as PII 'drink', SII 'sew' and DHO 'wash'

combine with the suffix -IAA in its -taa/-tii & -te/-tiiãã forms; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb PII,(root pii- + suffix -IAA in its -taa form).

" mēẽ paṇii nahĩĩ piitaa."

' I did not drink water.'

2. The vowel-root verb DHO,(root dho- + suffix -IAA in its -taa form).

" --- ki meenũũ pataa nahĩĩ mēẽ aapaṇaa mũũh kaĩõ dhctaa sii."(p. 22).

' --- that I do not remember when I washed my face.'

(ii) The vowel-root verbs DE 'give' and SOO 'sleep' combine with the suffix -IAA in its -'taa/ -'tii and -'te / -'tiiãã forms; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb DE, (root di- + suffix -IAA in its -'taa form).

" taar te betaar-barakii ne samē dii vi'th daa lag pag abhaav hii kar ditaa [sic-di'taa] hee." (p. 85).

' The telephone and wireless have nearly finished off the sense of distance.'

2. The vowel-root verb SOO, (root su- + suffix -IAA in its -'taa form).

" mēē --- jee deii de ghar sutaa [sic-su'taa] ." (p. 6).

' I slept in the house of Jai Devi.'

(iii) The vowel-root verb KHAA, (root khaa- + suffix -IAA in its -dhaa/ -dhii and -dhe/ -dhiiã forms; e.g.,

1. " bhiilani de juuṭhe ber sirii raam cādar ne khaadhe." (p. 93).

' Siri Ram Chander ate the berries already chewed by Bhilani.'

2. The vowel-root verb KHAA, (root khaa- + suffix -IAA in its -dhii form).

" saariãã ne us thãã roṭi khaadhii."

' Every body hãd meals at that place.'

(iv) The vowel-root verb LEE in its root form li- combines with the suffix -IAA in its -aa form, for singular number and masculine gender; and in its la- form it combines with suffix -IAA in its -ii, -e and -iiãã forms, the inflections for singular number and feminine gender, plural number and masculine gender, and plural number and feminine gender respectively. All vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -ee such as PEE 'lie', DHEE 'be demolished' follow the same pattern; e.g.,

1. The vowel-root verb LEE, (root li- + suffix -IAA in its -aa form).

" gujarakhaan [sic-gu'jarakhaan] pahuc ke us ne ghud kadh liaa." (p. 7).

' Reaching Gujjarkhan she veiled.'

2. The vowel-root verb LEE, (root la- + suffix -IAA in its -ii form).

" aradaas us ne aapane mūūh vic hii kar laii ---." (p. 7).

' She said her prayer in a whisper ---.'

The vowel-root verb KAHI in its root form kih- combines with the suffix -IAA in its -aa form; and in its kah- form with the suffix -IAA in its -ii, -e, and -iiāā forms, the resulting four verbal forms being singular number and masculine gender, singular number and feminine gender, plural number and masculine gender, and plural number and feminine gender respectively. All other vowel-root verbs whose roots end in -hi, such as RAHI 'stay', BAHI 'sit', LAHI 'get down', SAHI 'tolerate' follow the same pattern; e.g.,

1. The vowel-root verb KAHI, (root kih- + suffix -IAA in its -aa form).

" --- mēē sāgadiāā us nūū kihaa ---". (p. 38).

' --- I said to him feeling shy ---.'

2. The vowel-root verb KAHI, (root kah- + suffix -IAA in its -ii form).

" ih ga'l us ne kise gu'se aphasos jāā ghiranaa [ sic-ghiranaa] naal nahīī sii kahii, ---." (p. 41)

' He did not say with anger or any hatred, ---.'

The consonant-root verbs such as BEETH 'sit', LAG 'start', NATH 'run' combine with the suffix -IAA in its -aa/ -ii and -iaa/ -ii forms, the -aa/ -ii and -iaa/ -ii forms being in free variation; e.g.

1. The consonant-root verb BEETH, (root beeth- + suffix -IAA in its -aa form).

" mēē savere hii uṭh beethaa ---." (p. 6).

' I got up early in the morning ----.'

2. The consonant-root verb LAG, (root la'g- + suffix -IAA in its -aa form).

" uh<sup>h</sup> kahin<sup>h</sup> la'gaa ----." (p. 43).

' He started saying ----.'

The consonant-root verb KAR 'do' in its root form kii- combines with the suffix -IAA in its -taa/ -tii and -te/ -tiiã forms; e.g.

1. The consonant-root verb KAR, (root kii- + suffix -IAA in its -taa form).

" beetul a'val nũũ garam kiitaa hũdaa hee." (p. 25)

' The Betul Aval is kept warm.'

2. The consonant-root verb KAR, (root kii- + suffix -IAA in its -tii form).

" kurii ne maşakarîi kiitii." (p. 6).

' The girl made a joke.'

3.4.4.3 The -IIDAA form:— The -IIDAA form is represented by verbal forms containing one or other of the suffixes -iidan/ -iidii, -iĩdaa/ -iĩdii, -iide/ -iidiiã and -iĩde/ -iĩdiiã; the first of each pair being masculine and the second feminine. The first two pairs are singular and the other two plural. Vowel roots combine with the suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa/ -iidii and -iide/ -iidiiã form; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb JAA, (root jaa- + suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa form).

" us dii dukaan ute [sic-u'te] horanãã dukaanãã vããguu nahĩĩ sii jaaiidaa----." (p. 39).

' We never went to his shop, as we used to go to other shops ----.'

2. The vowel-root verb AA, (root aa- + suffix -IIDAA in its -iide form).  
 " peese --- aape de aaide san." (p. 45).  
 ' We used to pay the bills ourselves.'

The vowel-root verb LEE 'have' in its root form la- combines with the suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa/ -iidii and -iide/ -iidiiã forms. All other vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -ee, such as PEE 'lie', DHEE 'be demolished' follow the same pattern; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb LEE, (root la- + suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa form).  
 " kise kolõ kujh udhaar nahĩĩ laiidaa."  
 ' One should not borrow anything from others.'
2. The vowel-root verb PEE, (root pa- + suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa form).  
 " u'the sadaa darii u'te hii la'mẽ paiidaa sii."  
 ' Overthere, we used to lie down on the mat.'

The vowel-root verb KAHI 'say' in its root form kah- combines with the suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa/ -iidii and -iide/ -iidiiã forms. All other vowel-root verbs whose roots end in -hi, such as BAHI 'sit', and RAHI 'stay' follow the same pattern; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb KAHI, (root kah- + suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa form).  
 " choṭe ba'ciãã nũũ is tarhãã nahii kahiidaa."  
 ' Young children should not be instructed in this way.'
2. The vowel-root verb BAHI, (root bah- + suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa form).  
 " sadaa vihalo nahĩĩ bahiidaa."  
 ' One should not sit idle.'



Verbs with roots ending in the letter -ṇ combine with the suffix -IIDAA in its -īīdaa/ -īīdii and -īīde/ -īīdiiāā form; the rest of the consonant roots combine with the suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa/ -iidii and -iide/ -iidiiāā forms; e.g.

1. The consonant-root verb SUN, (root sun- + suffix -IIDAA in its īīdii form).

" --- dukaan de duuje sire tō bare bhaare bhaare saliiṇarāā dīi  
avaaj sunīīdii sii." (p. 39).

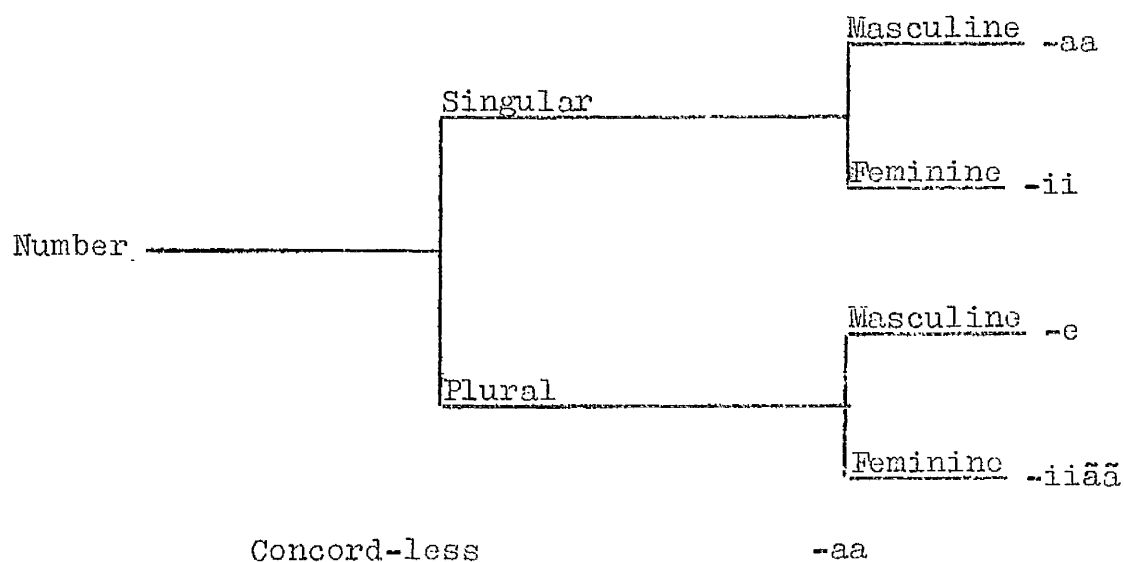
' --- from the other corner of the shop we used to hear the sound of the heavy shoes.'

2. The consonant-root verb KAR, (root kar- + suffix -IIDAA in its -iidaa form).

" --- sagō cheīī mahinii ka'ṭhaa lekhaa kariidaa sii." (p. 45).

' --- instead, we used to settle our accounts after six months.'

The following diagram represents the inflexions for the categories of number and gender as exemplified by the -ADAA, -IAA, and -IIDAA forms.



3.4.5 Group(5):- This group consists of the -EGAA form which inflects for the categories of number, gender, and person.

The -EGAA form:- The -EGAA form has a cumulative inflection for the categories of number, gender, and person resulting in a scatter of sixteen distinct forms; i.e. -ũũgaa/ -ũũgii, -ããgaa/ -ããgii, -vããgaa/ -vããgii, -ēgaa/ -ēgii, vēgaa/ -vēgii, -egaa/ -egii, -vegaa/ -vegii, -ããge/ -ããgiiãã, -vããge/ -vããgiiãã, -oge/ -ogiiãã, -voge/ -vogiiãã, -anage/ -anagiiãã, -anage/ -anagiiãã, -nage/ -nagiiãã, -unage/ -unagiiãã and -vanage/ -vanagiiãã, the first of each pair being masculine, and the second feminine. The first seven pairs are singular and the remaining nine plural. The forms -ũũgaa/ -ũũgii, -ããgaa/ -ããgii, -vããgaa/ -vããgii, -ããge/ -ããgiiãã, -vããge/ -vããgiiãã, are first person; -ēgaa/ -ēgii, vēgaa/ -vēgii, -oge/ -ogiiãã, -voge/ -vogiiãã second person, and -egaa/ -egii, -vegaa/ -vegii, -anage/ -anagiiãã, -anage/ -anagiiãã, -nage/ -nagiiãã, -unage/ -unagiiãã and -vanage/ -vanagiiãã third person.

All vowel-root verbs except vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -aa have the option of combining with the suffix -EGAA in its -ũũgaa/ -ũũgii forms or in its -ããgaa/ -ããgii forms, the resulting verbal forms exemplifying the categories of number, gender and first person, and with them the free-variant forms.

Vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -aa such as PAA 'put in' and JAA 'go' combine with the suffix -EGAA in any of the forms given above except the forms -ããgaa/ -ããgii, -ããge/ -ããgiiãã, -anage/ -anagiiãã, and anage/ -anagiiãã. All other vowel-root verbs

have the option of combining with the suffix -EGAA in any of its forms except the -aṇage/ -aṇagiiāã, and -anage/ -anagiiāã forms, but in general vowel-root verbs combine with the -ūūgaa/ -ūūgii, -vāāgaa/ -vāāgii, -vāāge/ -vāāgiiāã, -vēgaa -vēgii, -voḡe/ -voḡiiāã, -veḡaa/ -veḡii, -ṇage/ -ṇagiiāã, -uṇage/ -uṇagiiāã and -vaṇage/ -vaṇagiiāã forms; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb HO, (root ho- + suffix -EGAA in its -voḡe form).

" kal tusiī saare aapaṇe ghar hovoge ---."

' To-morrow all of you will be at home ---.'

2. The vowel-root verb JAA, (root jaa- + suffix -EGAA in its -oge form).

" kii meenūū aj [sic-a'j] ghar lee jaaoge ?" (p. 129).

' Will you take me home to-day?'

The vowel-root verb LEE 'have' in its root form la- combines with the suffix -EGAA in any of its forms except the -ṇage/ -ṇagiiāã forms and in its form lee- with the -ṇage/ -ṇagiiāã forms. All other vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -ee follow the same pattern; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb LEE, (root la- + suffix -EGAA in its -vāāgaa form).

" --- mēē tuhaḡe kolō uhaḡe peese nahīī lavāāgaa." (p. 41).

' --- I would not charge you the money for that.'

2. The vowel-root verb LEE, (root lee- + suffix -EGAA in its -ṇage form).

" kaalajāã vic vii laaik tō laaik laṇake sāāis jaa ṭeekanikal majamuun leenage ---." (p. 112).

' In colleges even the most intellegent students would select the

science or technical subject ----.'

Vowel-root verbs whose roots end in the vowel -aa apart from JAA 'go' and KHAA 'eat' generally combine with the suffix -EGAA in its -uṇage/ -uṇagiiãã forms instead of -ṇage/ -ṇagiiãã forms for the verbal form inflected for the categories of third person, plural number and masculine/feminine gender; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb BANAA, (root baṇaa- + suffix -EGAA in its -uṇagiiãã form).

" yaad rakh [sic- ra'kh] uh teenũ narakãã daa bhaagii

baṇaaunagiiãã."

(p. 120).

' Be careful; they will send you to Hell.'

2. The vowel-root verb JAA, (root jaa- + suffix -EGAA in its -ṇage form).

" ih mere sohane sohane vaal sarṇ jaanage ----?"

(p. 129).

' Will these my beautiful hair burn ----?'

It may be mentioned here that in standard Panjabi, contrary to Gill and Gleason's findings, the suffix -EGAA in its ããgaa/ -ããgii or -vããgaa/ -vããgii forms is more widely used as compared with the -ũũgaa/ -ũũgii forms (Gill and Gleason, 1963, p. 146).

The vowel-root verb KAHI 'say' in its root form kahi- combines with the suffix -EGAA in its -ṇage/ -ṇagiiãã forms and its form kah- with the other forms of the suffix -EGAA. All other vowel-root verbs whose roots end in -hi follow the same pattern; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb KAHI, (root kahi- + suffix -EGAA in its -ṇage form).

" --- lokĩĩ vekhṇe tãã kii kahinage ?"

(p. 72).

' --- If people saw, what would they think of it ?'

2. The vowel-root verb KAHI, (root kah- + suffix -EGAA in its -egii form).

" mēē sociaa ees vele uh kii kahegii." (p. 130).

' I thought what would she say at this moment.'

Consonant roots combine with the suffix -EGAA in its -ūūgaa/ -ūūgii, -āāgan/ -āāgii, -āāge/ -āāgiiāā, -ēēgaa/ -ēēgii, -oge/ -ogiiāā, -egaa/ -egii, -aṇage/ -aṇagiiāā and -anage/ -anagiiāā forms; e.g.

1. The consonant-root verb MIL, (root mil- + suffix -EGAA in its -āāge form).

" --- loodhe vele dii ga'dii muṛ milāāge." (p. 117).

' --- We shall meet again on the afternoon train.'

2. The consonant-root verb SAMAJH, (root samajh- + suffix -EGAA in its -aṇagiiāā form).

" --- itanaa kahi cha'daṇaa hii kaaphii samajhaṇagiiāā ---." (p. 28).

' --- to say so much they will consider enough ---.'

The following diagram represents the inflexions for the categories of person, number, and gender as exemplified by the -EGAA form.

			<u>Masculine</u>	-ũḡaa, -ãāḡaa, -vãāḡaa.
		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	-ũḡii, -ãāḡii, -vãāḡii.
	<u>First</u>			
			<u>Masculine</u>	-ãāḡe, -vãāḡe.
		<u>Plural</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	-ãāḡiiãã, -vãāḡiiãã.
			<u>Masculine</u>	-ēḡaa, -vēḡaa.
		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	-ēḡii, -vēḡii.
<u>Person</u> -	<u>Second</u>			
			<u>Masculine</u>	-oge, -voge.
		<u>Plural</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	-ogiiãã, -vogiiãã.
			<u>Masculine</u>	-egaa, -vegaa.
		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	-egii, -vegii.
	<u>Third</u>			
			<u>Masculine</u>	-aḡage, -vaḡage, -ḡage, -uḡage, -aḡage.
		<u>Plural</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	-aḡagiiãã, -vaḡagiiãã, -ḡagiiãã, -uḡagiiãã, -aḡagiiãã.

3.4.6 The verbs HO and HEE :- F.R. Palmer in ' A linguistic study of the English verb ' treats the auxiliary verb 'BE' as a different verb from a full verb 'BE' (and possibly two other full verbs 'BE' as well; Palmer, 1966, p. 140), but chooses the same lexeme 'BE' to represent them. Describing the morphology of both the verbs he states: "The full verb BE has the same number of forms as the auxiliary and the same forms(1966, p. 53), In Panjabi, however, the main verb HO and the auxiliary verb HEE have, it is true, forms in common, but they are not equal in number. This is the reason for representing the former, the main verb, by the lexeme HO, and the later, the auxiliary, by the lexeme HEE.

3.4.6.1 The verb HO:- The verb HO comprises the suffixed forms -UU, -E, -ADAA, -IAA, -IIDAA, and -EGAA (cf. 3.4) and the following (ten) suffixless inflected forms: hãã, hẽẽ, ho, hee, han, sãã, sẽẽ, so, sii, and san. The suffixed forms, like the suffixed forms of other main verb, inflect for the categories of number, gender and person accordingly (cf. 3.4), and the suffixless for number and person: hãã, hẽẽ, hee, sãã, sẽẽ, and sii are singular, and hãã, ho, han, sãã, so and san plural; hãã and sãã are first person, hẽẽ, ho, sẽẽ and so second person, and hee, han, sii and san third person. It should, however, be noted that in suffixed forms the lexeme HO 'be' comprises the root form ho-, and hu-; the latter for the -ADAA form in its -~daa/ -~dii, and -~de/ -~diiãã, and the former for the rest of the suffixes; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb HO(root hu- + suffix -ADAA in its -~daa form).

" je tũũ u'the hũdaa ----."

' If you were there.'

2. The vowel-root verb HO(root ho- + suffix -EGAA in its -voqe form).

" kal tusĩĩ saare aapane ghar hovoge,----." (p. 129).

' To-morrow all of you would be at your home,----.'

3. The vowel-root verb HO in its suffix-less hee form.

" par su<sup>b</sup>haa unhãã daa bahut kharavaa hee." (p. 10).

' But her attitude to-wards others is very rude.'

4. The vowel-root verb HO in its suffix-less sii form.

" din eetavaar daa sii." (p. 8).

' It was Sunday.'

3.4.6.2 The auxiliary verb HEE :- The auxiliary verb HEE comprises

the suffixed -UU, -E and -EGAA forms (cf. 3.4) and the following(ten)

suffix-less forms: hãã, hẽẽ, ho, hee, han, sãã, sẽẽ, so, sii and san.

The suffixed -EGAA form inflects for the categories of number, gender,

and person, and the suffixed -E form and the rest of the forms inflect

for the categories of number and person, the forms hãã, hẽẽ, hee, sãã,

sẽẽ and sii being singular, and hãã, ho, han, sãã, so and san plural.

The forms hãã, and sãã are first person, hẽẽ, ho, sẽẽ and so second

person, and hee, han, sii and san third person. It should be noted that

the root ho- of the verb HEE combines with the suffix -E and -EGAA; e.g.

1. The vowel-root verb HEE(root ho- + suffix -E in its -n form).

" jihare duur ho sakade hEn." (p. 74)

' which could be removed.'

2. The vowel-root verb HEE(root ho- + suffix -EGAA in its -nage form).



" kii ih us ne khariide honage ?"

(p. 37).

' Would he have bought these ?'

3. The vowel-root verb HEE in its suffix-less hee form.

" asalii dhaaramak jiivan dii niīh ghar dii rahiṇii bahiṇii

vic rakhii [sic-ra'khii] jaa sakadii hee."

(p. 15).

' The foundation of a real religious way of life can be laid down in the home.'

4. The vowel-root verb HEE in its suffix-less sii form.

" --- tāā ha'th vic kitaab lee ke parḥ rihaa hūdaa sii."

(p. 24).

' --- then the man used to read the book holding it in his hands.'

CHAPTER - IV.

The Verbal phrase: Analysis into component categories.

4. The verbal phrase :- The verbal phrase is a grammatical unit which occurs in, or is co-extensive with, a larger grammatical unit -the clause. It may be sub-divided into the non-finite verbal phrase and the finite verbal phrase.

4.1 The non-finite verbal phrase :- The non-finite verbal phrase comprise only non-finite verbal forms in its structure; and these are formally marked by a limited number of suffixes :- -adiãã/ -~diãã, -iãã, -ke, -nõ/ -anõ/ -anõ, -n/ -an/ -an, -naa/ -anaa/ -anaa, -adõ/ -~dõ, and the root form (eight). Apart from the verbal phrase containing a verb in its -AṆAA form, no independent clause contains a non-finite verbal phrase only; e.g.

1. Non-finite verbal phrase (vaṛadiãã).

" nhaaun vaalaa ādar vaṛadiãã aapaṇii ghaṛii--- de dēdãã hee."(p. 25).

' While entering the person who goes to have a bath, hands over his watch ---.'

2. Non-finite verbal phrase (a'paṛke).

" pīḍ apaṛke [ sic-a'paṛke ] vekhīaa ---." (p. 5).

' Having arrived at our village we found, ---.'

With these may be compared the following examples in which a non-finite verbal phrase containing a verb in its -AṆAA form occurs finally in the clause.

1. Non-finite verbal phrase (naa samajhaṇaa).

"meenũṅ nīraa puraa gaalaṛii hīi naa samajhaṇaa." (p. 120).

' Do not consider me a mere talker.'

2. Non-finite verbal phrase (ku'taṅ naa lag peṅaa).

" --- kidhare ha'th vic soṭaa phaṛ ke ku'taṅ [sic-ku'taṅ] naa lag peṅaa."

(p. 6).

' --- lest you start beating with a stick.'

It should, however, be noted that the present study is solely concerned with the finite verbal phrase; consequently, the non-finite verbal phrase is not discussed any further.

4.2. The finite verbal phrase: negative and affirmative :- The finite verbal phrase is defined as a verbal phrase that contains at least one finite verbal form in its structure. It, generally, occurs finally in the clause and has the potentiality of forming a clause and, through the clause, a sentence of its own. An active affirmative finite verbal phrase can contain a maximum of four forms (finite and non-finite), and a corresponding passive phrase contains five, including the auxiliary verb, in succession in its structure. An active negative and emphatic verbal phrase, however, can contain a maximum of six and a corresponding passive phrase seven forms, including the auxiliary verb, in its structure.

4.2.1. The structure of the negative finite verbal phrase :- Each type of structure of the affirmative finite verbal phrase (cf. 2.5) has a corresponding negative finite verbal phrase containing the negative particle in its structure. In a negative finite verbal phrase in the text the auxiliary verb either occurs finally or precedes the main sub-category of verb, occurring immediately after the negative particle

as the second form of the phrase; e.g.

1. Main verb(baṇaaũdaa)+ emphatic particle(hii)+ negative particle (nahĩĩ)+ auxiliary verb (sii).

" --- kiõki uh vaadhuu jore baṇaaũdaa hii nahĩĩ sii." (p. 36).

' --- because he did never make extra pairs of shoes.'

2. Main verb (ṭu'ṭade) + negative particle (nahĩĩ) + auxiliary verb(san).

" ---- kiõki us de baṇaae buuṭ thore kiite ṭuṭade [ sic-ṭu'ṭade] nahĩĩ san." (p. 39).

' ---- because shoes made by him did not break easily.'

3. Negative particle(nahĩĩ)+ auxiliary verb (san)+ main verb (nhaaũde).

" --- par uh vii har roj nahĩĩ san nhaaũde." (p. 22).

' ---- but they were not used to have a bath daily.'

4. Negative particle(nahĩĩ)+ auxiliary verb(sii)+ main verb(la'gaa)+ primary operator(hoiaa).

" is dii ha'ṭii ute [ sic-u'te ] koi va'daa saaraa saaiin borad nahĩĩ sii lagaa [ sic- la'gaa ] hoiaa." (p. 36).

' There was not any big sign-board on his shop.'

In my own usage, however, three other types of structure are possible, and indeed common, for the negative finite verbal phrase. In these types of structure the order of categories is (a) main verb + negative particle + auxiliary verb + primary operator, and (b) main verb + negative particle + auxiliary verb+ passive operator+ modal operator, (c) main verb + emphatic particle + negative particle + auxiliary verb passive operator + modal operator; e.g.

(a) 1. Main verb(pahũciaa)+ negative particle(nahĩĩ)+ auxiliary verb

(sii)† primary operator(hoiaa).

" kii uh us samē ṣahir pahūciaa nahīī sii hoiaa ?"

' Was he not present in the city at that time?'

2. Main verb(soo)† negative particle(nahīī)† auxiliary verb(sii)† primary operator (giaa).

" kii uh u'the hii soo nahīī sii giaa?"

' Did he not sleep there?'

(b) 1. Main verb(kiitaa)† negative particle(nahīī)† auxiliary verb (sii)† passive operator(jaa)† modal operator(sakadaa).

" ih kam us samē kiitaa nahīī sii jaa sakadaa."

' This job could not be done at that time.'

2. Main verb(parhii)† negative particle(nahīī)† auxiliary verb(sii)† passive operator(jaa)† modal operator(sakadii).

" us din ih kitaab parhii nahīī sii jaa sakadii."

' This book could not be read on that day.'

(c) 1. Main verb(khaadhii)† emphatic particle(hii)† negative particle (nahīī)† auxiliary verb(sii)† passive operator(jaa)† modal operator(sakadii).

" i'nīī chetii roṭii khaadhii hii nahīī sii jaa sakadii."

' Food cannot be eaten so hastily.'

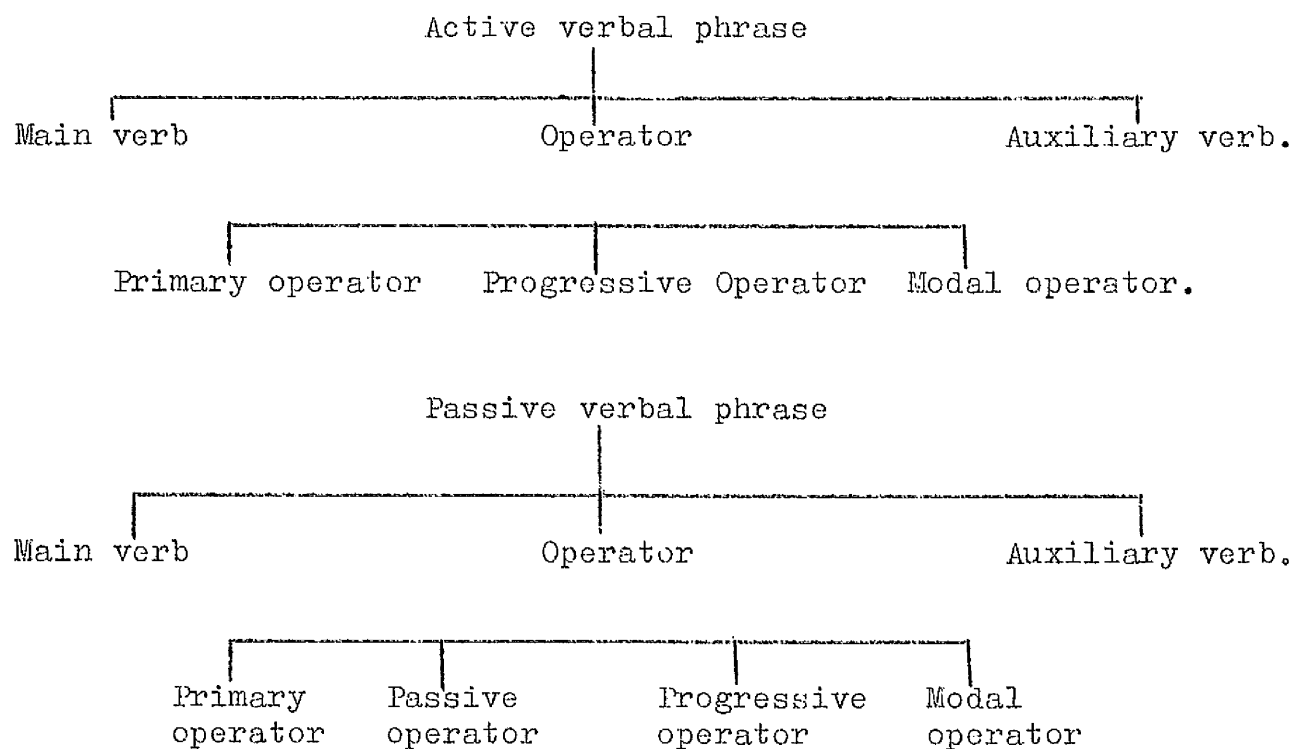
2. Main verb(banaaiaa)† emphatic particle(hii)† negative particle (nahīī)† auxiliary verb(sii)† passive operator(jaa)† modal operator(sakadaa).

" barasaat de moosam vic makaan banaaiaa hii nahīī sii jaa sakadaa."

' The house could not be built during the rainy season.'

4.2.2. The structure of the affirmative finite verbal phrase :-

The verbal forms in the structure of the affirmative finite verbal phrase are positionally defined and occur in a fixed order of sub-categories. The order of sub-categories in an active-clause verbal phrase, if all the forms are represented, is: main verb + primary operator + progressive operator + modal operator + auxiliary verb(5); and in a passive-clause verbal phrase: main verb + primary operator + passive operator + progressive operator + modal operator + auxiliary verb(6). The structure of the affirmative finite verbal phrase outlined above may be shown in the following diagrams.



4.2.2.1. The main verb :- The main verb is the essential element and occurs initially in the affirmative verbal phrase; in a negative verbal phrase the main verb can be preceded by the negative particle or by both the negative and the auxiliary verb(cf. 4.2.1). Finite and

non-finite, causative and non-causative, and one-word and two-word verb forms can occur at this place; e.g.

1. Main verb(parh) + progressive operator(rihaa) + modal operator(hūdaa) + auxiliary verb(sii).

" ---- tāã ha'th vic kitaab lee ke parh rihaa hūdaa sii." (p. 24)

' --- he used to go on reading holding the book in his hands.'

2. Main verb(puaa) + primary operator(dīdaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

" nookar us de buuḥ laah ke peerãã vic la'karḥ diiãã capaliiãã puaa dīdaa hee." (p. 25).

' The servant after taking off his shoes make him wear shoes made of wood.'

4.2.2.2. The category of operator :- Category of operator is set up to account for four closed sub-categories of verb, termed primary operator, passive operator, progressive operator, and modal operator. This category is established on the basis of the criterion of order. Verbal forms that occur in the structure of the verbal phrase immediately after the main verb in a fixed order with no other elements (apart from the negative and the emphatic particle, if represented) are so termed. The four sub-categories of operator are never represented by more than one member each in the structure of the verbal phrase.

4.2.2.2.1. The primary operator :- The primary sub-category of operator occurs immediately after the main sub-category of verb. Only the negative and the emphatic particle can occur between the main sub-category of verb and the primary sub-category of operator. The primary sub-category of operator, therefore, precedes any other

sub-category of operator in the structure of the verbal phrase. The members of primary sub-category of operator are thirty-four in number, and can occur in the -ADAA, -IAA, -IIDAA, -E, -O, -UU, root and -EGAA forms at this place, with the exception of HO, a member of this sub-category that occurs only in the -ADAA, -IAA, and -IIDAA forms at this place; they are the following:

- |                        |           |                |           |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. AA                  | 2. SAK    | 3. HO          | 4. KAR    |
| 5. KHAR <sub>o</sub>   | 6. NI'KAL | 7. CAL         | 8. CHA'D  |
| 9. JAA                 | 10. DE    | 11. DAS        | 12. DIS   |
| 13. DAR <sub>a</sub> K | 14. PEE   | 15. PAA        | 16. PUJ   |
| 17. PHAR <sub>a</sub>  | 18. PHIR  | 19. BEETH      | 20. BAHI  |
| 21. BAHUR <sub>a</sub> | 22. BAN   | 23. MAAR       | 24. RA'KH |
| 25. LEE                | 26. LAGH  | 27. VEKH       | 28. UTH   |
| 29. CUK                | 30. SU'T  | 31. MIL        | 32. TUR   |
|                        | 33. BOL   | 34. SUN ; e.g. |           |

1. The primary sub-category of operator SAK in its-ADAA form(sakadaa).  
Negative particle(nahīī) + main verb(jaa) + primary operator(sakadaa).  
" --- par mēē nahīī jaa sakadaa." (p. 17).  
' --- but I cannot go.'
2. The primary sub-category of operator CUK in its-IAA form(cuke).  
Main verb(ho) + primary operator(cu'ke) + auxiliary verb(san).  
" us de sir te daarhii de vaal bhuure ho cuke [sic-cu'ke] san." (p. 38).  
' His hair had become grey.'
3. The primary sub-category of operator DAS in its-IAA form (da'siaa).  
Main verb(kar) + primary operator(da'siaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).



" --- u'the saade deṣ ne ṣakhasii rahiṇii nūū u'ce tō u'caa kar  
dasiaa [sic-da'siaa] hee." (p. 19).

' --- there our country has tried to show the personal life an  
exemplary one.'

4. The primary sub-category of operator HO in its-IAA form(hoiaa).  
Main verb(cu'kiaa)+ primary operator(hoiaa)+ auxiliary verb(hee).

" --- tūū paapāā daa bhaar sir te cukiaa [ sic-cu'kiaa] hoiaa hee!"(p. 73).

' --- you are carrying the burden of your sins on your head.'

5. The primary sub-category of operator KAR in its root form(kar).  
Main verb(koriaa)+ primary operator(kar).

" kujh ha'thīi [ sic-ha'thīi] kar kariaa kar."

' Do some work yourself.'

6. The primary sub-category of operator DIS in its-EGAA form(disegaa).  
Main verb(piaa)+ primary operator(disegaa).

" --- tarhāā tarhāā diiāā vānagiiaa daa ralaā piaa disegaa." (p. 109).

' --- there a mixture of different kinds will be seen.'

7. The primary sub-category of operator JAA in its-EGAA form(jaavegaa).  
Main verb(ho)+ primary operator(jaavegaa).

" je huṇ nāāh kiitii tāā ih vichoṛaa sadiivii ho jaavegaa." (p. 5).

' If you refuse now then this separation would become eternal.'

8. The primary sub-category of operator DE in its-ADAA form(dīde).  
Main verb(de)+ primary operator(dīde)+ auxiliary verb(han).

" --- aataṣabaaṣjii laii cokhii rakam bādhaan de toor te de  
dīde han." (p. 20).

'--- (they) give an ample amount for fire works.

The following table indicates the appropriate forms of the main sub-category of verb that combine with each member of the primary sub-category of operator:

Primary operator.	Forms of the main verb.		
	root form.	-ADAA	-IAA.
1. AA	✓	✓	✓
2. SAK	✓		
3. HO	✓	✓	✓
4. KAR			✓
5. KHAR <sub>0</sub>	✓		
6. NI'KAL	✓		
7. CAL	✓	✓	✓
8. CHA'D	✓	✓	
9. JAA	✓	✓	✓
10. DE	✓		
11. DAS	✓	✓	
12. DIS		✓	✓
13. DARAK	✓		
14. PEE	✓	✓	✓
15. PAA	✓		
16. PUJ	✓		
17. PHAR	✓	✓	
18. PHIR		✓	✓
19. BEEṬH	✓		✓
20. BAHI	✓		

Primary operator.	Forms of the main verb.		
	root form	-ADAA	-IAA
21. BAHUR	✓		
22. BAN		✓	
23. MAAR	✓		
24. RAKH	✓		✓
25. LEE	✓		
26. LĀGH	✓		
27. VEKH	✓	✓	✓
28. UTH	✓		
29. CUK	✓		
30. SU'T	✓		
31. MIL	✓	✓	✓
32. TUR	✓		
33. BOL	✓		
34. SUN		✓	

It should be noted here that the -UU, -O, -E, and -EGAA forms always occur finally in a verbal phrase (cf. 4.4.).

4.2.2.2.2. The passive operator :- The passive sub-category of operator occurs in the structure of a passive clause<sup>I</sup>; it always follows either

I- The passive verbal phrase is always in number and gender concord with a noun nominal phrase (not a noun-and-particle nominal phrase) in the structure of a passive clause, if represented, (or, possibly, a noun nominal phrase in a preceding clause or sentence). In a concordless passive clause (cf. 2.3.2.1) the passive verbal phrase, naturally, occurs in its concordless form.

the main sub-category of verb or, if represented, the primary sub-category of operator, in its -IAA form in either case. JAA is the sole member of the passive sub-category of operator, and it can occur in the -ADAA, -IAA, -UU, -O, -E, -EGAA and the root form at this place; e.g.

1. The passive sub-category of operator JAA in its -IAA form(gae).

Main verb(saare) + passive operator(gae).

" --- te hīduuāā de pa'ke mādar saare gae." (p. 100).

' --- and the temples of Hindus were burnt.'

2. Noun-and-particle nominal phrase(gu'ge nūū), and concordless passive verbal phrase, main verb(da'b)+ primary operator(di'taa)+ passive operator(jāādaa)+ auxiliary verb(hee).

" --- guge nūū [ sic-gu'ge nūū] da'b ditaa [ sic-di'taa] jāādaa hee"(p.62).

' --- The Gugga is buried.'

3. Negative particle(nahīī)+ main verb(si'khe)+ passive operator(jaa) + modal operator(sakade).

" piaar, hamadaradii, kurabaanii. sevaa aadi guṇ kadii vii

nahīī sikhe [ sic-si'khe] jaa sakade ----." (p. 16).

' virtues such as love, sympathy, sacrifice, social service etc., cannot be learnt ----.'

4.2.2.2.3 The progressive operator :- In the structure of the verbal phrase the progressive sub-category of operator, precedes the modal sub-category of operator, if represented, and follows the primary and the passive sub-categories, or, failing them, the main sub-category of verb. RAHI is the sole member of the progressive sub-category of

operator; and it occurs in the -ADAA, -IAA, -O, -UU, -E and -EGAA forms at this place. The main sub-category of verb, or primary or passive sub-categories of operator in their root and -ADAA form combine with the progressive operator sub-category; e.g.

1. Main verb(dekhadaa) + progressive operator(rihaa).

" mēē dekhadaa rihaa."

(p. 115).

' I kept on watching.'

2. Main verb(soce) + passive operator(jaa) + progressive operator(rahe) + auxiliary verb(han).

" vidiaarathiiāā [sic-vi'diaarathiiāā] nūū ghaṭ karan jāā chāāṭii karan laii karii saadhan soce jaa rahe han."

(p. 82).

' various plans are being considered to reduce student number and to get rid of some.'

3. Main verb(rahīdaa) + progressive operator(rihaa) + auxiliary verb(hee)

" uh is makaan vic tin saal rahīdaa rihaa hee."

' He has been living in this house for the last three years.'

4. Negative particle(nahīī) + main verb(kar) + progressive operator (rihaa) + auxiliary verb(sii).

" uh do ghāṭiiāā tō kōii vii k'am nahīī kar rihaa sii."

' He has not been doing any job for the last two hours.'

4.2.2.2.4 The modal operator :- When present in a verbal phrase the modal operator sub-category immediately precedes the auxiliary sub-category of verb, if represented. The modal sub-category of operator always follows the other sub-categories of operator, if represented, but the presence of, at least, one sub-category of

operator is essential to co-occur with it in the structure of verbal phrase. SAK, CUK, DAS, HO, KAR, and DIS are the six members of the modal sub-category of operator, and they occur in the -ADAA, -IAA, -UU, -O, -E, and -EGAA forms, with the exception of HO member of this sub-category which occurs in its -ADAA and -IAA forms; e.g.

1. Negative particle(nahīī)+ main verb(si'khe)+ passive operator(jaa) + modal operator(sakade).

" piaar, hamadaradii, kurabaanii, sevaa aadi guṇ kadii vii nahīī sikhe [sic-si'khe] jaa sakade ---." (p. 16).

' Virtues such as love, sympathy, sacrifice, social service etc., cannot be learnt ---.'

2. Main verb(naji'thīaa)+ passive operator(jaa)+ modal operator (cu'kaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

" --- jāā jo kujh naji'thīaa jaa cukaa [sic-cu'kaa] hee ---." (p. 78)

' --- or whatever work has been finished ---.'

3. Main verb(lae)+ passive operator(jāāde)+ modal operator(da'siide)+ auxiliary verb(han).

" itihaas vic gusalakhaane tō hor vii kam lae jāāde dasiide [sic-da'siide] han." (p. 29)

' History relates many instances when bathrooms were used for various other purposes.'

4. Main verb(parḥ)+ progressive operator(rihaa)+ modal operator (hūdaa)+ auxiliary verb(sii).

" ---- tāā ha'th vic kitaab lee ke parḥ rihaa hūdaa sii." (p. 24).

' --- he used to go on reading holding the book in his hands.'

5. Main verb(khaa) + primary operator(liaa)+ modal operator(karadaa)+ auxiliary verb(sãã).

" udõ mēē maas khaa liaa karadaa sãã."

' At that time I used to eat meat.'

6. Main verb(varat) + progressive operator(rahii)+ modal operator (disadii) + auxiliary verb(hee).

" --- kiūki sa'p vic ik agāmii taakat varat rahii disadii hee."(p. 61).

' --- because an invisible power is seen working in a snake.'

The preceding sub-categories of operator(primary, passive, and progressive) in their root, -ADAA and -IAA forms combine with the modal operator sub-category. The following table indicates the appropriate forms of the primary, passive, and progressive sub-categories of operator that combine with each member of the modal operator sub-category:

Modal Operator	Forms of primary, passive and progressive operators.		
	Root form.	-ADAA	-IAA
SAK	✓		
CUK	✓		
DAS	✓	✓	✓
HO	✓	✓	✓
KAR			✓
DIS	✓	✓	✓

It should, however, be noted that SAK, CUK, DAS, HO, KAR, and DIS six of the thirty-four members of the primary sub-category of operator(cf. 4.2.2.2.1), are quite distinct from the similarly spelt

six members of the modal sub-category of operator(cf. 4.2.2.2.4). Though the two sets of members are homophonous and homographic, they differ in syntactic function, as well as in the place that they occupy in the structure of the verbal phrase. Similarly the passive sub-category of operator JAA 'go' (cf. 4.2.2.2.2) and JAA 'go' a member of the primary sub-category of operator(cf. 4.2.2.2.1) are also homophones and homographs; they too differ in syntactic function, as well as in the place that they occupy in the structure of the verbal phrase.

4.2.3        The auxiliary verb :- The auxiliary verb is positionally defined. In an affirmative sentence the auxiliary verb, where represented in the verbal phrase, occurs finally. In a negative verbal phrase, however, the position of the auxiliary verb is fixed as at one or other of two places. Either it occurs finally or the suffixless inflected form of the auxiliary verb(cf. 3.4.6.2) precedes the main sub-category of verb, occurring immediately after the negative particle. The auxiliary sub-category of verb is not exemplified twice in the structure of a verbal phrase. Two types of form can be distinguished for the auxiliary verb: literary(cf. 4.2.3.1), colloquial(cf. 4.2.3.2).

4.2.3.1     Literary forms:- The auxiliary verb HEE comprises the -UU, -VE and -EGAA forms, and the following ten inflected forms: hãã, hẽẽ, ho, hee, han, sãã, sẽẽ, so, sii and san. These forms are, mainly, used in literary style or in formal speech; e.g.

1. Main verb(khariide) + auxiliary verb(honage).

" kii ih us ne khariide honage ? "

(p. 37).



' Would he have bought these?'

2. Main verb(parh) + progressive operator(rihaa) + modal operator(hūdaa) + auxiliary verb(sii).

" --- tāā ha'th vic kitaab lee ke parh rihaa hūdaa sii,---." (p. 24)

' --- then the man used to read holding the book in his hands,---.'

3. Main verb(ra'khii) + passive operator(jaa) + modal operator(sakadii) + auxiliary verb(hee).

" asalii dhaaramak jiiivan dii nīfh ghar dii rahiṇii bahiṇii vic rakhii [sic-ra'khii] jaa sakadii hee." (p. 15).

' The foundation of a real religious way of life can be laid down in the home.'

4. Negative particle(nahīī) + auxiliary verb(sii) + main verb(la'gaa) + primary operator(hoiaa).

" is dii ha'tīi ute [ sic-u'te ] koi va'ḍaa saain-borad nahīī sii lagaa [ sic-la'gaa ] hoiaa." (p. 36).

' There was not any big sign-board on his shop.'

5. Main verb(ṭu'tade) + negative particle(nahīī) + auxiliary verb(san).

" --- us de baṇaae buuṭ thore kiite ṭu'tade [ sic-ṭu'tade ] nahīī san." (p. 39).

'--- the shoes made by him did not break easily.'

4.2.3.2. Colloquial forms :- The auxiliary verb forms 'suu', je, ūū, ne and ee are generally used in colloquial Panjabi or, in literary Panjabi, in dialogues. In my corpus these forms are used in dialogues only; e.g.

1. Main verb(miladaa) + progressive operator(rihaa) + auxiliary verb(suu).

" --- te khaan̄ nū̄ ghaṭ̄ miladaa rihaa suu." (p. 46).

' --- and he was not getting enough to eat.'

2. Main verb(caahiide) + auxiliary verb(ne).

" --- meenū̄ buuṭ̄ caahiide ne." (p. 45).

' --- I need a pair of shoes.'

4.2.3.3. The auxiliary verb HEE and the main verb HO :- It should be noted here that the verb forms summarized by the lexeme HEE(cf. 3.4.6.2), and the same forms summarized by the lexeme HO(cf.3.4.6.1) are homophones and homographs, but quite distinct in their syntactic function. The difference between the two is that (i) the auxiliary verb HEE implies the presence of a main verb in the verbal phrase and the potential presence of an operator or operators, and occurs, therefore, in transitive(cf. 2.3.2.1) and intransitive clauses(cf. 2.3.2.2), while the main verb HO, on the other hand, always constitutes a verbal phrase of its own, and is limited to occurrence in the verb-complement type of clauses; and (ii) in a negative verbal phrase the main verb HO is positionally fixed at one or other of two places, either it occurring finally, following the negative particle, or preceding the negative particle, while the auxiliary verb HEE, on the other hand, either occurs finally or follows the negative particle; e.g.

1. Main verb(sii).

" din eetavaar daa sii." ( p. 8)

' It was Sunday.'

2. Main verb(hee) + negative particle(nahīī).

" --- mēē vekhīaa ki ga'te daa borad uthe [ sic-u'the] hee nahīī,--"(p. 46).

' --- I found that the piece of card-board is not there,---.'

3. Main verb(kar) + primary operator(di'taa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

" taar te betaar-barakii ne samē dii vi'th daa lag pag abhaav hii  
kar ditaa [sic-di'taa] hee." (p. 85).

' The telephone and wireless have nearly finished off the sense  
of distance.'

4. Negative particle(nahīī) + auxiliary verb(sii) + main verb(la'gaa)+  
primary operator(hoiaa).

" is dii ha'ṭīi ute [sic-u'to] kōii va'ḍaa saaiin-borad nahīī sii  
lagaa [sic-la'gaa] hoiaa." (p. 36).

' There was not any big sign-board on his shop.'

Panjabi grammarians have not discussed this syntactic difference between the main verb HQ and the auxiliary verb HEE in their function in a verbal phrase at all clearly. For instance Gill and Gleason, discussing the internal structure of the verbal phrase, state that "the simplest verb phrase consists only of an auxiliary" (Gill and Gleason, 1963, p. 192). B.S.Sandhu in "The descriptive grammar of Puadi" (a dialect of Panjabi), discussing the small class of auxiliaries, holds the views that the auxiliary verb is also used as an independent verb." (Sandhu, 1968, p.56 )

I suppose that both Gill and Gleason, and B.S.Sandhu have been misled by the homophonous and homographic forms summarized here by the main verb HQ and the auxiliary verb HEE; they have failed to keep them separate inspite of the difference in their syntactical function in a verbal phrase.

4.3. Particles in the verbal phrase :- Since, there is a big difference between verbal forms and particles; these are described under a separate section. The particle category is not confined to the verbal phrase only; it can occur outside the structure of a verbal phrase in a clause. The particle category can be represented within the verbal phrase through one or other of two sub-categories:

(i) emphatic (ii) negative. The emphatic and the negative sub-categories of particle are morphologically and positionally defined.

4.3.1. The emphatic sub-category :- The emphatic sub-category of particle, if represented, always follows the verbal form that it emphasizes, except that it does not occur finally in the sentence. Sometimes, in the structure of the verbal phrase, a combination of two members, instead of one member of the emphatic sub-category, follows the verbal form, with a greater degree of emphasis. In such a case tãã + jaraa, te + jaraa, khãã + jaraa, tãã + sahii, and te + sahii are the possible combinations. The forms hii, ii, vii, bhii, tãã, te, khãã, jaraa and sahii are the nine members of the emphatic sub-category; e.g.

1. Main verb(ho) + emphatic particle(hii) + primary operator(sake).

" --- khavare uh ðhiik ho hii sake." (p. 40).

' --- perhaps it may possibly be repairable.'

2. Main verb(kaho) + emphatic particle(tãã + jaraa).

" parhiãã hoiãã si 'khãã nũũ kaho khãã jaraa ---." (p. 35).

' just ask educated Sikhs ---.'

4.3.2. The negative sub-category :- The negative particle

sub-category precedes the verbal form that it negates in the structure of a verbal phrase, except when both the emphatic and the negative sub-categories are represented, in which case the negative sub-category follows the emphatic sub-category. The two forms naa and nahĩĩ are the only two members of this sub-category; e.g.

1. Negative particle(nahĩĩ) + main verb(hũdɛ) + auxiliary verb(san).

" par ih hamam itane vaḍe[sic-va'de] te şaanadaar nahĩĩ hũde san--"(p.22).

' But these bathrooms used to be not so beautiful ----.'

2. Main verb(ṭu'tade) + negative particle(nahĩĩ) + auxiliary verb(san).

" --- us de baṇaae buuṭ thoṛe kiite ṭuṭade [sic-ṭu'tde]

nahĩĩ san."

(p. 39)

' --- the shoes made by him did not break easily.'

3. Main verb(siṇaaniaa) + emphatic particle(hii) + negative particle(naa).

" us ne pahilãã tãã meenũũ siṇaaniãã hii naa."

(p. 44).

' First of all he did not recognise me at all.'

4. Main verb(hee) + emphatic particle (ii) + negative particle(nahĩĩ).

" --- te hor kise pass sa'c hee ii nahĩĩ."

(p. 95)

' --- and other people do not possess the truth.'

4.4. The place of verbal forms in the verbal phrase :- In this section a cross classification of the -UU, -O, -E, -ADAA, -IAA, -IIDAA, -EGAA, root and the inflected forms hãã, hẽẽ, ho, hee, han, sãã, sẽẽ, so, sii and san is given-that is to say, the order of categories in the structure of the verbal phrase is described in terms of forms; and they occur as follows:

The -UU, -O, -E, and -EGAA forms always either constitute an affirmative

verbal phrase of their own, or when they co-occur with other verbal forms or the particles, occur finally in a verbal phrase; e.g.

1. The verb MIL in its -EGAA form.

Main verb(milanage).

" tãã uthe [ sic-u'the ] is tara'kii de niṣaan milanage." (p. 86).

' then the signs of progress will be there.'

2. The verb JAA in its -E form.

Main verb(ṭuṭ) + primary operator(jaave).

" saanũũ kii bhaavẽ buṭ raah vic hii ṭuṭ jaave." (p. 41)

' We are not concerned that the shoes may break immediately.'

3. The auxiliary verb HEE in its -EGAA form.

Negative particle(nahĩĩ) + main verb(baṇe) + auxiliary verb(hoṇage).

" --- par uh kise taamiirii hunar dii sojhii naal nahĩĩ baṇe hoṇage." (p. 109).

' --- but they would never be built taking into consideration any artistic plan.'

4. The verb JAA in its -UU form.

Main verb(ho) + primary operator(jaauu).

" --- je ba'c ke nikal [ sic-ni'kal ] giaa tãã bad-saganii ho jaauu." (p. 61).

' --- if he survives it would be a sign of bad luck.'

5. The verb BAKHAS in its -O form.

Main verb(bakhaṣo).

" --- tãã us nũũ aapane caranaa vic nivaas bakhaṣo." (p. 131).

' --- then give her a place near you.'

6. The verb KAR in its -O form.

Negative particle(naa) + main verb(kar).

" iō naa kar."

(p. 124).

' Donot do like that.'

When the inflected forms hãã, hẽẽ, ho, hee, han, sãã, sẽẽ, sii, san, and the -O, -UU, -E, or -EGAA forms occur finally in the structure of the affirmative verbal phrase, the immediately preceding form, and the other forms, if present, are limited to one or other of the four forms -ADAA, -IAA, -IIDAA, or root; e.g.

1. root form + -ADAA form + hee form.

Main verb(aa) + primary operator(jããdaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

" uparāt kapare paa ke uh baahar aa jããdaa hee."

(p. 26).

' After wearing his clothes he comes out.'

2. root form + -IAA form + san form.

Main verb(dekh) + progressive operator(rahe) + auxiliary verb(san).

" --- ate saadii kamajorii nũũ saahamane dekh rahe san."

(p. 101).

' --- and they were looking our weakness.'

3. -IIDAA form + hee form.

Main verb(caahiidaa) + auxiliary verb(hee).

" meenũũ ik kaalaa buuṭ caahiidaa hee."

(p. 39).

' I need a pair of black shoes.'

4. root form + -E form.

Main verb(ṭuṭ) + primary operator(jaave).

" saanũũ kii bhaavẽ buuṭ raah vic hii ṭuṭ [ sic-ṭu't ] jaave."(p. 41).

' we are not concerned that the shoe may break immediately.'

The -ADAA, -IAA and -IIDAA forms occur finally in a negative verbal phrase (i) when none of the forms hãã, hẽẽ, ho, hee, han, sãã, sẽẽ, so, sii, san, -O, -UU, -E and -EGAA is represented or, (ii) when the inflected forms hãã, hẽẽ, ho, hee, han, sãã, sẽẽ, so, sii and san immediately precede the -ADAA, -IAA and -IIDAA forms. The -ADAA and -IAA forms also occur finally in a verbal phrase occurring in a dependent clause beginning with particle je and jad etc; e.g.

1. nahĩĩ form + sii form + -ADAA form.

Negative particle(nahĩĩ) + auxiliary verb(sii) + main verb(rokadaa).

" --- par gãgaa diin daa bil koi nahĩĩ sii rokadaa." (p. 38).

' --- but no body stopped Ganga Din's bill.'

2. nahĩĩ form + -IIDAA form.

Negative particle(nahĩĩ) + main verb(caahiidaa).

" --- tad tak beethanaa nahĩĩ caahiidaa." (p. 77).

' --- till then one should not take a seat.'

3. naa form + root form + -ADAA form.

Negative particle(naa) + main verb(de) + primary operator(sakiaa).

" --- je uh aap ik ghar dii suaanii nũũ vii aaraam naa de sakiaa?" (p. 13)

' --- if he could not provide facilities to the house wife?'

4. -ADAA form occurring finally.

Main verb(hũdaa).

" je bhalaa koi navĩĩ kisam daa buuṭ baṇaṇaṇaa hũdaa----." (p. 39).

' if he had the intention to make a pair of shoes of different kind ---'



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