

## CHAPTER VII

### USE OF AUXILIARY ROOT 'येने' IN VERBCOMPOUNDS

#### 1. USE OF 'येने':

The lexical meaning of the root 'येने' which is intransitive is ----- to come or to arrive. In some cases, it is used as a finite and independent verb; e.g. *मुले शाळेतून घरी येतात*. There are other constructions of sentences in Marathi, wherein one finds that like *जाणे*, 'येने' also is used as a finite but auxiliary verb. 'येने' is also sometimes used as an auxiliary verb in which case it is the second member of the verbcompound. In the verbcompound, the verbal forms of 'येने' are associated with the absolute forms ending in *ऊन*, of either transitive or intransitive roots, serving as the first member; e.g.

(i) *वर्तमानपत्रवाल्याकडून असली बातमी नक्कीच छापून येईल.*

(transitive)

(ii) *त्यावेकीं तो कांहीपण विचार न करतां त्यास्थकीं धांवून आला.*

(Intransitive)

It may be recalled ( see page 15 ) that we have excluded from our study all the cases other than those falling in this category.

## 2. VIEWS ON THE AUXILIARY येने :

(a) The verbal forms of the auxiliary येने are very often used in the thought communications in passive constructions when there is no actual movement as such; e.g. दिखून येनें, समजून येनें, आठवून येनें etc.

(b) The auxiliary जाणे usually signifies the movement to a point showing a person or a place or a thing in relation to the activity, but the auxiliary येने signifies the movement from a point showing a person or a place or a thing in relation to the activity, e.g.

(i) तो सिनेमास निघून गेला.

(ii) मी तुझ्या मदतीस त्यावेळीं धावून आलो.

Thus the movements indicated by the roots जाणे and येने respectively are contradictory in relation.

(c) The auxiliary येने is used in verbcompounds for explicit understanding of events i.e. it has a linguistic power to state or express the events clearly and fully leaving no scope for either imagination or misunderstanding.

(d) The auxiliary येने associated with the absolute forms of the roots acting as the first member in the verb-compound has usually two meaning aspects according to vale:

(i) completives and

## (ii) Adverbatives

(e) The auxiliary येने has predominantly a conventional sense as a semantic shade in composition, covering different subsenses.

## 3 TABLE No. 11:

The following table shows the distribution of selected varietywise verbcompounds of येने category along with the frequency of illustrations in order of priority for the purpose of about 5% discussion in detail:

TABLE - 11

Sr.No.:	Index No.*	Verbcompounds	No. of illustrations
1	16	दिखून येने	33
2	28	भरून येने	16
3	17	धांवून येने	14
4	10	घडून येने	10
5	12	चालून येने	9
6	7	ककून येने	7
7	13	छापून येने	7
8	2	उचंबळून येने	5
9	5	उसळून येने	4
10	8	उफाळून येने	4
11	18	निवडून येने	4

\* For index Nos., please refer to categorywise appendices given at the end.

## 4. DISCUSSION OF VERBCOMPOUND ILLUSTRATIONS:

- (1) त्या अंकात माझ्यासंबंधीं त्यानें लिहिलं  
होतं, असं मला दिसून आलं.

III - 34

Here the verbcompound is दिसून आलं i.e.

दिसून आले, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. appearing. The first member, which is intransitive, means--- having appeared. The total meaning of the verbcompound is--- had appeared. If someone uses only दिसले instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate only a weak statement and moreover, it sounds unusual to some extent for want of currency. The auxiliary verbal form adds here the sense of confirmation in relation to the activity. Marathi speakers are accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas in most of the cases conveying the sense of ease, effectiveness and personal involvement. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confirmation in relation to the activity, personal involvement and convention for the explicit understanding.

- (2) पोंपट म्हुटलें कीं निर्मळ आठवणींनीं आणि  
कृतज्ञतेनें माझे अंतःकरण भरून येतें.

II - 6.

Here the verbcompound is भरून येतें, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out

the completive aspect i.e. the action of getting enveloped fully - is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is intransitive, means----- getting enveloped thoroughly. In the present context, a relationship of two things under the sense of close mental contiguity is signified i.e. a parrot and the remembrances associated with him. If someone uses only भरते instead of the verbcompound, there is no sanction of usage behind it. The auxiliary form here explicates the sense of personal involvement and effectiveness. The auxiliary form also brings out the sense of conviction with thoroughness. Speakers of Marathi express their ideas through such a verbcompound very often pointing out the conventional sense that reminds the hearers and makes them conscious about the thing referred to. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, conviction with thoroughness, personal involvement and that of close mental contiguity between two things.

(3) माझ्या बरोबरची ती चिमुरडी मुलगी माझ्या मदतीला धावून आली.

V - 169.

Here the verbcompound is धावून आली, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. running. The first member, which is intransitive, means ----- having run. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- had run. If someone uses only धावली instead of the verbcompound, it indicates a mild statement and moreover, it has no effectiveness. The auxiliary verbal form signifies the sense of effectiveness in expression, which results

from a conventional sense. Marathi speakers are wont to use such a verbcompound for expressing their ideas with confirmation. According to the context, there is a sense of appreciation of an act of social obligation on the part of a tiny little girl. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression and confirmation in relation to the activity concerned.

(4) अशी हाडांची राख मिशळलेलें तें घाणेरडें पेय  
आचार्य कसें पिलील ? आचार्य खरोखर जर व्याले,  
तर लो मी चमत्कारचसमजेन ! असला  
चमत्कार खरोखर घडून येईल काय ?

VIII - 78.

Here the verbcompound is *घडून येईल*, wherein the second member indicates the future tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. action of occurrence. The first member, which is intransitive, means ----- having occurred. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- will occur. The sentence pattern is in the interrogative form, suggesting the negative answer; but the word *खरोखर* adds the sense of doubt suggesting the answer in the affirmative form. If someone uses only *घडेल* instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as *घडून येईल*. However it indicates a weak statement. In the present context, the auxiliary form on account of the vicinity of the word *खरोखर* adds the sense of affirmative conviction to the total meaning of the verbcompound. Speakers

of Marathi are habituated to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease and effectiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression and affirmative conviction depending on the condition mentioned in the first part of the illustration.

(5) महाराणी — हे काय तें ? चरी-चाळून आलेली  
सम्राटपदाची राजलक्ष्मी अशी मागे कां कोणी लोखते ?  
अगोदर मुळीला तरी विचारा, ती काय म्हणते तें.

IX - 66.

Here the verbcompound is *चाळून आलेली*, wherein the second member acts as participle as adjective and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. coming on one's own accord. The first member, which is intransitive, means ----- having come. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- (that ) which has come on her own accord. If someone uses only *चाळलेली* instead of the verbcompound, it has no meaning. The verbcompound *चाळून आलेली* has a long standing currency, conveying the sense of effectiveness and willingness of the party concerned. The auxiliary form here adds the sense of confirmation. Marathi speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with full confidence as well as ease and effectiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore is to show the sense of confidence, ease, effectiveness in expression and confirmation through assertion, in relation to the activity.

(6) लुझ्या जागीं नेमलेल्या त्या माणसाची किंमत कस्य  
आहे हे पुढं ठवकरच कळून आलं !

XIII - 156

Here the verbcompound is कळून आलं i.e. कळून आले, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. realizing the real worth. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having realized. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- was realized. The word ठवकरच adds a sense of quickness in realization resulting from experience. If someone uses only कळते instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any significant change in the meaning. However, the advantage of this usage over the use of only कळते lies in the fact that कळते can also be taken to mean ----- learnt through secondary source, which possibility is precluded when the verbcompound is used. The auxiliary verbal form here brings out the conventional sense indicating a long standing tradition in the thought communication of Marathi speakers, resulting from experience. Speakers of Marathi express their ideas through such a verbcompound with confidence, ease and effectiveness. The auxiliary form explicates the sense of confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression confidence, confirmation, supported by the sense of quickness, in relation to the activity and convention pointing out the long standing tradition in expression.



(7) पुढच्या महिन्यांत ~~ली~~ तीच कविता मी एका  
मासिकांत छापून आलेली पाहिली.

XV - 85

Here the verbcompound is छापून आलेली, wherein the second member acts as participle as adjective and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. getting published. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- being published. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- ( that ) which was published. In the present context, the poem which was written by X and once found fault with, appeared later on in a published magazine with some change here and there under a different authorship. This indicates the sense of impropriety of conduct i.e. literary plagiarism. If someone uses only छापलेली instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any substantial change in the general meaning. The auxiliary form adds the sense of effectiveness and confirmation. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease and thoroughness. The auxiliary form also brings out the conventional sense resulting from experience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confirmation in relation to the activity and convention resulting from experience.

(8) विकृपांचा त्याग झाला कीं विरक्ति उचंबकून येते.

XXI - 16

Here the verbcompound is उचंबकून येते, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out

the completive aspect i.e. the action of overflowing is intended to be completed. The first member, which is intransitive, means • ऽ----- beings overflowed. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- overflows. According to the context, there is a cause - effect relationship between the abandonment of विकल्प and विरक्ति. If someone uses only उचबकते instead of the verbcompound, there is no significant change in the meaning. However there is no effectiveness in expression. The auxiliary here explicates the sense of convention indicating a long standing tradition of usage. The auxiliary form also brings out the sense of ease and effectiveness in expression. Speakers of Marathi are in practice of using such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with conviction. The verbcompound moreover signifies the sense of universal statement or truth. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity pointing out the universal truth and convention in signifying a long standing tradition of usage.

(9) श्रीच्या मनांत रात्री येडून गेलेले हे सर्व विचार  
यावेकीं पुन्हां उसकून आले.

XIII - 188

Here the verbcompound for the present discussion is उसकून आले, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. Springing up. The first member, which is intransitive, means --- having sprung up. The total meaning of the verbcompound is -----

have sprung up intensely. If someone uses only *उसळले* instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as *उसळून आले*. However it has <sup>no</sup> effectiveness. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of convention pointing a long standing currency. It also explicates the sense of thoroughness or profoundness. Marathi speakers are habituated to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness and confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confirmation in relation to the activity, thoroughness or profoundness and convention pointing a long tradition of usage.

(10) आज संबंध देशाच महाबिकट परिस्थितीत सांपडला असून ह्या असह्य परिस्थितीचा स्फोट अनेक मार्गांनीं सर्वत्र होत आहे. हे सर्व उफाळून येत असल्याचें पाहूनच सरकार चळले आहे आणि त्यांच्या भाव्यांतील शेवटले अस्त्र वापरण्याच्या विचारांत आहे. XVIII - 2.

Here the verbcompound is *उफाळून येत असल्याचें* which is the genitive singular of *उफाळून येत असणे* acting as participle as noun. It points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of surging up buoyantly ---- is intended to be completed. The first member which is intransitive, means ----- having surged up buoyantly. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- is surging up buoyantly. If someone uses *उफाळत असल्याचें* instead of the verbcompound it sounds unusual for want of currency. In the present context, there is a metaphorical sense which is brought out by identifying *संकट* with a bursting volcano. The

auxiliary form explicates the sense of ease and effectiveness. Speakers of Marathi express their ideas through such a verbcompound with conviction and convention pointing out a long standing tradition of usage. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity and convention showing a long standing tradition of usage.

(11) एकाचा जरी विरोध असला तरी कोणी  
निवडून येणार नाही.

XX - 4

Here the verbcompound is *निवडून येणार नाही*, wherein the second member with negation indicates the future tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of electing (with negation) is intended to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- getting elected. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- will not get elected. The second part of the illustration beginning with *तरी* is in the passive form. Under the convention, speakers of Marathi are wont to use passive constructions of such a verbcompound. If someone uses only *निवडणार नाही* instead of the verbcompound it does not signify the expected meaning and moreover it has no currency. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of conviction. Marathi speakers often use such a verbcompound for expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, assertive conviction in relation to the activity as well as the conventional sense pointing out

the passive construction and a long standing usage.

#### 5. SUMMARY OF SEMANTIC SHADES:

We have already discussed in this chapter the illustrations of verbcompounds wherein the verbal forms of the auxiliary ~~277~~ are associated with the absolute forms of either transitive or intransitive roots, serving as the first member and have recorded at the end of each illustration all possible semantic shades, the summary of which is given below:

I Under completives, there are two shades or senses in relation to the activity:

- (1) confirmation and
- (2) conviction

II In order to make weak statement as strong ones and to remove unusualness in listening the auxiliary adds the following senses:

- (1) ease,
- (2) effectiveness in expression and
- (3) convenience as a mode of expression.

III There is also the conventional sense resulting from

- (1) a long standing usage
- (2) passive constructions and
- (3) experience

IV Under adverbatives and intensives there are some senses indicating.

- (1) quickness,
- (2) consciousness,

- (3) doubtfulness
- (4) willingness and
- (5) thoroughness or profoundness.

V. According to the context, the auxiliary has various senses signifying a person or a place or a thing in relation to the activity or the situation as under:

- (1) personal involvement,
- (2) close mental contiguity,
- (3) explicit understanding of events,
- (4) appreciation of an act of social obligation
- (5) confidence,
- (6) metaphor
- (7) impropriety of conduct i.e. literary plagiarism and
- (8) universal truth.

VI. There are some words which further strengthen the sense of the auxiliary, on account of their pleonastic tendency, e.g. स्वरोस्वर, च etc.