

CHAPTER VIII

USE OF AUXILIARY ROOT बसणे IN VERBCOMPOUNDS

1. USE OF बसणे:

The lexical meaning of the root बसणे which is intransitive is ----- to sit. In some cases, it is used as a finite and independent verb; e.g. आपल्या देशांत जेवणांना स्थाधारणपणे लोक पाटावर बसतात. There are other constructions of sentences in Marathi wherein one finds that बसणे is used as a finite but auxiliary verb. बसणे 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 बसणे are associated with absolute forms ending in कुन of either transitive roots, serving as the first member; e.g.

(i) मी त्यास बैसे देऊन बसलो; आतां काय करणार ?

(Transitive)

(ii) आपण इतके रुसून बसात, ही आम्हास कल्पनाच नव्हती.

(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 *बसणे* :

(a) According to Dadoba, verbcompounds with first members serving as absolutives signify in most of the cases the meaning aspect indicating the neglect of an activity once already begun; e.g. *तो त्याचे रुपये घेऊन बसला*.

The word " neglect " here means failure to care or attend in relation to the purpose of the activity in view.

(b) Vale supports Dadoba's view generally, but after the careful study of many more cases, he opines that *बसणे* has also a meaning aspect showing " continuatives," e.g. *धरून बसणे* to hold pertinaciously or persistently. He feels that *बसणे* has the adverbative aspect also.

(c) According to Navalkar, *बसणे* differs from *टाकणे* but it agrees with *ठेवणे* so far as the continuance of the consequences of the activity signified by the first member is concerned.

(d) Some scholars who have done the work on Hindi, opine divergently on this point. According to Kellogg, it means *धृष्टता*. Barannikov means that it shows the development of the activity. Harley feels that it signifies " completeness". The Pahwa opines that it indicates

- (i) imprudence and regret,
- (ii) force.

(e) The auxiliary *बसणे* has predominantly a sense of cessation of an activity once begun, as a semantic shade in composition.

3. TABLE - 12 :

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

TABLE - 12

Sr.No. :	Index No. * :	Verbcompounds	No. of Illus- trations
1	28	उपून बसणे	22
2	32	होऊन बसणे	21
3	18	धरून बसणे	19
4	14	जाऊन बसणे	7
5	10	घेऊन बसणे	6
6	16	देऊन बसणे	6
7	27	रुसून बसणे	5
8	4	करून बसणे	4
9	12	चिकटून बसणे	4
10	17	देऊन बसणे	3
11	35	येऊन बसणे	3

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

4. DISCUSSION OF VERBCOMPOUND ILLUSTRATIONS:

(1) प्रीति ही तशीच आहे. माणूस सप्तपाताळांत
उपून बसला तरी ती शोधून काढते.

Here the verbcompound for the present discussion, is लपूने बसला, wherein the second member indicates the subjunctive mood and it points out the reflexive sentence construction signifying the continuative aspect i.e. the action of hiding oneself is intended to be continued. The first member, which is intransitive, means ----- having hidden. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- (if) ----- had hidden oneself tactfully or skilfully. In the present context, जरी----- तरी construction shows the sense of superior ability to counteract. If someone uses only लपला instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a very mild statement for want of emphasis. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of safeguarding oneself for stipulated time with respect to the situation. The word सप्तपाताळांत points to a long standing usage, suggesting that the person concerned is completely beyond the reach of the pursuer. The subject of the other part of the illustration beginning with तरी signifies however the sense of confidence for defeating the attempt at hiding mentioned in the first part. Speakers of Marathi are want 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 the adverbative sense of the words ----- tactfully and skilfully --- pointing out the superior ability in relation to the activity.

(2), तो तो, वृत्त, कल्पना, भावना याप्रमाणे तोहि (भुंग)
काव्याचा एक आवश्यक घटक होऊन बसला.

Here the verbcompound is होऊन बसला preceded by घटक, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. becoming. In such verb-compounds, usually होऊन is preceded by a noun or an adjective or a sanskrit past passive particle for completion of the meaning and thereby the action of becoming a necessary constituent, is indicated. The first member, which is intransitive, means ----- having becoming. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- has become. If someone uses only झाला instead of the verbcompound, it would mean more or less the same meaning as होऊन बसला but the practice of using the verbcompound has a long standing currency in the society. However, the auxiliary form signifies the sense of effectiveness. The sentence pattern with जों जों - - - - - लों लों.. construction points out the sense of continuity in occupying a place of importance in the domain of poetry. Marathi speakers express their ideas through such a verbcompound with confidence, ease and confirmation. The auxiliary form here also explicates the sense of convention supporting the sense of confidence. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, confirmation in relation to the activity, confidence and the continuance of becoming a necessary constituent in poetry.

(3) कचदेवाला जिवंत करा म्हणून हद्द धरून बसण्याकरितां
मी हे पाय धरले नाहीत.

VIII - 65.

Here the verbcompound is धरून बसण्याकरितां which

is the dative singular of धरून बसणे acting as infinitive as noun and it points out the continuative aspect i.e. the action of having an attitude of stubbornness or obstinacy is supposed to be continued. Through the negative assertion in the present context, the auxiliary form has a specific purpose to be achieved. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having held. If someone uses only हट्ट धरव्याकरिता instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a very mild statement for want of effectiveness. The auxiliary form here explicates the sense of convention with the object of achieving a specific purpose according to the context. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, convenience and purposiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression through negative assertion, convention and purposiveness.

(4) मग तो अनुभव स्मृतींच्या कोठारांत खोल
जाऊन बसतो.

XXI - 24.

Here the verbcompound is जाऊन बसतो, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the complete aspect i.e. the action of going is intended to be completed. The word खोल strengthens the sense of the meaning aspect. The first member, which is intransitive, means ----- having gone. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- goes. The word खोल adds the sense of the strength of recollections. If someone uses only जातो instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to Marathi hearers, for it has practically no currency in the

society. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of gradual development of the action. Moreover, the auxiliary form explicates the sense of effectiveness and conviction. Marathi speakers are habituated to use such a verbcompound for expressing their ideas with ease and convenience as well as the conventional sense indicating a long standing tradition of this usage. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, gradual development of the activity, convention and conviction in relation to the activity.

(5) राम — ----- दोधींचेहि चरण ह्या रामाला पवित्र
तीर्थासारखे आहेत. आई, तूं जर राज्याभिषेकाच्यावेळीं
रुसून, रागावून, जमिनीवर लोळण घेऊन बसलीस,
तर माझे अंतःकरण जितके कळवळेल, तितकेच
कैकेयी संबंधाने आतां कळवळत आहे.

X - 55.

Here the verbcompound is घेऊन बसलीस preceded by लोळण, wherein the second member indicates the conditional mood and it points out the continuative aspect i.e. the action of rolling in agony is expected to be continued. According to the context, the action of rolling in agony on the part of कौसल्या signifies a hypothetical sense. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having rolled. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- roll. If someone uses only लोळण घेतलीस instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a less emphatic statement. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of loss

of pleasure on the part of कोसल्या. The auxiliary form also explicates the sense of effectiveness and conviction and moreover the expectation of the disturbance of Rama's mental equipoise. Speakers of Marathi express their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease and convenience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease effectiveness in expression and loss of pleasure on the part of कोसल्या as reflected in the hypothetical situation.

(6) शिकारी कुत्रे दृष्टीस पडले म्हणजे पारधी मागेमागे येत
आहे असें समजून भ्यालेले ससे तेव्हांच
दडून बसतात.

VII - 57.

Here the verbcompound is दडून बसतात, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the continuative aspect i.e. the action of hiding tactfully and skilfully, is intended to be continued. The first member, which is intransitive, means ----- getting hidden. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- hide. If someone uses only दडतात instead of the verbcompound, it sounds quite unusual, for there is no sanction of currency. Moreover, it has no effectiveness in expression. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of fear and loss of life on the part of hares. The word तेव्हांच further strengthens the sense of the auxiliary. Marathi speakers are wont to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, convenience, and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, conviction and a natural reaction reflecting from

the working of the instinct of self preservation.

(7) बल्लभमहाराज म्हणाले, सैरंध्री महादासीसाहेब रुसून बसल्या
असून इतर दासीसाहेबांत सौदामिनी दासीसाहेबांच्या
इतकें वजन कीचक महाराजापाशीं दुसऱ्या कोणाहि
दासीसाहेबांचे नाही.

VII - 75

Here the verbcompound is रुसून बसल्या i.e. रुसून
बसलेल्या which is the Sanskrit past passive participle of रुसून
बसणे acting as adjective and it points out the continuative
aspect i.e. the action of getting displeased is supposed to be
continued. The first member, which is intransitive, means -----
being displeased. If someone uses only रुसल्या instead of the
verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing रुसून बसल्या;
but it reflects the abiding nature of the emotion of dissatis-
faction and moreover it has less effectiveness. The auxiliary
form in brings out here the sense of loss of care and attention
which results from noninvolvement of सैरंध्री in any other
activity. The auxiliary form also signifies the sense of conti-
nuation of the activity. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to
use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease and
confidence. The function of the auxiliary form in this case,
therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expe-
ssion, confidence, continuation of the activity and a loss of
care and attention resulting from the noninvolvement of the
person in any other activity.

(8) पहिल्या तासाला मी लघुकथांची भरतीच स्तुती करून
बसलो होतो !

II - 44.

Here the verbcompound is स्तुती करून असलों होतो, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. praising or appreciation. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having praised or appreciated. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- had praised or appreciated excessively. If someone uses only स्तुती केली होती instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate the level of normal appreciation; but the verbcompound expresses the sense of excessiveness appreciation. The auxiliary form suggests the sense of repentance in relation to the activity. The auxiliary form also explicates the sense of confirmation. Marathi speakers express their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease, effectiveness and loss of the capacity to have a correct estimate of things. The auxiliary also signifies the adverbative sense showing excessiveness. In the present context, the auxiliary form indicates the sense of disapproval of the action the result of which is only meant for the speaker himself. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of excessiveness, repentance, loss of a correct assessment of things and confirmation in relation to the activity concerned.

(9) मधाचा एकच थेंब चारवण्याकरिता माशी गेली तरी
मधातानच चिकटून बसते.

XIV - 136.

Here the verbcompound is चिकटून बसते, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the continuative aspect i.e. the action of sticking on is intended

to be continued. The first member, which is transitive, means -- getting stuck on. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- sticks on. If someone uses only चिक्कटले instead of the verbcompound, it would connote sticking as with gum. The verbcompound suggests here a continued indulgence in the same activity. It may be noted here that the first member taken alone yields a meaning which is no way connected with that expressed by the whole verbcompound taken together. Thus the auxiliary form lends the semantic shade of the syntactive aspect. The auxiliary form has also the sense of effectiveness which results from the convention. It also explicates here the sense of close physico - mental contiguity of the subject with the result that it becomes almost impossible for the insect to fly away. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with confidence, conviction, ease and convenience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and close physico-mental contiguity of the fly in relation to the activity concerned. Moreover, it gives the syntactive sense to the verbcompound.

(10) हे स्वप्न मनाशी रंगविताना ते चीनच्या अण्वस्त्रांवर
मजर देऊन बसले आहेत.

XX - 2.

Here the verbcompound is देऊन बसले आहेत preceded by मजर, wherein it indicates the present tense and it points out the continuative aspect i.e. the action of watching

is supposed to be continued. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- being engaged in watching. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- keep on watching. If someone uses only नजर दितेले आहेत instead of the verbcompound, it is meaningless, for nobody uses such a sentence pattern. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of cautious watching with some specific objective in view. It also explicates the sense of full personal involvement in the activity. Marathi speakers are wont to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, conviction, confidence and effectiveness. The function of the auxiliary verb in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, cautious and purposeful watching, confidence and personal involvement in the activity.

(11) 'कां ? पण कां ? त्यांना वसंतरावांच्या याकृतीचा अर्थ कळेना. त्यांना काय कमी होतं ? आणि कमी असते तरी वसंतरावांना त्यांचे काही वारले नसेत त्यांनी कां कधी कपड्यांचा हट्ट केला होता ? कां त्या दागिन्यासाठीं धरणें धरून बसल्या होत्या ? किंवा कुणी सावकार दारात येऊन बसला नव्हता.

XXII - 4

Here the verbcompound for the present discussion is येऊन बसला नव्हता, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action in negation. The first member, which is intransitive, means -----

having come. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----
 no ----- had come. If someone uses only *आत्मा नव्हता* instead
 of the verbcompound, it has more or less the same literal
 meaning as *येऊन वसला नव्हता*, but there is no sanction of
 currency to this usage. Moreover, it has no effectiveness. The
 auxiliary form explicates the sense debtor-Creditor relations
 between the parties. It also brings out from the context the
 same of good economic condition of the family. Speakers of
 Marathi express through such a verbcompound their ideas with
 ease 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 and debtor-
 creditor relations pointing out the good economic conditions of
 the family.

5. SUMMARY OF SEMANTIC SHADES:

We have already discussed in this chapter the illustrations of verbcompounds wherein the verbal forms of the auxiliary
वसणे are associated with the absolute forms of either transi-
 tive or intransitive roots, serving as the second member and
 have recorded at the end of each illustration all possible seman-
 tic shades, the summary of which is given below:

I Under completives, one finds the following senses in
 relation to the activity concerned:

- (1) confirmation and
- (2) conviction.

II In order to make weak statements as strong ones and
 also to remove the unusualness in listening, the auxili-

ary adds the following senses to the total meaning of the verb-compound:

- (1) ease,
- (2) convenience and
- (3) effectiveness in expression.

III The conventional sense results from

- (1) a long standing usage,
- (2) clarity,
- (3) passive constructions,
- (4) emphasis,
- (5) hypothetical situation,
- (6) suggestion,
- (7) mode of expression signifying the gradual development of the actions and
- (8) confidence.

IV Under simple continuatives or purposive continuatives as well as adverbatives, one finds the following senses:

- (1) continuity in occupying a place of importance,
- (2) carelessness,
- (3) deliberateness,
- (4) excessiveness and
- (5) continuity of an action in order to achieve a special purpose in view.

V Some words on account of their pleonastic tendency in expression further strengthen the sense of the auxiliary e.g. तेव्हांच, खोल्स etc.

VI

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) safeguarding oneself for stipulated time with respect to the situation,
- (2) indicating the superior ability to counter-act,
- (3) continuance of becoming a necessary constituent in the domain of poetry,
- (4) a natural reaction reflecting the working of the instinct of self preservation,
- (5) reflecting the abiding nature of the emotion of dissatisfaction,
- (6) indications of personal noninvolvement in the activity,
- (7) loss of the capacity to have a correct estimate of things,
- (8) repentance and disapproval of the action,
- (9) personal involvement in the activity with some specific objective in view and
- (10) indication of good economic condition of the family.