

CHAPTER X

USE OF AUXILIARY ROOT पाहणे IN VERBCOMPOUNDS

1. USE OF पाहणे :

The lexical meaning of the root पाहणे which is transitive, is ----- to look or to see. Instead of the root पाहणे, some people use as पहाणे or दाहाणे. However there is no change in the meaning. In Marathi, there is another transitive root बघणे whose lexical meaning is ----- to see or to look or to behold. In some cases, both पाहणे and बघणे are used as finite and independent verbs and they are mutually substitutable; e.g. आम्ही सिनेमा पाहतो (बघतो).

There are other constructions of sentences in Marathi, wherein one finds that पाहणे or बघणे is used as a finite but auxiliary verb. पाहणे or बघणे 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 पाहणे or बघणे are associated with the absolute forms ending in ऊन of either transitive or intransitive roots, serving as the first member; e.g.

(i) नियति त्याला पुन्हां पुन्हां तपासून पाहात होती.

(Transitive)

(ii) मुलांनी, तुम्ही आणखी थोडेसे जगून पहा.

(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 पाहणे :

(a) The roots पाहणे and बघणे are mutually substitutable in the sentence patterns in most of the cases. Comparatively, the practice of using पाहणे as an auxiliary in thought communications is more frequent than that of बघणे; e.g. लग्न पाहणे करून. Generally, no Marathi speaker uses as लग्न बघावे करून. It seems that the root पाहणे has its own linguistic social value in the society.

(b) According to Dadoba, पाहणे as the auxiliary in कून types of verbcompounds signifies ----- efforts or trials; e.g. त्याने ते काकूड फोडून पाहिले पण ते फुटत नाही.

(c) Molesworth observes that पाहणे as an auxiliary is much used with verbs of trying or experimenting, examining or inspecting, investigating or enquiring, weighing, comparing as subsidiary or supplementary to the sense.

(d) According to vale, पाहणे signifies the following meaning aspects:

- (i) Intensive
- (ii) adverbative and
- (iii) syntactive.

(e) The auxiliary पाहणे has predominantly an inquisitive-sense as a semantic shade in composition.

3. TABLE - 14

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

TABLE - 14

Sr.No.:	Index No. *	Verbcompounds	No. of Illustrations
1	14	डोकावून पाहणे	13
2	15	दंकून पाहणे	13
3	26	निरखून पाहणे	13
4	32	लावून पाहणे	12
5	6	करून पाहणे	10
6	34	वाचून पाहणे	8
7	16	तपासून पाहणे	5
8	28	भरून पाहणे	5
9	4	उधडून पाहणे	4
10	22	न्याहाकून पाहणे	4
11	36	शोधून पाहणे	4

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

4. DISCUSSION OF VERBCOMPOUND ILLUSTRATIONS:

- (1) भाइंच पाहना. वाचीत, विचार करीत किंवा लिहीत माझ्या खोलींत मी बसलो असतां

धरांतल्या कुणी भाणसान माझ्याशीं बोललेलंच काय, पण
माझ्या स्नोलींत डोकावून पाहिलेलंही मला मुळीच
स्वपत्त नाही.

II - 22.

Here the verbcompound is डोकावून पाहिलेलं i.e. डोकावून पाहिलेले which is the past participle of डोकावून पाहणे acting as infinitive as noun and it points out the adverbative aspect i.e. just peeping. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having seen. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- just peeping. If someone uses only डोकावलेले instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a very mild statement. Moreover, it has a lesser sanction of currency in the society. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of inquisitiveness - a desire to see whether the person occupying the place is not disturbed - and also that of the word just. The particle ही further strengthens the sense of the auxiliary, indicating the pleonastic tendency in speaking. In the present context, the writer expects complete solitariness and no disturbance at all for carrying the academic work referred to. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with conviction, effectiveness and inquisitiveness. The function of the auxiliary in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction and the adverbative sense of the word "just", along with the inquisitive attitude.

मी

(2) डुक्करच लग्न करीन नि जन्मांत परस्त्रीकडे
 डुक्कून पाहणार नाहीं.

V - 96.

Here the verbcompound is डुक्कून पाहणार नाहीं, wherein the second member with negation indicates the future tense and it points out the adverbative aspect i.e. to care to see. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having cast a glance. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- shall not care even to cast a casual glance. If someone uses only डुक्कणार नाहीं instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as डुक्कून पाहणार नाहीं. However, it has no effectiveness. This effectiveness explicates the intentional sense. According to the context, the sense of moral and ethical propriety is brought out. Through the negation, the auxiliary form adds the sense of personal involvement and mental belief. Marathi speakers express their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease, and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, intention, effectiveness, personal involvement and mental belief and conviction in relation to the activity concerned.

(3) चहाचे घोट घेता घेता तो त्या दोन पत्राकडे
 पुन्हा पुन्हा निरखून पाहू लागला.

XIV - 138

Here the verbcompound is निरखून पाहू लागला, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the adverbative aspect i.e. observing minutely and deliberately. The first member which is transitive, means ----- having seen

intently. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- began to look intently. If someone uses only *निरखू लागला* instead of the verbcompound, there is no substantial change in the general meaning. However there is no effectiveness in expression. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of carefulness and deliberateness. The words *पुन्हा पुन्हा* add the frequentative sense. Speakers of Marathi are habituated to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with effectiveness, ease and purposiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, purposiveness, deliberateness and minuteness in relation to the activity.

(4) त्याच्या (रामाच्या) जन्मापासून मी एकसारखी
टक लावून पाहतो आहे त्याला.

X - 14

Here the verbcompound is *लावून पाहतो आहे* preceded by *टक*, wherein *टक लावणे* is a nominal compound, acting as the first member and the second member indicates the present tense pointing out the adverbative aspect and the intensive aspect i.e. minute and thorough observation. The first member, which is a nominal compound, means ----- observed steadfastly. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- have been observing steadfastly. If someone uses only *टक लावतो आहे* instead of the verbcompound, it is meaningless, for no Marathi speaker can generally convey the idea, signified by the above sentence pattern. *टक लावणे* means looking steadfastly without winking one's eyes. In the present context, the action of looking stead-

fastly without winking one's eyes results from inquisitiveness. The auxiliary form brings out here the adverbative sense of steadfast observation and also explicates the sense of thoroughness or profoundness which helps the speaker to study character evolution of the party concerned. Marathi speakers are habituated to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form, in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of inquisitiveness, effectiveness in expression, purposiveness, thoroughness and conviction in relation to the activity.

(In so far as this particular illustration is concerned, one cannot help remarking that this sentence is a clear case of solecism. The action of looking steadfastly can go on only for a short duration, while here the author seems to say that the steadfast gaze has been continuing for several years.)

(5) घर पाहावे^{आणि} बांधून ~~करून~~ पाहावे^{करून} करून, अशी
एक म्हण आहे ना ? ती अगदी अपुरी वाटते
मला.

VI - 95.

In the above sentence, there are two illustrations of verbcompounds, viz. बांधून पाहावे and करून पाहावे. For the present discussion, we have selected only one illustration i.e. करून पाहावे preceded by ~~करून~~. Here the second member indicates the potential mood and it points out the intensive aspect i.e. learning thoroughly about the responsibilities of entering into a wedlock by first hand experience rather than by hearsay. The first member, which is transitive, means -----

having married. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- one should have the experiences of getting married, at first hand. If someone uses only *लग्न करावे* instead of the verbcompound it would indicate only a statement of advice. The verbcompound adds here the sense of inquisitiveness. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of the necessity of realizing the difficulties of entering into a wedlock at first hand instead ~~of~~ ^{of} complacently accepting the descriptions given by others. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease and conviction. We have already pointed out before in paragraph 1, that *पाहणे* and *बघणे* are mutually substitutable, but here *लग्न बघावे* *करून* is extremely rarely used as *लग्न पाहावे* *करून*. Moreover, *लग्न पाहावे* *करून* has a very wide and long standing currency. It may be said that in this case, the auxiliary lends the sense of a proverb to the whole sentence. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, thoroughness, experimentation resulting from inquisitiveness and conviction in relation to the activity.

(6) शेवटीं त्याने सांगितलेली गोष्ट मी वाचून पाहिली, आणि ती खरोखरच साक्षात् होती.

I - 14.

Here the verbcompound is *वाचून पाहिली*, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the intensive aspect i.e. reading thoroughly. The first member,

which is transitive, means ---- having read. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- read thoroughly. If someone uses only वाचली instead of the verbcompound, it means merely reading for the sake of reading. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of purposiveness which includes three parts ---- perusal, evaluation and judgement of its worth. It also explicates the sense of effectiveness in expression. Speakers of Marathi are ~~not~~ wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease and profoundness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression and perusal, evaluation and judgement in relation to the object concerned i.e. story.

(7) हे ढरविष्यास त्यातील कुटुबसंस्था तपासून पाहव्या
असे समाजशास्त्रज्ञ म्हणतात.

XXI - 10

Here the verbcompound is तपासून पाहव्या, wherein the second member indicated the potential mood and it points out the intensive aspect i.e. studying minutely. The first member, which is transitive means ---- having enquired. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- are to be studied thoroughly. If someone uses only तपासाव्या instead of the verbcompound, it conveys generally the same meaning as तपासून पाहव्या. However there is no sense of effectiveness resulting inquisitiveness. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of thorough or comprehensive study. It also explicates the sense

of comparison and contrast. Speakers of Marathi are habituated to use such a verbcompound for expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, conviction, inquisitiveness and profoundness in relation to the activity concerned.

(8) तरी हे डिझाइन तुम्ही भरून पाहाय.

XXII - 52.

Here the verbcompound is भरून पाहा, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the intensive aspect signifying the desire on the part of the speaker i.e. the action of filling in. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- do complete thoroughly. If someone uses only भरा instead of the verbcompound, it would mean-- the action of completion anyhow as a matter of mere physical activity. It may be scientific or may not be so. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of suggestion indicating the worthwhileness of the action. It also explicates the sense of experiment and judgement. The particle च signifying the pleonastic tendency, further strengthens the sense of the auxiliary. Marathi speakers are accustomed to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with effectiveness, conviction and thoroughness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of suggestion, effectiveness in expression, conviction, thoroughness which includes the experience and judgement.

(9)---- हीं का आपण परिधान करणार ? पहा नीट
डोळे उघडून, कसलीं वस्त्रें आहेत तीं.

X - 4.

Here the verbcompound is उघडून पहा preceded by डोळे, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the adverbative aspect i.e. the action of noting the difference from clothes, normally put on by the princes and the ministers. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having seen. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- please, see carefully. If someone uses only डोळे उघडा instead of the verbcompound, it has no meaning in the present context. In fact, it is not a proper sentence, because the meaning of डोळे उघडणे expresses a mere action of opening eyes. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of critical observation. The word नीट explicitly adds the sense of carefulness to the total meaning of the verbcompound. Marathi speakers are accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease and effectiveness in expression bringing out the difference between the two sets of garments. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of differentiation, conviction and effectiveness in expression in relation to the activity concerned.

(10) पहिल्या वर्गच्या त्या सुशोभित डब्याचें सर्व
अंतरंग त्यांनीं मोठ्या अभिमानानें
न्याहाकून पाहिलें.

XIII - 11.

Here the verbcompound is *न्याहाकून पाहितें*, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the adverbative aspect i.e. observing minutely and carefully. The first member, which is transitive means ---- having seen critically. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- has seen critically. If someone uses only *न्याहाकले* instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a mild statement which has no effectiveness. The auxiliary form explicates the sense of effectiveness. It also brings out the sense of intention. Speakers of Marathi express their ideas very conveniently through such a verbcompound as a common mode of expression. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, intention and critique in relation to the activity.

(11) लुइया सत्त्वपरीक्षेला उतरणारी कोणती
वर्तमानपत्रं जिवंत आहेत ते शोधून पहाजरा.

XI - 118.

Here the verbcompound is *शोधून पहा*, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the intensive aspect i.e. searching thoroughly. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having searched. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- please, search thoroughly. If someone uses only *शोध* instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a very weak statement and it would simply suggest an activity not necessarily critical or thorough. The

auxiliary form brings out here the sense of effectiveness which results from the sense of inquisitiveness. It also explicates the sense of thoroughness in relation to the activity. The auxiliary form, moreover, indicates the systematic execution of the activity with a careful search and experiment. The word *जरा* through its pleonastic tendency, further strengthens the sense of the auxiliary. Marathi speakers are wont to use such a verbcompound very frequently in their expression in presenting their ideas with ease, convenience and effectiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness, inquisitiveness which includes a careful search and experiment.

5. SUMMARY OF SEMANTIC SHADES:

We have already discussed in this chapter the illustrations of verbcompounds wherein the verbal forms of the auxiliary *पाहणे* 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 In order to make weak statements as strong ones as well as to remove the unusualness in listening, the auxiliary adds the following senses:

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

II The conventional sense results from

- (1) naturalness,
- (2) a long standing usage,
- (3) suggestion,
- (4) clarity,
- (5) emphasis or stress,
- (6) conviction about the nature of the activity and
- (7) proverbial statements.

III Under adverbatives and intensives the auxiliary has the following senses of the words:

- (1) Just,
- (2) carefulness,
- (3) deliberateness,
- (4) minuteness,
- (5) steadfast,
- (6) thoroughness or profoundness,
- (7) differentiation and
- (8) systematic manner.

IV Under inquisitives, there are various senses as under:

- (1) Simple purposiveness leading to the satisfaction of a desire,
- (2) purpose of studying character evolution of the person concerned,
- (3) experimentation in order to have the experiences at first hand,
- (4) perusal, evaluation and judgement in relation to the thing,

- (5) purpose of studying the comparison and contrast,
- (6) experiment and judgement,
- (7) a careful search and experiment and
- (8) critical enquiry.

V. There are some words which further strengthen the sense of the auxiliary on account of their pleonastic tendency e.g. *ही, पुन्हा पुन्हा* (along with frequentative sense), *च, जरा, नीट* 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) Expectation of a person to have complete solitariness for carrying out the important work,
- (2) personal involvement and mental belief,
- (3) moral and ethical propriety,
- (4) completion of an activity as a matter of mere physical labour and
- (5) necessity of realizing the difficulties by first hand experience rather than by Hearsay.