

CHAPTER XI

USE OF REMAINING AUXILIARY ROOTS IN VERBCOMPOUNDS

I. CLASSIFICATION OF REMAINING AUXILIARIES:

In view of the criteria already mentioned in chapter II (see pages ~~594~~⁵⁹⁶) for the selection of the auxiliaries for the detailed discussion of verbcompounds, we have found various semantic shades of nine selected auxiliaries, devoting a separate chapter on each of them i.e. from Chapter II to X. We have discussed the illustrations of verbcompounds that were arranged categorywise and varietywise in order of frequency. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to treat and point out the linguistic peculiarities of the remaining auxiliaries. For the purpose of general treatment these auxiliaries have been classified under four groups:

- GROUP A : Other auxiliaries - (already recognized by Vale in his work).
- GROUP B : Verbcompounds of double absolutes.
- GROUP C : Verbcompounds of double negatives and
- GROUP D : Other miscellaneous auxiliaries.

2. COMMONLY ACCEPTED AUXILIARIES:

In Group A, we have dealt with the generally accepted auxiliaries in order of frequency, pointing out the meaning aspects each auxiliary had, when associated with the absolute forms ending in ऊन .

(1) The lexical meaning of the root काढणे is to take out, to draw, to pull. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, it explicates the sense of either completive or adverbative aspect, e.g.

A. COMPLETIVES:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (i) <u>झोडून काढणे</u> | to thrash, to cane, to give sound beating, |
| (ii) <u>लिखून काढणे</u> | to <u>finish writing</u> , |
| (iii) <u>भरून काढणे</u> | to make up, to make good (loss etc.) |
| (iv) <u>उपटून काढणे</u> | to uproot, to extract, |
| (v) <u>बडवून काढणे</u> | to give sound beating, |
| (vi) <u>कोरून काढणे</u> | to <u>complete engraving</u> , |
| (vii) <u>रखोडून काढणे</u> | to refute <u>in toto</u> , |
| (viii) <u>उतरून काढणे</u> | to copy down <u>in toto</u> , |
| (ix) <u>मोडून काढणे</u> | to fail. |

B. ADVERBATIVES:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (i) <u>शोधून काढणे</u> | to discover or invent <u>correctly or appropriately</u> , |
| (ii) <u>छापवून काढणे</u> | to get printed <u>in a systematic manner</u> , |

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (iii) औढ़ून काढ़णें | to turn out tactfully,
to drag out skilfully, |
| (iv) उकरून काढ़णें | to dig out fully, |
| (v) हुडकून काढ़णें | to find out skilfully or
tactfully. |

(2) The lexical meaning of the root पडणें is - to fall. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verb-compounds, it signifies the sense of intensive, completive intensive and adverbative aspects, e.g.

A. INTENSIVES:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| (i) गकून पडणें | to drop down, |
| (ii) फिरून पडणें | to go back on one's words,
to have become opposed, |
| (iii) अडकून पडणें | to get involved, |
| (iv) तुटून पडणें | to launch an attack
vehemently or caustically, |
| (v) गुंतून पडणें | to get entangled or involved. |

B. COMPLETIVE INTENSIVES:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) येकून पडणें | to fall completely, |
| (ii) जाऊन पडणें | to reach the destination, |
| (iii) होऊन पडणें | to reach a state |
| (iv) मरून पडणें | to die. |

C. ADVERBATIVES:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| (i) कोलमडून पडणे | to collapse <u>suddenly</u>
or <u>forcibly</u> , |
| (ii) ढांसकून पडणे | to collapse <u>suddenly</u> or
<u>forcibly</u> , |
| (iii) मोडून पडणे | to give away, |
| (iv) उन्मळून पडणे | to get uprooted <u>forcibly</u> , |
| (v) कोसकून पडणे | to collapse suddenly or
forcibly. |

D. SIMPLE CONTINUATIVE:

Vale has noted a typical example of अडून पडणे i.e. to be stopped, to leave a thing unfinished for want of help or circumstances.

- (3) In this category, there are three roots - असणे to be, आहणे to be or to exist and होणे to be or to become. As auxiliaries, they indicate the continuity, but the auxiliary होणे has the sense of other aspects also. All these are in fact the tense - auxiliaries.

I. Auxiliary असणे ;Continuatives:

- (i) तो बसून असतो. He keeps on sitting.
(ii) तो सोपून असतो. He keeps on sleeping.

Vale has referred to other aspects, the illustrations of which are not frequent, viz. desiderative continuatives,

probabilitive continuatives and intensive continuatives.

II. Auxiliary आहेणे :

In most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, आहेणे signifies the sense of continuity, e.g.

- (i) मी जाणून आहे, I am knowing,
- (ii) मी असे धरून आहे, I am holding this,
- (iii) मी अवलंबून आहे. I keep on relying.

III. Auxiliary होणे :

A. Continuatives:

- (i) तो धरून होता. He was holding (i.e. he held).
- (ii) तो समजून होता. He was knowing (i.e. he knew).

The sentences consisting of other aspects viz. intensive completives and desideratives are not very frequent.

Completives:

- (i) देऊन होईल, will have given,
- (ii) करून होईल, will have done,
- (iii) तपासून होईल, will have examined,
- (iv) खाऊन होईल, will have eaten,
- (v) लिहून होईल, will have written,
- (vi) वाचून होईल. will have read.

(4) The lexical meaning of the root धरणे is -- to hold, to grasp, to grip, to clutch. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, it brings out the sense of continuative and adverbative aspects, e.g.

A. Continuatives:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| (i) कोंडून धरणे | to block up, to control <u>continuously</u> , |
| (ii) उचलून धरणे | to support or to <u>lift constantly</u> , |
| (iii) थोपवून धरणे | to halt <u>continuously</u> , |
| (iv) अडवून धरणे | to prohibit <u>constantly</u> , |
| (v) रोखून धरणे | to prohibit <u>continuously</u> . |

B. Adverbatives:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| (i) आवकून धरणे | to hold doggedly, |
| (ii) आवरून धरणे | to hold fast, |
| (iii) ओढून धरणे | to hold fast to one's original terms, |
| (iv) दाबून धरणे | to hold fast. |

(5) The lexical meaning of the root चुकणे is ---- to err, to mistake, to blunder. In most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, when this root is used as an auxiliary, the lexical meaning disappears and it explicates the sense of completive aspect, e.g.

Completives:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) ककून चुकणे | to have known fully, |
| (ii) देऊन चुकणे | to have given away completely, |
| (iii) समजून चुकणे | to have understood fully, |
| (iv) करून चुकणे | to have finished doing, |
| (v) येऊन चुकणे | to have arrived fully, |

(vi) होऊन चुकणे to have become or to
have happened completely,

(vii) बोलून चुकणे to have said completely.

(6) The lexical meaning of the root लावणे is ---
to stick to, to adhere, to join, to plant, to send, to apply.
As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds,
it explicates the sense of causative and completive aspects, e.g.

A. Causatives:

- (i) हांकून लावणे to cause to be driven out,
- (ii) पिटाकून लावणे to cause to be hunted out,
- (iii) परतून लावणे to cause to return,
- (iv) हुसकून लावणे to cause to be ousted.

B. Completives:

- (i) परतवून लावणे to cause to return completely,
- (ii) पकवून लावणे to put to flight,
- (iii) हांकलून लावणे to cause to be driven away,
- (iv) धुडकावून लावणे to reject fully and flatly,
- (v) हुसकावून लावणे to cause to be ousted.

(7) The lexical meaning of the root सोडणे is ----- to
leave, to release, to slacken. As an auxiliary, in most of the
illustrations of verbcompounds, it signifies the sense of
completive and intensive aspects, e.g.

Completives and Intensives:

- (i) करून सोडणे to finish completely and be free,
- (ii) सतावून सोडणे to tease thoroughly,
- (iii) गुदमरून सोडणे to suffocate fully,

- (iv) चेतवून सोडणें to instigate profoundly,
 (v) बिथरून सोडणें to remonstrate fully,
 (vi) शिकवून सोडणें to teach completely and be free,
 (vii) देऊन सोडणें to give away.

(8) The lexical meaning of the root आणणें is ----- to bring. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, it brings out the sense of completive aspect. In this category, the illustration दंडवून आणणें is very common in thought communication, e.g.

दंडवून आणणें to bring out,

Illustration

“या क्षुब्ध जनतेनें राजाविरुद्ध बंड पुकारून
 फ्रान्समध्ये राज्यक्रांति दंडवून आणली.”

Vale has recorded in his work the sense of syntactive aspect of this auxiliary, e.g.

ओढून आणणें - to draw one's self up haughtily or in high estimation; to draw or to hold back hesitatingly; to pretend or to pose.

(9) The lexical meaning of the root पोहोचणें is --- to reach. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, it explicates the sense of intensive aspect, e.g.

Intensives:

- (i) येऊन पोहोचणें to reach in time or to arrive at the proper time,
 (ii) जाऊन पोहोचणें to go in time or to reach at the proper time.

(10) The lexical meaning of the root **नेने** is --
to carry. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of
verbcompounds, it signifies the sense of the adverbative
aspect, e.g.

Adverbatives:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| (i) पकड़ून नेने | to kidnap, |
| (ii) वाहून नेने | to carry away personally, |
| (iii) मारून नेने | to overcome a difficulty ingeniously, |
| (iv) पार पाड़ून नेने | to finish off successfully, |
| (v) ओढ़ून नेने | to drag away, |
| (vi) फिलवून नेने | to win over secretly, |
| (vii) लुटून नेने | to loot secretly or openly or skilfully, |
| (viii) पकड़ून नेने | } to seize or to arrest successfully. |
| (ix) धरून नेने | |

(11) The lexical meaning of the root **चालणे** is--
to move, to go, to walk, to march. As an auxiliary, in most of
the illustrations of verbcompounds, it explicates the sense
of adverbative aspect, e.g.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) धरून चालणे | to take for granted or to suppose, |
| (ii) जपून चालणे | to remain caustious, |
| (iii) निवून चालणे | to get coolly. |

(12) The lexical meaning of the root **निघणे** is --
to start. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of
verbcompounds, it signifies the sense of completive aspect, e.g.

Completives:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) भरून निघणे | to make good (the loss etc.), |
| (ii) स्नान निघणे | (as if) bathed, |

- (iii) होरपकून निघणे (as if) burnt,
- (iv) भाजून निघणे to get burnt,
- (v) उजळून निघणे to get brightened,
- (vi) तावून निघणे to get examined,

(13) बघणे - Please refer to पाहणे (Chapter X).

(14) The lexical meaning of the root थकणे is -- to stop, to be fatigued, to get exhausted. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, it brings out the sense of negative and prohibitive aspects, e.g.

Negatives and prohibitives:

- (i) वाचून थकणे to get exhausted through reading,
- (ii) खेळून थकणे to get exhausted through playing,
- (iii) करून थकणे to stop doing after a series of efforts,
- (iv) फिरून थकणे } to be fatigued after wandering,
- (v) हिंडून थकणे }
- (vi) पळून थकणे to be fatigued after running.

(15) The lexical meaning of the root संपणे is -- to bring an end, to finish. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, it signifies the sense of completive aspect, e.g.

Completives:

- (i) वाचून संपणे to finish reading,
- (ii) करून संपणे to finish doing,
- (iii) खाऊन संपणे to finish eating,
- (iv) बोलून संपणे to finish speaking,

(16) The lexical meaning of the root सरणे is -- to move on. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, it explicates the sense of completive aspect, e.g.

- (i) करून सरणे to finish doing,
 (ii) वाचून सरणे to finish reading.

Such verbcompounds may have the sense of adverbative aspect by shifting the emphasis to the second member.

3. VERBCOMPOUNDS OF DOUBLE NEGATIVES:

In Group B, the illustrations of the verbcompounds which are very often used by speakers of Marathi in their speech and writing, have been collected. We feel that they need to be treated as a separate category. The special characteristic of this category is that both members of the verbcompound are absolutives ending in जून (see page 55 of the Chapter I). The table, mentioned on the page, explains the nature of such verbcompounds, namely, that they require a separate finite verbal form for the completion of the meaning. Under this category, we find four varieties as shown under:

I. The first variety consists of two members signify -ing the same meaning, e.g. बोल्हून बोल्हून.

II. The second variety consists of two members, wherein none of them has any meaning but a long standing convention conveying some meaning, e.g. बोल्हून चाल्हून.

III. The third variety consists of two members, wherein only the first member has a relevant meaning and the addition of the second member merely indicates the peculiarity of the

language and has no relevant meaning, e.g. ककून सनरून.

IV. The fourth variety consists of two members, wherein the first member has a definite meaning and the second member modifies the meaning of the first member by hinting the possibility of some additional and allied actions, e.g. भिऊन बिऊन.

It may be noted that in this category, the second member begins invariably with बि and that it possesses absolutely no meaning.

I. We list below the illustrations of verb compounds which show the frequentative aspect as a result of repetition of the same form; e.g.

Frequentative in character:

- (i) राहून राहून intermittently,
- (ii) मोड़ून मोड़ून breaking,
- (iii) टोंचून टोंचून taunting,
- (iv) पाहून पाहून seeing, marking, observing,
- (v) रडून रडून weeping,
- (vi) होऊन होऊन happening at the most,
- (vii) कुरतड़ून कुरतड़ून nibbling,
- (viii) घोकून घोकून repeating (in a round about way),
- (ix) जिंकून जिंकून winning, succeeding,
- (x) चोरून चोरून clandestinely,
- (xi) खाऊन खाऊन eating,
- (xii) तासून तासून sawing,
- (xiii) सांगून सांगून telling,
- (xiv) बोंचून बोंचून torturing,

(xv) शोषून शोषून	absorbing,
(xvi) चाटून चाटून	licking to dregs,
(xvii) फासून फासून	anointing,
(xviii) उगाकून उगाकून	indulging in a fruitless discussion, rubbing for (Sandal paste etc.),
(xix) जकून जकून	burning,
(xx) बोलून बोलून	talking,
(xxi) चाटून चाटून	walking,
(xxii) हांसून हांसून	laughing, (हसून हसून)
(xxiii) आपटून आपटून	striking,
(xxiv) झुखून झुखून	pining.

II. (A) There are certain illustrations of verb-compounds which signify the intensive aspect explicating the semantic shade resulting from a long standing convention. This sense is brought out by a process of complete modification of the meanings of both members of the verbcompound i.e. generally by the rejection of the conventional meaning and the substitution of an entirely new meaning, e.g.

(i) यैऊन जाऊन	the sense of "after all,"
(ii) हडसून खडसून	the sense of "sternness,"
(iii) चुकून माकून	the sense of "by chance,"
(iv) बोलून चाटून	the sense of "generally,"
(v) घाटून पाडून	the sense of "insultingly,"
(vi) सोखून खवरून	the sense of "obviously."

(B) There are other illustrations of verbcompounds which signify the intensive aspect bringing out the semantic shade by a process of partial modification of the meaning i.e. the intensity of the action indicated by the first member of the verbcompound, e.g.

- (i) मिक्कून मिसक्कून having mixed thoroughly,
- (ii) दम्कून भागूकून being fatigued excessively, or
being exhausted thoroughly,
- (iii) शिक्कून सवक्कून having learnt fully or thoroughly.

III. In the following illustrations of verbcompounds, the auxiliary explicates the sense of adverbative aspect, e.g.

- (i) जाणूकून बुज्जून deliberately,
- (ii) जगूकून वांचूकून luckily,
- (iii) कक्कून सवक्कून knowingly,
- (iv) नटवूकून सजवूकून heavily decorated,
- (v) नटूकून थटूकून heavily decorated,
- (vi) लपूकून छपूकून stealthily,
- (vii) लपवूकून छपवूकून clandestinely,
- (viii) नटूकून सज्जून heavily decorated,
- (ix) भौज्जून मापूकून }
(x) तोलूकून मापूकून } carefully or critically

IV. In the last variety, we have collected some illustrations of verbcompounds, wherein the second member modifies the meaning of the first member by hinting the possibility of some additional and allied actions. This signifies the probabilitive aspect, bringing out the semantic shade of option, e.g.

- (i) ठरवून बिरवून with or without preplanning,
- (ii) करून बिरून having performed or otherwise,
- (iii) सांगून बिंगून having narrated or otherwise,
- (iv) पिऊन बिऊन having drunk or otherwise.

4. VERBCOMPOUNDS OF DOUBLE NEGATIVES:

In Group C, we have dealt with the peculiar use of the verbcompound consisting of double negatives. The construction of the verbcompound with double negatives is very common in daily speech communication. A note of this usage has rarely been taken. The chief purpose of this construction is to indicate a very strong emphasis or stress. This usage is very popular when people make use of the auxiliary root राहणे .

Here are some illustrations of this type, wherein the auxiliary राहणे is used; e.g.

- (1) त्याचे आभार मानल्याशिवाय मला राहवत नाही.

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- (2) आमच्या एका भारतीय स्नेह्यांनी जी गंमत केली ती सांगितल्याशिवाय राहवत नाही.

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- (3) हाही फरक जाणवल्यामुळे माझे सूक्ष्म संवादी मन
क्षणभर विचल झाल्यावांचून राहिले नाही.

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- (4) - - - - - शास्त्रीय प्रयोग गृहस्थाच्या
हातून कसे होत असतील याची परक्याला
शंका आल्यावांचून राहत नाही.

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- (5) तरुणवयाने वैशिष्ट्य दोघांचा सहवास दोघांना
सतत हुवाहवासा नेहमीच वाटे. त्या त्या
वयांत त्या त्या गोष्टी घडणारच. हा निश्चर्गेचा
नियम आहे. पण त्याचा अतिरेक झाल्यास
त्याची थप्पड बसल्यावांचून मात्र राहणार
नाहीं हेही तितकेच खरे आहे.

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In the above illustrations of verbcompounds, one finds that there are two words indicating the sense of negation. The words नाही, नाहीत and वांचून, शिवाय, खेरीज etc. express the sense of negation explicitly. In each of the illustrations, two negatives make affirmative which is stronger than a normal affirmative sentence. Thus, the sense of affirmation is explicated by the use of double negatives.

In each of the illustrations, we dissolve the first member as follows:

- (1) मानल्यावांचून —→ मानून + वांचून,
- (2) सांगितल्याशिवाय —→ सांगून + शिवाय,
- (3) झाल्यावांचून —→ होऊन + वांचून,
- (4) आल्यावांचून —→ येऊन + वांचून,
- (5) बसल्यावांचून —→ बसून + वांचून.

It may be noted that Marathi speakers often express their ideas through such verbcompounds with ease, convenience as a mode of expression and a strong emphasis by using मानल्यावांचून, सांगितल्याशिवाय etc. sometimes the words मात्र, च, हि etc. on account of their pleonastic tendency further strengthen the sense of the total meaning of the verbcompound. Such constructions of double negatives, at times, signify the sense of irresistibility of a reaction to a particular situation or invariability of the consequence.

5. NEW MISCELLANEOUS AUXILIARIES:

In Group D, an attempt has been made to present some illustrations of verbcompounds, wherein we find second members acting as the auxiliary and hence we have ~~been~~ explained as under:

- (1) The lexical meaning of the root दिसणे is --- to look, to appear. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, it signifies the sense of adverbative aspect, e.g.

Adverbatives - emphasizing the idea of comparison:

- (i) शोभून दिसणें to be suitable to comparatively,
 (ii) उठून दिसणें to attract the attention comparatively,
 (iii) खुलून दिसणें to be matching comparatively.

Illustrations:

- (1) असली भाषणं नाटकांतच शोभून दिसतात।

V - 198.

- (2) हे चित्र विरहान्या पार्श्वभूमीवरच उठून दिसते.

VI - 23.

- (3) एखाद्या विशेष प्रकारच्या अवयवसंगतीत
काळावर्ण खुलून दिसेल.

I - 95.

In such cases, the sense directly conveyed by the statement is less important than that of the exclusion which is implied in the mode of the statement.

- (2) The lexical meaning of the root आदळणे is -- to strike, to crash. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations, it indicates the sense of completion of the activity, e.g.

येऊन आदळणे to come suddenly.

Illustrations:

- (1) त्याचे प्रतिध्वनी चारंवार माझ्या कानावर
येऊन आदळताहेत.

XXII - 27.

(2) वाणी धबधब्यासारखी मनावर येऊन आदळायची.

XXI - 44.

In the above illustrations the auxiliary explicates the sense of unusualness indicating the mental disturbance. It has also the sense of effectiveness in expression.

(3) The lexical meaning of the root खाणे is ---- to eat. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verb-compounds, it brings out the sense of syntactic aspect, e.g.

Syntactic in character:

- (i) फाडून खाणे to take severely to task,
- (ii) ओंछून खाणे to insult or to harass.

Illustrations:

- (1) पब्लिकचा गैरसमज होईल तर फाडून खातील
आम्हाला.

III - 56.

- (2) त्या त्या म्हणाल्या, "साऱ्या लोकांनी मला
ओंछून खातुं त्यावेळी !"

XII - 214.

(4) The lexical meaning of the root दाखविणे is -- to show, to exhibit. As an auxiliary, in most of the illustrations of verbcompounds, it explicates the sense of adverbative aspect, e.g.

Adverbatives:

- (i) ओळून दाखविणे to express openly and frankly,

- (ii) वाचून दाखविणे to read out purposefully,
 (iii) चालवून दाखविणे to run confidently,
 (iv) खाऊन दाखविणे to do the action challengingly,
 (v) करून दाखविणे to do more confidently,
 (vi) वागून दाखविणे to behave unhesitatingly or unmistak-
 ingly,
 (vii) गाऊन दाखविणे to sing or to recite purposefully.

Illustrations:

- (1) तिच्याहि मनांत तडव्याचा विचार धोकत होताना;
 पण भावापाशीं तो बोलून कसा दाखवायचा
 हे कोडं पडलं होतं तिला.

V - 200.

- (2) बाबा देवाघरीं गेलें. आईला त्या दुःखाचा
 विसर पडावा म्हणून मी रोज ^{रात्रीं} तिला झोनेखरी,
 दासबोध, नाहीतर तुकोबाच्या गाथा वाचून दाखवूं लागलों.

V - 131.

- (3) मी चाकीस मुलांचा वर्ग चालवून दाखवीन.

V - 166.

- (4) ती भाजी खाऊन दाखवावी आपण !

VI - 221.

- (5) ----- पांडवांच्या युद्धाची वेळ आली म्हणजे
भीष्म, द्रोण, किंवा कर्ण, त्यांच्या हातूनहि न होणारा
पराक्रम मी करून दाखवीन.

VII - 10.

- (6) ----- त्या त्या वचनाप्रमाणें
हा एकवचना राम त्या क्षणीं वागून दाखवील.

X - 73.

- (7) ----- कोणीही पाहुणा
आला कीं तिच्या गोंड गळ्यानें ती गाऊन
दाखविते.

XV - 81.