

## CHAPTER II

### USE OF AUXILIARY ROOT <sup>जाणे</sup> IN VERBCOMPOUNDS

#### 1. CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

Before discussing the illustrations of verbcompounds with auxiliaries like <sup>जाणे</sup>, <sup>देणे</sup>, <sup>देणे</sup>, <sup>टाकणे</sup> etc. in this and subsequent chapters, we have fixed the following criteria for the selection of illustrations from each category, to be discussed in detail.

In the previous chapter, we have already mentioned (see page 51 ) the total number of illustrations, found out from the source material and also given their categorywise distribution ( see pages 52 & 53 ). It is obvious that each of the illustrations cannot be discussed in detail and that is why we have discussed such categories as are found to be significant because of a sufficiently large number of illustrations falling in that category. Other categories had to be left out of consideration. It will be seen that the highest number of illustrations namely 938 is from <sup>जाणे</sup> category and the lowest number of illustrations namely 117 is from <sup>राहणे</sup> category. We have thought it convenient and sufficient for our purpose to treat in detail about 5% from each of these categories; yet we have to take care to see that the category is effectively represented in the discussion. For example, <sup>राहणे</sup>

category has 117 illustrations and according to the criterion, we have fixed up above, there would have been a case for only 6 illustrations from the category, but we have chosen not less than 10 from this and such other categories. In 5% cases from each of the nine categories, illustrations in order of their frequency have been chosen and treated in order of frequencies.

We have however not stuck very rigidly to the principle enunciated above, because that would have resulted in neglect of such cases as have great semantic significance but a comparatively ~~low~~ low frequency. The reason obviously is that we are aiming at studying semantic shades of meaning in as large a number of cases as possible. Only cases with very low frequency had to be left out of consideration.

## 2. USE OF जाणे :

The lexical meaning of the root जाणे which is intransitive is to go. In some cases, it is used as a finite and independent verb, e.g. मी शाळेत जातो.

There are other constructions of sentences in Marathi, wherein one finds that जाणे is used as a finite but auxiliary verb. जाणे is also sometimes used as a verb in which <sup>Case</sup> ~~case~~ an auxiliary ~~case~~, it is the second member of the verbcompound. In the verbcompound, the verbal forms of जाणे are associated with the absolute forms ending in झन , of either transitive or intransitive roots, serving as the first member ; e.g.

- (i) लळ्यांतील पाणी अखेर सुकून गेलें.
- (ii) तुमच्या असल्या बोलण्यानें तो गांगरून जाईल.

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

### 3. VIEWS ON THE AUXILIARY जाणे :

According to Dadoba,<sup>1</sup> the auxiliary verbal forms of the root जाणे in verbcompound indicate a change in tenses and moods in general, but the verbal forms of जाणे used with the absolutive form of any root signifies not only a change in tenses and moods but also the completion of the activity.

Like Dadoba, other scholars - Kellogg,<sup>2</sup> Kantaprasad Guru,<sup>3</sup> Barannikov,<sup>4</sup> Greaves<sup>5</sup> and Vale<sup>6</sup> - mean more or less the same thing although they have used different terms; e.g. completeness, Purnata, Zakoncennost, Completives and Intensives etc. But these scholars stop here and do not probe into the inherent semantic shades. The significance of the present attempt lies herein. The method we have used to find out the semantic shades has already been discussed (see pages 56 & 57).

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1. Tarkhadkar, Dadoba: मराठी भाषेचे व्याकरण, 1885, 8th Edition, p. 253.
  2. Kellogg, S.H.: A Grammar of the Hindi Language, 3rd Edition, 1938, London; p.260.
  3. Kantaprasad Guru: Hindi Vyakarna - संशोधित संस्करण, काशी भाषा प्रचारिणी सभा, संवत् २००९, (सूर्यकुमारी पुस्तकमाला), p. 397.
  4. Barannikov, A.P. and P.A.: Hindustani (Hindi i Urdu ), Grammaticheskoy Oчерk, 1956, Moskva; p. 129.
  5. Greaves Edwin: Hindi Grammar, 2nd Edition, 1933, Allahabad.
  6. Vale, R.N.: Verbal composition in Indo-Aryan, Poona 1948, pp. 16 and 79.

#### 4. APPROPRIATENESS OF THE TERM ' COMPLETENESS '

Some scholars have hesitations in accepting the term " completeness." They opine that this term is conventionally restricted to such activities as are already done and hence it should not be used to express such activities as are in the process of completion or will be completed in future. To them, we say that the sense of completeness which belongs to the tense suffixes or modal suffixes has to be differentiated from the sense which the auxiliary itself newly acquires as a member of the verbcompound, as a result of proximity with and domination of the sense of the first member which is the principle verb.

It may be here noted that the auxiliary indicating completive aspect has two possible senses:

- (i) completeness of the actions shown by the forms of past tense i.e. the sense of confirmation and
- (ii) completeness of the action shown by the forms of other than past tense i.e. present tense and future tense as well as other moods — bringing out the sense of conviction in relation to the activity.

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

TABLE - 6

Sr.No.:	Index No.:	Verbcompounds	: Illustrations No
1	72	નિધૂન જાળે	170
2	150	હોડૂન જાળે	105
3	130	વિસરૂન જાળે	55
4	75	પઠૂન જાળે	46
5	111	ચેડૂન જાળે	45
6	113	રંગૂન જાળે	40
7	34	ગોંધકૂન જાળે	23
8	8	ડૂન જાળે	22
9	95	બોલૂન જાળે	20
10	98	ખરૂન જાળે	19
11	147	સોડૂન જાળે	14
12	28	ગઢૂન જાળે	12
13	36	ઘાબરૂન જાળે	11
14	38	ચમકૂન જાળે	11
15	99	ભાંબાવૂન જાળે	11
16	26	ગઢૂન જાળે	10
17	149	હુરકૂન જાળે	10
18	15	ઘરૂન જાળે	9
19	21	કોમેજૂન જાળે	9
20	12	કંટાઢૂન જાળે	8

continued Table 6...

Sr.No.:	Index*:	Verbcompounds	Illustrations
:	No. :	:	No.
21	39	ચાટૂન જાળે	8
22	41	ચિટૂન જાળે	8
23	69	ધાંવૂન જાળે	8
24	114	રમૂન જાળે	7
25	116	રાહૂન જાળે	7
26	121	ગાજૂન જાળે	7
27	85	(ફુટૂન જાળે	6
28	106	મરૂન જાળે	6
29	143	સુકૂન જાળે	6
30	31	ઘુંગૂન જાળે	5
31	46	જપૂન જાળે	5
32	100	ભાસવૂન જાળે	5
33	125	વિટૂન જાળે	5
34	10	ઉલટૂન જાળે	4
35	37	ચઢૂન જાળે	4
36	59	ધકૂન જાળે	4
37	63	દમૂન જાળે	4
38	86	બદલૂન જાળે	4
39	96	મડકૂન જાળે	4
40	102	મિડૂન જાળે	4
41	122	વાટૂન જાળે	4
42	131	વેડાવૂન જાળે	4

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

## 6. DISCUSSION OF VERBCOMPOUND ILLUSTRATIONS:

(1) बीलता बीलता रिकामा पैला हातांत घेऊन

प्रमिला निघून गेली. XIV - 102\*

Here the verbcompound is निघून गेली, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action - going. The first member which is intransitive means - having left. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - had left. If someone uses only निघाली instead of the verbcompound, it signifies the beginning of the action i.e. readiness, while the verbcompound signifies not only the beginning but the completion of the action also. The auxiliary verbal form has the sense of effectiveness. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary for expressing their ideas with ease, convenience and confirmation. The mode of expression through such a verbcompound indicates the sense of gradual development of the action. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and confirmation in expressing the idea.

(2) त्यावेळचा माझा फोटो(तू) जर पाहिलास,  
तर आश्चर्यचकित होऊन जाशील. V - 86.

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\* In the case of every illustration, the roman figure at the end indicates the book and the international number indicates the page. Sources have been mentioned on page

Here the verbcompound is होऊन जाईल, wherein the second member indicates the future tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of 'getting surprised' is supposed to be completed only after seeing the photograph. The first member which is intransitive, is used as the second member of the nominal compound i.e. होऊन is preceded by an adjective आश्चर्यचकित . The total meaning of the verbcompound is — will be surprised. If someone uses only होईल instead of the verbcompound, it signifies merely getting surprised at the sight of the photograph. It does not have any certainty. This sense of certainty has been brought out by the addition of the auxiliary in the verbcompound. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary for expressing with confidence and clarity about the total meaning. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore is to show the sense of certainty and clarity along with the confidence that the expected result would invariably follow.

(3) किल्लेदारसाहेब, आपण ज्ञातं गेलां विसरून जा — पण

यांतून आतां कांहीतरी मार्गतर काढला पाहिजे / XI - 100

Here the verbcompound is विसरून जा, wherein the second member is in the imperative mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of 'forgetting' is expected to be completed as a result of suggestion and not a command. The first member which is transitive means — having



forgotten. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - Please forget. If someone uses only विसरा instead of the verbcompound it signifies the mild desire with respect to the thing - Whatever has happened. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary for expressing their ideas with politeness and humility under the garb of suggestion so as to appeal to the inherent magnanimity of the person, to whom it is addressed. Such a pattern solicits the person in ~~an~~ <sup>order</sup> ~~view~~ to modify his old attitude and to extricate himself from the resulting undesirable consequences concerned. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of politeness and <sup>hum</sup>ility in expressing the idea.

(4) एके सिनेमानटी आपल्या नवऱ्याला सोडून दुसऱ्या एका नटाबरोबर पळून जाण्याच्या विचारांत होती.

II - 93

Here the verbcompound is पळून जाण्याच्या, wherein the second member acts as a participle as noun पळून जाणे and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action is expected to be completed. The first member which is intransitive means - having run. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - of running away. If someone uses only पळण्याच्या instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to Marathi speakers because it is ineffective and queer for want of currency. The verbcompound shows the gradual development of the action. Marathi speakers experience unconsciously the sense of ease and convenience whenever such expressions are used. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to

show the sense of ease and effectiveness in expressing the idea i.e. conviction leading to the gradual development of the action.

(5) ग्रावेडीं आपण कांहीच बोलूं नये असा विचारहि

त्याच्या मनांत येऊन गेला. XIV - 117

Here the verbcompound is *येऊन गेला*, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and points out the completeness of the action - coming. The first member which is intransitive, means - having come. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - had come. If someone uses only *आला* instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate only a hypothesis needing confirmation. The mode of expression through this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary indicates the sense of justifiability or correctness of the action indicated by the major verb. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of justifiability or correctness of the action indicated by the major verb.

(6) म्हातारा नाटकांत अगदी रंगून गेला होता. IV - 18.

Here the verbcompound is *रंगून गेला होता* wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action - being absorbed in. The first member which is intransitive means - was absorbed in. If someone uses *रंगला होता* instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as *रंगून गेला होता*. The auxiliary form points out the intensity of absorption of an old man in the activity i.e. drama. The total meaning of

the verbcompound is - was intensely absorbed in. According to the reference, the old man, as a spectator, was very much interested in the drama. The result of the activity was only for the old man and hence the auxiliary form here points his deep vicarious interest. The word अगदी in this pattern strengthens the intensity of absorption to the activity concerned. Marathi speakers express their ideas such verbcompounds their sense of thoroughness or profoundness in relation to the activity. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of thoroughness or profoundness, supported by the word अगदी in expressing the idea.

(7) मीहि क्षणभर गोंधळून जातोच की नाही VI - 197.

Here the verbcompound is गोंधळून जातो, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out through assertion the supposed completive aspect i.e. the action is supposed to be completed. The first member which is intransitive, means - having confused. The particle -च after the auxiliary verbal form adds the sense of certainty to the completeness of the action. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - get confused. If someone uses only गोंधळतो instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to Marathi speakers because the practice of using only the forms of गोंधळणे is extremely rare. It does not make any difference in meaning but it has no effectiveness. This sense of effectiveness is usually expressed by the speaker through such verbcompounds with ease and convenience. The auxiliary form

brings out the sense of conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and conviction.

(8) वर्ष भुरकन् उड़न गेलें.

XXII - 20

Here the verbcompound is उड़न गेलें, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and points out the completeness of the action - going ( lit. flying ). The first member, which is intransitive, means - having gone. Through assertion, the word भुरकन् in the sentence points out the intensity through suddenness. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - went. The verbcompound उड़न गेलें in this sentence has a colloquial meaning, hence there is no case for separating the major verb from the minor verb when the quickness is intended. Whenever the major verb alone is used, it has only one meaning and that refers to the movement. उड़न जाणे as used in this case along with भुरकन् conveys the metaphorical sense because भुरकन् is an onomatopoeic word indicating the quickness with which a sparrow, for example, flies from one place to another. In this illustration, there is no specific addition of any shade of meaning made by the auxiliary verb. This illustration might be treated as a case when the meaning, yielded by the addition of an auxiliary, differs entirely from the meaning of the major verb and is unrelated to it.

(9) मुलांत मूढ होतो आणि मुलांच्या सारख्या सुंदर कल्पना  
जो सहज बीकून जातो तोच चिरतरुण.

II - 31

Here the verbcompound is बीकून जातो, wherein

the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of speaking is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means - being spoken. The word सहज before the first member adds the adverbial sense of ease to the total meaning i.e. absence of any specific effort. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - speaks. If someone uses only बोलतो instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as बोलून जातो. The auxiliary verbal form here brings out the sense of unawareness but certainty. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary for expressing their ideas as a matter of natural habit. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of unawareness but certainty.

(10) जगांत निमिक मनाच्या लहानसहान मुलापासून सर्वांची  
मने स्वतःच्या मनासारखीच पुढे स्वार्थी हेतूने  
भरून गेली आहेत, असे तिला वाटत होते न कळे !

IV - 8

Here the verbcompound is भरून गेली आहेत, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action - being replete with. The first member, which is transitive, means - having filled in. This pattern is in passive construction. This is the mode of expression which has a long standing currency of usage. Such a mode of expression has a colour of naturalness about it, although there is no economy of efforts involved. This points out the sense of ease in speaking. The total

meaning of the verbcompound is - are filled in. If someone uses only भरली आहेत instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate only a hypothesis, needing confirmation but the auxiliary in the verbcompound indicates the sense of confirmation. Over and above this, according to the reference, there is a sense of unsuitableness to the object - minds. Marathi speakers express their ideas through the auxiliary conveying the sense of certainty. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease in speaking, confirmation and certainty.

(11) भाइया आयुष्याचा सत्यानाश करणारं ते घरच  
नव्हे, तर ते जगसुद्धा सोडून जायचं मी ठरवले.

V - 216

Here the verbcompound is सोडून जायचं (i.e. जायचें or जाण्याचें) wherein the second member acts as a participle as noun and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of leaving off is expected to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means - having left. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - of leaving off. If someone uses सोडण्याचें instead of the verbcompound, it makes no difference in the meaning, but it is rather ineffective for want of currency. The auxiliary form in the verbcompound shows the gradual development of the action. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary for expressing their ideas with ease and convenience. The auxiliary here also signifies the sense of confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form

in this case, therefore, <sup>is to</sup> shows the sense of effectiveness, ease and confirmation.

(12) बाकासाहेबांनी आपण अगदी शकून गेल्याचे  
सांगितल्यामुळे आगष्ट्यांनी सिनेमाचा वेत रद्द केला.

### XIII - 51.

Here the verbcompound is **शकून गेल्याचे** which is the genitive singular of **शकून जाणे** wherein the second member acts as a participle as adjective and it points out the completeness of the action - being exhausted. The first member which is intransitive, means - being exhausted. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - being intensely exhausted. If someone uses only **शकल्याचे** instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to Marathi speakers because the practice of using the forms of **शकणे** is not very frequent. It does not make any difference in the total meaning. However, the auxiliary form points out the intensity of exhaustion and the word **अगदी** further strengthens the measure of intensity of exhaustion. Marathi speakers express their ideas through verbcompounds indicating the sense of thoroughness or profoundness in relation to the activity. According to the context, the sense of unsuitableness of physicomental conditions is brought out of the ~~xxx~~ person concerned. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of thoroughness and profoundness supported by the word **अगदी** in relation to the activity concerned.

(13) नोटबुकाच्या आकारावरून घाबरून जाऊं  
नको हं !

V-173.

Here the verbcompound is घाबरून जाऊं नका, wherein the second member is in the imperative mood and it points out with negation the completive aspect i.e. the action of getting scared is supposed to be completed as a result of suggestion and not a command. The first member, which is intransitive, means-being scared. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - please, do not get scared. If someone uses only घाबरून नका instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate only a weak statement. The auxiliary verbal form adds the sense of conviction. Marathi speakers express their ideas through this and other verbal verbal forms of the auxiliary conveying the sense of justifiability of the statement made in relation to the object concerned - notebook. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of confirmation, strengthened by the particle हं and the justifiability of the statement made in relation to the thing - notebook.

(14) अशा मूक उत्तराच्यावेळीं तिच्या मुद्देवर जें स्मित  
चमकून जात असें तें मात्र आज त्याला दिसतं नाही.

XIV-159

Here the verbcompound is चमकून जात असें, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. shining. The first member, which is intransitive, means - having shone. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - used to shine. If someone



uses only चमकत असे instead of the verbcompound, it makes no difference in the meaning. However, the auxiliary verbal form signifies the sense momentariness of the smile i.e. shining and confirmation. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary for expressing their ideas with effectiveness and ease. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of momentariness, effectiveness and confirmation in relation to the activity.

(15) पुनर्जन्म म्हणजे जगांतल्या विषमतेच्या कारणांचा  
उलगडा करतांना भांबावून गेलेल्या मानवी मनाने उभारलेले  
कल्पनामंदीर !

VI-136.

Here the verbcompound is भांबावून गेलेल्या which is the instrumental singular of the past participle as adjective of भांबावून जाणे . It points out the completeness of the action - being perplexed. The first member, which is intransitive, means - being perplexed. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - being intensely perplexed. If someone uses only भांबावलेल्या instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual because it is ineffective and queer for want of currency. It does not make any significant difference in the meaning. However, the auxiliary form signifies the intensity of perplexion or confusion and moreover, it points out the sense of ease and confirmation. In addition to this, the auxiliary brings out the sense of mental oscillation referring to human mind. It also explicates the sense of thoroughness or profoundness in relation to the activity. The function of

the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of confirmation, profoundness and effectiveness in relation to the activity and mental oscillation in relation to the human mind.

(16) देह हा आत्म्याचा तुरंग आहे; आणि मंगल, सुंदर  
 व नित्य सत्य, ह्यांच्या विचारांत गढून जाऊन ह्या  
 तुरंगांतून स्वतःची मुक्तता करून घेणे हे  
 जीवात्म्याचे अंतिम कर्तव्य आहे.

XXI - 36.

Here the verbcompound for the present discussion is गढून जाऊन which is the absolute of गढून जाणे and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. being absorbed in. The first member, which is intransitive means - being absorbed in. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - getting fully or completely absorbed in. If someone uses only गढून instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual because the practice of using the forms of गढणे is not very frequent; of course, there is no substantial change in the meaning. This mode of expression in a compound form indicates the sense of ease. The auxiliary here points out the intensity of absorption in the philosophical thoughts. The result of the activity, as described in the context, signifies the final duty of a man. Marathi speakers express their ideas such verbcompounds conveying the sense of confirmation and profoundness or thoroughness in relation to the activity. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, confirmation and profoundness.

(17) साहेब, स्तुतीनं माणसान् मन नाही म्हटलं  
तरी हुरकून जातं

XI-11.

Here the verbcompound is हुरकून जातं i.e. हुरकून जाते, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of being jubilant is intended to be completed. The first member, which is intransitive, means - being jubilant. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - becomes jubilant. The sentence pattern is in the passive construction. Such a mode of expression has a wide usage in speaking. If someone uses only हुरकते instead of the verbcompound, it does not sound appropriate though it makes little difference in the meaning. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease, convenience and conviction. Read in the context, the auxiliary points out the sense of feeling flattered, i.e. heightening mental pleasure or satisfaction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, convenience, conviction heightening the mental pleasure or satisfaction in relation to the activity concerned.

(18) यादवांनीं समुद्रकाठीं द्वारकेस नवी राजधानी स्थापिली,  
अशी बातमी ऐकून त्या राजधानीच्या पश्चिमेकडून कालयवनानीं यादवावर  
चालंकरून जावे, आणि मथुरावृंदावनान्या बंदोबस्त शिशुपाल महाराजांनीं  
करावा असे ठरवून सम्राट जरासंध मगध देशांत परत गेले; आणि  
कृष्णदहनाची बातमी आपणास सांगण्याकरितां मी कुंडिनपुरास आलों.

IX - 55

Here the verbcompound is करून जावे, wherein the second

member indicates the potential mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action indicated by the nominal compound *चाल करणे* i.e. to attack, is expected to be completed. The first member of the verbcompound, which is transitive and also the second member of the nominal compound, means - having attacked. The total of the verbcompound is - having attacked. Marathi speakers use this verbcompound preceded by the noun *चाल* in most of the cases. If someone uses only *चाल करेत* instead of the verbcompound, it sound mild. The auxiliary form has here the sense of effectiveness. Marathi speakers often express their ideas through such a verbcompound conveying mandatory sense and the sense of conviction. The auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness and conviction along with mandatory nature of the expression.

(19) क्षणांत कोमेजून जाणारी पण विलक्षण सुगंधी अशी  
अगणित फुले त्याच्यावर (वृक्षावर) नेहमी फुलत असतात.

VI - 120.

Here the verbcompound is *कोमेजून जाणारी*, wherein the second member acts as a participle as adjective and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of fading is supposed to be completed. The first member which is intransitive means - having faded. The total meaning of the verbcompound is -- (that ) which would fade. The word *क्षणांत* adds the sense of suddenness or quickness to the total meaning and it supports the sense of conviction which the auxiliary form

brings out. If someone uses कोमेजगारी instead of the verbcompound, it makes no significant difference in the meaning; but the auxiliary form here helps to bring out the sense of effectiveness and ease. According to the reference, the auxiliary signifies the unusualness or unsuitableness of the subject - flowers. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing the ideas with conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and conviction, supported by the sense of quickness( क्षणांत ) in relation to the activity concerned.

(20) ती आई बिचारी अगदी कंटाकून गेली होती.

IV - 26.

Here the verbcompound is कंटाकून गेली होती, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action - being tired. The first member which is intransitive, means - being tired. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - was tired. The word अगदी preceding the first member strengthens the sense which the auxiliary brings out. If someone uses only कंटाकली होती instead of the verbcompound, the meaning remains more or less the same as कंटाकून गेली होती . However the practice of speaking through this verbcompound has a sense of ease, convenience and effectiveness. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of confirmation. The word अगदी in the pattern further strengthens this sense of confirmation.

Marathi speakers usually express their ideas through such a compound conveying the sense of naturalness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, naturalness and confirmation in relation to the activity.

(21) तो क्षण अजूनहि मला केव्हा केव्हा आढवतो  
आणि भीतीची एक बारीकशी कहर अंतःकरणाला  
चाडून जाते.

II - 20

Here the verbcompound is -चाडून जाते, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of touching (lit.licking ) is supposed to be completed. The first member which is transitive, means - having touched. The total meaning of the verbcompound is - touches. If someone uses only -चाटते instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual because the lexical meaning of -चाटणे is not meant here. Moreover, Marathi speakers abhor the use of -चाटणे instead of -चाडून जाणे and would certainly treat as a solecism. For the metaphorical sense of -चाटणे i.e. to touch, one is required to use the verbcompound. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of ease and conviction. Speakers of Marathi express their ideas through the auxiliary in this case, conveying the sense of recollection of the past unpleasant experience of fear. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease and conviction as well as that of metaphor.

(22) प्रेमांतल्या पराजयाने मनुष्य अतीशय चिडून जातो.

XIII - 238

Here the verbcompound is चिडून जातो, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of getting irritated is intended to be completed. The first member, which is चिडतो instead of the verbcompound, it shows that the state of mind is only transitory and moreover, it signifies the beginning of the action i.e. getting irritated, but चिडून जातो signifies not only the beginning but the thoroughness of the action making it extremely difficult to regain mental equipoise. The auxiliary verbal form also explicates the sense of conviction. The word अतीशय further strengthens the sense of conviction. In the present context, it hints at the universality of the statement. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary 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 and conviction along with the sense of loss of discretion.

(23) सीतेवरचे संकट रामाला जर निवारतां आले नाही, तर तसे दंडकारण्यांतून रामलक्ष्मणांनी भरताला सुजवावे, वाघासारखा भरत मदतीला धावून जाईल.

X - 115.

Here the verbcompound is धावून जाईल wherein the second member indicates the future tense and it points out

the completive aspect i.e. the action of running is expected to be completed provided the condition mentioned in the clause beginning with **जर** is fulfilled. The first member, which is intransitive, means — having run. The total meaning of the verbcompound is — will run. If someone uses only **धांवेल** instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to Marathi speakers because it is rather ineffective and queer for want of currency. The auxiliary verbal form brings out the sense of ease, convenience and conviction whenever such expressions are used. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and conviction in expressing the idea.

(24) आपण तरुण आहोत या भावनेत तोहि  
रमून जातो.

VI - 192.

Here the verbcompound is **रमून जातो**, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of being pleasurably engrossed, is expected to be completed. The first member, which is intransitive, means — being pleasurably engrossed. The total meaning of the verbcompound is — is pleasurably engrossed. If someone uses only **रमतो** instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate only a weak statement. The auxiliary verbal form adds the sense of a strong conviction. Marathi speakers are accustomed to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary for expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness and conviction. The verbcompound here also



signifies the intense involvement of the self with respect to the feeling mentioned in the illustration. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of strong conviction, ease and effectiveness in relation to the activity concerned.

(25) या स्वार्थत्यागाच्या तत्वाचा विचार करणे

राहूनच गेले.

I - 75.

Here the verbcompound is राहूनच गेले though the particle च comes between two members of the compound. The second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. being left unfinished. The first member, which is intransitive, means — having left unfinished. The total meaning of the verbcompound is — had been left unfinished. If someone uses only राहिले instead of the verbcompound, it shows the sense of sheer neutrality and an apologetic admission of the fact that the work should not have left unfinished. The auxiliary form here explicates the sense of confirmation. The particle च further strengthens the sense of the auxiliary. Speakers of Marathi have a peculiar mode of expression of this kind for conveying the sense of ease and effectiveness. The function of the auxiliary in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, confirmation and that of apologetic admission of the work being left unfinished.

(26) तिने स्वयंपाकघरांतल्या कोपऱ्यांत ठेवलेल्या  
घड्याळाकडे पाहिले, तर सोडे पांच वाजून गेले होते.

## XIV - 34.

Here the verbcompound is वाजून गेले होते, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. emitting a sound. The first member, which is intransitive, means — the sound being already emitted. The total meaning of the verbcompound is — had emitted a sound. If someone uses only वाजले होते instead of the verbcompound, it shows the approximate time, but the auxiliary verbal form indicates that the point of time referred to, has already been reached and even some longer time might have passed. The auxiliary here explicates the sense of confirmation. Marathi speakers express their ideas with such verbcompounds in conveying the sense of certainty. वाजले literally means — struck and would refer to the cases where the completion of a certain period of time indicated by strokes on the gong or the strokes in a striking watch and would exclude cases of watches which do not give any strokes. However, speakers of Marathi are accustomed to this usage more or less idiomatically in all cases when they want to indicate time. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of confirmation, in relation to the activity and also the idiomatic sense.

(27) काँलेजांत संस्कृताचा लेक्यरर म्हणून नेमणूक  
 झाल्याची तार रघुनाथच्या हातांत पडतांच त्याचें मन  
 आनंदाने फुलून गेलें.

V - 45.

Here the verbcompound is फुलून गेलें, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. the action of feeling exhilarated ( lit. blooming from the bud stage into a full blown flower ). The first member, which is intransitive, means — being expanded. The total meaning of the verbcompound is — was expanded. If someone uses only फुलले instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate <sup>a</sup> weak statement. The auxiliary verbal form adds the sense of confirmation and excessiveness. The auxiliary form also brings out the sense of ease and effectiveness. There is also a metaphorical sense added to the total meaning by identifying the mind with the bud and the pleasure with the blossoming of flowers. Speakers of Marathi express their ideas usually through such a verbcompound conveying the sense of naturalness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, confirmation, excessiveness and naturalness.

(28) चार आठ दिवस विव्हळून ते पोर मरून गेलें.

XIII - 44.

Here the verbcompound is मरून गेलें i.e. मरून गेलें, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. death. The

first member, which is intransitive, means — having died. The total meaning of the verbcompound is — had died. If someone uses only *मैले* instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as *मरून गेले*. However, the auxiliary verbal form here explicates the sense of effectiveness and confirmation. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary for expressing their ideas with ease and convenience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and confirmation.

(29) देवीचे मुखकमल सुकून गेले आहे.

X - 44.

Here the verbcompound is *सुकून गेले आहे*, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. getting dried up. The first member which is intransitive, means — being dried. The total meaning of the verbcompound is — has been dried up. If someone uses only *सुकले आहे* instead of the verbcompound, it does not make much difference in the meaning. The statement, however, looks a bit mild when compared with *सुकून गेले आहे*. The auxiliary verbal form here adds the sense of effectiveness and confirmation. Marathi speakers, as a mode of expression, are accustomed to make clear their ideas sometimes with certainty in a natural way conveying the metaphorical sense by identifying the face with lotus. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness, naturalness and confirmation in relation to the

activity.

(30) आज क्रिकेटमध्ये गुंगून जाणारा मुलगा, उद्यां टप्पाचा तरुणीभोवती पिंडा घालील.

VI - 117

Here the verbcompound is गुंगून जाणारा, wherein the second member acts as a participle as adjective and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of getting engrossed in - is intended to be completed. The first member, which is intransitive, means --- being engrossed in. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- (the boy) who gets intensely engrossed in. Cricket is metaphorically identified with an anaesthetic effect i.e. getting benumbed. According to the context, the verbcompound explicates the metaphorical sense. If someone uses only गुंगणारा instead of the verbcompound, it indicates a weak statement and has no effectiveness. The auxiliary verbal form signifies the sense of effectiveness and conviction. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease and clarity. The function of the auxiliary form, in this case, therefore, is to show the metaphorical sense as well as the sense of clarity, ease, effectiveness and conviction.

(31) शानरूपी अग्नीनें सर्व पापें जळून जातात.

XXI - 6.

Here the verbcompound is जळून जातात, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of burning is supposed

to completed. The first member, which is intransitive, means --- being burnt. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- are burnt. According to the reference, the actual action indicated by the first member does not take place, for अग्नि i.e. fire is identified with ज्ञान i.e. knowledge. Hence, the total meaning of the verbcompound has the metaphorical sense. If someone uses only जळतात instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the something as जळून जातात. However the practice of saying जळून जातात has the sanction of long standing usage. The auxiliary form in this case adds here the sense of naturalness, ease and effectiveness. Marathi speakers are accustomed to such patterns and thereby they express their ideas with conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of metaphor, ease, effectiveness and conviction in relation to the activity.

(32) सहानुभूति आणि कुतूहल यांनी अभयचें मन  
अगदी भारावून गेलें

XIV - 175

Here the verbcompound is भारावून गेलें, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. feeling burdened. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- being intensely burdened. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- being intensely burdened. The word अगदी in the pattern further strengthens the semantic shade i.e. the sense of intensity. If someone uses only भारावले instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to Marathi speakers for want of significant

currency and moreover, it has less sense of effectiveness. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas usually in passive construction and thereby they experience the sense of ease and convenience. The auxiliary form explicates the sense of confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease and effectiveness through passive constructions, as well as the sense of confirmation supported by the word अगदी .

(33) जगाने मांडलेला हा प्रेमाचा बाजार पाहून माझे  
मन विटून गेले.

V - 217

Here the verbcompound is विटून गेले, wherein the second member indicates the completeness of the action i.e. getting disgusted. The first member, which is intransitive, means - getting disgusted. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- was disgusted. Here the mind has been identified with the garment and the simile on which the metaphor is based, suggests that like the bright colour of the garment fading away, the appreciation in the mind of the speaker has got chilled. The convention does not stop here. It points out a further semantic addition as a result of which the root means not only chilling of appreciation but a sense of direct disgust of the thing concerned. That means the attitude in regard to the object concerned gets entirely changed in the negative direction. Hence the verbcompound has a metaphorical sense. If someone uses only विटले instead of the verbcompound, it makes a mild statement, though it makes no substantial

difference in the meaning. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of effectiveness and confirmation. Speakers of Marathi express their ideas through such a verbcompound conveying the sense of ease and convenience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of metaphor, effectiveness and confirmation.

(34) वास्तविक नानजींनी आतां पन्नाशी उलटून गेली आहे.

XV - 114.

Here the verbcompound is उलटून गेली आहे, wherein the second<sup>member</sup> indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. getting senil.<sup>e</sup> The first member, which is intransitive, means --- getting senil.<sup>f</sup> The total meaning of the verbcompound is over. If someone uses only उलटली आहे instead of the verbcompound, it shows the recency of the action but the auxiliary form signifies not only the recency, but the well-nigh established fact pointing out the sense of confirmation. Moreover, it also indicates the mode of expression of speakers of Marathi conveying the sense of effectiveness. Marathi speakers imply their timesense with ease by using such verbcompounds frequently. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and confirmation in relation to the time-sense of the activity.

(35) स्वर्गपर्यंत जाणाऱ्या प्रायच्या असल्या, तर हा मुलगा भराभर त्या चढून गेला असता !

XIV - 37

Here the verbcompound is चढून गेला असता, wherein the



second member indicates the potential mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of ascending is intended to be completed, provided the condition mentioned in the first part of the sentence beginning with स्वर्गापर्यंत is fulfilled. It is a pattern of conditional mood showing the cause and effect relationship. The first member, which is intransitive, means ---- having ascended. The total meaning of the verb-compound is ---- would have ascended. The word भराभर adds a further sense to the total meaning conveying the sense of quickness. If someone uses only चढला असत instead of the verb-compound, there is no significant change in the meaning. However, the auxiliary form adds a sense of conviction and the possibility of achieving a difficult end. Moreover, Marathi speakers are want to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary 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, conviction and the possibility of achieving a difficult end.

(36) युद्धाचे वेळी वीरांच्या अंगची शक्ति सप्तक्ष  
कोणता ह्याचा निवाडा देत असते, आणि ज्या प्रसंगी सप्तक्ष  
कोणता ह्याचा निवाडा देतोना वीरांची शक्ति थकून जाते व  
समरभूमि निवाडा देण्याचे नाकारते, त्याप्रसंगी पुरुषांच्या  
हातचे न्यायधीशाचे काम बायका आपल्याकडे देत असतात.

IX - 44.

Here the verbcompound is थकून जाते, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out

the completive aspect i.e. the action of getting exhausted is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is intransitive, means -- being exhausted. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- is exhausted. If someone uses only थकते instead of the verbcompound, the meaning remains more or less the same as — थकून जाते . However, the practice of speaking through such a verbcompound has a long standing currency. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of ease, convenience and conviction. The auxiliary also explicates the sense of effectiveness. Marathi speakers usually express their ideas through such a verbcompound conveying the sense of naturalness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and conviction in relation to the activity concerned.

(37) ----- पण परत सायच्या बेळी  
अगदीं दमून गेली ती !

XIII - 20

Here the verbcompound is दमून गेली, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. getting exhausted. The first member, which is intransitive, means --- being exhausted. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- was exhausted. The word अगदीं further strengthens the sense of the verbcompound. If someone uses only दमली instead of the verbcompound it sounds unusual for want of currency though it means more or less the same thing as दमून गेली. However, the auxiliary form here explicates the sense of effectiveness and confirma-

tion in relation to the activity. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease and convenience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and confirmation supported by the word अगदी in relation to the activity.

(38) लग्न करल्यापासून वेणूचं जागणं, ओळणं  
सार्च बदलून गेलं होतं.

XXII - 17

Here the verbcompound is बदलून गेलं होतं i.e. बदलून गेलं होतं, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. change in the self-expression. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having changed. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- had changed. If someone uses बदलले होते instead of the verbcompound, it shows a mild statement. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of confirmation. According to the reference, the change in the behaviour indicates the sense of consciousness of a future responsibility lending its colour to her expression and general carriage. Marathi speakers express their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease and effectiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, confirmation and change of attitude in the behaviour.

(39) 'बधू पाहिजे' जाहिराती वाचल्या की आम्ही  
वाढदेवाभक्त अगदीच भडकून जायचे.

II - 81

Here the verbcompound is भडकून जायचे i.e. भडकून जात असून, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. exploding through excessive wrath. The first member, which is intransitive, means --- got exploded. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- used to explode through excessive wrath. The word अगदीच further strengthens the sense of confirmation which is explicated by the auxiliary verbal form. If someone uses only भडकायचे instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual for want of currency. The auxiliary form here points out the sense of excessiveness and confirmation in relation to the activity. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease and convenience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, excessiveness and confirmation supported by the sense of the word अगदीच in relation to the activity.

(40) मी भिडून जातो असें मात्र नाही हं ! VI - 140

Here the verbcompound is भिडून जातो, wherein the second member indicates the ~~present~~ present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of fearing is expected to be completed. The first member, which is intransitive, means --- being afraid. The total meaning of the verbcompound

is --- fear. If someone uses only भिलो instead of the verb-compound, it indicates a mild statement. The auxiliary verbal form explicates the sense of conviction and moreover it adds the sense of effectiveness and naturalness. Marathi speakers are accustomed to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease and convenience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and conviction in relation to the activity concerned.

(41) त्या जरवमेंतून रवूप रक्त वाहून गेल्यामुळे  
 द्येयवादाच्या पोषणात्मा आवश्यक अशी शक्ति तिथे राहिलेली  
 नाही एवढी मात्र वाक्यसाहेबांना आतां कल्पना आली.

XIII - 50

Here the verbcompound is वाहून गेल्यामुळे which is the instrumental singular of वाहून जाणे. It acts as a participle as adjective and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. flowing. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having flown. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- on account of flowing. If someone uses only वाहिल्यामुळे instead of the verbcompound, it signifies the reocncy of the activity. The verbcompound shows not only the reocncy but the well-nigh established fact. The auxiliary verbal form brings out here the sense of confirmation and effectiveness. Speakers of Marathi are habituated to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary with ease and convenience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the

sense of ease, convenience effectiveness and confirmation in relation to the activity.

(42) आनंदाने मी वेडावून गेलो. II - 21.

Here the verbcompound is वेडावून गेलो, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. getting exhilarated. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- being overpowered by emotion. Generally, as a mode of expression, Marathi speakers are accustomed to such a verbcompound in passive construction. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- was overpowered by emotion. If someone uses only वेडावलो instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual for want of currency. The auxiliary verbal form here explicates the sense of effectiveness and confirmation. The form वेडावून is derived from वेड which means insanity where one loses the power of reasoning and consciousness of the impropriety of one's behaviour. Here the verbcompound implies that the person concerned was extremely overpowered by emotion and indulged in behaviour similar to that of a person who has gone insane. The speaker is identified with an insane person. Thus the verbcompound brings out the metaphorical sense. Marathi speakers express their ideas frequently through such a compound conveying the sense of ease, convenience and confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness and confirmation in relation to the activity concerned.

## 5. SUMMARY OF SEMANTIC SHADES:

We have already discussed in this chapter the illustrations of verbcompounds wherein the verbal forms of the auxiliary जाणे 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, 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 as well as to remove the unusuality in listening the auxiliary adds the following senses to the total meaning of the verbcompound:

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

III - The conventional sense results from

- (1) clarity,
- (2) emphasis or stress,
- (3) mode of expression signifying the gradual development of the action ,
- (4) certainty,
- (5) suggestion,
- (6) hypothetical action,
- (7) naturalness,

- (8) mandatory nature,
- (9) idiomatic expression and
- (10) a long standing usage.

IV - Under adverbatives and intensives, we have:

- (1) suddenness,
- (2) quickness,
- (3) confidence,
- (4) politeness,
- (5) humility,
- (6) thoroughness or profoundness,
- (7) perplexion,
- (8) excessiveness,

V - There are some words which further strengthen the sense of the auxiliary, on account of their pleonastic tendency in expression, e.g. अगदी, भुरकन्, [also onomatopoetic sense], अतीशाय, भराभर, अगदीच, अगदी, हं.

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

- (1) an appeal to the inherent magnanimity of a person,
- (2) modification of an old attitude and extricating oneself from the resulting undesirable consequences,



- (3) justifiability or correctness of the action,
- (4) saturation of deep vicarious interest of a person,
- (5) metaphorical sense,
- (6) indication of unawareness but certainty,
- (7) unsuitableness or unusualness to the object,
- (8) unsuitableness of physicomental conditions of the person concerned,
- (9) sense of momentariness in relation to the action,
- (10) sense of mental oscillation in relation to human mind,
- (11) complete absorption in philosophical thoughts,
- (12) heightening the mental pleasure or satisfaction in relation to the activity,
- (13) recollection of past unpleasant experiences of fear,
- (14) loss of discretion,
- (15) personal involvement in the activity,
- (16) indication of not only chilling of an appreciation but a direct disgust of the thing concerned also,
- (17) change of personal attitude entirely in negative direction,
- (18) signifying the wellnigh established fact,
- (19) indication of the facts of universal nature,
- (20) possibility of achieving a difficult end and
- (21) change in the behaviour indicating the sense of consciousness of a future responsibility.