

## CHAPTER IV

### USE OF AUXILIARY ROOT देणे IN VERBCOMPOUNDS

#### 1. USE OF देणे :

The lexical meaning of the root देणे which is transitive is ---- to give. In some cases it is used as a finite and independent verb; e.g. आई मुलांना दररोज सकाळीं दूध देते. There are other constructions of sentences in Marathi, wherein one finds that देणे is used as a finite but auxiliary verb. देणे 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 देणे are associated with the absolute forms ending in ऊन of either transitive or intransitive roots; e.g.

(i) आम्ही उद्यां त्यांचे शेत पेरून देऊ.

(Transitive)

(ii) मी गृहपाठ न केल्याने शिक्षकाने मला शिक्षा केली; पण ती शिक्षा मला सहन न झाल्यामुळे

अखेर मी रडून दिले.

(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 देणे :

(a) According to Dadoba, the verbcompounds, with first members serving as absolutives, signify in most of the cases the meaning aspect i.e. completion of an action, the result of which may be for the doer himself or for others; e.g.

(i) परीक्षेमध्ये प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील काही प्रश्न मी सोडून दिले.

(ii) तुम्ही माझे एवढे काम करून द्या.

(b) Vale not only supports Dadoba's view in general, but after a careful study of some more cases, he finds some other meaning aspects of the auxiliary देणे as given below:

- (i) permissive
- (ii) adverbative and
- (iii) desubstantive and syntactic.

(c) Paul Hacker and Vale think that the auxiliary also signifies the "intensive" aspect. The function of this aspect is to strengthen or intensify the meaning of the first member of the verbcompound.

(d) The former also opines that independent and finite roots देणे (and देणे ) basically have the idea of परस्मैपद (and आत्मनेपद respectively ) in relation to the purpose of the activity.

(e) The auxiliary देणे has predominantly different senses of permissives and intensives or completive intensives as well as adverbatives in relation to the nature of the

activity.

3. TABLE - 8

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

TABLE - 8

Sr.No.:	Index No. *	Verbcompounds	No. of Illustrations
1	44	सोडून देणे	78
2	3	करून देणे	46
3	33	फेंकून देणे	27
4	31	पाठवून देणे	24
5	19	टाकून देणे	14
6	1	आणून देणे	13
7	46	हाकून देणे	13
8	30	पटवून देणे	10
9	8	घालून देणे	9
10	42	समजावून देणे	8
11	17	सुगारून देणे	7
12	45	हांकलून देणे	7
13	2	उडवून देणे	6
14	21	ठेवून देणे	6
15	36	मिळवून देणे	6
16	7	घालवून देणे	5
17	26	दारवून देणे	5

Table - 8 (contd.)

Sr.No.:	Index No. *	Verbcompounds	No. of Illustrations
18	35	भिरकावून देणे	5
19	40	सोडून देणे	5

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

#### 4. DISCUSSION OF VERBCOMPOUND ILLUSTRATIONS:

- (1) कांहीं पुरुष स्त्रियांना उगाच त्रास देतात, तेव्हा स्त्रियांनी आपला दुबळेपणा सोडून देऊन स्वावलंबी व्हावं आणि त्या पुरुषांचं ताबडतोब पारिपत्य करावं, असं आपण सांगत असतो - आणि ते ठीक आहे.

III - 21

Here the verbcompound is सोडून देऊन which is the absolute of the auxiliary root सोडून देणे and it points out the completives aspect i.e. the action of giving up. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having given up or left. The total meaning of the verbcompound is -----having given up or left. The illustration signifies the sense of emphasis or stress through the impersonal construction which indicates not only a pious desire of the writer but a direct advice and suggestion to meet the situation boldly also. If someone uses only सोडून instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a weak statement having no emphasis. The execution of the action mentioned here signifies the consequences affecting the doers themselves i.e. ladies. The auxiliary form brings

out here the sense of thoroughness, resulting from the intensity of the action. According to the context, there is a sense of revolt against the natural instinct of submission i.e. weakness in ladies and there is also a suggestion that it is necessary to rise in revolt against the aggressive or dominating tendency on the part of men. The auxiliary form also explicates the sense of confirmation. Speakers of Marathi usually express through such a verbcompound their ideas with effectiveness and emphasis for strengthening the meaning of the first member. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confirmation in relation to the activity and thoroughness. It also points out the sense of revolt against the natural instinct of submission among ladies and an instigation to the women to suppress this tendency of theirs.

(2) राज्य सरकार खाजगी व सरकारी क्षेत्रांतील उद्योगधंद्यासाठी कांही खर्च करते; जमीन, पाणी, बीज यांचा वापर करून देते.

XVII - 4

Here the verbcompound is *करून देते* preceded by *वापर*, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the permissive aspect i.e. the action of allowing to use. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having done. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- allows to use. If someone uses only *वापर करते* instead of the verbcompound, it is meaningless and it does not convey any sense. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of provid-

ing some facilities for other agencies. It also explicates the sense of conviction in relation to the activity concerned. Marathi speakers are very often used to express their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease, effectiveness in expression and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness, conviction and a beneficial act for the people, resulting from the permissive aspect.

[ It may be noted here that the form करून in this illustration seems to be a colloquial although an incorrect substitute for करु has been taken up here as an indication of modern writers to defy the traditional tendency.]

(3) जेव्हां मेसर्स व्हार्ने आणि कंपनीने संपफोडे आणायचे ठरविले तेव्हां मद्रासच्या मंजूरमंत्र्यांनी सांगितले — त्यावेळचे मद्रासचे मुख्यमंत्री राजगोपालाचारी होते आणि मंजूरमंत्री व्ही. व्ही. गिरी — व्हार्ने कंपनीला मी संपफोडे वापरू देणार नाहीं. जर त्यांनी तसा प्रयत्न केलाच तर मी १४४ कलम पुकारून संपफोड्यांना फेंकून देण्यासाठी गिरणीच्या दाराशी पोलिसही पाठवीन.

XVIII - 3

Here the verbcompound फेंकून देण्यासाठी which is the dative singular फेंकून देणे acting as noun and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of driving out, the result of which is meant for others, is supposed to be comple-

ted. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having driven out. The total meaning of the verbcompound is \_\_\_\_\_ for driving ( them ) out. The verbcompound has the adverbative sense of the word fully or thoroughly. It also explicates the sense of words ----- forcibly and quickly. The verbcompound used in the present context seems to be inappropriate. If someone uses only केक्यासाठी instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to Marathi hearers for want of currency. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of contempt or disregard resulting from the intensity of the statement. The illustration has a hypothetical sense of indicating the use of physical force for controlling the situation. Marathi speakers rarely use such a verbcompound. They generally use the verbcompound as — हांकलून देण्यासाठी. The function of the auxiliary verb in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression and conviction in relation to the activity. It also points out the adverbative sense of thoroughness, quickness and forcefulness, the sense of contempt or disregard resulting from intensity and the hypothetical sense signifying the use of physical force for controlling the situation.

(4) स्वतःच्या नोकराकडून त्यांनीं ही देणगी  
हरिजनवस्तीला पाठवून दिली.

XV - 119.

Here the verbcompound is पाठवून दिली, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the

completeness of the action i.e. sending. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having sent. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- had sent. If someone uses only पाठविली instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as पाठवून दिली. However, there is no emphasis or stress which results from effectiveness. The passive construction here brings out the sense of ease and convenience. The auxiliary form here explicates the sense of completeness of the action the result of which is meant for others i.e. backward people. In the present context, the auxiliary form signifies the sense of a noble and generous act. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, convention through a passive construction, confirmation as well as that of a noble and generous act.

(5) किल्लेदार, पुढल्या अंकांत एक जाहिरात द्या टाकून  
— “शब्दब्रह्मस्पर्धेत मोहिनीचा सावळा गोंधक.”

XI - 45.

Here the verbcompound is द्या टाकून i.e. टाकून द्या, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of inserting ( lit. throwing away ) is intended to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having inserted. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- please, insert. If someone uses only टाका instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any substantial change in the general meaning.



However it has no emphasis and currency. The auxiliary form here explicates the sense of suggestion under the garb of command. It also brings out the sense of a desire to create curiosity on the part of readers. Moreover, it signifies the completeness of the action the result of which is meant for others. Marathi speakers express their ideas through such a verbcompound with effectiveness and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity as well as that of suggestion and a desire to create curiosity on the part of readers.

(6) या प्रयत्नांचं स्वरं स्वरूप लोकांच्या नजरेला  
आणून देणं हे विचारवंतांचे कार्य आहे.

II - 18

Here the verbcompound is आणून देणं i.e. आणून देणे which acts as infinitive as noun and it points out the permissive aspect i.e. to bring to the notice of. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having brought to the notice of. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- to bring to the notice of. If someone uses only आणणे instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a mild statement needing emphasis. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of moral and social obligation. In the present context, the permissive aspect indicates the action the result of which is meant for others. The auxiliary form explicates the sense of necessity of an act. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed 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 effectiveness in expression, conviction and also the sense of moral and social obligation as well as the necessity of the act under the permissive aspect.

(7) आतां तुला (कचाळा) येथून हांकून दिल्याशिवाय  
मला गत्यंतर नाही.

## VIII - 18

Here the verbcompound is हांकून दिल्याशिवाय, wherein the second member is the form of देणे joined with <sup>शिवाय</sup> and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. driving away. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having driven away. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- without having driven away. If someone uses only हांकल्याशिवाय instead of the verbcompound, it simply means driving ( for example, a bullock cart ) without any sense of insult to the party concerned. This is a peculiar type of illustration bringing out the sense of affirmation by using two negatives ----- शिवाय and नाही with the result that the construction further strengthens the sense of a very strong ~~xxx~~ stress or emphasis indicating the necessity of driving away the person. The auxiliary form signifies here the sense of urgency of the action the result of which is meant for the doer himself. The double negative construction explicates the sense of undesirability of any other way of handling the situation. Marathi speakers are habituated very often to use such a verbcompound with effectiveness and conviction. The function of the auxili-

ary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of urgency of the action with only one possible solution through a double negative construction, emphasis, effectiveness in expression and conviction in relation to the activity concerned.

(8) ईश्वराचे अस्तित्व पटवून देणाऱ्या शेंकडों मुद्यांचे  
गांठीडे पाठीवर मारून ते (गणूकाका) आले होते.

IV - 40

Here the verbcompound is पटवून देणाऱ्या which acts as participle as adjective and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of convincing is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means - having convinced. The total meaning of the verbcompound is----- (those)----- which convince. If someone uses only पटविणाऱ्या instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to Marathi hearers for want of currency and emphasis. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of conviction in relation to the activity the result of which is meant for others. It also explicates the sense of thoroughness which results from the intensity. Speakers of Marathi express through such a verbcompound very often their ideas with effectiveness and confidence. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity, thoroughness and confidence in order to prove the universal truth of a philosophical idea.

(9) शंभूराजांनी प्रभावकीची सुभेदारी पत्करावी आणि  
तत्नाम सुभेदारांना आमच्या भैरहजेरीत काश्माराचा नवा आदर्श  
घालून द्यावा.

XII - 28.

Here the verbcompound *घालून द्यावा* preceded by *आदर्श*, wherein the second member indicates the potential mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of presenting a model - is expected to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having presented a model. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- should present a model. If someone uses only *घालावा* instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a very mild and different statement and moreover it has no effectiveness. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of emphasis indicating the necessity of the obligatory nature of presenting a model. It also explicates the sense of the action the result of which is meant for the guidance of others. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness, confidence and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, emphasis indicating the obligatory nature of presenting a model, confidence and conviction in relation to the activity, the result of which is meant for the guidance of others.

(10) आम्ही स्वतः ह्या प्रकरणाची चौकशी करून सैरंध्रीला तिच्या हिताच्या दोन गोष्टी समजावून देऊं.

VII - 75.

Here the verbcompound is *समजावून देऊं*, wherein the second member indicates the future tense and it points out the

completive aspect i.e. the action of making (her) understand -- is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having made to understand. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- shall make understand. If someone uses only समजावू instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any significant change in the general meaning. However it has no effectiveness and emphasis. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of reflexive construction and thereby personal involvement in the execution of the activity. It also explicates the sense of the action the result of which is meant for the betterment of the prospects of a person i.e. <sup>सुखी</sup>सुखी. 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 effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity, the personal involvement in the execution of the activity and guidance for the betterment of the prospects of the person concerned.

( It may be noted that the meaning of the verbcompound समजावून देणे in the present case is not "clarifying and explaining a terse philosophical problem." Here the king विराट knew the evil intentions of कीचक, but in his own interest, he become ready to convince <sup>सुखी</sup>सुखी that she should accede to the desire of कीचक and for this purpose, he is making a show to play the role of her well wisher and leading her to follow his advice. )

(11) अशक्तींना सुखावह वाटणाऱ्यांना आचारांना,  
विचारांना व विकारांना झुगारून देण्याकरितां तर दारूची  
शक्ती आम्ही उसनी घेतो !

VIII - 76

Here the verbcompound is झुगारून देण्याकरितां which is the dative singular of झुगारून देणे which acts as noun and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of casting away or defying is expected to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having cast away. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- for casting away or for defying. The word तर on account of its pleonastic tendency further strengthens the sense of the verbcompound. If someone uses only झुगारण्याकरितां instead of the verbcompound, there is no substantial difference in the general meaning of the verbcompound. However, it has no currency and emphasis. In the present context, the auxiliary form signifies the sense of completeness of the action the result of which is meant for the subject i.e. we ourselves. It also explicates the sense of confidence. There is also the sense of purposiveness indicating the sense of defiance of certain things that comfort the weak. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity, confidence and purposiveness indicating defiance of certain things bringing comfort to the weak and acceptance of wine as a means of stimulation in the present case.

(12) 'ताथ मारून हांकलून या !' मी ओरडलो.

II - 36

Here the verbcompound is हांकलून या, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of getting rid of or ousting is intended to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having got rid of or ousted. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- please, get rid of or oust. If someone uses only हांकला instead of the verbcompound, it indicates a mild statement for want of emphasis and effectiveness. In the present context, the auxiliary form here signifies the sense of request under the garb of command. The result of the activity indicated by the verbcompound is meant for the subject himself as well as for other man. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of relief to the subject and the sense of contempt to other man. It also explicates the sense of conviction in relation to the activity. Speakers of Marathi are habituated to use such a verbcompound very often in expressing their ideas with a strong emphasis, effectiveness in expression and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of emphasis indicating a strong suggestion, effectiveness, conviction, confidence, relief to the subject and contempt to the person concerned.

(13) आमच्या पोपटाभा भात किंवा भाकरी देण्याचा  
जेव्हां जेव्हां आम्ही प्रयत्न केला तेव्हां तेव्हां दांडीवरून  
स्वाली उतरून पायांनीं ह्यानें तो इकडे तिकडे  
उडवून दिला.

II - 9

Here the verbcompound is उडवून दिला, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. scattering away by showing dislike. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- scattered away. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- had scattered away. If someone uses only उडविला instead of the verbcompound, it would simply connote a vertical movement in the sky. The verbcompound suggests here a sense of contempt or dislike. It may be noted here that the first member taken alone yields an entirely different meaning from that of the verbcompound which means an action of throwing horizontally with dislike. The auxiliary form lends therefore the semantic shade of contempt or dislike resulting from the syntactic aspect. It has also the sense of effectiveness and physico-mental indifference of the subject. Marathi speakers use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas confidence, effectiveness and confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, confirmation in relation to the activity, confidence, dislike or contempt resulting from the syntactic aspect, and physico-mental hatred of the subject.



- (14) जा, आमच्यासाठी एक भगवी छाटी आणा,  
खांद्यावर झोळी अडकवा आणि हातांत चिपळ्या  
आणि गळ्यांत तंबोरी या ठेवून.

XII - 46.

Here the verbcompound is *या ठेवून* i.e. *ठेवून या*, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the permissive aspect signifying the action of keeping. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having kept. The total meaning of the verbcompound *ठेवून देणे* is ----- to allow to keep. If someone uses only *ठेवा* instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a request or suggestion for executing an act. The auxiliary form here explicates the sense of allowing the people to carry out the action as described in the illustration in view of the fact that the other party has no hesitations. It also signifies the action the result of which is meant for the person himself, who permits others to execute the action as described. Marathi speakers sometimes express their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease and politeness in expression. The function of the auxiliary verb in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, politeness in expression and allowing the other party to execute the activity.

- (15) हा प्रश्न (नोकरीसंबंधीचा) केवळ मुंबईपुरता  
मर्यादित नसून राज्याच्या अन्यभागांतही स्थानिक  
(लोकांना) अग्रक्रम मिळवून देण्याची <sup>गरज</sup> आहे.

XVII - 4.

Here the verbcompound is मिळवून देण्याची which is the genitive singular of मिळवून देणे acting as noun and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of getting or obtaining. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having got or obtained. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- of obtaining. If someone uses only मिळविण्याची instead of the verbcompound, it sounds a bit elliptic. The verbcompound signifies the sense of an action the result of which is meant for the people and not for the Government. In the present context, the auxiliary form brings out here the sense indicating the necessity of preserving the rights of people. It also has the sense of ease and effectiveness in expression. Moreover, it explicates the sense pointing out the Government's responsibility. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed very often to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with conviction and effectiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease and effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity and legitimate enjoyment of certain fundamental rights.

(16) वृषपर्वा — मंदिराप्रवेश न करणाऱ्या आमच्या वैज्याला गुरुकन्या व संजीवनी विद्या द्यावयाची नाही, अशी आचार्यांनी प्रतिज्ञा केलीच आहे, पण गुरुकन्येचें आतांचें उत्तर ऐकून मला भीति वाटते, कचाला आजचें आज बाहेर घालवून दिलें नाही तर आतांची प्रतिज्ञा शेवटास नेणें आचार्यांनाहि मुष्किलीचें होईल.

Here the verbcompound is धातवून दिलें नाही i.e.

धातवून न धातु, wherein the second member indicates the potential mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of expelling is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having expelled.

The total meaning of the verbcompound is -----(if)----- will not expel. If someone uses only धातुविलें नाही i.e.

न धातुवात instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a weak statement for want of emphasis or stress. In the present context, repentance which may result from the inaction mentioned by the verbcompound is directed towards the person himself i.e. आचार्य. The auxiliary form adds here the adverbative sense of forcefulness and quickness. It also brings out the sense of effectiveness in expression. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease, emphasis and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity, long standing usage and repentance as well as the adverbative sense of forcefulness and quickness.

(17) धापा मारणारांनीं आपल्या कलेची जर मनःपूर्वक  
जोपासना केली, तर ते कुठच्या दर्जाला जाऊन  
पोहोचूं शकतील हेच त्यांना मला  
दारववून दाखयानें आहे.

Here the verbcompound is दाखवून द्यावयाचें which acts as participle as indeclinable and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of proving is expected to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means---- having proved. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- want or wish to prove. If someone uses only दाखवनावयाचें instead of the verbcompound, it would mean more or less the something as दाखवून द्यावयाचें . However there is no sense of emphasis and effectiveness. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of intensity of desire. It also explicates the sense of convincing the people for creating faith in the proposition, mentioned in the illustration. Moreover, it adds the sense of confidence on the part of the speaker in relation to the activity the result of which is meant for others and not for the speakers. 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 effectiveness, conviction, intensity of the desire, convincing the people for creating faith in the proposition and confidence on the part of the speaker.

(18) पायांत शिरलेला काचेचा तुकडा तिने हाताने  
काढून दूर भिरकावून दिला.

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Here the verbcompound is भिरकावून दिला, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action throwing off. The first member,

which is transitive, means ---- having thrown off. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- had thrown off. If someone uses only भिरकाविला instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as भिरकावून दिला. However it has no effectiveness. Relief or satisfaction which is the result of the action of throwing off, is meant for the subject i.e. the person herself. The word दूर further strengthens the sense of the auxiliary form. Marathi speakers find very often convenient to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness in expression and confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness, confirmation in relation to the activity, convenience and relief or satisfaction.

(19) निरपराधी साधुतुल्य पांडवांना पिछ्यानपिछ्या  
कष्टमय स्थितीत लोटून देण्याचे अतर्क्य  
पाप करायला हे कीचक व अनुकीचक  
तयार आहेत.

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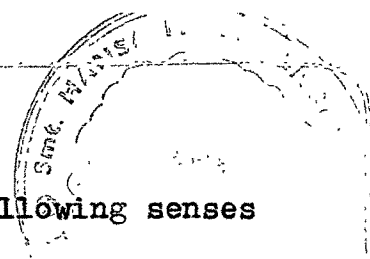
Here the verbcompound is लोटून देण्याचे which is the genitive singular of लोटून देणे acting as participle as noun and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of dooming to perdition is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having doomed to perdition. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- of dooming ( them ) to perdition. If someone uses only लोटण्याचे instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate the basic or literal meaning of dooming, which is rather different from

that, expressed by the verbcompound. However, there is no effectiveness. The sense of effectiveness modifies the meaning of the first member. The auxiliary form signifies the sense of the intensity of the action i.e. fully or thoroughly. It also brings out the sense of confidence and courage on the part of the person i.e. *कीचक* and *अनुकीचक*. In the present context, it explicates the sense of wicked and unrighteous action. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary through such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, convenience and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity, intensity showing thoroughness and confidence for carrying out the wicked and unrighteous action.

##### 5. SUMMARY OF SEMANTIC SHADES:

We have already discussed in this chapter the illustrations of verbcompounds wherein the verbal forms of the auxiliary *देणे* 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 (1) Under permissives, there is a major semantic shade allowing someone to execute the action the result of which may be for the doer. himself or others in general.



(2) According to the context, the following senses were found out:

- (i) allowing the people or agencies to have the advantage of the facilities provided and thereby indicating a beneficial act for the people,
- (ii) allowing the people to carry out the action in view of the fact that the other party has no objection for accepting the same and
- (iii) bringing to the notice of the people the act of moral and social obligation.

II. In order to make weak statements as strong ones as well as to remove the unusualness in listening, the auxiliary adds the following senses to the total meaning of the verbcompound:

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

III Under completive intensives, the auxiliary has the following sense in relation to the activity:

- (1) confirmation,
- (2) conviction and
- (3) expressing thoroughness or profoundness.

IV Under adverbatives, we have the senses as under:

- (1) curiosity,
- (2) deliberateness,

- (3) confidence,
- (4) contempt or disregard,
- (5) dislike,
- (6) forcefulness
- (7) quickness and
- (8) courage.

V There are some words which further strengthens the sense of the auxiliary, on account of their pleonastic tendency, e.g. तर, दूर etc.

VI The conventional sense results from

- (1) a long standing usage,
- (2) suggestion,
- (3) passive constructions,
- (4) naturalness,
- (5) stress or emphasis,
- (6) certainty,
- (7) clarity and
- (8) a hypothetical statement.

VII According to the context, the auxiliary has various senses signifying a person or a thing or a place in relation to the activity or the situation as shown below:

- (1) revolt against the natural instinct of submission among the ladies and an instigation to the women to suppress this tendency of theirs,



- (2) indicating the use of physical force for controlling the situation,
- (3) indicating a noble and generous act,
- (4) expressing a desire to create curiosity on the part of the persons concerned,
- (5) showing the urgency of the action with only one possible solution through a double negative construction,
- (6) expressing the need to prove the universal truth of a philosophical idea,
- (7) indicating the obligatory nature of presenting a model through emphasis in order to guide others,
- (8) personal involvement in the execution of the activity,
- (9) purposiveness indicating defiance of certain things bringing comfort to the weak,
- (10) emphasis indicating a strong suggestion and relief to the doer himself and contempt to the person concerned,
- (11) contempt expressing the physicomental dislike of the doer, resulting from the syntactive aspect,
- (12) legitimate enjoyment of certain fundamental rights,
- (13) repentance on the part of the person himself, resulting from the inaction,
- (14) convincing the people for creating faith in the statement,

- (15) relief or satisfaction resulting from  
the action and
- (16) wicked and unrighteous activity.