

VERBS IN BENGALI LANGUAGE

A dissertation submitted to Assam University, Silchar in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Department of Linguistics.

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● CERTIFICATE

Certified that the dissertation/project entitled “ Verbs in Bengali Language” submitted by ROLL- 042018, NO – 2083100010, REGISTRATION NO- 20180016655 of 2018-2019 . for Masters of Arts in Linguistics. This work has been submitted previously for Master degree in Linguistics in Assam University,Silchar. It further certified that the candidate has complied with all the formalities as per the requirements of Assam University. I recommend that the dissertation may be placed before examiners for consideration of award of the degree of this university.



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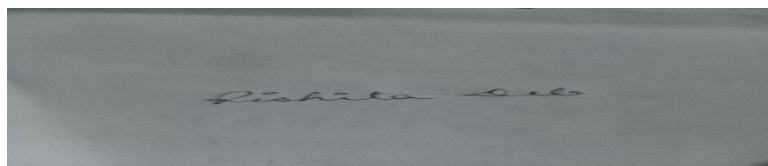
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I bearing Roll- 042018, no – 2083100010, Registrationno – 20180016655 of 2018-2019 . hereby declare that the subject matter of the dissertation entitled “Verbs in Bengali Language” is the record of the work done by me. The content of this work did not form the basis for award of any degree to me or anybody else to the best of my knowledge.

The project is being submitted to Assam University for the degree of Master of Arts in Linguistics.

Date- 05.10.20.

Place -Silchar, Assam University

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Rishita Deb".

Candidate- Rishita Deb

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Date- 05.10.20

Place- Assam University, Silchar

● **ABBREVIATIONS**

GDP Gross Domestic Product

1- First

2- Second

3- Third

2/3 – Second / Third

VF- Verb Form

F- Form

P- Person

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CHAPTER-1

THE BENGALI LANGUAGE AND COMMUNITY

1.1 IDENTITY OF THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE

Bengalis (Bangali /ˈbɑːŋɡəli/), also rendered as the Bengali people, are an Indo-Aryan ethnic group native to the Bengal region in South Asia, specifically in the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent, presently divided between Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam's Barak valley. They speak Bengali, a language from the Indo-Aryan language family. The term "Bangalee" is also used to denote people of Bangladesh as a nation.

Bengalis are the third largest ethnic group in the world, after Han Chinese and Arabs. Apart from Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam's Barak Valley, Bengali-majority populations also reside in India's union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as well as Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts, with significant populations in Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand. The global Bengali diaspora (Bangladeshi diaspora and Indian Bengalis) have well established communities in Pakistan, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Middle East, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and Italy.

They have four major religious subgroups: Bengali Muslims, Bengali Hindus, Bengali Christians, and Bengali Buddhists.

1.2 CULTURE

The culture of Bangla defines the cultural heritage of the Bengali people native to eastern regions of the Indian subcontinent , mainly what is today Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal , Tripura and Assam's Barak Valley, where the Bengali language is the official and primary language. The Bengali people are its dominant ethnolinguistic tribe. The region has been a historical melting point , blending indigenous traditions with cosmopolitan influences from pan-Indian subcontinental empires. Bengal was considered to be the richest part of Islamic medieval India and during the era of the Bengal Sultanate. It was described to be a world major trading nation, while during the Mughal times, having triggered proto-industrialization, its economy was worth 12% of global GDP. As a part of the Bengal Presidency, it also hosted the region's most advanced political and cultural centres during the British rule.

The partition of Bengal left its own cultural legacy. Bangladesh is scene of a dominant Bengali Muslim culture, whereas Indian Bengali speaking regions have a Bengali Hindu majority. Apart from these, there are also numerous ethnic and religious minorities. Kolkata ,the capital of West Bengal ,is a cosmopolitan city which houses a sizeable number of ethnic communities. Bengal is an important hub of classical South Asian arts. Festivals on the secular Bengali calendar are widely celebrated.

1.2.1 Name, Religion, Foods, Festivals , and Language

NAME

In modern usage, "Bengali" or "Bangali" is used to refer to anyone whose linguistic, cultural, family ancestral or genetic origins are from Bengal. Their ethnonym is derived from the ancient Banga or Bangla. The exact origin of the word Bangla is unknown , though it is believed to come from "Bung", a son of Hind. According to the Mahabharatas, the Puranas and the Harivamsha, Vanga was one of the adopted sons of King Vali who founded the Vanga kingdom

An interesting theory of the origin of the name is provided by Abu'I-Fazl in his Ain-i-Akbari. According to him "the original name of the Bengal was Bung, and the suffix "al" came to be added to it from the fact that the ancient rajahs of this land raised mounds of earth 10 feet high

FESTIVALS

Bengalis celebrate the major holidays of the Hindu and Muslim faiths. Although Bengali Hindus observe Holi, Diwali, and other important religious festivals, Durga Puja is the biggest and most important to them. Dedicated to the goddess Durga, who is a manifestation of Shakti, the festival lasts for five days. Months before the festival, special clay idols of Durga and her children are made. These show her mounted on a lion and killing the evil demon Mahishasura. These lavishly painted and decorated idols are displayed and worshipped on each day of the festival in the pandals and at homes. On the tenth day, the idols are decorated with flowers and carried through the streets in processions. The procession makes its way to a river or other body of water, where the image of Durga is immersed in the water. For Muslims, the festivals include Eid-ul-Azha, Eid-ul-Fitr, and Muharram.

Image 2: Durga puja



Image 3:
Holi





Image 4: Diwali

LANGUAGE

Bengali is one of the most spoken languages, ranked seventh in the world. The National Anthem of India , National Anthem of Bangladesh and the National song of India were first composed in the Bengali language.

Bengali people may be broadly classified into sub-groups predominantly based on language but also other aspects of culture:

- Bangals : This is a term used predominantly in Indian West Bengal to refer to East Bengalis-i.e Bangladeshis as well as those whose ancestors originate from Eastern Bengal. The East Bengali dialects are known as Bangali. This group constitutes the majority of ethnic Bengalis.
- Ghotis : This is the term used favoured by the natives of West Bengal to distinguish themselves from other Bengalis.

- Sylhetis : They speak sylheti and are native to the Sylhet region of Bangladesh and India. They maintain a distinct identity separate from or in addition to having a Bengali identity.
- Chittagonians : Natives of the Chittagong region of Bangladesh. They speak in the Chittagong

1.3 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND DIALECTICAL VARIATION

There lies a difference between geographical location and dialectical variation. The East-Regional dialects include languages of Dhaka, Mymensing, Srihall, Kasar, Tripura, Sandeep, Faridpur, Kulna, Joshor. The South-Regional dialects are found in the languages of Chittagong, Hatia, Noakhali, Ramganj, Hill-Tracts of Chittagong etc. In Chittagong Hill tract there are lots of indigenous languages what is also claimed as dialect. At present the total population census of 1991 in the 13 hill tract regions there are 13 languages and in non-hill tract regions there are 17 indigenous languages. At present total indigenous languages of Bangladesh is more than 45 and number of language speaker is 20 lac. All the languages are more or less related with the other languages of the world. If we study historical perspective of these languages we will notice that the traits of the European languages have been noticed in the languages of Chakma, Hajong, Barman, Ora, Malo, Sing, Mahato. The Austro-Asiatic languages are Shaotal, Khasi, Munda, Kharia, and Kol. They are mainly found in the northern sides and Sylhet region. The Kurukh of north side and Tibati barma language of Patra, Tripura, Garo, Marma, Khiang, Manipuri, Lucia, Khumi etc are found amongst the speaker of different places of Mymensing, Tangail, Sherpur, Netrokona, Sylhet, Shunamganj, Moulovibazar, Coxsbazar, Potuakhali, and in some other hill areas of Chittagong. Due to socio-economic status of the speakers some indigenous languages are endangered.

1.4 SCRIPT

The Bengali (also called Bangla) script is used for writing the Bengali language, spoken by over 180,000,000 people mostly in Bangladesh and India. It is also used for a number of other Indian languages including Sylheti and, with one or two modifications, Assamese. It is a Brahmic script although its exact derivation is disputed. Bengali writing shares some similarities with the Dravidian language scripts, particularly in the shapes of some vowel letters, but it is generally more similar to the Aryan language scripts, in particular Devanagari.

The Bengali script is an Abugida. Consonants carry an inherent vowel which can be modified by appending vowel-signs to see the consonant. The orthographic letters of the Bengali script are derived from Sanskrit.

1.5 ARTS AND SCIENCE

The Bengali contributions to modern science is path breaking in the world's context. Renowned Indian physicist Satyendranath Bose made first calculations to initiate Statistical Mechanics. He first hypothesized , a physically tangible idea of photon. Meghnad Saha contributed to the theorization of Thermal ionization. Jagadish Chandra Bose first practicalised the wireless radio transmission. But Macroni got recognition for European proximity. He also described for the first time, "Plants can respond" by demonstrating with his crescograph, recording the impulse caused by bromination of plant tissue.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The earliest extent of in Bengali literature is the Charyapada, a collection of Buddhist mystic song dating back to the 10th and 11th centuries. Thereafter, the timeline of Bengali literature is divided into two periods : medieval(1360-1800) and modern(1800-present). Bengali literature is one of the most enriched bodies of literature in Modern India and Bangladesh.

The first works in Bengali, written in new Bengali, appeared between 10th and 12th centuries CE. It is generally known as the Charyapada. These are mystic songs composed by various Buddhists seer-poets : Luipada, Kanhapada, Kukkuripada, Chatlipada, Bhusukupada, Kamlipada. Dhendhanpada, Shantipada, Shabarapada,etc. The famous Bengali linguist Haraprasad Shastri discovered the palm-leaf Charyapada manuscript in the Nepal Royal Court Library in 1907.

The Middle Bengali Literature is a period in the history of Bengali literature dating from 15th - 18th centuries. Following the Mughal invasion of Bengal in the 13th century, literature in vernacular Bengali began to take shape. The oldest example of Middle Bengali literature is believed to be Shreekrishna Kirtana by Boru Chandidas. In the mid-19th century, Bengali literature gained momentum. During this period , the Bengali Pandits of Fort William College did the tedious work of translating textbooks in Bengali to help teach the British local languages including Bengali. This work played a role in the background in the evolution of Bengali prose.

Novels were introduced in the mid-19th century. Other than the Eastern Nagari script, Bengali has been written with different scripts such as the Perso-Arabic and Sylhet Nagri in certain parts of history. Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore was the best known figure of Bengali literature to the world. Kazi Nazrul Islam, notable for his activism and anti-british literature, was described as the Rebel Poet and is now recognized as the National Poet Bangladesh.

Chapter -3

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

- Here , we have been able to define and identify the different types of verbs in Bangla.
- Here, we also have been able to demonstrate correct usage of different verbs , including past and present and future tense verbs .

METHODOLOGY

This data has been collected from the source known as primary and secondary. Primary source is used as I am an native Bengali language speaker. My own language is used for the proposed work in the text and data has been collected from informants age groups. Then the data is crossed checked with other of the same varieties. Here , secondary source is also used as some of the datas has been collected from the books, journals, articles, internet etc. Being an native Bengali speaker most of the datas has been collected from the utterances of speeh sounds in the form of conversational and group discussions.

Chapter-4

VERBS IN BENGALI LANGUAGE

Bengali verbs are highly inflected and are regular with only few exceptions. They consist of a stem and an ending; they are traditionally listed in Bengali dictionaries in their ‘verbal noun’ form, which is usually formed by adding –a to the stem: for instance (*ʎkɔra* – to do) is formed from the stem *ʎkɔr*. The stem can end in either a vowel or a consonant. Verbs are conjugated for tense and person by changing endings, which are largely the same for all verbs. However the stem vowel can often change as part of the phenomenon known as ‘vowel harmony’, whereby one vowel can be influenced by other vowels in the word to sound more harmonious. An example would be like the verb ‘to write’, with stem *ʎekʰ* :- (*ʎekʰo* – you all write), but also (*ʎikʰi* – we write). In general, the following transformations take place: */ɔ/* → */o/*, */o/* → */u/*, */æ/* → */e/*, and */a/* → */e/*, where the verbal nouns feature the first vowel but certain conjugations use the second. In addition, the verb (*/d̥eoʎ/*, to give) and (*/n̥eoʎ/*, to take) switch between */e/*, */i/*, */a/* and */æ/*. If verbs are classified by stem vowel and if the stem ends in a consonant or vowel, there are nine basic classes in which most verbs can be placed; all verbs in a class will follow the same pattern. A prototype verb from each of these classes will be used to demonstrate conjugation for that class; bold will be used to indicate mutation of the stem vowel. Additionally, there are irregular verbs, such as (*/d̥ʒaoʎ/*, to go) that change the first consonant in their stem in certain conjugations.

Like many other Indo-Aryan languages (such as Hindi or Marathi), nouns can be turned into verbs by combining them with select auxiliary verbs. In Bengali, the most common such auxiliary verb is (*ʎkɔra*, to do); thus, verbs such as *joke* (*/ɔʃikota/*) with *to do* (*ʎkɔra/*) to create */ɔʃikota kɔra/*. When conjugating such verbs the noun part of such a verb is left untouched, so in the previous example, only */kɔra/* would be inflected or conjugated (eg- */ami ɔʃikota korbo/* becomes “I will make a joke”). Other auxiliary verbs include */d̥eoʎ/* and */n̥eoʎ/*, the verb */kɔra/* enjoys significant usage because it can be combined with foreign verbs to form a native version of the verb, even if a direct translation exists. Most this is done with English

verbs: for eg- “ to vote” is often referred to as /b^hot kora/, where /b^hot/ is the transliteration of “vote”.

4.1 COPULA

Bengali is considered a zero copula language in some aspects.

- In the simple present tense there is no verb connecting the subject to the predicate (the “zero verb” copula). There is one notable exception, however, which is when the predicative takes on the existential, locative, or possessive aspects; for such purposes, the incomplete verb /atʃ^ho/ (acho) is used, which is conjugated according to the rules given.
- In the past tense, the incomplete verb /atʃ^ho/ is always used as the copula, regardless of the nature of the predicative.
- For the future tense and non-finite structures, the copula is supplied by the verb /hooa/ (howa), with the only exception being the possessive predicate for which the verb /t^haka/ (to remain) is utilized.

The following table demonstrates the rules above with some examples.

| Examples | English | Notes |
|--|---------------|--|
| /ami k ^h uʃi/ | I am happy | No verb used to denote the copula |
| /ʃomoy atʃ ^h e/ | There is time | /atʃ ^h o/ - used to connect to an existential predicative |
| /ami baʃite atʃ ^h i/ | I am at home | /atʃ ^h o/ - used to connect to a locative predicative |
| /amra duk ^h ito tʃ ^h ilam/ | We were happy | In the past tense, /atʃ ^h o/ - is used as the copula |

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | |
| /ami baʃite hoʃo/ | I will be at home | In the future tense, /hoʃo/ is used as the copula |
| /tar ekta gaʃi tʰakbe/ | He will have a car | In the future tense, /tʰaka/ is used to connect to a possessive predicative |

Table 1- copula with examples

4.1.2 NEGATION

There are four sentence negators employed in Bengali:-

- The zero verb copula is negated using the incomplete negator /n/, which is conjugated as /noʃi/, /noʃo/, /non/, /nje/.
- Existential sentences that use the verb /atʃʰo/ - (acho) are negated with /nei/ (nei), which does not need to be conjugated.
- All other verbs are negated using the universal negative particle /na/ - (na), which can also refer to “no” in yes-no questions. /na/ is typically placed after the finite verb, but can also be placed at the end of the sentence, which negates the whole sentence. /na/ can be used in all tenses except two: the present perfect and the past perfect.
- Verbs in the present perfect and the past perfect tenses are negated using the suffix- /ni/ attached to the simple present verb form; this naturally means that in negative sentences the distinction between the two tenses is lost, since they both use the same verb form.

Negating Verbs

| Examples | English gloss | Notes |
|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| /ami ʃukʰi noʃi/ | I am not happy | Incomplete negator /n/ conjugated for the first time. |
| /amader gaʃi nei/ | We don't have a car | /nei/ used to negate /atʃʰo/, which is completely replaced. |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|
| /ami kadʒ kori na/ | I don't work | /na/ is used to negate all other finite verbs. |
| /ami take jahadʒo korini/ | I didn't help him | The suffix /ni/ is attached to the simple present form of /kora/ to negate the past perfect form. |

Table 2- negating verbs

4.1.3 PERSON

Verbs are inflected for person and honour, but not for number. There are five forms- first person, second person (very familiar) , second person (familiar), third person (familiar), and second/third person (polite). The same sample subject pronouns will be used for all the example conjugations paradigms: /ami/- ami, /tui/- tui, /tumi/- tumi, /je/- she, and /apni/- apni. These have the following plurals respectively- /amra/- amra, /tora/-tora, /tomra/- tomra, /tara/- tara, and /apnara/- apnara.

4.1.4 MOOD

There are two moods for Bengali verbs- *indicative* and the *imperative* . The indicative mood is used for statements of fact; its various tenses are given below-

The imperative mood is used to give commands. Just as in other Indo-Aryan languages, the imperative form of a verb differs on the basis of honorifics. The three sets of second-person pronouns- /tui/ or /tora/, /tumi/ or /tomra/, /apni/ or /apnara/- combined with slight modifications to the stem of any verb form the imperatives for that verb; these are described in the table below. The plural command forms change the pronoun but not the verb ending.

Imperative mood

| VERB | VF | F | P |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| /bɔla/ "to say" | /tui bɔl/ "you say" | /tumi bɔlo/ "you say" | /apni bolun/ "you say" |
| /kʰola/ "to open" | /tui kʰol/ "you open" | /tumi kʰolo/ "you open" | /apni kʰulun/ "you open" |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| /dʒana/ “to know” | /tui dʒan/ “you know” | /tumi dʒano/ “you know” | /apni dʒanun/ “you know” |
| /kʰaoa/ “to eat” | /tui kʰa/ “you eat” | /tumi kʰao/ “you eat” | /apni kʰan/ “you eat” |
| /tʃena/ “to recognise” | /tui tʃen/ “you recognise” | /tumi tʃenɔ/ “you recognise” | /apni tʃinun/ “you recognise” |
| /ɖeoɑ/ “to give” | /tui ɖe/ “you give” | /tumi ɖao/ “you give” | /apni ɖin/ “you give” |
| /ɦooɑ/ “to happen” | /tui ɦo/ | /tumi ɦoo/ | /apni ɦon/ |

Table 3- imperative mood

4.1.5 NON-FINITE FORMS

- /ãaka/ - verbal noun (“act of drawing”)
- /ãakte/ - verbal infinitive (“to draw”)
- /ãakte-ãakte/ - progressive participle (“while drawing”)
- /ãakle/ - conditional participle (“if X draws”)
- /ẽke/ - perfect participle (“having drawn”)
- /ẽke-ẽke/ - iterative participle (“having drawn many times”)

For non-causative verbs, the verbal infinitive and perfect participle forms require stem transformations according to the principles of vowel harmony. Causative verbs only require stem transformations for forming their perfect participles.

The verbal noun can act like a regular noun, and can therefore take case-endings and classifier particles; additionally it can also function as an adjective. Both the verbal noun and the verbal infinitive are often used in constructions where the infinitive is needed.

4.1.6 IMPERSONAL STRUCTURES

Many common sentence constructions, such as those involving obligation, need, and possibility (“I have to”, “We must”, “He is supposed to”, etc) are built in Bengali without using nominative

subjects ; instead, the subject is omitted or often, used in the genitive case. These are typically constructed using the verbal noun (or the verbal infinitive in some cases) along with other nouns or verbs.

- Obligation is expressed using the verbal infinitive and a third-person form of /hɔo/ (in any tense, but present tense also uses the future tense conjugation), with the subject in the objective case. For eg- /amake k^hete hɔbe/ (“ I have to eat”); / hɔbe/ is the future tense conjugation for /hɔo/.
- Need is expressed by using the verbal noun with the noun /ɔrkar/ ‘need’, and the subject in the genitive. For eg -/amar kɔ^ha bɔla ɔrkar/ (‘I need to talk’).
- Construction involving “should” ,“ought to”, or “must” are constructed with the verbal noun and the adjectives /utʃit/ “appropriate”, and the subject in the genitive. For eg - /amader dʒaoa utʃit/ (“We ought to go”).

4.1.7 PASSIVE

Any active verb can be turned into a passive one by attaching the auxiliary /hɔo/ to the verbal noun aspect of the verb in question. Only this suffix is conjugated, using the third-person endings for the various tenses. For eg- “to eat” is /k^hao/, so “to be eaten” becomes /k^hao/, /hɔo/; in the future tense , “will be eaten” would be /k^hao hɔbe/, where /hɔbe/ is the third-person conjugation for /hɔo/ in the future tense.

4.1.8 CAUSATIVE

Most verbs (not all verbs have causative forms) can be made causative by adding the suffix /no/ or /no/ to it. For eg- “to do” is /kɔra/, which takes the /no/ suffix to become /kɔrano/ or “to cause to do”. The stem of such a causative verb-to be used when conjugating it-is thus the verbal noun form of the base verb(/kɔra/ in the case of /kɔrano/). However, such stems do not undergo any vowel transformations when conjugating for tenses.

4.1.9 TENSE

Bengali has four simple tenses – the present tense, the past tense, the conditional or habitual past tense, and the future tense. These combine with mood and aspect to form more complex conjugations :the perfect tenses, for eg, are formed by combining the perfect participles with the corresponding tense endings.

3.1.9.1 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

The present tense in Bengali is similar to that of English- I eat, you run, he reads. The endings are –i, -(i)sh, -o, -e, and –(e)n, and only the 1st person and the VF forms require stem transformations for vowel harmony.

| VERB | 1 | 2(VF) | 2(F) | 3(F) | 2/3 (P) |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| /bɔla/-“to say” | /ami boli/ “I say” | /tui bolij/“you say” | /tumi bolo/ “you say” | /je bole/ “he says” | /apni bolen/ “you say” |
| /kʰela/-“to play” | /ami kʰeli/ “I play” | /tui kʰelij/ “you play” | /tumi kʰêlo/ “you play” | /je kʰêle/ “he plays” | /apni kʰêlen/ “you play” |
| /d̪hoa/- “to wash” | /ami d̪hui/ “I wash” | /tui d̪uj/ “you wash” | /tumi d̪ho/ “you wash” | /je d̪hoē/ “he washes” | /apni d̪hon/ “you wash” |

Table 4- simple present tense

4.1.9.2 SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense differs from its use in English in that it is usually reserved for events that have occurred recently; for instance, less than a day ago. It would be translated into the English simple past tense- I ate, you ran, he read. The endings –lam, -li,-lo,-len (noticing that the vowels for the second and third [familiar] persons are the reverse of those in the present tense), and all forms require stem transformations for vowel harmony. For eg- /ami dekʰlam/ ,/tui dekʰli/ ,/tumi

dek^hle/ , /ʃe dek^hlo/, /apni dek^hlen/. In Eastern varieties of Bengali, “a” is substituted for “e” in second-person familiar forms; thus /tumi bɔla/, /k^hula/, /k^hela/.

| VERB | 1 | 2(VF) | 2(F) | 3(F) | 2/3(F) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| /bɔla/ “to say” | /ami bɔllam/ “I said” | /tui bolli/ “you said” | /tumi bɔlle/ “you said” | /ʃe bollo/ “he said” | /apni bollen/ “you said” |
| /k ^h ola/ “to open” | /ami k ^h ullam/ “I opened” | /tui k ^h ulli/ “you opened” | /tumi k ^h ulle/ “you opened” | /ʃe k ^h ullo/ “he opened” | /apni k ^h ullen/ “you opened” |
| /k ^h ela/ “to play” | /ami k ^h eli/ “I play” | /tui k ^h elli/ “you played” | /tumi k ^h elle/ “you played” | /ʃe k ^h ello/ “he played” | /apni k ^h ellen/ “you played” |
| /ʃena/ “to recognise” | /ami ʃinlam/ “I recognised” | /tui ʃinli/ “you recognised” | /tumi ʃinle/ “you recognised” | /ʃe ʃinlo/ “he recognised” | /apni ʃinlen/ “you recognised” |
| /dʒana/ “to know” | /ami dʒanlam/ “I knew” | /tui dʒanli/ “you knew” | /tumi dʒanle/ “you knew” | /ʃe dʒanle/ “he knew” | /apni dʒanlen/ “you knew” |
| /ʃioa/ | /ami ʃiolam/ | /tui ʃioli/ | /tumi ʃiole/ | /ʃe ʃiole/ | /apni ʃiolen/ |

Table 5- simple past tense

4.1.9.3 PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

The present progressive tense in also similar to that of English : I am eating, you are running, he is reading etc. This tense is formed by combining the progressive aspect suffix- /ʃʰ/ (cho) with the present tense endings; we thus get- /ʃʰi/ (-chi), /ʃʰiʃ/ (-chish), /ʃʰo/ (-cho), /ʃʰe/ (-che), /ʃʰen/ (-chen), and all forms require stem transformations for vowel harmony.

4.1.9.4 HABITUAL PAST TENSE

The habitual past tense has a few different uses. It is used for events that happened regularly, such as “I used to eat out everyday” or “He wrote poems when he was young”, the equivalent of an imperfect. It may also be used as a sort of conditional, such as the following: “If you asked I would come”. It is easy to form the habitual past tense: simply we have to start with the simple tense and change the /to (except in the /tui/[2 VF] form). The endings are /tam/ (-tam), /tiʃ/ (-tish), /te/ (-te), /to/ (-to), /ten/ (-ten), and all forms require stem transformations for vowel harmony. For eg: /ami dek^htam/, /tumi dek^hte/, /ʃe dek^hto/, /apni dek^hn/. In less standard varieties of Bengali, “a” /a/ is substituted for “e” /e/ in second-person familiar forms; thus /tumi bolta/ becomes /tumi bolte/.

| VERB | 1 | 2(VF) | 2(F) | 3(F) | 2/3(F) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| /bɔla/ “to say” | /ami boltam/ “I would say” | /tui boltiʃ/ “you would say” | /tumi bolte/ “you would say” | /ʃe bolto/ “he would say” | /apni bolten/ “you would say” |
| /kʰola/ “to open” | /ami kʰultam/ “I would open” | /tui kʰultiʃ/ “you would open” | /tumi kʰulte/ “you would open” | /ʃe kʰulto/ “he would open” | /apni kʰulten/ “you would open” |
| /kʰela/ “to play” | /ami kʰeltam/ “I would play” | /tui kʰeltiʃ/ “you would play” | /tumi kʰelte/ “you would open” | /ʃe kʰelto/ “he would open” | /apni kʰelten/ “you would open” |
| /ʃena/ “to recognise” | /ami ʃintam/ “I would recognise” | /tui ʃintiʃ/ “you would recognise” | /tumi ʃinte/ “you would recognise” | /ʃe ʃinto/ “he would recognise” | /apni ʃinten/ “you would recognise” |
| /ɟana/ “to know” | /ami ɟantam/ “I would know” | /tui ɟantiʃ/ “you would know” | /tumi ɟante/ “you would know” | /ʃe ɟanto/ “he would know” | /apni ɟanten/ “you would know” |

Table 6- habitual past tense

4.1.10 FUTURE TENSE

In less standard varieties of Bengali, “a” /a/ is substituted with “e” /e/ in second-person familiar forms; thus /tumi bolba/ becomes /tumi bolbe/. The endings are /bo/ (-bo), /bi/ (-bi), /be/ (-be), and /ben/ (-ben); the /tumi/ (tumi) and /je/ (she) conjugations are identical in this tense, and all forms require stem transformations for vowel harmony.

| VERB | 1 | 2(VF) | 2(F) | 3(F) | 2/3(P) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| /bola/ “to say” | /ami bolbo/ “I will say” | /tui bolbi/ “you will say” | /tumi bolbe/ “you will say” | /je bolbe/ “he will say” | /apni bolben/ “you will say” |
| /k'ola/ “to open” | /ami k'hulbo/ “I will open” | /tui k'hulbi/ “you will open” | /tumi k'hulbe/ “you will open” | /je k'hulbe/ “he will open” | /apni k'hulben/ “you will open” |
| /k'hela/ “to play” | /ami k'helbo/ “I will play” | /tui k'helbi/ “you will play” | /tumi k'helbe/ “you will play” | /je k'helbe/ “he will play” | /apni k'helben/ “you will play” |
| /tjena/ “to recognise” | /ami tjinbo/ “I will recognise” | /tui tjinbi/ “you will recognise” | /tumi tjinbe/ “you will recognise” | /je tjinbe/ “he will recognise” | /apni tjinben/ “you will recognise” |

Table 7- future tense

4.1.11 ASPECT

There are three aspects for Bengali verbs: simple aspect, the progressive/continuous aspect, and the perfect. The progressive aspect is denoted by adding prefix the regular tense endings with /tʃh/ (for verbs ending with consonants) or /tʃtʃh/ (for verbs ending with vowels), while the perfect aspect requires the use of the perfect participle. These are combined with different tenses described above to form the various verbal conjugations possible.

Chapter-5

TYPES OF VERBS IN BANGLA

The verb is an important part of speech. Without the verb, no sentence can be formed. It shows a physical or mental action.

Example-

- /amra kriket k^heli/ - “we play cricket”
- /je tʃit^hi lik^he/ - “he writes letter”
- /je amake ek glaf dʒol dilo/ - “he gave me a glass of water”

There are many types of Verb in Bangla. Some of them are discussed below :-

1. Finite verb – A finite verb can come as the main verb in a sentence, and it changes according to the tenses of the action and the number and person of the subject.

Example- /afrodʒa ekti benk e kaɟ kore/ - “Afroza works in a bank”.

2. Non- finite verb – Non-finite verbs cannot be main verbs in a sentence.

Example- /baɟi ferar pot^he ami lok take palate dek^hetʃilam/ - “coming home, I saw the man running away”.

There are also three types of non-finite verbs.

- a. Infinitives- /kora/ - “to do”, /k^haoa/ - “to eat”.
- b. Participles- /kort^hi/ - “doing”, /kore nijet^hi/ - “done”.
- c. Gerunds - /hat^hi/ - “walking”.

3. Action verb – It expresses actions. They complete the sentence and describe the subject’s action.

Example- a) /ami amar kaɟ korbo/ - “ I will do my work”.

b) /je tibi dek^he/ - “he watches t.v”.

Action verbs are of two types :-

1. Transitive verb- Transitive verbs always emands a direct object. When a sentence is felt incomplete without a direct object then the transitive verb is used in the sentence to make it complete a sentence..

Example- /ami ekṭi fiatʰi dekhɛtʃʰi/ - “I saw an elephant”.

Here in the sentence /fiatʰi/ “elephant” is the direct object.

2. Intransitive verb- Intransitive verbs doesnot require any object. It can itself complete a sentence. They donot have a direct object.

Example- /je sku:l e dʒæ/ “he goes to school”.

4. Linking verbs – Linking verbs can behave both either main verbs or auxiliary verbs. They donot refer to actions, but represent a state of being, need, opinion, desire or senses. For example, be verbs (am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had) are examples of no-action verbs. Smell, look, taste, sound etc are also called no-action verbs.

Example- /je ek dʒɔn titʃer/ “He is a teacher”.

5. Auxiliary verb- They are also called helping verbs. It helps another verb to form its mood, voice, tense etc. They donot have any meaning on their own, but they are very important to make the grammatical structure of the sentences. They help the main verbs.

They are of two types :-

1. Primary auxiliary verbs-

Example- /je ekṭi notun gaɽi kinɛtʃʰe/ “he has bought a new car”.

Here the verb /ekṭi/ “has” is the auxiliary verb.

2. Modal auxiliary verb- it modifies the meaning of the main verb in some way. Shall, should, can, could, may, might etc are known as modal auxiliary verbs .

Example- /je kal baɽi aʃte pare/ “he may come home tomorrow”.

Chapter - 6

CONCLUSION

The written above provide a detailed description of one of the central aspects of Bengali language, namely the verb, based on the sizeable corpus of “natural” data which included both spoken and written language. The centrality of the Bengali verbs is beyond any doubt.

The Bengali verb takes the form of a verb root following by a person, tense and aspect markers. There is no gender or number marker for the verb in Bengali, which makes learning the language easier.

We can also say like : Verb root +(Person + tense + Aspect) = Verb. We have discussed that

(A) whether the verb root undergoes any change in different grammatical condition.

(B) What the person, tense and aspect markers are in different grammatical condition.

It has also been discussed that there are three grammatical tenses in

Bengali language: Present, Past, And Future.

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