

### 3. Chapter

#### Causative Verbs – Structure and Usages

##### Introduction

The causative verbs are traditionally named *Piyedu Kiriyə* (Skt. *Prayōjya Kriyā*) in Sidat Saṅgārāvə. It defines the causative verb as follows. “The action of one who is instigated by another is called causative verb. Here the addition of the affix -va after the root is proper” (Gair 2013:89). The causative suffix ‘-va’ sometimes realizes as {-və}. If there is a consonant immediately after the ‘-va’, then the suffix is realized as {-va}. However if consonant followed by a vowel occurs after ‘-va’, the suffix is realized as {-və}. The definition given by Parānavitana is more appropriate to understand the concept of causative verbs. “Another distinction which every Sinhalese verb expresses by its own form, and not by means of the syntax or by being compounded with some other word, is the difference between an action effected by the agent himself and that mediated by the instrumentality of another person” (Parānavitana 1956:140). There is no considerable change of the suffix ‘-va’ used in the formation of causative verbs in Sinhalese throughout the language history. Mostly the same suffix is used (ibid 140) in Proto (4/5<sup>th</sup> c. A. D. - 8<sup>th</sup> c. A. D.), Mediaeval (8<sup>th</sup> c. A. D. - middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> c. A. D.) and Modern Sinhalese (from the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> c. A. D. - onwards) eras. Only in Prakrit Sinhalese (200 B. C. - 4/5<sup>th</sup> c. A. D.) era (Geiger 1938:2) the suffix ‘-pa’ (older form of ‘-va’) was used (Parānavitana 1956:140).

The organization of this chapter is as given below.

3.1 includes general remarks on causative verbs. This is followed by a brief history of the development of the causative verbs in classical Sinhalese in 3.2. The morphophonemic rules which are identified in formation of these verbs are given in 3.3. The different types of verbal paradigms of causative verbs are listed in 3.4. The detailed description of structure and usages of causative verbs attested in the *Jātəkə* tales with illustrations are included in 3.5.

### 3.1. General remarks

3.1.1. In Sinhalese the causative forms are formed by adding ‘-va/və’ between verbal root and suffix.

*kərə-ti* ‘do-III.PRES.PL.’ (P. 202<sup>33</sup>) > *kərə-və-ti* ‘cause to do-III.PRES.CAUS.PL.’ (P.192<sup>22</sup>)

3.1.2. The verbal root with the causative suffix ‘-va’ can be conjugated in all the voices, tenses, persons and numbers (Fairbanks & Misra 1966:224).

3.1.3. The particle ‘*lavā*’ is used when the causative sentence has two objects. “When intransitive verbs are causativized, the subject of the intransitive verb becomes the direct object in its causative counterpart. In contrast to this, the subject of the transitive sentence becomes the instrumental agent in its causative counterpart and takes the instrumental postposition” (Pandharipande 1997:403). In Sinhalese the particle ‘*lavā*’ is used as the instrumental postposition of causatives.

3.1.4. Every Sinhalese verbal root is potentially capable of developing causative forms, but in actual practice odd sounds are avoided by the dropping of the causative marker ‘-va’ when the root itself has ‘va’ as its final syllable.

\**tavəvənəva* ‘having caused to be heated’ (tavə-və-nəva) (Paranavitana 1956:141).

3.1.5. Double causative forms are frequently found in languages. It is common to the Sinhalese language also (Kellogg 1938:252, Geiger 1938:156, Fairbanks & Misra, 1966:375). Some forms are given below which are quoted from the *Jātəkə* text.

*dammā* ‘put-CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 83<sup>34</sup>) (damə-və-ā > dam-və-ā > dam-mə-ā)

*damməvā* ‘put-CAUS.CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 217<sup>20</sup>)

(damə-və-və-ā > dam-və-və-ā > dam-mə-və-ā)

*devvāhuyə* ‘give-III.PST.CAUS.PL.’ (P. 227<sup>8</sup>) (de-və-āhu-yə > de-vvə-āhuyə)

*devevvāhuyə* ‘give- III.PST.CAUS.CAUS.PL.’ (P. 227<sup>6</sup>)

(de-və-və-āhu-yə > de-ve-və-āhuyə > de-ve-vvə-āhuyə)

3.1.6. The causal verbs are essentially transitive. Sometimes they realize ditransitive sentence structure also (Navalkar 1880:110, Bailey 1950:57, Fairbanks & Misra 1966:375).

### 3.2. A brief history of the development of the causative verbs

- 3.2.1. The causative marker of Sinhalese suffix ‘-va’ is derived from the Skt. *-payā* or Pāli *-payā/pē*. (Skt. *dā-pāyā-ti* or Pāli - *dā pāyā-ti/dā-pē-ti* > Sin. *de-va-yi* ‘cause to give’) (Paranavitana 1956:140).
- 3.2.2. The ancient form of causative suffix in Sinhalese is ‘-pa’. The causative verbal forms *karāpitā je* (Skt. - *kārāpitā*) ‘caused...to be established’ (Paranavitana 1970:27), *karāpitā* ‘caused to be constructed’ (ibid 44), *karāpite* ‘caused to be made’ (ibid 39), *karite* ‘caused to be constructed/founded’ (ibid 21, 31), and *karitā* ‘caused to be established’ (ibid 5) are found in the ancient inscription written in the era of Sinhalese Prakrit (200 B. C. - 4/5<sup>th</sup> c. A. D.) (Geiger 1938:2).
- 3.2.3. The causative suffix ‘-va’ appeared in the inscriptions of 1<sup>st</sup> c. A. D. The form *paharāvāyā* ‘by beat of/cause to beat’ is found in the reign of king Vasabhā (66-110 A. D.) (Wickramasinghe 1912:69). Some other examples are also quoted from the ancient inscriptions. *karāvāyā* ‘having caused the construction’ (ibid 148), and *kārvā* ‘caused to build’ (Wickramasinghe 1928:176).
- 3.2.4. There are several types of causative forms in Sigiri graffiti. Some of them are as follows: *siṭvay* ‘cause to stay-III.PRES.SG.’ (siṭā-va-y), *kārvuyē* ‘cause to do-III.PST.SG.’ (kārvā-vā-uyē), *kiyāvūhā* ‘cause to say-III.PST.PL.’ (kiyā-vā-ū-hā > kiyā-vā-ūhā) (Paranavitana 1956:140).
- 3.2.5. The Sidat Saṅgārāvā provides some verbal forms with illustrations to explain the causative verbs. According to this grammar intransitive becomes transitive and transitive becomes di-transitive or multi-transitive when constructs the causative sentences (Alwis 1852:60).

### 3.3. Morphophonemic rules for the derivation of causative forms in the Jātākā text

Some morphophonemic rules can be posited to account for the causative forms attested in the Jātākā tales.

#### 3.3.1. Deletion of the last vowel of the root

The last vowel of the root gets deleted in some cases (Munidasa 1999:44).

- i. *salasvā* ‘arrange-CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 282<sup>13</sup>) (salasā-vā-ā > salas-vā-ā)

- ii. *gasvā* ‘drum-CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 313<sup>15</sup>) (*gasə-və-ā* > *gas-və-ā*)

### 3.3.2. Shortening of the final vowel of the root

If the monosyllabic root ends with a long vowel, that long vowel is shortened when the causative suffix is attached.

- i. *kavā* ‘eat-CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 293<sup>33</sup>) (*kā-və-ā* > *ka-və-ā*)

### 3.3.3. Vowel deletion and progressive assimilation

When the causative verbs are formed by adding suffix ‘-va’, the root final vowel gets deleted and the segment ‘v’ undergoes to the progressive assimilation. The same root with causative as well as double causatives are observed in Jātəkə tales. Some examples are given in Table 3.1.

<b>Vowel deletion and progressive assimilation</b>		
1	<p><i>dammā</i> ‘put-CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 83<sup>34</sup>) (<i>damə-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>dam-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>dam-mə-ā</i>)</p>	<p><i>damməvā</i> ‘put-CAUS.CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 217<sup>20</sup>) (<i>damə-və-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>dam-və-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>dam-mə-və-ā</i>)</p>
2	<p><i>addā</i> ‘pull/draw-CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 364<sup>16</sup>) (<i>adə-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>ad-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>ad-də-ā</i>)</p>	<p><i>addəvā</i> ‘pull/draw-CAUS.CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 248<sup>38</sup>) (<i>adə-və-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>ad-və-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>ad-də-və-ā</i>)</p>
3	<p><i>issā</i> ‘remove-CAUS.ABS.’ (P.338<sup>26</sup>) (<i>is-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>is-sə-ā</i>)</p>	<p><i>issəvā</i> ‘remove-CAUS.CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 338<sup>27</sup>) (<i>is-və-və-ā</i> &gt; <i>is-sə-və-ā</i>)</p>

Table 3.1 Causative forms with vowel deletion and progressive assimilation

### 3.3.4. Semi-nasal becomes nasal, and the final consonant of contiguous tri-consonantal cluster gets deleted

If the final vowel of the root is deleted the semi-nasal becomes nasal. Then the final consonant of contiguous tri-consonantal cluster gets deleted (Munidasa 1999:44).

*bandā* ‘tie-CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 364<sup>26</sup>)

*baṅdə-və-ā* (addition of causative suffix ‘-və’ to the root)

*band-və-ā* (root final vowel deletion and semi-nasal becoming nasal)

band-vā (deletion of schwa)

band-ā (deletion of final consonant of contiguous tri-consonantal cluster)

### 3.4. Paradigms of causative verbs in the Jātākā text

#### 3.4.1. Causative verbs of past, present and future

The several types of causative paradigms are found in the Jātākā tales. They are as follows:

##### 3.4.1.1. Past causative verbs

		Singular		Plural
<b>I</b>	1	<i>genvīmi</i> ‘bring’ (P. 338 <sup>15</sup> ) (gen-və-īmi)		Forms not attested
<b>II</b>		Forms not attested		Forms not attested
<b>III</b>	1	<i>kəṛəṇvīyēyā</i> ‘do-M.’ (P. 74 <sup>25</sup> ) (kəṛə-və-ū-ē-yə > kəṛə-və-ū-y-ēyā)	1	<i>devuyā</i> ‘give’ (P. 163 <sup>31</sup> ) (de-və-u-yə)
			2	<i>vəñḍəṇvīyā</i> ‘worship’ (P. 255 <sup>34</sup> ) (vañḍə-və-ū-yə > vəñḍə-və-ūyā)
			3	<i>kəṛəṇvīhā</i> ‘do’ (P. 275 <sup>7</sup> ) (kəṛə-və-ū-hā)
			4	<i>kəṛəṇvīnāhuyā</i> ‘do’ (P. 156 <sup>3</sup> ) (kəṛə-və-ū-āhu-yə)
			5	<i>devvāhuyā</i> ‘give’ (P. 227 <sup>8</sup> ) (de-və-āhu-yə > de-vvə-āhuyā)
			6	<i>devevvāhuyā</i> ‘give’ (P. 227 <sup>6</sup> ) (de-və-və-āhu-yə > de-ve-vvə-āhuyā)

Table 3.2 Causative verbs used in past

##### 3.4.1.2. Present causative verbs

		Singular		Plural
		<b>I</b>		<b>I</b>
1		<i>kappəmi</i> ‘cut’ (P. 279 <sup>2</sup> ) (kapə-və-mi > kap-və-mi > kap-pə-mi)		Forms not attested
2		<i>kappəṇvəmi</i> ‘cut’ (P. 180 <sup>24</sup> ) (kapə-və-və-mi > kap-və-və-mi > kap-pə-və-mi)		

3	<i>genvāmi</i> ‘bring’ (P. 29 <sup>1</sup> ) (gen-və-mi) <i>rakvāmī</i> ‘protect’ (P. 81 <sup>34</sup> ) (rak-və-mī)	
	<b>II</b>	<b>II</b>
1	<i>hasuruvəvə</i> ‘play’ (P. 127 <sup>22</sup> ) (hasuru-və-və)	Forms not attested
	<b>III</b>	<b>III</b>
	Forms not attested	<i>devəti</i> ‘give’ (P. 23 <sup>30</sup> ) (de-və-ti)

Table 3.3 Causative verbs used in present

### 3.4.1.3. Future causative verbs

	Singular	Plural
<b>I</b>	<i>rakvannem</i> ‘protect’ (P. 81 <sup>35</sup> ) (rak-və-annem)	Forms not attested
<b>II</b>	Forms not attested	Forms not attested
<b>III</b>	<i>addəvannīyə</i> ‘bring-F.’ (P. 263 <sup>25</sup> ) (adə-və-annī-yə > ad-də-və-annī-yə)	Forms not attested

Table 3.4 Causative verbs used in future

### 3.4.2. Causative forms with absolutive suffixes (progressive assimilation is possible)

There are some causative forms with absolutive suffixes which are undergone to the vowel deletion and progressive assimilation in their paradigms.

	Absolutive	Causative forms with absolutive suffixes	Double causatives with absolutive suffixes
1	<i>ædə</i> ‘pull’ (P. 393 <sup>10</sup> ) (adə-ə > ædə-ə)	<i>addā</i> ‘cause to pull’ (P. 364 <sup>16</sup> ) (adə-və-ā > ad-və-ā > ad-də-ā)	<i>addəvā</i> ‘cause to remove’ (P. 248 <sup>38</sup> ) (adə-və-və-ā > ad-və-və-ā > ad-də-və-ā)
2	<i>isə</i> ‘sprinkle’ (P.206 <sup>3</sup> ) (is-ə)	<i>issā</i> ‘cause to remove’ (P. 338 <sup>26</sup> ) (is-və-ā > is-sə-ā)	<i>issəvā</i> ‘cause to remove’ (P. 338 <sup>27</sup> ) (is-və-və-ā > is-sə-və-ā)

3	<i>damā</i> ‘put’ (P. 181 <sup>14</sup> ) (damə-ā)	<i>dammā</i> ‘cause to put’ (P. 83 <sup>34</sup> ) (damə-və-ā > dam-və-ā > dam-mə-ā)	<i>damməvā</i> ‘cause to put’ (P. 217 <sup>20</sup> ) (damə-və-və-ā > dam-və-və-ā > dam-mə-və-ā)
---	---	--	--

Table 3.5 Causatives forms with absolutive suffixes

(progressive assimilation is possible)

### 3.4.3. Causative forms with absolutive suffixes (progressive assimilation is not possible)

There are some causative forms with absolutive suffixes which are not possible to have progressive assimilation in the paradigms. The forms of this type are given below.

	<b>Absolutives</b>	<b>Causative forms with absolutive suffixes</b>
1	<i>pisə</i> ‘cook’ (P. 11 <sup>20</sup> ) (pisə-ø)	<i>pisəvā</i> ‘cause to cook’ (P. 174 <sup>26</sup> ) (pisə-və-ā)
2	<i>gā</i> ‘apply’ (P. 153 <sup>16</sup> ) (gā-ø)	<i>gāvā</i> ‘cause to apply’ (P. 248 <sup>38</sup> ) (gā-və-ā)
3	<i>kərə</i> ‘do’ (P. 115 <sup>42</sup> ) (kərə-ø)	<i>kərəvā</i> ‘cause to do’ (P. 67 <sup>16</sup> ) (kərə-və-ā)
4	<i>kaḍā</i> ‘break’ (P. 174 <sup>20</sup> ) (kaḍə-ā)	<i>kaḍəvā</i> ‘cause to break’ (P. 297 <sup>19</sup> ) (kaḍə-və-ā)
5	<i>marā</i> ‘kill’ (P. 196 <sup>29</sup> ) (marə-ā)	<i>marəvā</i> ‘cause to kill’ (P. 317 <sup>33</sup> ) (marə-və-ā)

Table 3.6 Causative forms with absolutive suffixes (No progressive assimilation)

### 3.4.4. Causative verbs with inherent ‘və’ ending root

If there is inherent ‘və’ as a final syllable of the root the causative suffix ‘-və’ will not be added to the root (Paranavitana 1956:141).

eg: *panəvā* ‘arrange-CAUS.ABS.’ (P. 265<sup>36</sup>) (panəvə-(və)-ā). According to the context, king has to arrange the seat for the person. But it is impossible. Normally king orders the servant to arrange the seat. Therefore the form *panəvā* is in causative. The same form *panəvā* ‘arrange-ABS.’ (P. 245<sup>35</sup>) (panəvə-ā) is found in Jātəkə text. According to the context, the female devils arrange the seat themselves. Then it is not causative form. Some other forms of this type are observed in the Jātəkə tales. The examples are as follows:

*panəvəmi* ‘arrange-I.PRES.SG.’ (P. 307<sup>17</sup>) (panəvə-mi)

*galvəti* ‘apply-III.PRES.PL.’ (P. 207<sup>33</sup>) (galvə-ti)

### 3.5. Structure and usages of causative verbs in the Jātākə text

Several types of usages of causative verbs are found in the Jātākə tales. These types are given below with the illustrations.

#### 3.5.1. Intransitive verbs and corresponding transitive verbs

Intransitive verb becomes transitive verb when the causative suffix ‘-və’ added between root and suffix. The root *añḍə* is an intransitive verb in Sinhalese. It occurs as an intransitive in (98) and as transitive in (99). We can observe the increasing of the valency of the verb in Sinhalese.

(98) (*kumārikā*)...*añḍuyə* (P. 259<sup>10</sup>)

<i>kumārikā</i>	<i>añḍə</i>	-u		-yə
princess	cry	III.PST.PL.F.		PTCLE.

‘The princess cried.’

(99) *vædit*...*sebəḍə lavā rāgə nifritə koṭə añḍəvīyə* (P. 338<sup>8</sup>)

<i>vædi</i>	-t	<i>sebəḍə</i>	<i>lavā</i>		<i>rāgə</i>
hunter	also	peahen	PTCLE.		lust
<i>nifritə</i>	<i>koṭə</i>	<i>añḍə</i>	-vī		-yə
with	do-ABS.	cry	III.PST.SG.CAUS.F.		PTCLE.

‘The hunter got the peahen cried with lust.’

#### 3.5.2. Transitive verbs and corresponding di-transitive verbs

The root *kā* is a transitive verb in Sinhalese. The verb *kami* occurs in (100) with one object whereas *kavəmi* occurs in (101) with two objects. Then *kami* is transitive and *kavəmi* is di-transitive.



(100) *mamə goduru...kami* (P. 397<sup>20</sup>)

mamə goduru kā -mi

I victim-PL. eat I.PRES.SG.

‘I eat victims.’

(101) *rākṣəsəyā lavā mohu kavəmi* (P. 143<sup>33-34</sup>)

rākṣəsə -ā lavā mohu kā -və -mi

devil DEF. PTCLE. this (animal) eat CAUS. I.PRES.SG.

‘(I) get the devil to eat this (monkey).’

(102) *tumūt anub<sup>h</sup>avə no kərati* (P. 202<sup>33</sup>)

tumū -t anub<sup>h</sup>avə no kərə -ti

he-HON. also eat NEG. do III.PRES.PL.

‘He also does not eat.’

(103) *rajjuruvō...satvəyan lavā...karmāntə kəṛavəti* (P. 192<sup>21-22</sup>)

rajjuru -ō satvə -an lavā

king HON.PL. person PL.ACC. PTCLE.

karmāntə kərə -və -ti

work-PL. do CAUS. III.PRES.PL.

‘The king gets the works done by the people.’

The root *kərə* is transitive. According to the above examples the verb *kərati* occurred in (102) is transitive and *kəṛavəti* occurred in (103) is di-transitive verb with causative. The increasing of valency can be seen in these examples.

### 3.5.3. Usage of ‘lavā’ as verbal form in causatives and as an autonomous particle

The particle *lavā* which is frequently used in the construction of causatives has the other representation in grammatical categories of Sinhalese language. Therefore this is the term of homonym with different semantic value.

3.5.3.1. As a particle - *lavā* ‘by’ (used with indirect object in causative construction)

3.5.3.2. As a verbal form - *lavā* ‘cause to put’ (causative form with absolutive suffix)

The root of the verbal form *lavā* is *la* ‘put’. The formation of *lavā* is as follows.

*la-ā* > *lā* (absolutive)

*la-və-ā* > *lavā* (causative form with absolutive suffix) (Karunatilake 1997:178)

If there are two objects (direct and indirect) then the particle *lavā* will be used after indirect object. In the example given below (104) ‘*mohu*’ (this animal) is direct object and ‘*rākṣəsəyā*’ (the devil) is the indirect object.

(104) *rākṣəsəyā lavā mohu kavəmi* (P. 143<sup>33-34</sup>)

<i>rākṣəsə</i>	-ā	<i>lavā</i>	<i>mohu</i>	<i>kā</i>	-və	-mi
devil	DEF.	PTCLE.	this (animal)	eat	CAUS.	I.PRES.SG.

‘(I) get the devil to eat this (monkey).’

(105) *rajjuruvō...satvəyan lavā...karmāntə kəvəti* (P. 192<sup>21-22</sup>)

<i>rajjuru</i>	-ō	<i>satvə</i>	-an	<i>lavā</i>
king	HON.PL.	person	PL.ACC.	PTCLE.
<i>karmāntə</i>	<i>kəvə</i>	-və	-ti	
work-PL.	do	CAUS.	III.PRES.PL.	

‘The king gets the works done by the people.’

The particle *lavā* is used after indirect object ‘*satvəyan*’ (people) and the plural accusative form ‘*karmāntə*’ (works) (105) is used as direct object.

The second usage (in 3.5.3.2) of the form *lavā* occurs only as causative form with absolutive suffix. The example quoted from the Jātākā tales is given below.

(106) *rajjuruvō...mī hā vilañdā lavā...pinkam kə[āhu]yə* (P. 181<sup>29-31</sup>)

rajjuru	-ō	mī	hā	vilañdā	la
king	NOM.HON.PL.	honey	and	fried paddy	put
-vā	pinkam	kərə	-āhu	-yə	
CAUS.ABS.	merit-PL.	do	III.PST.PL.	PTCLE.	

‘The king did meritorious acts having got the honey and fried paddy kept.’

In (106) *lavā* is used as causative form with absolutive suffix whereas it is used as particle in (104, 105).

(107) *evæni pi[isai]ḡə[ə] amusohonəkə lavā piyəvəmi* (P. 221<sup>8-9</sup>)

e	væni	pi i	saḡə[ə]	amusohon
that	like	cloth	two-DEF.	cemetery
-akə	lavā	piyə	-və	-mi
INDEF.	put-CAUS.ABS.	leave-AUX.	CAUS.	I.PRES.SG.

‘(I) cause to put like that pair of cloths at a cemetery.’

The form *lavā* (107) is occurred in the vector construction. Therefore it does not have the function of particle in this sentence.

#### 3.5.4. Causative verbs with vector construction

Sometimes the causative verbs are used in vector construction. The vector verb *piyə* ‘leave’ is commonly used in the Jātākā tales. (Complete description will be included in the chapter of complex predicate. see 5.1). One example is given below.

(108) *putu atə yavā mē vastrəyə damā piyāvəmi* (P. 221<sup>12</sup>)

putu	atə	yavə	-ā	mē	vastrə
son-ACC.	hand-INSTR.	send	ABS.	this	cloth
-ə	damə	-ā	piyə	-və	-mi
DEF.	put	ABS.	leave-AUX.	CAUS.	I.PRES.SG.

‘(I) having sent by the son and cause to be left this cloth.’

### 3.5.5. Periphrastic usages of causative verbs

Some honorific forms which are used with causative verbs can be found in the Jātākə tales. The forms *sēkə* and *məṇəvə* are commonly used honorific terms. Examples are given below.

#### 3.5.5.1. Used with ‘sēkə’

The honorific particle *sēkə* agrees only with the subjects of superior category in Sinhalese (109, 110).

(109) *nuṃbə vahansē ballan marəvəṇə sēkə* (P. 62<sup>29</sup>)

nuṃbə	vahansē	balu	-an
you	(king) HON.	dog	ACC.PL.
marə	-və	-nə	sēkə
kill	CAUS.	PRES.PTCPL.	HON.PTCLE.

‘You (HON.) caused to be killed the dogs.’

(110) *rajjuruvō...yuvə rājyəyə devū sēkə* (P.31<sup>14-15</sup>)

rajjuru	-ō	yuvə	rājyə	-ə
king	HON.PL.	deputy	kingship	DEF.
de	-və	-ū	sēkə	

give CAUS. PST.PTCPL. HON.PTCLE.

‘The king caused to be given the deputy kingship.’

### 3.5.5.2. Used with ‘*mænəvə*’

The honorific particle *mænəvə* occurs only with the subjects of superior category (111).

(111) *pæn mōru suḡgəkut ītaṇə suḡgəkut genvuvə mænəvə* (P. 63<sup>17-18</sup>)

*pæn mōru suḡgək - (u)t ītaṇə suḡgək*

water whey little and grass little

*- (u)t gen -və -uvə mænəvə*

and bring CAUS. RELTVZ. HON.PTCLE.

‘(You-HON.) caused to be brought a little quantity of whey water and grass.’

### 3.5.6. Causative verbs used with absolutes

Sometimes the causative verbs are used with absolutes. Some examples of this type are quoted from *Jātəkə* tales.

(112) *(ohu) p<sup>h</sup>alə dammāvā...vamənəyə kəṛəvā behet dunnāyə* (P. 217<sup>20-21</sup>)

*p<sup>h</sup>alə damə -və -və -ā vamənəyə*

fruit-PL. put CAUS. CAUS. ABS. vomit

*kəṛə -və -ā behet dunnā yə*

do CAUS. ABS. medicine give-III.PST.SG. PTCLE.

‘(He) having got the fruits left and vomited and gave medicine.’

(113) *rajjuruvō vāsal dorə harəvā...ē ē tənə bælūyə* (P. 178<sup>35-36</sup>)

rajjuru	-ō	vāsal	dorə	harə	-və	-ā
king	PL.HON.	vestibule	door-DEF.	open	CAUS.	ABS.
ē	ē	tənə	balə	-ū	yə	
that	that	place-LOC.	look	III.PST.PL.	PTCLE.	

‘The king having got the vestibule opened and saw here and there.’

### 3.5.7. Causative verbs used with adverbial present participle

The suffix ‘-və’ is used between root and the adverbial present participle suffix ‘-min’ (see 114 and 115).

(114) *ek mēg<sup>hə</sup> maṇḍəlayak nægī...viduliyə gasvəmin...* (P. 184<sup>16-17</sup>)

ek	mēg <sup>hə</sup>	maṇḍəlayə	-ak	nagə	
one	cloud	group	INDEF.	ascend	
-ī	viduliyə	gasə	-və	-min	
ABS.	lightning-DEF.	show	CAUS.	ADV.PRES.PTCPL.	

‘One group of clouds having ascended and caused to be shown lightning.’

(115) *tigē muhuṇə satuṭu kərəvəmin emi* (P. 88<sup>27-28</sup>)

ti	-gē	muhuṇu	-ə	satuṭu	
you-SG.F.	GEN.	face	DEF.	happy	
kərə	-və	-min	e	-mi	
do	CAUS.	ADV.PRES.PTCPL.	come	I.SG.PRES.	

‘(I) come get your face making happy.’

### 3.5.8. Causative verbs used with imperatives

Sometimes the causative verbs are found in the construction of imperative. There are not many examples of this type in the text. ‘*hasuruvə*’ (hasuru-və) (116) is the imperative form and the causative suffix ‘-və’ is added between root and imperative suffix. Then it realizes as ‘*hasuruvəvə*’ (hasuru-və-və).

(116) *pinvatni, ...tepi mesē berə hasuruvəvə* (P. 127<sup>22</sup>)

pinvat	-ni	tepi	me	sē
merit doer	PL.VOC.	you-PL.	this	like
berə	hasuru	-və	-və	
drum-PL.	play	CAUS.	IMP.SG.	

‘Dear merit doers, get the drums played like this.’

### 3.5.9. Causative verbs used with optative forms

Sometimes the causative verbs are used with optative suffix in Sinhalese. This usage is very rarely found in the Jātākə text.

(117) *kosol rajjuruvō...rājjyayə hō devatvayi...asun yavūyə* (P. 129<sup>25-27</sup>)

kosol	rajjuru	-ō	rājjyə	-ə	hō	de	-va
Kosol	king	HON.PL.	kingdom	DEF.	or	give	CAUS.
-t	-va	-yi	asun	yavə	-ū	yə	
PL.	OPT.	PTCLE.	letter-PL.ACC.	send	III.PST.PL.	PTCLE.	

‘King Kosol sent messages may cause to give the kingdom.’

The verbal form ‘*devvā*’ (de-t-vā) is the III.PRES.OPT.PL. form and ‘*devatvā*’ (de-va-t-vā) (117) is the III.PRES.CAUS.OPT.PL. form.

### Summary

The general remarks, brief history of the development of causative forms, morphophonemic rules for the derivation of causative forms in the Jātākə text, different types of paradigms of causative verbs and their usages were discussed in this chapter.