

5. Chapter

Complex Predicates - Structure and Usages

The complex predicates can be divided into two sub-groups according to the forms found in languages. Sinhalese also observes the same categories. They are as follows:

5.1. Vector verbs (\widehat{V}_1V_2)

5.2. Conjunct verbs ($\widehat{N}\widehat{V}$ / $\widehat{ADJ}\widehat{V}$ / $\widehat{PR}\widehat{V}$ / $\widehat{ADV}\widehat{V}$)

In this sub-topic we are dealing with vector verbs which are formed by \widehat{V}_1V_2 .

5.1. Vector verbs

Introduction

When one verb is not enough to express the exact meaning of the action, a secondary verb is used to complete the meaning. The vector construction in Sinhalese can be illustrated as follows: *galāvā ganimi* ‘release-ABS. TAKE-I.PRES.SG. > release’ (P. 380¹⁰). The form *galāvā* ‘release’ is the ‘main verb’ and *ganimi* ‘TAKE’ is the conjugated form of root *gan* which is named ‘*explicator*’. Then *galāvā ganimi* is the ‘*vector verb*’. Scholars use different terms to name this type of verbs: ‘*compound verbs*’ (Navalkar 1880:153, Joshi 1925:318, Vale 1948:235, Bailey 1950:71, Sharma 1950:220, Gunasekara 1962:294, Damle 1965:699, Kachru 1966:50, Porizka 1967:65, Hook 1973:17, Kachru & Pandharipande 1980:113, Abbi & Gopalakrishnan 1991:161), ‘*vector verbs*’ (Pray 1970:139, Bhat 1979:301, Pandharipande 1997:418), ‘*explicator*’ (Bahl, 1967:329, Hook 1973:17, Kachru & Pandharipande 1980:114, Pandharipande 1997:418) ‘*operator*’ (Hook 1973:17), ‘*auxiliary*’ (Bailey 1950:72, Fairbanks & Misra 1966:30, Rajapurohit 1973:316) ‘*intensive auxiliary*’ (Hook 1973:17), ‘*composite verbs*’ (Paranavitana 1956:157), ‘*barren verbs*’ (*vañḍa pavātuvə*) (Munidasa 1958:415), ‘*modified verbal expression*’ (Porizka 1967:66), ‘*compound verbal construction*’ (Rajapurohit 1973:316) and ‘*serial verbs*’ (Abbi & Gopalakrishnan 1991:177, Wali 2005:25).

This sub-section on vector verbs is organized as follows:

5.1.1 includes general remarks on vector verbs and 5.1.2 contains the definitions given by scholars on the topic. This is followed by a brief history of the development of the vector verbs in Sinhalese in 5.1.3. The occurrence of vector verbs in Sinhalese presents in 5.1.4. The usages of vector verbs attested in the Jātākā tales contain in 5.1.5 and detailed description of structure and usages of vector verbs with illustrations includes in 5.1.6.

5.1.1. General remarks

5.1.1.1. This type of verbal construction is common in South Asian languages such as Hindi (Burton-Page 1957, Hook 1973 & 1991), Marathi (Raeside 1958, Dhongde & Wali 2009), Bengali (Dasgupta 1977), Tamil (Abbi & Gopalakrishnan 1991), Kannada (Rajapurohit 1973, Bhat 1979), Sinhalese (Geiger 1938, Paravitana 1956, Munidasa 1958) etc.

5.1.1.2. This verbal category was not frequently used in ancient period of Sinhalese language. Paravitana identifies only four explicators which were used to form this verbal category in Sigiri graffiti. They are as follows: *ya* ‘go’, *gan* ‘take’, *la* ‘put’ and *pa* ‘show’ (1956:157).

5.1.1.3. There are more vector verbs in Jātākā tales when compare the inscriptions and Sigiri graffiti. (The occurrence of these forms can be seen in sections 5.1.4 & 5.1.5).

5.1.1.4. This category is named composite verbs by Geiger (1938:161) and points out some examples. He mentions several explicators which are involved in the formation of vector verbs in Sinhalese. They are *iñḍā* ‘sit’, *siṭṭā* ‘stand’, *tiyā* ‘remain’, *gan* ‘take’, *la* ‘put’, *piyā* ‘shut’ and *damā* ‘put’.

5.1.1.5. Munidasa (1958:415) mentions four explicators which are used in Sinhalese language to form this type of verbs. They are as follows: *gan* ‘take’, *la* ‘put’, *damā* ‘put’ and *piyā* ‘remove’.

5.1.1.6. Sometimes two or more verbs are used in the formation of vector verbs (Raeside 1958:238, Dixon 2012:243). According to the examples attested in Jātākā tales some vector constructions are found with more than two verbs (see 5.1.6.7- 5.1.6.10).

5.1.2. Definitions

Many scholars pay attention to vector verbs because they are more commonly found in Indo-Aryan languages. Although the traditional grammarians have not taken sufficient effort to analyze these verbs, the scholars who got modern linguistic knowledge identified these verbs as separate verbal category in South-Asian languages. They gave several definitions to distinguish these verbs among other verbs.

5.1.2.1. “When two verbs are so joined that they convey a single idea, they become one compound verb. But if the verbs both retain their own meaning, they are two verbs” (Bailey 1950:71).

5.1.2.2. “Verbal Compounds are those compound verbs whose structure involves two or more verbal units” (Raeside 1958:238).

5.1.2.3. “The meaning of the compound form is usually the same as the meaning of the first verb. The inflected verb, therefore, does not have its own basic meaning but acts as a sort of auxiliary, to which the inflection is added” (Fairbanks & Misra 1966:30).

5.1.2.4. “An Explicator Compound Verb (ECV) construction refers to a sequence of two verbs V1 and V2, in which the main verb of the sentence, generally V1 in SOV languages, is followed by another verb i.e. V2, which is delexicalized in the construction” (Abbi & Gopalakrishnan 1991:161).

5.1.2.5. “A polyverbal sequence composed of a main or ‘lexical’ verb and one or sometimes more than one auxiliary verb such that they are homophonous with main verbs and they alternate with their absence” (Hook 1991:182).

5.1.2.6. “These auxiliary verbs may convey attitudinal meanings in addition to the completion of the action expressed by main verb. Some of these verbs also function as main verbs in finite clauses. However they are partially or completely ‘bleached’ of their lexical meaning when they function as explicators or auxiliary verbs” (Pandharipande 1997:418).

5.1.2.7. “Complex verbs, also known as serial verbs, are formed from what is known as a set of explicators/vectors and a main verb. The function of explicators is to add a special meaning to the main verb” (Wali 2005:25).

5.1.2.8. “A Serial Verb Construction (SVC) involves two or more verbs, each or which could make up a full predicate on its own. Within an SVC, the verbs

function together as one predicate and are conceived of as describing a single action. Criteria for an SVC are that there must be no mark of linkage or subordination within it, and there will be at least one argument shared by the constituent verbs” (Dixon 2012:243).

5.1.3. A brief history of the development of the vector verbs in Sinhalese

According to the inscriptions and graffiti which represent the ancient periods of Sinhalese the gradual change of vector verbs can be identified. The earliest records on vector verbs are found in graffiti which were written in 7-9th c. A. D. (Paranavitana 1956:157). The verbal roots *ya* ‘go’, *gan* ‘take’, *la* ‘put’, *pa* ‘show’, *siṭṭa* ‘stay’ *kara* ‘do’ and *taba* ‘keep’ are more frequently used as vector explicators in Sinhalese. Some examples from Sigiri graffiti are mentioned below. *divi giya* ‘vanished’ (No.498), *naga gan* ‘ascend’ (No.169), *siti gata* ‘stand’ (No.209), *bal gan* ‘having looked’ (No.310), *baxa lan* ‘speak’ (No.52), *gene layi* ‘accept’ (No.465²), *liya piye* ‘written down’ (No.543) and *ela pan* ‘direct’ (No.465). The examples of vector verbs quoted from inscriptions are as follows: *pahayamin siṭṭa* ‘has been illumining’ (Wickramasinghe 1912:91^{A3}), *rusva gene* ‘pleased’ (ibid 91^{A6}) and *balā gene* ‘shall look’ (ibid 92^{A31}) are found on Mihintalē slab inscription of king Mahindā-IV which was written in 10th c. A. D. The examples *bedā gannā koṭ* ‘shall divide’ on slab inscription of king Mahindā-IV (ibid 118²⁹), *harvā ganut* ‘has been made’ on pillar inscription of Kiribatvehera written in 10th-11th c. A. D. (ibid 160D⁸⁻⁹) and *liyā tabā* ‘having been recorded’ (ibid 247¹¹⁻¹²), *gene dī* ‘have been restored’ (ibid 247¹⁴), and *soyā gene* ‘shall find’ (ibid 247¹⁵) are realized on Vēvælkæṭṭiya slab inscription which was written in 11th c. A. D. Some vector verbs are found in Dhampiyā Aṭṭuvā Gæṭṭapadaya which was written in 10th c. A. D. They are as follows: *paṭan gene* ‘having started’ (Hettiaratchi 1974:11⁵) and *soyā gat* ‘had found’ (ibid 40²⁶).

5.1.4. The occurrence of vector verbs in Jātaka text

5.1.4.1. Aspectual usages in Sinhalese

Sinhalese has several explicators used in the category of aspectual. They are as follows: *ya* ‘go’, *gan* ‘take’, *la* ‘put’, *taba* ‘keep’, *hara* ‘release’ and *de* ‘give’. These explicators are used to express perfective, action drawn to last point or action seen as a complete whole (Abbi & Gopalakrishnan 1991:164).

5.1.4.1.1. *ya* ‘go’

This explicator verb is used to represent the aspectual meaning of action drawn to last point. The examples and usages quoted from *Jātākə* text are given below.

- i. *miyə giyēyā* ‘die-ABS. GO-III.PST.SG.M. > die’ (P. 301⁵)
 (miyə ya-ē-yā > miyə gi-ēyā > miyə gi-y-ēyā) /
maļēyā ‘die-III.PST.SG.M.’ (P. 322³⁴) (marə-ē-yā > maļə-ēyā)

- ii. *pædə yannāhə* ‘ride-ABS. GO-III.FUT.PL. > ride’ (P. 383¹⁰)
 (padə yə-annāhə > pædə yannāhə) /
padināhuyə ‘ride-III.FUT.PL.’ (P. 383⁷) (padə-ināhu-yə)

(122) (*bōd^hisatvəyō rat^həyā pædə yannāhə* (P. 383¹⁰))

bōd^hisatvə -ō rat^hə -ə pædə ya -annāhə

Bōd^hisatvə HON.PL. chariot DEF. ride-ABS. GO III.FUT.PL.

‘The Bōd^hisatvə rides/(will ride) the chariot.’

(123) *bōd^hisatvəyō rat^həyā...padināhuyə* (P. 383⁷)

bōd^hisatvə -ō rat^hə -ə padə -ināhu yə

Bōd^hisatvə HON.PL. chariot DEF. ride III.FUT.PL. PTCLE.

‘The Bōd^hisatvə rides/(will ride) the chariot.’

- iii. *elā giyāhə* ‘drop-ABS. GO-III.PST.PL. > drop’ (P. 298²¹)

(elə-ā yə-ə-hə > elā gi-əhə > elā gi-y-əhə) /

elūhə ‘put- III.PST.PL.’ (P. 272²¹) (elə-ū-hə)

(124) (*hansəyāñō ranpatək elā giyāhə* (P. 298²¹))

hansə -āñō ran patək -ak elə -ā ya -əhə

swan HON.PL. gold feather INDEF. put ABS. GO III.PST.PL.

‘The swan put a feather.’

(125) *kevuḷō dæḷ eḷūhə* (P. 272²¹)

kevuḷ -ō dæḷ eḷə -ū hə

fisherman PL. net-PL. put III.PST.PL. PTCLE.

‘The fishermen put the nets.’

Morphologically different verbal forms such as *miyə giyēyə / maḷēyə* (5.1.4.1.1.i, ii), *pædə yannāhə / padināhuyə* (122, 123), and *elā giyāhə / elūhə* (124, 125) are used to express the same action.

5.1.4.1.2. *gan* ‘take’

This explicator verb is used to represent the aspectual meaning of action seen as a complete whole. Relevant examples and usages quoted from Jātəkə text are given below.

i. *ilvā** *ganimi* ‘request-ABS. TAKE-I.PRES.SG. > request’ (P. 250¹⁹)

(illə-ā gan-imi > ilvə-ā ganimi) /

*ilvami** ‘request-I.PRES.SG.’ (P.231⁸) (illə-mi > ilvə-mi)

ii. *galəvā ganimi* ‘release-ABS. TAKE-I.PRES.SG. > release’ (P. 380¹⁰) (*galəvə-ā gan-imi*) / *galəvami* ‘release-I.PRES.SG.’ (P. 332²³) (*galəvə-mi*)

(126) (*mamə*) *māgē b^hāryāvə galəvā ganimi* (P. 380⁹⁻¹⁰)

mamə mā -gē b^hāryā -ə galəvə -ā gan -imi

I I GEN. wife DEF. free ABS. TAKE I.PRES.SG.

‘I free my wife (from them).’

(127) (*mamə*) *nuḿbə vahansē...galəvami* (P. 332²²⁻²³)

mamə nuḿbə vahansē galəvə -mi

I you HON.ACC. release I.PRES.SG.

‘I release you.’

Two verbal forms *galəvā ganimi / galəvami* (126, 127) are used to represent the same action.

5.1.4.1.3. *la* ‘put’

Some examples are given below attested in the Jātākə text.

- i. *damā līyə* ‘put-ABS. PUT-III.PST.SG. > put’ (P. 302³⁷) (*damə-ā la-ī-yə*) /
dæmuyēyə ‘put-III.PST.SG.M.’ (P. 229²⁴) (*damə-u-ē-yə > dæmə-u-y-ēyə*)
- ii. *povā lavə* ‘drink-CAUS.ABS. PUT-II.IMP.SG.’ (P. 70⁷) (*po-və-ā lavə*) /
povə ‘drink-II.IMP.SG.’ (P. 368³⁵) (*po-və*)
- iii. *eļā līyə* ‘fall-ABS. PUT-III.PST.SG. > put’ (P. 327⁵) (*e|ə-ā lə-ī-yə*) /
eļiyə ‘put-III.PST.SG.M.’ (P. 174³⁹) (*e|ə-ī-yə*)

(128) *yakfəyā d^hūli eļā līyə* (P. 327⁵)

yakfə -ā d^hūli e|ə -ā lə -ī yə

devil DEF. dust-PL. put ABS. PUT III.PST.SG. PTCLE.

‘The devil put the dust.’

(129) *māṇəvəkəyā...darə...eļiyə* (P. 174³⁹)

māṇəvəkə -ā darə e|ə -ī yə

youth DEF. firewood-PL. put III.PST.SG.M. PTCLE.

‘The youth put the firewoods.’

Both the verbal forms *eļā līyə* and *eļiyə* (128,129) with different morphological realizations represent the same action.

5.1.4.1.4. *tabə* ‘keep’

The examples given below are attested in the Jātākə text.

- i. *uḡanvā tubūyə* ‘teach-ABS. KEEP-III.PST.PL.’ (P. 154⁵) /
iḡænvūhə ‘teach-III.PST.PL.’ (P. 396²⁶) (*uḡanvə-ū-hə > iḡænvə-ū-hə*)
(*uḡanvə-ā tabə-ū-yə > uḡanvā tab-ūyə > uḡanvā tub-ūyə*)

(130) *māṇəvikāvə...striyətə...uḡanvā tubūyə* (P. 154³⁻⁵)

māṇəvikā -və stri -ətə uḡanvə -ā tabə -ū yə

lady DEF. woman DAT. teach ABS. KEEP III.PST.PL. PTCLE.

‘The lady taught to the woman.’

(131) (*bōsatāṇō*) *tāpāsəvəruṅṭə igənvūhə* (P. 396²⁶)

bōsat -āṅō tāpəsə -vəruṅ -ṭə ugan -vū hə

Bōd^hisatvə HON.PL. hermit OBL.PL. DAT. teach III.PST.PL. PTCLE.

‘The Bōd^hisatvə taught to the hermits.’

Two verbal forms *uganvā tubūyā/ igənvūhə* (130, 131) are used to represent the same action.

5.1.4.1.5. *harə* ‘release’

These examples are quoted from Jātəkə tales.

i. *kapā ha|ə* ‘cut-ABS. PUT-III.PST.SG.M. > cut’ (P. 399³³)

(kapə-ā harə > kap-ā ha|ə) (r > |)

ii. *mudā ha|əhə* ‘release-ABS. REMOVE-III.PST.PL. > release’ (P. 338²⁸)

(mudə-ā harə-hə > mud-ā ha|ə-hə) (r > |) /

miduṅāyā ‘release-III.PST.SG.’ (P. 165²⁵) (mudə-uṅā-yə > midə-uṅāyə)

5.1.4.1.6. *de* ‘give’

This verb is also used under the category of aspectual. Relevant examples and usages quoted from Jātəkə text are given below.

i. *alvā devə* ‘catch-ABS. GIVE-II.IMP.SG. > catch’ (P. 337⁷)

(allə-ā de-və > alvə-ā devə)

ii. *alvə* ‘catch-II.IMP.SG.’ (P. 345¹⁷) (allə > alvə)

5.1.4.2. Attitudinal

Sinhalese has several explicators which contribute attitudinal meaning. These explicators can be listed under the sub-categories given below (Abbi & Gopalakrishnan 1991:165).

- i. Contempt
- ii. Surprise at unexpectedness
- iii. Regret/Censurability/Undesirability
- iv. Anger/Disgust/ Exasperation
- v. Humility

vi. Respect

5.1.4.2.1. Contempt

The verb *kā* ‘eat’ can be observed under this type in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *siŋgā kannāhə* ‘beg-ABS. EAT-III.FUT.PL. > beg’ (P. 381²⁰)
(siŋgə-ā kā-annā-hə > siŋgā ka-annā-hə) /
siŋgannehiyə ‘beg-II.FUT.SG.’ (P. 71⁶) (siŋgə-annehi-yə)

5.1.4.2.2. Surprise at unexpectedness

The verbs namely *pā* ‘show’ *he* ‘fall’ are observed under this type in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *mavā pāhə* ‘create-ABS. SHOW-III.PST.PL. > create’ (P. 386¹¹)
(mavə-ā pā-hə > mavā pā-hə)
ii. *vætī hiŋə* ‘fall-ABS. FALL-III.PST.SG. > fall’ (P. 365²²)
(vaʔə-ī he-iŋə > vætə-ī hiŋə) /
vætunāhə ‘fall-III.PST.PL.’ (P. 381⁷) (vaʔə-unā-hə > vætə-unāhə)

5.1.4.2.3. Regret/Censurability/Undesirability

The verb *ya* ‘go’ is observed in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *næsī giyēyə* ‘die-ABS. GO-III.PST.SG.M. > die’ (P. 321⁴⁰)
(nasə-ī ya-ē-yə > nəsə-ī gi-ēyə > nəsī gi-y-ēyə) /
nəsīŋə ‘destroy-III.PST.SG.’ (P. 303⁶) (nasə-iŋə > nəsə-iŋə)
ii. *vætī giyəhə* ‘fall-ABS. GO-III.PST.PL. > felt’ (P. 345³)
(vaʔə-ī yə-ə-hə > vætə-ī gi-əhə > vætī gi-y-əhə) /
vætunāhə ‘fall-III.PST.PL.’ (P. 381⁷) (vaʔə-unā-hə > vætə-unā-hə > væt-unā-hə)

(132) *gijulihiniyō...nuvərə samīpəyē...vætī giyəhə* (P. 345¹⁻³)

gijulihini -ō nuvərə samīpəyē vaʔə -ī yə -ā hə

golden eagle PL. city near fall ABS. GO III.PST.PL. PTCLE.

‘The golden eagles fell near the city.’

(133) *bōd^hisatvəyō...gasekə vætunāhə* (P. 381⁶⁻⁷)

bōd^hisatvə -ō gas -ekə vaʔə -unā hə

Bōd^hisatvə HON.PL. tree LOC. fall III.PST.PL. PTCLE.

‘The Bōd^hisatvə fell on the tree.’

Here the morphologically different forms *væṭī giyāhə* (132) as well as *væṭuṇāhə* (133) represent the same action.

5.1.4.2.4. Anger/Disgust/Exasperation

The verbal forms namely *piyə* ‘leave’, *gan* ‘take’ are observed under this type in Jātākə tales.

- i. *marā piyāvə* ‘kill-ABS. LEAVE-II.IMP.SG. > kill’ (P. 279¹⁶) (*marə-ā piyə-və*) /
marāvə ‘kill-II.IMP.’ (P. 279²⁰) (*marə-və*)
- ii. *udurā ganiti* ‘plunder-ABS. TAKE-III.PRES.PL. > plunder’ (P. 379²⁸)
(*udurə-ā gan-iti*) /
uduramhə ‘plunder-I.PRES.PL.’ (P. 298²⁷) (*udurə-amhə*)

There are no examples under the sub-types of ‘humility’ and ‘respect’ in Jātākə tales.

5.1.4.3. Adverbial (non-manner) usages in Sinhalese

There are several explicators in Sinhalese used in the category of adverbial (non-manner). These explicators can be listed under the sub-categories given below (Abbi & Gopalakrishnan 1991:167).

- i. Benefaction (self)
- ii. Benefaction (other)
- iii. Done and got over with
- iv. Anticipatory action done in advance
- v. Irreversible/Without remedy
- vi. Emphatic/Definite
- vii. Introvert action
- viii. Overt action

5.1.4.3.1. Benefaction (self)

The verbs namely *gan* ‘take’ *ya* ‘go’ are used under this category in Jātākə tales.

- i. *alvā gatə* ‘catch-ABS. TAKE-III.PST.SG. > catch’ (P. 300²¹)
(*allə-ā gan-ə > alvə-ā gat-ə*) /
ælvīyə ‘catch-III.PST.SG.’ (P. 300³⁰) (*allə-i-yə > alvə-iyə > ælvə-iyə*)
- ii. *poḷəmbā ganiti* ‘induce-ABS. TAKE-III.PRES.PL. > induce’ (P. 246²¹)

(po|əmbə-ā gan-iti)

iii. *gæləvī giyemi* ‘remove-ABS. GO-I.PST.SG. > escape’ (P. 307³)

(galəvə-ī ya-emi > gæləvə-ī gi-emi > gæləvī gi-y-emi)

5.1.4.3.2. Benefaction (other)

The verbs *harə* ‘drop’ and *la* ‘put’ are used under this category in Jātəkə tales.

i. *mudā ha|əhə* ‘release-ABS. DROP-III.PST.PL. > release’ (P. 338²⁸)

(mudə-ā harə-hə > mudā ha|ə-hə) (‘r’ > ‘l’)

ii. *povā lavə* ‘drink-CAUS.ABS. PUT-II.IMP.SG. > drink’ (P. 70⁷) (po-və-ā la-və) /

povə ‘cause to drink-II.IMP.SG.’ (P. 368³⁵)

5.1.4.3.3. Done and got over with

The verb *piyə* ‘release’ can be observed under this category in Jātəkə tales.

i. *damā pīhə* ‘put-ABS. LEAVE-III.PST.PL. > put’ (P. 390¹⁷)

(damə-ā piyə-ī-hə > damā pi-īhə) /

dæmuyēyə ‘put-III.PST.SG.’ (P. 229²⁴)

(damə-u-ē-yə > dæmə-u-ēyə > dæmə-u-y-ēyə)

There are no relevant examples in Jātəkə tales under the categories of anticipatory action done in advance, irreversible/without remedy, emphatic/definite, introvert action, and overt action.

5.1.4.4. Adverbial (manner) usages in Sinhalese

There are several explicators in Sinhalese used in the category of adverbial (manner). These explicators can be listed under the sub-categories given below (Abbi & Gopalakrishnan 1991:169).

- i. Sudden/abrupt
- ii. Without volition
- iii. Deliberate
- iv. Done with difficulty
- v. Done easily
- vi. Done casually/carelessly
- vii. Violent/decisive/drastic
- viii. Intensively/exhaustively done

5.1.4.4.1. Sudden/abrupt

The verbs *naŋgə* ‘climb’ and *he* ‘fall’ are found under this category in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *pænə næŋgēyā* ‘leap-ABS. CLIMB-III.PST.SG.M. > arise’ (P. 296⁴)
(pan-ə naŋgə-ē-yə > pæn-ə næŋgə-ēyā > pænə næŋgə-ēyā)
- ii. *væfī hiŋə* ‘fall-ABS. FALL-III.PST.SG. > fall’ (P. 365²²)
(vaʔə-ī he-iŋə > vætə-ī hiŋə)/
væʔuŋāhə ‘fall-III.PST.PL.’ (P. 381⁷) (vaʔə-uŋā-hə > vætə-uŋā-hə)

5.1.4.4.2. Without volition

The verb *ya* ‘go’ is found under this category in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *æsirə giyēyā* ‘block-ABS. GO-III.PST.SG.M. > block’ (P. 314³²)
(asurə ya-ē-yā > æsirə gi-ēyā > æsirə gi-y-ēyā)
- ii. *væfī giyēyā* ‘fall-ABS. GO-III.PST.SG.M. > fall’ (P. 264³²)
(vaʔə-ī ya-ē-yā > vætə-ī gi-ēyā > vætī gi-y-ēyā)

5.1.4.4.3. Deliberate

The verb *gan* ‘take’ is found under this category in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *alvā gattāhə* ‘catch-ABS. TAKE-III.PST.PL. > catch’ (P. 156⁶)
(allə-ā gan-ā-hə > alvə-ā gat-āhə > alvā gat-t-āhə)
- ii. *balā siʔiyāhə* ‘look-ABS. STAY-III.PST.PL. > look’ (P. 407²²)
(balə-ā siʔə-iyā-hə)

5.1.4.4.4. Done with difficulty

The verb *gan* ‘take’ is found under this category in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *salasvā gattāhə* ‘facilitate-ABS. TAKE-III.PST.PL. > facilitate’ (P. 386¹⁸)
(saləsə-və-ā gan-ā-hə > saləsə-vā gat-āhə > salas-vā gat-t-āhə)
- ii. *ilvā gaŋimi* ‘beg-ABS. TAKE-III.PRES.SG. > beg’
(illə-ā gan-imi > ilvə-ā gaŋimi)

5.1.4.4.5. Done easily

The verbs *de* ‘give’ and *la* ‘put’ are found under this category in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *kaqā dennēyā* ‘pluck-ABS. GIVE-III.FUT.SG.M. > pluck’ (P. 297¹⁸)
(kaqə-ā de-nnē-yā > kaqā dennēyā)
- ii. *mænə lavə* ‘measure-ABS. PUT-II.IMP.SG. > measure’ (P. 293¹⁸)
(manə la-və > mænə lavə)

5.1.4.4.6. Done casually/carelessly

The verb *piyā* ‘leave’ is found under this category in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *yavā piyāvə* ‘send-ABS. LEAVE-II.IMP.SG. > send’ (P. 200²²) (*ya-və-ā piyə-və*)
 ii. *kapā ha|ə* ‘cut-ABS. PUT-III.PST.SG.M. > cut’ (P. 399³³)
 (*kapə-ā harə > kapā ha|ə*) (‘r’ > ‘l’)

5.1.4.4.7. Violent/decisive/drastring

The verb *gan* ‘take’ is used under this category in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *marā ganimi* ‘kill-ABS. TAKE-I.PRES.SG. > kill’ (P. 308³⁰) (*marə-ā gan-imi*) /
marəmi ‘kill-I.PRES.SG.’ (P. 148¹⁷) (*marə-mi*)

(134) *maṭə mas mammə marā ganimi* (P. 308³⁰)

ma -ṭə mas mamə mə marə -ā gan -imi

I DAT. meat-PL. I EMPHR. kill ABS. TAKE I.PRES.SG.

‘I kill animals for me myself.’

(135) *mamə...daruvan marəmi* (P. 148¹⁷)

mamə daru -an marə -mi

I baby ACC.PL. kill I.PRES.SG.

‘I kill babies.’

The form *marəmi* as well as *marā ganimi* represent the same action.

5.1.4.4.8. Intensively/exhaustively done

The verb *damə* ‘put’ is found under this category in Jātəkə tales.

- i. *kappəvā damməvā* ‘cut-CAUS.ABS. PUT-CAUS.ABS. > cut.’ (P. 374¹⁷)

(*kapə-və-və-ā damə-və-və-ā > kap-və-və-ā dam-və-və-ā > kap-pə-və-ā dam-mə-və-ā*)

5.1.5. Occurrence of vector verbs in Jātəkə tales

There are some explicaters or auxiliary verbs which are participated in the construction of vector verbs in the Jātəkə tales. They are as follows: ‘*gan* ‘take’, *piyə* ‘leave’, *la* ‘put’, *ya* ‘go’, *pā* ‘point/show’, *naṅgə* ‘climb’, *siṭə* ‘stay’, *harə* ‘release’, *he* ‘fall’, *kā* ‘eat’, *iṅdə* ‘stay’, *tabə* ‘keep’ *de* ‘give’ *vadə* ‘enter’, and ‘*e*’ ‘come’(see Table 5.1).

1	<i>gan</i> ‘take’ <i>ilvā ganimi</i> ‘request-ABS. TAKE-I.PRES.SG. > request’ (P. 250 ¹⁹) (<i>illā-ā gan-imi > il-vā-ā ganimi</i>)
2	<i>piyā</i> ‘leave’ <i>nasā piyāvā</i> ‘destroy-ABS. LEAVE-II.IMP.SG.’ (P. 185 ²⁴) (<i>nasā-ā piyā-vā</i>)
3	<i>la</i> ‘put’ <i>eḷā līyā</i> ‘fall-ABS. PUT-III.PST.SG. > put’ (P. 327 ⁵) (<i>eḷā-ā la-ī-yā</i>)
4	<i>ya</i> ‘go’ <i>eḷā giyāhā</i> ‘drop-ABS. GO-III.PST.PL. > drop’ (P. 298 ²¹) (<i>eḷā-ā yā-ā-hā > eḷā gi-āhā > eḷā gi-y-āhā</i>)
5	<i>pā</i> ‘point’ <i>mavā pāhā</i> ‘create-ABS. SHOW-III.PST.PL. > create’ (P. 386 ¹¹) (<i>mavā-ā pā-hā > mavā pā-hā</i>)
6	<i>naḷgā</i> ‘climb’ <i>pānā nāḷgēyā</i> ‘leap-ABS. CLIMB-III.PST.SG.M. > climb’ (P. 354 ³²) (<i>pan-ā naḷgā-ē-yā > pānā nāḷgā-ē-yā</i>)
7	<i>siṭā</i> ‘stay’ <i>nāḷgī siṭiyāyā</i> ‘stand-ABS. STAY-III.PST.SG.F. > stand’ (P. 268 ³) (<i>naḷgā-ī siṭā-iyā-yā > nāḷgā-ī siṭ-iyā-yā</i>)
8	<i>harā</i> ‘release’ <i>kapā haḷā</i> ‘cut-ABS. PUT-III.PST.SG.M. > cut’ (P. 399 ³³) (<i>kapā-ā harā > kapā haḷā</i>) (‘r’ > ‘l’ in past participle form of Sinhalese when the last consonant is ‘r’ in the root)
9	<i>he</i> ‘fall’ <i>vāṭī hiṇā</i> ‘fall-ABS. FALL-III.PST.SG. > fall’ (P. 365 ²²) (<i>vāṭā-ī he-iṇā > vāṭā-ī hiṇā</i>)
10	<i>kā</i> ‘eat’ <i>siṅgā kannāhā</i> ‘beg-ABS. EAT-III.FUT.PL. > beg’ (P. 381 ²⁰) (<i>siṅgā-ā kā-annā-hā > siṅgā ka-annā-hā</i>)
11	<i>iṅḍā</i> ‘stay’ <i>asā unnāhā</i> ‘hear-ABS. STAY-III.PST.PL. > hear’ (P. 323 ²⁰) (<i>asā-ā hiṅḍā-nāhā > asā hin-nāhā > asā hun-nāhā > asā un-nāhā</i>)
12	<i>tabā</i> ‘keep’ <i>uḡanvā tubūyā</i> ‘teach-ABS. KEEP-III.PST.PL.’ (P. 154 ⁵) (<i>uḡanvā-ā tabā-ū-yā > uḡanvā tab-ūyā > uḡanvā tub-ūyā</i>)
13	<i>de</i> ‘give’ <i>kaḍā dennēyā</i> ‘pluck-ABS. GIVE-III.FUT.SG.M. > pluck’ (P. 297 ¹⁸) (<i>kaḍā-ā de-nnē-yā</i>)
14	<i>vadā</i> ‘enter’ <i>avut vanhā</i> ‘come-ABS. ENTER-III.PST.PL. > enter’ (P. 345 ²²)

	(e vadə-hə > avut van-hə) (e irregular verb)
15	e ‘come’ <i>genevə</i> ‘take-ABS. COME-II.IMP.SG. > bring’ (P.337 ¹⁹) (gen e-və)
16	<i>damə</i> ‘put’ <i>kappəvā dammāvā</i> ‘cut-CAUS.ABS. PUT-CAUS.ABS. > cut.’ (P. 374 ¹⁷) (kapə-və-və-ā damə-və-və-ā > kap-və-və-ā dam-və-və-ā > kap-pə-və-ā dam-mə-və-ā)

Table 5.1 Occurrence of vector verbs in Jātəkə tales

5.1.5.1. The examples for conjugated form of vector verbs in Jātəkə tales

5.1.5.1.1. Past

Some vector forms which conjugated in the past tense are found in Jātəkə tales. The full paradigm of the verbs are not observed in the relevant text.

	Singular		Plural
	I		I
1	<i>gəlavī giyemi</i> ‘remove-ABS. GO > escape’ (P. 307 ³) (galəvə-ī ya-emi > gəlavə-ī gi-emi > gəlavī gi-y-emi)	1	<i>pāvā dī pumhə</i> ‘hand over-ABS. give-ABS. LEAVE > marry’ (P. 276 ³) (pāvā de-ī piyə-umhə > pāvā dī piy-umhə > pāvā dī pi-umhə)
2	<i>yavā pīmi</i> ‘send-ABS. LEAVE > send’ (P. 276 ⁴) (yavə-ā piyə-īmi > yavā piy-īmi > yavā pi-īmi)		
	II		II
	Forms not attested		Forms not attested
	III		III
1	<i>igenə gatə</i> ‘learn-ABS. TAKE > learn’ (P. 285 ⁴) (ugan-ə gan-ə > igan-ə gat-ə > igen-ə gatə)	1	<i>salassā gathə</i> ‘arrange-ABS. TAKE > arrange’ (P. 373 ²¹) (salasə-və-ā gan-hə > salas-və-ā gat-hə > salas-sə-ā gathə)
2	<i>nəsī giyēyə</i> ‘die-ABS. GO > die’ (P. 321 ⁴⁰) (nasə-ī ya-ē-yə > nəsə-ī gi-ēyə > nəsī gi-y-ēyə)	2	<i>vədə giyāhə</i> ‘enter-ABS. GO > enter’ (P. 302 ¹³) (vadə yə-ā-hə > vədə gi-āhə > vədə gi-y-āhə)
3	<i>kiyā yəvīyə</i> ‘tell-ABS. SEND		

	> inform' (P. 278 ¹⁸) (kiyə-ā yavə-ī-yə > kiyā yəvə-īyə)	3	kiyā yavūhə 'tell-ABS. GO > inform' (P.299 ¹³) (kiyə-ā yavə-ū-hə)
4	ævit siṭiyāyə 'come-ABS. STAY > come' (P. 321 ³⁰) (e siṭə-iyā-yə > ævit siṭ-iyāyə)	4	kā pūhə 'eat-ABS. LEAVE > eat' (P. 386 ²⁴) (kā piyə-ū-hə > kā piy-ūhə > kā pi-ūhə)
5	namā pīyə 'bend-ABS. LEAVE > bend' (P. 373 ¹⁵) (namə-ā piyə-ī-yə > namā piy-īyə > namā pi-ī-yə)	5	salasvā lūhə 'persuade-ABS. PUT > persuade/arrange' (P. 300 ³⁹) (salasə-və-ā la-ū-hə > salas-və-ā lūhə)
6	eḷā līyə 'fall-ABS. PUT > put' (P. 327 ⁵) (eḷə-ā la-i-yə > eḷā la-ī-yə)	6	avut vanhə 'come-ABS. ENTER > enter' (P. 345 ²²) (e vadə-hə > avut van-hə)
7	pænə næŋgēyə 'leap-ABS. CLIMB > climb' (P. 354 ³²) (pan-ə næŋgə-ē-yə > pæn-ə næŋgə-ēyə)	7	palā āhə 'remove-ABS. COME > come' (P. 307 ³⁰) (palā e-hə > palā ā-hə)
8	væṭī hinə 'fall-ABS. FALL > fall' (P. 365 ²²) (vaṭə-ī he-iŋə > væṭə-ī hiŋə)	8	mudā haḷəhə 'remove-ABS. RELEASE > release' (P. 338 ²⁸) (mudə-ā harə-hə) ('r' > 'l')
9	kapā haḷə 'cut-ABS. PUT > cut' (P. 399 ³³) (kapə-ā harə) ('r' > 'l')	9	uganvā tubūyə 'teach-ABS. KEEP > teach' (P. 154 ⁵) (uganvə-ā tabə-ū-yə > uganvā tab-ūyə > uganvā tub-ūyə)
		10	asā unnāhə 'hear-ABS. STAY > hear' (P. 323 ²⁰) (asə-ā hiŋdə-nāhə > asā hin-nāhə > asā hun-nāhə > asā un-nāhə)
		11	mavā pāhə 'create-ABS. SHOW > create' (P. 386 ¹¹) (mavə-ā pā-hə > mavā pā-hə)
		12	pænə næŋgāhə 'leap-ABS. RAISE > raise' (P. 301 ³³) (pan-ə næŋgə-āhə > pænə næŋgə-āhə)

Table 5.2 Paradigm of vector verbs in the past tense in Jātəkə tales

5.1.5.1.2. Present

Some vector forms which conjugated in the present tense are found in Jātəkə tales. The full paradigm of the verbs are not observed in the relevant text.

	Singular		Plural
	I		I
1	<i>galəvā ganimi</i> ‘release-ABS. TAKE > release’ (P. 380 ¹⁰) (galəvə-ā gan-imi)	1	<i>marā piyamhə</i> ‘kill-ABS. LEAVE > kill’ (P. 340 ¹) (marə-ā piyə-amhə)
2	<i>kiyəvā ganimi</i> ‘tell-ABS.CAUS. TAKE > tell’ (P. 250 ¹) (kiyə-və-ā gan-imi)		
	II		II
1	<i>marā piyəvə</i> ‘kill-ABS. LEAVE.SG. > kill’ (P. 279 ¹⁶) (marə-ā piyə-və)		Forms not attested
	III		III
1	<i>marā piyayi</i> ‘kill-ABS. LEAVE > kill’ (P. 288 ⁷) (marə-ā piyə-yi)	1	<i>udurā ganiti</i> ‘plunder-ABS. TAKE > plunder’ (P. 379 ²⁸) (udurə-ā gan-iti)
2	<i>nimā yeyi</i> ‘finish-ABS. GO > finish’ (P.304 ⁵) (nimə-ā ya-eyi)		

Table 5.3 Paradigm of vector verbs in the present tense in Jātəkə tales

5.1.5.1.3. Future

Some vector forms which conjugated in future are found in Jātəkə tales. The paradigm of future tense are very rarely observed in the relevant text.

		Singular		Plural
I		Forms not attested		Forms not attested
II		Forms not attested		Forms not attested
III	1	<i>nasā piyannēyə</i> ‘destroy-ABS. LEAVE-M >	1	<i>nasā piyannāhə</i> ‘destroy-ABS. LEAVE > destroy’ (P. 317 ¹⁸)

	destroy' (P.314 ¹⁴) (nasə-ā piyə-annē-yə)	2	(nasə-ā piyə-annāhə) <i>palā yannāhə</i> 'flee-ABS. GO > flee' (P. 320 ²⁸) (palā yə-annāhə)
		3	<i>siṅgā kannāhə</i> 'beg-ABS. EAT > beg' (P. 381 ²⁰) (siṅgə-ā kā-annāhə > siṅgā ka-annāhə)

Table 5.4 Paradigm of vector verbs in the future tense in Jātəkə tales

5.1.6. Structure and usages of vector verbs in the Jātəkə text

Several types of structures can be identified according to the usages of vector verbs in Jātəkə tales.

5.1.6.1. Vector verbs in the indicative mood

These types of usages are frequently found in Jātəkə tales. The past, present and future forms which are quoted from the relevant text are given below.

- i. *gæləvī giyemi* 'remove-ABS. GO-I.PST.SG. > escape' (P. 307³)
(galəvə-ī ya-emi > gæləvə-ī gi-emi > gæləvī gi-y-emi)
- ii. *siṅgā kannāhə* 'beg-ABS. EAT-III.FUT.PL. > beg' (P. 381²⁰)
(siṅgə-ā kā-annā-hə > siṅgā ka-annā-hə)

(136) *yakṣəṅīhu...manuṣyāyan...po|əmbā ganiti* (P. 246²¹)

yakṣə -ṅī -hu manuṣyə -an po|əmbə -ā gan -iti

devil F. PL. people OBL.PL. persuade ABS. TAKE III.PRES.PL.

'The female devils persuade the people.'

5.1.6.2. Vector verbs with causatives

The vector verbs are used with the causative verbs. In this sentence, the main verb and vector verb take the causative suffix and tense markers respectively.

- i. *viddāvā ganimi* 'shoot-CAUS.ABS. TAKE-I.PRES.SG. > shoot' (P. 364¹⁸)
(vidə-və-və-ā gan-imi > vid-və-və-ā ganimi > vid-də-və-ā ganimi)
- ii. *kiyāvā ganimi* 'tell-CAUS.ABS. TAKE-I.PRES.SG. > tell' (P. 250¹)

(kiyə-və-ā gan-imi)

(137) *vastrayə un lavā dammāvā piyat* (P. 222¹⁰)

vastra -ə un lavā damə -və -ā piyə -at
cloth SG.DEF him PTCL. leave CAUS. ABS. LEAVE III.PRES.PL.
'(Brāhmin) gets the cloth left by him.'

5.1.6.3. Causative absolute with vector absolute

The causative absolute with vector absolute is also found in the text. The quotation is given below.

(138) *bamuṇā...muhuṇə bañdāvā genə gāyənā kəraṇṭə paṭan gatə* (P.153⁵⁻⁶)

bamuṇu -ā muhuṇu -ə bañdə -və -ā
Brahmin DEF. face DEF. tie CUAS. ABS.
genə gāyənā kərə -anṭə paṭan gat -ə
TAKE play do INF. start TAKE III.PST.SG.

'The Brahmin having caused the face to be tied, began to sing.'

5.1.6.4. Causative absolute with causative vector verb

The causative vector verb is also found in Jātəkə tales. The example is given below.

(139) *evæni piṭisaṅgəḷə amusohonəkə lavā piyəvəmi* (P. 221⁸⁻⁹)

e væni piṭi saṅgəḷə amusohon
that like cloth two-DEF. cemetery
-akə lavā piyə -və -mi
INDEF. put-CAUS.ABS. LEAVE CAUS. I.PRES.SG.
'(I) cause to put the pair of cloths at a cemetery.'

5.1.6.5. Vector imperative verb

The vector imperative form is used with the other verb.

- i. *marā piyāvā* ‘kill-ABS. LEAVE-IMP.SG. > kill’ (P. 279¹⁶) (*marā-ā piyā-vā*)

(140) *tō...mā marāṇā fōkāyen galāvā piyā* (P. 185²⁶⁻²⁸)

tō	mā	marāṇā	fōkā	-en	galāvā	piyā
you-SG.	me	death	sorrow	ABL.	release-ABS.	LEAVE-IMP.SG.

‘You release me from this sorrow of death.’

(141) *daruvā...strīhu nam...lāmākāyōyayi dānā ganu* (P. 149¹²⁻¹³)

daru	-ā	strī	-hu	nam	lāmākā
child	VOC.	lady	PL.	EMPHR.	fool
-ō	-ya	yi	dānā	ganu	
PL.	PTCLE.	PTCLE.	know.ABS.	TAKE-IMP.SG.	

‘Dear child, (you) understand that ladies are childish.’

5.1.6.6. Vector verbs with absolutive suffixes

In this construction the vector verbs are formed with the absolutive suffixes. Some examples are given below.

- i. *osovā genā* ‘lift-ABS. TAKE-ABS. > lift’ (P. 155²²)

(*osāvā-ā gan-ā > osovā-ā gen-ā*)

- ii. *alvā genā* ‘catch-ABS. TAKE-ABS. > catch’ (P. 156⁶)

(*allā-ā gan-ā > alvā-ā gen-ā*)

(142) *d^hūrtāyā bamuṇātā ānā piyā sājgāvūṇēyā* (P. 153¹⁴)

d ^h ūrtā	-ā	bamuṇu	-ātā	ānā
libertine	DEF.	Brahmin	DAT.	beat-ABS.
piyā	-ā	sājgāvā	-uṇē	yā

LEAVE ABS. hide III.PST.SG. PTCLE.

‘The libertine hid, having beaten the Brahmin.’

5.1.6.7. Vector verb construction with three verbal roots

- i. *hærə genə evə* ‘remove-ABS. TAKE-ABS. COME-II.IMP.SG. > bring’ (P. 339³⁰)
(*harə gan-ə e-və* > *hærə genə evə*)
- ii. *hærə genə giyēyā* ‘remove-ABS. TAKE-ABS. GO-III.PST.SG.M.’ (P. 275⁹)
(*harə gan-ə ya-ē-yə* > *hærə gen-ə gi-ēyā* > *hærə genə gi-y-ēyā*)

(143) *tepi dennā...b^hikṣūn...kæñdāvā genə evə* (P. 307²⁶⁻²⁸)

tepi dennā b^hikṣu -un kæñdāvə

you both monk ACC.PL. summon

-ā gan -ə e -və

ABS. TAKE-ABS. ABS. COME II.IMP.SG.

‘Both of you summon the monks.’

5.1.6.8. Vector verb construction with three absolutes

Three absolutive forms which are conjugated from three separate verbal roots are used in this construction. These three forms of absolutes have their own semantic identity and value. In other words these forms are used in Sinhalese language separately. But here they give the collective meaning.

- i. *pīnā genə gos* ‘swim-ABS. TAKE-ABS. GO-ABS. > swim-ABS.’ (P. 179¹⁸)
(*pihinā-ā gan-ə yə* > *pi-inā gen-ə gos* > *pīnā genə gos*)
- ii. *luhubañdāvā genə gos* ‘chase-ABS. TAKE-ABS. GO-ABS. > chase-ABS.’
(P. 235¹⁰⁻¹¹) (*luhubañdā-ā gan-ə yə* > *luhubañdā-v-ā gen-ə gos*)
- iii. *osāvā genə gos* ‘lift-ABS. TAKE-ABS. GO-ABS. > carry-ABS.’ (P. 179²⁰)
(*osāvā-ā gan-ə ya* > *osāvā gen-ə gos*)

(144) (*ovuhu*) *gæləvī genə gosin rājafrīyətə pæmiṇiyāhuyə* (P. 245⁸⁻⁹)

ovuhu	gæləvə	-ī	gen	-ə	gos	-in
they	leave	ABS.	TAKE	ABS.	GO	ABS.
rāja	frīyə	-tə	pamuṇə	-iyāhu	yə	
royal	mejestry	DAT.	become	III.PST.PL.	PTCLE.	

‘(They) having released, became the royalty.’

5.1.6.9. Vector verb with four absolutes

Four absolutive forms which are conjugated from four separate verbal roots are used in the Jātəkə tales, under this construction. These four forms of absolutes have their own semantic identity and value when they are used in isolation. In other words these forms are used in Sinhalese language separately. But here they give the meaning collectively.

- i. *genə hæərə dakvā vadārā* ‘TAKE-ABS. BRING-ABS. point-ABS., HON.ABS. > preach-ABS.’ (P. 177⁴¹) (gan-ə harə dakvə-ā vadārə-ā > gen-ə hæərə dakvā vadārā)

The verbal root *vadārə* ‘say/preach’ has two meanings according to the context. It functions as honorific verb on the one hand i.e. *vadā]əhə* ‘preach-III.PST.PL.’ (P. 17⁴¹) and the honorific vector verb on the other. It is used as an honorific vector absolutive in 5.1.6.9.i (see 2.3.1.4.2.3).

5.1.6.10. Vector verb construction with three absolutes and two honorific particles

In this construction, three absolutive forms which are conjugated from three separate verbal roots, honorific past participle form and honorific particle are used in the Jātəkə tales. The past participle of *vadārə* ‘preach’ is used with honorific particle *sēkə*. This particle is used to terminate the sentence.

- i. *genə hæərə dakvā vadā]ə sēkə* ‘TAKE-ABS. BRING-ABS. point-ABS., HON.PTCLE., HON.PTCLE. > preach-III.PST.PL.’ (P. 241²²)
(gan-ə harə dakvə-ā vadārə sēkə > gen-ə hæərə dakvā vadā]ə sēkə)

According to the traditional Sinhalese grammar, the term *vadā]ə sēkə* can be used only with superior category (see 2.3.1.4.2.1).

5.2. Conjunct Verbs

Introduction

The Indo-Aryan languages commonly realize the constructions of **V+V** as well as **N/ADJ/ADV + V**. The borrowed items from Sanskrit and Pāli (current tendency is to use English borrowings) are mostly used in the construction of conjunct verbs. Some scholars who worked on South-Asian languages have categorized the conjunct verbs as a sub-branch of the compound verbs (Kellogg 1938:271, Bailey 1950:79, Burton-Page 1957:469, Kachru 1966:51, Shapiro 1989:139, Pandharipande 1997:529). Sometimes this category is named ‘*nominal compound*’ (Kellogg 1938:271, Raeside 1958:238, Wali 2005:22), ‘*nonverbal compound*’ (Fairbanks & Misra 1966:30), ‘*verbo-nominal expression*’ (Porizka 1967:65) or ‘*conjunct verb*’ (Shapiro 1989:139, Pandharipande 1997:529, Wali 2005:25).

The present discussion on conjunct verbs is organized as follows:

5.2.1 includes general remarks on conjunct verbs and 5.2.2 lists the definitions given by scholars. This is followed by a brief history of the development of the conjunct verbs up to classical Sinhalese in 5.2.3. The occurrence of conjunct verbs in classical Sinhalese discusses in 5.2.4. A detailed description of structure and usages of conjunct verbs with illustrations contains in 5.2.5.

5.2.1. General remarks

5.2.1.1. This type of verbal construction is more common in the languages of South Asia. The languages such as Hindi (Burton-Page 1957), Marathi (Raeside 1958, Pandharipande 1997), Sinhalese (Paranavitana 1956), Bengali, Tamil, Kannada etc. realize this verbal category.

5.2.1.2. The conjunct verbs are more frequently used in Jātākā tales when compared to the ancient inscriptions and Sigiri graffiti (see 5.2.3).

5.2.1.3. The conjunct verbal construction or nominal compound in Middle Sinhalese can be illustrated as follows. i.e. *vairā bændēyā* ‘hate-N. tie-III.PST.SG.M.’ (P. 303³⁸). *vairā* ‘hate’ is a borrowed noun and *bændēyā* (Skt./P. band^hā > Sin. bañdā) ‘tie’ is 3rd person, past, singular, male form. These two entities have their own autonomy when they are used separately. But here they have collective meaning (N+V = N \widehat{V}).

5.2.1.4. According to the examples attested in the Jātākā tales, some conjunct verbal constructions are found with more than two entities. i.e. *hinā sī pīyā* ‘laughter-N. laugh-ABS. leave-III.PST.SG. > laugh’ (P. 372²⁵) (see Table 5.5. No.9 & Table 5.6. III.PL. No. 9-13, 15).

5.2.2. Definitions

Many researchers pay attention to conjunct verbs because these verbs are more significant and common verbal entities in Indo-Aryan. Traditional grammarians have not made a proper attempt to identify and analyze these verbs. But the scholars working within a modern linguistic framework have attempted to identify these verbs as a separate verbal category in South-Asian languages. They coined several terms to distinguish these forms among other verbs. Some definitions are mentioned below to get the general idea about these verbs.

- 5.2.2.1. “Sometimes a substantive or adjective is so combined with a verb as to form, conjointly with it, but one conception. Such combinations as these have been called nominal compounds” (Kellogg 1938:271).
- 5.2.2.2. “The two are joined so closely as to become one word, and the gender of the noun does not matter. It is perhaps more appropriate to say that the N of the bound form \widehat{NV} has no autonomous function as a noun at the syntactic level” (Burton-Page 1957:476).
- 5.2.2.3. “Wherever a suitable grammatical relationship cannot be set up between the verb and the preceding noun considered independently, noun and verb should be taken as a compound verb” (Raeside 1958:241).
- 5.2.2.4. “Compound is one in which the first element is a noun, adjective or adverb and the second is a verb form” (Fairbanks & Misra 1966:31).
- 5.2.2.5. “A conjunct verb may be defined as a sequence of either a noun or an adjective and a following verb” (Shapiro 1989:139).
- 5.2.2.6. “Conjunct verbs are formed by adding verbs such as ‘to be, to do, to feel, to give, to take’ to preceding nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs. ...a number of vocabulary items borrowed from English and Sanskrit participates in this construction” (Pandharipande 1997:529).
- 5.2.2.7. “Conjunct verbs are a combination of certain auxiliary verbs...with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs” (Wali 2005:25).

5.2.3. A brief history of the development of the conjunct verbs in Sinhalese

According to the inscriptions and graffiti of Sinhalese language the conjunct verbs are found in ancient periods also. The Sigiri graffiti written in 7-9th c. A.D. realizes several forms of conjunct verbs used in the relevant period (Paranavitana 1956). Some of them are as follows: *væræjə giyə* ‘having made a mistake’ (No.122), *siti giyə* ‘has come to mind’ (No.495) *sihi vetə* ‘when (this) is remembered’ (No.507) *diyūn keḷe* ‘increased’ (No.517). Some conjunct forms are found in D^hampiyā Aṭuvā Gæṭpādəyə written in 10th c. A. D. They are as follows: *hiyə keremi* ‘benefit’ (P. att^han karissāmi) (Hettiaratchi 1974:14¹¹), *sāpə demi* ‘curse’ (ibid 26¹⁴). Here are some other conjunct forms quoted from inscriptions which were written around 10-12th c. A. D. *tyāgə kərənu koṭ* ‘gift is made’ (Wickramasinghe 1912:118⁴³), *daṅḍ gannā koṭ* ‘fine recommended’ (ibid 118³⁴⁻³⁵) and *dan dī* ‘having given gifts’ (ibid 223⁴¹) are mentioned on Jētəvanārāmə slab inscription written in 11th c. A. D. *pædakuṇ kərəvā* ‘caused (it) to be taken round’ (ibid 223⁴⁹), *sanlakuṇ obā* ‘shall be branded’ (ibid 247²⁷⁻²⁸), and *æpə genæ* ‘taking security’ (ibid 247³⁵⁻³⁶) are found on Vēvælkæṭiyə slab inscription written in 11th c. A. D. The examples *upast^hānə keremin* ‘having been treated’ (Wickramasinghe 1928:269¹⁴) (on rock inscription of Parākrāmabāhu-I written in 12th c. A. D.), and *sorəkam kərənnē* ‘commit robbery’ (ibid 111²¹) (on Galpotə inscription written by king Niṣṣankəmallə in 12th c. A. D.) are also treated as conjunct verbs which are used in Medieval Sinhalese period.

5.2.4. Occurrence of conjunct verbs in Jātəkə tales

Some auxiliary verbs are used with preceding noun, adjective or adverb to form conjunct verbs in Jātəkə tales. They are given below in the Table 5.5 with illustrations:

1	<i>viṅḍə</i> ‘suffer’ <i>duk viṅḍinnāhə</i> ‘sorrow-N. suffer-III.FUT.PL. > suffer’ (P.394 ¹⁶) (<i>viṅḍə-innā-hə</i>)
2	<i>gan</i> ‘take’ <i>doḷə gattāhə</i> ‘longing-N. take-III.PST.PL. > long’ (P. 337 ¹¹) (<i>gan-ā-hə > gat-ā-hə > gat-t-āhə</i>)
3	<i>gasə</i> ‘hit’ <i>aṅḍə gæsiyə</i> ‘sound-N. make-III.PST.SG.M. > call’ (P. 377 ¹⁶) (<i>gasə-ī-yə > gæsiyə</i>)

4	<i>gā</i> ‘apply/touch’ <i>morā gāyā</i> ‘voice-N. make-III.PST.SG.M. > shout’ (P. 293 ³⁵) (<i>gā-yā</i> > <i>gā-yā</i>)
5	<i>arā</i> ‘remove’ <i>atā a āhā</i> ‘hand-N. remove-III.PST.PL. > release’ (P. 349 ²¹) (<i>arā-hā</i> > <i>a ā-hā</i>)
6	<i>bañdā</i> ‘tie’ <i>vairā bāndēyā</i> ‘hate-N. tie-III.PST.SG.M. > hate’ (P. 303 ³⁸) (<i>bañdā-ē-yā</i> > <i>bāñdā-ē-yā</i>)
7	<i>vaḍā</i> ‘develop’ <i>ā vāḍūhā</i> ‘age-N. develop-III.PST.PL. > salute’ (P. 326 ⁸) (<i>vaḍā-ū-hā</i> > <i>vāḍā-ū-hā</i>)
8	<i>bas</i> ‘descend’ <i>eli baṭāhā</i> ‘out side-N. descend-III.PST.PL. > come out’ (P.301 ³⁴) (<i>bas-ā-hā</i> > <i>baṭ-ā-hā</i>)
9	<i>piyā</i> ‘leave’ <i>hinā sī pīyā</i> ‘laughter-N. laugh-ABS. leave-III.PST.SG. > laugh’ (P. 372 ²⁵) (<i>se-ī piyā-ī-yā</i> > <i>sī piy-ī-yā</i> > <i>sī pi-ī-yā</i> > <i>sī pī-yā</i>)
10	<i>kā</i> ‘eat’ <i>māḍum kāyehi</i> ‘pressure-N. eat-II.PST.SG. > press’ (P. 340 ¹⁸) (<i>maḍā-um kā-ehi</i> > <i>māḍā-um kā-ehi</i> > <i>māḍum kā-y-ehi</i>)
11	<i>de</i> ‘give’ <i>jayā genā demi</i> ‘victory-N. take-ABS. give-I.PRES.SG. > conquer’ (P. 64 ²⁵⁻²⁶) (<i>gan-ā de-mi</i> > <i>gen-ā demi</i>)
12	<i>la</i> ‘put’ <i>saras koṭā lamhā</i> ‘cross-N. do-ABS. put-I.PRES.PL. > cross’ (P. 373 ¹⁹) (<i>kārā la-mhā</i> > <i>koṭā lamhā</i>)
13	<i>vā</i> ‘be’ <i>mañdā vūyēyā</i> ‘less-ADJ. be-III.PST.SG.M. > lessen’ (P. 239 ⁶) (<i>vā-ūyē-yā</i>)
14	<i>kārā</i> ‘do’ <i>iñḍul ke ēyā</i> ‘taste-ADJ. do-III.PST.SG.M. > taste’ (P. 385 ¹³) (<i>kārā-ē-yā</i> > <i>kā ā-ē-yā</i> > <i>ke -ē-yā</i>)
15	<i>yā</i> ‘go’ <i>obā obā yannēyā</i> ‘press-ABS. press-ABS. go-III.FUT.SG.M. > limping’ (P. 369 ³¹⁻³²) (<i>obā-ā yā-annē-yā</i>)

Table 5.5 Occurrence of conjunct verbs in Jātākā tales

5.2.5. Structure and usages of conjunct verbs in the Jātākā text

Three categories of conjunct verbs are observed in the Jātākā tales. They can be categorized as inherent forms (Niḥpanna), derived forms (Tadb^havā) and borrowed forms (Tatsamā). Under these main categories there are further three sub-types: **NOUN + VERB** (N^hV), **ADJECTIVE + VERB** (ADJ^hV) and **ADVERB + VERB** (ADV^hV).

5.2.5.1. Usage of NOUN + VERB (N^hV)

In this construction, the inherent / derived / borrowed noun and verb are used.

5.2.5.1.1. Inherent forms (Niḥpannā)

- i. *añḍā gæsīyā* ‘sound-N. make-III.PST.PL. > call’ (P. 377¹⁶) (gasā-ī-yā > gæsā-ī-yā)

5.2.5.1.2. Derived forms (Tadb^havā)

- i. *pamā vīmi* ‘late-N. be-I.PST.SG. > delay’ (P. 291²³)
(vā-īmi > vīmi) (Skt. pramāda, P. pamāda > Sin. pamā)
- ii. *ā vāḍūhā* ‘age-N. develop-III.PST.PL. > salute’ P. 326⁸)
(vaḍā-ū-hā > vāḍā-ū-hā) (P. āyu > Sin. ā)

5.2.5.1.3. Borrowed forms (Tatsamā)

- i. *pūjā karamhā* ‘offer-N. do-I.PRES.PL. > offer’ (P. 381¹) (kārā-amhā)
- ii. *ārādhanā kāḷhā* ‘invitation-N. do-III.PST.PL. > invite’ (P. 280¹⁷)
(kārā-hā > kāḷhā)

5.2.5.2. Usage of ADJECTIVE + VERB (ADJ^hV)

In this construction, the inherent / derived / borrowed adjective and verb are used.

5.2.5.2.1. Inherent forms (Niḥpannā)

- i. *iṅḍul keḷēyā* ‘taste-ADJ. do-III.PST.SG.M. > taste’ (P. 385¹³)
(kārā-ē-yā > kāḷhā-ē-yā > keḷē-yā)

5.2.5.2.2. Derived forms (Tadb^havā)

- i. *maṅḍā vūyēyā* ‘less-ADJ. be-III.PST.SG.M. > lessen’ (P. 239⁶) (vā-ūyē-yā)
(Skt./P. maṅḍā > Sin. maṅḍā)
- ii. *pirinivan pāmi* ‘die-HON.ADJ. show > die/pass away’ (P. 242²⁸) (pā-mi)
(Skt. parinirvāṇa, P. parinibbāṇa > Sin. pirinivan)

5.2.5.2.3. Borrowed forms (Tatsamā)

- i. *prāsiddhā viyā* ‘popular-ADJ. be-III.PST.SG.M. > popularize’ (P. 250⁷) (vā-i-yā)

5.2.5.3. Usage of ADVERB + VERB (AD $\widehat{V}\widehat{V}$)

In this construction, the inherent / derived adverb and verb are used.

5.2.5.3.1. Inherent forms (Ni \dot{f} pannə)

- i. *obə obā yannēyə* ‘press-ABS. press-ABS. go-III.FUT.SG. > limping’
(P. 369³¹⁻³²) (*obə-ā yə-annē-yə*)

5.2.5.3.2. Derived forms (Tadb^havə)

- i. *kiyə-kiyā un sēkə* ‘tell-ABS. tell-ABS. be-III.PST.PTCPL.HON.PTCLE. > tell’
(P. 165²⁹) (*kiyə-ā iñdə sēkə > kiyā in sēkə > kiyā un sēkə*)
(Skt./P. *kat^hə* > Sin. *kiyə*)

5.2.5.4. Conjunct verb with the construction of N + V

In this construction, only the preceding noun and verb are used to form conjunct verbs. The noun may be in inherent, derived or borrowed form.

(145) *mamə pirinivan pāmi* (P. 242²⁸)

mamə pirinivan pā -mi

I die-HON. show I.PRES.SG.

‘I die.’

(146) *tamāgē parivārat hærə genə morə gāyə* (P. 293³⁵)

tamā -gē parivārə -t harə -ə

he GEN. group too take ABS.

gan -ə morə gā yə

TAKE ABS. voice make-III.PST.PL. PTCLE.

‘He shouted having taken his group also.’

5.2.5.5. Conjunct verbs in the imperative mood

In this sentence the conjunct verb is observed in the imperative mood.

(147) *nuṃbə vahansē mā rakṣā koṭə vadā[ə mænəvə* (P. 31⁶⁻⁷)

nuṃbə	vahansē	mā	rakṣā
you	(king) HON.NOM.	me	protect
koṭə	vadā[ə	mænəvə	
do	HON. PTCLE.	IMP.HON.PTCLE.	

‘(King) you may protect me.’

In this example (147) we can see the structure of N. + ABS. + HON.PTCLE. + HON.IMP.PTCLE. in the periphrastic usage of imperative.

5.2.5.6. Conjunct verbs in the optative mood

In this sentence the conjunct verb is used in the optative mood.

(148) *apəgē rajjuru an vahansē suk^{hī} suvəpat venə sēkvā* (P. 320³²⁻³³)

apə	-gē	rajjuru	-an	vahansē
we	GEN.	king	OBL.	HON.PTCLE.
suk ^{hī}	suvə	pat	venə	sēkvā
pleasure	health	reach	be	HON.PTCLE.

‘Our king may delight.’

In this example (148) we can see the structure of N. + N. + V. + HON.PTCLE. in the periphrastic usage of optative.

5.2.5.7. Conjunct verbs in the construction of N + ABS + V

In this construction, the noun, absolute and verb are used. Some examples are given below:

- i. *sarəṇə pāvā dunhə* ‘marriage-N. hand over-ABS. give-III.PST.PL. > marry’ (P. 392¹¹) (pāvā de-un-hə > pāvā dun-hə)
- ii. *gini vədə gatə* ‘fire-N. enter-ABS. take-III.PST.SG. > burn’ (P. 304⁸) (vadə gan-ə > vədə gat-ə)

(149) *maṅḡul asu ladim nam yudd^{hə} koṭə jayə genə demi* (P. 64²⁵⁻²⁶)

maṅḡul	asu	ladim	nam	yudd ^{hə}
auspicious	horse-ACC.	receive	COND.EMPHR.	war
koṭə	jayə	genə	de	-mi
do-ABS.	victory-DEF.	take-ABS.	give	I.PRES.SG.

‘If (I) received the royal horse (I) will fight and conquer.’

5.2.5.8. Conjunct verb in the construction N + PST.PTCPL + HON.PTCLE

The noun, past participle form and honorific particle are observed under this construction in the Jātəkə tales.

(150) *anāṅḡa...terun vahansē...ārād^{hə}nā kəḷə sēkə* (P. 242³¹⁻³⁵)

anāṅḡa	terun	vahansē	ārād ^{hə} nā	kəḷə	sēkə
Ānandə	monk	HON.N.	invitation	do-PST.PTCPL.	HON.PTCLE.

‘Ven. Ānandə invited (him).’

5.2.6. Examples of conjunct verbs occur in the Jātəkə text

The conjunct verbs which have been quoted from Jātəkə tales are listed under the different categories of Sinhalese verb in Tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8.

5.2.6.1. Past

Some conjunct forms which conjugated in the past tense are found in Jātəkə tales. The full paradigm of the verbs are not observed in the relevant text.

	Singular		Plural
	I		I
1	<i>pamā vīmi</i> ‘late-N. be > delay’ (P. 291 ²³) (və-īmi)		
2	<i>vāsəyə keḷemi</i> ‘living-N. do >		

	live' (P. 243 ³) (kərə-emi > kə[ə]-emi > kə[-emi] > ke[-emi]) <i>manmuḷā vīmi</i> 'wandering-N. be > forsake' (P. 251 ³) (və-īmi)		Forms not attested
	II		II
1	<i>mæḍum kḗyehi</i> 'press-N. eat > press' (P. 340 ¹⁸) (maḍə-um kā-ehi > mæḍə-um kḗ-ehi > mæḍ-um kḗ-y-ehi)		Forms not attested
	III		III
1	<i>kaḍə viyə</i> 'breaking-N. be > stop' (P. 326 ⁹) (və-i-yə)	1	<i>ārād^hənā kə[ə]hə</i> 'invitation-N. do > invite' (P. 280 ¹⁷) (kərə-hə > kə[ə]-hə)
2	<i>aṅḍə gæsīyə</i> 'sound-N. make > call' (P. 377 ¹⁶) (gasə-ī-yə > gæsə-ī-yə)	2	<i>utsāhə kə[ə]hə</i> 'effort-N. do > try' (P. 363 ³⁵) (kərə-hə > kə[ə]-hə)
3	<i>morə gḗyə</i> 'voice-N. make > shout' (P. 293 ³⁵) (gā-yə > gḗ-yə)	3	<i>do[ə] gattāhə</i> 'longing-N. take > longing' (P. 337 ¹¹) (gan-ā-hə > gat-ā-hə > gat-t-āhə)
4	<i>vairə bændēyə</i> 'hate-N. tie-M. > hate' (P. 303 ³⁸) (baṅdə-ē-yə > bæṅdə-ē-yə > bænd-ē-yə)	4	<i>asəmart^hə vūhə</i> 'inability-N. be > can-NEG.' (P. 344 ¹⁴) (və-ūhə)
5	<i>yācṇā kelēyə</i> 'prayer-N. do-M. > pray' (P. 286 ⁶) (kərə-ē-yə >	5	<i>atə a[ə]hə</i> 'hand-N. remove > release' (P. 349 ²¹) (arə-hə > a[ə]-hə)
6	kə[ə]-ē-yə > kə[-ē-yə] > ke[-ē-yə]) <i>hinā sī pīyə</i> 'laughter-N. laugh-ABS. leave > laugh' (P. 372 ²⁵) (se-ī piyə-ī-yə > sī piy-ī-yə >	6	<i>ā væḍūhə</i> 'age-N. develop > salute' (P. 326 ⁸) (vaḍə-ū-hə > væḍə-ū-hə)
7	sī pi-ī-yə) <i>gini vædə gatə</i> 'fire-N. enter-ABS. take > burn' (P. 304 ⁸)	7	<i>eli ba[ə]hə</i> 'out-N. come > come out' (P. 301 ³⁴) (bas-ə-hə > ba[ə]-hə)
8	(vadə gan-ə > vædə gat-ə)	8	<i>bihi vūhə</i> 'generating-n. be > generate' (P. 363-26) (və-ū-hə)
		9	<i>kāla kriyā kə[ā]hə</i> 'time-N. work-N. do > die' (P. 254 ¹⁴) (kərə-ā-hə > kə[ə]-āhə > kə[-āhə])
		10	<i>goḍə ko[ə] puvāhə</i> 'more-N. do-ABS. leave > full' (P. 304 ¹⁶)

	<i>karə bā gatə</i> ‘neck-N. bend-ABS. take > silent/hang down the head’ (P. 288 ¹⁷)		(<i>kərə piyə-u-āhə > koṭə piy-u-āhə > koṭə pi-u-āhə > koṭə pu-v-āhə</i>)
9	(<i>bā gan-ə > bā gat-ə</i>) <i>iṅdul keḷēyə</i> ‘taste-ADJ. do-M. > taste’ (P. 385 ¹³)	11	<i>karə bā gathə</i> ‘neck-N. bend-ABS. take > silent/hang down the head’ (P. 293 ⁴¹) (<i>bā gan-hə > bā gat-hə</i>)
	(<i>kərə-ē-yə > kəḷə-ēyə > kəḷ-ēyə > kēḷ-ē-yə > keḷ-ē-yə</i>)	12	<i>vaṭə koṭə gattāhə</i> ‘circle-N. do-ABS. take > surround’ (P.373 ¹³) (<i>kərə gan-ā-hə > koṭə gat-āhə > koṭə gat-t-āhə</i>)
10	<i>maṅḍə vūyēyə</i> ‘less-ADJ. be > lessen’ (P. 239 ⁶) (<i>və-ūyē-yə</i>)	13	<i>sarəṇə pāvā dunhə</i> ‘marriage-N. hand over-ABS. give > marry’ (P. 392 ¹¹) (<i>pāvā de-un-hə > pāvā dun-hə</i>) NOUN+PST.PTCPL+HON.PTCLE.
		14	<i>ārād^hənā kəḷə sēkə</i> ‘invitation-N. do-PST.PTCPL. + HON.PTCLE. > invite’ (P. 242 ³⁵) (<i>kərə sēkə > kəḷə sēkə</i>)
		15	<i>anub^havə koṭə piyəṇə ladəhə</i> ‘eating-N. do-ABS. leave-PRES.PTCPL. + PASS. > eat’ (P. 247 ³⁵) (<i>kərə piyə-nə labə-hə > koṭə piyəṇə ladəhə</i>)

Table 5.6 Occurrence of conjunct verbs in the past tense in Jātəkə tales

5.2.6.2. Present

Some conjunct forms which conjugated in the present tense are found in Jātəkə tales. The full paradigm of the verbs are not observed in the relevant text.

	Singular		Plural
	I		I
1	<i>æpə vemi</i> ‘bail-N. be > bail’ (P. 366 ³⁹) (<i>və-emi</i>)	1	<i>pūjā kəramhə</i> ‘offer-N. do > offer’ (P. 381 ¹) (<i>kərə-amhə</i>)
2	<i>pirinivan pāmi</i> ‘die-HON.ADJ. show > die’ (P. 242 ²⁸) (<i>pā-mi</i>)	2	<i>saras koṭə lamhə</i> ‘cross-N. do-ABS. put > cross’ (P. 373 ¹⁹)

3	<i>pūjā keremi</i> ‘offer-N. do > offer’ (P. 305 ²) (kərə-emi > kər-emi > ker-emi)		(kərə la-mhə > koṭə lamhə)
	II		II
1	<i>ek kərəvə</i> ‘join-N. do > collect’ (P. 314 ⁴) (kərə-və)		Forms not attested
2	<i>himi kərə ganuvə</i> ‘own-ADJ. do-ABS. take-IMP. > own/inherit’ (P. 379 ³²) (kərə gan-u-və)		
	III		III
1	<i>apəvat veyi</i> ‘lose-N. be > lose’ (P. 277 ²⁶) (və-eyi)	1	<i>rajə kereti</i> ‘reign-ADJ. do > reign’ (P. 315 ¹⁷) (kərə-eti > kər-eti > ker-eti)
2	<i>b^hayə ganvayi</i> ‘fear-N. make > terrify’ (P. 380 ³⁶) (ganvə-ayi)	2	<i>mahaṇə veti</i> ‘ordain-ADJ. be > ordain’ (P. 307 ¹⁵) (və-eti)

Table 5.7 Occurrence of conjunct verbs in the present tense in Jātəkə tales

5.2.6.3. Future

Some conjunct forms which conjugated in the future tense are found in Jātəkə tales. The full paradigm of the verbs are not observed in the relevant text.

	Singular		Plural
	I		I
	Forms not attested		Forms not attested
	II		II
	Forms not attested		Forms not attested
	III		III
1	<i>ajīrṇə və yannēyə</i> ‘indigestion-N. be-ABS. go-M > digest-NEG.’ (P. 251 ³⁶) (ya-annē-yə)	1	<i>jīvat vannāhə</i> ‘living-N. be > live’ (P. 376 ²) (və-annā-hə)
		2	<i>b^hayə pat vannāhə</i> ‘fear-N. reach-

2	<i>yātrā kəraṇṇēyā</i> ‘journey-N. do-M > sail’ (P. 372 ¹⁷) (kəṛə-annē-yə)		ABS. be > fear’ (P. 314 ¹) (və-annā-hə)
3	<i>ek vannēyā</i> ‘join-N. be-M > mix’ (P. 360 ¹⁷) (və-annē-yə)	3	<i>sit gannāhə</i> ‘mind-N. take > interest’ (P. 246 ⁴) (gan-ā-hə > gann-āhə)
4	<i>sahayā vannēyā</i> ‘help-N. be-M > help’ (P. 287 ²⁸) (və-annē-yə)	4	<i>duk viṇḍinnāhə</i> ‘sorrow-N. suffer > suffer’ (P. 394 ¹⁶) (viṇḍə-innā-hə)
		5	<i>rakṣā kəraṇṇāhuyā</i> ‘protect-N. do > protect’ (P. 241 ²⁷) (kəṛə-annāhu-yə)

Table 5.8 Occurrence of conjunct verbs in the future tense in Jātəkə tales

Summary

In the chapter of complex predicates discussed the general remarks, the definitions given by scholars on vector and conjunct verbs, a brief history of the development of these verbal forms up to the classical Sinhalese period, the occurrence of complex predicates in Jātəkə tales and a detailed description of structure and usages of these verbs with illustrations.

Note

*ilvā** / *ilvami** The root of these forms are *iliyā* ‘beg/request’. According to the rule order, the formation of this verb (*ilvami*) is as follows: *iliyā* > *ilyā* (deletion of middle vowel) > *illā* (progressive assimilation). Therefore the forms *ilvā* and *ilvami* do not follow the rules. The correct forms are *illā* and *illami* (Munidasa 1999:123).