Finite Verb Morphology in Pahari

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Abstract

This paper presents the analysis and description of finite verb morphology in Pahari spoken in the state of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan. Similar to other sister languages, verbs in Pahari too inflects for tense, aspect, and mood and also reflects gender, number, person and honour. Tenses and aspects in most of the languages of the world are realised through morphological means. This study identifies that the suffixes on verbs encode the habitual and progressive aspects while the perfective aspects are encoded by light verbs in complex predicates. Pahari distinguishes between simple and complex tense forms. The simple tense is formed by the main verb alone bearing tense, aspect and agreement morphology whereas the complex tense is formed by the main verb followed by an auxiliary, where the auxiliary carries tense information. The future tense in Pahari is encoded by a suffix on the main verb. Both the main verb and auxiliary inflect for person gender and number. In some cases where the construction has no auxiliary, the main verb itself is marked for person, gender and number. Pahari verbs show distinction of imperative, subjunctive and presumptive moods which show different attitudes of the speaker. The study shows that imperative mood is indicated with the verb stem, without any modification. The verb in the Imperative mood occurs in agreement with the person of the subject, and it is not inflected for tense, aspect. Pahari uses the presumptive for future and the subjunctive for desires and suggestions. The use of subjunctive mood is conditioned to certain words and phrases, particularly those words and phrases expressing contingency or doubt, and also by some kinds of dependent clauses. The presumptive mood in Pahari is used to express hypothesis, uncertainty or presupposition.

Keywords: Morphology, Pahari, Finite Verb, Tense, Aspect, Mood

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1. Introduction

Pahari is a South Asian language spoken in the Azad State of Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistan. The 1998 census report states that there are 2.973 million Pahari speakers in the state of AJ&K which is estimated to have risen to around 4.059 million by the year 2011 (Sarwar, 2014). Pahari does not have its own script. According to (Shakil, 2004), Pahari was initially written in Landa script which is a form of Sharda which was invented by Buddhists. Miani (2010) claims that Pahari was written in Shah Mukhi script. According to Miani (2010) the period of written form of Pahari in Shah Mukhi script is very short as later it was replaced by Sharda script. Now-a- days Urdu script is being used by the Pahari writers to produce the available literature i.e some poetry books (Nasar, 2002). As far as the number of Pahari dialects is concerned, a detailed dialectal survey has not yet been conducted. There are several sources that report on the number of Pahari dialects but there is no consensus. All these sources have different approximations. None of them specifies the types of differences that define the boundaries between the several dialects. Being a lesser studied language, this language seeks the attention of the linguists to investigate different grammatical aspects of the language. The present work is an attempt to describe the morphology of Pahari finite verb.

An important systemic change in the tense/aspect morphology from Old Indo-Aryan to Middle Indo-Aryan (MIA) has been revealed across time. The feature of tense distinctions morphologically, was lost in the Middle Indo Aryan languages (Deo, 2006). According to Deo (2006) the restructuring of the resulting Middle Indo Aryan tense/aspect morphological system is along aspectual lines; the verb morphology differentiates the perfective and imperfective aspect. There is a reacquisition of tense distinctions in New Indo-Aryan languages through the use of past and present tense auxiliaries that form periphrastic constructions in combination with the aspectual morphology. Pahari, a new Indo Aryan language, is SVO language, in which the verb occurs in a verbal complex that contains inflectional material as well as grammatical function changing suffixes. Pahari is a heavily agglutinating language having independent morphemes for tense, Aspect, mood and agreement. This study presents a detailed description and discussion on Pahari tense, mood and Aspectual System. The data for this study was collected during different field visits to district Sudhnoti, Azad Jammu & Kashmir. A combination of narratives and direct elicitation were used for data collection. The data was transcribed phonetically by following the

International Phonetic Alphabets (IPA). The data collected was analysed with the main goal to examine the relationship between form and function. For this purpose, emphasis was placed on examining the subtle differences between various morphosyntactic patterns, thus providing a more detailed linguistic description of Pahari finite verb.

2. Pahari Finite Verb Morphology

The upcoming sections provide a descriptive overview of the tense-aspect-mood system of Pahari, as encoded in its inflectional verbal morphology. Before moving on to a description, the nature of the auxiliaries that play an important role in the tense system in Pahari will be explained here.

2.1 Auxiliaries

The auxiliary verb/ da/ is the base of all the complex verbal constructions of Pahari. /ɖɑː/ is irregular and is used in so many verbal constructions. The table (2.1) and (2.2) present the conjugation of the auxiliary verb da 'to be' for Present, Past respectively.

Table2.1: Present forms of auxiliary /ɖɑː/

Person	Masculine	Feminine	Gloss
1st Singular	ɖɑɪs	ɖɪʊs	am
1st Plural	ɖeɑːn	ɖɪɑːn	are
2nd Singular	ɖẽ	ɖɪɑ̃	are
2nd Plural	ɖeɑː	ɖɪɑː	are
3rd Singular	ɖɑː	ɖe	is
3rd Plural	ɖiː	ɖɪɑ̃	are

Table 2.2: Past forms of auxiliary /ɖɑː/

Person	Masculine	Feminine	Gloss
1st Singular	sɑɪs	sɪuːs	was
1st Plural	seə̃	sɪɑ̃	were
2nd Singular	sẽ	sɪɑːn	was
2nd Plural	seɑː	sɪɑ	were
3rd Singular	sɑː	siː	was
3rd Plural	se	sɪɑ̃	were

The present forms of /ɖɑː/ are used only in copular constructions. The present and past tense forms of auxiliary agree with subject in number,

gender and person. But if the subject is ergative marked, then the past auxiliary will agree with the nominative NP. Consider the following example for illustration:

1. a.   dʒʌngʊt̪   tʃʰʌlɑː   dɑː
         boy-NOM.2.M.SG   mad.M.SG   be.PRES.2.M.SG
         'The boy is mad.'

    b.   bʌkriː   pɑːni   pɪni   siː
         goat.NOM.3.F.SG   water-NOM.M drink.IMP.   be.PST.3.F.SG
         'The goat was drinking water.'

    c.   mehmu:d-e   kʰʌt̪   lɪkʰjɑːsɑː
         mehmood-ERG.3.M.SG letter-NOM.3.M.SG   write.PST3.M.SG
         'Mehmood wrote a letter.'

In (1a) the present auxiliary /d̪ɑː/'is' agrees with the subject *dʒʌngʊt̪* as both carry third person, masculine singular features. The past auxiliary in (1b) agrees with subject *bʌkriː*. Whereas in example (1c) the past auxiliary does not agree with the subject as the subject *mehmu:de* is ergative case marked rather the verb agrees with the nominative object in this construction.

2.2 Tenses in Pahari

Tense is a distinctive deictic category that relates points of time to the moment of utterance (Dahl, 1985). The following section discusses different tenses, formation of tenses and their uses in Pahari.

2.2.1 The Present Tense

The present tense in Pahari is shown by the imperfective verb form inflected for person number and gender. The following table demonstrates the present tense paradigm of verb, kʰa 'eat' to show its inflection for person, gender and number:

Table 3.1: The Verbs Inflection Simple Present Tense

Persons	Masculine	Feminine
1ˢᵗ Person Singular	kʰʌnʌɪs	kʰʌnɪʊs
1ˢᵗ Person Plural	kʰʌnnejɑːn	kʰʌnɪjɑːn
2ⁿᵈ Person Singular	kʰʌnɑɪ̃	kʰʌnɪjẽ
2ⁿᵈ Person Plural	kʰʌnejɑː	kʰʌnɪjɑː
3ʳᵈ Person Singular	kʰʌnɑː	kʰʌniː
3ʳᵈ Person Plural	kʰʌne	kʰʌnnɪjã̃ː

The table 3.1 shows that instead of using auxiliary, the simple present tense in Pahari is formed by adding one of the corresponding person gender and number endings to the imperfective verb stem. These endings are added directly to the stem without modifying the stem.

The imperfective form of the verb in Pahari is ambiguous for tense and aspect, which is determined from the context. It can be used to give a right now reading, present progressive as well as habitual present reading. When linguists discuss the present tense, they usually distinguish between two main types of verbs that are dynamic verbs and stative verbs (Comrie 1976, Riemer 2010 and Kearns, 2011). In Pahari, the interpretation of the imperfective form of verb in present tense is influenced by these two types of verbs. Usually stative verbs in imperfective form give the right now reading. For 37xamplee, the imperfective stative verbs in the following example have the right now reading only:

2.   a.   saːjʊḏ   javaːv   ʌʃnaː
          sajid   answer   come.IMPF.
          'Sajid knows the answer '

     b.   oː   mʌɽaː   jʌkiːn   kʌrnaː
          he   my   believe   do.IMPF
          'He believes me'

In contrast, the imperfective form of the dynamic verb in Pahari usually has two possible interpretations: present progressive and present habitual and it is the adverb or the context that determines one of them.

3   a.   oː   nʌvaːz   pʌɽnaː
          he-NOM.3.M.SG   prayer-NOM.F.SG   read-HAB.M.SG
          'He offers/ is offering the prayer.'

     b.   pʌpuː   trʌk   tʃʌlaːnaː
          papu-NOM.3.M.SG   truck-NOM.M.   drive-HAB
          'Papu drives/ is driving the truck.'

As you can see, the Pahari sentence in (3a) has two possible interpretations. It can either mean that the boy usually offers the prayer or the boy is offering the prayer right now. Therefore, the context must be considered to determine whether the emphasis is on the continuous aspect of the action or merely on the present time. In (3b) when the speaker inquires about the job or profession of pʌpuː, the answer 'pʌpuː: trʌk

t͡ʃʌlɑ:nɑ:' would be in habitual aspect. If at the time of utterance 'Papu is driving truck', someone asks what is pʌpu: doing then the sentence 'pʌpu: trʌk t͡ʃʌlɑ:nɑ:' would be in progressive aspect.

Beside context, the use of adverbs can also determine the interpretations of imperfective verb form in present tense. For example, verbs in the imperfective form such as ʌʃnɑ: 'to come' can have the two interpretations. With adverb like ro:z 'every day/ daily' it denotes a habitual interpretation while with adverb like hʊn 'now' it expresses a progressive interpretation.

4.   a.   o: ro:z   ʌʃnɑ:
          he.NOM.   daily   come.HAB.M.SG.
          'He comes daily.'

     b.   o: hʊn   ʌʃnɑ:
          she.NOM.   now   come.HAB.F.SG
          'she is coming now.'

In example (4a), the event 'coming' is repeated every day. In contrast, the same verb indicates present progressive in example (4b) with the adverb hʊn 'now':

Besides the context and adverbs, when the present indicative form of the verb ho:nɑ: 'to be' is used with the imperfective form of the verb it expresses the present habitual aspect both The imperfective form and verb ho:nɑ: agree with the highest nominative in gender and number.

5.   a.   kɔɪɑ: ʊd̪ʌr   gʊʃnɑ: ho:nɑ:
          man-NOM.M.SG   there   go.IMPF.M.SG.   be.HAB.M.SG
          'The man usually goes there.'
     b.   kʊɽi: ʊd̪ʌr   gʊʃni: ho:ni:
          girl-NOM.F.SG   there   go.IMPF.F. SG.   be.HAB.F.SG
          'The girl usually goes there.'
     c.   kɔɪe: ʊd̪ʌr   gʊʃne: ho:ne:
          man-NOM.M.PL   there   go.IMPF.M.PL.   be.HAB.M.PL.
          'The men usually go there.'
     d.   kʊɽɪã   ʊd̪ʌr   gʊʃnɪã   ho:nɪã
          girl-NOM.F.PL   there   go.IMPF..FPL.   be.HAB.F.PL
          'The girls usually go there.'

The above example shows the formation of present habitual aspect by adding the verb ho:nɑ: that inflects for person, gender and number. In (5a) the subject kɔɪɑ: 'man' is masculine singular, and controls agreement on both the main verb and the light verb ho:nɑ:, both of which take the masculine suffix /a:/ . In (5b) the subject is third person singular feminine and the main verb and the light verb agrees with it. In (5c) the subject is third person masculine plural so controls masculine plural agreement on the verb whereas in (5d) the feminine plural subject controls the agreement.

2.2.3 The Past Tense

The past tense in Pahari can be divided into near past and remote past. The near past tense in order of remoteness marks the most recent past grammatically. The past tense in Pahari has two different conjugations in accordance with verbs ending in a consonant or a vowel. If the root ends in a consonant, past tense is formed by adding /ja:/ for masculine singular, /i:/ for feminine singular, /e/ for masculine plural and /ɪɑ̃:/ for feminine plural to the verbal root. Consider the conjugation of verb /nʌs/ in past tense in the following table:

Table 2.4.: Conjugation of verb /nʌs/ 'run' in past tense

Persons	Masculine singular	Feminine singular
1st Person Singular	nʌsɑɪs	nʌsɪʊs
1st Person Plural	nʌseɑ:n	nʌsɪɑ:n
2n Person Singular	nʌsɑ̃	nʌsɪɛ̃
2nd Person Plural	nʌseɑ:	nʌsɪɑ:
3rd Person Singular	nʌsɑ:	nʌsi:
3rd Person Plural	nʌse	nʌsɪɑ̃:

Pahari verbs ending in vowel have irregular conjugations in the past tenses as it can be seen in the following table:

Table 2.5: Past conjugation of verbs ending in vowels

Verbs	Past	Gloss
ḏeʰ	ḏɪṯṯɑ:	gave
kʰɑ:	kʰɑ:ḏɑ:	ate
teʰ	tɑ:tʰɑ:	fell
seʰ	sʊ̤ṯṯɑ:	slept
nɑ:	nʌṯɑ:	took bath
si:	sɪṯɑ:	stitched

In past tense the Intransitive verb inflects according to the number and gender of the subject while the transitive one inflects according to the number and gender of the object. This phenomenon is common among Indo-Aryan languages like Urdu (Schmidt, 1999), Hindi (Bahl, 1067), Punjabi (Puar, 1990).

9. a. mẽmʌnẽ   tʃɑˑ   piːt̪iː
        guest.M.PL.ERG.   tea.F.SG.NOM   drink.F.SG.
        'The guests took tea.'

    b. mẽmɑːn   ae:
        guest.M.PL.NOM.   come.M.PL.
        'The guests came.'

The transitive verb /piː/ in (9a) agrees with the object *tʃaˑ* 'tea' whereas in (9b) the intransitive verb /ae:/ inflects according to the subject *mẽmaːn* 'guests'

2.2.3.1 Remote Past
This covers a distant period, usually indicated by an adverbial of time and the past auxiliary. The past auxiliary marks the tense which is past, and the adverbial emphasis the time.

10.   o: petʃʰle   sɑːl   gɪɑ   sɑː
        he   last   year   go.SG.M.PST.   be. SG.M.PST.
        'He went last year.'

Commonly /*saː*/ will mark the remote past. It is a special usage and therefore is more semantic and specified. In this example there is some emphasis on the time 'last year'.

2.2.4 The Future Tense
The suffix roots /-l-/and /-g-/ are the basic forms of future tense marking predominating in new Indo Aryan languages with the additional surrounding vowels that carry the agreement features (Masica, 1991). Pahari differs from the new Indo Aryan languages and follows Old Indo Aryan languages' future marking tradition. Pahari future marking suffix root /-s-/ is traced by Masica (1991) in "OIA Sigmatic Future itself (in -isya, sya)" and claimed to survive in Eastern Rajasthani and Gujarati. The future ending in Pahari for all the persons and number are given in the table:

Table 2.6: Future tense endings

Person	Future endings	
	Singular	**Plural**
1.SG	sã:	sã:n
2.SG.	sẽ:	sɑ:
3.SG	si:	sẽn

The future tense in Pahari is formed by adding the future endings directly with the root verb. For example, see the future conjugation of verb *sʌt* 'throw':

Table 2.7: Conjugation of verb /sʌt/

Person	Conjugation	Translation
1.SG	mẽ sʌtsã:	I will threw
2.SG.	t̪u; sʌtsẽ	you will throw
3.SG	o: sʌtsi:	he will throw
1.PL.	ʌs sʌtsãn	we will throw
2.PL.	t̪ʊs sʌt sɑ:	you will throw
3.PL.	o: sʌt sẽn	theywill throw

The future endings agree with subject noun or pronoun in number and person but not in gender. This can be seen in the following example:

11.   a. ɑsʊd̪   bu:tɑ: kʌp   si:
            asad-   tree-NOM.M   cut   be.FUT.3.SG
                'Asad will cut tree.'
        b. sɑ:lɪɑ   pɑ:ni: ɑ:n   si:
            saliha-NOM.3.F.SG water-NOM.M   bring   be.
            'Saliha will bring water.'
        c. nɪke   d̪ʌnd̪   kʌr   sẽn
            child-   noise-NOM.M   do   be. FUT.3.PL
            'The children will make a noise.'
        d. kʊɽɪã: kʌpɽe   t̪ɔ: sẽn
            girl-NOM.3.F.PL   cloth-NOM.M.PL   wash   be. FUT.3.PL
            'The girls will wash clothes.'

In (11a) the subject ɑsʊd̪ is third person singular masculine while in (11b) the subject sɑ:lɪɑ is third person singular feminine but in both the

sentences (11a) and (11b) the auxiliary is same i.e. /si:/. Similarly, in (11c) the subject nɪke 'children" is plural masculine whereas in (11d) the subject kʊɽɑ̃: 'girls' is plural feminine but both the sentences contain the same auxiliary sẽn. This shows that the future form of auxiliary does not inflect for gender. In addition, the above examples demonstrate that the future form of auxiliary inflects for person and number.

Interestingly the future endings never occur on verb in the negative sentences. In future negative sentence, the plural form of imperfective participle is used with a light verb /lʌɣɑ:/ 'attach' that carries all the gender number and person information. For illustration see the table below:

Table 2.8: Negative future sentences

Person	Conjugation	Gloss
1.SG.M.	mẽ neɪs sʌtne lʌɣɑ:	I will not throw.
1.SG.F.	mẽ neu:s sʌtne lʌɣi:	I will not throw.
2.SG.M.	t̪u: nei sʌtne lʌɣɑ:	You will not throw.
2.SG.F.	t̪u: neɪjɑ̃ sʌtne lʌɣi:	You will not throw.
3.SG.M.	o: neɪ sʌtne lʌɣɑ:	He will not throw.
3.SG.F.	o: neɪ sʌtne lʌɣi:	He will not throw.
1.PL.M	ʌs nejɑ:n sʌtne lʌɣe:	We will not throw.
1.PL.F.	ʌs nejɑ̃: sʌtne lʌɣjɑ̃:	We will not throw.
2.PL.M.	t̪ʊs nejɑ: sʌtne lʌɣe:	You will not throw.
2.PL.F.	t̪ʊs nejɑ: sʌtne lʌɣɑ̃:	You will not throw.
3.PL.M.	o: neɪ sʌtne lʌɣe:	They will not throw.
3.PL.F.	o:neɪ sʌtne lʌɣjɑ̃:	They will not throw.

The table shows that there are no future endings on verb in future negative sentence. In these sentences, the plural form of imperfective participle has been used with a light verb lʌɣɑ: 'attach' that agrees with the verb in gender number and person futures

2. 3 Aspects in Pahari

Comrie (1985) defines aspect as "….different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation." Like Hindi, Gojri and Punjabi; Pahari also has two commonly used aspects namely perfective and imperfective.

2.3.1 Imperfective Aspect

In imperfective aspect the situation is considered as infinite in the sense that it is continuous, habitual, iterative or progressive, (Bybee et al. 1989). The imperfective in Pahari covers just progressive and habitual. The following section discusses the past habitual and past progressive aspects:

2.3.1.1 Past Habitual Aspect

The past habitual aspect is used to describe the events that happen regularly in the past. Like present habitual aspect, habitual past is also formed by adding suffixs /na:/, /ni:/, /ne/, /nɪã/ for singular masculine, singular famine, plural masculine and plural feminine respectively. The inflected form of verb is followed by verb ho:nɑ: 'to be' and the past form of auxiliary. The main verb, verb ho:nɑ: 'to be' and past auxiliary agree with the highest nominative in number and gender.

12.   a.   kɔɪɑ: ʊd̪ʌr   gʊʃnɑ: ho:nɑ: sɑ:
           man-   there   go.IMPF.SG.M. be   be.PST.M.SG
           NOM.M.SG
           'The man used to go there.'

      b.   kʊʈi: ʊd̪ʌr   gʊʃni: ho:ni: si:
           girl.NOM.F.SG there   go.IMPF.SG.F. be   be.PST.F.SG
           'The girl used to go there.'

      c.   kɔɪe   ʊd̪ʌr   gʊʃne   ho:ne   se
           man.NOM.M.PL   there   go.IMPF.M.PL. be   be.PST.M.PL

           'The men used to go there.'

      d.   kʊʈɪã   ʊd̪ʌr   gʊʃnɪã   ho:nɪã sɪã
           girl.NOM.F.PL there   go.IMPF.F.PL. be   be.PST.F.PL.
           'The girls used to go there.'

2.3.1.2 The Past Progressive Aspect

The past progressive aspect is formed with imperfective participle forms of verb, followed by the past tense markers */sa:/, /si:,/ /say/, /sɪã/.*

13.   a.   dʒʌngʊt   nʌsnɑ: sɑ:
           boy-NOM.M.SG   run-IMPF.M.SG.   be.PST.M.SG.
           'The boy was running.'

      b.   kʊʈi: kʰʌngni: si:
           girl-NOM.F.SG.   cough-IMPF.   be.PST.F.SG.

'The girl was coughing.'

 c. dʒʌnget   nʌsne   se
   boy.NOM.M.PL run.IMPF.M.PL. be.PST.M.PL
   'The boys were running.'

 d. kʊɽɪ̃ã   kʰʌngnɪ̃ã   sɪ̃ã
   girl-NOM.F.PL. cough-IMPF.F.PL be.PST.F.PL
   'The girls were coughing.'

2.3.2 Perfective Aspect

   Perfective is ''the aspect used for narrating sequences of distinct events in which the situation is reported for its own sake, independent of its relevance to other situations,'' (Hopper and Thompson 1984). Under this aspectual category there are two semantic classes in Pahari the present perfective aspect and the past perfective aspect.

2.3.2.1 Present Perfective Aspect

   The perfective aspect is expressed by aspectual complex predicates in Pahari.The present perfective is indicated by the light verbs conveying the idea that an action has been completed. Consider the following examples:

14. a. bʌdʒiː   pɑːnde   t̪ɔɪ ʃoːɽe
   sister.ERG.F.SG. pot-   wash. leave-PERF.M.PL.
          NOM.M.PL.
   'The sister has washed the pots.'

 b. Mistrie   lukri   t̠ʃʰɪliː ʃoːɽiː
   carpeter.ERG.M.SG. wood.NOM.SG.F peel.F.SG. leave.PERF.F.SG.
   'The carpenter has peeled the wood.'

   The example illustrates that the perfective aspect in Pahari is expressed through the light verbs in complex predicates. The gender and number are marked on light verbs instead of the main verb. In (14a) the light verb *ʃoːɽe* 'leave' conveys the meaning of 'completeness'. Same is the case in (14b) where the light verb *ʃoːɽiː* 'leave' shows that the carpenter has completed the action of cutting wood. In both the examples the light verbs agree with the objects as the subjects are ergative marked.

2.3.2.2 Past Perfective Aspect

The past perfective aspect is formed by adding the past form of auxiliary at the end of present perfective aspect structure. As the following example exhibits the phenomenon:

15. a. bʌdʒiː   pɑːnɖe   t̪ɔɪ   ʃoːɽe   se
        sister.ERG.   pot-NOM.M.PL.   wash.M.PL.   leave-PERF.M.PL.   be.M.PL.
        'The sister had washed the pots.'

2.3.2.3 Future Perfective Aspect

In future perfective aspect, the structure contains a main verb along with a light verb that follows two auxiliaries. For illustration consider the following example:

16. a. bʌdʒiː pɑːndeː   t̪ɔɪ   ʃoːɽeː   ho: sẽn
        siter.   pot. M.PL.   wash   leave.PERF.M.PL.   to be   be.M.PL.
        'The sister will have washed the pots.'

Example (16) has a main verb, a light verb and two auxiliaries for a grammatical structure. The absence of any of the auxiliaries results in ungrammaticality of the sentence. The pattern is shown as following:

17. a. *bʌdʒiː   pɑːnde   t̪ɔɪ   ʃoːɽeː   ho:
         sister.F.SG.   pot.M.PL.   wash   leave.PERF.M.PL.   to be
          'The sister will have washed the pots.'

    b. *bʌdʒiː   pɑːnde   t̪ɔɪ   ʃoːɽeː   sẽn
         sister.F.SG.   pot.M.PL.   wash.   leave.PERF.M.PL.   be.M.PL.
          'The sister will have washed the pots.'

In (17a) the auxiliary *sẽn* has been dropped and the absence of auxiliary results in the ungrammaticality of sentence. In (17b) the auxiliary *ho:* is absent that makes the sentence ungrammatical.

2.4 Moods in Pahari

Mood refers to the way a speaker presents the truth of the proposition in the real world context and discourse. In other words, mood is a distinction in verb forms which expresses a speaker's attitude towards what he/she is saying (Bybee et al.1994). Pahari verbs show distinction of indicative, imperative, subjunctive and presumptive moods which show different attitudes of the speaker and express possibility, certainty, uncertainty and probability.

2.4.1 Imperative Mood

The verb root the second person singular form functions as the imperative in Pahari. The following table shows that verb stem in Pahari, without any modification is used in imperative mood:

Table 2.9: Imperative forms derived from Infinitive

Infinitive	Meanings	Imperative	Meanings
sʊknɑː	to dry	sʊk	be dry
boːlnɑː	to say	boːl	say
budʒnɑː	to listen	budʒ	listen
peknɑː	to cook	pek	be cook
hʌsnɑː	to laugh	hʌs	laugh
nʌsnɑː	to run	nʌs	run

These forms of imperative verbs are typically used in the expression of request and command. One can also use imperatives simply to extend an invitation or offer permission. Whether a particular imperative verb is used for command or request depends more on the intonation. The high pitch on verb serves the function of command whereas; the low pitch expresses a request.

All the forms given above are the singular form of imperatives. These forms are used to address a singular addressee who is lower in status or equal in status. The singular from of imperative is also used to express anger or insult. From these singular imperatives the plural forms of imperatives are formed by adding suffix /ɑː/. The plural forms of infinitives are used to address the plural addressees, the elder person and seniors to show respect or deference. The data in table (2.10) indicates the derivation of plural imperative forms.

Table 2.10: Derivation of the Plural forms of Imperatives

Singular Imperative	Plural/Polite form	Meanings
sʊk	sʊkɑː	dry
boːl	boːlɑː	say
budʒ	budɑː	listen
Pek	pekɑː	cook
hʌs	hʌsɑː	laugh
nʌs	nʌsɑː	run

The singular imperatives that end in vowels /i:/ and /eʰ/, take suffix /jɑ:/ to form their plural counterpart.

Table 2.11: Plural Imperatives derived through suffix /jɑ:/

Basic Imperatives	Plural/polite forms	Meanings
pi:	pɪjɑ:	drink
seʰ	sejɑ:	sleep
teʰ	tejɑ:	fall
ji:	jɪjɑ:	live
deʰ	dejɑ:	give
reʰ	rejɑ:	live

The plural imperatives that terminate with vowel /o:/ are formed by adding suffix /vɑ:/ to the singular form of imperative.

Table 2.12: Plural Imperatives derived through suffix /vɑ:/

Singular Imperatives	Plural/ polite forms	Gloss
ro:	ro:vɑ:	eat
t̪o:	t̪o:ovɑ:	wash
po:	po:vɑ:	take bath

The singular imperatives ending in vowel /a:/ like *kʰa:* 'eat' *t͡ʃa:* 'lift' and *na:* 'take bath' have the same form for both singular and plural imperatives. In order to address the plural addressees and to express the politeness the last vowel of the imperative form is doubled or lengthened. Sometimes the second person plural pronoun /t̪ʊs/ *'you'* is used with the singular form of imperative to express politeness. The plural imperatives that terminate with vowel /o:/ are formed by adding suffix /vɑ:/ to the singular form of imperative.

2.4.2 Subjunctive Mood

Subjunctive morphology is often associated with irrealis mood (Bybee, Perkins, and Pagliuca 1994; Chafe 1995; Givón 1994). The subjunctive in Pahari is formed by adding personal endings to the verb root. Consider the data in the following table:

Table 2.13: Subjunctive mood endings

Persons	Subjunctive mood endings	
	Singular	**Plural**
First	ã:	ɑ:n
Second	ẽ	ɑ:
Third	e	en

The subjunctive forms of verb *go:tʃʰ* 'go' are given in the table below for illustration.

Table 2.14: Subjunctive forms of verb /*go:tʃʰ* / 'go'

Person	Singular	Gloss	Plural	Gloss
First	me go:tʃʰã:	may I go	as go:tʃʰɑ:n	may we go
Second	tu go:tʃʰẽ	may you go	tus go:tʃʰɑ:	may you go
Third	o go:tʃʰe	may he go	o go:tʃʰʌn	may they go

In Pahari the use of subjunctive mood is required by certain words and phrases, particularly those that express contingency or doubt, and also by some kinds of dependent clauses. Subjunctive verbs are often translated with should, may or might. Some words or phrases that frequently take the subjunctive mood are listed in the following table:

Table 2.15: Phrases requiring the subjunctive

Phrases/words	Gloss
hɔɪ seknɑ:	maybe
dʒe	if
ṯãk	so that
Verb+/ke/	introduces subordinate clause

The subjunctives are used in main clauses to perform the following functions:

i) Subjunctives are commonly used to seek permission:

    18.   mẽ   e   kʌm   krã:
            I.NOM. this work.M.SG. do.M.SG.SUB.
            'May I do this work?'

ii) Subjunctives are also used to make an informal request or indirect command.

19. a. mɑːɽiː   bʊdʒɑː   ṱe   ṱʊs   roːtti: kʰaɪ gɔtʃʰɑ:
       my.SG.F listen.SUBJ and   you.PL. bread ɛat go.SUBJ.2.M.PL.
       'If you listen me, you may go after having meal.'

iii) When the subjunctive is used with phrase *hoi sakna* 'maybe' it expresses a possibility.

20.   hɔɪ seknɑː   ɑsaḏ   kʌl   uder   ʌtʃʰe
       may be   asad.M.SG.   tomorrow there   come.M.SG.SUB.
       'Asad may come there tomorrow.'

Iv) When a subjunctive verb comes with *tʃaɪnɑ: k* 'should' expresses an obligation.

21.   ṱʊ̣   tʃaɪnɑː k   seɪ   kʌri: pʌɽẽ
            You   should   right   do   read.2.M.SG.
            'You must study properly.'

In Pahari subjunctive is not used in all subordinate clauses. It is used in the subordinate clause when a subordinate clause expresses a contingent situation introduced by a subordinating conjunction. Some examples of different kinds of subordinate clauses in which subjunctive verbs are typically used are cited below:

22. ṱuː   iɵi: reʰnɑː   mʌnḏɑː   lʌgjɑ: ṱe   ṱuː mẽ ki: ḏʌsẽ
     You   Here   live   bad   attach   then   you I.DAT tell.2.SG.
     'If you do not like to live here, then you must tell me.'

Another function of subjunctive is to make a wish or express a preference. In order to express preferences or wish, the subjunctive mood is always used with verb *tʃaːna:* 'want' in the main clause.

24.   oː   tʃaːne   k   ʊneni: kʊɽi: pʌɽe
       they want.M.PL.   that   their   daughter.F.SG. read.3.SG.
       'They want their daughter to study.'

The examples above show that, to express an unreal action or events the subjunctive verbs in Pahari require support from other words and phrases. In the example, the verb *pʌɽe* 'read' in the subordinate clause is in the subjunctive mood that requires word *tʃaːna:* 'want' in the main clause. The

action in the subordinate clause containing subjunctive verb is 'unreal' since it is a wish, not a real event.

The examples above show that, to express an unreal action or events the subjunctive verbs in Pahari require support from other words and phrases. In the example, the verb *pʌɽe* 'read' in the subordinate clause is in the subjunctive mood that requires word *tʃaːna:* 'want' in the main clause. The action in the subordinate clause containing subjunctive verb is 'unreal' since it is a wish, not a real event.

2.4.3 The Presumptive Mood
The presumptive is a verb mood that refers to the expression of "an uncertain event, suspected only by the speaker (Rosetti 1943). Pahari presumptive mood comes in two varieties; progressive subjunctive and perfective subjunctive.

2.4.3.1 Progressive Presumptive
The forms of verbs in the progressive presumptive mood are simple. Each form employs the imperfect participle followed by the verb *ho* and the future form of the verb *da* 'to be'. The verb form in the presumptive mood is as follows:

(Imperfective Participle + ho+ Future Tense Form of *da* 'be')

The main verb inflects according to the person, number and gender of the subject while the future form of *da* inflects according to number and person of the subject. For clarification see the table below:

Table 2.16: Verb inflection in Progressive Presumptive mood

Person/Number	Masculine	Feminine
1st Singular	…nɑː hoː sɑ̃ː	…niː hoː sɑ̃
1st Plural	…ne hoː sɑːn	….nɪɑ̃ hoː sɑːn
2nd Singular	…nɑː hoː sẽ	…ni hoː sẽ
2nd Plural	….ne hoː sɑː	…..nɪɑ̃ hoː sɑː
3rd Singular	..nɑː hoː siː	….ni hoː siː
3rd Plural	….ne hoː seːn	..nɪɑːn hoː seːn

Table 2.17 shows the conjugation of the progressive presumptive form of the verb *kʌpna:* 'to cut'.

Table 2.17: Progressive Presumptive Paradigm of: *kʌpna:* 'to cut'

Person/Number	Masculine	Feminine	Translation
1ˢᵗ Singular	mẽ kʌpna: ho: sã	mẽ kʌpni:ho: sã	I will be cutting.
1ˢᵗ Plural	ʌs kʌpne ho: sɑ:n	ʌs kʌpnɪã ho: sɑ:n	we will be cutting.
2ⁿᵈ Singular	t̪u: kʌpna: ho: sẽ	t̪u: kʌpni ho: sẽ	you will be cutting.
2ⁿᵈ Plural	t̪ʊs kʌpne ho: sɑ:	t̪ʊs kʌpnɪã ho:ho: sɑ:	you will be cutting.
3ʳᵈ Singular	o:kʌpna: ho: si	o:kʌpni: ho: si	he/she will be cutting.
3ʳᵈ Plural	o:kʌpne ho: se:n	o:kʌpnɪã ho: se:n	they will be cutting.

2.4.3.2 The perfective Presumptive Mood

The perfective presumptive mood is formed by perfect participle of the verb followed by *ho* and the future form of the verb *da*: 'be'. Both the perfective participle and the future form of the verb *da:* 'be' inflect for gender, number, and person. The verb form in the presumptive mood is as follows:

(Perfective Participle + ho+ Future Tense Form of *da* 'be')

Table 2.18: Verb inflection in perfective presumptive mood

Person/Number	Masculine	Feminine
1ˢᵗ Singular	..jɑ: ho: sã	..i: ho: sã
1ˢᵗ Plural	..e ho: sɑ:n	..ɪã ho: se:n
2ⁿᵈ Singular	..jɑ: ho: sẽ:	..i: ho: sẽ:
2ⁿᵈ Plural	..e ho: sɑ:	..ɪã ho: sɑ:
3ʳᵈ Singular	..ɑ: ho: si:	..i: ho: si:
3ʳᵈ Plural	..e ho: se:n	..ɪã ho: se:n

The perfective subjunctive forms of the verb *nʌsna:* 'to run' are listed in the table below:

Table 2.19: The perfective presumptive forms of the verb /*nʌsna:*/

Person/Number	Masculine	Feminine	Translation
1ˢᵗ Singular	mẽ nʌsjɑ: ho: sã	mẽ nʌsi: ho: sã	I might have run.
1ˢᵗ Plural	ʌs nʌse: ho: sɑ:n	ʌs nʌsjã: ho: sɑ:n	We might have run.
2ⁿᵈ Singular	t̪u: nʌsjɑ: ho: sẽ	t̪u: nʌsji: ho: sẽ	You might have run.
2ⁿᵈ Plural	t̪ʊs nʌse: ho: sɑ:	t̪ʊse nʌsjã: ho: sɑ:	You might have run.
3ʳᵈ Singular	o:nʌsjɑ: ho: si:	o: nʌsji: ho: si:	He/she might have run.
3ʳᵈ Plural	o:nʌse ho: se:n	o: nʌsjã: ho: se:n	They might have run.

Like perfective aspects, in perfect presumptive mood, agents of transitive perfective verbs are marked with ergative case. So the verb inflects

according to the object in the construction. Look at the example in table below where the transitive verb *kʊtna:* inflects according to the object.

Table 2.20: Perfective Presumptive Paradigm of transitive verb *kʊtna:* 'to beat'

Person/ Number	Masculine	Feminine	Translation
1·SG	ʊne mẽ kʊtjɑ: ho: sã	ʊne mẽ kʊti: ho: sã	They might have beaten me
1·PL.	ʊne ʌs kʊte ho: sɑ:n	ʊne ʌs kʊtjã: ho: sɑ:n	They might have beaten us
2·SG.	ʊne ʈu: kʊtyjɑ: ho: sẽ	ʊne ʈu: kʊti: ho: sẽ	They might have beaten you
2·PL.	ʊne ʈʊs kʊte ho: sɑ:	ʊne ʈʊs kʊtjã: ho: sɑ:	They might have beaten you
3·SG.	ʊne o:kʊtyjɑ: si:	ʊne o: kʊti: ho: si:	They might have beaten him/her
3· PL.	ʊne o:kʊte ho: se:n	ʊne o: kʊtjã: ho: se:n	They might have beaten them

The presumptive mood in Pahari is used to express hypothesis, uncertainty or presupposition, regardless of the fact denoted by the verb.

25. a. o: ɪsle   pʌɽni: ho: si:
       she   this moment   read.SG.F.IMP.   be   be.SG.F.
       'She might be studying right now.'
    b. lo:k   ʊɖʌr   ge   ho: se:n
       people.PL.M.   there   go.PL.M.PERF   be   be.PL.M.
       'People might have gone there.'

Sentences (25a-b) are the examples of presumptive mood in Pahari. Both the constructions show the presupposition conveyed is one of epistemic uncertainty. Presumptive mood in both the examples indicates that what has been said so far is just the assumption and does not seem warranted.

3. Conclusion

To conclude, in this paper presents a comprehensive description of finite verb morphology in Pahari. Pahari exhibits both simple and complex tense forms. The simple tense is marked on the main verb that carries tense, aspect and agreement morphology while; the complex tense is indicated by the main verb followed by an auxiliary. In complex tense both the auxiliary and main verb carry tense information. The future tense in Pahari is encoded by a suffix on the main verb. Both the main verb and auxiliary inflect for

person gender and number. Pahari marks habitual and progressive aspects through suffixes on verb while the perfective aspects are determined by light verbs in complex predicates. Pahari verbal morphology expresses imperative, subjunctive and presumptive moods. The study shows that verb stem is used to mark imperative mood without any modification. This form of imperative verb is typically used for request and command. The singular form of imperative is used to address the person lower in status, socially inferior singular individuals and also to express anger or insult. One can also use imperatives simply to extend an invitation or offer permission. The verb in the imperative mood occurs in agreement with the person of the subject, and it is not inflected for tense, aspect. The presumptive mood in Pahari is used for future and the subjunctive mood is used to express desires, suggestions, etc. The use of subjunctive mood is conditioned to certain words and phrases, particularly those words and phrases expressing contingency or doubt, and also by some kinds of dependent clauses. Pahari speakers use presumptive mood to express hypothetical situation and uncertainty.

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