

CHAPTER III

USE OF AUXILIARY ROOT घेणे IN VERBCOMPOUNDS

1. USE OF घेणे :

The lexical meaning of the root घेणे which is transitive is ----- to take. In some cases it is used as a finite and independent verb; e.g.

राम माझे पुस्तक घेतो.

There are other constructions of sentences in Marathi, wherein one finds that घेणे is used as a finite but auxiliary verb. घेणे is also sometimes used as an auxiliary verb in which case it is the second member of the verbcompound. In the verbcompound, the verbal forms of घेणे are associated with absolute forms ending in ऊन , of either transitive or intransitive roots, serving as the first member;

e.g. (i) शिक्षक वर्गात मुलांच्या शंका जाणून घेतात.

(Transitive)

(ii) आज रजा असल्याने दुपारी तू मनसोक्त झोपून घे.

(Intransitive)

It may be recalled (see page ...15....) that we have excluded from our study all the cases other than those falling in this category.

2. VIEWS ON THE AUXILIARY चेंणे :

(a) Paul Hacker thinks that the directions of the activities, signified by the roots चेंणे and देणे respectively, are contrary in relation. The roots चेंणे indicates the direction of the activity towards the subject himself, while the root देणे indicates the direction of the activity away from the subject.

(b) According to Dadoba, verbcompounds with first members serving as absolutives, signify in most of the cases the meaning aspect indicating the completive one i.e. execution of the action, by using any means or any method; e.g.

- (i) वाटेक ते होवो, ते आपले काम साधून घेतात.
 (ii) रामाने आपल्या गांवीं थंदा स्वतःचे घर बांधून घेतले.

(c) Navalkar opines that sometimes the auxiliary indicates nothing and hence it is redundant. However it is employed simply to round the period; e.g.

मी त्यास ठेवून घेतले आहे.

He also feels that sometimes, it explicates the sense of intensity indicated by the first member of the verb-compound, e.g. ते पुन्ही शिवून घ्या.

(Finish off the sewing of it)

(d) R.S. Godbole mentions the illustration -मुळाचे काम करून घेतले and suggests that the verbcompound करून घेतले i.e. got done - explicates the sense of an acquisitive aspect.

(e) Vale not only supports the views of Dadoba and

partly the views of Navalkar, but after a careful study of some more cases, he finds out some more meaning aspects of the auxiliary as given below:

- (i) causative and reflexive causative and
- (ii) adverbative, emphasizing the idea of comparison.

(f) The auxiliary *घेणे* has predominantly different semantic shades or senses of completive intensives, causatives and adverbatives.

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

TABLE - 7

Sr.No.	Index No.	Verbcompounds	No. of illustrations
1	12	करून घेणे	129
2	7	ऐकून घेणे	22
3	15	काढून घेणे	21
4	30	ठेवून घेणे	18
5	59	मिटून घेणे	16
6	9	ओढून घेणे	14
7	63	ढावून घेणे	14
8	28	टिपून घेणे	13
9	39	पाहून घेणे	12
10	65	छिडून घेणे	10
11	23	जाणून घेणे	9

Table - 7 (contd.)

Sr.No.:	Index No.*:	Verbcompounds	: No. of Illustrations
12	56	भागून घेणे	9
13	54	ग्रहणवून घेणे	8
14	81	समजून घेणे	8
15	86	हिरावून घेणे	8
16	47	नसवून घेणे	7
17	50	जोळावून घेणे	7
18	73	वाडून घेणे	7
19	58	भारून घेणे	6
20	76	वेधून घेणे	6
21	4	उजळून घेणे	6
22	87	हिसकावून घेणे	6
23	8	ओढवून घेणे	5
24	84	सोडवून घेणे	5

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

4. DISCUSSION OF VERBCOMPOUND ILLUSTRATIONS:

(1) डॉक्टरांच्याकडून तपासणी करून घेण्यापेक्षां
मेलेलं पुरवतं, असं जुन्याकाळीं बायकांना वाटे.

V - 115

Here the verbcompound is करून घेण्यापेक्षां preceded by तपासणी and the second member घेण्यापेक्षां means ----- instead of taking and it points out the causative aspect. The first member, which is transitive means --- having examined.

The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- rather than getting examined by a person concerned. If someone uses only *तपासणी कराव्यापेक्षा* instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate an inappropriate statement from the linguistic point of view. In fact, one should aim at using *तपासणी कराव्यापेक्षा* in place of the verbcompound, but one finds it rather inconvenient to use such an expression. The verbcompound has, moreover, a long standing sanction of usage. The auxiliary form here explicates the sense of causing doctors to examine i.e. someone to do the action. This signifies the sense of *णिजन्त* construction in Sanskrit. It also brings out the sense of effectiveness in expression. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use such a verbcompound for expressing their ideas with ease, convenience and emphasis. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, convenience as a mode of expression, emphasis and causal construction making someone to do the action, the result of which is meant for those, acting as the subject of *णिजन्त* sentence.

[* णिजन्त or णि construction means a causal construction, e.g. धनिकः तक्षणा आसनम् कारयति | while अणिजन्त or अणि construction means a primitive construction, e.g. तक्षा आसनम् करोति ।]

(2) "भाश्या ह्या नाटकासंबंधीं कांहीं विशिष्ट कल्पना आहेत,"

ह्या दिग्दर्शकाच्या वाक्यापासून नाटककार आणि दिग्दर्शक यांची चर्चा सुरू होते. — म्हणजे दिग्दर्शक बोलत असतो आणि नाटककार ऐकून घेत असतो.

Here the verbcompound is ऐकून घेत असतो, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of hearing or listening is expected to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having heard or listened. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- listens carefully and patiently. If someone uses only ऐकत असतो instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a mild statement for want of currency and emphasis. Moreover it does not signify any intention. The auxiliary form here brings out the adverbative sense indicating the sense of mental process of comparison between two views. It also points out the sense of patience and carefulness. Moreover, it explicates the sense of conviction in relation to the activity. It adds the sense of intensity by showing the activity of listening thoroughly and fully. Marathi speakers are wont to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, convenience and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, convenience as a mode of expression, conviction, thoroughness and comparison on account of the adverbative sense of the words ----- patiently and carefully.

(3) हकूं हकूं त्याच्याकडून मी सारी हुकीगत काढून घेतली.

XIII - 110

Here the verbcompound is काढून घेतली, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the causative aspect. The first member, which is transitive, means

----- having collected. The total meaning of the verb-compound is ----- caused someone to collect. If someone uses only काढली instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate an inappropriate statement from the linguistic point of view. In fact, one should aim at using काढविली in place of the verbcompound, but one finds it rather inconvenient to use the causal construction on account of its unnaturalness in expression. The verbcompound has, moreover, a long standing sanction of usage. The auxiliary form here explicates the sense of causing someone to collect i.e. someone to do the action. This signifies the sense of णिजन्त construction in Sanskrit. It also brings out the sense of effectiveness in expression. Marathi speakers are habituated to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, convenience and emphasis. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, emphasis, convenience as a mode of expression and causal construction causing someone to do the action the result of which is meant for the person acting as the subject of णिजन्त construction.

(4) काय व्हायचे असेल ते होवो म्हणून त्याने पुन्हा
डोळे मिटून घेतले.

XIV - 170

Here the verbcompound is डोळे मिटून घेतले, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. shutting the eyes. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having shut. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- had shut the eyes.

If someone uses only ओके मिटले instead of the verbcompound it would indicate a mild statement in this context. It may be here noted that ओके मिटणे has also an idiomatic meaning ----- to die. The auxiliary form here adds the sense of effectiveness. It explicates the sense of confirmation. According to the context, the verbcompound signifies the sense of forgetting the external worldly situation and that of keeping one's mental poise. In the present context, human feelings and emotions have been attributed to the tree. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, convenience and confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confirmation in relation to the activity and maintaining one's mental poise by forgetting the external worldly situation.

(5) वृषपर्व - आचार्यांनीं एक वर्षभर कचाला येथें
पुढां ~~येथें~~ ठेवून घेतले त्याला मी काय करूं ?

VIII - 43.

Here the verbcompound is ठेवून घेतले, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. retaining. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having retained. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- has retained. If someone uses only ठेवले instead of a verbcompound, it would indicate a mild and less emphatic statement. The auxiliary form here, in the present context, adds the adverbative sense of the word " Knowingly" or " deliberately." It also explicates the sense

of confirmation in relation to the activity. We feel that the word *जुझा* serves a special motive of retaining *कच* i.e. non-refusal to impart education to a competent aspirant, although he happened to belong to the opposite camp. It also indicates the helplessness of *बृषपर्मा* who was against the stay of *कच* and thus the auxiliary strengthens the sense of the adverbative aspect. Marathi speakers are habituated to use such a verb-compound in expressing their ideas with ease and effectiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confirmation in relation to the activity and the adverbative sense of the word "Knowingly" expressing the motive of retaining the person concerned and the speaker's disapproval of the action.

(6) हे शब्द त्याच्या (ज्योतिषीबुवाच्या) लोडून बाहेर पडले व शाळूनने झरक्याल आपला हात ओढून घेतला.

XXII - 25

Here the verbcompound is *ओढून घेतला*, wherein the second member indicates the completeness of the action i.e. pulling back. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having pulled back. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- had pulled back. If someone uses only *ओढला* instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a very mild statement. The action signifies the sense of suddenness resulting from the intensity of feelings. In the present context, the auxiliary form explicates the sense of dislike as the palmist narrated certain unsavoury incidents in her mother's life. It also brings out the sense of confirmation in relation to the

activity signifying the unusualness of the reaction by the hand. The word **सुटक्यात** further strengthens the sense of unusualness. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary through such a verb-compound in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness in expression and physicomental reaction of the person concerned. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confirmation in relation to the activity indicating the unusualness of the reaction, suddenness through intensity of feelings, and dislike towards the person i.e. palmist for the narration of certain unsavoury incidents, the result of which is meant for the girl herself.

(७) कोणा एका थोर गृहस्थाची आख्यायिका सांगतात, कीं त्याच्या जाण्यायेण्याच्या वेळेवरून कोक घड्याळे लावून घेत असत.

I - 26.

Here the verbcompound is **लावून घेत असत**, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. adjusting. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having adjusted. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- used to adjust. If someone uses only **लावत असत** instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any substantial change in the general meaning. However the auxiliary form has no effectiveness. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of belief in the person's unfailing regularity. The movement of going and

coming at the particular time was a matter of guideline to others with the result that the people, as it were, identified him with the watch. Marathi speakers are habituated to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness and confirmation the result of which was meant for the subject i.e. persons themselves. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, confirmation and belief in the person's unfailing regularity.

(8) उरवाणे नि ओव्या टिपून घेव्याचा नाद
पुढेकळ जायकांना असतो.

V - 133.

Here the verbcompound is टिपून घेव्याचा which is the genitive singular of टिपून घेणे acting as noun and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of noting down is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having noted down. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- of noting down. If someone uses only टिपव्याचा instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any significant difference in the total meaning. However, it has less currency. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of effectiveness resulting from emphasis or stress. It has also the sense of personal involvement on the part of the ladies. It again explicates the sense of conviction. Speakers of Marathi are often accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, convenience as a mode of expression and purposiveness expressing curiosity

for acquiring new knowledge and ensuring recognition among their circle of friends. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, conviction, personal involvement and the intention of satisfying the curiosity for acquiring new knowledge and ensuring recognition among their circle of friends.

(9) आम्ही म्हणतो ते स्वदेते की स्वरे, महाराणी
साहेबांनीच पाहून घ्यावे.

IX - 27.

Here the verbcompound is पाहून घ्यावे, wherein the second member indicates the potential mood and it points out the adverbative aspect. The first member, which is transitive means ----- making sure. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- should make sure. If someone uses only पाहवे instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate merely the literal meaning of पाहणे i.e. to see. The auxiliary form explicates here the adverbative sense of the word -- testing. It also brings out the sense of careful thinking. Marathi speakers are accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness and convenience as a mode of expression. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease and effectiveness in expression as well as that of testing and careful thinking resulting from the adverbative aspect.

(10) प्रियजनांना लिहावयाची पत्रे दुसऱ्याकडून
लिहून घेतांना अशीच अतृप्ति वाटते. पण दुधाची लहान
चहावर भागविल्याशिवाय गत्यंतरच नव्हते मला! VI - 196.

Here the verbcompound is लिहून घेताना, wherein the second member means ----- while taking and it points out the causative aspect. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having written. The total meaning of the verbcompound is -- while getting written. If someone uses only लिहिताना instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate an inappropriate statement from linguistic point of view. In fact, one must use लिहविताना in place of the verbcompound, but one finds it rather inconvenient to use such an expression in the thought communication. The verbcompound has, moreover, a long standing sanction of usage. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of causing someone to write i.e. other party to do the action. This signifies the sense of णिजन्त construction in Sanskrit. It also explicates the sense of effectiveness. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease, convenience and emphasis. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, convenience as a mode of expression, emphasis and causal construction making someone to do the action, the result of which is meant for the subject of णिजन्त construction.

(11) शिवाजी — छे छे राजा, तितका आम्हाला धीरनाही रे, तुला आता मोठं झालं पाहिजे. आमचं मन जाणून वेष्ट्यासाठी आताच तुला पोक्तपणा पत्करला पाहिजे.

XII - 76.

Here the verbcompound is जाणून वेष्ट्यासाठी which is the dative singular of जाणून घेणे acting as noun and it points

out the completive aspect i.e. the action of understanding. The first member, which is transitive, means -- having known or understood. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- for understanding intensely. If someone uses only जाणव्यासाठी instead of the verbcompound, it sounds a weak statement for want of emphasis and effectiveness. In the present context, the auxiliary form brings out the sense of conviction in relation to the activity. It also explicates the sense of intensity i.e. thoroughly or profoundly. This illustration of the verbcompound adds the sense of encouragement to the person concerned. We feel that there is also a sense of an acquisitive aspect i.e. the result of the activity is for the mental satisfaction of the speaker. Marathi speakers express their ideas through such a verbcompound with effectiveness in expression and curiosity. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction, profoundness, encouragement and mental satisfaction of the speaker.

(12) इशरथ - तुला ~~ही~~ दोन वर मी दिले आहेत
ते आज पुरे करतो. मागायचे असेल ते मागून घे
यावेळीं.

X - 62.

Here the verbcompound is मागून घे, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of asking for is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having asked for. The total meaning of the verb-

compound is --- ask for. If someone uses only माग instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any change in the general meaning. However, it has no emphasis and effectiveness. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of confidence and also relief from responsibility. It has the sense of conviction in relation to the activity. In the present context, at the time of Rama's coronation, कैंकी reminds the king दशरथ about the two boons which he had promised her long back. The king showed immediately his willingness in fulfilling what he had promised. This throws some light on the King's character. From this, there is a sense of the King's patience and readiness to stick to what once said. Marathi speakers express their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease and convenience. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, conviction and emphasis which brings out the King's patience, confidence, relief from the responsibility, and readiness in sticking to the promise once given.

(13) कांहीं जोतेदार स्वतःला सं.स. पक्षान्चें
मूणवून घेत आहेत.

XVIII - 3.

Here the verbcompound is मूणवून घेत आहेत, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the reflexive causative aspect. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having caused themselves to be called. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- make themselves to be called. If someone uses only मूणवीत आहेत instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a mild statement for want

of emphasis. The auxiliary form, in fact, brings out the sense of ~~the sense of~~ effectiveness in expression. It explicates the sense of reflexive causal construction. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with effectiveness, convenience and confidence. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of confidence, convenience as a mode of expression, and reflexive construction.

(14) त्याची 'आयडियाज्' संबंधींची कल्पना
समजून घेतली पाहिजे.

XXI - 29

Here the verbcompound is समजून घेतली पाहिजे, wherein the second member means ----- is required to be taken and it indicates the urgent necessity of the action and it points out the completive aspect. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having comprehended. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- is required to be comprehended thoroughly and completely. If someone uses only समजली पाहिजे, instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate the mild statement for want of emphasis or stress and effectiveness. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of intensity i.e. thoroughness. It also adds the sense of completive aspect i.e. there should not remain any point in confusion or there should be no scope for wrong interpretation. The result of the action is meant for one's self. It explicates the sense of acquisitive aspect i.e. moral obligation to do justice to the author. Speakers of Marathi express very often their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease, convenience and conviction. The function

of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness, ease, conviction, thoroughness and moral obligation to do justice.

(15) लोकशाहीच्या तत्त्वानुसार त्या विरोधीपक्षाला मंत्रिमंडळ स्थापण्याचा अधिकार नसावा दिलाच पाहिजे. त्याचा तो अधिकार हिरावून घेण्यासाठी मध्यप्रदेशाची विधानसभा बरखास्त करण्याचा नि त्या राज्यावर राष्ट्रपतींच्या नांवाने राज्यपालांची हुकुमशाही लादण्याचा जो ~~जे~~ कट काँग्रेसवाल्या वरिष्ठ सत्ताधीशांनी शिजविलेला आहे, केवळ तो हा राज्यांतल्या विरोधीपक्षाचीच नव्हे, तर साक्षात् लोकशाहीची गळचेपी करणार आहे.

XVIII - 2

Here the verbcompound is हिरावून घेण्यासाठी which is the dative singular of हिरावून घेणे acting as noun and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of denying - is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having denied. It indicates the sense of forcefulness or violation. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- for denying emphatically. If someone uses only हिरावण्यासाठी instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to Marathi hearers because हिरावणे is used extremely rarely. Both members of the verbcompound have the sense of force. This makes the sense of the verbcompound more emphatic. The auxiliary form also brings out the sense of effectiveness. It explicates moreover the sense signifying the execution of the activity related to the political situation by utilizing

any fair or foul means. It indicates the sense of conviction. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use such a verbcompound with ease, convenience as a made of expression and confidence. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness, emphasis, conviction, confidence, utilization of fair or foul means in fulfilling one's own interest.

(16) मोठ्या प्रेमानं आरुढिसळा त्यानं आपल्याजवळ
बसवून घेतलं.

II - 92.

Here the verbcompound is बसवून घेतलं i.e. बसवून घेतले, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. causing the person to sit. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having sat. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- had caused the person to sit at ease or comfortably. If someone uses only बसविले instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any significant change in the general meaning, because it would simply mean the cessation of the act of standing. However, it does not signify the adverbative sense. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of intention indicating a definite object in view. It also explicates the reflexive sense of the causative aspect. It adds the sense of confirmation in relation to the activity. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use such a verbcompound with ease, effectiveness and purposiveness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in

expression, confirmation and intention as well as the adverbative sense of the word "comfortably."

(17) शिवाजी — पुत्राच्या दुर्तनाचा जाब सुनेला
विचारायचा ? मोग अजब मनसुबा सांगला ! सूनबार्शिना असा
जाब विचारतांना आमची मान शरमेनं रवाळी जाईल.
तो गोष्ट होणे नाही. पंत, फक्त शंभूराजांना बोलवून घ्या.

XII - 37.

Here the verbcompound is बोलवून घ्या, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of calling is intended to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means -- having called. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- call. If someone uses only बोलवा instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a weak statement for want of emphasis and effectiveness. The auxiliary form here adds the sense of command resulting from the imperative mood. It also brings out the sense of intention signifying a definite objective. In the present context, there is a sense of scolding a person in order to bring him on the right path. Moreover, the auxiliary form explicates the sense of conviction. Marathi speakers are habituated to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with effectiveness and command under the garb of politeness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness in expression, command expressed in polite words, conviction in relation to the activity and intention

to scold a person and give the necessary guidance in respect of future behaviour.

(18) मी देशाच्या असंख्य दरिद्री जनतेच्या —
दरिद्र नारायणाच्या सेवेला आजन्म वाहून घेतलं आहे !

IV - 5.

Here the verbcompound is वाहून घेतलं आहे i.e. वाहून घेतलं आहे, wherein, the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the continuative intensive aspect i.e. the action of dedicating one's self totally. The first member, which is transitive means -- having dedicated one's self. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----have dedicated one's self totally. If someone uses only वाहिले आहे instead of the verbcompound, it would mean more or less the same thing as वाहून घेतलं आहे but it is unusual for want of effectiveness or emphasis. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of conviction resulting from effectiveness. It also signifies the sense of intensity of the action i.e. thoroughness. It, moreover, explicates the sense of moral duty. Speakers of Marathi very often express their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease and convenience as a mode of expression. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, convenience, effectiveness and conviction as well as that of intensity expressing thoroughness and moral duty in relation to the activity, the result of which is meant for the subject himself.

(19) त्या नाटकांतला अवघे पाऊणशें वयमान असलेला श्रीमंत पाहायला आणलेल्या शारदेशी लवळपणा करतो, ती चिडलेली दिसतांच क्षमा मागण्याच्या हेतूने तिच्या पुढ्यांत आपल्या थोबाडीत मारून घेतो आणि त्याचा परिणाम दातांच्या कवकीबरोबरच त्याचे तारुण्याचे सोंग बाहेर पडण्यांत होतो.

VI - 42.

Here the verbcompound is मारून घेतो preceded by थोबाडीत, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of slapping oneself on checks. The first member, which is transitive, means -- having slapped. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- slaps oneself on checks intentionally. If someone uses only मारतो instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any substantial difference in the general meaning. However, there is no emphasis and effectiveness. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of purpose of ~~mi~~-explaining his lewd behaviour. It also signifies the conventional way or ~~mode~~ of expressing one's reluctance. It, moreover, explicates the sense of reflexive action, the result of which is meant for the subject himself, indicating the feeling of frustration. Marathi speakers are want to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with effectiveness in expression and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease, effectiveness, conviction and also purposiveness explaining the lewd behaviour of the person concerned in

making a show of repentance and frustration.

(20) त्याने पत्नीकडे पाहिले. कर्वे रोडने एक मोटार
येत होती. तिच्या दिव्यांच्या प्रकाशाने त्याचे लक्ष
वेधून घेतले होते.

XIV - 164.

Here the verbcompound is वेधून घेतले होते preceded by (लक्ष), wherein the second member indicates the past tense and points out the completeness of the action i.e. attracting the attention. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having attracted the attention. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- had attracted the attention intensely. If someone uses only वेधते होते instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a weak statement for want of currency and emphasis. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of thoroughness. It also explicates the acquisitive sense i.e. attention only towards the searchlight. Moreover, it signifies the sense of complete concentration on the searchlight. Marathi speakers express their ideas through such a verbcompound with confirmation, ease, thoroughness, acquisitiveness and complete concentration on the object concerned.

(21) खळकन् कांहीतरी वाजले ? अंगठी होती ती !
बाकासाहेबांनी धरधरणाच्या हाताने ती उचलून घेतली.

XIII - 13.

Here the verbcompound is उचलून घेतली, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the

completeness of the action i.e. lifting up. The first member which is transitive, means --- having lifted up. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- had lifted up. If someone uses only *उचलती* instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate the same meaning. The function of the auxiliary form in this ~~xx~~ case, therefore, is to show the sense of ease and convenience as a mode of expression as well as confirmation in relation to the activity the result of which is meant for the subject himself.

(22) *कैकयी* — ----- *उचके उचके*
घेऊन मी कांहीं आपल्या शरीरांतले सर्व शक्त आणि
मांस हिसकावून घेत नाहीं, आपले डोळे फोडीत
नाहीं, किंवा वृद्धावस्थेची आपली मर्यादा पाळा
असाहि हट्ट धरत नाहीं.

X - 67.

Here the verbcompound is *हिसकावून घेत नाहीं*, wherein the second member with negation indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of wresting. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having wrested. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- not wresting. If someone uses only *हिसकावीत नाहीं* instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a less strong statement for want of effectiveness and emphasis. Moreover, it has not much currency. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of adverbative aspect i.e. knowingly indicating the awareness on the part of the speaker. It also explicates the sense of convic-

tion. There is a sense of suddenness which is brought out explicitly on account^{of} the presence of the auxiliary form. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness and deliberateness. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity causing unusualness to the part of the body through negation and awareness on the part of the speaker.

(23) कित्येक चांगले लोक सुद्धा परिस्थितीने अशरण
होऊन या (लोभाने वकी पडल्याच्या) फुंकत पडतात
आणि सर्वनाश ओढवून घेतात.

XXII - 56

Here the verbcompound is *ओढवून घेतात* preceded by *सर्वनाश*, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of inviting a trouble (even where it can be avoided) is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having invited voluntarily. If someone uses only *ओढवतात* instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual for want of currency and emphasis. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of slavery of emotions leading to an action resulting in abundant misery. It also explicates the sense of adverbative aspect i.e. consciously. Moreover, it signifies, according to the nature of the statement, the sense of forcefulness leading to the universal fact. Marathi speakers

are accustomed to use very often such a verbcompound with effectiveness and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction, a universal fact or truth, consciousness and slavery of emotions resulting in abundant misery.

(24) मद्यांच्या पाण्याचा प्रश्न न्यायालयाकडे नेऊन
सोडवून घेतां येईल, अशी जर घटनेंतच
तरतूद आहे तर तिचा उपयोग करून घेण्यांत
उबदे गेई काय आहे ?

XXI - 2.

Here the verbcompound is सोडवून घेतां येईल, wherein the second member indicates the future tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of getting solved is expected to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having solved. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- can be solved. If someone uses only सोडवितां येईल instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a mild statement for want of emphasis and conviction. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of probability. It also explicates the acquisitive sense i.e. getting the problem solved. Moreover, it signifies the sense of amicability. Speakers of Marathi are used to express through such a verbcompound their ideas with ease, effectiveness and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction in relation to the activity, probability, acquisi-

tion and amicability.

5. SUMMARY OF SEMANTIC SHADES:

We have already discussed in this chapter the illustrations of verbcompounds wherein the verbal forms of the auxiliary *येणे* are associated with the absolute forms of either transitive or intransitive roots, serving as the first member and have recorded at the end of each illustration all possible semantic shades, the summary of which is given below:

- I - The conventional sense results from
- (1) clarity,
 - (2) a long standing usage,
 - (3) suggestion,
 - (4) a hypothetical idea,
 - (5) emphasis or stress,
 - (6) naturalness,
 - (7) passive constructions and
 - (8) certainty.
- II - In order to make weak statements as strong ones and to remove the unusualness in listening, the auxiliary adds to the total meaning of the verbcompound the following senses:
- (1) ease,
 - (2) effectiveness in expression and
 - (3) convenience as a mode of expression.
- III - There are some words which further strengthen the sense of the auxiliary on account of their pleo-

nastic tendency in expression, e.g. शक्यता , च etc.

IV - Under completive intensives, the auxiliary has the following senses in relation to the activity concerned:

- (1) confirmation,
- (2) conviction,
- (3) thoroughness or profoundness
- (4) suddenness
- (5) quickness

V - Under adverbatives, we have the senses as Under:

- (1) the idea of comparison,
- (2) carefulness,
- (3) patience,
- (4) testing,
- (5) confidence,
- (6) comfortable~~ness~~,^{ness},
- (7) awareness,
- (8) deliberateness,
- (9) amicability and
- (10) the sense of the word " comfortably."

VI - Under causatives, the auxiliary explicates the major semantic shades of णिजन्त construction in Sanskrit i.e. causal construction.

It signifies two possibilities as under:

- (1) Causing someone to do the action the result of which is meant for the subject

of the sentence of the causal construction i.e. reflexive causal pattern and

- (2) causing someone to do the action the result of which is meant for other people.

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

- (1) maintaining one's mental poise by forgetting the external worldly situation,
- (2) helplessness of a person under particular conditions,
- (3) expressing the motive of retaining the person concerned and the speaker's disapproval of the action,
- (4) expressing the sense of dislike as the person concerned, narrated certain unsavoury incidents in the life of the other party,
- (5) signifying belief in the person's unflinching regularity,
- (6) purposiveness showing satisfaction of the curiosity for acquiring new knowledge and ensuring recognition among the circle of friends,
- (7) indicating the sense of testing and careful thinking,
- (8) signifying the sense of encouragement and mental satisfaction of the speaker,

- (9) explicating the sense of relief from the responsibility and that of readiness in sticking to the promise once given,
- (10) showing the sense of reflexive construction,
- (11) bringing out the sense of moral obligation to do justice,
- (12) expressing the sense of utilizing of fair or foul means for the fulfilment of one's own interest,
- (13) indicating the sense of scolding a person in order to bring him on the right path and giving the necessary guidance in respect of future behaviour,
- (14) indicating the sense of mental frustration,
- (15) expressing the purposiveness explaining the lewd behaviour of the person concerned in making a show of repentance,
- (16) signifying the sense of complete concentration on the object concerned,
- (17) bringing out the sense of unawareness on the part of the speaker,
- (18) indicating the sense of universal statements,
- (19) showing consciousness and slavery of emotions resulting in abundant misery and
- (20) explicating the sense of probability.