

## CHAPTER V

### USE OF AUXILIARY ROOT टाकणे IN VERBCOMPOUNDS

#### L. USE OF टाकणे:

The lexical meaning of the root टाकणे, which is transitive, is ----- to throw, to leave, to abandon. In some cases, it is used as a finite and independent verb; e.g.

तो पाण्यांत दगड टाकतो.

In this case, one finds that the roots टाकणे and फेकणे can be mutually substituted easily without a change in the basic meaning. There are other constructions of sentences in Marathi, wherein टाकणे is used as a finite but auxiliary verb. टाकणे is also sometimes used as an auxiliary in which case it is the second member of the verbcompound. In the verbcompound, the verbal forms of टाकणे are associated with the absolute forms ending in ऊन of transitive roots, serving as the first member, e.g. तिने परीक्षेमध्ये सर्व प्रश्नांची उत्तरे भरभर लिहून टाकलीं.

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 टाकणे :

(a) According to Dadoba, the auxiliary टाकणे in the verbcompounds signifies the completeness of the activity through quickness and thereby one gets oneself relieved from the burden or responsibility e.g. आपण यंदा आपल्या मुलाचे लग्न करून टाकावे.

(b) Navalkar and other scholars mention the difference between टाकणे and ठेवणे . टाकणे and ठेवणे express the completeness of the action, but in case of टाकणे, nothing remains to be done after the completion of the action and in case of ठेवणे, one has to take care of its consequences; e.g.

(i) तू तो निबंध अवश्य वाचून टाक.

(ii) आपण आर्थिक उलाढाली करून ठेवणे इष्ट नाही.

(c) Some scholars who have done the work on Hindi, opine divergently on the auxiliary role डालना in Hindi, with that of टाकणे in Marathi. According to Kellogg, it signifies violence, while according to Kantaprasad Guru, it indicates उग्रता. Harley feels that it shows vigour or forcefulness. The Pahwa mentions that it signifies force or vehemence or suddenness. According to Hindi Shabdasagar, it points out समाप्ति. Paul Hacker feels that it mentions Gewalt<sup>t</sup>samen oder Kraftvollen i.e. violence or forcefulness.

(d) Vale considers that the auxiliary टाकणे has the

following meaning aspects:

- (i) completive and
- (ii) adverbative.

(e) The auxiliary टाकणे has predominantly a sense of forcefulness as a major semantic shade in composition, covering various peculiarities.

### 3. TABLE NO. 9

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

TABLE - 9

Sr.No.	Index No.	* : Verbcompounds	: No. of illustrations
1	13	करून टाकणे	54
2	15	काढून टाकणे	20
3	79	सांगून टाकणे	16
4	49	देऊन टाकणे	14
5	66	भारून टाकणे	11
6	20	रवाडून टाकणे	6
7	67	मिटवून टाकणे	6
8	6	उपटून टाकणे	5
9	36	जाकून टाकणे	5
10	47	दिपवून टाकणे	5
11	7	उरकून टाकणे	4

Table - 9 (contd..)

Sr.No. :	Index No. * :	Verbcompounds	: No. of : illustrations
12	16	कापून टाकणे	4
13	40	ठरवून टाकणे	4
14	45	दडपून टाकणे	4
15	50	धुवून टाकणे	4
16	80	सोडवून टाकणे	4

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

#### 4. DISCUSSION OF VERBCOMPOUND ILLUSTRATIONS:

(1) उभापणाता आता लग्न कर्तव्य नाही असं  
त्यांनी जाहीर करून टाकलं.

XXII - 16

Here the verbcompound is करून टाकलं i.e. करून टाकले preceded by जाहीर, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. declaration. The first member which is transitive, means ----- having declared. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- had declared. If someone uses only जाहीर केले instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a statement without stress or force. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of forcefulness pointing out the relief to be achieved by not indulging and involving oneself in the responsibilities and worries that come after marriage. It also explicates the sense

of vigour indicating the unusualness of human behaviour in relation to the activity. Marathi speakers are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with emphasis, effectiveness and confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confirmation and forcefulness leading to achieving relief through noninvolment in the activity and thereby showing the unusualness of human behaviour.

(2) 'नाहीतर मला शाकेंतून काढून टाकतील,  
एवढंच ना ?'

XIV - 117

Here the verbcompound is काढून टाकतील, wherein the second member indicates the future tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of expulsion is intended to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having expelled. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- will expel. If someone uses only काढतील instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as काढून टाकतील. However it has no stress or emphasis. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of forcefulness pointing out the preparation for facing the mental disturbance. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with confidence, effectiveness and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confidence, conviction and forcefulness leading to the readiness

to face the mental disturbance.

(3) शिक्षकां विद्यार्थ्यानां विश्वासांत येऊन तसं स्पष्ट सांगून टाकावं, असं माझं मत आहे.

II - 44.

Here the verbcompound is सांगून टाकावं i.e. सांगून टाकावे, wherein the second member indicates the potential mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of telling is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having told. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- should tell. The word स्पष्ट adds the adverbative sense to the total meaning of the verbcompound on account of its pleonastic tendency i.e. clearly and unequivocally. If someone uses only सांगावे instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a very mild statement and moreover it will have no emphasis. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of forcefulness signifying the necessity of the action ( fact). It also explicates the sense of forcefulness leading to achieving relief by carrying out one's responsibility. Speakers of Marathi usually express their ideas through such a verbcompound with ease, effectiveness and conviction. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness, conviction and forcefulness indicating the appropriateness of the action and leading to achieving relief by carrying out one's responsibility.

(4) पितृभक्त रामाने बाबांच्या करितां आज, आई, तुला ते दोन वर देऊन टाकले आहेत.

X - 74.

Here the verbcompound is *देऊन टाकले आहेत*, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action --- giving. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having given. The total ~~meanings~~ meaning of the verbcompound is ----- has given unreservedly. If someone uses only *दिले आहेत* instead of the verbcompound, it does not make much difference in the general meaning. However there is no emphasis which results from the sense of effectiveness. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of forcefulness indicating Rama's noble and dutiful act. It also explicates the sense of vigour pointing out Rama's readiness to behave accordingly. Marathi speakers are habituated% to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with effectiveness, confidence and confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confidence and confirmation. It also suggests the sense of forcefulness amounting to a great act and also readiness to behave accordingly.

(5) नात्मायक पुढारी, लांचखातु अधिकारी आणि काळा बाजार करणारे व्यापारी यांना ठेचून टाकण्याचं ब्रत पत्करलेल्या सूर्यनारायणाळा ठार मारून तुझ्या सैन्याची इज्जत वाढणार असेल, तर खुशाल गोळी चालव आणि मला ठार मारून टाक.

XI - 42.

Here the verbcompound, for the present discussion, is *मारून टाक* preceded by *ठार*, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the completive

aspect i.e. the action of killing is expected to be completed. The first member, which is transitive and a nominal compound, means ----- having killed. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- kill. If someone uses only ठार मार instead of the verbcompound, it makes no significant difference in the general meaning. However it has no stress which results from the sense of effectiveness in expression. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of forcefulness indicating readiness for ~~sub~~ sustaining the consequences. It also explicates the sense of forcefulness signifying the speaker's confidence about the justifiability of his actions. Speakers of Marathi express their ideas through such a verbcompound with effectiveness, conviction and confidence. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of confidence and effectiveness and conviction in relation to the activity. It also points out the sense of forcefulness showing one's readiness for facing the situation resulting from assassination.

(6) त्यातले एक कणीस द्यावे आणि कच्चेच्या  
कच्चेच संबंध रवाडून टाकावे.

VI - 22.

Here the verbcompound is रवाडून टाकावे, wherein the second member indicates the potential mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of eating is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having eaten. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- should eat. If someone uses only रवावे instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a weak statement for want of empha-



sis. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of forcefulness pointing out the absence of interposing a delay. Marathi speakers are accustomed to use such a verbcompound for expressing 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 and forcefulness signifying the absence of interposing a delay.

असंच

(7) आम्ही इन्कम टॅक्सचं देखील आजपर्यंत/आपसांत  
मिटवून टाकीत होतो.

XI - 101.

Here the verbcompound is मिटवून टाकीत होतो, wherein the second member indicates the past tense and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. settling. The first member which is transitive, means ----- having settled. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- used to settle amicably. Here the auxiliary form also brings out the adverbative sense i.e. in an amicable manner. If someone uses मिटवीत होतो instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as मिटवून टाकीत होतो. However, it has no effectiveness and moreover it has a lesser sanction of currency. The auxiliary here explicates the sense of forcefulness expressing the cooperation and good understanding among persons concerned. It also signifies the sense of danger of probable discard leading to quick and amicable disapproval of matters concerned. Speakers of Marathi are wont to use this and other verbal forms of the auxiliary in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness

and confirmation. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression and confirmation in relation to the activity. It also points out the sense of forcefulness expressing the completion of the activity (i) in an amicable manner through an adverbative sense, (ii) with cooperation and good understanding and (iii) quick disposal of matters concerned and thereby creating the favourable situation.

(8) युवराज — गप्प बैस रे मधुक्या ! ह्या फुकट्यांना  
दारूशिवाय दुसरे तिसरे कांहीच सुचत नाही. शिष्यवरा,  
कच उद्यां दारू पिबो ना न पिबो, तुझ्या सुरवाच्या  
आणि माझ्या वैभवान्या मार्गतिळा तो कांटा आहे  
आणि तो उपटून टाकलाच पाहिजे.

VIII - 24 and 25.

Here the verbcompound is उपटून टाकलाच पाहिजे, wherein the second member indicates the potential mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of extracting is supposed to be completed under compulsion. The first member which is transitive, means ----- having extracted. The verbcompound brings out the metaphorical sense by identifying कच with a thorn. If someone uses only उपटलाच पाहिजे instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual to some extent for want of greater frequency. The auxiliary form also signifies the sense of forcefulness expressing the execution of an act of absolute necessity for avoiding a future catastrophe. The particle च्य on account of its pleonastic tendency, further

strengthens the sense of the auxiliary form. The verbcompound explicates the sense of confidence on the part of the speaker. Speakers of Marathi express through such a verbcompound their ideas with ease, effectiveness and conviction in relation to the activity. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, conviction as well as forcefulness expressing with confidence the urgency of the execution of an action.

(9) त्या पत्राच्या शेवट ते जाकून टाकावे असे  
लिहिले आहे.

XXI - 29.

Here the verbcompound is जाकून टाकावे, wherein the second member indicates the potential mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of burning is intended to be completed by a strong suggestion. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- being burnt. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- should be burnt. If someone uses only जाळावे instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate merely a mild suggestion without any force. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of forcefulness suggesting the necessity of burning the letter without fail after it is read. In the present context, the auxiliary verb explicates also the sense of purposiveness. The purpose was (i) to conceal the deeper truths of philosophy from the new generation, for plato was of the opinion that such truths of philosophy are to be personally experienced and realized and (ii) to avoid the criticism from ignorant persons who would be unable to under-

stand the high idealism contained in the statements and would roughly handle the pioneers of those ideas as had actually been experienced on a former occasion. It also signifies the adverbative sense indicating quickness in the execution of the activity. Speakers of Marathi are habituated to such a verb-compound in expressing their ideas with ease, effectiveness and conviction in relation to the activity. The function of the auxiliary form in this case, therefore, is to show the sense of effectiveness in expression, confidence and conviction in relation to the activity. It also points out the sense of forcefulness (i) <sup>to</sup> in order to avoid the criticism from others and (ii) to quicken the action, described in the illustration without any unusual ~~is~~ delay.

(10) बहुतेक मोठमोठ्या लेखकांना अशी दिपवून टाकणारी  
तत्त्वमोक्तिके उधळण्याची संवय आहे.

I - 98.

Here the verbcompound is दिपवून टाकणारी which acts as the present participle as adjective and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of dazzling is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having dazzled. The total meaning of the verbcompound is --- which dazzle. If someone uses only दिपविणारी instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual for want of currency. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of forcefulness leading to a great act indicating the profession of high authoritativeness attributed by the ~~the~~ writers to themselves. The writers make their statements of universal wisdom and

thereby derive the satisfaction of tickling their highly developed sense of ego. The verbcompound explicates again the metaphorical sense by identifying तत्त्व with मौक्तिके. Marathi speakers are accustomed to use such a verbcompound for expressing 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 and forcefulness (i) leading to a great act of professing their own authoritativeness and (ii) getting satisfaction of tickling their highly developed sense of ego.

(11) श्रीकृष्णाने लागलाच निश्चय केला, आपलेहि  
लग्न ताबडतोब उरकून टाकायचे, उगीच  
लांबणीवर टाकायचे नाही.

IX - 87

Here the verbcompound is उरकून टाकायचे, wherein the second member acts a participle and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of performing the sacrament of marriage is expected to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having finished. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- must be finished off. If someone uses only उरकायचे instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a mild statement. However, it has no stress or emphasis. The auxiliary form brings out here the sense of forcefulness (i) expressing the necessity of the action, (ii) having the purpose of avoiding opposition from other contesting parties and (iii) moreover having the relief from the responsibility undertaken by कृष्ण himself, of marrying रुक्मिणी against the

will of her brother. The word *ताबडतोब* on account of its pleonastic tendency adds the sense of quickness or immediacy. Marathi speakers are accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their views with ease, confidence 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 and forcefulness (i) expressing the urgent necessity of the action, (ii) having the purpose of avoiding opposition from contesting parties and (iii) leading to achieving the relief from the responsibility undertaken by *कृष्ण* himself, of marrying *रुक्मिणी* against the will of her brother.

बरेच  
(12) स्वेड्यापाड्यांत मधले भाग कापून टाकलेले  
चित्रपट दारुविलात ना ?

VI - 48

Here the verbcompound is *कापून टाकलेले* acting as the past participle as adjective of the word *चित्रपट* and it points out the completeness of the action i.e. cutting. The first member, which is transitive, means --- having cut. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- (films ) with many portions cut off. If someone uses only *कापलेले* instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual for want of currency. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of forcefulness ----- causing mental bewilderment to the spectators on account of indiscriminate cutting of some portion of the film. This interrogative pattern explicates the sense of positive assertion.

Marathi speakers are habituated to use very often such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with assertion, effectiveness 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 forcefulness causing mental bewilderment to the spectators or audience on account of indiscriminate cutting of some portion of the film i.e. doing something unusual to the object.

(13) मनांत जर कांहीं हेतु असेल, तर तो हेतूच सृष्टीतल्या पदार्थांचे मूल्य ठरवून टाकतो. सृष्टीतल्या घटना अथवा वस्तू स्वरूपतः सुखद अगर दुःखद नसतात. परंतु ज्या हेतूने त्यांचेकडे पाहिले जाते त्या हेतूप्रमाणे त्या सुखद अगर दुःखद ठरतात.

XXI - 26.

Here the verbcompound is ठरवून टाकतो, wherein the second member indicates the present tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of deciding - is supposed to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means--- having decided. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- decides. If someone uses only ठरवितो instead of the verbcompound, it would indicate a weak statement. However there is no stress or emphasis which results from effectiveness in expression. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of forcefulness expressing the universal facts reflecting the universal psychological working. Marathi speakers are habituated to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with ease 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 and forcefulness expressing the universal psychological working.

(14) विश्लेषतः ग्रंथ किंवा चित्र अस्कीक ठरवून  
दडपून टाकण्याचे जे कायदे आहेत त्यासंबंधी  
जनतेने फार जागरूक राहायला पाहिजे.

II - 18.

Here the verbcompound is दडपून टाकण्याचे which is the genitive singular of दडपून टाकणे acting as noun and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of supressing by compulsion. The first member, which is transitive, means ---- having supressed. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- of supressing. If someone uses only दडपण्याचे instead of the verbcompound, it sounds unusual for want of emphasis or stress. The auxiliary form here brings out the sense of forcefulness indicating the thorough supression. It also explicates the sense of disapproval of the author of the popular action, resulting in branding undeservedly a piece of literature as <sup>absene</sup> ~~absence~~ and then supressing it. Speakers of Marathi are accustomed to use such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas with effectiveness, ease 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 concerned and also forcefulness (i) indicating a thorough supression and



(ii) expressing disapproval of the author of the popular action.

(15) रुक्मिणी — बाबा, आपण इतके श्रेष्ठ  
आहांत कीं, आपलें पुण्य मजसारखा  
कारवों पतितांचीं पातकें सहज धुऊन टाकील!

IX - 74.

Here the verbcompound is धुऊन टाकील, wherein the second member indicates the future tense and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of washing is intended to be completed. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having washed off. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ---- will wash off. If someone uses only धुईल instead of the verbcompound, it does not make any significant change in the general meaning. However it has no stress or emphasis. The auxiliary form here brings out the adverbative sense indicating the completeness by the meaning of the word " off " The word सहज on account of its pleonastic tendency, further strengthens the sense of the auxiliary by adding the meaning "easily" The auxiliary form again explicates the sense of forcefulness leading to the possibility of the great act. Marathi speakers express their ideas through 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 in relation to the activity concerned and forcefulness (i) expressing the adverbative sense of the word " off " and (ii) leading to the possibi-

lity of the great act.

(16) मंथरा — — — — — कैकेयी, तुझ्या  
पायावर कैकेय देशाच्या दुःखाचा अश्रुधारांनीं  
अभिषेक करतें आणि तुझ्या हातांनीं माझ्या  
मानेवर कुऱ्हाडीचें घाव घातून आतांच्या  
नरकयातनांतून ह्या मंथरेला तूं सोडवून टाक.

X - 26.

Here the verbcompound is सोडवून टाक, wherein the second member indicates the imperative mood and it points out the completive aspect i.e. the action of relieving. The first member, which is transitive, means ----- having relieved. The total meaning of the verbcompound is ----- relieve ( her). If someone uses only सोडव instead of the verbcompound, it means more or less the same thing as सोडवून टाक. However it has no emphasis or stress which results from effectiveness. The auxiliary form brings out the sense of forcefulness expressing the speaker's desire to other party for the execution of most unusual and unfavourable action. It also explicates the sense of forcefulness indicating the adverbative sense of quickness in the execution of the action mentioned. Moreover, it also signifies the sense of relief from the ~~textures~~ textures. Speakers of Marathi are habituated to use often such a verbcompound in expressing their ideas through 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 concerned and forcefulness

- (i) expressing the speaker's desire to other party for the execution of the most unusual and unfavourable action,
- (ii) indicating the adverbative sense of quickness and
- (iii) signifying relief from the tortures that she would be required to suffer in case भरत was not crowned the king.

#### 5. SUMMARY OF SEMANTIC SHADES:

We have already discussed in this chapter the illustrations of verbcompounds wherein the verbal forms of राक्षणे are associated with the absolute forms of transitive 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 Under completives, one finds that the following senses in relation to the activity concerned:

- (1) confirmation and
- (2) conviction.

II The conventional sense results from

- (1) clarity,
- (2) emphasis or stress,
- (3) a long standing usage,
- (4) naturalness,
- (5) certainty,
- (6) passive constructions,
- (7) suggestion and
- (8) a hypothetical idea.

III 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) convenience as a mode of expression and
- (3) effectiveness in expression.

IV Under adverbatives, one finds the following senses:

- (1) confidence,
- (2) unequivocal manner,
- (3) justifiability,
- (4) quickness,
- (5) amicableness,
- (6) cooperation,
- (7) urgency,
- (8) thoroughness ( also the sense intensity)  
and
- (9) the meaning of the word " off."

V There are some words which further strengthen the sense of the auxiliary, on account of their pleonastic tendency in expression, e.g. सहज, च, ताबडतोब, स्पष्ट etc.

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

- (1) forcefulness leading to achieving relief through noninvolvement in the activity and thereby showing the unusualness of

human behaviour,

- (2) forcefulness leading to the readiness to face the mental disturbance,
- (3) forcefulness indicating the inappropriateness of the action and leading to achieving relief by carrying out one's responsibility,
- (4) forcefulness amounting to a great act and showing readiness to behave accordingly,
- (5) forcefulness showing one's readiness for facing the situation resulting from a heinous crime,
- (6) forcefulness signifying the absence of interposing a ~~day~~ delay,
- (7) forcefulness expressing the completion of the activity
  - (a) in an amicable manner,
  - (b) with cooperation and good understanding and
  - (c) quick disposal of matters concerned and thereby creating the favourable situation,
- (8) forcefulness expressing with confidence the urgency of the execution of an activity,
- (9) forcefulness
  - (a) in order to avoid the criticism from others and
  - (b) to quicken the action without any delay,
- (10) forcefulness
  - (a) leading to a great act of professing their own authoritativeness and

- (b) getting satisfaction of tickling their highly developed sense of ego.
- (11) forcefulness
  - (a) expressing the urgent necessity of the action,
  - (b) having the purpose of avoiding opposition from contesting parties and
  - (c) leading to achieving the relief from the responsibility undertaken by the person concerned,
- (12) forcefulness causing mental bewilderment to the spectators for doing something unusualness to the object or the thing concerned,
- (13) forcefulness expressing the universal psychological working,
- (14) forcefulness indicating a thorough suppression and expressing disapproval of the author of the popular action and
- (15) forcefulness
  - (a) expressing the speaker's desire to other party for the execution of the most unusual and unfavourable action and
  - (b) signifying from the tortures in case of non-occurrence of the expected situation.