

Tharua Grammar  
Chapter 2- Morphology

PART -2

Verb classification

Verb can be classified into three types, viz. intransitive verb, transitive verb and ditransitive verb.

Intransitive verb- In case of intransitive verbs there is no passing of action from the agent to the patient. Intransitive verbs do not take any object. For example:

a) Rana Tharua

pani **k<sup>h</sup>ulət** həe – ‘Water **boils**’  
əŋgur **p<sup>h</sup>ərət** həē – ‘Grapes **grow**’  
vo hūa **t<sup>h</sup>ar(h)o** həe – ‘He **stands** there’

b) Kathariya Tharua

pani **ri<sup>h</sup>aʦa** – ‘Water **boils**’  
əŋgur **bərət** ba – ‘Grapes **grow**’  
vo hūa **t<sup>h</sup>əriail** ba – ‘He **stands** there’

c) Dangura Tharua

pani **ri<sup>h</sup>aʦa** – ‘Water **boils**’  
əŋgur məha jorse **ba<sup>q</sup>ʦa** – ‘Grapes **grow**’  
u ət<sup>h</sup>in **t<sup>h</sup>a<sup>h</sup>hail** ba – ‘He **stands** there’

Transitive verb- in transitive verb the action passes on from the agent to the patient. For example:

a) Rana Tharua

In Rana Tharua the verbs /k<sup>h</sup>ulət/ ‘boil’, / pəida kərət/ ‘grow’, /dek<sup>h</sup>ət/ ‘see’, and /jat/ ‘go’ have one object each, viz. /pani/ ‘water’ /əŋgur/ ‘grapes’ /cirəjnā/ ‘bird’ and /bəjar/ ‘market’ respectively.

məe pani **k<sup>h</sup>ulət** həū ‘I **boil** water’  
həm əŋgur **pəida** kərət həē – ‘We **grow** grapes’  
məe cirəjnā **dek<sup>h</sup>ət** həū – ‘I **see** the bird’  
həm bəjar **jat** həē – ‘We **go** to the market’

b) Kathariya Tharua

In Kathariya Tharua the verbs /ri<sup>h</sup>aʦu/ ‘boil’, /ləgəi<sup>h</sup>i/ ‘grow’, /dik<sup>h</sup>nu/ ‘see’, /jəiba/ ‘go’ have one object each, viz. /pani/ ‘water’, /əŋgur/ ‘grapes’, /cirəjnā/ ‘bird’, /bəjar/ ‘market’ respectively.

mæ pani **ri<sup>h</sup>aet<sup>u</sup>** – ‘I **boil** water’  
 hæmre ængur **læga<sup>t</sup>h<sup>i</sup>** – ‘We **grow** grapes’  
 mæi ciræj<sup>n</sup>ã **dik<sup>h</sup>nu** – ‘I **see** the bird’  
 hæmre bæjar **jæiba** – ‘We **go** to the market’

c) Dangura tharua

In Dangura Tharua the verbs /ri<sup>h</sup>ai<sup>t</sup>ũ/ ‘boil’, /bolet<sup>h</sup>i/ ‘grow’, /her<sup>t</sup>hũ/ ‘see’, /jai<sup>t</sup>i/ ‘go’ have one object each, viz. /pani/ ‘water’, /ængur/ ‘grapes’, /ciræj<sup>n</sup>ã/ ‘bird’, /bæjar/ ‘market’ respectively.

mæ pani **ri<sup>h</sup>ai<sup>t</sup>ũ** – ‘I **boil** water’  
 hæmre ængur hæ **bolet<sup>h</sup>i** – ‘We **grow** grapes’  
 mæ ciræj<sup>n</sup>ã **her<sup>t</sup>hũ** – ‘I **see** the bird’  
 hæmre bæjar **jai<sup>t</sup>i** – ‘We **go** to the market’

Ditransitive verb – Ditransitive verbs take two objects. For example:

a) Rana Tharua

In the second sentence, /dæi/ ‘give’ has two objects. The direct object is /kitab/ ‘book’, and the indirect object is /sjam/ ‘Shyam’.

ram **sjam ke kitab dæi** – ‘Ram **gave** the **book** to **Shyam**’

b) Kathariya Tharua

Similarly, in the second sentence, /dahəl/ ‘give’ has a direct object- /kitab/ ‘book’ and an indirect object /sejam/ ‘Shyam’.

ram **sejam he kitab dahəl** – ‘Ram **gave** the **book** to **Shyam**’

c) Dangura Tharua

Similarly, in the second sentence, /deləs/ ‘give’ takes a direct object /kitab/ ‘book’, and an indirect object /sjam/ ‘Shyam’.

ram **sjam hæ kitab deləs** – ‘Ram **gave** the **book** to **Shyam**’

The verbs in Tharua can also be classified semantically. For example, we can have action verbs, instrument verbs, stationary verbs, emotive verbs, sensory verbs and others.

Types of Verbs-Semantic classification				
	Rana Tharua	Kathariya Tharua	Dangura Tharua	Gloss
Physical activity verb	bæq <sup>h</sup> arna	baharna	bæq <sup>h</sup> ni lek	‘to sweep’
	k <sup>h</sup> odna	k <sup>h</sup> udna	kærna	‘to dig’

	kudna	k <sup>h</sup> udna	kudna	‘to jump’
	ɟotna/ k <sup>h</sup> et ɟotia	korna	hər ɟotna	‘to plough’
	dud <sup>h</sup> duhna	dud <sup>h</sup> duhna	dud <sup>h</sup> d <sup>h</sup> uhna	‘to milk’ (a cow)
Motion verbs	tituli uɾ ɡəi	uɾna	dərti mənse uɾ gil	‘to alight’ (as a bird or butterfly)
	ja	cəl ɟao	jaɛtɛ	‘to go’
	ja botəl lia	ləia	ləian	‘to bring’ (something to a place)
	pəkəlle	musua (ka) pəkəro	pəkəɾ le baɬu	‘to catch’ (an animal in a trap)
	cəɾna	ruk <sup>h</sup> o pe cəɾna	cəɾhna	‘to climb’ (a tree)
Stationary verbs	bəit <sup>h</sup> ɟa	bəit <sup>h</sup> ɟao	bəit <sup>h</sup> na	‘to sit’
	mərigəo	mu gil	mugiləs	‘to die’
Sensory verbs	cillana	Rona	roena	to cry (weep)
	həsna	həsna	k <sup>h</sup> ak <sup>h</sup> a marke həsna	To laugh
	soe ɟa	sut ɟao / leɾ ɟao	nind ləɡətə	‘to sleep’
	suŋɡ <sup>h</sup> na	suŋɡ <sup>h</sup> na	s <sup>h</sup> uŋɡ <sup>h</sup> na	‘to smell’
	c <sup>h</sup> una	c <sup>h</sup> una	c <sup>h</sup> ūna	‘to touch’
Emotive verbs	pirat (own pain) pirvae do (pain to someone else)	pirəina	bəɾt <sup>h</sup> əina	‘to pain’
	pear kərna	dular kərna	maja kərətə	‘to love’
	ɡussai ɡəo	dikkəina	ris laɡaɬa	‘to get angry’
	adər	bəɬoena	ram ram	‘to greet’
	cum ləi	cumna	cumna	‘to kiss’
Instrument verbs	sikar	sikar kərna	sikar kərna	‘to hunt’
	marna/ wo mohe mari	marna	ag təpade	‘to hit’
	kaɾna	tena kaɾna	kaɾna	‘to chop’
	kaɾna	kaɾna	kaɾna	‘to cut’
Cognitive verbs	ginna	ɡənna	ginəina	‘to count’
	lik <sup>h</sup> na / lik <sup>h</sup> ta	lik <sup>h</sup> na	lik <sup>h</sup> na	‘to write’

Inchoative verbs	bænna / bəni gəo	bænna	kuc <sup>h</sup> bəni	‘to become’
	p <sup>h</sup> ul p <sup>h</sup> uli gəo	p <sup>h</sup> ulna	p <sup>h</sup> ulna	‘to bloom’ (produce flowers)
	b <sup>h</sup> iġ	gil gil kər dena	b <sup>h</sup> iġa deləs	‘to wet’ (make wet)
Verbs related to communication	ĵəbab dena	ĵəwab dena	uttər de	‘to answer’
	pūc <sup>h</sup> ət	puc <sup>h</sup> na	pūc <sup>h</sup> na	‘to ask’ (to question)
	bulana	hīa aja	bolaiġa	‘to call’
Verbs related to occupation	binna	binna	binta	‘to weave’ (cloth)
	sikar	sikar kərna	sikar kərna	‘to hunt’
	pəkana/bənana	k <sup>h</sup> ana nind <sup>h</sup> na	pəkəina	‘to cook’
	cərana	gəïa cərae gəil	cərəina	‘to graze’ (the cattle)
Verbs related to culinary activities	pisna	pisna	pisna	‘to grind’ (grain)
	mil ĵao/ milae le	mila dena	akke me miləina	‘to mix’
	cāk <sup>h</sup> na	cik <sup>h</sup> o	cik <sup>h</sup> na	‘to taste’
	perna	Pisna	pisna	‘to crush’ (oil seeds)
Verbs related to cosmetics	kəŋg <sup>h</sup> a đarle	mundġi cōcna	kakkua kərna	‘to comb’ (hair)
	c <sup>h</sup> idana	c <sup>h</sup> edna	kan bucci ləgəina	to pierce
	potna	pot dahəl	sendra ləgəina	‘to smear’
	ĵ <sup>h</sup> ula utar dal	nikar deo	nikarna	to take off (clothing)
Verbs related to music	đ <sup>h</sup> ol/ məndra bəĵana	đ <sup>h</sup> ol bəĵəina	bəĵəina	to beat (a drum)
	nacna	nəcəna	nac nacəina	‘to dance’
	gana	git gəina	git gəina	‘to sing’
	bəĵana	bəĵəina	bəĵəina	to play (musical instrument)
Verbs related to fighting	ləġna	ĵ <sup>h</sup> əgra kərəġa	ĵ <sup>h</sup> əġa korətəi	‘to fight’
	kusti	ĵ <sup>h</sup> əgra kərna	kusti ləġna	‘to wrestle’
	marət	marna	marna	‘to beat’ (somebody)
	ləġai	ĵ <sup>h</sup> əgra	g <sup>h</sup> əggəġ k <sup>h</sup> elna	‘to quarrel’

## Tense and aspect

In Tharua we can identify three tenses, viz. present tense, past tense and future tense and four aspects, viz. indefinite, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous. Following we are presenting conjugation tables for the three varieties of Tharua- Rana, Kathariya and Dangura respectively.

### Table for Rana Tharua

#### 1. Present tense

The present tense is realised in four aspects, viz. present indefinite, present progressive, present perfect and present perfect continuous.

In the present indefinite aspect, the verb forms are not conjugated for person and number. It remains as /dek<sup>h</sup>ət/ ‘see’, and /jat/ ‘go’. In case of singular, the ‘be’ verb remains the same in second and third person, but varies in the first person. In case of plural, the ‘be’ verb is the same according to person.

##### a) Present indefinite aspect

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəjnā dek <sup>h</sup> ət həũ ‘I see the bird’	həm cirəjnā dek <sup>h</sup> ət həẽ ‘We see the bird’
	mæ bəjar jat həũ ‘I go to the market’	həm bəjar jat həẽ ‘We go to the market’
Second	tæ cirəjnā dek <sup>h</sup> ət həẽ ‘You see the bird’	-----
	tæ bəjar jat həẽ ‘You go to the market’	
Third	vo cirəjnā dek <sup>h</sup> ət həẽ ‘He/she sees the bird’	be cirəjnā dek <sup>h</sup> ət həẽ ‘They see the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The second person plural forms are unavailable in the present data.</li> </ul>		

##### b) Present continuous aspect

In the present continuous aspect, there is no conjugation noticed in person for the verb /æ/ ‘come’ in case of singular. The ‘be’ verb varies according to person. Here /rəho/ indicates the continuous aspect.

Person	Singular	Plural
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First	mæ hīã ae rəho hæũ 'I am coming here'	-----
Second	tum hīã ae rəhe hæo 'You are coming here'	-----
Third	vo hīã ae rəho hæe 'He is coming here' vo hīã ae rəhi hæe 'She is coming here'	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The present data does not have the plural forms for person.</li> </ul>		

c) Present perfect aspect

The verb form changes in case of present perfect aspect. It becomes /dek<sup>h</sup>/ 'see'. The form is not conjugated for person or number. /cuko/ indicates perfect. The 'be' verb varies according to person.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəijnã dek <sup>h</sup> cuko hæũ 'I have seen the bird'	-----
Second	tum cirəijnã dek <sup>h</sup> cuke hæo 'you have seen the bird'	-----
Third	vo cirəijnã dek <sup>h</sup> cuko hæe 'He has seen the bird'	vo cirəijnã dek <sup>h</sup> cuke hæẽ 'They have seen the bird'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The present data does not have the plural forms for first and second person singular.</li> </ul>		

d) Present perfect continuous aspect

The verb form /dek<sup>h</sup>ət/ 'see' is not conjugated in first person number. /rəho/ indicates continuous. The 'be' verb is different in first person singular and plural forms.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəijnã dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəho hæũ 'I have been seeing the bird'	həm cirəijnã dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəhe hæẽ 'We have been seeing the bird'
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The singular and plural forms for second and third person are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

[Note: the present continuous aspect form and the present perfect continuous aspect form appear to be similar. The perfect marker is missing in the present perfect continuous aspect.]

2. Past tense

a) Past indefinite aspect

In the past indefinite aspect the verb /dek<sup>ho</sup>/ ‘see’ is conjugated for person. The conjugational form of the verb is similar for second person singular and first person plural.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirðijnā dek <sup>ho</sup> ‘I saw the bird’	həm cirðijnā dek <sup>he</sup> ‘we saw the bird’
Second	tum cirðijnā dek <sup>he</sup> ‘You saw the bird’	-----
Third	vo cirðijnā dek <sup>hi</sup> ‘He/she saw the bird’	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The second and third person plural forms are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

b) Past continuous aspect

In the past continuous aspect the verb ‘see’ is conjugated in the first person singular. The second and third person singular and third person plural forms are similar. Here the continuous is indicated by /rəhəo/.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirðijnā dek <sup>ho</sup> rəhəō ‘I was seeing the bird’	-----
Second	tum cirðijnā dek <sup>hət</sup> rəhəo ‘You were seeing the bird’	-----
Third	vo cirðijnā dek <sup>hət</sup> rəhəe ‘He/she was seeing the bird’	ve cirðijnā dek <sup>hət</sup> rəhəē ‘They were seeing the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn’t have the first and second person plural forms.</li> </ul>		

c) Past perfect aspect

In case of past perfect aspect the verb ‘see’ seems conjugated for first and third person. The third person singular and plural verb forms are similar.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirðijnā dek <sup>ho</sup> rəhəō ‘I had seen the bird’	-----
Second	-----	-----
Third	vo cirðijnā dek <sup>hi</sup> rəhəe ‘She had seen the bird’	ve cirðijnā dek <sup>hi</sup> rəhəē ‘They had seen the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first and second person plural forms and the second person singular form are not there.</li> </ul>		

[Note: the first person singular forms of the past continuous aspect and the past perfect aspect are similar.]

d) Past perfect continuous aspect

The verb form /dek<sup>hət</sup>/ ‘see’ shows no conjugation for first person and number. /rəho/ indicates continuous. The ‘be’ verb is different in first person singular and plural forms.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirðijnā dek <sup>hət</sup> rəho həũ ‘I had been seeing the bird’	həm cirðijnā dek <sup>hət</sup> rəhe həē ‘We had been seeing the bird’
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn’t have the singular and plural forms for second and third person.</li> </ul>		

3. Future tense

a) Future indefinite aspect

In the future indefinite aspect, the verb form ‘see’ seems to be conjugated for person and number. The first and third person verb forms are similar. In case of singular the ‘be’ verb varies in first and third person.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirðijnā dik <sup>h</sup> həũ ‘I will see the bird’	-----
Second	tum cirðijnā dek <sup>hoge</sup> ‘You will see the bird’	-----
Third	vo cirðijnā dik <sup>h</sup> həe ‘He will see the bird’	be cirðijnā dek <sup>hənge</sup> ‘They will see the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first and second person plural forms are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

b) Future continuous aspect

In case of the future continuous aspect the verb ‘see’ shows no conjugation for person. The ‘be’ verb varies according to person. Here /baro/ indicates future continuous aspect.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ jonhi dek <sup>hən</sup> baro həũ ‘I will be seeing the moon’	-----
Second	tum jonhi dek <sup>hən</sup> bare həo ‘You will be seeing the moon’	-----

Third	vo ʒonhi dek <sup>h</sup> ən bari hæ 'She will be seeing the moon'	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn't have the plural forms for person.</li> </ul>		

c) Future perfect aspect

The verb form 'see' is conjugated in first person number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəɪnā dek <sup>h</sup> o rəhəð 'I shall have seen the bird'	həm cirəɪnā dek <sup>h</sup> e rəhəē 'We shall have seen the bird'
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The singular and plural forms for second and third person are unavailable in the data.</li> </ul>		

d) Future perfect continuous aspect

The verb form /dek<sup>h</sup>ət/ 'see' shows no conjugation in first person number. /rəho/ indicates continuous. The 'be' verb has different forms in first person singular and plural.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəɪnā dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəho hūi-həð 'I shall have been seeing the bird'	həm cirəɪnā dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəhe hūi-həē 'We will have been seeing the bird'
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The singular and plural forms for second and third person are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

[Note: This is Chainu Rana's speech. In other two Rana varieties we have forms like mæ cirəɪnā dek<sup>h</sup>ət rəhəð / vo cirəɪnā dek<sup>h</sup> rəho hæ 'I shall have been seeing the bird' həm cirəɪnā dek<sup>h</sup>i æ rəhəē / cirəɪnā həm dek<sup>h</sup> rəhe hæ 'We will have been seeing the bird']

Table for Kathariya Tharua

1. Present tense

a) Present indefinite

The verb 'see' and 'go' are conjugated for person and number in the present indefinite aspect.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məi cirəŋnā dik <sup>h</sup> nu 'I see the bird'	həmre cirəŋnā dik <sup>h</sup> li 'We see the bird'
	məe bəjar jəimu 'I go to the market'	həmre bəjar jəiba 'We go to the market'
Second	təi cirəŋnā dik <sup>h</sup> le 'You see the bird'	-----
	tum bəjar jəibo 'You go to the market'	
Third	u cirəŋnā dek <sup>h</sup> əl 'He/She sees the bird'	uine cirəŋnā dik <sup>h</sup> nəi 'They see the bird'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn't have the second person plural forms.</li> </ul>		

b) Present continuous aspect

In the present continuous aspect, there is no conjugation noticed in person for the verb /ae/ 'come' in case of singular. The 'be' verb varies according to person.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məe jhā aet həū 'I am coming here'	-----
Second	tum jhā ae to 'You are coming here'	-----
Third	u jhā aet həe 'He/She is coming here'	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plural forms for person are not there in the data.</li> </ul>		

c) Present perfect aspect

In case of present perfect aspect the verb 'see' is conjugated for person and number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məi cirəŋnā dik <sup>h</sup> nu 'I have seen the bird'	-----
Second	tum cirəŋnā dik <sup>h</sup> li 'You have seen the bird'	-----
Third	u cirəŋnā dek <sup>h</sup> əl 'He has seen the bird'	uine cirəŋnā dik <sup>h</sup> nəi 'They have seen the bird'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn't have the plural forms for first and second person.</li> </ul>		

[Note: first and third person singular forms of the present indefinite aspect and the present perfect aspect are similar.]

d) Present perfect continuous aspect

In case of the present perfect continuous aspect the verb ‘see’ is conjugated for first person number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məi cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəhtu ‘I have been seeing the bird’	həmre cirəɪŋã dik <sup>h</sup> ti rəhli ‘We have been seeing the bird’
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The singular and plural forms for second and third person are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

2. Past tense

a) Past indefinite aspect

In the past indefinite aspect the verb ‘see’ is conjugated for person and first person number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məi cirəɪŋã dik <sup>h</sup> nu ‘I saw the bird’	həmre cirəɪŋã dik <sup>h</sup> li ‘We saw the bird’
Second	tuine cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> leh lo ‘You saw the bird’	-----
Third	u cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> əl ‘He/She saw the bird’	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The second and third person plural forms are not there in the data.</li> </ul>		

[Note: the past indefinite aspect and the present indefinite aspect show similar forms in Kathariya.]

b) Past continuous aspect

In the past continuous aspect the verb ‘see’ shows no conjugation for person and third person number. Here the continuous is indicated by /rəho/.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məe cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəhũ ‘I was seeing the bird’	-----
Second	tum cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəho ‘You were seeing the bird’	-----
Third	u/vo cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəhe ‘He/She was seeing the bird’	uine cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəhəĩ ‘They were seeing the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first and second person plural forms are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

c) Past perfect aspect

In past perfect aspect, the verb ‘see’ shows no conjugation in person and number. Here /cukle/ indicates perfect.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məi cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> cukle rŭhũ ‘I had seen the bird’	-----
Second	-----	-----
Third	vo cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> cukle rəhæ ‘She had seen the bird’	uine cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> cukle rəhəĩ ‘They had seen the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn’t have the first and second person plural forms and the second person singular form.</li> </ul>		

d) Past perfect continuous aspect

In past perfect continuous aspect, the verb ‘see’ is conjugated for first person number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> ət rəhũ ‘I had been seeing the bird’	həmre cirəɪŋã dik <sup>h</sup> ti rəhĩ ‘We had been seeing the bird’
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The singular and plural forms for second and third person are unavailable</li> </ul>		

[Note: the first person singular form of the past continuous aspect and the past perfect continuous aspect are same.]

3. Future tense

a) Future indefinite aspect

In the future indefinite aspect, the verb ‘see’ is conjugated for person and number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məi cirəɪŋã dik <sup>h</sup> mu ‘I will see the bird’	-----
Second	tum cirəɪŋã dik <sup>h</sup> bo ‘You will see the bird’	-----
Third	u cirəɪŋã dek <sup>h</sup> i ‘He will see the bird’	uine cirəɪŋã dik <sup>h</sup> hĩ ‘They will see the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data does not have the first and second person plural forms.</li> </ul>		

b) Future continuous aspect

In case of the future continuous aspect the verb ‘see’ seems to be conjugated for person. The second and third person singular verb forms show similar conjugation.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məi ʒuniha dik <sup>h</sup> mu ‘I will be seeing the moon’	-----
Second	tum ʒuniha dik <sup>h</sup> bo ‘You will be seeing the moon’	-----
Third	tum ʒuniha dik <sup>h</sup> bo ‘She will be seeing the moon’	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plural forms for person are missing.</li> </ul>		

[Note: the first and second person singular forms of future indefinite aspect and the future continuous aspect are similar.]

c) Future perfect aspect

The verb form ‘see’ shows no conjugation in first person number. /rəhəl/ seems to indicate perfect.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	məi u cirəĩ dik <sup>h</sup> le rəhəl huimu ‘I shall have seen the bird’	həmre cirəĩɲã dik <sup>h</sup> le rəhəl huiba ‘We shall have seen the bird’
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn’t have the singular and plural forms for second and third person.</li> </ul>		

d) Future perfect continuous aspect

The verb ‘see’ shows no conjugation in first person number. /rəhəl/ seems to indicate perfect.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəĩɲã dik <sup>h</sup> ti rəhəl huimu ‘I shall have been seeing the bird’	həmre cirəĩɲã dik <sup>h</sup> ti rəhəl huiba ‘We will have been seeing the bird’
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----

- The singular and plural forms for second and third person are unavailable.

Table for Dangura Tharua

1. Present tense

a) Present indefinite aspect

The verb ‘see’ and ‘go’ are conjugated for person and number in the present indefinite aspect.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəĩã herᵗʰũ. ‘I see the bird’ mæi bæjar jaiᵗu ‘I go to the market’	həmre cirəĩã herᵗʰi ‘We see the bird’ həmre bæjar jaiᵗi ‘We go to the market’
Second	tũhre cirəĩã herəᵗəu ‘You see the bird’ ᵗõhre bæjar jaiᵗo ‘You go to the market’	-----
Third	u cirəĩã herəᵗəĩ ‘He sees the bird’ u cirəĩã herəᵗi ‘She sees the bird’	i cirəĩã dikʰaiᵗəi ‘They see the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The data for second person plural is unavailable.</li> </ul>		

b) Present continuous aspect

In the present continuous aspect, the verb ‘come’ shows conjugation in person singular number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ ũha jaiᵗũ ‘I am coming here’	-----
Second	həmre ũha jaiᵗi ‘You are coming here’	-----
Third	hũkre ĩha aiᵗəi ‘He/She is coming here’	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plural forms for person are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

[Note: there seems to be a mismatch in the collected data]

c) Present perfect aspect

In case of present perfect aspect the verb ‘see’ is conjugated for person and number. The verb in the second and third person singular shows similar conjugation.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirǽiã hersekle baṭũ 'I have seen the bird'	-----
Second	tõhre cirǽiã herseklo 'You have seen the bird'	-----
Third	u cirǽiã herseklo 'He has seen the bird'	ǽine cirǽiã hersekne 'They have seen the bird'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn't have the plural forms for first and second person.</li> </ul>		

d) Present perfect continuous aspect

In case of the present perfect continuous aspect the verb 'see' is conjugated for first person number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirǽiã herǽṭũ 'I have been seeing the bird'	hǽmre cirǽiã herǽṭi 'We have been seeing the bird'
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The singular and plural forms for second and third person are unavailable</li> </ul>		

2. Past tense

a) Past indefinite aspect

In the past indefinite aspect the verb 'see' is conjugated for person and first person number. The verb in the second and third person singular shows similar conjugation.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirǽiã hernu 'I saw the bird'	hǽmre cirǽiã herṭi 'We saw the bird'
Second	tõhre cirǽiã herlo 'You saw the bird'	-----
Third	u cirǽiã herlo 'He saw the bird' u cirǽiã herli 'She saw the bird'	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn't have the second and third person plural forms</li> </ul>		

b) Past continuous aspect

In the past continuous aspect the verb ‘see’ shows no conjugation for person and third person number. Here the continuous is indicated by /rəhə/.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəĩã herət rəhũ ‘I was seeing the bird’	-----
Second	tũhəre cirəĩã herət rəho ‘You were seeing the bird’	-----
Third	u cirəĩã herət rəhẽ ‘He was seeing the bird’	oine cirəĩã herət rəhẽ ‘They were seeing the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The forms for first and second person plural are missing.</li> </ul>		

c) Past perfect aspect

In past perfect aspect, the verb ‘see’ shows no conjugation in person and number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirəĩã hersekle baũ ‘I had seen the bird’	-----
Second	-----	-----
Third	u cirəĩã hersekle baũ ‘She had seen the bird’	oine cirəĩã hersekle rəhĩt ‘They had seen the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the collected data, the first and second person plural forms and the second person singular form are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

d) Past perfect continuous aspect

In past perfect continuous aspect, the verb ‘see’ is conjugated for first person number.

Person	singular	
First	həmre cirəĩã herət rəli ‘I had been seeing the bird’	həmre cirəĩã herətĩ rəthi ‘We had been seeing the bird’
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn’t have the singular and plural forms for second and third person.</li> </ul>		

### 3. Future tense

#### a) Future indefinite aspect

In the future indefinite aspect, the verb ‘see’ is conjugated for person and number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirǣã heræklæg baṭū ‘I will see the bird’	-----
Second	ṭōhe cirǣã herbo ‘You will see the bird’	-----
Third	u cirǣã herbe ‘He will see the bird’	i cirǣã hereklæg baṭi ‘They will see the bird’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first and second person plural forms are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

#### b) Future continuous aspect

In case of the future continuous aspect the verb ‘see’ shows different forms for person.

The second and third person singular verb forms show similar conjugation.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ johnia herti ræbū ‘I will be seeing the moon’	-----
Second	ṭōhre joniha ḍektjī ræbo ‘You will be seeing the moon’	-----
Third	u joniha ḍektjī ræbe ‘She will be seeing the moon’	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data doesn’t have the plural forms for person.</li> </ul>		

[Note: in the above data we have synonymous forms for the verb ‘see’ viz. /herti/ and /ḍektjī/.]

#### c) Future perfect aspect

The verb form ‘see’ shows no conjugation in first person number.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mæ cirǣã herle ræhū ‘I shall have seen the bird’	hæmre cirǣã he herle huibi ‘We shall have seen the bird’
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The singular and plural forms for second and third person are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

d) Future perfect continuous aspect

Person	Singular	Plural
First	-----	-----
Second	-----	-----
Third	-----	-----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The person and number data are unavailable.</li> </ul>		

**Mood**

In the present data, no markers are identified for indicating mood in the language.

**Negative**

The negative marker seems to be ‘nae’ which means ‘not’. In Rana tharua the negative appears as ‘nae’. In Dangura Tharua it appears as ‘nai’. While in case of Kathariya Tharua, we have both ‘nai’ and ‘nae’.

a) Rana Tharua

mæ pæd<sup>h</sup>ən næ jat hǽu  
 I study NEG go PRS.  
 ‘I don’t go to school’

həm kəl jæpʊr næ jəbəjja hǽ  
 we tomorrow jaipur NEG go FUT.  
 ‘We will not go to Jaipur tomorrow’

vo kəl pæd<sup>h</sup>ən næ gəo rəhæ  
 he yesterday study NEG go PST  
 ‘He did not go to school yesterday’

vo ja kam næ kəri  
 she this work NEG do PRS  
 ‘She has not done the work’

b) Kathariya Tharua

məi iskul nai jəitu  
 I school NEG go PRS  
 ‘I don’t go to school’

həmre kal jəipʊr næ jiba  
 we tomorrow Jaipur NEG go FUT  
 ‘We will not go to Jaipur tomorrow’

u kal iskul nae gəil  
he yesterday school NEG go PST  
'He did not go to school yesterday'

u i kam nai kərə  
she this work NEG do PRS  
'She has not done the work'

c) Dangura Tharua

mæ skul nai ʃaiʔ<sup>h</sup>u  
I school NEG go PRS  
'I don't go to school'

kal həmre ʃəipur nai ʃaibi  
tomorrow we jaipur NEG go FUT  
'We will not go to Jaipur tomorrow'

u kal skul nai gəil  
he yesterday school NEG go PST  
'He did not go to school yesterday'

u i kam nai kərəl  
she this work NEG do PRS  
'She has not done the work'

### **Passive**

The passive marker in Tharua is either  $-\emptyset$  or /se/. /se/ is similar to that of instrumental case marker and ablative case marker. Here it means 'by'.

a) Rana Tharua

pəʔ kəʔe rəhəʔ  
tree cut be PST  
'Trees were cut'

raʃiv gand<sup>hi</sup> bəmb se mare gəe  
rajiv gandhi bomb by kill PST  
'Rajiv Gandhi was killed by a bomb'

b) Kathariya Tharua

ruk<sup>h</sup>a kəʔe gəine  
tree cut be PST  
'Trees were cut'

raʃiv gand<sup>hi</sup> bəmb se mar ʔenəi

rajiv Gandhi bomb by kill PST  
'Rajiv Gandhi was killed by a bomb'

c) Dangura Tharua

ruk<sup>h</sup>ua kaṭ gil  
tree cut be PST  
'Trees were cut'

rajib gāndhi bəm se moail gil  
rajiv gandhi bomb by kill PST  
'Rajiv Gandhi was killed by a bomb'