Verb Categories at the Morphosyntactic Characters in Mao

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Abstract: Mao is one of a Tibeto-Burman language family, spoken mainly in the Senapati district of Manipur, north eastern region of India. The language is a subject, object, verb word-order. The language has not been worked much as far as the knowledge of the present writer goes. The present paper is an attempt to the analysis the verb categories at the morphosyntactic characters in Mao. Preliminary analysis revealed that, verb in Mao provides expression about action, occurrence and existence in the sentences indicating their certainty, probability, and times and so on. Detail analysis will focus on the functioning of verb categories based on the morphosyntactic characterization such as Principal verb, Motion verb, Causative verb, Auxiliary verb etc. Generally, many Tibeto-Burman languages do not have tense but commonly have aspect. The present study will also to trace out the functions of both tense and aspect in Mao. The investigation will attempt to study the expressions of mood which a grammatical distinction in verb form that has a wide range of meanings involves through the speaker’s attitude in Mao.

Key Words: Verb, Mao, Morphosyntactic, Mood, Tense, Aspect.

I. Introduction

Verb in Mao, written as well as colloquial forms is one of the major significant grammatical categories as does in other human languages. At the morphological level, verb denotes various expressions such as about the states, events, actions, process extending mood, tense and aspects with suitable affixes. Through the analysis it is found out that Mao is a flexible language that their word order variations are not rigid. Besides, agreement is absent between subject, verb and their gender. Consider the examples (1) given below:

(1) a. aji tağı-e
   ‘I am going’

b. pfoỳra 1 ta -e
   ‘He is eating fruit’

c. pfoỳ -khru-mə i vu -e
   ‘They are coming’

In some situation, verb can be function independently by neglecting their subject and object without concerning the gender distinction as in the illustration (2) given below.

(2) a. tə -e ‘eat’

b. taʔ -e ‘go’

c. buʔ -e ‘sit down’

II. Classification of verb.

Mao verb may be categorised into four groups on the basis of morphosyntactic characterization as (i) Principal Verb, (ii) Motion Verb, (iii) Causative Verb and (iv) Auxiliary Verb.

2.1.1. PRINCIPAL VERB

Under the heading of Principal verb, Mao verbs may be sub classified into two as (i) transitive verb and (ii) intransitive verb, depending upon which they can take at least object or cannot take the object.

(i) Transitive Verb

Transitive verbs should take at least an object when the action takes place. Examples are given below.
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(3) a. phı̭n bo l te -e
    leg -by ball kick-part
    ‘(The) ball was kicked by foot’

b. d ni jl -n l :k ji ka a pi -e
daniel -Nom luke acc money -part
    ‘Daniel gave money to Luke’

c. a -n ci ph i k mu hra ji pi -e
    I -Nom apple komuhara acc give -part
    ‘I gave apple to Komuhra’

(ii) Intransitive Verb
Intransitive verbs cannot take an object when the action takes place. Examples are given below.

(4) a. mari vu -e
    mary come -part
    ‘Mary is coming’

b. mari -n ni -e
    mary-Nom laugh -part
    ‘Mary is laughing’

c. mari l i -e
    mary song do -part
    ‘Mary is singing’

2.1.2. MOTION VERB
Motion verbs deal with the activities of either physical or mental. Since all the verbs are in the state of motion; therefore, motion verbs may be divided into (i) process verb and (ii) action verbs. Examples are given below.

(i) Process Verb

(5) a. matheb vu -e
    mathebo come -part
    ‘Mathebo is coming’

b. matheb ta -e
    mathebo go -part
    ‘Mathebo is going’

c. matheb ni -e
    mathebo laugh -part
    ‘Mathebo is laughing’

(ii) Action Verb

(6) a. a -n pfo’y -ji’y k pha pi -e
    I -Nom she -Acc slap give -part
    ‘I slap her’

b. a -n pfo’y -ji’y da’y pi -e
    I -Nom he -Acc beat give -part
    ‘I beat him’

c. a -n pfo’y -ji’y ma’y si’T pi -e
    I -Nom he -Acc kick give -part
    ‘I kick him’

2.1.3. CAUSATIVE VERB
Causative verbs in Mao normally take at least one object. The morpheme maŋ and mɔŋ are possible to be derived causative from verb as well as an adjective consisting of a single syllable length of word. Examples are given below.

(i) maŋ-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb/Adjective</th>
<th>Causative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kraŋ ‘cry’</td>
<td>maŋ kraŋ ‘to make cry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taŋ ‘go’</td>
<td>maŋ taŋ ‘cause to go’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe ‘tell’</td>
<td>maŋ pe ‘cause to tell’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khe ‘push’</td>
<td>maŋ khe ‘cause to push’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daŋ ‘beat’</td>
<td>maŋ da ‘cause to beat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciŋ ‘drink’</td>
<td>maŋ ci ‘cause to drink’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se ‘fly’</td>
<td>maŋ se ‘cause to fly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deŋ ‘touch’</td>
<td>maŋ deŋ ‘cause to touch’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kraŋ ‘white’</td>
<td>maŋ kraŋ ‘cause to make white’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiŋ ‘dry’</td>
<td>maŋ kiŋ ‘cause to make dry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiŋ ‘good’</td>
<td>maŋ jiŋ ‘cause to become good’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) mɔŋ-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb/Adjective</th>
<th>Causative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tɔ ‘eat’</td>
<td>mɔŋ tɔ ‘cause to eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riŋ ‘write’</td>
<td>mɔŋ riŋ ‘cause to write’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sɔŋ ‘do’</td>
<td>mɔŋ sɔŋ ‘cause to do’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu ‘sit’</td>
<td>mɔŋ bu ‘cause to sit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoŋ ‘red’</td>
<td>mɔŋ hoŋ ‘cause to become red’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pʃɔŋ ‘take’</td>
<td>mɔŋ pʃɔŋ ‘cause to take’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cɔŋ ‘count’</td>
<td>mɔŋ cɔŋ ‘cause to count’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʒɔŋ ‘sell’</td>
<td>mɔŋ ʒɔŋ ‘cause to sell’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Mao, causative verbs normally take at least one agent and one or more object(s). In a sentence at the syntactic point of view, the causative verb denotes the relationship between the causer and the causee. Causative verb may be sub categorised into various ways depending upon the availability of an object(s). They are (i) Mono-transitive causative verb and (ii) Di-transitive causative verb.

(i) Mono-Transitive Causative Verb

This mono-transitive causative verb always take a single object as in example (9) given below.

(9) a. ma ta ‘cause to go’
    a-n mɔrĳi ma-ta -e
    I -Nom maryACCaus -go -prog
    ‘I made Mary to go’

    b. ma pe ‘cause to drink’
    a-n mɔrĳi maci -we
    I -Nom maryACCaus -prog
    ‘I made Mary to drink’

    c. m t ‘cause to eat’
    a-n mɔrĳi m -tɔ -we
    I -Nom maryACCaus -eat -Progending (Aspc)
    ‘I made Mary to eat’

(ii) Di-transitive causative verbs

Di-transitive causative verb is not different from the way of mono-transitive causative verb function, but the di-transitive causative verb take always two objects. Examples are given below.

(10) a. maci ‘cause to drink’
    a-n mɔrĳi -ji dzu ma -ci -we
    I -Nom Mary -Acc water caus-drink -prog ending (Aspc)
    ‘I made Mary to drink water’

    b. m t ‘cause to eat’
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I made Mary to drink tea on the bed

I made Mary to make tea

2.1.4. AUXILIARY VERBS

No lexical elements that function as auxiliary verbs found in Mao. However, there are some composite words such as (i) m li i e ‘have to’, (ii) l si ‘can’, (iii) pra hra ‘can’t’, (iv) pha ‘should’, (v) pha m ‘should not’ and (vi) m l ‘may’ etc., functions the task of an auxiliary verb and express the information about the means of the speaker’s attitude of either affirmative or negative. Examples are given below to meet the present work analysis.

(i) m li i e ‘have to’

(11) a. s m li i e ‘have to do’
    ai v s m li i e
    I work do Aux
    ‘I have to do work’

b. ta m li i e ‘have to go’
    ai v le ta m li i e
    I duty to go Aux
    ‘I have to go to duty (office)’

c. pe m li i e ‘have to do’
    ai cu pe m li i e
    I speech tell Aux
    ‘I have to give speech’

(ii) l si ‘can’

(12) a. s l si ‘can do’
    ai v s l si -e
    I work do Aux -Part
    ‘I can do work’

b. ta l si ‘can walk’
    ai ta l si -e
    I walk Aux -Part
    ‘I can walk’ (although my leg is in pain)

c. ji l si ‘can win’
    ai ji l si -e
    I win Aux -Part
    ‘I can win’ (in the race competition)

(iii) pra hra ‘can’t’

(13) a. ta pra hra ‘can’t walk’
    ai ta pra hra
    I walk Aux
    ‘I can’t walk’ (because my leg is in pain)

b. khe pra hra ‘can’t push’
    ai khee pra hra
    I push Aux
    ‘I can’t push’ (I have no enough strenght)

c. ni pra hra ‘can’t catch’
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ai niĩ pra hra
I catch aux
‘I can’t catch’ (because the fish is very active and it has a slippery body)

(iv) pha ‘should’
(14) a. k s pha ‘should do’
ne v k s pha
you work do aux
‘You have to do work’ (as you ate food and drank tea)

b. kata pha ‘should go’
ne ka-ta pha
you to -go aux
‘You should go’ (to school regularly)

c. ka pe pha ‘should speak/tell’
ne ka pe pha
you tell aux
‘You should tell’ (to the student to be obedient and study well)

(v) pha m ‘should not’
(15) a. m hi pha m ‘shouldn’t be lazy’
ne m hi pha m
you lazy aux
‘You shouldn’t be lazy’ (in doing work)

b. k t pha m ‘shouldn’t eat’
ne khe t k t pha m
you rice eat aux
‘You shouldn’t eat food’ (because you are not working)

(vi) m l ‘may’
(16) a. vu -a m l ‘may come’
pfoyi zh vu -a m l
he today come-part aux
‘He may come (home) today’

b. b - a m l ‘may cook’
pfoyi-nɔyɔkhu b -a m l
he-nom curry cook-part aux
‘He may cook curry’

c. vo m a m l ‘may not come’
pfoyi ido vo -m -a m l
he tomorrow come –Neg-part aux
‘Tomorrow he may not come’

From the above explanations as well as illustrations (11 to 16) showed that auxiliary verbs normally occur after the main verb. They function as modal verbs and provide the information about obligatory, possibility, necessity, and inability.

III. TENSE

Tense a category of the verb which can be normally understood as providing information about the notion of time sequence. The notion of succession points of time, they occupying a fix position of the linear order by either preceding or following other discrete points in the sequence. Tense and aspect are however, difficult to separate from each other as both have the relation with notion of time. (David E Watters) in his Book “A Grammar of Kham” stated that tense and aspect are verb categories that they have a certain value in one category often necessitates the presence of a certain feature in another category, the categories themselves have,
for reasons of logic, traditionally been kept separate (2004: Pg-257). The fact is that, tense is an inflected forms in the conjugation of verb that give indication of a particular time, past, present and future; also the continuance(imperfective) or completion (perfective) and so on in English, for example:

I am eating food *(prsnt)*
I ate food *(pst)*
I will eat food *(fut)*
I will be eating food *(cont)*
I had food *(cmpl)*

Mao is one of a non-tense language as there is no any marker that is in fix position to denote a particular time.

IV. Aspect

The concept of aspect is generally understood as a category of verb referring primarily to the way grammar marks the duration or type of activities refers by the verb. In the analysis of aspect, more emphasis is rendered on the indication of duration and types of action of the verb involved rather than the location in time and form the semantic space of aspect, intimately bound up with an indication of tense form which aspect could be differentiated. Comrie (1976. Pg:3) defined as ‘aspects are different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation’.

However, both aspect and tense are concerned with time in every different ways. Tense for instance, is a deictic category that locates the situation in time usually with reference to the present moment of speaking. Kapfo, K. (2005) specified the tense that “The concept of succession of points of time each one occupying a fix position of the linear order either proceeding or following other discreet points in the sequence. The definition of “tense”, however, is controversial and is often difficult to demarcate explicitly from the domain of aspect since both have relation with notion of time (Page 165)”.

Aspect, on the other hand concerned much with the completion, duration, repetition, prediction. Thus, aspect views the internal temporal constituency of a situation. The term situation used here is general cover-term, i.e. it may be a state, an event, or a process.

Tenseless languages, generally do not have grammaticalized time reference, though probably all languages can be lexicalised time reference i.e have temporal adverbials that locate situations in time (Comrie 1976). For example, today, tomorrow, yesterday etc. have temporal adverbials that draw a situation in time. But in the treatments of aspect such equality of terminology is not there. The term aspect is to refer to the general semantic oppositions possible. It is to be mentioning that even aspect is a grammatical category just the same as any other grammatical category that may be express by means of an inflectional morphology of the aspectual languages.

Despite earlier linguist, grammarians and other scholars of Mao claimed that this language has tenses. Mentioned may be made that the Scholar like P.P.Giridhar (1994) opined that there are three tenses in Mao, i.e. present, past and future. But those markers assumed as tense are not grammatically distinguished in Mao. It is therefore, nothing but aspect and modality suffixes. Aspect and modality markers are possible to suffix after the verb root at a time but tense cannot do.

The complexity between tense and aspect markers can be illustrate by the following example (17) from the synthetic and analytical point of view.

(17) a. aii do ra i t -e
   I yesterday fruit eat -Aspc
   ‘I ate fruit yesterday’

b. aii zh ra i t -e
   I today fruit eat -Aspc
   ‘I ate fruit today’

c. aii cu ra i t -e
   I now fruit eat -Aspc
   ‘I ate fruit now’ (just a few seconds of minutes passed)

d. ai ido ra i t -le
   I tomorrow fruit eat - Aspc
   ‘I will eat fruit tomorrow’ (after my dinner)
The above examples (17.a-d) shows that the action or event of the verbs are lies in different times such as *i do ‘yesterday’, i zh ‘today’ refers the past time, i cu ‘now’ refers present time and i do ‘tomorrow’ refers future time. Hence, different times adverbial denote different time references.

In this present study of aspect, work need to refer the differences between the states or a process or an event. (comrie 1976) stated that “aspects are different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation” (Pg: 3). Mao aspectual has a two basic modal distinction between realis (Re) which refers to situations that have actually taken place or are actually taking place, and irrealis (Ir) which is used for more theoretical situation, including the situation that represent inductive generalizations and also including predication about future.

In Mao, the realis -te and irrealis suffix -lo , -we , -se etc. occurs after the suffixed verb. The above mentioned suffixes however, can be expanded by the morphemes to indicate several aspectual categories.

### 4.1. Realis

Realis takes a modal particle -te in Mao, which involves that the action or event has been realized. Some illustrations are given below in (18. a-c) to show that the time axis is now, and the speaker claims the termination of the habit at some time prior to that time axis.

(18)

a. ai mə izhi i ve -pu m -te
   I perbelonging steal -repeat Neg -Re
   “I do not steal anymore”

b. aı to -lo -te
   I eat -had -Re
   ‘I ate’ ( food in the morning)

   pfo ta -te
   he/she go -Re
   ‘He/she has gone’ (to mysore)

### 4.2. Irrealis

Irrealis form indicates the situations (i.e. state, event, or process itself) is the ongoing situation which is yet to reached the concluding point. It is therefore, the state or event is either in the medial space or in the indefinite location in time axis. Irrealis in Mao may be divided into (a) progressive and (b) habitual.

(a) **Progressive Irrealis Aspect**

Progressive irrealis aspect usually expresses the attitude of the speaker regarding the progressive situation. Examples are given below.

(19)

a. ai əca əy -we
   I tea drink –prog (ir)
   ‘I am drinking tea’

b. aı la riʔphraʔ -cay hι e
   I paper read prog (ir)
   ‘I am reading book.’

c. aı khuʔbo -le taʔ -e
   I kohima –Loc go -prog (ir)
   ‘I am going to kohima’

In the above example (19. a-c) make it clear to understand progressive irrealis as to indicate states or events are in time axis and it is not known when and what time it has to be finished or end. Progressive irrealis aspect is again may be sub categorise into (i) future progressive and (ii) non-future progressive.

(i) **Future progressive**

Future progressive irrealis aspect takes the morphemes -le, etc. to combine with the verb root that denoting an action or event is in process and is confirmed. Examples are given below.

(20)

a. aı ne vu k m sa khe to to -co -le
   I you come till rice eat –Prog-Fut (ir)
   ‘I will be eating food until you come’
b. ai ne jũ ido khuṭa cə -le
   I you to tomorrow wait prog-Fut (tr)
   ‘I will be waiting for you tomorrow’

c. ai ne kɔyvo ᵇoɔto prə pi cə -le
   I you come till cattle grass give prog-Fut(tr)
   ‘I will be giving grasses to cattle till you come’

In some situation the perfective markers -te may also use as progressive markers whenever applicable. It bears the meaning of the action being resumed and how long it would have to be continued may not know. Illustrations are given below for the analysis.

(21) a. cəi ri -kri vu -te
    rain -again come -Aspc
    ‘Rain comes again’ (don’t know how long it will rain)

   b. ci khrəməhri -kri -vu -te
    wind blow -again -come -Aspc
    ‘The wind (started to) blows again’ (since from last night)

   c. kə tuʒraʃhu kɔyvu -te
    cokcoo bird return come -Aspc
    ‘Cokcoo bird comes (back) again’ (I heard its singing sound this morning)

(ii) Non-future progressive
Non-future progressive irrealis aspect cases also in the same manner as future progressive irrealis aspect. It is expressed by the combination of morphemes -hi e, -we etc. in example (22) show the denoting action or is in the process and it needs to be continue for some more time. Examples are given below.

(22) a. pfo khe to -ca -hi e
    he rice eat -prog- Aspc
    ‘He is (still) eating rice’

   b. əto əρɾə -co -hi e
    cattle grass eat -prog- Aspc
    ‘Cattle is (still) grazing’

   c. pfo ɲəcuəzhe -we
    he now sleep -prog- Aspc
    ‘Now he is sleeping’

   d. pfoʊɡ -ᵱəʮcuəcuətape -we
    he-nom now word tell -prog- Aspc
    ‘Now he is giving speech’

(b) Habitual Irrealis Aspect
Habitual irrealis aspect do not indicate interval of time of any situation, event or process. However, as any situation that can be protracted sufficiently in time or that can be repeated sufficient number times over a long enough period and this means, in effect, almost any situation can be expressed as a habitual. It protracted follows that habituality is in principle combination with various other semantic aspectual values, namely those appropriate to the kind of situation that is protract or repeated. Moreover, the verbal act signifies the aspect. Hence, the marker -we , combines with the verb root in (23) indicates the habitual aspect.

(23) a. əi -ŋəci kəthuni de -we
    dog-nom everyday bark -hab (Aspc)
    ‘Dog barks everyday’ (not a single day in rest)

   b. əto -ŋəgyprə to -we
    cattle -nom grass eat -hab (Aspc)
    ‘Cattle (usually) grassing grasses’
Moreover, the negative marker morpheme -moe in example (24) may also be used as negative habitual aspect marker when the sense of the sentence is naturalized and repeated. Examples are shown below.

(24) a. ści rima li ędzi dji cə -moe
   ‘In case there is no rain, there is no flood’

b. ści khröimährmo li si bə a ło cə -moe
   ‘In case there is no wind blow, there is no leaf move/shake’

c. ści mi de mə li mikhe khe cə -moe
   ‘There is no fire, there is no smoke’

V. Mood

Mood is denoted by the grammatical distinction in verb form, which expresses a speaker’s opinion or attitude to what a person is thinking or telling. The speaker’s expression involves a wide range of meaning especially attitudes on the part of the speaker towards the factual content of the person’s utterance, i.e. uncertainty, wish, definiteness, possibility, vagueness and so on. Mood in Mao may be classified into four types, such as imperative, optative, potential and subjunctive.

5.1. Imperative Mood

Imperative mood expresses order, request, command or advice in a non-declarative sentence with verifying degree of politeness or of humility. Mao mood markers are employed in various ways and implying different range of meaning. The sentences with imperative markers do not specify addressee or the subject of the sentence; however, it is for the second person is already understood in the semantic contact. Imperative mood markers are used when the speaker willing to convey some information about his attitude or opinion, which are the major concern of discussion in this present paper.

haʈ! implies immediate action without further delay;
la! implies gradual activity;
hiʈda! implies tentativeness (to act as testing and see the happening result);
u! implies order or comment
hiʈ! implies three meanings as:
   (i) that the speaker has no objection to the request,
   (ii) that the addressee is delaying action and the speaker orders him for immediate action,
   (iii) that the addressee perceive some danger and warn if the addressee dares to do.

iŋkri! implies the addressee did before and is again requested to do the same. Illustrations are given below.

(25) a. őwɔʈkọyəhoo -haʈteŋe
   work quickly do -Md will/should
   ‘The work should be doing immediately (without further delay)’

b. kọyəhoo -la
   quick do -Md
   ‘Do it quickly’ (so that you will be the first one to finish the work)

c. pfoŋɔŋkọyəsəŋ he kąybai -hiʈda
   his work do that look -Md
   ‘(You) watch how he works’ (carefully and see the result)

d. őwɔʈ -ti sɔʈ- u
   work-that do -Md
   ‘Don’t do the work’ (it is our servant job)

b. őwɔʈ -ti sɔʈ- hiʈda
   work -that do -Md
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“You” do the work (i. I have no objection)
(ii. why delaying?)
(iii. if you dare)

Imperative mood sentence can also be expressed without a mood marker as in example (26) when the speaker does not show any specific attitude and somewhat impolite form. Examples are given below.

(26) a. he ko
   here
   ‘Come here’ (I will show you my drawing room)

b. ma ra pfɔvü
   sweet
   ‘Bring sweet’ (we will have in the evening)

c. taŋ uŋ
   god (Neg)
   ‘Don’t go’ (I want your help in the garden today)

5.2. Optative Mood

Optative mood in Mao is marked by a morpheme mɔsɔ which imply a wish or desire of the speaker and is usually expressed in the form of imperative mood. Examples are given below.

(27) a. aiŋpe no jiʕkoŋru mɔysɔ
   me let win permit md
   ‘Make me to win’ (in the competition)

b. ọraโมo ipe no ne -jiŋ ihrakaŋpi mɔysɔ
   God let you -to bless give md
   ‘May God bless you?’ (to become a good man)

c. pfɔŋkasŋŋjiŋkɔŋru mɔysɔ
   he sickness good permit md
   ‘May he recover (from) sicknesses (by the grace of God)

5.3. Potential Mood

In Mao, the potential mood refers the capability or possibility in the sentence. This potential mood is marked in the sentence by a morpheme ’le’ implies contingent, should have been and possibility. Examples are given below.

(28) a. Man jiŋaŋkoŋŋmoŋsyɔŋpufu -noŋkoŋziŋ -le
   Mary acc sure father-nom scold-md
   ‘It is guaranteed that Mary will get scolding from (her) father’

   Man -noŋaŋkoŋŋmoŋsyɔŋsʊŋ -ɔ -le
   Mary -nom sure do -can -md
   ‘Mary’s success is guaranteed’

b. ọsaŋsiŋ maŋməŋtiŋ −le
   clothDet look good -md
   ‘(The) cloth may be beautiful (in colour)

   la riŋbviŋsiŋmaŋ -jiŋko -le
   bookDet Mary -poss -md
   ‘That book may be belong to Mary’
   Or
   ‘That book will belong to Mary’s’

c. Man jiŋpe no ʃa ca mɔtsɔŋ -le
   Mary -acc allow tea caus -md
   ‘Mary will be ingaged to make tea’
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5.4. Subjunctive Mood

Subjunctive mood refers to the verb form or sentences /clause types in the expression of a contingent or hypothetical action, state or event. This mood in Mao comprises a broad range of meanings, including conditional, tentativeness, purposes and uncertainty etc. In this mood five different morphemes are generally employed in Mao such as:

- maŋyə te aŋ ː ; implies negative conditional
- te aŋ ː ; implies positive conditional
- teŋli ; implies hypothetical tentativeness, and doubts etc.
- maŋylo ; implies in case or lest, with or without condition
- duŋno ; implies purpose

Each of the subjunctive mood illustrations are given in (29) for the purpose of present analysis.

(29) a. maŋyə te aŋ ː
   ploŋca səŋmaŋyŋ-te aŋaji səŋ -le
   he tea drink Neg-Md I drink -Aspc
   ‘I will drink tea even though if he does not drink’

b. te aŋ ː
   ai si ri-kəŋte aŋgəŋgəŋhəŋhruŋ le -mo
   I rain -fall Mdumbrella open Aspc-Neg
   ‘Even if it rain I will not open (use) umbrella’
   (lit: Even though rain may come I will not use umbrella)

c. teŋli
   ləŋli aŋ vu teŋli ne səŋ səŋ -pi -da
   lolia come Md you tea do -give-imp
   ‘You make tea for Lolia when she comes’

d. maŋylo
   ido sə ci ri-təŋmaŋylo
   tomorrow rain Md
   ‘Tomorrow it may rain (because today is cloudy)’

e. do ŋno
   hri-koro doŋno te -we
   live -for Md eat -Aspc
   ‘Eating (food) for living’

   In the above illustration (29. a-e) show that subjunctive mood in Mao expresses the meanings of uncertainty, tentativeness, purposes and etc.

V. Conclusion

It is understood from the above explanation of verb in Mao from the morphological point of view, that it denotes various expressions about states, events, actions, process extending mood, tense and aspects with suitable affixes. It is interesting to know that verb in Mao have several categories on the basis of morphosyntactic characterization such as Principal verb which is sub divided into transitive and intransitive verb depending upon which they either can or cannot take the object. Motion verb focuses on the activities of either physical or mental. Ever since, verbs are in the state of motion; thus, motion verbs may be divided into (i) process verb which deal with the action in process and (ii) action verbs which deal that the action do to causee. Causative verb normally take at least one object in Mao. Causative verbs may be sub divided into (i) Mono-transitive causative verb involved one object, whereas,(ii) Di-transitive causative verb involved two objects to be a causee. In Mao, usually both intransitive and transitive verbs can be causitivized with the help of causative markers; /ma/ and /mo. Auxiliary verb in Mao do not have lexical elements that function as auxiliary verbs. Nevertheless, there are some composite words such as (i) m l i i e ‘have to’, (ii) l s i ‘can’, (iii)
Verb Categories At The Morphosyntactic Characters in Mao

pra 'can't', (iv) pha 'should', (v) pha m 'should not' and (vi) m l 'may' etc., functions the task of auxiliary and convey the information about the means of the speaker either positive or negative.

Tense a category of the verb normally understood as provide the information about the notion of time sequence, they occupying a fix position of the linear order by either preceding or following other discrete points in the sequence. It is mentioned in the explanation above that tense and aspect are however, difficult to separate from each other as both have the relation with notion of time. In the analysis of aspect shows that, more emphasis is rendered on the indication of duration and types of action of the verb involved rather than the location in time. Aspect in Mao has two basic modal distinction between (i) realis (R) which refers to situations that have actually taken place or are actually taking place, and (ii) irrealis (Ir) which refers the state, event, or process itself is the ongoing situation which is yet to reach the concluding point. Under irrealis aspect there are two categories as progressive and habitual irrealis aspect. In progressive irrealis aspect there is a categories such as future progressive which takes the morpheme -le and non-future progressive irrealis which has a combination of morphemes -li -e, -we to indicate action or is in the process and it needs to be continue for some more time. In some situation the perfective markers -te is use for progressive markers in the situation, whenever, the action that has being resumed and may not know how long it would have to be continue. Habitual irrealis aspect denotes any situation that can be protracted sufficiently in time or that can be repeated sufficient number times over a long enough period and this means, in effect, almost any situation can be expressed as a habitual. It protracted follows that habituality is in principle combination with various other semantic aspectual values, namely those appropriate to the kind of situation that is protract or repeated. Also, the verbal act signifies the aspect by a marker -we combines with the verb root to indicate the habitual aspect. Moreover, the negative marker morpheme -moe is also used as negative habitual aspect marker when the sense of the sentence is naturalized and repeated.

It is understood from the above explanation that, mood is signified by the grammatical distinction in verb form, which expresses a speaker’s opinion or attitude to what a person is thinking or telling. The speaker’s expression involves a wide range of meaning especially attitudes on the part of the speaker towards the factual content of the person’s utterance, i.e. uncertainty, wish, definiteness, possibility, vagueness and so on. Depending upon the attitude of the speaker’s, mood in Mao may be classified into imperative which expresses order, request, command or advice in a non-declarative sentence with varying degree of politeness or of humility. Imperative markers in Mao do not specify addressee or the subject of the sentence; however, it is for the second person is already understood in the semantic contact. Optative mood in Mao entail a wish or desire of the speaker and is usually expressed in the form of imperative mood with a marker mo. Maopotential mood refers the capability or possibility in the sentence. Subjunctive mood in Mao comprises a broad range of meanings, including conditional, tentativeness, purposes and uncertainty etc. Mao subjunctive mood may have generally imply five different morphemes such as mo 'if' which implies negative conditional, te 'if' which implies positive conditional, te li which implies hypothetical tentativeness, and doubts etc., mo which implies in case or lest, with or without condition and du 'who' which implies purposes.

NOTES
(i) Verb in Mao denotes various expressions about states, events, actions, process extending mood, tense and aspects with suitable affixes.
(ii) There are four categories of verbs in Mao such as principal verb, motion verb, causative verb and auxiliary verb.
(iii) Tense generally understood as provide the information about the notion of time sequence, they occupying a fix position of the linear order by either preceding or following other discrete points in the sequence.
(iv) Aspect generally refers the way grammar marks the duration or type of activities refers by the verb. Aspect indicates the duration and types of action of the verb involved rather than the location in time.
(v) Mood entails the expression of speaker’s opinion or attitude to what a person is thinking or telling.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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**Bibliography**


