

A Contrastive Analysis of Sinhala and Hindi Conjunct Verbs

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Introduction

When there are two verbs in a sentence, though there is an understanding of two meanings, then this kind of verbs are called Conjunct Verbs in Hindi.

In this, both components work as the main verbs, and the adjoining verb mark is added to the second component.

Research Problem

This research strived to find the contrast between Conjunct Verb in Hindi and Sinhala

Objectives

Sinhala language has derived from Indo-Aryan languages, due to that reason, there are some similarities in Sinhalese Language and Hindi, such as SOV structure, similar pronunciation of the letters of the alphabet, usage of the same words came from Sanskrit etc. Based on these facts, I had curiosity to know more about the similarities and differences between both languages. IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) has been used for the Conjunct Verbs of Hindi Language, enabling non Hindi speakers to pronounce them perfectly. In review of Literature I have found that there was no research done on the Conjunct Verbs of Sinhala and Hindi, this is the first effort.

Methodology

In this research, 1459 verbs in Hindi were selected for analysis. 250 conjunct verbs have been found in Hindi, out of 1459 verbs. Though the interpretation of Conjunct Verbs has not been found in Sinhalese books, I have prepared a list of Conjunct Verb which is approximate equivalents to their Hindi counterparts. Most of sentences have been taken from the Dictionary of Hindi Verbs by Helmut Nespital, as examples for the Conjunct Verbs.

Key Findings

The following examples of Conjunct verbs are used in Sinhala as equivalent in Hindi.

Examples and analysis -

1) ude:l a:na: - hala: e:mə

मैं पूरी शराब की बोतल नाली में उड़ेल आया।

මම සම්පූර්ණ මත්පැන් බෝතලය කානුව ට හලා ආවෙමි.

I emptied the whole bottle of wine in to the drain and came.

- 2) ukha:d phēk:na: - udura: visikiri:mə
तूफान आता है तो बड़े-बड़े पेड़ों को जड़ सहित उखाड़ फेंकता है।
කුනාටුව පැමිණ විශාල ගස් මූලින් උදුරා විසිකරයි.

When the storm comes, then the big trees are uprooted.

- 3) ukha:d rakhna: - udura: tæbi:mə
मेरे आने तक तुम मूलियाँ उखाड़ रखो।
මා පැමිණෙන තෙක් ඔබ රාමු ගලවා තබන්න.

Until I come, you rip up the radish.

- 4) aō:dha: a:na: - nama: e:mə
वह रसोई में बरतन धोकर औंधा आई थी।
ඇය මුලුතැන්ගෙයි භාජන සෝදා, නමා ආවා ය.

She washed the kitchenware, inverted them and came.

- 5) ka:t̥ a:na: - kapa: e:mə
वह आज बहुत खुश था, क्योंकि खेतों में आकर वह अपनी सारी फसल काट आया।
ඔහු ට අද බොහෝ සතුටු ය. මන් ද, ඔහු තම කෙතේ සියලු අස්වනු කපා/නෙලා ආවේ ය.

He was very happy today, because, he went to the fields, harvested all his crops and came.

- 6) khapa: a:na: - vikuna: e:mə
रमेश शाम तक सारा माल बाज़ार में खपा आया।
රමේශ් සවස් වනවිට සියලු බඩු වෙළඳපොළේ විකුණා ආවේය.

Till the evening, Ramesh sold all his goods in the market and came.

- 7) chun rakhna: - to:ra: tæbi:mə
दूकानदार ने मेरे लिए पहले से ही कुछ अच्छी-अच्छी पुस्तकें चुन रखी थीं।
වෙළඳසැල හිමිකරු මා සඳහා කලින් ම හොඳ පොත් කිහිපයක් තෝරා තැබුවේය./තෝරා තබා තිබුණි.

The bookkeeper had already picked some good books for me.

- 8) ḍhu:ḍh a:na: - soya: e:mə
रमेश अपने बेटे के दोस्तों के घर जाकर उसे ढूँढ़ आया था, लेकिन वह कहीं नहीं मिला।
රමේශ් තම පුතා ව ඔහුගේ යහලුවන් ගේ නිවෙස්වල සොයා ආවේය. නමුත් හමු නොවී ය.

Ramesh went to his son's friends to find him, but he could not find anywhere.

9) ba:ʈ de:na: - beda: di:mə

अपने जीवित रहते ही लालाजी ने सारी जायदाद हिस्से करके अपने बेटों में बाँट दी।

කමා ජීවත් ව සිටිය දී ම ලාලාජී තම දේපල තම දරුවන් අතර බෙදා දුන්නේ ය.

While staying alive, Lalaji divided all the property among his sons.

10) saõ:p ja:na: - pavəra: yæ:mə

दफ़्तर के बड़े साहब जब कभी छुट्टी पर बाहर जाते तो, अपना कार्यभार अपने मातहत को सौंप जाते थे।

නිලධාරියා නිවාඩු යනවිට ඔහුගේ වැඩකොටස පහළ නිලධාරීන්ට පවරා ගියේ ය./ යෑමට පුරුදුව සිටියේ ය.

When the officer goes out on the vacation, his workload was handed over to subordinates.

The following examples of Conjunct verbs are used in Hindi but differential / Fractional / Unusual in Sinhala

1) aləga: rakhna: - ven kərə tæbi:mə

तुम दो साड़ियाँ अलगा रखना, मैं शामको ले जाऊँगा।

ඔබ සාරි වෙන්කර තබන්න, මා සවසට රැගෙන යන්නම්.

You keep aside the saris; I'll take them in the evening.

2) gin a:na: - gnan kərə e:mə

महाजन गोदाम में जाकर बोरियाँ गिन आया।

ව්‍යාපාරිකයා ගබඩාවට ගොස් මලු ගණන්කර ආවේ ය.

Businessman went to the warehouse, counted the bags and came.

3) gujar ja:na: - pasu kərə (genə)yæ:mə

रमेश आज मेरे घर के सामने से चुपचाप गुज़र गया।

රමේශ් අද හෙමින්සිරුවේ මගේ නිවස පසුකර ගියේ ය.

Ramesh passed quietly my house today.

4) guja:r a:na: - gatə kərə e:mə

विनोद तीन साल विदेश में गुज़ार आया था।

විනෝද් වසර තුනක් වෙනත් රටක ගතකර ආවේ ය.

Vinod had passed three years abroad.

5) samjha: ja:na: - te:rum kərə yæ:mə

सुनील का मास्टर शाम को आया था। जो सवाल सुनील को नहीं आते थे, मास्टर उसे समझा गया।

සුනිල් ගේ ගුරුවරයා සවස පැමිණියේ ය. සුනිල් නොදන්නා කරුණු ගුරුවරයා කේරුමකර ගියේ ය.

Sunil's Masters came in the evening. The questions which did not come to Sunil, the master explained and went.

Conclusion

180 verbs are similarly used as conjunct verbs in Sinhala. Out of 250 conjunct verbs in Hindi the contrast has been found on 68 verbs in Sinhala.

Keywords: Conjunct Verb; Contrastive Analysis; Hindi Verbs; Sinhala Verbs.

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