



ISSN 2278 – 0211 (Online)

Causative Verbs in Kui

Dr. Govinda Chandra Penthoi

Guest Lecturer, Department of Linguistics, Berhampur University, Bhanjabihar, Odisha, India

Abstract:

Kui (ISO639-3 Code 'Kxu') is a language spoken by Kondh or Kondha (/Kɔndhə/) tribe. Majority of the Kui-speaking Kondhs live in the hilly and forested areas of South and central Odisha especially in the undivided districts of Kondhamal, Koraput and Kalahandi. The other language spoken by Kondhs is Kuvi which is very similar to Kui. Kondh people being an underdeveloped tribal people, study of their language, society and culture draws a lot of attention of academics, administration and other philanthropic agencies.

The objective of this study is to present the Causative verbs of Kui language. The approach is data oriented and uses in general. The structuralist methodology has been followed for the analysis of the data in the present work. Data was collected from the native speakers through field visit too various Kui speaking areas.

Keywords: 'Kui, Causative Verb, Central Dravidian, Morphology, Suffix, Affix, Verbal Base, Infinitive

1. Introduction

Kui is a Dravidian language spoken by the Kondh tribes. Kondhs or Konds reside in the mountainous and jungle-covered territories of Southern Odisha, mainly in the districts of Kandhamal and Koraput, extending from the valley of river Mahanadi to the Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh. The mother-tongue of Kondhs of Kondhamal is Kui and they call themselves as Kuinga or Kui-Kond. Those of Rayagada are known as Kuinga or Kuvi-Kond and their mother tongue is Kuvi. The intermediary region between Rayagada and Kondhamal is inhabited by Kutiya Kondhas and they speak a dialect of Kui. Thus, Kui has two major dialects viz.

- i. Kondhamal District: Kondhamal, G. Udayagiri
- ii. Kutiya-Kandha dialect.

Kui has a script called Kui-Lipi but has no literature of its own. However, now-a-days Odia script is used for writing, particularly some translated work related to missionary activities.

About the origin of the term Kui, scholars believe that it is derived from the word **Kū** which means hill and **Kūi** meaning people staying on hill. **Kūi** gradually pronounced as kui.

The number of Kui speakers and its percentage of total population of Orissa and the position among the languages of the state according to the year 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census are given below:

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
No. of speakers	5,12,161	3,50,303	5,07,528	641662	916222
% of total population of Orissa	2.91%	1.60%	1.94%	2.02%	2.5%
Position among languages	Second	Fourth	Fifth	NA	Third

Table 1

Persons who returned the language as their mother tongue and its decadal percentage increase of the state according to the 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census are as follows:

Language	Persons who returned the language as their mother tongue				Decadal percentage increase		
	1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
Kui	351,017	521,585	641,662	916,222	48.59%	23.02%	42.79%
Oriya	19,863,198	23,021,528	28,061,313	33,017,446	15.90%	21.89%	17.66%

Table 2

According to the traditional classification of Dravidian languages, which was used by Caldwell (1974) and taken up by Grierson (1927) in linguistic Survey of India, Kui belongs to the central group along with Kuvi, Gondi and Parji-Kalami group.

The most recent research has provided grounds for postulating closer genetic links between Telugu and Gondi=Kui group than between Telugu and the Southern languages: Tamil, etc. Krishnamurthy (1972) adheres to this fact and includes Gondi-Kui with Telugu under a subgroup of Southern group.

Andronov (1978) provides the most detailed genetic ordering which distinguishes seven groups.

- i. Southern (Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Kodagu, Kota, Toda)
- ii. South-western (Tulu, Belari and Koraga)
- iii. South-eastern (Telugu)
- iv. Central (Kolami, Naiki, Parji, Gadaba)
- v. Gondwana (Gondi, Konda, Pengo, Manda, Kui, Kovi)
- vi. North-Eastern (Kurukh, Malto)
- vii. North-western (Brahui)

Thus, Kui belongs to the Gondwana group of Dravidian family of languages.

2. Objectives

The objective of the present paper is to study how Causative verbs in Kui are formed and what type of morphemes is used for it. So far as causative verbs are concerned in this work we have considered only simple work

3. Methodology

The data is collected from an informant named Mr. Keshab Mallick (46 years) who is a native speaker of Kondhamal dialect of Kui. He is the resident of Retudi (Po-Kuminga Via-Kalinga) of Kondhamal district and is a matriculate. He knows Odia, Hindi and also English to some extent. The study is based on structuralist model (Lyond, 1968)

3.1. Causative Verb

Verb in Kui can be of simple or derivatives. Verbal root is considered as simple verbs. Derived verbs are those which are formed from simple verbs by adding a causative marker/-gi-/which is called "causative Verbs" in the present study.

According to Sanskrit grammarians, a causal verb from expresses two activities. The base activity denoted by the verb and causation is denoted by the affix. Corresponding to these two activities they posit to agents the '**kartr agent**' of the base activity, and the '**hetu agent**' of causation. The latter is regarded as the principal agent also called '**prayojaka**' (a Planner), and the former is taken to be the subsidiary agent, a **ptayojyo**, a mediator, the cause.

Naturally, causative have an extra (agent) noun phrases has been built in to the formal models for the analysis of causatives. In generative semantics this 'extra agent' translates as the **NP** which is the subject of an abstract, Verb Cause under which the corresponding non-causative is embedded.

For Example, in English:

<u>The Tree</u>	<u>was cut</u>	<u>by Ram</u>
NP1	V	NP2
Object	Verb	Subject

'The tree' is a noun phrase expressing the person '**Ram**' that causes to bring the action '**cut**'.

3.2. Morphological Analysis

Kui verbs can be classified into three classes on the basis of their infinitive suffixes such as /-a/, /-pa/, /-ba/, a complete paradigm is given below:

3.2.1. Class-I

In this class the verb includes the verbal base and the infinitive suffix /-a/ and their causative counterparts.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb			
Verbal base	+	Affix /-a/	Gloss	Verbal base	+	Affix /-a/	+ Causative affix
nis	-	a	'to stop'	nis	-	a	- gi-
kat	-	a	'to cut'	kat	-	a	- gi
kɔd	-	a	'to bring out'	kɔd	-	a	- gi
dud	-	a	'to tread'	dud	-	a	- gi
kah	-	a	'to play'	kah	-	a	- gi
e:s	-	a	'to sing'	e:s	-	a	- gi
rus	-	a	'to grind'	rus	-	a	- gi
seng	-	a	'to climb'	seng	-	a	- gi
ta:k	-	a	'to walk'	ta:k	-	a	- gi
kis	-	a	'to pinch'	kis	-	a	- gi

mrup.k	-	a	'to tear'	mrup.k	-	a	-	gi
di:g	-	a	'to touch'	di:g	-	a	-	gi
nas	-	a	'to push'	nas	-	a	-	gi
pā:ñi	-	a	'to jump'	pā:ñi	-	a	-	gi
bah	-	a	'to get tired'	bah	-	a	-	gi
it	-	a	'to keep'	it	-	a	-	gi
deg	-	a	'to run'	deg	-	a	-	gi
pilg	-	a	'to bend'	pilg	-	a	-	gi
ẽnd	-	a	'to dance'	ẽnd	-	a	-	gi
kipk	-	a	'to serve'	kipk	-	a	-	gi
tat	-	a	'to wear'	tat	-	a	-	gi
kəpk	-	a	'to sit'	kəpk	-	a	-	gi
dəhk	-	a	'to carry'	dəhk	-	a	-	gi
lep.k	-	a	'to break'	lep.k	-	a	-	gi
burj	-	a	'to forget'	burj	-	a	-	gi

Table 3

3.2.2. Class-II

In this class the verb includes the verbal base and the infinitive suffix /-pa/ and their causative counterparts.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb				
Verbal base	+	Affix /-pa/	Gloss	Verbal base	+	Affix /-pa/	+	Causative affix
ta	-	pa	'to bring'	ta	-	pa	-	gi-
bes	-	pa	'to tell'	bes	-	pa	-	gi-
dah	-	pa	'to seek'	dah	-	pa	-	gi-
kar	-	pa	'to dig'	kar	-	pa	-	gi-
da:	-	pa	'to open'	da:	-	pa	-	gi-
pih	-	pa	'to leave'	pih	-	pa	-	gi-
ja	-	pa	'to watch'	ja	-	pa	-	gi-
re	-	pa	'to pull'	re	-	pa	-	gi-
a:r	-	pa	'to call'	a:r	-	pa	-	gi-
es	-	pa	'to pluck'	es	-	pa	-	gi-
ah	-	pa	'to hold'	ah	-	pa	-	gi-
pas	-	pa	'to throw'	pas	-	pa	-	gi-
e	-	pa	'to reach'	e	-	pa	-	gi-
kəah	-	pa	'to winnow'	kərh	-	pa	-	gi-
mraha	-	pa	'to born'	mraha	-	pa	-	gi-
tuh	-	pa	'to throw'	tuh	-	pa	-	gi-
ur	-	pa	'to boil'	ur	-	pa	-	gi-
bah	-	pa	'to make sound'	bah	-	pa	-	gi-
pah	-	pa	'to divide'	pah	-	pa	-	gi-
tah	-	pa	'to bind'	tah	-	pa	-	gi-
pra	-	pa	'to sell'	pra	-	pa	-	gi-
jə:	-	pa	'to beg'	jə:	-	pa	-	gi-
teh	-	pa	'to repay'	teh	-	pa	-	gi-

Table 4

3.2.3. Class-III

In this class the verb is consist of the verbal base and the infinitive suffix /-ba/ and their causative counterparts.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb				
Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-ba/	Gloss	Verbal bases		Suffix /-ba/	+	Causative suffix
dam	-	ba	'to husk'	dam	-	ba	-	gi-
bri	-	ba	'to slip'	bri	-	ba	-	gi-
pun	-	ba	'to know'	pun	-	ba	-	gi-
bel	-	ba	'to pull'	bel	-	ba	-	gi-
a:	-	ba	'to take'	a:	-	ba	-	gi-
bea	-	ba	'to ask'	bea	-	ba	-	gi-
pətiɡi	-	ba	'to clean'	pəsiɡi	-	ba	-	gi-

pōsigi	-	ba	'to plant'	pōtigi	-	ba	-	gi-	
ni:m	-	ba	'to live'	nim	-	a	ba	-	gi-
bana	-	ba	'to lost'	bana	-	ba	-	gi-	
pōheria	-	ba	'to swim'	pōheria	-	ba	-	gi-	
bōdlia	-	ba	'to bechanged'	bōdlia	-	ba	-	gi-	
rōhia	-	ba	'to stay'	rōhia	-	ba	-	gi-	
sōdangia	-	ba	'to be angry'	sōdangia	-	ba	-	gi-	

Table 5

3.2.4. Class-IV

This class is similar to class III. In this class the verb includes the verbal base and the infinitive suffix /-ba/ but the difference is while forming causative bases the infinitive suffix /-ba/ is dropped.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb		
Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-b/	Gloss	Verbal bases	+	Causative suffix
ḍeria	-	ba	'to lean'	ḍeri	-	gi-
jitia	-	ba	'to win'	jiti	-	gi-
tḍrḍia	-	ba	'to melt'	tḍrḍia	-	gi-
pḍria	-	ba	'to read'	pḍri	-	gi-
bujia	-	ba	'to understand'	bujai	-	gi-

Table 6

From the above paradigm it is clear that in Kui the causative verbs generally formed by adding [-gi-] suffix to the transitive verbs, either inherent or derived.

3.3. Exceptions

There are also some irregular verbs which do not follow the productive rule or the regular pattern we can call them exceptions. Perhaps the causative formation in Kui depends upon the underlying form of the verbal base.

Some infinitive verbs changes to other words while becoming causatives.e.g.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb	
Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-a/	Gloss	Causative bases	
niṅg	-	a	'to wake up'	'nipka'	
geni	-	a	'to move'	'gespa'	
puh	-	a	'to brench'	puhp-a	

Table 7

Some verb roots which ends with /n/ or /i:/ become /s/ while becoming causatives we can find another similarity that the infinitive suffix /-ba/ became /-pa/ in causatives.e.g.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb		
Verbal bases		Suffix /-ba/	Gloss	Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-pa/
tin	-	ba	'to eat'	tis	-	pa
ri:	-	ba	'to cry'	ras	-	pa
mi:	-	ba	'to bathe'	mi:s	-	pa

Table 8

But we can make this rule tentatively because there is an exception to this rule in which the verb root which end in /n/ does not became /s/ but it became /r/.eg.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb		
Verbal bases		Suffix /-ba/	Gloss	Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-pa/
un	-	ba	'to drink'	ur	-	pa

Table 9

There are some verbs while becoming causatives the infinitive suffix/-ba/ changes to /-pa/. And in some case we can final the change in verbal root also. Eg.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb		
Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-ba/	Gloss	Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-pa/
sɔ	-	ba	'to die'	sɔ:s	-	pa
sɔl	-	ba	'to enter'	sɔɽ	-	pa
nɔ	-	ba	'to be in pain'	nɔs	-	pa

Table 10

There are also other verbs in which the -ɔ # > u #. But this is a verb rate group.e.g.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb		
Verbal bases		Suffix /-pa/	Gloss	Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-pa/
jɔr	-	pa	'to clean'	jur	-	pa

Table 11

There is also another verb in which the verb root is changed while becoming causatives. But in this type of verb the regular suffix /-gi-/ is added.e.g.

Infinitive Verb				Causative Verb				
Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-a/	Gloss	Verbal bases	+	Suffix /-a/	+	Suffix /-gi/
aj	-	a	'to clean'	asp	-	a	-	gi

Table 12

4. Conclusion

The findings of this work include:

1. In the morphological analysis of causative verb formation, we have seen in Kui normally formed by adding the suffix [-gi-] to the transitive verb.
2. The causative formation in Kui depends upon the intrinsic lexical property of the base.

5. Suggestions

Findings are not the ultimatum; many more findings may be possible if further research done in such areas of study.

6. References

- i. Andronov, M.G. :Dravidian Languages: Nauka Publishing House: Central Department of Oriental Literature, Moscow, 1970.
- ii. Caldwell, Robert : A comparative Grammer of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of language, Cambridge University Press, 1974.
- iii. Census of India :1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.
- iv. Dash, G.N : Descriptive Morphology of Oriya, Viswa-Bharati Publication, 1986.
- v. Gauda, D. : Gadaba, Bhubaneswar: Academy of Tribal dialects and culture, H & T Welfare Department, Government of Orissa, 1991.
- vi. Grierson, G.A. (1967): Linguistics survey of India, Vol. IV, Munda and Dravidian Languages Family (Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass).
- vii. Hockett, C.F. : A course in Modern Linguistics, Oxford and IBM publishing Company, 1970.
- viii. Krishnamurti, Bh : Telugu verbal bases A comparative and descriptive study) Motilal Banarsidass)
- ix. Lyons, John : Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics, Cambridge University Press, 1968.
- x. Penthoi, G.C. :2013. A contrastive Analysis of Oriya and Kui, Trupti Publication, Bhubaneswar.
- xi. Pradhan, S. : 1998. Tribhasi-Kui-Vyakarana (in Oriya), G. Udyagiri, Khandamal (Orissa), Berhampur: Venketswar Power Press.
- xii. Zvelebil, K : A sketch of comparative Dravidan Morphology (Part-I), Mouton, 1977.