TENSE, ASPECT, AND MOOD IN BANGARU

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Abstract:

This paper focuses on an Indo-Aryan language, namely Bāngarū, and presents a basic sketch of tense, aspect, and mood (TAM). The examination offered here is descriptive in nature which reveals some interesting facts about the language such as there are two ways of marking present and past progressive aspects. Similar observations revealed for present and past perfective aspects. This study also suggests that despite the fact that many categories and sub categories of the classification are akin to Hindi, suffixes used for marking TAM in Bāngarū are different from their corresponding counterparts in Hindi.

1.   Introduction

Bāngarū forms the western Hindi that is spread across some parts of the state of Haryana and Delhi (Kumar, 2016). Being a fusional language, it uses single morpheme to convey multiple grammatical functions, and therefore, has many syntactic and semantic similarities with Hindi. Such analogies between two languages may have lessened the interest of the researchers who paid lesser attention to Bāngarū and worked prominently on Hindi. They did not try to examine the intricacies of the language that place it quite differently from Hindi. A few works that attempted to bring forth the linguistic examination of Bāngarū are Singh (1970) and Kumar (2016). Former study provides a descriptive analysis of the entire grammar and later work introduces causative classification of the language. Another relevant study that requires our attention is Gusain (1999) as it attempts to provide a detailed descriptive analysis of Bagṛi— a dialect that bears many phonological, lexical, and syntactic similarities with Bāngarū (Kumar, 2017).

As to studies related to tense, aspect, and mood in Hindi, some of the worksthat are considered significant are Kachru (1966), Olphen (1975), Masica (1991), Bhat (1999), Koul (2008). However, the present study relies on Koul (2008) for the classification of tense, aspect, and mood.

2.   Tense

It is a grammatical category that is often marked on the verb. It is used to deictically express the time of the event or state indicated by the verb with respect to some other temporal reference point. Base on this definition, there are six different types tense in Bāngarū, namely present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, and habitual past.

2.1.   Present

The presenttense is used to represent an action that is currently in progress or performed regularly. It also tells us about a state that exists more often.

1. **viʃʊ   skul- mɛ   ǰa   hɛ   / ǰaya   kəre**
   Vishu.3SG.M   school- to go. be.PRS.3SG /go   do.HAB
   'Vishu goes to school.'

2. **bʰumi   kʰaɳa   kʰa   hɛ   / kʰaɳ   lag   ri/ryi   sɛ**
    Bhumi.3SG.F   food   eat   be.PRS.3SG   eat.INF   stick   PROG.F   be.PRS
    'Bhumi is eating food.'

Habitual and progressive aspects have been used in (1) and (2) respectively to denote activities in the present tense. It is the auxiliary **hɛ / sɛ** (be) that signifies the present tense in the above structures.

2.2.   Past
The purpose of the past tense is to inform us about an ongoing activity or an action that completed in the past.

3. **viʃʊ   kiṱab   pədɖʰe   ṱʰa /   pədɖʰəɳ   lag   ra/rya   ṱʰa**
    Vishu   book   read.PROG   be.PST   read.INF   stick   PROG.M   be.PST
    'Vishu was reading the book.'

4. **viʃʊ - nɛ   skul- ka   kam   kərya**
    Vishu- ERG   school- GEN   work   do.PFV
    'Vishu did school (home) work.'

In (3), subject (**viʃʊ**) performed the activity of reading the book which lasted for some time whereas (4) informs us that agent (**viʃʊ**) completed the home work at some point in past. The constituents that indicate past tense are the auxiliary **ṱʰa** (was) in (3) and perfective marker -**a**in (4) respectively.

2.3.   Future
The future tense indicates an action that has not taken place yet, or a state that has not yet come into being.

5. **bʰumi   kal   ḏilli   aogi**
    Bhumi   tomorrow   Delhi   come.FUT
    'Bhumi will come to Delhi tomorrow.'

It is clear from (5) that the action of reaching Delhi by the agent (**bʰumi**) will take place tomorrow. This information is reflected by the future tense suffix -**gi** attached to the verb root **a**- (come).

2.4.   Present Perfect
It represents an activity that has completed but its impact is still present.

6. **ərʃʊ - nɛ   nəya   gʰər   ḏekʰ   rakʰya   sɛ**
    Arshu- ERG   new   home   see   done   be.PRS
    'Arshu has seen the new house.'

In the above sentence, one can notice that doer (*Arshu- a female*) has already completed the action of seeing the home, and this activity still impacts the present moment of the doer. For example, it can be assumed that *Arshu*is now familiar with the appearance of the new home and therefore can now easily find out its route or the location etc. Light verb **rakʰna** (keep or complete) is suffixed with "**a**" maker to denote perfectiveness and auxiliary **sɛ**(**hɛ**)confirms the tense is present. They together form the present perfect tense.

2.5.   Past Perfect
The past perfect tense is used to express an action that was completed in the past or before something else happened.

7. **əkʃʊ   pačʰle   sal   gʰər- nɛ /gʰərã   aya   ṱʰa**

Akshu   last   year   home- LOC   come.PFV.3SG.M   be.PST.3SG.M
'Akshu had come home last year.'

The action mentioned in (7) was completed in the past and has nothing to do with current situation.
Theonly evident difference between past and present perfect tense is that along with the main verb or light verb in some cases, auxiliary **honɑ** appears in past form (**t̪ʰɑ**) in former and in present form in later (**sɛ / hɛ**), as shown in (7) and (6) respectively.

2.6.   Habitual Past
The habitual past tense is used to signify an act that regularly took place in the past.
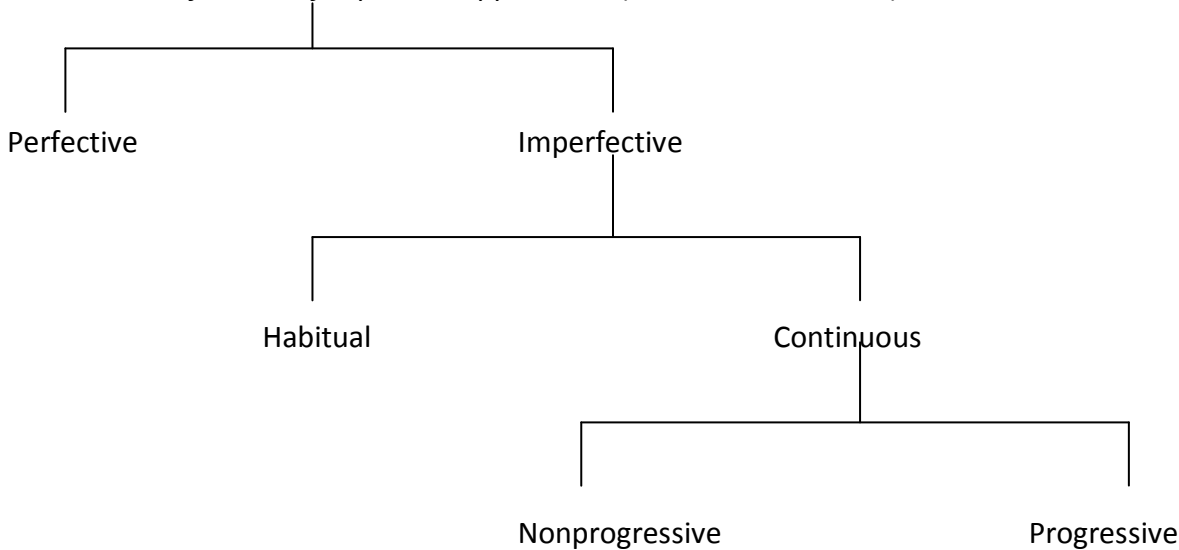8. **viʃʊ   gʰəɳɑ   d̪ud̪   piyɑ (piĵɑyɑ)   kər̪t̪ɑ**
Vishu   much   milk   drink   do.HAB.PST
'Vishu used to drink too much milk.'

An action that took place in past habitually is expressed in (8). The light verb **kərnɑ** coupled with perfective marker -**ɑ** clearly indicates habitual past construction.

3.   Aspect
A grammatical category that expresses how an event or state indicated by a verb prolongs over a period of time is generally known as aspect. Comrie (1976) groups aspect into following categories:
Table-1: *Classification of aspectual oppositions* (cf. Comrie, 1976: 25)

Perfective   Imperfective

                    Habitual   Continuous

                                    Nonprogressive   Progressive

In view of above classification, three major categories of aspect are found in Bāngarū, i.e., habitual, progressive, and perfective. Further, they combine with various tenses and as a result of which different sub categories come into existence. They are present habitual, past habitual, presumptive habitual, subjunctive habitual, present progressive, past progressive, presumptive progressive, subjunctive progressive, simple perfective, present perfective, past perfective, presumptive perfective, subjunctive perfective, etc.In the following sections, all these categories are discussed in detail.

3.1.   Habitual
The habitual aspect marking is not asconsistentas Hindi. For example,in Hindi, habitual aspect is marked for different tenses by three suffixes only, viz.,-**t̪ɑ**and -**t̪e**for masculine singular and plural respectively, and -**t̪i**to

indicate feminine singular as well as plural. Bāngarū, on the other hand, has various suffixes to represent habitual aspect for different persons and tenses.

3.1.1. Present-Habitual

The present habitual aspect is formed by addingfollowing suffixes to the verb root. They agree with subject in number and person only.

1st Person	
Masculine / Feminine	
Sg.	Pl.
-ũ	-ã̃

2nd Person	
Masculine / Feminine	
Sg.	Pl.
-ɑ / -e	-o

3rd Person / Oblique	
Masculine / Feminine	
Sg.	Pl.
-ɑ	- ã̃

In (9) and (10), present habitual aspect formationdenotes first person singular as well as plural forms using suffix - **ũ** and -**ã̃** respectively.

9. **mɛ̃   roǰ   laibrery   ǰaũ   hũ / sũ**
   I   daily   library   go.HAB   be.PRS.3SG
   'I go to library daily.'

10. **hum   roǰ   laibrery   ǰãvã̃   hɛ̃**
    We   daily   library   go.HAB   be.PRS.3PL
    'We go to library daily.'

Same aspect appears in singular and plural form in (11) and (12) respectively but with different markers, i.e., -**ɑ** / -**e** and -**o**.

11. **t̪u   roǰ   laibrery   ǰave / ǰaya   hɛ / kərɛ**
    you   daily   library   go.HAB   be.PRS
    'You go to library daily.'

12. **t̪ʰəm/ap   roǰ   laibrery   ǰao   ho**
    you.Hon   daily   library   go.HAB   be.PRS
    'You (Hon.) go to library daily.'

13. **yo / vo (ya / va)   roǰ   gam- mɛ   ǰaya   kərɛ**
    he (she)   daily   village- LOC   go.HAB   do.PRS
    'He/She goes to village daily.'

14. **ve   roǐ   gam- mɛ   ǐã̃   hɛ̃̃**
    they   daily   village- LOC   go.HAB   be.PRS
    'They go to village daily.'

Affixes -**ɑ** and -**ɑ̃**) differentiate (13) and (14) as former marks the third person singular and later represents the plural form for the third person.

3.1.2.   Past-Habitual
The use of the past habitual form is related to signifying action taken place either in remote past or occurred in past on regular basis. It is marked by -**ṯɑ** and -**ṯe** for masculine, and -**ṯi** and -**ṯĩ** for feminine in all three persons.

Masculine		Feminine	
Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
- ṯɑ	- ṯe	- ṯi	- ṯĩ

Unlike Hindi, compound verb (V₁ + V₂) is used to express the past-habitual aspect. A specific light verb (V₂), also known asexplicator or operator, of the compound verb bears the affix to indicate all inflectional changes. It is the light verb **kərnɑ**that invariably conjugates with the main verb (V₁) to express the habitual aspect in past form.

It can be assumed that (15-18) denote an activity "of going to the library" by different persons regularly during certain period in past. Whereas, (19) marks an event that occurred in the remote past. The slight difference between the occurrence two situations is created by introducing the time phrase (daily, morning, evening, etc.in 15-18, and none in 19).

15. **mɛ̃̃   roǐ   laibrery** (- **mɛ**)   **ǐɑyɑ   kərəṯɑ /kərəṯi**
    I   daily   library (- LOC)   go.PFV   do.PST.HAB
    'I used to go to library daily.'

16. **ṯu   roǐ   laibrery   ǐɑyɑ   kərəṯɑ /kərəṯi**
    you   daily   library (- LOC)   go.PFV   do.PST.HAB
    'You used to go to library daily.'

17. **vo / vɑ   ṯəɾəke   laibrery   ǐɑyɑ   kərəṯɑ / kərəṯi**
    he /she   morning   library (- LOC)   go.PFV   do.PST.HAB
    'He / She used to go to library in morning.'

18. **ve   sɑ̃̃)nǐʰ- ne   laibrery   ǐɑyɑ   kərəṯe / kərəṯĩ**
    They   evening- in   library (- LOC)   go.PFV   do.PST.HAB
    'They used to go to library in evening.'

19. **əmiṯ   pulis- me   kɑm   kəryɑ   kərəṯɑ**
    Amit   police-LOC   job   do.PFV   do.PST.HAB
    'Amit used to work with Police.'

Past habitual construction demonstrated in (15-19) for different number and person have used only one light verb **kərəṭe / kərəṭĩ**) as discussed earlier. The possibility of conjugating any other light verb or auxiliary like Hindi, **ṭʰɑ /ṭʰi**, to yield an acceptable structure does not exist.

3.1.3.   Presumptive-Habitual

The purpose of presumptive-habitual forms is to denote the fact that an action or state of affairs is habitual as well as presumed, however not certain to happen.

20. **mɛ̃ kal   amṭa / anṭi   pauŋga / pauŋgi**
     I   tomorrow   come.SG.M/F   be.PRE.HAB
     'I would be coming tomorrow.'

21. **həm   kal   amṭe / anṭe / anṭi   pawã̃ge / pawã̃gi**
     we   tomorrow   come.SG.M/F   be.PRE.HAB
     'We would be coming tomorrow.'

22. **ṭu   kal   amṭa / anṭi   hoga / hogi**
     you   tomorrow   come.SG.M/F   be.PRE.HAB
     'You would be coming tomorrow.'

23. **vo / va   kal   amṭa / anṭi   hoga / hogi**
     he/she   tomorrow   come.SG.M/F   be.PRE.HAB
     'He / She would be coming tomorrow.'

24. **ṭʰəm   kal   amṭe / anṭe / anṭi / aṭṭi   hoŋge/ hoŋgi / hogi**
     You (Hon.)   tomorrow   come.SG.M/F   be.PRE.HAB
     'You (Hon.) would be coming tomorrow.'

The above structures, (20-24), suggest that formation of presumptive-habitual aspect is possible through two different light verbs, **pana**'find' and **hona**'be'.

3.1.4.   Subjunctive-Habitual

Subjunctive-habitual forms indicate that an action is habitual and proposed, conditional, or speculative, but not directly guaranteed to occur.

25. **mɛ̃ čaũ sũ   ve   gʰər- nɛ   ã̃wɛ̃**
     I   want be.1SG   them   home - ACC   come.SUB.HAB
     'I want them to come home.'

26. **mɛ̃ nu   čaũ sũ   (ək)   ṭʰəm   ye   pʰiləm ḍekkʰo**
     I   this want be.1SG   (that)   you(Hon)   this   Movie   watch.SUB.HAB
     'I want you (Hon) to watch this movie.'

The above two constructions demonstrate that the subjects of the main clauses want an action to happen which may or may not take place in reality.

3.2. Progressive

Progressive aspect basically expresses the incomplete action or state in progress at certain point in time. This type of construction is made by adding particle **lag**'stick' along with auxiliary form **rya**immediately after the main verb, and appropriate form of verb **hona**'to be' follows them.The verb $\rho\psi A$ agrees with subject of the main verb in number, person, and gender whereas particle **lag** remains unchanged. So, in Bāngarū,progressive aspect is denoted by two markers (i.e., **lag** + **rya**) that exist together as oppose to Hindi where only one marker, i.e., **rəha**is used for the same purpose.Such progressive constructions are quite similar to those found in Bagṛi (Gusain, 1999).

Masculine		Feminine	
Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
lag + **rya**	**lag** + **rye**	**lag** + **ryi**	**lag** + **ryi**

3.2.1. Present-Progressive

Following structures describe the present progressive constructions. (27), (29), (31), (32), and (34) are governed by the rules discussed in the previous section.

27. **mɛ̃   gʰərã   ǰaŋ   lag   rya / ryi   hũ**
    I   home   go   stick   PROG.SG.M/F   be.1SG
    'I am going home.'

28. **mɛ̃   gʰərã   ǰaũ   hũ**
    I   home   go.PROG.SG   be.1SG
    'I am going home.'

29. **həm   gʰərã   ǰaŋ   lag   rye/ ryi   sɛ̃**
    we   home   go   stick   PROG.PL.M/F   be.PRS.PL
    'We are going home.'

30. **həm   gʰər- ne   ǰavã   hã**
    we   home   go.PROG.PL   be.PRS.PL
    'We are going home.'

31. **ṭu   rohṯək- ṯɛ   aŋ   lag   rya / ryi   hɛ / sɛ**
    you   Rohtak- ABL   come   stick   PROG.SG.M/F   be.SG
    'You are coming from Rohtak.'

32. **ṯʰəm   səmosa   kʰaŋ   lag   rye/ ryi   ho / so**
    You(Hon.)   Samosa   eat   stick   PROG.PL.M/F   be.PRS.PL (be.PRS.Hon.SG)
    'You (Hon.) are eating Samosa.'

33. **ṯʰəm   səmosa   kʰao   ho**
    You(Hon.)   Samosa   eat.PROG   be.PRS.PL (be.PRS.Hon.SG)

'You (Hon.) are eating Samosa.'

34. **ap   ča   piːŋ   lag   rye   ho**
    You(Hon.)   tea   drink   stick   PROG.PL   be.PRS.Hon.SG
    'You (Hon.) are drinking tea.'

35. **ap   ča   pio   ho**
    You(Hon.)   tea   drink.PROG   be.PRS.Hon.SG
    'You (Hon.) are drinking tea.'

As we look at (28), (30), (33), and (35), it is fairly evident that progressive structure can be formed in one more way, that is, through habitual aspect. In all these fours sentences, progressive particle **lag** and auxiliary verb **rya**both are missing. Still they are conveying activities which are in progress and yet not complete. The interesting fact is that the main verbs (**ǰaũ**, **ǰavã**, **kʰao**, **pio**) in all the sentences bear habitual aspect form.

3.2.2. Past-Progressive

Progressiveaspect formation in past tense especially in (36), (38), and (40) is based on the rules discussed in section 3.2.

36. **m̃ɛ̃   gaŋ   lag   rye/ ryi   t̪ʰi**
    I   sing   stick   PROG   be.PST.SG
    'I was singing.'

37. **m̃ɛ̃   gaũ   t̪ʰa / t̪ʰi**
    I   sing.PRS   be.PST.SG
    'I was singing.'

38. **t̪u   am   kʰaŋ   lag   rya/ ryi   t̪ʰa / t̪ʰi**
    you   mango   eat.PRS   stick   PROG   be.PST.SG.M/F
    'You were eating mango.'

39. **t̪u   am   kʰave   t̪ʰa / t̪ʰi**
    you   mango   eat.PROG   be.PST.SG.M/F
    'You were eating mango.'

40. **ap   pət̪t̪ər   likʰo   t̪ʰe /   likkʰəŋ   lag   rye   t̪ʰe**
    You(Hon.)   letter   write.PROG   be.PST.PL.M/F   write   stick   PROG   was
    'You (Hon.) were writing a letter.'

The constructions (37) and (39) have no progressive markers (particle **lag** and auxiliary verb **rya**), still they indicate activities that are incomplete or in progressive aspect. Here again habitual aspect is used to imply progressive aspect for the past tense, similar to the case of present progressive aspect.

3.2.3. Presumptive-Progressive

In the presumptive progressive aspect, an activity or state of affairs is extended in time and assumed to be happening.

41. **sonu rohṭək- ṭɛ aɳ lag rya hogɑ**
    Sonu Rohtak- ABL come stick PROG be.PRE
    'Sonu must be coming from Rohtak.'

(41) suggests that subject (*Sonu)* must be coming from the city called *Rohtak.*

3.2.4. Subjunctive-Progressive

Subjunctive progressive aspect defines an action or state of affairs that is expected to remain in progress during some period of time but not guaranteed to occur.

42. **ho səke hɛ vo ḍilli ǰaɳ lag rya ho**
    possible he Delhi go stick PROG be.SUB
    'It is possible he would be going to Delhi'

Therefore, in (42), it expected that subject (he) might be going towards Delhi.

3.3.   Perfect

An action or state of affair that has been completed is denoted by perfect aspect. The perfect participle suffixes which are added to the main verb are given below.

Masculine		Feminine	
Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
-ɑ	**-e**	**-i**	**-ĩ̃**

In case of intransitive verb, agreement between subject and the main verb stands in terms of gender and number. However, in the case of transitive verb,ergative marker does not allow agreement between subject and main verb. Therefore, verb often agrees with object in gender and number.

Koul (2008) mentions five different sets of perfective forms in Hindi, and all of them are found in Bāngarūas well. These are simple-perfective,present-perfective, past-perfective, presumptive-perfectiveand subjunctive-perfective.

3.3.1. Simple-Perfective

Simple perfective form does not require auxiliary verb at the end of the clause.

43. **suniṭa / sunil gʰər- nɛ gəyi / gəyɑ**
    Sunita /Sunil home- ACC go.PST.SG.M
    'Sunita / Sunil went home.'

44. **mənnɛ/usnɛ/ unnɛ pʰoṭu ḍekʰya**
    I / (s)he/ they picture see.PFV.SG.M
    'I / (S) He / They saw the picture.'

If we notice (43) and (44), there is no auxiliary verb (i.e., **honɑ** 'to be') in the end, and sentences complete with the main verbs.

3.3.2. Present-Perfective

Present perfective aspect indicates an action which took place in past and still has impact on present circumstances. (45-47) express actions that occurred in past but their impact is present on the present

situations, for e.g., in (45) and (46) subjects know something about Mumbai city as they have visited it in the past, and from (47) it is understandable that subject (*Sunita*) cannot be physically available in the present time as she has gone home.

45. **mɛ̃   mumbəi   ǰa   r(y)ɑ   hũ**
      I   Mumbai   go   finish.PFV.SG.M   be.SG.PRS
      'I have been to Mumbai.'

46. **mənnɛ / hunɛ / unnɛ   mumbəi   ḏekʰ   rakkʰya   hɛ**
      I / We/ They   Mumbai   see   finish.PFV   be.SG.PRS
      'I / We / They have seen Mumbai.'

47. **suniṯa   gʰər- nɛ   ǰa   ryi   hɛ**
      Sunita   home- ACC   go   finish.PFV.SG.F   be.SG.PRS
      'Sunita has gone home.'

While focusing at (45) and (47), another interesting fact comes to our observation. Both the sentences have progressive markers, viz., **r(y)ɑ**, **ryi** respectively, still they carry meaning equivalent to perfective aspect.
The answer to the mystery lies in section 3.2 where detailed account of progressive aspect formation is given. It says that progressive construction is possible when particle **lag** precedes auxiliary **rya**, and they must occur together. So, in the absence of particle**lag**, progressive markers in (45) and (47), viz., **r(y)ɑ**, **ryi**respectively, have re-assumed their functions and representing perfective meaning. Past-perfect aspect construction is also possible in the similar manner.

3.3.3. Past-Perfective
The sentences below express actions that occurred in remote past.
48. **mɛ̃ /ṯũ / vo   baḏərgəɖʰ   gəya   ṯʰa**
      I/you/he   Bahadurgarh   go.PFV   be.PST.SG.M
      'I / You / (S) He had gone to Bahadurgarh.'

49. **mənnɛ / ṯənnɛ / unnɛ   kʰaŋa   kʰaya   ṯʰa**
      I / (s)he/ they   food   eat.PFV   be.PST
      'I / You / They had eaten the food.'

They differ from present perfect in terms of the auxiliary verb that follows main verb of the clause. Unlike present perfect, past perfective aspect requires **hona**verb in past form.

3.3.4. Presumptive-Perfective
(50) and (51) exemplify presumptive-perfective aspect.
50. **vo   kal   ḏilli   gəya   hoga**
      he   yesterday   Delhi   go.PFV   be.PRE.PFV
      'He would have gone to Delhi yesterday.'

51. **usnɛ   kal   ya   kəṯab   pəɖɖʰi   hogi**
      he   yesterday   this.F   book   read   be.PRE.PFV
      'He would have read this book Delhi yesterday.'

Both the sentences talk about actions which might have got completed in past and the probability of the same is high.

3.3.5. Subjunctive-Perfective
The subjunctive-perfective aspect is demonstrated through (52) and (53).

52. **vo   ɑyɑ   hogɑ**
    he   come   be.SUB.PFV.SG.M
    'He might have come.'

53. **pəṱṱe   peɾ- pɛṱɛ   pəɾ   ge   hõnge**
    leave.PL   tree- ABL   fall   go   be.SUB.PFV.PL.M
    'The leaves may have fallen from the tree.'

They present actions that are expected to happen in past but the possibility of the same is not high.

4.   Mood
In general, mood is considered as the grammatical feature of the verb that determines the attitudeof the speaker towards a statement which he/she utters. There are three moods that exist inBāngarū.

4.1.   Indicative
Indicative mood is used to make factual statements, ask questions, and express opinions. Such constructions can be seen in any aspect, viz., habitual, progressive, or perfective. Various paradigms of indicative mood in different tenses, numbers and genders, etc. have been presented in previous sections and thus do not require any more discussion particularly in this section.

4.2.   Imperative
The need of imperative mood arises when an action or state of affairs indicates request, command,warning or prohibition. Therefore, it remains limited to future tense and cannot mention past or present tenses
The domain where it is used the most is second person and there are only two forms, viz., ṯu andṯʰəm,that are found in the language. First one refers to the intimate and familiar people etc., while second one is the polite form.

52. **ṯu   ɑ / ɉɑ / kʰɑ / likʰ / pəɖʰ**
    you   come / go / eat / write / read.IMP
    'You come / go / eat / write / read.'

53. **ṯʰəm   ɑo / ɉɑo / kʰɑo / likʰo / pəɖʰo**
    you(Hon.)   come / go / eat / write / read.IMP
    'You (Hon.) come / go / eat / write / read.'

54. **čɑ   məṯ / nɑ / mənnyɑ   piye**
    tea   NEG   drink.IMP
    'Don't drink tea.'

From (52) it is fairly evident that second person pronoun ṯu is used for orders or commands, while (53) points out that pronoun ṯʰəm is needed for making a request to those who are either not familiar and deserve respect. (54) is a command or an order suggesting prohibition where negative particle precedes the main verb.

In all above sentences, the subject or person who is issuing the command, order, etc., has not been revealed which is another characteristic of imperative mood.

Bāngarū is a dialect which is full of pronoun t̲u. This form is used so frequently that people with great age difference are addressed with pronoun t̲u by their closer and younger ones. One of the critical inferences one can draw from such discourse is that speakers of Bāngarū believe to remain closely bonded with the people around them and express their lovethrough such informal conversations.

4.3.   Subjunctive

Subjunctive mood is used for those conversations where any wish or hope, which is not factual, is involved. The suffixes given below are coupled with the root of verb to give rise to subjunctive forms.

	Sg.	Pl.
1st person	-ũ	-ã̃
2nd person (familiar)	-ɑ	-o
2nd person (polite)	-ɑ	- o
3rd person	-e	-ẽ

55. **mɛ̃**   **gʰərã̃**   **čəlyɑ**   **j̆aũ /**   **kam**   **kər**   **lyũ /**
    I   home   go.PFV   go.SUB   work   do.PFV   finish.SUB

    kət̲ab   **pəɖʰ**   **lyũ**
    book   read.PFV   finish.SUB

    '(May)I go home / do work / read book.'

56. **həm**   **gʰərã̃**   **j̆avã̃ /**   **kam**   **kərã̃ /**   **kət̲ab**   **pəɖʰã̃**
    we   home   go.SUB.PFV   work   do.SUB.PFV   book   read.SUB.PFV
    '(May) We go home / do work / read book.'

First person singular subjunctiveform is marked with suffix -ũ as shown in (55), while (56) indicates that first person plural requires marker -ã̃.

57. **t̲u**   **gʰərã̃**   **čəlyɑ**   **j̆a /**   **kam**   **kər**   **le /**
    you   home   go.PFV   go.SUB   work   do.PFV   finish.SUB

    kət̲ab   **pəɖʰ**   **le**
    book   read.PFV   finish.SUB

    '(May) You go home / do work / read book.'

58. **ap / t̲ʰəm**   **gʰərã̃**   **čəlye**   **j̆ao /**   **kam**   **kər**   **lyo /**   **kət̲ab**   **pəɖʰ**   **lyo**
    you (pl.)   home   walk   go   work   do   finish   book   read   finish
    '(May) You (pl.) go home / do work / read book.'

To make subjunctive constructions in second person singular form, one needs marker -ɑ as suggested by (57), and the plural construction for same person is possible by augmenting suffix -oto the root of the verb as depicted in (58).

Another interesting observation (57) and (58) provide is that there is no difference between wishes made for familiar person and for those who are not familiar and need to be treated politely.

59. **vo gʰərã̌ čəlyaǰã̌** / **kam kərle** / **kəṯab pəḍʰle**
    he home walk go work do finish book read finish
    '(May) He go home / do work / read book.'

60. **ve gʰərã̌ ǰavã̌/ kam kərã̌/ kəṯab pəḍʰã̌**
    they home go work do book read
    '(May) They go home / do work / read book.'

(59) and (60) representthe subjectswith oblique case in singular and plural formsrespectivelyand further suggest that singular formconstruction is possible onlywith the help of compound verbs,whereas compound verb is not essentially needed for the structures where subject is marked with oblique case and in plural form.

61. **čʰorɑ ʃıɭa pɑɳi pive**
    boy.3SG.M cold water drink.SUB.SG
    '(May) Boy drink cold water.'

62. **baɭək ʃıɭa pɑɳi pi lẽ**
    children cold water drink take.SUB.SG
    '(May) Children drink cold water.'

The case of third person subject is discussed in (61) and (62).Structure with singular subject is made by adding suffix -**e** to the root, while plural one is formed by coupling suffix -**ẽ** with the root.

5. Conclusion

The classification of tense, aspect, and mood in Bāngarū proposed in this work is based on the model discussed for Hindi by Koul (2008). Therefore, the observations easily allow us to believe that all the major categories and sub categories are similar to the ones found in Hindi. The table given below substantiates the fact more aptly.

	Hindi	Bāngarū
TENSE		
Present	✓	✓
Past	✓	✓
Future	✓	✓
Present Perfect	✓	✓
Habitual Past	✓	✓
Past Perfect	✓	✓
ASPECT		
Habitual		
Present- habitual	✓	✓
Past- habitual	✓	✓
Presumptive- habitual	✓	✓
Subjunctive- habitual	✓	✓

Progressive		
Present- progressive	✓	✓
Past- progressive	✓	✓
Presumptive- progressive	✓	✓
Subjunctive- progressive	✓	✓
Perfect		
Present- perfect	✓	✓
Past- perfect	✓	✓
Presumptive- perfect	✓	✓
Subjunctive- perfect	✓	✓
MOOD		
Indicative	✓	✓
Imperative	✓	✓
Subjunctive	✓	✓

But then, there are certain markers in the language used for the formation of different tenses, aspects, and moods which have distinct function from the ones seen in Hindi.

In a way,such comparison, should not attract much attention especially in light of the fact that every language is highly systematic and worthy of study in its own right. However, when researchers ignore any dialect assuming that major variety in the region requires more attention, then bringing forthdistinct characteristics of a lesser studied dialect is always helpful to understand the fact that how it could further facilitate in the study of those major varieties as well, and could even answer some unresolved questions. Therefore, rather than reassessing the findings of each section, let us move to the interesting features of the language that put it into distinct category.

It has been observed that present and past progressive aspects can be stated in two different ways. They are as follows:

1. After the mainverb,particle "**lag**"and auxiliary (or light) verb "**rya**"must follow which precedes the auxiliary verb**hona** 'to be' (main verb +**lag** + **rya**+**hona**).
2. Suffixes used for habitual aspect also indicate progressive aspect.

Similar conclusion has been made for present and past perfective aspectsconstructions as they can be signified in two different following ways:

1. Perfective suffixescoupled withthe roots of main verb,and thus formed sentence may or may not endinauxiliary verb **hona**.
2. Main verb is followed by auxiliary (or light) verb "**rya**" which precedes auxiliary verb ηονΑ (main verb +**rya**+**hona**).

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