

STUDY 27

VOCABULARY 27.1

স্বামী	svaamii	husband
স্বামী-স্ত্রী	svaamii-strii	husband and wife
ভাই-বোন / ভাইবোন	bhaai-bon/bhaaibon	brother and sister
পিতামাতা / বাবামা	pitaamaataa/baabaa	father and mother /
	maa	parents
ছেলেমেয়ে	chelemeye	son and daughter /
		children
পরিবার	paribaar	family
প্রতিবেশী	pratibeshii	neighbour
জাতি	jaati	nation/people
আলাদা	aalaadaa	separate, alone

GRAMMAR 27.1

Gerundives

A present participle of a verb is used to express a continuous activity occurring at the current time, be it in a past, present or future context. In English the present participle ends in "-ing". For example, "seeing". It is usually mobilised by the agency of an auxiliary verb, such as "to be", as in "I was seeing", "I am seeing", "I will be seeing".

A Gerundive looks similar but is used like a noun. For example, some people say, "Seeing is believing".

GRAMMAR 27.2

Formation of Present Participles

The Present Participle is formed in the "Chalito" short style by appending to the verb stem [e.g. "দেখ" "dekh-"] the additional ending

"-তে" "-te", to form, for example, "seeing" "দেখতে" "dekh-te". Different verb families [see *Vocabularies 9.1 to 9.6 and 10.1 to 15.1*] may have slightly different forms of Present Participle, as illustrated below.

The Sadhu Style Present Participle is similar to the Chalito form but with “ই” “i” inserted, so that “-ইতে” “-ite” is added to the stem.

to		Stem	Chalito Stem +-তে -te	Sadhu Stem +-ইতে -ite
see	দেখ...। dekh...aa	দেখ- dekh-	দেখতে dekh-te	দেখিতে dekh-ite
show	দেখা...নো dekhaa...no *	দেখা- dekhaa-	দেখাতে dekhaa-te	দেখাইতে dekhaa-ite
go	যা...ওয়া yaa...oyaa	যা- yaa-	যেতে ye-te **	যাইতে yaa-ite
bear	ল...ওয়া la...oyaa	ল- la-	লতে la-te	লইতে la-ite
wash	ধো...য়া dho...yaa	ধৌ/ধূ- dhoo/ dhuu-	ধৌ/ধূতে dhoo/ dhuu-te	ধৌ/ধূইতে dhoo/ dhuu-ite

* In Chalito Style an alternative spelling is “দেখানো dekhaano”

** This is a special form. See *Grammar 27.3*.

It may help you to remember the ending “তে te”, by associating the idea that “seeing” means ‘in the process of ...’. Since “তে te” means “in”, “see-in” is a bit like “দেখ-তে dekh-te”.. Also, in English some people pronounce “seeing” as “see-in”

GRAMMAR 27.3**Special Forms of Gerundive**

A few common verbs have a modified gerundive form generally in the pattern shown for "যাওয়া yaaoyaa" above. These have a stem ending in a vowel other than the inherent vowel "অ a". See this type of verb listed in *Grammar 11.1*. Note these special forms:-

	Chalito / Short	Sadhu / Long
যাওয়া yaaoyaa	যেতে yete	যাইতে yaaite
চাওয়া caaoyaa	[চেতে] *	[cete] চাইতে caaite
খাওয়া khaaoyaa	খেতে khete	খাইতে khaaite
পাওয়া paaoyaa	পেতে pete	পাইতে paaite
গাওয়া gaaoyaa	গেতে gete	গাইতে gaaite
দেওয়া deoyaa	দিতে dite	দিতে dite
নেওয়া neoyaa	নিতে nite	নিতে nite

* In Chalito Style “চাইতে caaite” is used mostly, not “চেতে cete”.

EXERCISE 27.1

1. Translate into English:-

আসতে	aas-te	আসিতে	aasite
যেতে	yete	যাইতে	yaaitte
করতে	kar-te	করিতে	karite
পারতে	paar-te	পারিতে	paarite
মারতে	maar-te	মারিতে	maarite

2. Translate into English:-

ভালবাসতে	bhaalabaas-te	ভালবাসিতে	bhaalabaasite
আনতে	aan-te	আনিতে	aanite
কাটতে	kaat-te	কাটিতে	kaatite
মরতে	mar-te	মরিতে	marite

EXERCISE 27.2

Translate into Bengali, firstly in Chalito Style and secondly in Sadhu Style:-

1. washing, believing, creating, teaching (giving teaching)
2. hiding, singing, taking care, eating, getting, stealing