Lesson 13

Coincident converbs in {-le}, {-ṅāsē}, {-tole}, and {-ṅās} – redupli-cating converb – terminal converb in {ma ... -tole(n)}

Coincident converbs. Classical Newari has several ways of describing two actions as taking place simultaneously, only the more frequent of which will be introduced here. None of the coincident converbs seem to be attested for Class IV verbs.

Converb in {-le}: This is formed by adding {-le} (rarely: {-lē}) to the zero grade stem of the verb (first grade stem in verbs of Class V); note that Class III verbs lose stem-final -l. The ERG and SOC markers {-n} and {-wo} may be added to this form without apparent change in meaning, although this usage only seems to be attested for Class I verbs.

I	II	III	IV	V
mha-le **mha-le-n** **mha-le-wo**	**yā-le**	**so-le**	——	**yācaka-le**
"while dreaming"	*"while doing"*	*"while seeing"*		*"while causing to do"*

This converb usually describes an imperfective "background" action.

(13.1) पुरुखवो संबन्ध म दलें प्रान तोलते फव ।

purukha-wo sambandha-∅ ma *da-le* prāṇa tolat-e pha-wo.
"*While having* no connection to (this) man, she was able to give up her life (for him)."

(13.2) थ्व बेलस मदनवेश नाम विद्याधरन इन्द्र सेवलपे धकं वले चन्द्रमाया किलन खले विलासवती खंडाव चितस भालपलं ।

thwo bela-s *madanabeśa nām bidyādhara-n indra-∅* *sebalap-e dhakā *wo-le* candramā-yā kirana-∅ *kha-le* **bilāsabatī-∅ khaṅ-āwo citta-s bhālapal-ā.**
"Then, *when* a vidyādhara [*came* in order to=] was on his way to serve Indra, *while* the rays of the moon *were shining*, he saw Vilāsavatī and thought to himself."

125 *Converb in {-ṅāsẽ}:* This is formed by adding the ergative case marker {-sẽ} (*var.* {-se}) or {-n} to the extended stem. Note that {-n} seems not to be attested for verbs of Classes I and V, while Class II verbs appear to prefer {-n}.

I	II	III	IV	V
tāna-ṅā-sẽ	——	**wola-ṅā-sẽ**	——	**socakala-ṅā-sẽ**
——	**yāta-ṅā-n**	**wola-ṅā-n**		——
"as ... was about to"	*"as ... did"*	*"as ... came"*		*"as ... was made to search"*

NB – The verb **soye** (**sol-, sot-**) has an interesting variant **sokanāse** "if … sees" (alongside the regular forms **solaṅāse** and **solanāse**) that seems to be based on the zero grade stem.

126 There is an ingressive element to this converb insofar as it usually implies that the second action sets in or occurs at the moment that the first action is completed, or while it is ongoing ("at the moment, that ..." "as ...").

(13.3) मृतक जोने तानडास्यं मृतक था हालं ।

m̥taka-∅ jone *tāna-ṅāsẽ* m̥taka-∅ thā hāl-ā.
"*When* (he) *was about to* seize the corpse, the corpse climbed upward."

(13.4) छन्हुया क्षनस ओन बिलडास्यं राजाया लाहातन को तंडाव खण्ड खण्ड जुलं ।

cha-nhu-yā kṣana-s *wo-n* *bila-ṅāsẽ* rājā-yā lāhāta-n ko taṅ-āwo khaṇḍa khaṇḍa jul-ā.
"One day *when* he *gave* (him the fruit), it fell from the king's hand and shattered to pieces."

(13.5) वानडास्यं लास चौलव नपा लातं ।

***wāna-ṅāsẽ* lā-sa caula-wo napā lāt-ā.**
"*As* (she) *went*, she met with a robber."

127 *Converb in {-tole}:* This is formed by adding {-tole} (*varr.* {-tola}, {-tote}) to the zero grade stem, optionally followed by the ERG marker {-n}. In the text of NVP it is of rather rare occurrence, and seems not to be attested for Class V verbs.

I	II	III	IV	V
wo-tole(-n)	**da-tole-n**	**dhā-tole**		
	dwā-tola	**lhā-tola-n**	——	——
	dwā-tota			
"as long as ... goes"	*"as long as ... exists"*	*"as long as ... speaks"*		

This converb describes an action as coextensive with the action of the **128** main verb ("as long as ...").

(13.6) पुष्करणी वंडाव सिमा कोस अन्न तयाव स्नान नित्यकर्म्मादि याडाव वतोलेन

साचानन कालसर्प्प जोंङ हरे ओया म्हुथुन ओ अन्नस विष को टंनं।

puṣkariṇī woṅ-āwo simā ko-s anna-∅ tay-āwo snān nitykarmādi-∅ yāṅ-āwo *wo-tolen* sācāna-n kālasarpa-∅ joṅa ha-le wo-yā mhuthu-n wo anna-s viṣa-∅ ko tan-ā.
"He went to the pond and put the food down at the foot of a tree. *While he* [*went* =] was away to perform the bathing and other rituals, a falcon seized a cobra, and from its mouth some poison fell down into that food."

Converb in {-ṅās}: This is formed by adding the LOC marker {**-s**} to **129** the perfective participle or to the extended stem of the verb; it is relatively rare, and seems not to be attested for Class V verbs.

I	II	III	IV	V
ṅeṅ-ā-s	**yāṅ-ā-s**	**(biy-ā-s)**		
——	**(yāta-ṅā-s)**	**bila-ṅā-s**	——	——
"if ... asks"	*"if ... does"*	*"if ... gives"*		

The examples given by Jørgensen seem to suggest an implied causal **130** relationship between the action of the converb and the action of the main verb (see above, § 116):

(13.7) सकले स्यातनास पिण्ड थव म दयु।   (*Jørgensen*)

sakale *syāta-nās* piṇḍa-∅ tha-wo ma da-yu.
"*When* (they) *kill* all (of us), there will be no one to place the piṇḍa."

(13.8)   धनवन्त जुलडास समस्त लोकनं मान्य यायुव ।   (*Jørgensen*)

dhanabanta-∅ *jula-ṅās* samasta loka-n-ā mānya-∅ yā-yuwo.
"*If* (only) (he) *is* wealthy, all people will honour him."

131   *Reduplicating converb:* This is formed by reduplicating the zero grade
stem and adding the ergative/ instrumental marker {**-n**}, *varr.* {**- sẽ**},
{**-N**}. Again, it seems not to be attested for Class V verbs.

I	II	III	IV	V
ṅe-ṅe-N	lwā-lwā-N	sõ-so-N	——	——
"while listening"	*"while quarrelling"*	*"while seeing"*		

132   There are frequent variants to this formation, too numerous to examine
here in detail. The reduplicating converb generally characterises an
action as ongoing, repetitive – often with an implied causal relation-
ship to the following action.

(13.9)   थ्व ख डेडें ड्रेर ओयकाओ चोनं ।   (*DCN*)

thwo khā-∅ *ṅe-ṅe-N* ṅhel-∅ woyak-āwo con-ã.
"*Listening* to this matter, he fell asleep."

(13.10)   थ्व खास स्यस्येनं उत्तर म बिलसा पंच महापातक छेता ।

**thwo khā-s *se-se-n-ã* uttara-∅ ma bila-sā pañca
mahāpātaka-∅ che-tā.**
"If you don't give the answer to the story *while knowing* (it), the
five great sins will be on your head."

133   **Terminal converbs.** With the NEG **ma**, the converb in {**-tole**} des-
cribes an action as taking place upon completion of the action
expressed by the main verb ("until").

(13.11)   ओ लिहा म वतोलेन छलपोलसके सीसे तय ।   (*Jørgensen*)

wo-∅ lihā *ma wo-tolen* chalpola-ske si-sẽ ta-ye.
"*Until* he *comes* back, I shall entrust (her) to your care."

134   An action can be characterised as taking place before the action of the
main verb with the formant {**ma ...-bala**} and the zero stem of the verb:

(13.12)   थ्व राजायातं सूर्य उदय म जुबल खें चाय बेलस लंख बिल वंङ जनया हस्तसः
               विचित्र बिल्वफल छगोड क्षान्तिसील नाम कापालिकन बिस्यं हलं ।

thwo rājā-yātā s̲ū̲r̲y̲o̲d̲a̲y̲a̲ *ma ju-bala* khẽ-Ø cā-ye bela-s lākha-Ø bila woṅ-a jana-yā hasta-s bicitra bilbaphala cha-gol-Ø kṣāntiśīla nām kāpālika-n bi-sē hal-ã.

"When this king washed his face [*before* sunrise *would occur*=] before sunrise, a kāpālika ascetic by the name of Kṣāntiśīla gave him a marvellous bilva fruit by the hand of the servant who handed the king the water."

Exercise 13

1) थ्व दाकों सूर्य्य उदय म जुबलं माल।
   thwo dāko sūrya udaya ma jubalā māla.

2) थ्व बेलस क्षुधा तृषान पीडलपाव लंख मालाव जुलङास्यं विचित्र सरोवर खानं।
   thwo belas kṣudhā-tṛṣān pīḍalapāwo lākh mālāwo julaṅāsē bicitra sarobara khānā.

3) सोलङास्यं छग्वड २ बिल्वफलस पञ्च रत्न धाल दव॥
   solaṅāsē chagol chagol bilbaphalas pañca ratna dhāla dawo.

4) ङ्रथु जन्मस ब्राह्मन जुले दूरदेशन म भिंग्व प्रतिग्रह कायाव वले लास खुन स्यातं।
   ṅhathu janmas brāhmaṇ jule dūradeśan ma bhiṅa pratigraha kāyāwo wole lās khun syātā.

5) मन्त्रीन तत्क्षनणं म्ह्याच ससानस बोनकाव हयाव विचाल याङाव सोलङास्यं त्रिशूल चिह्न दव।
   mantrīn tatkṣaṇanā mhyāc śmaśānas bonakāwo hayāwo bicāra yāṅāwo solaṅāsē triśūla-cihna dawo.

6) थ्व राजा छन्हुया दिनस मन्त्री सहितन सभा दयकं चोले राजद्वारस वीलवल नाम राजपुत्र राजपुत्री सहितन थेनं।
   thwo rājā chanhuyā dinas mantrī sahitan sabhā dayakā cole rājadwāras bīrabala nām rājaputra rājaputrī sahitan thenā.

Notes

2) **mālāwo julaṅāsē**: for the use of **juye** as auxiliary verb, see below, § 152.

4) **lā = lā.**

6) **dayakā cole**: **dayake** + **cone**; for the use of **cone** as auxiliary verb, see below, § 151.