

## CHAPTER 6

### MODALS AND MOOD

#### 6.0 Introduction

Mood, mode, and modals are terms often used interchangeably to mean the same thing in grammar. In this thesis, however, modals and mood are treated as separate categories.

Mood refers to a verbal category that reflects the attitude of the speaker and is indicated by a set of verbal suffixes in Chodri. The moods found in Chodri are: imperative, intentional, dubitative, hortative, subjunctive and advisory. Modals refer to illocutionary force signaled by various modal auxiliaries which occur as part of the complex verb phrase. The modal auxiliaries do not occur independently of a main verb. These modal auxiliaries express the general intent of a speaker or a speaker's degree of commitment to the expressed proposition's mandatoriness, obligatoriness, desirability, permissiveness, etc. Modals will be discussed first followed by a discussion of mood.

#### 6.1 Modal auxiliaries

Modal auxiliaries are used in languages to refer to differences in attitude toward possible events. Modals indicate meanings of illocutionary force. They may be marked by morphemes or by separate words. When a modal auxiliary occurs as the final element of a verb phrase, the verbal categories such as person, gender-number, tense etc., are marked on the modal auxiliaries. The main verb will be in one of the non-finite forms (*-va*, *-ne*, *-to*, *-ja*). The non-finite forms of the main verbs that precede the

modals in complex verb phrases, modal auxiliaries, their meaning, function, and the subject construction are given below in a table form.

Non-finite form of the M.V	Modals	Meaning	Function in VP	Subject
k <sup>h</sup> a-va	pəɾ	'have to'	obligative	GEN/DAT
k <sup>h</sup> a-va	de	'let, allow'	permissive	NOM/ERG
k <sup>h</sup> a-va	dʒodʒ	'ought to'	mandatory	Genitive
k <sup>h</sup> a-ŋe/-to	məŋd	'begin'	inceptive	Nominative
k <sup>h</sup> a-ŋe	heŋd	'want'	desiderative	Nominative
k <sup>h</sup> a-ja	kəɾ	'do'	frequentative	NOM/ERG

Table 27. Modal verbs

In the table above, *k<sup>h</sup>a* 'eat' is used as the main verb for illustrative purposes. The subject of a clause with frequentative or permissive modal auxiliary is in accordance with the split ergative system. The subject of a clause with an inceptive or desiderative modal auxiliary is always nominative. The subject of a clause with mandatory modal auxiliary is genitive and with obligative is either genitive or dative<sup>11</sup>. It is the modal auxiliary that determines the form of the subject.

Suffix *-va* 'infinitive' is attached to a main verb root or stem when it is followed by an obligative, permissive or mandatory modal auxiliary. Suffix *-ŋe* 'infinitive' is attached to a main verb root or stem when it is followed by an inceptive or a desiderative modal auxiliary. An incentive auxiliary can also follow a main verb ending with *-to* 'present participle'. Suffix *-ja* 'past participle' followed by 'masculine plural' is attached to a main verb root or stem when it is followed by a frequentative auxiliary.

A discussion of these modal auxiliaries and their occurrence in complex verb phrases is given below.

<sup>11</sup> It is not predictable when the subject is in dative or genitive construction. This is also the case in Gujarati.

### 6.1.1 Obligative

The modal auxiliary *pəɾ* ‘have to’ occurs in a complex verb phrase to indicate the external compulsion or obligation of the subject towards the action or event expressed by the main verb. The main verb that precedes an obligative modal in a complex verb phrase always takes the infinitive suffix *-va*. This modal in its finite form is not marked for person and gender. In the following examples the obligative modal auxiliary and the main verb preceding it are boldfaced.

(166) “Story of a pumpkin” (S 038)

*havare apɾe bəda-haj dʒa-va pəɾ-i*  
tomorrow we all-DAT go-Inf have to-s, fu

‘Tomorrow we all will have to go.’

(167) “Story of a magical gourd” (S 056)

*tore ajh-eŋe kam-e-dʒ ni dʒa-va pəɾ-e*  
your mother-GEN work-to-Emp not go-Inf have to-s, pre

‘Your mother does not have to go for work.’

(168) “Story of a barren couple” (S 010)

*mare te həve kʰajɾe mǎ muk-i a-va*  
I (GEN) ptl now river-at in keep-cp come-Inf

*pəɾ-e*  
have to-s, pre

‘Now I have to leave her at the river,’

In example 166, after the guardians of the pumpkin saw a bride for the pumpkin, they tell him (the pumpkin) about the compulsion of their going to see the bride. Since they had arranged for this meeting with the bride party there was an obligation to go. The subject *apɾe bədahaj* ‘to all of us’ of this clause is dative construction. In example 167, when the old lady gave a golden egg laying hen to the boy, she says to the boy that thereafter his mother was not in an obligation to go to do any work because she

can sell the golden eggs the hen will lay and live on it. The subject *tore ajheŋe* ‘your mother of’ of this clause is in dative case. In example 168, after the man, who was barren before, got a girl child and when she became twelve years old he says to himself that he has an obligation to go and leave the child in the river in accordance with the promise he made to the crab which gave him the gift of that girl. The subject *mare* ‘my’ of this clause is in genitive case. The obligation in these examples is understood by the occurrence of the obligative modal verb *pəŋ* ‘have to.’

### 6.1.2 Permissive

Asking permission to do an action or permitting someone to do something is indicated by the occurrence of the permissive modal *de* ‘give’ or ‘let’ with a main or a compound verb which is always in its infinitive form with *-va*.

The following examples illustrate the occurrence of a permissive modal in a verb phrase.

(169) “Elicited Data” (S 028)

*tije mane dza-va de-d-o*  
 he (ERG) me go-Inf give-pt-sm

‘He allowed me to go.’

(170) “Elicited Data” (S 029)

*adze hãj tune kodri k<sup>h</sup>a-va de-t-o-m*  
 today I you rice eat-Inf give-prog-sm-1,pre

‘I am allowing you to eat rice today.’

The subjects of examples 169 and 170 are in accordance with the split ergative system regardless of the transitivity of the main verb. The main verb is in infinitive form with *-va* and permissive modal auxiliary *de* ‘let or allow’ is used to indicate the permissive

attitude in these examples. The gender-number, person and tense are marked on the modal auxiliary as discussed above.

### 6.1.3 Mandatory

The mandatory modal auxiliary *d3od3* ‘ought to’ occurs in a complex verb phrase to express the internal compulsion of the subject person towards the action. The subject of a clause with mandatory modal as the final element of the verb phrase is always genitive. If the clause is transitive and in simple present tense, the number marked on the modal auxiliary agrees with the number of the object noun. In past tense the modal auxiliary *d3od3* ‘ought to’ takes only the past progressive tense suffix *-tənə* regardless of the number of the object noun. It expresses something which was supposed to happen or be done but had not happened.

The following examples illustrate the occurrence of mandatory modal in complex verb phrases.

(171) “Story of a rabbit and a fox” (S 034)

*ame mare matʰne kʰetf-va d3od3-at*  
 now my(GEN) fish pull-Inf ought to-p,pre

‘Now I ought to pull (my tail) for fish.’

(172) “Story of a tiger killer” (S 013)

*tore ek vag adze ratiŋo mar-va*  
 your(GEN) one tiger today night kill-Inf

*d3od3-e*  
 ought to-s,pre

‘You ought to kill a tiger tonight.’

In example 171, the fox feels the compulsion and decides to pull his tail out of the ice to catch fish. In example 172, the man was applauded by the king for killing thirty

animals in a day, so now he is in a position to kill a tiger in the night. His wife tells him that he has to kill a tiger on that night since the king has ordered him to kill a tiger. In both examples, the mandatoriness of ‘pulling the fish’ and ‘killing the tiger’ is expressed by the use of the mandatory modal auxiliary *dʒodʒ* following the main verb in its infinitive form *-va*. The subject of the clause where a mandatory modal auxiliary occurs is always a genitive construction. The suffix on the mandatory auxiliary agrees in number of the plural object noun in example 171 and singular object noun in example 172.

#### 6.1.4 Inceptive

The inceptive modal auxiliary *məŋd* ‘begin’ is used to express the beginning of any state, action or event. This modal is marked for tense, gender-number, and person when it occurs as the final element in a complex verb phrase. The subject of a clause with an inceptive is always nominative regardless of the transitivity of the main verb and the tenses.

The main verb preceding this modal is marked with infinitive suffix *-ŋe* or the present participle suffix *-to* according to choice of speaker. The present participle suffix agrees with the gender-number of the subject. As the main verbs in infinitive form are irrelevant in terms of transitivity, the subject is always nominative.

Examples 173 and 174 illustrate the occurrence of inceptive modal auxiliary in complex verb phrases.

(173) “Story of a rabbit and a fox” (S 042)

*puʃ<sup>h</sup>i bərabər ehē tehē kər-ne məjŋ-d-o*  
 then well thus thus do-to begin-pt-sm

‘Then (the fox) began to try this way and that way.’

(174) “Story of an orphan boy” (S 063)

*eṭle pohono          tijẽ          rə-t-o          məjŋ-d-o*  
 so orphan boy there live-prog-sm begin-pt-sm

‘So the orphan boy began living there.’

In examples 173 and 174, the inception of the action ‘trying’ and the event ‘living’ is indicated by the occurrence of the inceptive modal *məŋd* ‘begin’. The subject of the clause where an inceptive modal occurs, is always a nominative construction regardless of the transitivity of the main verb and tense. So the gender-number marked on the modal agree with the gender-number of the subject.

### 6.1.5 Desiderative

The desire of a subject is indicated by the occurrence of the desiderative modal *heŋd* ‘want’ in a complex verb phrase. The main verb preceding this modal will be marked as infinitive with *-ŋe*. Main verbs in infinitive form that follow this modal are irrelevant in terms of transitivity and as such this modal always agrees with the gender-number of the subject. This modal only occurs in simple present, present progressive and past progressive tenses.

(175) “Story of a crocodile” (S 015)

*əmi tũ    paso    mane-dʒ    k<sup>h</sup>a-ŋe    heŋd-t-o*  
 now you again me-Emp eat-Inf want-prog-sm

a

be (pre, non1, s)

‘Now then, you want to eat me.’

(176) “Story of an orphan boy” (S 006)

*hãj adʒe    tore    hari    av-ŋe    heŋd-t-o-m*  
 I today your with come-Inf want-prog-sm-1,pre

‘Today I want to come with you.’

In examples 175 and 176 the desire of the subject ‘the crocodile’ and the ‘orphan boy’ is expressed by the occurrence of the desiderative modal *heŋd* ‘want’ following the main verbs *k<sup>h</sup>a* ‘eat’ and *av* ‘come.’ The gender-number, person and tense are marked on the modal auxiliary as it is the final element of this verb phrase.

### 6.1.6 Frequentative

The frequentative modal indicates the repetition or continuation of an action or event over an extended period of time. The auxiliary *kər* ‘do’ is used to express the idea of frequency when it occurs as a modal. When the main verb it follows ends in a vowel it takes past tense suffix *-j* or one of its allomorphs according to the phonological conditioning when it ends in a consonant. The masculine plural *-a* is used following the past tense suffix in frequentative constructions regardless of gender-number of subject. Gender-number of the subject and tense are marked on the modal *kər*. Regardless of the transitivity of a main verb, the subject of a clause is in accordance with the split ergative system when a frequentative modal follows a main verb.

Examples 177, 178 and 179 illustrate the occurrence of frequentative modal in a complex verb phrase.

(177) “Story of a crocodile” (S 022)

*tijē to dza-i-n umbre k<sup>h</sup>a-ja kər-t-on-o*  
 there he (NOM) go-CP-CNJ figs eat-pt do-prog-pt-sm

‘Having gone there he kept eating figs.’

(178) “Elicited Data” (S 030)

*kane ak<sup>h</sup>o dihi məjē huv-ja-dz kə-d-ə*  
 yesterday whole day I(ERG) sleep-pt-Emp do-pt-sn

‘I kept sleeping the whole day yesterday.’



(179) "Elicited Data" (S 031)

*kʰər huɖu tije tʃan-na kə-d-ə*  
 house until he (ERG) walk-pt do-pt-sn

'He kept walking until home.'

In examples 177, 178 and 179, the actions 'eating', 'sleeping' and 'walking' are continuing over a period of time. This is indicated by the occurrence of the frequentative modal auxiliary following the main verbs. In example 177, the subject is nominative because the clause is in past progressive tense. In examples 178 and 179, the subject is ergative since the clause is in simple past tense, although the main verb is an intransitive verb because of the transitivity of the modal *kər* 'do'.

## 6.2 Mood

Mood expresses the speaker's attitude about the reality of events. Bybee says the following about mood:

Mood distinctions express what the speaker wants to do with the proposition in the particular discourse. They will include expression of assertion (indicative), non-assertion (subjunctive), command (imperative), and warning (admonitive). It also includes other expressions of the speaker's attitude about the truth of the proposition such as indications about the source of the information (evidentials) (1985: 22).

In Chodri, mood is indicated either by a verbal suffix or by a separate word. Each of these constructions of mood in Chodri is discussed below. The six kinds discussed in turn are: imperative, intentional, hortative, dubitative, subjunctive and advisory.

## 6.2.1 Imperative mood

Imperative mood is used to command the addressee to perform some action. Imperative is understood to refer to second person subjects. The imperative form of a verb is not inflected for tense, person and gender but can be inflected for number.

Imperatives in Chodri can be classified into four subclasses and they are: direct imperative, polite imperative, suggestive imperative and negative imperative. Polite imperative is marked by a verbal suffix while suggestive and negative imperatives are marked with a combination of verbal morphology and separate particles. Direct imperatives can be negated.

### 6.2.1.1 Direct imperative

The direct imperative is indicated by using the unmarked verb root or verb stem for singular and by adding the suffix *-a* to it for plural. This is the most common command used most freely by all Chodri<sup>12</sup>. The following examples are given to illustrate this.

(180) “Story of a king’s son” (S 074)

*tija tū rə ne mār*  
then you live and die

‘Then you live here and die!’

(181) “Story of an orphan boy” (S 045)

*ḍikra naḍuva k<sup>h</sup>a*  
son sweets eat

‘My son, eat sweets!’

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<sup>12</sup> A cultural restriction in using this direct imperative should be mentioned here. A singular direct imperative cannot be used by a son-in-law or daughter-in-law toward his or her mother-in-law or father in-law and vice versa.

(182) “Elicited Data” (S 032)

*tume*            *bakʁa*    *pahã*    *behe-ja*  
 you (pl)    bench    on            sit-pl

‘You sit on the bench!’

In examples 180 and 181, the command is directed to a single person. Using simply the verb root alone expresses direct imperative. In example 182, the command is directed to more than one person so the plural suffix *-ja* is attached to the verb root.

### 6.2.1.2 Polite imperative

Imperative can be directed in a polite way also. The polite imperative is indicated by the verbal suffix *-dʒe* for singular and *-dʒa* for plural. Polite imperative can be used as future imperative for which a future response is expected. This is illustrated by the following examples.

(183) “Story of a rabbit and a fox” (S 027)

*bərap<sup>h</sup> mā*    *tũ*    *adʒe*    *dʒa-dʒ-e*  
 ice    in    you    today    go-pol-s

‘Please go to the ice today!’

(184) “Story of five brothers” (S 022)

*tume*            *te*            *k<sup>h</sup>od-i*    *ne-i-n*            *av-dʒ-a*  
 you (pl)    ptl            dig-cp    take-cp-cnj    come-pol-pl

‘Please dig, take that (money) and come!’

In example 183, the polite command is directed to a single person and in example 184, the polite command is directed towards more than one person. The politeness is indicated by the suffix *-dʒ* that follows the verb root, the singular by *-e* and the plural by *-a*.

An intensive compound verb stem may also occur in direct and polite imperatives. In such cases, the suffix for the polite imperative is added to the vector verb as in the examples below.

(185) “Story of a single sister” (S 015)

*tũ tijẽ upar tʃəɾ-i dʒa*  
you there up climb-CP go

‘Climb up over there!’

(186) “Story of an orphan boy” (S 040)

*qikra mane tʃəɾ-av-i de-dʒ-e*  
son me climb-caus-CP give-pol-s

‘My son, please lift it up for me!’

In example 185, the intensive compound verb *tʃəɾi dʒa* ‘climb up’ is used as a direct command with the imperative form unmarked on *dʒa*. In example 186, the intensive compound verb *tʃəɾavi de* ‘lift up’ is used as a polite command with the polite particle *dʒe* marked on the vector in the compound verb.

### 6.2.1.3 Suggestive imperative

The suggestive imperative is only used with people who are well known to one another. It is indicated by using the negative particle *ni* ‘not’ following a verb root or stem marked as direct imperative. When suggestive imperative is used the one who uses the command always expects an affirmative response from the person to whom it is directed. The one to whom the command is directed, however, is free to accept or reject the suggestion. Generally the subject of such imperatives is marked with vocative case to show politeness.

(187) “Story of a sister’s long hair” (S 019)

*baj-e ijē av ni*  
sister-Voc here come not

‘Sister, Won’t you come here?’

(188) “Story of a pretender” (S 021)

*mane per-ne ap ni*  
me wear-to give not

‘Won’t you give it to me to wear?’

In examples 187 and 188, the suggestive imperative is expressed by the occurrence of the negative particle *ni* ‘not’ following the verb roots.

#### 6.2.1.4 Negative imperative

Imperatives can sometimes be negated. The negative imperative is used to forbid a person either from an action he is currently doing or which he intends to do. The only way of forming a negative imperative is with a negative imperative particle plus a non-finite verb. The negative imperative is realized by the occurrence of the negative imperative particle *nək<sup>h</sup>e* ‘don’t’ preceding the non-finite verb marked with the progressive suffix (-*t*) followed by gender-number suffix.

Examples 189 and 190 illustrate the occurrence of *nək<sup>h</sup>e* ‘don’t’ preceding the non-finite form of a verb in negative imperative.

(189) “Elicited Data” (S 033)

*nitʃak-aj pəjha nək<sup>h</sup>e de-t-o*  
boy-to money don’t give-prog-sm

‘Don’t give any money to the boy!’

In example 189, the negative particle *nək<sup>h</sup>e* occurs preceding the non-finite form of a verb. The verb that follows the negative particle is marked for progressive and gender-number.

(190) “Story of a magical ring” (S 178)

*tume dəm mar-a rəʔ-t-e nək<sup>h</sup>a*  
 you (pl) breath beat-pl cry-prog-pn don' t

‘You wait. Don’t cry!’

In example 190, the plural form of the negative particle *nək<sup>h</sup>a* ‘don’t’ is used following the non-finite form of a verb. Such imperative is stronger than other imperatives.

(191) “Story of a king’s son” (S 036)

*tū k<sup>h</sup>a-vʃ-av-t-i-dʒ nək<sup>h</sup>e*  
 you eat-caus-caus-prog-sf-Emp don' t

‘Do not feed him at all!’

(192) “Story of a king’s son” (S 036)

*ne kāj kər-t-i nək<sup>h</sup>e*  
 and anything do-prog-sf don' t

‘Don’t do anything with him!’

In examples 191 and 192, the actions are emphasized and are marked by emphatic marker *-dʒ* in example 191 and emphatic particle *kāj* in example 192. In such cases the negative particle occurs following the main verb.

When negative imperative occurs with an intensive compound verb, the negative particle occurs preceding the vector verb and following the main verb in a compound verb as shown in example 193 below.

(193) “Elicited Data” (S 034)

*nɪʃak-aj    roʃno    ap-i    nək<sup>h</sup>e    de-t-o*  
 boy- to    rice cake    give-CP    don't    give-prog-sm

‘Don’t give rice cake to the child.’

In example 193, the negative imperative particle occurs preceding the vector verb but following the main verb. It implies a strong warning.

### 6.2.2 Intentional mood

The intentional mood refers to a situation which has not yet happened in the real world. It expresses an intention of the referent to do something which may or may not come about. There are two types of intentional mood: present intentional and past intentional. Present intentional mood is used to indicate an action already decided upon but yet to take place. Past intentional is used to refer to an action planned but which was not carried out. Suffix *-ŋ* following the infinitive suffix *-va* in a main verb stem indicates intentional mood. Verbs inflected for the present or the past intentional are further inflected for gender-number. The gender-number marked on a verb in intentional mood always agrees with the gender-number of the subject of the clause. The auxiliary ‘be’ occurs following the main verb either as separate word or as incorporated suffix as discussed above. A clause in intentional mood can only be in present or past intentional.

Examples 194 and 195 illustrate verbs in intentional mood with present auxiliary verb ‘be’ as incorporated suffix and as separate word.

(194) “Story of five brothers” (S 026)

*tijě    ame    dʒa-va-ŋ-a-m*  
 there we    go-Inf-Int-pm-1,pre

‘We intend to go there.’

(195) “Story of a single sister” (S 040)

*mãtʃ<sup>h</sup>na-ha* *mã nak<sup>h</sup>-i-n* *rand-va-j-ŋe* *am*  
 fish-pl in put-cp-cnj cook-Inf-Int-pf be (pre, 1)

‘We intend to put it in the fish and cook.’

In example 194, the 1<sup>st</sup> person present tense is indicated by the occurrence of *-m* following the verb in intentional mood. In example 195, the 1<sup>st</sup> person present is indicated by the occurrence of the present tense auxiliary *am* following the verb. (For a discussion on the auxiliary verb see section 2.1.1.)

In example 196 below, the intentional mood is used in past tense. The past tense is indicated by the occurrence of the past tense auxiliary *ho* following the main verb.

(196) “Elicited Data” (S 035)

*hãj k<sup>h</sup>ər mã rə-va-ŋ-o* *ho-t-no*  
 I house in eat-Inf-Int-sm be (pt) -prog-sm

‘I intended to stay home.’

As shown above, the main verb in example 196, is followed by the past tense auxiliary. The gender-number of the subject agrees with that of the subject.

### 6.2.3 Dubitative mood

Dubitative mood expresses the probability of an action or event which may or may not be true. Dubitative mood is realized by the occurrence of the auxiliary *huj* ‘maybe’ following the finite form of a verb in a verb phrase. The auxiliary used to indicate dubitative is a fixed form. When a clause is in present dubitative mood the tense auxiliary does not occur.

The following examples are given to illustrate the occurrence of dubitative mood in past and present tenses.



(197) “Story of Bilawanti queen” (S 063)

*ambə pak-i gə huj*  
mango ripe-CP go (pt, sn) Dub

‘Probably the mango was ripe now.’

(198) “Story of a snake god’s daughter” (S 064)

*k<sup>h</sup>ajr-ej kinar-e pelo təp kaj-ra*  
river-of bank-at he meditation do-pt

*kər-t-o huj*  
do-prog-sm Dub

‘Maybe he keeps on meditating at the big river bank.’

In example 197, the finite form of the vector verb *gə* ‘went’ is marked for past tense and auxiliary that follows the main verb indicates dubitative mood. In example 198, frequentative modal auxiliary that follows the conjunct verb *təp kər* ‘meditate’ is in progressive form hence the tense auxiliary *hase* ‘is’ does not occur.

#### 6.2.4 Hortative mood

Hortative mood expresses a proposal or suggestion proposed by the speaker on behalf of a group of people of which he is part. The proposal may be accepted or rejected by others in the group. This mood is indicated by the verb in its present participle form. The subject of the clause is always the first person plural inclusive pronoun *apre* ‘we’ for any gender. Since the hortative mood can only be used in present tense form and therefore never occurs in constructions which are ergative, the verb always agrees in gender-number with the subject of that clause.

Examples 199-201 as shown below illustrate the use of hortative mood in Chodri.

(199) “Story of Bilawanti queen” (S 023)

*apre ija kuva mā dokav-i hed-tf-e*  
 we this well in bend over-cp **see-prog-pf**

‘Let us bend over and see into the well.’

(200) “Story of five brothers” (S 005)

*para-j vajr-e mā apre hende k<sup>h</sup>a-ŋe dza-t-a*  
 Parsi-of garden-to in we fruits eat-to **go-prog-pm**

‘Let us go to Parsi’s garden to eat some fruits.’

(201) “Story of a Myna” (S 056)

*apre pavne dza-t-e*  
 we guests **go-prog-pn**

‘Let us go as guests.’

The present participle *-tfe*, *-ta* and *-te* added to the verb roots in examples 192, 193 and 194 are marked for gender-number of the subject.

### 6.2.5 Subjunctive mood

Subjunctive mood expresses an action or event which could have become real if another action or event had been real. Subjunctive mood is realized by the occurrence of the verbs of the two clauses expressing these two separate actions or events in present participle non-finite form. The verb always agrees in gender-number with the subject of the respective clause.

Example 202 is an illustration of a sentence in subjunctive mood.

(202) “Elicited Data” (S 036)

*to k<sup>h</sup>ər av-t-o tija batf-i dza-t-o*  
 he house come-prog-sm if escape-cp go-prog-sm

‘If he had come home, he would have escaped.’

In example 202, the subjunctive mood is indicated by the main verbs of both clauses ending with present participle non-finite form. This expresses the non-factual situation of ‘coming’ and ‘escaping’.

### 6.2.6 Advisory mood

Advisory mood expresses the speaker’s strong advice or appeal for doing an action or for the happening of an event. Advisory mood in Chodri is expressed by the suffix *-ηə* attached to the infinitive form of a verb. The occurrence of a tense auxiliary following the verb is optional when the advisory indicates the present time. The occurrence of tense auxiliary following the verb is optional when the advisory indicates the present time. Advisory mood is used much in hortatory type of sentences found in procedural or hortatory texts. The subject of a clause with a verb in advisory mood is always in genitive construction.

- (203) “Story of a snake god’s daughter” (S 009)  
*mare dzirik nək<sup>h</sup>-va-ηə hase*  
 my little write-Inf-Adv is

‘I should write a little.’

- (204) “Story of speaking and laughing flower” (S 017)  
*adze tore dza-va-ηə*  
 today your go-Inf-Adv

‘Today you should go.’

The advisory mood is indicated by the suffix *-ηə* added to the infinitive form of the verb *nək<sup>h</sup>* ‘write’ in example 203 and *dza* ‘go’ in example 204.

Usually, a negative particle, when it occurs, precedes the verb in advisory mood. The negative particle occurring following the verb indicates strong advice.

(205) “Story of a camel and a fox” (S 025)

*tore utfe ni hed-va-ηə*  
your up not look-Inf-Adv

‘You should not look up.’

(206) “Story of a snake god’s daughter” (S 177)

*maṭəra-j tijē koi dihi dʒa-va-ηə ni*  
men-GEN there any day go-Inf-Adv not

‘Men should never go there.’

In example 205, the negative word occurs preceding the verb to indicate that the advice is mild. In example 206, the negative word occurs following the verb to indicate that the advice is strong.

The verb with advisory mood in the past tense indicates that the action or event should have taken place but did not.

Example 207 illustrates the use of advisory mood to express something which should have happened but didn’t.

(207) “Story of speaking and laughing flower” (S 076)

*adze mare dʒaŋe k<sup>h</sup>a-va-ηə ho-t-nə*  
today my ptl eat-Inf-Adv be(pt)-prog-sn

‘Today I should have eaten (you).’

In example 207, in the “Story of speaking and laughing flower”, the boy went into the flower garden and addressed the giant as ‘uncle’ before the giant found him out. So the giant says, “Today I should have eaten you but since you have called me uncle, you have become my nephew.” The presence of the past tense auxiliary *hotnə* ‘was’ following the verb indicates that the action expressed by the verb did not take place.

### **6.3 Summary**

The verbal categories modals and mood have been presented in this chapter. Modals are used to reflect illocutionary force or the intent of speaker. Mood is used to reflect the attitude of the speaker. Modals and mood are signaled in various ways. In some cases, verbal affixes are used and in some cases auxiliaries are used. Tense and mood auxiliaries do not co-occur in a verb phrase. As a result the tense auxiliary is the element which is replaced by other auxiliaries. Further research is needed to draw a clear cut line between modals and mood.

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