


Applied Linguistics
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Lecture 10
Making of a Sentence (Components)

(Refer Slide Time: 00:19)

Sentence

- How do we make a sentence?
- Are sentences random collection of words?
- If not, what are the required components of a sentence?




How do we make a sentence, are sentences collections of random words? If not, what are the required components of a sentence? Right. So in order to answer these questions we are still looking at how to make a sentence, but we saw definitely sentences are not random collection of words.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:12)

Gender and Agreement

1. raajuu ne caay pii
Raju-**M** erg tea-**F** drank-**F**
'Raju drank tea.'
2. siimaa ne seb khaaye
Sima-**F** ERG apple-**M-Pl** ate-**M-Pl**
'Sima ate apples.'



It requires words very carefully, so we were looking at required components of a sentence and then we are still looking at how they all play role in the making of a sentence. And the components of agreement that we looked at were number, person and gender. And then we talked about various things about them. And we sort of established that there must be an agreement between a noun and a verb.

In the noun that really agrees with the verb is a subject of the sentence, okay since what we established yesterday. Sometimes what we may think is a subject in a sentence may not be grammatically the subject of the sentence and these 3 examples in 1 and 2 clearly show us that “Raju” and “Seema” these 2 nouns are not subjects of these 2 sentences, right. There is no change in these 2 sentences since yesterday, alright.


(Refer Slide Time: 02:44)



The slide is titled "Categories" in a large, black, serif font. Below the title, there are two main bullet points. The first is "Lexical Categories" with sub-bullets "Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Prepositions" and "Open class and Closed class". The second is "Functional Categories" with sub-bullets "Phi Features", "Tense", "Aspects", and "Agreement". In the bottom left corner, there is a small circular logo with a red and yellow design, and the text "NPTEL" below it.

Categories

- Lexical Categories
 - Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Prepositions
 - Open class and Closed class
- Functional Categories
 - Phi Features
 - Tense
 - Aspects
 - Agreement




Whereas, according to the requirement of the agreement, the following noun agrees with the verb and therefore is the subject of the sentence in both of them, alright okay. Moving on, we want to look at the categories and abstract parts, which play huge role in a sentence. So once again, if you look at these sentences, the words that you see such as “Raju”, “chai” and what is the verb there in sentence number 1.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:08)

Gender and Agreement

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Sima-**F** ERG apple-**M**-Pl ate-**M**-Pl
'Sima ate apples.'



“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Verb is?

Peene.

Peena.

Seema, seb, khana right, the words that you see in these sentences are called lexical items.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

They belong to the group that is called lexical categories, okay. And the things that we do not see clearly that is, the elements that are responsible for agreements and some other stuff, they are called functional categories; they belong to a category which is labeled as functional category. Many times they are going to be visible, many a times they are not going to be visible, okay.

Many a times such things are visible, many a times such things, by such things I mean functional categories are not visible in a sentence. Is this point making sense to you? When we say visible and not visible, is this making sense? So going back to the sentence again is what is visible and what is not visible. “Raju chai peena” the lexical categories are going to be visible all the time, right. We are talking about functional categories.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

When we look at the components of agreement, is gender visible in the word “Raju”? Yes or no?

No.

No.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

We know it is masculine, but it is not visible. Likewise, it is not visible on the word “Seema” okay. So the masculine or feminine genders of the 2 nouns respectively are not visible. Likewise, the feminine gender of the noun “chai”, is that visible? It is not visible. Masculine gender of the word “seb” is that visible? Not visible. Plural marker on the verb “seb” is that visible?

Couple of days; we have looked at plural markers, right. Is this plural marker visible on this word? Not visible. This is what I meant when I said, lot of time these things are not going to be visible. We need to see them carefully, when we look at the whole sentence only then we see. Now, they are not visible with naked eyes however, they play a great role in the sentence.

Without them without proper matching between both of both these things that is elements of functional categories visible or not visible our lexical categories without a matching proper matching which we call agreement, sentence is not possible. Therefore, we need to take into account the categories that are not visible. And here onwards, we are going to see lot of underlying things that are not ordinarily visible in a sentence, alright.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Now, do you see any gender marker visible on the verb in the 1st sentence? “piina” ‘p’ you see that visible? Do you see the gender marker visible on the 2nd verb? Yes. Is this is plural marker visible on the verb “khana”?

Yes.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

And singular marker on the verb “piina” that is not visible. Now the the point is, lot of things are not visible, sometimes they may surface, sometimes you may be able to see them, lot of times they are not visible. Elements that are not really visible many times are called functional categories. Or to put it the other way round, elements of functional categories are not many a times visible in sentences.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

So we looked at phi features, what about tense? What is the tense in these 2 sentences? In the first on, what is the tense?

Past tense.

Past tense. Do you see it visible anywhere? What part of this sentence tells you that this is past tense? And of course this question is only for people who can who can figure out some of the things of Hindi.

“pii”.

“Pii” but you somebody said that that is the marker of feminine gender.

“ne” and “pii”.

“ne” and “pii”, so “ne” is the tense marker.

No, indicates not important. I understand what you are trying to say. That probably only in these types of sentences you see “ne” therefore, “ne” may be indicating some kind of past tense. That is not what we are talking about that even though that is independently true, that is not the point right now. The point is, do we see past tense marker anywhere? No, okay.

So that is also not visible and there are couples of other things which I have not discussed for example, aspects 1 right place to discuss aspect is these 2 sentences, but I will bring these 2 sentences back again and discuss that particular thing with you. Have you heard about these 2 words, these 2 terms “tense” and “aspect”? Tense everybody?

Yes

What are the tenses in languages?

Past, present, future.

Past, present, future.

Past, present, future. And “aspects”? Have you heard or not? Honestly.

No.

Continuous past.

So continuous or perfect are the examples of aspects. Now let me repeat this thing to lot of you. If someone says continuous past continues, what sense does this make to you; past 13 years?

The action was happening that particular time, it was happening.

It was happening that is, it was in the process. It was under progress, right. Had already started but not finished, okay. The element that talks about time that gives you sense of time is called tense, okay. Element that gives you sense of time is called tense in the element that gives you extra information like this, something started but not finished, right. That is an example of aspect, which is continuous aspect.

There could be more, perfective aspect. What would be an example of perfective aspect? Perfect aspect, what does it mean?

He had finished the report.

He had finished the report. That is for sure the action of finishing we know that it has it is over not just because it is past tense. Something else is there in a sentence, which tells us that this is over, okay. In many languages including English, we can have perfect aspect even in the present tense. What was your example that you gave, “he had finished”. Can we say “he has finished”? “He has finished report” we can say that right?

What is the difference between “he has finished” and “He has finished report”?

We are talking about we are talking about the process that started in the past tense.

Sure, hold on. We are definitely talking about something, which not only happened in the past. The reason why it sounds like past is because the process of report is over. Both in both the sentences, report writing or doing or anything is over. What is it that causes the difference between “has” and “had” that is between these 2 sentences. So “had” refers to past tense and “has” refers to present tense.

So there is a possibility where we can say present perfect and past perfect. To underline this thing once more, what is actually difference between the 2? We decided, one if past, the other is present, both are perfect. But what is the difference in terms of their makes?

One has just finished the report.

Just finished a report and the other one?

He had finished the some time ago.

Long time ago.

Long time ago? So sure you are your right you are right too, so you are saying some time ago, you are saying longtime and other one is just finished, right. So what is the can you reformulate your sentence? You are right, can you reformulate it? Is this question clear to everybody? No. Go ahead speak.

(())(14:10)

No do not confuse me with everything else, my question is pretty simple.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

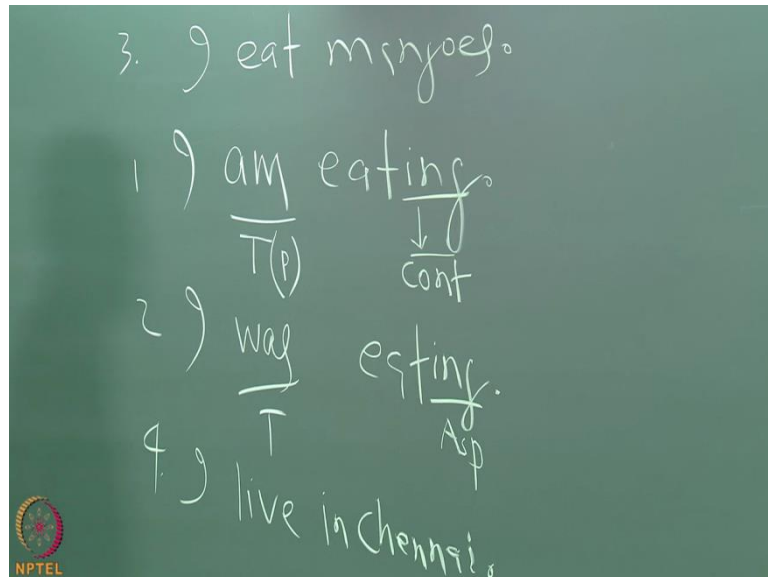
Is my question not simple? All I am saying in both the cases, the eating lunch is over, right. I want to know if said “I had eaten my lunch” right and the other is “I have eaten my lunch” right, in both the cases eating is over. The 1st one is past, which one person says long time ago, the other is just finished.

The all I want when I said reformulate the all I want to say, just now and longtime are relative difference in time. Compared to just now, longtime could be anything after a little while. Hope if we are referring to let us say 2 hours from now, I have I have eaten my lunch, right. If it means to at 12:30 right, “I had eaten my lunch” refers to anything before that 12:30, it could be yesterday, it could be 5 years ago.

So that is the difference between present perfect and past perfect okay alright. Now, this thing plays a huge role not only in formation of sentence, but how we talk about different things. Okay. That is, there is a way to indicate not only time in the sentence that is in terms of present, past and future, but also we can indicate different aspects on the verb, different manners in which action whether finished, in progress and couple of other things about it.

The elements of sentence that talk about such things like perfection and continuation are called aspects. So I am I am glad, we covered that too. Now, these are the things, sometimes they are going to be visible, so when I say “I am eating”?

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“Professor- Student conversation starts”

What indicates continuation in this sentence?

“I n g”.

“I n g” where? On the verb. So if that indicates, if that indicates continuation then this is not invisible category, okay. If I say let us say let us say this full sentence, I am eating, so this is continuous aspect marker. What is the tense marker in this sentence? 1st of all, which tense is there in this sentence in?

Present tense.

Present tense.

Present tense.

Everybody knows this thing, present tense. Now, what is the aspect what what is the what is the element in this sentence, which ?

“Am”.

Sure.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

I will I will just take your word for that, this is the marker of tense, which is let us say present, right because we can say the same thing “I was eating”. Now, you know these things, the all I am trying to do is to underline these categories in a sentence. So again, when we say “I was eating”, this is aspect marker and this is tense marker. The 2 things are not going to be the same thing. They are 2 different elements in a sentence.

As a matter of coincidence, in this case both tense marker and aspect marker are visible; can we see both of them? They are visible. In some cases, they are not going to be visible, at least tense markers are not going to be visible. When we say this sentence, what is the sentence? “I eat mangoes”. Or for that matter I want to say, “I live in Chennai”, so 1, 2, 3 and 4. Let us talk about sentence 3 and 4, right.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

What is the tense in 3?

Present tense.

Present tense. And tense in 4?

That is also present.

Which part of the sentence talks about this tense?

“Live”.

True, verb talks about...

“Professor – student conversation ends”

Verb is the place where you would ideally look for a marker of tense. But which part? Which where is that? So this verb stirring is about, so why this one not telling us? Is my question making sense to you? Do not do not worry about the answer, also I suggest you this has no bearing in you are knowing English or not. As you can see, we are not talking about learning English or learning Hindi or any other language.

We are talking about these categories; we are talking about functional categories involved in making of a sentence. My question is, if this indicates p, then why is this one not indicating

tense. I do not think we can come up with simpler sentences in English, am I right? These are pretty simple sentences. So how will we resolve this problem? I cannot say you are wrong completely, but at the same time you know that you are not right either.

Am I am I right about that? That is the verb that is the word, right? And on that word, there is nothing is visible, not even “i n g”.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

And if I am getting to talk about aspects, what is the aspect in this sentence?

There is no aspect.

It is not that there is no aspect. For sure, there is aspect here.

Simple present.

Simple present. Simple, simple is not an aspect. There is something else, think about that. What does this sentence tell us?

It is continuous.

Is it talking about continuous? So if I say “I I am living in Chennai” then? That will be continuous. If I say “I live in Chennai”, what is the difference between “I live in Chennai” and “I am living in Chennai”? Forget about tense, both are present tense. “I live in Chennai” and “I am living in Chennai” both are present in sentences. Besides that, what is the difference between the 2 in terms of their meaning? Yeah, go ahead.

Both are (())(23:02) I am living right now.

Absolutely, so when I say I am living, so we are talking about let us say certain stretch of time in which I am in Chennai. If I say “I live in Chennai” what sense does this give to you?

Usually.

Longtime.

Not just usually, until no specification given.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

It is just that I am without giving any indication of time that or without giving continuation, it tells you about a habitual routine thing that I am I live in Chennai. It does not tell you when I am going to discontinue living there, right or anything else. Similarly, when I say “I eat mangoes” it is that I do not have a problem. I mean, we can remove mangoes and put other things as well.

It talks about not continuity, it talks about in a sense it gives you indefinite reading, at the same time it gives you habitual reading. Therefore, sometimes this aspect is called either habitual aspect or indefinite aspect, see this thing. Now, this is just for you to see, more than that what I want you to be convinced that each one of you is I am sure convinced that there is a difference between the meaning of these 2 sentences “I live in Chennai” and “I am living in Chennai” right.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

“I live in Chennai” and “I am living in Chennai”, you do not see the difference?

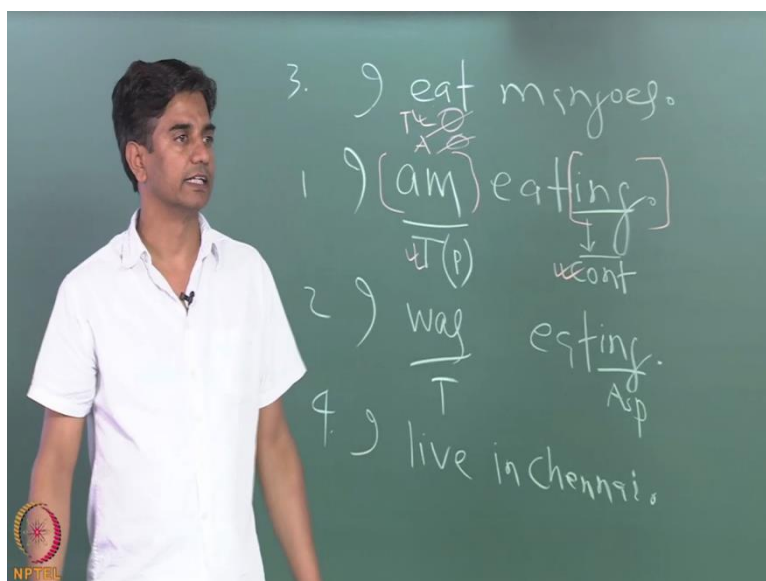
(())(25:05)

“Professor – student conversation ends”

That is what I mean; literally there is difference in the meaning, right. That is, what the verb indicates causes the difference, get this thing? Therefore, living is continuous aspect, you have already been perfective aspect, this is another one; habitual or indefinite. So besides the so this one has aspect which is not visible. That is, unlike this where “I n g” where “I n g” is the marker of this continuity, there is no such marker here of aspect.

At the same time, the way this thing marks tense, there is no marker of tense either. That is, 0 marker for tense, 0 marker for aspect.

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“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Sir, there is a marker for tense.

Which is?

Past sense of eat is ate, so we can say since eat is written, so it is present tense.

That is right; I am also saying the same thing. I am saying when you say...

No marker of tense.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

Sure, I am saying you are right, what I am saying, when you say ate, then you see the change in the form of the verb and you can say you can say eat okay + past becomes ate, right. But or we can say ate is eat + past, whereas eat is eat + present, which is this past at least has some change in the form of the verb and this present has got no change. Formally speaking, there is absolutely no change in the form of the word.

That is what we mean when we say 0 markers on tense. Remember and I want your careful attention here. We are not saying there is no tense, we are not saying there is no tense, there is tense, which is present tense, the all we are saying it is not visible because it has no obvious marker on it. And even more than that what I want you to know is lot of elements of functional categories are sometimes going to be visible, sometimes going to be not visible.

And this is not language specific, within the same language sometimes they are going to surface; sometimes they are not going to surface. Are you with me? Now, if someone asks you what is the marker of tense in English let us say more specifically, what is the marker of present tense in English, we can say like you said “am” is the marker of present tense, “is” marker of present tense, “are” marker of present tense.

They are all together called verb B okay, Let us say they are all marked as present tense. But when we see “is, or, am” are markers of present tense, are we giving the complete picture? The answer is no because lot of times there is no marker of present tense in examples like “I eat mangoes” “I live in Chennai”. So the same category, present tense sometimes visible, sometimes not visible.

This is all this is all I want you to keep in mind with all these examples. Before I move, any problem, confusion? Are we clear about tense and aspects? Trust me, these are underlying stuff and it I am I am very happy that you can see it fast and some of you have prior idea or knowledge about these things. It takes long time to get used to these terms, to see these terms.

Not that we do not know them, we know them, but then we before we see these things and we really see their functioning, it takes time. Are we clear about the distinction between tense and aspect? Right, all right. No questions? Alright. Now in the next sentence, clear everybody? Even non-speakers of Hindi can figure out the meaning of these sentences 3 and 4, clear?

(Refer Slide Time: 30:24)

Request and Order

3. mujh-se kal **milo**
I-Dat tomorrow meet-imp
'See me tomorrow.' (**Informal**)

4. mujhse kal **miliye**
I-Dat tomorrow meet-imp
'Please see me tomorrow.' (**Formal**)



You know the meaning, you know the words, all that. My question is what is the tense in this sentence? We I purposely did not talk about past tense so far because I assume you know and the story of past tense is similar to present. Past tense could be more visible in these cases also it is it is going to be visible, right. Present tense sometimes is not very much visible.

Student: (())(31:23)

That is one way of saying is, you are right and I do not mean to contradict that, but all I am saying is on the word, bear word what you are saying reference point, there is no marker indicating tense. We are we are used to seeing things in markers, there is no marker indicating tense, right. However, the fast tense marker on this when you add past tense, you get something else, right.

I will I will show you there is a way to you may have heard when you... Have you heard about physical reactions and chemical reactions? Physical properties of reactions and chemical properties of reactions? In one of them, when 2 things are mixed, it is almost impossible to separate them, right. That there is a way to separate tense from past tense and the moment you separate past tense, it comes in the bear form.

And then you would not be able to say that this is a reference point. Hang in for a moment, I will show you that. You add something else in the sentence, past tense immediately comes out. And then you cannot use the past form of the word give me give me a moment, I will show you that therefore, I did not talk about past tense.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Meanwhile, please tell me the tense in these 2 sentences.

Present.

You think so or you know so? So what tells you what present tense in this these sentences? Now he is bringing in third one, another one. So what tells you about present tense in this these 2 sentences?

(())(33:35)

Right, it is just saying “Kal milo”. Does it indicate meaning wise anytime in it? Do you see any sense of time in it?

Yes “kal”.

Okay, forget “kal” also, simply say “milo”, right “mujhse milo” let let us forget time, I think “kal” is the word which is which is giving you sense of future, right? Fine. Let us drop that one, “mujhse milo” in this sentence, is there any reference of time?

Like booking an appointment for future.

We are not very clear about that, we are not saying that do not meet today. We could very well mean “aaj” or future.

I think the word (())(34:31)

Exactly. I am asking you what is it.

We are not clear.

You are not clear?

It is present.

It is present, how? Because both the positions need to be justified. If it is not clear, why is it not clear? If it is present, why is it present?

(())(34:52)

Because there is no marker on the “see” the verb “see” therefore should be present tense because you have just seen something like that? That is not true.

Because they are already meeting know and they are telling we will meet (())(35:14)

So do you see the confusions and contradictions?

Or if we say “mujhse mil” (())(35:25)

Let us not talk about a lot of Hindi in this thing because everybody does not speak Hindi to follow you at that level and therefore I am giving the glosses, proper glosses, “mil” will not change anything, it is simply “mujhse mil” the reference is not “tum” it is something else, “miliye” is “aap” “Aap mujhse miliye”, “milo” is “Tum mujhse milo” and “mujhse mil” is more informal than that.

Only the degree of...

Only the degree of formality changes; “mil, milo or miliye” nothing else changes.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

The point I am trying to show you that in these sentences there is no tense, absolutely no tense, it gives you a sense of tense tomorrow because of the word or because we know that definitely it is not past, when I ask you “mujhse milo” we could not be possibly talking about past. We could either be talking about today or tomorrow or whenever.

Therefore, it is restricted to only present and future and more likely as you are right that occurs there is no marker, we would tend to believe this is present tense. But actually there is no sense of time in these 2 sentences, alright. They are called imperative sentences, I I do not want to throw in all kinds of words or terms same day, but let me just crosscheck quickly, if you have heard that this word “mood” anybody “mood”?

Not good mood or bad mood, no? That is alright. This is this is not a problem and not an issue. The all I am, let us look at it the following way, some sentences particularly imperative ones which indicate request or formal informal distinction, verb in such sentences indicate no tense, have got no tense. Clear? Okay.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:11)



Negation

- Mainly two negative markers: **nahiiN** and **mat**:

5. raajuu skuul **nahiiN**/***mat** jaayegaa
Raju school neg go-FUT-M.S.
'Raju will not go to school.'

6. **mat**/**nahiiN** jaao
neg go-IMP
'Don't go (please).'

I need to introduce this thing to show you little bit more on tense. Can you look at the screen; are you looking at the screen? What does sentence number 5 tells you? It is a future tense sentence, right. It is a future tense sentence. Now, there are 2 markers of negation in this

sentence, one is “nahin” and the other is “mat”. Is this and this do you see a star marker on “mat”?

That star mark tells you that “mat” if you use “mat” in this sentence, then the sentence is not good. So we cannot say “Raju school mat jayega” that is what the star tells you. The idea is, there are 2 major markers of negatives in Hindi in languages like Hindi, they are “mat” and “nahin”, get me? In sentence number 5 only one is allowed, the other one which is “mat” is not allowed.

When we say not allowed, it means if you try to use that one then the sentence is bad. You check with anybody who speaks in Hindi, they will tell you.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Can we say that sentence “Raju school mat jayega”? Is that a good sentence?

No.

Not a good sentence, alright.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

Now, why we are going to look at that in a moment. However, in the 2nd sentence that is number 6, we can use either one of the 2. We can say “nahin jao” or “mat jao”, either way the sentence is good. The point that I that I am trying to make through these sentences is, out of the 2 negative markers, one “mat” gets used in a sentence only when there is no tense.

If you try to use this word “mat” in any sentence which has tense could be future, could be present, could be past, the sentence will not be right, the sentence will not be grammatical, the sentence will not be good sentence. This is another proof to tell you that sentence number 6 has got no tense.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:27)

Request and Order

3. mujh-se kal milo
I-Dat tomorrow meet-imp
'See me tomorrow.' (Informal)

4. mujhse kal miliye
I-Dat tomorrow meet-imp
'Please see me tomorrow.' (Formal)



Look at 3 and 4 again, can we use “mat” in these 2 sentences? “mujhse mat milo” we can say that, “mujhse mat miliye” we can say that, right.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:47)

Gender and Agreement

1. raajuu ne caay pii
Raju-M erg tea-F drank-F
'Raju drank tea.'

2. siimaa ne seb khaaye
Sima-F ERG apple-M-Pl ate-M-Pl
'Sima ate apples.'



Sentence 1 and 2, can we use “mat” in 1; “Raju ne chai mat pii”? No. “Seema ne seb mat khaye” can we say that? No. Now if some of you speak Hindi, I am completely accepting your judgment about these sentences, by judgment meaning grammaticality judgment right, which again reflects things that I have told you earlier that these things are part of knowledge of language.

You know about the grammaticality of these strings, but I am positive that you are looking at these sentences for the first time. Am I right? It is your judgment that “Raju ne chai mat pii” is not a good sentence, right? But did you think about this sentence before “Raju ne chai mat pii”. The reason why I am asking you this thing is not that there is anything wrong that you did not see these sentences so far.

How did you become 25, 23 without looking at these sentences, that is not the point. The point is, as a speaker of language we do not need to look at these things yet we know these things, right. These things have happened to us when we were figuring out rules while acquiring language. If you want to learn language instructions, you need to be told these things, these differences.

If you are doing things, if you are growing up with the language, you do not need to do this, yet you know that. And if later on someone tells you like this, sentence number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, pretty simple sentences are going to look like magic to you. They contain kinds of information that we never pay attention to however, we use these things 100 times a day.

Nowhere are you going to find a single speaker of Hindi who will say, “Raju ne chai mat pii” point taken? I have told you that I do want you to keep applying some of these things to other languages as well, these things are available in other languages too and I can make that blank statement on the basis of my understanding of generative facts, I just do not know the examples of them.

That also shows you the role of input that I can say that there must be 2 negative markers in Tamil also, there must be 2 negative markers in Malayalam also, but because I do not have a Tamil and Malayalam input, so I do not know. Now there are going to be language internal differences too. In other languages like Hindi, the negative marker is always going to be a word “nahin” or “mat”.

In a language like the mill, sometimes negative markers are merged together with the verb, right. Same thing applies in Kannada, same thing applies in Malayalam, and now these are language internal facts, language internal things. However, negative markers are going to be there. Negative markers can only follow verbs.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

In is that is that true in Tamil, negative markers follow verb?

Yes.

So how how we say how do we say this “mat milo”? Loudly?

(())(46:03)

Loudly.

(())(46:05)

So with...

(())(46:10)

So what is the negative marker in that?

(())(46:18) and “vendam” is a separate word which comes after “pa” which means do not come.

Do not come right?

Do not see.

Do not see, so negative marker is following the verb, see this thing.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

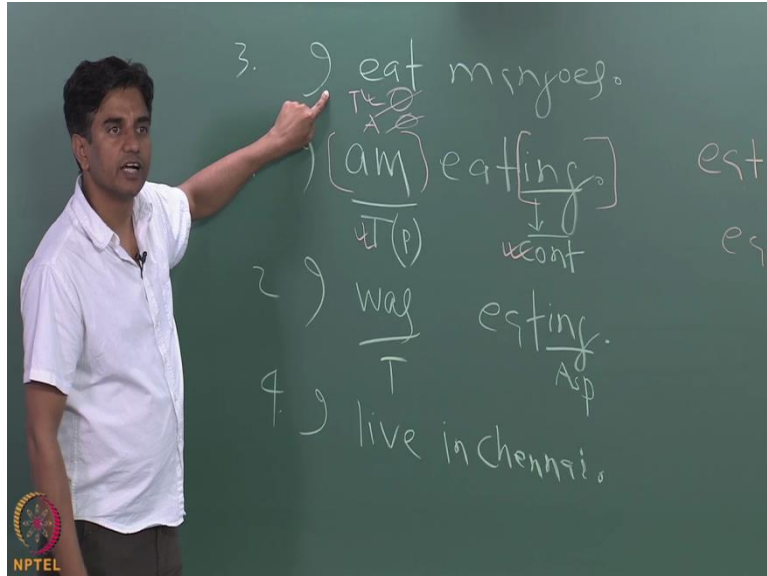
Negative markers may be preceding in Tamil too, right. I think if you say a sentence like this, “Raju school nahin jayega” in these sentences you will need to use the negative marker “illa” am I right? So, similar distinction exists that if we are talking about tense less sentences, you have to use a different negative marker. If we are using a sentence with tense, you need to use a different negative marker.

Can we use the word “illa” in the previous one “Do not meet with me or meet with me”? When we say do not meet with me, can we use “illa”? No. Do you see the distinction that I am talking about? The distinction that exists between “mat” and “nahin” is the distinction that exists in Tamil. Now, for every sentence we do not have either time or we do not need to do this thing.

This is where I request you, I suggest you, please keep thinking about the languages that you speak, that you grew up, keep applying these things and then you will be able to see that.

Now, the final point that I make and then we will stop. No, I will come to that later. Now look at this, so I let let us say let us see this thing in past tense.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:41)



“Professor- Student conversation starts”

How do I say this sentence number 3 in past tense?

I ate mangoes.

“I ate mangoes” right everybody; do not need to write this sentence? But now I ask you to negate that sentence.

I did not eat mangoes.

Say it again.

I did not eat mangoes.

Did not eat...

Mangoes.

Do you see what is going on?

But sir there is “did not”.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

Hold on hold on hold on, I know you guys are very intelligent, but keeping slow, keeping the speed under control limit always helps. The moment you introduce negative, the tense marker is going to get dissociated with the verb, okay is going to get dissociated with the verb. And then you see verb in the bear form, what is that? We say, “I did not eat”, so “did not eat”. We cannot say “I not ate” right? So much so that it makes you laugh.

Neither do we say “I ate not”, we need to say “I did not eat”. The use of negative markers in a language like English separates these 2 from past tense. So this indicates past tense and then we have to put “not” and then the verb comes in 0 forms, which has got no tense. So if this is the verb, if this is the form of the verb, which has got no tense marker, then this is the form of the verb, which we say it has tense but the marker is 0.

If you can see this thing, then I am showing you something absolutely abstract and invisible. Trust me; there is no microscope for this.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Do you see this thing? Do you see or not?

(())(50:58)

That is through might dear, but what I am saying something else.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

I am saying, after “did” is removed from the verb, this verb is bear form, this does not have any tense marker on it, the tense is here, right. Because this is the 0 form, therefore this is a 0 form and the marker is 0. There is tense, but the marker of tense on this verb in this sentence is 0, right. So, the introduction of negative helps you separate tense and verb in a language like English okay and then you can see the bear form.

Now, as we move on further, please remember this example, these are the examples that are not coming just like that these are the examples that we are talking about, we are talking about these examples purposely. I want you to understand or I will bring you to this point again that, when we say tense marker comes before the verb or after the verb, right that is very trivial superficial discussion.

What actually happens is, tense markers when it when it when you when you see them around the verb actually it is not around the verb, it is around the tense. And it so happens the

tense is found around verb, so the negative marker is associated with tense, which itself is an invisible category. Negative markers are not invisible category, negative markers you can see clearly in many languages.

They get attracted to verbs because tenses are hosted on verbs. I will talk about subject and predicate some other time. Therefore, verb becomes the most significant aspect of a sentence therefore, sometimes it is also said that verbs are power house of a sentence. All kinds of information about agreement, number, person, gender, tense, aspect, you can see in or around verb. Hope some of these make sense, yes I think we need to stop right.