

<i>/silaiba/</i>	'stitch'		
Diatransitive verbs are-			
<i>/kiNiba/</i>	'buy'	<i>/bikiba/</i>	'sell'
<i>/pOcariba/</i>	'ask'	<i>/pOThaiba/</i>	'send'

The expansion of the root by */-a/* may bring changes in the function of the root. That is an intransitive may become transitive and transitive may become diatransitive and so on. It may simply bring in semantic changes in which case it also changes the grammatical function of the verb. Example

<i>/mũ bhatO kha -e/</i>	'I eat rice (transitive verb)'
<i>/mũ taku bhatO khu-a-e/</i>	'I make him eat rice (diatransitive verb)'

The subsidiaries occurring with the finite verb are two types –general and specific. Subsidiaries like */par-/*, */sar-/* which may occur with all verbs are called general types and merely modify the meaning of the verb base. Example

<i>/mũ kha - e /</i>	'I eat'	<i>/mũ kha - i - par - e/</i>	'I can eat'
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The specific subsidiaries are restricted to the roots and function differently with the verb base. For example, */ja-/*, */pOD-/*, */uTh-/* occur generally with intransitive verb bases and others occur with transitives.

There are also a number of verb roots which function as verb bases. However, they can not occur without subsidiary. A root like */bhusuD-/* 'to collapse' etc. belong to this group. Example

<i>[bhusuRi pORiba]</i>	'to collapse'
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The non-nuclear portion of the finite verb consists of aspect and auxiliary – tense/mood – person – number marker.

Aspect – auxiliary

Morphologically this goes as one unit, that is, an aspectual morpheme must be followed by an auxiliary. There are two aspects in Oriya-

(i) imperfect - <i>i</i> and	(ii) perfect - <i>u</i>	for example
<i>/kOri thili/</i> (perfect)		'I have done'
<i>/kOru thili/</i> (imperfect)		'I was doing'

The auxiliaries which occur after aspects are three in number, *-ch-*, *-thO-* and *-n-*. *-ch-* and *-thO-* both occur in present tense and mean 'definite' and 'indefinite' respectively. However *-n-* occurs as a negative auxiliary. Example

<i>/mũ kha - u - ch - i /</i>	'I am eating' (definite)
<i>/mũ kha - u - tha - e/</i>	'I do eat' (indefinite)
<i>/mũ kha - u - n - i/</i>	'I don't eat' (negative)

In addition to the above the other forms occur with verb /kha-/ are as follows:

/kha-/ 'to eat'	/mũ kha - e / 'I eat'
/mũ kha - u - ch - i/	'I am eating' (imperfect-definite present)
/mũ kha - i - ch - i/	'I have eaten' (perfect definite present)
/mũ kha - u - tha - e/	'I used to be eating' (imperfect-indefinite present)
/mũ kha - i - tha - e/	'I used to eat' (perfect-indefinite present)
/mũ kha - i - l - i/	'I ate' (simple past)
/mũ kha - u - th - i - l - i/	'I was eating' (imperfect-past)
/mũ kha - i - th - i - l - i/	'I had eaten' (perfect past)
/mũ kha - i - b - i/	'I will eat' (simple future)
/mũ kha - u - th - i - b - i/	'I would be eating' (imperfect future)
/mũ kha - i - th - i - b - i/	'I would have eaten' (perfect future)
/mũ kha - u - th - ant - i/	'if I would be eating' (imperfect conditional)
/mũ kha - i - th - ant - i/	'if I would have eaten' (perfect conditional)

As regards the negative auxiliary *n/nO* it occurs after the aspects in the 'definite' present tense substituting the auxiliary /ch-/. Example

/mũ kha - u / i - ch - i/	'I am/have eating/eaten'
/mũ kha - u / i - n - i/	'I am/have not eating/eaten'
/mũ kha - u / i - nO - th - il / i - b - i/	'I would/have not be eating/eaten'

expanded as-

/kha - u - nO - th - il - i/	/kha - i - nO - th - il - i/
/kha - u - nO - th - i - b - i/	/kha - i - nO - th - i - b - i/

Tense

There are four tenses in Oriya namely, past, present, future and conditional.

Present-	unmarked
Past-	/-l-/ occurs with <i>hO-</i> , <i>ja-</i> , <i>kOr-</i> , <i>mar-</i> , <i>de-</i> , <i>ne-</i>
and	/-il-/ occurs in all other verbs.

Future-/-b-/ occurs with *hO-*, *de-*, *ne-*
and /-ib-/ occur in all other verbs.

Conditional- /-ant-/ occurs with mono-morphemic roots and subsidiaries/auxiliaries ending in /a-/
in /a-/
-nt-/ occurs with /-dO-/ morphemic bases ending in /a-/ and /-Ont-/ occurs in all other verbs.

Mood

There are two moods in Oriya namely, imperative and optative.

Imperative

Imperative is restricted to second person only and optative is restricted to first and third persons.

Imperative-	non-honorific	(second person)
	familiar	(second person)
	honorific	(second person)

