

Grammatical Feature: {Past Participle}

The predicative use of the form [-el] was noted as variant 2 of the grammatical feature 'Perfective Aspect'. In the present note we will document the adjectival/attributive usage of [-el] in regional and social dialects of Marathi. [-al/il/el-] occurs as the adjectival participle in Sindhi, Maiyã (a north-western language), Gujarati, Bhili, Marathi–Konkani, Khandeshi (Ahirani), some varieties of Halbi and the eastern NIA languages (Southworth 2005: 132). Some examples:

Sindhi	dhot- al -a kapra 'washed clothes'
Gujarati	lakh- el -o patra 'the written letter'
Bhili	pik-n- el 'ripe', kun-n- el 'rotten'
Old Marathi	tuf- al -i sauli 'broken shadow'
Marathi	kel- el -e kam 'the done work'
Khandeshi	kar- el kam 'the done work'
Konkani	pik- all -o ambe 'ripe(ned) mangoes'

(Cited in Southworth ibid.)

1.0 Dialectal variation in {Past Participle}

In the Survey of Dialects of the Marathi Language (SDML), the adjectival/attributive usage of [-el] was noted in 8 districts in northern and western Maharashtra: Buldhana, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nashik, Palghar, Akola and Jalna. A description of the distribution of the grammatical feature according to region and social groups is given below.

District	Taluka and Village
Akola	Akola - Gopalkhed (Kunbi community) and Yeota (Buddhist community)
Buldhana	Buldhana - Palaskhed Bhat (Rajput community), Jalgaon-Jamod - Nimkarad (Patil community), Shegaon - Shirajgaon (Nile) and Padsul
Jalna	Jalna - Dhawedi (Maratha community)
Jalgaon	Jalgaon - Dhamangaon and Wadli
Dhule	Dhule - Khede, Shirpur - Ambe, Sakri - Dhadne
Nandurbar	Nandurbar - Dhanora
Nashik	Satana - Daregaon, Triambakeshwar - Goldari and Zarwad (Khurd)
Palghar	Jawhar - Hateri (Warli community)



1.1 Example (District Buldhana, taluka Jalgaon-Jamod, village Nimkarad, M37, Patil, 4th)

शिकेल मानुस जास्तं बोलत नी

šikel manus ʃastə bolət ni

šik-el manus ʃastə bol-ət ni

learn-**PST.PTPL** man more speak-IPFV NEG

An educated person does not talk much.

1.2 Example (District Buldhana, taluka Shegaon, village Padsul, F34, Bauddha, 9th)

मरेल लोकं मंग त्यायच्यान भेव लागते

mərel lokə məŋg tyayčān b^hew lagte

mər-el lokə məŋg tyay-č-a-n b^hew lag-t-e

die-**PST.PTPL** people then it.OBL-GEN-OBL-INS fear.3SGF attach-IPFV-3SGF

(I am) afraid of dead people.

1.3 Example (District Buldhana, taluka Buldhana, village Palaskhed Bhat, F50+, Rajput, Illiterate)

तवा मंग आता काइ राहेल काम करावे लागतात ताई माले

təwa məŋg ata kai rahel kam kərawe lagtat tai male

təwa məŋg ata kai rah-el kam kər-awe lag-t-at tai ma-le

then then now some stay-**PST.PTPL** work do-OBLG attach-IPFV-3PL sister I.OBL-DAT

Then I have to do the remaining work.

Reference

Southworth, F. (2005). *Linguistic Archaeology of South Asia*. London: Routledge.

