Morphological Causative Construction in Hindi: Its Phonological Conditions and Limitations[1]

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Abstract

This study discusses about the morphological, syntactic, lexical causatives is Hindi on the basis of Comrie (1981) classification. Even though various works are available on Hindi causatives it still lacks a systematic classification which this study attempts to complete. In Hindi morphological causatives are quite developed, but it's not free from the restriction, there are some verbs in Hindi which can't be causativised, and some case marker which cannot be used in -ā - causative so called as direct causative but can be apply with -vā- causatives also called as indirect causatives, so in study the limitations of the Hindi causative verb construction have also been discussed.

Keywords: Direct causative (DC), Indirect causative (IC), suffix, cause, causer, verb, case marker

Introduction

Living in a society, we all have unavoidable interactions with other people daily. Often, we observe that our actions or activities are evoked from others' action or involvement and vice versa. In other words, there exists a cause and effect relation between two people, induced by their interaction which in linguistic terms is known as causal expression. Shibatani has mentioned (2001:1) *"every human language seems to possess a means of expressing the notion of Causation"*. On the basis of such statement it can be said that causative expressions are an important part of linguistic and language teaching as they deal with notion of causation as well as study of several other aspects of linguistics.

The first objective this study's is to present a systematic classification of Hindi causatives, this study is going to answer of the question like (1) what types of causatives are available in Hindi language. (2). What types of phonological conditions need to consider before applying causative suffixes (3) what are the semantic as well as syntactic restrictions in Hindi morphological causative construction. It is hoped that the result of this study will be helpful to understand the causative structure of Hindi[2].

1. Concept of Causative Construction

The concept of the causation is discussed by many researchers. Causation is an expression used in a situation where the subject of the sentence (causer) causes another participant to complete the action directly or indirectly[3]. In other words, in a causative construction the causer influences the

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[1] This research paper is a moderated version of the paper which i presented in an International Seminar on 'Strategic Approach to Korean Language education in India', in International Seminar, held at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi on 21,22nd February 2014, under the title "*A Study on Causative verb forms in Korean and Hindi*". I would like to thank Prof Kim do-young (Jamia Islamia University, Delhi), Prof Jayanti Raghavan (JNU, Delhi) and Prof Yoon (Seoul National University, Korea) other participants for their insightful comments and feedback.

[2] In this study Romanization of Hindi is based on the Hunterian transliteration system is the "*national system of Romanization in India*" and the one officially adopted by the Government of India

[3] Song Jae -jung (2001:282), *Linguistic Typology, Morphology and Syntax*, Pearson Education Publisher.

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causee to perform some action. According to Comrie (1981:158-161) causative constructions can be classified into three categories: Morphological Causative, Analytical Causative and Lexical Causative. A morphological causative can be formed by attaching a suffix or a prefix to the verb stem, since Hindi and Korean are agglutinative language so, suffix -ā- (for expressing direct causation), -vā - (for expressing indirect causation) in Hindi, and suffix -i-, -hi-, -ri-, -gi-, -u-, -gu-, -chu- (for direct causation) in Korean language can be attached with the base verb for expressing causation. Unlike Hindi and Korean, English language does not have any morphological causative.

(1). *mā ne bache ko kelā khilāyā .*
Mother-erg child-Acc Banana Eat DC. perf
'Mother made the child eat banana'.

As shown in the example, suffix –ā - ('made') expresses the action of causer and khānā ('eat') verb denotes the action of causee. As Song Jae-jung (2001:260), has mentioned that analytical causatives, also called periphrastic or syntactic causatives, have two-verb structure. In other words, there are two events in causatives one is the causing event in which the causer does something in order to bring out a desired outcome another is the caused event, in which the causee completes certain action begun by the causer's action. For instance,

(2). *Father made Mirā to read the newspaper.*

As can be observed, a separate causal verb (i.e. made/ caused) in addition to the effected verb 'read' is used in this sentence. Here in this sentence, the verb 'made' is the verb of cause or the verb of causing event and verb 'read' is the verb of effect. Lexical Causative is constructed when a plain verb is changed into a new caused form, for e.g. lexical Causative form of English verb '*to die*' is '*to kill*', '*to learn*' is '*to teach*' and 'to eat' is '*to feed*'. The sentence, 'two people died yesterday' in its causative form, will appear as 'two people were killed yesterday'. The verb 'kill' itself is a causal expression. In another example, 'My daughter eats banana', the verb 'eat' changes into 'feed' and its causative construction becomes 'I feed banana to my daughter.' Apart from English language, syntactic and lexical Causatives are also found in Korean and Hindi language. In Korean, for instance, lexical Causative for '*gada*' ('to go') is '*boneda*' ('to send'). In a similar manner the lexical form of Hindi verb *'jānā '* ('to go') is '*bhejnā '* ('to send'). Next part of the section briefly explained about the classification of Hindi causative construction.

2. Classification of Causative Verb construction in Hindi

Various scholars have used various terms for defining causatives in Hindi. Kachru (1971), Sharma (1972:115) have referred –ā - causative as a 'first causal' and –vā - causative as a 'second causal' whereas Saxena (1982:57)[4] has classified them into 'Contactive' and 'Non contactive' causatives.

Shibatani and Pardeshi (2002:139,140) have mentioned that in Hindi -ā - suffix and -vā - suffix are used for direct and indirect causatives respectively. According to them in direct causative, the causer physically manipulates the causee, which is to say that the caused event is completely controlled by the causer through his direct involvement in the event, in such situation the causee does not have any freedom in the execution of the action. However, in indirect causatives instead of participating in the caused event directly, the causer only gives verbal commands or directions to the causee for the

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[4] Saksena, Anuradha. 1982. *Topics in the Analysis of Causatives with Account of Hindi Paradigms*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

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accomplishment of the action. In indirect causatives, causee is also involved in the completion of the caused event. In this study, the term '*morphological causative'* is used for suffix –ā - and -vā -.

Based on Comrie's classification (1981:158-161) this study has classified Hindi causatives into three categories as presented in the following table (1)

Table (1). Classification of Hindi Causative Construction

Category	Method & Limitations		Case Marking
Morphological Causative	Direct (-ā-)	Verb stem + Phonological alteration+ suffix -ā -	Ergative: -ne- Accusative/ Dative: –ko- Instrumental /Intermediate: -se-
	Indirect (-vā)	Verb stem + Phonological alteration+ suffix -vā -	
Syntactic Causative	Coercive	Verb stem +*par/ko/ke liye majbūr karnā*	Ergative: -ne- Accusative / Dative: –ko- Instrumental /Intermediate: -se-
	Permission	Verb stem+ ne(obl) denā (give)	
Lexical Causative	Specific vocabulary Verb -*janā* - 'to go'→*bhejnā* 'to send'		Ergative: -ne- Accusative / Dative*: –ko-* Instrumental /Intermediate: -se-

As shown in the table above, in Hindi morphological causatives are further subdivided into direct (-ā-) and indirect (-vā) causatives, and syntactic causatives can be divided into two categories, in which one is 'coercive causation' (*verb + majbūr karnā)* and the other is 'permissive causation' (*verb + ne denā)*. Kachru (2006:200) mentions that verb such as '*majbūr karnā* ('to force') which expresses coerciveness. In Hindi, syntactic causative expression can be used with all types of verbs which cannot be causativised [5] morphologically, for instance, motion verb *jānā* ('to go') and *ānā* ('to come') as shown in the following example (3).

(3). *pitajī ne Shobhit ko Korea jāne par majbūr kiyā.*
Father hon-Erg Shobhit-Acc Korea go- Inf. Obl force do-perf
'Father forced Shobhit to go to Korea.'

As can be observed from the above example that a coercive verb is attached with the main verb and after the main verb oblique (Obl) form -ne- is attached before the coercive verb '*majbūr karnā* ('to force'). On the other side Permissive causatives express the situation where the causer permits or approves the causee to complete the action. Permissive construction in Hindi is also discussed many scholars such as Poornima, Shakshi (2012:41), Kachru (2006:205). In morphological causatives, causee does not have any freedom as the causer has complete control over the situation. However, in permissive causative, the causee 'Shobhit' as shown in example (4A) enjoys some sort of freedom. In sum, in permissive causative, causer's role is to just let causee perform an action. for instance,

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[5] Verb of motion *jânâ* ('to go'), *ânâ* ('to come') and verbs of cognitive activity, *sochne diyâ. sochne par majbur kiyâ*

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(4A).*pitā jī ne Shobhit ko taekwondo sikhne diyā .*
Father hon -Erg Shobhit dat taekwondo learn- Inf.Obl give/let- Perf
'Father let Shobhit learn taekwondo.'

In Permissive causative construction as well some verb which cannot be causativised morphologically like 'to go' or 'to come' can be causativised by using *'ne denā'*. The following example shows a permissive causal expression with the verb *ja-nā* ('to go').

(4B). *pitā jī ne Shobhit ko Dillī jāne di-yā*
Father hon -Erg Shobhit Dat delhi go-Inf.Obl give-Perf
'Father let Shobhit to go to Delhi.'

In Hindi, as also noted by Kachru (2006), Sharma. Aryendra (1972:121) discussion on lexical causation is very rare, in this study, only the following verb shows lexical causation in Hindi.

(5A). *Shobhit dilli gayā .*
Shobhit-agent Delhi go-perf
'Shobhit went to Delhi.'

(5B).*Mā ne Shobhit ko dilli bhijvā y*ā.
Mother-Erg Shobhit-Acc send-Past
'Mother sent Shobhit to Delhi/ 'Mother made Shobhit to go to Delhi.'

As shown in above examples verb 'jānā' (to go) is changed into 'bhejnā' ('to send') for expressing causation. Till now this study has discussed about the classification of Hindi causative. The next part investigates the phonological conditions (vowel and consonantal changes) in the process of deriving causal verb from a plain verb in Hindi.

3.   Phonological Conditions in Hindi Morphological Causative

As also noted by Aryendra Sharma (1972:115), Anuradha Saxena (1980:126), Rajesh Bhatt (2003:29, 45), in Hindi a non-causal or a plain verb is causativised through phonological (vowel and consonant changes) alterations and adding suffixes –ā - and –vā - to the verb root. Suffix -ā - is used when the causer (subject) is directly involved in the action as given in (6A) and suffix -vā - is used when the causer is absent from the scene and there is another intermediate agent, i.e. the causer controls the situation through a third agent as shown in (6B). Balachandran (1973:18-21*)* has pointed out three levels in the process of causativisation. First, is a non-causal construction; second, a direct causal; and the third is referred as an indirect causal as shown in examples (6A), (6B) and (6C) respectively.

(6A). *Shobhit ne santrā khāyā .*
Shobhit-Erg orange-Acc eat-perf.
'Shobhit ate an orange'.

(6B). *Suman ne Shobhit ko santrā khilāyā .*
Suman -Erg Shobhit-Dat orange eat-Direct causative marker (DC) perf.
'Suman fed an orange to Shobhit'.

(6C). *Suman ne Minā se Shobhit ko (jabardasti) santrā khilvāyā .*
Suman -Erg Mina- by Shobhit-Dat(forcefully) Orange Indirect Causative marker (IC) Perf.

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'Suman made Mina to feed orange to Shobhit.'

Here, example (6A) is a simple sentence of transitive verb construction, (6B) is causativised by adding suffix -ā- to the verb root of the transitive verb 'khānā' ('to eat') as the sentence is a direct causal construction. The causer Suman is physically involved in the event and is directly feeding the orange. In example (6C), causativisation is done by adding suffix -vā - to the same verb root. Such constructions are termed indirect causal constructions as the causer is an indirect participant. Even though Mi' is feeding Shobhit, she does not have complete control over the situation. <mark>Kachru (1975:10</mark>) remarks that in Hindi, -vā - causative not only gives the sense of indirectness but also express instructions and control, as we find in example (6C) where Suman gives an instruction or a verbal command to Mina to make Shobhit eat an orange.

When we examine the phonological alteration in Hindi morphological causative we find that (As also noted by some scholars like Rajesh,2003) in some cases in indirect causal constructions, there is no phonological alteration in the plain verb, only suffix -vā - is added to the verb root (as mentioned in the condition four,). However, in most cases in indirect and direct causative constructions, phonological changes take place as the verb stem's final sound (consonant /vowel) changes into long or short sound and sometimes other consonant changes are required before adding suffix –ā - and –vā - to the verb root. Based on the previous literature, this study has arranged phonological rules into five categories that are required while making causative forms.

In the first category, some verbs are not required to undergo any phonological alteration (Sharma, 1972:117), as can be seen in the below table (1), only suffixes –ā - for direct causal and -vā - for indirect causal is attached to the (intransitive) verb root. Those verbs in which the verb stem ends with a consonant or have a first vowel short are placed into this category. Examples of this category are given in the below table.

Table (2): Phonological Condition: 1 (No phonological Change)

	Base verb	Direct causative	Indirect Causative
A	*likhnā* 'to write'	*likh-ā-nā* 'make to write'	*likh-vā -nā* 'to cause someone to write'
B	*karnā* 'to do'	*kar-ā-nā* 'make to do'	*kar-vā -nā* 'to cause someone do
C	*sunnā* 'to listen'	*sun-ā-nā* 'make to listen'	*sun-vā –nā* 'to cause someone listen'
D	*parhnā* 'to study'	*parah-ā-nā* 'make to learn'	*parh-vā -nā* 'to cause someone learn'
E	*bharnā* 'to fill'	*bhar-ā-nā* 'make fill'	*bhar-vā -nā* 'to cause someone fill'
F	*urhnā* 'to fly'	*urh-ā -nā* 'make to fly'	*urh-vā -nā* 'to cause someone fly'
G	*hasnā* 'to laugh'	*has-ā -nā* 'make to laugh'	*has-vā -nā* 'to cause someone laugh'
H	*ugnā* 'to wake'	*uth-ā -nā* 'make to rise'	*uth-vā -nā* 'to cause someone rise'
I	*tair-nā* 'to swim'	*tair-ā -nā* 'make to swim'	*tair-vā -nā* 'to cause someone swim'
J	*fail-nā* 'to stretch'	*fail-ā -nā* 'to spread'	*fail-vā -nā* 'to cause someone spread'
K	*deor-nā* 'to run'	*deor-ā -nā* 'to make run'	*deor-vā -nā* 'to cause someone run'

Apart from this, there are some verbs, also noticed by Srivastav (1969:108)[6], where initial vowel starts with -eo- and -ae-. In those cases also, there will be no phonological alteration in the verb. The example of this rule (1) can be explained through the following example:

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[6] Srivastav Murlidhar (1969). *The Elements of Hindi Grammar*, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi

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(7A). *Shobhit hasā .*
Shobhit laugh-perf.
'Shobhit laughed.'

(7B). *Mira ne Shobhit ko has-ā-yā.*
Mira -Erg Shobhit- Acc laugh-DC-perf.
 'Mira made Shobhit laugh.'

(7C). *Mira ne (didi se) Shobhit-ko has-vā -yā.*
Mira-Erg {by elder sister} Shobhit- Acc laugh-IC-perf
'Mira made Shobhit laugh through her elder sister.'

Example (7B, 7C) shows that the suffixes *–ā* - and *-vā* can be attached to intransitive verb roots. In example (7B), Mira is physically involved in the activity of making Shobhit laugh. However, example (7C) clearly shows that Mira is not present in the scene. It is assumed that that she is completing the action through a third person (elder sister) to make Shobhit laugh. The second category includes verbs in which the first vowel so called as initial vowel of the verb root ends with a long vowel (Sharma,1972:117; Rajesh Bhatt 2003:29,45; Srivastava 1969:108; Balachandran,1973:19). In such cases, the long vowel is changed into short vowel, as illustrated in the following table (3).

Table (3), Phonological condition: 2 (Shortening the initial vowel)

	Base verb	Direct causative	Indirect Causative	Vowel changes
A	*dekhnā* 'to see'	*dikh-ā-nā* 'to show'	*dikh-vā-nā* 'to cause someone show'	-e- →-i-
B	*bolnā* 'to speak'	*bul-ā nā* 'to call'	*bul-vā-nā* 'to cause someone speak/ call	-o- →-u-
C	*ghūmnā* 'to go around'	*ghum-ā-nā* 'to turned around'	*ghum-vā -nā* 'to cause someone turn around	-ū- →-u-
D	*jāgnā* 'to Wake up'	*jag-ā-nā* 'to awaken'	*jag-vā-nā* 'to cause someone awaken'	-ā -→-a-
E	*nāchnā* 'to dance'	*nach-ā -nā* 'make to dance'	*nach-vā-nā* ' to cause someone dance'	-ā - →-a-
F	*bhāgnā* 'to run'	*bhagā nā* ' make to run '	*bhagvā-nā* 'to cause someone run'	-ā -→ -a-

Examples of phonological conditions two i.e., shortening of vowel can be observed through the following example.

(8A). *chor bhāgā.*
 Thief run-Perf
'The thief ran.'

(8B). *chaukidār ne chor ko bhag-ā-yā*
Guard- Erg thief- Acc run-DC-perf
'The Guard chased the thief.'

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(8C) *Shobhit ne chaukidār se chor ko bhag-vā-yā* .
Shobhit -Erg Gaurd- by thief-Acc run- IC-Perf
'Shobhit made guard to chase the thief.'

Example (8) is an example of motion verb 'to run' in which the guard is playing the role of intermediate agent. Therefore, intermediate marker –se- is attached with the cause. In the above example (8), the initial vowel of the verb root which is long *bhāg-nā* ('to run') is turned in to short vowel *bhagā-nā* {'make to run'} while expression causation. Similarly, if the initial vowel of the verb stem ends with –e-, it turns into –i-, for example verb dekhnā ('to see') - dikhā nā ('to show')[7].

In the third category, the verbs in which their root verbs end with long vowel are included. This long vowel of the root changes into short vowel during the process of causativisation, for instance, the vowel –ī- converts in to –i-, and -o- converts in to -u-. Apart from these vowel changes, the consonant -l- is inserted between the root and the causative suffix (Srivastava,1969:108; Sharma,1972:118; Masica,1976:44; Anuradha,1982:111; Kachru,2006:76; Agnihotri,2007:123)as shown in the below table (4).

Table (4): Phonological condition: 3 (shortening the initial vowel and consonantal changes)

	Base verb	Direct causative	Indirect causative	Vowel changes
A	*pīnā* 'to drink'	*pilā-nā* 'to make drink'	*pil-vā-nā* 'to cause someone drink'	*-ī-→- i-*
B	*sīnā* 'to sew'	*silā-nā* 'to get stitched'	*sil-vā-nā* 'to get stitched'	*–ī-→-i-*
C	*khanā* 'to eat'	*khilā-nā* 'to feed'	*khil-vā*' to cause someone eat'	*-a-→-i-*
D	*sonā* 'to sleep'	*sulā-nā* 'to make sleep'	*sulvā-nā* 'to cause someone sleep'	*-o-→-u-*
E	*dhonā* 'to wash'	*dhulā-nā* 'to get washed'	*dhulvā-nā* 'to cause someone wash'	*-o-→-u-*
F	*ronā* 'to cry '	*rulā-nā* 'to make cry'	*rulvā-nā* 'to cause someone cry'	*-o-→-u-*

Example of phonological conditions which comes in the third category is as follows:
(9A).Shobhit ne pā ni pīyā
Shobhit -Erg.water drink Perf
'Shobhit drank water.'
(9B).M ira ne Shobhit ko pā nī pilāyā
Mira -Erg. Shobhit-dat water drink DC. Perf
'Mira made Shobhit drink water.'

(9C). Mira ne Mohan se Shobhit ko pānī pilvāyā
Mira -Erg Mohan by Shobhit-Dat orange eat IC Perf
'Mira made Shobhit drink water through Mohan.

As shown in the above examples, the base verb *'pīnā'* (' to drink') is changed into direct causative *'pīlānā '* ('made to drink') by changing the long vowel –ī- in to short vowel –i- and by adding another consonant –l- in the verb. We have discussed before that in the second and third category the long vowel changes in to a short vowel. But, in the fourth category the short vowel is

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changed in to a long vowel in the process of causativisation from base verb to direct causal verb as given in the table below.

Table (5): Condition 4: (lengthening the initial vowel, in case of -ā- causative form)

	Basic Verb	Direct causative	Vowel changes	Indirect causative
A	*mar-nā* 'to die'	*mār-nā* 'to kill someone'	-a-→-ā-	*mar-vā -nā* ' cause someone to die'
B	*ubal-nā* 'to boil'	*ubāl-nā* 'make boil something'	-a-→-ā-	*ubal-vā -nā* 'cause something to boil'
C	*katnā* 'to cut'	*kātnā* 'to cut'	-a-→-ā-	*katvā nā* 'cause something to cut'
D	*phaṭ nā* 'to tear'	*phā rh nā* 'to tear'	-a-→-ā-	*pharh-vā nā* 'cause something to torn/tear'
E	*ruknā* 'to Stop'	*roknā* 'make Stop'	-u-→ -o-	*rukvā nā* 'cause something to stop'
F	*khulnā* 'to open'	*kholnā* ' to open'	-u-→ -o-	*khulvā nā* 'cause something to open'
G	*chuṭ nā* 'to leave'	*chorh nā* 'to leave'	-u-→ -o-	*churh-vā nā* 'cause something to be free'
H	*phuṭ nā* ' to burst'	*phorhnā* ' to burst'	-u-→ -o-	*phurh-vā nā* 'cause something to burst'
I	*tūṭ nā* 'to break'	*torh nā* 'to break'	-u-→ -o-	tur-vā *nā* 'to cause something to break'
J	*biknā* sell'(–k-change into-ch-	*bech 'to* sell'	-i-→ -e-	*bikva-nā* 'to cause something to sell'

According to Balachandran (1973:18), while making direct causation when the initial vowel of the verb is -u-, then the -u- vowel is changed into -o- vowel like *khulnā* ('to open'). We can see in the above examples that –u- is changed into –o- and the causative suffix –ā - is added in direct causation and -vā - is added for making indirect causation. As also noticed by some scholars (Srivastava, 1969:111; Anuradha Saxena 1982:146; Rajesh,2003:46*)* despite having phonological rules there also exists some irregularities' while forming causative verbs as can be seen in table (5), e.g. (D.G.H. I) that the vowel changes from –ū- to –o- , -i- to -e- and then final consonant –t- is changed in to –rh-. Thus, such irregularities need to be kept in mind while discussing or teaching about Hindi causative construction.

It can be observed in the above mentioned phonological conditions that the *-vā* suffix is sometimes attached to the root of direct causative and sometimes to the root of non-causal verb' As Kachru ,1980:52; Ramchand, 2011:56; Poornima ,2012:9, have also observed that in Hindi, suffix -ā - is attached to root of base verb and the suffix -vā- *is* attached to the root of direct causal verb as given in example (10C). In the given sentences, *ronā* 'to cry' is a non-causal verb, the direct causation of verb *ronā* 'to cry' is *rulāna* and indirect causation is *rulvān*a, we can see that –vā - suffix is attached with the direct causal form.

*(*10A). *Shobhit royā*
Shobhit cry-Past

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'Shobhit cried.'

(10B). *Mira ne Shobhit ko rulāyā*
Mira -Erg Shobhit-Dat cry DC perf Perf
'Mira made Shobhit cry.'

(10C). *Mira ne Suman se Shobhit ko rulvāyā .*
Mira -Erg Suman by Shobhit-Dat cry IC Perf
'Mira made Suman to make Shobhit cry.'

However, because of phonological changes in the verbs, it cannot be conclude that –vā - causatives are always attached to the root of direct causal verb. Following example (8) shows that –vā- suffix is also attached to the root of non-causal verbs. According to Ramchand (2011:57) there are some cases which clearly indicate that -vā - is attached to the verb roots. As shown in the above table 5 (e.g, *biknā* 'sell' (–k-change into-ch- for example *bechnā* *'to* sell' changed into bikva-nā 'cause to sell') vowel of the first syllable changes from –i- to -e- , and the final consonant of the non-causal form –k- changes in to –ch- in transitive form. Such examples prove that –vā - is attached with non-causal verb and not with the transitive form or direct causal verb. So these phonological rules should to be followed while attaching causative suffix to the verb. Next part of this paper is going to explore the limitations of morphological causative.

4. Limitation of Morphological Causative Construction

Every language causative expressions has its own special features as well as some restrictions[8], not only in English grammar but also in Hindi, grammar disallows the morphological causativisation of some verbs like 'to go', 'to come' etc. This study provides a detailed list of such verbs in the following table based on personal observation and previous literature. Even though Sharma (1972:121), Balachandran (1973:21), Masica (1976:45), Saxena (1982b:136), Agnihotri (2007:125), Richa (2011:27) have discussed about the some limitations of morphological causative, it is still somewhat lacking. Therefore, as mentioned in the given table (6), this study has analyzed all limitations from previous studies and some personal observation. The restrictions of Hindi causatives are illustrated in the following six categories.

Table: (6) Limitations of Morphological Causative Construction

	Types of verb	Example	Meaning	Direct Causative	Indirect Causative
1	Motion	*ānā* *jā nā*	'to come' 'to go'	* *ā-ā*-nā *jā -ā -nā	*ā-vā-nā *jā -vā -nā
2	Natural process	*khilnā* *murjhānā* garajnā ugnā	'to blossom' 'to wither' 'to thunder' 'to rise(sun/ moon)	*khil-ā-nā *murjh-ā-nā *garaj-ā-nā *ug-ā-nā	*khil-vā-nā *murjh-vā –nā *garaj-vā -nā *ug-vā-nā
3	existence	*rahnā*	'to live'	*rah-ā-nā	rahal-vā-nā*(√)*
4	cognitive	*sochnā*	'to think'	*soch-ā-nā	*soch-vā-nā

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[8] There are some verbs in English which disallow the direct causation of the verb. For instance 'Shobhit cried'. The direct causation of this sentence like (b2) 'mother cried Shobhit', which is grammatically not acceptable in English language, However, these verbs can express indirect causation by using causal verbs 'made' 'caused' etc., For instance, 'mother made Shobhit to cry', however Hindi allows the direct causation of verbs 'to cry'.

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	activity	pehchan-nā *jān-nā*	'to recognise' 'to know'	*pehachān-ā-nā *jā nan-ā -nā*	*pehachān-vā –nā *jā nan-vā -nā*
5	Ditransitive	*lena pā na gavā nā*	'to take' 'to get' 'to lose'	*li-ā -nā *pā -ā -nā *gavā –ā-nā*	*li-vā –nā *pā -vā -nā*
6	beneficial	*kharidnā kamā nā*	'to buy' 'to earn'	*kharid- ā -nā *kamā na*	*kamā vā na*
7	Other	*pukārnā musakaranā hona*	'to call', 'to smile' 'to be'	*pukā-ā–rnā *musakarā ā -nā *ho-ā -nā*	*pukā-vā–nā *musakarā-vā-nā *ho-vā –nā*
8	Symmetric verb	*milnā larhnā*	'to meet' 'to fight'	* milāyā * larā- ā-nā*	*milvāyā(√) larā- vā-nā (√)*

In the above table, the first category includes motion verbs like 'ānā ' ('to come'), 'jānā ('to go') which do not have direct or indirect causative form, as shown in the following example (11). However, 'jānā can be replaced with 'bhejnā ('to send').

(11A). *Shobhit mumbai āyā.*
Shobhit Mumbai come- perf
'Shobhit came to Mumbai.'

(11B*). *Mohan ne Shobhit ko Mumbai ā-ā-yā / ā-vā -yā .*
Mohan-Erg Shobhit- dat Mumbai DC/IC.perf
'Mohan made/ caused Shobhit to come to Mumbai.'

The above example (11B) is grammatically unacceptable in Hindi, but it does not mean that all motion verbs cannot be causativised. As also noticed by Richa (2011:25, 27) that there are some motion verbs which can be causativised morphologically[9]. The second category includes natural process verb such as *khilnā* ('to blossom'), *murjhanā* ('to wither'), *garajnā* ('to thunder') and *ugna* ('to rise'), which do not have direct and indirect causal form (Richa, 2008:45-46) . The following examples are based on Richa (2008).

(12A*) *mā -ne bagiche me gulab ka phul khil-ā-yā / khil-vā-yā .*
Mother-Erg garden loc rose flower bloom-DC-Past/ bloom-IC-Perf
'Mother made the flower bloom in the garden.'

(12B*) *mā -ne bagiche me gulab ka phul murjh-ā-yā./murjh-vā -yā .*
Mother-Erg garden loc rose flower wither-DC-Past/ wither-IC-Perf
'Mother made the flower wither in the garden.'

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[9] (A) *Shobhit jahaz par charhā.*
Shobhi-Erg climb-Perf
'Shobhit boarded the ship.'

(B) *pitaaji ne Shobhit ko jahaaz par charhaayâ./ charhaayaa*
Father- Hon Erg Shobhit-Dat ship-on (locative particle) board-DC/IC-Perf
'Father made Shobhit board the ship.'

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Above sentences are not acceptable in Hindi language. Shibatani (1975:62), Levin (1993) noticed that the human cannot cause a natural object like 'flower' to bloom by physical or verbal manipulation, it can be bloomed by internal process. As we all know that blooming of a flower is a natural process. In other words, an inanimate causee or a natural force cannot be controlled by the animate causer, only a natural power can cause a natural causee but human (animate causer) cannot. Similarly, Hindi verb *ugnā* has two meanings, one is 'to rise' as shown in (13A) another is for 'to plant' (13B), even though morpheme is the same but semantically it differs. When noun is a natural power such as sun or moon, it cannot be causativised, therefore below sentence is not acceptable. However, in case of growing vegetables ugā nā /ugvānā can be used (13B), it is acceptable in Hindi grammar.

(13A). *Shobhit ne suraj/chand ko ugā yā/ ugvāyā*
Shobhit-Erg sun/moon-Acc rise perf
'Shobhit made the sun/moon rise'

(13B). *Shobhit ne apne bagiche me tulsi kā paudha ugāyā / ugvāyā .*
Shobhit –Erg self-garden loc basil tree plant past/ plant I cause perf
'Shobhit planted basil plant in his garden.'

The third category of verbs of existence like *rahnā* ('to live') do not have direct causatives as shown in the below example, Richa (2011:28).

(14A)*. Shobhit Korea me rahtā hai.*
Shobhit Korea live. Present
'Shobhit lived in Korea.'

(14B). **Pitā ji ne Shobhit ko Korea me rah-ā-ya*
Father hon –Erg Shobhit -Acc Korea in live-DC-Perf
'Father made Shobhit to live in Korea.'

In the above table, for the fourth category of cognition verbs, direct /indirect causation is not allowed in Hindi. The following example of verb 'to know 'is based on Balachandaran (1973:21).

(15A) *Shobhit Korean bhashā jāntā hai.*
Shobhit Korean language know- present
'Shobhit knows Korean language.'

(15B*). *Mohan ne Shobhit ko Korean jānā ī/ jān-vāī*
Mohan-Erg Shobhit-Acc Korean know DC Past / know IC perf
'Mohan made Shobhit know Korean.'

(16A). *Shobhit ne pitaji ke bā re me sochā .*
Shobhit-Erg Father about think Past.
'Shobhit thought about father.'

(16B*).*Maine Shobhit ko pitā ji ke bāre me sochā ya / sochvāyā .*
I-Erg Shobhit-Dat Father about think DC past/ think IC Perf
'I made Shobhit think to about father.'

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In the fifth category, ditransitive verbs such as '*pānā*' that cannot be causativised are included. Following is an example of the same:

(17A*) *suman ne Shobhit ko kitāb pā-ā-yī*
Suman-Erg Shobhit –Dat Book get DC Perf
'Suman made Shobhit find the book.'

The sixth category contains verbs like *kharidnā* ('to buy'), *kamā nā* ('to earn') which do not have direct causal form. In the seventh category, verb *honā* ('to be') which does not have direct or indirect causal form is present. Hence copula *'honā'* ('to be') can be replaced with 'banānā which means 'to make' (1) to express causation.

(18A). *Shobhit doctor hai.*
Shobhit doctor -to be
'Shobhit is a doctor.'

(18B*) *maine Shobhit ko doctor ho-ā -ya ā y*ā./ *ho-vā –ya.*
I-Erg Shobhit-Dat doctor make-DC-perf.perf
I made Shobhit a doctor.

(18C). *maine Shobhit ko doctor banā ya .*
I-Erg Shobhit-Dat doctor make-cause-perf.perf
I made Shobhit a doctor.

In the next category, with the following verbs such as *'pukārnā'* 'to call', –ā - and –vā - suffix cannot be used.

(19A). *adhyapikā ne Shobhit ko pukārā .*
Teacher -Erg Shobhit-Dat call Perf
'The teacher called to Shobhit.'

(19B). *adhyapikā ne (mohan se) Shobhit ko pukārāyā / pukārvāyā*
Teacher-Erg (Mohan by) Shobhit-Dat call cause Past/ call I cause Perf
'Teacher made Mohan to called Shobhit.'

(20A) *Shobhit ne mahesh ko milā-āyā.*
Shobhit-Erg Mahesh-Dat meet-cause Perf
'Shobhit made Mahesh to meet'

As shown in the example (20A), Hindi verb 'milnā' 'to meet' does not have direct causal form, however indirect causal form of *milvānā* ' made to meet' is possible. Apart from all above restrictions, there are also some other limitations in morphological causative in the usages of realization of case maker, for example -se- is interpreted as an instrument in the -ā- (direct causative) causative form (21A) and as an intermediate agent in the case of -vā (indirect causative) causative form (21B). Usages of -se- marker has been previously discussed by well-known scholars such as Saksena (1982: 826,827), Ramchand (2011:9), Richa (2008:162, 163), and Sakshi Bhatia (2016:2). Some have discussed that in Hindi causative construction; -se- can be used as an intermediate case marker in indirect causative as shown in example (21B) and as an instrument case marker in both direct (20A) and indirect causative

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construction (21C). In other words, -se- marker cannot be used as an intermediate case marker in direct causatives, as illustrated in the examples (22A & 22B)

(21A). *Nurse ne marij ko chamach se soup pilāyā .*
 Nurse-Erg Patient-Dat spoon –Instr soup drink DC Perf
Nurse had patient drink the soup with the spoon

(21B). *Doctor ne marij ko nurse se soup pilvāyā .*
Doctor-Erg Patient-Dat nurse–Instr soup drink IC Perf
'Doctor made the nurse feed the soup to the patient.'

(21C). *Doctor ne nurse se marij ko chamach se soup pilvāyā*
Doctor-Erg nurse–Instr Patient-Dat spoon–Instr soup drink IC Perf
'Doctor made the nurse feed the soup to the patient with the spoon.

(22A*). * Mira ne Shobhit se pāni pilāyā .*
Mira -Erg. Shobhit-dat water drink DC Perf
'Mira made Shobhit drink the water.'

(22B*). * Mira ne Mohan se Shobhit ko pāni pilāyā .*
Mira -Erg Mohan by Shobhit-Dat orange eat IC Perf
'Mira made Shobhit drink the water through Mohan.'

(22C)**Doctor ne nurse se marij ko chamach se soup pilaayaa*
Doctor-Erg nurse–Instr Patient-Dat spoon–Instr soup drink cause past
'Doctor made the nurse feed the soup to the patient with the spoon.

On the basis of previous literature and some personal observation this study has examined that -se- cannot be used in direct causative construction with the animate causee. As shown in example (21C) –vā - form causatives, –se- can be used multiple times (Sakshi Bhatia, 2016), but the same is not possible for -ā- form causation (22C).

5. Conclusion
In sum, till now this study has examined the classification and phonological aspect of causative expression in Hindi. Morphological causative in Hindi language are quite complex, therefore while teaching about causative expression apart from the attaching suffix –ā- or –vā - with the main verb, there are also some phonological and semantical irregularities that should be carefully consider because as mentioned there are some verb in Hindi which can't express directness.   There   are some limitations in Hindi morphological causatives not only in case of attaching suffixes but also while using case marker -se-. This study has also discussed that syntactic causative construction which includes permissive and coercive causation are more productive than morphological causative construction because syntactic causative marker can be used all most all types of verbs.
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