Classical Newari: verbal system

abbreviations and color coding:

- syntax: eligible as a main verb vs. *subordinate verb*; eligible as an attribute
- morphology: ⁱⁱfinite vs. ⁿᵒᵐnominalized vs. ᶜᵒⁿᵛconverb
- tempus: past vs. non-past
- aspect: perfective vs. stative (only marked in past tempus forms)
- disjunct form^dis vs. conjunct form^con (1. p. declarative, 2. p. interrogative)
- honorifics: low^lgh vs. middle^mgh vs. high grade^hgh

simple verbs

classes: grades	I	II	III	IV	denomination	formants
0	–	–	–	**-l-**		
	-ṅ-	-ṅ-	-y-	-l-	ⁿᵒᵐpast perfective part.^con	-ā
					> ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent*	+ -wo
					> ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*coincident*	+ -s
					> ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*causal*	+ -n
					> > ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent*	+ -(ã) li
	-ṅ-	-k-	–	-l-	ⁿᵒᵐpast stative part.^dis	-a, III: -wo
					> ⁿᵒᵐ*agent noun*	+ -mhã
					> ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*causal*	+ -n
					> > ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent*	+ -(ã) li
	–	–	–	–	ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*terminal*	ma ...-bala
		-y-	-y-	-l-	ⁱⁱnon-past^dis	-i/u, -(i/u)(n/w)o, IV: -iwo
					ⁿᵒᵐverb noun & non-past part.^con	-e
					> ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent*	+ -(s)tunã, + -(s)tunŭ
	–	–	–		ⁿᵒᵐrelative part.	-kõ, -ko, -ku
					ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent*	-(s)tunã, -(s)tunŭ
					ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent*	-sen(ã) li
					ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*coincident*	-le, I: + -n, + -wo
					ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*coincident*	-tole(-n), -tola(-n)
					> ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*terminal*	ma + ...
					coverb	-sẽ, -se
					imperative^hgh	-huna, -hune, -ṅāna, -sane
	-ṅ-	–	–		imperative^mgh	-wo, I: -o, -a
		–	–		imperative^lgh	-Ø
	-ṅ-				*coverb*	-ã
	[red.]	[red.]	[red.]		ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*repetitive*	-n(+ other formants)
√ = 1	**-n-**	**-t-**	**-l-**	**-l-**		
	-n-	-t-	-l-	-l-	ⁱⁱpast perfective^dis	-ã, -a, -o
	-n-				ⁿᵒᵐverb noun & non-past part.^con	-e
					ⁱⁱnon-past^dis	-iwo
2	**-na-**	**-ta-**	**-la-**	**-la-**		
	-na-	-ta-	-la-	-la-	ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*neg. conditional*	-sanõ, -sanã
					agent noun (1. p. predicative only)	-go, -gu
	-na-	-ta-	-la-		ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*conditional*	-sā
					ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*conditional (weak)*	-ṅā-wo
					ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*coincident*	-ṅā-sẽ (I, III) -ṅā-n (II, III)
		-ta-	-la-		ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*coincident*	-ṅā-s
				-la-	ⁿᵒᵐrelative part.	-kõ, -ko, -ku

derivatives

class: grades	V causative	V denominative	denomination	formants
0	**-k-**	**-lap-**		
	-k-	-lap-	ᴺᵒᵐverb noun & non-past [part.]	-e
			ᴺᵒᵐpast perfective [part.]ᵈⁱˢ ᶜᵒⁿ	-ā
			> ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent*	+ -wo
			ᴺᵒᵐpast stative [part.]ᵈⁱˢ	-u
			> ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*causal*	+ -n
			> ᴺᵒᵐ*agent noun*	+ mhã
			ᶠⁱnon-pastᵈⁱˢ & imperativeᵐᵍʰ	-i, -ina, -iwo
			coverb	-ã
	-k-		ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*circumstantial* (simple meaning)	-ã
1	**-ka-**	**-lapa-**	ᴺᵒᵐ*relative* [part.]	-kõ, -ko, -ku
			ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*coincident*	-le
2	**-kal-**	**-lapal-**	ᶠⁱpast perfectiveᵈⁱˢ	-ã
3	**-kala-**	**-lapala-**	ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*neg. conditional*	-sanõ
			ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*conditional*	-sā
			ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*conditional (weak)*	-ṅā-wo
			ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*coincident*	-ṅā-sẽ

modal auxiliaries: mostly construed with verb noun or coverb

- **jil-** ‚to be able, succeed‘,
- **ten-** ‚to be about to‘,
- **tel-** ‚to be allowed, proper‘: negated with **ma** to form negative imperatives,
- **teyake** (caus. tel-) ‚to be about to‘,
- **dhun-/dhunake** ‚to finish; already‘,
- **phat-/phal-** ‚to be able‘,
- **bil-** ‚to give, allow‘: with ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent* **-āwo** to denote action performed for someone else,
- **māle** ‚to be necessary‘: negated with **mu**.

aspectual auxiliaries: mostly construed with coverb

- **gāt-** ‚to suffice‘ with negated zero grade stem: **... ma gāka** ‚won't do‘.
- **con-** ‚to stay‘: cf. **dasẽ coṅa = asti**, regularly with ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent* **-āwo**.
- **jul-** ‚to become‘: (1) with coverb or ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent* **-āwo**: perfective,
  (2) with stative part. (+tõ): periphrastic stative.
- **tal-** ‚to put‘ with coverb, ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent* **-āwo** or stative part.: (1) resultative,
  (2) ‚to end up doing‘.
- **bijyāt-** ‚to go [hon]‘ with converb or with stative part. (+tõ): honorific.
- **yen-** ‚to lead‘: (1) indicate motion away from the subject,
  (2) with the ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*repetitve*: iterative.
- **won-** ‚to go‘: (1) recent completion,
  (2) with 2nd grade stem: ‚to go in order to‘.
- **wol-** ‚to come‘: (1) circumstantial,
  (2) with 2nd grade stem: ‚to come to do‘.
- **hal-** ‚to bring‘ with coverb or ᶜᵒⁿᵛ*antecedent* **-āwo**: (1) like **yen-**,
  (2) iterative.