

Hemangi's Marathi Verb Cheat Sheet for Beginners

OK- even if you got all of the way through the verb explanations in Grammar Lessons 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13, I thought there might still be a need for something that presents an approach to help bring some of the pieces together.¹

So, here is my attempt at a verb cheat sheet.

Summary of the uses of different types of verbs:

Since the Grammar Module lessons, particularly Lesson 10, detail verb usage by type/tense of sentence, the examples below are grouped in a different way: by type of verb. Hopefully, between the two approaches, you will find one that clicks for you!

When you look up a verb in the Vocabulary Dictionary (on CD2), the result will display the basic verb type. Once you find the section on this cheat sheet for that verb type, and choose the meaning and tense you want to use, then you can always go to the noted reference Lesson and Section for full detail of that usage.

Examples are given for the following verb types (See Grammar Lesson 8 for more explanation):

- The AUXILIARY VERB: asaNe (असणे) meaning "to be"
- INTRANSITIVE
- TRANSITIVE
- IRREGULAR
- SPECIAL TRANSITIVE
- N-IA IMPERSONAL

The **AUXILIARY** verb: asaNe (असणे) meaning "to be"

- As detailed in Lesson 9, the verb asaNe is comparable to the verb "to be" in English.
- The following examples of the auxiliary verb are given in the third person, feminine, singular (she). Once you find the meaning and tense you want, refer to the noted Lesson and Section for more detail.

			Tense or Aspect	Refer to Lesson/ section:
tee ithe Ahe.	ती इथे आहे.	She is here.	Present	9 / 2
tee ithe nAhee Ahe.	ती इथे नाही आहे.	She is not here.	Present negative	9 / 2
tee ithe hotee.	ती इथे होती.	She was here.	Past	9 / 3
tee ithe nawhatee.	ती इथे नव्हती.	She was not here.	Past negative	9 / 3
tee ithe ase.	ती इथे असे.	She used to be here.	Habitual	9 / 4
tee ithe nase.	ती इथे नसे.	She did not used to be here.	Habitual negative	9 / 4
tee ithe asel.	ती इथे असेल.	She will be here. She might be there.	Future	9 / 5
tee ithe nasel.	ती इथे नसेल.	She won't be here. She probably isn't there.	Future negative	9 / 5

¹ This is not a comprehensive list of every possible use of a verb, but it should be a pretty good start for a beginner Marathi speaker.

tee ithe asate.	ती इथे असते.	She is (usually) here.	Imperfect	9 / 6
tee ithe nasate.	ती इथे नसते.	She is (usually) not here.	Imperfect negative	9 / 6
tee ithe asAwee.	ती इथे असावी.	She ought to be here. She might be here.	Desiderative.	9 / 7
tee ithe nasAwee.	ती इथे नसावी.	She probably is not here. She should not be here.	Desiderative negative	9 / 7
tee ithe asaNAr Ahe.	ती इथे असणार आहे.	She probably will be here.	Prospective	10 / 10.b.3.)
tee ithe nasaNAr Ahe.	ती इथे नसणार आहे.	She probably will not be here.	Prospective negative	10 / 10.b.3.)

INTRANSITIVE VERB EXAMPLE

khokaNe (खोकणे) to cough

- Most of the following examples for this intransitive verb are given in the third person, masculine, singular (he). Once you find the meaning and tense you want, refer to the noted Lesson and Section for more detail.

			Tense or Aspect	Refer to Lesson/ section:
to khokel.	तो खोकेल.	He will cough.	Future	10 / 10.a.1.)
to khokAyatsA.	तो खोकायचा.	He used to cough.	Past habitual	10 / 10.a.2.)
tyane khokAwa.	त्याने खोकावं.	He should (ought to) cough.	Desiderative	10 / 10.a.3.)
to khokato.	तो खोकतो.	He coughs.	Imperfect A (like Present)	10 / 10.b.1.)
to khokat Ahe.	तो खोकत आहे.	He is coughing.	Imperfect B	10 / b.1.)
to khokat hotA.	तो खोकत होता.	He was coughing.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
to khokat asel.	तो खोकत असेल.	He probably is coughing (now).	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
to khokat ase.	तो खोकत असे.	He used to cough.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
to khokat asato.	तो खोकत असतो.	He keeps coughing.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
to khokat asaNAr.	तो खोकत असणार.	He probably is coughing. He must be coughing.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
to khokat asAwA.	तो खोकत असावा.	He probably is coughing.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
FOR NEGATIVE IMPERFECT FORMS, USE THE NEGATIVE OF THE AUXILIARY:				
to khokat nawhata.	तो खोकत नव्हता.	He was not coughing.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.) (Lesson 9 for Aux.)
to khokaIA.	तो खोकला.	He coughed.	Perfect	10 / 10.b.2.)
to khokaNAr Ahe.	तो खोकणार आहे.	He is going to cough.	Prospective	10 / 10.b.3.)

to khok Nar hotA .	तो खोकणार होता.	He was going to cough.	Prospective	10 / 10.b.3.)
OTHER FORMS:				
mee khok U kA ?	मी खोकू का?	May I cough?	Shall I (Verb)?	10/5
mee kewhA khok U ?	मी केव्हा खोकू?	When may I cough?	(Question) shall I (Verb)?	10/6
khok!	खोक !	Cough!	Imperative (command)	10/ 7. b)
Apa N khokU yA .	आपण खोकू या.	Let's cough.	Let's (verb).	10/ 8
khok Ayatsa .	खोकायचं.	(One should) cough.	V-Ayatsa-E	10/ 9
khok Ayala pAhije.	खोकायला पाहिजे.	(One) must/has to cough.	V-Ayala pAhije	11 / e
mee khok Ayala lAgalo.	मी खोकायला लागलो.	I (masc) started to cough.	V-Ayala lAgaNe	11 / e
malA khokat A yet nAhee.	मला खोकता येत नाही.	I am not able to cough.		
khok Un khok Un , mAdzhA ghasA dukhat Ahe.	खोकून खोकून, माझा धसा दुखत आहे.	(After) coughing and coughing, my throat is hurting.		
tudza khokaNa dzhAla kA?	तुझं खोकणं झालं का?	Is your coughing finished?	Verbal noun	11 / d

TRANSITIVE VERB EXAMPLE:

utsalaNe (उचलणे) to pick up (something)

- Transitive verb endings depend on the person speaking in most tenses/aspects. For these examples the speaker is a male speaking in the first person (about himself.)
- In all of these examples, khurchee [chair] is the object.
- Notice that transitive verb endings match the **object** of the sentence in the perfect and desiderative cases. khurchee is a feminine noun. The ending added for a feminine singular noun is -ee. (For help on normal endings generally used for variable adjectives see Lesson 5.)
- The following examples of this transitive verb are given in the first person, masculine (I); i.e. the speaker is male. Once you find the meaning and tense you want, refer to the noted Lesson and Section for more detail.

			Tense or Aspect	Refer to Lesson/ section:
mee khurchee utsale en .	मी खुर्ची उचलीन.	I will pick up the chair.	Future	10 / 10.a.1.)
mee khurchee utsal Ayatso .	मी खुर्ची उचलायचो.	I (masc) used to pick up the chair.	Past habitual	10 / 10.a.2.)
mee khurchee utsal Awee .	मी खुर्ची उचलावी.	I should (ought to) pick up the chair.	Desiderative	10 / 10.a.3.)
mee khurchee utsal ato .	मी खुर्ची उचलतो.	I (masc) pick up the chair. I (masc) will pick up the chair (right now).	Imperfect A (like Present)	10 / 10.b.1.)
mee khurchee utsal nAhee . Amhee khurchee utsal nAhee .	मी खुर्ची उचलत नाही.	I do not pick up the chair. We do not pick up the chair.	Imperfect A (like Present) negative	

	आम्ही खुर्ची उचलत नाही.			
mee khurchee utsalat Ahe.	मी खुर्ची उचलत आहे.	I am picking up the chair.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
mee khurchee utsalat hoto.	मी खुर्ची उचलत होतो.	I (masc) was picking up the chair.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
mee khurchee utsalat ase.	मी खुर्ची उचलत असे.	I used to pick up the chair.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
mee khurchee utsalat asato.	मी खुर्ची उचलत असतो.	I (masc) am (usually) picking up the chair.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
mee khurchee utsalat asaNar.	मी खुर्ची उचलत असणार.	I am probably picking up the chair. I probably pick up the chair. I will probably be picking up the chair.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
mee khurchee utsalat asAwA.	मी खुर्ची उचलत असावा.	I (masc) was probably picking up the chair.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)
FOR NEGATIVE IMPERFECT FORMS, USE THE NEGATIVE OF THE AUXILIARY:				
mee khurchee utsalat nawhato.	मी खुर्ची उचलत नव्हतो.	I (masc) was not picking up the chair.	Imperfect B negative	10 / 10.b.1.) (Also Lesson 9 for Aux. forms)
mee khurchee utsalalee Ahe.	मी खुर्ची उचलली आहे.	I have picked up the chair. (The chair was picked up by me.)	Perfect*	10 / 10.b.2.)
mee khurchee utsala Nar Ahe.	मी खुर्ची उचलणार आहे.	I (masc) am going to pick up the chair.	Prospective	10 / 10.b.3.)
mee khurchee utsala Nar hoto.	मी खुर्ची उचलणार होतो.	I (masc) was going to pick up the chair.	Prospective	10 / 10.b.3.)
OTHER FORMS:				
mee khurchee utsal U ka?	मी खुर्ची उचलू का?	Shall/should I pick up the chair? May I pick up the chair?	Shall I (Verb)?	10 / 5
mee khurchee kewhA utsal U?	मी खुर्ची केव्हा उचलू?	When shall/should I pick up the chair?	(Question) shall I (Verb)?	10/ 6
khurchee utsal!	खुर्ची उचल !	Pick up the chair!	Imperative	10/ 7. b)
khurchee utsal A!	खुर्ची उचला !	Pick up the chair! (talking to more than one person) Please pick up the chair (more respectful).	Imperative	10/ 7. b)
ApaN khurchee utsal U ya.	आपण खुर्ची उचलू या.	Let's pick up the chair.	Let's (verb).	10/ 8
hee khurchee kadhee utsal Ayachee?	ही खुर्ची कधी	When should one pick up the chair?	V-Ayatsa-E	10/ 9

	उचलायची?			
khurchee utsalUn tithe Thew.	खुर्ची उचलून तिथे ठेव.	Pick up the chair and put it there. (Literally: After picking up the chair, put it there.)		
khurchee utsalAyaIA pAhiJe.	खुर्ची उचलायला पाहिजे.	The chair must be picked up. (implies- someone/you must pick up the chair.)		
maIA khurchee utsalata yet nAhee.	मला खुर्ची उचलता येत नाही.	I am not able to pick up the chair. (Lit. It does not come to me to be able to pick up the chair.)		
tula khurchee utsalata yeta kA?	तुला खुर्ची उचलता यतं का?	Are you able to pick up the chair? (Lit: Does picking up the chair "come" to you?)		

IRREGULAR VERB EXAMPLE:

If a verb is listed as **irregular** in the vocabulary database, it has an irregular base in the perfect tense. All of the other tenses/aspects use the same base form from the dictionary form found in the vocabulary database.

Example of a **TRANSITIVE (IRREGULAR)** verb:

karaNe (करणे) meaning: to do, OR to make

Note that: kAm karaNe (काम करणे) means: to do work; (kAm is a neuter noun)

- Base used for most tenses: **kara-**
- Irregular base used for perfect tense: **kel-**
- These examples are given in the third person, masculine, singular (he). Once you find the meaning and tense you want, refer to the noted Lesson and Section for more detail.

			Tense or Aspect	Refer to Lesson/ section:
tyAne kAm kela.	त्याने काम केलं.	He did work. (The work was done by him.)	Perfect	11
All of the other tenses/aspects use the same base form from the dictionary form: <u>karaNe</u> and with usual regular transitive verb endings (as shown earlier). For example...				
to kAm karato.	तो काम करतो.	He does work.	Imperfect A (like Present)	10 / 10.b.1.)
to kAm karat hotA.	तो काम करत होता.	He was doing work.	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)

Example of a **INTRANSITIVE (IRREGULAR)** verb: dzANe (जाणे) meaning: to go

- Base used for most tenses: **dzA-**
- Irregular base used for perfect tense: **gel-**
- These examples are given in the third person, masculine, singular (he). Once you find the meaning and tense you want, refer to the noted Lesson and Section for more detail.

			Tense or Aspect	Refer to Lesson/ section:
to tikaDe gela.	तो तिकडे गेला.	He went there.	Perfect	11
All of the other tenses/aspects use the same base form from the dictionary form: <u>dzANe</u> and with usual regular				

intransitive verb endings (as shown earlier). For example...				
to tikaDe <u>dzA</u> to.	तो तिकडे जातो.	He goes there.	Imperfect A (like Present)	10 / 10.b.1.)
to tikaDe <u>dzA</u> t hotA.	तो तिकडे जात होता.	He was going there	Imperfect B	10 / 10.b.1.)

SPECIAL TRANSITIVE VERB EXAMPLE:

If a verb is listed as **special transitive** in the vocabulary database, it has a special form in the perfect tense. In the perfect tense, these (like intransitive verbs) agree with the subject rather than the direct object. For all other tenses, Special Transitive verbs behave just like other Transitive verbs.

Example of a **transitive (special)** verb: wisaraNe (विसरणे) meaning: to forget

Note:

			Tense or Aspect	Refer to Lesson/ section:
mee wisarale .	मी विसरले.	I (fem) forgot .	Perfect	10 / 10.b.2.
mee wisaralo .	मी विसरलो.	I (masc) forgot .		
to wisaraIA .	तो विसरला.	He forgot .		
tee wisaralee .	ती विसरली.	She forgot .		
All of the other tenses/aspects use the same endings as other transitive verbs. For example...				
mee wisareen.	मी विसरीन.	I will forget.	Future	10 / 10.a.1.)
mee wisarAyatso.	मी विसरायचो.	I (masc) used to forget.	Past habitual	10 / 10.a.2.)
mee wisarAwa.	मी विसरावं.	I should forget.	Desiderative	10 / 10.a.3.)
mee wisarate.	मी विसरते.	I (fem) (usually) forget.	Imperfect A (like present)	10 / 10.b.1)

N-IA IMPERSONAL VERB EXAMPLE:

Some verbs are listed in the Vocabulary Database as **N-IA Impersonal**. These verbs are tough for most English speakers to grasp. Many of these verbs deal with desire, perception, or feeling. Several examples are given in the discussion in Grammar Lesson 8 section- look at the printable pdf version. The ending **-IA** is added to the noun.

Example of a **N-IA IMPERSONAL** verb: **samadzaNe** (समजणे) meaning: to understand

- In the examples the word Marathi is a noun, considered neuter in gender

			Tense or Aspect	Refer to Lesson/ section:
maIA udyA samadzel.	मला उद्या समजेल.	I will understand tomorrow.	Future	10 / 10.a.1.)
maIA marAThee samadzAyatsa.	मला मराठी समजायचं.	I used to understand Marathi.	Past habitual	10 / 10.a.2.)
maIA marAThee samadzAwa.	मला मराठी समजावं.	I should (ought to) understand Marathi.	Desiderative	10 / 10.a.3.)
maIA marAThee samadzata.	मला मराठी समजतं.	I understand Marathi. (Lit: "Marathi is understood to	Imperfect A (like Present)	10 / 10.b.1.)

		me.”)		
maIA marAThee samadzat nAhee.	मला मराठी समजत नाही.	I do not understand Marathi.	Imperfect A (like Present) negative	10 / 10.b.1.)
maIA samadzala Ahe.	मला समजलं आहे.	I have understood.	Perfect	10 / 10.b.2.)
maIA samadzala hota.	मला समजलं होतं.	I had understood.	Perfect	10 / 10.b.2.)
tyAIA samadzala asel.	त्याला समजलं असेल.	He might have understood.	Perfect	10 / 10.b.2.)
tyAIA samadzala nasel.	त्याला समजलं नसेल.	He probably did not understand.	Perfect - Negative	10 / 10.b.2.)
shikalyAnantar maIA marAThee samadzaNAr Ahe.	शिकल्यानंतर मला मराठी समजणार आहे	After studying, I am going to understand Marathi.	Prospective	10 / 10.b.3.)
tuIA marAThee samadzata kA?	तुला मराठी समजतं का?	Do you understand Marathi?	Interrogative	

An additional note:

Note that there is a difference between the verb sampaNe (to be finished) and the verb sampawaNe (to finish, or the act of finishing something).

There are hundreds of examples of verbs like these:

halaNe (to move) versus halawaNe (the act of making something move)

kaLaNe (to understand) versus kaLawaNe (the act of making someone understand)

uThaNe (to get up) versus uThawaNe (to cause someone/something to get up)

Note that sampaNe, halaNe, kaLaNe, uThaNe, etc. are **intransitive** verbs.

sampawaNe, halawaNe, kaLawaNe, uThawaNe, etc. are **transitive** verbs.

For example:

to uThaIA.	तो उठला.	He got/woke up.
tyane tilA uThuwala.	त्याने तिला उठवलं.	He got/woke her up. (He caused her to get up.)