Auxiliary Markers in Garhwa Bhojpuri Through Contact Situations With Magahi And Bhojpuri

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Abstract

This paper examines the use of auxiliary markers within the linguistic frameworks of Bhojpuri and Magahi languages, with a specific focus on Garhwa Bhojpuri. The primary objective of this study is to demonstrate the pivotal role of auxiliary verbs in conveying grammatical accuracy and meaning. The Garhwa variant of Bhojpuri is posited to exhibit distinct linguistic features when compared to other regional varieties or languages, and is predominantly spoken in the urban and semi-urban areas of the Garhwa district in Jharkhand. The district is surrounded by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh, where different languages and dialects are spoken.

This paper tries to provide a comprehensive overview of auxiliary marker systems in the languages Magahi, Bhojpuri, and Garhwa Bhojpuri, highlighting both similarities and differences. We can see the examples of auxiliary markers in all three languages with variations in honorificity and person. First person (H: *hi, hĩ, hiaĩ, hĩwə*), (NH: *hia, hiɛ, hiau, hiyo*), Second person (H: *baɽə*), (NH: *bəɽe, baɽe*), Third person (H: *həthun, həthin*), (NH: *həi, həu*) while in **Magahi**- First person (H: *hi, hĩ, hiaĩ, hĩwə*), (NH: *hia, hiɛ, hiau, hiyo*), Second person (H: *hə, həhu, həthin, həthan*), (NH: *he, həhi*), Third person (H: *həin, həth, həthun, həthin, həkhin*), (NH: *həi, həu*) and in **Standard Bhojpuri**- First person (H: *baṭĩ, baɽi, bani*), (NH: *həĩ, həvĩ*), Second person (H: *baṭə, baɽə, həvə*), (NH: *baṭe, baɽe, həv*), Third person (H: *baɽɛ̃, baṭɛ̃, həvɛ*), (NH: *baɽɛ, baṭe, ba, baɛ, hə, baṭe*) are used to indicate the present tense of the verbs.

This study explores how the Garhwa variant of Bhojpuri has been influenced by Magahi and Bhojpuri while still maintaining its unique characteristics and relationship with language contact. These findings contribute significantly to our understanding of language dynamics in multilingual environments.

Keywords: Auxiliary markers, verbs, aspects, language contact, Garhwa Bhojpuri language, Magahi, Standard Bhojpuri.

1. Introduction

Bhojpuri is a prominent language in South Asia, spoken by millions of people across different areas of Indian states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, in addition to these areas Bhojpuri is also spoken in Mauritius (Ranjan, 1997), Fiji (Moag, 1978), Surinam (Damsteegt, 1988), Trinidad (Mohan, 1978), Guyana (Gambhir, 1981), and South Africa (Mesthrie, 1992), as cited in Verma (2003). While Magahi, another significant language, is widely spoken in certain parts of Bihar including Patna, Nalanda, Munger, Nawada, Bhagalpur, Gaya, and the eastern part of the Palamu district. Moreover, mixed varieties of Magahi are spoken in neighbouring areas of Bengal, such as Purulia and Malda, as well as in Orissa, including Mayurbhanj and Bamra, as mentioned by Verma (2003). The Bhojpuri and Magahi languages are considered highly significant due to their extensive historical and profound cultural importance. When we study Bhojpuri and Magahi grammar, it is deemed necessary to comprehend the function and use of auxiliary markers. This paper tries to provide a comprehensive overview of auxiliary marker systems in the Bhojpuri, Magahi, and Garhwa Bhojpuri, highlighting both similarities and differences through examples.

Auxiliary verbs, also known as helping verbs, are essential for the construction of sentences in the Bhojpuri and Magahi languages. Singh (1973) states that auxiliaries markers represent temporal, modal, or aspectual characteristics of the main verb, which is also a regular inflected form. Auxiliary verbs in

both languages give complex meanings and show the relationships between various components of a sentence in terms of time and manner.

We have a significant question: why do we call Garhwa Bhojpuri a variety of Bhojpuri? Furthermore, what are the characteristics and structure of the language used as a contact language in the Garhwa district?

The explanation lies in the fact that Garhwa called a Bhojpuri area because scholars such as Grierson (1983a & 1984), as well as subsequent researchers like Chatterji (1926), Yadav (2016), Tariq Khan, and Manish Kumar Singh (2019), have categorized it as a Bhojpuri area in their studies. Here, speakers of the Garhwa variety, including myself (a scholar), claim that the Bhojpuri spoken in the Garhwa region exhibits distinct characteristics when compared to other variants such as Magahi and Standard Bhojpuri. The Garhwa variety is spoken widely in both urban and semi-urban areas of the Garhwa district.

2. Demographic Profile of Garhwa Bhojpuri

Jharkhand officially became the 28th state of India on November 15, 2000, after separating from Bihar. Garhwa, which is one of the 24 districts in Jharkhand, was established as an independent district on April 1, 1991, after being separated from Palamu district. The total area of the Garhwa district is approximately 4,044 km^2 (1,561 sq mi). It shares borders with Bihar in the north, Uttar Pradesh in the north-west, Chhattisgarh in the south-west, and Latehar and Palamu in the east. (See Fig. 2). As per the Census of India (2011), Garhwa District has a population of 1,322,387, of which 683,984 were male and 638,403 were female, respectively. The number of inhabitants in Garhwa District constitutes 4.01 percent of the aggregate population of Jharkhand.

According to the 2011 Population Census of India, the population density of the Garhwa locale is 327 individuals per sq. km. The average literacy rate of Garhwa in 2011 was 62.18 percent; the male and female education rates were 74.00 percent and 49.43 percent, respectively. Sex ratio of the district is 935 out of 1000.

Garhwa district is surrounded by a variety of dialects. We can see in Figure 3 how Garhwa district is surrounded by a variety of dialects. Bhojpuri is the dominant language in the northern region of the Garhwa district boundary, whereas Magahi is predominant in the east. Sargujia Hindi is dominant in the southern regions, but Bhojpuri's impact continues to expand again in the western region of the district. The coexistence of many dialects in close proximity has led to a distinctive ecosystem of contact and convergence in the Garhwa region. The diverse language and cultural heritage of Garhwa is mostly a result of social and cultural interactions among the residents, including marriages, involvement in ceremonial rites, and participation in business activities.

Figure 1

Map highlighting Garhwa in Jharkhand

(Source: http://www.mapsofindia.com)
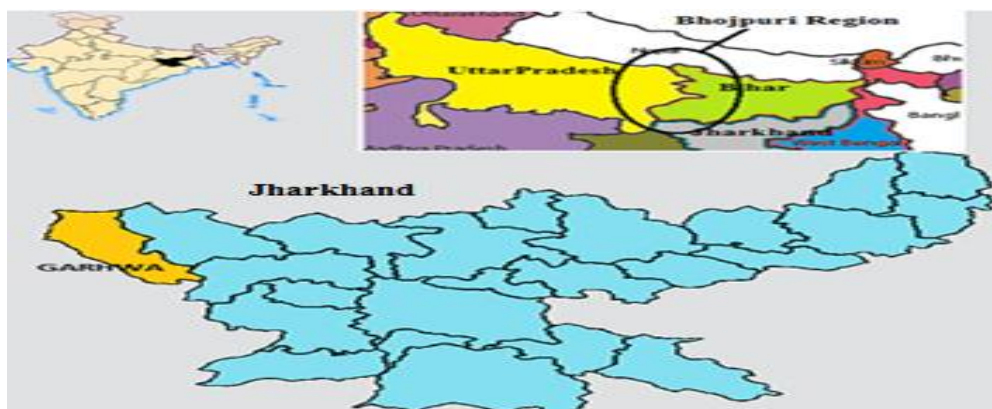
Figure 2
Geographical boundaries of Garhwa District
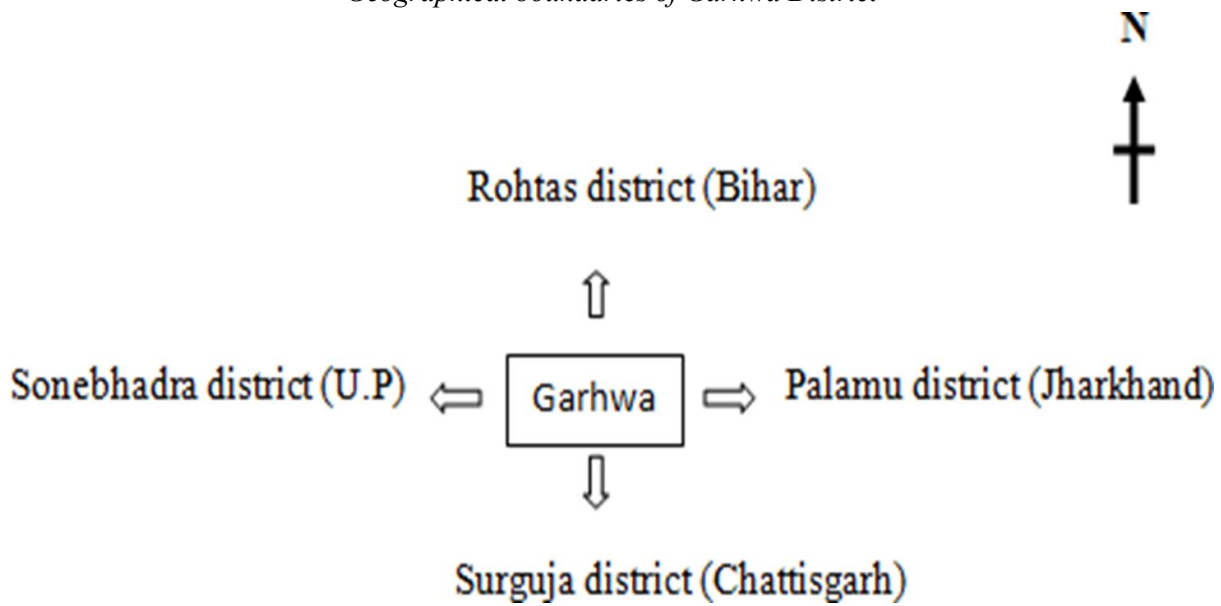
Figure 3
Diverse Linguistic Landscape: Border Areas of Garhwa District

(Source: http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/jharkhand/tehsil/garhwa.html)
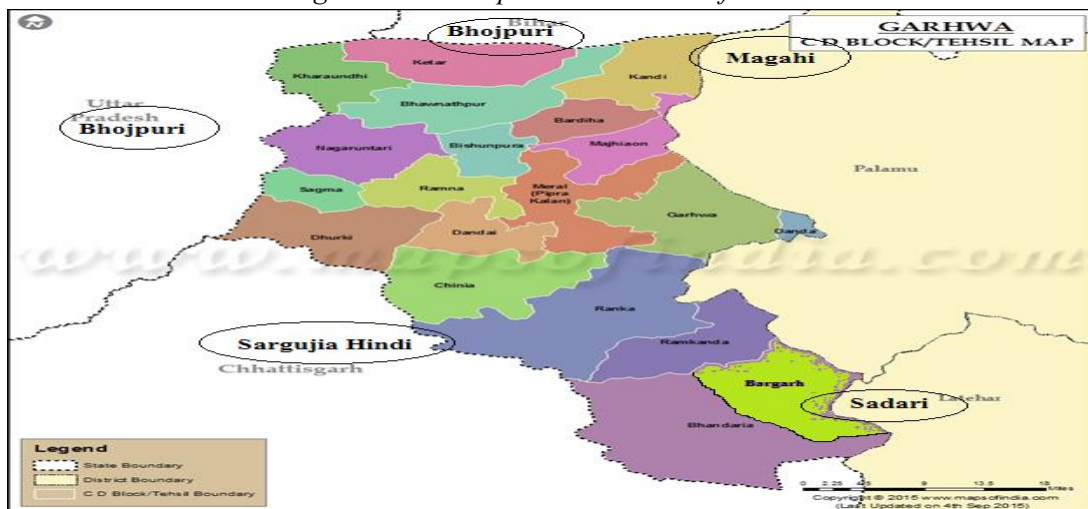
In this paper, we will try to look at the unique characteristics of the Garhwa Bhojpuri that is spoken in urban and semi-urban areas of the Garhwa district, which distinguishes it from other variations of Bhojpuri and Magahi.

In Garhwa Bhojpuri, noticeable influences from both Magahi and Standard Bhojpuri are apparent. However, it is clear that certain grammatical aspects of both Bhojpuri and Magahi have been incorporated into Garhwa Bhojpuri owing to the contact situation and historical background during the periods of Rakshel history in Garhwa-Palamu. Garhwa Bhojpuri maintains its own unique identity and cannot be simply classified as exclusively belonging to either of these influences. Garhwa Bhojpuri stands out as a unique dialect that significantly differs from both Magahi and Standard Bhojpuri. It possesses its own distinct identity, setting it apart from other variations of the language.

2.1 Short History of Garhwa

Based on the history of Garhwa, it has progressed through different stages involving various racial groups. It is believed that indigenous tribes inhabited the Garhwa-Palamu region in ancient times. The Kherwars, Oraons, and Cheros, three native groups, were the primary rulers of this area. According to Ali (2018), we can categorize these periods into five stages, as outlined below:

2.1.A. Periods of Kol-Kirat: (Before 2nd BC).
Considering the historical context, it is prudent to examine Garhwa's history in relation to the historical background of Chotanagpur, as emphasized by Chanchal (1996, p. 7). During the Rigvedic era, Chotanagpur was referred to as 'Kikaṭ Pradesh'. Non-Aryan tribes such as Kol, Kirat, Korwa, and Bijiriya primarily sustained themselves through animal husbandry rather than agriculture. Hunting was also a significant means of livelihood. According to Chanchal (1996), British scholars of humanities and history often classified the Kol tribe as 'Munda'.

2.1.B. Periods of Marh and Oraon: (Before 2nd BC to 13th century).
Haldar (1972), in his historical work on Palamu, suggests that primitive tribes such as Kol-Kirat and Kherwarian inhabited the Palamu area for an extended period. However, with the arrival of Marh and Oraon tribes of Dravidian origin, they relocated to dense forests. According to Vidyarthi (1985), cited by Chanchal (1996, p. 8), Marh and Oraon share the same Dravidian origin, with their language, Kurux, also being Dravidian. These communities, including Marh and Oraon, migrated from Karnataka to settle along the banks of the Narmada River. Oraon settled in Rohtas, while Marh migrated towards Garhwa-Palamu. To establish their central authority and ensure security, the Marh tribe constructed the Palamugarh fort atop a formidable hill near the Oranga River, close to Munkeri. Conflicts with the Oraon tribe may have forced the Kherwars to leave Rohtas, but historians are unable to pinpoint the exact reasons for the Marh people's displacement from the Garhwa-Palamu region. Grierson (1903–28), as referenced in Chanchal (1996, p. 10), identifies 11 dialects within the Mundari and Kherwari language groups of the Austro-Asiatic family, including Santhali, Mundari, Ho, Khariya-birhori, Bhumij, Korwa, Kurku, Juwang, Asuri, Shabar, and Garhwa. These languages exhibit significant mutual intelligibility, allowing speakers of one dialect to understand others within the group. However, it is worth noting that the classification of Garhwa as an Austro-Asiatic language is subject to debate due to its lack of typical linguistic features associated with languages in this family.

2.1.C. Periods of Rakshel: (14th century to early 17th century).
The Marh tribe displaced the Rakshel from the Garhwa-Palamu regions, according to Chanchal (1996, p. 17). Additionally, it is believed that the Rakshel facilitated the migration of various communities, such as Bhuiyan, Beldar, Dusadh, Lohar, etc., from regions like Bhojpur and Rohtas in Bihar, as well as Baniyan, Teli, Brahman, etc., from areas along the Ganga River, to settle in the Garhwa-Palamu area. Hiralal (1939) refers to accounts in Jahangirnama and Alamgirnama, which indicate that in 1613, King Bhagwant Rai of the Chero dynasty defeated King Mansingh of the Rakshel tribe, establishing his kingdom in the Garhwa-Palamu region.

2.1.D. Periods of Cheros: (From 1613 to 1821).
The first king of the Chero dynasty, Raja Bhagwant Rai, started ruling over Garhwa-Palamu after defeating King Mansingh. Over the course of almost 200 years, approximately 15 kings governed the region under the Chero dynasty. The Chero rulers administered the Garhwa area from the fortified stronghold of Ranka Raj. Throughout their reign, they engaged in numerous wars with both the Mughal Empire and the East India Company. Notably, Raja Medani Rai (1662–75) emerged as the most renowned and impartial ruler within their royal lineage. In the Garhwa-Palamu region, two distinct

groups of Cheros resided: the Birbandha and Tiket, each characterized by significant disparities in their lifestyle, customs, traditions, norms, beliefs, and marriage rituals. According to historical records like Alamgirnama and the Palamu Gazetteer, Muslims began coming into the area after King Bhagwant Rai passed away.

2.1.E. Periods British Government (From 1821 to 1947).

The Chero kings of the Garhwa-Palamu region engaged in numerous guerrilla wars with both the Mughal Empire and the British forces, resulting in a considerable weakening of their power. Additionally, many historians assert that internal strife within the Chero royal lineage, driven by ambitions to ascend to the throne, further weakened their authority. Consequently, these factors contributed significantly to the eventual subjugation of the Garhwa-Palamu area by the British colonial administration.

2.2 Linguistic Profile of Garhwa Bhojpuri

Garhwa Bhojpuri is an Indo-Aryan language spoken mainly in the urban and semi-urban regions of Garhwa district in Jharkhand. Garhwa Bhojpuri, an inflecting language, is primarily suffixing in nature. Nouns in this language undergo inflection for case, number, gender, and person, while verbs can be inflected for mood, aspect, tense, and agreement. Similar to other Indo-Aryan languages, Garhwa Bhojpuri uses numeral classifiers such as *go, ʈhe,* and *ʈho.* Syntactically, this language follows the SOV (subject-object-verb) word order, although it allows for a relatively flexible word arrangement.

It is also considered a head-final language and follows a wh-in-situ structure. Notably, Garhwa Bhojpuri permits the omission of pronouns for all arguments and demonstrates agreement in terms of person, number, and gender within the verbal domain. This language also marks the honorificity of the subject within the verbal domain, setting it apart from Hindi. For example: *rauər, rauwa, rauwən.* Unlike Hindi, which utilizes a nominative-accusative case system, Garhwa Bhojpuri incorporates a differential object marking system. The nominative case can be regarded as an unmarked case in Garhwa Bhojpuri, whereas other cases are indicated through postpositions. Unlike Hindi, Garhwa Bhojpuri lacks oblique and ergative cases.

3. Objectives

3.1. To examine the syntactic variations of the auxiliary marker in Garhwa Bhojpuri within the context of contact situations with Magahi and Standard Bhojpuri with the objective of identifying structural similarities or differences that may have resulted from linguistic interaction between these languages.

3.2. To explore the morphological properties of the auxiliary marker in Garhwa Bhojpuri in the context of contact with Magahi and Standard Bhojpuri to identify morphological borrowings that may have been influenced by the presence of Magahi and Standard Bhojpuri in the linguistic environment.

4. Methodology

This research is qualitative in nature, within the framework of descriptive linguistics. Primary data were self-generated by the researcher, who is a native speaker of Garhwa, a variety of Bhojpuri. Additional data were randomly collected through a direct and indirect interview process from 14 respondents residing in urban and semi-urban regions for the study, covering various age groups: (A) 16-25, (B) 26-35, (C) 36-50, and (D) above 50 years. These respondents represented diverse religious backgrounds and genders, as well as different educational and socio-economic backgrounds within society. Data collection involved multiple field trips in urban and semi-urban areas of Garhwa district using qualitative methods, including Abbis' word list and sentence list. Secondary data were also collected

from various sources, such as Bhojpuri and Magahi grammars, relevant published research papers, and online sources.

5. Morpho-Syntactic Observations

Table 1

Auxiliary markers in Magahi language with honorificity

PERSON ⟶ TENSE ⬇	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Present Tense (H)	**hi, hī, hiaī, hīwə** ही, हीं, हींअइ, हींवअ़	**hə, həhu, həthin, həthan** हअ़, हहु, हथिन, हथन	**həin, həth, həthun, həthin, həkhin** हहिन, हथ, हथुन, हथिन, हकिन
Present Tense (NH)	hia, hiɛ, hiau, hiyo हिआ, हिए, हिअउ, हिओ,	he, həhi हे, हही	həi, həu हई, हउ
Past Tense (H)	**həli, həlū, həliain** हली, हलूँ, हलीअइन	**həli,hələn, həlthin** हली, हलन, हलथिन	**hələn, həlthin, həlthu, həlthun** हलन, हलथिन, हलथू, हलथुन
Past Tense (NH)	həliai, həliəu, həlio हलिअइ, हलिअउ, हलियो	həla, həle, həlhin, həlhun, hələ̃, हला, हले, हलहिन, हलहुन, हलें	həl, hələi, hələu, hələthi, hələk हल, हलइ, हलउ, हलथी, हलक
Future Tense (H)	**hoə, होव**	**hoəb, hoəm, hothi, hokhi** होअब, होअम, होथी, होखी	**hothkən** होथकन
Future Tense (NH)	hobəi, hobəu होबइ, होबउ	hobə̃, hobɛ̃, hoba, hove, hobəhī̃, होबँ, होबें, होबा, होवे, होबहीं	hoi, hot, hotəi, hotəu होई, होत, होतई, होतउ

Table 2

Auxiliary markers in Standard Bhojpuri language with honorificity

PERSON ⟶ TENSE ⬇	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Present Tense (H)	**baʈī, baɽi, ni, bani** बाटीं, बाड़ी, नी, बानी	**baʈə, baɽə, həvə** बाटअ़, बड़अ़, हवअ़	**baɽɛ̃, baʈɛ̃, həvɛ** बाड़ें, बाटें हवे
Present Tense (NH)	ila, həĩ, həvĩ ईला, हईं, हवीं	baʈe, baɽe, həv बाटे, बाड़े, हव	baɽɛ, baʈe, ba, baɛ, hə, baʈe बाड़े, बाटे, बा, बाय, ह, बाटै
Past Tense (H)	**rəhlī रहलीं**	**rəhlə रहलअ़**	**rəhlɛ̃ रहलें**
Past Tense (NH)	rəhlĩ रहलीं	rəhle रहले	rəhəl रहल

Future Tense (H)	hoibi होइबि	**hoib, hoibə** **होइब, होइबअ़**	**hoihɛ̃, hoibi** **होइहैं, होइबि**
Future Tense (NH)	hoibi होइबि	hoibe होइबे	hoi होई

Table 3

Auxiliary markers in Garhwa Bhojpuri language with honorificity

PERSON ⟶ TENSE ⬇	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Present Tense (H)	**hi, hī, hiaī, hīwə** **ही, हीं, हींअइ, हींवअ़**	**baɽə** **बडअ़**	**həthun, həthin** **हथुन, हथिन**
Present Tense (NH)	hia, hiɛ, hiau, hiyo हिआ, हिए, हिअउ, हिओ,	bəɽe, baɽe, बड़े, बाड़े	həi, हई
Past Tense (H)	**rəhlī, rəhī,** **रहलीं, रहीं**	**rəhlə** **रहलअ़**	**rəhlɛ̃** **रहलें**
Past Tense (NH)	rəhi रही	rəhle, rəhe रहले, रहे	rəhəi रहई
Future Tense (H)	**əb, əi,əib, hoəib** **अब, अई, इब, होइब**	**hoib, hoibə** **होइब, होइबअ़**	**hotəthin,** **होतअ़थिन**
Future Tense (NH)	hobəi होबई	hoibe होइबे	hoi, hotəi होई, होतई

The table above, labelled 1-3, displays auxiliary markers used alongside others in Magahi, Standard Bhojpuri, and Garhwa Bhojpuri. These auxiliary markers are shown in English and Hindi, with special emphasis on honorificity highlighted in bold letters. Different scholars have given various examples that show us how to use these auxiliary markers that help in the construction of sentences.

Singh (1973) categorizes Bhojpuri auxiliary verbs into two major groups: temporal and non-temporal, with each group further divided into multiple types based on their functions. The temporal auxiliaries, represented by stems such as *ho*, *ba*, and *rəh*, denote tense and also convey obligation, contingency, or hypothetical meanings. On the other hand, the non-temporal auxiliaries, regular verbs used as main verbs, are subdivided into obligatory, modal, durative, frequentative, passive, and other types based on the form of the main verb they follow and the meaning they express. Singh (1973, p. 139) states that Temporal denotes three tenses in Bhojpuri:

(a) Non-past denotes *hai, bāī* etc.
(b) Past denotes *rahe, rahal* etc.
(c) Future-Presumptive denotes *hob, hoi* etc.

(a.) Non-past: *hai, bāī* etc. Although they are referring to as present tense auxiliaries, they serve the purpose of conveying any tense other than the past tense.
For examples;

Present Tense   [Singh, 1973, p.139]
1. *həm parhət həi.* 'I am reading.'
2. *u bəjare jāt bā.* 'He is going to market.'

Past Tense   [Singh, 1973, p.139]
3. *həm pəṛhət rəhe.* 'I was reading.'
4. *ū bəjāre jāt rəhəl.* 'He was going to market.'

Future Tense   [Singh, 1973, p.139]
5. *ū kāli āvət bā.* 'He is coming tomorrow.'
6. *tū bənārəs kəhiya jāt həyə.* 'On which day are you going to Varanasi.'

Future-Presumptive Tense   [Singh, 1973, p.139]
'hob' denotes future or presumptive
7. *ū āvət hoi.* 'He will be coming.'
8. *hamaniy kā pəta ki tū etni rati tək jāgət hobə.*
   'How could I know that you would be awake so late in the night?'
9. *laika laiki   se   chota   bati*   [Mesthrie, 1985, p. 52]
   boy girl   ABL   short   be. 3SG.PRES
   'The boy is shorter than the girl.'

According to Tiwari (1960, p. xxxvii), auxiliary verbs are verbs that act as the main verb in a sentence. For example, the word "*bāṛe*" means "he is." in all districts north of the Ganga River, this word might be pronounced as "*baṭe*" instead of "*baṛe*." This can lead to different forms of the verb, such as "*baṭī*" for first person masculine and "*baṭai, aṭai, bāy, āy*" for second person masculine and *baṭai, aṭai, bāy, āy* for third person masculine. The standard form "*bā*" is not commonly used in the Northern Standard Bhojpuri dialects.

According to Khan and Singh (2019, p.67), in the Bhojpuri language, people have various ways to say *"he"* (be). In Varanasi, when they say *"he"* they sometimes elongate the pronunciation, so it sounds like *"hə"* or *"həv,"* and sometimes it can even sound like *"həuva:"*. However, people from Buxar and Ara-Bhojpur districts say *"he"* (is) differently. They use words like *"ba:ya:, ba:ta:, ba:ṛe"*, and *"ba:te"*. And when talking about females, these words change slightly to *"ba:yu:, ba:tu:, ba:ṛu"*, and *"ba:tu:"*. These differences show how the Bhojpuri language varies depending on where you are from. It highlights that even small things like how we say *"he"* can change based on the region.

Now we can see some examples from the research work of Rakesh and Kumar (2013) in Magahi. We can see in the first example that when the person doing the action is someone or something else, the auxiliary verb "*hii*" must match that person. In the second example, when the person is doing the action on the second person, the auxiliary verb "*he*" must match the second person. And in the third example, when the person doing the action is someone or something else, the auxiliary verb "*haii*" still must match the third person, and examples 4-7 show the honorificity or non-honorificity of the addressee in Magahi. In examples 3 and 4, *"tu"* (you) is used as a non-honorific subject, while the auxiliary marker "*he*" is non-honorific, and "*ha*" is used as an honorific marker. Conversely, in sentences 6 to 11, the Magahi language employs the subject "*tu*" and auxiliary marker *"ha-thu(n)*, *hələi*, *he"* as a non-honorific, while the subject "*apne*" and "*hii/hath*" and "*hiaii/hathan/hathin*" indicate honorific markers.

1. *ham   jaa   hii*   [Rakesh and Kumar, 2013, p. 180]
    I   go   be.PRS.1
    'I go.'

2. *tuu   jaa   he*   [Rakesh and Kumar, 2013, p. 180]
    you   go   be.PRS.2
    'You go.'

3. *raam   jaa   haii*   [Rakesh and Kumar, 2013, p. 180]
    Ram   go   be.PRS.3
    'Ram goes.'

4. *tu   jaait   he*   [Rakesh and Kumar, 2013, p. 180]
    you.NH   going   be.PRS.NH
    'You are going.'

5. *tu   jaait   ha*   [Rakesh and Kumar, 2013, p. 180]
    you.NH   going   be.PRS.H
    'You are going.'

6. *apne   jaait   hii/hath*   [Rakesh and Kumar, 2013, p. 180]
    you.H   going   be.PRS.H
    'You are going.'

7. *apne   jaait   hiaii/hathan/hathin*   [Rakesh and Kumar, 2013, p. 180]
    you.H   going   be.PRS.H
    'You are going.'

8. *Baabaa   jaait   ha-thu(n)*   [Alok, 2021, p. 6]
    grandfather.H   go.PROG   be.PRS.3NH
    'Grandfather is going.'

9. *MasTar-saaheb   jaait   ha-thi(n)*   [Alok, 2021, p. 6]
    teacher.H   go.PROG   be.PRS.3H
    'The teacher is going.'

10. *ser-wa   ujəra   hələi*   [Kumar, 2018, p. 76]
    lion-DD   white   be.PST.3NH
    'The lion was white.'

11. *həmmər   ləl(ki) sətwa   kene   he*   [Kumar, 2022, p. 40]
     I.GEN   red shirt.DD   where   be.PRS.3NH
     'Where is my red shirt?'

We can now delve into some examples from the Garhwa Bhojpuri language, gathered from respondents residing in both urban and semi-urban areas of the Garhwa district. The auxiliary markers *"li, le, lə, ləthin etc."* are used in the below sentences, indicating the present tense in Garhwa Bhojpuri in Examples 1-4. In contrast, examples from Magahi exhibit the use of *"hii, he, haii, ha etc."* as auxiliary markers for the present tense, while examples from Standard Bhojpuri languages, on the other hand, explain how to use *"baṭĩ, baṛi, bani, baṭə, baṭe, baṛə, baṛe, həvə, həve etc."* for the same tense. These observations underscore the distinct auxiliary marker patterns present in Garhwa Bhojpuri, Magahi, and Standard Bhojpuri languages for the present tense.

Examples 5-7 show how we talk about things that happened in the present perfect tense in Garhwa Bhojpuri. We use auxiliary markers like *"leli, lele-hia:, cukəl-hia:"* in different ways, but they all mean the same thing with the same intended meanings. This illustrates that Garhwa Bhojpuri has many ways to express the same idea, making it flexible and interesting.

Examples 8-15 demonstrate the use of auxiliary markers such as *"hi, bəḍe, bəḍə, həi, hə-thin"* to illustrate the continuous or progressive aspect of the present tense in Garhwa Bhojpuri. In examples 16-17, *"hi/hia:"* is utilized to showcase the perfect continuous tense. Furthermore, examples 18-20 exhibit the past tense through the use of *"rəhi, rəhe, rəhəi"*. In examples 21-23, *"əib, əib-ba, hotəthin"* are employed to indicate the future tense, alongside the consideration of the addressee's honorific status in the Garhwa Bhojpuri language. These examples collectively illustrate the nuanced ways in which different tenses and aspects are expressed in Garhwa Bhojpuri, reflecting its complexity and depth of expression.

1.   *həm   roz   iskul   ja: -**li***
       I   daily   school   go- 1SG.COP.PRS
      'I go to school every day.'

2.   *tu   roz   iskul   ja: -**le***
       you   daily   school   go- 2SG.COP.PRS
      'You go to school every day.'

3.   *tohən   roz   iskul   ja: -**le**/ ja:-**lə***
       you   daily   school   go- 2PL.COP.PRS
      'You go to school every day.'

4.   *ohən   roz   iskul   ja: -**ləthin***
       they   daily   school   go- 3PL.H.COP.PRS
      'They go to school every day.'

5.   *həm   khana   kha   **leli***
       I   food   eat   do-1SG.COP.PRF
      'I have eaten food.'

6.   *həm   khana   kha   **lele-hia:***
       I   food   eat   do-1SG.COP.PRF
      'I have eaten food.'

7.   *həm*   *khana*   *kha*   ***cukəl-hia:***
     I   food   eat   do-1SG.COP.PRF
     'I have eaten food.'

8.   *həm*   *əbhi*   *kam*   *kər-ət*   ***hi***
     I   now   work   do- PROG   1SG.COP.PRS
     'I am working right now.'

9.   *həmən*   *əbhi*   *kam*   *kər-ət*   ***hi***
     we   now   work   do- PROG   1PL.COP.PRS
     'We are working right now.'

10. *tu*   *əbhi*   *kam*   *kər-ət*   ***bəɖe***
     you   now   work   do- PROG   2SG.COP.PRS
     'You are working right now.'
                           or

11. *rauwa*   *əbhi*   *kam*   *kər-ət*   ***bəɖə***
     you   now   work   do- PROG   2SG.COP.PRS.H
     'You are working right now.'

12. *tohən*   *əbhi*   *kam*   *kər-ət*   ***bəɖe/ bəɖə***
     you   now   work   do- PROG   2PL.COP.PRS.H
     'You are working right now.'
                           or

13. *rauwən*   *əbhi*   *kam*   *kər-ət*   ***bəɖə***
     you   now   work   do- PROG   2PL.COP.PRS.H
     'You are working right now.'

14. *u*   *əbhi*   *kam*   *kər-ət*   ***həi***
     he/she   now   work   do- PROG   3SG.COP.PRS
     'He/She is working right now.'

15. *ohən*   *əbhi*   *kam*   *kər-ət*   ***hə-thin***
     they   now   work   do- PROG   3PL.COP.PRS
     'They are working right now'.

16. *həm*   *car*   *sal*   *se*   *goa-me*   *rəh-ət-**hi***
     I   four   year   for   Goa-POST   live-PROG-1SG.COP.PRS
     'I have been living in Goa for 4 years.'

17. *həmən*   *car*   *sal*   *se*   *goa-me*   *rəh-ət-**hi/ hia:***
     we   four   year   for   Goa-POST   live-PROG-1PL.COP.PRS
     'We have been living in Goa for 4 years.'

18. *həm*   *roṭi*   *khəi-le*   ***rəhi***
     I   bread   eat-PST   1SG.COP.PST
     'I ate bread.'

19.   *tu*   *kirkeṭ*   *khəl-ət*   **rəhe**
      you   cricket   play-PROG   2SG.COP.PST
      'You were playing cricket.'

20.   *u*   *sut-ət*   **rəhəi**
      he/she   sleep-PROG   3SG.COP.PST
      'He/she was sleeping.'

21.   *həm*   *bhat*   *kha*   **əib**
      I   cooked rice   eat   1SG.COP.FUT
      'I will eat cooked rice.'

22.   *rauwa*   *bhat*   *khə-*   **əib-ba**
      you   cooked rice   eat   2SG.COP.FUT-Q
      'Will you eat cooked rice?'

23.   *ohən*   *khəl-ət*   **hotəthin**
      they   play-PROG   3PL.COP.FUT
      'They will be playing?'

6. Comparative Analysis of Magahi, Hindi, Standard Bhojpuri, and Garhwa Bhojpuri

1.   *həm*   *jaa*   **hii**
      I   go   be.SG.1
      'I go.'   (Kumar & Rakesh, 2013, p. 180) (Magahi)

2.   *mai*   *jata*   **hũ**
      I   go   be.SG.1
      'I go.'   (Hindi)

3.   *həm*   *jaa*   **ila/ ni**
      I   go   be.SG.1
      'I go.'   (Standard Bhojpuri)

4.   *həm*   *ja*   **li**
      I   go   be.SG.1
      'I go.'   (Garhwa Bhojpuri)

5.   *chəuṛa*   *roj*   *iskul*   *ja*   *həi/ləi*
      boy   daily   school   go   be-3SG.M.COP.PRS
      'Boy goes to school every day.'   (Garhwa Bhojpuri)

6.   *chəuɽi*   *roj*   *iskul*   *ja*   *həi/ləi*
       girl   daily   school   go   be-3SG.F.COP.PRS
       'Girl goes to school every day.'   (Garhwa Bhojpuri)

For comparative analysis, we have selected examples to highlight the distinctions in auxiliary markers across Magahi, Hindi, Standard Bhojpuri, and Garhwa Bhojpuri languages. Example 1 uses the auxiliary marker *"hii"* to indicate the present indefinite tense in Magahi. Example 2 showcases the use of *"hũ"* as the auxiliary marker for the present indefinite tense in Hindi. In contrast, example 3 illustrates *"ila"* in Uttar Pradesh and *"ni"* in Aara-Buxer (Bihar) serving as auxiliary markers for the present indefinite tense in Bhojpuri. However, example 4 demonstrates the use of *"li"* as an auxiliary marker for constructing present indefinite sentences in Garhwa Bhojpuri, indicating a divergence from Magahi, Hindi, and Standard Bhojpuri. There are more distinctions to be observed in Garhwa Bhojpuri, as shown in tables 1-3 and examples 5-6, where the gender of a noun does not always affect the form of a verb or auxiliary verb. These variations underscore the distinctiveness of Garhwa Bhojpuri within the broader spectrum of these languages.

7. Findings and Conclusion

Auxiliary verbs in all three languages play a crucial role in expressing the mood and modality of a sentence, reflecting the speaker's attitude. They convey abilities, possibilities, necessities, and obligations towards the main verb. In Garhwa Bhojpuri, auxiliary verbs like *"tu kər səkəl **le**, həm kər sakə **hia**, or səkə-**li**"*express the ability or possibility of performing an action, while auxiliary verbs such as "*chaa-**hi**, chaahət-**ba***" indicate necessity or obligation in all three languages.

Due to historical interactions and contact situations within the Garhwa-Palamu and border regions of different languages, the Garhwa Bhojpuri language has assimilated auxiliary markers from both Magahi and Standard Bhojpuri. We can also observe similarities and differences among all three languages in auxiliary markers in Tables 1-3. In Table 3 the auxiliary marker *"hi, hĩ, hiaĩ, hĩwə"* with honorific for 1st person present tense was borrowed from Magahi. *baɽə* (auxiliary marker with honorific for 2nd person present tense) is borrowed from Standard Bhojpuri. *həthun, həthin* (auxiliary marker with honorific for 3rd person present tense) borrowed from Magahi. *hia, hiɛ, hiau, hiyo* (auxiliary marker with non-honorific for 1st person present tense) borrowed from Magahi. *bəɽe, baɽe* (auxiliary marker with non-honorific for 2nd person present tense) from Standard Bhojpuri. *həi* (auxiliary marker with non-honorific for 3rd person present tense) borrowed from Magahi.

The auxiliary marker *rəhlĩ*, which includes an honorific for 1st person past tense, was borrowed from Standard Bhojpuri. But the marker *rəhĩ* is not borrowed from any one of the languages. *rəhlə* (auxiliary marker with honorific for 2nd person past tense) is borrowed from Standard Bhojpuri. *rəhlɛ̃* (auxiliary marker with honorific for 3rd person past tense) borrowed from Standard Bhojpuri. *rəhi* (auxiliary marker with non-honorific for 1st person past tense) is not borrowed from any one of the languages. *rəhle* (auxiliary marker with non-honorific for 2nd person past tense) from Standard Bhojpuri. But the marker *rəhe* is not borrowed from any one of the languages. *rəhəi* (auxiliary marker with non-honorific for 3rd person past tense) is not borrowed from any one of the languages.

həəib (auxiliary marker with honorific for 1st person future tense) is not borrowed from any one of the languages. *hoib, hoibə* (auxiliary marker with honorific for 2nd person future tense) is borrowed from Standard Bhojpuri. *hotəthin* (auxiliary marker with honorific for 3rd person future tense) is not borrowed from any one of the languages. *hobəi* (auxiliary marker with non-honorific for 1st person future tense) is borrowed from Magahi. *hoibe* (auxiliary marker with non-honorific for 2nd past future tense) from Standard Bhojpuri. *hoi* (auxiliary marker with non-honorific for 3rd past future tense) is borrowed from both Magahi and Standard Bhojpuri while *hotəi*) is borrowed from Magahi.

Furthermore, auxiliary verbs in all three languages help to express aspect and voice. They help in distinguishing between different aspects of an action, such as whether it is ongoing, completed, or habitual, through the examples.

In conclusion, auxiliary verbs play a fundamental role in the grammatical structure of all three languages. They serve as indispensable linguistic tools for expressing various grammatical features such as tense, mood, aspect, and voice. Understanding the usage and functions of auxiliary verbs in these languages is essential for gaining insights into the language's syntax, semantics, and pragmatic nuances. Through comprehensive research and analysis, further exploration of auxiliary verb usage in Garhwa Bhojpuri can contribute to a deeper understanding of this vibrant and culturally significant language.

Abbreviations

1	-	First Person	2	-	Second Person
3	-	Third Person	ABL	-	Ablative
COP	-	Copula	DD	-	Definite Determiner
F	-	Feminine	FUT	-	Future tense
GEN	-	Genitive	H	-	Honorific
NH	-	Non-honorific	POST	-	Post-position
Q	-	Question	M	-	Masculine
NOM	-	Nominative	PL	-	Plural
PRF	-	Perfect aspect	PR/PRS	-	Present tense
PST	-	Past tense	PROG	-	Progressive aspect
SOV	-	Subject-Object-Verb	SG	-	Singular

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