

Two undeniably dual duoverbations

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ABSTRACT: This brief note is intended to put to rest doubts about the existence of duoverbations in Hindi-Urdu.

Hook (2026) proposes the verb-pair in (2) as a categorial complement to univerbations such as the one in (1):

- (1) किसानों को गांव स्तर पर ही भंडारण सुविधा और बेहतर बाजार मूल्य मिल दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने एक बड़ी पहल की है।
kisānō-ko gāō star-par hī ... behtar bājār mūlya **mil=di-l.ā-ne** ke.liye sarkār-ne ek baṛī pahal kī hai
farmers-DAT village level-on EMPH better market prices **get=give-CAUS-INF** for gov't-ERG a big step made has
'The government's made a big step toward providing farmers on the village level (the means) for getting better market prices.'
[gaonjunction.com/khabar-junction/world-s-largest-grain-storage-plan-...] ✓

- (2) उसे कठोर से कठोर सजा मिले दिलाने के लिए सरकार को त्वरित पहल करनी चाहिए
use kaṭhor-se kaṭhor **sajā** **mil-e=di-l.ā-ne** ke.liye sarkār-ko tvarit pahal kar-nī čāhiye
him.DAT severe-from severe punishment **get-SBJNC=give-CAUS-INF** for gov't-DAT immediate step take-INF should
'The government should take immediate steps for ensuring that he gets the harshest punishment.'
[facebook.com/RadhikaKhera/videos/.../1331615565175355/] Parikshit Narayan Suresh on 31.10.2025 ✓

The verb *mil* 'get' in (1) appears in a non-conjugated root form as an appendage of *dilā*- 'cause to get' and is part of a unverbated infinitive in a single sentence. In (2) the verb *mil* 'get' appears in the third person subjunctive form *mil-e* 'should get' which takes the dative subject *use* 'to him' of a clause in *mil-* requiring dative of subject. This form (*use*) is shared as the Recipient dative of *dilā*- 'cause to get'. In similar manner the NP *sajā* 'punishment' is shared as the direct object of *dilā*- and the surface subject or Theme of *mil-*. Example (2) is an instance of two separate (though related) predication occurring together as Cause and Effect (Bashir 1989) in a single sentence, a duoverbation.

If doubts are raised about the identification of the form *mil-e* as a third person singular subjunctive, examples (3) and (4) are ones in which the identification of the *lefthand* terms are indubitably conjugated subjunctive forms.

- (3) पाकिस्तान ने ईरान को धोखा देकर, वाशिंगटन में अधिकारियों को विश्वास हो दिलाने की कोशिश की है
pakastān-ne īrān-ko dhokhā dekar vāṣiṅṭan-mē **adhikāriyō-ko viśvās ho** **di-l.ā-ne-kī** koṣiṣ.kī hai
Pakistan-ERG Iran-DAT deception giving D.C.-in authorities-DAT confidence be.SBJNC **give-CAUS-INF-GEN** tried has
'Pakistan by deceiving Iran has attempted to build confidence with officials in Washington.'
[hindi.oneindia.com/news/international/.../803235.html] ✓

- (4) जो चाहो मिल जाय दिलाने वाला डेडी थोड़ी है
jo čāh-o **mil jā-y=di-l.ā-ne-vālā** deḍī thoṛī hai
what want-SBJNC.2sg get GO-SBJNC=give-CAUS-INF-doer "Daddy" unlikely is
'You're not likely to have a sugar daddy to provide you with whatever you might want.'
[facebook.com/100090555690367/videos/28521484874158156?__so__=permalink] ✓
(Gagan Deep, the Job Lover's post)

Abbreviations

Small caps are used in glosses for abbreviations and for vector verbs in the senses of their etymological sources.

✓ = unexpired link CAUS = causative DAT = dative ERG = ergative GEN = genitive INF = infinitive SBJNC = subjunctive
Color key: ■ non-shared elements of Cause ■ non-shared elements of Effect ■ shared dative ■ shared Theme

References

Bashir, Elena. 1989. Causal Chains and Compound Verbs. In: *Proceedings of the Symposium on Complex Predicates in South Asian Languages*. M.K. Verma and Usha Nilsson, (eds). Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
Hook, Peter Edwin. 2026. *Alliteratives in Hindi-Urdu*. Available at peterhook.org.