
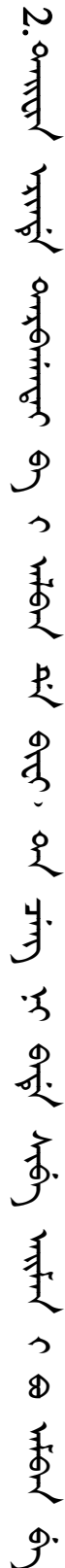
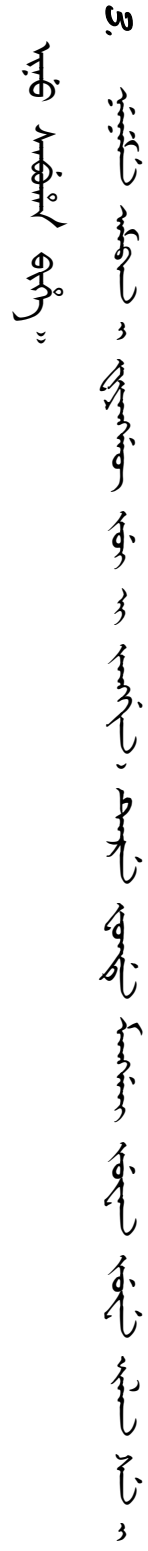
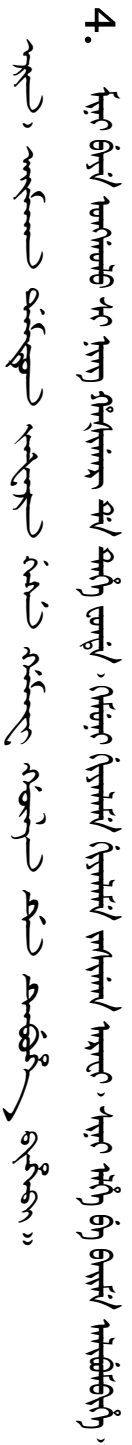
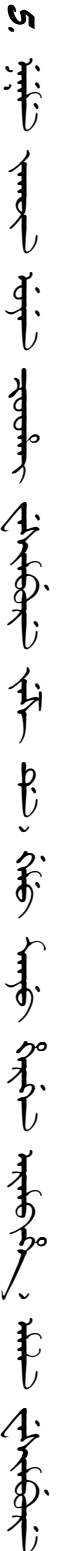


Lesson 13: Verbs III, Complex Past Tenses

1. Past Indefinite *-habi/-hebi/-hobi (-kabi/-kebi/-kobi)*
 - a. This form is produced by adding *bi* to the perfective participle (e.g., *genembi* has the perfective participle *genehe* and so becomes *genehebi*)
 - b. This is a finite form – it is usually used to end a sentence. It cannot modify a noun.
 - c. The negative is formed by inserting *kū* between the participle and *bi* (so *genehekūbi*)
 - d. Functions:
 - i. Facts about the past: *tere bade emu amba gurun i ezen bihebi* (The ruler of a large state lived in the place).
 - ii. Simple past action: *tere bayan niyalma i moo olhome bucehebi* (The rich man's tree dried up and died)
 - iii. Present perfect form ("has done"): *sini gurun efujeme wajihabi kai* (Your country has been completely destroyed)
 - iv. Completed action that continues into the present: *aihu bira wesihun eyefi, dergi mederi de dosikabi* (The Aihu river flows eastward and then enters the east sea).
2. Past perfect *-ha/-he/-ho (-ka/-ke/-ko) + bihe*
 - a. In this form, *bihe* is written detached from the participle (e.g. *genehe bihe*)
 - b. This is also a finite, sentence-ending form that cannot modify a noun
 - c. The negative is formed simply by adding *bihe* to the negative form of the participle (*genehekū bihe*)
 - d. The principle function is as the past perfect ("had done"): *gemun hecen de amban oho bihe* (I/He had been an official in the capital)
3. Past continuous *-mbihe*
 - a. This form is produced by adding *-he* (note that you need not worry about vowel harmony) to the *-mbi* form (e.g. *genembihe*).
 - b. Finite, sentence-ending form that cannot modify a noun
 - c. The negative is formed by adding *bihe* to the negative form of the imperfective participle (*generakū bihe*)
 - d. Expresses habitual or progressive ("was doing") action in the past: *sula sabe, manju gisun, manju bithe tacibumbihe* (The unemployed [people] were being made to study the Manchu language and Manchu script).
 - e. Following a clause in the conditional (ending in *-ci*), expresses past counterfactual: *ese aika ergen funcefı tucike bici, urunakū uju jai jergi de dosinambihe* (If these had still been alive and come forth, then they surely would have been entered into the first or second class).
4. *-mbihebi* is an extremely rare form expressing frequent action in the distant past: *hūwangheo beye nimala fatambihebi* (It used to be that empresses themselves picked mulberries). Negative form is *-rakū bihebi*

Practice sentences

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Vocab

- aimaka*: seemingly
- aiman*: tribe, minority group
- alban*: public service, official business
- alibumbi*: to present a document to a superior
- damtur*: hostage
- dangse*: records, register, archive
- elhe be baimbi*: ask after a person's health
- gamambi*: to take to another place
- giyalambi*: to be intermittent
- gūlja*: Turkic name for the main city of Ili
- jafambi*: to seize
- janggin*: an official rank/military title "Adjutant" (章京)
- jasigan*: letter, mail
- jedz*: memorial (奏摺)
- jurcembii*: violate
- kemuni*: often
- manggai*: no more than
- neneme*: previously
- sibe*: 锡伯 (A Manchu-speaking ethnic group)
- ta ceng*: Tarbagatai
- taifin*: peace
- ujen cooha* = Hanjun (漢軍)