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 ejen 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 weshiun 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 funcefi 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

Vocab
aimaka: seemingly
aiman: tribe, minority group
alban: public service, official business
alibumbi: to present a document to a superior
damtun: 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
jalambi: to seize
janggin: an official rank/military title “Adjutant” (章京)
jasigan: letter, mail
jedz: memorial (奏摺)
jurcembi: 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)