The non-finite verb forms in Sunwar are the two infinitives and the participles.

6.1 *Infinitive – ⟨-cā⟩*

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The infinitive in ⟨-cā⟩ occurs in most periphrastic constructions in combination with a finite auxiliary verb. The infinitive in ⟨-cā⟩ is used as a supine denoting the purpose or aim of the action expressed by the following finite verb as in sentences (262, 270, 271, 274, 295).

The infinitive in ⟨-cā⟩ occurs in the very common collocation *mar pacā* that represents the Sunwar equivalent of the Nepali expression को गर्ने ‘what to do’ (295).

The infinitive in ⟨-cā⟩ is occasionally used in questions (296). Thus the usage of the infinitive in ⟨-cā⟩ is comparable to the usage of the Nepali infinitive in –ने -ne.

295  फ्येट मा.जा.स्त्रेल ताले काळी मार पाली
    pain NEG.eat.INF.OBJ what do.INF
    What to do to have no worries.

296  मुल दे नइङ्का?
    now where go.INF
    Now, where do we go?
6.2 Infinitive – (ne)

morpheme (ne)
gloss INF

Non-finite verbs with a suffix (ne) are used only as the first member in a periphrastic construction with a finite form of the auxiliary verbs cāpcā I-C1vt ‘to be able, can’ and thumcā I-C3vt ‘to finish’.

Constructions consisting of a main verb in (ne) and an auxiliary cāpcā ‘to be able, can’ express any kind of ability or possibility, or, in the negative, inability or impossibility (170, 275). Constructions consisting of a main verb in (ne) and the auxiliary thumcā ‘to finish’ denote the end of the action denoted by the main verb (281).

6.3 Temporal participle – (ci)

morpheme (ci)
gloss TEMP

The temporal participle (ci) is suffixed to verb stems. The suffix (ci) has the meaning ‘it is time to do’. The temporal participle usually precedes a noun that denotes a point of time. An exception seems to be sentence (294).

297 iskul gā.ci bela
school go.TEMP time
..at the time to leave for school...

298 dhōl plui.ci nāti
drum loosen.TEMP day
....on the day the drums are loosened...

6.4 Verbal noun – (fo)

morpheme (fo)
gloss VN

The verbal noun morpheme (fo) is suffixed to unaltered verb stems to create nouns, adjectives and main verbs. Negative verbal nouns are formed with the prefix (ma-). The suffix (fo) shows no person or