3.0 NOUN MORPHOLOGY

3.1 The Noun:
Nouns are those forms which are capable of taking case marker but not tense markers.

3.1.1 Structure of Noun:
Nominal stem ± plural suffix ± case suffix.

3.1.2 Classification of Nominal Stem:
Nominal stems are classified into three major groups viz.
1. Substantives
2. Pronouns and
This can be illustrated by the following tree diagram as shown in the following Fig. 3.1.

3.1.2.1 Substantives:
The substantives are classified into three classes, viz.
Simple or Inherent Nouns and Derived Nouns.

Compound nouns or the nouns forms by componding more than one stem.

3.1.2.1.1 Simple or Inherent Nouns:
The nouns stems of this class are grouped into Proper Nouns and Non Proper Nouns.
3.1.2 Classification of Nominal Stems:

Fig. 3.1
3.1.2.1.1.1 Proper Nouns:

The proper nouns are grouped into Place Nouns and 'Personal Nouns'.

3.1.2.1.1.1 Place Nouns:

The following are some of the place nouns which are used by the kurubas people of Bellary District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialectal forms</th>
<th>Standard forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cigte:ri</td>
<td>Chigateri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nicca:pura ~ ni:ca:pura</td>
<td>Nichapura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:cigoŋdŋölli</td>
<td>Bachikondanahalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cintrapalli</td>
<td>Chintarapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hansi</td>
<td>Hanasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koṭtru</td>
<td>Kotturu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harpəṇdəlli</td>
<td>Harapanahalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:vali~ba:veli</td>
<td>Bavihalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonḍru</td>
<td>Sandur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U:vnddgli</td>
<td>Huvina Hadagali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirguppa</td>
<td>Siriguppa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesraḷḷi</td>
<td>Kesarinahalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kongmősru~kongn:su:r</td>
<td>Konganahosuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanuçeḷḷi</td>
<td>Kanavihalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayidu:r</td>
<td>Myduru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.2.1.1.1.2 Personal Nouns:

The personal nouns are grouped into:

Masculine Personal Nouns.

Feminine Personal Nouns.

They are shown in the following Fig. 3.2.

3.1.2.1.1.1.2.1 Masculine Personal nouns:

Masculine personal nouns are of the three types namely -a-ending, -ə-ending and -i-ending.

3.1.2.1.1.2.1.1 -a-ending masculine personal nouns:

bi:rappa Beerappa
mu:gappa Mugappa
kencappa Kenchappa
ma:yappa Mayappa
kencappa Kenchappa
yallappa Yallappa
Fig 3.2
3.1.2.1.1.2.1.2 -d-ending masculine personal nouns:

- kariyappd: Kariyappa
- yallappd: Yallappa
- siddappd: Siddappa
- tindappd: Thindappa

3.1.2.1.1.2.1.3 -i-ending masculine personal nouns:

- Dilji: Name of person, name of a place

3.1.2.1.1.2.2 Feminine Personal Nouns:

Feminine personal noun are of two types namely -a ending and -d ending.

3.1.2.1.1.2.2.1 -a ending feminine personal nouns:

- oliyavva: Holiyavva
- siriyavva: Siriyavva
- ma:yavva: Mayavva
- ma:ryavva: Maryavva
- siddavva: Siddavva
- kariyavva: Kariyavva
- kencavva: Kechavva
- yallamma: Yallamma
- sa:kavva: Sakavva
3.1.2.1.1.2.2. \( \partial \) ending feminine personal nouns:

- \( \mu:gamm\partial \) Mugamma
- \( sarswat\partial mm\partial \) Sarswathamma
- \( mayamm\partial \) Mayamma

3.1.2.1.1.2 Non Proper nouns:

The non proper nouns are classified into two groups.

Animate Nouns.

In Animate Nouns.

3.1.2.1.1.2.1 Animate Nouns:

The Animate nouns are further grouped into two types viz.

Human Nouns.

Non Human Nouns.

3.1.2.1.1.2.1.1 Human Nouns:

Some of the human nouns are as follows:

- \( ajja \) grand father
- \( ajji \) grand mother
- \( amm\partial \) grand mother
- \( avva \) mother
- \( app\partial \) father
- \( ta:yi \) younger sister
- \( akka \) elder sister
anna elder brother
kusu baby
hengsu woman
me:štru teacher
ma:ma mother's elder brother
aliya father's sister's sun
tangi younger sister

3.1.2.1.2.1.2 Non Human Nouns:

Some of the Non human nouns are as follows:
yati hen
unja Cock
nôri jackal, fox
gu:gi owl
mara tree
kwa:na he buffalo
Uli~huli Tiger
circi Peopard
a:ni elephant
katgirbô hyena
twa:lo wolf
kwa:si cat
katti donkey
kudri horse

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### Inanimate Nouns:

- **Deer**: jinki
- **Goat**: a:du
- **Kid**: a:dinməri
- **Sheep**: kuri
- **Lamb**: kurimari
- **Cow**: a:klə
- **Ox**: o:ri
- **Pig**: handi
- **Rat**: ili
- **House Lizard**: alli
- **Bird**: akki
- **Dog**: na:yi
- **Small Papy**: na:yikunni
- **She Buffalo**: yammi

### Count Nouns:

The inanimate nouns are classified into:

- **Count Nouns**
- **Non Count Nouns**

#### Count Nouns:

Some of the count nouns are as follows:

- **Head**: teli
- **Brain**: midići
makǝ | face
---|---
beʎu | finger
bennu | back
edi | chest
kaɲnubbu | eye-lid
kaɲninreppi | eye-lash
kaɲninguddi | eye ball
u:vu | flower
rokkǝ | money
kenni | cheeks
ebbǝʎu | thumb

3.1.2.1.2.2.2 Non Count Nouns:

The inanimate non count nouns are classified into Mass Nouns.
Abstract Nouns.

3.1.2.1.2.2.2.1 Mass Noun:

isa | poison
rakta | blood
ni:ru | water
masru | curds
a:lu | milk
ma:tu | speech

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enni oil
sakri sugar
beŋni butter
majgi butter milk

3.1.2.1.2.2.2 Abstract Nouns:
The example which come under this heading are:

anjki fear
sittu anger
dømmu courage
ə:si desire
bavki desire, etc.

3.1.2.1.2 Derived Nouns:
Nouns are derived from different forms like numarals, demonstrative, interrogatives, adjectives, verbs, nouns and other derivative nouns, it is illustrated in the following Fig.3.3

3.1.2.1.2.1 Nouns derived from Numarals:
The above derived nouns can be further classified into three sub groups namely, those derived from "one"; those derived from "two" and those derived from "three" onwards.
Derived Nouns
3.1.2.1.2

From Numeral Base
3.1.2.1.2.1

Derived from 1
3.1.2.1.2.1.1

From Demonstrative Base
3.1.2.1.2.2

Derived from 2
3.1.2.1.2.1.2

From Interrogative Base
3.1.2.1.2.3

Derived from 3
3.1.2.1.2.1.3

From Adjective Base
3.1.2.1.2.4

From Verbal Base
3.1.2.1.2.5

By Suffixation
3.1.2.1.2.5.1

From Noun Base
3.1.2.1.2.6

By Internal Change
3.1.2.1.2.5.2

From Other Derivative Base
3.1.2.1.2.7
3.1.2.1.2.1.1 Nouns derived from Numeral "One" :

The masculine and feminine nouns are derived by suffixing -a:ki and -a:ta to the numeral base o-.

ob-a:ki > obba:ki one woman
ob-a:ta > obba:ta one man

3.1.2.1.2.1.2 Nouns derived from Numeral "two" :

In this group, the epiene plural marker -dr^ is added to the numeral base ib|-.

ib^l - dr^ > ib|-dr^ two persons

3.1.2.1.2.1.3 Nouns derived from numeral "three" onwards :

In this group the form {-jana} is added to the numeral stems

(mu:ru + jana > mu:rmjana three persons (MPR-3)

na:ku + jana > na:kjana four persons (MPR-3)

a:ru + jana > a:rmjana six persons (MPR-3)

yo:lu + jana > yo:lujana seven persons (MPR-3)

en^tu + jana > en^tjana eight persons (MPR-3)
The nouns derived by suffixing -ta, -anu, aru, -d<3 an and ki, the various demastraive bases are as follows:

e.g. Non. Sg.

a: + ta > a:ta that man (rem) Masc
i: + ta > i:ta this man (Prox.) Masc
i-v + an(u) > ivanu this man Proximate Masc
iv + ar(u) > invaru these persons (Sup. Pl.)

Fem.

i: + ki > i:ki this woman (Prox.)
a: + ki > a:ki that woman (Rem.)

Neut.

a + d(u) > adu that (Rem.)
a + v(u) > avu those (Rem. : Ini Pl.)

Remote :

masc a+v+an(u) > avanu he
Fem a+v+a!(u) > avalu she
3.1.2.1.2.3 Nouns derived from Interrogative bases:

The nouns derived by suffixing -ru, -a:ta, -a:ki, -ału, anu is as follows:

E.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ya:} + \text{ru} & > \text{ya:ru} \quad \text{who (Interr.)} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{ya:} + \text{a:ta} & > \text{ya:vata} \quad \text{which man} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{ya:} + \text{aki} & > \text{ya:vaki} \quad \text{which woman} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{ya:} + \text{ału} & > \text{ya:valu} \quad \text{which lady} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{ya:} + \text{a-nu} & > \text{ya:vanu} \quad \text{which man}
\end{align*}
\]

3.1.2.1.2.4 Nouns derived from Adjectives:

There are certain nouns derived when we add something to the adjectives.

E.g.: hałe
3.1.2.1.2.5 Nouns derived from Verbs:

Nouns are either derived by suffixation or by internal change.

The processes illustrated below:

3.1.2.1.2.5.1 By Suffixation:

e.g.:

nedi to walk

(MPR-3)

nedi + ti > nedti tradition
udu to wear

(MPR-3)

udu + gi > udgi dress
holi to stitch

(MPR-3)

holi + gi > holgi stitching
kadı to cut
3.1.2.1.2.5.2 By Internal Change:

The devoicing of /d/ in the verb stem yields a noun.

E.g.:

a:du    to play
a:ta    play
ku:du    to join, gather
ku:ta    joining
ka:du    to harass
ka:ta    harassment

3.1.2.1.2.6 Nouns Derived from Nouns:

The derived nouns are arrived at by suffixing the masculine and feminine singular derivational suffixes to the simple noun stems. The nouns that take the masculine singular derivative -ta:

mude    old

(MPR-3)

mude + ta > mudeta    old man

The nouns that take the feminine singular derivative -ka:
mude  old

(MPR-3)
mude + ki > mudki  old woman
kořku  dirty

The nouns that the feminine singular derivative -ti
enn  girl

(MPR-10)
ennu + ti > enti  wife

(kMPR-3)
kołe + ta > kołta  dirtyness

3.1.2.1.2.7 Other Derivative Noun Stems:

The nouns which are derived from other than the discussed ones fall under this heading.

Noun stems which takes -a masculine and -i feminine derivatives.

e.g.:

(MPR-18)
mu:kā + a > mu:ka  dumb man (Masc.)

(MPR-1)
mu:ki + i > mu:ki  dumb woman (Fem.)
kaļ + a > kaļla  thief (Masc.)
3.1.2.1.3 Compound Nouns or the Nouns formed by Compounding more than one stem:

These are made up of two or more elements, each of which may also be used as a separate word. Such vocables are called compounds.

Noun compounding is classified into six types, viz:

Noun + Noun
Adjective + Noun
Verb + Noun
Noun genitive + Noun
Compounding of Synonyms
Compounding of a free form and each forms.
3.1.2.1.3.1 Noun + Noun:

adgimani  
kitchen
adgi  
cooking
mani  
house
nengədli–nenagaɬli  
ground nut
nela  
floor
kadalı  
ground nut

(MPR-2)
mara + kayi > maragayi ~ margayi  
hard hand
margayi  
hard hand
mara  
tree
kayi  
hand

(MPR -16)
bo:duto + teli > bo:ddeli
bo:ddeli  
bald head
bo:da  
bald
teli  
head
țenginmara  
coconut tree
țengu  
coconut
mara  
tree
na:gra:vu  
Cobra
na:ɡara  
snake
ha:vu  
snake
3.1.2.1.3.2 Adjective + Noun:

- hebba:vu (SA-9) python
- hebb big
- ha:vu snake

(MPR-4)

- beṇni + halli > bennelli Bennihalli
- bennelli Bennihalli
- beṇni butter
- halli village
- acce:na:dda two days after tomorrow
- acce that side
- na:dda day after tomorrow
- iriyaŋña elder brother
- hiri old
- aŋña brother
- saṇṇavva aunty mother's sister

(MPR-18)

- saṇṇa small
- avva mother
- kirbəllu small thumb
- kiri small
- bəllu finger
3.1.2.1.3.3 Verb + Noun:

bi:sakallu  
(grinding stone) 
(MPR-3)
bi:su  
to grind
kallu  
stone
dakmagd  
adopted son
dakku  
to get
magd  
son
a:riko:lu  
iron rod
a:ri  
having jump
ko:lu  
rod, stick
urekki  
kind of grain
uri  
to fry
akki  
rice

3.1.2.1.3.4 Compound of Synonyms:
e.g.:

(MPR-3)
rañdi + munđe > rañdmunđe  
(widow)
widow + widow
makd + musdi >  
(face and the like)
face + face

(MPR-4)
bayl + hold > bayloha  
(field)
field + field

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3.1.2.1.3.5 Compounding of free and echo forms:

In the following example, one of the word is meaningless or echo with a change in the initiate syllable of the other words.

E.g.:

- o:lggi + pi:lggi
- ca: + pi
- mara + pira
- adgi + pidgi
- kati + piti
- jana + pina
- batta + pitta
- ha:lu + pi:lu
- uta + pi:ta
- cake and the like
- tea and the like
- tree and the like
- meals and the like
- story and the like
- people and the like
- paddy and the like
- milk and the like
- meal and the like

3.1.2.2 Pronouns:

Pronouns are substitute forms for nouns which have irregular suppletive forms in the plural and oblique cases in this dialect. They are of six types namely, personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, quantitative pronouns, locative pronouns, qualitative pronouns and interrogative pronouns.

3.1.2.2.1 Personal Pronouns:

They are of three types namely First Person Pronouns.
Second Person Pronouns and Third Personal Pronouns. They are formed by adding number markers to the pronominal bases. It is shown in the following Fig. 3.4.

3.1.2.2.1.1 First Person Pronouns:

It can be further classified into two groups.

Singular Pronouns.

Plural Pronouns

3.1.2.2.1.1.1 Singular Pronouns:

\{na:nu\} $\infty$-nann-, $\infty$-nan-, $\infty$-na:nu

$\infty$-nann- occurs with post positions and in genitive constructions.

e.g.:

nan + kuṭag / > namkuṭg / with me
nan + me:le > nanme:le on me
nan + pakkuka > nanpakkuka to my side
nan + mani > nanmani my house

$\infty$-nan- occurs before dative and ablative case markers

nan + ge > nange to me
nan + kaṭiginda > nankaṭiginda

$\infty$-na:nu occurs elsewhere.

na:nu + e: > na:ne only
3.1.2.2.1.2 Plural Pronouns:

\{na:vu\} \(\infty\)-namm-, \(\infty\)-nam, \(\infty\)-na:vu

\(\infty\)-namm occurs with post positions and in genitive constructions.

\[ \text{name} + \text{kutag} > \text{namm kutag} \]

\[ \text{name} + \text{nga} > \text{nammanga} \]

\[ \text{name} + \text{ka\text{\textdialect}} \text{ginda} > \text{namm ka\text{\textdialect}ginda} \]

\[ \text{name} + \partial > \text{namm\partial} \]

\(\infty\)-nam- occurs before dative and oblique case markers.

\[ \text{name} + \text{va:rgi} \]

\[ \text{name} + \text{ge} > \text{nammge} \]

\[ \text{name} + \text{attra} > \text{nammatra} \]

\[ \text{name} + \text{ka\text{\textdialect}ginda} > \text{namm ka\text{\textdialect}ginda} \]

\(\infty\)-na:vu occurs elsewhere

na:vu

3.1.2.2.1.2 Second Person Pronouns: (Sing)

\{ni:nu\} x-ninn-, \(\infty\)-nin-, \(\infty\)-ni:nu

\(\infty\)-ninn- occurs with post-positions and in genitive constructions.

\[ \text{ninn} - \text{kutag} > \text{ninn kutag} \]

\[ \text{ninn} - \text{me:le} > \text{ninnme:le} \]

\[ \text{ninn} - \text{ka\text{\textdialect}ginda} > \text{ninn ka\text{\textdialect}ginda} \]

\text{ninn - ka\text{\textdialect}ginda} > \text{ninn ka\text{\textdialect}ginda}
ninn - mani > ninmani
your house
∞-nin- occurs before dative and obligative case markers.
nin + ge > ninge
to you
nin + kađiginda > ninkađiginda
by you
∞-ni:nu occurs elsewhere.

\[\text{e.g. :}\]

ni:nu
you

\[\text{(MPR-7)}\]

ni : nu + a: > ni:na:
you only

3.1.2.2.1.2.1 Plural Pronouns :

\[\{\text{ni:vu}\} \ \text{∞-nimm-, ∞-nim-, ∞-ni:vu}\]
∞-nimm occurs with post positions and in genitive constructions.

\[\text{e.g. :}\]

nim + kuṭagđ > nimkuṭaga
with you
nim + (h)esuru > nimhesru
your name
nim + inda > nimminda
from you
nim + mani > nimmani
your house
∞-nim- occurs before dative and ablative case markers

\[\text{e.g. :}\]

nim + ge > nimge
to you
nim - kađigind > nimkađiginda
by you
∞-ni:vu occurs elsewhere.
3.1.2.2.1.3 Third Person Pronouns:

It can be further classified into
Singular Pronouns.
Plural Pronouns.

3.1.2.2.1.3.1 Singular Pronouns:

{ta:nu} ∞ tann-, ∞ tan-, ta:nu
∞-tann- occurs with postpositions.

e.g. :

tan + kuṭagā > tankuṭagā with oneself

tan + telga > tanteṣa under oneself

tan + inda > taninda by oneself

∞-tan- occurs before dative and obligative case markers.

e.g. :

tan + ge > tange to oneself

tan + ga: > tanga: to oneself only (emph.)

tan + Kaṭigandle > tankaṭigindale by oneself

tan + kaṭigindale > ṭankaṭindale by oneself only (emph.)
oo-ta:nu- occurs elsewhere.

e.g. :

\begin{itemize}
\item ta:nu
\item ta:nu + e: > ta:ne
\end{itemize}

3.1.2.2.1.3.2 Plural Pronouns :

\{ta:vu\} oo-tam-, oo-tam, oo-ta:vu.

\infty \begin{itemize}
\item tam + kuṭa\textgreek{d} > tamkuṭa\textgreek{d}
\item tam + tel\textgreek{d} > tamte\textgreek{d}
\item tam + inda > tamminda
\item tam + ge > tamge
\item tam + ga: > tamga
\item tam + kadigindle > tamkadigindle
\item tam + kadigindale: > tamkadindale:
\end{itemize}

oo-ta:vu occurs elsewhere.

e.g. :

\begin{itemize}
\item ta:vu
\item ta:vu + e: > ta:ve:
\end{itemize}

3.1.2.2.2 Demonstrative Pronouns :

These are formed by demonstrative base and personal ending.
(Gender-number marks) they are two type of demonstrative pronouns:

- Proximate Pronouns.
- Remote Pronouns.

It is illustrated in the following Fig. 3.5.

3.1.2.2.2.1 **Proximate Pronouns**:

It can be further classified into singular pronouns, plural pronouns.

3.1.2.2.2.1.1 **Singular Pronouns**:

It can be further grouped into masculine pronouns, feminine pronouns.

3.1.2.2.2.1.1.1 **Masculine Pronouns**: e.g.:

- i:ta this man
- ivnu this man

3.1.2.2.2.1.1.2 **Feminine Pronouns**: e.g.:

- i:ki this woman
- ivli:u this woman
Fig. 3.5
3.1.2.2.1.1.3 Neuter Singular Pronouns:

*e.g.*:

idu this one

3.1.2.2.1.2 Plural Pronouns:

*e.g.*:

ivru these (human)
ivu these (non human)

3.1.2.2.2 Remote Pronouns:

It can be further classified into singular pronouns. plural pronouns.

3.1.2.2.2.1 Singular Pronouns:

It can be further grouped into Masculine pronouns, Feminine Pronouns.

3.1.2.2.2.1.1 Masculine pronouns:

*e.g.*:

avnu he
a:ta that man
3.1.2.2.2.1.2 Feminine Pronouns:

e.g.:

avlu/adu she/it
a:ki that woman

3.1.2.2.2.1.3 Neuter Singular Pronouns:

e.g.:

adu that one

3.1.2.2.2.2 Plural Pronouns:

e.g.:

ivru these
ivu these
avru they
avu those

3.1.2.2.2.2.1 Human Pronouns:

e.g.:

ivru these
avru those

3.1.2.2.2.2.2.1.2 Non Human Pronouns:

e.g.:

ivu these
3.1.2.2.3 Quantitative Pronouns:
These are formed by the Union of Demonstrative base and Quantitative Suffixes: they are two types in Quantitative Pronouns. They are shown below:

![Tree diagram showing Quantitative Pronouns, Proximate Pronouns, and Remote Pronouns.]

**3.1.2.2.3.1 Proximate Pronouns:**
e.g.:
- iţa: this much
- aşţa: that much
- i:sa: this much

**3.1.2.2.3.2 Remote Pronouns:**
e.g.:
- aşta: that much
3.1.2.2.4 Locative Pronouns:

These are get by demonstrative base and locative suffixes.

They are two types in locative pronouns.

Proximate Pronouns.

Remote Pronouns.

It may illustrated as below.

![Diagram of Locative Pronouns]

3.1.2.2.4.1 Proximate Pronouns:

e.g.:

illi
ille: here only (Emph.)
illige
illinda

Fig. 3.7

3.1.2.2.4.2 Remote Pronouns
3.1.2.2.5: These derived by Qualitative base and personal ending.

Proximate Pronouns
Remote Pronouns.

It is illustrated in the following Fig. 3.8.

3.1.2.2.5.1 Qualitative Proximate Pronouns:

Proximate Pronouns are further grouped into

Human Pronouns
Non Human.

3.1.2.2.5.1.1 Human Pronouns:

Human pronouns are classified into Singular Pronouns, Plural Pronouns.

3.1.2.2.5.1.1.1 Singular Pronouns:

Singular pronouns are further classified into Masculine Pronouns, Feminine Pronouns.

3.1.2.2.5.1.1.1.1 Masculine Pronouns:

e.g.:

inta:ta person like this
inta:vnu person like this
3.1.2.2.5.1.1.1.2 Feminine Pronouns:
e.g.:
inta:ki  woman like this
inta:vlu  woman like this

3.1.2.2.5.1.1.2 Plural Pronouns:
e.g.:
intinta:ru  persons like this
intint + avru > intinta:ru persons like this

3.1.2.2.5.1.2 Non-Human Pronouns:
Non human pronouns are classified into Singular Pronouns.
Plural Pronouns.

3.1.2.2.5.1.2.1 Singular Pronouns:
e.g.:
inta:du  thing like this
inint + adu > intinta:da: thing like this only (emph)

3.1.2.2.5.1.2.2 Plural Pronouns:
e.g.:
intinta:va:  thing like this
(MPR-18)
intinta:və + a: > intinta:va: thing like this
only (emph)
3.1.2.2.5.2 Remote Pronouns:

Remote pronouns are further grouped into Human Pronouns, non-Human Pronouns.

3.1.2.2.5.2.1 Human Pronouns:

Human pronouns are classified into Singular Pronouns, Plural Pronouns.

3.1.2.2.5.2.1.1 Singular Pronouns:

Singular pronouns are further classified into Masculine Pronouns, Feminine Pronouns.

3.1.2.2.5.2.1.1.1 Masculine Pronouns:

e.g.:

anta:ta person like that
anta:vnu person like that

3.1.2.2.5.2.1.1.2 Feminine Pronouns:

e.g.:

anta:ki woman like that
anta:vlu
anta:kella
anta:vfu + d > anta:vll<3 woman like that (emph.)
3.1.2.5.2.2 Non-Human Pronouns:
Non human pronouns are classified into Singular Pronouns, Plural Pronouns.

3.1.2.5.2.2.1 Singular Pronouns:
e.g.:
anta:du thing like that
anta:da:+a: > anta:da: thing like that only (emph)

3.1.2.5.2.2.2 Plural Pronouns:
e.g.:
antonta:vu things like that
(MPR-3)
antonta:va:+a: > antonta:va: things like that only (emph)

3.1.2.2.6 Interrogative Pronouns:
These are got by interrogative bases and person/quality, location and quantity suffixes. It overrides all the pronouns. This is illustrated in the following Fig. 3.9.

3.1.2.2.6.1 Human Pronouns:
There are three types in human pronouns viz;
General Pronouns.
Masculine Pronouns.
Feminine Pronouns.
Fig: 3.9
3.1.2.6.1.1 General Pronouns:
e.g.:
yə:ru who (Masc. and Fem.)

3.1.2.6.1.2 Masculine Pronouns:
e.g.:
yə:rata who that man?
yə:ro who (masc.)

3.1.2.6.1.3 Feminine Pronouns:
e.g.:
yə:re: who (Fem.)
yə:va:ki who is that woman

3.1.2.6.2 Non human Pronouns:
This can be further classified into General Open Ending, General Selecting One among Many and Selecting one among many by Variety.

3.1.2.6.2.1 General Open Ending:
e.g.:
e:nu what

3.1.2.6.2.2 General Selecting One Among Many:
e.g.:
yə:du which one (interr.)
3.1.2.6.2.3 Selecting One Among Many by Variety:

e.g.:

yanta:du which type (interr.)

3.1.2.6.2.3 Locative Pronouns:

e.g.:

(e)yelli where (interr.)

3.1.2.6.4 Quantitative Pronouns:

e.g.:

e:tōu how much (interr.)
estu how much (interr.)

3.1.2.6.5 Qualitative Pronouns:

Qualitative pronouns are grouped into Human Pronouns. Non-human Pronouns.

3.1.2.6.5.1 Human Pronouns:

The human pronouns are further classified into Singular Pronouns, Plural Pronouns.

3.1.2.6.5.1.1 Singular Pronouns:

Singular pronouns are further classified into Masculine Pronouns, Feminine Pronouns.
3.1.2.2.6.5.1.1.1 Masculine pronouns:
e.g.:
yanta:ta which quality (interr.)
yantunu which quality (interr.)

3.1.2.2.6.5.1.1.2 Feminine Pronouns:
e.g.:
yanta:ki which quality (interr.)
yantułu which quality (interr.)

3.1.2.2.6.5.1.2 Plural Pronouns:
e.g.:
yantentavu which quality (interr.)

3.1.2.2.6.5.2 Non human Pronouns:
Non human pronouns are classified into Singular and Plural Pronouns.

3.1.2.2.6.5.2.1 Singular Pronouns:
e.g.:
yant:nta:du which quality (interr.)

3.1.2.2.6.5.2.2 Plural Pronouns:
e.g.:
yanta:vu which quality (interr.)
3.1.2.3 Numerals:

Numeral stem ± case suffix.

3.1.2.3.2 Construction of numeral:

a. Numeral (Te) Od
b. Te (He) Td
c. He (θd) H.d.
d. θd (Num.) Q
e. Hd (Od) H.
f. Td (od) T.

ondu
yaldu
mu:ru
na:ku

g. Od
ayidu
a:ru
yo:lu
enṭu
ombottu


m. Transformational Rule

hattu

ondo - φ -

nu:ru

sa:vra

3.1.2.3.3 Numeral Stem Classification:

Fig - 3.10
Numeral stems in Kuruba Dialect are classified under two groups viz.
Cardinal Numerals.
Ordinal Numerals.

3.1.2.3.3.1 Cardinal Numerals:

3.1.2.3.3.1.1 One:

\[ \text{[ondu]} \approx o-, \approx \text{ ondu} \]
\[ \approx\text{-o- occurs before masculine singular and feminine singular suffixes.} \]

\text{e.g. :}
\[
\begin{align*}
o + bba & \quad \text{one man} \\
o + bba:nu & > obba:nu \quad \text{one man} \\
o + bba:ta & > obba:ta \quad \text{one man} \\
o + bba:Ju & > obba:Ju \quad \text{one woman} \\
o + bba:ki & > obba:ki \quad \text{one woman} \\
\end{align*}
\]
\[ \approx\text{-ondu occurs elsewhere.} \]

\text{e.g. :}
\[
\begin{align*}
hann + ondu & > hannandu \quad \text{eleven} \\
ipp\dot{t}tu + ondu & > ipp\dot{t}tondu \quad \text{twenty one} \\
mu:v\dot{t}tu + ondu & > mu:vv\dot{t}tondu \quad \text{thirty one} \\
na:lv\dot{t}tu + ondu & > na:lv\dot{t}tondu \quad \text{forty one} \\
yapp\dot{t}tu + ondu & > yapp\dot{t}tondu \quad \text{seventy one} \\
yamb\dot{t}tu + ondu & > yamb\dot{t}tondu \quad \text{eighty one. etc} \\
\end{align*}
\]
3.1.2.3.1.2 Two:

{yaldu} ∞ i-, ∞ ip-, in-, yaldu.

∞-i- occurs before human plural suffix.

e.g.:

(MPR-7)
i + br(u) > ibru \quad two \quad persons \quad (masc./fem.)

∞-ip- occurs before the alternant of hattu - ten.

e.g.:
ip + pdttu > ippdttu \quad twenty

∞-in- occurs before the numeral nu:ru - hundred.

e.g.:
in + nu:ru > innu:ru \quad two \quad hundred.

∞-yaldu occurs elsewhere.

e.g.:
ippdttu + yaldu > ipp5ttyaldu \quad twenty \quad two
hann + yaldu > hannyaldu \quad twelve
arv<9ttu + yaldu > arv6ttyaldu \quad sixty \quad two
yaldu + jana > 3a\[djana \quad two \quad persons
yaldu + mani > ya\[mani \quad two \quad house, \quad etc.

3.1.2.3.1.3 Three:

{mu:ru} ∞ mun-, ∞ muvu-, ∞ mu:ru.

∞-mun- occurs before the numeral nu:ru - hundred

mun + nu:ru > munnu:ru \quad three \quad hundred
oo-muvu + ẓttu > muvvọttu
∞-mu:ru occurs elsewhere.

e.g. :
ippọttu + mu:ru > ippọtmu:ru
twenty three
ayivọttu + mu:ru > ayivọtmu:ru
fifty three
had + mu:ru > hadmu:ru
thirteen
tombọttu + mu:ru > tombọtmu:ru
ninty three.

3.1.2.3.3.1.4 Four :

{na:ku} ∞ nal-, ∞ nan-, ∞ na:ku.

∞-nal- occurs before the alternant of hattu - ten.

e.g. :
nal + vọttu
forty
nal + vọttu + ondu > nalvọttondu
forty one
nal + vọttu + enṭu > nalvọttentu
forty eight, etc.

∞-nan- occurs before the numeral nu:ru - hundred.

e.g. :
nan + nu:ru > na:nu:ru
four hundred
∞-na:ku occurs elsewhere.

e.g. :
ippọttu + na:ku > ippọtna:ku
twenty four
had + na:ku > hadna:ku
fourteen
yambọttu + na:ku > yambọtna:ku
eighty four
na:ku + nu:ru > na:knu:ru
four hundred
na:ku + a:ni > na:ka:ni
twenty five
3.1.2.3.3.1.5 Five :

\{ayidu\} °o-ayi-, °o-aydu.

°o-ayi- occurs before the numeral nu:ru - hundred and the alternant of hattu - ten.

e.g. :

ayi + nu:ru > ayin:uru
ayi + vɔttu + ondu > ayivɔttondu

°o-ayidu occurs elsewhere.

e.g. :

hadn + ayidu > hadnayidu
muuvɔttu + ayidu > muuvɔttayidu
yappɔttu + ayidu > yappɔttayidu
ayidu + bɔllu > ayidbɔllufive finger
ayidu + a:ru > ayidd:ru

five hundred
fifty one
fifteen
thirty five
seventy five
five fingers
five or six

3.1.2.3.3.1.6 Six :

\{a:ru\} ° ar-, ° a:ru.

° ar- occurs before the alternant of hattu - ten.

e.g. :

hadn + a:ru > hadnɔ:ru
ippɔttu + a:ru > ippɔttα:ru
a:ru + jan > a:rijana
a:ru + nu:ru > a:rnw:ru

sixteen
twenty six
six persons
six hundred etc
3.1.2.3.3.1.7 Seven :

{yolu} oo yap-, yo:lu.

∞-yap- occurs before the alternant of hattu - ten.

e.g. :

yap + pɔttu > yappɔttu seventy
yap ++ pɔttu-ondu > yappɔttondu seventy one
∞-yo:lu occurs elsewhere.

e.g. :

hadn + yo:lu > hadnyo:lu seventeen
ippɔttu + yo:lu > ippɔtyo:lu twenty seven
ayivɔttu + yo:lu > ayityo:lu fifty seven
yo:lu + nu:ru > yo:nu:ru seven hundred
yo:lu + jana > yo:jana seven person

3.1.2.3.3.1.8 Eight :

{en̂tu} oo yam-, ∞ iņtu.

∞-yam- occurs before the alternant of hattu - ten.

e.g. :

yam + bɔttu > yambɔttu eighty
yam + bɔttu - en̂tu > yambɔṭten̂tu eighty eight
∞-en̂tu occurs elsewhere.

e.g. :

had + en̂tu > hadnen̂tu eighteen
ippɔttu + en̂tu > ippɔṭten̂tu twenty eight
en\.tu + nu:ru > en\.nu:ru
en\.tu + a:ni > en\.ta:ni
en\.tu + jana > en\.jana
eight hundred
fifty paise
eight person

3.1.2.3.3.1.9 Nine :

{ombd\texttt{tu}} \infty \text{tom-}, \infty \text{ombayi-}, \infty \text{ombd\texttt{tu}}.
\infty\text{tom-} \text{occurs before the alternant of hattu - ten.}
e.g. :
tom + b\texttt{ttu} > tomb\texttt{ttu} \quad \text{ninty}
tom + b\texttt{ttu} + ondu > tomb\texttt{ttu}ondu \quad \text{ninty one}
tom + b\texttt{ttu} + omb\texttt{ttu} > tomb\texttt{ttu}omb\texttt{ttu} - \text{ninty nine}
\infty\text{ombayi-} \text{occurs before the numeral nu:ru - hundred.}
ombayi + nu:ru > ombayinu:ru \quad \text{nine hundred}
\infty\text{ombd\texttt{tu}} \text{occurs elsewhere.}
e.g. :
hattu + omb\texttt{ttu} > hattomb\texttt{ttu} \quad \text{ninteen}
ipp\texttt{ttu} + omb\texttt{ttu} > ipp\texttt{ttu}omb\texttt{ttu} \quad \text{twenty nine}
omb\texttt{ttu} + jana > Ombjana \quad \text{nine persons}.

3.1.2.3.3.1.10 Ten :

{hattu} \infty-p\texttt{ttu}, \infty-had-, \infty-hadn-, \infty-v\texttt{ttu}, \infty-\texttt{ttu},
\infty-b\texttt{ttu}, \infty-hann-, \infty-hattu.
\infty-p\texttt{ttu} \text{occurs after the numeral alternant of ya\texttt{ldu} - two}
and yo:|u - seven.
e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
ip + \text{p} \text{\texttt{dttu}} & > \text{i} \text{pp} \text{\texttt{dttu}} \quad \text{twenty} \\
yap + \text{p} \text{\texttt{dttu}} & > \text{ya} \text{pp} \text{\texttt{dttu}} \quad \text{seventy.}
\end{align*}
\]

\$\infty\text{-}\text{had-} \text{occurs before the numarals mu}\text{:ru} \text{ - three and}

\text{na}\text{:ku} \text{ - four.}

e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{had} + \text{mu}: \text{ru} & > \text{had} \text{mu}: \text{ru} \quad \text{thirteen} \\
\text{had} + \text{na}: \text{ku} & > \text{had} \text{na}: \text{ku} \quad \text{fourteen}
\end{align*}
\]

\$\infty\text{-}\text{hadn-} \text{occurs before the numarals ay}\text{:du} \text{ - five, a}\text{:ru} \text{ -}

\text{six, yo}\text{:lu} \text{ - seven, en}\text{\texttt{tu}} \text{ - eight.}

e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hadn} + \text{ay}\text{:du} & > \text{hadn} \text{ay}\text{:du} \quad \text{fifteen} \\
\text{hadn} + \text{a}: \text{ru} & > \text{hadn} \text{a}: \text{ru} \quad \text{sixteen} \\
\text{hadn} + \text{yo}: \text{lu} & > \text{hadn} \text{yo}: \text{lu} \quad \text{seventeen} \\
\text{hadn} + \text{en} \text{\texttt{tu}} & > \text{hadn} \text{en} \text{\texttt{tu}} \quad \text{eighteen}
\end{align*}
\]

\$\infty\text{-v} \text{\texttt{dttu}} \text{occurs after the numaral alternants of na}\text{:ku} \text{ -}

\text{four, ayidu} \text{ - five, a}\text{:ru} \text{ - six.}

e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nal} + \text{v} \text{\texttt{dttu}} & > \text{nal} \text{v} \text{\texttt{dttu}} \quad \text{forty} \\
\text{(MPR-3)} \\
\text{ayi} + \text{v} \text{\texttt{dttu}} & > \text{ayi} \text{v} \text{\texttt{dttu}} \quad \text{fifty} \\
\text{ar} + \text{v} \text{\texttt{dttu}} & > \text{ar} \text{v} \text{\texttt{dttu}} \quad \text{sixty}
\end{align*}
\]

\$\infty\text{-b} \text{\texttt{dttu}} \text{occurs after the numaral alternants of en}\text{\texttt{tu}} \text{ -}

\text{eight and omb} \text{\texttt{dttu}} \text{ - nine.}
yam + bôttu > yambôttu
tom + bôttu > tombôttu
eighty
ninty
∞-hann- occurs before the numeral alternants of ondu - one and yaldu - two.

  e.g. :
   hann + ondu > hannandu
eleven
   hann + yaldu > hannyaḷdu
twelve

∞-hattu occurs elsewhere.

  e.g. :
    (MPR-3)
    hattu + sa:vra > hatsa:vra
ten thousand
    (MPR-7)
    hattu + ippôttu > hattippôttu
ten or twenty
    (MPR-3)
    hattu + rupa:ya > hatru:pa:ya
ten rupees
    (MPR-3)
    hattu + jana > hatjana
ten person
    (MPR-7)
    hattu + ombôttu > hattombôttu
ninteen, etc

3.1.2.3.3.1.11 Hundred :

{nu:ru} ∞-nu:ra:-, nu:ru.
∞-nu:ra: occurs before numerals.
u:ra: + hattu > nu:ra:hattu
one hundred ten

one hundred
three

∞-nu:ru occurs elsewhere.

mun + nu:ru > munnu:ru

three hundred.

3.1.2.3.3.1.12 Thousand :


∞-sa:vrda: occurs before numerals.

e.g.

(MPR-3)


one thousand
three hundred

∞-sa:vra occurs elsewhere.

e.g. :

sa:vra

thousand

(MPR-3)

ondu + sa:vra > onds:sa:vra

one thousand

3.1.2.3.3.1.13 Lakh :

{laksa} ∞ lôksâda:, ∞ lôksa.

∞-lôksda: occurs before numerals.

e.g. :

yal|ôksda: + yal|ndnu:ru > yal|ôksda:yal|ndnu:ru -

two lakhs and two hundred

150
one lakh and hundred and fifty

∞-løksa occurs elsewhere.

løksa

ondu + løksa > onløksa

one lakh

3.1.2.3.1.14 Crore :

{koti} - koːti

koːti has no variants.

e.g. :

(MPR-3)

ondu + koːti > ondkoːti

koːti

one crore

crore.

3.1.2.3.2 Ordinal Numerals :

There are formed by suffixing -neːdn to the cardinal numerals.

e.g. :

(MPR-3)

ondu + neːdu > onneːdu

first

(MPR-3)

yalːdu + neːdu > yałneːdu

second

(MPR-3)

muːru + neːdu > muːrneːdu

third
3.1.2.3.4 Fraction Numerals:

Only three fractional numerals are found in Kuruba dialect.

\textbf{e.g.:}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
ka:lu & 1/4 \\
vari & 1/2 \\
mukka:lu & 3/4 \\
\end{tabular}
The numerals with fractional are formed in the following ways. The fractional -ka:lu, mukka:lu, vari are suffixed to the numerals. Here xxx vowels U of the numerals U.

- mu:ru + ka:lu > mu:rukka:lu  \[3 \ 1/4\]
- mu:ru + muka:lu > mu:rumukka:lu  \[3 \ 3/4\]
- mu:ru + vari > mu:ruvari  \[3 \ 1/2\]

### 3.1.2.3.5 Distributives :

Certain distributives are found in Kuruba Dialect, they are as follows :

e.g. :

(MPR-7)

- obbaru + obbaru > obbabru  \[one by one\]

(MPR-7)

- ibbaru + ibbaru > ibbibru  \[two by two\]

(MPR-7)

- ondu + ondu > ondondu  \[one by one\]

(MPR-3)

- yaldu + yaldu > yaldeyldu  \[two by two\]

(MPR-3)

- mu:ru + mu:ru > mu:ru:mu:ru  \[three by three\]

(MPR-7)

- ayidu + ayidu > ayidayidu  \[five by five\]
### 3.1.3 Gender and Number Markers:

These forms denote the gender as well as the number of the noun in which they occur. They are found in nouns and pronouns other than person pronouns. It may be illustrated as follows:

![Diagram of Gender & Number Markers]

---

(MPR-3)

$\text{yo}:[\text{u}] + \text{yo}:[\text{u}] > \text{yo}:[\text{yo} \cdot \text{u}]$  
seven by seven

(MPR-7)

$\text{en}^\text{tu} + \text{en}^\text{tu} > \text{en}^\text{en} \text{en}^\text{tu}$  
eight by eight
3.1.3.1 Human Gender and Numer Markers:

It may be singular or plural markers.

3.1.3.1.1 Singular Gender and Number Markers:

It may be masculine, singular or feminine, singular markers.

3.1.3.1.1.1 Masculine Singular Gender Number Markers:

{vnu} oo-banu, oo-a, oo-a:ta, oo-a:nu, oo-avnu.

oo-banu occurs with the numeral stem o.

e.g.:

oo-banu one man

oo-a occurs with the nouns like ma:ma, ajja, etc.

ma:ma

mohter's elder brother

ajja

grand father

muduka

old man

aliya

son-in-law.

oo-a:ta occurs after the stem obba.

e.g.:

obba:ta

one man
∞-a:nu occurs after nouns and adjectives.

(MPR-7)

✈ru + a:nu > v:ra:nu

(MPR-1)

mani + a:nu > mania:nu

sanna + a:nu > sanna:nu

doḍa + a:nu > doḍa:nu

∞-vnu occurs elsewhere.

avnu he (remo.)

ivnu (prox.)

3.1.3.1.1.2 Feminine Singular Gender and Number Markers:

{i} ∞ blu, -du, lju, -aki, i.

∞-blu occurs with the numerals stem o.

e.g.:

o-blu one woman/only one woman

∞-du occurs with the demonstrative and interagative pronouns bases.

a:du > adu she (rem.)

i + du > idu she (prox.)

∞-lju occurs after the stem mag.

e.g.:

mag + lju > maglju daughter
oo-a:ki occurs with caste names.

**e.g.:**

- kumba:r + a:ki > kumba:ra:ki  
  woman of Kumbar caste
- bχmbr + a:ki > bχmbra:ki  
  a Brahmin woman
- kurubr + a:ki > kurbra:ki  
  woman of Kurubar's caste
- agsχler + a:ki > agsχkra:ki  
  a goldsmith woman
- ma:dr + a:ki > madra:ki  
  woman of Madar caste
- caledar + a:ki > caledara:ki  
  woman of Chalwadi caste

∞ -i occurs elsewhere.

**e.g.**:

- kivd + i > kivdi  
  deaf woman
- kepp + i > keppi  
  deaf woman
- mu:k + i > mu:ki  
  dumb woman
- kulд + i > kulди  
  blind woman

### 3.1.3.1.2 Human Plural Gender and Number Markers:

{-ru} ∞-kɿu, ∞-bɿa:ru, ∞-jana, {o:ru, -ru, a:ru, ka ru e:ru}.

∞-kɿu occurs after the stem mag.

**e.g.**:

- ma + kaɿu > makɿu  
  children
∞-bla:ru occurs after the numeral stem -i.

e.g.:

i-bla:ru two persons

∞-jana occurs after the numeral bases three onwards.

e.g.:

(MPR-3)

mu:ru + jana > mu:rmjana three persons

(MPR-3)

na:ku + jana > na:kjana four persons

(MPR-3)

ayidu + jana > ayijdjana five persons

(MPR-3)

a:ru + jana > a:rmjana six persons

(MPR-3)

yołu + jana > yo:ljana seven persons

(MPR-3)

eṇtu + jana > eṇṭjana eight person

∞-o:ru occurs after kinship terms.

akka elder sister

akn + o:ru > akko:ru elder sister

ma:vana + o:ru > ma:vno:ru brother in law

aŋnana + o:ru > aŋno:ru elder brother, etc.

∞-e:ru occurs after the stem sosi.
e.g. :

sosi + e:ru > sose:ru daughter in law

∞-a:ru occurs after the stem akka:ru

e.g. :

akka + a:ru > akka:ru elder sisters

∞-ka:ru occurs after the stem be:say and kuri.

e.g. :

be:sa:ya + ka:ru > be:sa:yka:ru

kuri + ka:ru > kurika:ru shepherds

∞-e:ru occurs affers the stems agsχli and kastu:ri

e.g. :

agsχli + e:ru > agsχle:ru goldsmith

kastu:ri + e:ru > kastu:re:ru people kuruba sub caste

∞ -ru occurs after the stem end.

e.g. :

end + ru wives.

yaḷimi:si kind of Kuruba Community

yaḷimi:si + ru > yaḷimi:sya:ru kuruba's sub caste

kastu:ri community

kastu:re:ru kuruba's sub caste.

The base e:nti 'wife' has the allomorph end before the plural suffix which has allomorph ru after this base.
3.1.3.2 Non Human Gender and Number Markers:

They are of singular and plural in nature.

3.1.3.2.1 Singular Gender and Number Markers:

{-du} ~ du

~du has no variants.

E.g.:

i + du > idu this thing
a + du > adu that thing

(MPR-3)
ya: + du > ya:du which one
haːle: + du > haːle:du old one

(MPR-3)
hosa: + du > hosadu new one

(MPR-3)
bile + du > bile:du white one, etc.

3.1.3.2.2 Plural Gender and Number Markers:

{-galu} ~galu, ~guļu, ~glu are in free variation.
3.1.4 Case-Suffixes:

The forms which is used to show the relationship of a noun to the verbs in a sentence is case the bound form which denote the casal relationship are called case suffixes and the free forms which denote the casal relationship are called the post positions.

Nominative case is not explicitely denoted in kuruba dialect and hence it is excluded in the following treatment.
3.1.4.1 Accusative Case:

The accusative case marker is optional with non human nouns (neut) and obligatory with human nouns.

{-n} °-(~na), °-a

~a occurs before pronouns.

e.g.

nan + a > nanna  me
avan + a > avna  him

~n- and -na are in free variation and they occur chuter

e.g.:

ku:su + n > ku:sna  child (acc.)
ku:su + na > ku:sna  child (acc.)
u:ru  village (acc.)

(MPR-3)
u:ru + n > u:rna  village

(MPR-3)
avva + n > avna  mother (acc.)

(MPR-3)
avva + na > avna  mother (acc.)

(MPR-3)
appa + n > appan  father (acc.)

(MPR-3)
appa + na > appana  father (acc.)
3.1.4.2 Instrumental case :

{-le} oo le has no variants.

(MPR-3)

koli + le > ko:lime with the stick
(MPR-3)

kaŋnu + le > kaŋnilie with the eye
(MPR-3)

koɖli + le > koɖnilie with an axe
(MPR-3)

kallu + le > kallilie with the stone
(MPR-3)

kerd + le > kerdilie with the chapple

3.1.4.3 : {-ka} oo-ka, oo-ukka, ga, oo-ge.

oo-ka occurs after the neuter pronouns numerals.

e.g. :

(MPR-3)

adu + ka > aduka to that (remo.)
(MPR-3)

idu + ka > idka to this (Proximate)
(MPR-3)

yadu + ka > yadka to which
(MPR-3)

ivu + ka > ivka to them (proxi.)
hattu + ka > hattka for ten.

∞-ukka occurs after non human stems ending in vowel after than U.

E.g.:

gida + ukka > gidukka to the tree
u:ta + ukka > u:tkka to meal
kelsa + ukka > kelsukka to field
hola ++ ukka > holukka to field

∞-ga occurs after human noun stems ending in -a.

E.g.:

(MPR-3)
appa + ga > appga to/for father

(MPR-3)
anna + ga > annga to/for elder brother

(MPR-3)
maga + ga > magga to/for son

(MPR-3)
avva + ga > avga to/for mother

(MPR-3)
huduga + ga > hudugga to/for boy

∞-ge occurs elsewhere ending -e, i, u.

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e.g. :

(MPR-3)
mayi + ge > mayige to health

(MPR-3)
atti + ge > attige to mother in law

(MPR-3)
huli + ge > hulige to tiger

(MPR-3)
puṭṭi + ge > puṭge to basket

(MPR-3)
hudje + ge > hudgerge to girls

(MPR-3)
gidgolu + ge > gidgolge to tree

(MPR-3)
nayi + ge > na:yge to dog

(MPR-3)
a:klu + ge > a:k[ige to cow

3.1.4.4 Genitive Case :

{-a} -a
-a has no variants.

e.g. :
namm + a > namma our (gen.)
mara + d-a > marda of tree (gen.)
nimm + a > nimma yours (gen.)
3.1.4.5 Locative Case :

{-alli} oo-alli, oo-a:ga.

e.g. :

(MPR-18)

huđuga + alii > huđuganalli in a boy

(MPR-7)

avanu + alii > avanalli with hair

(MPR-18)

namma + alii > nammalli with us

(MPR-7)

manse:ru + alii > manse:ralli

∞-a:ga occurs with non human nouns.

e.g. :

(MPR-1)

mani + a:ga > manya:ga in a house

(MPR-18)

gida + a:ga > gidda:ga in the tree

(MPR-18)

ma:ta + a:ga > ma:tnya:ga in a speech

(MPR-7)

ni:ru + a:ga > ni:ra:ga in the water

(MPR-1)

kayi + a:ga > kaya:ga in the hand

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3.1.4.6 Sociative Case:

e.g.:

{kuação} ~ kuṭa.

kuṭa has no variants.

(MPR-3)
nanna + kuṭa > nankuṭa with me

(MPR-3)
yaru + kuṭa > yarkuṭa with whom

(MPR-3)
avva + kuṭa > avnkuṭa with mother

(MPR-2)
hudug + kuṭa > hudgunkuṭa with boy

(MPR-3)
janaru + kuṭa > janrkuṭa with people

nimma +kuṭa > nimkuṭa with you (Pl.)

3.1.4.7 Purposive Case:

e.g.:

{-saluva:gi} ~ - saluva:gi
n-salva:gi has no variants.

(MPR-3)
adra + salvua:gi > adrsaluva:gi for her/it (pur.)

(MPR-3)
avanu + saluva:gi > avnsaluva:gi for him (pur.)

(MPR-3)
a:da + saluva:gi > adsaluva:gi for playing (pur.)

(MPR-7)
tinnu + saluva:gi > tinnasaluva:gi for eating (pur.)

(MPR-3)
e:la + saluva:gi > e:lasaluva:gi for saying (pur.)

3.1.4.8 Comparative Case:

{-kinta} ~ - kinta ~ ginta.

~kinta and ~ginta occurs in free variation.

e.g.:

(MPR-3)
nana + kinta > nanginta then me (comps.)

(MPR-3)
nana + kinta > nanginta than me

(MPR-3)
nama + ginta > nammaginta than us

(MPR-3)
adara + ginta > adrginta than her/that (Comp)
nina + kinta > ninkinta than you (Comp.)

3.1.4.9 Ablative Case:

e.g.:

{-ind} ~inda, ~i:du are in free variation.

(MPR-1)

mani + inda > maninda from a house

(MPR-1)

mani + i:du > mani:du from a house

(MPR-1)

sali + inda > sa:linda from the school

(MPR-1)

sali + i:du > sa:li:du from the school

(MPR-1)

u:ru + inda > u:rina from a village

(MPR-1)

a:ki + i:du > a:ki:du from her