CLITICS AND PARTICLES
The forms which are indeclinables and also not functioning like adjectives are considered as clitics.

Particles are clitics which invariably occur as modal with all the form classes except interjections and sometimes with entire predications. These are non-independent indeclinable elements which are always used in association with some words. Particles may even be called as post positions.

6.1 Types of Clitics:

Clitics can be grouped into three categories in Kuruba Dialect viz.:

a. Post-Junctural
b. Pre-Junctural
c. Inter-Junctural

The post-junctural clitics have demonstratives and interrogatives. Which the base for the larger constructions

The pre-junctural clitics occurs before word junctures (as suffixes) i.e. in non-declined form in some instances.

The inter-junctural clitics are neither delcined non conjugated.

They occur as free forms between two word junctures.

6.1.1 Post-Junctural Clitics:

6.1.1.1:

![Diagram showing the structure of demonstrative clitics with branches for proximate and remote]

6.1.1.1.1 Proximate:

\[\{i:\} \infty i:- \infty hi-, \infty i-\]

1. \(\infty i:\) occurs before -ga the clitics of time and the masculine singular marker -ta-

\begin{align*}
  i: & \quad \text{this} \\
  i:ga & \quad \text{now} \\
  i:-ta & \quad \text{he (proximate)}
\end{align*}

2. \(\infty hi-\) occurs before -nga the clitics of manner.

\text{e.g. :}

\text{hi + nga \quad in this manner}

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3. \(\infty i\) - occurs elsewhere.

\textit{e.g.}:

\begin{align*}
i-\text{lli} & \quad \text{here} \\
i-\text{ccek}a & \quad \text{this side} \\
i-\text{nta} & \quad \text{of this kind} \\
i-\text{t}a: & \quad \text{this much} \\
i-\phi-\text{du} & \quad \text{this thing or this woman} \\
i-\text{vattu} & \quad \text{today, etc.}
\end{align*}

\textbf{6.1.1.1.2 Remote :}

\{a:\} \(\infty a:-, \infty ha-, \infty a- \text{ and } \infty a-\)

1. \(\infty a:-\) occurs before -ga the clitic of time and masculine singular marker -ta.

\textit{e.g.}:

\begin{align*}
a: & \quad \text{that} \\
a:ga & \quad \text{then} \\
a:-ta & \quad \text{he (remote)}
\end{align*}

2. \(\infty ha-\) occurs before -nga the clitic of manner.

\textit{e.g.}:

\begin{align*}
ha-nga & \quad \text{in that manner} \\
a:ta & \quad \text{he}
\end{align*}

3. \(\infty a-\) occurs elsewhere.

\textit{e.g.:}

\begin{align*}
a-\text{lli} & \quad \text{there}
\end{align*}

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a-ta: that much
a-d-du that thing or that woman

6.1.1.2 Interrogative Clitics:

{ya:} oo-ha:, oo ya:v-, hx-, ya-, oo e

1. oo ya: occurs before G.N. markers -ru and -du.
   e.g.:
   ya:ru who
   ya:-(|)-du which thing

2. oo ya:v- occurs before the G.N. markers -ta.
   e.g.:
   ya:v-a which

3. oo hx- occurs before -nga, the clitic of manner.
   e.g.:
   ha-nga what manner

4. ya:- occurs before -ka the clitic of purpose.
   ya:-ka why

5. oo e- occurs before -lle and -ta
   e.g.:
   e-lli where
   e-tyu how much
   e-nta what type

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6.1.2 Pre-Junctural Clitics:

6.1.2.1 Locative Clitic:

{-illi} ~-li, and ~-alli, vali and addion of free variants

E.g.:

i-li  rat
i-lli here
a-lli there

6.1.2.2 Types Clitic:

{-nta} ~-nta

~-nta has no variants. It occurs after the demonstrative and interrogative bases

E.g.:

i-nta this kind
a-nta that kind
e-nta what kind

6.1.2.3 Quantitative Clitic:

{-tu} ~ ū

~-tu has no variants. It won't occurs with count nouns.
i:tu is used in two situations.
e.g.:

i:-tu this much
a:-tu that much
e:-tu how much
(e:trudu) of which

6.1.2.4 Clitic of Time:

It is of two types namely, clitic of time-1, clitic of time-2.

6.1.2.4.1 Clitic of Time-1:

{-vottu} - vottu
~vottu has no variants.

e.g.:
i-vottu today
i-vott-nda-nda from this day

6.1.2.4.2 Clitic of Time-2:

{-ga} ~-ga
~ga has no variants.

e.g.:
i:-ga now
a:-ga then
6.1.2.5 Clitic of Manner :

{-nga} ~-nga.

~-nga has no variants. It occurs after the demonstrative and interrogative bases.

e.g. :

hi-nga in this manner
ha-nga in that manner
hx-nga in what manner

6.1.2.6 Clitic of Purpose :

{-ka} oo-n, oo-ka

oo-n occurs after interrogative, clitic e:- verb.

e.g. :

e:-nu banda why have you come ?

oo-ka occurs after the interrogative base ya:-

e.g. :

ya:ka why

6.1.2.7 Emphatic Clitic :

{-a:} ~a:

~a: has no variants. It occurs after the nouns and other constructions like clitics and verbal participles.

e.g. :

av-n-a: he only
6.1.2.8 Conjugative Clitic:

The conjugative clitics may be either free or bound. Both occur between two nouns or two construction of clitics.
6.1.2.8.1 Free Clitic :

The free clitics matte and occurs with one forms of the same types.

appə matte amma father and mother
tangi matte tamma sister and brother

6.1.2.8.2 Bound Clitics :

It is of two types namely. Bound clitic-1, Bound clitic-2.

6.1.2.8.2.1 Bound Clitic-1 :

{-u:-...u;} ~u:

~u: has no variants.

(i) Noun-Noun :

e.g. :

ann-u: - tɔmmau: elder brother and younger brother
ak-n-u: - tangi-nu: elder and younger sister

(ii) Clitic-Clitic :

e.g. :

ha-ng-u: hi-ng-u: in that and this manner
a-nt-u: i-nt-u: like that and like this
6.1.2.8.2.2 Bound-Clitic-2 :

\{a\} \sim a.

\sim a has no variants. it occurs after the interrogative forms to meen whoever whatever, whenever and wherever. It may be added to the concerned demonstrative forms too that case using interrogative forms is a must.

\begin{align*}
ya: & v+n+\phi+r+a > ya:vanara \quad \text{whoever} \\
ya: & r+r+\phi+r+a > ya:rarar \quad \text{whoever} \\
e:n+n+\phi+r+a > e:nara \quad \text{whatever} \\
ya: & v+g+\phi+r+a > ya:vagar \quad \text{whenever} \\
e+ll+e+\phi+r+a > e:llera \quad \text{wherever, etc.}
\end{align*}

6.1.2.9 Clitic of Barest Minimum :

\{\sim ara\} \sim ara

\sim ara has no variant. It occurs after nouns, constructions of other clitics and also verbal participles.

e.g. :

\begin{align*}
 av+n-ara & > avnara \quad \text{at least he} \\
a+0-d+ara & > adara \quad \text{at least she/it} \\
he+ng+ara & > hengara \quad \text{in whatever manner (emp.)} \\
e+n+ara & > e:nara \quad \text{whatever (emph.)} \\
kot+t+ara & > kot\text{tara} \quad \text{at least having given}
\end{align*}
6.1.3 Inter-Juctural Clitics:

6.1.3.1: {anta} —anta

—anta has no variants it occurs at the end of an utterance when the things is uncertain.

(MPR-3)

bar+be:+k+anta > barbe:nant it is told that you should come.

(MPR-3)

kodu+be:+k+anta > kodbe:kanta it is told that you must give.

6.1.3.2 Clitic of Likelihood:

{maṭi} —maṭi, ~bala.

—maṭi and ~bala are in free variation. The occurs after nouns and other verbs.¹

e.g.:

na:bale it is I you see !

ba:bu bale it is babu you see

kunni bale it is dog you see

6.1.4 Particles:

Particles are clitics which invariably occurs as models with all the form class except interjections and sometimes with entire

Ibid p. 276
predications. These are non-independent indeclinable elements which are always used in association with some words. Particles may even be called as post positions. Functionally certain particles are syntactical while the others morphological elements. The elements which occurs between roots and suffixes are called as particles. They are free when compared to suffixes, but no so free when compared to roots. The particles that are found in this dialect are as follows.

The particles may be classified into emphatic indefinite, conjunctive, interrogative, confirmative and personal particles are added to words and entire predications.

6.1.4.1 Emphatic Particles:

{-a:}

∞-a: added to words and entire predications with nouns and relative participle.

e.g. :

(SA-2)
ban + d + a: > banda:  came (emp)

(MPR-18)
ma:da + a: > ma:da:  do (emp)

inda + a: > inda: today itself, today only
hengsa + a: > henga: women only
avrata: > avra they only

6.1.4.2 Indefinate Particle :

{-a:}

∞-a: has no variants, occurs with nouns and adverbs as well as past relative participle.

e.g.:

na:na: ni:na: I or you
a:ra: yo:la: six or seven
na:lyo: na:ddo: tomorrow or day after tomorrow
barta:no: illa: whether he comes or not
allya: illya: here or there
ho:dna: bandno: he went or came

6.1.4.2.3 Interrogative Particle :

{-i:} ∞ i:, ∞ a:

∞ -i: occurs with verbs in first and second person singular and plural.

e.g.:

(MPR-3)
ma:du+k+c+c+i: > ma:da:kacci: will you (sg.) do ?
baru+k+c+c+i: > barakacci: will you (sg.) come ?

ho:gu+k+c+c+i: > ho:gakacci: will you (sg.) go ?

kali+k+c+c+i: > kaliya:kacci: will you (sg.) learn ?

∞-a: occurs after the third person singular and plural and after the hortative suffix.

e.g. :

ban+d+la+a: > bandla: did she come ?

baru+t++a:]+a: > barta:]a: she will come ?

baru+t+a:]+a: > barta:ra: they will come ?

a:du+a:n+a: > a:da:na: shall we play ?

ho:gu+a:n+a: > ho:ga:na: shall we go ?

it+t+a: > itta: was it there ?

6.1.4.3.4 Personal Particle :

There are particles which are used to adder a person when
such particles are used they differentiate sex and status of a person addressed.

{-a:} oo-a:, oo-e:, oo-le, oo-be:, oo-a:ku

∞-a: occurs in masculine verbal construction.

e.g.:

(MPR-7)
ma:du+a: > ma:da:

(MPR-7)
ho:gu+a: > ho:ga:

(MPR-7)
kuni+a: > kuniya:

(MPR-7)
malgu+a: > malga:

∞-e: occurs in feminine verbal constructions.

e.g.:

(MPR-7)
ma:du+e: > ma:de:

(MPR-7)
ho:gu+e: > ho:ge:

(MPR-7)
kuni+e: > kuniye:

(MPR-7)
malgu+e: > malge:
bidu+e: > biđe:  
you leave

∞-le: used to address male persons.

e.g. :

(MPR-3)
ma:du+le > maḍle:  
you do

(MPR-3)
ho:gu+le > ho:gle:  
you

(MPR-3)
malgu+le > malgle:  
you sleep

(MPR-3)
kuni+le > kunile:  
you dance

(MPR-3)
nagu+le > nagale:  
you laugh

∞-be: used to address female persons but this term express respect in Hagaribommanahalli and Hadagali Taluk, in other taluks it is taken with contempt.

e.g. :

(MPR-3)
ma:du+be: > maḍbe:  
you do

(MPR-3)
ho:gu+be: > ho:gbe:  
you go
6.1.4.3.5: Some particle are tree when compared to suffix but not so free when compared to roots, such types of examples are given below:

1. {-kinu} ~-kinu

∞-kinu has no variants.

e.g. :

(MPR-3)

nan+kinu > nankinu  than me

(MPR-3)

adu+kinu > adkinu  than that

(MPR-3)

a:ki+kinu > a:kiginu  than her

(MPR-3)

nam+kinu > namkinu  than us.
2. /inde/, /kuṭa:ga/, and /jatige/ these three particles can be used alternatively with the meanings of with. They occurs with the genitive form.

{-inde} ~inde, ~kuṭa:ga, ~jatige
nan+inde > nanninde with me
tamma+inde > tamminde with you (ref.)
avru+inde > avrinde with them
adara+inde > adrinde with that

3. {kuṭa:ga}
∞-kuṭa:ga - with
e.g. :

(MPR-3)
avru+kuṭa:ga > avrkuṭa:ga with them

(MPR-3)
adara+kuṭa:ga > adrkuṭa:ga with that

(MPR-3)
nimma+kuṭa:ga > nimkuṭa:ga with you (pl.)

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

4. {jatige} ∞-jatige - with
e.g.:
nanna+jotige > nanjatige with me

(MPR-3)
tamma+jatige > tamjatige with you (ref.)

(MPR-3)
avru+jatige > avrjatige with them

(MPR-3)
adra+jatige > adrjatige with that

5. {galige}

∞-galige - 'immediately' occurs after past relative participle form.

e.g.:

(MPR-3)
bandu+galge > bandgəlige immediately after

(MPR-3)
ho:du+galge > ho:dgəlige immediately after going

(MPR-3)
kaltu+galige > kaltgəlge immediately after learning

6. {-kutle} -kuṭle

--kuṭle 'immediately' occurs after the past relative participle forms.
e.g. :

(MPR-3)
bandu+kutle > bandkutle immediately after coming

(MPR-3)
ma:du+kutle > ma:ddkutle immediately after doing
ho:d+kutle > ho:dkutle immediately after going

(MPR-3)
kaltu+kutle > kaltkutle immediately after learning

7. {(h) ange}

∞ (h)anga - 'like' occurs with the genitive or relative participle forms.

e.g. :
nanna+(h)anga > nannanga like me
namma+(h)anga > nammanga like us
banda+(h)anga > bandanga like come
sayi+t+(h)anga > sattanga like dead

8. /-tanka/, /-maṭa/, /tana/. These two particles can be used alternatively in the meaning of until, 'till or upto' occurs after in a genitive form and non past relative participle and these are all in free variation with each other.

E.g. :
alli+tanka > allitanka

ma:du+tanka > ma:datanka

ko:du+tanka > ko:datanka

baru+tanka > baratanka

ma:du+ma:ta > ma:da:ma:ta

avlu+tana > avltana

avnu+tana > avntana

mani+ma:ta > manima:ta

namma+tana > namtana

upto that

until do

until gives

until comes

until does

upto her

upto him

upto house

upto us

9. The particles that are given below express emotion pain

dislike, etc.

e.g. :

hū:hū:* 

* These nasalised vowels are not treated as such in phonology as
they occur only in these two emotional expressions
sayya:

havde:inap∂  yes
tagalap∂:
tagal∂vv∂:
u:hu*

uhuuhu:*  no
ayyayyo
ayyo:
o:
arere:  alas
alalala:
ho:ho:h:
ha:*  
ā*  expressing pain
chi:
tutarge
ce:ce:  expressing dislike
ci:ci:
isi
bappale:(re)  excellent
sebba:§  very good
abbabba  Oh!
o:ho:  Oh!

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10. /mate:nu/, /innu/ 'again' 'then' this particale can be used fairly in many positions without any sementic change.

E.g.:

/mate:nubadukd/ what work you have then
/a:ta innu baralla/ he will not come again
/badikigo:ginnu/ go to work then
/uŋŋo:ginnu/ go and eat then.

The same particle can be followed by -: and the combination /innu:/ means 'yet'.

E.g.:

/innu: bandulla/ yet not come
/innu: uŋđulla/ yet not eat

11. /mate:/ this particle has two meanings 'and' and 'again'

E.g.:

/mate: ba:/ come again
/na:nu matte ni:nu/ I and you

12. /a:dra/ 'but' is the conditional form of the root /a gu: 'become'

E.g.:

/a:dra ni:nu ba:/ but you come
/a:dra ni:nu ho:gu/ but you go
/a:dra ba:/ but (you) come