7.0 SYNTAX

7.1 Equative Sentences - 1:

e.g.:

idu kurimari
adu guđlu
(Interrogative type)
(MPR-7)
adu+e:nu > ade:nu
what (is) that?
(MPR-7)
iddi+e:nu > ide:nu
what (is) this?

7.2 Equative Sentences - 2:

7.2.1 Possessives:

e.g.:

idu nan mani
this (is) my house
idu nan kurji
this (is) my chair

7.2.2 Genitive:

e.g.:

i:ta nan maga
he (is) my son (my boy)
i:ki nan tangi
she (is) my sister
(younger)
7.3 Equative Sentences - 3:
Adjective preceding the predicate (noun)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pr.N</th>
<th>adj.</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>idu</td>
<td>dọdd(a)</td>
<td>hola this (is a) big field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idu</td>
<td>hałe</td>
<td>kođi this (is an) old umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idu</td>
<td>ba:la dođđamani</td>
<td>this (is a) very big house (emp.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4 Equative Sentences - 4:
(that have derived nouns as predicates)

e.g.:

i:ta mu:ka he (is a) dumb man/boy
i:ki mu:ki she (is a) dumb woman/girl

7.5 Equative Sentences - 5:
Sentences with noun based adjectives.

e.g.:

idu benki pețigi this (is a) match box
idu kađđi pețigi this (is a) match box
idu di:punkđđi this (is a) match stick
idu tenginto:ţa this (is a) coconut plantation
7.6 Finite constructions :

7.6.1 Past Finite Verbs :

e.g.:

ma:yavva gaŋdu ku:su hačdlu
ku:su ha:lu kuļiyaka:gi atyu
nanigansa maṭige a:t opgnda
a:t mi:nusutta
me:štru pa:ta kalsidru

Mayavva gave birth to
a male child.
the girl cried for milk
drinking.
I think that he agreed.
he burnt fish
the teacher taught the
lesson

7.6.2 Present Finite Verbs :

e.g.:

na:nu nimkuṭaːg bartani
niːn bartiːya ?
rayilgaːdi eːtgonṭigo kaːti
naːv(u) mundlorsaka
nimmanige bartavi
hott muŋugu

I also (will) come with
you
do you come?/will you
come?
At what hour the train
goes (leaves) ?
We (shall) come to
your house next year
the sun sets.
7.6.3 Irregular Construction of Present Finite of the stem
-iru 'to be'.

e.g.:

ni:n elledi
ni:vu ellediri
nan mayiyangi ellayiti
danugulu dɔndakyagadə:vu

where are you ?
where are you ? (pl )
where is my banian ?
the cows are in the cattle-shed.

7.6.4 Past Tense Based future finite constructions (indefinite future)

e.g. :

na:n na:lmunjə:le bandru:bande
na:le urlinda patra bandru:bANTA

I may come
tomorrow morning
A letter from home
may come tomorrow.

7.7 Non Finite Constructions :

7.7.1 Adverbial Constructions :

7.7.1.1 Verb Based Adverbs :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Past (adverbial participle (non-verb adv.)</th>
<th>Finite verb (including the imperative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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e.g.:

adr be:rkitta:kda  he uprooted it
a:t satto:da    he died
gaḍa edd ba:    come quickly after
adnotkaṇḍo:da  having
got up (imp.)
he went carrying it.

7.7.1.2 Non-Verb Based Adverbs:

e.g.:

na:n gaḍa barta:ni I shall come quickly
a:t naːle hokka:na he will go tomorrow
na:n mate barta:ni I shall come afterwards
a: huḍuga elli ho:gidda Where did the boy go?

7.7.2 Relative or Adjectival Participle:

7.7.2.1 Past Adjectival:

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Stem + Past tense + a} & \# \text{Noun} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

e.g.:

niːn maːdd kelsa eːnaːtu What happened to the work which you have done?
You listen to the words that I told you.
This is the house that we lived in.

I shall inform (you) the day I shall come.
It is not a work that can be accomplished by me.

A few years ago; I had gone to Hampi.
Where had he kept the ring?
Last year a big flood had come.

We have come to talk to you.
ya:tga bande  
Why have you come?

ya:tga banda:ra  
Why have you come? (pl)

i: mari ba:! keṭṭa:ti  
This lamb has become bad.

7.8 Continuous Tense:

7.8.1 Past Continuous:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem + Present Tense suffix -t- +a</th>
<th>Past Finite Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

E.g.:

nin hindale o:ḍta bande  
I came running behind you.

janru o:ḍta barta: idru  
People were running to come.

7.8.2 Present Continuous:

Components: Stem + t + a | Present Tense of iru

E.g.:

ni:n o:ḍtta idi  You are running

a:ta gaddi oḍtta: idda:na  He has been ploughing the field.
7.8.3 Past Perfect Continuous:

Components: Present Past Advl. Past finite continuous participle of irdu

e.g.:
a:dr(u) no:dt: nintgɔndidde Yet, I had been standing
looking at it.
na:vu ma:ta:dt: kuntgɔndidvi We had been sitting to talk

7.9 Negative Verbs:

7.9.1 Future Negative:

Components:

Verbal Noun -ulla

e.g.:
na:n baradulla I shall not come.
adu baradulla It will not come

7.9.2 Past Negative:

Components: Infinitive of gada:na~ verb illa

e.g.:
na:n gada:na~kołlilla I did not give immediately.
adu gada:na~kołlilla It (she) did not give immediately.

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7.9.3 Perfect Negative :

7.9.3.1 Present Perfect Negative :

Components: Past (advl.) -illa
Participle

E.g.:

kuri inna:dru manige barlilla Sheep has not come house yet
na:n adna no:dlilla I have not seen that

7.9.3.2 Past Perfect Negative :

Components: Past (advl.) infinite of -ill participle -ir

E.g.:

ni:n na:n banda:g avreddirlilla He had not woken up
when we came.
na:ṭëk ya:ru bandirlilla None had come for
the drama.

7.9.4 Present/Past Perfect Negative :

Components: Verbal of illa past stem

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e.g. :

na:n koṭṭudantu: ilia I gave not/I have not
given
ni:n bandudantu: ilia You came not/You
have not come.

7.9.5 Continuous Negative :

7.9.5.1 Past Continuous Negative :

Components : Present Continuous | Past Negative
stems+stem+t+a: V inf. + illa

e.g. :
a: nayi kunni nimm hind That puppy did not
come
o:đta: barlilla ? runing after you.
bi:ra nakkanta: barlilla Beera did not come
laughing.

7.9.5.2 Present Perfect Continuous Negative :

Components : Present Continuous | Past Negative
stem +
stem=t+e: iru iru + illa
7.9.5.3 Negative Differentiator:

Components: Noun/Verb # alla # Noun/Verb

e.g.:
kenca alla bi:ra  Not Kencha, but Beera.
i:ta alla a:ta  Not this man/boy, but that man/boy.
koṭṭuddu alla bittiuddu  Not given, but left

7.9.5.4 Negative Non Existent:

Components: Noun + Noun (Loc.) # illa

e.g.:
ado maniya:g illa  Goat is not in the house.
avru u:ra:g illa  He (hon.pl.) is not in the city/town/native place.
7.10 Negative Participles:

7.10.1 Adverbial Negative Participle:

bar+danga ho:da  He went not having come.

tar+danga biṭṭa  He left(it) not having brought

nill+danga bande  I came not having stopped.

7.10.2 Adjectival Negative Participle:

na:n he:jd ma:t aḍlilla  He did not say as I said.

na:v no:dd naːtkə no:dlilla  He did not see the drama, which we have seen

7.11.1 Reflexive Finite Verbs:

Components: | Past (Adv.) | gande |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participle</td>
<td>kinde</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e.g.:  

avna pustaka naːn kask̕gande  I snatched his book

naːvu hattəntig malikendvi  We slept at 10 o' clock

eːn nintgandi  Why do you stand?
7.11.2 Present/Future :

Components : Past (advl.) kanta:ni
Participle

e.g. :
na:n barkanta:ni
na:vu ille ilkanta:vi
ya:k bɔ̀sra maɗkenta:ra

I shall have it written
We shall have lodged
here.
Why you are worrying?

7.12 Imperative Verbs :

7.12.1 Positive Imperative :

Singular                   Plural
                           pl. PT.

e.g. :
ni:ba:ra         you come         ni:v(u) barri,
ni:n ho:gu       you go           ni:v(u) ho:gri
ni:n iru         you be (here)     ni:v(u) irri
ni: o:du          you run          ni:v(u) o:dri

7.12.2 Imperatives - 2 :


e.g. :
Singular
ni:n gaḍa bara: you come quickly
ni:n allig ho:gu you got there
ni:n mate ba: you come again
ni:n manig ho:gu you got to house

Plural
ni:v(u) gaḍa barri
ni:v(u) allig ho: gri
ni:v(u) mate barri
ni:v(u) manig ho: gri

7.12.3 Imparative - 3 :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni:n bχsa:ya ma:du</td>
<td>You plough the field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:v(u) bχsa:ya ma:dri</td>
<td>You plough the field (pl )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni: ca: kuди</td>
<td>You drink tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:v(u) ca: kudri</td>
<td>You drink tea (pl.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e.g.:

7.12.4 Imperatives - 4 :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni:n albe:da</td>
<td>You don't cry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni: so:tbiṭṭe</td>
<td>You just get yourself defeated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:n o:d be:da</td>
<td>You don't run away</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.12.5 Imperatives - 5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni:n hotga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:n itga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:n tellmxlotgal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:n telimxlotga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:n telimxlotga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

example:

- ni:n hotga You carry (something) on your head.
- ni:n itga You keep it yourself
- ni:n tellmxlotgal You (boy) carry (something) on your head
- ni:n telimxlotga You (girl) carry (something) on your head

7.12.6 Imperatives - 6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd Pr. N.</th>
<th>Vb.</th>
<th>-su</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni:n telimxlor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:v(u) horsri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

example:

- ni:n telimxlor You cause someone to be loaded. (Sg.)
- ni:v(u) horsri You cause someone to be loaded (pl.).

7.12.7 Imperative - 7:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3rd Pn. Pr. N.</th>
<th>Vb. Rt.</th>
<th>-lc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a:t barli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adu barli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

example:

- a:t barli Let him come
- adu barli Let it come

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a:ki barli Let her come
avru barli Let them come.

7.12.8 Imperative - 8 :
e.g. :
nin/ni:vu nintgabe:ku You must stand.
ad(u) nintgabe:ku She/it must stand/stop/ stay.
na:v(u) kaltgabe:ku It is necessary that we should learn.

7.12.9 Imperatives - 9 :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Pn. PN.</th>
<th>Vb. - na</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| e.g. :
na:v(u) kođa:nu Let us give
na:v(u) koyya:nu/kiļa:nu Let us pluck out
na:v(u) ma:da:nu Let us do |

7.12.10 Imperative-Negative - 10 :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd Pn. Pr. N</th>
<th>Inf. bχča</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| e.g. :
ni:n barbχča You do not come. (Sg.)
ni:v(u) barbχča:ri You do not come (pl.) |
ni:n barbχdo: You (boy) do not come
ni:n barbχde: You (girl) do not come

7.12.11 Imperative - Negative - 11:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd Pn. Pr. N.</th>
<th>PP + o:g</th>
<th>bχda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni:n nintgana:ko:g bχda</td>
<td>You don't just stop/wait.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:v(u) nintgana:k o:gbχdri</td>
<td>You don't just stay/wait (pl.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:n o:dko:gbχda</td>
<td>You just don't run</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e.g.:

7.12.12 Imperative - Negatives - 12:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd Pn. Pr.N</th>
<th>PP + gana</th>
<th>bχda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni:n hotgana:ka o:g bχda</td>
<td>You don't carry it yourself (Sg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:v(u) hotgana:ko:gbχdri</td>
<td>You don't carry it yourself (pl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e.g.:

7.12.13 Imperative Negative - 13:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd Pr. Pr. N.</th>
<th>Vb. - s (Cause)</th>
<th>bχda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni:n va:dsako:gbχda</td>
<td>You don't argue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e.g.
You don't cause to wash (pl.)
You don't cause to plant
You don't cause someone to carry (pl.)

7.12.14 Imperative-Negatives - 14 :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd Pn. Pr. N.</th>
<th>Obj. Vl. N.</th>
<th>bχḍa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| ni:/ni:v(u) idru aːtɡa koːdːaː | Though you have, don't give it to him. |
| bχḍa | |
| aːt(a) baradeːn bχḍa | He need not come |
| adu baradeːn bχḍa | She/it need not come |
| avru baradeːn bχḍa | They need not come |

7.12.15 Imperative - Negatives - 15 :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PN</th>
<th>Inf.</th>
<th>gilla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| PN + baran gilla | PN must not come |
| PN + taran gilla | PN must not bring |
| PN + hoːgan gilla | PN must not go |

(N.B. Substitute any person in place of PN)
7.12.16 Imperatives - Negatives - 16:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PN</th>
<th>Vb. Inf.</th>
<th>a:galla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

e.g.:
- PN + barak a:galla  
  PN should not come
- PN + tarak a:galla  
  PN should not bring
- PN + ho:gak a:galla  
  PN should not go

(NB Any pronoun can occur as the subject)

7.12.17 Imperative Negative Participle Sentence - 17:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd Pn. PN</th>
<th>Neg. P.</th>
<th>Imp. V.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

e.g.:
- ni:n he:ldông ba:  
  You come without informing
- ni:v(u) ke:ldang tarri  
  You bring (it) without asking (pl.)

7.12.18 Imperative Negative Participle Sentences - 18:

Structure:

(PN) + (Adv.) + (Neg. Past) + (Vb. PP.) + (biď)

e.g.:
- ni:n sumka nintgand atbiďu  
  You just cry simply by standing
ni:n gaɗa tाɗamaɗadang You come without any bandbīɗu delay

7.12.19 Imperative Negative Participle Sentences - 19 :
e.g. :
he:ldang a:ta barad bχɗa Not being told (by someone) 
he should not come.
ke:ldang a:ta kuɗiyadbχɗa Not being asked (by someone) 
he should not drink.

7.13 Pronouns and Some of their Casal forms :
7.13.1 First Person Singular - 1 :
e.g. :
na:n bi:run manig ho:de I went to Beera's house
nannindale: ond kelsa:ɗbe: A work was to be -ka:ɗittu accomplished by me
nan-taŋteka avr ya:ru: None of them had come
barlilla with me.

7.13.2 First Person Plural - 2 :
e.g. :
a:v nammu:rg hokka:vi We go to our native place
There are three children to us.

7.13.3 Second Person Singular - 3 :

e.g. :

ni:n nam manig barbe:knodu
You must come to our house (so says somebody)

ni:n no:pbe:knodu
You have to see (so says somebody)

ninige na: pustka: koďta:ni
I give book to you

nin hatra esť rokk ayiti
How much money you have ?

7.13.4 Second Person Plural - 4 :

e.g. :

ni:v(u) nam manig barbe: -knodu
You must come to our house (so says somebody)

nim makłna karkand bőrrri
You bring your children

7.13.5 Third Person Mascline - Remote - 5 :

e.g. :

a:t(a) u:rga banda
He came to his native place.

a:tun no:đde
I saw him

a:tag pustka kořte
I gave a book to him.
7.13.6 Third Person Masculine Proximate - 6 :

e.g. :

\begin{itemize}
  \item i:t(a) ninne banda This boy/man came yesterday
  \item i:tninda namige suddi gotta:tu That news was known to us by this man/boy.
  \item i:tunta:g ba:]a duďdayiti This man/boy has much money with him.
\end{itemize}

7.13.7 Third Person Feminine Remote - 7 :

e.g. :

\begin{itemize}
  \item a:ki gaņĎan manigo:dlu She went to her husband's house
  \item a:ki karkand bande I brought her
  \item a:ki ku:ťa:ga a:ki maklu: Her children too have come along with her bandru
\end{itemize}

7.13.8 Third Person Feminine Proximate - 8 :

\begin{itemize}
  \item i:kige nan magulu This girl is my daughter
  \item i:ki hosa angi tand koṭṭe I have brought and gave her new clothes.
  \item i:ki atra nu:ru rupa:yi ada:vu This girl has one hundred rupees with her.
  \item i:ki kinta/ginta saņņavlu There is none younger to
  \item - nam maniyalli ya:ru illa this girl in our house.
\end{itemize}
7.13.9 Third Person Superior Plural Remote - 9 :

E.g.:

avru ninne bandru
They have come yesterday.

avralli ya:ru dođoru
Who among them is big.

7.13.10 Third Person Superior Plural Proximate - 10 :

E.g.:

ivr(u) saņņa:ru
These are small childrens

ivrna mane:ɡ bi:da:ku
(Some one) must leave them to their house.

7.13.11 Third Person Neuter Singular Remote - 11 :

E.g.:

adu ya:r mani
Whose house is that?

adun kaṭdarya:ru
Who caused it to be built?

adra:ɡ eņtu kwaṇi ada:vu
There are eight rooms in it

adukinta/ginta cand mani
There is no better house than that in this locality.
i: oŋgilla
7.13.12 Third Person Neuter Singular Proximate - 12 :
e.g. : 
  idu nanna bukka/pustka  this is my book
  idrind nanigersu bantu   I got fame by this
  iduk bo:ma:n koɗtu      (Someone) gave prize to
                         it.

7.13.13 Third Person Neuter Plural Remote - 13 :
e.g. : 
  avu a:kuɁguɁu ada:vu   They are cows.
  avk(a) kuɗiyaka koɗu   Give them water.

7.13.14 Third Person Neuter Plural Proximate - 14 :
e.g. : 
  iv(u) nam bukkuguɁu   These are our books
  iv(u) ba:Ɂ duba:Ɂri   They cost much.

7.13.15 Reflexive Pronouns - Singular - 15 :
e.g. : 
  ta:na: bɔrbɔkantudda  He himself wanted to
                        come
  tannind a: kelsa a:ɡallantudda  That work cannot be
                                 done by him, he had
                                 siad.
7.13.16 Reflexive Pronoun Plural - 16:

e.g.:

*ta:va; barbe:kantudru*  
They themselves wanted to come

*tammind a: kelsa a:gangillandru*  
That work cannot be done by them, they said.

7.13.17 Interrogative Superior Plural - 17:

e.g.:

*ya:rara bandra ?*  
Who have come/who has come?

*ya:rnara no:ddya*  
Have you seen anyone?

*ya:rig kođti*  
To whom will you give?

*ya:rkut'a:g ho:de*  
With whom you have gone?

7.13.18 Interrogative Inferior Singular - 18:

e.g.:

*ya:ru*  
Who (Singular and Plural)

*ya:du*  
Which thing?

*ya:ru*  
Is common for both Singular and Plural
a:t ya:ru Who is he ?
a:ki ya:ru Who is she ?
adu ya:du Which is that ?
avru ya:ru Who are they ?
There is singular interrogative form for the masculine and feminine genders.
e.g.:
yä:va:ta Which man/boy
ya:va:ki Which woman/girl
The interrogative adjectives form 'ya:va' is used in the following examples.
yä:v(a) huđga Which boy ?
yä:v(a) huđgi Which girl ?
yä:v(a) mani Which house ?

7.14 Adjectives :
7.14.1 Proper Adjectives :
7.14.1.1 Size :
e.g.:
i:ta dođđ(a) maga He is the elder son.
i:ki saňña maglu She is the younger daughter.

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7.14.1.2 Quality :

e.g. :

    a:ta haːc: kaːld mansya  He is a man of old times.
    idu hosa angi  This is a new shirt.

7.14.1.3 Colour :

e.g. :

    kari na:yi oːdakaccati  The black dog is running.
    a:ta biliya:ta  He is white man.

7.14.1.4 Taste Sense :

e.g. :

    colo avusud yargbeːk kayi  Who wants the better medicine come forward
    -oːdri
    siː niːːr kuːɗibeːku  One must drink sweet water.
    bisi caː kuːɗiteːni  I drink hot tea.
    sappi kuːlu namige  The tasteless meals is not liked by us.
    -iːdsadulla

7.14.2 Adjectivals : Derived Adjectives and Others :

7.14.2.1 Nominal Source :

e.g. :

    iːta curku huːɗuga  This is an intelligent boy.
This is an intelligent baby.
This is hard ground.

7.14.2.2 Noun + Noun:
(By its position the first noun acts as a Qualifier).

E.g.:
kaɖɖiɖeToLower koɖu Give me a match box.

7.14.2.3 Noun + Noun:
(Where the first noun is in genitive case).

E.g.:
sayin sara noɖa:ka cand -
ka:nta:ti Gold chain is beautiful to look at.

The people of the village assembled in a meeting.

7.14.2.4 Adjective from the Verbal Bases:
koʈʈ maːtige tappəŋgulla One should not escape from the promise.
bandoːʈ bɔrli Let it come as much as it comes
iddoːʈu saːku Enough, as much as one has
7.15 Adverbs :

7.15.1 Derived Adverbs :

It may be of two type viz. Bound and Free.

7.15.1.1 Bound Forms :

It may be two types Time and Quantity.

7.15.1.1.1 Time :

e.g. :

- i\textsuperscript{t}a: tinnu
  - a\textsuperscript{t}a ko\textsuperscript{t}ra sa:k
    - e\textsuperscript{t} ko\textsuperscript{t}be:ku

- Will you come today?
- It was not possible today will you come tomorrow?
- (I) should have given long back

7.15.1.1.2 Quantity :

e.g. :

- i\textsuperscript{t}a: tinnu
  - a\textsuperscript{t}a ko\textsuperscript{t}ra sa:k
    - e\textsuperscript{t} ko\textsuperscript{t}be:ku

- Eat this much
- Enough, if that much is given
- How much has to be given?

7.15.1.2 Free Forms :

It is of two types.
7.15.1.2.1 Adverbs Derived from Adjectival Bases:

e.g.:

ni:r təŋŋəgada:vu  Water is cool.
ha:l belgada:vu  The milk is white
ka:gi kargayiti  The crow is black

7.15.1.2.2 Adverbs Derived from Noun/Adjective + Adv. PP. - 'a:ge:ti':

E.g.:

a:ki jaɖi udda:ge:ti  Her plait of hair long
ni:ru bisiya:ge:ti  The water is hot.

7.15.2 Indeclinable Adverbs:

7.15.2.1 Proper:

E.g.:

gada barbe:knọ:du  Must come quickly (so says someone)

sentig ba: andru bərli:la  Even if asked him to come immediatly he did not come to market

Gada ba:ra(e)  Come quickly, I say (girl).
7.15.2.2 Derived Adverbs:

These are of three types, namely, Time, Manner and Initiative Interjections.

7.15.2.2.1 Time:

* e.g.:
  * a:ta ava:ga: ho:da  
    He went away long time back

7.15.2.2.2 Manner:

* e.g.:
  * adu yangirbe:ku  
    How it should be ?
  * antu intu kunti makligē - vanava:sa  
    Any way, Kunti's children will have to go to forest

7.15.2.2.3 Imitative Interjections used as Adverbs:

* e.g.:
  * rappâng ḥoḍda  
    He beat instantly.
  * gabknu nungida  
    He swallowed in a gulp.
  * bal bal surite:ti  
    It poured gushing

7.16 Numerals:

* i: ku:sgondu gombi kođri  
  Give this baby a doll
7.16.1 Numerals and Cases:
e.g.:
adrinda ondu kahi
arka yaõd kuõdsu
murka na:krinda gunõsu
Deduct one from that
Add two to six.
Multiply three by four.

7.16.2 Classifiers:
e.g.:
namge mu:varu maklõ
ondu huõüga ondu huõügi
We have three children.
One son and one daughter.

7.16.3 Infinite Specific Numerals:
e.g.:
ondeõmu:rsala noõde
- a:glilalla
ya:õëntjana bandudru
I tried once or twice
but was not successful
Seven or eight people
had come.

7.16.4 Infinite uncertain Numerals:
na:ka ayidu mayil du:ra:
May be four or five
- a:gbõ:du
miles far
ayida:r nu:r koõõr
Someone may agree if
7.17 Particles:

7.17.1 Bound Forms:

e.g.:

inyo:rupa:yi koṭbuḍu

you give either five
hundred or six hundred
(rupees).

ya:ru bandru oḷgabiḍbhyḍa

Just give another seven
Rupees.

Whoever comes, do not
let him in.

7.17.2 Conjunctives (Free Forms):

e.g.:

bi:ra, kenca mate kariya
Beera, Kencha and
- ka:ḍgo:dru
Kariya went to forest

7.17.3 Interrogatives:

e.g.:

avru ya:ru
Who are they?
ya:r bandru
Who came?
elligo:da
Where did he go?
eːṭ koṭṭe
How much did you pay?
7.18 Interjections:

e.g.:

hu: ma:dtnanda
Yes ! I will do, he said.

u:hu: namkuṭa:ga a:gangulla
No ! it can't be done

by

ci:ci: kalella holsa:tu
us !

Shutt ! mud splattered
to my feet.

7.19 Imitative Sounds:

sдоркукant hari:tu
It slithered.

gusu gusu ma:ta:ḍdru
They whispered.

padḍ padḍ hoḍda
He beat with the sound

purnu ho:tu
padha padha.

It flew immediately.

7.20 Echo Words:

mali pili bandutte:nu ?
Whether it may rain or

so ?

mara pira biddutte:nu ?
Whether trees have fallen

or so ?

dana pina banta e:na !
Whether the cow or so

entered.
Note:

This simple but comprehensive treatment of Kuruba dialect syntax is based on (the model of) "A course in Modern Kannada" by K.Kushalappa Gowda. The present scholar earnestly hopes that these materials can be easily and successfully used in the teaching of Kannada to Kuruba's Children and adults.