4.0 VERB MORPHOLOGY

4.1 Verb Stem:

Verb stems are those forms which can take tense markers but not case markers.

4.1.1 Classification of Verb Stems:

In Kannada, past tense marker is conditioned morphologically. The class of verbs will decide the past tense marker to follow. Accordingly the verb stems are classified into different classes considering the past tense suffixes they take. The verb stems are grouped into five classes.

4.1.1.1 Class I:

The verbs which take ‘nt’ as the past tense marker belong to this class.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ku:du</td>
<td>‘to sit’</td>
<td>ku:du-nt-avle</td>
<td>kuntavle ‘she is sit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinnu</td>
<td>‘to eat’</td>
<td>tinnu-nt-a:re</td>
<td>tinta:re ‘they eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annu</td>
<td>‘to say’</td>
<td>annu-nt’a:re</td>
<td>anta:re ‘they say’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.1.2 Class II:

The verb stems which take ‘nd’ as the past tense marker belong to this group.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ettikol</td>
<td>‘to lift’</td>
<td>ettikol-nd-aru</td>
<td>ettikon:daru ‘they lifted’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kittukol</td>
<td>‘to pluck’</td>
<td>kittukol-nd-aru</td>
<td>kittukon:daru ‘they plucked’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kollu</td>
<td>‘to kill’</td>
<td>kollu-nd-aru</td>
<td>kondaru ‘they killed’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
muttikond: ‘to attack’ muttiko-nd-aru > muttikondaru ‘they are surrounded’  
(MPR-15)

vudikol: ‘to search’ vudikol-nd-u > vidikondu ‘after searching’  
(MPR-16, 15)

elkol: ‘to pull’ elkol-nd-u > elkandu ‘having pulled’  
(MPR-16, 15)

4.1.1.3 Class – III:

The verb which take ‘t’ as the past tense marker belong to this class.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>idu</td>
<td>‘to keep’ idu-t-aru &gt; ittaru ‘they kept’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udu</td>
<td>‘to wear’ udu-t-aru &gt; uttaru ‘they wore’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidu</td>
<td>‘to left’ bidu-t-aru &gt; bitaru ‘they left’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodu</td>
<td>‘to give’ kodu-t-aru &gt; kottaru ‘they gave’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sayi</td>
<td>‘to die’ sayi-t-aru &gt; sattaru ‘they died’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sudu</td>
<td>‘to burn’ sudu-t-aru &gt; sutaru ‘they burnt’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sigu</td>
<td>‘to meet’ sigu-t-anu &gt; Sikkanu ‘he met’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.1.4 Class – IV:

The verb stems which take ‘d’ as the past tense marker belong to this group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ese</td>
<td>‘to throw’ ese-d-u &gt; esedu ‘having thrown’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ele</td>
<td>‘to pull’ ele-d-u &gt; eledu ‘having pulled’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ale</td>
<td>‘to measure’ ale-d-u &gt; aledu ‘having measured’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tađe 'to stop' tađe-d-u > tađedu 'having stopped'
kađi 'to cut' kađi-d-u > kađidu 'having cut'
kare 'to call' kare-d-u > karedu 'having called'
kuni 'to dance' kuni-d-u > kunidu 'having danced'
tere 'to open' tere-d-u > teredu 'having opened'
muri 'to break' muri-d-u > muridu 'having broken'

4.1.1.5 Class - V :

The verb stems which take ‘id’ as the past tense marker belong to this group.

Examples :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Finite form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bo:dhisu</td>
<td>'to preach'</td>
<td>bo:dhisu-id-anu &gt; bo:dhisidaru 'he preached'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turgu</td>
<td>'to weigh'</td>
<td>turgu-id-aru &gt; turgidaruru 'they weighed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha:du</td>
<td>'to sing'</td>
<td>ha:du-id-aru &gt; ha:didaru 'they sang'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nirmisu</td>
<td>'to build'</td>
<td>nirmisu-id-aru &gt; nirmisidaruru 'they built'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calisu</td>
<td>'to move'</td>
<td>calisu-id-avu &gt; calisidavu 'they moved'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kat'tu</td>
<td>'to build'</td>
<td>kat'tu-id-o:ru &gt; kat'tidouru 'person(s) who built'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku:gu</td>
<td>'to shout'</td>
<td>ku:gu-id-aru &gt; ku:gidaru 'they shouted'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ettu</td>
<td>'to lift'</td>
<td>Ettu-id-o:ru &gt; ettidouru 'person(s) who lifted'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aralu</td>
<td>'to bloom'</td>
<td>aralu-id-avu &gt; aralidavu 'they bloomed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o:du</td>
<td>'to read'</td>
<td>o:du-id-alu &gt; o:didalu 'she read'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.2 Sub-Classification of Verb Stem :

Vb Ste → [Vb Ste Intr, Vb Ste Tr, Vb Ste Caus]

The verb stems may be sub-classified as intransitive verbs, transitive verbs or causative verbs, on the basis of their syntactic behaviour.
4.1.2.1 Vb Ste Intr → Vb − obj

Intransitive verbs are those verbs which are not capable of accepting a direct object.

Example

Na:gappa bandavane: (on Nagapa’s arrival)

Here ‘bandavane’ is the intransitive verb ‘Nagappa’ is the subject and there is no object.

4.1.2.2 Vb Ste tr → Vb + obj

Transitive verbs are those verbs which can take direct object in sentence.

Example:

Me:lu to:ta navannela agedubidu na: baruva ve:leyolage

(Before my arrival dig all the upper garden)

Here ‘agedubidu’ is the transitive verb ‘na:’ is the subject and ‘to:ta’ is the object.

A transitive may be either an inherent transitive or derived transitive verbs.

4.1.2.2.1 Vb Ste inh tr → Vb Ste tr m

Inherent transitive verb stem is devoid of an explicit transitive marker.

Example:

age (to dig)

Here there is no transitive marker.

4.1.2.2.2 Vb Ste der tr → Vb Ste + isu

Example:

1. o:disu (to chase)

Here o:du is intransitive, isu is transitive marker. o:disu is a derived transitive verb.
2 mudige huva todisu (put flower in the knot of the hair)

Here the verb tod is taking isu a derivative marker and functions as a transitive verb.

4.1.2.3 Vb Ste der tr → Vb Ste + isu

Here the verb 'tođu' is taking 'isu' a derivative marker and functions as a transitive verb.

\[
\text{Tr & Caus M} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\infty - \text{isu} \\
\infty - \text{isu}
\end{array}
\]

The suffix \(\infty\) -su and \(\infty\) -isu indicate both the transitivity and causativity.

\(\infty\) -su occurs after the 1 & e ending verb stems.

Example:

\[
suri - su > surisu \quad \text{‘to pour’ (Tr)}
mare-su > maresu \quad \text{‘to cause to forget’ (Caus)}
\]

\(\infty\) -isu occurs elsewhere.

Example:

\[
tođu - isu > tođisu \quad \text{‘to make one wear’ (MPR 6)}
\]

\[
\text{mo:lagu - isu > mo:lagisu \quad ‘to thunders’ (MPR 6)}
\]

4.2. STEM ALTERNANTS:

1.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ba:} \\
\text{ta:}
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{ban} \\
\text{tan}
\end{array} /& - d -
\]

Example:

1. bandu \quad ‘having come’
2. tandu \quad ‘having brought’

2.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
nillu \\
kũ:du
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
ni \\
kũ
\end{array} /& - nt -
\]
Example:

1. nintalu 'stood' (she)
2. kuntalu 'sat' (she)
3. 

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{iru} \\
\text{e:lu}
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{id} \\
\text{ed}
\end{bmatrix}
\]
4. 

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{sattanu} \\
\text{e:lu}
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{id} \\
\text{ed}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Example:

1. iddalu 'she was'
2. eddalu 'she stood up'

Example:

1. sattanu 'died' (he)

Example:

1. endalu 'she told'

4.3.0 Verb Constructions:

The verb may be conjugated for tense, moods etc. Basing on the completeness of an action the verb constructions are divided into two types.

4.3.1

\[
\text{Vb Con} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
\text{Finite} \\
\text{Non Finite}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The verb construction may be morphologically classified into two types.

1. Finite Verb Construction.
2. Non Finite Verb Construction.

4.3.1.1 Finite Verb:

The finite verbs are those which have reference to the gender number of the
subject of the sentence. They are sentence closing elements and as they contain gender
number reference in them. They are miniature sentences by themselves.

4.3.1.1.1 Structure of Finite Verb:

\[ \text{Vb Fin Vb Stem}^+ \begin{bmatrix} \text{Tr M} \\ \text{Caus M} \end{bmatrix} \text{TM} + \text{Neg} + \text{PT} \]

A finite verb contains an obligatory verb stem, an optional transitive or
causative marker, an obligatory tense marker or a negative marker and an obligatory
pronominal termination after the tense or negative marker.

Example:

baru-uv-aru > baruvaru ‘they will come’
(MPR 6)

kanavarisu – utt-a:re > kanavarisutta:re ‘they murmur’
(MPR 6)

ku:gu-id-aru > ku:gidaru ‘they shouted’
(MPR 6)

4.3.1.2 Non Finite Verb:

The Non finite verbs are those which do not have the gender number markers of
the subject of the sentence. They require another finite verb to close the sentence.
However they have the tense indicators.

Examples:

4.4 TENSE

\begin{align*}
\text{Tense} & \rightarrow \\
\text{Pa} & \text{T} \\
\text{Npa} & \text{T} \\
\text{Fu} & \text{T}
\end{align*}
Tense may be either past tense (Pa T) or Nonpast tense (Npa T) or future tense (Fu T).

4.4.1 {Pa T} oo-nt-, oo-nd-, oo-t-, oo-d- and oo-id-.

The past tense marker has five allomorphs namely oo-nt-, oo-nd-, oo-t-, oo-d- and oo-id-.

∞-nt- occurs after the verb stem of class – I.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Allomorph</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ku:du-nt-avale</td>
<td>kuntavaľe</td>
<td>'she seated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nillu-nt-anu</td>
<td>nintanu</td>
<td>'he stood'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

∞-nd- occurs after the verb stem of class – II.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Allomorph</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kollu-nd-anu</td>
<td>kondanu</td>
<td>'he killed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>si:likol-nd-u</td>
<td>si:likondu</td>
<td>'having hewed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vudikol-nd-u</td>
<td>vudikondu</td>
<td>'searching'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kattikol-nd-u</td>
<td>kattikondu</td>
<td>'having tied'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

∞-t- occurs after the verb stems of class – III.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Allomorph</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nagu-t-anu</td>
<td>nakkanu</td>
<td>'he laughed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sigu-t-alu</td>
<td>sikkalu</td>
<td>'I happened to meet her'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

∞-d- occurs after the verb stems of class – IV.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Allomorph</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuđi-d-u</td>
<td>kuđidu</td>
<td>'having drunk'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mere-d-anu</td>
<td>meredanu</td>
<td>'he boosted'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
jare-d-aru > jaredaru 'criticised' (they)
nali-d-avaru > nalidavaru 'those who enjoyed'

∞-id- occurs after the verb stems of class ~V.

Example:

vandisu-id-anu > vandisidanu 'he saluted'
(aru 6)
ara|ju-id-avale > ara|jida|va|le 'the one who bloomed'
(MPR 6)

4.4.2 {Npa T} ∞-d-, ∞(~ -t-)

The Non past tense has two allomorphs namely ∞-d- and ∞(~-t-)

∞-d- occurs only with the stem iru.

Example:

Iru-d-aine > iddarne 'Le is'
elu-d-a:nu > eddar:u 'gutup'

∞(~-t-) occurs elsewhere and they are in free variation.

Example:

ennu-t-i:vi > ennti:vi 'we say'
(MPR 14)
no:du-t-i:vi > no:dti:vi 'we see'
(MPR 6)
anni-t-a:re > anta:re 'say the people'
(MPR 14)
urulu-t-a:de > urulta:de 'rolls'
(MPR 6)

4.4.3 {Fu T} ~ -vu-

The future tense marker has only one allomorph namely ~-vu-

Example:

koragu-uv-avaru > koraguvavaru 'those who are suffering'
(MPR 6)
kollu-uv-aru > kolluvaru 'they will kill'
(MPR 6)
4.5.0 Pronominal Terminations:

\[
PT \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
IP - PT \\
IIP - PT \\
III P - PT 
\end{cases}
\]

Pronominal termination (PT) are of three types namely first person (IP) Second (II P) and Third (III P).

4.5.1

\[
IP - PT \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
IP Sg - PT \\
IP Pl - PT 
\end{cases}
\]

First person is classified further into first person singular (IP Sg) and first person plural (IP Pl)

4.5.1.1 \{IP Sg - PT\} \(\infty(-e, -enu), \infty(-i:ni)\)

First person singular marker has one allomorphs namely \(\infty(-e, -enu)\) and \(\infty(-i:ni)\).

\(\infty(-e, -enu)\) occurs after past and future tense marker.

Example:

\[ku:-t-e > ku:te \quad \text{‘sat-I’} \]
\[kodu-uv-enu > koduvenu \quad \text{‘will give’} \] (MPR 6)

\(\infty(-i:ni)\) occurs after Non -past tense marker and they are in free variation.

Example:

\[ku:gu - t - i:ni > ku:gti:ni \quad \text{‘I am shouting’} \] (MPR 6)
\[kvargu - t - i:ni > kvargti:ni \quad \text{‘I am suffering’} \] (MPR 6)
4.5.1.2 {IP PI - PT} ~ -evu

First person plural marker has one allomorph namely ~-evu.

~ -evu occurs after the past and future tense construction.

Example:

ka:nu - uv - evu > ka:nuvenu 'we will see'
(MPR 6)
baru - uv - evu > baruvevu 'we will come'
(MPR 6)
he:lu-uv-evu > he:luvuvu 'we will telling'
(MPR 6)

4.5.2

II P - PT →

IIPSg - PT
II P Pl - PT

Second person is classified further into second person singular (II P Sg) and second person plural (II P PI).

4.5.2.1 {IIPl sg-Pt} ∞-∅, ∞-i,

Second person singular marker has two allomorphs namely ∞-∅, and ∞-i,

∞-d occurs in imperative constructions.

Examples:

ma:du 'do'
ko:du 'give'
ha:du 'sing'
na:de 'walk'
e:ju 'get up'
co-i occurs elsewhere.

Examples:

yeːjʊ - t - i  >  yeːtti  ‘you are telling’
(MPR 6)
hoːɡu - d - i  >  hɔːdi  ‘you went’
(MPR 5)

4.5.2.2  {II P Pl - PT} —iri

Second person plural marker has one allomorph namely —iri.

Example:

kaːlu - iri  >  keːli  ‘to listen’
(MPR 6)
haːɖu - iri  >  haːɖiri  ‘sing’
(MPR 6)
heːlu-iri  >  heːliri  ‘tells’
(MPR 6)

4.5.3

III P - PT →

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{III P Hu } & \text{PT} \\
\text{III P NHu PT}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Third person pronominal termination is further classified as third person Human pronominal termination (III P Hu PT) and third person Non-Human pronominal termination (III NHu PT).

4.5.3.1

III P Hu - PT →

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{IIIP Hu Sg - PT} \\
\text{III P Hu Pl - PT}
\end{bmatrix}
\]
Third person human pronominal termination is further classified as third person singular pronominal (III P Hu Sg - PT) and third person plural pronominal termination (III P Pl - PT).

4.5.3.1.1

III P Hu Sg - PT $\rightarrow$  

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{III P Hu Masc Sg - PT} \\
\text{III P Hu Fe Sg - PT}
\end{array}
\]

Third person human singular pronominal termination is further classified into third person masculine singular pronominal termination (III P Hu Masc Sg - PT) and third person feminine singular pronominal termination (III P Hu Fe Sg - PT).

4.5.3.1.1.1 \(\text{III P Hu Masc Sg - PT}\) $\infty$-a, $\infty$-a:ne

Third person human masculine singular marker has two allomorphs namely $\infty$-a and $\infty$-a:ne.

Example:

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{oddu - id - a} & > & \text{oqida} & \text{‘challeang’} \\
\text{(MPR -6)} & & & \\
\text{maru - id - a} & > & \text{marida} & \text{‘he sold’} \\
\text{(MPR -6)} & & & \\
\text{kodu - t - a} & > & \text{kotta} & \text{‘he gave’} \\
\text{(MPR -6,10,11)} & & & \\
\text{bidu - t - a} & > & \text{bitta} & \text{‘he left’} \\
\text{(MPR -6,10,11)} & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

$\infty$-a:ne occurs after the non past tense marker.

Example:

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{yo:isu - utt-a:ne} & > & \text{yo:isutta:ne} & \text{‘he is thinking’} \\
\text{(MPR 6)} & & & \\
\end{array}
\]
Third person human feminine singular marker has two allomorphs namely oo-alu and oo-a:le

oo-alu occurs after past tense marker future tense

Examples:

- ox:du - id - alu > oidala:lu 'she read'
  (MPR 6)
- ho:gu - id - alu > ho:guvalu 'she will go'
  (MPR 6)
- ho:gu - uv- alu > ho:guvalu 'she will go'
  (MPR 6)

oo-a:le occurs after the non past tense marker.

Examples:

- kuni - t - a:le > kunita:le 'she is dancing'
- ha:du - t - a:le > haduta:le 'she is singing'
- iru - t - a:le > iruta:le 'she is living'
- ba:lu - t - a:le > ba:luet:le 'she is living'

Third person human plural marker has two allomorphs namely oo-a:re, oo-aru.

oo-a:re occurs after the non past tense marker – utt.

Example:

- tinu - utt - a:re > tinutta:re 'they are eating'
  (MPR-6)
- mulugusu - t - a:re > mulugusta:re 'they are swidling
  (MPR 6)

oo-aru occurs elsewhere.

Example:

- bidu - t - aru > bittaru 'they let some one'
  (MPR-6,10,11)
Third person non human pronominal termination is of two types namely third person non human singular pronominal termination (III P Ntu Sg - PT) and third person non-human plural pronominal termination (III P Ntu Pl - PT).

4.5.3.2.1 (III P Ntu Sg - PT) ∞-ade, ∞-udu.

Third person non human singular pronominal termination has two allomorphs namely ∞-ade and ∞-udu.

∞-ade occurs after non past tense marker – utt.

Example:

\[ naraju - utt - ade \rightarrow narajuttade \]

Example:

\[ baru - uv - udu \rightarrow barvudu \]

∞-udu occurs after the future tense marker.

4.5.3.2.2 (III P Ntu Pl - PT) ∞-ive, ∞-avu.

Third person non human plural pronominal termination has two allomorphs namely ∞-ive and ∞-avu.

∞-ive occurs after the non past tense marker.

Example:

\[ mu:du - utt - ive \rightarrow mu:duttive \]
∞-avu occurs elsewhere.

Example:

- \( \text{bi:su - id - avu} \rightarrow \text{bi:sidavu} \) (MPR - 6) 'they flew'
- \( \text{miñcu - id - avu} \rightarrow \text{miñcidavu} \) (MPR - 6) 'they shined'
- \( \text{calisu - id - avu} \rightarrow \text{calisidavu} \) (MPR - 6) 'they moved'

4.6 Infinitive: 

Infinitive \( \rightarrow \frac{\text{Verb stem} + \text{Inf M}}{} \)

The infinitive form of a verb is formed by adding an infinitive marker to the verb stem.

4.6.1 \( \{\text{Inf M}\} \): \( \infty\text{-a}, \infty\text{(~-a:ka, ~-alikke, ~-alu)} \).

Infinitive marker has two allomorphs namely \( \infty\text{-a} \) and \( \infty\text{(~-a:ka, ~-alikke, ~-alu)} \).

\( \infty\text{-a} \) occurs in model construction.

Example:

- \( \text{iru - a - bahudu} \rightarrow \text{irabahudu} \) (MPR-6) 'may be'

\( \infty\text{(~-a:ka, ~-alikke, ~-alu)} \) occur elsewhere and they are in free variation.

Example: \( \sim\text{a:ka} \)

- \( \text{baduku - a:ka} \rightarrow \text{badaka:ka} \) (MPR-6) 'to live'
- \( \text{kudi - a:ka} \rightarrow \text{kudiya:ka} \) (MPR-1) 'to drink'

\( \sim\text{alikke} \)

- \( \text{tinnu - alikke} \rightarrow \text{tinnalikke} \) (MPR-6) 'to eat'
4.7 Verbal Participle

The non finite form which precedes a verb, like an adverb, is a verbal participle.

4.7.1

\[
Vbl \ P \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c}
Vbl \ P \ Aff \\
Vbl \ P \ Neg
\end{array} \right]
\]

Verbal participle may be either affirmative verbal participle (Vbl P Aff) or negative verbal participle (Vbl P Neg).

4.7.1.1

\[
Vbl \ Aff \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c}
Vbl \ P \ Aff \ Pa \\
Vbl \ P \ Aff \ Npa
\end{array} \right]
\]

Affirmative verbal participle is further classified into two types namely affirmative past verbal participle (Vbl P Aff Pa) and affirmative non-past verbal participle (Vbl P Aff Npa).

4.7.1.1.1 \{Vbl P Aff Pa\} \(\infty-i, \infty-u\).

Affirmative past verbal participle has two allomorphs namely \(\infty-i\) and \(\infty-u\).

\(\infty-i\) occurs after the verb ho:gu and the verbs of class – V.

Example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ho:gu – i} & \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{ho:gi} \\
(MPR-6) & \quad \text{‘having gone’}
\end{align*}
\]
\( e:ru - i \)  
(MPR-6)  
> \( e:ri \)  
'having climbed'

\( surisu-i \)  
(MPR-6)  
> \( surisi \)  
'having poured'

\( eccarisu - i \)  
(MPR-6)  
> \( eccarisi \)  
'having warned'

\( \infty - u \) occurs elsewhere.

**Example:**

\[ kan-d-u \]  
(MPR-13)  
> \( kan\du \)  
'having seen'

\[ unnu-d-u \]  
(MPR-13)  
> \( undo \)  
'having eaten'

\[ ku\du -nt-u \]  
(SA-2)  
> \( kuntu \)  
'having sat'

4.7.1.1.2 \{Vbl P Aff Npa\} \( \sim a \)

The affirmative non past verbal participle has no variants.

**Example:**

\[ ku\n\n - utt - a \]  
> \( ku\n\nyutta \)  
('while) dancing'

\[ ha\n\du - utt - a \]  
(MPR-6)  
> \( ha\n\dutta \)  
('while) singing'

\[ no\n\du - utt - a \]  
> \( no\n\dutta \)  
('while) seeing'

4.7.1.2 \{Vbl P Neg\} \( \sim e \)

The negative verbal participle marker has no variants.

**Example:**

\[ ka\n\nu - ad - e \]  
(MPR-6)  
> \( ka\n\nade \)  
'without seeing'

\[ sigu - ad - e \]  
(MPR-6)  
> \( sigade \)  
'without getting'

\[ nambu - ad - e \]  
(MPR-6)  
> \( nambade \)  
'without believing'
4.8 Relative participle:

Relative participle is a non-finite verbal construction which functions as an attribute to the noun.

4.8.1 Structure of RP $\rightarrow$ Vb + (TM/Neg M) + RP marker.

The relative participle (RP) is formed by a verb stem followed by either a tense marker (TM) or negative marker (Neg M) further followed by relative participle marker.

4.8.1.1 (RP Marker) $\infty$-o, $\infty$-a

Relative participle marker has two allomorphs namely $\infty$-o and $\infty$-a.

$\infty$-o Comes only in present tense construction.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ka:nu-o} & \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{ka:no} \quad '\text{shich sat}' \\
\text{(MPR - 6)} & \\
\text{a: du-o} & \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{a:do} \quad '\text{suffering}' \\
\text{(MPR - 6)}
\end{align*}
\]

4.9 MOODS:

The moods or modals are concerned with the attitude of the speaker towards the action referred by the verb.

4.9.1

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Imperative} \\
\text{Conditional} \\
\text{Possibility} \\
\text{Obligation} \\
\text{Virtual} \\
\text{Reflexive}
\end{array}
\]
The moods are six in number namely Imperative, Conditional, Possibility, Obligation, Virtual and Reflexive.

4.9.1.1 Imperative mood:

4.9.1.1.1 II P Sg – Imp → Verb Stem + Φ

Second person singular imperative is formed by adding the marker 'Φ' to the verb stem.

Example:

- o:di - Φ > o:du ‘run’
- nade - Φ > nade ‘walk’
- ‘ku:gu - Φ > ku:gu ‘yell’

4.9.1.1.2 II P Pl – Imp → Verb Stem + iri.

Second person plural imperative is formed by adding - iri to the verb stem. (The same is used for second person honorific singular as well).

Example:

- ha:du - iri (MPR-6) > ha:diri ‘you (pl) sing’
- todu - iri (MPR-6) > todiri ‘you (pl)wear’
- o:du - iri (MPR-6) > o:diri ‘you (pl) run’
- kudi - iri (MPR-2) > kudiri ‘you (pl) drink’

4.9.1.2 Conditional Mood.

\[
\text{cond} \rightarrow \text{Verb Stem} + \begin{bmatrix}
\text{are} \\
\text{re} \\
\text{ra}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The conditional is formed by adding ~are, ~re, ~ra which are in free variation to the past tense marker.
It denotes an action controlling (conditioning) some other action.

Example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{muccu - id - are} & \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{muccidare} \quad \text{‘if hidden’} \\
\text{ke:lu - id - are} & \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{ke:lidare} \quad \text{‘if asked’} \\
\text{anuuu - d - ra} & \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{andra} \quad \text{‘if we say’} \\
\text{kan - d - re} & \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{kan\text{\textsc{\textasciitilde}}re} \quad \text{‘if see’}
\end{align*}
\]

4.9.1.3 Possibility Mood:

Poss → Verb stem + Inf + bahudu.

Possibility is formed by adding the marker ~-bahude after infinitive form of the verb stem.

Example:

\[
\text{samana:gu-a-bahude} \rightarrow \text{samana:gabahude} \quad \text{‘it equal?’}
\]

4.9.1.4 Obligation Mood:

Obli → Verb stem + Inf + be:ku.

Obligation is formed by adding the marker ~-be:ku to the infinitive of the verb stem.

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{he:la-be:ku} & \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{he:labeku} \quad \text{‘have to tell’} \\
\text{ki:la - be:ku} & \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{ke:labeku} \quad \text{‘have to pluck’}
\end{align*}
\]

4.9.1.5 Virtual Mood:

\[
\text{vir} \rightarrow \text{Verb Stem + \begin{bmatrix} \text{Pa} \text{T} \\ \text{Fu} \text{T} \end{bmatrix} + \text{ante} + \text{Neg}}
\]
The virtual is formed by adding —ante to the past or future tense marker or the negative marker.

Example:

\[
\begin{align*}
a:gu - ad - ante & > a: gadante \quad \text{‘as if not appeared’} \\
ni:du - uv - ante & > ni: duvante \quad \text{‘as if gift’} \\
kan -d - ante & > kan\text{\textdagger}ante \quad \text{‘as if seen’}
\end{align*}
\]

4.9.1.6 Reflexive Mood:

Ref \rightarrow Vp + kollu.

Reflexive is formed by adding ~kollu to the verbal participial form of the verb.

Example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{aritu - kollu} & > \text{arituko\textdagger}lu \quad \text{‘understand yourself’}
\end{align*}
\]

4.10 Verbal Noun:

The verbal noun (Vb N) is formed by adding ~uvudu and ~o:du to the verb stem and they are in free variation.

Example:

\[
\begin{align*}
nali - uvudu & > naliyuvudu \quad \text{‘dancing’} \\
kuni - uvudu & > ku\text{\textng}iuvudu \quad \text{‘dancing’} \\
nekku - o:du & > nekko:du \quad \text{‘licking’} \\
kuni - o:du & > ku\text{\textng}io:du \quad \text{‘dancing’} \\
battu - o:du & > batto:du \quad \text{‘dring’}
\end{align*}
\]
4.11 Verbal Participal Noun:

Vb Pa N → PT

Verbal participial noun is formed by adding pronouns to the tense marker in a verb.

Example:

annu- d-avaru > andavaru  ‘those said’

bevaruharisu-id-avaru > bevaruharisidavaru  ‘those who sweated (toiled)’

(MPR-6)