3.0 NOUN MORPHOLOGY

3.1 Substantives :

The substantives are classified into three classes viz.,

Simple or inherent nouns, Derived nouns and

Compound nouns which are formed by compounding more than one stem.

3.1.1 Simple or inherent nouns :

The noun stems of this class are classified into two classes namely;

Proper nouns and
Non-proper nouns.

3.1.1.1 Proper nouns :

The proper nouns are classified into
Place nouns and
Personal nouns.

3.1.1.1.1 Place nouns :

The following are some of the place nouns which are used in Siddalingayya’s poems.

Examples :

panînagar        patnagar
belci            belaci
bangaluru        bengalore
delî            dehli
madhugiri        madhugiri
kanaka:pura      kanakapura
vijayanagara     vijayanagara
maha:raṣṭra      maharastra
3.1.1.1.2 Personal Nouns:

The personal nouns are classified into:

Masculine personal nouns and

Feminine personal nouns.

3.1.1.1.2.1 Masculine Personal Nouns:

Masculine personal nouns are ending in -a

Examples:

- putṭappa
- tammanṇa
- dodḍegouda
- kṛṣṇadevarāya
- sankappayya
- siddayya
- kaḷa
- nila
- guruva
- caniya
- coma
- kempegouda
- ranga

3.1.1.1.2.2 Feminine Personal Nouns:

Feminine personal nouns are of three types namely - a ending - i ending and -e ending.

-a ending feminine personal nouns are

Examples:

- maṇḍamma
- vlasova

- maṇḍamma
- vlasova
-i ending feminine personal nouns are;
Examples:
belli
bhu:devi
ka:ve:ri
cikkammanṇi

-e ending Feminine personal nouns are
Examples:
tunge
keisne
gange
shivagange

3.1.1.2 Non-Proper Nouns:
The Non-proper nouns are classified into two types namely;
Animate nouns and
In-animate nouns.

3.1.1.2.1 Animate Nouns:
The Animate nouns are further classified into two types viz.,
Human nouns.
Non-human nouns.

3.1.1.2.1.1 Human Nouns:
Examples:
akka
‘elder sister’
annayya
‘elder brother’
appa
‘father’
avva
‘mother’
ta:yi
‘mother’
gandsu
‘man’
kanye
‘girl’
ra:ja  'king'
ra:ni  'queen'

3.1.1.2.1.2 Non-Human Nouns:

Examples:
mi:nu  'fish'
huli  'tiger'
mola  'hare'
simha  'lion'
pa:ri:va:la  'pigeon'
katte  'donkey'
kudure  'horse'
ciratc  'leopard'
gini  'parrot'
ta:garu  'ram'
a:ne  'elephant'
kokkare  'crane'
navilu  'peacock'
jinke  'deer'
hau:vu  'snake'
kuri  'sheep'
nai:yi  'dog'
gida  'tree'
mara  'tree'

3.1.1.2.2 In-Animate Nouns:

The In-animate nouns are classified into two types.
Count Nouns and
Non-count nouns.

3.1.1.2.2.1 Count Nouns:

Examples:
tale  'head'
mukha  'face'
3.1.1.2.2 Non-Count Nouns:

The In-animate non-count nouns are classified into two types. Mass nouns and Abstract nouns.

3.1.1.2.2.1 Mass Nouns:

- benki 'fire'
- bellī 'silver'
- vajra 'diamond'
- gandha 'sandal'
- sakkari 'sugar'
- ha:lu 'milk'
- rakta 'blood'
- ni:ru 'water'
- enne 'oil'

3.1.1.2.2.2 Abstract Nouns:

Examples:
- kautuka 'wonder'
- anjke 'fear'
- dairya 'courage'
- headarike 'fear'
- siṭṭu 'anger'
- b'aya 'fear'
3.1.2 Derived Nouns:

Nouns are derived from different forms like numerals, demonstratives, interrogatives.

3.1.2.1 Nouns derived from numerals:

The above derived nouns can be further classified into three sub-groups namely those derived from 'one', those derived from two and derived from 'three' onwards.

3.1.2.1.1 Nouns derived from numeral 'one':

The masculine and feminine nouns are derived by suffixing -nu, -ru and -lu to the numeral base ob-, on-.

**Examples:**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ob} + \text{nu} + \text{e} & \rightarrow \text{obne} \quad \text{‘one person’ (male)} \\
\text{ob} - \text{ru} & \rightarrow \text{obru} \quad \text{‘one person’ (hon) (male or female)} \\
\text{ob}-\text{lu} + \text{e} & \rightarrow \text{oble} \quad \text{‘one person’ (female)}
\end{align*}
\]

3.1.2.1.2 Nouns derived from numeral 'two':

In this class, the epicenes plural marker -ru, is added to the numeral base ib-.

**Example:**

\[
\text{ib}-\text{ru} \rightarrow \text{ibru} \quad \text{‘two persons'}
\]

3.1.2.1.3 Nouns derived from numeral 'three' onwards.

In this class the {-jana} is added to the numeral stems.

**Examples:**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{na:lk} - \text{jana} & \rightarrow \text{na:lkjana} \quad \text{‘four persons'} \\
\text{hat} - \text{tu} - \text{jana} & \rightarrow \text{hattujana} \quad \text{‘ten persons'}
\end{align*}
\]

3.1.2.2 Nouns derived from demonstrative bases:

The nouns derived by suffixing -va, -varu, -vana, -valu, - de: and -du to the various demonstrative bases are as follow.

**Examples:**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a} - \text{va} & \rightarrow \text{ava} \quad \text{‘he’ (rem)} \\
i - \text{va} & \rightarrow \text{iva} \quad \text{‘he’ (prox)}
\end{align*}
\]
3.1.2.3 Noun derived from interrogative base.

The noun derived by suffixing -nu, and -ru to the interrogative base was as follow.

Examples:

- e: - nu > e:nu ‘what’
- ya: - ru > ya:ru ‘who’ (Int)

3.1.3 Compound nouns:

If two or more nouns function as one unit the whole unit is called a compound noun.

- elan:nu > elani:ru ‘tender coconut’

3.2 Gender and Number Markers
3.2.0

\[ \text{GN} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{Hu} \\
\text{NHu} 
\end{cases} \]

Gender Number markers (GN) are of two types namely Human (Hu) and Non-Human (NHu).

3.2.1

\[ \text{Hu} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{Hu Sg} \\
\text{Hu Pl} 
\end{cases} \]

Human markers may be either Human Singular (Hu Sg) or Human Plural (HuPl).

3.2.1.1

\[ \text{Hu Sg} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{Masc Sg} \\
\text{Fe Sg} 
\end{cases} \]

Human Singular markers may be of two types namely Masculine Singular (Masc Sg) and Feminine Singular (Fe Sg).

3.2.1.1.1 Masc Sg:

\( \{ \infty (-\text{anu,} \sim \text{a}) \} \infty-nu, \infty-ru, \infty-va, \infty (-\text{anu,} \sim \text{a}) \)

Masculine singular has five allomorphs namely; \( \infty-nu, \infty-ru, \infty-va \) and \( \infty (-\text{anu,} \sim \text{a}) \).

\( \infty-nu \) occurs with numeral stem ob-

Example:

\( \text{ob-nu} + e > \text{obne} \)

'one person' (emp)
∞-ru occurs with numeral stem ob- in honorific sense.

Example:

ob-ru > obru  ‘one person’ (hon)

∞-va occurs after demonstrative bases.

Examples:

i-va > iva  ‘he’ (prox)

a-va > ava  ‘he’ (rem)

∞- (∞-anu, ∞-a) occurs elsewhere and they are on free variation.

Example:

huduganu  ‘boy’

huduga  ‘boy’

tata  ‘grand father’

3.2.1.1.2 Fe Sg:

{-valu} ∞-lu, ∞-i, ∞-ti, ∞-g:ti, ∞-, ∞-valu, a:li

The Feminine Singular has six allomorphs namely ∞-lu, ∞-i, ∞-ti, ∞-g:ti, ∞-valu and a:li.

∞-lu occurs with numeral stem ob –

Example:

ob + alu + e > obbaːle  ‘one woman only’

(MPR-6)

∞-i occurs after the stems belli and hudug –

Examples:

belli - i > belli  ‘lady’

huđug - i > huđugi  ‘girl’

∞-ti occurs after the stem gela –

Example:

gela - ti > gelati  ‘girl friend’
∞-gaːti occurs after the stems mĩnda and jote-

Examples:

mĩnda - gaːti > mĩndagaːti 'concubine'

jote - gaːti > jotegaːti 'friend' (Fe)

∞-valu occurs elsewhere.

Example:

a - valu > avalu 'she'

∞-aːli occurs after the stem gayya.

Example:

gayya - aːli > gayyaːli 'nagging woman'

3.2.1.2 Hu Pl:

{-aru}  ∞-ara,  ∞-oːru,  ∞-jana,  ∞-andiru,  ∞-(ã-gału,  ː-gała),  ∞-(ã-kaːlu,  ː-kaːa)  ∞-aru.

Human plural has seven allomorphs namely - ∞-ara,  ∞-oːru,  ∞-jana,  ∞-andiru,  ∞-(ã-gału,  ː-gała),  ∞-(ã-kaːlu,  ː-kaːa) and ∞-aru.

∞-ara occurs after the numeral stem vab-.

Example:

vab - ara > vabara 'one person'

∞-oːru occurs after the stem kuta and ne:yu.

Examples:

ku:ta-oːru > kutoːru 'those who sat'  
(MPR-7)

ne:yu - oːru > ne:yoːru 'those who weave'  
(MPR-7)

∞-jana occurs after the numeral stem naːlk, and aːdəlu.

Example:

naːlk - jana > naːlkjana 'four persons'  
(MPR-6)

aːdəlu - jana > aːdəjana 'five persons'
∞-andiru occurs after kinship terms.

Examples:

- avva - andiru > avvandiru 'mothers'
  (MPR-7)
- appa - andiru > appandiru 'fathers'
  (MPR-7)

∞-(~gala, ~gala) occurs after the stem na:vu.

Examples:

- na:vu - galu > na:vagaļu 'we all'
- na:vu - gala > na:vagaļa 'we all'

∞-(~kalu, ~kala) occurs after mak only.

Examples:

- mak-kalu > makkalu 'children'
- mak-kala > makkala 'children'

∞-aru occurs elsewhere.

Examples:

- hiriya - aru > hiriyaru 'elders'
  (MPR-7)
- raita - aru > raitaru 'peasants'
  (MPR-7)
- virmarsaka - aru > virmarsakaru 'critics'
  (MPR-7)
- vaidika - aru > vaidikaru 'brahmins'
  (MPR-7)
- agni:sa:maka-aru > agni:sa:makaru 'fire brigade'
  (MPR-7)
- srimanta-aru > srimantaru 'rich persons'
  (MPR-7)

3.2.2

\[
\text{NHu} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{NHu Sg} \\ 
\text{NHu Pl} 
\end{cases}
\]
Non-Human may be of two types namely non-human singular (NHu Sg) and Non-Human plural (NHu Pl).

3.2.2.1 NHu Sg.

{-du} oo-∅, -du.

Non human Singular has two allomorphs namely oo-∅ and -du.

∞-du occurs after demonstrative basis.

Examples:

- a - du > adu  ‘that’
- i-du > idu  ‘this’

∞-∅ occurs elsewhere.

Examples:

- paṭṭaṇa  ‘city’
- halli  ‘village’

3.2.2.2 NHu Pl:

{∞-(~galu, ~gala) oo-vu, oo-(~galu, ~gala)}

Non human plural has two allomorphs namely oo-vu and oo-(~galu, ~gala).

∞-vu occurs after third person demonstrative marker a- and i-.

Examples:

- a - vu > avu  ‘those’
- i - vu > ivu  ‘these’

∞-(~galu, ~gala) occurs elsewhere and they are in free variation.

Examples:

3.3.0 Case – Suffixes:

‘Case is a grammatical category which denotes the relationship between a noun and a verb in a sentence. However, the genitive or possessive case denotes the

relationship between two nouns and the vocative case denotes just that the noun is addressed. Both are included under cases as tradition demands.

3.3.1

There are nine cases namely Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitive, Locative, Sociative and Comparative in these poems:

3.3.1.1 {Nom Cm} -Ø  

Nominative case has Ø as the marker. 

Example : 

ra:janu + Ø > ra:janu 'king'
dinavu + Ø > dinavu ‘day’

3.3.1.2 {Acc Cm} ~-a, ~-anu.

Accusative case marker has two allomorphs namely ~-a and ~-anu. Which are in free variation

Examples:

usir -a > urira ‘breath’ (acc)

~anu

a:nanda – anu (MPR-1) > a:nandavannu ‘happiness’ (acc)
cukkegalu – anu (MPR-6) > cukkegalannu ‘stars’ (acc)
3.3.1.3 {Inst Cm} —inda.

Instrumental case has only one marker namely —inda.

Example:

- ca:mundi - inda > ca:muṇḍinda
  (ca:mundi - inda) > ca:muṇḍinda
  (by chamundi)
- ne:gilu - inda > ne:gilinda
  (ne:gilu - inda) > ne:gilinda
  (by the plough)

3.3.1.4 {Dat Cm} oo-kke, oo-akke, oo-(—ga, —gu, —ge) oo-ige.

Dative case marker has four allomorphs namely oo-kke, oo-akke,

oo-(—ga, —gu, —ge) and oo ige.

oo-kke occurs after —a ending neuter nouns.

Examples:

- henda - kke > hendakkke
  (henda - kke) > hendakkke
  (to the arrack)
- sa:la - kke > sadakke
  (sa:la - kke) > sadakke
  (for the loan)

oo-(akke, —ka) occurs after the nouns which end in —du they are in free variation.

Examples:

- embudu - akke > embudakke
  (embudu - akke) > embudakke
  (for saying so)
- idu - ka > idaka
  (idu - ka) > idaka
  (for this)

oo-(—ga, —gu, —ge) occurs after nouns ending in —a, (other than neuters) —i and —e.

Examples:

- nana - ga > nanaga
  (nana - ga) > nanaga
  (to me)
- nana-gu > nanagu
  (nana-gu) > nanagu
  (to me)
- nana-ge > nanage
  (nana-ge) > nanage
  (to me)
- mo:ri-ga > mo:riga
  (mo:ri-ga) > mo:riga
  (to channel’ (of drainage)
mo:ri-gu > mo:rigu 'to channel' (of drainage)
mo:ri - ge > morrige 'to channel' (of drainage)
ede-ga > edega 'to the chest'
ede-gu > edegu 'to the chest'
ede-ge > edege 'to the chest'

∞-ige occurs elsewhere.

Examples:
e:tu – ige > ettige 'to the blow' (beating)
(MPR-6)
candranu – ige > chandranige 'to the moon'
(MPR-6)
janiva:ragalu-ige > janiva:ragalige 'to the sacred thread worn by brahmins'
(MPR-6)

3.3.1.5 {Abl Cm} —inda.

Ablative case marker has only one allomorph namely ~ —inda.

Examples:
a:ka:sa-d-inda > a:ka:sadinda 'from the sky'
illi-inda > illinda 'from here'
(MPR-2)

3.3.1.6 {Gen Cm} ~–a.

Genitive case has only one marker namely ~–a.

Examples:
noga-d-a > nogada ‘yoke’s’
ja:la –d-a > ja:lada ‘of the net work’

3.3.1.7 {Loc CM} ∞-alli, ∞-(~ –kađe, ~-hattira)

Locative case marker has two allomorphs namely ∞-alli and
∞-(~–kađe, ~–hattira)

∞-alli occurs with non-human nouns.

Examples:
eduru-alli > edualli ‘infront of that’
(MPR-6)
maggulalli 'beside'
ka:vyadalli 'in the poems'
kanhalli 'in the eye'

∞-(~ -kađe, ~ -hattira) occurs with human nouns.
Example:
beļliya-kade > beļlikađe 'belli’s side'
beļliya-hattira > beļliyahattira 'belli’s side'

3.3.1.8 {Soc Cm} oo-ondige, oo-odane.
Sociative case marker has two allomorphs namely oo-ondige, oo-odane.

oo-ondige occurs after human nouns.
Example:
ninna-ondige > ninnondige 'with you'
namma-ondige > nammondige 'along with us'

oo-odane occurs after non-human nouns.
Example:
na:du-odane > na:dođane 'with the country'
ma:vina-odane > ma:vinođane 'along with mango'

3.3.9 {Comp Cm} ~ -inta.
Comparative case has only one marker namely ~ -inta.
Example :
urige-inta > uriginta 'village than the'

3.4.0 Pronouns :
Pronouns are those forms which stand for other nouns and which cannot take adjectives.
3.4.1

Pronouns are of two types namely personal pronouns (PPN) and Interrogative pronouns (IPN).

3.4.1.1

Personal pronouns are of three types namely first person pronouns (FPPN), second person pronouns (SPPN) and third person pronouns (TPPN). Third person pronouns are generally known as demonstrative pronouns.

3.4.1.1.1

First person pronouns are of two types namely first person singular pronoun and first person plural pronoun.

3.4.1.1.1 [FPPN Sg] $\infty$ nan-, $\infty$ na:nu

First person singular pronoun has two allomorphs namely $\infty$ nan- and $\infty$ (~na:n, ~na:nu)

$\infty$ nan- occurs before accusative, sociative, dative and genitive case markers.

Examples:

| nan- annu   | $>$ | nannannu   | 'me' |
| (MPR-18)    |     |            |      |
| nan- ga     | $>$ | nanga      | 'to me' |
| nan- ge     | $>$ | nange      | 'to me' |
nan- a > nanna ‘my’
nan- a > nana ‘my’

∞ na:nu-occurs elsewhere.
Examples:
na:n ‘I’
na:nu ‘I’
na:ne ‘I only’

3.4.1.1.1.2 \{FPPN PI\} oo nam-, oo na:vu
First person plural pronoun has two allomorphs namely oo nam-, oo na:vu.
∞ nam- occurs in casal constructions.
Example:
nam-annu > nammannu ‘us’
(MPR-18)
nam-ge > namage ‘to us’

∞ na:vu occurs elsewhere.
Example:
na:vu > ‘we’
na:vu-ella > na:vella ‘we all’
(MPR-6)
na:vu-galu > na:vugalu ‘we are’

3.4.1.1.2
SPPN→

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{SPPN Sg} \\
\text{SPPN PI}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Second person pronouns are of two types namely second person singular pronoun (SPPN Sg) and second person plural pronoun (SPPN PI).

3.4.1.1.2.1 \{SPPN Sg\} oo nin-∞ (~ni:, ~ni:nu)
Second person singular pronoun has two allomorphs namely oo nin- and oo (~ni:, ~ni:nu).
∞ nin- occurs in casal construction.

Example:

ninga 'to you'
ninge 'to you'

∞ (−ni:, −ni:nu −ni:nu) occurs elsewhere and these three variants are in free variation.

Examples:

ni: 'you'
ni:n 'you'
ni:nu 'you'
ni:nu-e 'you only'
ni:ne-ye > ni:neye 'you only'

3.4.1.1.2.2 {SPPN Pl} ∞ nim-, ∞ ni:vu

Second personal plural pronoun has two allomorphs namely ∞ nim- and (∞ ni:v, ∞ ni:vu)

∞ nim- occurs in casal construction.

Example:

nim 'your'
nim-g > nimg 'to you'

∞ ni:vu – occurs elsewhere and the two forms are in free variation

Example:

ni:v 'you'
ni:vu 'you'
ni:vu-galú > ni:vgalú 'you all'

3.4.1.1.3

\[
\text{TPPN} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
\text{TPPN Hu} \\
\text{TPPN NHu}
\end{bmatrix}
\]
Third person pronouns are of two types namely third person human pronouns (TPPN Hu) and third person Non-human pronouns (TPPN NHu).

3.4.1.3.1

TPPN Hu \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 
TPPN Hu Sg \\
TPPN hu Pl 
\end{bmatrix}

Third person human pronouns are further classified as third person human singular (TPPN Hu Sg) and third person human plural (TPPN Hu Pl).

3.4.1.3.1.1

TPPN Hu Sg \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 
TPPN Hu Sg Masc \\
TPPN Hu Sg Fe 
\end{bmatrix}

Third person human singular pronouns are of two types namely third person human masculine singular pronouns (TPPN Hu Sg Masc) and third person human feminine singular pronouns (TPPN Hu Sg Fe).

3.4.1.3.1.1.1

TPPN Hu Sg Masc \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 
TPPN Hu Sg Masc Rem \\
TPPN Hu Sg Fe Prox 
\end{bmatrix}

Third person human masculine singular pronouns are of two types namely third person human masculine singular remote pronoun (TPPN Hu Sg Masc Rem) and third person human masculine singular proximate pronoun (TPPN Hu Sg Masc Prox).

3.4.1.3.1.1.1 \{TPPN Hu Sg Masc Rem\} \sim ava, \sim avanu.

Third person human masculine singular remote pronoun has two allomorphs namely \sim ava and \sim avanu. They are in free variation.

Examples:

ava        ava     ‘he’
avanu+a    avan     ‘his’
avanige    avanige  ‘to him’
avanu       avanu    ‘he’
3.4.1.1.3.1.1.2 \{TPPN Hu Sg Masc Prox\} ~ivna, ~iva.

Third person human masculine singular proximate pronoun has two allomorphs namely ~ivna and ~iva. They are in free variation.

Examples:
- ivna ‘he’
- ivniga+ige ivanige ‘to him’
- ivana ‘him’
- ivanu ‘he’

3.4.1.1.3.1.1.2

TPPN Hu Sg Fe→

\[\begin{align*}
\text{TPPN Hu Fe Sg Rem} & \\
\text{TPPN Hu Fe Sg Prox} & 
\end{align*}\]

Third person human feminine singular pronoun is of two types namely third person human feminine singular remote (TPPN Hu Fe Sg Rem) and third person human feminine singular proximate pronoun (TPPN Hu Fe Sg Prox).

3.4.1.1.3.1.1.2.1 \{TPPN Hu Sg Rem\} ~avalu, ~aval.

Third person human feminine singular remote pronoun has two allomorphs namely ~avalu and ~aval and they are in free variation.

Example:
- avalu ‘she’
- avalige ‘to her’
- avala ‘her’
- aval ‘she’

3.4.1.1.3.1.1.2.2 \{TPPN Hu Sg Prox\}

Third person human feminine singular proximate pronoun has one allomorphs namely ivalu.

Example:
- ivalu+a ivala ‘her’
- ivalu ‘she’
Third person human plural pronouns are of two types namely third person human plural remote pronoun (TPPN Hu Pl Rem) and third person human plural proximate pronoun (TPPN Hu Pl Prox).

3.4.1.3.1.2.1 {TPPN Hu Pl Rem} ~avara, ~avru.

Third person human plural remote has two allomorph namely ~avara and ~avru.

Example:

| avaru+a | avara | 'their' |
| avaru   |       | 'they'  |
| avaru+ne| avane | 'them only' |
| avaru+ge| avarge| 'to them' |
| avaru+a | avara | 'their' |
| avru+e  | avre  | 'they'  |

3.4.1.3.1.2.2 {TPPN Hu Pl Prox}

Third person human plural proximate pronoun has two allomorphs namely ~ivaru and ~ivru and they are in free variation.

Examples:

| ivaru  |       | 'these people' |
| ivaradu|       | 'theirs' |
| ivaranu|       | 'them' |
| ivara  |       | 'of these fellows' |
| ivura  |       | 'their' |
| ivru   |       | 'they' |
| ivra   |       | 'of there fellows' |
3.4.1.3.2

TPPN NHu → [TPPN NHu Sg
TPPN NHu Pl]

Third person non human pronouns are of two types namely third person non human singular pronouns (TPPN NHu Sg) and third person non human plural pronouns (TPPN NHu Pl).

3.4.1.3.2.1

TPPN NHu Sg→ [TPPN NHu Sg Rem
TPPN NHu Pl Prox]

Third person non human singular pronouns is of two types namely third person non human singular remote pronoun (TPPN NHu Sg Rem) and third person Non-human singular proximate pronoun (TPPN NHu Prox).

3.4.1.3.2.1.1 {TPPN NHu Sg Rem} ~adu.

Third person non human singular remote pronoun has no variants.

Example :

adu ‘it’
adu-ke > adake ‘for that’
(MPR-6)

3.4.1.3.2.1.2 {TPPN NHu Sg Prox} ~idu.

Third person non human singular proximate pronoun has no variants.

Examples:

idu ‘it is’
idu-e > iduve ‘this only’
idu-e:ne > ide:ne ‘this only’
(MPR-6)
3.4.1.3.2.2

TTPN NHu Pl → [TTPN NHu Pl Rem
TTPN NHu Pl Prox]

Third person non human plural pronoun is of two types namely third person non human plural remote pronoun (TTPN NHu Pl Rem) and third person non human plural proximate pronoun (TTPN NHu Pl Prox).

3.4.1.3.2.2.1 {TTPN NHu Pl Rem} ~avu, ~avugalu.

Third person non human plural remote pronoun has two allomorphs namely ~avu and ~avugalu.

Examples:
- avu 'those'
- avella avu+ella 'all those'
- avugalu 'their'

3.4.1.3.2.2.2 {TTPN NHu Pl Prox} ~ivu, ~ivugalu.

Third person non human plural proximate pronoun has two allomorphs namely ~ivu, ~ivugalu.

Example:
- ivu 'these'
- iugalu 'of these'

3.4.1.2

IPN → [IPN Hu
IPN NHu]

Interrogative pronouns are of two types namely human interrogative pronouns (IPN Hu) and Non human interrogative pronouns (IPN NHu).
3.4.1.2.1

IPN Hu → [IPN Hu Sg]
[IPN Hu Pl]

Human interrogative pronouns are further classified as human singular interrogative pronouns (IPN Hu Sg) and human plural interrogative pronoun (IPN Hu Pl).

3.4.1.2.1.1

IPN Hu Sg → [IPN Hu Masc Sg]
[IPN Hu Fe Sg]

Human singular interrogative pronouns are to two types namely human masculine singular interrogative pronoun (IPN Hu Masc Sg) and human feminine singular interrogative (IPN Hu Fe Sg).

3.4.1.2.1.1.1 {IPN Hu Masc Sg} ~ya:vanu

Human masculine singular interrogative pronoun has only one allomorph namely ~ya:vanu.

Example:

ya:vanu ‘who’ (male)

3.4.1.2.1.1.2 {IPN Hu Fe Sg} ~ya:valu

Human feminine singular interrogative pronoun has only one allomorph namely ~ya:valu.

Example:

ya:valu- ‘who’ (female)

3.4.1.2.1.2 {IPN Hu Pl} ~ya:ru.

Human plural interrogative pronoun has only one allomorph namely ~ya:ru (The same form is used for honorific singular as well).
3.4.1.2.2

Non human interrogative pronouns are further classified as non human singular interrogative pronouns (IPN NHu Sg) and non human plural interrogative pronoun (IPN NHu PI).

3.4.1.2.2.1 (IPN NHu Sg) ~ya:vadu.

Non human singular interrogative pronoun has only one allomorph namely ~ya:vadu.  
Example :

ya:vudo 'some one'

3.4.1.2.2.2 (IPN NHu PI) ~ya:vu

Non human plural interrogative pronoun has only one allomorph namely ~ya:vu.  
Example :

ya:vu 'which'

3.5 Numerals :

3.5.0

Nu → [Card  

Ord]

Numerals are classified as cardinals and ordinals.
3.5.1 Cardinal Numerals :

3.5.1.1 {one} $\infty o-, \infty ondu$.

It has two allomorphs namely $\infty o$ and $\infty ondu$.
Singular and $\infty o$ occurs before masculine
Feminine singular suffixes.

Example :

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ob-a} & > \text{obba} & \text{‘one man’} \\
(MPR-18) & & \\
\text{o-} & > \text{obba}: & \text{‘one woman only’}
\end{array}
\]

$\infty ondu$ occurs elsewhere.

Example:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{han-ondu} & > \text{hannondu} & \text{‘eleven’} \\
\text{idda-ondu} & > \text{iddondu} & \text{‘remeaning one’}
\end{array}
\]

3.5.1.2 {Two} $\infty ip-, el\dot{\text{du}}$.

It has two allomorphs namely $\infty ip$- and $el\dot{\text{du}}$.
$\infty ip$-occurs before pattu ‘ten’

Example :

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ip-pattu} & > \text{ippattu} & \text{‘twenty’}
\end{array}
\]

$el\dot{\text{du}}$ occurs elsewhere

Example :

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{mu:-vattel\dot{\text{du}}} & > \text{mu:vatel\dot{\text{du}}} & \text{‘thirty two’} \\
\text{el\dot{\text{du}}-kayyi} & > \text{el\dot{kayyi}} & \text{‘both hands’}
\end{array}
\]

3.5.1.3 {Three} $\infty mu:v-, \infty mu:ru$.

It has two allomorphs namely $\infty mu:v$- and $\infty mu:ru$.

$\infty mu:v$- occurs before the form vattu

Example :

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{mu:-vattu} & > \text{mu:vattu} & \text{‘thirty’}
\end{array}
\]
oomutru occurs elsewhere.

Example:

\[ \text{mu:ru-na:ma} > \text{mu:rna:ma} \quad \text{'three marks of Vishnu'} \]

3.5.1.4 {Four} \(\infty\text{na:l-}, \infty\text{na:ku}\)

It has two allomorphs namely \(\infty\text{na:l-} \) and \(\infty\text{na:ku}\).

\(\infty\text{na:l-} \) occurs before the alternant – vattu ‘ten’.

Example:

\[ \text{na:l-vattu} > \text{na:l-vattu-e:lu} \quad \text{'forty'} \]
\[ \text{na:l-vattu-e:lu} > \text{na:l-vatte:lu} \quad \text{'forty seven'} \]

\(\infty\text{na:ku-} \) occurs elsewhere.

Example:

\[ \text{Na:ku-jana} > \text{na:kjana} \quad \text{'four persons'} \]

(MPR-6)

3.5.1.5 {Five} \(\infty\text{aidu}\).

It has one allomorph namely \(\infty\text{aidu}\).

Example:

\[ \text{aidu} \quad \text{'five'} \]
\[ \text{hadn-aidu} > \text{hadnaidu} \quad \text{'fifteen'} \]

3.5.1.6 {Six} \(\sim\text{a:ru}\)

It has one allomorph namely \(\sim\text{a:ru}\).

Example:

\[ \text{a:ru} \quad \text{'six'} \]
\[ \text{hadn-a:ru} > \text{hadna:ru} \quad \text{'sixteen'} \]
3.5.1.7 {Seven} ooyap-, ooe:lu.

It has two allomorphs namely ooyap- and ooe:lu.

\(\sim\)ooyap- occurs before the alternate – p\(\sim\)attu ‘ten’.

Example:
\[
\text{yap-}\text{pattu} \rightarrow \text{yappattu} \quad \text{‘seventy’}
\]
\(\sim\)ooe:lu occurs elsewhere.

Example:
\[
\text{e:lu-e}\text{deya} \rightarrow \text{e:le\text{deya}} \quad \text{‘seven hooded’}
\]
\(\text{na:lvatta-}\text{c:lu} \rightarrow \text{na:lvate:lu} \quad \text{‘forty seven’}
\]

3.5.1.8 {Eight} \(\sim\)em-

It has one allomorph namely \(\sim\)em-

\(\sim\)em- occurs before the alternant – b\(\sim\)attu ‘ten’.

Example:
\[
\text{em-}\text{battu} \rightarrow \text{embbattu} \quad \text{‘eighty’}
\]

3.5.1.9 {Nine} \(\sim\)ombattu

It has one allomorph namely \(\sim\)ombattu

Example:
\[
\text{ombattu} \quad \text{‘nine’}
\]
\[
\text{hattu-}\text{ombattu-nu:ra} \rightarrow \text{hattombattu:ra:} \quad \text{nineteen hundred}
\]
\(\text{MPR-6}\)

3.5.1.10 {Ten} \(\sim\)pattu, \(\sim\)battu, \(\sim\)vattu, \(\sim\)hadn, \(\sim\)hattu.

It has five allomorphs namely \(\sim\)pattu, \(\sim\)battu, \(\sim\)vattu, \(\sim\)hadn and \(\sim\)hattu.

\(\sim\)pattu occurs after ip- and yap.

Example:
\[
\text{ip-}\text{pattu} \rightarrow \text{ippattu} \quad \text{‘twenty’}
\]
\[
\text{Yap-}\text{pattu} \rightarrow \text{yappattu} \quad \text{‘seventy’}
\]
∞-battu occurs after em-

Example:

em-battu > embattu ‘eighty’

∞-vattu occurs after alternant of ‘three’ and ‘four’ namely mu:- and na:l-.

Example:

mu:-vattu > mu:vattu ‘thirty’
na:l-vattu > na:l:vattu ‘forty’

∞-hadn occurs before the numerals a:ru five and a:ru.

Example:

hadn-aidu > hadnaidu ‘fifteen’
hadn-a:ru > hadna:ru ‘sixteen’

∞-hattu occurs elsewhere.

Example:

hattu-ombattu > hattombattu ‘nineteen’
(hattu-a:ru > hatta:ru ‘many’
(MPR-6)

3.5.1.11 {Nu:ru} ~nu:ru.

It has one allomorph namely ~ nu:ru-

Example:

nu:ru ‘hundred’
nu:ra:ru ‘hundred’s of’

3.5.1.12 {Thousand} ~sa:vira

It has one allomorph namely ~sa:vira.

Example:

sa:vira ‘thousand’
sa:vira-a:ru > sa:vira:ru ‘thousands of’
(MPR-7)
3.5.1.13 \{Lakh\} ~lakṣa

It has one allomorph namely ~lakṣa.

Example:

- lakṣa
- lakṣa-lakṣa > laksakṣa

3.5.1.14 \{Crore\} ~koti.

It has one allomorph namely ~koti.

Example:

- koṭi-kaṇṭagala > kotikaṇṭagala: ‘crores of voices’
- jana-koṭi > janakoṭi: ‘crores of people’

3.5.2 Ordinal Numerals:

These are formed by suffixing -ane: to the ardinal numerals.

Example:

- ondu-ane: (MPR 6) > ondane: ‘first’
- eradu-ane: (MPR 6) > eradane: ‘second’
- mu:ru-ane: (MPR 6) > mu:rane: ‘third’
- na:lku-ane: (MPR 6) > na:lkan: ‘fourth’
- a:ru-ane: (MPR 6) > a:ran: ‘fifth’
- e:lu-ane: (MPR 6) > e:lan: ‘seventh’
- enṭu-ane: (MPR 6) > enṭane: ‘eighth’
- ombattu-ane: (MPR 6) > ombattane: ‘ninth’
- hattu-ane: (MPR 6) > hattane: ‘tenth’
3.5.3 Fractions:

\{Fra\} коара-, ооваре, оoardha

It has two allomorphs namely коара-, ооваре and оoardha.

коара- occurs before -галиге and каnantsu.

Example:

ara-galige > aragalige '1/2 a second'
ara-kaantsu > aragaantsu 'half opened eye'

ооваре occurs after coordinal numeral.

Example:

ondu-vare > onduvare 'one and a half'

оoardha occurs before the ra:tri.

Example:

ardha-ra:tri > artha:tri 'mid-night'

3.5.4 Non Countable Numeral Phrases

Following are the non-countable numeral phrases found in Siddalingayya’s poems.

Example:

Na:lku-a:ru (MPR 6) > na:lka:ru 'a few'
hattu-a:ru (MPR 6) > hatta:ru 'many'
nu:ru-a:ru (MPR 6) > nu:ra:ru 'hundreds of'
са:vira-a:ru (MPR 6) > sa:vira:ru 'thousand’s of'

3.5.5 Personal Nouns Derived from Numerals:

The personal nouns are derived by adding masculine and feminine suffixes to certain numeral bases.†

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Derived from</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o-ba</td>
<td>obba</td>
<td>'one man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-bla</td>
<td>obla</td>
<td>'one woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob-anți</td>
<td>obbați</td>
<td>'alone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly, personal nouns are derived from other numerals also by adding the
from 'jana'.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Derived from</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a:ru-jana</td>
<td>a:rujuna</td>
<td>'six persons'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hattu-jana</td>
<td>hattujana</td>
<td>'ten persons'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>