CHAPTER - VI

CONCLUSION

The study attempts to analyze the morphological relationship between English and Kannada verbs with special reference to translation. Since both the languages belong to different family of languages, they differ in their verb formation.

The methodology followed to study the same is as follows:

1. One to One correspondences
2. Many to One correspondences
3. Many to Many correspondences
4. One to Many correspondences.

But there is a scope to study the semantic dimension of the verbs as well. Since this is not the core part of the present research, the same is discussed in brief wherever necessary.

For example:

Many-to-one correspondence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Kannada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ill treat, mistreat, maltreat</td>
<td>ರಸಾಯನಗುಡಿಯು ರಸಾಯನಶಕ್ತಿ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mumble, murmur, mutter</td>
<td>ರುಟ್ಟು ರುಟ್ಟು</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is also scope to study phrasal verbs in detail. Over 4500 phrasal verbs are currently used in British, American and Australian English. They are not studied in the present Thesis.

**For example:**

- **skip it** - ಸುತ್ತು
- **set about** - ಸೇರಿಸುವ
- **set an example** - ಮಂದಿರಕರಿಸುವ
- **set apart** - ವೇಗುನಿಗೆ
- **show cause** - ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವ

When English verbs end with ‘ize’, their corresponding Kannada verbs usually end with ‘karisu’.

**For example:**

- **generalize** - ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯೀಸಿಸುವ
- **humanize** - ಮೂಲಾಂಕುಭಾವೀಸಿಸುವ
- **liberalize** - ಯಾವುದಾದ್ಯಂತೆಯೂ
- **localize** - ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ
- **magnetize** - ಸ್ತ್ರೀತಾಯಿತು
- **modernize** - ಕೊನೆಯಾದ್ಯಂತೆಯೂ
- **spiritualize** - ದೇವತಾತಿತು

Verbs starting with prefix ‘dis’ usually give negative meaning.
For example:

- dis+agree = disagree
- dis+believe = disbelieve
- dis+connect = disconnect
- dis+lodge = dislodge

There are some exceptions to this category.

For example:

- display
- dispatch
- distill
- distinguish

Verbs starting with prefix ‘de’ normally give negative meanings and the corresponding Kannada verbs usually end with ‘tege’, ‘kale’.

For example:

- degauss
- degrease
- deice
- deionize
- demist
- descale

There are some exceptions in this category.

For example:

- denominate
- depurate
denote - ಸೂಚಿಸು

defraud - ಸಂಶೋಧಿಸು

Verbs starting with prefix ‘en’ normally become ‘erisu’, ‘hattisu’ in Kannada.

For example:

enplane - ಇಂಪ್ಲೈನ್
entrain - ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡು
ensky - ಇಂಸ್ಕಿ

There are some exceptions in this category.

For example:

encipher - ಎಂಸೈಪಿರ್
enlighten - ಹಿಡು ಸಾವಿರ
envenom - ಏನೆನ್ನೊಂ

Verbs starting with prefix ‘re’ normally become ‘punah’, ‘matte’ in Kannada.

For example:

reappoint - ಅಗ್ರಸಿತ ವಹಿಸಿ
rearrange - ಅಸಂಖ್ಯೂಡ ವಹಿಸಿ
rebuilt - ಈರ್ಬೆಲ್
recombine - ಈರ್ಬೆಲ್ಲಿಸಿ
redraft - ಎರೆಫೆಲ್

There are some exceptions in this category.

For example:

retreat - ಸಂತಾನಿಸಿ
regurgitate - ರೇಜುಗೀಟೆ
Some verbs are not found in Mysore University dictionary.

For example:

abacinate
abear
abegge
abirriate
ablactate
bloop
bludge

The complete list for the above category is given in Appendix ‘A’.

According to the present study 68.5% of mono morphemic English verbs correspond with non-mono morphemic Kannada verbs, 20% of non-mono-morphemic English verbs correspond with non-mono-morphemic Kannada equivalents, 11% of mono-morphemic English verbs correspond with mono-morphemic Kannada equivalents and only 0.5% of multi morphemic English verbs become mono morphemic in Kannada. Most of the verbs in Kannada end with their verbal suffix ‘isu’.

Some problems for further research in this field are:

Comparative Studies of

1. Phrasal verbs in English and Kannada
2. Verb phrase structures in English and Kannada
3. Tense in English and Kannada
4. Adverbials in English and Kannada
The above graphs show number and percentage of different category of verbs. Out of 4183 verbs 2888 (68.5%) verbs belong to one-to-many correspondences and least number of verbs belong to many-to-one correspondences.
The above graphs show total number and percentage of Kannada suffixes. Out of 4183 verbs 1258 verbs end with suffix ‘isu’ and 428 verbs with ‘māḍu’. Others include- paḍe, āgu, biḍu, hōgu etc.
The above graphs show the number of percentage of semantic similarities in one-to-one correspondences. Only one-to-one correspondence is taken for analysis as far as semantic similarities are concerned. According to the data taken for study, the Kannada verbal morpheme ‘hode’ is the equivalent for seven English verbs and the remaining verbal morphemes such as oppu, horda, gonagu, silu, muccu, tađe, kapađu and meccu are the meaning equivalents for the English verbs numbering Five, Five, Five, Four, Four, Four, Three and Two respectively.