syntax
SYNTAX

The kernel grammar of Tulu is mainly made up of two distinct types of sentences. Of these, one may be called actor-action type, and the other appositional. The former consists of finite verbal form as its nuclear constituent, optionally followed by one or more satellite phrases described below. The latter on the other hand consists of two such satellite phrases, of which one may be considered as the nucleus of the appositional sentence, but, unlike the verb in an actor-action sentence, these satellites cannot occur independently as utterances. The major part of Tulu syntax is covered by the actor-action sentences and their various transforms.

Actor-action sentences:

- a:vadā 'Let (it) be so'
- ra:je te liéwe 'The king laughs'
- a:ye parmdānā tinpe 'He eats the fruit'
- marma:yaśāgā e:ñoñi pustakanā koliyē 'I gave a book to the bridesmaid'

Appositional sentences:

- a:ye manusyē 'He (is a) man'
- i gattige 'You (are) clever'

We may also note a few minor types of sentences here, which, even though do not participate in any other constructions of more complex nature, do belong to the kernel grammar of the language. They are sentences containing
single particles like /e/ 'exclamatory', /ayyo/ 'alas!' and vocative forms of nouns like,

somappa  'O Somappa!
mantri  'O minister!' etc.

Other case forms are also found, though rarely, to occur alone as utterances.

odeg 'Where (are you going)?'
oltu  'From where (are you coming)?'
aiano 'I am going) to the field drama'

The following are the types of satellites noted so far in the language.

1. nominal satellites
2. indeclinable satellites
3. conditional satellites
4. converbal satellites
5. /naga/ satellites
6. /kka/ satellites
7. /e/ satellites
8. /nta/ satellites

Examples of different types of satellites found in the language are given below.

1. nominal satellites.

a) nominative: usually it functions as the subject of the actor-action sentence.

ra:pi balittali  'The queen ran'
ra:je u:ruditte  'The king was in the village'
devati:klu naugo:ntuller 'The gods are trembling'
In addition to this subject satellite, there can be another nominative satellite, provided the head constituent of that satellite denotes time.

**offi dina ra:jagê bahala ko:pa batnê**

'one day, the king became very angry'

b) accusative: it functions as the object of an actor-action sentence. In many instances, the suffix is freely dropped.

**i viṣayanâ ra:jagê tiIisa:yerê**

'(They) told this thing to the king'

**a:ye manta brâ:mma:ne:külenna olette**

'we called all the Brahmins'

**muklu kaštânê putra pândara:da e:nâ barva**

'If these people tell me all the difficulties, I may come'

c) instrumental: only rational nouns can occur as heads of these phrases.

**a ajjîda po:tu ko:muna eñoa**

'how to go and ask that old woman?'

**na:râ:derê eña:ta inno gu:ranâ panderê**

'Narada told me your mark'


'There will be respect to my sacrifice only if I get it done by the sage Brâhaspati'

d) dative:

**a:klu ya:go:cku siddatênâ anerê**

'They made preparations to the sacrifice'
The grandmother was telling stories to the children.

The potter came weeping to the village.

The husband will be here at one o'clock.

He went to sell (something).

What is possible to be done by you?

What is the use of a calf?

Sudama started from the house of Krishna.

They removed a ball from that well.

In that village there was an old woman.

In a big oven they prepared fire.

The cow was giving seer's and seer's of milk.
He was himself drinking all the milk nicely.'

A noun in genitive case does not occur as the head of a satellite phrase.

2. Indeclinable satellites.

'a:ye nunaha battá mпуга panpe
'Having come again, he says'

ka:ragá mullu kaaka kantáni
'The thorn pricked the leg forcibly'

ejama:nti na suyi ku:dle umbyagá ba:ri santo:ma:pu
'As soon as he sees the mistress, this fellow becomes very happy'

'a:ye kadu:: ba:da:ve
'He is very very poor'

3. Conditional satellites.

Any actor-action sentence can be transformed into a conditional satellite by adding the conditional particle /da/ to the nuclear verb. The neuter singular has an impersonal meaning before this particle.

undená tindánda jvara baráni
'Fever will not come, if this is eaten'

/undená tindánda/ is the transform of the sentence /undená tindáni/ '(it) ate this'.

ni:klu kaštana pu:ra pándara:yà
'If you tell all the difficulties'
'Even though the wife was fasting'

It would have been nice if you had given me some money'

'If he comes, I can go'

The particle is /ada/ after the verbal forms belonging to negative first person singular.

'If I had not eaten this, fever would not have come'

4. Converbal satellites.

Any action-action sentence can be transformed into a converbal satellite by replacing the nuclear verb with its converbal form. According to the type of converb used, the satellite may be one of the following:

a) positive
b) negative
c) purposive

da) positive:

'a:ye našitā tine: Having begged, he eats'

undene ke:nditā dhanikāy bahāla santo:samunū

'Having heard this, the rich man becomes very happy'

itene a:klu vidyā Kalpi pra:iya mugitā postunu

'Now itself, the age in which they are to learn has ended.'
Drupada, having got up, goes'

'All of them were hearing this story with great happiness'

b) negative:

‘Unless he goes, nothing will take place’

‘Unless (you) study, how can it come?’

c) purposive:

‘I am prepared to come to your sacrifice’

‘There, every day, the king should come for the worship to take place’

‘They’ monkey started to see the fort’

5. /naga/ satellite.

Any actor-action sentence is transformed into a /naga/ satellite by replacing the nuclear verb by a bare base followed by the particle /naga/ 'when'.

“When it was so, Narada says’

‘when I came, it was not there’
lîta:nêça kastalš a:nâ
'When it was so, it became dark'

6. /kka/ satellite.

Any actor-action sentence is transformed into a /kka/ satellite by replacing the nuclear verb with an infinitive form of it, which is further followed by the particle /kka/ 'like, so that, as'. The particle has a freely varying allomorph /kâ/.

An infinitive form is obtained by adding the particle /a/ to an indicative neuter singular form. However, the resultant form does not show any distinction of person gender and number.

i vaːsa aːnakka eːnî prayatna aMPVe
'I will try so that this sacrifice takes place'
aːklu manta seːritâ moːsa antînakka itnî
'It was as if all of them had joined and had deceived (us)'
i pannakka eːnî keːMPVe
'I will do (hear) as you say'

The particle can occur after the head of a nominal satellite also, in which case it has the allomorphs /akka ~ alka/.

raːjeːrnakka kudoːnte
'He is sitting like kings'

7. /e/ satellite.

Any actor-action sentence can be transformed into and ŋâ mâ /e/ satellite by adding the particle /e/ 'when, as soon as' to the nuclear verb.
kelavu ka:la po:punye a:iye mdima antonde

When some time passed, he got married


As soon as he heard this news, he feels very sad


It is quite natural that he has the desire that he should write

8. /nta/ satellite.

Any sentence is transformed into a /nta/ satellite by adding the particle /nta/ 'thus' at the end of the sentence.

e:ga po:vo:du nt: aiye pane:de

"I should go", thus he said


"What to do?" thus he thinks

umbe mahai:ra:je nt: e:ga gottatini

"This fellow is a king", thus I have come to know

The particle can form a satellite by occurring after any word or word group.

be:ga nt: pant: aiye balitte

"Quick", having said so, he ran


The daughter called "Chenni" came running

Occurrence of the Satellites:

In an appositional sentence, only the nominal satellites can occur as its constituents; whereas in an actor-action sentence, all the except the infinitive the
eight types of satellites can occur. The occurrence of these satellites is further restricted by the type of nuclear verb found in a given sentence. Thus, among nominal satellites, only the nominative, locative and a few of the dative satellites can occur with all types of verbs. Accusatives can occur with certain verbs only, which are grouped under the class called transitive.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a:ye olli granthani bareye} & \quad \text{He wrote a book} \\
\text{e:nooji parndi tinds} & \quad \text{I ate a fruit} \\
\text{marutra:je tana kathen pu:ra panpe} & \quad \text{The king Marut tells all his story} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Among the dative satellites, a few can occur with all types of verbs.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a:ye eradi gantegi u:ru:gu po:tu se:rye} & \quad \text{He reached the village at two O'clock} \\
\text{inikä o:nä i stitiul:le} & \quad \text{Today, I am in this condition} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Certain dative satellites, with an irrational noun as their head constituent can occur with verbs of motion only.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a:klu va:go:ku po:yerä} & \quad \text{They went to the sacrifice} \\
\text{a:ye tana grantho:ku:lu:na pu:ra pasontu ka:diga barpe} & \quad \text{Having taken all his books, he comes to the forest} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Dative satellites having a rational noun as their head constituent can occur with a limited number of verbs like /kol/ 'give', /siki/ 'obtain', /begaru/ 'sweat'.

a i y a p a I c o l u
'give (it) to him'

'گا' síkáná
'I got it'

'aiyada' begatá
'He perspired'

The verbs /paŋ/ 'say' and /keːná/ 'hear, ask' take an instrumental satellite when not preceded by an object.

'e:na:yada po:tu keːndés:
'Having gone, I asked him'

avená manta enaːta paŋpaːna poːtri
'(You) need not tell me all those things'

When preceded by an object, they take a dative satellite.

jo:kloː a:loːji katená pandá
'She told a story to the children'

In the following sentence, however, we find an instrumental satellite even though there is an object.

'aiyada oːnji paːtera paːnoːdaːndá
'I should have told him a word'

There is no restriction as to the number of satellites that can occur in an actor-action sentence. There can also be any number of satellites of a given type (like conditional, concessive etc.) except when the satellite has a noun as its head (nominal satellites).

po:naga oːnji samudranatá haríːtā ori balë pandá
yoːtɔ:nitite
'When (they were) going, a man was pulling a net, having put it on the seashore'
Having gone and gone, that crane sits
on the mango tree of the house of an
old woman'

sampaṭṭa a:jela b:ri malla puro:jite a:ye
nta:nda e:jkēdārendātē i de:valo:kanta pavro:shityānna
vahiso:mbe

'Having got the wealth, if he also becomes
a big priest, having stood against me,
he will take away the priest-hood of
devalo:ka also.'

Attributes.

Among the satellites described above, the last six
are analysed as transforms of different sentences, and
their constituents are thus similar to those of the
transformed sentences. But the first two satellites need
further explanation as to their constituents. They were
classified on the basis of their head constituents, and the
remaining parts of these phrases, called
attributes are described below:

Nominal satellites may be divided into the following two sub-groups:

1. satellites having a pronoun as their head consti-
tuent, and,

2. the remaining satellites.

Of these, the former can have one of the following
two attributes:

a) nominal attributes.
b) infinitive attributes.
Remote pronouns, belonging to the third person only, function as heads of satellites having any of the above attributes. They show the following forms in this environment.

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Neuter singular shows its regular forms when followed by case suffixes.

There is a single instance where /avu/ is used instead of /o/ of the neuter form.

mañganavu buddi curuku viśva:sa manta su:naga

"When the wisdom, skill, sincerity etc. of the monkey are seen"

a) Nominal attributes generally take the genitive form before the pronouns.

ex. uddā 'long'

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But there are some instances in which the attribute is found % in the nominative.

ex. malla 'big'

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The following are a few examples:

ka:dáda:ye ka:dádupve
'The one of the forest will be in the forest'

e:rá kelasa:nta:klu battaradala a:yagé sariya:ventu
itrí
'Whoever came as a worker, he was not suitable for him'
e:kgku ba:ri mallo šu:re:ma:klu
'We are very great heros'
aivana me:ylo ro:go:kgku pu:ra po:nu
'All the diseases of his body went away'

b) Infinitive attributes may be analysed as transforms of actor-action sentences. The transformation is carried out by replacing the nuclear verb with an infinitive form of it.

ex. barpúna 'to come'

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oykíla bo:triya:vantánaiye
'one who is not needed for anything'

petta me:ontuppuna:ye
'One who is looking after the cows'

tondare kolpuna:klu barantánakka su:vodu
'(you) should see that those who give trouble do not come'

a:yé avenamumpuna:ná c:n lá su:ti:
'I have seen him doing it'

da:na getonyarage itna:ye
'One who is meant for taking da:na'
Having got up before it is morning, prepare coffee

/aklu/'they' can have nouns in the nominative also as its attributes, and in such cases, the function of the whole satellite is identical with the plural form of the attribute noun.

ajjina:klek kate panumane kelas

For the old women, story telling is the only work.

/aklu/ 'they' may occur after plural nouns also.

In such cases, it does not add any special meaning.

batti kudle bairma:aklu manta ayana su:pera

As soon as (he) came, all the brothers-in-law see him.

An infinitive attribute can occur with other pronouns also. The following example may be noted:

1 adega nomunaita politegu a:ye battuppe

'By the time you go there, he might have come'

when

The following attributes occur with the head of the nominal satellite is not a pronoun.

1. nominal attribute
2. indeclinable attribute
3. participial attribute

Nominal attributes occurring in these satellites fall into the following three sub-groups.

a) those which are always in the genitive.
b) those which are optionally in the genitive and in the nominative.

c) those which are always in the nominative.

The following are a few examples.

a) शरीर प्रिय सुरुस समुद्रा
   'The first ocean'
   ओन्ना केलास
   'my work'

   नुस्सा बाळी पोस्ता पौ:नु
   'The mouth of the cat got burnt'
   अयाना अम्मे कालिताने नाराणूट्टलात
   'His mother is suffering from cold'

   अ:यु आ:यु माणापा:राहस्यानस पुं:या
   'It is the merit of the worship of the Brahmins'

b) कप्रुदा व्यास
   कप्पु व्यास 'black cloth'

   नल:ाता कायळ
   'tender fruit'

   ओ:ततु उग्गेल 'dried up well'

   एर्वा सांपत्ती 'all the wealth'

All the numerals belong to group c.

   ओळी उ:रु: ओळी आळी इतः
   'In a village there was an old woman'

   एळा मुळी दिना पो:नु
   'Thus three days passed'
It is fifteen years since I went

Locative phrases are also found to occur as attributes.

Among those who are there, he is the most clever fellow

Indeclnable attributes.

He was looking after the management of the whole house

He began to say in great difficulty

Participial attributes.

Any action-action sentence can be transformed into a participial attribute by replacing the nuclear verb with its participial form.

Where is the man who came to see?

The participial attribute /su:varz batti/ 'the one who came to see' is a transform of the sentence /su:varz batti/ '(he) came to see'.

Here we do not get enough drinking water

'The age in which they should learn has ended'
There was the truth of having seen (treated) both the rich and poor in a similar way.

There is no restriction as to the number of attributes a satellite head can possess. All the three types of attributes can occur in the same satellite, and each of any number. However, when there are more than one genitive form, all the rest together function as the attribute of the satellite head.

In the above sentence, /əmna/ 'my' is the attribute of /iṣṭa/ 'friend', /enna iṣṭana/ of /kay/ 'hand', /enna iṣṭana kayta/ of /birela/ 'finger', and /enna iṣṭana kayta birelada/ of /uguru/ 'nail' which is the head of the satellite.

Afterwards, having taken his earlier wife, he comes to the house.

The thing he spat fell on the hands of the sage.

There was a very big demon.

He gives all the big astra's %s that were with him to Drona.

Hear this good word told by my brother.
There are certain nouns like /vett/ 'after-words' /mitt/ 'above', /inči/ 'this side' which take an ablative noun as their attribute.

emmattá mittála bu:lo:končtu jana unđa

'Are there people in the world above me also?'

a kallattá inčido kanda eđkulno

'The field (which is) on this side of that stone is ours'

Indeclinable satellites usually do not consist of any attributes. They are single words, usually occurring immediately before the nuclear verb. There are, however, a few exceptions like /kuđle/ 'soon' which take participles as their attributes.

mulki kuđle a:lega:ujgila sikkumu

'As soon as she dives, she gets the ring'

e:na barve ntá umbe pande kuđle a:ye balitte

'As soon as he said that he too may come, he ran'

**Syntactic Linkage:**

The subject satellite of an actor-action sentence is distinguished from other satellites by its agreement with the verb that functions as the nucleus. The following is a description of the syntactic linkage observed between the subject and the nuclear verb.

As we have already seen, Tulu verb is inflected for two numbers, three persons, and also, for three ām genders in third person singular and two genders in third person plural. Among nouns, only the number ām category is inflectional. Except for the little bit of class cleavage observed here and there, there is a complete agreement.
between the subject and its predicate verb as far as the number inflection is concerned.

arasu manta u:rugla se:vakerenê kaďapudye
'The king (sg.) sent (sg.) servants to villages'

u:ruďa jenokklu manta mudurenê pasontu bati
'All the people (pl.) of the villages came (pl.) bringing the horse.

Gender is a selective category among nouns. Classification agrees mostly with their semantic meaning. Nouns denoting human beings fall into two groups—masculine and feminine. All the rest make up a third which is called neuter.

a o:da:ri manta dikkadla svenê naďye
'That potter searched (mas.) it in directions'

ayana ra:msani mu:ullalâ
'His wife is (fem.) here'

avloňji na:yı un dü
'There is (nu.) a dog'

The remote personal pronouns, on the other hand, show all the three distinctions found in the verb, namely of person, gender and number. They differ from verbs in the following respects:

1. Personal pronouns show an inclusive-exclusive distinction in first person plural, whereas, the personal suffixes occurring after a verbal base is the same, whether it is a in agreement with an exclusive pronoun or an inclusive pronoun.

na:vu po:to 'We (incl.) have gone'

ągklu po:to 'We (excl.) have gone'
2. In the system of personal pronouns, there are two distinct forms, one in second person and the other in the third, used to denote the highest honour or respect. But, the personal suffixes do not show any overt distinction of this type, except that, the second and the third honorific personal pronouns are in agreement with the plural forms of a verb.

\[
\begin{align*}
1: râ \text{ battari} & \quad 'You (hon.) came' \\
ni: klu \text{ battari} & \quad 'You (pl.) came' \\
ai: râ \text{ bateri} & \quad 'He (hon.) came' \\
ai: klu \text{ bateri} & \quad 'They came'
\end{align*}
\]

However, the use of the second and third person plural forms in the polite sense is common to both the personal pronouns and the verbs.

\[
\begin{align*}
ni: klu \text{ adege:pa go:parti} & \quad 'When are you going there (pol.)' \\
\text{when are you going there (pl.)}'
\end{align*}
\]

3. In the third person neuter plural, the proximate pronouns show a further distinction of animate and inanimate gender, which is not reflected in the system of verbs.

Appositional sentences show a somewhat different type of gender person linkage when they consist of a nominal satellite having a personal pronoun as its head. The linkage can be described on the basis of the nominal satellite having some (nominal or infinitive) attributes. Such satellites, as we have already seen, take only the third person remote pronouns as their heads, and fall into the following groups.

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When these are equated with / other nominal satellites in a given sentence, we have the following government:

Satellites having a first or second personal pronoun as their head fall into three groups in the singular, and two in plural.

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This grouping is based on the gender class of the noun of which the given / pronoun is a substitute.

- adegâ po:pu:nâ:la e:nâ
  'I (substituting a fem. noun) am the one(fem.) who goes there'
  'Is it not you (mas.) who are the tallest among those who stay there?'

Class Cleavage:

A certain amount of class cleavage is observed in the case of gender and also of number. For example, a noun belonging to the feminine gender class may in one sentence agree with a verb in feminine as it is expected to be, and in the next sentence itself, it may agree with a neuter verb.

- ajji a:lo:can: antâ
  The old woman thought (fem.)'
- ajji / da:so kadubu manta antâ i:ji:na
  'The old woman, having prepared do:se, kadubu etc., kept ready(nu.)'
Similarly, a noun belonging to the masculine gender class (i.e., agreeing with a verb in masculine in one sentence,) may be shifted to the neuter class in the next sentence itself, and thus will agree with a neuter verb.

malada:ni boksa:a ma:ge lakombatte
'Next day morning, the monkey, a having got up, came(mas.)'

ajjina i cintenâ sup-feedback ma:ge pande
'Having seen the worry of the old woman, the monkey told (nu.) her'

However, it must be noted here, that the kind of shift noted above is possible only between the masculine and the neuter classes, or between the feminine and the neuter class, but not between the feminine and the masculine classes.

Neuter forms of verbs are sometimes found to agree with masculine nouns when a sense of contempt is expressed.

yo:gya ka:lanâ muků ha:lantâ budiyo
'These fellows have spoilt (nu.) the good time'

Some of the collective nouns like /jana/ 'people' sometimes agree with a verb in plural and sometimes with a verb in the singular.

mastâ jana ku:du:derâ 'Lot of people have gathered(pl.)'
mastâ jana ku:du:du:nu 'Lot of people have gathered(sg.)'

In such cases, however, when the singular form of the verb is used, it is always in the neuter gender.

The second type of number class cleavage is observed in the case of nouns denoting gods or honourable persons.
In Kasi, there is (sg.) one called Sanivarta, brother of the priest, Brhaspati.

Next day, the mother-in-law calls (pl.) him.

The mother-in-law was (sg.) pressing him very much.

In another text, even though the proper noun Bhaiuravi is substituted by the third person masculine singular pronoun, the verb agreeing with it is in plural in some sentences and in singular in others.

He (bhairavi) was (pl.) hearing lessons from his father, other boys etc.

Having got up, he soon comes (sg.) down.

The case of the noun Puruse 'husband' is slightly different. When it is the wife who speaks of her husband in a story, we find the use of plural verbal form.

But, when the narrator himself tells the story, the noun agrees with the singular verbal form.

The husband is (sg.) sitting there.
The cleavage is observed, though rarely, even when the noun is inflected for the plural number.

\[ \text{oni ko:nedá tumba vajrogklitná} \]

'In a room, there were (sg.) many diamonds'

In the above sentence, the subject /vajrogklu/ 'diamonds' is inflected for the plural number, but /itná/ '(it) was' is a neuter singular form.

**Sentence Transforms:**

The following is a description of some of the major transformations whose resultant transforms are also sentences.

1. **Infinitive transforms.**

Any actor-action sentence may be transformed into an infinitive sentence by replacing the nuclear verb with the respective infinitive form (Indicative neuter singular form followed by the infinitive particle /a/).

\[ \text{a:ye anca manta ampve} \]

'He does like all that'

\[ \text{a:ye anca manta ampuña} \]

'He usually does like all that'

\[ \text{anca uppumaga boksa:re lakátá ovamüla illade lakoo:mpuña} \]

'When it was so, having got up he used to go to some house or other'

\[ \text{ai:ku:la šari:ron tłu eluhu ma:tra uppuna} \]

'Only bone is there in their body'

2. **Interrogative transforms.**

Question sentences are formed in two ways:
a) by adding the interrogative particle /a/ and,
b) by the use of interrogative pronouns.

a) The interrogative particle:
Any actor-action sentence is transformed into an interrogative sentence by adding the particle /a/ to the nuclear verb.

*i bampa* 'Are you coming?'
This is a transform of the sentence /i bampa/ 'you come'.

*a:klega escaripa a:na
'Did they get up?'
*i kandanonta adavara
'Will you please plough this field a little?'

In all these instances, the question is about the nuclear verb. When one wants to ask a question about one of the satellites, an infinitive transform of the given actor-action sentence is used, and the interrogative particle is added to the head of the particular satellite.

*i:za paruma
'Is it you who comes?'
*a:lega escaripa a:na
'Is it she who woke up?'

The particle may be added to the nucleus also, in an infinitive transform.

*i barpumana
'Are you coming?'

It may occur with any one of the satellites of an appositional sentence.

*a:yena maha:ra:je
'Is he who (is) the king?'
*a:ye maha:ra:jena
'(Is) he a king?'
"Are they so strong people?"

b) Interrogative pronoun:

In an actor-action sentence, they replace one of the satellites.

aiye eipa bata 'When did he come?'
aiye koidz bata 'He came yesterday'

The first is an interrogative transform of the second. /eipa/ 'when' has replaced the satellite /koidz/ 'yesterday'. Another transform of the same sentence will be, the following.

eró koidz baterá 'Who came yesterday?'

Here, /eró/ 'who' replaces /aiye/ 'he'. Since there is no singular interrogative pronoun in non-neuter, the plural form is used, and the nuclear verb is changed to plural.

The following are a few more examples:

Actor-action sentences:

a:la e:renna supuryalá
'she does not look at anyone'
1 oyká batta é idegá
'why did you come here?'
igká e:ri koi:du
'whom do you want?'

Appositional sentences:

ayagá i u:ru:du ja:do kelasa
'what work (has) he (got) in this village?'
magela magalala idyada ovu suka
'I there (is) no son or daughter, what
happiness (is there)?'
sya:vara ovu kr=e:sne o:lu uppana:ye e:ra mage
正当 puna sariyat=t=e enata pani
'Therefore, tell me correctly, which
Krishna, where he stays, and whose son
he is'

Infinitive transforms:
ayada po:tu ke:muna onca
'How to go and ask him?'
undena manta e:pa su:puna
'When are you going to see all these things?'

Interrogative pronouns may replace the attribute
also.
ja:do kelasa undu
'What work there is?'
ra:jyanto ovu adhi:ka:cala egkiddi
'I do not have any position in the
kingdom'

3. Emphatic transforms:

Any given sentence can be transformed into an
emphatic transform a) by adding the emphatic particle $e$ to one or more words of a sentence (except the nuclear verb) or b) by the use of the $\#$ emphatic morpheme which is represented by the extra long phoneme.

a) emphatic particle.
ayane batte 'He himself came'
undek= savyatene a:vodu
'For this Samvarta alone is fit'
He built a temple itself,'  
"There is no sacrifice if you get it done by me."

b) extra length:  
"There was a big forest.'  
'We will not get a time of this sort any more.'

There are a few more particles like /la/ denoting addition, /ya/ denoting condemnation, and /de/ denoting agreement which are also used to form different types of transforms. Of these, /la/ 'too, also' is most frequent.

"He too came'  
"All became happy'  
"He has no relatives at all'  
"Let us get this at least'  
"'No are you?'  
"What a big man you are'  
"You may come here'  

The particle /la/ is used to combine two sentences:  
"Due to lack of food, there is neither flesh nor blood in the body.'
'The son and the daughter came running.'

Two more combiners may be noted:

\[ \text{a:ye barve athaya umbe barve} \]

'That fellow will come, or this fellow will come.'

\[ \text{es:n: pani riti:da uppanalka anta budodu } \text{si:va:yi} \]

'Having made (him) do whatever I say, I should keep him, and there no meaning in killing him.'
Sentence 1.

/oñi/ u:ru:šu /ori/ sampanne ītle
'in a village, there was a rich man'

An actor-action sentence, having the verb /itte/ '(he) was' as its nucleus. It is preceded by the following satellites:

a) /oñi/ u:ru:šu/ 'in a village' is a nominal satellite with a locative head /u:ru:šu/ 'in the village' and a nominal attribute /oñi/ 'one' in the nominative.

b) /ori sampanne/ 'a rich man' is also a nominal satellite with a nominative head /sampanne/ 'rich man' and a nominal attribute /ori/ 'one (fellow)' in the nominative. It functions as the subject of the sentence.

Sentence 2.

a:yagā /e:i/ ba:ru:lito
'he had seven daughters'

An actor-action sentence, having the verb /itto/ '(they) were' as its nucleus. It is preceded by the following satellites.

a) /a:yagā/ 'to him' is a nominal satellite with a dative /e:i/ head.

b) /e:i/ je:vu ba:ru:lito/ 'seven female children' is also a nominal satellite with /e:i/ 'seven' and /je:vu/ 'female' as the attributes(also in the nominative). It functions as the subject of the sentence.
Sentence 3.

e:i4 je:vu ba:ruleda a:ji ye:vu ba:rulena bahala

duddita:nklege madim anta kolpe

'He gives six of the seven daughters by marriage
to very rich people.'

An actor-action sentence having the verb /kolpe/
'(he) gives' as its nucleus and the following as its
satellites:

a) /e:i4 je:vu ba:ruleda a:ji je:vu ba:rulena/
'six daughters among the seven daughters' is a nominal
satellite with /ba:rulena/ 'children' as its head (acc.),
and the following attributes:

i) /e:i4 je:vu ba:ruleda/ 'among the seven female
children' is a locative attribute with /ba:rule/ 'children'
having both /e:i4/ 'seven' and /je:vu/ 'female' as its
attributes.

ii) /a:ji/ 'six' a nominative attribute.

iii) /je:vu/ 'female' also a nominative attribute.

b) /bahala duddita:nklege/ 'to people having lot
of money' is a nominal satellite with /aklega/ 'to them'
as its head which is followed by the emphatic particle /e/
and preceded by the infinitive attribute /bahala duddita/
This attribute is a transform of the sentence /bahala dudditna/
'lot of money was there', which has the verb /itna/ '(it) was'
as its nucleus and /bahala/ 'much' as its indeclinable
attribute, and /du:du/ 'money' as its nominal satellite
(nominal - subject).

c) /madim anta/ 'having done the marriage' is a
conversal satellite which is a transform of the sentence
/madime ante/ '(he) did the marriage' which /a/ has the verb /ante/ '(he) did' as its nuclear verb and /madim/ 'marriage' as its accusative satellite. (The acc. suffix has been dropped).

Sentence 4.

\[\text{Inoa a:ji je:vu ba:ruleg4 madim a:ttupum}u\]

"Thus six daughters have their marriage completed."

An actor-action sentence having the verb /uppum/ '(it) is' as the nucleus. It is preceded by the following two satellites:

a) /ina/ 'thus', an indeclinable satellite.

b) /a:ji je:vu ba:ruleg4 madim a:tt/ is a verbal satellite which is a transform of the sentence /a:ji je:vu ba:ruleg4 madim a:n/ 'The marriage of the six daughters was over'. It has the verb /a:n/ '(it) became' as its nucleus and the following two satellites:

1) /a:ji je:vu ba:ruleg4/ 'for the six female children' is a dative satellite, with /ba:ruleg4/ 'for the children' as its head constituent and /a:ji/ 'six' and /je:vu/ 'female' as its nominal attributes.

ii) /madim/ 'marriage' is a nominal satellite, subject of the sentence.

Sentence 5.

\[\text{onji dina e:14 je:vu ba:rulella ot}tu\text{gu ked4k4 mi:yarr }
\text{nt4 gendat4 po:yer4}\]

"One day, all the seven daughters went together to the pond to take bath."

An actor-action sentence having the verb /po:yer4/ '(they) went' as its nucleus. It has the following five
satellites:

a) /oñji dina/ 'one day', a nominative satellite denoting time, with /dina/ 'day' as its nucleus and /oñji/ 'one' as a nominative attribute.

b) /e:la je:vu ba:ru:la/ 'all the seven daughters' is a nominative satellite having /ba:ru:la/ 'children' as its head which is followed by the particle /la/ 'too'. It has two attributes, /e:la/ 'sexen' and /je:vu/ 'female'.

c) /otu:gu/ 'together', an indeclinable agent satellite.

d) /bak:ka/ 'to the pond' a dative satellite.

e) /me:yar: nt: pander: / "to take bath", thus saying 'is a converbal satellite, transform of the sentence /me:yar: nt: pander:/ "To take bath", thus they said' which has /pander:/ '(they) said' as its nucleus /nt/ 'went', and /me:yar:/ as its /nt/ satellite. /me:yar:/ is a converbal satellite (purposive) transform of the sentence /me:yer:/ '(they) took bath'.

Sentence 6.

po:tu bahala poltu goyery:

'Having gone, they played for a long time'

An actor-action sentence having the verb /goyery/ '(they) played' as its nucleus. It has the following two satellites:

a) /po:tu/ 'having gone', a converbal satellite, transform of the sentence /po:yer:/ '(they) went'.

b) /bahala poltu/ 'for a long time' is a nominal satellite with /polyu/ 'time' as its head and /bahala/ 'much' as an indeclinable attribute.
Sentence 7.

gobbutā:naga oñji  ø  je:vuda kayta uġīla birkuːm

'When they had finished playing, the ring of one
girl drops'

An aotor-action sentence, having the verb /birkuːm/
'(it) drops' as its nucleus. It has the following two
satellites:

a) /gobbutā:naga/ 'When the playing was over,' is a
/naga/ satellite, which is a transform of the sentence
/gobbutā:n/ 'playing was over', having the verb /a:n/,
'(it) happened' as its nucleus and the ŷs onverb /gobbutu/
'having played' as its satellite. /gobbutu/ is a transform
of the sentence /gobyer/ '(they) played.'

b) /oñji je:vuda kayta uġīla/ 'the ring of the hand
of one girl' is a nominative satellite, subject of the sent-
ence. It has /uġīla/ 'ring' as its head, and /oñji je:vuda
kayta/ 'hand of the hand of one girl' as its genitive
attribute. /kay/ 'hand' has /oñji je:vuda/ 'of one girl'
as its attribute, and /oñji/ 'one' is the attribute of the
noun /je:vud/ 'girl'.