A STUDY OF THE TELUGU COMPOUNDS

with

special reference to the Mahabharata of Tikkana

Thesis submitted to the
Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati
for the award of
The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

By

J. SURYANARAYANA, M.A.

January 1964.
The present work has been undertaken as a thesis for the award of Doctor of Philosophy of the Venkateswara University, in the year 1959. It took two years to collect the material and by then my Supervisor Sri B. Lakshmi Narayana Rao, formerly Head of the Department of Telugu, S.V. University — left the University. Dr. Bh. Krishnamurti, who then became a Reader in the University gave some suggestions for recasting the thesis and limiting its scope which have been followed. After sometime Sri Bh. Krishnamurti left the University to become the Professor of Linguistics at Osmania University, Hyderabad. But, he continued to guide the research from there periodically.

Though it is the 'Deśi' compounds of Tikkana that form the subject matter of the present analysis, at times some compounds containing Sanskritic words have also been taken when the function appears to be of 'Deśi pattern'.

In giving the meanings of the Telugu usages, quoted in this work, the translation is done only at the first occurrence of such a usage. A single usage can occur at more than one place, depending upon the point being discussed there.

J. Sundararayana
30.1.64
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Adharvana

2. Aho; balapandita
   Aho; balapanditichayam published by Mandiraju Chalapati Rao, Third edition.

3. Bālasarasvati
   Bālasaraswatiçayam, Vavilla & sons, Madras 1932.

4. Bhūmansa
   Kaviçāram, Vavilla & sons, Madras 1950.

5. Bloomfield, Leonard

6. Brown, C.P.

7. Brugmann, Karl
   A comparative grammar of Indo-Germanic languages, B. Westermann & company, 812, Broadway, New York, 1891

8. Burrow, T.
   Sanskrit language, Faber & Faber, 24-Hussel square, London (2nd impression).

9. Chinnayasaµri, Paravastu
   Bālavyaçkarapamu (with commentary by Durì Rama murthy sastrī), Vavilla & sons, Madras, 1937

10. Gleason Jr., A.M.

11. Gopālakrishnaiah, Vādlamuṣi
    Vya;vaharika bhasa; vya;karapamu, Addespalli & sons, Saraswati Power Press, Rajahmundry, 1958.

12. Hockett, C.F.

13. Jespersen, Otto
14. Kellogg
Grammar of the Hindi language,
Routledge & Kegan Paul Limited,
Broadway House, 68-74 Carter Lane,
London, E.C. 4

15. Kestana
Andhrabhāshābhurasaṇamu, Vaivilla & sons, Madras, 1923.


17. Martin, Joos (Editor)
Readings in Linguistics, American Council of Learned Societies,

18. Nannaya
Andhrasabda cintāmanī, Vaivilla & sons, Madras, 1956.

19. Narayana Rao, Chilukuri
Andhrabhāṣāśācārītram, Andhra University, Waltair, 1937.

20. Nida, M.A.

21. Palmer, L.R.
An Introduction to modern Linguistics Macmillan & company Limited,

22. Panini & Bhattoji
Yāyaśāra Siddhānta Kaumudi,
Nīgratāgacchāgara press, Bombay, 1924.

23. Peddana, Vinnakota
Kavvyalanka rā cuṇḍāmanī, Veṣam Venkatsarayya Āasti & Brothers,
4, Halliskalakaṇḍa sandu,
Lingisetti street, Nannedi,
G.T. Madras, 1936.

24. Pei, M.A. & Frank, G.
A Dictionary of linguistics,

25. Āasti, P.S.S.
History of grammatical theories in Tamil and their relation to the grammatical literature in Sanskrit.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Sastrī, P.S.S.</td>
<td>Historical Tamil Reader, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, 1945.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Saṃyājī, G.J.</td>
<td>Āndhrabhaṅgaṅikaṅsu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Śrīnātha</td>
<td>Haravilaṅsu, Vavilla &amp; sons, Madras 1931.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Tikkana</td>
<td>Āndhra Mahābhāratamu, Viraṅgaṅa parvamulu, Sri Krishṇa Seṅvaḷaya, 55 Jtrotten, Kuthiya Mudaly st., Madras.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Tikkana</td>
<td>Āndhra Mahābhāratamu, Bhīṣma Droṅa parvamulu, volume IV, Rama &amp; company, Ellore, 1939.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Tikkana</td>
<td>Karna, Śalya, Souptika, Strī parvamulu, Volume V, Rama &amp; company, Ellore, 1939.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Tikkana</td>
<td>Śaṅkha parvamulu, volume VI, Rama &amp; company, Ellore, 1939.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
38. Vendryes, T


39. Whitney, W.D.


40. Williams, Monier

Sanskrit-English Dictionary, Oxford University press, 1899.

*****
ABBREVIATIONS

1. A.A.  Asta: dhya:yi
2. A.B.  Aho: balapanditi: yamu
4. A.B.C.  Andhrabha: sa: caritramu
5. A.B.V.  Andhrabha: sa: vika: samu
6. Ac.  Acchikaparicchedamu
7. A.K.  Appakavi
8. A.m.  Anu:sa: sanika parvamu
9. A.S.C.  Andhrasaabdacintamapi
10. A.sra.  Asramava: sa parvamu
11. A.sva.  Asvame: dha parvamu
12. B.  Bhishmaparvamu
13. B.S.  Bala saraswati: yamu
14. B.V.  Bala: lavya: karanamu
15. C.G.T.  Comparative grammar of Tamil language
16. D.  Droipa parvamu
17. G.I.G.L.  A comparative grammar of Indo-Germanic languages
18. H.G.T.  History of grammatical theories in Tamil and their relation to grammatical literature in Sanskrit
19. H.T.R.  Historical Tamil Reader
20. H.V.  Haravila: samu
21. I.M.L.  Introduction to modern Linguistics
22. K.A.C.  Kaavya: lauka: re cudai: mani
   (verses in Chapter nine have been referred to)
The reference numbers in this thesis denote:

(i) Sutras in A.A., A.S.C., B.V. and P.V.;
(ii) Verses in A.B.B., K.A.C. and Mahābhārata; and
(iii) pages in the other books.
TRANSLITERATION

For transliteration, the general phonetic script has been adopted. The few noteworthy features are shown hereunder.

\[ a \quad (\text{short vowel}) \quad \text{a:} \quad (\text{long vowel}) \]
\[ r\hat{i} \quad (\text{cerebral vowel}) \]
\[ \hat{n} \quad (\text{guttural nasal}) \]
\[ \hat{n} \quad (\text{palatal nasal}) \]
\[ \hat{g} \quad (\text{cerebral nasal}) \]
\[ \hat{s} \quad (\text{palatal sibilant}) \]
\[ \hat{s} \quad (\text{cerebral sibilant}) \]
\[ s \quad (\text{dental sibilant}) \]
\[ l \quad (\text{cerebral 'l'}) \]
\[ r\hat{n} \quad (\text{cerebral 'r'}) \]
\[ \sim \quad (\text{marks nasalisation (artha:nuswa:ra)}) \]

Symbols:

- denotes the ending of each limb of the compound and the augment occurring in the middle.

/- denotes the first out in a compound having more than two constituents.
# CONTENTS

**CHAPTER I: Introduction**

I. Traditional Telugu grammarians
II. Tikkana — His unique place in Telugu literature.
III. Compound in Sanskrit
IV. Compound in Dravidian languages
V. Compound classification — Sanskrit and Telugu

**CHAPTER II: Word and Compound**

I. Sanskrit word markers
II. Absence of word marker in Telugu
III. Definition of compound
IV. Compound and Phrase
V. Features of Telugu compound
VI. Adoption of Sanskrit classification
VII. Types of Telugu compounds

**CHAPTER III: Treatment of compound by Telugu grammarians**

I. Asbhassa compound
II. Aluk compound
III. Order of constituents
IV. Matup compounds
V. Avyayibhava
CHAPTER IV

Analysis of compounds used by Tikkana

I. Adjectival roots
II. Basic adjectives
III. Derived adjectives
   (a) out of adjectives
   (b) out of verbs
IV. Morphological changes
V. Adjectives having alternates
VI. Nouns used as adjectives
III

VII. Limiting adjectives
   (a) Numeratives 123
   (b) Definite determiners 130

VIII Reduplicated constructions 143

IX. Co-ordinate compounds
   (a) additive 146
   (b) alternative 146

X. Compounds of three constituents 147

XI. Compounds having four constituents 154

XII. Compounds of more than four constituents 156

XIII. Phrases 156

CHAPTER V

Summary and conclusion 161