CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDS USED BY TIKKANA
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Tikkana is one of the three famous Telugu poets, jointly termed, the kavitraya. Though he is second to Nannaya chronologically, he occupies a unique position in Telugu Literature. His contribution to Telugu literature is considerably large. He has rendered fifteen out of the eighteen parvas of the Mahabhairata. His style is appreciated for its precision and aptness. He differs from the other two, not only regarding his poetic talent, but also regarding the native content of his language. He does not depend mainly on the Sanskrit treasure-house to express his ideas. He uses more native and current Telugu words, than his predecessors. Hence compound forms found in his Bhairata are taken. Since his Bhairata is a big volume a sample survey is attempted in which one canto in each parva is studied. Accordingly, about fifteen hundred forms of two constituents besides 300 of three or more constituents have been collected from the first cantoes of the fifteen parvas. These forms are analysed in the light of modern linguistics, and this analysis has been compared with that of the traditional grammarians discussed in the previous chapter.

In Telugu and also in the other Dravidian languages the adjective precedes its noun. According to Hockett the

1. M.L.
adjective or attribute may either precede or follow its noun or 'head'. 'Big tree' and the like are examples in which the attribute precedes its head. "Number three" and the like are examples in which the head is followed by its attribute.

There are still two other types in which the head may surround its attribute (e.g. do not go) and the attribute may surround its head (e.g. better plan than yours). Out of these constructions the last two are not at all possible in Telugu. The first type of construction is very familiar. In Telugu, adjectives are identified by their position. Nouns may function as adjectives being placed before other nouns. Accordingly, it may be said that Telugu syntax requires the adjective to be placed before its noun. Telugu adjectives may be divided into the following types.

(1) Root adjectives 2 (2) Basic adjectives (3) Derived adjectives: derived out of an adjective, or a verb.

1. Root Adjectives:

ai, i:, and e: are the three root adjectives. All the three are demonstrative adjectives. These three become short vowels and the initial consonant of the following constituent becomes doubled optionally. This change will not come, in case the following consonant is 's, s, s, h, r and r. The usages of Tikkana seem to agree with these grammatical

Accordingly we have forms like :

e:-y-o:ja V 123 'which order'
a:-sandamu Kar 260 'that form'

and forms with short vowel and doubled consonant
a-k-ko:malí Anu 8 'that lady'

II. ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY AND QUANTITY :

The following are examples in which the initial constituent ends in 'a'

para-moyil V 294 'dense cloud'

vala-kalú Kar 65; Anu 233 'right leg'
ela-prayamí Bou 45 'tender(young) age'
ara-osyi Anu 23 'palm'
ara-sanduru:í Anu 50 'full Moon'
ela-navvu Sal 186 'tender laughter (smile)'
lara-na:navvu Sal 104 'tender laughter (smile)'

It may be said that the initial consonant of the following constituent remains unchanged if the preceding vowel is 'a' as shown above.

The consonant preceded by 'u' undergoes some changes.

kadh-(t) di:pí U 340 'extreme sweetness'
munu-di:va Anu 50 'bland creeper'
kadh-be:ku:lu Maha 44, 33 'many(things)'

3. G.V. sam 13, 14
kadu-bekku  San 391 'too many'

In some places the initial consonant of the following constituent preceded by u remains unchanged:

kaḍu-kaṣṭamu  D 223 'grave difficulty'

According to the traditional grammatical rules the initial 'k' of the final consonant has to change into 'g' since a nasal is supposed to have come into existence in between the two constituents.

The following are instances in which no change comes in even though the final constituent ends in 'u' and the following one with an initial consonant.

niḍu-vaṭṭruka  B 181 'long hair'

ciru-naru  Sal 139; Anu 355; Jou 117; Str 137, 132;  
Jou 117 'small laughter (smile)

pe:ru-vaiḍimi  Jou 65 'sharpness'

va:lu-magadu  Jou 197 'martial man'

ciru-ga:li  Anu 181 'slow (gentle) breeze'

ciru-nuggu  D 252, 353 'small grind (a grind of smallest possible particles)'

When the first constituent ends with the vowel 'u' which is followed by another vowel, the 'u' at the end of the first constituent is generally dropped:

pe:ru-mamu  Sal 186; Kar 9, 80 'great (wide) chest'

pe:ru-ukku  Sal 307, 175; Kar 37 'great strength'

4.  \(\text{?}i\)
vail-ammu  p 197; kar 122 'sharp arrow'
pair-alungu  sal 293; sou 5 'huge(loud) voice'
vail-ammulu  p 384 'sharp arrows'
pair-aluka  sou 95 'great anger'
pair-adavi  sal 211; 310 'great forest'
pair-odalulu  sal 105 'big bodies'

According to the grammarians, in the compounds given above the final 'u' of the initial constituent is retained optionally and when so retained 't' comes as an increment. Accordingly both forms pair-uramu and pair-uramu are possible.5

Increment of 't' in between the two constituents can be seen in the following examples used by Tikana.

dipu-t-alungu  j 347 'wailing tomb'
merugu-t-ammulu  p 256 'glittering arrows'
rakatpu-t-erru  sal 155 'bloody river'
bodidampu-t-uravadi  sal 284 'terrible speed'
bettidampu-uravadi  kar 101 'terrible speed'
taramu-t-ammulu  kar 97 'frequent arrows'
tipu-t-alungu  amu 357 'sweet voice'
ciguwu-t-aiku  amu 50 'young tender shoot'
vailu-t-ammu  p 363 'sharp arrow'

'U' at the end of the initial constituent is dropped optionally when followed by a consonant. Grammarians
seem not to have accepted this fact.

Examples where 'u' is retained are given hereunder:

penu-gada Sou 169; D 266 'great club'
penu-brapu Kar 21 and 377; Sou 203; Sal 209 'great support'
penu-galaka Mou 158 'great unrest'
penu-vaga Anu 201; Mou 95 'great sorrow'
penu-ga:li D 301; Sal 310 'great wind'
penu-rompi Sal 153 'large Swamp'
penu-vre:gu Anu 237 'much weight'
penu-villu Kar 200 'great bow'
penu-graddalu D 132 'big vultures'

In the following example the final 'u' of the initial constituent is dropped:

pen-vedada Sal 280 'big (too) wide'
pen-gi:di Sal 253 'great evil'
pen-natturu Anu 247 'much blood'

It is retained optionally in the following instances:

nunu-di:va Anu 50 'bland creeper'

as against

nun-gappu D 355 'soft black'
kannu-ni:ru Asva 65; Mou 196; Anu 193 'eye water' (tears)
kannu-gava Sal 289 'pair of eyes'

as against

kan-marugu Anu 74 'imperceptible to the eye'
\[\text{palu-maːtalu}\] D 86; S 30; B 125 'many words'
\[\text{palu-maːruru}\] Kar 297; A 773 'many times'
\[\text{palu-gaːvalulu}\] Mou 29 'many yokes'
\[\text{palu-pariyalu}\] Kar 29 'many fragments'
\[\text{palu-deragulu}\] Kar 147 'many ways'
\[\text{palu-gadalulu}\] Kar 180 'many places'

as against
\[\text{pal-maːruru}\] Mou 73 'many times'

Vaːlu followed by a vowel drops its final vowel or takes 'r' as an increment:

\[\text{vaːl-ammulu}\] Kar 122 'sharp arrows'
\[\text{vaːl-ammu}\] < 384 and 363 and 197 'sharp arrow'

as against
\[\text{vaːlu-r-ammulu}\] S 167; 257; and 312 (this form is given in P.V.)

Telugu adjectives generally are disyllabic. There are a few adjectives which have reduplicated consonants before the final vowel. In most of the cases the final vowel is 'a'

\[\text{pedda-koluvu}\] Mou 23; U 369 'big assembly (King's Court)'
\[\text{teḷḷa-siːvirulu}\] Kar 190 'white chowries'
\[\text{dodda-villu}\] Kar 90 'great bow'
\[\text{pedda-koduku}\] Str 75 'elder son'
\[\text{pedda-vaːru}\] Str 159 'elder people'

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6. P.V. sam. 36
pedda-vaḍu  'sva 17 'elder person'
pedda-kayamu  D 230 'big quarrel'
dodda-naarasamu  u 323 'mighty shaft'
pedda-yelungu  Konu 24 'loud voice'

There is only one example in which the final vowel is 'i'
cinne-puvvu  B 134 'the vermilion mark on the
fore-head at the parting'.

* All but krotta retain the form undisturbed in
compound formation. Krotta may drop all sounds after the
first syllable, forming kro.

Accordingly

kro(v)-vāḍi  unu 48 'fresh sharpness' and
kro(n) natturu  kar 195 'fresh blood' and the like
are formed.

III. DERIVED ADJECTIVES :- (a) Out of adjectives :-

Adjectives of quality ending in 'a' may at times
take 'n' at the end. This addition is optional. 7 so have
compound forms with or without the addition:

cakka-sagamu  U 251 'exactly bali'
tella-sivirulu  Kar 190

* B.V. sandhi 38

7. This addition is compulsory in some examples like cakkani-
vaḍu 'fine fellow'. bahula rakhsit cakkani vaḍu itye:va
A.B., p.447. It can be added after a 'i' ending words also,
but the 'i' becomes 'u' when it is added :- sauranis vaḍu
(saum) itirupam, tattrokarasyatvam:va A.B., p.447.
adant' aktehi, sammi, veli-damara ityadau na nivarnakah
as against
cakka-ni-teravu 3an 192 'beautiful way'
and tella-ni-rajamu 8 242 'white dust'

Other examples with the addition are
all-ni-nagavu sou 161, 3 361 'gentle smile'
vru-kni-bhallambu 3 201 'heavy spear'
vinne-ni-vadanambu 3 29 'pale face'
nalla-ni-gōdu 3 4 190 'black umbrella'
calla-ni-curūki 3 asva 93 'kind look (consideration)'
metta-ni-mattal 3 3 172 'feeble words'
vēcca-ni-y-urpu 3 3 180 'warm breath'
vinnu-ni-mo:mu 3 3 181 'pale face'
parusa-ni-palukulu 3 84 'harsh words'
culuka-ni-ka:ryamux 1 U 294 'undeciphered (mean)act'
tella-ni-yel 3 3 133 'white umbrella'
tella-ni-savara 3 3 126 'white decoration (of chariot and the like)
tella-ni-gōdu 3 3 368 'white umbrella'
alla-ni-navv 3 3 248 'gentle smile'

*8* is employed to derive adjectives out of adjectives.
In case the underlying form ends in *u*, the *u* is changed to *a*.
takka-ti-naluvuru 3 3 224 '(th) other four (people)
takka-ti-cseyi 8 3 267 '(the) other hand'

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8. This addition is not accounted for by the grammarians.
munda-ti-candamu Maha 72 'the early form'
takka-ti-talampu San 222 'other thought'

In all the above forms the initial constituent ends in 'u'.

Adjectives ending in 'a' take 'ti' additionally. It is an adjective formative.

enta-ti-padda V 21 'how great (not at all great)'
enta-ti-mannana V 132 'whatever regard'
inta-ti-pampu Maha 66 'so much greatness'
inta-ti-vara-du ṛ 73 'such a fellow'

If the underlying forms ending in 'i', a nasal is found before 'ti'

tolli-n-ti-candamu U 231 'previous manner'
tolli-n-ti-y-atlu Svar 56 'as before'
tolli-n-ti-paddalu Kar 257 'previous elders (ancestors)'
to-n-ti-candamu Maha 73 'previous state'

'ta' is added to the adjective ciru (ciruta) bringing out another adjectival form—accordingly we have forms

ciru-navvu Sal 139 'gentle smile'
as against

ciru-ta-navvu Sal 160 'gentle smile'

'ela' by metathesis becomes 'le' and to this 'ta' is affixed, wherefrom we get the form 'le:ta'. The underlying form 'le' is not used as an attribute in Tikkana. The form is used in the later period.

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ela-praiyamu     Sou 45 'young age (youth)'
ela-navvu      Sal 186 'tender smile'

as against
l̐a-la-navvu    Sal 160 'tender smile'

III (b) Adjectives derived out of verbs:

These are called as participles and which are indeclinables in Telugu. They function as adjectives. Constructions with a participle as the prior member are regarded as compounds by grammarians. There are seven types of participles, according to B.V. 10 Of which three indicate tattharma or a kind of mood and which may at times refer to all the three tenses: - A mere verbal base like cu:cu with inflections 'edu' and 'edi' becomes 'cû-cû', 'cû-cû', these are the three forms referred above. And there are forms to indicate all the tenses: - cu:cucunna, cu:dagala and cu:cpina are respective examples for present, future and past tenses. There is one more form which indicates negative sense. Cu:dan and the like belong to that class. Accordingly any of the above participles may be united with the following noun. B.V. gives only one example for this type of construction in which the participle is the verbal base with inflection 'edi' at the end. It is the tatttharma participle of the root 'ma:diyu' (to die), ma:desedu-dadamulu (dying armies). The underlying form in this participle

10. B.V. Kriya 44 to 47 and 3am. 5
11. B.V. 5
is madiyu, which itself can be used as a participle.

These participles differ from other adjectives. The changes applicable to adjectives in the formation of compounds are not at all applicable in constructions in which participles are the prior members. The participle retains all its sounds and remains undisturbed when followed by a vowel. When two vowels are found side by side and the preceding one is 'i' or 'a' the consonant 'y' comes as a glide in between the two vowels. If the preceding vowel is 'u' the consonant 'n' appears there.

The following are examples from Tikkana, of compounds with the past tense indicator:-

puccina-va:du  Hou 42 'sent man (the man that sent)'
-sanina-vagalu Kar 64 'grief owing to bereavement'
ura:ginam:niya  Svar 18 'boiled oil'
ura:rasinga:ga:dpu  Svar 21 'gathered wind'
nilicina-rupu  v 274 'standing form'
palikina-va:du  v 116 'said person (the person that said)'
pandina-vrksambu  D 51 'ripe (fruit) tree'
percina-mu:ka  D 42 'raging army'
puttina-vise:sambulu  v 11 'emerged news'
po:yna-re:yi  Str 113 'night that had gone'
virisina-vennelalu  Str 98 'moonlight that had bloomed'
s:marina-ma:rturu  Sou 53 'enemies that were deluded'
panicina-va:ru 31u 61 'people that were commanded'
dorakonina-terangu 31va 32 'approached way'
kamaricina-mo:mu 31va 109 'scared face'
talacina-pani 31va 111 'planned deed'
o:rcina-sallidu 31u 197 'withstand gallant hare'
o:ddina-c:ita 31u 201 'word that was stated'
po:rcina-y-aluka 31al 291 'anger that has gathered'
mirina-y:ubbu 31al 104 'overwhelming delight'
campina-pa:parimu:gu 31u 121 'sinner that has killed'
porcina-siri 31u 36 'amassed wealth'
se:sina-sandai 31u 137 'arranged treaty'
arinina-kanduva 31u 170 'place of his going'
vaccina-ka:ryamu 31u 173 'purpose of visit'
poyina-pokalu 31u 173 'tormented path'
se:quina-y-ata:n:gu 31u 250 'to who has gone'
ta:quina-terangu 31u 272 'suited (suitable) way'
nilipa:volu:gu 31u 236 'light that was installed'
totina-ma:ta 31u 297 'word that has arisen'
palikina-sandamu 31u 26 'manner of speech that was delivered'
polina-pani 31u 17 'suited work'
tocina-talampu 31u 17 'idea that has struck'
vaccina-ka:ryamu 31u 69 'purpose of (his) arrival'
c:ina-sa:khalu 31u 162 'branches that have extended'
nesasina-konalu 31u 162 'ends that have spread'
puttina-y-illu 31 65 '(that) house (in which the person) was born'
In all these above instances the participles are formed out of verbs ending in 'u'. 'i' replaces this 'u' and to this na is added, and thus we get the participle. There are a few examples of participle formation in which the final 'n' of the underlying root is dropped and the remaining consonant joins with 'na' as in 'cann' (can-na-vaṟu = kannavaṟu B.195).

In the case of 'undu' the consonant after dropping its 'u' becomes 'n' (undu-na = unna)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unna-y-appudu</td>
<td>'existing time'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unna-torangu</td>
<td>'existing pattern'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unna-rupu</td>
<td>'existing form'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unna-munulu</td>
<td>'existing snakes'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instances in which the uninflected verbal base functions as participle are given below. The participle here mainly refers to the present and the future tenses:

- sa: -ammanum: in B.5 'worship that is being done'
In all the above examples the second I.C. is with 'n initial vowel. Hence 'n' is introduced to avoid both sandhi and hiatus.

orrusu-nulu B 170 'stopping bodies'
koniyama-montambulu U 201 'praising hyena'
penu-bu-kalambulu V 99 'struggling horse'
paru-taravu V 104 'vanishing way'
oru-tu-pulu a 166 'arrows being thrown'
am-pă:ru V 17 'so named'
podal-ma nasamu V 25 'flourishing mind'
su-u-tonalu V 57 'manner (that is being) done'
kapparu-re:ru:nuu B 242 'shock of dust'
su:cu-talamu B 206 'thought of soin'
calum masisulu B 174 'capable soldiers'
am-va:ru B 155 'saying man'
su:yu-va:du B 155 'going man'
su:i:samayambu B 120 'reaching time'
poe:ka:nti B 96 'dazzling brilliance'
tagumartalu Str 154; B 57, U 315 'suitable words'
vimu-kariya 165 'hearing of anguish'
golu-talampu B 3 'idea of wiminu'
canu-va:du V 125 'going man'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agu-toranga</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>'happening manner'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolun-va:du</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>'worshipper man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atu-ma:talu</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>'words being said'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko:nu-vi:ru</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>'those desirous men'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padayu-pogatu</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>'praise being attained'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa:nu-nayamu</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>'friendship being (done) shown'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tana-ka:ryamu</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>'proper work'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s:lu-va:ru</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>'ruling men'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oka:du-ma:talu</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>'boasted words'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinu-va:ralu</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>'hearing men' (listeners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sangvu-va:du</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>'flourishing person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kava:bu:du</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>'idea of pouncing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avi:nu-copulul</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>'bursting sounds'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man:nu-jo:dulu</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>'respecting soldiers'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padayu-va:du</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>'gainful men'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so:yu-vaga</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>'thought of doing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se:yu-va:ru</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>'doing men'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pu:cu-va:du</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>'sending men'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valayu-va:du</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>'requesting man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiru:pankulu</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>'undertaking, moving deeds'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanu:gon:va:dka</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>'curiosity to see'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osa:gu-merungulu</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>'arising lightnings'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norayu-kinuka</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>'growing anger'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vilasillu-terangu</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>'flourishing manner'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valayu-terangu</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>'as they liked'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vodalu-va:du</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>'departing man'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kundu-ma:ma:ma Sen 251 'sorrowful uncle'
torangu-talampu Sen 203 'idea of quitting'
siguvai:du Amu 51 'going man'
toscu-topulu Asva 202 'arising ideas'
to:du-duru-candambu Asva 47 'insane state'
ati:buli:talalu Sou 177 'yawning heads'
parimarchu-pani Sou 24 'destroying dead'
taguvani Sou 33 'agreeable work'
thalaguvai:du Sou 79 'parting man'
taguvai:ralu Str 104 'suitable man'
vanaru-va:ru Str 6 'weeping man'
taguvai:torangu Naha 4 'suitable manner'
taguvai:du Swar 3 'suitable man'
taguvai:ralu Kar 218, 513 'suitable man'
talacu-ni:vu Kar 514 'thinking (assuming) you'
sarakattu:pani Sou 136 '136 'preparing act'
vahayu:torangu Sou 171 'way which is longed for'
orugu-va:ru Sou 151 'inclining man'
orinugu-va:ru Sou 105 'informing man'

In the examples given above, initial consonant of all final constituents remain unchanged which is not generally possible in case of compounds in which the initial member is an adjective (other than participle).

Taddharma with the inflection 'du' or 'di' :-
The following are examples in which the verbal case takes 'du'.

virigudu-sidamu B 270 'crumelin, flag mast'
Under the present survey, not even a single instance is found in which 'ṣaḍi' is employed to derive verbal participle of taddhārama. Of course there is only one example of three constituents in which 'ṣaḍi' is substituted for 'ṣaḍu' in formation of participle.

There are no examples in which the participle referring to the present or future tense is found in the constructions of Tikkana. For both these tenses he uses taddhārama only.
Hereunder a few compounds in which the negative participle is combined with the following noun are given:

- padani-pa:tu  
  Mou 216  "intolerable suffering"
- oppani-paluku  
  Mou 97  "improper word"
- ca:lani-va:ru  
  D 62  "people with deficiency"
- ca:lani-va:du  
  D 388  "deficient person"
- ollani-va:du  
  San 128  "unwilling; fellow"
- valavani-cinta  
  Jan 113  "unnecessary grief"
- kavayani-va:du  
  San 64  "person keeping away from the fray"
- pa:yani-vairambu  
  U 157  "endless entity"
- ku:hvani-va:du  
  San 64  "a man who is not eating"
- o:svani-va:du  
  San 64  "a man who is not doing"
- anani-va:du  
  San 64  "a man who is not saying"
- pattani-kosha  
  U 297  "unbuilt fort"
- sadalani-talalu  
  D 267  "(untied) taut bands"
- tagani-va:mu  
  D 195  "unsuitable man"
- lo:ni-bhakti  
  V 15  "non-existing devotion"
- oppani-kai:ryambu  
  U 265  "undesirable deed"

IV. MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES:

When adjective and noun come close in formation of compound, the following morphological change are present in the usages of Tikkana.

Nasal augmentation takes place in compounds in which
the initial attribute ends in a vowel and is followed by an unaspirated stop. Nasalisation is combined to the pronunciation of the preceding vowel which is styled as 'ardhamuswara' by the traditional grammarians. According to them it may be optionally substituted by 'poornamuswara' in which form the nasal is combined with the following consonant. This is very rare and only one instance is found in the present sample survey, as an example for this:-

ção$b$atu-$m$-baluku  l$a$v$a 151 'word of agreement'

Owing to the force of the preceding nasal the unvoiced stop becomes voiced:-

penu-$b$ra$p$u  J 235; 377; Kar 21; Jal 209  'big support'

madugu-$j$i$ra  Jou 323; U 235 'folded (clean washed) cloth'

k$d$u-$d$i$pi  U 343 'too sweet'

ni$h$u-$d$r$u$du  Asva 72 'long rope'

nunu-$d$i$va  Anu 50 'bland creeper'

pattu-$g$onna  San 7; Anu 334 'clasping branch' (support)

na$l$u-$g$ada  Anu 237 'four directions'

kannu-$g$r$ya  Anu 257 'corner of eyes'

ka$d$u-$b$akkulu  Maha 33, 44 'too many, much more'

taddayu-$b$u$ru$  Maha 69 'much name (form)'

ma$nu$u-$d$i$pu$lu  U 205 'glistening arrows'

In the above examples the initial consonant of the final constituent
is an unvoiced stop and it is changed as a voiced stop
because of the nasal augmented in between the two consonants.

In the following examples the initial constituent
ends in 'mpu' or 'pu'.

gairavampū-balukulu V 108, Svarga 45 'affectionate words'

cucitampū-banulu V 329 'detergent words'

edampū-golalulu V 211 'hard sticks'
kayyampū-gadanka S 116 'war preparations'
vogirampū-banulu U 'hasty actions'

cditampū-golandi U 337 'befitting measure'

dampampū-jotstu V 104 'dangerous place'

irkanampū-jotstlu Suv 197 'narrow places'

oukampū-gadanka Suv 74 'great effort'

irkanampū-saravu Suv 25 'narrow passage'

singampū-bentlu Str 102 'female lions (lionesses)

upalampū-bogadu Asva 77 'high praise'
molampū-jandama San 130 'fine manner'

krumampū-dupulu Kar 173 'cruel arrows'
akkajampū-bampu Kar 56 'marvellous majesty'
akamampū-golarlu Suv 73 'golden cups'
kajampū-balukulu Suv 73 'useful words'

In all the above examples the initial consonant of the second
I.C. is an unvoiced stop which is changed into a voiced stop.
Accordingly, it may be said that nasal augmentation takes place
provided the initial consonant of the second I.C. is an unvoiced and unaspirated stop. taluku-n-gajjalu (in which the initial consonant of the following constituent is voiced stop), garuvupa-n-miruvu (in which the following consonant is nasal) and the like cited by Juri's are not found in Tikkama.

In the following examples nasal augmentation does not take place. This is against to the rules of the traditional Grammarians.

- **nna-po:t_**u V 223 'in buffalo'
- **kii:pu-te:ru**u Sou 117 'catastrophic way'
- **tolu-ta:lu** B 42 'first attack'
- **valayu-te:ra:gu**lu V 94 'required ways'
- **tolu-pim:gu:lu** Sou 119 'first corpse'
- **tolu-puttu:vu** Anu 274 'previous birth'
- and **krandu-kay:yanbu** Kar 130 'uproarious fighting'

In that 'mu' at the end of the initial constituent changes to 'pu/mpu' it may or may not take nasal augmentation in between the two words.

- **jui:depu-siri** U 316 'wealth (earned) by gambling'
- **kone:pua:ru** Cal 374; U 14 'small fellows'
- **kay:yapu-nela** B 131 'fighting month (month of fight)'
- **dappara:p-jo:tu** B 190 'dangerous place'
- **payanapu-sanda:gu**lu U 94 'journey noise (noise associated with journey)'

13. B.V. 25
gurrapu-tandamu  Sal 159 'herd of horses'
koncepu-mukalru  Kar 246; Sal 5 'this army'
raktapu-te:rulu  Sal 155 'blood rivers (rivers of blood)'
gurrapu-tandamulu  Sal 567 'herds of horses'
agralampu-nidra  Sou 54 'sound sleep'
codlampu-vadi  Sou 180 'wondrous speed'
cuttapu-janalu  Str 119 'related women'
semampu-daravu  Dan 57 'safe method'
kurrapu-chipulu  Kar 173 'cruel arrows'
dattaqo-kampu  N 379 'thick red'

with 'ampu'

kanakampu-gosralu  Sou 39 'golden cups'
karaqam-p-balukulu  Sou 75 'useful words'
attidampu-turavadi  Sal 74, 294; Kar 191 'terrible speed'
akajampu-kampu  Kar 236 'wonderful fame'
seilampu-jandamu  Sen 190 'jocular mood'
ge:rapam-p-balukulu  Swar 45 'affectionate words'
budampu-varu  Aava 104 'terrible fellows'
agralampu-bogaqfu  Aava 77 'high praise'
singampu-bentulu  Str 192 'female lions (lionsesses)'
sepparamu-jostu  Str 19 'dangerous place'
aggalampu-rayambu  Sou 100 'great speed'
irakatampu-verwu  Sou 25 'critical method'
sakatampu-gadanka  Sou 74 'great effort'
ākkajampū-jandamu Sou 16 'wondrous way'
irakatampū-jostulu Sou 197 'narrow places'
kaayampu-maṭatalu Cal 19 'war (producing) words'
bodidampu-nairasamu Cal 194 'hard shaft'
ākkajampū-jəva Cal 85 'surprising strength'
virasampu-maṭatalu U 81 'unpleasant statements'
payanampu-sandaḍulu U 94 'journey noise'
bodidampu-maṭatalu B 133 'harsh words'
učitampu-goladi U 307 'proper measure'
virasampū-granda U 45 'unpleasant state (development)
və:virampu-bayanamulu U 63 'quick journeys'
kayampu-badaṅka B 116 'war effort'
bodidampu-go:laļu V 211 'harsh arrows'
uccitampu-bənulu V 329 'deceitful deeds'
ma:garikampu-ga:ryamu V 234 'civilised deed'
kuccitampu-bradiku V 262 'mean life'
gra:ramampu-paṇhu V 108 'dignified deeds'
ma:garikaməu-jandamu V 92 'civilized manner'
pavadampu-jottulu V 228 'redness of coral'

In none of the above examples 'pu' drops its vowel in order to be united with the following vowel. In such cases 't' comes as an augment to avoid sandhi: example bodidampu-t.uravadi (Cal 234) and the like.

Change of 'mu' to (pu) is limited to number-gender-marker
only according to the grammarians. On this analogy 'm' of 'mu' which is an integral part of a word is also changed to 'p'. In the case of 'ammu' and 'pa:mu' -m- is changed to -p- (with preceding nasal) and the final vowel -u- is substituted by -a-, and we get 'ampa' and 'pa:pa' in the following examples.

ampa-valli  Sal 386 'flood of arrows'
pa:pa-purvu  Amu 6 'serpentine insect'

This change is applicable in the case of trisyllabic words like inumu where all the three syllables contain short vowels only, 'inupa = inpa'
inpa-vala  Amu 216 'iron net'
'dama-ka:lu15  Sou 221 'left leg' is an example in which 'a' is added to derive the adjective from the noun.

jui:damu-na:du16  Maha 20 'on the day of dice'
jui:dambu-na:du  Sal 11 'on the day of dice'

are examples as against the usual type of jui:dampu-na:pa:mu
3al 394 'pretext of dice'. In the former two forms the said change does not occur.

17 In the following examples 'mu' at the end of the initial constituent is dropped instead of remaining in the form of 'pu'

acca-telugu  Amu 193 'pure white'
emu-bo:tu  V.  'he buffalo'
saga-pa:lu  Kar 277; Amu 82 'half portion'

14. B.V. 19  This is also beyond the grammatical rule.
15. Not raised by grammarians.
16. Change 'mu: t' is compulsory. These examples are not raised by grammarians.
V. ADJECTIVES HAVING ALTERNATIVES:

There are a class of adjectives of two syllables whose initial syllable can itself function as a substitute for the whole root in compound formation. Of course this substitution is possible depending upon the following constituents.

pu:-di:-va  Anu 151 'infloroscent creeper'
kri:-doga  Jan 21 'lower thigh'

and the like are examples. The initial constituents of both the forms are contractions of purvu and krindu. In a second example the vowel is lengthened from 'kri' to 'kri:'.

There are other changes also taking place in compound formation when the initial constituent is in the shortened form.

Adjective 'nem'\(^{18}\) drops its final syllable and the initial syllable 'ne' only functions in the compound formation provided the following consonant is 'm or v'. If it is followed by other consonants 'nema' remains undisturbed, 'm' or 'v' preceded by such 'ne' gets doubled. Accordingly we have the following constructions which are followed by 'm'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ne-m-manambu</td>
<td>'sra 79; V 91; Sal 131 and 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'whole mind (heart)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne-m-mamambu</td>
<td>'sra 79; V 91; Sal 131 and 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'full (blooming) face'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne-m-mo:mu</td>
<td>'sou 117 'full (blooming) face'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne-m-manaamu</td>
<td>V 69, Asra 79; Sal 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'whole mind (heart)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

18. 3. V. sandhi 39 (also in case of 't' and 'n') ne-t-tarvi 'fine smell'; ne-n-nadumu 'fine waist'
ne-m-madi  V 156; Sal 202 'whole mind (heart)'

ne followed by 'v'

ne-v-vaga  Mou 105, 124, 126, 154, 199, 5; Str 132, 142; Sam 221; Sal 208; B 45 'heavy grief'
ne-v-vagalu  Str 138; Sou 15; Sal 335; Kar 35 'heavy grief'

'nindu' followed by 'vora' become 'ni', dropping all the sounds after the initial syllable

ni-v-vora  Mou 171; Mou 13 'great distress'

'kadu' and 'nigu' become 'kat' and 'mit' followed by 'oduru and ururu' respectively. One more 't' is inserted.

kat-t-oduru  B 122, 130; U 334; Kar 223; Sou 93; Svarga 3 'immediate presence'
i-t-u:rupu  Jan 38; Kar 8, 129; Sal 'deep sighing'

VI. NOUNS USED AS ADJECTIVES:

In the following examples nouns are functioning as adjectives being placed precedingly:

jetti-jodu  Sal 328 'wrestler(who) is warrier'
me:ti-magalu  Sal 171 'mighty men'
as-as:matalu  B 94 'hopeful words'
bonku-masta  San 199 'false statement'

19. B.V. sandhi 12 (also in case of 'koru, ciru and nadu'
ket-t-usuru, cit-t-eluka, nat-t-illu,)
juː damu-naː Ɂu Maha 20 'day of gambler'
anatī-kambamu jan 140 'plaintain trunk'
tūrpu-dosa V 18; Anu 355 'eastern side'
savat-aːlu Anu 235 'a fellow(wife) lady'
taːmara-kolamu Anu 229 'a lake of lotuses'
kai-jiːtgaːndru Anu 73 'a hand (daily) wage'
vaː na-kannu Anu 73 'perception of rain'
enda-kannu Asra 143 'perception of Sun'
verri-vaːɁu Asva 46 'insane fellow'
peːda-maː ta Asva 83 'timid word'
pudisedu-niːru Asva 84 'handful of water'
uːta-koːla str 170 'supporting staff'
birudu-mːgalu sou 54 'brave men'
kiːdu-teravu sou 107 'calamitous way'
pesːdaːdukada Kar 32 'poor old fellow'
temugu-baːsa V 18 'Telugu language'
tuːrpu-mogambu B 122 'facing east'
kar-aːkulu B 204 'withering yellow leaves'
vanta-kattiyalu U 93 'fire wood'
madi-yaːmmalika U 107 'mental distress'
sandadi-kayyambu B 267 'clamours fighting'
maːta-pondu U 21 'aptness of speech'
adavi-teravulu V 147 'jungle paths'
kanne-kayyambu B 110 'maiden war'

20. kanyā-kalanā, apraudha-yuddha-tyarthah. kanyāsabdasya: tra 1. saṃsātāvat. "..." P. 440
Kar: Ru-mogulu 3 108 'black cloud'
padamama-mogambu 3 103 'west facing'

Nature of relationship in between the two l.c.s of the above given instances deserve some attention. Every example, some-how or other differs from the rest. Hence this cannot be classified as a general group.

In the following instances the initial constituents function as adjectives. These constituents seem to belong to two external distribution classes, noun as well as adjective.

va:di-magadu 3 192 'bold man (hero)'
va:di-na:rasanu 1 Kar 175 'sharp arrow'
ra:di-vil 1 Kar 81 'strong bow'
va:li-pagan 1 sva 124 'outside face'
va:di-magan'timi 1 sva 133 'sharp valour'
sari-va:ru 1 D 262 'equal fellows'
va:di-tupulu 1 Jal 194 'sharp arrows'
va:di-magan'du 1 Jal 143; 211, 212 'sharp hero'

In the following example noun is used as an adjective, being placed before another noun. Interesting feature in this connection, is change of initial 'p' of the following constituent to 'v'. As per grammarians this change takes place in formation of co-ordinate (dvandva) only. But in no instance in karmadhārāyā.

cali-vandiri (pandiri) 1 San 136 'a place where passers by

21. B.V. 15 'De u:ru-vallelu'
are supplied with water to drink.

VII. LIMITING ADJECTIVES:

All the adjectives discussed so far are descriptive adjectives. The other type of adjective, according to Bloomfield is the limiting adjective, which has two sub-classes namely determiners and numeratives. Limiting adjectives are examined hereunder:

(a) Numeratives:

Descriptive and numerative adjectives cannot be marked clearly in Telugu. Ondu is a numerative and it functions as a descriptive adjective. It means 'another'.

ondu-villu
Kar 83, 127, 163; Sal 299; B 255; D 384 'another bow'

ondu-dharulu
Kar 148 'other chariots'

ondu-talampu
Sou 91; Sou 222 'other thought'

ondu-te:ru
Sal 140 'other chariot'

ondu-rupulu
Str 33 'other forms'

Some numerative adjectives which function as numeratives may be considered now. Okka or 'okka' is used as an adjective and

22. L., p. 203
'okkada', 'okkati' and the like are used as the corresponding noun forms. In Sanskrit 'eka' and the like may be used as adjectives and also as nouns. In this respect we find a difference between the Telugu and Sanskrit forms.

Some compounds with 'oka and okka' as the initial constituents are given below:

oka-paloru Sal 43 'one word'
oka-y-appudu B 127 'one time'
oka-tala U 75 'one head (unit)'
oka-y-appudu San 160 'one time'
oka-keelu ksv 154 'one hand'

Okka as adjective:

okka-naːdu Kar 296 'one day'
okka-mːodu Sal 5 'one pond'
okka-pːttu B 239 'one time (simultaneously)'
okka-tala 'mu 3 'one head (single effort)'

'iru' is an adjective and 'rendu', its noun form is also used as an adjective. There are some compounds in which the prior member is 'iru' and the following noun is in singular number. These may be regarded as exocentric constructions, since neither of the constituents can be regarded as 'head':

iru-dese B 16 'two direction(s)'
iru-ceːyi B 151 'two head(s)'
iru-mɔːmu B 251 'two body(ies)'
iru-vaiːgu Kar 69; Sal 135 'two side(s) (of army)
There is only one example in the sample taken for the present survey in which the initial constituent is 'runda' and the final constituent is in singular number. It may be regarded as an exocentric construction:

runda-amada  Sal 74 'two amadas'

The following are endocentric constructions in which the final constituent is in plural:

iru-variyalu  Jou 102 'two fragments'
iru-tegagulu  & 135 'two ways'
iru-teggulu  & 271 'two sides'
iru-tesalu  Jou 145 'two sides'

Here are some compounds with 'runda' as the initial constituent:

runda-antalu  & 27 'two times'
rendu-viiliglu  Sal 328 'two camps'
rendu-dodalu  Sal 9 'two thighs'
rendu-malilu  Kar 5 'two days'
rendu-pakkiyalu  Kar 60 'two sides'
rendu-variyalu  & 165 'two fragments'

Endocentric constructions with 'mūḍa' as the prior member:

mūḍa-mogambulu  Sal 113 'three faces'

as against

mūn-ma:ru  Sūrāga 49 'thrice'
which is an exocentric type of construction:

nal-gada
Kar 5; Sal 302 'four directions'
is an exocentric construction and

nalu-dikkulu
U 51, 171; Kar 176, 62; V 161 'four directions'
is an endocentric construction. It is interesting to note
that 'nalulu' is not at all used in any of the above examples.
There are no exocentric constructions in which 'aaru' or its
alternative form can stand initially. a:ru-ammulu no. 128
'five arrows', and the like are examples of endocentric con-
structions. It may be said as a general rule that exocentric
constructions with numerative adjective other than 'iru'
'raudu', 'ruu', 'nal' are possible in itulu. Accordingly
the following are endocentric constructions:

a:ru-dalalu
Str 407 'six heads'
a:ru-nalalu
San 318 'six months'
a:ru-du:pulu
Sal 257 'six arrows'
a:ru:amulu
Kar 201; Sal 201 'six arrows'
a:ru-di:vulu
P 127 'six islands'

a:du as the prior member:

a:du-di:vulu
San 232 'seven islands (continents)'
a:du-ammuku
Asva 75 'seven salutes (obscense)'

23. 3.v. sandhi 18
Asvā 50 'seven fragments'

'animidi' as the initial constituent:

- animidi-y-anculu  sat 168 'eight edges'
- animidi-y-adugulu  sat 78 'eight steps'

.tomnidi as adjective:

- tomnidi-y-anculu  kar 112 'nine edges'

padi as initial constituent:

- padi-madugulu  sat 97 'ten times'
- padi-divasamulu  b 20 'ten days'
- padi-naillu  b 50 'ten days'
- padi-tupulu  sat 154; b 233 'ten arrows'
- padi-dinambulu  b 64 'ten days'
- padi-y-ammulu  sat 385 'ten arrows'

There are a good number of numerative noun combinations as shown above, which are endocentric constructions. No one of the traditional grammarians recognises this type as 'dvigu'. On the other hand they recognise only exocentric constructions as dvigu. It is so, since the Sanskrit grammarians recognise the exocentric type only as 'dvigu' (vide chapter III). Telugu grammarians accordingly recognise these constructions only and leave out all other endocentric constructions. This indicates to what extent the Telugu grammarians are influenced by the Sanskrit grammatical system.

Now, may be considered indefinite numeratives: Tikkana
uses frequently such indefinite numeratives as palu, pekku, ella and inni. Of these four, 'pekku' takes plural nouns only.

pekku-ve:lu  Sen 231 'many thousands'
pekku-talapulu  Sou 112 'many thoughts'
pekku-maatalu  D 46 'many words'
pekku-amulu  Sal 386, 328; D 296 'many arrows'
pekku-vindulu  D 241, 291, 'many bows'
pekku-yariyulu  Sal 15 'many pieces'
pekku-cokkalu  Kar 132 'many fragments'
pekku-tarangulu  Kar 139 'many ways'

'alu takes a singular noun provided it is followed by ma:ru, it takes a plural-marker elsewhere: -

palu-maatalu  Sou 53, D 86; B 125 'many words'
palu-ga:vallu  Hou 29 'many yokes'
palu-pariyalu  Kar 29 'many pieces'
palu-dara:ulu  Kar 147 'many ways'
palu-gadalu  Kar 180 'many directions'
palu followed by ma:ru remains in singular number only.

palu-ma:ru  Kar 297; Amu 76 'many a time'
pal-ma:ru  Hou 73 'many a time'

ella with a following plural noun: -

ella-dosagulu  D 111 'all evils'
ella-varu  D 62 'all fellows (people)'
ella-doralu  Kar 61 'all chieftains'
ella-terangulu  Kar 74  'all methods'
ella with a singular noun: -
ella-pandi  Sou 175  'all work'
ella-vadu  Sou 45  'every fellow'

'imm'i has got a variant 'in' and it is united with the following plural-marker only

in-nallu  Kar 53  '(all) those days'

In Tolu, all numeratives after ten are formed out of combination of different numerative words. However nu:ru 'hundred' is a single word (nu:ru-pariyalu Asva 154  'hundred pieces')

'padi' followed by a numeral giving any number less than ten takes samuccaya 'un/u'

padi-nallu:u  Svara 3 256  'fourteen'
padi-mudu  Svar 55  'thirteen'

with 'un': -
padi-un-nimidi  Sdr 7  'eighteen'

These are as against
padi-y-ju:vuru  3 48, 103  'five thousand persons'
padi-yu:vuru  Asva 17  'thousand persons'

In those instances where the additive or samuccaya morpheme 'un' does not take place and when 'padi' is followed by 'rendu', it changes to: - 'pand'

pand-rendu  Kar  'twelve'
In the formation of compounds in which both the constituents are numerals, the lesser numeral occupies the final position and the resultant combination is additive or plus marker. If the smaller number-indicator occupies the initial position the result at combination indicates multiplication. These two are regularly observed features in Telugu. Accordingly the arrangement 'e:du-padi' marks multiplication. In this connection 'e:du' becomes 'de' and the initial letter of the following constituent becomes voiced 'de-g-badi', which means seven multiplied by ten.

VII. (b) **Definite Determiner**: -

Inflected stems stand initially in tatpurusa compounds. Most of them give the possessive case meaning. According to the classification of Bloomfield (Language, p.103) these adjectives are definite determiners. Roots with final 'a' and 'i' take no inflection to form oblique (second) stem. Vandruka, pudami and the like are respective examples. Many roots ending in 'u' substitute the final vowel with 'i'. 'usri and usru' and the like are examples. It is not applicable in the case of words ending with 'mu'. Inflected stems indicating plural number are arranged by adding 'a' to the corresponding plural forms of the nominative case. Va:ralu—va:rala and the like are examples. A few plural forms may be coined by adding 'i' va:ru - va:ri, anda:ru - anda:ri and the like are examples.
Those roots which take an inflection in order to form the second stem may be regarded as weak roots and those which function as the second stem without taking any inflection as normal roots. There are still some other stems whose second stems are formed by dropping or changing some of the initial sounds. Forms of this latter type are seen in the pronouns only. These may be regarded as strong roots. The following table shows how the second stems are derived out of strong roots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First stem</td>
<td>Second stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naː mu</td>
<td>naː / naː du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taː mu</td>
<td>taŋa / taŋa du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niː vu</td>
<td>niː / niː du</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second stems with 'du' are strictly confined to compound formation. The following are examples in which 'naː' is the initial constituent.

<p>| naː-manambu | Jou 7, V 12 'my mind' |
| naː-y-ullambu | V 19 'my heart' |
| naː-puṭiːvu | V 27 'my birth' |
| naː-peːru | V 286 'my name' |
| naː-koladi | Kar 308 'my mito' |
| naː-maːte | Kar 157 'my word' |
| naː-pani | Kar 53 'my work' |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ná:kadími</td>
<td>'my gallantry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná:-gunde</td>
<td>'my heart'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná:-talampu</td>
<td>'my thought'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná:-palukú</td>
<td>'my word'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná:-terangu</td>
<td>'my state'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná:-palukulú</td>
<td>'my words'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná:-kalasambu</td>
<td>'my work'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná:-ma:ru</td>
<td>'instead of me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná:-pampu</td>
<td>'my command'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná:namamúnu</td>
<td>'my existence'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'ni' as the first constituent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ní:ma:ta</td>
<td>'your word'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-paulu</td>
<td>'your share'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-karuna</td>
<td>'your kindness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-koduku</td>
<td>'your son'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-koroki</td>
<td>'your desire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-mu:kalu</td>
<td>'you armies'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-marandi</td>
<td>'your brother-in-law'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-mammanda</td>
<td>'your grandson'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-kadanka</td>
<td>'your effort'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-panupu</td>
<td>'your command'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-kada</td>
<td>'at your place'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-y-adí</td>
<td>'yours'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-maradi</td>
<td>'your brother-in-law'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ní:-y-elunu</td>
<td>'your voice'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ni:jamaamu  'sava 73  'your sacrifice'
ni:pampu  Asva 40  'your order'
ni:pampu  Asva 36  'your glory'
ni:pu:nni  Sou 61  'your effort'
ni:pa:nni  Str 151  'your greatness'
ni:tau:pu  Str 142  'your error'
ni:paluku  Amu 157  'your words'

tana as the initial constituent :-

tana-koduku  Q 95; Sal 35  'his (own) son'
tana-tandri  'sava 33  'his (own) father'
tana-ma:ma  Sou 26  'his (own) uncle'
tana-yaradamu  Sou 119  'his (own) chariot'
tana-ma:nu  Str 35  'his (own) body'
tana-pu:ru  San 240  'his (own) name'
tana-pampu  San 23  'his (own) order'
tana-kodama  Amu 90  'his (own) young one'
tana-te:angu  Amu 57  'his (own) way'
tana-yoruka  Amu 36  'his (own) knowledge'
tana-ki:llu  Asva 90  'his (own) misdoings'
tana-va:ru  Asva 180  'his (own) men'

'ma:' and mana differ in meaning. 'ma:' excludes and 'mana' includes the person whom the speaker addresses.

'ma:' as the initial constituent :-

ma:y-iruvuru  U 135  'we two'
ma:y-ayya  U 369  'our father'
"mana" as the first constituent:

- mana-dandu
  - B 74  'our army'
- mana-vantulu
  - V 111  'our shares'
- mana-ona
  - B 123; Sal 132; Kar 65  'our front'
- mana-balamu
  - B 171  'our army'
- mana-momalu
  - Kar 3  'our armies'
- mana-mu:kalu
  - Sal 135; Kar 21  'our armies'
- mana-va:ru
  - Kar 212  'our men'

"mi:" as the initial constituent:

- mi:-talampu
  - V 57  'your idea'
- mi:-ponupu
  - U 46  'your greatness'
- mi:-rai:ka
  - Kar 270  'your arrival'
- mi:-vantulu
  - Hou 73  'your miseries'
- mi:-pampu
  - Hou 69  'your order'
- mi:-y-ama
  - Sal 18  'your mother'

"tama" as the first constituent:

- tama-y-aluka
  - V 124  'their (own) anger'
- tama-saimu
  - U 19  'their half (portion)
- tama-pailu
  - U  'their (own) share'
- tama-y-ubbu
  - B 234  'their (own) wealth'
- tama-va:ru
  - Svar 3  'their (own) men'
- tama-y-ayya
  - Asva 18  'their (own) father'

'nā' and such second stems take 'du' in compound formation
only. 'du' endings cannot take any nominal inflection.

na:du-palku       U 304  'my word'
na:du-madi        U 276  'my mind'
na:du-wi: durambu U 138  'my club'
na:du-cu: dki     Kar 123 'my eye'
na:du-balukulu    San 87; Asva 38 'my words'
na:du-gurutu      Asva 48  'my emblem'
na:du-valam u     Sou 58  'my direction (towards me)'

'ni:du' as the first member:

ni:du-kryaimu     U 139  'your act'
ni:du-tandi       Asva 49  'your father'
ni:du-koduku      Str 83  'your son'
ni:du-cu:pu       Sou 180  'your sight'
ni:du-kadupu      Sou 113  'your stomach'

'tanadu' as the initial constituent:

tanadu-cu: dki    Kar 54  'his (own) sight'
tanadu-ce: valu    Kar 25  'his (own) spouses'
tanadu-terangu    Maha 4  'his (own) way'

The following are second stems formed out of weak roots by substituting 'i' for final 'u' of the preceding constituent.

u:ri-parapu       B 84  'breadth of village'
guntu:ri-vibhudu   V 10  'Lord of Guntur'
evvari-va: davu    V 84  'whose person (are you)'
va:ri: vagalu      Asva 102  'their miseries'
va:ri-vila:sambu   U 118  'their elegance'
vi:ni-øy:yi  Asva 102 'their hand'

A root ending in 'a' takes 'ni' :-

ata-ni-cittambu  V 104 'his mind'
ata-ni-manambu  V 84 'his mind'
ata-ni-va:duka  V 69 'his amusement'
ata-ni-tamudu  U 336 'his younger brother'
ita-ni-panpu  U 335 'this person's command'
atani-tamulu  B 175 'his younger brothers'
atan-i-ka:ryamu  B 169 'how work'
itani-va:canambu  U 335 'this man's statement'
itani-i-buddhi  U 335 'this man's mind'
ata-ni-nayi  Kar 142 'his body'
ata-ni-nitvalambu  Kar 104 'his forehead'
ata-ni-mamu  Jan 12; V al 223 'his body'
atani-vadhi  Asva 23 'his volume'
atani-mngantimi  Str 17 'his vigour'
atani-manum:ndu  Asva 23 'his grandson'
atani-mamamu  Str 85 'his heart'
atani-mo:mu  Asva 42 'his face'

This addition is found after long vowels in a few examples as given below :-

va:ni-y-urambu  B 256 'his chest'
va:ni-y-urambu  Kar 144 'his chest'

'ni' is found also after a strong root with final 'a'
da:ni-pandulu  B 19 'its fruits'
'ni' does not occur where the form ends in 'i' because this 'ni' occurs in the place of 'du' which is the nominative-masculine-singular-marker (which is not found after 'i') and in the case of the two pronouns 'adi' and 'avi' which become 'da', and 'va' respectively may be added after final 'a:'

\begin{align*}
\text{karnu-n-i-\textbf{pa\textbf{tu}}} & \quad \text{Kar 29} \quad \text{'fall of Karn'}} \\
\text{tamnu-n-i-\textbf{mayi}} & \quad \text{Sal 142} \quad \text{'body of younger brother'} \\
\text{jamnu-n-i-pro\textbf{pu}} & \quad \text{P 25} \quad \text{'protection of Lord of death (Yama)'}
\end{align*}

Penultimate 'd' is changed to 't' and 'i' is substituted for 'u', in the case of words denoting irrational objects.

\begin{align*}
\text{na\textbf{ti}-va-k\textbf{ava}} & \quad \text{P 11} \quad \text{'early morning; of that day'} \\
\text{upati-\textbf{candama}} & \quad \text{P 14} \quad \text{'usual manner'} \\
\text{viti-\textbf{kelama}} & \quad \text{Sou 4} \quad \text{'direction of the camp'}
\end{align*}

The penultimate 'r' is changed to 't' and 'i' is substituted for the final 'u'.

\begin{align*}
\text{nettuti (ru)-\textbf{pondu}} & \quad \text{Kar 121} \quad \text{'touch of blood'}
\end{align*}

The final 'n' of the double 'n' at the final position change to 't' and 'i' is substituted to the final 'u'.

(kannu) \text{kan-t-i-\textbf{kra\textbf{va}}} \quad \text{P 167} \quad \text{'side of eye'}

There are second stems which are confined to compound formation only; they cannot be regarded as stems capable of taking case-suffixes:

\begin{align*}
\text{kan-\textbf{ni}:\textbf{ru}} & \quad \text{Lou 196; Asva 165} \quad \text{'eye water'} \\
\text{pu-\textbf{di}:\textbf{va}} & \quad \text{Amu 181} \quad \text{'inflorescent creeper'}
\end{align*}
karpu:rapu-mruggulu  San 354  'diagram of camphor'
ra:sa-katu  San 252  'royal daughter'
tarnu-gani  Sal 287  'group of younger brothers'
kanu-donyi  Sal 273  'pair of eyes'
vira:tu-vi:du  U 244  'city of Vira:ta'
pu:p-podi  B 244  'flower dust (pollen)

In the following compounds the initial constituent (normal) functions as the second stem without inflection, as a number of compound, and also as a stem in adding case-markers:

pu:da:ni-re:du  Jaya 27  'lord of the land (king)'
nu:nu-do:niya  'nu 181  'honor of flowers'
kanu-ni:ru  'nu 103  'eye water'
pudami-re:du  'nu 282  'lord of earth'
sa:da:da:ka:da:ma  'nu 39  'young one of doney'
nu:nu:nu-ka:da:ma  'nu 147  'lock of hair'
lajja-vro:gu  'nu 75  'burden of shyness'
tu:pu-gani  'nu 48  'cluster of arrows'
kumari-kola  'nu 16  'stick of potter'
anca-tanda:mu  'nu 181  'group of swans'
mai-la:vu  'nu 203  'strength of body'
javanambu-o:mu  San 238  'charm of youth'
pe:mu:kalimi  San 253  'possession of fame'
ani-mona  San 7  'war front'
pasi:di-va:nu  San 7  'shower of gold'
santa:sambu-valli  San 262  'stream of happiness'
kaya:mu-pa:di  Str 154  'tradition of war'
veladi-mottamul
Str 102 'bevy ladies'
gelupu-n-u:ra:ta
Sou 54 'complacency due to victory'
tagavu-terangu
Sou 31 'way of justice'
va:na-kara
Sou 31 'rainy season'
cavu-teragulu
Sou 210 'manner of death'
 ullambu-telivi
Sou 125 'clarity of mind'
miduguru-gamulu
Sou 16 'group of glow-worms'
smuka-tunukalu
Sou 177 'pieces of bones'
e:nika-pindu
D 273 'herd of elephants'
a:ncapindu
San 126 'group of swans'
puiwuvrovulu
Sal 155 'heaps of flowers'
e:nika-por:ru
Sal 171 'elephantine war'
kannu-gava
Sal 280, 'pair of eyes'
mai-maruvulu
Sal 211, 260 'sheaths of body' (armour)
rommu-netturu
Sal 66 'blood (gushing out) of chest'
noirpu-balupu
Sal 134 'magnitude of skill'
payamalu-terangu
Mou 136 'manner of journey'
magupa-pindu
Mou 210 'bevy of ladies'
neala-pindu
Mou 124 'bevy of ladies'
ativa-pindu
Mou 115 'bevy of ladies'
modavu-pindu
Mou 19 'group of cows'
alata-perrmi
Mou 201 'excess of exhaustion'
netturu-kalva
Kar 186 'brook of blood'
netturu-rompi
Kar 179 'marsh of blood'
manasu-kasatu
B 223 'foulness of mind'
panta-kalamanu
B 99 'thrashing floor'
tamara
V 306 'head dress'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ə:nali-kappu</td>
<td>'blackness of plait'</td>
<td>V 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaddiya-sagambu</td>
<td>'half of the throne'</td>
<td>V 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elugu-candamu</td>
<td>'manner of voice'</td>
<td>V 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tandri-pa:lu</td>
<td>'father's share'</td>
<td>U 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saha:yamu-kalimi</td>
<td>'possession of help'</td>
<td>U 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koduku-sami</td>
<td>'group of sons'</td>
<td>U 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aradamu-mat:u</td>
<td>'covering of chariot'</td>
<td>B 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puḍami-pa:lu</td>
<td>'share of kingdom'</td>
<td>U 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:su-n-emmulu</td>
<td>'bones of snakes'</td>
<td>V 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pondu-kalimi</td>
<td>'possession of intimacy'</td>
<td>V 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garal'dubu-ca:ya</td>
<td>'colour of poison'</td>
<td>V 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pərumbu-sami:pamu</td>
<td>'vicinity of the town'</td>
<td>V 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayyambu-terāngu</td>
<td>'manner of fighting'</td>
<td>B 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prakarambu-pondu</td>
<td>'association (contact) of the group'</td>
<td>V 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wədanamu-komaru</td>
<td>'beauty of face'</td>
<td>V 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aigambu-ka:nti</td>
<td>'shining of body'</td>
<td>V 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vichayambu-pempu</td>
<td>'greatness of wealth'</td>
<td>B 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra:jyambu-pa:lu</td>
<td>'share of kingdom'</td>
<td>U 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punyambu-kalimi</td>
<td>'possession of virtue'</td>
<td>U 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo:kambu-pa:di</td>
<td>'justice of world'</td>
<td>U 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tejambu-va:si</td>
<td>'distinction in valour'</td>
<td>U 135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The formation of the second stem indicating plurals is very simple. The nominative plural-marker takes 'a' finally as shown hereunder:—

pulakala-pro:vu      San 'heap of horripilation'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attala-y-øduru</td>
<td>str 99 'infront of mothers-in-law'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>va:rala-ma:malu</td>
<td>str 115 'their fathers-in-law'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orula-y-unnatı</td>
<td>str 79 'well being of others'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekkalika:rula-y-urulu</td>
<td>str 49 'snare of thieves'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andara-dändamulu</td>
<td>d 307 'hearts of all'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>va:vura-paṭṭu</td>
<td>d 96 'equal to thousand people'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mohula-vivarnaṭvam</td>
<td>d 12 'fading of faces'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciṃmala-gami</td>
<td>d 85 'group of ants'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:la-mandalu</td>
<td>mū 254 'herds of cows'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca:ṭula-tiṭṭa</td>
<td>kar 196; d 190 'itching (sensation) of hands'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kannula-panduva</td>
<td>d 250 'a feast to the eyes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu:puḷa-gami</td>
<td>d 253 'group of arrows'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amula-va:nalu</td>
<td>d 255, 336 'showers of arrows'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aradambula-mottamu</td>
<td>d 272 'groups of chariots'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te:rula-y-oppu</td>
<td>d 273 'grandeur of chariots'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe:vula-pro:vulu</td>
<td>kar 186, d 386 'heaps of excreta'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reppala-ma:ṭu</td>
<td>d 14 'behind the eye-lids'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammula-vollı</td>
<td>sal 356 'stream of arrows'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu:puḷa-va:dimi</td>
<td>sal 191 'sharpness of arrows'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo:dula-toḍalu</td>
<td>sal 129 'thighs of warriors'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kannula-panduva</td>
<td>sal 152 'a feast to the eyes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>va:rala-vagalu</td>
<td>mou 143 'their mysteries'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma:rtura-kadānka</td>
<td>kar 125 'effort of enemies'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammula-bandalu</td>
<td>kar 243 'cart-loads of arrows'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu:puḷa-y-ṛ̣pu</td>
<td>kar 155 'abundance of arrows'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te:rula-çekkalu</td>
<td>kar 177 'fragments of chariots'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dorala-mottambu  Kar 186  'group of lords'  
cindambula-mro:tta  Kar 72, 186; B 222  'noise of coaches'  
sarpula-y-ulivu  Kar 186  'noise of cries'  
-ândala-tittalulu  Kar 186  'heapings of flesh'  
-émula-ra:sulu  Kar 186  'heaps of bones'  
va:rala-vartenambu  V 332  'their behaviour'  
aradambula-nogalu  B 267  'those poles of a chariot which connect the carriage with the yoke'  
,ónūgula-madamu  B 121  'rut of elephants'  
dorala-desa  B 122  'The direction of lords'  
tarula-mottamulu  B 174  'groups of chariots'  
vindla-va:ru  B 104  'archers'  
orula-sommu  U 276  'others' wealth'  
lo:kamula-cittamulu  U 346  'minds of people'  
biddala-pa:lu  U 256  'share of children'  
virala-vr̥ttambu  U 233  'their conduct'  
va:rala-y-asmajulu  U 231  'their sons'  
goriyala-pindu  B 296  'Lord of sheep'  
surala-nanambulu  U 126  'hearts of dātis'  
peddala-gunamulu  U 109  'qualities of elders'  
kurula-sandadî  B 112  'clamour of elephants'  
sopugula-pellu  B 119  'abundance of umbrellas'  
kailla-y-oppidamu  V 228  'grace of feet'  
kaiduvula-kattā  V 180  'bundle of weapons'  
Kauravula-pr̥:talu  V 180  'old servants of Kauravas'
alugula-podi V 275 'quiver of arrows'
peyyala-daːmana V 275 'herd of cows'
tuluvalu-talapulu V 110 'ideas of rogges'
jamula-pondu V 139 'agreement of people'
vreːlula-puṭambulu V 148 'folds of toes'
vantala-vaːdụ V 76 'cook'
duːdasala-pellu V 51 'extravaganties of bad-luck'
koɖukala-desa B 45 'towards sons'
andara-vingulu V 172 'bows of all'
andara-menulu B 281 'bodies of all'
andara-palukulu U 44 'words of all'
pagarasaːinyamulu U 15 'armies of enemies'

All compounds in which the second stem is in the initial position represent the genitive case meaning. There are a few examples in which the constructions represent the other case meanings also.

vantala-vaːdụ V 76 and manasu-kasatu B 223 represent the fourth and the seventh case meanings respectively. Hence it may once again be pointed out that tatpurusa compounds representing accusative, instrumental and ablative meanings are not at all possible in Telugu. Even the fourth and seventh case meanings are found very rarely.

VIII. REDUPLICATE CONSTRUCTIONS :-

According to Brugmann reduplication is a feature
present at all stages of development of language. Simple
past or perfect tense in Sanskrit is formed out of re-dupli-
cation to which number-person-marker is added. Re-duplicated
forms indicate extremity, gad-gad and the like are examples.
In Sanskrit there are words -- with inflection which are re-
duplicated. For example व्रक्षम-व्रक्षम ग्रा. परि, सक ऐग वा,
विद्योतते: विद्युत. Here व्रक्षम व्रक्षम means pervasion,
गो: गो:, वल्याम वल्याम and the like are other examples
of such re-duplication which means 'each and every'. Not only
nouns but adjectives, adverbs and avyayas or indeclinables
also may be re-duplicated. A few of the reduplicated con-
structions may be regarded as exocentric constructions

अचा-अचा ईग 'here and there'
नानां दु 'gradually'
नानां नानां दु 'now and then'
पादुल-पादुल '267 by tens'

None of the constituents of the above compounds can be re-
garded as 'head'. Hence these are of the exocentric type of
constructions.

In the following constructions both the constituents
are adjectives:

मुनु-मुनु स्वयं 39 'in the beginning'
वेलि-वेलि सं 86 'white and white'
वेलि-वेल्ला सैल 302 'very white'

26. इ.ज.एल., प. 95
27. under the auroch . . . 1-4-20
velu-vella  Mou 13 'very white'

In onomatopoetic constructions the same words generally are repeated as in the following:

veda-veda  Sou 6; B 200, 215
veda-veda  Sou 216; Mou 30; D 280
pura-pura  Sou 215; Asva 141; D 102
miduku-miduku  Sou 215
veda-veda  San 248; San 56
mor-mora  San 280; Mou 157; B 200
mila-mila  D 386
vira-vira  B 181; Kar 158
kata-kata  U 252

However the same words can be repeated thrice or any more times. It is only on comparing the thrice uttered form with the twice uttered form, we can mark the length of the underlying single form. In the following (not onomatopoetic) reduplicated forms, the underlying forms have free occurrence.

itt-itti  Kar 'such and such'
vo:ru-vo:ru  Kar 17 'separately'
on:ontiki  B 27, 37 'mutually'
va:ri:veriki  V 184 'for them and them'

are other examples of the reduplicated type found in Tikkana

grak-kadalu  D 317; B 112; D 144 'excessive trembling'
tut-tumuru  B 267; D 195 'fragments'
cec-cera  D 324  'very quickly'
dir-dira  B 267  'round and round (spinningly)'

In all the above compounds the initial constituent is an alternate form of the final component. This alternation comes in reduplicated construction only.

IX. **CO-ORDINATE COMPOUNDS** :-

The co-ordinate type of compounds are not frequently found in Tikkana. The following co-ordinate compounds take plural marker at the end. There are some more instances which end in singular number. According to Hockett, co-ordinate compounds are of two types :- (a) *Additive*  (b) *Alternative*.

On observation, it may be said that both the types are present in Telugu. However traditional grammarians seem not to have distinguished these two types.

The following compounds may be regarded as *additive type*.

ku:du-ku:ralu  Mou 37  'rice and curries'
anna-dammulu  Str 159  'elder and younger brothers'
ku:ra-ga:yalu  U 93  'curries and vegetables'.

(b) **Alternative** :-

elli-ne:du  Mou 69  'today or tomorrow'
sal-a:ju  Sal 212  'five or six'
pempu-sompu  V 303  'greatness or charm'
it-tattu  U 297  'this or that'
mu:n-nodu  U 253  'yesterday or today'
It is an interesting feature to note that alternative type as shown above ends in a singular number only as against the additive one.

X. **Compounds Containing phrase or word constituents**:

These compounds may again be divided into two sub-groups 
(a) two-word compound taking one more word initially and forming a compound of three constituents. 
(b) Two-word compound taking one more word finally in formation of compound.

(a) 1. A compound formed by a participle plus the following noun, takes a definite-determiner initially. For example:

**na:ly-erindin-anta** Jan 88 'as far as I know'
**na:ly-nanmina-vantu** Jan 83 'men whom I believe'
**na:ly-unna-cotu** Feb 117 'that place here I stay'
**na:pu:nu-ka:ryamu** Jan 20 'work taken up by me'
**na:ly-vaccina-nani** Asva 72 'the work for which I came'
**ni:ly-adigina-terahu** 10 'as asked by you'
**ni:ceppina-palukulu** Asva 73 'words told by you'
**atani:ceppina-paramopayamu** U 123 'the most excellent method told by him'
**di:ni:ly-unna-vidhamu** 3 18 'facts about her'
**ni:kaikonna-teravu** Jan 71 'way taken by you'
**ni:ceppina-atlu** Jan 161 'as you have told'
**mruccula-daani:ncu-terahu** Jan 163 'method of punishment to thieves'
**ni:ceppadi-dharmambulu** U 373 'duties being proclaimed by you'
tana/-poyedu-pani Amu 92 'purpose of his going'

(a) 2. In the following compounds the second I.C. is itself a compound with a descriptive adjective, as the prior member; and it takes a limiting (definite determiner) adjective initially.

ni:/-ne-m-mo:mu Amu 50 'your blooming face'

ni:/-ga:ramamu-tammulu San 66 'your affectionate younger brothers'

ni:/-tammu-gurraru Jst 21 'your tender younger brothers'

ni:/-to:qi-va:ru Sou 61 'your fellow men'

tana/-me:n-alluru Jst 71 'his mothers'

tana/-to:buttuvulu U 377 'his brothers'

tanadu/-pai-ci:ra Asva 4 'his (own) upper-cloth'

sonti/-tolte-cu:li San 7 'the first issue of (child) of Hunti'

nahamu/-numu-ga:nti V 308 'delicate shining of the body'

paila/-mun-ni:ru San 366 'milky ocean'

suri/-muni-kola kar 169 'pointed stick of hand'

suri/-pen-nuruvu Amu 183 'huge foam of river'

nr/-modali:nti-va:ru V 179 'our elders (ancestors)'

vi:ri/-penu-bra:pu U 157; Sou 2.3 'big support of these people'

mana/-y-adigama:va:la B 79 'at the time of allotment of work among ourselves'

e:varu/-kat-t-adura U 344 'exactly infront of the five'

erinja/-yi:-pani U 249 'this well known fact'
pe:ro:na/-pen-du:li Sal 333 'accumulated dust'
inina/-padi-na:llu Sal 322 'ten days commencing
               from the date of delivery'

(a) 3 i.- There are compounds of three constituents in which
the final I.C. is itself a compound of descriptive adjective
plus noun which in its turn functions as a constituent and
takes another descriptive adjective additionally. According
29 to Bloomfield the compound 'black-bird' and the like,
cannot be qualified by the word 'very' making it 'very black-bird'
and so on. In Telu:u, compounds can be qualified with a
proceeding descriptive adjective:-

ka:r/-anu-co:tu V 83 'black buffalo'
cikki:ni/-po:tu-toni:ci U 253 'strong fighting man'
mori:u/-va:la-am ulu 2 254 'sparkling sharp arrows'
ti:yani/-to:li-ni:ru U 93 'sweet and pure water'
a-b/-balu-maga:ndu Sou 24, 193 'that gallant hero'
a-k/-ka:di-maga:ndu Sou 23 'that strong hero'
in/-na:lu:gu-te-ra:gu:lu Sou 67 'these four ways'
a-p/-pe:ro:la:ga:mbu ltr 158 'that big assembly'
vadada/-balu-tu:pu:lu Kar 200 'wide and strong arrows'
a-m/ne:ti-maga:ndu Sal 63 'that great hero'
i-m/-maru-na:qi Sal 89 'the next day'
veccani/-kan-ni:ru Anu 290 'warm tears'
kanufong:anu/-manta-va:gu Kar 'such a man who observes'
i-k/-ka:di:ndi-pamidamu Anu 190 'this great stake'
4-p/-pon-ni:chi Asva 138 'that big treasure'
In the following compounds with three constituents a numerative adjective is seen initially:

- mu:di/-va:lu:k-a-y-amulu B 272 'three sharp arrows'
- aidu/-va:lu:k-a-na:ro:samulu Kar 96 'five sharp arrows'
- ni/-me:ru:gu-t-amulu Cbl 290 'ten sharp arrows'
- mu:di/-va:di-tu:pulu Cbl 233 'three sharp arrows'

The numerative is a sub-class of the limiting adjective. According to Bloomfield, the limiting adjective precedes a phrase or compound of descriptive adjective plus the noun. The same principle stands good regarding the adjective (limiting and descriptive) in Telugu as shown above.

(a) 4: In the following examples the descriptive adjective is prefixed to a compound of the second stem (inflected) plus noun.

- a:/-ko:du:-madi Asva 8 'heart of that son'
- balu/-si:ngambula-candamu Cbl 256 'like mighty lions'
- po:-re:-so:ngula-ter:si:ngu Cbl 256 'like huge elephants'
- va:lu/-am:pa:-ko:rvv Cbl 248 'strength of sharp arrow'
- ay/-ye:ti:-padama Cbl 20 'to the west of that river'
- va:lu:-am:pa:-gamulu 'groups of sharp arrows'

(a) 5: The limiting adjective noun combination takes another limiting (definite determiner) adjective initially.

va:ri/-tu:pulu-koladulu Asva 60 'limitations of their arrows'
na:eti-balupu Kar 292; Sal 134 'strength of my hand'
mansa/-balambula-ce:va Kar 31 'vigour of our armies'
ni:/y-aqula-celuvamu 'grace of your feet'
tana/-y-ampa-velli Sal 162 'his stream of arrows'
tanadu/-n-ampa-ko:la Sal 248 'his bow'
tana/-vi:ti:-va:ru Sou 193 'men of their town'
tana/ce:ti-villu Sou 149 'bow of his hand'
ni:/tamunini-pa:lu B 312 'share of your younger brother'
jo:dula/-y-ampa-podulu Sal 104 'quivers of warriors'

X. (b) :- (1) Two word compound taking one more word finally.

In the following examples the initial constituent is a compound formed out of a descriptive adjective and noun -- which as a unit functions as (second stem) definite determiner (limiting adjective) and compounded with the following noun

ken-daimara/-kolanu B 96; Sal 129 'a lake of red lotuses'
birudu-magala/-mottamu Sal 122 'a calvarry of reputed warriors'
merugu-t-amulu/-gamulu Kar 139 'groups of sparkling arrows'
tolu-na:ti/-kayyambu B 303 'battle of the first day'
iru-de:ragula/-jama:pa U 18 'men on both sides'
teli-godugula/-celuvu B 104 'beauty of white umbrellas'
re-m-manambu/-kalaka Anu 245 'complete mental unrest'
mai-di:va/-muripambu Anu 50 'grade of creeper-like body'
raː-cilka/-padupu Ami 'group of kings of parrots'
panasa-panti/-candamu Str 47 'manner of the jack fruit'

In the last example in the list given above, the prior member is considered an incongruous compound (vairi samāsa) by K.A.C. while B.V. (Tat 58) considers it as a Samsamśkrita-tolugu compound which is acceptable to grammarians.

X. (b) 2. In the following examples the initial constituent is a compound in which the first constituent is a participle, which functions as a definite determiner and gets compounded with the following constituent.

eːlina-vaːni/-paːtu Kar 38 'fall of the ruler'
oppari-vaːrala/-y-ukku U 371 'strength of enemies'

X. (b) 3. In the following instances, the initial constituent itself is a compound of oblique noun combination which in its turn functions as an oblique and becomes united with the following noun :-

mamː-boːntla/-manambulu B 12 'hearts of people like us'
kamu-gava/-merūgū B 398 'shining of pair of eyes'
iːga-kaːli/-y-anta Svar 26 'so much which is equivalent to leg of a fly'

X. (b) 4. Instances are given hereunder in which the initial constituent itself is a reduplicated compound of obliques and which in its turn functions as an oblique and takes a noun finally :-

vːnuːri/-abulu U 230 'their separate houses'
tana-tana/-ja:ti  B 267  'their races'
tana-tana/-madi  V 66  'their individual minds'
tama-tama/-me:sambulu  B 31  'their own lands'
tama-tama/-te:jambulu  U 194  'their own vigour'
tama-tama/-purambulu  U 48  'Their own towns'
tama-tama/-tappulu  3tr 31  'their own mistakes'

X. (b) 4  Two different definite determiners come together and function as a unit in order to enter into compound formation with the following noun:-

na:-ni:/-y-odaba:tu  Anu 263  'our mutual agreement'

X. (b) 5  There are instances in which the initial constituent is a compound of numeratives and the final component a noun in function. The unit of these two constituents functions as a single adjective when it compounds with a noun:-

iru-mu:du:/-du:pulu  3 275  'six arrows'
aru-nu:ru/-yo:janambulu  B 27  'six hundred yojanas'
pan-d-rendu/-ka:llu  3tr 47  'twelve legs'
pad-aru/-tu:pulu  3al 201  'sixteen arrows'
padu-na:lu/-tu:pulu  3al 186  'fourteen arrows'
i:e:di/-ammulu  3al 226  'fourteen arrows'
mun-nuru/-tu:pulu  3al 252  'three hundred arrows'
padu-na:lg/-ammulu  3al 194  'fourteen arrows'
aidu-velu/-gurrambulu  3al 400  'five thousand horses'
aru-vadi/-y-ammulu  3al 386  'sixty arrows'
e:nu:ru/-gurambulu Sal 373 'five hundred horses'
e:nu:ru/-aradambulu Sal 335 'five hundred chariots'
padu-mokandu/-ve:lu Sal 113 'eleven thousand'
padu-mu:d/-e:ndlu Anu 122 'thirteen years'
e:nu:ru/-e:ndlu "nu 167 'five hundred years'
padi-ve:lu/-madu:nulu Anu 97 'ten thousand times'

X. (b) 6. Examples when compounds of numeratives take a numerative finally are given hereunder: -

iru-vadi/-y-o:vuru Sal 189 'twenty five persons'
aru-vadi/-na:lugu Sal 328 'sixty four'
iru-vad/-c:nu Sal 194 'twenty five'

XI. COMPOUNDS OF FOUR CONSTITUENTS: -

(a) Three word compounds take inflections and become second stems and are compounded with the following words: -

te:tu:la-nunu-mroc:ta:la/-y-impu Anu 181 'pleasure of melodious sound of bees'
a:-ra:ndu-terangula:va:ru B 5 'men of both those sides'
pad:a:ru-vêla/-yo:janambulu B 22 'sixteen thousand yo:janas'
a:-kela:ka:-yo:nda/-ra:julu Jau 164 'kings of nearby houses'
sy-y-inti-palukula/-ti:pu Anu 'sweetness of the words of that woman'
iru-vadi-y-oka/-ma:ru Jau 244 'twenty one times'

XI (b) :- Compounds of three constituents may take another
word initially :-

rendu/vail-ampa-gamulu B 251 'two clusters of sharp arrows'

onti/muddu-se:yu-koduku V 73 'affectionate son of Kunti'

XI. (c) 1 := Compounds formed out of compounds in which the first I.C. is an inflected stem are seen here :-

krasnuni-me:ni/-munu-ca:ya B 106 'fine black colour of Krishna's body'
alamu-viltu/puvvu-t-ammulu V 245 'flower arrows of flower-bowed person'
ken-ge:li/-jigi-sompu Anu 48 'fineness of brilliance of red hand'
ay-y-inti/-kanu-gava Anu 48 'pair of eyes of that woman'
ak-komali/-vai:ter-ta:vi Anu 48 'small of lip of that lady'

am-muddiya/-palkula-ti:pu Anu 48 'sweetness of the words of that lady'

XI (c) 2 := Reduplicated forms of second stem plus compound are seen here :-

tama-tama/potdu-patlu V 57 'their separate residing places'

tama-tama/tandrula-dhanambulu V 231 'their own father's wealth'

XI (c) 3 := Usages when the initial constituents are numeratives are given hereunder :-

sali/pu:/vamulu Sal 212 'twelve sharp arrows'
padi-ve:lu/-ka:lu-ma:nisi  Sal 400 'ten thousand foot soldiers'

XII. **COMPOUNDS OF MORE THAN FOUR CONSTITUENTS**

(1) Four numeratives are compounded and that form in its turn functions as an inflected stem and combines with the following words, in the example given below: -


(2) A compound of five constituents becomes an inflected stem and to it is added a word at the final position: -

tama-tama-balambula-dalambula-savaranala/-y-oppu  B 116

'beauty of arrangements of sections of their individual armies'

(3) Two compounds are combined under co-ordinate construction and the unit is attributed to a compound of limiting adjective plus noun: -

rendu-ve:lu/-n-e:nu:ru  // yo:janambula-podavu  B 19

'a distance of two thousand and five hundred yo:janas'

Hence it may be said that the largest possible compound in the present survey is of six constituents.

XIII. **PHRASES**

(a) **Containing three constituents**

The following may be regarded as phrases since their sets
immediately entering into any meaningful combination are not
having privileges of a noun (vide Chapter II)

\[ a:ri-y-unna/-y-agni \] Sal 237 'fire which was put out'

\[ ki:le-apina/-jantramru \] p 371 'machine of which the
hinges have been taken out'.

\[ a:sa-y-adalina/-balambu \] p 13 'hopeless army'

\[ e:du-ra-dakka/-cu:diulu \] p 14 'sights which have lost
confidence'

\[ pululu-talapadina/-y-ubbu \] Sal 238 'up roar as when tigers
are fighting'

\[ munnu-ceppina/-va:ru \] Sal 21 'those who have been
already referred to'

\[ ru:pu-da:lcina/-terangu \] Sal 231 'embodied manner'

\[ pisa:camul-vu:nu/-te:ru[лу \] p 163 'chariots drawn by ghosts

\[ madulu-gattu/-ne:turu \] Sou 177 'blood forming swamp'

\[ cen-u-a/-pra:iyamu \] Sal 16 'fine age'

\[ pellu-dora/-netturu \] p 270 'blood oozing excessively'

\[ dora-ga:ni/-va:di \] Sal 25 'he who is not a lord'

\[ o:gu:la:corimpani/-va:di \] Str 170 'person who has not
committed harmful deeds'

\[ anda-ra:ni/-padambu \] Waha 'unattainable state'

\[ pondu-va:da/-palukulu \] Mou 41 'improper words'

\[ a:galikulu-n:reyu/-ma:talu \] 3 100 'those words which
represent dalliance'
anumatambayina/terangu U 303 'that way which is approved'
imaina/melavu Asva 15 'convenient place'
kempunam-bodamia/celuvamu Sou 187 'beauty in reddishness'
anda-raini/padambu Maha 'unattainable position'
dikkulacsucumma/terang D 17 'a deer looking at all directions'
kinukamunuju/nayvu D 344 'smile soaked in anger'
( ).
va:dini-merayu/sarambulu D 232 'arrows which are hot'
(mallant)
navvamegugu/vanambulu D 136 'beautiful forests'
villu-vattedu/varu D 84 'archers'
impissydu/sichu Svar 32 'soothing touch'
nigidi-powiudu/vi:ru D 18 'dying warriors'
bettidambul-agu/tu:pulu Sal 380 'hard arrows'
ponti-cellu/nagadamu Amu 261 'increasing trouble'
navvedademu/mo:mu Amu 281 'smiling face'
konda-yanta/venna Amu 254 'butter as much
pala-pala-ni/muskalal Sal 401 'upsurging armies'

XIII (b) Containing four constituents:

munmerugu-krammu/kolalu Kar 83 'Arrows of fine
Sal11 'murmur which
palukul-acupa:ta:du/gadadikagadadika
reduces the clarity of
words'
ni:nu-gadava-na rofidi/-vadu
Datta-kemp-adaruru/-kannulu
Tan:to:tdalu-supina/-tappu
na:-y-alu-vadina/-y-anjanalu
mi:-y-anna-voyina/-pokalu
ta-la-vatti-y:i:doina/-tappu
Vela-ruru-n-atii/-vaga
Mana-vaccu-n-anta/-davvula

Phrases of four constituents which can be dissolved into meaningful sets containing two constituents each:

telp-esagu/-gurramu-va:lammu
Nittalamb-agu/-netturu-t:erulu
Visrtambesagu/-ni:-pro:pu
Kemp-inumadi:ncu/-netturu-maduwulu
Andara:-y:oledu/-nami-bhumulu
Oppu-migile:du/-mai-ca:ya
San 190 'he who knows to surpass you'
Sal 164 'eyes with thick red colour'
San 94 'error of showing his thighs'
San 103 'women who suffered like me'
San 28 'acts (behaved by) of your brother'
San 94 'crime of dragging by the head'

Bursting out of grief'
Mou 67 'that distance to which we can go'

Amu 266 'tail of the white horse'
D 146 'swollen streams of blood'
D 49 'well known protection of yours'
D 38 'blood streams of doubled reddishness'
San 244 'all regions which were ruled by all'
B 152 'beautiful body complexion'
krotta-y-sina/-nv-vaga  3tr  'new and extreme sorrow'

Phrases containing more than four constituents :-

a:-pada-mud-agu/-n-e:du  V 44  'that thirteenth year'
pan-d-rend-agu-n-es:ti/-kadapata  D 113  'at the end of the twelfth year'