CHAPTER 6

MORPHOLOGY: DERIVATION

6.0 GENERAL

A word in Telangi may be defined as a morpheme or a sequence of morphemes which can be used as a sentence if the occasion demands. Morphologically, a word in Telangi is a unit consisting of at least one root as its nucleus. A compound word, however, has more than one root.

Telangi has the following word classes established on the morphological and syntactic criteria. Nouns (including pronouns), adjectives, verbs, adverbs, connectives and clitics.

6.1 NOUN-MAKING AFFIXES:

The majority of Telangi nouns consist of one root. Stems are formed by combining derivative morphemes with roots. Stems, like roots, enter into inflection for the categories of number and case. Compound formation in which two or more roots or stems combine to form a single morphological nucleus, is also available in the dialect.

Following are some of the processes of stem formation:

6.1.1 The following nouns consist of adjectival roots to which derivational affixes /wa:nd/ /a:nd/ /du/ are added to indicate the masculine and /and/ /di/ /ra:1/ are added to indicate the non-masculine.

piina wa:nd 'male child'
murjela:nd 'old man'
korašawadu  'hill man'
naiselaind  'old woman'
korawadi  'hill woman'
mumarail  'widow'

6.1.2 Agent nouns are formed by adding /wa:nd/ (masculine) and /di/ (feminine) to the infinitive which is itself formed by adding the infinitive suffix /eit/ to the verb root.

cu: s + eit + wa:nd  'locker'  (masculine)
a:nd + eit + wa:nd  'player'  (masculine)
nadis + eit + wa:nd  'walker'  (masculine)
wurk + eit + wa:nd  'runner'  (masculine)
wurk + eit + di  'runner'  (non-masculine)
cu: s + eit + di  'locker'  (non-masculine)
a:nd + eit + di  'player'  (non-masculine)
nadis + eit + di  'walker'  (non-masculine)

6.1.3 Most gerunds are formed by adding the general making suffix /uíd/ to the verb root.

Examples:

cu: s + ûïd(µ)  'doing'
kail + ûïd(µ)  'burning'
mair + ûïd(µ)  'changing'
adh + ûïd(µ)  'asking'

6.1.4 In two cases the gerund is formed by adding the suffix /kada/ /ñkada/ to the verb root.

ra + kada  Þ ra:ñkada  'coming'
pol + kada  Þ po:ñkada  'going'
6.1.5 Abstract nouns are formed by adding the suffix / pu / to the verbal root.

Examples:

- cu:s + pu > cu:mpu 'a show'
- to:s + pu > to:mpu 'push'
- pods + pu > podpu 'a prick'
- nu:rs + pu > nu:mpu 'grinding'
- gels + pu > gelpu 'a win'
- kals + pu > kalpu 'meet'

6.1.6 In one word of the collected date the abstract noun is made by adding the suffix / da / to an adjective-root.

iruku + da > irikida 'narrowness'

6.1.7 The following demonstrative pronouns may be treated as a sub-class of nouns formed by the addition of gender-suffixes to the demonstrative roots. The roots wain and a-, a:ya- indicate the remoteness from the speaker and w:in and i-, i:ya- indicate the nearness.

6.1.7.1 Remote:

- wain-d(u) 'he' (that man)
- a-di 'that' (non-masculine)
- a:ya-di 'that one' (non-masculine)

6.1.7.2 Proximate:

- w:in-d(u) 'he' (this man)
- i-di 'this' (non-masculine)
- i:ya-di 'this one' (non-masculine)
6.2. ADJECTIVE MAKING AFFIXES:

Adjectives in Telangi function syntactically as attributes to the nouns that follow them. The presence of monomorphemic adjectives in the dialect justified the setting them up as a word-class. Such adjectives may be called syntactic adjectives. Besides, there are morphological adjectives derived from other word classes.

Adjectives in Telangi may be broadly divided into three morphological types; simple, complex and compound.

6.2.1. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES

Simple adjectives are monomorphemic adjectives identifiable as such primarily by their syntactic function as attributes to nouns.

Simple adjectives, free or non-free are basically descriptive in nature.

6.2.2. FREE DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ manci/</td>
<td>as in manci i:u</td>
<td>'good home'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ murki/</td>
<td>as in murki wa:nqa</td>
<td>'dirty colony'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ ped:a/</td>
<td>as in ped:a ametu</td>
<td>'big hill'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.3. NON-FREE DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES:

A good number of adjectives in the dialect are non-free forms with their distribution pattern restricted to certain kinds of nouns.
The second constituent of these formations is a noun.

6.2.4 COMPLEX ADJECTIVES

Complex adjectives are derivatives consisting of more than one morpheme. Following are the methods of derivation involved in complex adjective making.

**Adjective -ti-:ni**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nal-e + ti</td>
<td>nal:eti</td>
<td>'black'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er:e + ti</td>
<td>er:eti</td>
<td>'red'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurse + ti</td>
<td>kurseti</td>
<td>'short'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti:ye + ti</td>
<td>ti:yami</td>
<td>'sweet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pac:e + ti</td>
<td>pac:ani</td>
<td>'green'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale + ti</td>
<td>palsani</td>
<td>'thin'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To all these stems -ni can also be added in place of -ti.

6.2.5 DEMONSTRATIVE + INTERROGATIVE + DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX.

In the following items the first elements of 'a' and 'l' and e are demonstrative and interrogative roots. To them is
combined the derivational suffix /-ntpiti/ indicating quantity, and thus gives rise to complex adjectives:

\[
\begin{align*}
a + nto\text{nti} & \quad \text{that man} \\
i + nto\text{nti} & \quad \text{this man} \\
e + nto\text{nti} & \quad \text{how much}
\end{align*}
\]

6.2.6 ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM VERBS

Verbal stems with the non-past adjectivising suffix /e:ti/ become adjectives.

\[
\begin{align*}
urk + e:ti & \quad \text{'one who comes'} \\
wac:i + e:ti & \quad \text{'one who comes'} \\
tongud + e:ti & \quad \text{'one who sleeps'} \\
a:nd + e:ti & \quad \text{'one who dances'}
\end{align*}
\]

Verbal stems with past adjectivising suffix /-na/ become adjectives.

\[
\begin{align*}
perigi + na & \quad \text{'one that had grown'} \\
sac:i + na & \quad \text{'one that was dead'} \\
gukkudi + na & \quad \text{'one who sat'}
\end{align*}
\]

6.2.7 ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM NOUNS:

Many uninflated nouns function as adjectives in endocentric compounds where the following noun is the head.

\[
\begin{align*}
bala + nela & \quad \text{'new moon'} \\
nela + welungu & \quad \text{'moon light'} \\
upu + desam & \quad \text{'south'} \\
jana + kaya & \quad \text{'maize'}
\end{align*}
\]
6.3. VERB MAKING AFFIXES

Verbs in Telang are a class of words inflected for the categories of number, gender and tense. They are of two types, simple verbs and complex verbs. A simple verb is one made of a root plus a derivational morpheme. Following are the verb making affixes available in the data.

6.3.1. CAUSATIVES

cey:u is added to simple stems or complex stems to make causative verbs in the following.

- ce: - cey:u 'to make (one) do'
- tina - cey:u 'to make (one) eat'
- kinka - ce- cey:u 'to make (one) get angry'

A type of causative formation is to add - incu to adverbs as in the following.

- mungala (infront) - incu 'to make one more forward'
- magudu (again) - incu 'to make (one) turn'.

6.3.2. REFLEXIVES (Transitive)

Reflexive verbs are formed by adding / - ku / to simple or complex stems. Reflexions are available only in transitive verbs in the present data.

- a:ndu - ku 'play (for yourself)'
- ce:su - ku 'do (for yourself)'
6.4 ADVERB MAKING AFFIXES:

Adverbs are set off as a word-class by their syntactic function. Syntactically, adverbs in Telangi are attributes or complements to verb phrases a sentences.

Adverbs in Telangi are chiefly of two types. Simple monomorphemic, underived adverb stems and complex adverbs derived by adding adverbia l affixes. Each of these two types is sub-divided on semantic grounds into adverbs of time, place and manner.

6.4.1 SIMPLE ADVERBS:

Simple adverbs are basic adverbial stems. They are sub-classified as follows.

Time: wenka 'afterwards', unike 'always'
mari 'again', japuna 'early, soon'

Manner: we're 'separate', bainga 'well'

6.4.2 COMPLEX ADVERBS:

Complex adverbs are those derived from adjectival roots which take a derivative suffix. The roots, however are not always free.

The common adverb-making suffix is /-ga/

tiy:a + ga tiy:anga 'sweetly'

nal:a + ga nal:anga 'blackish'

karwu + ga karwuga ' hungrily'

we:re + ga we:rega 'separately'
The following complex adverbs are made by adding derivative suffixes to the demonstrative roots /a:/ 'that' and /i:/ 'this', and, interrogative root /e:/ 'which' which are sometimes lengthened, to /a: /, /i:/ and /e:/ under certain conditions.

**Time:**
- a-p:unđu 'then' (that time)
- i-p:unđu 'now' (this time)
- e-p:unđu 'when' (which time)

**Place:**
- a-nđu 'there'
- i-nđu 'here'
- e-nđu 'where'
- a-ndik:u 'thither'
- i-ndik:u 'hither'
- e-ndik:u 'whether'
- a:ntala 'that side'
- i:ntala 'this side'
- e:ntala 'which side'

**Cause:**
- a:nti dā:nąki 'for that'
- i:nti dā:nąki 'for this'
- e:nti dā:nąłki 'for what, why'

**Manner:**
- a:la:įngu 'in that manner'
- i:la:įngu 'in this manner'
- e:la:įngu 'in what manner'

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1. Corresponding to these words Modern Telugu has a nduku, enduku, induku is colloquial form and at i:da:nki, i:da:nki, e:da:nki in literary dialect.
Not many repetetives are available in the data. The few that are available are either adjectives made of simple repetition or they are adverbs made of an adjective, plus an adverb derived by that adjective!

6.5.1. **ADJECTIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gila</td>
<td>'very soft'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgu</td>
<td>'very rough'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utie</td>
<td>'badly crippled'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.2. **ADVERBS**

In the following repetetive adverbs the length of the consonant in the initial constituent is lost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nala</td>
<td>'very black'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>era</td>
<td>'very red'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tela</td>
<td>'very white'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following repetetive both the constituents retain their original phonological structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pac:a</td>
<td>'green'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following repetetive the first constituent loses its final syllable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jap:u</td>
<td>'very early'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The interrogative pronoun is formed by adding a prefix /do/ to the demonstrative remote masculine pronoun /wa:ndu/:

\[ \text{do} - \text{wa:ndu} - d(u) \quad \text{'who' (masculine)} \]

6.6. COMPOUND WORDS

Compound formation is also prevalent in Telangi. Quite often the line of distinction between a compound and a phrase is very thin. For the purpose of this thesis, the following points may serve as guidelines to distinguish between compound and phrases in the Telangi dialect.

(a) A compound may be defined as type of derivation in which more than one root or stem is joined to make a single nucleus.

(b) Compounds in Telangi are marked by a brief pause between the constituent free morphemes. Where one of the constituents is a bound allomorph of a morpheme, whose base form is a free form, the pause is further reduced and the two morphemes are nearly fused into each other.

(c) Compounds do not allow themselves any expansion by taking another word or stem between the participating constituents. A compound is therefore more close knit than a phrase which is a loose sequence of words.

(d) A compound is formed by one unit selecting certain others to participate in compound making. But in a phrase the choice of the constituents is grammatical rather than lexical.
(e) In compound formation, the constituent morphemes undergo some peculiar morphophonemic changes which are not normally found elsewhere.

Most of the compounds in Telangi are of endocentric type. Following are the type of endocentric compound-formation in the dialect.

6.6.1. Compound Verbs

(a) / - cu: cu / 'to see' is added to a noun to make a verb in the following da:nri - cu:cu - 'wait for'

(b) / - pe:tu/ - / - bet: u / '(to) keep'
   nil (stand) - pe:tu 'stop'
   atkad( ) - pe:tu 'arrest'
   bonda (pond) - pe:tu 'busy'
   paila (share) - pe:tu 'divide'
   tipial (inconvenience) - pe:tu 'trouble'

(c) In the following words / a:ndu/ (to play) is added to nouns to make them verbs.

   poir (fight) - a:ndu 'fight'
   m:ntl (words) - a:ndu 'talk'

(d) / au/ (to happen) is added to noun to make it a verb.

   ko:mpam - au 'get angry'

(e) In the following words / - undu / (to wait) is a compound verb - making word.

   kats - undu 'watch'
   tong (? ) - undu 'be sleep'
In the following words / -pat:u / (to hold) is used as a compound verb making word added to a noun.

ki:rya ( ʔ ) - pat:u 'sear'
ba:sa ( language) - pat:u 'swear'

(f) / - paðu / ~ / -badu / 'fall'
teluwu ( to become conscious) padu - awake'
cora (ʔ) - padu 'enter'

(g) / -vey:u / - to though
pat:ra (ʔ) - vey:u 'throw away'

(h) / - cey:u / ~/ -dey:u / 'do'

This word is added to a noun to make a compound verb.

kinka (anger) - cey:u 'get angry'
ta:nam (bath) - cey:u 'bathe'
koo:sid ( effort) - cey:u 'try try'
manae ( mind) - cey:u 'like'
pasandu ( liking ) - cey:u 'like, select'
mundu ( medicine ) - cey:u 'treat ( a patient)
bom: a (picture ) - cey:u ' draw ( a picture )
mati ( mind) - cey:u 'think'

cey:u is added to an adjective only in one case to make it a compound verb.

we:re ( separate ) - cey:u - ( to ) separate.
6.6.2. **COMPOUND NOUNS**

Most of the compound nouns in Telangi are of endo-centric type; following are the sub-class-es of endo-centric compound - formation.

6.6.2.1. **NOUN + NOUN**

Both the constituents in this sub-class are common noun:

Some of these formations have acquired idiomatic meanings.

- **kan+ gom:a** 'eye-brow' (eye + picture)
- **tala+cip:a** 'forehead' (head + part of any round object)
- **tala+pita** 'pillow' (head + a wooden seat)
- **tala+ciire** 'turban' (head + sari)
- **tala+muti:u** 'headache' (head + sting)
- **bala+nela** 'new-moon' (child + moon)
- **cali+welungu** 'moon-light' (cold + light)
- **ag:i+manta** 'flame' (fire + flame)
- **itke+dadi** 'wall' (brick + anything that separates a space)
- **wue:a+bali:** 'Lizard' (urine + crawling animal)

6.6.2.2. **ADJECTIVE + NOUN**

In this sub-class the adjective acts as a satellite. In many of these compounds, one of the constituents is either unique or has an extremely limited distribution as is attested from the present data.
dan + dayu ' arm ' ( stick + hand )
mud + ceyu ' elbow ' ( fold + hand )
ar + ceyu ' palm ' ( half + hand )
bot + ka:l(u) ' knee ' ( ? + leg )
ar + ka:l(u) ' foot ' ( half leg )
gimj + bule ' heel ' ( ? + bone )
bott + we:lu ' thumb ' ( ? + finger )
Kari + we:mu a kind of leaf used in curries i.e. sweet neem ( margo )
sura + ga:li ' wild wind ' ( round + wind )
ka:nda + ci:ma ' black ant ' ( fleshy + ant )
bok:i + no:ru ' teethless mouth ( ? + mouth )
pulsa + nim:a ' lemon ' ( sour + orange )

6.6.2.3. GENDER, WORD & NOUN:

In the following sub-class of compound nouns the first constituent indicates the gender of the noun that follows it:

Kond + le:nga ' male calf '
peyt + le:nga ' female calf ' 

6.6.2.4. GENDER WORD + GENERIC NAME:

In the following compounds the first constituent as satellite indicates the gender and second as nucleus indicates the generic name of the animals.
pointu + marka  ' male lamb '  
pay:a + marka  ' female lamb '  
pointu + bar:e  ' he buffalo '  
pay:a + bar:e  ' she buffalo '  
pointu + me:nka  ' he goat '  
pay:a + me:nka  ' she goat '  

6.6.2.5 GENERIC NAME + GENDER WORD:

In the following compound nouns the generic names of birds form the first constituent and the second word indicated the gender:-

ko:nḍi + punju  ' cock '  
ko:nḍi + pet:a  ' hen '  
ka:nki + punju  ' he-cow '  
ka:nki + pet:a  ' she cow '  
s:nc:a + punju  ' male duck '  
s:nc:a + pet:a  ' female duck '