CHAPTER IV

VERB MORPHOLOGY

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CHAPTER V
CLITICS

Position Classes

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- o - o - o -
CHAPTER IV

VERB MORPHOLOGY

4.1. TENSES:

Dravidian languages reveals two kinds of tense viz., Past-tense and Non-past tense. The formation of the present tense has distinguish from the future tense. It is later development in the Dravidian family. The suffixes of the present tense are historically relatable to the future tense suffixes. And it is found in the same language or in the sisters languages. The protostage was only one tense which may called Non-past. The future tense is used in the habitual sense, but the proto Dravidian is only two tense, viz., Past and Non-Past, and it is later formed as the present and the future tense.

4.1.1. PAST SUFFIX

\{-t-\}

\-\-\-t-  \-\-t-  \-\-k-  \-\-d-  \-\-r- \-d- and \-\-\-h-  

\-\-t-  occurs after the stem alternants 'sasy' and 'soj', and it is freevariation with 'd' and the stem 'bar' 'tar' and also it occurs after the consonants l , r , n , l , followed by the vowels e , u , o , a , i and after the third person marker.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning (v)</th>
<th>Meaning (t)</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sai</td>
<td>'die'</td>
<td>sat-t-a</td>
<td>'died'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solu</td>
<td>'defeat'</td>
<td>sol-t-a</td>
<td>'defeated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baru</td>
<td>'come'</td>
<td>ban-t-u</td>
<td>'came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taru</td>
<td>'bring'</td>
<td>tan-t-u</td>
<td>'brought'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alu</td>
<td>'weep'</td>
<td>at-t-a</td>
<td>'wept'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teru</td>
<td>'pay'</td>
<td>tet-t-a</td>
<td>'paid'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulu</td>
<td>'plough'</td>
<td>ut-t-a</td>
<td>'ploughed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eru</td>
<td>'give birth'</td>
<td>et-t-a</td>
<td>'gave birth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oru</td>
<td>'carry'</td>
<td>ot-t-a</td>
<td>'carried'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nillu</td>
<td>'stand'</td>
<td>nin-t-a</td>
<td>'stood'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali</td>
<td>'learn'</td>
<td>kal-t-a</td>
<td>'learnt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mari</td>
<td>'forget'</td>
<td>mar-t-a</td>
<td>'forgot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vadi</td>
<td>'do beat'</td>
<td>vad-t-a</td>
<td>'beet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>'do'</td>
<td>ma-t-a</td>
<td>'doing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>'do'</td>
<td>ma-t-mu</td>
<td>'did'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tallu</td>
<td>'push'</td>
<td>tall-t-u</td>
<td>'pushed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulgu</td>
<td>'drown'</td>
<td>mul-g-t-u</td>
<td>'drowned'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osugu</td>
<td>'go'</td>
<td>oy-t-u</td>
<td>'gone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asigu</td>
<td>'happen'</td>
<td>ay-t-u</td>
<td>'happened'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nekku</td>
<td>'lick'</td>
<td>nek-t-u</td>
<td>'licked'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eilu</td>
<td>'say'</td>
<td>eil-t-u</td>
<td>'said'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelu</td>
<td>'ask'</td>
<td>kel-t-u</td>
<td>'asked'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinnu</td>
<td>'eat'</td>
<td>tin-t-u</td>
<td>'ate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakku</td>
<td>'vomit'</td>
<td>kak-t-u</td>
<td>'vomited'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
it occurs after the stem ending with reflex sound 't'.

Eg:
kodu 'give' kot-t-u 'gave'
idu 'put' it-t-u 'put'
kedu 'spoil' ket-t-u 'spoiled'
budu 'leave' but-t-u 'left'
udu 'birth' ut-t-u 'born'

-\r-  occurs after the root ending the consonant 'g' which is replaced by 'k'.

Eg:
tagí 'get' tak-k-o 'got'
bagí 'stab' bak-k-o 'stabled'
bigí 'tight' bik-k-o 'tighten'
vagí 'wash' vak-k-o 'washed'
sigu 'obtain' sik-k-u 'obtained'
migu 'remain' mik-k-u 'remained'
nagí 'smile' nak-k-u 'smiled'
kugí 'shout' kuik-k-o 'shouted'

-\d- occurs after (i) the consonant ending stem 'l, r, l' and it is changed as 'd' (ii) the stem ending a long vowels, (iii) the stem ending in CC proceeded by a short vowel, (iv) the stem ending 'd, r, y, n' proceeded by 'a' and (v) the stem ending in a consonant r.
l and y which replaces 'n' in the past tense.

Eg: (i)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>past tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>galu</td>
<td>'win'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iru</td>
<td>'to be'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilu</td>
<td>'fall'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalu</td>
<td>'steal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e(tu)</td>
<td>'get up'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>past tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bissu</td>
<td>'blow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besdu</td>
<td>'beg'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosdu</td>
<td>'see'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boyi</td>
<td>'scold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e(tu)</td>
<td>'tell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma(du)</td>
<td>'do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku yi</td>
<td>'cut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usu yi</td>
<td>'pour'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumbu</td>
<td>'fill'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nambu</td>
<td>'believe'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>past tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nyadi</td>
<td>'walk'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar</td>
<td>'write'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boyi</td>
<td>'scold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tin</td>
<td>'eat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(v)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>past tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tar</td>
<td>'bring'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bar  'come'  ban-d-a  'came'  
kol  'kill'  kon-d-a  'killed'  
besyl  'boil'  ben-d-u  'boiled'  
nosyl  'pain'  non-d-a  'pained'

\[ -d- \] occurs after the stem ending followed by retroflex sound 'n'

Eg:

kain  'see'  kan-d-u  'saw'
un  'eat'  un-d-u  'ate'
kol  'buy'  kon-d-u  'bought'

\[ -d- \] occurs before pause

Eg:

besdu  'beg'  besd-\# bandi  'came by begging'
oisd  'run'  oisd-\# bandi  'came by running'
nambu  'believe'  namnamb-\# bandi  'came and believed'
masdu  'do'  masd-\# bandi  'came having done'
nosdu  'see'  nosd-\# bandi  'came having seen'

masd-\# illa  'did not do'
nosd-\# illa  'did not see'
keisd-\# illa  'did not ask'
besd-\# illa  'did not beg'
4.1.2. **NON-PAST TENSE**

\{ -t- \}

\-t-, \-Ø-.

\-t- occurs after the (i) verbal stems and (ii) before personal markers in all genders.

**Eg:**

bar 'to come' → bar-t-i 'come/will come'

tar 'to bring' → tar-t-i 'bring/will bring'

un 'to eat' → un-t-i 'eat/will eat'

tin 'to eat' → tin-t-i 'eat/will eat'

kod 'to give' → kod-t-i 'give/will give'

kali 'to learn' → kali-t-i 'learn/will learn'

kuy 'to cut' → kuy-t-i 'cut/will cut'

gey 'to work' → gey-t-i 'work/will work'

kuni 'to dance' → kuni-t-i 'dance/will dance'

nambu 'to believe' → namb-t-i 'believe/will believe'

aidu 'to play' → aid-t-i 'play/will play'

nagu 'to laugh' → nag-t-i 'laugh/will laugh'

nugg 'to rush' → nugg-t-i 'rush/will rush'

uidu 'to blow' → uid-t-i 'blow/will blow'

oidu 'to read' → oid-t-i 'read/will read'

\-Ø- occurs elsewhere.

**Eg:**

noid - Ø - byaida → 'don't see'
aid - Ø - byaida → 'don't play'
Eg: maid - Ø - byaida
kod - Ø - byaida
bud - Ø - byaida
uid - Ø - byaida
tar - Ø - byaida
tin - Ø - byaida
bar - Ø - byaida
osd - Ø - byaida

don't do'
don't do'
don't leave'
don't carry'
don't bring'
don't eat'
don't come'
don't read'

Eg: (ii) maidu 'to do'

I st person, Sg. maid-t-ini 'I do/I will do'
Pl. maid-t-imi 'we do/we will do'

II nd person, Sg. maid-t-lya 'you do/you will do'
Pl. maid-t-iri 'you do/you will do'

III rd person, Sg.M. maid-t-ana 'he do/he will do'
Fe. maid-t-ala 'she do/she will do'
Ne. maid-t-ada 'it do/it will do'

Pl, M. & Fe. maid-t-ara 'they do/they will do'
Ne. maid-t-ava 'they do/they will do'

tinnu 'to eat'

I st person, Sg. tin-t-ini 'I eat/I will eat'
Pl. tin-t-imi 'we eat/we will eat'
II nd person, Sg. tin-t-iya 'you eat/you will eat'
   Pl. tin-t-iri 'you eat/you will eat'

III rd person, Sg. M. tin-t-ana 'he eat/he will eat'
   Fe. tin-t-al a 'she eat/she will eat'
   Ne. tin-t-ada 'it eat/it will eat'
   Pl. M & Fe. tin-t-ara 'they eat/they will eat'

o:yu-ougu 'to go'

I st person, Sg. oy-t-ini 'I go/I will go'
   Pl. oy-t-imi 'we go/we will go'

II nd person, Sg. oy-t-iya 'you go/you will go'
   Pl. oy-t-iri 'you go/you will go'

III rd person, Sg. M. oy-t-ana 'he go/he will go'
   Fe. oy-t-al a 'she go/she will go'
   Ne. oy-t-ada 'it go/it will go'
   Pl. M & Fe. oy-t-ara 'they go/they will go'

no:du 'to see'

I st person, Sg. no:du-t-ini 'I see/I will see'
   Pl. no:du-t-imi 'we see/we will see'
II nd person, Sg.  noi:t-ly: 'you see/you will see'
   Pl.  noi:t-iri 'you see/you will see'

III rd person, Sg. M.  noi:t-ana 'he see/he will see'
   Fe.  noi:t-ala 'she see/she will see'
   Ne.  noi:t-ada 'it see/it will see'
   Pl. M & Fe.  noi:t-arla 'they see/they will see'
   Ne.  noi:t-ava 'they see/they will see'

tat〜taru  'to bring'

I st person, Sg.  tat-t-ini 'I bring/I will bring'
   Pl.  tat-t-imi 'we bring/we will bring'

II nd person, Sg.  tat-t-iy: 'you bring/you will bring'
   Pl.  tat-t-iri 'you bring/you will bring'

III rd person, Sg. M.  tat-t-ana 'he bring/he will bring'
   Fe.  tat-t-ala 'she bring/she will bring'
   Ne.  tat-t-ada 'it bring/it will bring'
   Pl. M & Fe.  tat-tara 'they bring/they will bring'
   Ne.  tat-t-ava 'they bring/they will bring'

bat〜baru  'to come'

I st person, Sg.  bat-t-ini 'I come/I will come'
   Pl.  bat-t-imi 'we come/we will come'
II nd person, Sg. bat-t-iya 'you come/you will come'
   Pl. bat-t-iri 'you come/you will come'

III rd person, Sg. M. bat-t-ana 'he come/he will come'
   Fe. bat-t-ala 'she come/she will come'
   Ne. bat-t-ada 'it come/it will come'

Pl. M & Fe. bat-t-ara 'they come/they will come'
   Ne. bat-t-ava 'they come/they will come'

SAMPLE PARADIGM OF THE ROOT
kedu, gellu, taru IN PAST TENSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I st person, ketti</td>
<td>kettru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geddi</td>
<td>geddru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tandi</td>
<td>geddvu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| II nd person, kettri | kettru |
| geddri | geddru |
| tandri | geddvu |

| III rd person, M. kettna | kettrtu |
| Fe. kettru | kettrtu |
| Ne. kettvu | kettvu |

| M. geddna | geddru |
| Fe. geddru | geddru |
| Ne. geddvu | geddvu |
## SAMPLE PARADIGM OF THE ROOT

**kešlu** 'ask', **baru** 'come', **koğu** 'give', **IN NON-PAST TENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>1st person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kešťini</td>
<td>kešťimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>battini</td>
<td>battimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koştini</td>
<td>koştimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>2nd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keš tér</td>
<td>keš tér</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batti</td>
<td>batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koşt</td>
<td>koşt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person, M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keštana</td>
<td>keštara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>battana</td>
<td>batarra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>battala</td>
<td>battara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batta</td>
<td>battava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kootana</td>
<td>kootara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kootala</td>
<td>kootara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kootada</td>
<td>kootava</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2. **NEGATIVE MARKERS:**

\{-alla-\}

\{-alla-, \-illa-, \-ad-\}.

\{-alla-\} occurs in between two independent morphemes, and also after the link marker 'n'.

**Eg:**
- mare - alla - giga  
  'not tree but plant'
- dana - alla - kara  
  'not cow but calf'
- ko:jli - alla - kotti  
  'not hen but cat'
- andi - alla - kuri  
  'not pig but sheep'
- angi - alla - ceddi  
  'not shirt but nicker'
- avva - n - alla - ima  
  'not him but he'
- ma:va - n - alla - appa  
  'not uncle but father'
- avva - n - alla - amma  
  'not mother but grand mother'
- akka - n - alla - tamma  
  'not elder sister but younger brother'
- ranga - n - alla - ma:da  
  'not Ranga but Mada'

\{-illa-\} occurs after the 1. non past, 2. past, 3. perfect 4. non past and past probability, 5. non past progressive, 6. non past completion, 7. past progressive.

**Rg:**
1. no:d - t - illa  
   'don't see'
2. ir - t - illa  
   'I am not'
3. asd - t - illa  
   'don't play'
4. bat - t - illa  
   'don't come'
5. tin - t - illa  
   'don't eat'
### Example 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Turkish Form</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>masd - φ - illa</td>
<td>'din't do'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosd - φ - illa</td>
<td>'din't see'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vad - d - illa</td>
<td>'din't open'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ber - d - illa</td>
<td>'din't write'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kud - d - illa</td>
<td>'din't drink'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kal - t - illa</td>
<td>'din't learn'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ul - t - illa</td>
<td>'din't plough'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kol - t - illa</td>
<td>'din't sting'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir - t - illa</td>
<td>'din't stay'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bət - t - illa</td>
<td>'din't come'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Turkish Form</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tin - d - illa</td>
<td>'had not eaten'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ban - d - illa</td>
<td>'had not come'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tan - d - illa</td>
<td>'had not bring'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ben - d - illa</td>
<td>'had not boiled'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an - d - illa</td>
<td>'had not said'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Turkish Form</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tin - t - ira - k - illa</td>
<td>'might have not eaten'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat - t - ira - k - illa</td>
<td>'might have not come'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosd - ira - k - illa</td>
<td>'might have not see'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asd - ira - k - illa</td>
<td>'might have not play'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tat - ira - k - illa</td>
<td>'might have not bring'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Turkish Form</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nosd - t - ir - d - illa</td>
<td>'will not be seeing'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masd -t - ir - d - illa</td>
<td>'will not be doing'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gey - t - ir - d - illa 'will not be working'
un - t - ir - d - illa 'will not be eating'
os - t - ir - d - illa 'will not be running'

eg: 6.
noi - iru - d - illa 'shall not have seen'
mai - iru - d - illa 'shall not have done'
Tan - d - iru - d - illa 'shall not have brought'
und - iru - d - illa 'shall not have eaten'
ban - d - iru - d - illa 'shall not have come'

eg: 7.
mai - t - idd - illa 'was not doing'
noi - t - idd - illa 'was not seeing'
ked - t - idd - illa 'was not giving'

-<ad occurs after all verbal stems and before
adverbial and adjectival participle marker.

eg:    Kea - ad - a 'was not listening'
mai - ad - a 'was not doing'
noi - ad - a 'was not seeing'
tin - ad - a 'was not eating'

4.3. PROHIBITIVE:

\{ bya\(\text{da}\) \}
\-\(\text{bya\(\text{da}\)}\)
-bya:da occurs after the stem and also after certain base, it is followed by other base.

Eg:

no:i - bya:da 'do not see'
ai:d - bya:da 'do not play'
maid - bya:da 'do not do'
ir - bya:da 'do not be'
tar - bya:da 'do not bring'
bar - bya:da 'do not come'

tin - d - ir - bya:da 'be not in the state of having taken food'
tin-d-ir-ba:rdu 'should not be in the state of having taken food'
maid-ir-bya:da 'be not in the state of having done the work'
maid-ir-ba:rdu 'should not be in the state of having done the work'
tan-d-ir-bya:da 'be not in the state of having brought'
tan-d-ir-ba:rdu 'should not be in the state of having brought'
ban-d-ir-bya:da 'be not in the state of having come'
ban-d-ir-ba:rdu 'should not be in the state of having come'
oig-ir-bya:da 'be not in the state of having gone'
oig-ir-ba:rdu 'should not be in the state of having gone'

*1. The word -bya:da 'don't' is also free variation with -ba:rdu in this dialect. This is very common in the informal speech, for Eg: ma:n no:i:ba:rdu 'do not see'
ai:ba:rdu 'do not play'
maidba:rdu 'do not do' etc.
4.4. PARTICIPLES:

In Adikarnatake dialect of Kannada we can see two types of participles, viz., (i) Adverbial and (ii) Adjectival participles. The Adverbial participles are those followed by a finite verb and Adjectivals are those followed by a noun or a pronoun. The Adverbial participle is also further classified into three types viz., 1. present Adverbial, 2. Past Adverbial and 3. Negative Adverbial. The Adjectival Participle are also sub classified into three classes, viz., (a) Past Adjectival (b) Future Adjectival and (c) Negative Adjectival.

4.4.1. ADVERBIAL PARTICIPLE:

\{ a \}
\[ -a, \quad -\emptyset, \quad -de. \]

\( -a \) occurs after the non-past tense marker and followed by the pause.

\[ \text{eg:} \quad \text{mod - t - a # 'seeing'} \]
\[ \text{aid - t - a # 'playing'} \]
\[ \text{kud - t - a # 'drinking'} \]
\[ \text{vad - t - a # 'beating'} \]
\[ \text{yal - t - a # 'pulling'} \]

\( -\emptyset \) occurs the word ending and before the pause followed by aiytu.
Eq:  
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ai}^\text{gu} - \emptyset & \# \text{ ai}^\text{ytu} \quad \text{'having happened'} \\
\text{ei}^\text{lu} - \emptyset & \# \text{ ai}^\text{ytu} \quad \text{'having asked'} \\
\text{tardu} - \emptyset & \# \text{ ai}^\text{ytu} \quad \text{'having cut'} \\
\text{bardu} - \emptyset & \# \text{ ai}^\text{ytu} \quad \text{'having written'} \\
\text{undu} - \emptyset & \# \text{ ai}^\text{ytu} \quad \text{'having eaten'}
\end{align*}
\]

\( \_\text{-de} \) occurs after the verb stems ending in consonant and also after the causitive marker.

Eq:  
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{noi}^\text{d} - \text{ de} & \quad \text{'not seeing'} \\
\text{tin} - \text{ de} & \quad \text{'not eating'} \\
\text{bar} - \text{ de} & \quad \text{'not coming'} \\
\text{osg} - \text{ de} & \quad \text{'not going'} \\
\text{tar} - \text{ de} & \quad \text{'not bringing'} \\
\text{bar - s - de} & \quad \text{'not causing to write'} \\
\text{tar - s - de} & \quad \text{'not causing to bring'} \\
\text{ber - s - de} & \quad \text{'not causing to mixing'} \\
\text{kal - s - de} & \quad \text{'not causing to sending'} \\
\text{bel - s - de} & \quad \text{'not causing to growing'}
\end{align*}
\]

4.4.2. ADJECTIVAL PARTICIPLE:

\[
\{ a \}
\]

\( \_\text{-}a \)

\( \_\text{-}a \) occurs after the (i) past tense marker and before pause followed by 'ama' (ii) after the verb stems ending with consonant and before the pause followed by 'ama' and (iii) after the negative marker.
Eg: (i)  
- maid - d - a # ama  
  'one who did'
- ten - d - a # ama  
  'one who brought'
- tar - d - a # ama  
  'one who cut'
- kod - t - a # ama  
  'one who gave'
- bud - t - a # ama  
  'one who release'

Eg: (ii)  
- nil - a # ama  
  'one who will stand'
- tin - a # ama  
  'one who will eat'
- et - a - # ama  
  'one who will lift'
- tar - a # ama  
  'one who will bring'
- ik - a # ama  
  'one who will serve'

Eg: (iii)  
- tari-ad-a  
  taryada  
  'which one not cut'
- ari-ad-a  
  aryada  
  'which one not sharp'
- eilu-ad-a  
  eilada  
  'which some one not said'
- keilu-ad-a  
  keilada  
  'which some one not listen'
- vali-ad-a  
  valyada  
  'which one not stich'

4.5. **INFINITIVE:**

The category of Infinitive in Adikarnataka dialect has a simple morphological structure, the function of it is only syntactical.

\[
\{a\}
\]

- -z, -al, -∅, -e.

- -a occurs after the verb stem and it is followed
by the dative marker 'ka'

Eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Dative Marker</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maid</td>
<td>-a-ka</td>
<td>'for do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gey</td>
<td>-a-ka</td>
<td>'for work'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar</td>
<td>-a-ka</td>
<td>'for bring'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un</td>
<td>-a-ka</td>
<td>'for eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar</td>
<td>-a-ka</td>
<td>'for come'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oig</td>
<td>-a-ka</td>
<td>'for go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tin</td>
<td>-a-ka</td>
<td>'for eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>-a-ka</td>
<td>'for scold'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( -al \) Occurs after the verb stem and before 'aigi' and 'i'.

Eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ir - al - aigi</td>
<td>'to be'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er - al - aigi</td>
<td>'to give birth'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or - al - aigi</td>
<td>'to carry'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar - al - aigi</td>
<td>'to come'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar - al - aigi</td>
<td>'to bring'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir - al - i</td>
<td></td>
<td>'let him/her stay'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oig - al - i</td>
<td></td>
<td>'let him/her stay'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar - al - i</td>
<td></td>
<td>'let him/her stay'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar - al - i</td>
<td></td>
<td>'let him/her bring'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et - al - i</td>
<td></td>
<td>'let him/her lift'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \& -@ \) Occurs after the verb stems and before the
negative marker.

Egs:  
- kod - ø - byaida  'don’t give'
- asd - ø - byaida  'don’t play'
- el - ø - byaida  'don’t say'
- keil - ø - byaida  'don’t ask'
- al - ø - byaida  'don’t weep'
- un - ø - byaida  'don’t eat'
- tin - ø - byaida  'don’t eat'
- et - ø - byaida  'don’t lift'

\( \text{\text{-e occurs word finally.}} \)

Egs:  
- asg - e  'to become'
- oig - e  'to go'
- kod - e  'to give'
- tol - e  'to wash'
- bel - e  'to grow'
- kud - e  'to drink'
- bar - e  'to come'

4.6. **INTENTIONAL:**

\{ -ku \}

\( \text{\text{-ku occurs after the long vowels}} \)

Egs:  
- be: - ku  'want'
Eg: sa: - ku 'enough'
    a: - ku 'put'
    nu: - ku 'pull'
    so: - ku 'touch'
    ti: - ku 'message'

4.7  REFLEXIVE:

{-ko}

\(\cup\) -ko .

\(\cup\) -ko occurs after the consonant ending stems.

Eg: bad - ko 'to beat yourself'
    uy - ko 'to pour yourself'
    kuy - ko 'to cut yourself'
    tar - ko 'to cut yourself'
    tak - ko 'to take yourself'

4.8. CAUSATIVE:

{-su}

\(\cup\) -s . \(\cup\) -su .

\(\cup\) -s occurs after the consonant ending stems and before the other markers.

Eg: ber - s - d - a 'caused to write'
    uy - s - d - a 'caused to pour'
    ud - s - d - a 'caused to wear'
    vad - s - d - a 'caused to beat'
Eg:  

- sa \- s \- di 'caused to bite'  
- yan \- s \- di 'caused to pair'  
- nyad \- s \- di 'caused to walk'  
- kud \- s \- di 'caused to drink'  
- bar \- s \- i 'having cause to write'  
- nil \- s \- i 'having cause to stand'  
- bud \- s \- i 'having cause to leave'  
- mard \- s \- i 'having cause to do'  
- ir \- s \- i 'having cause to keep'  
- say \- s \- i 'having cause to kill'  
- kuy \- s \- i 'having cause to cut'  
- bey \- s \- i 'having cause to boil'  
- kay \- s \- i 'having cause to heat'  
- kasi \- s \- i 'having cause to wait'  
- ul \- s \- i 'having cause to plough'  

\(-su\) occurs after the verb stems or finally in a word.

Eg:  

- eil \- su 'cause to say'  
- ul \- su 'cause to plough'  
- o\-d \- su 'cause to run'  
- ked \- su 'cause to destroy'  
- gay \- su 'cause to work'  
- bu\-d \- su 'cause to leave'  
- nil \- su 'cause to stand'
4.9. **CONDITIONAL:**

\[
\left\{ \text{-re} \right\}
\]

\(\text{-re} \).

\(\text{-re} \) occurs after the (i) past marker and (ii) after the causative marker followed by the past tense marker 'd'.

**Eg:**
- \(\text{kod} \text{- t - re} \text{ kottre} \) "if given"
- \(\text{kod} \text{- s - d - re} \text{ kodsdrre} \) "if caused to give"
- \(\text{mik} \text{- d - re} \) "if exceeded"
- \(\text{mik} \text{- s - d - re} \) "if caused to exceeded"
- \(\text{bar} \text{- d - re} \) "if written"
- \(\text{bar} \text{- s - d - re} \) "if caused to write"
- \(\text{gey} \text{- d - re} \) "if worked"
- \(\text{gey} \text{- s - d - re} \) "if caused to work"
- \(\text{maid} \text{- d - re} \) "if done"
- \(\text{maid} \text{- s - d - re} \) "if caused to do"
- \(\text{ban} \text{- d - re} \) "if come"
- \(\text{bar} \text{- s - d - re} \) "if caused to come"
- \(\text{tan} \text{- d - re} \) "if brought"
- \(\text{tar} \text{- s - d - re} \) "if caused to bring"
- \(\text{tar} \text{- d - re} \) "if cut"
- \(\text{tar} \text{- s - d - re} \) "if caused to cut"
- \(\text{ik} \text{- d - re} \) "if serve"
- \(\text{ik} \text{- s - d - re} \) "if caused to serve"
4.10. OPTATIVE:

\{-i\}
\n\{n-i\}

n-i occurs after the infinative marker 'al'

Eg:

mai\dash d - s - al - i 'may some one caused to do'

no\dash d - s - al - i 'may some one caused to see'

kod - s - al - i 'may some one caused to give'

kal - s - al - i 'may some one caused to send'

kud - s - al - i 'may some one caused to drink'

4.11. CONTINUOUS:

\{-a\?
\n\{n-a\}

n-a: occurs after non-past tense marker and before the negative marker 'illa'

Eg:

bar - t - a: - illa 'not coming'

aid - t - a: - illa 'not playing'

no\dash d - t - a: - illa 'not seeing'

kuni - t - a: - illa 'not dancing'

kudi - t - a: - illa 'not drinking'

maid - t - a: - illa 'not doing'

un - t - a: - illa 'not eating'
4.12 IMPERATIVE

The imperative forms are only two types, viz.,
second person singular and the corresponding plural.
It is based on semantic restrictions. The singular
imperative consist of the verb base plus second person
singular suffix. The plural imperative also consist of
the verb base plus the second person plural suffix,
except the stems 'bar' come, and 'tar' bring, which
have the alternate shapes for imperative singular 'ta:'
bring, and 'ba:' come, the imperative plural suffix
'ni' and 'i'.

4.12.1. IMPERATIVE SINGULAR:

\{ -∅ \}

\{ -∅ \}

-∅ It occurs (i) after the verb 'ba:' and 'ta:'
and (ii) also occurs after the verb before 'u'.

Eg:  

- ∅ 'bring'
  ba: - ∅ 'come'
  ma:id - ∅ - u 'do'
  kod - ∅ - u 'give'
  ir - ∅ - u 'stay'
  ked - ∅ - u 'spoil'
4.12.2. **Imperative Plural**

\[-ni\]

\[-ni, \ -i\]

\[-ni\] occurs after the verb stem 'ban' and 'tan'.

Eg:  
ban - ni 'come' (Pl)  
tan - ni 'bring'

\[-i\] occurs elsewhere.

Eg:  
nö:d - i 'see'  
ma:di 'do'  
ke:l - i 'ask'  
be:d - i 'beg'  
be:d - s - i 'cause to beg'  
ke:l - s - i 'cause to ask'  
ma:d - s - i 'cause to do'  
nö:d - s - i 'cause to see'

*2. The Imperative plural markers 'ni' & 'i' both are free variation with 'ri', for Eg:-

| tö: dri  | bannri  | be:dsri |
| ma: dri  | tannri  | ke:lsri |
| ke: lri  |         | ma:dsri |
| be: dri  |         | tö:dsri |
4.13. **OBLIGATIVE:**

\{ -le- \}

\( \cup -le- \)

\( \cup -le- \) occurs after verb stem and before 'be:ku', but it is followed by the causative marker 's'.

Eg:  
- kod - le - be:ku 'must give'
- kod - s - le - be:ku 'must cause to give'
- ma:id - le - be:ku 'must do'
- ma:id - s - le - be:ku 'must cause to do'
- ir - le - be:ku 'must stay'
- ir - s - le - be:ku 'must cause to stay'
- kət - le - be:ku 'must built'
- kət - s - le - be:ku 'must cause to built'

4.14. **PERSONAL MARKERS:**

4.14.1 **PERSONAL PRONOMINAL ENDINGS:**

The pronominal endings are treated as the inflectional one, it expresses mainly three persons, viz., First Second and Third. Two numbers, viz., Singular and Plural, and three genders, viz., Masculine, Feminine and Neuter. But the three way gender distinctions are made up of only in the third person singular. The two way gender distinction is existed in the third person plural, viz.,
plural masculine and feminine or and the other is plural neutral.

const: St + Cs + tense + Imp + Neg

4.14.1.1. PERSONAL MARKERS SINGULAR

(1). FIRST PERSON SINGULAR

\{ -i \}

\wedge -ivni, \wedge -i .

\wedge -ivni occurs after the tense marker, and it is free variation with 'ini'

Eg: 
nois - t - ivni 'seeing'
nois - t - ini 'will see'
ir - t - ivni 'being'
ir - t - ini 'will be'
mais - t - ivni 'doing'
maid - t - ini 'will do'
bar - t - ivni 'coming'
bar - t - ini 'will come'

\wedge -i occurs after the past tense marker 'd'.

Eg: 
ban - d - i 'came'
tan - d - i 'brought'
nois - d - i 'saw'
id - d - i 'I was'
(2). **SECOND PERSON SINGULAR**

\[
\text{i} \quad \text{\text{-i, \text{-e, \text{-ø}}.}
\]

\text{i} occurs after the present tense marker, and it is free variation with 'ya'.

**Eg:**
- no: d - t - i / ya  ‘see / will see'
- tin - t - i / ya  ‘eat / will eat'
- ir - t - i / ya  ‘to be / will be'
- ma: d - t - i / ya  ‘do / will do'
- tin - s - t - i / ya  ‘cause to eat'
- ma: d - s - t - i / ya  ‘cause to do'
- no: d - s - t - i / ya  ‘cause to see'

\text{-e} occurs after the past tense marker.

**Eg:**
- no: d - d - e  ‘saw'
- tin - d - e  ‘ate'
- ban - d - e  ‘came'
- ma: d - d - e  ‘did'
- ma: d - s - d - e  ‘caused to do'
- no: d - s - d - e  ‘caused to see'
- tin - s - d - e  ‘caused to eat'

\text{-ø} occurs elsewhere.

**Eg:** ma: d - bya: da - ø  ‘should not do'
Eg:  
- should not caused to do'  
- should not listen'  
- should not caused to listen'

(3). THIRD PERSON MASCULINE SINGULAR

\{−ana\}

\(\_\)-ana, \(\_\)-na.

\(\_\)-ana occurs after the non-past tense marker 't'.

Eg:  
- see/will see'
- be / will be'
- eat / will eat'
- do / will do'
- come / will come'
- bring / will bring'
- cause to do/will cause to do'

\(\_\)-na occurs after the past tense marker 'd'.

Eg:  
- saw'
- was to be'
- ate'
- caused to eat'
- caused to do'
- did'
- caused to see'

...
(4). THIRD PERSON FEMININE SINGULAR

\{-lu\}

\(\cap\)-lu, \(\cap\)-ala

\(\cap\)-lu occurs after the past tense marker, and it is free variation with 'a'.

Eg: 
- no:ï - d - lu/a 'she saw'
- id - d - lu/a 'she was'
- tin - d - lu/a 'she ate'
- ban - d - lu/a 'she came'
- maid - d - lu/a 'she did'

\(\cap\)-ala occurs elsewhere.

Eg: 
- noïd - t -ala 'see/will see'
- maid - t -ala 'do/will do'
- tat - t -ala 'bring/will bring'
- lat - t -ala 'come/will come'
- tin - t -ala 'eat/will eat'

(5). THIRD PERSON NEUTER SINGULAR

\{-u\}

\(\cap\)-u, \(\cap\)-ca

\(\cap\)-u occurs after the past tense marker 't'.

Eg: 
- noïd - t - u 'what it saw'
- it - t - u 'it was'
Eg: tin - t - u  'it ate'
kac - t - u  'it bite'
oy - t - u  'it went'

ψ-da occurs after the non-past tense marker, and it is free variation with 'ta'

Eg: noi'd - t - da/ta  'it see/will see'
ir - t - da/ta  'it be/will be'
tin - t - da/ta  'it eat/will eat'
maid - t - da/ta  'it do/will do'
kasd - t - da/ta  'it bite/will bite'

4.14.1.2. PERSONAL MARKERS PLURAL

(1). FIRST PERSON PLURAL:

\{ -im\}

ψ-mu, ψ-im.

ψ-mu occurs after the past tense marker 'd'

Eg: noi'd - d - mu  'we saw'
id - d - mu  'we was'
tin - d - mu  'we ate'
maid - d - mu  'we did'
maid - s - d - mu  'we caused to do'
tesr - s - d - mu  'we caused to show'
\( \text{i}_{-}\text{imi} \) occurs elsewhere.

Eg:  
\[ \text{noi}:t - t - \text{imi} \]  
\[ \text{ir} - t - \text{imi} \]  
\[ \text{tin} - t - \text{imi} \]  
\[ \text{mar}:t - t - \text{imi} \]  
\[ \text{a}:t - t - \text{imi} \]  
\[ \text{a}:s - s - t - \text{imi} \]  
\[ \text{tin} - s - t - \text{imi} \]  
\[ \text{ir} - s - t - \text{imi} \]  

\'we see/will see\'
\'we stay/will stay\'
\'we eat/will eat\'
\'we do/will do\'
\'we play/will play\'
\'we caused to play\'
\'we caused to eat\'
\'we caused to stay\'

(2). SECOND PERSON PLURAL:

\{ \text{-iri} \}
\[ \text{-iri}, \text{-ari}, \text{-ni}, \text{-i}, \text{-ri} \]

\( \text{i}_{-}\text{iri} \) occurs after the non-past tense marker

Eg:  
\[ \text{noi}:t - t - \text{iri} \]  
\[ \text{tin} - t - \text{iri} \]  
\[ \text{mar}:t - t - \text{iri} \]  
\[ \text{tar} - t - \text{iri} \]  
\[ \text{ned} - t - \text{iri} \]  
\[ \text{ned} - s - t - \text{iri} \]  
\[ \text{tar} - s - t - \text{iri} \]  
\[ \text{mar}:t - s - t - \text{iri} \]  
\[ \text{noi}:s - s - t - \text{iri} \]  

\'see\'
\'eat\'
\'do\'
\'bring\'
\'plant\'
\'cause to plant\'
\'cause to bring\'
\'cause to do\'
\'cause to see\'

\( \text{i}_{-}\text{ari} \) occurs after the non-past tense marker \( \text{t} \)
followed by \( \text{id} \).
Eg: maid - t - id - ari  'will do'
    nojd - t - id - ari  'will see'
    ir - t - id - ari  'will be'
    tin - t - id - ari  'will eat'
    maid - s - t - id - ari  'will cause to do'
    nojd - s - t - id - ari  'will cause to see'
    ir - s - t - id - ari  'will cause to be'
    tin - s - t - id - ari  'will cause to eat'

υ - ni occurs after the stems 'tar', 'bar' and 'tin'.

Eg:  tar - ni - tanni  'bring'
     bar - ni - banni  'come'
     tin - ni - tinni  'eat'

υ - i occurs after the monosyllabic stems ending with all the consonants except 'y'.

Eg:  o:id-i  'run'
    bagg-i  'bend'
    maid-i  'do'
    man-g-i  'sleep'
    keil-i  'listen'
    sud-i  'burn'
    o:gi  'go'
    kod-i  'give'
    mac:i  'sale'
    bu:di  'leave'

υ - ri occurs after the past tense marker 'd' and after the stem having 'y' ending.

Eg:  nojd - d - ri  'saw'
(3). THIRD PERSON MASCULINE AND FEMININE PLURAL

{-ru}  
=-ru, =-ara.

=-ru occurs after the past tense marker 'd', and it is common in both masculine and feminine plurals.

Eg:
- no:z - d - ru 'they saw'
- ma:z - d - ru 'they did'
- id - d - ru 'they were'
- tin - d - ru 'they ate'
- ban - d - ru 'they came'
- tan - d - ru 'they brought'

{-ru}
-ara occurs elsewhere and it is also common marker including masculine and feminine plurals.

Eg:  
    noi: - d - t - ara  "they see"
    ma:d - t - ara  "they do"
    ir - t - ara  "they to be"
    tin - t - ara  "they eat"
    kun - t - ara  "they sit"
    nin - t - ara  "they stand"

(4) THIRD PERSON NEUTRAL PLURAL:

\{-vu\}

\{ -vu , -ava \}

\{-vu\} occurs after the tense marker 'd'. It is free variation with 'bu'.

Eg:  
    ke:i - d - vu/bu  "it listened"
    id - d - vu/bu  "it was"
    tin - d - vu/bu  "it ate"
    kud - d - vu/bu  "it drink"
    kud - s - d - vu/bu  "it cause to drink"
    tin - s - d - vu/bu  "it cause to eat"

\{-ava\} occurs elsewhere, and it is free variation with 'aba'.

Eg:  
    noi:d - t - ava/aba  "it see"
    ma:d - t - ava/aba  "it do"
Eg:  
**ir- t - ava/aba**  'it to be'  
**meiy - t - ava/aba**  'it graze'  
**meiy - s - t - ava/aba**  'it cause to graze'  
**maid - s - t - ava/aba**  'it cause to do'  

4.15. **STEM ALTERNATION:**

\[
\begin{align*}
&\{\text{bar-} \}  \\
&\text{'come'}  \\
&\text{\text{\textbackslash{}h bar-, \textbackslash{}h bar-, and \textbackslash{}h ban-}  \\
&\text{\textbackslash{}h bar- occurs before \#}  \\
&\text{Eg:  \text{bar-} }  \\
&\text{\textbackslash{}h bar- occurs before negative markers and also tense marker 'd' \& 't'.}  \\
&\text{Eg:  \text{bar-} }  \\
&\text{\textbackslash{}h bar- occurs elsewhere.}  \\
&\text{Eg:  \text{ban-} }  \\
&\text{\textbackslash{}h ban- occurs elsewhere.}  \\
&\text{Eg:  \text{ban-} }  \\
&\text{\textbackslash{}h ban- occurs elsewhere.}  \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{bar - bya\textbackslash{}da}  \\
&\text{'don't come'}  \\
&\text{bar - alla}  \\
&\text{'not come'}  \\
&\text{bar - t - ini}  \\
&\text{'will come'}  \\
&\text{bar - d - illa}  \\
&\text{'not come'}  \\
&\text{ban - ni / ri}  \\
&\text{'come' (pl)}  \\
&\text{ban - d - a/lu}  \\
&\text{'she came'}  \\
&\text{ban - n - a}  \\
&\text{'he came'}  \\
&\text{ban - d - ru}  \\
&\text{'they came'}  \\
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\{ \text{ta:} \} \quad \text{'bring'}
\]

\[\text{ta:} - , \text{ta:} - , \text{ta:} - , \text{ta:} - \]

\[\text{ta:} - \quad \text{occurs before} \ #\]

**Example:**

\[\text{ta:} - \ # \quad \text{'bring'}\]

\[\text{ta:} - \quad \text{occurs before negative marker and also tense marker 'd' & 't'.}\]

**Examples:**

\[\text{ta:} - \text{bya:da} \quad \text{don't bring'}\]

\[\text{ta:} - \text{alla} \quad \text{'not bring'}\]

\[\text{ta:} - \text{d-ille} \quad \text{'will not bring'}\]

\[\text{ta:} - \text{t-ini} \quad \text{'will bring'}\]

\[\text{ta:} - \quad \text{occurs elsewhere.}\]

**Examples:**

\[\text{ta:} - \text{ni / ri} \quad \text{'bring' (Pl)}\]

\[\text{ta:} - \text{d-a / lu} \quad \text{'she brought'}\]

\[\text{ta:} - \text{d-ru} \quad \text{'they brought'}\]

\[\text{ta:} - \text{n-a} \quad \text{'he brought'}\]

\[
\{ \text{tin} \} \quad \text{'eat'}
\]

\[\text{tin} - , \text{tin} - , \text{tin} - \]

\[\text{tin} - \quad \text{occurs before} \ #\]

**Example:**

\[\text{tin} - \ # \quad \text{'eat'}\]

\[\text{tin} - \quad \text{occurs elsewhere.}\]

**Examples:**

\[\text{tin} - \text{d-i} \quad \text{'ate'}\]

\[\text{tin} - \text{t-i} \quad \text{'eat/will eat'}\]
\{ \text{besyu} \} \quad \text{"boil"}

\begin{itemize}
\item \text{besyu-}, \quad \text{besy-}, \quad \text{ben-}.
\item \text{besyu-} occurs before \#
\end{itemize}

\text{Eg:} \quad \text{besyu - \#} \quad \text{"boil"}

\begin{itemize}
\item \text{besy-} occurs before \text{su' & 't'}
\end{itemize}

\text{Eg:} \quad \text{besy - su} \quad \text{"to boil"}

\text{besy - t - u} \quad \text{"boiled"}

\begin{itemize}
\item \text{ben-} occurs elsewhere.
\end{itemize}

\text{Eg:} \quad \text{ben - t - u} \quad \text{"boiled"}

\text{ben - d - u} \quad \text{"boiled"}

\{ \text{kodu} \} \quad \text{"give"}

\begin{itemize}
\item \text{kodu-}, \quad \text{kod-}.
\end{itemize}

\text{Eg:} \quad \text{kodu - \#} \quad \text{"give"}

\begin{itemize}
\item \text{kod-} occurs elsewhere.
\end{itemize}

\text{Eg:} \quad \text{kod - ge} \quad \text{"gift"}

\text{kod - ñ - a} \quad \{\text{not give}\}

\text{kod - byaida} \quad \text{"don't give"}

\text{kod - t - u} \quad \text{"it give"}

\text{kod - ò - e} \quad \text{"without giving"}
\{oigu\}  'go'

\(\overset{\sim}{oigu}\)  \(\overset{\sim}{oig}\)  \(\overset{\sim}{o}:\)  \(\overset{\sim}{o}\):y-

\(\overset{\sim}{oigu}\) occurs before 

Eg: \(oigu - \overset{\sim}{t}\)  'to go'

\(\overset{\sim}{o}:\) occurs before past tense marker 'd'

Eg: \(o: - d - i\)  'went'
\(o: - d - a/lu\)  'she went'
\(o: - â - na\)  'he went'

\(\overset{\sim}{o}\):y- occurs before non-past tense marker 't'.

Eg: \(o:y - t - ini\)  'will go'
\(o:y - t - sla\)  'she will go'
\(o:y - t - ana\)  'he will go'
\(o:y - t - ada\)  'it will go'

\(\overset{\sim}{oig}\) occurs elsewhere.

Eg: \(oig - i\)  'go' (Pl)
\(oig - bya\:da\)  'don't go'
\(oig - illa\)  'did not go'
\(oig - li\)  'let go'

\(\overset{\sim}{in}\)  'back'

\(\overset{\sim}{in}\)  \(\overset{\sim}{inda}\)

\(\overset{\sim}{in}\) occurs before 'tirgu'

Eg: \(in - tirgu\)  'turn back'
\textit{inda-} occurs elsewhere.

Eg: \textit{inda - #} 'back'

\{ \textit{ir} \} 'to be'

\textit{id-}, \textit{ir-}.

\textit{id-} occurs before 'd!'

Eg: \textit{id - ã - na} 'he was'
\textit{id - ã - ru} 'they was'
\textit{id - ã - lu} 'she was'

\textit{ir-} occurs elsewhere.

Eg: \textit{ir - li} 'let it be'
\textit{ir - be:ku} 'must be there'
\textit{ir - bya:da} 'not to be'

\{ \textit{aigu} \} 'become'

\textit{aigu-}, \textit{ay-}, \textit{aig-}.

\textit{aigu-} occurs before #

Eg: \textit{aigu - #} 'to become'

\textit{ay-} occurs before 't'

Eg: \textit{ay - t - u} 'become'/ 'over'

\textit{aig-} occurs elsewhere.

Eg: \textit{aig - u} 'happen'/ 'become'
\textit{aig - i} 'having become'
Eg:  aig - s - u  
     'cause to become'

     aig - ad - ama  
     'one who is not liked'

\{ alu \}  
     'weep'

     at-  
     alu-,  
     at- .

\{ alu- \}  
     occurs before #

Eg:  alu - #  
     'weep'

\{ at- \}  
     occurs elsewhere

Eg:  at - t - na  
     'wept'

     at - t - a/lu  
     'she wept'

\{ eilu \}  
     'get up'

     ed-  
     eilu-,  
     ed- .

\{ eilu- \}  
     occurs before #

Eg:  eilu - #  
     'get up'

\{ ed- \}  
     occurs elsewhere

Eg:  ed - d - na  
     'he got up'

     ed - d - u  
     'got up'

\{ kaimu \}  
     'to see'

     kaimu-,  
     kaim-,  
     kan-

\{ kaimu- \}  
     occurs before #

Eg:  kaimu - #  
     'to see'
\( \text{kan-} \) occurs before past tense marker 'd'.

Eg: \( \text{kan - d - a} \) ‘saw’

\( \text{kan-} \) occurs elsewhere.

Eg: \( \text{kan - t - ana} \) ‘will see’
\( \text{kan - d - illa} \) ‘did not see’
\( \text{kan - t - ada} \) ‘will see’

\( \text{kilu-} \) ‘to pluck’

\( \text{kilu-} \), \( \text{kit-} \).

\( \text{kilu-} \) occurs before #

Eg: \( \text{kilu - #} \) ‘to pluck’

\( \text{kit-} \) occurs elsewhere.

Eg: \( \text{kit - t - ra} \) ‘he plucked’
\( \text{kit - t - a/lu} \) ‘she plucked’

\( \text{bilu-} \) ‘fall’

\( \text{bilu-} \), \( \text{bid-} \), \( \text{bit-} \).

\( \text{bilu-} \) occurs before #

Eg: \( \text{bilu - #} \) ‘fall’

\( \text{bid-} \) occurs before past marker 'd' followed by third person masculine and feminine markers.

Eg: \( \text{bid - d - na} \) ‘he fell’
\( \text{bid - d - a/lu} \) ‘she fell’
bit- occurs before non-past tense marker 't'
followed by third person neuter marker.
Eg: bit - t - u 'it fell'

\{no:mu\} 'pain'

\{no:mu\} . \{non- \}

\{no:mu\} occurs before #
Eg: no:mu - # 'pain'

\{non- \} occurs elsewhere.
Eg: non - d - na 'he pain'ed'
non - d - a/lu 'she pain'ed'
non - d - tu 'it pain'ed'

\{oru\} 'carry'

\{oru\} . \{ot- \}

\{oru\} occurs before #
Eg: oru - # 'carry'

\{ot- \} occurs elsewhere.
Eg: ot - t - na 'he carri'ed'
ot - t - a/lu 'she carri'ed'
ot - t - ru 'they carri'ed'

\{sa:yi\} 'die'

\{sa:yi\} . \{sat- \}. 
\(\text{\textasciitilde} \text{sayi-} \text{occurs before \#} \)

Eg: \(\text{sayi - \#} \quad \text{'die'}\)

\(\text{\textasciitilde} \text{sat-} \text{occurs elsewhere.} \)

Eg: \(\text{sat - t - na} \quad \text{'he died'}\)
\(\text{sat - t - a/\text{lu}} \quad \text{'she died'}\)
\(\text{sat - t - ru} \quad \text{'they died'}\)

\(\{ \text{ulu}\} \quad \text{'plough'}\)

\(\text{\textasciitilde} \text{ulu-}, \text{\textasciitilde} \text{ut-}\)

\(\text{\textasciitilde} \text{ulu-} \text{occurs before \#} \)

Eg: \(\text{ulu - \#} \quad \text{'plough'}\)

\(\text{\textasciitilde} \text{ut-} \text{occurs elsewhere.} \)

Eg: \(\text{ut - t - na} \quad \text{'he ploughed'}\)
\(\text{ut - t - a/\text{lu}} \quad \text{'she ploughed'}\)
\(\text{ut - t - ru} \quad \text{'they ploughed'}\)

\(\{ \text{kedu}\} \quad \text{'spoil'}\)

\(\text{\textasciitilde} \text{kedu-}, \text{\textasciitilde} \text{ket-}\)

\(\text{\textasciitilde} \text{kedu-} \text{occurs before \#} \)

Eg: \(\text{kedu - \#}\)

\(\text{\textasciitilde} \text{ket-} \text{occurs elsewhere.} \)

Eg: \(\text{ket - t - na} \quad \text{'he spoiled'}\)
Eg: ket - t - a/lu 'she spoiled'
     ket - t - ru 'they spoiled'

{kole} 'murder'

\( \text{kole} - \), \( \text{kol} - \).

\( \text{kole} - \) occurs before #
Eg: kole - # 'murder'

\( \text{kol} - \) occurs elsewhere.

Eg: kol-d-na \( \rightarrow \) kondna 'he killed'
kol-d-a/lu \( \rightarrow \) konda/lu 'she killed'
kon-d-ru \( \rightarrow \) kondru 'they killed'

4.16. VERBAL DERIVATIVES

Verbs can be used as transitive and intransitive verbs. A transitive verb is a verb that denotes an action which passes over from the doer or subject to an object. An intransitive verb is a verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object, or which expresses a state or being.

Eg: ama ba:sła du:sra oiddna
    'He ran away long distance' (action)
    a: madkali daddittu
    'there was a crack in that earthen pot'
This dialect makes a distinction between transitive and intransitive bases in the sense that it uses the causative suffix *s' which helps to convert intransitive bases into transitive bases.

Eg:  
kali 'to send'  kal su 'cause to send'  
ne<a>du 'to plant'  ne<a>dsu 'cause to plant'  
ma<a>du 'to do'  ma<a>dsu 'cause to do'  
kari 'to call'  karsu 'cause to call'  
o<a>du 'to run'  o<a>dsu 'cause to run'

Generally in four way distinction the new verbs are formed in this dialect. viz.,  
1. Suffixation, 2. Compound, 3. Phonemic change and  
4. Reduplication.

4.16.1. SUFFIXATION:

The suffixation which are added to the verbal, nominal and adverbial bases.

Eg:  
ti<a>r 'to finish'  ti<a>rsu 'cause to finish'  
no<a>d 'to see'  no<a>dsu 'cause to see'  
ecc 'to increase'  eccsu 'cause to increase'  
kai<a>n 'to see'  kai<a>nsu 'cause to see'  
ne<a>ma 'rule'  ne<a>msu 'to appoint'  
cinta 'worry'  cintsu 'cause to worry'  
abbara 'loud cry'  abbarsu 'cause to loud cry'
The following suffixes which are added to the verbal and non-verbal bases which helps to form a derivative verbs

-**r**-

Eg:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ma’du</td>
<td>-r-su</td>
<td>'to do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudi</td>
<td>-r-su</td>
<td>'to drink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gya’pka</td>
<td>-r-su</td>
<td>'remember'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no’idu</td>
<td>-r-su</td>
<td>'to see'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madcu</td>
<td>-r-su</td>
<td>'to fold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berka</td>
<td>-r-su</td>
<td>'mixer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arcu</td>
<td>-r-su</td>
<td>'to cry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka’nu</td>
<td>-r-su</td>
<td>'to see'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-**l**-

Eg:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>upp</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to swell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ett</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to sight'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ott</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to push'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mant</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to charm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katt</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to cut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utt</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to piece'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>app</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to press'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyakk</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to glare'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukk</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to gargal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bekk</td>
<td>-l-su</td>
<td>'to hiccouch'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-ku

Eg:  uk - ku  'to come up'
muk - ku  'to eat quickly'
tik - ku  'to rub'
nek - ku  'to lick'
ik - ku  'to serve'
mur - ku  'to grind'

-gu

Eg:  kar - gu  'melt'
tir - gu  'turn'
bel - gu  'clean'
ur - gu  'turn aside'
er - gu  'start'
or - gu  'to lean on'

-bu

Eg:  ub - bu  'swelling'
ab - bu  'to spread'
ta - bu  'to embrace'
mob - bu  'early morning'
ur - bu  'to blow'
kar - bu  'to jealous'

-tu

Eg:  et - tu  'to lift'
ket - tu  'to scratch'
bit - tu  'to fell'
oid - tu  'to ran'
The compound is formed by the combination of two forms, they are preform and the post-form. The former is noun where as the later is a verb and the resultant form is endo-centric.
Eg:  
- gati (N) + geːdu (Ve) → gatgeːdu 'to be destroyed'
- kula (N) + geːdu (Ve) → kulgeːdu 'to lose caste'
- mana (N) + gaːnu (Ve) → mangaːnu 'to know'
- kaiːlu (N) + ur˘ (Ve) → kaiːluri 'leg burning'

4.16.3. PHONEMIC CHANGE:

The phonemic change which helps to form a derived verbs. And it represents the different shades of meaning.

Eg:  
- paiːdu 'to difficult'  
- baːdu 'to fade'  
- kuːdsu 'cause to collect'  
- guːdsu 'cause to sweep'  
- tarːsu 'cause to bring'

4.16.4. REDUPLICATION:

The reduplication occurs even in verbs also. It may be either the whole or the part of the stem which are repeated in a form. The reduplication form expresses the different meanings and it may be repeated for the purpose of emphasis, hurry, etc. The reduplication are two types, viz., (i) Partial reduplication and (ii). Complete reduplication. In the partial reduplication, the first syllable is replaced and in the complete reduplication, the first verb which is repeated.
4.16.4. (1)  PARTIAL REDUPLICATION:

Eg:  
- tandu gingdu  'brought etc'
- bandu gingdu  'came etc'
- tindu gingdu  'ate etc'
- nosdi gisi  'saw etc'
- mardi gidi  'did etc'
- aiti gitu  'play etc'
- tosisi gisi  'show etc'
- etti gitti  'lift etc'
- tardu girdu  'cut etc'
- bardu girdu  'wrote etc'

4.16.4. (2)  COMPLETE REDUPLICATION:

Eg:  
- mudi madi  'having repeatedly done'
- asdi asi  'having repeatedly played'
- kesli kesi  'having repeatedly asked'
- kottu kottu  'having repeatedly given'
- osdi osdi  'having repeatedly ran'
- yaldu yaldu  'having repeatedly pulled'
- undu undu  'having repeatedly ate'
- kuddu kuddu  'having repeatedly drank'
- tandu tandu  'having repeatedly brought'
- bandu bandu  'having repeatedly came'
- tindu tindu  'having repeatedly ate'
- tardutardu  'having repeatedly cut'
- bardu bardu  'having repeatedly wrote'
CHAPTER - V

CLITICS

5. CLITICS

The free form which are neither declined nor conjugated and also the bound form which are void of conjugational or declensional functions, through some morphological constructions they can co-occur with declensional or conjugational suffixes are called clitics. Clitics are those particles which are bound and they can take another clitic. They are of three types viz.,
1. Pro-Clitics, 2. Inter junctural Clitics and 3. Post-Clitics.

5.1. PRO - CLITICS:

It indicates proximity and remoteness of things or actions. It is also divided into three classes, viz.,
(1). Distant or Remote Demonstrative Clitics
(2). Proximate Demonstrative Clitics
(3). Interrogative Clitics.

5.1. (1). DISTANT OR REMOTE DEMONSTRATIVE CLITICS:

{a}

& - , & a:- , & n-

& a - occurs before -ll1 , -ttaga , -du , -age .
Eg: alli 'there'
a - ttaga 'that side'
a - du 'that'
a - āge 'in that manner'

un ai- occurs before #, -ga, -kada.

Eg:
ai- # 'that'
ai- # mara 'that tree'
ai- ga 'then'
ai- kada 'that side'

un av- occurs before third person marker 'a'

Eg:
av - a - n - a 'of him'
av - a - l - a 'of her'
av - a - r - a 'of them'

5.1.(2). PROXIMATE DEMONSTRATIVE CLITICS:

\{
\begin{array}{l}
\text{i} \\
\text{ni-}, \text{ni}-, \text{ni}-
\end{array}
\}

ni- occurs before -lli, -ttaga, -du, and -āge.

Eg:
i - lli 'here'
i - ttaga 'this side'
i - ādu 'this'
i - āge 'in this manner'

un ii- occurs before #, -ga, and -kada.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eg:</th>
<th>iv-</th>
<th>'this'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i: - #</td>
<td>iv- a - n - a</td>
<td>'of his'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i: - mana</td>
<td>iv- a - l - a</td>
<td>'of she'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i: - ga</td>
<td>iv- a - r - a</td>
<td>'of them'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iv- occurs before third person marker 'a'.

5.1. (3). INTERROGATIVE CLITICS:

\{
\| ya:?
\| ya:-, ya:v,-e,-
\}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eg:</th>
<th>ya: - ka</th>
<th>'why'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ya: - ra</td>
<td></td>
<td>'who'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eg:</th>
<th>ya:v - # mana</th>
<th>'which house'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ya:v - da</td>
<td></td>
<td>'which one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya:v - na</td>
<td></td>
<td>'who'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\| e- occurs elsewhere.\|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eg:</th>
<th>e - lli</th>
<th>'where'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e - nda</td>
<td>'when'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Egs:  e - ñge/ñgga  'in what manner'
      e - ñte/ñtsgga  'which side'

5.2.  **INTER JUNCTURAL CLITICS:**

**CLITICS OF NEGATIVE:**

\{ -ñgall naï \}

-ñgalla

ñgalla occurs after the instrumental and dative case markers.

Egs:  nin - ge - ñgalla  'not possible to you'
      nan - ge - ñgalla  'not possible to me'
      ad - r - inda - ñgalla  'not possible by it'
      avn - inda - ñgalla  'not possible by him'
      nan - inda - ñgalla  'not possible by me'

5.3.  **POST CLITICS:**

1.  **CLITICS OF DIRECTION:**

\{ -lli naï \}

-lli

lli occurs after demonstrative, remote, proximate a
and interrogativo.

Egs:  a - lli  'there'
      ñ - lli  'here'
      e - lli  'where'
2. **TIME CLITICS**:

\[ \{-ga\} \]

\[ \{ -ga, \ -ndu, \ -gl\} \]

\[ -ga \] occurs after long demonstrative and interrogative base. It is free variation with 'va:ga'.

Eg:
- a: - ga/va:ga 'then'
- i: - ga/va:ga 'now'
- e: - ga/ya:va:ga 'when'

\[ -ndu \] occurs after short demonstrative and interrogative base.

Eg:
- a - ndu 'that day'
- i - ndu 'this day'
- e - ndu 'which day'

\[ -gl \] occurs elsewhere.

Eg:
- a: - gl - e\rightarrow a:gle/a:va:gle 'then only'
- i: - gl - e\rightarrow i:gle/i:va:gle 'now only'
- e: - gl - o\rightarrow e:gle/ya:va:gle 'some time back'

3. **PLACE CLITICS**:

\[ \{-ttaga\} \]

\[ \{ -ttaga \} \]

\[ -ttaga \] occurs after the demonstrative and interrogative clitics, and it is free variation with 'coor'.

Eg:  a - ttga → acoori  'that side'
    i - ttga → icoori  'this side'
    e - ttga → yacoori  'which side'

4. **CLITIC OF QUANTITY:**

\{\text{stu}\} \leftarrow \text{stu} \\
\text{stu} \text{ occurs after demonstrative and interrogative base.}

Eg:  a - stu  'that much'
    i - sto  'this much'
    e - stu  'how much'

5. **CLITIC OF REASON:**

\{\text{ka}\} \\
\text{ka} \text{ occurs after 'ya:' & 'be:.'}

Eg:  ya: - ka  'why'
    be: - ka  'want'

6. **CLITIC OF ADJECTIVE/TYPe:**

\{\text{nta}\} \\
\text{nta} \text{ occurs after demonstrative and interrogative clitics.}

Eg:  a - nta  'that kind'
    i - nta  'this kind'
    e - nta  'what kind'
7. **CLITIC OF ADJECT**

\[-a:gi\]

\(-a:gi\) occurs after adjectives and numerals.

Eg: cem - a:gi 'beautiful'
    nya:r - a:gi 'straight'
    ond - a:gi 'one'
    erd - a:gi 'two'
    musr - a:gi 'three'

8. **CLITIC OF MANNER**

\[-nga\]

\(-nga\) occurs after demonstrative and interrogative base.

Eg: a - nga 'in that manner'
    i - nga 'in this manner'
    e - nga/ya-nga 'in what manner'

9. **CLITIC OF COMPLETIVE**

\[-nu\]

\(-nu\) occurs elsewhere.

Eg: ella - nu 'the whole'
    jyana - nu 'all persons'
Eg: a:ru - nu → a:rnu 'all six'
ya:ru - nu → ya:ru 'anybody'

10. INTERROGATIVE CLITICS:
{a:}

u:-la:, u:-a:.

u:-la: occurs after i:u- and a:u-.

Eg: i:u- la: 'just now'
a:u- la: 'just then'

u:-a: occurs elsewhere.

Eg: bandl - a: 'did she come'
va:idl - a: 'did she go'
bann - a: 'did he come'
vann - a: 'did he go'
udgn - a: 'is he a boy'
me:stri - a: 'is he a teacher'

CLITIC OF INDEFINITENESS:

11. {o:}

u:-o:, u:-lo:

u:-o: occurs after consonant endings.

Eg: est - o: 'how much'
ya:r - o: 'some one'
ya:v: - o: 'some thing'
elli - o: → ello: 'some where'
end - o: 'some times'
-los occurs after ig-, asg-, ind-, mund- & yasvaig-,

Eg:

\begin{align*}
\text{ig} & - \text{los: } \text{'either now'} \\
\text{asg} & - \text{los: } \text{'either then'} \\
\text{ind} & - \text{los: } \text{'either back'} \\
\text{mund} & - \text{los: } \text{'either front'} \\
\text{yasvaig} & - \text{los: } \text{'either then'}
\end{align*}

12. CLITIC OF CONJUNCTIVE:

\begin{align*}
\{ & \\
\text{u: } & \\
\text{l:}&
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{los: } & \text{ occurs after the bases which contain non-identical clusters.} \\
\text{Eg: } & \\
\text{ond} & - \text{u: } - \text{kailu } \text{ 'one and quarter'} \\
\text{ond} & - \text{u: } \text{ 'even one'} \\
\text{asdr} & - \text{u: } \text{ 'even if it is'} \\
\text{esldr} & - \text{u: } \text{ 'even if said'} \\
\text{ellaasdr} & - \text{u: } \text{ 'any where'} \\
\text{yasraasdr} & - \text{u: } \text{ 'any one'}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{los: } & \text{ occurs after ig-, asg-, ind-, mund- & yasvaig-}. \\
\text{Eg: } & \\
\text{ig} & - \text{lus: } \text{ 'even now'} \\
\text{asg} & - \text{lus: } \text{ 'even then'} \\
\text{ind} & - \text{lus: } \text{ 'even back'} \\
\text{mund} & - \text{lus: } \text{ 'even front'}
\end{align*}
-va occurs elsewhere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E.g.</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annn - va</td>
<td>'elder brother also'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkn - va</td>
<td>'elder sister also'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sppn - va</td>
<td>'father also'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avvn - va</td>
<td>'mother also'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tammn - va</td>
<td>'younger brother also'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammn - va</td>
<td>'grand mother also'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayyyn - va</td>
<td>'grand father also'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. **CLITIC OF EMPHASIS**

- e:
  - -a:, -le:, -e:

- -a: occurs after the base which contains identical clusters.

**Eg:**
- amm - a: "o mother" (grand mother)
- am - a: "o brother"
- akk - a: "o sister"
- app - a: "o father"
- avv - a: "o mother"

- -le: occurs after isg- & aig-.

**Eg:**
- isg - le: "just now"
- aig - le: "just then"

- -e: occurs elsewhere.

**Eg:**
- desvr - e: "o god"
- aigl - e: "just then"
- ad - e: "that it self"
- avn - e: "he him self"
- ang - e: "like that"
- ing - e: "like this"
A group of clitics used in address are differentiated for the sex and social position of the person addressed. 'o:' refers to masculine, 'e:' refers to feminine for inferiors (such as younger, siblings, servants and children). 'appa' refers to the masculine, 'amma' refers to the feminine. But for general use 'ayya' in masculine and 'avva' which refers feminine for superiors.

Eg: ba: 'come' ba:r - o: 'to come'  
    ba: 'come' ba:r - e: 'to come'  
    ba: 'come' ba: - appa/   
        bappa  
    ba: 'come' ba: - amma/   
        bamma 'come woman'

But the noun 'appa' means 'father', 'amma' means 'grand mother', 'avva' means 'mother' and 'ayya' means 'grand father' and also 'sis' in English.

The other clitics viz., -ante/anta, -allā, -kane -kane and -ta:ne occurs after the stems and it indicates differentiate meaning and it is very common in formal narration.

Eg: anta / anta 'it seems'  
    iskulqva:dn-anta 'he had gone to school it seems'  
    allā 'have you'  
    kongū va:di-allā 'I have went at last'
Eg: kane 'addressing a male person'
maid bya:da-kane 'you should not do'
kane 'addressing a female person'
va:gi bya:da-kane 'you should not go'
ta:ne 'isn't'
ke:ltiya-ta:ne 'you will ask isn't'

But in this dialect two or more clitics accent in sequences and it is commonly used in this language.

Eg: no:di + idbru + anta + alla + ayya -
→no:diddrantallayya 'you have seen it seems sir'
o:gi + idbru + anta + alla + sa -
→o:giddrantalla sa 'you had gone it seems sir'