CHAPTER III

NOUN-MORPHOLOGY

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CHAPTER III

NOUN MORPHOLOGY

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3.1. PRONOUNS

Pronouns form a separate class in the nouns. It cannot be preceded by the genitive case phrase or adjectives like other nouns. The pronoun functions in the place of a noun in a sentence. There are two kinds of pronoun viz, (a) Personal pronouns and (b) Demonstrative and Interrogative pronouns. These pronouns have Gender and Number distinctions. The study of personal pronouns has been undertaken by many scholars like Subbaiya, Zvelebil, Krishnamurthy and Subrahmannyam etc.

3.1.1. PERSONAL MARKERS

3.1.1.1. FIRST PERSON

{nu: }

\(\hat{n}a: \), \(\hat{n}a:-\)

\(\hat{n}a:-\) occurs before 'nu', 'ne' and 'vu'

Eg: \(na:-\ nu\) 'I'
Eg:  
\( \text{na: - ne} \) \quad \text{'myself'}
\( \text{na: - vu} \) \quad \text{'we' (Pl)}

\( \text{na-} \) occurs before singular and plural markers 
\( -n \) and \( -m \).

Eg:  
\( \text{na - n - ge} \rightarrow \text{nange} \) \quad \text{'to me'}
\( \text{na - n - a} \rightarrow \text{nanna} \) \quad \text{'my'}
\( \text{na - m - a} \rightarrow \text{nanna} \) \quad \text{'our'}
\( \text{na - m - ge} \rightarrow \text{nange} \) \quad \text{'to us'}
\( \text{na - m - inda} \rightarrow \text{naminda} \) \quad \text{'by us'}

3.1.1.(2). SECOND PERSON
\{ni: -\}

\( \text{ni: - , ni-} \)

\( \text{ni: -} \) occurs before \( -\text{nu} \), \( -\text{ne} \), \( -\text{vu} \)

Eg:  
\( \text{ni: - nu} \) \quad \text{'you'}
\( \text{ni: - ne} \) \quad \text{'you only'}
\( \text{ni: - vu} \) \quad \text{'you' (Pl)}

\( \text{ni-} \) occurs before the singular and the plural number markers \( -n \) and \( -m \)

Eg:  
\( \text{ni - n - a} \rightarrow \text{ninna} \) \quad \text{'your'}
\( \text{ni - n - ge} \rightarrow \text{ninge} \) \quad \text{'to you'}
Eg:

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>nimma</td>
<td>'yours'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ge</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>ninge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>inda</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.1. (3). THIRD PERSON

\{ \text{ -a- } \}

\text{ -a- , -∅-}

\text{-a- occurs after demonstrative stems av- , iv- and followed by the marker n , r , and l.}

Eg:

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>av</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>av</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>av</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>av</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\text{-∅- occurs elsewhere.}

Eg:

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>∅</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>∅</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>∅</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>∅</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*1. 'eama' and 'ava' 'he' are the two variant forms.
3.2. **NUMBER MARKERS**

Number markers are two types, viz., (1) Singular and (2) Plural. But this dialect does not find separately first person plural inclusive and exclusive markers.

ST $\pm$ 3rd person $\pm$ Gender $\pm$

3.2.1. **SINGULAR MARKERS**

\[ \{ -n\} \]

\(-n\), \(-$\bar{n}$\)

\(-n\) occurs after the (i) reflexive stems ta: and ta, and (ii) the first and second person

Eg: ta: - n - u 'himself'
    ta - n - ge -> tange 'to himself'
    ta - n - a -> tanna 'of himself'
    na: - n - u 'I'
    na - n - a -> nanna 'myself'
    ni: - n - u 'you'
    ni - n - a -> ninna 'yourself'

\(-$\bar{n}$\) occurs elsewhere.

Eg: a - $\bar{a}$ - a - $\bar{a}$ - u -> adu 'if'
    av - a - n - $\bar{a}$ - u -> avnu 'he'
Eg: av - a - l - ø - u —> avlu 'she'
    av - a - n - 0 - a —> avana 'his'

3.2.2. **PLURAL MARKERS**

\{-gal\}

- gal, - ndr, - r, - v, - m, - ka.

-gal occurs after inherent nouns, ending with consonant dropping all the word ending vowel.

Eg: mara - gal —> margalu 'trees'
guru - gal —> gurgalu 'teachers'
mantri - gal —> mantrgalu 'ministers'
aîna - gal —> aîngalu 'elephant'
kaîge - gal —> kaîggalu 'crows'
tale - gal —> talgalu 'heads'
kuri - gal —> kurgalu 'sheeps'
be:ru - gal —> be:rgalu 'roots'

- ndr occurs after the kinship terms ending ' a '

Eg: akka - ndr - u —> akkandru 'elder sisters'
    anna - ndr - u —> annandru 'elder brothers'
    tamma - ndr - u —> tammandru 'younger brothers'
    ba:vva - ndr - u —> ba:vandru 'brother-in-laws'
    avva - ndr - u —> avvandru 'mothers'
sg:  
appa - n&d - u → appandru  
\quad 'fathers'  
maive - n&d - u → maiwandru  
\quad 'uncles'  

\$ - r \ occurs \ after \ the \ word \ ending \ in \ consonant \ 
\quad dropping \ word \ ending \ ' \ a,' \ followed \ by \ double \ 
\quad consonants.  

eg:  
\quad udga - r - u → udgru  
\quad 'boys'  
kunta - r - u → kuntru  
\quad 'lame persons'  
kunda - r - u → kundru  
\quad 'blind persons'  
nenta - r - u → nentru  
\quad 'relatives'  
pyadda - r - u → pyaddru  
\quad 'stupids'  
satta - r - u → sattru  
\quad 'died'  
bando - r - u → bandru  
\quad 'came'  
vadda - r - u → vaddru  
\quad 'beaten'  
atta - r - u → attaru  
\quad 'mother-in-laws'  

\$ - v \ occurs \ after \ the \ first \ and \ second \ person \ and \ 
\quad also \ after \ 'ta:' \ and \ the \ demonstrative \ forms \ 
\quad and \ before \ 'u.'  

eg:  
\quad na: - v - u  
\quad 'we'  
ni: - v - u  
\quad 'you' (Pl)  
ta: - v - u  
\quad 'you' (Pl)  
\quad a - v - u  
\quad 'those'
Eg: $\sim m$ occurs after na-, ni-, ta- and before the case markers

Eg: 
- na - m - ga $\rightarrow$ namga 'to us'
- na - m - a $\rightarrow$ namma 'our'
- na - m - inda $\rightarrow$ naminda 'by us'
- ni - m - ga $\rightarrow$ nimga 'to you (p1)
- ni - m - a $\rightarrow$ nimma 'yours'
- ni - m - inda $\rightarrow$ niminda 'by you (p1)
- ta - m - ga $\rightarrow$ tamga 'to you (p1)
- ta - m - a $\rightarrow$ tamma 'yours'
- ta - m - inda $\rightarrow$ taminda 'by you (p1)

$\sim$-ka occurs after the stem mag-

Eg: mag - ka $\rightarrow$ makka 'children'

3.2.3. HONORIFIC PLURAL

\{
-oru
\}

$\sim$-oru occurs after the kinship terms

Eg: 
- ma:va + oru $\rightarrow$ ma:voru 'uncles'
- anna + oru $\rightarrow$ annoru 'brothers'
- ba:va + oru $\rightarrow$ ba:voru 'brother-in-laws'
Eg: akka + oru → akkoru 'sisters'
    atta + oru → attoru 'mother-in-laws'

3.3. GENDER MARKERS

3.3.1. MASCULINE SINGULAR

\{-n-\}

-Ø-, -n-

-Ø- occurs word finally

Eg: maga - Ø - # 'son
    ama - Ø - # 'he'

-Ø- occurs elsewhere

Eg: av - n - u 'he' (that person)
    iv - n - u 'he' (this person)

3.3.2. FEMININE SINGULAR

\{-l-\}

-Ø-, -l-, -gitti, -ti

-l- occurs after the stem 'maga'
Egs: \( \text{maga} - l - u \rightarrow \text{maglu} \) 'daughter'

\( \neg - i \) occurs word finally followed by consonant

Egs: \( \text{ars} - i \) 'queen'
\( \text{desv} - i \) 'person name'
\( \text{kull} - i \) 'dwarf woman'

\( \neg - \text{ti} \) occurs after the consonant followed by the short vowel

Egs: \( \text{eda} - \text{ti} \rightarrow \text{edti} \) 'wife'
\( \text{oda} - \text{ti} \rightarrow \text{odti} \) 'lord's wife'

\( \neg - \text{gitti} \) occurs elsewhere

Egs: \( \text{kurba} - \text{gitti} \rightarrow \text{kurbgitti} \) 'shepherd woman'
\( \text{gaina} - \text{gitti} \rightarrow \text{gaingitti} \) 'oil miller'
\( \text{maida} - \text{gitti} \rightarrow \text{maidgitti} \) 'a sub caste woman in the scheduled caste'

3.4. LINK MARKER

In all the Dravidian languages, link morpheme does not have any meaning in the ordinary sense of the term that is the criterion. "minimum meaningful unit" does
not apply for this. However the functions as only a link between morphemes. It is also called by various names like, inflectional increments, augment, stem format-ive and empty morph. Here the 'inflection increments' is named by Caldwell, Subbeyya and Ramaswamy Iyar have named them 'augments'. On the basis of its function, some modern linguists like Shanmugam pillai, Radhakrishnan and Kumara swami Raja are referred as empty morpheme or link morpheme.

\{ \{-n-\} \}
\{-n-, \-k-, \-d-, \-r-, \-y-, \-\} \

\{-n-\} occurs after double consonants and before the case markers accusative, locative and dative 'ge'

Eg: 

\text{avva} - n - a \rightarrow \text{avvna} & \text{'mother's'} \\
\text{tamma} - n - a \rightarrow \text{tamma} & \text{'younger brother's'} \\
\text{appa} - n - a \rightarrow \text{appna} & \text{'father's'} \\
\text{anna} - n - a \rightarrow \text{annna} & \text{'elder brother's'} \\
\text{akka} - n - \text{alli} \rightarrow \text{akknalli} & \text{'in the elder sister'} \\
\text{amma} - n - \text{alli} \rightarrow \text{ammnalli} & \text{'in the grand mother'} \\
\text{avva} - n - \text{alli} \rightarrow \text{avvnalli} & \text{'in the mother'} \\
\text{appa} - n - \text{alli} \rightarrow \text{appnalli} & \text{'in the father'}
Eg:  
appā - n - ge → appnge  'to the father'  
avva - n - ge → avnve  'to the mother'  
amma - n - ge → ammnge  'to the grand mother'  
ayya - n - ge → ayynge  'to the grand father'  

ʊ̃-k- occurs after 'a' ending neuter stems and before the dative case marker 'ke'  
Eg:  
mara - k - ke → marakke  'to the tree'  
ola - k - ke → olakke  'to inside'  
kela - k - ke → kelakke  'to down'  
nyala - k - ke → nyalakke  'to ground'  
idu - k - ke → idakke  'to this'  
adu - k - ke → adakke  'to that'  
attu - k - ke → attakke  'to ten'  

ʊ̃-d- occurs after neuter singular nominal bases ending in 'a' and before instrumental, genitive and locative suffixes.  
Eg:  
mara - d - inda → mardinda  'by the tree'  
vala - d - inda → valdinda  'by the field'  
bala - d - inda → baldinda  'by the right'  
yada - d - inda → yaddinda  'by the left'
Eg:  
nyala - d - a → nyalda 'of the flore'
gida - d - a → gidda 'of the plant'
mara - d - a → marda 'of the tree'
kola - d - a → kolada 'of the pond'
mana - d - alli-mandalli 'in the mind'
gida - d - alli → giddalli 'in the plant'
kola - d - alli → koldalli 'in the pond'
baina - d - alli → baindalli 'in the sky'

 <*> occurs after neuter demonstrative pronoun, numeral stems and before the case, genitive, locative and instrumental.

Eg:  
adu - r - a → adra 'its' (that)
idu - r - a → idra 'its' (that)
adu - r - alli → adralli 'in its'
idu - r - inda → idrinda 'by this'
ondu - r - a → ondra 'once'
erdu - r - alli → erdralli 'in the two'
murdu - r - inda → murdrinda 'by three'

 <*> occurs after the stem ending with a consonant before the locative case marker 'alli'

Eg:  
udgi - alli → udglyalli 'in the girl'
Eg:    kade - alli → kad'yalli    'in the end'
tale - alli → talyalli    'in the head'
vale - alli → valyalli*2    'in the river'

φ occurs elsewhere.

Eg:    desvru - φ - ga → desvrga    'to god'
desvru - φ - inda → desvriend    'by god'
mane - φ - ga → manga    'to house'
avva - φ - ga → avvga    'to mother'
asc - φ - ga → ascga    'to outside'
attu - φ - ba: → attba:    'come by lift'
aydu - φ - ka → aydka    'to five'

3.5. CASES

'Cases are inflected forms for nouns which fit them for participation in key constructions relative to verbs'.*3 According to the native grammarians of Kannada, there are eight cases, viz., Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitive Locative and Vocative. But the vocative gives only secondary importance in a language.

*2. In all the above examples we can see free variation like, 'udgili', 'kadali', 'talali', & 'valali'.
*3. A Course in Modern Linguistics, by- HOCKET.C.F.
The Adikarnataka dialect of kannada contains above mentioned eight cases. But there are some different opinion among the scholars whether the vocative case should be included or excluded in the case system. Since the vocative expressions are found in this dialect, these vocative case is considered as one among them. The sociative and purposive case is also included here and it is mentioned first time by Caldwell, but the sociative is different from instrumental merely on the ground that, 'It has several signs of its own'. But P.S. Subbaramanya Shastry has not accepted that suggestion mentioned by Caldwell. While instrumental case can occur in the passive construction the sociative cannot. The purposive case is also to be consider as a separate case different from the dative, and it is named by Dr. S. Agasthilingam has intensive the nominative case donot represent any marker in this dialect. And all the case suffixess are generally added to the nominative form.

The case markers are classified in to two divisions viz., (1) Case suffixess and (2) Post positions. But the bound forms are treated as the case markers and the free forms are known as the post positions.
3.5.1. NOMINATIVE CASE

The nominative case is unmarked.

\[ \{ -g \} \]

\[ \land -g \]

Eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naam</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>'a proper name'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ama</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>'that person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ima</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>'this person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udga</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>'boy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atta</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>'mother-in-law'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akka</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>'elder sister'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5.2. ACCUSATIVE CASE

\[ \{ -a \} \]

\[ \land -a , \land -g \]

\[ \land -a \] occurs after the link markers -n and -r .

Eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appa</td>
<td>n - a</td>
<td>appna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akka</td>
<td>n - a</td>
<td>akkna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamma</td>
<td>n - a</td>
<td>tamma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udga</td>
<td>n - a</td>
<td>udgna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aydu</td>
<td>r - a</td>
<td>aydra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ondu</td>
<td>r - a</td>
<td>ondra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasku</td>
<td>r - a</td>
<td>naskra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adu</td>
<td>r - a</td>
<td>adra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-∅ occurs after neuter nouns.

Eg:  
- mara - ∅ - tari - 'cut the tree'
- maitna - ∅ - maɪdu - 'do sorcery'
- atta - ∅ - naɪdu - 'see mother-in-law'
- tangi - ∅ - naɪdu - 'see younger sister'

3.5.3. INSTRUMENTAL CASE

∅ is added after the link markers -n-, -r-, -d- and is followed by the stems.

Eg:  
- avva - n - inda → avvinda - 'by the mother'
- maga - n - inda → maginda - 'by the son'
- amma - n - inda → aminda - 'by grand mother'
- avva - n - inda → avinda - 'by him'
- ondu - r - inda → ondrinda - 'by one'
- nuiru - r - inda → nuirinda - 'by hundred'
- adu - r - inda → adinda - 'by it'
- aydu - r - inda → aydrinda - 'by five'
- vala - d - inda → valinda - 'by the field'
- mara - d - inda → marinda - 'by the tree'
- yada - d - inda → yaddinda - 'by the left'
- bala - d - inda → balinda - 'by the right'
- atta - ∅ - inda → attinda - 'by that side'
Eg: avlu - ø - inda → avlinda 'by her'
mayi - ø - inda → mayinda 'by the body'
kayi - ø - inda → kayinda 'by the hand'

3.3.4. DATIVE CASE

{-ka}

-ka occurs after the stems ending consonants d, k, g, l and it is in free variation with 'ka'.

Eg: ad - ka 'to that'
id - ka 'to this'
yad - ka 'to left'
bal - ka 'balka - 'to right'
ind - ka 'to back'
mund - ka 'to front'
uddak - ka 'to length'
marak - ka 'to hell'

-ge

-ge occurs elsewhere, and it is in free variation with -ge

Eg: nin - ge 'to you'
nan - ge 'to me'
Eg:  
avn - ga  'to him'  
avl - ga  'to her'  
val - ga  'to the inside'  
asc - ga  'to the outside'  
ur - ga  'to village'  
irr - ga  'to water'  
is - ga  'to the outside'  
akka - n - ga  'to sister'  
amma - n - ga  'to mother' (grand mother)  
avva - n - ga  'to mother'  
appaa - n - ga  'to father'

3.5.5. ABLATIVE CASE

{-inda}

∩ -inda occurs after the link morphs
-р-, -Ø-, -н-, -а-.

Eg:  
nask - r - inda  'from the four'  
ond - r - inda  'from the one'  
att - r - inda  'from the ten'  
avl - Ø - inda  'from her'  
avn - Ø - inda  'from him'  
ivn - Ø - inda  'from he'
Eg:  
amm - n - inda  
app - n - inda  
akk - n - inda  
myel - á - inda  
may - á - inda  
kal - d - inda  

'from grandmother'
'from father'
'from elder sister'
'from the ground'
'from the tree'
'from the barn (field)'

3.5.6.  GENITIVE CASE

{-a}

-a occurs after the stems followed by the
link morpheme and it is in free variation with
'ə' the word 'deivra'.

Eg:  
mar - d - a  
avv - n - a  
app - n - a  
katt - y - a  
ad - r - a  

'tree's'
'mother's'
'father's'
'm of the knife's'
'it's'
'god'

3.5.7.  LOCATIVE CASE

{-a}  n-a, n-alli, n-li.

-a occurs after the stems denoting directions and
it is in free variation with the 'jel'.
Eg:  
- padd - a  
- padd - al - u  
- badg - a  
- badg - al - u  
- tyank - a  
- tyank - al - u  
- musd - a  
- musd - al - u  

'in the west'  
'in the west'  
'in the north'  
'in the north'  
'in the south'  
'in the south'  
'in the east'  
'in the east'  

*all occurs after the stems ending with all link markers except *k*  

Eg:  
- musir - r - alli  
- avv - n - alli  
- mar - d - alli  
- av - n - alli  
- narak - d - alli  
- nask - r - alli  
- udgi - y - alli  
- kuri - y - alli  
- devr - ø - alli  

'in the three'  
'in the mother'  
'in the tree'  
'in him'  
'in the hell'  
'in the four'  
'in the girl'  
'in the sheep'  
'in the god'  

*li occurs elsewhere.  

Eg:  
- mans - li  
- katti - li  

'in the house'  
'in the knife'
3.5.7.1. PERIPHRASTIC CONSTRUCTION OF LOCATIVE, SOCIATIVE AND VOCATIVE.

Locative is indicated periphrastically by employing a few post-positions which inherently denote the place, location or positions, for e.g: kelga 'below' valga 'inside' mya:la 'above' etc., These post-positions or words are used to denote the case usually follow a noun declined to genitive case.

3.5.7.1.(a). LOCATIVE:

Eg: mana - kelga
    ci:la - valga
    mara - mya:la
    tala - mya:la
    mara - atta:
    kavli - atta:
    mana - dandali
    kavli - dandali
    ga:di - valga
    ga:di - kelga

'below the house'
'inside the bag'
'on the tree'
'on the head'
'near the tree'
'near the channel'
'near the house'
'near the channel'
'inside the cart'
'below the cart'
3.5.7.1. (b). **SOCIATIVE**

Eg:
- *ava - l - jota*  
  'with her'
- *gədli - jota*  
  'with cart'
- *tangi - jota*  
  'with younger sister'

3.5.7.1. (c). **VOCATIVE**

It is indicated by lengthening the final vowel in word ending nouns. It is in free variation with 'o'!

Eg:
- *amma*:  
  'O mother'
- *amɔ*:  
  'O mother'
- *anna*:  
  'O brother'
- *anno*:  
  'O brother'
- *akka*:  
  'O sister'
- *akko*:  
  'O sister'
- *appaa*:  
  'O father'
- *appo*:  
  'O father'
- *avva*:  
  'O mother'
- *avvo*:  
  'O mother'
- *sidda*:  
  'O sidda'
- *siddo*:  
  'O sidda'
- *maida*:  
  'O maida'
- *maido*:  
  'O maida'
## SAMPLE PARADIGMS

(1). **udga**  
 'boy'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>udga-∅</td>
<td>'boy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>udga-n-a</td>
<td>'boy's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>udga-n-inda</td>
<td>'by the boy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>udga-n-ga</td>
<td>'to the boy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>udga-n-inda</td>
<td>'from the boy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>udga-n-a</td>
<td>'boy's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>udga-n-alli</td>
<td>'in the boy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>udga:</td>
<td>'o boy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>udga-n-s-jota</td>
<td>'with the boy'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2). **rai:ja**  
 'king'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>rai:ja-∅</td>
<td>'king'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>rai:ja-n-a</td>
<td>'king's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>rai:ja-n-inda</td>
<td>'by the king'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>rai:ja-n-ga</td>
<td>'to the king'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>rai:ja-n-inda</td>
<td>'from the king'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>rai:ja-n-a</td>
<td>'king's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>rai:ja-n-alli</td>
<td>'in the king'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>rai:ja:</td>
<td>'o king'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>rai:ja-n-jota</td>
<td>'with the king'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3). appa

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>appa-∅</td>
<td>'father'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>appa-n-a</td>
<td>'father's'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>appa-n-inda</td>
<td>'by the father'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>appa-n-ga</td>
<td>'to the father'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASL</td>
<td>appa-n-inda</td>
<td>'from the father'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>appa-n-a</td>
<td>'father's'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>appa-n-alli</td>
<td>'in the father'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>appa:</td>
<td>'to the father'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>appa-n-jota</td>
<td>'with the father'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4). ondu

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>ondu-∅</td>
<td>'one'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>ondu-r-a</td>
<td>'one's'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>ondu-r-inda</td>
<td>'by the one'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>ondu-k-ka</td>
<td>'to the one'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASL</td>
<td>ondu-r-inda</td>
<td>'from the one'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>ondu-r-a</td>
<td>'one's'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>ondu-r-alli</td>
<td>'in the one'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>ondu-r-jota</td>
<td>'with the one'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) anna</td>
<td>'elder brother'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>anna-∅</td>
<td>'elder brother'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>anna-n-a</td>
<td>'elder brother's'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>anna-n-inda</td>
<td>'by the elder brother'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>anna-n-ga</td>
<td>'to the elder brother'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>anna-n-inda</td>
<td>'from the elder brother'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>anna-n-a</td>
<td>'elder brother's'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>anna-n-alli</td>
<td>'in the elder brother'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDC</td>
<td>anna-</td>
<td>'of the elder brother'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>anna-n-jota</td>
<td>'with the elder brother'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(6) ava*4</th>
<th>'he'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>ava-∅</td>
<td>'he'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>ava-n-a</td>
<td>'his'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>ava-n-inda</td>
<td>'by him'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>ava-n-ga</td>
<td>'to him'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>ava-n-inda</td>
<td>'from him'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>ava-n-a</td>
<td>'his'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>ava-n-alli</td>
<td>'in him'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>ava-n-jota</td>
<td>'with him'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*4. anna ' he ' is freevariation with ' ava ' in the normal speech of A.K. dialect of Kannada.
(7). ennu  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>ennu-∅</td>
<td>'girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>enni-n-a</td>
<td>'girl's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>enni-n-inda</td>
<td>'by the girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>enni-n-ga</td>
<td>'to the girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>enni-n-inda</td>
<td>'from the girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>enni-n-a</td>
<td>'girl's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>enni-n-alli</td>
<td>'in the girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>enne:</td>
<td>'o girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>enni-n-jota</td>
<td>'with the girl'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(8). amma  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>amma-∅</td>
<td>'grand mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>amma-na</td>
<td>'grand mother's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>amma-n-inda</td>
<td>'by the grand mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>amma-n-ga</td>
<td>'to the grand mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>amma-n-inda</td>
<td>'from the grand mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>amma-n-a</td>
<td>'grand mother's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>amma-n-alli</td>
<td>'in the grand mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>amma:</td>
<td>'o grand mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>amma-n-jota</td>
<td>'with the grand mother'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(9). ninu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>ninu-∅</td>
<td>'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>nin-n-a</td>
<td>'your's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>nin-n-inda</td>
<td>'by you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>nin-n-ga</td>
<td>'to you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>nin-n-inda</td>
<td>'from you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSN</td>
<td>nin-n-a</td>
<td>'your's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>nin-n-alli</td>
<td>'in you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>nin-n-jota</td>
<td>'with you'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10). mayi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>mayi-∅</td>
<td>'body'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>may-n-a</td>
<td>'body's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>may-n-inda</td>
<td>'by the body'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>may-y-qe</td>
<td>'to the body'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL</td>
<td>may-n-inda</td>
<td>'from the body'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSN</td>
<td>may-n-a</td>
<td>'body's'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>may-n-alli</td>
<td>'in the body'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>may-n-jota</td>
<td>'with the body'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.6. POST - POSITIONS

It is a free form which are functionally similar to case suffixes. It occurs after the nouns sometimes after the case suffixes.

\{-a:ca\} 'out side'

- mana-a:ca 'out side of the house'
- vala-a:ca 'out side of the river'
- gadda-a:ca 'out side of the land'
- rasta-a:ca 'out side of the road'

\{-muncori\} 'in front of'

- mana-muncori 'in front of the house'
- angdi-muncori 'in front of the shop'
- dana-muncori 'in front of the cow'
- udgi-muncori 'in front of the girl'

\{-incori\} 'behind'

- mana-incori 'behind the house'
- mara-incori 'behind the tree'
- tala-incori 'behind the head'
- nanna-incori 'behind me'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-(olga)</th>
<th>'in side'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mana-olga</td>
<td>'in side the house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tala-olga</td>
<td>'in side the head'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:lu-olga</td>
<td>'in side of the leg'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:ru-olga</td>
<td>'in side the water'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-(mya:la)</th>
<th>'on'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tala-mya:la</td>
<td>'on the head'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mana-mya:la</td>
<td>'on the house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanti-mya:la</td>
<td>'on the wire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mara-mya:la</td>
<td>'on the tree'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-(kyalga)</th>
<th>'under'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mana-kyalga</td>
<td>'under the house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:lu-kyalga</td>
<td>'ka:lyalga' 'under the leg'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanti-kyalga</td>
<td>'under the wire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurci-kyalga</td>
<td>'under the chair'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-(inta)</th>
<th>'then'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avnu-ga-inta - avnginta</td>
<td>'than he'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avlu-ga-inta - avlginta</td>
<td>'than she'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mara-k-inta - markinta</td>
<td>'than the tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idu-k-inta - idkinta</td>
<td>'than this'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.7. **NUMERALS**

It constitutes a separate class of nouns.

It is classified into two groups, viz., Cardinal and Ordinal distinctions. The cardinal numbers are used in simple counting and it is ranging from one to crore.

And it is also sub-classified into two groups, viz.,

Fractionals and Integrals. The fractionals are

- kaːlu 'a quarter'
- amrdr 'half' etc.,

And integrals are

- ondu 'one'
- erdu 'two'
- nuːru 'three' etc.,

The ordinal numbers are formed by (i) The derivation of the cardinal numbers from one to nine. (ii) After 'ten' is the process of addition and (iii) The twenty, thirty forty, fifty etc., up to ninety is the process of multiplication.

Eg: (i). ondu + ne → ondne 'first'
- erdu + ne → erdne 'second'
- nuːru + ne → nuːrne 'third'
- nasku + ne → naskne 'fourth'
- aydu + ne → aydne 'fifth' etc.,
The phrase numeral adjective plus noun (ondu+kai:lu -ondkai:lu ‘one leg’) which can be replaced by the corresponding cardinal numeral form of adjective ondu – ‘one’. The construction noun plus numeral appellative noun (engsruibbru-ladies two) is possible for the numeral adjective construction (ibbru engsru-two ladies) and not for the other adjectives. It means that the second feature, the numerals are also generally consider as pro-nouns, but the pure adjectives are only formed by adding a suffix ‘ne’ (ondu + ne → ondne mana-first house).
3.7.1. **NUMERAL STEM ALTERNANTS**

\{ ondu \} 'one'

\( \text{ondu} \) \( \sim \) ob \( \sim \) ond \( \sim \) on-

\( \text{ondu} \)-occurs before pause

Eg: ondu - # 'one'

\( \text{ob-} \)-occurs before 'ba'

ob - ba obba \( \sim \) obbru 'one man'

\( \text{ond-} \)-occurs before the link markers -k-, -r-, and -ne-.

ond - k - ke \( \rightarrow \) ondkke*5 'to the one'
ond - r - inda \( \rightarrow \) ondrinda 'from one'
ond - ne \( \rightarrow \) ondne 'first'

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

on - sati onsat i 'once'
onsati

on - sa:ri onsa:ri 'once'
onsa:ri

on - mu:ru onmu:ru 'one hundred'

onmu:ru

---

*5. The suffix 'ke' & 'ka' in numeral stem alternants is free variation with 'kke' & 'kka' in this dialect. for Eg: ondkke and ondka-'one'
\{erdu\} 'two'

\alpha\text{erdu} \cdot \text{ip} \cdot \text{ib} \cdot \text{in} \cdot \text{erd} \cdot 

\alpha\text{erdu} - occurs before pause

Eg: 
\text{erdu} - #

\text{ip} - occurs before 'pattu'

ip - pattu 'twenty'

\text{ib} - occurs before 'bru'

ib - bru 'two person'

\text{in} - occurs before 'nu:ru'

in - nu:ru 'two hundred'

\text{erd} - occurs elsewhere.

erd - k - ke 'to the two'

erd - ne 'second'

erd - r - inda 'from the two'

\{nu:ru\} 'three'

\alpha\text{nu:ru} \cdot \text{mu} \cdot \text{mun} \cdot \text{mu:ru} \cdot 

\alpha\text{nu:ru} - occurs before pause

Eg: 
\text{nu:ru} - #
\( \text{mu} \) - occurs before 'vattu'

Eg: \( \text{mu} - \text{vattu} \) 'thirty'

\( \text{mun} \) - occurs before 'nu\( \text{ru} \)'

mun - nu\( \text{ru} \) 'three hundred'

\( \text{mu}\( \text{r} \) - occurs elsewhere .

mu\( \text{r} \) - r - inda 'from three'

mu\( \text{r} \) - k - ke 'to the three'

mu\( \text{r} \) - ne 'third one'

\{ nasku\} 'four'

a no nasku - , n a - , n al - , n ask - .

\( \text{nasku} \) - occurs before pause

Eg: nasku - #

na - occurs before 'nu\( \text{ru} \)'

na - nu\( \text{ru} \) 'four hundred'

nal - occurs before 'vattu'

nal - vattu 'fourty'

nask - occurs elsewhere .

nask - r - inda 'from four'

nask - ke 'to the four'

nask - ne 'fourth one'
\{\text{aydu}\} 'five'
\begin{itemize}
\item ay-
\item ayd-
\item aydu-
\end{itemize}

Eg:
ay - occurs before 'vattu' and 'nu:\text{ru}'
ay - vattu 'fifty'
ay - nu:\text{ru} 'five hundred'

\begin{itemize}
\item ayd - occurs before 'sa:\text{vra}' and link morphs
\item \text{r}-, \text{g}- and \text{ne}.
\item ayd - sa:\text{vra} 'five thousand'
\item ayd - \text{r-\text{inda}} 'from five'
\item ayd - \text{g-\text{ka}} 'to four'
\item ayd - \text{ne} 'fifth'
\end{itemize}

\{\text{aydu}\} occurs elsewhere.
aydu - \# 'five'

\{\text{a:\text{ru}}\} 'six'
\begin{itemize}
\item a:\text{ru-}
\item ar-
\item a:\text{r-}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item a:\text{ru} - occurs before pause
\end{itemize}

Eg:
a:\text{ru} - \# 'six'

\begin{itemize}
\item ar - occurs before 'vattu'
\item ar - vattu 'sixty'
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item a:\text{r} - occurs elsewhere.
\end{itemize}
Eg:  aːr - nuːru  'six hundred'
     aːr - saːvra  'six thousand'
     aːr - r - inda  'from the six'
     aːr - ø - ka  'to six'
     aːr - ne  'sixth'

\{ yoːlu \}  'seven'

\( \infty \) yoːlu- , \( \infty \) yap- , \( \infty \) yoːl- .

Eg:
   yoːlu - #  'seven'

\( \infty \) yap - occurs before 'pattu'
   yap - pattu  'seventy'

\( \infty \) yoːl - occurs elsewhere .
   yoːl - nuːru  'seven hundred'
   yoːl - saːvra  'seven thousand'
   yoːl - ø - ka  'to seven'
   yoːl - r - inda  'from seven'
   yoːl - ne  'seventh'

\{ entu\}  'eight'

\( \infty \) entu- , \( \infty \) em- , \( \infty \) ent- .

Eg:
   entu - #  'eight'
Bgi ≠ em - occurs before 'battu'

em - battu 'eighty'

ent - occurs elsewhere

ent - nuːru 'eight hundred'
ent - saːvra 'eight thousand'
ent - ø - ka 'to eight'
ent - r - inda 'from eight'
ent - ne 'eighth'

{vambattu} 'nine'

vambattu - 'nine'

tom - occurs before 'battu'

tom - battu 'ninety'

vambay - occurs before 'nuːru'

vambay - nuːru 'nine hundred'

vambat - occurs elsewhere

vambat - saːvra 'nine thousand'
vambat - r - inda 'from nine'
vambat - ne 'ninth'
vambat - ø - ka 'to nine'
{attu}  'ten'
  µ-attu-, ñ-patt, ñ-battu, ñ-vattu,
  an-, ñ ad-, ñ adn- .

µ attu - occurs before pause
Eg:    attu - #  'ten'

ñ-pattu - occurs after ip and yap
  ip - pattu  'twenty'
  yap - pattu  'seventy'

ñ-battu occurs after em- and tom-
  em - battu  'eighty'
  tom - battu  'ninety'

ñ-vattu occurs after the numerals stem
  mu:, nal, ay and ar.
  mu: - vattu  'thirty'
  nal - vattu  'fourty'
  ay - vattu  'fifty'
  ar - vattu  'sixty'

ñ an- occurs before link marph -n- followed by
  ondu 'one' and 'erdu 'two'
  an - n - ondu  'eleven'
  an - n - erdu  'twelve'

ñ ad- occurs before the numerals mu:ru and
  na:ku .
  ad - mu:ru  'thirteen'
  ad - na:ku  'adna:ku' 'fourteen'
A number occurs elsewhere.

Eg:

- adn - aydu: 'fifteen'
- adn - a:ru: 'sixteen'
- adn - yo:lu: 'seventeen'
- adn - entu: 'eighteen'

\{ nu:ru \}  'hundred'

- nu:ru - , \( \cup \) nu:ru-
- \( \bowtie \) nu:ru- occurs before pause

Eg:

- nu:ru - #: 'hundred'

\( \cup \) nu:ru- occurs before all the integrals form one to eighty ninety.

- nu:ru + ondu: nu:rondu: 'hundred and one'
- nu:ru + entu: nu:rentu: 'hundred and eight'
- nu:ru + vombattu: nu:vombattu: 'hundred & nine'
- nu:ru + attu: nu:ratatu: 'hundred & ten'
- nu:ru + ayvattu: nu:rayvattu: 'hundred & fifty'
- nu:ru + tombattu: nu:rtombattu: 'hundred & ninety'

\{ sa:vre \}  'one thousand'

- sa:vre- , \( \cup \) sa:vr- -
- \( \bowtie \) sa:vre- occurs before pause

Eg:

- sa:vre - #: 'thousand'
\( saivrd \) occurs elsewhere.

Eg:
\( saivrd \rightarrow ondu \rightarrow saivrdondu \) 'thousand and one'
\( saivrd \rightarrow aydu \) 'thousand and five'
\( saivrd \rightarrow entu \) 'thousand and eight'
\( saivrd \rightarrow tombattu \) 'thousand and ninety'

\( \{ laksa \} \) 'lakh'

\( \in laksa \), \( \in laksad \).
\( \in laksa \) occurs before pause

Eg:
\( laksa \rightarrow \# \) 'lakh'

\( \in laksad \) occurs elsewhere

\( laksad \rightarrow ondu \rightarrow laksdondu \) 'lakh and one'
\( laksad \rightarrow attu \rightarrow laksdattu \) 'lakh and ten'
\( laksad \rightarrow nu:ru \rightarrow laksdn:ru \) 'lakh and hundred'
\( laksad \rightarrow saivra \rightarrow laksd:saivra \) lakh and thousand etc.

\( \{ ko:ti \} \) 'crore'

\( \in ko:tiya \), \( \in ko:ti \).
\( \in ko:tiya \) occurs before all integral forms

Eg:
\( ko:tiya \rightarrow ondu \) 'one crore and one'
\( ko:tiya \rightarrow attu \) 'one crore and ten'
\( ko:tiya \rightarrow nu:ru \) 'one crore and hundred'
\( ko:tiya \rightarrow saivra \) 'one crore and thousand'
Eg: kostiya - laksa 'one crore and lakh'

kosti- occurs before pause.

kosti - # 'crore'

---

3.8. NOU N S

Nouns are those which can take or capable of taking case markers, the verbal nouns and the stems of participle which take tense suffixes.

3.8.1. NOUN CLASSIFICATION

Noun bases of Adikarnataka dialect of Kannada can be divided into two main groups, i.e.,

1. Simple nouns
2. Derived nouns.

These nouns which are classified on the basis of morphological and syntactical methods.

3.8.1.1. SIMPLE NOU N S

The mono-morphemic and inherent nouns are known as the simple nouns. The gender-number suffixes do not
take in the case of inherent nouns. Simple nouns are further divided into two classes, vis.:

3.8.1.1.1. SIMPLE HUMAN NOUNS

This noun can be replaced by the interrogative pre-noun, for e.g. yairu 'who', but it has masculine and feminine distinction in the singular. It is also further divided into two sub-classes, vis.:
(1). Simple Human Personal Nouns and
(2). Simple Human Non-personal Nouns

3.8.1.1.1.1. SIMPLE HUMAN PERSONAL NOUNS

The plural suffix do not occur in this type.
All the personal names of the people of both sex which are included, it means that are is denoting males and other is denoting females.

3.8.1.1.1.1. (a) SIMPLE HUMAN PERSONAL MALE NOUNS

This refers only the names of the male persons.

Eg:
maeelah
siddaiah
rangeiah
nanja etc.,
3.8.1.1.1.1. (b) **SIMPLE HUMAN PERSONAL FEMALE NOUNS**

This refers only the name of the female persons.

Eg:

- ma'demma
- siddma'demma
- rangamma
- basamama, etc.

3.8.1.1.1.2. **SIMPLE HUMAN NON-PERSONAL NOUNS**

These nouns which can take epicene plural suffix. It is also further divided into two types, viz.,

1. Simple Human Non-personal Kinship Nouns, and
2. Simple Human Non-personal Non-kinship Nouns

3.8.1.1.1.2.1. **SIMPLE HUMAN NON-PERSONAL KINSHIP NOUNS**

These nouns can be further divided into two types, viz.,

(a) Simple Human Non-personal Kinship Male Nouns
(b) Simple Human Non-personal Kinship Female Nouns

3.8.1.1.1.2.1. (a) **SIMPLE HUMAN NON-PERSONAL KINSHIP MALE NOUNS**

The kinship plural suffix is '-ndr', it occurs after all the nouns ending in 'a'

Eg: "anna" 'elder brother'
Eg: ba:\va 'brother-in-law'
    ma:\va 'father-in-law'
    temma 'younger brother'

3.8.1.1.2.1. (b). SIMPLE HUMAN NON-PERSONAL KINSHIP FEMALE NOUN

The female kinship plural suffix is 'r-

It occurs after all the noun ending in 'a'

Eg:
    atta - r - u 'mother-in-law'
    akka - r - u 'sisters' (elders)
    tanga - r - u 'sisters' (younger)
    amma - r - u 'grand mothers'

3.8.1.1.2.2. SIMPLE HUMAN NON-PERSONAL NON-KINSHIP NOUNS

The non-kinship noun which is represented by the suffix 'galu'

Eg:
    a:lu + galu -> a:lgalu 'servents'
    enn\u0121 + galu -> enn\u0121alu 'girls'
    gand\u0121 + galu -> gandgalu 'men'
    dore + galu -> dorgalu 'kings'

3.8.1.1.2. SIMPLE NON-HUMAN NOUNS

These nouns which are further classified into
three types, viz., (a) Proper Nouns, (b) Common Nouns and (c) Numerals.

3.8.1.1.2. (a) **SIMPLE NON-HUMAN PROPER NOUNS**

The interrogative pronoun 'alli' 'whare' which helps to identify the non-human proper nouns. It refers especially names of villages, cities, nations, etc.

Eg: mandya 'mandya'
maysuru 'mysore'
madduru 'maddur'
malvalli 'malavalli'

3.8.1.1.2. (b) **SIMPLE NON-HUMAN COMMON NOUNS**

The interrogative common noun 'ena' 'what' which helps to identify the non-human common nouns in this dialects. It is also further sub divided into two types viz., 1. Neuter Common Mass Nouns


3.8.1.1.2. (b). 1. **NEUTER COMMON MASS NOUNS**

The plural markers which do not occur in these nouns. It is also sub-classified into two classes, viz.,

1. Neuter Common Mass Quality Nouns
3.8.1.1.2. (b).1.1. **NEUTER COMMON MASS QUALITY NOUNS**

These nouns which occur very commonly with the adjective or quality marker -a:da.

Eg: 
nattya - 'truth'
smaynya - 'simple'
telu - 'thin'
kempu - 'red'

3.8.1.1.2. (b).1.2. **NEUTER COMMON MASS NON-QUALITY NOUNS**

All those neuter common mass non-quality nouns which do not occur with the quality marker -a:da, to this class.

Eg: 
smru - 'curry'
tuppe - 'ghee'
yanda - 'toddy'
enne - 'oil'
enne - 'butter'
a:lu - 'milk'
akki - 'rice'

3.8.1.1.2. (b).2. **NEUTER COMMON COUNT NOUNS**

These nouns which can take plural suffixess and these types are further sub-classified into two classes viz., 1. Neuter Common Count Animate Nouns.
2. Neuter Common Count In-animate Nouns.

3.8.1.1.2.(b).2.1. NEUTER COMMON COUNT ANIMATE NOUNS

Neuter Common Count nouns which denote animate are grouped under this class.

Eg:  
asa - 'cow'  
akk - 'bird'  
eli - 'rat'  
nayi - 'dog'  
kotti - 'cat'  
kaiga - 'crow' etc.,

3.8.1.1.2.(b).2.2. NEUTER COMMON COUNT IN-ANIMATE NOUNS

These nouns which denote in-animate are grouped under this class.

Eg:  
botti - 'basket'  
pennu - 'pen'  
kallu - 'stone'  
petti - 'box'  
bencu - 'table'

The in-animate nouns are further divided into two classes, viz., (1) Living and (2) Non-living.

The in-animate non-living class are further sub-classified into three sub-classes, viz.,
and, 3. Noun Denoting other Count In-animate nouns

3.6.1.1.2 (b) 2.2.1. NOUNS DENOTING PLACE

The interrogative pronoun 'elli' which helps to identify the place, it is also sub classified into two types, viz., (1) Nouns Denoting Directions, and (2) Noun Denoting other places.

(1). NOUNS DENOTING DIRECTIONS:

These nouns which denote directions

Eg: 
badaglu - 'north'
padavlu - 'west' etc.

(2). NOUNS DENOTING OTHER PLACES:

These nouns can take the dative case marker.

Eg: 
ma:di - 'upstairs'
atti - 'house'
mana - 'house'
der:sa - 'country'
a:li - 'village'
pya:te (a) - 'town'
ka:du - 'forest'
3.8.1.1.2. (b) 2.2.2. NOUNS DENOTING TIMES

These nouns can be substituted by 'endu' 'when'.

It is also further divided into four sub divisions, viz.,

(1). NAMES OF MONTH: The morpheme 'tinglu' or 'tinga'
can be affixed with these nouns.

Eg:  
asa:da -  (the period from july to august)  
divlga -  (in the month of Deepavali)  
bya:sga -  (summer season)  
suggi -  (the season of harvest)  
maiec -  'march'

(2).

NAMES OF DAYS: The form 'va:ra' which is affixed

with these nouns.

Eg:  
a:yta -  'sunday'  
sukkra -  'friday'  
sani -  'saterday'  
braysta -  'thursday'  
buda -  'wesenday' 'wednesday' etc.

(3). NAMES OF TIMES: The morpheme 'tanka' 'until'
can be affixed with these nouns.

Eg:  
maddya:na -  'noon'  
ottnante -  'morning'  
sanda -  'night' etc.
(4). NAMES OF THE TIME IN GENERAL EXPRESSION:

These nouns can be pre-fixed by the numeral adjectives.

Eg:
- jina    'day'
- ra:tri  'night'
- varsa   'year'
- va:ra   'week'
- ganta   'time'
- tinga   'month'

3.8.1.1.2.(b).2.2.3. NOUNS DENOTING OTHER COUNT IN-ANIMATE NOUNS

These types of nouns will come as answers for the questions 'enta' 'what', and 'ya:nda' 'which', will come under the in-animate non-living things.

Eg:
- kaiyi    'nut'
- annu   'fruit'
- mera   'tree'
- uvu    'flower'
- balannu 'banana'
- unsannu 'tamarind fruit', etc.

3.8.1.1.2.(c). SIMPLE NON-HUMAN NUMERAL NOUNS.

(See numerals - 3.7., for details.)
3.8.1.2. **NOUN DERIVATION**

Derived nouns are formed with the help of different markers in this dialect. The constructions which are substitutable for roots are called derivative.

3.8.1.2.(a) **SUFFIXATION AND PREFIXATION**

It is added to nouns and verbal bases. The following suffixes which are added to noun forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>muduk + i → mudki</td>
<td>'an old woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ista</td>
<td>rojga + ista → rojgista</td>
<td>'patient'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a</td>
<td>muduk + a → mudka</td>
<td>'an old man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aira</td>
<td>kumb + aira → kumba:ra</td>
<td>'pot maker'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kalka</td>
<td>al + kalka → alkalka</td>
<td>'one who lost the teath'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ko:ra</td>
<td>lanca + ko:ra → lancko:ra</td>
<td>'corrupt man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ga:ra</td>
<td>kole + ga:ra → kolga:ra</td>
<td>'murderer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ga</td>
<td>gajna + ga → gajnga</td>
<td>'an oilman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-geidi</td>
<td>kul:geidi → kulgeidi</td>
<td>'one who defiles caste'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gitti</td>
<td>agasa + gitti → agasgitti</td>
<td>'washer woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ti</td>
<td>biga + ti → bigti</td>
<td>'son or daughter's mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tana</td>
<td>bada + tana → badtana</td>
<td>'poverty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-da:ra</td>
<td>sube + da:ra → subda:ra</td>
<td>'Tahasildar'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ne</td>
<td>ent + ne → entne</td>
<td>'eighth one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-badka</td>
<td>ba:y + badka → ba:ybadka</td>
<td>'talketive'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.8.1.2.(b). The following suffixes which are added to verbal basis to form nouns.

Eg: -ike nambu 'to belive' nambke 'belief'
-ige asu 'to spred' asge 'bed'
-e kollu 'to kill' kole 'murder'
-a ka:u 'to truble' ka:ta 'truble'
-a:ra bidu 'toleave' bida:ra 'camp'
-ada kattu 'to built' kattda 'building'
-a:ya ottu 'to press' otta:ya 'pressure'
-ane oggrsu 'to season' oggrane 'seasoning'
-u mutt 'to tuch' muttu 'menstration'
-ke bersu 'to mix' berke 'mixture'
-ka kudi 'to drink' kudka 'a drinker'
-ku ari 'to tear' arku 'piece of cloth'
-ga vali 'to stich' valga 'stiching'
-gi udu 'to wear' udgi 'girl'
-ge adu 'to cook' adge 'cooking'
-ga:ra mo:sa 'to cheat' mo:sga:ra 'swindler'
-gu beri 'to join' bergu 'marvel'
Eg:

- glu
  boy 'to scold' bo:glu 'scolding'
  min 'to shine' mincu 'lightening'
  tin 'to eat' tindi 'eatables'
  taru 'to bring' tardu 'testicle'
  nyadi 'to walk' nyadti 'behavior'
  ali 'to measure' alta 'measurement'
  badi 'to beat' badi:na 'poverty'
  vadi 'to beat' vadi:a:ra 'waist string'
  yali 'to pull' yalba 'weak person'
  kadi 'to bite' kadi:ba 'rice cake'
  ge:yu 'to labur' ge:ma 'labur'
  kattri 'to labur' kattri 'scissors'
  ka:ysu 'to heat' ka:yl:li 'disease'
  mu:cu 'to cover' mu:cla 'a lid'
  kaiyi 'to watch' kai:vl:u 'watching'
  bari 'to write' bar:va:ge 'writing'
  sai:i 'to die' sai:vu 'death'

3.8.1.2.(c).  **PREFIXATION**

Prefix is an affix, which occurs before the nouns. But these examples are very rare in this dialect.

Eg:

an- kayi 'hand' angayi 'palm'
  kai:lu 'leg' anga:lu 'foot'
  kannu 'eye' okkannu 'single eye'
Eg: ott- aise 'greedy' ottaise 'help'
mutt- ayde 'woman' muttyde 'married woman'
im- baiga 'part' imbaiga 'back part'
mum- baiga 'part' mumbaiga 'front part'
tan- niri ru 'water' tanniri ru 'cold water'
bis- niri ru 'water' bisniri ru 'hot water'
pa- niri ru 'water' panniri ru 'rose water'
til- niri ru 'water' tlniri ru 'limpid water'

3.8.1.3. **COMPOUNDS**

The combination of morphemes or segments which combines together, to form a new word. It represents a particular meaning. These morphemes are called as a compound word.

The first part of this word is known as pre-pound and the second part is post-pound. The compounds which can be classified into three types in this dialect viz.,

1. **Endocentric**

2. **Exocentric**, and

3. **Reduplication**.

1. **ENDO-CENTRIC**:

"Any construction which belongs to the same form
classes as that of any of its immediate constituents is an Endo-centric. The descriptions and classification of word order is also known as the immediate constituents. It is mentioned on the basis of head and attribute. The head is post pound and the attribute is the prepound. It is of two types, viz., (1) Co-ordinate and (2) Sub-ordinate. The both constituents is a compound and the heads and there is no attribute. It is known as the Co-ordinative construction.

Eg:

mara 'tree' kasulu 'leg' margasulu 'wooden leg'
basy 'mouth' mastu 'speech' basymastu 'oral speech'
kan 'eye' nisru 'water' kannisru 'tears'
ondu 'one' jina 'day' onjina 'oneday'
misru 'three' mastu 'talk' musrmastu 'few words'
nela 'ground' kadle 'gram' nelgadle 'ground nut'
tale 'head' mairu 'distance' talmairu 'generation'
kalle 'gram' kasyi 'nut' kallkasyi 'ground nut'
basy 'mouth' pasta 'lesson' basypasta 'cramming'
basru 'leather' kosulu 'stick' basrkosulu 'a whip'

(2). EXO-CENTRIC

Any construction which does not belongs to the same form classes as that of any of its immediate
constituents is an Exo-centric construction. This construction does not represent the head and the both constituents are treated as an attribute and it is signify something or someone other than individually refer too.

Eg:

kisi 'open'  ba:yi 'mouth'  kisba:yi 'large mouth'
mu:ru 'three'  kannu 'eye'  mukkanna 'god shiva'
katti 'cat'  kannu 'eye'  kottkannu 'cat eyes'
beda 'poor'  ava 'he'  badva 'poor man'
dodda 'elder'  appa 'father'  doddappa 'uncle'
cikka 'younger'  appa 'father'  cikkappa 'uncle'
dodda 'elder'  avva 'mother'  doddavva 'aunt'
cikka 'younger'  avva 'mother'  cikkavva 'aunt'

(3). RE-DUPLICATION

Re-duplication means repetition of a word by specific substitution and it occurs in a different ways, both nouns and verbs of this dialect. (a) One mode of reduplication is to substitute 'gi and gi:' in the second occurrence for the initial CV and CV: in the case of nouns and in the case of verbs.

Eg:
as:ti gi:sti  'property etc.'
as:lu gi:lu  'milk etc.'
Eg:

ili gili
ettu gittu
e1lu gislu
utta gitta
uita gisla
o1du gisdu
koili gili
ku1su gissu
gardi girdi
gasli gisli
cinna ginna
cyasku gisku
dabba gibba
tottlu gittlu
tatta gitta
darbu gisbu
desvru givru
di1pa gi1pa
pata gita
palli gilli
mana gina
mannu ginnu
rotti gitti
ra1ja gi:ja
lardu gi:du

'liver etc.'
'bull etc.'
'human excrete etc.'
'ant hill etc.'
'meal etc.'
'read etc.'
'hen etc.'
'baby and the same'
'cart etc.'
'ghost etc.'
'gold etc.'
'knife etc.'
'tin etc.'
'cradle etc.'
'plate etc.'
'girdle etc.'
'god etc.'
'lamp etc.'
'kite etc.'
'lizard etc.'
'house etc.'
'soil etc.'
'bread etc.'
'king and the same'
'sweet dish etc.'
(b). Another mode of re-duplication is by the addition of an associative morpheme as the post-pound.

Eg:

- bandu balga 'relatives & family'
- soppu syada 'green vegetables & grass'
- naru buru 'the outer cover of root & root'
- tanglu benglu 'stale food & spoiled food'

3.9. **ADJECTIVES**

Adjectives are classified into two groups, viz.,

(1). Inherent which do not have separate adjectival markers and (2). Derived which has separate adjectival markers. The first one which is also further classified into two types, viz.,

(i) Adjectives

(ii) Noun functioning as Adjectives.

The real adjectives which are also further subclassified into two classes, viz.,

(a) Qualitative Adjectives and

(b) Quantitative Adjectives.

The derived adjectives are also further subclassified into two sub-classes on the basis of the bases form which these are derived. The first class
includes the adjectives which derived from the
demonstrative and interrogative bases by the addition
of suffixes like, -óu , -ppara, -stu, etc., the
other classes includes the addition adjectives which
are derived from nouns by the addition of the suffix'agi'.

3.9.1. INHERENT ADJECTIVES:

(a). QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES:

Eg:
sanna 'small'
dappa 'big'
olle 'good'
usairu 'quickness'
pyadda 'fool'
kyatta 'bad' etc.

(b). QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES:

Eg:
vasi 'a little'
appara 'a lot'
kaññi 'a few'
tumba 'full' etc.

(iii). NOUN FUNCTIONING AS ADJECTIVES:

Eg:
jetka gañi 'horse cart'
kari pennu 'black pen'
Eg: beli unja 'white cock'
     kunda udga 'blind boy' etc.

3.9.2. DERIVED ADJECTIVES:

(1) DEMONSTRATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES:

\{ -du \}

- du

Eg: a - du 'that'
i - du 'this'
e - du*6 'which'

(2) QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES:

(i) QUANTITATIVE - 1

\{ -stnə \}

- stnə

Eg: a - stnə 'that many'
i - stnə 'this many'
e - stnə 'how many'

(ii) QUANTITATIVE - 2

\{ -stu \}

- stu

*6* The adjective 'edu' 'which' become 'yavdu' in common informal speech of A K dialect of Kannada.
Eg: a - stu 'that much'
i - stu 'this much'
e - stu 'how much'

(iii) DIRECTION:

\{ -ca \}

∞ - ca

Eg: a: - ca 'that side'
i: - ca 'this side'
e: - ca 'which side'

(iv) ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM NOUNS:

\{ -a:gi \}

∞ - a:gi

Eg: naitu + a:gi → naita:gi 'deep'
gatti + a:gi → gattya:gi 'strengthly'
bisi + a:gi → bisya:gi 'hot'
ennu + a:gi → enna:gi 'female'

3.10. ADVERBS

Adverbs are classified into two types, viz.,

(i) Inherent adverbs, and

(ii) Derived adverbs.

The inherent adverbs do not have separate markers.
These inherent adverbs are also further classified into
two classes. viz.,
1. Inherent adverbs, and
2. Onomatopoeic adverbs.

The derived adverbs are further classified into two classes. viz.,
1. Demonstrative interrogative adverbs, and
2. Adverbs derived from nouns.

These demonstrative and interrogative adverbs of (i) Time, (ii) Place and (iii) manner.

1. INHERENT ADVERBS:

Eg:

jeldi 'quickly'
summne 'simply'
myattga 'softly'
jo:ragi 'loudly'
myallga 'slowly'

2. ONOMATOPOEIC ADVERBS:

Eg:
puna 'again' pun-puna 'again & again'
tirga 'again' tir-tirga 'again & again'
yatta 'where' yatt-yatta 'in which way'
Eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ondu</td>
<td>'one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:ga</td>
<td>'now'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inga</td>
<td>'like this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:ga</td>
<td>'then'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tottu</td>
<td>'drop'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bada</td>
<td>'sound'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gongana</td>
<td>'sound repeating'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyatcyata</td>
<td>'sound imitating' (frying)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pispisa</td>
<td>'muttering'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koskosa</td>
<td>'muttering'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gulgulu</td>
<td>'sound imitating' (boiling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarsara</td>
<td>'rapidly'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii). DERIVED ADVERBS:

1. DEMONSTRATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE:

(i). TIME

\[\{-ga\}\]

\[\infty = ga\]

Eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a:va: - ga</td>
<td>'then'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i: va: - ga</td>
<td>'now'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y:va: - ga</td>
<td>'when'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\{-ndu\}\]

\[\infty = ndu\]
Eg:

a - ndu           'that day'

i - ndu           'this day'

(y)e - ndu        'which day'

{-vattu}

oo - vattu

Eg:

a; - vattu         'that day'

i; - vattu         'this day'

ya; - vattu        'which day'

{-sati}

oo - sati

Eg:

a; - sati          'that time'

i; - sati          'this time'

ya;v - sati        'which time'

(2) PLACE

{-lli}

oo - lli

Eg:

a - lli           'there'

i - lli           'here'

e - lli           'where'
\{-ttaga\}

\(\omega - \text{ttaga}\)

Eg:

\(a - \text{ttaga}\) 'that way'
\(i - \text{ttaga}\) 'this way'
\(e - \text{ttaga}\) 'which way'

\{-cori\}

\(\omega - \text{cori}\)

Eg:

\(a: - \text{cori}\) 'that side'
\(i: - \text{cori}\) 'this side'
\(ya:v - \text{cori}\) 'which side'

\{-nda\}

\(\omega - \text{nda}\)

Eg:

\(i - \text{nda}\) 'back'
\(mu - \text{nda}\) 'front'

\{-ga\}

\(\omega - \text{ga}\)

Eg:

\(mya: - \text{ga}\) 'up'
\(ky\text{al} - \text{ga}\) 'down'
\(va:l - \text{ga}\) 'inside'
\(a:ic - \text{ga}\) 'out side'
\(va:r - \text{ga}\) 'out side'
\{-kada\}

\[\infty - kada\]

Eg:
- as: kada "that side"
- is: kada "this side"
- yasv: kada "which side"

\{-jya\ga\}

\[\infty - jya\ga\]

Eg:
- as: jya\ga "that place"
- is: jya\ga "this place"
- yasv: jya\ga "which place"

(3). MAN\(N\)ER

\{-nga\}

\[\infty - nga\]

Eg:
- a: nga "in that manner"
- i: nga "in this manner"
- e: nga "in which manner"

2. ADVERBS DERIVED FROM NOUNS.

\{-a\gi\}

\[\infty - a\gi\]

Eg:
- cand: a\gi "nicely"
An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling or emotion. But it is not grammatically related to other words in a sentence and it finds especially joy, grief, surprise and approval, etc. And it is common in all languages.

Eg:

- sari 'alright'
- osho 'oh'
- maja 'happy'
- ayyo: 'alas'
- ci: 'showing dislike'
- che _ _
- tu _ _
- isisi _ _
- pa:pa 'expression pity'
- abbaba 'oh'
- alalo _ _
- ayyayo _ _
- acaca 'alas'
- alala _ _
- ajaja _ _
- o-