SYNTAX

1. A sentence in both the dialects consists in the minimum of a single word. It may be any one of the following types:
   1. Verbal
   2. Nonverbal
   3. Interjectional

2. A verbal single word sentence in both the dialects may consist of a verb in its primary or secondary form.

   M.D.       D.D.
   banda 'he came'    banda
   harta:ne 'he will come'  harta:ne
   ba: 'come (you)'  ba:
   bandide 'I had come'  bandide ~
             bandide:ni

2.1. The following difference is observed in the usage of the verbs in both the dialects:

2.1.1. The primary positive certain perfect forms which occur only in the Dharwar dialect correspond in their meaning to the secondary nonpast completive forms occurring only in the Mysore dialect.

   M.D.       D.D.
   ho:gida:ne 'he has gone'  ho:gas:ne
   bandida:ne 'he has come'  banda:ne
   nintida:ne 'he is standing'  ninta:ne
2.1.2. Similarly the primary positive probability nonpast forms in the Mysore dialect used in the sense of 'may' correspond in their meaning to expanded constructions in the Dharwar dialect.

M.D.                      D.D.
āḡḥoḍḍū 'may happen'    aḡlikk  sə́kə
hoːgḥoḍḍū 'may go'       hoːglikk  sə́kə
tinbhoḍḍū 'may eat'      tinlikk  sə́kə

2.1.3. In the Mysore dialect the positive probability nonpast forms which occur in paradigmatic sets occur in the sense of 'may' also. But they are more frequently used in the sense of a warning as better not---'. The corresponding forms in the Dharwar dialect are only in the sense of 'may'.

M.D.                      D.D.
hoːḍa :nu 'better he goes not'  or
         'he may go'       hoːḍa :nu
bandiṣye 'better you don't come' or
         'you may come'  bandiṣ

2.2. A nonverbal single word sentence in both the dialects may consist of:

1) A noun
2) An adverb
2.2.1. A noun functioning as a sentence in both the dialects may be a noun root or a derivative both occurring in the nominative or accusative case. A noun in the nominative case is called a nominative noun and in the accusative case is called accusative noun.

M.D.       D.D.
mane 'a house (it is)' mani
avmu 'he (it is) ava
avamma 'him (it is)' avanna

2.2.2. An adverb functioning as a sentence in both the dialects may be an adverb root or a derivative adverb. Dative, locative and instrumental forms of nouns also are included here.

M.D.       D.D.
alli 'there' alli
manli 'in the house' mane:ga
mange 'to house' manige
has:ge 'how' has:ng
manes:nda 'from house' maninda

2.2.2.1. In the Mysore dialect the instrumental case form is used in the sense of 'from' or 'with'

M.D.       D.D.
manes:nda 'from house'
k:yyinda 'with hand'
With reference to an instrument the locative case form also is used in the sense of 'with'.

M.D.

kəylə 'with hand'
kəyyinda 'with hand'
kədləli 'with axe'

2.2.2.2. In the Dharwar dialect, however, the locative case forms are not used in the 'instrumental' sense i.e., in the sense of 'with'.

2.2.2.3. In the Dharwar dialect the dative case forms are sometimes used in places where correspondingly the accusative case forms are used in the Mysore dialect. This will be described later.

2.3. An Interjectional single word sentence in both the dialects may consist of a single interjection. It may be a form of address or exclamation.

M.D. D.D.

ayyo 'alas' ayyo
lo: 'hey' o:~e:
ba:ro: 'oh, come' ba:ro:

2.3.1. It may also consist in both the dialects of a nominal or a verbal sentence together with a particle.

M.D. D.D.

avne: 'is it he' avne:nu
alli:go: I is it to that alli:go:nu

place'
2.3.2. In the Dharwar dialect used both as an interrogative as well as an indefinitizer. It may be noted that in the Mysore dialect also has a certain amount of 'interrogativeness' besides being an indefinite marker.

\[\text{M.D.} \quad \text{D.D.}\]

\[\text{ayto:} \quad 'is \text{ it over}' \quad \text{ate:nu}\]
\[\sim \text{ayto:} \quad 'oh, is it over' \quad \text{ate:nu}\]

2.3.2.1. When occurs with two constructions of the same type in succession then it forms endocentric constructions with an exclusive meaning i.e., with the meaning of 'either this or that'.

\[\text{M.D.} \quad \text{D.D.}\]

\[\text{avno: vivno:} \quad 'is it that man of this'\]
\[\text{irlo: barlo:} \quad 'shall I come or remain here',\]

2.3.2.1. We can note here that in the Dharwar dialect in addition also is used corresponding to in the Mysore dialect.

\[\text{M.D.} \quad \text{D.D.}\]

\[\text{avno: vivno:} \quad 'either this or that man' \quad \text{avno: avno: avara: avara}\]
\[\text{ado: vido:} \quad 'this or that' \quad \text{adara: vidara}\]

2.3.2. In the Mysore dialect and the Dharwar dialect when occurs with sentences which contain interrogatives it forms attributive constructions which behave either as adjectives or as adverbs.
Expanded constructions:

An expanded verbal sentence in both the dialects consists of:

1. Complete verb as the head preceded and followed by satellites or satellite phrases.
2. Verb phrase as the head occurring alone or preceded and/or followed by satellites or satellite phrases.

2.4.1. A satellite or a satellite phrase occurring with a head verb occur with a final pausal juncture in slow speech while in rapid speech there is no pause. However, with nominative satellites or satellite phrases which have a final /a/ the pause occurs even in rapid speech in the Mysore dialect in some idiolects.

When a verb is the head the satellites that may occur with it are as follows:

2.4.1.1. A nominative noun may occur as a satellite. It functions as the subject in the sentence. Adjectives which behave as nouns also are included here.

M.D. & D.D.

ra'ma 'Rama came' ra'm: banda
ava't ho'da 'he went' avo: -ho:d:a
heco ho'tytu 'much went' rag: ho'tu
2.4.1.2. An accusative noun may occur as a satellite with a certain class of verbs. It functions as the object. Such verbs which occur with an object are called Transitive verbs in both the dialects.

M.D.     D.D.
hanna tinnu 'eat the fruit' honna tinnu
mara kadiri 'cut the tree' mara kadiri
jaisti yasitu 'became much' jaisti yasitu

2.4.1.2.1. With certain transitive verbs in the Dharwar dialect dative case forms occur as objects where correspondingly the accusative case forms occur in the Mysore dialect.

M.D.     D.D.
avann kari 'call him' avang kari
nann yebbu 'wake me' mang yelbu

2.4.1.2.2. With certain transitive verbs in both the dialects the dative and accusative forms occur together as objects. Such verbs which may occur with two objects are called Double Transitive verbs. The dative forms which occur as objects are called Dative objects.
1.4.2 A satellite phrase is one which can replace any satellite in a verbal sentence. It may consist in both the dialects of:

1. An Adverb phrase or
2. A Noun phrase

2.4.2.1. An adverb phrase is one which can replace an adverb in both the dialects. It may consist of an adverb preceded by

1. an adjective or an adjective phrase or
2. other adverbs.

2.4.2.1.1. Some adverbs like ha‘ige-šainge will be preceded by nominal and verbal adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an·sa‘g a‘r ma‘deko 'make it six'</td>
<td>an·sa‘g a‘r ma‘deko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanag kotta 'he gave me fruit'</td>
<td>nanag kotta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanag henn kotta 'he gave me'</td>
<td>nanag henn kotta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘H.D.</td>
<td>‘D.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avr ha‘ige 'like them'</td>
<td>avs ha‘ige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nann ha‘ige 'like me'</td>
<td>nann ha‘ige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idd ha‘ige 'as it was'</td>
<td>idd ha‘ige</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4.2.1.2. Derivative adverbs formed by adding the adverbial suffix -ge -ga -ka will be preceded by other than nominal adjectives.

M.D. D.D.
tumba: mettege 'very lightly' agdi mettege
tumba: haguruvi 'lightly' agdi hagurive

2.4.2.1.3 Locative and instrumental adverbs and adverbs denoting place may be preceded by any adjective in both the dialects.

M.D. D.D.
i'manli 'in this house' i'manasege
nam manli 'in our house' nana manasege
kattid manli 'in the built kattid manasege house'

kattu: manli 'in the house to be built' kattu: manasege
nam manindai 'from our house' nana maninda
nam maninda
manalga ge 'in the house' manalga

2.4.2.1.4 The adverb salvaagi 'for the sake of' which occurs only in the Dharwar dialect may be preceded by nominal adjectives or dative adverbs. Correspondingly the adverbial suffix -o'ara o'ara occurs and that only after dative adverbs in the Mysore dialect.
avango'skra 'for his sake' a:vəg salvə'gi
adakkoskra 'for its sake' adakk salvə'gi

2.4.2.1.5 The adverb `munce` which occurs only in the Mysore dialect will be preceded by active adverbs or adverbs with the suffix -into.

Correspondingly in the Dharwar dialect the adverb `munda` occurs.

adakk munce 'before that' adakk munda
adakkint munce 'even before that' adakkint munda

2.4.2.2. A noun phrase is one which can replace a Nominative or an Accusative noun. That which can replace a Nominative noun is called a Nominative phrase and that which can replace an Accusative noun is an Accusative phrase.

2.4.2.2.1 A Nominative phrase in both the dialects may consist of a Nominative noun preceded by an adjective or an adjective phrase.
2.4.2.2.1. A nominative phrase in both the
dialects may consist of a Nominative noun
preceded by an adjective or an adjective
phrase.

2.4.2.2.1.1. An adjective preceding a noun
may be an adjective root or a derivative
adjective.

M.B., D.D.
nann maga 'my son' nann maga
a: hudge 'that boy' athudge

2.4.2.2.1.2. An adjective phrase is one which
can replace an adjective in both the dialects.
It consists generally of an adjective preceded
by the following elements in both the dialects.

1) Other adjectives
2) Adverb or an adverb phrase
3) Nominative noun or nominative phrase

2.4.2.2.1.2.1. All but verbal adjectives may be
preceded by other adjectives.

M.D., D.D.
avr annane 'his brother's' avr annane
bahla dodda 'very big' agdi dodda
2.4.2.2.1.2.2. Verbal adjectives may be preceded by adverbs or adverb phrases or nominative nouns or nominative phrases in both the dialects.

M.D. D.D.

hašg maïdo: 'which does like that' hašg maïdu
nann hašg - 'which does maïdo: 'like me' nann hašg maïdu
naïI maïdo: 'which I do' naï maïdu
avr anna maïdo: 'which his brother does' avr anna maïdu

2.4.2.2.1.2.3 Adjectives of quantity or numeral adjectives may be preceded by adverbs or other adjectives in both the dialects.

M.D. D.D.

all ondu 'one there' all ondu
nimm astu 'as much as you' nimm astu
bahla heccu 'very much' œgdi heccu

2.4.2.2.2. An Accusative phrase in both the dialects may consist of an accusative noun preceded by an adjective or an adjective phrase.

M.D. D.D.

avr annanna 'his elder brother' avr annanna
aš hudgan těhgi'na 'sister of that boy' těhgi'na
2.4.3 When a verb phrase is the head the satellites or satellite phrases that may occur with it are the same as the satellites or satellite phrases described when a verb is the head.

2.4.3.1. A verb phrase acting as the head in both the dialects may consist of a complete verb preceded/followed by a verb clause.

2.4.3.2. A verb clause in both the dialects may consist of an incomplete verb preceded or followed by other elements as:

1. A noun or a noun phrase

2. An adverb or an adverb phrase

M.D. D.D.

ann bändre 'if elder brother comes' ann bändre

bändre nimm anna 'if your elder brother comes' bändre nimm anna

illig bändre 'if comes here' illig bändre

nam mani:g bändre 'if comes to our house' nam mani:g bändre

2.4.3.2.1. A verb clause may be:

1. A Gerund clause or

2. A conditional clause
2.4.3.2.1.1. A Gerund clause in both the dialects may consist of a conterminous gerundial or a prior completion gerundial or a negative gerundial occurring alone or preceded by other elements as described above:

M.D. 
no:dzta ba: *come seeing* no:dzta ba:

D.D. 
no:dzba: *come having seen* no:dzba:

no:ddde ba: *come without seeing* no:ddde ba:

2.4.3.2.1.2. A Conditional clause in both the dialects may consist of a conditional positive or conditional negative occurring alone or preceded by other elements as described above.

M.D. 
no:ddr ho:gu *go if seen* or

D.D. 
no:ddr ho:gu *go if you see* no:ddr ho:gu

no:dddiddr ho:gu no:dddiddr ho:gu

25. A nonverbal expanded construction in both the dialects may consist of any satellite phrase occurring not as a satellite but as a head.

M.D. 
namm anna *my elder brother* namm anna

D.D. 
namm annange *to my elder brother* namm annange

namm annanna *my elder brother* namm annanna
2.5.1. It may also consist in both the dialects of two nominative phrases occurring together when the first one acts as the head and the one that follows as the attributive. Such a nominative phrase which acts as an attributive is called an appositional phrase.

M.D.                  D.D.

avn namm anna  "he is my elder  av$/ namm anna  
brother"              nam

ad kliu  "it is a stone"  ad kalu

all irou mane nam  all iru: mane name

"the house there is  mani  
our house"

2.5.2. It may consist of a nominative noun or a nominative phrase preceded by a verb clause in both the dialects.

M.D.                  D.D.

bandr ond saivr (one thousand  bandr ond hajar  
if it comes!

kattidr mane  "a house if built"  kattidr mani

2.5.2.1. In both the dialects the gerund clauses generally precede only verbal nouns.
An expanded Interjectional construction in both the dialects consists of an interjectional phrase.

2.6.1. An interjectional phrase in both the dialects is one which can replace an interjection. It may consist of:

1. A sequence of two or more interjections
2. A nominal or a verbal sentence followed by an interjection of a particle.
A complex construction consisting of the verbal, nonverbal and interjectional types, all together or with any two of them may occur in both the dialects. When such a complex construction occurs the order of immediate constituents is not fixed.

M.D.

*a: hūdga hann tinda* 'that boy ate fruit'

*hann a: hūdga tinda* 'fruit that boy ate'

*tinda a: hūdga hann* 'ate that boy fruit'

D.D.

*a: hūdga hann tinda* 'that boy fruit ate'

*hann a: hūdga tinda* 'fruit that boy ate'

*tinda a: hūdga hann* 'ate that boy fruit'

M.D.

*a: hūdga ninne hann annan hētra bandidnante*

'that boy, yesterday, my elder brother’s near had come it seems'

'It seems that boy had come to my elder brother, yesterday'

D.D.

*a: hūdga ninne hann annan kade bandidnante*

'that boy, yesterday, my elder brother’s near had come it seems'

'It seems that boy had come to my elder brother yesterday'