MORPHOLOGY - THE NOUN

A Noun in both the dialects is a word which occurs with a case suffix. Nouns are of two types, roots and derivatives. Monomorphemic nouns are roots. Others are derivatives.

Classification of Nouns:

Nouns are classified into Group A and Group B on the basis of the plural suffixes they occur with in both the dialects.

Group A

Mysore Dialect:

Nouns taking -gal~gl as the plural suffix form Group A. -gal occurs in slow and careful speech while gl in rapid speech.

Dharwar Dialect:

Nouns taking no suffix in the plural form Group A. The same forms occur in both singular and plural. Group A in both the dialects generally includes all the words referring to objects other than human beings.

M.D. D.D.

mara 'tree' maragalu 'trees' mara
maragal biddvu mara biddvu
(trees fell) (trees fell)

1. Unless the conditioning environments are stated this sign indicates stylistic alternants.
Group B

Rest of the nouns in both the dialects belong to Group B. Group B nouns may further be classified as follows:

Mysore Dialect

1. Nouns taking -andir as the plural suffix. This class includes all kinship terms with final /-a/
   - akka akkandir- akkandiru 'elder sisters'
   - anna annandir- annandiru 'elder brothers'

2. Nouns taking -ar as the plural suffix. All other nouns with final /-a/ are included in this class.
   -hudga hudgar- hudgaru 'boys'
   -ra'ja ra'jar- ra'jaru 'kings'

3. Nouns taking -Ar as the plural suffix. All other nouns in Group B are included in this class.
   -sose sose'ru- sose'ru 'sisters in law'
   -hudgi hudgir- hudgiru 'girls'
   -hendti hendtir- hendtiru 'wives'

Dharwar Dialect

1. Nouns taking -andir- Ar as the plural suffix. This class includes all kinship terms with final /-a/
akka akkandir- akkandiru 'elder sisters'
~ akka'r - akka'rku 'elder sisters'
anne annandir- annandiru 'elder brothers'
~ anne'r - annairu 'elder brothers'

2. Nouns taking -endir~eir as the plural suffix.
This includes all other kinship terms.

- tægi tængendir- tængendiru 'sisters'
tængæ:r- tængæ:ru 'sisters'
sosi sosendir- sosendiru 'daughters in law'
sostær- sostær 'daughters in law'

Some speakers use -gul~goi' as the plural suffix with nouns in (1) as well as (2).

- akka akkagul- akkagulu 'elder sisters'
~ akkagoi'- akkagoi'lu 'elder sisters'
tægi tængigul- tængigulu 'younger sisters'
tængigoi'- tængigoi'lu 'younger sisters'

3. Nouns taking -eir as the plural suffix. Nouns with final /-i/ not included above i.e., which are not kinship terms are included in this class.

- hudgi hudgæ:r- hudgæ:ru 'girls'
gelti geltær- geltæ:ru 'friends' (females)

4. Nouns taking -er as the plural suffix. All other nouns in Group B are included here.

- hudga hudger- hudgaru 'boys'
ra'ja: ra'ja:r- ra'ja:ru 'kings'
In both the dialects Group B nouns generally include all the words referring to human beings. But certain words which refer to human beings take suffixes taken by Group A nouns. These are generally terms which refer to the type of persons indicating their nature or profession. Thus certain words which do not occur with a final /-a/ occur with the plural suffix -gal~gul

M.D. D.D.
guru 'teacher' guruglu gurugolu 'teachers'
~ gurugalu ~gurugulu
adhika'ri-adhika'rigalu adhika'rigulu 'officers'
~ adhika'riglu ~adhika'rigulu 'officers'
s'lu- s'lugalu s'lugolo 'servants'
s'luglu ~s'lugulu 'servants'

In both the dialects the nouns 'maga, maga and maglu all have the same plural form 'makulu.'

In both the dialects all plural nouns of both the groups which occur with plural suffixes other than -gal~gul~gul~go'l may further be followed by the plural suffix -gal~gul~gul~go'l
M.D. | D.D.
---|---
makklu makklugalu | makklugalu 'children'
hudgaru hudgarugalu | hudgaru 'boys'
hudgaragalu | hudgaragalu 'boys'
avrugu avrugalu | avrugalu 'they'
avrugalu | avrugalu

Formation of Stems

A noun form in both the dialects consists of a stem plus a case suffix. Nouns are formed differently in both the dialects. Stems are of two types, singular and plural. Those which occur with plural suffixes are plural stems and those that occur with singular suffixes are singular stems. These singular and plural suffixes are added to derived noun bases or noun roots.

Plural Stems are formed in both the dialects as described above by adding plural suffixes to nouns of Group A and Group B.

Singular Stems: Singular stems are formed differently in both the dialects. So they are described separately.

Mysore Dialect

Before the Nominative suffix the derived noun base or the noun root itself occurs as the stem.
The oblique stems are formed as follows:

1. Group B nouns with final /a/ have a /-n/ added to the root or the base
   - hudga hudgan- hudgana 'of the boy'
   - akka akkan- akkana 'of the elder sister'
   - anna annan- annana 'of the elder brother'

2. Group A nouns with final /a/ or /a:/ have a /-d/ added before a vowel.
   - mara 'tree' marad- marada 'of the tree'
   - pastna 'Patna' pastnda- pastnda da 'of Patna'

Group A and Group B nouns with final /e,i/ have their final vowel lengthened.
   - mane mane*- mane*ge 'to the house'
   - hudgi hudgi- hudgi:na 'the girl'
   - ja:ne ja:ne- ja:ne:ge 'to the clever'

4. Group A and Group N nouns with final /u/ have a /-in/ added before a vowel except before -igo and -anna
   - guru guruvin- guruvina 'of the teacher'
   - ma:tu ma:tin- ma:tin:ta 'of the talk'

5. Group B nouns with final /u/ and Group N nouns with final /u/ of the WCV am or CWV pattern have dy-syllabic nouns having open syllables with short vowels, optionally have the final /u/ lengthened in the oblique.
guru gurus- gurus na
hasu həsu- həsu na
6. Other Group A nouns with final /-u/ drop the final /u/ optionally.
maṭu maṭ- maṭge
6. Group B nouns with final long vowels have the following alternative stems:
   a) the base itself as the stem before all the suffixes.
      maḷa: maḷa:- maḷa:na
      sundru: sundru:- sundru:na
   b) the final vowel of the base being shortened.
      In such a case the stem will be similar to that of a noun with a basic short vowel.
      maḷa: maḷa- maḷaḥ- maḷa:na
      sundru: sundru- sundru- : sundru:naːna
7. Group A numerals and other determinatives with final /u/ such as aṣṭu, ʻuṭu have their stems formed as follows:
   a) -ar is added before a vowel.
      adu adar- adarinda
      aṣṭu aṣṭar- aṣṭarinda
      ondu ondar- ondarinda
b) the final /u/ is dropped before -anna
   adu ad- adanna
   astu ast- astanna
   ondu ond- ondana

c) the final /u/ is changed to /-a/ before a consonant.
   adu ada^ adakke
   astu asta- a^takke
   ondu onda- ondakke

8. In Group B the pronouns na:nu, ni:nu etc have their stems with the medial vowels shortened as follows:

   na:nu  nan- before a consonant
          nann- before a vowel

   na:vu  nam- before a consonant
          namm- before a vowel

   ni:nu  nin- before a consonant
          ninn- before a vowel

   ni:vu  nim- before a consonant
          nimm- before a vowel

   ta:nu  tan- before a consonant
          tann- before a vowel

   ta:vu  tam- before a consonant
          tamm- before a vowel
9. The pronouns "avnu, invu, avlu, ivlu, avru, ivru" and the interrogative "ya'ru" have their stems formed as follows:-

- avnu before a, avan elsewhere
- avlu before a,aval elsewhere
- ivnu before a, ivan elsewhere
- ivlu before a, ival elsewhere
- avru before a, avar elsewhere
- ivru before a, ivar elsewhere
- ya'ru before a, ya'r elsewhere

10. The stems of ye'nu-is irregular and are formed as follows:-

- ye'nu before a
- ye'te- before a consonant
- ye'tar- before a vowel

11. Group A nouns with final /-y/ have /-n/ added optionally before a vowel except before -ann

- ba'jy
- ba'jynallli
- ~ ba'jyn- ba'jynalli

Dharwar Dialects

In the Dharwar dialect Group B nouns with final a, a: u: as: all have a /-n/ added to form the stem before a vowel and /1/.
2. Group A nouns with final a, a; a; and e, have /-d/ added to form the stem before a vowel and before /1/ of the instrumental /linda/:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hudga</th>
<th>hudgan-</th>
<th>hudganinda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ga(r)a</td>
<td>ga(r)ndu</td>
<td>ga(r)ndinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma(lu)</td>
<td>ma(lu)n-</td>
<td>ma(lu)ninda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram(a)</td>
<td>ram(a)n-</td>
<td>ram(a)ninda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Group A numerals and other determinatives with a final /-u/ have their stems formed as follows:

1) -ar is added before a vowel and before /1/:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adu</th>
<th>adar-</th>
<th>adarinda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ondu</td>
<td>ondar-</td>
<td>ondarinda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) The final /u/ is changed to /a/ before a consonant other than /l/:
4. Group A and Group B nouns with a final /u/ except numerals and other determinatives of Group A have a /-in/ added before a vowel or before /-u/.

>> ma:tu ma:tin- ma:tininda
    ma:tinlinda
    gandsu gandsin- gandsininda
    gandsinlinda

5. The following personal pronouns in Group B have their stems formed as follows.

>> avñ before a avan elsewhere
    ivñ before a ivan elsewhere
    ya:vn before a ya:van elsewhere

6. The pronouns avlu, ivlu, avru, ivru and ya:ru have their stems formed as follows:

>> avlu before a aval elsewhere
    ivlu before a ival elsewhere
    avru before a avar elsewhere
    ivru before a ivar elsewhere
    ya:ru before a ya:var elsewhere
7. Group A nouns with final /-u/ preceded by identical consonant clusters of laterals or of /gl/ have their stems formed as follows:

- **hullu**: hullu before /∅/
- **hull-**: before consonant other than /l/
- **hulli-**: before /l/
- **hull-hullin-**: before a vowel

- **toglu**: toglu before /∅/
- **togl-**: before consonant other than /l/
- **togl-**: before /l/
- **togl-**: before a vowel

8. Group A and Group B nouns with final /i/ have their base as the stem before the case suffixes.

- **huggi**: huggiyinda
- **hull**: huliyinda

Below is given a tabulated list of stems in both the dialects for comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. hudga before /∅/</td>
<td>hudga before /∅/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudgan elsewhere</td>
<td>hudug- before /g/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. rama: in all places</td>
<td>hudgan: elsewhere or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rama: before /∅/</td>
<td>rama: before /∅/ and consonant but /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raman- elsewhere</td>
<td>rama:n- elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sundru: in all places or</td>
<td>sundru: before /∅/ or before consonant but /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.D.</td>
<td>D.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sundru - ) before a vowel except -ige)</td>
<td>sundru: n - before vowel or before /n/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sundruvin - ) -ige</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sundru - before -ige</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. maitu: 'talk'</td>
<td>maitu before $\phi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maitu before $\phi$</td>
<td>mait - before consonant or -ige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mait - before consonant or -ige</td>
<td>mait - before consonant but /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maitin - before vowel except -ige</td>
<td>maitin - before vowel and /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. hudgi: 'girl'</td>
<td>hudig before $\phi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudgi before $\phi$</td>
<td>hudig elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudgi elsewhere</td>
<td>hudig elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. akka: 'elder sister'</td>
<td>akka before $\phi$ or consonant but /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akka before $\phi$</td>
<td>akka - before vowel and /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkan - elsewhere</td>
<td>akkan - before vowel and /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. pa'tna: 'Patna'</td>
<td>pa'tna: before $\phi$ or consonant but /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa'tna before $\phi$ or consonant</td>
<td>pa'tna: before $\phi$ or consonant but /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa'tnaid - before a vowel</td>
<td>pa'tnaid - before vowel and /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ondu</td>
<td>ondu before $\phi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ondu before $\phi$</td>
<td>onda - before consonant but /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onda - before consonant</td>
<td>onda - before consonant but /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ondar - before vowel</td>
<td>ondar - before vowel or /l/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. hullu
hullu before $ hullu before $
hull- before consonant hull- other than /l/

10. avnu
avnu before $ av$ before $
avan- elsewhere avan elsewhere

11. av$u
av$u before $ av$ before $
av$- elsewhere av$- elsewhere

12. gaingesa:

gai$es: before $ or consonant but /l/
gai$es: elsewhere

Case
SUFFIXES:

NOMINATIVE CASE:

The nominative case suffix has the following allomorphs: $ and -u. -u occurs after plural stems
and $ occurs elsewhere.

hu$ga 'boy'
hu$guru 'boys'
Accusative case:

The accusative case the allomorphs -nu, -anna,

-\( \beta \)

-\( \text{anna} \) occurs after pronouns and determinatives in Group A and Group B.

avaru  avaranna
adu    adanna
\( \text{astu} \)  astanna
\( \text{na} : \text{vu} \)  namanna

2. \( \text{-na} \) occurs after all the other nouns of Group A and Group B.

kuri  kuri: - kuri:na
rime  rime: - rime:na
mane  mane: - mane:na
rama: rama: - rama:na

3. Group A and Group B nouns with final /u/ optionally occur with -\( \text{anna} \) in the accusative case.

guru  guru:na ~ guru:anna
ma:tu  ma:tna ~ ma:tna

4. All Group A nouns occur optionally with \( \beta \) in the accusative case.

mara  mara:na ~ mara
ma:tu  ma:tna: ~ ma:tna
kuri  kuri:na ~ kuri
**Instrumental case**:  

The instrumental case suffix has the suffix `-inda` occurring after all the nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Instrumental Case Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hudga</td>
<td>hudgan- hudganinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mara</td>
<td>marad- maradinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guru</td>
<td>guru- guru:yinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>~ guruvin- guruvininda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al'lu</td>
<td>al'in- al'ininda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huli</td>
<td>huli- huli:yinda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dative case**

The dative suffix has the following allomorphs

- `-kke` - `-ge`, `-ige`, `-Age`

1. `-kke` occurs after final `/-a/ with Group A nouns.
   - mara mara- marakke
   - dada dada- dađakke
   - ondu ondu- ondakke
   - astu astu- astakke

2. `-a` - `-ge` occurs after long vowels with Group A and Group B nouns.
   - nadi nadi- nadi:ge
   - mane mane- mane:ge
   - rama rama- rama:ge
   - guru guru- guru:ge
   - sundru sundru- sundru:ge
3. *-ige occurs after final /-u/ with nouns of Group A and Group B optionally
   guru   guruvige
   ~ guruvige
   həsu həsvige
   ~ həsvige

4. *-age occurs after consonants of both Groups A and B. The A of *-age is optionally is either dropped or realised as /i/ or /ɪ/
   hudga   hudgan-   hudgange
   ~ hudganige
   haɪdu   haɪd-   haɪdige
   ~ haɪdige
   anna   annan-   annanige
   ~ annange

Genitive case:

The Genitive case suffix has the allomorphs * and -a.

* occurs after vowels with Group A and Group B nouns.
   mane   mane:
   huli   huli:
   rama:  rama:
2. -a occurs after consonants with Group A and Group B nouns.

hudga hudgan - hudgana
ms* tu mat tin - sa* tina
guru guruvin guruvina

Pharwar Dialect.
The Nominative case:
The nominative case suffix has two allomorphs ū and -u.
-ū occurs after plural stems and ū occurs after singular stems.

hudga hudga hudguruv
huđgi huđgi hudgəru

The Accusative case:
The accusative case suffix has the allomorphs -ū- and -nā,
a and mara- and maranā freely alternate after Group B nouns.

huduga hudugana - huduganna
maŋgē: maŋgēna - maŋgē:nnana
maŋlu: maŋlu:na - maŋlu:nnana


mara mara ~ marana
adu adu ~ adna
3. Instrumental case.

The instrumental case suffix has the following allomorphs: -inda ~ -linda. They are stylistic alternates. -linda occurs in less educated speech while -inda occurs in the more educated level. Both occur with all the nouns.

- hudga hudgan- hudganinda
  ~ hudganlinda
- maṅgas maṅgas'n- maṅgas'ninda
  ~ maṅgas'nlinda
- tī'ka'd tī'ka'd- tī'ka'dinda
  ~ tī'ka'dlinda

Dative case:

The dative case suffix has the allomorphs: -ka, -ka, -ga, -ge. -ge occurs after Group A and Group B nouns with final /-l/.

- mani manige
- atti attige
- -ge occurs after a a: æ: u u: in Group B.

- hudga hudug- hudugge
- anna anna- annage
- ma'lu: ma'lu: ma'lu:ge
- maṅgæ: maṅgæ: maṅgæ:ge
- rama: rama: rama:ge
- gændæu gændæas gændæge
- avu aval avalæ
3. -kk -k freely alternate after /a aː e/ with Group A nouns.
   hɔla ḥolake ~ holakke  
   tìśkaː tìsakə~tìsakkə  
   kəle kəlekə kəlekke
   ondu~onda~ ondake~ ondakke

Genitive Case:

The genitive case suffix has the allomorphs -a and -a.

1. -a occurs after consonants with Group A and B nouns.
   hudga hudgan~ hudgana  
   hola holad~ holada  
   aːva aːva~ aːvana

2. -A occurs after vowels with Group A and B nouns.
   aːki aːkiː  
   atti attiː  
   mani maniː

The Locative case:

The locative suffix has the allomorphs -aːgə, -aːgə, -alli,

2. -alli occurs after Group B nouns in singular.
   hudga hudgan~ hudganalli  
   maga magan~ maganalli  
   raːma raːman~ raːmanalli
2. -a'ge occurs after Group A nouns with /i/.
   mani  mani  manage:ge
   apvi  apvi  apvase:ge

3. -a'ge occurs after the rest of Group A nouns and after all Group B nouns in plural.
   hola  holad-  holadage
   hudgari  hudgari-  hudgare:ge