INDECLINABLES

A group of words in both the dialects occur without showing any distinction in their form for number or person. These are termed as Indeclinables.

Indeclinables include adjectives, adverbs, interjections and particles. These are distinguished not by their form but by syntax. Adjectives are considered here first.

Adjectives:

An adjective generally precedes a noun or another adjective. It is syntactically in attributive construction with the following noun or adjective.

Adjectives may be roots or derivatives. Monomorphemic adjectives are roots. Others are derivatives.

Classification of Adjectives:

Adjectives may broadly be classified into two groups:-

a) Those that are used only as adjectives.

b) Those that are used both as nouns and adjectives.

The first group, Group A, consists in both the dialects of adjectives proper such as:

a) The Demonstratives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a:</td>
<td>'that'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:</td>
<td>'this'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) the Interrogatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>யவு 'which'</td>
<td>யவு 'which'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) the Descriptives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>அஸ்ஸ 'big'</td>
<td>அஸ்ஸ 'big'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பால 'old'</td>
<td>பால 'old'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஹஸஸ 'new'</td>
<td>ஹஸஸ 'new'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அந்தா 'that type'</td>
<td>அந்தா 'that type'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இந்தா 'this type'</td>
<td>இந்தா 'this type'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கேட்டா 'bad'</td>
<td>கேட்டா 'bad'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second group, Group B, consists in both the dialects of adjectives which are also used as nouns. They are:

a) Adjectives of quantity and numeral adjectives.

b) Adjectives which denote colour.

Adjectives of quantity and numeral adjectives in both the dialects are such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஒ needy 'one'</td>
<td>ஒ needy 'one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வார்தூ 'two'</td>
<td>வார்தூ 'two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முரு 'three'</td>
<td>முரு 'three'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அஸ்து 'that much'</td>
<td>அஸ்து 'that much'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இஸ்து 'this much'</td>
<td>இஸ்து 'this much'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adjectives which denote colour in both the dialects are such as:

**M.D.**
- kempu 'red'
- bili 'white'
- heoru 'green'

**D.D.**
- kempu 'red'
- bili 'white'
- heoru 'green'

**DERIVATION**

Adjectives are derived by adding suffixes to

a) Adjectives  
b) Nouns  
c) Adverbs  
d) Verbs.

a) **Adjectival Adjectives**

These are formed by adding the following suffixes to other adjectives as follows:

1) By adding -antha in the Mysore dialect and -nthae -nta in the Dharwar dialect to the demonstratives a:i, i:t and the interrogative ye:i -ya:i which have different allomorphs in both the dialects.

In the Mysore dialect the allomorphs are a:-i- and ye-. In the Dharwar dialect there are alternative allomorphs as: a:-ha-, i:-hi-, and ye:-be-:

**M.D.**
- a:-antha 'that type'
- i:-inta 'this type'
- ye:-yentha 'what type'

**D.D.**
- antha ~ hanta
- intha ~ hinta
- yentha ~ hanta
2) By adding the suffix -stu (quantity) to $A^*$ ye* which have shortened allomorphs a- i- yo- in both the dialects.

$M_D$, $D_D$

a: -astu 'that much' astu
i: -istu 'this much' istu
ye: -yestu 'how much' yestu

3) By adding -ne* to numeral adjectives and adjectives of quantity:

$M_D$, $D_D$

ondu ondne* 'the first' ondne*
~- onne* ~ onne*
yardu -- yerdne* 'the second' yerdne*
astu -- astne* 'of that quantity or number' astne*

4) Other types of adjectival adjectives are combinations of two or more adjectives in both the dialects.

They are formed as follows in both the dialects:

1) By repeating any adjective twice when the meaning is distributive as in:--

$M_D$, $D_D$

ondu ondondu* 'one at a time' ondondu*
astu astasstu 'so much at a time' astasstu
a: a*:ya* 'each one of that' a*:ya*
A special type of such repeated adjectives are when the second member occurs with its first syllable replaced by gi~gi~gi~gi for its initial CV or CV respectively in both the dialects.

M.D. D.D.
ketta gitta ketta patta ketta gitta

2. By combining any two adjectives. When two adjectives of the same type are combined the meaning is exclusive in both the dialects:

M.D. D.D.
onderdu 'one or two' onderdu
nalkaydu'four or five' nalkaydu
astistu 'this or that much' astistu

3) When two adjectives of different types are combined their meaning is inclusive in both the dialects.

M.D. D.D.
astondu 'so much' astondu
astellal'all that' astellal'
ast kempu 'so red' ast kempu

b) **Adverbial Adjectives**

These are formed by adding the following suffixes to adverbs:
1) By adding -a to the adverbs alli, illi, yelli in both the dialects. In the Mysore dialect no is added optionally instead of -a. In the Dharwar dialect -e is optionally added instead of -A.

   M.D.      D.D.
   alli — alli: 'of there' alli—alle:
   ~allina

   illi illi: 'of here' illi—ille:
   ~illina

   yelli yelli: 'of where' helli—yelle:
   ~yellina

2) By adding the suffix -ina to the adverbs aiga, iiga, ya'va'ga in both the dialects.

   M.D.      D.D.
   a'gina 'of that time' a'gina
   i'gina 'of this time' i'gina
   ya'va'gina 'of which time' ya'va'gina

c) Nominal Adjectives

   Adjectives formed by nouns are called nominal adjectives. These are nouns in the genitive case.

d) Verbal Adjectives

   Verbal adjectives are adjectives formed by verbs. They are formed by adding the following suffixes to verb bases or verb stems.
1) By adding —a to the past stem in both the dialects.

M.D.  D.D.
tind — tinda 'the eaten thing' tinda
ma'qda — ma'qda 'that which was done' ma'qda
ku'da — ku'da 'that which was dunk' ku'da

2) By adding the suffix —uva~-o' in the Mysore dialect and —o~-o' in the Dharwar dialect to the base

M.D.  D.D.
ma'q — ma'qo' 'that which ma'qo' ~
~ ma'quva will be done' ma'qu
no'q — no'qo' 'that which will no'qo' ~
~ no'quva be seen' no'qu

3) By adding the suffix - ada directly to the base in both the dialects.

M.D.  D.D.
bar — barada 'that which will not come' barada
ho'g — ho'gada 'that which will not go' hogada

ADVERB

An adverb is a word which is syntactically in attributive construction with a verb. An adverb may be a root or a derivative. Monomorphemic adverbs are roots. Others are derivatives.
Adverbs are classified into two groups:

a) Those that are used only as adverbs

b) Those that are used both as adverbs and nouns.

Those that are used only as adverbs are such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>matte</td>
<td>'again'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punka</td>
<td>'again'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi'ge</td>
<td>'like this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha'ge</td>
<td>'like that'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he'ge</td>
<td>'how'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha'ge</td>
<td>ha'ge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those that are used both as nouns and adverbs are generally adverbs of place such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alli</td>
<td>'there'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'ce</td>
<td>'out side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illi</td>
<td>'here'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Derivation:

Adverbs are derived in both the dialects from:

(a) Nouns (b) Verbs (c) Adjectives and (d) Adverbs.
Adverbs from Nouns:

Adverbs formed by nouns consist of nouns in the instrumental, dative and locative cases in both the dialects. These are called instrumental, dative and locative adverbs respectively. Adverbs which behave as nouns are also included here:

M.D. D.D.
mane mane 'go to the house' manige
mane'li 'in the house' manange
manli
mane'nda 'from the house' maninda
alli allinda 'from there' allininda
alli 'to that place' allige

Adverbs derived from verbs:

These are formed only in the Hysca dialect by adding -a directly to the base.

M.D.
Satyi- satya: 'like dying' as in the satya:haçi
hari hariya: 'like tearing'

Adverbs from Adjectives:

These are formed by: (1) Adding -li the adverbial suffix of place to the demonstrative adjectives a: i: and the interrogative ye: which occur with the shortened allomorphs a: i- and ye- in both the dialects.
2) Adding the adverbial suffixes of manner -ge in the Mysore dialect and -ga in the Dharwar dialect to all the adjectives. The demonstratives a and i and the interrogative ye have special allomorphs before these suffixes.

In the Mysore dialect the allomorphs are ha: and he:--ha:--.

In the Dharwar dialect the allomorphs are ha: and he:--ha:--.

Other adjectives which occur before these suffixes are such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kari</td>
<td>karr-- karrge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dappa</td>
<td>dapp-- dappge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanna</td>
<td>sann-- sannge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) By adding -ga an adverbial suffix of time to demonstratives a: i:, in both the dialects.

   M.D.                  D.D.
   a: a:ga 'then'       e:ga
   i: i:ga 'now'        i:ga

4) By adding the adverb - a:ga to demonstratives a: and i: and the interrogative ye:

   In the Mysore dialect before a:ga, ye: has the allomorph ya:

   In the Dharwar dialect before a:ga, i: a:, ye:
   have shortened allomorphs a: i:- ya:

   M.D.                  D.D.
   a: a:va:ga             ava:ga
   i: i:va:ga             iva:ga
   ya: ya:va:ga           yava:ga

d) Derivative adverbs formed by other adverbs are as follows:

1) By adding -o:skra ~ o:sra in the Mysore dialect only to dative adverbs,

   M.D.
   avange ~ avango:skra for his sake
          ~ avang:sra
   adakke ~ adakko:skra for its sake
          adakko:sra
2) By adding the adverbal suffix -inta "than" to the dative adverbs in both the dialects.

M.D.       D.D.
avanginta   avaginta
adakinta    adakinta

3) By repeating an adverb twice in both the dialects

M.D.       D.D.
beig       beiga
meile      meile

A special type of a repeated adverb in both dialects is formed with the second member of the composition having the first syllable replaced by certain elements.

In the Mysore dialect the first syllable of the type CV- or CV- will be replaced by gi- or gii- respectively.

In the Dharwar dialect the first syllable of the type CV- or CV- will be replaced by pa- or pa- ~ gii- respectively.

M.D.       D.D.
horg       horg jawega
gilge      horg jawega ~ horg paiga

INTERJECTIONS

An interjection in both the dialects is a word which is syntactically an independent unit. It is unconnected with anything else. An interjection may be a root or a derivative. Monomorphemic interjections are called roots. Others are derivatives.

Interjedional roots in both the dialects are:

1) Exclamatory words
2) Vocatives or words used for addressing persons
3) Others

1) Exclamatory words in both the dialects are such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.D.</th>
<th>D.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ayyo</td>
<td>alas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayye</td>
<td>abba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abba</td>
<td>oh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Vocatives or words used for addressing persons are differentiated for the sex and social position of the person addressed. But the differentiation is not made in the same way in both the dialects.

In the Mysore dialect the following injections are used for people of inferior position, children or very intimate equals.

lo:  - for males
ls:  - for females
These forms have the allomorphs -o* and -e* when they occur with other words forming derived interjection such as

ho*ge* - go I say (to a boy)
ho*ge* - go, I say (to a girl)

For the same people as described above the following terms are used in a more formal way.

ayya ) for males
appa )
amma ) for females

For elders and superiors the following forms are used:

sar ~ sair ) for males
swami )
avva ) for females
taiy)i )

For strangers not differentiating sex a courteous form of address used is:

ri 'Sir'

In the Dharwar dialect for inferiors or children or intimate equals differentiation in sex is not made 1) e~ o* or le* is used as a common address to all who are intimate.
1. In the Mysore dialect the following particles are used as follows:

1) -alia occurs expressing the meaning of relic
   M.D.
   avytalla 'oh, somehow it is over'
   avnalla 'oh it is he, i am relieved'

2) -taine occurs expressing the meaning of a question which expects a positive answer
   M.D.
   ada: taine 'that is it, is it not so'
   mane: taine 'it is a use, isn't it so?'

3) -kaño addressing a male -kañe addressing a female are used to the attention of the hearer or merely as an address when the hearer or the addressee is an intimate or a socially inferior person. It is also used for children.
   M.D.
   illa kaño 'no, I say' (male)
   illa kañe 'no, I say' (female)

4) ante-ante occurs in both the dialects with all the syntactic units with the meaning of 'it seems'.
   M.D. D.D.
   avante' it seems it is he' avanta
   alligante 'it seems, it is to that place' alligante
The morphologically bound forms are as follows:

1. -a: ~ -e:~ -e:nu occur as interrogatives in both the dialects.
   
   M.D. D.D.
   
   avna: 'is it he' avne:nu
   
   ~avne:
   
   ~a:yt:a: 'is it over' a:te:nu
   
   ~a:yt:a:

2. -e: ~ e: occur as emphasizers in both the dialects.
   
   M.D. D.D.
   
   avne: 'it is the same person' avne:
   
   ade: 'the same thing' ade:

3. -u: occurs in both the dialects as a conjunctive or in the sense of 'also'
   
   M.D. D.D.
   
   avnu: 'he also' avnu:
   
   na:nu: 'I also' na:nu:

4. -o: occurs in the Mysore dialect expressing uncertainty or indefiniteness.
   
   M.D.
   
   avno: 'oh, is it he or --
   
   ado: 'is it that or --
More than one particle may occur together. When more than one particle occur together the particles have different allomorphs in the Mysore dialect. The allomorphs are as follows:

- **e**: has -Ans; -Ano; (emphatic)
  - avne: 'it is the same person'
  - avne:ne: 'it is the very same person'

- **o**: Conjunctive has -Amo:
  - avne: 'he too'
  - avne:no: 'even he also'

- **n**: Indefinite, has -Ano:
  - avne: 'the same person'
  - avne:no: 'oh, is the same person'

Optionally in some idiolects no difference in the allomorph shapes is found even after other particles. The same forms occur in all the positions when the regular morphophonemic changes take place.

- avne: 'the same person'
- avne:yo: 'the very same person'
- avne:yo: 'is it the same person?'