9. **SYNTAX**

9.1. Introduction:

In this chapter of the thesis an attempt is made to analyse some selected areas of Kannada Syntax. The analysis is very fragmentary and it is not exhaustive. Here, researcher has selected for the convenience sake only modifiers from noun phrase and auxiliary verbs from a verb phrase. Further imperative, negative and co-ordinative sentences are explained.

9.2. Modifiers:

Modifiers are one of the constituents of the noun phrase. A modifier which modifies a noun can be termed as noun modifier. In this dialect we have constructions like:

1. doddemogə 'elder son'
2. cikkawwa 'younger mother'

In the constructions 1 and 2 the noun modifiers are dodd 'elder', and cikka 'younger'
respectively. These constructions can be paraphrased with the following structures.

1(a) mọọ doddawanu mọọ
   'son elder son'

2(a) awwa chikawalụ awwa
   'mother younger mother'

We can show that the sentences 1 and 2 are derived from the structures 1(a) and 2(a). This can be shown by the following derivation.

1a. 

To this deep structure, relativization equivalent NP deletion transformations are applied.
Relativization transformation adds relative participle to the dodda^anu i.e. dodda^anu will become dodda. Then equvi NP deletion deletes moga 'son' of the constituent sentence. In the end, we get the surface structure doddamoga 'elder son'.

Relativization transformations add relative participle marker to cikka^walu cikka and then equvi NP deletion deletes aww of the constituent sentences. Then, cikkawwa 'younger mother' is derived.

This behaviour of modifiers states that they can be derived from the embedded sentences.
Auxiliary verb is one of the very important constituent of verb phrase. As such basing on the function of the verb, Verbs can be broadly classified into two types. They are (1) Main verbs and (2) Auxiliary verbs. If a verbal construction consists of two or more main verbs, it can be called compound verbal construction and the verbal construction which consists of auxiliary verbs can be termed auxiliary verbal construction.

The following sentences consist of compound verbal construction.

1. unglå maå dikodu 'ring made and give'
2. rotti suttukodu 'cake bake and give'

In the above sentences each verb phrase consists of two main verbs via. maå 'make' and kodu 'give' in the sentence (1) and in the sentence (2) suttu 'bake' and kodu 'give'. The compound verbal construction consists of two or more verbs which are of equal status. They are compounded by verbal participles. As much the sentence 1 can be rewritten into two simple sentences as:
1(a) ungla maːdu 'make ring'
2(b) ungla kodu 'give ring'

From the sentence 1(a) and 1(b) we get the sentence (1) by the process of compounding. This explanation can be extended to the sentence (2) also. The same can be shown in below diagram.

1. Deletion of Tense
2. Deletion of Imp ungla maːdu
3. Subject NP deletion 'make ring'
Deletion of Tense
Deletion of Imp
Deletion of subject NP

ungla kođu
‘give ring’

Now the diagrams 1(a) and 1(b) give us the
two phrase structure viz. unglə mađu ‘make ring’ and
ungla kodu 'give ring'. These two structures are compounded by verbal participle -i-. The derived compound verbal construction is as follows:

ungla maṣ dikodu \ 'make ring and give'

Auxiliary Construction:

The auxiliary construction consists of one main verb and one or more auxiliaries. The auxiliaries can be broadly classified into two sub-groups, viz. auxiliaries and auxiliary verbs. The markers which are not verb forms are called auxiliaries. Under this the PNGT markers are treated here in this analysis, concentration is given only on auxiliary verbs. Hence auxiliaries are not dealt here.

Examples:

1. nənge bigrikītu 'I sweated' - completion
2. avəmu həsəg bəydu 'He may go' - permission
1. nenge bigribidtu 'I sweated' - completion.

2. awamu hogbeydu

'He may go' - permission
Here in sentence 1 and 2 the verbs bidtu - 'completion' and bsydu 'permission' are used as auxiliary verbs. They do not have independent status as that of the constituents of compound verbal constructions. As such they cannot be rewritten into two simple sentences without damaging the sense.

The sentence (1) cannot be rewritten as

* nange bigru
* nange bidtu

The sentence (2) cannot be rewritten as

* awṣnu hoigu
* awṣnu bṣydu

Classification:

The auxiliary verbs can be classified on the basis of verb stems to which they are glued. In this dialect the auxiliary verbs are found to occur after—
9.3.1 Verbal participles

9.3.2 Infinitive

9.3.3 Verbal Noun.

Example: for (1) verbal participles:

 offended

This can be shown by the following three diagrams:

Present verbal participle transformation adds -ta- to the main verb bonda 'habitual' auxiliary verb is glued to it. Thus we realize the sentence:
He was in the habit of listening — habitual

Example for (2) Infinitive:

He must go — obligation

This can be shown by the following diagram:

In this dialect infinitive is marked by the form -ә-. The infinitive transformation adds infinitive marker -ә- to the main verb ho:gu 'to go'
ho:gu and the auxiliary verb bsku 'must' is added to the infinitive form of the main verb, ho:gu. Thus the sentence ñwnu ho:gu bsku 'He must go' is realized.

Examples for (3) verbal noun:

ñwnu mèdwe a:ga:keno:dda

'He tried to marry'

Here in this sentence (1) the auxiliary verb, nosdu 'trial' is added to the verbal noun form of the main verb, a:ga:ke 'coming'. This sentence can be exhibited for clarity sake by the following tree diagram:

```
S
  / \   /
 PDP VP
  / \   /
 VP   nòdu
  / \   /
 ñwnu mèdwe a:gu
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ñwnu mèdwe a:ga:ke nòdda
The verbal noun transformation adds -aske- to the verb a:gu 'become'. The 'no;du 'trial' auxiliary verb is added to the verbal noun a:ga;ke and we get the sentence:

awnu modwe a:ga;ke no;dda

'He tried to marry'

9.3.4 Aspectual and Models:

The auxiliary verbs which express nuances like completion, inception, trial etc. are termed as aspectual auxiliary verbs and they occur after verbal participles, and verbal nouns in the present dialect of Kannada. The modal auxiliary verbs are those which are employed to denote nuances, possibility, permission, capability etc. In this dialect the modal auxiliary verbs occur only after the infinitive form of the main verb.

Aspectual auxiliary verbs:

In the present dialect the following aspectual auxiliary verbs are found:
1. Idda ♦progressive*
2. bidtu • ♦completive*
3. aįgu 'perfective'
4. nosdu 'trial'
5. hosgu ♦accidental*
6. kon ♦reflexive*
7. bōnda 'habitual'

Examples:

1(a) awanu ke:nta; idda
'He was listening' 'progressive'

2(a) non mayyi bigribidtu
'My body sweated' 'completive'

3(a) askla hullu tinda:tu
'The cow has eaten the grass' 'perfective'

4(a) modwe a:gsk nosɗe
'He tried to marry' 'trial'

5(a) ədu hərkond hostu
'It was to:rm' 'accidental'

6(a) ownu ho:dkonda
'He bet himself' 'reflexive'
Modal Auxiliary verbs:

In this dialect the following modal auxiliary verbs are found.

1. bɔydù - 'possibility', 'permission'
2. ɓɔku - 'necessity', 'obligation'
3. baŋda/baŋda - 'prohibition'
4. bɔlla - 'capability'

Examples:

1. naːŋi ʊːta maːdɔbɔydù
   'naːŋi may dine'

2. ɗwɔn mɔŋiɡ hoːsɔbɔku
   'I have to go to his house'

3. niː allige hoːbɔŋda
   'you should not go there'

4. ɗwɔn hoːsɔ ɓɔlla
   'he can go'
9.4 Types of sentences:

9.4.1 Imperatives:

1. ni: ke:nu    'you listen'
2. ni: ta:      'you give'
3. ni: ho:gu    'you go'
4. ni:wu ke:pr\ri 'you (pl) listen'
5. hama: horri  'carry much'
6. ni:wu tarri  'you (pl) give'
7. ni:wu ho:gr\ri 'you (pl) go'
8. ni: gana:la ba:lu  'you live happily'
9. ni:wu ganag ba:jri 'you (pl) live happily.'

The above sentences are called imperative as they are used to express commands (1, 2, 3) requests (4, 5, 6, 7) and wish, desire (8, 9). But in actual use the subject of the imperative is deleted. This can be shown by the following diagram.
1. Deletion of Tense
2. Imperative deletion
3. Subject NP deletion

Further, if the subject of the imperative sentence is plural or honorific, another transformation called agreement is also made use of. This can be shown as below:
There are two types of negative elements in this dialect. They are free forms and bound forms. Free forms can be sub-divided into two sub-classes.
Free forms

Sub-class I

[ alla ]

 nulla

 illa

Sub-class II

bartzda

Bound forms

[a:

de
i:d
iti

The explanation for the sub-class I of the free forms is as follows:

alla "not"

alla is used to negate non-verbal sentences.
Examples:

ɐdu aŋkl′a
'that is cow'

ɐdu aŋklalla
'that is not a cow'

Nulla and illa are used to negate the existence.
illa occurs with the verbs like bǝr 'to come',
ma:d 'to do', ken 'to hear' etc.

Examples:

1. ǝwnu bɔndǝ
 'he came'

2a. ǝwnu bɔrnulla
 'he did not come'

2. ǝwnu maːdida
 'he did'

2a. ǝwnu maːdnulla
 'he did not do'

3. ǝwnu kɛnida
 'he listened'
3a. əwunu kejnulla
   'he did not listen'

illa negates the verb iru 'be'

1. əwunu alli iddasne
   'he is there'

2a. əwunu allilla
   'he is not there'

2. aːkala allide
   'cow is there'

2a. aːkala allilla
   'there is no cow'

Sub-Class II

bəʃda 'not necessary' negates bəku 'must'.
It occurs in the modal constructions.

Examples:

1. aːkina noːd bəku
   'you must see her'

1a. aːkina noːd bəʃda
   'you must not see her'
Bound forms:

The element -a is used in the sense of negative potential. It can be taken as the negative counterpart of baydu 'potential'.

Examples:

OWNU MAJDBAYDU
'he can do it'

OWNU MAJDA
'he can not do it'

Further, the other two bound negative elements are -de and iːd. These are used as negative participles.

Examples:

DE
UNDU HOreira
'he ate and went'

UNDU HOberapa
'he went without eating'
Co-ordination conjoins 'like' structures which have same privilege of occurrence in their underlying sentences. It is expressed in literary Kannada by the co-ordinators, \( \text{u}\) or \( \text{mattu} \). Whereas in the present dialect the co-ordinative markers used in literary Kannada are not used. The Co-ordinative marker is zero.

Examples:

a. \( \text{lacma ninne b\text{\^{a}ndru}} \)
   'Lacma came yesterday'

b. \( \text{na\^{n}i ninne b\text{\^{a}ndanu}} \)
   'Na\^{n}i came yesterday'

These sentences are co-ordinated by using co-ordinative marker zero as

c. \( \text{lacma na\^{n}i ninne b\text{\^{a}ndru}} \)
   'Lacma and Na\^{n}i came yesterday'
This can be shown by the following tree diagram:

```
S
/ \  /  \
Co S   S
   \ /  \ /
  NP   PDP NP   PDP
     t. adv VP     t. adv VP
      \  /  \       /  /  \
     V   Aux V   Aux
```

lacma na:ni ninne bomdu
'Lakṣma and Naṇi came yesterday'

Further, the following sentences can be considered as examples of co-ordination.

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Co lacma ninne bép past na:ni ninne bép past

awwo pya:tinda bomdu
'mother came from town'

oppo pya:tinda bōndu
'father came from town'
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The co-ordinated sentence, awwo oppo pya:tinda bōndru (mother and father came from the town).