8.1. The dialect follows the general rules of syntax of the Standard Kannada in all respects with regard to phrase and sentence construction. The analysis at the phrase and clause level reveals the same features as in standard Kannada. The departure from it is more by way of style than of syntax. It is, therefore, intended here to detail a few peculiar usages and particulars of syntax and style only.

The Texts here are recorded utterance-wise i.e. from silence to silence. An utterance may consist of more than one sentence:

e.g. bad-kaḍu tät: muliṣṭe ni: cintë-maūḍa beili
muliṣḍa (Vide KG I-9) - "Having come, I plunge. You don't worry" - having 'said, (he) plunged".

It is clear that the sentences are joined by parataxis, a pause-pitch appearing at the end of every major predication and the final-pitch appearing last. (The intonation patterns included in a sentence are not presently analysed.

1. Read O.F. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics, 1958. 65.2. P-556. "The term 'style' is not easy to define precisely. Roughly speaking, two utterances in the same language which convey approximately the same information, but which are different in their linguistic structure, can be said to differ in style."
and their occurrence is just observed and taken for granted.

8.2. There are three distinctive forms of sentences: (i) Simple (ii) Compound and (iii) Complex.

(i) Simple sentence consists of a single major predication:
   e.g. adu a: kirei-valigt bid-o:tu - 'It fell down into the tank' (Vide KG 1-6).

(ii) Compound sentence consists of two or more co-ordinate clauses joined by (a) a conjunction or (b) parataxis:
   e.g. (a) mante: hoiguv; atap: bi:ti; a:gu:dekk hoiguv?: - 'Should (we) go back home or should (we) go for hunting?' (Vide KBO II-34)
   (b) haii ille, setya:ne: h:ili: - 'There is no milk, (and) I tell the truth only.' (Vide HMG I-16).

(iii) Complex sentence consists of one principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses:
   e.g. ya:v advyadli haii-ba:mi: noi:kyem-band-idvo, a: badisge: byyiti:k xor: - '(They) went for hunting towards the same side, where they had seen the ruined well and returned.' (Vide YM II-24)

It may be noted that the principal clause is always preceded by the subordinate clause and is connected either

---

2. For general idea of Syntax of Kannada read - Dr. R.C. Hiremath: The Structure of Kannada, 1961 Chap. X.
by conjunctives single or related, or by hypotaxis. When
the conjunctives are a pair of related words, as in the above
example, they take their proper places each in the subor­
dinate and principal predication respectively. The other
conjunctions used in this connection are ḫṣ:li, ṣnt-, ṣnt-ḥṣ:li. They help to quote or explain the idea or
reason of the act indicated by the verb in the principal
clause. The following examples may be noted:

tānu: ṣbbe ḫṣ:li kar-kam-bānda (Vide KB-84) - 'Having
said: 'I too shall come', he brought.'

māqil notdā ḫṣ:li bayistu (Vide KB-15) - 'She desires that
she should see the daughter'.

ṣant-bāg bīk-kam-bīk aṭṭu ḫṣ:li hāge: maštū (Vide KB-30)
'Thinking that (she) has (only) to lie down like the dead,
she did so.'

ninig toṛso ḫṣ:li i: ni:l-ṣnt-iddṛ nānu (Vide KHI-13) -
'I have done this sport, mainly with the idea that I should
show you this.'

kṣpt-oṣgtu aṭṭ ḫṣ:li ḫya (Vide SB II-24) - 'He said : '(it)
will perish.'

nāq-kayāti aṭṭ-ḥṣ:li namṣrā: vacāna kōṭṭu (Vide SB II-10) -
'Having given a word of promise that he would see ...'

ṣant-bāg tānd kuṭāmba hoṣgtu aṭṭ-ḥṣ:li .... hudiḍ ḫya (Vide
SB II-25) - 'He searched .... because the families that
were brought after great effort were leaving.'

An interesting example this : bidisi ḫṣ:li ḫaŋṣe ḫṣ:li
ḥṣ:li ḫṣ:li ḫya (Vide YM II-70) - 'Explain clearly (telling)
how' - he asked. {
In some cases heili is replaced by haiig:

iya yant-edu: sigile: illi haiig heiltyu (Vide SB I-37) - 'She said: "I could not get any thing."

Clauses are optionally joined by hypotaxis when the sentence is quotative or when the principal clause sometimes precedes the subordinate one:

taniwu: ast kodi heili heiltyu adu (Vide SB I-29) - 'She said: "Give me also some."

kada: tageiri entu (Vide KB-81) - 'She said: "Please open the door."

tand alla adu anda (Vide KG-13) - 'He said: "That is not kine."

ai-ma:il aloc:en-ma:itu gand ke:ldr ye:n heiltyu? (Vide KB-49) - 'Then she pondered: "What should I say if the husband ask me?"

The compound and complex sentences do not differ from the simple sentence in their syntactic constructions:

8.3. A simple sentence consists of a single Major Predication only or includes one or more Minor Predications. Major Predications show four classes: (i) Statement (ii) Command (iii) Question, and (iv) Exclamation.

(i) Major Predication of Statement consists of 3 types:

(a) Nominal (b) Verbal (c) Nominal-Verbal.

(a) Nominal will be a single noun or a noun phrase.
e.g. (hagar) sanj (KB-69) - 'Then this (is) evening.'

bejdel man (KBC I-49) - 'There is a house in the forest.'

av agdi: bagavr (HMG I-8) - 'They (were) very poor.'

(b) Verbal will consist of a very independent or with one or more satellites:

e.g. itta (aiga) (KG-22) - '(He) placed (there).'

tas-gatle aiddo (KM I-15) - '(They) played for hours (together).'

hendti: karda (KB-52) - '(He) called the wife.'

(c) Nominal - Verbal consists of both nominal and verbal predicates occurring as ICs with each other:

e.g. av varittu: tilte: idda (KB-12) - 'He was yet just crying.'

aig gand kada: tigida (KB-90) - 'Then the husband opened the door.'

avang aig vand upaty kandtnu (KM IV-4) - 'A plan occurred to him.'

i: san-kus: sokka no:qo (KBC I-12) - 'I must test the vanity of this youngest daughter.'

(i) Major Predication of command includes not only direct imperatives but also requests, suggestions, prayers and desires etc.

e.g. mat: idu (KB-43) - 'Keep it prepared!'

kada: tigenti (KB-39) - 'Please open the door!'
Major Predication of Question consists of two types:

(a) General or yes-or-no question, and (b) special or supplement question.

(a) It is a Predication of Statement with interrogative particles (ref. 6.7.) attached at the end:

- e.g. suTTed yedd bakkos? (KM 85) - "Can a burnt (i.e. dead) person rise up and come?"
- a:si:q be:kanci?: (KM II-11) - "Do you want for a drink?"
- avn u:i r yati:di?: (KM II-36) - "What is his place?" (addressed to a female)

(b) It is a Predication of Statement introduced by an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb:

- e.g. ya:ng yqnta: gutt-iddu? (KM II-37) - "What do I know?"
- yqnta: kajjati: maiddi? (KM 85) - "What special dish (they) have prepared?"
- ye:st-ott ai:to?: (KM II-21) - "How much time passed, I say?"
(iv) Major Predication of Exclamation is a predication of statement with (a) introduction or interspersion of vocatives or interjections in any position, or (b) predicative particles (ref. 6.7.) attached at the end.

(a) Vocatives & Interjections:

- e.g. akku, pursatt ida-siga banru; bande (KM II-52) - "Oh yes! I may come whenever I find time."
- ayya aigana? (KM I-10) - "Brother, shall we play?"
- ningl ur, vaya, mart-ho:yu (KM II-32) - "I have, really, forgotten your place."
- vand ku:sn-kejli, t:ngi, ni: ya:r pursaadind ippa ke:jla appa (KBO I-6) - "The father asked one of the daughters: 'My child! On account of whose merit do you live?'"
- vida itto:a:rb:la! (KB-63) - "Possibly there was poison!"
- y:tlai:g ho:ig ban:ye: ba:ve: (KM II-19) - "Brother-in-law! Where had you been to return?"

(b) Predicative Particles:

- e.g. ni: tavr-kand-ho:d huli ye:n att-apa? (KBO II-16) - "What happened, really, to the tiger you were driving away?"
8.4. Minor Predications are phrases—nominal, adjectival, and adverbial. They either follow, precede or occur in included position with the Major Predication. The adjectival phrase always occurs as part of the nominal as qualified in it. So minor predications fall broadly into 2 classes: (i) Nominal, and (ii) Verbal.

(i) Adjectival:

koli kha-naitd angi (KBC I-19) — 'dirty shirt with a wretched smell'.

a: band daw-dusta (KG-25) — 'the god's messenger that had come'.

Nominal:

van-dit, ma:ti:gt (KB-18) — 'just for a day'.

matvne: dni biligg (KB-81) — 'next day morning'.

Adir maga ra:mbattin-kayli (KB-7) — 'with her son Rama Bhat'.

yesto: hotn-mil (KM II-17) — 'after so much time'.

(ii) Verbal Minor Predications can be assigned to the following 7 sub-groups:

(a) Infinitive

sawd: vaquile (KG-3) — 'for breaking the fire-wood'.

beinki: t:plak -(KB-68) — 'to bring the fire'.

(b) Non-past Incomplete
heil-bitre atrim heilta (KB-48) - "saying that it has only to be told."

(c) Non-past Completive
sempd mantei hoi gi (KB-59) - 'Having gone to a nearby house'

(d) Past Completive
modiih-antz maadiitikki (KB-70) - 'After having kept (it), as it was (earlier).'
sevdi: suttikki (KB-85) - 'After having burnt the fire-wood.'

(e) Negative
akk bardi (KB-7) - 'the sister without having come.'
yenta: maqo teldy-ede ya (KM II-3) - 'not knowing what to do!'

(f) Conditional
keliy dut brndre (KB-31) - 'if one comes some distance.'
byndlipuny idre (KBC I-10) - 'if there is some merit at the finger.'

(g) Indicative of time, reason, similarity:
trekig hoigkaire (KM I-5) - 'while going for (the collection of) dry leaves.'
kriya: higieydrinda (KB-68) - 'since funeral rites were not held.'
kenni: mail hoiid-aiq(e) (KM I-16) - 'like having had slapped.'
8.5. We can now turn to the syntactic processes - namely, the word-order, the government, the concord and the cross reference respectively. We consider it sufficient just to state the general tendencies with regard to each, which are in conformity with the Standard Kannada, but we shall not fail to point out some particular usages and whatever is observed as a specialty of the dialect.

8.5.1. (A) The favourite word-order in a simple sentence is:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N \\
O \\
V
\end{array}
\]

N = nominal
O = object
V = verbal

The qualifiers of the nominal or the object and the other satellites of the verb precede them and the satellites in turn precede the verb. There will be only one head noun and only one finite verb in the sentence. There may be, in rare cases, a subordinate nominal also. Any number of incomplete verbs are admissible. But in good many cases it is found that the above items show a tendency to follow a free order also, except in the case of the prepositional qualifiers of the nominal which have no freedom of occurrence. Care is, however, generally taken that immediate constituents are as much less discontinuous as possible. No examples are quoted here, as any random look at the sentences in the Texts will easily bear out the foregoing remarks.

(B) A sentence may be interrupted by a parenthetical phrase.
or even a full sentence. e.g. bandu - kada: hēttirkid: - kada: tigāri antu (Vide KB-81) - 'Having come - they had closed the door - she said: "You please open the door."

(C) It may be noted that, in the dialect, the emphatic and conjunctive particles -e: and -u: are infixed between the positive finite form of the verb and -ill:, the negative suffix. e.g. kuda:-ill: (Vide SA-28) - 'did not drink at all'; benjnu:-ill: - 'did not even come.'

8.5.2. (A)(i) An attribute of a nominal when post-posed is represented by its nominal form and is thus converted into an equational predication. In such a case, the post-posed attribute should agree in gender with the head noun:

e.g. ja:n hongsu / hongs ja:n - 'a wise woman'
band mēṇisya / mēṇisya band-ōvā - 'the man who had come.'

(kunt idu) / idu kuntiddu (Vide SHK II-10)
(vagād hindid våstra) / våstra: vagād hindiddu (Vide SB -K-17)

(ii) Numerals adjectives vandu, yērdu should generally agree in gender with the head noun (ref. 7.4.1(a) (iii)). But there are cases where vandu is freely used.

e.g. vand ganda, vand heṇṭi, vand ku:su itt-ōda (SA-1)

(B) The head of the nominal is always in the nominative case. The following example of two nominals - one head
and the other subordinate may be noticed:

mane:1 hud:ki manad-Edi:guu (Vide SB I-9) - (They)

having searched, she was found below the cot.*

(0) The direct, and the indirect too if any, object is

always in the accusative case. e.g. busmi: umbli: kotta (SM-9) - 'He gave the land (as) a present.'

8.5.3. The nominal head and the finite verb in a sentence are in

congruence with each other in respect of person, gender and

number. It has been already noted that the dialect has

mainly only two grammatical genders (ref. 4.7.1 for 3) male

and non-male and the feminine is classed generally with

neuter. But in some localities, the practice in observed

of keeping the finite verb in the masculine when the nominal

refers to a female. e.g. Parvati-amba (HK I-7) - 'Parvati

says -'; avli idda (HK II-2) - 'She was' even supposing

that the dialect has separate pronominal words for Inclusive

and Exclusive I Per. Plural (ref. 4.7.1, fn. 2) the verbal

concord shows the same form, for both (Vide KBC II-22 and

KBC II-23).

It has also been pointed out that nouns 'jana' and

'divru' show some exceptional characteristics (ref.4.10(a)).

The following examples from the Texts may be noted.

vand jana bando (KXJ-8) - nominal sg. but verb plu.

3. This, it may be noted, is a feature different from that of the

Southern Nayyaka Dialect, which has separate personal suffixes

with regard to Inclusives and Exclusives. Read D.N. Shankara

Bhat's article "Verbal inflection in Southern Nayyaka" 6.1 in

Indian Linguistics Vol. 21, 1960.
8.5.4. The following cases of cross-reference may be noted:

appa:deyi ivå tirgi arsu bêndâ manitê (YM I-9) - 'Then he -, the king came back home.'

myîgîl sîng adîn genai-ma'dî bigattu (YM I-65) - 'She properly tightened up that - the upper end of the saree.'

8.6. We include under style the various special processes followed and functions performed by different grammatical categories. Some of these are near identical with the standard language and some are special.

(A) (i) Intensity or special emphasis is indicated by Extra-length of syllable final phonemes (ref. 2.5.):

  e.g. dina...lu (SHM-10) - 'Daily, without fail'
      (Adverb)

  â...t kûtumba (SB II-20) - 'all the families, without exception'. (Adjective)

  bali...du - extremely white one (noun)

(ii) Cases - Special use:

  Dative - Ordinary is used with the meaning 'for the sake of'.

  e.g. tirki:ge (KM I-6) - for the collection of dry leaves.

  nà:ve:dyakké (SA-10) - for the offering (to God)
Past Verbal Neuter-noun indicates reason:

- e.g. tegg illaddakk (YM II-40) - 'as it was not low'.
- heiladdakk (SK I-23) - 'as it was said'.

Genitive for nominative, before idd-illi:

- ydar-iddelli 'where she is'; avn-iddelli 'where he is'.

(iii) Non-past verbal noun with the sense of the intensive:

- e.g. yinta beil Hudu, jiva te-kam-budu (HM3 II-34) - 'What should I answer? I must take away life'.

(iv) Infinitive + -ill- with a past prohibitive sense:

- e.g. gasy ipl-itt-ill (YM II-54) - 'There ought not to have been a wound'.

(v) Past participle + -illi with a conditional sense:

- e.g. inn jalm iddilli: bity-aqdu beida (KBC II-40) - 'No hunting any more even if living'.

(B) (i) The dialect has a particular use of the past verbal noun i.e. as an adverb:

- e.g. hortrutu areqykk ho:do (KBC II-5) - 'After having started, they went to the forest'.

(ii) Collective indication is made by means of idu, ivu, yella, heilta, hi:ge, ma:hta etc.

- vr tapscorykk: idiku bang ba:rd-hagi:noci-gkyetti
"I shall see there will be no interference as regards their religious observations etc."

Karnataka, Deshasta, Chitravana

"Karnataka, Deshasta and Chitravana - the women of these sections'.

(SB II-10) - "I shall see there will be no interference as regards their religious observations etc."

(SB II-23) - 'Karnataka, Deshasta and Chitravana - the women of these (sections)'.

(SB IX-23) - "Karnataka, Beshastha and Ghitapavana - etc.*

(SB XI-51) - '(She) gave him a drink, showed him all respects and so on.'

(SK II-15) - 'He brought out four axes made of copper, brass etc.'

(SK XII-23) - 'An elder and a younger - thus he had two wives.'

(KBO 1-15) - 'He remained spitting and so on (i.e. doing such other things).

(o) Narratives are often punctuated with exclamatory phrases and sentences such as:

(KBO 1-10) - '(She) remained, isn't it?'

(KBO 1-45) - '(She) had said, you know?'

(KBO 1-15) - 'Then what happened, you see?'

(KBC I-10) - 'What he says, you know?'

(SK II-9) - '(Whoever) would not marry, isn't it?'

(ii) Proverbs use aphoristic type of sentence construction.

(KG - P4) - 'Agsa ma:salu; muggad jo:la'

(HK-P7) - 'A:bg abra; giddig gobra'
(iii) The songs in the dialect make a free use of colloquial, standard and even archaic forms:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g. } & \text{ mudda ni } \text{ ?ladiiru } \text{ yedd-a:ga } \text{ b:il kollu } \text{(Standard)} \\
\text{ } & \text{ nidra } \text{ b:and-a:ga } \text{ pawd:is } \text{(colloq.)} \\
\text{(classical)}
\end{align*}
\]

(4) Usages are stylistically peculiar forms obtaining in everyday speech. The following can be noted from the Texts:

(i) The dialect makes use of the Zero Anaphora to a high degree:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g. } & \text{ a: p:<pp:kk-ella: ya:ru } \text{(hon: a:gt:)} \text{ ? (Vide HMP I-26)} \\
& \text{ "Who (is going to be responsible) for all that sin?"}
\end{align*}
\]

(ii) 'h:i:ge:y'a is added to 'kad:i:ga', and 'i:ga' or 'i:ga:va' to nouns, verbs and adverbs without much affecting the sense:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g. } & \text{ kad:i:ga - h:i:ge:y'a (KBO II-10, SHK II-22) - 'Then';} \\
& \text{ a:v - i:ga:va (HK II 19), mag:i:iga (SH II-5);} \\
& \text{ t:and-i:ga:va kotta - 'He brought and gave it'} \\
& \text{ b:airi:-i:ga:va sokk b:anju - 'vanity is manifested in} \\
& \text{ an exceeding degree.'}
\end{align*}
\]

(iii) Stories make a free use of -'nda 'It is said', almost at the end of every sentence. SHK II is a glaring example.

(iv) A sort of extension of adverbs is found in the following instances: \text{b:ll:i:ga/b:ll:i:ga:ppa:ga} 'morning time'; \text{ra:tr:ra:tr:ppa:ga} 'night time'; \text{nin:ga/nin:ga:la:ga}

---

'yesterday'; мөннг/моннга-а:га 'day before yesterday'.

(v) Free adaptation of standard words in evidenced in the following examples:

а:виша (YM I-23) < а:виша 'life'  

исо (HK I-7) < исо 'desire'  

ни:ле (HK I-13) < ни:ле 'sport'  

котста (KBC I-25) < котста 'leprosy'

 halkimti (SK-9) < halkimtu 'clever trick'

hodi (YM I-58) < hodi 'powder'

хэс (YM I-73) < хэс 'steps'

hiko (YM I-53) < hiko 'steps'