PART III
FINDINGS
CHAPTER IX

FINDINGS

9.1. After a full description of the dialect so far, we may now state our findings in respect of the treatment of the Standard Language - both Old and New, as well as loan-words by this dialect and also indicate its general tendency of preservation of old forms and creation of new ones. We shall first point out the relic forms from Pre-old Kannada, Old Kannada and Medieval Kannada as are observed under the present survey. We shall then detail the items of deviation from Standard New Kannada, treatment of loan-words and the many innovations to be noted in the dialect. We shall also attempt at a grouping among the various sub-dialects. Lastly, we shall conclude with our general observations.

9.2. The following forms may be compared which show the retainment of features of Pre. O.K:

[1] Grammatical:

1. It may be noted that hereafter the Non-Havyaka forms are given both in the usual orthography as well as the Havyaka phonemic script to facilitate comparison. When the comparison refers to bound morphemes, they are underlined.
Lexical:

**hīgādōrū** 5.2.1.  
'those that held'

**bāṃdōlū** 7.2.1.  
'she that came'

**kōḍāda** 5.2.5.  
'they cut (past)'

**āyda** 5.2.5.  
'he has become'

**ēdu** (Fem-Neut.) 4.7.1.  
'she, it'

**īlē** 5.2.7.  
'is not'

**tēli** 'to know'  
Cf. Ta. tēli

**kōḍi** 'a sprout'  

**yēlē** 'a rat'  

**yērvu/gu** 'an ant'

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5. Abbreviations under this head refer to the following:

- **GOKI** - Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions by A.N. Narasimha.
- **KGKL** - Grammar of the Kannada Language by Dr. F. Kittel.
- **HGOK** - Historical Grammar of Old Kannada by G. S. Gei.
- **BKL** - History of Kannada Language by R. Narasimhaiah.

6. It may be noted that Prof. M. Marappa Bhat of the Madras University concludes that as there was seldom reference to female gender as such in the earliest Kannada Inscriptions, it must have been absent in Pre.O.K. Read his article in Prabuddha Karnataka, Vol. 24, No.3.

4. The words **tēli**, **kōḍi** and others like them occur in Old Kannada and later stages as **tillī**, **kudi** etc. i.e. with close vowel mutation. Prof. T. N. Srikanthayya, therefore, states that these Pre-close vowel mutation forms which are identical with the corresponding Tamil forms belong to the Pre. O. K. stage. Ref. his article "The mutation of I, U, E, and O in Kannada" in the Proceedings and Transactions of the 8th A.I.O. Conference Mysore, P. 790.
9.3. The dialect preserves many features of Old Kannada, phonemic as well as grammatical, in slightly modified form. We shall give below various such morphemes to provide proper illustrations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Havysaka</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Old Kannada</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ṣ: ṣaṅg</td>
<td>2.4.2.</td>
<td>ṣaṅg 'sand'</td>
<td>SMD-Chap I-20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ν: jāṅg</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>jāṅg 'a gong'</td>
<td>[jāṅg] watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v/v/m: saṅi</td>
<td>2.6.5.</td>
<td>saṅi/tēvar</td>
<td>SMD Chap III-114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~saṅi/semi</td>
<td>(Read fn.8)</td>
<td>tēvar</td>
<td>[temar/tēvar] 114.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural suffixes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣaṅdikā</td>
<td>4.4.1.</td>
<td>ṣaṅdikā 'husbands'</td>
<td>KGKL-P.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tēdirka</td>
<td>-P.70.</td>
<td>tēdirka 'fathers'</td>
<td>[tēdirka]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heṣṭikā</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>heṣṭikā 'wives'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case suffixes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raṅge</td>
<td>4.9.</td>
<td>raṅge 'to the king'</td>
<td>SMD-Chap II-192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaḍeṇa</td>
<td>7.4.1(iv)</td>
<td>kaḍeṇa 'of the end'</td>
<td>[kaḍeṇa] 128.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Abbreviations under this head refer to the following:
SMD - Śabdamāṇidārpana by Kashirāja.
KGKL - Ref. fn. 2 above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nevyaka</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Old Kannada</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronouns:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naṅglu</td>
<td>4.7.1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (Incl.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaṅglu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'We' (Excl.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niṅglu</td>
<td>4.7.1.</td>
<td>niṅgal 'you (pl.)'</td>
<td>KGKL-P.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (pl.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taṅglu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Refl. per. pl.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avā</td>
<td></td>
<td>avam 'he'</td>
<td>SMD-Chap III-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avāglu</td>
<td></td>
<td>avargaḷ 'they'</td>
<td>-Chap III-111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'they'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bēnt-āda</td>
<td>6.7.</td>
<td>bandaru gāḍa</td>
<td>KGV-P.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'She came'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(it is said)'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haḷv-ṇaːrē</td>
<td>7.5.(B)</td>
<td>annē-varam</td>
<td>SMD-Chap VI-259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'till one says'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal forms:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaḍāḍā'</td>
<td>5.2.6.</td>
<td>nuḍidāṃ</td>
<td>KGKL-P.138.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he cut'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōḍēttu</td>
<td></td>
<td>nuḍidēttu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'(she), it cut'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Dr. G.S. Gai points out that in Vaḍḍārādhane the forms nēṃ, namman, nāmaḷe are used as inclusive 1st per. pl., while ām, emman, emaga, emma are used as exclusive 1st per. pl. Ref. 4.7.1. In 2. Kittel also gives the form āmgaḷ on P.74 of his Grammar.
Hayysaka Reference Old Kannada Reference

Verbal forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kannada</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Old Kannada</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kēdinca</td>
<td>5.2.6.</td>
<td>teṅrevam</td>
<td>5.2.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'let us cut'</td>
<td></td>
<td>[teṅrevam]</td>
<td>'let us cut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tēppa</td>
<td></td>
<td>tappam</td>
<td>5.2.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'let us bring'</td>
<td></td>
<td>[tappam]</td>
<td>'let us bring'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandyv-illa</td>
<td>5.2.7.</td>
<td>kandāv-illa</td>
<td>5.2.7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'we did not come'</td>
<td></td>
<td>[kandāv-illa]</td>
<td>'we did not come'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maśmān-illa</td>
<td></td>
<td>parsamān-illa</td>
<td>5.2.7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he did not do'</td>
<td></td>
<td>[parsamān-illa]</td>
<td>'he did not do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nośukku</td>
<td>5.2.8.</td>
<td>padeyaḷukku</td>
<td>5.2.8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'you may see'</td>
<td></td>
<td>[padeyaḷukku]</td>
<td>'you may see'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.4. The dialect generally carries a greater number of features of Medieval Kannada. A few glaring ones are now listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kannada</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Old Kannada</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atteśru</td>
<td>4.4.3.</td>
<td>dīṅgėśru</td>
<td>4.4.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mother-in-law'</td>
<td></td>
<td>[dīṅgėśru]</td>
<td>'mother-in-law'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Abbreviations under this head refer to the following:

SFMK I & II = Shri Kunjendra Dasera Shaligalu, II & III, etc.
by A.Ram Nao.

KOXL = ref. fn 2 above.

NG = Nādu-Kannada by Narasing "no" Nāvi.

KGW = ref. fn 5 above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Havyaka</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Mad. Kannada</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tudiyindavu</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>tudiyindavu</td>
<td>KCGL -P.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'from the end'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'from the end'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marinda</td>
<td>(YM-43)</td>
<td>marana</td>
<td>KGV -P.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'from the tree'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'in the form'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahiga</td>
<td>7.4.1.(a)</td>
<td>mahiga, ka:mbe</td>
<td>KGKL -P.113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'of the upper side'</td>
<td></td>
<td>[mahiga, ka:mbe]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akku</td>
<td>5.2.4(iv)</td>
<td>akku</td>
<td>NC -P.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'may come'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'may become'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadisugu</td>
<td>5.2.6.</td>
<td>kadisugu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'may destroy'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'may destroy'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ippa, tappa,</td>
<td>5.2.4(iv)</td>
<td>ippa, tappa, boppa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boppa</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>[ippa, tappa, boppa]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4.1.(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td>'remaining, bringing, coming'</td>
<td>(adj.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kannada</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Med. Kannada</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>puveya:oi</td>
<td>7.4.1.(b)</td>
<td>a:go: 'becoming (adj.)'</td>
<td>KOKL -P.156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'fulfilling (adj.)'</td>
<td>Tāgōl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:go:du</td>
<td>7.2.1.(iii)</td>
<td>bayes:du</td>
<td>CPDKI -P.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'playing (n.)'</td>
<td>bayas:du</td>
<td>'desiring (n.)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinu</td>
<td>4.7.1.</td>
<td>a:nu</td>
<td>KOKL -P.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lexical:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(8)</th>
<th>(9)</th>
<th>(10)</th>
<th>(11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yaduru</td>
<td>vappu</td>
<td>sīlu</td>
<td>vēyāliya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'in front'</td>
<td>'to agree'</td>
<td>'to split'</td>
<td>'time'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8-10. All refer to phonemic changes.


It may be noted that Dr. Gai mentions vondu < ondu occurring in an inscription of the 8th Cent. (Vide KOKL-r.18)

10. A radical े before a front vowel > ेː sīlu < [Lū] N.K.

Some of the sub-dialects effect this change even in regard to non-radical ones. (ref. 4.6.N.)
9.5. It is obvious that the Havyaka dialect differs from the Standard New Kannada in respect of all the foregoing features showing affinity with forms of the earlier stages of the language. We shall now note the striking deviations in the form of the phonemic and prosodic changes, other grammatical features and innovations.

9.5.1. The following phonemic changes are observed with regard to radical morphemes irrespective of their being native or loan words absorbed in the Standard language:

(1) The original phonemes e, e and o, o are split into two phonemes each.

- e, e: when the vowel in the next syllable is a, (⇒ a), e .
- e, o: when the vowel in the next syllable is u, i.

(2) It may be noted that the phonetic value of \( |e| \) of Standard Kannada is almost identical with that of \( |e| \) of the Havyaka dialect, but \( |e| \) is equivalent to \( /e:/ \). The same holds good parallely for \( |o|, o \) as they are equivalent to \( /o/ \) and \( /o:/ \) respectively.

teru 'to pay by force' | St. teru | 
meri 'to pound' | O.K. mere |
se:ru 'to join' | St. sēru |
bai:ri 'a drum' | Sk. bhāri |
c, ç: when the vowel in the next syllable is a,
1 o, ɔ | (ɔ̃) | 2

(o, o: when the vowel in the next syllable is u, i.
syllable)

(Ref. 9.4. fn 8 & 9 above)

(i) Initial ɛ- > ye- / ya- ɔ- > vo- / va-
e- > ye- / ya- o- > vo- / va-
e: > ye:- o: > vo:-

1 e.g. 3 creditor / yardu | St. eradu (two)
ebbsu / yēbsu | ebbisu (to rouse, to awaken)
ye:ru | ēru (to rise, to ascend)
(iii) The processes of palatalization and labialization are evident in some sub-dialects (Ref. 2.2.7 and 2.2.9.)

(iv) Many cases of free alternation between phonemes are observed. (Ref. 2.6.1-6.)

(v) Nasalization of vowels and consonants is a regular feature of the dialect. (Ref. 2.4.1-2 and 2.6.5). Although all cases where /~/ is phonemic cannot be explained, it is possible to trace historical reasons with regard to some like the following:

(a) /~/ due to the dropping of the following final nasal.
   e.g. avā 'he' | < O.K. avan |; tē: 'self (refl.)'
   | < O.K. tēn |; bāndā 'he came' | < O.K. bandā

(b) /v/ due to replacement of m or presence of an original contiguous nasal.
   e.g. bēvru 'sweat' | < O.K. bēmar |
   cīvēs 'pincers' | < O.K. cimma táge |
   ṭūku 'to press' | < O.K. avūniku |
   jēvē 'a gong' | < O.K. jēgảnte |

Note: It is interesting to find that the dialect has brought into vogue free conversion of /m/ and /v/. (Ref. 2.6.5. fn 8.). For the reverse process of /v/ > /m/, the following examples may be noted: ta:vū > ta:mu 'a place'; kevī > kemī 'the ear'.}
(vi) The original phoneme s is split into two phonemes.
(Ref. 9.4. fn 10.)

\( s' \) before a front vowel
\( s \) elsewhere

e.g. sittu 'anger' \(<\text{St. } \text{sittu}\)
    strgu 'the loose end' \(<\text{" }\text{seragu}\)
    of a garment

\( \text{hwev}u \) 'hunger' \(<\text{" }\text{hasivu}\)
\( \text{si}^i \) 'sweet' \(<\text{" }\text{sahi}\)

Since /\( \ddot{s} \)/ is an independent phoneme in the dialect, it
does not find it necessary to convert an original \( s \) in a
non-native word to \( s \) as in the Standard language. It
may also be noted here that \( s \) in non-native words are
converted into /\( \ddot{s} \)/ in the dialect as it is phonetically
closer than /\( s \)/ to [\( \dddot{s} \)].

(vii) It has been pointed out above that the dialect effects
the foregoing phonemic changes directly from the standard
language whether the words are native or are absorbed from
Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi etc. according to its rules of
adaptation. Yet the following special phonemic changes
are noted mainly with regard to the adaptation of Sanskrit
words:
(a) De-aspiration of aspirated stops is effected regularly
and without any exception.
(b) The phoneme \( h \) is variously treated.
9.5.2. The prosodic changes are effected either by syncope or a release in place of a medial vowel. Within the word i.e. excepting the initial or final syllable, the consonants y, r, v, s and s drop the vowels before them and join the following consonant directly forming a cluster. Long vowels in any syllable remain unchanged. It may be noted that the prosodic change by syncope when it occurs causes reduction in the number of syllables of a word from its original form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Sanskrit Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mahatva</td>
<td>'importance'</td>
<td>Sk.mahatva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grahacara</td>
<td>'misfortune'</td>
<td>'grahacara'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sahaja</td>
<td>'natural'</td>
<td>Sk.sahaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purohita</td>
<td>'a priest'</td>
<td>Sk.purusha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sahhyā</td>
<td>'detestable'</td>
<td>Sk.sahya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anahuta</td>
<td>'calamity'</td>
<td>Sk.anahuta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dukkha</td>
<td>'grief'</td>
<td>Sk.dukkha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punaha</td>
<td>'again'</td>
<td>Sk.punaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swanta</td>
<td>'one's own'</td>
<td>Sk.swanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swabhāva</td>
<td>'nature'</td>
<td>Sk.swabhāva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svachchha</td>
<td>'clean'</td>
<td>Sk.svachchha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vyāpāra</td>
<td>'trading'</td>
<td>Sk.vyāpāra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vyarthya</td>
<td>'in vain'</td>
<td>Sk.vyarthya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upadvyāpa</td>
<td>'mischief'</td>
<td>Sk.upadvyāpa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Initial syllable: sva- > sa- or sa-.

- SYN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Sanskrit Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yāpata</td>
<td>'trading'</td>
<td>Sk.yāpata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vyarthya</td>
<td>'in vain'</td>
<td>Sk.vyarthya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upadvyāpa</td>
<td>'mischief'</td>
<td>Sk.upadvyāpa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Again the dialect does not make any distinction between native and loan words while effecting the prosodic changes also. But it is careful to effect them with due consideration of the units like prefixes, free morphemes and suffixes separately which may constitute quadri-syllabic and quinquesyllabic words as a whole in the standard language. The changes are perfectly regular with regard to trisyllabic words and not so thoroughgoing with regard to four syllabled, much more so, to five syllabled words. The general processes observed in respect of the changes may be stated as follows:

**Trisyllabic:**

(i) The short vowel of an open second syllable becomes a release i.e. /̋/, if the first syllable also is open.

- e.g. jagila 'a quarrel' $< $ St. jagala
- adige 'cooking (n.)' $< $ adige
- uduru 'to drop down' $< $ uduru

(ii) The same vowel drops itself -

- (a) compulsorily if the consonant preceding it is any one of y, r, v, s or z.

- e.g. baysz 'to desire' $< $ St. bayasu
- urzlu 'to roll' $< $ urzlu
- bavne 'torture' $< $ bavane
- biselu 'sun-light' $< $ biselu
- bisru 'name' $< $ mesaru

- (b) compulsorily if the first syllable ends with a long vowel.
e.g. karjale 'immediately' \(< \text{St.kuaguale} \)  
jaitka 'horoscope' \(< \text{Jaitaka Sk.lw.} \)  
bodhane 'advice' \(< \text{bodhene} \)  

(c) compulsorily, if the first syllable is close, but its final consonant is identical with the consonant of the second syllable or its hemorganic nasal.  
e.g. stariga 'sister-in-law' \(< \text{St.artiga} \)  
huve 'the full-moon day' \(< \text{huvive} \)  
asgdi 'a shop' \(< \text{angsdi} \)  
kantka 'danger' \(< \text{kantaka Sk.lw.} \)  

(Exeptions : kantika 'a looking glass'; omuwa 'an elephant-goad.  

(d) optionally, if the consonants preceding it are d, g, n and the following one is l or the preceding ones are o, t while the following consonant is n, the first syllable remaining open.  
e.g. madalu/ madlu 'at first' \(< \text{St.modalu} \)  
kojali/ kojli 'an axe' \(< \text{kodali} \)  
angali/ angli 'the ink-pot' \(< \text{angile} \)  
vacina/ vacna 'promise' \(< \text{vaconq Sk.lw.} \)  
bajane/ baje 'singing in praise of God' \(< \text{bajane Sk.lw.} \)  
gatane/ gatne 'an incident' \(< \text{gatane Sk.lw.} \)  

(iii) Elsewhere no change occurs.  

Quadrisyllable:  
The short vowels of both the second and the third syllables
are subjected to change under stated conditions.

(i) The short vowel of the open second syllable undergoes the same changes as in trisyllabic words.

- **Example words**:
  - **kargāsu** 'a saw' (<St.karagasa)
  - **basavāli** 'to be fatigued' (<" basavāli
  - **cāduraṅga** 'chess' (<" chāduraṅga
  - **gādiyāra** 'time-piece' (<" gādiyāra
  - **mojavāni** 'a feast' (<" mōjuwāni H.lw.
  - **baγvēta** 'chief singer in' (<" bhāγavāta Sk.lw.
  - **kopprē** 'a metallic boiler'

(ii) The short vowel of the open third syllable -

(a) compulsorily drops itself if the preceding syllable ends with a nasal.

- **Example words**:
  - **aγdamba** 'a display' (<St.ādambara Sk.lw.
  - **gandāntara** 'danger' (<" gandāntara

(b) mostly drops itself if it is 'i', irrespective of the nature of the preceding syllable.

- **Example words**:
  - **kāditīga** 'a hammer' (<St.kađatīga
  - **ākalike** 'yawning (n)'< " ākalike

(c) stays if it is other than i.

- **Example words**:
  - **hagārūna** 'vain acting' (<St.hagārūna
  - **kirukula** 'petty' (<" kirukula

(d) drops itself optionally under conditions stated under (ii) a (if the preceding syllable ends with a long-vowel) and compulsorily in the same context as (ii)d
with regard to trisyllabic words.

*e.g. sudarana/sudarana 'improvement' | < St.suchārana

sambrana/sambhārana 'a present' | < " sambrhānana

ədhdane 'difficulty' | < " adhāhane

əpədane 'accusation' | < " āpādane

Quinquasyllabic:

The short vowels of the open second and fourth syllables drop themselves, both following the conditions stated for the second syllable with regard to trisyllabic words.

*e.g. atimāṭika 'trickery, fraud' | < St.atemāṭa (ka)

yədipersu 'to falter' | < " edipersu

budībudūka 'a small rattle-drum'

parambarasu 'to look with care' | < " parambarisu

pa:rtošika 'a reward' | < " pārtoṣika

panca:ytka 'arbitration' | < " panchāyati (ko)

məṅgələrəti 'weaving of the lamp' | < " məṅgələrəti

(* In careful speech the second syllable may tend to undergo any change. e.g. cərɪtərə 'livelihood'.)

9.5.3. The most characteristic deviation from the morphological point of view is that of the two-way gender distinction in the dialect (Ref. 4.7.1 & 8.5.5.) as against the three-way one in the standard language. The trace of inclusive and
exclusive 1st person plurals also (Ref. 4.7.1. fn 2) is a point. In fact, the whole range of pronominals indicate the speciality of the dialect. The regular plurals ni:vu 'you (pl.)' ta:vu (Refl.pl.), av(>)ru 'they M.F.(pl.)' of the standard Kannada are made use of only for honorific purposes. avu 'they Neu (pl.)' is the regular M.F.(pl.) in the dialect. Some subdialects have the non-past progressive gerund as a:stna: 'becoming' (Ref. 5.3.2.(a)) in place of a:stai (St.). The dialect uses various short forms in place of the standard non-past participial suffix (Ref. 7.4.1.(b)). The peculiarity of the dialect is also seen in the use of forms of 'hedu' - 'to say', wherever the standard Kannada uses those of 'annu'. More details are given in the following section on innovations.

9.5.4. We have already noted that the dialect possesses 5 additional phonemes, namely - w, e, c, o and s (Ref. 9.5.1. (i) and (vi) above). Of these, the former four are definitely an innovation in the dialect. We may now turn to many such points of innovation with regard to morphology and syntax. They may be broadly classified under the following 7 heads:

(a) Peculiar use of old suffixes. (b) Use of new suffixes. (c) Constructional novelty of forms. (d) Creation of new grammatical forms. (e) Special formations. (f) Stylistic peculiarities. (g) New word-coinages.

(a) Use of old suffixes:
(i) The dialect follows 3 orders of plurals and has extended
the use of various plural suffixes of Old Kannada (Ref. 13)
4.4.1-3)

(ii) It uses the future and kum, gum forms of Old Kannada
to indicate probability. (Ref. 5.2.346).

(b) New suffixes:

(i) One of the causal formative suffixes in the dialect is
-gu (Ref. 7.3.1(1). This is a progressive development
from -ppu (Pre. O.K. - Ref. GOKI-P 193) > -pu (O.K.)
> -hu (M.K.) > -vu (N.K.) - (Ref. Kittal’s Dictionary.
P-465) > -gu (Hayysaka).

e.g. ımudippidär I (They) caused to come to an end.
| kéapu [ ]
| kéahu [ ] 'to cause to fall'
| kéavu [ ]
| kéigu

(ii) The verbal inflectional suffixes (Ref. 5.2.5) of the
dialect have more affinities with those of Medieval
Kannada. Yet the I Per. Sg. suffixal allomorph -i and
the identical I and III Per. plu. suffix -o are a new
development in the dialect.

e.g. he:lti } I say, said | N.K. he:ltene
he:ldi } (Vide 5.2.6.) he:lidenu [ ]
(iii) Some full words are found to be reduced to suffixal status by a process of maximum shortening.

- **Examples:**
  - **he:la:da** 'You (sg.) do not say' (Cf. N.K. ha:laba:da) (Ref. 5.2.6.)
  - **ha:ka:ku** 'must put' (Cf. ha:ka:be:ku) (Ref. 5.2.8)
  - **yell-airu:** 'Some where' (Cf. ell:adaru) (Ref. 6.7.)
  - **a:q-ka:re:** 'while playing' (Cf. adab:ekadare) (Ref. 7.5.(B))

(c) **New constructions:**

- **(i)** Infinitives of purpose are formed by adding a suffix to the non-past participle rather than directly to the base as in the standard language.
  
  - **Examples:**
    - **ke:lu:+le** 'to ask' (Ref. 5.5.1) Cf. st. [ke:lu+]

- **(ii)** Verbal negatives are formed by suffixing -illg in most cases to fully inflected positive forms (Ref. 5.2.7.) rather than to the non-past verbal neuter noun.
  
  - **Examples:**
    - **a:gt(u)-illg** 'It does not become' (Cf. aguvad(u)-illa)

- **(iii)** Echo words are formed by substituting bi- and bi: also in the second occurrence in alternation for gi- and gi:.
  
  - **Examples:**
    - **cinna-ginna/ cinna-binna** 'the gold etc.' (Ref. 7.2.4)
(d) New Grammatical forms:

(i) A new tense, namely, a regular positive perfect is formed. (Ref. 5.2.33.)

(ii) A new aspect in the form of Intensive and Necesitative has also been developed.

\[\text{e.g. tsoriso 'should show'}\ (\text{Cf. St.} t\text{örissa-bēku})\]
(Ref. 5.2.8.)

(iii) New gerundial forms are observed in the dialect, namely -

Past Completive: \text{itt-ikki 'after having placed'}
(Ref. 5.3.2 (a)(iii))

Reflexive: \text{ha:y-kendi 'having oneself put on'}
(Ref. 5.3.2 (a)(iv))

Past negative: \text{tel4y-giddit 'without having known'}
(Ref. 5.3.2 (b)(ii))

(iv) There are peculiar Idiomatic Interjections in the dialect. (Ref. 6.6.(ii)).

(e) Special formations:

Adverbial \[\text{(Ref. 7.5.(B))}\]

Conjunctive: \text{yärđne:li (lit. in the second occurrence) - 'afterwards'}
(Vide HEP II-43)

\[\text{a:d-ar:ga (lit. when this happened) - 'Then'}\]
(Vide SA\#7)

Post-positional: \text{-he:l:ke:li (}\*\text{bal:likeyalli 'in the reference'}}
(Vide KM II-26) \text{'on account of'}

\[\text{-be:k:in: (}\*\text{bal:ika + ino 'there-after yet'}}\]
(Vide KBC II-84) \text{'immediately after'}.
(f) Stylistic peculiarities:

(i) The dialect has a widely varying morphophonemic system (Read Chap III), because of its peculiar junctural style.

(ii) It has some special syntactic uses and usages. (See Sec. 8.6 and 8.7.)

(g) Word-coinages:

(i) The dialect contains many unit-words, which seem to be the result of blending of two originally independent words.

- e.g. abigattu 'to press, squeeze' [$<\text{*}\nu\text{k}u+\text{v}\	ext{t}tu$]
- immeka:rg 'henceforth' [$<\text{*}\text{inn}(u)+\text{be}:\text{ka}:\text{r}\text{g}$]
- hotaku 'to throw away' [$<\text{*}\text{hottu}(\text{u})+\text{ha}:\text{ku}$]
- bislâ: 'a fan' [$<\text{*}\text{bi}:\text{su}+\text{ha}:\text{lt}$]

(ii) The vocabulary of the Chauyaks consists of numerous dialectal words which are not easily intelligible to the Kannada speakers outside.

- e.g. pri:su 'to strain'.
  - a:sri 'a drink'
  - koc4ra:tt 'a complicated affair'
  - kromâ: 'flirting (n.)'
  - tisdu 'to weep'
  - nalâ:gu 'to drink at a stretch'.

(For more such words read the Dialectal Dictionary under Part IV, Sec. II B.)

9.6. The various sub-dialects considered as a whole may be placed
under two broad Groups: I YM, SK, SB, SA, SUM, OBC (i.e. Above-Ghat) II KG, KB, KM, KBC, HK, WFG, WKO (i.e. Below-Ghat). The sub-dialects under the first Group show some of the following common features: (i) The tendency for palatalisation is more pronounced. (ii) Noun and verbs ending in -i while taking the suffixes. (iii) The pronominal forms are identical and archaic. (iv) They use -i as the verbal inflectional suffix for I for SG. In the second Group KM, HK use -t-ne; for non-past gerund and KG, KBC use some common forms in the perfect tense. But when totality of features are considered they form one Group only. On the whole, it may be said that the I Group preserves greater number of old forms but, at the same time, is capable of innovating in a higher degree, while the II Group leans more towards the standard forms and is slow to innovate.

9.7. Our general observations are finally the following:

(i) The dialect shows good many ancient aspects, which is the reason why it is not easily intelligible to the outsiders.

(ii) The characteristic features and vocabulary of the dialect are kept uncontaminated by the females, more than the males, who being more educated and urbanised tend to use sophisticated pronunciations and words.

(iii) The striking features of the dialect are its processes of palatalization, nasalization and release.
(iv) The dialect shows greater affinity with the forms of Medieval Kannada than the modern one.

(v) The study of this dialect is very important as many lost forms in the standard language are actually available in it in live use. In fact, we may say that it provides a link between all the stages of development of the Kannada language.