6.0 CLITICS AND PARTICLES

6.0 The forms which are indeclinables and also not functioning like adverbs and adjectives are considered as clitics.

Particles are clitics which invariably occur as modals with all the form classes except interjections and sometimes with entire predications. These are non-independent indeclinable elements which are always used in association with some words. Particles may even be called as post-positions.

6.1 Types of Clitics:

Clitics can be grouped into three categories in Naḍoṛ Kannada viz:

i) Post-Junctural

ii) Pre-Junctural

iii) Inter-Junctural.

The Post-Junctural clitics have demonstratives and interrogatives, which form the base for the larger constructions.

The Pre-Junctural clitics occur before word junctures (as suffixes) i.e. in non-declined form in some instances.

The Inter-Junctural clitics are neither declined nor conjugated. They occur as free forms between two word junctures.

6.1.1 Post-Junctural Clitics:

6.1.1.1 Proximate:

\[
\left\{ \text{e:} \right\} = \text{e:-, oohi-, ooiv-, ooi-} \\
\text{i) e:- occurs before -g\&, the clitic of time.} \\
\text{e.g.} \\
\text{e: 'this'} \\
\text{e:-g\& 'now'} \\
\text{ii) oohi- occurs before -h\&g\&, the clitic of manner.} \\
\text{e.g.} \\
\text{h\&i-h\&g\& 'in this manner'} \\
\text{iii) ooiv- occurs before third person marker -a:}
\]
e.g.

\( \overline{\text{a}} \)-a: 'this man'

iv) \~i- occurs elsewhere.

e.g.

i-le:/i lle:

'here'
i-cci

'this side'
i-nta

'of this kind'
i-\(!\)\(\)Ω

'this much'
i-\(\)\(\)Ø-d\(\)Ω

'this thing or this woman'
i-nd\(\)Ω

'today' etc.

6.1.1.1.2 Remote:

\( \{ a: \} \) \( \sim \)\( a:- \), \( \sim \)\( ha:- \), \( \sim \)\( \ddot{a}v- \), \( \sim \)\( a- \) and \( \sim \)\( æ- \)

i) \( \sim a:- \) occurs before \( -g\(\)Ω \) the clitic of time.

e.g.

a:

'that'
a:-g\(\)Ω

'then'

ii) \( \sim ha- \) occurs before \( -\ddot{h}g\(\)Ω \), the clitic of manner.

e.g.

ha-\(\)\(\)\(\)Ω

'in that manner'

iii) \( \sim \ddot{a}v- \) occurs before third person marker \( -a:\)

e.g.

\( \ddot{a}v-\)a:

'he'
iv) a- occurs before the clitics -cci and -nta.

  e.g.
  a-cci 'that side'
  a-nta 'of that kind'

v) ò- occurs elsewhere.

  e.g.
  ò-le: ò-le 'there'
  ò-ttò 'that much'
  ò-ò-dò 'that thing or that woman'

6.1.1.2 Interrogative Clitic:

\{ya\} òya:-, òya:v-, òhë:-, òyë:-, òè- and òë-

  i) òya:- occurs before G.N.markers -ra and -da

  e.g.
  ya:-ra 'who'
  ya:-da 'which thing'

  ii) òya:v- occurs before the G.N.marker -ò

  e.g.
  ya:v-ò 'which man'

  iii) òhë:- occurs before òngë, the clitic of manner.

  e.g.
  hë:-ngë 'what manner'
iv) <*>ye:- occurs before -kɛ, the clitic of purpose.

e.g.
ye:-ke 'why'

v) ooi- occurs before -llɛ and -ttɛ

e.g.
i-llɛ 'where'
i-ttɛ 'how much'

vi) e- occurs before -nta

e.g.
e-nta 'what kind of'

6.1.2 Pre-Junctural Clitics:

6.1.2.1 Locative clitic:

\{ -(l)ɛ, -lɛ, -llɛ \}

- -lɛ and -llɛ occurs in free variation.

e.g.
i-lɛ 'here, where'
i-llɛ

i-le: 'here only'
i-llɛ:

ɛ-le: 'there only'
ɛ-llɛ:
6.1.2.2 Type clitic:

\{-nta\} ∼-nta

∼-nta has no variants. It occurs after the demonstrative and interrogative bases.

e.g.

i-nta 'this kind'
a-nta 'that kind'
ɛ-nta 'what kind'

6.1.2.3 Quantitative clitic:

\{-tti\} ∼-tti

∼-tti has no variants. It won't occur with count nouns.

'i-tti' is used in two situations.

e.g.

i-tti 'this much'
ətti 'that much'
i-tti 'how much'
(ittiɛrdɛ) 'of how much'

6.1.2.4 Clitic of time:

It is of two types- namely, clitic of time-1, clitic of time-2.

6.1.2.4.1 Clitic of time-1:

\{-ndɛ\} ∼-ndɛ
-ndε has no variants.

  e.g.
  i-ndε 'today'
  i-nd-n-indε 'from this day'

6.1.2.4.2 Clitic of time-2:

\{\-gε\} \-gε

\-gε has no variants.

  e.g.
  e\-gε 'now'
  a\-gε 'then'

6.1.2.5 Clitic of manner:

\{\-ŋgε\} \-ŋgε

\-ŋgε has no variants. It occurs after the demonstrative
and interrogative bases.

  e.g.
  hi\-ŋgε 'in this manner'
  ha\-ŋgε 'in that manner'
  hε:-ŋgε 'in what manner'

6.1.2.6 Clitic of purpose:

\{\-kε\} \-n, \-kε

\-n occurs after interrogative, before the verb 'bənde' 'came'.

  e.g.
  e:-n bənde 'why have you come?'
oo-ke occurs after the interrogative base with any verb.

e.g.
(y)£:-k£ 'why'

6.1.2.7 Emphatic clitic:

\{-e\} \&-e: \\
\&-e: has no variants. It occurs after the nouns and other constructions like clitics and verbal participles.

e.g.
äw-n-e: 'he only'
a:-g-e: 'then only'
kuṭ-t-e: > kutte: 'having given only' (MPR.10)

6.1.2.8 Conjunctive clitic:

The conjunctive clitics may be either free or bound. Both occur between two nouns or two constructions of clitics.
6.1.2.8.1 Free-clitic:

The free-clitic 'matte' and 'kəŋ' occur with two forms of the same type.

e.g.

appa matt(e) amma 'father and mother'
taŋgi matt(e) tamma 'sister and brother'
kut kəŋ tigi 'take after having given'
tind kəŋ kuqi 'drink after having eaten'

6.1.2.8.2 Bound clitic:

It is of two types namely, Bound clitic-1, Bound clitic-2.

6.1.2.8.2.1 Bound clitic-1:

\{\sim u: \ldots \}\ u:

\sim u: has no variants.

(i) Noun-Noun:

e.g.

ak-n-u: taŋgi:-n-u: 'elder and younger sister'
\vavvi:-n-u: ap-n-u: 'mother and father'

(ii) Clitic-clitic:

e.g.

ha-ŋg-u: hi-ŋg-u: 'in that and this manner'
\varphi-nt-u: i-nt-u: 'like that and like this'
6.1.2.8.2.2 Bound-clitic-2:

\{ e: \} \sim-e:

\sim-e: has no variants. It occurs after the interrogative forms to mean 'whoever, whatever, whenever and wherever. (it may be added to the concerned demonstrative forms too. In that case using interrogative form is a must).

\textit{e.g.}

ya:v-∅-n-e: \quad 'whoever'

ya:r-∅-e: \quad 'whoever'

e:-∅-n-e: \quad 'whatever'

ya:v-∅-g-e: \quad 'whenever'

i-ll-∅: \quad 'wherever' etc.

6.1.2.9 Clitic of barest minimum:

\{ \sim-∅ru:\} \sim-∅ru:

\sim-∅ru: has no variants. It occurs after nouns, constructions of other clitics and also verbal participles.

\textit{e.g.}

āv-n-∅ru: \quad 'at least he'

∅-∅-d-∅ru: \quad 'at least she/it'

he:-Ng-∅ru: \quad 'in whatever manner' (emph.)

e:-n-∅ru: \quad 'whatever' (emph.)

kud-t-∅ru: > kuttāru: \quad 'at least having given'

(MPR.10)

6.1.3 Inter-Junctural clitics:
6.1.3.1 Dubitative clitic:

\{kada\} \sim-kada

\sim-kada has no variants. It occurs at the end of an utterance when the thing is uncertain.

e.g.,

bör-be:-kada > bérbe:kada 'it seems you must come'
kuč-be:-kada > kučbe:kada 'it seems you must give'
\ä̱va-n-kada > \ä̱vëka\äída  
(MPR.7)
appa-n-kada > appka\äída  
(MPR.7,4)  

'it is he, it seems'

6.1.3.2 Clitic of likelihood:

\{ma\ä́i\} \sim-ma\ä́i-bala

\sim-ma\ä́i and \sim-bala are in free-variation. They occur after nouns and other verbs.

e.g.,

na: ma\ä́i-bala 'it is I you see!'
be:bu ma\ä́i-bala 'it is Babu you see!'
kunni ma\ä́i-bala 'it is dog you see!'
kučun ma\ä́i-bala 'some one will give, it seems!'

(N.B.: Sometimes the form 'ma\ä́iya' is also used in lieu of 'ma\ä́i')

6.1.4 Particles:

Taking the meaning into consideration Particles can be classified into eight types in Naːdɔːr Kannada. They are:
Interrogative particle

Emphatic particle

Alternative particle

Quotative particle

Acceptive particle

Confirmative particle

Vocative particle

Personal particle

6.1.4.1 Interrogative particle:

(added to entire predication)

\[
\{ a: \} \quad \infty-\varepsilon, \ \infty-i:, \ \varepsilon-e:, \ \infty-a:
\]

\( \infty-\varepsilon: \) occurs after the verbs ending in -\( \varepsilon. \)

E.g.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{barv}_\varepsilon & \quad \text{'I shall come'} \\
\ldots \text{barv}-\varepsilon: & \quad \text{'should come (you mean)?'} \\
\text{umv}_\varepsilon & \quad \text{'I can eat'} \\
\ldots \text{umv}-\varepsilon: & \quad \text{'can you eat?'}
\end{align*} \]

\( \infty-i: \) occurs with verbs in first person plural.

E.g.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{a:d-v\varepsilon-n-i:} & \quad \text{'shall we play?'} \\
\text{ma:d-v\varepsilon-n-i:} & \quad \text{'shall we do?'} \\
\text{sud-v\varepsilon-n-i:} & \quad \text{'shall we burn?'}
\end{align*} \]
^>-e: occurs after a/a ending nouns.

**Example:**

- gandksra 'male calf'
  
  gandksra+v+e: > gspdkarve: 'is it a male calf?'
  
  (MPR.7)

- hinmug-ɔ 'girl'
  
  hinmugɔ+v+e: > hinmugve: 'is it a girl?'
  
  (MPR.1)

^-a: occurs elsewhere.

**Example:**

- bätti 'I come'
  
  (ni:) bättiy-ɑ: 'do you come?'

- kuđti 'I give'
  
  (ni:) kuđtiy-ɑ: 'do you give?'

- hɔvdo 'yes'
  
  hɔvdo +e:n+a: > hɔvde:na: 'is it so?'
  
  (MPR.1)

### 6.1.4.2 Emphatic particle:

(added to words and entire predications)

\{-e:\} ^>-e:ya, ^>-e:

^-e: and ^>-e:ya are in free-variation.

**Example:**

- inde 'today'
  
  inde +e: > inde:/inde:ya 'just today'
  
  (MPR.5)
ninnæge  'yesterday'
ninnæge + e: > ninnægya/ninnæge:  'just yesterday'
(MPR.5)

6.1.4.3 Alternative particle:
(added to words only)

\{alla:\}  ᶲalla:\, ᶲalla:

ⁿalla: and ᶲalla: are in free variation.

e.g.

und(ɔ) + alla: + und(ɔ) \} 'one or the other'

6.1.4.4 Quotative particle:
(added to words and entire predications)

\{-kada\}  ᶲkada

ⁿkada has no variants.

e.g.

sōtto:yta:  'it/she died'
sōtto:yta+ kada > sōtto:yta+kada  'it/she has died, it is said'
(MPR.1)

ma:ŋta:  'she/it did it'

ma:ŋta: + kada > ma:ŋtkada  'it is heard that she/it did it'

6.1.4.5 Acceptive particle
(added to entire predications)

\{-oppa:\}  ᶲoppa:\, ᶲoppa:


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\( \text{\`a}-\text{\`oppa: and \`oppa: occur in free-variation.} \)

e.g.

\( \text{a:yt} \) 'O.K.'

\( \text{a:yt} + \text{\`oppa}: \) a:yt\`oppa:/a:yt\`apa: 'I agree' (MPR.1)

6.1.4.6 Confirmative particle:

\{ \text{-n\`ola?} \} \text{-n\`ola:}

\text{-n\`ola: has no variants.}

e.g.

\( \text{he:}l(\) 'to say'

\( \text{he:}l + d + \text{n\`ola} > \text{he:}l\text{\`on\`ola} 'I had predicted (so)'

\( \text{ha:}r(\) 'to jump'

\( \text{ha:}r + d + \text{n\`ola} > \text{ha:}r\text{\`on\`ola} 'I had jumped you know'

6.1.4.7 Vocative particle:

(added to nouns)

\{ \text{-iya?} \} \text{\`o-n\`e:, \`o-v\`e:, \`o-lys:}

\text{\`o-n\`e: occurs after masculine singular nouns.}

e.g.

\( \text{p\`o:ra} 'lad' \)

\( \text{p\`o:ra} + \text{n\`e:} > \text{p\`o:rn\`e:} 'o'lad!' \) (MPR.7)

\text{\`o-v\`e: occurs after feminine singular nouns.}

e.g.

\( \text{mug\`e} 'lass' \)

\( \text{mug\`e} + \text{v\`e:} > \text{mugv\`e:} 'O'lass!' \) (MPR.1)
∞-iya: occurs after plural nouns.

\[ makhə + iya: > makliya: \quad \text{'O children'} \]  
\[ (MPR.1) \]
\[ porgo:lə + iya: > porgo:liya: \quad \text{'O boys!'} \]  
\[ (MPR.1) \]

6.1.4.8 Personal particle:

These forms are used with reference to the gender of person or persons addressed.

\[ \{-a:\} \propto \{\sim-a:, \sim-o:\}, \{\sim-ə:, \sim-e:\} \]

∞(\sim-a:, \sim-o:) occur with masculine nouns.

\[ \sim(\sim-ə:, \sim-e:) \] occur with feminine nouns.

\[ \{-a:\} \propto \{\sim-a:, \sim-o:\}, \{\sim-ə:, \sim-e:\} \]

\[ \sim(\sim-ə:, \sim-e:) \] occur with feminine nouns.

\[ \sim(\sim-ə:, \sim-e:) \] occur with feminine nouns.

\[ \sim(\sim-ə:, \sim-e:) \] occur with feminine nouns.