4. NOUN MORPHOLOGY

4.1 NOUN MORPHOLOGY

Nouns are those which can be inflected for number and case suffixes. Each noun belongs to a gender.

4.1.1 Structure of noun

Nominal stem + plural suffix + case suffix.

4.1.2 Classification of Nominal Stems

Nominal stems are classified into three major groups viz.,

Substantives
Pronouns and Numerals.

This can be illustrated by the following tree diagram.

TABLE (see next page)

4.1.2.1. Substantives

The substantives are classified into three classes. Namely (i) Simple nouns which are inherent and do not take gender and number suffixes in the singular (ii) Derived nouns which are non-inherent stems and can take gender and number suffixes and (iii) Compound nouns are the nouns formed by compounding more than one stem.
CLASSIFICATION OF NOMINAL STEMS

4.1.2

NOMINAL STEMS

4.1.2.1

SUBSTANTIVES

4.1.2.1.1

Simple nouns (inherent)

4.1.2.1.2

Derived nouns (non-inherent)

4.1.2.1.3

Compound Nouns

4.1.2.2

PERSONS

4.1.2.2.1

Personal Pronouns

4.1.2.2.2

Derived Pronouns

4.1.2.3

NUMERALS

4.1.2.3.1

Cardinal

4.1.2.3.2

Ordinal

4.1.2.1.1.1

Proper Nouns

4.1.2.1.1.2

Personal Nouns

4.1.2.1.1.3

Animate nouns

4.1.2.1.1.4

Inanimate nouns

4.1.2.1.1.5

Mas. nouns

4.1.2.1.1.6

Fem. nouns

4.1.2.1.2.1

Human nouns

4.1.2.1.2.2

Non-human nouns

4.1.2.1.2.3

Count nouns

4.1.2.1.2.4

Non-count nouns

4.1.2.2.2.1

Abstract nouns

4.1.2.2.2.2

Mass nouns

4.1.2.2.1

Interrogative Pronouns

4.1.2.2.2.1.1

Proximate

4.1.2.2.2.1.2

Remote

4.1.2.2.2.2

Demonstrative Pronoun

4.1.2.2.2.2.1

Interrogative Pronouns
4.1.2.1.1 Simple or Inherent Nouns

The nouns of this class are grouped into
Proper nouns
Non-proper nouns.

4.1.2.1.1.1 Proper Nouns

The proper nouns are grouped into,
Place nouns
Personal nouns

4.1.2.1.1.1 Place Nouns

The following are some of the place nouns which are used by the Harijan People of Belgaum District.

Eg.

jiNDra:L 'Jinaral'
aina:pu:r 'Ainapur'
mada:vi 'Madhabhavi'
ja:mu:Ti 'Jamboti'
ka:gti 'ka:kati'
yargaTi 'Yaragatti'
muno:Li 'Munavalli'
haNakeri 'Hannikeri'
paca:pu:r 'Paschapur'
kanagli 'Kanagale'
4.1.2.1.1.2 Personal Nouns

The personal nouns are grouped into, Masculine personal nouns and Feminine personal nouns.

4.1.2.1.1.2.1 Masculine Personal Nouns

Masculine personal nouns are with -a, -i, and -u.

Eg.

- gura:pa 'Gurappa'
- ma:ru:ti 'Maruti'
- ba:bu 'Babu'
- gir:a:pa 'Gireppa'
- gaNpti 'Ganapati'

The masculine personal nouns are formally turned out to be cvc(c) + ya: vocatively.

Eg.

- gura:pa gurya:
- ma:ru:ti marya:
- ba:bu babya:
- gir:a:pa girya:
- gaNpti gaNpya:
- barma:pa barmya:

4.1.2.1.1.2.2 Feminine Personal Nouns

Feminine personal nouns end with the -i and -a and, the feminine personal noun formally change into cvc(:)c(c)+i vocatively.
4.1.2.1.1.2 Non-Proper Nouns

The non-proper nouns are further divided into two types namely,

Animate nouns and

Non-animate nouns.

4.1.2.1.1.2.1. Animate Nouns

The Animate nouns are further grouped into two types, viz.,

Human nouns

Non-human nouns

4.1.2.1.1.2.1.1 Human Nouns

The kinship terms and other common nouns relating the human being fall under this group.

Some of the human nouns are as follows:

Eg.

yava: 'mother'
evva:
aka: 'elder-sister'
ekka:
  hengasa 'woman
  ako:rti 'teacher'
  ku:sa 'child, boy'

4.1.2.1.1.2.1.2 Non-human Nouns

Some of the Non-human nouns are as follows.
ili 'rat
piLLi 'chicken'
kuri 'sheep'
giDa: 'tree'
he:na 'lice'
halli 'house-lizard'
bekka 'cat'

4.1.2.1.1.2.2 In-animate Nouns

The In-animate nouns are classified into:
Count nouns
Non-count nouns

4.1.2.1.1.2.2.1 Count Nouns

Some of the Count Nouns are as follows:
E.g.
  baLLa 'finger'
  hu:v 'flower'
  rokka 'money'
4.1.2.1.2.2.2 Non-count nouns

The In-animate non-count nouns are classified into:

Mass nouns

Abstract nouns

4.1.2.1.2.2.1 Mass Nouns

Some of the Mass nouns are given below:

E.g.

isa: 'poison'
ha:l(a) 'milk'
ni:r 'water'
ragta 'blood'
eNNi 'oil'
beNNi 'butter'

4.1.2.1.2.2.2 Abstract nouns

The examples which came under this heading are:

SiTTa 'angry'
damma 'courage'
an jki 'fearness'
bakki 'desire' etc
4.1.2.1.2 Derived nouns

Derived nouns are derived by derivation suffixes. The derived nouns consist of at least one derivational suffix unlike simple nouns which are void of any such suffix. Nouns could be derived from verb bases, adjective bases, adverb bases and noun bases by the addition of their respective noun forming suffixes.

Nouns are derived in this dialect in the following ways. They are:

1. Prefixation
2. Suffixation
   (a) Nouns derived from Nouns
   (b) Nouns derived from Verbs
   (c) Nouns derived from adjectives
3. Compound nouns
   (a) Noun + Noun
   (b) Verb + Noun
   (c) Adjective + Noun
   (d) Noun genitive + Noun
   (e) Compounding of synonyms
4. Phonemic change
5. Assimilation of loan words
6. Echo words
4.1.2.1.2.1 Prefixation

Very few prefixes are used to form nouns in this dialect. They are prefixed to the nouns to give new noun themes.

(a) ka:- rough, grown in the forest'
    ba:Li 'banana tree'
    ka:ba:Li 'cana'
    kuLLa 'cowdung cake'
    ka:kuLLa 'cowdung cake found in fields etc.'

(b) ku:- KubaDDi 'compound interest'

(c) an 'body part'
    kai 'Hand'
    angai 'palm'
    ka:1 'foot'
    anga:1 'the sole of foot'
    (MPR 8)

(d) vak - 'one
    'vakkai' 'one hand, single handed'
    'vagga:li 'one legged'
    (MPR 8)

4.1.2.1.2.2 Suffixation:

Derivational suffixes are added to nouns, verbs and modifiers, following are the examples:
4.1.2.1.2.2.1 Nouns derived from nouns:

In the following instances nouns are derived from nouns by the addition of the masculine and feminine singular suffixes and number of nouns are derived in various different derivational suffixes.

E.g.

-a  Masculine formative, possessed of
mudk+a - mudka  'an old man'
huDg+a - huDga  'a boy'
hucc+a - hucca  'a mad fellow'
giDD+a - giDDa  'a short fellow'

-i  Feminine formative, possessed of
mudk+i - mudki  'an old woman'
huDg+i - huDgi  'girl'
hucc+i - hucci  'a mad woman'
giDD+i - giDDi  'a short woman'

-ka  one who is possessed of the quality
mudi  'old'
mudi+ ka > mudka  'an old man'
(MPR 2)
baDa  'thin; poor'
baDa+ ka > baDka  'a thin fellow'
(MPR 1)
-ki the quality, office or power pertaining to

gauDa - 'village officer'

gauDki - 'the office or power pertaining to village officer'

sa:vk:r - 'a rich man'

sa:vk:rki - 'power pertaining to a rich man'

-gya denoting makeres, dealers etc.

ga:N - 'an oil mill'

ga:Nigya: - 'an oil man'

baDigya: - 'a person doing carpenter'

simpgya: - 'a tailor'

baNajgya: - 'a person doing business (merchant)'

-ya: denoting caste formative

holi - 'pollution; impurity'

holya: - 'a man belongs to "Holey" caste'
(MPR 2)

ma:dga - 'madar'

ma:dgya: - 'a man belongs 'madar' caste'
(MPR 1)

-ti Feminine formative

bi:ga - 'a relative'

bi:gti - 'a relative (feminie)'
(MPR 1)

gauDa - 'village leader'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gaudti</td>
<td>'village leader (fe)'</td>
<td>(MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geLya:</td>
<td>'friend'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geLti</td>
<td>'a female friend'</td>
<td>(MPR 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo:ga</td>
<td>'a religious mendicant'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo:gti</td>
<td>'a female devotee dedicated to Ellamma'</td>
<td>(MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sta</td>
<td>one worth of, possessed of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manita:n</td>
<td>'household'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manita:nsta</td>
<td>'worthy of household'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nambgi</td>
<td>'trust'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nambgista</td>
<td>'trustworthy man'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-isTa</td>
<td>one possessed of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro:ga</td>
<td>'illness'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro:gisTa</td>
<td>'one who is suffering from illness'</td>
<td>(MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rokka</td>
<td>'money'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rokkisTa</td>
<td>'one who have lot of money'</td>
<td>(MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a:r</td>
<td>One who prepares or deals in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uppa</td>
<td>'salt'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uppa:r</td>
<td>'a man who prepares salt'</td>
<td>(MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hu:(v)</td>
<td>'flower'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hu:ga:r</td>
<td>'one who sell/ prepares flower'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-ga:r -ka:r denotes a person who practises a vocation or deals in something.

mani 'house'
maniga:r 'one who sales stationaries'
ha:Da 'a song'
ha:Dga:r 'singer'
(MPR 1)
kanca 'brass'
kancga:r 'one who dealing in brass'
(MPR 1)
ku:li 'labour'
ku:lka:r 'one who does manual labour'
(MPR 2)

-ge:Di One devoid of something or one who has a tendency to indulge in mischief.

kula: 'caste or community'
kulge:Di 'one who spoils the reputation of the particular community or family'
(MPR 4)
buddi 'intellect'
buddge:Di 'one who is devoid of intellect'
(MPR 2)
ma:n(a) 'prestige'
ma:nage:Di 'one who is devoid of prestige'

-gitti a feminine formative

ha:dra 'adultery'
ha:drgitti 'an adultery'
(MPR 1)
aida 'five'
a:dgitti 'a woman having five husbands'
(MPR 1) (illegal contact)
ha:l(a) 'milk'
ha:lgitti 'one who (fem) sell the milk'
(MPR 1)
-da:r one possessed of
po:ja 'a force'
po:jda:r 'Police Inspector'
(MPR 1)
va:rsa 'heritage'
va:rsda:r 'an inheritor'
(MPR 1)
davuL(a) 'rich'
davuLda:r 'rich family'
(MPR 1)
-guLi that which has an excess tendency for excess of indication.
a:Ta 'play'
a:Tgul:i 'a boy who is always playing at the cost of other things'
(MPR 1)
lanca 'bribe'
lancguLi 'one who is practising bribery'
(MPR 1)
-ba:k -baDka a person who does too much of a thing
hvaTTi 'stomach'
hvaTiba:k 'one who eats food too much'
hvaTibaDka
(MPR 6)
ma:t(a) 'speech'
ma:tbaDak 'one who talks too much'
(MPR 1)
ku:La 'food'
ku:LbaDka 'one who eats food too much'
(MPR 1)
-ta:n possessed of the character, nature or disposition.
hucca 'lunacy'
huccta:n 'state of lunacy'
(MPR 1)
mani 'house'
mani:tan 'a household'
mangya: 'monkey'
mangya:ta:n 'state of monkey;
-ma:y full of
idi 'fate'
idima:y 'illusion of fate'
heNNa 'woman; lady'
heNNma:ya 'illusion of woman'
(MPR 1)

-vanta person who is possessed of
guNa: 'virtue'
guNvanta 'a virtuous man'
(MPR 4)
rokka 'money'
rokkvanta 'a wealthy man'
(MPR 1)

-va:L(a) denotes people engaged in certain profession.
maDi 'afresh cloth, purity'
maDivanta 'a washerman'
mani 'house'
manya:La 'home servant'
(MPR 3)

-burka one who possessed of
a:se 'desire'
a:sburka 'one who covets too much'
(MPR1)
hu:s(a) 'fart'
hu:shurka 'one who has the habit of leave out
tart'
(MPR 1)
ca:Di 'backbiting'
ca:Dburka  'one who has the habit of carrying tales'
(MPR2)
-ba:ji one who is possessed of
raNDi  'a widow; illegal contact woman'
raNDiba:ji  'prostitution'
-ro:Li one possessed of
hu:s(a)  'fart'
hu:sro:Li  'a kind of insect'
(MPR 1)
gaNDa  'husband'
gaNDro:Li  'a kind of male insect'
-pa possessed of the colour; quality.
biLi  'white'
bilpa  'whiteness'
(MPR 2)
Genetrive form + a:va 'he' or a:ki aki 'she'

Masculine  Feminine

ga:Ngya:  'oil-miller'  ga:Ngya:Lti
kurba  'a shepherd'  kurbi
kurbra:vä
b̥rDra:vä  'hunter'  b̥rDdra:ki/b̥rDti
mu:rnedä:vä  'third'  mu:rnedä:ki
ga:Dya:va 'cartman' ga:Dya:ki
aDgya:va 'cook' aDgya:ki
-ki possessd of the status.
gauDa 'village chief'
gauDki 'status of village chief'
(MPR 1)
paTe:la 'village officer'
paTe:lki 'status of a village officer'
(MPR 1)

-ko:ra one has the nature of
daga: 'deceit'
daga:ko:ra 'deceitful'
(MPR 1)
ca:Di 'malicious complaint'
ca:Diko:ra 'tale carrier'

-ba masculine formative
haLi 'old'
haLba 'an old man'
kuri 'sheep'
kurba 'shepherd'
(MPR2)
4.1.2.1.2.2 Nouns Derived from Verbs

1) Zero

One of the most productive means of deriving nouns from verbs is what can be referred to as 'zero modification', that is, using verb without any derivational suffix. And, they are called homophones forms.

- "to sing" 'a song'
- "to hold" 'fistful; handle'
- "to bind" 'bundle; pack'
- "to hiccup" 'a hiccup'
- "to laugh" 'laughter'
- "to squeeze" 'oil cake'
- "to bear; to carry" 'a head load; a bundle of grass'
- "to break" 'a crack; broken thing'
- "to split; an open" 'a crack; an opening'
- "to torn" 'that which is torn'
- "to rot; decay" 'rotten thing; that which is decayed'
- "to drink" 'Drunkard'

(MPR 2)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ki</td>
<td>hiDi</td>
<td>'to catch; hold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hiDki</td>
<td>'handle' (MPR 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:ki</td>
<td>'to bear'</td>
<td>ta:Lki 'patience; durability'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>namba</td>
<td>'to believe'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nambki 'belief, hope' (MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali</td>
<td>'to learn'</td>
<td>kalki 'that which is taught' (MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anja</td>
<td>'to fear'</td>
<td>anjki 'fear' (MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gi</td>
<td>baDi</td>
<td>'to beat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>baDgi</td>
<td>'a stick'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besi</td>
<td>'to solder'</td>
<td>besgi 'soldering'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hvali</td>
<td>'to stitch'</td>
<td>hvalgi 'stitch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naDi</td>
<td>'to walk'</td>
<td>naDgi 'walking, steps'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uDa</td>
<td>'to wear'</td>
<td>uDgi 'dress'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci</td>
<td>koLi</td>
<td>'to decay'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>koLci</td>
<td>'mud or mire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miDi</td>
<td>'to grow'</td>
<td>miDci 'a grasshopper'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ta</td>
<td>kuNi</td>
<td>'to dance'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kuNta</td>
<td>'dancing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaLi</td>
<td>'to pull'</td>
<td>yaLta 'pulling'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duDi</td>
<td>'to serve'</td>
<td>duDta 'labour'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuLi</td>
<td>'to trample'</td>
<td>tuLta 'trampling'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiDi</td>
<td>'to hold'</td>
<td>hiDta 'holding'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffix</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ti</td>
<td>alLi</td>
<td>'to measure'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aLti</td>
<td>'a measurement'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naDi</td>
<td>'to walk'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naDti</td>
<td>'conduct'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kvari</td>
<td>'to cut'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kvarti</td>
<td>'shortage'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>(MPR 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pa</td>
<td>neni</td>
<td>'to remember'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nenpa</td>
<td>'memory'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uri</td>
<td>'to burn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>urpa</td>
<td>'burning sensation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>huaLi</td>
<td>'to shine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hvalpa</td>
<td>'shining'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>haDi</td>
<td>'to give birth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>haDpa</td>
<td>'a kind of disease'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kla</td>
<td>iLi</td>
<td>'to get down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iLkla</td>
<td>'slope'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vaDi</td>
<td>'to break'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vaDkla</td>
<td>'the broken one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ra</td>
<td>vatta</td>
<td>'to press, push, put force'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vattra</td>
<td>'nick moment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-La</td>
<td>mucca</td>
<td>'to shut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>muccLa</td>
<td>'lid'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(MPR 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-valki</td>
<td>tiLi</td>
<td>'to know'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tiLvaLki</td>
<td>'knowledge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naDi</td>
<td>'to walk'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naDvaLki</td>
<td>'behaviour'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sa</td>
<td>tinna</td>
<td>'to eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tinsa</td>
<td>'eatable'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uUNNa</td>
<td>'to eat'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uNSa</td>
<td>'eatable'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

127
-va

seLi 'to snatch' seLva 'snatching away'
sa:y 'to die' sa:va 'death'

Relative Participle + III pronouns

ho:go: 'going (pre)' ho:ga:va 'one who is going
a:va 'he'
banda 'coming(past) banda:ki 'one who came(he)
a:ki 'she'
idda 'being(past)' idda:vra 'those who were'
avra 'they'

Neg.

ho:gda 'which one was ho:gda:va 'one who has not not gone'
not gone' a:va 'he'
ma:Dda 'which one was ma:Dda:ki 'one who has not not done'
done (fe) a:ki 'she'

Reflexive form +(III) Pronoun

ma:Dko 'to do for oneself' ma:Dko:ra:ya 'one who does for
a:va 'he' ma:Dko:La:va himself'
a:ki 'she' ma:Dko:La:ki 'one who does for
does for herself'
4.1.2.1.2.2.3 Nouns derived from Adjectives

There are certain nouns derived from adjectival bases;

Eg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Derived Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haLi</td>
<td>haLta</td>
<td>'an old thing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haLi+ta</td>
<td>haLta</td>
<td>'an old thing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MPR 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haLi+ba</td>
<td>haLba</td>
<td>'old man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MPR 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hosa:</td>
<td>hosta</td>
<td>'new thing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MPR 4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hos:].ta</td>
<td>hosba</td>
<td>'new comer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MPR 4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.2.1.3. Compounds

Two or more free forms are joined together or welded and form a new word. This is called compound word. Compound behaves like a single word.

Noun compounding is classified into six types, namely;
### 4.1.2.1.3.1 Noun + Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hulla</td>
<td>'grass'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mani</td>
<td>'house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hulmani</td>
<td>'a grass-house', hut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:ya</td>
<td>'mouth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma:ta</td>
<td>'speech'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:yma:ta</td>
<td>'a casual talk', oral agreement'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aDgi</td>
<td>'cooking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mani</td>
<td>'house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aDgimani</td>
<td>'kitchen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo:La</td>
<td>'bald'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tali</td>
<td>'head'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo:Ltali</td>
<td>'bald head'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaNNa</td>
<td>'eye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:r</td>
<td>'water'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaNNi:r</td>
<td>'tears'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:l(a)</td>
<td>'leg'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di:pa</td>
<td>'light'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:ldi:pa</td>
<td>'lamp on pedestal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:gra</td>
<td>'snake'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(MPR)
na:gara:va 'cobra'
(MPR 11)
tali 'head'
paTri 'shell (of coconut etc)
talipaTri 'skull'
kai 'hand'
ka:la 'leg'
kaika:la 'hand and leg'
maLi 'rain'
ka:la 'season'
maLga:la 'rainy season'
(MPR 2;8)

4.1.2.1.3.2 Adjective + Noun

E.g. Kempa 'red'
iravi 'ant'
kempiravi 'red-ant'
(MPR 1)
hebba 'big'
ha:va 'snake'
hebba:va 'python'
(MPR 11)
acci 'that side'
na:Dda 'day after tomorrow'
accina:Dda 'two days after tomorrow'
hiri 'elder'
akka 'elder-sister'
hiryakka 'elder-sister'
(MPR.3)
bəre 'different'
u:r(a) 'village'
bseryu:r 'different village'
(MPR 3)
saNNa 'small'
appa 'father'
saNa:pa 'uncle'
(MPR 6;1)

4.1.2.1.3.3 Verb + Noun

E.g. masi 'to sharpen'
kalla 'stone'
masigalla 'grinding stone'
(MPR 8)
kisi 'to open'
ba:y 'mouth'
kisba:y 'open mouth, a term of abuse'
(MPR 2)
sa:ka 'to rear'
maga: 'son'
sa:kmaga:  'adopted son'
(MPR 1)
huri  'to fry'
akki  'rice'
huryakki  'fried rice (uncooked)'
(MPR 3)

4.1.2.1.3.4. Noun – genitive + Noun
ma:yyna  'of the mango tree'
 giDa:  'tree'
ma:yngida:  'mango tree'
(MPR 1)
Tengina  'of the coconut'
 giDa  'tree'
TenginagiDa:  'coconut tree'
(MPR 1)
ki:li  'of the key' ( 0 geneitive)
kai  'hand'
ki:likai  'key'

4.1.2.1.3.5 Compounding of synonyms:
bo:Li  'widow, a term of abuse'
raNDi  'widow'
bo:LraNDi  'widow, a term of abuse'
ma:ri  'face'
masDi       'face'
ma:rimasDi  'face'
da:si+roTTi  > 'da:siroTTi
'roti' 'roti' 'roti'

4.1.2.1.2.4 Phonemic change:

the devoicing of /D/ in the verb stem yields a noun
a:Da  'to play'  a:Ta  'play'
o:Da  'to run'   o:Ta  'run'
ku:Da 'to join'  ku:Ta 'union'
ma:Da 'to do'    ma:Ta 'magic'
tu:g  'to weight' tu:ka 'weight'

Change of voiceless consonants of nouns to the voiced one.
puDi  'powder'  huDi  'a kind nice powder
(Sanskrit)

4.1.2.1.2.5. Loan Words:

Loan words from sanskrit, Marathi, Urdu and English etc, have been assimilated in the day - today talk of an uneducated person. Some of them are listed below.

From Sanskrit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KannaDa</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akse:r</td>
<td>alphabet word</td>
<td>aksSara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bɐːvi</td>
<td>'a well'</td>
<td>waːpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bammuka:y</td>
<td>bhaimu:g</td>
<td>'ground nut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:La</td>
<td>bheLa</td>
<td>'mixture of chivda and other etables'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamba:k</td>
<td>tambaku:</td>
<td>'tobaco'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tambakhu:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harbure</td>
<td>harbare</td>
<td>'gram'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jva:L</td>
<td>jvari:</td>
<td>'jawar'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kare</td>
<td>khare</td>
<td>'true'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa:vka:s</td>
<td>savkas</td>
<td>'slowly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo:r</td>
<td>jorat</td>
<td>'quickly, fast'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cummuri</td>
<td>cirmure</td>
<td>'puff of the rice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Urdu:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KannaDa</th>
<th>Urdu</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hava:</td>
<td>hawa:</td>
<td>'air'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kace:ri</td>
<td>khace:ri</td>
<td>'office'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me:j(a)</td>
<td>me:jha</td>
<td>'table'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:gda</td>
<td>ka:gad</td>
<td>'paper'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulla:</td>
<td>sulla:</td>
<td>'agreement'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipa:y</td>
<td>sipa:y</td>
<td>'guard' police constable' etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From English:

| Te:sanna | 'Station' |
| sasa:Ti  | 'society' |
| bàngk    | 'bank'    |
| po:li:sa | 'police'  |
| bassa    | 'bus'     |
| reDve    | 'radio' etc. |

4.1.2.1.2.6. Echo words:

Echo words in this dialect are formed by red duplicating basic nouns and verbs. Reduplicating form is to mean 'etc' or 'things like those conveyed by the basic words'. The technique of forming these echo words is as follows:
1. Echo word follows immediately after the basic noun or verb.
2. Expecting the first syllable the whole word is repeated as it is.
3. gi pa: is substituted for the first syllable if the original word contains a short vowel in the first syllable, it replaces short vowel, if it is long, contains long vowel.

E.g

mani 'house' manigini 'house etc'
hola: 'field' hola:gila" 'field etc'
roTTi 'bread' roTTigiTTi 'bread etc'
maNNa 'soil' maNNagINNa
maNNapaNNa 'soil etc'
de:vra 'god' de:vragi:vra
de:vrapa:vra 'god etc'
u:Ta 'meal' u:tagi:Ta 'meal etc'
ha:la 'milk' ha:la-gi:la
ha:La-pa:la 'milk etc'

The verb complete or incomplete is also repeated as per the above rule.

ma:Di-gi:di 'having done etc'
banda-ginda 'having came etc'
4.1.2.2. PRONOUNS

Morphologically, pronouns can take the case markers (which are the same as for nouns) and they are differentiated for number and person. Pronouns are substituted forms for nouns which have irregular suppletive forms in the plurals and oblique cases in this dialect. The pronouns are personal demonstrative, interrogative and reflexive pronouns.

4.1.2.2.1 Structure of Pronoun

Pronominal stem + case suffix.

Pronominal stem : Classification:

First person

na:(n)sg'I'
na:(v)pl'we'

Second person

ni:(n) sg'you'
ni:v(a)pl'you'

Third person

Reflexive

ta:(na)(sg)'self'
ta:va(pl)'selves'

Interrogative

ya:d(a)(sg)'which'
ya:vda-ya:
The pronominal stems are classified into three main classes: First person, second person and third person. In the first and second persons, shows number distinction but there is no formal distinction of gender. Gender distinction is made only in the third person. The third person includes the reflexive, interrogative and demonstrative stems. The demonstrative pronominal are either remote or proximate and they in turn may be either of superior or inferior gender.

4.1.2.2.2 Person Markers

4.1.2.2.2.1. First Person

In the first person, the action refer to the speaker.
\{na: \}  \in na:-, \omega na-
\in na:- Occurs with -n(a) and -v(a) the singular and plural markers which followed by an open juncture.

Eg.
na: \in 'I'
na:-n(a)
na:-v(a) 'we'
\in na- Occurs before singular and the plural markers -n- and -m-, followed by a case marker, if both the markers are germinate consonants, this becomes the oblique stem to which genitive case is added.

Eg.
na-n-aga 'to me'
na-n-ga
na-m-ga 'to us'
na-nn-a 'my'
na-mm-a 'our' (pl) polite

4.1.2.2.2.2 Second Person
In the second person, the action refer to the listner.
\{ni:\}
\in ni:-, \omega ni-
\in ni:- Occurs before second person singular and plural markers -n(a) and -v(a) followed by an open juncture.
Eg.

ni: 'you'
ni:-n(a)
ni:-v(a) 'you'(pl) and honorofic form
ni:-va

ni- Occurs before singular and plural markers -n- and -m-, followed by a case marker, if the both the markers are germinated, this becomes the oblique stem to which genitive case is added.

Eg.

ni-n-aga 'to you' (sg)
ni-n-ga
ni-m-ga 'to you' (pl) and honorofic form
ni-nn-a 'your' (sg)
ni-mm-a 'your' (pl) polite

4.1.2.2.3 Third Person

In the third person, the action refer to other than the speaker and listener.

4.1.2.2.3.1 Reflexive:

It refers to the self action.

\(\text{ta}^{4}\)

\(\text{ota}^{3}, \text{ota}^{4}\)

\(\text{ota}^{5}\) Occurs before singular and plural markers -n(a)
and v(a) followed by an open juncture.

Eg.

\[
\begin{align*}
ta: & \quad \text{'self'} \\
ta:n(a) & \\
ta:-v(a) & \quad \text{'selves' and honorific plural.}
\end{align*}
\]

\(\omega ta-\) Occurs before singular and plural markers -\(n\)- and -\(m\)-, followed by a case marker, if the both markers are germinated, this becomes the oblique stem to which genitive case is added,

Eg.

\[
\begin{align*}
ta-n-aga & \quad \text{'to self'} \\
ta-m-ga & \quad \text{'to selves'} \\
ta-nn-a & \quad \text{'one's own' (sg)} \\
ta-mm-a & \quad \text{'their own' (pl) polite}
\end{align*}
\]

4.1.2.2.2.3.2. Interrogative

It demands the sector, place, quantity etc.

\[
\begin{align*}
y{-}a: & \quad \omega ya:-, \omega yad-. \\
(y)a: & \quad \text{Occurs before the third person singular and plural markers -vda, -v(a), -r and -n(a), as an open juncture.}
\end{align*}
\]

Eg.

\[
\begin{align*}
ya:-vda & \quad \text{'which (neut.sg)'} \\
ya:-v(a) & \quad \text{'which (neut.pl)'}
\end{align*}
\]
yas-r 'who' (hum)
ya:-n(a) 'who' (non-hum)

∞ yad- occurs before the increment of -r-, followed by a case marker.

Eg.
yad-r-a:ga «/> 'in which'
yat-r-a:ga

4.1.2.2.3.3. Demonstrative

The demonstrative pronouns are distinguished on the basis of remoteness and proximity dimension. This distinction is unnecessary for first and second persons, as the speaker and addressee are always proximate. In this dialect, third person distinguishes the location of the person or thing discussed in reference to that of the speaker in terms of proximate or remote.

4.1.2.2.3.3.1 Remote

{a:-} ∞ a:-, ∞a-, ∞av-

∞ a:- occurs with the following suffixes.

Eg.
a:va 'he' (mas)
a:ki 'she' (fem)
a:-d(a) 'that' (neut.sg)
a:-v(a) 'those' (neut.pl)
a:-g(a) 'then'
a:-vatta 'that day'

\( \omega \) a- occurs with following suffixes.

Eg.

a-lli 'there'
a-TTa 'that much'

\( \varphi \) av- occurs before the -La and -ra demonstrative markers.

Eg.

av-La 'she'
av-ra 'they (pl) honorofic form

4.1.2.2.2.3.3.2. Proximate:

\( \{i-\} \), \( \omega i-, \omega i:-, \omega i:-\).

\( \varphi \) i- occurs with the following suffixes.

Eg.

i-va 'this man'
i-da 'this (thing)'
i-va 'these (things)'
i-lli 'here'
i-TTa 'this much'

\( \varphi \) i:- occurs with the following suffixes.

Eg.

i:-ki 'she'
i-ki
i:-ga 'now'

iv- occurs before the -La, and -ra demonstrative markers.

iv-La 'this woman'

iv-ra 'these (woman) (pi) polite.

4.1.2.2.3. Other Question Words

Other question words include quantifiers, adverbs, and adjectives and all begin with a underlying ya(·), e-, and hə-

ya:k(a) 'why'

elli (yelli, yalli) 'where`

yaTTa (eTTa) 'how much'

enta: (yanta:) 'what kind'

enda (yanda) 'what day'

ya:vatta "

ya:va:g(a) 'when'

hənga (henga) 'how' etc.

4.1.2.2.4. Case System in Pronouns

Pronouns have the same case system and the same case suffixes as nouns. Except but when it happens, the forms of the pronominal stems change, especially in the first and second persons and in the reflexive. As with nouns, the oblique stem (see 4.1.2.2.2) is the form to which case endings are added.
4.1.2.2.4.1. Genetive and Oblique forms of pronouns

The genitive form of a pronoun is used to indicate possession with deletion of the final vowel, the reduction of geminate consonants, this becomes the oblique stem to which other case markers are added.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural, Polite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(genitive(oblique))</td>
<td>genitive(oblique)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>nanna(nan-) 'my'</td>
<td>namma(nam-) 'our'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIInd</td>
<td>ninna(nin-) 'your'</td>
<td>nimma(nim-) 'your'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIrd Masc.</td>
<td>avana(avan-) 'his'</td>
<td>avra(avr-) 'their'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem.</td>
<td>avLa(avL-) 'her'</td>
<td>avra(avr-) 'their'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neut.</td>
<td>adra(adr-) 'its'</td>
<td>avutra(avutr-) 'their'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>atra(atr-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive</td>
<td>tanna(tan-) 'one's own'</td>
<td>tamma(tam-) 'their own'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.2.2.4.2. Accusative Forms of Pronouns

The accusative is formed by adding -na and in the singular first and second persons and the reflexive genitive suffix -a, remains as a accusative marker.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural, Polite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>nann-a</td>
<td>nam-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIInd</td>
<td>ninn-a</td>
<td>nim-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIrd Masc.</td>
<td>avan-na 'him'</td>
<td>avr-na 'them'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2.2.4.3. Dative Forms of Pronouns

The dative is formed by adding -ga, aga, in first and second persons and third Masculine and reflexive and -gi to other third persons forms. In the neuter -ka -(k)ka is added.

Person | Singular | Plural, Polite
---|---|---
1st | nan-ga 'to me' | nam-ga 'to us'
IInd | nin-ga 'to you' | nim-ga 'to you'
IIInd Masc. | ava-ga 'to him' | avr-gi 'to them'
fem. | avL-gi 'to her' | avr-gi 'to them'
neut. | ad-ka 'to it' | av-(k)ka 'to those'
Reflexive | tan-ag 'to self' | tam-ag 'to selves'

4.1.2.2.4.4. Locative Forms of Pronouns:

The locative is formed by adding -alli, -alle is added to the oblique stem and only third person neuter is take -a:ga as a locative marker.

Person | Singular | Plural, Polite
---|---|---
1st | nann-alli | namm-alli
IInd | ninn-alli | nimm-alli
### 4.1.2.2.4.5. Instrumental forms of Pronouns

The instrumental and ablative cases for pronouns formed by adding -ind(a).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural, Polite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>nann-inda 'from me'</td>
<td>namm-inda 'from us'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>ninn-inda 'from you'</td>
<td>nimm-inda 'from you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Masc.</td>
<td>avn-inda 'from him'</td>
<td>avr-inda 'from them'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fem. avL-inda 'from her'</td>
<td>avr-inda 'from them'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neut. adr-inda 'from it'</td>
<td>avutr-inda 'from those atr-inda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive</td>
<td>tan-inda 'from one self'</td>
<td>tam-inda 'from selves'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.1.2.2.4.6. Comparative forms of Pronouns:

The comparative is formed by adding kinta ginta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural, Polite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>nann-ginta 'than me'</td>
<td>namm-ginta 'than us'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>nin-ginta 'than you'</td>
<td>nimm-ginta 'than you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Masc.</td>
<td>avn-ginta 'than him'</td>
<td>avr-ginta 'than them'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reflexive: tan-ginta 'then oneself' tam-ginta 'them selves'
Beside of this, -ka, -tinaka and -kanu are also function as a comparative suffix.

Eg.

avna+ka > avnaka 'than him'
avra+ka > avrka (MPR 1) 'than them'
ada+kanu > adkanu (MPR 1) 'than it'
avra+kanu > avrkanu (MPR 1) 'than them'
aki+tinaka > akitinaka (MPR 1) 'than her'
atra+tinaka > atrtinaka (MPR 1) 'than it'

4.1.2.2.4.7. Sociative forms of pronouns:
The sociative is formed by adding -guDa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural, Polite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ist</td>
<td>nan-guDa: 'with me'</td>
<td>nam-guDa: 'with us'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIInd</td>
<td>nin-guDa: 'with you'(sg)</td>
<td>nim-guDa: 'with you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIrd Masc.</td>
<td>avn-guDa: 'with him'</td>
<td>avr-guDa: 'with them'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem.</td>
<td>avL-guDa: 'with her'</td>
<td>avr-guDa: 'with them'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neut.</td>
<td>adr-guDa: 'with it'</td>
<td>av-guDa: 'with those'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2.3 NUMERALS

4.1.2.3.1 Structure of numeral
Numeral stem + case suffix
   personal suffix
   Time suffix

Numerals play an important role in noun classes. It forms a special subclass of nouns. Numerals are inflected for case suffixes, vanka 'for one', vandra:ga 'in one'. Numerals are of two types: cardinal numerals and ordinal numerals. The cardinal numerals are used to indicate the sum of what is being counted while the ordinal numerals indicate the order of the item in a set.

4.1.2.3.2 Numeral stem classification

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cardinals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya:Da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu:r etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ordinals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vanne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya:Dne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu:rne etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
4.1.2.3.2.1 Cardinal numerals

Cardinal numerals are divided into two types, namely, simple or basic numerals and complex numerals. Simple numerals have single stem and complex numerals have two stems.

Following are the basic numerals consisting of single morphemes and more-than one morpheme are compounded from these basic numerals to form a complex numerals.

4.1.2.3.2.1 One

\( vanda \) \( \sigma va- , \sigma vab- , \sigma vanda \)

\( \sigma va- \) occurs before masculine and feminine singular suffixes and also with compound numerals.

E.g.

va-bba \( \rightarrow \) vabba 'one man'
va-mmi \( \rightarrow \) vammi 'once, one time'
va-NTgya: \( \rightarrow \) vaNTgya: 'single person'
va-nu:r \( \rightarrow \) vanu:r 'one hundred'

\( \sigma vanda \) occurs between or before juncture and also before the ordinal marker -ne and with compound numerals.

E.g.

hann+vanda \( \rightarrow \) hannonda 'eleven'
(MPR 12)
ippatta+vanda \( \rightarrow \) ippatonda 'twenty one'
(MPR 6;1;12)
mautta+vanda > mautonda 'thirty one'
(MPR 6;1;12)

nalvatta+vanda > nalvatonda 'forty one'
(MPR 6;1;12)

ya:ppatta+vandu > ya:ppatonda 'seventy one'
(MPR 6;1;12)

ya:mbatta+vanda > ya:mbatonda 'eighty one'
(MPR 6;1;12)

vanda+ne > vandne 'first'
(MPR 1)

vab- occurs before masculine and feminine singular suffix

E.g.

vab - ra > vabra 'one person' (hon)

vab - a:va > vaba:va 'one man'

vab - a:ki > vab:ki 'one woman'

4.1.2.3.2.1.2. 'Two'

\{ya:D(D)a\} \text{\&} ib \text{- ip} \text{\&} ya:Da

\text{\&} ib- occurs before human plural suffix.

ib-ra > ibra 'two persons' (masc./fem.)

\text{\&} ip- occurs before -patta the alternant of hatta 'ten'

E.g.

ip-patta > ippatta 'twenty'

ip-patta-vanda > ipptonda 'twenty one'

(MPR 6;1;12)
ya:Da occurs in between or before juncture and also before the ordinal marker -ne with compound numerals.

E.g.

ya:Da > ya:Da 'two'

hannya:Da > hannya:Da 'twelve'

ippatya:Da (MPR 6;1) > ippatta+ya:Da 'twenty two'

ya:Dnu:r (MPR 1) > ya:Da+nu:r 'two hundred'

ya:Djana: (MPR 1) > ya:Da+jana: 'two persons'

ya:Dmani (MPR 1) > ya:Da+mani 'two houses' etc.

ya:Dne (MPR 1) > ya:da+ne 'second'

4.1.2.3.2.1.3 'Three'

\{mu:r\} o mun-, o mau-, o \{muv\} - o mu:r

o mun- occurs before the numeral nu:r 'hundred'

with x (multiplication) relationship.

E.g.

o mun + nu:r > munnu:r 'three hundred'

munnu:r + vanda > munnu:ra:vanda 'three hundred one'

(MPR 14)

o mau=mvuv- occurs before the alternant of hatta 'ten' with multiplication relationship.

E.g.
mau+hatta > mautta 'thirty'
(MPR 11)
muv+hatta > muvatta 'thirty'
(MPR 11)
mauta+vanda > mautonda 'thirty one'
(MPR 6;1;12)
mautta+a:r(a) > mauta:r 'thirty six'
(MPR 6;1)

μu:r occurs inbetween or before a juncture and also before the ordinal marker -ne and with compound numerals.

E.g.

μu:r > μu:r 'three'
ippatta+μu:r > ippatμu:r 'twenty three'
(MPR 6;1)
aivatta+μu:r > aivatμu:r 'fifty three'
(MPR 6;1)
had+μu:r > hadμu:r 'thirteen'.
tambatta+μu:r > tambatμu:r 'ninty three'
(MPR 6;1)
μu:r+ne > μu:rne 'third'

4.1.2.3.2.1.4 'Four'

{na:k(a)} ODULE, ODULE

ODULE occurs before the alternant of hatta 'ten' with multiplication relationship.

E.g.

nal-vattu > nalvatta 'forty'
nal+vatta+vanda > nalvatonda 'forty one'
(MPR 6;1;12)

nal+vatta+eNTa > nalvateNTa 'forty eight'
(MPR 6;1)

nal+vatta+aida > nalvataida 'forty five'
(MPR 6;1)

∞ na:ka occurs inbetween or before a juncture and also before
the ordinal marker -ne and with compound numerals.
E.g.

ippatta+na:ka > ippatna:ka 'twenty four'
(MPR 6;1)

had+na:ka > hadna:ka 'fourteen'

na:ka+nu:r > na:knru:r 'four hundred'
(MPR 1)

na:ka+mandi > na:kmandi 'four persons'
(MPR 1)

na:ka+ne > na:kne 'twenty five paise'
(MPR 1)

4.1.2.3.2.1.5 'Five'

\{aida\} ⊙ai-, ⊙aida

⊙ai- occurs before the numeral nu:r 'hundred' and the
alternant of hatta 'ten' with multiplication relation-
ship.

E.g.

ai+hatta > aivatta 'fifty'
(MPR 13)

ai+nu:r > a:nu:r 'five hundred'

aivatta+vanda > aivatonda 'fifty one'
(MPR 6;1;12)
aida occurs elsewhere.

E.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aida</td>
<td>&gt; aida</td>
<td>'five'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadn+aida</td>
<td>&gt; hadnaida</td>
<td>'fifteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muvatta+aida</td>
<td>&gt; muvataida</td>
<td>'thirty five'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6;1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yappatta+aida</td>
<td>&gt; yappataida</td>
<td>'seventy five'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6;1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ippatta+aida</td>
<td>&gt; ippataida</td>
<td>'twenty five'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6;1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aida+halla</td>
<td>&gt; aidhalla</td>
<td>'five teeths'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aida+a:r</td>
<td>&gt; aida:r</td>
<td>'five, six or so' etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.12.3.2.1.6 'Six'

{o,a:r(a)} ∞ar-, ∞a:r

∞ar- occurs before the vatta an alternant of hattu 'ten' with multiplication relationship.

E.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>az-vatta</td>
<td>&gt; arvatta</td>
<td>'sixty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>az+vatta+vanda</td>
<td>&gt; arvatonda</td>
<td>'sixty one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6;1;12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>az+vatta+a:r</td>
<td>&gt; arvata:r</td>
<td>'sixty six'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6;1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

∞a:r occurs elsewhere

E.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hadn+a:r</td>
<td>&gt; hadna:r</td>
<td>'sixteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ippatta+a:r</td>
<td>&gt; ippata:r</td>
<td>'twenty six'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(MPR 6;1)
a:ra+nu:r > a:rnur: 'six hundred'

(MPR1)
a:ra+jana: > a:rnaja: 'six persons'

(MPR 1)
a:ra+mandi > a:rmendi 'six persons'

a:ra+ne > a:rne 'sixth'

a:ra > a:ra 'six'

4.1.2.3.2.1.7 'Seven'

{yo:L(a)} $\propto$ yap-, $\propto$ yo:La

$\propto$ yap- Occurs before the patta an alternant of hatta
'ten' with multiplication relationship.

Eg.

yap+patta > yappatta 'seventy'
yap+patta+vanda > yappatonda 'seventy one'

yap+patta+yo:La > yapptyo:La 'seventy seven'

$\propto$ yo:La occurs elsewhere.

yo:La > yo:La 'seven'
hadn-yo:La > hadnyo:La 'seventeen'
nalvatta+yo:La > nalvatyo:La 'forty seven'
aivatta+yo:La > aivatyo:La 'fifty seven'
yo:La+nu:r > yo:lnur: 'seven hundred'
yo:La+mandi > yo:Lmandi 'seven persons'
yo:La+ne > yo:Lne 'seventh' etc.

4.1.2.3.2.1.8. Eight

\{eNTa\} \& yam-, \& eNTa,

\& yam- Occurs before batta an alternant of hatta 'ten' with multiplication relationship.

Eg.
yam+batta > yambatta 'eighty'
embatta+eNTa > yambateNTa 'eighty eight'
(MPR 6;1)

\& eNTa occurs elsewhere

Eg.
eNTa > eNTa 'eight'
hadn+eNTa > hadneNTa 'eighteen'
ippatta+eNTa > ippateNTa 'twenty eight'
(MPR 6;1)
tambatta+eNTa > tampateNTa 'nine eight'
(MPR 6;1)
eNTa+nu:r > eNTnu:r 'eight hundred'
(MPR 1)
eNTa+aNe > eNTNe 'fifty paise'
(MPR 1)
eNTa+mandi > eNTmandi 'eight persons etc'
(MPR 1)
4.1.2.3.2.1.9 Nine:

\{vambatta\} \^tam-, \^vambatta

\^tam- Occurs before batta an alternant of hatta 'ten' with multiplication relationship.

Eg.

\(\text{tam+batta} > \text{tambatta} \quad 'ninety'\)
\(\text{tam+batta+vand}a > \text{tambatonda} \quad 'ninety one'\)
\(\text{MPR 6;1;12}\)
\(\text{tam+batta+vambatta} > \text{tambatombatta} \quad 'ninety nine etc'\)
\(\text{MPR 6,1,12}\)

\^vambatta Occurs elsewhere.

Eg.

\(\text{hatta+vambatta} > \text{hatombatta} \quad \text{MPR 6;1;12}\)
\(\text{mautta+vambatta} > \text{mautombatta} \quad \text{MPR 6;1;12}\)
\(\text{vambatta+Nu:r} > \text{vambatnu:r} \quad \text{MPR 6;1}\)
\(\text{vambatta+jana:} > \text{vambatjana:} \quad \text{MPR 6;1}\)

4.1.2.3.2.1.10. Ten

The numerals from eleven to nineteen, twenty one to twenty nine and so till ninety nine are formed by compounding hatta 'ten' with other basic numerals. In this position the morpheme \{hatta\} 'ten' has the following allomorphs.
had- Occurs before the basic numerals mu:r 'three and na:k(a) 'four'

Eg.
had+mu:r > hadmu:r 'thirteen'

had+na:ka > hadna:k(a) 'fourteen'

hann- Occurs before the basic numerals aida, 'five', a:r(a) 'six', yo:La 'seven' and eNTa 'eight'

Eg.
hadn+aida > hadnaida 'fifteen'
hadn+a:r > hadna:r 'sixteen'
hadn+yo:La > hadnyo:La 'seventeen'
hadn+eNTa > hadneNTa 'eighteen'

hann- Occurs alterants of vanda 'one and ya:Da 'two'

Eg.
hann+vanda > hannonda (MPR 12)
hann+ya:Da > hannya:Da

patta Occurs after ip- an alternate of ya:Da 'two'

Eg.
ip-patta > ippatta 'twenty'

batta Occurs after the numerals alternats of eNTa 'eight' and vambatta 'nine'
Eg.

yam+batta > yambatta 'eighty'

tam+batta > tambatta 'ninety'

\( \alpha \)vatta Occurs after the numerals alternants of na:ka

'four' aida, 'five' and a:r(a) 'six'.

Eg.

nal+vatta > nalvatta 'forty'

ai+vatta > aivatta 'fifty'

ar+vatta > arvatta 'sixty'

\( \alpha \)a(t)ta Occurs after the numeral alternants of mu:r(a)

'three'

Eg.

mau+vatta > mautta 'thirty'

muv+atta > muvatta 'thirty'

\( \alpha \)hatta occurs elsewhere.

Eg.

hatta > hatta 'ten'

hatta+vambatta > hatombatta 'nineteen'

(MPR 6;1;12)

hatta+sa:vra > hatsa:vra 'ten thousand'

(MPR 6;1)

hatta+ru:pa:y > hatru:pa;y 'ten rupees'

(MPR 6;1)

hatta+pesa: > hatpesa: 'ten paise'

(MPR 6;1)
hatta+mandi  > hatmandi  'ten persons etc'
(MPR 6;1)

4.1.2.3.2.1.11. Hundred:
\[\text{numra}\]  \(\sim\) nura:-, \(\sim\) nu:ra.
\(\sim\) nu:ra - occurs before cardinal numerals.

Eg.

numra:vanda  > nura:vanda  'hundred and one'
numra:yo:La  > nura:yo:La  'hundred and seven'
numra:ippata+aida  > nura:ippataida  'hundred and twenty one'
numra:hanya:Da  > nura:hanya:Da  'hundred and twelve'
(MPR 6)

\(\sim\) nu:ra occurs elsewhere.

nu:ra  'hundred'
mun+nu:ra  > munnu:ra  'three hundred'
yo:La+nu:ra  > yo:Lnu:ra  'seven hundred'
(MPR 1)

4.1.2.3.2.1.12. Thousand:
\[\text{sa:vrda}\]  \(\sim\) sa:vrda:-, \(\sim\) sa:vr

\(\sim\) sa:vrda: occurs before numerals.

Eg.

sa:vrda:naknu:ra  > savrda:na:knu:ra  'one thousand four hundred'

sa:vra occurs elsewhere.

Eg.

sa:vra

vanda+sa:vra > vandsa:vra
(MPR 1)

aida+sa:vra > aida:sa:vra
(MPR 1)

'lakh'

one thousand'

'five thousand'

4.1.2.3.2.1.13. Lakh:

la:k(a)  ~ la:k(a)

'la:k(a) has no variants.

Eg.

la:ka

vanda+la:ka > vandla:ka
(MPR 1)

ya:Da+la:ka > ya:Dla:ka
(MPR 1)

'lakh'

one lakh'

two lakh'

4.1.2.3.2.1.14. Crore:

ko:Ti  ~ ko:Ti

'crore'

Eg.

vanda+ko:Ti > vandko:Ti
(MPR 1)

mu:r(a)+ko:Ti > mu:rko:Ti
(MPR 1)

'one crore'

'thousand'

'five thousand'

'crore'
4.1.2.3.2.2. Ordinal Numerals:

Ordinal numerals indicate the order of the item in a set and these are formed by the suffix -ne(:) attached to the cardinal numerals.

Eg.

vanda+ne: > vandne: 'first'
(MPR 1) > vanne 'first'

ya:Da+ne > ya:Dne 'second'
(MPR 1)

mu:r(a)+ne > mu:rne 'third'
(MPR 1)

na:k(a)+ne > na:kne 'fourth'
(MPR 1)

aida+ne > aidne 'fifth'
(MPR 1)

a:ra+ne > a:rne 'sixth'
(MPR 1)

yo:La+ne > yo:Lne 'seventh'
(MPR 1)

eNTa+ne > eNTne 'eighth'
(MPR 1)

vambatta+ne > vambatne 'ninth'
(MPR 1)

nu:r+ne > nu:rne 'hundredth'

'vandne' is an alternate form of madlne 'first and the Interrogative form yaTTa 'how much' can also the ordinal marker -ne.

Eg.

ninga i:ga yaTTne varsa naDya:kta:va?
Apart from Marathi numerals are used in the Marathi dominated areas both cardinal and ordinal numerals. They are both cardinal and ordinal numerals. They are more frequently use cardinal numerals in some cases, while referring time, counting money and so on.

Eg.

Q. ya:Le yaTTa a:getri>
time howmuch become-n.pst-III pl. 'what is time please'
Ans. a:Ta a:getri:
eight-become-n.pst-III pl 'time is eight'

Q. ninna-kade rokka yaTTa eda:va?
you(sg)-with-money-howmuch-have - III pl 'how much money you have?

Even, they are using ordinal numerals also.

Eg.
pahli 'first'
dusri 'second'
tisri 'third'
sa:tvi 'seventh'
dasvi 'tenth etc'
Q. ni: yaTTne sa:ligi ho:gti?
you-which-school-dat-go-n-pst-PNG
'In which class you are going?'
Ans. sa:tvi:gi
seventh-dat 'seventh class'

4.1.2.3.2.3. Fractions:
The following are the morphemes which denote fractions and are frequently used.
arda:, vari, sa:De '1/2'
po:ne 3/4
girda:, pa:v(a) '1/4'
savva: sava: '1 1/2'
di:Da '1 1/2'
aDi:c(a) '2 1/2'

4.1.2.3.2.4. Measures:
maLa: 'cubit'
ge:Na 'span'
co:Ti 'span'(between thumb and forefinger)
ma:r(a) 'fathom'

4.1.2.3.2.5. The Numeral Case Suffixes:
Acc. - na, ՚
Dat. - ka
Gen. - ra, - ø
Loc. - alli, a:ga
Inst. - inda
Comp. - ginta
Socia. - guDa:

**Numeral paradigm:**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stem.</td>
<td>vanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>vandna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>vandka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>vandra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>vandralli, vandra:ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>vandrinda ⌺ vandinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp.</td>
<td>vandginta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socia.</td>
<td>vandguDa:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the other cardinals of this class are declined likewise.

4.1.3. Gender:

All nouns fall into three classes namely, Masculine, Feminine and Neuter. The nouns which denote male persons are called masculine, the nouns which denote female persons are feminine and the nouns which denote other than these two classes are called neuter nouns. In this dialect third
person nouns and pronouns are distinguished for gender. Gods, demons, and heavenly bodies are treated as either masculine or feminine, while all animals and infants are assigned neuter gender. Thus surya: 'sun', candra: 'moon' are masculine and mangya: 'monkey', na:y 'dog', ku:sa 'child' are neuter.

4.1.3.1. Masculine Singular

\( \text{\textbullet a:va} \)

\( \text{\textbullet va}, \text{\textbullet a}, \text{\textbullet a:va} \)

\( \text{\textbullet va} \) occurs with the demonstrative pronoun bases.

Eg.

a:-va 'he' (rem)
i:-va 'he' (prox)

\( \text{\textbullet a} \) occurs with the nouns like mudka 'old man', huDga 'boy' etc.

Eg.

maLL-a 'mad man'
kuDD-a 'blind man'
huDg-a 'boy'
mudk-a 'old man'
giDD-a 'short man'
maND-a 'crudy man'
∞ -aːvā occurs elsewhere.

Eg.

uːraː+ aːvā > uːraːvā "villager" (MPR1)
maniː+ aːvā > manyaːvā "member of a house" (MPR3)
dvaDDD+ aːvā > dvaDaːvā "elder person" (MPR6;1)
saNNaː+ aːvā > saNaːvā "younger person" (MPR6;1)
vabbaː+ aːvā > vabaːvā "single person" (MPR 6;1)
holaː+ aːvā > holdaːvā "owner of a field" (MPR 5)

4.1.3.2 Feminine Singular:

∞-La, ∞-ki, ∞-aːki, ∞-ti, ∞-i,

∞-La occurs with the numeral stem, demonstrative pronoun bases and mag - 'child'

Eg.

vab-La 'one woman/only one woman'
iv-la 'she' (prox)
av-La 'she' (rem)
mag-La 'daughter'

∞-ki occurs with the demonstrative pronoun base.
Eg.

\[ a:-ki \] 'she' (rem)

\[ i-ki \] 'she' (prox)

\[ a:-ki \] occurs with sub type of adjectives and with nouns.

Eg.

\[ dvaDDa+a:ki \] > \[ dvaDDakki \] 'elder woman'
(MPR 1)
\[ dva:Da:ki \]

\[ saNNa+a:ki \] > \[ saNNAkki \] 'younger woman'
(MPR 1)
\[ saNa:ki \]

\[ mani+a:ki \] > \[ manyakki \] 'member of a house' (fem.)
(MPR 3)
\[ manya:ki \]

\[ hu:nja+a:ki \] > \[ hu:njnakki \] 'owner of cock' (fem.)
(MPR 7)
\[ hu:njnya:ki \]

\[ holya:+a:ki \] > \[ holti \] 'a hole:r woman'
(MPR 10)
\[ holti \]

\[ bæoa+ti \] > \[ bæDti \] 'a be:Dar community woman'
(MPR 1)
\[ bæDti \]

\[ -ti \] occurs with caste and professional names.

Eg.

\[ kumba:r+ti \] > \[ kumba:rti \] 'woman of kumbara caste'

\[ ma:dga+ti \] > \[ ma:dgti \] 'a madar woman'
(MPR 1)

\[ patta:r+ti \] > \[ patta:rti \] 'a goldsmith woman'

\[ holya:+ti \] > \[ holti \] 'a hole:r woman'
(MPR 10)

\[ bæDa+ti \] > \[ bæDt \] 'a be:Dar community woman'
(MPR 1)

\[ bæDt \]
-i occurs elsewhere.

Eg.

kuNT-i 'lame woman'

giDD-i 'short woman'

maLL-i 'mad woman'

huDg-i 'girl'

mudk-i 'old woman'

4.1.3.3. Neuter Singular:

There is no separate suffix for the neuter singular noun except in the case of demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.

{-da}

∅-da

∅-da occurs after the stem of demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.

i-da 'this one'

a:-da 'that one'

a-da

ya:(v)-da 'which one'

4.1.3.3.1. Neuter Plural:

{-va}

∅-va Occurs after the stems of demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.

a:-va 'those/they'
4.1.4. Number:

There are two numbers in this dialect, namely, (i) Singular and (ii) Plural. The singular form of the nouns do not have any special markers. But the idea of more than one is seldom left unmarked.

The allomorphs of the plural suffix are as follows:

\( \infty=e:r, \varphi=o:r, \varphi-ra, \varphi-go:L(a), \varphi-La \)

\( \infty e:r \) it freevariates with -ya:r and occurs after the non-neuter, ending with -i, and -ya:.

Eg.

\begin{align*}
\text{huDgi+}e:r & \quad > \quad \text{huD}ge:r \quad \text{'girls'} \\
(MPR & \ 2) \\
\text{huDgi+ya:r} & \quad > \quad \text{huD}gya:r \quad \text{'girls'} \\
(MPR & \ 3) \\
\text{na:dn}i+e:r & \quad > \quad \text{na}dne:r \quad \text{'sister-in-law'} \\
(MPR & \ 2) \\
\text{tangi+}e:r & \quad > \quad \text{t}ange:r \quad \text{'sisters'} \\
(MPR & \ 2) \\
\text{aLy}a:+e:r & \quad > \quad \text{a}Le:r \quad \text{'sons-in-law'} \\
(MPR & \ 10) \\
\text{ga:nig}ya:+e:r & \quad > \quad \text{ga}nige:r \quad \text{'oil millers'} \\
(MPR & \ 10)
\end{align*}
badgya:+e:r  >  badge:r  "carpenters"
(MPR 10)

∞ - o:r  occurs only after the huDga 'boy'

Eg.

huDga+o:r  >  huDgo:r  "boys"

∞ - ra occurs after the non-neuter forms, ending with -a.

Eg.

raita+ra  >  raitra  "farmers"
(MPR 1)

maidna+ra  >  maidnra  "husband's brothers"
(MPR 1)

hucca+ra  >  huccra  "mad persons"
(MPR 1)

hengsa+ra  >  hengsra  "woman's"
(MPR 1)

kuNTa+ra  >  kuNTRA  "lame persons"
(MPR 1)

bi:ga+ra  >  bi:gra  "relatives"
(MPR 1)

∞ - go:L(a) occurs after the neuter forms and with some kinship terms.

Eg.

giDa:+go:L(a)  >  giDgo:L(a)  "trees"
(MPR 4)

kva:Na+go:L(a)  >  kva:Ngo:L(a)  "male buffalos"
(MPR 1)

kuri+go:L(a)  >  kuryago:L(a)  "sheep"
(MPR 3)
While, the non-neuter forms take -go:L(a), as a plural suffix but they can function without plural suffix in syntactic and semantic level with zero (Ø) allomorph.

E.g.

dana:Ø 'cattles'
mandi+Ø 'peoples'
ma:t(a)+Ø 'speeches'
hola:+Ø 'fields' etc.

Ø-kLa The words/maga:/ 'son' magLa 'daughter' both have /makkLa/ 'children' as their plural form. Their is no separate plural form except this one. Which have the allomorph /mak-/ before this suffix.

maga: mag > mak+kLa > makkLa 'children'

magLa

4.1.5. Case Suffixes

Cases are a category of suffixes which establish syntactic relationship between nouns and verbs. The bound
forms which denote the casal relationship are called case. There are eight distinct case suffixes in this dialect which include an accusative, a dative, a genitive, a instrumental a ablative, a locative, a sociative and a comparative case suffixes are added to the nominal stems in the singular but in the plural after the plural suffix. All noun stems whether singular or plural occur free without an overt case suffix are said to be in the nominative case. The primary form of noun itself will act as the nominative case. The nominative is equivalent to the uninflected stem. In the sentence hulibanta 'tiger came', the noun huli occurs without any case suffix or with a zero suffix. It functions as the subject or as an agent to the verb banta 'came'. So it is in the nominative case relation and vocative is also not treated as a separate case for the simple reason that it is constructed of an attention drawing suffix plus a noun. They are as follows:

4.1. 5.1 Accusative Case Suffix

Accusative case suffix denotes the direct object of the verb. It has following allomorphs.

\{-na\}ονa, ο-α

ο-νa has no variants.

Eg.

ku:sa+na > ku:sna 'baby' (acc)
(MPR 1)

u:ra+na > u:rna 'village (acc)
(MPR 1)

gə:nigya:+na > gə:nigya:na 'oil miller' (acc)
akkə:+na > akkə:na > akkna

(MPR 4)

kuDDa+na > kuDDna 'blind man' (acc)
(MPR 1)

tange:ra+na > tange:rna 'sisters' (acc)
(MPR 1)

yava:+na > yava:na > yavna

(MPR 4)

hola:+na > hola:na 'field' (acc)
yamago:La+na > yamgo:Lna 'buffalo' (acc)

(MPR 1)

giLi+na > giLina 'parrot' (acc)

\(-a\) occurs with oblique stem of first, second and third reflexive singular pronouns.

Eg.

nann-a - 'me'
ninn-a - 'you'
tann-a - 'oneself'

Note: The final vowel /i/ and /e/ become length end before the case suffix.
4.1.5.2 Dative Case Suffix

The datives denotes the recipient of the subject of the verb and gives the meaning 'to' or 'for'. It has the following allomorphs.

$\omega$-ka, $\omega$-(k)ka, $\omega$-ga, $\omega$-gi

$\omega$-ka occurs after the pronominal neuter stems ending in -da and -va and after numerals.

Eg.

- ada+ka $\rightarrow$ adka 'to that' (rem)
  (MPR 1)
- ida+ka $\rightarrow$ idka 'to this' (prox)
  (MPR 1)
- ya:vda+ka $\rightarrow$ ya:vdka 'to which'
  (MPR 1)
- ava+ka $\rightarrow$ avka 'to them' (rem)
  (MPR 1)
- iva+ka $\rightarrow$ ivka 'to them' (prox)
  (MPR 1)
- hatta+ka $\rightarrow$ hattka 'for ten'
  (MPR 1)
- ya:Dka+ka $\rightarrow$ ya:Dka 'for two'
  (MPR 1)

$\omega$-(k)ka occurs after non-human noun stems other than '-i'.

Eg.

- giDa:+kka $\rightarrow$ gaDkka 'to the tree; for the tree'
  (MPR 4)
kasige:l(a)+kka > kasige:lkka  'to the broom'
  (MPR 1)

u:Ta+kka  > u:Tkka  'to for meal'
  (MPR 1)

dagad(a)+kka  > dagakka  'to/for work'
  (MPR 1)

hola:+kka  > holka  'to/for field'
  (MPR 4)

gale+kka  > galekka  'to/for weed'
gale:ka  'to/for weed'
  (MPR 9)

*ga occurs after human noun stems ending in -a, -a:, except -i and consonant ending.

Eg.

yappa:+ga > yappaga  'to/for father'
  (MPR 4)

aNNa:+ga > aNNga  'to/for elder-brother'
  (MPR 4)

maga:+ga > magga  'to/for son'
  (MPR 4)

yava:+ga > yavga  'to/for mother'
  (MPR 4)

huDga+ga > huDgga  'to/for boy'
\(-\text{gi}\) occurs after the noun stems ending \(-i\), consonant ending, after plural marker and non-human cv\:c, v\:ccv type.

\begin{align*}
\text{mai+gi} & \rightarrow \text{maigi} & \text{'to/for health'} \\
\text{atti+gi} & \rightarrow \text{attigi} & \text{'to/for mother-in-law'} \\
\text{huli+gi} & \rightarrow \text{huli:gi} & \text{'to/for tiger'} \\
\text{buTTi+gi} & \rightarrow \text{buTTgi} & \text{'to/for basket'} \\
\text{huDge:r+gi} & \rightarrow \text{huDge:rgi} & \text{'to/for girls'} \\
\text{giDgo:L+gi} & \rightarrow \text{giDgo:Lgi} & \text{'to/for trees'} \\
\text{bail+gi} & \rightarrow \text{bailgi} & \text{'to/for an open space'} \\
\text{na:y+gi} & \rightarrow \text{na:ygi} & \text{'to/for dog'} \\
\text{a:kLa+gi} & \rightarrow \text{a:kLgi} & \text{'to/for cow'}
\end{align*}

4.1.5.3 Genitive Case Suffix

The genitive case indicating 'possession' is marked in several different ways and it has the following allomorphs added to the nominal and pronominal bases.

\begin{align*}
\{ -\text{a} \} \cup -\text{a}, & \hspace{10pt} \in \mathcal{S} \\
\cup -\text{a} & \text{has no variants.}
\end{align*}

eg.

\begin{align*}
\text{namm-a} & \rightarrow \text{namma} & \text{'of us'}
\end{align*}
nimm-a > nimma 'of yoy' (pl)
giDa:+d+a > giDda 'of a tree'
(MPR 5)
huDga+n+a > huDgna 'of boy'
(MPR 7)
ada+r+a > adra 'of it'
(MPR 7)
u:ra+n+a > u:rna 'of village'
(MPR 7)
hatta+r+a > hattrra 'of ten'
(MPR 7)
mala:+d+a > malda 'of rabit'
(MPR 5)

O occurs after the noun stem ending in - i (it becomes length)

E.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Resulting Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>giLi</td>
<td>'beak of a parrot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keri</td>
<td>'water of lake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mani</td>
<td>'infront of house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:gi</td>
<td>'nest of crow'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.1.5.4 Instrumental Case Suffix:

Instrumental case suffix denotes the instrument of an action. It has only one allomorph.
\{ -le \}

\& -le has no variants

baDgi+le > baDgile 'with the stick'
kaNNa+le > kaNNle 'with the eye'
(MPR 1)
ga:Dile > ga:Dile 'with the cart'
akki+le > akkile 'with the rice'
koDli+le > KoDlile 'with an axe'
Tonni+le > Tonnile 'with the cudgel'
barci+le > barcile 'with the sword'

4.1.5.5 Ablative Case Suffix

The ablative case suffix denotes the place from which an action starts. It has allomorphs.

\{ -inda \}

\&-inda \& -a:nda

\&-inda has no variants, it is free variation with the -a:nda suffix, only for non-human noun stems.

mani+inda > maninda 'from a house'
(MPR 2)
mani+a:nda > manya:da 'from a house'
(MPR 3)

sa:li+inda > sa:linda 'from the school'
(MPR 3)

sa:li+inda > sa:lya:nda 'from the school'
(MPR 1)
u:ra+inda > urinda 'from a village'
(MPR 2)
a:ki+inda > aikinda 'from her'
(MPR 2)
giDa:+inda > giDdinda 'from a tree'
(MPR 5)
giDa:+a:nda > giDda:nda "
(MPR 5)
uDge+ra+inda > uDge:rdinda 'from the girls'
(MPR 5)
hulla+inda > hullninda 'from a grass'
(MPR 7)
hulla+a:nda > hulla:nda 'from a grass'
(MPR 1)

4.1.5.6. Locative Case Suffix

The locative case is used to express location, lack of motion and containment (in). It has two allomorphs in this dialect.

\[ \text{\textbackslash L-alli}^2, \text{\textbackslash o-alli, \textbackslash oalle, \textbackslash o-a:g(a)} \]

\text{o:a:ga} occurs with non-human nominal stems and after the plural nominal stems.

ex.

mani+a:ga > manya:ga 'in a house'
(MPR 3)
giDa:+a:ga > giDda:ga 'in the tree'
(MPR 5)
ma:ta+a:ga > ma:tnya:ga 'in a speech'
(MPR 7)
ni:r+a:ga > nira:ga 'in the water'
(MPR )
tali+a:ga > talya:ga 'in the head'
(MPR 3)
kai+a:ga > kaiya:ga 'in the hand'
(MPR 3)
yali+a:ga > yalya:ga 'in a leaf'
(MPR 3)
hatta+a:ga > hattraga 'in the ten'
(MPR 7)
giDgo:La+a:ga > giDgo:Lda:ga 'in the trees'
(MPR 5)
huDge:r+a:ga > huDge:rda:ga 'in the girls'
(MPR 5)
da:sra+a:ga > da:sra:ga 'in the 'dasar'
Community'
(MPR 1)

-alli occurs with the human nominal stems and after the plural nominal stems. (both locative suffix
occurs freely after the plural nominal stems)

E.g.

huDga+alli > huDgnalli 'in a boy'
(MPR 1.7)
avna+alli > avanalli 'with him'
(MPR 1)
namma+alli > nammalli 'with us'
(MPR 1)
hengsra+alli > hengsralli 'in the womens'
(MPR 1)
manse:r+alli > manse:ralli 'in the people'

ga:nigya:+alli > ga:nigya:nalli 'in the oil miller'
(MPR 7)
4.1.5.7 Sociative Case Suffix

Sociative case marked in this dialect with one allomorph ie. -guDa:

\[ -guDa: \] \( \omega \)-guDa:

\( \omega \)-guDa: has no variants

E.g.

nanna+guDa: \( \gamma \) nanguDa: 'with me'

(MPR 6;1)

ya:ra+guDa: \( \gamma \) ya:rguDa: 'with whom'

(MPR 1)

yava:+guDa: \( \gamma \) yadva:nguDa: 'with mother'

(MPR 7)

huDga+guDa: \( \gamma \) huDnguDa: 'with boy'

(MPR 1;7)

mandi+guDa: \( \gamma \) mandiguDa: 'with people'

nimma+guDa: \( \gamma \) nimaguDa: 'with you(pl)'

(MPR 6;1)

4.1.5.8 Comparative Case Suffix

\[ -ginta^\gamma \] \( \omega \)-ginta \( \gamma \)-kinta

\( \omega \)-ginta \( \gamma \)-kinta occur in free variation.

E.g.

nanna+ginta \( \gamma \) nanginta 'than me'

(MPR 6;1)

a:ki+ginta \( \gamma \) a:kiginta 'than her'

namma+kinta \( \gamma \) namkinta 'than us'

(MPR 6;1)
huli+ginta  >  huliginta  'than tiger'
mani+ginta  >  maniginta  'than house'
avra+ginta  >  avrginta  'than you (pl)'
avra+ginta  >  avrkinta

(MPR 1)

Besides of this, -ka, -tinaka and -kanu are also functions as a comparative case with pronouns.

Eg.

ava+ka  avnaka  'than him'
avra+kanu  avrkanu  'than them'
(MPR 1)
aki+tinaka  akitinaka  'than her'