8. CLITICS AND PARTICLES

8.1 Cli

\[ \text{Pro cli} \quad \text{Post cli} \quad \text{En cli} \]

The clitics \([\text{cli}]\) are three types namely proclitics's \([\text{pro cli}]\) "which can occur before another clitic or noun" Post Clitics (Post cli) "which can occur after Pro-Clitics" and Enclitics \([\text{En cli}]\) "which can occur after post clitic's, nouns or verbs".

8.1.1 Pro Cli

\[ \text{Dis Dem cli} \quad \text{Prox Dem cli} \quad \text{Inter cli} \]

The Pro-clitics are of three type's namely distant demonstrative clitic, Proximate Demonstrative clitic and Interrogative clitic.

8.1.1.1 Dis Dem cli

\[ \infty \bar{a} - \quad / \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - & \& \text{ga} \\ - & \& \text{kade} \\ - & \& \text{ge} \\ \text{elsewhere} \end{array} \right. \]

The Distant Demonstrative clitic has three allomorphs, namely \(\infty \bar{a}, \bar{h}a \& \infty \bar{a} -\).

\(\infty \bar{a} -\) occurs before \(-\text{ga} \& -\text{kade}\)
Eg:

- a - ga - 'then'
- a - kade - 'that side'

\( \omega \text{ ha} \) - occurs before ge

Eg:

- ha - ge - 'in this manner'

\( \omega \text{ a} \) - occurs elsewhere

Eg:

- a - lli - 'there'
- a - ndu - 'that day'
- a - stu - 'that much'

8.1.1.2 Prox Dim cliti  \[ \begin{array}{c}
\omega i \\
\omega hi \\
\omega i
\end{array} \]  \[ \begin{array}{c}
\{ & \& \text{ga} \\
\{ & \& \text{kade} \\
\{ & \& \text{ge} \\
\{ & \& \text{elsewhere}
\end{array} \]

The proximate Demonstrative clitics has three allomorphs namely \( \omega i \) - \( \omega hi \) & \( \omega i \).

\( \omega i \) - Occurs before -ga and -kade

\( \omega i \) - ga - 'now'

\( \omega i \) - kade - 'this side'

\( \omega hi \) - occurs before -ge

Eg:

- hi - ge - 'in this manner'

\( \omega i \) - occurs elsewhere
Eg:

i - stu - 'this much'
i - lli - here
i - tta - 'this side'

Interrogative clitics has four allomorphs namely $\omega$ ya $\omega$ he-, $\omega$ e- & $\omega$ e-

$\omega$ ya occurs before the - ru - udu -a and -aga.

Eg:

ya - ru > yaru - 'who'
(ya - udu > yavudu - 'which'
(M R 22)

ya - a > yava - 'which'
(M R 22)

ya - aga > yavaga - 'when'
(M R 22)

$\omega$ he - occurs before -ge, the clitic of manner.

Eg:

he - ge - 'how'
$\omega$ e- occurs before -ke, -nu the clitic of purpose.
The post clitics are of seven types namely place cli, direction cli, Time cli, Quan cli, Qual cli, Reason cli, Mann cli.

8.1.2.1 Place cli \(\rightarrow\) [- illi]

The place clitic has the form -alli

- alli occurs after a -, e - & i -
Eg :

a - lli  -  there
e - lli  -  where
i - lli  -  here

8.1.2.2  Direction cli  $\rightarrow$  \[ \alpha$-$\text{kade} \}/ [\alpha$-$\text{tta} ] / [a-, i-, e-] \]

Direction clitic has two allomorphs namely $\alpha$ - tta & $\alpha$ - kade

$\alpha$ - tta occurs with a -, i - & e -

Eg :

a - tta  -  'that side'
i - tta  -  'this side'
e - tta  -  'which side'

$\alpha$ - kade occurs with $\overset{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, $\overset{\text{i}}{\text{i}}$, hin & mun -.

Eg :

$\overset{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$ - kade  -  'that side'
$\overset{\text{i}}{\text{i}}$ - kade  -  'this side'

hin - kade  -  'back side'
mun - kade  -  'front side'

8.1.2.3  Time cli  $\rightarrow$  \[ -\text{ndu/ndige} \}/ [a-, i-, e-] \]

The Time clitic has two allomorphs namely $\alpha$ - nud/ndige, $\alpha$ - ga.
co - ndu/ndige occurs after a i e -

Eg :

a - ndu - 'that day'
i - ndu - 'today'
e - ndu - 'which day' 'when'

∞ - ga occurs after a, i & y a -

Eg :

a - ga - 'then'
i - ga - 'now'
yā - āga > yāvāga - 'when'
(M R 22)

8.1.2.4 Quan cli —— [-stu]

The quantity clitic has no variants.

- stu occurs after a -, i - & e -

Eg :

a - stu - 'that much'
i - stu - 'this much'
e - stu - 'how much'

8.1.2.5 Qual cli —— [-nt'h]

The quality clitic has no variants - nt'h a occurs after a - & i
8.1.2.6 Reason cli

Eg:

- $a - nt^h$ - 'that type'
- $i - nt^h$ - 'this type'

The Reason cli has two allomorphs namely $\omega$ - akke, $\omega$ - takke.

$\omega$ - akke occurs after $a$ - & $i$ -.

Eg:

- $adu - aku$ > $adakke$ - 'for that'
(M R 14)
- $idu - aku$ > $idakke$ - 'for this'
(M R 14)

$\omega$ - takke occurs after $\bar{e}$ -

Eg:

- $\bar{e} - takke$ - 'why'

8.1.2.7 Mann cli

The manner clitic has no variants $ge$ occurs after $\bar{h}a$

-, $\bar{h}i$ -, $\bar{h}e$.

Eg:

- $\bar{h}a - ge$ - 'in that manner'
- $\bar{h}i - ge$ - 'in this manner'
- $\bar{h}e - ge$ - 'in which manner'
The enclitics are five types namely Post Nomino clitic, Post Verbal Clitic, Post Adverbial clitic, Post clítico clitic and post interrogative clitic.

### 8.1.3.1 Inclusive

[-u] it has no variants.

**Eg:**

1. \( \text{nīnū hōgabahude?} \) 'you too can go'
   \( \text{nīnu + ū > nīnū} \)
   (M R 14)

2. \( \text{tamagū adara vivara tiliyade?} \) 'You also don’t know those particulars'
   \( \text{tamage + ū > tamagū} \)
   (M R 12)
8.1.3.1.2 Completive:

[-ū] It has no variants

Eg:

(1) navibbaru horatu hodare - 'Both of up leave'
   ibbaru + ū > ibbaru
   (M R 14)

(2) akʰilarigū aprīyavāguvudu - 'Disliked by all'
   akʰilarige + ū > akʰilarigū
   (M R 12)

8.1.3.1.3 Conjoining:

There are three types.

Conjoining 1:

[-u] - I has no variants

Eg:

(1) cintegū citegū naḍuve soñnemātra visēṣavu
   (M R 12, 12)
   'There is no much difference between death and sorrow'.

(2) manigalu suraru ada arasaru 'Respected and brave kings'
   (M R 14, 13, 14)

Conjoining 2:

[-um] It has no variants.

Eg:

(1) striyōdaneyum - 'along with the lady also'
   (M R 21, 21)

(2) širadolum - 'also on the head'
   (M R 23)
Conjoining 3:

[-kuda] It has no variants.

Eg:

sob ayamanavagiruvanta muttugal samuhavu kuda

nirguna vadudeyadare. Even the clusters of shining stones also become useless.

8.1.3.1.4 Emphatic:

[-e] It has no variants.

Eg:

(1) mauryarindale i hagegalu jitaradare The enemies are defeated by mauryas themselves.
     (M R 23, 14)

(2) mamsadindale badukuva Lives by eating meat only
     (M.R.23,14)

8.1.3.1.5 Inappropriate clitic:

[-um]

Eg:

kaliyugadalliyum - 'In the age of kali also'
     (M.R.23,22)

8.1.3.2. Post Vbal Cli ———> [ Temporal
                              Conjoining
                              Identical
                              Doubt ]

Post Verbal Clitic are of four types namely temporal, conjoining, Identical and Doubt.
8.1.3.2.1. Temporal:

[-kudale]

Eg:
ā b'rahmana eddu hoda kudale utpata galu untadavu

As soon as the bhamin got up and went the portent started.

8.1.3.2.2. Conjoining:

[-ū] It has no variants.

Eg:

(1) nanu yatnavam mađidarū sāguvudilla (M.R.14,14)

'Even if I try it is not possible'.

(2) nanu högi kanisikollade iddarū (M.R.14,14,14)

'Even if I don't go and present.'

8.1.3.2.3. Identical:

[-ō] It has no variants.

Eg:

(2) yāvudannu yocisuttairuvanō adannu (M.R.13,14)

Something that one was thinking that one.

8.1.3.2.4. Doubt cli:

[-o] It has no variants.

Eg:

(1) nirvahisuvanō nirvahisalaranō 'Whether done or not?' (M.R.14,14,14,13,14)
8.1.3.3. Post Adv cli ———> [certainty cli]

Post Adverbal has only one type. That is certainty clitic.

8.1.3.3.1. Certianty clitic :

[-e] It has no variants

Eg :
(1) svalpakaladalle - 'with in a short time'
(M.R.23,11)

(2) nintalliyē paṭṭanavāguvudu Where one stood there
(M.R.21) formed a city

8.1.3.4. Post cli cli ———> [ Universal ]
[ Indefinite ]

Post clitico clitic are two types namely Universal and Indefinite.

8.1.3.4.1. Universal clitic :

[-ū] It has no variants.

Eg :
(1) ī nagaradalli nimage śatrugaḷu vāru illa
(M.R.14)

No one is your enemy in this city.

(2) ēnu ariyadava 'Person knowing nothing'
(M.R.14)
8.1.3.4.2. Indefinite:

[-o] It has no variants.

Eg:

1) ūlliyo odihodā - 'some where ran'

(2) avanaro alli nintidda
(M.R.14,14) 'Someone stood there'

8.1.3.5. Post Intrr clī

Post Interrogative clitic has four allomorphs, namely - e, - ē, - ā and - o.

Eg:

- e

sāguvuduvunṭu-e - 'is it possible to happen'
(M.R.14,22,14)

nimitta vaṣṭu -e 'namesake only'
(M.R.22,14)

tilidiruvīyaṣṭ -e 'is understood ?'
(M.R.14,14,21,14)

baruttānaṣṭ -e 'is coming' ?
(M.R.14,12,14)

- e :

iruvan - ē - 'is he' ?
(M.R.14,14)

sari-y - ē - 'is it right' ?
(M.R.21)

* namely
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iruvar - ē -</td>
<td>'are they'?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ā :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nótdi -y-ā -</td>
<td>'have you seen'?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelide-y-ā -</td>
<td>'have you heard'?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bande-y-ā -</td>
<td>have you came?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelide-y-ā -</td>
<td>have you heard?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suduvud - ō -</td>
<td>'will it burn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baredan-ō -</td>
<td>'did he wrote?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iddit-ō -</td>
<td>'Is it so'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entiruvud-ō -</td>
<td>'how is it?'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2. PARTICLES

Particles are those forms which cannot take either case suffixs or tense suffixs but can take or capable of taking clitics. Particles can occur freely or with noun or verb in a sentence.

\[
\text{Part} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{Part Qual Vb} \\ \text{Part Qual N} \end{bmatrix}
\]

One the basis of their function they are classified as the particles that qualify the verbs or particles that qualify the nouns.

8.2.1. Participles qualify the verbs are as follows :

1. **Saha** : 'even'

   Eg :

   gohayegalige saha hesade (P. 120) (with no hesitation even for cow slaughter).

2. **merege** - 'in accordance with'

   Eg :

   ñ kagadada merege alli karya nađedu (P. '89).

   (After the completion of the work in accordance with the direction of this letter).
3. **Sameta** - 'along with'

Eg:
parijanasametanagi rajasabhege baruttiralu. (P. 224)
(While coming to the kings assembly along with the members of council).

4. **kuritu** : 'to'

Eg:
patalipuramam kuritu hogali (P. 222)
(Let them go to patalipuram).

5. **varege** - 'up to'

Eg:
eludinagala varege (upto seven days).

6. **anuguna** - 'in accordance with'

Eg: tadanugunavagi yatnamam maevu (P. 182).
(Effort will be done in accordance with).

7. **anusara** - 'according to'

Eg:
ajnanusaravagi naedukollu (P. 171)
('you go according to the direction')

8. **sahita** - 'along with'

Eg:
sodara sahitavagi tanu ha tavadanu (P. 155).
(He lost himself along with his brother).
9. **nantara** - 'afterwards'

Eg:

```
nandara nantara ī nagaradalli nimage satrugalu yaru īllā.  
```  
(After the nand as you have no other enemies in this city).

10. **kudale** - immediately

Eg:

```
panjaravunnū īdivida kūḍale (immediately after placing the cage). 
```  

11. **matte** - 'again'

Eg:

```
matte kelavaru saha hodaru (P. 270) (few more went again). 
```  

12. **mele** - after

Eg:

```
ā niyōgiyu ālīda mele (P. 65).  
```  
(After the statement of the representative).

13. **Summane** - 'keeping mum'

Eg:

```
nodi summane iddante tōruttide (P. 129).  
```  
(It seems (he) is keeping mum after seeing).

14. **olage** - 'inside'

Eg:

```
olage jīvavantanāgī idda cāndraguptanu (P. 11).  
```  
(cāndragupta alive inside).
15. **horage** - 'out side'

musuku tegedukondu horage - bandu (154).

(went outside after removing the cover).

16. **kelage** - 'beneath'

Eg:

adar kelage nelamaligeyam madi (P. 8)

(After constructing underground structure beneath that).

17. **indige** - 'on this day'

Eg:

mahab arata indige samaptavaguttade (P. 8).

(The mahabharata ends on this day).

18. **hinde** - 'behind'

Eg:

tereya hinde nintu (P. 284) (standing behind the curtain).

19. **modalu** - 'first'

Eg:

tanu modalu noidikondu (P. 242)

(seeing the things himself first).

20. **balika** - 'afterwards'

Eg:

a balika sidd'art'akanam karedu.

(There after called sidd'art'aka).
21. **kadege** - 'at last'
Eg:
elliyyu gottagadiralu kadege parvatajañana pattanakke bandu (P. 229). (without the knowledge of anybody comming to parvataraja atlast)

22. **innu** - 'hence'
Eg:
nanu innu jīvisalārenu (P. 11) I can not live hence.

23. **anyatha** - 'not false'
Eg:
munigala vacanavu anyatha agalaradu.

24. **mattige** - 'as it is'
Eg:
nāvu nōdidamattige ā sēnegalam vivarisuttiddeve (P. 82)
(We are describing the army as seen by us).

25. **edege** - 'at'
Eg:
rājadvāradege baruttiralu (P. 205).
(Arriving at the main door of the kingdom).
26. matra - 'only that'

Eg :

yasassu matra baruvudu (P. 63) (only the success will come).

27. nimitta - 'because of'

Eg :

i panjarada nimittavāgi nanage bandhavimocanavagu vudendu toruttide (P. 23).

(It seems we will be freed because of that cage).

28. amele - 'after that'

Eg :

amele ondudivasa (P. 8) (After that one day).

29. sari - 'correct'

Eg :

hige sari enalu (P. 248) (said correct in this way only).

30. sangada - 'along with'

Eg :

meg' anadana sangada namma puruṣadattanu nillali (P. 130).

(Let our purusadatta stand along with meg' anad'a)
31. **munde** - 'in the presence of'

Eg:

vriddharamunde bālakarige nōvu indinavaregū uṇṭādudilla.

(Until now, the younger one's have not put to any harm in the presence of the elder one's.)

32. **balige** - 'to'

Eg:

bāgurāyanādigala balige hōgi (P. 230).

(Having gone to Bagurayana)

33. **horatu** - 'except'

Eg:

candrāguptana horatu ulidavarellaru mṛitarādaru (P. 11).

(Excepting candragupta remaining all died).

34. **bere** - 'other'

Eg:

mādida pāpa bere heccuvudilla (P. 123).

(The sin committed on the other hand is not increasing)

35. **suttalu** - arround

Eg:

adara suttalū maha gambhīravāda aghaḷam tōdisi.

(Around it dig a very big abyss).
36. **opadi** - 'like a'

Eg :

karuvinopadiyalli haradutta (P.157).

(jumping like a calf).

37. **karana** - 'because of that'

Eg :

adukarana nanna manassu (Because of that my mind is).

38. **prakara** - 'like that'

Eg :

ottiruva mohara prakara suvarna mudreyam madisi (P. 240).

(After preparing the golden emblem like the impression of the seal).

39. **punaha** - one's again

Eg :

punah lajitaragi (P. 233). (One's again feeling shy).

40. **savakasa** - 'gradually'

Eg :

savakasaagi tilidu bandavu (P. 240).

(Gradually came to the knowledge).
8.2.2. Particle that qualify the Noun are as follows:

1. **sakala** - 'all'
   
   Eg:
   
   sakala devategalu (P.308) - (all angels).

2. **maha** - big
   
   Eg:
   
   maha nadigalam dati (P. 236).
   
   (Having crossed the big river)

3. **kelavu** - 'some'
   
   Eg:
   
   kelavu dinagala mele After some days.

4. **bahu** - 'much'
   
   Eg:
   
   bahudravya - n(P. 238). 'much treasure'

5. **ad^{h}ika** - 'sufficient'
   
   Eg:
   
   ad^{h}ika vahini sametara'da 'with sufficient army.'

6. **bahala** - immense
   
   Eg:
   
   bahala duhk'ata untaguvudu (P 14) (will have immense grief).
7. svalpa - 'little'
   Eg: svalpakāla nillu (P. 239). wait for short time.

8. muḳ̣ya - 'important'
   Eg: muḳ̣ya d'armavu - main religion.

9. parama - 'great'
   Eg: parama santosaḅ̣ḥaritanāgi (P. 3) (with great pleasure).

10. itara - 'other'
    Eg: itara sarvaḍ̣ḥikarigalu (P. 5) (other dectators).

11. athava - 'or'
    Eg: alocisi maḍirabeku at'ava --- sidḍ̣ḥakana vancanege sikki.

12. māttu - and
    Eg: pratipakṣavam nāsagolisuvaru māttu ... (P. 7).

(Cause to destroy opposition and ...).