| तow believe，trust（ 1 tr．） | యృవాగలల always |
| :---: | :---: |
| ను®ి utterance，speech（ 2 n ．） | యాపుడు which（interrog．pro．） |
| పひび lord，noble（3 A m．） | యో¢れు Jesus（3 A m．） |
| ప్రయుత్న పూశు make effort，try <br> （1 intr．） | రృజ king（ 1 m ．） <br> るสు，substance，article（3 A n．） |
| वాలరరంభిసu begin（1 tr．） | పెత్ణ్ర Vishṇu（ 3 Am ．） |
| इอ，¢¢ ${ }^{\text {du }}$ pray，request（ 1 tr ） |  |
| బజ్రుు it is permitted，（I， you，etc．）may | えัก§ affair，occurrence $(2 \mathrm{n} .)$ |
| びてు leave，leave off（irreg ${ }^{1}$ ．tr．） భ゙యుむで fear（irreg．intr．） | శనన్మ，సిపు revere（ 1 tr．） సులభ easy（adj．） |
| భలృక్ర brother（3 A m．） | సెలభลృగగ easily |
| ముంత councillor，minister， （ 2 m ．） | त्रे $\approx$ bathing（ 1 n ．） ळగగవృజు hate（ 1 tr．） |
| నృอరు sell（1 tr．） | あసు cow（3 A n．） |
| ముల250 ${ }^{\text {co by means of（postp．）}}$ | （6゙Nu name（3．B n） |
| యృహాగగ when（interrog．adv．） |  |

[^0]
## LESSON XII

The Noun

## THE THIRD（B）DECLENSION

Words whose Crude Form ends in ev variable ${ }^{1}$
（a）Nouns of more than two syllables
Masculine

singular
Nom．అठд～山 a king
Acc．అరసస్్ను a king
Inst．అరసినింద by or from a king
Dat．అठసin to a king
Gen．ఆరస゙ふ of a king
Loc．Эరฝబల్లి in a king
Voc．ఆずれ O king
plural
Nom．అఫశసగైう kings
Acc．అరస్గోగ్న్ను kings
Inst．అరస్సుళింద by or from kings
Dat．అరససగిin to kings
Gen．అరసుగృ of kings
Loc．అరస゙బగృత్ల in kings
Voc．ตరసైగ่รีค O kings

[^1]
## Feminine

Crude form——゙ond woman
SINGULAR
cuover
Nom．கைగగֹiు a woman
Acc．డonચ゙న్ను a woman

－Dat．ふonivin to a woman
Gen．க்గగֹべへ of a woman
Loc．ணంగిసiల్లి in a woman
Voc．montie O woman
PLURAL
Nom．మింగేశుర women
Acc．क్రగస్పస్ను women
Inst．$\quad$ 〇onioo

Gen．ணைగుసర of women
Loc．கంగస゙రల్లి in women
Voc．moñ̉రీ O women
 plural，but its plural may derive from a little used first declension form， notad．

## Neuter

Crude form——゙సేరు name（declined like అరేు ：

（b）Dissyilable words with vowel of first syllable long or consonant of second syllable compound（these words are neuter．）

Crude form—下った singular

Acc．च $\Omega$ NiN్ ${ }_{2}$ a child
Inst．చ్ర $ి$ సినింద్ by or from a child
Dat．$\quad \sigma \Omega \dot{\sim} n$ to a child

Gen．₹ $\Omega \hat{N}$ of a child
Loc．चك సNల్లి in a child
Voc．もอสัค O child

## PLURAL

Nom．₹๑むうnes children

Inst．च $\Omega$ సుisioద by or from children
Dat．चจ๑નుగiళిก to children

Loc．F $\Omega$ स్జreత్లి in children

Note：The diphthongs $\curvearrowleft$ and $ఔ$ in the former syllable of a two－ syllabled noun ending in $0 v$ rank as long vowels for the purposes of this

Crude form—ऊణృ fruit CVCC-

SINGULAR
Nom．ळణן fruit
Acc．历ణ $\varepsilon_{\text {N్న్ }}$ fruit
Inst．おణ
Dat． চణ
Gen．ळ
Loc．ळణ్ణి సల్లి in fruit
Voc．ळहॄた O fruit

## Negative Forms of the Verb

The negative mood shown in Lesson X is not very frequently used．The 3rd pers．sing．neut．of this mood in certain verbs is，however，in common idiomatic use，particularly in impersonal

constructions，some of which have come to our notice；e．g． శృృశోదు it is not fitting；సృలదు it is not sufficient．Another common example is eniడు it is impossible，from the irregular verb ఆగJ become．تగんు usually occurs with a noun or pronoun in the instr．case，as，ఆవనింద ఆగడు it is impossible for him （he cannot do it）．Another common instance is $\mathbf{\xi ళ}$ the 2nd conj．verb 3̊ి，be known，know）with the dative：సतనగ ఆళియుదు it is not known to me．

The place of the negative forms of the verb 2.0 be，is very largely taken by parts of a root of the same meaning，2er exist， of which only the negative forms are extant；reల్లద゙（neg．verbal ptc．），ఇల్లద（neg．rel．ptc．）and $2 ల ్ ల$（the form of the 3rd person singular negative mood）．Of these three the last，reer，is in alternative use to the whole of the negative mood of $2 \sigma \Delta$ ，and without change for person or number：అるふు（అహళ్రు，అふు，అふむ） ఇల్లి ఇల్ల he（she，it，they）is（are）not here．

This form is also added to parts of other verbs to make a variety of similar negative forms；thus，ఇeల is added－
（a）to the present verbal noun in eNదు to make a present and future negative ：వృడువుదిల్ల do（does，shall，will）not make；
 frequently indicates unlikelihood，am（is，are）not．likely to make （or do）；
（c）to the present verbal participle to form a present conti－

 doing that work now）；
（d）to the past verbal participle to form a perfect tense； thus，వూడిల్ల have（has）not made ；

[^2]NEGATIVE FORMS OF THE VERB
（e）to the past participial noun in the same sense，but with more emphasis ：వృడిడుదిల్ల（or డృృదిద్దిల్ల）；
$(f)$ to the infinitive in eses to form a past negative tense； thus，పృజశలిల్ల did not make．The past negative form of ఇరు is formed in this way：ఇరలט＋ఇల్ల＝ఇరలిల్ల was（were）not．

The form roరలిల్ల is added to parts of other verbs as follows：
（a）to the present verbal participle to form a past continua－ tive ；thus，నూడుత్రిరలిల్ల was（were）not making；
（b）to the past verbal participle to make a past perfect tense ；thus，వృడిరలిల్ల had not made．

These forms are used for all persons and numbers．The forms in commonest use are వృ๘ువ్రిద్ల，వృడలల్ల，వృడిల్ల and， particularly in South Mahratta and South Kanara，వృఱీఅ్శ్ర．

## The Past Tense of some Irregular Verbs

The irregular past tenses ఇద్దిను，ఒందిను，శంట్ట్టిన，శ్ట్టిను， ఇట్టి，$\sim$ have already been noted．It will be convenient to note here a few other examples．The word బిడు leave， cease，makes its past tense ひిట్టిను etc．（cf．ఇడు，ఇట్టిను）． The verbs あうeptw go，and env become，are irregular in a special way．Whereas in all other irregular verbs the past participle and the past tense differ only by a suffix（ $2 \varpi ్ ద ు, ~ న ద ్ ద ి ~ స ు ; ~ బ ం ద, ~$
 Jసట్టిను）in these verbs the past participle is formed as though they belonged to the 1st conjugation（\％opñ，あoph；ఆriv，ఆn），

 ఆదళై ఆయితు；ఆదివ్రు．．．ఆదవ్రు（Lesson XXV）．

[^3]
## EXERCISE XII

（a）Translate into English：
1．Шులియు ఎ ్తిస్ల మలలి ఐంరితు．
2．వూవిన వురదల్లి ๘ణ్ణు












（b）Translate into Kanarese：
1．In this garden they found a mango tree（say：a mango ${ }^{3}$ tree was found to them）．2．The boys do not play on（in）the bank of the river．3．Those women will sell fruits and flowers before ${ }^{4}$ the gate of the town．4．The soldiers，shouting，put－to－ flight the enemies＇army．${ }^{5}$ 5．The lords of the city did not speak with the women in the house．6．The merchants will not attempt to enter the village in the day－time．7．The soldiers of the enemies＇army ${ }^{5}$ did not destroy the gates of the city． 8．The farmers，having destroyed the thorn－bushes（shrubs of thorn），will cultivate this ground．9．The dumb man cannot make ${ }^{6}$ a living in this village．10．Did the gardener not water （sprinkle water to）the flowers and shrubs？11．The cow eats ${ }^{7}$ grass．12．Mother does the cooking．13．Milk is wanted．

## Vocabulary

eడగగ cooking（ 2 n ．）
అపిఁష offer（ 1 tr．）
ษช่ person，servant（3 B n．）
₹० चు sweetness，pleasantness，
（3 B n．）
evoos town（3 B n．）
ఎ
ఎ
ఒళ్ళ goodness ${ }^{1}$（ 2 n ．）
ت0．
topire cuckoo（ 2 n ．）
กอธ cart（ 2 n ．）
గNO ప crowd，group（3 B n．）
ひినికిజ్
జిలవస livelihood，life（ 1 n ．）
उृ०బve betel leaf and nut（ 1 n ．）
उอయे mother（ 2 irreg．）
उుట lip（ 2 n ．）
దండ్ల army（3 B n．）
డుడ్డు $\frac{1}{3}$ part of an anna，money
（3 B n．）
నిలు water（3 B n．）

ప్లేరు growing crop（3 B n．）
బอగిలड gate，door（ 3 Bn ．）
పూత్త word（3 B n．）
మూపు mango（3 B n．）
వులも dumb man（ 1 m ．）
ముe్ళ్ర thorn（3 B n．）
హొలయు graze（tr．${ }^{2}$ intr．，irreg． past）
సచ్దు noise（3 B n．）
సంకె market（ 2 n ．）
నంగుపళివรఁడు cultivate（ 1 tr ．）
स्यु ${ }^{2}$ voice，tone，vowel（ 1 n ．）
ซึగกల day－time（ $3 \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{n}$. ）
ळారిశు cause to fly（ 1 tr．）
ळలరు fly，leap（1 intr．）
ळอలد milk（3 B n．）
శుల్లు grass，straw（3 B n．）
ఔృవు flower（3 B n．）

woman（3 Bf．）${ }^{9}$
ぷగi how（interrog．adv．）


[^4]
## LESSON XIII

Recapitulatory
CONSPECTUS OF The regular declensions

| Cases | First | Second | Third A | Third B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude Form Singular Nom． Acc． Instr． Dat． Gen． Loc． <br> ：Voc． Plural Nom． Acc． Instr． Dat． Gen． Loc． Voc． | ズが <br> జొ వశశు <br> सే వచేన్న్ <br>  <br> มొ వซనగగ <br> सొ వซస <br> सโ వహనల <br>  <br> R゙ల వహరు <br> सే వేయరస్న <br> सొ వఛంం ద్ <br> मేe వचంri <br> xేల వేర <br> xi వ్రల్ల <br>  | యు（దొంరా） <br> యుకయు <br> యుయిన్న <br> యుతయింద్ <br> యึกํ <br> యుతియ <br> యియిల్ల <br> యుతియి，యుఃి <br> యుతిగళ <br> యృగగశన్ను <br>  <br> యృతిกษก <br> యుతగళ <br> యతగఆత్ <br>  | గురు（ $\downarrow \underset{j}{2})$ <br> గురుప గురువన్ను గురువినంద గురుจగก గురువిస గురువినల్లి గురువే <br> గురుగుళ กురుగెళస్న กుひుగింద్ గురుగిఃగ గురుగెళ <br>  กиธunise＂ | అరషు <br> ఆరశు <br> ఆరฟన్ను <br> ఆరฝనింద <br> ఆరసిగก <br> ఆరฝస <br> ఆరసినర <br> ఆరజే <br> అరజుగiళs <br> －శుగఆ్ను <br>  <br> ตరฎుగళ゙గ <br> ఆరむుగは <br> అరనుగిహతి <br>  |
| Crude Form Singular Nom． Acc． Instr． Dat． Gen． Loc． ：Voc． Plural Nom． Acc． Instr． Dat． Gen． Loc． Voc． | ガロ వす <br> सే వซలు <br>  <br>  <br> ำ నహళిగ <br> x゚ వశす <br> सं నచేతి <br> xe వete <br> జేe వేరు <br> జే వేశ్ర్ను <br> सं వహ0 ద్ <br> มొ వహంగ <br> జేన వశర <br> सొ వహరల <br> सी వహ $ర ి$ | あుひుగ（ <br> ळుడునియు <br> జుడునగయున్ను <br> ซుడుగియిం దे <br> あుపుగిగ <br> あుడుగియ <br> శుడుగియుల్ల <br> あుడుగియిల（กิ९） <br> జుడుగియురు <br> あుడుగియరస్ను <br> あుడుగయుంంద్ <br> あుడుగియుంిగి <br> あుడుగియుర <br> あుడుగియరి <br> あひుగయురాల | వథ్ర <br> వధుపు <br> పధువన్ను వధువి నింద వఫువగగ వధువిన వధువనల్ల పఫゝవే <br> వ็ఫుగు వదుగెళస్న పధుగెళింద్ వఢుగళళగ ฟథుฟ వఫుగళల จధుกี้อ | జీంగ゙సు <br> జึంగか」 <br> జెంగైన్ను <br> ळீంగినినంద <br> జీంగั่กํ <br>  <br> ळึంగిసన్ల <br>  <br> ணீం円かひు <br>  <br> क๐గかった <br> க゙ంగ゙สักగ <br> あోగగฟ <br> がったかర <br> あったがあ＂ |

the first conjugation


 like そうがつ．

In some words of the third A declension the voc．sing．may be formed by lengthening the final syllable of the crude form；thus，హ్రభూ for హ్రభువే and ముగి for వunuse．

## The Verb

## THE FIRST CONJUGATION

## Notes on the Construction of Finite Verbal Forms of this Conjugation

1．The crude form（ధอड⿱一兀心）is the basis upon which all the other forms are constructed．＇Principal parts＇may be found by adding proper endings to the crude form，so as to obtain the two affirmative verbal participles and the two affirmative relative participles as follows：
 లంక్త్వూశుక్తి or వూడుతు．

Crude form $+\curvearrowright=$ past verbal participle．Ex．వృతふు $+\Upsilon=$ వకలa．
Crude form + enవ＝present（and future）relative participle． Ex．వూడు＋లువ＝వృడుる．
 $=$ ふృอむద．

2．The present tense is formed by adding personal endings to
 etc．

3．The future tense is formed by adding personal endings
 etc．

4．The past tense is formed by adding personal endings to


5．The contingent form results（say，in this one conjugation） from adding personal endings to the past verbal participle；


6．The negative verbal participle is formed by the addition


7．The negative relative participle is formed by adding $\wp \sigma$ to the crude form；వృなふ＋అద＝వూడద．

8．The negative mood is formed by the addition of personal endings to the crude form of the verb；thus，శూశు $+\cdots న ్=$ ふృడ゙ぶ etc．

[^5]9．The imperative mood consists of the crude form of the verb，or of the crude form with personal endings；thus，వృజు， వ๘ฉరి．

10．The infinitive mood consists of the crude form of the verb with the endings งలง，అ attached；thus，వృ๘ు＋అలు $=$


Thus the crude form and the four affirmative participles may be regarded as the principal parts of the verb，since from them all the simple forms of the verb can be constructed．

It must be observed that the 3rd person sing．neut．of the past tense is usually an apparent exception to the rule in para 4. This is in consequence of the contraction which takes place in this form．

The account in the above paragraphs applies only to the first conjugation．As will be seen from the Lesson following，the second conjugation has no $\propto$ insertion in the past participle，the past tense and the contingent form．It has a ofr insertion in the present and negative participles，present and future tenses， and in the negative，imperative and infinitive moods．

## PARADIGM OF THE SIMPLE FORMS OF A VERB OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

Crude form－వృతు

| VERBAL PARTICIPLES |  | RELATIVE PARTICIPLES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Present and | వూడుర్త్ర（ | వృజువ |
| Past | వూలి | వృడిదు |
| Negative | వృఠడది | వృలひదద |

verbal nouns

| Present and Future | ふలరిువుదు（ふృడువదు） |
| :---: | :---: |
| Past | వృడిదుదు（వృతిద్దు） |
| Negative | వనడదరుదు（వూడుద్దు） |


|  | Present | Future | Past |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SINGULAR } \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \mathrm{~m} . \\ \\ \\ \mathrm{f} . \\ \mathrm{n} . \end{gathered}$ | పృడుక్తొనల మూడుక్ల e <br> మాడుకల్రన <br> వూడుత్తృ ళ <br> మాడుక్త్రది | వూడువేను <br> వృడుని（వొ） <br> మూఙువససు <br> పృలడువళుః <br> వూడుఃవుదు | వృఠిద゙సు <br> మూడిది（దీ） <br> వృడిదస్చు <br> వృలిదఠ్ర <br> వూడికు |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PLURAL } \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{f} . \end{aligned}$ <br> n． | వృడుక్తొలవే <br> వనడుత్రిలి <br> వృడుతలృర <br> వృ๘ひుత్త్రప | మూడుతవివు <br> వూడువిరి <br> వృత్తవరు <br> పూడుప్రపు | వూడిదేవు <br> శూడిదిరి <br> వృడిదరు <br> వూఙిదువు |


|  | Contingent | Negative | Imperative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SINGULAR |  |  |  |
| 1 | వూడ్యిలను1 | పృజెసు |  |
| 2 | ふూరీయ | వృ匡 | వృడృ3 |
| 3 m ． | వనల్ల్లు | వృతగసు |  |
| f． | వనడ్య్య ళ్ర | వనఱళు | \}వూడలి |
| n． | పృడృలず | వృజుదు |  |
| PLURAL |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | （వూరువ |
| 1 | పూశ్యిలవు | వృడివ్ర | \｛ వృజువ |
|  |  |  | 1 వూరిงలణ |
| 2 | వృaలర | ふూర゙రి（వూడర） | వులరిర |
| $3 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{f}$ ． | వృత్య | పృడరరు |  |
| n ． | వూడ్య వు | వృ๘るర | \} ふూడిలి |

${ }^{1}$ or పూడిఁ సు，వూథిఁ మి，పూడాను etc．${ }^{2}$ The form పొడల is used in the first person，only in interrogative sentences．${ }^{3}$ The verbal noun form，వూడుపుచు，which is an occasional substitute for the imperative，rather than an alternative imperative form，has been omitted from this table．

## SYNTAX

## Use of the Crude Form of Nouns

In addition to the usage referred to on page 51，there are several other ways in which the crude form of nouns may be used instead of the various cases．We have already noticed the use of the crude form for the accusative case，pp．15， 21. The following illustrations cover all the cases：
（1）Crude Form instead of Nominative．హుడుగగ బందసు


（2）Crude Form instead of Accusative．Эవను \＆ซכగద ఓది

 It will be noticed that in the first example the words involved are written separately（ซอกగ $ఓ ద ి)$ ．This is a simple case of the use of the crude form for the accusative．In the second example the two words involved become a compound word and
 another example of the usage we met on page 51．In this usage a noun in the crude form governed by a transitive verb constitutes with it a single idea and the two words become a
 discussed in Lesson XLV．
（3）Crude Form instead of Genitive．In words denoting time the crude form is sometimes used for the genitive case with
 ఇరువేసు＝ఇస్న్న ఎరడు ఆింగళిన తగశ ఇల్లి నరువేసు I shall be here two months more．In the expression వుసేబాగిలు（ $=$ なునేయి బอกిలు）the house door，we have another example of a సెవృస．
（4）Crude Form instead of Instrumental．Similarly the crude form of words denoting time is sometimes used for the

[^6] （ 3 Bn ．）；sing．for plu．as sometimes after numeral adjectives．
 ఇద్ది $\left.e N^{2}\right)$ I have been here one month.
(5) Crude Form instead of the Dative. The crude form may on occasion stand for the dative of the point of time; e.g.
 జుట్టిహు the child was born on new moon day.
(6) Crude Form instead of Locative, in adverbial expressions, generally of time. ॠ వరుజ హృళ నอలదు this year the rain is not
 \& శణరతల్లి ఇద్ద్లు) he was on that side, is an example in an adverbial expression of place.
(7) Crude Form instead of Vocative ${ }^{7}$; as, 己ుడుగగ O boy (for



## Emphatic Affix ers

We have already noticed the use of the syllable ono as a conjunction (p. 48).

The same termination may add emphasis to the word to which it is attached, or to some word nearly connected with it. It is frequently employed to give emphasis to a numeral; as
 did you hear his words? I did not hear even a single word;
 a sight even in a dream.

The termination $\downarrow$ is also used for emphasis; but whereas evo has a reference to all the possibilities, $a$ narrows the reference to one: హునేయ్ల్లియiల ఇద్దసు he was in the house (and nowhere else).

[^7]
## EXERCISE XIII

(a) Translate into English:









 13. హురవు గాళియింద లురుళికు. 14. రాముసు దళరథన ముగ; రాహున

(b) Translate into Kanarese (expressions in italics to be rendered by crude forms):

1. Water is obtained by (to) fields, wet lands, and gardens from rain, rivers, and tanks. 2. The priest showed the temple of Sarasvati to the Brahman-women. 3. The disciples having desired to hear the words of the teacher, ${ }^{4}$ assembled in-a-crowd. 4. O boy, try to read this book. 5. Cows nourish men by means of milk. 6. The boys played on (in) the bank of-theriver. ${ }^{5}$ 7. Not even one fruit was found in the mango ${ }^{6}$ tree. 8. Let men serve God with love, and reverence Him (say, let men, having served God with love, reverence). 9. God protects men by-day-(and)-night. ${ }^{7} \quad 10$. The master will send cooly-men and cooly-women to do that work. 11. The teacher gave ${ }^{8}$ the lesson. 12. The cow gives milk. 13. Sugar comes from sugar cane. 14. They make vessels from copper. 15. There is money in the box. 16. This (is) the last-word. ${ }^{10}$
[^8]
## Vocabulary

| అప్ప father（irreg．） | సదికలర river bank or shore（ 1 n ．） |
| :---: | :---: |
| －0రుళు roll，roll over（1 intr．） | इాక్రె vessel（2n．） |
| ఒశేని with（postp．）${ }^{1}$ | 2ేepazi nourish（1 tr．） |
| ₹బ్బు，sugar cane（ 3 Bn ．） | బड్త．paddy，rice（1 n．） |
| 戸ృడ్రు forest（3 B n．） |  |
| ซృe兀 leg，foot（3 B n．） | ふొందె in front（postp．and adv．）${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |
| \％ \％$^{\text {co tank（ } 2 \mathrm{n} .)}$ | సెప్ప్ insipidity（ 2 n ．） |
| กowess cooly man（ 3 Bm ．） | ¿e3 Sita（2f．） |
| กอ\％wind（ 2 n.$)$ | స®విసు serve（1 tr．） |
| उəఙ山，copper（1 n．） | con behind（postp．and adv．）${ }^{3}$ ． |
| చరరథథ Daśaratha（ 1 m ．） |  |

[^9]
## LESSON XIV

## The Second Conjugation of Verbs

The second conjugation of verbs consists of those which have the crude form ending in $\omega$ or $2 .{ }^{1}$ The only differences from the first conjugation are the following：－
（1）The past verbal participle ends in $\varpi ు$ instead of in $ఇ$.
（2）The past relative participle is formed by adding $\sigma$ instead of $ఇ$ ，$\sigma$ ，to the crude form．
（3）Terminations beginning with a vowel are attached to the crude form by the insertion of the consonant ofr，and not（as in the first conjugation）by the elision of the final vowel of the crude： form．Thus，where పృอడు forms వూఙిరి（impv．），చే call，forms ఈరేయిరి．
（4）The contingent form results from the addition of personal endings to the past relative participle，and not to the past verbal participle．${ }^{2}$

These rules explain all the variations from the paradigm of the first conjugation，on pages $89-90$ ，shown in the paradigm of the second conjugation on the two following pages．

[^10]PARADIGM OF THE SIMPLE FORMS OF A VERB OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION

$$
\text { Crude form- } ₹ 8 \text { call }
$$

verbal participles
Present and Future ซరెయుు RELATIVE PARTICIPLES Present
Past
₹రీయువ
ఈరిదు
శరిద

Negative
ఊరియాదా

ఈరోయひ

VERBAL NOUNS

Past－〒ర゙ふుదు（ఈర゙డద్దు）

INFINITIVE－చరీయులు，శరియు

|  | Present | Future | Past |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SINGULAR } \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \\ \\ 3 \mathrm{~m} . \\ \mathrm{f.} \\ \\ \mathrm{n} . \end{gathered}$ | చరీయుక్త్రిన <br> శరేయుత్తి $e$ <br> （ ఈరియు，క్తి， $\mathfrak{1}$ ） <br> చరీయుత్తృ <br> శరియుుత్，ళ <br> ₹రియుత్త్ర | ₹రీయువిను ₹రెయువి（వే） <br> ₹రియువస్సు <br> ₹రెయువళ్రు <br> ళరియువుచు | శరీదిసు <br> చరరి（ద్） <br> శరేదను <br> శరిదళు <br> చ్రరియిత్ర |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PLURAL } \\ & \quad 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \mathrm{~m} . f . \\ & \\ & \\ & \text { n. } \end{aligned}$ | ఈరియuఎ <br> చరేయు <br> ఈరోయుఎత్ ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> ₹ర゙యుక్తం | ఈరియువివు <br> శరియునవి <br> ₹రియుువు <br> ₹రీయుンప్రుపు | చరిగివ <br> శరిది <br> ₹8రదరు <br> శేరేひువ్ర |


|  | Contingent | Negative | Imperative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SINGULAR |  |  |  |
| 1 | ఈరెదొలను | ఫరీయోను | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { \％రియuవ } \\ \text { \％రేయల1 }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 2 | శరెదిలయే（ శరరది） | تర冖\％ | \％\％ |
| 3 m ． | ఫరరరదలను | \％రియసు |  |
| f． | ₹రెదృళు | ₹రియళు | శర冖యలల |
| n． | చరెదిరు | ₹రియుచు |  |
| PLURAL |  |  |  |
| 1 | \％ర゙చొల వు | చరియివు |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 | \％రీదిల | చరెయర（ ¢రెయిరి） | ₹రెయిరి |
| $3 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{f}$ ． | ఈరెదారు | శరయయర |  |
| n． | శరరదావు | చరరయయవు | $\}$ చరోయలి |

## Three Common Irregular Verbs


 and బిద్దే సు etc．（past）．

 శొంళ్ళు．The peculiarity of this verb is that it is rarely used alone． It is added to the past participle of other verbs to give them a reflexive meaning，i．e．，to show the action as done for the benefit of the doer．${ }^{2}$ For example，the past participle of the verb
苟 e N I take for myself（or with me）．The usage by which the past participles of both these verbs are combined with wou and moerns is very common and indeed is the regular idiom for bringing and


[^11]book to the house. When the bringing and taking away refer to persons, the verb $\boldsymbol{z}^{\circ}$ call (in the past participle) is used instead of

 with the conjugable parts of itself to mean 'buy': అవసు लอళั


## EXERCISE XIV

(a) Translate into English:
 రస్ను ఈరియువరు. 3. ఆ జసరు నిలశ్ను ₹ుడిదరీఠల ? అవరు నిలరస్ను


 8. యీల









(b) Translate into Kanarese:

1. Time passes quickly. 2. Let us write these words in a book. 3. The dumb speak; the lame walk. 4. The enemy (plur.) may perhaps capture the city. 5. Much money was gained by (to) the merchant by trading. 6. The thieves, having seized an old man, beat (him). 7. Are the words of that verse understood ${ }^{7}$ by

[^12](to) him? The words are not understood (neg. mood) by (to) him.
8. The elephants will trample the growing-corn in the fields. 9. Ragi does not grow in wet-land. 10. Try (sing.) to pull the cart to the neighbourhood of that tree. 11. Take the dog home. 12. Take a mango (fruit) from Rāma. 13. The father read the book and told the meaning. 14. The girl draws a picture. 15. Give money to the poor man. 16. The tiger killed the buffalo cow.

## Vocabulary

అสี่ washerman, dhobi ( 1 m .) తృళి trample ( 2 tr .)
అగิ $\operatorname{dig}(2 \mathrm{tr}$.) దิస, దివస day ( 1 n .)
అథ meaning ( 1 n .)
ఆసี elephant ( 2 n.)
ఆలద ముర banyan tree ( 1 n .)
ఎప్మి buffalo cow ( 2 n.)
ఎ\& drag, pull ( 2 tr )
దึอరి master ( 2 m .) [intr. ${ }^{1}$ )
นึงอర be obtained, gained (irreg.
సt walk, take place ( 2 intr.)
సుడి utter, speak (2 tr.)
ล่อ ground, soil (1n.)
ఒగึ wash clothes by beating ( 2 tr .) ప్రుఠృతిసు shine ( 1 intr.)
ఒడావి ornament, jewel (2n.) బట్ట్ర cloth, clothing ( 2 n .)
₹ళ̊ pass, spend ( 2 intr. and tr.) బర write, draw ( 2 tr.)

चอల time (1 n.)
చucి drink ( 2 tr.)
$7_{3}^{3} \infty \Omega$ take by the hand ( 2 tr .)
గాow wound ( 1 n .)
กิళ (กิణ) parrot (2n.)
กฟอสు nest ( $3 \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{n}$. ) బఙు much (adj. and adv.), many $2 \mathfrak{z}^{8}$ grow ( 2 intr.) పుంహ్ర religious formula ( 1 n .)
ดుఎच dumb man ( 1 m .)

గiงcడాపరి river Gōdāvari ( 2 n .) విద్యాథి下 pupil ( 2 m .)
(In Skt. గivepదావరి and so వ్యివార trade ( 1 n .)
in samäsa)
జ헝 picture ( 1 n .)
జึอร๋กอర companion ( 1 m .)
3\% be known, know
(2 intr. and tr.)


[^13]
## CHAPTER III

In the previous chapter we have studied the regular declensions of declinable words and the regular conjugations of verbs．In this chapter we shall study the various classes of declinable words，together with some of the more frequent syntactical constructions of verbs．Some irregular verbs will also，on account of their great importance，find a place in this chapter；other irregular verbs will be referred to in the following chapter．

## LESSON XV

## Classification of Declinable Words

It must be remembered，as already noticed on page 33，that the term నృమపద్ declinable word is a much wider one than the English term noun．

Declinable Words（ నౌముむద）are classified as follows：
 sarvanäma）；Adjectives（గָఎణవอæъ gunavāchaka）；Numerical


I．Nouns（Nอమువాఙچ），which are of four kinds：
 నెల ground．
 Mysore；3ెమ్మ Timma（a man＇s name）．

3．Descriptive Nouns（అస్మథశనామ anvarthanāma），as，అరస king；चురుడ blind man；బేస్త్త fisherman．The Nouns of Relation－ ship（బОఘుపЈəఔぁ bañdhuvächaka）—see Lesson XVII—belong to this class．

4．Abstract Nouns（భావనాహు bhāvanāma），as，బడఠతెన poverty． A classification of nouns sometimes followed is twofold：
（a）Concrete Nouns（వస్తు వాఙъす vastuvächaka）；
（b）Abstract Nouns（భอవనอము bhävanäma）．According to this classification 1，2，3，above are Concrete Nouns．

Nouns may also be classified，according to their composition， as：

1．Natural or Original Nouns，as，Шుడుగగ，నిల，ఆిమ్ము，బెస్త్ etc．
 will deal chiefly with these．One variety of these is Compound

 modern Kanarese；రృహుదిలశరు the god Räma．A full discussion of such compound nouns and compound words generally is deferred to a later stage（see especially Lessons XLIV，XLV）．

Omitting compound nouns，there are two chief varieties of Derived Nouns：
（a）Nominal Derivatives（కర్థి కనాము taddhitanāma），formed by adding suffixes to the crude form of nouns．The following suffixes are amongst the most commonly used：
（1）ఆర，ซอర，กอర denoting an agent；as，千ుంబอర potter（from 千ుంబ earthen vessel）；ఓలి叉లర letter－carrier（from ఓటి leaf used for writing on）；
 by the addition of the suffix sise $\delta$ or ซfoe $ర$（indicating a person addicted to something）；e．g．，లowぴoeర（from vowf bribe）a man addicted to bribery．
（2） $2 n$ denotes one who is occupied with a particular study or business；as，चసన్న దగ one who knows Kanarese（from ซస్న $\sigma$ the Kanarese
 กอణ oil－mill）．The suffix పణిగ has the same force；as in హుపణేగ bridegroom（from పుద゙＝వుచువె marriage）．ఆళి is somewhat similar；as in మృతอళ garrulous person（from మాలు word）．And so నలళ；as，నుడినాళ






${ }^{3}$ The words $2 \varrho గ \pi$ and wens are untranslatable into English．They indicate the relationship between the parents of a husband and the parents of his wife．

ఆగో washerman + ns ）washerwoman．$\omega$ also is a feminine termination： జూమ（i．e，జอణ clever man $+\omega$ ）clever woman．



 The termination उै is generally used with Kanarese nouns only，but in such words as，ఠృరతశ heroism（from రృఠठ hero）it is added to Sanskrit nouns． The same affix is added to Kanarese adjectives；e．g．，นీ


（5）Some abstract nouns are formed from adjectives by the addition of
 shows，some change in the body of the word usually takes place on the



A number of Sanskrit derivative nouns are also in use in Kanarese．The affixes chiefly employed in their composition are：
（6）వంత denoting a possessor；as，బుద్థి వంత intelligent man（from బుద్థి


 లువెధ్యాయు + ఇని）female teacher．${ }^{2}$
（8） $\mathrm{J}_{3}{\underset{J}{z}}$ ，added to adjectives and nouns，are used in the formation of
 （from దอx servant）．

To the class of శద్ధి త్లావ also belong the nouns formed by the addition of the personal pronouns of the third person to words of manner（cf，r2oథるふ Lesson XXI），to Ordinal numerals （cf．ఎరశ్నియువసు Lesson XX），to the genitive case of Nouns or



[^14]CLASSIFICATION OF DECLINABLE WORDS

（1）The participial nouns formed by adding 3rd personal pronouns to the relative participles have already been noticed，pp．74， 75.
（2）The verbal noun in లుదు（present，past and negative）has been noticed on p．76．This，like the verbal noun ending in ఓణ（p．76）and the examples in the paragraphs（3），（4），（5），（6）（ii），（8），（9）here following，is
 from a verb．The illustrations in（6）（i）and（7）are examples of simple kridantanäma．
 （i．e．，3

（4）In the case of some verbs the crude form is used also as an abstract noun；e．g．，చ尸Ј
 తకప్ప్ర ${ }^{4}$ err and error； Wै $^{\& 4}$ grow and growth；గుద్దు ${ }^{4}$ punch（verb and noun）； బడుహ ${ }^{4}$ live and living；evo ${ }^{4}$ burn and burning；ซ＇ట్టు ${ }^{4}$ bind and bond．
（5）In some similar cases the former vowel of a two－syllabled verbal root is lengthened to make a noun：శొడు go wrong，ซie శు harm；బిడు leave， cease，బेe శు halting place；పుడు feel，${ }^{5}$ इอ డు suffering．
（6）（i）$\Theta$ is added to a root to show a masculine agent：FJoటs limp， चुoట lame man；（ii）the derived noun is sometimes neuter：జ゚ల weary，wొe $\mathfrak{\text { º }}$ tiredness．
（7）The syllable ${ }^{*}$ is sometimes added to the crude form of a verb to
 is substituted for the final vowel of the verb，e．g．，चै $\Omega^{4}$ drink，चు
（8）In some verbs where the closing consonant is retroflex the change is made from $\omega^{6}$ in the verb to $\mathrm{E}^{6}$ in the derived noun with the adding of $\Theta$ ：

（9）On occasion $\omega$ is added to the crude form of the verb：$\left.\alpha{ }^{2}\right)^{5}$ laugh，
 Some illustrations are given below．In the group of words on the following page a different vowel is substituted for the final vowel of the root．

| Suffix | Crude form of verb | Derived noun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ก | జీงలి sew | கைలึగீ sewing |
| 2గ | ปళు rise | ขยิก advancement |
| T | ఛu£ dance | చుణ゙క dancing |
| च | ఆO know | ఆరివు knowledge |

${ }^{1}$ 3ద్దు correct（ 1 tr．）．$\quad{ }^{2}$ సడ walk（ 2 intr．）．${ }^{3}$ But the use of nouns formed thus is rare in good Kanarese．${ }^{4}$ These verbs belong to the 1st



## RANARESE GRAMMAR

3 సむ walk

## W8 mix

 คึసె remember กieల win boc hold వษษ゙ 38 know పణిగீ下uts conduct

సNే remembrance
ried victory
bあJప holding（of land）

మేరవణీగ procession

3．Words of Number and Quantity（ వంవూణణాఙず parimānavächaka）．See Lesson XX．

4．Adjectives and＇Adjectival Nouns＇（గָణవอひも gunavächaka，or，
 నాజซ prakäravächaka），Lesson XXI，are sometimes made a separate group； but they are really demonstrative adjectives．

## EXERCISE XV

（a）Translate into English：
1．హులి ఎ









 16．亡ipటియల్లి అ్ㅕㅁయ దర మలగిది？17．బహత పరిణిలలగిది．${ }^{10}$
（b）Translate into Kanarese：
1．Will the teacher open the school tomorrow？He may perhaps do so．2．The blind man wanted ${ }^{11}$ to see an elephant． 3．They brought an elephant．4．Is that story in a book？
 the use of ఎ○ळు see p． 4 and Lesson XXXVII．${ }^{4} \mathrm{Honfc} .{ }^{5}$ Sing．for plu．




5．Yes．The book（is）small．${ }^{1}$ 6．Where is bread to－be－had ${ }^{2}$ in this town？7．I shall buy ${ }^{8}$ two loaves．8．You may send the servant．9．What work are the carpenters ${ }^{5}$ doing in that house ？ 10．Are they there now ？I want ${ }^{6}$ a hammer and a screw－driver． 11．I shall buy a saw．12．How far is it from this village to the jungle？13．Five miles．Firewood is to be found there． 14．Does this parrot speak？15．No，but that myna speaks．

## Vocabulary

అఖร హాగు become known దర rate（ 1 n ．）
be understood（irreg．intr．）దులర distance（1 n．）
ఆN elephant（ 2 n ．）
Qe not，no
0ుక్రం reply（1 n．）
ఎందుం ever（adv．）
ఎరడృ two
ఏఫ why（interrog．adv．）
ఎరు go up，ascend（1 intr．）
ఐదు five
ఎవక్తు fifty
ఒच్ప్పు agree（ 1 intr．）
ఒชశై within（postp．and adv．）
चట్టి，$i$ stick，firewood（ 2 n ．）
₹ず story（ 2 n ．）
ซอรง appear，see（irreg．，intr． and tr．）
千ose

ñగべ saw（1 n．）
กise
$\pi$ శた chief man in village（ 1 m ．）
కిరుప్ళి screw－driver（ 2 n ．）
నలe ${ }_{2}$ four
పట్లe chief village officer（ 1 m ．）
д2 $ట$ bazaar（ 2 n ．）
బరి mereness，bareness（used as
adj．，mere，bare）
భेच्ज्य ₹ beggar（ 1 m ．）
పుదువియృగం marry－bride the subject（irreg．tr．）

groom the subject（irreg．）
ప్లు సప్ర్య the myna bird（ 2 n. ）
వై్రల mile（ 2 n ．）
యృవ which，what（interrog．adj．）
거응 $n$ hammer（ 2 n ．）
రీలట్ట్రి loaf，bread（ 2 n ．）
స్心ృeరు approximation（3 B n．）， about
※ణృ female，marriageable woman（3 B n．f．）

తిరె open（ 2 tr ．）


## LESSON XVI

## The Use of Verbal Participles

It was noted as a feature of the Kanarese language as contrasted with English (p. 4) that a Kanarese sentence rarely permits more than one finite verb. Thus in Exercise XV the first
 literally this means, 'A tiger having leapt upon an ox, killed it.' The same sense is given more idiomatically in English by the compound sentence, 'A tiger leapt upon an ox and killed it.' This affords an illustration of the rule that when a series of actions is to be represented in Kanarese, the agent being the same throughout, the last action only is expressed by a finite verb, the others being expressed by verbal participles. In general, participles are used with much greater frequency than in English ${ }^{1}$ and to express a variety of meanings which are otherwise expressed in English. The chief of these usages are illustrated below.

## I. To indicate Contemporaneous or Successive Actions

If the action expressed by a participle is contemporaneous with that expressed by the following finite verb, the present participle is used; if prior to that expressed by the verb, the past participle is used; if the action expressed by the participle is negative while that expressed by the verb is positive, the negative participle is used and the verb is affirmative, though the reverse use may sometimes be found (see § 3 p. 110).

## Examples

 speaking, enter the house; or, they enter the house while they are speaking.

[^15] speaking, will enter the house; or, they will enter the house while they are speaking.
 speaking, entered the house; or, they entered the house while they were speaking.
 spoken, enter the house; or, they speak and (then) enter the house; or, they enter the house after having spoken.
(b) అవరు వృతనాఠి ముసేయన్ను సెలరుపరు they, having spoken, will enter the house; or, they will speak and (then) enter the house; or, they will enter the house after having spoken.
(c) Эవరరు వృత్తాఠి వునేయన్ను ష่లరిదరు they, having spoken, entered the house; or, they spoke and (then) entered the house; or, they entered the house after having spoken.
 సొలOరరు) they, not speaking, enter (will enter, entered) the house; or, they enter (will enter, entered) the house without speaking.

Note that in the above illustrations the tense of the verbal participle expresses time only in relation to the finite verb, i.e., it expresses the contemporaneousness or the priority of an action with respect to the action denoted by the finite verb, whether that is present, future, or past. In translating into English a sentence containing verbal participles and a finite verb, the tense of the actions indicated by the participles can be determined only from the tense of the verb. When the ideas which we associate with mood enter into the form of the verb, (as in the contingent, imperative, and infinitive forms) these also are communicated to the preceding participle or participles; as,


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Like ఇで p． 64.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ This class consists of（1）Kanarese words and tadbhavas（cf．మฟస్ ${ }^{2}$ p．32） having more than two syllables；（2）dissyllabic Kanarese words and tadbhavas （like మిశను and దిf్కృ p．32）with a long vowel in the first syllable or a compound consonant in the second；and（3）words of foreign origin with a final consonant，
    
    book．$\quad{ }^{2}$ A first declension form of this word，$⿴ 囗 大 \tilde{x}$, met us in Exercise V．
    This is the word in common use．The form above is mostly met in names．

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ In the South Mahratta country and in South Kanara వాశుప్రిల్ల is present，does not make，and మాడలి్
     to the whole Kanarese area．

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ But this form has a past perfect meaning in some contexts：ఆవను మునేగ
     of evms dine $+2{ }_{m}$ ）when he came to the house I had not dined．

    2 The past tense is sometimes used where English would use the present perfect．In some contexts అవస్ బరలతల means＇he has not come＇．

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ But only in use in the genitive with the meaning＇good＇．
    

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ The account of the formation of the past form of this conjugation given on p．50，footnote 3，differs slightly from this．That account，as a matter of history，is perhaps a more accurate one of the way in which the parts of the verb reached their modern form．
    ${ }^{2}$ A footnote under $8 \rightarrow \pi /$ in Lesson XXV suggests that perhaps in the formation of the contingent form of verbs of the 1st conjugation the letter $\checkmark$ has been dropped，as perhaps $\varpi \omega$ was dropped after ${ }^{\wedge}$ in the past verbal participle．If this were proved accurate，it would then be possible to describe the contingent form of every verb，without exception，as a combination of the past relative participle with the endings ఐను，etc．

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ But as we have seen（p．55，footnote）some grammarians would regard
    
    

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Note that in Kanarese it is the instrumental case which indicates
    
    
    6 zit end, side ( 2 n .). ${ }^{7}$ The final vowel of the crude form is lengthened.
    

[^8]:    
    
    8 'Spoke'. 'Becomes'. 10 'Word of the end'.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Also as adv，＇immediately＇．${ }^{2}$ Also as adv，of time＇in future＇，
    ${ }^{9}$ Also as ady．of time＇previously＇．

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ A few of these have the past ptc．and past tense irregular（Appendix III， Class II）．
    ${ }^{2}$ This distinction is of importance in explaining some forms which will be met with later in the conjugation of irregular verbs．In the case of regular verbs it would appear to be of little importance whether we regard the relative or the verbal participle as the basis of the tense，as the－
    
     Lesson XXV．

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Used in interrogative sentences only：నอను עసు మూడలి What must I do？${ }^{2}$ The analogy of the middle voice will occur to students of Greek． 3 ड̊గ belongs to the 2nd conj．

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Irregular 2 s . impv. of బరు. 2 ซึఅడుత్త + ఇద్వి కు (löpasandhi).
    ${ }^{3}$ These two words make a compound word (సమూసేేద). ${ }_{4}^{4}$ పురవు + ఇద్ది త
     adverbial ending of predicative nouns and adjectives in the Introduction, p. 3. ${ }^{6}$ ఒ๐ద゙ + ² emphatic. ${ }^{7}$ 3ษ.

[^13]:    
    

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ వంఠ్ర is also added to Kan．nouns：ळణపంత్ rich man．${ }^{2}$ The termination $\cdots$ is added to a number of Sanskrit abstract nouns in the sense of possessing；
     person．The same termination in the same sense is added to a few nouns （Sanskrit，tadbhava and Kannada）preceded by qualifying words（Skt．，tad．，or
    

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ In this respect Kanarese resembles Greek more closely than it resembles English.

