

I was there then; ನೀವು ಬರುವಾಗ when you come; ನೀವು ಬಂದಾಗ when you came; ಕೂಡಲೆ¹ immediately; ಕೂಡಲೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದನು he went home immediately; ಮನೆಗೆ ಒಂದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಮಗನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದನು immediately he came to the house he saw his son. ಅಂದು then (see p. 181).

**Uninflected Words used as Postpositions
and as Independent Adverbs**

ಹತ್ತಿರ vicinity: ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ near me; ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗು go near. ಹೊರಗೆ outside; ಒಳಗೆ inside: ಮನೆಯ ಹೊರಗೆ ಇದ್ದನು; ಒಳಗೆ ಬಂದನು he was outside the house; he came in. ಕೆಳಗೆ below, ago; ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದನು he came down; ಮೂರು ವರುಷದ ಕೆಳಗೆ three years ago. ಹಿಂದೆ behind, ago; ಮುಂದೆ before: ಅವನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೋಗು go after him; ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಂದನು he came behind; (of time) ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಊರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತು previously there was a town here; ಅದು ನೂರು ವರುಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ that (was) a hundred years ago; ನನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗು go on in front of me; ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋದನು he went on ahead; ಮುಂದೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ² ಆಗುವುದು in future a big change will take place. ಸುತ್ತಲು round about: ಮನೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಲು ಗೋಡೆ ಇದೆ there is a wall round the house; ಜನರು ಸುತ್ತಲು ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು people were standing round about.

Uninflected Words used only as Postpositions

ಬಳಿ³ vicinity, ಕೂಡ⁴ with ಒಂದಿಗೆ with: ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೂಡ with you; ನನ್ನೊಂದಿಗೆ with me. ಓಪಾದಿ like: ಮಗನೋಪಾದಿ⁵ like a son. ಸಂಗಡ with: usage as ಕೂಡ. ಓಸ್ಕರ⁶ for the sake of: ನನಗೋಸ್ಕರ for my sake. The form ಓಸುಗ is a variant of ಓಸ್ಕರ and used exactly in the same way (but rarely). In addition it is used with the infinitive of the verb: ಮಾಡಲೋಸುಗ (ಮಾಡಲು+ಓಸುಗ) for the sake of doing (in order to do). ಬಗ್ಗೆ concerning; see p. 171. (ಕೂಡ is used also as a conjunction; see p. 177).

¹ See p. 184. ² ಕೂಡಲೆ is used with the past rel. ptc. ³ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ change (2 n.). ⁴ See p. 169. ⁵ See p. 184. ⁶ ಮಗನ + ಓಪಾದಿ (See p. 176). ⁷ One of the few postpositions which take the dative.

Uninflected Words used only as Independent Adverbs

ಹೀಗೆ, ಹೇಗೆ; ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ; ಇತ್ತ, ಅತ್ತ, ಎತ್ತ (here, there, where); ಈಗ, ಇಂದು; ಯಾವಾಗ, ಎಂದು (now, when); ಒಮ್ಮೆ once, ಇಮ್ಮೆ twice; ಪುನಃ again; ಬೇಗ quickly. Adverbs ending in ಅನೆ and ಅಗೆ have already come to our notice, such as ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಗೆ softly, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಸುಮ್ಮಗೆ aimlessly, quietly. Adverbs may be formed from most nouns (and Skt. adjs.) by the addition of ಅಗೆ : ಸಭೆಯಾಗಿ¹ ಸೇರಿದರು they met as a council (or congregation); ಇದು ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ² ತೋರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ this does not seem fitting. The onomatopoeic words are used as adverbs; e.g., ಫಕ್ಕನೆ suddenly, etc.

An ending characteristic of a small groups of adverbs is ಆರೆ: ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ clearly, to the full of the eye; ಕಿವಿಯಾರೆ clearly (of hearing); ಬಾಯಾರೆ³ loudly; ಕೈಯಾರೆ with a ready hand; ಮನವಾರೆ⁴ with the whole mind.

Uninflected Words used as Adverbs and as Adjectives

ಬಹಳ⁵, ಬಹು, ಬಲು, ಅತಿ⁶ very, much: ಬಹಳ ಕೂಗಿದನು he shouted much; ಬಹಳ ಶೂರ⁷ a great hero; ಬಹು (ಬಹಳ) ಜನರು many people. ಬೇರೆ separately, differently; separate, different: ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಬೇರೆ (or ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ) ಹೋದರು the elder and the younger brother separated; ಇದು ಬೇರೆ ಊರು this is a different town. ಇನ್ನು still, yet, more: ಇನ್ನು ಬಂದರು still they came; ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದಿನ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ I shall come another day. cf. ಮತ್ತು p. 182.

It has already been once or twice remarked that some *avyayas* are declinable. This is not surprising as, if we except imitative words, interjections and particles, most so-called indeclinables are nouns (or infinitives) which have undergone more or less change in form. In some instances the crude form of substantives is used as an *avyaya*:

¹ ಸಭೆ meeting (2 n.). ² ಯುಕ್ತ fitting (Skt. adj.). ³ ಬಾಯಿ mouth (2 n.). ⁴ ಮನ mind (1 n.). ⁵ Three of these four words when used as adverbs often have the advbl. ending ಅಗೆ added to them: ಬಹುವಾಗಿ, ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ, ಅತಿಯಾಗಿ. ⁶ In its use as an adj. commonly used with nouns of Sanskrit origin. ⁷ ಶೂರ brave man, hero (1 m.).

Avyayas which are Crude Forms of Nouns

The crude forms of the following fully declined nouns are used as *avyayas*:

(1) ಕಾರಣ (cause, reason) because of (*for* ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ); this form is used chiefly with relative participles: ನೀವು ಬಂದ ಕಾರಣ because you came; ಅದಕಾರಣ¹ means 'therefore'; ಆದುದರಿಂದ, instr. case of past verbal noun from ಆಗು, has the same sense.

(2) ನಿಮಿತ್ತ² (cause) on account of, because (*for* ನಿಮಿತ್ತದಿಂದ); used with substantives and relative participles (ನನ್ನ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ on account of me; ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ because you said).

(3) ಪ್ರಕಾರ (manner) in the manner of, like (*for* ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ); used like ಅಂತೆ. In addition there are the idioms ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ in this way, in that way: ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆಯಿತು in this way time passed.

(4) ರೀತಿ (method, mode) in the manner of, like (*for* ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ or ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ): used as ಪ್ರಕಾರ; but save in the idioms ಈ ರೀತಿ, ಆ ರೀತಿ (equal to ಇದರ ರೀತಿ, ಅದರ ರೀತಿ) use as postposition unusual; as adverb, ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದ ರೀತಿ as you said.

(5) ವಿಷಯ (concern, subject) concerning (*for* ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ); used as postposition, ಅದರ ವಿಷಯ ನನಗೆ ಏನೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ I know nothing about it.

(6) ಬಳಿ (neighbourhood) near (*for* ಬಳಿಗೆ or ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ); used as postposition ನನ್ನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದನು he came to me.

(7) ಸಮೀಪ; meaning and usage same as above; but may also be used as adverb ಸಮೀಪ ಬಂದನು (*for* ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದನು) he came near.

(8) ಹತ್ತಿರ; meaning and usage exactly as ಸಮೀಪ.

(9) ಬೇಗ (*tdb.* of Skt. ವೇಗ speed) is used as an adv. ಬೇಗ ಬಾ come quickly.

¹ ಅದ past rel. ptc. of ಆಗು become.

² The form ನಿಮಿತ್ತ has gone out of use.

(10) ಬದಲು¹ (change, exchange) is used as postposition with the dative: ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಇದು instead of that this. The form with ಆಗಿ (ಬದಲಾಗಿ) is very common: ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ.

Three compounds of the word ಅಂತರ distance, difference, are in common use as *avyayas*:

(1) ಅನಂತರ² after; as postposition, with (past) rel. ptcps. and as independent adv.: ನನ್ನ ಅನಂತರ after me; ನೋಡಿದನಂತರ³ after (someone) saw; ಅನಂತರ ಬಂದನು he came afterwards.

(2) ಪರ್ಯಂತರ⁴ up to, until; as postposition: ನಾಳೆಯ ಪರ್ಯಂತರ till tomorrow; as adverb: ನಾನು ಬರುವ ಪರ್ಯಂತರ⁵ till I come (or came—cf. ವರೆಗೆ, p. 167, footnote).

(3) ಮುಖಾಂತರ⁶ by means of; as postposition: ಆಳಿನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ by a servant.

Avyayas incorporating Dative endings

(1) ಬಗ್ಗೆ⁷ (*i.e.*, ಬಗೆಗೆ dat. of ಬಗೆ thought, intention) with reference to: ಕೆಲಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೋದನು he went concerning work.

(2) ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (dat. of ಮಟ್ಟು extent, measure) as far as, to the extent; used with substantives and relative participles. ಈ ದಿನದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ up to day. ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ as far as we (have) heard.

(3) ವರೆಗೆ⁸ (dat. of ವರೆ limit) until, as far as; used with substantives and relative participles like ತನಕ (see p. 167).

ದೇಶ direction, consequence (2 n.) is used in the instrumental case with the force of a postposition, 'on account of'; (see p. 37).

¹ But ಬದಲು is not fully declined; its use with the genitive case is not unknown ನನ್ನ ಬದಲು instead of me; also as adj., e.g. ಬದಲು ಮಾತು retort, reply. ² Privative ಅ + ಅಂತರ with euphonic ನ್. ³ ನೋಡಿದ + ಅನಂತರ.

⁴ ಪರಿ (round, towards) + ಅಂತರ. ⁵ ಪರ್ಯಂತರ is used with the pres.

rel. ptc. ⁶ ಮುಖ (face, expedient) + ಅಂತರ (in sense of 'different').

⁷ The form ಬಗ್ಗೆ is also found.

⁸ When ಇದು and ಅದು (or ಈ and ಆ as their equivalents), in the sense of ಈಗ and ಆಗ, are used with ವರೆಗೆ, their crude form is retained in place of the genitive: ಇದು (or ಈ) ವರೆಗೆ ಅವನು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ he has not come yet.

Avyayas which are partly or wholly declinable

A number of *avyayas* end in the vowel ಎ, which has a locative significance:

ಆಚೆ on that side, over there; ಈಚೆ on this side, over here.

The following cases are found:

Instr. ಆಚೆಯಿಂದ from that side

Dat. ಆಚೆಗೆ to that side

Gen. ಆಚೆಯ of that side

Loc. ಆಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಚೆ in (at) that side.

ಈಚೆ is similarly declined. In such expressions as ಆಚೆಕಡೆ the further side, the ಆಚೆ is shortened from ಆಚೆಯ. It is often written ಆಚೇ, the lengthening being in compensation for the syllable ಯ dropped. (See note on these words p. 182.)

ಒಳಗೆ in the inside; ಕೆಳಗೆ beneath, ago; ನಡುವೆ in the middle; ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ, (ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ) in the morning; ಮುಂದೆ in front, in the future; ಮೇಲೆ above, after; ಮುಂಚೆ previously; ಹಿಂದೆ behind, in the rear, previously; ಹೊರಗೆ outside. These words, though they are themselves invariable, are connected closely with nouns ending in ಉ, most of which are declined irregularly. Thus, ಒಳಗು the inner part; ಕೆಳಗು the lower part, or that which is underneath, etc.

The noun ಒಳಗು is declined as follows:

Nom. ಒಳಗು that which is within

Instr. ಒಳಗಣಿಂದ, ಒಳಗಿನಿಂದ from that which is within, from within

Dat. ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ to that which is within, to the inside

Gen. ಒಳಗಣ, ಒಳಗಿನ of that which is within, of the inside

ಒಳಗೆ is the archaic locative case of this noun.

Similarly declined: ಕೆಳಗು, ಮುಂದು, ಮೇಲು,¹ ಹಿಂದು, ಹೊರಗು.

The declension of ಮುಂಚು that which is previous, is:

Nom. ಮುಂಚು that which is previous

Instr. ಮುಂಚಿನಿಂದ by or from that which is previous

Dat. ಮುಂಚೆಗೆ to that which is previous

Gen. ಮುಂಚಿನ, ಮುಂಚೆಯ of that which is previous.

ಒಡನೆ (p. 167) with, forthwith, belongs to the class of *avyayas* ending in ಎ, though it has in modern Kannada no declinable word corresponding to it.

ನಡುವೆ the middle, is declined fully, and belongs to the third (A) declension. ನಡುವೆ is an archaic locative form. The regularly declined noun ಮಧ್ಯ (first decl. neut.) the middle, has a similar form ಮಧ್ಯೆ 'in the middle.' These forms are used as postpositions and independent adverbs ನೀರಿನ ನಡುವೆ ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು¹ ಕಟ್ಟಿದರು they built a bridge in the middle of the water; ನಾವು ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವನು ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಬಂದನು while we were speaking he came between.

ಬೆಳಗು light, morning, belongs to the third (B) declension. The form ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ is a shortened dative form (for ಬೆಳಗಿಗೆ), and has as an alternative, ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ. It is used as an adverb 'in the morning'. Similar forms are ಆಗ್ಗೆ² (ಆಗ್ಗೆ) dat. of ಆಗ. So also ಬಗ್ಗೆ (ಬಗ್ಗೆ), p. 171.

ಅನಂತರ afterwards (p. 171), is found in the locative ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ, in the same sense.

The following are, in part, declinable. The crude forms are used in the sense of the locative.

ಅಂದು at that time, then

Instr. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ from that time ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ

Dat. ಅಂದಿಗೆ to that time ಅಂದಿಗೆ

Gen. ಅಂದಿನ of that time ಅಂದಿನ

Similarly declined: ಇಂದು at this time, now; ಎಂದು at what time? when? ಮೊದಲು³ the state of being first, the first time, the beginning: ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಊರಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ at first there was no town here; ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ⁴ ಮೊದಲು before a meal.

¹ ಮೇಲು also occurs as a noun in the meaning 'that which is good, benefit, blessing'; when so used, it is declined regularly (3rd B declension).

¹ ಸೇತುವೆ bridge (2 n.).

² 'Then', 'at that time'.

³ Loc. ಮೊದಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ or ಮೊದಲಲ್ಲಿ also occurs.

⁴ Note the dat., cf. ಮುಂಚೆ p. 183.

ನಾಳೆದ್ದು¹ the day after tomorrow, is declined:

- Instr. ನಾಳೆದ್ದರಿಂದ from the day after tomorrow
 Dat. ನಾಳೆದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ to (on) the day after tomorrow
 Gen. ನಾಳೆದ್ದರ of the day after tomorrow
 Loc. ನಾಳೆದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ in (on) the day after tomorrow.

ಅಲ್ಲಿ in that place, there:

- Instr. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ from that place
 Dat. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ to that place
 Gen. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ² of that place.

Similarly declined: ಇಲ್ಲಿ in this place, here; ಎಲ್ಲಿ in what place? where?

ಆಗ, ಆಗಲು then, at that time:

- Instr. ಆಗಿನಿಂದ, ಆಗಲಿಂದ from that time
 Dat. ಆಗ್ಗೆ, ಆಗ್ಗೆ³ to or at that time
 Gen. ಆಗಿನ, ಆಗಲಿನ of that time.

Similarly declined: ಈಗ, ಈಗಲು now, at this time; ಯಾವಾಗ when? (which has not the second form in the instr.).

ನಿನ್ನೆ⁴ yesterday:

- Acc. ನಿನ್ನೆಯನ್ನು yesterday
 Instr. ನಿನ್ನೆಯಿಂದ from yesterday
 Dat. ನಿನ್ನೆಗೆ to yesterday, yesterday
 Gen. ನಿನ್ನೆಯ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ of yesterday.

Similarly declined: ಮೊನ್ನೆ the day before yesterday; ನಾಳೆ tomorrow (ನಾಳೆಯಿಂದ, ನಾಳೆಗೆ etc.); ಹೊತ್ತಾರೆ⁵ in the morning; ಮುಂಜಾನೆ⁶ in the morning watch.

¹ Also ನಾಡದು, ನಾಡಿದು (gen. ನಾಡಿದನ), ನಾಡಿದ್ದು.

² Similar forms are obtained by adding the gen. suffix ಅ or ಇನ to the locative of any declinable word; as, ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯ (ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿನ) ಜನರು the people in the town.

³ For ಆಗಿಗೆ; see note on ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ p. 173.

⁴ Or ನಿನ್ನೆ ದಿನ also as ನಿನ್ನೆದಿನ = ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ.

⁵ But without the second form in the genitive.

ಸುತ್ತ, ಸುತ್ತಲು around¹:

- Instr. ಸುತ್ತಲಿಂದ, ಸುತ್ತಲಿನಿಂದ, ಸುತ್ತಣಿಂದ from that which is around, from around
 Dat. ಸುತ್ತಲಿಗೆ to that which is around
 Gen. ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ, ಸುತ್ತಣ of that which is around.

Similarly declined: ಅತ್ತ on that side; ಇತ್ತ on this side; ಎತ್ತ on which side? The names of the points of the compass, ತೆಂಕ the south; ಮೂಡ² the east; ಪಡುವ³ the west; ಬಡಗ⁴ the north, are declined much like ಸುತ್ತ (without the dat.); but they are used as ordinary nouns, not as adverbs.

The words ಇತ್ತಲು, ಅತ್ತಲು are frequently used in narrative as introductory conjunctions in a resumptive sense, where English has the expression 'to return to . . .' or 'meanwhile. . .' With the ending ಆಗಿ these words retain their ordinary meaning: ಇತ್ತಲಾಗಿ on this side, ಅತ್ತಲಾಗಿ on that side.

ಮಾತ್ರ is the crude form of a noun meaning 'measure, size' etc. It has a use as a purely invariable adverb meaning 'only'; as, ಇದು ಮಾತ್ರ ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕು I want only this; ನಿನಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಿವಿ ಗೊಡುವೆನು⁵ I will listen only to you; ಒಂದು ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಮಾಧಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿದನು⁶ he pacified them with one word only. In combination with quantitative words such as ಇಷ್ಟು, ಅಷ್ಟು etc., ಮಾತ್ರ is a declinable noun qualified by the quantitative word, rather than an adverb qualifying the quantitative word: ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ means 'just so much as that,' ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ 'just so much as this.' ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ with a negative means 'not in the

¹ A noun ಸುತ್ತ that which is around, a turn round, an enclosure, is also in use. It belongs to the 3rd (B) declension with an additional gen. ಸುತ್ತಣ.

² Has an alternative instr. ಮೂಡಣದಿಂದ; there is a loc. ಮೂಡಲಲ್ಲಿ.

³ A loc. ಪಡುವಲಲ್ಲಿ occurs.

⁴ Also found: dat. ಬಡಗಕ್ಕೆ, gen. ಬಡಗಲ, loc. ಬಡಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಡಗಲಲ್ಲಿ.

⁵ ಕಿವಿ ear (2 n.); ಕಿವಿಗೊಡು give ear, listen (irreg. intr.).

⁶ ಸಮಾಧಾನ peace (1 n.); ಗೊಳಿಸು causative of ಕೊಳು (i.e. ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸು or ಕೊಳಿಸು) with *ādesāsandhi*: ಸಮಾಧಾನಗೊಳಿಸು pacify (1 tr.).

least: 'ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವೂ ಬೊಗ್ಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ' I shall not give way to them in the least. In combination with ಎಷ್ಟು and ಇಲ್ಲ it is frequently used in the dative with emphatic termination; thus, ಎಷ್ಟುಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ಇಲ್ಲ not in (or to) the least degree: ನಾನು ಎಷ್ಟುಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ I won't go at all. It is similarly employed in the idioms ಮಾತುಮಾತ್ರದಿಂದ simply by a word; ಮನುಷ್ಯಮಾತ್ರದವನು one who is a mere man.

ಓಪಾದಿ likeness, like, is found in the loc. case: ಓಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ in the likeness (of): ತಂದೆಯೋಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (=ತಂದೆಯೋಪಾದಿ) like a father (p. 167).

The alternative form of ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ (straight), ನೆಟ್ಟನೆ is sometimes used as an abstract noun in the gen. case with the adjectival meaning 'straight'; e.g. ನೆಟ್ಟನೆಯ ದಾರಿ a direct way. Of the alternative forms ನುಣ್ಣಿಗೆ, ನುಣ್ಣನೆ 'completely', 'clean' as shaving, reaping, etc., the latter has a rare use as an abstract noun in the gen. case with adjectival force, 'smooth', 'fine'.

Avyayas as Adverbs, Postpositions (and Adjectives)

As Adverbs:

ಇತ್ತ here	ಬಹು much, many ³
ಅತ್ತ there	ಬೇರೆ separate ³
ಎತ್ತ where?	ನಿನ್ನೆ yesterday
ಇಲ್ಲಿ here	ಮೊನ್ನೆ day before yesterday
ಅಲ್ಲಿ there ²	ನಾಳೆ tomorrow
ಎಲ್ಲಿ where?	ನಾಳಿದ್ದು day after tomorrow
ಇಂದು now	ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ in the morning
ಅಂದು then*	ಕಾರಣ ⁴ * because
ಎಂದು when?	ವುನಃ again
ಈಗ now	ಬೇಗ (ನೆ) quickly
ಆಗ then ²	ಒಮ್ಮೆ once
ಯಾವಾಗ when?	ಇಮ್ಮೆ twice
ಅತಿ very ³	ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ (ಗೆ) softly
ಇನ್ನು yet ³	ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ (ಗೆ) quietly
ಬಲು much, many ³	ಹೀಗೆ thus
ಬಹಳ much, many ³	ಹೇಗೆ how

¹ ಬೊಗ್ಗು bend, give way (1 intr.). ² Used also both with the pres. and past rel. ptcs. * Used also with past rel. ptc. ³ Used also as adj. ⁴ Not used as independent adv.

As Postpositions (taking the gen. case unless otherwise indicated)

ಒಂದಿಗೆ with	ಬಳಿ vicinity
ಓಸ್ಕರ on account of†	ಮುಖಾಂತರ by means of
ಓಸುಗ ¹ on account of†	ಮೂಲಕ by means of
ಓಪಾದಿ like	ಪರ್ಯಂತರ up to
ಕೂಡ with (also) ²	ವಿಷಯ concerning
ಬದಲು instead of† ³	ಸಂಗಡ along with
	ಸಲುವಾಗಿ on account of

As Adverbs and Postpositions

ಅನಂತರ after*	ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ up to ⁴ †
ಅಂತ as, like ⁴ †	ಮಧ್ಯೆ in the middle
ಆಚೆ on the further side	ಮುಂಚೆ previously, before ⁵ †
ಒಡನೆ immediately*, with	ಮುಂದೆ in front, in future
ಒಳಗೆ within	ಮೊದಲು first, before ⁵ †
ಕೆಳಗೆ below, after	ವರೆಗೆ till, up to ⁴ §
ತನಕ till ⁴ §	ಸಮೀಪ near
ತರುವಾಯ afterwards, after*	ಸುತ್ತಲು around
ನಡುವೆ in the middle	ಹತ್ತಿರ near
ನಿಮಿತ್ತ because ⁴ *	ಹಾಗೆ so, like†
ಬಗ್ಗೆ with a view to, concerning ⁴ §	ಹಿಂದೆ behind, in the past
ಬಳಿಕ afterwards, after*	ಹೊರತು except ⁴ *

CONJUNCTIONS (ಸಂಬಂಧಸೂಚಕಾವ್ಯಯ sambandhasūchakāvyaya)

The meaning of ಸಂಬಂಧಸೂಚಕಾವ್ಯಯ is 'avyaya indicating connection.'

The conjunctive use of the particle ಉ has been noticed (p. 48). The commonest conjunctions are: ಮತ್ತು or ಮತ್ತೆ and; ಅಥವಾ, ಯಾ, ವಾ or. ಮತ್ತೆ is sometimes used in the sense 'if that be so', 'then': ಬಾ ಮತ್ತೆ come then.

ಕೂಡ and ಸಹ 'also', do not stand first in the sentence. ನೀವು ಸಹ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಿರಾ? did you also see it? ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ನೋಡಿದೆವು we also saw it.

† Taking dat. ¹ Used with infinitive. ² Used as conjunction 'also'.

³ See p. 171 (10).

* Used with past rel. ptc.

⁴ Not used as independent adv.

† Used with present and past rel. ptcs. § Used with pres. rel. ptc.

ಆದರೆ but; ಆದರೂ, ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ although; ಆದುದರಿಂದ therefore; ಹಾಗಾದರೆ if so, accordingly; ಹಾಗಾದರೂ yet, nevertheless; ಹೇಗಾದರೂ (ಹಾಗಾದರೂ) by all (any) means; these will be found explained in Lesson XXIX.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ besides; ಇಲ್ಲವೆ or; these are explained under ಅಲ್ಲ and ಇಲ್ಲ (see Lesson XXVIII). The repetition of ಆಗಲಿ¹ gives the sense 'either, or'; the repetition of ಆದರೂ has the same effect ನಾನಾಗಲಿ (ನಾನಾದರೂ) ಅವನಾಗಲಿ (ಅವನಾದರೂ) ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ either he or I will come. (Lesson XXIX on Alternative Clauses and Words).

Onomatopoeic or Imitative Words (ಅನುಕರಣಾವ್ಯಯ *anukarāṇavyaya*)

These words convey by their sound some idea of their meaning. Examples: ಚಟಚಟನೆ (or ಛಟಛಟನೆ) with a crackling sound (as of fire); ಧಡಮ್ಮನೆ with a crash (as of falling); ಬಿರ್ರನೆ quickly; ಭೋರನೆ with a roaring sound (as of the wind or sea); ತಟ್ಟನೆ (or ಛಟ್ಟನೆ) suddenly: ಕಬ್ಬಿಣವನ್ನು² ತಟ್ಟನೆ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದ್ದಿದನು he suddenly dipped the iron in water. The ending ಅನೆ shows their adverbial significance. For a fuller list see Appendix IV.

Interjections (ಭಾವಸೂಚಕಾವ್ಯಯ *bhāvasūchakavyaya*)

ಭಾವಸೂಚಕಾವ್ಯಯ means 'avyaya which indicates feeling'.

ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಅಕಟಾ, ಕುಯ್ಯೋ, ಮೊರ್ರೋ, expressive of sorrow and pain; ಅಃ, ಆಃ, ಅಹಹ, ಅಹಾ, ಓಹೋ, ಹೋ, expressive of surprise, pleasure, admiration, jest, or reproach.

ಛೇ, ಛೇ, ಇಸ್ಸಿಸಿ, expressive of disgust; ಅಸಿಸಿ, expressive of dissent, dislike, etc.

ಎಲೇ, ಎಲೈ, ಎಲಾ, ಎಲೋ, ಓ, represent the English 'hey', 'ho'.

These words are used by educated people, only in addressing juniors and inferiors. Uneducated people use them also with adults, especially women folk.

ಅದೋ, ಅಗೋ, ಇದೋ, ಇಗೋ, see, lo.

ಭಲಾ, ಭಳಿರೆ, ಶಹಬಾಸು, ಮರು, ಮರುಭಾವು, expressive of approval.

¹ Third pers. sing. pres. impv. of ಆಗು become. ² ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ iron (1 n.).

Affixes

Kanarese grammar has no separate name for these but includes them under other heads; e.g., groups (a) (b) and (c) under interjections, (d) and (e) under conjunctions.

(a) Interrogative: ಆ, ಎ, ಓ.

(b) Indefinite ಓ: ಆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯನ್ನು¹ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೋ (I have no idea) who told that news to whom.

(c) Emphatic: ಊ, ಎ, ಉವೆ (ಊವೆ), ಉನ್ನೂ (often affixed to the concessive forms of verbs).

(d) Conjunctive: ಊ . . . ಊ (see page 48).

(e) Condition (see Lessons XXVII, XXIX): ಅರೆ, ಅರೂ, ಆಗ್ಯೂ (emph. of ಆಗ್ಯೆ; see page 174).

EXERCISE XXII

Translate into English:

1. ನಾನು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
2. ನೀವು ಇದನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ನೋಡಿದಿರಾ? ಕಿವಿಯಾರೆ ಕೇಳಿದಿರಾ?
3. ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿರಿ.
4. ನೀನು ಆಚೆ ಇರು.
5. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹಾಕು.
6. ಈಗ ಹೇಳು.
7. ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲ ಕೆಟ್ಟಕಾಲ.
8. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತಮ ಜಾತಿಯವರು.
9. ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ನಡೆಯುವುದೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.
10. ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಳಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದನು.
11. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯು ಊರುಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ಆಚೆ ಇದೆಯೋ? ಈಚೆ ಇದೆಯೋ?
12. ಒಂದು ಸೋಪಾನವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿದನು; ಇನ್ನೊಂದರಿಂದ ಇಳಿದನು.

Translate into Kanarese:

1. I have not seen you for² four days; for³ four days more I shall not see you.
2. The enquiry will take place after one week.
3. The event happened two years ago.
4. They will finish this work within three days.
5. This child was born a year ago.
6. Another will come after me (*i.e.*, subsequently), and complete this work.
7. Until today he has not come.
8. I do not know as much as that.
9. He was in the meeting until the end.
10. We shall assemble with you.
11. He spoke in this fashion.
12. On account of⁴ rain the work came to a stand-still.

¹ ಸುದ್ದಿ news (2 n.).

² 'From'.

³ 'Till'.

⁴ Use ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ pp. 36—7, 171.

Vocabulary

ಅಂತ್ಯ end (1 n.)	ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬ another person (1 m. f.)
ಅಷ್ಟು so (as) much	ಮಗು child (3 A n. plu. irreg.)
ಆಚೆ place beyond, further side,	ಮುಗಿಸು bring to an end, finish
outside (noun, postp. and	(1 tr.)
adv.)	ಮುಂದು position in front, (irreg.
ಈಚೆ nearer side (cf. ಆಚೆ)	n., p. 172)
ಉತ್ತಮ superior (adj.)	ಮುಂದೆ in front, in future ² (adv.)
ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ with own eyes (adv.)	ಮೇಲು position above (irreg. n.
ಕೆಟ್ಟ ¹ bad	p. 172)
ನಡೆ walk, happen, take place	ವಾರ week (1 n.)
(2 intr.)	ವಿಚಾರಣೆ enquiry (2 n.)
ನಿಲ್ಲು (past ptc. ನಿಂತು) come to	ಸಂಗತಿ happening, event (2 n.)
a stop (irreg., intr.)	ಸೋಪಾನ flight of steps (1 n.)
ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ straight (adv.)	ಹತ್ತು ascend, climb (1 intr., tr.)
ಪ್ರಕಾರ manner (1 n.)	ಹಿಂದೆ behind, after, ago, pre-
	viously, (postp. and adv.)

LESSON XXIII

Avyayas (continued)

Notes on some Indeclinables

ಅಂತು in that way; ಇಂತು in this way. ಅಂತು is used at the beginning of a sentence with the meaning 'and so'. In accordance with this meaning, a series of words or clauses may be summed up by a final word or clause to which is prefixed the word ಅಂತು 'in short,' 'in fine'; as ಇದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆ ಹೊಲ ತೋಟ ಹಣ ಅಂತು ತನ್ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೊತ್ತುನ್ನು¹ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿಸಿದನು² to this purpose he dedicated his house, field, garden, money, in short, all his property. It is also frequently used in the sense of 'as for'; in this usage it is attached as an affix to the word to which it calls attention; as, ನಾನಂತೂ³ ಹೀಗೆ ಭಾವಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ⁴ as for me, I do not think so; ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನಂತೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾರೆ⁵ as for your work, all approve of it.

ಇಂತು (or ಇಂತಿ) commonly occurs at the end of a letter; as, ಇಂತೀ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆ⁶ i.e., ಇಂತು ಈ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆ⁶ thus this request.

ಅಂತು and ಇಂತು are often used together in the sense 'thus and thus' (i.e., however you consider the matter); e.g., ಅಂತೂ ಇಂತೂ ಕುಂತಿ⁷ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ at any rate there is no kingdom for Kunti's children.

ಅಂದು then, is used both as an adverb: ಅಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದೆನು I was there that day (then); and with the (past) rel. ptc. (but in the instr. case); ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದಂದಿನಿಂದ from the time you spoke.

ಬೇರೆ separately, differently; ಇನ್ನು, in addition, still, yet, are, as we have seen, used both as adjectives and adverbs;

¹ ಸೊತ್ತು property (3 B n.). ² ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿಸು dedicate (1 tr.). ³ ಉ termination for emphasis. ⁴ ಭಾವಿಸು think, opine (1 intr.). ⁵ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆ request, prayer (2 n.). ⁶ ಕುಂತಿ (Queen) Kunti: final vowel lengthened to compensate for absence of gen. ending ಯ.

¹ Past rel. ptc. of ಕೆಡು go bad or wrong, used as adj.

² See note p. 185.

ಮತ್ತು has both these uses and is used also as a conjunction, meaning, and, also; ಬೇರೆ is used in addition like a pronoun.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು another, an additional one. ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿದನು 'further he said' or ಮತ್ತೆ. ಬೇರೊಂದು another, a different one; ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ಇದು ಬೇರೆ that is a different one from this.

ಮತ್ತೆ is sometimes used (with an interrogative modulation of the voice) in the sense of ಮತ್ತೇನು 'what else?'

ಈಚೆ on this side, ಆಚೆ on that side, are used both as postpositions and adverbs: ಹೊಳೆಯ ಆಚೆ beyond the river; ಆಚೆ ಹೋದನು he went outside. Both words are used not only with the gen. case but also with the instr. case, without change of meaning: ಊರಿಂದಾಚೆ beyond the town. ಈಚೆ or ಈಚೆಗೆ (dat.) is used of time, recently. It is used with past rel. ptc. (often in the dat. case) ನೀವು ಬಂದೀಚೆಗೆ since you came. The reduplicated form ಈಚೀಚೆಗೆ means 'recently': ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಈಚೀಚೆಗೆ ನೋಡಲಿಲ್ಲ I haven't seen them recently.

ಕೆಳಗೆ sometimes refers to time with the meaning 'ago'; as, ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ some days ago; but ಹಿಂದೆ is better style.

ಒಳಗೆ is used with words of time, also: ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿನದೊಳಗೆ within four days.

The postposition ಓಪ್ಪರ¹ on account of, takes the dative case. There is another form with the same meaning, ಸಲುವಾಗಿ² (ಸಲುವು cause+ಆಗಿ) which takes the gen. case: ಇದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ on account of this. The addition of the advbl. suffix ಆಗಿ to the dat. case has the same sense: ಲಾಭಕ್ಕಾಗಿ³ for the sake of gain.

Where comparison is involved the suffix ಇಂತ is added to the dative of the object of reference in the comparison. It also indicates priority; as, ಆಕಾಶಕ್ಕಿಂತ⁴ ಎತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ⁵ ಭೂಮಿಗಿಂತ⁶ ಅಗಲವಿಲ್ಲ⁷ there is no height (greater) than the sky, there is no breadth (greater) than the earth; ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ earlier than this.

¹ Or ಓಸುಗಿ.

² Or ಸಲವಾಗಿ.

³ ಲಾಭ gain, profit (1 n.).

⁴ ಆಕಾಶ the sky (1 n.).

⁵ ಎತ್ತರ height (1 n.).

⁶ ಭೂಮಿ the earth, soil (2 n.).

⁷ ಅಗಲ breadth (1 n.).

ಇಂತ is also used where contrast is indicated: ಇದು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ this is different from that.

When ಮುಂಚೆ in the sense 'previously' is accompanied by a noun indicating the measure of priority, this noun is in the genitive case; ನೀನು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ¹ ಎರಡು ದಿನದ ಮುಂಚೆ ಬರೆ write two days before you come; ನನಗೆ (or ನನಗಿಂತ) ಎರಡು ದಿವಸದ ಮುಂಚೆ ಬರುವನು he will come two days before me.

ಹೊರತು except, besides, in addition to,² governs the genitive case; as, ಅವನ ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ನಾರೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ besides him there was no one else (present); ನನ್ನ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತಾರನ್ನೂ ಕರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ (they) called no one except me; ಅವನ ಹೊರತು ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬರುವಿರಷ್ಟೆ with the exception of him you will all, of course, come.

The word preceding ಹೊರತು, is, however, frequently construed according to the sense of the sentence, and is placed in some case other than the genitive. Thus the first and second sentences above may be written: ಅವನು ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ನಾರೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ, where ಅವನು is subject of the implied verb ಇದ್ದನು; ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತಾರನ್ನೂ ಕರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, where ನನ್ನನ್ನು is the object of the implied verb ಕರೆದರು. So the other cases may be used; ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವು ದೊರೆಯುವುದು³ where else except in God will help be found for us, where the case of ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ depends on the implied verb ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ಹೊರತು is also used with past rel. ptcps: ನೀವು ಬಂದ ಹೊರತು unless you come. See Lesson XXVII, on Conditional Clauses.

Some difficulty is caused to beginners by sentences of the following type: ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೂದ್ರರು ಹೊರತು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ there are no Brahmans, but only Sudras, in this village, (lit., in this village in addition to the Sudras there are no Brahmans). The difficulty is caused by the assumption that ಹೊರತು must be translated by 'except'. The difficulty largely disappears if the

¹ See Lesson XXVIII (2).

² ಹೊರತು is a neuter noun derived from ಹೊರ the outside. It means 'that which is outside', and hence 'that which is additional' or 'that which is excepted'. ³ ದೊರೆ be obtained, be found (irreg. past ptc. ದೊರೆತು; intr.).

word is rendered by 'in addition to', 'besides'. Or the sentence may be translated: 'beyond (the fact that there are) Sudras in the village, there are no Brahmans'. Similarly in the sentence: ಈ ಸಮಾಚಾರದಿಂದ¹ ನಷ್ಟವೇ² ಹೊರತು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ³ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ no advantage, but only loss, came from these tidings; ನಡೆದು ಬಂದರೇ⁴ ಹೊರತು ಗಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ they came on foot and not in a conveyance. As in these illustrations, the word (noun, pronoun or finite verb) preceding ಹೊರತು frequently takes the emphatic affix ಎ. When ಹೊರತು is used with a finite verb or with a (past) rel. ptc. the verb following is always negative: ನೀವು ಬರುವಿರೇ ಹೊರತು ಅವರು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ only you will come and not they; ನೀವು ಬಂದಹೊರತು ನಾವು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ unless you come we shall not go. The Sanskrit word *ವಿನಾ* and its Kanarese modification *ವಿನಹಾ* (or *ವಿನಹ*) are used in the same sense and construction as ಹೊರತು.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, too, has the sense of 'in addition to' or 'besides' and where this meaning is connected with a *positive* verb, ಹೊರತು must not be employed; ಅಲ್ಲದೆ must be used: ಅವರು ಬಂದ ಹೊರತು unless they come; ಅವರು ಬಂದರಲ್ಲದೆ⁵ ಅವರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೂ ಬಂದರು not only did they come, their friends also came. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, however, may be followed by a negative verb (see Lesson XXVIII on ಅಲ್ಲ).

ಕೂಡ together with, which takes the gen. case, is the infinitive of ಕೂಡು assemble. ಕೂಡಲೆ immediately (adv.) is a postposition in the expression ಆ ಕೂಡಲೆ immediately after that. Other examples of infinitives used as adverbs are ತುಂಬ⁶ (from ತುಂಬು become full) and ತೀರ⁶ (from ತೀರು come to an end): ತುಂಬ ಮಾತಾಡಿದನು he talked much; ತೀರ ವ್ಯಸನ⁷ ಪಟ್ಟಳು she sorrowed greatly. The form ತುಂಬ is also used as an adjective: ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು⁸ ತುಂಬ ಹಣವಿತ್ತು at first he had much money.

¹ ಸಮಾಚಾರ news (1 n.). ² ನಷ್ಟ destruction, loss (1 n.), with ಎ emphatic. ³ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ use, advantage (1 n.). ⁴ ಬಂದರು + Emph. ಎ. ⁵ ಬಂದರು + ಅಲ್ಲದೆ. ⁶ The final vowel is often lengthened: ತುಂಬಾ, ತೀರಾ; both verbs are first conjugation. ⁷ ವ್ಯಸನ sorrow (1 n.). ⁸ for ಮೊದಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಮೊದಲು beginning, first place (3 B n.).

ಆಗ is duplicated, especially with the addition of the contracted dative ending (ಗ್ಗೆ or ಗ್ಗೆ): ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ (ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ) and means 'now and then'. ಆಗ is added to ಈಗ, with the addition of the emphatic ending ಎ (with euphonic ಲ್) in the form ಈಗಾಗಲೇ, where the sense is 'already': ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು already it is time for the meal.

We have seen how ಈಚೆ is duplicated; but ಈಚೆ (in the dat., usually) may be added to ಇತ್ತ: ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, in the sense 'since then' or 'recently'. ಇತ್ತ and ಅತ್ತ are joined to ಕಡೆ¹ as, ಇತ್ತಕಡೆ this side, ಅತ್ತಕಡೆ that side. Similarly, in the same sense, ಈಚೆಕಡೆ, ಅಚೆಕಡೆ.

The noun ಮೇರೆ boundary, manner (2 n.), is used in the same way as ರೀತಿ and ಪ್ರಕಾರ: ಈ ಮೇರೆ 'in this way.' It is commonly found in the dat. case in this sense; e.g., ಇದೇ ಮೇರೆಗೆ 'in this same way'; ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ 'as you said'.

The words ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೆಳಗೆ, ಬಳಗೆ, ಹಿಂದೆ, ಮುಂದೆ, as we have seen, are used both of space and time.

The temporal use of ಹಿಂದೆ and ಮುಂದೆ seems less than consistent to a foreigner. About the spatial meaning, there is no difficulty: ಹಿಂದೆ means 'behind', ಮುಂದೆ 'in front'. In time, 'ಹಿಂದೆ' means 'in the past'; but when the English sentence 6 in Exercise XXII is translated, ಹಿಂದೆ will mean 'subsequent' (but this use is infrequent). The same ambiguity does not appear in the temporal use of ಮುಂದೆ 'in future'. But the form ಮುನ್ನ which is an early form of ಮುಂದು (from which ಮುಂದೆ comes) may mean 'formerly'; ಮುನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾಪ sin committed in the past. ಹಿಂದು and ಮುಂದು are often prefixed to verbs: ಹಿಂದಾಗ² fall behind; ಮುಂದಾಗು go to the front, excel. The contracted forms of these words ಹಿಣ್ (ಹಿಣ್), ಹಿಂ, ಮುಣ್, ಮುಂ, are prefixed to nouns and verbs: ಮುಂದಣಿ³ forehead; ಹಿಮ್ಮೆಟ್ಟು⁴ retreat.

The gen. of these words means 'preceding', 'succeeding': ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ದಿನ the day preceding the festival; ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನ 'next day'.

The form ಕುರಿತು (see Lesson XXXVII, Class II) is used as if it were a postposition with the meaning 'regarding' or 'concerning'; it takes the acc. case: ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತಾಡಿದನು he spoke about his (own) work.

¹ ಕಡೆ end, side (2 n.).

² ಹಿಂದು + ಆಗು.

³ ಮುಣ್ + ತಲೆ head (2 n.).

⁴ ಹಿಂ + ಮೆಟ್ಟು step, tread (1 intr.).

The Sanskrit word ಅನುಸಾರ 'following after,' is used like a postposition with a noun in the dat. case and as an adverb and with the meaning 'according to': ಆ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರ (ವಾಗಿ) ನಡೆದನು he behaved in accordance with that word. ಅನುಸಾರ often enters into *samāsa* with Sanskrit nouns, e.g., ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರ¹ according to the occasion. Illustration of use as an adverb: ತಾನು ಮಾತು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅನುಸಾರ ನಡೆದನು he behaved as he promised.

EXERCISE XXIII

Translate into English:

1. ಕಾಮನ ಹಬ್ಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ಹುಲಿಯ ವೇಷವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೀದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡವರೂ ಚಿಕ್ಕವರೂ ಅವರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಗುಂಪು ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. 2. ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಳೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. 3. ನೀವು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ² ಕಾಶಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರಿ; ನಾನಂತೂ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. 4. ಭಗವಂತನು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಕಾವಾಡಲೋಸುಗೆ³ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯು ನಿನ್ನ ನಡೆಯಿತು. 5. ಅವಳು ಸರ್ರನೆ ಓಡಿದಳು. 6. ಸಾದೆ ಛಲಿಛಲನೆ ಉರಿಯಿತು. 7. ಇವನು ಕೂಡ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊರೆ. 8. ಅಷ್ಟ ರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರಾಯನು ಮಹಾಸೈನ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟನು. 9. ಹೋಗುವ ಬರುವ ವೆಚ್ಚವೆಷ್ಟು? 10. ಹೊಳೆಗಾಡರೂ ಬಾವಿಗಾಡರೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಾ. 11. ನಾನೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಹೋಗಿಯೇ⁴ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ. 12. ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರ ಒಂದು ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅರ್ಥ ಬರುವದು. 13. ಅವನು ಮಾತಾಡಿದಾಗ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತಾಡಿದನು. 14. ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಊರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರಷ್ಟೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ? ನಡೆದು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಗಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೋ? 15. ಇತ್ತ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಅತ್ತಕಡೆಗೆ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು.

Translate into Kanarese:

1. In such and such a place such and such a man will be found. 2. In a certain town there was a merchant. 3. Begin to read on⁵ the eleventh page. 4. The girl sings sweetly.

¹ ಸಂದರ್ಭ opportunity, occasion (1 n.). ² ಬೇಕು + ಆದರೆ if it become necessary (if you want); ಆದ (past rel. ptc. of ಆಗು) + ಆರೆ. ³ ಹಾಗಿ + ಇಲ್ಲ. ⁴ ಕಾವಾಡಲು + ಓಸುಗೆ; ಓಸುಗೆ, in contrast with ಓಕ್ಕುರೆ, is sometimes used in this way with the infinitive. ⁵ ಹೋಗಿ + ಎ. ⁶ In.

5. The boy gave the answer quickly. 6. Who made the mistake? It was the peon who made the mistake. 7. The train has already come. 8. Now and then he comes to our house. 9. At what hour does your father go to work? 10. How many people work¹ in the factory? 11. Does your father walk home from the factory? 12. You do not know the way in this jungle;² besides the sun has set.³ 13. Why should he be put⁴ to trouble on my account? 14. He has neither father nor mother. 15. Bring a pen or a pencil. 16. In such a climate sickness comes even⁵ to strong men.

Vocabulary

ಅತ್ತ that side (adv.) ⁶	ಕೂಡ with, also (postp. and conj.)
ಅನುಸಾರ in accordance with (postp. and adv.)	ಕೆಲವು some (adj. and pron. n.)
ಅಲ್ಲದೆ besides	ಗಾಂಧಿ Mr. Gandhi.
ಆಗಲೇ (or ಈಗಾಗಲೇ) already	ಛಲಿ sound of sending out sparks.
ಆಗಾಗ now and then	ಜವಾನ peon (1 m.)
ಆದರೂ... ಆದರೂ either... or	ಜೆ honorific suffix
ಇತ್ತ this side (adv.) ⁷	ತಿರುಗಾಡು go about (1 intr.)
ಇಂವಾಗಿ sweetly	ತಪ್ಪು mistake (3 B n.)
ಇಲ್ಲವೆ or (conj.)	ತೊಂದರೆ trouble (2 n.)
ಉರಿ burn (2 intr.)	ದಯಪಾಲಿಸು confer, bestow (1 tr.)
ಒಂದಿಗೆ with (postp.)	ಕಾಮ Cupid (1 m.), desire (1 n.)
ಕಡೆ end, side, (2 n.)	ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ workshop, factory as postp. (2 n.)
ಕಾಮ Cupid (1 m.), desire (1 n.)	ದೇವರಾಯ King Devaraya (1 m.)
ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ workshop, factory (2 n.)	ಕಾಶಿ Benares (2 n.)
ಕುರಿತು concerning (postp. c. acc.)	ಕುರಿತು concerning (postp. c. acc.)
	ಪುಟ page (1 n.)
	ಬಲಶಾಲಿ strong man (2 m.)

¹ Do work. ² ಕಾಡು. ³ ಇಳಿ. ⁴ 'Experience trouble'; ಪಡು, p. 64.

⁵ Add emphatic ಉ to the dat. ⁶ In the expression ಅತ್ತಕಡೆ, used as an adj., 'that'. ⁷ Used as an adj., 'this', in ಇತ್ತಕಡೆ.

ಬಾವಿ a well (2 n.)	ವೆಚ್ಚ outlay, cost (1 n.)
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು Bangalore (3 B n.)	ವೇಶ (ವೇಷ) dress, disguise (1 n.)
ಬೇಕಾದರೆ if it is desired	ಸಂದರ್ಭ occasion (1 n.)
ಬೇಗನೆ quickly	ಸರಸೆ imitative of sound of
ಭಗವಂತನು the Blessed One, God	ಪಾಸ್ಸೇ passage through the air (adv.)
(1 m.)	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ universal, public (adj.)
ಮಹಾ great (adj.)	ಸೀಸದಕಡ್ಡಿ lead pencil (2 n.)
ಮಾತಾಡು speak (1 intr.)	ಸೈನ್ಯ army (1 n.)
ಯುದ್ಧ battle, war (1 n.)	ಸೌದೆ firewood (2 n.)
ರೈಲ್ವಾಡಿ train (2 n.)	ಸ್ಥಳ (ಸ್ಥಳ) place (1 n.)
ಲೇಖನಿ pen (2 n.)	ಹವಾ wind, climate (1 n.)
ವಿಶೇಷ special quality (noun, 1 n.) and adj. 'special'	ಹೊರಡು set out (irreg. past, ಹೊರಟೆನು, intr.)

LESSON XXIV

Avyayas (continued)

Unconjugated Verbal Forms (ಕ್ರಿಯಾರ್ಥಕಾವ್ಯಯ *kriyārthakāvyaya*)

According to Kanarese usage verbal forms are classified as,

(1) Verbs of complete meaning ಪೂರ್ಣಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ *pūṇakriyā-pada* complete verb; *i.e.*, in English usage, the finite verb.

(2) Verbs of incomplete meaning ಅಪೂರ್ಣಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ *apūrṇakriyāpada* incomplete verb, *i.e.*, depending on a finite verb for the completion of its meaning. The form of these (with slight exceptions) is invariable.

In the two preceding chapters there has been repeated reference to one of these latter forms, the relative participle, which, taken together with a following indeclinable, ranks as an *avyaya* (ಕೃದಂತಾವ್ಯಯ);¹ but as we saw, p. 165, not only this form (in this use) but the remaining invariable forms also, the verbal participles and the infinitive, belong to the class of *avyaya*. They also belong to the *kridantāvyaya* group.

There is, however, a group of verbs of complete meaning, but altogether unconjugated or only partially conjugated. Some of these, such as ಬೇಕು, ಬೇಡ, ಇಲ್ಲ etc., have been already noticed. These too are included in the class *avyaya*. Together with the verbal participles and the infinitive forms they are classified as ಕ್ರಿಯಾರ್ಥಕಾವ್ಯಯ *kriyārthakāvyaya* (ಕ್ರಿಯಾ + ಅರ್ಥ + ಕೆ + ಅವ್ಯಯ) indeclinable giving verbal meaning. The *kridantāvyaya* forms are a section of this class.

¹ The relative participle has no definite character of its own. It takes its character from the word following it. If this be a noun or pronoun the relative participle takes the nature of a substantive and becomes a 'noun-qualifier' ನಾಮವಿಶೇಷಣ, or, when the word following it is a pronoun of the third person, part of a declinable word. If the word following it is an *avyaya*, the rel. ptc. becomes an element in an *avyaya*.

² Suffix, 'which (or who) makes'.

It is the unconjugated verbs of complete meaning which will occupy us in this Lesson.

The negative verbal forms ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲ are explained in Lesson XXVIII. It is sufficient at present to say that ಇಲ್ಲ denies existence, ಅಲ್ಲ denies a characteristic or identity: ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ I have no money; ಇದು ಹಣವಲ್ಲ this is not money; ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದವನು ಇವನಲ್ಲ this is not the man who said so.

A. ಬಹುದು it is allowed, proper, suitable, is an archaic form of ಬರುವುದು 3rd pers. neut. sing. fut. of ಬರು come (see Lesson XXV). It is affixed to the infinitive form ending in ಅ; as, ಮಾಡಬಹುದು and may be used in this construction with subjects of all numbers and persons. It indicates

(1) What is permitted; as, ನಾನು ಆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು it is permitted to me to go to that important man's house (I may go); ನೀವು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು you may (if you will) do this work, please do this¹; ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಸಾರ² ಮಾಡಬಹುದೋ? is it permissible (right) for children to despise their parents?

(2) What is possible or what is likely, (this usage being confined to the first and third persons); as, ಅಂಗಾಲಿಗೆ³ ತ್ರಾಣ⁴ ವಿದ್ಧರೆ⁵ ಬಂಗಾಳಕ್ಕೆ⁶ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು if (your) feet will stand it (you) may (it is possible to) walk to Bengal. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ಸಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿರಬಹುದು everybody may (is likely to) have heard this news. In this latter usage ಬಹುದು following an infinitive is equivalent to the contingent form (see pp. 57-8). The use of that form is the more stylish method of expressing this meaning; thus, ನಾನು ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಿಯೇನು I may perhaps read that book; ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ಸಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರು everybody may have heard this

¹ Used with a second person subject, ಬಹುದು commonly conveys the sense of polite permission; so in admitting or dismissing a visitor it is common to say, ದಯಮಾಡಬಹುದು you may (are at liberty to) come in (go); ದಯಮಾಡು condescend (to come or go).

² ತಾತ್ಸಾರ disrespect, contempt (1 n.). ³ ಅಂಗಾಲ sole of the foot (3 B n.). ⁴ ತ್ರಾಣ strength (1 n.).

⁵ ತ್ರಾಣವು + ಇದ್ದರೆ. ⁶ ಬಂಗಾಳ Bengal (1 n.).

news; ನೀವು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿರಿ¹ you may perhaps see my father there.

ಬಿ. ಬೇಕು it is necessary, it is desired, etc., is an archaic future form of ಬೇಡು desire. It is combined, like ಬಹುದು, with the infinitive ending in ಅ, and it is used with subjects of all persons and numbers. It indicates

(1) Duty; and it commonly represents the English 'must', or imperative; as ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಬೇಕು I (thou, he, we, etc.) must love God, or, love God (impv.)

(2) Wish, desire; and in an address to an equal or a superior is the proper language of entreaty. It should be remembered that, while in an address to an inferior ಬೇಕು has all the peremptory force of the English 'must,' it may be quite suitably employed in presenting a request to a superior. Kanarese people who speak English sometimes regard 'must' as an exact equivalent for ಬೇಕು and Englishmen unacquainted with the idiom are sometimes needlessly offended by the request of subordinates couched in such terms as, 'you must give me three days' leave of absence,' which in Kanarese would be ತಾವು ಮೂರು ದಿವಸದ ರಜ² ಕೊಡಬೇಕು a perfectly polite form of request. This is clear in the sentence: ನೀವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು.³ The form ಬೇಕು is frequent in prayer, where, as in other kinds of entreaty, its apparently abrupt force is softened to English ears by some such addition as ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ (see Lesson XXXVII on ಎನ್ನು).

(3) What is probable; as, ನೀವು ಈ ಪದವನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ⁴ ಕೇಳಿರಬೇಕು you must have heard this word many times.

¹ There is, however, a shade of difference in meaning between the usage with ಬಹುದು and that of the contingent form, the former indicating more and the latter less likelihood: ನೀವು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು you may see my father there; ನೋಡಿರಿ you may perhaps see.

² ರಜ holiday (1 n.).

³ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸು condescend (1 intr.).

⁴ ಸಾರಿ time, in the sense of 'occasion' (2 n.).

Without a preceding infinitive, ಬೇಕು indicates what is required or necessary: ಅಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹು ಕಾಲ ಬೇಕು such work requires much time. Closely connected with this is the meaning 'wanted'; 'am wanted, art wanted, is wanted, are wanted,' according to the person and number of the subject. By an inversion of the sentence, this is the ordinary method of translating the verb 'to want'; as, ಒಂದು ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು¹ ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕು I want a mango (*lit.*, a mango fruit is wanted to me); ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ನಿಮಗೆ ಬೇಕೋ? do you want those books? It is possible also to have ಬೇಕು with a first or second person subject; as, ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು I am needed by them; ನೀನು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕು I want you.

C. ಬೇಡ it is not desired, it is not permitted, etc., is shortened from ಬೇಡದು 3rd pers. neut. sing. neg. of ಬೇಡು desire. When combined with an infinitive it is used principally, though not exclusively, in the second person singular. In the second person plural the form ಬೇಡಿರಿ modified from ಬೇಡರಿ² is used, though ಬೇಡರಿ is employed in some dialects. ಬೇಡ is the negative of ಬೇಕು, indicating what must not be done, or what is not desired; as, ಸುಳ್ಳಾದಬೇಡ³ do not tell lies; ನೀವು ಹೀಗೆ ನೆನಸಬೇಡಿರಿ⁴ you must not think so. ಬೇಡ has usually a strongly peremptory force. It may, however, be used in deprecation; as, ದೇವರೇ, ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ದಂಡಿಸಬೇಡ⁵ do not punish us, O God. Without a preceding infinitive it indicates what is not wanted; as, ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಡ I do not want this.

Other expressions with the force of a prohibition are ಬಾರದು (see Lesson XXV on ಬರು); ಕೂಡದು it is unfitting (see p. 82, and Lesson XXV); ಅಗದು it is impossible (see Lesson XXV). Or the imperative of ಇರು may be used with a negative verbal participle; ಮಾತನಾಡದೆ ಇರಿ do not speak (*lit.*, remain not-speaking).

¹ ಹಣ್ಣು fruit (3 B n.).

² But some grammarians hold that ಬೇಡಿರಿ is the right and original form.

³ ಸುಳ್ಳು a lie (3 B n.) with ಅಡು in the sense of 'say'.

⁴ ನೆನಸು think, remember (1 tr.).

⁵ ದಂಡಿಸು chastise (1 tr.).

ಉಂಟು there is, there are. This, and the present and future relative participle ಉಳ್ಳ are the only surviving forms of a root ಉಳ್ be. The use of ಉಳ್ಳ is described in Lesson XXX on Relative Participles. ಉಂಟು may be used with 3rd person subjects of all genders and numbers, but it is rarely found except with neuter subjects, which may be either singular or plural.

The distinction in usage between ಉಂಟು and ಇದೆ, ಇರುವುದು, or the corresponding plural forms, is somewhat subtle, and cannot easily be expressed in the form of a rule. Speaking in general, ಉಂಟು expresses existence apart from the consideration of time, place, character, or other conditions of being. Thus, when used with the dative in the sense of possession—a sense in which the word is very commonly found—ಉಂಟು draws attention to the fact of possession rather than to the possessor or to the thing possessed. ನನಗೆ ಹೊಲವುಂಟು to me there is a field, lays emphasis on the fact, 'I have a field (if that is the point at issue)' whereas, ನನಗೆ ಹೊಲವಿದೆ draws attention rather to the particular kind of property which I possess, namely a field. This characteristic of ಉಂಟು renders the word suitable for expressing what is essential or habitual, *e.g.*, ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹಣವುಂಟು ಗುಣವಿಲ್ಲ¹ he has money but no character. Its use with neuter participial nouns, *e.g.* ಬರುವುದು ಉಂಟು is highly characteristic. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವುದುಂಟು they do come to our house. See Lesson XXVIII. The combination ಉಂಟುಮಾಡು means 'cause to be, bring into being': ದೇವರು ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದನು God created the world.

ಸಾಕು it is sufficient, is an archaic fut. 3rd pers. sing. form from ಸಾಲು be sufficient. Besides the obvious sense in a sentence like, ಮೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಾಕು, it is used in polite deprecation ನನಗೆ ಈ ಉಪಚಾರ² ಸಾಕು this hospitality is ample. Or in irony: ಮಹಾರಾಯಾ,³ ನಿನ್ನ ಗಾಡಿಯ ಸಹವಾಸ⁴ ಸಾಕು Sir, I have had enough of your conveyance.

¹ ಗುಣ (good) quality (1 n.).

² ಉಪಚಾರ hospitality (1 n.).

³ ಮಹಾರಾಯಾ a king or great man (1 m.).

⁴ ಸಹವಾಸ intercourse (1 n.).

ಹೌದು yes, is a modification of ಅಹುದು, archaic form of ಆಗು
ವು fut. 3rd pers. sing. neut. of ಆಗು become. It indicates assent:
ನಿನ್ನೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೀರೋ? ಹೌದು, were you there yesterday? Yes. ಹೌದು
is the opposite of ಇಲ್ಲ and ಅಲ್ಲ; ನೀನು ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಯೋ
ಹೌದು, (ಇಲ್ಲ) did you take that money? Yes (no); ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮ
ಮನೆಯೇ; ಹೌದು ಅಥವಾ ಅಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನು¹ is this your house? Say yes or no.

The combination of the above invariable verbal forms with
ಆಗು will be referred to in Lesson XXV.

EXERCISE XXIV

(a) Translate into English:

1. ಮಕ್ಕಳೇ, ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಳೆಯಬೇಡಿರಿ. ಪಾಠದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ
ಪಾಠಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಗಮನವಿಡಬೇಕು²; ಬಿಡುವಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟಗಳನ್ನಾಡ
ಬಹುದು. 2. ನಿನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗಿನ³ ತೊಲೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿಕೋ; ಆ ಮೇಲೆ
ಸಹೋದರನ ಕಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗಿನ ರವೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಬಹುದು. 3. ಅವ್ವಾ, ದಿನ
ದಿನವೂ ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಏಳು ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ನೀನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು;
ಹೊತ್ತುಮಾರಿ ಬರಬಾರದು. 4. ದೇವರು ಲೋಕದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು
ಇಟ್ಟು ತನ್ನ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. 5. ಈ ಉರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಲೆಯು
ಉಂಟೋ? ಉಂಟು, ಆದರೆ ವೈದ್ಯರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಂಗಸರನ್ನೂ⁴ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ
ಹೊರತು ಗಂಡಸರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 6. ಎಷ್ಟು
ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ತನಕ ಗಂಡುಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು⁵ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಅವರು ಎಂಟು ವರು
ಷದ ಮೇಲಿನವರನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟುಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 7. ಎಲೈ ಅಲ್ಪ
ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿಗಳೇ, ನೀವು ದೇವರ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯ
ತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು; ಇವುಗಳ ಕೂಡ ಉಡುಪೂ ಆಹಾರವೂ ಸಹ ನಿಮಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವವು.
8. ಅಯ್ಯಾ, ಈ ರಾಗಿಯ ಧಾರಣೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಪಲ್ಲವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಏಳು ರೂಪಾಯಿಯ
ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ; ನಿಮಗೆಷ್ಟುಬೇಕು? 9. ನನಗೆ ಐದು ಅಥವಾ ಹತ್ತು
ಸೇರು ಸಾಕು, ಆದರೆ ಕ್ರಯ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ; ಸೇರಿಗೆ ಒಂದಾಣೆಯಂತೆ ಕೊಡುವಿಯೋ?
ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಹದಿನೈದು ಸೇರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆನು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೊಡು
ತ್ತೇನೆ; ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ. 10. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ನಡೆ
ಯುವುದು. ಆಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಾರು.

¹ ಅಲ್ಲ + ಎನ್ನು with euphonic ವ್; ಎನ್ನು say (irreg.tr.).

² ಗಮನವಿಡ = ಗಮನ + ಇಡ (inf. of ಇಡು).

³ ಕಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗಿನ = ಕಣ್ಣಿನ + ಒಳಗಿನ (gen. of ಒಳಗು) = (in sense) ಕಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗಿರುವ.
⁴ p. 80. ⁵ pp. 115—6.

(b) Translate into Kanarese:

1. Good men welcome¹ the poor, treat them kindly, and
endeavour to bring them to a better state (say, a state of superi-
ority²). 2. We must all forsake our-own-advantage and help³
the poor. 3. The Son of God loved all men and gave His life
for their sake. 4. The pupils ought now to be reading history
or grammar; they ought not to be reading-nothing⁴ and aimlessly
playing games. 5. The merchant leaves his house in the morning,
visits⁵ various villages, buys grains⁶ of various kinds,⁷ sells them
in the market, and (so) makes his living. 6. As for you, you
must lay-up⁸ this teaching in your mind. 7. We shall leave
this town the day after tomorrow. It is not known up to the
present who will come in⁹ our place. 8. May I come to¹⁰ you
tomorrow morning? Come; I shall have time¹¹ from ten until
eleven o'clock. Then we may talk about this matter. 9. Until
now, with the exception of one or two, none of the children of
this class has presented his lessons. 10. How are you attempt-
ing to take a mote out of another's eye? There is a beam in
your eye!

Vocabulary

ಅಥವಾ or	ಒಳಗು inner part (irreg. n.
ಅಪ್ಪ father, mister, sir (irreg.)	p. 172)
ಅಲ್ಪ small, little	ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರು good people
ಆಟ play, game (1 n.)	ಕೂಡ together with, also (postp.
ಆ ಮೇಲೆ after that	and conj.)
ಇದು ವರೆಗೆ up to the present	ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳು buy (irreg. tr.)
ಉಡುಪು dress (3 B n.)	ಕ್ರಯ price (1 n.)
ಎಲೈ ho! (interj.)	ಗಂಡಸು a man (p. 80)
ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು make agree, offer,	ಗಮನ (going), attention (1 n.)
present (1 tr.)	ಚರಿತ್ರೆ history (2 n.)

¹ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳು. ² ಮೇಲು. ³ 'Make help to'. ⁴ Neg. participle.

⁵ ಸುತ್ತು. ⁶ Sing. ⁷ Sing. ⁸ ಇಡು (reflex.). ⁹ To. ¹⁰ ಹತ್ತಿರ.

¹¹ Leisure.

ಚಾಸ್ತಿ excess(ive) ¹	ಬಿಡುವು leave time (3 B n.)
ತನಕ up to, till	ಬೆಳಗು light, dawn, morning
ತರಗತಿ a rank, a class in school	(3 B n.)
(2 n.)	ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ in the morning
ತೀರ್ಗಡೆ success in examination	ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ various
(2 n.)	ಬೋಧನೆ teaching (2 n.)
ತೊಲೆ wooden beam, <i>tola</i> =	ಮಾತ್ರ extent, only
weight of a rupee (2 n.)	ಮೀರು transgress, exceed (1 tr.)
ತ್ಯಜಿಸು put away, forsake (1 tr.)	ಯಾರು who?
ದವಸ corn, grain (1 n.)	ರವೆ granule, particle (2 n.)
ಧಾರಣೆ (ದರ) rate, price (2 n.)	ವಯಸ್ಸು age (3 B n.)
ನಾಳೆದ್ದು day after tomorrow	ವಿಶ್ವಾಸೆ trusting or trustworthy
(p. 174)	person (2 m.f.)
ನೀತಿ right behaviour, righteous-	ಸಂತೆ weekly market (2 n.)
ness, precept (2 n.)	ಸಹ also (p. 177)
ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ examination (2 n.)	ಸಹೋದರ brother (1 m.)
ಪಲ್ಲ 100 seers (1 n.)	ಸುತ್ತು surround, walk round
ಪುರಸತ್ತು leisure (3 B n.)	(1 tr.)
ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿ ಸು make effort,	ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ (ಸುಮ್ಮಗೆ) quietly, with-
try (1 tr.)	out effort, aimlessly (adv.)
ಪ್ರಾಣ breath, life (1 n.)	ಸ್ಥಾನ place, position (1 n.)
ಬಗೆ a kind (2 n.)	ಸ್ಥಿತಿ condition, state (2 n.)
ಬಡವ poor man (1 m.)	ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ own advantage (1 n.)
ಬಿಡು leave, forsake, (irreg.	ಹೆಂಗಸು a woman (p. 80)
tr., p. 83)	ಹೊರತು except, besides (p. 183)

¹ Hindustani word; not declined in Kan.

LESSON XXV

Some Common Irregular Verbs

The classification of irregular verbs will be reserved, for the most part, to Chapter IV. Some irregular verbs, however, are of such frequent use that it has been necessary already to introduce them in the Exercises. A fuller reference is made here; but their idiomatic uses are explained in Chapter IV. The forms not shown here are regular.

ಬರು come

The verb ಬರು come, has the following irregular forms:

Past verbal participle	ಬಂದು
Past relative participle	ಬಂದ
Past tense	ಬಂದೆನು etc.
3rd pers. sing. neut. past.	ಬಂದಿತು or ಬಂತು
Contingent form	ಬಂದೇನು etc.
Negative	ಬಾರೆನು etc., or ಬರೆನು etc.
Negative verbal participle	ಬಾರದೆ or ಬರದೆ
Negative relative participle	ಬಾರದ
Imperative, 2nd pers. sing.	ಬಾ
Imperative, 2nd pers. plur.	ಬನ್ನಿರಿ, or ಬನ್ನಿ

The neuter 3rd pers. neg. of ಬರು, ಬಾರದು, is used impersonally in the sense of prohibition: I, thou, he, etc., must not. It is combined with the infinitive ending in ಅ, like ಬಹುದು, ಬೇಕು, ಬೇಡ etc.; as, ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದು they must not speak so.

ಬಾರದು, like ಬೇಕು, constitutes a command when used in addressing inferiors, and an entreaty when addressed to superiors; but in the latter form of address, it may be a polite prohibition. The polite way of saying 'Do not come tomorrow,' is ನಾಳೆ ಬರ ಬಾರದು. ಬರಬೇಡಿರಿ would be even more polite.