

country is distant from this; ಅನಂತಪುರದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ the Anantapur District is to the north of the Mysore country.

If it is required to say that one country is included in another, the genitive and not the dative is to be used: thus, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ the Chitaldrug District is in the north of the Mysore country.

(f) To indicate purpose; as, ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆ? why did you come? ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆನು I came on business; ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದೆನು I went to see the house.

(g) To indicate some relations of time; as, ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾ come in the evening; ನಾನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಧಾನ್ಯ² ಎರಡು ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿದೆ the grain which I have laid up is enough for two years; ಈ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ I shall come in (after) six months from this month; ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ಸಾರಿ³ three times a day.

(h) ಉದ್ದ length, is used in the dat. with ಊ emphatic to indicate 'over the whole length', 'from first to last': ಅವ್ಯಯಗಳು ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ indeclinables stand in one form everywhere. There is a similar use of ಒಟ್ಟು sum, total, (3 B n.): ನನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ರಂಗನ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೇ ಕಳೆದುಹೋದವು mine and Ranga's books were lost together.

(i) The dative sometimes takes the place of the locative case: ಹಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೆ⁴ ಬಿದ್ದನು (ಹಳ್ಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದನು) he fell into the pit; ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದನು (ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದನು) he got into difficulties; ಎಂಟು ಮಂದಿಗೆ⁵ ಎಳು ಮಂದಿ ಓದುತ್ತಾರೆ (ಎಂಟು ಮಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ) of eight people seven are reading.

The Genitive Case

The genitive case is called in Kanarese ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಭಕ್ತಿ *sambandhavibhakti*, the case of relationship. Its uses are chiefly two: (1) To indicate possession; (2) To show connection

¹ In Kanara the Hindustani word *ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ* is used instead of the English ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್. ² ಧಾನ್ಯ grain (1 n.). ³ ಸಾರಿ time, turn (2 n.). ⁴ p. 215, footnote 7. ⁵ Vocab. XX.

with. This latter sense has many varieties. The range of meanings covered by this case is illustrated below:

(a) Ownership; as ನನ್ನ ಹೊಲ my field; ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ the master of the house.

(b) Kinship; as, ಅವನು ನಿನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮನೋ? is he your brother? (Compare the similar example on page 257. The difference in meaning between the genitive and the dative is very slight, as in English between 'Is he your brother?' and 'Is he brother to you?')

(c) Origin; as ರಾಮನ ಆಳಿಕೆ¹ the government of Rama; ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಾಟ² the trouble arising from children. (This use corresponds to the subjective genitive of Latin grammar.)

(d) Object (corresponding to the Latin objective genitive); as, ಪಾಪದ ಪರಿಹಾರ³ removal of sin; ಪ್ರಾಣದ ನಷ್ಟ⁴ loss of life; ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ⁵ the method of using verbs. These expressions (especially if, as in the examples given, the words involved are *Sanskrit*) are usually abbreviated to the form of *tatpuruṣa samāsa* (see Lesson XLIV): ಪಾಪಪರಿಹಾರ ; ಪ್ರಾಣನಷ್ಟ ; ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ.

(e) The relation of the whole to its part; as, ಮರದ ಕೊಂಬೆ⁶ a branch of a tree; ದೇಹದ ಅಂಗಗಳು⁷ the limbs of the body.

(f) Proximity, or reference; as, ಸಮುದ್ರದ ತೀರ the sea-shore; ತೋಟದ ಬಾವಿ a well in a garden; ಕೆರೆಯ ನೀರು tank-water; ಭುಜದ⁸ ಬಲ strength of arm.

(g) Material, constituent elements, description, class, etc.; as, ಮರದ ಹಲಿಗೆ⁹ a wooden plank; ಜನರ ಗುಂಪು a crowd of people; ನಾಯಿಯ ಮರಿ¹⁰ a puppy; ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು a mango-fruit.

(h) Adjectival relations. The use of the genitive case much resembles the use of attributive adjectives. It is natural therefore that the case should be used to mark adjectival relations. It has already been stated (page 241 footnote) that many of the words

¹ ಆಳಿಕೆ ruling (2 n.). ² ಕಾಟ annoyance (1 n.). ³ P. 226 footnote 8. ⁴ ಕೊಂಬೆ branch (2 n.). ⁵ ಅಂಗ limb (1 n.). ⁶ ಭುಜ arm (1 n.). ⁷ ಹಲಿಗೆ plank (2 n.). ⁸ ಮರಿ young of animal (2 n.).

in Kanarese which appear to be pure adjectives are in reality genitive forms of abstract nouns. It should be added that in the opinion of so high an authority as Dr. Kittel¹ all Kanarese words which are used as adjectives are in fact nouns, often the genitive forms of nouns. The following examples illustrate the adjectival use of the genitive: ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮಾರ್ಗ the way of wisdom; ನೀತಿಯ ನಡತೆ² proper behaviour; ಹಿತದ³ ಉಪದೇಶ beneficial advice; ಟೋಪಿಯ⁴ ಮನುಷ್ಯ a man wearing a hat.

(i) Dependence upon postpositions. It has been shewn in Lesson XXII (p. 169ff) that these words also are almost all nouns. The genitive is partitive, or the genitive of reference or proximity; as, ಊರಿನೊಳಗೆ in the inner part of the city; ಒಂದು ವರುಷದ ಮೇಲೆ in that which is after (with reference to) one year.

EXERCISE XXXII

(a) Translate into English:

1. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣವು ಮೈಸೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕಿಂತ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಅರಮನೆಯು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನರು ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದುಂಟು. 2. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವನು ಚಿಕ್ಕವನೋ ಅವನೇ ದೊಡ್ಡವನು; ಯಾವನು ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥನಾಗಬೇಕೋ ಅವನು ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸೇವಕನಾಗಿರಲಿ. 3. ಈ ಹುಡುಗನ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಎಷ್ಟು? ಇವನ ವಯಸ್ಸು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ; ಆದರೆ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ವರುಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆಯಲ್ಲ. 4. ದೇವರು ಕರುಣೆಯುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆತನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ನೀವು ಕರುಣೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿರಿ. 5. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಳೆಯಾದುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೊಲಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡವರಿಗೂ ಚಿಕ್ಕವರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷವಿರುವುದು. 6. ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾದದ್ದು ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾದದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗುವುದು. 7. ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೂ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರವಿರುವುದೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ದೂರಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ತೊಲಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. 8. ಇದು ದುಷ್ಟ ಸರ್ಪವೋ? ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷವಿಲ್ಲ. 9. ತೆಂಗಿನ ಕಾಯಿಯು ಬಲಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿರುವ ಎಳೆನೀರು

¹ See his *Kannada-English Dictionary*, s.v. ಚಿಕ್ಕ, ದೊಡ್ಡ, etc. ಸಣ್ಣ is a *tadbhava* of *Sanskrit* ಸನ್ನ. ² ನಡತೆ conduct (2 n.). ³ ಹಿತ suitable (adj.), welfare (1 n.). ⁴ ಟೋಪಿ hat (2 n.).

ಬಹು ನೀಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದರೆ ದಾಹಶಾಂತಿ ಆಗುವುದು. 10. ಒಬ್ಬನು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಪ್ರಾಣಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯು ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

(b) Translate into Kanarese:

1. Sumantra, councillor of king Rama, was ruling his¹ kingdom with discrimination.² 2. The road which leads³ to destruction is broad. Enter⁴ by the narrow gate. 3. While we were journeying⁵ we arrived at the bank of a deep river. We had no means of⁶ crossing it. 4. In a low-lying paddy-field⁷ three crops a year may be obtained; in an elevated (paddy-field) it is not possible⁸ for even one crop to be obtained. 5. The house in which you are living is a very ornamental one, is it not? Although it is large and ornamental, as there is no convenience for (obtaining)⁹ water, I am about to leave it and live¹⁰ in a smaller and more convenient house. 6. As heaven is high above the earth, God's mercy is without limit toward us.¹¹ 7. Blessed are ye poor; the kingdom-of-heaven¹² is yours. 8. How far is the western-sea from the eastern-sea? It is further than we could travel in a week.¹³ 9. To forgive is a worthier act than to punish. 10. The book which you brought and gave to me is very good. From reading such good books much advantage and pleasure come¹⁴ to my mind.

Vocabulary

ಅಗಲ breadth (1 n.)	ಅವಾರ unbounded (adj.)
ಅತ್ಯಂತ exceedingly	ಅಪೂರ್ಣ not full (adj.)
ಅನುಕೂಲ ¹⁵ suitable, convenient	ಅವಕಾಶ place, opportunity (1 n.)

¹ i.e., Rama's. ² ವಿವೇಕ. ³ ನಡೆಯಲು. ⁴ Go in. ⁵ In making journey. ⁶ For. ⁷ ಗದ್ದೆ. ⁸ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ⁹ Need not be translated. ¹⁰ ವಾಸಮಾಡು. ¹¹ Locative. ¹² Expressed by a *samāsa*. ¹³ Than a journey which we may make in one week. ¹⁴ ಉಂಟಾಗು. ¹⁵ ಅನುಕೂಲ is often used as if it were a noun, in the sense of convenience ಅನುಕೂಲ.

ಅಲಂಕಾರ ornamentation (1 n.)	ಪೂರ್ವ (prior) eastern, the east (1 n.)
ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ impossible (adj.)	(1 n.)
ಅನುಕೂಲ್ಯ convenience (1 n.)	ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ use, advantage (1 n.)
ಆಳ depth (1 n.)	ಪ್ರೀತಿ love (2 n.)
ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು narrowness, difficulty (3 B n.)	ಬಲಿ grow strong <i>or</i> hard (2 intr.)
ಉಪಾಯ expedient, means (1 n.)	ಭಾಗ್ಯವಂತ fortunate, <i>or</i> blessed man (1 m.)
ಎಳೇನೀರು milk of young coconut (3 B n.)	ಮಿತಿ limit (2 n.)
ಕರುಣೆ compassion (2 n.)	ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ chief man (1 m.)
ಕಾಯಿ unripe fruit, gourd, nut (2 n.)	ಯೋಗ್ಯ worthy (adj.) and noun (1 m.)
ತಗ್ಗು low ground, a depression (3 B n.)	ವಿಷ poison (1 n.)
ತೆಂಗು coconut palm (3 B n.)	ವಿಸ್ತಾರ breadth, expanse (1 n.)
ತೊಲಗಿಸು cause to go away (1 tr.)	ಶಾಂತಿ peace, alleviation (2 n.)
ದಾಹ thirst (1 n.)	ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ (quite) full (adj.)
ದುಷ್ಠ noxious, wicked, (adj. and noun—1 m.f.)	ಸರ್ಪ snake (1 n.)
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ (being behind) western, the west (1 n.)	ಸಾಧ್ಯ practicable, possible (adj.)
	ಸೀ sweetness (2 n.)
	ಸುಂದರ beautiful (adj.)
	ಸುಮಂತ್ರ Sumantra (1 m.)

LESSON XXXIII

Idiomatic uses of ಆಗು

In Lesson XXIX the use of various parts of this verb in the construction of different kinds of clauses came to our notice. Such parts are: ಆದರೆ (ಆದರೂ, ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ) ಆಗಲಿ, ಆದುದು with the instrumental ending. The use of other parts of the verb will occupy us now.

ಆಗಿ with Declinable Words, in Adverbial Sense

ಆಗಿ past verbal participle of ಆಗು is attached to Kanarese declinables and to Sanskrit adjectives,¹ giving them the force of adverbs. Thus ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ well (from ಚನ್ನು beauty); ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ firmly, loudly (from ಗಟ್ಟಿ firmness); ಬಲವಾಗಿ strongly (from ಬಲ² strength); ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ clearly (from *Skt.* adj. ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ clear); ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ to that extent (from ಅಷ್ಟ so much as that); ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ especially (from *Skt.* ವಿಶೇಷ distinction, peculiarity); ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ordinarily (from *Skt.* adj. ಸಾಧಾರಣ common to all).

In the above examples the use of ಆಗಿ approximates to that of the English adverbial suffix *-ly*. In many instances an English adverb formed with that suffix is translated in Kanarese by a noun with the suffix ಆಗಿ.

Words compounded with this participle, however, cannot always be translated by an English adverb. The following examples should be studied: ನಾವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡು ತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ we were not speaking about you (for ವಿಷಯ see page 170); ಯಜಮಾನನ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಆಳುಗಳು ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು servants must act in accordance with their master's word (ಅನುಸಾರ means 'in conformity to'). A similar meaning, that of 'conveniently to', is

¹ And also to some *Skt.* nouns.² See p. 31 (3).

given by ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ: ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ¹ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದರು² they acted in a way helpful to our business.

ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ³ gives a similar meaning: ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು they acted in accordance with their word; ನಾವು ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವೆವು means 'we shall go by this road'; ಇವನು ಹುಚ್ಚನಾಗಿ⁴ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ he speaks like a fool (or foolishly); ಆತನು ಅರಸನಾಗಿ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಾನೆ he rules the kingdom as (its) king; ಆ ಮುದುಕನು ಈ ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮಗನಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದನು⁵ that old man received this boy as his son; ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ನೇಹವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ⁶ they are friendly to us.

In the last example but one instead of the nominative ಮಗನಾಗಿ we might equally well have the accusative ಮಗನನ್ನಾಗಿ see Lesson XXXII, first paragraph.

ಆಗಿ when attached to the dative case expresses purpose, or some similar idea. It is very commonly attached to the dative of neuter participial nouns in this sense. Examples: ಒಬ್ಬ ವರ್ತಕನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋದನು a merchant went to the town for the purpose of trading; ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿದರು they came together for the purpose of seeing.

Attached to pronouns in the nominative case, ಆಗಿ gives the sense of spontaneity; as, ನಾನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆನು I did it of my own accord, by myself; ತಾನಾಗಿ ಹೋದನು he went of his own will; for 'it went of itself' we may have ಅದು ತಾನಾಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು; see p. 127.

ಆಗಿ is used in combination with ಹೋಗು especially in the expression ಆಗಿಹೋಯಿತು it has taken place (is finished).

The pres.—fut. verbal noun with ಆಗಿ is sometimes used instead of the finite verb with ಎಂದು; e.g., ತಾನು ನಾಳೆ ಬರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದನು he said that he would come tomorrow = ನಾಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದನು.

¹ ಕಾರ್ಯ act, business (1 n.). ² ವರ್ತಿಸು move about, conduct oneself (1 tr.). ³ ಅನುಕೂಲ means literally 'following the bank,' as a path may follow the bank of a stream, hence it comes to mean 'conformable';

ಅನುಗುಣ means 'conformable to the quality, having the same quality'.

⁴ ಹುಚ್ಚ fool (1 m.). ⁵ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸು receive, welcome (1 tr.). ⁶ ಸ್ನೇಹ friend-ship (1 n.).

For the use of ಆಗಿ with infinitives ending in ಅಲು see the following paragraph.

ಆಯಿತು representing Completeness

ಆಯಿತು frequently has the meaning of completeness, 'it is finished'; as, ಊಟವಾಯಿತು the meal is finished, I have (thou hast, he has, etc.) dined; ಹೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು (ಹೊತ್ತು + ಆಯಿತು) means 'the time has come' or 'it is late'. ಹೊತ್ತು is joined with ಆಗಿ in this sense: ಟಪಾಲು¹ ಹೊತ್ತಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿತು the post came late. ಆಯಿತು may be attached to the past verbal participle, or the past participial noun, or the infinitive ending in ಅಲು of any verb; as ಊಟಮಾಡಿಯಾಯಿತು (ಊಟಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಊಟಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು) I have (thou hast, he has, etc.) finished dining; ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಆಯಿತು I have seen it.

There are, however, many cases in which the word ಆಯಿತು is used in its original sense, 'it became', which is practically equivalent to 'it is', 'there is'. Examples: ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು (lit., from seeing you, to me there became, or there is, joy) I am glad to see you. The point to be noticed in this example is that ಆಯಿತು does not signify the termination of the joy—ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು means that joy has happened not that joy is ended. So we have ವ್ಯಸನವಾಯಿತು² I am (thou art, he is, etc.) sorry; ರೋಗ ವಾಸಿಯಾಯಿತು³ the disease is cured.

The word ಆಯಿತು is to be distinguished from ಆಯ್ತು an alternative form of ಆದೆ there is. This is very commonly used in colloquial speech; as, ನಿಮಗೆ ಲೇಖನ ಇದೆಯೋ? ಆಯ್ತು have you a pen? I have. According to Kittel both ಆದೆ and ಆಯ್ತು are derivative forms of ಅಹುದು the archaic 3 pers. sing. fut. of ಆಗು. In colloquial speech ಆಯ್ತು is sometimes heard in place of ಆದೆ in the 3rd pers. neut. pres. tense ಆಗುತ್ತಯ್ತು (for ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ), ಬರುತ್ತಯ್ತು (for ಬರುತ್ತದೆ).

¹ ಟಪಾಲು the post (3 B n.). ² ವ್ಯಸನ sorrow (1 n.). ³ ವಾಸಿ better state (2 n.).

Neuter Forms in sense of Possibility, Ability, etc.

The third person neuter singular forms ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಆಗುವುದು, ಆದೀತು, ಆಗದು, as well as the participles and infinitives, have the sense of 'to be possible' when joined to a word in the instrumental case, or to the locative ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ (frequently shortened to ಕೈಲಿ) 'in the hand'. Examples: ನನ್ನಿಂದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ I cannot do it; ನನ್ನಿಂದಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ I could not have done it; ನನ್ನಿಂದಾಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ it is not likely to be done by me; ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದಾಗುತ್ತದೋ? can you do this? ನನ್ನ ಕೈಲಾಗುವಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ¹ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವೆನು I will try to the utmost of my ability; ಅವನ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಾಗದು it is impossible to describe his joy; ಅದು ಆಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯ that is a thing impossible to do.

They may also be joined to the dative of a present neuter participial noun, or to an infinitive ending in ಅಲು (or its dative form in ಅಲಿಕ್ಕೆ) used either impersonally or with a subject of any number or person; as, ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ it is possible to do; ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗದು, ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ it is not possible to do; ನಾನು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ I can do so.

ಆಗು denoting Relationship

Examples: ಅವನು ನಿನಗೆ ಏನಾಗಬೇಕು how is he related to you? ಅವನು ನನಗೆ ತಮ್ಮನಾಗಬೇಕು he is my younger brother; ಅವರು ನಮಗೆ ಆಗದವರು they are people with whom we cannot get on; ಇವರಿಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಆಗದು these people and those cannot get on together.

ಆಗು In Passive Significance

ಆಗು attached to the infinitive ending in ಅಲು or to the verbal noun ending in ಓಣ frequently gives a passive meaning, or a meaning approximating to that of the passive; as, ಈ ಸುವಾರ್ತೆಯು ಮಾರ್ಕನಿಂದ ಬರೆಯಲಾಯಿತು (ಬರೆಯೋಣವಾಯಿತು) this gospel was written by Mark (*lit.*, this gospel became a writing by Mark).

It should be noticed that in the example ಊಟಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು on p. 265 the form ಊಟ represents an accusative case and is the object of ಮಾಡಲು, (*lit.*,

¹ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ see p. 171; ಕೈಲಾಗುವ = ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ + ಆಗುವ.

there was a making-a-meal); while in the example given here ಬರೆಯಲು is complementary to ಸುವಾರ್ತೆಯು.

Other methods of translating the passive are shewn in Lesson XXXV.

Combination of ಆಗು with ಮೊದಲು and ಮುಂತು

As we noticed, on p. 242, the compounds ಮೊದಲಾಗು, ಮುಂತಾಗು have the meaning 'to become the first in a series'. They are generally used in the form of the past relative participles ಮೊದಲಾದ¹, ಮುಂತಾದ. This supplies the idiom for rendering such expressions as 'et cetera', 'and the rest', 'and the like', 'and so on'. Examples: ಚಿನ್ನ², ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ³, ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ⁴ ಮುಂತಾದ ಲೋಹಗಳನ್ನು⁵ ಭೂಮಿಯೊಳಗಿನಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ they take out of the ground gold, silver, iron, and other metals (*lit.*, metals of which gold, silver, iron became the first); ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ದೇಶದವರು ಜೀವನಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ the people of this country make their living by agriculture and other kinds of work; ನೀತಿ, ಭಕ್ತಿ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ⁶, ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇವು ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳು ದೇವರು ಮೆಚ್ಚುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ⁷ righteousness, piety, faith, love—these and similar (virtues) are the marks of the man whom God approves.

The past participle ಆಗಿ may be used with ಮೊದಲು in this idiom; as, ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕವರ ವರೆಗೂ from the greatest to the least. More common in the same sense is the use of ಕೊಂಡು, past verbal participle of ಕೊಳ್ಳು, which forms the combination ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು as, ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು ಚಿಕ್ಕವರವರೆಗೂ. Literally ಮೊದಲುಗೊಳ್ಳು means 'take as first in a series', but in use the sense is 'become (be) the first in a series'.

The Hindustani word ವಗೈರೆ is also in common use at the end of a series of Kanarese words in the sense of 'et cetera'. ಅಕ್ಕಿ ರಾಗಿ ವಗೈರೆ ತಂದರು they brought rice, ragi, etc.

The Sanskrit idiom corresponding to this attaches the word ಆದಿ 'beginning' (which has no etymological connection with the

¹ ಮೊದಲಾಗು in other forms has the meaning 'begin' (intrans.); as, ಹೋದವಾರದಿಂದ ಮಳೆಗಾಲವು ಮೊದಲಾಯಿತು the rainy season began from last week. This usage is not known in Kanara.

² ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ silver (2 n.). ³ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ iron (1 n.).

⁴ ಲೋಹ metal (1 n.).

⁵ ನಂಬಿಕೆ faith, faithfulness (2 n.).

⁶ ಲಕ್ಷಣ mark, characteristic (1 n.).

Kanarese word ಅಗು) by direct *samāsa* to preceding words, and sometimes also to following words. Examples; ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಂಧುಮಿತ್ರಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು¹ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ I will go to my own town, see my relations, friends, and others, and come (back); ಮಾತಾಪಿತಾದಿ² ಬಂಧುಬಾಂಧವರನ್ನು³ ವಂದಿಸಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ I shall salute my mother and father and other relations and kinsfolk, and come (back). 'Etc.' at the conclusion of a series or of a quotation is expressed by ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ *i.e.*, ಇತಿ (=ಹೀಗೆ)+ಆದಿ; ಕಾಗದ, ಲೇಖನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರು they asked for paper, pen, etc. So also we may have ಆದಿಯಾಗಿ 'beginning with': ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಂಚಮರ⁴ ಪರಿಯಂತರ⁵ from the Brahmans (down) to the Panchamas.

EXERCISE XXXIII

(a) Translate into English:

1. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಶಾಲಿಯಾದ ಅಕ್ಬರನ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಗಿದ್ದಿತು. ಬಾಹುಬಲಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಆತನ ಸುಗುಣಸಂಪತ್ತಿಯು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಜಯವನ್ನು ತಂದಿತು. 2. ದುಷ್ಟರ ಸಂಗಡ ಬಾಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೆಯುವುದು ಲೇಸು. 3. ಜನುವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವನು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುವನು. 4. ಉಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಉಪ್ಪಿನಕಾಯಿ. 5. ಆತನು ಈ ಊರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯ. 6. ಆ ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಹಲವು ಮರಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ⁶ ಉರುಳಿದವು.

(b) Translate into Kanarese:

1. Two⁷ (are) better than one. 2. He climbs Chamundi Hill once⁸ in four days.⁹ 3. He took the book inside. 4. This boy is reading for the examination. 5. It was impossible for Karna to defeat Arjuna without guile. 6. They say that morning sunshine¹⁰ is not a good thing for the body.

¹ ಬಂಧು a relative (3 B n.). + ಮಿತ್ರ friend (1 m.). + ಆದಿ. ² ಮಾತಾ (Skt.) mother; in Kan. ಮಾತೆ (2 f.) + ಪಿತೃ father (3 A m.) + ಆದಿ; ಪಿತೃ + ಆದಿ becomes ಪಿತೃದಿ according to *yāṇsandhi* see Lesson XLIII. ³ ಬಾಂಧವ a relation (1 m.). ⁴ ಪಂಚಮ man of fifth caste (1 m.). ⁵ ಪರಿಯಂತರ (ಪರ್ಯಂತರ), see p. 171. ⁶ ಸಿಕ್ಕು be exposed to, be involved in. ⁷ Two people. ⁸ One time. ⁹ Day. ¹⁰ Or heat.

Vocabulary

ಅಕ್ಬರ (The Emperor) Akbar (1 m.)	ಪರಾಕ್ರಮ prowess (1 n.)
ಅರ್ಜುನ name of a Pāṇḍava prince (1 m.)	ಬಾಹು arm (3 A n.)
ಅಲೆ wander (2 intr.)	ಬಾಳು live (1 intr.)
ಉಪ್ಪಿನಕಾಯಿ pickles (2 n.)	ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ gale (2 n.)
ಉರುಳು roll down (1 intr.)	ಮೋಸ deceit, guile (1 n.)
ಕರ್ಣ name of a hero of the Mahābhārata (1 m.)	ಲೇಸು superior state (3 B n.)
ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ name of hill (and goddess) in Mysore (2 f.)	ಶಾಲಿ ¹ endowed with
ಜನುವರಿ January (2 n.)	ಸಂಪತ್ತಿ success, acquisition (2 n.)
	ಸುಗುಣ good quality or disposition (1 n.)
	ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ² in one's own power
	ಹಲವು (= ಕೆಲವು) several

¹ Skt. adj. used as noun in Kan., 'person possessed of' (2 m.).

² Skt. adj. used in Kan. as noun (1 n.) 'possession'.

LESSON XXXIV

Idiomatic Uses of some other Common Verbs

ಹೋಗು go

(1) This verb sometimes has the meaning 'be lost': ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋಯಿತು all was lost. Similarly, in the past tense, it may signify 'has died': ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ಪ ಎರಡು ವರುಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೋದರು my father died two years ago.¹

(2) ಹೋಗು, when added to the past verbal participle of many verbs, indicates completeness of the action expressed by them, though in some instances the emphasis is not very marked: ಕಳ್ಳರು ಓಡಿ ಹೋದರು the thieves ran away; ತ್ಯಾವವು² ಈಗ ಅರಿ³ ಹೋಗಿದೆ the dampness is now dried off; ಅವರು ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಹೋದರು they could not be found; ಬಾಣವು ಗುರಿಯಿಂದ⁴ ತಪ್ಪಿಹೋಯಿತು the arrow missed the mark (went wide of the target); ಗಾಡಿ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಹೋಯಿತು (some one) missed the train.

(3) In the case of some verbs which are used both transitively and intransitively ಹೋಗು often accompanies the past ptc. in the intransitive use, giving a meaning which is most easily rendered in English by the passive voice: ಹಣವು ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಯಿತು the money was lost; ಪಾತ್ರೆಯು ಒಡೆದು⁵ ಹೋಯಿತು the vessel was broken; but in the case of a sentence like ಕೋಲು⁶ ಮುರಿದು⁷ ಹೋಯಿತು it is natural to translate 'the stick broke'. We find ಹೋಗು used with the past ptc. of some intransitive verbs where the form of translation into English is passive: ಕೆಟ್ಟು⁸ಹೋದನು he was ruined.

¹ But this meaning would become clear only from the context, the topic of conversation. ² ತ್ಯಾವ moisture, dampness (1 n.). ³ ಅರಿ dry up, (of light) go out (1 intr.). ⁴ ಗುರಿ mark, aim (2 n.). ⁵ ಒಡೆ break, smash (2 intr. and tr.). ⁶ ಕೋಲು stick (3 B n.). ⁷ ಮುರಿ snap, break (2 intr. and tr.). ⁸ ಕೆಡು go bad or wrong (past. ptc. ಕೆಟ್ಟು; irreg. intr.).

(4) As in the last example, ಹೋಗು used with a past ptc. or even with a noun may indicate a change of state: ಹಸು ಸತ್ತು¹ ಹೋಯಿತು the cow died; ರೈತನು ಮೋಸ ಹೋದನು the farmer was deceived; ನಾನು ನಿದ್ರೆ² ಹೋದನು I went to sleep. In the use with nouns, these sometimes take the adverbial ending: ಊರು ಹಾಳಾಗಿ³ ಹೋಯಿತು the town became a ruin.

(5) With the dative of a verbal noun, the infinitive in ಅಲು and in ಅಲಿಕ್ಕು, ಹೋಗು gives the sense of futurity: ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು⁴ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ (ಕಟ್ಟಲು) ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ they are about to build a bridge.

(6) ಹೋಗು is used with negative verbal participles to take the place of the negative mood: ಅದು ಕಾಣದೆ ಹೋಯಿತು (ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ) it disappeared; ಬಾರದೆ⁵ ಹೋದನು he did not come. ಹೋಗು in the negative finite form is used with the negative verbal participles of other verbs: ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೇಳದೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ I shall not go without telling you.

(7) In Lesson XXXIX it will be noticed that ಬರು combined with the present verbal participle of another verb gives the meaning of habit, continuance, etc.; as, ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ I have been in the habit of doing so. In the future tense ಹೋಗು may be used instead of ಬರು; as, ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುವೆನು I shall go on doing so.

(8) 'To take with one' is ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು when used of objects that can be carried; when used of persons it must be rendered ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು; as, ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗು take this book with you; ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗು take me with you. 'To take a small child' is ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು; 'to take a horse', ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು. So also ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದು to bring with one (used of objects); ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದು (used of persons); etc.

¹ ಸಾಯು die (past ptc. ಸತ್ತು; irreg. intr.). ² ನಿದ್ರೆ sleep (2 n.).

³ ಹಾಳು destruction, ruin (3 B n.).

⁴ ಸೇತುವೆ a bridge (2 n.).

⁵ Neg. vbl. ptc. of ಬರು.

ಹಾಕು put, throw

The verb ಹಾಕು when attached to the past verbal participle of another verb, gives the same sense of completeness as is given by ಹೋಗು when similarly used. We have already used the verb ಕೊಂದುಹಾಕು for 'kill'; as will be seen in Appendix III, Class 3 (c), ಕೊಂದು is the past verbal participle of ಕೊಲ್ಲು and the addition of ಹಾಕು adds completeness to the meaning of the verb, 'kill out and out'. Other examples: ತೋಟಗಾರನು ತೋಟದೊಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಕಳೆಯನ್ನು¹ ಕಿತ್ತು² ಹಾಕಬೇಕು the gardener must pull up the weeds from the garden; ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಬೀಸಿದೆ³ ಗಾಳಿಯು ಮನೆಗಳ ಹೆಂಚುಗಳನ್ನು⁴ ಎತ್ತಿಹಾಕಿತು a strongly blowing wind carried away the tiles of the houses. The irregular verb ಬಿಡು is used with past verbal participles in the same sense. See Lesson XXXIX, Class V.

ಆಡು play, etc.

This verb has the general meaning of 'to be in motion'; attached to the past verbal participles of other verbs it gives the following meanings:

(1) Frequent, playful, or oscillating movement; as, ಮಗುವು ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತದೆ⁵ the child is running about; ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಆಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾರಾಡುತ್ತವೆ⁶ birds fly about in the air; ನಾಯಿಗಳು ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತವೆ⁷ dogs wander about in the town; ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಗಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನಗಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ⁸ the children shout and laugh; ತೊಟ್ಟಿಲು⁹ ತೂಗಾಡುವುದು¹⁰ the cradle swings to and fro.

(2) Reciprocal action; as, ಇವನು ಅವನು ಹೊಡೆದಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು this man and that man were beating one another.

¹ ಕಳೆ a weed (2 n.). ² Past verbal participle of ಕೀಳು pluck; see Appendix III, class 3 (c). ³ ಬೀಸು blow, wave (1 intr. and tr.). ⁴ ಹೆಂಚು roof-tile (3 B n.). ⁵ ಓಡಿ + ಆಡುತ್ತದೆ; *lōpasandhi*. ⁶ ಹಾರಿ + ಆಡುತ್ತವೆ; *ādesasandhi*. ⁷ ತಿರುಗು go round (1 intr.). ⁸ ನಗು laugh (irreg past ptc. ನಕ್ಕು intr., see Appendix III, Class VI), It is noticeable that it is not the past ptc. ನಕ್ಕು, which is here combined with ಆಡು but ನಗೆ an alternative past ptc. to ನಕ್ಕು, from a root ನಗೆ, not in use except in this combination.

⁹ ತೊಟ್ಟಿಲು cradle (3 B n.). ¹⁰ ತೂಗು swing, nod (1 intr.).

(3) Combined with ಕೊಂಡು, past verbal participle of ಕೊಳ್ಳು, in the form ಕೊಂಡಾಡು it gives the meaning 'praise'. This idiom depends on the fact that ಆಡು, means 'speak'; ಕೊಂಡಾಡು is 'take hold (mentally) and speak.'

The causative ಆಡಿಸು is frequently joined with an infinitive ending in ಅ or ಅಲು, as in ಓಡಾಡಿಸು cause to run about; ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸು cause to depart; etc.

EXERCISE XXXIV

(a) Translate into English:

1. ಸಂಘದವರು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು. 2. ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಇಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಕೊಟ್ಟದಾಯಿತು. 3. ಹಡಗು ಬಹು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ನಡೆಯಿಸುವವನು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತಿರುಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 4. ಯಜಮಾನರಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆಮಾಡುವುದು ಯಾವನಿಂದಲೂ ಆಗದು. 5. ಯೇಸುವು ತನ್ನ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಸೇವಕನಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಹಾಯಕನಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬೋಧನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟನಲ್ಲಾ. 6. ಮಳೆಯು ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಹೊಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂಥ ಬೆಳೆಯೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಾಶವಾಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. 7. ಹುಲಿ ಚಿರತೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕಾಡುಮೃಗಗಳು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂಸಿಸಿ ಕೊಂದುಹಾಕಿ ಭಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾತ್ರಿಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. 8. ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಅವುಗಳ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಬಹಳ ಭಯದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದವರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು. 9. ಊರಿನ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಶಿಶ್ವಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು¹ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಜಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನೂ ತೇರನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತೆಂಗಿನಕಾಯಿ ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣು ಹೂವು ಈ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಂದ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪೂಜೆಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸಾದವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಹರ್ಷವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಊರಿಗೆ ಬರುವರು. 10. ಯೇಸುವು ತನ್ನ ಬಾಂಧವರು ಇದ್ದ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಆ ಊರಿನವರು ಆತನನ್ನು ನಂಬದೆಹೋದುದರಿಂದ ಆತನು ಕೆಲವು ಮಂದಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಮಹತ್ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

¹ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಶಿಶು ಆದಿ; ಶಿಶು + ಆದಿ = ಶಿಶ್ವಾದಿ *Yan Sandhi* (Lesson XLIII).

(b) Translate into Kanarese:

1. All who heard this news were surprised.¹ 2. Although a spark be small, the whole forest is destroyed by it. 3. To do one's work oneself is better than to have it done by means of others. 4. As there has been good rain² this year all the farmers are carrying-on their work-of-cultivation gladly and are looking forward to the time-of-harvest.³ 5. When men were involved⁴ in an evil plight on account of sin, God's one Son appeared in this world as their Helper, and gave His life as a sacrifice in order to save them. 6. As the beasts which roam in the forest gathered in a crowd, and entered and trampled down the fields and wetlands, all the hedges, bushes,⁵ etc., were entirely destroyed. 7. If the children in this class are to⁶ be successful in the examination, they must finish reading⁷ the remaining lessons within one more week, must they not? I am doubtful⁸ whether⁹ they can completely finish those lessons so quickly. 8. May the amildar perhaps come and enquire into the affairs of this town within this week? He cannot come this week; perhaps he may come next week,¹⁰ stay two days, finish the work of this place, and go to the villages beyond.¹¹ 9. The master had the labourers called one by one, gave them their daily-wage at the rate of one rupee six annas each, and sent them (away). 10. When the guru¹² in the course of visiting various-villages¹³ came to a certain village, the villagers gathered together in order to salute him, caused him to alight in a fit place, served him according to the custom-of-their-caste, received his benedictions, and went to their several houses gladly.

¹ 'Felt surprise'. ² As rain has come well. ³ Acc. ⁴ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳು become entangled, involved (irreg. intr.). ⁵ ಗಿಡ. ⁶ Use ಬೇಕಾಗು. ⁷ Read and finish. ⁸ 'I feel doubt'. ⁹ Notes on Interrogative Words, p. 161 (2). ¹⁰ The coming week. ¹¹ The beyond (gen.) villages. ¹² Honorific plural. ¹³ See p. 196.

Vocabulary

ಅಜೆ that side, beyond (2 n.)	ನಿವಾಸಿ dweller (2 m.)
ಅಶೀರ್ವಾದ blessing, benediction (1 n.)	ಪದಾರ್ಥ thing (1 n.)
ಅಶ್ಚರ್ಯ wonder, surprise (1 n.)	ಪೂಜೆ worship (2 n.)
ಇತರ other (adj.)	ಪ್ರಸಾದ favour, gift as from Deity (1 n.)
ಉತ್ತಮ (highest) excellent (adj.)	ಪ್ರಾಣಿ living thing, animal (2 n.)
ಉಳಿ remain (2 intr.)	ಬಾಂಧವ relative (1 m.)
ಕಾಣಿಸು make visible, appear (1 tr.)	ಬೇಲಿ hedge, fence (2 n.)
ಕಿಡಿ spark (2 n.)	ಭಕ್ಷಿಸು eat (1 tr.)
ಕುಟುಂಬ family (wife) (1 n.)	ಭಯ fear (1 n.)
ಕೂಲಿ daily wage (2 n.)	ಮಧ್ಯ the centre (1 n.)
ಕ್ರಮ order (in succession) (1 n.)	ಮಹತ್ see p. 216 footnote 4
ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥ villager (1 m.)	ಮುಚ್ಚ close (1 tr.)
ಚಿರತೆ cheeta (2 n.)	ಮುಂತು beginning (cf. ಮೊದಲು)
ಜಾತಿಪದ್ಧತಿ caste custom (2 n.)	ಮೃಗ animal (1 n.)
ತಕ್ಕು fit (adj.)	ಯಜ್ಞ sacrifice (1 n.)
ತಿರುಗಿಸು cause to turn, turn (1 tr.)	ವಿಚಾರಿಸು enquire (1 tr.)
ತೆಂಗಿನಕಾಯಿ coconut (2 n.)	ಶಬ್ದ sound, word (1 n.)
ತೇರು temple car (3 B n.)	ಶಿಶು infant (3 A n.)
ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿ bad state, evil plight (2 n.) ¹	ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ wholly, completely
ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ temple (1 n.)	ಸುಗ್ಗಿಕಾಲ harvest time
ನಾಶ destruction (1 n.)	ಸೇವಿಸು serve (1 tr.)
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸು look forward, expect (1 tr.)	ಸೇವೆ service (2 n.)
	ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ natural
	ಹಡಗು ship (3 B n.)
	ಹರ್ಷ delight, rejoicing (1 n.)
	ಹಿಂಸಿಸು torture, persecute (1 tr.)

¹ Usually written ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿ but pronounced ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿ.

LESSON XXXV

The Infinitive Mood (ಭಾವರೂಪ) *bhāvarūpa*

We noted the forms of this mood on p. 76. In Lesson XXII we noticed that this part, with the other invariable parts, of the verb, ranks as an *avyaya*. There is one use of the infinitive where it has practically the force of a relative participle with an adverb. That is the use where the subject of the infinitive is other than the subject of the finite verb in the sentence.

The Infinitive with a Different Subject from that of the Main Verb

In Lesson XVI we have seen that in translating into Kanarese an English compound sentence in which all the co-ordinate principal clauses have the same subject, the last verb only is translated as a Kanarese finite verb, the others being represented by verbal participles.

But in translating into Kanarese an English sentence of two or more clauses in which there is a change of subject, instead of the verbal participle the infinitive form ending in ಅಲು is used. This usage is somewhat similar to the Latin 'historic infinitive'.

Example (from Lesson XVI): ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದರು they spoke and entered the house. But 'they spoke and we entered the house' is ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ನಾವು ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದೆವು. Here the infinitive is adverbial and ಮಾತನಾಡಲು is equivalent to ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ 'while they were speaking' or ಮಾತಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ 'after they spoke'. So: ಲಂಕಾಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ¹ ರಾಕ್ಷಸ² ಸೈನ್ಯಗಳು ದುಃಖಿಸಲು³ ಕೋತಿಗಳ⁴ ಸೈನ್ಯಗಳು ಸಂತೋಷಿಸಲು⁵ ದೇವತೆಗಳು⁶

¹ ಲಂಕಾ name of town in Ceylon (1 n.).

² ರಾಕ್ಷಸ demon (1 m.).

³ ದುಃಖಿಸು feel sorrow (1 intr.).

⁴ ಕೋತಿ monkey (2 n.).

⁵ ಸಂತೋಷಿಸು rejoice (1 intr.).

⁶ ದೇವತೆ a goddess, a god (2 m.).

ರಾಮಜಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಲು¹ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನು² ದುಷ್ಟನಾದ ರಾವಣನನ್ನು³ ಕೊಂದುಹಾಕಿದನು while in the city of Lanka the forces of the giants grieved, while the forces of the monkeys rejoiced and the demigods prayed for the victory of Rama, the excellent Rama slew the wicked Ravana.

This infinitive construction, in some sentences, is equivalent to the English nominative absolute; as, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂತುಕೊಂಡಿರಲು⁴ ದಿವಾನರು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ⁵ ಮಾಡಿದರು all being seated, the Dewan made a speech.

It is a frequent practice on the part of Kanarese narrative writers to join together, without conjunctions or other connective words, a long series of sentences in each of which the finite verb is replaced by an infinitive verb of the kind we are considering. The complete form of the sentence is thus held in suspense until the final and finite verb is reached, which is often when the sentence has attained prodigious length. In translating into English it is necessary to represent some of these infinitive clauses by principal clauses and some by subordinate clauses. Compare the similar statement with regard to participles on page 109.

The adverbial ending ಆಗಿ is frequently attached to the infinitive form in this construction, and does not affect the meaning; so in the above example we might have ದುಃಖಿಸಲಾಗಿ, ಸಂತೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿ etc. The form ಹೀಗಿರಲು (ಹೀಗೆ ಇರಲು), or ಹೀಗಿರಲಾಗಿ, is frequently found at the beginning of a sentence in a resumptive sense, 'this being the case, while this is (was, will be) so'.

The use of the inf. in ಅಲು with a subject different from that of the main verb of the sentence is liable to ambiguity. The sentence ರಾಣಿ⁶ ಒಳಗೆ ಬರಲು ಅರಸನು ಕೈಸನ್ನೆ⁷ ಮಾಡಿದನು might mean 'the king made a sign with

¹ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸು request, pray (1 tr.).

² ಶ್ರೀ honorific prefix here and often; as noun, Lakshmi, wealth.

³ ರಾವಣ Ravana (1 m.).

⁴ ಕೂತುಕೊಳ್ಳು sit; see p. 137.

⁵ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ a speech (1 n.).

⁶ ರಾಣಿ queen (plu. ರಾಣಿಗಳು.)

⁷ ಕೈಸನ್ನೆ sign with the hand (2 n.).

his hand when the queen came in', but would probably mean 'the king made a sign with his hand for the queen to come in'. If ಆಗಿ be added to ಬರಲು the sentence is capable of only the former meaning.

Exception

When the concluding verb of such a series as we have been considering indicates the *effect*¹ of which the earlier verb or verbs indicates the cause, or when the concluding verb indicates the *lapse of time* which has occurred since the action or event of the earlier verb, these earlier verbs are represented in Kanarese by verbal participles whether there is a change of subject or not. Examples: ಕಪ್ಪೆ² ಕೂಗಿ ಮಳೆ ಬರಿಸಿತು³ the frog croaked and brought the rain, ಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸಿ ಮನೆಯ ಹೆಂಚುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ⁴ ಹಾರಿಹೋದುವು the house-tiles all flew off because the wind blew; ನಮಗೆ ಗುರುವಿನ ಮಾತು ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು we rejoiced because we heard the guru's words; ನೀವು ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಎಷ್ಟು ವರುಷವಾಯಿತು? how many years have passed since you came to this town?

The Infinitive of Purpose

The infinitive is ordinarily used in conjunction with a finite verb. The use of the form in ಅಲು, in conjunction with a verb on which it depends, expresses *purpose* or *aim*. This is quite similar to English usage, and requires no special comment. We have already met with it several times in such expressions as ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಸುತ್ತೇನೆ I desire to do that work; ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು⁵ ನೋಡಲು ಜನರು ಬಂದರು the people came to see the play. In some of these cases the inf. in ಅಲು may be replaced by the present verbal noun in the dat. or the same with the ಆಗಿ ending ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, or by the pres. rel. ptc. with ಹಾಗೆ. Example:

¹ On p. 112 the sentence ಮಳೆ ಬರಲು ಹೊಳೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿತು is quoted as equivalent to ಮಳೆ ಬಂದು ಹೊಳೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿತು; but it is better to regard the past verbal ptc. in such a sentence as signifying the cause, as suggested above, while the infinitive in ಅಲು marks a time connection 'when rain came'. ² ಕಪ್ಪೆ frog (2 n.). ³ ಬರು + ಇಸು = ಬರವಾಡು. ⁴ ಹೆಂಚು roof tile (3 B n.). ⁵ ನಾಟಕ drama (1 n.).

ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ (ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ನೋಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ) ಜನರು ಬಂದರು the people came to see (in order to see, so as to see) the play.

A very frequent method of representing an English infinitive of purpose will be shewn in Lesson XXXVII under the verb ಎನ್ನು say, pp. 298-9.

Usages resembling the English Accusative-Infinitive Construction

This construction is not found in Kanarese. True the sentence 'tell him to come' is translated into Kanarese: ಅವನನ್ನು ಬರಹೇಳು¹; but in this, as in similar examples, it is better to regard the infinitive with the finite verb as a compound verb, in this case equivalent in meaning to 'call'. Other illustrations are: ಅವನನ್ನು ಬರಹೇಳಿದೆನು I have told him to come; ಅವನನ್ನು ಕರೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವೆನು I will send to call him (*i.e.*, ಕರೆಯ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವೆನು—the meaning is 'I will send somebody to call him'); ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೋಗ ಗೊಡು let me go (*i.e.*, ಹೋಗ ಕೊಡು, the ಕೊಡು becoming ಗೊಡು by *ādēśasandhi*). In the last example the causative ಕೊಡಿಸು may equally well be used; as, ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೋಗಗೊಡಿಸು. The verb ಈಸು causative of ಈ, give, is used, chiefly in poetry, in the same sense, as ಹೋಗಲೀಸುವೆನು I shall allow to go.

The Infinitive as Verbal Noun

This use is found in Kanarese as in English. In Lesson XXXIII (p. 266) we noticed the use of the infinitive in ಅಲು with ಆಗು in the sense of possibility. The infinitive here would seem to be used as a verbal noun. An example is ಆ ಚಿತ್ರವು ಈ ರಾತ್ರಿ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು; *lit.*, there will be a showing of that picture tonight; that picture will be shown tonight.

The use of the infinitive in ಅ with impersonal verbs² has already been noticed. There also the inf. is used as a verbal

¹ ಅವನು ಬರಹೇಳು is also possible; but a similar alternative form is not permissible in the succeeding examples. ² In parts of the Kanarese country outside Mysore State the inf. dat. is used with impersonal verbs;

e.g. ಮಳೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕು = ಮಳೆ ಬರಬಹುದು rain is likely to come. (It is to be noted that ಸಾಕು is not used in the meaning 'likely' in Mysore State.)

noun. Examples are: ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಮಾಡಬಾರದು, ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಮಾಡಬೇಡ, ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು, ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದು. Of the defective verbs conjugated at the close of this lesson ಬರ್ is thus combined with the infinitive in ಅ; e.g., ಓದಬಲ್ಲೆನು I am able to read. In the case of the compound verbs noticed under the previous heading, if the finite verbs begin with a vowel, the inf. in ಅಲು (with elision of final ಉ) takes the place of the inf. in ಅ. ಹೋಗಲೇಸು is an example. This takes place also with impersonal verbs which begin with a vowel. Examples are ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಲಾಗದು. The verb ಆರ್ at the end of the Lesson is another example: ಮಾಡಲಾರನು he is unable to do (it). And so the verb ಬರ್ : ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಲೊಲ್ಲವು we are unwilling to do so. A similar combination is formed with the word ಉಳ್ಳ (see pages 193, 244); as, ನಾನು ಇವನಿಗೆ ಮೂವತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ I am under obligation to give thirty rupees to this man.

In the 'compound verbs' referred to above and in the use of the inf. with impersonal verbs the inf. and the finite verb are written as one word.

The inf. in ಅಲು or its dat. case is used with the shortened form of the 3rd pers. pres. sing. neut. of ಇರು, ಇದೆ, in a future sense; ಗಾಡಿ ಬರಲಿದೆ (ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ) the train is about to come.

Passive Conjugation (ಕರ್ಮಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಕರ್ಮಾನಿಪ್ರಯೋಗ)

There is no true passive voice in Kanarese; but its place is supplied by the use of the infinitive form ending in ಅಲು¹ combined with the irregular verb ಪಡು² suffer, experience. The final ಉ of the infinitive disappears by *lōpasandhi*, and the ಅ is combined with the initial ಪ of ಪಡು; thus, ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ I experience (undergo, receive) a making, I am made; ಈ ಲೋಕವು ದೇವರಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು this world was created by God. This construction is decidedly less frequent in Kanarese than is the passive conjugation in English. (For other methods of rendering an English passive, see the following section.) When

¹ The inf. here also is used with the force of a verbal noun.

² For ಪಡು see pp. 83, 198.

ಪಡು is used in the causal form ಪಡಿಸು, it has two objects, one of which enters into *kriyāsamāsa*¹ with the verb; as, ಅವರು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ದುಃಖಪಡಿಸಿದರು they caused me to experience grief, they grieved me.

The use of ಆಗು with infinitive forms to indicate the passive, has already been noticed on page 266. Example: ರಾಮನ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಾಯಿತು the story of Rama has been told.

Other Methods of Translating the English Passive

(a) The use of ಪಡು or ಕೊಳ್ಳು (ಗೊಳ್ಳು) with some nouns: as, ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ (I feel surprise) I am surprised; ಬೇಸರಗೊಂಡರು² (they obtained weariness) they were wearied.

(b) The use of ಹೋಗು with past verbal participles; as, ಒಂದು ಕುರಿಯು ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಯಿತು one sheep was lost: see page 270.

(c) The use of ಆಗು with neuter participial nouns; as, ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾಗಿದೆ it has been so said; ಮೇಲೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ four varieties have been mentioned above.

(d) The use of ಕೊಳ್ಳು with causative verbs; as, ಕ್ಷೌರಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡನು³ he was shaved; see page 138.

(e) The use of certain intransitive verbs the meaning of which is most conveniently expressed by a passive in English; as, ಸಿಕ್ಕು, ದೊರೆ⁴, ಲಭಿಸು⁵ be gained; ಕಳೆ be lost; ಮುರಿ, ಒಡೆ be broken; ತೆರೆ⁶ be opened; etc.

Many of these, e.g., ಕಳೆ, ಮುರಿ, ಒಡೆ, ತೆರೆ have also a transitive meaning, and may be rendered passive by composition with ಪಡು: ಬಾಗಿಲು ತೆರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು the door was opened.

(f) The use of relative participial forms of transitive verbs in a general sense, i.e., without a subject expressed: as, ಈ ವಾಕ್ಯವು ನಂಬತಕ್ಕದು⁷ this word is worthy of being believed (ಜನರು or some other such word, is implied as the subject of the verb ನಂಬ — 'a word which it is fitting that people should believe'). This

¹ See Lesson XLV.

² ಬೇಸರ weariness (1 n.); for ಕೊಳ್ಳು see pp. 136ff.

³ ಕ್ಷೌರ shaving (1 n.).

⁴ See p. 99.

⁵ ಲಭಿಸು (1 intr.).

⁶ For ತೆರೆ see p. 105.

⁷ See Lesson XXVII for ತಕ್ಕ (pp. 216-7).

is the usual method of translating an English past participle as, ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು a spoken word; ಕಾಯಿಸಿದ¹ ನೀರು heated water; ನೇಮಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲ appointed time.

(g) The use of the perfect and past perfect tenses of transitive verbs, giving rise to an idiom which appears at first sight to be a literal reproduction of the English passive construction with the verb 'to be'; as, ಬಾಗಿಲು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದೆ the door is shut; ಈ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು² ಪುರಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ³ ಬರೆದಿದೆ this narrative is written in the Purāṇa; ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು Sita was given (had been given) to Rama.

The usage is limited to neuter forms in the verb; and the subject of the English passive verb when neuter or, perhaps rather, when thought of as incapable of being an agent may appear in Kanarese in the nom. case (with the crude form as an option) or the acc. case. But when it is masc. or fem. or capable of being an agent it becomes the object of the neuter verb. Thus, for ಬಾಗಿಲು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದೆ, we may have ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದೆ; but for ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, we cannot have ಸೀತೆಯು ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಳು which would mean 'Sita had given (something) to Rama'. So we may have ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ the child has been left in the house (but not ಮಗುವು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ.)

The explanation is to be sought on the following lines. If we read ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು, ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು, and ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು in the above examples respectively, the participles ಮುಚ್ಚಿದೆ, ಬರೆದಿದೆ, ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು are to be understood as having unexpressed subjects: 'they have shut the door, and it is'; 'they have written this narrative in the Purana, and it is'; 'they have given Sita to Rama, and it (the fact) is'. If in the two former examples we read the nominatives ಬಾಗಿಲು and ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು respectively, we must take them as subjects of the verb ಇದೆ and translate, 'they closed (it), and the door is'; 'they wrote (it), and the narrative is in the Purana'. In either case we must interpret the sentences as illustrating the usage of verbal participles followed by a finite verb when there is a change of subject. As we have seen, the usage is confined to the 3rd person neuter of the verb.

¹ ಕಾಯಿಸು (from ಕಾಯು) cause to become hot (1 tr.). ² ಚರಿತ್ರೆ history, narrative (2 n.). ³ ಪುರಾಣ legendary narrative, sacred book (1 n.).

THREE DEFECTIVE VERBS¹

Root—ಆರ್ be strong, able.

Verbal Participle: Neg. ಆರದೆ not being able

Relative Participles: Pres. and Fut. ಆಪ²

Neg. ಆರದ

Present and Future Tense

SINGULAR

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | ಆಪೆನು I am able, I can |
| 2 | ಆಪಿ, ಆಪೆ thou canst |
| 3 | m. ಆಪನು he can |
| | f. ಆಪಳು she can |
| | n. ಆಪುದು, ಆಪದು it can |

PLURAL

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | ಆಪೆವು we can |
| 2 | ಆಪಿರಿ you can |
| 3 | m. f. ಆಪರು they can |
| | n. ಆಪುವು, ಆಪವು they can |

Negative Mood

SINGULAR

Page 282, add Footnote: There is no doubt that sentences of the type, ಬಾಗಿಲು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದೆ, (ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಯಾಯಿತು), ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಸಹ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೆಂದು ಎಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುವು, have often been written by Kannada authors, that is, sentences in which the object of the action indicated by a past participle used with a finite part of ಇರು or ಆಗು or of the action indicated by an infinitive used with a finite part of ಆಗು appears in the form of the nominative case. In such sentences the form of the accusative (or the crude form) was always a possible option. Many careful writers of modern Kannada, however, never use the nominative form on such occasions but only the accusative (or the crude form as its equivalent). For example: never ಕಥೆಯು ಹೇಳಲಾಯಿತು but ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಾಯಿತು.

The usage with the nominative is regarded as a mistake.

is the usual method of translating an English past participle as, ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು a spoken word; ಕಾಯಿಸಿದ¹ ನೀರು heated water; ನೇಮಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲ appointed time.

(g) The use of the perfect and past perfect tenses of transitive verbs, giving rise to an idiom which appears at first sight to be a literal reproduction of the English passive construction with the verb 'to be'; as, ಬಾಗಿಲು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದೆ the door is shut; ಈ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು² ಪುರಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ³ ಬರೆದಿದೆ this narrative is written in the Purāṇa; ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು Sita was given (had been given) to Rama.

The usage is limited to neuter forms in the verb; and the subject of the English passive verb when neuter or, perhaps rather, when thought of as incapable of being an agent may appear in Kanarese in the nom. case (with the crude form as an option) or the acc. case. But when it is masc. or fem. or capable of being an agent it becomes the object of the neuter verb. Thus, for ಬಾಗಿಲು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದೆ, we may have ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದೆ; but for ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, we cannot have ಸೀತೆಯು ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಳು which would mean 'Sita had given (some-thing) to Rama'. So we may have ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ

THREE DEFECTIVE VERBS¹

Root—ಆರ್ be strong, able.

Verbal Participle: Neg. ಆರದೆ not being able

Relative Participles: Pres. and Fut. ಆಪ²

Neg. ಆರದ

Present and Future Tense

SINGULAR

- 1 ಆಪೆನು I am able, I can
- 2 ಆಪಿ, ಆಪೆ thou canst
- 3 m. ಆಪನು he can
f. ಆಪಳು she can
n. ಆಪುದು, ಆಪದು it can

PLURAL

- 1 ಆಪೆವು we can
- 2 ಆಪಿರಿ you can
- 3 m. f. ಆಪರು they can
n. ಆಪುವು, ಆಪವು they can

Negative Mood

SINGULAR

- 1 ಆರೆನು³ I cannot
- 2 ಆರಿ, ಆರೆ thou canst not
- 3 m. ಆರನು³ he cannot
f. ಆರಳು she cannot
n. ಆರದು it cannot

¹ Kanarese grammar has no special name for verbs partially conjugated.

² The forms having the consonant ಪ್ in place of ರ್ in the second syllable are a survival from old Kanarese, which had the present and future relative participle ending in ಪ. Where the root ended in a consonant, this ending was directly attached to it; thus ಇರ್ಪ, from the root ಇರ್ be, where modern Kanarese has ಇರುವ. In the verb we are considering, ಆರ್ಪ, instead of modifying into ಆರುವ, has become ಆಪ.

³ The ending ನು is often dropped in common speech; ಮಾಡಲಾರೆ may mean 'I cannot do (it)' and ಮಾಡಲಾರೆ 'he cannot do (it)'.

PLURAL

- 1 ಆರೆವು we cannot
 2 ಆರಿರಿ¹ you cannot
 3 m. f. ಆರರು they cannot
 n. ಆರವು they cannot

Root—ಬಲ್ strength

Relative Participle: Pres. and Fut. ಬಲ್ಲ

Present and Future Tense

SINGULAR

- 1 ಬಲ್ಲೆನು² I know, can
 2 ಬಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಲ್ಲಿ thou knowest, canst
 3 m. ಬಲ್ಲನು³ he knows, can
 f. ಬಲ್ಲಳು she knows, can
 n. ಬಲ್ಲದು, ಬಲ್ಲದು it knows, can

PLURAL

- 1 ಬಲ್ಲೆವು we know, can
 2 ಬಲ್ಲಿರಿ you know, can
 3 m. f. ಬಲ್ಲರು they know, can
 n. ಬಲ್ಲವು, ಬಲ್ಲವು they know, can

This verb is used not only with an infinitive dependent upon it; as, ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲೆನು I know how to do (it)³; but absolutely, with an object in the accusative case; as, ಅದನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲೆನು I know it; ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲೆನು I know you.

Root—ಬಲ್ ol, be pleased, like

Verbal Participle: Neg. ಒಲ್ಲದೆ not being willing

Relative Participle: Neg. ಒಲ್ಲದ

¹ Observe in this verb, and also in the negative mood of ಬಲ್ that the 2 pers. plur. termination ಅರಿ is not used as an alternative form: cf. also the honfc. plu. of ಬೀಡ, ಬೀಡಿರಿ.

² The ನು ending often dropped: ಬಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಲ್ಲ.

³ See p. 280.

Negative Mood

SINGULAR

- 1 ಒಲ್ಲೆನು¹ I will not, am not willing
 2 ಒಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಲಿ thou wilt not
 3 m. ಒಲ್ಲನು¹ he will not
 f. ಒಲ್ಲಳು she will not
 n. ಒಲ್ಲದು it will not

PLURAL

- 1 ಒಲ್ಲೆವು we will not
 2 ಒಲ್ಲಿರಿ you will not
 3 m. f. ಒಲ್ಲರು they will not
 n. ಒಲ್ಲವು they will not

EXERCISE XXXV

(a) Translate into English:

1. ಇದೊಂದು ಸಲಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿರಿ. 2. ಅಂಥವರು ಮಾತಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೇನುತುಪ್ಪವನ್ನೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷವನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 3. ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನೀನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. 4. ಮಾಸೆ ಸುಟ್ಟ ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಇನ್ನು ಹಾಲಿನ ತಂಬಿಗೆ ಬರಲಾರದು. 5. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು ಮೊದಲು ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೃಪ್ತರಾಗದೆ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಮನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ² ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಮಾಡಿದರು. 6. ಕುರ್ದರ ಮುಖ್ಯೋದ್ಯೋಗ³ ಪಶುಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆ, ಗೋದಿ, ಜವೆಗೋದಿ, ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಹೊಗೆಸೊಪ್ಪು, ಕೆಲವು ಬಗೆಯ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು. ಅವರು ಇದು ವರೆಗೂ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೇ ಕಾದಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಒಳಜಗಳಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ನಿರತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈಚೆಗೆ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಕಡೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ತೆರೆದು ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 7. ಆ ಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಬೀಗ ಹಾಕಿದೆ. 8. ನಿನ್ನಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿತು. 9. ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಹರಿಯಿತು. 10. ಶಾಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. 11. ರಾತ್ರಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿದ್ರೆ ಬರಲೊಲ್ಲದು.

(b) Translate into Kanarese:

1. Of all the books that is the best. 2. I won't give a single anna. 3. As soon as the doctor came the fever left (him).

¹ The ನು ending often dropped. ² ಮನಸ್ + ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ = ಮನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ; see *Schutva Sandhi*, Lesson XLIII. ³ ಮುಖ್ಯ + ಉದ್ಯೋಗ = ಮುಖ್ಯೋದ್ಯೋಗ; see on *Guṇa Sandhi* Lesson XLIII.