The Noun

THE THIRD (B) DECLENSION

Words whose Crude Form ends in \( \text{em} \) variable

(a) Nouns of more than two syllables

Masculine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declension</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>a king</td>
<td>kings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>a king</td>
<td>kings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>by or from a king</td>
<td>by or from kings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>to a king</td>
<td>to kings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>of a king</td>
<td>of kings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>in a king</td>
<td>in kings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>O king</td>
<td>O kings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This class consists of (1) Kanarese words and \( \text{tadbhavas} \) (cf. p. 32) having more than two syllables; (2) disyllabic Kanarese words and \( \text{tadbhavas} \) (like \( \text{सहन} \) and \( \text{त्व} \), p. 32) with a long vowel in the first syllable or a compound consonant in the second; and (3) words of foreign origin with a final consonant, naturalized in Kanarese; as, \( \text{हव} \) (Hind. \( \text{च} \) स्त्राणम्) command ; \( \text{मन्} \) (Eng.) book.

2 A first declension form of this word, \( \text{सह} \), met us in Exercise V.

This is the word in common use. The form above is mostly met in names.
Feminine

Crude form — ər'qJ woman

**SINGULAR**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ər'qJ a woman</td>
<td>ər'qJ a woman</td>
<td>ər'qJ by or from a woman</td>
<td>ər'qJ to a woman</td>
<td>ər'qJ of a woman</td>
<td>ər'qJ in a woman</td>
<td>ər'qJ O woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL**

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ər'qJ women</td>
<td>ər'qJ women</td>
<td>ər'qJ by or from women</td>
<td>ər'qJ to women</td>
<td>ər'qJ of women</td>
<td>ər'qJ in women</td>
<td>ər'qJ O women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: A male, is declined like ər'qJ in the singular and plural, but its plural may derive from a little used first declension form, ər'qJ.

Neuter

Crude form — ən name (declined like ər'qJ: ən, ən, ən, ən, ən, ən... )

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

Crude form — ən child

**SINGULAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ən a child</td>
<td>ən a child</td>
<td>ən by or from a child</td>
<td>ən to a child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ən children</td>
<td>ən children</td>
<td>ən by or from children</td>
<td>ən to children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The diphthongs o and ə in the former syllable of a two-syllabled noun ending in ə rank as long vowels for the purposes of this declension: ər'qJ growing crop, and ən bran, are declined like ər'qJ.

Crude form — ən fruit

**SINGULAR**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ən fruit</td>
<td>ən fruit</td>
<td>ən by or from fruit</td>
<td>ən to fruit</td>
<td>ən of fruit</td>
<td>ən in fruit</td>
<td>ən O fruit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ən fruits</td>
<td>ən fruits</td>
<td>ən by or from fruits</td>
<td>ən to fruits</td>
<td>ən of fruits</td>
<td>ən in fruits</td>
<td>ən O fruits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative Forms of the Verb

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

1 Or ər'qJ. 2 Or ən. 3 Or ən.
constructions, some of which have come to our notice; e.g. 
航空它 is not fitting; 杵是它 is not sufficient. Another 
common example is 人是 it is impossible, from the irregular 
verb 人 become. 人是 usually occurs with a noun or pronoun 
in the instr. case, as, 人是 人它 is impossible for him 
(he cannot do it). Another common instance is 人是 (from 
the 2nd conj. verb 去, be known, know) with the dative: 人是 
人 is not known to me.

The place of the negative forms of the verb 人 be, is very 
largely taken by parts of a root of the same meaning, 人 exist, 
of which only the negative forms are extant; 人 (neg. verbal 
ptc.), 人 (neg. rel. ptc.) and 人 (the form of the 3rd 
person singular negative mood). Of these three the last, 人, is in 
alternative use to the whole of the negative mood of 人, and 
without change for person or number: 人 (人, 人, 人) 
人 he (she, it, they) is (are) not here.

This form is also added to parts of other verbs to make a 
variety of similar negative forms; thus, 人 is added—

(a) to the present verbal noun in 人 to make a present 
and future negative: 人我人 (do, shall, will) not make;
(b) to the dative infinitive; thus, 人 (This form 
frequently indicates unlikelihood, 人 (is, are) not-likely to make 
or do);
(c) to the present verbal participle to form a present contin-
nuative: 人人+人一员=员人人 am (is, are) not in the 
process of making (人移 人 移人 人 I am not 
doing that work now);
(d) to the past verbal participle to form a perfect tense; 
thus, 人 have (has) not made;

(e) to the past participial noun in the same sense, but with 
more emphasis: 人人人 (or 人人人);
(f) to the infinitive in 人 to form a past negative tense; 
thus, 人 (did not make). The past negative form of 人 is 
formed in this way: 人人+人人 (was were) not.

The form 人 is added to parts of other verbs as follows:

(a) to the present verbal participle to form a past continua-
tive; thus, 人 (was were) not making;
(b) to the past verbal participle to make a past perfect 
tense; thus, 人 had not made.

These forms are used for all persons and numbers. The 
forms in commonest use are 人, 人, and, 
particularly in South Mahratta and South Kanara, 人.

The Past Tense of some Irregular Verbs

The irregular past tenses 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 
人 have already been noted. It will be convenient to 
note here a few other examples. The word 人 leave, 
leave, makes its past tense 人 etc. (cf. 人, 人). 
The verbs 人, 人, and 人 become, are irregular in a special 
way. Whereas in all other irregular verbs the past participle 
and the past tense differ only by a suffix (人人, 人人; 人, 人; 
人, 人; 人, 人; 人, 人; 人, 人; 人, 人) in these verbs the past participle is formed as though 
they belonged to the 1st conjugation (人, 人; 人, 人; 
人), while there is an irregular past tense: 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 人, 
人, 人... 人 (Lesson XXV).

1 In the South Mahratta country and in South Kanara 人 is 
present, does not make, and 人 future or present, will (does) not make. For 人 the alternative meaning of unlikelihood is common 
to the whole Kanarese area.

1^ But this form has a past perfect meaning in some contexts: 人人人 人 
人 (人+人 "when came") 人人人 人 (past verbal noun 
of 人, 人) when he came to the house I had not dined.

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

NEGATIVE FORMS OF THE VERB
**EXERCISE XII**

(a) Translate into English:

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

(b) Translate into Kanarese:

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

---

1 For example, *ಗೊಗ್ನ*.
2 Use neg. mood.
3 But only in use in the genitive with the meaning `good'.
4 In *word* (3 B n.)
5 Declined like *ಕ್ಲಕ್ಲಕ*.
6 Say : enemy-army.
7 Crude form for acc.
8 Declined like *ಕಡವಿ*.
LESSON XIII
Recapitulatory
CONSPECTUS OF THE REGULAR DECLENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third A</th>
<th>Third B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crude Form Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ (अधिष्ठ)</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठे</td>
<td>अधिष्ठे</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Masculine Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Nom.</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instr.</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Feminine Plural</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Nom.</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
<td>अधिष्ठं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.</td>
<td>अधिष्ठे</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठे</td>
<td>अधिष्ठे</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
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<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
<td>अधिष्ठ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: अधिष्ठ (neuter) is declined like अधिष्ठ, अधिष्ठ, अधिष्ठ and अधिष्ठ. In some words of the third A declension the voc. sing. may be formed by lengthening the final syllable of the crude form; thus, अधिष्ठ for अधिष्ठ and अधिष्ठ for अधिष्ठ.

The Verb

THE FIRST CONJUGATION

Notes on the Construction of Finite Verbal Forms of this Conjugation

1. The crude form (अधिष्ठ) is the basis upon which all the other forms are constructed. ‘Principal parts’ may be found by adding proper endings to the crude form, so as to obtain the two affirmative verbal participles and the two affirmative relative participles as follows:

Crude form + अधिष्ठ = present verbal participle. Ex. अधिष्ठ+ अधिष्ठ = अधिष्ठ, or अधिष्ठ.
Crude form + = past verbal participle. Ex. ଧଳତୀଶୋ + କରେ = ଧଳତ଱ୀନ.

Crude form + ନୁଗର + = present (and future) relative participle.
Ex. ଧଳତୀଶୋ + ନୁଗର = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ନୁଗର.

Crude form + ପାରି + = past relative participle. Ex. ଧଳତୀଶୋ + ପାରି = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ପାରି.

2. The present tense is formed by adding personal endings to the present verbal participle; thus, ଧଳତୀଶୋ + କରେ = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ କରେ etc.

3. The future tense is formed by adding personal endings to the present relative participle; thus, ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ନୁଗର = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ନୁଗର etc.

4. The past tense is formed by adding personal endings to the past relative participle; thus, ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ପାରି = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ପାରି etc.

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

6. The negative verbal participle is formed by the addition of ନୁଗର to the crude form; as ଧଳତୀଶୋ + ନୁଗର = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ନୁଗର.

7. The negative relative participle is formed by adding ନୁଗର to the crude form; ଧଳତୀଶୋ + ନୁଗର = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ନୁଗର etc.

8. The negative mood is formed by the addition of personal endings to the crude form of the verb; thus, ଧଳତୀଶୋ + ନୁଗର = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ନୁଗର etc.

The account of the formation of the past form of this conjugation given on p. 50, footnote 3, differs slightly from this. That account, as a matter of history, is perhaps a more accurate one of the way in which the parts of the verb reached their modern form.

A footnote under ନୁଗର in Lesson XXV suggests that perhaps in the formation of the contingent form of verbs of the 1st conjugation the letter ପାରି has been dropped, as perhaps ନୁଗର was dropped after ପାରି in the past verbal participle. If this were proved accurate, it would then be possible to describe the contingent form of every verb, without exception, as a combination of the past relative participle with the endings ନୁଗର, etc.

9. The imperative mood consists of the crude form of the verb, or of the crude form with personal endings; thus, ଧଳତୀଶୋ, ଧଳତୀଶୋ

10. The infinitive mood consists of the crude form of the verb with the endings ନୁଗର, ନୁଗର attached; thus, ଧଳତୀଶୋ + ନୁଗର = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ନୁଗର; ଧଳତୀଶୋ + ନୁଗର = ଧଳତୀଶୋ+ ନୁଗର.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crude form—ধଳତୀଶୋ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VERBAL PARTICIPLES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present and Future ଧଳତୀଶୋ (ধଳତୀଶୋ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VERBAL NOUNS**

| Present and Future ଧଳତୀଶୋ (ধଳତୀଶୋ) |
| Past | ଧଳତୀଶୋ (ধଳତୀଶୋ) |
| Negative | ଧଳତୀଶୋ (ধଳତୀଶୋ) |

**INFINITIVE—ধଳତୀଶୋ; ଧଳତୀଶୋ**
The form is used in the first person, only in interrogative sentences.

The verbal noun form,  which is an occasional substitute for the imperative, rather than an alternative imperative form, has been omitted from this table.

1 or 2 The form  is used in the first person, only in interrogative sentences. 3 The verbal noun form,  which is an occasional substitute for the imperative, rather than an alternative imperative form, has been omitted from this table.

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

(1) **Crude Form instead of Nominative.** The boy came (for ); further, still (adverb); the lengthening of final  gives emphasis.

(2) **Crude Form instead of Accusative.** The dog bites (for ).

(3) **Crude Form instead of Genitive.** In words denoting time the crude form is sometimes used for the genitive case with a postposition, e.g. till. I shall be here two months more. In the expression  (= the house door), we have another example of a.

(4) **Crude Form instead of Instrumental.** Similarly the crude form of words denoting time is sometimes used for the
(5) Crude Form instead of the Dative. The crude form may on occasion stand for the dative of the point of time; e.g., 

1. "I have been here one month."

2. "The child was born on new moon day."


4. "Let men serve God with love, and reverence Him (say, let men, having served God with love, reverence)."

5. "God protects men by-day-(and)-night."

6. "The master will send cooly-men and cooly-women to do that work."

7. "Sugar comes from sugarcane."

8. "They make vessels from copper."

9. "There is money in the box."

10. "This (is) the last-word."

(6) Crude Form instead of Locative, in adverbial expressions, generally of time. As this year the rain is not sufficient (for \( \text{for} \) he was on that side, is an example in an adverbial expression of place.

(7) Crude Form instead of Vocative\(^1\); as, \( \text{boy} \) \( \text{for} \) \( \text{O girl} \) \( \text{for} \) \( \text{O ruler} \) \( \text{for} \) \( \text{O child} \).
LESSON XIV

The Second Conjugation of Verbs

The second conjugation of verbs consists of those which have the crude form ending in -a or -e.1 The only differences from the first conjugation are the following:

1. The past verbal participle ends in -a instead of -e.
2. The past relative participle is formed by adding -d instead of -ad to the crude form.
3. Terminations beginning with a vowel are attached to the crude form by the insertion of the consonant -o, and not (as in the first conjugation) by the elision of the final vowel of the crude form. Thus, where -nde forms -nde (impv.), -nde call, forms -nde.
4. The contingent form results from the addition of personal endings to the past relative participle, and not to the past verbal participle.2

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

---

1 A few of these have the past ptc. and past tense irregular (Appendix III, Class II).
2 This distinction is of importance in explaining some forms which will be met with later in the conjugation of irregular verbs. In the case of regular verbs it would appear to be of little importance whether we regard the relative or the verbal participle as the basis of the tense, as the result is the same in either case. Thus, -nde + -nde = -nde; -nde + -nde = -nde. See further note on the formation of this tense in -nde and -nde.
Lesson XXV.
KANARESE GRAMMAR

PARADIGM OF THE SIMPLE FORMS OF A VERB
OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION

Crude form—عبة call

VERBAL PARTICIPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present and Future</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>কল (kola)</td>
<td>কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কল (koll)</td>
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Past
কল (koll)

Negative
কলল (koll)

VERBAL NOUNS

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Past</th>
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<td>কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কল (koll)</td>
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</table>

Past—কল (koll)

Negative—কলল (koll)

INFINITIVE—কল (koll)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>Contingent</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
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<tr>
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<td>কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কল (koll)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কল (koll)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 m. f. কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কল (koll)</td>
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</table>

PLURAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Future</th>
<th>Past</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কল (koll)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কল (koll)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 m. f. কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কলল (koll)</td>
<td>কল (koll)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three Common Irregular Verbs

The verb কল (kola) kill, makes its past participle কলল (koll) and its past tense কলল (koll) etc.; the verb বর্তমান (বর্তমান) fall, has বর্তমান (past ptc.) and বর্তমান (past) etc. (past).

The verb কল (kola) take, has its past participle কলল (koll) and its past tense কলল (koll) etc. It has a contracted 2 s. impv. কলল, used often for কলল. The peculiarity of this verb is that it is rarely used alone. It is added to the past participle of other verbs to give them a reflexive meaning, i.e., to show the action as done for the benefit of the doer. For example, the past participle of the verb কল (kola) take (or take away), is combined with কলল, thus, কলল কলল I take for myself (or with me). The usage by which the past participles of both these verbs are combined with বর্তমান and কলল is very common and indeed is the regular idiom for bringing and taking away; e.g., বর্তমান কলল এদের কলল to bring and take that.

Used in interrogative sentences only: কলল কলল এদের What must I do? The analogy of the middle voice will occur to students of Greek.

ʃʃʃ belongs to the 2nd conj.
book to the house. When the bringing and taking away refer to persons, the verb is call (in the past participle) is used instead of 带 (in the past participle): 拿着→带来了。1. 拿着→带来了。2. 拿着→带来了。3. 拿着→带来了。4. 拿着→带来了。5. 拿着→带来了。6. 拿着→带来了。7. 拿着→带来了。8. 拿着→带来了。9. 拿着→带来了。10. 拿着→带来了。11. 拿着→带来了。12. 拿着→带来了。13. 拿着→带来了。14. 拿着→带来了。15. 拿着→带来了。16. 拿着→带来了。

EXERCISE XIV

(a) Translate into English:
1. The words are not understood (neg. mood) by (to) him.
2. The elephants will trample the growing corn in the fields.
3. Ragid does not grow in wet land.
4. Try (sing.) to pull the cart to the neighbourhood of that tree.
5. Take the dog home.
6. Take a mango (fruit) from Rama.
7. The father read the book and told the meaning.
8. The girl draws a picture.
9. Give money to the poor man.
10. The tiger killed the buffalo cow.

Vocabulary
- washerman, dhobi (1 m.) धोबी(1 m.)
- trample (2 tr.) टाप (2 tr.)
- meaning (1 n.) अर्थ (1 n.)
- master (2 m.) मास्टर (2 m.)
- be obtained, gained (irreg.) अर्जित (संतुलन)
- banyan tree (1 n.) बांयन के पौधा (2 n.)
- walk, take place (2 intr.) चलन (2 intr.)
- utter, speak (2 tr.) बोलना (2 tr.)
- ground, soil (1 n.) रेत (1 n.)
- wash clothes by beating (2tr.) धोना (2 tr.)
- ornament, jewel (2 n.) सौंदर्य (2 n.)
- cloth, clothing (2 n.) आर्गोन (2 n.)
- pass, spend (2 intr. and tr.) पात्र (2 tr.)
- lose (irreg. tr.) उत्तर (2 tr.)
- much (adj. and adv.), many परमाणु (2 adj.)
- time (1 n.) समय (1 n.)
- grow (2 intr.) पैदा (2 tr.)
- take by the hand (2 tr.) रोग (2 tr.)
- religious formula (1 n.) धातु (1 n.)
- wound (1 n.) नाला (1 n.)
- parrot (2 n.) पक्षी (2 n.)
- verse (1 n.) सब्ज (1 n.)
- river Godāvari (2 n.) गोदावरी (2 n.)
- pupil (2 m.) प्रार्थना (2 m.)

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

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

LESSON XV

Classification of Declinable Words

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

Declinable Words (वाक्यवाचक) are classified as follows:

Nouns (वाक्यवाचक): Pronouns (वाक्यवाचक); Adjectives (वाक्यवाचक); Numerical adjectives or pronouns (संख्यवाचक).

1. Nouns (वाक्यवाचक), which are of four kinds:

   1. **Common Nouns** (वाक्यवाचक), as, लडका boy; जमीन ground.

   2. **Proper Nouns** (वाक्यवाचक), as, मयूर Mysore; तीमा Timma (a man's name).

   3. **Descriptive Nouns** (वाक्यवाचक), as, चषु राजा king; बालक blind man; नाव fisherman. The Nouns of Relationship (वाक्यवाचक) belong to this class.

   4. **Abstract Nouns** (वाक्यवाचक), as, अनुभव poverty. A classification of nouns sometimes followed is twofold:
      (a) Concrete Nouns (वाक्यवाचक); (b) Abstract Nouns (वाक्यवाचक). According to this classification 7, 2, 3, above are Concrete Nouns.

      Nouns may also be classified, according to their composition, as:
      1. **Natural or Original Nouns**, as, नीला blue, दूध milk, etc.
      2. **Derived Nouns** (वाक्यवाचक). This Lesson will deal chiefly with these. One variety of these is **Compound Nouns** (वाक्यवाचक) formed by the combination of two or more words; as, रात्रि night; ठाळा modern Kanarese; रामजी the god Rama. A full discussion of such compound nouns and compound words generally is deferred to a later stage (see especially Lessons XLIV, XLV).

      Omitting compound nouns, there are two chief varieties of Derived Nouns:
      (a) **Nominal Derivatives** (वाक्यवाचक), formed by adding suffixes to the crude form of nouns. The following suffixes are amongst the most commonly used:

         (1) ए, ए०, ए५ denoting an agent; as, चूर्णमक्षा potter (from चूर्ण earthen vessel); देवदारोक letter-carrier (from देव leaf used for writing on); देवभाव gardener (from देव garden). A few derivative nouns are formed by the addition of the suffix र र क (indicating a person addicted to something); e.g., बदलिक (from बदल bribe) a man addicted to bribery.

         (2) र र denotes one who is occupied with a particular study or business; as, र र (one who knows Kanarese (from र र the Kanarese language)); र र र (a cultivator (from र र tenancy)); र र र (an oil-miller (from र र oil-mill)). The suffix र र has the same force; as in र र (a person addicted to something); e.g., र र (from र र a man addicted to bribery).

         (3) र र, र र, र र are feminine terminations; as in र र, र र (i.e., र र र र girl; र र (i.e., र र र र) female relation by marriage; र र (i.e., र र र र) wife of an oil miller; र र (i.e.,

         1 में + जा: देवी संधी. 2 जा (new) + जा: देवी संधी. 3 The words देवी and देवी र are untranslatable into English. They indicate the relationship between the parents of a husband and the parents of his wife.
The suffix 
(i.e., a Virtue of a washerman) is also a feminine termination:

4. The same affix is added to Kanarese adjectives; e.g., dad
heroism (from dad hero) it is added to Sanskrit nouns.

The termination ~9~ is generally used with Kanarese nouns only, but in such
also is used to form abstract nouns:

1. Some abstract nouns are formed from adjectives by the addition of
a suffix, thus, dad blindness (from dad blind man).

2. To the class of ~d~ denoting a possessor; as, mum dog richman.
2. The termination ~d~ may further be added making S bank.

3. The syllable # is sometimes added to the crude form of a verb to
in the derived noun with the adding of ~d~.

4. In the case of some verbs the crude form is used also as an abstract
noun; e.g., walk (verb and noun); sad grow and growth; punch (verb and noun);

5. In some similar cases the former vowel of a two-syllabled verbal
root is lengthened to make a noun: limp (verb) and lameness; walk (verb and noun);

6. The suffix ~d~ is added to the present relative participle as,
(1) Verbal Derivatives (kridantamana):

(b) The participial nouns formed by adding 3rd personal pronouns to
the relative participles have already been noticed, pp. 74, 75.

(2) The verbal noun in ~d~ (present, past and negative) has been
noticed on p. 76. This, like the verbal noun ending in ~d~ (p. 76) and the
examples in the paragraphs (3), (4), (5), (6)(ii), (8), (9) here following, is
distinguished as ~d~.

(3) The suffix ~d~ is added to the present relative participle as, ~d~
(i.e., ~d~ + ~d~) correction; ~d~ + ~d~ + ~d~ the act of walking.

(4) In the case of some verbs the crude form is used also as an abstract
noun; e.g., walk (verb and noun); sad grow and growth; punch (verb and noun);

(5) In some similar cases the former vowel of a two-syllabled verbal
root is lengthened to make a noun: ~d~ go wrong, ~d~ harm; ~d~ leave,

(6) On occasion ~d~ is added to the root to show a masculine agent: ~d~ limb,

(7) The syllable ~d~ is sometimes added to the crude form of a verb to
denote the agent: ~d~ (for ~d~) turn, ~d~ beggar; sometimes another vowel
is substituted for the final vowel of the verb, e.g., ~d~ drink, ~d~ drinker.

(8) In some verbs where the closing consonant is retroflex the change
is made from ~d~ in the verb to ~d~ in the derived noun with the adding of ~

(9) On occasion ~d~ is added to the crude form of the verb: ~d~ laugh,
~d~ laughter; ~d~ bear, ~d~ load. There are many other such suffixes.

Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>CRUDE FORM OF VERB</th>
<th>DERIVED NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gű</td>
<td>dąvąw sew</td>
<td>dąvąw sewing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gű</td>
<td>dąvąw rise</td>
<td>dąvąw advancement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gű</td>
<td>dąvąw dance</td>
<td>dąvąw dancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gű</td>
<td>dąvąw know</td>
<td>dąvąw knowledge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Correct (1 tr.). 2. Walk (2 intr.). 3. But the use of nouns
formed thus is rare in good Kanarese.

4. These verbs belong to the 1st and 2nd conjugations.

N.B.—Irreg. past ttpws. ~d~ - ~d~ - ~d~ - ~d~ - ~d~ - ~d~ - ~d~ - ~d~.

A number of Sanskrit derivative nouns are also in use in
Kanarese. The affixes chiefly employed in their composition are:

(i.e., a servant).

(i.e., zt + a) sinner; ndt (i.e., zt + a) prudent

(d) a just speaker (from s+a strictness + zt word + a).
KANARESE GRAMMAR

1. walk
2. mix
3. remember
4. hold
5. hold (of land)
6. know
7. shine, make display
8. (or)

2. Pronouns (सर्वनाम sarvanāma). See Lessons XVII, XVIII, XX.
3. Words of Number and Quantity (संख्यवचनaka, parimānakahaka). See Lesson XX.
4. Adjectives and 'Adjectival Nouns' (गुणवचनaka, or, प्रकारवचनaka). See Lessons XXX, XXXI. Words of Manner (कथा prakāraka), Lesson XXI, are sometimes made a separate group; but they are really demonstrative adjectives.

EXERCISE XV

(a) Translate into English:
1. z~J~~,~ ~Jee3 W1)0
2. z4MSNQ~
0d~S,t ?
3. e).J~
4JaoaZ!:J.
4. 0 *tZ) 7N'Zd;~;::JJt3J1=2riuJ ZQ`
5. n'''dOJ
6. ZAodJJ,e4 )or,;J
7. Ope
dJejtr~d ;~ udddoOJ
8. 388
9. (b) Translate into Kanarese:
1. Will the teacher open the school tomorrow? He may perhaps do so.
2. The blind man wanted11 to see an elephant.
3. They brought an elephant.
4. Is that story in a book?
5. Yes. The book (is) small.
6. Where is bread to-be-had3 in this town?
7. I shall buy8 two loaves.
8. You4 may send the servant.
9. What work are the carpenters6 doing in that house?
10. Are they there now? I want4 a hammer and a screw-driver.
11. I shall buy a saw.
12. How far is it from this village to the jungle?
13. Five miles. Firewood is to be found there.
14. Does this parrot speak?
15. No, but that myna speaks.

Vocabulary

Vocabulary

1. become known
2. understood (irreg. intr.)
3. distance (1 n.)
4. elephant (2 n.)
5. not, no
6. reply (1 n.)
7. ever (adv.)
8. two
9. why (interrog. adv.)
10. go up, ascend (1 intr.)
11. five
12. fifty
13. agree (1 intr.)
14. within (postp. and adv.)
15. stick, firewood (2 n.)
16. story (2 n.)
17. subject (irreg. tr.)
18. marry—bride the
19. subject (irreg. tr.)
20. within (postp. and adv.)
21. stick, firewood (2 n.)
22. story (2 n.)
23. appear, see (irreg., intr. and tr.)
24. kill (irreg. tr.)
25. buy (irreg. tr.)
26. saw (1 n.)
27. female, marriageable
28. knowledge (3 B n.)
29. chief man in village (1 m.)
30. how (interrog. adv.)
31. screw-driver (2 n.)
32. yes
33. open (2 tr.)

1. Small one'
2. 'Found'.
3. See p. 98.
4. 'To me is wanted'.
LESSON XVI

The Use of Verbal Participles

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

I. To indicate Contemporaneous or Successive Actions

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

Examples

(1) (a) ते तथा तारत्तु तथापि ते तथापि ते तथापि they, speaking, enter the house; or, they enter the house while they are speaking.

(2) (a) ते तथा तारत्तु तथापि ते तथापि they, having spoken, enter the house; or, they enter the house after having spoken.

(3) ते तथा तारत्तु तथापि (तारत्तु तारत्तु) they, not speaking, enter (will enter, entered) the house; or, they enter (will enter, entered) the house without speaking.

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

1 In this respect Kanarese resembles Greek more closely than it resembles English.