KANARESE GRAMMAR

Adds (p. 82) is used in stricter prohibition and, in the 2nd pers., in address to inferiors: Aeida e0 tRagaeri#Adda you must never go there. It is used also with subjects of the first and third person where duty to refrain from a course of action is indicated; bi dda dA*jnda ;nri gz4a dw9aaddadd) I must not speak when important people are talking; e4a q)bd,'3a { FaFda aIoritiA0A Wd¢Add) he must not leave his place and come to Bangalore.

In both these sentences trzd~ might be used but would be less emphatic.

Idiomatic uses of adds have been already referred to (pp. 110-111) and others are noted in Lesson XXXIX.

Conjugate similarly to adds, Aeida bring, except that there is only one form of the 3rd pers. neut. sing. past tense, adds.

The verb adds place, put, has the following irregular forms:

- Past verbal participle: adds
- Past relative participle: adds
- Past tense: adds etc.
- Contingent form: adds etc.

Similarly conjugated: k1itde give, k1itde put on (clothes etc.), k1itde experience, suffer, enjoy; k1itde leave, forsake, k1itde go bad, k1itde plant.

The verb adds become

The verb adds become, follows the model verb adds in all forms except the past relative participle and the tenses in accord with it. That participle has the form adds. The past tense is, adds, adds, adds etc., and the past participial nouns: adds, adds, adds. The one anomalous form is the third person neuter singular of the past tense, adds.

The verb adds go, follows the analogy of adds. Past relative participle, adds; past tense, adds etc.; third pers. neut. sing., adds.

SOME COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

The contingent form of these verbs is formed in accord with the past relative participle, and not with the past verbal participle. The forms, therefore, are adds etc., adds etc.

Combination of adds and adds

The verb adds, like all other verbs, adds the various forms of the verb adds to its own past verbal participle in order to form its perfect tenses; thus, adds adds I have become; adds adds that which has become, etc. Arising out of this is a second and very common meaning of these compound forms, viz., that in which they are equivalent to the English verb 'be' followed by a complement. In English the verb ' be' has two uses: (1) it indicates existence without attributing qualities; as, there is a tree, a tree is (exists); (2) it attributes qualities; as, that is a tree; the tree is large. In translating into Kanarese, in the first case the simple verb adds must be used; in the second case the compound verb adds is required; thus, adds adds there is a tree, a tree is; adds adds adds adds that is a tree. So, adds adds adds adds there is a man; adds adds adds adds he is a man (not a god, or any other kind of being); adds adds adds adds adds adds adds that building is a temple.

These two usages may be illustrated from the New Testament. In Heb. 11: 6 we read, 'He that cometh to God must believe that He is.'

1 It will be explained in Lesson XXXVII that the second conjugation is more characteristic of the Kanarese language than the first. Dr. Kittel (Grammar of the Kannada Language, 1903, p. 104) argues that the modern form of the first conjugation past verbal participle, ending in adds, represents an older form in adds; thus adds is contracted from an older adds. He apparently regards the adds to which the endings of the contingent form are attached as being a similarly contracted form of the past relative participle adds (op. cit., p. 132). On this showing, the verbs adds and adds are in this respect regular, and the modern regular verbs of the first conjugation are the really irregular verbs.

2 adds temple (1 n.).

3 adds a building (1 n.).
The substance of the belief is God is. In 1 John 1: 5 we read, 'God is light' (NAND. PANTU NAM). The former is, without a complement, declares the existence of God, and must be translated by the verb liGdo;I or amA9; the second is, with the complement 'light' attributes a quality to God, and must be translated by the verb eWsa or iior.

Thus the addition of the participle eA to a declinable word gives it the force of an adverb.

As we have already noted, (pp. 3, 21) the English verb 'be' when followed by a complement is frequently omitted altogether in translating into Kanarese; as, 63^2, that is a tree.

Combination of 6r with Uninflected Verbal Forms

The verb 6r may be combined directly with the uninflected verbal forms shown on pp. 189-194. Examples: 'EJz3a, it becomes (or, will become) necessary; 'EJz3a, it is necessary; 'EJz3a, it will be necessary for him to come tomorrow; 'EJz3a, your father might have said so; 'EJz3a, it was then that I didn't want it. 'EJz3a, you ought to have come yesterday. Similarly 'EJz3a means 'become permissible', and 'EJz3a, 'become inadmissible'; 'EJz3a, 'come into being'; 'EJz3a, become sufficient; 'EJz3a, it is likely that your father might have said so; 'EJz3a, it was then that I didn't want it. 'EJz3a, the world came into existence at the command of God; 'EJz3a, I have had enough of this game.

One way in which the combination of 6r with the uninflected verbal forms may be explained is this. We have seen that the form of the third person singular future does duty also as a verbal noun, e.g. 23a3ed. Verbal nouns, like other nouns, may be combined with 6r and used predicatively: z3eV, (the doing will take place tomorrow) it will be done tomorrow; 63a3ed. a word which may be (fitly) spoken? Yes it is a word which may be spoken; 63a3ed. a word which may be spoken; 63a3ed. a word which may be spoken.

EXERCISE XXV

Translate into English:

1. 'EJz3a, my profession is giving lessons to children. It would appear that the ancient form 61z3a (= 61z3a) was used not only as third person singular present but as a verbal noun. Thus we may regard these defective verbs as of the present—future tense when used alone and as verbal nouns when combined with 6r. The same principle will stand for 6r, 63a, 63a, 63a except that these forms when combined with 6r will be regarded as representing negative verbal nouns, i.e. 6r = 6r.

Note, on the contrary, the use of a finite verbal form with 6r, the conditional form of 6r (p. 213, footnote 4).

63a is combined with 6r to give a meaning not so strong as 6r; but there is a difference in the way in which 63a is added in the Mysore State and the way in which it is added in some other parts of the Kanarese country. In Mangalore it is said: '63a, I don't want that; but in Bangalore the sentence runs: '63a, I don't want.

In some parts of the Kanarese country outside Mysore State 6r is used in the sense 'likely, possible': '6r, that is he is likely to come.

Among the forms which rise from the combination of these uninflected verbs with 6r is a kind of compound rel. ptc's. and verbal nouns; e.g. 63a, 'is combined with 6r to give a meaning not so strong as 6r; but there is a difference in the way in which 6r is added in the Mysore State and the way in which it is added in some other parts of the Kanarese country.

In some parts of the Kanarese country outside Mysore State 6r is used in the sense 'likely, possible': 6r, that is he is likely to come.

Among the forms which rise from the combination of these uninflected verbs with 6r is a kind of compound rel. ptc's. and verbal nouns; e.g. 63a, 'is combined with 6r to give a meaning not so strong as 6r; but there is a difference in the way in which 6r is added in the Mysore State and the way in which it is added in some other parts of the Kanarese country.

EXERCISE XXV

Translate into English:

1. 63a, my profession is giving lessons to children. It would appear that the ancient form 61z3a (= 61z3a) was used not only as third person singular
LESSON XXVI
Relative Participles

These verbal forms were referred to in the introduction and noticed in Lesson XI, but reserved for fuller treatment. The relative participles are three in number, and their forms are, as we have seen, as follows:

First Conjugation   Second Conjugation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present and Future</th>
<th>Present and Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present and Future</td>
<td>Present and Future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>Past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relative participles are of very great importance in the construction of Kanarese sentences. By means of them we represent English adjectival and adverbial clauses. While the verbal participles are purely verbal, and are to be construed, like other verbal forms, with reference to their subject, object, and adverbial adjuncts, the relative participles, when followed by a noun or pronoun, combine with these verbal relations an adjectival relation, which accounts for the use of the English term ‘relative.’ This relation is the subject of this Lesson.

A relative participle can be interpreted only in connection with the word which follows it and with which it is combined. For this reason it is not possible to translate into English an uncombined relative participle.

THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES

A relative participle corresponds to the English participle in such expressions as running water, a bound book, an unstamped letter, or to an English adjectival clause consisting of a relative pronoun (or a relative adverb) and a finite verb; as water which

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1. No one must go about in bare feet. 2. You must not go into that house. 3. Come to our house for a meal. 4. This amount of firewood will not be sufficient. 5. The world did not come into existence yesterday. 6. He had to go home in the rain. 7. You may speak now. 8. The box must be small. 9. Don’t come on Sunday. 10. The dress of the servants must be clean. 11. She needs medical treatment. 12. The beams of the house must be strong. 13. Brother, at what time will you come?

Translate into Kanarese:

1. No one must go about in bare feet. 2. You must not go into that house. 3. Come to our house for a meal. 4. This amount of firewood will not be sufficient. 5. The world did not come into existence yesterday. 6. He had to go home in the rain. 7. You may speak now. 8. The box must be small. 9. Don’t come on Sunday. 10. The dress of the servants must be clean. 11. She needs medical treatment. 12. The beams of the house must be strong. 13. Brother, at what time will you come?

Vocabulary

- Arjuna (1 m.) strength (1 n.)
- Maddur (2 n.) reason, wisdom (2 n.)
- Sivasmudram (1 n.) darkness (2 n.)
- Karna (1 m.) rest (2 n.)
- Sickness (2 n.) Maddur (2 n.)
- Small one (n.) Sivasmudram (1 n.)
- Foreign country (1 n.) cleansed, clean (adj.)
- Beginning (1 n.) it is sufficient (defective verb)
- Possible

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1. See also p. 189 footnote.
KANARESE GRAMMAR

runs, a book which is bound, a letter which we did not stamp, the place where they live.

Thus the combination of relative participles with declinable words is the regular method of representing English attributive participles or adjectival clauses, in Kanarese.

A notable difference between English participles and relative participles is that the former cannot have a subject. The latter often do.

(a) The simplest form of combination is that with the pronouns of the third person, as shown in Lesson XI.

For the resulting forms see pages 74, 75 and for additional notes on the neuter participial nouns see Lesson XXVIII.

(b) The relative participle may enter into a similar combination with the pronouns of the first and second persons, and with any other declinable word; thus, "I who write; you who spoke; we who do (did, will) not read; the boy who plays; the woman who sang; the letter which did not arrive; the event which took place is unknown; they became acquainted with the events which occurred. The form of the relative participle is invariable, whatever may be the number, gender, or case of the word with which it is combined. The combination of a relative participle with a declinable word is sometimes called gamakasamasa (see Lesson XLV).

On pages 160-1 (10) another method of rendering such adjectival clauses has been given. It will be useful to compare the two methods.

The object of an English adjectival clause is to be rendered in Kanarese as the object of the relative participle; as, "the merchant who gave us money is in this house; the house in which we visited our friends is inside the town; the day on which they did that work I was not in the town."

The above sentences may also be written as follows: the day on which they did that work I was not in the town. But, as indicated above, the construction with the relative participle is better.

In the same way a relative participle combined with a pronoun to form a participial noun may have a subject or an

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RELATIVE PARTICIPLES

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1 Or of an attributive participle, as in the phrase, 'a man-eating tiger.'
object of its own. Thus, 4d) Z::~ is ‘those who sent us’; but 4d) Z(&: is ‘those whom we sent’; and 4d) Z:: is ‘those to whom we gave money’; 4d) Z:: is ‘those who gave us money’.

The relative participle, being a verb, may be modified by adverbs, by declinable words in oblique cases, by declinable words followed by postpositions, or by other adverbialequivalents: thus, 233~mti nmao:i) other the carriage which came quickly; 233~ was the money which was found in a box; 233~ the books which are upon the table.

Further examples are: 233~:Z)::, which a shop to which we sent a messenger; 233~:Z):: show (me) the pen with which they wrote this document; 233~:Z):: was the man to whom there is only one child (declension as 233~). 233~:Z):: a woman whose husband is dead (declension as 233~).

The combination of relative participles with 233~ and 233~ should be noticed. Examples of combination with 233~: 233~:Z)::, as much money as I have; 233~:Z)::, while they are (were) looking; 233~:Z)::, as much as is wanted (or needed); 233~:Z)::, a merchant who entered the town, did business for many years, and lived happily.

The addition of 233~ to a relative participle does not affect its meaning. The final vowel is sometimes lengthened, es-

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EXERCISE XXVI

(a) Translate into English—wherever possible giving also an alternative rendering in Kanarese:


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2. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
3. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
4. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
5. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
6. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
7. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.

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1. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
2. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.

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1. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
2. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.

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1. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
2. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
3. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
4. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
5. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
6. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
7. 233~:Z)::, 233~:Z)::.
(b) Translate into Kanarese, giving alternative renderings wherever possible:

1. O God, save the king who rules this country. 2. What kind-of-people (are) those who live in this street? 3. Our Father who art in heaven, forgive our faults. 4. We love those who love us. 5. You see the birds which are flying in the sky. Who (is) He who protects them? 6. Have you seen the travellers whom the people who live in that village caught and beat? 7. The messenger whom I sent from here yesterday will arrive—at the city tomorrow. 8. We have all left the path which God showed to us, and have wandered like sheep. 9. To all who seek it shall be found. 10. Show me the hole which the thieves made and by which they entered your house.

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kanarese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>follow, conform to</td>
<td>(1 tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hole made by burglars in wall (1 n.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wander (2 intr.)</td>
<td>(1 n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>(2 n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blessing (1 n.)</td>
<td>bore, dig (2 tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suppose, imagine, infer</td>
<td>anger (1 n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1 tr.)</td>
<td>desire (1 tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>companionship (1 n.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Plu. 20)

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EXERCISE XXVI

1. Bear patiently, forgive (1 tr.)
2. a man (adj.), before (postp.), formerly (adv.)
3. race, nation (1 n.)
4. associate, companion (1 m.)
5. knowledge, wisdom (1 n.)
6. error, fault (3 B n.)
7. each (every) one (n.), p. 146
8. power of thought (2 n.)
9. man of fisher caste (1 m.)
LESSON XXVII

Relative Particles (Contd.)

In the previous lesson we were occupied with the combination of the relative participle with declinable words. In this lesson we chiefly consider the combination with indeclinable words. One difference in the usages is that another word may come between a relative participle and a declinable word; e.g. in नियमित्वम् बहुः सहस्रस्य अस्तित्वम् the second boy who came to the house; but nothing can come between a rel. ptc. and the indeclinable with which it is combined.

THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

The combination of a relative participle with an invariable word (उद्धोष्ट्य) affords a method of translating English adverbial clauses.

Temporal Clauses

Temporal clauses are translated by combining relative participles with the āryayās तत, ततो, तत्स, तत्सति, तत्सत्यति forthwith, तत्सति, तत्सति, तत्सति until, तत्सति, तत्सति, मात्र, मात्र; after. Examples: परस्परम्, भाग्यम् (i.e., भाग्य + तत्) when you are studying your lessons be silent (lit., be not speaking); तत्सति अम्बाणां तत्सति when you came here we were not (here). With तत्सति, तत्सति, तत्सति, तत्सति, मात्र, मात्र, तत्सति, as we have seen, the past relative participle is used, but not the present relative participle. With तत्, तत्, तत्, the present relative participle is used, but not the past. (For an explanation of this, see page 217.) It is uncommon to find तत् in its crude form combined with a relative participle; the

1 Lopa Sandhi takes place when तत् is thus used. 2 तत् is in the dat. here. 3 तत् is in the crude form used with the relative participle of other verbs than तत्, indicates not place but time or condition; 4 तत् वाचनम् = तत् वाचनम् or तत् वाचनम्.
Final (Purpose) Clauses

Final clauses are translated by combining present or negative relative participles with as, or a (present); as, or a in the past.

1) the teacher urges the pupils to study their lessons (lit., in order that the pupils may study their lessons the teacher urges them); 2) it is necessary to give (continually) good advice so that children shall not deceive others.

In South Kanara, but not in Mysore, the affix ed attached to a present relative participle has the meaning 'to', in order to'; as, 4ada ;dd idw,e? aMZe) we have no money to give.

In Mysore this would read The combination of the relative participle with as or a sometimes indicates a result rather than a purpose; as, zlw V mvi L tuot~ UWijs n1==Z3 the cat drank the milk so that not a drop was left.

Clauses of Manner and Degree

Clauses showing manner and degree are translated by combining present or past relative participles with as or a. Although the same indeclinables are used in the translation of final clauses, in practice little or no ambiguity occurs, the general sense of the sentence being a sufficient guide to the meaning. Example: Asking what harm is it to do this work according to your ability (as far as you have strength).

Another meaning of the present relative participle combined with as should be noticed. The same meaning is given by a reduplication; as, sid~A ~id~d ~4 as his age increased so his poverty increased also. The same meaning is given by a reduplication; as, as, or a in the past.

The noun forms 1;x.3, 1;x.3, 1;x.3, 1;x.3 are used like as, or a.

THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH ADVERBIAL CLAUSES 213

Another meaning of the present relative participle combined with as should be noticed. The same meaning is given by a reduplication; as, sid~A ~id~d ~4 as his age increased so his poverty increased also. The same meaning is given by a reduplication; as, as, or a in the past.

The past or perfect relative participle combined with as has the meaning 'as if', especially when followed by the form or (less frequently) the neuter 3rd sing. past and future respectively of as become. As the first portion of this word is not the past verbal participle, but the past relative participle abbreviated. Its complete form is 4a9m~4 a great noise was heard as if hundreds of people had assembled.

Causal Clauses

Causal clauses are translated by combining relative participles with the crude forms we)dm, as, or a. The first portion of this word is not the past verbal participle, but the past relative participle abbreviated. Its complete form is 4a9m~4 they are friendly

---

1 as, urge (1 tr.). 2 as, other people. 3 deceit (1 n.). 4 word of advice (1 n.). 5 cat (3 B n.). 6 a drop (3 B n.). 7 remain (2 intr.).
Conditional and Concessive Clauses

Conditional and concessive clauses are translated by combining past relative participles with the affixes if, although, though, unless. Examples: if he comes, I will give (him) money; although you give (it), I will not take it; though rain should come, no crop will now be obtained. Additional notes on these constructions will be found in Lesson XXIX.

The dative or locative of the noun .side, faction, alternative.is used with present, past and negative relative participles (simple or perfect) to express conditions. Examples: in the event of my being there, if I am there; in the event of your not reading it, if you do not read it; in the event of its not having reached you, if it had not reached you.

There is an idiom in which the past relative participle, with the emphatic, has a concessive sense: though he saw the thing happen he did not believe; though he knew of the affair he pretended not to know.

The use of unless requires special attention. The simple usage in which they are used in the sense of except, unless, will occasion no difficulty. Examples: these people only speak deceitfully, not truthfully; the whole probability is that water will go downhill. Is there any likelihood of its going uphill?

Instances are occasionally met with in which the past relative participle with unless is replaced by the negative relative participle; as, unless you come I shall have no joy. It is difficult satisfactorily to explain a construction in which a negative participle gives the same sense as the corresponding affirmative participle. The example given in Kittel's Dictionary is: unless you take your (paternal) cousin to the court he will take no notice. Here the form with the negative relative participle is undoubtedly more emphatic than the form with the positive relative participle would be. The sense of unless may be conveyed by but the former is more emphatic.

In place of the past relative participle, the conditional form may be used; as, unless you come I shall have no joy; unless (one) initiates, deliverance (salvation) cannot come.

In addition to the above use of and a second must be noticed; namely, its use following a fully conjugated verb or a neuter participial noun, either of which must have the emphatic affix .. The sense of unless or in this construction is 'in addition to, besides,' and it is always followed by a negative principal verb, or an interrogative which is equivalent in meaning to a negative. Examples: these people only speak deceitfully, not truthfully; the whole probability is that water will go downhill. In the same as 9, but here the termination is interrogative, not emphatic.

1 On occasion a finite verb in the fut. tense will be found joined with if you come; but this is colloquial rather than literary.
besides the fact that harm will come to the people from this work, i.e., no good, but only harm, will come to the people from this work; and besides the fact that he healed some sick persons, he did no other mighty work.

APPPOSITIONAL USE OF RELATIVE PARTICIPLES

The relative participles are sometimes used with appositional rather than qualifying force, as in the following: the bestaru (fisher caste) make their living by the work of catching fish; the news that the king came to the town yesterday became known today; (lit., the necessity, namely, that one must do so, is not), there is no necessity to do so, or it is not necessary to do so. The use of or in the present relative participle of say, referred to in Lesson XXXVIII is akin to this use: there was a town called Hastinapura.

THE RELATIVE PARTICIPLE 

The word 
(past rel. part. of an obsolete verb 
be worth, be fitting) is used with declinable words and with some invariables; as, 
at a suitable time; 
as much as is suitable; 
to a suitable extent; 
as is fitting. It also, like other relative participles, forms participial nouns: a suitable man; a suitable woman;

NOTE ON THE TENSE OF RELATIVE PARTICIPLES

It does not follow that when the verb in a subordinate clause in English is in the present tense it must be translated by a present relative participle, and similarly for past tense verbs. The tense must be judged from the time standpoint of the principal verb. If the verb of the subordinate clause represents an action anterior to that of the principal verb, the relative participle must be in the past tense; if the two actions are contemporaneous, the present relative participle must be used. The usage is, therefore, uniform with that of the verbal participles (see Lesson XVI). Examples: as I was coming I saw you. In this example the coming and the seeing are simultaneous, so the present continuous form is required: would not be equally correct. So, it is the boys of this town that study in that school.

1 
2 use, advantage (1 n.).
3 For notes on the use of neuter participial nouns see Lesson XXVIII.
4 (Skt.) great, greatness; in Kan.  (3 B n.); action, deed (1 n.).
5 news (1 n.).
6 necessary (adj.), necessity (1 n.).

1 The pres. rel. ptc. like the fut. tense, with which its form is connected, may have a habitual sense: it is the boys of this town that study in that school.
yesterday I saw the boys who were studying in the school. But if
the slightest priority is involved, the prior action is shown by
the use of the past tense; thus mduzeatOtO yesterday I examined the boys who were
reading in the school. In this example it is presumed that the
reading ceased when the examination began: in the previous
example the reading and the seeing were simultaneous. The
point of view in an English sentence, thus, differs slightly from that
in a Kanarese one. In the former, the time of speaking is the
point of view. In ‘As I was going to the train I saw him,’ the
going and the seeing are both in the past at the time of
speaking, and therefore the verbs are in the past tense. In a
Kanarese sentence the time of the action of the main (the finite)
verb is the point of view. Accordingly, in 3~d~z~r~et the going and the seeing are con-
temporaneous. It follows from this that such expressions as
3~d~z~r~et, 3~d~z~r~et, 3~d~z~r~et etc., can be combined only with past
relative participles, since they presuppose an action already
completed. 3~d~z~r~et, 3~d~z~r~et etc., are used only with present (future)
relative participles, since they indicate an action not yet
completed at the time of the action of the main verb. In the case
of the verb 3~d~z~r~et greater variety of usage would seem to be per-
mitted; as, 3~d~z~r~et he appeared to all who were there. When 3~d~z~r~et is used with both the present and past
relative participles, its past significance is not regarded. Another
illustration of this is the colloquial expression for 3~d~z~r~et: 3~d~z~r~et
(3~d~z~r~et + 3~d~z~r~et).

EXERCISE XXVII

(a) Translate into English:

1. 3~d~z~r~et examine (1 tr.).
2. 3~d~z~r~et (2) for 3~d~z~r~et.

(b) Translate into Kanarese:

1. Remain here until the money which I send reaches you.
2. When the guru arrived at the town, all the people who
were there came to the place where he was and saluted him.
3. He did the work so that it should be known to nobody.
4. The Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name,
will teach you all things.
5. The travellers rejoiced when they saw the
city at which they were to arrive. 6. Men live by obeying
the words which God speaks. 7. After I have finished this
work, I may visit my father and mother in the village in
which they live. 8. Teach the children in your school to
reverence their parents. 9. If the farmers cultivate their fields
when the rain comes, they will obtain a crop in due time.
10. Let men on (in) earth fulfil Thy will in the manner in which
angels fulfil it in heaven.
Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kannada</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ನಾಮ್ಮೆ now, today (3 B n.)</td>
<td>name, now, today (3 B n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ಕಡಿಮೆ cause to call (1 tr.)</td>
<td>cause to call (1 tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತು ಭಾವನೆ the Holy Spirit</td>
<td>Crystus, the Holy Spirit (1 m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ಆರಿಸ್ಟು, ಸೂತ್ರು appoint, determine (1 tr.)</td>
<td>appoint, determine (1 tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ಸುತ್ತರು, ಸುತ್ತರು, escape (irreg. intr. cf. p. 97)</td>
<td>escape (irreg. intr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ಸುಮಾರು bring to an end (1 tr.)</td>
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<td>ಎಂಜಿನ್ angel (1 m.)</td>
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Vocabulary

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<tr>
<td>ಸಾಗರ fulfil (1 tr.)</td>
<td>finishing, to bring to an end (1 tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತು ಭಾವನೆ the Holy Spirit</td>
<td>divine, holy spirit (1 m.)</td>
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</table>

LESSON XXVIII

Neuter Participial Nouns (ಪ್ರತಿಲಿಪ್ಪು ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಂದ kridantabhadvandma)

The forms of the neuter participial nouns of the first and second conjugations have already been given in Lessons XI and XIV.

These forms, which are declined like ವಿತರ, have two meanings:

(1) In the first place, the meaning corresponds exactly to the form of the word; that is, the neuter demonstrative pronoun ವಿತರ (vitar) is qualified by the relative participle attached to it, and the result is that ವಿತರರೇಶನ್ನು, ವಿತರರೇನು, ವಿತರರೇನ್ನು, ವಿತರರೇತಾ, ವಿತರರೇದು, mean 'that which makes (calls), made (called), does not make (call),' or, 'that which somebody makes, etc.'; as, ವಿತರರೇಶನ್ನು ವಿತರರೇನ್ನು. 1 ವಿತರರೇಶನ್ನು that which makes-havoc-of men's character (is) sin; ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಎಂದು? what is it that you have done?

For the simple forms ವಿತರರೇಶನ್ನು, ವಿತರರೇನ್ನು, we may have the compound forms ವಿತರರೇಶನ್ನು, ವಿತರರೇನ್ನು, sometimes found as: ವಿತರರೇಶನ್ನು, ವಿತರರೇನ್ನು (cf. the addition of ವಿತರ to rel. ptes., Lesson XXVI).

(2) These forms are used also to express the root meaning of the verb, like the English verbal noun (gerund) or the English infinitive. In this usage they are called ಪುನರೂಪಾಂಶದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಂದ kridantabhadvandma. Examples: ವಿತರರೇಶನ್ನು ವಿತರರೇನ್ನು 2 ವಿತರರೇಶನ್ನು ವಿತರರೇಶನ್ನು 3ಅವ ಪ್ರತಿಲಿಪ್ಪುಗಳು to ascend the hill (is) difficulty, to descend (is) fear; ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಎಂದು? my son is learning to read (reading).

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1 ವಿತರ quality, disposition (1 n.). 2 ವಿತರ sin (1 n.) + emphatic 3 with 4 insertion. 5 Abstract verbal noun. 6 ವಿತರ, climb (1 tr.). 7 ವಿತರ fear (1 n.). 8 ವಿತರ learn, irreg. tr., see Appendix III (Class 2).
In para (2) above, the use of the nominative and the accusative of the verbal noun to express the sense of parallel uses of the English infinitive and the gerund is illustrated; but the sense of the construction, called in English the accusative with the infinitive, can be conveyed in Kanarese only by the verbal noun. The accusative of the English noun or pronoun accompanying the infinitive becomes nominative in Kanarese: *efio~~ md,4CS~ia a 4e%IL3iz~JI heard her sing.* Where the same construction (in English) is equal to a noun clause, Kanarese uses the verbal noun: *~ ~ say, 4ot-Qc~ : I know him to be rich ejz~i~j;00~o ~~o~3oza :z~ d*. So, where, in English, the infinitive is used predicatively, Kanarese uses the verbal noun:

The present neuter participial noun combined with *etvoW* expresses that which occasionally or frequently happens; as, *~ZiJ id.~ 4W3e .3o7i~?N~0d.)4o3JJud4d~oela rain falls year by year in this very month.*

The English infinitive of purpose may be translated by the Kanarese infinitive but is more frequently translated by the dative of the verbal noun, as this usage is clearer and more emphatic; as, *n~d~M or a~d4id44 tlmz=M no food to eat.* But an English infin. qualifying an adj. is better represented in Kanarese by the dative of the verbal noun: *the garden is beautiful to see*.

The dat. case is also used with *rēodj and rēidj, before, in translating adverbial sentences of time previous. With *rēodj it is usual to employ the dative compounded with *ao:~.* Examples: *I was living in this town before you were born. (Note that the future form *ao:~* is used, and not the past *ao:~* because, at the time referred to, the birth was still future.)*

The instrumental case of the kridantabhāsanaṇa often represents the verb in an English adverbial clause of reason; as, *they are friendly towards us because we made known this news to them (compare this method of translation with that shewn on page 170).* In this illustration the dat. of the verbal noun is also a possible use. The result of our action would then appear as reward: *~ uodz-and .B*

From one or two of the examples given above, it will be seen that a participial noun of this kind, like the relative participle from which it is formed, may have its own subject or object while it fulfils with regard to some finite verb or other part of speech the functions of a noun. Thus is the sentence *efio~~*
KANARESE GRAMMAR

THE NEGATIVES अँ, अँ

A distinction similar to that between अँत्र्यूर्व and अँत्र्यूर्व (pp. 199, 200) is to be observed between the negatives अँ and अँ. अँ negatives अँत्र्यूर्व and denies the possession of some quality. Thus, अँगालगांव अँ in this village there is not a tree; अँगालगांव, आँगालगांव अँ that is a shrub, not a tree; अँगालगांव अँगालगांव अँ it was not I who did this deed (lit., he who did this deed is not I). In brief, अँ = अँत्र्यूर्व; अँ = अँत्र्यूर्व. These distinctions are of the utmost importance. The Kanarese language allows of no deviation from them.

It is to be noted that the negative with words having the adverb ending ओर ओर is always अँ; ओर is अँ. Is that stick straight? It is not straight.

The forms अँत्र्यूर्व, अँत्र्यूर्व, अँत्र्यूर्व, commonly अँत्र्यूर्व, given in Lesson XII may now be explained. The forms अँत्र्यूर्व, अँत्र्यूर्व, अँत्र्यूर्व (अँत्र्यूर्व) are verbal nouns meaning 'the making'. By combination with अँ, the action of making is negatived—the making is (was, will be) not', or 'there is (was, will be) no making'. As these verbal nouns have their own subjects, the negative forms may be used with subjects of all persons and numbers.

It is not clear how the infinitive with अँ came to have a past significance. Perhaps in early times the past was the important tense of a verb. What was important was to know whether anything had or had not happened. The denial of a happening (अँत्र्यूर्व + अँ, 'no making') would have a first reference to the past.

अँ is an abbreviated form of the neg. mood, 3rd person, sing. of a verb अँ, meaning 'exist', which has passed out of use except in a few negative forms. In addition to अँ, there are found (as we have noted, p. 82) the negative verbal participle अँ अँ not being, and the negative relative participle अँ who (which) is not, etc. From these are formed the participial nouns अँ, अँ अँ, अँ (अँ). Examples: अँ अँ अँ to whom there is nothing, a poor man.

The following idiomatic uses should be noticed: अँ अँ अँ (become so as not to be), become non-existent, be destroyed; अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ (make so as not to be), cause to be non-existent, destroy; अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ (become non-existent); अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ (be non-existent); अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ who is not? अँ अँ at the beginning of a sentence means 'or, on the other hand': अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ अँ he may have come yesterday. Or he may have come today; अँ अँ अँ certainly not.

अँ is an abbreviated form of the neg. mood, 3rd pers. sing. of an obsolete verb अँ meaning 'be fit, proper', etc. The

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1 The infinitive is, of course, a verbal noun. 2 अँ a horn (3 B n.).
3 अँ + emphatic 8; contrast interrogative 8 above.
forms in use correspond to those of noticed in the previous paragraphs. They are and its nominal forms.

frequently stands at the conclusion of a sentence with the meaning, 'is it not so?' not infrequently stands in the same position with the same meaning (with the final vowel sometimes lengthened, ); as, or, (he went, did he not?, the negative being used, as in English, in anticipation of the answer 'yes'. The expression must be carefully distinguished from the negative expression he did not go, also from he is one who has not gone.

is sometimes used in strict accordance with its grammatical form to mean, 'the state of things not being so'; e.g. (if not a hundred men, let a thousand lay siege. I form my part will not yield up this fort.)

But also has the meaning 'besides, except' In this meaning it uses resemble those of . When used with declinables, it does not, however, throw the preceding word into the genitive case. Examples: besides (seeing) you, I saw your brother also.

In this sense of 'besides' is often combined with (p. 175); besides conquering his foes, ruled his kingdom with prudence (i.e., the king not only conquered ... but also ruled ...). In this example could equally well be used. they not only do such deeds, but also approve of those who do (them).

means 'not proper, improper, worthless'. a word that ought not to be spoken; a worthless, useless man; (an improper, worthless thing).

The Translation of 'Yes' and 'No'

The word is the opposite of both and in answers to questions: the master at home? he is not; is this house yours? no (not ours). But the words and are not quite so frequently used in answer to questions as their English equivalents 'yes' and 'no'. 'Will you give that book to me? Yes', is rendered in Kanarese  instead of we might have used as noted in the next Lesson, p. 235 footnote, or (conj.). If the answer to the question is 'no', it is to be translated it is not possible to give.

1 is sometimes declined as a neuter (collective) noun: etc. 2 siege (n.). 3 fort (n.). 4 Perhaps as a contracted form of not (only) that. 5 (good) disposition (n.). 6 pity, compassion (n.). 7 removing, remission (n.).

1 a king (1 m.). 2 discrimination, discretion (n.). 3 (n.) or (n.) + conjunctive (n.). 4 (n.) or (n.) + conjunctive (n.).