LESSON II

Combination of Consonants with Consonants

When one consonant immediately follows another without an intervening vowel, the second consonant is written below the first, and takes a secondary form, as shown in the table below. In most cases the secondary form is the same as the primary, with the omission of vowel signs. In such a combination as this, the vowel is joined in writing with the upper consonant, but is sounded after the lower one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Form</th>
<th>Secondary Form</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Velar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d ośkara, (postp. c. dat.) for the sake of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d ṣhalana, blunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d ṭādgaṇa, wild buffalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d udghāta, a blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d sāṛga, a bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d niṣchaya, determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d ichchhe, desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d kubja, humpbacked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d jhāṛhara, a sort of drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d jhāṛpaka, memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retroflex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d kasṭa, trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d ṭṛēṣṭha, excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d baddhi, interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d asḥaddhāla, useless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d paṇa, town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d samasta, whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d ṣhala, place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d iddu, having been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d arabhā, begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d paṇi, wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bil-labial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d pushpa, flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d sphiṭika, crystal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d obba, one (m. and f.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d abhuta, wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d yugma, a pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d pāḷya, a settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d prāṇa, breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d kiśeṇa, anguish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d bīḷa, (name of a tree)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d dariana, vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d akṣhara, letter of alphabet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d vatsa, child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d chinha, sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d</td>
<td>'d kalla, thief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In some Sanskrit words combinations of more than two consonants occur, in which case the third and subsequent consonants are written below the preceding consonants; thus त्रस्थास् lāṭstra, treatise.
2 In the pronunciation of the combination ब्रज jhā the help of a munshi will be necessary. Uneducated people sometimes pronounce the word jhāpaṇa as if spelt gnāḍpāṇa. This suggests the change in sound which ब्रज undergoes when combined with त्रज. The latter suffers no change.
3 The use of these words is rare.
4 This method of writing has been adopted here in order to illustrate the pronunciation. Ordinarily the त्रज is written above and the ब्रज below—thus व्रज chinha; but in pronunciation the त्रज follows the ब्रज. So व्रज noon, is pronounced madhyāśa, and व्रज Brahma.
The consonant $r$ has another secondary form $r$, called répha, which is written after another consonant but sounded before it; thus $r$ varga, ‘a class’, which may also be written $r$. So $d$ dariana (in the above table) may also be written $d$, and $j$ jharjara may be written $j$, and $s$ sāriga may be written $s$.

According to some Kanarese grammarians, a short vowel has the length of a sparrow’s chirp and a long vowel twice this length. A single consonant takes half the time of a short vowel and a doubled consonant twice the time of a single. A consonant being by nature an arrest of the voice, the arrest in the case of a doubled consonant is twice the duration of that of a single consonant. It is important that a doubled consonant be given its full value in Kanarese. Differences of meaning will often depend on it. For example, $v$ bali, means ‘vicinity’, while $b$ bali, means ‘a creeper’, $i$ illi, ‘here’, and $a$ illi, ‘rat’.

EXERCISE II

Pronounce carefully, and commit to memory the following words:

- निजित necessity  उपचार excessive, more  निजित he
- गांठ height  उपचार nature  गांठ of him (his)
- सुने chair  उपचार command  सुने to him
- राजा pride  उपचार thankfulness  राजा large
- राजा wheel  उपचार useless  राजा large (or
- सूनु us  उपचार practice  सूनु senior) person
- अंक intellect  उपचार health (m.)
- अंक patience  उपचार satisfaction  अंक large (or
- अंक town  उपचार courage (senior) person (f.)
- अंक woman  उपचार straight  अंक a big thing
- अंक surprise  उपचार road  अंक a good
- अंक village  उपचार far  अंक a good
- अंक question  उपचार she  अंक a bad thing

The ‘Dependent’ Letters (योगवधा)

जैत sonne and जैत visarga have sometimes been called semi-vowels or semi-consonants and this because they are referred to in Kanarese grammars as ‘vowel-attached’ and ‘consonant-attached’. The word yogawduha which is used to describe sonne and visarga means ‘dependent’ (i.e. on other letters). They seem to be of the nature of consonants.

Sonne, bindu or anusvāra 0 stands for an indefinite nasal sound. It comes always at the close of a syllable. When it

1 When य and य combine the final य of य is elided.
2 When य and य are combined य is elided.
3 Crude form for the nom. 4 य is inserted to join य and य.
5 See p. 15. 6 Crude form for the acc.
precedes the unclassified consonants and the classified consonants as also when it is the final letter of a word, it has the pronunciation of the English letter m.

Examples: kṣoṣa kuhya yell, rūṣaṃ samiṣya doubt, 6hosa sinha lion, ḍaḥa kempu redness, ṛṣuṛa laṅgān bridle.

When sonne precedes the classified consonants or it has the sound of the nasal letter of the class to which the letter following it belongs. visarga, is pronounced 4hara; to Conjeeveram, 7a ni, kaṅchi; ṛāj camel, 4uṇa onte; ṛāj today, ṛaṇa indu.

Visarga occurs only in pure Sanskrit words. It is most commonly attached to the last syllable, where it has the sound of ha, as in ṛaṇa, 'again'. This word is sometimes, in error, written 7aṇa punaha. Where visarga appears in the body of a word (usually a compound word) it has one of two other Sanskrit sounds. One of these sounds resembles the 'uvular' letter x (cf. ch in 'loch') and the other the ‘bilabial’ φ (cf. ph in 'sophist'). In old grammars there is a symbol for each of these but they are not used in writing; visarga does the work of those symbols in addition to its own. The result is that (a) where visarga appears in the body of a word preceding or it has the pronunciation of x (cf. ṛaṇa prātakāla, morning time) and (b) where it precedes or it has the sound of φ, e.g. 7aṇa punahpāka, recooking. In the familiar expression 7aṇa punahpunah, ‘again and again’, visarga has the φ pronunciation in the middle of the word and the ha pronunciation at the end.

Sometimes visarga will be found written before one of the sibilants, 7a, 7a. In such circumstances it has the sound of the sibilant which follows it; e.g., 7aṇa ‘expiration’ = 7aṇa.

1 It does not occur with 7a.
2 But when 7a is combined with 7, thus, 7aṇa, a preceding sonne has the sound of m; cf. 7aṇa, ‘sign’, of which the pronunciation should be elicited from a munshi.

Beginners using Dr. Kittel's Kannada-English Dictionary frequently find difficulty in understanding the method there adopted with words containing sonne. In the alphabet it comes after 7, its true place (cf. p. 328). When used before an unclassified consonant, it is placed next after the vowel 6 (cf. p. 329). When sonne is used as a substitute for a classified nasal, Dr. Kittel uses the consonantal form: thus 7aṇa kempu must be looked for under 7aṇa. An exception is, however, made in the case of the velar and palatal consonants 7a, 7a, owing to typographical difficulties. Where sonne is a substitute for one of these consonants, it is printed as a sonne but it is to be looked for in the place which would be occupied by the consonant if it were convenient to print it. Illustrations will be found on p. 133 of the Dictionary, where the positions of 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa should be studied. The method is explained in the Dictionary, pp. xiii, xiv, and p. 328, under the letter o 1.

In the alphabet, sonne and visarga are placed after the vowels, and before the consonants.

The affixes 7aṇa, sonne denote a sound of the alphabet whether of a vowel, a consonant, or a combination of consonant and vowel; as 7aṇa akara, the letter 7a; 7aṇa kekara the syllable ke; ṛaṇa gava, the letter ṛa; ṛaṇa suva the syllable su. In this usage the consonants are always represented as combined with a vowel, the vowel 7a a if no other. Of the two usages 7aṇa is the more common. The sound of a letter or of a combination of consonant and vowel is itself also used as its name. The consonants in their secondary form are indicated by the words 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa, 7aṇa.

The word for a letter is 7aṇa akara or 7aṇa varga; 7aṇa varna is a vowel; ṛaṇa, rava, 7aṇa, ha, 7aṇa, kara, short: ṛaṇa 7aṇa, long: 7aṇa 7aṇa alaprapra unaspirated; 7aṇa 7aṇa mahāprapra aspirated; 7aṇa 7aṇa unmasīka, nasal. The alphabet is called 7aṇa varnamālā or 7aṇa akharamālā. 7aṇa varga signifies one of the five classes of consonants; these classes are distinguished from one another by prefixing to the word 7aṇa varga the unvoiced unaspirated consonant of each group combined with the short vowel 7a: thus, 7aṇa kavarga, the k or velar class; 7aṇa chavarga, the ch or palatal class; 7aṇa tracaraga, the t or retroflex class; 7aṇa tavarga, the t or dental class; 7aṇa patavarga, the p or bilabial class. A classified consonant is 7aṇa varga; an unclassified consonant 7aṇa vargākṣara. When two consonants

1 In practice these forms are often pronounced 7aṇa, 7aṇa, etc.
2 Both words also mean a syllable. (In Kannarese writing the unit is not, as in English, the letter but the syllable).
join without an intervening vowel the combination is called samavyaktakshara. When a consonant is doubled it is dvitvakshara. 

N.B.—The above and all such grammatical terms are noted not that they may be memorized but to help any student who may be reading with a pandit who knows no English.

EXERCISE III

Pronounce carefully and commit to memory the following words:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2aot3J</td>
<td>one (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4oin~</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3oo anxious</td>
<td>anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3oo peace</td>
<td>Srirangam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3oo such (that kind)</td>
<td>beginning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3oo what kind?</td>
<td>such (that kind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3oo bee</td>
<td>protect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read and translate the following sentences:

1. 3ooL~ 3o~J 3oJL.
2. 3oJL 3o~J 3oJL.
3. 3oJL 3o~J 3oJL.
4. 3oJL 3o~J 3oJL.
5. 3oJL 3o~J 3oJL.

The following useful words, some of which have already occurred, may be noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3o~J</td>
<td>this (pro.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3o~J</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3o~J</td>
<td>these (pro.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3o~J</td>
<td>those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Plural, but used also with the singular meaning.
2. This word is to be distinguished from the past participle of the verb 3o~J say, 3o~J, which is identical in form (see p. 4).
LESSON III

Mutational Combination of Letters (शःषः sandhi)

In Kanarese, adjacent words are often joined and pronounced as one word and also so written. Frequently when this is done the junction of the final letter of the former word with the initial letter of the latter results in certain changes for the sake of euphony. Similar changes take place when grammatical endings are added to the crude forms of words. Grammarians give rules for the occurrence of these changes, for they take place only with certain letters and in certain circumstances; but there are anomalies and usage is the determining factor. Such junctions of letters attended with change are called लोपासंधि.

There are three types of occasion on which these changes take place:

(1) When a junction brings together a final vowel and an initial vowel;
(2) a final vowel and an initial consonant;
(3) a final consonant and an initial consonant.¹

The changes which take place on these types of occasion are accomplished in three ways. The first two apply to the division (1) above, the coming together of a final and an initial vowel. When this occurs

(i) the final vowel of the former word may be elided and the consonant to which it was attached take the initial vowel of the latter word (or of the grammatical ending). This is called लोपासंधि (शःषः = elision). Thus in combining तस् से, the final स of तस् disappears and the initial vowel स of से attaches itself in its place and the compound takes the form तस्से. Similarly in combining गान्त् with गान्त्, remove the final त of गान्त्, let the initial त of गान्त् take its place and the compound form गान्त् गान्त् is obtained. Compare also गान्त् + गान्त् = गान्त् गान्त् and गान्त् + गान्त् = गान्त् गान्त्.

Some examples of लोपासंधि have come to our notice on previous pages; see footnotes to pp. 3, 15, 21.

Or (ii) the junction may be effected by introducing an additional consonant and combining it with the initial vowel of the second part of the compound. This is called अदेशसंधि (संधि = approach). The consonants chiefly employed are य and व. Thus, in adding the grammatical affix य to the stem या, the consonant य is introduced and combines with the initial य of the affix; thus, या या. In adding the same affix to the stem या, the consonant य is introduced; thus, या या. Compare also या + या = या या, and या + या = या या. For another example see p. 21, footnote 4.

(iii) The third method, अदेशसंधि 'substitution' (of a consonant, and, in almost all cases, for a consonant) applies to (2) and (3) above; i.e. (a) to the instances where a final vowel and an initial consonant meet and (b) where a final and an initial consonant come together.¹ In the cases which come under (a) another consonant is substituted for the initial consonant of the second word of a compound. Thus ज्ञान + ज्ञान becomes ज्ञान; ज्ञान + ज्ञान, अधिकारीष्ठ. The most common substitutions are those illustrated in the examples, i.e. या for या and या for या. In the instances coming under (b) also, another consonant is usually substituted for the initial consonant of the

¹ There is, of course, a fourth possibility. There are occasions when a final consonant combines with an initial vowel as in र र (र र + र) and र (र र + र); but as on this type of occasion no change in the letters involved takes place it does not belong to लोपासंधि.

¹ (a) and (b) do not quite exhaust the occasions on which अदेशसंधि takes place. The illustrations grouped with शःषः (श + शः) in Lesson XLII are examples where अदेशसंधि involves two vowels, a consonant (with a vowel attached) being substituted for the initial vowel of the second element in the compound.

A vocabulary of the words used in the Lesson will be found at the end.
second member of the compound.\(^1\) With reference to the instances under this head it is to be noted that the consonantal ending of words has not survived in modern Kanarese and the number of compounds involving such words which have survived in general use is not large; but there are a number of letters involved. A fuller discussion will be found in Lesson XLII. Familiar examples of the type are ಸೂರ್ಯಸ್ವರ (ಸೂರ್ಯ + ಸ್ವರ) and ಜೀವನ (ನ್ಯಾತಿ + ಜೀವನ).

While ಸೂರ್ಯ and ಸ್ವರ take place both in compound words and in the junction of the crude forms of words and suffixes, ಸ್ವರು ಸ್ವರು occurs only in compound words.

When the words which join in a compound word are both Sanskrit, changes in final and initial letters of the character of ಸದ್ಯಸಂಖ್ಯೆ take place; but these are more various than the changes which take place when there is a Kanarese element in the combination and each kind of such change has its own name. The whole group of these changes is called ಸಂಸ್ಕ್ರೇತ್ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ as distinguished from ಕನ್ನಡಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. Familiar examples are: ಸೂರ್ಯ + ಸ್ವರ = ಸೂರ್ಯಸ್ವರ; ಸ್ವರು + ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ = ಸೂರ್ಯಸಂಖ್ಯೆ; ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ + ಸ್ವರು = ಸೂರ್ಯಸಂಖ್ಯೆ; ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ + ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ = ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ; ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ + ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ = ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ; ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ + ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ = ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. Sanskrit sandhi is discussed in Lesson XLIII.

**EXERCISE IV**

Combine the following—

(a) by ಲೋಪಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 1. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 2. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 3. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 4. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 5. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 6. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 7. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 8. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 9. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 10. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 11. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 12. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 13. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ. 14. ಜೀವನ ಅಪ.

(b) by ಆಗಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, introducing the consonant ಆ: 1. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. 2. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. 3. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. 4. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. 5. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ.

(c) by ಆಗಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, introducing the consonant ಆ: 1. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. 2. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. 3. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. 4. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. 5. ಪುರುಷಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ.

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\(^1\) But as will be seen in Lesson XLII, when the former member of a compound is a single syllabled numeral ending in ಪ, the consonant affected by the substitution is the final consonant of the former member; e.g. ಪ + ಪ = ಪ.”
CHAPTER II

The Chapter, consisting of Lessons IV to XIV inclusive, contains notes on the classification of Kanarese words, and model nouns and verbs to illustrate the regular declensions and conjugations, together with a few syntactical rules to enable the student to work the exercises.

LESSON IV

Classification of Words

(a) Classification according to Origin

The Kanarese language consists of the following classes of words:

1. Pure Kanarese words (deśa, desya) as, leg; calf; sheep; house; father; mother; ground; field; good thing; say; hear; grow; walk; utter.

2. Sanskrit words which have been introduced without change into Kanarese (samsaranāskrita); as son; face; (cooked) rice; house; duty; sin; auspicious; truth; thought; fate; spring; moon; lord; woman; lotus; fulfilment; writing.

3. Words originally Kanarese which are found in the same form in Sanskrit also (tatsama). These are said to number twenty-one: amongst them are number; bracelet; strength; jewel; sack; festoon; (creepers) garland; (your) woman; (your) bracelet.

4. Words derived from Sanskrit, which have become more or less corrupted from their Sanskrit form. The name for these is tadbhava. Grammarians distinguish Sanskrit words

---

1 Plu. honfe. for s. 2 Raya, 'your' (plu.) 3 Exercise I (pp. 14, 15).
which have undergone change in the last letter only from those
which have undergone change in the body of the word. The
latter are the true *taadbhbbaas*. The former are treated as pure
Sanskrit words in that they cannot be combined in *samasa*
(compound word) with pure Kanarese words. The examples
below are divided into (a) words which undergo change only in
the last letter and (b) words which undergo change in the body
of the word.

(a) Sk. 4m@ tdb. d~h lute; Sk. 3f4 tdb. d~h river; Sk. d36 tdb. 
d~h bride; Sk. 4m4 tdb. d~h surprise; Sk. f4 tdb. d~h fish; Sk. 
d~h lord; Sk. 4m@ tdb. d~h mother; Sk. 4m4 tdb. d~h 
king; Sk. d~h tdb. d~h soul; Sk. d~h tdb. d~h (unborn) mind; Sk. 
d~h tdb. d~h direction.

(b) Sk. 3f4 tdb. 3f4 a letter of the alphabet; Sk. d3 tdb. 
beginning; Sk. 4m@ tdb. d~h sky; Sk. 4m@ tdb. d~h sleep; Sk. 4m4 tdb. 
d~h sugar; Sk. 4m@ tdb. d~h market; Sk. 4m4 tdb. d~h festival; 
Sk. d~h tdb. d~h story; Sk. f4 tdb. d~h evening; Sk. d~h tdb. d~h 
side; Sk. 4m@ tdb. d~h desire; Sk. 4m4 tdb. d~h festival; Sk. d~h tdb. 
d~h bell; Sk. 4m@ tdb. d~h needle; Sk. d~h tdb. d~h shore; Sk. 
d3 tdb. d~h well; Sk. d3 tdb. d~h night-watch; Sk. d~h tdb. d~h 
speed; Sk. d~h tdb. d~h wealth; Sk. d~h tdb. d~h knife.

5. Words introduced from foreign languages (d~h, d~h anyadeeya):

(a) From Hindustani:1

office; d~h ready; d~h workshop; d~h the post; d~h land; d~h government; d~h farmer; d~h tailor; d~h salute; d~h regulation; 
d~h paper; d~h rifle; d~h selection; d~h sanctioned; d~h royal court; d~h principal (sum); d~h copy; d~h way; 
d~h chair; d~h exchange; d~h slave; d~h mosque; d~h priest, 
judge; d~h rupee; d~h clock; d~h horseman; d~h command; 
d~h head officer of a taluk; d~h petition; d~h quickly; d~h excess; 
d~h property; d~h owner.

(b) From English:

number; d~h member; d~h circuit; d~h restaurant; 
d~h ticket; d~h railway train; d~h degree; d~h doctor; d~h 
hospital; d~h acre; d~h gill; d~h mile; d~h lawyer; d~h bank;

1 A number of these words may have come into Kanarese by way of
Telugu or Maharati.

6. Many Kanarese words have also a colloquial form in 
common use side by side with the literary form. This is called
*gr~m~ya* (village talk). Examples: d~h for d~h upon; 
d~h for d~h god; d~h for d~h lord; d~h for the loc.
ending d~h (see Lesson X for the *n~b~h~k~a*), in the house). 
d~h (or d~h), d~h for d~h; d~h for d~h (1 s. and p. pres.) etc.

(b) Classification according to Grammatical Use

Kanarese grammarians divide the words of the language into 
three classes, as follows:

1. Declinable words (d~h, d~h namapada). These are 
inflected to mark differences of person, number and case. This 
class includes what in English are called nouns (d~h, d~h 
*n~b~h~k~a*), pronouns (d~h, d~h sarvanama), adjectives (d~h 
d~h gunavacha), etc. (see Lesson XV).

The uninflected portion (stem) of such words is called d~h, d~h 
pratipadika, nominal base and the word with its affixes (d~h 
d~h pratayya) is called d~h, d~h name-word. Thus the 
*pratipadika*, d~h, d~h (see Lesson V), 
by the addition of the *pratayya* a, becomes the 
namapada d~h, d~h servant. Observe that 
namapada has a wider meaning than the English noun.

2. Verbs, or conjugable words (d~h, d~h kriyapada).
These are inflected to mark differences of person, number, 
gender, time, mood.

The uninflected portion is called d~h, d~h *d~h*, verbal base, and the 
word with its affixes is called d~h, d~h, action-word. Thus the 
*d~h*, d~h, do, by the addition of the *pratayya* a, 
becomes the kriyapada

---

1 See p. 54.  
8 See p. 43.  
5 A nom. case ending; case affixes are 
distinguished as d~h, d~h, v~h~k~t~pratayya.  
4 Verbal affixes are called 
d~h, d~h, d~h akhystapratayya.
The word 3Joindd corresponds to the English verb, with the exceptions that declinable forms derived from verbs are classed as vayaya (see Lesson XV), and some invariable verbal forms are classed as 3J oindd (see Lesson XXIV).

3. Uninflected words (3J oindd avayaya ‘unchangeable’). This class includes adverbs, postpositions, conjunctions, interjections and, as noted above, some invariable verbal forms.

Some words included in this class are wholly or in part declinable, as will be noticed later (see Lesson XXII).

In the pages which follow, these three classes of words are treated concurrently, though in the earlier Lessons few examples of the third class are to be found. The inflections of declinable words are illustrated by the declension in full of a number of typical nouns, and the formation of the various tenses of the regular verb is shewn. The uninflected forms of declinable words and of verbs, which have been referred to above as \( \text{Prakriti} \) and \( \text{Ayana} \) respectively, are represented also by the common term \( \text{Prakriti} \), which is translated throughout by the expression ‘crude form’. To distinguish the one from the other, \( \text{Prakriti} \) is sometimes called \( \text{Ayana} \), ‘crude form of a noun’.

### PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS

1. The Three Declensions

Declinable words may be divided into three declensions, as follows:

The First Declension, consisting of words whose crude form ends in the vowel \( \text{a} \).

The Second Declension, 

The Third Declension, 

2. Gender (\( \text{vyakti} \))

Declinable words are of three genders: masculine (\( \text{Aru} \) pullina), feminine (\( \text{Abhu} \) strila), neuter (\( \text{Arya} \) pullngi).

NOTES ON DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS

As a general rule, words denoting men and gods are masculine, those denoting women and goddesses are feminine, and those denoting animals and inanimate objects are neuter.

Notable exceptions are 3J oindd sun, \( \text{O} \) moon, and the planets, \( \text{O} \) Mercury, \( \text{O} \) Saturn, etc., which are usually masculine. The names of a few birds and animals like \( \text{O} \) eagle chief of the birds, \( \text{O} \) bull, \( \text{O} \) male buffalo, etc., are masculine in the singular, but neuter in the plural. \( \text{O} \) female, \( \text{O} \) goddess, deity, are feminine or neuter; \( \text{O} \) individual, \( \text{O} \) infant, \( \text{O} \) child, etc., are generally neuter, but occasionally masculine or feminine. When it is desired to indicate the gender of living things whose name is ordinarily neuter the words \( \text{O} \) male and \( \text{O} \) female are prefixed; e.g. \( \text{O} \) cock parrot, \( \text{O} \) hen parrot, and so of an infant, \( \text{O} \) child.

3. Number (\( \text{Vachana} \))

Declinable and conjugable words have two numbers: singular (\( \text{Aru} \) \( \text{vyakti} \)) and plural (\( \text{O} \) \( \text{vyakti} \)). The use of the honorific plural is referred to in the Introduction and in Lessons XVII and XVIII. Double plural forms are referred to in the same Lessons.

4. Case (\( \text{Vibhakti} \))

Declinable words have seven cases as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Kanarese Name</th>
<th>Characteristic Affixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>( \text{Aru} ) ( \text{vyakti} ) kartrivibhakti</td>
<td>( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ) (= ( \text{O} )), ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(case of agent)</td>
<td>( \text{O} ) (sing.); ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( \text{O} ) ( \text{vyakti} ) prathamavibhakti (first case)</td>
<td>( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ); ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ), ( \text{O} ) (plu.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Some grammarians regard \( \text{O} \) as the sign of the nominative everywhere and \( \text{O} \), \( \text{O} \), \( \text{O} \), \( \text{O} \), \( \text{O} \), \( \text{O} \), \( \text{O} \) as insertions, like \( \text{O} \) and \( \text{O} \).

2 In each case, with the exception of the vocative, the latter name is the more common.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Kanarese Name</th>
<th>Characteristic Affixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>karmavibhakti (case of object)</td>
<td>(colloquial or )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>karaṇavibhakti (case of instrument)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>sampradānavibhakti (case of giving)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>sambandhavibhakti (case of relationship)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>adhikaraṇavibhakti (case of location)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>sambodhanāvibhakti (case of calling)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subject of a sentence is called kartripada, the object karmapada.

Some Kanarese grammars, on the analogy of Sanskrit, introduce, in addition to the above, an ablative case karpīnavibhakti (case of removal), or paśchātanavibhakti, the fifth case. There is no Kanarese termination to indicate the case, and its place is taken by a circumlocation, namely, the addition of the word karmasad (instrumental case of 'direction,' 'consequence') to the genitive of the word which is being declined; i.e., ‘I feel anxiety on his account.’ The instrumental case usually expresses the meaning of the ablative (source, cause etc.), which, as being without either specific termination or distinctive meaning, has been omitted from the declensions which follow.

In attaching the above affixes to the crude form of the noun, the ordinary methods of lopa and āgamāsāndhi are frequently employed; thus, sūjana + jata = sūjana (see Lesson XII), vāma + rī = rīvāma (Lesson XI), madhyamapurusha (Lesson XII). Besides the letters and however, other euphonic consonants and combinations are introduced in certain instances, as follows: First declension neuters have in the instr., gen., and loc. singular, as etc. (Lesson VII); neuter pronouns have in the same cases (Lessons XVIII, XX); and third declension words of all genders have in the same cases of the singular, as etc. (Lessons XI and XII).

5. Person (purusha)

There are three persons in Kanarese: the first person uttamapurusha, the second person madhyamapurusha, the third person prathama-purusha (i.e., literally, first person, the English order of the persons being reversed in Kanarese).

6. The Two Conjugations

Verbs may be classed in two conjugations, the first conjugation consisting of the great majority of those verbs whose crude form ends in or , the second consisting of the great majority of those whose crude form ends in or . One example will be given of each type. There are, however, a considerable number of verbs which do not conform to these types, and which may, for convenience, be classed as irregular. But on this see Appendix III, and Lessons XXXVII, XXXIX.

1 See Exercise II, p. 20. 2 See Exercise III, p. 24. 3 ‘I feel’.
Kanarese grammars describe the verb as inflected in six ways. Three of these are called कला time, and correspond to the present, past and future tenses of English. The other three are sometimes called रूपा and describe the imperative, and the negative moods and what some European writers have called the `Contingent Future Tense' (on this see p. 57). There is no name for what English calls the indicative mood. The infinitive is not included in the above enumeration but is grouped with other invariable verbal forms as an indeclinable, like adverbs and postpositions. It will thus be seen that though कला corresponds to 'tense' रूपा does not correspond very closely to 'mood'. The fact is that the word रूपा form, has not the definite and limited sense of 'mood'. Another term commonly used is अर्थ meaning ('imperative meaning', 'negative meaning', 'possibility meaning'); but neither the term रूपा nor the term अर्थ is confined exclusively to these three forms.

The Kanarese verb, we may say, is inflected to express the ideas of present time, future time, past time, possibility (or likelihood), negation, the action of the verb, command, etc. The parts of the verb which in English would be called finite are made up of the root or crude form, to which is added a time indication (or 'medial') and the affix indicating number and person. Thus लिखित I make, is made up of लिखित + ते + मा (with elision at each joining). In the negative form of the verb, as in the imperative and the infinitive, the time element is lacking and the endings are added directly to the crude form of the verb. The form of contingency (or possibility) is also without any characteristic indication. Participial forms have the time indication but no affixes. For the method of forming the various tenses etc., see Lessons XIII, XIV.

1 See p. 42. 2 See p. 37. 3 That is, कर्मिण्ये to push, pushing (with elision of final ये) + अन्तः पूजः I experience: I experience pushing.
4 कर्मिण्ये + अन्तः पूजः I experienced (Lesson IX, end): I experienced pushing.
NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

Crude form ending in _Render, Masc. Fem. and Neut.

(a) The Regular Declension.

(i) Masc. and Fem. _render servant.

(ii) Neut. _render tree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>as masc.</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Nouns of Relationship.

Masc.  render elder-brother. Fem.  render elder sister.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>as masc.</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.  render</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dat.  render</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen.  render</td>
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<td>Loc.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The terminations _render,  render and  render are peculiar to this decl.  render (with the  render or  render insertion) and  render are found in the other declensions also.  render is found also in the second decl.; but here, as is the case with  render also, the final vowel of the crude form of the noun is elided.

(c) The names of a few inanimate objects like  render sun,  render moon, and names of planets ending in  render like  render Venus, follow the regular masculine declension. The names of a few animals and birds like  render bull,  render male buffalo and  render eagle, follow the regular masculine declension in the sing.—render, render, render etc., and the regular neuter in the plural, render, render, render etc.

LESSON V

The Noun

THE FIRST DECLENSION

Masculine

Crude form— render servant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>as masc.</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.  render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
<td>render</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The terminations  render and  render are peculiar to this decl.  render (with the  render or  render insertion) and  render are found in the other declensions also.  render is found also in the second decl.; but here, as is the case with  render also, the final vowel of the crude form of the noun is elided.

(c) The names of a few inanimate objects like  render sun,  render moon, and names of planets ending in  render like  render Venus, follow the regular masculine declension. The names of a few animals and birds like  render bull,  render male buffalo and  render eagle, follow the regular masculine declension in the sing.—render, render, render etc., and the regular neuter in the plural, render, render, render etc.

All masculine names ending in  render like  render,  render,  render etc., belong to this declension, as also the masculine gender of the descriptive nouns ending in  render ; e.g.  render fisherman;  render lame man, etc. (See Lessons XV and XXX). The word  render boy (the feminine of which,  render, belongs to the 2nd decl.) belongs to this declension. The word  render child, has masc., fem. and neut. forms:  render son,  render daughter (which belong to this declension) and  render child (3rd decl.). The plural of  render is irregular (Lesson XVII). The demonstrative and interrogative pronouns of the
third person singular, masculine and feminine, mostly follow the regular declensions above: e.g. गरहित, गरहित; गरहित, गरहित; गरहित, गरहित. The plurals गरहित, गरहित, गरहित follow the regular plural of this declension. The Kanarese adjectival nouns of Lesson XXX follow the regular declension above in the masculine and feminine.

While the above form is characteristic of masculine nouns of the declension, the feminine noun गरहित conforms to it in the singular. As will be seen from the table on page 40, this noun, like some other nouns of relationship, has a special form in the plural. The word गरहित, mother, also conforms in the singular but the plural form in गरहित is not in ordinary use. The honorific plural गरहित गरहित or गरहित गरहित for the singular is common. गरहित, father, shows the same characteristics.

The Verb

THE FIRST CONJUGATION

Verbs whose crude form ends in गरहित, other than those consisting of two short syllables, as गरहित give, and some other irregulars.

Crude form——गरहित make, do.

Imperative Mood (गरहित, vidhirupa)

SINGULAR
1. गरहित let me make
2. गरहित make thou
3. गरहित let him (her, it) make

PLURAL
1. गरहित गरहित (रघुरुप) let us make
2. गरहित गरहित you make
3. गरहित गरहित they make

Infinitive Mood (गरहित, bhavarupa or गरहित bhādārtha)

गरहित or गरहित to make

1 Vidhi means ‘command’. Another name for this part of the verb is गरहित (गरहित) ‘imperative meaning’. For a fuller conjugation of this mood see Lesson IX.
2 In almost every verb the crude form is also the form of the 2 s. imperative.
3 See Lesson XI. गरहित means ‘idea’. गरहित means ‘the form which indicates the idea or action’ (of the verb).

Present Tense (गरहित cartamānakāla)

Sign of the present: गरहित (constant for all verbs)

SINGULAR
1. गरहित (गरहित) I make
2. गरहित (गरहित) (or गरहित) thou makest
3. m. गरहित (गरहित) he makes
f. गरहित (गरहित) she makes
n. गरहित (गरहित) it makes

PLURAL
1. गरहित गरहित we make
2. गरहित गरहित you make
3. m. f. गरहित गरहित they make
n. गरहित गरहित they make

SYNTAX

The Present Tense

The present tense in Kanarese has also the meaning of the near future; as, गरहित गरहित we shall see the king to-morrow. As in the case of the English historic present the Kanarese present tense is, on occasion, used in narrative instead of the past tense: गरहित गरहित गरहित गरहित Rama says (i.e. said) to Bharata.

Demonstrative Adjectives

As we have seen, the demonstrative adjectives (articles) a, the, have no exact equivalents in Kanarese. The words गरहित (m. and f.) and गरहित (n.), one, are frequently used where English has a; and the words गरहित that, those, and गरहित this, these, where English has the. In the absence of either of these words in...

1 This form=गरहित + गरहित, with the elision of the final vowel of each of the first two members. The affixes गरहित, गरहित, गरहित, गरहित, गरहित, गरहित, गरहित are constant in the present tense for all verbs.
2 The form गरहित may be heard in colloquial speech.
3 See vocabulary p. 45.
a Kanarese sentence the context must determine whether a or the is to be supplied in translating to English.

The Sentence

The nominative case denotes the subject of the sentence. When the subject is a personal pronoun, it is often omitted, its meaning being contained in the personal ending of the verb; as, तुम पाषाणमा तुम बनाते; तुम बनाते तुम बनाते.

The verb agrees with its subject in number and person. In the third person it also agrees in gender.

The accusative case denotes the object of the sentence.

The finite verb is the last word in a complete sentence.

A word in the genitive case precedes the word on which it depends: as, कीतमान कीतमान कीतमान.

EXERCISE V

(a) Translate into English:

1. तुम पाषाणमा तुम पाषाणमा तुम पाषाणमा.
2. अभावमान अभावमान अभावमान.
3. मुख्य उपवक्तमा उपवक्तमा उपवक्तमा.
4. आदर्शमान आदर्शमान आदर्शमान.
5. दुर्लभमान दुर्लभमान दुर्लभमान.
6. विद्याधर्मान विद्याधर्मान विद्याधर्मान.
7. नाट्यमान नाट्यमान नाट्यमान.
8. मात्रमान मात्रमान मात्रमान.
9. विज्ञानमान विज्ञानमान विज्ञानमान.
10. रूपसमान रूपसमान रूपसमान.
11. संख्यामान संख्यामान संख्यामान.
12. स्थलान्तिक स्थलान्तिक स्थलान्तिक.
13. प्रसंगिक प्रसंगिक प्रसंगिक.
14. समानतामा समानतामा समानतामा.
15. असमानतामा असमानतामा असमानतामा.
16. संबंधमान संबंधमान संबंधमान.
17. संबंधमान संबंधमान संबंधमान.
18. संबंधमान संबंधमान संबंधमान.
19. संबंधमान संबंधमान संबंधमान.
20. संबंधमान संबंधमान संबंधमान.

(b) Translate into Kanarese:

1. The Brahmans speak. 2. A shepherd salutes the king. 3. The disciples salute the religious teacher. 4. Māda sees the moon. 5. We see the servants of the king. 6. The boy salutes a disciple of the religious teacher. 7. O merchant, look at the sun. 8. I love the friend of that man. 9. The servants of the Śūdras speak. 10. O Brahmans, see that merchant. 11. Māda tells Ranga to come. 12. The sun shines. 13. Run, boy.

Vocabulary

(All the nouns except श्रवण are 1st decl. m. and the verbs, except देन and में, 1st conj.)

यत्र (tr.) desire
भान्ति (tr.) desire
भान्ति (adj.) desire
साहित्य रेगिस्तान speak (intr.)
साहित्य रेगिस्तान be
हाँ now
हाँ one (m. and f.)
कृपा make run (tr.)
कृपा run (intr.)
कृपा shepherd
कृपा shout, call (intr. and tr.)
कृपा quickly
कृपा hear, ask (tr.)
कृपा disciple
कृपा moon
कृपा people (always plu.)
कृपा sun
साधारण gardener
साधारण servant
साधारण tomorrow
हाँ एक friend
हाँ एक see (tr.)
हाँ एक बाल boy
हाँ एक love (tr.)
हाँ एक come (intr.)

1 सन्धि and अण्डा are not verbs of the first conjugation but irregulars; all verbs, however, ending in अण्डा have their present tense like अण्डा.
2 Note the accusative case in this idiom. 3 See inf.
LESSON VI

The Noun

THE FIRST DECLENSION (Contd.)

Feminine

Crude form—servant

SINGULAR

Nom. a maidservant
Acc. a maidservant
Inst. by or from a maidservant
Dat. to a maidservant
Gen. of a maidservant
Loc. in a maidservant
Voc. O maidservant

PLURAL

Nom. maidservants

etc., as in declension of masculine noun

As we have already noticed, a number of feminine pronouns and adjectival nouns follow the above model. So does the word 

But feminine nominatives in from a crude form ending in are few. Masculine nouns of this ending usually make the feminine in or (2nd decl.), as boy, boy: devotee, devotee. The form used as an example above has an alternative, (2nd decl.) which is the more correct of the two forms; cf. boy, Lesson IX.

The table on p. 40 and the note on p. 42 show that a few feminine nouns of relationship belonging to this declension follow the masculine type in the singular.

THE FIRST CONJUGATION

Personal Pronouns of the Third Person

(Demonstrative Pronouns)

he, this man declined like
he, that man declined like
she, this woman declined like
she, that woman declined like

THE FIRST CONJUGATION (Contd.)

Future Tense

Sign of the future: (constant for all verbs)

SINGULAR

1. I shall make 
2. thou wilt make 
3. he will make
4. she will make
5. it will make

PLURAL

1. we shall make
2. you will make
3. they will make
4. they will make

SYNTAX

The Future Tense

The future tense is used to express (i) futurity of action: 

(ii) habitual action, such as

Other examples of the use of the future for the present are:

1 This form = , with elision of the final vowel of each of the first two members, as in the present. The endings of the future tense: , (or ), , , , (or ); , , , , (or ) are the same for all verbs. 2 This form of the neuter third person is superior from a literary point of view, but the form given in brackets is often employed in ordinary writing and speech. 3 the Jog waterfall, 1 n. loc. (cf. p. 40). 4 water, 3 B n. cf. water, Lesson XII. 5 height, 1 n. instr. 6 descend, 1 intr.