muur saavira ‘3,000’  
erD lakSa ‘2,00,000’  
ayd kooTi ‘5,00,00,000’

Combinations of numerals are made by adding in the order as given in the examples below. When saavira ‘1,000’ is combined with other numerals, it occurs in the oblique form saavird.

muuvatt-aydu ‘35’  
eppatt-naalku ‘74’  
innuur-aaru ‘206’  
eNTnuur-ayvatt-aydu ‘855’

saavird-omb(h)aynuur-eppatt-omb(h)attu ‘1979’  
ssaavird-omb(h)aynuur-emb(h)att-naalku ‘1984’

2.7.2. Ordinal numerals. Ordinal numerals are formed by adding -anee to the cardinal numerals (see 2.7.1).

ondnee ‘first’  
eraDnee ‘second’  
aydnee ‘third’  
muuvatt-aydnee ‘thirty-fifth’  
nuurnee ‘hundredth’  
ssaavirdnee ‘thousandth’

ondnee has an alternate form modalnee ‘first’.

The interrogative pro-form eSTu ‘how much’ (see 2.5.2) can also take the ordinal marker -anee.

eSTanee ‘how many-eth’
niiv nDYak band id eSTnee varSa? ‘how many years have you been in India? (this is the how many-eth year since you came to India?)

3

THE VERB PHRASE

This chapter deals with simple forms of the verb and verb phrase that in a traditional grammar would be considered part of the paradigms (principal parts) of the verb, or in a generative grammar would be generated in the base component or phrase structure of the grammar. More complex forms and constructions are discussed under syntax (see chapter four).

Kannada verbs occur in two forms—finite or nonfinite. Finite verbs can have nothing added to them; and since verbs are usually found in the last position in the sentence (subject-object-verb), a finite verb effectively ends the sentence, with the exception of clitics (see 4.11) or reportives (see 4.5.1), which may follow. Nonfinite verbs, in contrast, cannot stand alone, and must have some other form following them.

Some of the finite forms of the verb are imperatives, present and past forms marked with PNG, modals, and verbal/participial nouns (see 3.5.8). Nonfinite forms include infinitives, verbal and adjectival participles, and tense-marked verb stems.

3.1. Verb stems. Kannada verbs are not listed in a dictionary as infinitives like they are in many western languages; rather, they are entered as singular nonpolite imperatives (see 3.3), which in most
cases are identical to verb stems, with the addition of an enunciative u if the stem ends in a consonant. (Exceptions to this are bau ‘come’, taa ‘give’, and koo ‘reflective’, which have the irregular stems bar-, tar-, and koll- respectively.) The verb stem is a nonfinite form to which present tense markers, infinitive markers, and several other grammatical forms are added.

3.1.1. Past verb stems. In addition to simple verb stems, Kannada also has past verb stems that are used in forming the past tense, past participle, conditionals, and some other constructions. Past stems also form the base to which contingent PNG markers are added.

Past verb stems are not regular overall, but the majority are formed by adding the past marker -id- (see 3.4.3) to the verb stem. (The d of these past stems is deleted in several constructions; see rules for individual constructions.) Those past stems not formed with -id- are formed in various semiregular or irregular ways (see 3.4.3.1-8). These forms may be found in a Kannada-English dictionary (e.g., Ziegler 1929).

3.2. The infinitive. The infinitive is a nonfinite form of the verb that occurs together with other verbs, auxiliary verbs (modals), negative morphemes, and some other forms. In Kannada there are really two kinds of infinitives, both added to the verb stem. One is basically stem + -al, and the other is stem + -okke.1

The infinitive using -al is a historically older form, and is called the second infinitive in LK (Kittel 1903:122). Before consonants, the l of -al is usually deleted even in LK, and the a may also be removed in SK by the rule of short vowel deletion (see 3.1.6).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bar} & \quad \text{‘come’} + \text{-al} + \text{beeku} \quad \text{‘must’} + \text{bar-beeku} \quad \text{‘must come’} \\
& \quad \text{(see 3.6.1)} \\
\text{bar} & \quad \text{‘come’} + \text{-al} + \text{-i} \quad \text{‘optative’} + \text{barli} \quad \text{‘let (someone) come’} \\
& \quad \text{(see 3.3.2)} \\
\text{bar} & \quad \text{‘come’} + \text{-al} + \text{illa} \quad \text{‘negative’} + \text{barlilla} \quad \text{‘didn’t come’} \\
\text{niivii} & \quad \text{pustak oodl-ee beeku} \quad \text{‘you must definitely read this book’} \\
& \quad \text{1} \quad \text{2} \quad \text{3} \quad \text{4} \quad \text{5} \quad \text{6} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{6} \quad \text{5} \quad \text{4} \quad \text{2} \quad \text{3} \\
& \quad \text{(Upadhyaya and Krishnamurthy 1972:142)}
\end{align*}
\]

Infinitives formed with -okke are used, among other things, to express purpose.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{naan} & \quad \text{sinimaa} \quad \text{noodok(ke)} \quad \text{uurg hoogtiini} \quad \text{‘I am going to town} \\
& \quad \text{1} \quad \text{2} \quad \text{3} \quad \text{4} \quad \text{5} \quad \text{6} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{6} \quad \text{5} \quad \text{4} \quad \text{2} \\
& \quad \text{to see a movie’} \\
& \quad \text{3} \quad \text{2}
\end{align*}
\]

3.3. The imperative. Kannada verbs exhibit a number of forms that express commands or exhortations. These can have various degrees of politeness and deference, and their use is dependent on a judgment of the relative social status of the person to whom one is speaking. The simplest form is the so-called nonpolite, or singular imperative. In most cases this form (which is the verb form listed in a dictionary) is exactly the same as the verb stem, with an enunciative u added if the stem ends in a consonant.

Besides the simple nonpolite imperative (e.g., hoog ‘go!’), there is also what might be called an impolite or casual form consisting of the verb stem + -oo or -ee, for male or female addressers respectively (e.g., hoogoo/hoogee ‘go on, get along with you!’). This form is used only with small children, or between good friends; otherwise its use is demeaning and insulting.

The plural form, which also functions as a singular polite form, consists of a verb stem + -i (e.g., hoogi ‘[you, pl.] go!’ ‘please go’). There is an even more polite form consisting of verb stem + -ri2 (e.g., hoogri ‘please be so kind as to go’). Finally, to add an additional degree of politeness, the reflexive pronoun taavu (see 2.5) may be used with the verb stem + -ri (e.g., taavu hoogri ‘please be so kind as to go’).

When the verb stem ends in i, the bare stem serves as the nonpolite or singular imperative. For plural (or polite) and very polite forms, verb stem + -ri is used. The final i of the stem may sometimes be lengthened before -ri, as in kuDiiri ‘please be so kind as to drink’ (McCormack 1966:22; Upadhyaya and Krishnamurthy 1972:154).

Stems that end in o have a second stem in -L(L) before -oo,-ee,-i or -ri. Such -o stems all involve incorporation of the reflexive aspect marker koo (see 3.8.8) into the stem.

Examples of imperatives are given below, in ascending order of politeness.
3.6.2). These are also attached to an infinitive that has had / then a deleted, as with baaradu above. As with other imperatives, the plural negative often functions as a polite form.

   bar beeDa ‘(I) don’t (want you to) come!’
   maaD beeDi ‘(I) don’t (want you [pl., polite] to) do (something)!”
   hoog kuuDdu ‘(one) must not go!’

3.3.2. Optative. There is a form in Kannada, sometimes called optative, that is used with first or third persons and is considered by some to be a sort of imperative (but see 3.6.5). It is formed by adding -i to the infinitive, and it often translates into English as ‘let (someone do something)’.

   avanu bar- + al + -i → avan barli ‘let him come’
   When this form is found in questions, it is often closer in meaning to English ‘shall, should, may’.
   avm yaavaag barli? ‘when shall/should/may he come?’
   naan allig hoogl-a? ‘should I go there?’

3.3.3. Hortative. Kannada has a form, called hortative by some, that is sometimes considered to be a kind of imperative (Biligiri 1959:81; but see 3.6.6). It is formed by adding -ooNa to the verb stem, and it can be translated either as ‘let’s (do something)’ or, especially in the interrogative, as ‘shall we (do something)?’.

  bar–ooNa ‘let’s come’
  elligaadruu hoog–ooNa ‘let’s go somewhere’
  een maaD–ooNa? ‘what shall we do?’
  uurg hoog–ooN–uua? ‘shall we go to town?’

3.4. Verbs marked with tense and PNG. Verbs marked with PNG suffixes are always marked for tense (with the exception of some archaic forms left from OK; see Ramanujan 1963:233) and are finite verbs; but verbs can be marked for tense without PNG markers, in which case they are nonfinite verbs (e.g., past verb stems; see 3.1.1).
Verbs marked for tense and PNG have the following structure: verb stem (see 3.1, 3.1.1) + tense marker (see 3.4.2-3) + PNG marker (see 3.4.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Tense Marker</th>
<th>PNG Marker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>hoog-</strong></td>
<td>+ -tt- 'pres-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ent'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>maaD-</strong></td>
<td>+ -id- 'past'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-(a)ru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bar-</strong></td>
<td>+ -nd- 'past'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-e(nu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'first singular' →

hoogtiini → 'I go'
maaDDru → 'he did (something)'
bande → 'I came'

As may be obvious from these examples, not all verbs have the same past tense marker. maaDu 'do' has the marker -id-, while baa (stem bar-) 'come' has -nd- (r → n before d). Also, Kannada has different sets of PNG markers for different tenses; for example, first person singular is -ini in the present tense, and -e(nu) in the past. In addition, the verb iru 'be (located)' is irregular in respect both to tense and PNG markers. These and other complexities are discussed below.

3.4.1. Person-Number-Gender markers. In Kannada finite verbs, PNG markers are added to verbs to indicate agreement between the subject and the verb (see 4.0.1.1). These PNG markers differ according to the tense of the verb they mark. Those used in the present tense are quite different from those used in the contingent, and the past tense forms differ from both present and contingent.

In LK, the PNG markers differ mainly in the length of the vowel, and sometimes in the final vowel (e.g., first singular is -eene in the present, and -enu in the past); but in SK more complicated changes occur. LK also has a third person plural neuter form (avu 'those [things]') with which verbs must agree, but this form does not occur in all SK dialects.

3.4.1.1. Present tense PNG markers. The forms of the PNG markers that occur with the present tense are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PNG</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future/Habitual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First singular</td>
<td>(naanu)</td>
<td>iiddiini</td>
<td>irttiini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second singular</td>
<td>(ninu)</td>
<td>iiddi(ya)</td>
<td>irtti(ya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third singular</td>
<td>(avanu)</td>
<td>iddaame</td>
<td>irtaane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>(avaLu)</td>
<td>iddaLe</td>
<td>irtaale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>(adu)</td>
<td>ide</td>
<td>iratte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>(naavu)</td>
<td>iiddiivi</td>
<td>irttiivi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First plural</td>
<td>(nivu)</td>
<td>iiri</td>
<td>irttiiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second plural</td>
<td>(avaru)</td>
<td>iddaare</td>
<td>irtaare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>(avu)</td>
<td>ive†</td>
<td>irutve†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note the irregular forms for the third singular and plural neuter.

Since the neuter singular form -atte incorporates the present tense marker -tt- (-tt- + -ade + -atte), it is attached directly to the verb stem. Some speakers, however, use -ade (with the tense marker) instead of -atte (e.g., bartade), but this is considered less prestigious.

3.4.1.2. PNG markers of iru 'be (located)'. Most dialects of SK no longer have a regular future tense, although LK does (with a tense marker -er-). The verb iru 'be (located)' is the only verb having both present and future/habitual tenses. Both of these tenses use the PNG markers of the present (see 3.4.1.1), which are attached to the stem iddl- in the present, and to irt- in the future/habitual. The future/habitual may mean 'will be' or 'be (always)'.

Note the irregular forms for the third singular and plural neuter.
3.4.1.3. Contingent PNG markers. The contingent is a form of the verb that translates as English ‘might (do something)’. It has PNG markers attached to the past stem that are similar to SK past tense PNG markers, but with long vowels. (While given below, second person contingent forms are rarely used, except in warnings.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PNG</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Contingent PNG Marker</th>
<th>Example: baa ‘come’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First singular</td>
<td>(naamu)</td>
<td>-e(nu)</td>
<td>bandle 'I came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(niinu)</td>
<td>-e ~ -i</td>
<td>bandi 'you came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>(aavanu)</td>
<td>-a(nu)</td>
<td>banda 'he came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>(avaLu)</td>
<td>-(a)Lu</td>
<td>bandlu 'she came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>(adu)</td>
<td>-(i)tu</td>
<td>bantu 'it came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(naavu)</td>
<td>-(e)ru</td>
<td>bandou 'we came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>(niituu)</td>
<td>-(i)ri</td>
<td>bandri 'you came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>(avaru)</td>
<td>-(a)ru</td>
<td>bandru 'they/he/she came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>(avu)</td>
<td>-(a)ru</td>
<td>bandou 'they came'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.1.4. Past tense PNG markers. The past tense PNG markers, attached to the past stem of the verb, are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PNG</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Past PNG Marker</th>
<th>Example: baa ‘come’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First singular</td>
<td>(naamu)</td>
<td>-(n)e(nu)</td>
<td>bandle 'I came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(niinu)</td>
<td>-e ~ -(n)i</td>
<td>bandi 'you came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>(aavanu)</td>
<td>-(n)a(nu)</td>
<td>banda 'he came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>(avaLu)</td>
<td>-(n)(a)Lu</td>
<td>bandlu 'she came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>(adu)</td>
<td>-(n)(i)tu</td>
<td>bantu 'it came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(naavu)</td>
<td>-(n)(e)ru</td>
<td>bandou 'we came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>(niituu)</td>
<td>-(n)(i)ri</td>
<td>bandri 'you came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>(avaru)</td>
<td>-(n)(a)ru</td>
<td>bandru 'they/he/she came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>(avu)</td>
<td>-(n)(a)ru</td>
<td>bandou 'they came'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As noted above, the past PNG markers have short vowels where the contingent PNG markers have long vowels; and these short forms are reduced even further by vowel truncation rules. In the singular of first and third masculine, the final consonant as well as the enunciatif passive tend to be deleted, leaving only the first vowel of the marker. However, when further suffixes are added, consonant deletion does not take place; instead, both vowels tend to delete. Thus, while in the past declarative the first and second singular forms appear the same, before a clitic suffix such as -aa interrogative they are distinguished by the surface appearance of the underlying n in the singular first singular PNG marker -e(nu), and by the morphophonetically inserted y in the second singular. Also, first and third masculine singular PNG markers are different in the declarative; but in the interrogative, if vowel deletion occurs they will appear the same.

band(e)naa? ‘did I come?’
band(e)ya? ‘did you come?’
band(a)naa? ‘did he come?’

In the plural, and in third singular feminine and neuter, it is the first vowel that is deleted in the declarative (with the final vowel being deleted also before suffixes beginning with a vowel).

The deletion of the i in the neuter singular PNG marker -(i)tu may cause an unacceptable consonant cluster to occur if the verb stem ends in a consonant. In such a case, subsequent consonant cluster simplification will take place (see 1.3.7). In addition, the reflexive L of the third singular feminine marker -(a)Lu tends to assimilate to the preceding d if the vowel a is deleted (see 1.3.7).

band- + -(i)tu > band-tu > bantu
band- + -(a)Lu > band-Lu > bandlu

3.4.2. Present tense marker. The present tense marker is -tt- (except with iru, where this marker is used for the future/habitual, and the past stem is used for the present; see 3.4.5.5), and occurs between the verb stem and all PNG markers except the neuter singular -(a)tte (see 3.4.1.1). When the verb stem ends in a consonant, -tt- may be shortened to -t- by a rule of consonant cluster simplification (see 1.3.7).

bar- + -tt- + -iini + bartiini ‘I come’
3.4.3.3. Past of stems with final lateral. Verb stems ending in a lateral  DERP  or L are quite unpredictable in their past stem formation.

- biiL- ‘fall’
- gell- ‘win’
- heel- ‘say’
- huul- ‘bury’
- soil- ‘lose’
- kiil- ‘dig up’
- nil- ‘stand’
- koll- ‘kill’

- bidd- ‘fell’
- gedd- ‘won’
- heeLid- ‘said’
- hust- ‘buried’
- soot- ‘lost’
- kitt- ‘dug up’
- nint- ‘stood’
- kond- ‘killed’

3.4.3.4. Past of stems with final y. In stems that end in y, the final y tends to change to a nasal; and the long vowel tends to shorten. However, there are exceptions.

- beey- ‘burn’
- nooy- ‘hurt’
- saay- ‘die’
- kaay- ‘wait’

- bend- ‘burnt’
- nond- ‘hurt’
- satt- ‘died’
- kaad- ‘waited’

3.4.3.5. Past of short vowel stems ending in r. Verb stems that end in r, and have a short vowel, undergo irregular changes in the past stems.

- bar- ‘come’
- tar- ‘give’
- her- ‘give birth’
- hor- ‘carry’
- ir- ‘be (located)’

- band- ‘came’
- tand- ‘gave’
- hett- ‘gave birth’
- hott- ‘carried’
- idd- ‘was (located)’

Stems with a long vowel, and ending in r, add the regular (“weak”) -id-.

- keer- ‘load’
- haar- ‘jump’

- keerid- ‘loaded’
- haarid- ‘jumped’

3.4.3.6. Past of short vowel stems ending in D. Stems with a short vowel that end in D tend to double and devoice the retroflex stop, so the final D becomes TT.

- biD- ‘leave’
- koD- ‘give’

- biTT- ‘left’
- koTT- ‘gave’
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iD- ‘put, place’
neD- ‘plant’

iTT- ‘put, placed’
neTT- ‘planted’

Stems ending in D that have a long vowel add the “weak” marker -id.

maaD- ‘do, make’
haaD- ‘sing’

maaDid- ‘done, made’
haaDid- ‘sang’

3.4.3.7. Past of stems ending in i. Some verbs ending in i in SK have a final e in LK (which changes to i by a vowel raising rule; see 1.3.8). SK verb stems ending in i form the past by deleting the final vowel and adding -d- or -t-.

bari- (LK bare-) ‘write’
mari- (LK mare-) ‘forget’
kali- ‘learn’

bard- ‘wrote’
mart- ‘forgot’
kalt- ‘learned’

3.4.3.8. Past of stems ending in o. All verbs in SK that end in o are historically derived from verb + koLLu ‘(reflexive) aspect marker; see 3.8.8) by various reduction rules. Since the past stem of koLLu is koND-, stems with final o add -ND- to form the past stem.

togo- ∼ takko- ‘take (oneself)’
togoND- ∼ takkoND- ‘took’
okko- ∼ vakko- ‘wash (one’s clothes)’
okkoND- ∼ vakkoND- ‘washed’
malko- ∼ makko- ‘lie down’
malkoND- ∼ makkoND- ‘lay down’

3.4.3.9. Past of other irregular stems. The verbs hoog- ‘go’, aagu ‘become’, and nagu ‘laugh’ have irregular past stems. hoogu and aagu have two past stems, one which appears with past neuter PNG, and the other that is used with PNG other than neuter.

hoog- ‘go’
aag- ‘become’
nag- ‘laugh’

hood-/hooy- ‘went’
aad-/aay- ‘became’
nakk- ‘laughed’

hooy- and aay- are used with neuter singular PNG, and the stems in -d with nonneuter.

ad hooytu ‘it went’
avan hooda ‘he went’

3.4.4. Other tenses. Kannada has other forms of the verb that are often called tensed, but that I prefer to treat as compound tenses, aspect, or other categories of the verb.

Except with rtu ‘be (located)’, the future tense is no longer used in most SK dialects, although it occurs in LK (see 3.4.1.2) and in some regional dialects such as the Kumta dialect (Upadhyaya 1976:105). The PNG markers used with the LK future are similar to the positive contingent PNG markers (see 3.4.3) but with short vowels, and with -udu or -adu in the neuter singular (Spencer 1950:47).

3.4.5. Examples of verbs conjugated. Following are examples of Kannada finite verbs conjugated in different tenses and marked with PNG, to show the complete sets (paradigms) and how they agree with their subjects. The subjects given here are in the form of pronouns, although they may be other constituents such as nouns, pronominalized adjectives, proper nouns (names), and so forth.

In all cases, the second and third plural forms given below may also be used as singular polite.

3.4.5.1 “Weak” verbs. Verbs that take the past tense marker -id- are often called “weak” verbs by Kannada grammarians.

**Example: maaDu ‘do, make’**

| Pronoun | Present | Contingent | Past
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naasu</td>
<td>maaDdiini</td>
<td>maaD(y)eenu</td>
<td>maaDdue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niinu</td>
<td>maaDtiil(y)</td>
<td>maaDdiye</td>
<td>maaDdue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avasu</td>
<td>maaDtaame</td>
<td>maaD(y)aee</td>
<td>maaDdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalu</td>
<td>maaDtaale</td>
<td>maaD(y)aalu</td>
<td>maaDdiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adu</td>
<td>maaDette</td>
<td>maaD(y)ee</td>
<td>maaDdiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naasu</td>
<td>maaDtiiri</td>
<td>maaD(y)eev</td>
<td>maaDdiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niinu</td>
<td>maaDtiire</td>
<td>maaD(y)eev</td>
<td>maaDdiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avasu</td>
<td>maaDtaare</td>
<td>maaD(y)aee</td>
<td>maaDdiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adu</td>
<td>maaDture</td>
<td>maaD(y)ae</td>
<td>maaDdiu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*see 3.4.3.1.
Note that since the stem used with the contingent PNG markers is actually the past stem (with d deleted in "weak" verbs; sec 3.1.1), in some dialects the i of the past appears as a y-glide before the PNG markers that do not begin with i (Biligiri 1959:90); but in most dialects the contingent forms are more common without y.

3.4.5.2. Stems ending in a nasal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Example: tiinu 'eat'</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Contingent</th>
<th>Past&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naanu 'I'</td>
<td>tintiini</td>
<td>tinteevu</td>
<td>tintde</td>
<td>tintde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niinu 'you (sing.)'</td>
<td>tinti(ya)</td>
<td>tintiiye</td>
<td>tintdaa</td>
<td>tintda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanu 'he'</td>
<td>tintaa</td>
<td>tintaaLu</td>
<td>tintiittu</td>
<td>tinti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalu 'she'</td>
<td>tinat</td>
<td>tinaduu</td>
<td>tintdeeevu</td>
<td>tintdi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adlu 'it'</td>
<td>tinii</td>
<td>tiniri</td>
<td>tintdaaruu</td>
<td>tindru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naavu 'we'</td>
<td>tinii</td>
<td>tinii</td>
<td>tintdaavu</td>
<td>tindvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niivu 'you (pl.)'</td>
<td>tinii</td>
<td>tinii</td>
<td>tintdaavu</td>
<td>tindvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaru 'they'</td>
<td>tintaaere</td>
<td>tintaaLu</td>
<td>tintiittu</td>
<td>tintuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu 'they'</td>
<td>tintutve</td>
<td>tintaaLu</td>
<td>tintdeeevu</td>
<td>tindrr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>See 3.4.3.2.

3.4.5.3. Stems with final lateral.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Example: biLu 'fall'</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Contingent</th>
<th>Past&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naanu 'I'</td>
<td>biL.tiini</td>
<td>biddeeevu</td>
<td>biddi</td>
<td>biddde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niinu 'you (sing.)'</td>
<td>biL.ti(ya)</td>
<td>biddiyee</td>
<td>bidda</td>
<td>biddde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanu 'he'</td>
<td>biL.tane</td>
<td>biddaana</td>
<td>biddiu</td>
<td>biddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalu 'she'</td>
<td>biL.LaaLe</td>
<td>biddaaLu</td>
<td>biddenu</td>
<td>biddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adlu 'it'</td>
<td>biL.Latte</td>
<td>bidditu</td>
<td>bidda</td>
<td>biddru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naavu 'we'</td>
<td>biL.tiini</td>
<td>biddervu</td>
<td>biddi</td>
<td>biddru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niivu 'you (pl.)'</td>
<td>biL.tiri</td>
<td>biddiri</td>
<td>biddaruu</td>
<td>biddou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaru 'they'</td>
<td>biL.taare</td>
<td>biddaruu</td>
<td>biddaavu</td>
<td>biddou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu 'they'</td>
<td>biL.tutve</td>
<td>biddaruu</td>
<td>biddaavu</td>
<td>biddou</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>See 3.4.3.3.

3.4.5.4. Stems ending in y.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Contingent</th>
<th>Past&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naanu 'I'</td>
<td>saaytiini</td>
<td>satteenu</td>
<td>satte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niinu 'you (sing.)'</td>
<td>saayti(ya)</td>
<td>sattitiiye</td>
<td>sattit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanu 'he'</td>
<td>saaytaane</td>
<td>sattaanu</td>
<td>satta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalu 'she'</td>
<td>saaytaale</td>
<td>sattaLa</td>
<td>sattu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adlu 'it'</td>
<td>saayatte</td>
<td>sattitii</td>
<td>sattu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naavu 'we'</td>
<td>saaytiivi</td>
<td>satteevu</td>
<td>sattu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niivu 'you (pl.)'</td>
<td>saaytiiri</td>
<td>sattiiri</td>
<td>satri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaru 'they'</td>
<td>saaytaare</td>
<td>sattaaruu</td>
<td>satri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu 'they'</td>
<td>saayutve</td>
<td>sattaavu</td>
<td>satru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>See 3.4.3.4.

3.4.5.5. Short vowel stems with final r. An example of a short vowel stem ending in r has been given for boa/bar- 'come' (see 3.4.1.1/3.4). In addition, some information on the irregular verb iru 'be (located)' has been provided (see 3.4.1.2). Since iru is used in many constructions, a full paradigm of all its tenses (including future/habitual, which it alone takes in most SK dialects) is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Present†</th>
<th>Contingent</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future/Habitual†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naanu 'I'</td>
<td>iddiini</td>
<td>iddeeenu</td>
<td>idde</td>
<td>irtiini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niinu 'you (sing.)'</td>
<td>iddi(ya)</td>
<td>iddiyee</td>
<td>idde</td>
<td>irti(ya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanu 'he'</td>
<td>iddaane</td>
<td>iddaanu</td>
<td>idda</td>
<td>irtaanee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalu 'she'</td>
<td>iddaale</td>
<td>iddaaLu</td>
<td>idlu</td>
<td>irtaalae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adlu 'it'</td>
<td>ide†</td>
<td>iddiittu</td>
<td>ittu†</td>
<td>irtatte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naavu 'we'</td>
<td>iddiivi</td>
<td>iddeevu</td>
<td>idvu</td>
<td>irtiivi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niivu 'you (pl.)'</td>
<td>iddiiri</td>
<td>iddiiri</td>
<td>idri</td>
<td>irtiiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaru 'they'</td>
<td>iddaare</td>
<td>iddaaru</td>
<td>idru</td>
<td>irtiare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu 'they (those things)'</td>
<td>iive</td>
<td>iddaavu</td>
<td>idvu</td>
<td>irtute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>†</sup>Note that iru is irregular in a number of respects, among which is the fact that it takes the past stem idd- in the present tense, as well as in
the past and contingent; and it uses the stem ir(ut)j- in the future/habitual. It also has an irregular third singular neuter present form ide, rather than the expected *iddade and past form ittu instead of *idtu.

### 3.4.5.6. Short vowel stems with final D.

| Pronoun | Present | Contingent | Past
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naanu  'I'</td>
<td>koDitiini</td>
<td>koTTeenu</td>
<td>koTTe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niinu 'you (sing.)'</td>
<td>koDiti(y)a</td>
<td>koTTiyye</td>
<td>koTTa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanu 'he'</td>
<td>koDitane</td>
<td>koTTaanu</td>
<td>koTLu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalu 'she'</td>
<td>koDitaLe</td>
<td>koTTaLu</td>
<td>koTtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adu  'it'</td>
<td>koDatte</td>
<td>koTTiitu</td>
<td>koTvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naavu 'we'</td>
<td>koDitiwe</td>
<td>koTTiweu</td>
<td>koTri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niivu 'you (pl.)'</td>
<td>koDitiiri</td>
<td>koTTiiri</td>
<td>koTvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaru 'they'</td>
<td>koDitare</td>
<td>koTTarue</td>
<td>koTvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu  'they (those things)'</td>
<td>koDutue</td>
<td>koTTawue</td>
<td>koTvu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a see 3.4.3.6.

### 3.4.5.7. Stems with final i. Verb stems with final i (from LK i or e; see 1.3.8) drop this vowel before past tense markers; but before the present marker, final i is lengthened to ii (see 3.4.2).

| Pronoun | Present | Contingent | Past
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naanu  'I'</td>
<td>kaiitiini</td>
<td>kaiiteenu</td>
<td>kaiite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niinu 'you (sing.)'</td>
<td>kaiiti(y)a</td>
<td>kaiitiyye</td>
<td>kaiita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanu 'he'</td>
<td>kaiitaane</td>
<td>kaiitaanu</td>
<td>kaiitiiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalu 'she'</td>
<td>kaiitaLe</td>
<td>kaiitaLu</td>
<td>kaiitru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adu  'it'</td>
<td>kaiiyatte</td>
<td>kaiitevu</td>
<td>kaiitr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naavu 'we'</td>
<td>kaiitiwe</td>
<td>kaiitevu</td>
<td>kaiitru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niivu 'you (pl.)'</td>
<td>kaiitiiri</td>
<td>kaiitaare</td>
<td>kaiitru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaru 'they'</td>
<td>kaiitare</td>
<td>kaiitaaru</td>
<td>kaiitru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu  'they'</td>
<td>kaiyatue</td>
<td>kaiitaaru</td>
<td>kaiitru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a see 3.4.3.7.

Because of various historical processes of assimilation, the third singular neuter forms are irregular in the past of these verbs. Also in the feminine singular and all plural forms in the past, consonant clusters of three consonants occur (the first and third of which are continuants). In somewhat careful speech, a reduced vowel may occur between consonants to break up the cluster. Morphophonemically this vowel is the i of the underlying form; but phonetically it is closer to a very short more central [i].

bardlu ∞ baridlu [baridlu] 'she wrote'
bardvu ∞ baridvu [baridvu] 'we wrote'
kaltri ∞ kalitri [kalitri] 'you (pl.) learned'

### 3.4.5.8. Stems ending in o. Final o stem verbs maintain the length of the final long o in the present, and past neuter (see 3.4.2), whereas it is shortened in the other forms.

| Pronoun | Present | Contingent | Past
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naanu  'I'</td>
<td>togootiini</td>
<td>togoONTeeunu</td>
<td>togoONDte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niinu 'you (sing.)'</td>
<td>togooti(y)a</td>
<td>togoONTiyye</td>
<td>togoONDte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avanu 'he'</td>
<td>togootaane</td>
<td>togoONTaanu</td>
<td>togoONDte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalu 'she'</td>
<td>togootaLe</td>
<td>togoONTaLu</td>
<td>togoONDte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adu  'it'</td>
<td>togooLatte</td>
<td>togoONTiitu</td>
<td>togoONTiitu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naavu 'we'</td>
<td>togootiwe</td>
<td>togoONTiweu</td>
<td>togoONTiweu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niivu 'you (pl.)'</td>
<td>togootiiri</td>
<td>togoONTiiri</td>
<td>togoONTiiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaru 'they'</td>
<td>togoitare</td>
<td>togoONTaaru</td>
<td>togoONTaaru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu  'they'</td>
<td>togooyate</td>
<td>togoONTaaru</td>
<td>togoONTaaru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a see 3.4.3.8.
3.4.5.9. Other irregular verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Contingent</th>
<th>Past*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naanu 'I'</td>
<td>hoogtiini</td>
<td>hoodeenu</td>
<td>hoode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niietu 'you (sing.)'</td>
<td>hoogtii(ya)</td>
<td>hoodiyye</td>
<td>hoode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avantu 'he'</td>
<td>hoogtaane</td>
<td>hoodaanu</td>
<td>hooda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaLu 'she'</td>
<td>hoogtaale</td>
<td>hoodaalu</td>
<td>hoodyu+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adu 'it'</td>
<td>hoogatte</td>
<td>hoodiitu</td>
<td>hooodu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naavu 'we'</td>
<td>hoogiiti</td>
<td>hoodiiri</td>
<td>hoordi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niietu 'you (pl.)'</td>
<td>hoogtaare</td>
<td>hoodaaru</td>
<td>hoordu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaru 'they'</td>
<td>hoogatave</td>
<td>hoodaaru</td>
<td>hooodu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu 'they'</td>
<td>hoogatave</td>
<td>hoodaaru</td>
<td>hooodu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*see 3.4.3.9.

Note the irregular form for the neuter singular past (see 3.4.3.9).

3.5. Participles. Participles are nonfinite verb forms that function verbally or adjectively, or have some special syntactic function in the sentence. They occur primarily in rather complex sentences, and their syntactic properties are discussed in detail under syntax (see chapter four).

Participles may be either affirmative or negative; the affirmative participles can be marked for tense, but the negative forms are not (although constructions can involve the negative participles of iru 'be' attached to the main verb to give aspectual or tenselike meanings; see 3.5.3/7/9). The overall tense of participial constructions is determined by the tense (or aspect) of the main verb.

3.5.1. Present verbal participles. The present verbal participle is formed by adding -aa to the verb stem + -tt- 'present'. It is followed by a finite verb or verb phrase, and indicates that the actions (or states) of the participial verb and main verb are simultaneous.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{maaDi} & \text{aa} & \text{iddiini} & 'I am doing (something)' \\
\text{maaDi} & \text{iddiini} & 'I am doing (something)' (right now) \\
\end{array}
\]

3.5.2. Past verbal participles. The past verbal participle is followed by a finite verb or verb phrase, and indicates that the action (or state) of the participial verb preceded that of the main verb. It is similar to the English 'having (done something)'.

The past verbal participle is the same as the past stem (see 3.1.1) for strong verbs, plus enunciatative u if the stem ends in a consonant (e.g., band- 'came' + bandu 'having come'). If the verb is regular ('weak'), the d of the past stem is deleted (e.g., maaDi- 'did' + maaDi 'having done'). hoogu 'go' and aagu 'become' have irregular past participles hoogi and aagi, respectively.

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
\text{ad maaDi uurg bande} & 'having done that, I came to town' \\
\text{hoogi} + \text{biTTu} + \text{banni} + \text{hoog-biTT-banni} & 'come again (go and come)' \\
\end{array}
\]

3.5.3. Negative verbal participles. Negative participles cannot take tense markers, so the same negative verbal participle is used to express the negative of both the present and past verbal participles. These negative participles, expressing the notions 'not doing (something)' or 'not having done (something)', are formed by adding -ade to the verb stem, or to the negative stem ill- if the verb is iru 'be'.
illade 'not being/having been'
barade 'not coming/having come'
al hooogade, ilgee bande 'not going/having gone (instead of/without going) there, I came here'
noodade hoode 'I went without seeing/having seen (something)'

To make additional tense (aspectual) distinctions, illade may be added to the present and past participles of verbs.

bartaa illade 'without continuing to come'
band-illade 'without/not having come'

3.5.4. Use of adjectival participles. Unlike English, where only certain verbs can be used adjectivally before nouns (e.g., 'the rat-infested house', 'the moth-eaten coat', 'the man-eating tiger'), in Kannada any verb may be made into an adjective by using one of the adjectival participle formations below. This is the main way of forming adjectives in Kannada, and is also the primary way that the language has of making relative clause constructions (see 4.9).

3.5.5. Present adjectival participles. The present adjectival participle is formed by adding -oo (from LK -uva, by morphophonemic rules; see 1.3.5.1) to the present verb stem. This makes an adjective out of a verb.

baroo vaara 'the coming week, next week'

3.5.6. Past adjectival participles. The past adjectival participle is formed by adding -a to the past stem of the verb. Often this -a is not present in colloquial speech because of short vowel deletion (see 1.3.6).

hood(a) vaara 'last week (the week that went)'
band(a) huDga 'the boy who came (the came boy)'
hoog-idd(a) aaga 'the time when (someone) went (the having gone time)'
nood-id(da) haage 'as if having seen (the having seen way)'

Some verbs (e.g., dative-stative verbs, see 3.7) have no past stem, so they attach aagu 'become' in its past adjectival form aada to the verb stem to make an adjective.

3.5.7. Negative adjectival participles. The negative adjectival participle is formed by adding -ada to the verb stem. The verb iru 'be' uses the negative stem ill- for this form.

noodada pustaka 'the unseen book'
illada haNa 'the money that is/was not (somewhere)'

Since negative participles do not take tense or aspectual distinctions in the negative illada can be affixed to past verbal participles.

band-illada huDga 'the boy who had not come'

3.5.8. Verbal/participial nouns. Verbal nouns of various sorts can be formed by taking adjectival participles (especially present forms) and affixing demonstrative pronouns (see 2.5.1) to them. The most common of these is the neuter singular adu; but personal verbal nouns (sometimes called participial nouns) can also be formed.

maaD- + -oo + adu + maaDoodu 'the (act/fact of) doing, that which does'
nood- + -oo + adu + nooDoodu 'the (act/fact of) seeing, that which sees'
nood- + -oo + avaru + nooDooru 'those (people) who see'
band- + -a + avaru + bandavru ~ bandooru 'those (people) who came'
ninne bandooru nan sneetr 'the people who came yesterday are my friends'

Note that neuter verbal nouns can mean 'the act of (doing something)', 'the fact of (doing something)', or 'that which (does something)'.

3.5.9. Negative verbal/participial nouns. Negative verbal nouns can be formed by affixing the negative adjectival participle (see 3.5.7) to demonstrative pronouns (see 2.5.1).

maaD- + -ada + adu + maaDaddu ~ maaDdadu 'the (act/fact of) not doing, that which does/did not do'
ill- + -ada + adu → \{ illaddu ‘the act/fact of not being,
ildaddu that which is/was not’
hoog- + -ada + avaLu + hoogadooLu ‘the woman who does/did not go’

Since negative participles are tenseless, these forms are used for all tenses, but aspectual distinctions can be made by affixing the negative adjectival participle of iru (illaddu) to past participles of main verbs.

 banda + illaddu + bandilladdu a/bandildu ‘that which has/had not come’

3.6. Modal auxiliaries. Kannada has a number of modal auxiliary verbs that are attached to the -al form of the infinitive (see 3.2) to give such notions as ‘may, might, can, must, should, ought, could’ and their negatives. The modal form follows the last verb in a sequence of verbs (e.g., niiv hoog- biTT -barta- ir beeku ‘you must go and come [freely]’) and, with a few exceptions, is not marked for PNG. As noted earlier (see 3.2), the i of -al is deleted before consonants, and the a is often eliminated by short vowel deletion.

Opinions differ as to just what is included in the inventory of modal verbs in modern SK. There are, of course, differences between those found in LK (see, for example, Hodson 1864:41) and SK, especially in the dialects (see Hiremath’s treatment [1961:79–89] of the Dharwar dialect, in which modals are not even mentioned, but where some of what we call modals are incorporated into the paradigm of tenses). Spencer (1959) considers modal verbs simply to be defective verbs, archaic offspring of verbs like aagu ‘become’ and baa ‘come’, and does not even discuss them under the same heading.

Older forms of Kannada had modals such as ball- ‘can, know how to’, aap- ‘can, be able’, and their negatives ari- and aar- (Hodson 1864: 41). Only aar- is still used in standard SK, although some others are used in some regional and social dialects (see Ullrich 1968).5

As with other Dravidian languages, Kannada modals are often asymmetrical in the negative; that is, the negative forms do not exactly parallel the affirmative, or there may be forms that overlap somewhat in meaning. As with many other languages of the world, modal verbs in Kannada may have a number of different meanings; and when these meanings co-occur with certain main verbs, the entire phrase may have unexpected connotations.

In any attempt to provide a simple catalogue of modal forms, therefore, it is necessary to simplify things to a certain extent, and also to consider that under different theoretical frameworks the forms discussed here might be classified differently.

3.6.1. The modal beeku ‘is wanted, needed; must, should, ought’. The auxiliary modal beeku is attached to the infinitive of the verb, and gives the meaning ‘(someone) must/wants to (do something)’, and so forth. beeku also has what has been called an epistemic meaning; in addition to ‘must’ in the sense of necessity, it can also mean ‘it must be the case that’.

naan hoog beeku ‘I ought/need/want to-go’
1 2 3 1 2

niiv naaLe ill’ir beeku ‘you must/should be here tomorrow’
1 2 3 4 5 1 5

niiv avarn nooD-ir beeku ‘you must have seen him (it must be true that you saw him)’
1 2 3 4 5 1 5 4 3 2

It should be noted that when beeku and some other modals are used without main verbs, the subject is in the dative (see 3.7).

3.6.1. Other “tenses” of beeku. Since beeku has no tense or PNG markers, it cannot be conjugated like other verbs. However, it can occur with other auxiliary (aspectual and modal) verbs, especially with iru ‘be’ and aagu ‘become’; and these verbs, or the verbs to which they are attached in the verb phrase, may be marked for or indicate tense. (For a description of the uses of aspectual verbs, see 3.8.2-13.)

band-ir beeku ‘must have come’
beek-aagatte ‘will be/become necessary’
bar beek-aagittu ‘ought to have come’
beek-aag boodu ‘may become necessary’
hoog(aa)-ir beek-aagittu ‘should have been going’
niiv sinimaas nooD beek-aagittu6 ‘you should have seen the movie’
3.6.1.2. *beeku* with quotative *anta*. Verbs suffixed to *beeku* can also occur before the quotative particle *anta*, with the meaning ‘intend (to do something)’ (see 4.5.3).

naan hoog beek-ant iddiini ‘I intend to go/feel like going’

3.6.1.3. *beeku* with emphatics. To strengthen the emphasis of the modal *beeku*, emphatic *-ee* may be added to the infinitive of the preceding verb. Since in this case the infinitive precedes a vowel, the underlying *l* of the infinitive ending shows up on the surface (i.e., *-l-ee*).

aa meel pustak oodlee beeku ‘afterwards (one) must read the book’

3.6.1.4. Negative of *beeku*: *beeDa*, *beeDi*. The negative of *beeku* is *beeDa* ‘should not, must not, need not’, with a more polite or plural form *beeDi*. This form is also used as a negative imperative ‘don’t (do something)’ (see 3.3.1).

naaLe bar beeDa ‘it is not necessary to come tomorrow (don’t come tomorrow!)’

*beeDa*/*beeDi* can also occur with other modal and aspeectual verbs in some of the same constructions as does *beeku*.

bart(aa)-ir beeDa ‘don’t be coming (when . . . )’

3.6.2. The negative modal *kuuDaDu* ‘should not’. When *beeDa* (see 3.6.1.4) is used as a negative imperative, it is similar to (but slightly stronger than) the negative imperative *baaradu* (see 3.3.1). The strongest negative is indicated by the use of the modal *kuuDuDu*. This is attached to the infinitive, as are *beeDa* and *baaradu*.

joD haak-koNDu, guDiyoLag hoog kuuDuDu ‘(one) should never go into a temple while wearing shoes’

Note the contrast of negative emphasis in imperatives.

bar baardu ‘don’t come!’

bar beeDa ‘(I) don’t (want you to) come!’

bar kuuDuDu ‘(one) should/must not come!’

3.6.3. The modal *boodu* ‘may, can’. The auxiliary verb *boodu* (LK *bahudu* ~ *bahdu* ~ *boodu* by morphophonemic rules; see 1.3.5.1) is attached to the infinitive, and has the meaning ‘(someone) can/may (do something)’. The main meaning is ‘can’ in the sense of ‘be able’ rather than that (found especially in modern American speech) of ‘permission’; and the sense of ‘probability’ is also possible.

niiv avarn al nooD boodu ‘you can/might see him there’

iu pustka maneg togoND hoog bood-aa? ‘can/may (I) take this book home?'

avarn al nooD-ir boodu ‘(one) might have seen him there’

3.6.3.1. Negative of *boodu*. The negative form equivalent to the positive *boodu* is *baaradu*. This is the negative imperative form as well (see 3.3.1).

id togoND hoog baardu ‘(one) can’t/shouldn’t take this away (having taken, go)’

3.6.4. Negative contingent *aar– ‘cannot, might not’. When the modal *aar–* with PNG markers is attached to the verbal infinitive, the meaning is ‘cannot, may not’, both in the sense of lack of ability and that of potential nonoccurrence. This form is the negative equivalent of the contingent verb forms (see 3.4.1.3), and other grammarians sometimes prefer to call this negative contingent a tense as well. It is classified here as a modal since, except for being marked for PNG, it acts more like other modals both syntactically and semantically.

The PNG endings used with *aar–* are similar to those used with the past (see 3.4.1.4); however, the PNG marker for neuter is different (*-du* instead of the past PNG marker *-tu* (Biligiri 1959:85). The following is a complete paradigm of a verb marked for negative contingency. (Note that the final *l* of the infinitive appears, because *aar–* begins with a vowel.)
### 3.6.5. The optative modal -i ‘let’.

The optative, sometimes considered a kind of imperative (see 3.3.2), is used with first and third persons. It is formed by attaching -i to the infinitive, and gives the meaning ‘let (someone do something)’. Since it is attached to the infinitive like most other modals, and semantically (especially in question form) it is close to the meaning of other modals, we choose to consider it a modal.

\[
\text{avaru hoog- } + -al + -i + \text{avar hoogli ‘let them/him go’}
\]
\[
\text{naan ivattu bar- } + -al + -i + -aa? \rightarrow \text{naan ivat barl-aa? ‘should I come today?’}
\]

Note that while the optative i in the latter example sentence is deleted, the l of the infinitival form remains.

### 3.6.6. The hortative modal -ooNa ‘let’s’.

The modal -ooNa is also often classified as an imperative form (see 3.3.3). -ooNa is attached to the verb stem, rather than to the infinitive as with other modals. In the declarative, its meaning is generally an exhortation ‘let’s (do something)’; but when interrogative -aa is added, the meaning is more clearly like other modals.

\[
\text{nooD-ooNa ‘let’s see (something)’}
\]
\[
\text{uuTa maadooN-va? ‘shall we eat?’}
\]
\[
\text{hoog-ooN-va? ‘shall we go?’}
\]

Note the insertion of the glide v between the final a of -ooNa and the interrogative -aa (see 1.3.5), which occurs before the deletion of the a of -ooNa.

### 3.6.6.1. Negative of -ooNa.

The negative of -ooNa, ‘let’s not (do something)’ is usually beeDa/beeDi (the negative of beeku; see 3.6.1.4), which is attached to the verbal noun (see 3.5.8).

\[
\text{beeDa, hoogood beeDa ‘no, let’s not go’}
\]

### 3.6.7. Table of affirmative and negative modal forms.

As already mentioned (see 3.6), Kannada affirmative and negative modals do not match up on a one-to-one basis. This is mainly due to the differing scope of the negation; that is, what is being negated may be the verbal action or the ‘necessity’ expressed by the modal. Thus, the negation of ‘coming is required’ may be either ‘not coming is required’ or ‘coming is not required’. Each affirmative form may be negated in different ways, depending on how strongly the speaker wishes to emphasize the negative, or which part of the verbal phrase is meant to be negated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative Form</th>
<th>Negative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>beeku</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want, need, should, must, ought to</td>
<td>beeDa/beeDi kuuDadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘not wanted, not needed’ ‘should not, must not, ought not, need not’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>boodu</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can, may, might</td>
<td>baaradu aar- + PNG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘cannot, may not, might not’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>-i</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1st and 3rd persons)</td>
<td>verbal noun + beeDa baaradu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘no, don’t, let’s not’ ‘can’t, don’t’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>-ooNa</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let’s, shall (we)?</td>
<td>verbal noun + beeDa kuuDadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘let’s not, shouldn’t’ ‘shouldn’t, must not (ever)’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.7. Dative-stative or “defective” verbs.

Kannada has a number of verbs that do not behave morphologically and syntactically like other main verbs. They have been called “defective” by some grammarians, in that they lack many of the forms that regular verbs have. Elsewhere they have been called “impersonal constructions” (Upadhya and Krishnamurthy 1972:138). In this grammar they are called dative-
stative verbs because semantically they are stative (describing states rather than actions), and they require that the subjects of their sentences be in the dative case (see 4.0.1.1).

With dative-stative verbs, instead of saying something like ‘I want this’, with the verb ‘want’ agreeing in PNG with the subject ‘I’, Kannada sentences would have the structure ‘to me this is wanted’, with the subject usually in the dative case and the verb marked for neuter PNG. (Dative-stative verbs that do sometimes agree with nominative objects are noted below.) Dative-stative verbs also are unmarked for tense, although there are some ways of distinguishing between habitual and nonhabitual aspects.

In form, many of the dative-stative verbs resemble modals (see 3.6); and in fact some modals such as beeku may be used without lexical verbs in dative-stative constructions. Some authors even consider these dative-stative verbs to be modals (Upadhyaya and Krishnamurthy 1972:134).

The most common dative-stative verbs are saaku ‘be sufficient’, sikkum ‘be available, be met’, gottu ‘be known’, beeku ‘want, need’, and iSTa ‘like’ (which is the noun ‘desire’, probably operating in these constructions as noun plus verb, with the verb deleted). sikkum also operates in some respects like a regular verb, and beeku is also a regular modal (see 3.6.1). Other verbs also appear in dative-stative constructions, such as iru with the meaning ‘have’ (i.e., ‘to someone is something’) and baa meaning ‘know’ (i.e., ‘to someone comes something’). In addition, aagu ‘become’ may appear in dative-stative constructions with nouns, and hoogu with transitive verbs.

These verbs can be negated (although some of the negative forms are irregular), and they may appear with modals or aspectual markers.

3.7.1. Paradigms of dative-stative verbs. Since dative-stative verbs do not take tense markers, they have a habitual sense when they stand alone. They may appear in a negative habitual form, indicating that the meaning of the verb is ‘habitually not (doing something)’; or, when they occur with iru or aagu the effect is to make them non-habitual, usually with a ‘perfect’ or ‘final’ meaning (see 3.8.9 and 3.8.11).

3.7.2. Regular forms of sikkum. sikkum ‘be available, be met’ appears in some respects more like a regular verb than other dative-stative verbs; that is, it may occur with PNG endings other than neuter (although still with a dative subject), and in some conditional (see 3.10) and verbal noun (see 3.5.8) constructions. Note that PNG markers attached to sikkum agree with the object noun (which is in the nominative case).

avarr ninne nange sikkidru ‘I met him yesterday (he was met to me yesterday)’

avar sikkid-re, naan nooDtiini ‘if he is available, I will see (him)’

maarrkeTall sikk-oood-ella togoND band-biDi ‘bring whatever is available in the market (all that is available in the market having taken, come)’

3.7.3. beeku in dative-stative constructions. The modal beeku (see 3.6.1) may also appear in dative-stative constructions with a noun and without a main verb, with the subject marked for dative case.

ad nange beeku ‘I want that (that is wanted to me)’

avrig haNa beeku ‘he wants/needs money (to him money is wanted/needed)’

beeku may also appear with the verb aagu ‘become’, and in these constructions it contrasts with simple beeku: beeku alone implies that the speaker feels an internal need or desire to do something, whereas
3.8. Verbal aspect markers. In Kannada a set of suffixes may be added to verbs to give certain semantic nuances to the meaning of the sentence. These notions have to do, not with the time (tense) of the proposition, but with:

a. The relative time of two or more actions.

b. The completeness or definiteness of an action.

c. The duration of the action (whether it continues for some time or happens quickly).

d. Certain other notions that express the speaker's attitude or emotional evaluation of some action or person.

Some of these notions have previously been called aspectual or attitudinal, but others defy classification, and are only included here under the category "aspect" because they behave syntactically like the more clearly aspectual markers.

Aspect markers are very similar to main verbs in their morphology and syntax; in fact, they are historically quite probably derived from certain main verbs that they still closely resemble. But semantically they do not express the lexical meaning that those other main verbs express; for instance, the aspectual biDu 'completive' does not mean the same as the main verb biDu 'leave, release', although it resembles it in all apparent phonological and grammatical detail.

In other language families, aspect is a more or less fully developed grammatical category. For example, in English there is a durative or progressive aspect (usually called a tense) formed by adding 'be + -ing' to the verb stem, giving the notion of continuous activity (e.g., 'I am doing'). Also, Slavic languages have a well developed system of perfective (completive) and imperfective verbs. Kannada has ways of expressing these and other notions.

In Kannada, the verbal aspect marker is usually added to the past verbal participle (see 3.5.2); then tense markers, modals, and so forth, are added to the aspect marker, followed by PNG markers if the verb phrase final component requires them.

3.8.1. Inventory of aspect markers. Since aspect is not a universal linguistic category, and is found in different degrees of development in different languages, it is understandable that even among or within dialects of a given language there will be some differences in the aspectual system. For this reason, the discussion here will be concentrated
on the standard SK dialect, with only minor discussion of some verbs that may be used aspectually in other dialects.

What follows is based to some extent on D.N.S. Bhat’s (1977) analysis of those “vectors” he considers to be aspectual, with other sources as noted. In each of the examples below, with the absence of the aspect marker (underlined), the additional English meaning (also underlined) would be lacking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Meaning/Function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bidu</td>
<td>completion ('perfective', definiteness)</td>
<td>avan bid-bitta ‘he fell down’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoogu</td>
<td>completion (sometimes involuntary or accidental), change of state</td>
<td>anna bend-hoogide ‘the rice has gotten overcooked’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ada</td>
<td>continuity, duration (with some verbs ‘reciprocal’ or ‘competitive’)</td>
<td>avar ooD-aadidru ‘they ran around’ avar kaad-aadidru ‘they fought with each other’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodu</td>
<td>‘benefactive’</td>
<td>avan kate bard-kotta ‘he wrote the story for someone’s benefit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noodu</td>
<td>‘attemptive, experimental’</td>
<td>avan kaafi kuDid-nooDda ‘he tried drinking/tasted the coffee’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haaku</td>
<td>‘exhaustive, malefactive’</td>
<td>avan doose-yella tind-haaka ‘he ate up all the pancakes (against our wishes)’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to these six aspect markers analyzed by Bhat, there are some other verbs that impart aspectual meaning to the sentence, and these are given below. (Other dialects may use some other verbs in an aspectual manner; see 3.8.12).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Meaning/Function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kolLu</td>
<td>‘reflexive, self-benefactive’</td>
<td>avan kate bard-konDa ‘he wrote a story for himself’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iru</td>
<td>‘perfective’</td>
<td>band-ididini ‘I have come’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ttaa iru</td>
<td>‘durative, progressive’</td>
<td>hoog-idde ‘I had gone/been’ bartaa ididini ‘I am coming’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aagu</td>
<td>finality</td>
<td>avan band-aaytu ‘he finally came’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bhat points out in his discussion of aspectual “vectors” that there are some differences in meaning of these forms depending on whether the main verb is transitive or intransitive (“agentive” or “nonagentive”).

Three of the aspect markers listed by Bhat have differences in meaning when the main verbs to which they are attached so differ. Below, each aspect marker is examined, along with any of the peculiarities that it possesses when occurring under special conditions.

3.8.2. The aspect marker bidu ‘completive’. bidu ‘completive’ is attached to the past verbal participle. It is homophonous with the lexical verb bidu ‘leave’, and has tense formation like that verb (see 3.4.5.6). However, aspectual bidu can also be attached to the lexical verb bidu, as in bidu ‘let go (completely)!’.

Bidu as aspect often corresponds to the English meaning imparted by verb particles such as ‘up, down, away’, for example, ‘eat up (completely)’, ‘burn down (completely)’, ‘go away (and don’t return)’. It may also correspond to expressions like ‘for good’ (e.g., ‘he left for good’), and of course to adverbs such as ‘completely, definitely, certainly, definitely, totally’, and so forth.

Verbs with bidu attached are not usually negated, since the completion of a nonevent does not make sense. Thus when a verb phrase with ‘completive’ bidu is negated, bidu is first deleted.

hoog-bitta ‘he went away’ + illa ‘negative’ ⇨ hoofgliilla ‘he didn’t go away’ (rather than *hoog-bidilla)

Bidu also has some other special uses. When a transitive sentence with aspectual bidu has a human subject, use of bidu indicates that the action referred to is carried out “intentionally and with great effort” (Bhat 1977:3), or with a certain amount of facility (Sridhar, personal communication). However, in an intransitive sentence with human subject, or in a transitive sentence in which the object (or sometimes the subject) is human, bidu imparts the meaning that things happened rather accidentally, and without intent.

In all of these uses, whether the action is deliberate or accidental, a sense of completion of action is imparted by bidu.

Human subject, transitive:
ranju aapustka ooDda ‘Raju read that book’
ranju aapustka oodi-bitta ‘Raju read that book (with great effort), Raju managed to read that book’
avan doose tind-bitta ‘he ate up the pancakes (accidentally/unintentionally)’
Human subject, intransitive:
raaju bidda ‘Raju fell down’
raaju bid-biTTa ‘Raju accidentally fell down’

Human object, transitive:
aa naayi huDgan kactu ‘that dog bit the boy’
aa naayi huDgan kacc-biTTu ‘that dog accidentally bit the boy’

3.8.3. The aspect marker hoogu ‘completive’. hoogu ‘completive’ is homophonous with the lexical verb hoogu ‘go’, and forms tenses in the same way (see 3.4.5.9). Aspecltal hoogu is added to the past participle of verbs to indicate completion of action, but usually with a pejorative nuance; that is, the action is undesirable, or at least out of the control of the subject.

Also, the main verb to which hoogu is attached is usually a change of state verb; thus the use of hoogu indicates that something has changed from one state to another. In addition, when hoogu follows an intransitive verb, the meaning is ‘completive’; but in the rare cases when it follows a transitive verb, the sense is that things happened accidentally or uncontrollably. (In this latter case, the subject is in the dative, so the transitivity of the verb, and therefore the control of the action by the subject, is lessened; see 3.7.7).

raaju kaatenn martu ‘Raju forgot the story (his fault)’
raajug kate mart-hoooytu ‘Raju forgot the story (not his fault)’

With intransitive verbs, hoogu is usually marked for third person neuter, but subjects other than neuter can also occur.

avar satt-hoordu ‘he died’

Examples of verbs with hoogu:
bend-hoogu ‘become overcooked’
mugd-hoogu ‘get completely finished’
batt-hoogu ‘get dried up, dessicated’
keTT-hoogu ‘get spoiled’
mart-hoogu ‘become forgotten’
oNag-hoogu ‘become completely dry’
tag-hoogu ‘get lowered down’
heed-hoogu ‘become afraid (involuntarily)’

3.8.4. The aspect marker aaDu ‘durative, competitive’. aaDu ‘durative, competitive’ is homophonous with aaDu ‘play’, and has the same tense formations (see 3.4.5.1). It imparts the notion of continuity after intransitive verbs, whereas with transitive verbs it indicates that the action is reciprocal but ‘competitive’ (or ‘antagonistic’).

avar ooDidru ‘they ran’
avar ooD-aaDidru ‘they ran around’
avar kaccidru ‘they bit (something)’
avar kacc-aaDidru ‘they bit each other’

3.8.5. The aspect marker koDu ‘benefactive’. The use of the aspect marker koDu, which is homophonous with the lexical verb koDu ‘give’ and is conjugated in the same way (see 3.4.5.6), imparts a ‘benefactive’ notion to the sentence; that is, it gives the idea that one does something for the benefit of someone else. This contrasts with the ‘self-benefactive’ or ‘reflexive’ aspect marker koLLu (see 3.8.8), the use of which indicates that one does something for one’s own benefit. koDu is usually used only with transitive verbs.

raaju ond kate barda ‘Raju wrote a story’
raaju ond kate bard-koTTa ‘Raju wrote a story for someone’

Some examples of verbs with koDu:
hiiD-koDu ‘catch for someone else’
biiT-koDu ‘leave for someone’
toors-koDu ‘show for someone’s behalf’
kaT-koDu ‘tie up (something) for someone’

3.8.6. The aspect marker nooDu ‘experimentive’. The aspect marker nooDu, which is homophonous with the lexical verb nooDu ‘see’ and is conjugated like it (see 3.4.5.1), adds a notion of doing something as a test, or to see what the outcome of some action might be. It is usually used only with transitive verbs, but also sometimes with (intransitive) verbs of motion.

raaju solpa kaafi kuDda ‘Raju drank some coffee’
raaju solpa kaafi kuDid-nooDda ‘Raju tried drinking/tasted some coffee’
avu all hooda ‘he went there’
avu all hoog-nooDda ‘he tried going there’

Other examples of verbs with nooDdu:

muT-nooDdu ‘examine by touching, feel (something)’
tind-nooDdu ‘examine by eating, taste’
nint-nooDdu ‘try (something) by standing (on something)’

3.8.7. The aspect marker haaku ‘exhaustive, malefactive’. The aspect marker haaku is homophonous with the main verb haaku ‘put, place’, and takes regular (“weak”) tense formations (see 3.4.5.1). It is used mainly with transitive verbs, and in some instances, indicates that the action was carried out in a complete and all-encompassing manner.

avar baTTeen vagidru ‘they washed the clothes’
avar baTTeen vagd-haakidru ‘they washed all the clothes/they washed the clothes very thoroughly’
raaju aa anna tinda ‘Raju ate that food’
raaju aa anna tind-haakda ‘Raju finished off that food’

The use of haaku also indicates in some cases that the action was performed in an objectionable or malicious manner, against the speaker’s wishes.

avan maaDkeen oDda ‘he broke the pot’
avan maaDkeen oDd-haakda ‘he purposefully (and maliciously) broke the pot’

As D.N.S. Bhat points out, this aspect marker is used mainly with verbs whose “physical action . . . has some noticeable effect on the object involved” (Bhat 1977:5). Thus it tends more often to be used with verbs like kollu ‘kill’, bari ‘write’, kiLu ‘pluck’, cellu ‘spill’, oDi ‘break’, and so forth. haaku may also indicate direct malice, and thus contrasts with hoogu (see 3.8.3), which, when it follows a transitive verb, indicates that while the action is undesirable, it is involuntary.

3.8.8. The aspect marker koLLu ‘reflexive, self-benefactive’. This aspect marker indicates that an action is carried out for the benefit of the agent of the action, rather than for someone else as is the case with koDu (see 3.8.5). koLLu no longer has an analogous main verb

in most dialects of SK, although there is a verb koLLu in LK (and in some spoken dialects) meaning ‘buy, take, acquire’. koLLu is conjugated like an o-stem verb (see 3.4.5.8).

The aspect marker koLLu probably corresponds less to any one English expression than other aspect markers. Where English uses possessive pronouns (e.g., ‘wash your face’), Kannada will often use koLLu. Also, Kannada often uses koLLu where English does not specify who is affected by an action, although the affected person is ‘understood’ (e.g., ‘have (yourself) a look’).

avan ond kate barda ‘he wrote a story’
avan ond kate bard-koNDa ‘he wrote himself a story’
ad maaD-kootinni ‘I’ll do that for myself’
kuut-koLLi ‘sit down (seat yourself/selves)’!
kay-kaal to-L-koLLi ‘wash your hands and feet’

snaana maaD-koLLi ‘take a bath (make a bath for yourself/selves)’

baTTe haak-koLLi ‘get dressed (put clothes on yourself/selves)’

parikSr snoTs bard-ko bCek ‘(one) must prepare (write for oneself) notes for the examination’

koLLu, in its past verbal participial form koNDu (see 3.5.2), is used to indicate that two actions are simultaneous. It is attached to the past verbal participle of the first verb in a sequence of two verbal actions, and can often be translated into English as ‘while (doing something)’. At times, however, the past participle koNDu attached to a verb simply means ‘having done for oneself’.

jooD haak-koNDu, guDiyoLag hoog beeDa ‘don’t go into a temple while wearing shoes’
il uTu maaD-koNDu, hoogi ‘having eaten (made) your meal here, then go’
A useful list of verbs taking the aspect marker koLLu can be found in Ramanujan (1963:235-36).

Many Kannada verbs have become so closely linked with koLLu that they rarely occur without it in SK. All SK verbs that end in a are of this sort.

LK tegedu + koLLu → SK togo + takko ‘take (for oneself)’
LK vagi + koLLu → SK okko + vakko ‘wash (one’s clothes)’
LK malagi + koLLu → SK malko + makko ‘lie down’

3.8.9. The aspect marker iru ‘perfective’. The aspect marker iru, homophous with the copula iru ‘be’, and using the same tense markers (see 3.4.5.5), may be affixed to the past participle of a main verb (see 3.5.2) to indicate that the result of an action continues after the main action has finished. This construction is also used to indicate that the speaker has completed a particular action before the time of occurrence of the main verb, which is similar in meaning to the perfect tenses of other languages. Since iru may have tense markers attached, it is possible to get the equivalents of past perfect, present perfect, and habitual/future perfect tenses with this construction.

With verbs of motion, the affixation of iru indicates that the motion is completed, but that the result lasted for some time and may still be relevant.

naan all hoog-idde ‘I went there (and stayed), I had been there’
naan band-iddiini ‘I came (and am still here), I have come’
naan band-idde ‘I came (and was still here when. . .), I had come’
naan band-irtiini ‘I will come (and be here when. . .), I will have come’

3.8.10. The aspect marker -ttaa iru ‘durative’. When iru ‘be’ follows the present verbal participial marker -ttaa of a main verb (see 3.5.1), the notion given is one of duration or continuous action. This is similar to the English progressive tenses, as in ‘I am/was/will be going’. Although the present verbal participle is formed by adding -aa to the verb stem + -tt- ‘present’, in both LK and SK the -aa is generally deleted unless emphasis is desired on immediacy or durative aspects.

bart-iddiini ‘I am coming’
bartaa iddiini ‘I am coming (right now)’

maaDt(aa) idde ‘I was doing (something)’
kuut-koot(aa) idde ‘I was sitting’
noooDt(aa) ir beeku ‘(one) must be/is probably seeing (something)’
haakt(aa) ir beeDa ‘(one) shouldn’t/must not be putting (something)’

When the future/habitual of iru is added to a main verb, the meaning is that of future or habitual continuous action.

hoogt(aa) irtiini ‘I will be going, I usually am going’

In LK, and some other dialects, the verb baa ‘come’ may sometimes be substituted for iru following the present participle to express a repetitive notion.

LK avaru maaDuttaa baruttaare ‘he keeps on doing (something)’

3.8.11. The aspect marker aagu ‘finality’. The aspect marker aagu, homophous with the main verb aagu ‘become’, may be used to indicate that some long-awaited result has finally taken place. It always occurs in the past neuter singular form aaytu, which seems to indicate that in underlying form a whole sentence or proposition is the subject of aagu. That is, in the example below, the first sentence probably comes from an underlying sentence like the second.

avar band-aaytu ‘he finally came’
avaru bandadadu aaytu ‘his coming finally occurred’

3.8.12. Other aspect markers in LK and other dialects of SK. In LK, some other verbs may be used as aspect markers; for example, aspectual iDu, homophous with the main verb iDu ‘put, place’, is used to give the notion of ‘completive’.

In other dialects of SK, some other verbs may also be found with aspectual uses. For example, in the dialect of A. K. Ramanujan (also a speaker of standard SK) there are a number of what he calls “post verbs” that occur with aspectual meaning (Ramanujan 1963:218-32). For him, aaDu (see 3.8.4) is not widely used, occurring only after a limited number of verbs. However, baa (see 3.8.10) has in addition to its ‘repetitive’ sense also a ‘completive’ meaning with certain verbs.

ad tiLid-bantu ‘it came to be known’
ad kaND-bantu ‘it came to be seen, it was recognized’
The verb bīLu ‘fall’ can be used in Ramanujan’s dialect either aspectually or idiomatically with a ‘completive’ sense.

avan sat-bidda ‘he died, he fell dead’
saavar kaagad band-bidd-ide ‘a thousand letters have piled up’
avan nenne negid-bidda ‘he jumped and fell (idiomatic, “died”) yesterday’

bīLu also occurs as a verbalizer (see 3.11).

In addition to haaku ‘finish’ (see 3.8.7), the verb esi ‘throw’ can also be used aspectually to emphasize “the ease with which something is done” (Ramanujan 1965:231).

hat dinad kelsaana ond gaNeel maaD-esda ‘he finished off ten
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 1
day’s work in one hour’
2 3 6 4 5

3.8.13. Negatives of aspect markers. As mentioned above (see 3.8.2), some aspect markers do not regularly take negatives, since negation and completion are often contradictory notions. Other aspect markers may or may not take negation. Negation of those that have negative forms, and of iru and all the constructions in which it appears, are dealt with under syntax (see section 4).

3.9. The causative suffix –isu. In Kannada there is a causative suffix –isu (derived from the LK irregular verb –iyu, see Spencer 1950:312) that can be added to verb stems (see 3.1) to make causative verbs out of noncausative ones. Usually the verb being made causative is intransitive, and the result is then transitive; but many transitive verbs can be causativized, and in LK even causative verbs can be made double causative; the latter does not seem to be the case in SK (Bhatt 1978: 112 ff.).

Transitive   Causative
LKi ‘learn’ + –isu + kaliisu ‘teach’

Intransitive   Causative

Transitive   Causative   Double causative
LK maaDu ‘do’ + –isu + maaDisu ‘make’ + –isu + maaDisisu ‘make (someone) do’ (someone) make (someone) do’

Also in LK, a causative verb with the aspect marker koLLu (see 3.8.8) attached has a kind of “passive” meaning (Spencer 1950:138, 281).

huDugaru upaadhyayaninda hoDeyisi-koNDaru ‘the boys were beaten by the teacher’

3.10. The conditional suffix –are. The conditional in Kannada is formed by adding a suffix –are to the past participle of a main verb (see 3.1.1). This form is used to express ’if (something happens)’. The form used is the same with all persons, and is always followed by a result clause expressing the consequences of the condition identified in the conditional clause (see 4.2). Tense or aspect distinctions can be made in these constructions by affixing –are to iru ‘be’, which is then attached to the present or past participles of main verbs (see 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 respectively). Usually the a of –are is deleted by the rule of short vowel deletion.

maaDid-re ‘if (someone) does (something), (then . . . )’
hood-re ‘if (someone) goes, (then . . . )’
heeL-koTT-re ‘if (someone) teaches, (then . . . )’
bart(aa) id-re ‘if (someone) is coming, (then . . . )’
band-id-re ‘if (someone) has come, (then . . . )’
nange ninneenee gott-aag-id-re, hEElt-idde ‘if I had known
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 6.1 4/5 3
(about it) yesterday, I would have said (something)’
2 8 7

3.11. Verbalizers. There are a number of lexical verbs in Kannada that can be added to other constituents (mainly nouns and especially loan words) to make verbs out of them. The most common and general of these, to form transitive verbs, is maaDu ‘make, do’; but the causative maaDisu ‘cause (someone) to do’, aagu (used to make intransitive verbs) ‘become’, paDu ‘feel, experience’, biDu ‘leave’, biiLu ‘fall’ and aaDu ‘play’ also occur.

3.11.1. The verbalizers maaDu and maaDisu. maaDu can be added to a noun to make it into a verb. It is also widely used to make “acceptable” Kannada verbs (i.e., forms that can take Kannada tense and PNG markers, etc.) out of borrowed English words, including verbs.
Drai maaDu ‘drive (a car)’
isti maaDu ‘iron (clothing)’
prayatna maaDu ‘try, work hard’ (literally, ‘make effort’)  
kelsa maaDu ‘work’  
kaLul maaDu ‘have someone do the work’  
uaTa maaDu ‘eat (a meal)’

For a useful list of verbs formed with maaDu, see Ramanujan (1963: 237 ff.).
maaDisu, the causative of maaDu (see 3.9), is sometimes used instead of maaDu in these constructions, with the meaning ‘have someone else do x’.

rhi ral maasDu ‘get (someone) to rehearse’
kelsa maasDu ‘get the work done’

3.11.2. The verbalizer aagu. aagu ‘become’ is often used to make a verb out of a noun when the verbal notion desired is stative rather than active (indicating a state or change of state, rather than an action performed on an object). The resulting constructions are intransitive.

arth aagu ‘understand’
paas aagu ‘pass (e.g., an examination)’

3.11.3. The verbalizer paDu. paDu ‘experience, feel’ is used to make verbs out of (usually) Indo-Aryan noun loans.

koSta paDu ‘be difficult’
santorSa paDu ‘be happy’

paDu and aagu are also sometimes used to passivize verbs, by adding them to the infinitive.
noodal paDu ‘be seen’  
maadu adu ‘be/get done’

3.11.4. The verbalizers biDu, biLu, and aaDu. biDu ‘leave’, biLu ‘fall’, and aaDu ‘play’ may also be used to make verbs from certain nouns.

saikal biDu ‘ride a bicycle’
kaar biDu ‘drive a car’  
pTa biDu ‘fly a kite’
jagL aaDu ‘quarrel’
maat aaDu ‘speak (play words)’
naaTak aaDu ‘perform a play’
hinde biLu ‘fall behind’
munde biLu ‘come forward’
meele biLu ‘be forward’
k(h)aayle biLu ‘fall ill’
haLu biLu ‘fall into disuse’
sat biLu ‘die (fall dead)’