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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
KANNADA LANGUAGE

IN ENGLISH

COMPRISING THE THREE DIALECTS OF THE LANGUAGE

(ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN)

BY

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PREFACE.

The present Grammar is chiefly based on Kēśava's Śabdamañidarpaṇa. The terminology of this his Grammar is simple, and fit for the three dialects of Kannaḍa. At the same time it will be interesting to learn the general way of an ancient native scholar's teaching Kannaḍa grammar.

In Kēśava's age most of the rules of Kannaḍa grammar were fixed. That before him there had been grammarians who had not deserved that name, seems to follow from his quoting a part of a Kanda verse that is fully quoted in the Śabdānuśāsana (under its sūtra 469), from which we translate it as follows — 'Remain, O daughter! Could the unprofitable grammarian (śushkavaiyākarāṇa), the unprofitable sophist and the rustic have as (their) subject matter the gem of poetical composition which is the subject matter of the assemblage of very clever poets?'

Some specific statements of Kēśava concerning his predecessors or contemporaries are the following—

He considered it a matter of necessity to caution literary writers against using final *ḷ* in several Kannaḍa words, as only rustics would do so (§ 228).

He teaches (§ 252) that if there exist Tadbhavas of two words compounded, both words ought to be in their Tadbhava form. In this respect he quotes an instance from his great predecessor Hamsarāja (of A. D. 941, according to Mr. B. Lewis Rice), *viz.* taravēḷ māṇikyabhaṇḍārada puṭikēgaḷaṃ, which, he says, is a mistake (tappu), as māṇikabhaṇḍārada would be right (śuddha).

He says that in *satisaptami* (§ 365) which always refers to two subjects, the letter *ḷ* is to be used; by some (of his predecessors or contemporaries) *al* has, without hesitation, been employed for it; clever people do not agree to that. Then he quotes two sentences with *al*, and calls them wrong (*abaddha*).

He states (very probably in order to counteract a tendency of that kind) that to form *kāṇikē*, *tēraḷikē*, *pūṇikē* of *kāṇ*, *pūṇ*, *tēraḷ* (which formations are frequently found at least in the mediæval dialect) is faulty, as the suffix *ikē* should not be added to verbs ending in a consonant (see § 243, A, 5).

When introducing the suffix *tana*, he teaches that it is not to be used for Samskṛita words, as *e. g.* *ârôhakatana* would be wrong (abaddha, § 243, A, 14). That he certainly has done so for the above-mentioned reason becomes evident by the fact that the *Šabdânusâsana* (under its sūtra 431) adduces *unnatatana* and *pannatatana* as instances of ancient usage.

He states that to form a causative verb, *e. g.* *khaṇḍisisu*, to cause to cut, from *khaṇḍisu*, to cut, a verb derived from a Samskṛita noun, is not allowed (§ 150, remark), which statement probably also opposes a tendency of grammarians (or poets) towards doing so.

He says that nouns ending in a consonant do not insert *in* before the *a* of the genitive, except *pagal* and *iruḷ*; to form *e. g.* *bēmarina*, *maṇalina*, *mugalina* is a fault (*dôsha*, § 121, a e). It follows from his opposition to such forms as *bēmarina* that they had already come or were coming into use.

He states that forms like *nôḍidapaṁ*, *mâḍidapaṁ* are not used as declinable *kṛillingas* (§ 194, remark 2); but according to the *Šabdânusâsana* (sūtras 447. 448. 544) they were used as such, because its author *Bhaṭṭākalaṅkadēva* adduces *nôḍidapanam*, *kûḍidapanam*, *mâḍidapaṅgē*, *irdapana* as ancient formations.

He says (see § 240, remark) that some (grammarians or poets) who are fond of a practice that is connected with grass (*satṛinâbhyavahârigal*), do not consider that abnormality does not enter in poetical prose, and use a short letter followed by an initial letter which is a compound with *rēpha*, as *šithila*; such disgusting persons (*arôḷigal*) do put it in poetical prose without calling it a blame (*tēgal*).*

The author hopes that the remarkable fact that *Kannaḍa* and the other *Draviḍa* languages have no relative pronoun (§ 174), has been satisfactorily explained and established by him (§ 330), and that the origin of the negative form of the verb in *Draviḍa* has been made evident by him (§ 210), two subjects which (he may remark) used to puzzle European scholars. See also his explanation of the participles (§§ 169. 185) and of the infinitive (§ 188).

As to the age of *Kannaḍa* poets Mr. Rice's Introduction to his edition of the *Šabdânusâsana* (p. 11 *seq.*) should be consulted.

* Here the remark may be added that according to the *Šabdânusâsana* (under its sūtra 288) the pronoun *nâm* (which is not mentioned by *Kēśava*, § 137) was agreed to by some of the great poets of the northern way, whereas those of the southern one were siding with *âm*. According to *Nṛipatuṅga's Kavirâjamârga* (1, 36) of the 9th century the region in which *Kannaḍa* was spoken, extended from the *Kâvēri* as far as the *Gôḍâvari*.

Regarding the comparison of Draviḍa languages see 'A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian Family of Languages, by the Rev. R. Caldwell, D. D., LL. D, etc., 2nd edition, 1875, London, Trübner & Co.' Dr. Caldwell in his work is inclined to think that Draviḍa exhibits close traces of relationship to the languages of the Scythian group.

The Publications consulted for the present grammar are, besides the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa, the following—

1. The Karṇāṭaka Śabdānuśāsana (see p. 4, note).
2. Nuḍigaṭṭu. A Kannaḍa Manual of School-Grammar, by Dhondo Narasiṃha Mulbagal, Kannaḍa Teacher, Training College. 2nd edition. Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1894.
3. Kannaḍa Schoolbooks, by native authors. Bombay, the Department of Public Instruction. Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, 1882—1898.
4. An Elementary Grammar of the Kannaḍa Language, by the Rev. Thomas Hodson, Wesleyan Missionary. 2nd edition. Bangalore, 1864.
5. A Practical Key to the Canarese Language, by the Rev. F. Ziegler. 2nd edition. Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1892.
6. Nāgavarma's Karṇāṭaka Bhāshābhūṣaṇa (of about the beginning of the 12th century), edited by B. Lewis Rice, M. R. A. S., etc. Bangalore, 1884.
7. A Kannaḍa-English Dictionary, by the Rev. F. Kittel. Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1894.
8. Very valuable Inscriptions published in the Indian Antiquary and Epigraphia Indica, by J. F. Fleet, PH. D., C. I. E., etc.
9. Elements of South-Indian Palæography, by A. C. Burnell, HON. PH. D. of the University of Strassburg, etc. Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1874.
10. A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners, by Professor Max Müller, M. A., London, 1866.

Special thanks are due to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA for his generous aid by ordering a certain number of copies of the forthcoming Grammar for the Home Department in Calcutta and by inducing the Governors of Madras and Bombay and the Governments of Mysore and of His Highness the Nijam to take a considerable number of copies of the work in advance whereby the Publishers have been enabled to carry it through the Press.

The author would also gratefully acknowledge the encouragement he has received from the interest that several gentlemen have taken in his composing the present Grammar, of whom he may mention Mr. B. Lewis RICE, C. I. E., M. R. A. S., Director of the Archæological Researches in Mysore; the Rev. G. RICHTER, late Inspector of Schools in Coorg; Dr. E. HULTZSCH, Government Epigraphist, Bangalore; Dr. J. F. FLEET, B.O. C. S., M. R. A. S., C. I. E., and Professor R. GARBE, PH. D., Tübingen.

As the author lived in Germany, the printing was carried on in India, and proof-sheets could not be sent to him for correction, there occurs an unusual number of misprints; but a corrected list of the errata will enable the student to set them right before perusing the Grammar.

Finally the author quotes for his work the words of Kêśava (sûtra and vṛitti 4)—“If there are any mistakes (dôsha) in this (my) Śabdamaṇi-darpaṇa, may the learned (first) thoughtfully listen, and (then) with mercy combined with gladness of heart rectify them.”

Tübingen, 5th February 1903.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Pages.
I. Introductory observations	1—3
II. On the form of the signs that are used as Letters (Alphabet, etc.)	4—22
III. On roots or verbal themes	22—29
IV. On declinable bases (Declension)	29—87
V. On verbs	88—163
VI. On adverbs, etc.	164—169
VII. Euphonic junction of letters	170—185
VIII. Particulars of some letters, also in prosody,	185—198
IX. On primitive nominal bases	198—200
X. On secondary nominal bases	200—207
XI. On compound bases	207—218
XII. On verbal declinable bases	218—222
XIII. On pronouns	222—242
XIV. On adjectives	242—251
XV. On numerals	251—260
XVI. On adverbs (again)	260—300
XVII. On the repetition of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs, interjections, and imitative sounds	300—311
XVIII. On the expression of 'other', on the article, and on the expression of 'only', 'alone'	311—314
XIX. On additional tense-forms of the verb	314—330
XX. On so-called auxiliary verbs	330—342
XXI. On either—or; neither—nor; whether—or; the—the; as—as; for; namely, as follows; what is that?; what happened?; in this manner; as—so; how much—so much, how many—so many; when?; who—he, etc.	343—352
XXII. On the verbs <i>en</i> and <i>an</i>	352—359
XXIII. On <i>illadē</i> , <i>alladē</i> , <i>altu</i>	359—362
XXIV. On the repetition of verbs, and on the combination of certain verbs	362—376
XXV. On comparison	376—380
XXVI. On syntax	380—432
XXVII. On words corrupted from Samskṛita	432—439
XXVIII. On the doubling of consonants	439—442
On a number of words contained in various places of the <i>Śabdānuśāsana</i> Index	442—456
Corrections and Additions	457—478
	479—483



A
G R A M M A R
O F T H E
K A N N A D A L A N G U A G E

I. Introductory observations

1. The term Kannaḍa (ಕನ್ನಡ), the Canarese of European writers, is formed from Kar-nāḍu (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ), the black cultivated country, referring to the black soil, commonly called cotton soil, which characterises the plateau of the Southern Dekkan (ದಕ್ಷಿಣ). In the Samskr̥ta language the term appears as Karṇāṭa (ಕರ್ಣಾಟ) and Karṇāṭaka (ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ). Kannaḍa is the appellation of the Canarese country and its language.¹⁾

2. Kannaḍa is spoken throughout Mysore, the Southern Mahratta country, in some of the western districts of the Nijam's territory (as far north as Bidar), and partly in North Canara on the western coast. The people that speak the Kannaḍa language are estimated at about nine millions.

3. The Kannaḍa language belongs to a group of languages which has been called the Dravidian (*i. e.* ದ್ರವಿಡ or ದ್ರಾವಿಡ) family by European writers. The chief members of this family are Kannaḍa, Tōlugu (ತೆಲುಗು), Tamil (ತಮಿ಴), Malayāla (ಮಲಯಾಳ), Tuḷu (ತುಳು), Koḍagu (ಕೊಡಗು), and Baḍaga (ಬಡಗ, on the Nilagiri).

4. The so-called Dravidian languages have borrowed a great many words from Samskr̥ta, especially such as express abstract ideas of philosophy, science, and religion, together with the technical terms of the more elegant arts, etc. (*cf.* § 369); but their non-Samskr̥ta portion is considerable, and once was sufficient for ordinary conversation. Chiefly by a comparison of their grammatical structure with that of Samskr̥ta the essential independence of the

¹⁾ The district of Canara (a corrupted form of Kannaḍa) on the Western coast got that name because it was subjected for centuries to the rule of Kannaḍa princes, and the Carnatic (*i. e.* Karṇāṭaka), the country below the Eastern Ghauts on the Coromandal coast, was (by a misapplication of terms) called by that name first by the Muhammedans.

Dravidian languages of Saṁskṛita can satisfactorily and conclusively be established.

5. The earliest written documents of the Kannaḍa language are inscriptions on walls and pillars of temples, on detached stone-tablets and monumental stones, and on copper-plates of the Canarese country. The inscriptions are often dated; if they have no date, the form of the letters used and historical references to dated inscriptions serve to ascertain their age.

6. As regards the forms of the Old and Modern Kannaḍa alphabets, they are varieties of the so-called Cave-character, an alphabet which was used for the inscriptions in the cave hermitages of Buddhists in India (*e. g.* at Salsette, Kānhēri, Nāsik, Sahyādri, Ajanta), and rests on the Southern Aśōka character. This character was about 250 B. C. employed in the Edicts of the Buddhist king Aśōka. Different forms of the letters used for the Kannaḍa inscriptions appear at different periods, the earlier forms differing in the greatest degree from those of the Modern Kannaḍa alphabet¹⁾. At the time of the composition of the Basavapurāṇa 1369 A. D. the old alphabet had become already out of use, as the author of that work mentions the letters of Old Kannaḍa (ಪುಟ್ಟನನ್ನದಲಿಪಿ) as belonging to the past.

7. The Kannaḍa language in the old inscriptions (of the Kadamba, Gaṅga, Ālukya, Rāshṭrakūṭa and other kings) of which specimens exist that belong to about 600 A. D., is not the same as that of the present day; it is what is called Old Canarese. This Old Canarese is also the language of the early Kannaḍa authors or the literary style. It may be said to have continued in use to the middle of the 13th century (see § 109), when by degrees the language of the inscriptions and literary compositions begins to evince a tendency to become Modern Canarese or the popular and colloquial dialect of the present time. A characteristic of the literary or classical style of the early authors is its extraordinary amount of polish and refinement. The classical authors were Jains. One of them was Nṛipatuṅga, who wrote the Kavirājamārga (a treatise on

¹⁾ The earliest authentic specimens of writing in India are the edictal inscriptions of the Buddhist king Aśōka (also called Dharmāśōka and Priyadarśi) who was the grandson of the Maurya king Čandragupta at Pāṭaliputra (the modern Patna), and ruled from the extreme north-west of India as far as Magadha in the East and Mahishmaṇḍala (Mysore) in the South. These inscriptions are written in two different alphabets. The alphabet which is found in the inscription that is at Kapurdigiri (near Peshawar), is written from right to left, and is clearly of Phœnician or old Semitic (Aramaic) origin (it has been called Khanōshṭi); the Southern inscriptions that are found in numerous places from Gīrnār in Gujerat to Siddāpura in the Chitaldroog district of Mysore (these last ones discovered by Mr. B. L. Rice), are written from left to right, and the alphabet employed in them is the source of all other Indian alphabets. It has been thought by some scholars (Professors Weber, Bühler and others) that the character of the Southern inscriptions also may be traced back to a Phœnician prototype.

alañkāra) in the 9th century; another was Pampa or Hampa who composed his Bhārata (an itihāsa more or less based on Vyāsa's Mahābhārata) in 941 A. D.; and a third one was Argaḷa who finished his Purāṇa in 1189 A. D.¹⁾

8. The grammatical treatises on Kannaḍa were constructed on the Sainikṛita plan. Their Jaina authors took Pāṇini and others as their guides. The earliest grammarian, whose works have come down to us, is Nāgavarma who appears to belong to the first half of the 12th century. Kēśirāja or Kēśava, the author of a well-known grammar, lived about one hundred years later, in the 13th century. The above-named authors treat on the Old Canarese language, illustrating it by quotations from the writings of former (or contemporary) poets. Nāgavarma wrote his first grammar, an epitome, in Kanda verses and Old Canarese, and embodied it in his treatise on the art of poetry, the Kāvyaalōkana (in Old Canarese); his second grammar, the Karṇāṭakabhāshābhūṣaṇa, is in Saṃskṛita prose sūtras, each accompanied by a vṛitti or explanatory gloss also in Saṃskṛita. Kēśirāja's grammar, the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa, is composed wholly in Kanda verses and Old Canarese (each verse having its prose vṛitti), and is the fullest systematic exposition of that language²⁾.

9. The ancient Kannaḍa grammarians held the study of grammar in high esteem, as may be learned from the following words of the author of the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa:—"Through grammar (correct) words originate, through the words of that grammar meaning (originates), through meaning the beholding of truth, through the beholding of truth the desired final beatitude; this (final beatitude) is the fruit for the learned" (sūtra 10 of the Preface).

¹⁾ The Kavirājamārga was edited in 1898 by K. B. Pāṭhak, B. A., Assistant to the Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, the Bhārata also in 1898 by Lewis L. Rice, C. I. E., M. R. A. S., Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore. (Mysore Government Central Press, Bangalore.)

²⁾ Nāgavarma's Karṇāṭakabhāshābhūṣaṇa was edited by B. Lewis Rice, M. R. A. S., Director of Public Instruction (Bangalore, Mysore Government Press, 1884). It contains 10 pariśēhēdas, viz. sañjñāvidhāna, sandhividhāna, vibhaktividhāna, kāravividhāna, śabdārītidhāna, samāsavidhāna, taddhītidhāna, ākhyātanigamavidhāna, avyayanirūpaṇavidhāna, and nipātanirūpaṇavidhāna, in 280 sūtras. An edition of Kēśirāja's Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa was printed at Mangalore (Basel Mission Press, 1872). His work has 8 sandhis or chapters and 322 sūtras. A short summary of its contents is as follows:— I. Sandhi or euphonic combinations of letters. 1) aksharasañjñāprakaraṇa or the section of the signs used as letters. a) the letters of the alphabet; b) the vowels in particular; c) the consonants in particular. 2) sandhiprakaraṇa or the section of combination of the mentioned letters. a) combination of vowels; b) combination of consonants. II. Nāma or nominal themes. a) līngas or declinable bases, aa) kṛits or bases formed from verbs by means of suffixes, bb) taddhīta-bases formed from nouns and verbs by means of certain other suffixes, cc) samāsas or compound bases, dd) nāmas or ready nouns (distinguished as rūḍha, anvartha and aṅkita; they include the so-called adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and themes from Saṃskṛita, altered or unaltered); b) genders; c) the seven cases in the singular; d) the two numbers; e) the augments of the plural; f) particularities regarding

II. On the form of the signs that are used as Letters

(akshararūpa, aksharasañjñākāra, aksharasañjñārūpa, varṇasānjñē,
varṇāṅka, cf. §§ 217-241), etc.

10. Kēśava, the author of the *Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa*, remarks on the origin of articulate sound: — “By the wish of the individual soul, by means of suitable (vital) air, at the root of the navel, like a trumpet, the substance of sound (*śabda-dravya*) originates which is white (*svēta*, *dhavala*); its result is (articulate, *aksharātmaka*) sound (*śabda*)”; and: — “The body is the musical instrument, the tongue is the plectrum, the individual soul is the performer; on account of the operation of his mind (articulate) sound (*śabda*) originates which is of a white colour (*dhavalavarṇa*) and has the form of letters (*akshararūpa*).”

Inarticulate (*anaksharātmaka*) sounds, as thunder from the clouds or the roar of the sea, have no representations in grammatical alphabets.

11. There is a distinct letter for each sound, and therefore every word is pronounced exactly as it is spelt; thus the ear is a sufficient guide

declension; *g*) uses of the cases; *h*) remarks on number, gender, construction, etc.; *i*) declension of pronouns; *j*) change of gender; *k*) change of letters. III. *Samāsa* or composition of words, compound bases. 1) augment, elision, and substitution. 2) the six classes of *Saṃskṛita* compounds. 3) the compounds called *kriyāsamāsa*, *gamakasamāsa*, and *vīpsāsamāsa*. IV. *Taddhita*-bases formed from nouns and verbs by means of certain suffixes. V. *Ākhyāta* or verbs and their conjugation. VI. *Dhātu* or verbal roots (or themes). VII. *Tadbhava* (*Apabhraṃśa*) or words corrupted from the *Saṃskṛita* language. VIII. *Avyaya* or adverbs, etc.

Besides the *Karṇāṭakabhāshābhūṣhaṇa* there is another grammar of the Old Canarese language in *Saṃskṛita* sūtras, etc., the *Karṇāṭakasaṅgrahānuśāsana*, written by the Jaina *Bhaṭṭākalaṅka*, dated A. D. 1604. It was edited by B. Lewis Rice, C. I. E., M. R. A. S., Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, late Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg (Bangalore, Mysore Government Central Press, 1890). According to its learned editor it treats, in the order given, of the alphabet; *avyayas*; *sandhi*; *nīpātas*; gender; *tadbhavas*; case affixes; compound words; uses of personal pronouns; uses of the singular and plural numbers and numerals; *taddhitas*; verbs and verbal affixes.

The first grammar of the Canarese language which appeared in English, was compiled by John McKerrell Esq., M. C. S., who dedicated his work to the *King* (George IV), Madras, November the 16th, 1820. He calls it “A Grammar of the *Karṇāṭaka* Language”. In his Preface he states: “In the course of my labours I have derived much information from a very scarce and accurate treatise upon the ancient dialect, which was compiled, about seven centuries ago, by an Indian author named *Cēshava*, and by him termed ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿವರ್ಷಣಂ, or ‘The mirror of verbal gems’ I feel myself under considerable obligations to Edward Richard Sullivan, Esq., of the Civil Service, for his kindness in procuring for me from His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, the work of *Cēshava*” McKerrell’s work has 211 pages.

in orthography. After the exact sounds of the letters have been once acquired, every word can be pronounced with perfect accuracy.

The accent falls on the first syllable.

12. The name of a pure, true letter (śuddhākshara) is **akshara**, **akkara**, or **varṇa**.

13. Each letter has its own form (ākāra) and sound (śabda); by the first it becomes visible (cākshuṣha), by the other audible (śrāvaṇa).

14. Kannāḍa is written from left to right.

15. The **Alphabet** (called **aksharamālë**, **akkaramālë** in the old and later dialect and also **ônâma** in the later one), as an instruction for the youthful (bâlaśikshë), consists of 57 letters, in which case the so-called **Saṁskṛita** and **Prâkṛita kṣhaḷa** (the vedic letter क्ಷ of certain schools) is also counted, though its form and sound are the same as that of the so-called **Kannāḍa kuḷa**.

Of the 57 letters forty-eight (in various forms) are notorious on the "sea-girdled" earth, *i. e.* throughout India, and the order in which they are read (pâṭhakrama) is as follows:—**अ अ इ ई ऋ ॠ क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ ञ ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न प फ ब भ म य र ल व श ष स ह ळ**. The letter **क्ष** in this list is called **kṣhaḷa** in order to distinguish it from the true **Kannāḍa kuḷa**. In **Saṁskṛita** the **kṣhaḷa** is a substitute for the letter **क्ष** (*cf.* § 230); in **Kannāḍa** it is a substitute for the **Saṁskṛita** letter **क्ष** (see § 31).

The other nine letters are:—**ಎ ಒ ಓ ಉ ಊ ಋ ೠ ಳ ಴ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ ಷ ಸ ಹ ಳ ಳ**. Of these **ಎ ಒ ಓ ಉ ಊ ಋ ೠ ಳ ಴ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ** are peculiar to the **Kannāḍa** country (dêśiya), and this letter **ಕ್ಷ** is the **kuḷa**.

The four letters **ಋ ೠ ಳ ಴ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ**, together with the above-mentioned forty-eight, form the **Saṁskṛita** alphabet of 52 letters.

In true **Kannāḍa** (ačçagannāḍa) there are 47 indigenous letters (śuddhagö), *viz.* (the vowels) **ಅ ಆ ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಎ ಏ ಐ ಔ ಋ ೠ ಳ ಴ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ ಷ ಸ ಹ ಳ ಳ**; (the anusvâra) **ಂ**; (and the consonants) **ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಙ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ ಞ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ ಷ ಸ ಹ ಳ ಳ**.

16. The consonants (§ 25) that in the preceding paragraph appear with the top-mark ˆ (ಕˆ, ಖˆ, etc.) which indicates that they are to be pronounced without any vowel after them (asvaravidhi, vyañjanavidhi),

are commonly printed with the sign ~ (a sort of crest, nowadays called talēkaṭṭu) added to the top (ಕೆ, ಗೆ, etc.), in order to point out that the short Kannada vowel a (ಅ) is to be sounded after them.

In the case of ten consonants (ಖ ಙ ಜ ಙ ಟ ಣ ಬ ಲ ಳ ಳ), however, the crest does not appear on the top, as it is so to say incorporated with them. It is supposed that the sign ~ is a secondary form of the Kannada vowel a (ಅ, see § 24); but why are certain other vowels (u, û, ಉ, ಊ, etc.) united with crested consonants? See § 37.

17. The following is a tabular view of the forms of the 57 letters of the Alphabet as they are written and printed nowadays (cf. § 6), the consonants bearing the sign ~ (the talēkaṭṭu, see § 16). Their sounds are expressed in Roman characters with the aid of some diacritical marks, and illustrated, as well as possible, by English letters (the illustrations being given according to English authors of Kannada, Tēlugu, Tamīl and Malayāḷa grammars):—

- ಅ. a. This letter has the sound of the English initial a in 'about', 'around', or of the English final a in 'era', 'Sophia', 'Victoria', or of the English u in 'gun', 'eup'. (There is no letter in Kannada to represent the sound of the English a in such words as 'pan', 'can', 'sat', 'hat').
- ಆ (ಆ಼). â. This letter has the sound of the English a in 'half', 'father', or of the English final a in 'papa'.
- ಇ. i. This letter has the sound of the English i in 'pin', 'in', 'gig', 'folio'.
- ಈ. î. This letter has the sound of the English i in 'machine', 'ravine', 'pique', or of the English ee in 'eel', 'feel'.
- ಉ. u. This letter has the sound of the English u in 'full', 'pull', 'put', or of the English oo in 'book'.
- ಊ. û. This letter has the sound of the English u in 'rule', 'crude', or of the English oo in 'fool', 'root', 'shoot'.
- ಋ. ṛi. The sound of this letter can only be learned from the mouth of an efficient teacher. (Rustics pronounce it like the English ri in 'rich', or also like the English roo in 'rook'.)
- ೠ (ಋ಼). ṛî. The sound of this letter is that of lengthened ಋ.
- ೡ. ṛi. The sound of this letter can only be learned from an educated native. (Rustics pronounce it like the English loo in 'look'.)
- ೢ. ṛî. The sound of this letter is that of lengthened ೠ. (The letter is a mere invention of grammarians.)
- ಎ. ê. This letter has the sound of the English e in 'end', 'leg', 'beg', 'peg'.
- ಐ. ê. This letter has the sound of the English a in 'ache', 'fate', 'late'.

- ಐ. ai. This letter has the sound of the English ai in 'aisle', of the English ei in 'height', or of the English word 'eye'.
- ಒ. ö. This letter has the sound of the English o in 'police', 'polite', 'romance', 'produced', 'potential' 'located'. (There is no sound in Kannada to represent the sound of the English o in such words as 'on', 'hot', 'got', 'object'. Uneducated Canarese people use to pronounce this English o, ಆ (â) making, e. g. lost ಲಾಸ್ತು, hot ಹಾಟು, top ಟಾಫು.)
- ಓ. ô. This letter has the sound of the English o in 'gold', 'old', 'sold', 'ode'.
- ಔ. au. This letter has the sound of the English ou in 'ounce', 'out', 'mount'.
- ಂ. m̄. This letter, when it is final, has the sound of the English m in 'botom', 'bartram'. (When in the middle of a word it is followed by a consonant, its sound depends on the character of that consonant, as in the words ತಂಕ, ಶಂಖ, ಸಂಗ, ಸಂಘ, ಅಂಚ, ಉಂಫ, ಅಂಜನ, ಕಂಟಕ, ಕಂಠ, ಖಂಡ, ಚುಂಢಿ, ಬಂಣ, ಕಂತಿ, ಕಂಠೆ, ಕಂವ, ಕಂಠ, ಸಂನ, ಸಂಪದ, ಸಂಬಲ, ಸಂಮತ, ಸಂಯಮ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣ, ಸಂಲಾಸ, ಸಂವತ್, ಸಂಶಯ, ದಂಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಸಂಸಾರ, ಸಂಹತಿ; cf. §§ 34. 39. 40.)
- ಙ. ṅ. This aspirate has the sound of the English initial h in 'hat', 'head', or 'hiss', the aspiration proceeding directly from the chest. (Rustics, in reciting the alphabet, use to pronounce it aṅa the a having the sound of the Kannada letter ಅ.)
- ಞ. ṅ̄. This aspirate is used only before the letters ಕ (ka) and ಖ (kha), and then pronounced like the letter ಙ (ṅ).
- ಠ. ṭh. This aspirate is used only before the letters ಪ (pa) and ಫ (pha), and then has a sound somewhat similar to that of the letter ಙ (ṅ). (In Sainskr̥ita it is often represented by the letter श्र, sh.)
- ಕ. ka. This letter has the sound of the English initial k pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಖ. kha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one, but aspirated, the aspiration proceeding directly from the chest.
- ಗ. ga. This letter has the sound of the English initial g in 'gold', 'good', pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಘ. gha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಙ. ṅa. This letter has the sound of the English letter n before g in 'king', 'ring', 'long', 'song' with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಚ. ča. This letter has a sound similar to that of the English ch in 'charity', 'charm', 'chase', 'child', 'church', pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಞ. (ಞ). čha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಜ. ja. This letter has a sound similar to that of the English j in 'judge', 'join', 'jar', 'jackal', pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.

- ಝ. jha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಞ. ña. This letter has a sound which is something like that of the English ñi in 'opinion', 'onion' (the n being nasalised), pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಏ (a) after it.
- ಟ. ṭa. This letter has the sound of an English letter t that is formed by curling back the tongue, forcibly striking the under part of it against the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಏ (a) after it. (It differs essentially from the true English t, for which there is no letter in Kannaḍa. Natives, however, use to represent the English t by ಟ.)
- ಠ. ṭha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಡ. ḍa. This letter has the sound of an English letter d that is formed by curling back the tongue, forcibly striking the under part of it against the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಏ (a) after it. (It differs essentially from the true English d, for which there is no letter in Kannaḍa. Natives, however, use to represent the English d by ಡ. See also sub-letter ಠ, ra.)
- ಢ. ḍha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಣ. ṇa. This letter has the sound of an English n that is formed by curling back the tongue, forcibly striking the under part of it against the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಏ (a) after it. (No English letter answers to it; see under letter ನ, na.)
- ತ. ta. This letter has the sound of an English letter t that is formed by bringing the tip of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಏ (a) after it. (There is no corresponding letter in English; see under letter ಟ, ṭa.)
- ಥ. tha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ದ. da. This letter has the sound of the English letter d that is formed by bringing the point of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಏ (a) after it. (There is no English letter which answers to it; see under letter ಡ, ḍa.)
- ಧ. dha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ನ. na. This letter has the sound of the English letter n that is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಏ (a) after it. (There is no corresponding English letter. Natives, however, use to represent the English n by ಣ, ṇa.)
- ಪ. pa. The sound of this letter answers to that of the English initial p pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಏ (a) after it.
- ಫ. pha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.

- ಬ. ba. The sound of this letter is the same as that of the English initial b pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಭ (ಫ್ರ. ಷ). bha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಮ. ma. The sound of this letter is like that of the English m pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಯ. ya. The sound of this letter is the same as that of the English initial y in 'yard', 'young', 'you', 'yonder' pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ರ. ra. The sound of this letter nowadays has an indefinite character like the Samskṛita r (which Canarese people occasionally mistook for their letter ಱ); in ancient times it was formed by placing the point of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, producing a trilled, delicate sound of the English letter r, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it. At present the sound may be said to resemble that of the English initial letter r in 'ring', 'risk' with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) sounded after it. (English people often used to represent the Kannaḍa letter ರ, by their r, as in Canara, Coorg, Dharwar = ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕೊಡಗು, ಧಾರವಾಡ.)
- ಱ. ra. This letter has the sound of a very harsh English letter r pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it. Nowadays it is not unfrequently represented by a double Kannaḍa ರ, *i. e.* ರ್ರ (see § 39).
- ಲ. la. This letter has the sound of the English letter l that is formed by bringing the tip of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it. (The Kannaḍa letter ಲ has neither the same sound as the Samskṛita ಲ nor that of the English l. The Samskṛita letter ಲ is very often represented in Kannaḍa by the so-called Kṣhaḷa; see §§ 15. 31.)
- ವ. va. The sound of this letter resembles that of the initial letter ವ in 'wife', 'woman', the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) being pronounced after it.
- ಶ. śa. The sound of this sibilant letter cannot be represented by any English letter; it is to be learnt by hearing an efficient teacher pronounce it. (Englishmen, however, have represented it by the s in 'sure' and 'session'.)
- ಷ. sha. This letter has the sound of an English initial sh (as in 'shoe', 'shun') that is formed by placing the tongue near the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಸ. sa. This letter has nearly the sound of the English initial letter s in 'sat', 'sin', 'so', the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) being pronounced after it.

ಹ (ಪ್ರಾ). ha. The sound of this letter is something like that of the English initial letter h in 'horse', 'husband', 'hoop', the Kannada letter ಅ (a) being pronounced after it.

ಳ. la. This letter has the sound of the English letter l that is formed by curling back the tongue, forcibly striking the under part of it against the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it. (It represents two letters, viz. the kshala and kuḷa; see §§ 15. 31.)

ಲ. la. See the preceding letter.

ಲಿ. li. The sound of this letter l is formed by curling back the tongue and pronouncing the English letter r, e. g. in the word 'farm', in a rather liquid manner (Dr. Caldwell) with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.

18. Of the above-mentioned 57 letters sixteen are vowels (svara).

19. The initial forms of the vowels are as follows:—

Kannada	Present Tamil	Present Malayāla	Dévanāgarī
ಅ a	ಅ a	അ a	अ a
ಆ â	ಆ â	ആ â	आ â
ಇ i	ಇ i	ഇ i	इ i
ಈ î	ಈ î	ഈ î	ई î
ಉ u	ಉ u	ഉ u	उ u
ಊ û	ಊ û	ഊ û	ऊ û
ಋ ṛi	—	ഋ ṛi	ऋ ṛi
ೠ ṛî	—	ೠ ṛî	ऌ ṛî
ೡ ḷṛi	—	ഡ ḷṛi	ऴ ḷṛi
ೢ ḷṛî	—	ഢ ḷṛî	ऴ ḷṛî
ಎ ě	എ ě	ഐ ě	—
ಏ ê	ഈ ê	ഐ ê	ए ê
ಐ ai	ഈ ai	ഐ ai	ऐ ai
ಓ ö	ಓ ö	ഓ ö	—
ಒ ô	ಒ ô	ഔ ô	ओ ô
ಔ au	ಔ au	ഔ au	औ au

20. Seven of the vowels are short (hīrasva), viz. ಅ, ಇ, ಉ, ಋ, ೠ, ಎ, ಒ; and nine are long (dīrgha), viz. ಆ, ಈ, ಊ, ಋ, ೠ, ಏ, ಓ, ಔ.

Short vowels have one measure (mātrē or prosodical instant) or are êkamātraka; long vowels have two or are ubhayamātra or dvimātra. A consonant (ಕ, ಖ, etc.) is said to last half the time of a short vowel.

Occasionally a vowel is lengthened to three measures in pronunciation or becomes trimātraka or protracted (pluta). See §§ 140, a and 215, 6, letter k.

In prosody a short or light vowel is called laghu, and a long or heavy vowel guru. Such a long vowel is long either by nature, or by position (i. e. being followed by a double or compound consonant; see § 38).

21. Vowels are again divided into ten monophthongs (samānākshara):— ಅ ಆ, ಇ ಈ, ಉ ಊ, ಋ ೠ, ಏ ಓ, of which each pair is of the same class of letters (savarna) whether its letters be read in regular order (anulōma) as ಅ ಆ, ಇ ಈ, etc., or out of the usual order (vilōma) as ಆ ಅ, ಈ ಇ, etc., or as ಅಅ, ಆಆ, ಇಇ, ಈಈ, etc.; and (in Samskrīta) into four diphthongs (sandhyakshara): ಎ ಐ ಒ ಔ. The vowels ಎ ಐ ಒ ಔ, however, are no real diphthongs in true Kannaḍa; in this language the radical forms of ಎ are ಅಯ್, ಅಯಿ, and those of ಔ are ಅವ್, ಅವ (see § 217).

Also the vowels ಎ ಐ ಒ ಔ are such as belong to one class, or are savarna.

22. By the way it is observed that, in so far as Samskrīta is concerned, the true Samskrīta vowels (§ 15), except a and ā, i. e. 12 of them, are subject to the peculiar changes called guṇa and vṛiddhi (see § 217). Though the terms are mentioned by the grammarians Nāgavarma and Kêśava, their use is not stated. The same is to be said with regard to the term nāmi which they mention, and which in Samskrīta denotes all the true Samskrīta vowels, except a and ā, as changing a dental into a cerebral. The Upēndravajra verse cited by Nāgavarma and Kêśava (probably from a Purāṇa, in which the terms guṇa, vṛiddhi and nāmi occur together, is in praise of the 12 Âdityas.

23. In pure Kannaḍa the vowels ಋ ೠ ಏ ಓ are not indigenous; they are found only in words borrowed from Samskrīta.

24. If the initial vowels mentioned in § 18, follow a consonant, each of them uses a secondary form that is always compounded with one of the consonant forms (see §§ 36. 37).

The initial forms of the vowels together with their secondary ones appear in the subjoined table:—

Initial forms	Secondary forms
ಅ	(See § 16)
ಆ	ೌ
ಇ	ಃ
ಈ	ಃಲ
ಉ	ಃ
ಊ	ಃ
ಋ	ೌ (ಃ)
ೠ	ಃ
ಌ	ಃ
ಎ	ಃ
ಐ	ಃಲ
ಓ	ಃ
ಔ	ಃಲ (ಃ)
ಋ	ಃಲ (ಃಲ)
ೠ	ಃ

Remark.

The form of the long initial vowel ಐ, and the sign ಃ (see § 37) nowadays regularly used to mark a long secondary vowel form, are somewhat uncommon in Kannada manuscripts of the 18th century. Initial ಐ is written ಯೆ (euphonical ಯ್ + ಎ) in them, but to be pronounced ಐ, *e. g.* ಯೆಕಾನ್ತ = ಐಕಾನ್ತ; only occasionally we find ಏಲ for ಐ. Initial ಈ appears as ಯಿ in them (euphonical ಯ್ + ಃ + the sign ಃ). The existence of the sign ಃ at the time that the manuscripts were written, becomes further certain *e. g.* by the form of the verb ಮೀಱು (mīṇu), to transgress, *etc.* repeatedly used in them, a form which is used also nowadays (ಮೀಱು for ಮೀಱು). ಈ, ಐ and ಓ however in vowelled compound-syllables (see § 36) are generally not marked as long by the sign ಃ in the manuscripts, *e. g.* ತೋಱುವ stands for ತೋಱುವ, ದೇವತೆ for ದೇವತೆ, ನಿತಿ for ನೀತಿ, ಪಿಠ for ಪೀಠ, ಪ್ರಿತಿ for ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಬೆಱ for ಬೇಱ, ಹೋಗು for ಹೋಗು, *etc.* Cf. also § 41.

25. The consonants (vyañjana, bilakkara) of the alphabet are thirty-seven in number. Bearing the sign which indicates that they are sounded with the short vowel अ (a) after them (see §§ 16. 17. 36), they are the following:—

			क	ख	ग	घ	ङ		
			च	छ	ज	झ	ञ		
			ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण		
			त	थ	द	ध	न		
			प	फ	ब	भ	म		
य	र	ल	व	श	ष	स	ह	(ॐ, the ksha!a)	ॐ

The same in present Tamil:—

			க			ங			
			ச		ஜ		ஞ		
			ட				ண		
			த				ந ன		
			ப				ம		
ய	ர	ல	வ		ஷ	ஸ	ஹ	ள	ழ

The same in present Malayāla:—

			ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ		
			ച	ഛ	ജ	झ	ഞ		
			ട	ഠ	ഡ	ഢ	ണ		
			ത	ഥ	ദ	ധ	ന		
			പ	ഫ	ബ	ഭ	മ		
യ	ര	ല	വ	ശ	ഷ	സ	ഹ	ഝ	ഴ

The same in Dêvanâgarî, as far as they exist therein:—

			क	ख	ग	घ	ङ		
			च	छ	ज	झ	ञ		
			ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण		
			त	थ	द	ध	न		
			प	फ	ब	भ	म		
य	र	ल	व	श	ष	स	ह	ळ	

26. It will be observed that 25 consonants are horizontally arranged in sets having five letters (pañcaka) in each. Such a set is called a series or class (varga), and a letter belonging to it a classified letter (vargākshara, vargiyākshara).

27. The five classes (pañcavarga), each from their first letter, are distinguished as kavarga (ಕವರ್ಗ), čavarga (ಚವರ್ಗ), ṭavarga (ಟವರ್ಗ), tavarga (ತವರ್ಗ), and pavarga (ಪವರ್ಗ).

The remaining 12 (11) consonants are unclassified (avarga, avargīya).

28. The letters of the first perpendicular column (called vargaprathama or vargaprathamākshara) are hard, those of the second one (called vargadviṭīya or vargadviṭīyākshara) hard and aspirated, those of the third one (called vargatṛiṭīya or vargatṛiṭīyākshara) soft, those of the fourth one (called vargačaturtha or vargačaturthākshara) soft and aspirated; those of the fifth one (called vargapañčama or vargapañčamākshara) are the particular nasals (anunāsika) of each class, which are used as such when, in combination, they precede a consonant of their respective class; see § 220, and *cf.* §§ 39. 40.

The difference between hard and soft consonants is not expressed in words in the old Kannaḍa grammars. By the way it may be remarked that modern Kannaḍa grammars call hard ones karkaṣavarṇa or parushavarṇa, and soft ones mṛidūvarṇa or saralavarṇa.

29. Kannaḍa grammars distinguish between consonants with slight breathing or weak aspiration (alpaprāṇa), *viz.* ಕ್ ಚ್ ಟ್ ತ್ ವ್ ಗ್ ಜ್ ಡ್ ಡ್ ಜ್, and consonants with hard breathing or strong aspiration (mahāprāṇa), *viz.* ಖ್ ಳ್ ಠ್ ಡ್ ಘ್ ಘ್ ಝ್ ಡ್ ಡ್ ಭ್; but practically alpaprāṇa is an unaspirated letter, and mahāprāṇa an aspirated one (see § 218). Nowadays some call an aspirated letter gaṇḍakkara (male letter) and an unaspirated one heṇṇakkara (female letter).

30. In pure Kannaḍa the consonants ಶ and ಷ do not occur; they are found only in words borrowed from Samskrīta.

31. The letter ಳ in parenthesis in § 25 is called kshala (§ 15) by the grammarian Kêṣava. It is, in fact, identical as to form and pronunciation with the kuḷa, as Kêṣava terms it, or the true Kannaḍa ಳ (§ 15); and it is, therefore, unnecessary to make it a separate letter. It is often used by Kannaḍa people as a substitute for Samskrīta ಳ, the sound of which in the Samskrīta language apparently

bears a dubious character for them, one that is neither their *o* nor their *ə*; this *ə* is Kêṣava's kṣaḷa. Cf. §§ 227. 228.

32. The consonants *ḷ* and *ḻ* have become, at the present period, obsolete (although they are of intrinsic value for Dravidian philology). Already the grammarian Kêṣava had to state in which words the *ḻ* was used according to previous authors (see § 233). In bygone times *ḻ* was occasionally changed into *ṛ* (see § 236), occasionally into *ḷ*, occasionally into the letter which it preceded; in the mediaeval dialect and nowadays it is as a rule represented by *ḷ* (see § 228), is exceptionally converted into a following letter (as *ḷ* for *ḷ*, or *ḷ* for *ḷ*) or disappears also altogether (as *ḷ* for *ḷ*, or *ḷ* for *ḷ*)¹⁾. *ḷ*, in the modern dialect, appears as *ṛ* or as a double *ṛ* (*ṛṛ*). *ḻ* and *ḷ* are up to this time in common use among the Tamil, Malayāla and Baḍaga people; *ḻ* occurs still in the present Tēlugu (see § 3). The letter *ḻ* appears still in Kannāḍa literature of the 18th century.

In the course of this work the ancient original forms have been retained.

¹⁾ Some historical dates regarding the *ḷ* (based chiefly on the very valuable inscriptions or śāsanas published by Dr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* are the following (cf. § 109).

1. From about 600 to about 900 A. D. the *ḷ* was throughout in use; in that period we find *e. g.* *ḷ*, a paddy field, *ḷ*, seven hundred persons, *ḷ*, seventy, *ḷ*, to destroy, *ḷ*, to be (could this be the *ḷ*, to stay, to be, of the Dictionary?), *ḷ*, to wash.

We meet also with the strange forms *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), below, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), the world, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), having gained or overcome.

2. From about 900 till about 1200 A. D. a transition of the *ḷ* into *ṛ* and *ḷ*, is observed, as we find *ḷ*, pleasure, and *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), seventeen, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to speak, in a śāšana of 929 A. D.; *ḷ* and *ḷ*, to wash, in one of 951 A. D.; *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), it immersed, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), having fallen, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), seven, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), increase, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), a paddy field, in one of 1019 A. D.; *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), place, etc., *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), stuff, and *ḷ* a paddy field, in one of 1048 A. D.; *ḷ* and *ḷ*, to shine, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), place, etc., *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to wash, in one of 1075 A. D.; *ḷ*, to be, and *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), seven, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to destroy, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), a rent-free grant, in one of 1076 A. D.; *ḷ*, to shine, *ḷ*, N. of a place, *ḷ*, to be, and *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to praise, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to praise, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), fame, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), waste, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to ruin, in one of 1084 A. D.; *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), may he make, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to dig, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), a ditch, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to praise, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to shine, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), fame, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to praise, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), fame, in one of 1123 A. D.; *ḷ*, N. of a place, *ḷ*, place, etc., *ḷ*, to speak, *ḷ*, to see, *ḷ*, to make, and *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to wash, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to destroy, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to praise, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), fame, in one of 1181 A. D.; *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to praise, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), to shine, *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), seven, in one of 1183 A. D.; *ḷ* (for *ḷ*), he will descend, in one of 1187 A. D. Cf. § 228; § 160, 1.

33. The throat (kaṅṭha, kōral), the palate or roof of the mouth (tāluka, tālugē, galla), the head or skull (šira, mastaka, mûrdhan), the teeth (danta, pal), the lips (ôshṭha, tuṭi), the nose (nâsikē), the chest (ura, êrdē), and the root of the tongue (jihvâmûla, nâligēya buḍa) are the eight places (sthâna, tâṇa) or organs of the letters.

The letters pronounced from the throat are guttural (kaṅṭhya); they are ಅ ಆ ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಙ ಞ (ಋ). Those formed by means of the palate are palatal (tâlavya); they are ಇ ಏ ಏ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ ಞ ಯ ಶ; (ಏ and ಏ have been called also kaṅṭhya-tâlavya). Those coming from the head are cerebral (mûrdhanya); they are ಋ ಋ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ ರ ಲಿ ಷ ಲಿ; (sometimes these letters are called lingual). The letters formed by the aid of the teeth are dental (dantya); they are ಳ ಳ ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ ಲ ಸ ಕ. Those pronounced with the lips are labial (ôshṭhya); they are ಉ ಊ ಓ ಔ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ ವ ಂ; (sometimes ಓ ಔ are called kaṅṭhôsṭhya, and ವ has been called dantôsṭhya). The letters uttered through the nose are nasal (anunâsika, nâsikya); they are ಞ ಞ ಣ ಮ ಂ; (ಂ has been called also kaṅṭhya-nâsikya). The letters ಯ ಲ ವ (called semi-vowels) are not nasal (anunâsika, niranunâsika) and, under certain circumstances, nasal (anunâsika, see § 219); there is no mark in Kannaḍa to show the difference. The letter pronounced in the chest or pectoral letter (urasya) is ೃ. That uttered from the root of the tongue or the tongue-root sibilant (jihvâmûliya) is ಋ.

When two consonants are produced in the same place or by the same organs, they are called êkasthâni (see §§ 238. 239).

34. The labial sibilant (or aspirate) ಂ is called upadhmaniya, *i. e.* a letter that is to be pronounced with a forcing out of breath; it only occurs before the consonants ಪ and ಫ. The nasal ಂ is called anusvâra or after-sound, as it always belongs to a preceding vowel; from its form that in Saṁskṛita is a dot, it is called bindu, and from its form in Kannaḍa where it is represented by a circle or cipher, it is called śūnya or sōnnē; it is a substitute for a nasal letter, and when it does not stand at the end of a word (where it is pronounced like the English m, *cf.* § 215, s), its sound depends on the following consonant (see under letter ಂ in § 17; §§ 39. 40). The sibilant (or aspirate) ೃ is called visarga or visarjaniya either from its being pronounced with a full emission of breath or from its liability to be rejected; if followed by another letter, it is frequently changed and occasionally dropped. The tongue-root

sibilant (or aspirate) *jivhâmûliya* ೀ can only stand before the consonants ಕ and ಖ.

35. The *ṣūnya* (sōnnē or bindu) ೆ and visarga ೇ are semi-vowels (*svarāṅga*) and semi-consonants (*vyañjanāṅga*). They and the upadhmānīya ೆ and *jivhâmûliya* ೀ are so to say semi-letters, and as such form the 4 so-called *yōgavāha* letters, *i. e.* letters always appearing in connection with, or depending on, others.

Visarga, upadhmānīya and *jivhâmûliya* do not occur in pure Kannada, but are used only in words borrowed from Sanskrita.

36. As has been stated in §§ 16 and 25 the crested consonants (including ಖ ಙ ಞ ಙ ಟ ಣ ಏ ಉ ಊ) are always sounded with the short vowel ಅ (a) after them. When any of the secondary forms of the vowels given in § 24 is united with the consonants to form vowelled compound-syllables, the consonants partly retain the shape they have when the vowel ಅ (a) is sounded after them, but mostly lose their talēkaṭṭu or crest. Here follows a tabular view of them:—

ಕ	ಕ	ಖ		ಗ	ಗ	ಘ	ಘ	ಙ	
ಚ	ಚ	ಛ	ಛ	ಜ		ಝ	ಝ	ಞ	
ಟ		ಠ	ಠ	ಡ	ಡ	ಢ	ಢ	ಣ	
ತ	ತ	ಥ	ಥ	ದ	ದ	ಧ	ಧ	ನ	ನ
ಪ	ಪ	ಫ	ಫ	ಬ		ಭ	ಭ	ಮ	ಮ
ಯ	ಯ	ರ	ರ	ಲ	ಲ	ಲ	ಲ	ಶ	ಶ
ಷ	ಷ	ಸ	ಸ	ಹ	ಹ	ಳ	ಳ	ಱ	

When the union has taken place, the vowels, like the short ಅ (a), are pronounced after the consonants to which they are attached.

37. In the Southern Mahratta country the vowelled compound-syllables are called *kā-guṇitākshara*, *i. e.* syllables that are multiplied or increased in number after the manner of *kā*, this being the first of them; and a series of them is called *baḷli*. In writing and reading the series of the *kā-guṇita*-syllables it is customary to place the consonant after which the short ಅ (a) is sounded, at the beginning of each series.

A table exhibiting the union of vowels with consonants is given on the following two pages:—

ಕ ka	ಕಾ kâ	ಕಿ ki	ಕೀ kî	ಕು ku	ಕೂ kū	ಕೃ kṛi	ಕೌ kṛi
ಖ kha	ಖಾ khâ	ಖಿ khi	ಖೀ khî	ಖು khu	ಖೂ khû	ಖೃ khṛi	ಖೌ khṛi
ಗ ga	ಗಾ gâ	ಗಿ gi	ಗೀ gî	ಗು gu	ಗೂ gû	ಗೃ gṛi	ಗೌ gṛi
ಘ gha	ಘಾ ghâ	ಘಿ ghi	ಘೀ ghî	ಘು ghu	ಘೂ ghû	ಘೃ ghṛi	ಘೌ ghṛi
ಜ ña	ಜಾ ñâ	ಜಿ ñi	ಜೀ ñî	ಜು ñu	ಜೂ ñû	ಜೃ ñṛi	ಜೌ ñṛi
ಚ ça	ಚಾ çâ	ಚಿ çi	ಚೀ çî	ಚು çu	ಚೂ çû	ಚೃ çṛi	ಚೌ çṛi
ಛ çha	ಛಾ çhâ	ಛಿ çhi	ಛೀ çhî	ಛು çhu	ಛೂ çhû	ಛೃ çhṛi	ಛೌ çhṛi
ಜ ja	ಜಾ jâ	ಜಿ ji	ಜೀ jî	ಜು ju	ಜೂ jû	ಜೃ jṛi	ಜೌ jṛi
ಝ jha	ಝಾ jhâ	ಝಿ jhi	ಝೀ jhî	ಝು jhu	ಝೂ jhû	ಝೃ jhṛi	ಝೌ jhṛi
ಞ ña	ಞಾ ñâ	ಞಿ ñi	ಞೀ ñî	ಞು ñu	ಞೂ ñû	ಞೃ ñṛi	ಞೌ ñṛi
ಟ ṭa	ಟಾ ṭâ	ಟಿ ṭi	ಟೀ ṭî	ಟು ṭu	ಟೂ ṭû	ಟೃ ṭṛi	ಟೌ ṭṛi
ಠ ṭha	ಠಾ ṭhâ	ಠಿ ṭhi	ಠೀ ṭhî	ಠು ṭhu	ಠೂ ṭhû	ಠೃ ṭhṛi	ಠೌ ṭhṛi
ಡ ḍa	ಡಾ ḍâ	ಡಿ ḍi	ಡೀ ḍî	ಡು ḍu	ಡೂ ḍû	ಡೃ ḍṛi	ಡೌ ḍṛi
ಢ ḍha	ಢಾ ḍhâ	ಢಿ ḍhi	ಢೀ ḍhî	ಢು ḍhu	ಢೂ ḍhû	ಢೃ ḍhṛi	ಢೌ ḍhṛi
ಣ ṇa	ಣಾ ṇâ	ಣಿ ṇi	ಣೀ ṇî	ಣು ṇu	ಣೂ ṇû	ಣೃ ṇṛi	ಣೌ ṇṛi
ತ ta	ತಾ tâ	ತಿ ti	ತೀ tî	ತು tu	ತೂ tû	ತೃ ṭṛi	ತೌ ṭṛi
ಥ tha	ಥಾ thâ	ಥಿ thi	ಥೀ thî	ಥು thu	ಥೂ thû	ಥೃ thṛi	ಥೌ thṛi
ದ da	ದಾ dâ	ದಿ di	ದೀ dî	ದು du	ದೂ dû	ದೃ ḍṛi	ದೌ ḍṛi
ಧ dha	ಧಾ dhâ	ಧಿ dhi	ಧೀ dhî	ಧು dhu	ಧೂ dhû	ಧೃ dhṛi	ಧೌ dhṛi
ನ na	ನಾ nâ	ನಿ ni	ನೀ nî	ನು nu	ನೂ nû	ನೃ ṇṛi	ನೌ ṇṛi
ಪ pa	ಪಾ pâ	ಪಿ pi	ಪೀ pî	ಪು pu	ಪೂ pû	ಪೃ pṛi	ಪೌ pṛi
ಫ pha	ಫಾ phâ	ಫಿ phi	ಫೀ phî	ಫು phu	ಫೂ phû	ಫೃ phṛi	ಫೌ phṛi
ಬ ba	ಬಾ bâ	ಬಿ bi	ಬೀ bî	ಬು bu	ಬೂ bû	ಬೃ bṛi	ಬೌ bṛi
ಭ bha	ಭಾ bhâ	ಭಿ bhi	ಭೀ bhî	ಭು bhu	ಭೂ bhû	ಭೃ bhṛi	ಭೌ bhṛi
ಮ ma	ಮಾ mâ	ಮಿ mi	ಮೀ mî	ಮು mu	ಮೂ mû	ಮೃ mṛi	ಮೌ mṛi
ಯ ya	ಯಾ yâ	ಯಿ yi	ಯೀ yî	ಯು yu	ಯೂ yû	ಯೃ yṛi	ಯೌ yṛi
ರ ra	ರಾ râ	ರಿ ri	ರೀ rî	ರು ru	ರೂ rû	ರೃ ṛṛi	ರೌ ṛṛi
ಠ ṛa	ಠಾ ṛâ	ಠಿ ṛi	ಠೀ ṛî	ಠು ṛu	ಠೂ ṛû	ಠೃ ṛṛi	ಠೌ ṛṛi
ಲ la	ಲಾ lâ	ಲಿ li	ಲೀ lî	ಲು lu	ಲೂ lû	ಲೃ ḷṛi	ಲೌ ḷṛi
ವ va	ವಾ vâ	ವಿ vi	ವೀ vî	ವು vu	ವೂ vû	ವೃ vṛi	ವೌ vṛi
ಶ śa	ಶಾ śâ	ಶಿ śi	ಶೀ śî	ಶು śu	ಶೂ śû	ಶೃ śṛi	ಶೌ śṛi
ಷ sha	ಷಾ shâ	ಷಿ shi	ಷೀ shî	ಷು shu	ಷೂ shû	ಷೃ shṛi	ಷೌ shṛi
ಸ sa	ಸಾ sâ	ಸಿ si	ಸೀ sî	ಸು su	ಸೂ sû	ಸೃ sṛi	ಸೌ sṛi
ಹ ha	ಹಾ hâ	ಹಿ hi	ಹೀ hî	ಹು hu	ಹೂ hû	ಹೃ hṛi	ಹೌ hṛi
ಳ ḷa	ಳಾ ḷâ	ಳಿ ḷi	ಳೀ ḷî	ಳು ḷu	ಳೂ ḷû	ಳೃ ḷṛi	ಳೌ ḷṛi
ಱ ḷa	ಱಾ ḷâ	ಱಿ ḷi	ಱೀ ḷî	ಱು ḷu	ಱೂ ḷû	ಱೃ ḷṛi	ಱೌ ḷṛi

klrî	klrî	ಕೆ kĕ	ಕೇ kĕ	ಕೈ kai	ಕೊ kō	ಕೋ kō	ಕೌ kau
khlrî	khlrî	ಖೆ khĕ	ಖೇ khĕ	ಖೈ khai	ಖೊ khō	ಖೋ khō	ಖೌ khau
glrî	glrî	ಗೆ gĕ	ಗೇ gĕ	ಗೈ gai	ಗೊ gō	ಗೋ gō	ಗೌ gau
ghlrî	ghlrî	ಘೆ ghĕ	ಘೇ ghĕ	ಘೈ ghai	ಘೊ ghō	ಘೋ ghō	ಘೌ ghau
nlrî	nlrî	ನೆ nĕ	ನೇ nĕ	ನೈ nai	ನೊ nō	ನೋ nō	ನೌ nau
ĉlrî	ĉlrî	ಚೆ ĉĕ	ಚೇ ĉĕ	ಚೈ ĉai	ಚೊ ĉō	ಚೋ ĉō	ಚೌ ĉau
ċhlrî	ċhlrî	ಛೆ ċĕ	ಛೇ ċĕ	ಛೈ ċhai	ಛೊ ċō	ಛೋ ċō	ಛೌ ċhau
jlrî	jlrî	ಜೆ jĕ	ಜೇ jĕ	ಜೈ jai	ಜೊ jō	ಜೋ jō	ಜೌ jau
jhlrî	jhlrî	ಝೆ jhĕ	ಝೇ jhĕ	ಝೈ jhai	ಝೊ jhō	ಝೋ jhō	ಝೌ jhau
ŋlrî	ŋlrî	ಞೆ ŋĕ	ಞೇ ŋĕ	ಞೈ ŋai	ಞೊ ŋō	ಞೋ ŋō	ಞೌ ŋau
ṭlrî	ṭlrî	ಟೆ ṭĕ	ಟೇ ṭĕ	ಟೈ ṭai	ಟೊ ṭō	ಟೋ ṭō	ಟೌ ṭau
ṭhlrî	ṭhlrî	ಠೆ ṭhĕ	ಠೇ ṭhĕ	ಠೈ ṭhai	ಠೊ ṭhō	ಠೋ ṭhō	ಠೌ ṭhau
ḍlrî	ḍlrî	ಡೆ ḍĕ	ಡೇ ḍĕ	ಡೈ ḍai	ಡೊ ḍō	ಡೋ ḍō	ಡೌ ḍau
ḍhlrî	ḍhlrî	ಢೆ ḍhĕ	ಢೇ ḍhĕ	ಢೈ ḍhai	ಢೊ ḍhō	ಢೋ ḍhō	ಢೌ ḍhau
ṇlrî	ṇlrî	ಣೆ ṇĕ	ಣೇ ṇĕ	ಣೈ ṇai	ಣೊ ṇō	ಣೋ ṇō	ಣೌ ṇau
ṭlrî	ṭlrî	ತೆ ṭĕ	ತೇ ṭĕ	ತೈ tai	ತೊ tō	ತೋ tō	ತೌ tau
thlrî	thlrî	ಥೆ thĕ	ಥೇ thĕ	ಥೈ thai	ಥೊ thō	ಥೋ thō	ಥೌ thau
ḍlrî	ḍlrî	ದೆ ḍĕ	ದೇ ḍĕ	ದೈ dai	ದೊ dō	ದೋ dō	ದೌ dau
dhlrî	dhlrî	ಧೆ dhĕ	ಧೇ dhĕ	ಧೈ dhai	ಧೊ dhō	ಧೋ dhō	ಧೌ dhau
nlrî	nlrî	ನೆ nĕ	ನೇ nĕ	ನೈ nai	ನೊ nō	ನೋ nō	ನೌ nau
plrî	plrî	ಪೆ pĕ	ಪೇ pĕ	ಪೈ pai	ಪೊ pō	ಪೋ pō	ಪೌ pau
phlrî	phlrî	ಫೆ phĕ	ಫೇ phĕ	ಫೈ phai	ಫೊ phō	ಫೋ phō	ಫೌ phau
blrî	blrî	ಬೆ bĕ	ಬೇ bĕ	ಬೈ bai	ಬೊ bō	ಬೋ bō	ಬೌ bau
bhlrî	bhlrî	ಭೆ bhĕ	ಭೇ bhĕ	ಭೈ bhai	ಭೊ bhō	ಭೋ bhō	ಭೌ bhau
mlrî	mlrî	ಮೆ mĕ	ಮೇ mĕ	ಮೈ mai	ಮೊ mō	ಮೋ mō	ಮೌ mau
ylrî	ylrî	ಯೆ yĕ	ಯೇ yĕ	ಯೈ yai	ಯೊ yō	ಯೋ yō	ಯೌ yau
rlrî	rlrî	ರೆ rĕ	ರೇ rĕ	ರೈ rai	ರೊ rō	ರೋ rō	ರೌ rau
r̄lrî	r̄lrî	ಠೆ rĕ	ಠೇ rĕ	ಠೈ r̄ai	ಠೊ r̄ō	ಠೋ r̄ō	ಠೌ r̄au
llrî	llrî	ಲೆ lĕ	ಲೇ lĕ	ಲೈ lai	ಲೊ lō	ಲೋ lō	ಲೌ lau
vlrî	vlrî	ವೆ vĕ	ವೇ vĕ	ವೈ vai	ವೊ vō	ವೋ vō	ವೌ vau
šlrî	šlrî	ಶೆ šĕ	ಶೇ šĕ	ಶೈ šai	ಶೊ šō	ಶೋ šō	ಶೌ šau
shlrî	shlrî	ಷೆ shĕ	ಷೇ shĕ	ಷೈ shai	ಷೊ shō	ಷೋ shō	ಷೌ shau
slrî	slrî	ಸೆ sĕ	ಸೇ sĕ	ಸೈ sai	ಸೊ sō	ಸೋ sō	ಸೌ sau
hlrî	hlrî	ಹೆ hĕ	ಹೇ hĕ	ಹೈ hai	ಹೊ hō	ಹೋ hō	ಹೌ hau
llrî	llrî	ಳೆ lĕ	ಳೇ lĕ	ಳೈ lai	ಳೊ lō	ಳೋ lō	ಳೌ lau
ḷlrî	ḷlrî	ಱೆ ḷĕ	ಱೇ ḷĕ	ಱೈ ḷai	ಱೊ ḷō	ಱೋ ḷō	ಱೌ ḷau

At school the mark ^३ used for the vowel ಇ and the mark ^೨ used for the vowel ಎ are called ಗುಡಸು, ಗುಡಿಸು or ಗುಡುಸು, the mark ^೧ used for ಉ is called ಕೊಮ್ಮು, the mark ^೨ that descends from a consonant as the sign for the long vowels ಆ and ಈ (as in ಕಾ, etc., and in ವಾ and ಯಾ) is called ಇಲಿ, and the name for the mark ಳ is ದೀರ್ಘ. ಕೊ ಕೋ ಗೊ ಗೋ etc. may be written also ಕೌ ಕೌಃ ಾ ಾಃ etc.

38. If a consonant is followed immediately by another consonant or by more than one, the two or more consonants are written in one group (saṃyōga), and thus double or compound consonants (dvitvākshara, ōttakkara, dadḍa, dadḍakkara) are formed (cf. §§ 20. 240).

When two consonants are compounded, the latter consonant is written underneath the former one or is subscribed; when three consonants are united in one group, the third is written underneath the second one; and when four are compounded, the fourth is subscribed to the third. In true Kannaḍa a combination of more than two consonants does not occur.

In reading, the upper consonant that is crested (including ಖ ಙ ಜ ಞ ಟ ಣ ಬ ಲ ಳ ಱ, § 36) is pronounced like a half consonant, and the short vowel ಅ (a) is sounded with the lower consonant; if three consonants are compounded, the second one too is pronounced like a half consonant, and the short vowel ಅ (a) is sounded with the lowest one; and so on.

39. The subscribed consonants, as a rule, have the uncrested shape that is used for the union of consonants with vowels (§ 36); but in the case of seven letters the shape is different, namely ತ appearing as ಠ, ನ as ಢ, ಮ as ಣ, ಯ as ಣ್ಣ, ರ as ಠ, ಲ as ಳ, and ಷ as ಷ್. ರ often takes also the form of ಠ, in which case it is written after the following consonant, but sounded before it; the same is to be said concerning ಱ.

The following are some examples of double and compound consonants:—

ಕ್ಕ kka, ಕ್ಖ kkhā, ಕ್ಕೆ kēa, ಕ್ಕೆಹಾ kēha, ಕ್ತ kta, ಕ್ತ್ಯ ktya, ಕ್ತ್ರ ktra, ಕ್ತ್ರಿಯಾ ktrīya, ಕ್ತ್ವ ktvā, ಕ್ನ್ kna, ಕ್ನ್ಯಾ knyā, ಕ್ತ್ಮ kma, ಕ್ಯ kya, ಕ್ರ kra, ಕ್ರ್ಯā kryā, ಕ್ಲ kla, ಕ್ವ kva, ಕ್ವ್ಯā kvya, ಕ್ಷ ksha, ಕ್ಷ್ಮā kshma, ಕ್ಷ್ಯā kshya, ಕ್ಷ್ವā kshva; ಖ್ಯā khyā; ಗ್ಗā gga; ಘ್ಘā ghghā; ಙ್ಙā ṅṅā; ಜ್ಜā jja, ಜ್ಜ್ಞā jña; ಞ್ಞā ṇṇā; ಟ್ಠā ṭṭā, ಟ್ಠ್ಠā ṭṭṭā; ಣ್ಣā ṇṇā; ಲ್ಲā lla, ಲ್ಲ್ಲā lllā; ಮ್ಮā mma, ಮ್ಠā mṭhā; ಮ್ಲā mla; ಯ್ಯā yya; ರ್ಕā rka, ರ್ತā rta; ಳ್ಲā ḷḷā; ಳ್ಲಾ ḷḷā; ಳ್ಲಾ ḷḷā; ವ್ವā vva; ಷ್ಠā ṣṭhā, ಷ್ಠ್ಠā ṣṭṭhā; ಸ್ಕā ska, ಸ್ತā sta, ಸ್ತ್ರā strā; ಸ್ಥā sthā, ಸ್ಮā sma; ಹ್ನā hna.

The letter ಠ (ಠ, ಫ) is generally called ರೇಫ or ರೇಫೆ, also when the ಫ is a substitute of ಠ.

43. The system of punctuation in Kannada manuscripts is the same as the Saṁskṛita one, *viz.* in prose at the end of a sentence the sign | is used, and at the end of a longer sentence, the sign ||; in poetry the sign | is placed at the end of a half verse, and at the end of a verse, the sign ||. (In certain prose writings, as in Dévarasa's Sānandačaritra, the sign | is put not only at the end of a sentence, but also after single words or a number of words.)

44. The Kannada figures used to express numbers (aṅkē, lēkka, saṅkhyē) or the numerical figures are:—

೧	೨	೩	೪	೫	೬	೭	೮	೯	೦
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

They have been adopted from the Saṁskṛita, wherein they first appear in the 5th century A. D. The Arabs who borrowed them from the Hindus, introduced them into Europe, where they were called Arabic figures.

III. On roots or verbal themes

45. Before introducing the chapter on declinable bases (IV.) the author thinks it desirable to treat of the so-called verbal roots (dhātu), as very many nominal bases are derived from them (§ 100).

46. “A (verbal) root (dhātu)”, the grammarian Kēśava says “is the basis of a verb’s meaning (kriyārthamūla) and has no suffixes (pratyaya, vibhakti)”, or, in other words, a root is the crude form of a verb.

47. Ancient Kannada grammars based on literary writings, distinguish between monosyllabic (ēkāksharadhātu) and polysyllabic roots (anēkāksharadhātu). These roots have been collected by Kēśava in his ‘root-recital’ (dhātupāṭha) or list of roots.

In this list there appear as monosyllabic roots *e. g.* ಈ, ವಾ, ಇರ್, ಗೆಯ್, ಕೊಯ್, ಕೊಲ್, ಕೊಳ್, ತಿನ್, ಕೇಳ್, ತಾಳ್, ಬೇಳ್, ಕೂನ್, ಸೀನ್, ಸೋಲ್; as dissyllabic ones *e. g.* ಅರಿ, ಪರಿ, ಕುಸಿ, ಮುರಿ, ಎರೆ, ನಡೆ, ಒಕ್ಕು, ಕೊಂಕು, ಕಿಟ್ಟು, ಕುಟ್ಟು, ಕಿಡು, ಕುಡು, ಕೆತ್ತು, ಕರ್ಚು, ಪರ್ಚು, ಕೊರ್ಚು, ತೀರ್ಚು, ನುಣ್ಣು, ಕೊರ್ಚು, ಪರ್ಚು, ಅಳುರ್, ತಳಿರ್, ಕುಳಿರ್, ಆಗು, ತೂಗು, ಪೋಗು, ನೋಡು, ಬೇಡು; as trisyllabic ones *e. g.* ಅಡಕು, ಅಡಂಗು, ಬರಿಗು, ತಿರುವು, ತಿಳಿವು, ತಡವು, ಗರವು,

ಕನಿಸು, ಬಳಸು, ಅಲರ್ಚು, ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು, ನುಗುಳ್ಳು, ಪಳಂಚು, ನವ್ವಿಸು, ಬಿಡಿಸು, ಕೊಣ್ಣಾಡು, ಬೀಸಾಡು, ಊಳಿಡು; as quadrisyllabic ones *e. g.* ಕೊಕ್ಕರಿಸು, ಬೆಚ್ಚಳಿಸು, ಒಡವ್ವುಡು, ಕೊಪಿಚಾಡು; and as quinesyllabic ones *e. g.* ಕದಕದಿಸು, ಕಳವಳಿಸು, ಗುಡು ಗುಡಿಸು, ತಡವರಿಸು, ಉಬ್ಬಸವ್ವುಡು, ಹೊಲಬುಗಿಡು, ಒಲವರಂಗೊಳ್.

48. It is a striking peculiarity of modern Kannada that it apparently has no roots ending in a consonant without a vowel, so that *e. g.* the above mentioned roots ಇರ್, ಗೆಯ್, ಕೊಯ್, ಕೊಲ್, ಕೊಳ್, ತಿನ್, ಕೇಳ್, ತಾಳ್, ಕೂನ್, ಸೀನ್, ಸೋಲ್, ಅಳುರ್, ತಳಿರ್ ಕುಳಿರ್, by the addition of the vowel ಉ as a help to enunciation, have the forms of ಇರು, ಗೆಯ್ಯು, ಕೊಯ್ಯು, ಕೊಲ್ಲು, ಕೊಳ್ಳು, ತಿನ್ನು, ಕೇಳು, ತಾಳು, ಕೂನು, ಸೀನು, ಸೋಲು, ಅಳುರು, ತಳಿರು, ಕುಳಿರು in it (*cf.* § 54; § 61, remark; § 166; the present-future participle in § 181, and also the imperative ಕೊಯಿ for ಕೊಯ್ etc. in § 205, 2 and 3); further that such monosyllabic roots as ಈ, ವೀ and ಬೇ, appear as ಈಯು, ವೀಯು and ಬೇಯು in it (§§ 162. 163).

But we have, in the modern language, *e. g.* the past participles ಅನ್ನ (of ಅನ್ನು), ತಿನ್ನ (of ತಿನ್ನು), ಕೊಯ್ದು (of ಕೊಯ್ಯು), ಗೆಯ್ದು (of ಗೆಯ್ಯು, § 155), ತನ್ನ (of ತರು), ಬನ್ನ (of ಬರು), ನಿನ್ನು (of ನಿಲ್ಲು), ಆಸತ್ತು (of ಆಸತ್ತು), ಬೇಸತ್ತು (of ಬೇಸತ್ತು, § 160), ತೆತ್ತು (of ತೆತ್ತು, § 161), ಬೆನ್ನ (of ಬೇಯು, § 162), ಉಣ್ಣು (of ಉಣ್ಣು), ಕಣ್ಣು (of ಕಾಣು), ಕೊಣ್ಣು (of ಕೊಳ್ಳು, § 164), which forms prove the existence of roots with originally final consonants in it too (ಅನ್, ತಿನ್, ಕೊಯ್, etc.).

49. When carefully examining Kêśava's list of roots, one finds that the English term 'root', in many instances, does not properly express the meaning of the term 'dhātu'. The verbs ನವ್ವಿಸು and ಬಿಡಿಸು in § 47, for instance, are formed by means of the suffix ಇಸು, from ನವ್ವು and ಬಿಡು, ಅಲರ್ಚು and ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು, by means of the suffix ಚು, from ಅಲರ್ and ನಿಮಿರ್ (see § 149 seq.); ಕೊಣ್ಣಾಡು is composed of ಕೊಣ್ಣು and ಆಡು, ಒಡವ್ವುಡು of ಒಡವ್ and ಪಡು, ಹೊಲಬುಗಿಡು of ಹೊಲಬು and ಕಿಡು, ಒಲವರಂಗೊಳ್ of ಒಲವರಂ ಕೊಳ್, and so on. Such verbs are, according to European notions, no roots. Kêśava's term 'dhātu' may here and there denote a root *i. e.* the primary element of a verb or primitive verbal theme, but often stands also for a secondary verbal theme and a compound verb. His definition of dhātu, therefore, is that it is the crude form of any verb which is not always a real root.

50. In further discussing the subject of dhātus let us use the general term of 'verbal themes' for them.

51. There are a good many monosyllabic verbal themes in ancient Kannada the vowels of which are short, *e. g.* ಇರ್, ಉಣ್, ಉಳ್, ಎನ್, ಒಲ್, ಕೆಯ್ (or ಗೆಯ್), ಗೆಲ್, ನಿಲ್, ಬಯ್, ಬಿಲ್, ಮುಳ್; other monosyllabic verbal themes have long vowels, *e. g.* ಆಳ್, ಕಾಯ್, ಕೇಳ್, ತೀರ್, ವಾಯ್, ವಾರ್, ಪೀರ್, ಪೂಯ್, ಪೇಲ್, ಪೇಯ್, ಪೋರ್, ಪೋಲ್.

52. Some monosyllabic verbal themes appear with short and long vowels, *e. g.* ಆದ್ and ಆದಿ, ಆದಿ and ಆದಿ, ಇದಿ and ಇದಿ, ಎದಿ and ಎದಿ, ಕಿದಿ and ಕಿದಿ, ತರ್ and ತಾರ್, ತಳ್ and ತಾಳ್, ಬರ್ and ಬಾರ್, ಬದಿ and ಬಾದಿ, ಬಿದಿ and ಬಿದಿ, ಸಲ್ and ಸಾಲ್. It may be supposed that the short vowels are original, and the long verbal themes secondary. (About ತಾರ್ and ಬಾರ್ see § 210.)

53. Because some monosyllabic verbal themes with a long vowel change, in the past participle, their long vowel into a short one, as ಈ makes its past participle ಇತ್ತು (§ 163), ಕಾಣ್ ಕಣ್ಣು (§ 164), ನೋ ನೊನ್ನು, ಬೇ ಬೆನ್ನು, ವಾ ಮಿನ್ನು (§ 162), and ಸಾಯ್ ಸತ್ತು (§ 163), it is reasonable to think that their primitive vowel has been short (regarding ಕಾಣ್ *cf.* ಕಣ್, ಕಣಿಸು, ಕಣ್ಣು in the Dictionary). A similar lengthening of a vowel is also seen in the verbal themes ತೋ and ನಾನ್, as they have also the form of ತುಯ್ and ನನೆ. (See also the remark under § 59.) In such cases too we may consider the long themes to be secondary.

54. In § 48 it has been indicated that nowadays there are no monosyllabic verbal themes in modern Kannada, the vowel ಉ, as a help to enunciation, being added to make them dissyllabic. A similar tendency to lengthen an originally monosyllabic verbal theme with a short vowel by the addition of the euphonic vowel ಇ is observed already in ancient literary works in which we find *e. g.* ಬಲಿ for ಬಲ್, ಕಲಿ for ಕಲ್, ಗೆಯಿ for ಗೆಯ್, ಗೆಲಿ for ಗೆಲ್, ಬಲಿ for ಬಲ್, ಬಿಲಿ for ಬಿಲ್, ಮೆಲಿ for ಮೆಲ್, and also ಕದಿ for ಕಳ್.

Concerning the lengthening of an originally monosyllabic verbal theme with a short vowel by adding the vowel ಉ it may be remarked that this practice too, now and then, took place already in ancient literature; thus, for instance, ಕೊಲ್ and ಕೊಲು, ಗೆಲ್, and ಗೆಲು, ಮೆಲ್ and ಮೆಲು were used therein.

Also monosyllabic themes with a long vowel were in ancient literature occasionally made dissyllabic by the addition of ಉ, as *e. g.* ಕೇಳ was written ಕೇಳು, ನೇಲ್ ನೇಲು, and ಸೋಲ್ ಸೋಲು (*cf.* § 166).

55. There are several seemingly dissyllabic verbal themes, with a short vowel in the first syllable, that end in ಡು, as ಅಡು, ಇಡು, ಉಡು, ನಡು, ಪಡು, ಬಿಡು, ಸುಡು. Were these originally monosyllabic, the final ಉ being merely euphonic or a help to enunciation? No doubt, for their past participles ಅಟ್ಟು, ಇಟ್ಟು, ಉಟ್ಟು, ನಟ್ಟು, ಪಟ್ಟು, ಬಿಟ್ಟು and ಸುಟ್ಟು are formed by adding the formative syllable ತು (which by assimilation becomes ಟು, § 164, 4) immediately to ಅಡ್, ಇಡ್, ಉಡ್, etc., which thus represent the primitive themes.

56. A small number of seemingly dissyllabic verbal themes having a short vowel in the first syllable and ending in ಲು, represents itself in ಉಲು, (ಎಲು), ಕಿಲು, ಗಿಲು, (ಬಿಲು), ತಲು, ತಿಲು, ಪೆಲು and ಪೊಲು. Like the ಉ of the themes ಅಡು, ಇಡು, etc. in § 55 that of ಉಲು, etc. too is a euphonic addition, as their past participles are ಉತ್ತು, ಕಿತ್ತು, ಗೆತ್ತು (instead of ಗಿತ್ತು), ತತ್ತು, ತೆತ್ತು (instead ತಿತ್ತು), ಪೆತ್ತು and ಪೊತ್ತು, the formative syllable ತು having been attached directly to the radical ಲು, which by assimilation was changed into ತ್ (§ 160, 4; § 161). They are, therefore, originally monosyllables, and as such primitive themes. (For the past participle of ಎಲು and ಬಿಲು we have as yet no grammatical or other references.)

57. Also the verbal themes ಇಸು, ಪಸು and ಬಿಸು are not radically dissyllabic, as their past participles are ಎಚ್ಚು (for ಇಚ್ಚು), ಪಚ್ಚು, and ಬೆಚ್ಚು (for ಬಿಚ್ಚು), the formative syllable ತು having been added immediately to the radical ಸ್ with the proper euphonic change of consonants (§ 164, 9. 10).

58. We have now to examine another class of verbal themes that (like those in §§ 55. 56. 57) are customarily pronounced as if they were dissyllables. They have their first syllable long, and their second syllable is ಡು. Three of them are ನೋಡು, ಬೇಡು and ಮಾಡು, and the final ಉ of these is simply euphonic, as they appear also as ನೋಲ್, ಬೇಲ್ and ಮಾಲ್ (§ 183, 4). They are, therefore, true monosyllables and as such primitive themes. (According to the Śabdānuṣāsaṇa, sūtra 85, there are also ಮೂಲ್ಕಿಂ of ಮೂಡು, ಕೊಲ್ಕಿಂ of ಕೊಡು, sūtra 514 ಸೂಲ್ಕಿಂ of ಸೂಡು, and sūtra 545 ಆಲ್ಕಿಂ of ಆಡು, ಮಾಲ್ಕಿಂ of ಮಾಡು.) *Cf.* § 234.

Others are ಆಡು, ಊಡು, ಓಡು, ಕಾಡು, ಕೂಡು, ಪಾಡು, etc. Although no direct monosyllabic form of them exists to show the merely euphonic character of their final ಉ (but see the Śabdānuṣāsanā's ಅಝ್ಞಿ in § 58), they apparently are monosyllables, because their verbal nouns (bhāva-vaçanas) ಆಟ, ಊಟ, ಓಟ, ಕಾಟ, ಕೂಟ and ಪಾಟ are formed exactly like ನೋಟ of ನೋಡು, ಬೇಟ of ಬೇಡು, and ಮಾಟ of ಮಾಡು. Cf. § 242.

59. A further number of verbal themes similar to those mentioned in § 58 are the following:—ಆಝಿ, ಊಝಿ, ಏಝಿ, ಕಾಝಿ, ಕೀಝಿ, ಕೇಝಿ, ತಾಝಿ, ತೀಝಿ, ತೂಝಿ, ತೋಝಿ, ದೂಝಿ, ನಾಝಿ, ಪಾಝಿ, ಪೀಝಿ, (ಪೇಝಿ), ಬೀಝಿ, ಮಾಝಿ, ವಾಝಿ, ಸಾಝಿ, ಸೀಝಿ. The difference is that they have ಝಿ as their second syllable. As a rule their past participle shows the formative vowel ಇ (ಊಝಿ, etc. § 166), and the ಝಿ remains before the formative syllable ವ of the present-future participle relative (ಊಝಿವ, etc., § 180, 3); but there are exceptions. Thus we have ಆತುಫ (ಆಝಿ + ತು, § 160, 4), ಆಪಫ (ಆಝಿ + ಪ, ಪ = ವ, § 183, 2); ಕಾಝಿ and ಕಾರ್ಫ (ಕಾಝಿ + ದು, § 166); ತೂಝಿವ and ತೂರ್ಫ (ತೂಝಿ + ವ, § 180, 6); ತೋಝಿ, ತೋರ್ಫ (ತೋಝಿ + ದು, § 166), ತೋಝಿವ and ತೋರ್ಪ (ತೋಝಿ + ಪ, § 183, 2); ನಾಝಿವ, ನಾರ್ಫ (ನಾಝಿ + ವ, § 180, 6) and ನಾರ್ಪ (ನಾಝಿ + ಪ, § 183, 2); ಪಾಝಿ, ಪಾರ್ಫ (ಪಾಝಿ + ದು, § 166), ಪಾಝಿವ and ಪಾರ್ಪ (ಪಾಝಿ + ವ, § 180, 6); ಬೀಝಿ, ಬೀರ್ಫ (ಬೀಝಿ + ದು, § 166), ಬೀಝಿವ, and ಬೀರ್ಪ (ಬೀಝಿ + ವ, § 180, 6); ಮಾಝಿವ, ಮಾರ್ಪ (ಮಾಝಿ + ಪ, § 183, 2) and ಮಾರ್ಪ (ಮಾಝಿ + ವ, § 180, 6); ವಾಝಿ and ವಾರ್ಫ (ವಾಝಿ + ದು, § 166). At the same time we have the verbal nouns ಏತ (for ಏತಫ of ಏಝಿ), ತಾಝಿ (for ತಾಝಿ), ಮಾಝಿ (for ಮಾಝಿ), and the past participle ನಾತು (for ನಾರ್ಫ of ನಾಝಿ, § 159). It must, therefore, be concluded that the final ಉ of the verbs is nothing but a help to enunciation, and that they are originally monosyllabic themes.

It may be remarked that the long vowel of ನಾಝಿ, ಪಾಝಿ and ಮಾಝಿ is short in the nouns ನಝಿ, ಪಝಿ and ಮಝಿ.

60. As has been stated in the preceding paragraphs (51 seq.) there are many and various monosyllabic verbal themes in Kannaḍa.

As examples of dissyllabic verbal themes may be adduced *e.g.* ಅಗಿ, ಬಿಗಿ, ಬಗಿ, ಬಗೆ, ಇಡಿ, ಕಡಿ, ಕೆಡಿ, ನಡಿ, ಮಣಿ, ಅಣಿ, ಕುದಿ, ಒದೆ, ಪನಿ, ನನೆ, ಸಮು, ಅರಿ, ಕರೆ, ಆಝಿ, ಎಝಿ, ಅಲೆ, ಕವಿ, ಬಸಿ, ತಿಳಿ, ಅಳಿ, ಉಝಿ; but with respect to their finals ಇ and ಎ it is to be said that they are not radical (see § 157; § 165, letter *a*, 3. 4. 5; § 172; § 180, 5; § 243, 16. 18. 21. 23. 34. 25. 26. 27),

and in the vulgar dialect some of the themes may become monosyllabic (§ 151, *a*, 4; § 158; § 165, *a*, 7).

61. Another class of verbal themes which in Kēśava's list are introduced as trisyllabic ones with the final syllable ಲೌ, are really dissyllables, which by several of them can be proved, *e. g.* by ಒಳಲೌ, ಕೆದಲೌ, ಗಜಲೌ, ಪೆಳಲೌ and ಬೆದಲೌ, as these occasionally add the participial syllables ದು and ವ (see § 59), with elision of the merely euphonic vowel ಉ, immediately to ಲೌ (ಒಳದರ್ಘ, ಕೆದದರ್ಘ, etc., ಗಜವರ್ಘ, ಬೆದವರ್ಘ, § 166; § 180, 6), by ಅಲ್ಕಲೌ and ಬೆಳ್ಕಲೌ, as they always attach the participial syllable ತು directly to ಲೌ (ಅಲ್ಕತರ್ಘ, ಬೆಳ್ಕತರ್ಘ), and by ಎಲ್ವಲೌ, ಆಸಲೌ, ತೆಪ್ಪಲೌ and ಬೇಸಲೌ, as they do the same, changing the ಲೌ into ತ್ (ಎಲ್ವತ್ತು, ಆಸತ್ತು, etc., § 160, 4).

Let it be remarked here that dissyllabic themes with the final consonants ರ್, ಲ್, ಳ್ and ಲ್ಱ್, such as ಆಡರ್, ಉದಿರ್, ಬೆಮರ್, ಆಲಿಲ್, ತೊಲಿಲ್, ಬಲಿಲ್, ತಗುಳ್, ಅಗುಲ್ಱ್, are never written as trisyllables in the ancient dialect, although they are occasionally trisyllabic in the mediæval dialect, and always so in the modern one (see §§ 48, 166). An exception is formed by a few ancient themes when they suffix the particle ಇಸು, for which see § 151, letter *a*, 2.

62. Some instances of verbs that are always trisyllabic, are the following:—ಆಡಕು, ಕುಡುಕು, ಬರ್ಘಂಕು, ಮಲಗು, ಕುನುಂಗು, ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು, ಬೆರಂಜು, ಸುರುಣ್ಣು, ಕಲಡು, ಮುದುಡು, ಪರಡು, ಹೊರಡು, ತಣಿವು, ಕಲುಮ್ಮು, ಎಳವು, ಆಲಿಸು, ನವ್ವಿಸು; and some instances of such as are always quadrisyllabic are: ಓಸರಿಸು, ಗಬ್ಬರಿಸು, ನಿಗುಮ್ಮಿಸು; quinesyllabic verbs are *e. g.* ಕದಕದಿಸು, ಉಬ್ಬಿಸವ್ವುಡು.

Two trisyllabic verbs with final ಡು, *viz.* ಬೆಗಡು and ಬಿಸುಡು, appear also as dissyllabic when their forms become ಬೆಗಲ್ಱ್ and ಬಿಸುಲ್ಱ್ (see § 183, 4).

More or less of the trisyllabic verbs can be derived from monosyllabic or dissyllabic themes. Of the above-mentioned terms ಬರ್ಘಂಕು is another form of ಬಲ್ಕುಂಕು, which has sprung from ಬಲ್, to live. ಆಡಕು has arisen of ಆಡೆ, to fill, etc.; ಕುಡುಕು of ಕುಡು, to beat; ಮಲಗು of ಮಣೆ, to bend or be moved out of a straight or standing position; ಕುನುಂಗು of ಕುನಿ, to bend; ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು of ನಿಮಿರ್, to be stretched; ಬೆರಂಜು of ಬೆರೆ, to join; ಸುರುಣ್ಣು of ಸುರುಳ್, to contract; ಕಲಡು of ಕಲಿ, to be mixed; ಪರಡು of ಪರೆ,

to spread; ತಣಿವು of ತಣಿ, to grow cool; ಕಲುಮ್ಬು of ಕಲಿ, to be mixed; ಎಳವು of the noun ಎಣೆ, adjustment, compared with the verbal theme ಪೆಣೆ, to be joined, etc.; ಅಲಿಸು of ಅಲಿ, to learn to know; ನಮ್ಮಿಸು of ನಮ್ಮು, to trust (*cf.* § 49).

Of the above-mentioned quadrisyllabic verbs ಓಸರಿಸು comes from the noun ಓಸರ, ನಿಗುವ್ವಿಸು from ನಿಗುಮ್ಬು; ಗಬ್ಬರಿಸು may be connected with ಕಪ್ಪು, to dig.

Of the above-mentioned quinquesyllabic verbs ಉಬ್ಬಸಮ್ಮಡು is composed of ಉಬ್ಬಸಂ and ಪಡು (*cf.* § 49); regarding ಕದಕದಿಸು see § 211, remark 2.

63. We have seen that the vowels ಇ (§ 54) and ಉ (§§ 48. 54-59. 61) at the end of verbal themes are often simply euphonic, also ಏ and ಎ when they seemingly belong to them (§ 60).

64. Kêśava says that there are no Kannaḍa verbs which end in aspirated consonants (mahâprâṇâkshara), the nasals ಙ್ and ಞ್, the consonants ಶ್, ಷ್ and ಹ್, and the double consonant ಕ್ಷ್. With regard to ಹ್ it is to be observed that his statement was true only for his own time, as in a later period many verbal themes with final ಹ್ (ಹು) were in use, this letter often taking the place of ಷ್ (ಪು); see *e. g.* ಅಲಿಹು, ಇಲಿಹು, ಉಲಿಹು, ಕಳುಹು, ಕೊಡಹು, ತಿರುಹು in the Dictionary. *Cf.* § 223.

65. Kêśava's list of verbs (§ 47) is so arranged that the alphabetical order shows itself in the final letters, ಲ್ and ಳ್ coming after ಸ್.

Of verbs that form a single vowel, he adduces only two, *viz.* ಈ and ಓ, and of such as consist of one consonant with a long vowel, twelve, *viz.* ಕಾ, ಕೀ, ಕೇ, ತೇ, ತೋ, ನೋ, ವಾ, ಬೀ, ಬೇ, ವೀ, ವಿವಾ and ಮೇ.

The final consonants and syllables of the verbs in his list are the following:—

ಕು, ಂಕು; ಗು, ಂಗು; ಚು, ಂಚು (ಇಚು); ಜು, ಂಜು; ಟು, ಣ್ಣು; ಡಿ, ಡು, ಡೆ; ಳ್, ಳಿ, ಳೆ; ತು; ದಿ, ದು, ದೆ; ನ್, ನಿ, ನೆ; ಪು; ಬು, ಮ್ಬು; ಮು, ಮೆ; ಯ್; ರ್, ರಿ, ರೆ; ಲ್, ಲೆ; ವಿ, ವು; ಸಿ, ಸು, (ಇಸು), ಸೆ; ಷ್, ಷು, ಷೆ; ಡ್, ಡು, ಡೆ; ಳ್, ಳಿ, ಳೆ. (*Cf.* §§ 149-151.)

The finals often are essential parts of the verbal theme. That they are not always radical, but sometimes mere formatives, *e. g.* ಕು, ಂಕು, ಗು, ಂಗು, ಜು, ಂಜು, ಟು, ಣ್ಣು, appears to a certain extent from the §§ 62 and 63. We add as a peculiarity that what may be called the root of verbs of frequentative action, is seen in the first form of reduplication, as in ಮುಲಿಲಿ ಮುಲಿಲಿಗು (§ 211, 6), ತೊಳ ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗು, ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು (§ 211, 10).

66. A peculiarity of some verbal themes is that they change their root vowels. This, in the ancient dialect, is especially seen in the past participle, in which ಇಸು takes the form of ಎಚ್ಚು, ಬಿಸು that of ಬೆಚ್ಚು (§ 164, 10), ಕಿಡು that of ಕೆಟ್ಟು (§ 164, 8), ಕಿಲಿು that of ಕೆತ್ತು, ಗಿಲಿು that of ಗೆತ್ತು, ತಿಲಿು that of ತೆತ್ತು (§ 161), ಉಗು that of ಒಕ್ಕು, ಪುಗು that of ಪೊಕ್ಕು (§ 164, 12), ಕುಡು that of ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ತುಡು that of ತೊಟ್ಟು (§ 164, 7). ಇಸು, in the later dialect, has become ಎಸು and ಎಸೆ, ಕಿಡು ಕೆಡು, ಕುಡು ಕೊಡು, ತುಡು ತೊಡು, ತಿಲಿು ತೆಲಿು, ಉಗು ಒಗು, ಪುಗು ಪೊಗು, and ಬಿಸು and ಬೆಸೆ. ಇಲಿಃ, already in Kēśava's time, appeared as ಎಲಿಃ, ಉಡಿ as ಒಡಿ, ಉಳ್ as ಒಳ್; ಕೊಲ್ must originally have been ಕುಲ್, as ಕುಲಿ (not ಕೊಲಿ) is 'a killer', and ಕೊಳು, to take, ಕುಳ್, as the verbal noun ಕೊಳು exists also as ಕುಳು. Observe, further, that ಉಯ್ appears also as ಒಯ್, ಕುಯ್ as ಕೊಯ್, ತುಯ್ as ತೊಯ್, ಪುಡಿ as ಪೊದೆ, ಕಯ್ as ಕೆಯ್, ಇದಿರ್ಚು as ಎದರಿಸು, and that several themes have a long and short vowel (§§ 52. 53). Observe also the change of ಇ into ಈ, ಎ and ಏ and that of ಉ into ಊ and ಓ in § 101; that of ಉಳ್ of the locative into ಒಳ್, and that of ಎ of the instrumental into ಇ in § 109; that of ಇ into ಎ, ಏ and ಊ, that of ಉ into ಒ in § 247, d, 9. 10. 13. 17. 18. 21. 22, and that of ಏ into ಇ in § 251.

IV. On declinable bases

67. According to grammar there are words called bases (līṅga, prakṛiti). Such a base is defined as follows: "It does not express verbal action (kriyē), has no case-terminations (vibhakti, cf. § 105 seq.), but embodies meaning (artha)."

68. According to the grammarian Kēśava bases are first of four kinds, viz.

1, verbal bases (kṛit, kṛilīṅga), i. e. such as are formed directly from verbs by the so-called kṛit-suffixes attached to the relative present and past participle (kṛit, see § 102, 8. e.; §§ 177. 180. 185. 253, 9, d; 254), e. g. to ಬೆಡುವ, ಪಾಡುವ, ಪೊಯ್ಯು; ಮಾಡಿದ, ಬೀಡಿದ, ಪಾಡಿದ, ನೋಡಿದ, ಕೂಡಿದ, ನಲವ; ಧರಿಸುವ; ಭಾಗಿಸಿದ, ಭಂಗಿಸಿದ, ರಂಗಿಸಿದ; ಓಸರಿಸಿದ, ಒಸೆದ;

2, bases with other suffixes (taddhita, taddhitalīṅga), i. e. such as are formed by the so-called taddhita-suffixes (ಇಗ, ವಳ, ವಳ್, ಆಳ, ಆಯ್ತು, etc., see § 243) from nouns and verbs, e. g. ಕಬ್ಬಿಗ, ಗನ್ನಿಗ, ಅಡವವಳ, ಮಡಿವಳ, ಆಡಿ, ಕಟ್ಟಿ;

3, compound bases (samāsa, samāsalīṅga), *i. e.* such as are compounded of two (or more) words, *e. g.* ತೆಂಗಾಳಿ, ಇಮ್ಮಾವು, ಕುಡುವಿಲ್ಲ, ಮುಂಗೆಯ್; ಪುರವನ, ನೀಲೋತ್ಪಲ, ತ್ರಿಶೂಲ, ಸವಯ (cf. No. 4, *b*; see § 244 *seq.*);

4, nominal bases (nāma, nāmaliṅga, nāmaprakṛiti) or crude nouns (see § 242) which include

a) words not etymologically derived by the public, but commonly known and used in a conventional sense (rūḍhanāma, diṭhanāma, niṣēitanāma), *e. g.* ನೆಲ, ಪೊಲ, ಜಲ, that by their number of syllables (akṣharavṛitti), also without being compounds in the generally accepted meaning (asamāsatā), may be monosyllabic, etc., and even quinquasyllabic, as ಹೂ, ಮರ, ಹೂತ್ತನೆ, ಕವಳನೆ, ಕಟ್ಟವತ್ತನೆ;

b) words whose meaning is intelligible in themselves (anvarthanāma), expressing either quality (guṇānurūpa) of beings, as ದಾನಿ, ದಯಾಸರ, ಅತ್ಯಭಿಮಾನಿ, ಸರಾಕ್ರಮಿ, or circumstance and condition (arthānurūpa) of beings, as ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಾಲ, ನಿಡಿ ಮೂಗ (or ನಿಡುಮೂಗ), ಕುಸಿಗೊರಲ (cf. No. 3, so that Kēśava enlarges the compass of nominal bases by including also compound bases, and, we may say, also all the others);

c) words by which one of a species is pointed out (āṅkitanāma) or proper names, as ಕಾಟ, ಕಸವ, ಮಾಚ, ಮಾರ, which though occasionally without a clear meaning (sārthakam alladuvu), are current everywhere in Kannāḍa and other languages.

Besides these four kinds of declinable bases there are three others, which will be given in § 90.

Remarks.

1, When a verb (kriyā) stands at the end of the description of the character of a person, it too has been called a kṛillīṅga by poets, *e. g.* (with case-termination) ನಮೋಸ್ತುಗಳ್ ಇರ್ಪ ಅನ್ನದಿನ್ ಇದ್, he who was as Jainas are.

2, When a series of words (vākyamālā) is considered as a whole, as in attributes, poets have called such a series too a nominal base, *e. g.* (with case-terminations) ಅಹಿಂಸಾ ಪರಮೋ ಧರ್ಮಮುನ್ನುದನೀ ಸವಿತುರ್ವರೇಣ್ಯರ್ ಆಜಾದರ್; ತೋಳೊ ಪ್ಪುವ ನಾಳ್ದರ ಕೆಯ್ದು ಪೊತ್ತರ ದೇವಂ; ಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಲ್ಲಗಣೇಶಂ; ಸೊರ್ಕಾನೆಗಂಕಂ.

69. A word is termed ಶಬ್ದ or ಪದ in grammar. ಪದ, however, has two additional meanings, signifying also either a nominal base (§ 68) with a case-termination (vibhakti) attached to it (nāmapada) or a verbal theme (dhātu, § 50) with a personal termination (vibhakti) attached to it (ākhyātapada, kriyāpada, §§ 144. 192).

70. Not only Kannāḍa words do belong to the nominal bases or crude nouns (līṅga, nāmaliṅga, nāmaprakṛiti), but, as seen in § 68, also words that have been adopted from Sanskrita. These often exhibit the form

they have in Saṁskṛita dictionaries, in which case they are called ಸಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ terms, *e. g.* ಕಾಮ, ಭೀಮ, ರಾಮ, ಕುಮಾರ, ಮುಖ, ಕಮಲ, ಭುವನ, ಭವನ, ನಲಿನ, ಶಯನ, ಶ್ರುತಿ, ಸ್ತೃತಿ, ಶುದ್ಧಿ, ಸಿದ್ಧಿ, ಕವಿ, ರವಿ, ಅರಿ, ಗಿರಿ, ಲಿಪಿ, ಕಪಿ, ಧ್ವನಿ, ಮುನಿ, ಪಶು, ಶಿಶು, ರಿಪು, ಭಾನು, ಧೇನು, ಸೇತು, ಕೇತು, ಬನ್ಧು, ಸಿನ್ಧು, ದಾರು, ಭೀರು.

71. Another series of nominal bases called ತತ್ಸಮ terms which have not been borrowed from Saṁskṛita, but of which nearly all exist in the same shape in Kannāḍa as well as in Saṁskṛita, are ಅಂಕ, ಅಂಗಣ, ಅಟ್ಟ, ಕಂಕಣ, ಕೋಣ್ಣೆ (ಕೋಟ or ಕೋಟ್ಟು), ಗಣ್ಣ, ಗಲ್ಲ, ಗಾಳ, ಗೋಣಿ, ತಳ, ತೋರಣ, ಪಟ್ಟ, ಬನ್ನಿ, ಬಲ, ಬಿಲ, ಮಂಚ, ಮಣಿ, ಮಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಲೆ (ಮಾಲಾ), ಲತೆ (ಲತಾ), ಸಬಳ (*cf.* § 252, 3). Also the nominal bases ಘಟ್ಟಾಘಟ್ಟೆ, ಮಲ್ಲಮಲ್ಲಿ are tatsamas.

72. Saṁskṛita particles (avyaya) as ಅನ್ವರ್, ಬಿರ್, ಪುನ್, or Saṁskṛita pronouns (sarvanāma) as ತ್ಯದ್, ತದ್, ಯದ್, or Saṁskṛita participles ending in ಅತ್ (sattriñanta) as ಕ್ಷಣತ್, ರುಣತ್, ಭ್ರಮತ್, cannot form by themselves declinable bases in Kannāḍa; but compound bases (samāsaliṅga) with a final vowel, of which they form the first member, are declinable, *e. g.* ಅನ್ವಮುಖ, ಬಹಿರಂಗ, ಪುನಃ ಪಾಕ; ತ್ಯತ್ಕಥನ, ತದ್ವಚನ, ಯತ್ಪುಖ; ಕ್ಷಣತ್ಕಂಕಣ, ರುಣನ್ನೂಪುರ, ಭ್ರಮದ್ಭ್ರಮರ.

73. The Saṁskṛita numerals (saṅkhyāvācī) ಏಕ, ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, ಚತುರ್, ಪಂಚ (ಪಂಚನ್, see § 86), ಷಟ್, ಸಪ್ತ (ಸಪ್ತನ್), ಅಷ್ಟ (ಅಷ್ಟನ್), ನವ (ನವನ್), ದಶ (ದಶನ್) are indeclinables; but with suffixes (pratyaya) in the form of ದ್ವಿತಯ, ತ್ರಿತಯ, ಚತುಷ್ಟ, ಪಂಚಕ, ಷಟ್ಕ, ಸಪ್ತಕ, ಅಷ್ಟಕ, ನವಮ, ದಶಮ, and in compounds (samāsa), as ಏಕಾಂಗ, ದ್ವಿಮುಖ, ತ್ರಿಲೋಕ, ಚತುರ್ವೇದ, ಪಂಚಭೂತ, ಷಟ್ಕರ್ಮ, ಸಪ್ತದ್ವಿಪ, ಅಷ್ಟಭುಜ, ನವನಿಧಿ, ದಶಪ್ರಕರಣ (of which they form the first member), they are declinable bases in Kannāḍa.

74. Saṁskṛita words with final ಆ, *e. g.* ಮಾಲಾ (which is one of the tatsamas in § 71), ಬಾಲಾ, ಶಾಲಾ, ಅಲಕಾ, ನಿಧ್ರಾ, ರೇಖಾ, change this ಆ into ಎ to become declinable bases in Kannāḍa, in which case they appear as ಮಾಲೆ, ಬಾಲೆ, ಶಾಲೆ, ಅಲಕೆ, ನಿಧ್ರೆ, ರೇಖೆ, or are ಎಕಾರಾಂತ terms.

75. As an exception to rule 74 the Saṁskṛita words ಕನ್ಧರಾ, ಉಪತ್ಯಕಾ, ಕರುಣಾ, ಅಧಿತ್ಯಕಾ, ದಂಷ್ಟಕಾ, ವಾಲುಕಾ and others change their final ಆ into ಅ to become declinable bases in Kannāḍa, appearing therein as ಕನ್ಧರ, ಉಪತ್ಯಕ, etc. or being ಅಕಾರಾಂತ terms.

76. When the Saṁskṛita words ಗ್ರೀವಾ and ಭಿಕ್ಷಾ are used as declinable bases in Kannāḍa, they appear as ಗ್ರೀವ or ಗ್ರೀವೆ, ಭಿಕ್ಷ or ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ.

77. Some Saṁskṛita words with final ಅ (ಅಕಾರಾಂತ terms), *viz.* ವಧ, ಅಭಿಲಾಷ, ಉದಾಹರಣ, ದರ್ಪ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಊಪ and ಅಲಕ (*cf.* § 74), change this ಅ into ಎ to become declinable bases in Kannāḍa, and then appear as ವಧೆ, ಅಭಿಲಾಷೆ, etc.

78. Saṁskṛita words with final ಈ (ಈಕಾರಾಂತ terms), *e. g.* ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಗೌರೀ, ಸರಸ್ವತೀ, ಕಾಮಿನೀ, ನಾರೀ, always change their ಈ into ಏ to become declinable bases in Kannāḍa, and then appear as ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಗೌರಿ, etc.

79. Samskr̥ta polysyllabic words (ಅನೇಕಾಕ್ಷರಶಬ್ದ) with final ಊ (ಊಕಾರಾಂತ terms), e. g. ಸರಯೂ, ಕಣ್ಣೂ, ಖಜೂರ್, ಸ್ವಯಮ್ಭೂ, ಖಲಪೂ, change their ಊ into ಉ to become declinable bases in Kannāḍa, and then appear as ಸರಯು, ಕಣ್ಣು, etc.

80. All Samskr̥ta monosyllabic terms (ಏಕಾಕ್ಷರಶಬ್ದ), e. g. ಜ್ಯಾ, ಮಾ, ಪ್ರಾ, ಶ್ರೀ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ, ಭೀ, ಭ್ರೂ, ಕೂ, remain unchanged when used as declinable bases in Kannāḍa.

81. As a rule Samskr̥ta words ending in ಋ (ಋಕಾರಾಂತ terms), e. g. ಪಿತೃ, ಸವಿತೃ, ನಪ್ತೃ, ಕರ್ತೃ, ನೇತೃ, ಹೋತೃ, ಜಾಮಾತೃ, ದುಹಿತೃ, ಮಾತೃ, ಧಾತೃ remain unchanged when used as declinables in Kannāḍa.

ಧಾತೃ, however, often takes the form of ಧಾತ, also in ಮಾನ್ಧಾತ, and that of ಧಾತೃ in ವಿಧಾತೃ. For the ಋ in ಪಿತೃ the substitute ಅರ (ಅರಾದೇಶ) may be used, so that ಪಿತೃ appears as ಪಿತರ.

82. The declinable base of ಸಖಿ may become ಸಖ in Kannāḍa.

83. The second class of Samskr̥ta words that are used as nominal bases in Kannāḍa are such as end in consonants (ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಂತ terms); but before they become Kannāḍa declinables, they have to undergo various changes, as will be seen from § § 84-89.

84. The Samskr̥ta words ದಿವ್, ಸ್ವಿಜ್, ಚತುರ್, ಮರುತ್, ಬುಧ್, ಕಕುಭ್, ವೇದವಿದ್, ಪುರ್, ಮುದ್, ಸಮವಯಸ್, ಗುಣಭಾಜ್, ವಿಹಾಯಸ್, ಸಮ್ವದ್ and others add ಅ (ಅತ್ವ) to their finals, and become ದಿವ, ಸ್ರಜ (cf. § 85), ಚತರ, etc.

85. The Samskr̥ta words ಅಪ್, ಕ್ಷುತ್ (ಕ್ಷುಧ್), ಪ್ರತಿಪತ್ (ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್), ಋಕ್ (ಋಚ್), ದಿಕ್ (ದಿಶ್), ಯಜುಸ್, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್, ವಿಪತ್ (ವಿಪದ್), ಮಹತ್, ಬೃಹತ್, ತ್ವಕ್ (ತ್ವಚ್), ಸಮ್ಯಕ್ (ಸಮ್ಯಚ್), ಸ್ರಕ್ (ಸ್ರಚ್, cf. § 84), ದ್ವಿಟ್ (ದ್ವಿಷ್), ಪ್ರಾವೃಟ್ (ಪ್ರಾವೃಷ್), ವಾಕ್ (ವಾಚ್) and others double their final consonant (or take ದ್ವಿಭಾವ) and add ಉ, e. g. ಅಷ್ಟು, ಕ್ಷುತ್ತು, ಪ್ರತಿಪತ್ತು, ಋಕ್ಕು, etc.

86. The Samskr̥ta words ರಾಜನ್, ಮೂರ್ಧನ್, ಪೂಷನ್, ಅರ್ಯಮನ್, ಕರಿನ್, ಕರ್ಮನ್, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ and others drop their final (or take ಅನ್ತ್ಯಲೋಪ), e. g. ರಾಜ, ಮೂರ್ಧ, etc.

But ಸೀಮನ್ and ಊಷ್ಮನ್ dropping their ನ್ become ಸೀಮೆ and ಊಷ್ಮೆ.

87. The Samskr̥ta words ಯಶಸ್, ತೇಜಸ್, ವಯಸ್, ಪಯಸ್, ಮನಸ್, ಶ್ರೀಯಸ್ either drop their final consonant, or double it and attach ಉ, in which case they appear in Kannāḍa as ಯಶ or ಯಶಸ್ಸು, ತೇಜ or ತೇಜಸ್ಸು, ವಯ or ವಯಸ್ಸು, ಪಯ or ಪಯಸ್ಸು, ಮನ or ಮನಸ್ಸು, ಶ್ರೀಯ or ಶ್ರೀಯಸ್ಸು.

88. The Samskr̥ta word ವಾರ್ remains as it is; ಗೀರ್ (ಗಿರ್) does so too, but appears also as ಗಿರೆ.

89. Lastly, the nominative plural in Samskr̥ta of some Samskr̥ta words, after having dropped its visarga, is used as a nominal base, e. g. ಶ್ವಾನ (of ಶ್ವನ್), ಯುವಾನ (of ಯುವನ್), ಅಧ್ವಾನ (of ಅಧ್ವನ್), ಸಖಾಯ (of ಸಖಿ), ಜ್ಯಾಯಾಂಸ (of ಜ್ಯಾಯಸ್), ಕನೀಯಾಂಸ (of ಕನೀಯಸ್), ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸ (of ವಿದ್ವಸ್), ಭಾಸ್ವಂತ (of ಭಾಸ್ವತ್), ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ (of ಶ್ರೀಮತ್), ಹನುಮಂತ (of ಹನುಮತ್).

ನ್, ಯ್, ರ್, (ಓ), ಲ್, ಳ್, and ಲಿ (cf. § 61), e. g. ಕಣ್, ಮಣ್, ಗೇಣ್, ಪೊನ್, ಬೆನ್, ಜೇನ್, ಸೀನ್, ಕೆಯ್, ಮೆಯ್, ನಾಯ್, ನಾರ್, ತೇರ್, ಬೇರ್, (ಎಓ), ಕಲ್, ನೆಲ್, ಪಾಲ್, ಪುಲ್, ಬಿಲ್, ಕೋಲ್, ಒಳ್, ಕಳ್, ಮುಳ್, ತೋಳ್, ಬಾಓ, ಸೂಓ, ತೇಓ (ಚೇಓ). See some exceptional forms in § 121, a, and cf. the remark under § 96.

In mediæval Kannada the above terms are also dissyllabic, viz. ಕಣು, ಕಣ್ಣು, ಮಣ್ಣು, ಗೇಣು, ಪೊನ್ನು, ಬೆನ್ನು, ಜೇನು, ಸೀನು, ಕೆಯ್ಯು, ಮೆಯ್ಯು, ನಾಯ್ಯು, ನಾರು, ತೇರು, ಬೇರು, ಕಲು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ನೆಲ್ಲು, ಪಾಲು, ಪುಲು, ಪುಲ್ಲು, ಬಿಲು, ಬಿಲ್ಲು, ಕೋಲು, ಒಳು, ಕಳ್ಳು, ಮುಳು, ಮುಳ್ಳು, ತೋಳು, ಬಾಱು, ಸೂಱು, ತೇಱು (ಚೇಱು).

In modern Kannada they are dissyllabic (as far as they are used therein); but see the exceptional forms in § 120, c.

94. Dissyllabic true Kannada nominal bases of the ancient dialect ending in consonants are e. g. ಉಸಿರ್, ತಳಿರ್, ತೆಮರ್, ಪೆಸರ್, ಎಡೆಓ, ಕೆಸಓ, ತುನ್ನುಓ, ಕುತ್ತುಓ, ಪೆಸಓ, ಬಸಿಓ, ಹಗಓ, ನೇಸಓ, ಎಠ್ಠಿಓ, ಅವಲ್, ಕೊರಲ್, ಮಣಲ್, ತನ್ನಲ್, ಕರುಳ್, ಕುರುಳ್, ತಿರುಳ್, ಪುರುಳ್, ಅಗಓ, ನೆಗಓ, ಉಗುಓ, ಇಕ್ಕುಓ, ಪೊಕ್ಕುಓ, ಬಾಸುಓ. See a few exceptional forms in § 121, a.

In mediæval Kannada the above terms may become trisyllables by adding a euphonic ಉ; in modern Kannada they always are such (as far as they are used in it), e. g. ಉಸಿರು, ತಳಿರು, ಕೆಸಱು.

Observe that ancient ಬೇಸಪ್ becomes ಬೇಸಪ, and ancient ಅಠ್ಠಪ್ becomes ಅಕ್ಕಪ in modern Kannada.

95. There are a few trisyllabic true Kannada nominal bases with a final consonant in the ancient dialect, e. g. ಇಓಸಿಲ್, ಪುಓಚಿಲ್, ಪೊಸನ್ನಿಲ್. The last term occurs in the mediæval dialect also as ಹೊಸತಿಲು (with the euphonic ಉ), i. e. quadrisyllabic; but in the same dialect and in modern Kannada is trisyllabic too, viz. ಹೊಸ್ತಿಲು.

96. Dissyllabic true Kannada nominal bases ending in vowels (ಸ್ವರಾನ್ತ terms) are used in the same shape as well in ancient and mediæval as in modern Kannada (as far as they occur in it). The final vowels are ಅ, ಇ, ಉ and ಎ. With regard to the bases with final ಉ it is to be observed that, in this case (see the contrary in § 97), this vowel may somehow originally have been euphonic, as it is nearly always elided before a following vowel in sandhi (see § 213 seq., also the optional use in § 215, 4), and as we have ಕಾಓ for ಕಾಡು, and ಕೋಓ for ಕೋಡು.

We give the following instances: ಮಗ, ತಡ, ಕುಲಿ, ಕೊಳ, ತೆರ, ನರ, ನೆರ, ಬರ, ನೆಲ, ಪೊಲ, ಮೊಲ, ನೊಳ, ತೋಳ; ನರಿ, ಮರಿಯಿ, ಕಿಡಿ, ಕುಲಿಯಿ, ಪುಲಿ, ಸುಲಿಯಿ, ಕೇರಿ, ಕೋಡಿ; ತುತ್ತ, ಎಲಿಯಿ (ಎತ್ತು), ಪೊಲಿಯಿ (ಪೊತ್ತು), ಮಾವು, ಕೂಸು, ಮಾಸು; ಎಮ್ಮೆ, ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಕಡೆ, ಕಲಿಯಿ (ಕತ್ತೆ), ಮರೆ, ಮರಿಯಿ, ಮಲಿತಿ, ಸೆರೆ, ಸೆರಿಯಿ, ಎಲಿತಿ, ಪೊಲಿಯಿ, ಪುಲೆ.

Observe that ಮಾವು occurs also as ಮಾ, ತೆರ as ತೆರವು, ನರ as ನರವು, ನೆರ as ನೆರವು, ನೊಳ as ನೊಳವು, ಬರ as ಬರವು, ಒಳ as ಒಳವು, the unradical ಉ being suffixed by means of a euphonic ವ್.

Remark.

Kēśava in the sūtras and vṛittis of his Śabdamanidarpana (but not in the instances given) occasionally adds a final euphonic ಉ to the suffixes ಅರ್ and ಅಲ್, so that they appear as ಅರು and ಅಲು (see pages 120. 121. 123. 124. 147. 278. 296 of the Mangaloro edition) and treats them according to the rule laid down in § 215, 4. Also with regard to the suffixes ಅದು, ಉವು, ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು, ಅತ್ತು he does so (pages 264. 265). Compare also the ಅರು (for ಅರ್) in § 119, a, 1; the ಅಲು (for ಅಲ್) in §§ 109, a, 7; 120, a, 7; 121, a, 1; 187, 1; the ಒಳು (for ಒಳ್) in § 109, a, 7; see ಇಮವೆ ಭೇದಂ in a verse quoted in § 271.

97. There are a number of true Kannada dissyllabic nominal bases with final ಉ in which this vowel is not euphonic but radical, and are, therefore, never elided before a following vowel in sandhi, in this respect resembling the final ಉ of the Sanskrit nominal bases ಗುರು, ಪಶು, ಭಾನು, ರಿಪು, ವಿಷ್ಣು, etc. Such bases are *e. g.* ಅನು, ಕರು, ಕಲು, ಕಳು, ತಣು, ತಳು, ತುಲು, ಪಲು, ಪುಲು, ಮಡು (see § 128), and their euphonic letter in sandhi is ವ್ (§ 215, 3, d).

98. Trisyllabic true Kannada nominal bases which end in the vowels ಅ, ಇ, ಉ and ಎ, the ಉ being like that of § 96, are *e. g.* ಮಲಿಯಿಗ, ಕುಲಿಯಿ ಮ್ಪು, ಬೆಚ್ಚರ, ಬಾಲಿಯಿಕ; ಕರಡಿ, ಪುರುಳಿ, ಕಚ್ಚಲಿಯಿ, ಕೊತ್ತಲಿಯಿ, ಪೊಲದಿ; ಈಗಡು, ಆಗಡು, ಮಗುವು, ನಿಲವು, ಕುಡುಹು, ಮುನಿಸು, ತುಲಿಯಿಮ್ಪು, ಪೊಲಮ್ಪು, ಮೊಲಿಯಿಗು, ಸೆಲಿಯಿಗು, ನೆಲಹು, ಪೊಳವು (see also ತೆರವು etc. in § 96); ಕುದುರೆ, ತೊಡಮ್ಪೆ, ಬಗಸೆ, ಹಸುಳೆ, ಪಸಲೆ, ಕಲಿಯಲೆ, ಕಲಿಯಲೆ (ಕತ್ತಲೆ).

The bases ಎರಡು and ಕಿವುಡು are also dissyllabic, appearing as ಎರಿಯಿ and ಕಿವಿಯಿ.

99. As quadrisyllabic true Kannada nominal bases which are not plain taddhitaliṅga words (§ 68, 2) may be mentioned ಬಗರನಿ and ತರುವಲಿ (see also § 95). Quinesyllabic and sexisyllabic Kannada words, as ಅಗಡುತನ, ನೆಜಿಯುವಿಕೆ, ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ತರುವಲಿತನ, are plain taddhitaliṅga terms.

Taddhitaliṅga terms will be treated of separately in § 243.

100. As will be seen from the Kannada-English Dictionary very many true Kannada nominal bases (liṅgas) are identical as to form with verbal themes (or are ಸಹಜಧಾತು terms), *e. g.* ಅಟ್ಟು, pursuing; ಅಡಕು, piling; ಅಡು, cooking; ಅಪ್ಪ, embrace; ಅರಲ್, flower; ಅರೆ, ground state; ಅಲೆ, wave; ಅವುಂಕು, pressing firmly; ಅಳಿವು, hankering after; ಅಳ್ಳು, fear; ಅಲಿವು, destruction; ಆಗು, coming to pass; ಆಡು, motion; ಇಡು, putting; ಈಸು, swimming; ಉಗುಲಿ, spittle; ಉಜ್ಜು, making loose; ಉಡಿ, fragment; ಉಬ್ಬು, swelling; ಉರಿ, burning; ಉರ್ಕು, rising; ಉಲುಗು, crookedness; ಉಲಿ, sound; ಉಲಿ, remaining; ಊಳ್, outcry; ಎಚ್ಚಡಿ, waking; ಎತ್ತು, raising; ಎರಿಸಿ, pouring; ಎರಿ, rising; ಒಣಗು, drying; ಒಪ್ಪು, fitness; ಓದು, reading; ಕಟ್ಟು, binding; ಕಡಿ, cutting; ಕಳ್, theft; ಕಾಯ್, unripe fruit; ಕುಕಿಲ್, cuckoo; ಕುಟ್ಟು, blow; ಕುಳಿರ್, coolness; ಕೂಣ್ಪು, limping; ಕೇಗು, crying as a peacock does; ತಡೆ, obstacle; ತಿರ್ದು, training, etc.; ತೆಗಲಿ, blame; ತೇಗು, belching; ತೊಡಕು, entanglement; ದಾಣ್ಪು, passing over; ನಡೆ, walk; ನೋಡು, looking on, etc.; ಪೂ, flowering; ಪೆರ್ಚು, increase; ಪೆಳಡಿ, fear; ಬಿತ್ತು, seed; ಬಿಸು, soldering; ಬೆಳೆ, crop; ಮರ್ಚು, fondness; ಸೊರ್ಕು, infatuation; ಸೊಲ್, saying, word; etc., etc. See § 242.

Such nominal bases represent the true ಭಾವನಚನ or ಭಾವನಾಚಿ terms or verbal nouns, signifying the abstract notion of a verb either as to state or action. Regarding bhāvavaçanas see § 243 and the paragraphs quoted there.

Other nominal bases are formed by adding *e. g.* ಅ or ಎ to the verbal theme, as ನೀಳ (from ನೀಳ್), ಸಾಲ (from ಸಾಲ್), ಕೊಲೆ (from ಕೊಲ್), ಕಟ್ಟಿ (from ಕಟ್ಟು); these and other formatives will be treated of in § 243.

Several nominal bases have a form in the ancient dialect that differs from that which they have in the mediæval and modern one, *e. g.* ಎತ್ತು, ಕಯ್, ಪೊಯ್, ಬಿತ್ತು (see § 233).

101. Kannada nominal bases derived from verbal themes by altering their radical vowel (*cf.* § 66 and see § 242), are *e. g.* ಈಡು (from ಂಡು), ಏಡು (from ಬಿಡು), ಸೂಡು (from ಸುಡು), ಕೇಡು (from ಕಿಡು), ಏಸು (from ಇಸು), ತೋಡು (from ತುಡು), ಕೋಡು (from ಕುಡು).

Others alter that vowel and add a formative vowel to the final consonant, as ಕೆಲಿ (from ಕಿಲಿ), ತೆಲಿ (from ತಿಲಿ), ನಲಿ (from ನಿಲಿ), ಬೆಲಿ (from ಬಿಲಿ).

102. (Theoretically) it may be said (the grammarian Kōśava teaches) that, according to properties and qualities, there are eight genders (liṅgas) for the seven declinable bases (liṅgas, prakṛitis, §§ 67. 68. 90), and that there is also, as a ninth kind, a gender of particles (avyayaliṅga). Compare § 116. (Remark that the term 'liṅga' thus has two distinct grammatical meanings.)

The nine genders are the following:—

1, The masculine gender (puṁ, puṁliṅga, puruṣa). It is seen in the names of men, male deities and demons, *e. g.* ಅಣ್ಣ, ತಮ್ಮ, ನರ, ಅರಸ, ದೇವ, ಸುರ, ಅಸುರ, and in those of some animals, *e. g.* ಹರಿಣ, ಕೋಣ, ಹಂಗ, ಹಸುಬ, ಸರ್ಪ, ಗರುಡ, ಕೂರ್ಮ, ಕಮಲ, ವೃಷಭ, ಬಸವ.¹⁾

2, The feminine gender (strī, strīliṅga). It appears in the names of the female sex of the human race, of deities and of demons, *e. g.* ತಾಯ್, ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಮ್ಮ, ಅಮ್ಮ, ಅರಸಿ, ದೇವಿ, ಗೌರಿ, ಮಾತೆ, ರಾಕ್ಷಸಿ.

3, The neuter gender (nappu, napuṁsaka, napuṁsakaliṅga). To this belongs everything which is destitute of reason whether animate (cētana) or inanimate (acētana), *e. g.* ಪುಲಿ, ಭೃಂಗ, ತುರಂಗ, ಹಯ, ಗಜ (but see Nos. 1 and 5); ಗಿಡ, ಕಳಸ, ಕನ್ನಡಿ, ಬೆದೆ, ಕೊಡೆ.²⁾

4, The masculine-feminine, *i. e.* common or epicene gender (puṁstrīliṅga). This is seen in the plural of nouns and demonstrative (see No. 8, remark pronouns (ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ) wherein the same suffix ಅರ್ (ಇರ್) is added to masculines and feminines without regard to sex, *e. g.* ಇವರ್ ಪುರುಷರ್, ಇವರ್ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್; ಅವರ್ ಗಣ್ಡರ್, ಅವರ್ ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ್; ಉವರ್ ದೇವರ್, ಉವರ್ ದೇವಿಯರ್. Cf. §§ 119. 132. 134.

It is seen also in the singular, namely in that of ತೊಟ್ಟು, which term by itself is masculine and feminine. Cf. § 243, B, 7.

5, The masculine-neuter gender (punnapuṁsakaliṅga). This is found in the nouns ರವಿ (or ಸೂರ್ಯ), ವಿಧು (or ಚಂದ್ರ), ಮಂಗಳ, ಬುಧ, ಭೃಹಸ್ಪತಿ, ಶುಕ್ರ, ಶನಿ, ರಾಹು, ಕೇತು (the nine planets, navagraha), ಆಳ್ (see § 120), ಬಸನ್ನ, ಚೈತ್ರ, ಮಲಯಾನಿಲ, ಕಾಮ and ವರಾಹ, which are used either as masculines or neuters.

¹⁾ The Kannaḍa grammar called Nuḍigaṭṭu (p. 122) says that *e. g.* ತೋಳನು, ಮಂಗಳನು have their verb in the neuter, *e. g.* ಆ ಅಡಿವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ತೋಳನು ಇತ್ತು; ಮಂಗಳನು ಹಲ್ಲು ಕಿಷಿಯುತ್ತದೆ; but that animals, if they are introduced as speaking, have their verb in the masculine, as ವ್ಯಾಳು ನು ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನನು, or in the feminine, as ಬಹುಲೆ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಳು.

²⁾ With regard to masculine and feminine terms the Nuḍigaṭṭu (p. 122) says that in disdain (ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ) they may be used as neuters, *e. g.* ನಿನ್ನ ಗಣ್ಣು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ? ಏನು ಮಾಡಿತು? ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತಿದೆ. ಮುದುಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೆ? ಅದು ನೋಡು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನದೆ. In a Bombay schoolbook we find likewise: ಈ ಪುಡಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊಲಸು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ!

The Nuḍigaṭṭu (p. 120) says that such is also done in ignorance (ಅಜ್ಞಾನ), *i. e.* if the concerned ones are ignorant, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗರು ಅಡುತ್ತವೆ; ಹುಡುಗ ಒನ್ನು; ಹುಡುಗೆ ನಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಹೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೊತ್ತು ಮೆಯ್ಯೆಡಿಯಿತು; ಇವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ವರನು ಅದೆ, ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ಕನ್ನೆ ಅದೆ. In a Bombay schoolbook we find likewise: ನಿನ್ನ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹುಡುಗರು ಅವೆ?

6, The feminine-neuter gender (*strīnapuṃsa*, *strīnapuṃsakaliṅga*). This is used for the nouns ಪೆಣ್, ಕನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಸಿರಿ, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ and ದೇವತೆ, which are treated either as feminines or neuters.

7, The masculine-feminine-neuter gender (*trilinga*). This is employed *e. g.* for the words ಆಂ, ನೀಂ, ತಾಂ (see No. 8, letter *a*, *cf.* § 256), and the nouns ಶಿಶು, ಹಸುಳೆ, ಮಗುವು, ಕೂಸು, ಸೊನ್ನಿ, ಪಗೆ, ಕೆಳೆ, ಅರಸು, ತರುವಳಿ, which are either of the masculine or feminine or neuter gender.

8, The adjective gender (*vāčyaliṅga*) or the gender that depends on the word which is to be distinguished or defined (*viśeṣyādhīnaliṅga*).

This gender comprises

a) the words (*ukti*, *śabda*) ಆಂ (ನಾಂ), ನೀಂ, ತಾಂ (§ 90).

Remark.

Neither Kêśava nor Nâgavarma (*sûtra* 99) reckon ಆಂ, ನೀಂ, ತಾಂ among the pronouns (*sarvanāma*), though Europeans would call the first two the personal pronouns, and the last one the reflexive (reciprocal) pronoun. In order to distinguish them from the pronouns mentioned under letter *b* let us call the three words simply 'pronouns' here.

b) the pronouns (*sarvanāma*, § 90)¹), *viz.* ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಆವುದು, ಎಲ್ಲದು, ಪೆಣತು, ಪೆಣದು (neuter)²); ಏನ್ (masculine, feminine, neuter, see §§ 255. 262); ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಪೆಣಂ (masculine); ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಪೆಣಳ್ (feminine); ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ, ಊತಂ (masculine); ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ (feminine); *cf.* also ಆ, ಈ, ಊ in § 264.

Remark.

Both Kêśava and Nâgavarma (*sûtras* 42. 49. 66. 102) call these terms *sarvanāma*. ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಪೆಣತು, ಪೆಣದು, ಎಲ್ಲದು, ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಪೆಣಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಪೆಣಳ್, ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ, ಊತಂ, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ are what Europeans call demonstrative pronouns, and ಆವುದು, (ಆವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಯಾವದು, ಯಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು), ಏನ್ are what they call interrogative pronouns. To distinguish these pronouns from those under letter *a* we may term them 'adjectival pronouns' in this place.

¹) In Samskrīta ಸರ್ವನಾಮ means originally 'a class of words beginning with ಸರ್ವ (ಸರ್ವ ವಿಶ್ವ, ಉಭ, etc.)' under which native grammarians have included also the real pronouns (ಆಹಂ, I, ತ್ವಂ, thou, ಸಃ, he, etc.).

²) As seen in the Dictionary under ಅದು, the Basavapurāṇa and Jaiminibhārata occasionally use the pronoun ಅದು in combination with masculine terms (see § 270). The Nūḍigaṭṭu (p. 122) says that in disdain (ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ) ಅದು, ಇದು and their plurals ಅವು, ಇವು are used for males and females, *e. g.* ಅದು (for ಅವನು or ಅವಳು) ಕೂತಿದೆ; ಅವು (for ಅವರು) ಕೆಲಿದಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.

It (p. 162) further says that in order to express positiveness (ನಿಶ್ಚಯಾರ್ಥ) ಅದೇ and ಇದೇ are combined with masculine terms and feminine terms, *e. g.* ಅದೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕಣ್ಣೆನು; ಅದೇ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಡತೆಯುಣ್ಣು; ಅದೇ ಹೆಂಗಸು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ; ಅದೇ ನಾನು ಈಗ ಬಿಕ್ಕೆಯ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಅದೇ ನೀನು ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಹಗೆಯಾದೆ; ಅದೇ ಅವನು ನನ್ನ ಕೆಣಿದನು; ಇದೇ ಇವನೇ ನನ್ನ ಗೆಳೆಯನು; ಇದೇ ಇವನೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾವನರು; ಇದೇ ಹೆಂಗಸು ನಿನ್ನೆ ಕುಣಿದಳು; ಇದೇ ಜನರು ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. (In such a case ಆ and ಈ might be used instead; thus: ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನೇ ನಾನು ಕಣ್ಣೆನು; ಈ ಹೆಂಗಸೇ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಕುಣಿದಳು; ನಾನೇ ಇಗ ಬಿಕ್ಕೆಯ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.)

About possessive pronouns see § 272, and about indefinite ones § 290.

c) so-called Kannāḍa adjectives (*guṇavaçēna*, § 90, clearly formed in this case from nouns by means of pronominal suffixes, see § 276), such as ನೇರಿವಂ (masculine), ನೇರಿವಳ್ (feminine), ನೇರಿತು or ನೇರಿತ್ತು (neuter); ಇನಿಯಂ (m.), ಇನಿಯಳ್ (f.), ಇನದು (n.), and Samskr̥ta adjectives (which partly are used also as nominal bases, § 68, 4, b), *e. g.* ಗುರು, ಲಘು, ಪಟು, ಸಾಧು. ಅಭಿಮಾನ, ದಾನ, ಭೋಗಿ, ಸುವಿ.

d) so-called adjective compounds (*bahuvr̥hi*, § 249), *e. g.* ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, ಕಡು ಚಾಗಿ, ಕಡುಗೇಡಿ.

e) verbal bases (*krit*, *kr̥līṅga*), *e. g.* ಪಾಡಿದಂ (of ಪಾಡಿದ, masculine), ಪಾಡಿದಳ್ (of ಪಾಡಿದ, feminine), ಪಾಡಿದುದು (of ಪಾಡಿದ, neuter); ಪಾಡುವಂ (of ಪಾಡುವ, m.), ಪಾಡುವಳ್ (of ಪಾಡುವ, f.), ಪಾಡುವುದು (of ಪಾಡುವ, n.). See §§ 68, 1. 177. 180. 185. 198, 3. 7, remark 1; 253, 2, c; 254.

f) bases with certain suffixes (*taddhita*, *taddhitalīṅga*, § 68, 2), *e. g.* ಓದಾಳಿ, ಜೂದಾಳಿ, ಮಾತಾಳಿ, ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿ, ಪೇಂಕುಳಿ, ಮಜ್ಜುಕುಳಿ (see § 243).

g) numerals (*sankhyā*, § 90), *e. g.* ಸಾಯಿರ (ಸಾಸಿರ, ಸಾವಿರ), because it is put before nouns in the plural whether these are masculines, feminines or neuters. See § 278, 1.

9, The gender of particles (*avyayalīṅga*), although they are unchangeable (*avikāra*, *avikṛita*). It appears in words like ಕಮ್ಮಿದಂ (masculine), ಕಮ್ಮಿದಳ್ (feminine), ಕಮ್ಮಿತು (neuter), in which from the particle (*avyaya*) ಕಮ್ಮಿ (*cf.* § 273), by adding ಇ + ದ್ + ಅಂ, ಇ + ದ್ + ಆಳ್ and ಇ + ತು (see § 276), a masculine, feminine and neuter term has been formed, so that one may say that ಕಮ್ಮಿ in such a case represents three genders;—and then in the particles or adverbs themselves (*avyaya*, *nipāta*, §§ 212. 281) used to modify the sense of a verb, *e. g.* ಭೋಂಕನೆ, ತೊಟ್ಟನೆ, ಕಮ್ಮನೆ, ಸಿಯ್ಯನೆ, ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ, which so to say are of the gender of the agent (*kartr̥i*, § 344) of the verb to which they belong, the agent (whether actually given or only understood by the verbal termination) being either masculine, feminine or neuter, and being in any of the three grammatical numbers (*vaçēnatraya*, *vaçēnatritaya*, § 107).

103. Although the nine genders (*Kêṣava* continues) mentioned in § 102 are occasionally accepted and used (*kvaçitprayōga*), practically there are only three genders (*līṅgatraya*) in Kannāḍa, *viz.* the masculine, feminine and neuter. Words denoting males (*purushavāçēka*) are of the masculine gender, *e. g.* ತಿವ, ರಾಮ, ಭೀಮ, ಅರಸ; words denoting females (*strivāçēka*) are of the feminine gender, *e. g.* ಪಾರ್ವತಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ, ಶಜಿ, ರೋಹಿಣಿ, ಕಾಮಿನಿ, ಭಾಮಿನಿ, ರಮಣಿ, ಅತ್ತಿ, ತಾಯ್; and all other words, whether Samskr̥ta or Kannāḍa, are of the neuter gender, *e. g.* ವೃಕ್ಷ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಧರೆ, ನದಿ, ಮತಿ, ಕುಲ, ಲೋಕ, ಮರ, ಗಿಡು, ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಪುಲ್, ಪೊದಹ್, ಪುಲಿ, ಕರಡಿ, ಗಟ್ಟ, ಬಿಟ್ಟ, ಜಿಡೆ, ಕೊಡೆ, ಕನ್ನಡಿ, ಕಳಸ. *Cf.* §§ 115. 116.

Remark.

If it happens to be necessary to distinguish the sex of any animal, (tree, river, etc.), ಗಣ್ಡು, male, and ಪೆಣ್. (ಪೆಣ್ಣು, ಹೆಣ್, ಹೆಣ್ಣು). female, are prefixed.

104. As a special rule it is to be stated that the terms ಜನ, ಮಹಾಜನ, and ಲೋಕ (in the sense of 'man', 'men') are neuter in Kannada, whereas the terms ಮರ್ಜನ, ಸಜ್ಜನ, and ಸುಜನ are masculine; but ಸಜ್ಜನ, if it denotes a woman of good family (kulastrî), is neuter. Likewise ಕಲತ್ರ, wife, and ಅಪತ್ನಿ, child (whether male or female) are of the neuter gender.

In metaphorical diction (rûpaka) a substantive (viśēshya) in the neuter may represent a feminine noun, as ನೆಲ, the earth, may mean ಫರಾವನಿತಿ, the earth considered as a woman (§ 239); or an attribute (viśēsha), e. g. ಜಗದ್ವರ್ಷಣ, may be masculine, feminine or neuter according to the gender of the noun to which it refers (§ 239).

105. For the seven (or eight declinable bases (liṅga, prakṛiti) adduced above (§§ 68. 90) there are seven (sapta) cases (vibhakti) and case-terminations (vibhakti, nânavibhakti, pratyaya).

106. The names of the seven cases are ಪ್ರಥಮೆ or the English nominative, ದ್ವಿತೀಯೆ or the E. accusative, ತೃತೀಯೆ or the E. instrumental, ಚತುರ್ಥಿ or the E. dative, ಪಂಚಮಿ or the E. ablative, ಷಷ್ಠಿ or the E. genitive, and ಸಪ್ತಮಿ or the E. locative. (About the vocative see § 140.)

107. Kannada declinable bases have two numbers (vaçana), viz. the singular (êkavaçana, êkatê, êkatva, êkôkti) and the plural (bahuvaçana, bahutê, bahutva).

A third number, the dual (dvitva, dvivaçana), may be thought of with propriety (uçita, auçitya), that is when two persons forming a pair are so introduced that the first one is without a case-termination and the second one has a termination of the plural, e. g. ಭೀಮಾರ್ಜುನರ್, ರಾಮ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರ್, ನಕುಲಸಹದೇವರ್; or when objects are mentioned that exist as pairs in nature, e. g. ಕಣ್ಣಳ್, ತೊಡೆಗಳ್, ತೋಳ್ಗಳ್ (see § 102, 9).

108. The case-terminations are attached to the end of a declinable base, and therefore are suffixes.

109. The instances of the case-terminations (or their series, vibhaktimâlê) are taken from writings of the three periods; if from inscriptions (śâsanas), they are marked by 'in a śâsana'. The period of the written ancient dialect extends from about 600 to 1250 A. D., that of the mediæval dialect from about 1250 to 1600 A. D., and that of the modern one from about 1600 A. D. to the present time. Compare § 32, note.

The terminations for the singular of neuter bases ending in ಅ are the following:—

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nominative ಂ, *e. g.* ಮರಂ (of ಮರು), ಘೋಲಂ (of ಘೋಲು), ನೆಲಂ (of ನೆಲು), ಬಿಲಂ (of ಬಿಲು), ಬೆಟ್ಟಂ (of ಬೆಟ್ಟು), ಕುಲಂ (of ಕುಲು).

The ಂ or ಸೊನ್ನೆ when followed by a vowel, becomes ನ್, ಮ್, or ವ್ (see § 215, 8).

2, Accusative ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಮರನಂ (of ಮರು), ಘೋಲನಂ (of ಘೋಲು), ನೆಲನಂ (of ನೆಲು), ಬಿಲನಂ (of ಬಿಲು), or ಬೆಟ್ಟಮಂ (of ಬೆಟ್ಟು), ಗಟ್ಟಮಂ (of ಗಟ್ಟು), ಹಳ್ಳಮಂ (of ಹಳ್ಳು), ಕೊಳ್ಳಮಂ (of ಕೊಳ್ಳು), ಬಳ್ಳಮಂ (of ಬಳ್ಳು).

It will be observed that in this kind of accusative either the augment (āgama) ನ್ or the augment ಮ್ is, for the sake of euphony, inserted between the base and termination.

In true Kannada words it is optional which of the two augments may be employed; but in Samskrīta words the ಮ್ is always required, *e. g.* ಕುಲಮಂ (of ಕುಲು), ಚಲಮಂ (of ಚಲು), ಅವಲೇಷಮಂ (of ಅವಲೇಷ).

3, Instrumental ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಎ, *e. g.* ಮರದಿಂ (of ಮರು), ಮನದಿಂ (of ಮನ); ಭಯದಿನ್ನಂ (of ಭಯ), ಸ್ಮಯದಿನ್ನಂ (of ಸ್ಮಯ); ಭಯದಿನ್ನೆ (of ಭಯ), ರಾಗದಿನ್ನೆ (of ರಾಗ), ವ್ಯಾಕರಣದಿನ್ನೆ (of ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ); ಕ್ರಮದಿ (of ಕ್ರಮ), ನಯದಿ (of ನಯ), ಭಯದಿ (of ಭಯ).

In this case the terminations are annexed to the base by means of the augment ದ, that is the secondary termination of the genitive, *q. v.*, the final ಅ of ದ losing its sound when it coalesces with the terminations or in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*).

ಇನ್ನಂ and ಇನ್ನೆ are forms of ಇಂ lengthened by the addition of the suffixes ಅಂ (in the later dialect ಅ) and ಎ, and stand for ಇನಂ and ಇನೆ, the ದ್ being simply euphonic or a help to enunciation.

The first three terminations of the instrumental are often used also for the ablative, *e. g.* ಮಸ್ತಕದಿಂ, ಉತ್ತಮಾಂಗದಿಂ, ಅಭುದಿಂ, ತಿಳಿಗೊಳದಿನ್ನಂ, ತಿಳಿಗೊಳದಿನ್ನೆ. See § 352 4 a, 1 *seq.*

4, Dative ಕೆ, ಕ್ಕೆ, *e. g.* ಮರಕೆ or ಮರಕ್ಕೆ (of ಮರು), ನೆಲಕೆ or ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ (of ನೆಲು), ಘೋಲಕೆ or ಘೋಲಕ್ಕೆ (of ಘೋಲು), ಬನಕೆ or ಬನಕ್ಕೆ (of ಬನ), ಕುಲಕೆ or ಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ (of ಕುಲು).

The doubling is optional (see § 371 regarding it). ಕ್ (=ಕ್, § 117, a, 4) with the vowel ಎ (or with the vowels ಅ, ಒ, ಓ) conveys the meaning of pointing at or exciting attention to. Cf. ಅ-ಕ, ಅ-ಕೊ, ಅ-ಕ್ಕ, ಇ-ಕೊ, ಇ-ಕೊ, ಇ-ಕ್ಕೋ in the Dictionary, and see also in § 265 the ಕೆ of ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ.

5, Ablative ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮರದತ್ತಣಿಂ (of ಮರು), ಮನದತ್ತಣಿಂ (of ಮನ); ಬೆಟ್ಟದತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ (of ಬೆಟ್ಟು); ಗಟ್ಟದತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ (of ಗಟ್ಟು).

The suffixes ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ are the ablative of ಅತ್ತ, that side, meaning 'from that side' (see § 123, a, 5). They are attached to the base that has the secondary ದ of the genitive.

In the dialect of the present time ದೆಸೆಯಿನ್ದ or ಕಡೆಯಿನ್ದ, both meaning 'from the side', are occasionally used to imitate the form of this so-called case.

The terminations ಇಂ, ಇನ್ದಂ, ಇನ್ದ of the instrumental are, as has been stated under No. 3, often employed for the ablative.

6, Genitive ದ, ದಾ, *e. g.* ಮರದ (of ಮರ), ಮನದ (of ಮನ); ನರಕವಾ (in a śâsana between 597-608 A. D.), ವರ್ಷದಾ, ತೀರ್ಥದಾ (in śâsana of 804 A. D.).

The suffix ದ is not the primitive termination of the genitive. It is composed of ದ್, a letter of euphony facilitating pronunciation, and ಅ, the real termination of the sixth case (see § 120, a, 6). ದಾ is ದ್ + ಅ, *i. e.* a long form of ಅ. *Cf.* the lengthening of the genitive in §§ 117, a, 6; 119, a, 6; 120, a, 6; 128, a, 6; 130, a, 6; 131, a, 6; that of the accusative in 122, a, 2. About the ದ್ see also § 119, a, 1; and compare also the euphonic ಯ್ in § 130, a, 6.

If 'ಪದನ' of the word, in the Śabdamañidarpana, page 53, is not a mistake for ಪದದ, the existence of the termination ನ (*i. e.* euphonic ನ್ + ಅ, = ದ್ + ಅ) of the mediæval and modern period is proved already for the ancient period; *cf.* the ನ in ಹೊಲನಲ್ಲಿ under the locative, and ನೆಲನೊಡೆಯ (ನೆಲನ + ಒಡೆಯ) in § 243, B, 23.

Regarding the augments ದ್ and ನ್ compare the augments ಅಹ್ and ಅಹ್ in § 122, a, 6.

7, Locative ಉಳ್, ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇ, *e. g.* ವಾರಣಾಶಿವ ದುಳ್ (in a śâsana of 689-696 A. D.), ಪೂರ್ಣಮಾಸದುಳ್, ವಿಷುವದುಳ್, ಗಾಣದುಳ್ (in a śâsana of 707 A. D.); ಮರದೊಳ್, ಮನದೊಳ್, ಕೊಳದೊಳ್; ತಪದೊಳು, ಭುವನದೊಳು (in a śâsana of 1084 A. D.), ದೇಶದೊಳು, ವಂಶದೊಳು (in a śâsana of 1123 A. D.); ಬನ ದೊಳಗೆ; ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ (in a śâsana of 1181 A. D.); ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿನಾರದಲು, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಭಾಗದಲು (in a śâsana of 1132 A. D.); ತೇರಿದಾಳದಲು, ಆದಿನಾರದಲು, ಸ್ಥಳದಲು (in a śâsana of 1182 A. D.); ಕೊಳದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬನದಲ್ಲಿ; ಹೊಲನಲ್ಲಿ (which form occurs in a śâsana of 1186 A. D.); ಕುರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿ (in a śâsana of 1187 A. D.).

The suffixes ಉಳ್, ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ mean 'inside', 'within', and ಅಲ್, ಅಲು (*cf.* remark in § 188), ಅಲ್ಲಿ mean 'place', 'in a place'; ಅಲ್ಲಿ is composed of ಅಲ್ and the termination ಇ; the ಉ of ಒಳು and ಅಲು is a help to enunciation or euphonic (*cf.* 92. 96, remark). The suffixes are added to the base by means of the ದ (*i. e.* ದ್ + ಅ) or ನ (*i. e.* ನ್ + ಅ) of the genitive.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಂ, ನು, ವು, and (the nominal base itself without any termination, *i. e.*) the crude base, *e. g.* ಮರಂ (of ಮರ), ಕೊಳಂ (of ಕೊಳ), ತೆಪಂ (of ತೆಪ); ನೊಗನು (of ನೊಗ), ನೆಣನು (of ನೆಣ), ನೊಣನು (of ನೊಣ), ಮರನು (of ಮರ), ಹೆಣನು (of ಹೆಣ), ಮೊಬನು (of ಮೊಬ); ಕಸವು (of ಕಸ), ಗುಣವು (of ಗುಣ), ಮೊತ್ತವು (of ಮೊತ್ತ), ಇರಿಸುವವು (of ಇರಿಸುವ), ಕೊಳ ಗವು (of ಕೊಳಗ); ದಿನಸ, ದಿನ, ಮರ, ಮನ, ಹಳ್ಳ, ಕೊಳುಹ, ಇನ್ದ ಚಾಪ.

In ನು and ವು the ಂ or ಸೊನ್ನೆ has been changed into ನ್ and ವ್, to which the euphonic ಉ has been added (regarding which see *e. g.* the locative under letter a; §§ 92. 111. 112. 113. 119. 121. 125. 126).

Compare the crude base for the nominative in the ancient dialect in §§ 110. 120. 121. 122. 123. 125. 126. 127. 128.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, ಅನ್ಯ, *e. g.* ಮರನಂ, ತೆಜನಂ; ಧೂಪಮಂ; ಬೇಟೆವಂ, ಬೋನವಂ, ಕಸವಂ, ಭಸಿತವಂ, ಅಂಗವಂ, ಘನವಂ; ಅಭಯವನು, ಬೋನವನು; ಕೊಳನ, ಆಶ್ರಯನ; ಉದಕವ, ದೋಷವ, ಕೌಲವ, ರಸವ, ಸನ್ನೇಹವ; ಗುಗ್ಗಳವನ್ನ.

The euphonic augments ನ್, ಮ್ and ವ್ are inserted between the base and the terminations. ಅನು is ಅಂ with the euphonic ಉ; in ಅನ್ಯ the termination ಅನು has taken the form of ಅನ, and its final has been doubled on account of euphony.

Concerning ಅ compare the ಅ of the genitive (§ 120, a, 6), and see the remark on the accusative in the ancient dialect in § 117, a, 2.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ದಂ, ಇನ್ದೆ, ಇನ್ದವು, ಇನ್ದ, ಇ, *e. g.* ನಿನದದಿಂ; ಚಿತ್ತದಿನ್ದಂ, ನಿಯಮದಿನ್ದಂ; ಓಲಗದಿನ್ದೆ; ನಿಶ್ಚಯದಿನ್ದವು, ವಿಕಲ್ಪದಿನ್ದವು; ಅನ್ದದಿನ್ದ, ಸತ್ತಿಯದಿನ್ದ; ಅನ್ದದಿ, ಪ್ರಕಾರದಿ, ಆಸುರದಿ, ಅಕ್ಷರತ್ರಯದಿ.

In ಇನ್ದವು (*i. e.* ಇಂ+ದ್+ಅವು) the ಅಂ has been changed into ಅವ್ to which the euphonic ಉ has been added; ಇನ್ದ has dropped the ಸೊನ್ನೆ. The ಇ is another form of the ancient ಎ of the instrumental. Cf. the note under ಇ 2 in the Dictionary and see also § 151, b, 2, and the close of § 282.

4, Dat. ಕೆ, ಕೈ, *e. g.* ಮರಕೆ, ಮನ್ದಿರಕೆ; ಮರಕ್ಕೆ, ಲಗ್ನಕ್ಕೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದೆ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದ, *e. g.* ಬೆಟ್ಟದತ್ತಣಿನ್ದ, in which the ಸೊನ್ನೆ has been dropped.

6, Gen. ದ, ನ, *e. g.* ಮರದ; ಕೊಳನ, ಜೀಂಕೊಡನ, ಮೊಱನ.

The augment ನ್, like ದ್, is euphonic. Compare the ನ್ of the genitive in §§ 109, a; 117, a, b, c.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಇ, *e. g.* ಕಟಕದೊಳು, ಸಮಯದೊಳು; ಉದರದೊಳಗೆ; ಕಾಲದಲು (in a śāsana of 1509 A. D.), ಗುರುವಾರದಲು (in a śāsana of 1533 A. D.); ಬೇಗದಲಿ, ಭಾಗದಲಿ, ತುವುದಲಿ; ಪುರದಿ.

ಅಲಿ is a curtailed form of ಅಲ್ಲಿ.

For the augment ದ್ occasionally ನ್ is used, as in ಮರನಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the (later and) modern dialect

1, Nom. ನು, ವು, and (most frequently) the crude base, *e. g.* ಮೂಲನು (of ಮೂಲ), ಬಹನು (of ಬಹ), ಮರನು (of ಮರ), ಗಿಡನು (of ಗಿಡ); ಪುಸ್ತಕವು (of ಪುಸ್ತಕ), ವಿಷವು (of ವಿಷ), ಗಿಡವು (of ಗಿಡ), ಮರವು (of ಮರ), ಹನ್ನರವು (of ಹನ್ನರ), ಕಾಳಗವು (of ಕಾಳಗ); ಗಿಡ, ಮರ.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, ಆ, and (most frequently) the crude bases, *e. g.* ಸಂಗವನು, ಜಗವನು, ದೇಹವನು, ಬೆಲ್ಲವನು; ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು, ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು, ಸಾವಿರವನ್ನು, ಗಿಡವನ್ನು, ಮರವನ್ನು; ಮೂಲನ, ಹೆಣನ, ನೆಲನ; ವಿಷವ, ಕೆಲಸವ, ಗಿಡವ, ಮರವ, ತಡವ, ತವವ; ಅನ್ನು (of ಅನ್ನು), ಕಾಟಾ (of ಕಾಟ), ಪಾಠಾ (of ಪಾಠ), ಭೇದಾ (of ಭೇದ), ಮೊಱಾ (of ಮೊಱ), ಹಣಾ (of ಹಣ), ಹಳ್ಳಾ (of ಹಳ್ಳ); ಗಿಡ, ಮರ.

The euphonic augments are ವ್ and ನ್; in ಅನ್ನು the final of ಅನು has been doubled for the sake of euphony; the ಆ is attached to the crude base.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, ಇ, *e.g.* ಮನದಿಂದ, ಕುತ್ತದಿಂದ; ಅತಿಶಯದಿ, ಕುಶಲದಿ, ಕೂಡತನದಿ, ಕೃತ್ಯದಿ, ಧ್ಯಾನದಿ, ಹಸನದಿ.

4, Dat. ಕೆ, ಕೈ, *e.g.* ಕುಲಕೆ, ಕ್ಷಣಕೆ, ಉತ್ತರಕೆ; ಮರಕ್ಕೆ, ಆಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e.g.* ಮರದಿನ್ನ, ತೆರಿಗದಿನ್ನ; ಮರನಿನ್ನ, ನೆಲನಿನ್ನ.

The augment ನ್ is the same as ದ್.

6, Gen. ದ, ದಾ, ನ, *e.g.* ಮರದ; ಸಾರಾಯದಾ, ಧರ್ಮದಾ, ಕರ್ಮದಾ; ಕೊಡನ, ನೆಲನ.

The lengthened ದಾ appears frequently in poetry.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಇ, *e.g.* ಗ್ರಾಮದೊಳಗೆ; ಮರದಲ್ಲಿ; ಬಲದಲಿ, ವಿನೋದದಲಿ, ಸದ್ಯದಲಿ, ಸೊನ್ನದಲಿ; ಬನದಿ, ಮನದಿ, ಕಾನನದಿ, ಸ್ಥಳದಿ, ವಶದಿ, ವೇಳ್ಯದಿ.

110. In ancient Kannada no nominal bases receive the *o* or ಸೊನ್ನೆ in the nominative singular, except masculine, a few feminine (see § 102, 2), and neuter bases with final ಅ.

Words of which the crude base forms the nominative singular, are *e.g.* ಕಣ್, ಬೆನ್, ಕಡಲ್, ಕಲ್, ಕಾಲ್, ಪುಲ್, ಬಿಸಿಲ್, ಪೊದಡಿಲ್, ನೇಸಡಿಲ್, ತಳರ್, ಬಿದಿರ್, ಸಿಡಿಲ್, ಊರ್, ನೀರ್, ಬೇರ್, ಕುರುಳ್, ಮರುಳ್, ಮುಳ್, ಪೊಕ್ಕುಡಿಲ್, ನಾಯ್, ಬಾಯ್, ಗಿಡು, ಕಯಿ, ಮಯಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಪುಲಿ, ಕರಡಿ, ಎರಲೆ, ಕರೆ, ತೆರೆ, ಕಲಸಿ, ಕೆಲಸಿ, ಕೊಲೆ, ಮಯಿ; ಕವಿ, ಪತಿ, ಮನ್ರಿ, ದೇವಿ, ದೇವತೆ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಗುರು, ಪಶು; ಪೂ, ಗೋ. See some exceptions in § 111, and § 109 under *b* 1.

111. In the mediæval dialect, as has been stated in §§ 93 and 94, nominal bases ending in a consonant may receive a final euphonic ಉ, in which case their nominative singular shows such an ಉ, *e.g.* ಕಣ್, ಕಣ್ಣು, ಕಲು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಬೆನ್ನು, ಪುಲು, ಪುಲ್ಲು, ಮುಳು, ಮುಳ್ಳು.

Exceptionally this is the case in the ancient dialect too, as we find in a śâsana of about 778 A. D. also ಮಗಳು (for ಮಗಳ್), in one of 1048 A. D. ಕಲ್ಲು (for ಕಲ್), in one of 1084 A. D. ಊರು (for ಊರ್), in one of 1123 A. D. ಸೊಡರು (for ಸೊಡರ್), in one of 1182 A. D. ವೋಲು, ಸಿಡಿಲು (for ವೋಲ್, ಸಿಡಿಲ್), and in one of 1187 A. D. ಮತ್ತರು (for ಮತ್ತರ್).

112. In modern Kannada, as will be seen from the same paragraphs, nominal bases with a final consonant generally receive the euphonic ಉ, and their nominative singular, therefore very often ends in such an ಉ.

113. A strange peculiarity of modern Kannada writings, especially of school-books, which begins to appear already in mediæval works, is that also to nominal bases with the final vowels ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, ಎ, ಊ, ಋ, ಌ, ಓ, ಔ, the nominative singular of which in the ancient dialect has no termination at all (see § 110), an ಉ is annexed, at option, as the termination of the nominative singular, by means of the letters ಯ್

and ವ್, these ಯ್ and ವ್ being merely a help to enunciation, *e. g.* ಪತಿಯು, ಗಿಳಿಯು, ತಾಯಿಯು, ನುಡಿಯು; ಕೇಡಿಯು, ಬಳ್ಳಿಯು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯು, ಅವೈಯು, ಸಭೆಯು; ಕಠುವು, ಗಿಡುವು, ಗುರುವು, ಪೂವು, ಪಿತೃವು, ಖೂವು, ಗೋವು, ಗೌವು. See §§ 128. 129. 130, and compare letters *b* and *c* in § 109.

114. As very many ancient true Kannada nominal bases have no nominative case-sign in the singular (see § 110), as already in the mediæval dialect neuter and masculine bases with final ಅ too occasionally appear without it (see § 109, letter *b* and § 117, letter *b*), and as in later Kannada such neuter, masculine and feminine bases are most frequently used without it (see § 109, letter *c* and § 117, letter *c*), the thought arises that the ancient ಂ (sōnnō), the termination of the nominative singular of neuters (§ 109), masculines and feminines (§ 117) ending in ಅ, of which ನ್, ಮ್, ವ್, ಸು and ತು are but other forms, originally may have been a sign introduced by grammarians, partly for the sake of euphony in sandhi (§ 215, 8) in order to avoid an hiatus (*e. g.* ಮರನ್ ಇಮ್‌ದು for ಮರ ಇಮ್‌ದು, ಅರನನ್ ಒಪ್ಪಿದಂ for ಅರನ ಒಪ್ಪಿದಂ) and partly as a help to the formation of the oblique cases, especially the accusative and genitive, it forming also therein the euphonic letter (*e. g.* ಮರ+ನ್ +ಅಂ, ಮರ+ನ್ +ಅ; ರಾಜು+ನ್ +ಅಂ, ರಾಜು+ನ್ +ಅ). Let it be added that Tulu, one of the sister-languages of Kannada, never uses a nominative case-sign for neuter bases ending in ಅ.

115. Kannada grammarians teach that by the suffix ಅ (which means 'he', as we learn from § 193) true Kannada masculine nominal bases are formed. The application of this rule appears *e. g.* in the following instances, in which the formative ಅ is annexed to the ಅ of the genitive (§ 109, letter *a*, 6), the two letters ಅ being euphonicly joined (§ 214, *seq.*):—

ಕೇಸಡಿ, a reddish foot, Gen. ಕೇಸಡಿಯು (§ 130); ಕೇಸಡಿಯು + the formative suffix ಅ, or joined and forming the crude base 'ಕೇಸಡಿಯು', and combined with the nominative case-sign ಂ ಕೇಸಡಿಯಂ, a man of or with reddish feet;—ಇನ, charm, Gen. ಇನಿಯು (§ 130); ಇನಿಯು + ಅ, or joined and forming the crude base 'ಇನಿಯು', and combined with the nominative case-sign ಂ ಇನಿಯಂ, a man of charm, a charming man;—ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್, a flower-like eye, Gen. ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣು (§ 120); ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣು + ಅ, or joined and forming the crude base 'ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣು', and combined with the nominative case-sign ಂ ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣಂ, a man of or with flower-like eyes;—ಹೊನ್ನ, gold, Gen. ಹೊನ್ನು (§ 120); ಹೊನ್ನು + ಅ, or ಹೊನ್ನ, or ಹೊನ್ನಂ, a man of gold, a very precious man;—ಬಿಲ್, a bow, Gen. ಬಿಲ್ಲು (§ 120); ಬಿಲ್ಲು + ಅ, or ಬಿಲ್ಲ, or ಬಿಲ್ಲಂ, a man of the bow, an archer;—ಮೂಡ, the east, Gen. ಮೂಡಣ (§ 123); ಮೂಡಣ + ಅ, or ಮೂಡಣ, or ಮೂಡಣಂ, a man of the east;—ಕೆಲ, the side, Gen. ಕೆಲದ (§ 109); ಕೆಲದ + ಅ, or ಕೆಲದ, or ಕೆಲದಂ, a man of or on the side;—ಎಳೆ, youth, Gen. ಎಳೆಯು (§ 130); ಎಳೆಯು + ಅ, or ಎಳೆಯು, or ಎಳೆಯಂ, a man of youth, a youthful man;—ಬಹು, vainness, Gen. ಬಹುವ (§ 128); ಬಹುವ + ಅ, or ಬಹುವ, or ಬಹುವಂ, a vain man;—ಕೆಜುಬು, envy, Gen. ಕೆಜುಬು (§ 122); ಕೆಜುಬು + ಅ, or ಕೆಜುಬು, or ಕೆಜುಬಂ, a man of envy, an envious

man;—ಕಳ್, theft, Gen. ಕಳ್ಳ (§ 120); ಕಳ್ಳ + ಅ, or ಕಳ್ಳ, or ಕಳ್ಳಂ, a man of theft, a thief;—ಗಣ್ಡ strength, Gen. ಗಣ್ಡ (§ 122); ಗಣ್ಡ + ಅ, or ಗಣ್ಡ, or ಗಣ್ಡಂ, a man of strength, a powerful man. Cf. §§ 224; 243, B, remark; 249.

Analogously the formation of the true Kannada masculine nominal bases ಅಣ್ಣ, ತಮ್ಮ, ಕಬ್ಬಲ, ಕುಟುಬ, ಪೊಸವ್ವು, ಹೆಣ್ಣು, etc. may have taken place, although the themes to the genitive of which the formative ಅ was attached, are nowadays out of use.

116. But the form of true Kannada crude bases with final ಅ, used in books and the language of ordinary conversation for the nominative singular, *e. g.* ಮರ, ಪೊಲ, ನೆಲ, ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣ, ಗಣ್ಣ, ಹೊನ್ನ, does not by itself indicate the gender of them (see also § 102). Likewise ಂ (the sönnë), the grammatical sign of the nominative singular of bases ending in ಅ (§ 114), does not express distinction of gender; thus, for instance, the neuters ಮರಂ, ಪೊಲಂ, ನೆಲಂ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಂ cannot, by their sönnë, be distinguished as to gender from the masculines ಅಣ್ಣಂ, ತಮ್ಮಂ, ಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಹೊನ್ನಂ, or from the feminine tadbhavas ಅಕ್ಕಂ, ಅವ್ವಂ (§ 117).

This impossibility of discerning the gender by the sönnë appears also in the oblique cases of neuter bases ending in ಅ, because they show, with regard to their final ಂ or sönnë, frequently the same forms as such masculine bases do (see §§ 109, 117), *e. g.* Nom. ಮರನ್ (*i. e.* ಮರಂ before a following vowel; cf. its vocative ಮರನೇ and the vocative ಕೊಳನ in § 140), ಅಣ್ಣನ್ (*i. e.* ಅಣ್ಣಂ before a following vowel) or also ಮರನು, ಅಣ್ಣನು; Acc. ಮರನಂ, ಅಣ್ಣನಂ; ಪೊಲನಂ, ಅಣ್ಣನಂ; ಕೊಳನ, ಅಣ್ಣನ; Gen. ಕೊಳನ, ಅಣ್ಣನ; Abl. ಮರನಿನ್, ಅಣ್ಣನಿನ್; Loc. ಮರನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಣ್ಣನಲ್ಲಿ.

Hence it is to be stated as a general rule that all Kannada nominal bases with final ಅ are, in the singular, destitute of a particular sign to express their gender, except in the nominative when it has the euphonic ಷ, in the genitive when it is formed by means of the euphonic ಾ (§ 109), and in the dative ending in ಕೆ or ಕೈ (§ 109).

When the grammarian Kêśava says that there are eight or nine genders in the Kannada language (§ 102), he does not found their difference on outward signs in the nominal bases, but on their distinguishing properties and qualities. It is a fact that in Kannada no nominal crude base in the singular, whether ending in ಅ, ಇ, ಉ and ಎ, or in a consonant, shows a difference of termination expressive of the distinction of male, female and neuter, except in the feminine pronominal suffixes ಅಳ್, ಅವು (§§ 120, 121), in the neuter pronominal suffixes ತು, ತ್ತು and ದು (§§ 122, 169), in the neuter pronouns ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು (§ 122), and in the feminine suffixes ಇತಿ, ಇತ್ತಿ and ತಿ (*e. g.* ಕನ್ನಡಿಗತಿ, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲತಿ, ಗಾಣಗಿತ್ತಿ, ಪೆಣ್ಣತಿ), although also these suffixes and words do not bear such terminations as specify absolutely their gender by themselves.

The termination ಅ has above been treated of as to the impossibility of its expressing by itself a distinction of gender. The same absence of an outward sign of gender is seen in the final vowels ಇ, ಉ and ಎ, as there are *e. g.* ಸೊನ್ನಿ, a

profligate, ತಂಗಿ, a younger sister, ಕೆಳದಿ, a female friend, ಮನ್ನಿ, male or female persons, ಪನ್ನಿ, a hog, ಕುಪ್ಪಿ, a sheep, ಗಜ್ಜೆ, a feather; ಗಣ್ಣು, a male person, ಗಣ್ಣು, a male person, ಹೆಂಗಸು, a female, ಪೆಣ್ಣು (ಹೆಣ್ಣು), a female, ಕೂಸು, a child, ಎತ್ತು, an ox, ತುಪ್ಪು, a cow, ಕತ್ತು, the neck; ಎಜ್ಜಿ, a master, ತನ್ನೆ, a father, ಉಮೆ, a dumb man, ಆವೆ, who? which? ಅನ್ನೆ, such a woman as, ಆಕೆ, that woman, ನೀಜಿ, a damsel, ಪಾಣ್ಣಿ, a whore, ಆನೆ, an elephant, ಕೆಪ್ಪಿ, a tank, ತೆರೆ, a wave, ಪೆಜಿ, the crescent;—and in final consonants, as there are *e. g.* ಆಳ್ (ಆಳು), a person (masc., fem. and neuter), ಪೆಣ್, a female, ಕಲ್, a stone, ತೇರ್, a chariot, ತೇರ್, (ತೇರು), a scorpion, ಬಾಜ್ (ಬಾಜು), life.

Let it be added that also in the plural no terminations exist by which the gender is fixed (see §§ 118. 119. 131. 132. 134. 135); also ಅವು, ಇವು, ಉವು (§ 136), the plurals of ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, do not show such forms as at once distinguish them from the singular of the neuters ಕಳವು, ಉಬ್ಬವು, ಅಜವು, etc.

117. In § 109 the case-terminations for the singular of neuter bases with final ಅ have been given according to the forms they have in the three periods of the language; here follow the case-terminations for the singular of masculine and feminine bases with final ಅ, *viz.*

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಾಟಂ (of ಕಾಟ), ಕನವಂ (of ಕನವ), ಭೀಮಂ, ವೇದವಿದಂ, ದೇವಂ, ಮಾಡಿವಂ, ಬೇಡುವಂ, ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಕೇಸದಿಯಂ, ಅಡವವಳಂ, ಅವಂ, ಆವಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ಮುಲ್ಲಿದಂ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ತೋರಿದಂ, ಎಲ್ಲಿದಂ, ಅಸಿಯಂ; ಅಕ್ಕಂ, ಅಮ್ಮಂ, ಅನ್ನಂ.

ಅವಂ appears also as ಆವೊಂ (*cf.* §§ 119 and 120, letters *a*; 122, letter *a*; § 193, 1 and remarks).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, (ಅ), *e. g.* ಅರಸನಂ (of ಅರಸ), ಮಾಣವಕನಂ (of ಮಾಣವಕ), ಮಾಡಿವನಂ, ಅಡವವಳನಂ, ಅವನಂ, ಆವನಂ; ಅಕ್ಕನಂ, ಅಮ್ಮನಂ, ಅನ್ನನಂ; ದೇವನನು (in a śāsana of 1182 A. D.).

ಆವನಂ appears also as ಆವೊನಂ (Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 175).

The augment ನ್ is euphonic like that of neuter bases in the accusative § 109, letters *a* and *b*).

In ಅನು the euphonic ಉ has been added to the sōnnō of ಅಂ.

The termination ಅ in the parenthesis refers to a quotation in the Śabdamaṅgala-darpaṇa (page 164), *viz.* ಎಲಫೋ, ನೀನ್ ಎನ್ನ ಕೊನ್ನಯ್ (oh, thou killedst me), in which, as Kēśava supposes, the ಎನ್ನ (of ಅಂ, I, § 137) is the genitive used instead of the accusative ಎನ್ನಂ. Kēśava appears to be wrong; our opinion is that in this case ಎನ್ನ is the accusative with final ಅ that so frequently occurs in the neuter, masculine and feminine singular of the mediæval and modern dialects (*cf.* ನಾಟ and ತುಪ್ಪವು in § 122, *a*, 2; § 352, 1, *b*).

Likewise when Bhaṭṭākalāṅka in his grammar under sūtra 231 thinks that in ಎನ್ನ ಮಜ್ಜಿದಂ (he forgot me) the genitive is used for the accusative, we believe that in this case too ಎನ್ನ is the accusative with final ಅ.

Another similar instance of Kēśava that belongs to a neuter noun with final *ā*, is ಪೂಜವ (of ಪೂಜ) in the obscene sentence ಪೂಜವ ಕೇ (Śābdamaṇḍarparṇa page 75; see § 215, 6, remark 3); it too is the accusative of the mediæval and modern dialects.

It is reasonable to think that the accusative ending in *ā* existed already in the colloquial dialect of the ancient period, but had not been generally accepted by classical writers.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಪಾರ್ವನಿಂ (of ಪಾರ್ವ), ಜಿನನಿಂ (of ಜಿನ), ಮಾಡಿದನಿಂ, ಅಕ್ಕನಿಂ, ಅವ್ವನಿಂ; ಜಿನನಿನ್ನಂ; ಜಿನನಿನ್ನೆ, ಗೋವಳನಿನ್ನೆ.

The terminations are attached to the genitive, the final *ā* of which disappears in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*).

4, Dat. (ಗೆ), ಂಗೆ, *e. g.* (ವಲ್ಲಭಗೆ, in a śāśana of 1123 A. D., if the reading be right; ನಿಮಿರ್ಚಿದಗೆ in the stanza under rūpaka in § 239); ಅರಸಂಗೆ, ಕೆಳೆಯಂಗೆ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಂಗೆ, ಮಾಡಿದಂಗೆ, ಅಡಪವಳಂಗೆ, ಅವಂಗೆ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗೆ, ಅವ್ವಂಗೆ.

ಗೆ is the true termination; the *sonnē* before it is merely euphonic (*cf.* § 137, *a*, 4). ಗ್ + ಂ has the same meaning as ಕ್ + ಂ (see § 109); *cf. e. g.* ಅ-ಗೊ, ಇ-ಗೊ in the Dictionary.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮಾಣವಕನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅಡಪವಳನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಮಾಡಿದನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಆಳ್ವನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅವನತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಅಕ್ಕನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅವ್ವನತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಆಳ್ವನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ; ಆಳ್ವನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ.

The terminations are added to the genitive the final *ā* of which disappears in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*); those of the instrumental are optionally used for the ablative. See § 352, 4 *a*, 1 *seq.*

6, Gen. ಆ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಕರ್ಣನ (of ಕರ್ಣ), ನೃಪನ, ಮಾಡಿದನ, ಅಡಪವಳನ, ಅವನ; ಅಕ್ಕನ, ಅವ್ವನ; ಮೃಡನಾ, ರಾಮನಾ, ತೈಲಪನಾ, ಇಲ್ಲದನಾ, ಜಿನನಾ.

The augment *av* is a letter of euphony facilitating pronunciation; *cf.* the *av* and *av* of the genitive in § 109, letters *a*, *b* and *c*. About the lengthening of *n* see § 109, *a*, 6.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಅರಸನೊಳ್, ಮಾಡಿದನೊಳ್, ಅಡಪವಳನೊಳ್, ಅವನೊಳ್; ಅಕ್ಕನೊಳ್, ಅವ್ವನೊಳ್; (ಅರಸನೊಳಗೆ); ಅರಸನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಕ್ಕನಲ್ಲಿ.

The terminations are added to the genitive according to the rule of sandhi.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಂ, ನು, and (the nominal base itself without any termination, *i. e.*) the crude base, *e. g.* ಅರಸಂ, ಅವಂ, ಆವಂ; ಅಕ್ಕಂ; ಅಧಿಸನು, ಕಿಂಕರನು, ಅಯ್ಯನು, ಒಡೆಯನು, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯನು, ಮಾಱ್ವನನು; ಅವ, ಮಗ, ರಾಮಯ್ಯ, ಮಾಡರಸ, ವಸಿಷ್ಠ ಪುತ್ರ, ಮಾನವ, ಶುನಕ, ಆತ.

In *ನು* the *sonnē* has been changed into *av* before the euphonic vowel *u*.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಆ, *e. g.* ಧನಕನಂ (of ಧನಕ); ಅಕ್ಕನಂ; ಅಭಿಷಿಕ್ತನನು. ಚೇರನನು, ವಾಯ್ಕನನು, ಧೂರ್ಯನನು; ಮಂಗಳನನ್ನು; ಸತ್ತವನ.

In *ಅನ್ನು* the *av* has been euphonicly doubled.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, (ಇನ್ನವು, ಇನ್ನ)¹⁾, *e. g.* ಕನ್ನಂ; ಅಯ್ಯನಿನ್ನಂ; ಶಂಕರನಿನ್ನೆ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಒಗೆ, *e. g.* ಅಯ್ಯಗೆ, ಶಿವಗೆ, ಅವಗೆ, ಈತಗೆ; ತನೂಜಂಗೆ, ಪಾರ್ವಂಗೆ, ಬಸವಂಗೆ, ಶಿಲಾದಂಗೆ, ಈತಂಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ), the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ರಾಜನ; ಅವ್ವನ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ, ಒಳು, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ, see § 109, letter *b*), *e. g.* ಅಜನೊಳ; ಶಂಕರನೊಳು; ಅಣ್ಣನಲ್ಲಿ; ಅಕ್ಕನಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the (later and) modern dialect

1, Nom. ನು, frequently the crude base, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗನು, ಹೋವನು, ಅವನು, ಇವನು, ಯಾವನು; ಅಕ್ಕನು, ಅವ್ವನು; ಅಪ್ಪ, ನೃಪ, ಮೂರ್ಖ, ಮುಜುವ, ಅಜಿಸುವವ, ಹೊರೆವವ, ಅವ, ಇವ; ಅವ್ವ.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, ಅನ್ನು, *e. g.* ಅಜನನು, ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪನನು, ಶಯನನನು; ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು. ಆತನನ್ನು, ಅವನನ್ನು; ಅರಸನ, ಮೂರ್ಖನ, ಹಾರುವನ, ಹುಡುಗನ, ಅವನ; ಮಗನ್ನ, ಬಾವನ್ನ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರಾಕ್ಷಸನ್ನ, ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ನ, ವಿಠಲನ್ನ; ಅಕ್ಕನ್ನ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗನಿನ್ನ, ಅವನಿನ್ನ, ಈತನಿನ್ನ, ಅಕ್ಕನಿನ್ನ, ಅವ್ವನಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ನಗೆ, ನಿಗೆ, *e. g.* ಈಶ್ವರಗೆ, ಭಕ್ತಗೆ, ಶೂಕರಗೆ, ಅಣ್ಣಗೆ, ಅವಗೆ; ಅಕ್ಕಗೆ; ಮರುಳನಗೆ, ಹುಚ್ಚನಗೆ; ಅರಸನಿಗೆ, ಅಳಿಯನಿಗೆ, ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ, ಮಗನಿಗೆ, ಅವನಿಗೆ; ಅವ್ವನಿಗೆ.

The augments ನ and ನಿ and other forms of the euphonic *sōnnē*, to which the vowels ಅ and ಇ are joined for the sake of euphony, so that ನಗೆ and ನಿಗೆ stand for ಒಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಅರಸನಿನ್ನ, ಅವನಿನ್ನ; ಅಕ್ಕನಿನ್ನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ (especially in poetry), *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗನ, ಅವನ; ಅಕ್ಕನ; ಗಣ್ಣನಾ, ಮೂರ್ಖನಾ, ಕೊಡುವವನಾ.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಅರಸನೊಳಗೆ; ಹುಡುಗನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ; ಅವನಲಿ; ಅಕ್ಕನಲಿ.

118. The case-terminations for the plural of neuter nominal bases with final ಅ. (*Cf.* §§ 131. 132.)

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳ್, ಒಗಳ್, ಒಗಳು, ಒಗಳಿರ್, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳ್, ಪೊಬಗಳ್, ಕೆಲಗಳ್; ಮರಂಗಳ್, ಪೊಬಂಗಳ್, ಕೆಲಂಗಳ್; ಗುಣಂಗಳ್, ಮವಂಗಳ್, ದೇಶಂಗಳ್; ನಗರಂಗಳು (in a śāsana of 1123 A. D.); ಸುರನಾಲಯಂಗಳರ್, ಸುರತರುನನ್ನಂಗಳರ್.

ಗಳ್ is the true termination; in ಒಗಳ್ the *sōnnē* is euphonic, likewise the ಉ in ಒಗಳು. The ಒಗಳಿರ್ is composed of ಒಗಳ್ and ಇರ್ which is another termination of the plural (see § 119).

Either ಗಳ್ or ಒಗಳ್ are added to true Kannaḍa bases. Samskr̥ita bases according to grammar always use to receive ಒಗಳ್ or ಒಗಳರ್ (*cf.* 109, *a*, 2); in a śāsana of 1076 A. D., however, we find ತೀರ್ಥನಳಿಳು and ಧರ್ಮನಳಿಗೆ.

¹⁾ The absence of instances for certain terminations in parenthesis in this and other cases, only means to say that instances with them have not been met with by the author, although they do exist; see *e. g.* ಇನ್ನವು in § 119, *b*; ಇನ್ನ in § 120, *b*.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳಂ, ಮರಂಗಳಂ; ವಚನಂಗಳಂ.

The terminations are attached to those of the nominative. A final ಉ, as in ಂಗಳು, disappears then in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳಿಂ, ಕೆಲಂಗಳಿಂ; ಗುಣಂಗಳಿಂ.

The terminations are added to the genitive, the ಅ of which disappears in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*).

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ, ಮರಂಗಳಿಗೆ; ದೇಶಂಗಳಿಗೆ; ಧರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ (in śāśana of 1076 A. D.).

The ಇ in ಇಗೆ is euphonic.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಮರಂಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ; ದೇಶಂಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ.

The terminations are attached to the genitive.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳ, ಮರಂಗಳ; ದೇಶಂಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳೊಳ್, ಮರಂಗಳೊಳ್; ದೇಶಂಗಳೊಳ್, ಬನಂಗಳೊಳ್; ತೀರ್ಥಗಳೊಳು (in a śāśana of 1076 A. D.); ಮರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮರಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ದೇಶಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.

The terminations are added to the genitive.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳ್, ಗಳು, ಂಗಳ್, ಂಗಳ್ಳು, ಗಳಿರ್, (ಂಗಳಿರ್), *e. g.* ಮರಗಳ್; ಮರಂಗಳ್; ಕರ್ಮಗಳು, ಸೇನಾಂಗಳು; ಮರಂಗಳು, ಉಪಕರಣಂಗಳು; ಮರಗಳರ್.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ಫಲಂಗಳಂ, ಪರಿಚರಿಯಂಗಳಂ; ಫಲಂಗಳನು, ಕುತೂಹಲಗಳನು, ರಸಾಯನಗಳನು; ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ, ರಸಾಯನಂಗಳ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನ, (ಇನ್ನವು), *e. g.* ಆಟಂಗಳಿಂ, ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಂ; ವಿಮಾನಗಳನ್ನಂ; ಅಕ್ಷರಂಗಳನ್ನೆ; ವಿಭವಂಗಳನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ, ಮರಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ವೃಕ್ಷಂಗಳಿಗೆ; ಉಪಚಾರಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕೆಲಸಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಗೃಹಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಧರ್ಮಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಾದ್ಯಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಚರಣಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕುಜಂಗಳಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, (ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನ); the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ನರಗಳ, ಮರಂಗಳ; ವಿಧಂಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ಗೃಹಂಗಳೊಳ್; ಜನಂಗಳೊಳು; ಬೆಟ್ಟಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ವನವಾಸಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ಯುಗಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವೃಕ್ಷಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಆಲಿಂಗನಗಳಲಿ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಂಗಳಲಿ, ಭಕ್ಷಣಂಗಳಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳು, *e. g.* ನಿಡಗಳು, ಮರಗಳು, ಕರ್ಮಗಳು, ದೋಷಗಳು.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ತರ್ಪಣಗಳನು, ಕರಗಳನು, ವಸನಗಳನು; ನಿಡಗಳನ್ನು, ದುರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು; ಪುರಗಳ, ನಿಡಗಳ, ಉಪಕಾರಗಳ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ನಿಡಗಳನ್ನ, ಕರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ನಿಡಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e.g.* ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನ, ಕರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e.g.* ಗಿಡಗಳ, ಕರ್ಮಗಳ, ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e.g.* ಗಿಡಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ಗಿಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಮಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಅಮ್ಮರಗಳಲಿ.

119. The case-terminations for the plural of masculine, feminine and epicene (§ 102, 4) bases with final ಅ, including also some bases that occur only in the plural. (*Cf.* §§ 131. 132. 134. 135. 137.)

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಂಗಳ್, ಕಳ್, ಅರ್, ಅರು, ಒರ್, ಬರ್, ಂಬರ್, ವರ್, ಅರ್ಕಳ್, ಅರ್ಗಳ್, ಇರ್, ಅರಿರ್, ಂಗಳಿರ್, ಅರ್ಕಳಿರ್, ಂದಿರ್, ಂದಿರಿರ್, ಂದಿರ್ಗಳ್, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳ್, ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಳ್, ಆತಂಗಳ್, ಈತಂಗಳ್, ಊತಂಗಳ್, ಭಾವಂಗಳ್, ಮಾವಂಗಳ್; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳ್, ಅವ್ವಂಗಳ್; ಮಕ್ಕಳ್, (of ಮಗ); ಅರಸರ್, ಸಾಮಸ್ತರ್, ಪಾರ್ವರ್, ಮಾಡಿವರ್, ಎರೆವರ್, ನುಡಿವರ್, ಪೆಜರ್, ಅವರ್, ಇವರ್, ಉವರ್, ಒಳ್ಳಿದರ್, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದರ್, ನೇರಿದರ್, ಇನಿಯರ್, ಸಿರಿಯರ್, ಮಣಿಗಾಜರ್, ಇಬರ್, ಪಲರ್, ಕೆಲರ್, ಎಲ್ಲರ್, ಅನಿಬರ್; ಅರಸರು, ತೆಲ್ಲಗರು (both in a śāsana of 1123 A. D.), ಶಿಷ್ಯರು, ದೇವರು, ಸಧರ್ಮರು, ತಾಪಸರು (the four terms in a śāsana of 1182 A. D.), ನಾಯಕರು, ಗೊಂಕರಸರು (both in a śāsana of 1187 A. D.); ಕಾನ್ಡಬೊರ್ (in a śāsana between 680 and 696 A. D.), ಇಯ್ಯೊರ್ (in a śāsana of 866 A. D.), ನೂರ್ಪದಿಮ್ಮಿರ್ (in a śāsana of 916 A. D.); ಇಬರ್, ಅನಿಬರ್, ಇನಿಬರ್, ಎನಿಬರ್, ಪಲಬರ್, ಕೆಲಬರ್; ಪಲಮ್ಮರ್, ಕೆಲಮ್ಮರ್; ಎಲ್ಲವರ್, ಇವರ್, ಮೂವರ್, ನೂರ್ವರ್, ಸಾಸಿವರ್, ಪಲವರ್; ಬುಧರ್ಕಳ್, ಗೋವರ್ಕಳ್, ಪುರುಷರ್ಕಳ್, ಅಹಿತರ್ಕಳ್, ಮೂವರ್ಕಳ್; ಕಾದಲರ್ಗಳ್, ಅವರ್ಗಳ್, ಇವರ್ಗಳ್, ಉವರ್ಗಳ್; ಪೆಣ್ಡಿರ್; ನಣ್ಣಿರಿರ್, ನಲ್ಲರಿರ್, ಪುರುಷರಿರ್, ಪಣ್ಣಿತಿರಿರ್, ನೇರಿದರಿರ್; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳಿರ್; ಬುಧರ್ಕಳಿರ್; ಅಣ್ಣನ್ನಿರ್, ಭಾವನ್ನಿರ್, ಮಾವನ್ನಿರ್, ಅಯ್ಯನ್ನಿರ್, ಇವನ್ನಿರ್, ಅವನ್ನಿರ್, ಉವನ್ನಿರ್; ಅಕ್ಕನ್ನಿರ್; ಮೂವನ್ನಿರಿರ್; ಇವನ್ನಿರ್ಗಳ್.

ಅರು is ಅರ್ and a euphonic ಉ (*cf.* § 96 remark); ಒರ್ is another form of ಅರ್ (*cf.* § 117, letter a). ಉ ಬರ್, ಂಬರ್ and ವರ್ the letters ಬ್, ಂಬ್ and ವ್ are euphonic augments; ಅರ್ಕಳ್, ಅರ್ಗಳ್ are composed of ಅರ್ and ಕಳ್ and ಗಳ್; ಅರಿರ್ is composed of ಅರ್ and ಇರ್, and ಅರ್ಕಳಿರ್ of ಅರ್, ಕಳ್ and ಇರ್; in ಂದಿರ್ the sönnē is euphonic; ಂದಿರಿರ್ is ಂದಿರ್ and ಇರ್; ಂದಿರ್ಗಳ್ is composed of ಂದಿರ್ and ಗಳ್; ದಿರ್ is composed of a euphonic ದ್ and ಇರ್ (*cf.* the euphonic ದ್ of the genitive in § 109, a, 6; that of ದಿರ್ in §§ 132, a. 134, a; that of ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ, etc. in § 243, B, remark; that of ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ in § 276).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳಂ; ಮಕ್ಕಳಂ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳಂ, ಅರಸಂ, etc.; ಶೂಲರನು (in a śāsana of 1182 A. D.).

ಅನು is ಂ (ನ್) and a euphonic ಉ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳಿಂ; ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳಿಂ; ಧೀರರಿಂ; ಧೀರರ್ಕಳಿಂ; etc.

The terminations are added to the genitive according to the rule of sandhi (§ 213 seq.).

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಗ್ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, ಕೆ, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳ್ಗೆ; ಮಕ್ಕಳ್ಗೆ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳ್ಗೆ; ದೇವರ್ಗೆ or ದೇವರ್ಗೆಗೆ, ಬುಧರ್ಗೆ or ಬುಧರ್ಗೆಗೆ, ಬಾನ್ಧವರ್ಗೆ or ಬಾನ್ಧವರ್ಗೆಗೆ, ಎರೆವರ್ಗೆ or ಎರೆವರ್ಗೆಗೆ, etc.; ದೇವರಿಗೆ (in a

śāsana of 1123 A. D.), ಭೇತರಿಗೆ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ (both in a śāsana of 1181 A. D.); ದೇವರ್ಕ (in a śāsana between 597 and 608 A. D.).

ಗ್ಗಿ occurs optionally after the rēpha; such a doubling of a consonant after it is very frequent. Cf. §§ 132, a; 155; 240, under 5; 246, under a; § 371, 1.

The ಇ before ಗ್ಗಿ is a euphonic prefix.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ; the terminations of the instrumental, e. g. ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, e. g. ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳ; ಮಕ್ಕಳ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳ; ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ; etc.; ವೆವೆವಳ್ಳಿಯರಾ (in a śāsana between 680 and 696 A. D.), ಭೆಬರರಾ (in a śāsana of 804 A. D.).

ಆ is simply a euphonic lengthened ಅ. See § 109, a, 6.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, e. g. ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳೊಳ್; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳೊಳ್; ದೇವರೊಳ್, ರಸಿಕರೊಳ್, ಕಾಮರೊಳ್; etc.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. the same case-terminations as in the ancient dialect; further ಗಳಾ, ಗಳು, ಂಗಳು, ಕಳು, ಕಳುಗಳ, ಬರು, ಂಬರು, ಅರುಗಳ, ಅರುಗಳು, ಅರುಗಳಿರ್, ದಿರ್, ದಿರು, ಂದಿರು, e. g. ಈತಗಳ; ದೇವಗಳು; ಪರಿಜನಗಳು; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳಿರ್; ಮಕ್ಕಳು; ಮಕ್ಕಳುಗಳ; ಅನರ್; ದೇವರು, ಭಕ್ತರು, ನರರು, ಮಾನವರು, ಊರವರು, ಕೆಲರು; ಕೆಲಬರು; ಕೆಲವ್ವರು; ಭಕ್ತರುಗಳ, ಮುಗ್ಧರುಗಳ, ಹಿರಿಯರುಗಳ, ಹೋದವರುಗಳ; ಭಕ್ತರುಗಳು, ಅವರುಗಳು; ಜಡರುಗಳಿರ್; ಅವದಿರ್, ಅವದಿರು; ತಮ್ಮನ್ನಿರು.

The terminations show a free use of the euphonic ಉ and an occasional omission of the euphonic sönnē.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅ, e. g. ಹಿರಿಯರುಗಳಂ; ಮೂವರಂ; ಅಯ್ಯಗಳ, ಅವರುಗಳ, ಲೋಗರ, ಅನಬರ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ದಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ದವು, e. g. ಮತಿವನ್ನರಿನ್ದಂ; ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಿನ್ನೆ, ಇವರಿನ್ನೆ; ಬಲ್ಲವರುಗಳಿನ್ದವು.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, ಇಂಗೆ, e. g. ಭಕ್ತರ್ಗೆ, ಇನಿಯರ್ಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರ್ಗೆ; ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಒಡೆಯರಿಗೆ, ಅರಸರಿಗೆ, ಗಣ್ಡಿರಿಗೆ, ಪ್ರಮಥರಿಗೆ, ಮನುಜರಿಗೆ, ಮಾನವರಿಗೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ, ವೇದಿಸುವರಿಗೆ, ಪರರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಭಕ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಶಿಷ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅವರ್ಗಳಿಗೆ; ಅವರಿಂಗೆ.

The ಇ and ಇಂ are euphonical prefixes.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ; the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Genitive ಅ, e. g. ಅಯ್ಯಗಳ, ದೇವರ್ಕಳ, ಅವರ್ಗಳ, ಹೋದವರುಗಳ, ಮೂವರ, ಪಲರ, ಅವನ್ನಿರ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), e. g. ಶರಣರುಗಳೊಳ್; ಎಲ್ಲರೊಳು; ಅವರೊಳಗೆ, ಇವರೊಳಗೆ, ನರರೊಳಗೆ, ಆದ್ಯರುಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳು, ಕಳು, ಕಳಿರು, ಅರು, ಬರು, ವರು, ಂದರು, ಂದಿರು, e. g. ಅಕ್ಕಗಳು; ಮಕ್ಕಳು; ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರು; ಹುಡುಗರು, ಹೆಣ್ಣುರು, ಅವರು, ಇವರು, ಹಲರು; ಹಲಬರು, ಇಬ್ಬರು; ಹಲವರು, ಕೆಲವರು, ಮೂವರು; ಬಾವನ್ನರು; ತಮ್ಮನ್ನಿರು, ಅಣ್ಣನ್ನಿರು, ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನಿರು.

ಕಳಿರು is ಕಳು (= ಕಳ್) and ಇರು (= ಇರ್).

Another plural is formed by adding ಅವರು, the nominative plural of the pronouns ಅವ or ಅವಳು, to the nominative singular, *e. g.* ಅಶ್ವನವರು (ಅಶ್ವಂ or ಅಶ್ವನ್ + ಅವರು), ಅಪ್ಪನವರು, ಅಯ್ಯನವರು, or to the nominative plural, *e. g.* ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು. *Cf.* § 131, c, 1, and see § 258.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ಮು, ಅನ್ಮು, ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಕಳ್ಳರನು, ಹೆಣ್ಣರನು; ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು; ಯಾರನ್ನ (§ 135); ಎಲ್ಲರ, ಯಾರ (§ 135); ಭ್ರಷ್ಟರಾ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗರಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಅಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಇಬ್ಬರಗೆ; ಆಫಮರಿಗೆ, ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ.

The ಅ and ಇ before ಗೆ are euphonic additions.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗರಿನ್ನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗರ, ಮೂವರ, ಹಲವರ, ಎಲ್ಲರ; ಅವರಾ, ಒಬ್ಬರಾ, ಹೆಣ್ಣರಾ.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), *e. g.* ನೃಪರೊಳಗೆ; ಹುಡುಗರಲ್ಲಿ.

120. The case-terminations for the singular of neuter and feminine bases (and of one that is either masculine or neuter in the ancient language, *viz.* ಆಳ್, § 102, 5) ending in consonants.

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. the crude base, *e. g.* ಕಲ್, ಬಿಲ್, ಕಳ್, ಮುಳ್, ಕೆಯ್, ಕಾರ್, ಕಾಲ್, ಕೋಲ್, ಕುರುಳ್, ಅಗಡ್, ಬಾಸುಡ್, ತಿಮಿರ್, ನೊಸರ್, ಪವಣ್; ಪೆಣ್, ತಾಯ್; ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಆವಳ್, ಪೆಣಿಳ್, ಇನಿಯಳ್, ಕರಿಯಳ್, ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, ಒರ್ವಳ್, ಒರ್ಬಳ್; ಆಳ್; ಆಗಲ್, ಘೋಗಡಲ್; ನುಡಿಯಲ್, ಪೆಡಲ್ (see § 187, 1).

ಅವಳ್ appears also as ಅಪೊಳ್ (Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 175).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಆಂ, the crude base, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲಂ, ಬಿಲ್ಲಂ, ಮುಳ್ಳಂ, ಕೆಯ್ಯಂ, ಕಾರಂ, ಕಾಲಂ, ಕೋಲಂ, ಕಾಯಂ, ಬಾಯಂ, ಕುರುಳಂ, ಅಗಡಂ, ನೊಸರಂ, ಅವಳಂ, ಇವಳಂ, ಉವಳಂ, ಆವಳಂ; ಕಲ್ಲಾಂ, ಬಿಲ್ಲಾಂ; ಬಿಡ್ (in ಬಿಡ್ ಕೋಳ್), ಕೋಡ್ (in ಕೋಡ್ ಕುಟ್ಟು), ಊಳ್ (in ಊಳ್ ಇಡು).

ಅವಳಂ appears also as ಅಪೊಳಂ (Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 175).

The doubling of the consonant of monosyllabic bases with a short vowel takes place on account of euphony (*cf.* § 215, 7, d).

Kēśava (page 297) gives the following quotation (see § 365); ಬಯ್ಯನ ಕೆಮ್ಮೆಸಿಲೆಕ ಸಲ್ ಎಸೆದವು ಆಶ್ರಯದ ತರುಗಳ್, and remarks that the ಅಲ್ in ಎಳಸಲ್ is wrong (abaddha), as it ought to be ಎಳಸೆ or ಎಳಸಲೊಡಂ or ಎಳಸಲೊಡನೆ, because a new agent or subject is introduced, *viz.* ತರುಗಳ್, ಕೆಮ್ಮೆಸಿಲ್, therefore, is the crude base and stands for the accusative. A translation is:—‘When (they, certain people) desired the purple sunshine of the evening, the trees of the hermitage appeared’. *Cf.* the ancient accusatives ಎ in § 125, ಮಾಡಲ್ in § 126, ಅನ್ನು in § 127, ನಿಳ in § 130, a, 2, especially also the Kriyāsamāsa (§ 253, 1, a) in which the crude base represents the accusative, and § 352, 6, b.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲಿಂ, ಕಲ್ಲಿನ್ನಂ, ಕಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೆ, ಕಾರಿಂ, ಕೋಲಿಂ, ಬೇರಿಂ, ಬಿದಿರಿಂ, ತುಣುಗಲಿನ್ನೆ.

The terminations are attached to the genitive according to the rule of sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*). Cf. the ಇಂ in the Dictionary, Additions, p. 1711.

4, Dat. ಕೆ, ಗೆ, *e. g.* ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಗೆ, ಪೆದೆಯಲ್ಗೆ, ಕಾಡ್ಗೆ, ಕೋಡ್ಗೆ, ನಾಡ್ಗೆ; ಕಲ್ಲೆ, ಪುಲ್ಲೆ, ಬಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಮುಳ್ಳೆ, ಕೆಯ್ಗೆ, ಕಾಲ್ಗೆ, ತೋಳ್ಗೆ, ಸೂಡ್ಗೆ, ಅಗಡ್ಗೆ, ಬಾಸುಡ್ಗೆ, ಪವಣ್ಗೆ; ಅವಳ್ಗೆ, ಇವಳ್ಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದೆ, the terminations of the instrumental *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಕೆಯ್ತತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಕಾಲತ್ತಣಿಂ.

6, Gen. ಆ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲ, ಬಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಳ್ಳ, ಕೆಯ್ಯ, ಕಾಲ, ಕೋಲ, ತೋಳ, ನಾಯ, ಸೂಯ, ಕುರುಶ; ಪೆಣ್ಣ, ತಾಯ; ಅವಳ, ಇವಳ, ಉವಳ, ಆವಳ, ಒರ್ವಳ; ಆಳ; ಊರಾ (in a śāsana of about 750 A. D.).

Here we have the primitive form of the genitive, *viz.* ಅ. About the doubling see the Accusative.

7, Loc. ಉಳ್, ಒಳ್, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಶಿಂಗಳುಳ್ (in a śāsana of 707 A. D.); ಎಳ್ಳುಳ್ (of ಎಳ್), ಕೆಯ್ಯುಳ್, ಬೆನ್ನೂಳ್, ಕಾಲೂಳ್, ತೇರೂಳ್, ಸೂಡೂಳ್; ಕೆಯ್ಯಲ್ (in a śāsana of 971 A. D.); ಕೋಲಲು (in a śāsana of 1187 A. D.); ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ, ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ.

The terminations are added to the genitive according to rule.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. the crude base, *e. g.* ಕಲ್, ಕಾಲ್; ಹಣ್; ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಆವಳ್, ಒರ್ವಳ್, ಒರ್ವಳ್; ಈಗಳ್.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಆ, the crude base, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲಂ, ಕಾಲಂ; ಮಗಳಂ; ಹೆಣ್ಣ; ಕಲ್ಲ, ಪಾಲ, ಹಾಲ; ಊಳ್ (in ಊಳ್ ಇಡು), ಬೇರ್ (in ಬೇರ್ ಊಟು), ಬೇಳ್ (in ಬೇಳ್ ಮಾಡು), ಮೆಯ್ (in ಮೆಯ್ಯ ಇಕ್ಕು).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, (ಇನ್ದಂ), ಇನ್ನೆ, (ಇನ್ದವು), ಇನ್ದ, *e. g.* ಕೆಯ್ಯಂ, ನೀರಿಂ, ಕೆಯ್ಯಿನ್ನೆ, ಕೆಯ್ಯಿನ್ದ, ಕೊರಳಿನ್ದ.

4, Dat. ಕೆ, ಗೆ, *e. g.* ಈಗಕ್ಕೆ; ಹರಸಲ್ಗೆ, ಆಗಲ್ಗೆ, ಅಯ್ದಲ್ಗೆ; ಊರ್ಗೆ, ಬಾಯ್ಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದೆ, the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಆ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಯ್ಯ, ಮಣ್ಣ, ಹುಲ್ಲ, ಊರ, ಕಾಯ; ತಾಯ (or ತಾಯ್ಯ); ಅವಳ, ಇವಳ, ಆವಳ, ಒರ್ವಳ; ಆಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಇಲಿ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲೂಳ್, ಕೆಸಣ್ಣೂಳ್, ಪಾಲೂಳ್; ನೀರೊಳು, ಬಾಗಿಲೊಳು; ಒಡಲೊಳಗೆ, ಕೊರಲೊಳಗೆ, ಬಿಸಲೊಳಗೆ; ಕೆಯ್ಯಲು; ಕೆಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೊರಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಣ್ಣಲಿ, ಕಲ್ಲಲಿ, ಕಾಲಲಿ, ನೀರಲಿ, ಕೊರಳಲಿ, ವೆಸರಲಿ, ಮೊಸರಲಿ, ಹೊಟವಾಟಲಿ; ಕಲ್ಲಲಿ.

In ಇಲಿ the auxiliary augment ಇನ್ of § 121 appears to have been mutilated.

c) in the modern dialect

In §§ 92. 93 and 112 it has been stated that, in general, all ancient nominal bases with a final consonant appear with a euphonic final ಉ or ಇ in modern Kannada; but there are exceptions, that is especially when such bases are immediately connected with another noun or verb, *e. g.* ಕಲ್-ಡೊಣಿ, ಕಲ್-ನಾರು, ಕಲ್-ಹೂವು, ಕಾಲ್-ಕುಸ್ವಸ, ಕಾಲ್-ನಡೆ, ಕೆಯ್-ಕೆಳಗೆ, ಕೆಯ್-ಗುದ್ದಲಿ, ಮೆಯ್-ಬಣ್ಣ, ಮೆಯ್-ಮೇಲೆ,

ಬಯಲ್-ಕಡೆ, ಕಾಲ್ ತೆಗೆ, ಕೆಯ್ ಕೊಡು, ಕೆಯ್ ಕೊಳ್ಳು. ಮೆಯ್ ಬರು, or also when they are in union with case-terminations, e. g. ಕಾಯ; ಬಾಯಿನ್ದ, ಕೆಯ್ಯಿನ್ದ; ಕೆಯ್ಯಿ, ಮೆಯ್ಯಿ; ತಾಯ, ನಾಯ; ಮೆಯ್ಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಬಾಯಿಲ್ಲ; ಮೆಯ್ಯೊಳಗೆ, ಬಾಯೊಳಗೆ. See also ಕೆಯ್ and ಬಾಯಿ (of ಬಾಯ್) in § 121, and ಕೆಯ್, ಬಾಯ್ in a proverb under ಕೆಸು in the Dictionary.

121. The case-terminations for the singular of neuter and feminine bases (and of the base ಅಳು that is masculine-feminine-neuter in the modern dialect) ending in ಉ, this vowel being merely euphonicly suffixed to ancient bases ending in consonants (see §§ 92. 93. 94. 96 remark). Such bases appear nowadays chiefly in the mediæval and modern dialects; but there are proofs of their existence also in the ancient one, namely in its dative and genitive, and in the words ಮಗಳು (for ಮಗಳ್), ಕಲ್ಲು (for ಕಲ್), ಪೋಲು, ಸಿಡಿಲು, ಮತ್ತರು, ಅಳಿಯಲು (ಅಳಿಯಲು), ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು. Cf. § 187, 1.

a) In the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, i. e. the crude base, e. g. ಮಗಳು (in a śāsana of about 778 A. D.), ಕಲ್ಲು (in one of 1048 A. D.), ಪೋಲು, ಸಿಡಿಲು (in one of 1182 A. D.), ಮತ್ತರು (in one of 1187 A. D.), ಅಳಿಯಲು (in one of 1076 A. D.), ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು (in one of 1123 A. D.), ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು (in one of 1182 A. D.).

4, Dat. ಇಂಗೆ, ಕೆ, e. g. ಆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಈಗಳಿಗೆ; ಊರಿಗೆ (in a śāsana of 1084 A. D.), ಸೊಡರಿಗೆ (in a śāsana of 1123 A. D.); ಪೊಗಳಲುಕೆ (for ಪೊಗಲುಕೆ), ಆಗಲುಕೆ (in one of 1123 A. D.).

The grammatical bases of the terms ಆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಈಗಳಿಗೆ, ಊರಿಗೆ, ಸೊಡರಿಗೆ, ಪೊಗಳಲುಕೆ, ಆಗಲುಕೆ are ಆಗಳ್, ಈಗಳ್, ಊರ್, ಸೊಡರ್, ಪೊಗಳಲ್, ಆಗಲ್. According to rule their dative ought to be ಆಗಳ್ಗೆ, ಈಗಳ್ಗೆ, ಊರ್ಗೆ, ಸೊಡರ್ಗೆ, ಪೊಗಳಲ್ಗೆ, ಆಗಲ್ಗೆ (see § 120); but they have been treated as if they were ಆಗಳು, ಈಗಳು, ಊರು, ಸೊಡರು, ಪೊಗಳಲು, ಆಗಲು, analogously to the ancient ಆಗಡು and ಈಗಡು (§ 122), for which ಇಂಗೆ is the grammatical termination of the dative, and somewhat analogously e. g. to the modern ಮಾಡಲು and ಹೋಗಲು, for which ಇಕೆ is the grammatical termination of the dative (see under letter c). Thus the forms ಆಗಳ್, ಈಗಳ್, ಊರ್, ಸೊಡರ್, ಪೊಗಳಲ್, ಆಗಲ್ have existed with the euphonic suffix ಉ of the mediæval and modern dialect already in ancient times, and have been used like the bases with final ಉ in § 122. Observe that ಎಫ್ and ಏಱು, seven, appear in these two forms in the ancient dialect.

ಇಂಗೆ consists of the euphonic augment ಇಂ and the termination of the dative ಗೆ (see § 120). The ಉ before ಕೆ is simply euphonic.

6, Gen. ಇನ, e. g. ಇರುಳಿನ, ಪಗಲಿನ, ಸೂಜಿನ, ಆಗಲಿನ, ಈಗಲಿನ.

The bases of these terms are ಇರುಳ್, ಪಗಲ್, ಸೂಜ್, ಆಗಲ್, ಈಗಲ್, and the grammatical forms of the genitive would be ಇರುಳ, ಪಗಲ, ಸೂಜ, ಆಗಲ, ಈಗಲ (see § 120). Kēśava remarks that ಇರುಳಿನ and ಪಗಲಿನ are optionally used for ಇರುಳ and

ಪಗಲ, which goes to show that ಇರುಳು and ಪಗಲು, forms with the euphonic ಉ, were together with ಸೂಡು, ಆಗಳು, ಈಗಳು, in common use at his time and in the time preceding. Kēśava adds that it is wrong (dōsha) to use such forms as ಬೆಮರಿನ, ಮಣಲಿನ, ಮುಗಲಿನ, etc. He evidently opposes the too free use of forms of ordinary conversation, which presuppose the existence of many bases with the euphonic final ಉ (§ 122), in the present case of ಬೆಮರು, ಮಣಲು and ಮುಗಲು.

ಇನ is ಅ, the termination of the genitive, and the euphonic augment ಇಂ (ಇನ್).

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಉ *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಎಳ್ಳು, ಕಲು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಊರು, ಕಾಲು, ಪಾಲು, ಮೀನು, ಸೂಡು, ತಿಂಗಳು, ಮೊಸರು, ಸೊಡರು, ನೆಬು; ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, (ಆವಳು), ಒವಳು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು; ಈಗಳು, ಆಗಳು, ಆಗಲು; ಆಳು.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅ, the crude base, *e. g.* ತಿಂಗಳಂ; ಬಯಲಂ, ಅವಳಂ; ಕಲ್ಲು, ಮೀನ, ಮೇಲ; ಆಳ; ಮರುಳು.

It is impossible to settle whether ತಿಂಗಳಂ, ಬಯಲಂ, ಅವಳಂ, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಮೀನ, ಮೇಲ, ಆಳ are the accusative of bases with final consonants (§ 120, letter b) or of bases with the euphonic ಉ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, (ಇಂದಂ, ಇಂದೆ, ಇಂದ್), ಇನಿಂದ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲಿಂ, ಊರಿಂ, etc.; ಕಂಕುಷಾನಿಂದ.

It is possible that in such forms as ಕಲ್ಲಿಂ, ಊರಿಂ, etc. the bases are ಕಲ್, ಊರ್, etc. (see § 120, letter b).

ಇನಿಂದ is ಇಂದ್ attached to ಇನ of the genitive.

4, Dat. ಇಂಗಿ, ಇಗೆ, ಇಕ್ಕೆ, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣಿಂಗಿ, ಬಿಲ್ಲಿಂಗಿ, ಊರಿಂಗಿ, ನೀರಿಂಗಿ, ಪಾಲಿಂಗಿ, ಬೇರಿಂಗಿ, ಮೇಲಿಂಗಿ, ಸೂಡುಂಗಿ, ಬಿರಳಿಂಗಿ, ಹೆಗಲಿಂಗಿ; ಊರಿಂಗಿ, ಬೇರಿಂಗಿ, ಸೂಡುಂಗಿ, ಕೊರಳಿಂಗಿ, ನೆಬಲಿಂಗಿ; ಈಗಳಿಕೆ.

Like the ಇಂ the ಇ that precedes the terminations ಗಿ and ಕೆ, is a euphonic augment.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಆ, ಇನ, *e. g.* ಎಳ್ಳು, ಮಣ್ಣು, ಊರು, ಕಾಲ, ಕೊರಳ, ಮಳಲ; ಅವಳ, ಇವಳ, (ಆವಳ), ಒವಳ, ಒಬ್ಬಳ; ಆಳ; ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ, ಹಾಲಿನ, ತೊಗಲಿನ, ಇರುಳಿನ.

ಎಳ್ಳು, ಮಣ್ಣು, etc. may be referred also to ಎಳ್, ಮಣ್, etc. (see § 120, letter b).

7, Loc. ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಗೇಣಿಸೊಳ್; ಹಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಎಳ್ಳು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಊರು, ಕೊರಳು, ಮಾಡಲು, ಹೋಗಲು, ನೋಡಲು; ಹೆಣ್ಣು; ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, ಯಾವಳು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು; ಆಗಲು, ಈಗಲು; ಆಳು.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, the crude base, *e. g.* ಹೆಣ್ಣನು, ಕೊರಳನು, ನೀರನು; ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನು, ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು, ಹೊನ್ನನ್ನು, ಬೇರನ್ನು, ಕೆಸಲನ್ನು; ಅವಳನ್ನು, ಇವಳನ್ನು; ಆಳನ್ನು; ಹಲ್ಲ, ಊರು, ಕಾಲ, ಕೂಡ, ತೆರು, ಮೀನ, ನೆಗಿಲ, ಬಾಗಿಲ; ಕೆಚ್ಚಲಾ, ಬಚ್ಚಲಾ, ನೆತ್ತರಾ; ಕಲ್ಲು, ಬೇರು.

It is impossible to decide whether ಹಲ್ಲ, ಊರು, etc., also in this case, are formed from ಹಲ್ಲು, ಊರು, etc. or from ಹಲ್, ಊರ್, etc. (see § 120, letter c).

3, Instr. ಇಂದ್, ಇನಿಂದ, *e. g.* ಮೇಲಿಂದ; ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ, ನೀರಿನಿಂದ, ಹಾಲಿನಿಂದ.

ಮೇಲಿಂದ may come from ಮೇಲು or ಮೇಲ್.

4, Dat. ಇಕ್ಕೆ, ಇಕ್ಕೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಮಾಡಲಿಕೆ or ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಹೋಗಲಿಕೆ or ಹೋಗಲಕ್ಕೆ (see § 370, 4); ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ, ಇವಳಿಗೆ, ಅವಳಿಗೆ; ಆಳಿಗೆ; ಕಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಬಯ್ಯಿಗೆ, ಹಣ್ಣಿಗೆ, ಹಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಊರಿಗೆ, ನೀರಿಗೆ, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ, ವೊಸರಿಗೆ, ಮುಗಿಲಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಊರಿನ್ನ, ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ; ಊರಿನ್ನ, ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ, ಕೆಸಜಿನ್ನ.

ಊರಿನ್ನ, ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ may, also in this case, come from ಊರು or ಊರ್, ಮೇಲು or ಮೇಲ್.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣ, ಕಲ್ಲ, ಬಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಲ, ಹಾಲ, ಕೊರಳ, ಮುಗಿಲ; ಅವಳ, ಇವಳ, ಯಾವಳ; ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ; ಕಣ್ಣಿನ, ಕಲ್ಲಿನ, ಮಣ್ಣಿನ, ಹಣ್ಣಿನ, ತೇರಿನ, ನೀರಿನ, ಮೀನಿನ, ಹಾಲಿನ, ಮೇಲಿನ, ಕೆಸಜಿನ, ಮುಗಿಲಿನ; ಆಳಿನ.

ಕಣ್ಣ, ಕಲ್ಲ, etc. may, also in this case, come from ಕಣ್ಣು, ಕಲ್ಲು, etc. or from ಕಣ್, ಕಲ್, etc.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಇನಲಿ, ಇಲಿ, ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಊರೊಳಗೆ; ಕಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ, ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಾಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಿನಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೊಸರಲ್ಲಿ; ಇವಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಗಣ್ಣುಲಲಿ; ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ತೇರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೆಸಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಣ್ಣಿನಲಿ; ಕಣ್ಣಲಿ, ಕಾಲಲಿ, ಬಾಯಲಿ, ಹೊನ್ನಲಿ; ಹಸಲಿ, ಕೆಯ್ಲಿ.

ಊರೊಳಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ, etc. may, also in this case, be referred to bases with final consonants.

In ಲಿ the ಅಲಿ or ಇಲಿ has been mutilated (*cf.* § 130, letter *c*).

122. The case-terminations for the singular of dissyllabic and trisyllabic neuter bases, (of the masculine bases ಗಣ್ಣುಮು, ಗಣ್ಣು, of the feminine base ಹೆಂಗಮು, and of the masculine-feminine-neuter bases ಅರಮು, ಕೂಮು) always ending in the euphonic ಉ in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect (see §§ 96. 98). See ಅನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ, ಉನ್ನ, ಎನ್ನ in § 127.

Concerning the terminations ತು, ತ್ತು and ದು in ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು, ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, ಕಿವಿದು, ನೇರಿದು, etc. (which are classed with the so-called adjectives, § 102, *s. b. c.*; §§ 273. 276) the grammarian Kōśava teaches only that they are their base-terminations. They are pronominal forms; ತು we find again in ಎತ್ತಣ್ಣು (§§ 123, *a*; 272), in ಆರ್ತು (§§ 135. 270. 272 under 2), in ಎನ್ನು, ನನ್ನು, ತನ್ನು (§ 272, 2), in ಏತು (§ 125), in ಅತ್ತು (§ 212), in past participles (§§ 166. 168. 169), in ಉಣ್ಣು (§ 194), in a personal termination (§§ 193. 198. 199), in the formation of the pronouns ತಾ (§ 138, *d*, 3) and ಆತ, etc. (§§ 138, *d*, 3; 265), in ಪಿನ್ನು, ಮುನ್ನು (§ 243, *A*, remark *b*), and ದು in past participles (§§ 166. 168. 169) and in the modern ನೋಡಿದ್ದು, ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, etc. (§ 254, 1, *a* and remark 3).

ತು, ತ್ತು (euphonicly doubled) and ದು represent the letters ತ್, ತ್ತ್, ದ್, the primitive signs which point to an object in a general way, with a euphonic ಉ. When the vowels ಅ, ಇ, ಉ (other forms of ಆ, ಈ, ಊ, see § 264) are prefixed to ದು (ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು which are the commonly used demonstrative neuter pronouns) the direction becomes distinct; ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು, (which are substitutes for ಅದು) are met with in combination with ಎನ (of me), etc. as ಎನತು, ಎನತ್ತು, etc. (§ 137, *a*, 6; § 272, 2), ಅತ್ತು, ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು (= ಇದು) as personal terminations (§ 193), ಉತು

(= ಉದು) in combination with ಎಮ್ಮ (of us), etc. as ಎಮ್ಮತು, etc. (§ 272, 2, and ಉತ್ತು as a participial termination, § 173). Compare also § 124, ಃ, 4; § 265.

Regarding the neuter plural of ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, etc., ಕಿಪಾದು, etc., ಅದು, etc. see § 136.

The case-terminations are

a) in the ancient dialect

1. Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಒತ್ತು, ಎತ್ತು, ಘೆತ್ತು, ಕೊನು, ಪಾವು, ನಾಡು, ತುಜುಮ್ಮು, ಮಾತು, ಕಡುವು, ಈಗದು, ಆಗದು, ನಾಡಿದು, ಸೆಱುಗು, ಒಳಗು, ಕೆಳಗು, ಮೇಗು, ಪಿನ್ನು, ಮುನ್ನು, ಪಿನ್ನು, ಮುನ್ನು, ಪೊಜುಗು, ಅನಿತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಇದು, ಅದು, ಉದು, ಆವುದು, ಪೆಜತು, ಎಲ್ಲದು, ಕಿಪಾದು, ಇನಿದು, ಒನ್ನು, ಎರಡು.

ಅದು appears also as ಒದು (in a *śāśana* between 594 and 608 A. D.; *cf.* § 117, letter a).

2. Acc. ಅಂ, (ಅ), ಆಂ, *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಂ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಂ, ಪಾವಂ, ನಾಡಂ, ಮಾತಂ, ಪದಪಂ, ಸೆಱಂ, ಅನಿತಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿತಂ, ಅದಂ, ಆವುದಂ, ಕಿಪಾದಂ, ಒನ್ನಂ, ಎರಡಂ, ಅಯ್ದಂ, ಮೇಲುದಂ; (ನಾಡ, ತುಜುಮ್ಮು); ಇದಾಂ (in a *śāśana* between 680 and 696 A. D., in one of somewhat after 732 A. D., and in one of 750 A. D.).

The ಅ in parenthesis refers to ನಾಡ and ತುಜುಮ್ಮು. We take ನಾಡ to be the accusative in the sentence quoted by Kēśava (page 164) in ತೆಂಕನಾಡ ಮಜಿಯತ್ತೆ ಎನ್ನುಂ ಮನಂ ಬರ್ಕಮ (could it ever come to (my) mind to forget the southern country?). He, however, supposes that ನಾಡ is the genitive used for the accusative. ತುಜುಮ್ಮು stands (according to a *Mdb. Ms.*) in the passage quoted by Kēśava in page 288:—ಬೆರಣ್ಣವು ಪೊಕ್ಕುಡನ್ ಉಗುರಿಸಿದುವು ತುಜುಮ್ಮು (they scratched the (*i. e.* his or her or its or their) navel and clawed the hair-knot). *Cf.* the note under the ancient accusative in § 117, and see § 352, 1, b. Regarding the lengthening *cf.* § 109, a, 6.

3. Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನಿಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನಿನ್ನೆ, ಅಱ್ಱಿಂ, *e. g.* ಮಾತಿಂ, ಕಡುವಿಂ; ಮಾತಿನಿಂ, ಕಡುವಿನಿಂ; ಒಳ್ಳಿನ್ನೆ, ಚೆಲ್ವಿನ್ನೆ, ರೂಪಿನ್ನೆ; ಪಾಂಗಿನಿನ್ನೆ; ಅದಱಂ, ಆವುದಱಂ, ಒನ್ನಱಂ, ಎರಡಱಂ, ಮೂಜಱಂ, ಅನಿತಱಂ, ಎನಿತಱಂ, ಮೇಲುದಱಂ.

4. Dat. ಇಂಗೆ, ಅಣ್ಣೆ, ಅಱ್ಱಿಕ್ಕಿ, *e. g.* ಮಾತಿಂಗೆ, ಲೇಸಿಂಗೆ, ರೂಪಿಂಗೆ, ಕೂಸಿಂಗೆ, ಆಗಡಿಂಗೆ, ಈಗಡಿಂಗೆ, ನಾಡಿಡಿಂಗೆ; ಮೇಗಣ್ಣೆ, ಕೆಳಗಣ್ಣೆ, ಮುನ್ನಣ್ಣೆ, ಪಿನ್ನಣ್ಣೆ, ಪಿನ್ನಣ್ಣೆ, ಒಳಗಣ್ಣೆ; ಅದರ್ಕೆ, ಇದರ್ಕೆ, ಆವುದರ್ಕೆ, ಕಿಪಾದರ್ಕೆ, ಒನ್ನರ್ಕೆ, ಎರಡರ್ಕೆ, ಎಣ್ಣರ್ಕೆ, ಪತ್ತರ್ಕೆ, ನೂಜರ್ಕೆ, ಅನಿತರ್ಕೆ, ಎನಿತರ್ಕೆ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತರ್ಕೆ, ಮೇಲುದರ್ಕೆ.

The terminations are ಗೆ and ಕೆ; ಇಂ, ಅಣ್ and ಅಱ್ are euphonical augments.

5. Abl. ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಇನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಇನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, ಅಣಿಂ, ಅಱ್ಱಿತ್ತಣಿಂ, the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ಮಾತಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಮೇಗಣಿಂ, ಕೆಳಗಣಿಂ, ಮುನ್ನಣಿಂ, ಪಿನ್ನಣಿಂ, ಪೊಜಗಣಿಂ, ಒಳಗಣಿಂ; ಆವುದತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಮುಳಿಸಿನ್ನೆ, ತಳಿವಾರ್ಸಿನಿನ್ನೆ.

6. Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, ಅಣ, ಅಱ್ಱಿ, *e. g.* ನಾಡ, ತುಜುಮ್ಮು; ಎಯ್ನ, ಓದಿನ, ಮಾತಿನ, ಸೊಬಗಿನ, ಕೊಸಗಿನ, ಹೊರಸಿನ, ಬಯ್ಲಿನ, ಮುತ್ತಿನ, ಆಗಡಿನ, ಈಗಡಿನ, ನಾಡಿಡಿನ; ಕೆಳಗಣ, ಮೇಗಣ, ಮುನ್ನಣ, ಪಿನ್ನಣ, ಪಿನ್ನಣ, ಪೊಜಗಣ, ಒಳಗಣ; ಅದಱ, ಇದಱ, ಆವುದಱ, ಮಾಡಿವುದಱ, ಒನ್ನಱ, ನಾಲ್ಕಱ, ಅಯ್ದಱ, ಅಱಱ, ಅನಿತಱ, ಎನಿತಱ.

ಇನ is the euphonic augment ಇಂ (ಇನ್) and ಅ, the true termination of the genitive; in ಅಣ the augment is ಅಣ್, and in ಅಃ it is ಅಃ. Compare the augment ಡ್ and ನ್ in § 109, letter a, and see § 141, remark under Dative.

7, Loc. ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನೊಳು, ಇನೊಳಗೆ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಯಿಳ್, ಅಯಿರೊಳ್, ಅಯಿಲ್ಲಿ, e. g. ಪೆಮ್ಮಿನೊಳ್, ಮಾತಿನೊಳ್, ಮಾವಿನೊಳ್, ಪಾಸಿನೊಳ್, ಕರ್ವಿನೊಳ್; ನೆಲೆವೀಡಿನೊಳು (in a śāsana of 1123 A. D.); ಬಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗೆ; ತಾವಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಈರೆಬ್ಬತ್ತೂರ್ (in a śāsana between 680 and 696 A. D.); ಇದಪೊಳ್, ಅವದಪೊಳ್, ಎರಡಪೊಳ್, ಎಣ್ಣಪೊಳ್, ಕಿಪದಪೊಳ್, ಇನಿತಪೊಳ್, ಎನಿತಪೊಳ್; ಅದಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಯ್ದಪಲ್ಲಿ.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, i. e. the crude base, e. g. ಎತ್ತು, ಒತ್ತು, ಪೊತ್ತು, ಹಿನ್ನು, ಹೊಡಗು, ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದ್ದಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಒಳಿತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಕಿಪದು, ಒನ್ನು, ಎರಡು, ಎಯು, ಅಷ್ಟು, ಎಸು, ಮೇಲುದು.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಆ, the crude base, e. g. ಒತ್ತಂ, ಕನಸಂ, ಮಾತಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿತಂ, ಇನದಂ, ಕಿಪದಂ, ಅದಂ, ಎದಂ, ಎಸಂ; ಉರ್ಕ, ಕನ್ನ, ಕಿಚ್ಚ, ಕುಪುಸ, ಕೇಡ, ತಪ್ಪ, ಹಿನ್ನ, ಅದ, ಇದ, ಒನ್ನ; ಕಾಪು, ಕೇಡು, ಕಿಪದು, ಪಿರಿದು.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನಿಂ, ಇನಿಂದಂ, ಇನಿಂದೆ, ಇಂದಂ, ಇಂದವು, ಇನ್ನ, ಅಯಿಂ, ಅಯಿಸ್ತೆ. ಅಯಿಸ್ತವು, ಅಯಿಸ್ತ, e. g. ಕಡುಪಿಂ, ಕಡುಪಿಂ; ಕಡುಪಿಂ, ಹಮ್ಮಿಂ; ಕೊರದಿನಂದಂ; ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನಿಸ್ತೆ, ಹಮ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ತೆ; ಬಲುಹಿನಂದಂ; ಜೂಜಿನಿಸ್ತವು; ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನಿಸ್ತ, ಒಲವಿನಿಸ್ತ, ಕಳವಿನಿಸ್ತ, ಮುಸುಡಿನಿಸ್ತ; ಅದಪಾಂ; ಅದಪಾನ್ತೆ; ಅದಪಾನ್ತವು; ಅನಿತಪಾನ್ತೆ.

4, Dat. ಇಂಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, ಇಕೆ, ಇಕ್ಕೆ, ಇಂಕೆ, ಅಯಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಅಕ್ಕೆ, ಆಕೆ, e. g. ಮಾತಿಂಗೆ, ಹೊತ್ತಿಂಗೆ; ಮಾತಿಗೆ, ಮುದ್ದಿಗೆ, ಲೇಸಿಗೆ, ತಪ್ಪಿಗೆ, ಗೆಲವಿಗೆ, ಹಸಿವಿಗೆ, ಬಿಳಿದಿಗೆ; ಕೆಳಯಿಕೆ; ಕೆಳಯಿಕ್ಕೆ; ಒಳಯಿಂಕೆ; ಒನ್ನರ್ಕೆ, ಅನಿತರ್ಕೆ; ಅನಿತಕ್ಕೆ, ಎಸಕ್ಕೆ, ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ, ಮೂಱಕ್ಕೆ, ಎಣ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ, ಒಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ, ಒಳ್ಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ; ಮುನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ; ಅದಕೆ, ಇದಕೆ, ಅನಿತಕೆ; ಮುನ್ನಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕೆ.

ಇಂಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, ಇಂಕೆ, ಇಕೆ, ಇಕ್ಕೆ are ಗೆ, ಕೆ, ಕ್ಕೆ, the terminations of the dative, and the euphonic augments ಇಂ and ಇ. In ಕೆಳಯಿಕೆ, ಕೆಳಯಿಕ್ಕೆ, ಒಳಯಿಂಕೆ the final letter ಗು of ಕೆಳಗು and ಒಳಗು has been changed into ಯು. ಅಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಕೆ generally are mutilated forms of ಅಕ್ಕಿ. ಮೇಲಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ either stand for ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ (see letter a), or for ಮೇಲರ್ಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನರ್ಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನರ್ಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ, etc.

5, Abl. (ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, ಅಣ, ಅಯಿ, e. g. ಚಲುವ, ಹಾವ, ಅರಸ, ಮೇಲುದ; ಒತ್ತಿನ, ಓದಿನ, ತಪ್ಪಿನ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿನ, ತುಪುಬಿನ, ಕರಿದಿನ, ಬಿಳಿದಿನ, ಅರಸಿನ, ಮೇಲುದಿನ; ಕೆಳಗಣ, ಮೇಗಣ, ಮುನ್ನಣ, ಹಿನ್ನಣ, ಪೊಣಗಣ, ಹೊಣಗಣ. ಒಳಗಣ, ಸುತ್ತಣ, ಮೂಱಣ; ಅದಱ, ಅಷ್ಟಱ, ಇಷ್ಟಱ, ಎಸಱ, ಒನ್ನಱ, ಎರಡಱ, ಮೂಱಱ, ನಾಲ್ಕಱ, ಒಳ್ಳಿತಱ, ಬಿಳಿದಱ, ದೊಡ್ಡತ್ತಱ, ಬೆಟ್ಟತಱ.

The Basavapurāṇa, exceptionally, has ಹಿನ್ನಣದ; see § 123, letter c, 4. 5. 6.

7, Loc. ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನೊಳು, (ಇನೊಳಗೆ), ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಇನಲಿ, ಅಯಿರೊಳ್, ಅಯಿರೊಳು, ಅಯಿರೊಳಗೆ, ಅಯಿಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಯಿಲಿ, e. g. ಒತ್ತಿನೊಳ್, ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನೊಳ್, ಬೇವಿನೊಳ್, ಕೆಳಗಿನೊಳ್, ಕರಿದಿನೊಳ್, ಕಿಪದಿನೊಳ್, ಬಿಳಿದಿನೊಳ್, ಅರಸಿನೊಳ್; ಕಬ್ಬಿನೊಳು, ಎತ್ತಿನೊಳು; ಒತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಹುನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಿಪದಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಿಳಿದಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಹದಿದಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಒತ್ತಿನಲಿ, ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನಲಿ, ಕುಪುಸಿನಲಿ, ಜನುಗಿನಲಿ; ಇನಿತಪೊಳ್, ನಾಲ್ಕಪೊಳ್; ಎಣ್ಣಪೊಳು; ಒನ್ನಪೊಳಗೆ; ಎರಡಪಲ್ಲಿ. ನೂಱಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಳಿತಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಿಳಿದಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಉದ್ದಿತಪಲ್ಲಿ,

ದೊಡ್ಡತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೆಟ್ಟತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಅನಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾಲ್ಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಯ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಹತ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಳ ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಎತ್ತು, ಬೆಕ್ಕು, ಕೂಸು, ಕನಸು, ಬೆಳಗು, ಬರವು, ಅದು, ಇದು, ಒನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಹಿನ್ನು.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅನ, ಅನ್ನ, ಅ, ಆ, ಆಯನ್ನು, the crude base, *e. g.* ಚೆಲುವನು, ಸೊಪ್ಪನು, ಮಾತನು, ಅದನು, ಇದನು, ಒನ್ನನು, ನಾಲ್ಕನು; ಹೆಂಗನನ್ನು, ಗಣ್ಡನನ್ನು, ಕೇಡನ್ನು, ಅದನ್ನು, ಇದನ್ನು, ಯಾವದನ್ನು, ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು, ಒನ್ನನ್ನು, ನಾಲ್ಕನ್ನು, ಹತ್ತನ್ನು; ಅದನ; ಅದನ್ನ; ಕನ್ನ, ಕೂಸ, ತಪ್ಪ, ಮಾತ, ಹಾವ, ತುಂಬು; ಗುರ್ತು; ಅದನನ್ನು, ಯಾವದನ್ನು, ಒನ್ನನನ್ನು, ಹತ್ತನನ್ನು; ಕನಸು, ಕೂಸು.

About ಅನು, etc. see *e. g.* § 109, letters *b, c*; § 117, *b, c*. In the vulgar ಅನನ್ನು the ಅನ್ನು is attached to the ಆ of the genitive.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನಿನ, ಅಯ್ಯಿನ, *e. g.* ನಾಡಿನ, ಹಿನ್ನಿನ, ನೂಲಿನ; ಹಿನ್ನಿನೆ; ನಾಡಿನಿನ, ಕೆಮ್ಮಿನ, ಕೂಸಿನ, ಬರವಿನ, ಹಿನ್ನಿನ; ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನ, ನೂಲನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, ಅಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಕ್ಕೆ, *e. g.* ತೆಂಗಿಗೆ, ಸಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಕಾಡಿಗೆ, ಸಾವಿಗೆ, ಬರವಿಗೆ, ಬೆಳಗಿಗೆ, ಗಣ್ಡಿಗೆ, ಗಣ್ಡಸಿಗೆ, ಹೆಂಗಸಿಗೆ, ನೂಲಿಗೆ; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ, ಎದಕ್ಕೆ, ಹತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ, ನೂಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ, ಒನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೆಳಯಕ್ಕೆ, ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ.

ಕೆಳಯಕ್ಕೆ comes from ಕೆಳಗೆ, and ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ (for ಒಳಯಕ್ಕೆ) from ಒಳಗು (see letter *b*).

5, Abl. the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ಒಳಗಿನ, ಹೊಳಗಿನ, ಕೆಳಗಿನ; ಒಳಗಿನ, ಹೊಳಗಿನ, ಮುನ್ನಿನ; ಹತ್ತಲಿನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, ಇನ, ಅಣ, ಅಳ, ಆಯಿ, *e. g.* ಕೆಮ್ಮು, ತಪ್ಪ, ಬೆಳಗ, ಕಾಡ, (ನೂಲ); ನೂಲಾ; ಗಣ್ಡಿನ, ಕೂಸಿನ, ಕೆಮ್ಮಿನ, ತೆಂಗಿನ, ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ, ಕನಸಿನ, ಬೆಳಗಿನ, ನೂಲಿನ, ಕೆಳಗಿನ, ಒಳಗಿನ, ಹೊಳಗಿನ, ಮುನ್ನಿನ, ಹಿನ್ನಿನ; ಕೆಳಗಣ, ಮೇಲಣ, ಒಳಗಣ, ಹೊಳಗಣ, ಮುನ್ನಣ, ಹಿನ್ನಣ, ಸುತ್ತಣ; ಮೇಗಳ, ಹಿನ್ನಳ; ಅದಣ, ಇದಣ, ಅಷ್ಟಣ, ಎಷ್ಟಣ, ಒನ್ನಣ, ನೂಲಣ.

ಆಳ is another form of ಅಣ.

7, Loc. ಅಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), ಇನೊಳಗೆ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲಿ, ಅಯ್ಯೊಳಗೆ, ಅಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಯ್ಯಲಿ, *e. g.* ಕಾಡಲ್ಲಿ, ನೂಲಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಾಡಿನೊಳಗೆ, ಕಬ್ಬಿನೊಳಗೆ; ಉಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೂಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಳವಿಲಿ, ರಾವಿಲಿ, ಮೂಗಿಲಿ; ಅದೊಳಗೆ, ಅಷ್ಟೊಳಗೆ; ನಾಡಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಷ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಒನ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಒನ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ,

123. Eight neuter nominal bases with final ಅ (words denoting direction-digvâcaka, digvâçi), which, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, and partly also in the modern one, are declined like some bases with the final euphonic of ಉ § 122. (Their lengthened form appears in § 126).

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಅ, *i. e.* the crude base, *viz.* ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ, ಉತ್ತ, ಎತ್ತ, ತೆಂಕ, ಪಡುವ, ಬಡಗ, ಮೂಡ.

4, Dat. ಅತ್ತೆಗೆ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತೆಗೆ, ಇತ್ತೆಗೆ, ತೆಂಕೆಗೆ, ಪಡುವೆಗೆ, ಬಡಗೆಗೆ, ಮೂಡೆಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಿನೆಂ, ಅತ್ತಿನೆಂ, ಅತ್ತತ್ತಿಂ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಿನೆಂ, ಅತ್ತಿನೆಂ; ಎತ್ತಿಂ, ತೆಂಕಿಂ, ಬಡಗಿಂ, ಮೂಡಿಂ; ಮೂಡಣತ್ತಿಂ.

6, Gen. ಅತ್ತಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಿಂ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಿಂ, ಇತ್ತಿಂ, ತೆಂಕಿಂ, ಪಡುವಣ, ಬಡಗಣ, ಮೂಡಣ.

The simple ಅತ್ತಿಂ appears in ಎತ್ತಿಂ, that stands for the full form ಎತ್ತಿಂ (see § 272 under No. 2).

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಅ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ, ಎತ್ತ.

4, Dat. (ಅಣ್ಣೆ).

5, Abl. ಅಣಿಂ, (ಅಣಿಂಢಂ), ಅಣಿಂಢೆ, ಅಣಿಂಢೆ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಣಿಂ; ಎತ್ತಣಿಂಢೆ; ಅತ್ತಣಿಂಢೆ.

6, Gen. ಅಣ, ಅಳ, *e. g.* ಇತ್ತಣ, ಎತ್ತಣ, ತೆಂಕಣ, ಪಡುವಣ, ಬಡಗಣ, ಮೂಡಣ; ಎತ್ತಳ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಅ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ.

4, Dat. ಅಣಕೆ or ಅಣಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೆ or ಕ್ಕೆ, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕಣಕೆ or ತೆಂಕಣಕ್ಕೆ; ಬಡಗಕೆ or ಬಡಗಕ್ಕೆ.

In ತೆಂಕಣಕೆ, ತೆಂಕಣಕ್ಕೆ the augment ಅಣ್ has received an ಅ, and as ಅಣ has become a part of the base, which is declined like a neuter base with final ಅ (§ 109). In ಬಡಗಕೆ, ಬಡಗಕ್ಕೆ no augment appears, and ಬಡಗ is treated as a neuter base with final ಅ.

5, Abl. ಅಣಿಂಢ, ಅಣದಿಂಢ, ಇಂಢ, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕಣಿಂಢ; ಮೂಡಣದಿಂಢ; ಅತ್ತಿಂಢ, ಇತ್ತಿಂಢ.

For ಮೂಡಣದಿಂಢ the base ಮೂಡಣ has been formed like that of ತೆಂಕಣ of the dative, and has been declined like a neuter base ending in ಅ (§ 109); *cf.* the ಹಿನ್ನೆಣವ in § 122 under letter *b*.

The bases for ಅತ್ತಿಂಢ, ಇತ್ತಿಂಢ seem to be ಅತ್ತು, ಇತ್ತು (ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ with final ಉ, § 122).

6, Gen. ಅಣ, ಅಣದ, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕಣ, ಪಡುವಣ, ಮೂಡಣ.

Regarding ಅಣದ see the ablative and locative.

7, Loc. ಅಣದಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಲ್ಲೆ, *e. g.* ಪಡುವಣದಲ್ಲೆ; ಬಡಗದಲ್ಲೆ.

The bases are ಪಡುವಣ and ಬಡಗ, that are declined like neuter bases with final ಅ (§ 109).

124. Remarks on the employment of the augments ಅಱ್ and ಅಣ್ of §§ 122 and 123. (See also the declension of the pronoun ಎನ್ in § 125 and that of the plural of ಅದು, etc. in § 136).

ಅಱ್ is used

1, in numerals (saikhyò), *e. g.* ಒನ್ನ, ಎರಡು, ಮೂಱು, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಅಯ್ದು, ಆಱು, ಎದು, ಎಣ್ಣು, ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು), ನೂಱು;

2, in pronouns (sarvanâma), *e. g.* ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಆವುದು, ಯಾವುದು, ಪೆಱತು;

3, in terms denoting quantity (pramânavâci, pavan), their finals ತು, ತ್ತು, (ಸು, ಟು) being pronominal forms (see § 122), *e. g.* ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, ಎನಿತು, ಅನಿತ್ತು, ಆಸು, ಈಸು, ಎಸು, ಆಟು, ಈಟು, ಎಟು, ಅಷ್ಟು, ಇಷ್ಟು, ಎಷ್ಟು; (the ಆಸು is probably another form of ಅನಿತು; ಆಟು one of ಅಷ್ಟು; ಅಷ್ಟು one of ಆಸುತು, the ತು having taken the form of ಟು and the ಆ having become short);

4, in the so-called adjectives (guṇavaçana), their finals ತು, ತ್ತು, ದು being pronominal forms, and the pronoun ಅದು, *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಬಳ್ಳಿತು, ಕಿಱುದು, ಅನಿದು; (modern) ದೊಡ್ಡದು, ಸಣ್ಣದು, ಚಿಕ್ಕದು;

5, in verbal bases (kṛit), their end-syllables ಉದು or ಅದು being neuter pronouns, *e. g.* ಮಾಡಿದುದು, ಕೂಡಿದುದು, ವಾಡ್ಪುದು, ಕೂಡುವುದು, ಮಾಡಿದುದು, (ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು), ಮಾಡುವುದು;

c) in the modern dialect

- 1, Nom. ನು, the crude base, *i. e.* ವನು; ಯಾ.
- 2, Acc. ನು, ಅನು, ಅ, the crude base, *i. e.* ವನು; ವನನು; ವನ.
- 3, Instr. ಅದೊನ್ನ, *i. e.* ಯಾತಪ್ಪನ್ನ.
- 4, Dat. ಅಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೆ, *i. e.* ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ or ಯಾತಕೆ; ಯಾಕೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಅದೊನ್ನ, *i. e.* ಯಾತಪ್ಪನ್ನ.
- 6, Gen. ಅದಿ, *i. e.* ಯಾತಪ.
- 7, Loc. ಅದೊಳಗೆ, ಅದಿಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅದಿಲ್ಲಿ), *e. g.* ಯಾತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲಿ.

126. Concerning the eight nominal bases with final ಅ mentioned in § 123 it is to be stated that in the nominative, accusative, and locative they may receive the termination ಅಲ್ or ಅಲು; ಅಲ್ or ಅಲು appears also in the ablative of the mediæval dialect, and ಅಲು in the ablative, genitive, and locative of the modern one. The declension of the lengthened bases is the following.

a) in the ancient dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್, ಪಡುವಲ್, ಅತ್ತಲ್; ಬಡಗಲು (in a sâsana of 1123 A. D.).

In this case the ಅಲ್ means 'place' (see § 109, letter *a*, Locative). The question arises whether *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್ may not be ಮೂಡ, the genitive of ಮೂಡು, the east (see the genitive with ಅ in §§ 120. 122), and ಅಲ್, *i. e.* the place of the east. For ಅತ್ತಲ್, ಇತ್ತಲ್, ಉತ್ತಲ್, ಎತ್ತಲ್, however, no base ending in ಉ has as yet been established; but see the curious modern ablative ಅತ್ತಿನ್ನ, ಇತ್ತಿನ್ನ in § 123, letter *c*.

- 2, Acc. the crude base, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್, ಪಡುವಲ್, ಅತ್ತಲ್.

Here we have an accusative represented by the crude base; *cf.* the ancient accusative in §§ 120. 125. 127.

- 7, Loc. the crude base, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್, ಪಡುವಲ್, ಅತ್ತಲ್.

In this case ಅಲ್ means 'in the place'. It is not impossible that ಅಲ್ has been suffixed to the genitive of ಮೂಡು and ಪಡುವು; but, as remarked above, a base ending in ಉ for ಅತ್ತಲ್, etc. is still to be established.

b) in the mediæval dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್, ಇತ್ತಲ್; ಮೂಡಲು, ಇತ್ತಲು.
- 5, Abl. ಇಂ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಲಿಂ.
- 7, Loc. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್; ಮೂಡಲು.

c) in the modern dialect

- 1, Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕಲು, ಬಡಗಲು, ಅತ್ತಲು.
- 5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಲಿನ್ನ, ಇತ್ತಲಿನ್ನ.
- 6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಬಡಗಲ, ಅತ್ತಲ.
- 7, Loc. ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಡುವಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಡಗಲಲ್ಲಿ.

127. Declension of four nominal bases always ending in the euphonic ಉ (see § 122) that express time (kālāvācaka, kālāvāci), viz. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು, the nominative, accusative, and locative of which have the same form, though the locative may receive also the terminations ಇನೋಳ್, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ. (Cf. the declension of ನಾಳೆ, etc. in § 139.)

a) in the ancient dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
- 2, Acc. the crude base, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
- 3, Instr. ಇಂ, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನಿಂ, ಇನ್ನಿಂ.
- 4, Dat. ಇಂಗೇ, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನಿಂಗೇ, ಇನ್ನಿಂಗೇ.
- 5, Abl. ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಇನ್ನಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ.
- 6, Gen. ಇನ, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನಿನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ.
- 7, Loc. the crude base, ಇನೋಳ್, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು; ಅನ್ನಿನೋಳ್; ಅನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

b) in the mediæval dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
An instance for ಉನ್ನು has not been found by the author.
- 2, Acc. the crude base, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
- 3, Instr. the terminations of the ablative.
- 4, Dat. ಇಂಗೇ, ಇಗೇ, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನಿಂಗೇ, ಇನ್ನಿಗೇ; ಎನ್ನಿಗೇ.
- 5, Abl. ಇನಿಂ, ಇನಿನ್ದ, ಇನ್ದ, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನಿನಿಂ; ಎನ್ನಿನಿನ್ದ; ಎನ್ನಿನಿನ್ದ.
- 6, Gen. ಇನ, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನಿನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ, ಎನ್ನಿನ.
- 7, Loc. the crude base, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.

c) in the modern dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
- 2, Acc. the crude base, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
- 3, Instr. the termination of the ablative.
- 4, Dat. ಇಗೇ, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನಿಗೇ, ಇನ್ನಿಗೇ, ಎನ್ನಿಗೇ.
- 5, Abl. ಇನಿನ್ದ, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನಿನಿನ್ದ, ಇನ್ನಿನಿನ್ದ.
- 6, Gen. ಇನ, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನಿನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ.
- 7, Loc. the crude base, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು; ಅನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

128. The case-terminations for the singular of nominal bases with a radical final ಉ (see § 97), whether masculine, feminine, or neuter (see § 139 regarding ನಡು).

The bases comprise Kannada and Samskrita words. They can easily be distinguished from those in §§ 121, 122, and 127, as their final ಉ never unites with a following vowel without the euphonic augment ವ್ being inserted. For instance, we say ನಾಡಾಯಿತು (ನಾಡು ಆಯಿತು), ಮುತ್ತಾ

ಯಿತು (ಮುತ್ತ ಆಯಿತು), but we cannot say, as every intelligent teacher knows, ಕುರಾಯಿತು, ಮಡಾಯಿತು, but must say ಕುರುವಾಯಿತು (ಕುರು-ವ್-ಆಯಿತು), ಮಡುವಾಯಿತು (ಮಡು-ವ್-ಆಯಿತು). See § 215, a, d.

The case-terminations are suffixed by means of a euphonic ವ್, except in one form of the dative.

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಅನು, ಉಡು, ಎಲು, ಕರು, ಕಪು, ಕಳು, ಕೆಯ್ತು, ಕುರು, ತಣು, ತಳು, ತುಪು, ನಡು, ಪಪು, ಪುಡು, ಬಪು, ಬೆಟ್ಟು, ಮಡು; ಗುರು, ತನು, ಪರಶು, ಪಶು, ಭಾನು, ರಿಪ್ಪೆ, ವಧು.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಕುರುವಂ (ಕುರು-ವ್-ಅಂ), ಪಪುವಂ (ಪಪು-ವ್-ಅಂ); ಗುರುವಂ (ಗುರು-ವ್-ಅಂ).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನಿಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನಿನ್ನಂ, ಇನಿನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮಡುವಿಂ, ನಡುವಿಂ, ಗುರುವಿಂ, ಮನುವಿಂ; ಮಡುವಿನಿಂ, ಗುರುವಿನಿಂ, ಮನುವಿನಿಂ; ಗುರುವಿನ್ನಂ; ಮಡುವಿನಿನ್ನಂ; ಮಧುವಿನಿನ್ನೆ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಂಗೆ, *e. g.* ಮಡುಗೆ, ನಡುಗೆ, ತನುಗೆ; ಮಡುವಿಗೆ, ಗುರುವಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಇನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಇನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ಧಾತುವಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, ಇನ, *e. g.* ಮಡುವ, ಕನ್ನವ. ಗುರುವ, ವಧುವ; ವಧುವಾ; ಮಡುವಿನ, ಗುರುವಿನ, ಮನುವಿನ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಗುರುಪೊಳ್, ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃಪೊಳ್; ಮಡುವಿನೊಳ್, ಗುರುವಿನೊಳ್; ಮಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಉ *i. e.* the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಗಿಡು, ತುಪು, ಗುರು, ತನು; ಕಪುವು, ಗಿಡುವು, ಮೆರುವು (see § 113, and *cf.* § 130, letter *b*).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, (ಅನು), ಅ, *e. g.* ಅನುವಂ, ಕಪುವಂ, ಕೆಯ್ತುವಂ, ತುಪುವಂ, ಶಮ್ಭುವಂ; ಅನುವ, ಎಲುವ, ಕೆಯ್ತುವ, ತಳುವ, ನಡುವ, ಪಶುವ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನಿಂ, *e. g.* ಪರುಶುವಿಂ; ಅನುವಿಂ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, (ಇಂಗೆ), *e. g.* ಶಮ್ಭುಗೆ, ಸಿಸುಗೆ; ಗುರುವಿಗೆ, ತನುವಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. (ಅ), ಇನ, *e. g.* ಅನುವಿನ, ಉಡುವಿನ, ಕಪುವಿನ, ಕೆಯ್ತುವಿನ, ಗುರುವಿನ, ತುಪುವಿನ. ಶಮ್ಭುವಿನ.

7, Loc. (ಒಳ್), ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನೊಳು, ಇನೊಳಗೆ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಇನಲಿ, *e. g.* ತನುವಿನೊಳ್, ಬೆಟ್ಟುವಿನೊಳ್; ಅನುವಿನೊಳು, ತನುವಿನೊಳು; ತನುವಿನೊಳಗೆ; ಕೆಯ್ತುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃವಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಅನುವಿನಲಿ, ತುಪುವಿನಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಉ *i. e.* the crude base, ಉ (see § 113), *e. g.* ಗುರು; ಗುರುವು, ಹಸುವು.

2, Acc. ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, ಇನ, ಇನನ್ನು, the crude base, *e. g.* ಗುರುವನ್ನು, ಹಸುವನ್ನು; ಹಸುವ; ಗುರುವಿನ; ಗುರುವಿನನ್ನು; ಹಸು.

The strange forms ಗುರುವಿನ, ಗುರುವಿನನ್ನು are given in his 'Outlines of Kanarese Grammar', page 17, by Venkat Rango Katti, Kanarese Translator, E. D., Bombay, 1886.

Forms of the modern dialect like ಸಂಪತ್ತುವನ್ನು (of ಸಂಪತ್ತು) and ಹೊತ್ತುವನ್ನು (of ಹೊತ್ತು) in which the final ಉ is wrongly treated as if it were radical, are modern licenses in literature.

- 3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಗುರುವಿನ್ನ; ಗುರುವಿನ್ನ.
- 4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಅನುವಿಗೆ, ಕಪುವಿಗೆ, ಗುರುವಿಗೆ, ಹಸುವಿಗೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಗುರುವಿನ್ನ, ಹಸುವಿನ್ನ; ಗುರುವಿನ್ನ, ಹಸುವಿನ್ನ.
- 6, Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, *e. g.* ಹಸುವ; ಗುರುವಿನ, ಹಸುವಿನ.
- 7, Loc. ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಹಸುವಲ್ಲಿ; ಮಪುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಗುರುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಸುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

129. There are some nominal bases ending in ಲೂ, ಫು, ಖೂ, ಓ, and ಔ which in the singular are declined like those in § 128, *e. g.* ಫೂ, ಹೂ, ಪಿತ್ಯ, ಮೂತ್ಯ, ಖೂ, ಭೂ, ಗೋ, ಗ್ಲಾ.

a) in the ancient dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, *e. g.* ಫೂ, ಪಿತ್ಯ, ಖೂ.
- 2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಫೂವಂ, ಪಿತ್ಯವಂ, ಗೋವಂ, ಗ್ಲಾವಂ.

In Śabdamaṇīdarpaṇa p. 67 there is ಫೂವಿತ್ತಂ or the crude base. Cf. letter c.

- 3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನಿಂ, *e. g.* ಫೂವಿಂ, ಪಿತ್ಯವಿಂ; ಫೂವಿನ್ನೆ; ಫೂವಿನ್ನಂ; ಫೂವಿನಂ, ಪಿತ್ಯವಿನಂ.
- 4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಂಗೆ, *e. g.* ಫೂಗೆ, ಫೂವಿಂಗೆ, ಗೋವಿಂಗೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, *e. g.* ಫೂವಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ.
- 6, Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, *e. g.* ಗೋವ, ಗ್ಲಾವ; ಫೂವಿನ, ಕರ್ತೃವಿನ, ಪಿತ್ಯವಿನ, ಖೂವಿನ, ಗೋವಿನ, ಗ್ಲಾವಿನ.
- 7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಇನೊಳ್, *e. g.* ಗೋವೊಳ್; ಫೂವಿನೊಳ್, ಕರ್ತೃವಿನೊಳ್, ಗೋವಿನೊಳ್.

b) in the mediæval dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಫೂ; ಫೂವು.
- 2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಫೂವಂ.
- 6, Gen. ಇನ, *e. g.* ಫೂವಿನ, ಹೂವಿನ.

c) in the modern dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಹೂ, ಗೋ; ಹೂವು, ಗೋವು.
- 2, Acc. ಅನ್ನು, the crude base, *e. g.* ಹೂವನ್ನು; ಹೂ.
- 4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಹೂವಿಗೆ.
- 6, Gen. ಇನ, *e. g.* ಹೂವಿನ.

130. The case-terminations for the singular of masculine, feminine and neuter bases ending in ಇ, ಈ and ಎ. (Regarding some exceptions see § 139.)

The terminations are suffixed by means of a euphonic ಯ್, except in the dative (*cf.* the ದ್ in § 109, a, 6).

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಪುಲಿ, ಕರಡಿ, ದಾನ, ಕವಿ, ತರುಣಿ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ; ಮನೆ, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ, ಸೀತೆ.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, (the crude base), *e. g.* ಪುಲಿಯಂ, ಗಾಳಿಯಂ, ದಾನಿಯಂ, ಕವಿಯಂ, ಸಸಿಯಂ, ಚುಚಿಯಂ, ಅರಾತಿಯಂ, ತರುಣಿಯಂ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂ; ಮನೆಯಂ, ಆನೆಯಂ, ಆಕೆಯಂ, ಈಕೆಯಂ, ಸೀತೆಯಂ.

The crude base is seen, *e. g.* in the following instance of Kêṣava:—*ಗಿಳಿ ಸೋವಾಕೆಗಲ್*. See § 120, a, 2.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ದಂ, ಇನ್ದೆ, ಎ, *e. g.* ಕಿವಿಯಂ, ಜಿನಪತಿಯಂ, ಬಕಾರಿಯು, ಕೊಡಲಿಯಂ, ಕಡೆಯಂ, ಗಡೆಯಂ, ನೂಗಿಯಂ, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯಂ; ನದಿಯಿನ್ದಂ, ಪಸುವಿಡಿಿಯಿನ್ದಂ; ನರ್ಡಿಯಿನ್ದೆ, ನದಿಯಿನ್ದೆ; ಅಪ್ಪಯೆ (in a śâsana of 929 A. D.; Pampa Bhârata 1, 140; see Nripaṭuṅga's Kavirâjamârge, edited by K. B. Pathak, B. A., introduction p. 2).

4, Dat. ಗೆ, *e. g.* ಕಿವಿಗೆ, ಮಣಿಗೆ, ಕವಿಗೆ, ಅಬ್ಬಿಗೆ, ಸವತಿಗೆ, ಕಡೆಗೆ, ಮಹಿಗೆ, ನೀಚಿಗೆ, ಆಕೆಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದೆ, *e. g.* ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ, ತಂಗಾಯತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಕೆಪಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಪಗೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ, ರಮ್ಭೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಕೆಪಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ; ಕೆಪಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ದೆ, ಚಾದಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ದೆ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಗಾಳಿಯ, ಗಿಳಿಯ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ, ರಕ್ಕಸಿಯ, ಕಾಗೆಯ, ಕಡೆಯ, ಕೆಪಿಯ, ಕುದುರೆಯ, ಆನೆಯ, ಈಕೆಯ, ಆಕೆಯ; ಪುಲಿಯಾ, ಕಿರಾತಯಾ, ನೇತ್ರೆಯಾ, ಗಂಗೆಯಾ. See under § 109, a, 6, about the lengthening.

7, Loc. ಉಳ್, ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ವಾರಣಾತಿಯುಳ್ (in a śâsana of 707 A. D.), ಬಾರಣಾಸಿಯುಳ್ (in a śâsana of 866 A. D.); ಕಿವಿಯುಳ್, ಕೊಡಲಿಯುಳ್, ಭೂತವತಿಯುಳ್, ಇಳಿಯುಳ್, ಎಡೆಯುಳ್, ಧರೆಯುಳ್, ಸಭೆಯುಳ್; ಶ್ವಾಹೆಯುಳ್, ಗುಡಿಗೆಪೆಯುಳ್ (both in a śâsana of 1076 A. D.), ಧರತ್ರಿಯುಳ್ (in a śâsana of 1123 A. D.); ಉಡಿಯುಳ್ಗೆ, ಮನೆಯುಳ್ಗೆ; ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ (in a śâsana of 1186 A. D.); ಪುರಿಗೆಪೆಯಲು (in a śâsana of 1076 A. D.), ಹೆಬ್ಬಟ್ಟಿಯಲು (in a śâsana of 1123 A. D.), ಯಾತ್ರೆಯಲು (in one of 1182 A. D.); ಕಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, *i. e.* the crude base, the augment ಉ (see § 113), *e. g.* ತಾಯಿ, ಕೇರಿ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀ; ಮನೆ; ವಿಧಿಯು, ಅವೆಯು, ಸಭೆಯು, ಶಿಲೆಯು.

The augment ಉ, like that of § 128 and § 129, is in reality not euphonic or a help to enunciation, and is so to say, a superfluous addition. Like that of § 128 and § 129 it disappears in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ಭಕ್ತಿಯಂ, ಕವಿತೆಯಂ, ಅವೆಯಂ; ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯನು, ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನು, ಚರಿತೆಯನು; ಮಹೀಪತಿಯ, ಇಲಿಯ, ಕೃತಿಯ, ತಸ್ತಿಯ, ಮತಿಯ, ಗಣ್ಣಿಯು.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ದಂ, ಇನ್ದೆ, ಇನ್ದ, *e. g.* ಅರ್ತಿಯಂ, ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಂ, ಮಾಡ್ಡಿಯಂ; ಪಾಣಿಯಿನ್ದಂ, ಭ್ರಾನ್ತಿಯಿನ್ದಂ, ಹತಿಯಿನ್ದಂ; ಅಡಿಯಿನ್ದೆ, ಉಕ್ತಿಯಿನ್ದೆ, ಪರಿಯಿನ್ದೆ, ಮತಿಯಿನ್ದೆ, ಪ್ರವರ್ತನೆಯಿನ್ದೆ; ಕಠಾರಿಯಿನ್ದ, ನನ್ನಿಯಿನ್ದ, ಚಮ್ಮಟಗಿಯಿನ್ದ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, *e. g.* ನನ್ನಿಗೆ, ತಾಯಿಗೆ, ಭಕ್ತಿಗೆ, ಮೂರ್ತಿಗೆ, ತನ್ನಿಗೆ, ಆಕೆಗೆ, ಸುತೆಗೆ, ಶಿಲೆಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), ಇನ್ದವು, the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ತುದಿಯಿನ್ದವು; ಎಡೆಯಿನ್ದ.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಹತ್ತಿಯ, ತಂಗಿಯ, ಆನೆಯ, ಮನೆಯ, ತನ್ನೆಯ, ಆಕೆಯ, ಈಕೆಯ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ಕ್ಷಿತಿಯೊಳ್, ಬೀದಿಯೊಳ್, ಇಳಿಯೊಳ್, ಎಚ್ಚಾಕೆಯೊಳ್; ಅವನಿಯೊಳು, ಧರಣಿಯೊಳು, ಪೊದವಿಯೊಳು, ಕಡೆಯೊಳು, ವೇಳೆಯೊಳು; ರಾಸಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಅವನಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಸೊದವಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಕತ್ತಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ, ಕಛೆಯೊಳಗೆ, ವಿಗಡಾಗಿಯೊಳಗೆ; ಆದಿಯಲು; ಹಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಿಣ್ಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಗೋಸ್ತಿಯಲಿ, ಜೀರ್ಕೊದವಿಯಲಿ, ಪರಿಯಲಿ, ಭಕ್ತಿಯಲಿ, ತಲೆಯಲಿ, ಬೆಣ್ಣೆಯಲಿ, ಮಡೆಯಲಿ, ಸನ್ನೆಯಲಿ, ಸನೆಯಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, *i. e.* the crude base, the augment ಉ (see § 113), *e. g.* ತಂಗಿ, ಕಪಿ, ಕವಿ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀ; ಕೆನ್ನೆ, ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ; ಗಿಳಿಯು, ನುಡಿಯು, ಪಕ್ಕಿಯು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯು, ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು, ವಿಧ್ಯೆಯು. ಆಕೆಯು.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, ಅನ, lengthening of the final vowel, the crude base, *e. g.* ದಾರಿಯನು, ಬೇಲಿಯನು, ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನು, ಸೇವೆಯನು; ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು, ಮುನಿಯನ್ನು, ಎಮ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು, ಅಪಾವೆಯನ್ನು; ದನಿಯ, ಮತಿಯ, ಮುನಿಯ, ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿಯ, ಬೆಳಿಯ, ಕಪಾಕೆಯ, ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯ; ತಂಗೀನ, ತಾಯೊನ, ಹುಡುಗೀನ, ಅತ್ತೇನ, ಸೊಸೇನ; ಅಂಗೀ, ಕೊಳ್ಳೀ, ಗಾಳೀ, ಕಪೀ, ಚಾಡೀ, ಬಾವೀ, ಅಡಿಕೇ, ಕಾಗೀ, ಕೊಟ್ಟೀ, ತವ್ವಲೀ, ತಲೀ, ತಪಾಗೀ, ಮನೀ, ಮನ್ನೀ, ಸೊಗೇ; ಕನ್ನಡಿ, ಗುಗ್ಗರಿ, ಆನೆ, ಮನೆ.

ಅನ is ಅನು with a final ಅ, and ತಂಗೀನ, ಅತ್ತೇನ, etc. stand for ತಂಗಿಯನ, ಅತ್ತೆಯನ, etc. The forms ಅಂಗೀ, etc., ಅಡಿಕೇ, etc., stand for ಅಂಗಿಯ, etc., ಅಡಿಕೆಯ, etc.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಮುನಿಯಿನ್ನ, ನುಡಿಯಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನೆಯಿನ್ನ, ಮಡೆಯಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, *e. g.* ಮುನಿಗೆ, ನುಡಿಗೆ, ತಾಯಿಗೆ, ನಾಯಿಗೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಗೆ, ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಸೊಸೆಗೆ, ತನ್ನಿಗೆ, ಆಕೆಗೆ, ಮನೆಗೆ, ಆನೆಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಮುನಿಯಿನ್ನ, ದೊರೆಯಿನ್ನ, ಸರಿಯಿನ್ನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, lengthening of the final vowel; *e. g.* ಮುನಿಯ, ನಾಯಿಯ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ, ತನ್ನೆಯ, ಸೊಸೆಯ, ಆಕೆಯ, ಈಕೆಯ, ತಲೆಯ, ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯ; ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಾ, ಹಾದಿಯಾ; ಶಾಯಾ, ಕಾಯಾ, ಗಾಳೀ, ನೆಲ್ಲೀ, ಹಳ್ಳೀ, ಕೊಬಚೀ, ಹಿತ್ತಾಳೀ, ತನ್ನೀ, ಆನೀ, ಕುದುರೀ, ಕೆಪೀ, ಕೊಡೀ, ಬೋರೀ, ಬಾವೀ, ಮೋಪೀ, ಮನೀ, ಸಾಲೀ.

ತಾಯೊ, etc., ತನ್ನೀ, etc. stand for ತಾಯಿಯ, etc., ತನ್ನೆಯ, etc.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಈಲಿ, ಏಲಿ, ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಪೊದವಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಸಭೆಯೊಳಗೆ, ಮಡೆಯೊಳಗೆ; ಮುನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ; ದಿಟ್ಟಿಯಲಿ, ಕಡೆಯಲಿ, ಸಭೆಯಲಿ, ಮಮತೆಯಲಿ; ಬಾವೀಲಿ, ಹನ್ನೀಲಿ, ಹಾದೀಲಿ; ಇಚ್ಚೀಲಿ, ಕಡೀಲಿ, ತಿಪ್ಪೀಲಿ, ಮನೀಲಿ; ಕೇರಿಲಿ, ದಾರಿಲಿ, ನೆತ್ತಿಲಿ, ಬೀದಿಲಿ, ಸಂಗತಿಲಿ, ಎಣ್ಣೆಲಿ.

ಬಾವೀಲಿ, etc., ಇಚ್ಚೀಲಿ, etc. stand for ಬಾವಿಯಲಿ, etc., ಇಚ್ಚೆಯಲಿ, etc.; and ಕೇರಿಲಿ, etc. are corrupted forms of ಕೇರಿಯಲಿ, etc. (*cf.* § 121, letter c).

131. The case-terminations of the plural of neuter bases with final ಅ are given in § 118, and those of the plural of masculine and feminine (and epicene) bases with final ಅ in § 119.

Here follow the case-terminations for the plural of neuter bases, (the feminine bases ತಾಯ್, ಪೆಣ್, and the masculine-neuter base ಆಳ್) ending in consonants (§ 120), in the vowel ಉ that, occasionally also in the ancient dialect, is euphonicly suffixed (§ 121), and in the euphonical vowel ಉ that in each dialect is always suffixed (§ 122), and further those

for the plural of masculine, feminine and neuter bases ending in the radical vowel ಉ (§ 128), in ಊ, ಋ, ೠ and ಔ (§ 129), and ಐ ಇ and ಎ (§ 130), the case-terminations nowhere indicating the gender (see § 132 wherein the gender, to some extent, appears from the terminations of the plural).

The case-terminations are

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳ್, ಕಳ್, ಗಳು, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣಳ್, ಮುಳ್ಳಳ್, ಊರ್ಗಳ್, ಕಾಲ್ಗಳ್, ಕೇರ್ಗಳ್, ಗೇಣ್ಣಳ್, ತೋಳ್ಳಳ್, ಅಗಲ್ಲಳ್, ಬಾಸುಲ್ಲಳ್, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳಳ್, ಕುರುಳ್ಳಳ್, ಕನರ್ಗಳ್, ಕೆನರ್ಗಳ್, ಆಳ್ಳಳ್, ತಾಯ್ಗಳ್, ಪೆಣ್ಣಳ್; ಕೊಡ್ಡಳ್, ನಾಡ್ಡಳ್; ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ್ (in a śāsana of 1187 A. D.); ಅರಸುಗಳ್, ನಾಲ್ಕುಗಳ್, ಅಯ್ದುಗಳ್, ನೂಜುಗಳ್, ಕರ್ಪುಗಳ್, ಕೊರ್ಪುಗಳ್, ಬೆಳ್ಳುಗಳ್; ಗುರುಗಳ್, ತುಜುಗಳ್, ತರುಗಳ್, ಮಧುಗಳ್; ಪೂಗಳ್, ಪಿತ್ತಗಳ್, ಭ್ರಾತೃಗಳ್; ಕೆಲಗಳ್, ಕವಿಗಳ್, ಚಾರಿಗಳ್, ಪಾಪಿಗಳ್, ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ್, ಉಕ್ತಿಗಳ್, ಕಿವಿಗಳ್; ತನ್ನೆಗಳ್, ಅತ್ತೆಗಳ್, ಆಕೆಗಳ್, ಎದೆಗಳ್, ತೊಡೆಗಳ್, ದೆಸೆಗಳ್, ಮನೆಗಳ್, ಕುದುರೆಗಳ್; ಗುರುಗಳು, ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು (both in a śāsana of 1182 A. D.).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಕಾಲ್ಗಲಂ, ಊರ್ಗಲಂ; ತುಜುಗಲಂ; ಕೇರಿಗಲಂ; ಮೊಳೆಗಲಂ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, (ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ), *e. g.* ಕಾಯ್ಗಿಂ, ಪಣ್ಣಿಗಿಂ, ತಳಿಗಿಂ; ಆಕೆಗಿಂ, ಆಪೆಗಿಂ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಿಂ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಉಗೆ, *e. g.* ಊರ್ಗಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಿವಿಗಲ್ಲಿ; ಶತ್ರುಗಳಿಗೆ (in a śāsana of 1187 A. D.).

The ಉ in ಉಗೆ is merely euphonic.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ), the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ಕೊಡ್ಡಳಿಂ; ಕುಡಿಯಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನೆ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣಳ, ಮೆಯ್ಣಳ, ಕುರುಳ್ಳಳ; ಗುರುಗಳ, ತುಜುಗಳ; ಪೂಗಳ; ಬಿರಯಿಗಳ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ; ಗುರುಗಳಾ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಅಲ್ಲ), *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣಳೊಳ್; ಚಾರಿಗಳೊಳ್; ಸಮ್ಮನೆಗಳೊಳ್.

b) - in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳ್, ಗಳು, *e. g.* ಹೆಣ್ಣಳ್, ಪುಲ್ಲಳ್; ಪೂಗಳ್; ತಾಯಿಗಳ್, ಮಜಾಗಳ್, ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳ್, ಗಣ್ಣುಗಳ್, ತನ್ನೆಗಳ್, ಗಣ್ಣೆಗಳ್; ತಾಯ್ಗಲು, ಕಾಲ್ಗಲು; ನೆಲ್ಲುಗಲು, ಮುಗುಳುಗಲು; ಎತ್ತುಗಲು; ಕೆಜುಗಲು, ವಸುವುಗಲು; ತಾಯಿಗಲು, ಕುದುರೆಗಲು.

In ವಸುವುಗಲು the termination ಗಲು has been appended to the euphonic ಉ of the nominative singular (see § 128, letter *b*).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಾಲ್ಗಲಂ; ಒಡಲುಗಲಂ, ಆಳುಗಲಂ; ಅನುಗಲಂ, ಕೆಜುಗಲಂ; ವ್ರತಿಗಲಂ, ಮಾಲೆಗಲಂ; ನೆಲೆಗಲನು, ಮಹಿಮೆಗಲನು; ಕಲ್ಲುಗಲ, ಕೊಲುಗಲ, ಸರಳುಗಲ, ಮಾತುಗಲ, ಕೆಯ್ದುಗಲ, ವಸ್ತುಗಲ, ಅಲಿಗಲ, ಉಕ್ತಿಗಲ, ಮಿಳಿಗಲ, ಗಡ್ಡೆಗಲ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇ, *e. g.* ಶ್ರುತಿಗಲಂ, ಸ್ತುತಿಗಲಂ; ಧ್ವನಿಗಲಂ; ಕೆಯ್ದುಗಲನ್ನೆ, ಉಕ್ತಿಗಲನ್ನೆ, ಸೂಕ್ತಿಗಲನ್ನೆ; ಕೆಯ್ದುಗಲನ್ನೆ, ವಿಧಿಗಲನ್ನೆ, ವಿಣೆಗಲನ್ನೆ; ಮಾಯೆಗಲ.

For the ಇ in ಮಾಯೆಗಲ see § 109, letters *b* and *c*.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಅರ್ಥಿಗಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಾಲ್ಗಿಗೆ, ತಳುಗಿಗೆ, ಅರಸುಗಿಗೆ, ಗುರುಗಿಗೆ, ಜೀವಿಗಿಗೆ, ಅಡಿಗಿಗೆ, ಕಿವಿಗಿಗೆ, ಸುಡುಗಿಗೆ, ನಷ್ಟೆಗಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ಮನೆಗಳಂ.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಾಲ್ಲಳ; ಅರಸುಗಳ, ಎತ್ತುಗಳ, ಮುತ್ತುಗಳ; ಧೇನುಗಳ, ಪಶುಗಳ; ಪೂಗಳ; ತಾಯಿಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಒಳು), ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ಗಣ್ಣುಗಳೊಳ್; ಕಮ್ಮಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ದೆಸೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ನಾಯ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಮತಿಗಳಲಿ, ಮನೆಗಳಲಿ, ದೊನ್ನೆಗಳಲಿ, ವೇಳೆಗಳಲಿ, ಸಭೆಗಳಲಿ, ಹಣೆಗಳಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳು, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಮುಳ್ಳುಗಳು, ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಕಾಲುಗಳು, ಹೆಸರುಗಳು, ಆಳುಗಳು; ಎತ್ತುಗಳು, ಕೂಸುಗಳು, ಮಾತುಗಳು; ಗುರುಗಳು, ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಹಸುಗಳು; ಪೂವುಗಳು, ಗೋಗಳು, ಕೆತ್ತಳುಗಳು; ತಾಯಿಗಳು, ಮುನಿಗಳು, ಕುನ್ನಿಗಳು, ಇಲಿಗಳು, ಕಾಯಿಗಳು; ತನ್ನೆಗಳು, ದೊರೆಗಳು, ಮೊಲೆಗಳು, ಮೊಳೆಗಳು.

Another plural is formed by adding the plural of the pronouns ಅವ or ಅವಳು, *viz.* ಅವರು, to the nominative plural, *e. g.* ದೊರೆಗಳವರು, ಶ್ರೀಗಳವರು, or to the nominative singular, *e. g.* ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿನಿಯವರು. *Cf.* § 119, c, 1.

2, Acc. ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು, ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು, ಆಳುಗಳನ್ನು; ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು, ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು, ಒಡ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು; ಗುರುಗಳನ್ನು, ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು; ಮುನಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಇಲಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು, ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು; ತನ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಎಲೆಗಳನ್ನು; ಕೂಸುಗಳ, ಗುರುಗಳ, ಮುನಿಗಳ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಕಾಲುಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಉಗುರುಗಳಿನ್ನ; ಎತ್ತುಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಕೂಸುಗಳಿನ್ನ; ಗುರುಗಳಿನ್ನ; ಮುನಿಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಕಡ್ಡಿಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಗಜಗಳಿನ್ನ; ದೊರೆಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಗೆರೆಗಳಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳಿಗೆ; ಎತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕೂಸುಗಳಿಗೆ, ನಾಡುಗಳಿಗೆ; ಗುರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕುಲುಗಳಿಗೆ; ಪಿತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ; ಮುನಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ; ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಹಲಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. the termination of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ, ಬೇರುಗಳ; ಕೂಸುಗಳ, ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳ; ಗುರುಗಳ, ಕೆಜುಗಳ; ಪಿತ್ಯಗಳ; ಮುನಿಗಳ, ನಾಯಿಗಳ, ಇಲಿಗಳ; ತನ್ನೆಗಳ, ಗೋಡೆಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ನಾಡುಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ಕಣಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ನಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಗುರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕುಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಡವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಟೊಂಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ನದಿಗಳಲಿ.

132. As has been remarked in § 131 there are such plural case-terminations for nominal bases as indicate their gender, but only to a certain extent; for these terminations are of an epicene character (*cf.* § 102, 4), and besides in poetical diction are appended even to neuter objects. (*Cf.* the terminations in §§ 118. 119. 134.)

The terminations that are affixed to bases ending in ಇ, ಈ, (ಉ, *e. g.* in ತೊಡ್ಡಿ), ಋ, ಎ, (ಯ್, in ತಾಯ್), (ಲ್, *e. g.* in ಮುಗಿಲ್), are the following:—

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಅರ್, ಇರ್, ಗಳಿರ್, ಅರಿರ್, ಅರ್ಕಳ್, ಅರ್ಕಳಿರ್, ದಿರ್, ದಿರ್ಕಳ್, ವಿರ್, ವಿರಿರ್, ವರ್ಕಳ್, ವಿರ್ಗಳ್, *e. g.* ತನ್ನೆಯರ್, ಅತ್ತೆಯರ್, ದೇವಿಯರ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್, ಪಣ್ಣತಿಯರ್, ಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್, ಸೂಳಿಯರ್; ತೊಡ್ಡಿರ್ (of ತೊಡ್ಡಿ); ಮುಗಿಲ್ಲಳಿರ್, ದೆಸೆಗಳಿರ್; ದೇವಿಯರಿರ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿರ್; ತನ್ನೆಯರ್ಕಳ್, ಅತ್ತೆಯರ್ಕಳ್, ಕಾಮಿನಿಯರ್ಕಳ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ಕಳ್; ದೇವಿಯರ್ಕಳಿರ್; ತನ್ನೆದಿರ್, ತಾಯ್ಪಿರ್, ತಂಗಿದಿರ್, ಅತ್ತೆದಿರ್, ಸೊಸೆದಿರ್; ತನ್ನದಿರ್ಕಳ್, ಅತ್ತೆದಿರ್ಕಳ್; ತನ್ನೆವಿರ್, ತಾಯ್ಪಿರ್, ಭ್ರಾತೃವಿರ್, ಅತ್ತೆವಿರ್.

ಸೊಸೆವರ್, ಆಕೆವರ್, ಈಕೆವರ್; ಅತ್ತೆವಿವರ್; ತನ್ನೆವರ್ಕಳ್, ಅತ್ತೆವರ್ಕಳ್, ಈಕೆವರ್ಕಳ್; ಅತ್ತೆವರ್ಗಳ್, ಆಕೆವರ್ಗಳ್, ಈಕೆವರ್ಗಳ್.

The ಯ್ in ತನ್ನೆಯರ್, etc. is euphonic or a help to enunciation. ಗಳರ್ consists of ಗಳ್ and ಇರ್, ಅರಿರ್ of ಅರ್ and ಇರ್, ಆರ್ಕಳ್ of ಅರ್ and ಕಳ್, ಅರ್ಕಳ್ of ಅರ್ and ಕಳ್, ದಿರ್ಕಳ್ of ದಿರ್ and ಕಳ್, ವಿರಿರ್ of ವಿರ್ and ಇರ್, ವಿರ್ಕಳ್ of ವಿರ್ and ಕಳ್, ವರ್ಗಳ್ of ವಿರ್ and ಗಳ್. In ದಿರ್ and ವಿರ್ the ದ್ and ವ್ are euphonic (cf. § 119, a).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, e. g. ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಂ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, (ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ), e. g. ಕಾಮಿನಿಯರ್ಕಳ್ಳಂ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಗ್ಗೆ, e. g. ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ಗೆ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ಗ್ಗೆ, ಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್ಗೆ or ಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್ಗ್ಗೆ, ಸೂಳಿಯರ್ಗೆ or ಸೂಳಿಯರ್ಗ್ಗೆ. See § 119, a, 4 as to the doubling.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc., the terminations of the instrumental).

6, Gen. ಅ, e. g. ತನ್ನೆಯರ.

7, Loc. (ಒಳ್, ಅಲ್ಲಿ).

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಅರ್, ಇರ್, ಗಳಿರ್, ಅರು, ಆರ್, e. g. ತನ್ನೆಯರ್, ಕೆಳದಿಯರ್, ಮಾತೃಕೆಯರ್, ತೊತ್ತರ್ (of ತೊತ್ತು); ತೊತ್ತಿರ್ (of ತೊತ್ತು); ಮುನಿಗಳಿರ್, ಸುಮತಿಗಳಿರ್, ಅವ್ವೆಗಳಿರ್; ಕನ್ನರೆಯರು, ದೇವತೆಯರು, ಅರಸಿಯರು, ನಿಲಾಸಿನಿಯರು, ಅವ್ವೇರು; ಕುಲಚ್ಚಡಾಯಾರ್.

ಅವ್ವೇರು stands for ಅವ್ವೆಯರು. The ಆರ್ in ಕುಲಚ್ಚಡಾಯಾರ್ has been adopted from Tamil (by the Basavapurāṇa).

6, Gen. ಅ, e. g. ಸೂಳಿಯರ.

7, Loc. (ಒಳ್), ಒಳು, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), e. g. ಸತಿಯರೊಳು.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಅರು, ಎದಿರು, e. g. ತಂಗಿಯರು, ಮಡದಿಯರು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು, ಸೊಸೆಯರು, ಸೂಳಿಯರು, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯರು; ಓರೆಗಿತ್ತೀರು, ಬಡಿಗೇರು; ಸೊಸೆನ್ನಿರು.

ಓವೆಗಿತ್ತೀರು, ಬಡಿಗೇರು stand for ಓರೆಗಿತ್ತಿಯರು, ಬಡಿಗೇಯರು.

133. Let it be remarked here that many declinable bases are optionally pluralised in Kannāḍa, 1, neuters expressing the idea of genus, species or kind (jāti), as ಆನೆ, ಕುದುರೆ, ಕಾಲಾಳ್, ಹಂಸೆ, ಸೋಗಿ, ಕೋಗಿಲೆ, ತುಮ್ಮಿ, ಎರಳೆ, ಪುಲೆ; 2, neuters of numerical character (saṅkhyāya, saṅkhyānavastu), as ದೆಸೆ, ಲೋಕ, ಯುಗ; 3, numerals (saṅkhyē, saṅkhyāna), as ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಅಯ್ಯು, ನೂರು; and 4, abstract neuters (bhāva), as ಕೂರ್ಪು, ಬೆಳ್ಳು, ಕರ್ಪು. See § 354, I.

134. The case-terminations of the plural of feminines of which the singular in the ancient dialect ends in ಅಳ್, in the mediæval dialect in ಅಳ್ or ಅಳು, and in the modern dialect in ಅಳು. (Regarding their singular see §§ 120, 121, and regarding the plural of their masculine bases, § 119.)

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ದಿರ್, (and with the elision of ಅಳ್) ಅರ್, ಕಳ್, e. g. ಅವ್ವಿರ್ (of ಅವಳ್), ಇವ್ವಿರ್ (of ಇವಳ್), ಉವ್ವಿರ್ (of ಉವಳ್), ಆವ್ವಿರ್, ಪೆವ್ವಿರ್, ಕರಿಯ್ವಿರ್, ಬಿಳಿಯ್ವಿರ್.

ಎಳೆಯಲ್ದಿರ್, ಸಹಿಯಲ್ದಿರ್, ಎರಡನೆಯಲ್ದಿರ್, ಮೂಜನೆಯಲ್ದಿರ್, ಪತ್ತನೆಯಲ್ದಿರ್, ಮಗಲ್ದಿರ್; ಅವರ್, (of ಅವಳ್), ಇವರ್ (of ಇವಳ್), ಉವರ್ (of ಉವಳ್), ಆರ್ (of ಆವಳ್), ಪೆವರ್ (of ಪೆವಳ್), ಇನಿಯರ್ (of ಇನಿಯಳ್), ಕರಿಯರ್ (of ಕರಿಯಳ್); ಮಕ್ಕಳ್ (of ಮಗಳ್).

ಆರ್ stands for ಅವರ್ (see § 135). The case-terminations for the oblique cases are identical with those of the plural of the masculine bases.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಆರ್, ಅರು, *e. g.* ಅವರ್, ಇವರ್, ಒರ್ಬರ್, ಒರ್ವರ್, ಆರ್; ಅವರು, ಇವರು, ಆರು.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಅರು, *e. g.* ಅವರು, ಇವರು, ಒಬ್ಬರು, ಯಾರು.

135. In the preceding paragraph we have met with the forms ಆರ್, ಅರು and ಯಾರು as the nominative plural of feminines with final ಆಳ್ and ಅಳು. It is to be added here that the same forms of the plural are also those of the masculine interrogative pronouns ಅವಂ, (ಅವನು), ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು, their singular being declined like that of masculine bases with final ಅ (§ 117). *Cf.* § 270.

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಆರ್ .

ಆರ್ is a contraction of ಅವರ್ (see § 265).

2, Acc. ಆರಂ.

4, Dat. ಆರ್ಗೆ.

6, Gen. ಆರ, ಆರ್.

ಆರ್ occurs only in ಆರ್ತು for ಆರತು or ಆರದು, of whom it? whose (is) it? (§ 270).

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಆರ್.

2, Acc. ಆರಂ.

4, Dat. (ಆರ್ಗೆ), ಆರಿಗೆ, ಆರಿಂಗಿ.

6, Gen. ಆರ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. (ಅರು), ಯಾರು, ದಾರು.

2, Acc. ಯಾರನ್ನು, ದಾರನ್ನು; ಯಾರ, ಯಾರನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಯಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾರಿಗೆ.

6, Gen. ಯಾರ, ದಾರ.

136. The plural of the neuter pronouns ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಅವುದು, ಪೆವಿತು, ಎಲ್ಲದು (§ 102, s. b. c), ಯಾವದು, ದಾವದು, and of the neuter pronominal bases (so-called adjectives, § 102, s. c) with final ತು, ತ್ತು and ದು (*cf.* §§ 116. 122. 276), such as ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿತು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ನೇರಿತು, ನೇರಿತ್ತು, ಅಸಿದು, ಬಸಿದು, ಇನಿದು, ಪಿರಿದು,

ಕಡಿದು, ನಿಡಿದು, ಕಿಲಿದು, ಬಿಳಿದು, ಕರಿದು. Regarding their singular see §§ 122. 124, and regarding their masculine and feminine or epicine, plural §§ 119. 134).

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಅವು, ಇವು, ಉವು, ಆವು, ಪೆವು, ಎಲ್ಲವು; ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದುವು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದುವು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದುವು, ತೋರಿದುವು, ನೇರಿದುವು; ಅಸಿಯವು, ಬಸಿಯವು, ಇಸಿಯವು, ಸಿರಿಯವು, ಕಡಿಯವು, ನಿಡಿಯವು, ಕಿಲಿಯವು, ಬಿಳಿಯವು, ಕರಿಯವು.

In ಅವು ಉವು is attached to the base ಅವ (§ 117), and in ಪೆವು, ಎಲ್ಲವು ಅವು to ಪೆವು, ಎಲ್ಲ; in ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, etc. (of ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, etc.) the ಉವು is joined to a euphonic ದ್ (cf. the masculine bases ಒಳ್ಳಿದ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದ, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದ, etc. in § 117); in ಅಸಿಯವು, etc. the pronominal ದು (§ 122) has been dropped and ಅವು (for ಉವು) been suffixed to the original base ಅಸಿ, etc. by means of a euphonic ಯ್, or to their genitive (see § 276). Regarding the ವು compare the plural signs ಮ್ and ವು in §§ 137. 193, remarks.

- 2, Acc. ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, (ಆವಂ, ಪೆವಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವಂ, ಅಸಿಯವಂ), ಎಲ್ಲವಂ, ಎಲಮಂ.
- 3, Instr. ಅವಜಾಂ, ಇವಜಾಂ, ಎಲ್ಲವಜಾಂ, (ಪೆವಜಾಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವಜಾಂ, ಅಸಿಯವಜಾಂ).
- 4, Dat. ಅವರ್ಕೆ, ಇವರ್ಕೆ, ಎಲ್ಲವರ್ಕೆ, ಪೆವರ್ಕೆ, (ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವರ್ಕೆ, ಅಸಿಯವರ್ಕೆ).
- 5, Abl. (ಅವಜತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅವಜಾಂ).
- 6, Gen. ಅವಜಿ, ಇವಜಿ, ಪೆವಜಿ, ಎಲ್ಲವಜಿ, (ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವಜಿ, ಅಸಿಯವಜಿ).
- 7, Loc. ಅವಜೊಳ್, ಇವಜೊಳ್, ಪೆವಜೊಳ್, ಎಲ್ಲವಜೊಳ್; ಅವಜಿಲ್ಲಿ, ಇವಜಿಲ್ಲಿ.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಅವು, ಇವು, ಆವು, ಎಲ್ಲವು.

The plurals ಪೆವು, ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, etc. have not been found by the author.

- 2, Acc. ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ; ಎಲ್ಲಮಂ, ಎಲ್ಲವ.
- 3, Instr. (ಅವಜಾಂ).
- 4, Dat. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ or ಅವಕೆ, ಇವಕ್ಕೆ or ಇವಕೆ.
- 5, Abl. (ಅವಜತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅವಜಾಂ).
- 6, Gen. ಅವಜಿ, ಇವಜಿ.
- 7, Loc. ಅವಜಿಲ್ಲಿ; ಎಲ್ಲವಜಿಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಅವು, ಇವು, ಯಾವವು, ದಾವವು, ಎಲ್ಲವು; ಅವುಗಳು, ಇವುಗಳು, ಯಾವವುಗಳು, ಎಲ್ಲವುಗಳು.

In ಅವುಗಳು, etc. the termination ಗಳು (see it e. g. in § 131) has been added to ಅವು, etc.

- 2, Acc. ಅವನು, ಇವನು; ಅವನ್ನು, ಇವನ್ನು; ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು.
- 3, Instr. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನ.
- 4, Dat. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ or ಅವಕೆ, ಇವಕ್ಕೆ or ಇವಕೆ; ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನ.
- 6, Gen. ಅವುಗಳ, ಇವುಗಳ.
- 7, Loc. ಅವುಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ಇವುಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.

137. Declension of the personal pronouns and of the reflexive pronoun (see § 102, 7, 8, a).

a) in the ancient dialect

Singular.

1, Nom. ಂ (ನ್ before vowels), *viz.* ಆಂ (ಆನ್), (ನಾಂ, ನಾನ್); ನೀಂ (ನೀನ್); ತಾಂ (ತಾನ್).

According to some ancient poets also ನಾಂ (ನಾನ್) is used (Śabdānuśāśana sūtra 288; see the plural).

The long vowel of the crude form of the above terms, as will be seen, presents itself as short in the oblique cases of the singular as well as of the plural.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *viz.* ಎನ್ನಂ, ನಿನ್ನಂ, ತನ್ನಂ; (ನನ್ನಂ); (ಎನ್ನ, see § 352, 1 b).

The ನ್ is an augment; its doubling is euphonic (see *e. g.* § 109, b and c).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, *viz.* ಎನ್ನಿಂ, ನಿನ್ನಿಂ, ತನ್ನಿಂ; ಎನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ, ತನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ; ಎನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ, ತನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ; (ನನ್ನಿಂ, etc.).

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, *viz.* ಎನಗೆ, ನಿನಗೆ, ತನಗೆ; (ನನಗೆ).

The forms are irregular, as after the euphonic augment ನ್ (ಂ) the letter ಅ has been inserted; ಎನಗೆ, etc. stand for ಎಂಗೆ, etc. (*cf. e. g.* letter c and § 117, a).

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc., *e. g.* ಎನ್ನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ನಿನ್ನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ತನ್ನತ್ತಣಿಂ; (ನನ್ನತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.).

6, Gen. ಅ, *viz.* ಎನ, ನಿನ, ತನ; ಎನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನ; (ಎನ್, ನಿನ್, ತನ್); (ನನ, etc.).

The not doubling of the augment ನ್ appears when the pronouns ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು (substitutes for ಅಮ, see § 122) are added to the genitive. *e. g.* ಎನತು, (ನನತು), ಎನತ್ತು, (ನನತ್ತು). Exceptionally the pronominal form ತು (see § 122) is suffixed to ಎನ್, ನಿನ್, ತನ್, *e. g.* ಎನ್ನು (see § 272, 2).

7, Loc. ಒಳ್ (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), *viz.* ಎನ್ನೊಳ್, ನಿನ್ನೊಳ್, ತನ್ನೊಳ್; (ನನ್ನೊಳ್, ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ).

Plural.

1, Nom. ಂ (ಮ್ before vowels), ಮ್, ಂಗಳ್, *viz.* ಆಂ (ಆಮ್), ನೀಂ (ನೀಮ್), ತಾಂ (ತಾಮ್); (ನಾಂ); ನಾವು (in a śāśana of 1181 A. D.), ತಾವು (in a śāśana of 1123 A. D.); ಆಂಗಳ್, ನೀಂಗಳ್, ತಾಂಗಳ್.

The change of the sōnnē into ಮ್ and ವು (see also the mediæval and modern forms) reminds one of the ವ್ as a sign of the plural in ಅವು, etc. (§ 136) and of that of the plural of the personal terminations (§ 193). *Cf.* § 265.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *viz.* ಎಮ್ಮಂ, ನಿಮ್ಮಂ, ತಮ್ಮಂ; (ನಮ್ಮಂ).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, etc., *e. g.* ಎಮ್ಮಿಂ, ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂ, ತಮ್ಮಿಂ; (ನಮ್ಮಿಂ, ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನೆ, ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಂ).

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, *viz.* ಎಮಗೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ, ತಮಗೆ; (ನಮಗೆ).

Regarding the form see the remark under the dative singular. In the often-used form of reduplication ತಮ ತಮಗೆ the ತಮ is an abbreviation of ತಮಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc., *e. g.* ಎಮ್ಮತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.); (ನಮ್ಮತ್ತಣಿಂ, ನಮ್ಮತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, ನಮ್ಮತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ).

6, Gen. ಅ, *viz.* ಎಮ, ನಿಮ, ತಮ; ಎಮ್ಮ, ನಿಮ್ಮ, ತಮ್ಮ; (ನಮ್ಮ).

The not doubling of the augment ಮ್ appears when the pronouns ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು are added to the genitive, *e. g.* ಎಮತು, ಎಮತ್ತು. In the often-used form of reduplication ತಮ್ ತಮ್ಮ the ತಮ್ is an abbreviation of ತಮ or ತಮ್ಮ. *Cf.* § 250.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), *viz.* ಎಮ್ಮೆಳ್, ನಿಮ್ಮೆಳ್, ತಮ್ಮೆಳ್; (ನಮ್ಮೆಳ್, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ).

b) in the mediæval dialect

Singular.

1, Nom. ಂ, ನು, the crude base, *viz.* ಆಂ (ಆನ್), ನೀಂ (ನೀನ್), ತಾಂ (ತಾನ್); ನಾಂ (ನಾನ್); ಆನು, (ನೀನು), ತಾನು; ನಾ, ನೀ, ತಾ.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *viz.* ಎನ್ನಂ, ನಿನ್ನಂ, ತನ್ನಂ; ಎನ್ನುವಂ, ನಿನ್ನುವಂ, ತನ್ನುವಂ.

In ಎನ್ನುವಂ, etc. a euphonic ಉ has been added to ಎನ್ನಂ, etc. which has been troated as if it were radical (see § 128).

3, Instr. (ಇಂ), ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* (ಎನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ), ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ; ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ; ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, *viz.* ಎನಗೆ, ನಿನಗೆ, ತನಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.).

6, Gen. ಅ, *viz.* ಎನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), *e. g.* ತನ್ನೊಳ್; ನಿನ್ನೊಳು, ತನ್ನೊಳು; ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆ.

Plural.

1, Nom. (ಂ or ಮ್), ವು, *viz.* (ಆಂ, etc.); ಆವು, ನಾವು, ನೀವು, ತಾವು.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *viz.* ಎಮ್ಮಂ, (ನಮ್ಮಂ), ನಿಮ್ಮಂ, ತಮ್ಮಂ; ಎಮ್ಮುವಂ, ನಿಮ್ಮುವಂ, ತಮ್ಮುವಂ.

3, Instr. (ಇಂ), ಇನ್ನಂ, (ಇನ್ನೆ), *e. g.* ಎಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಂ, ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಂ.

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, *viz.* ಎಮಗೆ, ನಮಗೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ, ತಮಗೆ, ತಮಗೆ.

The ವ್ in ಎವಗೆ and ತವಗೆ is an optional substitute for ಮ್; see § 225. In the often-used ತಮ ತಮಗೆ and ತವ ತವಗೆ the ತಮ and ತವ are abbreviations of ತಮಗೆ and ತವಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.).

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ತಮ; ಎಮ್ಮ, (ನಮ್ಮ), ನಿಮ್ಮ, ತಮ್ಮ.

7, Loc. (ಒಳ್), ಒಳು, etc., *e. g.* ತಮ್ಮೊಳು.

c) in the modern dialect

Singular.

1, Nom. ನು, the crude base, *viz.* ನಾನು, ನೀನು, ತಾನು; ನಾ, ನೀ, ತಾ.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, *viz.* ನನ್ನನು, ನಿನ್ನನು, ತನ್ನನು; ನನ್ನನ್ನು, ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು, ತನ್ನನ್ನು; ನನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *viz.* ನನ್ನಿನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ; ನನ್ನಿನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *viz.* ನಂಗೆ, ನಿಂಗೆ, ತಂಗೆ; ಎನಗೆ, ನನಗೆ, ನಿನಗೆ, ತನಗೆ; ನನಗೆ, ನಿನಗೆ, ತನಗೆ.

In ನನಗೆ, etc. the euphonic ಇ of § 117, letter c, has been inserted. ಎನಗೆ is occasionally used in proverbs.

5, Abl. the termination of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *viz.* ನನ, ನಿನ, ತನ; ನನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನ; (ನನ್, ನಿನ್, ತನ್).

ನನ್ in ನನ್ನಗೆ, ನನ್ನನ, ನಿನ್ in ನಿನ್ನಗೆ, ನಿನ್ನನ, and ತನ್ in ತನ್ನಗೆ (*i. e.* ತನ್ ಅದು) are abbreviations of ನನ, ನಿನ, ತನ (see § 272, 2).

7, Loc. (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಲಿ, *viz.* ನನಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ತನಲ್ಲಿ; ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ, ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ; ನನಲಿ, ನಿನಲಿ, ತನಲಿ; ನನ್ನಲಿ, ನಿನ್ನಲಿ, ತನ್ನಲಿ.

Plural.

1, Nom. ವು, *vi.* ನಾವು, ನೀವು, ತಾವು.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, *vi.* ನಮ್ಮನು, ನಿಮ್ಮನು, ತಮ್ಮನು; ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು, ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು, ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು; ನಮ್ಮ, ನಿಮ್ಮ, ತಮ್ಮ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *vi.* ನಮಿನ್ನ, ನಿಮಿನ್ನ, ತಮಿನ್ನ; ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ, ನಿಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ, ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, *vi.* ನಮಗೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ, ತಮಗೆ.

For ತಮ ತಮಗೆ, which is often used, see under letter *b*.

5, Abl. the termination of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *vi.* ನಮ, ನಿಮ, ತಮ; ನಮ್ಮ, ನಿಮ್ಮ, ತಮ್ಮ.

ನಮ್ in ನಮ್ಮಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ನಮ್ಮನೆ, ನಿಮ್ in ನಿಮ್ಮನೆ, and ತಮ್ in ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ are abbreviations of ನಮ, ನಿಮ, ತಮ.

7, Loc. (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *vi.* ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ, ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ; ನಮಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಮಲ್ಲಿ, ತಮಲ್ಲಿ; ನಮ್ಮಲಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮಲಿ, ತಮ್ಮಲಿ; ನಮಲಿ, ನಿಮಲಿ, ತಮಲಿ.

138. As it is possible to trace the origin of the personal pronouns and the reflexive pronoun almost with certainty, the following etymological remarks on them may not be out of place.

a) Forms of their nominative singular in the five chief Dravidā languages.

Kannada ಆಂ (ಆನ್), ನಾಂ (ನಾನ್), ನಾನು, ನಾ;

Malayāla ಇಾನ್;

Tamiḷ ಯಾನ್, ನಾನ್;

Tuḷu ಯಾನ್;

Tēlugu ಏನು, ನೇನು, ಎ, ನೇ.

Kannada ನೀಂ (ನೀನ್), ನೀನು, ನೀ;

Malayāla ನೀ;

Tamiḷ ನೀ;

Tuḷu ಈ;

Tēlugu ನೀವು, ಈವು.

Kannada ತಾಂ (ತಾನ್), ತಾನು, ತಾ;

Malayāla ತಾನ್;

Tamiḷ ತಾನ್;

Tuḷu ತಾನ್;

Tēlugu ತಾನು, ತಾ.

b) Its crude forms.

The finals ಂ, ನ್, ನು, ವು are not radical, as is learned from the forms ನಾ, ನೇ, ಎ; ನೀ, ಈ; ತಾ; they are signs of the nominative singular. *Cf.* § 114.

Without them the bases are ಆ, ನಾ, ಇಾ, ಯಾ, ಎ, ನೇ; ಈ, ನೀ; ತಾ. (*Cf.* also the interrogative ಏ in § 265.)

c) The forms used for the oblique cases.

In the oblique cases the long vowels are, as a rule, short. If we accept the long vowels to be primitive, the shortening rests on nothing else but euphonism employed in attaching the case-terminations (*cf.* ಎಲ್ಲಿ = ಅವಲ್ಲಿ, ಎ + ಅಲ್ಲಿ in § 265).

Kannāḍa ಆ appears as ಎ, ನಾ as ನ, Malayāḷa ಇ as ಎ and ಇ (this occasionally in the dative), Tamil ಯಾ, ನಾ appear as ಎ, Tuḷu ಯಾ appears as ಯ and following a consonant as ಎ, Tēḷugu ಎ, ನೇ appear as ನಾ (in the genitive and dative) and as ನ (in the accusative). The forms of the oblique cases for the first person are, therefore, ಎ, ಇ, ನ, ನಾ.

Kannāḍa and Malayāḷa ನೀ appear as ನಿ, Tuḷu ಈ appears likewise as ನಿ, Tēḷugu ನೀ appears as ನಿ (in the accusative) and as ನೀ (in the genitive and dative), Tamil ನೀ appears as ನಿ, ನು, ಉ. Thus the forms for the oblique cases of the second person are ನೀ, ನಿ, ನು, ಉ.

The form for the oblique cases of ತಾ, the reflexive pronoun (the pronoun of the third person), is ತ in Kannāḍa, Malayāḷa, Tamil, Tuḷu, and Tēḷugu.

d) Probable origin of the three pronouns.

1, That of the first person.

The vowels used in the formation of this person are ಆ, ಆ, ಇ, ಎ, ಏ. The exceptional ಇ of the dative of Malayāḷa may be dismissed from further consideration, as the regular vowel of its dative too is ಎ; it may be added that ಇ and ಎ frequently interchange in Kannāḍa (see *e. g.* § 66; § 109, b, 3).

The short ಅ and ಎ of the oblique cases have been taken to be the shortened forms of ಆ and ಏ (above letter c); if the reverse be accepted, no material difference will proceed from it. Let the radical vowels be ಆ and ಏ.

Which of the two vowels has been leading in the formation of the pronoun of the first person? We may say the one or the other, because they are related and occasionally interchanged, *e. g.* Kannāḍa ಆ, ಏ, ಒ! (see § 140); ಆ, ಏ, what? which? ಆರ್, ವರ್, a pair of oxen yoked to the plough; ಆಪ್, ಎಪ್ to be possible; ಸಾರ್, ಸೇರ್, to be or become near; Tamil, Tēḷugu ಆ, ಏ, ಒ; Tamil ಆಪು, Tēḷugu ಎಪು, a river. (Regarding the interchange of short ಅ and ಎ *cf.* *e. g.* ಆ, ಎ, ಒ! (see § 140); ಅನ್, ಎನ್, to say; ಕಯ್, ಕೆಯ್, the hand; ತಲೆ, ತೇಲೆ the head; ಅರ್ಕ, ಎರ್ಕೆ, swallow-wort).

If we take ಏ (or ಆ) as the leading vowel, the idea which underlies the formation of the pronoun of the first person, is that of calling the attention of another or others to one's self or the 'I', the particle ಎ (or ಎ) being commonly used in calling, or calling to, a person near or at a distance (see § 140). ಎ (or ಆ) thus is the person that desires to be taken notice of, 'the-o-here'!

But what about the initial consonants ಯ್, ಇನ್ and ನ್? Do they in any way influence the meaning of ಎ (ಆ) or in other words are they essential?

The answer must be in the negative already on account of their not appearing in Kannāḍa ಆಂ, Tēlugu వను, ఏ, and, as a rule, in the oblique cases.

In order to explain this we add that the letter ಯ್ (like the Sāmskrīta ಯ್) is a semi-vowel in Kannāḍa, and especially Kannāḍa and Tēlugu people very often use it euphonicly as a help to pronouncing the initial vowels ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, ಏ (§ 41; cf. also the euphonic ಯ್, e. g. in §§ 113. 130. 132); only exceptionally it has disappeared in the tadbhavas ಅಮಳ್ (=ಯಮಲ) and ಉಗ (=ಯುಗ); in the tadbhavas ಎಶಿ (=ಯಶಿ), ಎತ್ತ (=ಯತ್ತ), ಎವೆ (=ಯವ) the initial ಎ, when not preceded by a consonant or a consonant with a euphonic ಉ, is pronounced ಯೆ. Also before ಆ the ಯ್ is euphonicly sounded, e. g. ಆ, ಯಾ, what? which?, ಆರ್ ಯಾರ್, who?, Tamil ಆರ್, ಯಾರ್, who?, ಆನೈ, ಯಾನೈ, an elephant, Tēlugu ವಸ, ಯಾಸ wild, which is likewise done when an initial ಎ appears as ಯಾ, e. g. ಎಲಕ್ಕಿ, ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ, cardamoms, ಎತ, ಯಾತ, a picotta, ಎ, ಯಾ, what? which?, ಎಕೆ, ಯಾಕೆ, why? (or when an initial short ಎ appears as ಯ, e. g. ಎಣ್ಣೆ, ಯಣ್ಣೆ, oil, ಎಮ್ಮೆ, ಯಮ್ಮೆ, a female buffalo, Tēlugu ಎವರು, ಯವರು, who?). Thus the initial ಯ್ of the nominative singular of the pronoun of the first person must be declared to be unessential or simply euphonic, when at the same time one considers that occasionally it has no place there, that ಇ್ and ನ್ are used in its stead, and that it is not found in the oblique cases.

ಇ್ is never initial in a true Kannāḍa and Tēlugu word; but is found as the initial of some Tamil, Malayāḷa and Tuḷu terms. The form ಇಾನ್ of the first pronoun is Malayāḷa. ಇ್ is another form of ನ್; thus Tamil ಇಾಯಿಱು, ನಾಯಿಱು are Kannāḍa ನೇಸರ್, the sun; Tamil ಇಾಲು, ನಾಲು are Kannāḍa (ನೇಱಲ್), ನೇಲ್, to be suspended; Tamil ಇವುಲಿ, ನವಿರ are Kannāḍa ನವಿಲ್, Tēlugu ನೆಮ್ಮಿ, ನೆವುಲಿ, ನೆವಲಿ, a peacock. Besides, as apparently in the first person of the pronoun, it makes its appearance as a vowel (ಎ or ಏ) also in other words, as does likewise its co-ordinate and substitute ನ್. For instance for Tamil ಇಾಲು, ನಾಲು and Kannāḍa ನೇಲ್, to be suspended, there is the ancient Kannāḍa ಎಬಲ್ (Tēlugu ವೇಲು); Tēlugu ನೆಮ್ಮಿ, a peacock, appears also as ಎಮ್ಮಿ; Tamil ಇಣ್ಣು, ಇಣ್ಣು, ನಣ್ಣು, a crab, are ಎಡಿ in Kannāḍa and ಎಣ್ಣೆ in Tēlugu (in Kannāḍa there is also the primitive form ಎಸಡಿ, a crab); Kannāḍa ನಾಳೆ, Tamil ನಾಳೈ, Malayāḷa ನಾಳೆ, to-morrow, are ಎಲ್ಲಿ in Tēlugu and ಎಲ್ಲೆ in Tuḷu. There is, therefore, no reason for considering the ಇ್ to be an essential part of the nominative of the pronoun of the first person, as it bears the same character as the semi-vowel ಯ್; it is used to facilitate pronunciation by a small section of the Draviḍa people.

ನ್ bears no character in the pronoun different from that of its substitutes ಇ್ and ಯ್, the last occurring in Tamil side by side with ನ್; it too is simply euphonic (cf. the ನ್ of the second person), although it has been, and still is, often used in the nominative of the pronoun and its oblique cases by a large number of the Draviḍas. By the bye, in a few tadbhavas ನ್ appears as a direct

substitute of ಯ್, *e. g.* in Kannaḍa ನೊಗ (=ಯುಗ), a yoke, and in Tamil ಇಮ, ನಮ (=ಯಮ), Yama.

2, That of the second person.

The vowels used in the formation of the second person are ಈ, ಇ, and ಉ.

That the initial consonant ನ್ is not essential, but euphonic, follows from its absence in Tuḷu ಈ, Tēlugu ಈವು in the nominative, and Tamil ಉ in the oblique cases (*cf.* the ನ್ of the first person).

The leading vowel is ಈ, this, the proximate demonstrative particle, expressing that a person (or any object) is situated in front of another; the original meaning of the pronoun is 'next (to me) one'! This ಈ appears also as short *e. g.* in ಇಮ, ಇವ.

In the oblique cases of the Tamil pronoun the leading vowel presents itself as ಉ, a short form of ಊ, the intermediate demonstrative pronoun, denoting, in the present case, a person who is intermediate between the left and right and directly faces the speaker in being addressed, the primitive meaning being 'right opposite (to me) one'! This ಊ is also short *e. g.* in ಉಮ, ಉವ.

3, That of the pronoun of the third person or of the reflexive pronoun.

The vowels employed for the formation of this pronoun are ಆ and ಅ, the first appearing in the crude base ತಾ, the second in ತ, the base used for the oblique cases. ಆ is shortened into ಅ, both demonstrative particles which mean 'that' (§ 264), *i. e.* he, she, it, being used for all the three genders; ಅ, as we have seen in § 115, has got also the specific meaning of 'he'.

ಆ and ಅ are attached to the pronominal syllable ತು (ತ್ + euphonic ಉ, § 122), another form of ಅತು or ಅದು, the demonstrative neuter pronoun, by means of sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*), the ಉ disappearing. The ತು in this case points back to the agent or subject, and ತಾ (ತು + ಆ), ತ (ತು + ಅ) originally mean 'that-that', *i. e.*, according to circumstances, 'that-he', 'that-she', 'that-it'. (The same ತು + ಅ appears also in ಆತ, ಈತ, ಊತ, 'that-it-he', 'this-it-he', 'this-intermediate-it-he'; see § 265.)

Remark.

It seems proper here to refer to the connection that exists between the pronouns of the first, second and third person and the personal terminations of the verb. Regarding the vowels ಆ, ಅ, ಎ, ಏ of the pronoun of the first person compare the ಆ, ಅಂ, ಆ of the first person plural of the imperative in § 205 and the ಎ, ಎಂ, and ಎನು of the first person singular and its ಎಂ, ಎವು in the plural in § 193; regarding the vowels ಇ, ಈ of the pronoun of the second person compare the ಇ, ಎ and ಆಯ್ of the second person singular in § 193, the ಇರ್, ಇರಿ of the second person plural in § 193, and the ಇ, ಇಂ, ಇರಿ of the second person plural of the imperative in § 205; and regarding the ಅ and ಆ of the pronoun of the third person compare the ಅ, ಅಂ, ಅನು of the third person singular in § 193.

139. Peculiarities in the declension of some nominal bases are still to be adduced. In § 122 there are some terms of direction with final euphonic ಉ, and in § 123 some such terms with final ಅ of which the genitive singular, etc. are formed by the help of the augment ಅಣ್ (see § 124). This augment is used likewise in the ancient declension of the following words when they express direction:—ನಡು, ಕಡೆ, ಎಡೆ. ನಡು, a term of direction with radical ಉ (§ 128); instrumental and ablative ನಡುವಣಿಂ, dative ನಡುವಣಿ, genitive ನಡುವಣ. ಕಡೆ, a term of direction with final ಎ (§ 130); instr. and abl. ಕಡೆಯಣಿಂ, dat. ಕಡೆಯಣಿ, gen. ಕಡೆಯಣ. ಎಡೆ, a term of direction with final ಎ (§ 130); gen. ಎಡೆಯಣ. If the three words are not used as terms of direction, their declension follows that of §§ 128. 130, e. g. ನಡುವಿನ, ಕಡೆಯ, ಎಡೆಯ.

The use of the same augment is seen also in the genitive singular of ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಲ್ಲಿ and ಎಲ್ಲಿ, terms of direction with final ಇ (§ 130), chiefly in the ancient dialect, viz. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಣ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಣ, ಉಲ್ಲಿಯಣ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಣ. The common declension, however, of ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ, and ಎಲ್ಲಿ, is a) in the ancient dialect e. g. dative ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ablative ಅಲ್ಲಿಂ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನಂ, genitive ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ; b) in the mediæval dialect e. g. dat. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, abl. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ, gen. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ; c) in the modern dialect dat. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, abl. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ, ಇಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ, ಎಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ, gen. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಇಲ್ಲಿನ.

ಆಚೆ and ಈಚೆ, terms of direction with final ಎ, are generally declined like terms ending in ಎ (§ 130), e. g. genitive ಆಚೆಯ (in the mediæval and modern dialect); but in the modern dialect we find also e. g. ಈಚೆಗೆ (for ಈಚೆಗೆ) and ಈಚಿನ (for ಈಚೆಯ).

Further, in the same manner as the nominal bases always ending in a euphonic ಉ in § 127 which express time, ನಾಳೆ, ನಿನ್ನೆ and ಮೊನ್ನೆ, terms with final ಎ which relate to time, are declined, viz. a) in the ancient dialect e. g. nom. (the crude base) ನಾಳೆ, dat. ನಾಳೆಗೆ, gen. ನಾಳಿನ; ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನಿನ್ನೆಗೆ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ; ಮೊನ್ನೆ, ಮೊನ್ನೆಗೆ, ಮೊನ್ನಿನ; b) in the mediæval dialect e. g. ನಾಳೆ, ನಾಳಿನ, ನಾಳಿನಲಿ; c) in the modern dialect e. g. ನಾಳೆ, ನಾಳೆಗೆ, ನಾಳೆನ್ನ, ನಾಳೆನ್ನ, ನಾಳಿನ; ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ; ಮೊನ್ನೆ, ಮೊನ್ನಿನ.

Besides, two terms with final ಅ that relate to time, are declined like bases with final euphonic ಉ (§ 122), viz. ಆಗ and ಈಗ. In the mediæval dialect we have e. g. ಆಗಿನ, and in the modern one ಆಗಿನ್ನ, ಆಗಿನಿನ್ನ, ಆಗಿನ; ಈಗಿಗೆ, ಈಗಿನಿನ್ನ, ಈಗಿನ. The mediæval form ಮುನ್ನಿನ may be referred to ಮುನ್ನ, also a term ending in ಅ.

In the ancient dialect the genitive of the term ಮತ್ತೆ is ಮತ್ತಿನ.

140. The vocative (sambôdhana, sambuddhi, âmantraṇa) is not considered as one of the cases by Kannada grammarians, who enumerate only seven (§ 106). It is used in addressing, calling or calling to (âmantraṇa, abhimukhikarāṇa) objects that are inanimate or destitute of reason (jāḍavastu, as posts, pots, flowers, trees, bees, etc.), idols (dêvapratiṃ), persons which are different from one's self (lôkântara), and one's own self (âtmīyâcitta).

The forms of the vocative are as follows :

a) in the ancient dialect

Singular.

1, The first form of the vocative is the crude base, e. g. ದೇವ! ಅರಸ! ಕುಸುಮಾಯುಧ! ಮಾಧವ! ಗಣಪ! ಸರ್ವೇಶ! ಗನ್ನವಾಹ! ವಿದ್ಯಾಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ! ಸತಿ! ಉರ್ವಶಿ! ಮೇನಕಿ! ಮಂಜುಷೋಷಿ! ತುಮ್ಮಿ! ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು! ವಧು! ರವ್ವೆ! ತಿಲೋತ್ತಮ! ಕೋಗಿಲೆ!

This form is called short emphatical speech (hrasvakâku).

2, In its second form the vowel of the base is lengthened, e. g. ದೇವಾ! ಜನೇನ್ದ್ರಾ! ಭಾನುತನುಜಾ! ಕುರುಪತೀ! ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯೂ!

This form is called long emphatical speech (dîrghakâku). A pluta form of this vocative is e. g. ರಾಮಾ (§§ 20, 215, 6, letter k).

3, In its third form the vocative particle ಎ is suffixed either immediately to bases with a final consonant, or by the help of a euphonic letter to bases ending in a vowel, e. g. ನಲ್ಲಳೆ (of ನಲ್ಲಳ್)! ಉಯ್ಯಲೆ (of ಉಯ್ಯಲ್)! ತಳರೆ (of ತಳರ್)! ಮಾವೆ (of ಮಾವು)! ಕಳಸವೆ (of ಕಳಸ)! ಕೊಳನೆ (of ಕೊಳ)! ಚನ್ನನೆ (of ಚನ್ನ)! ಮದಾಳಿಕುಲಮೆ (of ಮದಾಳಿಕುಲ)! ದೇವನೆ (of ದೇವ)! ಅರಸನೆ (of ಅರಸ)! ಹೃದಯಮೆ (of ಹೃದಯ)! ತುಮ್ಮಿಯೆ (of ತುಮ್ಮಿ)! ಕೂಸೆ (of ಕೂಸು)! ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯುವೆ (of ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು)! ವಧುವೆ (of ವಧು)! ಮನುವೆ (of ಮನು)! ತಾವರೆಯೆ (of ತಾವರೆ)! ನೀಲಕುನ್ತಲೆಯೆ (of ನೀಲಕುನ್ತಲೆ)! ಹಂಸಯಾನೆಯೆ (of ಹಂಸಯಾನೆ)!

The euphonic augments, as will be observed, are ನ್, ಮ್, ಯ್, ವ್.

4, In its fourth form, instead of the ಎ and in the same manner, the vocative particle ಏ is attached, e. g. ಉಯ್ಯಲೇ! ಮಾವೇ! ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರೇ! ಮರನೇ! ದೇವನೇ! ಕೂಸೇ! ಮನುವೇ! ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯೇ! ನೀಲಕುನ್ತಲೆಯೇ! ಹಂಸಯಾನೆಯೇ!

Plural.

1, The first form simply is the nominative plural, e. g. ಉಗ್ರೂರಿಗಳ್! ಗುರುಗಳ್! ದೇವರ್!

2, In its second form the vocative particle ಅ is added to the nominative, e. g. ಮುಗಿಲ್ಲಳರ! ನನ್ನನಂಗಳರ! ನಣ್ಣಿರ! ನಲ್ಲರ! ಬುಧರ! ದೇವರ! ದೇವಿಯರ! ಬುಧರ್ಕ್ಕಳರ! ದೇವರ್ಕ್ಕಳರ! ದೇವಿಯರ್ಕ್ಕಳರ! ಲತೆಗಳರ! ದೆಸೆಗಳರ! ಮಾವನ್ನಿರ! ಅತ್ತಿವಿರ!

3, In its third form the vocative particle ಆ is added to the nominative, e. g. ದೇವರಿರಾ! ದೇವಿಯಿರಾ! ದೇವರ್ಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ!

4, In its fourth form the vocative particle ಎ is added to the nominative,
e. g. ಭಟ್ಟರೆ! ದೇವರೆ! ದೇವರ್ಕಳೆ! ಗುರುಗಳೆ! ಮಾವನ್ನರೆ!

5, In its fifth form the vocative particle ಏ is added to the nominative,
e. g. ದೇವರೇ! ದೇವರ್ಕಳೇ!

b) in the mediæval dialect

Singular.

1, ದೇವ! ಅಪ್ಪ! ಅವ್ವ! ಅಕ್ಕ! ಒಡೆಯ! ಸ್ವಾಮಿ! ಪಿನಾಕೆ! ಸೆಟ್ಟೆ! ತಂಗಿ! ದೇವಿ! ನಾಯಿ!
ಗುರು! ತನ್ನೆ! ಮುತ್ತವ್ವೆ! ವನಿತೆ! ಚಂಗಳೆ! ತರಳೆ!

2, ದೇವಾ! ರಾಜಾ! ಕಲ್ಲಿನಾಥಾ! ಅಪ್ಪಾ! ಮೂರ್ತಿ!

3, ತಾಯೆ! ಮುತ್ತಗವೆ! ಮಲಹಲರನೆ! ನಾಯಿಯೆ! ಗುರುವೆ! ಶಮ್ಮುವೆ!

4, ಅತ್ತಿಯೇ! ಕಾನ್ನನೇ! ಒಡೆಯನೇ! ತನಯನೇ! ಗುರುವೇ!

Plural.

2, ಮರಗಳರ! ಅಮ್ಮೆಗಳರ! ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳರ! ಮುನಿಗಳರ! ದುರುಳರರ!

3, ಅಜ್ಜನಿಗಳರಾ! ಜಡರುಗಳರಾ! ಮತಿಗೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನರಾ! ವಾಹಕರರಾ!

4, ದೇವರೆ! ನೀವೆ!

5, ದೇವರೇ! ಗುರುಗಳೇ!

c) in the modern dialect

Singular.

1, ಅಮ್ಮ! ಮನುಜ! ಸ್ವಾಮಿ! ಭೂದೇವಿ! ಗುರು!

2, ಅಪ್ಪ! ಅಪ್ಪಾ! ವಾವಾ! ರಂಗಾ! ಸ್ವಾಮಿ! ತಂಗೀ! ರಾಘಾ! ಶಾಮೂ! ಗುರೂ!

3, ನೀನೆ! ಸರ್ವೋತ್ತಮಳೆ! ಹುಡುಗನೆ! ಗಿಡವೆ! ಸತಿಯೆ! ಮುನಿಯೆ! ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೆ! ಗುರುವೆ!

4, ಊರೇ! ಹಗಲೇ! ಮಗಳೇ! ಮಗನೇ! ಹುಡುಗನೇ! ಗಿಡವೇ! ಮುನಿಯೇ! ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೇ!
ಗುರುವೇ!

Plural.

1, ದೇವರು! o master!

3, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳರಾ! ಮಕ್ಕಳರಾ!

4, ಹುಡುಗರೆ! ಅರಸುಗಳೆ!

5, ಮರಗಳೇ! ಗುರುಗಳೇ! ರಾಯರೇ! ಹುಡುಗರೇ!

141. Here follows an enumeration of the terminations and augments of the seven cases.

1. *Singular.*

Nom. 1, the crude base (§§ 109, b, c; 117, b, c; 120; 121; 122; 123; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 137, b, c; 139); 2, ಂ or the sönnë (§§ 109, 117); 3, a euphonic ಉ added to the sönnë, in which case it appears as ನ್ or ವ್ (§§ 109, b, c; 117, b, c); 4, a euphonic ಉ added, by means of an enunciative ಯ್ or ವ್, to the vowels ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, ಊ, (ಋ, ೠ, ಓ, ಔ) and ಎ (§§ 128, b, c; 129, b, c; 130, b, c).

Acc. 1, the crude base with or without a vowel (§§ 109, c; 120; 121, b, c; 122, b, c; 125; 126; 127; 128, c; 129, c; 130, c); 2, ಅ (§§ 120, b, c; 121, b, c; 122); 3, ಅ preceded by a euphonic ನ್ (§§ 109, b, c; 117, b, c), or ಯ್ (§ 130, b, c), or ವ್ (§§ 109, b, c; 128, b, c); 4, ಅಂ (§§ 120, a, b;

121, *b*; 122, *a, b*); 5, ಅ preceded by a euphonic ಸ್ (§§ 109, *a, b*; 117, *a, b*; 125, *a, b*), or ಯ್ (§ 130, *a, b*), or ವ್ (§§ 128, *a, b*; 129, *a, b*); 6, a euphonic ಉ suffixed to ಅ, the sōnnē of ಅ becoming ವ್ or ವ್ನ (i. e. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, §§ 109, *b, c*; 117; 121, *c*; 122, *c*; 125, *c*; 128, *c*; 129, *c*; 130, *b, c*); 7, ಅ added to ಅ, its sōnnē becoming ವ್ or ವ್ನ (i. e. ಅನ, ಅನ್, §§ 109, *b*; 117, *c*; 122, *c*; 130, *c*; 135, *c*); 8, ಆ (§§ 109, *c*; 121, *c*; 122, *c*); 9, ಆಂ (§§ 120, *a*; 122, *a*); 10, the euphonic ಉ of No. 6 added to ಅ and suffixed to the base by the insertion of the augment ಅಪ್ (i. e. ಅಪನ್ನು, a quite vulgar form, § 122, *c*).

Instr. 1, ಇ (§ 109, *b, c*); 2, ಎ (§§ 109, *a*; 130, *a*); 3, ಇಂ (§§ 109, *a, b*; 117, *a, b*; 120, *a, b*; 121, *b*; 122, *a, b*; 127, *a*; 128, *a, b*; 129, *a*; 130, *a, b*; 137, *a*); 4, ಇಂ extended in length either by the final augments ದ, ದಂ, ದವು, ದೆ (i. e. ಇನ್ನ, etc., §§ 109; 117; 120, *a, b*; 121, *c*; 122; 127, *b*; 128, *a, c*; 129, *a*; 130; 137), or by ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, by means of ಇನ, the genitive of ಇಂ or ಇನ್ (i. e. ಇನನ್ನ, etc., §§ 121, *b, c*; 122; 127, *b, c*; 128, *a, c*), or by ಇಂ through ಇನ, the genitive of ಇಂ (i. e. ಇನಂ, §§ 122, *a, b*; 127, *b*; 128, *a, b*; 129, *a*); 5, ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ preceded by the augment ಅಪ್ through its genitive ಅಪ (i. e. ಅಪಂ, etc., §§ 122; 125).

The terminations and their augments presuppose the genitive.

Dat. 1, ಕೆ (§§ 109; 120; 121, *a*; 123, *c*; 125); 2, ನೆ (§§ 117; 120; 128, *a, b*; 129, *a*; 130); 3, ಕ್ಕೆ (§§ 109; 123, *c*); 4, ನೆ preceded by a euphonic sōnnē (i. e. ನೆ, § 117, *a, b*; cf. § 137); 5, ನೆ preceded by a euphonic ನ which is to represent the sōnnē (i. e. ನನೆ, § 117, *c*); 6, ನೆ preceded by a euphonic ನಿ which is to represent the sōnnē (i. e. ನನೆ, § 117, *c*); 7, ನೆ preceded by a euphonic ಇ (i. e. ಇನೆ, §§ 121, *b, c*; 122, *b, c*; 127, *b, c*; 128, *b, c*; 129, *c*; 137, *c*); 8, ನೆ preceded by a euphonic ಇಂ (i. e. ಇನೆ, §§ 121, *a, b*; 122, *a*; *b*; 127, *a, b*; 128, *a*; 129, *a*); 9, ಕೆ preceded by a euphonic ಇ (i. e. ಇಕೆ, §§ 121, *b, c*; 122, *b*); 10, ಕ್ಕೆ preceded by a euphonic ಇ (i. e. ಇಕ್ಕೆ, §§ 121, *c*; 122, *b*); 11, ಕೆ preceded by a euphonic ಇಂ (i. e. ಇಂಕೆ, § 122, *b*); 12, ಕೆ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅದ್ (i. e. ಅದ್ಕೆ, §§ 122, *a, b*; 125, *a*); 13, ನೆ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಪ್ (i. e. ಅಪ್ಕೆ, §§ 122, *a*; 123, *a*); 14, ಕೆ or ಕ್ಕೆ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಱ (i. e. ಅಱಕೆ, ಅಱಕ್ಕೆ, which is a vulgar form, § 123, *c*); 15, ಅಕ್ಕೆ, i. e. a mutilated form of ಅಕ್ಕಿ (§§ 122, *b, c*; 125, *b, c*); 16, ಅಕೆ, i. e. a mutilated form of ಅಕ್ಕಿ (§§ 122, *b, c*; 125).

Remark.

That the letter ಷ is another form of ದ್ becomes a fact when the Tulu dialect is compared (see Kannada Dictionary p. XVI, note 1, sub 7); further, ಷ appears as ಷ್ in Tulu (see the same note, sub 5), and ಷ್ as ನ್ in Tōlugu (e. g. Tōlugu ಕನು, ಕನ್ನು = Kannada ಕಣ್, ಕಣು, ಕಣ್ಣು, the eye; cf. also § 222). Hence it may be concluded that the letters ಷ್, ದ್, ಷ್ and ನ್ are closely related in Draviḍa and change places in the dialect. The augments ದ್ and ನ್ of the

genitive (§§ 109; 117), ಯ್ of the genitive (§ 130; *cf.* 243, B, remark), ಷ್ and ಷ್ of the dative and genitive, and to some extent the *sonnë* ಂ (ನ್) are, therefore, ultimately the same euphonic letters (*cf.* ದ್, ನ್, and ಷ್ in § 176; see also the ದಾ in § 265). The vowel ಅ sounded before ಷ್ and ಷ್ (*i. e.* ಅ-ಷ್, ಅ-ಷ್) apparently is a help to enunciation.

Abl. 1, the terminations of the instrumental except ಎ; 2, ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ preceded by the augment ಅಷ್ through its genitive ಅಣ (*i. e.* ಅಣಿಂ, etc., §§ 122, a; 123); 3, ಇನ್ನೆ preceded by the augment ಅಣ through its genitive ಅಣದ (*i. e.* ಅಣದಿನ್ನೆ, § 123, c); 4, ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನವು, ಇನ್ನೆ preceded by ಅತ್ತಣ, the genitive of ಅತ್ತ (§ 123, *i. e.* ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc., §§ 109, a, b; 117, a; 120, a; 123, a); 5, ಇಂ preceded by ಅಷ, the genitive of the augment ಅಷ್, and ಅತ್ತಣ (*i. e.* ಅಷತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc., §§ 122, a; 125, a); 6, ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನೆ preceded by ಇನ, the genitive of ಇನ್, and ಅತ್ತಣ (*i. e.* ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc., § 122, a).

The terminations and their augments presuppose the genitive.

Gen. 1, ಅ (§§ 120, a, b; 121, b, c; 122; 126, c; 137); 2, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ದ್ (*i. e.* ದ, § 109); 3, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ನ್ (*i. e.* ನ, §§ 109, 117); 4, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಇನ್ (*i. e.* ಇನ, §§ 121, 122, 127); 5, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಷ್ (*i. e.* ಅಣ, §§ 122, 123); 6, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಃ, this being another form of ಅಷ್ (*i. e.* ಅಃ, §§ 122, c; 123, b); 7, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಣದ್ (*i. e.* ಅಣದ, which is a vulgar form, § 123, c); 8, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಷ್ (*i. e.* ಅಷ, §§ 122, 125); 9, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಯ್ (*i. e.* ಯ, § 130); 10, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ವ್ (*i. e.* ವ, §§ 128; 129, a); 11, ಇನ (ಇನ್ + ಅ, *i. e.* No. 4) preceded by the euphonic augment ವ್ (*i. e.* ವಿನ, §§ 128, 129); 12, ಅ preceded by the euphonic ಯ್ and forming with the final ಇ and ಎ of the base a long syllable (*i. e.* ಈ or ಎ, § 130, c); 13, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augments ದ್, ನ್, ಯ್ and ವ್ (*i. e.* ದಾ, ನಾ, ಯಾ and ವಾ, §§ 109, a, c; 117, a, c; 128, a; 130, a, c); 14, ಅ (§§ 120, a; 122, c).

Loc. 1, ಉಃ (§§ 109, a; 120, a; 122, a; 130, a); 2, ಒಃ (§§ 109, a, b; 117, a, b; 120, a, b; 121, b; 122, a, b; 125, a, b; 127, a; 128, a, b; 129, a; 130, a, b; 137, a, b); 3, ಒಃ (§§ 109, a, b; 117, b; 120, b; 122, a, b; 125, b; 128, b; 130, a, b; 137, b); 4, ಒಃ (§§ 109; 117, c; 120, b; 121, c; 122, a, c; 125, b, c; 128, b; 130; 137, b); 5, ಅಃ (§§ 109, a; 120, a; 130, a); 6, ಅಃ (§§ 109, a, b; 120, a, b; 130, a, b); 7, ಅಃ (§§ 109; 117; 120; 121, b, c; 122; 123, c; 125, b, c; 126, c; 127, a, c; 128; 130; 137, c); 8, ಅಃ (§§ 109, b, c; 117, c; 120, b; 121, c; 122, b; 125, b; 128, b; 130, b, c; 137, c); 9, ಇಃ (§§ 120, b; 121, c; 122, c); 10, ಅ (§§ 121, c; 130, c); 11, ಇ (§ 109); 12, the crude base (§§ 126, 127).

The terminations are suffixed to the genitive with and without its augments.

2. Plural.

Nom. 1, ಒ (ವ್, § 137, a); 2, a euphonic ಉ added to the sönnö, in which case this is changed into ವ್ (i. e. ವ್, § 137; cf. § 136); 3, ವ್ (i. e. No. 2) lengthened by the addition of ಗಳು (i. e. ವ್ಗಳು, § 136, c); 4, ಕಳ್ (§§ 119, a; 131, a; 134, a); 5, ಕಳ್ with a euphonic ಉ (i. e. ಕಳು, § 119, b, c); 6, ಕಳು lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ಕಳುಗಳ್, § 119, b); 7, ಕಳ್ with the augment ಇರು (i. e. ಕಳಿರು, § 119, c); 8, ಗಳ್ (§§ 118, a, b; 131, a, b); 9, ಗಳ್ with a euphonic ಉ (i. e. ಗಳು, §§ 118, b, c; 119, b, c; 131); 10, ಗಳ್ with the augment ಇರ್ (i. e. ಗಳಿರ್, §§ 118, b; 132, a, b); 11, ಗಳ್ preceded by a euphonic sönnö (i. e. ಂಗಳ್, §§ 118, a, b; 119, a, b; 137, a); 12, ಗಳು preceded by a euphonic sönnö (i. e. ಂಗಳು, §§ 118, a, b; 119, b); 13, ಗಳಿರ್ preceded by a euphonic sönnö (i. e. ಂಗಳಿರ್, §§ 118, a; 119, a, b); 14, ಅರ್ (§§ 119, a, b; 132, a, b; 134, a, b); 15, ಅರ್ with a euphonic ಉ (i. e. ಅರು, §§ 119; 132, b, c; 134, b, c); 16, ಅರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಕಳ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಕಳ್, §§ 119, a; 132, a); 17, ಅರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಕಳಿರ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಕಳಿರ್, §§ 119, a; 132, a); 18, ಅರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಗಳ್, § 119, a); 19, ಅರು lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ಅರುಗಳ್, § 119, b); 20, ಅರು lengthened by the addition of ಗಳು (i. e. ಅರುಗಳು, § 119, b); 21, ಅರು lengthened by the addition of ಗಳಿರ್ (i. e. ಅರುಗಳಿರ್, § 119, b); 22, ಅರ್ lengthened by ಇರ್ (i. e. ಅರಿರ್, §§ 119, a; 132, a); 23, ಇರ್ (§§ 119, a; 132, a, b); 24, ಇರು (see Nos. 29. 30); 25, ಇರ್ preceded by a euphonic ದ್ (i. e. ದಿರ್, §§ 119, b; 132, a; 134, a); 26, ಇರ್ preceded by a euphonic ಂದ್ (i. e. ಂದಿರ್, § 119, a); 27, ಂದಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಇರ್ (i. e. ಂದಿರಿರ್, § 119, a); 28, ಂದಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ಂದಿರ್ಗಳ್, § 119, a); 29, ಇರು preceded by a euphonic ದ್ (i. e. ದಿರು, § 119, b); 30, ಇರು preceded by a euphonic ಂದ್ (i. e. ಂದಿರು, §§ 119, b, c; 132, c); 31, ಅರು (i. e. No. 15) preceded by a euphonic ಂದ್ (i. e. ಂವರು, § 119, c); 32, ದಿರ್ (i. e. No. 25) lengthened by the addition of ಕಳ್ (i. e. ದಿರ್ಕಳ್, § 132, a); 33, ಇರ್ preceded by the euphonic ವ್ (i. e. ವಿರ್, § 132, a); 34, ವಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಇರ್ (i. e. ವಿರಿರ್, § 132, a); 35, ವಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಕಳ್ (i. e. ವಿರ್ಕಳ್, § 132, a); 36, ವಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ವಿರ್ಗಳ್, 132, a); 37, ಅರ್ preceded by a euphonic ಬ್ (i. e. ಬರ್, § 119, a); 38, ಅರ್ preceded by a euphonic ಂಬ್ (i. e. ಂಬರ್, § 119, a); 39, ಅರ್ preceded by a euphonic ವ್ (i. e. ವರ್, § 119, a); 40, ಅರು (i. e. No. 15) preceded by a euphonic ಬ್ (i. e. ಬರು, § 119, b, c); 41, ಅರು preceded by a euphonic ಂಬ್ (i. e. ಂಬರು, § 119, b); 42, ಅರು preceded by a euphonic ವ್ (i. e. ವರು, § 119, c); 43, ಆರ್ (§ 132, b).

Acc. 1, ಅ (§§ 118, b, c; 119, b, c; 131, b, c; 135, c); 2, ಅಂ (§§ 118, a, b; 119, a, b; 131, b, c; 135, c); 3, a euphonic ಉ attached to ಅಂ, the sönnö becoming ನ್ or ನ್ಸ್ (i. e. ಅನು, ಅನ್ಸ್, §§ 118, b, c; 119, a, c; 131, b, c;

135, c); 4, ಅ added to ಅಂ, the sönne becoming ಸ್ನ (i. e. ಅನ್, § 119, c; 135, c); 5, ಆ (§ 119, c).

Regarding the augments see the nominative.

Instr. 1, ಇ (§ 131, b); 2, ಇಂ (§§ 118, a, b; 119, a; 131, a, b; 132, a; 137, a); 3, ಇಂ lengthened by the final augments ಡ, ದಂ, ದವು, ದೆ (i. e. ಇನ್ದ, etc., §§ 118; 119; 131, b, c; 137, b, c); 4, ಇಂ preceded by the augment ಅರ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಇಂ, § 136, a).

Dat. 1, ಇ (§§ 118, a, b; 119, a, b; 131, a, b; 132, a; 135, a); 2, ಇಂ (§§ 119, a; 132, a); 3, ಇಂ preceded by a euphonic sönne (i. e. ಇಂ, § 137); 4, ಇಂ preceded by a euphonic ಇ (i. e. ಇಇಂ, §§ 118; 119; 131, b, c; 135, b, c; 136, c); 5, ಇಂ preceded by a euphonic ಇಂ (i. e. ಇಂಇಂ, §§ 119, b; 135, b); 6, ಇಂ preceded by a euphonic ಉ (i. e. ಉಇಂ, § 131, a); 7, ಇಂ preceded by a euphonic ಆ (i. e. ಆಇಂ, § 119, c); 8, ಇಂ (§ 119, a); 9, ಇಂ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅರ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಇಂ, § 136, a); 10, ಅರ್ಇಂ, a mutilated form of ಅರ್ಇಂ (§ 136, b, c); 11, ಅರ್ಇಂ, a mutilated form of ಅರ್ಇಂ (§ 136, b, c).

Abl. 1, ಇಂ, ಇನ್ದಂ, ಇನ್ದೆ preceded by the genitive of ಅತ್ತ (i. e. ಅತ್ತೆಂ, etc., §§ 118 a; 119, a); 2, the terminations of the instrumental.

Gen. 1, ಆ (§§ 118; 119; 131; 132, a, b; 135; 136, c); 2, ಆ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅರ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಆ, § 136, a, b); 3, ಆ (§§ 119, a, c; 131, a).

Loc. 1, ಒರ್ (§§ 118, a, b; 119, a, b; 131, a, b; 137, a); 2, ಒಳು (§§ 118, a, b; 119, b; 132, b; 137, b); 3, ಒಳು (§ 118, b, c; 119, b, c; 131, b, c; 136, c); 4, ಅಲ್ಲಿ (§§ 118; 119; 131, b, c; 136, c); 5, ಅಲಿ (§§ 118, b, c; 131, b, c; 137, c); 6, ಒರ್ and ಅಲ್ಲಿ preceded by the augment ಅರ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಒರ್ and ಅರ್ಅಲ್ಲಿ, § 136, a, b).

142. Looking back on the declension of bases (§§ 109. 117-137. 139) one observes twelve more or less distinct modes of declension.

1. The first mode comprises neuter bases with final ಅ, e. g. ಗಿಡ, ಮರ, ನೆಲ, ಬೆಟ್ಟ, ಕೊಡ, ಕೊಳ, ವೊಲ. Their singular appears in § 109, their plural in § 118.

2. The second comprises masculine and feminine bases ending in ಅ, e. g. ಕಾಟ, ಕನವ, ಭೀಮ, ದೇವ, ಅರಸ; ಮಾಡಿದ, ಬೇಡುವ; ಅವ, ಇವ, ಉವ, ಆತ, ಈತ, ಊತ, ಅವ, ಯಾವ; ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಮ್ಮ, ಅವ್ವ. Their singular is given in § 117, their plurals appear in §§ 119. 135.

3. The third comprises neuter and feminine bases ending in consonants (and one that is used either as masculine or neuter in the ancient dialect, viz. ಆಳ್), e. g. ಕರ್, ಕಲ್, ಬಿಲ್, ಮುಳ್, ಊರ್, ಕಾರ್, ಕೇರ್, ಕೆನರ್; ತಾಯ್, ಪೆರ್; ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಒರ್ವಳ್, ಒರ್ವಳ್, ಆವಳ್, ಪೆರ್ವಳ್, ಕರಿಯಳ್, ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್; ಆಳ್. Their singular is given in § 120, their plurals appear in §§ 131. 134. Regarding ಆಗಳ್, ಈಗಳ್ see § 121.

4. The fourth comprises two kinds of bases

a) neuter and feminine bases (and one that is either masculine, feminine, or neuter in the modern dialect, *viz.* ಆಳು) which, occasionally also in the ancient dialect, optionally in the mediæval one, and always in the modern one are formed from bases with final consonants (see No. 3) by the addition of a euphonic ಉ, *e. g.* ಎಳು, ಕಣ್ಣು, ಕಲು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಊರು, ಕಾಲು, ಕೊರಳು, ಶಿಂಗಳು; ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, ಯಾವಳು, ಒರ್ವಳು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು; ಈಗಳು; ಆಳು. Their singular appears in § 121; their plurals are given in §§ 131. 134.

b) neuter bases (and two masculine ones *viz.* ಗಣ್ಡಸು, ಗಣ್ಣು, one feminine one *viz.* ಹೆಂಗಸು, and two masculine-feminine-neuter ones *viz.* ಅರಸು, ಕೊಸು) always (with option only in two numerals) ending in a euphonic ಉ in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect, *e. g.* ಎಯ್ತು, ಎತ್ತು, ಪೊಯ್ತು, ಪೊತ್ತು, ಹೊತ್ತು, ತಪ್ಪು, ತೆಂಗು, ಕೆಮ್ಮು, ನಾಡು, ಕೇಡು, ಬೆಳಗು; ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಸೆಜತು, ಎಲ್ಲದು, ಆವುದು, ಯಾವದು; ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು, ಅಸಿದು, ಬಸಿದು, ಕರಿದು, ಕಿಪುದು; ಒನ್ನಡು, ಎರಡು, ಮೂಜು, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಅಯ್ಯು, ಆಪು, ಎಪು, (or also ಎಪ್ಪು), ಎಣ್ಣು, ಹೆತ್ತು, ನೂಜು (or also ನೂಜ್); ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, ಉನಿತು, ಎನಿತು, ಆಸು, ಈಸು, ಎಸು, ಅಷ್ಟು, ಇಷ್ಟು, ಎಷ್ಟು; ಒಳಗು, ಪೊಜಗು, ಹೊಜಗು, ಸಿನ್ನಡು, ಹಿನ್ನಡು, ಮುನ್ನಡು, ಕೆಳಗು, ಮೇಗು, ಸುತ್ತು. Their singular is given in § 122 (*cf.* 124), their plurals appear in § § 131. 136.

5, The fifth comprises

a) masculine, feminine, and neuter bases ending in a radical ಉ, *e. g.* ಅನು, ಉಡು, ಕಪು, ತುಪು, ಮುದು, ಗುರು, ನಧು, ಪಳು. Their singular appears in § 128, their plural in § 131.

b) masculine, feminine, and neuter bases ending in ಊ, ಋ, ೠ, ಓ and ಔ, *e. g.* ಘೂ, ಹೂ, ಸಿತ್ಯೆ, ಮಾತ್ಯೆ, ಋೂ, ಗೋ, ಗೌ. Their singular appears in § 129, their plural in § 131.

6, The sixth comprises masculine, feminine and neuter bases ending in ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, *e. g.* ಕಪಿ, ತಾಯಿ, ತಂಗಿ, ಕಪಿ, ಇಲಿ, ಕೇರಿ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀ; ತನ್ನೆ, ಅತ್ತೆ, ಅವ್ವೆ, ಸೂಳೆ, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ, ಮನೆ, ಆನೆ. Their singular is given in § 130, their plurals appear in § § 131. 132.

7, The seventh comprises eight neuter bases of direction with final ಅ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ, ತೆಂಕ. Their declension is given in § 123.

8, The eighth comprises the bases of the seventh mode when the suffix ಅಲ್ or ಅಲು is attached, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಲ್, ಅತ್ತಲು, ಮೂಡಲ್, ಮೂಡಲು. See § 126.

9, The ninth comprises four bases expressing time that end in the ಉ of No. 4, letter b, *viz.* ಅನ್ನಡು, ಇನ್ನಡು, ಉನ್ನಡು, ಎನ್ನಡು. See § 127.

10, The tenth is formed by the pronoun ಏಂ (ಎನ್), ಎನು. See § 125.

11, The eleventh is formed by the singular and plural of the personal pronouns and of the reflexive pronoun, *viz.* ಆಂ, ನಾಂ, ನೀಂ, ತಾಂ, ಆನು, ನಾನು, ನೀನು, ತಾನು. See § 137.

12, The twelfth mode comprises a number of terms that express direction and time, *viz.* ನಡು, ಕಡೆ, ಎಡೆ, ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲ, ಉಲ್ಲ, ಆಚೆ, ಈಚೆ, ನಾಳೆ, ನೆನ್ನೆ, ಮೊನ್ನೆ, ಆಗ, ಈಗ, ಮುನ್ನ, (ಮತ್ತೆ). See § 139.

V. On verbs (see §§ 313—315)

143. In chapter III (§ 45 *seq.*) verbal roots or themes (dhātu) have been already treated of. We have seen that Kêśava calls the crude form (prakṛitisvarūpa, dhātusvarūpa) of any verb its root, whether it be the primary element (primitive theme) or a secondary theme.

He gives the rule (sūtra 216) that the crude form or theme is found by dropping the pronominal termination (vibhakti) ಅಂ of the negative (see § 209, text and note 2). This rule, however, is (to say the least) insufficient, as it does not enable a student to make a distinction between themes ending in ಉ (which alone are contained in Kêśava's instances, (as ಕೂಡು, ನೋಡು, ತೀಡು) and themes ending in consonants (as ಎನ್, ಗೆಯ್, ಕೋಯ್, ತಾಳ್, ಬಾಲ್, ಸೋಲ್), and as it does not take notice of the doubling of final consonants in the negative (§ 215, 7, f), of the euphonic ಯ್ of themes ending in ಇ and ಎ (§§ 170. 209), and of themes that lengthen their vowel (§ 209), thus presupposing the grammarian's list of dhātus (§ 47).

144. Ancient Kannaḍa grammarians call a verb ಕ್ರಿಯೆ or ಆಖ್ಯಾತೆ; its action, or the general idea expressed by any verb, they term ಕ್ರಿಯೆ too.

They do not distinguish between mood (mode) and tense. Kannaḍa has so to say only one mood, the indicative, for which, however, it uses no particular word. Cf. § 314.

Tense they call ಕಾಲ.

A conjugated verb, *i. e.* one ending in a personal termination, is called ಪವ, ಆಖ್ಯಾತಪವ or ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪವ (§§ 69. 189. 192).

145. The name of the present tense is ವರ್ತಮಾನ or ಭವತ್, or ಭವ ತ್ಯಾಲ, or ವರ್ತಮಾನಕಾಲ, or ವರ್ತಿಪ ಕಾಲ, or ಸಮೃತ್ತಿ; that of the past tense is ಭೂತ, or ಭೂತಕಾಲ, or ಭೂತವತಿ, or ಪೋದ ಕಾಲ; that of the future tense is ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್, or ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತಿ, or ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ಯಾಲ, or ಬರ್ಪ ಕಾಲ, or ಭಾವಿ. The comprehensive term for the three times or tenses is ಕಾಲತ್ರಯ.

146. The action of the imperative, or the imperative, is called ವಿಧಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ, or ವಿಧಿ, or ವಿಧ್ಯರ್ಥ. The negative form of the verb, or the negative, is termed ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧ.

147. A person of the verb is called ಪುರುಷ. The name of the first person (*i. e.* the third person in European grammars) is ಪ್ರಥಮ or ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪುರುಷ, or also ಅಸ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ಯಪುರುಷ; that of the second is ಮಧ್ಯಮ or ಮಧ್ಯಮ

ಪುರುಷ; and that of the third (*i. e.* the first in European grammars) is ಉತ್ತಮ or ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷ. *Cf.* § 192.

If occasionally the term ಕ್ರಿಯೆ is added to ಪ್ರಥಮ, ಮಧ್ಯಮ and ಉತ್ತಮ, or to ಪ್ರಥಮಪುರುಷ, ಮಧ್ಯಮಪುರುಷ and ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷ, it is to say that no other persons are meant than those who regulate the action of a verb in grammar.

The comprehensive term for the three persons is ಪುರುಷತ್ರಯ.

148. The grammarians Nāgavarma and Kēśava do not use a word to distinguish a transitive from an intransitive verb; they mentally saw such a distinction themselves, and expected others to do the same. The sūtra about the so-called passive voice in the Śābdamañidarpaṇa wherein the term ಸಕರ್ಮಕ, transitive, occurs, is an interpolation (ಅನುಕ್ತಸೂತ್ರ).

About 400 years afterwards Bhaṭṭākalaṅka in his Śābdānuśāsana (sūtra 443) introduced by name transitive verbal themes, ಸಕರ್ಮಕಧಾತು, and intransitive verbal themes, ಅಕರ್ಮಕಧಾತು.

Voices, *i. e.* active and passive (see § 315), are not mentioned by Nāgavarma and Kēśava, and the terms parasmaipada and ātmanēpada which have been introduced from Saṁskṛita into Kannaḍa by modern writers, are not used by them.

149. Causation is called ಹೇತು. A verb that expresses causation or is causal (ಹೇತುಕ), is formed from an intransitive or transitive one by adding the particle ಇಸು (or also, as we shall see in § 151, ಸು, ಜು, ಇಜು, ಅಸು), *e. g.* ನಗಿಸು, to cause (somebody) to laugh (from ನಗು), ಅಡಿಸು, to cause (somebody) to cook (from ಅಡು), ನುಡಿಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to speak (from ನುಡಿ), ಮುಡಿಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to put (something) into the hair (from ಮುಡಿ), ಕಡೆಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to churn (from ಕಡೆ), ಈಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to give (from ಈ), ತೇಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to grind (from ತೇ), ನೋಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to feel pain (from ನೋ), ಮೇಯಿಸು, to cause (cattle) to eat grass (from ಮೇ), ಅಲರಿಸು, to cause (a flower) to open (from ಅಲರ್), ಕಾಣಿಸು, to cause (something) to appear (from ಕಾಣ್).¹⁾

The agent (*cf.* § 344) that causes another to do something or causes something to be done or happen, is called ಹೇತುಕರ್ತೃ, ಅನ್ಯಕರ್ತೃ, ಪರಕರ್ತೃ, or ಭಿನ್ನಕರ್ತೃ.

¹⁾ It may be remarked that a causative verb may also be formed by the verb ಮಾಡು, to make, and an infinitive ending in ಅ (§ 187, 2), *e. g.* ಅವನನ್ನು ಓದ ಮಾಡು, make him read (= ಓದಿಸು).

150. But if a verb is formed by means of ಇಸು (etc., § 149) that is used in the sense of doing that which the word expresses, the agent is termed ನಿಜಕರ್ತೃ, ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃ, or ಸ್ವಯಂಕರ್ತೃ. Such verbs may be intransitive or transitive, *e. g.* ನಿಟ್ಟಿಸು, to look, to stare; ತುಟ್ಟಿಸು, to decrease in power; ದಳ್ಳಿಸು, to become greater in bulk; ಮಿಳ್ಳಿಸು, to move about, to float; ಭ್ರಮಿಸು, to roam or wander about;— ಖಣ್ಡಿಸು, to break, to crush; (or effecting a useful object, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಸ್ತು) ಚಿತ್ರಿಸು, to draw (sketches, figures, pictures); ಮುದ್ರಿಸು, to affix a seal to (see § 151, remark); ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸು, to extend, to widen; ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸು, to slacken (*v. t.*). *Cf.* § 215, 1, b.

Remark.

It is not allowed to form causative verbs from such verbs, *e. g.* to form ಖಣ್ಡಿಸಿಸು from ಖಣ್ಡಿಸು would be wrong.

151. The suffix ಇಸು appears also as ಸು, ಚು, ಇಚು, and ಅಸು; compare some of the finals mentioned in § 65. It is more than probable that the ಇ in ಇಸು and ಇಚು, and the ಅ in ಅಸು are euphonic (*cf.* the ಇ of §§ 63. 168).

It has been supposed that ಇಸು and ಇಚು are the same as ಇಸು, ಈಸು, to permit, etc.; but that is wrong, as ಇಸು, ಈಸು are formed from ಈ, to give, etc., by means of ಸು which is another form of ಇಸು; see letter b, 3 in this paragraph and § 316, 14.

We further state

a) that ಇಸು is suffixed

1, to verbal themes which originally are monosyllabic, and end in consonants if they have not received a euphonic ಉ (see § 54), *e. g.* ಇರಿಸು, ಉಣಿಸು, ಎನಿಸು, ಏಲಿಸು, ಕಾಣಿಸು, ಕಾಯಿಸು, ಕೇಳಿಸು, ಕೊಲಿಸು, ಕೊಳಿಸು, ತರಿಸು, ತಿನಿಸು, ತೀರಿಸು, ಪಾಯಿಸು, ಪೋಲಿಸು, ಬರಿಸು, ಬಾಲಿಸು, ಸೊಲ್ಲಿಸು, ಸೋಲಿಸು, ಸೋಲಿಸು. See exceptions under letter b, 1, letter c, 1, and letter e.

2, to verbal themes that originally are dissyllabic and end in consonants, but are made trisyllabic by the addition of a euphonic ಉ, *e. g.* ಅಗಲಿಸು, ಅಲರಿಸು, ಆಲಿಸು, ಉದರಿಸು, ಉರುಳಿಸು, ಕಲಿಸು, ತಗುಳಿಸು, ತೊಡರಿಸು, ನಿಗುರಿಸು, ನೆಗಲಿಸು, ಪೊಣರಿಸು, ಬಲಿಸು, ನಡಲಿಸು, ಮಗುಲಿಸು, ಹೊರಳಿಸು. To this class belong also the ancient ಒಡರಿಸು, ಅಗುಲಿಸು, ತೆಗಲಿಸು, ಪೊಗಲಿಸು. See the common ancient forms under letter c, 2; and exceptions under letter d.

In ತುಟ್ಟಿಸು, ದಳ್ಳಿಸು, ನಿಟ್ಟಿಸು and ಮಿಳ್ಳಿಸು (§ 150) no verbal or nominal theme nowadays appears to which ಇಸು is added. ಓರಣಿಸು, ದಟ್ಟಿಸು, ಪಮ್ಮಲಿಸು, and similar terms are derived from nouns by means of ಇಸು.

3, to themes that appear as dissyllables and trisyllables in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect and end in ಉ, *e. g.* ಆಗಿಸು, ಆಡಿಸು, ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು, ಓಡಿಸು, ಓದಿಸು, ಕಾಸಿಸು, ಕುಟ್ಟಿಸು, ಕೂಡಿಸು, ಕೊಡಿಸು, ತಪ್ಪಿಸು, ತುಮ್ಮಿಸು, ನಾಣ್ಣಿಸು, ನೂಕಿಸು, ನೋಡಿಸು, ಪಣ್ಣಿಸು, ಪತ್ತಿಸು, ಪೊಂಗಿಸು, ಪೋಗಿಸು, ಹಾಕಿಸು; ಆಡಂಗಿಸು, ನಿಗುವ್ವಿಸು, ಪೊಚ್ಚಾಡಿಸು, ಬದುಕಿಸು, ಮಲಂಗಿಸು, ಹುಡುಕಿಸು. See an exception under letter *e*.

4, to themes that are dissyllabic and end in ಇ and ಎ, to which, especially in the ancient and mediæval dialect, ಇಸು is attached by means of a euphonic ಯ್, *e. g.* ಅಳಯಿಸು (ಅಳಿಯಿಸು), ಅಲಿಯಿಸು, ಎಲಿಯಿಸು, ಕಡಯಿಸು, ಕರೆಯಿಸು, ತೆಗೆಯಿಸು, ತೊಳಯಿಸು, ನಡಯಿಸು (ನಡೆಯಿಸು), ನುಡಿಯಿಸು, ನೆಲಿಯಿಸು (ನೆಲೆಯಿಸು), ಪೊಡಯಿಸು (ಪೊಡೆಯಿಸು), ಬೆಳಯಿಸು (ಬೆಳೆಯಿಸು), ಮಲಿಯಿಸು. See exceptions under letter *b*, 2 and *c*, 3.

Regarding the dropping of the final vowel of some themes *cf.* letter *b*, 2; §§ 60; 157; 165, letter *a*, 3. 4. 5; 165, *b*, 2; 172; 180, 5.

5, to monosyllabic themes that are a vowel or end in one, to which it is attached by means of a euphonic ಯ್, *e. g.* ಈಯಿಸು, ತೇಯಿಸು, ತೋಯಿಸು, ನೋಯಿಸು, ಬೇಯಿಸು, ವಾಯಿಸು, ಮೇಯಿಸು. The forms occur also in the modern dialect. See exceptions under letter *b*, 3.

b) that ಸು is suffixed

1, to themes that end in the consonants ಯ್ and ಳ್, *e. g.* ಕಾಸು, ಪಾಸು (in the three dialects), ಕೊಲ್ಲು (only in the mediæval one). *Cf.* letter *a*, 1.

2, to dissyllabic themes ending in ಇ and ಎ, in the three dialects, *e. g.* ಅಡಸು, ಅಳಸು (ಅಳೆಸು, ಅಳಿಸು, ಅಳುಸು), ಅಲಿಸು, ಇಲಿಸು, ಉರಿಸು (ಉರಸು, ಉರುಸು), ಉಲಿಸು (ಉಲಿಸು, ಉಲಿಯಿಸು), ಎಣಿಸು (ಎಣಸು, ಎಣುಸು), ಎಲಿಸು, ಕವಿಸು, ಕುಡಿಸು, ತಡಸು (ತಡಿಸು), ತಿಳಿಸು, ತುಲಿಸು (ತುಲಿಸು, ತುಲಿಯಿಸು), ತುಲಿಸು, ತೆಗಸು (ತೆಗೆಸು, ತೆಗಿಸು), ತೊಳಸು (ತೊಳಿಸು), ನಡಸು (also in a śāṣana of 1076 A. D., ನಡೆಸು, ನಡಿಸು), ನುಡಿಸು, ಪೊಡಸು, ಪೊದಿಸು, ಬೆರಸು (ಬೆರಿಸು), ಬೆಳಸು (ಬೆಳೆಸು, ಬೆಳಿಸು), ಮಡಿಸು (ಮಡಸು), ಮಲಿಸು (ಮಲಿಯಿಸು), ಮಲಿಸು, ಹನಿಸು. See letter *a*, 4 and *c*, 3.

ಪಲಿಸು, ಹಲಿಸು are derived from nouns by means of ಸು.

About the dropping of the final vowel of some themes see letter *a*, 4, about the change of ಎ into ಇ § 109, *b*, 3 (*cf.* § 66), and about that of ಇ into ಉ §§ 165, *a*, 5; 247, *d*, 13. 14.

3, to monosyllabic themes that are a vowel or end in one, *e. g.* ಈಸು (or ಇಸು, of ಈ § 316, 14; *cf.* its past participle ಇತ್ತು), ಕೋಸು,

ತೋಸು, ಬೇಸು, ವಾಸು, ಮೇಸು. The forms are common to the three dialects. *Cf.* letter *a*, 5.

c) that ಚು is suffixed

1, to monosyllabic long themes ending in the consonant ರ್, *e. g.* ತೀರ್ಚು, ಸಾರ್ಚು, ಸೋರ್ಚು. *Cf.* letter *a*, 1.

ನಾಣ್ಚು is derived from a noun with a long vowel by means of ಚು. Themes like ಪೆರ್ಚು, ಬಿರ್ಚು, ಮುಂಚು are derived from nouns with short vowels which they retain.

2, to dissyllabic themes ending in the consonants ರ್, ಲ್, ಳ್ and ಲ್ಱಿ, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, *e. g.* ಅಮರ್ಚು, ಅಲರ್ಚು, ಉದಿರ್ಚು, ಒಡರ್ಚು, ತಳಿರ್ಚು, ತೆರಳ್ಳು, ತೊಡರ್ಚು, ನಿಗುರ್ಚು, ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು, ಪೊಣರ್ಚು, ಬಿದಿರ್ಚು; ಅಗಲ್ಳು, ಅಪಿಲ್ಳು, ಕಲಿಲ್ಳು, ಬಪಿಲ್ಳು, ಸಡಿಲ್ಳು; ಉರುಳ್ಳು, ಕೆರಳ್ಳು, ತಗುಳ್ಳು, ಪೊರಳ್ಳು; ಅಗುಲ್ಳಿ, ನೆಗುಲ್ಳಿ, ಮಗುಲ್ಳಿ. *Cf.* letter *a*, 2 and letter *d*.

3, to dissyllabic themes ending in ಇ and ಎ, *e. g.* ಅಡಚು, ಅಪಿಚು, ಎರಿಚು, ಕವಿಚು, ಕಳಚು, ಕೊಡಚು, ಮಡಚು. The forms appear more or less in the three dialects. *Cf.* letter *a*, 4 and *b*, 2.

About the dropping of the final vowel of some themes see also letter *a*, 4 and *b*, 2.

d) that occasionally ಇಚು is suffixed to the themes mentioned under letter *a*, 2, *e. g.* ಉರುಳಿಚು, ಒಡರಿಚು, ಕೆರಳಿಚು, ತೆರಳಿಚು, in the mediæval dialect.

e) that occasionally ಅಸು is suffixed to the themes mentioned under letter *a*, 1 and 3, *e. g.* ಎನಸು, ಬರಸು, ಹಾಕಸು, in the modern dialect.

Remarks.

As will be seen from § 150 ಇಸು is also used to form verbs from Saṁskṛita nouns, *e. g.* ಖಣ್ಣೆಸು, ಚಿತ್ತಿಸು, ಮುದ್ರಿಸು, ಸಚಿಸು, ವರ್ಧಿಸು, ರಕ್ಷಿಸು, ಭೋಗಿಸು, ಭಾವಿಸು, ಕಾಮಿಸು ಭುಂಜಿಸು, ಆಶಿಸು, ನಮಿಸು, ಭ್ರಮಿಸು, ರಮಿಸು, ಗಮಿಸು, ಜಪಿಸು, ಓಲಗಿಸು. Such verbs occur in the three dialects. *Cf.* § 215, 1, letter *b*.

Sometimes, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, also a euphonic ಯ್ is used in suffixing the ಇಸು, *e. g.* ಶುದ್ಧಯಿಸು, ತಾರಯಿಸು, ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸು, ಪೂರಯಿಸು, ಮೇಳಯಿಸು, ನವಯಿಸು, ಭ್ರಮಯಿಸು, ರಮಯಿಸು, ಗಮಯಿಸು, ಜಪಯಿಸು, (ಓಲಯಿಸು). *Cf.* § 215, 2, letter *c*.

Occasionally, chiefly in the ancient and mediæval dialect, the ಇ of ಇಸು is dropped, and we get such forms as ತಾರಯ್ಸು, ಪೂರಯ್ಸು; in ಓಲಗಿಸು the ಗ್ is changed into ಯ್, and ಓಲಯ್ಸು is produced. Also in Kannaḍa words that dropping takes place, so that ಕೋರಯಿಸು appears as ಕೋರಯ್ಸು (or ಕೋರೈಸು), ತೆಲ್ಲಯಿಸು as ತೆಲ್ಲಯ್ಸು (or ತೆಲ್ಲೈಸು), ತೇರಯಿಸು as ತೇರಯ್ಸು (or ತೇರೈಸು), ದಟ್ಟಯಿಸು as ದಟ್ಟಯ್ಸು, ಸೂಳಯಿಸು as ಸೂಳಯ್ಸು, ಹಾರಯಿಸು as ಹಾರಯ್ಸು, ಹೊಲ್ಲಯಿಸು as ಹೊಲ್ಲಯ್ಸು (ಹೊಲ್ಲೈಸು, see § 217).

In the mediæval dialect the euphonic ಯ್ in ಯಸು changes also into ವ್, *e. g.* ಓಲವಿಸು, ತರ್ಕವಿಸು, ತಾರವಿಸು, ಪೂರವಿಸು, ಮೇಳವಿಸು, ಸೂಳವಿಸು, ಹಾರವಿಸು. *Cf.* § 215, 3, letter *a*.

152. In § 148 it has been stated that verbs are transitive and intransitive, and in § 149 that there are causal verbs too. There are no frequentative verbs in Kannada; no verbal theme (dhātu) can be turned into a frequentative one. But though frequentative or iterative action is never contained in a particular shape of a Kannada verbal theme, it is expressed either by simple repetition (yugalôççaraṇa, dvihprayôga) or triple repetition (triprayôga); see § 165, 211, and 339. Regarding a sort of reflexive verb see § 341.

153. In Kannada not only verbal themes (dhātu) are conjugated, but also declinable bases (liṅga, §§ 68. 90), that is to say nouns (nāma-liṅga), *e. g.* ಪೆಣ್ಣತಿ, ದಾಹಿತ್ರ, compound bases (samāsaliṅga), *e. g.* ಕವಿಕೇಶವ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಸುತ, ಕಲಾಪಣ್ಣತ, pronouns (sarvanāma), *e. g.* ಪೆಪ್ಪಿ, attributive nouns or adjectives (guṇavaççana) whether Kannada or Samskrita, *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದ, ಕೂರಿದ, ನೇರಿದ, ಅಸಿಯ, ಪಿರಿಯ, ಉದ್ಧತ, ವೃದ್ಧ, and appellative nouns of number (saṅkhyë), *e. g.* ಒರ್ವ. See § 197.

When bases like the mentioned ones are conjugated they have been called, by Europeans, appellative verbs or conjugated appellatives. Kannada grammarians use no name for them.

The author of the present grammar has not met with any instance of such a conjugated base in the mediæval dialect; in the modern dialect no conjugation of nouns, etc. is in use.

154. There are two different forms of the Kannada verb that have been called verbal participles or gerunds by Europeans.

The first is the preterit or past verbal participle (bhûtakâlakriyë, pûrvakâlakriyë, pûrvakriyë, §§ 155—171); the second is the present verbal participle (vartamânakâlakriyë, vartamânakriyë, §§ 172. 173). See § 361.

155. The first kind of the past participle is formed by suffixing the syllable ದು to verbal themes (dhātu, prakṛiti) ending in consonants (vyanjanānta), in the vowel ಇ (ikârānta), and in the vowel ಎ (ëkârānta) without altering the themes, *e. g.* ಪೂಣ್ಣ (of ಪೂಣ್), having admitted, ಮಾಣ್ಣ (of ಮಾಣ್), having ceased, ಅನ್ಣ (of ಅನ್, the later ಅನ್ನು), having said, ಎನ್ಣ (of ಎನ್, the later ಎನ್ನು), having said, ತಿನ್ಣ (of ತಿನ್, the later ತಿನ್ನು), having eaten, ಕೊಯ್ಣ (of ಕೊಯ್, the later ಕೊಯ್ಣ), having cut,

ಗೆಯ್ದು (of ಗೆಯ್, the later ಗೆಯ್ಯು, *cf.* § 48), having tilled, ಪಾಯ್ದು (of ಪಾಯ್), having jumped, ಸೀರ್ದು (of ಸೀರ್), having sucked, ಸೋರ್ದು (of ಸೋರ್), having dropped, ಗೆಲ್ಲು, having gained, ಮೆಲ್ಲು, having chewed, ನೇಲ್ಲು, having swung, ಕಳ್ಳು, having stolen, ಮುಳ್ಳು, having become angry, ಕೇಳ್ಳು, having heard, ಸೀಳ್ಳು, ಅಲ್ಪಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಪಿ, ಅಮರ್ದು, ಒಸರ್ದು, ತೋಡರ್ದು, ಪೊಡರ್ದು, ಬೆಮರ್ದು, ಅಗಲ್ಲು, ಕನಲ್ಲು, ಸಿಡಿಲ್ಲು, ತಗುಳ್ಳು, ನೆಗಲ್ಪಿ; ಇಡಿದು (of ಇಡಿ), ಕುಡಿದು, ಕುಣಿದು, ಮುನಿದು, ಇಲಿದು, ಬಲಿದು, ಕುಸಿದು, ತಿಳಿದು, ಇಲಿದು; ನಡೆದು (of ನಡಿ), ಪಡೆದು, ನೆನೆದು, ಕರೆದು, ಒಲೆದು, ಒಸೆದು, ಕಳೆದು, ಎಲೆದು. Regarding the etymological explanation and original meaning see § 169.

Themes ending in ರ್ optionally double the ದ್ of ದು, *e. g.* ಪೀರ್ದು, ಸೋರ್ದು, ಅಮರ್ದು, ಒಸರ್ದು, ತೋಡರ್ದು, ಪೊಡರ್ದು (see § 371, 2; *cf.* § 119, a, 4).

The same formation of the past participle by means of ದು takes place also when verbal themes consist of one consonant with a long vowel, *e. g.* ಕಾದು (of ಕಾ), ಕೇದು (of ಕೇ), ಕೋದು (of ಕೋ), ತೇದು, ತೋದು, ಬಾದು, ಮೇದು, ಸೋದು.

Remark.

The grammarian Kêśava states that the syllable ದು consists of the vowel ಉ (ukâra) added to the augment (âgama) ದ. About ದ see §§ 175. 189.

156. In the formation of the second kind of the past participle the only difference is that in several themes ತು is substituted for ದು, *e. g.* ಆನ್ನು (of ಆನ್), ಕೊನ್ನು, ಕೂರ್ತು, ಕಲ್ತು, ನಿಲ್ತು, ಬಲ್ತು, ನೇಲ್ತು, ಪೋಲ್ತು, ಸೋಲ್ತು, ಅಲ್ಪಿ, ಉಲ್ಪಿ, ಕಿಲ್ಪಿ, ಚಿಗುರ್ತು, ಬೆಮರ್ತು, ಕವಲ್ತು; ಆಲಿತು (of ಆಲಿ), ಕಲಿತು, ತಣಿತು, ಬಲಿತು, ಬಿಲಿತು, ಚಳಿತು; ಆಲಿತು (of ಆಲಿ), ಒಲಿತು, ಮಲಿತು; ಓತು (of ಓ), ಕೀತು (of ಕೀ), ಪೂತು, ಬಾತು, ಬೀತು.

A list of themes that form their past participle by means of ತು is given in sūtra 507 of the Śabdânuśâsana, *viz.* ಕವಲ್, ಮಡಲ್, ಬಲ್, ಕಲ್, ಪೋಲ್, ಸಾಲ್, ಸೋಲ್, ಪೇಲ್, ನೂಲ್, ಕೂರ್, ಕಸರ್, ಕನರ್, ಕೊನರ್, ತಳಿಲ್, ಬಿಳಿರ್, ಚಿಗುರ್, ಬೆಮರ್, ಅಲಿ, ಉಲಿ, ಕಿಲಿ, ಚಳಿ, ಮೊಳಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಆಲಿ, ಕುಲಿ, ಬಾ, ಕೀ, ಪೂ, ಬೀ, ಓ, ಕೂನ್, ಪೇನ್, ಸೀನ್, ಆನ್, ನೋನ್, ಈನ್, to which it adds ಒಲಿತಿ, ಅಲಿತಿ in sūtra 508, ನಿಲ್ in sūtra 509, and ನೇಲ್ in sūtra 510, remarking that one may use ನೇಲ್ತು or ನೇಲ್ಲು; under sūtra 553 it has also ಈತು (of ಈ).

In some instances the use of ದು and ತು is optional, *e. g.* ನೇಲ್ಲು, ನೇಲ್ತು; ಬೆಮರ್ದು, ಬೆಮರ್ತು; ಮುಗುಳ್ಳು, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳು; ಆಲಿದು, ಆಲಿತು; ತಣಿದು, ತಣಿತು; ಮಲಿದು, ಮಲಿತು; ಬಲಿದು, ಬಲಿತು; ಬಾದು, ಬಾತು.

The use of suffixing ದು or ತು to themes with a final consonant has partly disappeared in the mediæval dialect, and still more so in the modern one, on account of a euphonic ಉ being added to the themes. See § 166.

157. The third kind of the past participle differs in so far from the first and second one, as in themes ending in a vowel this vowel (ಎ or ಇ) may be altered or dropped before ದು and ತು. In the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect the vowel ಎ may be converted into the vowel ಅ, *e. g.* ಎಲಿದು (= ಎಲಿಡಿದು), ಎಲಿದು (= ಎಲಿಡಿದು), ಒಡದು, ಒರದು, ಕಳದು, ನಡದು (in a śāśana between 750 and 814 A. D.), ನೆರದು (in a śāśana of 929 A. D.), ಪೊರದು (in a śāśana of 804 A. D.), ಬೆಳದು, ಹೊಳದು, ಬೆರತು, ಕೊಲಿತು; in the modern dialect the vowel ಇ too may be changed into the vowel ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಡದು (= ಕಡಿದು), ದುಡದು, ಸರದು, ಸಿಡದು, ಸುಲದು, ಹುರದು, ಹುಲಿತು. (*Cf.* §§ 60; 151, *a*, 4; 151, *b*, 2; 151, *c*, 3; 165, *a*, 3. 4. 5; 172; 180, 5.)

158. The fourth kind of the past participle is formed by eliding the final vowel (ಎ or ಇ) of the theme, producing a theme ending in a half consonant, and then suffixing ದು or ತು, *e. g.* ಅರ್ತು (= ಅರ್ತು of ಅರ್ತಿ), ಉರ್ತು (= ಉರಿದು of ಉರಿ), ಎಸ್ತು (= ಎಸೆದು of ಎಸೆ), ಒದ್ದು (= ಒದೆದು), ಒನ್ತು (= ಒನೆದು), ಕಿಸ್ತು (= ಕಿಸಿದು), ಕುದ್ದು (= ಕುದಿದು), ಕೊಸ್ತು (= ಕೊಸೆದು), ನುಸ್ತು (= ನುಸಿದು), ಪೊದ್ದು (= ಪೊದೆದು), ಬಸ್ತು (= ಬಸಿದು), ಮಸ್ತು (ಮಸೆದು), ಮಿತ್ತು (= ಮಿದಿದು), ಸದ್ದು (= ಸದೆದು), ಸಸ್ತು (= ಸಸಿದು), ಹದ್ದು (= ಹದಿದು), ಹಸ್ತು (ಹಸಿದು), ಹೊತ್ತು (= ಹೊದೆದು), ಹೊದ್ದು (= ಹೊದೆದು), ಹೊಸ್ತು (= ಹೊಸೆದು). *Cf.* § 165, letter *a*, 7.

The mentioned past participles occur only in the modern dialect except ಪೊದ್ದು which is found likewise in the mediæval one, and ಮಿತ್ತು which, according to the Śābdhinuśāśana sūtra 482, is met with in the ancient one.

159. The fifth kind of the past participle is formed by eliding the final consonant of themes before the termination ದು or ತು. This formation is nearly wholly restricted to the modern dialect. We have

1, the elision of ನ್, *e. g.* ಆತು (= ಆನ್ತು), ನಾತು or ನಾದು (= ನಾನ್ತು), ನೋತು (= ನೋನ್ತು), ಸೀತು (= ಸೀನ್ತು), for which there is the instance ಈದು (of ಈನ್) in the ancient dialect (*cf.* the ಈತು of ಈ in § 156);

2, the elision of ಯ್, *e. g.* ಆದು (= ಆಯ್ತು), ಮಾದು (= ಮಾಯ್ತು). ಹಾದು (= ಹಾಯ್ತು); *cf.* ನೇದು (= ನೆಯ್ತು);

3, the elision of ಳ್, *e. g.* ನಾತು (of ನಾಲ್);

4, the elision of ಲ್, *e. g.* ಜೋತು (=ಜೋಲ್ತು), ನೂತು (=ನೂಲ್ತು), ನೇತು (=ನೇಲ್ತು), ಸಾತು (=ಸಾಲ್ತು), ಸೋತು (=ಸೋಲ್ತು, used also in the mediæval dialect), ಹೇತು (=ಹೇಲ್ತು), ಹೋತು (=ಹೋಲ್ತು);

5, the elision of ರ್ of the ancient theme ಕುಳಿರ್, *i. e.* ಕುಳಿತು (=ಕುಳಿದುರ್);

6, the elision of ರ್ together with the preceding vowel ಇ of the ancient theme ಕುಳಿರ್, *i. e.* ಕುಳ್ಳು (=ಕುಳಿದುರ್), a form used in the mediæval dialect;

7, the elision of ರ್ of ಕೂರ್, a theme formed from the ancient ಕುಳಿರ್, *i. e.* ಕೂತು (=ಕುಳಿದುರ್).

160. The sixth kind of the past participle is formed by changing or converting the final consonant into another one before ದು and ತು. This changing takes place in the ancient, mediæval, and modern dialect. We find

1, the conversion of ಲ್ into ರ್ before ದು, *e. g.* ಎರ್ದು (=ಎಲ್ದಿ), ಬಿರ್ದು (=ಬಿಲ್ದಿ) in the ancient dialect, and ಅರ್ದು (=ಅಲ್ದಿ), ಬಿರ್ದು (=ಬಿಲ್ದಿ) in the mediæval one (*cf.* § 236);

2, the conversion of ಲ್ into ತ್ before ತು, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತು (=ಅಲ್ದಿ), ಉತ್ತು (=ಉಲ್ದಿ), ಕಿತ್ತು (=ಕಿಲ್ದಿ) in the mediæval and modern dialect;

3, the conversion of ದ್ into ತ್ before ತು in ಮುತ್ತು (of ಮುದು) of the ancient and mediæval dialect;

4, the conversion of ಳ್ (or ಳ್ with the euphonic ಉ, *i. e.* ಳು) into ತ್ before ತು, *e. g.* ಉತ್ತು (=ಉರ್ತು, of ಉಳ್ or ಳು), ಎಲ್ಚಿತ್ತು (of ಎಲ್ಚಿಳ್ or ಎಲ್ಚಿಳು), ಆಸತ್ತು, ತೆಪ್ಪತ್ತು, ಪೆತ್ತು, ಪೊತ್ತು, ಬೇಸತ್ತು of the ancient and mediæval dialect, and ಆಸತ್ತು, ಎಚ್ಚತ್ತು, ತೆಪ್ಪತ್ತು, ಬೇಸತ್ತು, ಹೆತ್ತು, ಹೊತ್ತು of the mediæval and modern dialect; ತತ್ತು (of ತಱ್ = ತಱು) occurs in the Jaimini Bhârata; exceptions to this rule in the ancient dialect are *e. g.* ಅಱಿತು, ಬಿಱಿತು, ಅರ್ತು, ಆರ್ತು, ಅಲ್ಚಿರ್ತು, ಬೆಳ್ಳರ್ತು;

5, the conversion of ಳ್ into ತ್ before ತು in ನಿತ್ತು (=ನಿಲ್ತು) of the modern dialect;

6, the conversion of ರ್, the substitute of ಲ್ (see No. 1), into ದ್ before ದು, *e. g.* ಅದ್ದು (=ಅಲ್ದಿ, ಅರ್ದು), ಎದ್ದು (=ಎಲ್ದಿ, ಎರ್ದು), ಬಿದ್ದು (=ಬಿಲ್ದಿ, ಬಿರ್ದು) in the mediæval dialect, and ಎದ್ದು (=ಎಲ್ದಿ, ಎರ್ದು), ಬಿದ್ದು (=ಬಿಲ್ದಿ, ಬಿರ್ದು) in the modern one;

7, the conversion of an original ರ್ into ದ್ before ದು in ಇದ್ದು (=ಇರ್ದು) in the mediæval and modern dialect;

8, the conversion of ಳ್ into ದ್ before ದು in ಗೆದ್ದು (=ಗೆಲ್ದು) of the mediæval and modern dialect, and in ಮೆದ್ದು (=ಮೆಲ್ದು) of the modern one;

9, the conversion of ಳ into ದ before ದು in ಕದ್ದು (= ಕಳ್ಳು) of the mediæval and modern dialect;

10, the conversion of ರ into ನ್ before ದು in ತನ್ನ (of ತರ್, ತರು) and ಬನ್ನ (of ಬರ್, ಬರು) of the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect;

11, the conversion of ಲ into ನ್ before ದು in ಕೊನ್ನ (of ಕೊಲ್, ಕೊಲ್ಲು), ನಿನ್ನ (of ನಿಲ್, ನಿಲ್ಲು), and ಸನ್ನ (of ಸಲ್, ಸಲ್ಲು) of the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect;

12, the conversion of ಲ into ನ್ before ತು in ನಿನ್ನು (= ನಿಲ್ಲು) of the mediæval and modern dialect;

13, the conversion of the ಳ of ಕುಳ್, a mutilated form of the ancient ಕುಳಿರ್ (see § 159, No. 6), into ನ್ before ತು in ಕುನ್ನು (= ಕುಳ್ಳು, *i. e.* ಕುಳಿದುರ್) of the modern dialect.

161. The seventh kind of the past participle is formed by changing not only the final consonant of the theme before the termination ತು, but also its initial vowel.

To this kind belong only the three themes ಕಿಱ್ (ಕಿಱು), ಗಿಱ್ (ಗಿಱು), ತಿಱ್ (ತಿಱು) of the ancient and mediæval dialect, which convert their initial vowel ಇ into ಎ and their ಱ into ತ್, so that their participles are ಕೆತ್ತು, ಗೆತ್ತು, ತೆತ್ತು (see § 66).

ತೆತ್ತು occurs likewise in the modern dialect wherein its theme, however, appears as ತೆಱು, which is found also in the mediæval one.

162. The eighth kind of the past participle is formed by changing, *i. e.* shortening, the vowel of the theme and inserting a euphonic ನ್ before the termination ದು.

The themes which do so, are ಬೇ, ವಾ, ನೋ; their participles are ಬೆನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು, ನೊನ್ನು in the ancient and mediæval dialect, and also in the modern one, though their themes herein are ಬೇಯು, ವಾಯು and ನೋಯು (see § 48).

163. The ninth kind of the past participle is formed by changing, *i. e.* shortening, the vowel of the theme and inserting a euphonic ತ್ before the termination ತು.

The themes are ಈ and ಸಾ (ಸಾಯ್), and their participles are ಇತ್ತು and ಸತ್ತು in the ancient and mediæval dialect, and also in the modern one, though the themes herein appear as ಈಯು and ಸಾಯು.

Remark.

The form of ಸಾ is in sūtras 477. 566 of the Śabdānuśāsana; it is not given in the Karṇāṭakabhāṣābhūṣhaṇa which adduces only the past participle ಸತ್ತು;—

the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa under sūtra 48 clearly gives the form of ಸಾಯ್; under sūtra 240 it has ಸಾಯಿ, which may be either ಸಾಯ್ ಈ or ಸಾ ಈ; it has neither ಸಾಯ್ nor ಸಾ in its dhātupāṭha. The present-future participle generally is ಸಾವ, instead of ಸಾಯ್, in the ancient and mediæval dialect (§ 180, 1, remark).

164. From § 155 up to § 163 the syllables ದು and ತು underwent no changes when they were used as suffixes for the past participle; in the present paragraph instances of the tenth kind of the past participle will be adduced, that is to say instances of the participle in the formation of which the suffixes ದು and ತು are changed. Namely

1, ದು is converted into ಡು after the theme ಉಣ್ (ಉಣ್ಣು), the past participle of which is ಉಣ್ಣು in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect;

2, ದು is converted into ಡು after the theme ಕಾಣ್ (ಕಾಣು), its vowel being shortened, so that its past participle is ಕಣ್ಣು in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect;

3, ದು is converted into ಡು after the theme ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು), the final ಳ್ being changed into ಣ್, and ಕೊಣ್ಣು becomes the participle for the three dialects;

4, ತು is converted into ಟು after the themes ಅಡು, ಇಡು, ಉಡು, ನಡು, ಪಡು, ಬಿಡು, ಮಡು, ಸುಡು and ಬಿಸುಡು, their final ಡು being changed into ಟ್, so that ಅಟ್ಟು, ಇಟ್ಟು, ಉಟ್ಟು, ನಟ್ಟು, ಪಟ್ಟು, ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಸುಟ್ಟು are the participles for the three dialects, and ಮಟ್ಟು, ಬಿಸುಟ್ಟು those for the ancient one.

In the ancient dialect ಬಿಸುಟ್ಟು is written also ಬಿಸುಟು, a form that is common in the mediæval one.

The original forms of the past participles of the modern dialect ಬಿಸಾಟು (of ಬಿಸಾಡು = ಬಿಸುಡು) and ಹೊಱಟು (of ಹೊಱಡು) must have been ಬಿಸಾಟ್ಟು (ಬಿಸಾಡು + ತು) and ಹೊಱಟ್ಟು (ಹೊಱಡು + ತು); cf. No. 6;

5, the past participle ಹೊಱಿಟು, mentioned under No. 4, is, by contraction, vulgarly changed into ಹೊಣ್ಣು;

6, the past participle ಬೆರಣ್ಣು is identical in form with the theme, i. e. ಬೆರಣ್ಣು (Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa sūtra 241); the participle's original form must have been ಬೆರಣ್ಣು, i. e. ಬೆರಣ್ಣು with the termination ತು which was converted into ಟು;

7, ತು is converted into ಟು after the ancient and mediæval themes ಕುಡು and ತುಡು, these changing their initial vowel ಉ into ಒ and taking the forms ಕೊಟ್ and ತೊಟ್, so that the past participles become ಕೊಟ್ಟು and ತೊಟ್ಟು.

The themes ಕೂಡು and ತುಡು occasionally appear as ಕೊಡು and ತೊಡು in the mediæval dialect, and always so in the modern one; the participles remain ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ತೊಟ್ಟು;

8, ತು is converted into ಟು after the ancient theme ಕಿಡು, this changing its initial vowel ಇ into ಎ and taking the form ಕೆಟ್, so that the past participle becomes ಕೆಟ್ಟು.

In the mediæval and modern dialect the theme is ಕೆಡು; the participle remains ಕೆಟ್ಟು;

9, ತು is converted into ಚು, after the ancient theme ಪಸು which becomes ವಚ್, so that the past participle is ಪಚ್ಚು;

10, ತು is converted into ಚು after the ancient (and mediæval) themes ಇಸು and ಬಿಸು, these changing the initial vowel ಇ into ಎ and taking the forms ಎಚ್ and ಬೆಚ್, so that the participles become ಎಚ್ಚು and ಬೆಚ್ಚು.

In the mediæval dialect the themes generally are ಎಸು, ಬೆಸು; the participles remain ಎಚ್ಚು, ಬೆಚ್ಚು;

11, ತು is converted into ಕು after the themes ನಗು, ಮಿಗು (and ancient ತಗು, Śābdamanīdarpaṇa under sūtra 241) of the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect, and ಸಿಗು of the mediæval and modern one, the themes taking the forms ನಕ್, ಮಿಕ್, (ತಕ್), ಸಿಕ್, so that the past participles become ನಕ್ಕು, ಮಿಕ್ಕು, (ತಕ್ಕು), ಸಿಕ್ಕು; cf. § 165, letter, a, 7;

12, ತು is converted into ಕು after the themes ಉಗು and ಪುಗು of the ancient and mediæval dialect, the themes changing their initial vowel ಉ into ಒ and taking the forms ಒಕ್ and ಪೊಕ್, so that the past participles become ಒಕ್ಕು and ಪೊಕ್ಕು.

The themes ಉಗು and ಪುಗು appear also as ಒಗು and ಪೊಗು in the mediæval dialect, the participles remaining ಒಕ್ಕು, ಪೊಕ್ಕು. In the modern dialect ಪೊಗು has taken the form of ಹೊಗು which occurs also in the mediæval one; the past participle is ಹೊಕ್ಕು; cf. § 165, letter a, 7;

13, ತು is converted into ಪು after the ancient theme ತವು, this taking the form ತವ್, so that the past participle becomes ತವ್ವು; see an instance in § 165 under b, 1.

165. From § 155 to § 164 we have seen how the Kannaḍa past participle is formed in various ways when the syllables ದು and ತು are suffixed to the theme; now its eleventh kind follows, a short form which appears without ದು and ತು, is often identical as to shape with the verbal theme (which at the same time often is a verbal noun), and may be considered to be a

verbal noun (see § 100 compared with § 60; § 169). Compare the short past participle with final ಇ in § 168.

This short participle occurs only when a verb directly follows it which shows that the sense of the past participle is meant, as it does not bear the characteristic mark of a participle itself. See, however, § 198, 6, where the third person neuter singular is directly formed from it.

It is used in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect.

It includes two classes, it being put either before a verb that differs from that from which it has been formed, or before a verb that is identical; in the second case it is repetition (§§ 152. 211).

a) The short participle used before verbs that are not the same as that from which it has been formed, chiefly before ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು, cf. § 341) and ತರ್ (ತರು):

1, Instances with regard to unaltered verbal themes with a final consonant, are *e. g.* ಎಲಿ ತರ್ (= ಎಲಿದ್ದು ತರ್), ಕಾಯ್ ತರ್ (= ಕಾಯ್ದು ತರ್), ಸಾಯ್ ತರ್ (= ಸಾಯ್ದು ತರ್), ಬಿಲಿ ತರ್ (= ಬಿಲ್ಲು ತರ್), ಸಾರ್ ತರ್ (= ಸಾರ್ದು ತರ್), ಸೀಳ್ ಕೆಡಹು (= ಸೀಳ್ಡು ಕೆಡಹು), ಹೊಯ್ ಕೊಳ್ (= ಹೊಯ್ದು ಕೊಳ್).

2, Instances with regard to unaltered themes with a final vowel, are *e. g.* ಇಲಿ ತರ್ (= ಇಲಿದ್ದು ತರ್), ಉಗು ತರ್ (= ಉಕ್ಕು ತರ್), ಒಗೆ ತರ್ (= ಒಗ್ಗು ತರ್), ಕರೆ ತರ್ (= ಕರಿದ್ದು ತರ್), ಕಲಿ ತರ್, ಕನಿ ತರ್, ಕುನಿ ಬೀಲಿ, ತವು ತರ್, ತಿರಿ ತಿನ್, ತಿಲಿ ತರ್, ತಿವಿ ಕೊಳ್, ತೆಗೆ ತರ್, ದೊರೆ ಕೊಳ್, ನಡೆ ತರ್, ಪದೆ ಪೊಯ್, ಪರಿ ತರ್, ಪಿಡಿ ತರ್, ಪಿಡಿ ಪಡೆ, ಪಿಡಿ ಪೆಲಿ, ಪುಗು ತರ್, ಬಿಡು ತರ್, ಬಿಲಿ ತರ್, ಸುರಿ ತರ್, ಹರಿ ತರ್, ಹಿಡಿ ತರ್.

3, Instances with regard to themes that have changed their final vowel ಎ into ಅ (which often are verbal nouns and occasionally appear in the mediæval dialect and frequently in the modern one), are *e. g.* ಎಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (= ಎಲಿದ್ದು ಕೊಳ್), ಎಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (= ಎಲಿದ್ದು ಕೊಳ್), ಎಲಿ ತರ್ (= ಎಲಿದ್ದು ತರ್), ಒಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಒರ ಕೊಳ್, ಕರ ಕೊಳ್, ಕರ ತರ್, ಕಲಿ ತರ್, ಕಳ ಕೊಳ್, ಕೆರ ಕೊಳ್, ಕೊಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ತಡ ಕೊಳ್, ತೆಗೆ ತರ್, ತೆಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ತೊಡ ಕೊಳ್, ತೊಳ ಕೊಳ್, ದೊರ ಕೊಳ್, ನಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಬೆಳ ಕೊಳ್, ಹೊಡ ಕೊಳ್. Cf. § 157.

4, Instances with regard to themes that have changed their final vowel ಇ into ಅ (which often are verbal nouns and not unfrequently occur in the modern dialect), are *e. g.* ಇಡ ಕೊಳ್ (= ಇಡಿದ್ದು ಕೊಳ್), ಇಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (= ಇಲಿದ್ದು ಕೊಳ್), ಉಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (= ಉಲಿದ್ದು ಕೊಳ್), ಕಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಕಸ ಕೊಳ್, ಕುಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಶಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ತಿಳ ಕೊಳ್, ತುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ದಣ ಕೊಳ್, ದುಡ ಕೊಳ್, ನಸ

ಕೊಳ್, ಬಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಬಿರ ಕೊಳ್, ಮುಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಮುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಸರ ಕೊಳ್, ಸುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಸುಲ ಕೊಳ್, ಹದಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಹಿಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಹಿಡ ತರ್, ಹೊಲ ಕೊಳ್. Cf. § 157.

5, Instances with regard to themes that have changed their final ಇ into ಉ (which partly are verbal nouns and occasionally occur in the modern dialect), are *e. g.* ಇಡು ಕೊಳ್ (=ಇಡಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಇಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಇಲಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಉಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಉಲಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಕವು ಕೊಳ್ (=ಕವಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಕುಡು ಕೊಳ್, ತಿಳು ಕೊಳ್, ದಣು ಕೊಳ್, ದುಡು ಕೊಳ್, ನಸು ಕೊಳ್, ಬಡು ಕೊಳ್, ಬಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಬಿರು ಕೊಳ್, ಮುಡು ಕೊಳ್, ಮುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಸುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಹಿಡು ಕೊಳ್, ಹೊಲು ಕೊಳ್. Cf. § 151, letter b, 2.

6, Instances with regard to themes that have dropped their final syllable, are ಅಯ್ (=ಅಯ್ತು of ಅಯ್ತು) ತರ್ (used in the ancient and mediæval dialect), ಪೋ (=ಪೋಗಿ of ಪೋಗು) ತರ್ (used in the ancient dialect), and ಮಲ (=ಮಲಗಿ of ಮಲಗು) ಕೊಳ್ (used in the modern dialect). Cf. letter b, 3.

Here may be adduced the vulgar ಉಡು ತೊಡಿಸು (=ಉಡಿಸಿ ತೊಡಿಸು; see § 166). Cf. ಪಪ ಪಪಸು under b, 4.

7, Instances with regard to themes that have dropped the vowel of their final ಗಿ, ಗು or ಗೆ and converted the remaining consonant ಗ್ into ಕ್ before the verbs ಕೊಡು and ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು), are *e. g.* ಅಕ್ (=ಅಗಿದು of ಅಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ಒಕ್ (of ಒಗಿ) ಕೊಡು, ಒಕ್ (of ಒಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ತೆಕ್ (of ತೆಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ನಕ್ (of ನಗು) ಕೊಳ್, ಬಕ್ (of ಬಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ಬಿಕ್ (of ಬಿಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ಮೊಕ್ (of ಮೊಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ಸಿಕ್ (of ಸಿಗು) ಕೊಳ್. The instances occur only in the modern dialect. Cf. § 158; § 164, 11. 12.

b) The short participle used before verbs that are identical with that from which it has been formed, *i. e.* in repetition (§ 211):—

1, Instances with regard to themes that, in an unaltered form, precede an identical verb, are *e. g.* ಕಡಿ ಕಡಿ (=ಕಡಿದು ಕಡಿ), ಕವಿ ಕವಿ (=ಕವಿದು ಕವಿ), ಕಾಯ್ ಕಾಯ್ (=ಕಾಯ್ದು ಕಾಯ್), ಕರೆ ಕರೆ (=ಕರೆದು ಕರೆ), ಕಲಿ ಕಲಿ (=ಕಲಿದು ಕಲಿ), ಕುಡಿ ಕುಡಿ (=ಕುಡಿದು ಕುಡಿ), ಕುಣಿ ಕುಣಿ, ಕುನಿ ಕುನಿ, ಜಡಿ ಜಡಿ, ಜಿಗಿ ಜಿಗಿ, ತಲಿ ತಲಿ, ತಿಳಿ ತಿಳಿ, ತಿವಿ ತಿವಿ, ತುಲಿ ತುಲಿ, ತೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆ, ನನೆ ನನೆ, ನಲಿ ನಲಿ, ನೆಗೆ ನೆಗೆ, ನೆನೆ ನೆನೆ, ಪರಿ ಪರಿ, ಪಿಡಿ ಪಿಡಿ, ಪೂಗೆ ಪೂಗೆ, ಬಗಿ ಬಗಿ, ಬಡಿ ಬಡಿ, ಬಿರಿ ಬಿರಿ, ಮಡಿ ಮಡಿ, ಮಣಿ ಮಣಿ, ಮಿಡಿ ಮಿಡಿ, ಮುಲಿ ಮುಲಿ, ಮೊಗೆ ಮೊಗೆ, ಮೊರೆ ಮೊರೆ, ಸಿಡಿ ಸಿಡಿ, ಸುಲಿ ಸುಲಿ, ಸುಲಿ ಸುಲಿ, ಸುಲಿ ಸುಲಿ, ಸೆಳೆ ಸೆಳೆ, ಹಿಡಿ ಹಿಡಿ, ಹಿರಿ ಹಿರಿ, ಹೂಗೆ ಹೂಗೆ, ಹೂಡೆ ಹೂಡೆ.

It is to be observed that the instances always presuppose the second verb to be in the form of the past participle ending in ದು (§ 155) or also

in the past tense, as ಕಡಿ ಕಡಿದು, ಕವಿ ಕವಿದು, etc. (see § 211, 4). They are found in the three dialects. In Abhinavapampa 13, 53 there is ತವು ತವ್ವು ದಾವುಭಯಬಳದ . . . ಸೈನ್ಯಂ.

2, Instances with regard to themes that have lost their final vowel before an identical verb (which are found in the mediæval and modern dialect), are *e. g.* ಕಳ (*i. e.* ಕಳೆದು of ಕಳೆ) ಕಳೆ, ತೆಗ (= ತೆಗೆದು of ತೆಗೆ) ತೆಗೆ, ನೆಗ ನೆಗೆ, ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳೆ, ಮೊಗ ಮೊಗೆ, ಸೆಳ ಸೆಳೆ, ಹೊಡ ಹೊಡೆ, ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸೆ, ಹೊಳ ಹೊಳೆ. *Cf.* § 151, letter *a*, 4 and *b*, 2.

Remark.

In such an instance the short participle may be doubled, *e. g.* ಬಡ ಬಡ ಬಡೆ, also when another verb follows, *e. g.* ಬಡ ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್. See § 211, 8.

3, Instances with regard to themes that have dropped their last syllable before an identical verb, are *e. g.* ತಿರ (of ತಿರಗು) ತಿರಗು, ತಿರಿ (of ತಿರಿಗು) ತಿರಿಗು, ತಿರು ತಿರುಗು, ತೊಲ ತೊಲಗು, ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗು, ನಿಲಿ ನಿಲಿಕು, ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು, ಮುಲಿ ಮುಲಿಗು, ಮೊಗ ಮೊಗಸು, ಮೊಲಿ ಮೊಲಿಗು, ಸೊಗ ಸೊಗಸು. *Cf.* letter *a*, 6. The instances belong to the three dialects. See § 211, 7.

Remarks.

In such an instance the short participle may be doubled, *e. g.* ತೊಳ ತೊಳ ತೊಳ ಗು, ನಡ ನಡ ನಡುಗು (or ನಡುಗು), ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು (used in the ancient dialect, see § 211, 10. See also § 339, 8.

Also in the repetition of nouns the last syllable has been dropped, as in ತಿಂಗ ತಿಂಗಳು, ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲ್ (see § 303, 1, *a. b. c. d.*)

4, An instance in which the vowel of the penultima too has been lost before an identical verb, is ಪಡಿ ಪಡಿಮು (= ಪಡಿಸಿ ಪಡಿಮು, of the mediæval dialect). *Cf.* ಉಡು ತೊಡಿಸು under *a*, 6.

166. Hitherto the formation of the past participle of verbal themes ending in consonants and the vowels ಇ and ಎ has been treated of; it still remains to be introduced the formation of the twelfth kind of the past participle. It concerns the themes which end in the vowel ಉ in the three dialects.

Their past participle is formed by suffixing the vowel ಇ, in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect. The final ಉ is treated as a euphonic letter, disappearing before the ಇ according to the rule of sandhi (§ 213, *seq.*).

Instances are ಅಳ್ಳಿ (of ಆಳ್ವು), having feared, ಬಗ್ಗಿ (of ಬಗ್ಗು), having met together, ನಚ್ಚಿ (of ನಚ್ಚು), having trusted, ಮಚ್ಚಿ (of ಮಚ್ಚು), having liked,

ಕುಟ್ಟೆ (of ಕುಟ್ಟು), ಮುಟ್ಟೆ, ಬಡ್ಡಿ, ಹಿಣ್ಣೆ, ಎತ್ತಿ, ಮುತ್ತಿ, ಪೊರ್ಡಿ, ಆಗಿ, ಹೋಗಿ, ಪೋಗಿ, ಚಾಚಿ, ಮಾಡಿ, ಆಡಿ, ವಾಡಿ, ಕಾಟಿ, ಪಾಟಿ, ಬೀಟಿ, ಸಾಟಿ, ಪಾಸಿ, ಉಡಿಸಿ, ಒದಟಿ, ಕೆದಟಿ, ಗದಟಿ, ಬೆದಟಿ, ನಗಿಸಿ, ಕಾಣಿಸಿ, ಓದಿಸಿ, ಅಲರ್ಚಿ, ಇದಿರ್ಚಿ, ನಿಗುವ್ವಿಸಿ, ಓಸರಿಸಿ, ಕಳವಳಿಸಿ.

ಆಗು, ಪೋಗು, ಹೋಗು form also the irregular past participles ಆಯ್, ಪೋಯ್, ಹೋಯ್, used for the third person neuter singular of the past tense (see § 199, and cf. § 176). ಆಯ್ appears also as ಅಯ್, regarding which see § 176, and compare ಆಗು (= ಆಗು) in the Dictionary ¹⁾.

Themes with final ಲು generally form their past participle by means of the vowel ಇ; but if the ಲು is changed into ಲ್, which occasionally and in some instances always is done (§§ 59. 61. 160, 4), they suffix ದು or ತು (§§ 155. 156), e. g. ಕಾರ್ದು (of ಕಾರ್ಲಿ = ಕಾರ್ಲು), ತೋರ್ದು, ಪಾರ್ದು, ಬೀರ್ದು, ಎಾರ್ದು, ಒಳರ್ದು, ಕೆದರ್ದು, ಪೆಳರ್ದು, ಬೆದರ್ದು; ಅರ್ತು, ಆರ್ತು, ಅಲ್ಪಿರ್ತು, ಬೆಳ್ಳರ್ತು, and before the syllable ತು their final ಲ್ is sometimes converted into ತ್ (ಎಲ್ಪಿತ್ತು, etc., § 160, 4).

In the mediæval dialect a theme that in the ancient one ends in a consonant, is not unfrequently made to end in ಉ, in which case the vowel ಇ is used to form its past participle, e. g. ಜೋಲಿ (= ಜೋಲ್ಲು), ಊಳಿ (= ಊಳ್ಳು), ಕೇಳಿ (= ಕೇಳ್ಳು), ತಾಳಿ, ಸೇಲಿ, ಹೂಲಿ, ಹೇಲಿ, ಹೋರಿ, ಆಡರಿ, ಕೊನರಿ, ಚಿಗುರಿ, ನಿಗುರಿ, ಅಗಲಿ, ಕನಲಿ, ತೊಲಿಲಿ, ಬಲಿಲಿ, ಸಡಲಿ, ಉರುಳಿ, ಉಗುಲಿ; this, as a rule, is done in the modern dialect. Cf. §§ 48. 181, 1. 198, 4. 5.

167. The thirteenth kind of the past participle which, as it would appear, occurs only in the mediæval dialect, is formed by means of the syllable ಇದು. This is, instead of ದು (§ 155), suffixed to themes that in the ancient dialect, without exception, end in consonants, but in later times have optionally received a euphonic ಉ (cf. the close of § 166), e. g. ಕೇಳಿದು (of ಕೇಳು, = ಕೇಳ್ಳು), ತೂಳಿದು (of ತೂಳು, = ತೂಳ್ಳು), ಸಾರಿದು

¹⁾ Dr. I. F. Fleet draws the author's attention to some copper-plate grants in which ಆಯ್ and ಅಯ್ have been used directly for ಆಗಿ and ಆಗಿ in the forms ಮೂಡಾಯ್, ಮೂಡಾಯ್, ತೆಂಕಯ್, ತೆಂಕಾಯ್, etc. (for ಮೂಡಗಿ, ಮೂಡಾಗಿ, ತೆಂಕಗಿ, ತೆಂಕಾಗಿ, etc., to the east, to the south, etc.). He writes: "With one exception, noted further on, I have found these forms in only some of the spurious copper-plate grants of the Western Ganga series, from Mysore. These grants claim to be of various dates from A. D. 248 upwards. But there are strong reasons for fixing the eleventh century as the period when most of them were fabricated." The one exception occurs in a stone inscription at Baanûr in the Tiruma-Kûḍḷu-narasipura tāluka, Mysore district, which appears to include the word ಪಮನಾಯ್ (or ಪಮನೋಯ್?), and may belong to about A. D. 920. Cf. § 281. We remark that ಆಗಿ appears as ಆಯಿ in Tēḷugu.

(of ಸಾರು, = ಸಾರ್ದು), ಸೀಳಿದು (of ಸೀಳು, = ಸೀಳ್ಳು), ಸೂರುಳಿದು (of ಸೂರುಳು, = ಸೂರುಳ್ಳು), ಹೋರಿದು (of ಹೋರು, = ಹೋರ್ದು), ಹೋಲಿದು (of ಹೋಲಿ, = ಹೋಲಿಲ್ವು), ಬಲಿಲಿದು (of ಬಲಿಲು, = ಬಲಿಲ್ವು), ಮರಳಿದು (of ಮರಳು, = ಮರಳ್ಳು). In a śâsana of A. D. 1123 we find ಗೆಲುದು (for ಗೆಲ್ವು) in which a euphonic ಉ is used for ಇ.

Towards the end of the mediæval period (*e. g.* in the Kannada Râmâyana) here and there we meet with forms in which the ಇದು has been used to form the past participle even of verbal themes that end in ಉ in the three dialects (§ 166), *e. g.* ಚಾಚಿದು (of ಚಾಚು, = a ಚಾಚ್ಚು), ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದು (of ಮೆಟ್ಟು, = a ಮೆಟ್ಟು), ನೋಡಿದು (of ನೋಡು, = a ನೋಡ್ಚು). Also the curious past participle ನಿನ್ನಿದು (= ನಿನ್ನ, of ನಿಲ್ಲು) occurs in the Râmâyana.

The vowel ಇ in ಇದು in this case is, of course, nothing else but a euphonic letter employed before the real termination ದು.

168. The question naturally arises how the vowel ಇ of § 166 came to represent the suffix for the past participle of verbal themes ending in ಉ in the three dialects. It appears to be certain that ಇ originally was a euphonic or enunciative augment put before ದು (§ 155 *seq.*) in order to avoid forms like ಪಾಡ್ದು (of ಪಾಡು), having sung (actually used in the Jaimini Bhârata 21, 57), ಮಾಡ್ದು (of ಮಾಡು), having made (used in the Dharmaparikhshê, edited by the Rev. G. Würth in his ಪ್ರಾಕ್ರಾಪ್ಯಮಾಲಿಕೆ vâçana 1301), ಕುಟ್ಟು, ನಚ್ಚು, ಮಚ್ಚು, etc. Such forms, certainly, are clumsy and cacophonous, and led people to use the enunciative augment ಇ between the theme and ದು, as they actually did in the forms ಕೇಳಿದು, ತೂಳಿದು, etc. and then in the forms ಚಾಚಿದು, ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದು, ನೋಡಿದು, which, probably as a remnant of by-gone times, we find in § 167. This is corroborated by the fact that in the so-called relative past participle (§ 175, *e. g.* ಪಾಡಿದ, ಮಾಡಿದ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿದ, ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ, ನಚ್ಚಿದ, ಮಚ್ಚಿದ), in the ancient and mediæval present tense (§ 194, *e. g.* ಪಾಡಿದಸೆಂ, ಮಾಡಿದಸೆಂ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿದಸೆಂ, ನಚ್ಚಿದಸೆಂ), and in the imperfect tense (§ 198, *e. g.* ಪಾಡಿದೆಂ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿದೆಂ, ನಚ್ಚಿದೆಂ) the ದು, in the form of ದ (§ 178), is always used. (In the contingent present-future tense the participle with ಇ is generally added directly to ಎನು, etc.).

We are, therefore, compelled to think that the past participle with final ಇ is another particular kind of the short participles treated of in § 165. About its representing verbal nouns see § 169.

In passing it may be observed that in the future tense (§ 200) the trisyllabic forms ಮಾಡುವೆಂ, ನೋಡುವೆಂ, when they are to become dissyllabic, do not appear as ಮಾಡ್ತೆಂ, ನೋಡ್ತೆಂ, but as ಮಾಡ್ಪಿಂ, ನೋಡ್ಪಿಂ, the ಏ in combination with ಪ being used to avoid a hardness of the pronunciation, which is avoided in the past participles ಪಾಡ್ಪು, ಮಾಡ್ಪು by the insertion of an enunciative ಇ before ದು and finally dropping the ದು.

Remark.

Nāgavarma and Kêśava call the ಇ an augment (âgama), and Kêśava states that this ಇ and the ಉ in ದು are vowels which are substitutes for the personal terminations (kriyâvibhaktyâdêśasvara). See the personal terminations in § 193.

169. Is it possible to find out the original meaning of the past participle in Kannada?

In § 165 it has been stated that the short past participles, namely those without ದು and ತು, are often identical as to shape with their verbal themes which at the same time are verbal nouns, so that the participles themselves appear as verbal nouns and finally must be such, *e. g.* ಎಲಿ, a rising, ಪಾಯ್, a running, ಸೀಳ್, a splitting, ಹೊಯ್, a striking; ಇಲಿ, ಕವಿ, ಕುಸಿ, ತವು, ತಿರಿ, ತಿಲಿ, ತಿವಿ, ತೆಗೆ, ದೊರೆ, ನಡೆ, ಪದೆ, ಪರಿ, ಪಿಡಿ, ಪುಗು, ಬಿಡು, ಬಿಲಿ, ಹರಿ, ಹಿಡಿ; ಎಲಿ, ಒಡ, ಒರ, ಕಳ, ಕೊಲಿ, ತಡ, ತೆಲಿ, ನಡ, ಬೆಳ, ಹೊಡ; ಇಲಿ, ಉಲಿ, ಕಡ, ಸರ; ಇಲಿ, ಉಲಿ, ಕುಡು, ದಣು, ನಸು, ಬಿಬಿ, ಬಿರು, ಮುಡು, ಹಿಡು; ಪೋ. If we thus consider the short participles to be verbal nouns, their meaning before ಕೊಳ್ and ತರ್ is as follows:— ಹೊಯ್ ಕೊಳ್, to take (*i. e.* to apply) a blow (or blows, to one's self); ಎಲಿ ತರ್, to bring a standing up (to a certain place, *i. e.* to come); ಪಾಯ್ ತರ್, to give a running (*i. e.* to run); ತಿವಿ ಕೊಳ್, to take (*i. e.* to apply) a stabbing (to one's self); ನಡೆ ತರ್, to bring a walking (*i. e.* to come); etc.

We believe that analogously the past participles ending in ದು and ತು are nouns, namely verbal nouns augmented by the pronominal suffixes ತು and ದು (§ 122; *cf.* §§ 178 and 298, 3). Thus, for instance, ಇಲಿ, a descending, has become ಇಲಿದು, a descending-it; ನಡೆ, a walking, ನಡೆದು, a walking-it; ಬಿಲಿ, a selling, ಬಿಲಿತು, a selling-it; ಮೊಳೆ, a germinating, ಮೊಳೆತು, a germinating-it (*cf.* our explanation of ಅದೆ in § 171, of ಉತುಂ, etc. in § 173, of ಅದ in §§ 178. 179, of ಪು, ವು and ಹು in §§ 185. 186, of the infinitive in § 188, of ಗು and ಕು in § 204, and of the second and third person of the imperative in § 205). The suffixes ದು and ತು are so to say redundant. The special idea of the past ('a having descended-it', 'a having walked-it', or having descended, having walked, etc.) has, only by usage, been attached

to the forms with ದು and ತು (*cf.* ಆದ in § 273). A similar indefinite character as to time has been actually preserved in the verbal forms produced by suffixing the syllables ಕುಂ and ಗುಂ (see § 203), in the negative participle and conjugated negative (see §§ 170. 171. 209. 210), and in the verbal forms (participles) produced by the syllables ವ, ಬ, ಪ, and ಪ (see §§ 180-185). Further the use of the past participle ಎನ್ನದ in combination with ಒಡೆ or ಅರೆ (ಎನ್ನೊಡೆ, ಎನ್ನರೆ), *e. g.* in §§ 322-329 and that of the infinitive with final ಅಲ್ (ಆಲ್) in combination with ಇಲ್ಲ (§ 316, 2) will assist to elucidate such an original indefiniteness as to time. *Cf.* also § 313, 4 about the combination of the past participle and verbal nouns in the past.

In § 168 the short past participles with a final enunciative ಇ which remained after the dropping of ದು, have been introduced. With their ದು they are obvious verbal nouns, and they are therefore to be considered as verbal nouns also without ದು. This is established by the fact that they in combination with ಇಲ್ಲ are used identically with other verbal nouns in combination with ಇಲ್ಲ in § 316, 2 (*e. g.* ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ = ಮಾಡಿದುಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದುದಿಲ್ಲ).

170. The fourteenth kind of the past participle is the so-called negative one (pratishêdhakriyë, vilômakriyë, abhâvakriyë). It is formed by putting ಅದೆ to the short form of the so-called infinitive (kriyârtha, see § 187), *i. e.* to the form of the verb that is conventionally used to denote object, design, purpose, or future of intention of action (before another verb), expressing the idea of the English infinitive preceded by 'to', 'for to', 'about to', 'ready to', 'yet to' (see § 188). This short form of the infinitive ends in the vowel ಅ, *e. g.* ಇರ (of ಇರ್, ಇರು), to be or stay, about to be or stay, going to be or stay, yet to be or stay. When ಅದೆ is put to ಇರ, the form of the participle becomes either ಇರ ಅದೆ, or, with the application of sandhi (§ 214), ಇರದೆ, 'not actually being or staying' or 'not having actually been or stayed'. The idea of the past is secondary, depending on circumstances (see § 209, and *cf.* § 169). Both forms, ಇರ ಅದೆ and ಇರದೆ, were used in the ancient dialect; in the mediæval and modern one only ಇರದೆ is in use. Other instances are ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (of ಅಲ್), not being fit or not having been fit, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ (of ಇಲ್), not being present or not having been present (§ 338), ಅಂಜದೆ (of ಅಂಜು), not fearing or not having feared, ಕಟ್ಟದೆ (of ಕಟ್ಟು), not tying or not having tied, ಉಡದೆ (of ಉಡು), ಕಿಡದೆ (of ಕಿಡು), ಆಗದೆ, ತೀರದೆ, ಬೇಡದೆ, ಮಾಡದೆ, ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಹೋಗದೆ, ಕೇಳದೆ,

ಪೇರಿಯದೆ, ಅಗಲದೆ, ಉಗುರಿಯದೆ, ತಗುಳದೆ, ಬಗುಳದೆ, ಬಿಸುಡದೆ, ಒಡವ್ವುಡದೆ, ಪರಿಹರಿಸದೆ. Cf. §§ 208. 209. 210. (212, 7).

If verbal themes end in ಇ, ಎ, ಅ, ಈ, ಏ, or ಓ, the infinitive inserts a euphonic ಯ್ between the theme and ಅ when ಅದೆ is attached, *e. g.* ಇಲಿಯದೆ (of ಇಲಿ), ಉಲಿಯದೆ (of ಉಲಿ), ಕುಡಿಯದೆ (of ಕುಡಿ), ತಿಳಿಯದೆ (of ತಿಳಿ), ನಡೆಯದೆ (of ನಡಿ), ಪಡೆಯದೆ (of ಪಡಿ), ಬಗೆಯದೆ (of ಬಗೆ), ಕಾಯದೆ (of ಕಾ), ಈಯದೆ (of ಈ), ಬೀಯದೆ (of ಬೀ), ಕೇಯದೆ (of ಕೇ), ನೋಯದೆ (of ನೋ). The theme ಓ exceptionally inserts a euphonic ವ್, and the negative participle becomes ಓವದೆ.

Monosyllabic themes ending in ಣ್, ನ್, ಯ್, ಲ್, and ಳ್, and having a short initial vowel or consonant, form the negative participle by doubling their final consonant before the ಅ of the infinitive and suffixing ಆದೆ, *e. g.* ಉಣ್ಣದೆ (of ಉಣ್), ಎನ್ನದೆ (of ಎನ್), ಒಲ್ಲದೆ (of ಒಲ್), ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ (of ಕೊಳ್ಳ), ಬಯ್ಯದೆ (of ಬಯ್ಯ). As an exception there is ಕಳದೆ (of ಕಳ್) in the ancient dialect. In the mediæval one we find exceptionally ಉಣದೆ (of ಉಣ್), ಗೆಲದೆ (of ಗೆಲ್); as the modern one uses to double the finals of monosyllabic themes already before a euphonic ಉ (§ 48), its forms of the negative participle are *e. g.* ಉಣ್ಣದೆ (of ಉಣ್ಣು), ಎನ್ನದೆ (of ಎನ್ನು), ಗೆಲ್ಲದೆ (of ಗೆಲ್ಲು). Cf. § 215, 7, f.

The themes ತರ್ and ಬರ್ generally appear as ತಾರ್ and ಬಾರ್ in forming their negative participle, which is ತಾರದೆ and ಬಾರದೆ; only in the mediæval and modern dialect also ತರದೆ and ಬರದೆ occasionally occur. (Cf. §§ 184. 210.)

In repetition (see § 165, letter *b*, and *cf.* §§ 209. 211) the first verb drops the suffix ಅದೆ, *e. g.* ಬಿಡ ಬಿಡದೆ. (Cf. §§ 211, 4. 339.)

171. It becomes evident from the formation of the so-called negative participle given in § 170 that its primitive meaning was not that of direct negation, but that of futurity, *i. e.* the state of being yet to come or of once having been yet to come, or, in other words, the state of not being or of not having been. ಅದೆ is ಅದು, the remote demonstrative pronoun (*cf.* the ದು and ತು of § 169, and the ಉತೆ, etc. of § 173), in combination with ಎ, the particle of emphasis (*cf.* § 215, 6, remark 1). The form under consideration, therefore, is so to say a pronominal noun, and the first meaning of the above-mentioned ಇರ ಅದೆ or ಇರದೆ is 'yet to be or stay-even-it', 'not yet being or staying-even-it', or 'the state or condition of not actually being or staying', 'not actually being or staying'.

or, according to circumstances, 'not having actually been or stayed'. Thus also *e. g.* ಮಾಡದೆ, 'yet to make-even-it', 'having been yet to make-even-it': 'not actually making', 'not actually having made'.

172. In § 154 it has been stated that the second form of the Kannada verb that has been called a verbal participle or gerund by Europeans, is the present verbal participle (vartamānakriyē, vartamānakālakriyē; see § 362).

It is formed by adding to the verbal theme one of the following ten suffixes:— ಉತುಂ (in the ancient and mediæval dialect), ಉತೆ (in the ancient and mediæval one), ಉತ್ತುಂ (in the ancient one), ಉತ್ತೆ (in the ancient one), ಉತಂ (in the mediæval one), ಉತ (in the mediæval and modern one), ಉತ್ತಂ (in the mediæval and, occasionally, ancient one), ಉತ್ತ (in the mediæval and modern one), ಉತಾ, ಉತ್ತಾ (in the modern one).

The final ಉ of a theme disappears (according to the rule of sandhi, § 213 *seq.*) when any of the terminations is annexed; if a theme ends in ಇ, ಎ, ಆ, ಈ, ಏ, or ಓ, a euphonic ಯ್, or occasionally (in the mediæval dialect) ವ್, is put between the vowel and termination; after ಓ, to love, the insertion of ವ್ is always required.

Instances are ಆಯಿತುಂ (of ಆಯ್), weeping, ಗೆಯುತ್ತುಂ or ಗೆಯ್ಯುತ್ತುಂ (of ಗೆಯ್; *cf.* § 215, 7, e), doing, ಎನುತುಂ (of ಎನ್), saying, ನಗುತುಂ (of ನಗು), laughing, ನೋಡುತುಂ (of ನೋಡು), seeing, ಇಲಿಯುತುಂ (of ಇಲಿ), descending, ಕರೆಯುತುಂ (of ಕರೆ), calling, ಕಾಯುತುಂ (of ಕಾ), guarding, ಈಯುತುಂ (of ಈ), giving, ಬೇಯುತುಂ (of ಬೇ), burning;— ಇಸುತೆ (of ಇಸು), throwing, ಎನುತೆ (of ಎನ್), saying, ಬಲಿಲುತೆ (of ಬಲಿಲ್), becoming weary;— ಕಾದುತ್ತುಂ (of ಕಾದು), fighting, ಜಡಿಯುತ್ತುಂ (of ಜಡಿ), threatening;— ಕೆತ್ತುತ್ತೆ (of ಕೆತ್ತು), quivering;— ಎನುತಂ (of ಎನ್), ಕೊಳುತಂ (of ಕೊಳ್);— ಆಳುತ (of ಆಳ್ or ಆಳು), ಎನುತ (of ಎನ್), ಅನುತ (of ಅನು), ಮಾಡುತ (of ಮಾಡು), ನುಡಿಯುತ (of ನುಡಿ);— ಉಣುತ್ತುಂ (of ಉಣ್), ಬರುತ್ತುಂ (of ಬರ್), ಕಾಣುತ್ತುಂ (of ಕಾಣ್);— ಅಯಿತ್ತು (of ಆಯ್ or ಆಯಿ), ಎನುತ್ತು (of ಎನ್), ಅನ್ನುತ್ತು (of ಅನ್ನು), ಮಾಡುತ್ತು (of ಮಾಡು), ನಡೆಯುತ್ತು (of ನಡಿ), ಬೇಯುತ್ತು (of ಬೇ), ನೋಯುತ್ತು (of ನೋ);— ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ (of ಕೇಳು), ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ (of ಕೊಳ್ಳು), ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ (of ಹೋಗು), ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ (of ಹೊಡಿ);— ಕರೆವುತೆ (of ಕರೆ), ನಡಿವುತೆ (of ನಡಿ), ಸುಯ್ಯುತೆ (of ಸುಯ್); ಈವುತ್ತು (of ಈ), ಓವುತ್ತು (of ಓ); ಮುಳಿವುತಂ (of ಮುಳಿ), ನೆನೆವುತಂ (of ನೆನೆ); ಬಯ್ಯುತ (of ಬಯ್), ಪಿಡಿವುತ (of ಪಿಡಿ), ಸುರಿವುತ (of ಸುರಿ), ಕರೆವುತ (of ಕರೆ), ಕಟ್ಟಿವುತ (of ಕಟ್ಟಿ), ಕೆರೆವುತ (of ಕೆರೆ), ಈವುತ (of ಈ); ಬಳಿವುತ್ತುಂ (of ಬಳಿ); ಸುಯ್ಯುತ್ತು (of ಸುಯ್),

ನಡೆವುತ್ತ (of ನಡೆ), ಬಳೆವುತ್ತ (of ಬಳೆ). (The Basavapurâṇa has once, 22, 29, ಕೊಲುವುತ್ತ, treating the final ಉ as radical).

Before the euphonic ವ್ the vowel ಎ of the theme may be dropped, *e. g.* ನಡವತಂ (of ನಡೆ), ಬರವತಂ (of ಬರೆ); ಕಡವತ (of ಕಡೆ), ತೆಗವತ (of ತೆಗೆ), ಮಲವತ (of ಮಲೆ), ಹೊಳವತ (of ಹೊಳೆ). *Cf.* § 151, letters *a*, 4 and *b*, 2; etc. Instances regarding the present verbal participle see in § 362.

From ಕೊಳ್ಳು exceptionally ಕೋತ, a contraction of ಕೊಳುತ, is formed in the modern dialect.

Further, in the modern dialect there are the puzzling forms ಅನ್ತ and ಎನ್ತ used, like the past participles ಅನ್ನ and ಎನ್ನ (§ 155), to introduce words and sentences (see § 332). They are likely to be forms corrupted from the present participles ಅನುತ or ಅನುತ್ತ, ಎನುತ or ಎನುತ್ತ, saying (*cf.* the rustic form of the present tense in § 196, remark 3, and also the explanation of ಅನ್ತೆ, *ibid.*, remark 4). ಅನ್ತಾ and ಎನ್ತಾ which may take the place of ಅನ್ತ and ಎನ್ತ, would be equal to ಅನುತಾ or ಅನುತ್ತಾ and ಎನುತಾ or ಎನುತ್ತಾ. Another explanation will be offered in § 198, 7, remark 1.

In repetition the ಉತ್ತಾ of the first verb may be dropped (see § 339, 6).

173. Considering the origin of the suffixes of the present participle adduced in § 172 we take ಉತು to be their primitive form. ಉತು is known to be another form of ಉದು, the intermediate demonstrative pronoun neuter (Śabdmaṇḍarpana sūtra 148; § 122; § 272, 2), from which ಉದು, analogously to the formation of ಅತ್ತು from ಅದು and ಇತ್ತು from ಇದು, ಉತ್ತು may be formed.

These pronominal suffixes ಉತು and ಉತ್ತು we believe to be attached to verbal nouns to form the present participle correspondingly to the formation of the past one which suffixes the pronouns ದು and ತು to verbal nouns (§ 169) and to the present-past negative one which suffixes the pronoun ಆದೆ (*i. e.* ಅದು + the emphatic ಎ) to the short infinitive (§ 171) which will finally prove to be also a verbal noun (§ 188). Let us take, for instance, the verbal noun ಓದು, reading; when to this ಉತು or ಉತ್ತು is added, it would have the form of ಓದುತು or ಓದುತ್ತು and mean 'a reading-this'. (*Cf.* the bhāvavaçanas or verbal nouns of §§ 198, 200).

The final ಉಂ in ಉತುಂ, ಉತ್ತುಂ is still to be explained. It is the conjunction ಉಂ, further, denoting progression or continuity, which conveys the specific idea of the present participle, as ಓದುತುಂ or ಓದುತ್ತುಂ, standing before a conjugated verb, *e. g.* before 'he was' (ಇದಂ, literally

‘a reading-this-further’ he was), expresses that the reading was a progressing or continuing action. The final conjunction ಅಂ has the same meaning.

The final ಎ in ಉತೆ, ಉತ್ತೆ (put to ಉತು and ಉತ್ತು like the ಎ of ಅದೆ in § 171) is emphatical, the idea of the ಉಂ or ಅಂ disappearing (*cf.* § 196, remark 3)¹). In the final ಅ of ಉತ, ಉತ್ತೆ the sonnè has been dropped, or perhaps ಅ stands for ಎ (*cf. e. g.* the past participles before the ದು or ತು of which the ಎ of the verbal themes becomes ಅ, § 157), and in ಉತಾ, ಉತ್ತಾ the ಅ has then been changed into ಆ for the sake of euphony.

The use of the intermediate pronouns (ಉತು, ಉತ್ತು) may denote that the action is neither past nor future.

174. There are two forms of the Kannada verb that have been called relative participles. This name has been given to them by Europeans, because they regarded them as including the relative pronouns within themselves. But the Kannada language has no relative pronouns whatever; its pronouns ಆವ (ಯಾವ), ಆವುದು (ಯಾವದು), ಆವಂ (ಯಾವನು), ಆವಳ್ (ಯಾವಳು), ಏನ್ (ಏನು) are not relative, but interrogative (§ 102, 8, letter *b*, remark), and the relative pronouns’ place is somehow supplied by the so-called relative participles. (*Cf.* § 267 regarding the interrogatives.)

The first is the preterite or past relative participle (bhûtavatikṛit, §§ 175-179), the second comprises the present and future relative participles (bhavishyantikṛit, §§ 180-186) which have the same form.

175. The past relative participle (bhûtavatikṛit) is formed

1, by removing the final ಉ of the past participle (§§ 155-164) or changing it into ಅ, *e. g.* ಪೂಣ್ಣ (of ಪೂಣ್ಣು), ಎನ್ನ (of ಎನ್ನು), ಅಮರ್ದ or ಅಮರ್ದ್ಡ (of ಅಮರ್ದು, ಅಮರ್ದ್ಡು), ಒಸರ್ದ or ಒಸರ್ದ್ಡ (of ಒಸರ್ದು, ಒಸರ್ದ್ಡು), ಸೋರ್ದ or ಸೋರ್ದ್ಡ (of ಸೋರ್ದು, ಸೋರ್ದ್ಡು), ತಿಳಿದ (of ತಿಳಿದು), ಕಲ್ತ (of ಕಲ್ತು), ಕೆಯ್ದ (of ಕೆಯ್ದು), ಮೊಳಿತ (of ಮೊಳಿತು), ಆನ್ತ (of ಆನ್ತು), ನೇಲ್ತ (of ನೇಲ್ತು), ಎಲೆದ (of ಎಲೆದು), ಕಡದ (of ಕಡದು), ಬದ್ದ (of ಬದ್ದು), ತೆತ್ತ, ಬೆನ್ನ, ಸತ್ತ, ಉಣ್ಣ, ಕಣ್ಣ, ಕೊಣ್ಣ, ಅಟ್ಟ, ಕೊಟ್ಟ, ಬಿಟ್ಟ, ಇರ್ದ or ಇದ್ದ, ನಕ್ಕ, ಪೊಕ್ಕ; *cf.* § 189;

2, by adding ದ to the short past participle ending in ಇ (§§ 166-168), *e. g.* ಅಳ್ಕಿದ (of ಅಳ್ಕಿ), ಬಗ್ಗಿದ (of ಬಗ್ಗಿ), ನಚ್ಚಿದ, ಮುಚ್ಚಿದ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿದ, ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ, ಬಡ್ಡಿದ, ವಾಡಿದ, ಮಾಡಿದ, ಅಲರ್ಚಿದ, ಓಸರಿಸಿದ, ರಾಗಿಸಿದ; *cf.* § 189;

¹) The ಎ might, however, in this case, be merely formative like the ಎ in ನಡತೆ, ನಿಜತೆ, ಕೆಹಿ, ಮನೆ and other nouns.

3, by changing the final ಎ of the negative participle (§§ 170. 171) into ಅ, *e. g.* ಇರದ (of ಇರದೆ), ಇಲ್ಲದ (of ಇಲ್ಲದೆ), ಅಲ್ಲದ (of ಅಲ್ಲದೆ), ಅಜದ, ಕಟ್ಟದ, ಉಡದ, ಕಿಡದ, ಆಗದ, ತೀರದ, ಬೇಡದ, ಮಾಡದ, ಒಡಪ್ಪದ, ಇಪ್ಪಿಯದ, ಉಪ್ಪಿಯದ, ಕುಡಿಯದ, ಉಣ್ಣದ, ಎನ್ನದ, ತಾರದ.

Regarding the meaning see § 179 and regarding the use § 363.

176. The formation of the past relative participle of ಆಗು, ಪೋಗು, ಹೋಗು is irregular, for, instead of ಆಗಿದ, ಪೋಗಿದ, ಹೋಗಿದ, they have ಆದ, ಪೋದ, ಹೋದ, formed from the irregular past participles ಆಯ್, ಪೋಯ್, ಹೋಯ್ (§ 166) by means of syncope, the original forms being ಆಯ್ಡ, ಪೋಯ್ಡ, ಹೋಯ್ಡ. ಆದ occasionally takes also the forms ಆನ (§ 292), or ಆಣ or ಅಣ (§ 293, Tamil = ಆನ, Tēlugu ಅಯಿನ, the consonants ನ್, ಣ್ being used for ದ್; *cf.* the remark concerning ನ್, ಣ್ and ದ್ in § 141 under dative singular) and probably also that of ಆನ too (see § 278, 2, the explanation of ಅನ; *cf.* § 212, remark 2). The original form of ಆದ, *viz.* ಆಯ್ಡ, appears still as ಅಯ್ಡ, and, by syncope, as ಆದ, in the old rustic forms ಅಯ್ಡಾನೆ, etc. and ಅದಾನೆ, etc., used for the third person present still in the modern dialect (§ 196, *cf.* ಅದೇನು, § 195). In the same dialect there is also the old rustic form ಅಯ್ಪ್ಪ, used for the third person neuter singular of the present tense (as to form originally of the past or preterite tense) which is ಅಯ್ (the irregular past participle, § 166) and ತು (§ 193) in combination with the ಎ of emphasis. Regarding the form ಅಗು (= ಆಗು) see also the ಅಗೆ in § 212, remark 2, the ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಪ, ಅಹ in §§ 183, 7, remark; § 184, the ಅಕ್ಕು in § 203, and the ಅಕ್ಕೆ in § 205.

177. The grammarian Kêśava calls the past relative participle in combination with any one of the terminations ಅಂ (ಅ), he, ಆಳ್, she, ಉದು, it, and their plurals ಅರ್, they (men or women), ಉವು, they (children, things, etc., see *e. g.* § 254) a ಭೂತವತಿಕೃತ್ or ಕೃಲ್ಲಿಂಗ (§ 68, 1), also ಎವಾ ಜ್ಯಲಿಂಗ, ಎಶೇಷ್ಯಾಧೀನಲಿಂಗ (§ 102, 8, e), *e. g.* ಪಾಡಿದಂ (of ಪಾಡಿದ), ಪಾಡಿರಳ್. ಪಾಡಿದುದು, ಪಾಡಿರರ್, ಪಾಡಿದುದು, the genitive singular, for instance, becoming ಪಾಡಿದನ, ಪಾಡಿರಳ್, ಪಾಡಿದುದದಿ, and the genitive plural ಪಾಡಿರರ, ಪಾಡಿದುವದಿ. Further instances are ಅಲ್ಲದಂ (of ಅಲ್ಲದ), ಇಲ್ಲದಂ, ಉಣ್ಣದಂ. (*Cf. e. g.* §§ 180. 185. 193. 198 under 3. 254.) [Observe that bhūtavatikṛit may mean either the past relative participle or the noun formed from it.]

The terminations ಅಂ and ಆಳ್ appear also as ಒಂ and ಒಳ್; we find *e. g.* ಸನ್ನೆಂ (in a śāśana of 707 A. D.), ಅಪ್ಪಿದೊಂ (in a śāśana of 866 A. D. and in one of 887 A. D.), and ಇಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕಿಳ್, ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಳ್ (in a śāśana of about

778 A. D.). For ಉದು there occurs also ಒದು, as there is *e. g.* twice ಇತ್ತೊದು (in a śâsana between 597 and 608 A. D.); for the plural ಅರ್ we have also ಒರ್ according to § 185, *q. v.*

Instead of the above-mentioned terminations which, except the pronouns ಉದು and ಉವು, are pronominal forms, also demonstrative pronouns themselves are very frequently used in the mediæval dialect; in the modern one only pronouns are in use. Two additional pronominal forms of the mediæval dialect are ಅನು and ಅ (for ಅಂ).

The demonstrative pronouns used for ಕ್ರಿಲಿಂಗಸ in the mediæval dialect are ಅವಂ, ಅವನು, ಅವ, ಆತಂ, ಆತನು, ಆತ, ಅವಳ್, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಉದು, ಅದು, ಅವರ್, ಅವರು, ಉವು, ಅವು, and those in the modern one ಅವನು, ಅವ, ಆತನು, ಆತ, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಅದು, ಅವರು, ಅವು (see §§ 117. 119. 121. 122. 134. 136). ಆತಂ and ಆಕೆ are met with as suffixes for ಕ್ರಿಲಿಂಗಸ also in the ancient dialect. See § 254.

But not only pronominal forms and pronouns are suffixed to the past relative participles, but nearly every declinable base (see § 67 *seq.*) is used after them, *e. g.* ಆಡಿದ ಪೊಲ, ಪೂಸಿದ ಭಸ್ಮರಾಗ, ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಸ್ತು, ಮೊಳೆತ ಪುಲ್, ಕಲ್ತ ಸಾಪ, ಪೊಯ್ದ ಬಲಿ, ಆದ ವಿಷ್ಣು, ಮಾಡದ ಕೆಯ್, ಅಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯ, ಕಿಡದ ಪಕ್ಕ, ಆಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯ. See § 282 regarding declinable and other adverbs used after them, and § 363 the translation of the above instances. Further instances see in § 254.

Kêśava terms the instances in which a relative past participle is followed by a declinable base (noun), consecutive compounds (gamakasamâsa see § 253, 2, *d* and *cf.* § 185).

178. The author of the present grammar considers the past relative participle to be the genitive singular of the so-called past participle formed by means of the pronominal suffixes ದು and ತು (§ 169), in which case ಅ, the primitive termination of the genitive (§ 141), would have been employed without the usual augment ಆಱಿ (§ 124).

With regard to ಅದೆ (§ 171) it is to be remarked that ಎ, the particle of emphasis, was removed in order to form the genitive ending in ಅ, *viz.* ಅದ (ಅದು+ಅ).

Compare the explanation of the relative present-future participle in § 185.

179. Now turning back to § 175 *seq.* we translate *e. g.* ಪೂಣ್ಣ (ಪೂಣ್ಣು+ಅ) 'of the having promised', ಎನ್ನ 'of the having said', ಅಮರ್ದ 'of the having closely united', ಅಳ್ಳಿದ 'of the having feared', ಪೋದ

‘of the having gone’; ಇರದ ‘of the not being’ or ‘of the not having been’, ಅಂಜದ ‘of the not fearing’ or ‘of the not having feared’.

ಪಾಡಿದಂ (ಪಾಡಿದ+ಅಂ) means ‘a man of the having sung’, *i. e.* a man who has sung or sang; ಪಾಡಿದಳ (ಪಾಡಿದ+ಅಳ), ‘a woman of the having sung’, *i. e.* a woman who has sung or sang; ಪಾಡಿದುದು (ಪಾಡಿದ+ಉದು), ‘a child of the having sung’, *i. e.* a child which has sung or sang; ಆಡಿದ ಪೊಲಂ, ‘a place of the having played’, *i. e.* a place where (somebody) has played or played; ಪೂಸಿದ ಭಸ್ಮರಾಗಂ, ‘a colour of ashes of the having smeared with’, *i. e.* a colour of ashes with which (somebody) has smeared or smeared (*e. g.* the body); ಅಲ್ಲದಂ (ಅಲ್ಲದ+ಅಂ), ‘a man of the not being proper’, *i. e.* a man who is not proper; ಇಲ್ಲದಂ (ಇಲ್ಲದ+ಅಂ), ‘a man of the (something) not being’, *i. e.* a man who lacks (something); ಉಣ್ಣದಂ (ಉಣ್ಣದ+ಅಂ), ‘a man of the not eating’ or ‘of the not having eaten’, *i. e.* a man who does not eat or has not eaten; ಮಾಡದ ಕೆಯ್, ‘a field of the not cultivating’, *i. e.* a field which (anybody) does not cultivate, or has not cultivated, or did not cultivate, *i. e.* a field which nobody cultivates, etc.; ಆಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ ‘an affair of the not being possible’, *i. e.* an affair which is impossible.

Regarding the use of the present time in translating the so-called relative past participle see §§ 169. 170.

Note.

In the modern dialect a change of ಅವ into ಓ is occasionally met with (*cf.* § 181, note a), *e. g.* ಅಟ್ಟೋಳು stands for ಅಟ್ಟವಳು (ಅಟ್ಟ+ಅವಳು), ‘a woman of the having cooked’, *i. e.* a woman who has cooked; ಕೊಟ್ಟೋರಿಗೆ (*i. e.* ಕೊಣ್ಣವರಿಗೆ) ಕೊಟ್ಟೋರಿಗೆ (*i. e.* ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ) ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಲಾಭವವ್ವಸ್ತೆ, they say “there (is) much more gain for them who give than for them who take”.

180. The present and future relative participles (bhavishyantikrit, § 174) that are identical as to shape and receive their respective meaning only from the context, are formed by means of the suffixes ವ, ಬ, ಪ and ಹ. Regarding their meaning see §§ 185. 186. See § 364.

Instances of the present-future relative participle formed by means of ವ .

1, such as regard verbal themes ending in consonants in which the suffix is added directly to the theme, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, are ಆಳ್ವ (of ಆಳ್), ಉಟ್ಟಿ (of ಉಟ್ಟಿ), ಊಳ್ವ (of ಊಳ್), ಕೊಳ್ವ, ಬಾಟ್ಟಿ, ಜೀಟ್ಟಿ, ಪೇಟ್ಟಿ, ಪಣ್ಣ, ನೀಳ್ವ, ಒಯ್ವ, ಪೊಯ್ವ, ಕೊಲ್ವ, ಗೆಲ್ವ, ಅಲವ (of ಅಲರ್), ಕಲಿಲ್ವ.

ನುಸುಳ್ಳ, ಆರ್ವ (of ಆರ್), ಸಾರ್ವ, ಸೀರ್ವ. Cf. § 183, 2. 4. 10; about themes with final ಲ್ see § 183, 3.

Themes ending in ರ್ optionally double the ವ by ವ್, e. g. ಅಲವ್ವ್, ಕುಳಿವ್ವ್, ಕೊನವ್ವ್, ತಳಿವ್ವ್, ತಿಮಿವ್ವ್, ಪೊಣವ್ವ್. See § 371, 3.

Remark.

About ಸಾವ for ಸಾಯ್ವ see § 163, remark.

2, such as regard monosyllabic verbal themes that end in a vowel or are a vowel, in which the suffix is added directly to the theme, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, are ಕಾವ (of ಕಾ), ಮಿಾವ, ಬೇವ, ಮೇವ, ನೋವ, ಈವ, ಓವ.

ಓವ occurs only in the mediæval dialect, the ancient form being ಓಪ (see 183, 6); instead of ಮಿಾವ the mediæval dialect has also ಮಿಾವ.

3, such as regard verbal themes that also in the ancient dialect end in ಉ, in which the suffix is added directly to the theme, in the three dialects, are ಉಡುವ (of ಉಡು), ಕುಡುವ (of ಕುಡು), ನಡುವ, ಎತ್ತುವ, ಆಗುವ, ತೂಗುವ, ಪೂಸುವ, ಪೊಣ್ಣುವ, ಮುಚ್ಚುವ, ಪಾಡುವ, ನೋಡುವ, ಮಾಡುವ, ಬೇಡುವ, ತೂಲುವ, ತೋಲುವ, ನಾಲುವ, ಪಾಲುವ, ಬೀಲುವ, ಮಾಲುವ, ಬೀಸುವ, ಬಿಸುಡುವ, ಧರಿಸುವ. See No. 6 and § 183, 2. 4. 7. 8.

4, such as regard verbal themes ending in ಇ or ಎ in which the suffix is added directly to the theme, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, are ಅಲಾವ (of ಅಲಾ), ಇಲಾವ, ಇಲಾವ, ಕಡುವ, ತಿಳುವ, ಪಿಡುವ, ಬಿರವ; ಎಲಾವಿ (of ಎಲಾತಿ), ಎಸೆವ, ಕಡೆವ, ನಡೆವ, ಪಡೆವ, ಪೊಡೆವ.

5, such as regard verbal themes with final ಎ which drop this vowel before the suffix, in the mediæval dialect and occasionally also in the ancient one, are ಅಡವ (of ಅಡೆ), ಅರವ (of ಅರೆ), ಅಳವ (of ಅಳೆ), ಎರವ, ಎಲುವ, ಒದವ, ಕಡವ, ಕಲುವ, ತೊಳವ, ಬೆಳವ, ಹೊಸವ, ಹೊಳವ; ನಡವ (of ನಡೆ, in a śāsana of 1019 A. D.). Cf. § 157.

6, such as regard verbal themes that may change their final ಲ್ into ಲ್ before the suffix, in the mediæval dialect, are ಗಜರ್ವ (of ಗಜಲ್ = ಗಜಲಿ), ಬೆದರ್ವ, ಚೀರ್ವ, ತೂರ್ವ, ನಾರ್ವ, ಪಾರ್ವ, ಬೀರ್ವ, ಮಾರ್ವ. Cf. No. 3 and § 183, 2.

Remark.

The present participle of the verb ಉಳ್ is anomalously formed, it being not ಉಳ್ಳ, but ಉಳ್ಳ in the three dialects. Cf. § 243, B, 20; § 194, remark 1.

181. In § 180 we have found only one form of the present-future participle with ವ in the modern dialect, *viz.* that of No. 3, in which the suffix is added directly to themes that end in ಉ also in the ancient dialect; let us now give the other forms:—

1, That of No. 1 in § 180 it forms by attaching a euphonic ಉ to the themes with final consonants (*cf.* §§ 48, 166) and then suffixing the ವ, a formation which occasionally occurs also in the mediæval dialect.

Instances belonging to both dialects are ಆಳುವ (of ಆಳು = ಆಳ್), ಉಗುಲುವ (of ಉಗುಲು = ಉಗುಲ್), ಉರುಳುವ, ಎಲುವ, ಕೀಲುವ, ಕೇಳುವ, ಜೋಲುವ, ನೋಸುವ, ಬಾಲುವ, ಸೀಳುವ, ಹೇಲುವ, ತೊಲುವ, ನಿಗರುವ.

Instances belonging to the mediæval one alone are ಅಲುವ, ಈಸುವ, ಕೊಲುವ, ಕೊಳುವ, ಪೇಲುವ, ಮಾಣುವ, ಪೊಗಲುವ.

Instances belonging to the modern one alone are ಇರುವ, ಉಣುವ, ಎನುವ or ಎನ್ನುವ, ಕಾಣುವ, ಕೊಯುವ or ಕೊಯ್ಯುವ, ಕೊಲ್ಲುವ, ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ತರುವ, ತಿನ್ನುವ or ತಿನ್ನುವ, ಬರುವ, ಬೀಲುವ, ಸಾಯುವ, ಹೊಯ್ಯುವ. (*Cf.* § 182.)

2, That of No. 2 in § 180 it forms from originally monosyllabic themes to which a euphonic ಉ (by means of ಯ್ as a help to enunciation) has been added, suffixing the ವ to the ಉ, *e.g.* ಈಯುವ (of ಈಯು, to bring forth), ಕಾಯುವ (of ಕಾಯು), ಗೇಯುವ (of ಗೇಯು), ನೇಯುವ (of ನೇಯು), ನೋಯುವ (of ನೋಯು), ಬೇಯುವ (of ಬೇಯು), ವಾಯುವ (of ವಾಯು), ಮೇಯುವ (of ಮೇಯು).

3, That of No. 4 in § 180 it forms by adding a euphonic ಉ (by means of ಯ್ as a help to enunciation) and then suffixing the ವ, *e.g.* ಆಲಿಯುವ (of ಆಲಿ), ತಿಳಿಯುವ (of ತಿಳಿ), ನುಡಿಯುವ, ಸುರಿಯುವ; ಕಡೆಯುವ (of ಕಡೆ), ಕಲಿಯುವ (of ಕಲಿ), ಕೆರೆಯುವ, ನಡೆಯುವ.

Notes.

a) In the mediæval and modern dialect the final ಉ of the verbal theme and the suffix ವ are pretty often changed into ಒ or ಓ, *e.g.* ಅಡರೊ (= ಅಡರುವ), ಉರುಳೊ (= ಉರುಳುವ), ಒಸರೊ, ತೆರಳೊ, ಪೊಗಲೊ (ಹೊಗಲೊ); ಆಗೋ (= ಆಗುವ), ಊಡೋ, ಕಾಯೋ, ಕೊಯ್ಯೋ, ಪಡೋ, ಬೀಲೋ, ಬಡಿಯೋ, ನಡೆಯೋ. (*Cf.* §§ 179, note; 202, 205, 3, first pers. plural.)

b) In the mediæval and occasionally in the modern dialect the final ಉ of the verbal theme and the suffix ವ may be changed into ಊ, *e.g.* ಇರುವ (= ಇರುವ), ಎಜಗೂ (= ಎಜಗುವ), ಪಾಜೂ (= ಪಾಜುವ), ಸುತ್ತೂ (= ಸುತ್ತುವ). (*Cf.* §§ 202, 205, 3, first pers. plural.) ಬರುವ ಹೋಗುವ ಪಾನ್ನಸ್ತರು (that is found in the modern dialect) may be ಬರೂ ಹೋಗುವ ಪಾನ್ನಸ್ತರು.

c) Some vulgar forms in which the participle ends in ಆ, that are found in a South-Mahratta school-book, *e.g.* ಕೇಳ (in ಕೇಳವನು), ಮಾಡ (in ಮಾಡವನು)

and ಮುಕ್ತ (in ಮುಕ್ತವನು), are to be explained by the change of the ಂ of No. *a* into ಳ, so that ಕೇಳ, ಮಾಡ and ಮುಕ್ತ stand for ಕೇಳೊ, ಮಾಡೊ and ಮುಕ್ತೊ (ಕೇಳೊವನು, etc.). (*Cf.* the remark in § 187, under 2). *Cf.* § 211, 5.

182. The second suffix for the present-future participle is ಂ, which is added to four of the monosyllabic themes that end in ಣ್ (ṅanta) and to four of them that end in ನ್ (ṅanta), *viz.* ಉಣ್ಣ (of ಉಣ್), ಕಾಣ್ಣ (of ಕಾಣ್), ಪೂಣ್ಣ (of ಪೂಣ್), ಮಾಣ್ಣ (of ಮಾಣ್); ಎನ್ಞ (of ಎನ್), ತಿನ್ಞ, ನಾನ್ಞ, ಬಾನ್ಞ. *Cf.* § 183, 5.

ಉಣ್ಣ becomes also ಉಮ್ಪ in the mediæval dialect, and always so in the modern one; ಕಾಣ್ಣ becomes ಕಾಮ್ಪ in the modern one; ಎನ್ಞ and ತಿನ್ಞ appear also as ಎಮ್ಪ and ತಿಮ್ಪ in the ancient dialect, and always so in the mediæval and modern one; the ancient ಬಾನ್ಞ gets also the form of ಬಾಮ್ಪ.

The present-future participle of the themes ಕೂನ್ and ಪೇನ್ the author of the present grammar has not yet met with. Regarding the other modern form of the participle of ಉಣ್, ಕಾಣ್, ಎನ್ and ತಿನ್ see § 181, 1.

The present-future participle of ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳು, ಕೊಳ್ಳು) which in the ancient dialect is ಕೊಳ್ಳ (180, 1) appears therein also as ಕೊಮ್ಪ, is frequently ಕೊಮ್ಪ in the mediæval dialect, and occurs in this form also in the modern one. Its other modern form is ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ (181, 1).

183. The third suffix for the present-future participle is ಪ. It is used:—

1, In some themes ending in ರ್ (rêpha), *viz.* ಇರ್ಪ (of ಇರ್), ತರ್ಪ (of ತರ್), ಬರ್ಪ (of ಬರ್), ಕೂರ್ಪ (of ಕೂರ್), ಗೋರ್ಪ (of ಗೋರ್), and ನೇರ್ಪ (of ನೇರ್) of the ancient dialect (*cf.* No. 10 of this paragraph). The ಪ may be doubled by a ವ್ after the ರ್, *e. g.* ಇರ್ಪ್ಪ, ತರ್ಪ್ಪ. *Cf.* No. 10, and see § 371, 3.

In the mediæval dialect ಇರ್ಪ, ತರ್ಪ, ಬರ್ಪ and ಕೂರ್ಪ generally appear as ಇಪ್ಪ, ತಪ್ಪ, ಬಪ್ಪ and ಕೂಪ (for ಕೂಪ್ಪ). *Cf.* § 184. Regarding the modern dialect see § 181, 1.

2, In some themes ending in ಳ್ (ṛakāra) with a preceding long vowel, *viz.* ಆರ್ಪ (of ಆಲ್), ತೋರ್ಪ (of ತೋಲ್), ನಾರ್ಪ (of ನಾಲ್), and ಮಾರ್ಪ (of ಮಾಲ್) of the ancient dialect. ಆರ್ಪ and ತೋರ್ಪ are found also in the mediæval one. The ಪ may be doubled, *e. g.* ಆರ್ಪ್ಪ, ತೋರ್ಪ್ಪ (see § 371, 3).

ಆರ್ಷ is ಆಪ in the modern dialect, and not unfrequently also in the mediæval one.

ಮಾರ್ಷ, ನಾರ್ಷ, etc. occasionally form their participle by means of ವ in the mediæval dialect, *e. g.* ನಾರ್ಷ, ಮಾರ್ಷ (see § 180, 6). When ತೋರ್ಷ, ನಾರ್ಷ, ಮಾರ್ಷ, etc. are used with the final ಉ, their participles are ತೋರುಪ, ನಾರುಪ, ಮಾರುಪ, etc. in the three dialects (see § 180, 3).

3, In themes ending in ಲ್ಷ (lakāra, according to Kēśava), *viz.* ಅಗಲ್ವ, ಕೀಲ್ವ of the ancient dialect. The present-future participle of ಕೀಲ್ಷ appears twice as ಕೀಲ್ವ in the Śabdānuśāsana. The use of ಪ in themes with final ಲ್ಷ was perhaps to some extent optional. See § 180, 1.

4, In themes ending in ಲ್ಷ (lakāra) when it is a substitute (ādēśa) of ಡ್ (ḍakāra), *viz.* ನೋಲ್ವಿ (of ನೋಡು), ಬಿಸುಲ್ವಿ (of ಬಿಸುಡು), ಬೆಗಲ್ವಿ (of ಬೆಗಡು), ಬೇಲ್ವಿ (of ಬೇಡು), ಮಾರ್ವಿ (of ಮಾಡು), ಸೂಲ್ವಿ (of ಸೂಡು) of the ancient dialect. ನೋಲ್ವಿ, ಬೇಲ್ವಿ and ಮಾರ್ವಿ occur also in the mediæval one. *Cf.* § 234.

ನೋಡು, ಬಿಸುಡು, etc. form their participle also by means of ವ, *viz.* ನೋಡುವ, ಬಿಸುಡುವ, etc. in the three dialects. *Cf.* 180, 3.

5, In four themes ending in ನ್ (nakāra, *cf.* § 182), *viz.* ಆನ್ವ (of ಆನ್), ಈನ್ವ (of ಈನ್), ನೋನ್ವ, ಸೀನ್ವ of the ancient dialect.

6, In the themes ಓ and ಪ್ರೂ, *viz.* ಓಪ (*cf.* § 180, 2), ಪ್ರೂಪ.

7, In themes with final ಗು (gānta), in which case the ಗು suffers elision (lōpa, *cf.* § 165, b, 3; 211, 7. 10), *viz.* ತಾಪ (of ತಾಗು), ತೂಪ (of ತೂಗು), ಪೋಪ (of ಪೋಗು), ತೊಳಪ (of ತೊಳಗು), ಬೆಳಪ (of ಬೆಳಗು), ಮಿನುಪ (of ಮಿನುಗು), ಮಿರುಪ (of ಮಿರುಗು), ಮಿಸುಪ (of ಮಿಸುಗು) of the ancient dialect. These participial forms are occasionally found likewise in the mediæval one, once ಹೋಪ for ಪೋಪ. The ಪ of the themes with a short initial may be doubled, *e. g.* ತೊಳಪ್ಪ, ಬೆಳಪ್ಪ (see § 371, 3). *Cf.* ಆಪ್ಪಾರ್ in the remark.

All themes ending in ಗು form their participle also by means of ವ, *e. g.* ಆಗುವ, ತಾಗುವ, ತೊಳಗುವ, etc. in the three dialects (*cf.* § 180, 3).

Remark.

The present-future participle of ಆಗು (*i. e.* ಆಗುವ) often appears as ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಪ or ಅಪ (§§ 176. 184) in the ancient and mediæval dialect. The Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 496. 502) teaches that its participle becomes also ಅಪ (or ಅಪ್ಪ); we can substantiate its statement only by one instance which belongs to the ancient dialect, *viz.* by ಆಪ್ಪಾರ್ (for ಅಪ್ಪರ್, in a śāsana between 680 and 696 A. D.), the third person plural of the future of ಆಗು (see § 201, 1). The occasionally used

ಆಹ in § 184 might be adduced also in support of the Śabdānuśāsana's ಆಪ. ಆಪ (of ಅಪ್) appears in the paragraph under No. 1.

8, In themes that have been formed by means of the suffixes ಇಸು or ಸು (sânta) whether they be causative, transitive or intransitive (§§ 148. 151), in which case the final ಸು suffers elision. Kannaḍa instances are ಅಗುವಿಸ (of ಅಗುವಿಸು), ಅಗ್ಗಲಿಸ (of ಅಗ್ಗಲಿಸು), ಅಲಪ (of ಅಲಸು), ಇರಿಸ (of ಇರಿಸು), ಉಗಿಸ (of ಉಗಿಸು), ಎನಿಸ, ಎಲಿಸ, ಎಲಿಸ, ಕಾಪ (of ಕಾಸು), ಕೆನಿಸ, ತರಿಸ, ತೂಂಕಡಿ, ದಾಣ್ಣೆಪ, ನಡಯಿಸ, ಪತ್ತಿಸ, ಪಾಯಿಸ, ಬರಿಸ, ಮಾಡಿಸ, ಸುತ್ತಿಸ;— instances of themes formed from Samskrita are ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸ (of ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸು), ಅವಧರಿಸ, ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಸ, ಆಚರಿಸ, ಉದಯಿಸ, ಉದ್ಭಾವಿಸ, ಉಪ್ಪರಿಸ, ಚಿತ್ರಿಸ, ನರ್ತಿಸ, ನಿರವಿಸ, ಪರಿಹರಿಸ, ಪೂಜಿಸ, ಬೆಸಪ (of ಬೆಸಸು), ರಕ್ಷಿಸ, ವರಿಸ, ಸನ್ನಿಸ. The instances are found in the ancient and mediæval dialect. The ಪ may be doubled, e. g. ಎನಿಸ್ಪ, ತರಿಸ್ಪ, ಬರಿಸ್ಪ, ಮಾಡಿಸ್ಪ; ಉದಯಿಸ್ಪ, ಬೆಸಪ್ಪ (see § 371, 3).

All themes with final ಇಸು and ಸು form their participle also by means of ವ (§ 180, 3), e. g. ಅಲಸುವ, ಎಲಿಸುವ, ಕೆನಿಸುವ, ಬೆಸಸುವ, ವರಿಸುವ, in the three dialects.

9, In the themes ಅವು and ತವು, these changing their final ಉ into ಇ before ಪ, viz. ಅವಿಸ, ತವಿಸ (Śabdānuśāsana sūtras 473. 480. 513). This rule is not in the Śabdamanidarpaṇa, in which the verb ಅವು does not occur at all. ಅವಿಸ, ತವಿಸ would, according to No. 8, be regular forms of ಅವಿಸು, ತವಿಸು.

10, Optionally in eleven of the themes ending in ರ (cf. No. 1 of this paragraph), viz. ಅಡರ್ಪ (of ಅಡರ್), ಅದಿರ್ಪ (of ಅದಿರ್), ಉದಿರ್ಪ, ಉಸಿರ್ಪ, ಕನರ್ಪ, ತೊಡರ್ಪ, ಪನರ್ಪ, ಪೊಡರ್ಪ, ಬಿದಿರ್ಪ, ಬೆಳರ್ಪ, ಮಿಳಿರ್ಪ (Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 511) in the ancient dialect. ಒಡರ್ಪ appears in the Jaimini bhārata. The ಪ may be doubled after the ರ, e. g. ಅಡರ್ಪ್ಪ, ಉದಿರ್ಪ್ಪ (§ 371, 3).

Their usual forms with ವ are ಅಡರ್ವ or ಅಡರ್ವ್ವ, ಅದಿರ್ವ or ಅದಿರ್ವ್ವ, ಉದಿರ್ವ or ಉದಿರ್ವ್ವ, etc. (§ 180, 1; § 371, 3).

184. The fourth suffix of the present-future participle is ಹ. Originally it may have had the form of ಹ್ too, as it first appears as a substitute of ಪ್ಪ in ಅಪ್ಪ (of ಆಗು), ಇಪ್ಪ (of ಇರ್), ತಪ್ಪ (of ತರ್), ಬಪ್ಪ (of ಬರ್, see § 183, 1. 7, remark). ಅಪ್ಪ (or ಅಪ, see § 189) optionally appears as ಅಹ in the ancient and mediæval dialect (cf. § 223). ಇಹ (for ಇಪ್ಪ), ತಹ (for ತಪ್ಪ), ಬಹ (for ಬಪ್ಪ) occur only in the mediæval one, in which there are likewise ಬೇಹ (for ಬೇಲ್ಪಿ) and ಹೋಹ (for ಪೋಪ, ಹೋಗುವ). The mediæval dialect occasionally shows the forms ಆಹ (for ಅಪ್ಪ, ಆಗುವ,

cf. the remark about ಅಪ in § 183, 7) and ಬಾಹ (for ಬಪ್ಪ or a ಬಾರ್ಪ; about theme ಬಾರ್ see §§ 52. 170. 210).

185. The simplest and, as it would appear, true explanation of the so-called present-future participle is to take it to be the genitive of verbal nouns, an explanation which is analogous to that given in § 178 regarding the so-called past participle (see also § 169) and well suits to its use. There are numerous verbal nouns in Kannada formed by suffixing ವು, ವು and ಹು to verbal themes (see § 243); such nouns allow the formation of the genitive singular by means of its primitive termination ಅ (§ 141, 1). The circumstance that many of the verbal nouns used to form the present-future participle do not exist nowadays apart from that use, constitutes no valid objection to the offered explanation.

A number of verbal nouns ending in ವು of which the genitive with final ಅ would exactly form the present-future participle, are ಅಲಿವು (knowing, genitive ಅಲಿವು), ಅಲಿವು (perishing, genitive ಅಲಿವು), ಇಲಿವು (stabbing), ಉಲಿವು (remaining), ಎರವು (begging), ಒಲವು (being pleased), ಕಳೆವು, ಕಲಿವು, ತಿಳಿವು, ತೆಲಿವು, ನಲಿವು, ನಿಲುವು, ನೆನವು, ನೆರೆವು, ನೋವು, ಪಡುವು, ಪಲಿವು, ಮಲಿವು, ಮುರಿವು, ಮೇವು, ಸಾವು, ಹರೆವು, ಹಸಿವು; ತೋಳವು, ಮಿಲಿವು, ತೋರ್ಪು, ಮಾರ್ಪು would be such as end in ವು. See § 243, A, 18 a. 24.

What the grammarian Kêśava states regarding the past relative participle that in combination with suffixes it forms a kṛit or kṛillīṅga and vâçyaliṅga or viśêshyâdbhīnaliṅga, in other words a declinable verbal base (see § 177. 200), he does state likewise regarding the present-future participle in combination with suffixes, it forming the bhavishyantikṛit or kṛillīṅga (*cf.* § 174 and see § 177).

The pronominal forms and pronouns mentioned in § 177 (*cf.* 193. 200) are the suffixes also for this participle, and besides nearly every declinable base is used after it. If it is followed by a noun, a consecutive compound is formed (*cf.* § 177 and see § 253, 2, d). About its combination with adverbs see § 282. See further §§ 254. 282. 298, 5. 316, 1. (330). 364.

The suffixes ಅಂ and ಅಳ್ appear, as in § 177, also as ಒಂ and ಒಳ್; thus we find ಅಲಿವೊಂ, ಕೆಯೊಂ, ಸಲೊಂ (in a śâsana between 680 and 696 A. D.), ಕಿಡಿವೊಂ (in a śâsana of 707 A. D.), and ಎವೊಳ್ (in one of about 778 A. D.). The plural ಅರ್ has also the form of ಒರ್ in ಅಪ್ಪೊರ್, ಉಳ್ಳೊರ್ (in a śâsana between 750 and 814 A. D.).

186. The primitive meaning of the so-called present-future participle (*cf.* § 179), if derived from the genitive singular of verbal nouns, will

appear from the following instances, *viz.* ಅಜ್ಞಾನಂ (ಅಜ್ಞಾನ + ಅಂ), he or a man of knowing (either now or in future), *i. e.* he who knows or will know; ಅಜ್ಞಾನಿ (ಅಜ್ಞಾನ + ಅನ್), she or a woman of knowing, *i. e.* she who knows or will know; ಅಜ್ಞಾನಿವುದು (ಅಜ್ಞಾನ + ಉದು), it or a child, etc. of knowing, *i. e.* it which knows or will know; ಅಜ್ಞಾನಿವರ್ (ಅಜ್ಞಾನ + ಆರ್), they or people (male or female) of knowing, *i. e.* they who know or will know; ಅಜ್ಞಾನಿವು (ಅಜ್ಞಾನ + ಉವು), they or children, etc. of knowing, *i. e.* they which know or will know; ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ ಅಜ್ಞಾನಿ, he of knowing Kannāḍa, *i. e.* he (or one) who knows Kannāḍa; ಮೇವ ಪುಲ್, grass of eating, *i. e.* grass which (an animal) eats or will eat; ತಿಳಿವ ನೀರ್, water of clearing, *i. e.* water that becomes clear or will become clear; ತೋಪ ಕನ್ನವುರಂ, an ear-ornament of shining, *i. e.* an ear-ornament which shines or will shine; ತೋಪ ಆಕ್ಕರಂ, a letter of appearing, *i. e.* a letter which appears or will appear.

In the above instances actually existing nouns appear the genitive of which presents the participle; in the now following instances nouns are to be assumed to exist: — ಉಳ್ಳಂ (of an ಉಳ್ಳವು), he of being (or having); ಉಳ್ಳಿ, she of being (or having); ಉಳ್ಳುದು, it of being (or having); ಧನಮ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, riches of being he, *i. e.* he who has riches; ಎಳೆದು ಅಪ್ಪ (of an ಅಪ್ಪವು) ಪಶು, an animal of being young, *i. e.* an animal which is young; ಪಾಡುವ (of a ಪಾಡುವು) ತುಮ್ಮಿ, a black bee of humming, *i. e.* a black bee which hums or will hum; ಬರ್ಪ (of a ಬರ್ಪು) ಕಾಲಂ, time of coming, *i. e.* time which comes; ಮಾಡುವ (of a ಮಾಡುವು) ಕಾರ್ಯಂ, a business of making, *i. e.* a business which (somebody) makes or will make; ಬೀಸುವ (of a ಬೀಸುವು) ಚಾಮರಂ, a chowrie of waving, *i. e.* a chowrie which (somebody) waves or will wave; ಮಾಡ್ಪಿರ್ (of a ಮಾಡ್ಪಿರು), they of making, *i. e.* they who make or will make; ಹೋಗುವವನು (of a ಹೋಗುವು), he of going, *i. e.* he who goes or will go; ಹೋಗುವವಳು, she of going, *i. e.* she who goes or will go; ಹೋಗುವುದು, it of going, *i. e.* it which goes or will go.

187. What Europeans call the infinitive of a verb Kannāḍa grammarians call ಕ್ರಿಯಾರ್ಥ, *i. e.* the meaning of a verb, and then the object, purpose or scope of (a verb's) action, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ರಯೋಜನ. Regarding the explanation of the infinitive see § 188.

There are four kinds of the infinitive, *viz.*

1, The first infinitive is formed by suffixing ಅಲ್ to the verbal theme, in which case, by euphonic junction (§ 213 *seq.*), a theme's final ಉ disappears, *e.g.* ಇರಲ್ (of ಇರ್), ಉಣಲ್ (of ಉಣ್), ಕಳಲ್ (of ಕಳ್), ಕೊಲಲ್,

ಕೊಳಲ್, ಗೆಲಲ್, ತರಲ್, ತಿನಲ್, ಪೇಲಿಲ್, ಮೆಲಲ್, ಪೊಗಲಿಲ್, ಬೇಡಲ್ (of ಬೇಡು),
ಮಾಡಲ್ (of ಮಾಡು), ಮುತ್ತಲ್ (of ಮುತ್ತು), ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಲ್ (of ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸು).

When the theme ends in ಇ or ಎ, ಅಲ್ may be suffixed immediately, as in ಕರೆ ಅಲ್ (a form that was occasionally used in the ancient dialect, § 215, 5, letter *a*), but generally an enunciative ಯ್ is used between, in the three dialects, *e. g.* ಆಪ್ಪಿಯಲ್ (of ಆಪ್ಪಿ), ತಪ್ಪಿಯಲ್, ನುಡಿಯಲ್, ಎಪ್ಪಿಯಲ್ (of ಎಪ್ಪಿ), ಕರೆಯಲ್, ಮಪ್ಪಿಯಲ್. *Cf.* § 215, 2, letters *f. i.*

Infinitives with ಅಲ್ of monosyllabic themes that are a vowel or end in a vowel, are ಈಯಲ್ (of ಈ), ಕಾಯಲ್ (of ಕಾ), ತೇಯಲ್ (of ತೇ), ತೋಯಲ್ (of ತೋ), ನೋಯಲ್ (of ನೋ), ಬೇಯಲ್ (of ಬೇ), ವಿಯಲ್ (of ವಿ). *Cf.* § 215, 2, letters *d. g. k. m.*

Some monosyllabic themes ending in ಯ್ optionally double (dvitvavikalpa) the ಯ್ before ಅಲ್, *e. g.* ಪೊಯಲ್ or ಪೊಯ್ಯಲ್ (of ಪೊಯ್), ಕೊಯಲ್ or ಕೊಯ್ಯಲ್ (of ಕೊಯ್), ಗೆಯಲ್ or ಗೆಯ್ಯಲ್ (of ಗೆಯ್); the ಯ್ of the four themes ಉಯ್, ನೆಯ್, ಬಯ್ and ಸುಯ್ is always doubled (nityadivitva) before it, *viz.* ಉಯ್ಯಲ್, ನೆಯ್ಯಲ್, ಬಯ್ಯಲ್ and ಸುಯ್ಯಲ್. The dissyllabic theme ಆರಯ್ optionally doubles its ಯ್, *viz.* ಆರಯಲ್ or ಆರಯ್ಯಲ್. *Cf.* § 215, 7, *e.*

Nāgavarma (sūtra 234) suffixes ಅಲ್ to the lengthened theme of ತರ್ and ಬರ್, *viz.* ತಾರಲ್, ಬಾರಲ್ (*cf.* ತಾರೆ under No. 4 of this paragraph). *Cf.* § 210.

In the modern dialect ಅಲ್ is used only in the so-called passive (see § 315); in all other cases it uses ಅಲು, *i. e.* ಅಲ್ with a euphonic ಳ, a form that is not unfrequently found in the mediæval one too, *e. g.* ಅಲುಗಲು, ಇರಲು, ಗೆಲಲು, ತರಲು, ನಾಚಿಸಲು, ಭಕ್ತಿಸಲು, and occasionally also in the later ancient one, *e. g.* ಅಳಿಯಲು, ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ಭಾವಿಸಲು, ಆಗಲು, ಇರಲು (in a śāśana of 1123 A. D.), ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ಎಪ್ಪಿಗಲು (in a śāśana of 1182 A. D.). *Cf.* § 96, remark; see § 121, *a.*

In the ancient and mediæval dialect a dative is formed from the infinitive with ಅಲ್ by means of ಕೆ (see § 120, letters *a. b*), *e. g.* ಆಗಲ್ಕೆ, ಎನಲ್ಕೆ, ಪೇಲಿಲ್ಕೆ, ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಕೆ, ಮಪ್ಪಿಯಲ್ಕೆ, ಪೊಗಲಿಲ್ಕೆ, ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಲ್ಕೆ. The dative of the infinitive with ಅಲು is formed by means of ಇಕೆ or ಇಕ್ಕೆ in the modern dialect (see § 121, letter *c*), *e. g.* ತಿನ್ನಲಿಕೆ or ತಿನ್ನಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, ಬರೆಯಲಿಕೆ or ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ. In the later ancient dialect we meet with the curious forms ಪೊಗಳಲುಕೆ (= ಪೊಗಲಿಲ್ಕೆ), ಆಗಲುಕೆ (= ಆಗಲ್ಕೆ, in a śāśana of 1123 A. D.; see § 121, *a.* Dat.).

About ಅಲ್ § 208 is to be compared.

2, The second infinitive ends in the vowel ಅ. The grammarian Kêśava states that this ಅ has originated by the elision (lôpa) of the final ಲ್ of ಅಲ್. This statement is only in so far of value, as it makes any rule about the way of suffixing the ಅ unnecessary, because it is identical with that of ಅಲ್.

This infinitive is used in the three dialects. Instances are ಕೊಯ or ಕೊಯ್ಯ, ಗಿಯ or ಗಿಯ್ಯ, ತರ, ಬರ, ಉಡ, ಮಾಡ, ಹೋಗ, ಎಸಗ, ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸ, ಕಡಿಯ, ನಡೆಯ, ಕರೆಯ, ಈಯ, ಕಾಯ, ತೇಯ.

In the infinitive formed by ಅ from themes with final ಇ and ಎ a sort of lengthening is allowed in the modern dialect, in which the ಅ disappears (*cf.* the accusative and genitive under letter *c* in § 130), *e. g.* ಇಲೋ may be used for ಇಲಿಯ, ಕರೇ for ಕರೆಯ.

An abnormal infinitive of ಕೊಳ್ಳ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು) is ಕೋ, often used in the modern dialect. (*Cf.* ಕೋತ in § 172; ಕೋ in § 206.

Remark.

The author once entertained the opinion (see Dictionary under ಅ 4) that the infinitive (or verbal noun, see § 188) ending in ಅ had a dative in the South-Mahratta country, *e. g.* ಮಾಡಕೆ or ಮಾಡಕ್ಕೆ, ಬರಕೆ or ಬರಕ್ಕೆ, and with the lengthening of ಅ, ನೋಡಾಕ (for ನೋಡಾಕೆ), ತಿಮ್ಮಾಕ (for ತಿಮ್ಮಾಕೆ, Nudigaṭṭu, page 36). Such dative forms are in common use there; but, instead from the infinitive (or verbal noun) with final ಅ, we now derive them from a verbal noun formed by means of the suffix ವ (for ಹ, see § 243, A, 20. 27), *i. e.* in the present instances from ಮಾಡುವ (= ಮಾಡುಹ), ಬರುವ, ನೋಡುವ, ತಿಮ್ಮುವ, the ಉವ being changed into ಒ and ಓ, *viz.* ಮಾಡೊ, ಬರೊ, ನೋಡೋ, ತಿಮ್ಮೋ, and then again into ಅ and ಆ, *viz.* ಮಾಡ, ಬರ, ನೋಡಾ, ತಿಮ್ಮಾ (*cf.* § 181, note *c*, and see ಓಕೆ in Dictionary; concerning the change of ಅ into ಒ see § 117, *a*, Nom. and Acc.; §§ 177. 185. 193). An instance with ಓ is: ಮಾತು ಅನ್ನೋಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದೆ, ಬೋನ ಉಣ್ಣೋಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದೆ, a word (or words) is (or are) made for saying, boiled rice is made for eating.

3, The third infinitive is represented by the verbal theme itself, and is occasionally found in the three dialects. It always immediately precedes a verb, ಇಲಿೞಿ ಬಿಡು (= ಇಲಿಯು ಬಿಡು), ಇಲಿೞಿವಾಯ್ಕು (= ಇಲಿಯು ಹಾಯ್ಕು), ಇಲಿೞಿಸು ನೂಂಕು (= ಇಲಿೞಿಸ ನೂಂಕು), ಕರೆ ಕಳಿಸು (= ಕರೆಯು-), ಕೆಡಿ ನೂಂಕು (= ಕೆಡಿಯು-), ಕೆಡಿ ಬಡಿ (= ಕೆಡಿಯು-), ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಲಿು (= ತಿಳಿಯು-), ತೂಗು ಹಾಕು (= ತೂಗು-), ತೆಗೆ ನೆಲಿೞಿ (= ತೆಗೆಯು-), ನೆನೆ ಹಾಕು (= ನೆನೆಯು-), ಪರೆಗಡಿ (= ಪರೆಯು ಕಡಿ), ಪರೆ ಮಾಡು (= ಪರೆಯು-), ಸದೆ ಬಡಿ (= ಸಡಿಯು-).

4, The fourth infinitive consists of the theme with the suffix ಎ. The way of annexing the ಎ to verbal themes is identical with that of ಅಲ್ and ಆ. This infinitive of which the meaning and use is nearly the same as that of No. 1, belongs to the ancient and mediæval dialect; occasionally it is found also in modern poetry (§§ 365. 366, remark a).

Instances are ಎನೆ, ಕೊಲೆ, ಕೊಳೆ, ಉಣೆ, ತಿನೆ, ಬರೆ, ಮಲೆ, ವೇಲಿತಿ; ಕೊಯೆ or ಕೊಯ್ಯೆ, ಪೊಯೆ or ಪೊಯ್ಯೆ; ಆರಯೆ or ಆರಯ್ಯೆ; ಉಯ್ಯೆ, ನೆಯ್ಯೆ, ಬಯ್ಯೆ, ಸುಯ್ಯೆ; ಈಯೆ; ನುಡಿಯೆ, ನಡೆಯೆ; ವಾಡೆ, ಪೊಡೆ, ಪೋಗೆ; ಅಡರೆ, ಅದಿರೆ, ಬೆದಲಿತಿ. Cf. § 215, 7, e.

The Basavapurâna suffixes the ಎ once to the long base of ತರ, as it has ತಾರೆ (12, 43; cf. Nâgavarma's ತಾರಲ್ under No. 1; see § 210).

The grammarian Kêśava calls the infinitive with ಎ, from a meaning it not unfrequently has, the locative state or condition (satisaptami or sati, see §§ 188, remark; 286. 365).

188. The force of the so-called infinitive in Kannada may be expressed by the following particles:—to, in its prepositional meaning, as ready to go, fit to eat; to, denoting purpose, end, and futurity; so as to, so that; at the time that, when, while, e. g. ತರಲ್, ತರ, to bring; ಮಾಡಲ್, ಮಾಡ, to make; ನಡೆಯಲ್, ನಡೆಯ, to walk; ಕೆಡಲ್, ಕೆಡ, so as to perish, so that (somebody or something) perishes or perished; ಕೆಡೆಯಲ್, ಕೆಡೆಯ, ಕೆಡೆ, ಕೆಡೆಯೆ, so as to fall down, so that (somebody or something) falls or fell down; ವಾಡೆ, ವಾಡಲ್, when (somebody or something) sings or sang; ಬರೆ, ಬರಲ್, while (something or somebody) comes or came. Cf. the use of the short infinitive with ಅ in §§ 170. 171. 210.

But these special significations are not primitive; they are derived somehow from the verbal noun which the infinitive originally was and very often still is. Cf. the verbal noun in § 100, and its use in §§ 165. 169. 173. 205, and also in the so-called passive (§ 315).

That the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್ (ಅಲು, expressing 'being', 'condition') is a verbal noun, is an indisputable fact, because e. g. ಳಿಲಿಲ್ means 'grieving' and 'to grieve, etc.', ಉಲಿಲಿಲ್, 'ploughing' and 'to plough, etc.', ಊದಲ್, 'swelling' and 'to swell, etc.', ಒಕ್ಕಲ್, 'thrashing' and 'to thrash, etc.', ಕೂಡಲ್, 'joining' and 'to join, etc.', ಪಡಲ್, 'lying down' and 'to lie down, etc.', and because this infinitive is declinable, as it has a dative (see § 187, 1).

The character of being originally a verbal noun can also be attributed to the second infinitive, *viz.* that with final ಅ, as *e. g.* ಅಡ means 'cooking' and 'to cook, etc.', ಅಡಕ, 'compressing' and 'to compress, etc.', ಎತ್ತ, 'lifting up' and 'to lift up, etc.', ಗೆಲ, 'gaining' and 'to gain, etc.', ತೀರ, 'ending' and 'to end, etc.', ತೊಡ, 'putting on' and 'to put on, etc.', ಬರ, 'coming' and 'to come, etc.', ಸೋಲ, 'losing' and 'to lose, etc.'. *Cf.* § 205, 1, *b*, singular.—Verbal nouns, however, corresponding to the infinitive formed by ಅ and the insertion of ಯ್ between it and themes ending in ಇ and ಎ (as to form *e. g.* ಕಡಿಯು, ನಡೆಯು), are nowadays scarcely met with in Kannada, although a few nouns end in ಯು, *e. g.* ಕೊಣ್ಣೆಯು, ಚಳಿಯು, ಚೊಲ್ಲೆಯು, ಪೊಲ್ಲೆಯು, ಬಲಿಯು, ಹೊಲ್ಲೆಯು. We think that ಯು has been superseded by ಹ or ವ in verbal nouns. There are numerous verbal nouns that end in ಹ (see § 243, A, 27) and some that end in ವ (see § 243, A, 20), and, besides, of the above nouns, ಚೊಲ್ಲೆಯು appears also as ಚೊಲ್ಲೆಹ, and ಹೊಲ್ಲೆಯು as ಹೊಲ್ಲೆಹ. Remember that in the present verbal participle (§ 172) ವ್ is not unfrequently used instead of ಯ್. At the same time we may conjecture that for verbal nouns, instead of themes with the formative ಯು, the simple theme ending in ಇ and ಎ was preferred (*cf.* §§ 100. 187, 3).

The third infinitive, being nothing else but the verbal theme itself which is very often used as a noun, requires no special remark.

Some verbal nouns which are equal in form to the fourth infinitive *i. e.* that with final ಎ, are ಉಲಿಪಿ, 'loving' and 'to love, etc.', ಕಟ್ಟಿ, 'a structure' and 'to construct, etc.', ಕೆಡೆ, 'throwing down' and 'to throw down, etc.', ಕೆತ್ತೆ, 'a chip' and 'to chip, etc.', ಕೊಲೆ, 'killing' and 'to kill, etc.', ನಗೆ, 'laughing' and 'to laugh, etc.', ಪೊರೆ, 'joining' and 'to join, etc.', ಪೊಯಿ (or ಹೊಯಿ), 'a load for the head' and 'to carry on the head, etc.', ಬಾಯಿಪಿ, 'cultivating' and 'to cultivate, etc.'.—Verbal nouns which correspond to the infinitive with ಎ suffixed by means of the euphonic ಯ್ (*e. g.* ಕಡೆಯು, ನಡೆಯು, ನಡೆಯು), we have not found in Kannada; it may be that in such nouns ಯ್ was, for the sake of euphony, changed into ಗ್ (*cf.* ನಡಿಗೆ, ನಿಲಿಗೆ, ಮುರಿಗೆ, ಮುಲಿಗೆ) or ವ್ (*cf.* ತೆಲಿವೆ, ಮಡಿವೆ).

That the infinitive with ಎ was considered to be a verbal noun in ancient times seems to be corroborated by the following two sentences quoted by Kêśava (under sūtra 134, from Sujanôttainsa Hampa rāja?):—ನಿಶ್ಯಂಕೆಯಿಂ ನೃಪನ ಪೇಯಿಪಿ, and ಚಿತ್ತಭವಗ್ರಹದ ಸೊಂಕೆ, literally 'an ordering of the king without fear' and 'a touching of the pudendum muliebre', *i. e.*

‘when the king ordered fearlessly’, and ‘when the p. m. touched’, in which the genitive stands before that infinitive as before a noun. Cf. 352, 1a.

Let us show by some further instances how the meaning of the infinitive was attached to the verbal noun by Kannāḍa people in their own peculiar way:— ತೊತ್ತು ಗೆಲಸವಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯಲ್ ಅನುವಾದಂ, literally ‘a female servant’s work a doing he became ready’, *i. e.* he became ready to do a female servant’s work; ನೀರಂ ತರವೇಟ್ಟಿಂ, lit. ‘he ordered a bringing water’, *i. e.* he ordered to bring water; ತಿನಲ್ ಕೊನ್ನಂ, lit. ‘an eating he killed’, *i. e.* he killed to eat; ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಳು, lit. ‘an understanding tell!’, *i. e.* tell (it) so that (I) understand!; ಮಾಡ ಹೋದನು, lit. ‘a making he went’, *i. e.* he went to make; ಕೆಡೆ ನೂಂಕಿದಂ, lit. ‘a falling down he pushed’, *i. e.* he pushed so that (it) fell down; ವನ್ನಿ ಪೊಗಟ್ಟಿ, lit. ‘the bard a praising’, *i. e.* when the bard praises or praised; ಅನೆ ಬರೆ, lit. ‘the elephant a coming’, *i. e.* when the elephant comes or came; ನೇಸಲ್ ಮೂಡಲ್, lit. ‘the sun a rising’, *i. e.* when the sun rises or rose.

Regarding instances etc. see § 365.

Remark.

The specific meaning of ‘at the time that’, ‘when’, ‘while’ of the suffix ಅಲ್ or ಅಲು, which, like the suffix ಎ (§ 187, 4), it often has in the infinitive, can so to say be accounted for by the meaning of ಅಲ್, ಅಲು in § 109, letters *a* and *b*, locative. The suffix ಎ, expressing ಸತಿಸಪ್ತಮಿ, reminds one of the ಇ of the locative in § 109, letters *a*, *b*, *c*, as a final ಇ is occasionally used for ಎ; compare *e. g.* that the ancient form ಎ of the instrumental is ಇ in § 109, letters *b* and *c*.

189. The grammarian Kēśava observes “the verbal action (kriyē) changes according to the three times or tenses (kālatrayaparīṇāmi), and “the three (forms of) the conjugated verb (kriyāpada) tell the three times or tenses”.

The three tenses (§§ 144. 145) are formed by suffixes (āgama) which are called “the indicators of the three tenses (kālatrayasūcaka)”.

The names of the suffixes are ದ, ತ; ದಪ, ದಪ್ಪ, ತಪ, ತಪ್ಪ, ದಹ; ವ, ಬ, ಪ, ಪ್ಪ, ಹ. Of these ದ, ತ are used for the past tense, ದಪ, ದಪ್ಪ, ತಪ, ತಪ್ಪ, ದಹ for the present tense, and ವ, ಬ, ಪ, ಪ್ಪ, ಹ for the future one.

It will be observed that ದ and ತ are the forms of the past relative participle (see § 175, 1. 2; § 176), and ವ, ಬ, ಪ, ಪ್ಪ and ಹ those of the (present-) future one (§§ 180-184).

ದಪ, ದಪ್ಪ, ತಪ, ತಪ್ಪ and ದಹ, the tense-suffixes of the present, are the past relative participle with final ದ and ತ to which ಅಪ, ಅಪ್ಪ and ಅಹ

are annexed. ಅಪ್ಪ and ಅಹ we have met with as substitutes of ಆಗುವ, the present-future relative participle of ಆಗು (see § 183, 7, remark; § 184); ಅಪ is another form of ಅಪ್ಪ and ಅಹ.

ದಹ is found only in the mediæval dialect wherein ಹ very frequently takes the place of ದ.

190. Of the tense-suffixes mentioned in § 189 the modern dialect uses ದ and ತ for the past tense, and ವ (exceptionally also ಬ and ಹ, see § 182 and § 195 *seq.*) for the present-future one. Its suffixes for indicating the present tense are, as a rule, peculiar, being ಉತ and ಉತ್ತ, *i. e.* two of the terminations of the present verbal participle (see § 172).

191. It is necessary to remark that ದ and ತ are but two representatives of the finals of the variously formed past relative participle; they are to indicate that all the forms of the past relative participle as based on the past participle (see §§ 155-164; §§ 175, 1. 2, and 176) are meant.

The rules given regarding the formation of the (present-) future relative participle (§ 180 *seq.*) hold good also when it is used as the theme of the future tense.

192. In conjugation (âkhyâtamârگا) personal terminations (vibhakti, pratyaya, âkhyâtavibhakti, kriyâvibhakti) are used. They are suffixed to the participial forms that indicate the tenses (§§ 189-191). When a verb ends in such a termination, it is a conjugated verb (pada, âkhyâta-pada, kriyâpada; see §§ 69. 144).

By means of the personal terminations the three persons (purusha, § 147) in the singular and plural are formed.

It is the custom of Kaunâḍa grammarians to speak of only six (ಆಱು) personal terminations (though there are actually ten), adducing those for the first person (prathamapurusha) feminine singular (and plural) and those for the third person (uttamapurusha) neuter singular and plural separately; we shall exhibit them all at one view in the next paragraph.

193. In presenting the personal terminations let us use the European way of placing and naming the persons, *viz.* first person (uttamapurusha), second person (madhyamapurusha), and third person (prathamapurusha).

1, The following are the personal terminations of the present, past and future tense in the ancient dialect:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಎಂ, (before vowels) ಎನ್.	ಎಂ (if not followed by a vowel); ಎವು (cf. § 137, a, nominative plural).
2nd pers. ಆಯ್.	ಇರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅಂ, (before vowels) ಅನ್; ಒಂ.	ಅರ್; ಒರ್ (§ 198, 3, remark; § 200, 1); ಆರ್ (§ 198, 3, remark; § 201, 1); ಆರು (198, 3, remark).
fem. ಅಳ್; ಒಳ್; ಆಳ್ (§ 198, 3, remark).	ಅರ್; (ಒರ್).
neut. ಉದು; ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು; ಅತ್ತು; ತು.	ಉವು; exceptionally ಅವು (§ 194, remark 1; § 198, 1).

About ಅದು and ಅವು of the negative see §§ 209. 210.

The personal terminations ಅಂ, ಒಂ, ಅಳ್, ಒಳ್, ಉದು, ಅರ್, and ಉವು are also the suffixes for the *krillīngas* in §§ 177. 179. 185. 186. 198, remark 1. 253.

2, The following are the corresponding personal terminations of the mediæval dialect:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಎಂ, (before vowels) ಎನ್; ಎನು; ಎ.	ಎವು.
2nd pers. ಎ.	(ಇರ್); ಇರಿ.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅಂ, (before vowels) ಅನ್; ಅನು; ಅ.	(ಅರ್); ಅರು.
fem. (ಅಳ್); ಅಳು.	(ಅರ್); ಅರು.
neut. ಉದು; ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು; ಅತ್ತು; ತು.	ಅವು.

An occasional ಅದು for ಉದು in MSS. for the third person singular neuter is perhaps a mistake of the copyist.

3, The following are the corresponding personal terminations of the modern dialect:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಎನು; ಎ.	ಎವು; ಇವಿ.
2nd pers. ಎ; ಇ.	ಇರಿ.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅನು; ಅ.	ಅರು.
fem. ಅಳು.	ಅರು.
neut. ಅದು; ಇತು; ತು.	ಅವು.

Remarks.

From a comparison of the forms of the terminations in the three dialects it follows that the *sönnē* in ಎಂ, the *sönnē* in ಅಂ, and the ನು (*i. e.* the *sönnē* and a euphonic ಉ) in ಅನು and ಎನು are not radical.

The *sönnē* or its substitute ವು in the first person plural reminds one of the plural of the neuter pronouns (§ 136) and of the *sönnē* and its substitutes ವ್ and ವು of that of the personal ones (§ 137).

ಅದು, ಉದು, ಇತು (for ಇದು), ಅತ್ತು (for ಅದು), ತು (for ಅದು or ಇದು or ಉದು, *cf.* §§ 116. 122. 138, *d.*, 3. 173. 265), are the demonstrative neuter pronouns singular ಅದು, ಉದು, ಇದು (§§ 90. 102, 8, letter *b*) and the corresponding pronominal forms; ಅವು, ಉವು are the plural of ಅದು, ಉದು (§ 136).

ಅಂ, ಅನು and (the crude form) ಅ mean 'he' (see § 115; § 138, *d.*, 3 and remark; § 177), ಅಳ್ and ಅಳು (*i. e.* ಅಳ್ with a euphonic ಉ), 'she' (*cf.* §§ 177. 185. 186). In ಒಂ and ಒಳ್, ಅ has taken the form of ಒ (*cf.* § 117, *a*). The ಆ in ಆಳ್ is either simply euphonicly lengthened, or ಆಳ್ stands for the pronoun ಅವಳ್.

ಅರ್ and ಅರು (*i. e.* ಅರ್ with a euphonic ಉ) are the plural of ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, ಅಳ್ and ಅಳು (*cf.* §§ 119, *a*; 134. 177). In ಒರ್, ಅ has taken the form of ಒ. The ಆ in ಆರ್ is either euphonicly lengthened or stands for the pronoun ಅವರ್.

ಇ, ಎ and ಅಯ್ are connected with the ಇ, ಈ of the pronoun of the second person (§ 138); their plural ಇರ್ has taken the plural sign ರ್ (for ಅರ್, etc.; *cf.* § 119); ಇರಿ is ಇರ್ and an honorific ಇ, ಇರಿ often being an honorific plural (*cf.* § 205, 2. 3, plural). The ಎ in ಎ, ಎಂ, ಎನು, and ಎವು is connected with the ಎ of the pronoun of the first person (§ 138).

By the way it may be stated that from ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, ಅಳ್, ಅಳು the remote, intermediate and proximate demonstrative pronouns are formed by prefixing ಅ, ಉ and ಇ by means of a euphonic ವ್, *viz.* ಅವಂ (ಅ+ವ್+ಅಂ), lit. 'that-he', ಅವನು, ಅವ; ಅವಳ್, lit. 'that-she', ಅವಳು; ಉವಂ, lit. 'this intermediate-he'; ಉವಳ್; ಇವಂ, lit. 'this-he', ಇವನು, ಇವ; ಇವಳ್, ಇವಳು, ಅ, ಉ and ಇ being other forms of ಆ, ಊ and ಈ (see § 265). *Cf.* § 122 about ತ್, ತ್ತ, ದ್.

194. The personal terminations of the preceding paragraph are, as remarked (§ 192), suffixed to the participial forms that indicate the tenses which in the case of the present tense are ದ+ಅಪ, ದ+ಅಪ್ಪ, ತ+ಅಪ, ತ+ಅಪ್ಪ in the ancient dialect, and generally ದ+ಅಹ in the mediæval one.

Let us take as an illustration the verb ಕೇಳ್, to hear, the relative past participle of which is ಕೇಳ್ಡ (ಕೇಳ್+ದ), meaning 'of the having heard' (see § 179); to this *e. g.* ಅಪ, meaning 'of the being' (§§ 186. 201), is added, and then *e. g.* the personal termination of the first person singular

ಎಂ, meaning 'I'. So the literal translation would be 'of the having heard-of the being-I', *i. e.* I who is one who has heard, or I hear. The present tense is therefore a sort of compound tense (see § 313). To comprehend that its meaning can be expressed by Kannada people in the above manner, it is necessary to know that they, in order to show their ready attention or obedience, not unfrequently use the past tense for the present or future one. For instance, if you say to some one, Come!, the reply is, I came, *i. e.* my coming is an accomplished fact. See § 366, remark *b.*

The present tense in the ancient dialect of the verb ಕೇಳ್ accordingly is as follows:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಕೇಳ್ವೆಂ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕೇಳ್ವೆಂ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ), I hear.	ಕೇಳ್ವೆಂ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕೇಳ್ವೆಂ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ), and ಕೇಳ್ವೆವು (ಕೇಳ್ +ಅಪ+ಎವು) or ಕೇಳ್ವೆವು (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ ಎವು), we hear.
2nd pers.	ಕೇಳ್ವಯ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಅಯ್) or ಕೇಳ್ವಪ್ಪಯ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ +ಅಯ್), thou hearest.	ಕೇಳ್ವಿರ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಇರ್) or ಕೇಳ್ವಿರ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಇರ್), you hear.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೇಳ್ವಂ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಅಂ) or ಕೇಳ್ವಂ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಅಂ), he hears.	ಕೇಳ್ವರ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಅರ್) or ಕೇಳ್ವರ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಅರ್), they hear.
fem.	ಕೇಳ್ವಳ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಅಳ್) or ಕೇಳ್ವಪ್ಪಳ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ ಅಳ್), she hears.	ಕೇಳ್ವರ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಅರ್) or ಕೇಳ್ವರ್ (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಅರ್), they hear.
neut.	ಕೇಳ್ವುದು (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಅದು) or ಕೇಳ್ವಪ್ಪುದು (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ ಅದು) it hears.	ಕೇಳ್ವುವು (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ+ಅವು) or ಕೇಳ್ವ ವು (ಕೇಳ್+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಅವು), they hear.

Other instances in the first person singular are ಕುಡಿದವೆಂ (ಕುಡಿದ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕುಡಿದವೆಂ (ಕುಡಿದ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ಕುಡಿ, to drink), ನಾಣ್ಣಿದವೆಂ (ನಾಣ್ಣಿದ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ನಾಣ್ಣಿದವೆಂ (ನಾಣ್ಣಿದ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ನಾಣ್ಣಿ, to become abashed), ಕಲ್ತವೆಂ (ಕಲ್ತ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕಲ್ತವೆಂ (ಕಲ್ತ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ಕಲ್, to learn), ತನ್ನವೆಂ (ತನ್ನ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ತನ್ನವೆಂ (ತನ್ನ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ತರ್, to bring), ಕೊಟ್ಟವೆಂ (ಕೊಟ್ಟ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕೊಟ್ಟವೆಂ (ಕೊಟ್ಟ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ಕುಡು, to give), ಇತ್ತವೆಂ (ಇತ್ತ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಇತ್ತವೆಂ (ಇತ್ತ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ಈ, to give). See § 366.

The present tense of ಕೇಳ್ or ಕೇಳು (see § 166), in the mediæval dialect, in which ಅಪ, 'of the being', is nearly constantly used instead of ಅಪ or ಅಪ್ಪ, is as follows:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಕೇಳ್ವೆಂ (occasionally ಕೇಳ್ವೆಂ, ಕೇಳ್ವೆನು, ಕೇಳ್ವೆ, or ಕೇಳಿದೆಂ (occasionally ಕೇಳಿದೆಂ), ಕೇಳಿದೆನು, ಕೇಳಿದೆ.	ಕೇಳ್ವೆವು.
2nd pers.	ಕೇಳ್ವೆ (or ಕೇಳಿದೆ).	ಕೇಳ್ವೆರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೇಳ್ವೆಂ, ಕೇಳ್ವೆನು (or ಕೇಳಿದೆಂ, etc.).	(ಕೇಳ್ವೆರ್), ಕೇಳ್ವೆರು.
fem.	(ಕೇಳ್ವೆಹಳ್), ಕೇಳ್ವೆಳು (or ಕೇಳಿದೆಹಳ್, etc.).	(ಕೇಳ್ವೆಹರ್), ಕೇಳ್ವೆರು.
neut.	ಕೇಳ್ವೆದು (or ಕೇಳಿದೆದು).	ಕೇಳ್ವೆವು.

Other instances in the first person singular are ಇರ್ವೆಂ (of ಇರ್, to be), ಎನ್ನೆಂ (of ಎನ್, to say), ಕವಿದೆಂ (of ಕವಿ, to rush upon), ಕಡೆದೆಂ or ಕೆಡೆದೆಂ (of ಕೆಡಿ, to fall down), ಕೊಟ್ಟೆಂ (of ಕುಡು or ಕೊಡು, to give), ಕೊಣ್ಣೆಂ (of ಕೊಳ್, to take), ಸತ್ತೆಂ (of ಸಾಯ್, to die), ಆದೆಂ (of ಆಗು, to become), ಹೋದೆಂ (of ಹೋಗು, to go), ಹೇಲಿದೆಂ (or ಹೇಲಿದೆಂ, of ಹೇಲಿ, to tell). Regarding ಅಪೆಂ, etc. see § 201, 2.

Remarks.

1, There is one irregularly formed present in the ancient language, namely that of ಉಳ್, to be, which changes its vowel ಉ into ಒ in that tense (except in the 3rd person singular neuter, cf. also § 180, remark after 6) and receives no participial form to indicate the tense. As ಒಳ್ is also a verbal noun, the personal terminations (§ 193) appear to have been attached to the genitive of this ಒಳ್, *i. e.* ಒಳ, ಒಳೆಂ (ಒಳ + ಎಂ), *e. g.* meaning 'of the being-I', *i. e.* I am. A peculiarity is that it uses the suffix ಅವು (for ಉವು) in the 3rd person plural neuter. Its paradigm is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಒಳೆಂ.	ಒಳೆವು.
2nd pers.	ಒಳೆಯ್.	ಒಳೆರ್.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಒಳೆಂ.	ಒಳೆರ್.
fem.	ಒಳೆಹಳ್.	ಒಳೆಹರ್.
neut.	ಉಣ್ಣು.	ಒಳೆವು.

ಉಣ್ಣು, originally ಉಳ್ತು (*i. e.* ಉಳ್ + ತು, § 122), is a verbal noun (bhāvavaçana) meaning literally 'a being-it', and as such is used for the 3rd person masculine,

feminine and neuter, singular and plural in the mediæval and modern dialect. About bhāvavaçanas see the paragraphs quoted in § 243.

2, The author of the Śabdānuśāsana, against Kêśava's sūtra 73, makes the 3rd person singular of the present tense a kṛit or kṛillīᅅga and declines it, e. g. ನೋಡಿವಪನಂ, ಮಾಡಿದಪಂಗೆ, in his sūtras 447. 448; Kêśava calls only the past relative participle and the present-future relative participle a declinable kṛit; see § § 177. 185.

195. In § 190 it has been stated that modern Kannaᅇa has a peculiar present tense. It has, however, not abandoned the use of the grammatical structure of the present tense as it appears in § 194, but has changed the form of the tense-suffix ಅಹ, 'of the being', combined with the personal terminations (see § 201, 2), and given a different meaning to the tense.

Its forms of ಅಹ combined with the personal terminations are as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಹೇನು (ಎನು) for ಅಹೆನು (ಅಹ + ಎನು).	ಹೇವು (ಎವು) for ಅಹೆವು (ಅಹ + ಎವು).
2nd pers. ಹೀ (ಈ) for ಅಹಿ (ಅಹ + ಇ).	ಹೀರಿ (ಈರಿ) for ಅಹಿರಿ (ಅಹ + ಇರಿ).
3rd pers.	
masc. ಹಾನು (ಆನು) for ಅಹನು (ಅಹ + ಅನು).	ಹಾರು (ಆರು) for ಅಹರು (ಅಹ + ಆರು).
fem. ಹಾಳು (ಆಳು) for ಅಹಳು (ಅಹ + ಅಳು).	ಹಾರು (ಆರು) for ಅಹರು (ಅಹ + ಆರು).
neut. ಹೀತು (ಈತು) for ಅಹಿತು (ಅಹ + ಇತು, which must have been another form of ಅಹುದು).	ಹಾವು (ಆವು) for ಅಹವು (ಅಹ + ಆವು).

The initial ಹ್ of the forms of ಹೇನು, ಹೀ, ಹಾನು, ಹಾಳು, ಹೀತು, etc., which have been formed by metathesis and lengthening the vowels (see the frequently used ಹೌದು for ಅಹುದು in § 201, 2, and compare the noun ಸೂಲು for ಉಸುಲು, and the adverbs ಹೀಗೆ, ಹಾಗೆ for ಇಹಗೆ, ಅಹಗೆ in § 212, 4), is commonly left out, so that the forms in parenthesis ಎನು, ಈ, ಆನು, ಆಳು, ಈತು, etc. are in general use, whereas those with ಹ್ are at present only occasionally still employed for the verb ಇರು (ಇರ್), to be, especially when the ಎ of emphasis is added (see § 196).

Let us give a paradigm of the present tense of ಇರು (ಇರ್), the past relative participle of which is ಇದ್ದ (=ಇದ್, see §§ 160, 7; 175, 1), 'of the having been'.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಇದ್ದೇನು (ಇದ್ದ + ಹೇನು), or ಇದ್ದೇನು (ಇದ್ದ + ಏನು), literally 'of the having been-of the being-I' (see § 194).	ಇದ್ದೇವು, or ಇದ್ದೇವು.
2nd pers.	ಇದ್ದೀ, or ಇದ್ದೀ.	ಇದ್ದೀರಿ, or ಇದ್ದೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಇದ್ದಾನು, or ಇದ್ದಾನು.	ಇದ್ದಾರು, or ಇದ್ದಾರು.
fem.	ಇದ್ದಾಳು, or ಇದ್ದಾಳು.	ಇದ್ದಾರು, or ಇದ್ದಾರು.
neut.	ಇದ್ದಿತು, or ಇದ್ದಿತು.	ಇದ್ದಾವು, or ಇದ್ದಾವು.

Other instances of the first person singular are ಬನ್ನೇನು (originally ಬನ್ನೇನು, of ಬರು, to come), ನುಡಿದೇನು (orig. ನುಡಿಧೇನು, of ನುಡಿ, to speak), ಆದೇನು (orig. ಆಧೇನು, of ಆಗು, to become, to be). For ಆದೇನು the rustic dialect occasionally uses ಅದೇನು in the sense of ಇದ್ದೇನು (ಅದ being used for ಆದ, see §§ 176. 196).

A peculiarity is that in the formation of the present tense under consideration the suffix ದ is not added to the ಇ of the past participle of themes ending in ಉ in the three dialects (see §§ 166. 168), ಏನು, ಈ, ಆನು, etc. being annexed directly to ಇ, in which case ಇ occasionally disappears before them (see § 215). Thus ಮಾಡು, to make, forms this tense in the following manner:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಮಾಡ್ತೇನು (ಮಾಡಿ + ನನು for ಮಾಡಿದ+ನನು), or ಮಾಡ್ತೇನು.	ಮಾಡ್ತೇವು, or ಮಾಡ್ತೇವು.
2nd pers.	ಮಾಡ್ತೀ (ಮಾಡಿ + ಈ for ಮಾಡಿದ + ಈ).	ಮಾಡ್ತೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾನು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾನು.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾರು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾರು.
fem.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾಳು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾಳು.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾರು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾರು.
neut.	ಮಾಡ್ತಿತು.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾವು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾವು.

There can be no doubt whatever that we have here the ancient present tense in a somewhat altered form, although the meaning has undergone an essential change; for this form of the present tense is nowadays used to convey the idea of uncertainty or possibility, and may be called the

contingent present-future tense, as *e. g.* ಇದ್ದೇನು or ಇದ್ದೇನು means 'I may be' or 'I shall perhaps be'; ಬನ್ನೇನು, 'I may come' or 'I shall perhaps come'; ಮಾಡ್ಬೇನು, 'I may make' or 'I shall perhaps make'.

In the mediæval dialect the author has met with only one clear instance of this present, *viz.* ನಡೆದಾನು (see under ಅವನೊಬ್ಬ in the Dictionary, which however stands for ನಡೆದಹನು without the meaning of contingency. ಬನ್ನಿತು (in Basavapurāna 16, 28) may be a mistake for ಬನ್ನಿತ್ತು.

The idea of uncertainty or possibility was, as it would appear, not attached to the present tense of this paragraph before the introduction of the present tense of § 196 into the modern Kannāḍa dialect.

About instances see § 366, remark *a.*

196. The modern dialect having given a different meaning to the present tense of the ancient and mediæval one, formed a present tense of its own.

1, For this purpose, in the first instance, it suffixed the letter ಎ of emphasis to the personal terminations ending in ಉ combined with ಅಪ (§ 195) in order to express the idea of certainty or to distinctly denote the present, leaving however the second person singular and plural as it was, but allowing to shorten the ಹೀ or ಈ of the second person singular.

For the third person singular neuter it introduced the forms ಅಯ್ತೆ (*i. e.* ಅಯ್ತು+ಎ, see § 199), ಅದೆ (*i. e.* ಅದು+ಎ) and ಇದೆ (*i. e.* ಇದು+ಎ); and for the third person plural neuter it introduced, as optional forms, ಅವೆ (*i. e.* ಅವು+ಎ) and ಇವೆ (*i. e.* ಇವು+ಎ).

ಅದೆ, ಇದೆ, ಅವೆ, ಇವೆ probably are the demonstrative pronouns of that shape (§§ 102, 8, *b*; 122. 136)+ಎ, 'even that', 'even this', 'even those', 'even these'.

The verbs concerned here are two, *viz.* ಅಗು, to be (to become), of which the relative past participles are ಅಯ್ತು, ಅದ (see §§ 166. 176. 199; *cf.* ಅದೇನು in § 195), and ಇರು (ಇರ್), to be.

The personal terminations combined with ಅಪ to which the ಎ of emphasis is suffixed, and the additional forms are the following:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಹೇನೆ, ಎನೆ (for ಹೇನು, ಎನು of § 195).	ಹೇವೆ, ಎವೆ (for ಹೇವು, ಎವು).
2nd pers.	ಹೀ, ಈ, or ಹಿ, ಇ.	ಹೀರಿ, ಈರಿ.

3rd pers.	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
masc.	ಹಾನೆ, ಆನೆ (for ಹಾನು, ಆನು of § 195).	ಹಾರೆ, ಆರೆ (for ಹಾರು, ಆರು).
fem.	ಹಾಳೆ, ಆಳೆ (for ಹಾಳು, ಆಳು of § 195).	ಹಾರೆ, ಆರೆ (for ಹಾರು, ಆರು).
neut.	ಅಯ್ಯೆ, ಅದೆ, (ಇದೆ).	ಹಾವೆ, ಆವೆ (for ಹಾವು, ಆವು, ಅವೆ, (ಇವೆ).

Compare the forms of the Perfect ಬಿಟ್ಟಾನೆ, ಕೂತಾರೆ in § 313, 4.

The verb ಅಗು, to be, is conjugated in this present tense as follows:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಅಯ್ದೇನೆ (ಅಯ್ದು + ಎನೆ) or ಅದೇನೆ (ಅದ + ಎನೆ), literally 'of the having been-of the being-I-indeed', <i>i. e.</i> I am indeed, I am.	ಅಯ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದೇವೆ.
2nd pers.	ಅಯ್ದಿ, ಅದಿ, or ಅಯ್ದಿ, ಅದಿ.	ಅಯ್ದಿರಿ, ಅದಿರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಅಯ್ದಾನೆ, ಅದಾನೆ.	ಅಯ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಾರೆ.
fem.	ಅಯ್ದಾಳೆ, ಅದಾಳೆ.	ಅಯ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಾರೆ.
neut.	ಅಯ್ಯೆ, or ಅದೆ; ಇದೆ.	ಅಯ್ದಾವೆ, ಅದಾವೆ, or ಅವೆ; ಇವೆ.

The verb ಇರು (ಇರ್), to be, a paradigm of the contingent present tense of which has been given in § 195, is conjugated in this present tense as follows:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಇದ್ದೇನೆ (ಇದ್ದ + ಹೇನೆ), literally 'of the having been-of the being-I-indeed', <i>i. e.</i> I am indeed, I am.	ಇದ್ದೇವೆ.
2nd pers.	ಇದ್ದಿ, or ಇದ್ದಿ.	ಇದ್ದಿರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಇದ್ದಾನೆ.	ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.
fem.	ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ.	ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.
neut.	ಅಯ್ಯೆ, or ಅದೆ; ಇದೆ.	ಇದ್ದಾವೆ, or ಅವೆ; ಇವೆ.

In the Southern Mahratta country there exist also the forms ಇದ್ದೇನೆ, ಇದ್ದಿ, etc., the initial ಹ of ಹೇನೆ, ಹೀ, etc. being omitted.

2, But this way of conjugation is restricted to the present of ಅಗು and ಇರು; for, as stated in § 190, ಉತ and ಉತ್ತ, two pronominal forms (see § 173), are the tense-suffixes to which, in all other cases, the modern dialect attaches ಏನೆ, ಈ or ಇ, ಆನೆ, etc.

The present tense of ಇರು, to be, formed according to this method, is as follows:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಇರುತೇನೆ (ಇರು+ಉತ+ಏನೆ) or ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ (ಇರು+ಉತ್ತ+ಏನೆ), literally 'a being- this-I am indeed', <i>i. e.</i> being I am indeed, I am.	ಇರುತೇವೆ or ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ.
2nd pers.	ಇರುತೀ or ಇರುತ್ತೀ, ಇರುತಿ or ಇರುತ್ತಿ.	ಇರುತೀರಿ or ಇರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಇರುತಾನೆ or ಇರುತ್ತಾನೆ.	ಇರುತಾರೆ or ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
fem.	ಇರುತಾಳೆ or ಇರುತ್ತಾಳೆ.	ಇರುತಾರೆ or ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
neut.	ಇರುತಯ್ಯ, ಇರುತದೆ, or ಇರುತ್ತಯ್ಯ, ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.	ಇರುತಾವೆ, ಇರುತವೆ, or ಇರುತ್ತಾವೆ, ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.

Other instances in the first person singular are ಬರುತೇನೆ or ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ಬರು, to come, literally 'a coming-this-I am indeed', I come), ಹೋಗು ತೇನೆ or ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ಹೋಗು, to go), ಕೇಳುತೇನೆ or ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ಕೇಳು, to hear), ಇಳಿಯುತೇನೆ or ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ಇಳಿಯ, to descend), ನಡೆಯುತೇನೆ or ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ನಡೆ, to walk).

Remarks.

1, ಅದೆ, (ಅವೆ), ಇದೆ, ಇವೆ are employed also in the mediæval dialect, either by themselves or in union with ಉತ, ಉತ್ತ, to form the third person singular and plural of the present tense, *e. g.* ತುಪ್ಪವ್ ಅದೆ ನೆಲುಹಿನ ಗಡಿಗಿಯಲಿ; ಧನ(ಂ) ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇದೆ; ಕಱಿವುತದೆ; ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿದೆ; ಹೇಬುತವೆ.

2, In the rustic modern dialect the present tense of the verb ಆನ್ (ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು), to say, is as follows:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಅನ್ನೇನೆ (for ಅನುತೇನೆ, ಅನುತ್ತೇನೆ).	ಅನ್ನೇವೆ.
2nd pers.	ಅನ್ನೀ or ಅನ್ನಿ.	ಅನ್ನೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಅನ್ನಾನೆ.	ಅನ್ನಾರೆ.
fem.	ಅನ್ನಾಳೆ.	ಅನ್ನಾರೆ.
neut.	ಅನ್ನಯ್ಯ or ಅನ್ನದೆ.	ಅನ್ನಾವೆ, ಅನ್ನವೆ.

3, In the modern dialect there is a form used for the third person singular neuter of the present tense which in reality is nothing but the present participle (with the emphatical or perhaps formative ಎ) bearing its original meaning, *viz.* that of a verbal noun (see § 173), *e. g.* ಆಗುತ್ತೆ, it becomes, that literally means 'a becoming-this-indeed', if the ಎ be emphatical. Other instances are ಇರುತ್ತೆ, it is, ಪಡುತ್ತೆ, it experiences, ಬರುತ್ತೆ, it comes. *Cf.* No. 4.

4, Again in the modern dialect the form ಅನ್ನೆ of the verb ಅನ್ (ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು), to say, expresses 'it (rumour) says', 'they say', 'on dit' (see § 336). It is possible that this ಅನ್ನೆ is corrupted from ಅನುತೆ or ಅನುತ್ತೆ, the present participle of ಅನ್, used in its primitive sense of 'a saying-this-indeed', if the ಎ be emphatical. Another possibility see in § 198, 7, remark 2.

197. In § 153 appellative verbs or conjugated appellatives have been mentioned. They have a present tense for words of the masculine and feminine gender singular and plural, but, as it would appear, without a third person singular feminine. The personal terminations are those of the ancient dialect (§ 193).

When they are suffixed to form the first person singular of Kannaḍa nouns, Saṁskṛita compound bases and Saṁskṛita adjectives ending in ಅ, the sōnnē (ಂ, the sign of the nominative singular, § 117, *cf.* § 114) is put between, *e. g.* ಮಗಳ ಮಗನೆಂ, I (am) the son of the daughter, ದೌಹಿತ್ರನೆಂ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಸುತನೆಂ, ಕವಿಕೇಶವನೆಂ, ಕಲಾಪಣ್ಣಿತನೆಂ, ಕೃತಿಲಕ್ಷಣಾವದಾನನೆಂ, ಉದ್ಧತನೆಂ, ಅತಿಚದುರನೆಂ; this seems to be the rule also, if a Kannaḍa attributive noun ends in ಯ (*i. e.* euphonic ಯ್ + ಅ + ಅ, § 115), as the only instances given by the grammarian Kēśava are ಅಸಿಯನೆಂ, I (am) a weak person, ಪಿರಿಯನೆಂ, (although he adduces for the plural both ಪಿರಿಯೆವು and ಪಿರಿಯರೆವು). Other Kannaḍa attributive nouns and Kannaḍa appellative nouns of number (§ 90) ending in ಅ may insert the sōnnē or may not, *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆಂ or ಒಳ್ಳಿದನೆಂ, I (am) a good person, ಒವೆಂ or ಒರ್ವನೆಂ. The adverb ಸುತ್ತ forms ಸುತ್ತೆಂ, I (am) a bewildered person.

Kannaḍa nouns and Saṁskṛita compound bases ending in ಇ add ಎಂ preceded by a euphonic ಯ್ for the first person singular, *e. g.* ಪೆಣ್ಣತಿಯೆಂ, I (am) a or the wife, ಕೇಶಿರಾಜಕವಿಯೆಂ.

For the formation of the first and second person plural Saṁskṛita words suffix ಆರ್ (the sign of the nominative plural, §§ 119. 132) before the personal terminations, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಧತರೆವು, ನಯವಿದರೆವು; ಉದ್ಧತರಿರ್, ವೃದ್ಧರಿರ್, ಆಪ್ತರಿರ್, ಅತಿಬಲರಿರ್; with regard to all Kannaḍa words the insertion of ಆರ್ is optional, *e. g.* ಪಿರಿಯೆವು or ಪಿರಿಯರೆವು, ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆವು or ಒಳ್ಳಿದರೆವು, ಪೆಣ್ಣಿವು.

or ಪೆರಿರೆವು, ಒರ್ವೆವು or ಒರ್ವರೆವು; ಒಳ್ಳೆದಿರ್ or ಒಳ್ಳೆದರಿರ್, ಕೂರಿದಿರ್ or ಕೂರಿದರಿರ್, ನೇರಿದಿರ್ or ನೇರಿದರಿರ್, ಪೆರಿರ್ or ಪೆರಿರಿರ್, ಒರ್ವಿರ್ or ಒರ್ವರಿರ್.

In the second person singular and the third person singular and plural the personal terminations are attached immediately to the declinable bases, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಧತಯ್, ಉದ್ಧತಂ, ಉದ್ಧತರ್; ಒಳ್ಳೆದಯ್, ಒಳ್ಳೆದಂ, ಒಳ್ಳೆದರ್.

Paradigms given in Kēśava's grammar are:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1, of ಉದ್ಧತ.	
1st pers. ಉದ್ಧತನೆಂ, I (am) an elato person.	ಉದ್ಧತರೆವು.
2nd pers. ಉದ್ಧತಯ್.	ಉದ್ಧತರಿರ್.
3rd pers. ಉದ್ಧತಂ.	ಉದ್ಧತರ್.
2, of ಒಳ್ಳೆದ.	
1st pers. ಒಳ್ಳೆದೆಂ or ಒಳ್ಳೆದನೆಂ, I (am) a good person.	ಒಳ್ಳೆದೆವು or ಒಳ್ಳೆದರೆವು.
2nd pers. ಒಳ್ಳೆದಯ್.	ಒಳ್ಳೆದಿರ್ or ಒಳ್ಳೆದರಿರ್.
3rd pers. ಒಳ್ಳೆದಂ.	ಒಳ್ಳೆದರ್.
3, of ಪೆರಿ.	
1st pers. ಪೆರಿನೆಂ or ಪೆರಿನೆಂ, I (am) a stranger.	ಪೆರಿವು or ಪೆರಿರೆವು.
2nd pers. ಪೆರಿಯ್.	ಪೆರಿರ್ or ಪೆರಿರಿರ್.
3rd pers. ಪೆರಿಂ.	ಪೆರಿರ್.
4, of ಒರ್ವೆ.	
1st pers. ಒರ್ವೆಂ or ಒರ್ವೆನೆಂ, I (am) a single person.	ಒರ್ವೆವು or ಒರ್ವೆರೆವು.
2nd pers. ಒರ್ವೆಯ್.	ಒರ್ವಿರ್ or ಒರ್ವಿರಿರ್.
3rd pers. ಒರ್ವಂ.	ಒರ್ವರ್.

An exceptional form is ಭ್ರಾನ್ತೆಂ (for ಭ್ರಾನ್ತನೆಂ).

198. The past or preterite tense (imperfect, perfect, aorist) is generally formed by suffixing the personal terminations (§ 193) to any form of the relative past participle (§§ 175. 176).

The exceptions relate only to the third person neuter singular, and are chiefly the following:— in the ancient and mediæval dialect it is optional to suffix the two terminations ಇತು and ಇತ್ತು directly to the short past participle ending in ಇ (§§ 166. 168); and in the modern dialect it is necessary to suffix the termination ಇತು not only directly to that participle, but also by means of a euphonic ಯ್ to the short participle ending in ಇ and ಎ (§ 165, *a*, 2; § 165, *b*, 1) which is identical with the theme, and then to all the relative forms of the past participle formed

by the removal of its final ಉ (§ 175, 1) which are treated of in §§ 158-164 (as far as they concern the modern dialect).

1, A paradigm of the past tense of ಕೇಳ, to hear, in the ancient dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಕೇಳಿದೆಂ (<i>i. e.</i> ಕೇಳಿದ+ಎಂ), literally 'of the having heard-I' (see §§ 169. 179. 194), I have heard, I heard.	ಕೇಳಿದೆಂ or ಕೇಳಿದೆವು.
2nd pers.	ಕೇಳಿದಯ್.	ಕೇಳಿದಿರ್.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೇಳಿದಂ or ಕೇಳಿದೊಂ.	ಕೇಳಿದರ್ or ಕೇಳಿದೊರ್.
fem.	ಕೇಳಿದಳ್ or ಕೇಳಿದೊಳ್.	ಕೇಳಿದರ್ or ಕೇಳಿದೊರ್.
neut.	ಕೇಳಿದುದು or ಕೇಳಿದತ್ತು.	ಕೇಳಿದವು.

If the relative past participle is formed by ತ, the termination ಆತ್ತು, it would seem, is avoided; thus we find ಮುಗುಳ್ತುದು, but not ಮುಗುಳ್ತತ್ತು; ತಳಿ ತುಫದು, but not ತಳಿತುಫತ್ತು; ಸತ್ತುದು, but not ಸತ್ತತ್ತು. ಮುಗುಳ್ತತ್ತು, ತಳಿದುಫತ್ತು are allowable forms. In ಬೆರಣ್ಣುವು (§ 164, 6), the third person neuter plural of ಬೆರಣ್ಣು, to scratch, we have exceptionally ಅವು instead of ಉವು.

2, A paradigm of the past tense of ನುಡಿ, to speak, in the ancient dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ನುಡಿದೆಂ (<i>i. e.</i> ನುಡಿದ+ಎಂ), literally 'of the having spoken-I', I have spoken, I spoke.	ನುಡಿದೆಂ or ನುಡಿದೆವು.
2nd pers.	ನುಡಿದಯ್.	ನುಡಿದಿರ್.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ನುಡಿದಂ or ನುಡಿದೊಂ.	ನುಡಿದರ್ or ನುಡಿದೊರ್.
fem.	ನುಡಿದಳ್ or ನುಡಿದೊಳ್.	ನುಡಿದರ್ or ನುಡಿದೊರ್.
neut.	ನುಡಿದುದು or ನುಡಿದತ್ತು.	ನುಡಿದವು.

3, A paradigm of the past tense of ಪಾಡು, to sing, in the ancient dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಪಾಡಿದೆಂ (<i>i. e.</i> ಪಾಡಿದ+ಎಂ).	ಪಾಡಿದೆಂ or ಪಾಡಿದೆವು.
2nd pers.	ಪಾಡಿದಯ್.	ಪಾಡಿದಿರ್.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಪಾಡಿದಂ or ಪಾಡಿದೊಂ.	ಪಾಡಿದರ್ or ಪಾಡಿದೊರ್.
fem.	ಪಾಡಿದಳ್ or ಪಾಡಿದೊಳ್.	ಪಾಡಿದರ್ or ಪಾಡಿದೊರ್.
neut.	ಪಾಡಿದುದು, or ಪಾಡಿದತ್ತು, or ಪಾಡಿತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಪಾಡಿ+ಇತು), or ಪಾಡಿತತ್ತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಪಾಡಿ+ಇತ್ತು).	ಪಾಡಿದವು.

Other instances of the third person neuter in its four forms are ಓದಿ ದುದು, ಓದಿದತ್ತು, ಓದಿತು, ಓದಿತ್ತು (of ಓದು, to read); ಬೆಳಗಿದುದು, ಬೆಳಗಿದತ್ತು, ಬೆಳಗಿತು, ಬೆಳಗಿತ್ತು (of ಬೆಳಗು, to shine); ಪಸರಿಸಿದುದು, ಪಸರಿಸಿದತ್ತು, ಪಸರಿಸಿತು, ಪಸರಿಸಿತ್ತು (of ಪಸರಿಸು, to spread). That of ಇರ್ (or ಇರು, to be) is ಇರ್ದು, ಇರ್ದತ್ತು in the ancient dialect, and ಇತ್ತು in the modern one (see under No. 7). See instances in § 366.

The third person singular and plural, excepting its forms with ಅತ್ತು, ಇತ್ತು and ಇತು, is used also as a declinable *krillīṅga* (§ 102, 8, e; § 177). The third person neuter singular ending in ಉದು is a *bhāvavaçāna* expressing the action or state of the verb in the past (*cf.* 200, 1; see § 254, remark 2). ಇರ್ದುದು means either 'that which has been' and 'that which is', or 'a having been', 'the having been' and 'a being', 'the being' (see *e. g.* § 313, under 4).

Remarks.

ಬಿಟ್ಟೊಂ is found in a śāsana of 866 A. D., ಬಿಡಿಸಿದೊಂ in one of 916 A. D., ಬರೆದೊಂ in one of 929 A. D.; ಇತ್ತೊರ್ in one of about 750 A. D., ಕೊಟ್ಟೊರ್ in one of 929 A. D.; — the termination ಒಂ occurs also in the Śabdamanidarpana; ಒಳ್ is found in sūtras 179 and 183 of the Śabdānuśāsana.

Further, ಕೊಟ್ಟುಳ್ occurs in a śāsana of about 778 A. D.; ಕೆಯ್ದಾರ್ is found in one between 680 and 696 A. D., ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರ್ is in one of 707 A. D. and in one of 887 A. D., ಬಿಟ್ಟಾರ್ in one of 807 A. D., and ಪಡೆದಾರ್ in one of about 750 A. D.

In the later ancient dialect we meet with ಬಿಟ್ಟರು in a śāsana of 1123 A. D., ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಬಿಟ್ಟರು, ಇಕ್ಕಿವರು in one of 1182 A. D., and ಮಾಡಿದರು in one of 1187 A. D.

4, A paradigm of the past tense of ಕೇಳ್, to hear, in the mediæval dialect in which it optionally takes the final ಉ, *i. e.* becomes ಕೇಳು (see § 166), is:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಕೇಳ್ತೆಂ (ಕೇಳ್ತ+ ಎಂ), or ಕೇಳ್ತೆನು, or ಕೇಳ್ತೆ; ಕೇಳಿದೆಂ (ಕೇಳಿದ+ ಎಂ), or ಕೇಳಿದೆನು, or ಕೇಳಿದೆ.	ಕೇಳ್ತೆವು or ಕೇಳಿದೆವು.
2nd pers. ಕೇಳ್ತೆ or ಕೇಳಿದೆ.	ಕೇಳ್ತೆರಿ or ಕೇಳಿದಿರಿ.
3rd pers. masc. ಕೇಳ್ತೆಂ or ಕೇಳಿದಂ, ಕೇಳ್ತೆನು or ಕೇಳಿದನು, ಕೇಳ್ತೆ or ಕೇಳಿದ.	(ಕೇಳ್ತರ್ or) ಕೇಳ್ತರು, or ಕೇಳಿದರು.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
3rd pers.		
fem.	(ಕೇಳ್ವಳ್ or) ಕೇಳ್ವಳ್ಳು, or ಕೇಳ್ವಳ್ಳು.	(ಕೇಳ್ವರ್ or) ಕೇಳ್ವರು, or ಕೇಳ್ವಿದರು.
neut.	ಕೇಳ್ವುದು or ಕೇಳ್ವಿದುದು, ಕೇಳ್ವತ್ತು or ಕೇಳ್ವಿದತ್ತು; ಕೇಳ್ವಿತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಕೇಳ್ವಿ + ಇತು), or ಕೇಳ್ವಿತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಕೇಳ್ವಿ + ಇತು).	ಕೇಳ್ವವು or ಕೇಳ್ವಿದವು.

5, A paradigm of the past tense of ಕೇಳು, to hear, in the modern dialect in which it always has the final ಉ (see § 166), is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಕೇಳಿದೆನು (ಕೇಳಿದ + ಎನು) or ಕೇಳಿದೆ.	ಕೇಳಿದೆವು or ಕೇಳಿದಿವು.
2nd pers.	ಕೇಳಿದೆ or ಕೇಳಿದಿ.	ಕೇಳಿದಿರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೇಳಿದನು or ಕೇಳಿದ.	ಕೇಳಿದರು.
fem.	ಕೇಳಿದಳು.	ಕೇಳಿದರು.
neut.	ಕೇಳಿತು (ಕೇಳಿ + ಇತು).	ಕೇಳಿದವು.

Other verbal themes with final ಉ are *e. g.* ಸೀಳು, ಹೇಳು, ಓಡು, ಮಾಡು, ಹಾಡು.

6, A paradigm of the past tense of the theme ಹಿಡಿ, to seize, (the short past participle of which is identical with the theme), in the modern dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಹಿಡಿದೆನು or ಹಿಡಿದೆ.	ಹಿಡಿದೆವು or ಹಿಡಿದಿವು.
2nd pers.	ಹಿಡಿದೆ or ಹಿಡಿದಿ.	ಹಿಡಿದಿರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಹಿಡಿದನು or ಹಿಡಿದ.	ಹಿಡಿದರು.
fem.	ಹಿಡಿದಳು.	ಹಿಡಿದರು.
neut.	ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಹಿಡಿ, the short past participle that is identical with the theme, + ಯ್ + ಇತು).	ಹಿಡಿದವು.

Other verbal themes with final ಇ are *e. g.* ಉಲಿ, ನುಡಿ, ಬಡಿ, ಮುಗಿ, and ಹಠಿ. Themes with final ಎ, *e. g.* ಕಡಿ, ನಡಿ and ಹೊಳೆ, form the past tense in the same way, the third person neuter singular being ಕಡಿಯಿತು, ನಡಿಯಿತು, ಹೊಳೆಯಿತು.

In the third person neuter singular of themes with final ಇ a contraction of vowels often takes place in the modern dialect, when, *e. g.* ಉಡಿಯಿತು, ನುಡಿಯಿತು, ಬಡಿಯಿತು, ಮುಗಿಯಿತು and ಹಠಿಯಿತು appear as ಉಡೀತು, ನುಡೀತು, ಬಡೀತು, ಮುಗೀತು and ಹಠೀತು (*cf.* § 205, 3, second pers. plural; § 130, *c*).

7, A paradigm of the past tense of ಅನ್ನು (ಅನು), to say, the relative past participle of which is ಅನ್ನ, in the modern dialect, is:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಅನ್ನೆನು or ಅನ್ನೆ.	ಅನ್ನೆವು or ಅನ್ನಿವಿ.
2nd pers. ಅನ್ನೆ or ಅನ್ನಿ.	ಅನ್ನಿರಿ.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅನ್ನನು or ಅನ್ನ.	ಅನ್ನರು.
fem. ಅನ್ನಳು.	ಅನ್ನರು.
neut. ಅನ್ನಿತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಅನ್ನ + ಇತು).	ಅನ್ನವು.

In the same manner the past tense of the relative past participles ಅಟ್ಟ, ಉಣ್ಣ, ಉತ್ತ, ಎನ್ನ, ಕಣ್ಣ, ಕೆಟ್ಟ, ತನ್ನ, ತೆತ್ತ, ನಿನ್ನ, ಬನ್ನ, ಸತ್ತ, ಸನ್ನ, ಸುಟ್ಟ, ಹೊತ್ತ, etc. is formed in the modern dialect. Also in the mediæval dialect there are, as occasional forms of the third person neuter singular, *e. g.* ನಿನ್ನಿತು (ನಿನ್ನ + ಇತು), ಬನ್ನಿತು (ಬನ್ನ + ಇತು), ಸನ್ನಿತು (ಸನ್ನ + ಇತು), and ಸನ್ನಿತ್ತು (ಸನ್ನ + ಇತ್ತು).

From the full forms ಅನ್ನಿತು, ಎನ್ನಿತು, ತನ್ನಿತು, ತಿನ್ನಿತು, ಬನ್ನಿತು and ಸನ್ನಿತು of the third person neuter singular, by means of syncope, ಅನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು, ತನ್ನು, ತಿನ್ನು, ಬನ್ನು and ಸನ್ನು are often formed and used in the modern dialect.

The third person neuter singular of ಇದ್ದೆನು (of ಇರು), I was, is always ಇತ್ತು in the modern dialect, and that of ಬಿದ್ದೆನು (of ಬೀಳು), I fell, always ಬಿತ್ತು.

Instead of ಬೆನ್ನಿತು (of ಬೇ, to burn) the form ಬೇಯಿತು (ಬೆ + ಯ + ಇತು), and instead of ಮೇದಿತು (of ಮೇ, to graze) the form ಮೇಯಿತು (ಮೆ + ಯ + ಇತು) may be used in the modern dialect. In the mediæval one we find, as an occasional form, ಬೇಯಿತ್ತು (= ಬೇಯಿತು).

Remarks.

1, In § 172 it has been said that an explanation of ಅನ್ನ and ಎನ್ನ different from that given there, would be offered here. For this purpose it is required to consider the third person neuter singular of the past tense to be a *krillīnga* or declinable base (§ 102, 8, letter *e*; § 177), as it in reality is; for like the

krillingas ಎನ್ನದು (ಎನ್ನ + ಉಢು, of the ancient and mediæval dialect) and ಎನ್ನದು or ಅನ್ನದು (ಎನ್ನ + ಅದು or ಅನ್ನ + ಅದು, of the modern one) ಅನ್ನಿತು and ಎನ್ನಿತು are krillingas composed of the relative past participle ಅನ್ನ or ಎನ್ನ and ಇತು (another form of ಇದು, § 193, remarks), literally meaning 'of the having said-this', 'a having said-this', from which ಅನ್ನು and ಎನ್ನು are formed by syncope. The final ಅ in ಅನ್ನು and ಎನ್ನು would be the sign of the accusative of bases with final ಉ (see § 121, letters *b* and *c*; § 122, letters *b* and *c*) governed by a following ಹೇಡು or ಅನು (ಅನ್ನು), ಎನು (ಎನ್ನು); see §§ 331. 332, and some instances in § 286. ಅನ್ನು and ಎನ್ನು would be lengthened forms of the accusative (see § 121, letter *c*; 122, letter *c*).

2, In remark 4 of § 196 the opinion has been expressed that it is not impossible that ಅನ್ನೆ, 'on dit', is a form of the present participle. Another explanation is that it is the krillinga ಅನ್ನು (*i. e.* ಅನ್ನಿತು, by syncope) with the ಎ of emphasis, originally meaning 'of the having said-this-indeed', 'a having said-this-indeed'. (In Tēlugu ಅನ್ನೆ appears as ಅಣ್ಣೆ or ಅಣ್ಣೆ, probably other forms of ಅನುಣ್ಣೆ, 'a saying', the verbal noun of ಅನು, to say).

199. In § 166 there are adduced the irregular past participles ಅಯ್, ಪೋಯ್, ಹೋಯ್ of ಆಗು, ಪೋಗು, ಹೋಗು, which stand instead of the regular ಆಗಿ, ಪೋಗಿ, ಹೋಗಿ, and in § 176 appear the irregular relative past participles ಆದ, ಪೋದ, ಹೋದ, which stand for ಆಗಿದ, ಪೋಗಿದ, ಹೋಗಿದ, or ಆಯ್ದು, ಪೋಯ್ದು, ಹೋಯ್ದು. From these irregular past and relative past participles the third person neuter singular is formed, *viz.* in the ancient dialect either ಆದುದು and ಆದತ್ತು, ಪೋದುದು and ಪೋದತ್ತು, or ಆಯ್ದು, ಪೋಯ್ದು; in the mediæval one either ಆದುದು and ಆದತ್ತು, ಪೋದುದು and ಪೋದತ್ತು, or ಆಯ್ದು, ಆಯಿತು, ಆಯಿತ್ತು, ಪೋಯ್ದು, ಹೋಯ್ದು, ಹೋಯಿತು, ಹೋಯಿತ್ತು; and in the modern one only ಆಯ್ದು, ಆಯಿತು, ಹೋಯ್ದು, ಹೋಯಿತು.

In § 166 it will be seen that there exists also the irregular past participle ಅಯ್ (for ಆಯ್), used in the formation of the third person neuter singular ಅಯ್ತೆ (§ 196, regarding the past meaning of which used for the present see § 194), and in § 176 that the irregular relative past participles are also ಅಯ್ದು and ಆದ, used in ಅಯ್ದೇನೆ, etc. and ಆದೇನೆ, etc. (§ 196; *cf.* ಅದೇನೆ in § 195).

200. The future tense is formed by suffixing the personal terminations (§ 193) to the variously formed relative (present-)future participles (§§ 180-184. 191). (Remember the contingent present-future tense of § 195.)

1, A paradigm of the future tense of ಕುಡು, to give, in the ancient dialect, is as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಕುಡುವೆಂ (<i>i. e.</i> ಕುಡುವ + ಎಂ), literally 'of giving-I' (see § § 185. 186), I shall give (see § 316, 3).	ಕುಡುವೆಂ or ಕುಡುವೆವು, we shall give.
2nd pers. ಕುಡುವಯ್, thou wilt give (see § 316, 12).	ಕುಡುವಿರ್, you will give.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಕುಡುವಂ or ಕುಡುವೊಂ, he will give (see § 316, 12).	ಕುಡುವರ್ or ಕುಡುವೊರ್, they will give.
fem. ಕುಡುವಳ್ or ಕುಡುವೊಳ್.	ಕುಡುವರ್ (or ಕುಡುವೊರ್).
neut. ಕುಡುವುದು.	ಕುಡುವುವು.

The whole third person (singular and plural) is a declinable *kṛillinga* (§ 185. 186). Its neuter singular, in the present case ಕುಡುವುದು, lit. 'of giving-it', is also used to express the notion (*bhāva*) of the verb (here its action) in the present, and is therefore a *bhāvavaçana* (*cf.* § 100; the § § quoted in 243; § 254, remark 1) meaning 'giving'. Other instances are ಈವುದು, giving, ಕೂರ್ಪುದು, loving, ಇರ್ಪುದು, being, ಎನ್ನುವುದು, saying, ಮಾಡುವುದು, making. Such *bhāvavaçanas* are used in the three dialects. Their use in the imperative appears in § 205.

Other instances of the first person singular of the future tense in the ancient dialect are: ಆಳ್ವೆಂ (of ಆಳ್), ಪೇಲ್ವೆಂ (of ಪೇಲ್), ಕೊಲ್ವೆಂ (of ಕೊಲ್), ಪೊಣ್ವೆಂ (of ಪೊಣ್), ಅಲಿವೆಂ (of ಅಲಿ), ನಡೆವೆಂ (of ನಡೆ), ಉಣ್ಣೆಂ (of ಉಣ್), ತಿಣ್ಣೆಂ (of ತಿಣ್), ತರ್ಪೆಂ or ತರ್ಪೆಂ (of ತರ್), ತೋರ್ಪೆಂ or ತೋರ್ಪೆಂ (of ತೋರ್), ನೋರ್ಪೆಂ or ನೋರ್ಪೆಂ (of ನೋರ್), ಮಾಲ್ಪೆಂ or ಮಾಲ್ಪೆಂ (of ಮಾಲ್), ಅಪೆಂ, ಅಪೆಂ or ಅಗುವೆಂ (of ಅಗು), ಪೋಪೆಂ or ಪೋಗುವೆಂ (of ಪೋಗು), ಇರಿಪೆಂ or ಇರಿಪೆಂ (of ಇರಿಸು), ಎನಿಪೆಂ or ಎನಿಪೆಂ (of ಎನಿಸು). See instances in § 366.

For the third person masculine singular ಅಯ್ಯೊಂ is found in a *śāsana* between 597 and 608 A. D., and for the third person masculine plural ಕಿಡಿಪ್ಪೊರ್ (of ಕಿಡಿಸು), ಸಲಿಪ್ಪೊರ್ (of ಸಲಿಸು) occur in a *śāsana* of about 750 A. D.

2, A paradigm of the future tense of ಕೊಡು (or occasionally also ಕುಡು), to give, in the mediæval dialect, is:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಕೊಡುವೆಂ (ಕೊಡುವ + ಎಂ), ಕೊಡುವೆನು, ಕೊಡುವೆ.	ಕೊಡುವೆವು.
2nd pers. ಕೊಡುವೆ.	ಕೊಡುವಿರಿ.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೊಡುವಂ, ಕೊಡುವನು, ಕೊಡುವ.	(ಕೊಡುವರ್), ಕೊಡುವರು.
fem.	(ಕೊಡುವಳ್), ಕೊಡುವಳು.	(ಕೊಡುವರ್), ಕೊಡುವರು.
neut.	ಕೊಡುವುದು, (ಕೊಡುವದು).	ಕೊಡುವವು.

Another instance of the first person singular in the mediæval dialect is ಪೇಲ್ವಿಂ, ಪೇಲ್ವಿನು, ಪೇಲ್ವಿ, or ಪೇಲುವೆಂ, ಪೇಲುವೆನು, ಪೇಲುವೆ, or ಹೇಲುವೆಂ, ಹೇಲುವೆನು, ಹೇಲುವೆ (of ಪೇಲ್, ಪೇಲಿ, ಹೇಲಿ, to say).

3, A paradigm of the future tense of ಕೊಡು, to give, in the modern dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಕೊಡುವೆನು (ಕೊಡುವ + ಎನು), ಕೊಡವೆ.	ಕೊಡುವೆವು.
2nd pers.	ಕೊಡುವೆ, ಕೊಡುವಿ.*	ಕೊಡುವಿರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೊಡುವನು, ಕೊಡುವ.	ಕೊಡುವರು.
fem.	ಕೊಡುವಳು.	ಕೊಡುವರು.
neut.	ಕೊಡುವದು.	ಕೊಡುವವು.

Other instances of the first person singular in the modern dialect are ಹೇಲುವೆನು, ಹೇಲುವೆ (of ಹೇಲಿ, to say), ನುಡಿಯುವೆನು, ನುಡಿಯುವೆ (of ನುಡಿ, to speak), ನಡೆಯುವೆನು, ನಡೆಯುವೆ (of ನಡಿ, to walk). The forms ಕೊಡುವದು, ಹೇಲುವದು, ನುಡಿಯುವದು, ನಡೆಯುವದು are bhâvavaçanas; see under No. 1; § 209, 3.

201. In § 184 there appears ಹ as a substitute of ಪ in the relative present-future participle, viz. in ಅಹ of the ancient and mediæval dialect, and in ಇಹ, ತಹ, ಬಹ, ಆಹ, ಬಾಹ, ಬೇಹ, ಹೋಹ of the mediæval one. In § 183, 7, remark, we have ಅಪ್ಪ; and in §§ 189, 194 we find ಅಪ, ಅಪ್ಪ and ಅಹ as constituents of the present tense. In § 195 we have the conjugated form of ಅಹ, viz. ಅಹೆನು, etc. changed, by metathesis and lengthening of the vowels, into ಹೇನು, etc. Here follow the paradigms of the conjugation of ಅಪ or ಅಪ್ಪ, (ಅಪ್ಪ), ಅಹ, ಇಹ, and some other conjugated forms.

1, A paradigm of the conjugation of ಅಪ or ಅಪ್ಪ, (ಅಪ್ಪ) in the grammatical ancient dialect, is:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಅಪೆಂ (see § 194) or ಅಪ್ಪೆಂ, literally 'of the becoming or being-I' (see § 186), I shall become, I shall be, (I am).	ಅಪೆಂ or ಅಪ್ಪೆಂ, ಅಪೆವು or ಅಪ್ಪೆವು.
2nd pers. ಅಪಯ್ or ಅಪ್ಪಯ್.	ಅಪಿರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅಪಂ or ಅಪ್ಪಂ, ಅಪೊಂ or ಅಪ್ಪೊಂ.	ಅಪರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪರ್, ಅಪೊರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪೊರ್, ಅಪ್ಪಾರ್.
fem. ಅಪಳ್ or ಅಪ್ಪಳ್, ಅಪೊಳ್ or ಅಪ್ಪೊಳ್.	ಅಪರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪರ್, (ಅಪೊರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪೊರ್), ಅಪ್ಪಾರ್.
neut. ಅಪುದು or ಅಪ್ಪುದು.	ಅಪುವು or ಅಪ್ಪುವು.

2, A paradigm of the conjugation of ಅಹ, in the mediæval dialect, is :

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಅಹೆಂ, ಅಹೆನು, ಅಹೆ, literally 'of the becoming or being-I', I shall become, I shall be.	ಅಹೆವು.
2nd pers. ಅಹೆ.	ಅಹಿರಿ.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅಹಂ, ಅಹನು, (ಅಹ).	(ಅಹರ್), ಅಹರು.
fem. (ಅಹಳ್), ಅಹಳು.	(ಅಹರ್), ಅಹರು.
neut. ಅಹುದು.	ಅಹವು.

Of the above forms we have met with ಅಹಂ, ಅಹಳ್ and ಅಹುದು also in the ancient dialect.

ಅಹುದು in the form of ಹೌದು has remained in the modern dialect (*cf.* § 195); ಹೇನು, etc. and ಏನು, etc., other forms of ಅಹೆನು, etc. in this dialect, appear, as has been stated, in its conjugation of the contingent present-future tense (§ 195); compare the modern present in § 196.

3, A paradigm of the conjugation of ಇಹ, in the mediæval dialect, is :

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಇಹೆಂ, ಇಹೆನು, ಇಹೆ, literally 'of the being-I', I shall be, (I am).	ಇಹೆವು.
2nd pers. ಇಹೆ.	ಇಹಿರಿ.

Singular.

Plural.

3rd pers.

masc. ಇಹಂ, ಇಹನು, (ಇಹ).

(ಇಹರ್), ಇಹರು.

fem. (ಇಹಳ್), ಇಹಳು.

(ಇಹರ್), ಇಹರು.

neut. ಇಹೆದು.

ಇಹವ್.

Other instances of the first person singular of the future tense formed from relative participles with final ಹ in the mediæval dialect are ತಹೆಂ, 'of the bringing-I', I shall bring, ಬಹೆಂ, 'of the coming-I', I shall come, ಚಾಹೆಂ, 'of the coming-I', I shall come.

The only form of these left in the modern dialect is the third person neuter singular of ಬಹೆಂ, *viz.* ಬಹುದು, it will come, it comes.

202. According to note *a* of § 181 the third person singular and the third person masculine and feminine plural of the future tense occur also with ಒ and ಓ in the mediæval and modern dialect, *e. g.* ತಿರಗೊನು (for ತಿರಗುವನು), ತಿರಗೊಳು (for ತಿರಗುವಳು), ತಿರಗೊದು (for ತಿರಗುವುದು or ತಿರಗುವದು); ಹೋಗೊದು (for ಹೋಗುವುದು or ಹೋಗುವದು), ಹೋಗೊಳರು (for ಹೋಗುವರು);—and according to note *b* of the same paragraph the third person neuter singular of the future tense occurs also with ಊ in those two dialects, *e. g.* ಮಾಡೂದು (for ಮಾಡುವುದು or ಮಾಡುವದು).

203. A particular third person is formed by the terminations ಗುಂ, ಕುಂ, ಕ್ಯುಂ, and ಕು, ಗು. It is used for the present, future and past tense (*cf.* § 169) without regard to number and gender.

ಗುಂ is suffixed to most verbal themes ending in consonants and vowels, *e. g.* ಆಳ್ಗುಂ, ಗೆಲ್ಲುಂ, ಒಲ್ಲುಂ, ಕಾಣ್ಗುಂ, ತೀರ್ಗುಂ, ಪೋಲ್ಪಿಂ, ಮಾಡ್ಗುಂ, ಸುಯ್ಗುಂ, ಸೋರ್ಗುಂ, ಅಮರ್ಗುಂ, ನಿಮಿರ್ಗುಂ, ನುಸುಳ್ಳುಂ, ಮಸುಳ್ಳುಂ, ನೆಗಲ್ಪಿಂ, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿಂ, ಉಲಿಗುಂ, ನುಡಿಗುಂ, ನಡೆಗುಂ, ಪಡೆಗುಂ, ನೋಡುಗುಂ, ಪಾಡುಗುಂ, ಪುಟ್ಟುಗುಂ, ಬೀಸುಗುಂ, ಮಾಡುಗುಂ, ಎಲಿಗುಂ, ಪೊಗಿಸುಗುಂ, ಮಾಡಿಸುಗುಂ, ರಾಗಿಸುಗುಂ, ಸೂಚಿಸುಗುಂ. According to the Śābdānuṣāsaṇa also ಆಗುಂ, ಪೋಗುಂ, (see remark), ತೋರ್ಗುಂ (for ತೋರುಗುಂ, and ತೋರ್ಕುಂ, see ಕುಂ), ಕೊಲ್ಪಿಂ (for ಕೊಡುಗುಂ), ನೋಲ್ಪಿಂ (for ನೋಡುಗುಂ), ಮೂಲ್ಪಿಂ (for ಮೂಡುಗುಂ) are in use.

ಕುಂ, according to instances from the Śābdamanīdarpaṇa, is suffixed to ಬೇಲ್ಪಿ (of ಬೇಡು), ಮಾಲ್ಪಿ (of ಮಾಡು), ತೋಲ್ಪಿ, ಇರ್, ತರ್, ನಿಲ್ and ಬರ್, and the forms are ಬೇಲ್ಪಿಂ, ಮಾಲ್ಪಿಂ, ತೋರ್ಕುಂ, ಇರ್ಕುಂ, ತರ್ಕುಂ, ನಿಲ್ಕುಂ and ಬರ್ಕುಂ; according to the Śābdānuṣāsaṇa it is optional to use ತೋ

ಕುಂ or ತೋರ್ಗುಂ, ನಿಲ್ಕುಂ or ನಿಲ್ಲುಂ, ನೋನ್ಕುಂ or ನೋನ್ಗುಂ, ಬಾಲ್ಕುಂ or ಬಾಲ್ಗುಂ, ಮಾಣ್ಕುಂ or ಮಾಣ್ಗುಂ, ಮಾಲ್ಕುಂ or ಮಾಲ್ಗುಂ, ಬೆದರ್ಕುಂ or ಬೆದರ್ಗುಂ, ಸೋರ್ಕುಂ or ಸೋರ್ಗುಂ.

From ಪ್ರೋಗು ಪ್ರೋಕುಂ is formed, and from ಆಗು ಅಕುಂ (this form in a śāśana between 597 and 608 A. D.), generally ಅಕ್ಕುಂ (cf. § 176).

Verbs formed by means of the suffix ಇಸು (see § 149 seq.) may use ಕುಂ, in which case they drop their final ಸು, e. g. ಎನಿಕುಂ (of ಎನಿಸು), ಪುರುಡಿಕುಂ (of ಪುರುಡಿಸು), ಪೊಗಲಿಕುಂ, ಮಾಡಿಕುಂ, ಮಾಣಿಕುಂ, ಸಮನಿಕುಂ; ಕೇಳಿಕುಂ (of ಕೇಳಿಸು, to play), ಪರಿಹರಿಕುಂ, ಪಾಳಿಕುಂ, ಪೂಜಿಕುಂ, ಭಾವಿಕುಂ, ರಕ್ಷಿಕುಂ, ರಂಜಿಕುಂ, ರಾಗಿಕುಂ, ಸೂಚಿಕುಂ.

The forms with ಗುಂ and ಕುಂ are used in the ancient and mediæval dialect.

ಕ್ಕುಂ, in the ancient dialect, is an optional termination for ಕುಂ, the doubling of the consonant being euphonic, e. g. ಪುರುಡಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ಪೊಗಲಿಕ್ಕುಂ; ಪಾಳಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ಪೂಜಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ರಕ್ಷಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ರಂಜಿಕ್ಕುಂ. It is beautiful (manōhara) especially in verbs that come from Samskṛita.

If a form is produced that is disagreeable to the ear (aśrāvya), ಕ್ಕುಂ is not used in Kannāḍa verbs, so that it is improper to use e. g. ಕಿಡಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ಬಿಡಿಕ್ಕು, ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕುಂ; (and ಕಿಡಿಕುಂ, ಬಿಡಿಕುಂ, ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಕುಂ or ಕಿಡಿಸುಗುಂ, ಬಿಡಿಸುಗುಂ, ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸುಗುಂ would be right).

ಕು (i. e. ಕುಂ without the sōnnē) of the ancient dialect is formed in ಅಕ್ಕು (in a śāśana of 1084 A. D.) and ಸೊಗಯಿಕ್ಕು (in a śāśana of 1123 A. D.); in the mediæval dialect it is in common use, and we meet therein e. g. with ಅಕ್ಕು, ತೋರ್ಕು, ಬೇಲ್ಕು. In the modern dialect two forms with ಕು, found also in the mediæval one, have remained, viz. ಬೇಕು (for ಬೇಲ್ಕು, § 316, 4) and ಸಾಕು (for ಸಾಲ್ಕು).

ಗು (i. e. ಗುಂ without the sōnnē) is a mediæval suffix which we see e. g. in ಎನಿಸುಗು, ಎಸೆಗು, ಬರೆಗು, ದೊರಕುಗು, ನೆಗಲ್ಕು, ಪೇಲ್ಕು, ವರ್ತಿಸುಗು, ವರ್ಧಿಸುಗು, ಸಲ್ಲು, ಸಾರ್ಗು, ಸಿಡ್ಧಿಗು.

Instances see in § 366.

Remark.

According to sūtra 464 of the Śabdānuśāśana (cf. §§ 472. 498) some savants (ācāryas) have employed an additional ಗುಂ after the regular terminations ಗುಂ and ಕುಂ, dropping their final sōnnē, e. g. ಆಗುಗುಗುಂ (for ಆಗುಗುಂ), ಓದುಗುಗುಂ, ಕುಣಿಗುಗುಂ, ನಿಲ್ಲುಗುಂ, ನೊಣಿಗುಗುಂ, ನೋನ್ಗುಗುಂ, ಪಾಡುಗುಗುಂ, ಪೋಗುಗುಗುಂ, ಬಾಲ್ಗುಗುಂ, ಬೆದರ್ಗುಗುಂ, ಮಾಡಿಸು ಗುಗುಂ, ಮಾಣ್ಗುಗುಂ, ರಾಗಿಸುಗುಗುಂ, ಸೋರ್ಗುಗುಂ; ಅಕ್ಕುಗುಂ, ಫೋಕುಗುಂ, ಮಾಡಿಕುಗುಂ,

ಸೋಕುಗುಂ, etc. It will be observed that these savants knew the forms ಗು and ಕು without the sōnnē, to which they suffixed their ಗುಂ.

204. With regard to the terminations of § 203 the question arises, which of them are radical, ಗುಂ, ಕುಂ or ಗು, ಕು?

From etymological reasons we are inclined to consider ಗು and ಕು to be original, as they appear to be nominal suffixes ಗು (=ಗೆ) occurring *e. g.* in ಉರುಗು (of ಉರಿ) and ಸೆಲಿಗು (of ಕಿಲಿ = a ಜಿಲಿ, see ಕಿಲಿ and ಕೆಲಿ in Dictionary), and ಕು (=ಕೆ) *e. g.* in ಉಲಿಕು (of ಉಲಿ), ಒಡಕು (of ಒಡೆ), ಹಲಿಕು (of ಹಲಿ). According to this our opinion that the verbal forms with ಗು and ಕು are nouns (bhāvavačanas), *e. g.* ಎಸೆಗು would originally mean 'a shining', ಒರೆಗು, 'an uttering', ಪೇಲ್ಗು, 'a saying', ಅಕ್ಕು, 'a becoming', ತೋಕು, 'an appearing', ಬೇಲ್ಗು, 'a requiring'.

This explanation at once makes it clear, why the forms by themselves have no reference whatever to tense, number and gender. Compare in this respect the verbal nouns (bhāvavačanas) ಉಣ್ಣು in § 194, remark 1, and ಕುಡುವುದು in § 200, 1, those ending in ಉದು and ಅದು in § 205, and those ending in ಗೆ and ಕೆ in the same paragraph.

But why have ancient grammarians added the sōnnē? If we take the forms with ಗು and ಕು to be nouns, we most probably have to regard the sōnnē as a conventional sign of the nominative singular (*cf.* § 114). Thus ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, etc. would be the nominative with the suffix ಂ.

205. The forms of the imperative (vidhi, etc., § 146) are based partly on the relative present-future participle, partly on verbal nouns, as will be seen from the paradigms.

1, Paradigm of the forms of the imperative in the ancient dialect:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. (The first person singular of the future tense ending in ಎಂ, see § 200, 1, according to the Śabdānuśāsana's sūtra 491, <i>i. e.</i> ಮಾಟ್ಟುಂ or ಮಾಡುವೆಂ, I shall do, <i>i. e.</i> let me do! ಪೂಜಿಸುವೆಂ, let me worship!— This rule is not in the Śabdamaṇḍarpana.)	ಅಂ (a short form of ಆಂ, we; see §§ 137. 138) suffixed to the relative present-future participle, <i>e. g.</i> ತಾಗುವಂ (ತಾಗುವ + ಅಂ) or ತಾಪಂ (ತಾಪ + ಅಂ), literally 'of attacking-we!', let us attack! ಇರ್ಪಂ! ಗೆಯ್ವಂ! ಮಾಡುವಂ or ಮಾಡುಂ!

2nd pers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) the verbal theme, which in this case is a verbal noun (bhāva- | a) ಇಂ (another form of ನೀಂ or ಈಂ, you; see §§ 137. 138), |
|--|--|

Singular.

vaçāna, see § 100) used with emphasis or the sense of a sign of exclamation, *e. g.* ಆಗು, (thy) becoming (is required or requested)! *i. e.* become (thou)! ತೀಡು, (thy) blowing (is required or requested)! blow (thou)! ನೋಡು! ಮೆಟ್ಟು! ನುಡಿ! ನಡೆ! ಅಡಂಗು! ಬಗ್ಗು! ಸು! ಪೂಜಿಸು! ಕೇಳು! ಗೆಯು! ನಿಲು! ಇರ್ or ಇರು!

Plural.

suffixed to the verbal theme considered as a verbal noun, *e. g.* ಆರಯುಂ or ಆರಯ್ಯುಂ (ಆರಯ್ + ಇಂ), literally 'searching-ye!' search ye! ಇರಿಸುಂ! ಗೆಯುಂ or ಗೆಯ್ಯುಂ! ತರಿಸುಂ! ಪುಗುಂ! ಪೇಯುಂ! ಜನಿಸುಂ! ಮಾಡುಂ! ಸಮಕಟ್ಟುಂ!

b) the theme with final ಅ (ಧಾತುವಿನ ಅತ್ವಂ), most probably a verbal noun (see § 188), *e. g.* ಕುಡ, (thy) giving (is required or requested)! *i. e.* give (thou)! ಕೇಳು! ಇರು! ಗೆಯು or ಗೆಯ್ಯು! ನೋಡು! ಮಾಡು! ಆರಯು or ಆರಯ್ಯು! ಬಾರ! (for ಬರ, see §§ 206. 210).

c) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, it being a verbal noun (krillīṅga and bhāvavaçāna, see § 200, 1), *e. g.* ಈವುದು, (thy) giving (is required or requested)! *i. e.* give (thou)! mayest (thou) give! ಬೆಸಸುವುದು! ಮಾಡುವುದು or ಮಾಡ್ತುದು! ಅವಧರಿಪುದು! ರಕ್ಷಿಪುದು!

b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e. g.* ಈವುದು, (your) giving (is required or requested)! *i. e.* give (ye)! may (you) give!

3rd pers.

a) ಗೆ, ಕೆ or optionally ಕೈ, suffixed in the very same manner as the terminations ಗುಂ, ಕುಂ, ಕ್ಕುಂ, etc. (see §§ 203. 204. The forms thus produced are in reality verbal nouns like ಉಡುಗೆ, ಎಡ್ಡಿ, ಪಸುಗೆ, ಘೊಟ್ಟೆ, etc.; ಕಾಣ್ಕೆ, ತೆರಳ್ಕೆ, ಮಡಿ ಕೆ, ಹಡಿಕೆ, etc.; see § 243, A, 10. 12), *e. g.* ಗೆಯ್ಯು (ಗೆಯ್ + ಗೆ), (his, her, its) doing (is required or requested)!

a) ಗೆ, ಕೆ or ಕೈ, the forms being the same as those of the singular, *e. g.* ಗೆಯ್ಯು, (their) doing (is required or requested)! *i. e.* (they) shall do! let (them) do! may (they) do!

Singular.

Plural.

i. e. (he, she, it) shall do! let (him, her, it) do! may (he, she, it) do! ಗೆಲೆ! ಬಾಡ್ಲೆ (or ಬಾಡ್ಲೆ)! ಅದಿಗೇ! ತೆಗಲೆ! ತೊಡಗೇ! ನುಸುಳ್ಳೆ! ಅಜಗೇ! ನುಡಿಗೇ! ಪಡೆಗೇ! ಓದುಗೇ! ಕುಡುಗೇ! ನಮ್ಮಗೇ! ಮಾಡುಗೇ! ಓದಿಸುಗೇ! ಮಾಡಿಸುಗೇ! ಆಚರಿಸುಗೇ! ಪೂಜಿಸುಗೇ! ರಕ್ಷಿಸುಗೇ!;— ಇರ್ಕೆ! ತರ್ಕೆ! ತೋರ್ಕೆ! ಸೋರ್ಕೆ (or ಸೋರ್ಗೇ)! ನಿಲ್ಕೆ (or ನಿಲೆ)! ಬರ್ಕೆ! ಮಾಡ್ಕೆ (or ಮಾಡ್ಲೆ)!;— ಆರ್ಕೆ! ಪೋರ್ಕೆ!;— ಪೆರ್ಚೆಕೆ (of ಪೆರ್ಚೆಸು)! ಮಾಡಿಕೆ (of ಮಾಡಿಸು)! ಪರಿವಾಳಿಕೆ! ಪೂಜಿಕೆ! ರಕ್ಷಿಕೆ!;— ಪೆರ್ಚೆಕೆ! ಪೂಜಿಕ್ಕೆ! ರಕ್ಷಿಕ್ಕೆ!

b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e. g.* ಈವುದು, (his, her or its) giving (is required or requested)! *i. e.* (he, she or it) shall give! let (him, her or it) give! may (he, she, it) give!

b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e. g.* ಈವುದು, (their) giving (is required or requested)! *i. e.* (they) shall give! let (them) give! may (they) give!

Further instances see in § 367.

2, Paradigm of the forms of the imperative in the mediæval dialect:

Singular.

Plural.

1st pers. (The first person singular of the future tense ending in ಎಂ, ಎನು and ಎ, see § 200, 2, *e. g.* ಕೊಡುವೆಂ, ಕೊಡುವೆನು, ಕೊಡುವೆ.)

(ಅಂ), ಅ (*i. e.* ಅ without the euphonic sönnë, see §§ 137, 138), *e. g.* ಉಸುರುವ, let us utter!

2nd pers.

a) the verbal theme, *e. g.* ಎಯ್ or ಎಯು, rise (thou)! ನುಡಿ! ಪೊರೆ! ಇರ್ or ಇರು! ಆಗು! ರಕ್ಷಿಸು!, in which case also themes like ಕಾಯು, guard (thou)! (for ಕಾ) appear (see 3, 2nd person in this paragraph).

a) (ಇಂ), ಇ (*i. e.* ಇ without the euphonic sönnë, see §§ 137, 138), ಇರಿ (*i. e.* ಇರ್ + the honorific ಇ, see § 193, remarks), *e. g.* ಇರಿ, be ye! ಎನ್ನಿ! ಎಯ್! ಕೇಳಿ! ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ! ನೋಡಿ! — ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿ! ತೊಲಗಿರಿ! ಹೇರಿರಿ! ಹೋಗಿರಿ!

b) the theme with final ಅ, *e. g.* ಹೇಳು, speak (thou)! ಬಾರ!

Singular.

- c) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e.g.* ನೋಡುವುದು, see (thou)!

Plural.

- b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e.g.* ಬೇಡುವುದು, solicit (ye)!

3rd pers.

- a) ಗೆ, ಕೆ, *e.g.* ಈಗೇ, let (him, her or it) give! ಉದ್ಧರಿಸುಗೆ!—ಮಾಚ್ಚಿ! (In mediæval-modern works, *e.g.* in the Rāmāyaṇa, we find also forms like ನಿಲುಗೆ, Rām. 1, 6, for ನಿಲ್ಲೆ.)

- a) ಗೆ, ಕೆ (as in the singular), *e.g.* ಪಾಲಿಸುಗೆ, let (them) guard!

- b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e.g.* ಉಮ್ಮುದು, let (him, her or it) eat!

- b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e.g.* ನಡೆವುದು, let (them) walk!

- c) ಅಲಿ, for which see § 207, 2, a.

- c) ಅಲಿ (§ 207, 2, a).

3, Paradigm of the forms of the imperative in the modern dialect:

Singular.

Plural.

1st pers.

- a) (The first person singular of the future tense ending in ಎ and ಎನು, *e.g.* ಮಾಡುವೆ, ಮಾಡುವೆನು; ನುಡಿಯುವೆ, ನುಡಿಯುವೆನು.)

- a) ಅ, ಆ, (*i.e.* ಅಂ without the euphonic *sönnë*, see §§ 137, 138), ಅನು (*i.e.* ಅಂ with a euphonic ಉ), ಅನ (*i.e.* ಅನು+ಅ), ಅಣ (a form in which the dental ನ್ has been changed into the cerebral ಣ್), *e.g.* ಕೇಳುವ, let us hear! ಹೋಗುವ! ನಡೆಯುವ!—ತಿಳಿಸುವಾ! ನೋಡುವಾ! ಮಾಡುವಾ! ನುಡಿಯುವಾ!—ಮಾಡೂನು! ಹೋಗೂನು! (see § 202)—ಹೋಗುವನ! ಮಾಡೂನ! ಹೋಗೂನ!—ಹೋಗುವಣ! ಹೋಗೋಣ! ಇರೋಣ! ಓಡೋಣ! ಮಾಡೋಣ! (see § 181, note a; § 202). (The forms ಹೋಗೋಣ, etc. are used also as verbal nouns; see § 315, 2, f; § 316, 10.)

Singular.

Plural.

b) ಅಲಿ, for which see § 207, 2, b.

b) ಅಲಿ (§ 207, 2, b).

2nd pers.

a) the verbal theme, *e. g.* ನೋಡು, see (thou)! ಕೇಳು! ಬಾಯಿ! ನುಡಿ! ನಡೆ!, in which case also the lengthened themes ಕಾಯಿ! (for ಕಾ), ಒಯ್ಯು! (for ಒಯ್), ಕೊಯಿ! (for ಕೊಯ್), ಸಾಯಿ! (for ಸಾಯ್), ಹೊಯ್ಯು! (for ಹೊಯ್) appear (*cf.* §§ 48. 54. 92. 93).

a) ಇ, ಇರಿ, ಅರಿ (vulgarly for ಇರಿ), *e. g.* ಇರಿ, be ye! ಮಾಡಿ!—ನೋಡಿರಿ! ಮಾಡಿರಿ! ಹೋಗಿರಿ! ಕಡಿಯಿರಿ! ನಡಿಯಿರಿ or ನಡೆಯಿರಿ! ಹೊಡಿಯಿರಿ or ಹೊಡೆಯಿರಿ! or, by contraction, ಕಡೀರಿ! ನಡೀರಿ! ಹೊಡೀರಿ! (*cf.* § 198, 6)—ಕೇಳರಿ! ನೋಡರಿ! ಹಾಕರಿ!

b) the theme with final ಅ (see *Nudigaṭṭu* page 78 *seq.*), *e. g.* ನೋಡ, see (thou)! ಬಾಯ! ಮಾಡ! ನುಡಿಯ! ಕರೆಯ!

c) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಅದು, *e. g.* ನೋಡುವದು, see (thou)! ತಿಳಿಯುವದು! ಕರೆಯುವದು!

b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಅದು, *e. g.* ನೋಡುವದು, see (ye)!

3rd pers.

a) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಅದು, *e. g.* ಹೋಗುವದು, let (him, her or it) go!

a) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಅದು, *e. g.* ನಡೆಯುವದು, let (them) walk!

b) ಅಲಿ, for which see § 207, 2, b.

b) ಅಲಿ, (§ 207, 2, b).

206. An alphabetical list of irregular forms of the imperative is as follows:

ಇರಿ (for ಇರಿ of ಇರು, the doubling of the ರ್ being euphonic), be ye!, in the modern dialect.

ಕೋ (for ಕೊಳ್ or ಕೊಳ್ಳು, take (thou)!), in the mediæval and modern dialect (*cf.* the ಕೋ in § 187 under 2).

ಜೋ (for ಜೋಲು), swing (thou)!, in the modern dialect (*Nudigaṭṭu*, page 86).

ತನ್ನಿ (*i. e.* ತನ್+ಇ, =ತನ್ನಿಂ, *q. v.*), bring ye!, in the mediæval and modern dialect.

ತನ್ನಿಂ (*i. e.* ತನ್+ಇಂ, for ತರಿಂ of ತರ್, the ನ್ having arisen of the past participle ತನ್ನಂ and being euphonicly doubled), bring ye! (not in the text of the *Śabdamañidarpaṇa*, but) according to the *Śabdānuśāsana* (sūtras 492. 520 and *Āndraprabhapurāṇa* 3, 46) in the ancient dialect.

ತನ್ನಿರಿ (*i. e.* ತನ್+ಇರಿ), bring ye!, in the (mediæval and) modern dialect (*cf.* ಬನ್ನಿರಿ).

ತರಿ (for ತರಿ of ತರು, the doubling of the ರ್ being euphonic), bring ye!, in the modern dialect.

ತಾ (for ತರ of ತರ್ or ತರು), bring (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect, and, according to the Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 519. 520), also in the ancient one.

ತಾರ್, ತಾರು (for ತರ್ or ತರು), bring (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect. (It is, however, probable that the instances require ತಾರ್ or ತಾರು; cf. ಬಾರ್.)

ತಾರ (for ತರ of ತರ್ or ತರು), bring (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect.

ಬನ್ನಿ (i. e. ಬನ್ + ಇಂ, = ಬನ್ನಿಂ, q. v.), come ye!, in the mediæval and modern dialect.

ಬನ್ನಿಂ (i. e. ಬನ್ + ಇಂ, the ನ್ having arisen of the past participle ಬನ್ನ and being euphonicly doubled), come ye!, in the ancient dialect according to the Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 470. 492).

ಬನ್ನಿರಿ (i. e. ಬನ್ + ಇರಿ), come ye!, in the mediæval and modern dialect.

ಬರಿ (for ಬರಿ of ಬರು, the doubling of the ರ್ being euphonic), come ye!, in the modern dialect.

ಬಾ (for ಬರ of ಬರ್ or ಬರು), come (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect, and, according to an instance in Nāgavarṇa's Karṇāṭakabhāṣabhūṣaṇa (under sūtra 27) and according to the Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 41. 385. 400. 519. 520), also in the ancient one.

ಬಾರ್, ಬಾರು (for ಬರ್ or ಬರು), come (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect. (It is, however, probable that the instances require ಬಾರ್ and ಬಾರು; cf. ತಾರ್.)

ಬಾರ (for ಬರ of ಬರ್), come (thou)!, in the ancient, mediæval (and modern) dialect.

207. There are three forms connected with the imperative still to be adduced. They are produced by means of the suffixes ಅಲಿಂ, ಅಲಿ and ಅಲ್.

1, According to one translation of a rule in Kēśava's Śabdamaṇḍarpana (sūtra 234, prayōga) which has been adopted by the author of the Śabdānuśāsana (see further on under No. 1), ಅಲಿಂ is used "when (the action of) the second person of the negative (see § 209) gets the sense of the imperative" (madhyamapurushapratishēdhada vidhiyō! or madhyamapurushapratishēdhada kriyē vidhyartham ādalli). The ಇಂ in ಅಲಿಂ (ಅಲ್ + ಇಂ) indicates that the second person plural is to be understood (see § 205, 1, plural, a). Let us take e. g. the verbal theme ಸಾರ್, to approach. Of this the second person plural of the negative is ಸಾರಿರ್,

you do not approach, and ಸಾರಲಿಂ would mean ‘you shall not or must not approach!’ (Cf. the use of ಅಲ್ under No. 3 of this paragraph.)

But when considering the meaning of ಅಲಿ under No. 2, *a* and *b*, the mediæval and modern form of ಅಲಿಂ, it might appear as if Kêṣava’s rule required another translation, *viz.* ಅಲಿಂ is used “when a prohibition (prati-shêdha, given) concerning (the action of) the second person (plural, *e. g.* ನೀಂ ಸಾರ ಬೇಡ, you must not approach!) becomes an order or permission (vidhi)” in an indirect form, so that ಸಾರಲಿಂ means ‘they may approach!’ ‘let them approach!’, the ಇಂ of the second person plural in ಸಾರಲ್ (the meaning of which see in § 208, 2) being retained in an honorific sense (*cf.* the honorific German ‘*Sie*’, they, used for English ‘you’) in order to show that now kind feelings prevail where previously more or less aversion had obtained; compare with regard to ಇಂ the free use made of the honorific ಇರಿ of the modern dialect (see the Dictionary). In order to make Kêṣava’s rule in this form fully correspond to No. 2, *a* and *b*, we must, by implication, take for granted that not only the second person of the plural is to be understood, but also that of the singular, and that ಇಂ in this case too is honorific, so that ಸಾರಲಿಂ signifies also ‘he, she or it may approach’.

Kêṣava’s instances, as they are taken and adduced by him out of the context, mostly allow the meaning of both translations; they are (sûtra 234 of the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa) — ಉಸುರಲಿಂ! — ಸಾರಲಿಂ! ಬಲ್ಲೆಡಿಯನ್ ಎನ್ನದೆ ಮಾತು. — ವೀಡಲಿಂ! — ಏಳಿದಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯಲಿಮ್ ಈಗಳ್ ಎಮ್ಮೊಳ್! — ಆರಯ್ವಾರುಂ ಸಾರಲಿಂ! — ಆಂ ಪೆದಿನೆನ್ ಎನ್ನ, ಬಗೆಯಲಿಮ್ ಈಗಳ್! (page 258); but his instance ಓಹೋ, ಇರಲಿಂ ಪೆದಿವಡಿ ಮಾಹಾತ್ಮ್ಯಮುಂ! (page 68, which occurs in the Śabdānuṣāsana under its sûtra 44 that treats of nipātas, as ಅಹೋ, ಇರಲಿಂ ಪೆದಿವಡಿ ಮಾಹಾತ್ಮ್ಯಮುಂ!) seems to show clearly the meaning of the second translation, *i. e.* “oho, may also the greatness of other things remain!”

The Śabdānuṣāsana (sûtra 529), however, plainly and exclusively teaches the meaning of the first translation; it says ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರಂ ನವ್ವಲಿಂ! means “you must not trust women!” “do not you (in any way) trust women (sarvatrāpi strīyô mâ śradhdhata)!”, and ಆಕಾರ್ಯಮಂ ಮಾಡಲಿಂ! “you must not commit an improper act!” “do not commit an improper act (akāryam̄ mâ kurudhvaṁ)!”

2, *a*) In the mediæval (and mediæval-modern) dialect the form of ಅಲಿಂ is ಅಲಿ (*i. e.* ಅಲ್ + ಲಿ, see § 205, 2 and 3, 2nd pers. plural, *a*), or

occasionally ಅಲೀ, and is used only in the meaning of the second translation of Késava's rule (or in the imperative, § 205, 2-3), expressing request, permission, allowance, concession, and wish regarding a third person or thing, singular and plural, *e. g.* ಒಡೆಯರಿರ, ನಿಮ್ಮಡಿಗಳ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಬಿಡದೆ ಸಲಹಲಿ! sir, may your feet continually preserve me! (Basavapurāṇa 27, 72); — ಅಧಮನ್ ಅವನು; ಇರಲಿ! he is a vile person; (but what is that to us?) let him be! (39, 47); — ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯತನಂಗಳ್ ಆಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಳ್ ಇರಲೀ! ನಮಗವೇತಕೆ? let your excellencies always be among you! why should they concern us? (46, 15); — ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರ ಜನಪನ್ ಆಗಲಿ! let Yudhishtira become king (Bhārata 1, 8, 5); — ಪವ್ವಾ ವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷ ಸೂರ್ಯನ್ ಆನಂದಮಂ ನಮಗೀಯಲಿ! may the sun of Pampā's Virūpāksha give us joy! (Ānabasavapurāṇa 1, 2); — ಪರಬಲವನು ಭಂಗ ಮಾಡಲಿ! ಎನ್ನ, ಜೋದರು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಿಂಹನಾದವು, a war-cry used by elephant-drivers with the object 'may it discomfit the hostile army!' (Nācirājīya); — ಮೆಯ್ಯ ಹೂಸಲಿ! ಎನ್ನ, ಮಾಡಿದ ಗುಳಿಗೆ, (a pill or) an ointment made with the object '(people) may smear the body (with it)!' (Nācirājīya).

b) In the modern dialect ಅಲಿಂ has the same forms and meaning as in the mediæval one, with the only difference that ಅಲಿ, ಅಲೀ are used also interrogatively for the first person, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let him write! (or he may write). ಅವಳು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let her write! ಅದು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let it (the child) write! ಅವರು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let them (the men or women) write! ಅವು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let them (the children) write! ಕಲಿ ತಾಯಿ ಮೊಲೆ ಉಣ್ಣಲಿ! let the calf suck (its) mother's breast! ಬೇಕಾದವರು ಈ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ! let those who want (them) take these ripe fruits! ದೇವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಿ! may God grant welfare to your children! ಈ ಮಾತು ನೆನವು ಇರಲಿ! let (him, her, it or them) hold this word in mind! ದೈರ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರಲಿ! let only (thy, your or their) courage remain! ಓಹೋ, ಚಂದವೆಷ್ಟೆನ್ನ, ಹೇಲಿಲಿ? o, how shall I (or we) tell how great the beauty is? ಅವನ ಫಜೀತಿ, ಎಷ್ಟೆನ್ನ, ಹೇಲಿಲಿ? how shall I (or we) tell how great his annoyance is? ನಾಲ್ಕು ಆಣೆ ರೊಕ್ಕಾ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರಲಿ? whence shall I (or we) bring four annas? ರೊಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ, ಆಕಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಲೀ? shall I (or we) bring the bread and give (it) to the cow? ನಾನು ಹೋಗಲ್ಯಾ (i. e. ಹೋಗಲಿ+ಅ)? shall I go? ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಮಾಡಲಿ? shall (or may) I do this?

ಆಗಲಿ! means 'let (him, her, it or them) become!', and then also 'let it be, be it!', and when repeated it gets the meaning of the English 'either — or' (see § 317).

See § 316, 14.

Note.

The Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 524. 525. 526. 527. 529) teaches another use of the ancient ಅಲಿಂ, saying that it may stand for the ಅಲ್ and ಅ of the infinitive (see § 187) before ಬೇಡ or ಬೇಡಂ, it is not requested, it must not, etc. (see § 209, note 1). Its instances (under sūtra 529) show that it wants to express the second person plural by the ಇಂ in ಅಲಿಂ, for it translates ಪೆಣ್ಣೆರಂ ನಮ್ಮಲಿಂ ಬೇಡ or ಪೆಣ್ಣೆರಂ ನಮ್ಮಲಿಂ ಬೇಡಂ, “you must not (in any way) trust women” (sarvatrāpi strīyō mā śraddhata).

3, Instead of the ಅಲಿಂ of No. 1 of this paragraph Kēśava's sūtra and vṛitti (234) have the form of ಅಲ್, that of ಅಲಿಂ appearing only and alone in the prayōga, *i. e.* in his first instances, quoted under No. 1. He, no doubt, accepted ಅಲ್ to be the leading form to which ಇಂ was to be suffixed. But as to the second instances in the prayōga under his vṛitti he introduces ಅಲ್ again, saying “when there does not occur the sense of permission (vidhyartha) in the action of the negative (pratiśhēdhakriyē)”, *i. e.* when a prohibition is not changed into a permission or when there is a direct prohibition or interdiction, “ಅಲ್ is used” (vidhyartham allada pratishēdhakriyēyo! al akkuṁ). His two instances with ಅಲ್ are:— ಪೆಪಿತ್ತೊನ್ನನ್ ಆಣಂ ಬಗೆಯಲ್! ಗಡ, ನಿನಗೆ ಸುಮತಿ ಬೇಲಿಂಂ ಬೇಲಿಂ, do not (thou) consider any other thing! verily, thy good disposition is different, (and so) am I different, (but the good disposition of both of us is beyond doubt). ಬನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಗಲ್ ಪುಗಲ್! ಎಮ್ಮ ಗಣ್ಡುಗೋಗಿಲೆ, the male cuckoo which said (or says) ‘do not enter, do not enter the wood!’. A similar instance is in the Āndraprabhapurāṇa (2, after 93), *viz.* ತಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮಗಳೊಳಿದ್ದು, ಮುನ್ನಿನನ್ನದಿನ್ನ ಪೊಕ್ಕಡೆ ಪೊಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕುಮ್ ಎನ್ನು, ಕನ್ನಪಂಗೆ ಪುಗಲ್ ಪುಗಲ್! ಎನ್ನುನ್ನದಿಂ ಸರಂಗೆಯ್ವ ಗಣ್ಡುಗೋಗಿಲೆಯ ದನಿಗಳ್, the sounds of the male cuckoo which was in the branches with young leaves, said ‘if he as before enters to-day, it will be improper’, and cried out to Kandarpa as it were ‘do not enter, do not enter (the wood)!’ (*cf.* the use made of ಅಲಿಂ according to the first translation of Kēśava's rule under No. 1).

The Śabdānuśāsana (sūtra 528) has the following instances:— ನೀಮ್ ಈ ಬನಮಂ ಪುಗಲ್! do not enter this wood! (yūyam êtad vanam mā praviśata). ನೀಮ್ ಈ ಮನೆಯಂ ನೋಡಲ್! do not look at this house! (yūyam êtad grīham mā paśyata). ಯತಿಗಳ್, ನೀಮ್ ಅಂಗಬನ ಆಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಲ್! devotees, do not you engage in Aṅgaja's sport! (bhō yatayō bhavantō madanakriyāyātū mā pravartadhvam).

208. How are we to explain the possibility of the use made in § 207 of ಅಲಿಂ, ಅಲಿ and ಅಲ್?

It rests on the meaning of the infinitive (see §§ 170. 171. 187. 188. 210) which in the present case ends in ಅಲ್.

1, In the instance ಸಾರಲಿಂ (ಸಾರಲ್ + ಇಂ), you shall not or must not approach!, ಸಾರಲ್ means 'to approach, yet to approach', *i. e.* approaching has not yet taken place (and shall not do so), and ಇಂ means 'you'. The primitive sense of ಸಾರಲಿಂ, therefore, is 'you are yet to approach', *i. e.* you have not approached yet (and shall not do so).

2, When ಸಾರಲಿಂ (ಸಾರಲ್ + ಇಂ) or ಸಾರಲಿ (ಸಾರಲ್ + ಇ) means 'they may approach!' 'let him, her or it approach!' the meaning of the infinitive ಸಾರಲ್ is that of a verbal noun, *viz.* approaching, combined with the sense of a sign of exclamation and with the honorific ಇಂ or ಇ : 'approaching!' ' (his, her, its, or their) approach may take place!'

3, When the infinitive with ಅಲ್, without the honorific ಇಂ and ಇ, is used prohibitively, as in ಪುಗಲ್, do not enter!, the primitive meaning is (analogously to that of ಸಾರಲ್ + ಇಂ under No. 1) 'yet to enter', *i. e.* entering has not yet happened (and shall not do so).

209. The conjugated negative (pratihêdha, § 146) of the verb is formed by suffixing the personal terminations of § 193 to the infinitive ending in ಅ (see §§ 170. 187, 2, and note 2 of this paragraph), with the exception of the terminations ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು, ಅತ್ತು, ತು.

A difference, however, regarding those terminations in the conjugated negative is that, instead of ಉದು and ಉವು of the neuter singular and plural of the ancient dialect, ಅದು and ಅವು are used; ಉದು, the neuter singular in the mediæval dialect, becomes ಅದು; (in the modern dialect both ಅದು and ಅವು remain).

What has been stated in § 170 about the doubling of final consonants in the formation of the negative participle remains in effect also in the present case. *Cf.* 215, 7, *f.*

In the three dialects the themes ತರ್, to bring, and ಬರ್, to come, always lengthen their ಅ, changing it into ಆ, in the conjugated negative.

The conjugated negative is used for the present, past, and future tense, according to circumstances (*cf.* § 170).

Concerning its original meaning see § 210.

1, Paradigms of the negative in the ancient dialect:

one of ನೋಡು, to see.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ನೋಡೆಂ (<i>i. e.</i> ನೋಡ + ಎಂ), I do not see, I did not see, I have not seen), I shall not see.	ನೋಡೆವು.
2nd pers. ನೋಡಯ್.	ನೋಡಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ನೋಡಂ.	ನೋಡರ್.
fem. ನೋಡಳ್.	ನೋಡರ್.
neut. ನೋಡದು.	ನೋಡವು.

one of ಉಡ್ಡಿ, to remain.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಉಡ್ಡಿಯೆಂ (<i>i. e.</i> ಉಡ್ಡಿಯ + ಎಂ), I do not remain, I did not remain, (I have not remained), I shall not remain.	ಉಡ್ಡಿಯೆವು.
2nd pers. ಉಡ್ಡಿಯಯ್.	ಉಡ್ಡಿಯಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಉಡ್ಡಿಯಂ.	ಉಡ್ಡಿಯರ್.
fem. ಉಡ್ಡಿಯಳ್.	ಉಡ್ಡಿಯರ್.
neut. ಉಡ್ಡಿಯದು.	ಉಡ್ಡಿಯವು.

one of ನಿಲ್, to stand.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ನಿಲ್ಲೆಂ (<i>i. e.</i> ನಿಲ್ಲ for ನಿಲ + ಎಂ), I do not stand, I did not stand, (I have not stood), I shall not stand.	ನಿಲ್ಲೆವು.
2nd pers. ನಿಲ್ಲಯ್.	ನಿಲ್ಲಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ನಿಲ್ಲಂ.	ನಿಲ್ಲರ್.
fem. ನಿಲ್ಲಳ್.	ನಿಲ್ಲರ್.
neut. ನಿಲ್ಲದು.	ನಿಲ್ಲವು.

one of ತರ, to bring.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ತಾರೆಂ (ತಾರ for ತರ + ಎಂ), I do not bring, I did not bring, (I have not brought), I shall not bring.	ತಾರೆವು.
2nd pers. ತಾರಯ್.	ತಾರಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ತಾರಂ.	ತಾರರ್.
fem. ತಾರಳ್.	ತಾರರ್.
neut. ತಾರದು.	ತಾರವು.

2, A paradigm of the negative of ನೋಡು, to see, in the mediæval dialect:

	Singular.	Plural.
1st pers.	ನೋಡೆಂ, ನೋಡೆನು, ನೋಡೆ, I do not see, etc., etc.	ನೋಡೆವು.
2nd pers.	ನೋಡೆ.	ನೋಡರಿ (<i>i. e.</i> ನೋಡ+ ಇರಿ).
3rd pers.		
masc.	ನೋಡಂ, ನೋಡನು, (ನೋಡ).	(ನೋಡರ್), ನೋಡರು.
fem.	(ನೋಡಳ್), ನೋಡಳು.	(ನೋಡರ್), ನೋಡರು.
neut.	ನೋಡದು.	ನೋಡವು.

Other instances in the first person singular are *e. g.* ಉಲಿಯೆಂ, ಉಲಿಯೆನು, ಉಲಿಯೆ (of ಉಲಿ); ಕಡೆಯೆಂ, ಕಡೆಯೆನು, ಕಡೆಯೆ (of ಕಡೆ); ಗೆಲ್ಲೆಂ, ಗೆಲ್ಲೆನು, ಗೆಲ್ಲೆ or ಗೆಲೆಂ, ಗೆಲೆನು, ಗೆಲೆ (of ಗೆಲ್); ಬಾರೆಂ, ಬಾರೆನು, ಬಾರೆ (of ಬರ್).

3, A paradigm of the negative of ನೋಡು, to see, in the modern dialect:

	Singular.	Plural.
1st pers.	ನೋಡೆನು, ನೋಡೆ, I do not see, etc., etc.	ನೋಡೆವು.
2nd pers.	ನೋಡೆ.	ನೋಡರಿ (<i>i. e.</i> ನೋಡ+ ಅರಿ, see Nuḍi- gaḷṭu page 78).
3rd pers.		
masc.	ನೋಡನು, ನೋಡ.	ನೋಡರು.
fem.	ನೋಡಳು.	ನೋಡರು.
neut.	ನೋಡದು.	ನೋಡವು.

Other instances in the first person singular are *e. g.* ಅಲಿಯೆನು, ಅಲಿಯೆ (of ಅಲಿ); ನಡೆಯೆನು, ನಡೆಯೆ (of ನಡೆ); ತಾರೆನು, ತಾರೆ (of ತರ್).

The conjugated negative is somewhat seldom used in the modern colloquial dialect (except in proverbs and in the verb ಒಳ್, see § 316, 12), and its second person plural ನೋಡರಿ is anomalous, its termination ಅರಿ standing for ಇರಿ. The same dialect generally uses the third person neuter singular of the (present-)future tense which is a bhāvavaçana (§ 200, 1. 3), and the infinitive with ಅಲು (ಅಲ್) which too is a bhāvavaçana or verbal noun (§ 188), followed by ಇಲ್ಲ (see note 1), *e. g.* ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, the first form for the present and future (I, etc. do not give, I, etc. shall not give), and the second one for the past (I, etc. did not give). See §§ 298, 3; 299, 1. 2; 316, 1. 2; 368.

When in the ancient dialect repetition of the conjugated negative (§ 211, c) is used, the first verb may drop its personal termination and the ಅ of the infinitive, *e. g.* ಬಾರ್, ಬಾರೆಂ (for ಬಾರೆಂ ಬಾರೆಂ, Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 398). *Cf.* ಬಿಡ ಬಿಡದೆ in § 170.

Notes.

1, It is a peculiarity of the only two defective verbs ಅಲ್, to be fit, and ಇಲ್ (another form of ಇರ್), to be, that in the three dialects they have the forms ಅಲ್ಲ and ಇಲ್ಲ for all persons in the singular and plural of the conjugated negative. The formation is the following: the infinitives are ಅಲ and ಇಲ, to which ಅ is added with the regular doubling of the final ಲ್ of the theme, this ಅ representing all the personal terminations (*cf.* the suffix ಇಲ in § 243, and see their use in §§ 298; 316, 1. 9). The meaning of ಅಲ್ಲ and ಇಲ್ಲ depends on their nominative or subject which is either expressly put or is to be supplied (see § 210). Occasionally a euphonic *sönnë* may be added to ಅಲ್ಲ and ಇಲ್ಲ, so that we get ಅಲ್ಲಂ, ಇಲ್ಲಂ (see *e. g.* Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 523; § 298, 4; § 300), which (*sönnë*) may change into ಮ್ or ವ್ when it meets with a following vowel. The same holds good with regard to ಬೇಡ of ಬೇಡು, to be required, and, with the *sönnë*, ಬೇಡಂ (see *e. g.* Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 524 *seq.*; §§ 207, note; 316, 5). In the modern dialect ಸಲ್ಲ of ಸಲ್ (§ 316, 15), to be proper, is another instance of this kind. The Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 19. 584) introduces also ಅಗ or ಅಗಾ, for ಅಗದು.

The grammarian Kêśava calls ಇಲ್ಲ a particle (avyaya) that partakes of the nature of a verb (kriyātmaka); see § 212, 7; 298.

2, When the author has stated at the beginning of this paragraph that in the conjugation of the negative the personal terminations are attached to the infinitive with ಅ, he seems to be at variance with what Kêśava in and under his sūtra 216 writes, *viz.* that a verb's theme (dhātu, according to his instances a theme ending in ಉ) appears when one removes the termination (vibhakti) ಅಂ of the conjugated negative (pratishêdhakriyë), so that *e. g.* the themes ನೋಡು, ಮಾಡು, ಕೂಡು are formed from ನೋಡಂ, ಮಾಡಂ, ಕೂಡಂ; but because his rule is superficial (see § 143) and therefore seems to give only a certain practical hint to students, we must not lay too much stress on its wording, and not conclude that ನೋಡು+ಅಂ, ಮಾಡು+ಅಂ, ಕೂಡು+ಅಂ showed the exact final rule for the formation of the negative; we have to take the infinitive with final ಅ and the termination ಅಂ, *i. e.* ನೋಡ+ಅಂ, ಮಾಡ+ಅಂ, ಕೂಡ+ಅಂ in order to get ನೋಡಂ, ಮಾಡಂ, ಕೂಡಂ, and find the theme by removing the termination and by adding ಉ in the instances given by Kêśava.

210. In examining the origin of the conjugated negative we have to reject the thought, as if the change of the suffixes ಉದು and ಉವ್ತು into

ಅದು and ಅವು could help us to find it, for already in the ancient dialect we have, side by side with ಉದು, ಅತ್ತು (that is another form of ಅದು, § 193 under remarks) as a termination of the past tense, and the positive forms ಒಳವು, they are (§ 194, remark 1) and ಬೆರಣ್ಣವು they scratched (§ 198, 1); then in the mediæval one ಅವು in the third person neuter plural of the present, past and future tense (§§ 194; 198, 4; 200, 2; 201, 2. 3), and in the modern one ಅದು in the third person neuter singular of the future tense (§ 200, 3) and ಅವು in the third person neuter plural of the past and future tense (§§ 198, 5; 200, 3). Also the change of the vowel ಅ into ಆ in ತರ್ and ಬರ್ (§ 209) cannot assist us to do so, as some other monosyllabic verbs appear in their positive forms with long and short vowels (see §§ 52. 53), as we have the positive forms ತಾರಲ್, ಬಾರಲ್ for ತರಲ್, ಬರಲ್ (§ 187, 1), ತಾರೆ for ತರೆ (§ 187, 4), ತಾರ, ಬಾರ, ತಾ, ಬಾ for ತರ, ಬರ, ತರ್, ಬರ್ (§§ 205. 1, 2nd pers., *b*; 205, 2, 2nd pers., *b*; 206), ಬಾಹ for ಬಹ (§ 184), and the negative forms ತರದೆ, ಬರದೆ for ತಾರದೆ, ಬಾರದೆ (§ 170).

There can be no doubt that the origin of the conjugated negative is based, as has been stated in § 209, on the so-called infinitive ending in ಅ (§ 187) in the same manner as that of the negative participle is (see § 170). That infinitive originally was a verbal noun and only in course of time came to get its specific meanings (§ 188). Thus *e. g.* ನೋಡ at first meant 'seeing', 'a seeing', and thereupon 'to see', 'about to see', 'yet to see'. ನೋಡೆಂ (ನೋಡ+ಎಂ), therefore, signifies 'a yet to see-I', *i. e.* my seeing (is or was) yet to be or (will be) yet be, or my seeing (is) not actually existing, (was) not so, or (will) not be so, whence we arrive at the meaning 'I do not see', 'I did not see', '(I have not seen)', 'I shall not see'.—Regarding the meaning of ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲ, ಬೇಡ and ಸಲ್ಲ it has been stated in note 1 of § 209 that their meaning depends on their nominative or subject which is either expressly put or is to be supplied. Originally they denote 'a yet to be fit—', 'a yet to be—', 'a yet to be required—', 'a yet to be proper—', (the dashes denoting the ಅ of § 209, note 1), *i. e.* fitting (is, was or will be) yet to be, being (is, was or will be) yet to be, requiring (is, was or will be) yet to be, being proper (is, was or will be) yet to be, or being fit (is or was) not really existing or (will) not be so, being (is or was) not really existing or (will) not be so, requiring (is or was) not really existing or (will) not be so, etc. Now if for instance ಅವಂ (ಅವನು), he, becomes the

subject, the translation is 'he is not fit, he was not fit, he will not be fit', 'he is not, he was not, he will not be', 'he is not required, he was not required, he will not be required', etc. *Cf.* the prohibitive forms of the infinitive with ಅಲ್ in § 208.

That ಆದು and ಅವು are suffixed for ಉದು and ಉವು is very probably done to show off the use of the infinitive with ಅ in the formation of the tense.

211. In § 152 (*cf.* § 165, *b*, 1-3; § 170) there is the statement that frequentative or iterative action of the verb is expressed by simple or triple repetition. Without respect to the various meanings created by that process (see § 339) we give here a number of instances as they occur in the three dialects:—

1, regarding doubling the verb without any alteration (in the present, future, past, imperative, infinitive, participle, and conjugated negative) ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು (ಉಣ್ಣು ಉಣ್ಣು); ಅಪ್ಪದಪ್ಪದು (ಅಪ್ಪದು ಅಪ್ಪದು), ತೋರ್ಪುದು ತೋರ್ಪುದು, ಪೋಸೆಂ ಪೋಸೆಂ, ಅಕ್ಕಕ್ಕು (ಅಕ್ಕು ಅಕ್ಕು), ಸಾಕು ಸಾಕು, ಅಹುದಹುದು (ಅಹುದು ಅಹುದು), ಹೌದು ಹೌದು; ಆದುದಾದುದು (ಆದುದು ಆದುದು), ಕಣ್ಣಂ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, ಪೋದಂ ಪೋದಂ, ಬನ್ನಯ್ ಬನ್ನಯ್; ಒಪ್ಪಿಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸು (ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು), ಕೊಯ್ ಕೊಯ್, ಬಾ ಬಾ, ನುತಿಸು ನುತಿಸು, ಕುಡಿ ಕುಡಿ, ಪಿಡಿ ಪಿಡಿ, ನಿಲ್ ನಿಲ್, ಹೇಲಿ ಹೇಲಿ, ಕೋ ಕೋ, ಆಗಲಾಗಲಿ (ಆಗಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ); ಕೂಡೆ ಕೂಡೆ, ಪುಗೆ ಪುಗೆ, ಬರೆವರೆ (for ಬರೆ ಬರೆ); ಆಗುತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಾ (ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ), ಆಡಿಯಾಡಿ (ಆಡಿ ಆಡಿ), ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅತ್ತತ್ತು (ಅತ್ತು ಅತ್ತು), ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು (ಉಣ್ಣು ಉಣ್ಣು), ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ, ಆದ ಆದ, ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ; ಬಾರೆಂ ಬಾರೆಂ, ಬೇಡ ಬೇಡ;

2, regarding tripling the verb without any alteration (in the imperative, past, and past participle) ಒಡೊಡೊಡ್ಡು (ಒಡ್ಡು ಒಡ್ಡು ಒಡ್ಡು), ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸು (ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು), ಕುಡು ಕುಡು ಕುಡು, ನೋಡು ನೋಡು ನೋಡು, ಬಾ ಬಾ ಬಾ; ಬನ್ನಂ ಬನ್ನಂ ಬನ್ನಂ; ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು (ಉಣ್ಣು ಉಣ್ಣು ಉಣ್ಣು);

3, regarding doubling the verb, dropping ಅಲು (or also ಅಲು+ಎ *i. e.* ಅಲೆ) of the first one (in the infinitive) ಹೋಗ ಹೋಗಲು, ಬರ ಬರಲು, ಕೂಡ ಕೂಡಲೆ;

4, regarding doubling the verb, dropping the termination of the past participle of the first one, *e. g.* ಕಡಿ ಕಡಿದು, ಕುಡಿ ಕುಡಿದು, ಕಾಯ್ ಕಾಯ್ದು, ಸೆಳೆ ಸೆಳೆದು (see § 165, *b*, 1), and also its vowel, *e. g.* ಕಳ ಕಳೆದು, ತೆಗ ತೆಗೆದು (see § 165, *b*, 2), to which class may likewise be referred the doubled negative participle dropping its ಅದೆ, *viz.* ತಪ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪದೆ, ನಿಲ್ಲ ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬಿಡ ಬಿಡದೆ (§ 170);

5, regarding doubling the verb, dropping the termination of the relative present participle or that of the present participle of the first one, *e. g.* ನೋಡ ನೋಡುವ, ಮಾಡ ಮಾಡುವ;¹⁾ ಇರ ಇರುತ್ತ, ಬರ ಬರುತ್ತ, ಹೋಗ ಹೋಗುತ್ತ;

6, regarding doubling the verb, dropping the personal termination of the first one, *e. g.* ಪೋಷ ಪೋಷೆಂ, ಪೋದ ಪೋದಂ, ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಯ್, ಬಾರ್ ಬಾರೆಂ (for ಬಾರೆಂ ಬಾರೆಂ or ಬಾರ ಬಾರೆಂ, see § 209);

7, regarding doubling the verb, dropping the final syllable of the first one, *e. g.* ತಿರ ತಿರಗು, ತೋಲ ತೋಲಗು, ಮುಲಿ ಮುಲಿಗು, ಮೊಗ ಮೊಗಸು, ಸೊಗ ಸೊಗಸು (see § 165, *b*, 3, and *cf.* § 183, 7 and remark 1 and 2 of this paragraph; *cf.* also § 253, 3; § 243, *A*, 16);

8, regarding tripling the verb, dropping the termination of the past participle of the two first ones, *e. g.* ಬಡ ಬಡ ಬಡೆದು (§ 165, *b*, 2, remark, where ಬಡ ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್ is adduced as a peculiar form);

9, regarding tripling the verb, dropping the personal termination of the two first ones, *e. g.* ಅಪ್ಪಪ್ಪಪ್ಪೆಂ (ಅಪ್ಪ ಅಪ್ಪ ಅಪ್ಪೆಂ), ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಂ;

10, regarding tripling the verb, dropping the last syllable of the two first ones, *e. g.* ತೊಳ ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗು, ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು (see § 165, *b*, 3, remark). *Cf.* also ನಡ ನಡ ನಡುಗು.

11, Observe also the curious repetition of verbs wherein the initial of the second one is changed, *e. g.* ಕೊಡು ಗಿಡುವುದು, ತನ್ನರೆ ಗಿನ್ನರೆ. *Cf.* § 303, 1, after *e.* Observe also the colloquial expression ನೀರ ತ ತಾ (for ತಾ ತಾ).

Remarks.

1, Also by setting a sort of adverb which is of the same root as the verb, before the verb and occasionally doubling it repetition is expressed, *e. g.* ಚಿಮಿ ಚಿಮಿಸು; ನಡ ನಡಗು, ನಡ ನಡುಗು; ಮಲ ಮಲಗು; ಮಿಡು ಮಿಡುಕು; ಮಿನು ಮಿನಿಸು, ಮಿನು ಮಿನು ಗು;— ಚಿಪ್ ಚಿಪ್ ಚಿಪು; ಚಿಟ್ಟ ಚಿಟ್ಟನೆ ಚಿಪು; ನಡ ನಡ ನಡುಗು; ನಡ ನಡನೆ ನಡುಗು; ಮಲ ಮಲ ಮಲ ಗು; ಮಲ ಮಲನೆ ಮಲಗು; ಮಲ ಮಲನೆ ಮಲಗು; ಮಿಡ ಮಿಡನೆ ಮಿಡುಕು, ಮಿಡು ಮಿಡನೆ ಮಿಡುಕು; ಮಿಣ ಮಿಣನೆ ಮಿಂಚು; ಮಿಣು ಮಿಣನೆ ಮಿಂಚು.

It is possible that some of the instances are connected with No. 7 above.

2, Of double nouns not seldom verbs are formed by means of ಇಸು (§ 149 *seq.*) which may be regarded as frequentative ones, *e. g.* ಅಟ ಮಟಿಸು (of ಅಟ ಮಟ), ಅಡ ಬಡಿಸು, ಅಡ ಹಡಿಸು, ಕದ ಕದಿಸು, ಕರ ಕರಿಸು, ಕಳ ಕಳಿಸು, ಕಳ ವಳಿಸು, ಕಡ ಕಡಿಸು, ಗಡ ಬಡಿಸು, ಗಡ ಗಡಿಸು, ಗಲ ಗಲಿಸು, ಗುಡಿ ಗುಡಿಸು, ಗುಡು ಗುಡಿಸು, ಗುಡು ಗುಡಿಸು, ತಡ ಬಡಿಸು, ತಳ ತಳಿಸು, ತಳ ತಳಾಯಿಸು, ತಳ ದಳಿಸು, ದಳ ದಳಿಸು, ಮಗ ಮಗಿಸು, ಮಲ ಮಲಿಸು, ಸರ ಸರಿಸು.

¹⁾ ನೋಡ and ಮಾಡ might however be ನೋಡೊ and ಮಾಡೊ (see § 181, note *c*) so that there would be no dropping.

VI. On adverbs, etc. (See § 281 seq.)

212. In the present paragraph a class of words is introduced which are called indeclinables (avyaya) by Kannaḍa grammarians; some of the words they term also particles (nipāta, see remark 1). Many of the words would be called adverbs by Europeans.

The expression of 'indeclinables' is not quite exact, as some admit of being declined, to which the letter *d* (declinable) in parenthesis will be added in the alphabetical lists given below.

These alphabetical lists are composed of the adverbs, etc. found in the Śabdamaṇḍarpana and Śabdānuśāsana. The adverbs, etc. contained in these two works belong to the ancient dialect and are left unmarked; if they occur also in the mediæval one, they are marked with med. (mediæval) in parenthesis; and if they are used also in the modern one, with mod. (modern) in the same parenthesis; the additional words in brackets have not been met with in the ancient one. Slight differences of form in the three dialects have not been regarded. A few words and peculiar meanings rest on the Śabdānuśāsana.

1, Numeral adverbs

(exceptionally arranged according to their natural order).

ಒಮ್ಮೆ, once (med.); ಇಮ್ಮೆ, twice; ಮೂಮ್ಮೆ, thrice; ಕೆಲಮ್ಮೆ, sometimes; ಪಲಮ್ಮೆ, several times; ಸಾವಿರಮ್ಮೆ, a thousand times. [ಒಮ್ಮೆ, once, ಇಮ್ಮೆ, twice, ಮೂಮ್ಮೆ, thrice, are other forms in the mediæval dialect; ಒಮ್ಮೆ occurs also in the mod. one.] See § 279.

2, Adverbs of place.

ಅತ್ತ, ಅತ್ತಲ್, that direction; in that direction (*d*; med., mod.); ಅನ್ನಿ, after, afterwards; ಅಲ್ಲಿ, there (*d*; med., mod.); ಇತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತಲ್, this direction; in this direction (*d*; med., mod.); ಇದಿಲ್, the front; in the front (*d*; med., mod.; mod. also ಎದಿರು, ಎದುರು); ಇಲ್ಲಿ, here (*d*; med., mod.); ಉತ್ತ, ಉತ್ತಲ್, in this intermediate direction; ಉಲ್ಲಿ, in this intermediate place; ಎತ್ತ, ಎತ್ತಲ್, what direction? (*d*; med., mod.); ಎಲ್ಲಿ, where? (*d*; med., mod.); ಒಡನೆ, together with (med., mod.); ಒಳಗೆ, in, within, into (med., mod.); ಕೂಡೆ, together (med., mod.); ಕೆಳಗೆ, below (med., mod.); ತೆಂಕ, ತೆಂಕಲ್, the south; in the south (*d*; med., mod.); ನಡುವೆ, in the middle (med., mod.); ಪಡುವ, ಪಡುವಲ್, the west; in the west (*d*; med., mod.); ಪಿನ್ನೆ, behind (mod.); ಪೆಣೆ, behind; ಘೊಣೆ, outside (med., mod. ಹೊಣೆ); ಬಡಗ, ಬಡಗಲ್, the north; in the north (*d*; med., mod.); ಬೇಪ್ಪ, ಬೇಪ್ಪ ಬೇಪ್ಪ, separately, apart (med., mod.); ಮುನ್ನೆ, in front; forward (med., mod.); ಮೂಡ, ಮೂಡಲ್, the east; in the east (*d*; med., mod.); ಮೇಲ್, above (*d*; med., mod.); ಮೇಲೆ, above (med., mod.); ಸುತ್ತು, around; that surrounds (*d*; med., mod.). [ಅಚೆ, that side; on that side (*d*), ಈಚೆ this side; on this side (*d*),

ಮುಂಚೆ, in advance, first, occur in the med. and mod. dialect;—ಹತ್ತಿರ, ಹತ್ತಿರು, nearness; near, close by (d) belong to the med. one, and appear as ಹತ್ತರ, ಹತ್ತ in the mod. one.]

3, Adverbs of time.

ಅನ್ನು, that time; then (d; med., mod.); ಅನ್ನಂ, at the time that, when; (so that); ಅನ್ನೆಗಂ=ಅನ್ನಂ (see § 365; until, in med.); ಅನ್ನೆವರಂ, ಅನ್ನೆವರೆಗಂ, until that time, so long as; ಅಲೊಡಂ, ಅಲೊಡನೆ=ಅನ್ನಂ (§ 365; ಅಲೊಡನೆ, med.); ಆಗಡು, that time; then (d); ಆಗಲ್, that time; then (d; mod.); ಆವಗಂ, continually (med.); ಇಂ, ಇನ್, from that time, afterwards (med.); ಇನಂ=ಅನ್ನಂ (§ 365); ಇನೆಗಂ=ಅನ್ನಂ (§ 365); ಇನ್ನು, this time; to-day (d; med., mod.); ಇನ್ನೆಗಂ, up to this time (in med.); ಇನ್ನೆವರಂ, ಇನ್ನೆವರೆಗಂ, until this day; ಈಗಡು, this moment; now (d.); ಈಗಲ್, this time; now (d; med.); ಈವಜು, a little while ago (d); ಉನ್ನು, at this intermediate time; ಉನ್ನೆವರಂ, ಉನ್ನೆವರೆಗಂ, up to this intermediate time; ಎನ್ನು, when? (d; med., mod.); ಎನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಎನ್ನೆವರಂ, ಎನ್ನೆವರೆಗಂ, till what time?; ಒಡನೆ, forthwith (med.); ತಜುಪಾಯ್, subsequent time; subsequently, afterwards (d; med., mod.); ತಳಸಲ್, at dawn; ನಾಡಿಮು, the day after to-morrow; on the day after to-morrow (d; med., mod.); ನಾಳೆ, to-morrow (d; med., mod.); ನಿನ್ನೆ, yesterday (d; med., mod.); ಪೊಲ್ಲಡೆ (ಪೊಲ್ಲಡೆ, ಪೊಲ್ಲಡ್, ಪೊತ್ತಡ್, ಪೊತ್ತಡ್, daybreak; at dawn (d); ಬಬಾ (d), ಬಬಾಕಂ, ಬಬಾಕೆ, ಬಬಾಕ್ಕಂ, ಬಬಾಕ್ಕೆ, ಬಬಾಯಂ, afterwards (ಬಬಾ, ಬಬಾಕೆ, med., mod.; ಬಬಾಕಂ, ಬಬಾಕ್ಕೆ, ಬಬಾಕ್ಕಂ, med.); ಮುಗುಲೆ, again (med.); ಮುನ್, that is before; before (d; med., mod.); ಮೂನೆಯಿಡು, ಮೂನೆಯಿಡು, some time ago (d); ಮೂನ್ನೆ, the day before yesterday; on the day before yesterday (d; med., mod.); ಸವಳಡೆ, at daybreak; ಸವಳಡೆ, daybreak; at daybreak (d). [ಆಗ, that time; then (d); ಈಗ, this time; now (d); ಈಚೆ, after this, afterwards, are med. and mod.; ಪೊಲ್ಲಡೆ appears as ಹೊತ್ತಜು and ಹೊತ್ತಜು (d) in the med. dialect, and as ಹೊತ್ತಜು (d) in the mod. one; ಕೊಡಲೆ, forthwith, and ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ, at dawn, are mod. words; ಹೊತ್ತುಜ್ಜಿಲೆ, ಹೊತ್ತುಜ್ಜಿಲೆ (i. e. ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊತ್ತು ತಲೆ), at daybreak, early (mod.); regarding ಇನ್ನು, still, etc. see Dictionary.]

4, Adverbs of circumstance and manner.

(The meanings given are to be somewhat modified according to circumstances.)

ಅಗುನ್ನಲೆ, abundantly, exceedingly; ಅಣಂ, soever: whatsoever; ಅಣಿಯರಂ, abundantly, exceedingly; ಅನ್ನಿರೆ, ಅನ್ನಿರೆಪೋಲ್, ಅನ್ನಿರೆಪೋಲ್ = ಅನ್ನು, etc. ಅನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನುಟು (ತಥಾ Śabdānuśāsana), ಅನ್ನೆ, ಅನ್ನೆಪೋಲ್, ಅನ್ನೆಪೋಲ್, in that manner, in like manner; like; similar to; in the manner in which (ಅನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನೆ, med., mod.; ಅನ್ನುಟು med.); ಅಯ್ಯಿ, excessively, exceedingly (med.); ಅರಮೆ, ಅರೆ, ಅರೆ ಉದಾ, a little, to some extent (ಅರೆ med.); ಅಲ್ಲವಜ್, causelessly; ಅಹಗೆ = ಅನ್ನು, etc. (med.); ಆಣಂ, soever: whatsoever; ಆದಂ, further; ಆಯ್ಕುಗೆ, ಆಯ್ಕುನೆ, vehemently, quickly; ಆವಿಂ, excessively, exceedingly; ಇನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನುಟು (ಇತ್ತಂ Śabdānuśāsana), ಇನ್ನೆ, in this manner (ಇನ್ನು, med., mod.; ಇನ್ನುಟು, med., also ಇನಿತುಟು); ಇಮ್ಮನೆ, in a proper manner; ಇಹಗೆ, in this manner (med.); ಉಣ್ಣವಳಯದು, greatly, much; ಉನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನೆ, in this intermediate manner; how (ಕಥಂ Śabdānuśāsana); ಉನ್ನುಟು, how? (ಕಥಂ Śabdānuśāsana); ಉನ್ನೆ, silently (ತೂಷ್ಣಿಂ

Śabdānuśāsana); ಉರ್ವಿಸಂ, excessively, exceedingly; ಉಸಿಕಂ, ಉಸಿಕನೆ, silently (ಉಸಿಕನೆ, med.); ಎಕ್ವೈಕ್ವೈ, by degrees, slowly, irresolutely; ಎಡೆ, spaciouly, extensively; ಎನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು, how? (ಎನ್ನು, med., mod.); ಎನ್ನುಟು, how? (ಕಥಂ Śabdānuśāsana; med.); ಎಹಗಿ, how? (med.); ಎಗಂ, most certainly; ಒಡಂ, certainly (ನಿಶ್ಚಯಾರ್ಥಂ Śabdānuśāsana); ಒಯ್ಯನೆ, clearly, evidently; ಕಡು, excessively; ಕಮ್ಮನೆ, quickly (med.); ಕಮ್ಮನೆ, fragrantly, deliciously (med., mod.); ಕರಂ, excessively, greatly (med.); ಕಡ್ಡನೆ, suddenly; ಕಿಜಾದು (o. r. ಕಿಜಾದು), closely, densely; ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ, redly (med., mod.); ಕೆನ್ನಂ, excessively, exceedingly; ಖಣಲನೆ, ಖಡಲನೆ, ಖಡಲೆ, in a shrill, piercing, rough manner; ಗಡ, ಗಳ, certainly (ಗಡ, med., ಗಡಾ is used in emotion and command); ಗಡು ಗಡನೆ, quickly (med.; ಗಳಗಳ, med.); ಗಿಜ್ಜನೆ, ಗಿಜ್ಜನೆ, spinningly, round and round (med.); ಗುಜುಗುಮ್ಮನೆ, inactively, silently; ಘಲಲನೆ, quickly; ಚಕ್ಕನೆ, quickly (med.); ಚದುಪುದನೆ quickly (see § 307, a); ಚೆಕ್ಕನೆ, quickly; ಚೆಚ್ಚರಂ, quickly; ಚೆಚ್ಚರಂ, manifestly, clearly, certainly; ತಡಬಡ, with embarrassment (in speaking, med., mod.); ತಣ್ಣನೆ, ತಣ್ಣನೆ, coolly, refreshingly (med., mod.); ತಳಮಳಂ, decisively (ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಚಿ Śabdānuśāsana); ತಳತಳನೆ, ತಲತಲನೆ, glitteringly (med.); ತಿಟ್ಟನೆ, ತಿಟ್ಟನೆ, ತಿಜ್ಜನೆ, ತಿಜ್ಜನೆ, whirlingly, round and round (ತಿಜ್ಜನೆ, med.); ತೆಪ್ಪನೆ, see § 307, a); ತೆಳ್ಳನೆ, thinly (med., mod.); ತೇನಂ, not firmly, irresolutely (ಅದೃಢಾರ್ಥಂ Śabdānuśāsana); ತೇನತೇನಂ, by degrees, slowly, irresolutely; ತೊಟ್ಟನೆ, ತೊಟ್ಟನೆ, vehemently (med.); ತೊಪ್ಪನೆ, see § 307, a); ದಣ್ಣನೆ, wearisomely (med., mod.); ದಲ್, certainly (med.); ಧಿಗಿಲನೆ, with consternation (med., mod.); ನಾಡೆ, excessively, greatly, further (med.); ನಿಕ್ಕುವಂ, certainly; ನಿರ್ನಿರ್, ನಿರ್ನಿರ್, causelessly; ನೀಡು, ನೀಡುಂ, extensively, excessively; ನುಣ್ಣನೆ, ನುಣ್ಣನೆ, softly (med., mod.); ನೂಳದು, much, exceedingly; ನೆಟ್ಟನೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟನೆ, clearly, distinctly, nicely (med., mod.); ನೆಟ್ಟನೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟನೆ, vehemently (ನಿರ್ಭರಾರ್ಥಂ Śabdānuśāsana); ನೆಪ್ಪೆ, exceedingly; much (med.); ನೊಪ್ಪನೆ, see § 307, a); ಪಕ್ಕನೆ, ಪಕ್ಕನೆ, suddenly (med., mod.); ಪಚ್ಚನೆ, greenly (med.); ಪಯ್ಯನೆ, quickly; ಪಿರಿದು, ಪಿರಿದುಂ, extensively, greatly, further (med.); ಪೀನಂ, profusely, much, further; ಪಾವನೆ, ಪಾವನೆ (ಪವ್ವನೆ, ಪವ್ವನೆ), suddenly; ಬಯ್ಯನೆ, quickly; ಬಹಡೆ, in vain (med., mod.); ಬಾಡಂ, much, further; ಬಿನ್ನನೆ, ಬಿನ್ನನೆ, silently, inactively; ಬಿಮ್ಮನೆ, ಬಿಮ್ಮನೆ, silently; ಬಿಜ್ಜನೆ, firmly, tightly; ಬೆಚ್ಚನೆ, hotly, warmly (med., mod.); ಬೆಚ್ಚರಂ, quickly; ಬೆಚ್ಚರಂ, clearly (ವ್ಯಕ್ತಾರ್ಥಂ Śabdānuśāsana); ಬೆಳ್ಳಡಂ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಡಂ, timidly, tremblingly; ಭೋಂಕನೆ, swiftly, quickly (med.); ಭೋಂಕಲ್, swiftly, quickly, without restraint; ಭೋರನೆ, swiftly, quickly; ಮತ್ತಿನ, other, different; ಮಿಗೆ, excessively, much (med.); ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ, ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ, slowly (med., mod.); ವರಂ, ವಲಂ, ವಲ್ಲಂ, ವೆಜುಂ, most certainly; clearly; (ಸಪ್ಪನೆ, see § 307, a); ಸಲೆ, perpetually, constantly (med.); ಸಿಯ್ಯನೆ, sweetly; ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ, silently, inactively (med., mod.); ಸೋಡಂ, ಸೋಡಂ ಬಾಡಂ, much, more, further; ಸೋಡಂ ಬಾಡಂ, causelessly; ಹುಂ, how? ಹಾವನೆ (ಹವ್ವನೆ), suddenly (med., mod.). [ಅಹಗೆ, ಇಹಗೆ appear also as ಹಾಗೆ, ಹಾಂಗೆ, ಹೀಗೆ, ಹೀಂಗೆ in the med. dialect, and always so in the mod. one; ಎಹಗೆ is also ಹೈಗೆ, ಹೈಂಗೆ, ಹೆಂಗೆ in the med. dialect, and always ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ, ಹ್ಯಾಂಗೆ in the modern one.] Regarding ಎಹಗೆ—ಅಹಗೆ, ಹೆಂಗೆ—ಹಾಗೆ, ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ—ಹಾಗೆ, ಎನ್ನು—ಅನ್ನು see § 327. (ಮೇರೆ, a tadbhava of ಮರ್ಯ, may be adduced here too, e. g. ಈ ಮೇರೆ or ಈ ಮೇರೆಗೆ, in this manner, thus; ಅವನ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ, according to his command. Samskr̥ita ಪ್ರಕಾರ is similarly used, e. g. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

in this manner; ಅದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, according to that; ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಿನ್ದ, in various ways. Likewise ಕ್ರಮ, ತರ, ರೀತಿ, ವಿಧ are used. Cf. also ತಪುವಾಯ್, ಪಿರಿವಿಡಿ.)

5, Conjunctions.

ಅಂ, ಉಂ, and (med.); ಬಲ್ಲೆ, again, further, and; ಬಲ, again, further; ಮತ್ತಂ, ಮತ್ತೆ, again, further, and (med.; ಮತ್ತೆ, mod.; also the form ಮತ್ತು is used in the mod. dialect); ಮೇರ್, further, and, or (med.). [ಉಂ appears also as ಉ, ಊ in the mediæval dialect, and generally as ಊ, exceptionally as ಉ in the modern one.] See §§ 284 *seq.*; 297.

6, Postpositions.

Several of the above-mentioned adverbs of place and time and of the conjunctions are used also as postpositions; they are adduced under this heading again, but without their meaning.

Postpositions, *i. e.* words and letters (particles) placed after, or at the end of, nouns, pronouns, participles, etc. (see § 282), are:

ಅ, a particle of emphasis; a vocative particle; ಅಂ; ಅತ್ತ (ಅತ್ತಣೆಂ, etc., see § 109, *a*, 5); ಅತ್ತಲ್; ಅತ್ತರೆ; ಅತ್ತಿರೇಪೋಲ್; ಅನ್ನೆ; ಅನ್ನೆಪೋಲ್; ಅನ್ನಂ; ಅನ್ನಂ; ಅನ್ನಂ; ಅಲ್, in; to; at the time that, when, whilst (med., mod.; see §§ 109, *a*, 5. 187, 1); ಅಲ್ಲಿ (med., mod.; see § 109. 117 *seq.*); ಅಹಗೆ; ಆ, a particle of emphasis; a vocative particle (med., mod.); ಇ, there (med., mod.); ಇಂ, from that place or time; thence (med.; see *e. g.* § 109. 120, *a*, 3); ಇದಿರ್; ಇನಂ; ಇನೆಗಂ; ಉ; ಉಂ; ಉಮಂ, at the time that, when (§ 286); ಊ; ಎ, by means of, from (see § 109, *a*, 3); ಎ, at the time that, when; so that (med.; see § 187, 4); ಎ, ಎ, particles of emphasis; vocative particles; particles of interrogation (med., mod.); ಒ, ಓ, vocative particles; particles of interrogation (med., mod.); ಒಡನೆ, together with, along with (med., mod.); ಒಡೆ, if (med.); ಒಳ್, (ಉಳ್), in, within; into (med.; see *e. g.* § 109); ಒಳಗೆ; ಕೆಳಗೆ; ಪಿನ್ನೆ; ಪೋಣಗೆ; ಬಲಕಂ, ಬಲಕೆ, ಬಲಕ್ಕಂ, ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಬಲಯಂ; ಮುಟ್ಟೆ, as far as; till (med., mod.); ಮುನ್ನೆ; ಮೇಲೆ; ವರಂ, ವರೆಗಂ, until; ಪೋಲ್, ಪೋಲ್, like; as; in the manner in which; so that (med.; see § 242). [ಅಡೆ, if, another form of ಒಡೆ, appears in a śāsana of 1076 A. D. (ಇಟ್ಟಡೆ), in one of 1123 A. D. (ಎನ್ನಡೆ, ಆದಡೆ), in one of 1181 A. D. (ಪೇಳ್ಳಡೆ = ಪೇಟ್ಟಡೆ), and in one of 1182 A. D. (ನಡೆವಡೆ); ಒಡೆ occasionally has the form of ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ in the med. dialect, and always that of ಅರೆ in the med. one;—ಅನಕ, till (med., mod.); ಆಗ, at the time that, when (med., mod.); ಅರೆ (see sub ಅಡೆ), ಆಚೆ; ಈಚೆ; ಒನ್ನಿಗೆ, together with (mod.); ಓಸುಗ, ಓಸುಗರ, ಓಸ್ಕರ, on account of (med.; ಓಸ್ಕರ also mod.); ತನಕ, till, until; as far as (med., mod.); ತುಸುಕ, for, on account of, in order to (mod.); ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಬಗ್ಗೆ, on account of; concerning; for, in order to (mod.); ಮುಂಚೆ, previously, before; ಮುನ್ನೆ; ಹಾಗೆ; ಹೊರ್ತು, except (mod.).]

7, Some verbal forms, etc.

which are classed under the avyayas by the Śabdānuśāsana, but of which only one, *viz.* ಇಲ್ಲ (see § 209, note 1), is called an avyaya by the Śabdamanīparpaṇa.

They are :

ಅಲ್ಲ (=an ಅಲ್ಲತು § 122 or ಅಲ್ಲಮದು, of ಅಲ್, § 209, note 1), a bhāvavaçana or verbal noun, (literally 'a yet to be fit-it', 'a not actually being fit-it', used for all persons singular and plural, expressly put or not, in the three tenses, *viz.*) I am not fit or meant, thou art not fit or meant, he, she or it is not fit or meant; we, you or they are not fit or meant; I was not fit or meant, etc., etc. (see §§ 301. 338); ಅಲ್ಲೆ (*i. e.* ಅಲ್ಲ + ಎ) am I not fit or meant? etc.; I am indeed not fit or meant, etc. (§§ 301. 338); ಅಲ್ಲ (or ಅಲ್ಲಂ; see § 209, note 1; § 210; med., mod.; § 300); ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, except (see §§ 170. 171; med., mod.; §§ 301. 338); ಆನಂ — ಆನಂ, either — or, § 293; ಇಲ್ಲ (or ಇಲ್ಲಂ; see § 209, note 1; § 210; med., mod.; mod. also ಇಲ್ಲವ; see § 298, 1-4; § 316, 1. 2); ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, in absence of, without (see §§ 170. 171; med., mod.; § 338); ಎಲ್ಲಂ, wholly (§ 301); ಎನುವೆ, what shall I do? (med.; § 301); ಎನ್, what? how? why? (med., mod.; § 301); ಎವೆ, what shall I do? (§ 301); ಬೇಡ (or ಬೇಡಂ; see § 209, note 1; § 210; med., mod.; §§ 301. 318, 5).

8, Interjections.

ಆಃ, ah! (in admiration); alas! (in affliction or grief); ಅಕ್ಕಟೆ, ಅಕ್ಕಟು, alas! (in affliction or grief, med., mod.); ah! (in wonder or surprise, med.); [ಅಮ, ha! ah!, in surprise and in grief, med., mod.]; ಆಯ್ಯೋ, alas! (in affliction or grief, med., mod.); ah! (in pity, med., mod.); ಅಹಹ, alas! (in grief); aha! ah! (in surprise, med., mod.); ಅಹಹಂ, oh! alas! (in pain); ಅಹೋ, oh! (in pain); ಹೂ! stop!; ಆ, alas! (in affliction or grief); ಆಃ, ah! (in surprise, med., mod.); alas! (in affliction or grief, med., mod.); ಇಸ್ಸಿ, fie! (med., mod.); ಉ, fie!; ಉಃ, ah! ha! (in pleasure); fie!; alas! (in pain or sorrow); ಊ, fie!; ಊಃ, alas! (in pain or sorrow); ಎಮ, well, all right! certainly!; ಎಲಮೆ, ಎಲಮೇ, ಎಲೆ, ಎಲೆಲೆ, ಎಲೇ, ah! oh! (in recollection); let us see! (in deliberation or investigation); ಹೂ! halloo! (in calling, med., mod.); ಓಹೋ, ho! stop! (med.); ಒ! alas! (in pain); ಚಿಃ, fie! (med., mod.); ಚಿಃ, fie!; ಹವ್ವನಿ, oh! woe to me!; ಹೋ, ಹೋ ಹೋ, ho! stop! (med., mod.); ಒ! alas! (in pain, med.). *Cf.* § 308.

9, Imitative sounds.

Imitative sounds (anukarāṇa, anukarāṇapada, anukṛiti), *i. e.* sounds used in imitation of the effects of the operations of nature (as the rolling of thunder, agitations of water, pattering of hail-stones, voices of birds, bodily functions, falling, breaking and the like) are very frequent in Kannāḍa and essential parts of the language; in fact there is scarcely any sound in nature that has not been imitated in it. Such sounds are often idiomatical and therefore strange to the ear of foreigners. For the vast number of imitative sounds the Dictionary is to be consulted.

Those mentioned in the Śabdamanīdarpaṇa and Śabdānuśāsana are ಕವಕವ, the sound of kavakava (a particular sound of the cuckoo); ಖಬಾಲನೆ with the sound of khalīl (in speaking); ಗಹಗಹಂ, the sound of gahagahaṁ (in laughing); ಗಜಗಜ, the sound of gaḷagaḷa (in running water); ಗುಲ್ಲುಳ್, the sound of gulḷuḷ (e. g. in the clanging of bracelets); ಗುಳುಗುಳು, ಗುಡುಗುಡು, the sound of guḷuguḷu or guḷuguḷu (in the gurgling of water, etc., med., mod.); ಛಟಛಟಂ, the sound of ḥaṭaḥaṭaṁ (in breaking); ಛಬಾಲನೆ, with the sound of ḥaḷīl; ಝುಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of jhum (in oozing); ಡಱ್ಱನೆ, with the sound of ḍarḥ (in belching, med., mod.); ಢಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of ḍhamm (in banging, mod.); ತಳತಳ, ತಜತಜ, ತಜ್ಜಜ, the sound of taḷataḷa or taḷataḷa or taḷtaḷa (in boiling with a briskly bubbling noise, med., mod.); ದುಢುಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of duḍhum (in plumping or plunging into water, mod.); ಧಬಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of dhaḷamm (e. g. of a kettle-drum when beaten, med.); ಧುಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of dhumm (in jumping down suddenly from above, med., mod.); ನೆಬಾಲನೆ, with the sound of nēḷīl (in breaking); ನೆಜ್ಜನೆ, with the sound of nēḷk (in breaking); ಪರಿಲ್ಲನೆ, with the sound of paṭhill (in banging or slapping, mod.); ಪಬಪಬನೆ, ಪಬ್ಬಬನೆ, with the sound of paḷapaḷa or paḷpaḷa (e. g. in the pattering of hail-stones, mod.); ಭುಗಿಲ್, the sound of bhugil (e. g. in the blazing of flames, med., mod.); ಭೋರ್, the sound of bhôr (e. g. in the running of streams, med., mod.); ಸಿಗ್ಗನೆ, with the sound of sigg (in splitting); ಸುಜ್ಜನೆ, with the sound of surḥ (e. g. in flowing or showering); ಹಿಳ್ಳನೆ, with the sound of hill (in cracking). Cf. § 309.

Remarks.

1, The Śabdamanīdarpaṇa expressly calls only ಅರಮೆ, ಅರೆ, ಎ, ಎಲೆ, ಎಲೇ, ಎ, ಒ, ಓ and ಓಹೋ nipātas, to which the Śabdānuśāsana adds ಆ, ಅಃ, ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ, ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಅರೆ ಉಃ, ಅಲೆ ಅಲೆ, ಅಹೋ, ಆ, ಅಃ, ಉ, ಊ, ಊಃ, ಎಡೆ, ಎಮು, ಎಲಮೆ, ಕಡು, ಗಡಾ (ಗಡ+ಆ), ಗಳಾ (ಗಳ+ಆ), ಚಿಃ, ಚಿಃ, ನಾಡೆ, ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನೆಪೆ, ಮಿಗೆ, ಮೊನ್ನೆ, ಹೋ, ಹೋ ಹೋ. Nāgavarma's Karpātakabhāṣābhūṣhaṇa has the following nipātas: — ಅಂ (used in bhēda and vismaya), ಅಃ, ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಅರಮೆ, ಅರೆ, ಅಲೆ, ಅಹ, ಎ, ಎಲೆ, ಎಲೇ, ಎ, ಓಹೋ.

2, Regarding the formation of adverbs, etc. it may be stated that not unfrequently ಅಗೆ or ಅನೆ appears at their end, e. g. ಕಮ್ಮಗೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ, ಬನ್ನಗೆ, ಸುಮ್ಮಗೆ : ಕಮ್ಮನೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟನೆ, ಬನ್ನನೆ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ. ಅಗೆ may be the same as ಆಗೆ, 'so that it becomes' (both ಅಗೆ and ಆಗೆ appearing as Kannaḍa verbal themes, § 176); ಅನೆ may be another form of ಅಗೆ (§ 176), or belong (especially in anukarāṇas which not unfrequently are written either with final ಅನೆ or ಎನೆ, e. g. ಛಬಾಲನೆ or ಛಬಾಲನೆ) to ಅನ್ and ಎನ್, to say, and mean 'so that it says'. Cf. § 275; § 281 note below the text.

3, Some of the adverbs of circumstance and some imitative sounds exhibit consonants with strong aspiration or aspirates (mahāprāṇa, § 29), e. g. ಖಬಾಲನೆ, ಧಿಗಲನೆ, ಭೋಂಕನೆ, ಝುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಪರಿಲ್ಲನೆ, ಮಧುಮ್ಮನೆ (see § 218).

4, There are no prepositions in true Kannaḍa.

VII. Euphonic junction of letters.

213. Euphonic junction of letters (sandhi, samhitā) has not unfrequently been referred to in the preceding paragraphs. It occurs in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect, especially in poetry. The colloquial dialect and modern prose writings often disregard it. We in the main follow the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa in describing it.

Generally speaking it takes place when a consonant with a final vowel (svarayuktavyañjana) is followed by a vowel, *e. g.* ಕೂರ್ತು ಈವಂ becomes ಕೂರ್ತೀವಂ, ಎನ್ನ ಅರಸಂ ಎನ್ನರಸಂ, ಮುನ್ನೆ ಇದಿವಂ ಮುನ್ನಿದಿವಂ; and when a consonant without a final vowel (svararahitavyañjana) is followed by a vowel or consonant, *e. g.* ಜಾಣ್ ಉಣ್ಬು becomes ಜಾಣುಣ್ಬು, ಕುರುಳ್ ಕೊಂಕು ಆಯ್ತು ಕುರುಳ್ಕೊಂಕಾಯ್ತು.

It would, therefore, be wrong to use *e. g.* ಅಸಿಯ ಒದಿತಿ (for ಅಸಿಯೊದಿತಿ), ಮಿಸುಗುವ ಆದಿಂ (for ಮಿಸುಗುವದಿಂ), ಪೊನ್ನ ಅನ್ನಳಂ (for ಪೊನ್ನನ್ನಳಂ).

214. According to the place where euphonic junction of letters takes place, it is stated to be of two kinds, *viz.*

a) the junction in the middle of words (padamadhya-sandhi), *i. e.* either the junction of a declinable word and a case-termination (nāma-vibhakti), or that of a verbal theme and a personal termination (kriyā-vibhakti), *e. g.* ಮಾತು + ಅಂ becomes ಮಾತಂ, ಮಾತು + ಇಂ ಮಾತಿಂ, ಮಾತು + ಲಂಗೆ ಮಾತಿಂಗೆ, ಮಾತು + ಇನ ಮಾತಿನ, ಮಾತಿನ + ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ ಮಾತಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಮಾತಿನ + ಒಳ್ ಮಾತಿನೊಳ್ (see § 122); ನುಡಿದ + ಅಂ becomes ನುಡಿದಂ, ನುಡಿದ + ಅರ್ ನುಡಿದರ್, ನುಡಿದ + ಅಯ್ ನುಡಿದಯ್, ನುಡಿದ + ಇರ್ ನುಡಿದಿರ್, ನುಡಿದ + ಎಂ ನುಡಿದೆಂ, ನುಡಿದ + ಎವು ನುಡಿದೆವು (see § 198, 2);

b) the junction at the end of words (padāntya-sandhi), *i. e.* either the junction of a declinable word (nāmapada) and another declinable word, or that of a conjugated verb (kriyāpada) and a declinable word, *e. g.* ಅವನ ಆಳ್ತನಂ becomes ಅವನಾಳ್ತನಂ, ಕಾಮನ ಅಣ್ಣಲೆ ಕಾಮನಣ್ಣಲೆ; ನುಡಿದರ್ ಅವರ್ becomes ನುಡಿದರವರ್, ಬೆಸಸಿದೆವು ಒಳ್ಳಂ ಬೆಸಸಿದೆವೊಳ್ಳಂ.

215. Euphonic junction takes place by elision (lōpa), the insertion of ಯ್ and ವ್, the permutation of consonants (uċitāksharāgama), and the doubling of final consonants.

Sometimes it is optional whether elision happens or ಯ್ and ವ್ are inserted, sometimes euphonic junction itself is optional, sometimes also

euphonic junction is forbidden, sometimes the permutation of consonants and sometimes their doubling are necessary, and sometimes do not take place.

1, Euphonic junction by elision.

a) When the final vowel of a case-termination (vibhaktisvara), either of a Samskr̥ta declinable base (samskr̥taprakṛiti) or of a Kannaḍa (or Tadbhava) one (karnāṭakaprakṛiti), is followed by a vowel, it suffers elision, *e. g.* ಕ್ರಮದೆ ಆಯಿತು becomes ಕ್ರಮದಾಯಿತು, ಇನ್ದಂಗೆ ಐರಾವತಂ ಇನ್ದಂಗೆಯೆ ರಾವತಂ, ಗಿರಿಯತ್ತಣಿಸ್ತೆ ಇಲಿದಂ ಗಿರಿಯತ್ತಣಿಸ್ತೆಲಿದಂ, ಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರ್ದಂ ಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿರ್ದಂ, ಈಶ್ವರನ ಒಲವು ಈಶ್ವರನೊಲವು; ನೆಲದಿಸ್ತೆ ಉಣ್ಣಂ becomes ನೆಲದಿಸ್ತೆಣ್ಣಂ, ಲೇಸಿಂಗೆ ಒಡೆಯಂ ಲೇಸಿಂಗೆೊಡೆಯಂ, ಮರದತ್ತಣಿಸ್ತೆ ಇಲಿದಂ ಮರದತ್ತಣಿಸ್ತೆಲಿದಂ, ಚಲದ ಆಣ್ಣಂ ಚಲದಾಣ್ಣಂ, ಪೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರ್ದಂ ಪೊಲದಲ್ಲಿರ್ದಂ, ಪೊಲದೆ ಎತ್ತಿಸ್ತಂ ಪೊಲದೆತ್ತಿಸ್ತಂ.

b) The same happens when a case-termination, or a conjugated verb, or the formative ಇಸು (§§ 150. 151, remarks) is suffixed to a Samskr̥ta word ending in the vowel ಅ, *e. g.* ಬುಧ್+ಆರ್ becomes ಬುಧರ್, ಉದ್ಧತ+ಆರ್ ಉದ್ಧತರ್; ದೇವ ಎಮ್ಮರ್ ದೇವೆಮ್ಮರ್; ರಾಗ+ಇಸು ರಾಗಿಸು, ಭಂಗ+ಇಸು ಭಂಗಿಸು, ಭಾವ+ಇಸು ಭಾವಿಸು (*cf.* 2, c).

c) Likewise a final ಅ, ಇ, ಎ, or a euphonic ಉ (§§ 96. 98) suffers elision when it is followed by a vowel, *e. g.* ಅರಸ ಆಳ್ becomes ಅರಸಾಳ್, ಅಚ್ಚ ಆನೆ ಅಚ್ಚಾನೆ, ಜಿಯ ಎವ್ವಂ ಜಿಯೆವ್ವಂ, ಬಡಬಡ ಆದಂ ಬಡಬಡಾದಂ, ಸಾವಸ್ತ ಒಲಗಂ ಸಾವಸ್ತೊಲಗಂ, ನೋಡಿದ+ಅಂ ನೋಡಿದಂ, ಮಾಡಿದ+ಅಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, ಕೂಡಿದ+ಅಂ ಕೂಡಿದಂ;—ದಾಲ್ತಿ ಇಟ್ಟಂ ದಾಲ್ತಿಟ್ಟಂ, ಹನ್ನಿ ಇಟ್ಟಂ ಹನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಂ, ಸವಡಿ ಇಟ್ಟಂ ಸವಡಿಟ್ಟಂ (*cf.* 4);—ಸೇಸೆ ಇಕ್ಕಿದಂ ಸೇಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಂ, ಮುಡಿಗೆ ಇಕ್ಕಿದಂ ಮುಡಿಗಿಕ್ಕಿದಂ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಂ ಮತ್ತೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಮುನ್ನೆ ಇಲಿವಂ ಮುನ್ನಿಲಿವಂ (*cf.* 2, f. i.);—ಸುತ್ತು ಓಲೆ ಸುತ್ತೊಲೆ, ಹತ್ತು ಎಣ್ಣು ಹತ್ತೆಣ್ಣು, ಲೇಸು ಎಲ್ಲಂ ಲೇಸೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಸೊವಡು ಒನ್ನು ಸೊವಡೊನ್ನು (*cf.* 4). *Cf.* §§ 213. 214.

d) Also when the final vowel is that of a personal termination (§ 198) or of the participial suffixes ಇ, ತು and ದು (§§ 155. 156. 166), elision happens, *e. g.* ಮಾಡಿದೆವು ಒಳ್ವಂ becomes ಮಾಡಿದೆವೊಳ್ವಂ; ಕೂಡಿ ಇರ್ದಂ ಕೂಡಿರ್ದಂ; ಕೂರ್ತು ಈವಂ ಕೂರ್ತೀವಂ, ಪಸಿದು ಉಣ್ಣಂ ಪಸಿದುಣ್ಣಂ.

2, Euphonic junction by the insertion of ಯ್.

a) If the ಆ of the genitive is followed by the ಎ of emphasis, ಯ್ generally comes between (*cf.* 6, g.), *e. g.* ಆತನ+ಎ becomes ಆತನಯೆ, ಅವಳ+ಎ ಅವಳಯೆ, ಅದಲಿ+ಎ ಅದಲಿಯೆ, when, as the Śabdānuśāsana states (sūtra 45). for ತನ್ನಯೆ, ನಿನ್ನಯೆ and ಎನ್ನಯೆ ತನ್ನಯೆ, ನಿನ್ನಯೆ and ಎನ್ನಯೆ may be put.

b) If the final ಅ of imitative sounds (§ 212, 9) is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is generally put between, e. g. ಪಲಿಪಲಿ ಎನ್ನು becomes ಪಲಿಪಲಿ ಯೆನ್ನು, ಗಲಿಗಲಿ ಎನ್ನು ಗಲಿಗಲಿಯೆನ್ನು (cf. 5, d).

c) If to a class of Saṃskṛita and Kannaḍa themes with final ಅ the formative ಇಸು is suffixed (cf. 1, b and 3, a), ಯ್ comes between, e. g. ಶುದ್ಧ+ಇಸು becomes ಶುದ್ಧಯಿಸು, ತಾರ+ಇಸು ತಾರಯಿಸು, ಪೂರ+ಇಸು ಪೂರಯಿಸು, ಮೇಳ+ಇಸು ಮೇಳಯಿಸು, ತೇರ+ಇಸು ತೇರಯಿಸು, ತೆಲ್ಲ+ಇಸು ತೆಲ್ಲಯಿಸು, ಸೊಗ+ಇಸು ಸೊಗಯಿಸು. Cf. § 151, remarks.

d) If the letter ಆ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is often inserted (cf. 3, b and 6, h), e. g. ಆ ಇರ್ದ ಮಾಡ್ಕಿ becomes ಆಯಿರ್ದ ಮಾಡ್ಕಿ, ಆ ಇರವು ಆಯಿರವು, ಆ ಎಡೆ ಆಯೆಡೆ, ಕಾ+ಆಲ್ ಕಾಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1), ಜ್ಯಾ+ಒಳ್ ಜಯೋಳ್.

e) If the letter ಇ of a declinable base is followed by a cases termination beginning with a vowel, ಯ್ always comes between (§ 130), e. g. ಬಲಿ+ಅಂ becomes ಬಲಿಯಂ, ಗಿರಿ+ಅತ್ತಣೆನ್ನೆ ಗಿರಿಯತ್ತಣೆನ್ನೆ.

f) If the letter ಇ of a declinable base is followed by a vowel that is not the initial of a case-termination (cf. 1, c), or if a verb with final ಇ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is generally put between, e. g. ಕವಿ ಆರ್ becomes ಕವಿಯಾರ್, ನಿಷ್ಕಾಮಿ ಆವಳ್ ನಿಷ್ಕಾಮಿಯಾವಳ್, ಮುನಿ ಈತಂ ಮುನಿಯಿತಂ, ನದಿ ಎಲ್ಲಂ ನದಿಯೆಲ್ಲಂ, ದಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದುಣಿಸು ದಧಿಯೆಲ್ಲದುಣಿಸು, ಕುಱಿ ಇದು ಕುಱಿಯಿದು, ಜತಿ ಇತ್ತಂ ಜತಿಯಿತ್ತಂ; ನುಡಿ ಎನ್ನು ನುಡಿಯೆನ್ನು, ಅಱಿ+ಆಲ್ ಅಱಿಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1).

g) If the letter ಈ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is mostly inserted (cf. 3, e), e. g. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಡೆ becomes ಶ್ರೀಯೆಡೆ, ಶ್ರೀ+ಅಂ ಶ್ರೀಯಂ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ+ಅಂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂ (§ 130), ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಎನ್ನು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೆನ್ನು; ವಾ+ಇಸು ವಾಯಿಸು (§ 151, a, 5), ಈ+ಆಲ್ ಕಾಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1).

h) If the letter ಎ of a declinable base is followed by a case-termination beginning with a vowel, ಯ್ is always put between (§ 130), e. g. ತೊಱಿ+ಅಂ becomes ತೊಱಿಯಂ, ಕೆಱಿ+ಅಂ ಕೆಱಿಯಂ.

i) If the letter ಎ of a declinable base is followed by a vowel that is not the initial of a case-termination (cf. 1, c), or if a verb with final ಎ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is mostly put between, e. g. ಪಡೆ ಇದು becomes ಪಡೆಯಿದು, ಆಸೆ ಒಡ್ಡು ಆಸೆಯೊಡ್ಡು, ಕದುರೆ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ ಕದುರೆಯಕ್ಕುಂ, ಪಸೆ ಇರ್ದಂ ಪಸೆಯಿರ್ದಂ; ನಡೆ ಎನ್ನು ನಡೆಯೆನ್ನು, ಮಱಿ+ಆಲ್ ಮಱಿಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1).

k) If the letter ಏ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ comes between, e. g. ತೇ+ಇಸು becomes ತೇಯಿಸು, ಮೇ+ಇಸು ಮೇಯಿಸು (§ 151 a, 5), ಏ ಎನ್ನು ಏಯೆನ್ನು, ಉಘೇ ಎನ್ನು ಉಘೇಯೆನ್ನು, ತೇ+ಆಲ್ ತೇಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1).

l) If the letter ಏ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is inserted, *e.g.* ರೈ ಒದವಿತ್ತು becomes ರೈಯೊದವಿತ್ತು, ದೈ ಎನ್ನಂ ದೈಯೆನ್ನಂ, ಭೈ ಎಮ್ಮಿನಂ ಭೈಯೆಮ್ಮಿನಂ.

m) If the letter ಓ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is often put between (*cf.* 3, *g*; 6, *a-d*), *e.g.* ನೋ+ಇಸು becomes ನೋಯಿಸು (§ 151, *a*, 5), ತೋ+ಅಲಾ ತೋಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1), ಭೋ ಎನ್ನು ಭೋಯೆನ್ನು, ಅವಿಧೋ ಎನಲ್ ಅವಿಧೋಯೆನಲ್.

3, Euphonic junction by the insertion of ವ್.

a) If to the class of Samskṛita and Kannada themes with final ಅ mentioned under 2, *c*, the formative ಇಸು is suffixed, ವ್ comes frequently between, *e.g.* ತಾರವಿಸು, ಪೂರವಿಸು, ಬಿನ್ನವಿಸು, ಮೇಳವಿಸು, ಹಾರವಿಸು. See § 151, remarks.

b) If ಆ is followed by a vowel, ವ್ does not unfrequently come between (*cf.* 2, *d*; 6, *h*), *e.g.* ಆ ಉದಕಂ becomes ಆವುದಕಂ, ಆ ಊಟಂ ಆವೊಟಂ, ಆ ಊರ್ ಆವೂರ್, ಆ ಒಲೆ ಆವೊಲೆ, ಆ ಓಲೆ ಆವೊಲೆ.

c) If ಈ, which stands for ಇದು and ಇವು, is followed by a vowel, ವ್ comes between (*cf.* 2, *g*), *e.g.* ಈ ಉದ್ಯಾನಂ becomes ಈವುದ್ಯಾನಂ, ಈ ಇದು ಗ್ರಂಥಂ ಈವಿದು ಗ್ರಂಥಂ, ಈ ಇವು ಗ್ರಂಥಂಗಳ್ ಈವಿವು ಗ್ರಂಥಂಗಳ್, in which case the ಈ may be shortened, *e.g.* ಈ ಇದು may become ಇವಿದು.

d) If a radical ಉ (see §§ 97, 128) or radically used ಉ is followed by a vowel, ವ್ always comes between, *e.g.* ಪಟು ಏಕವಾಕ್ಯಂ becomes ಪಟು ವೇಕವಾಕ್ಯಂ, ವಿಧು ಇದು ವಿಧುವಿದು, ವಿಧು ಇಲ್ಲದ ವಿಧುವಿಲ್ಲದ, ನೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಾ ವಿಭು ಇಳೆ ಯೊಳ್ ನೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಾ ವಿಭುವಿಳೆಯೊಳ್, ಸುರಸಿನ್ಧು+ಎ ಸುರಸಿನ್ಧುವೆ, ಗುರು+ಇನ ಗುರುವಿನ, ಮನು+ಇನ ಮನುವಿನ, ಕುಡು ಇಲ್ಲ ಕುಡುವಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಡು ಇದು ಮಡುವಿದು, ಮಡು+ಇಂ ಮಡುವಿಂ; ಕುಡು+ಉದು ಕುಡುವುದು.

e) If ಊ is followed by a vowel, ವ್ is always inserted, *e.g.* ಭ್ರೂ ಇದು becomes ಭ್ರೂವಿದು, ಪೂ+ಇನ ಪೂವಿನ (§ 129).

f) If ಋ and ೠ are followed by a vowel, ವ್ is always put between, *e.g.* ಕರ್ತೃ ಆದಂ becomes ಕರ್ತೃವಾದಂ, ಹೋತ್ಸೃ+ಎ ಹೋತ್ಸೃವೆ, ಪಿತ್ಯು+ಇಂ ಪಿತ್ಯುವಿಂ (§ 129); ಋ ಎನ್ನಂ ಋವೆನ್ನಂ, ಋ ಇತ್ತಂ ಋವಿತ್ತಂ, ಋ+ಇನ ಋವಿನ (§ 129).

g) If the final ಓ of a declinable base is followed by a vowel, ವ್ always comes between, *e.g.* ಗೋ+ಅಂ becomes ಗೋವಂ, ಗೋ+ಇನ ಗೋವಿನ, ಗೋ+ಇನ್ದಂ ಗೋವಿನ್ದಂ (§ 129).

h) If ಔ is followed by a vowel, ವ್ always comes between, *e.g.* ನೌ+ಅಂ becomes ನೌವಂ, ಗ್ಲೌ+ಅಂ ಗ್ಲೌವಂ, ಗ್ಲೌ+ಇನ ಗ್ಲೌವಿನ (§ 129).

4, Cases wherein euphonic elision is optional.

If Kannada words end in (ಇ), ಎ, or a euphonicly used ಉ, elision is sometimes optional (*cf.* 1, c), *i. e.* in its stead ಯ್ or ವ್ may be inserted, *e. g.* ಒತ್ತೆ ಇಟ್ಟಂ may become ಒತ್ತಿಟ್ಟಂ or ಒತ್ತೆಯಿಟ್ಟಂ, ತಗವೆ ಅಪ್ಪೊಡೆ ತಗವಪ್ಪೊಡೆ or ತಗವೆಯಪ್ಪೊಡೆ, ಮಾತು ಎಲ್ಲಂ ಮಾತೆಲ್ಲಂ or ಮಾತುವೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಸೊವಡು ಒನ್ನ ಸೊವಡೊನ್ನ or ಸೊವಡುವೊನ್ನ (*cf.* § 97 and remark thereon), (ಅದು+ಎ) ಅದುವೆ or ಅದೆ, (ಇದು+ಎ) ಇದುವೆ or ಇದೆ, (ಆದು+ಎನ್ನು) ಅದುವೆನ್ನು or ಅದೆನ್ನು.

5, Cases in which euphonic junction itself is optional.

a) If ಅಲ್ is added to ಕರೆ (§ 187, 1) and ಅದೆ to ಇರ್ (§ 170), euphonic junction is optional, *viz.* ಕರೆ ಅಲ್ or ಕರೆಯಲ್, ಇರ್ ಅದೆ or ಇರದೆ.

b) At the end of a half (kanda) verse (padyârdha) euphonic junction is optional, *e. g.*

either

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿದುಣ್ಣೆಮ್ಮರ್ಥದೊ
ಳೆಲ್ಲಿಯುಮುಳ್ಳೊಡೆಯವನತ್ತ ಶಬ್ದ ಮುಮಕ್ಕುಂ |
ಎಲ್ಲನ್ನದೊಳಂ ಸೋಲಿಸು

ವಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣಾಧಿಕರೊಳನ್ನೆವೋಲೆನಲಕ್ಕುಂ || in the sense 'there is this' there occur everywhere the words ಉಳ್ಳ, ಒಡೆಯ, ವನತ್ತ (§ 243, B, 20. 23. 36); where comparison in any way takes place among excellent persons, ಅನ್ನೆ, ವೋಲ್ are used;

or

ಬನದೊಳಗೆ ವೋಗಿ ಪೊಸ ಪೂ
ವಿನ ಗೊಂಚಲನಕ್ಕ ನಿನಗೆ ತನ್ನಪ್ಪೆಂ ನೀ |
ನಿನತೊನ್ನ ಬೇಗದಿಂ ನಿ

ನ್ನಿನಿಯನ ಪಡ್ಡೆಯೊಳರೆನ್ನ ಸಖಿ ತೊಲಗುವುದುಂ || when the female friend said "Sister, I will go into the garden and bring thee a bunch of nice flowers; (go) thou a little quick (and) remain in the dormitory of thy beloved one", and went away.

c) In a quotation from Samskrita (vâkyavêshṭana) euphonic junction is optional, *e. g.*

either

ಕಃ ಕೇನಾರ್ಥಿ ಕೋ ದರಿದ್ರ ಎನಿತುಮನಿತುಮಂ ಧರ್ಮಜಂ ಸೂಷ್ಗೊಟ್ಟಂ,

or

ಕಃ ಕೇನಾರ್ಥಿ ಕೋ ದರಿದ್ರಃ ಎನಿತುಮನಿತುಮಂ ಧರ್ಮಜಂ ಸೂಷ್ಗೊಟ್ಟಂ, "who? why a petitioner? who? a poor man": how much soever, Dharmaja gave (it) all away;

either

ವರ್ಣಾನಾಂ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೋ ಗುರು ಎಮ್ಮ ವಚನಂ,

or

ವರ್ಣಾನಾಂ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೋ ಗುರುಃ ಎಮ್ಮ ವಚನಂ.

d) If a Kaunāḍa imitative sound (§ 212, 9) is followed by a vowel, euphonic junction is occasionally optional (*cf.* 2, b), *e. g.*

either

ಕವಕ್ವವ ಎಲೆ ಎಲೆ ಉ ಊ ಪುಗಲ್ ಪುಗಲ್ ಎನ್ನೊಚ್ಚತ ಉಳ್ಳ ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯುಂ;

or

ಛಟಛಟಿವ್ವು, ಛಮಿವ್ವು, ಛಮ್ವಮ್ವು.

But if the imitative sound is from Sāṁskṛita, it has always to retain its original form, *e. g.* ಧಗಧಗ never becomes ಧಗಧಗವ್ before a vowel.

e) If ಋ is preceded by a *sönnë* or a vowel, euphonic junction is optional, *e. g.*

either

ಎನೆಗುಂ ಋಚ್ಚಗತಂ, ಕಣ್ಣೊಳಿಸುಗುಮಳವಟ್ಟಿದ್ ಋಚ್ಚಗತಂ; ಆಯನದ ಋತು; ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಋತುಮತಿ; ಕ್ರತು ಋತ್ತಿಜರ್ಗಿ;

or

ಸರಸಮೃಜುವೀರನೆನ್ನಾ ತರುಣಿಯನೊಸೆದಿತ್ತಂ.

6, Cases in which euphonic junction is forbidden.

a) If the *nipātas* ending in ಎ, ಏ, ಒ and ಓ (§ 212, remark 1) are followed by a vowel, they do not form junction with it, *e. g.* ಅರಮೆ ಅರಲ್ದ ಬಯಲ್ದಾವರೆಗಳ್; ಅರೆ ಎಡೆ ಹಸ್ತಿಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಿಚಕ್ಷಣರ್; ಅರೆ ಎಡೆಯೊಳ್; ಎಲೆ ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು!; ಎಲೇ ಇದತ್ತೆ ತುಹಿನಕ್ಕೋಣೀಧ್ಯದುತ್ತುಂಗಸಾನುಗಳ್? ಓಹೊ (or ಓಹೋ) ಇರಲಿಂ ಪೆದಿ ವಲಿ ಮಾಹಾತ್ಮ್ಯಂ! *Cf.* remark 1.

b) If the vowels ಎ, ಏ, ಒ and ಓ are used as *nipātas*, ಎ, ಏ expressing emphasis (*avadhāraṇa*) or doubt (*viśāṅkë*, or also simple question) and ಒ, ಓ, doubt, and are followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನನಾತನೆ ಗುಣೋನ್ನತನಾತನೆ ಅಮ್ಮುಜೋದರಂ!;

ನುಡಿದನೆ ಕಾವುದನೇ ಎದೆ

ಗಿಡದಿರ್ ಜವನಿಟ್ಟುರಕ್ಕೆ ನಿನಗೀವುದನೇ |

ನುಡಿದನೆ ಅದು ಕಯ್ಯದು ಮೇಣ್

ನುಡಿದುದು ತಪ್ಪುಗುಮೆ ಗಂಗಳೂಡಾಮಣಿಯಾ || did he say he would certainly protect? Let not thy courage fail on account of Yama's gruffness! Did he say he would certainly give? That seems to be scarcely possible. But will what he said fail to occur, o best of the Gaṅgas?; ಈತನೇ ಈವಂ; ಕೂರ್ಪನೇ ಆಪ್ತಂ; ಪೂರವನೇ ಆಳ್ವಂ;—ಇನಿಯನೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲದಿನ್ನಿ ನಿಯನೀವನೆ ಆ ಪಿರಿದೀವನಿತ್ತುದಂ ನೆನೆವನೆ ಚಿ ಅದಂ ನೆನೆಯಂ; ಗುರುವಿಲ್ಲ ಕರ್ಣನಿಲ್ಲ ಗುರುವಿನ ಮಗನಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನಿರೆ ಎನ್ನಿನಿಯಂ ಕವಿರಾಜಕುಂಜರಂ; ಅಕ್ಕುಮೇ ಆಗದು;—ಆನೆಯೊ ಅದ್ರಿಯೊ?; ರಜ್ಜುವೋ ಅಹಿಯೋ?; ನಿಜಮನಃಪ್ರಿಯನಪ್ಪಿದನೋ ಅಗ್ಲನೋ?

c) If ಓ is used in approval (mēcēu) or abuse (ākshēpa) and followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೋ ಆ ಕಬ್ಬವೊಳ್ಳಿ ತ್ತಾಯಿತು! ಎನೇನೋ ಓದಿನ ಪರಿ ಲೇಸು!;—ಎಡಲಿಂದನೋ ಅವನ ನೊಸಲಕ್ಕರವಂ ತೊಡೆ ದುದಕ್ಕುಂ; ಮುತ್ತಿದನೋ ಇನ್ನೆ ಕೋಣ್ಣೆ ಧೂಳಿವಟಂ.

d) If ಅಯ್ಯೋ and ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ express 'sorrow, grief' (khêda) and are followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಅಯ್ಯೋ ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ ಇನ್ನಂಗೆ ಕೊಡಾಯಿತೆ?

e) If ಎಮ (§ 212, 8) is used in the sense of 'certainly, well' (aṅgikāra; *cf.* another ಎಮ in 137, a, plural) and followed by a vowel, no euphonic junction takes place, *e. g.* ನಿಮಗಕ್ಕೆಮ ಅಬ್ಬಗರ್ಭನಾಯುಂ ತ್ರಿಯುಂ!; ಸಿಂಗಮಕ್ಕೆಮ ಅಂಜೆಂ!

f) If ಆ is used in the sense of 'indeed' (gāda; § 212, 4. 6) and followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಪಾಲಾ ಅಮದಾರ್ ಇನಿದು ಗಡಾ!; ಆನಾ ಇರ್ಮಡಿಯಾ ಎರತ್ತಿದುರೆಯಾ ಇರ್ಮಗೇರತ್ತಿಯ್ದುವಾ!

g) If the ಅ of the genitive or its lengthened form ಆ is followed by the vowel of a nipāta, the Śabdānuśāsana says (sūtra 45), there is exceptionally no euphonic junction (*cf.* 2, a), *e. g.* ಆತನ ಎ ತೋರದೊಡೆಗಳ್; ಕನ್ನುವ ಆ ಕಬ್ಬವಿಲ್ಲನೀತಂ ಮುಲಿಂದಂ; ಎನ್ನಾ ಉಃ ಪಾಪಫಲಂ.

h) If ಆ is followed by ಅ and ಆ, there is not unfrequently no euphonic junction (*cf.* 2, d; 3, b), and if followed by ಐ and ಔ, there is always none, the Śabdānuśāsana says (sūtra 43), *e. g.* ಆ ಅರಸಂ, ಆ ಅಂಜೆ, ಮೃಡನಾ ಅರ್ಥೇನು, ಸತಿಯಾ ಆಯಲ್ಲಕಂ;—ಆ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ, ಆ ಐಲವಿಲಂ, ಆ ಔನ್ನತ್ಯಂ, ಆ ಔಘಂ.

i) If ಪೊಲಿ, ಒಳ, ಪೊಸ, ಪಲಿ and ಎಳ are followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಪೊಲಿ ಅಡಿ, ಒಳ ಅಟ್ಟಂ, ಪೊಸ ಅಡಿಕೆ, ಪಲಿ ಅಲಗು, ಎಳ ಅಂಜೆ. *Cf.* § 246, b; § 247, d, 5.

k) If a protracted vowel (pluta, § 20) is followed by a vowel, no euphonic junction takes place, *e. g.* ಕು ಕೂ ಕೋ ಎನ್ನು, ಕೋಲಿ ಕೂಗಿತ್ತಾ ಗಳ್; ಹಾ ರಾಮಾ ಎನ್ನು, ಸೀತೆ ಬಾಯಲಿಂದತ್ತಿಳ್; ಎಲೇ ಅಣ್ಣೋ, ಇತ್ತ ಬಾ!; ಅಕ್ಕಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾ!

Remarks.

1, With regard to 6, a and b it is to be observed that when the ಎ of emphasis loses its exact meaning, *e. g.* in ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (§§ 170. 171), or when the nipāta ಆರೆ (§ 212, 4; 212, remark 1) gets the meaning of 'half a thing', there is euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಮಾಮರನಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಲ್ಲ becomes ಮಾಮರನಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, ತನಗಮ್ಮನ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ತನಗಮ್ಮನ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ (see § 338 under ಅಲ್ಲದೆ); —ಕುರುಪತಿಯಂ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಬೇಡಿದಂ ಧರೆಯರೆಯಂ.

2, If two rēphas come together or in any other way cacophony (śrutikashṭa) happens, it is wrong to form sandhi, e. g. ಬನ್ನರಾಮರ್; ದೇವರಕ್ಷಿಸುಗೆ; — ವಿದ್ವಿಷ್ಟ್ರಿಯರ್.

3, If a bad notion (dushpratīti) is likely to be produced, sandhi is to be avoided, as e. g. ಪೂಜವಕೆಯನ್ನರವೇಯನೇ (does he not tell to bring a bodice with flowers?) may be read ಪೂಜವ ಕೇ ಅನ್ನರವೇಯನೇ; ಪೂನ ತುಲ್ಲರಂ ಪೂನ ತುಲ್ಲ ಆರಂ; ಮೆಚ್ಚುತುಣ್ಣ ಮೆಚ್ಚು ತುಣ್ಣ. (Cf. § 241.)

7, Euphonic junction of consonants: their permutation in the formation of compounds (samāsa, see §§ 244. 246. 247. 248. 249. 251. 252) and in their doubling when final.

a) As a general rule it may be stated that the hard letters ಕ, ತ, ಪ become the soft ones ಗ, ದ, ಬ (see § 28), e. g. ಪಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಂ becomes ಪಲಿ ಗನ್ನಡಂ, ಗಲಿ ಕೂಸು ಗಲಿಗೂಸು, ಪಣೆ ಕಟ್ಟು ಪಣೆಗಟ್ಟು, ಆಲಿ ಕುಲಿ ಆಲಿಗುಲಿ, ವಿಾನ ಕುಲಿ ವಿನಂಗುಲಿ; ಕಣ್ ತೆಲಿ ಕಣ್ಣೆಲಿ, ಮೇಲ್ ತುಡುಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ದಡುಗೆ, ಉಡಿ ತೊವಲ್ ಉಡಿದೊವಲ್, ನಿಲಿ ತಲೆ ನಿಲಿದಲೆ, ಬಳೆ ತುಡು ಬಳೆದುಡು; ಕಣ್ ಪನಿ ಕಣ್ಣನಿ, ತಣ್ ಪುಲಿಲ್ ತಣ್ಣುಲಿಲ್, ಕಣ್ ಪೊಲಂ ಕಣ್ಣೊಲಂ; ಬೆಳರ್ ಕೆಮ್ಮು ಬೆಳರ್ಗೆಮ್ಮು; ಅಲರ್ ತೋರಣಂ ಅಲದೋರಣಂ; ಮುಗುಳ್ ಕಾಯ್ ಮುಗುಳ್ಗಾಯ್; ಅಮಳ್ ತೊಂಗಲ್ ಅಮಳ್ತೊಂಗಲ್; ಎತ್ತುಂ ಕೋಲ್ ಎತ್ತುಂಗೋಲ್; ತೂಗುಂ ತೊಟ್ಟಲ್ ತೂಗುನ್ನೊಟ್ಟಲ್; ಆಡುಂ ಪೊಲಂ ಆಡುವೊಲಂ; ಸಿಡಿಯುಂ ತಲೆ ಸಿಡಿಯುಂದಲೆ. See § 243, B, 26.

Exceptions are e. g. ತಲೆಕಟ್ಟು, ಬೆಸೆಕೋಲ್, ಒಳಕಯ್, ಎದುಪನ್ನಿ, ಬಿಣ್ಣೊಲಿ.

Further specific exceptions are that after ಒರ್ (ಒಫ), ಒನ್, and ಇರ್ (ಇಫ), two, after a rēpha (ಫ) that is a substitute (ādhēṣa) of ಲ್, and after a ಲ್ that is a substitute of ಡ್ or ಳ್, the letters ಕ, ತ, ಪ retain their shape, e. g. ಒರ್ಕೆಯ್, ಒರ್ತುತ್ತು, ಒರ್ಪಿಡಿ; ಇರ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಇರ್ತಲೆ; ಮಾರ್ಕೊರಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಕಟ್ಟಲೆ, ಮಾರ್ತಲೆ, ಬೇರ್ಪಡು, ಎರ್ಪೆಲಿ; ಎರಲಿಕ್ಕುದುರೆ, ಕಾಲ್ಕಿಚ್ಚು, ಕೋಲ್ಕಿಟ್ಟು, ನಾಲ್ಕಿಡುಗುಣಿ, ನಾಲ್ಕಿಗರಣಂ, ನಾಲ್ಕಿರಂ; ಕಿಲಿಕ್ಕಿಡೆ, ಕಿಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲಿ (see under letter b). Cf. § 234.

ಚ and ಟ always remain as they are, e. g. ಕಡುಚಾಗಿ, ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಂ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಚೋರಿ ಜಿಗಂ; ಕಡುಟಕ್ಕು, ಪೊನಟೊಪ್ಪಿಗ, ಕಳ್ಳಟಿಪ್ಪಣಂ.

b) After vowels and radical consonants (sahajavyaijāna) ಪ, ಬ and ಮ are generally changed into ವ, e. g. ಎಳ ಪೆಲಿ becomes ಎಳವೆಲಿ, ಬೆಳೆ ಪೊಲಂ ಬೆಳೆವೊಲಂ, ಕಡು ಬೆಳ್ಳು ಕಡುವೆಳ್ಳು, ಮರ ಮಣಿ ಮರವಣಿ, ಪಲ ಪಣ್ ಪಲವಣ್; ನೀರ್ ಪೊನಲ್ ನೀರ್ವೊನಲ್, ಬಾಲಿ ಪೆಣಂ ಬಾಲಿಪೆಣಂ; ಮೆಯ್ ಬಸಂ ಮೆಯ್ಯಸಂ, ಗೇಣ್ ಬಾಯ್ ಗೇಣ್ವಾಯ್, ಆಳ್ ಬಲೆ ಆಳ್ಲೆ, ತೋಳ್ ಬಲೆ ತೋಳ್ಲೆ, ಬೇರ್ ಬೆರಸು ಬೇರ್ವೆರಸು; ಮಲ್ ಮಾತು ಮಲ್ವತು; ಪೂಗರ್ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಪೂಗರ್ವಟ್ಟೆ; ಎಸಳ್ ಬಲಿ ಎಸಳ್ವಲಿ (cf. ಮೂವತ್ತು, ಅಲಿವತ್ತು, etc. see § 278, 1, ಮೂವಡಿ, etc. in § 280).

This rule holds good also in sentences (*vākya*, *i. e.* cases of nouns or the infinitive of verbs to which a relative participle or a conjugated verb is suffixed), *e. g.* ತಮರೂರ್ಗವೋಪ (-ವೋಪ) ಕುಲಜಾಂಗನೆಯರ್; ದಿವದಿಂ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಪ (-ಬರ್ಪ) ದೇವಾಂಗನೆಯರ್; ಬೆಂಗೆವಂದಂ (-ಬಂದಂ); ನೆಲೆಗೆವಂದಂ (-ಬಂದಂ); ತರ ವೇಲ್ದಿಂ (-ಪೇಲ್ದಿಂ).

Exceptions are *e. g.* ಕೆಯ್ಪಿಲಿ, ಪೂಪುಣಮ್ಮು, ಪಲ್ಪಿಲಿ; ಕಣ್ಣೇಟಂ, ಸುಡುಬಾಡು; ಬಾಳೊನೆ, ಪಾಲ್ಪಿನೆ, ಕತ್ತುರಿಮಿಗಂ, ಬಿಡುಮುಡಿ, ಬೆಳ್ಳುಗಿಲ್.

Further specific exceptions are that after ಇರ್, two, the substitute of ಎರಡು, and after ಕಿರಿ, the substitute of ಕೆಳಗು, the letters ಪ, ಬ and ಮ remain unchanged, *e. g.* ಇರ್ಬರ್ಪ್; ಇರ್ಬಡಿ; ಕಿರಿಕ್ಕಿಡಿ (see sub letter a).

c) After final consonants the letter ಸ generally becomes ಜ and ಜ, and when the numeral ಸಾಸಿರಂ is concerned, ಳ್, *e. g.* ನುಣ್ ಸರಂ becomes ನುಣ್ಜರಂ, ಇನ್ ಸರಂ ಇಂಜರಂ; ಪೊನ್ ಸುರಿಗೆ ಪೊಂಜುರಿಗೆ, ಮುನ್ ಸೂರ್ ಮುಂಜೂರ್, ಮುನ್ ಸೆಲಿಂಗು ಮುಂಜೆಲಿಂಗು, ತಣ್ ಸೊಡರ್ ತಂಜೊಡರ್; ಇರ್ ಸಾಸಿರಂ ಇರ್ಬಾಸಿರಂ (§ 278, 1), ನೂರ್ ಸಾಸಿರಂ ನೂರ್ಬಾಸಿರಂ (§ 278, 1), ಪದಿನೆಣ್ ಸಾಸಿರಂ ಪದಿನೆಣ್ಬಾಸಿರಂ (see § 218); further remark ಕಟ್ಟುಂ+ಸುರಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟುಂಜುರಿಗೆ, ತೂಗುಂ+ಸೊಡರ್ ತೂಗುಂಜೊಡರ್.

Exceptions are ಕಣ್ಣೊಲಂ, ಬೆಳ್ಳರಿ, ಕಳ್ಳವಿ.

Further specific exceptions are that after ಯ್ and ಳ್ the letter ಸ retains its shape, *e. g.* ಬಾಯ್ಸವಿ, ಮೆಯ್ಸಬಗು, ಕೆಯ್ಸರಿಗೆ; ಬಲ್ಪೊನೆ, ಕಲ್ಪಿಲಿ, ಮೆಲ್ಪರಂ.

Another rule is that ಸ after a short vowel sometimes becomes double ಜ (*i. e.* ಜ್ಜ) or ಜ, *e. g.* ಮು ಸೆರೆ becomes ಮುಜ್ಜೆರೆ, ಮು ಸಾಲ್ ಮುಜ್ಜಾಲ್, ಮು ಸವಡಿ ಮುಜ್ಜವಡಿ, ಮು ಸೊಟ್ಟು ಮುಜ್ಜೊಟ್ಟು; ತುಡು ಸೊಡರ್ ತುಡುಜೊಡರ್. Cf. ಮುಜ್ಜಾಸಿರ in § 278, 1.

d) When the vowel of monosyllabic declinable bases ending in ನ್, ಣ್, ಲ್, ಯ್ and ಳ್ is short, and such bases are followed by a vowel, their final consonant is doubled, *e. g.* ಬಿಡುಮುಡಿ ಬೆನ್ ಆಪ್ಪಳಿಸೆ becomes ಬಿಡುಮುಡಿ ಬೆನ್ನಪ್ಪಳಿಸೆ, ಪೊನ್+ಇಂ ಪೊನ್ನಿಂ, ಪೊನ್+ಉಳ್ಳವನೆ ಪೊನ್ನಳ್ಳವನೆ, ಪನ್+ಬನ್ನ ಪನ್ನೊನ್ನ; ಕಣ್+ಅಂ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, ಪೆಣ್+ಅಂ ಪೆಣ್ಣಂ, ಪಣ್+ಅಂ ಪಣ್ಣಂ, ಪುಣ್+ಅಂ ಪುಣ್ಣಂ; ಕಲ್+ಅ ಕಲ್ಲ, ಕಲ್+ಎಲ್ಲಂ ಕಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಪುಲ್+ಉಂ ಪುಲ್ಲಂ, ನೆಲ್+ಉಂ ನೆಲ್ಲಂ; ಮೆಯ್+ಅಂ ಮೆಯ್ಯಂ, ಕೆಯ್+ಅಂ ಕೆಯ್ಯಂ; ಮುಳ್+ಅಂ ಮುಳ್ಳಂ, ಕಳ್+ಆಟಂ ಕಳ್ಳಾಟಂ, ಒಳ್+ಆಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಾಳ್, ಎಳ್+ಅಂ ಎಳ್ಳಂ. (Cf. §§ 120, a; 247, d, 11.)

But if their vowel is long, that doubling does not take place, *e. g.* ಏನಾನಾಗಿಯುಮೆಸಡಿಯಾಗಿಯುಮೇನಾಗಿಯುಂ ತಾನೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಬಾನುದ್ಡಂ, ಏನಾಯ್ತು;

ಜಾಣಂ, ನಾಣಂ, ಏಣುಣ್ಛು; ಕೇಲಂ, ಕೇಲಂ, ಕೋಲಂ, ನೂಲಂ; ತಾಯೋರ್ವಳ್, ಬಾಯಾ ವರ್ವಳ್; ಆಳೋಳಿ, ತೋಳಾಟಂ, ಬಾಳೊಪ್ಪಂ; nor if the declinable base is polysyllabic (anékákshara), e. g. ಸರಣಾರ್, ಪರಲೆಲ್ಲಂ, ತೊದಳುಣ್ಣೆ, ಪವಣೆಲ್ಲ; nor if the final consonant of a monosyllabic avyaya having a short vowel meets with a vowel, e. g. ಕಲಿ ದಲಿವಂ (see § 212, 4).

e) When to monosyllabic verbal themes with a short vowel ending in ನ್, ಣ್, ಳ್ and ಳ್ the formatives ಅಲ್, ಅಲೊಡಂ (ಅಲ್ + ಒಡಂ) and ಎ are suffixed (cf. § 187, 1 and 4), there is no doubling, e. g. ತಿನೆಲ್ಪೊನ್ನಂ, ಉಣ ಲ್ಪನ್ನಂ, ಮೆಲೆಲ್ಪೊದಂ, ಕೊಲಲ್ಪಗಿದಂ, ಕೊಳಲ್ಪದ್ಲಂ, ಕಳಲ್ಪೊದಿದಂ; ಉಣಲೊಡಂ, ಕಳಲೊಡಂ; ಎನೆ, ಕೊಲೆ, ಉಣೆ; when such verbal themes end in ಯ್, the doubling is optional, e. g. ಪೊಯಲುಂ (ಪೊಯ್ + ಅಲ್ + ಉಂ) or ಪೊಯ್ಯಲುಂ, ಕೊಯಲುಂ or ಕೊಯ್ಯಲುಂ, ಗೆಯಲುಂ or ಗೆಯ್ಯಲುಂ; — the verbal themes ಉಯ್, ನೆಯ್, ಸುಯ್ and ಬಯ್, however, always double their final consonant, e. g. ಉಯ್ಯಲುಂ, ನೆಯ್ಯಲುಂ.

ಆರಯ್, which has a long initial and is dissyllabic, may or may not double the final consonant before ಅಲ್, ಅಲೊಡಂ, ಎ, and before a personal termination, e. g. ಆರಯಲುಂ or ಆರಯ್ಯಲುಂ; ಆರಯೆ or ಆರಯ್ಯೆ; ಆರಯಿಂ or ಆರಯ್ಯಿಂ.

f) In the negative form of the verb, either the conjugation (§ 209) or the participle (§ 170), monosyllabic themes with a short vowel ending in ನ್, ಣ್, ಳ್, ಯ್ and ಳ್ always double their final, e. g. ಎನ್ನಂ, ಎನ್ನರ್; ಉಣ್ಣಂ, ಉಣ್ಣರ್; ಉಯ್ಯಂ, ಉಯ್ಯರ್; ನೆಯ್ಯಂ, ನೆಯ್ಯರ್; ಮೆಲ್ಲಯ್, ಮೆಲ್ಲರ್; ಸುಯ್ಯಯ್, ಸುಯ್ಯರ್; ಬಯ್ಯನ್, ಬಯ್ಯವು; ಕೊಳ್ಳೆನ್, ಕೊಳ್ಳೆವು; ಬಯ್ಯದು, ಬಯ್ಯವು; ಎನ್ನದೆ, ತಿನ್ನದೆ, ಉಣ್ಣದೆ, ಒಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬಯ್ಯದೆ, ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ.

The only exception forms ಕಳ್, e. g. ಕಳದೆ ಬನ್ನಂ.

Remark.

When, in samāsa, ಣ್ is followed by ನ್, this ನ್ may take the form of ಣ್, e. g. ತಣ್ ನೆಬಲ್ may become ತಣ್ಣೆಬಲ್, ಕಣ್ ನೀರ್ ಕಣ್ಣೆರ್, ಕಣ್ ನೊಟಂ ಕಣ್ಣೊಟಂ. Cf. § 222.

8, Rules concerning the final sönne (o) are the following:—If the sönne precedes a consonant, it may change into ನ್ (in the singular), into ಮ್ (in the plural) or retain its form, e. g. ಆನ್ ವಾದಿ or ಆಂ ವಾದಿ, ನೀನ್ ಶುಚಿ or ನೀಂ ಶುಚಿ, ತಾನ್ ಸುಜನಂ or ತಾಂ ಸುಜನಂ; ನೀಮ್ ಯೋಗ್ಯರ್ or ನೀಂ ಯೋಗ್ಯರ್, ಆಮ್ ಸುಖಿಗಳ್ or ಆಂ ಸುಖಿಗಳ್, ತಾಮ್ ಸೇವ್ಯರ್ or ತಾಂ ಸೇವ್ಯರ್;—

concerning the ವರ್ಗಪಂಚಮ see § 220;—when the sōnnē of the nominative singular of Kannada neuter nouns ending in ಅ (§ 109) meets with a vowel, it often changes into ನ್, *e. g.* ಮರಂ ಇದುದು becomes ಮರನಿದುದು, ನೆಲಂ ಇದು ನೆಲನಿದು, ಪೊಲಂ ಇದು ಪೊಲನಿದು, ನೆಲಂ ಒಳ್ಳೆತ್ತು ನೆಲನೊಳ್ಳೆತ್ತು, but may also become ಮ್, *e. g.* ಮರಮಿದು, ನೆಲಮಿದು, ಪೊಲಮಿದು, ನೆಲಮೊಳ್ಳೆತ್ತು; in Saṁskṛita and Tadbhava nouns (which are neuter in Kannada) it uses to change into ಮ್ or ವ್, *e. g.* ವೃಕ್ಷಮಿದು, ಪ್ಲಕ್ಷಮಿದು; ಕಬ್ಬಮೊಳ್ಳೆತ್ತು, ನಿರ್ದಾಣಮೆಸೆದುದು, ದೋಷವಿದು, ನಾಸಿಕವಡ್ಡಂ;—when the sōnnē of the nominative singular of masculines and feminines ending in ಅ (§ 117) is followed by a vowel, it becomes ನ್, *e. g.* ಚಿನನೀತಂ, ಅವನೊಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ಅರಸನಾಳ್ತಪಂ, ಅಕ್ಕನಿವಳ್, ಅಮ್ಮನಿವಳ್;—when the sōnnē of the pronouns ಆಂ, ನೀಂ and ತಾಂ (§ 137) is followed by a vowel, it becomes ನ್ in the singular, *e. g.* ಆನ ಲಿವೆಂ, ನೀನರಸಂ, ತಾನೆಚ್ಚಂ, and ಮ್ in the plural, *e. g.* ಆಮಲಿವೊಡಂ, ನೀಮಿರೆ, ತಾಮೊಳ್ಳಿದರ್;—when the sōnnē of the accusative singular and plural is followed by a vowel, it changes into ನ್, *e. g.* ಕೊಪ್ಪನೊದೆದು, ವರಮನರಸಂಗಿ ತ್ತರ್, ಎಡಲಿದರನಟ್ಟಿ, ಅರಸುಗಳನನಿಬರುಮಂ ಗೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಗಂಗೆಯ ಮಡುಗಳನಡಹಡಿಸಿ ಪುಗುವಿನಂ;—when the sōnnē of the third person singular meets with a vowel, it becomes ನ್, *e. g.* ಗೆಲ್ಲನೊವನೆ ಪಾರ್ಥಂ, ಗೆಲ್ಲನಾ ವಿಭು;—when ಗುಂ and ಕುಂ (§ 203) precede a vowel, their sōnnē becomes ಮ್, *e. g.* ಬರ್ಕುಮೆ (ಬರ್ಕುಂ+ಎ), ಸೊಗಯಿಸುಗುಮೆ, ಪೋಕುಮವಳ್;—when the ಇಂ and ಅಲಿಂ of the imperative (§§ 205. 207), the adverbs of time and postpositions ಬಲಿಂಕಂ, ಬಲಿಂಕ್ಕಂ, ಬಲಿಯಂ, the postpositions ಅನ್ನಂ, ಅನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಇನಂ, ಇನೆಗಂ, ಇನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಉದುಂ, etc., the copulative conjunctions ಅಂ, ಉಂ, and the ಒಡಂ in ಅಲೊಡಂ are followed by a vowel, their sōnnē becomes ಮ್, *e. g.* ತಿವ ಸುಖಮಂ ಮಾಡಿಮೆಮಗೆ ಪರಮಜಿನೇಸ್ಥರ್, ಬಗೆಯಲಿವಿಗಳ್, ಬಲಿಂಕ್ಕಮಿಾತಂ, ವರ ಮ್ಪಡೆವನ್ನಮಾರಾಧಿಸಿದಂ, ಈವನ್ನೆಗಮಿದರ್, ಓಲಗಂ ಪರೆವುದುಮಾಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ, ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯೊಳಮೆಲ್ಲ ತೆದಿದೊಳಂ, ಆರ್ಗಮಧಿಕಂ, ಎಲ್ಲರುಮಾ ಕರ್ಣನನ್ತಿರೇನ್ ಚಾಗಿಗಳ್, ಶರಣಾರುಮೊಳರೆ, ಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸಲೊಡಮೆಲೆ ಕಟಿಲ್ಲವು, ಗುಣಮಾಣಮಿಲ್ಲಿನಲೊಡಮೇನು ಮಿಲ್ಲಿವ್ವರ್ಧಂ.—ಛಟಛಟಮೆವ್ವು may become ಛಟಛಟಮೆವ್ವು (see § 215, 5, d).

216. In §§ 213-215 Kannada euphonic junction of letters has been introduced. Now as many Saṁskṛita compounds, joined together according to the rules of Saṁskṛita grammar, have been borrowed by Kannada scholars and used in their writings, it becomes necessary to point out also some of the principal ways of Saṁskṛita euphonic junction of letters. Because there are no Saṁskṛita rules of sandhi in the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa, etc., we make the following alphabetical selection ourselves.

1, Junction of vowels (svarasandhi).

ಅ + ಅ = ಆ,	e. g. ಪಟ್ಟ + ಅಭಿಷೇಕ = ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ.
ಅ + ಆ = ಆ,	e. g. ದೇವ + ಆಲಯ = ದೇವಾಲಯ.
ಅ + ಇ = ಏ,	e. g. ಕಾಮ್ಯ + ಇಷ್ಟಿ = ಕಾಮ್ಯೇಷ್ಟಿ.
ಅ + ಈ = ಏ,	e. g. ಗಣ + ಈಶ = ಗಣೇಶ.
ಅ + ಉ = ಓ,	e. g. ಸೂರ್ಯ + ಉದಯ = ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯ.
ಅ + ಊ = ಓ,	e. g. ಗುಣ + ಊರ್ಜಿತ = ಗುಣೋರ್ಜಿತ.
ಅ + ಋ = ಅರ್,	e. g. ದೇವ + ಋಷಿ = ದೇವರ್ಷಿ.
ಅ + ಏ = ಏ,	e. g. ಪುಣ್ಯ + ಏಕಕರ್ಮ = ಪುಣ್ಯೈಕಕರ್ಮ.
ಅ + ಐ = ಐ,	e. g. ರಾಮ + ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ = ರಾಮೈಶ್ವರ್ಯ.
ಅ + ಓ = ಔ,	e. g. ಸರ್ವ + ಓಘ = ಸರ್ವಾಘ.

(The ಅ + ಓ in ಅಧರ + ಓಷ್ಠ, ಬಿವ್ಬು + ಓಷ್ಣ, and ಸ್ಥೂಲ + ಓತು may become either ಓ or ಔ.)

ಅ + ಔ = ಔ,	e. g. ದಿವ್ಯ + ಔಷಧ = ದಿವ್ಯಾಷಧ.
ಆ + ಅ = ಆ,	e. g. ವಿದ್ಯಾ + ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ = ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ.
ಆ + ಆ = ಆ,	e. g. ವಿದ್ಯಾ + ಆಲಯ = ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ.
ಆ + ಇ = ಏ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಇನ್ದ್ರ = ಮಹೇನ್ದ್ರ.
ಆ + ಈ = ಏ,	e. g. ಇಲಾ + ಈಶ = ಇಲೇಶ.
ಆ + ಉ = ಓ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಉತ್ತಲ = ಮಹೋತ್ತಲ.
ಆ + ಊ = ಓ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಊರು = ಮಹೋರು.
ಆ + ಋ = ಅರ್,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಋಷಿ = ಮಹರ್ಷಿ.
ಆ + ಏ = ಏ,	e. g. ಪ್ರಥಮಾ + ಏಕವಚನ = ಪ್ರಥಮೈಕವಚನ.
ಆ + ಐ = ಐ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ = ಮಹೈಶ್ವರ್ಯ.
ಆ + ಓ = ಔ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಓಜಸ್ = ಮಹಾಜಸ್.
ಆ + ಔ = ಔ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಔನ್ನತ್ಯ = ಮಹಾನ್ನತ್ಯ.
ಇ + ಅ = ಯ,	e. g. ಅತಿ + ಅಲ್ಪ = ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪ.
ಇ + ಆ = ಯಾ,	e. g. ಅತಿ + ಆಶೆ = ಅತ್ಯಾಶೆ.
ಇ + ಇ = ಈ,	e. g. ಕವಿ + ಇನ್ದ್ರ = ಕವೀನ್ದ್ರ.
ಇ + ಈ = ಈ,	e. g. ಮುನಿ + ಈಶ್ವರ = ಮುನೀಶ್ವರ.
ಇ + ಉ = ಯು,	e. g. ಅತಿ + ಉತ್ತಮ = ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ.
ಇ + ಊ = ಯೂ,	e. g. ಅತಿ + ಊರ್ಧ್ವ = ಅತ್ಯೂರ್ಧ್ವ.
ಇ + ಏ = ಯೇ,	e. g. ಪ್ರತಿ + ಏಕ = ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ.
ಇ + ಓ = ಯೋ,	e. g. ಶಾಲಿ + ಓದನ = ಶಾಲೋದನ.
ಇ + ಔ = ಯೌ,	e. g. ಮನ್ರಿ + ಔದಾರ್ಯ = ಮನ್ರೌದಾರ್ಯ.
ಈ + ಇ = ಈ,	e. g. ನದೀ + ಇನ = ನದೀನ.
ಈ + ಈ = ಈ,	e. g. ಮುಹೀ + ಈಶ = ಮುಹೀಶ.
ಉ + ಅ = ವ,	e. g. ಗುರು + ಅಕ್ಷರ = ಗುರ್ವಕ್ಷರ.
ಉ + ಆ = ವಾ,	e. g. ಮಧು + ಆಸವ = ಮಧ್ವಾಸವ.
ಉ + ಇ = ವಿ,	e. g. ಮಧು + ಇವ = ಮಧ್ವಿವ.
ಉ + ಉ = ಊ,	e. g. ಮೃದು + ಉಕ್ತಿ = ಮೃದ್ವಾಕ್ತಿ.
ಉ + ಊ = ಊ,	e. g. ಸಿನ್ಧು + ಊರ್ಮಿ = ಸಿನ್ಧೂರ್ಮಿ.

ಉ + ಐ = ವೈ, e. g. ಗುರು + ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ = ಗುರ್ವೈಶ್ವರ್ಯ.
 ಊ + ಉ = ಊ, e. g. ಭೂ + ಉತ್ತಮ = ಭೂತ್ತಮ.
 ಋ + ಅ = ರ, e. g. ಸಿತ್ಯ + ಅರ್ಜಿತ = ಸಿತ್ತರ್ಜಿತ.
 ಋ + ಆ = ರಾ, e. g. ಮಾತೃ + ಆದರ = ಮಾತ್ರಾದರ.
 ಋ + ಋ = ಋ, e. g. ಸಿತ್ಯ + ಋಣ = ಸಿತ್ತಣ.

2, Junction of consonants (vyañjanasandhi).

ಕ್ arises from ಚ್ and ಶ್, e. g. ಋಕ್ = ಋಚ್, ತಿಯರ್ಕ್ = ತಿಯರ್ಚ್, ತ್ವಕ್ = ತ್ವಚ್, ವಾಕ್ = ವಾಚ್, ದಿಕ್ = ದಿಶ್, and remains unaltered when no special rule is given.

ಕ್ before a vowel becomes ಗ್, e. g. ತಿಯರ್ಕ್ + ಈಕ್ಷ = ತಿಯರ್ಗೀಕ್ಷ, ತ್ವಕ್ + ಅಂಕುರ = ತ್ವಗಂಕುರ, ವಾಕ್ + ಈಶ = ವಾಗೀಶ, ದಿಕ್ + ಇಭ = ದಿಗಿಭ.

ಕ್ before the consonants ಗ, ಜ,

ಢ, ಢ, (ನ), ಬ, ಭ, (ಮ),

ಯ, ರ, ಲ, ವ becomes ಗ್, e. g. ಋಕ್ + ಗಾಥೆ = ಋಗ್ಗಾಥೆ, ದಿಕ್ + ಗಜ = ದಿಗ್ಗಜ, ತಿಯರ್ಕ್ + ಗ್ರಾಸ = ತಿಯರ್ಗ್ರಾಸ, ದಿಕ್ + ಜಯ = ದಿಗ್ಜಯ, ತಿಯರ್ಕ್ + ಜೀವ = ತಿಯರ್ಗೀವ, ದಿಕ್ + ದಸ್ತಿ = ದಿಗ್ದಸ್ತಿ, ತಿಯರ್ಕ್ + ಧಾರ = ತಿಯರ್ಗಧಾರ, (ದಿಕ್ + ನಾಗ = ದಿಗ್ನಾಗ), ದಿಕ್ + ಬಲಿ = ದಿಗ್ಬಲಿ, ದಿಕ್ + ಭ್ರಮಣ = ದಿಗ್ಭ್ರಮಣ, (ದಿಕ್ + ಮಣ್ಣಲ = ದಿಗ್ಗಣ್ಣಲ), ಋಕ್ + ಯಜುಸ್ = ಋಗ್ಯಜುಸ್, ವಾಕ್ + ರೋಧ = ವಾಗ್ರೋಧ, ದಿಕ್ + ಲಾಭ = ದಿಗ್ಲಾಭ, ಋಕ್ + ವೇದ = ಋಗ್ವೇದ, ವಾಕ್ + ವಿಭವ = ವಾಗ್ವಿಭವ, ದಿಕ್ + ವಿಜಯ = ದಿಗ್ವಿಜಯ.

ಕ್ before the consonants ನ

and ಮ becomes also ಜ್, e. g. ತಿಯರ್ಕ್ + ನಾಸ = ತಿಯರ್ಜಾಸ (or ತಿಯರ್ಗಾಸ), ದಿಕ್ + ನಾಗ = ದಿಜ್ನಾಗ (or ದಿಗ್ನಾಗ), ದಿಕ್ + ಮಣ್ಣಲ = ದಿಜ್ಣಣ್ಣಲ (or ದಿಗ್ಣಣ್ಣಲ), ವಾಕ್ + ಮಯ = ವಾಜ್ಮಯ (or ವಾಗ್ಮಯ).

ಛ after the vowels ಅ, ಇ

and ಉ becomes ಚ್ಛ, e. g. ಅಕ್ಷರ + ಛನ್ನಸ್ = ಅಕ್ಷರಚ್ಛನ್ನಸ್, ಗೃಹ + ಛಿದ್ರ = ಗೃಹಚ್ಛಿದ್ರ, ಪದ + ಛೇದ = ಪದಚ್ಛೇದ, ಶ್ವೇತ + ಛತ್ರ = ಶ್ವೇತಚ್ಛತ್ರ, ಪ್ರತಿ + ಛನ್ನ = ಪ್ರತಿಚ್ಛನ್ನ, ತನು + ಛದ = ತನುಚ್ಛದ, ತನು + ಚ್ಛಾಯೆ = ತನುಚ್ಛಾಯೆ, ಬಹು + ಛದ = ಬಹುಚ್ಛದ, ಬಹು + ಛಿನ್ನೆ = ಬಹುಚ್ಛಿನ್ನೆ, ಮಧು + ಛನ್ನಸ್ = ಮಧುಚ್ಛನ್ನಸ್.

ಟ್ arises from ಷ್ in ಷಷ್ = ಷಟ್, and remains unaltered when no special rule is given.

ಟ್ before a vowel becomes ಠ್, e. g. ಷಟ್ + ಅಂಗ = ಷಡಂಗ, ಷಟ್ + ಋತು = ಷಡ್ಠತು.

ಟ್ before the consonants ಗ, ಜ,

ದ, ಧ, ಭ, ರ, ವ becomes ಡ್, e. g. ಸಟ್ + ಗುಣ = ಸಡ್ಗುಣ, ಸಟ್ + ಜ = ಸಡ್ಜ, ಸಟ್ +
ದರ್ಶನ = ಸಡ್ದರ್ಶನ, ಸಟ್ + ಧಾ = ಸಡ್ಧಾ, ಸಟ್ +
ಭಾಗ = ಸಡ್ಭಾಗ, ಸಟ್ + ರಸ = ಸಡ್ರಸ, ಸಟ್ +
ವರ್ಗ = ಸಡ್ವರ್ಗ.

ಟ್ before the consonants ನ

and ಮ becomes ಣ್, e. g. ಸಟ್ + ನವತಿ = ಸಣ್ಣವತಿ (ನ becoming ಣ), ಸಟ್ +
ಮುಖ = ಸಣ್ಣುಖ.

ತ್ before a vowel becomes ದ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ಅಮ್ನು = ಜಗದಮ್ನು, ಬೃಹತ್ + ಆರಣ್ಯಕ = ಬೃಹ
ದಾರಣ್ಯಕ, ಜಗತ್ + ಈಶ = ಜಗದೀಶ.

ತ್ before the consonants ಗ, ದ,

ಫ, ಬ, ಭ, ಯ, ರ, ವ becomes ದ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ಗುರು + ಜಗದ್ಗುರು, ಜಗತ್ + ದರ್ಪಣ = ಜಗ
ದ್ದರ್ಪಣ, ಜಗತ್ + ಧಾತೃ = ಜಗದ್ಧಾತೃ, ಜಗತ್ +
ಬಲ = ಜಗದ್ಬಲ, ಜಗತ್ + ಭಾರ = ಜಗದ್ಭಾರ, ಜಗತ್
+ ಯೋನಿ = ಜಗದ್ಯೋನಿ, ಬೃಹತ್ + ರಥ = ಬೃಹ
ದ್ರಥ, ಲಸತ್ + ವಚನ = ಲಸದ್ವಚನ.

ತ್ before ಚ becomes ಚ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್ = ಜಗಚ್ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್, ವಿಯತ್ + ಚರ =
ವಿಯಚ್ಚರ, ಸತ್ + ಚರಿತ = ಸಚ್ಚರಿತ.

ತ್ before ಜ becomes ಜ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ಜೀವ = ಜಗಜ್ಜೀವ, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ + ಜಿಹ್ವ = ವಿದ್ಯು
ಜ್ಜಿಹ್ವ, ಸರಿತ್ + ಜಲ = ಸರಿಜ್ಜಲ.

ತ್ before ಡ becomes ಡ್, e. g. ರಟತ್ + ಡಮರು = ರಟಡ್ಡಮರು.

ತ್ before ನ and ಮ becomes ನ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ನಾಥ = ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ, ಝಣತ್ + ನೂಪುರ = ಝಣ
ನೂಪುರ, ಚಿತ್ + ಮಯ = ಚಿನ್ಮಯ, ಜಗತ್ =
ಮಯ = ಜಗನ್ಮಯ, ಭವತ್ + ಮತ = ಭವನ್ಮತ,
ಸತ್ + ಮಾರ್ಗ = ಸನ್ಮಾರ್ಗ.

ತ್ before ಲ becomes ಲ್, e. g. ಬೃಹತ್ + ಲಲಾಟ = ಬೃಹಲ್ಲಲಾಟ, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ + ಲತ =
ವಿದ್ಯುಲ್ಲತ.

ತ್ before ಲ becomes ಚ್, e. g. ಚಿತ್ + ಶಕ್ತಿ = ಚಿಚ್ಚಕ್ತಿ (ಶ becoming ಛ), ಮಹತ್ +
ಶಬ್ದ = ಮಹಚ್ಚಬ್ದ, ಸತ್ + ಶೀಲ = ಸಚ್ಚೀಲ.

ದ್ before the consonants ಕ್,

ತ, ಪ, ಫ, ಸ becomes ತ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಕಾಲ = ತತ್ಕಾಲ, ವಿಸದ್ + ಕಾಲ = ವಿಸತ್ಕಾಲ,
ತದ್ + ತೀರ್ಥ = ತತ್ತೀರ್ಥ, ತದ್ + ಪರ = ತತ್ಪರ,
ತದ್ + ಫಲ = ತತ್ಫಲ, ತದ್ + ಸಮ = ತತ್ಸಮ,
ವಿಸದ್ + ಸಾಗರ = ವಿಸತ್ಸಾಗರ.

ದ್ before ಚ becomes ಚ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಚಾತುರ್ಯ = ತಚ್ಚಾತುರ್ಯ.

ದ್ before ಜ becomes ಜ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಜಯ = ತಜ್ಜಯ, ತದ್ + ಜ್ಞ = ತಜ್ಜ್ಞ.

ದ್ before ಟ becomes ಟ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಟೀಕೆ = ತಟ್ಠೀಕೆ.

ದ್ before ನ and ಮ becomes ನ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ನಾಶ = ತನ್ನಾಶ, ತದ್ + ಮಾತ್ರ = ತನ್ಮಾತ್ರ.

ದ್ before ಲ becomes ಚ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಶೀಲ = ತಚ್ಚೀಲ (ಶ becoming ಛ), ತದ್ +
ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ = ತಚ್ಚಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

ಸ್ (preceded by ಇ and ಉ)

before a vowel becomes ರ್, e. g. ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಅಂಗ = ಬಹಿರಂಗ, ಹವಿಸ್ + ಅಶನ = ಹವಿ
ರಶನ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ + ಇಂಗ = ಜ್ಯೋತಿರಿಂಗ, ಚಕ್ವುಸ್
+ ಇನ್ದ್ರಿಯ = ಚಕ್ವುರಿನ್ದ್ರಿಯ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಆಕಾರ =
ಧನುರಾಕಾರ.

ಸ್ before the vowel ಅ becomes ಓ, e. g. ಆಯಸ್ + ಅಸ್ತ್ರ = ಆಯೋಸ್ತ್ರ, ತಿರಸ್ + ಅಹ್ವ್ಯ = ತಿ
ರೋಹ್ವ್ಯ, ತಪಸ್ + ಅನುಭಾವ = ತಪೋನುಭಾವ,
ತಮಸ್ + ಅಪಹ = ತಮೋಪಹ, ಮನಸ್ + ಅಧಿನಾಥ
= ಮನೋಧಿನಾಥ, ಮನಸ್ + ಅನುಗ = ಮನೋನುಗ,
ಮನಸ್ + ಅಪಹಾರಿ = ಮನೋಪಹಾರಿ, ಮನಸ್ +
ಅಮ್ಬುಜ = ಮನೋಮ್ಬುಜ, ಶಿರಸ್ + ಅಸ್ಥಿ = ಶಿರೋಸ್ಥಿ.

ಸ್ before the consonants ಗ,

ಜ, ದ, ಧ, ನ, ಬ, ಭ, ಮ, ಯ,

ರ, ಲ, ವ, ಹ becomes ಓ, e. g. ತಮಸ್ + ಗುಣ = ತಮೋಗುಣ, ಮನಸ್ + ಗತ = ಮನೋ
ಗತ, ಮನಸ್ + ಜ = ಮನೋಜ, ಮನಸ್ + ದಣ್ಡ =
ಮನೋದಣ್ಡ, ತಪಸ್ + ಧನ = ತಪೋಧನ, ಶಿರಸ್ +
ಧರೆ = ಶಿರೋಧರೆ, ಮನಸ್ + ನಿಗ್ರಹ = ಮನೋನಿಗ್ರಹ,
ತಪಸ್ + ಬಲ = ತಪೋಬಲ, ಮನಸ್ + ಭವ = ಮನೋ
ಭವ, ಶಿರಸ್ + ಮಣಿ = ಶಿರೋಮಣಿ, ಮನಸ್ +
ಯೋಗ = ಮನೋಯೋಗ, ಮನಸ್ + ರಥ = ಮನೋ
ರಥ, ಮನಸ್ + ಲಯ = ಮನೋಲಯ, ಮನಸ್ +
ವಿಕಾರ = ಮನೋವಿಕಾರ, ಮನಸ್ + ಹರ = ಮ
ನೋಹರ.

ಸ್ before the consonants ಕ,

ಖ, ಪ, ಫ, ಶ, ಸ becomes ಃ, e. g.

ತಪಸ್ + ಕ್ಲೇಶ = ತಪಃಕ್ಲೇಶ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಖಣ್ಡ = ಧನುಃ
ಖಣ್ಡ, ಚಕ್ವುಸ್ + ಪಥ = ಚಕ್ವುಃಪಥ, ತಪಸ್ + ಪ್ರಭವ
= ತಪಃಪ್ರಭವ, ತಪಸ್ + ಫಲ = ತಪಃಫಲ, ಆಯುಸ್
+ ಶೇಷ = ಆಯುಃಶೇಷ, ತಪಸ್ + ಶೀಲ = ತಪಃಶೀಲ
(or ತಪಶೀಲ), ಮನಸ್ + ಶಾನ್ತಿ = ಮನಃಶಾನ್ತಿ (or
ಮನಶ್ಯಾನ್ತಿ), ಹವಿಸ್ + ಶೇಷ = ಹವಿಃಶೇಷ, ಚಕ್ವುಸ್
ಶ್ರವಸ್ = ಚಕ್ವುಃಶ್ರವಸ್, ತಪಸ್ + ಸಾಧ್ಯ = ತಪಃ
ಸಾಧ್ಯ, ಮನಸ್ + ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ = ಮನಃಸಾಕ್ಷಿ (or ಮನ
ಸ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿ), ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಸಂಸ್ಥ = ಬಹಿಃಸಂಸ್ಥ.

ಸ್ (preceded by ಇ, ಉ, ಓ)

before the consonants ಗ,

ಜ, ದ, ಧ, ನ, ಬ, ಭ, ಮ,

ಯ, ಲ, ವ, ಹ becomes ರ್, e. g. ಬಹಿಸ್ + ನಿರ್ಗಮನ = ಬಹಿರ್ನಿರ್ಗಮನ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ +
ಮಯ = ಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ಮಯ, ಬಹಿಸ್ + ವೇದಿ = ಬಹಿ
ವೇದಿ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಗುಣ = ಧನುರ್ಗುಣ, ಧನುಸ್ +
ಜ್ಯಾ = ಧನುರ್ಜ್ಯಾ, ಧನುಸ್ + ದಣ್ಡ = ಧನುರ್ದಣ್ಡ,

ಧನುಸ್ + ಧರ = ಧನುರ್ಧರ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಬಲ = ಧನು
ಬಲ, ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಭಾಗ = ಬಹಿರ್ಭಾಗ, ಧನುಸ್ +
ಮಧ್ಯ = ಧನುರ್ಮಧ್ಯ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಯಾಸ = ಧನು
ಯಾಸ, ಯಜುಸ್ + ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ = ಯಜುರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಆ
ಯುಸ್ + ವೇದ = ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಹಸ್ತ =
ಧನುರ್ಹಸ್ತ, ದೋಸ್ + ದಣ್ಡ = ದೋರ್ದಣ್ಡ, ದೋಸ್
+ ಬಲ = ದೋರ್ಬಲ.

ಸ್ before ಚ and ಛ becomes ಶ್, e. g. ತಪಸ್ + ಚರಣ = ತಪಶ್ಚರಣ, ಪಯಸ್ + ಚೆಯ = ಪಯ
ಶ್ಚಯ, ಉರಸ್ + ಛದ = ಉರಶ್ಚದ, ಶಿರಸ್ + ಛೇದ =
ಶಿರಶ್ಚೇದ.

ಸ್ (preceded by ಇ and ಉ)

before the consonants ಕ,

ಪ, ಮ often becomes ಷ್, e. g. ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಕೃತ = ಬಹಿಷ್ಕೃತ, ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಕುಣ್ಡಿಕೆ = ಸರ್ಪಿ
ಷ್ಕುಣ್ಡಿಕೆ, ಆಯುಸ್ + ಕಾಮ = ಆಯುಷ್ಕಾಮ, ಧ
ನುಸ್ + ಕೋಟಿ = ಧನುಷ್ಕೋಟಿ (or ಧನುಃಕೋಟಿ),
ಧನುಸ್ + ಪಟ = ಧನುಷ್ಪಟ (or ಧನುಃಪಟ), ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್
+ ಪತಿ = ಚಕ್ಷುಷ್ಪತಿ, ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಮತ್ = ಸರ್ಪಿ
ಷ್ಪತ್, ಧನುಸ್ + ಮತ್ = ಧನುಷ್ಪತ್.

VIII. Particulars of some letters, also in prosody.

217. That the vowels ಏ, ಐ, ಓ and ಔ are no real diphthongs, *i. e.* compound vowels, in true Kannada has been stated in § 21. Kannada ಏ does never arise of ಇ preceded by ಅ, nor its ಓ of ಉ preceded by ಅ, *i. e.* they are never formed by Samskṛita guṇa (§ 22); likewise its ಐ does never arise of ಈ, ಓ and ಏ, nor its ಔ of ಉ, ಊ and ಓ, *i. e.* they are never formed by Samskṛita vṛiddhi (§ 22). ಏ, ಐ, ಓ, ಔ are innate (sahaja) in Kannada or exist therein by nature (svabhāva). Kēśava states that an ಆಯ್ or ಅಯಿ may optionally be written ಏ, e. g. ಕಯ್ವಾರಂ may be written ಕೈವಾರಂ, ಕೋರಯಿಸಿದಂ ಕೋರೈಸಿದಂ, ತೇರಯಿಸಿದಂ ತೇರೈಸಿದಂ, ತೆಲ್ಲಯಿಸಿದಂ ತೆಲ್ಲೈಸಿದಂ, ಹೊಲ್ಲಯಿಸಿದಂ ಹೊಲ್ಲೈಸಿದಂ (see § 151, under remarks); and an ಅವು ಔ, e. g. ಕವುಂಗು may be written ಕಾಂಗು, ಕವುಂಕುಲಿ ಕಾಂಕುಲಿ, ಅವುಂಕಿದಂ ಔಂಕಿದಂ, ಅವುಣ್ಣು ಔಣ್ಣು, ಕವುಣ್ಣಿ ಕಾಣ್ಣಿ, ತವುಂಕಲ್ ತಾಂಕಲ್. It is also customary to write ಅವ for ಔ, as ಕವರು for ಕಾರು, ಸವಳು for ಸೌಳು (see § 21).

218. In § 29 letters with strong aspiration or aspirates have been mentioned, in § 212, remark 3 it has been stated that some Kannada adverbs of circumstance and some imitative sounds exhibit aspirates;

and in § 215, 7, *c* the aspirate ಷ has been introduced, for which there is the instance ಪದಿನೆಣ್ಣಾಸಿರಂ ಲೋಹವಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಚಾತ್ಯಶ್ವಂಗಳಿರ್ಭಾಸಿರಂ ಮದಮಂ ಮುಕ್ಕುಳಿಸಿದ ದಸ್ತಿಘಟಿಗಳ್, ನೂರ್ಭಾಸಿರಂಗಳ ವೋಲಾಯ್ತು ರಥಕಡುವೇಗದಿಂ.

Aspirates, however, are rare in pure Kannada. The grammarian Kêśava adduces the following probably for the greatest part uncommon Tadbhava terms (regarding the form of which MSS. disagree; *cf.* § 370) in which aspirates are used — ವಕ್ಪಾಣ (o. r. ವಖ್ಪಾಣ), ದೆಖ್ಪಾಣ (o. r. ದೆಖ್ಪಾಳ), ವಖ್ಪಾಳ (§ 370), ಅಖ್ಪಣ್ಣ (o. r. ಅಖ್ಪಡ), ಖೊಪ್ಪರ, ಖಾಣ, ಖಾರಿಗೆ (§ 370), ಛಲ್ಲ (o. r. ಛಲ್ಲಿ), ಛರ್ಪಿಸು (o. r. ಛಸ್ಪಿಸು), ಎಕ್ಕುಳಾಯ (o. r. ಎಕ್ಕುಠಾಯ), ತಾವು, ತಾಣ, ತಕ್ಕಿಸು (o. r. ತೆಕ್ಕಿಸು), ತಾಣಿಸು, ಥಟ್ಟು, ಥಾಪಣೆ (§ 370), ಸುತ್ತಣೆ (o. r. ಸುತ್ತಣೆಯಂ, ಸತ್ತಣೆ), ಮತ್ತವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (?), ಕಠಾಯ (o. r. ಕಠಾಯ್ತು), ಫಳಿಯಕಾಡಿ, ಫಳಾವುಗ, ಫಳಿ (probably ಫೇಳಿ), ಅಫಳಿಯ (o. r. ಅಫ್ಳಿಯ), ಫುಲಿಯ, ಫಾಲಿಯಗೆ (o. r. ಫಾರಿಯಗೆ), ಫೋಲಿಯಗೆ (§ 370), ಫೋಸ, ಫಾಸಿ (o. r. ಫಾಸೆ), ಫಾಸರ, ಝಳ (§ 370), ಝಳಕ (o. r. ಝಲಿಕ; § 370), ಝಲ್ಲಲಿ (§ 370), ಝಾಳಿಸು, ಝಲಿಯಿಸು (?), ಝಳಪಿಸು (o. r. ಝಲಿಪಿಸು), ಝಲ್ಲಿ, ಝುಕೆ, ಠೊಂಕಣೆ, ಠೆಂಕಣೆ, ಠೊಕ್ಕರ, ಠೆಂಕೆ, ಠಾಳ, ಅಠಾಳ (?), ವೇಠೆಯ, ಧಲಿ, ಧಾಳಿ (§ 370), ಧೂಳಿ (?), ಧಾರಿ (?), ಧವಳ (ಧವಡ), ಧನಿ (§ 370), ಭಂಗಾರ, ಭಣ್ಣಾರ, ಭರಿಕೆಯ್, ಭಲ್ಲೆಯ, ಭಾವ; ಕಮ್ಪು or ಕಮ್ಪ, ಭಾಸೆ or ಬಾಸೆ (§ 370).

The true place of aspirates is in some Kannada adverbs of circumstance (§ 212, 4 and remark 3, that originally were imitative sounds), *e. g.* ಖಣೆಲನೆ, ಖಲಿಯಲನೆ, ಖಲಿಯಲೆ, ಫಲಿಯಲನೆ, ಧಿಗಿಲನೆ, ಭೋಂಕನೆ, ಭೋಂಕಲ್, ಭೋರನೆ; and in some imitative sounds (§ 212, 9), *e. g.* ಛೆಟೆಛೆಟೆಂ, ಝುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಠಮ್ಮನೆ, ದುಠುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಧಲಿಯಮ್ಮನೆ, ಧುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಫುಲಿಯಮ್ಮನೆ (o. r. ಫುಲಿಯಮ್ಮನೆ), ಛಲಿಯಲನೆ, ಫಲಿಯಲನೆ, ಪಠಿಲ್ಲನೆ, ಭುಗಿಲ್, ಭೋರ್, ಛಲಲಲೆ, ಛಮ್ಮನೆ, ಠಣಮ್ಮನೆ, ಝುಲುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಝಲ್ಲನೆ, ಝಳಮ್ಮನೆ, ಠೊಪ್ಪನೆ, ಠೊಪ್ಪನೆ, ಫೊಟ್ಟನೆ (the form of a few of which is doubtful).

219. In § 33 it has been stated that the letters ಯ, ಲ, ವ are not nasal and sometimes nasal. Such is the case in some Kannada and Tadbhava (§ 370) words. According to Kêśava ಯ is not nasal in ಬಯಕೆ, ಬಿಯದ, ಬಿಯಳ, ದಯಕಾಡಿ, ದಾಯಿಗ, ವಾಯ, ಬಯಲ್, and nasal in ಮೇಯಿಸಿದಂ, ನೋಯಿಸಿದಂ, ಮಯಣ, ನಯಣ, ಮಾಯ; ಲ is not nasal in ಹಾಲಿಗೆ, ಹಲಗೆ, ನೆಲಕಲ, and nasal in ಕೊಲ್ಲಣಿಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಣಿಗೆ, ಹಲ್ಲಣ, ಇಲ್ಲಣ; ವ is not nasal in ಕವಳ, ಹವಳ, ತಿವಳಿ, ತವಳ, and nasal in ಸೇವ, ಸೋವೆ, ಸಾವೆ, ಚಾವ, ಮಾವ, ಮಾವನ್ನ, ಕೋವಣ, ಕಾವಣ, ಸೇವಗೆ, ಸೋವಿ.

220. In § 39 it has been shown how the upper nasals without a vowel may take the form of the circlet called *sönnë*, and in § 40 how

they also in connection with a vowel may take that form. We give here an ancient Kanda verse quoted by Kēśava in which not the *sōnnē*, but the *vargapañcama* letters (§ 28) themselves have been used:

ಬಿಜ್ಜವ್ವೆತ್ತೆಸೆವಣ್ಣಿಯ
 ಸಜ್ಜುಳಮುಂ ತೊಣ್ಣುಗೆಡೆವ ಶುಕಸಾರಿಕೆಯುಂ |
 ಸೊಜ್ಜೆ, ಬಲವನ್ನ ತೀಡುವ
 ತೆಜ್ಜಣ ಗಾಳಿಯುಮದೇಮ್ಮನಜ್ಜೊಳಿಸುದುವೋ? ||

His further instances refer to final *o* or *sōnnē* (see § 215, s) which may likewise take the form of the *vargapañcama* letters without and within compounds, *e. g.* ಅವಂ ಕಡುಗಲಿ may be written ಅವಜ್ಜಡುಗಲಿ, ಅವಂ ಚಲವಾದಿ ಅವಜ್ಜಲವಾದಿ, ಕರಂ ಟಕ್ಕಂ ಕರಣ್ಣಕ್ಕಂ; ಕೆಂದಳಿರ್ ಕೆನ್ನಳಿರ್, ಕೆಂಮಣ್ ಕೆಮ್ಮಣ್, ಹೊಂಬಣ್ಣಂ ಹೊಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಂ, ಪೊಂಮದಿಲ್ ಪೊಮ್ಮದಿಲ್.

221. There are several words that in the ancient dialect always have the *sōnnē* or *bindu* (§ 34) or are *nityabinduga*!, *e. g.* ಬೆಡಂಗು, ಕಡಂಗು, ಅಡಂಗು, ತೊಡಂಬೆ (ತೊಡವ್ವೆ), ತೊಡಂಕು, ಕೊಡಂತಿ (ಕೊಡನ್ನಿ), etc. (see *Śabda-manidarpaṇa* p. 48; *Śabdānuśāsana* p. 69). In the mediæval and modern dialect this rule is not found; there is rather the tendency of leaving out the *sōnnē*, especially in the modern one wherein scarcely once the *sōnnē* is employed.

Other words of the ancient dialect optionally appear with the *bindu* and without it or are *sabinduka* and *abinduka* words, *e. g.* ಕದಂಪು (ಕದಮ್ಮು), ಕದಪು; ಕೊಡಂಕೆ, ಕೊಡಕೆ; ಇಲಿಂಪೆ (ಇಲಿಮ್ಮೆ), ಇಲಿಪೆ; ನೊರಂಜು, ನೊರಜು.

Others of the same dialect appear always with double letters or are *nityadvitvaṅga*!, *e. g.* ಪಪ್ಪುಕೆ, ಬಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ, ತಿಪ್ಪಲಿ, ಬಗ್ಗ, ವೊಗ್ಗರ, ಕೊರ್ಬು, ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ತೊಟ್ಟಿ, etc. This rule holds good also in the other dialects and regarding the same words as far as they occur in them.

222. It has been remarked in § 215 (7, remark after *f*) that in *samāśas* or compounds ನ್ preceded by ಣ್ may become ಣ್. Such is also the case in the ancient dialect when there is no composition of words (*asamāśa*, *bhinnapada*), *e. g.* ಕಣ್ ನೊನ್ನಪ್ಪುದು may become ಕಣ್ಣೊನ್ನಪ್ಪುದು, ಪುಣ್ ನಾಳಿವೋದಪುದು ಪುಣ್ಣಾಳಿವೋದಪುದು, ಜಾಣ್ ನೆರೆದಪುದು ಜಾಣ್ಣಿರೆದಪುದು.

223. The change of the letter ಪ into ಹ has been referred to in §§ 64 and 184. Kēśava teaches that in *Kannāḍa* and *Tadbhava* words an initial ಪ may optionally be changed into ಹ, *e. g.* ಪನ್ನರ್ may become ಹನ್ನರ್,

ಪನಿ ಹನ್ನಿ, ಪುಲಿ ಹುಲಿ, ಪಲಗೆ, ಹಲಗೆ, ಪಲಸು ಹಲಸು (see § 370), and says that this change is (especially) beautiful (sundara, čělvu) in a provincial or native dialect (děši).

But the change is bad (dushkara) and as a rule does not occur, if ಪ is not initial and is a double letter (dvitva), *e. g.* ಉಪ್ಪರಂ, ಕಪ್ಪರಂ, ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಂ, ತಪ್ಪು, ಬಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣಂ, ಮುಪ್ಪು, ಮುಪ್ಪುರಿ, ಸೊಪ್ಪು, ಹೆಪ್ಪು.

Howbeit, as we have learned already from § 184 (*cf.* § 194), the present-future participle ಅಪ್ಪೆ exceptionally becomes ಅಹ, also when it stands at the end of ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು, *viz.* ಅನ್ನಹ, being such as that, ಇನ್ನಹ, being such as this, ಉನ್ನಹ, being such as this intermediate one, ಎನ್ನಹ, being like what?, which forms occur as well in the mediæval dialect (except ಉನ್ನಹ) as in the ancient one.

Besides, the mediæval dialect has changed ಅನ್ನಹ, ಇನ್ನಹ and ಎನ್ನಹ into ಅನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ and ಎನ್ನ, and, with a euphonic ಆ into ಅನಾಢ್ಢ, ಇನಾಢ್ಢ and ಎನಾಢ್ಢ, which forms exist also in the modern one; at the same time the modern one has also the mutilated forms ಅನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ, ಎನ್ನ; ಅನಾ, ಇನಾ, ಎನಾ. See § 224.

224. Kêśava says that ಅನ್ನಹ, ಇನ್ನಹ, ಉನ್ನಹ, ಎನ್ನಹ (§ 223) in the ancient dialect become ಅನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ, ಉನ್ನ, ಎನ್ನ (*cf.* § 275), and, with the addition of ಆ, ಹೆ, and ಂ, the sign of the nominative (§ 115), ಅನ್ನಂ, such a man as that, ಇನ್ನಂ, such a man as this, ಉನ್ನಂ, such a man as this intermediate one, ಎನ್ನಂ, what kind of man?

He gives the following instances in which the genitive precedes ಅನ್ನಂ, etc.

*ಸಿಡಿಲನ್ನಂ ಸಿಂಗದನ್ನಂ ಪುರಹರನುರಿಗಣ್ಣನ್ನನೀ ನಾರಸಿಂಹಂ | Nārasimha is a man like a thunder-bolt, one like a lion, one like the flaming eye of Śiva.

ಮನಸಿಜನೆನ್ನನಿನ್ನನರುಣಪ್ರಿಯನನ್ನನನೆನ್ನನಿನನಾ ದಿನಕರನೆನ್ನನಿನ್ನಂ | what kind of person Kāma is, such a one is this man; what kind of being the beloved son of Aruṇa (Jaṭāyū) is, such a one is this man; what kind of being the sun is, such a one is this man.

The feminine of ಅನ್ನಂ is ಅನ್ನಳ್ (ಅನ್ನ+ಅಳ್, she, § 193 under remarks), *e. g.* ಮನದನ್ನಳ್, such a woman as (is agreeable to) the heart, a dear woman, which takes also the form of ಅನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮನದನ್ನೆ.

The neuter is ಅನ್ನದು (ಅನ್ನ+ಅದು), such a child, etc. as that.

With reference to the terms ಅನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ and ಎನ್ನ, etc. in § 223 it is to be stated that the masculine forms are ಅನ್ನವನು (ಅನ್ನವಂ, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನ+ಅವನು,

ಅನ್ಧ+ಅವಂ), such a man as that, ಇನ್ಧವನು (ಇನ್ಧವಂ), such a man as this, ಎನ್ಧವನು (ಎನ್ಧವಂ), what kind of man?, the feminine ಅನ್ಧವಳು (ಅನ್ಧವಳ್), ಇನ್ಧವಳು (ಇನ್ಧವಳ್), ಎನ್ಧವಳು (ಎನ್ಧವಳ್), and the neuter ones ಅನ್ಧದು, ಇನ್ಧದು, ಎನ್ಧದು.

If ಅನ್ಧವನು, ಅನ್ಧವಳು, ಅನ್ಧದು are added to another word, this is put in the genitive, e. g. ನಿನ್ನನ್ಧವನು, such a man as thou, ತಾಯಿಯನ್ಧವಳು, such a woman as a mother, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ಧದು, such a thing as sugar, (or also ನಿನ್ನನ್ಧಾವನು, ತಾಯಿಯನ್ಧಾವಳು, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ಧಾದು, cf. § 223).

225. The letter ವು appears also as ವ, as for ತಾಮರೆ there is likewise ತಾವರೆ, for ಸಾಮಸ್ತಂ ಸಾವಸ್ತಂ, for ತಿಮಿರ್ ತಿವಿರ್, for ತೆಮರ್ ತೆವರ್, and for ಸಾಮಿ ಸಾವಿ. See the datives plural ಎಮಗೆ and ಎವಗೆ, ತಮಗೆ and ತವಗೆ in § 137, b; § 304.

226. Regarding the lengthening of the letter ಅ into ಆ in the accusative and genitive singular (see § 141) Kēśava quotes the following instances:

ಎನಿತ್ತೆನಿತ್ತಮ್ಮುಜಪತ್ರನೇತ್ರೆಯಾ
ಘನಸ್ತನಂಗಳ ಒಳಿಗುಂ ಕಿರಾತೆಯಾ, |
ಅನಿತ್ತನಿತ್ತಂ ವನದೊಳ್ ವನೇಚರಂ
ತನತ್ತು ಬಿಲ್ಲಾನದನನ್ನೆ ಕೀಸುಗುಂ. || (see § 303, 2, a).
ಈದ ಪುಲಿಯಾ ಮೋಲಿದ್‌ಗಳ |

and adds that such a lengthening occurs optionally within some words, as one may use ಇನ್ನೊಳ or ಇನ್ನೋಳ (Tadbhava of ಹಿನ್ನೋಳ), ಆರೊಗಿಸಿದಂ or ಆರೋಗಿಸಿದಂ, ಎಣೆಗೊಣಂ or ಎಣೆಗೋಣಂ, ಗೇಯಂಗೆಂ or ಗೇಯಾಂಗೆಂ.

227. In §§ 15. 17 (under ಳ) and 31 the so-called ಕ್ಷಳ (a grammatical invention) has been introduced. A few instances showing how it may be optionally used for Samskrita ಳ, are the following: - ಜಳ or ಜಲ, ತಿಳ or ತಿಲ, ಫಳ or ಫಲ, ಬಳ or ಬಲ, ಖಳ or ಖಲ, ಕಮಳ or ಕಮಲ, ಕುಳ or ಕುಲ, ಅಳಿ or ಅಲಿ, ಸಳಿಲ or ಸಲಿಲ, ಮಳ or ಮಲ, ಮರಾಳ or ಮರಾಲ. Cf. § 231, also §§ 239. 370.

228. The so-called ಕುಳ or the Kannāḍa ಳ (that in fact is not different in form and sound from the so-called ಕ್ಷಳ of § 227) has been mentioned in §§ 15. 17 (under ಳ) and 31. Kēśava adduces a few of the words in which it has to occur, viz. ಇಳಿದಳಿಯು, ಎಳಿದ, ಸೂಕುಳಿ, ಓಕುಳಿ, ಕಳಲಿ, ಪೆಳಲಿ, ಮಡುಕುಳಿ, ಅಳಿಯ, ಕುಳಿಯ, ವಾಳಿಗೆ, ಬಾಳಿಗೆ, ತಳಿಗೆ, ಒಳಿಹ,

ಬಳಸು, ಬಳಸಿಗ, ಮೊಳೆ, ಆಳಿಸಿದ, ಪೇಳಿಸಿದ, ಕೇಳ, ಜೂದಾಳಿ, ಅಳಿಲೆ, ಕಳವಳ, ಮೆಯ್ಯೇಳ, ಮಾಳ, ತಾಳಿಗೆ, ಈಳಿಗೆ, ಇಲಿುಕುಳಿ¹¹.

Rustics use *ಳ* erroneously (according to Kêśava) in the Kannada words ಬೆರಲ್, ಎರಲ್, ಒರಲ್, ಕೊರಲ್, ಸರಲ್, ಅರಲ್, ಪರಲ್, ಮರಲ್, ನರಲ್, pronouncing them ಬೆರಳ್ (ಬೆರಳು), ಎರಳ್ (ಎರಳು), ಒರಳ್ (ಒರಳು), ಕೊರಳ್, ಸರಳ್, ಅರಳ್, ಪರಳ್, ಮರಳ್, ನರಳ್. ಎರಳೆ often stands for ಎರಲೆ.

Occasionally *ಳ* is also represented by ಣ, *e. g.* ಅಳಿಲೆ or ಅಣಿಲೆ, ಓಳಿ or ಓಣಿ, ಕೊಳ or ಕೊಣ, ಕೊಳಗು or ಕೊಣಗು, ಗಂಜಲಿ or ಗಂಜಣಿ, ಗಿಣಿ or ಗಿಳಿ, ನೊಳ or ನೊಣ, ಮಳಲ್ or ಮಣಲ್, ಗಳೆ (the ancient ಗಲಿತಿ) or ಗಣೆ, ಕೊತ್ತಳಿ (the ancient ಕೊತ್ತಲಿ) or ಕೊತ್ತಣಿ, ತಲ್ಲಳ (the ancient ತಲ್ಲಲಿ) or ತಲ್ಲಣ, ಸೆಳಸು or ಸೆಣಸು. *Cf.* § 235.

ಳ is frequently employed for the ancient ಲಿ in the mediæval and modern dialect (see § 32) in which *e. g.* ಅಲಿ appears as ಅಳ್ (ಅಳು), ಅಲಿ as ಅಳಿ, ಇಲಿ as ಇಳಿ, ಉಲಿ as ಉಳು, ಕಲಿ as ಕಳಿ, ಪೊಲಿ as ಪೊಳಿ or ಪೊಳೆ, which peculiarity partly dates back about as far as 900 A. D. (see § 32, note). As stated in the same paragraph, the letter ಲಿ has been retained in the present grammar.

About the change of ಟ into *ಳ* see § 229, and about that of ಡ into *ಳ* § 230. For words in which *ಳ* or ಲಿ may occur see § 232.

229. Letter ಟ is changed into *ಳ* in the following words when they are in the apabhram̃śa state or are tadbhavas *i. e.* words corrupted from Sanskrita — ಸ್ಥಟಕ, ಪೇಟಕೆ, ವೀಟಕೆ, ಘಟಕೆ, ವರಾಟ, ರಘಟಿ, ಸ್ಥುಟ, ಸ್ಥೋಟಕ, ಲವ್ವಟ, in which case their forms are ಪಳಕ, ಪೇಳಿಗೆ, ವೀಳಿಗೆ, ಗುಳಿಗೆ, ವರಾಳ, ರಗಳೆ, ಪುಳ, ಹೋಳಿಗೆ, ಲವ್ವಳ. ಸ್ಥುಟಕ and ಲವ್ವಟ may once appear as ಹೋಲಿಗೆ and ಲವ್ವಲಿ. See § 370.

230. When the words ದಾಡಿಮ, ಕೂಷ್ಮಾಣ್ಣ, ಗಾಡ, ಗುಡ, ಝಗಡೆ, ವಿಡಂಗ, and ವಡಕ are in the apabhram̃śa state or are tadbhavas *i. e.* words corrupted from Sanskrita, their ಡ is usually converted into *ಳ*, and they appear as ದಾಳಿವ್ವು, ಕುವ್ವಳ, ಗಾಳ, ಗುಳ, ಝಗಳೆ (ಜಗಳೆ), ವಿಳಂಗ, and ವಳಗ. See § 370. (The change of ಡ into *ಳ* takes place also in Sanskrita itself; *cf.* § 15.)

¹¹ As there evidently are a few Tadbhavas (regarding which see § 370) among the words, it seems as if, at least in this case, such words on account of their ್ (that was taken for the ಕುಳ) were considered to have become true Kannada words, losing their Tadbhava character.

231. In the apabhraṁśa or tadbhava state the letters ಟ, ಠ, ತ, ರ, and the ಕ್ಷಳ (see § 227) of the words ಘಟಿಕೆ, ಘೋಟಿಕೆ, ಧಾಟೆ, ಲಾಟೆ, ಲಾಟೆ ಭಾಷಿಕ, ಘೋಟಾರೂಢ, ಕುಕ್ಕುಟೆ, ಮರಿಕೆ, ಪಿರಿಕೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಹಸ್ತ, ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದುಕ, ಕ್ರೂರಿ, ಝಲ್ಲರಿ, ತಾಳ (ತಾಲ), ಪುಳಿನ (ಪುಲಿನ), ಕಳಮ (ಕಲಮ), ಅರ್ಗಲ (ಆರ್ಗಲ), ಮನ್ಯಾಳಿ (ಮನ್ಯಾಲಿ, o. r. ಮಾನ್ಯಾಳಿ), and ಅಳಿಕಾಬದ್ಧ (ಅಲಿಕಾಬದ್ಧ) become ಲಿ according to Kēśava, in which case the words appear as ಗಲಿಗೆ, ಗೋಲಿಗೆ, ದಾಲಿ, ಲಾಲಿ, ಲಾಲಿಬಾಸೆಗ, ಗೋಲಿಯಿಲ, ಕೋಲಿ, ಮಲಿಗೆ, ಪಿಲಿಗೆ, ಪಲಿಹತ್ತ, ಪಲಿ ವಾವುಗೆ, ಕೂಲಿ, ಝಲ್ಲಲಿ, ತಾಲಿ, ಪುಲಿಲ್, ಕಲಿಪೆ, ಅಗಲಿ, ಮನ್ಯಲಿ, and ಅಲಿಗೆವದ್ಧ. See § 370.

The Śabdānuśāsana (under its sūtra 140) adds ಪರ್ಪಟೆ=ಹಪ್ಪಲಿ, ಆಕ್ರೋಟೆ=ಆಕ್ರೋಲಿ, ಮಾಠರ=ಮಾಲಿಲ, ಪಾಲಿನ=ಪಾಲಿಲ್, ಅತಿಪಾತ=ಅಲಿವಾದ, ಮರಿಜೆ=ಮೆಲಿಸು (see § 370), ವಾಗುರಾ=ಬಾಗುಲಿ, ಭೃಂಗಾರಿ=ಬಿಂಗಲಿ, ಅಂಗಾರ =ಇಂಗಲಿ, ವಾಹ್ಯಾಳಿ=ವಯ್ಯಾಲಿ.

232. There are twelve words regarding which it is to be remarked that it is somewhat doubtful whether they ought to be written with ಳ or ಲಿ; they are ಝಳಕ or ಝಲಿಕ (§ 370), ಝಳಿಸು or ಝಲಿಸಿಸು, ಜೊಂ ಗುಳಿ or ಜೊಂಗುಲಿ, ಬೊಮ್ಮಳಿ or ಬೊಮ್ಮಲಿ, ಆಳಮಾಳ or ಅಲಿಮಾಲಿ, ಠಮಾಳ or ಠಮಾಲಿ, ವಳಿಗೆ or ವಲಿಗೆ (§ 370), ಒನ್ನಳಿ or ಒನ್ನಲಿ, ಜಂಗುಳಿ or ಜಂಗುಲಿ, ಪುತ್ತಳಿ or ಪುತ್ತಲಿ (§ 370), ಗೋಳಿ or ಗೋಲಿ, ಪೇಳಿ or ಪೇಲಿ (o. r. ಫೇಳಿ or ಫೇಲಿ; § 370). Cf. ಸ್ಪೋಟಕ and ಲಮ್ಪಟೆ in § 229.

233. Kēśava saw the following words with ಲಿ in the works of the first great poets:—

ಅಗಲಿ, ಅಗುಲಿ, ಅಗ್ಗಲಿಕೆ (o. r. ಅರ್ಗಲಿಕೆ), ಅದವಲಿಲ್, ಅವಗಲಿಯ, ಅಸ ಕಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಅಲಿವು, (ಅಲಿಜ), ಅಲಿಮೆ, ಅಲಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಅಲಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಅಲಿಯಾಲಿಗ, ಅಲಿ, ಇಕ್ಕುಲಿ, ಇಲಿ, ಊಲಿ, (ಉಗುಲಿ), ಉಣ್ಣಲಿ (o. r. ಉಮ್ಮಲಿ), ಉಲಿ, ಉಲಿ, ಉಲಿಕು, ಉಲಿಗ, ಉಲಿವು, ಉಲಿಗು (o. r. ಉಲಿಗು), ಉಲಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಎನಲಿ, ಎಲಿ, ಎಲಿಲ್, ಎಲಿವು, ಎಲಿ, ಎಲಿಹ್, ಎಲಿ, ಎಲಿಸು, ಎಲಿ, ಒಲಿ, ಒಲಿ, ಕಜ್ಜಲಿ, ಕಲಿಕಲಿಸು, ಕಲಿಕುಲಿ, ಕಲಿಲ್, ಕಲಿಲೆ, ಕಲಿ, ಕಲಿಲೆ, ಕಲಿವು, (ಕಲಿ), ಕಲಿಕ್ಕನೆ, (ಕಲಿ), ಕಲಿಲೆ, ಕಲಿ, ಕಿಮುಲಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಕಿಮುಲಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಕಿಲಿ, ಕಿಲಿ, ಕಿಲಿ, ಕುಲಿ, ಕುಲಿ, (ಕುಲಿ), ಕೂಲಿ, ಕೆಲಿವ (o. r. ಕೆಲಿವ), ಕೇಲಿ, ಕೊಂಕುಲಿ (o. r. ಕವುಂಕುಲಿ), ಕೊತ್ತಲಿ, ಕೊಲಿಲ್, ಕೊಲಿ, ಖಲಿಲ್, ಗಲಿಗಲಿ, ಗಲಿಗಲಿನೆ, ಗಲಿಪ, ಗಲಿಯಿಸು (see ಘಲಿಯಿಸು), ಗಲಿ, ಗಿಲಿಡು, ಗುಲಿ, ಗುಲಿ ಗುಲಿ, ಗೆಲಿಸು, ಗೋಲಿಡು, ಘಲಿಯ, ಘಲಿಯಿಸು (o. r. ಗಲಿಯಿಸು), ಘಲಿಲ್,

Mr. Rice's Index), ಘೌಘಘ (=ಘೌಘಘ?), ಬಹ್ವ (the act of living?), ಬಹ್ವಲೆ (=ಬಹ್ವಲೆ?), ಬಿಹ್ವು (?), ಬಿಹಗು (=ಬಿಹಗು; the Index has ಬಿಹಘ), ಬಿಹ್ (=ಬಿಹೆ?), ಮಹ್ನ (?), ಮುಗುಹ್ (=ಮುಗುಹ್), ಮುಹ್ವ (=ಮುಹ್ವ, the state of being irritated?), ಮಹ್ (=ಮೆಹೆ?), ಮೊಹ್ (=ಮೊಹೆ?), ರಾಹ್ಕಹ್ (?), ಸಿಹಘ (=ಸಿಹಘ?), ಸಿಹಸು (=ಸಿಹಸು ?).

234. It is a rule of the ancient dialect (and to some extent of the mediæval one too, but which uses ಳ್ instead of ಲ್) that a final ಡು becomes ಲ್ when it euphonicaly joins a following consonant (see § 215, 7, under *a*), *e. g.* ಕಡುಕಿಚ್ಚು becomes ಕಾಲ್ಕಿಚ್ಚು, ಕಾಡುಪುರ ಕಾಲ್ಪುರ, ಕಾಡುತುಲಿ ಕಾಲ್ಪುಲಿ, ಕಿವುಡು ಕೇಲ್ವಂ ಕಿವುಲ್ಕೇಲ್ವಂ, ಕೋಡು ಕುಟ್ಟು ಕೋಲ್ಪುಟ್ಟು, ಕೋಡು ಮೊನೆ ಕೋಲ್ಪೊನೆ, ನಾಡುಕಡೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಿಡೆ, ನಾಡುತುಡುಗುಣಿ ನಾಲ್ಪುಡುಗುಣಿ, ನಾಡು ತೋಲೆ ನಾಲ್ಪೋಲೆ, ನಾಡುಪಗರಣ ನಾಲ್ಪಿಗರಣ, ನೀಡುಕರಿಸು ನೀಲ್ಪಿರಿಸು, ಮುದುಡು ಗಣ್ಣು ಮುದುಲ್ಪಿಣ್ಣು, ಬೀಡು ಕೊಳ್ ಬೀಲ್ಪೊಳ್, ಬೀಡುತಾಣ ಬೀಲ್ಪಿತ್ತಾಣ, ಸೆಡು ಪಡು ಸೆಲ್ಪಿಡು, ಎರಡುಕಡಿ ಎರಲ್ಪಿಡಿ, ಎರಡುತರ ಎರಲ್ಪಿರ, ಎರಡುಮಾತು ಎರಲ್ಪಿತ್ತಾತು, ಎರಡು ಮೂಲಿ ಎರಲ್ಪಿಲಿ. *Cf.* § 58.

In the formation of the present-future participle a similar rule exists, *e. g.* ಮಾಡುವ may become ಮಾಲ್ಪಿ, ನೋಡುವ ನೋಲ್ಪಿ, ಬೇಡುವ ಬೇಲ್ಪಿ, ಬಿಸುಡುವ ಬಿಸುಲ್ಪಿ, ಬೆಗಡುವ ಬೆಗಲ್ಪಿ (§§ 58. 183, 4).

A similar change of ಡ into ಲ್ we find also in ತಡ ಕೆಯ್ಲು=ತಲ್ಪಿಯ್ಲು, ನೀರಡಿಕೆ=ನೀರಲ್ಪಿ, ನಾಡಿಕಾ=ನಾಲ್ಪಿಗೆ, ಎಸಡಿಗೆ (dative of ಎಸಡಿ)=ಎಸಲ್ಪಿಗೆ.

235. The middle ರ in the Kannada words ಮರಲ್, ಆರಲ್ (*cf.* § 228) and ಎರಲ್ may become ಲ, *viz.* ಮಲಲ್, ಅಲಲ್, ಎಲಲ್, in which case the final ಲ್ may be changed into ರ್, *viz.* ಮಲರ್, ಅಲರ್, (ಎಲರ್). ಮಲಲ್ appears also as ಮಣಲ್, and in the mediæval and modern dialect as ಮಳಲ್ or ಮಳಲು.

236. Words in which it was customary at Kêśava's time to use a half *rêpha* (ಫ), are *e. g.* ಉರ್ಫ, ಬಿರ್ಫ, ಗರ್ಫ (=ಗಲ್ಪಿ, *cf.* § 32 and § 233), etc.; ನುರ್ಫ (ನುಲ್ಪಿ), ತರ್ಫ (=ತಲ್ಪಿ), ಕಿರ್ಫ (=ಕಿಲ್ಪಿ), ಕುರ್ಫ (=ಕುಲ್ಪಿ), etc.; ಇರ್ಫ, ಕೆರ್ಫ, ಕೂರ್ಫ, etc.; ಆರ್ಫಂ, ಸಾರ್ಫಂ, ಪೋರ್ಫಂ, etc.; ಊರ್ಫಳ್, ಕೇರ್ಫಳ್, ಬೇರ್ಫಳ್, etc.

It will be observed that in some words ಲ್ had been given up in the common language of that time and ಫ had taken its place, which peculiarity we found also in the participles ಎರ್ಫ, ಬಿರ್ಫ, ಅರ್ಫ (§ 160, 1; see also § 32, note; § 239 regarding a kind of *prâsa*). The remaining words (ಇರ್ಫ, etc.) present no irregularities.

237. It is a peculiarity of the modern dialect that it changes a middle ರ before a ಳ into ಳ್, *e. g.* ಅರಳು may become ಅಳ್ಳು, ಅರಳೆ ಅಳ್ಳೆ, ಉರಳೆ ಉಳ್ಳೆ, ಉರುಳು ಉಳ್ಳು, ಒರಳು ಒಳ್ಳು, ಕರುಳು ಕಳ್ಳು, ಕುರುಳು ಕುಳ್ಳು, ಕೊರಳು ಕೊಳ್ಳು, ಗುರುಳೆ ಗುಳ್ಳೆ, ತಿರುಳು ತಿಳ್ಳು, ನೆರಳು ನೆಳ್ಳು, ಮರುಳು ಮಳ್ಳು, ಹರಳು ಹಳ್ಳು, ಹೊರಳು ಹೊಳ್ಳು.

238. In § 33 it has been stated that when two consonants are produced in (about) the same place or by (about) the same organs, they are called êkasthâni in grammar. The êkasthâni letters are ರ and ಲಿ, ಡ and ಲಿ, ಲ and ಳ (see § 239).

239. Grammars of the Kannada language are based chiefly on poetical standard works, because almost every thing of its literature was composed in verse in the three periods; it is, therefore, to be expected that they contain some terms connected with prosody (çhandas) and the way of poetical composition (kâvyamârگا).

Such terms employed by Kêşava are ಪ್ರಾಸ (called also ನಿಯಾಮ or ನಿಯಮ by him), ವರ್ಣಾವೃತ್ತಿ, ಯಮಕ, and ರೂಪಕ.

ಪ್ರಾಸ in Kannada is an alliteration in which the second letter (generally a consonant with or without a vowel) of the first line of a stanza is set in the same place in every other line.

ವರ್ಣಾವೃತ್ತಿ is an additional alliteration in which the prâsa letter or a cognate one is set also in other places in the course of a stanza.

ಯಮಕ is the repeating or setting in opposition alliteratively in the same stanza of words or syllables different in meaning but similar in sound (paronomasia).

ರೂಪಕ is metaphorical diction.

Kêşava, when introducing the first three terms, does so in order to show the proper use of the êkasthâni letters ಡ and ಲಿ, ಲ and ಳ, ರ and ಲಿ (§ 238) in them, presupposing that ಡ and ಡ, ಲಿ and ಲಿ, ಲ and ಲ, ಳ and ಳ, ರ and ರ, ಲಿ and ಲಿ form regular prâsas, etc.

He states that ಕುಳ and ಕ್ಷಳ (§§ 227. 228) form a right prâsa, *e. g.*

ಕಿಳಿಲಿ ಹಯಂಗಳ್, ಗರ್ಜಿಸೆ

ಜಳದನಿಭಂಗಳ್ ಗಜಂಗಳ್ |

but that ಲ and ಲ್ಷ cannot form a right one, *e. g.*

ಓಲಗದೊಳೊರ್ಮೆ ನತನರ

ವಾಳಕಚೂಡಾಮಣಿದ್ಯುತಿವು ತಚರಣಂ |

as also ಲ and ಕುಳ cannot do, *e. g.*

ನೆಲದೊಳ್ ಪಗೆ ಪುಗೆ ಫಣಿಯ ವೊ
ಲೊಳ ಪೊಕ್ಕಳಲಿಸಿದಂ | .

Further ರ and ಲಿ are wrong in *prâsa*, *e. g.*

ಧುರದೊಳ್ ಪಱಿಮಱಿಯಾಡುವ
ತೆಲಿದಿನ್ನದಿಲಿದಂ |

as also ಡ and ಲಿ are wrong, *e. g.*

ಕೋಡದಿಲಿದಿನ್ನ ರಾದ
ನಾಱಿಗಿಯೊಳ್ ವೀರರ್ |

Regarding *varṇāvṛitti* Kêśava says that it is properly formed by ರ and ಲಿ, *e. g.*

ಸುರಗಿಲಿದೊಲಿಗಿದ ಬಿರುದರ
ಕರುಳಂ ಕೊಲಿಕೊಲಿದು ಮರುಳರುತ್ತಿಮೈಡೆಯೊಳ್ |

and by ಡ and ಲಿ, *e. g.*

ಖಲಿಲೆ ನುಡಿದಲಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗಿಸಿ,
ಘಲಿಲನೆ ನಡೆಯೆನ್ನ, ಜಡಿದು ಸಾರಥಿಯಂ |

and also by ಲ and ಳ (the *kuḷa*), *e. g.*

ದೆಸೆಗಳನಳುದುಢು; ಮಿಳಿ

ದುಢ, ಸುಲಿದು, ಬಲಿದು, ಕೆಳದುಢ ವೋಯಿತ್ತಾಗಳ್ | . (This

half *Kanda* verse bears various shapes in the MSS.; its purpose, however, appears clearly in the present reading.)

Concerning the *yamaka* Kêśava says that the employment of ಡ and ಲಿ, ಲ and ಳ (the *kuḷa*), and ರ and ಲಿ as letters of alliteration is wrong in it (as in the *prâsa*), and in order to show this brings forward only the following anomalous instance:

ಕರಿಯಂ ನೆರವಂ, ವಂಶಂ

ಕಲಿಯಂ ಪೊತ್ತಪ್ಪದೆನ್ನ ಸಂಗರಮುಖದೊಳ್ | , remarking

“herein the application of words is spoiled, and if for ಕಲಿಯಂ ಕರಿಯಂ be read, no meaning is brought about; therefore there is not the characteristic (*lakṣhaṇa*) of the *yamaka*”.

With regard to the *prâsa* with ಲಿ it is to be added (according to Kêśava) that a double consonant formed by means of a half *rêpha* may be substituted for ಲಿ (*cf.* § 236), *e. g.*

ಬಲ್ಬಿದು ಬಳ್ಳವಾಡಿ, ನೆಲಿ ನ
ಮ್ಬಿದುರಾರುಹತಂ, ಜಿನೇಸ್ತ್ರನ
ಸ್ತ್ರಿದ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವರ್ |

and

ಚುರ್ಚಿದ ವೋಲ್ ಬಿಸಿಲಕುರೆ ಕಿ
ಮುಲ್ಚಿದ ತಳಿರನ್ನೆ ನೊನ್ನು ಗುಣನನ್ನಿ |

and

ಒರ್ಕುಡಿತೆನೀರ್ಗೆ, ಪಲಿ ಪ
ಬ್ಬಿಕೆಯ ಪಣ್ಣೆಲೆಯ ಮುಲಿಗೆ ದೇಸಿಗರಂ ದೇ |
ವರ್ಕಳೊಡೆಯರ್ ಮಾಲ್ಪಿರೆ?
ನೀಲ್ಪಿರಿಸದೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ದೊರೆಗೆ ಬೋಲಿಯಿರೊಳರೇ? ||

The Śabdānuśasana remarks that also ಲ್ರ and ಳ may be used as letters of alliteration in the prāsa.

Rūpaka has been mentioned in § 104 with regard to nouns, *e. g.* ನೆಲ, which are of neuter gender, but receive another gender when they are used metaphorically. There is the following quotation concerning ನೆಲ in the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa.

ಉದಯಾಸ್ತೋನ್ನತಶೈಲಸೇತುಹಿಮವತ್ಕುತ್ಕಿಲಪರ್ಯನ್ತಸ
ಮ್ಬದೆಯಂ ವಾರ್ಧಿತರಕ್ತರಂಗನಿನದತ್ಕಾಂಚೀಕಲಾಪಾಂಚಿತಾ |
ಸ್ವದೆಯಂ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಂಗೆ ನೆಲನಂ ನಿವ್ಯಾಜದಿನ್ದಂ ನಿಮಿ
ರ್ಚಿದಗಲ್ಲಂ ಭುವನೈಕರಾಮಮಹಿಪಂಗಕ್ಕುಂ. ಪೆರಿಗಕ್ಕುಮೇ? || ;

and concerning ಜಗದ್ಧರ್ಪಣ there are the instances ಆತಂ ಜಗದ್ಧರ್ಪಣಂ, ಆ ಪೆಣ್ ಜಗದ್ಧರ್ಪಣಂ, ಅದು ಜಗದ್ಧರ್ಪಣಂ.

240. Double consonants (§§ 20. 38) in prosody are sometimes “slack” (śīthila), *i. e.* they have not the power of lengthening a preceding syllable. Such double consonants appear

1, in the nominative plural and dative singular of nouns ending in ಲ್, ಳ್, ರ್, and ಲ್, *e. g.* ಅಗಲ್ಲಳ್, ಉಗಲ್ಲಳ್, ಎಸಲ್ಲಳ್, ನೆಗಲ್ಲಳ್; ಅಗಲ್ಪಿ, ಉಗಲ್ಪಿ, ಎಸಲ್ಪಿ, ನೆಗಲ್ಪಿ; — ಅಮಲ್ಲಳ್, ಎಸಲ್ಲಳ್, ಪುಗಲ್ಲಳ್, ಮುಗಲ್ಲಳ್; ಅಮಳ್ಳ, ಎಸಳ್ಳ, ಪುಗಳ್ಳ, ಮುಗಳ್ಳ; — ಅಲರ್ಗಳ್, ಉಗರ್ಗಳ್, ಉಸುರ್ಗಳ್, ಎಲರ್ಗಳ್, ಎಸರ್ಗಳ್, ಒಗರ್ಗಳ್, ಒಸರ್ಗಳ್, ಕದಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಕನರ್ಗಳ್, ಕುದಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಕುಳಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಕೊನರ್ಗಳ್, ಚಿಗುರ್ಗಳ್, ತಳಿರ್ಗಳ್, ತಿಮಿರ್ಗಳ್, ತೆಮರ್ಗಳ್, ನವರ್ಗಳ್, ಪಸಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಬಿದಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಬೆಮರ್ಗಳ್; ಅಲರ್ಗೆ, etc.; — ಎಡರ್ಗಳ್ (ಎಡಲ್ಲಳ್), ಕೆಸರ್ಗಳ್ (ಕೆಸಲ್ಲಳ್), ಪೆಸರ್ಗಳ್, ಬಸಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಹಗರ್ಗಳ್; ಎಡರ್ಗೆ, etc.

Exceptions are formed by words with a long initial, *e. g.* ಬಾಸುಲಿ, ಇಕ್ಕುಲಿ ಪೊಕ್ಕುಲಿ, and by some words with final ಳ್, *e. g.* ಕುರುಳ್, ಪುರುಳ್, ಮರುಳ್. ಕಾದಲರ್ಗಳ್, though its initial is long, generally has a slack double consonant.

2, in the conjugation of verbs ending in ಲಿ, ಳ್, ರ್, and ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಅಗುಲಿಂ, ಜಗುಲಿಂ, ತಗುಲಿಂ, ತುಮುಲಿಂ, ತೆಗಲಿಂ, ನೆಗಲಿಂ, ಮಗುಲಿಂ; ಜಗುಲಿಪಂ; ಜಗುಲಿಂ; ತೆಗಲಿ, ನೆಗಲಿ, ಪೊಗಲಿ; ಜಗುಲಿಂ, ತೆಗಲಿಂ, ನೆಗಲಿಂ, ಪೊಗಲಿಂ;— ನುಗುಳ್, ನುಸುಳ್, ಮಸುಳ್; ಮಸುಳ್ಪಂ; ಮಸುಳ್ತಂ; ನುಗುಳ್ಳೆ, ನುಸುಳ್ಳೆ, ಮಸುಳ್ಳೆ; ನುಸುಳ್ಳಂ, ಮಸುಳ್ಳಂ;—ಅದಿದಂ, ತಳದಂ, ತಿಮಿದಂ, ನಿಮಿದಂ, ಬಿದಿದಂ; ನಿಮಿದಂ; ನಿಮಿದಂ; ಅದಿರ್, ತೊಡರ್; ಅಮರ್ಗಂ, ನಿಮರ್ಗಂ;—ಎಡದಂ (ಎಡಲಿಂ), ಅಳದಂ; ಎಡರ್, ಅಳರ್.

Exceptions are formed by verbs with a long initial, *e. g.* ಆರ್, ನೇರ್, ಸೋರ್; and by some verbs with final ಳ್, *e. g.* ತೆರಳ್, ಪೊರಳ್, in which the use of slackness is optional.

3, in words ending in ರ್ and ಳ್ the first syllable of which is short and which form the first member of a compound (samāsa), *e. g.* ಬೆಳರ್ಗೆಮ್ಮು, ಅಲದೋರಣಂ, ಬಿದಿದಟ್ಟಿ, ಪೊಗರ್ವಟ್ಟಿ, ಬೆಮರ್ವನಿ, ಅಲ ಜೋಮ್ಮಂ, ಕದಿಜೋನ್ನಂ; ಮುಗುಳ್ಳಾಯ್, ಅಮಳ್ಳೊಗಲ್, ಎಸಳ್ವಸೆ, ಅಮಳ್ವತ್ತಂ. Cf. § 246, a.

4, in some words in which it is inherent (sahaja). They are ಅದಿಮುಫ್ತೆ, ಅಮರ್ದು, ಎರ್ದೆ, ಗರ್ದುಗು, ಬರ್ದಿಲಂ. (ಅದಿಮುಫ್ತೆ seems to belong to No. 3.)

5, optionally in the dative plural of Samskr̥ta and Kannaḍa terms that are masculine or feminine, *e. g.* ಬಾನ್ಧವರ್ಗೆ, ಬುಧರ್ಗೆ; ಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್ಗೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ಗೆ; ಎರೆವರ್ಗೆ; ಸೂಳಿಯರ್ಗೆ.

When, however, in their dative plural no “slackness” (sīthilatva) is to occur, it is customarily indicated by doubling the ರಿ of the dative in the ancient dialect, *viz.* ಬಾನ್ಧವರ್ಗೆ, ಬುಧರ್ಗೆ; ಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್ಗೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ಗೆ; ಎರೆವರ್ಗೆ; ಸೂಳಿಯರ್ಗೆ (see § 119, a, under dative). Cf. § 371, 1.

Remark.

Some people have thought that in the elaborate prose composition called ಗದ್ಯ which belongs to prosody (chandas) and frequently is found in poetry, it is allowed to treat a double letter with rēpha, *e. g.* ತ್ರಿ, ಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರಿ, as “slack” *i. e.* as not lengthening a preceding short syllable; but this their thought is quite wrong according to Kēśava. Cf. § 241.

241. In writing stanzas (pada) it is bad to leave no space between the different words unless they fall under the rules of sandhi (§ 213 seq.). Thus one has to write:

ಬನ್ನಿಯ ತರು ಡಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಸುರ
ಹೊನ್ನೆಯ ತರು ಡಮರುಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕರುವಿಡಿಡಿಪರ್ಪಾ |
ಚೆನ್ನಂಗಿಯ ತರು ಡಾಣಿಗೆ
ಹೊನ್ನಂ ಕುಡುವೆಡೆಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪತರು ಡಾಕರಸಾ ||

and not ಬನ್ನಿಯತರುಡಕ್ಕಿಸುರ etc., in this case especially also because the obscene word ತರುಡು might be thought of in four places (*cf.* § 215, 6, remark 3).

Likewise one has to write:

ಬರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನರಂ ಕು
ಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಿಯಕುಶಲವಾರ್ತೆಯಂ ನೆಲೆ ಕೇಳ್ವು |
ಸ್ಥಿರಮಿದು ಪ್ರಭು ನುಡಿಯೆ
ಪ್ರರೂಢಮುದನಾದನಾತನ್ . . . ||

and not ಬರಿಸಿಪ್ರಧಾನರಂಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿಪ್ರಿಯ etc., as the prosodical length of the short-vowelled syllables ಸಿ, ಳ್ವ and ಯೆ results at once from the following double letters ಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರಿ and ಸ್ಥಿ (see § 20) to an observing eye. Some use to write ಪ್ರೈ, ಪ್ರಿ, ಸ್ಥಿ, which is unnecessary. *Cf.* § 240, remark.

IX. On primitive nominal bases.

242. Nominal bases (nāmaliṅgas) or crude nouns in general have been mentioned in § 68, 4. As slightly indicated there under No. b by Kēśava's introducing the compounds (samāśas) ದಯಾಪರ, ಹೆಲಿಗಾಲ, etc., they finally include also all the other true declinable bases, *viz.* taddhita, samāśa, sarvanāma, guṇavaçana, saṅkhyë and kṛit, which in fact are nothing but nominal bases or nouns in their crude state.

In § 100 a number of crude nouns has been given that are identical with verbal themes (nijadhātu). Such are, therefore, primitive nominal bases without any suffixes (taddhitas or taddhitapratyayas) and also the simplest bhāvavaçanas or verbal nouns (*cf.* § 243).

Another primitive nominal base, that is a mere verbal theme, is still to be adduced, *viz.* the ancient ವೋಲ್, which has also the forms ವೊಲ್, ಬೋಲ್, ಬೊಲ್, 'likeness', 'equivalence'. In the mediæval dialect its forms are ವೋಲ್, ವೊಲ್, ವೊಲು, ಓಲ್, ಒಲ್, ಒಲು; in the modern one it has

remained as ಓಲು, 'equivalence': 'bail', etc. Its original form was ಪೋಲ್ (ಹೋಲ್, ಹೋಲು); the change of ಪ into ವ or ಬ was done, because it was originally mostly used as the second member of a compound (see § 215, 7, a. b); for the omission of ವ see Dictionary under ಒ 1 and ಓ 1. In rendering it into English its meaning often becomes 'like', 'as', etc. In the ancient dialect ವೋಲ್ or ವೊಲ್ is frequently preceded by ಅನ್ತೆ which is nearly identical in meaning, so that the forms become ಅನ್ತೆವೋಲ್, ಅನ್ತೆವೊಲ್, "without the fault of tautology" (punarukti) according to Kēśava, its meaning remaining the same, viz. 'as', 'like', etc. ಬೋಲ್, ಬೊಲ್ are used only in compounds, when they are always preceded by a euphonic sōnnē.

Kēśava quotes the following instances to elucidate the use of ವೋಲ್, etc.

ಜಲನಿಧಿಯ ವೋಲ್ ಗಭೀರಂ,
ಬಲವೈರಿಯ ವೋಲ್ ಸಮಗ್ರವಿಭವಸನಾಥಂ, |
ಕುಲಗಿರಿವೋಲ್ ನಿಷ್ಕವ್ವಂ,
ಬಲಿಯನ್ತೆವೋಲಧಿಕದಾನಿ ದಾನವಿನೋದಂ || .

ರವಿಸುತನನ್ತೆವೋಲಧಿಕದಾನಿ, ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿ ಸಿಂಗದನ್ತೆವೋಲ್ | .

ಆ ಮುನೀಶ್ವರಂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರರಸದ ಕಡಲ ವೋಲಿದಂ | .

ನಿಜತೇಜಂ ನೀಳ್ ಕರ್ನೆಯ್ಲ ವೊಲಿರೆ | .

ಇನ್ದಂಬೋಲ್ ವಿಭವಯುತಂ,
ಚನ್ದಂಬೋಲ್ ಕಾನ್ತಿವನ್ತನಾದಿತ್ಯಂಬೋಲ್ |
ಸಾನ್ದ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣತೇಜನು
ಪೇನ್ದಂಬೋಲ್ ನೀತಿನಿಪುಣನಾ ನರನಾಥಂ || .

The Śabdānuśāsana has the following additional instances:

ಹರಿವೋಲ್, ಹರಿವೋಲ್; ಗಿರಿವೋಲ್, ಗಿರಿವೋಲ್; ವಿಧುವೋಲ್, ವಿಧುವೋಲ್; ಪಿತ್ತವೋಲ್, ಪಿತ್ತವೋಲ್; ಮಾತಂಗದ ವೋಲ್; ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವೋಲ್; ವೃತ್ತದ ವೋಲ್; ಧರ್ಮದ ವೋಲ್;— ಅಣ್ಣಂಬೋಲ್, ಸೋಮಂಬೋಲ್;— ಇನ್ದನ ವೋಲ್, ಇನ್ದನ ವೋಲ್; ಹರಿಯ ವೋಲ್, ಹರಿಯ ವೋಲ್; ವಿಧುವ ವೋಲ್, ವಿಧುವ ವೋಲ್; ಪಿತ್ತವ ವೋಲ್, ಪಿತ್ತವ ವೋಲ್.

Other bhāvavaçanas or verbal nouns formed, without taddhita suffixes (§ 243), by a mere change in the verbal theme are ಆಟ, ಪಾಟ, ಸೋಟ, ತೀಟ, ಕೂಟ, ಬೇಟ, ಮಾಟ, etc. (of ಆಡು, ಪಾಡು, etc.; see § 58), ಈಡು, ಬೀಡು, ಸೂಡು (of ಇಡು, etc.; see § 101), ಕೇಡು, ಎಸು (of ಕಿಡು, etc.; see § 101).

ಕೋಡು, ತೋಡು (of ಕುಡು, etc.; see § 101). These may perhaps be classed with the primitive nominal bases; but others are apparently not found in Kannada.

X. On secondary nominal bases.

243. Taddhitalingas or taddhitas have been referred to in § 68, 2; 99. 100. 102, s. f. They are secondary nominal bases or nouns, as they are formed by means of suffixes (taddhita, taddhitapratyaya) from nouns and verbs.

When neuters and derived from verbs, they express the abstract notion (bhâva) of a verb either as to state or action, *i. e.* are bhâvavaçanas or verbal nouns; when neuters and formed from nouns, they have a similar character. [About bhâvavaçanas in general see §§ 100 (ಅಟ್ಟು, etc.); 188 (ಅಲಿಲ್, ಅಲಿಲು, etc.); 194, remark (ಉಣ್ಣು); 198 (ಓದಿದುದು, etc.); 200 1. 3 (ಕುಡುವುದು, ಹೇಳುವುದು, etc.); 203. 204 (ಆಳ್ಕುಂ, ಬೇಳ್ಕುಂ, etc.); 205, 1, c (ಈವುದು, etc.); 205, 1, d (ಗೆಯ್ಕೆ, etc.); 242; 254, remarks 1 and 2 (ಮಾಲ್ಪುದು, ಮಾಡದುದು, etc.); 298, 3 (ಆದುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, etc.); cf. 316, 2.]

4. The chief suffixes for forming neuters are:

- 1, ಅ, *e. g.* ಆಡು, ಗೆಲ, ನೆಳ, ಸಾಲ, ಸೋಲ (of the verbs ಆಡ್, etc.; see § 100).
- 2, ಎ, *e. g.* ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಕೊಲೆ, ನಗೆ (of the verbs ಕಟ್ಟು, ಕೊಲ್, ನಗು; see § 100), and (by altering the vowel of the theme) ಕೆಪ್ಪಿ, ತೆಪ್ಪಿ, ನೆಲೆ, ಬೆಲೆ (of the verbs ಕೆಪ್, etc.; see § 101).
- 3, ಅಮೆ, *e. g.* ಅಡ್ಡಮೆ, ತೀರಮೆ (of the verbs ಅಡ್ಡು, ತೀರ್).
- 4, ಆವು, *e. g.* ಇರುವು, ಒಲವು, ಕಳವು, ಗೆಲವು, ನಿಲವು, ಬರವು, ಬಲವು, ಸಲವು (of the verbs ಇರ್, ಒಲ್, ಕಳ್, etc.).

5, ಇಕ್ಕೆ, *e. g.* ಆಯತಿಕೆ, ಉದ್ಧತಿಕೆ, ಪನ್ನತಿಕೆ, ಬಲ್ಲಣ್ಣೆಕ್ಕೆ, ಮಾನಸಿಕೆ (of the nouns ಆಯತೆ, etc.). The Śabdānuśāsana has ಅಲಸಿಕೆ, ಗರುವಿಕೆ, ಚಮರಿಕೆ, ಚೆಲ್ವಿಕೆ, ಜಾಣಿಕೆ (of ಅಲಸ, etc.), ಆಟಕಾಪಿಕೆ, ಓಲೆಕಾಪಿಕೆ, ಕಂಚುಗಾಪಿಕೆ, ಬಳೆಗಾಪಿಕೆ (of ಆಟಕಾಪ, etc.). In another place it adduces ಅಂಜಿಕೆ, ಒನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಕನ್ನಿಕೆ, ನನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಪೊನ್ನಿಕೆ (of the verbs ಅಂಜು, etc.), ಅವುಡಿಕೆ, ಓದಿಕೆ, ಕದಡಿಕೆ, ಕವಡಿಕೆ, ಮುದುಡಿಕೆ, ನೋದಿಕೆ, ಸುನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಸೇನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಹರಡಿಕೆ (of the verbs ಅವುಡು, etc.), ಆಡಿಕೆ, ಚಿವುಡಿಕೆ, ತಲೆವಡಿಕೆ, ಪೊಡಮಡಿಕೆ, ಬಡಿಕೆ (of the verbs ಆಡು, etc.).

Késava says that ಕಾಣಿಕೆ (of verb ಕಾಣ್), ಪೂಣಿಕೆ (of ಪೂಣ್), ತೆರಳಿಕೆ (of ತೆರಳ್) in which ಇಕ್ಕೆ has been suffixed to verbs ending in consonants, are wrong (dōsha; see under ಕೆ); consequently the Śabdānuśāsana's ಕಲಿಕೆ (of ಕಲ್, under sūtra 568) would also be wrong according to him.

Instead of ಇಕ್ಕೆ also ಇಕ್ಕೆ occurs, *e. g.* in ಉನ್ನತಿಕೆ, ಉದ್ಧತಿಕೆ.

6, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ತಾಪಿಗೆ, ಪಾಡಿಗೆ, ಬೇಡಿಗೆ, ಮಾಪಿಗೆ, ಮೂಡಿಗೆ (of the verbs ತಾಪು, etc.), and ಘೋಲಿಗೆ (of the verb ಘೋಲ್). This is only in Śabdānuśāsana, sūtra 565.

7, ಇಸು, *e. g.* ಉಣಿಸು, ತಿನಿಸು (of the verbs ಉಣ್, etc.; Śabdānuśāsana, sūtra 578).

8, ಉಮೆ, *e. g.* ತಕ್ಕುಮೆ (of the noun ತಕ್ಕು). The Śabdānuśāsana's sūtra 572 seems to refer to this suffix when it teaches that ತರ್ಕುಮೆ and ಬರ್ಕುಮೆ are derived from the verbs ತರ್ and ಬರ್ by means of ಉಮೆ and the insertion of ಕು. This sūtra might have taken notice of ತರ್ಕು, ಬರ್ಕು, verbal nouns which are used for the third person (§§ 203, 204), to which the suffix ಉಮೆ would have been added.

9, ಕ, *e. g.* ಉಡುಕ (of the verb ಉಡು), ನಡುಕ (from the verb ನಡುಗು, the final ಗು having been dropped; *cf.* No. 16).

10, ಕೆ, *e. g.* ಕಾಣ್ಕೆ, ಪೂಣ್ಕೆ, ತೋರ್ಕೆ, ತೆರಳ್ಕೆ (of the verbs ಕಾಣ್, etc.), ಮಡಿಕೆ, ಹಡಿಕೆ (of the verbs ಮಡಿ, ಹಡಿ). The Śabdānuśāsana has no ಮಡಿಕೆ, ಹಡಿಕೆ, but adds ಆಯ್ಕೆ, ಆರಯ್ಕೆ (of the verbs ಆಯ್, etc.), ಅಣ್ಕೆ, ಕೂಣ್ಕೆ, ಪೇಣ್ಕೆ, ಬಾಣ್ಕೆ, ಸೀಣ್ಕೆ (of ಆನ್, etc.), ನೇಣ್ಕೆ, ಘೋಣ್ಕೆ, ಸೋಣ್ಕೆ, ಕವಣ್ಕೆ, ಮಡಣ್ಕೆ (of ನೇಲ್, etc.), ಅದೀರ್ಕೆ, ಘೋಣರ್ಕೆ, ಬಿದೀರ್ಕೆ, ಸಾರ್ಕೆ (of ಅದೀರ್, etc.), ಉಣ್ಕೆ, ಪಣ್ಕೆ, ಮಾಣ್ಕೆ (of ಉಣ್, etc.), ಕಿಪುಕೆ (of ಕಿಪು = ಕಿಪ್), ತಿಪುಕೆ (of ತಿಪು = ತಿಪ್), ಘೋಪುಕೆ (of ಘೋಪು = ಘೋಪ್), ಅಪ್ಪಿ, ಉಪ್ಪಿ (of ಅಪ್, etc.), ಆಳ್ಕೆ, ಊಳ್ಕೆ (of ಆಳ್, etc.), ಬಾಪ್ಪಿ ಮಾಪ್ಪಿ (of ಬಾಪ್, etc.).

Compare the termination ಕೆ of the imperative in § 205.

11, ಗುಳ್, *e. g.* ಘೊಯ್ಗುಳ್ (beating, of the verb ಘೊಯ್) ಬಯ್ಗುಳ್ (of ಬಯ್), This suffix is given only in the Śabdānuśāsana.

12, ಗೆ, *e. g.* ಉಡುಗೆ, ಪಣ್ಣುಗೆ, ಪತ್ತುಗೆ, ಪಸುಗೆ, ಬಿಸುಗೆ (of the verbs ಉಡು, etc.), ಘೊಲಿಗೆ (of ಘೋಲ್), to which the Śabdānuśāsana adds ಅಡುಗೆ, ಅದುರ್ಗೆ (for ಅಡ್ಡುಗೆ), ಅಡುಗೆ, ತಾಳ್ಡುಗೆ, ತುಡುಗೆ, ತುಮ್ಮುಗೆ, ತೆಮ್ಮಳ್ಡುಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮುಗೆ (of ಅಡು, etc.), ಎಪ್ಪಿ, ಬೇಳ್ಳೆ, ಸಲ್ಲೆ (of ಎಪ್, etc.).

Compare the termination ಗೆ of the imperative in § 205.

13, ತ, *e. g.* ಅಪಾತ, ಉಪಾತ, ಕಡಿತ (of the verbs ಅಪಾ, etc.), ಎರ್ತ (of ಎಪ್ = ಎಪು), ಘೊರ್ತ (of ಘೋಪ್ = ಘೋಪು), ಏತ (= ಏಪುತ of ಏಪು), ಓತ (= ಓದುತ of ಓದು), to which the Śabdānuśāsana adds ಈತ, ಈನ್ತ, ಕಾಯ್ತ, ಕೆಯ್ತ, ಗೆಯ್ತ, ತೋಯ್ತ, ಪಾಯ್ತ, ಸುಯ್ತ (of ಈ, ಈನ್, etc.), ಅಗಿತ, ಇಪಾತ, ಕುಣಿತ, ತಿರಿತ, ಬಿಗಿತ, ಮಣಿತ, ಮುಗಿತ, ಮುಪಾತ, ಸುಗಿತ, ಓತ (the act of loving, of ಓ, which is different from Kêśava's ಓತ).

14, ತನ, *e. g.* ಆಳ್ತನ (of the verb or noun ಆಳ್), ಎಗ್ಗತನ, ಕಲಿತನ, ಪೆಣ್ತನ, ಮರುಳ್ತನ (of the nouns ಎಗ್ಗ, etc.). The Śabdānuśāsana adduces ಕೆಳೆಯತನ, ಚಿಲ್ತನ, ಬಲ್ಲತನ (of the nouns ಕೆಳೆಯ, etc.), ಗರತಿತನ, ಸೂಳಿತನ (of the tadbhavas ಗರತಿ, etc.). Kêśava adds that ತನ is not suffixed to Saṁskṛita nouns, and *e. g.* ಆರೋಹಕತನ is wrong (ಅಬದ್ಧ); the Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 430 *seq.*), however, expressly teaches how to form ಪುರುಷತನ, ವೀರತನ, ಶೂರತನ, ಉನ್ನತತನ, ಪನ್ನತತನ, ಸುಖತನ.

15, ತೆ, *e. g.* ಅಗಪ್ಪೆ, ನೆಗಪ್ಪೆ, ಘೋಗಪ್ಪೆ, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳೆ (of the verbs ಅಗಪ್, etc.), ಉಗುತೆ, ಪುಗುತೆ, ಮುಗುತೆ (of ಉಗು, etc.), (ನಿಪತೆ, of the verb ನಿಪಾ).

16, ಪ, *e. g.* ತೆಗೆಸ, ತೆಗೆಸ, ತೊಡೆಸ, ನಡೆಸ, ಮೊಗೆಸ, ತಡೆಸ, ಅಣೆಸ, ಘೋಸ, ನನೆಸ, ತೊನೆಸ, ಅರೆಸ, ಬರೆಸ, ಒರೆಸ (of the verbs ತೆಗೆ, etc.), ಕುದಿಸ, ಮಿದಿಸ, ತಳಿಸ (of the verbs ಕುದಿ, etc.), ತೊಳಸ (of the verb ತೊಳೆ). This suffix and the instances (except ಬರೆಸ which is used also in the Śābdamaṇḍarpana) are mentioned only in the Śābdānuśāsana. We adduce still (from the Dictionary) ಬರಸ, ಬಜಸ (of ಬರೆ, ಬಜಿ) in which the final ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped (*cf.* § 60 and the ತೊಳಸ above), and ತಳಸ (of ತಳಗು = ತೊಳಗು), ತಿರಸ (of ತಿರಗು) in which the final ಗು is dropped (*cf.* § 211, 7; see under No. 18, a).

Compare the suffix ಹೆ.

17, ಪಿ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲಿ, ನೋವ್ವಿ (of the verbs ಕಲ್, ನೋನ್).

18a, ಪು, *e. g.* ಪಡೆಪು (of the verb ಪಡೆ), ತೋರ್ಪು, ಮಾರ್ಪು (of the verbs ತೋರ್, ಮಾರ್), ನಡಪು (of the verb ನಡೆ), ಕಡುಪು (of the noun ಕಡು), ತಣ್ಣು, ನುಣ್ಣು, ಬಲ್ಲು, ಮೆಲ್ಲು (of the nouns ತಣ್, etc.), ಕರ್ಪು, ಕೆಮ್ಮು (of the nouns ಕರ್, ಕೆಮ್), ಕೂರ್ಪು, ನೇರ್ಪು (of the nouns ಕೂರ್, ನೇರ್), ಒಳ್ಳು, ತೆಳ್ಳು (of the nouns ಒಳ್, ತೆಳ್), ಬಿಳ್ಳು (of the noun ಬಿಳ್ = ಬೆಳ್), ಪಸುರ್ಪು (of the verb ಪಸುರ್), ಬಿಸುಪು (of the noun ಬಿಸು), ಓಪು, ಕಾಪು, ಮೇಪು (of the verbs ಓ, etc.). ಪೆಮ್ಮು comes from the noun ಪಿರಿ. The Śābdānuśāsana adds that ಪೊಳಪು is to be derived from the verb ಪೊಳಗು; likewise there are ತೊಳಪು, ಮಿಜುಪು (of the verbs ತೊಳಗು, ಮಿಜುಪು, see under No. 16). *Cf.* § 185. Could ಸೊಮ್ಮು be a formation of ಸೊಬಗು, the ಗು being dropped?

Compare the suffix ಹು.

18b, (ಮು, *e. g.* ಪೊರಮು, of the verb ಪೊರೆ).

18c, (ಮು, *e. g.* ಅಣ್ಣು, of a verb ಅಣ್ ?; ಇಮ್ಮು of the noun ಇಮ್).

19, ಮೈ, *e. g.* ಒಲೈ, ನಲೈ, ಬಲೈ (of the verbs ಒಲ್, etc.), ಕೂರ್ಮೈ (of the verb ಕೂರ್), ಪರ್ಮೈ (of the noun ಪರ್), ಕಡುಮೈ, ಮೆಯ್ಯೈ (of the nouns ಕಡು, etc.), ಜಾಣ್ಣೈ (of the noun ಜಾಣ್).

Compare the use of this suffix for the numerals in § 279.

The curious form ಅಜಾಯಮೆ is found *e. g.* in Čandraprabha 4, 2; Abhinavapampa 7, after 11; 8, 45; 11, 54. It is quite possible that its meaning is 'the not knowing', 'absence of knowledge'. If thus, it would have been formed from ಅಜಾಯ, yet to know, *i. e.* not to know (see *e. g.* §§ 170, 171) and ಮೈ, so that it would be a negative noun. *Cf.* the noun ಇಲ್ಲವೆ under No. 25. The meaning given to ಅಜಾಯಮೆ in the Dictionary is possibly wrong.

20, (ವ, *e. g.* ಇಕ್ಕುವ, ಹಣ್ಣುವ, ಹಳದಿಸುವ; of the verbs ಇಕ್ಕು, etc.; *cf.* ಹ).

21, (ವಣಿಗೆ, *e. g.* ನೆಜವಣಿಗೆ, Śābdamaṇḍarpana pp. 219, 387, ಮಜವಣಿಗೆ, mediæval and modern dialect, of the verbs ನೆಜಿ and ಮಜಿ. Regarding the dropping of the ಎ see under ವಿ. *Cf.* ವಣಿಗ and ಅಣಿಗ under B).

22, ವಳಿ, *e. g.* ಸಲ್ವಳಿ (of the verb ಸಲ್), ನಡೆವಳಿ, ನುಡಿವಳಿ (of ನಡೆ, etc.).

23, ವಿ, *e. g.* ತೊಜವಿ, ಬಳವಿ (of the verbs ತೊಜಿ, ಬಳಿ), ಅಳವಿ. Observe that in ತೊಜವಿ, ಬಳವಿ the final ಎ of the verbal theme is dropped; *cf.* § 60.

24, ವು, *e. g.* ಅಜಾವು, ಅದಾವು, ಉದಾವು, ತಿಳಿವು, ಪಜಾವು, ಪಸಿವು, ಪದಾವು, ಸುದಾವು (of the verbs ಅಜಿ, etc.); — ಎರವು, ಕಜವು, ತೆಜವು, ನೆಜವು, ಮೆಜವು, ಸೆಳವು (of the verbs ಎರೆ, etc.); — ಕೆಳವು (?), ಪೆಳವು (or ಪೆಬವು? see § 233); — ಕೀವು, ನೋವು, ಸಾವು (of the verbs ಕೀ, etc.). Observe that in ಎರವು, ಕಜವು, etc. the ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped; *cf.* § 60. See § 185.

A few nouns ending either in ವು or ಅ are given in § 96.

25, ವೆ, *e. g.* ತೆಜವೆ, ಮಜವೆ (of the verbs ತೆಜಿ, etc.), ಪಳವೆ (?), ಎಳವೆ (? o. r. ಎಡವೆ). Observe that in ತೆಜವೆ, ಮಜವೆ the final ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped; *cf.* § 60.

ಇಲ್ಲವೆ, the state of being not, may be compared with ಅಜಾಯಮೆ under No. 19.

26, ಸು, *e. g.* ಮುನಿಸು, ಮುಳಿಸು (of the verbs ಮುನಿ, etc.); ಕಿನಿಸು, ಬೆಳಸು; ಘೋಲಸು (of the noun ಘೋಲೆ). Observe that in ಬೆಳಸು (of the verb ಬೆಳೆ) the final ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped; *cf.* § 60.

27, ಹ (cf. ವು), *e. g.* ವಾಹ, ಇಕ್ಕುಹ, ನಡಹ, ಬರಹ (of the verbs ವಾ, ಇಕ್ಕು, ನಡಿ, ಬರೆ). Observe that in ನಡಹ, ಬರಹ the ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped; *cf.* § 60.

Compare the suffix ಪ.

28, ಹು, *e. g.* ಕಾಹು, ಬಾಹು, ಮೇಹು (of the verbs ಕಾ, etc.).

Compare the suffix ಫ.

These and others are the suffixes for forming neuter nouns (Kêśava says).

Remarks.

a) Kêśava states that some taddhitalingas end also in ಉ, and gives the instances ಉಗ್ಗು, ಸಿಗ್ಗು, ಎಗ್ಗು, ಕಿವುಡು, ಕೆಂಚು, ಗುಜ್ಜು. Their suffixes (taddhitas) are not adduced by him. ಉಗ್ಗು may belong to the primitive nominal bases (§ 242); ಸಿಗ್ಗು may be connected with ಸಿಡಿ, perplexity; ಎಗ್ಗು seems to be another form of ಎಜಗು, the quality of a simpleton; ಕಿವುಡು may be ಕೆವಿ and ಉಡು (= ಉಡಿ), 'ear-breakage'; ಕೆಂಚು is ಕೆಂ and ಚು (= ಸು); ಗುಜ್ಜು is ಗುಜ್ (= ಕುಜ್) and ಜು.

b) Other taddhita nouns are ಪಿನ್ನು (ಪಿನ್ + ದು) or ಹಿನ್ನು and ಮುನ್ನು (ಮುನ್ + ದು). They optionally take the form of ಪಿನ್ನು (ಪಿನ್ + ತು) and ಮುನ್ನು (ಮುನ್ + ತು, see § 122). Their final ಉ may become ಎ, in which case they appear as ಪಿನ್ನೆ (ಹಿನ್ನೆ), ಮುನ್ನೆ, ಪಿನ್ನೆ, ಮುನ್ನೆ.

The same change of final ಉ into ಎ may take place also in the taddhita nouns ಒಳಗು (ಒಳ + ಗು), ಕೆಳಗು (ಕೆಳ + ಗು), ಪೆಜಗು (ಪೆಜ + ಗು), ಘೋಜಗು (ಘೋಜ + ಗು), ಮೇಗು (ಮೇ + ಗು), in which case they become ಒಳಗೆ, ಕೆಳಗೆ, ಪೆಜಗೆ, ಘೋಜಗೆ, ಮೇಗೆ.

B. The chief suffixes for forming masculines, feminines, (epicenes and neuters) are

1, ಅಟೆಗ (ಅಟ + ಇಗ, a player, a man who busies himself with, one who is occupied with), *e. g.* ಕೊಲ್ಲಟೆಗ, ವೀವಟೆಗ, ಮಾವಟೆಗ.

2, ಅಡಿಗ (ಆಡ + ಇಗ, = ಅಟೆಗ), *e. g.* ದೇವಡಿಗ, ಪಾವಡಿಗ (o. r. ಹಾವಡಿಗ), ಘಾವಡಿಗ.

3, ಅಣೆಗ (ಅಣ + ಇಗ, = ಅಡಿಗ), *e. g.* ಎರವಣೆಗ, ಘವಣೆಗ.

4, ಅಯಿಲ (=ಆಯಿಲ), *e. g.* ಘೋಷಯಿಲ, ಸಚ್ಚಯಿಲ, ಸದಯಿಲ. This is only in the Śabdānuśāsana. See ಘೋಷಯಿಲ in Dictionary.

5, ಆಯ್ತು, *e. g.* ಅಚ್ಚುಳಾಯ್ತು, ಕಡಂಗಾಯ್ತು, ಕಲ್ಲಾಯ್ತು, ಝಳವ್ವಾಯ್ತು, ಸೂಡಾಯ್ತು. It occurs also as ಆಯತ, ಆಯತ; see Dictionary. The Śabdānuśāsana adds ಬಾಗಿಲಾಯ್ತು, ಅವಸರಾಯ್ತು, and says that the suffix means 'superintendent', 'controller' (adhikṛita).

6, ಆಯಿಲ (=ಆಯಿಲ), *e. g.* ಅಡ್ಡಾಯಿಲ, ಓಟಾಯಿಲ, ಘೋಷಾಯಿಲ, ಪುರ್ಗಾಯಿಲ (o. r. ಪುಗ್ಗಾಯಿಲ), ರೇಖಾಯಿಲ. It has also the form of ಆಯ್ತು (see Dictionary), and is used for Kannada and Saṁskṛita nouns. In the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa p. 30 ಘೋಷಾಯಿಲ appears as tadbhava of ಘೋಟಾರೂಢ.

7, ಆಳಿ (another form of ಆಡಿ, 'that moves, plays, performs', etc.; see Dictionary), *e. g.* ಎಜಾಳಿ, ಓಡಾಳಿ, ಕೇಡಾಳಿ, ಜೂದಾಳಿ, ಪಡಸಾಳಿ, (o. r. ಹಡಸಾಳಿ), ಮಾತಾಳಿ, ಮಾಜಾಳಿ, ಸಿಗ್ಗಾಳಿ. It forms epicene nouns which occasionally are used also as neuters, *e. g.* ಓದಾಳಿ ಇವಂ, ಓದಾಳಿ ಇವಳ್, ಓದಾಳಿ ಇದು.

8, ಇ (a feminine suffix added to ಉಗ, etc.), *e. g.* ತಾಳುಗಿ (ತಾಯುಗಿ), ನಾರುಗಿ, ಬೂತುಗಿ, ಬೇರುಗಿ, ಮಾತುಗಿ (*cf.* Nos. 16. 17. 28); ನಿಡುಗಣ್ಣಿ, ನಿಡುವೆರಲಿ, ಸುಕುಂಠುರುಳಿ; ಕರಿಕಿ, ಬಿಳಿಕಿ, ಮುಮುಕಿ; ಸೂಳಾಯ್ತು, ಅವಸರಾಯ್ತು; ಅರಸಿ; — (a masculine and neuter suffix) *e. g.* ಅಜಗುಲಿ, ಆನೆಗುಲಿ, ಇಲಿಗುಲಿ, ಪಾವುಗುಲಿ (see No. 26 b); — (an epicene suffix) *e. g.* ಕಡುಗಲಿಸಿ, ಕಡುಚಾಗಿ, ಚಲನಾದಿ, ನಿಡುಮೂಗಿ.

9, ಇಕ, *e. g.* ಅಸಿಕ, ಕರಿಕ, ದಸಿಕ (o. r. ಹಿಸಿಕ), ಬಾರಿಕ. The Śabdānuśāsana has ಕುಸಿಕ, ನಸಿಕ, ಬಾರಿಕ. It refers ಕರಿಕ to suffix ಕ, teaching that it is formed of ಕರಿದು which drops its final syllable; see No. 24.

10, ಇಗ, *e. g.* ಕಬ್ಬಿಗ, ತೋಡ್ಡಿಗ, ಸರವನ್ನಿಗ, ಸಿಂಗರಿಗ, ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿಗ, ಮನ್ನೂರಿಗ, ಬಾಣಸಿಗ;— ಗನ್ನಿಗ, ದೂಸಿಗ, ತಮ್ಮಲಿಗ;—ಅಡಪಿಗ, ಚಾಮರಿಗ, ಕರಹಟ್ಟಿಗ (o. r. ಕರಹಟಿಗ);—ಅಟಮಟಿಗ, ಮಾಳಿಗ (o. r. ಮಾಲಿಗ), ಪುಸಿಗ;—ಜೋಯಿಸಿಗ, ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಗ, ಪೊಲವ್ವಿಗ;—ಸಾಲಿಗ, ಹಂಗಿಗ;—ದೇಗುಲಿಗ, ಅಕ್ಕರಿಗ, ಛಾನ್ನಸಿಗ;—ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಗ;—ಮೂಲಿಗ.

The Śabdānuśāsana has the following series:—ತಮ್ಮಲಿಗ, ದವಸಿಗ, ದೂಸಿಗ, ಕಾಯಿಗ, ಪಣ್ಣಿಗ;—ಮದ್ದಳಿಗ, ಸರವನ್ನಿಗ, ಬೀಣಿಗ, ಗಾಣಿಗ, ಕೇಣಿಗ;—ಪಡಿಪಣಿಗ, ಅಟಮಟಿಗ, ಪುಸಿಗ, ಉಪವಾಸಿಗ, ನಿಯಮಿಗ, ವ್ರತಿಗ;—ಜೋಯಿಸಿಗ, ಗಣಿದಿಗ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾನ್ತಿಗ, ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಗ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗ, ಬಾಗರಣಿಗ;—ಗನ್ನಿಗ, ಮೆಣಸಿಗ, ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಿಗ;—ದೇವಿಗ, ಸಾಕಿಗ, ಅಡುಗಿಗ, ಕಬ್ಬಿಗ, ಚಾಪದಿಗ;—ಕಮ್ಮಿಗ, ಕುಮ್ಮಿಗ, ಅಕ್ಕರಿಗ, ಮದನವತಿಗ; ಸುಂಕಿಗ, ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗ, ದ್ವಾರಿಗ, ಭಣ್ಣಾರಿಗ;—ಕಾಲೂರಿಗ, ಕರಹಾಡಿಗ, ಒಳ್ಳೂರಿಗ, ಬಾನಿಗ, ಸಟ್ಟಣಿಗ, ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ.

11, ಇಚ, *e. g.* ಅಲರಿಚ, ಪೊಲಿಚ. The Śabdānuśāsana has ಕನ್ನಡಿಚ. In some instances a preceding vowel is shortened, *e. g.* ಕಾಲುರಿಚ (for ಕಾಲೂರಿಚ). The Śabdānuśāsana adduces also ಒಳ್ಳುರಿಚ (for ಒಳ್ಳೂರಿಚ), ಮೆಲುರಿಚ (for ಮೇಲೂರಿಚ), ಬನಚ (for ಬಾನಚ), ಕಲಿಚ (for ಕಾಲಿಚ), ಕರಹಡಿಚ (for ಕರಹಾಡಿಚ).

12, ಇತಿ (a feminine suffix added to ಇಗ, etc.), *e. g.* ಚಾಮರಿಗಿತಿ, ಮದ್ದಳಿಗಿತಿ, ಆವುಜಿಗಿತಿ, ಕನ್ನಡಿಗಿತಿ, ದೇಸಿಗಿತಿ, ಲೇಸಾಳಿಗಿತಿ, ಪಂಚಮಿಗಿತಿ, ತೆಲ್ಲಿಗಿತಿ, ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಗಿತಿ, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗಿತಿ, ಹಾದರಿಗಿತಿ. The Śabdānuśāsana has also ಗಾಣಿಗಿತಿ, ಅಗಸಿಗಿತಿ, ಕೊಂಕಣಿಗಿತಿ, ಸುಂಕಿಗಿತಿ, ತೋಡ್ಡಿಗಿತಿ, ಪಾವಡಿಗಿತಿ, ಮಾಲೆವಡಿಗಿತಿ, ಸರವನ್ನಿಗಿತಿ, ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿಗಿತಿ, ಗನ್ನಿಗಿತಿ;—ದೇವುಳಿಗಿತಿ, ಪಾಕುಳಿಗಿತಿ, ಕಯ್ವುಳಿಗಿತಿ;—ಮಾತುಗಿತಿ, ಬೂತುಗಿತಿ, ನಾರುಗಿತಿ, ಬೇರುಗಿತಿ, ತಾಳುಗಿತಿ (ತಾಯುಗಿತಿ);—ಲಂಚಗಿತಿ.

Occasionally ಇತಿ is suffixed to simple Kannada nouns, *e. g.* ಒಕ್ಕಲಿತಿ, ಕುಜುಮ್ಮಿತಿ, ತೆಲುಂಗಿತಿ, ಪಾರ್ವಿತಿ, or to tadbhavas, *e. g.* ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿತಿ, ಅರಸಿತಿ, ಜೋಗಿತಿ, ತಳವರಿತಿ, ನಾನದಿತಿ,

ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲತಿ, or to secondary forms of tadbhavas, *e.g.* ಕಮ್ಮೞತಿ, ಕುವ್ವೞತಿ, or also to Saṃskṛita nouns, *e.g.* ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನತಿ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣತಿ.

13 a, ಇಲ, *e.g.* ಸಚ್ಚಯಲ, ಘೞಯಲ (?), ಪಡೆಯಲ, ಗಾವಲ, ನಾವಲ. (*Cf.* ಅಯಲ ಆಯಲ?).

13 b, ಇಲ (a negative form of ಇಲ್), *e.g.* ಬರ್ದಿಲ. *Cf.* § 209, note 1, and No. 14.

14, ಇಲಿ (a negative form of ಇಲ್, used for masculines, feminines and neuters), *e.g.* ಅಗಿಲಲಿ, ಕಣ್ಣಿಲಿ, ಕೂರಿಲಿ, ನಾಣಿಲಿ, ಬೆಳಗಿಲಿ.

15, ಉಕ, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣುಕ, ಕಟ್ಟುಕ, ಕಾರುಕ, ತಟ್ಟುಕ, ದಿಣ್ಣುಕ, ಬೊನ್ನುಕ, ಸಣ್ಣುಕ. The Śabdānuśāsana has also ಚೆಟ್ಟುಕ, ಪಟ್ಟುಕ, ಸಣುಕ (=ಸಣ್ಣುಕ).

16, ಉಗ, *e.g.* ಊರುಗ, ಕಾಯಗ (ಕಾಳುಗ), ನಾರುಗ, ನೇಣುಗ, ಬೇರುಗ, ಮಣ್ಣುಗ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗ. The Śabdānuśāsana has also ಕಲ್ಲುಗ, ಅಚ್ಚುಳುಗ, ತಾಳುಗ (ತಾಯುಗ), ಪರಳುಗ, ಪಾಲುಗ, ಪೊನ್ನುಗ, ಸೂರುಗ. *Cf.* No. 8.

17, ಉಗಿ (a feminine suffix), *e.g.* ತಾಳುಗಿ (ತಾಯುಗಿ), ನಾರುಗಿ, ಬೂತುಗಿ, ಬೇರುಗಿ, ಮಾತುಗಿ. This is only in the Śabdānuśāsana. *Cf.* No. 8.

18, ಉಣಿ (of verb ಉಣ್, a masculine, feminine and neuter suffix), *e.g.* ಅನುರ್ದುಣಿ, ಕಳ್ಳುಣಿ, ತುದುಗುಣಿ. The Śabdānuśāsana adds ಅರಲುಣಿ, ಅಲರುಣಿ, ಎರಲುಣಿ, ಎಲರುಣಿ, ಕಮ್ಮುಣಿ, ಪಾವುಣಿ, ಬಣ್ಣುಣಿ.

19, ಉಳಿಗ (= ಉಳುಗ), *e.g.* ದೇವುಳಿಗ, ಮಣ್ಣುಳಿಗ. The Śabdānuśāsana has also ಅಡುಗುಳಿಗ, ಕಬ್ಬುಳಿಗ, ಚಾಪದುಳಿಗ, ಪಾಕುಳಿಗ.

20, ಉಳ್ಳ, which is the present participle of ಉಳ್ (see § 180, remark after 6; § 215, 5, b), and by adding the suffixes ಅಂ, ಅಳ್, ಉದು, (ಅವನು, ಅವಳು, ಅದು) may be used to form masculines, feminines and neuters (see §§ 185. 186). Kéśava's instances are all of the masculine gender, *viz.* ಧನಮುಳ್ಳಂ (ಧನಂ+ಉಳ್ಳಂ), ಧಾನ್ಯಮುಳ್ಳಂ, ಗುಣಮುಳ್ಳಂ, ಓದುಳ್ಳಂ, ತೇಜಮುಳ್ಳಂ. See § 273.

21, ಉಲ್ಪಿಗ (= ಉಳ್ಳಿಗ; *cf.* ಉಳ್ಳಿಗ in Dictionary?), *e.g.* ದಣ್ಣುದುಗ.

22, ಎ (a feminine suffix; *cf.* § 74), *e.g.* ಚದುರೆ, ಜೋಡೆ, ಪಾಣ್ಣೆ, ಸಿತೆಗೆ. The Śabdānuśāsana adds ಎಗ್ಗಿ, ಕಳ್ಳೆ, ಕೆವ್ವೆ, ತುಣ್ಣೆ, ತೇಪೆ, ಬಣ್ಣೆ, ಬೆಳ್ಳೆ, ಬೊಳ್ಳೆ, ಮುಣ್ಣೆ, ರುಂಚೆ, ಲಣ್ಣೆ, ಹೆಡ್ಡೆ;—ಸೂಯ್ಯೆ, ಅವಸರಾಯ್ಯೆ;—ಕಾಲುಂಚೆ, ಕರಹಡಿಚೆ;—ಲಂಚವಣೆಗೆ, ಊಟವಣೆಗೆ;—ಸಿರಿವನ್ನೆ, ಗುಣವನ್ನೆ.

23, ಒಡೆಯ (a noun of the masculine gender preceded by the genitive), *e.g.* ಕೊಡೆಯೊಡೆಯ, ಜಗದೊಡೆಯ, ಜಾಣೊಡೆಯ, ನೆಲದೊಡೆಯ (Mdb. ನೆಲನೊಡೆಯ), ಪೆರ್ಮೆಯೊಡೆಯ. See § 215, 5, b. Its feminine is ಒಡತಿ.

24, ಕ, *e.g.* ಅಡುಕ, ಒಣಕ, ಕಿಡುಕ, ಕೊಳಕ (ಕೊಡಕ ?), ತೊಳಕ, ನಡುಕ, ಬಡಕ, ಬಣ್ಣುಕ, ಬೆಳುಕ (o. r. ಬಳಕ). The Śabdānuśāsana has ಕರಿಕ (see under ಇಕ), ಕಡಿಕ, ತೋರಿಕ, ಬಿಳಿಕ.

25, ಕಾಪಿ, *e.g.* ಇಚ್ಚಿಕಾಪ, ಕೆಯ್ವುಕಾಪ, ಗೆಯ್ವಿಕಾಪ, ಪಗೆಕಾಪ, ಪಾಯ್ಕಾಪ, ಬಗೆಕಾಪ, ಬನ್ನಿಕಾಪ, ಬೇಟಕಾಪ, ಬೇಡುಕಾಪ, ಒಳ್ಳುಡಿಕಾಪ, ನಗೆವಳಿಕಾಪ (o. r. ನಗೆವಡಿಕಾಪ). The Śabdānuśāsana has ಆಟಕಾಪ, ನಗೆಕಾಪ, ನುಡಿಕಾಪ, ಮುಣ್ಣುಕಾಪ, ಮೋಸಕಾಪ. *Cf.* No. 29.

26 a, ಕುಟೆಗ, *e.g.* ಕಲ್ಲುಟಿಗ, ಕಡ್ಡಿಕ್ಕುಟಿಗ, ನೀರ್ಕುಟಿಗ, ಮರಕುಟಿಗ. The Śabdānuśāsana makes it ಗುಟಿಗ (according to the sandhi rule in § 215, 7, a) in the following words:—ಕೆಯ್ವುಟಿಗ, ಗಡುಗುಟಿಗ, ದಾರಿಗುಟಿಗ.

26 b, ಕುಲ. It is used with the application of the sandhi rule in § 215, 7, a. See No. 8.

27, ಕುಳಿ (= ಗುಳಿ, a masculine, feminine and neuter suffix; probably of ಕುಳ್ = ಕೊಳ್, to seize, etc.), e. g. ಓದುಕುಳಿ, ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿ, ಪೇಂಕುಳಿ, ಪೋರ್ಕುಳಿ, ಮುಕುಳಿ. The Śabdānuśāsana has also ಅಡುಕುಳಿ, ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿ, ಮಾಯ್ಕುಳಿ (see § 58), ಸಾಲುಳಿ.

28, ಗ, e. g. ಎಡೆಗ, ಕನ್ನೆಗ, ನವಸಿಗ, ಬಿದಿಗ, ಬೂತುಗ, ಬೊನ್ನೆಗ, ಮಾತುಗ, ಸಟೆಗ. See under No. 8. The Śabdānuśāsana adduces also ಊಟಗ, ಜೂದುಗ, ಪಜಿಗ, ಪಾಡುಗ, ವಾರಿಗ, ಲಂಚಗ.

29, ಗಾಱಿ (= ಕಾಷ, with the application of the sandhi rule in § 215, 7, a), e. g. ಒಜಿಗಾಷ, ಗೆಜ್ಜಿಗಾಷ, ಬಳೆಗಾಷ, ಮಣಿಗಾಷ, ಮಾಲೆಗಾಷ.

When ಗಾಷ is preceded by ಉ, a euphonic sōṅṅē is put after the ಉ, e. g. ಅಲಸುಂಗಾಷ, ಓಮಂಗಾಷ, ಜೂದುಂಗಾಷ, ಪಾಡುಂಗಾಷ, or the ಉ may be dropped, e. g. ಕಂಚ ಗಾಷ (for ಕಂಚುಗಾಷ).

ಕಮ್ಮ and ಕುಮ್ಮ drop the ಗಾ of ಗಾಷ, so that they become ಕಮ್ಮಿ, ಕುಮ್ಮಿ.

30, ಗುಳಿ (= ಕುಳಿ, with the application of the sandhi rule in § 215, 7, a, preceded by a euphonic sōṅṅē), e. g. ಆಟಂಗುಳಿ, ಕುತ್ತಂಗುಳಿ (o. r. ಕುತ್ತಂಗುಳಿ), ಪಣಂಗುಳಿ, ಲಂಚಂಗುಳಿ, ಸಾಲಂಗುಳಿ. The Śabdānuśāsana has also ಕಾಯ್ಗುಳಿ, ಪಣ್ಣುಳಿ.

31, ತಿ (a feminine suffix), e. g. ಎಡತಿ, ಎಜತಿ, ಗೆಣತಿ, ನರತಿ, ಪೊಲತಿ (with the elision of final ಏ); ಪೆಣ್ಣತಿ, ಕಣಿತಿ, ಪಾರ್ವತಿ, ಸೆಟ್ಟಿತಿ; ಕಮ್ಮಿತಿ, ಕುಮ್ಮಿತಿ (see under No. 29); ಆಟಕಾರ್ತಿ, ಗಾಡಿಕಾರ್ತಿ, ನೆಗೆಕಾರ್ತಿ, ನುಡಿಕಾರ್ತಿ, ಬಗೆಕಾರ್ತಿ, ಬೇಟಕಾರ್ತಿ (of ಆಟಕಾಷ, etc., with the elision of final ಅ); ಒಜಿಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಕಂಚಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಜಾಲಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಜೂಜುಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಬಳೆಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಮಣಿಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಮಾಲೆಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಸಂಚಗಾರ್ತಿ (of ಒಜಿಗಾಷ, etc., with the elision of final ಅ); ಅಡಪವಳ್ಳಿ, ಘಟ್ಟಿವಳ್ಳಿ, ಪಡೆವಳ್ಳಿ, ಮಡಿವಳ್ಳಿ, ಸೆಜ್ಜಿವಳ್ಳಿ (of ಅಡಪವಳ, etc., with the elision of final ಅ).

32, ದಿ, (= ತಿ, e. g. ಕೆಳದಿ, ಪೊಲದಿ, with the dropping of final ಎ).

33, ವಟೆಗ, e. g. ಗರವಟೆಗ, ಗಜಿವಟೆಗ, ನರ್ವಟೆಗ. This suffix is only in the Śabdānuśāsana. (Regarding ಗರವಟೆಗ it says — ಗರ ಇತಿ ಜಲಯನ್ವವಿಶೇಷಃ | ತತ್ರ ನಿಯುಕ್ತಃ || ಅಥವಾ ಗರವಟ ಇತಿ ದುರ್ಗಾದಾ ಪ್ರಹರೇ ಪರ್ಯಟನಾದಿನಾ ಕ್ರಿಯಮಾಣೋ ರಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಶೇಷಃ | ತತ್ರ ನಿಯುಕ್ತೋ ವಾ ||.)

34, ವಡಿಗ, e. g. ಕುಂಚವಡಿಗ, ಪುಲ್ಲವಡಿಗ. The Śabdānuśāsana has ಕಂಚುವಡಿಗ, ಮಾಲೆವಡಿಗ.

35, ವಣೆಗ, e. g. ಕೂದ್ವಣೆಗ, ಊಟವಣೆಗ, ಲಂಚವಣೆಗ, ಸಾಲವಣೆಗ.

36, ವನ್ನ, e. g. ಜಸವನ್ನ (o. r. ಜಯವನ್ನ), ಸಿರಿವನ್ನ, ಹೂನ್ಯವನ್ನ (o. r. ಪೂಣ್ಯವನ್ನ). See § 215, 5, b.

37, ವಳ, e. g. ಅಡಪವಳ, ಅಡುವಳ, ಪಡೆವಳ, ಮಡಿವಳ, ಮಾಸವಳ, ಸೆಜ್ಜಿವಳ, (ಸೇನೆವಳ).

38, ವಳ್ಳ (= ವಳ), e. g. ಅಡಪವಳ್ಳ, ಅಡುವಳ್ಳ, etc.

These and others are the suffixes for forming masculine, feminine (and neuter) nouns (Kêśava says).

The taddhita nouns mentioned under letters A and B are more or less used in the three dialects.

Remark.

According to § 115 (*cf.* § 249) masculine nominal bases are frequently formed by the addition of the suffixes ಅ, he, and ಂ, the grammatical sign of the nominative, to the genitive. Kêśava adduces the following additional instances:— ಬಲದಂ (ಬಲದ+ಅ+ಂ), a man of the right, ತೆಂಕಣಂ (ತೆಂಕಣ+ಅ+ಂ), a man of the south, ಬಡಗಣಂ, ಪಡುವಣಂ, ಮೇಗಣಂ, ಕೆಳಗಣಂ, ನಡುವಣಂ, ಒಳಗಣಂ, ಪೊಡಗಣಂ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಣಂ (ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಣ+ಅ+ಂ, see § 139), ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಣಂ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಣಂ, ಕಡೆಯಣಂ (see § 139), ಮುನ್ನಣಂ (ಮುನ್ನಣ+ಅ+ಂ), ಪಿನ್ನಣಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಂ, ಇತ್ತಣಂ.

The feminine forms in the ancient dialect are ತೆಂಕಣಳ್ (ತೆಂಕಣ+ಅಳ್), a woman of the south, ಬಡಗಣಳ್, ನಡುವಣಳ್, ಕಡೆಯಣಳ್. In the modern dialect ಅವ (ಅವನು) and ಅವಳು are added to the genitive, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕಣವ (ತೆಂಕಣವನು), a man of the south, ಕಡೆಯವ, ಒಳಗಿನವ, ಮುಸ್ತಿನವ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವ; ಕಡೆಯವಳು, a woman of the side, etc.

A strange form, however, appears, when in the ancient dialect ದ and ಂ are suffixed to ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಲ್ಲಿ, and ಎಲ್ಲಿ. *viz.* ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ, a man of that place, ಇಲ್ಲಿದಂ, a man of this place, ಉಲ್ಲಿದಂ, a man of this intermediate place, ಎಲ್ಲಿದಂ, a man of what place, *e. g.*

ಕೆಲದನಲ್ಲಿದನಲ್ಲಿದನೀಗಳೆವ್ವಿನಂ ಮುತ್ತಿದನೊನ್ನೆ ತೇರೊಳಮರೇನ್ಪ್ರ ಸುತಂ | .

ವಿನೋ

ದದ ಮೊದಲೆಲ್ಲಿದಂ ಸೊಬಗಿನಾಗರಮೆಲ್ಲಿದನಿಚ್ಚಿ ಯಾಣ್ತನೆ

ಲ್ಲಿದನೆರ್ಡೆಗಾಣ್ತನೆನ್ನರಸನೆಲ್ಲಿದನೋ ಲಲಿತಾಂಗಿವಲ್ಲಭಂ? || .

A ದ and ಂ are found in the attributive nouns ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ಕಮ್ಮಿದಂ, ಕೂರಿದಂ, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ತೋರಿದಂ, ನೇರಿದಂ, ಬಲ್ಲಿದಂ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದಂ (§§ 273. 274. 276).

How is the ದಂ in ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ, etc. to be explained? Let us take the corresponding modern form ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವನು, a man of that place, as our guide. It is composed of ಅಲ್ಲಿ, that place, ಯ್, a euphonic letter to connect the ಅ of the genitive with the crude base of the noun (§§ 109 under genitive; 130; 141, remark under dative), ಅ, the termination of the genitive, ಅವ, he, and ನು, the grammatical sign of the nominative (§ 114). It is evident that the ದ್ in ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ is a substitute for the euphonic ಯ್ in ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವನು, which connects the ಅ of the genitive with ಅಲ್ಲಿ, so that ಅಲ್ಲಿದ (for ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ) is obtained, to which ಅ, he, and ಂ, the grammatical sign of the nominative, are suffixed. (See under ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ in § 276.)

The feminine forms of ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ, etc. are ಅಲ್ಲಿದಳ್, ಇಲ್ಲಿದಳ್, ಉಲ್ಲಿದಳ್, ಎಲ್ಲಿದಳ್.

XI. On compound bases.

244. Compound bases (*samâsalingas*) have been mentioned in § 68, 3; 102. 8, *d*; 215, 7, *a seq.* “When (two or more) nominal bases (etc.) seek for a meaning (directly, without intermediate augments and terminations) as a calf does for the close union of its mother, a compound is produced”, Kêśava says. In such a case intervening augments (*âgamas*) and termi-

nations (vibhaktis) are elided, *e. g.* ತೊಡಿಯು (*i. e.* ತೊಡಿಯು + ಯು + ಅ) ಮಾವು becomes ತೊಡಿಯೆಮಾವು, ತೊಡೆಯು ಸೆಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಡೆಸೆಕ್ಕೆ, ಎಡೆಯು ನುಡಿ ಎಡೆನುಡಿ, ಮಾತಿನ ಬಲ್ಲಹಂ ಮಾತುಬಲ್ಲಹಂ, ನೂಲಿಲಿ ಪತ್ತು ನೂಲಿಸಪತ್ತು (§ 278, 1), ತೆಂಕಣ ಪಕ್ಕಂ ತೆಂಕವಕ್ಕಂ (*cf.* § 215, 7, *b*), and also substitutes (ādeśas) are introduced, *e. g.* ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು ಆಡಿ becomes ಮೆಲ್ಲಡಿ (§ 247, 11), ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೊಮ್ಮು ಕಿಲ್ಲೊಮ್ಮು (§ 246, *b*), ಕಿಲಿದು ಅಡಿ ಕುತ್ತಡಿ (§ 247, 13), ಒನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ್ ಒವೊದಲ್ (§ 248, 1), ಎರಡು ಮೆಯ್ ಇರ್ವೆಯ್ (§ 248, 2).

Compounds are used more or less in the three dialects; about the extent of their use in each dialect the Dictionary is to be consulted.

The rules about euphonic junction (sandhi) in § 215, 7, *a seq.* are to be remembered.

245. First there are six compounds in Kannāḍa which are also in Sāṁskṛita, *viz.* ತತ್ಪುರುಷ, ಕರ್ಮಧಾರಯ, ದ್ವಿಗು, ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿ, ದ್ವಂದ್ವ, and ಅವ್ಯಯಾಭಾವ. About three other Kannāḍa compounds see § 253.

246. The first Kannāḍa compound is ತತ್ಪುರುಷ. It is called so, because the leading instance of this class in Sāṁskṛita is tatpurusha, 'the servant of him', indicating that the last word 'purusha' governs the preceding one 'tat', requiring in this case (and in Kannāḍa, it may be said, generally) the genitive. *Cf.* § 253, 2.

a) Instances in which the first member of the compound is unaltered, are:—ತೊಡಿಯೆಮಾವು, a mango of a river (*i. e.* a mango grown near a river), ಎಡೆನುಡಿ, a word of inferiority, ಮಾಮರಂ, a tree of the mango, ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆನನೆ, ಮಾಣಿಕೆಗಿನ್ನು, ಅಲರ್ವಕ್ಕಿ, ಕನ್ನಡವಕ್ಕಿ, ಕಡೆಸೆಲಿಂಗು, ಉಡೆನೂಲ್, ಕುಳಿರ್ಗಾಳಿ, ಬೆಳಗೆಮ್ಮು, ಅಲದೊರ್ವಟಂ, ಅಲದೊರ್ವರಣಂ, ತಳದೊರ್ವರಣಂ, ಬಿದಿದರ್ವಟ್ಟಿ, ಪೊಗರ್ವಟ್ಟಿ, ಬೆಮರ್ವನಿ, ಅಲಜೊರ್ವಟ್ಟಿ, ಕೆಸರ್ವಲಿಗಿ, ನೇಸರ್ವಯಣಂ, ಬೇಸರ್ವಡಿ, ಕದಿಜೊರ್ವಟ್ಟಿ, ಮುಗುಳಗಾಯ್, ಎಸಳ್ವನೆ, ಅಮಳ್ವಿಂಗಲ್, ತನಿಗಮ್ಮು, ಕಣ್ಣೀಲ್, ಕಣ್ಣೀಲಂ, ಗಿಲಿಗೂಸು, ಉಡಿದೂವಲ್, ಪಣಿಗಟ್ಟು, ಕಣ್ಣೀಲಂ, ತಲೆಕಟ್ಟು, ಬೆಸೆಕೋಲ್, ಕಣ್ಣಿಲ್ಲಂ, ಅಲದೊರ್ವಂಗಲ್, ಬೆಳೆವೊಲಂ, ಮರವಣಿ, ಎಳನೀರ್ವೊನಲ್, ಆಳ್ವಲೆ, ತೋಳ್ವಲೆ, ಬಾಳ್ವೊನೆ, ಪೂಪುಣಮ್ಮು, ಕಣ್ಣೀಲಂ, ಪೊಂಜುರಿಗೆ, ಕಣ್ಣೀಲಂ, ಕಳ್ಳವಿಗೆ, ಬಾಯ್ಲವಿಗೆ, ಮೆಯ್ಲೊಬಗು, ಕೆಯ್ಲರಿಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲರಿ, ಕಳ್ಳಾಟಂ, ತೋಳಾಟಂ, ಬಾಳೊಪ್ಪಂ.

In such compounds a double letter may appear after a rēpha (ಠ), *e. g.* ನೀರ್ಗಿಷ್ಟು (for ನೀರ್ಗಿಷ್ಟು), ಊರ್ವ್ವೆಲಿ, ನೀರ್ವ್ವೆವನೆ, ಕಾಗ್ಗಲ್. See § 371, 4.

Also where there is no compound such a doubling happens, *e. g.* ಬೇರ್ಪ್ಪೆಲಿದುದು, ತೇರ್ಪ್ಪೆಲಿದುದು, ನೀರ್ತ್ತಿಳಿದುದು, ಕೇರ್ಕ್ಕೆಡೆದುದು (*cf.* § 119, *a*, dative). See § 371, 4.

b) Instances in which the first member loses its last syllable, or a homogeneous letter (uĕitākshara) together with elision is introduced, or a homogeneous letter without elision comes in, are—*ಒಳಕೋಣೆ* (=ಒಳಗು or ಒಳಗಣ ಕೋಣೆ), *ಒಳಕೆಯ್*, *ಒಳವಾಲಂ*, *ಪೊದಿಕೋಣೆ* (=ಪೊದಿಗು or ಪೊದಿಗಣ—), *ಪೊದಿಕಟ್ಟು*, *ಒಳತೋಟಂ*, *ಜೇನೆಯ್* (=ಜೇನ್ or ಜೇನ—), *ತೆಂಗಾಳಿ* (=ತೆಂಕ or ತೆಂಕಣ—), *ಅರಮನೆ* (=ಅರಸು or ಅರಸಿನ—);—*ತೆಮ್ಮಲರ್* (*i. e.* ತೆಂ+ಬ+ಎಲರ್=ತೆಂಕ or ತೆಂಕಣ ಎಲರ್), *ದಾಂಗುಡಿ* (=ದಾಣ್ಣು or ದಾಣ್ಣಿನ ಕುಡಿ), *ಮಾಂಗಾಯ್* (=ಮಾವು or ಮಾವಿನ ಕಾಯ್), *ಆಂಗೊಳಗು* (=ಆವು or ಆವಿನ ಕೊಳಗು), *ಕಮ್ಮಂಗಣೆ* (=ಕಮ್ಮು or ಕಮ್ಮಿನ ಕಣೆ), *ಕಿತ್ತಿಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮು* (=ಕೆಳಗು or ಕೆಳಗಣ—), *ಕಿತ್ತಿವಲ್*, *ಕಿತ್ತಿಣೆ*, *ಕಿತ್ತಿಟ್ಟು*, *ಕಿತ್ತಿಡಲ್*, *ಕಿನ್ನೀರ್* (=ಕೆಳಗು or ಕೆಳಗಣ—), *ಕಿನ್ನೆಲಂ*;—*ಬಾನಂಗುಳಿಗೆ* (*i. e.* ಬಾನ್ +ಅಂ=ಬಾನಿನ—), *ವಿಾನಮ್ಮಯಿ* (*i. e.* ವಿನ್+ಅಂ=ವಿಾನಿನ ಪುಯಿ), *ಕಣ್ಣೆನ್ನೊಯಿಲಿ* (*i. e.* ಕಣ್+ಅಂ=ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ತೊಯಿಲಿ), *ಜಕ್ಕನ್ನೊಯಿಲಿ* (*i. e.* ಜಕ್ಕ+ಅಂ=ಜಕ್ಕದ ತೊಯಿಲಿ), *ನಟ್ಟಿಗೊಮ್ಮು* (*i. e.* ನಟ್ಟ+ಎ-ಕೊಮ್ಮು, which finally is=ನಡುವಿನ ಕೊಮ್ಮು), *ನಟ್ಟಿವನೆ*, *ನಟ್ಟಿವನಿ*, *ನಟ್ಟಿವಾನ್*, *ಕಾಲ್ಕಿಚ್ಚು* (=ಕಾಡು or ಕಾಡಿನ ಕಿಚ್ಚು), *ನಾಲ್ಕಿಡೆ*, *ಕಾಲ್ಕಿಯಿಲಿ*, *ಕಾಲ್ಕಿರಂ*, *ನಾಲ್ಕಿಡುಗುಣೆ*, *ನಾಲ್ಕಿಗರಣಂ* (see § 234).

Observe that there is no sandhi when ಒಳ and ಪೊದಿ are followed by a vowel, *e. g.* ಒಳ ಅಟ್ಟಂ, ಪೊದಿ ಅಡಿ; see § 215, 6, *i.*

247. The second compound is *ಕರ್ಮಧಾರಯ*. Kēśava says that “when the (two members of a) tatpurusha are in the same relationship (ĕkāśraya), it is a karmadhāraya”. That is to say, in a karmadhāraya the component words stand in the same case (as two nouns in apposition), the first word being but the predicate of the second one or expressing a peculiar quality of it. Kēśava elucidates this by saying that *ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್* means *ಅಲರನ್ನಪ್ಪ ಕಣ್*, an eye that is like a flower. *Cf.* § 253, 2.

a) Instances in which the first word remains unaltered, are:—*ಸುಡುಗಾಡು*, a burning-wild (a wild where corpses are burnt), *ಅಡುಗೂಲ್*, boiling-rice (rice that has been boiled), *ಬಿಡುಗಣ್*, an opening-eye (an eye that is opened), *ಬಿಡುಮುಡಿ*, *ಬಿಡುಮುತ್ತು*, *ಬಿಡುವಾಯ್*, *ಇಡುಗಿಚ್ಚು*, *ಉಡುಗೊಯಿಲಿ*, *ಮಾಯಿ ದಾಣ್ಣು*, *ತುಡುಜೊಡರ್*, *ಅಯಿಗೊಯಿಲಿ*, *ತಡಗಾಲ್*, *ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್*, *ಪೆಪಿನೊಪಲ್*, *ತುಮ್ಮಿಗುರುಳ್*, *ತೊಂಗಲ್ಲುರುಳ್*, *ಉರ್ಕಾಳ್*, *ಕಡುಟಕ್ಕು*, *ಕಡುವೆಕ್ಕು*, *ಗೇಣ್ವಾಯ್*, *ಕಳ್ಳೆಪ್ಪಣಂ*, *ನಿಲೊದಲೆ*, *ನಗೆಗಣ್*, *ಬಾಲ್ಕಿಣಂ*, *ಸುಡುಬಾಡು*.

b) Instances in which a euphonic *sōnnē* is inserted after the first word, are:—*ಎತ್ತುಂಗೋಲ್*, *ಕುತ್ತುಂಗಯಿ*, *ಪೊತ್ತುಂಗೊಯಿಡು*, *ಪುಟ್ಟುಂಗುರುಡಂ*, *ಸುರ್ಕುಂಗುರುಳ್*, *ಕರ್ಕುಂಗಲ್ಲಂ*, *ಇಡುಕುಂಗಬ್ಬಂ*, *ಕಡುಕುನ್ನಯಿ*, *ಉರ್ಕುನ್ನೊಯಿಲಿ*, *ತೂಗುನ್ನೊಟ್ಟಲ್*,

ಆಡುನ್ನೊಲೆ, ತೂಗುನ್ನೊಲೆ, ಬತ್ತುಮ್ಮಯಂ, ಬತ್ತುಮ್ಮಯಿ, ಅಟ್ಟುಮ್ಮರಿ, ಆಡುನ್ನೊಲಂ, ಮಿಂಚುಮ್ಮಯಿ, ಪೆರ್ಚುಮ್ಮರುಳ್, ತೋಲಿಂವೊಣೆ, ಪಾಯಿಮ್ಮಳೆ, ತೂಗುಂಜೊಡರ್, ಅಟ್ಟುಂಜಗಳಂ, ಕಟ್ಟುಂಜುರಿಗೆ, ಕಟ್ಟುಂಜೋಳಂ, ಏಲಿಂಜವ್ವನಂ, ಬೆಟ್ಟುಮ್ಮಯಿ (here: a hill-like load), ದಕ್ಕುನ್ನಲೆ, ತಾಯಿಮ್ಮಯಿ, ಬಕ್ಕುಮ್ಮಯಲ್, ಕಳ್ಳಂಗಡಲೆ, ತಡಂಗಾಲರ್.

c) Instances in which an ಉ is put before that sonnē, are: ಸಿಡಿಯುನ್ದಲೆ (ಸಿಡಿ + ಉ + —), ಇಲಿಯುನ್ದಲಿತ್ತಿ. Cf. ಬೆಳ್ಳುಮ್ಮಟ್ಟಿ under d, No. 23.

d) Instances in which substitutes (cf. §§ 273. 277) are used. In them

1, ಪೆಗು becomes ಪೆದ or ಪೆದಂ, e. g. ಪೆದಗೆಯ್ or ಪೆದಗೆಯ್, ಪೆದದಲೆ or ಪೆದದಲೆ (cf. § 251);

2, ಎಲ್ಲ retains its form or becomes ಎಲ್ಲಾ (cf. § 266), e. g. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ or ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ, ಎಲ್ಲರತ್ತಂ or ಎಲ್ಲಾರತ್ತಂ, ಎಲ್ಲಧನಂ or ಎಲ್ಲಾಧನಂ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಪುರುಷರ್ or ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪುರುಷರ್, ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾನೈಯರ್ or ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾನೈಯರ್;

3, ಮಹತ್ becomes ಮಾ, e. g. ಮಾದೇವಂ, ಮಾಕಾಳಿ, ಮಾದಾನಿ, ಮಾಶಾಯಂ, ಮಾಸಾವಂತಂ, ಮಾಲಕುಮಿ, ಮಾನಾಮಿ;

4, ಬದವು becomes ಬದ, e. g. ಬದನದು; ಅರಸು ಅರ, e. g. ಅರನೇಪಾಲರ್, a kingly *Eugenia jambolana* tree (cf. § 246 under b about ಅರಮನೆ);

5, ಪೊಲ್ಲದು appears as ಪೊಲ್ಲ, ಪದಮ as ಪದ, ಪೊಸತು as ಪೊಸ, ಎಳದು as ಎಳ, e. g. ಪೊಲ್ಲ ಮೊಗಂ, ಪದಗನ್ನಡಂ, ಪೊಸಪೊ, ಎಳವೆಪ್ಪೆ; (if ಪೊಸ, ಪದ and ಎಳ are followed by a vowel, there is no sandhi; see § 215, 6, i);

6, ಬಟ್ಟತು appears as ಬಟ್ಟ, ಬೆಟ್ಟತು as ಬೆಟ್ಟ (cf. No. 21), ದಟ್ಟತು as ದಟ್ಟ, e. g. ಬಟ್ಟದೊಡೆ, ಬೆಟ್ಟವೆಸಗೆ, ದಟ್ಟವಳ್ಳಿ;

7, ತೆಳ್ಳತು appears as ತೆಳ್, ಒಳತು as ಒಳ್, ಬಲ್ಲತು as ಬಲ್, ಮೆಲ್ಲತು as ಮೆಲ್, e. g. ತೆಳ್ಳದಮ್ಮು, ತೆಳ್ಳಸಿಪ್, ಒಳ್ಳನ್ನಡಂ, ಒಳ್ಳನ್ನಡಿ, ಬಲ್ಲಗುಳ್, ಬಲ್ಲೋನೆ, ಮೆಲ್ಲರಂ, ಮೆಲ್ಲುಡಿ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಾತು (cf. No. 11);

8, ಬಿಣ್ಣೆತು appears as ಬಿಣ್, ತಣ್ಣೆತು as ತಣ್, ನುಣೆತು as ನುಣ್, ಇನಿದು as ಇನ್ (ಇನ್, etc.), e. g. ಬಿಣ್ಣೆನೆ, ಬಿಣ್ಣೆಪ್ಪೆ, ತಣ್ಣೆಪ್ಪಾಲ್, ತಣ್ಣೆಪ್ಪಾಡರ್, ನುಣ್ಣಿನಿ, ನುಣ್ಣರಂ, ಇಮ್ಮುಳಿ, ಇಮ್ಮಾವು, ಇಂಗಡಲ್, ಇಂಚರಂ (cf. No. 10. 11);

9, ಪಿರಿದು, before consonants, appears as ಪೆರ್, ಬಿಳಿದು as ಬೆಳ್ (cf. Nos. 10. 11), e. g. ಪೆರ್ವೊಲೆ, ಪೆರ್ವರಂ, ಪೆರ್ವಾತು, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಳ್, ಬೆಳ್ಳುಗಿಲ್, ಬೆಳ್ಳಲ್, ಬೆಳ್ಳಯಲ್, ಬೆಳ್ಳರಿ;

10, ಪಿರಿದು, before vowels, appears as ಪೇರ್, e. g. ಪೇರಾನೆ, ಪೇರದವಿ, ಪೇರೊಕ್ಕಲ್, ಪೇರಡಿ, ಪೇರೊಡಲ್; (regarding ಇನ್ of ಇನಿದು, see No. 8, it is to be remarked that before consonants it may appear also as ಈನ್, e. g. ಈಂಚರಂ, ಈಮ್ಮುಳಿ, ಈಂಗಡಲ್, ಈನ್ನಟ್ಟಿ);

11, ಇನ್, ಒಳ್, ತಣ್, (ತೆಳ್, see No. 23), ನುಣ್, ಬಲ್, ಬೆಳ್, ಮೆಲ್ (see Nos. 7. 8. 9) and ಅಳ್, ಪೆಪ್ take dvirbhāva, i. e. double their final before a vowel, e. g. ಇನ್ನೆನೆಸು, ಒಳ್ಳಾಳ್, ಒಳ್ಳೆನೆಸು, ತಣ್ಣೆಲರ್, ನುಣ್ಣರಿಸಿನಂ, ಬಲ್ಲೆಪ್ಪಾಯಂ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಾನೆ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಡಿ, ಅಳ್ಳೆಪ್ಪು, ಪೆಣ್ಣುಡೆ;

12, ಕಡಿದು, before vowels, appears as ಕಟ್, ನಿಡಿದು as ನಿಟ್, ನಡುವು as ನಟ್, the final ಟ್ being doubled, e. g. ಕಟ್ಟಿಳ್ಳೆ, ಕಟ್ಟಾಯಂ, ಕಟ್ಟಾಳ್, ಕಟ್ಟುಬ್ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ಕಟ್ಟುಬ್ಬಪಂ, ನಿಟ್ಟಡಕಿಲ್, ನಿಟ್ಟಯ್, ನಿಟ್ಟರ್ಕ, ನಿಟ್ಟಸಳ್, ನಟ್ಟದವಿ, ನಟ್ಟಾಳಂ, ನಟ್ಟಿರಾಳ್;

13, ಕಿಷು, before vowels, appears as ಕಿಷ್ and ಕುಷ್ (*cf.* § 151, *b*, 2; No. 14), the final ಷ್ being doubled, *e. g.* ಕಿಷ್ಠಿ, ಕಿಷ್ಠಿಳಿ, ಕಿಷ್ಠಿಸಳ್, ಕುಷ್ಠಿ, ಕುಷ್ಠಿಸಳ್, ಕುಷ್ಠಿವಂ;

14, ಕಡಿಮೆ, before consonants, appears as ಕಡು, ನಿಡಿಮೆ as ನಿದು, ನಡುವು as ನಡು, ಕಿಷು as ಕಿಷು and ಕುಷು, *e. g.* ಕಡುಗುದುರೆ, ಕಡುಗಾಳಿ, ನಿದುದೋಳ್, ನಡುವಯಣಂ, ನಡುಮಾಳಂ (o. r. ನಡುಮಾಳಂ), ನಡುಸೆಪಂ, ಕಿಷುಗೂಸು, ಕಿಷುನೆಲ್ಲ, ಕಿಷುನಿದಿರ್, ಕಿಷುವಲೆ, ಕಿಷುನಾಯ್, ಕುಷುದಡಿ, ಕುಷುಗಡಂ, ಕುಷುಗಡ್ಡಂ, ಕುಷುಗಣ್ಣು, ಕುಷುಗೆಯ್; ನಿಡಿಮೆ appears also as ನಿದಿ, *e. g.* ನಿದಿದೋಳ್, ನಿದಿಯಲರ್ಗಣೆ;

15, ಪಚ್ಚನೆ, ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ, ಬೆಚ್ಚನೆ appear as ಪಂ, ಕೆಂ, ಬೆಂ (*cf.* § 251), *e. g.* ಪನ್ನೆವಲ್, ಪನ್ನಲೆ, ಪನ್ನಳ್. ಕೆಂಗಳಿ, ಕೆಂಗಳಿ, ಕೆಂಗುಡಿ, ಕೆಂಗೊಡೆ, ಕೆಂಜೆಡೆ, ಕೆನ್ನಳ್, ಕೆಮ್ಮಟ್ಟೆ, ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಸಲ್, ಬೆಂಗಳ್, ಬೆನ್ನಲ್;

16, ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ appears also as ಚೆಂ, *e. g.* ಚೆಂಗಳಿಲ್, ಚೆಂಗಳಿಲ್, ಚೆನ್ನುಟಿ, ಚೆನ್ನಂ, ಚೆನ್ನೆಯ್, ಚೆನ್ನೆಯ್, ಚೆನ್ನೆಯ್, ಚೆನ್ನೆಯ್;

17, ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ, before vowels, appears as ಕೇಸು (ಕೇಸ್), *e. g.* ಕೇಸಕ್ಕಿ, ಕೇಸಡಿ, ಕೇಸುಂ;

18, ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ, ಬೆಚ್ಚನೆ appear also as ಕೆಸು, ಬೆಸು, *e. g.* ಕೆಸುಗಳಿಲ್, ಕೆಸುಗಳ್, ಕೆಸುಗಟ್ಟು, ಕೆಸುಪೊನ್, ಕೆಸುಸಂಜೆ, ಬೆಸುಗದಿರ್, ಬೆಸುನೆತ್ತರ್, ಬೆಸುನೀರ್, ಬೆಸುಗಾಳಿ;

19, ಪಚ್ಚನೆ, before vowels, appears also as ಪಚ್ಚು (ಪಚ್ಚು), *e. g.* ಪಚ್ಚುಲೆ, ಪಚ್ಚಡಕೆ, ಪಚ್ಚಲೆ;

20, ಪಚ್ಚನೆ appears also as ಪಸು followed by a euphonic ಸಂಠೆ, *e. g.* ಪಸುಂಗಳಿ;

21, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು (see No. 6) appears also as ಬಿಷು, *e. g.* ಬಿಷುಪೊಯ್, ಬಿಷುವಡೆ, ಬಿಷುಗಾಳಿ;

22, ಕೊಂಕು appears as ಕುಡು, *e. g.* ಕುಡುವುರ್ವ, ಕುಡುಗೋಲ್, ಕುಡುವೆಕೆ, ಕುಡುದಾಡೆ, ಕುಡುಮಿಂಚು;

23, ಬೆಳ್, ತೆಳ್ (see No. 11) may be followed by a euphonic ಉಂ, *e. g.* ಬೆಳ್ಳು ಮುಟ್ಟು, ತೆಳ್ಳು ಮುಟ್ಟು.

248. The third compound is ದ್ವಿಗು, *i. e.* (worth) two cows, this word being in Sanskrit an example after which this whole class of compounds is called. Kēsava says that “when (the last word of) a tatpurusha is saṅkhyāpūrvaka, *i. e.* preceded by a numeral, it becomes a dvigu”. The numeral is the predicate of the noun which follows. Also ಕೆಲವು and ಪಲವು are reckoned among the numerals (*cf.* § 90; § 278, 4).

Substitutive forms are often employed in dvigus, especially in the ancient dialect:—

1, ಒನ್ನು often appears as ಒರ್, *e. g.* ಒರ್ನುಡಿ (for ಒನ್ನು ನುಡಿ), ಒರ್ತಲೆ (for ಒನ್ನು ತಲೆ), ಒರ್ಪೆಸರ್, ಒರ್ಪೊಡಲ್, ಒರ್ಪಿಡಿ, ಒರ್ಪುತ್ತು, and as ಓರ್ before vowels, *e. g.* ಓರೆಂಜಲ್, ಓರೊನ್ನು. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಒಕ್ 1.

2, ಎರಡು often appears as ಎರಡ್ (*cf.* §§ 215, 7, *a*; 234), *e. g.* ಎರಡ್ಡುದುರೆ, ಎರಡ್ಡುತ್ತು, ಎರಡ್ಡುಡಿ, ಎರಡ್ಡುಂ, ಎರಡ್ಡುತ್ತು, or as ಇರ್, *e. g.* ಇರ್ಪೆನೆ, ಇರ್ತೆರೆ, ಇರ್ಪೆಟ್ಟು, ಇರ್ತೆಡಿ, ಇರ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಇರ್ತಲೆ, ಇರ್ನೆಯ್, ಇರ್ಬಾಳ್, ಇರ್ನಡಿ, ಇರ್ಬಾಸಿರ್, ಇರ್ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ್, ಇರ್ಪೆತ್ತು, or as ಈರ್ before vowels, *e. g.* ಈರಯ್, ಈರೊತ್ತು. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಇಕ್.

3, ಮೂರು often appears as ಮೂ, *e. g.* ಮೂಗೊಂಕು, ಮೂವಳಸು, ಮೂನೂಜು, ಮೂಡೆಪಂ, ಮೂಲೋಕಂ, ಮೂದಲೆ, ಮೂವಾಲ್, ಮೂವಡಿ, ಮೂಗೇಣ್, ಮೂಗಾವುಂ, ಮೂಗೋಜು, ಮೂಗೆಯ್,

or sometimes as ಮು after which the consonants ಕ್, ಗ್, ನ್, ಪ್, ಮ್ are doubled, *e. g.* ಮುಕ್ಕುವೆ, ಮುಕ್ಕೊಡೆ, ಮುಗ್ಗುಡೆ, ಮುನ್ನೀರ್, ಮುಪ್ಪೊಡಲ್, ಮುಪ್ಪುರಿ, ಮುಮ್ಬಾಳು, or sometimes before ಸ್ which then becomes ಚ್ and is doubled, *e. g.* ಮುಚ್ಚೊಟ್ಟು, ಮುಚ್ಚವಡಿ, ಮುಚ್ಚಿರೆ, ಮುಚ್ಚಾಲ್, or before vowels, when it gets an ಯ್ between which is doubled, *e. g.* ಮುಯ್ಯರ್, ಮುಯ್ಯಡಿ, ಮುಯ್ಯೋ, ಮುಯ್ಯಾನೆ. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಮು, and *cf.* ಮುವ್ವತ್ತು in § 278.

4, ಢಾಲ್ಕು often appears as ನಾಲ್, *e. g.* ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತು, ನಾಲ್ವಡಿ, ನಾಲ್ವೆರಲ್. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ನಾ 2.

5, ಅಯ್ಡು often appears as ಅಯ್, *e. g.* ಅಯ್ವಡಿ, ಅಯ್ಗುಣಂ, ಅಯ್ವಾಸಿರಂ, ಅಯ್ವಾಯ್. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಅಯ್ 5.

6, ಆಱು often appears as ಅಱು, *e. g.* ಅಱುವತ್ತು, ಅಱುವಡಿ, ಅಱುನೂಱು, ಅಱುದಿಂಗಳ್. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಅಱು 3.

7, ಏಡು often appears as ಏಡ್, *e. g.* ಏಡ್ವತ್ತು, ಏಡ್ವಡಲ್, ಏಡ್ವೊಟ್ಟೆ, ಏಡ್ವೊರೆ, ಏಡ್ವರಿ. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಏಡ್ 4.

8, ಎಣ್ಣು often appears as ಎಣ್, *e. g.* ಎಣ್ವತ್ತು, ಎಣ್ವಾಸಿರಂ, ಎಣ್ವೆನೆ. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಎಮ್ 2.

9, ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು appears as ತೊಮ್ before ಪತ್ತು, *viz.* ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, and as ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ before ನೂಱು and ಸಾಸಿರ (ಸಾಯಿರ, ಸಾವಿರ), *viz.* ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ಯೂಱು, ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ಯಾಸಿರಂ. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಒಮ್.

10, ಪತ್ತು appears as ಪಯಿನ್ before ಸಾಸಿರ, *viz.* ಪಯಿಂಫಾಸಿರಂ, as ಪನ್ (ಪನ್ನ, ಹನ್, ಹನ್ನ) before ಒನ್ನ and ಎರಡು, *viz.* ಪನ್ನೊನ್ನ, ಪನ್ನೆರಡು, as ಪದಿ (ಹದಿ) before ಮೂಱು and ನಾಲ್ಕು, *viz.* ಪದಿಮೂಱು, ಪದಿನಾಲ್ಕು, and as ಪದಿನ್ (ಹದಿನ್) before ಅಯ್ಡು, ಆಱು, ಏಡು, ಎಣ್ಣು, *viz.* ಪದಿನಯ್ಡು, ಪದಿನಾಱು, ಪದಿನೇಡು, ಪದಿನೆಣ್ಣು. See § 278, 1.

11, ನೂಱು and ಸಾಸಿರ appear also as ನೂಱ್ (ನೂಱ್) and ಸಾಸಿರ್, *e. g.* ನೂಮ್ಪಡಿ, ನೂಮ್ಪತ್ತು, ನೂಫಾಸಿರಂ, ಸಾಸಿಮ್ಪಡಿ, ಸಾಸಿರ್ಮಯಿಂ, ಸಾಸಿರ್ಮೇಳಂ, ಸಾಸಿರ್ಮರ್. See § 278, 1.

12, ಕೆಲವು and ಪಲವು appear also as ಕೆಲ and ಪಲ, *e. g.* ಕೆಲದವನಂ, ಪಲದವನಂ, ಪಲಗಣ್, ಪಲವಣ್.

249. The fourth compound is ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿ. It is a predicate referring to some subject or other, or serves to qualify or define another word, sometimes being so to say an adjective (see § 102, 8, *d*). The word bahuvrīhi, 'possessing much rice' is, in Samskrīta, the instance after which this class of compounds has been named.

Bahuvrīhi compounds terminate in ಅ (ಅಂ) and ಇ.

Instances are: (ಅವಂ) ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, (ಅವಳ್) ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, (ಅದು) ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, (ಅವಂ) ಕುಸಿಗೊರಲಂ, (ಅವಳ್) ಕುಸಿಗೊರಲಿ, (ಅವಂ) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಾಲಂ, (ಅವಳ್) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಾಲಿ, ಕಡುಚಾಗಿ, ಚಲವಾದಿ, ಮೆಲ್ವಿನ್ನಣಿ, ಕಡುಗೇಡಿ, ಕಡುಗೆಲಸಿ, ನಿಡುಮೊಗಂ, ನಿಡುಮೂಗಿ, ನಿಡುಗಣ್ಣಿ, ನಿಡುವೆರಲಿ, ಸುಕುರ್ಗುರುಳಿ (*cf.* § 243, B, 8), ಸವಟಿವಾಯಂ, ಗುಳ್ಳಿಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಹಲಿದಲಿಯಂ, ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಬಟ್ಟದೊಡಿಯಂ, ಕೇಸಡಿಯಂ, ಕುಡುವಿಲ್ಲಂ,

ನಾಲೋಕಂ, ನಿಡುಗಾಕಂ, ನಿಡುವಣೆಯಂ, ಬಲ್ಲಲೆಯಂ, ಅಗಲ್ಲರದಂ, ಪೆಱಿಸೊಸಲಂ, ಕಲ್ಲೆದೆಯಂ, ಪಲಗೆದೆಯಂ, ನುಣೊಡೆಯಂ (cf. § 115; § 243, B, remark), ಕರ್ಬೆಡಂ, ಪಲಿವಾನಿಸಂ, ಅಲಿಗವಿ, ಪುಸಿಬಾದಿ, ಬಲ್ಲಜ್ಜುಗಿ, ಪಲ್ಲಿಲಿ (ವಾಯ್), ಅಗಿಲಿಲಿ (ಗನ್ನಂ), ಕೂರಿಲಿ (ಕುಡುಗೋಲ್), ಬೆಳಗಿಲಿ (ಗಣ್), ನಾಣಿಲಿ (ವೆಣ್, cf. § 243, B, 14), ವಿಾಂಗುಲಿ, ಅಲಿಗುಲಿ (cf. § 243, B, 8), to which the Śabdānuśāsana adds ಅನೆಗುಲಿ, ಇಲಿಗುಲಿ, ಪಾವುಗುಲಿ. Feminines with ಅಳ್ are e. g. ಬಟ್ಟವೊಲೆಯಳ್, ನಿಡುಜಡೆಯಳ್, ಪೆಱಿವಣೆಯಳ್.

In mutually fighting with swords, fists, etc. a kind of bahuvrihi is formed in which the same word occurs twice, the final one taking the suffix i and the preceding one taking the suffix ā, e. g. ಖಾಡಾಖಾಡಿ, ಮುಟ್ಟು ಮುಟ್ಟಿ, ಹೆಲ್ಲಾಹೆಲ್ಲಿ, ದಾಪಿುದಾಪಿ, ದೆಪ್ಪಾದೆಪ್ಪಿ (o. r. ದಪ್ಪಾದಪ್ಪಿ), ಹಾಣಾಹಾಣಿ (o. r. ಹಣಾಹಣಿ), ಘಟ್ಟುಘಟ್ಟಿ, ಮಲ್ಲಮಲ್ಲಿ. The Śabdānuśāsana has ಕಲ್ಲಾಕಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೋಲಾ ಕೋಲಿ, ಡಾಣಾಡಾಣಿ.

250. The fifth compound is ದ್ವಂದ್ವ. It unites two or more words which, if uncompounded, would be in the same case and connected by the conjunction ಉಂ (ಊ) 'and' the last word frequently taking the terminations of the plural, e. g. ಅಳಿಗಿಳಿಗಳ್, ಕರಿತುರಗಂಗಳ್, ತನ್ನೆತಾಯ್ಗಳ್, ಮರ ಗಿಡುಗಳ್, ರಾಮಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರ್, ಮರಗಿಡುಬಳ್ಳಿಪುಲ್ಲೊದಯಿಪಕ್ಕಿಮಿಗಂಗಳ್, ಆಟವಾಟಕೂಟಂಗಳ್, but being also in the singular, e. g. ಮರಗಿಡು, ಕಾವಚನ್ನಿರಂ, ಅಳಿಗಿಳಿ ಪುಲ್ಲೊದಯಿ. See § 354, II, 4.

When ತಮ್ಮ and ತಮ್ಮ are joined, the first ತಮ್ಮ may drop its last syllable, e. g. ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಂ, ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ ವಿಭೂತಿ, ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ ಬಲಂ, ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ ಸಿರಿ. Cf. § 137, a, genitive plural; § 304, a. b.

251. The sixth compound is ಅವ್ಯಯಿಭಾವ. In Sanskrita this compound is formed by joining an indeclinable particle with another word, the resulting compound, in which the indeclinable particle forms always the first element, is again indeclinable. In Kannada the first is a substituted form of a noun, which form by itself is indeclinable; but the compound is declinable, and may be said to be identical in quality with a tatpurusha (cf. Kēśava's ಕಿಚ್ಚಿಮ್ಮ, etc. in § 246).

The substituted form of ಅಡಿ is ಅಂ, of ಮೇಗು ಮೇಂ, of ಮುನ್ನ ಮುಂ, of ಪಿನ್ನು ಪಿಂ, of ಕೆಳಗು ಕಿಲ್, of ಪೆಡಿಗು ಪಿನ್ನು, of ಬಿಸು ಬೆಂ (cf. § 247, d, 15. 18), e. g. ಅಂಗೆಯ್, ಅಂಗಾಲ್, ಮೇಂಗೆಯ್, ಮೇಂಗಾಲ್, ಮುಂಗೆಯ್, ಮುಂಗಾಲ್, ಮುಂಜೂರ್, ಮುಂಜೆಪಿಂಗು, ಮುಮ್ಮಗಲ್, ಮುಮ್ಮಾಗಿ, ಪಿಂಗಾಲ್ (o. r. ಹಿಂಗಾಲ್),

ಪಿನ್ನೆದೆ, ಪಿನ್ನೊತ್ತಿ, ಕಿಲ್ವರೆ, ಕಿಲ್ವಿಲ್ವಿ, ಕಿಲ್ವಿಲ್ವಿಡೆ, ಪಿನ್ನಿಲ್, ಪಿನ್ನೊಲೆ, ಬೆಂಗಾಲ್, ಬೆನ್ನಿಸಿಲ್. Cf. also the substitute ಪೆಡ or ಪೆಡಂ of ಪೆಡಿಗು in § 247, d, 1.

252. After the six compounds that occur in Kannada as well as in Samskrita, have been treated of, it remains to draw attention towards the rules which exist in Kannada as to choosing words for them which are congruous.

1, The general rule is that Kannada words may form compounds with Kannada words, as will appear from §§ 240-251.

2, Another general rule is that Samasamskrita words (§ 70) are not to be compounded with Kannada words (see the few exceptions under No. 11, a). It is therefore wrong to say ಕಣ್ಣುಮಲಂ, ಮುಖತಾವರೆ, and to use such compounds as appear in the following part of a verse:

ಅರಸುಕುಮಾರನ್ ಅನಾಯತ

ತರಗಡೆಗಣ್ಣೆನ್ನೆ ನೋಡಿ, ಕೆಳದಿಸಮೇತಂ |

ಪರಿಗತನಗೊನ್ನಿದಂ. (Regarding ಅರಸುಕುಮಾರಂ see under No. 7.)

In such cases there occurs what is called an arisamāsa or viruddhasamāsa, *i. e.* unsuitable, incongruous compound (*cf.* No. 11).

3, The Tatsamas mentioned in § 71 may be compounded with Tatsama, Samasamskrita, Tadbhava (No. 4), and Kannada words, *e. g.* ಅಂಕವಾಚಿ, ಅಂಕವಾತು, ಕಟ್ಟಂಕಂ, ಮಾಪಂಕಂ, ಮೃಗಾಂಕಂ, ವೃಷಾಂಕಂ;—ಅಂಗಣವಲಯಂ, ಅಂಗಣವಾವಿ, ಅಂಗಣವೆಟ್ಟಿ, ಗೃಹಾಂಗಣಂ, ರಾಜಾಂಗಣಂ;—ಅಟ್ಟಗವಲ್, ಅಟ್ಟವಡಿ, ಅಟ್ಟಹಾಸಂ;—ಗುಬ್ಬಿಗಂಕಣಂ, ಮಣಿಗಂಕಣಂ, ಹಸ್ತಕಂಕಣಂ, ಹಿಣ್ಣುಗಂಕಣಂ;—ತಬ್ಬಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, ಧೂಳಿಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, ರಾಯಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, ಹತ್ತುಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, ಹೆಡಗೋಣ್ಣೆ;—ಗಣ್ಣಿಗವಂ, ಗಣ್ಣಿಗಲಿ, ಗಣ್ಣಿಗುಣಂ, ಗಣ್ಣಿಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ್, ಗಣ್ಣಿವರಿಜು, ಗಣ್ಣಿವಸದನ;—ಗಲ್ಲಗಿವಿ, ಗಲ್ಲಗುಗ್ಗುರಿ, ಗಲ್ಲಮುಗ್ಗುರಿ, ಗಲ್ಲಸ್ಥಲಂ, ತೆಳ್ಳಲ್ಲಂ;—ಎಡೆಗಾಳಂ, ಗಳಗಾಳಂ, ಸಣ್ಣಗಾಳಂ;—ಕೆಪ್ಪಿಗೋಣಿ, ಗೋಣಿಕಾಪುತ್ತಂ, ಪೆಗೋಣಿ;—ಕರತಳಂ, ಕೆನ್ನಳಂ, ತಟ್ಟತಳಂ, ತಳಹಗ್ಗಂ, ಧರಣೀತಳಂ;—ಕಾಂಸ್ಯತೋರಣಂ, ತಳದೋರಣಂ, ಪಚ್ಚಿದೋರಣಂ, ಮಕರತೋರಣಂ;—ಚಾವಟ್ಟಂ, ದಾರವಟ್ಟಂ, ಪಟ್ಟಗದುರ್ಗೆ, ಪಟ್ಟಗೋಪಿ, ಪಟ್ಟಮಹಿಷಿ, ಪಟ್ಟವಣಿ, ಪಟ್ಟವರ್ಧನಂ, ಪಟ್ಟಶರಂ, ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲೆ, ಪಾಯವಟ್ಟಂ;—ಬನ್ನಿಗ್ರಹಣಂ, ಬನ್ನಿವಿಡಿ (ಬನ್ನಿವಿಡಿದಂ ಬಿಮ್ಮಾಧರಸ್ಥಾನಮಂ), ಬನ್ನಿನಿ ಕಾಪಂ;—ಆಳ್ವಲಂ, ಇರ್ಬಲಂ, ತೋಳ್ವಲಂ, ನೆಲವಲಂ, ಪೆರ್ವಲಂ (or ಪೆರ್ಬಲಂ), ಭುಜಬಲಂ, ಭೂಬಲಂ, ಮಾರ್ವಲಂ (or ಮಾರ್ಬಲಂ);—ಪೆರ್ಬಲಂ, ಬಿಲದ್ವಾರಂ, ಬಿಲಸಗ್ಗಂ;—ಕಾಂಚನಮಂಚಂ, ತೂಗುಮಂಚಂ, ರತ್ನಮಂಚಂ, ಸೆಳಿಮಂಚಂ;—ಉಡೆವಣಿ, ಕೆಲವಣಿ, ದಿನಮಣಿ, ಮಕುಟಮಣಿ, ರನ್ನಮಣಿ;—ಮಲ್ಲಗಾಳಗಂ, ಮಲಮುರಾನ್ತಕಂ, ಮಲ್ಲವಾತು;—ಅಕ್ಕರಮಾಲೆ, ಕಣ್ಣುಮಾಲೆ, ಪಚ್ಚಿಮಾಲೆ, ಪೂಮಾಲೆ, ಮಾಲೆದೋರಣ, ವನಮಾಲೆ;—ಎಳಲತೆ, ನವಲತೆ, ಲತೆವನೆ, ಲತೆವಳ್ಳಿ;—ಸಬಳಗದ್ವಾಣಂ, ಸಬಳತ್ತಿಣೇತ್ರಂ, ಸಬಳವಿನ್ನಣಿ, ಸಬಳಸಹಸ್ಸಬಾಹು.

4, Two Tadbhavas (§ 370) may be compounded, *e. g.* ಅಂಕುಸಸಾರಣಿ, ಅಚ್ಚವಳಿಕು, ಅನ್ನಳಸತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಅವಣಜವಣಂ, ಅಬಗಿವನ್ನಂ, ಎಕ್ಕತಳಂ, ಎಕ್ಕವತ್ತಿ, ಕಕ್ಕಸಜವನ್ನಂ, ಕಣ್ಣಿಯಬಾರಂ, ಕಣ್ಣುಪಡಂ, ಕನ್ನವುರಂ, ಕಪ್ಪುರಗರಡಗೆ, ಕರಸುಣಿ, ಕಾಗಿದೊಣ್ಣಿ, ಕಾನಿಗಪ್ಪಡಂ, ಕೂವಕವ್ವಂ, ಕೂಬ್ಬಮ್ಮಿ, ಕೈರದಮ್ಮುಲಂ, ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರಂ, ಚಕ್ಕವಕ್ಕಿ, ಚಟ್ಟಿಗರಣಂ, ಚಿತ್ತಾಗಾರಂ, ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಗಬಿಜ್ಜಿ, ಚಾಕಣ್ಣಂ, ಚಾಗಾವೆ, ಚಾಜನ್ತಂ, ಚಾವಟಂ, ಜಗವತ್ತಿ, ಜವಹುರಂ, ಜವಳವದ್ದಲೆ, ಜೊನ್ನವಕ್ಕಿ, ಜೋಗವಾವುಗೆ, ತಾಣದೀವಿಗೆ, ತಾಣಬಟ್ಟಂ, ತಿವಡಿ, ತಿವಡಿ, ತಿವಳಿ, ತಿಸರಂ, ತಿಸಳಂ, ತಿಹುರಾನ್ತಕಂ, ದಸಸಿರಂ, ದಿಟ್ಟಿಬಿಸಂ, ದುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ದುಸರಂ, ದುಹತ್ತಂ,

ದೂವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ದೂಹತ್ತಂ, ಪದಿಚೆನ್ನಂ, ಪಟುವಾವುಗೆ, ಪಟುಹತ್ತಂ, ಪಾಣಿಯಬಾರಂ, ಬಣ್ಣವುರಂ, ಬಣ್ಣಸರಂ, ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಮಾಡಂ, ಬೀರಸಿರಿ, ಮಾನಸಗಟ್ಟಂ, ಮಾನಸಪೊತ್ತಗೆ, ಮಾಪತಂ, ಮಾಲಕುಮಿ, ಮಾಸಾವನ್ನಂ, ರಕ್ಕಸಂಕಲೆ, ರಕ್ಕಸವಗರಣಂ, ರನ್ನಗಮ್ಮಳಿ, ರನ್ನವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ರಾಯಗೋಟಿ, ವಂಕದರಂ, ವಂಕದಾರಂ, ವಂಕಬಾರಂ, ಸಂಕರ ಪಸಾಯಿತಂ, ಸಂಗಡವೆಕ್ಕಣಂ, ಸನ್ನೆವಟ್ಟಣಂ, ಸಬ್ಬಲಕ್ಕಣಂ, ಸಬ್ಬಸನ್ನಣಂ, ಸಮ್ಮರಗವಳಂ, ಸರವನ್ನಂ, ಸವಗ ಸನ್ನಣಂ, ಸಿರಿಕ್ಕಣಂ, ಸಿರಿಯದರಂ, ಸಿರಿಯದಾರಂ, ಸಿರಿಯಬಾರಂ, ಹಂಜರವಕ್ಕೆ.

5, The first word may be a Samasamskrita (§ 70) and the second one a Tadbhava, e. g. ಉತ್ತರಧೇಸಂ, ಕರಣಸಾಲೆ, ಗೋಹುರಂ, ದಾನಸಾಲೆ, ದೇವನಾಸನಂ, ಪಂಚಸರಂ, ಪರಚೊಮ್ಮಂ, ಪರಮಸಿರಿ, ಪಾದರಕ್ಕೆ, ಪಾದವಾಸಂ, ಪಾದಸಂಕಲೆ, ಬಾಪುಬಳಿ, ಮಂಗಳವಸದನಂ, ಮಂಗಳಾರತಿ, ವಿಜಯಸೇಸಿ, ಸುರಹೊನ್ನೆ.

6, The first word may be a Tadbhava and the second one a Samasamskrita, e. g. ಅನ್ನವುರಂ, ಅರಸುಗುಣಂ, ಎಕ್ಕಸರಂ, ಕಣ್ಣಪಟಂ, ಗಾವರಸಂ, ಗುಜ್ಜರವಟ್ಟಿ, ಚನ್ನವುರಂ, ಚಾಪದಂ, ಚಾವೇದಿ, ಜವದಣ್ಣಂ, ತಿಗುಣಂ, ತಿಪುರಾನ್ನಕಂ, ತಿವಳಿ, ದುಗುಣಂ, ದೂಹಸ್ತಿ, ದೆಸೆಬಲಿ, ದೆಸೆವಲಿ, ಪಯಗತಿ, ಪಸುಪತಿ, ಬೊಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಂ, ಮಾಕಾಳಿ, ಮಾಜನಂ, ಮಾದಾಸಿ, ಮಾಡೇವಂ, ಮಾಪಾತಕಂ, ಮಾಪುರುಷಂ, ಮಾಶಾರ್ಯ ಧನಂ, ಮೊಗರಾಗಂ, ಸಂಗಡದಾಳಂ, ಸಣಿವಾರಂ, ಸನ್ನವಾತಂ, ಸರಕರಣಂ, ಸರನಾದಿ, ಸಾಡೇವಂ, ಸಾಮವರ್ಣಂ, ಸಾವಾಸಿ, ಸಿರಿರಾಮಂ, ಸೂಳಪಾಣೆ.

7, A Samasamskrita term of which a Tadbhava exists should not be combined with a Tadbhava term, e. g. the poet Harirāja's ತರವೇರ್ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಕಭಟ್ಟಾರವ ಪುಟಿಕೆಗಳಂ should be ತರವೇರ್ ಮಾಣಿಕಭಟ್ಟಾರವ ಪುಟಿಕೆಗಳಂ. ಅರಸುಕುಮಾರಂ (under No. 2) ought to be ಅರಸುಗುವರಂ.

Remark by the author of the present grammar:—It seems that Kōśava means a generally known and as such used Tadbhava, not one which is less known and seldom used, as ಪಾಯಿ, for he himself (under No. 5) uses ಪಾದರಕ್ಕೆ, ಪಾದವಾಸಂ, and ಪಾದಸಂಕಲೆ instead of ಪಾಯರಕ್ಕೆ, ಪಾಯವಾಸಂ, and ಪಾಯಸಂಕಲೆ (ಪಾಯಿ being a Tadbhava of ಪಾದ).

8, It is allowed to compound a Tadbhava and a Kannada (dōśīya) term, e. g. ಅರಗಿಳಿ, ಅರಮನೆ, ಪದವಾನಸಂ, ಪೊನ್ನನ್ನಳಂ, ಸೆಜ್ಜಿವನೆ, ಸಿಂಗವೆಣ್ಣೆ, ಸಸಿದೋಣ್ಣಂ.

9, It is allowed to add a Kannada term to a Tadbhava compound, e. g. ಜವಳಿಮದ್ದಳಿದೊಂಗಲ್, ಜೊನ್ನವಕ್ಕಿಗಣ್ಣಳ್, ತಾಣದೀವಿಗವೆಳಗು.

10, It is allowed to add a Kannada term to a Tatsama compound (see No. 3), e. g. ಕಟ್ಟಂಕದಲ್ಲಣಂ, ಪೂಮಾಲೆದುಪುಮ್ಮು, ಸಬಳಗದ್ಯಾಣದೇವಿ.

11, Of old a number of incongruous compounds (arisamāsas, see under No. 2) were in use and may still be used, viz.:

a) oight compounds of Kannada and Samasamskrita words:—ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೆನಾಯಕಂ, ಅಪ್ಪಜನಂ (o. r. ಅಪ್ಪಜನಂ), ಕಟ್ಟೇಕಾಂತಂ, ಕಡುದರ್ಪಂ (o. r. ಕಡುತಪಂ), ಕೂರಸಿ, ಗುಣಕರು, ತುರಗ ದಬಂ, ಮಂಗಳವಟಿ; and

b) titles (birudu) or a string of titles (birudāvali), e. g. ಕರಿವೆಣ್ಣೆಗಾಪಂ, ಗಜಮುಪ್ಪಿ, ಗಜಪಾಪು, ಗುಣಕ್ಕೆನಲ್ಲಗಣೇಶಂ, ಗೇಣಂಕಚಕ್ರೇಶ್ವರಂ, ದಬಮುಖಧವಳಂ, ದಬಮುಖಾದಿತ್ಯಂ, ಮಾಸವಳಮ ದನಮಹೇಶಂ, ನರಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಣಂ, etc. In such titles or string of titles incongruous compounds may be used at pleasure (ಮೆಚ್ಚುವೆನ್ನೆ).

In the compounds under numbers 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9. 10 and 11 a change of an initial consonant of a compound member may occur according to § 215, 7, *a. b.*

253. As stated in § 245, there are three other samâsas in Kannada, *viz.* ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಮಾಸಂಗಳ್, ಗಮಕಸಮಾಸಂಗಳ್, and ವೀಪ್ಲಾಸಮಾಸಂಗಳ್. They are found more or less in the three dialects.

1, The *kriyâsamâsa* or verbal compound is formed "when as the compound's first member a noun that has a certain relation to the verb (*kâraka*, § 344) and a verb are placed together (*sannida*), *i. e.* compounded, so as to give a distinct meaning (*arthavyakti*).

In forming such verbal compounds a *sönnë* must be added to Samskṛita nouns ending in ಅ, whereas concerning such Kannada (or *tadbhava*) nouns this is optional; Kannada and Samskṛita nouns ending in ಉ optionally insert a *sönnë*; in some cases the final syllable of the first member is elided. See the sandhi rules in § 215, 7, *a. b.*

a) Instances wherein the Kannada (or *tadbhava*) noun (ending either in ಎ, ಇ, consonants, ಅ, or ಉ) has the meaning of the accusative, are *e. g.* ಬಳಿದೊಟ್ಟಂ (*i. e.* ಬಳಿಯಂ ತೊಟ್ಟಂ), ಕೆಳಗೊಣ್ಣಂ (*i. e.* ಕೆಳೆಯಂ ಕೊಣ್ಣಂ), ತೆಪ್ಪೆದತ್ತಂ (*i. e.* ತೆಪ್ಪೆಯಂ ತೆತ್ತಂ), ಮಹಿಷೋಕ್ತಂ (*i. e.* ಮಹಿಯಂ ಘೋಕ್ತಂ), ಪಲ್ಲುಕುಗುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ಎರ್ದೆಗೊಳಿಸಗಂ;—ನುಡಿಗಲ್ಪಳ್, ಪರಿವೆತ್ತುದು;—ನೀರ್ಗುಡಿದಂ (*i. e.* ನೀರಂ ಕುಡಿದಂ), ಸಾಲ್ಗುಡಿದಂ, ಕಾಲ್ಪಿಡಿದಪೆಂ, ಕಣ್ಣಿಟ್ಟಂ, ಕಣ್ಣೆಪ್ಪಿದಂ, ಪಲ್ಲರಿದಂ, ಬಾಯ್ಪಿಟ್ಟಂ;—ಮರವಾಯ್ಡಂ (*i. e.* ಮರನಂ ಸಾಯ್ಡಂ), ಮರಗಡಿದಂ, ಬಳಸವಿದಿದಂ, ನೆಲವಿದಿದಂ, ಕಡಂ ಗೊಣ್ಣಂ or ಕಡಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಕೆಯ್ಲಂ ಗಾದಂ or ಕೆಯ್ಲಲಗಾದಂ, ಪದಂ ಗೊಟ್ಟಂ or ಪದಗೊಟ್ಟಂ, ವೊಗಂ ನೋಡಿದಂ or ವೊಗನೋಡಿದಂ, ಬೆಸವ್ವುಡಿದಂ or ಬೆಸವಡಿದಂ, ಮನಂ ಸನ್ನಂ or ಮನಸನ್ನಂ;—ಪುದುಂ ಗೊಳಿಸಿದಂ or ಪುದುಗೊಳಿಸಿದಂ, ಮಾತುಂ ಗುಟ್ಟಿದಂ or ಮಾತುಗುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ಕಾಡುಂ ಗಣ್ಣಂ or ಕಾಡುಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಗಿಡುಂ ಗಡಿದಂ or ಗಿಡುಗಡಿದಂ, ಬೀಡುಮ್ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ or ಬೀಡುಮೊಕ್ಕಂ, ಅಸುಂ ಗೊಣ್ಣಂ or ಅಸುಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಎಫುಂ ಗಣ್ಣಂ or ಎಫುಗಣ್ಣಂ; ಪಿರಿದೀವಂ (ಪಿರಿದು ಈವಂ) is an instance in which the initial of the verb is a vowel (in which case the accusative is generally used; see § 346).

If, however, distinctness of meaning (*arthavyakti*) is injured, the insertion of the *sönnë* after nouns with final ಅ is requisite (*Kêśava* says), *e. g.* ಪಯಣವ್ಪೊದಂ, ಪಸರವ್ಪುಡಿದಂ, ಗಡಣಂ ಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಬಿಯಂಗೆಯ್ಡಂ, ಕೆಲಸವ್ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ, ಕರಗವ್ಪೊತ್ತಂ.

As remarked above, Samskṛita nouns with final ಅ always require the insertion of the *sönnë*, *e. g.* ಗುಣಂ ಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯಂ ನುಡಿದಂ, ಧನವ್ಪುಡಿದಂ, ರಂಗೆವ್ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ, ಭಯಂ ಗೊಳಿಸಿದಂ, ಚಕ್ರಂ ಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ನಪ್ರಂ ಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಖಡ್ಗವ್ಪುಡಿದಂ, ದಣ್ಣಂ ಗೊಣ್ಣಂ.

b) Instances in which the noun has the meaning of the instrumental, are *e. g.* ನೀರ್ಡೊಳಿದಂ, ಕಣ್ಣಣ್ಣಂ, ಕುಡುಗೋಲ್ಪಿಯ್ಡಂ, ಮನಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಕೊಟ್ಟುಟ್ಟಿದುದು, ಬೇಗವನ್ನಂ, ತಿಬ್ಬು ನುಡಿದಂ; an instance in which the noun has the meaning of the dative, is ಪುಯಲ್ಪೊದಂ (= ಪುಯಲೆ ಫೊದಂ); and an instance in which the noun has the meaning of the locative, is ಮಡುಂಬಿಟ್ಟಂ or ಮಡುವಿಟ್ಟಂ.

In the *kriyâsamâsa*, as the instances show, an *arisamâsa* (§ 252) is faultless (*nirdôsha*). *Kêśava's* special instance is:

ಸವಣಂ ಬಳಪಂಗೊಳಿ, ಗಾ

ಣ್ಣಿವಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲೊಳಿ, ಬಲವಿರೋಧಿ ವಜ್ರಂಗೊಳಿ, ದಾ |

ನವರಿಪು ಚಕ್ರಂಗೊಳಿ, ಕಾ

ರವಾರಿ ಗದಿಗೊಳಿ, ಘೋಣಕೆಗಾವಂ ನಿಲ್ಲಂ? || (see § 271).

c) Instances in which the final syllable of the first word is elided, are *e. g.* ಘೋತನ್ದಂ (for ಘೋಗು ತನ್ದಂ), ಅಯ್ತನ್ದಂ (for ಅಯ್ತು ತನ್ದಂ), ಕೆಳಸಾರ್ವಂ (for ಕೆಳಗು ಸಾರ್ವಂ), ಕಳಸುತ್ತಿದಂ (for ಕಳವಂ ಸುತ್ತಿದಂ), ಏನೇಪ್ಪಿಂ (for ಏನಂ or ಏನ ವೇಪ್ಪಿಂ), ಏವನ್ದಂ (for ಏತರ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ದಂ); ಏಘೋದಂ (for ಏತರ್ಕೆ ಘೋದಂ).

2, “When a noun with the notion of a case (kâraka, *i. e.* the kartri) is preceded by a numeral (saikhyâ), or a pronoun (sarvanâma), or an attributive noun (so-called adjectives, gunavaçana), or a kṛit (§§ 68; 177 *seq.*; 185. 186), a gamakasamâsa is formed”, Kêśava says. Gamakasamâsa may be translated ‘consecutive compound’, having this name probably because its members succeed one another without alteration. Consecutive compounds “may be”, Kêśava says, “a class of karmadhârayas, and occasionally may be tatpurushas”; he does, however, not state which belong to which.

a) Instances regarding numerals (*cf.* §§ 244. 248. 278, 1) are:— ಇರ್ವತ್ತಯ್ವು, ನೂಜುಪತ್ತು, ಮೂವತ್ತಾಜು (ಅಯ್ವು, ಪತ್ತು, ಆಜು being the kâraka nouns). We may perhaps say that such instances are tatpurushas, the first word expressing the connection which it has with the second one, *i. e.* the connection of the genitive (§ 246), *e. g.* ಇರ್ವತ್ತಯ್ವು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು + ಅಯ್ವು), of (*i. e.* above) twenty (there are) five, *i. e.* twenty-five. (Would such compounds not be rather dvandvas? See § 250.)

b) Instances regarding pronouns *viz.* ಆವ, (ಯಾವ), ಆ, ಈ, ಊ (see §§ 264. 265) are:— ಆವಮಾತು ಆವಕಾರ್ಯಂ, ಆವಕಾನ್ತೆ. ಆವರಾವುತರ್ ಆವವಾಜಿಗಳ್ ಆವುಮಾನೆಗಳ್ (ಆವುನು ಆನೆಗಳ್), ಆವನಾಳ್ (ಆವನ ಆಳ್) ಒಳವು ಆವನಾಯಕರೊ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಪವೊಳ್? ಆವನಮ್ ಈವನಮ್ ಊಬನಮ್ ಎನ್ನದೆ, ತೊಂಬತ್ತು, ಘೊಗೊಯ್ವರ್ ಅವರ್. Here, we may say, the two words are in the same relationship (êkâśraya) and form karmadhârayas (§ 247).

c) Instances regarding attributive nouns are:— ಅಸಿಯನದು, ಪಸಿಯಬಣ್ಣಂ, ಬಿಳಿಯಕರ್ಪು, ನಿದಿಯನಾಲಗೆ, ಪಿರಿಯಮಗಂ. If we consider these instances to be compounds, they are karmadhârayas; but they are in reality no compounds, and ought not to be written as such (*cf.* § 241). They are genitives combined with nominatives, *e. g.* ಅಸಿಯ is the genitive of ಅಸಿ (*cf.* § 273).

d) Instances regarding verbal declinable bases (kṛillîngas) are:— ಪಾಡುವತುವ್ವಿ, ಕೂಡುವಪುಲಲ್, ತೂಗುವನೊವರ್, ಘೊಯ್ವುಮುಜಿ, ಬೀಸುವಚಾಮರಂ, ಘೊಡೆವಳೇರಿ, ಪೂರಯ್ಯುವಕಂಬಂ, ಪಿಡಿವಕಪಳಿ, ಘೊಣ್ಣುವಘ್ನುಮುಜಲಂಗಳ್ (see § 364); ಆಡಿದಘೊಲಂ, ಬಿಗಿದಮಿಳಿ, ಬೀಡಿದದಾನಂ, ಆದವಿಷ್ಟು (see § 363); ಆಗದಕಾರ್ಯಂ, ಮಾಡದಕೆಯ್ (see § 179). If we consider these instances of compounds, they are karmadhârayas; but, as stated by us in §§ 178.

179. 185. 186, their first words are very probably genitives of the so-called present-future and past participles combined with nominatives. See § 254.

As will be learned from the instances, an arisamāsa is faultless in consecutive compounds.

Remark.

Such instances as are adduced under number 2 letters *b*, *c*, and *d* are commonly, and we think quite justly, not considered to be compounds.

3, The vipsāsamāsa or repetition-compound (which has various meanings, *vide* §§ 303. 307. 308. 309) is formed by repeating adverbs, interjections, imitative sounds, and nouns, the final syllable of the first word being often dropped or also changed, *e. g.* ಕಪ್ಪಕಪ್ಪನೆ (=ಕಪ್ಪನೆ ಕಪ್ಪನೆ), ಕಮ್ಮಕಮ್ಮನೆ (=ಕಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಮ್ಮನೆ), ತಣ್ಣತಣ್ಣನೆ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ, ಸಪ್ಪಸಪ್ಪನೆ, ನೊಪ್ಪನೊಪ್ಪನೆ (?), ತೆಪ್ಪತೆಪ್ಪನೆ, ತಲಿತಲಿನೆ, ಚಳಚಳನೆ; — ಅಕಟಕಟ; — ಚಿಂವ್ಚಿಂವ್; — ಕಟ್ಟಕಡಿ (=ಕಡಿ ಕಡಿ), ನಟ್ಟನಡು (=ನಡು ನಡು), ತುತ್ತತುದಿ (=ತುದಿ ತುದಿ), ಮೊತ್ತಮೊದಲ್ (=ಮೊದಲ್ ಮೊದಲ್); — ಕೆಳಕೆಳಗೆ (=ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ), ಮೇಮೇಗೆ, ಮೊದಮೊದಲ್ (=ಮೊದಲ್ ಮೊದಲ್), ತಪ್ಪತಪ್ಪಲ್ (=ತಪ್ಪಲ್ ತಪ್ಪಲ್). Regarding the repetition of verbs see §§ 211. 339.

XII. On verbal declinable bases (*cf.* §§ 363. 364).

254. Verbal declinable bases (kṛits, kṛillingas, §§ 68, 1; 102, 8, *e*), as we have seen, are formed from the so-called past relative participle positive and negative (bhūtavatikṛit, §§ 175-179) and from the so-called present-future relative participle (bhavishyantikṛit, §§ 180-186) by suffixing the pronominal forms and pronouns ಅಂ, ಒಂ, (ಅವಂ), ಆತಂ, ಅಳ್, ಒಳ್, (ಅವಳ್), ಆಕೆ, ಉದು, ಒದು, ಆರ್, ಒರ್, ಉವು (*cf.* § 193) in the ancient dialect, or ಅನು, ಅ, ಅವಂ, ಅವನು, ಅವ, ಆತಂ, ಆತನು, ಆತ, ಅವಳ್, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಉದು, ಅದು, ಅವರ್, ಆವರು, ಉವು, ಅವು in the mediæval one, or ಅವನು, ಅವ, ಆತನು, ಆತ, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಅದು, ಅವರು, ಅವು in the modern one (see §§ 198 under 3; 200, 1; 267; 273; 316, 1; 330).

Similarly any nouns (§§ 253, 2, *d*; 363; 364) and certain adverbs (postpositions) are suffixed to both kinds of participles.

Instances are:—ಪಾಡಿದಂ, ಸನ್ನೊಂ, ಬಗೆದಾತಂ, ಪಾಡಿದಳ್, ಕೊಟ್ಟೊಳ್, ಸೋವಾಕೆ, ಪಾಡಿದುಮು, ಇತ್ತೊದು, ಮಾದಿದರ್, ಕೊಟ್ಟೊರ್, ಪಾಪಮವು; ಶಿವ್ವನು, ಉವ್ವು, ಉವ್ವವಂ, ಉಳ್ಳನನು, ಉಳ್ಳವ, ಸಯ್ಯಿಸುವಾತಂ, ಉಳ್ಳುದು, ಉಳ್ಳತನು, ಏಜುವಾತ, ಹೋಹಳ್, ಸುಲುವಳು, ಬಪ್ಪಾಕೆ, ಬಪ್ಪುದು, ಉಳ್ಳದು (=ಉಳ್ಳುದು), ನಿವ್ವವರ್, ಬದುಕುವನರು, ಕೆಡುವುವು, ಹೋಹವು; ನುಡಿಯದಂ, ಬಾರದುಮು, ಮಗುಜವನರು; ಬೆಳವ ತನೆ, ಸರಿವ ತೊಜೆ; ತೀರದ ಕಜ್ಜಂ; ಬರ್ಪನ್ನು, ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ.

An explanation of the structure of verbal declinable bases has been given in §§ 178. 179. 185. 186.

1, If the participles are combined with pronominal forms or pronouns,

a) the declinable bases may stand by themselves without reference to something or somebody, *e. g.* ಆಡಿದಂ, he that played, ಪಾಡಿದಂ, he that sang, ಆಡಿದಳ್, she that sang, ಆಡಿದುಮು, it that played, ಪಾಡಿದುಮು, it that sang; ನೋಡಿದದು (or generally ನೋಡಿದ್ದು, see remark 3), it that saw, ತನ್ನದು (or generally ತನ್ನದ್ದು), it that brought; ಪೋರವಂ, he that nourishes or will nourish, ಪೋರವರ್, they that nourish or will nourish, ಉಳ್ಳದು, that which is; ನಿಲ್ಲದಂ, he that does not or did not stand, ಅಂಜದವಳು, she who is not or was not afraid, ಅಯಿದುಮು, that which does not or did not perish, ಬಾರದುಮು, they that do not or did not come, ಮಾಡದದು (or generally ಮಾಡದ್ದು, see remark 3), that which does not or did not make, ಇಲ್ಲದದು (or generally ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದು), that which does not or did not exist;

b) they may be preceded by a nominative, *e. g.* ಕುತ್ತಮ್ ಓಸರಿಸಿದಂ, he whose affliction was removed, ಗಣ್ಡನು ಸತ್ತವಳು, she whose husband died, ದೇವನ್ ಒಲಿದಾತನು, he whom God was or is pleased with; ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಾಯುವವಳು, she whose children are alive, ದೃಢಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹಿಂಗುವವನು, he whose firm mind fails, ಧನಮ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he to whom wealth belongs (*i. e.* he who possesses wealth), ನುಣ್ಣುಳ್ಳಂ, he to whom neatness belongs (*i. e.* he who is neat), ಬತ್ತಲೆಯಿಹವನು, he to whom nakedness belongs (*i. e.* he who is naked), ಪೊನ್ನಳ್ಳವಂ, he to whom gold belongs (*i. e.* he who possesses gold); ಕಾಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲದವಂ, he to whom feet do not belong (*i. e.* he who is without feet or a cripple), ಭಕ್ತನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದವಂ, he that is not or was not a devotee, ಪುತ್ತನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರು, they to whom a son is not or was not born, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಾಬದವಳು, she who loses or lost her children by death, ದಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದದು (or generally ದಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು, see remark 3), it for which there is no refuge;

c) they may govern the accusative, as the verbs do from which they are formed, *e. g.* ಎರಡಂ ಬಗೆದಾತಂ, he who intended two things, ದಾನಮಂ ಬೇಡಿದಂ, he that asked a boon, ಶತ್ರುಗಳನು ಕೊಂದವನು, he that killed enemies; ಕೂಡನ್ ಉಮ್ಮು, he that eats boiled rice, ಮಾಂಸವ ತಿಮ್ಮವ, he that eats flesh, ಎಲ್ಲವಂ ತಿಮ್ಮವಂ, he that eats all kinds of food, ಆನೆಯನ್ ಏಜುವಾತ, he who mounts an elephant, ತಪದ ಬಾಧೆಯಂ ಸಯಿಸುವಾತಂ, he that patiently endures the pain of austerities, ಗಿಳಿ ಸೋವಾಕೆಗಳ್, females that scare away parrots, ಗರ್ವವನ್ ಉಳ್ಳವ, he that possesses pride, ನುಣ್ಣುನ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he that possesses neatness, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ ಉಳ್ಳವನು, he that possesses acute discernment (regarding the accusative see § 316, 1); ಭಕ್ತಿಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ ಆಜಾಯದವನು, he that does not or did not know devotedness, ಮಜ್ಜನರನ್ನು ಸೇರದವ, he that does not or did not join bad men;

d) they may be joined also to other cases just as the verbs from which they are formed, *e. g.* ಪೊಲವಲ್ಲದಂ, he that was in the field, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದವರು, they that went to the hamlet, ತಾವರೆಗೆ or ತಾವರೆಯೊಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he that sprang from a lotus, ತೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he that was born of a female servant, ಕುತ್ತದಿನ್ ಕೊರಗಿದವನು, he that

is emaciated by sickness, ತನಗೆ ತಾನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದು, that which grows by its own force (*i. e.* spontaneously), ಊರಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದವನು, he that came from the village, ಸದ್ವಂಶದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he that sprang from a good family; ತಾಯ್ಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವವನು, he that loves (his) mother; ಕಾಳಿಗದತ್ತಣಿನ್ನು ಮಗುಬದವರು, they that do not or did not recede from a fight, ಮರಣಕ್ಕಂಜದವರು, they that are not afraid of death, ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದವನು, he that is not serviceable.

e) they may be preceded by an infinitive, *e. g.* ಹೋಗ ಬಾರದು, that which cannot be gone to (or reached), ಅಪಾಯ ಬಂದದು, that which came to one's knowledge.

2, If the participles are combined with nouns, the rules regarding the thus formed declinable bases are similar to those of number 1, *a. b.*

a) ಅಟ್ಟ ಕೂಬ್, rice that was or is boiled, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ತಪಸ್ಸು, penance that was or is bad, ತೀಡಿದ ಅನಿಲಂ, wind that blew; (ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ) ಇರುವ ಬಾವಿ, a well that is (in the garden), ಕುಳ್ಳಿಹಾಸನಂ, a chair on which one sits, ಹರಿವ ತೋಪಿ, a stream that runs, ಹೊಡೆವ ಗಾಳಿ, wind that is violent; ಸೇರದ ಗಂಡನು, a husband that is not or was not in harmony (with his wife). Observe also ವಾಪ್ಪು (for ವಾವ) ಗೃಹಂ, a room in which (one) bathes, and ನಡೆವಲ್ಲಿ, in the place where (one) walks (or in walking), ಘೋರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, in the place where (one) compares (or in comparing), ಬಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, to the place where (one) has fallen, ಬೀದ್ದಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, to the place where (one) falls (or to his falling). Regarding the 'one' in parenthesis see § 358.

b) ಕೊಮ್ಮು ಮುಂದೆತ್ತು, an ox whose horns were or are broken, ಬೇಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಕಾಡು, a jungle in which wild fire broke out, ತನ್ನೆ ಬನ್ನ ಮನೆ, a house to which the father came, or a house from which the father came, ತಾಂ ಬನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ, the business for which he came, ಅವನು ಹೋದ ಕಾರಣ, the reason for which he went; ತಾಯ್ ಸಾಕುವ ಕೂಸು, a child which the mother brings up, ಕೆಸಪುಳ್ಳೆಡೆ, a place where there is mud; ಕೋಗಿಲೆ ಕೂಗದ ತೋಟ, a garden in which the cuckoo does not or did not cry, ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳಾಗದೂರು, a village in which ripe fruits do not grow, ನಾಮರೂಢಿಯಾಯದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ, a case in which the conventional meaning of a word is not or was not damaged, ದೊರೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಂಗಾರಂ, gold that is not of use (*i. e.* is valueless), ಜನರು ಹೊಗದ ಹುಳು, a jungle which people do not or did not enter, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲದೂರು, a village in which there are no tenants.

It is to be remarked that if a nominative (a subject) does not precede the krillinga and the verb used in its formation is transitive, the subject is somehow to be supplied mentally (*cf.* § 315, 2, *k*), *e. g.* ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಹೋರಿ, the young bull that (people) tied, ಘೊಯ್ದ ಬಯ, the place that (somebody) struck, ಸೊಡೆದ ಭೇರಿ, the kettle-drum that (warriors) struck, ಕೊಯ್ದ ಕಾಲು, the foot that (somebody) cut off, ಹೆತ್ತ ಮನೆ, the room in which (a woman) has given birth to (a child); ಕುಡುವೆಡೆ, a place where (somebody) gives; ಮಾಡದ ಕೆಪ್ಪು, a piece of land that (people) do not or did not cultivate. See § 358.

c) ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ ಎಪಾದ ರಾವುತಂ, a horseman that mounted a horse; ಅಶ್ವಾದಿಗಳ ಹೊಡೆವ ಸಜ್ಜೆ, a whip with which (people) beat horses etc., ಮದ್ಯವ ಕುಡಿದ ಬಟ್ಟಲು.

a cup from which (people) drink spirituous liquor; ತಾಯ ಬಾಯನ್ ಉಬಾಯದ ಕಪು, a calf that does not or did not leave (its) mother's place.

d) ತನ್ನಿಚ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯ, an affair that does not suit to one's wish, ನೆರಗಿಕ್ಕುವ ಕರ್ಪು, a black colour that (people) apply to grey hair, ನರಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀದುವ ಪಾಪಿ, a sinner that falls into hell, ಮರದೊಳ್ ಸಮೆದ ಅಂಕವಣಿ, a decorated seat that was made of wood, ಬನಗಳಿಂ ಬಳಸಿದೂರ್ಗಲ್, villages that are surrounded by gardens, ಬಿಟ್ಟದತ್ತಣಿನ್ದ ಉರುಳ್ಳ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ್, stones that roll down from a mountain.

3, Regarding *krillīngas* formed by suffixing declinable postpositions the following instances may be adduced:—ರಾಜನು ಬರುವನ್ನ (ರಾಜನು ಬರುವನ್ನಿ ನನ್ನ), ತನ್ನೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ (ತನ್ನೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲಿನ ದಿನ), ಅವನು ಬಾರದ ಮುಂಚೆ (ಅವನು ಬಾರದ ಮುಂಚಿನ ಸಮಯ). Concerning the general use of postpositions after *krīts* see § 282, i.

Remarks.

1, As seen from the remark in § 200 under 1 the verbal declinable base (*krillīnga*) formed from the so-called present-future relative participle is used also as the third person singular neuter of the future tense and as a *bhāvavaçāna* (§ 243). Thus ಮಾಯ್ದುದು, ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಮಾಡುವದು means 'that which makes or will make'; 'it will make'; and 'a making', 'the making', 'the act of making', 'to make'.

Regarding its use as a *bhāvavaçāna* we adduce the following instances:—ಲೇಸು ಮಾಯ್ದುದು, the making or to make beautiful, ವಶಂ ಮಾಡುವುದು, the act of making subject, ಕೆಲಾದಂ ಪಿರಿದು ಮಾಡುವುದು, to make large what is small, ಅತಿಥಿಯಂ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು, to honour a guest, ಚೆನ್ನನಾದಿಗಳನ್ನ ಶರೀರಮಂ ಚೊಕ್ಕಟೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು, to embellish the body by means of sandal etc., ನಿಡ್ರೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು, to sleep, ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, to deceive is injustice, ಈವುದು ಕರ್ಣಗೆ ಸಹಜಂ, giving (was) an innate quality of Karṇa, ಇಷ್ಟಮಂ ಸಲಿಪುದು ಕರ್ಣಗೆ ಜನ್ಮವ್ರತಂ, to grant the wish (of another) was Karṇa's vowed observance from birth, ಒನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಒನ್ನ ಕೊಮ್ಮುದು, to give one thing and take another thing (in its stead), ಪಿನ್ನೆ ಬರ್ಪುದು, to come after (*i. e.* to follow), ನಾವು ಹೋಗುವುದು, our going, ನೀವು ಕೊಡುವುದು, your giving, ಅವರು ಬರುವುದು, their coming, ಬಿಡದೆ ಆಡುವುದು, to play incessantly, ಅಂಜದೆ ಇರುವುದು, to be fearless.

The *bhāvavaçāna* may be declined, *e. g.* ನಾವೆಯಂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕುಪಾಯಮಂ ಮಾಡಿಂ, contrive ye a means to stop the boat, ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನ ನೋಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ, I am come to see you, ಅವರು ನನಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾನ್ದ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, because they assist me, the business advances, ನಾನು ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೊಳಗೆ ಅಡಿಗೆಯಾಗಿರಲಿ, let dinner be ready within (the time of) my coming.

2, Likewise the third person neuter singular of the past tense in the ancient and mediæval dialect ending in ಉದು (see § 198 under 3), the *krillīngas* formed from the relative past participle by means of the suffix ಅದು in the modern dialect, and the *krillīngas* formed from the relative negative participle when used for the past (§ 209) by means of the suffix ಉದು in the ancient and mediæval

dialect and ಅದು in the modern one, have been used as bhāvavaçanas expressing the action or state of the verb in the past. *E. g.* ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, lit. a liberal person a having given-it (*i. e.* a liberal person's gift), ರಾಜರು ಹೋದರು, lit. the king a having gone-it (*i. e.* the king's departure), ನೀವು ಬಂದೆ, your having come (*i. e.* your arrival), ತಾಯಿ ಸತ್ತಳು, the mother's having died (*i. e.* the mother's death), ಕೂಸು ಮೊಲೆಯುಣ್ಣಿದು, the child's having drunk milk, ಅವರು ನೋಡಿದರು, their having seen; ಅವರ ಕಾಣದರು, their having not seen, ಅವರು ಬಾರದರು, their having not come, ಅವರು ಮಾಡದರು, their having not done. See ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಿದರು in the portion of a verse in § 258.

Also this kind of bhāvavaçana is declined, *e. g.* ತಾಯಿ ಸತ್ತದಜ್ಜ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖವಾಯಿತು, because (their) mother died, the children grieved very much; ತನ್ನೆ ಯಿರಡು ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು ಕೊಟ್ಟದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗುವು ಹಿಗ್ಗಿತು, because the father gave (him) two ripe mangoes, (his) little boy rejoiced; ಹುಡುಗರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾಠ ಕಲಿಯದದಜ್ಜ ವಸ್ತೋಜಿ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದನು, because the boys had not learned or did not learn their lesson, the schoolmaster became angry; ನನ್ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಸಿ ಬಿದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು ಅಯ್ಯನವರು ನನಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದರು, the schoolmaster saw the having fallen of ink (*i. e.* that ink had fallen) on my book and became angry with me.

3, It is a peculiarity of the modern dialect to double, almost generally, the ದು in ಅದು, when it is the suffix of a bhāvavaçana of the past, *e. g.* ಬಂದದ್ದು (for ಬಂದೆ), ಹೋದದ್ದು (for ಹೋದೆ), ಸತ್ತದ್ದು, ಉಣ್ಣಿದ್ದು, ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು, ಆದದ್ದು; if such a bhāvavaçana is formed from verbal themes with final ಉ (§§ 166. 175, 2) or from the so-called negative (§ 175, 3), the suffix ಅದು almost generally becomes ದು (*cf.* § 122), *e. g.* ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು (for ಮಾಡಿದೆ), ಬೇಡಿದ್ದು, ಬಿತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಮಾಡದ್ದು (for ಮಾಡದೆ), ಬಾರದ್ದು, ನುಡಿಯದ್ದು; also forms like ತಿಳಿದ್ದು (for ತಿಳಿದೆ or ತಿಳಿದದ್ದು), ನಡೆದ್ದು (for ನಡೆದೆ), ಆದ್ದು (for ಆದೆ), ಹೋದ್ದು (for ಹೋದೆ) are used. This peculiarity holds good, of course, also with regard to the similarly formed krillingas, *e. g.* in No. 1, *a. b.*

It may be remarked here too that in adding ಅದು to the genitive of neuter nouns ending in ಅ, its initial ಅ is generally elided, *e. g.* ಕೆಲಸದ್ದು (for ಕೆಲಸದವು), ಮರದ್ದು, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ್ದು.

XIII. On pronouns.

255. The pronouns are declinable bases (§ 90). ಆಂ, ಆನು, ನಾಂ, ನಾನು, ನಾ, ನೀಂ, ನೀನು, ನೀ are called (by Europeans) personal pronouns, and ತಾಂ, ತಾನು, ತಾ is called (by them) the reflexive (reciprocal) pronoun (see § 102, *s. a*).

ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು (see § 122; ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು, ಉತು § 272), ಪೆರಿತು, ಪೆರಿದು, ಎಲ್ಲದು; ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಅವನು, ಇವನು, ಅವ, ಇವ, ಪೆರಿಂ; ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, ಪೆರಿಳ್; ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ, ಊತಂ, ಆತನು, ಈತನು, ಆತ, ಈತ (§ 265); ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ are demonstrative pronouns; and ಅವುದು (§§ 265.

269), ಯಾವದು, ದಾವದು; ಆವಂ, ಆವೆ, ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು; ಅವಳ್, ಯಾವಳು, ದಾವಳು; ಏನ್, ಏನು are interrogative pronouns (see § 102, a, b). The initials ಯಾ and ದಾ are dialectical forms of later time; ಅವನು, ಇವನು, ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, ಆತನು, ಈತನು, ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು, ದಾವಳು, ಏನು are modern forms with a euphonic final ಉ (§ 112); ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು appear also in the mediæval dialect.

256. The declension of the personal pronouns ಆಂ, ನಾಂ, ನಾನು, ನಾ, I, ನೀಂ, ನೀನು, ನೀ, thou, and of the reflexive pronoun ತಾಂ, ತಾನು, ತಾ, he, he himself, she, she herself, it, it itself, is given in § 137, and their probable origin appears in § 138.

In § 138, remark, their connection with the personal terminations of the verb is alluded to (*cf.* § 193 and remarks thereon). They express, Kêśava says, the meaning of the three persons of the verb (§ 193), *e. g.* ಆನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿವೆಂ. ಆಮ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿವೊಡಮ್ ಉಸಿರಲಮ್ಮೆವಾಳ್ಳನ ಗತಿಯಂ, though we know, we cannot tell the state of the king.—ರಣಕ್ಕೆನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ ನೀಂ (or ನೀನ್) ಮುಂಚಿದಯ್, thou wentst before me to the battle. ನೀಂ (or ನೀಮ್) ಪೆಲ್ವಿರ್.—ತಾನ್ ಎಚ್ಚಂ ಪೊಚ್ಚಮಲ್ಲದರಿವಾಹಿನಿಯಂ, he threw arrows at the enemy's army (or river) which was no river. ತಾಂ (or ತಾಮ್) ಸವ್ಯಸಾಚಿ ಯೊಳೆ ತೊಡರ್ವಿಯರ್, they met even Arjuna, (but) did not pierce.—ಆನ್ ಕೇಳ್ವೆಂ, ಆಂ ಕೇಳ್ವೆವು; ನೀನ್ ಕಣ್ಣಯ್, ನೀಂ ಕಣ್ಣಿರ್; ತಾನ್ ಇರ್ದಂ, ತಾಮ್ ಇರ್ದರ್ (*cf.* the remarks on the final sönne in § 215, 8).

Their gender is shown in § 102, 7. 8 to be depending on that of the noun to which they refer, *i. e.* viśeśhyâdhîna, *e. g.* ಆಂ (or ಆನ್) ಶಿವಂ, ಆಂ ಗೌರಿ, ಆಂ ನನ್ನಿ; ನೀಂ (or ನೀನ್) ಕಾಮಂ, ನೀಂ ರತಿ, ನೀಂ ಗಿಳಿ; ತಾನ್ ಅವಂ, ತಾನ್ ಅವಳ್, ತಾನ್ ಅದು, ತಾನ್ ಅವಂ ಚದುರಂ, ತಾನ್ ಅವಳ್ ಚದುರೆ, ತಾನ್ ಅದು ಪಿರಿದು (see § 357, 3); ಆಂ (or ಆಮ್) ರಾಜಪುತ್ರರ್, ನೀಂ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ತರ್, ತಾಂ ಸೇವ ಕರ್; ಆಂ ಗೋಪಿಗಳ್, ನೀಂ ಪೆಣ್ಣಳ್, ತಾಂ ಬಾಲೆಯರ್; ಆಮ್ ಎರಲೆಗಳ್, ನೀಂ ಕುದುರೆಗಳ್, ತಾಮ್ ಇಲಿಗಳ್.

257. ನಾವು (the plural) is generally used for ನಾನು (the singular) in modern Kannada when people of some standing speak of themselves, *e. g.* ನಾವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವಿರಿ, what will you do without me? This way of expression occasionally appears also in the mediæval dialect, *e. g.* ನಾವೀತನಂ ಮರ್ತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಪುವೆವು, I will send this one to the world of mortals. Also in the oblique cases this holds good in the modern dialect, *e. g.* ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬನ್ನಿ, come to my house!, and in the mediæval one wherein

e. g. a girl says: ಗುರುಮಠದೊಳ್ ಎಮ್ಮಯ್ಯಗಳ್, and: ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನು (*i. e.* ಈ ಚಲೋ ವಸ್ತುವೆಲ್ಲವನು) ತನ್ನ ಕೊಡುವರು ನಾಳೆಯೆಮ್ಮಯ ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳ್ ಎನಗೆ, and: ಎಮ್ಮವರು (ಎಮ್ಮ ಅವರು, lit. 'of us they', *i. e.* our people, my parents) ಎನ್ನನಾಗಳೆ ಬೀಲಿ ಸದೆದಸುವಂ ಕಳೆವರು. In the last three sentences the girl intends to honour her master and parents by using the plural of the pronoun (*i. e.* ಎಮ್ಮ for ಎನ್ನ) before them, a practice that obtains also in the modern dialect, *e. g.* ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ask my mother! (Is § 354, II, 1 to be compared?).

In the Southern Mahratta country ನಮ್ಮವರು (ನಮ್ಮ ಅವರು, = ಎಮ್ಮವರು, our people, he that is mine) is often used by native women when speaking of their husbands, while the husband when speaking of his wife says ನಮ್ಮಾಕೆ (ನಮ್ಮ ಆಕೆ, of us she, she that is mine).

258. In the ancient dialect ನೀಂ, thou, is used, without the least savour of disrespect, in addressing a person of respectability, *e. g.* ನೀನರಸಂ; ನೀನರಸಿ; ನೀನಾರ ಮಗಳ್ ?

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ರಾಜ್ಯಂ;
ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣು, ಪೇಳಿಗೆಯುಣ್ಣು;
ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳ್ಳೊಡೆ;
ನೀನಿಲ್ಲದಿವೆಲ್ಲಮ್ ಒಳವೆ, ಭಾನುತನೊಜಾ? || (See translation in § 360)

and

ಕೂರ್ಮಯಿನಾ ಮುನಿಯಂ ಕ

ಹ್ಲಾಮಂ ನೀನಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ ಪೆತ್ತೆನ್ನರಸಂ |

ಮೂರ್ಮ ಬಲವನ್ನು, ನುತಿಸಿ, ಪ

ಲರ್ಮ ತುಡಲೆಯ್ತು, ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಣಂ. || the king having seen

that Muni and said "A venerable man (?) thou art, nothing else!", lovingly moved three times round (him) with the right side turned towards (him), praised (him), bowed several times, and worshipped (him) with devotion.

Regarding ನೀಂ, thou, such is often the case also in the mediæval dialect, *e. g.*

ಅರಸ ಕೇಳೆ !

ನಿನ್ನ ಚಾಳೋಕ್ಯಾನ್ನಯದವರು

ಮುನ್ನ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಿದದೆಮ್ಮತ್ತೆ ಣ್ಣುಕೋಟಿಧನಾ ; |

ನಿನ್ನ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ಕೆಳಗಿದೆ.

and

ಬಸವರಾಜಾ ! ನಿನ್ನನೆಲ್ಲಾ

ದೆಸೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಿದೆಂ.

and

ಕಾರುಣ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪಾ !

ಇನ್ನು ನೀನೇ ಶಿವನಲಾ!

But the mediæval dialect, in accosting a single person, uses also the plural ನೀವು, *e. g.* ನೀವೆ ಬಿಜಯಂಗೆಯ್ದು, even thou having gone.

In the modern colloquial dialect the following distinction is made between ನೀನು and ನೀವು:—when addressing a person of some respectability, the plural ನೀವು (also in its oblique cases) is always used, followed by a verb in the plural (*cf.* ತಾವು in § 261); and when addressing a person of low rank, or a child, the singular ನೀನು is always used.

Further, in the modern dialect of conversation it is considered uncivil to say even to a little child *e. g.* ನಿನ್ನ ಅಕ್ಕ, ನಿನ್ನ ಅಪ್ಪ, ನಿನ್ನ ಅಮ್ಮ, and it is expected to say ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಕ್ಕ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಮ್ಮ, etc., because the elder sister, the father, the mother, etc. require to be honoured by the pronoun in the plural; it becomes particularly uncivil, even abusive, if one says to another ನಿನ್ನ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ, instead of ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಂಡತಿ. It is not unfrequent in such polite language to add ಅವರು to the words ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಮ್ಮ, ತಾಯಿ, ಅಣ್ಣ, ತಂಗಿ, etc. (see §§ 119, *c.* 1; 131, *c.* 1), *e. g.* ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪನವರು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿ ಯವರು, etc. (Plurals that are formed with ಅವರು are in themselves honorific, *e. g.* ಅಯ್ಯನವರು. Similar plural forms are met with also in the ancient dialect, *e. g.* ಬಿಟ್ಟೀಲಿವರ್, he of the spear, literally 'they of the spear'.)

When addressing a deity (or God) in prayer, the singular ನೀಂ, ನೀನು, ನೀ, or one of its oblique cases is always used in the three dialects, *e. g.* ಎಲೆ, ಸರ್ವೇಶ, ನಿನ್ನ ನಿಜಮಂ ತೋಲಿ!— ಎಲೆ, ಮಹಾದೇವಾ, ಮುನ್ನ ನೀ ಪಾಲನೀಣ್ಣು!— ಕಾಯಜನ ಪಿತನೆ (Vishṇu), ನೀ ಸಲಹು ಎನ್ನ!— ದಯೆ ಗೆಯ್ ನೀನ್ ಎಮಗೆ ಸೌಖ್ಯಮಂ, ಜಿನರಾಜಾ!—The pronoun may also be omitted, *e. g.* ಎಲೆ, ದೇವ, ರಕ್ಷಿಸು!— ಮನದೊಲವಿಂ ಮಾಡು ಸವ್ವದಂಗಳನ್, ಅರುಹಾ! *Cf.* § 355, I, 1, where ದೇವರು has its verb in the singular.

259. In the three dialects ತಾಂ, ತಾನು, ತಾ, he, he himself, etc., and their plural ತಾಂ (ತಾಮ್), ತಾವು, they, they themselves, are used

1, when they, in the nominative, refer to the subject mentioned in a sentence, *e. g.* ಮನುವುಂ ತಾನುಂ ಸಚ್ಚರಿತರ್ ಎನಿಪನ್ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ, of Udayāditya it is said "Manu and he (are) virtuous people".— ಒರ್ವಂ ಶಿವಾರ್ಚಕಂ ಶಿವದೇವನೆಮ್ಮಾತ ನಾರಿಯುಂ ತಾನುಂ ಕಪಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರವೊಬ್ಬಳವಂ ಶಿವಂಗವಧಾರೆನ್ನುತ್ತರ್ಪಿಸಿ.-- ಜ್ಞಾನ ಎಲ್ಲದ ಮನುಜ ತಾನಿದ್ದು, ಫಲವೇನು?

2, when they, in the nominative, refer to a noun that is not mentioned in a sentence, but understood to be the subject, *e. g.* ತಾನ್ ಎಚ್ಚಂ.— ತಾನು ಹಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ (ದಣ್ಣನ್ನು) ಎತ್ತಿ ಹೋದಲ್ಲ ಹಿನ್ನೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ ಉಪದ್ರವ ಮಾಡುವವನು.—

ತಾನೊನ್ನು ಎಣಿಸಿದರೆ ದೈವವೊನ್ನು ಎಣಿಸಿತು.—ತಾ ಕಳ್ಳನಾದರೆ ಪರರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ.—ನಾ ಬಲ್ಲಿದ, ತಾ ಬಲ್ಲಿದನೆನ್ನು, ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಹಂಕರಿಸುಹಂ.—ತಾಮ್ ಇದರ್.—ತಾವು ಮಾಡುವದು ಗನ್ನವರು ಮಾಡಿದರು.—ತಾವು ಮೂವರು ಸಕಲಭಕ್ತಗಣಾವಳಿಗೆ ಸೆಯ್ಗು ಡೆಯಲು.

3, when they, in the nominative, accompany the subject of a sentence and may occasionally be translated 'indeed', 'in fact', etc., e. g. ಬಹುಲತೆ ಯತ್ತ್ವ ವತ್ತದೊಳ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, for Samskr̥ita (words used in Kannāḍa) there is with regard to (the euphonic insertion of) ಯ್ and ವ್ in fact no muchness (i. e. ಯ್ and ವ್ are always inserted, ತಾನ್ referring to ಬಹುಲತೆ).—ಕಾವ್ಯಮಾರ್ಗದೊಳ್ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣು ತಾನ್ ಈ ತೆಪಿಡಿಂ (ತಾನ್ referring to ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಂ).—ದೇವಾರ್ಚನಕ್ಕಿದು ತಾನ್ ಅವಸರಂ.—ಸತ್ಯಮ್ ಇದು ತಾಂ.—ನರವುಂ ನೆರವುಂ . . . ತಾಮ್ ಅರೆಬರ ಮತದಿನ್ನನ್ಯೈಲೋಪಮನ್ ಆಳ್ಗಂ.—ಭಕ್ತರು ತಾವು ಸರ್ವರು ಸನ್ನೆಸಿ, ನೋಡಲ್ಕೆ.

4, Instances by which the use of ತಾಂ, etc. is shown when these are in oblique cases, are:— ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಆಕಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, he beats his cow.— ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಗೂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತವೆ, birds build their nests.— ತನ್ನ ಸುಖವೇ ಲೋಕದ ಸುಖ, ತನ್ನ ಕಷ್ಟವೇ ಲೋಕದ ಕಷ್ಟ, his own joy (is) the world's joy, his own trouble (is) the world's trouble.— ಕರ್ಣನೊಳ್ಳುಡಿ ತನಗದು ನಿಜವಾಗೆ ನೆಗಲ್ಪಿನ್ ಆ ವಿಭುವಿಳೆಯೊಳ್, that ruler became famous on earth, when that true speech of Karna became his (ತನಗೆ) property.— ತನಗಿಲ್ಲದವನು ಪರರಿಗೇನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಾನು, who has nothing himself, what should he give to others?— ಪರರಿಗೆ ಕೇಡು ಮಾಡಿ ತನಗೆ ಲೇಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳುಹ, to cause evil to others and to cause welfare to himself.— ತಮ್ಮ ಕಲಹಕೆ ತಾವು ಅಯ್ಯರು, ಪರರ ಕಲಹಕೆ ನೂಡಿ ಅಯ್ಯರು, for their own quarrel (there are) they five, for the quarrel of others (there are) one hundred and five.— ತನ್ನ ದನತ್ತಾ ತಾನು ಮುಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಅನ್ಯನ ಮೇಲೆ ದೂಡಿ ಹೇಲಿದ, he broke his tooth himself, and blamed another person (for it).— ತನ್ನ ಒಡಲ ಹೊರೆವಾತನು, he who nourishes (only) his own belly.— ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳ ಪತಿ, one's daughter's husband.— ತನ್ನಯೆ ವಧುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಲೀಲೆ, play at which one's own wife is not present.— ತನ್ನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ, one's own wife.— ತನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆ, one's own will.— ತನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆಕಾಡಿ, he who follows his own likings.— ತನ್ನಿರವು, one's state.— ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ, of one's own accord.— ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯಳು, a (sister) older than one's self.— ತನ್ನವರಿನ್ನಲೇ ತನಗೆ ಉಣ್ಣಾಗುವ ಭೀತಿ, fear that arises in himself (ತನಗೆ) even from his very own people.— ಕನ್ನಡದ ನುಡಿ ಯಲಿ ತಿಳಿದು, ತನ್ನೊಳು ತನ್ನ ಮೋಕ್ಷವ ಗಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ ಸಾಲದೇ, is it not enough, if one learns (the way to beatitude) in the Kannāḍa language, and (thereby) acquires his beatitude in himself?— ತನ್ನ ತಾನ್ ಆಲಿತರೆ ಸುಜ್ಞಾನಿ,

if one knows himself, he (is) a wise person.—ತನ್ನ ತಾನು ಅರಿತರೆ ತಾನಾದಾನು, ತನ್ನ ತಾನು ಮರಿತರೆ ತಾನು ಹೋದಾನು, if one knows himself, he is likely to succeed; if one forgets himself, he is likely to go (without gain). ತಾನು ಪರರಿಗೆ ಹಿತ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿ ದೇವರು ತನಗೆ ಹಿತ ಮಾಡುವನು, (he ought to know that) if he bestows benefits on others, God will certainly bestow benefits on him.

260. To ಆಂ, ನಾಂ, ನಾನು, ನೀಂ, ನೀನು, ತಾಂ, ತಾನು and their plural the particles ಎ or ಏ (§ 212, 6) are often added in order to give them either the meaning of emphasis or also to express the 'self' quite distinctly (*cf.* § 282).

Instances of the first kind are *e. g.* ಊರೊಡೆಯಂ ನಾನೆ, I (am) the ruler of the town!—ನೀನೇ ಶಿವನಲಾ, verily, thou (art) Śiva!—ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ನೀನೇ ಮಾಡಿದಿ, it is thou who hast done this business!—ತಾನೆ ಲೋಕದೊಳ್ ಅಕ್ಕಣಿಕಂ, he (is) a distinguished teacher in the world!—ನಾವೇ ಇದ್ದೆವೇ, it is we!—ಶಂಕರನು ನೀವೇ, thou (art) Śaṅkara!—ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಯು ನೀನೆ! ಬನ್ನ ಬಳಗವು ನೀನೆ!

Instances of the second kind are *e. g.* ನಾನೇ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನೊದುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall read the letter myself. ನಾನೇ ಮಾಡಿದೆನು, I made (it) myself. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ನಾನೇ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall see to this business myself. ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ನೀನೇ ನೋಡು, brother, see thou thyself. ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ತಾನೇ ಉಣ್ಣಳು, she ate (it) herself without giving (anything) to her children. ತಾನೆ ಮೇಲೆಮ್ಮುದು, to say that one's self (is) superior (to others). ತನ್ನ ನೆಲಿಲಿಗೆ ತಾನೆ ಮುನಿವುತ, ತನ್ನ ತಾನ್ ಆಯಿದೆ, he (the mad elephant) being angry himself at his (own) shadow, (and) not knowing himself (any longer). ತನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ತಾನೇ ಸರಣು ಮಾಡಿ ಪರಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣ ಹಾಗೆ, (it is) as if one himself gave protection to his own feet and blessed himself (this 'himself' being expressed somehow by the verb ಕೊಳ್, see § 341). ಅಯ್ಯಳೇ, ಅಯ್ಯಳೇ, ಅಯ್ಯಿಂಕೆ ನೀವೇ (you yourself) ಬರೆದರೆ ಚನ್ನ.

Occasionally ತಾನೆ or ತಾನೇ denotes also 'of itself', 'spontaneously', and ತಾವೆ or ತಾವೇ, 'of themselves', 'spontaneously', *e. g.* ಯಾವ ಪದಾರ್ಥವಾದರೂ ತಾನೇ ಆಗದು, no thing whatsoever comes of itself into existence. ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಬಲಿಯಲೊಡನೆ ತಾವೆ ಕೆಡುವ ಧಾನ್ಯಂಗಳು, plants which die of themselves after they have had fruit and have become ripe (ಓಷಧಿಗಳು).

The same meaning is not unfrequently expressed *e. g.* by ತನ್ನ ತಾನೆ, ತನಗೆ ತಾನೆ, ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ ತಾನೇ, ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ತಾವೇ, ತಮ್ಮಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೇ, as shown by the following instances:—ತತ್ತನಯರೊಳ್ ತನ್ನ ತಾನೆ ದೊರೆ ಕೊಣ್ಣವಂ ತತ್ತನನ್ನನನ್ ಇವಂ ತನಗೆನ್ನವಂ ಮುದದೊಳ್ ಎತ್ತಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, saying: "of those (ten) sons one who

has of himself (*i. e.* accidentally) been found, a genuine son (is) this one to me (ತನಗೆ)", he lifted (him) up with joy. ತನಗೆ ತಾನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದು, that which grows of itself. ಈ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ ತಾನೇ ಆದದ್ದಲ್ಲ, this creation is not something that has come into existence of itself. ಆ ತತ್ತಿಗಳು ಬಿಸಲಿನ ಕಾವಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ತಾವೇ ಒಡೆದು, those eggs having opened of themselves (*i. e.* having been hatched) by the heat of the sun. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ತಪೇಲಿ ಮಣಿ ಮುನ್ನಾದ ಒಡವೆಗಳು ಉಣ್ಣು; ಆವೆಲ್ಲ ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ತಾವೇ ಆಗಿವೆಯೋ? in your house there are cooking vessels, stools and other things; have they all come into existence of themselves? ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೇ ನಿಲ್ಲುವವು, the horses will stop of themselves.

Further, by suffixing ಆಗಿ (§ 166), 'having become', to ತಾನ್, ತಾನು, ತಾವು, they express 'of one's own accord', 'of their own accord', 'spontaneously', *e. g.* ತಾನಾಗಿ (of his own accord) ಬಂದನು.—ತಾನಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಆತಿಥಿ.—ತಾನೆ ತಾನಾಗಿ ಯೊಡನೆ ಗುರುದಕ್ಷಿಣೆಯನ್ ಒಂದಂ ಕೊಡುವೊಡೆ, when he himself of his own accord at once gave a fee to (his) guru.—ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿನ್ನಲೂ ಬಿತ್ತಲ್ ಸಡದೆ ತಾನಾಗಿ (of itself, spontaneously) ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಯಜ್ಞಭತ್ತ.—ತಾನಾಗಿ (of her own accord) ಓಡಿ ಹೋದಳು.—ತಾನಾಗಿ ಬೀಲುವ ಮರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಲೀ ಹಾಕಿದ ಹಾಗೆ.—ಆನೆಗಳು ತಾವಾಗಿ (of their own accord) ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಉಪದ್ರವ ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ.—ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ತಾವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಣ್ಡಾಂತರ ತನ್ನ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬಾರದು.

261. In the modern dialect, when speaking to a superior, ತಾವು and its oblique cases are often used as a term of great respect (*cf.* ನೀವು in § 258) being equivalent to 'your honour', 'your lordship', etc., *e. g.* ಅಯ್ಯಾ, ತಾವು ಮಹಾ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿಗಳು. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಾವು ಆಡಿದ ಮಾತು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ತಾವು ಯಾವಾಗ ದಯ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ? (*i. e.* when did your honour come?). ಒಡೆಯಾ, ಈಗ ನಾನು ಕೇಳುವ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ಉತ್ತರ ದೊರೆಯ ಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಮ್ಮಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಕಟಾ ಕ್ಷದಿನ್ನ ಬದುಕುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಹೋಗಿರಿ! ತಾವು ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ!

262. The declension of the singular of the masculine demonstrative pronouns ending in ಆ appears in § 117, and that of their plural in § 119. The declension of the singular of the feminine demonstrative pronouns ending in ಆಳ್ and ಅಳು appears in §§ 120. 121, and that of their plural in § 134; the singular of ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ is declined in § 130, and their plural in §§ 131. 132. The declension of the singular of the neuter demonstrative pronouns is given in § 122, and that of their plural in § 136.

The declension of the singular of the masculine interrogative pronouns with final ಅ is given in § 117, that of the singular of their feminines in §§ 120, 121, and that of the plural of both masculines and feminines in § 135; the declension of the singular of the neuter interrogative pronouns appears in § 122, and that of their plural in § 136. ಎನ್ (ಎನು) is declined in § 125. [Regarding ಎನ್ the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa (s. sūtra 112) says that its nominative is also ಎತರ್ (sic!), and gives a dubious instance.]

The gender of the demonstrative and interrogative pronouns is viśeṣyādhīna (§ 102, s) with the exception of ಎನ್ when it is not declined, which in that case is added to masculines, feminines and neuters in the singular and plural, e. g. ಅವನೇನ್, ಅವಳೇನ್, ಅದೇನ್, ತತ್ಪರಿಜನಾಲಾಪಗಳೇನ್ (§ 271).

In the following verse

ಎನ್ ಎವ್ವು ಪೆವ್ವೊ ! ಮನುಷುಂ
ತಾನುಂ ಸಚ್ಚರಿತರ್, ಅಮರಕುಜಮುಂ ತಾನುಂ |
ದಾನಿಗಳ್, ಅಮ್ಘೋನಿಧಿಯುಂ
ತಾನುಂ ಗವ್ವಾರರ್ ಎನಿಪನ್ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ. ||

according to Kêśava ಎನ್ means ಎಂತಹವರ್ಗಲ್ (ಎನ್ನು ಅಹ ಅವರ್ಗಲ್), what persons! A translation, therefore, would be:—A greatness which speaks of what persons! Manu and he (are) virtuous men, the celestial tree and he (are) donors, the ocean and he (are) deep. (Thus) Udayāditya causes himself to be called (*i. e.* such is Udayāditya's fame).

263. The demonstrative pronouns are remote, intermediate, and proximate, *viz.* ಅವಂ (ಅವನು, ಅವ), that man, he; ಉವಂ, this intermediate man, he; ಇವಂ (ಇವನು, ಇವ), this man, he;—ಅವಳ್ (ಅವಳು), that woman, she; ಉವಳ್, this intermediate woman, she; ಇವಳ್ (ಇವಳು), this woman, she;—ಆತಂ (ಆತನು, ಆತ), that man, he; ಊತಂ, this intermediate man, he; ಈತಂ (ಈತನು, ಈತ), this man, he;—ಆಕೆ, that woman, she; ಊಕೆ, this intermediate woman, she; ಈಕೆ, this woman, she;—ಅವರ್ (ಅವರು), those men or women; ಉವರ್, these intermediate men or women; ಇವರ್ (ಇವರು), these men or women;—the neuters ಅದು, that, it; ಉದು, this intermediate; ಇದು, this;—and their plurals ಅವು, ಉವು, ಇವು. *Cf.* § 262.

The intermediate forms have mostly disappeared in the mediæval dialect except ಉದು for the third person singular of the verb (see § 193); the modern one has abandoned them altogether, if one does not consider its ಹೌದು, which stands for ಅಹುದು (§ 201).

Remark.

Regarding the occasional forms ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು, ತು, ತ್ತು, ದು, ಉತು etc. see §§ 122. 272, 2, remark.

264. When ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು become demonstrative adjective pronouns, their forms (without the final ದು and with the demonstrative vowels lengthened) are ಆ, ಈ, ಊ (this in the ancient dialect). Such adjective vowel-pronouns are used before masculine, feminine and neuter nouns in the singular and plural. The following are some instances:—ಆ ತನ್ನೆ, ಈ ತನ್ನೆ, ಊ ತನ್ನೆ, ಊ ಮಾನಿಸಂ; ಆ ಮಗಳ್, ಈ ಮಗಳ್, ಊ ಮಗಳ್; ಆಯೆರಣ್ಣಿ, ಈ ಪುಲ್ಲೆ, ಆ ಬನಂ, ಈ ಬನಂ, ಊ ಬನಂ; ಆ ಪೊಬಿಲಿಜರ್, ಈ ಕವಿಗಳ್, ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥಂಗಳ್, ಆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ್, ಈ ಕೋಣಗಳ್, ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸರು (see § 253, 2, b).

265. Kēśava says that the demonstrative pronouns ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಅವರ್, ಇವರ್, ಉವರ್, ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ, ಊತಂ, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ (see § 263) and the interrogative pronouns ಆವಂ (ಆವೆ), ಆವಳ್, ಆರ್ (cf. §§ 270. 271) come from ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಅವುದು.

This statement is rather unsatisfactory. Let it be said that the pronominal forms ಅಂ, he, ಅಳ್, she, ಅರ್, they, which especially in the ancient dialect were used in *krillingas* (§§ 177. 185. 254) and only in course of time were superseded by the demonstrative pronouns (ಅವಂ, etc.) and which appear as the personal terminations of the verb (§ 193), are, together with the demonstrative vowels ಆ, ಇ, ಉ and their lengthened forms ಆ, ಈ, ಊ, the elements of the remote, proximate and intermediate pronouns. Thus ಅವಂ is ಅ+ euphonic ವ್+ಅಂ, ಅವಳ್ ಅ+ವ್+ಅಳ್, ಇವಂ ಇ+ವ್+ಅಂ, ಇವಳ್ ಇ+ವ್+ಅಳ್, ಉವಂ ಉ+ವ್+ಅಂ, ಉವಳ್ ಉ+ವ್+ಅಳ್, ಅವರ್ ಅ+ವ್+ಅರ್, ಇವರ್ ಇ+ವ್+ಅರ್, ಉವರ್ ಉ+ವ್+ಅರ್.

ಅದು is ಅ+ದ್ (the primitive sign which in a general way points to an object, see § 122) + euphonic ಉ, ಇದು ಇ+ದ್+ಉ, ಉದು ಉ+ದ್+ಉ, ಅವು ಅ+ವ್+ಉ (see § 137, a under nominative plural), ಇವು ಇ+ವ್+ಉ, ಉವು ಉ+ವ್+ಉ.

ಆತಂ is ಆ+ತು (or ತ್+ euphonic ಉ)+ಅಂ (see § 122; § 138, d, 3), ಈತಂ ಈ+ತು+ಅಂ, ಊತಂ ಊ+ತು+ಅಂ.

Regarding ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ so much may be stated that they are ಆ, ಈ, ಊ either with the suffix ಕೆ mentioned in § 109, a, 4, or perhaps with the suffix ಕೆ in § 243, A, No. 10.

The interrogative pronouns ಆವಂ (ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು), ಆವಳ್ (ಯಾವಳು, ದಾವಳು), ಆವುದು (ಯಾವದು, ದಾವದು), ಆರ್ (ಯಾರು, ದಾರು), ಆವುವು (ಯಾವವು, ದಾವವು) rest on the interrogative ಏ, that becomes ಯಾ in the oblique cases of the mediæval and modern dialect, which is another form of ಆ (see §§ 41. 125. 138. 269). Thus ಆವಂ is ಏ+ euphonic ವ್+ಅಂ, ಯಾವನು ಏ+ವ್+ಅನು, ಆವಳ್ ಏ+ವ್+ಅಳ್, ಯಾವಳು ಏ+ವ್+ಅಳು, ಆವುದು ಏ+ವ್+ಅದು, ಯಾವದು ಏ+ವ್+ಅದು, ಆರ್ ಏ+ಆರ್, ಯಾರು ಏ+ಆರು, ಆವುವು ಏ+ವ್+ಅವು, ಯಾವವು ಏ+ವ್+ಅವು. The modern forms with initial ದಾ are in so far interesting as they show that initial ಯ್ may become ದ್ in Kannada (as in Tuḷu, wherein ಯೇನು occurs as ದಾನೆ, and also as ಜಾನೆ, initial ಯ್ having become ಜ್; cf. e. g. the Kannada tadbhava terms ದವಸ=ಯವಸ, ಜೋಗಿ=ಯೋಗಿ, and see § 141, 1, remark under dative). The remark may be made that in ಎಲ್ಲಿ, where? which comes from ಏ+ಅಲ್ಲಿ, the ಏ has become short (cf. § 138, c); ಎಲ್ಲಿ appears also as ಆವಲ್ಲಿ in the ancient and mediæval dialect.

The forms ಆವ, ಯಾವ, ದಾವ which appear in the so-called gamaka compounds (§ 253, 2, b, only before consonants in the ancient dialect, as it would seem according to the instances given there), are nothing but a substitute of ಏ (§ 269). Some additional instances are:— ಆವ ಜಗಮಂ ಸಾಧಿಸಲ್ ಪೋದಯ್?— ಆವ ದೇಶ ನಿಮ್ಮದು? ಇನ್ನಾವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಬಲ್ಲರ್? ಆವ ಎಡ್ಡೆ ಬರ್ಕುಗುಂ (see § 203, remark)? ನೀವು ಪೇಯಿ ಬೇಗದಿಂ!— ಯಾವ ಕಾಲ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೂ ಸಾಯುವ ಕಾಲ ತಪ್ಪದು.— ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಊರಿನವರು?— ಯಾವ ಊರಿನಿನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಿರಿ?— ಇದು ಯಾವ ಊರು?— ಇದು ಯಾವ (ಅಥವಾ ಎನ್ನ) ಕಾಯ್ಯವು?— ಯಾವ ಹುಡುಗರು ಇವರು?— ಸಿನ್ಧುನದಿಯ ಆಚೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಜನರು ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ?— ನಿನ್ನೆ ಯಾವ ವಾರ? ಸೋಮವಾರು.— ಯಾವ ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿ? ಕನ್ನಡಸಾಲೆಗೆ.— ಯಾವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ?— ಆವ ದೊರೆ?— ಆವ ಜನರು?— ಆಚಾರ್ಯರೇ, ದಾವ ಊರು? ಅನ್ನರೆ ದಾವಳಿ ಮೂಟು ಹಣ! ಅನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ.— (ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) ಯಾವ ಕುದುರೆ ಚಲೋದು?— (ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ) ಯಾವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸುನ್ನರಿ? Regarding the meaning see § 271.

266. In §§ 102, s, b; 255 it has been stated that ಪೆಪಿಂ, ಪೆಪಿಳ್, ಪೆಪಿತ್ತು, ಪೆಪಿದು and ಎಲ್ಲದು are classed with the (demonstrative) pronouns by the grammarians Kēśava and Nāgavarma.

ಪೆಪಿಂ is ಪೆಪಿ (the being on the outer side or foreign) + ಅಂ, another he or another man, ಪೆಪಿಳ್ ಪೆಪಿ+ಅಳ್, another she or another woman, ಪೆಪಿತ್ತು ಪೆಪಿ+ಅತ್ತು (see remark under § 263) or ಪೆಪಿದು ಪೆಪಿ+ಅದು, another it or another thing, ಪೆಪಿರ್ ಪೆಪಿ+ಆರ್, other men or women, ಪೆಪಿವು ಪೆಪಿ+

ಅವು, other things, e. g. ಸರನೆಮ್ಮಾತಂ ಪೆದಿನ್ ಅಲ್ಲೀತನ್ ಆಗಲ್ವೇಲ್ಯುಂ, he who is called Arjuna, is no stranger; he (lit. this man) must become (the leader?). ಆತಂ ಪೆದಿಳ್ಳೋತಂ, that man (is) one who is attached to a foreign (or another) woman. ಭುವನೈಕರಾಮಮಹಿಪಂಗಳ್ಕುಂ, ಪೆದಿರ್ಗಳ್ಕುಮೆ, it (the victory?) will be Râma's who has no equal in the world; will it be other persons'? ಪೆದಿವದಿ ಧರ್ಮಗಳನೆ ತೆದಿದಿನ್ದಂ ತನ್ನ, having mannerly introduced even laws of other things.— ಪೆದಿಂ (with an initial ವ್) is ancient; the same form and ಹೆದಿಂ occur in the mediæval dialect; ಹೆದಿಂ is the only modern form.

ಎಲ್ಲದು (which is classed also with the nouns that express indefinite quantity, §§ 90, 278, 3. 4) is ಎಲ್ಲ+ಅದು, it all, ಎಲ್ಲರ್ ಎಲ್ಲ+ಅರ್, they all (men or women), ಎಲ್ಲವು ಎಲ್ಲ+ಅವು, all the things, etc. In ಎಲ್ಲವರ್ (=ಎಲ್ಲರ್) of the ancient dialect the ವ್ is euphonic like the ಜ್ in ಕೆಲಬರ್, etc. (see § 278, 4). ಎಲ್ಲಂ (nominative of ಎಲ್ಲ) is used also adverbially (see § 212, 7).

ಎಲ್ಲ, all (here without suffixes, see it with suffixes at the close of the present paragraph when it stands at the end of nouns), is used in karmadhârâya compounds wherein it may take also the form ಎಲ್ಲಾ (§ 247, d, 2)¹, e. g. ಎಲ್ಲಕಾರ್ಯಂ; ಎಲ್ಲವುರಾಷರ್; ಎಲ್ಲಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್. ಎಲ್ಲಂಗಮ್ (i. e. ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗಮ್, in all ways) ಎಲ್ಲಧನಮುಮನ್ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯೊಳಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲತೆದಿ ದೊಳಂ ಕುಡುಗೆಮ! ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆ ಮಾಯಿಗಳು. ಎಲ್ಲ ನಾಡುಗಳು. ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇಶಗಳು.— ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆವ ಭೂಮಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರತ್ನಮಂ ವಸುಮಣಿ ಯೆಷ್ಟುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೇದಮನ್ ಓದಿದಾತನು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೋಷ ಬೆಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಣ್ಣಾ ಮಸಿ ನುಂಗಿತು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಸಗಳ ಮೇಲಣ ಉದಕವು.— The modern dialect uses also ಎಲ್ಲಾದು and ಎಲ್ಲಾರು for ಎಲ್ಲದು and ಎಲ್ಲರು.

In the modern dialect ಎಲ್ಲಾ by itself is used for the nominative and accusative, and then, at least often, conveys an emphatical meaning, e. g. ಎಲ್ಲಾ (i. e. the whole earth) ದೇವರ ಜಗಲಿಯಾದರೆ ನಿಲ್ಲೋ (=ನಿಲ್ಲವ) ಸ್ಥಳವೆಲ್ಲಿ?. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂಗಿ ನಟ್ಟ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ (the whole body) ಹೊಕ್ಕಿತು, ಬಾಲ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪ್ಪಿಯಿತು. ಹೇಲಿದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕರೇ ಬಣ್ಣದವು. ನನ್ನದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿನ್ನದೇ.— ಎಲ್ಲಾನು, as accusative of ಎಲ್ಲಾ, occurs also in that dialect.

Concerning the use of ಎಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ, etc. at the end of nouns observe the following instances:— ದವಸವನ್ ಎಲ್ಲವಂ. ಪೂಜೆಯನ್ ಎಲ್ಲವಂ. ಎಮ್ಮನ್

¹) The compound-rule regarding ಎಲ್ಲ and ಎಲ್ಲಾ has been retained only in Kōsava's instances.

ಎಲ್ಲರಂ. ಪರದೇಶಿಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೆಹಿದು.—ಅವರನ್ ಎಲ್ಲಂ. ಕುಮಿಬರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಂ ಕೇಳಿಸುವಸ್ತೆ. ಭೂಮಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಅರಸಾಗಿ.—ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಕರೆ! ಜೀವಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ ಸುಗ ತಿಯು. ಅವಯವಗಳೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ (see § 124 after No. 6). ವಿಶ್ವವೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ. ಪಾಳೆಕ್ಕುಂ ಜಗವೆ ಲ್ಲಮಂ ಕಮಲಭವಂ.—ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲಮ್ ಅಧ್ಯವಂ. ಭುವನಂಗಳೆಲ್ಲಂ. ಪೊರೆಯ ಶಬರಿಯರೆಲ್ಲ (ತಮ್ಮ) ಕರವತ್ತಿ ಪೊಗತ್ತಿರ್ ಅವನ. ನರರೆಲ್ಲಂ ಜನ್ಮಸಾರೂಪ್ಯಮನೇ ಪಡೆದರ್. ಮನುಜರೆಲ್ಲರು. ಜನಂಗಳೆಲ್ಲರು. ಶಿಷ್ಯರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರು. ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರು. ಸೋಡುವ ವರೆಲ್ಲಾ. The Nudigattu has: ಜನರೆಲ್ಲ, ಜನರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ, ಜನರಿನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ, ಜನರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ; ಜನರೆ ಲ್ಲರು, ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು, ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರಿನ್ನ, ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ.

267. In § 174 it has been stated that there are no relative pronouns in Kannada, and their place is somehow supplied by the so-called relative participles; from the translation of the instances concerning these in §§ 179, 186 and 254 this peculiarity has already become evident. Occasionally, however, there occur sentences in the three dialects which might suggest the thought as if the interrogative pronouns were used as relative ones, *e. g.* ಅವನ್ ಅಧಿಕ ಪುಣ್ಯನ್ ಅವನೆ ಸೇವ್ಯಂ, who (is) a very righteous man, he indeed (is) venerable. But this translation is misleading; the correct literal translation is 'who (is) a very righteous man? he indeed is venerable'.

That the meaning of the above and similar sentences is thus to be explained by the interrogative pronoun followed by a demonstrative one becomes plainer in instances taken from the modern dialect, in which dialect the vowel ಓ of questioning (§ 212, 6) is often used, *e. g.* ಆನೆಯ ಮುಮ್ಮಾಗೆ ಯಾವದೋ? ಅದು ದಂತಭಾಗ, what (is) the fore-part of an elephant('s head)? it (is) the dantabhāga. ಯಾವವನು (*i. e.* ಯಾವ ಅವನು) ಹಗೆಯವನನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹೊಲಿಡುತ್ತಾನೋ? ಅನ್ಥವನು ಅಭ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರೈ, who does often march out with the very object of vanquishing an enemy? such a one (is) an abhyamitrya. ಯಾವನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವನೋ? ಅವನು ಉಣ್ಣುವನು, who does work? he shall have a dinner. ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ತಕ್ಕವರೋ? ಅನ್ಥವರನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾಗಿ ಆರಿಸು, who (are) the people whom thou canst trust? such people choose for thy friends! ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಎರಡನೆಯವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೋ? ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಎರಡನೆಯವರನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಜೇಕು, in what manner do they wish that other people should treat them? in that very manner they should treat other people. *Cf.* § 271 (ಅವು ಪಿರಿಯವು etc.).

In § 330 this paragraph will be adverted to again.

268. In the present dialect of the Southern Mahratta country the singular of ಅವನು, ಇವನು, ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು is not used in speaking of grown up persons whom one considers respectable; the plural of the pronouns (ಅವರು, ಇವರು with the verb in the plural) or the singular of ಆತನು, ಈತನು, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ being used instead (*cf.* § 354, II, and about ನೀನು § 258). In writing about such persons this custom is generally observed only (as it would appear), if they are still alive at the writer's time (see *e. g.* Bombay Fourth Book, Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1884, lessons 2.4. 36. 38. 105).

In the modern dialect of the Mysore country (according to the Rev. Th. Hodson's Grammar § 209) "the singular ಅವನು, ಅವಳು is used when speaking of an equal or an inferior. The plural ಅವರು is used as an honorific singular when speaking of a superior. ಆತನು, ಆಕೆ, ಈತನು, ಈಕೆ are used of an equal or superior when respect is intended".

In the ancient dialect the use of the singular of the pronouns ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್ was apparently not connected in any way with disrespect, *e. g.* ಅವಂ ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, ಅವಂ ಹಿರಿಯಂ, ಅವನ್ ಒಳ್ಳೆದಂ, ಅವಳ್ ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, ಅವಳ್ ಸಜ್ಜನವೆಣ್, ಅವಳ್ ಚದುರೆ; ಓದಾಳಿಯಿವಂ, ದೇವನ್ ಇವಂ, ಓದಾಳಿಯಿವಳ್, ಇವಳ್ ದೇವರ ತೊಲ್ಪಿ. Regarding a rather disrespectful use of ಆತಂ observe the sentence ಎರಡಂ ಬಗೆದಾತನುಂ ನರಕದೊಳ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆಂ ಸನ್ನಯಂ?

The mediæval dialect does not seem to differ in this respect from the ancient one (see *e. g.* the use of ಇವಂ in Basavapurāṇa 47, 33 and that of ಅವಳ್ in Jaimini 30, 1); ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ may be used therein also with a certain degree of disrespect, *e. g.* ಪೆಲಿರ ಕಾಡುವಾತಂ. ಎಡಿಸುವಾತನು. ತನ್ನ ಒಡಲ ಹೊರೆವಾತನು. ಅವನೊಬ್ಬನು ಗುದಿಯನೆಚ್ಚು ತಪ್ಪಿದವನುಣ್ಣು? ಈತನು ಅಪರಾಧ ಪುಷತ್ಕನು. Likewise ಆಕೆ, ಅವಳು are found promiscuously in passages that smell of dishonour, *e. g.* ರಕ್ಕಸರ ವೃಂದಮಂ ಪಡದಾಕೆ. ಅನುರರ ಪಡೆದಾಕೆ. ಇನ್ನಾರಿಯಂ ಪಡದವಳು. ಉರಗಸನ್ನೋಹಮಂ ಪಡದವಳು. When in Basavapurāṇa 5, 48-50 women speak to one another of Basava and use, six times, ಈತನೆ (for ಇವನೆ) regarding him, they may or may not do so on account of respect; they perhaps thought the term to be more expressive on account of the fullness of its sound.

269. In § 265 it has been stated that the origin of ಅವುದು is ಎ+ವ್ +ಉದು. Concerning this we remark that the Śābdānuṣāsana says that ಅವುದರ್ಕೆ optionally appears as ಎಕೆ and ಎತರ್ಕೆ and ಅವುದು as ಎನ್ (sūtras 177. 178); (the Śābdamaṇḍarpana derives ಎಕೆ, ಎತರ್ಕೆ or

ಏತಕ್ಕೆ directly from ಏನ್, sūtras 112. 114). ಏ is used ಅವ, e. g. ಏ ತೆಲಿ ದಿಂ for ಅವ ತೆಲಿದಿಂ (Śabdamaṇḍikā); ಏ ಮಾತು for ಅವ ಮಾತು (Nāgavarma's Āchārya); ಏವುದು for ಅವುದು (Abhinavapāṇḍya); ಏ ಪರಿಯೋಳ್ for ಅವ ಪರಿಯೋಳ್ (see Dictionary). The accusative ಏ is used for ಅವುದಂ or ಏನಂ, e. g. ಏವೆಲಿಕ್ಕಿಂ for ಅವುದಂ or ಏನಂ ಪೆಲಿಕ್ಕಿಂ; the dative ಏ for ಅವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಏತಕ್ಕೆ or ಏಕೆ, e. g. ಏವನಂ for ಅವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಏತಕ್ಕೆ or ಏಕೆ ಬಂದಂ. About the meaning of ಏನ್ see § 271.

270. The interrogative pronoun ಆರ್ (ಅರು, ಯಾರು), the plural of ಅವಂ, ಅವಳ್ (ಯಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು), has been mentioned in § 265 wherein Kōśava derives it from ಅವುದು, as does also Bhaṭṭākalāṅka; we have stated there that ಆರ್ is ಏ+ವ್+ಅರ್. (Cf. § 272 under No. 2).

It is used for the masculine and feminine gender singular and plural, e. g. ಕವಿಯಾರ್, who is a poet? ಇವನ್ ಆರ್, who (is) this man?

ನಾಳೆಯೊ ನಾಡಿದೊ ಕಾಲನ

ದಾಲ್ಪಿಯವಂ ನುಂಗಿ ನೊಣೆಗುಗುಂ (§ 203) ಶರಣ್ ಆರ್ ಏ |

ನಾಳೋಚಂಗೆಯ್ಯದೆ ದಿಟ

ಬಾಲ್ಪಿನ್ದಲಿ ಜಿಲಿತು ಬೀಗುವರ್ಗೇಯ್ಯೆಂ || what shall I do

to people who do not reflect “will he of the inroad of Kāla swallow and devour (us) to-morrow or the day after to-morrow? who (will be our) preserver?”, say “destined life (there is for us)”, and are conceited and elated? ಇದನ್ ಆರ್ ತಂದರ್, who brought this? ತಾಯ್ ಆರ್ ನಿನಗೆ, who is thy mother? ನೀನ್ ಆರ್? ನಿನಗೆ ವಲ್ಲಭನ್ ಆರ್, who (art) thou? who (is) thy husband? ಈಶಾಚ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಬಲ್ಲನ್ ಆರ್, who knows Śiva's command? ನೀನ್ ಆರ್ ತನೂಭವೆ, whose daughter (art) thou? ಆರ್ ತುರಂಗಂ (= ಆರ್ದೀ ತುರಂಗಂ), of whom (is) this horse (i. e. whose horse is this)? ಅಯ್ಯನ್ ಆರ್ ಎನಗೆ? ಅವ್ವೆಯಾರ್? ಪಿರಿಯಯ್ಯನ್ ಆರ್, who (is) my father? who (my) mother? who (my) grandfather? ಮಗನೇ, ನಾನು ಯಾರು, (my) son, who (am) I? ಎಲೋ, ನೀನು ಯಾರು, O, who (art) thou? ನೀನು ಯಾರ ಮಗನು, whose son (art) thou? ಇವರು ಯಾರು, who (are) these men (or women)? ಈ ಚೂರಿ ಬಹು ಚನ್ನವದೆ; ನಿನಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, this knife is very nice, who gave it to you? ಒಬ್ಬನು ಆ ಹಾರುವನ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ನೀನು ಯಾರಯ್ಯೆ? ಎನ್ನು, ಕೇಳಿದನು, somebody met the Brāhmaṇa and asked “who (art) thou, sir?” ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಯಾರು, who made the sun? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಹೋಗು ತ್ತಾರೆ, who goes there? ಅವು ಯಾರ ತೋಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತವೆ, in whose (in what

people's) gardens do they (the mangoes) grow? ಆ ಮನೆ ಯಾರದು, of whom (is) that house (*i. e.* whose house is that)? ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಯಾರು, who (is) this man? ಆರು ಹಿತವರು ನಿನಗೆ ಮೂಱು ಮನ್ನಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ? ನಾರಿಯೋ? ಧಾರುಣಿಯೋ? ಬಲುಧನದ ಸಿರಿಯೋ, which of (these) three people (is) thy friend (ಹಿತವರು, honorific plural)? (is it) woman? (or) land? (or) the beauty of great riches? ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಬೇಗ ಯಾರು ಹೋಗುವರು, which (what one) will go faster than all? ಈ ಹುಡುಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಈಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, which of these boys were swimming? ಪ್ರಮಥರ್ ಆರೋ? ಇವರೊಳಗೆ ಮದ್ರಮಣ್ ಆವನೊ, which (are) Śiva's attendants? (and) which of these (is) my lover? .

From the instances given above it will be seen that the interrogative pronoun ಆರ್ (ಆರು, ಯಾರು) means 'who' and occasionally 'which'.

In a note under No. 8, *b* of § 102 it has been stated that the demonstrative pronoun ಅದು is occasionally used in combination with masculine terms. This occurs when ಅದು pleonastically precedes the interrogatives ಆವಂ and ಆರ್ (ಆರು), *e. g.* ಅದಾವನ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಂ? — ದೀರ್ಘಾಯುವಂ ಕೊಡುವವನ್ ಅದಾವಂ? — ಇತ್ತಲ್ ಅದಾರು ಹೋದವರ್? — ನಿನ್ನ ಕೋಮಲತನುವನು ಪೊಯ್ದವರ್ ಅದಾರ್? In the modern dialect the question ಅದು ಯಾರು, who is that? (who is there?) is now and then heard. The Nudigattū has: ಪತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಅದಾರು ಗತಿ? ದೇವರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನು ಅದಾವನು?

271. Regarding the interrogatives ಆವ, ಯಾವ, ದಾವ in the so-called gamaka compounds some instances have been adduced in §§ 253, 2, *b*; 265. From those instances it appears that their meaning is 'what', 'what kind', and 'which' according to circumstances.

The use of ಆವಂ, ಆವಳ್, ಆವುದು; ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು (ಯಾವಾಕೆ, ದಾವಳು), ಯಾವದು, ದಾವದು; ಆವುವು, ಯಾವವು (ದಾವವು) has been alluded to in § 267 where instances are given that might be supposed to be relative ones. Here follows a number of various instances:— ಆವಂ ಮುರನಂ ಕೊಂದಂ? ಆವಂ ಬಕಕಂಸಕೇಶಿಗಳನ್ ಅದಟಲೆದಂ, who killed Mura? who overwhelmed and disgraced Baka, Kaiṣa, (and) Kēṣi? ನೀನಲ್ಲದಾವನ್ ಅಧಿಕನ್ ಇಳೆಯೊಳ್, ಜಿನಪಾ, except thee, Arhat, who (is) excellent on earth?

ಸವಣಂ ಬಳಪಂಗೊಳೆ, ಗಾ

ಣ್ಣಿವಿ ಬಿಲೊಳೆ, ಬಲವಿರೋಧಿ ವಜ್ರಂಗೊಳೆ, ದಾ |

ನವರಿಪು ಚಕ್ರಂಗೊಳೆ, ಕಾ

ರವಾರಿ ಗದೆಗೊಳೆ ಪೋಣರ್ಕೆಗಾವಂ ನಿಲ್ಲಂ? || when a Jaina

seizes (his) pot-stone pencil, when Arjuna seizes (his) bow, when Indra seizes (his) thunderbolt, when Kṛishṇa seizes (his) discus, when Bhīma seizes (his) club, who will stand to fight? ನಿಷ್ಕಾಮಿಯಾವಳ, what woman (is) free from desire? ಇವರೊಳ್ ಮದ್ರಮಣನ್ ಅವನೊ, which of these (is) my lover? ಪಾಪ ಪುಣ್ಯಮ್ ಎಮ್ಮೆರಡಲಿ ಬಣ್ಣಮ್ ಆವುದು? ಅದಂ ಬಲ್ಲವರಾರ್, what (is) the colour of sin (and) virtue? who know it? ಬಸ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಮ್ ಆವುದು, what (is) the business (you) have come (for)? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುಣನಾಮಮ್ ಆವುದು, what (is) the substance of your qualities? ಅವನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಯಾವದು, what (is) his profession? ಆವುದು ಸಂಕಟಂ ನಿನಗೆ, what (is) thy distress?

ಆವು ಪಿರಿಯವು, ಭಾವಿವೊಡಿ

ನಿವು ಕಿಡಿಯವೆನಿಪ್ಪುದಿದುವೆ ಭೇದಂ. ನಿಮಗಾ |

ವುವು ಮನಕೇಲಿವುವುಪಟ್ಟಿಡ್

ಅವನ್ ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿಗೊಳ್ಳಿಮ್ ಎನ್ನು, ನವರತ್ನಮುಮಂ || “if (one) considers, those (pearls are) large and these make themselves to be called (*i. e.* are) small; even this (is) the difference. Which do suit you? them choose with pleasure”, (thus) saying (he exhibited) all the nine precious gems. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ, which of you goes? ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಕೆ (or ಯಾವಳು) ನಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಕ, which of these (is) your elder sister? ಇವರೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿಟ್ಟ, on which (person) of these didst thou fix (thine) eye? ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವನು, which of these men? ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವದು ನಿನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, which of these books doest thou like? ನಿನಗೆ, ಅರಮನೆ ಯಾವದು? ಧರ್ಮಶಾಲೆ ಯಾವದು? ಎಮ್ಮುವದಿಷ್ಟು ಸಹ ತಿಳಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, doest thou even not know which (is) the palace (and) which (is) the building erected for the accommodation of travellers? ನಿನ್ನ ಎಡಗೈಯ ಯಾವದು? ಬಲಗೈಯ ಯಾವದು, which (is) thy left hand? (and) which (is thy) right hand? ಈ ಜೋಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನದು ಯಾವದು, which of these pairs of shoes (is) thine? ಈ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೆ ಯಾವದು, which of these houses (is) thy house? ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೂಲಿ ಕೋಟಿಗಳು ಯಾವವು? ಪ್ರಾಣಿಕೋಟಿ, ಉದ್ಭಿಜ್ಜಕೋಟಿ, ಖನಿಜಕೋಟಿ, which (are) the three principal branches of created things? the animal branch, the vegetable branch (and) the mineral branch. ಉತ್ತರಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲಿ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ಅವು ಯಾವವು, in North India (there are) six divisions; what (are) they? ನಾಮಪದದ ಬಹುವಚನ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಯಾವವು, what (are) the chief rules for forming the plural of nouns?—From the instances quoted above it will be seen that the meaning of ಅವಂ, etc.

is 'who', 'what person', 'which person', and that of ಅವುದು, etc. 'what', 'which'. About ಆರ್, etc., the plural of ಆವಂ, etc., see § 270.

(ಏ, § 269), ಏಂ, ಏನು mean 'what', 'what kind or manner of'; 'why', 'how', when they might be taken also as exclamatory words (*cf.* § 262). ಏಂ ಸಂದಯಂ, what doubt (is there)? ತಡೆದನ್ನೇಂ ಕಾರಣಂ, what (is) the reason so that (thou) delayest (*i. e.* of thy delay). ಆದೇಂ, what (is) that? ಆತಂ ಮಾಡಿದ ದೋಷಮ್ ಏಂ, what (is) the fault he has done? ತಪಮ್ ಏಂ ಕಾರಣಂ, (your) religious austerity (for) what reason (*i. e.* why are you ascetics)? ಅವನೇಂ, what manner of man (is) he? ಅವಳೇಂ, what manner of woman (is) she? ತತ್ಪರಿಜನಾಲಾಪಂಗಳೇಂ, what (do) the discourses of those attendants (mean)? ಎಲ್ಲರಮ್ ಆ ಕರ್ಣನನ್ನಿರೇಂ ಚಾಗಿಗಳ್, how (could) all (be) liberal persons like Karna? ನೀಹಾರಮಯೂಖಮಣ್ಣಲಮ್ ಅದೇನ್ ಎಸೆದಿದುದೊ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾದ್ರಿಯೊಳ್, O, how that mass of bright fog shines on the western mountain! ಏಂ ತುಲಿಗಿದುವೊ ತುದಿಗೊಡೊಳ್ ವಿಹಂಗಳ್, O, how the birds crowd on the highest branch! ಹಲವು ಮಾತೇಂ, why many words? ಇದಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು, what (is) the meaning of this? ಆ ಊರಿನ ಹೆಸರೇನು, what (is) the name of that town? ನೀನು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀ, what doest thou make? ನಿನಗೆ ಏನು ಬೇಕು, what doest thou want? ಅವನು ಏನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ, what does he ask? ಅವನಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವ್ವಳವೇನು, what (is) his monthly pay? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಏನು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು, what did he find there? ಅವನು ನಿನಗೆ ಏನು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, what answer does he give thee?—The genitive of ಏಂ, ಏನು (ಏತಲಿ, ಯಾತಲಿ) is frequently used in the sense of 'of what', 'of what kind', 'of what substance, caste, etc.', 'what kind', 'what', *e. g.* ಏತಲಿ ಮಾತೋ ಭೂತಳದೊಳ್, what kind of word on earth! ಏತಲಿಾತನೇ, of what caste (is) he? ಎಲವೊ, ನೀನ್ ಎತರ ಭುಜಂಗನೊ, O, what kind of paramour thou art! ಅದೇತಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಗುಣಂ, what quality of devotion (is) that? ಉಲಿವ್ಯುಗಂಗಳನ್ ಅಸುಗಳೆವುದೇತಲಿ ಘನಂ, what greatness (is) the excessive killing of beasts? ಏತಲಿ ನೀಮೆ, what kind of country? ಏತಲಿ ಮಾತು, what kind of word? ಈ ಕೊಡ ಯಾತಲಿದು, of what (is) this pitcher (made)? ಇದು ಯಾತಲಿ ಹಾವು, what kind of snake (is) this? ಇವನು ಯಾತಲಿವನು, of what caste (or profession is) he?—The dative (ಏತರ್ಕೆ, ಏತಕ್ಕೆ, ಏತಕೆ, ಏಕೆ; ಯಾತರ್ಕೆ, ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ, ಯಾಕೆ) means 'for what', 'wherefore', 'why', *e. g.* ಏತರ್ಕೆ ಮುನಿಸು, why passion? ಏಕೆನ್ನಲಿಯೆಂ, I do not know why. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಯ್ದಿಪಿರ್ ಎನ್ನಂ, why do you beat me? ಪದ ವಿಗಳ್ ಗಿದವಿಗಳ್ ಇವೇತಕೆ, wherefore these various (high) ranks? ಇವನ ದುರ್ಗದೊಳ್ ಇರಲದೇಕೆ, for what (is) the staying in this man's fort? ಈ ನುಡಿ ಯಾಕೆ, why this word (or speech)? ಇದು ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು, why (or for what) is this required? ಯಾಕೆ ಬನ್ನಿರಿ, why did you come?

272. In § 102, 8, *b*, remark possessive pronouns have been mentioned. There are no distinct possessive pronouns in Kannada, but their place is supplied 1, by the genitive case of the personal pronouns, of the reflexive pronoun and of the demonstrative pronouns, and 2, by the addition of the demonstrative pronouns to the genitive case of the mentioned ones.

The first class corresponds to the English possessive pronominal adjectives—my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their; the second one represents the English possessive pronouns—mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.

1, The possessive pronominal adjectives are formed by the genitives.

ಎನ, ಎನ್ನ, ನನ, ನನ್ನ, ಎಮ, ಎಮ್ಮ, ನಮ, ನಮ್ಮ, and a following noun, *e. g.* ಎನ ಮನೆ, ಎನ್ನ ಮನೆ, ನನ ಮನೆ, ನನ್ನ ಮನೆ, the house of me, *i. e.* my house; ಎಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ಎಮ್ಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ನಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕುದುರೆ, the horse of us, *i. e.* our horse;

ನಿನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ನಿಮ, ನಿಮ್ಮ, and a following noun, *e. g.* ನಿನ ಮನೆ, ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೆ, thy house; ನಿಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುದುರೆ, your horse;

ತನ, ತನ್ನ, ತಮ, ತಮ್ಮ (reflexive) and a following noun, *e. g.* ತನ ಮನೆ, ತನ್ನ ಮನೆ, his house; ತಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕುದುರೆ, their horse;

ಅವನ, ಆತನ, ಇವನ, ಈತನ, ಉವನ, ಊತನ, ಅವರ, ಆತಂಗಳ, ಇವರ, ಈತಂಗಳ, ಉವರ, ಊತಂಗಳ (demonstrative masculine) and a following noun, *e. g.* ಅವನ ಮನೆ, ಆತನ ಮನೆ, ಇವನ ಮನೆ, ಈತನ ಮನೆ, ಉವನ ಮನೆ, ಊತನ ಮನೆ, his house; ಅವರ ಕುದುರೆ, ಆತಂಗಳ ಕುದುರೆ, ಇವರ ಕುದುರೆ, ಈತಂಗಳ ಕುದುರೆ, ಉವರ ಕುದುರೆ, ಊತಂಗಳ ಕುದುರೆ, their horse;

ಅವಳ, ಆಕೆಯ, ಇವಳ, ಈಕೆಯ, ಉವಳ, ಊಕೆಯ, ಅವರ, ಆಕೆವಿರ, ಇವರ, ಈಕೆವಿರ, ಉವರ, ಉವಳ್ಳಿರ (demonstrative feminine) and a following noun, *e. g.* ಅವಳ ಮನೆ, ಆಕೆಯ ಮನೆ, ಇವಳ ಮನೆ, ಈಕೆಯ ಮನೆ, ಉವಳ ಮನೆ, ಊಕೆಯ ಮನೆ, her house; ಅವರ ಕುದುರೆ, etc., their horse;

ಅದಲಿ, ಇದಲಿ, ಉದಲಿ, ಅವಲಿ, ಇವಲಿ, ಉವಲಿ, ಅವುಗಳ, ಇವುಗಳ (demonstrative neuter) and a following noun, *e. g.* ಅದಲಿ ಮನೆ, etc., its house; ಅವಲಿ ಕುದುರೆ, etc., their horse.

Remark.

Occasionally a possessive pronoun of the second class (*i. e.* one of No. 2) is used for the first class, *e. g.* in the following instance of the ancient dialect:—ವನೇಚರಂ ತನತ್ತು (his) ಬಿಲ್ಲಾನ್ ಅದನ್ ಅನ್ನೆ ಕೇಸುಗುಂ, the forester thus scraped his bow (*cf.* No. 2).

2, The possessive pronouns are formed by the genitives adduced above under No. 1 and a following demonstrative pronoun, *e. g.* ಎನ್ನದು (ಎನ್ನ+ಅದು), ನನ್ನದು (ನನ್ನ+ಅದು), of me it, *i. e.* mine (referring to a neuter singular), ಎನ್ನವಂ (ಎನ್ನ+ಅವಂ), ನನ್ನವಂ (ನನ್ನ+ಅವಂ), ನನ್ನವನು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವನು), of me he, *i. e.* mine (referring to a masculine singular), ಎನ್ನವಳ್ (ಎನ್ನ+ಅವಳ್), ನನ್ನವಳ್ (ನನ್ನ+ಅವಳ್), ನನ್ನವಳು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವಳು), of me she, *i. e.* mine (referring to a feminine singular); ಎನ್ನವು (ಎನ್ನ+ಅವು), ನನ್ನವು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವು), ನನ್ನವುಗಳು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವುಗಳು), of me they, *i. e.* mine (referring to a neuter plural), ಎನ್ನವರ್ (ಎನ್ನ+ಅವರ್), ನನ್ನವರ್ (ನನ್ನ+ಅವರ್), ನನ್ನವರು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವರು), mine (referring to a masculine or feminine plural), etc., etc. The following instances may show the use:— ಈ ಮನೆಯನ್ನದು, ಈ ಮನೆ ನನ್ನದು, this house (is) mine; ಈ ಮಗನನ್ನವಂ, ಈ ಮಗಂ ನನ್ನವಂ, ಈ ಮಗನು ನನ್ನವನು, this son is mine; ಆ ಮಗಳ್ ಎನ್ನವಳ್, ಆ ಮಗಳ್ ನನ್ನವಳ್, ಆ ಮಗಳು ನನ್ನವಳು, this daughter (is) mine; ಆ ಪುತ್ರರ್ ಎನ್ನವರ್, ಆ ಪುತ್ರರ್ ನನ್ನವರ್, ಆ ಪುತ್ರರು ನನ್ನವರು, those sons (are) mine; ಈಯಾಳ್ಗಳ್ ಎಮ್ಮವರ್, ಈಯಾಳ್ಗಳ್ ನಮ್ಮವರ್, ಈ ಆಳುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮವರು, these servants (are) mine; ಈಯೆತ್ತಿಗಳ್ ತನ್ನವು (reflexive), ಈ ಎತ್ತುಗಳು ತನ್ನವುಗಳು, these oxen (are) his; ಆ ಕುದುರೆಗಳ್ ಅವರವು, ಆ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಅವರವುಗಳು, those horses (are) theirs. ಆವೊಡಮೆಯವಳದು, ಆವೊಡವೆಯವಳದು, that ornament (is) hers. ಇವರೊಳ್ ಈತನ್ ಎಮ್ಮಾತಂ, of these men this man (is) ours. ನನ್ನದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿನ್ನದೇ, all mine (*i. e.* all that is mine, is) thine indeed.

The possessive pronouns ಎನ್ನದು, ನನ್ನದು, mine, ನಿನ್ನದು, thine, ತನ್ನದು, his, appear, in the ancient dialect, also as ಎನತು (ಎನ+ಅತು), ನನತು (ನನ+ಅತು), ನಿನತು (ನಿನ+ಅತು), ತನತು (ತನ+ಅತು), or as ಎನತ್ತು (ಎನ+ಅತ್ತು), ನನತ್ತು (ನನ+ಅತ್ತು), ನಿನತ್ತು (ನಿನ+ಅತ್ತು), ತನತ್ತು (ತನ+ಅತ್ತು), *e. g.*

ನಿನತು ಚಲಮ್, ಎನತು ಶೌರ್ಯಂ,

ತನತು ಮಹಾಧೈರ್ಯಮ್ ಅವನಿಪತಿಗೆನೆ | when (he) said
“ Firmness of character (is) thine, valour (is) mine, to the king (belongs) his great courage” (*cf.* No. 1, remark),

or

ಮುನಿಸಿದು ನಿನತ್ತು, ಸಯ್ಯಣೆಯೆನತ್ತು, ಕೆಳದಿಗೆ ತನತ್ತು ಸನ್ನಿ ಸುವೆಸಕಂ,
passion (is) thine, patience (is) mine, to the female companion (belongs) her conciliatory appearance.

Also ಎನ್ನು (ಎನ್+ತು, see § 122), mine, ನಿನ್ನು (ನಿನ್+ತು), thine, ತನ್ನು (ತನ್+ತು), his, are occasional, though undesirable, forms in that dialect,

as in the modern one ನನದು may appear as ನಸ್ಸು, ನಿನದು as ನಿಸ್ಸು, ತನದು as ತಸ್ಸು. The plural of ಎನತು, ನನತು, ನಿನತು, ತನತು is ಎಮ್ಮತು, ನಮ್ಮತು, ನಿಮ್ಮತು, ತಮ್ಮತು or ಎಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ನಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ನಿಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ತಮ್ಮತ್ತು.

There is, however, the rule in the ancient dialect that ಎಮ್ಮತು, ನಮ್ಮತು, ನಿಮ್ಮತು, ತಮ್ಮತು may take the forms of ಎಮ್ಮುತು (ಎಮ್ಮ+ಉತು), ನಮ್ಮುತು, ನಿಮ್ಮುತು and ತಮ್ಮುತು before the appellative nouns of number (see § 278, 4, except, of course, ಒರ್ಬಂ, etc.) and before the numerals from two to nine, e. g. ಎಮ್ಮತಯ್ವರ್ (ಎಮ್ಮುತು+ಆಯ್ವರ್), ಎಮ್ಮತೇಯ್ವರ್, ಎಮ್ಮತೇಣ್ವರ್, ಎಮ್ಮತೊವ್ವದಿವ್ವರ್, ನಿಮ್ಮತಿವರ್, ನಿಮ್ಮತೇಣ್ವರ್, ತಮ್ಮತಯ್ವರ್, ತಮ್ಮತಯಿವರ್, and ಎಮ್ಮತೇಣ್ವು ಮಕ್ಕಳ್, ನಿಮ್ಮತಾಯಿ ಗಿರಿಗಳ್, ತಮ್ಮತಯ್ವು ಮನೆಗಳ್. The affix ಉತು is the intermediate demonstrative pronoun used for ಉದು (cf. § 173). The meaning of the instances is 'we five (persons)', 'we seven (persons)', etc., and 'us eight children', etc. The same meaning may be expressed by the genitive, e. g. ಎಮ್ಮಯ್ವರ್ (ಎಮ್ಮ+ಆಯ್ವರ್) ಬನ್ನೆವು, we five came, ನಿಮ್ಮಯ್ವರ್ ಪೋದಿರ್, you five went, or by the nominative, e. g. ಆಮ್ ಆಯ್ವರ್ ಬನ್ನೆವು, ನೀಮ್ ಆಯ್ವರ್ ಪೋದಿರ್.

Instances with the suffixes ಆತು and ಉತು do not seem to occur in the mediæval dialect in which the forms with the genitive and nominative prevail, e. g. ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರ್ (ನಾವು+ಇಬ್ಬರ್), ತಾವಿಬ್ಬರ್, ತಾವು ಮೂವರ್, ನಮ್ಮ ನೂವರ್ ರು. Regarding the declension we find therein e. g. ಎಮ್ಮನ್ ಇರ್ಬರನು, ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ ಇಬ್ಬರಂ, ತಮ್ಮನ್ ಇಬ್ಬರಂ, ಎಮ್ಮಗಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ. In the modern dialect we have e. g. ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರು, ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರು, ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರು, ನಿಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರು.

It may be remarked that regarding the appellative nouns of indefinite quantity ಆನಿಬರ್, ಇನಿಬರ್ (§ 278, 4) a similar practice is observed; we find e. g. in the mediæval dialect ನೀವನಿಬರಂ (ನೀವು+ಆನಿಬರಂ); ನಿಮ್ಮನಿಬರ್ (ನಿಮ್ಮ+ಇನಿಬರ್); ನಿಮ್ಮನಿಬರಂ, ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ ಇನಿಬರನು.

'Whose', in questions like 'whose horse is this', 'whose ripe fruits are those', is expressed by ಆರದು (ಆರ+ಅದು), ಯಾರದು, ಆರವು (ಆರ+ಅವು), ಯಾರವುಗಳು, e. g. ಈ ಕುದುರೆಯಾರದು, ಈ ಕುದುರೆ ಯಾರದು? ಆ ಪಣ್ಣಿಳ್ ಆರವು, ಆ ಪಣ್ಣಿಗಳು ಯಾರವುಗಳು? In the ancient dialect ಆರದು becomes also ಆರ್ತು (ಆರ್+ತು), e. g. ಆರ್ತು ತುರಂಗಂ? (See § 270.)

Remark with regard to ತು (see § 263, remark):-

'Of what, or in what, direction (is) it?' 'where (is) it?' may be rendered by ಎತ್ತಣದು (ಎತ್ತಣ+ಅದು), which appears also as ಎತ್ತಣ್ತು (ಎತ್ತಣ್+ತು), e. g. ದೆಸೆಯೆತ್ತಣ್ತುಗಸಮ್ ಎತ್ತಣ್ತುತುರ್ವಿಯೆನಿಸಿ, ಪರ್ವಿದುದು ತಮಂ, "in what direction (are) the points of the compass? where (is) the sky? where (is) the earth?" (thus) making

(people) say (*i. e.* in such a manner that people uttered the above questions) darkness spread about. ಎತ್ತಣ is the genitive of ಎತ್ತ, a declinable adverb of place (§ 212, 2; § 123).

XIV. On adjectives.

273. In § 90 adjectives or attributive nouns (*guṇavaçanas*) are introduced as declinable bases, and their gender has been stated, in § 102, 8, *c*, to be *vāçya* or *višēshyādhîna*, in which place it has also been remarked that they are formed from nouns by means of pronominal suffixes (see § 276).

In ancient Kannaḍa and other books thirty-three attributive nouns are usually employed; they are, in their singular neuter forms, the following:—

ಅಗಲಿತು or ಅಗಲಿತು, ಉದ್ಧಿತು or ಉದ್ಧಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತು or ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಕಮ್ಮಿತು or ಕಮ್ಮಿತು, ಕೂರಿತು or ಕೂರಿತು, ಗುಣ್ಣಿತು or ಗುಣ್ಣಿತು, ತಣ್ಣಿತು or ತಣ್ಣಿತು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿತು or ತೆಳ್ಳಿತು, ತೋರಿತು or ತೋರಿತು, ದಟ್ಟಿತು or ದಟ್ಟಿತು, ದೊಡ್ಡಿತು or ದೊಡ್ಡಿತು, ನುಣ್ಣಿತು or ನುಣ್ಣಿತು, ನೇರಿತು or ನೇರಿತು, ಬಟ್ಟಿತು or ಬಟ್ಟಿತು, ಬಲ್ಲಿತು or ಬಲ್ಲಿತು, ಬಿಣ್ಣಿತು or ಬಿಣ್ಣಿತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು or ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು or ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು, ಸಣ್ಣಿತು or ಸಣ್ಣಿತು (see their declension in § 122);—ಅಸಿದು, ಇನಿದು, (ಇಮ್ಮಿದು), ಎಳೆದು (ಎಳೆದು), ಕಡಿದು, ಕರಿದು, ಕಿಲಿದು, ನಿಡಿದು, ಪಲಿದು (ಪಲಿದು), ಪಿರಿದು (ಹಿರಿದು), ಪೊಸದು (ಪೊಸತು), ಬಲಿದು, ಬಸಿದು, ಬಿಳಿದು (see their declension in § 122), of which four are *tadbhavas* (§ 370), *viz.* ಉದ್ಧಿತು, ಬಟ್ಟಿತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು, ಸಣ್ಣಿತು.

As will be seen, they form two classes according to their finals.

The neuter plural of the first class is *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, ಕೂರಿದುವು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದುವು, ತೋರಿದುವು, ದಟ್ಟಿದುವು, ನೇರಿದುವು, ಬಟ್ಟಿದುವು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದುವು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದುವು (see § 136); that of the second class is *e. g.* ಅಸಿಯವು, ಇನಿಯವು, ಕಡಿಯವು, ಕರಿಯವು, ಕಿಲಿಯವು, ನಿಡಿಯವು, ಬಸಿಯವು, ಬಿಳಿಯವು (see § 136).

The masculine singular of the first class is *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ಕಮ್ಮಿದಂ, ಕೂರಿದಂ, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ತೋರಿದಂ, ನೇರಿದಂ, ಬಲ್ಲಿದಂ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದಂ (see § 117); that of the second class *e. g.* ಅಸಿಯಂ, ಇನಿಯಂ, ಎಳೆಯಂ, ಕಡಿಯಂ, ಕರಿಯಂ, ಕಿಲಿಯಂ, ನಿಡಿಯಂ, ಪಲಿಯಂ, ಪಿರಿಯಂ, ಪೊಸವ್ವಂ (*cf.* the formation of the appellative nouns of number in § 278, 4 and the modern ಹಲಿಬ), ಬಲಿಯಂ or ಬಲಿವಂ, ಬಸಿಯಂ, ಬಿಳಿಯಂ (see § 117).

The feminine singular of the first class is *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, ಕಮ್ಮಿದಳ್, ಕೂರಿದಳ್, ನೇರಿದಳ್, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದಳ್, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದಳ್ (see § 120); that of the second class

e. g. ಅಸಿಯಳ್, ಇನಿಯಳ್, (ಇಮ್ಮಿದಳ್), ಎಳೆಯಳ್, ಕರಿಯಳ್, ಕಿಱಿಯಳ್, ನಿಡಿಯಳ್, ಪಪ್ಪಿಯಳ್, ಪಿರಿಯಳ್, ಪೊಸವ್ವಳ್, ಬಲುವಳ್, ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್ (see § 120).

The epicene plural of the first class is *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದರ್, ನೇರಿದರ್, ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ್ (see § 119); that of the second class *e. g.* ಇನಿಯರ್, ಎಳೆಯರ್, ಕಿಱಿಯರ್, ಪಿರಿಯರ್, ಪೊಸವ್ವರ್, ಬಲುವರ್, ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್ಳಿದರ್ (see §§ 119. 134).

Some instances regarding their use in the ancient and mediæval dialect are the following (*cf.* § 276):—

ಬೆಟ್ಟತಂಗುಳಿ (ಬೆಟ್ಟತು ಅಂಗುಳಿ), a severe disease of the uvula. ಬೆಟ್ಟದುವು ನೊಲೆ (for ನೊಲೆಗಳ್, see § 354, I, 3, *b*), round breasts. ಇನಿದು ವಾಲ್, sweet milk. ಕರಿದು ಕತ್ತೂರಿ, black musk. ಬಿಳಿದು ಮುತ್ತು, a white pearl. ಪಿರಿದಾಸೆ, great desire. ಪಿರಿದು ಚಾಗಂ, great liberality. ಪಿರಿದುರಿ, a large flame. ಕಿಱಿದು ಕೂಟಂ, a small quantity. ಹಿರಿದು ಸತ್ತಂ, great vigour. ತೋರಿದುವು ಜಘನಂ (for ಜಘನಂಗಳ್), big buttocks. ನೇರಿದುವು ಬೆರಲ್ (for ಬೆರಲ್ಗಳ್), straight fingers. ಇನಿಯಳ್ ಕಾದಲೆ, a sweet paramour. ಇನಿಯವು ವಿಷಯ ಸುಖಂ (for ವಿಷಯಸುಖಂಗಳ್) ನಂಜಿನ ಸವಿವೋಲ್, the sweet pleasures of the objects of sense (are) like the sweetness of poison.

But though such instances in which the so-called adjectives are immediately connected with nouns, not unfrequently occur in the mentioned two dialects, there is also another more common way of doing so, *viz.* by putting ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಹ, ಆಹ and ಆದ between them. ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಹ, ಆಹ are the present relative participles of ಆಗು (§§ 183, remark after No. 7. 184. 223), 'becoming', 'being' (literally 'of the becoming or being', § 186), and ಆದ is the past relative participle of ಆಗು (§ 176), 'having become', 'being' (literally 'of the having become or being'; about the possibility of ಆದ being used also for the present tense see § 169). The translation of the participles into English is, according to circumstances, 'that is', 'who is', 'which are', 'who are', instead of which (the so-called Kannada) adjectives alone may be used in rendering.

Instances in the ancient and mediæval dialect are:—ಬೆಟ್ಟತಪ್ಪ ಧ್ವನಿ, a sound that is harsh or a harsh sound. ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದುವಪ್ಪ ಕಾಲ ತಳಮುಂ ಕಡು ವೆಟ್ಟಿದುವಪ್ಪ ಹಸ್ತವುಂ, soft soles of the feet and very rough hands. ಇನಿದಪ್ಪ ಧ್ವನಿ, a melodious tone. ಎಳೆದಪ್ಪ ಪಶು, a young cow. ಹಿರಿದಪ್ಪ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ, great supremacy. ಹಿರಿಯವಪ್ಪ ಏರ್ನಾನ್, large fishes. ಎಳೆಯಳಪ್ಪ ಕುವರಿ, a young daughter. ಬಲ್ಲಿದರಪ್ಪ ರಕ್ಕಸರ್, powerful demons. ಒಳ್ಳಿತಹ ರತ್ನಂ, a precious

pearl. ಒಳ್ಳಿತಹ ಹಸು, a good cow. ಪಿರಿದಹ ಇಚ್ಛೆ, great desire. ಸಣ್ಣಿತ್ತುಂ ಕೂರಿತ್ತುಮ್ ಅಹ ಧಾನ್ಯದ ತುದಿ, the small and sharp point of corn. ಹಿರಿದಾಹ ದಾನ, an excellent gift. ಕೂರಿತ್ತಾದ ಗಂಧಂ, a sharp smell. ಕಡಿದಾದಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಂ, extreme astonishment. ಸಮಾಸಂ ಹಿರಿದಾದ ಹಲವು ಪದಗಳು, various verses in which compounds are extensive.

It is to be remarked that also words which do not belong to the above-mentioned thirty-three so-called adjectives (as Samskr̥ita adjectives, etc.), may be made such in Kannada by the addition of ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಹ, ಆದ, e. g. ನಿರ್ಮಲಮಪ್ಪ ವಸ್ತು, ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತಮಪ್ಪ ಕಹಿನನೆ, ಪ್ರಿಯವಪ್ಪ ನುಡಿ, ಅತಿಶಯಮಪ್ಪ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಂ, ಲೇಸಪ್ಪ ಮನದವಂ, ಆಳಕಮಹ ವೊಸರು, ಹ್ರಸ್ವಮಾದ ಎ ಒ, ದೀರ್ಘಮಾದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ.

Instead of ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಹ and ಆದ also ಆಗಿ, 'having become', together with a form of ಇರ್, to be, is used, e. g. ನಸುಗೆವ್ವಾಗಿರ್ದುದು (i. e. ನಸುಗೆವ್ವು ಆಗಿ ಇರ್ತುದು), that is brown; ಲೇಸಾಗಿರ್ಪುದು, that is excellent; ವಿದಗ್ಧೆಯುಂ ಮುಗ್ಧೆಯುಮ್ ಆಗಿರ್ಪವಳು, she who is shrewd and clever; ದೂರವಾಗಿಹ ಹಾಯಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, a long desolate road. ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಮ್ ಆಗಿಹ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಕುಂತಲಂ, the celebrated capital of Kuntala. ದಟ್ಟಮಾಗಿ ನಯಮಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾತನು, he who is stout and fine.

Also ಉಳ್ಳ, 'being', 'possessing' (literally 'of the being', etc., § 186), the present relative participle of ಉಳ್ (§ 180, remark after No. 6), which has been mentioned as one of the taddhita suffixes (§ 243, B, No. 20), may be introduced here again, as similar adjectives or attributive nouns are formed by means of it, in which it signifies 'who has', etc., e. g. ಧನಮುಳ್ಳಂ, a man who has riches or a rich man; ಓದುಳ್ಳಂ, a studying man; ಗುಣಮುಳ್ಳಂ, a man endowed with good qualities; ಧಾನ್ಯಮುಳ್ಳಂ, a man well supplied with grain; ಸೊಬಗುಳ್ಳವಳ್, a charming woman; ಆಲಿವುಳ್ಳರ್, wise men (see § 316 under 1; ಉಳ್ಳ in combination with the accusative see *ibid.*). The contrary may be expressed by ಇಲ್ಲದ, 'not being' (§ 175, 3), 'not having', e. g. ಓದಿಲ್ಲದಂ, a man in whom there is no studying, i. e. a not-studying man; ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದಂ, a stupid man; ಕೆಯ್ಯಿಲ್ಲದವನು, a crook-armed man; ದೊರೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಭಂಗಾರಂ, worthless gold. ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದುದು, that which has no terminations (see § 316 under 1). ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಊರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಮನೆಯು ಅಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲದ ತವರು ಇದ್ದು ಫಲವೇನು, though there be a village in which there are no tenants, a house in which there are no children, one's own people who have no love, what (is their) worth? (see § 275).

Prominently in the mediæval dialect ಇಹ, 'being', present relative participle of ಇರ್ (§ 184), is used like ಉಳ್ಳ, when it is suffixed to one of the original forms of the thirty-three attributive nouns which will be adduced presently, *e. g.* ದೊಡ್ಡಿಹ ಎತ್ತು, a large ox; ದೊಡ್ಡಿಹ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು large stones; ಒಳ್ಳಿಹ ನುಡಿ, good speech; ತೋರಿಹ ಕೆಜ್ಜಲ್, swelling udders; ಬಟ್ಟಿಹ ತೊನ್ನು, round leprosy.

It remains to be stated that the above-mentioned thirty-three adjectives or attributive nouns possess what we may call original forms. Those of the first class are

ಅಗಲ (for ಆಗಲಿತು), ಉದ್ದ (for ಉದ್ದಿತು), ಒಳ್ (for ಒಳ್ಳಿತು), ಕಮ್ಮ (for ಕಮ್ಮಿತು; *cf.* § 102, 9), ಕೂರ್ (for ಕೂರಿತು), (ಗುಣ್ಣು, for ಗುಣ್ಣಿತು), ತಣ್ (for ತಣ್ಣಿತು), ತೆಳ್ (for ತೆಳ್ಳಿತು), ತೋರ (for ತೋರಿತು), ದಟ್ಟ (for ದಟ್ಟಿತು), ದೊಡ್ಡ (for ದೊಡ್ಡಿತು), ನುಣ್ (for ನುಣ್ಣಿತು), ನೇರ್ (for ನೇರಿತು), ಬಟ್ಟ (for ಬಟ್ಟಿತು), ಬಲ್ (for ಬಲಿತು), ಬಿಣ್ (for ಬಿಣ್ಣಿತು), ಬಿಲು (for ಬಿಲಿತು), ಮೆಲ್ (for ಮೆಲಿತು), ಸಣ್ಣ (for ಸಣ್ಣಿತು). (ಚಿಕ್ಕ is also ancient, though it would seem, as if its longer form did no longer exist.)

Those of the second class are

ಅಸಿ (for ಅಸಿದು), ಇನ್, ಇನಿ (for ಇನಿದು), ಇಮ್ (ಇನ್, for ಇಮ್ಮಿದು), ಎಳ್, ಎಳ (for ಎಳದು), ಕಟ್ಟು, ಕಡು (for ಕಡಿದು), ಕರ್ (for ಕರಿದು), ಕಿಲಿ, ಕಿಲು, ಕಿತ್, ಕುತ್, etc. (for ಕಿಲಿದು), ನಿಟ್ಟು, ನಿಡಿ, ನಿಡು (for ನಿಡಿದು), ಪಿರಿ (for ಪಿರಿದು), ಪಿರಿ, ಪೇರ್, ಪೇರ್ (for ಪಿರಿದು), ಪೊಸ (for ಪೊಸದು), ಬಲಿ, ಬಲು (for ಬಲಿದು), ಬಸಿ (for ಬಸಿದು), ಬಿಳಿ, ಬೆಳ್ (for ಬಿಳಿದು).

We have already met with these original forms in karmadhâraya compounds, in § 247, *d.* 5 *seq.*, where they are regarded as substitutes by native grammarians. *Cf.* also § 244 (ಮೆಲ್, ಕುತ್).

Regarding ಅಸಿ, ನಿಡಿ, ಪಿರಿ, ಬಿಳಿ there is the ancient rule (§ 253, 2, *c*) that where they form so-called consecutive compounds (gamakasamâsas) they insert ಯ, *viz.* ಅಸಿಯನಡು, ನಿಡಿಯನಾಲಗೆ, ಪಿರಿಯಮಗಂ (o. r. ಕಿಲಿಯಮಗಂ), ಬಿಳಿಯಕರ್ವ, to which Kêśava adds also ಪಸಿಯಬಣ್ಣಂ, though there is apparently no ಪಸಿದು (but ಪಸು). It has been remarked already in § 253 that this ಯ is ಯ್+ಅ, *i. e.* the genitive. Instead of ಅಸಿಯನಡು the Jaimini Bhârata and the modern dialect have ಅಸಿನಡು; the Jaimini Bhârata has also ಅಸಿವೆರಲ್ for ಅಸಿಯ ಬೆರಲ್. The same Bhârata uses ನಿಡಿಗುರುಳ್ for ನಿಡಿಯ ಕುರುಳ್, and ಪಸಿದೊವಲ್ for ಪಸಿಯ ತೊವಲ್. For ಪಿರಿಯಮಗಂ the modern dialect uses ಪಿರಿಮಗ, and for ಬಿಳಿಯಕರ್ವ it has ಬಿಳಿ

ಕಬ್ಬು or ಬಿಳಿಗಬ್ಬು. ಅಸಿನಡು, ಅಸಿವೆರಲ್, ನಿಡಿಗುರುಳ್, ಸಸಿದೊವಲ್, ಬಿಳಿಗಬ್ಬು would be regular karmadhâraya compounds like the ancient ತಿಳಿಗೊಳ, ತಿಳಿನೀರ್; cf. ಕಹಿನನೆ in the Nâcîrâjîa.

ಎಳೆ, ಒಳ್ಳೆ (both mediæval and modern) and ಹಲಿ (ancient?, mediæval and modern) often follow the ancient rule regarding ಅಸಿ, etc., that is to say suffix the ಅ of the genitive by means of a euphonic ಯ್ (§ 130, b, c), e. g. ಎಳೆಯ (or ಎಳೇ) ಪಿಡಿಯಾನೆ, a young she-elephant; ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ (or ಒಳ್ಳೇ) ಕೆಲಸ, a good business; ಹಲಿಯ (or ಹಲೀ) ಸೀರೆ, the old garment of a female.

274. If attributive nouns do not precede the nouns or pronouns with which they are connected, but follow them, they appear e. g. as follows: ಕಬ್ಬುಮ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿತಾಯ್ತು, the poetry became good. ಅವನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he (is a) good (man). ಅವಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, she (is a) good (woman). ಅವು ಪಿರಿಯವು, they (the pearls are) large. ಅವರ್ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ್, they (are) able (persons).

It will be observed that in such a case the attributive noun agrees in gender with the nominative to which it is added.

Sâmskrita adjectives are used similarly, e. g. ಕಬ್ಬಂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಂ, ಅವನ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, ಇವಳ್ ದೀನೆ, ಅವು ರಮ್ಯಂ, ಅವರ್ ಉತ್ತಮರ್, ಆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವನ್ತರ್.

275. Grammars and other books of the modern dialect adduce various adjectives or attributive nouns, e. g. ಅಂಜುಬುರುಕ, ಉದ್ದ, ಎತ್ತರ, ಎಳೆ, ಒಳ್ಳೆ, ಕಹಿ, ಕಿವಡ, ಕುಣ್ಣು, ಕುರುಡ, ಚನ್ನ, ಚಿಕ್ಕ, ಚೆಲುವ (ಚೆಲೋ), ಜಾಣ, ತಮ್ಮು, ದಡ್ಡ, ದಿಟ್ಟ, ದೊಡ್ಡ, ಪುಟ್ಟ, ಬಡ, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತ, ಮುದುಕ, ಮೂಕ, ಸಣ್ಣ, ಸೀ, ಹಲಿ, ಹುಚ್ಚು, etc. (Nudigattû p. 58; Anglo-Kanarese Translation Series I, pp. 39. 41. 42: etc.), of which several are known to be ordinary nouns (cf. § 277).

Their use may be learned from the following instances (cf. § 316, 2):—

ದೊಡ್ಡದೊನ್ನ (ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಒನ್ನ) ಗುದಿ, a large bunch. ದೊಡ್ಡದೊನ್ನ ನೆಲ ಮನೆ.—ಉದ್ದ ಕೂದಲು. ಎತ್ತರ ಗಡ್ಡೆ. ಕಹಿ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು. ಚಲೋ ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು. ಚಳಿ ನಾಡುಗಳು. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಊರು. ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ. ಚೆಲುವ ಮೋಲಿ. ತಮ್ಮು ನಾಡು. ದಡ್ಡ ಮಗ. ದಿಟ್ಟ ಪುರುಷನು. ದುಣ್ಣು ಪದಾರ್ಥವು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನೆತನದವರು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳು. ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಗು. ಬಡ ಎತ್ತು. ಬಿಳಿ ಜಾಲ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಗೆರೆಗಳು. ಹುಚ್ಚು ಕುಲಿಮಲಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚು ಹುಡುಗನು. (The instances are taken from South-Mahratta school-books that were composed by natives.)

ಅದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವದೆ, that is necessary. ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಎತ್ತರ ಇದ್ದನು. ಆ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಏಲಿ ಗೇಣು ಎತ್ತರ. ನೀಲಿಯ ಗಿಡವು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಎರಡುವರೆ ಮೊಲಿ ಎತ್ತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕತ್ತೆಯ ಧ್ವನಿ ಕರ್ಕಶ. ಆನೆಗಳು ಕಪ್ಪು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಲವು

ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಕಸಕು ಇದ್ದವು. ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಕಹಿ ಇದ್ದವು. ಒಂದು ಕಣ್ಣು ಕುರುಡ. ಹಡಗುಗಳು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಅವೆ. ಎತ್ತುಗಳ ಕೋಡುಗಳು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯು ಗೋಲಾಕಾರವದೆ. ಹುಡುಗನು ಚೆಲುವನಿದ್ದನು. ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ಚಲುವೆಯರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚಾಕು ಚಲೋದು ಅದೆ, ಆ ಪಾಠಗಳು ಚಲೋ ಅವೆ. ಅವನು ಚಲೋ ಹುಡುಗನು. ಅವನು ಚಿಕ್ಕನನು. ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ದಯೆಯುಳ್ಳವನಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಚಿಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಬ್ಬು ಡೊಂಕಾದರೆ ಸವಿ ಡೊಂಕೇ? ಕಾಗದವು ದಪ್ಪ ಅದೆ. ಹುಡುಗರು ದಿಟ್ಟರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇವರು ದೊಡ್ಡವನಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನ ಮನೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಅದೆ. ಕತ್ತೆಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡವು. ಆ ಹುಲಿಯು ಕಣ್ಣು ದೊಡ್ಡವು ಇದ್ದವು. ಗಿಣಿ ಬಣ್ಣವೂ ಹಸಿ ಹುಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಣ್ಣವೂ ಹಸರು. ಗಿಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ದೊಡ್ಡವು, ಕೆಲವು ಸಣ್ಣವು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆಕಾಶವು ನಿರಭ್ರ (cloudless) ಅದೆ. ನಾನು ಬಡವನಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವನು ಬಹಳ ಬಡವನಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನ ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳು ಬಡವರಿದ್ದರು. ಕುದುರೆ ಬಿಳೀದು ಅದೆ. ಆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮಿದುವು. ಅರಬಿಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಮೇಲು. ಅವನ ತುಬಾಕಿ ಸಣ್ಣದು. ತೆಂಗಿನ ಎಳೆಗಾಯೊಳಗಿನ ನೀರು ಬಹಳ ಸವಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ (see § 355, 3). ಹೂಗಳು ಹಸರು ಅವೆ. ತೋಟಿ ಹುರುಬುಕು ಇರುವದು. ಹಣ್ಣು ಹುಳಿಯದೆ. (Instances from S.-Mhr. school-books. It is to be remarked that there are instances among them in which other authors would perhaps prefer to use ಆಗಿ and a form of ಇರು, instead of ಇರು alone, after the attributive nouns, e. g. ಆಕಾಶವು ನಿರಭ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ; see further on in this paragraph, and cf. the forms with ಇಹ suffixed to the original forms of attributive nouns in § 273. In the mediæval Basavapurāna there occurs once ಬಡವರಿದರ್ಪವು, 29, 28.)

ಅಗಲವಾದ ಗೋಡೆಗಳು, broad walls. ಅಗ್ಗವಾದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು. ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಮಾತು. ಅಜ್ಞಾಧಾರಕನಾದ ಸೇವಕನು. ಅಲಿವಾದ ಬಾವಿ. ಇವನ್ನಾದ ರಾಗ. ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ. ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಗಿಡಗಳು. ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ. ಕಿವಡಿಯಾದ ತಾಯಿ. ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳು. ಒಂದು ಚಸ್ತವಾದ ತೋಟವು. ತುಣ್ಣನಾದವನು. ದುಷ್ಟನಾದ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸನು. ಧೀರನಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು. ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಹುಡುಗನು. ಭದ್ರವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು. ಮನೋಹರವಾದ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು. ಮಿಕ್ಕಾದ ಇಲಿಗಳು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದೊಂದು ಕುದುರೆ. ಮೂರ್ಛರಾದವರು. ಮೇಲಾದ ಚಿತ್ರಗಾರನು. ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಮೇಲಾದ ವಸ್ತುವು. ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಪಕ್ಷಿ. ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದವುಗಳು. ಬೆಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಹದನಾದ ಉಗುರುಗಳು. ಹದನಾದ ಕತ್ತಿ. ಹಿರಿಯನಾದ ರಾಮನು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಹಣವು. (Instances from S.-Mhr. school-books.)

ಕಪಟವುಳ್ಳ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನು, a false friend. ದೈವವುಳ್ಳ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನು. ಧೈರ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನು. ಸಿಂಹದ ಹಲ್ಲು ಬಲವುಳ್ಳವು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಬುದ್ಧಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಹುಡುಗ. ಬೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಧಾತುಗಳು. ಹಟವುಳ್ಳವು. ಹಣವುಳ್ಳ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನು.— ಗಿಡಗಳೆಲ್ಲದ ಅಡಿವೆಗಳು,

treeless deserts. ಫಲವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮರಗಳು. ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವ. ಬಾಯ ಸವಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ರಸಾಯನ. (Instances from the same.)

Instead of ಆದ also ಆಗಿ, 'having become', together with a relative participle of ಇರು, to be, is used, e. g. ಬಹಳ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿರುವದು (for ಅಧಿಕವಾದದು), (it is) excessive. ಆಭರಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಭಂಗಾರ, ornamental gold. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮರಾಜಿರುವವರು, illustrious persons. (Instances from the same and from a Mysore book.)

With reference to the remark made above in this paragraph that some authors would perhaps prefer to use ಆಗಿ and a form of ಇರು, instead of ಇರು alone, after attributive nouns, the following instances, taken from S.-Mhr. school-books, may be given:—ಇನ್ನ ದುರ್ಘಟ ರೋಗದಿನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮರಿಯಿನ್ನು ಉಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆತನು ಆಡುವ ಮಾತು ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾವಿನ ಮೆಯ್ ಉದ್ದವಾಗಿರುವದು. ಆಕೆಯ ತಲೆ ಬುಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಹುಡುಗರು ದನಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಎಣಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಜನರು ಬಹಳ ನಮ್ರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಅರಬನು ಬಹಳ ಬಡವನಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಉಪ್ಪು ಬಹು ಶುದ್ಧವೂ ರುಚಿಕರವೂ ಆಗಿರುವದು. ನಾನು ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿರುವೆನು. ಕಷ್ಟರದ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಗುರಾಗಿಯೂ ಸುಣುಪಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವದು. ಗಿಳಿಯ ಮೂಗು ಬಹಳ ಹದನಾಗಿರುವದು.

Occasionally ಅನ್ನ (*i. e.* ಅನ್ನು+ಅಹ, § 223) is suffixed to ಆದ and ಉಳ್ಳ, e. g. ಸುಂದರವಾದನ್ನ (beautiful) ತೇಜವುಳ್ಳನ್ನ ಒಡವೆಗಳು. (Instance from a S.-Mhr. school-book.)

Frequently this ಅನ್ನ appears as ಅನ್ನ (*cf.* §§ 223, 224) and ಅನ without ಆದ or ಉಳ್ಳ in the formation of so-called adjectives, e. g. ಉದ್ದನ್ನ ಕೂದಲು, long hair, ತಣ್ಣನ್ನ ಉಸುಬು, ತೆಳ್ಳನ್ನ ತಗಡು, ದಟ್ಟನ್ನ ಹವೆ, ದಪ್ಪನ್ನ ಅಪ್ಪಿವೆ, ಬೆಳ್ಳನ್ನ ಹೊಗೆ, ಮೆತ್ತನ್ನ ತುಪ್ಪಯಿ; or ಉದ್ದನ ಕೂದಲು, etc. (Instances from S.-Mhr. school-books.) ಅನ occurs also as ಅನಿ, e. g. ದಪ್ಪನೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, and ಅನೆ, e. g. ದುಣ್ಡಾನೆ ಪದಾರ್ಥ.

Lastly also forms with ಅಗೆ (§ 212, remark 2) have been used as so-called adjectives, e. g. ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲಿಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, mineral coals are black. ಆ ಹಂಗಸಿನ ಕೂದಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯು ದುಣ್ಡಿದೆ. ಕಪ್ಪುರಗಿಡದ ಎಲೆಗಳು ದುಣ್ಡಿಗವೆ. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಲಿಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ಮೆತ್ತಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹುಲ್ಲು ಹಚ್ಚಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಿಳಿಗಳು ಬಹು ತರವಾಗಿ ಹಚ್ಚಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. (Instances from S.-Mhr. school-books.)

Also so-called relative participles have been called adjectives in modern grammars, e. g. ಹೊಳೆಯುವ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳು, bright stars, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸೇವಕರು.

bad servants (Anglo-Kanarese Translation Series, Book I, pp. 39. 40), and even plain genitives, as ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನ, ಸೊಕ್ಕಿನ, ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ (Nudigattu, p. 58).

To express 'very' before an adjective, ಅತಿ, ಬಲು, ಬಹಳ and ಬಹು may be used, *e. g.* ಅತಿ ದಪ್ಪ, very thick; ಬಲು ಜಾಣ, very clever; ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ, very great; ಬಹು ಶುದ್ಧ, very clean. About another way of rendering 'very' see § 305, *a.* In the case of inferiority also ತೀರ is used for 'very', *e. g.* ತೀರ ಸಣ್ಣ, very small, which ತೀರ is employed also to express 'quite', 'wholly', *e. g.* ಮಂಗಳಕು ತೀರಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ, monkeys appear quite like men.

On comparison see §§ 343. 348, 7. 349, 8.

276. Looking back at § 273 we find that the so-called adjectives in the ancient and mediæval dialect consist of original forms (as ಒಳ್, ಕೂರ್, etc., ಅಸಿ, ನಿಡಿ, etc.) combined with certain suffixes. What are these?

They are the pronominal forms ತು, ತ್ತು, ದು of the neuter singular introduced in § 122, so that *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿತು or ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು would be the original form ಒಳ್+ಇ+ತು or ತ್ತು, the ಇ being a euphonic addition (*cf.* § 168), and the primitive form being ಒಳ್ತು. To assume that the ಇ is not euphonic, and ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು (for ಇದು) are the suffixes added to ಒಳ್, seems to be excluded on account of the absence of analogy, as ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು would have been the proper suffixes, and the neuter plural ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು and the masculine singular ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ would raise insuperable difficulties.

In ಅಸಿದು, ಇನಿದು, etc. there is no euphonic letter, but the pronominal suffix ದು is immediately joined to the original forms ಅಸಿ, ಇನಿ, etc.

In the masculine form ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ (originally, we believe, ಒಳ್ಳಂ) the ಇ and ದ್ are euphonic (about the euphonic ದ್ see § 119, *a.*, §§ 132. 134. 136, and *cf.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು further on in the present paragraph); ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, therefore, is ಒಳ್+ಇ+ದ್+ಅಂ (or ಅ), the ಅಂ (or ಅ) meaning 'he' (see §§ 115. 177. 193, under remarks). The feminine form ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್ is ಒಳ್+ಇ+ದ್+ಅಳ್, the ಅಳ್ meaning 'she' (see *e. g.* § 177). (ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ in § 243 might be explained similarly as ಅಲ್ಲಿ+ಇ+ದ್+ಅಂ, but the given explanation seems to recommend itself.)

In the masculines ಅಸಿಯಂ, ಇನಿಯಂ, etc. the neuter suffix ದು has been dropped, and ಅಂ has been joined, by means of the genitive (see § 130), to the original forms ಅಸಿ, ಇನಿ, etc. (see § 115). The feminine forms ಅಸಿ ಯಳ್, etc. are ಅಸಿಯು+ಅಳ್, etc.

The neuter plural *e. g.* of ಒಳ್ಳಿತು or ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು is ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, and this consists of ಒಳ್+euphonic ಇ+euphonic ದ್+ಉವು (see § 136, *a*); the neuter plural *e. g.* of ಅಸಿದು is ಅಸಿಯವು, *i. e.* ಅಸಿಯ (the genitive of ಅಸಿ)+ಅವು (see *ibid.*), ಅವು having taken the place of ಉವು (*cf.* ಉವು and ಅವು in §§ 209, 210).

The epicene plural is *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದರ್, *i. e.* ಒಳ್+ಇ+ದ್+ಅರ್ and ಇನಿಯರ್, *i. e.* ಇನಿಯ (the genitive of ಇನಿ)+ಅರ್, the ಅರ್ meaning 'they' (see *e. g.* § 177).

Thus the pronominal suffixes of the mentioned so-called adjectives in the ancient and partly in the mediæval dialect are ತು, ತ್ತು, ದು, ಅಂ, ಆಳ್, ಉವು, ಅವು, ಅರ್.

In the modern dialect the suffixes are partly the pronouns ಅದು, ಅವನು, ಅವಳು, ಅವು (or ಅವುಗಳು), ಅವರು, *e. g.* ದೊಡ್ಡದು (ದೊಡ್ಡ+ಅದು), ದೊಡ್ಡವನು, ದೊಡ್ಡವಳು, ದೊಡ್ಡವು (or ದೊಡ್ಡವುಗಳು), ದೊಡ್ಡವರು; ಸಣ್ಣದು (ಸಣ್ಣ+ಅದು), etc.; ಚಿಕ್ಕದು (ಚಿಕ್ಕ+ಅದು), etc. (see § 124, 4), the pronouns being added to the short original forms (see § 273); partly the pronominal forms ದು, ಅನು (=ಅಂ), ಅಳು (=ಆಳ್), ಅರು (=ಅರ್), *e. g.* ಕಿಲಿದು, ಕಿಲಿಯನು, ಕಿಲಿಯಳು, ಕಿಲಿಯರು.

277. The so-called adjectives or attributive nouns in Kannada are partly ordinary nouns and partly pronominal nouns.

The first are represented by their short original forms (§ 273), *e. g.* ಅಗಲ; ಅಸಿ. At least some of the forms of the first class mentioned in § 273 are declined, *e. g.* ಅಗಲಕೆ, ಅಗಲದ, ಅಗಲದಲ್ಲಿ; ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ, ಉದ್ದದ, ಉದ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ; ತೋರದ, ತೋರದೋಳ್; ನೇರ್ಗಳ್; and some of the second class too, for instance ಅಸಿಯ, ಕಿಲಿಯ, ನಿಡಿಯ, ಬಿಳಿಯ.

The pronominal nouns are represented by the forms composed of the short original forms and the suffixes ತು, ತ್ತು, etc. They are used also just like ordinary nouns, as will be seen from the following instances:— ಕಿಲಿದಲಿಕ್ಕಿಳಿ ಪಿರಿದುವರ್ಥಮನ್ (for ಪಿರಿದುವರ್ಥಂಗಳನ್) ಅಲಿಪಲ್ ಸೆಪಿವಾತನ್ ಆತನಿಂ ಜಾಣಂ, he who brings about to make known great things even in short (ಕಿಲಿದಲಿಕ್ಕಿಳಿ, *i. e.* in a few words, is) wiser than that man. ನೇರಿತ್ತಂ ಮಾಡುವುದು, to make right. ಒಳ್ಳಿತಂ ಮಾಡುವಂ, a man who causes welfare. ಇನಿದಂ ನುಡಿನವ, a man who utters pleasantness (*i. e.* pleasing words). ಒಳ್ಳೇದು ಕೆಡಕು good (and) bad. ಪಿರಿಯಂ, a Brāhmaṇa. ಜಡೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಹಿರಿಯರು, eminent persons who have (or wear) the jaṭṭe. ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಇದಿರಾಗಿ ಏಲಿಯುವುದು, rising (from a sitting posture) before elders. ಕಿಲಿದಂ ಪಿರಿದು ಮಾಡುವುದು, to make a small thing an extensive one. ಇನಿಯನೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲದಿನಿಯಂ,

a paramour (is) indeed a man sweeter than jaggory. ಎನಗೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ್ ಆಗ ತಾರ್ಪರೆ ಗಾವಿಲರ್, can rustics become persons of (greater) ability than I?

Such compounds as ಒಳ್ಳುಣಿಸು, ಇನ್ನುಣಿಸು (§ 247, *d*, 11), ಬಿಣ್ಣೊನೆ, ಇಂಗ ಡಲ್ (ibid. 8) are, therefore, to be translated literally:—a goodness-food (*i. e.* a good food), a sweetness-meal (*i. e.* a sweet meal), a largeness-bunch (*i. e.* a large bunch), the sweetness-sea (*i. e.* the sweet or milk sea); and such as ಬೆಟ್ಟತಂಗುಳಿ, ಪಿರಿದಾಸೆ, ತೋರಿದುವು ಜಘನಂ (§ 273), a severity-it-disease (*i. e.* a severe disease) of the eyes, a greatness-it-desire (*i. e.* a great desire), bigness-they-buttocks (*i. e.* big buttocks). All these instances bear the character of karmadhâraya compounds, as do also the compounds of the three dialects: ಚಿಕ್ಕಚೋಬೆಗ, ದೊಡ್ಡಾಸೆ, ಸಣ್ಣಗಾಳ, a littleness-wonder, a greatness-elephant, a smallness-fishing hook.

In § 275 it has been remarked that modern Kannada grammars and other books adduce and use several ordinary nouns as adjectives, *e. g.* ಅಂಜುಬುರುಕೆ, timid, ಎತ್ತರ, ಕಹಿ, ಕಿವಡ, ಚೆಲುವ, ತಮ್ಮು, ಮುದುಕ, ನೀ, ಹುಚ್ಚು.

Occasionally a so-called adjective in its neutral form is used as an adverb, *e. g.* ಪಿರಿದುರಿ, to burn greatly; ಹಿರಿದು ಚಿತ್ತಿಸು, to be greatly disturbed in thought.

XV. On numerals.

278. Numerals are declinable bases, and comprise also appellative nouns of number and words that express indefinite quantity (§ 90). Their declension is given in §§ 122, 131 (*cf.* § 354, I, 5), their gender is indicated in § 102, 8, *g*, and their figures appear in § 44.

1, The not compounded cardinal numbers up to ten are:—ಒನ್ನ 1, ಎರಡು 2, ಮೂರು 3, ನಾಲ್ಕು 4, ಅಯ್ದು (ಅಯಿದು, also mediæval) 5¹⁾, ಆರು 6, ಎಲಿರು 7, ಎಣ್ಣು 8, ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು, also mediæval) 10. ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು 9, is a compounded cardinal number, consisting of ಒವ್ (another form of ಒನ್ನ) and ಪತ್ತು or ಹತ್ತು (see further on in the present paragraph).

When, up to nineteen, the mentioned cardinal numbers are compounded with a preceding ಪತ್ತು or ಹತ್ತು 10, this ಪತ್ತು or ಹತ್ತು takes the forms ಪನ್ or ಹನ್, ಪದಿ or ಹದಿ, ಪದಿನ್ or ಹದಿನ್ (§ 248, 10), except before ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು. Thus we get ಪನ್ನೊನ್ನ (*cf.* § 215, 7, *d*; ಹನ್ನೊನ್ನ, also mediæval) 11, ಪನ್ನೆರಡು (ಹನ್ನೆರಡು, also mediæval) 12, ಪದಿಮೂರು (ಹದಿಮೂರು) 13, ಪದಿನಾಲ್ಕು

¹⁾ The numbers in parenthesis are such as occur, partly as additional forms, in the modern dialect alone, if 'also mediæval' is not added.

(ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು) 14, ಪದಿನಯ್ದು (ಹದಿನಯ್ದು, also mediæval) 15, ಪದಿನಾಯಿ (ಹದಿನಾಯಿ; also mediæval) 16, ಪದಿನೇಲಿ (ಹದಿನೇಲಿ, also mediæval) 17, ಪದಿನೇಣ್ಣು (ಹದಿನೇಣ್ಣು, also mediæval) 18, ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು) 19.

From twenty up to twenty-nine the compounds (a kind of gamaka compounds or tatpurushas, § 253, 2, a) have as their first member ಇರ್ (§ 248, 2) or ಇಪ್, which are other forms of ಎರಡು. Thus: ಇರ್ಪತ್ತು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು, also mediæval) 20, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೊನ್ನ (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊನ್ನ) 21, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡು) 22, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತುಮೂರು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುಮೂರು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುಮೂರು, occasionally ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಮೂರು) 23, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು) 24, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತಯ್ದು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಯ್ದು) 25, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತಾಯಿ (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಾಯಿ) 26, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೇಲಿ, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೇಲಿ (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೇಲಿ) 27, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೇಣ್ಣು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೇಣ್ಣು) 28, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು; South-Mahratta also ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು) 29.

From thirty up to ninety-nine the compounds have as their first members ಮೂ (§ 248, 3), ಮು (*cf.* 248, 3, other forms of ಮೂರು), ನಾಲ್ (§ 248, 4), ನಲು (other forms of ನಾಲ್ಕು), ಅಯ್ (§ 248, 5), ಅಯಿ (other forms of ಅಯ್ದು), ಅಯಿ (§ 248, 6), ಅಯಿ, ಅಯಿ (other forms of ಆಯಿ), ಎಯ್ (§ 248, 7), ಎಯಿ, ಎಪ್ (other forms of ಎಯಿ), ಎಣ್ (§ 248, 8), ಎಮ್ (other forms of ಎಣ್ಣು), and ತೊಮ್ (§ 248, 9, about which see further on); their second member is ಪತ್ತು or ಹತ್ತು, joined according to the rules of euphony (see § 215, 7, a. b). The forms produced are the following:—ಮೂವತ್ತು (ಮುವತ್ತು) 30, ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತು (ನಲುವತ್ತು) 40, ಅಯ್ವತ್ತು (ಆಯಿವತ್ತು, also mediæval) 50, ಆಯಿವತ್ತು (ಆಯಿವತ್ತು, also mediæval, ಆರ್ವತ್ತು) 60, ಎಯ್ವತ್ತು, ಎಯ್ವತ್ತು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು) 70, ಎಣ್ವತ್ತು (ಎವ್ವತ್ತು, also mediæval) 80, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು 90, to which the cardinal numbers from one to nine are added in the same way as to ಇರ್ಪತ್ತು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು, *e. g.* ಮೂವತ್ತೊನ್ನ 31, ಮೂವತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು (ಮೂವತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು) 39, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು (ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, the ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು being the genitive, see further on under ನೂರು) 99.

100 is ನೂರು, to which the other cardinal numbers are suffixed in the manner indicated above, *e. g.* ನೂರೊಂದನ್ನು 101, ನೂರೊಂದೆ 102, ನೂರು ಪತ್ತು 110, ನೂರಿಯತ್ತು 150; but this manner has been generally given up in the modern dialect, wherein ನೂರು becomes ನೂರಿ (the short genitive of ನೂರು, § 120, a, 6, instead of ನೂರಿ+ಆ), *e. g.* ನೂರಿ ಒನ್ನು 101, ನೂರಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು 104, ನೂರಿ ಹನ್ನೊನ್ನು 111, ನೂರಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು 120,

ನೂಟಾ ಮೂವತ್ತಾಲ್ಕು 134, ನೂಟಾ ಅಯ್ವತ್ತು 150, ನೂಟಾ ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು
or ನೂಟಾ ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು 190.

If ನೂಟಾ is preceded by not compounded numbers, these numbers for the greatest part appear in another form. The other forms are ಎರಲಿ (§ 248, 2), ಇನ್ (for ಎರಡು), ಮೂ (§ 248, 3), ಮುನ್ (for ಮೂಟಾ), ನಾಲ (§ 248, 4), ನಾ (for ನಾಲ್ಕು), ಅಯ್ (for ಅಯ್ವು, § 248, 5), ಅಟಿ (248, 6), ಅಱಿ (for ಆಟಿ), ಏಲಿ (for ಏಲಿ, § 248, 7), ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ (§ 248, 9), ಒಮ್ಮಯಿ (for ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು), *e. g.* ಒನ್ನ ನೂಟಾ, one 100, ಎರಲಿನ್ಟಿ (ಇನ್ನೂಟಿ) 200, ಮೂನೂಟಿ (ಮುನ್ನೂಟಿ, also mediæval) 300, ನಾಲ್ಕುನೂಟಿ (ನಾಲ್ಕೂಟಿ, ನಾನೂಟಿ) 400, ಅಯ್ಲಿನ್ಟಿ 500, ಆಟಿನೂಟಿ (ಆನೂಟಿ) 600, ಏಲಿನ್ಟಿ (ಏಲಿನೂಟಿ, also mediæval) 700, ಎಣ್ಣಿನೂಟಿ 800, ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ಲಿನ್ಟಿ (ಒಮ್ಮಯಿನೂಟಿ) 900, ಪತ್ತುನೂಟಿ 10,00. Observe also *e. g.* ಇನ್ನೂಟಿ ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತೆಣ್ಣಿ 248, ಮುನ್ನೂಟಿ (for ಮುನ್ನೂಟಿ, Basavapurâṇa) ಅಱಿವತ್ತು 360, ಅಯ್ಲಿನ್ಟಿ ಅಱಿವತ್ತು 560.

The Kannada language has no own special word for 1,000; the ancient dialect uses ಸಾಸಿರ and ಸಾಯಿರ, the mediæval one ಸಾಸಿರ and ಸಾವಿರ, and the modern one ಸಾವಿರ, ಸಾವರ and ಸಾವಿರು. All these terms are corrupted from Śāṃskṛita ಸಹಸ್ರ. When not compounded numbers precede it, these numbers (mostly) change their form in the ancient dialect, *viz.* ಒರ್ (for ಒನ್ನ), ಎರಲಿ, ಇರ್ (for ಎರಡು), ಮು (for ಮೂಟಾ, see § 248, 3), ನಾಲ (for ನಾಲ್ಕು), ಅಯ್ (for ಅಯ್ವು), (ಆಱಿ, only mediæval), ಏಲಿ (for ಏಲಿ), ಎಣ್ (for ಎಣ್ಣಿ), ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ (for ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು), ಪಯಿನ್ (for ಪತ್ತು), ನೂಱಿ (for ನೂಟಾ, § 248, 11). Thus we have, together with the (mediæval and) modern forms, the following:— ಒರ್ಫಾಸಿರ (see § 215, 7, *c*), (ಒನ್ನ ಸಾವಿರ) one 1000, ಇರ್ಫಾಸಿರ (§ 215, 7, *c*), ಎರಲಿನ್ಟಿ (ಎರಡುಸಾವಿರ, also mediæval) 2000, ಮುಚ್ಛಾಸಿರ (*cf.* § 215, 7, *c*; ಮೂಟಿಸಾವಿರ) 3,000, ನಾಲ್ಕುಸಾವಿರ (ನಾಲ್ಕುಸಾವಿರ) 4,000, ಅಯ್ಲಿನ್ಟಿ (ಅಯ್ವುಸಾವಿರ) 5,000, (ಆರ್ಸಾವಿರ, mediæval, ಆಟಿಸಾವಿರ) 6,000, ಏಲಿನ್ಟಿ (ಏಳುಸಾವಿರ) 7,000, ಎಣ್ಣಾಸಿರ (§ 215, 7, *c*; ಎಣ್ಣಿಸಾವಿರ) 8,000, ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ಲಿನ್ಟಿ (ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತುಸಾವಿರ, also mediæval) 9,000, ಪಯಿನ್ಫಾಸಿರ (ಹತ್ತುಸಾವಿರ) 10,000, (ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತುಸಾವಿರ, also mediæval) 90,000, ನೂರ್ಫಾಸಿರ (§ 215, 7, *c*; ನೂಟಿಸಾವಿರ) 100,000. Some instances of the modern dialect regarding the use of the genitive of ಸಾವಿರ will prove useful:— ಒನ್ನ ಸಾವಿರದ ಒನ್ನ 1,001; ಒನ್ನ ಸಾವಿರದ ಒನ್ನನೂಟಾ ಹನ್ನೊನ್ನ 1,111; ಮೂಟಿಸಾವಿರದ ಎರಡುನೂಟಾ ಮೂವತ್ತಾಲ್ಕು 3,234; ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತೆರಡು ಸಾವಿರದ ಅಯ್ಲಿನ್ಟಿ ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತೆಣ್ಣಿ 42,548.

100,000 is very frequently expressed in Kannada by Samskṛita ಲಕ್ಷ, *e. g.* ಏಳುಲಕ್ಷದ ಅಯ್ದು ಸಾವಿರದಾ ಮೂವತ್ತಾಯಿ 7,05,036, or by its tadbhava ಲಕ್ಷ, *e. g.* ನಾಲ್ಕುಲಕ್ಷದ ಮೇಲೆ ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತಾಯಿಸಾವಿರ ಗೀತಂಗಳ್, 4,96,000 songs; ಲಕ್ಷಮುಂ ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತುಸಾವಿರದಚಲಶಿವಲಿಂಗಂಗಳ್, 4,90,000 immoveable śivaliṅgas.

As shown above, the short forms for ಒನ್ನು, ಎರಡು, ಮೂಯಿ, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಅಯ್ದು, ಆಯಿ, ಏಯಿ, ಎಣ್ಣು, ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು) and ನೂಯಿ are ಒಮ್, ಒರ್; ಇನ್, ಇಪ್, ಇರ್, ಎರಲಿ; ಮು, ಮುಚ್, ಮುನ್, ಮೂ; ನಾ, ನಾಲ; ಅಯ್, ಆಯಿ; ಅಪ್, ಆಪಿ, ಆಯಿ, ಆಲಿ; ಎಪ್, ಎಲಿ, ಏಲಿ; ಎಣ್, ಎಮ್; ಪದಿ (ಹದಿ), ಪದಿನ್ (ಹದಿನ್), ಪನ್ (ಹನ್), ಪಯ್, ಪಯಿನ್.

ಒರ್ before a vowel gets its vowel lengthened, *e. g.* ಓರೊನ್ನು, each, ಓರೊವಂ, each man, as does ಇರ್, *e. g.* ಈರಯ್ದು 10, ಈರಾಯಿ 12, ಈರೇಲಿ 14, ಈರೇಣ್ಣು 16; ಮೂಯಿ before a vowel becomes ಮುಯ್, *e. g.* ಮುಯ್ಯಿರ್, ಮುಯ್ಯೇರಡು, 6, ಮುಯ್ಯೇಲ್ 21 (see § 248, 1. 2. 3). Such compounds do not occur in the modern dialect.

ಒನ್ನುತ್ತು, 9, literally means 'one-ten', *i. e.* one to ten or one before ten. Regarding ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು ancient grammars state that ತೊಮ್ is a substitute (âdêṣa) of ಒಮ್ (Śabdmaṇḍarpana sūtra 190; Śabdānuṣāsaṇa sūtras 90. 361; Nāgavarma sūtra 166, formed in order to distinguish 90 from 9; see § 248, 9); according to them ತೊಮ್ probably signifies 'the ninth', and ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು 'the ninth ten'. But one may think that ತೊಮ್ is another form of ತುದಿ or ತುತ್ತ (§ 253, 3, which appears also as ಜೋಱ್), meaning 'point', 'upper', 'first', 'prior', so that ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು would signify 'the upper ten', or 'the ten that is foregoing' (one hundred).

The compounded numbers from 11 to 19, having ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು) at their beginning, might be called dvandva compounds (§ 250), as they are formed by means of addition, requiring an 'and' between; but Kêṣava terms them dvigu compounds (§ 248, 10). In those from 20 to 100,000 the first member of the compounds denotes that the second member is to be added to itself as many times as it (the first member) indicates. This too is a sort of addition which in course of time was called multiplication. Kêṣava classes the numerals from 20 to 100,000 also with the dvigu compounds.

The mentioned multiplication is used likewise *e. g.* in ಎರಡೆರಡು 4, ಎರಡಯ್ದು (= ಈರಯ್ದು) 10, ಮೂಲಿರಡು 6, ಆಯ್ದೆರಡು 10, ಒನ್ನುತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು 36 (see ಈರಯ್ದು, etc. above); ಎರಡಯ್ದು, however, in an additional way, means also 7 (2+5) and ಅಯ್ದಾಯಿ 11 (5+6). Further when the meaning of 'or'

is expressed, ಎರಡೊಂದು denotes also 2 or 3, ಎರಡಯ್ವು 2 or 5, ನಾಲ್ಕೆಣ್ಣು 4 or 8, ಆಜೀಲಿಲು 6 or 7; ಪತ್ತೆಣ್ಣು 10 or 8. Besides, compounds like ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ, ಎರಡೆರಡು, ಮೂವಿಮೂವಿ, ಹತ್ತುಹತ್ತು mean also 'one and one' 'two and two', 'three and three', 'ten and ten' in a distributive sense: each one, etc. (§ 306 a; cf. § 303, 3).

If a number is added to ನೂವಿ, it may be done by means of the genitive in the ancient dialect too, as would appear from Kēśava's instance ನೂವಿಪತ್ತು (110) that forms the compound ನೂವಿಪತ್ತು (§ 244), a gamakasamāsa (§ 253, 2, a); instead of this full form of the genitive its abbreviated form ನೂವಿಃ (i. e. ನೂವಿ + ಆ) came into use, as we have seen above under ನೂವಿ. The genitive ಸಾವಿರದ or ಸಾವಿರದಾ of ಸಾವಿರ is similarly used; see above under ಸಾವಿರ. That the genitive may be used also when a number is added to ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು) follows from the instances of the modern dialect quoted above:—ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, 29, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೆರಡೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, 99.

That cardinal numbers were optionally used in the singular and plural (§ 131) in the ancient dialect appears from the following instances:—ಒನ್ನನಾಲ್ಕು or ಒನ್ನನಾಲ್ಕುಗಳ್, ಎರಡಯ್ವು or ಎರಡಯ್ವುಗಳ್, ಪತ್ತು ನೂವಿ or ಪತ್ತುನೂವಿಗಳ್.

In connection with nouns of any gender the cardinal numbers remain unchanged, e. g. ಸಾಯಿರ ಗಣ್ಡರ್, ಸಾಯಿರ ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ್, ಸಾಯಿರ ಮನೆಗಳ್; ಎರಡು ಬಗೆ; ಎರಡುಸಾವಿರ ಬೌದ್ಧರ್; ಮೂವಿ ಲೋಕಂ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಯುಗಂ, ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ಯುಗಂಗಳು (cf. § 102, 8, g).

Concerning the occasional place of cardinal numbers observe e. g. ದಿನವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ, for one day, (daily, cf. § 303, 1, a, foot-note), ದಿನವೊಂದಿಲ್ಲಿ, in one day, ವರುಷ ನೂವಿ, a hundred years.

The modes of expressing 'times' in the multiplication-table (ಮೊಗ್ಗಗಳ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ, ಮಗ್ಗಗಳ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ) nowadays are two. The first mode, used in Mysore, is done by putting the multiplicand in the nominative and the multiplier in the locative formed from the short genitive (without the augment ಆದಿ) by means of ಅಲು (see e. g. § 109, a, 7), for instance:

ಎರಡೊನ್ನಲು	ಎರಡು,	$2 \times 1 = 2$
ಎರಡೆರಡಲು	ನಾಲ್ಕು,	$2 \times 2 = 4$
ಎರಡು ನಾಲ್ಕಲು	ಎಣ್ಣು,	$2 \times 4 = 8$
ಆರು ಎಂಬಲು	ನಾಲ್ಕತ್ತೆರಡು,	$6 \times 7 = 42$.

The second mode, used in South-Mahratta, is done by giving a final ಅ (i. e. the form of the short genitive instead of ಆಱು) to the multiplicand and putting the multiplier in the locative formed by ಆಲೆ or ಲೆ, i. e. ಅಲು+ಎ, ಲು+ಎ, exceptionally in its fuller form of ಆಱಲೆ, i. e. ಆಱಲಿ+ಁ. For instance:

ಎರಡೊನ್ನಲೆ	ಎರಡು
ಎರಡೆರಡೆ	ನಾಲ್ಕು
ಎರಡ ಮೂಱು	ಆಱು
ಎರಡ ನಾಲ್ಕಲೆ	ಎಣ್ಣು
ಎರಡ ಹತ್ತಲೆ	ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು
ಮೂಱೊನ್ನಲೆ	ಮೂಱು
ಮೂಱೆರಡೆ	ಆಱು
ಮೂಱ ಮೂಱು	ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು
ಮೂಱ ಆಱು	ಹದಿನೆಣ್ಣು
ನಾಲ್ಕೆರಡೆ	ಎಣ್ಣು
ಆಱ ಅಯ್ಣು	ಮೂವತ್ತು
ಎಱಿ ಎಱು	ನಾಲ್ಕತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು
ಎಣ್ಣ ಅಯ್ಣು	ನಾಲ್ಕತ್ತು
ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು ಅಯ್ಣು	ನಾಲ್ಕತ್ತಯ್ಣು.

It is to be remarked that in South-Mahratta also such forms as ಮೂಱಿ ಎರಡೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಎರಡೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಎರಡಲೆ, ಅಯ್ಣು ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಅಯ್ಣು ನಾಕಲು, ಅಯ್ಣು ನಾಕ್ಕು are used.

2, The ordinal numbers are formed by suffixing ಅನೆಯ to the cardinal numbers in the three dialects, e. g. ಒನ್ನನೆಯ, first, ಎರಡನೆಯ, second, ಮೂಱಿನೆಯ, third, ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ, ಪದಿನಾಱಿನೆಯ (ಹದಿನಾಱಿನೆಯ), ನೂಱಿನೆಯ, ಅಯ್ಣುಱಿನೆಯ. In the modern dialect ಮೊದಲನೆಯ, of the noun ಮೊದಲು, is frequently used instead of ಒನ್ನನೆಯ. Instances are:—ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯಕ್ಕರಂ, ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ವರ್ಣಂ, ಎಣ್ಣನೆಯ ವರ್ಷಂ, ಪತ್ತನೆಯ ಮನೆ (ಹತ್ತನೆಯ ಮನೆ), ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಭಾಗ.

In the ancient dialect 'he', 'she', 'it', 'they', expressed by suffixing ಅಂ (ಅ+ಂ, e. g. § 115), ಆಳ್ (e. g. § 177), ಅದು (e. g. § 122), ಅರ್ (e. g. § 177), ಆಳ್ಡಿರ್ (§ 134), ಅವು (§ 136), e. g. ಒನ್ನನೆಯಂ, the first man, ಎರಡನೆಯಂ, the second man; ಒನ್ನನೆಯಳ್, the first woman, ಎರಡನೆಯಳ್ the second woman, ಮೂಱಿನೆಯಳ್, ಪತ್ತನೆಯಳ್; ಒನ್ನನೆಯದು, the first thing, etc., ಎರಡನೆಯದು; ಎರಡನೆಯರ್, the second persons, ಪತ್ತನೆಯರ್; ಎರಡನೆಯಳ್ಡಿರ್, the second women, ಮೂಱಿನೆಯಳ್ಡಿರ್, ಪತ್ತನೆಯಳ್ಡಿರ್; ಒನ್ನನೆಯವು, the first things, etc.

In the (mediæval and) modern dialect the pronouns ಅವ, ಅವನು, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಅದು, ಅವರು, ಅವು are used as suffixes, *e. g.* ಮೂರನೆಯವ, ಮೂರನೆಯವನು, the third man; ಮೂರನೆಯವಳು, ಮೂರನೆಯವಳು; ಮೂರನೆಯದು; ಮೂರನೆಯವರು; ಮೂರನೆಯವು (ಮೂರನೆಯವುಗಳು).

The modern dialect often changes the suffix ಅನೆಯ into ಅನೇ (*cf.* § 130, *c*, genitive), *e. g.* ಒಂದನೇ ಮನೆ, ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಎರಡನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಮೂರನೇದು, ಆಯ್ದನೇದು, ಆಹಿನೇದು.

Examining the meaning of ಅನೆಯ we come to the conclusion that the original form was ಅನೆ, *i. e.* ಅನ (of ಆಗು § 176) and the formative taddbita syllable ಎ (§ 243, A, 2), originally meaning 'a state of having become or being', to which ಅ, the sign of the genitive (§ 130), was suffixed.

3, The declension, in the singular, of the nouns ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, ಉನಿತು, ಎನಿತು which express indefinite quantity or are ಪವಣಂ ಪೇರ್ಟಿ ನಿರ್ವಶೇಷಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ (to which ಎಲ್ಲದು also belongs, see §§ 90. 266), appears in § 122. See the epicene plural of the appellative nouns of indefinite quantity derived from them, under No. 4.

ಅನಿತು, that much, so much as that (ತಾವತ್), ಇನಿತು, this much, so much as this (ಇಯತ್), ಉನಿತು, so much as this (in an intermediate sense, ಎತಾವತ್), ಎನಿತು, how much (ಕಿಯತ್) occur in the ancient and mediæval dialect; in the mediæval one ಅಷ್ಟು, ಇಷ್ಟು, ಎಷ್ಟು are often substituted for them, as is generally done in the modern one (§ 122, *b, c*). The substitutional forms ಅಯ್ಯು, ಆಸು; ಈಸು; ಏಸು are also frequently used in the two last mentioned dialects. In the modern one there are likewise ಅಟ, ಅಟು, ಅಟ್ಟು, ಆಟು; ಇಸ, ಈಟು; ಎಟು. The Śabdānu-śāsana introduces (under its sūtras 238. 441) ಅಷ್ಟು, ಇಷ್ಟು, ಉಷ್ಟು, ಎಷ್ಟು; ಅಯ್ಯು, ಈಸು, ಊಸು, ಏಸು as belonging to the ancient dialect. Some instances are:—ಅನಿತು ಕಾಲಂ, so much time as that; ಎನಿತು ಮಹಿ, how much land; ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು, so much time as this; ಅಷ್ಟು ಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್, so many terms as those; ಎಷ್ಟು ಮನೆ or ಎಷ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳು, how many houses.

ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, etc., like the cardinal numbers (see No. 2), also suffix ಅನೆಯ, *e. g.* ಅನಿತನೆಯ, ಇನಿತನೆಯ, ಎನಿತನೆಯ, ಅಷ್ಟನೆಯ, and to this (besides any noun) the same pronominal forms and pronouns in the singular and plural, *e. g.* ಅನಿತನೆಯಂ, a man of that or such a place, or state, or degree; ಇನಿತನೆಯಂ, a man of this or such a place, or state, or degree; ಉನಿತನೆಯಂ, a man of this intermediate place, etc.; ಎನಿತನೆಯಂ, a man of what place, or state, or degree; ಅನಿತನೆಯಳ್; ಇನಿತನೆಯರ್; ಅಷ್ಟನೆಯವನು,

ಇಷ್ಟನೆಯವನು, ಎಷ್ಟನೆಯವನು; ಎಷ್ಟನೆಯವಳು; ಎಷ್ಟನೆಯದು or ಎಷ್ಟನೇದು; ಅಷ್ಟನೆಯವರು.

4, Ancient appellative nouns of number of which a few instances in their epicene nominative plural have been given in § 119, are *e. g.* ಒಬ್ಬಂ or ಒರ್ಬಂ, one man; ಒಬ್ಬಳ್ or ಒರ್ಬಳ್, one woman; ಇರ್ಬರ್ or ಇರ್ಬರ್, two men or women; ಮೂವರ್ or ಮೂವರ್ಕ್ಕಳ್, three men or women; ನಾಲ್ವರ್ or ನಾಲ್ವರ್ಕ್ಕಳ್, four men or women; ಅಯ್ವರ್, five men or women; ಆಱಿವರ್, six men or women; ಎತ್ತಿರ್ or ಎತ್ತಿರ್, seven men or women; ಎಣ್ಣರ್; ಒವ್ವದಿಮ್ಮರ್; ಪದಿಮ್ಮರ್ or ಪಯಿಮ್ಮರ್; ನೂರ್ವರ್; ಸಾಸಿವರ್; — ಮೂವತ್ತಿವರ್, ಮೂವತ್ತುಮೂವರ್, ಅಱಿವತ್ತುಮೂವರ್ (*cf.* § 272, 2).

The mediæval dialect uses *e. g.* ಒಬ್ಬಂ, ಒಬ್ಬಳ್, and also ಒಬ್ಬಂ, ಒಬ್ಬಳ್; ಇರ್ಬರ್ and ಇಬ್ಬರ್; ಮೂವರ್; ನಾಲ್ವರ್; ಅಯ್ವರ್; ಆಱಿವರ್; ಎತ್ತಿರ್; ಪದಿಣ್ಣರ್. The modern dialect has ಒಬ್ಬನು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು, ಇಬ್ಬರು, ಮೂವರು or ಮುವ್ವರು, ನಾಲ್ವರು, ಅಯ್ವರು or ಅಯ್ವರು, ಅಱಿವರು or ಆರ್ವರು, ಎತ್ತಿರು. See also §§ 310, 1; 311, remark.

Frequently the modern dialect, and occasionally also the mediæval one, express such appellative nouns of number by adding ಮನ್ನಿ (or ಜನರು), persons, to cardinal numbers, *e. g.* ಮೂಱಿ ಮನ್ನಿ, three persons ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮನ್ನಿ, ಅಯ್ರು ಮನ್ನಿ, (ಎಣ್ಣು ಜನರು).

Other ancient appellative nouns of number are ಕೆಲಬರ್, ಕೆಲಮ್ಮರ್, ಕೆಲರ್ (of ಕೆಲವು), some men or women; ಪಲಬರ್, ಪಲಮ್ಮರ್, ಪಲರ್ (of ಪಲವು, *cf.* § 90; § 248, 12, and as to form ಪೊಸಮ್ಮರ್ in § 273), many or several men or women. In the mediæval dialect they are ಕೆಲಬರ್, ಕೆಲಮ್ಮರ್, ಕೆಲರ್; ಪಲಬರ್, ಪಲರ್, ಹಲಬರ್, ಹಲರ್, and in the modern one ಕೆಲವರು; ಹಲಬರು, ಹಲವರು. In the modern dialect ಕೆಲವು ಮನ್ನಿ or ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು, ಹಲವು ಮನ್ನಿ or ಹಲವು ಜನರು may be used instead of ಕೆಲವರು, etc.

The ancient appellative nouns of indefinite quantity in their epicene plural, derived from ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, ಉನಿತು, ಎನಿತು, ಎಲ್ಲದು (see under No. 3), are ಅನಿಬರ್, so many men or women as those, ಇನಿಬರ್, so many men or women as these, (ಉನಿಬರ್), ಎನಿಬರ್, how many men or women, ಎಲ್ಲವರ್ (the ವ್ being euphonic, see § 266), ಎಲ್ಲರ್, all men or women, all of which are found also in the mediæval dialect with the exception of ಎಲ್ಲವರ್ (*cf.* § 272 under No. 2). Only ಎಲ್ಲರ್, in the forms of ಎಲ್ಲರು and ಎಲ್ಲಾರು, appears in the modern one.

The epicene nominative plural of ಅಷ್ಟು and ಇಷ್ಟು (see above under No. 3) in the modern dialect is ಅಷ್ಟರು, so many men or women as those, and ಇಷ್ಟರು, so many men or women as these. Instead of ಎಷ್ಟರು, how many persons, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ or ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರು is used.

279. By suffixing ಮೆ to the short form of a cardinal number (§ 278, 1) words are formed in the ancient dialect that express 'time' or 'times', *e. g.* ಒರ್ಮೆ, one time or turn, once; ಇರ್ಮೆ, two times, twice; ಮೂರ್ಮೆ, ಮೂಮೆ, ಮುಮ್ಮೆ, ಮುಯ್ಯೆ, three times, thrice; ನಾಲ್ಕೆ; ಅಯ್ಯೆ; ಆಲಿಮೆ; ಏಲಿಕ್ಕಿ; ಎಣ್ಣೆ; ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ಯೆ; ಪಯ್ಯಿಮ್ಮೆ; ನೂರ್ಮೆ; ಸಾಸಿರ್ಮೆ. For instance ಮಕಾರಕ್ಕೂರ್ಮೆ ವಕಾರಮಕ್ಕೂಂ, for the letter ಮ once the letter ವ is used.

In the mediæval dialect we find ಒರ್ಮೆ, ಒಮ್ಮೆ (for ಒರ್ಮೆ) and ಇಮೆ (for ಇರ್ಮೆ), and in the modern one ಒಮ್ಮೆ. (See § 212, 1; *cf.* § 306, *b.*)

In the ancient dialect there are formed also ಕೆಲರ್ಮೆ (from ಕೆಲರ್ of ಕೆಲವು, see 278, 4), some times, and ಪಲರ್ಮೆ (from ಪಲರ್ of ಪಲವು), many or several times, *e. g.*

ಕೂರ್ಮೆಯಿನ್ ಆ ಮುನಿಯಂ ಕ

ಣ್ಣಾರ್ಮಂ ನೀನಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ ಪೆಣತೆನ್ನರಸಂ |

ಮೂರ್ಮೆ ಬಲವನ್ನು, ನುತಿಸಿ, ಪ

ಲರ್ಮೆ ತುಣ್ಣಿಯು, ಭಕ್ತಿಯುಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಣಂ || (See translation in § 258.)

The ಮೆ is one of the taddhita suffixes (§ 243, A, 19), and only in course of time got the meaning of time or turn.

In the ancient and mediæval dialect 'time' or 'times' used to be expressed also by ಸೂಲಿ (ಸೂಲಿ) or ಬಾರಿ, *e. g.* ಒನ್ನು ಸೂಲಿ, ಎರಡು ಸೂಲಿ, ಒನ್ನು ಬಾರಿ, ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ; in the modern one the terms used are ಆವರ್ತಿ, ಬಾರಿ, ಸರತಿ, ಸರದಿ, ಸರ್ತಿ, ಸಲ, ಸಾರಿ, ಸಾರೆ, etc., *e. g.* ಒನ್ನಾವರ್ತಿ, ಎರಡು ಸರ್ತಿ.

280. To form words expressing 'fold' the ancient dialect frequently used ಮಡಿ, a fold, suffixed to the short forms of cardinal numbers (§ 278, 1), *e. g.* ಇರ್ಮಡಿ, two-fold, twice as much, ಮೂರ್ಮಡಿ or ಮೂವಡಿ (*i. e.* ಮೂ+ಮಡಿ), three-fold, three times as much, ನಾಲ್ವಡಿ (*i. e.* ನಾಲ್+ಮಡಿ), ಅಯ್ಯಡಿ (*i. e.* ಅಯ್+ಮಡಿ), ಆಲಿವಡಿ (*i. e.* ಆಲಿ+ಮಡಿ, § 215, 1, *b.*), ನೂರ್ಮಡಿ, ಸಾಸಿರ್ಮಡಿ.

Instances are:—

ಧರೆಯೊಳ್ ಬೀರದ ಪೆಮ್ಮಿನ

ನರನಿನ್ನಿರ್ಮಡಿ, ಬಕಾರಿಯಿಂ ಮೂವಡಿ, ಭಾ |

ಸ್ಥರಸುತನಿಂ ನಾಲ್ವಡಿ, ಮುರ

ಹರನಿನ್ನಯ್ಯಡಿ ನೆಗಟ್ಟಿಯದಟರ ಭೀಮಂ || a terrible man of the heroes

of fame on earth (he was): twice as much as Arjuna of eminent valour, thrice as much as Bhîma, four times as much as Karṇa, five times as much as Kṛishṇa. (Cf. § 343, 3.)

ಇರ್ಮಡಿ ಬಲಿಗೆ, ದಧೀಚಿಗೆ

ಮೂರ್ಮಡಿ, ಜೀಮೂತವಾಹನಂಗಂ, ಬಗೆಯಲ್, |

ನೂರ್ಮಡಿ, ಶಿಬಿಗಂ ದಿಟ ಸಾ

ಸಿರ್ಮಡಿ ಮಿಗಿಲ್ ಇಳಿಗೆ ಚಾಗದೊಳ್ ನೈಪತುಂಗಂ || Nṛipatuṅga (was) in liberality on earth surpassing Bali two times, Dadhîçî three times, also Indra, if one considers, a hundred times, (and) indeed also Śibi a thousand times. (Cf. § 343, 1.)

In the mediæval and modern dialect we find ಇಮ್ಮಡಿ (for ಇರ್ಮಡಿ), ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ (for ಮೂರ್ಮಡಿ), in the mediæval one ನೂರ್ಮಡಿ, ನೂಲಿಮಡಿ, ಎಣ್ಣುಮಡಿ, and in the modern one ಹತ್ತುಮಡಿ.

To form multiplication numbers in the modern dialect ಅಷ್ಟು and ಇಷ್ಟು (§ 278, 3) are frequently used, *e. g.* ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು (ಮತ್ತು+ಅಷ್ಟು), again so much as that, ಮತ್ತಿಷ್ಟು, again so much as this, or ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು (ಇನ್ನು+ಅಷ್ಟು), ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು; ಎರಡಷ್ಟು (ಎರಡು+ಅಷ್ಟು), twice as much as that, ನಾಲ್ಕಷ್ಟು, four times as much as that; *e. g.* ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಅಗಲ or ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಅಗಲ, as broad again, ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದ, thrice as long (*cf.* § 310, 1).

XVI. On adverbs.

281. In § 212 lists of adverbs (particles, avyaya and nipāta) have been given, and in § 102, 9 their so-called gender has been adverted to. Kēśava calls such as are particularly used to modify the action of a verb 'kriyāviśēṣaṇas', and gives the instance ತಿಬ್ಬಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, explaining it by ತಿಬ್ಬಮೆಹಗಹುದು ಅಹಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂ. In § 277 it has been remarked that some adjectives or attributive nouns in their neuter forms are used as adverbs.

It remains to be stated that in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect adverbs are frequently formed by adding ಆಗಿ, 'having become'¹⁾, *e. g.* ಅಮಲಿನವಾಗಿ or ನಿರ್ದೋಷವಾಗಿ, faultlessly; ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮಾಡಿ

¹⁾ The author thinks that this ಆಗಿ originally was, at least often, ಆಗೆ, 'so that it becomes or became or is' (*cf.* § 212, remark 2). This, certainly, is the case in our present Śabdamanidarpaṇa's ಚಿಕ್ಕಣವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he made (a thing) level (by crushing), and ಸಣ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುದಿದಂ, he trampled (a thing) into a mass of small particles, wherein the forms ಚಿಕ್ಕಣವಾಗಿ and ಸಣ್ಣವಾಗಿ only give the required meaning. Observe also the modern instance ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಅರಿವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, in which only ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ can give the meaning intended, *viz.* it is proper to keep the books and clothes so that they be (or remain) very clean.

ವನು, one who loves constantly; ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ನುಡಿಯಲಿಹಿಯದಾತ, one who cannot speak distinctly; ಹಿರಿದಾಗಿ ಪೀಡಿಸುವುದು, to distress greatly; ಗಿಡಗಳು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಫಲಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, the trees bear fruit abundantly; ನಮ್ಮ ಒಡೆಯನು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸಾಕುತ್ತಾನೆ, our master fosters us very well; ಒಳಿತಾಗಿ ಮಾತಾಡುವುದು, to speak properly; ಅವನನ್ನು ಒಳಿತಾಗಿ ತಳಿಸಿದನು, he beat him soundly; ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೂಗಿದನು, he cried out loudly; ನೀನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೀ, thou walkest quickly; ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗನು ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, your boy writes correctly; ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಓದ ಬೇಕು, (you) must read distinctly; ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಳು, she walked becomingly. Others are ಮಹಿಯಾಗಿ, covertly; ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, chiefly; ವೆಗ್ಗಳವಾಗಿ, exceedingly; ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ, generally; ಹೇರಳವಾಗಿ, abundantly; etc.

From the foot-note of § 166 it appears that in the ancient dialect ಆಯ್ (=ಅಗಿ) and ಆಯ್ (=ಆಗಿ) were once suffixed to nouns of direction, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕು and ಮೂಡು, in order to make them adverbs, became ತೆಂಕಯ್, ತೆಂಕಾಯ್, meaning 'southward, toward the south', and ಮೂಡಯ್, ಮೂಡಾಯ್, 'eastward, toward the east'.

Adverbs are expressed in the three dialects also by the instrumental, *e. g.* ವಿಕಲ್ಪದಿಂ, optionally; ಸಂತಸದಿಂ, ಸನ್ನೋಷದಿನ್ದ, gladly, willingly; ಬೇಗದಿಂ, quickly; ಉಲ್ಲಾಸದಿನ್ದ, merrily; ಮೂಢತನದಿನ್ದ, foolishly; ಸುಖದಿನ್ದ, happily.

To express 'very', 'in a high degree' before adverbs ಅತಿ, ಬಲು, ಬಹಳ, ಬಹು may be used (*cf.* § 275), *e. g.* ಅತಿ ದೂರವಾಗಿ, very far; ಬಲು ಭಯಂಕರವಾಗಿ, in a very formidable manner; ಬಹಳ ಕ್ರೂರವಾಗಿ, very cruelly; ಬಹು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ, very nimbly. About the use of repetition of adverbs to express 'very' see § 307, *a.*

Keśava calls adverbs also avyayaliṅgas (§ 90, likewise avyayapadas), adverbial declinable bases, his reason for doing so being the circumstance that in a few instances adverbs show case-terminations, as ಮತ್ತಿನ (genitive of ಮತ್ತೆ), ಅನ್ನಲಿಂ (ablative of ಅನ್ನಲಿ).

When adverbs are in connection with verbs, they generally precede the verb immediately or the subject and its predicate, undergoing no change of gender and number, *e. g.* ತಿಬ್ಬಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ; ದೋಷರಹಿತಂ ಪೇಟ್ಟಿಂ (see § 327); ನಿರ್ನರಂ ಬಂದಂ; ಚೆಚ್ಚರಂ ನುಡಿದಂ; ಮಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಲ್ಲಂ, ಮಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಲ್ಲಳ್, ಮಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಲ್ಲದು; ಮತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿದಂ, ಮತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿದಳ್, ಮತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿದುದು; ಭೋಂಕನೊರ್ವಂ ಬಂದಂ; ಮೆಲ್ಲನಿರ್ವರ್ ನುಡಿದರ್; ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಪೋದರ್. If something is put between the subject and predicate, it is to be done so that the adverb stands where it clearly modifies the sense of the predicate, as in the following instance:—

ಭೋಂಕನೆ ದೇವಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ ಅನ್ನಾರತಿಯನ್, ಉಘೇ ಎನ್ನು, ತನ್ನೆತ್ತುತ್ತಿದರ್. In a stanza, however, the position may be sometimes chosen at the convenience of its author, as ತಗುಳ್ಳಂ ಸಮಸನ್ನಾ ಯುಗಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಅಮಲಿನಮ್ ಆಗೆಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ ಸವರ್ಣ ವಿಧಾನಂ, homogeneousness takes place faultlessly everywhere in those well-known couples (of vowels, e. g. ಅ ಅ). ಸನ್ನ ಪಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಕಾರಂ ದೊರೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಂ ಎಕಲ್ಪದಿಂ, instead of the generally known letter ಪ the letter ಹ may be optionally used.

282. Regarding the adverbs which have been called postpositions by us and regarding the adverbs of place and time (§ 212, 2. 3. 6) the following instances may be given in which they govern the genitive:— ಮರದತ್ತಣಿಂ (ಮರದ ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ), from the tree; ತಮ್ಮತ್ತಲ್ (ತಮ್ಮ ಅತ್ತಲ್), to their side; ಕರ್ಣನನ್ನಿರೆ (ಕರ್ಣನ ಅನ್ನಿರೆ), like Karṇa; ಗಿರಿಯನ್ನೆ (ಗಿರಿಯ ಅನ್ನೆ), like a hill; ತಳಿರನ್ನೆ (ತಳಿರ ಅನ್ನೆ), like young shoots; ನನ್ನನೆ, like me; ಬಲಿಯನ್ನೆವೊಲ್, like Bali; ಅರ್ಥದಲ್, in the meaning; ಮರದಲ್ಲಿ, in the tree; ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ, in him; ನುಡಿಗಳಹಗೆ, like (one's) words; ಊರಿಂ (ಊರ ಇಂ), from the village; ತನ್ನೆ ದುರಿಗೆ, in front of him; ಭಯದೆ (ಭಯದ ಎ), from fear; ಗಿಳಿಯೊಡನೆ, with a parrot; ನಿನೊಡನೆ, with thee; ಮನೆಯೊಳ್, in the house; ನೀರೊಳಗೆ, in the water; ಪೇರಾಲದ ಕೆಳಗೆ, under a large banyan tree; ಅವನ ಪಿನ್ನೆ, after him; ಊರ ಹೊರಗೆ, outside the village; ಅರಮನೆಯ ಮುನ್ನೆ, before the palace; ಆನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ, on an elephant; ಜಲನಿಧಿಯ ವೋಲ್, like the ocean; ಅವನ ಹಾಗೆ, like him; ತೊಡಿಯಾಚೆ, on the other side of a stream; ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಸುತ್ತು, round a ripe fruit; ಕೆಲವು ವರುಷಗಳ ಮುಂಚೆ, some years ago; ಸೈನ್ಯದೊನ್ನಿಗೆ, with the army; ಅದರಿ ತುಸುಕ, on account of that; ಅವನ ಕೂಡ, with him; ತನ್ನೆಯ ಸಂಗಡ, with the father; ದೇವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, concerning God; ಇದರಿ ಹೊರ್ತು, except this; ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ, near me, about me; ಬಾಗಿಲ ಹತ್ತರ, near the door; ಕಾನ್ತನ ಹತ್ತಿರ, near a lover; ಇನ್ನಿನ ವರೆಗೆ, till to-day; ಇನ್ನಿನ ತನಕ, till to-day; ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳ ತರುವಾಯ, after some days.

Instances in which some of them govern the dative, are:— ಬಿನ್ನುವಿಗಿ ದಿರ್, in front of a bindu; ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಇದಿರಾಗಿ, before elder people; ತನ್ನ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಆಚೆಯ ದೇಶ, the country beyond his country; ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧದ ಧಾತುಗೆ ಮುನ್ನೆ, in front of the theme of the negative; ಕೆಲವು ವರುಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, some years ago; ಈಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, before bringing forth; ಪಾದಪ್ರಕ್ಷಾಲನೆಗೋಸುಗ, on account of washing the feet; ಕಾಳೆಗಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ, on account of battle; ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸುಗರ, on account of that; ಪರ್ವತಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತರ, near the mountain.

Instances in which some of them govern the instrumental (*i. e.* ablative), are:— ಮಿತ್ರಮಣ್ಡಲದಿನ್ದೆ ಆಜೆಯ ಮಣ್ಡಲಂ, a province beyond the province of an ally; ಉಡಿಯಿನ್ದ ಕೆಳಗೆ, below the waist; ಅದೌನ್ದ ಮುನ್ದೆ, from that (time), more remote than that; ಅದೌಂ ಮುನ್ದ, from that (time); ಅತ್ತಲಿಂ ಮುನ್ದ, before that time; ನಾಮಾಖ್ಯಾತವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂ ಸಿನ್ದೆ, behind the noun- and verb-suffixes. See § 352, 4 a.

Instances in which one of them is used with the dative of verbal nouns combined with ಇನ್ದ (another form of ಇನ್ದ, the termination of the instrumental *i. e.* ablative; *cf.* 343, 2), are:— ಅವನು ಬರುವದಕ್ಕಿನ್ದ ಮುಂಜೆ, (lit. he of the coming-to it-from before), before he comes. ತಾಸು ಹಾಡಿ ವದಕ್ಕಿನ್ದ ಮುಂಜೆ, (lit. he of the jumping-to it-from before), before he jumps. ಯಾರೂ ತಿಳಿದದಕ್ಕಿನ್ದ ಮುಂಜೆ, (lit. any one of the having known or knowing-to it-from before), before anybody knew or knows. ಅವನು ಬಾರದದಕ್ಕಿನ್ದ ಮುಂಜೆ, (lit. he of the not having come or not coming-to it-from before), as long as he did not or does not come.

Instances in which they are used immediately in connection with nouns, pronouns, so-called adjectives, adverbs, inflected forms of the verb, imperatives, infinitives (§§ 187. 188), past participles (§ 154 *seq.*), and the so-called relative participles (§§ 175-186), are:—

a) ಇನ್ದ್ರ ಮ್ಪೋಲ್, like Indra. ಇನ್ನೆವರಂ, up to this time. ಮೂರುದಿನ ತನಕ, for three days. ವಾರ್ಧಿಮುಟ್ಟಿ, as far as the sea. ದೆಸೆಗಳಿರ, O directions of the compass! ರಾಮಾ, O Rāma! ಪೆಮ್ಮೋ, grandeur indeed! ಆನೆಯೋ, (is it) an elephant? ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೇ, even that manner. See § 287, 3 regarding numerals.

b) ಆತನೆ, even he. ನೀವೇ, even you! ಆತನಯೆ, even of him. ಅದೇ, that very thing. ಇದೇನೋ, what (could) this (be)? ಚಿನ್ನೆ ಯಾತಕೋ, why sorrowful thoughts? *Cf.* §§ 260. 283. 312. About ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಉ, ಊ see §§ 284. 285.

c) ಕಪ್ಪೋ, (is it) black? ಬಿಳಿದೆ, (it is) even white! ಕಠಿಣವೇ, difficult indeed! ಉಚಿತವೇ, (could it be) proper?

d) ಹಾಗೇ, just so; (or could it be) thus? ಹೀಗೆಯೇ, in this very manner; (or could it be) thus? ಅಂತೇ=ಹಾಗೇ. ಕೆಟ್ಟನಲ್ಲೋ, am not I ruined? *Cf.* § 299, 1. 2. 3; § 300, 3. 4.

e) ನಿಮಗೀಯೆಡೆಯಾಯಿತೆ, could this poverty have befallen you? ಕೇಳಿರೆ, do you not ask? ಎಡವಿದನೋ, did he behave dishonestly? ಬಿದ್ದನೋ, did he fall? ಹೊಡೆದನೋ, did I beat? ಬನ್ನಿರಾ, have you come (in questioning

politely)? ಹೋಗುತ್ತೀರಾ, do you go? ಮಧನಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಥೆ ಕೇಳುವುದುಷ್ಟೆ, would (one) ask for a tale at the time of churning? ಮೂಢ ಬಲ್ಲನೆ ಜ್ಞಾನದೃಢ ಭಕ್ತಿಯು, does a fool know the firm devotion of wisdom? ದಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಹೋದೇನೆ? ಅದು ದೂರ ಉಲಿಯಿತು, should I go to the fold? that remained far behind.

f) ನೋಡ ಬನ್ನಿರೊ, come to see! ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ, shall I say? ಪಾಲಿಸೊ, ಜಗ ದೀಶ, protect, lord of the universe! ಕೇಳೊ, ಕೇಳೊ, ಮನುಜನೇ, hear, hear, O man! ಅಕ್ಕಾ, ತಟಕುಜೇನುತುಪ್ಪಾ ಕೊಡೇ, O elder sister, give me a drop of honey (the ಏ being here used in addressing a female, cf. 283). ತಂಗೀ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರೇ, O younger sister, come here!

g) ಪಾಡೆ (ಪಾಡು+ಎ), when (he, she, it) sings or sang, when (they) sing or sang. ನುಡಿಯೆ, when (he, she, it) speaks or spoke, when (they) speak or spoke. ಉಣಲ್ (ಉಣ್+ಅಲ್), when (he, she, it) eats or ate, when (they) eat or ate. ಆಡಲೇ ಬಾರದು, it is not allowed to speak at all. ಕಿಡಲೊಡಂ, when (it) was destroyed; ನುಡಿಯಲೊಡಂ, when (he) spoke; ಬರಲೊಡನೆ, directly when (he) came (see § 365).

h) ನವ್ವಿಸಿಯೆ, having even caused to confide. ಆಗಿಯೇ, having indeed become. ನಿಲ್ಲದೇ, not standing (or waiting) at all. ನೋಡದಲೇ, not seeing at all (about the ಅಲ್ see the end of this paragraph). About ಉಂ and ಊ see §§ 286. 287, 5.

i) ಮುತ್ತುಂ ಮೆಲಿಸುಂಗೆೋದನ್ನಿರೆ, (lit. pearls and pepper corns of the having been threaded thus) as if pearls and pepper corns were threaded (together). ಗೆಲ್ಲ ಬಲಿಕ್ಕ, (lit. of the having won or of the winning after), after having won or after winning. ಆರ್ಚಿಸಿದಿಂ (ಆರ್ಚಿಸಿದ+ಇಂ) ಬಲಿಕ್ಕ, (lit. of the having worshipped-from after), after (he, etc.) had worshipped. ಮನಸಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ, (lit. of the having been or of the being fit thus), as was or is fit (about ಹಾಗೆ, cf. §§ 298, 5; 300, 2). ಬನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ, (lit. of the having come or of the coming after), after coming. ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ, after going; ಕಣ್ಣಾಗ, (lit. of the having seen then), when (he, etc.) saw. ಆದನ್ನ, (lit. of the having become or of the coming then), when (he, etc.) became or when (he, etc.) becomes. ಮಾಡಿದ ವೋಲ್, as if (he, etc.) made or makes. ಪರೆವುದುಂ, when (it, etc.) dispersed (see § 365). ಪುಗುವನಂ, when (he, etc.) enters or when (we, you, they) enter (see § 365). ಈವನ್ನೆಗಂ, till (or so that he, etc.) might give (see § 365). ಮುಗಿಯುವಾಗ, when (it) is finished. ಬರ್ಪನ್ನಂ = ಬರುವಾಗ. ಬರುವಾಗ, when (he, etc.) comes or when (we, you, they) come. ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತಾನೆ, he is likely to be ruined. ಮನಮ್ಮುಗುವನ್ನೆ, so that (it) enters the mind. ಪಡೆವನಕ, till (he, she, it) obtains or till (we, you, they) obtain. ಆಗುವ

ತನಕ, till (he, etc.) becomes or till (we, etc.) become. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ; in order to drink. ಲಾಲಿಸುವ ಪೋಲ್, so that (he, etc.) listens or so that (they) listen. ಸಿಕ್ಕದ ಹಾಗೆ, (lit. of the not having found or of the not finding thus), so that (he, etc.) was not found or so that (we, etc.) were not found. ನೋಯಿಸದಂತೆ, so that (it) did not or does not pain. ಅಜ ಹರಿ ಜನಿಸದತ್ತೆ, at the time that Aja and Hari had not been born. ಬಾರದ ಮುಂಜೆ, as long as (he, etc.) does not come or (we, etc.) do not come or as long as (he, etc., we, etc.) did not come. ಉಳ್ಳೊಡೆ, if (he, etc.) is (or be), if (we, etc.) are (or be). ಅಳದರೆ, if (he, etc.) measures (or measure), if (we, etc.) measure. ಬೇಡಿದ ಹೊರ್ತು, unless (he, etc.) prays (or pray), unless (we, etc.) pray. ಮಾಡದ ಹೊರ್ತು, unless (he, etc.) does or makes (or do or make), unless (we, etc.) do or make. Cf. §§ 363. 364. Regarding the subjunctive see §§ 287, 5; 314.

About the different meanings of the adverbs of question as specified in ancient grammars see Dictionary, and also § 283.

Occasionally a euphonic ಲ್ is used in the mediæval and modern dialect to suffix the ಎ or ಏ of emphasis, e. g. ಬಲಿಕಲೆ, ಸಹಿತಲೆ, ಅಕ್ಕತೆಯಿನ್ನಲೆ, ಎನುತಲೆ, ಕೂಡಲೆ, ಕೂಡಲೇ (cf. the ಲ್ before ಊ in §§ 285. 286). In the negative participle of the modern dialect this ಲ್ appears also as ಅಲ್, e. g. ನೋಡದಲೆ (i. e. ನೋಡದ+ಅಲೆ), ಕೂಡದಲೇ (i. e. ಕೂಡದ+ಅಲೇ). The ಎ of emphasis in combination with euphonic ಅಲ್ may take the form of ಇ in modern poetry, e. g. ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿನ್ನಲಿ, ಒಡಮ್ಬಡುತಲಿ (cf. § 109, b, c, instr.; § 362, after c).

283. Some peculiar instances of the modern dialect regarding the use of the adverbial suffixes ಏ and ಓ, added to the interrogative pronouns ಏನು, ಯಾವದು, ಯಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು and the interrogative noun of indefinite quantity ಎಷ್ಟು (§ 278, 3), are:—ಏನೇ, what? eh? (used in calling to a female or asking a female, e. g. ಏನೇ, ಅವ್ವಾ? ಏನೇ, ತಂಗೀ? cf. § 282, f); what, eh? i. e. whatsoever (e. g. ಮಾವಾ, ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ);

ಏನೋ, what? (used in asking males contemptuously); O! (used in addressing males, e. g. ಏನೋ, ಗೋವಿನ್ನೆ?); O what? what could it be? (e. g. ಒನ್ನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಲುವೋ? ಏನೋ? ಅನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆ ಆಲದ ಮರವು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ); O what? I do not know (e. g. question: ಹೇಲಿದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಯಿತೋ? answer: ಏನೋ? or question: ಕೂಸಿಗೆ ಏನಾಯಿತೋ? answer: ಏನೋ?); O what? one does not know what? i. e. something one does not know (e. g. ಏನೋ ಆಗಿ ಸತ್ತನು; ಆ ಮೂಕಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ಏನೋ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು; ಏನೋ ಒನ್ನ ಕಾರಣದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ);

ಯಾವದೋ, O what? *i. e.* something one does not know, a certain (object, with or without ಒಂದು, *e. g.* ಯಾವದೋ ಆಟ, a certain play; ಯಾವದೋ ಒಂದು ದೇವಾಲಯ); ಯಾವನೋ, ಯಾವಳೋ, O who? *i. e.* a certain man, a certain woman (generally with ಒಬ್ಬನು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು, *e. g.* ಯಾವನೋ ಒಬ್ಬನು, ಯಾವಳೋ ಒಬ್ಬಳು; see remark under § 292);

ಯಾರೋ, O who? *i. e.* a certain person, somebody (with or without ಒಬ್ಬರು, *e. g.* ಆ ಮಾಂಸವನ್ನು ಯಾರೋ ಕದ್ದುಕೊಂಡನು. ಯಾರೋ ಅತ್ತ ಹಾಗೆ. ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೊಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು);

ಎಷ್ಟೋ, O how many? how very many! very many! (*e. g.* ಕೆಲವು ಮಂಗಗಳು ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ಹುತ್ತಿನೊಳಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇಲಿವೆಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ಅಡ್ಡಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ); O how much or many! one does not know how much or many (*e. g.* ಆ ವರ್ತಕನಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿವಸ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೂಯಿ ದೊರೆಯದಾಗ ಕಾಡ ನಾಯಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿವಸ ಉಪವಾಸವಿರುತ್ತವೆ).

Concerning questions in general in the same dialect it may be stated here that in such questions as ಇದು ನಿನ್ನದೋ, is this thine? ಇದು ನಿನ್ನದೇನು may be used. The suffixed ಎನು may also become ಎನೋ, *e. g.* ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟನೇನೋ, did he give four Annas? ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಎದ್ದಳೇನೋ, did she rise early in the morning? At the same time, in common conversation, the sign of question is sometimes entirely omitted and the question shown by the tone of the voice, *e. g.* ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ, does he go to the garden? ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, does he give the (promised) money? ನಾಳೆ ಬರುವರು, will they come to-morrow? If there is an interrogative in the question, the question simply is *e. g.* ಹುಚ್ಚಾ, ನಿನ್ನ ಮನಸಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಆಟ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, O Hučča, what play do you like? See ಎಲ್ಲಿದಂ in § 243, remark; regarding ಅವ, ಯಾವ, etc. §§ 265. 271; regarding questions in general § 356, II, 12.

284. Of the conjunctions mentioned in § 212, 5, four, *viz.* ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಉ, ಊ, are postpositions (§ 212, 6).

First they serve to unite words, which uniting is called *samucčaya*. The way of doing so is called also *umavidhi* (*i. e.* *um* + *vidhi*, the *u* after *um* being euphonic), 'the copulative method or rule'.

In this respect ಅಂ and ಉಂ are suffixed to case-terminations of words except in the genitive (see § 351, remark). In the nominative and instrumental ಉಂ alone is used; and again ಉಂ alone is suffixed to the accusative, in which case it is inserted before the case-termination. In

the locative ಅಂ is generally preferred to ಉಂ. These rules about ಅಂ and ಉಂ apply to the ancient and mediæval dialect.

ಅಂ and ಉಂ express 'and', the first ಅಂ or ಉಂ being not translated into English.

Instances regarding the nominative are:—ನರನುಂ ನರನನ್ನನುಂ ಗುರುವುಂ, Arjuna and Abhimanyu and Drôṇa. ಹರಿಯುಂ ಹರನುಂ, Hari and Hara. ಜಿನೇಂದ್ರರುಂ ಗಣೇಂದ್ರರುಂ, Jinêndras and Gaṇêndras. ಕೇವಲಿಗಳುಂ ಶ್ರುತಕೇವಲಿಗಳುಂ, Kêvalis and Śrutakêvalis. ಅದುಮ್ ಇದುಂ, that and this. ಅರಸರುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯರುಂ ಕೂಡಿ ಇಹ ಬನಂ, a pleasurè ground where king and queen are together. ಆಲಿವರಲ್ಲುಳುಮ್ ಇನ್ನಗೋಪಮುಂ ಸೂಸಿದವಭುದಿಂ, hail-stones and fire-flies showered from the sky. ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಕೆಳಗೆಯುಂ, above and below. ಆನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಯುಮ್ ಆಳ ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಪರಿದುದೊನ್ನೆ ಗಜಂ ಭುವನೈಕರಾಮನಾ, on the elephants and on the soldiers and on the horses rushed the one elephant of Bhuvanaikarâma.

Instances regarding the accusative are:—ಒನ್ನಡೆಯೊಳ್ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದೆ ಪಿರಿಯ ವುಲಿಯುಮಂ ಕವಿಲೆಯುಮಂ, must one tie a large tiger and a brown cow in the same place? ಅವನುಮಮ್ ಆಕೆಯುಮಂ, him and her. ಫಲಮುಮಂ ಪುಷ್ಪಮುಮಂ, fruit and flower. ಅವರುಮಮ್ ಆಕೆಗಳುಮಂ, them (the males) and them (the females). Occasionally the first ಅಂ is omitted, as in ಜಲನಿಧಿ ಜಲಚಯಮಂ ರತ್ನಚಯಮುಮಂ ಧರಿಸುವ ಮೊಲ್, like the ocean containing a mass of water and a mass of pearls.

Instances regarding the instrumental are:—ಕಾಲಿನ್ನೆಯುಂ ಕೆಯ್ಪಿನ್ನೆಯುಂ ಘಟ್ಟಿಸಿದಂ, he struck with his feet and hands. ಫಲದಿನ್ನಮುಂ ಪುಷ್ಪದಿನ್ನಮುಂ ಪೂಜಿಸಿದಂ, he worshipped with fruits and flowers.

Instances regarding the dative are:—ದ್ರೋಣಂಗಂ ನಿನಗಂ ಬಿಲ್ವಾಣಿಕೆ ಸಕ್ಕಸಮನೆ, are Drôṇa and you quite equal in the skill of archery? (cf. § 321). ವಂಚಿಸುವುದವಂಗಿಯುಂ ನಿನಗೆಯುಂ ಸಹಜಂ, cheating naturally belongs to him and you. ಆತಂಗೆಮ್ ಅರಸಿಗಂ ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಿಯಶಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ ಕುಲಕಂ ಚಲಕ್ಕಂ ಭೂತಲದೊಳ್ ಆರ್ಗಮ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, Vikhyâtiyaśa was born to him and the queen, superior to all in the world as to family and firmness of character (cf. § 343, 1, b). ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಕ್ಕಂ ಸಮಾಸಮಿಲ್ಲ, (generally there) is no composition for (i. e. of) Kannaḍa and Samskrîta words.

An instance regarding the ablative is:—ಜಾದಿಯತ್ತಣೆನ್ನೆಯುಂ ಕೇದಗೆಯತ್ತಣೆನ್ನೆಯುಂ ಕಮ್ಮು ಬನ್ನದು, fragrance proceeded from the great-flowered jasmine and the screw-pine.

Instances regarding the locative are:—ಚಲದೊಳಮ್ ಆಚಾರದೊಳಂ ಕಲಿತನ ದೊಳಂ, in firmness of character, and in good behaviour, and in valour. ಎಲ್ಲಂಗಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲ ಧನಮುಮನ್ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯೊಳಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲ ತೆರಿದೊಳಂ ಕುಡುಗೆಮ, O, in every wise may he give (us) all kinds of riches in all places and every manner. To ಅಲ್ಲಿ (also when case-termination in the locative), ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂ uses to be suffixed, as ಅಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ. The Śābdānu-
 ṣāsana has ಅವನೊಳುಂ and ಅವನೊಳಂ.

ಉಂ is sometimes omitted in the nominative of the ancient dialect (see § 348, s; 354, II, 4 foot-note; 357, 2, *d*) and in its instrumental or ablative (see the verse quoted in § 352, 4, *a* ಮತ್ತಹಸ್ತಿಗಳ etc.); and (ac-
 cording to Nūḍigaṭṭu, p. 185) likewise ಉಂ in the locative of the modern dialect, *e. g.* ಎಚ್ಚಿತ್ತಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಢನಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, (according to the same), at the end of past participles, *e. g.* ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಓದು (*cf.* § 286), and in the nominative, when a series of nouns is introduced, which last practice appears also in the other two dialects (see § 354, II, remarks *a. b*).

285. ಅಂ and ಉಂ appear, as stated in § 284, only in the ancient and mediæval dialect.

In addition to them the mediæval dialect uses ಉ and ಊ, *e. g.* ಲಜ್ಜೆಯುಂ ನಾಚಿಕೆಯು ಮೊಳಿವುತಿರೆ, when embarrassment and shame were arising. ಉಣಲುಡಲು ತಮಗಿಲ್ಲ, they have nothing to eat and to put on. ಸಾಲವ ಕೊಡುವವನೂ ಸಾಲವ ಕೊಟ್ಟವನೂ, a lender of money and a borrower of money. See the close of this paragraph.

In the modern dialect ಊ alone is generally used. As the two other dialects it does not suffix it to the genitive; to the other cases it immediately (sometimes with the application of euphonic elision, § 215) adds it, except to the instrumental and ablative in which it puts a euphonic ಲ್ between (*cf.* the close of § 282, and ಎನ್ನಲೂ in § 286). Instances are:—ರಾಮನೂ ಕೃಷ್ಣನೂ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, Rāma and Kṛishṇa come. ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಸುವವನೂ ಅನ್ನ ಕೊಡುವವನೂ ಕಷ್ಟದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಕಾಯುವವನೂ, he who teaches knowledge, and he who gives food, and he who saves from trouble. ಹೋಗುವದೂ ಬರುವದೂ, going and coming. ಆಡಿನ ಮಹಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನ ಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನೆ ತಿರಿಗಾಡುವದೂ ಹಾಯಿಡುವದೂ ಬೇಕು, to walk and jump about at pleasure is the desire of young goats. ದೊಡ್ಡದೂ ಕಸವುಳ್ಳದೂ, that (is) large and powerful. ಹಗಲೂ ಇರುಳೂ, day and night. ಅನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕುನ್ತೀ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, in that way and in this way the children of Kunti do

not get a kingdom. ದನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಡೆದದೂ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೂ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, cattle know when they are beaten and know when they are treated kindly. ತಾಯಿ ತನ್ನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ಬನ್ನವಿನ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಬಹಳ, on (my) parents and relatives my love (is) abundant (*i. e.* I love them abundantly).— ಹೆದಿರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಉಪಕಾರವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, (we) must show love and kindness to others. ತೋಳಗಳು ಹನ್ನಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಯ್ಯುವವು, wolves use to carry off pigs and dogs.— ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ನಲೂ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿನ್ನಲೂ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸು, serve God with love and devotion. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿನ್ನಲೂ ಊರುಗಳಿನ್ನಲೂ ಜನರು ಬನ್ನರು, (there) came people from villages and towns.— ಹಿನ್ನಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಆ ದ್ವೀಪಕ್ಕೂ ನಡುವೆ, between Hindusthân and that island. ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪನಿಗೂ ಅವನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಭೋಜನ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದನು, he gave Niṅgappa and his children to eat. ಒಡೆಯನ ಮೋಡಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಮಾತಿನ ಕಡೆಗೂ ನಾಯಿಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ, the attention of dogs is (directed) towards the face and towards the words of (their) master. ಮನೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುವರು, doors are put for coming into a house and for going out.— ಎಚ್ಚರಿದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಗಾಢನಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದೇವರು ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, God preserves thee in waking and deep sleep. ದನ್ನದಲ್ಲೂ (=ದನ್ನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ) ಓಷ್ಠದಲ್ಲೂ, in the teeth and lips. ಔಷಧಗಳೊಳಗೂ ಪಕ್ವಾನ್ನಗಳೊಳಗೂ ಬಹುತರವಾಗಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, they frequently put sugar into medicines and dishes.

Instances of the conjunction ಉ being exceptionally used also in the modern dialect will be drawn attention to in § 295.

286. ಉಂ and ಊ are in a copulative sense suffixed, also to past participles, the first 'and' disappearing in an English translation, *e. g.* ವಿನಾಗಿಯುಮ್ ಎಸಡಿಯಾಗಿಯುಮ್ ಏನಾಗಿಯುಂ ತಾನೆಲ್ಲಂ, he is a fish and a crab and all (whatever it may be). ತರುವಾಯಿಂ ಸನ್ನಿಯೆನ್ನಂ ನಾಮಮ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಸಮಾಸಮ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ತದ್ಧಿತಮ್ ಎನ್ನಮ್ ಆಖ್ಯಾತಮ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಧಾತುವೆನ್ನಮ್ ಅಪಭಂಶಮ್ ಎನ್ನಮ್ ಅವ್ಯಯಮ್ ಎನ್ನಮ್ ಈ ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿದರ್ಪಣದೊಳ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಮ್ ಎಣ್ಣಕ್ಕುಂ, in successive order there are eight topics in the Śabdamanīdarpaṇa (*viz.*) sandhi (literally 'and sandhi a having said'), and nāma (lit. 'and nāma a having said'), and samāsa, and taddhita, and ākhyāta, and dhātu and apabhraṁśa, and avyaya. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಂತಲಿಂಗಂಗಳ್ ಅತ್ಯಮಂ ಪಡೆದುಂ ದ್ವಿತಂ ಬೆರಸಿದುತ್ಯಮಂ ಪಡೆದುಮ್ ಅನ್ವಯೋಪಮಂ ಮೇಣ್ ಬಡೆದುಂ ಲಿಂಗಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, Sāṁskṛita nominal themes ending in consonants become declinable bases (in Kannaḍa) when they receive an ಅ, and when they receive an ಉ

with doubling of the final consonant, and, further, when they receive end-dropping (*i. e.* when their final is dropped). ರಥರ ಕಾವಲವನ್ನಿರ ಹೆಸರು ಸವ್ಯೇಷ್ಟ ಎನ್ನೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಸ್ಥ ಎಂದೂ ಉಣ್ಣು, the names of the guards of champions are savyêshthā and dakshināstha. ಅನ್ನುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆಯೂ, thus and further. ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೇಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಓದು, read so that thou canst be heard in a pure manner and in an intelligible manner. ಆ ಕಾಗದ ದಪ್ಪಾಗಿಯೂ ಹುರುಬರಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, that paper is thick and rough. ನೀನು ಬಹಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕವನಾಗಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದೀ, thou art very little and stupid. ಗಾಳಿಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಸಲುವಾಗಿಯೂ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುವರು, they use to furnish a house with windows on account of air and on account of light. ಈ ಹಡಗುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಗುವ ಹಡಗು ಎತ್ತಲೂ ಉಗಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಗುವ ಹಡಗು ಎತ್ತಲೂ (in the modern dialect ಊ is suffixed to ಎತ್ತ by means of a euphonic ಳ, *cf.* the ಳ of the instrumental and ablative in § 285 and the ಳ in § 362 after *c*; about ಎತ್ತ see § 198, remark 1) ಎರಡು ತರಗಳುಣ್ಣು, of these vessels there are two kinds (*viz.*) vessels that move forwards by wind and vessels that move forwards by steam. ಕೆಲವರು ಆ ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು ಊರ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹಾಕ ಬೇಕೆತ್ತಲೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಅವನನ್ನು ಸೆಲಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೇದೆತ್ತಲೂ ಹೇಳಿದರು, some said “it is necessary to remove the boy from the village and cast (him) out”, and some “it is good, if one puts him into prison”. ಹೆಣ್ಣುಬೆಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಕಾಮಿ ಎನ್ನೂ ಗಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬಾವುಗೆ ಎನ್ನೂ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ, they call a female cat kâmi and a male one bāvuga.

In the ancient dialect this copulative sense holds good also when ಉಂ is added to the infinitive with final ಎ (§ 187, 4), *e. g.* ಪ್ರಥಮಾರ್ಥಂ ತೋಱಿಯುಂ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾರ್ಥಂ ತೋಱಿಯುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಷಷ್ಠಿ ದೊರೆ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಇರ್ಕುಂ, when the sense of the nominative appears and when the sense of the accusative appears, the genitive may be used there (instead; see § 352, 1 *a.* 1 *b*). ಕ್ರಮಗಣನಮ್ ಇರೆಯುಮ್ ಒಲ್ಲನೆ ಇರೆಯುಂ ಯುಗಪದುಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷಂ ಪರಂ, when (in a sentence) they (the three pronouns) are enumerated together in their order (as ಆತಂ, ನೀಂ, ಆಂ) and when they are (enumerated together) ad libitum (as ನೀಂ, ಆತಂ, ಆಂ), the first person follows (them, see § 355, II, 1).

The same meaning obtains also when ಅಂ is suffixed to the postposition ಒಡಿ, ‘if’, this being at the end of a relative participle, *e. g.* ಪೂರ್ವದೀರ್ಘಮ್ ಆದೊಡಮ್ ಅವ್ಯಯಮ್ ಆದೊಡಮ್ ಅನೇಕಾಕ್ಷರಮ್ ಆದೊಡಂ ದ್ವಿತ್ವಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, if there is a preceding long (letter), and if the word is an avyaya, and if it is polysyllabic, there is no doubling (of the final consonant). ಪ್ರತಿ

This third person neuter singular, as we have seen in § 200, 1, is used as a *krillinga* or *bhāvavācāna*. Kēśava's instances are the following (see § 365):—ಬರವೇಲಿ ಎಮ್ಮುದುಮ್ ಅಂಜನಾಚಲದ ವೊಲ್ ಕಣ್ಣೊಪ್ಪಿ ಬರ್ಪಮ್ಮುಜೋದ ರನಂ, and a saying (*i. e.* and when he said) “tell Viṣṇu to come (him) who appears and is coming (there) like the Anjanācāla!” ಓಲಗಂ ಪರವು ದುಮ್ ಅಲೋಚನಕ್ಕೆ ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ, and the assembly a dispersing (*i. e.* and when the assembly dispersed), he began to consider. ನಿನ್ನಿನಿಯನ ಪಚ್ಚಿಯೊಳ್ ಇರು! ಎನ್ನ ಸಖಿ ತೊಲಗುವುದುಂ, and the female companion a going away (*i. e.* and when the female companion went away) having said “remain near thy sweetheart”. Similar instances are frequently met with in ancient narration.

287. If ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಉ and ಊ do not join two or more words, they have the following meanings:—

1, ‘also’, ‘likewise’, ‘too’, ‘and’, *e. g.* ಅವರುಮನ್ ಅನ್ನಕನ್ ಬರ್ಮೆಯೆ ಸವಿ ನೋಡಲ್, when Yama all at once tasted also them. ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗದೊಳಂ ಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗದಹಗೆ ಸಪ್ತವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲಂ ಪತ್ತುಗುಂ, all the seven case-terminations are joined also in the feminine gender in the same manner as in the masculine gender. ಗಣ್ಣಾದ ನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗದಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ ಸಪ್ತವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲಂ ಪುದಿಗುಂ, also in (originally) neuter terms when they are used as masculines, all the seven case-terminations join (in the same manner as in the masculine gender). ರೇಖೆ ರಾಜಿ ಎನ್ನೊಡೆ ವೃಕ್ಷಾದಿಗಳ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮಧ್ಯವೆನ್ನೊ ಎಮ್ಮರು, *rēkhē* and *rāji* denote likewise the middle of a row of trees and other things. ಅವನೂ ಬನ್ನನು, also he came. ಅದೂ ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕು, I want that too. ನೀನೂ ಹೋಗ ತಕ್ಕವನೋ, are you also fit to go? ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಮಾತು ವಿಾತಿ ಬಾರದೆನ್ನಲೂ ಅದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದೆ, it is also written therein (in the book) “one must not transgress the words of one's parents”. ಗುರುಗಳೂ ಪಾಪಕ್ಕಂಜದಿದ್ದರೆ ತಿಷ್ಯರು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಅಂಜುವರು, if religious teachers too do not fear sin, how shall (their) disciples fear it? ಎರಡನೆಯವರು ನಮಗೆ ಸೇರದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಎರಡನೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರು ವದಿಲ್ಲ, if others are not agreeable to us, we too are not agreeable to others. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನಕ್ಕರೆ ಹುಚ್ಚ ತಾನೂ ನಕ್ಕ, when all without exception laughed, the fool too laughed. ಜಾತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, also where (there) are no collective nouns. ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧಮಿಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, also where (there) is no negative sense. ಅಂತುಂ, and thus. ಇಂತುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, in this manner and further. ಅನ್ನಲ್ಲದೆ ಯುಂ, thus and further. ಮತ್ತು, and besides, *e. g.* ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರ ಯಾರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಪಾಲಿಸ ಬೇಕು, and besides whose commands have (we) to obey? ಮತ್ತು, also other, *e. g.* ಯಾವದಾದರೊನ್ನ ಪದಾರ್ಥವು ಒನ್ನು ಇಲಿವಿಗೆ ಬಾರದ

ಹಾಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತೂ ಕೆಲವು ಇಲಿವಿಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, if anything becomes too much for one ant, also some other ants join, drag it, etc. ಮತ್ತೂ, and still, *e. g.* ಎತ್ತೂ ಮಾಲಿ, ಮತ್ತೂ ಗಂಜಿ, he sold even (his) oxen, and still (there was only) rice gruel. ಹಾಗೂ, and likewise. ಇನ್ನು, also up to the present time, *e. g.* ಅವರೊಳ ಇನ್ನು ಕಾದುತ್ತಿರ್ಪಂ, he is fighting with them also up to the present time. ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, they did not come also up to the present time. ನಾನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆನು, ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ನನಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವೇ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, I sent him two letters, but up to the present time indeed no answer was received by me. ಇನ್ನೂ, and yet, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನೂ ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, (they had made various endeavours), and yet he had not become better. Occasionally the meaning of 'and' disappears, and ಇನ್ನೂ may be translated 'still', *e. g.* ಅವನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿತ್ತು, he knew still more than what he said. ಅವನು ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಗಲಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಗಲಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವದೆ, there is still (one) galigē, or two galigēs, of time till he comes. ನೀನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಂಸಾರವೆವ್ವು ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದೊಳಗಿನ ದಾಟಿ ಹೋಗಿ ತಕ್ಕವನು, thou hast still to get over the ocean of mundane affairs. ಯಾವತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟೇನೋ? ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಉಣ್ಣು, are these all the arguments? No, there are still some (or some more).

2, 'even', 'indeed', *e. g.* ಮೊದಲೆರಡು ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯೊಳಂ ಪೊದಲ್ಯಿಮ್ ಅಲ್, even in the two first cases ಅಲ್ is used (ಮೂಡಲ್, etc.). ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಮಾನ ಪದಕ್ರಮ್ ವಿಕಲ್ಪಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, even regarding these two compound words (*i. e.* ಪಾಣಿಯಬಾರಂ and ಕಣ್ಣಿಯಬಾರಂ, there) is no option (allowed). ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಮ್ ಎರಡೆಯೊಳಂ ಸ್ವರಮ್ ಇದಿರೊಳ್ ಇರೆ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಸ್ವರಕ್ಕಂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಸ್ವರಕ್ಕಂ ಲೋಪಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕಂ, when even in both, Samskrita and Karnāṭaka, a vowel follows, elision takes place regarding the vowels of the case-terminations and regarding the vowels of uninflected words. ಈ ಪೇಲಿಟ್ಟಿಣ್ಣುಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕರಮ್ ಉದಯಿಪ ತಾಣಮ್ ಆದುವು, (the throat, the palate, etc., § 33) even these mentioned eight are the places where the letters originate. ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತುಮ್ ಅವರ್ಗಂ, even nine (letters are) not classified. ಅದು ನಾಲ್ಕುಂ ಭೇದವನ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕುಂ, it (the karma or objective noun) is (first) even of four kinds (see § 346). ತೋಳ್ ನಾಲ್ಕುಂ ಕರಮ್ ಎಸೆದಿಕುಂ ಪದೋದರಂಗಿ, even four arms appear nicely on Vishṇu. ಅಮ್ ಉಮ್ ಎಮ್ಮಿವೆರಡುಮ್ ಅಮರ್ಗುಂ ಸಮುಚ್ಚಯಾರ್ಥದೊಳ್, ಅಂ ಉಂ, even these two are used in the sense of conjunction. ಪಾದ ದೇವ ಭಟ್ಟಾರಕ ಈ ಮೂರುಂ ಪೆಸರ ಕಡೆಯೊಳು ಪೂಜಾವಚನಂ, pāda, dēva, bhāṭṭāraka, even these three, are titles of respect at the end

of names. ಅರಸೂಲಿಗವು (= ಅರಸೂಲಿಗವೂ, mediæval) ಭಕ್ತಿಯುಮ್ ಇನ್ನೆರಡುಮಂ ಕೂಡಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದೆನ್ನಹುದು, how is it possible to perform together a king's service and devotion (to a deity), thus even two? ಎರಡುಮನ್ ಈಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, having taken even the two (cadjan leaves). ಪರವನಿತೆಯರನ್ ಒಮ್ಮೆಯು (= ಒಮ್ಮೆಯುಂ, mediæval) ನೀ ನೋಡದಿರು, do not even once look on the wife of another. ಕುತರ್ಕದಿಂ ಮಜ್ಜರಿಪ ಪರವಾದಿಗಳನ್ ಒಮ್ಮೆಯು ಸೋಲಿಸುವ ಭಾಷೆ, the oath of even at once defeating controversialists who show (their) enmity by sophistry. ಎತ್ತೂ ಮಾಪಿ, ಮತ್ತೂ ಗಂಜಿ, he sold even (his) oxen, and still (there was only) rice gruel. ಚತುರ್ವರ್ಗವೆನ್ನ ಮೋಕ್ಷ ದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ ಧರ್ಮ ಕಾಮ ಅರ್ಥಗಳು ನಾಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೂ ಒನ್ನೇ ಹೆಸರು, Çaturvarga is the one name for mōksha, dharma, kâma and artha, even (these) four. ಬಲನಾರಾಯಣರಿವರಂ, Bala (and) Nârâyaṇa, even both. ಪೋಲಿಸುವೊಡಿ ವರಂ ತಕ್ಕರ್, if (one) compares (them), even both (are) good men. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ, even both of them. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ, even to both of them. ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರೂ, even both of us. ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರೂ, even both of you. ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯರೂ ತೋಳಗಳ ಕೆಯ್ಯೊಳಗೆ ಸಿಗುವದುಣ್ಣು, sometimes it happens that even men get into the power of wolves. ಕಡೆಗೂ, to the very end. ಕೊಣ್ಣಾಡಿ ಬೇಡಿದರೆ ಕೊಡರೊನ್ನೂ ರುವ್ವಿಯನ್ನು, if (one) praises and solicits (them), they do not give even one ruvvi. ದೇವರು ತಿಳಿಯದ್ದು ಒನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) is not even one thing that God does not know. ನಾನು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹೊಕ್ಕೆನು, ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೂ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, I entered the house, but (there) was not even one person inside. ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬನೂ ಮಾತಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, not even one of us two spoke.

3, the meaning of a peculiar emphasis, namely emphasis to express that the whole of a definite number of things which either naturally belong together or are considered to belong together, is understood, e. g. ಹಸ್ತಂಗಳೆರಡುಂ, both arms, the two arms (that a person has; if we say ಹಸ್ತಂಗಳೆರಡು, it means 'two arms', 'two of the arms', for instance of Çaturbhujā or Viṣṇu who is considered to have four arms). ಎರಡುಂ ಕಣ್ಣಳ್, both eyes, the two eyes (that a man or animal has; if we say ಎರಡು ಕಣ್ಣಳ್, it means 'two eyes', for instance of Çaturāṇana or Brahmā who is considered to have eight eyes). ಅಡಿಗಳೆರಡುಮಂ ಕಡಿ ಕಡಿದು, having cut off the two feet (he had). ಹತ್ತನೆಯ ತಲೆಯುಮಂ ನೇರ್ದಾರ್ಗಳ್, when (he) cut off the tenth head (of Daśāśira or Rāvaṇa, who is considered to have had ten heads). ಇವಯಿದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಂ ಸೊಲ್ಲಿಸುವೆನ್ ಎರಡು ಮೆಯ್ಯಂ, I shall utter instances of them (of tadbhavas and their compounds) with regard to the two forms (Samskṛita and Kannaḍa). ಮೂಟಿ ವೇದಂಗಳುಂ, the three

vêdas (omitting the atharva vêda). ಮೂಲಿಂ ಲೋಕಂಗಳ್, the three worlds (heaven, earth and the lower region). ಆಲಿಂ ರುತುಗಳ್, the six seasons (which Hindus accept). ಎಣ್ಣು ದೆಸೆಗಮ್ ಒಡೆಯರು, the guardians for the eight cardinal points of the compass. ಎರಡು ಕೆಯ್ (for ಎರಡೂ ಕೆಯ್, mediæval), the two hands (he had). ಆ ಟೊಂಗಿಯನ್ನು ಎರಡೂ ಕೆಯ್ಲಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಿಡು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, having firmly seized the branch with both (his) hands. ಎರಡೂ ಎತ್ತು ತಾ, bring the two oxen (which are in the shed, etc.; ಎರಡು ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾ would mean 'bring two oxen'). ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಡೆ, the four directions (north, south, east, west) or the four sides (of a thing). ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಡೆಗೂ, to or on the four sides (of a country, etc.).

4, 'together', 'without exception', 'in concert', e.g. ಎನಿತುಮ್ ಅನಿತುಮಂ ಧರ್ಮಜಂ ಸೂಲಿಗೊಟ್ಟಂ, how much soever, Dharmaja gave (it) altogether away (cf. § 321). ಕೊಪ್ಪರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ ಅನಿತುಮಂ ತರ ಪೇಲಿ, tell to bring all the boilers without exception. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಭಾವವಚನಂಗಳನ್ ಆಯ್ದನಿತರ್ಕಮ್ ಇಸು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಮನೆ ಪತ್ತಿಸಿ, having chosen Samskrita abstract verbal nouns (e.g. ಭಾವ, ಭಂಗ, ಭಾಗ) and having added even the suffix ಇಸು to all (of them) without exception. ಗೌಳ ತಪಸಿಗಳು ಅನಿತು (for ಅನಿತುಂ, mediæval) ಗುಗ್ಗುಳವಂ ಮಡಗಲೊಡನೆ, when the Gauḷa religious mendicants put away all the frankincense without exception. ಅನಿಬರುಮ್ ಒನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಾಗುವಂ ಫಲ್ಲನನೊಳ್, let us altogether in union attack Phalgunā! ನೀವನಿಬರುಂ ಹೇಲಿವುದು, all of you without exception tell! ನೆರೆದರಸುಗಳನಿಬರುಮಂ ಕಾದಿ ಗೆಲ್ಲನ್ ಒರ್ಬನೆ ಪಾರ್ಥಂ, Arjuna overcame alone all the gathered kings w. e. in fight. ಆದಂ ಸಾದಂ ಪೋದಂ . . . ಎನ್ನೊಡಂ ತಾವನಿತುಂ ಗುರೂಪಧೆ, furthermore ಆದಂ ಸಾದಂ ಪೋದಂ . . . all these w. e. have a long penultimate. ಇನಿ ಬರುಂ ನೀವು, all you here w. e. ಅಷ್ಟಕೆಯಂ, to all (of the abstract verbal nouns) without exception. ಜೇನುತುಪ್ಪ ಅಷ್ಟೊ ಸವಿ ಅದೆ, all honey w. e. is sweet. ಅದು ಅಷ್ಟೊ ಬೇಕು, all that w. e. is wanted. ಅಷ್ಟರೂ ಬನ್ನರು, they came all w. e. ಅರಣ್ಯಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲಮುಂ ನೆಲಸರಿಯಪ್ಪಿನಂ, till the whole forest together became level with the ground. ತುಪ್ಪ ಮೊಸರು ಮೊದಲಾದವೆಲ್ಲವೂ, ghee, curds, and all the other things (made of milk) w. e. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇನೆಯುಂ ತೆರಳುವುದು, a moving forward of the whole army together. ಎಲ್ಲರುಂ ಪೋದರ್, all of them w. e. went. ಎಲ್ಲರುಮ್ ಆ ಕರ್ಣನನ್ನಿರೇಂ ಚಾಗಿಗಳ್, are all w. e. liberal persons like that Karna? ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪಾಲಕೀಲಿ ಕೂತರೆ ಹೊಲಿಲೋರು ಯಾರು, if all w. e. sit in a palanquin, who will be the bearers? ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ, all of you w. e. ಪಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಜದವರು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಂಜುತ್ತಾರೆ, who are not afraid of sin (i. e. to commit sin) are afraid of all persons w. e. ಆರೋ

ಗ್ಯವೇ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೌಖ್ಯವು, health indeed (is) happiness that exceeds all w. e. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, on all sides w. e.

5, 'though', 'although' (§ 314), when they are suffixed

a, to past participles, e. g. ಅಪತ್ಯಕಲತ್ರಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾಚಕಮ್ ಆಗಿಯುಂ ಜನಶಬ್ದಲೋಕಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ ಪುರುಷವಾಚಕಂಗಳಾಗಿಯುಂ ನಪುಂಸಕಂ, though the terms ಅಪತ್ಯ, ಕಲತ್ರ are feminine nouns (and) the terms ಜನ, ಲೋಕ are masculine nouns, (they are used as) neuters. ಸಳಿಕಂ ಪೇಳಿಗೆ . . . ಟಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಿಯುಂ ಕುಳಂಗಳ್ ಆದುವು, though ಸಳಿಕಂ, ಪೇಳಿಗೆ . . . have arisen of the letter ಟ, they are terms with the ಕುಳ (§§ 15, 229). ಕಾದಲರ್ಗಲಿವ್ವು ಪದನಾದಿ ದೀರ್ಘಮ್ ಆಗಿಯುಂ ಶಿಥಿಲಮ್ ಆಯಿತು, though the initial of the term ಕಾದಲರ್ಗಲ್ is long, 'slackness' occurs (§ 240, 1). ಎನಿತುಂ ಕಾಯ್ದುಂ ಬೆನ್ನೀರ್ ಮನೆ ಸುಡದು, though hot water gets however so hot, a house does not take fire (on account of it). ನೃಪಂ ಬೆಮ್ಮಿಟ್ಟಿದುಂ ದೂದಟ್ಟಿಯುಂ ಬಾರಂ, although the king followed and the female messenger pursued, he did not come. ಕಚ್ಚುವನ್ ಆಲಿಸಿಯು (=ಆಲಿಸಿಯುಂ, mediæval) ಕಾಣದೆ, not seeing the tuck, though he sought (it). ಶರೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇತರ ಸೌಖ್ಯಗಳು ಇದ್ದೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ ಸರಿ, if (there) is no health in the body, though (there) are other comforts, it is in fact so as if they did not exist.

b, to relative past participles in connection with ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ, e. g. ಅನ್ನೆ ವೋಲ್ ಎಮ್ಪೆರಡುಮನ್ ಒನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಪೇಲಿತ್ತೊಡಂ ಪುನರುಕ್ತದೋಷಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, though the very two (words) ಅನ್ನೆ (and) ವೋಲ್ are uttered together, (there) is not the fault of tautology. ಮಧುವನ್ ಎಲಿಲಿಲಿದೊಡಂ ಬೇವಿನೊಳ ನಾರು ಕಡೆಗೆ ತಾನ್ ಇನಿದಹುದೆ, though (one) repeatedly drops (or drop) honey (thereon), could the fibres in the neem become sweet at last? ಧನವನಿತ್ತಾದೊಡೆಯು (=ಇತ್ತಾದೊಡೆಯೂ, mediæval) ಸಹಭೋಜನವನುಣ್ಣಾದೊಡೆಯು, though (he) gives (or gave) riches and eats (or ate) together (with you). ಕರಗಸದ ನಡು ಬಡವಾದರೆಯು (=ಆದರೆಯೂ, mediæval) ಕೊಯ್ಲಿಕ್ಕದೇ ತರುವ, though the middle of a saw is weak, does it not cut a tree? ಕಾಗೆ ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ರಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲವೇ, though the crow is like the cuckoo, is there no difference in (their) sound? ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ನೋಡದಿದ್ದರೂ ದೇವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, though men do not see us, God sees us always. ವೇದಾ ತಿಳಿದವನಾದರೂ ವೇದನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟೇತೇ, though he knows the vêdas, does pain leave him? ಹಾಯಿವನ ನೋಲಿಯಾದರೂ ನೀರಿ ನಿನ್ನ ತೊಳೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾಯಿದೇ ಇದ್ದೀತೇ, though it is (or be) a Brâhmana's face, does it not stink, if it is not washed with water. ನೀರಾದರೂ ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ, ಮರು

ಳಾದರೂ ತಾಯಿ, though diluted, (it is) buttermilk, though stupid, (it is) the mother. ಹೆಣ ಸುಟ್ಟರೂ ರುಣ ಸುಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, though the corpse is burned, debts are not burned.

Regarding the meaning of 'furthermore', 'and', 'also' which ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಊ may have in the same combination, see § 286.

6, 'at least', 'at any rate' in combination with ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ added to a relative past participle, e. g. ಒನ್ನು ತೆರಿನ ಮಗನಾದೊಡಂ ಬೇಕು, (of the ten kinds of sons) at least a son of one kind is required. ನಮಗಾದರೆಯು (= ಆದರೆಯೂ, mediæval) ಕಣ್ಣದ ನುಡಿಯ ಬೇಕು, at least us (you) must tell what you have seen (i. e. the truth). ಇನ್ನಾದಡೆಯು (= ಇನ್ನಾದಡೆಯೂ, mediæval) ಬಿಡು ಚಲವ, hence at any rate give up (your) obstinacy. ಆ ಆ ಬಾರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಮರವಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿಮ್ಮನೆ, it is as if (somebody) said to one who does not know a â (the first letters of the alphabet), "repeat at least the Amarakôsa" (as you certainly know still more). ನೀನಾದರೂ ಕೃಪೆಯನಿಡು ಬೇಗ, ಹರಿಯೇ, thou at least be merciful quickly, O Hari!

7, 'even', 'so much as', 'as was not to be expected' in connection with ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ, ಅರೆ suffixed to a relative past participle, e. g. ಬಸವನನ್ನು ಸುರಿದಡೆ ಸಾಲದೆ? ಪಸವಿಗಾದಡು (= ಆದಡೂ, mediæval) ಭಕ್ತಿ ದೊರಕುಗು, is it not enough? if one utters "Basava"? even a beast will (thereby) obtain devotion. ಭಾವಿಯೆನಿಸಿದುದು ಪರಿಭಾವಿಸಿ ಕಳೆಯಲ್ವೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯಮ್ ಆಗದು ಜಗದೊಳ್ ದೇವಂಗಾದೊಡಂ, it is impossible in the world to remove by scorn what is called pre-destination, even for a king (or a god). ಉದ್ಭಿಜ್ಜಗಳ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವಾದರೂ ಹಲವು ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತವೆ, like plants even they (stones, earth, water, etc.) are useful in various ways to living beings. ಆಗಾದರೂ ಈಗಿನಂತೆಯೇ ನಾವಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕೂತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೊಲಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಟ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, even at that time, just as nowadays, it was necessary to cross the river in a boat. ಅವನು ನನಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಕಾಸಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, he did not give me even one farthing (see remark under No. 8).

8, 'whether—or' in combination with ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ, ಅರೆ suffixed to a relative past participle, e. g. ಆ ಪತ್ತಕ್ಕರಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಎರಡೆರಡಕ್ಕರಂ ತಮ್ಮೊಳ್ ಅನುಲೋಮ ದೊಳ್ ಇರೊಡಂ ವಿಲೋಮದೊಳ್ ಇರೊಡಂ ಸವಣಸಂಜ್ಞೆಯಂ ಪಡೆಗುಂ, those ten letters (ಅ ಆ ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಋ ೠ ಳ್ ಳ್), whether they two by two among themselves are in regular order or out of the usual order, bear the sign of the same class (§ 21). ಅಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿ, ದಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿ, (it is) the same whether a useless man is in a town or in an army. ಕಬ್ಬು ಕೊನೆಯಿನ್ದ ಮೆದ್ದರೂ ಬುಡದಿನ್ದ ಮೆದ್ದರೂ ಸವಿ ಒನ್ನೇ, whether

(one) eats sugar-cane from the top or eats (it) from the bottom, (its) sweetness is the very same. ಮಾಡುವದಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯೇ, ಬಿಡುವದಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯೇ, (it will) be right whether you do it or let it alone (Hodson). Cf. § 319.

Remark.

It seems to be a grammatical anomaly, if ಅದೊಡಂ, ಅದಡಂ, ಅದಡೆಯಂ, ಅದಡು, ಅದರೂ, literally 'a having become or a being if and', are combined with the accusative; but there are sentences like the following:— ಕೂಡುವುಳ್ಳ ಕಲೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮನ್ನಿಸ ಪೆಣ್ಣೇನನ್ ಆದೊಡಂ, (one) has to give whatsoever to a woman whom (one) respects deceitlessly (Śabdamanidarpana Mḍb. Ms.). ಹಾಗವನ್ ಅದಡಂ ಕಳದು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ, (he) taking not even a hāga (from the devotees; in a śāsana of about A. D. 1200). ಏನನಾದೆಯು (= ಏನನಾದೆಯೂ) ಮುನ್ನೆ ಕೊಡುವೆವು, ಬೇಡು, hereafter we shall give (thee) whatsoever; pray! (Basavapurāṇa). ಎನ್ನನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸತತಂ, ಬಜ್ಜೆ ಕೆನ್ನ ಪದವಿಯನ್ ಆದೊಡಾತಂ ತನ್ನ ಮನದೊಳು ನೆನಪುದಿಲ್ಲ, except always upon me, he does not think even upon (my) high rank (Bp.). ನಾನು ಪುಣೆಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡ ಬೇಕು, I must burn up even Poona (South-Mahratta schoolbook). ನಾನು ವೇದವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಪುರಾಣವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಓದಿಲ್ಲ, I have not read either Vēda or Purāṇa (Hodson's Grammar; about either—or see § 292. 317). (A similar seeming anomaly is found in the use of ಅಲ್ಲ, § 300, 1, remark b, in that of ಆಗಲಿ, § 317, and in that of ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, § 338 under ಅಲ್ಲದೆ).

In No. 7 of the present paragraph there is, however, the instance ಅವನು ನನಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಕಾನಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, he did not give me even one farthing, and a similar instance is:— ಒನ್ನು ವೇಳೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ತಿನ್ನುವ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಯಾದರೂ ದೇವರು ನನಗೆ ಆಡವಿಯ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಫಲಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅಲೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಮುದ್ದಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ, though at times the desire arises to eat whatsoever, God has abundantly given me roots and fruits and leaves of the jungle. The first instance no doubt requires the accusative, which may be ಕಾಸು or ಕಾಸ (see § 122, c); the second instance one might translate 'though at times the desire arises to eat — whatsoever it may —, God etc., the 'whatsoever it may be' being not governed by 'to eat', but being an insertion standing by itself. But ಏನಾದರೂ may be, and most probably is, ಏನು or ಏನ (accusative, see § 125, c) + ಅದರೂ.

One is, therefore, constrained to think that when ಅದೊಡಂ, etc. are preceded by an accusative, they have lost their original meaning and become mere adverbs.

288. When in the modern dialect ಆಗ್ಗೆ, then, receives the suffix ಊ and is added to a relative past participle, it gets the meaning of 'though', 'although', e. g. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೊಣಕಾಲು ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಕಸುವಿನಿನ್ನ ಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಆ ಹೊರೆಯ ಮುರಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, though they one by one put their knee to (the bundle of sticks) and with (all their) strength made effort, that bundle did not break. ಹಾವಿನ ಹಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರತ್ನವಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಸವಿಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ

ಹೋಗರು, though there be a pearl in the hood of the cobra, nobody goes near. ನಾಮವಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಮ್ಮಿಗೆಯಿರ ಬೇಕು, though the sectarian (Vaishnava) mark be (put to the forehead), faithfulness is necessary (*i. e.* is not to be put away by the bearer). *Cf.* § 314.

289. If ಅದಾಗ್ಯೂ and ಅದರೂ are used by themselves at the beginning of a sentence, they mean 'however', 'but', 'notwithstanding', 'yet', *e. g.* ಆಕಳ ಹಯ್ಯು ತುಸು, ಅದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಬಹು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು, the milk of cows is little, but very wholesome. ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ತರತರದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನೂ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡ ಬಲ್ಲನು, ಅದರೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವಕಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಅವನಿಗಿಲ್ಲ, man can make various things and (draw various) pictures, but he has not the power of giving them life. ಅವನು ನನಗಿಂತ ಮೂವು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕವನು ಇದ್ದಾನೆ, ಅದರೂ ಅವನು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನು, he is three or four years younger than I, notwithstanding he is very good. ಆ ಹುಡುಗನು ಈ ಎರಡು ವರುಷದಿಷ್ಟ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾನೆ, ಅದರೂ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ v ಮತ್ತು w ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, that boy is learning English these two years, yet he cannot pronounce v and w well. *Cf.* §§ 296. 314.

290. ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಊ and ಉ, when suffixed to the interrogatives 'who', 'what', 'where', 'whither', 'when', 'how', express 'soever', and are used so to say to form also indefinite pronouns (see § 102, s, b, remark).

The translation into English of such pronouns, etc. in the instances of this paragraph and the next four paragraphs is quite literal, but the student will be able to turn it into proper English for himself. The instances of this paragraph are:—

ಬಡವಾದಿರ್, ಅರಸ? ಕಾಲೊಳ್ ನಡೆದಪಿರ್, ಒಡನಾರುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, have you become poor, O king? you walk on foot, whosoever is not with you (*i. e.* none is with you). ಅರುಮಂ ಪುಗಲ್ ಈಯದೆ ರಾಣಿವಾಸಮ್ ಇಹುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಮಾದೊಡೆ ವನವೆ ಪ್ರಮದವನಮ್ ಎನಿಸುಗು, if it does not allow whomsoever to enter and is fit to be the gynecæum, that garden is called pramadavana. ಭೂತಲದೊಳ್ ಆರ್ಗಮ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, (he is) superior to whomsoever in the world. ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಊರಿಗೆ ಆಗಸರ ಮಾಳೆಯೇ ಮುತ್ತಯ್ಲೆ, for a village in which whosoever is not (*i. e.* nobody is), the washermen's Mâlê is the respectable woman. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಆದಿಯರು, whosoever does not know this. ಕೋಣೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಯಾರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ? ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, who is in the room? (there) is not whosoever (*i. e.* none at all). ನಾನು ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, I have not seen whomsoever (*i. e.* I have seen nobody). ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೇಡು ಬಯಸ

ಬೇಡಿರಿ, do not entertain malice against whomsoever. ಭೂಸತೀಶ್ವರ, ನಿಮ್ಮರಸಿ ಯರು ದೋಸವೇನುಮನ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, O king, your queen has committed here no fault whatsoever. ಏನೂ ಅಪಾಯದವನು, one who does not know whatsoever. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಅದರಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, he has no knowledge whatsoever regarding that. ಈ ಕೂಡೆಯು ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲ, this umbrella is of no use whatsoever. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಏನೂ ಗುಣವಿಲ್ಲ, in his health there is to-day no improvement whatever. ಕೂಸು ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಏನೂ ತಿನ್ನ ಲೊಲ್ಲದು, the child will not eat whatsoever to-day. ಊಟಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಕಾಯಿ ಯಾತಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇಡ, pickles absent at dinner are not good for whatso- ever. ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಗಿಡಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಫಲ ಬರುವವು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, among fruit-trees there are none whatsoever which bear fruits so quickly (as plantain trees). ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದವ ಯವದಕ್ಕೂ ಹೇಸ, he who has nothing whatsoever, does not feel aversion to whatsoever.

ಎನಿತುಂ ಕಾಯ್ದುಂ ಬೆನ್ನೀರ್ ಮನೆ ಸುಡದು, though hot water gets hot how much soever, a house does not take fire (on account of it). ಕವಿಗೆ ಕೇಡಿ ಲ್ಲೆನ್ನುಂ, there is no disaster in what manner soever to a poet. ಎನ್ನಂ ಕಾಣವೀ ಜೋದ್ಯವಂ, we have not seen whensoever such a wonderful thing. ಎನ್ನೂ ಗೆಯ್ಯದ ಭೂಮಿ, a piece of land that is not cultivated at what time soever. ಎನ್ನೂ ಏದಿದ ರಾವುತ ಕುದುರೇ ಹಿನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಾಗಿ ಎದಿದ, a horseman who did not mount (a horse) at what time soever, mounted the horse in a reversed way. ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಮಾತು ವೀಡಿ ಬಾರದು, one must not transgress the word of (one's) parents at what time soever. ಆವಗಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯೆ ಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಇಳೆ, a piece of land that is not cultivated at what time soever. ಆವಾಗಳುಂ, whensoever. ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿತ ಹೆಂಗಸು ತನ್ನ ಗಣ್ಡನನ್ನೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ ಯಾವಾ ಗಲೂ ಸನ್ನೋಷ ಪಡಿಸುವಳು, a female who has learned science, will at what time soever make her husband and children happy. ಜೀನನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಯಾವಾ ಗಲೂ ಹೀನವೇ, a miser's mind is whensoever base. ಹ್ಯಾಗೂ ಹಬ್ಬದೊಳಗೆ ಅಯ್ದ ದಿವಸ ಸಾಲೆ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, howsoever on the feast there will be no school for five days. ಆವಳೊರ್ವಳು (*i. e.* ಅವಳು+ಲು mediæval + ಒರ್ವಳು) ಒಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಿ ಮುದುಕಿ ಯಾಗಿ ಕಾವಿಯ ಸೀರೆಯನ್ ಉಟ್ಟವಳು ಕಾತ್ಯಾಯನಿ ಎನಿಸುಗು, whatsoever a female is somewhat old and has put on a cloth dyed with red ochre, is called kâtyâyani. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯುಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ ನರಂ, there and here (and) wheresoever (is) Arjuna. ಆದೆಲ್ಲಿಯು (=ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, mediæval) ನಿಲ್ಲದು, it does not stand wheresoever. ನಿನ್ನ ಸಮಾನ ಸುನ್ನರವಾದ ಪಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಇನ್ನಿನ ವರೆಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ, wheresoever I have not seen such a beautiful bird as thee up to this very time. ಎತ್ತಿದ ಕೆಯ್ಯೋಳ್ ಮುತ್ತಿದನ್,

ಅತ್ತಿತ್ತು ತೆತ್ತಂ ಸಾರ್ವರ್ ಇನ್ನಹಿತರ್ಕಳ್, with lifted hands he attacked, there (and) here (and) in the intermediate places wheresoever the enemies not waiting approached.

291. 'Soever' is likewise expressed by suffixing ಅಂ and ಊ to the past relative participle ಆದ (of ಆಗು) combined with ಒಡೆ and ಆರೆ, and adding the thus obtained forms ಆದೊಡಂ and ಆದರೂ to interrogatives, e. g. ಆರಾದೊಡಂ, whosoever. ಎನ್ನಾದೊಡಂ, in what manner soever. ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಯಾದೊಡಂ, howsoever. ಆರಿಗಾದರೂ ಪೂರ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಬಿಡದು, actions done in a former state of existence do not leave whomsoever (Dâsapada). ಯಾರಾದರೂ, whosoever. ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ, to whomsoever. ಯಾವನಾದರೂ, whosoever, whichsoever. ಯಾವದಾದರೂ, whatsoever, whichsoever. ಎನಾದರೂ, whatsoever. ಎಷ್ಟಾದರೂ, however so much. ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ, whensoever. ಎನ್ನಿಗಾದರೂ, up to what time soever, at what time soever. ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ, whensoever. ಹ್ಯಾಗಾದರೂ, howsoever. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ, ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ, wheresoever. ಎಲ್ಲಿಗಾದರೂ, whithersoever. ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದಾದರೂ, whencesoever. ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವಾದರೂ, whatsoever, or to whatsoever, extent. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ನಾದರೂ, in whatsoever manner.

The same meaning is obtained also by adding any past relative participle combined with ಆರೆ and ಊ (i. e. ಆರೂ), ಒಡೆ and ಅಂ (i. e. ಒಡಂ), ಆಡೆ and ಅಂ (i. e. ಆಡಂ), ಆಡೆ and ಊ or ಉ (i. e. ಆಡೂ or ಆಡು), to interrogatives, e. g. ಕಾಡ ನಾಯಿಗಳು ಬಹು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಓಡುವವು, ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೆಯ್ಗೆ ಸಿಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, jungle dogs run very fast; whatsoever one does, they cannot be caught. ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗದೇ ಬಿಡದು, how much soever (he) does, loss will never fail. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಕಾಡು, wheresoever one sees, (is) a wilderness. ಎತ್ತ ಹೋದರೂ ಮೃತ್ಯು ಬಿಡದು, whithersoever (he) goes, death does not leave (him). ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಮಗ ಹರಿಯೆಮ್ಮುವದನ್ನು ಬಿಡ, whatsoever (they) may do, (their) son does not leave to say 'Hari'. ಏನ್ ಎನ್ನಡು (mediæval) ಎಷ್ಟಾದದಂ ಬಿಡ ತನ್ನದವ ನೀಚ ತಾಂ, whatsoever one says (and) however so much, a vile man does not give up his ways. ಎನ್ನೋದಿದೊಡಂ, howsoever one reads.¹⁾

¹⁾ Instances in which the conjunction ಅಂ is not suffixed in such a case, occur in the following verse of the Jaimini Bhârata (16, 43):—

ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡೆ ಗಂಗಾಪ್ರವಾಹದ ಸಲಿಲಮ್,
 ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡೆ ಪುಷ್ಪಾತ್ರಮಕುಟೀರಂಗಳ್,
 ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡೆ ನಿಬಿಡದ್ವುಮಚ್ಚಯೆಗಳ್ ಕುಸುಮಫಲಮಾಲಂಗಳ್, |
 ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡೆ ಶುಕಪಿಕಮಯೂರಧ್ವನಿಗಳ್,
 ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡೆ ಸಾತ್ವಿಕಮ್ ಆದ ಮೃಗನಿಕರಮ್,
 ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡೆ ಸಂಚರಿತ ತಾಪಸವಟುಗಳ್ ಎಸದವರ್ಜನ ಕಣ್ಣೆ. ||

Also if ಉಂ is suffixed to the infinitive with ಎ and this form is added to an interrogative, the meaning of 'soever' is produced, *e. g.* ಇದಿರೋಳ್ ಸ್ವರಂಗಳ್ ಆವುವು ನಿಲೆಯುಂ, when whatsoever vowels stand in front.

292. Another way of expressing 'soever' is to suffix ಆನುಂ or ಆನು to interrogatives. This suffix is composed of ಆನ (see § 176) and ಉಂ, ಉ (=ಉಂ), and literally means 'having become though', 'though having become'. *E. g.* ಆರಾನುಂ, whosoever. ಏನಾನುಂ, whatsoever. ಏನಾನುಮೊನ್ನೆ ಭಾವಂ, whatsoever a state. ಏನಾನು (=ಏನಾನುಂ, mediæval), whatsoever. ಎತ್ತಾನುಂ, in what place soever, occasionally. ಎನ್ನಾನುಂ, howsoever. ಎನ್ನಾನುಂ, whensoever. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾನುಂ, wheresoever. ಆವುದಾನು, whatsoever, *e. g.* ಆವುದಾನೊನ್ನೆಡೆಯ ತೊಲಗುವುದು, the removal from whatsoever a thing; ಆವುದಾನೊನ್ನೆ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ, on whatsoever a (piece of) wood. ಆವನಾನು, whosoever, *e. g.* ಆವನಾನೊಬ್ಬನು, whosoever a man.

When ಆನುಂ, ಆನು are not suffixed to interrogatives, they signify 'a little', 'moderate', *e. g.* ಇನಿಸಾನುಂ ಬೇಗದೊಳ್, in this much little or moderate haste;—or 'a certain', *e. g.* ಒಬ್ಬಾನು, a certain one, in ಒಬ್ಬಾನೊಬ್ಬನು, a certain one man (*i. e.* some one man, some man); ಒಬ್ಬಾನೊಬ್ಬಳು, a certain woman; ಒಬ್ಬಾನೊಬ್ಬ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನು, a certain husbandman; ಒನ್ನಾನು, a certain one (neuter), in ಒನ್ನಾನೊನ್ನೆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, at a certain one time (*i. e.* at some time or other);—in repetition 'either—or' (*cf.* § 317), *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲಾನುಂ ಬಡಗಲಾನುಂ, either east or north; ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಾನುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಾನುಂ, either there or here; ಅನ್ನಾನುಮ್ ಇನ್ನಾನುಂ, either then or now; ಒನ್ನಾನುಮ್ ಎರಡಾನುಂ, either one or two; ಪತ್ತಾನುಂ ನೂರಾನುಂ, either ten or hundred;—'about' in ಎಣ್ಣಾನೆಣ್ಣು (ಎಣ್ಣಾನು+ಎಣ್ಣು), about eight.

Remark.

In the modern dialect 'a certain' is expressed also by the interrogative suffix ಓ (see § 283), *e. g.* ಆಕೆ ಯಾವನೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅವ್ವಿಗನ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ, she (is) the wife of a certain boatman. *Cf.* also § 310, 2 at the end.

293. The ಆನುಂ of § 292 appears also as ಆಣಂ, *i. e.* ಆಣ (for ಆನ)+ಆಂ and this ಆಣಂ again appears with a short ಅ (see § 176) as ಅಣಂ, *i. e.* ಅಣ (for ಅನ)+ಆಂ. ಆಣಂ, ಅಣಂ mean 'soever', 'whatsoever', elliptically for ಏನಾಣಂ, ಏನಣಂ, *e. g.* ಗುಣಮ್ ಆಣಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) is no merit whatsoever. ಕಾರ್ಯಮ್ ಅಣಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) is no business whatsoever. ಸಂದೆಯಮ್ ಅಣಂ ತಾನಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is no doubt whatsoever.

294. If the interrogatives ಆವ, ಯಾವ, ಎಷ್ಟು, etc. are connected with a following noun, ಉಂ, ಊ are suffixed to this noun in order to express 'soever', e. g. ಆವ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, in whatsoever direction. ಮೇಜಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) is not whatsoever book (*i. e.* there is no book at all) on the table. ನೀನು ಯಾವ ಆಡಚಣೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, you will not have to suffer whatsoever distress. ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿಹುಡುಗರು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, foolish boys are not good for whatsoever business. ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಿಲ್ಲೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, not in whatsoever manner (*i. e.* in no way). ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ, to whatsoever extent. Also if the genitive ಯಾರ (ಆರ) stands before a noun, ಊ (ಉಂ) is suffixed to this noun in the same sense, e. g. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾರ ಕಾಟವೂ ಸಾಗದು, annoyance of whomsoever will not come upon you. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದು ಯಾರ ಮನಸಿಗೂ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, to do this will not suit the mind of whomsoever. (About ಇಲ್ಲ see § 298, about ಅಲ್ಲ § 300).

If ಏನು is used instead of ಯಾವ, the ಊ is commonly suffixed to ಏನು, e. g. ಈ ಕೊಡೆಯು ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸದ್ದಲ್ಲ, this umbrella is of no use whatsoever. ಅವನ ಹತ್ತರ ಏನೂ ಹಣವಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, (there) was no money whatsoever about him. ನನಗೆ ಏನೂ ಉಪದ್ರವ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾನು ಏನೂ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀನೇನೂ ಆಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನೇನೂ ಸಂಶಯ ಉಂಟಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ನಡತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನೂ ದೋಷವಿಲ್ಲ. But on the other hand there is e. g. ನಿಮ್ಮರಸಿಯರು ದೋಸವೇನುಮನ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, your queen has committed here no fault whatsoever. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಶಯವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, about this there is no doubt whatsoever.

295. In § 285 it has been stated that besides in the mediæval dialect also in the modern one ಉ is used instead of ಊ. Thus we find e. g. ಏನಾ ದರು (for ಏನಾದರೂ), ಯಾರಾದರು (for ಯಾರಾದರೂ), ಎನ್ನಾದರು (for ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ), ಯಾರಿಗಾದರು (for ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ), ಯಾವದಾದರು (for ಯಾವದಾದರೂ), ಎಷ್ಟಾದರು (for ಎಷ್ಟಾದರೂ), ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರು (for ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ), ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ (for ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ), ಯಾವದಾದರೊಂದೂ (for ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಒಂದೂ), ಏನಿಲ್ಲ (for ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ).

296. In § 289 ಆದರೂ (*i. e.* ಆದ+ಆರೆ+ಊ) appears in the meaning of 'but'. It may get also that of 'also', e. g. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿನಗಾದರೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತೋರೀತು, if (thou) reflectest a little, it is likely to appear also to thee in that very manner. ನಾನಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನಿನ ವರೆಗೆ ಅವನು ಮಾಡಿದ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿದೆನು, till now also I put up with the faults committed by him.

A remark is here to be made regarding ಅದರೆ (*i. e.* ಆದ+ಅರೆ), which literally means 'if becomes or is', 'if become or are', *e. g.* ಸತಿಯು ಆದರೆ ಚಿನ್ನೆ, ಸತಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲದರೆ ಚಿನ್ನೆ, if (there is) a wife, (there is) sorrowful thought; when (there is) no wife, (there is) sorrowful thought. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯು ಆದರೆ ಕಳ್ಳಗೆ ಆಗದೇ, if it is silver, is it not agreeable to the thief? ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟ, if (there) are children, (it is) trouble; when (there) are no children, (it is) trouble. ಆಕಳು ಕಪ್ಪಾದರೆ ಹಾಲು ಕಪ್ಪೇ, if the cow is black, (is its) milk black? ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, if (it) is so. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ, if (it) is required.

ಆದರೆ, however, is often used somewhat like ಆದರೂ, 'but', if it stands at the head of a sentence, *e. g.* ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಡಸಾಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರಿ, ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಗದ್ದಲ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಡಿರಿ, go all of you into the veranda, but you must not make any noise there. ಕೆಲವು ಗಿಡಗಳು ಕೆಯ ಚಾಚಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನೆ ಆನಂದ ದುಃಖಗಳು ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, some plants, as soon as they are touched, close, but do not experience joy and sorrow like living beings. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಚಿಕಾಯಿ ಗಿಡಗಳು ಣ್ಣು, ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಯಿ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, in this country there are in some places nutmeg trees, but (their) nuts do not become like (those) of that place. Cf. § 314 and see the use of ಆದರೆ in § 334.

297. The conjunctions ಬಲ್ಲೆ, ಬಲಿ, (ಬಲಿಕಂ, etc. § 212, 3), ಮತ್ತುಂ, ಮತ್ತು, ಮೇಣ್, again, further, and, are used in adducing something additional, *e. g.* ಮತ್ತು (ಏನ್ ಎಮ್ಮುದು) ಕೃತಿಪದ್ಧತಿಯೊಳ್ ಪೀನಂ ಬಹುವಚನಾರ್ಥಮನ್ ಆನಲ್ ಸಾಲ್ಪತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವಡೊಳ್ ಅರುವಿನ (*i. e.* ಅರಾಗಮದ) ಮೇಲೆ ಕಳಾಗಮಮಕ್ಕುಂ. ಕಸೀ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮರವು ಚಿಗಿತು, ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆದು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮರವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ? — ಮತ್ತುಂ is composed of ಮತ್ತು+ಅಂ, so that it originally means 'and further' like ಮತ್ತುಯುಂ.

ಇವು ಜಮ್ಬೂಫಲಮಂಜರಿ
ಯವು ಫಲನೀಫಲಗುಲುಚ್ಚಮ್, ಇವು ಚೂತಫಲ |
ಸ್ತವಕಂಗಳಿನ್ನು ತೋಪಿವನ್
ಅವನೀಪಾಲಂಗೆ ಲೀಲೆಯಿಂ ವನಪಾಲಂ ||

ಮತ್ತುಂ

ಇವು ಕಂಕೇಲಿದಲಪ್ರಸೂನಮ್, ಇವು ಮಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಮೇರಪಕ್ಷಂ, etc.

ತರಿಸಿ ಕೋಳ್ವಿದಿದ ಹಯಮಂ, ಸುವೇಗನ ವಶದೊ
ಳರಿಸಿ, ಭದ್ರಾವತಿಗೆ ಬರಲಾ ನೃಪಂ ಪೊಡಲ ಸಿಂಗರಿಸಿ, ಮೇಣ್ ಅವರನೊ |
ಅರಸಿಯರ ಗಡಣದೊಳಿದಿರ್ಗೊಣ್ಣು, ಮನೆಯೊಳಾ
ದರಿಸಿ, etc.

An instance in which ಮೇಣ್ means 'or' is the following:— ಎರಡಕ್ಕರಂ ಮೇಣ್ ಪಲವಕ್ಕರಂ ತಮ್ಮೊಳ್ ಅನ್ನೋನ್ನಮಾಗಿ ಕೂಡುವುದು ಸನ್ನಿಯೆನಿಸುಗುಂ.

In the modern dialect ಮತ್ತು (which we met with already in multipliative and additional numbers at the close of § 280) is used like ಮತ್ತುಂ, ಮತ್ತು (cf. § 310), e. g. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿನ್ನಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ; ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತರ ತಕ್ಕ ಯನ್ನಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ನಾವು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಜಾಣರೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು ಯುರೋಪದ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಲಾಯರು, ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಜಾತಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಕೀಲಿಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. See an instance in § 289 (v ಮತ್ತು w).

In the same dialect ಹಾಗೂ (ಹಾಂಗೂ), so also, likewise also, has been used in the sense of 'and', e. g. ಇದು (ಕೇಸರವು) ಬಹಳ ಬೆಳೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಾಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

298. The Śabdamanidarpaṇa states that ಇಲ್ಲ (of ಇಲ್ = ಇರ್) is a kriyâtmakâvyaya, i. e. a particle (avyaya) that partakes of the nature of a verb. Its formation has been shown in § 209, note 1 (see also § 210). ಇಲ್ಲ appears also with a final euphonic sönne as ಇಲ್ಲಂ, e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತ, ನಿನಗೇನುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಂ, and in the modern dialect with a euphonic ವು (i. e. ಂ+ಉ) as ಇಲ್ಲವು (§ 209, note 1; § 212, 7).

When followed by a vowel, the final letter of ಇಲ್ಲ either disappears, e. g. ಇಲ್ಲಾಗು, ಇಲ್ಲೆನ್ (cf. § 215, 1), or a euphonic ವ್ is inserted, e. g. ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗು, ಇಲ್ಲವೆನ್ (cf. § 215, 3).

ಇಲ್ಲ is used either by itself, or in combination with nouns, pronouns, etc. In combination with bhâvavaçanas, i. e. verbal nouns ending e. g. in ಉದು and ಆದು (§ 200, 1. 3, once also in ತು, see § 194, remark 1) or in ಅಲು (§§ 187, 1; 188. 209, 3), it forms so to say a third person in the conjugation of the negative.

In the modern dialect bhâvavaçanas with ಅಲು (the nominative) and ಇಲ್ಲ conventionally convey the meaning of the past (§ 209, 3). If ಅಲು is changed into the dative (ಅಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಲಿಕೆ) and ಇಲ್ಲ is suffixed, the meaning of the past disappears.

In the same dialect ಇಲ್ಲ is joined also to past participles.

1, ಇಲ್ಲ by itself.

ನೀಲಗ್ರೀವರಮ್ ಆರ್ತರ್? ಇಲ್ಲ, and is (king) Nilagrîva able (to gain the victory)? (No), he is not. ನೀನು ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಡೀ ಹಣ್ಣು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಿಯಾ? ಇಲ್ಲ, ever having seen a ripe water-melon art thou? I am not

(*i. e.* hast thou ever seen a ripe water-melon? No, I have not). ಅವೆಲ್ಲ ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ತಾವೇ ಆಗಿವೆಯೋ? ಇಲ್ಲ, having become (*i. e.* have become and) are all those (things in the house) of themselves? (No), they are not. ಅವನಿಗೆ ನೀನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಮಾತು ಆಡಿದ್ದೀ? ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವಾವಿಾ, having spoken whatever bad words to him wast thou? I was not, sir (*i. e.* hadst thou abused him in any way? No, I had not, sir). ಜೇನುನೋಣಗಳು ಮೆಯ್ಯೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಕಡಿದವೇನು? ಇಲ್ಲ, did the bees sting (you) anywhere on the body? They were not (*i. e.* no, they did not). ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಇರುತ್ತದೇನೋ? ಎನ್ನು, ತೋಟಗನು ಕೇಳಿದನು. ಇಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನಲೇ ಇಲಿದು ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆನ್ನನು, “is (there) grass upon the cocoa-nut tree?” asked the gardener. “(There) is not, (thus) saying indeed (to myself), I come down”, replied he (*i. e.* no, there is not; and for that very reason I come down, replied he).

2, ಇಲ್ಲ in combination with nouns and pronouns (*cf.* § 316, 1).

ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಕ್ಕಂ ಸಮಾಸಮಿಲ್ಲ, (generally there) is not a composition (*i. e.* generally there is no composition) of Kannāḍa and Sāṁskṛita words. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಪದಂ ಪರಕ್ಕೊದವಲೊಡಂ ದೋಷಮಿಲ್ಲ, also if a Sāṁskṛita word follows (the terms ಎಲ್ಲ and ಮಾ), a fault it is not (*i. e.* it is no fault). ಅ, ಸನ್ಮಯಮಿಲ್ಲ, O, doubt (there) is not (*i. e.* O, there is no doubt). ಗುರುವಿಲ್ಲ ಕರ್ಣನಿಲ್ಲ ಗುರುವಿನ ಮಗನಿಲ್ಲ, Drōṇa is not (present), Karṇa is not (present), the son of Drōṇa is not (present). ಒಡನಾರುಮಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is not whosoever with (you, *i. e.* nobody is with you). ಘಟಮಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is not a pot (*i. e.* there is no pot). ಉಣಲುಡಲು ತಮಗಿಲ್ಲ, an eating and a putting on (there) is not for them (*i. e.* they have nothing to eat and to put on). ಎನಗೆ ಪಿರಿ ದಾಯಸಮ್ ಇನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ, for me great trouble still (there) is not (*i. e.* there is no longer great trouble for me). ಮದನನ ಮೇಲೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is not a fault on Madana (*i. e.* there is no fault on Madana). ಅನ್ನಕನ ದೂತರಿಗೆ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ತು ದಯವಿಲ್ಲ, in Yama's messengers whatever mercy (there) is not (*i. e.* Yama's messengers have no mercy at all). ಕಟ್ಟಿ ತುಮ್ಮಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರವಿಲ್ಲ, after the period (of life) has expired, for a moment a stay (there) is not (*i. e.* — there is no stay for a moment). ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಯಾವ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, near me whatsoever book (there) is not (*i. e.* I have no book at all with me). ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಆದಿತ್ಯವಾರ, ಸಾಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, to-day (is) Sunday, school (there) is not (*i. e.* — there is no school). ಮತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಗತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, for those who have no understanding, fortune (there) is not (*i. e.* — there is no fortune). ನನಗೆ ದಣುವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, for me (the sun, there) is not fatigue

indeed (*i. e.* I never suffer fatigue). ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲ, that to me knowledge is not (*i. e.* I do not know that). ನೀನು ಏನೂ ಹೇಳುವ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ, thou whatever saying a business (there) is not (*i. e.* thou doest not want to say anything). ತಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿತವಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಗಿಂತ ಸವಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, greater than a mother benefactors (there) are not, greater than sugar sweetness (there) is not (*i. e.* there are no greater benefactors than a mother, there is no greater sweetness than that of sugar). ಪುತ್ರಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲು ಬಂಗಾರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲು ತೊದಲಿಲ್ಲ, better than pure gold (there) is not, better than children lispig (there) is not (*i. e.* there is no gold better than pure gold, there is no lispig better than that of children). ಇನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾಳೆ ಯಾದರೂ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವು ಕೆಯ್ಯೂಡಿ ಬರುವದು, to-day it is not, but to-morrow that work will be accomplished (*i. e.* to-day it is not likely to be accomplished, but to-morrow that work will be accomplished). ನಿನಗೆ ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳುಣ್ಣೋ? ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, to thee father and mother are (there)? Whosoever (there) are not (*i. e.* hast thou still thy parents? No, I have nobody). ನಿನಗೆ ಈ ಚೂರಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು? ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ; ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ನಾರಾಯಣನ ಗಣ್ಣು ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ತೆಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣೆನು, who gave thee this knife? Whosoever not (*i. e.* nobody): having opened the bundle of Nârâyana I took it to myself. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತರ ತುಪ್ಪವದೆ? ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, is (there) ghee near you (*i. e.* have you some ghee)? (there) is not any (*i. e.* I have none).

3, ಇಲ್ಲ in combination with verbal nouns (*cf.* § 316, 2.12) and past participles (which are finally also verbal nouns, see § 169).

ಇನ್ನೆವರಂ ಗುಪ್ತಿಯಾದುದಿಲ್ಲ ಕಾಮಕರವಿಮುಕ್ತಬಾಣಹತಿಗೆ, till now (he) is not a having become an object of aim to a stroke of an arrow discharged by the hand of Kâma (*i. e.* till now he has not become an object etc.).

ಕೋಗಿಲೆವಲಿ ಮಾಮರದೊಳು

ಕಾಗೆಯ ಕೊತ್ತಲಿಯೊಳ್ ಎದುರ ಪೋಗಲುಮ್ ಇರುಳುಂ |

ಕೂಗಲುಮ್ ಎಮೆದೆಯೆದಿಕ್ಕಲುಮ್

ಎಗೆಯ್ಯಲುಮ್ ಆರ್ತದಿಲ್ಲ ಬನದೊಳ್ ಪೆಳಲಿಂ || the young cuckoo in a mango tree among a flock of crows in the wood a having been able not (*i. e.* was not able) to rise and go away, and also at night to cry, and to open and shut (its) eyelids, (in short) to do anything on account of fear.

ಮುಸುರಿದ ಕುಳಿಯೊಳ್ ದೆಸೆಯಾ

ಗಸಮ್ ಇಳಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಡವಿಯಿವ್ವಿವೆತ್ತಾನುಂ ಕಾ |

ಣಿಸಲಾರ್ತುದಿಲ್ಲಮೆನೆ ಮಾ

ಮಸಗಿದುದು ಮಾಗೆ ಮಾಗೆ ಸೆಕ್ಕೆವೆಸರಿಳೆಯೊಳ್ || the month Māghe grandly made its appearance so that in the covering cold the points of the compass, the sky, the earth, mountains (and) forests, howsoever, a having been able not to be seen (*i. e.* could not be seen) on the earth which is known for (its) misty heat when fruits are growing fully ripe.

ಆರಸಿಯರು ದೋಸವೇನುವನ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, the queen a having made not any fault here (*i. e.* the queen has not committed any fault here).— ಕೆಲವು ಮಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಲವು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, to some monkeys a tail a being (there) is not (*i. e.* some monkeys have no tail). ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾನ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, if (there) is no knowledge, honour a coming (there) is not (*i. e.*—honour is not obtained). ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿಹುಡುಗರು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, stupid boys a coming (there) is not for whatsoever work (*i. e.* stupid boys are good for nothing). ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾಳೋ? ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, where is she? (she) an appearing is not (*i. e.* she does not appear). ಇನ್ನಾ ಹಣ್ಣು ಹಮ್ಮಲ ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಕೂತು ತಿನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, so that (I) having sat down eat such (good) ripe fruits alone is not a being pleasant to me (*i. e.* to sit down and eat such good ripe fruits alone is not pleasant to me).— ಕಪಟ ಕಲ್ಮಷ ಕಳೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಮಿತಾರ್ಥ ಪಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, (he) a having abandoned not deceit (and other) sin, (and) a having obtained not the desired object (*i. e.* he has not abandoned deceit and other sin, and has not obtained the desired object). ಆತನ ತಾಯಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, though his mother having made clear (and) told (him) so much as was necessary, (he) a hearing was not (*i. e.* though his mother clearly told him all that was necessary, he did not hear). ಕಲ್ಲು ಮುಳ್ಳುಗಳನ್ನು ತುಲಿದು ಬೇಸತ್ತನು, ಆದರೂ ದಾರಿ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ, he having trodden on stones (and) thorns grew fatigued, but the way a being found was not (*i. e.* he trod on stones and thorns and grew fatigued, but the way was not found).— ಅವನು ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, he to a going is not (*i. e.* he does not intend to go or probably will not go). ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವನ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಇಳಿಯುವದು, ನಿನಗೂ ಲತ್ತೆ ಬೀಳಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, if (you) do so, his anger will be assuaged, and blows to a falling on thee are not (*i. e.*—and blows will not fall on thee). ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಹತ್ತರ ಬರಗೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, whosoever are not to an allowing thee to come near (*i. e.* nobody will allow thee to come near).— ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಹಲಿಗೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಬರಹ ತೀರಿಲ್ಲವೋ, yet writing on thy board a having been finished (see §§ 168. 169) is not?

(*i. e.* has writing on thy board not yet been finished?). ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, men a having made the sun are not (*i. e.* man has not made the sun). ದೇವರನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, whosoever a having seen God is not (*i. e.* nobody has seen God). ಈ ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೆಯ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಹುಳಿ ಅವೆ, ಅದ ಲಿನ್ನ ಇವು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, these grapes are sour, therefore these a requiring for me having become are not (*i. e.*—therefore these are not required for me, that is to say: I do not want these). ಆಗ ಗುರುಪಾದಗೆ ಬಡತ ಬಿದ್ದವು. ಅದು ಯಾಕೆ? ಅವನ ದಂತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಮಸಿ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, ಗಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಯೂ ಕಾಗದವೂ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, then Gurupâda was beaten (by his schoolmaster). Why? In his inkstand ink a having been was not (*i. e.*—there was no ink—), (and) in his bundle a pen and paper a having been were not (*i. e.*—there was not a pen or paper).

4, about ಇಲ್ಲವು.

ಮುನ್ನಾಗೊ ಗತಿಗೆ ಸಾಧನವಿಲ್ಲವು, a means (there) is not for (obtaining) future happiness (*i. e.* there is no means for obtaining future happiness). ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಿಗಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ನಿಲುಕಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವು, however so much (the fox) jumped (the bunches of grapes) a coming in reach for (his) mouth were not (*i. e.*—could not be reached with his mouth). See also Dâsapadas 23, 1; 48, 2; 148, 7.

5, about the combination of ಇಲ್ಲ with ಹಾಗೆ.

ಅವ್ವಾ ಅವ್ವಾ, ಒನ್ನ ಬಟ್ಟಲ ಬೇಕು; ಲಗು ಕೊಡು! ಇಷ್ಟು ಅವಸರವು ಯಾಕೋ, ರಾಮ? ಮುಂಜೆ ಬಟ್ಟಲಾ ಕೊಡು! ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತ ನಿಲ್ಲವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, mother, mother, a basin is required; give (it) quickly! Why so much hurry, Râma? (Mother) give (me) first a basin! a staying thus (quite literally: of the staying in this wise, see § 186) talking (there) is not (*i. e.* there is no time for me to stay and talk now). ಕಣಿಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಯ್ಗೆ ನಿಲುಕುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, the millet-stalks a reaching thus for my hands (there) is not (*i. e.* the millet-stalks cannot be reached with my hands). ನನ್ನ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದರೂ ಮೀಟಿ ಹೋಯಿತೆನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, “also my prime of life has passed” a saying thus (there) is not (*i. e.* you cannot say that also my prime of life has passed).

299. About the combination of ಎ, ಏ, ಒ, ಓ with ಇಲ್ಲ.

1, ಇಲ್ಲವೆ or ಇಲ್ಲವೇ.

In these two forms ಇಲ್ಲ is combined with ಎ and ಏ, two particles of interrogation (§ 212, 6), suffixed by means of a euphonic ವ್. The meaning of ಇಲ್ಲವೆ and ಇಲ್ಲವೇ is first “is (there) not?” “are (there) not?”,

e. g. ಎಳ್ಳಿನೊಳಗೆಣ್ಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲವೇ, is there no oil in the gingely-oil seed? (answer: yes, there is). ಪುಷ್ಪವೊನ್ನು ಬಲಿಲಲ್ ಭೃಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂವಿಲ್ಲವೆ, if one flower fades, are there no flowers for the black humble bee? (answer: yes, there are).

This meaning, however, often changes into 'or', literally "is it not (this)?", *i. e.* if this is not the case, then it may be also this, *e. g.* ನಿನಗೆ ಎನಾದರೂ ನೋವು ಆದಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಬೇನೆ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಗಳು ಕ್ಲೇಶ ಪಡುವರು, when thou getst any pain, is it not (this? is it not pain? then also *i. e.* or) when sickness happens (to thee), thy parents will grieve. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಅವನ ನುಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ನಡೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, man's mind is known by his words, is it not (this? is it not by his words? then also *i. e.* or) by (his) conduct. ಗಾಯದೊಳಗಿನ ನೆತ್ತರಾ ತೆಗದರೆ ವಿಷವು ಏರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಆ ಗಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಸುಟ್ಟರೆ ವಿಷವು ಏರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, if (one) removes the blood out of the wound (made by the teeth of a snake), the poison will take no effect, is it not (this? is it not the removal of the blood? then also *i. e.* or) if that wound is cauterised, the poison will take no effect.

2, ಇಲ್ಲವೋ or ಇಲ್ಲವೋ.

When the interrogative particles ಒ and ಓ (§ 212, 6) are suffixed to ಇಲ್ಲ by means of a euphonic ವ್, it conveys first the meaning of a question, occasionally one of more or less displeasure, *e. g.* ನಿನಗೆ ಮಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, does buttermilk not agree with thee? ಅವನ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀಲವಿಲ್ಲವೋ, is there no sack near him? ಆ ಹಾಲು ಆಫಿಲ್ಲವೋ, has that milk not got cool? ಅವನು ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೋ, will he not come? ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಹಲಿಗೇ ಮೇಲಿನ ಬರಹ ತೀರಿಲ್ಲವೋ, has writing on thy board not been finished yet (*i. e.* doest thou still write on thy board)? ಅವನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ, has he not yet gone? ನೀನು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, wilt thou not come?

But then ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಇಲ್ಲವೋ frequently mean 'is it not?', 'will it not be?', 'was it not?', *i. e.* 'or not?', *e. g.* ಶಿವನ ಅಗ್ನಿವಣಿಯು ಶೋಧಿಸಿದುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, a having strained the water of Siva, or not? (*i. e.* Siva's water was strained, or not?). ಕಸಿ ವಾಡಿದ ಮರವು ಚಿಗಿತು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೆಳೆದು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮರ ವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ? ಅಮಾಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಗುಂದಿದ ಚಿತ್ರವು ಹುಣ್ಣಿವೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣನಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, a pruned tree will sprout and grow, (and) become a large tree, or not? The moon that lost its splendour on the day of new moon, will become full on the day of full moon, or not? ತನ್ನ ಹೊಸ ಕೊಡ್ಲಿಯು ಹದನವದೆಯೋ? ಇಲ್ಲವೋ? ನೋಡ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು, ಕಣ್ಣು ಕಣ್ಣದನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಡಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿದನು, he (the boy) said,

“is my (literally: his) new axe sharp? or not? let (me) see”, and began to cut down all he saw.

To ಇಲ್ಲ the ಓ may also be added without a euphonic ಓ, and then its form is ಇಲ್ಲೋ.

3, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ or ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

In ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ an ಎ of emphasis has been suffixed to ಇಲ್ಲ by means of a euphonic ವ್, and ಇಲ್ಲ has been repeated; its literal meaning is ‘certainly it is not, it is not’ (or ‘certainly it will not be, it will not be’, or ‘certainly it was not, it was not’), by which ‘not at all’ is expressed.

In ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ the ಎ of emphasis has been joined to the first ಇಲ್ಲ without a euphonic ವ್, *e. g.* ದಣಿದು ಇದ್ದಿಯಾ? ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, art thou tired? Not at all. ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, in the universe there are unsuitable things not at all (*i. e.* in the universe there are no unsuitable things, none at all).

300. In § 212, 7 ಅಲ್ಲ is introduced as an avyaya. In § 209, note 1 and in § 210 we have seen that it is a form of the negative of the verbal theme ಅಲ್, meaning ‘fits not’, ‘is not fit’, ‘are not fit’, ‘was not fit’, etc., ‘is not corresponding to’, ‘is not becoming’, ‘does not answer to’, ‘is not equivalent’, ‘is not according to facts’, ‘is opposite to’, etc. It takes also the form of ಅಲ್ಲಂ (*cf.* ಇಲ್ಲಂ in § 298), *e. g.* ಬನ್ನನೀಗ್ ಪೆಜಿನಲ್ಲಂ ದುರ್ಜಯಂ ಕೌರವಕುಳನಳಿನೀಕುಂಜರಂ ಭೀಮಸೇನಂ, now came Bhīmasēna, a stranger he did not answer to (*i. e.* he was no stranger), invincible, pre-eminent in the lotus-pond of the Kaurava race. (ಇದು) ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಂ, (this) does not correspond to justice (*i. e.* this is no justice). (ಇದು) ಪಟಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲಂ, (this) does not answer to silk (*i. e.* this is no silk).

For the existence of ಅಲ್ಲವು in the modern dialect (*cf.* ಇಲ್ಲವು in § 298, 4) the author is unable to cite an instance.

When followed immediately by a vowel, the final of ಅಲ್ಲ either disappears, *e. g.* ಅಲ್ಲೆನ್, or a euphonic ವ್ is put after it, *e. g.* ಅಲ್ಲವಾಗು.

Instances are:

1, regarding ಅಲ್ಲ.

ನರನೆಮ್ಮಾತಂ ಪೆಜಿನಲ್ಲೇತನಾಗಲ್ವೆಟ್ಟುಂ, Arjuna a stranger does not answer to (*i. e.* Arjuna is no stranger), he to become is required (*i. e.* he must become . . .). (ಇದು) ಘಟವಲ್ಲ, (this) does not correspond to a pot (*i. e.* this is no pot). (ಇದು) ಊರಲ್ಲ, ಅಡವಿಯಹುದು, (this) does not correspond to a town (*i. e.* is no town), it is a wild. ಧರ್ಮವಲ್ಲವಿದು, this is opposite

to virtue (*i. e.* this is no virtue). ಓಜನೊಕ್ಕಲ್ಲ, ಹೂಜಿ ಭಾಣ್ಣದೊಳಗಲ್ಲ, ಗಾಜೊನ್ನ ತೋಹದೊಳಗಲ್ಲ, ಅವ್ವಲಿ ಭೋಜನವೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, a teacher is not corresponding to a farmer (*i. e.* is no farmer), a goglet is not fit (to be ranked) in the class of pots (*i. e.* is no pot), glass is not fit amongst metals (*i. e.* is no metal), indeed porridge is not fit (for) a dinner (*i. e.* certainly is no proper dinner). ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನೋದಲ್ಲ, ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಹೆಬ್ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಎಕ್ಕೆಯ ಗಿಡವು ಬನವಲ್ಲ; ಇವು ಮೂಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕದೊಳಗಲ್ಲ, a peasant's reading is not proper, a cat is not corresponding to a royal tiger (*i. e.* is no royal tiger), a swallow-wort shrub is not corresponding to a garden (*i. e.* is no garden); these three are not fit in account (*i. e.* are unworthy of much notice). ಹಕ್ಕಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು ತೋಟವಲ್ಲ; ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲ, wherein there are no birds, is not answering to a garden; wherein there are no children, is not answering to a house (*i. e.* a garden wherein there are no birds, is no garden; a house wherein there are no children, is no house). ಗುರುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮತವಲ್ಲ, ಹಿರಿಯರಿಲ್ಲದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲ, wherein there is no guru, is not answering to a maṭha; wherein there are no elders, is not answering to a house (*i. e.* a maṭha without a guru is no maṭha, a house without elders is no house). ಸನ್ನೆಯೊಳಗೆಲ್ಲಟ್ಟು, ಮಾಲುವದಲ್ಲ . . . ವಿತಲನ ನಾಮವು, Viṭhala's name . . . in a fair wheresoever a putting and selling is not equal to (*i. e.* Viṭhala's name is not such a thing as is put and sold somewhere in a fair). ತನು ತನ್ನದಲ್ಲ, (man's) body his is not according to facts (*i. e.* man's body is not his own). ಇವನಲ್ಲ, ಅವನು ಬೇಕು, this man is not fit (*i. e.* not this man, but) that man is wanted. ಹಳದೀ ಬಣ್ಣದ್ದು ಹೊಳೆಯುವದೆಲ್ಲ ಬಂಗಾರವಲ್ಲ, all that shines (with) yellow colour gold does not answer to (*i. e.* is not gold). ಇದನ್ನೇನು ತುಡುಗು ಮಾಡಿದಿಯೋ? ತುಡುಗು? ಅಲ್ಲ, hast thou perhaps stolen this? Stolen property? certainly it is not answering to (*i. e.* certainly it is not). ಎಮ್ಮೆಯ ಹಾಲು ಆಕಳ ಹಾಲಿನಷ್ಟು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಲ್ಲ, buffalo's milk so much wholesome as cow's milk is not fit (*i. e.* buffalo's milk is not so wholesome as cow's milk). ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮುನ್ನಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಚೆಲೋದಲ್ಲ, they manufacture sugar (also) at Rājāpura, Paṭṭana and other places, but its great goodness is not according to facts (*i. e.* but it is not very good). ಆಫುವಿನ ವ್ಯಸನವು ಬಹಳ ಕೆಟ್ಟದು; ಅದಿಲಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸವ್ವತ್ತಿಗಿಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಪ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹ ಎರವಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, addiction to opium is a very bad thing; on account of it they do harm to (their) property, this much is not corresponding (*i. e.* not only this, but) also to (their) life. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, this much is not corresponding to

facts (*i. e.* this is not all). ಯಾವತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟೇಯೋ? ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಉಣ್ಣು, are these all the arguments? (this much) is not fit (*i. e.* no, it is not so), there are still some others. ಇದು ಧರ್ಮಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಅರಮನೆಯು, this a poor-asylum is not corresponding to facts (*i. e.* this is not a poor-asylum, but) a palace. ಈ ಗುಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ, ಎರಡಲ್ಲ, ಮುನ್ನೂರು ಕಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಗಿದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, one is not fit, two are not fit (*i. e.* not only one, not only two, but) three hundred mines they have dug in this hill. ನೀನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ತಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲ, thou in this way a making a proper thing it is not corresponding to (*i. e.* it is not right for thee to do so; *cf.* § 316, 9). ಈ ಕೊಡೆಯು ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸದ್ದಲ್ಲ, (is) this umbrella of any use (see remark *b*)? it is not fit (*i. e.* this umbrella is good for nothing). ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ್ದಿನ್ನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, in whatever manner it is not fit (*i. e.* in no way). Other instances are:— ಇದು ಮಂಜಲ್ಲ, ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳು. ಇವನು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಲ್ಲ, ರಕ್ಕಸನು. ಇವಳು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ತಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಮಾರಿಯು. ಇವರು ಆಪ್ತರಲ್ಲ, ವೈರಿಗಳು.

Remarks.

a) Regarding the practical difference in the use of ಇಲ್ಲ (§ 298) and ಅಲ್ಲ it may be said that ಇಲ್ಲ expresses positive non-existence and positive denial, and ಅಲ್ಲ relative negation and negation of quality, nature or character.

b) It is not impossible that ಅಲ್ಲ when following a noun, etc., originally formed an answer to a question. Let us take a few of the above-mentioned instances to show this. ನರನೆಮ್ಮಾತಂ ಪೆಜನಲ್ಲ might be translated '(is) Arjuna a stranger? No (he is not)'. Likewise (ಇದು) ಘಟಮಲ್ಲ '(is this) a pot? No (it is not)'. (ಇದು) ಊರಲ್ಲ, ಅಡವಿಯಹುದು '(is this) a town? No, it is a wilderness'.

To give this meaning to ಅಲ್ಲ would recommend itself, when ಅಲ್ಲ is sometimes put after an accusative, *e. g.* ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದೆನು (Bombay school-book 3, 6), 'me (*i. e.* did I beat me)? No, I beat my younger brother'. ಇವನನ್ನಲ್ಲ, ಅವನನ್ನು ಕರೆ (Rev. F. Ziegler in his Practical Key, page 27), '(shall I call) this man? No, call that man'. *Cf.* the accusative after ಅಲ್ಲದೆ in § 338, and see § 287, remark.

Sûtra 47 of the Śabdamanīdarpaṇa teaches that ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, when it denotes emphasis (nirbhāraṇārtha, and is composed of ಅಲ್ಲದು, = ಅಲ್ಲ, + ಎ, or is the so-called negative participle, see § 171 and ಅಲ್ಲದೆ in § 338), occasionally drops its ದೆ, and gives the instance ಗೊರವನಲ್ಲ ಘೋಗಡೆಂ which stands for ಗೊರವನಲ್ಲದೆ ಘೋಗಡೆಂ. A translation would be 'Gōrava a being not fit indeed (or a being not meant indeed) I do not praise (*i. e.* I do not praise anybody but Gōrava)'. Thus the instance appears in Liṅgāyta manuscripts; a Jaina manuscript of Mūḍābhidaru has ದೇವರಲ್ಲ ಘೋಗಡೆಂ which stands for ದೇವರನಲ್ಲದೆ ಘೋಗಡೆಂ, putting the accusative ದೇವರಂ before ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, but ದೇವರ, the nominative, before ಅಲ್ಲ. The Mūḍābhidaru

MS.'s writing in this case may be wrong, or may be not, so far as the accusative is concerned.

2, regarding ಅಲ್ಲ in combination with ಹಾಗೆ (or ಅನ್ನೆ).

ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ, thus (as you think) it is not fit (*i. e.* thus it is not). ಆಕಳ ಕೊಳಗು ಕುದುರೆಯ ಕೊಳಗಿನ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ, ಸೀಳಿರುತ್ತದೆ, the hoof of cows so as the hoof of horses is not corresponding to facts (*i. e.* the hoof of cows is unlike the hoof of horses), it is split. ಪಶುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನವೂ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, amongst beasts like the horse beautiful and strong (any) are not fit (*i. e.* amongst beasts there are none so beautiful and strong as the horse). ವಾನುಗಳು ನೀರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹಾಗೆ ಬದುಕಲಾಯಿವೋ, ಹಾಗೇನು ಇವು (ಕಪ್ಪೆಗಳು) ಅಲ್ಲ, as fishes cannot leave water and live, so anyhow these (frogs) are not according to facts (*i. e.* — so these frogs are in no way).

3, regarding ಅಲ್ಲವೆ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ or ಅಲ್ಲೇ.

These forms bear the suffixes of question ಎ and ಏ, expecting an answer in the affirmative; the first two insert a euphonic ವ್, the last one adds ಏ immediately to ಅಲ್ಲ. *E. g.* ವಿರಾಗಮ ವಿರಾಗಮಂಗಳ್ಗೆ ಗಳಾಗಮಂ ಏಕಲ್ಪದಿನ್ದೆ ಆಗುವುದು, ಅಲ್ಲವೆ, instead of the augments 'ದಿರ್ and ವಿರ್ the augment ಗಳ್ is used ad libitum, is it not fit? (*i. e.*—is it not so? or not?). ಸ್ಥಿರಮಿದಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನು ಬೇವಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಲ್ಲವೆ? ನರಕಭಯವ ಮರಿವ ಜಡನಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಲ್ಲವೆ? a living being that says "this (life) is unstable", (is) a wise person, or not? an apathetic man that forgets the fear of hell, (is) an unwise person, or not? ಇನ್ನಿಗೆ ಆಯಿ ದಿವಸ ದೀವಳಿಗೇ ಹಬ್ಬ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ? to-day six days (or six days hence is) the illumination-festival, or not? ನಿನ್ನದೂ ಅದೇ ಹಾದಿ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ? and thine (is) the same road, or not? ಅದು ಗುಬ್ಬಿ, ಅಲ್ಲೇ, that (is) a sparrow, or not?

4, regarding ಅಲ್ಲವೊ, ಅಲ್ಲವೋ, or ಅಲ್ಲೋ.

In these three forms the suffixes of question ಒ, ಓ appear, the answer being in the affirmative; in ಅಲ್ಲೋ the ಓ is joined immediately to ಅಲ್ಲ. *E. g.* ವ್ಯೋಮ ಚಾರುಚರಿತ್ರನಲ್ಲವೊ? Vyōma (is) a well-behaved man, is it not fit? (*i. e.*—is it not so? or not?). ನಾವು ಮರಣಾಧೀನರಲ್ಲವೋ? we are mortals, or not? ವ್ಯೋಮ ಸಜ್ಜನಮಿತ್ರನಲ್ಲೋ?—ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ನನ್ನ ಮಗನೇ, ಮರದ ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದಿ, ಅಲ್ಲೋ?

301. ಅಲ್ಲ, ಅಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ and ಬೇಡ which are classed under the avyayas by the Śabdānuśāsana (§ 212, 7), will be treated of in another place (§§ 338. 316, 5).

In the Śabdānuśāsana's ಎಲ್ಲಂ (§ 212, 7) the nominative of ಎಲ್ಲ (§ 266) has been used adverbially (see the verse quoted under No. 17 in § 348); in its ಎನ್ the same has happened regarding this interrogative pronoun (§ 255). Its ಎಗುವೆಂ and ಎವೆಂ are compounds of ಎ, what? (the accusative, see § 125) and curtailed ಗೆಯ್ಯೆಂ, I shall do.

302. Here follow some peculiarities (chiefly) of the modern dialect regarding the way of expressing certain English adverbs:—

1, Since (with regard to time).

This is expressed by means of the instrumental (*i. e.* ablative, § 352, 4a), *e. g.* ಈ ಶಿವನ್ ಎಸು ದಿನದಿನ್ದಿನ್ದಿದಿರ್ಹನೋ, since how many days has this Śiva not dined? ಒನ್ದು ನರಿಯ ಮನಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ಹುಲಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗ ಬೇಕೆವ್ವು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಬಹು ದಿವಸದಿನ್ದಿ ಇತ್ತು, since many days there existed in the mind of a fox the haughty desire to become like a tiger. ಅಱುವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದಿನ್ದಿ, since sixty years. ಸೋಮವಾರದಿನ್ದಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, I have not seen my brother since Monday. ಅನ್ನಿನಿನ್ದಿ ಅವರು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡ ಹತ್ತಿದರು, since (or from) that time they began to love each other. ಚಿಕ್ಕನ್ನಿನಿನ್ದಿ, since (my or thy or his or her or its or their) youth (or from my, etc. youth).

But there is another way of expressing 'since' (in the modern dialect), namely by means of the verb ಅಗು in combination with a so-called past participle, *e. g.* ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಗಳು ಬನ್ದಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ಆಯಿತು, literally: to this town the gentleman a having come (§ 169) how many days have passed, *i. e.* how many days is it since the gentleman came to this town? ಇವನು ಸತ್ತು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ವರುಷವಾಯಿತು, it is twenty years since he died (or he died twenty years ago). ನೀನು ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿತು, how many months is it since you began to go to school? ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕುವ ಯುಕ್ತಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕುನೂರು ವರುಷಗಳಾದವು, it is now about 400 years since the art of printing became known. ಅವನು ಎದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು, much time has passed since he got up (or he got up long ago).

Also the past participle of ಮೊದಲುಗೊಳ್ಳು may be used in a similar manner, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನಿನ ದಿವಸ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು, since that day.

The Samiskṛita ಅರಭ್ಯು is used so too, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನಿನ ಅರಭ್ಯು, since that time.

2, Hence (with regard to time).

This may be rendered in the following manner: ಇನ್ನಿಗೆ ಆಯಿ ದಿವಸ ದೀವಳಿಗೇ ಹಬ್ಬ, to-day six days (will be) the illumination festival, or six days

hence (will be) the illumination festival. ಈ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಯಿ ತಿಂಗಳು, six months this month. Cf. § 348, 29.

3, Before (previous to).

In § 282, as will be seen, some instances in which this adverb is expressed by ಮುಂಚೆ, have been given. It is to be remarked here that it is rendered also by ಮೊದಲು, e. g. ತಮಗಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, before you who were living here? ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು, prior to that. ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಳಾ ಸೋಸ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, before building a house it is necessary to clear the foundation properly.

Thus also: ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಗಾಡಿ, ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಉಪ್ಪಿನಕಾಯಿ, previous to words a proverb (is fit), previous to dinner pickles (are fit).

In connection with ಮುನ್ನಂ, ಮುನ್ನ, before, previous to, the negative participle is also used, e. g. ಕಿಳಿವ ಗೋಲಿಯ ದನಿ ಕಿವಿಗೊಗದ ಮುನ್ನಂ, before the neighing sound of the mares entered the ear; ನಿನ್ನ ಕೊರಳಿಗೆ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾರದ ಮುನ್ನ, before the black colour came to thy throat. The same is done in connection with ಮುಂಚೆ, e. g. ಅವರು ಬಾರದ ಮುಂಚೆ, before they came (cf. ಅವನು ಬಾರದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ, etc. in § 282).

4, As.

'As usual', 'as on previous occasions' may be expressed by ದಿನದನ್ನೆ or ದಿನದ ಹಾಗೆ, e. g. ಶಾಮನು ದಿನದನ್ನೆ ನಿನ್ನದೇನಾದರೂ ಕುಚೇಷ್ಟೆ ಮಾಡಿರ ಬಹುದು, as usual Śāma may have annoyed thee somehow. ದಿನದ ಹಾಗೆ ಊಟದ ಹೊತ್ತು ಆಗಲು ಚಾಕರನು ಬಂದನು, as usual the servant came at dinner-time. Also: ಮೊದಲಿನನ್ನೆ, as before; and in the mediæval dialect: ಎನ್ನಿನನ್ನೆ, ಎನ್ನಿನ ವೊಲ್, ಎನ್ನಿನಹಗೆ, ಎನ್ನಿನ ಹಾಗೆ.

'As to', 'as for' may be rendered by means of ಆದರೆ, if becomes, if become, e. g. ನಾವಾದರೆ ಮಾಡ ಕೂಡದು (Hodson's grammar), as for us we cannot do (so). ಅವನಾದರೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ (Ziegler's Practical Key), as to him he will go;—or, as in the South-Mahratta country, by means of ಅನ್ನೂ (ಅನ್ನು), e. g. ಆಟದ ಒಡವೆಗಳು ಅನ್ನೂ ನನಗೆ ಬೇಡ, as for toys they are not required for me;—or by means of Samskr̥ita ವಿಷಯ, regard, concern, e. g. ತುಪ್ಪದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಧಾರಣೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಏಲಿಂತೆಮ್ಮುವದು ಹೇಲಿ ಕೂಡದು, as to ghee it is impossible to say how much it will still rise in price. ಮೋಕ್ಷದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, he is anxious concerning (his) mōksha. ಅವನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, as to him. ಅದಲಿ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ, as for that. (Cf. § 348, 17).

‘As if’ is rendered by means of the relative past participle with ಹಾಗೆ (or ಅನ್ನೆ), *e. g.* ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗದೆ, ಆಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿನ್ನು, ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಗುರುಗಳು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ, ನಿನ್ನೆ ಜ್ವರ ಬಂದಿದ್ದವೆನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು; ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ ಅಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ನಡೆದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು, if (we) do not go to school, stay (at home) to play, and when on the next day the teacher asks (the reason), say that a fever had befallen (us), it is as if (we) had told a lie; if (we) steal the books etc. of others, it is (the same) as if (we) acted feloniously.

‘As long as’ is expressed in the ancient dialect as follows: ಎನ್ನೆವರಂ ಸಿರಿ ತಮಗುಣ್ಣುನೆವರಂ ಸೇವ್ಯರತ್ತೆ ಬಳರುಂ, as long as they possess riches, will not also scoundrels be honourable persons?

‘As soon as’ is rendered by means of the relative participle combined with an adverb of time to which the ಎ or ಏ of emphasis is joined, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಬಂದನೆ or ಅವನು ಬನ್ನಾಗಲೇ ಅವನ ತಂದೆ ಹೊರಟನು, as soon as he had come, his father started. ಗುರುಗಳು ಒಳಗೆ ಬರುವನೆ or ಬರುವಾಗಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದಿರಿದ್ದರು, as soon as the guru came inside, all rose. See also the close of § 349.

5, At least (with regard to a sum),

This is expressed by ಎನ್ನಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ನರೂ, if (one) says it is nothing, *e. g.* ಅವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಣಿಗಳೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಏನ್ನಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ನರೂ ಒನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಹೊರಡುತ್ತದೆ, out of all those mines silver is put at least to the amount of one lac of rupees a week. ನಾನು ಈ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗೆ ಎನ್ನಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ನರೂ ಐದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆನು, I shall get at least five rupees for this box.

6, Just, precisely, exactly (as to a standard or fact).

These terms may occasionally be rendered by ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ (*i. e.* ಇದ್ದದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ), to (*i. e.* corresponding to) its being being thus, *e. g.* ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆತನ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ, you have described him exactly.

7, For.

If a person wants to adduce the reason (or cause) of something he writes or speaks about, ‘for’, ‘because’ are expressed by ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ, if I say (or if one says) why? *e. g.* ನಾವು ಈ ಗಿಡದ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ಯೋಣೇನು? ಬೇಡ! ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ ಅವು ನಮ್ಮವಲ್ಲ, shall we cut some (of the) ripe mangoes of this tree? It is not fit, for they are not ours. ಮೋಸ ಗಾಹಿರಿಗೆ ಯಾವದೊನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ತಮಗೆ ಮೋಸವಾಗ ಬಾರದೆನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರವಿಟ್ಟು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, deceitful men must use much shrewdness in any affair, for all beings are watchful, lest they

be deceived. ನಾವು ಕಳವು ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ನೋಡದಿದ್ದರೂ ದೇವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, we must not (or should not) steal, for though men do perhaps not see us, God sees us always. Cf. § 322, and see further *e. g.* Bombay school-books, 2, 1. 10. 48; 3, 58. 105; 4, 10. 16. 20. 52. 98. 111. 141.

‘For’, ‘on account’, ‘because of’. In § 282 we have ಓಸುಗ, ಓಸುಗರ, ಓಸ್ಕರ with the genitive to express these adverbs; similarly are used also ಸಲವಾಗಿ, lit. the reason a becoming or a having become, *e. g.* ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಲವಾಗಿ, on that account; ತುಸುಕ, (reason?), *e. g.* ಅದರಿಂದ ತುಸುಕ, on that account; and ದೆಸೆಯಿನ್ದ, lit. from the side, *e. g.* ಅವನ ದೆಸೆಯಿನ್ದ, on account of him.

The same is expressed also simply by the dative, *e. g.* ಅದಕ್ಕೆ, on that account; ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ, on account of (a) work or (a) business; ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ, because of the feast; ಬೇಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ, for requesting or begging; ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ, for reading; ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, for buying;—or by adding ಆಗಿ, a having become, to the dative, *e. g.* ನಿನಗಾಗಿ, lit. for thee a having become, *i. e.* on thy account; ಬೇಟೆಯ ಶೋಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, for search (or in search) of game; ತಂದೆಯ ಮಾತಿಗಾಗಿ, on account of the father’s word; ಆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, for that business; ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, in order to buy. (Regarding the use of the dative see § 348.)

‘For’, ‘therefore’, ‘on account’ are frequently to be rendered by the instrumental (*i. e.* ablative § 352, 4 a) of ಅದು, *e. g.* ಮಂಗಳಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗೆ ಎರಡೇ ಕಾಲಿನಿಂದ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತವೆ; ಅದರಿಂದ ಅವು ತೀರ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ, monkeys walk like us even on two feet; therefore they appear quite like man. ನೀನು ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡು; ಅದರಿಂದ ನಿನ್ನಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಉಣ್ಣಾಗುವದು, honour thy mother and father; for it (on its account) their blessing will come upon you. ‘Therefore’ is often rendered also by ಅದರಿಂದ (ಆದ+ಅದರಿಂದ), and sometimes also by Samskṛita ಉದ್ದಿಶ್ಯ (with the genitive), ನಿಮಿತ್ತ (with the genitive), ಕಾರಣ, ಅದು ಕಾರಣ, ಅದು (or ಆ) ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ, ಆದ ಕಾರಣ. (Cf. § 322.)

‘For’, ‘in order’, ‘for the purpose’. Above it has been stated that these adverbs are partly expressed by the dative or by the dative with ಆಗು; but there is still another way to express them, namely first by adding ಎನ್ನು, a having said, to the dative (see § 332), *e. g.* ಕಾಳೆಗೆಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಸನ್ನದ್ಧಮಹ ಚತುರಂಗಬಲವನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸುವವು, to place the army that is ready for battle, in the proper place; ಯಾಗಕ್ಕೆನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಗಲಿ, an altar prepared for sacrifice; ವಧಿಸಲ್ಪನ್ನು ಕುಲಿಯಂ ಬಿಲಿತು ಕೊಣ್ಡು, having bought a sheep

for the purpose of killing; ದೇವತೆಗೆನ್ನು ನೀಂ ಬಿಲಿತು ತನ್ನ ಕುಲಿ, the sheep which you have bought and brought for the deity; ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಶಿಷ್ಯನಿದ್ದನು, there was a pupil with him for reading;— and secondly by adding ಎನ್ನು to the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್ (§§ 187. 188), *e. g.* ಅರಸಿಯಂ ಸಸ್ತಯಿಸಲೆನ್ನಿನ್ನೆನ್ನಂ, in order to comfort the queen he spoke in this manner (Cpr. 3, after 63); ಸತ್ತವನ ಸುಡಲೆನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿದ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, wood piled up in order to burn a dead man; ಪಶುವ ಕಟ್ಟಲೆನ್ನು ಕಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಟ್ಟ ಗುಣ್ಣವು, a post fixed in a threshing-floor for the purpose of binding cattle to; ನೀರೊಳಗೆ ಮುಯಿಂಕಿ, ಸರ್ವಪಾಪಕ್ಷಯಮಾಗಲೆನ್ನು, ಮಾಡುವ ಜಪವು, a prayer muttered for the removal of all sins when one has immersed himself into water.

‘For’ (with regard to exchange or price), *e. g.* ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣೆನು, I bought this for ten rupees (see § 348, 19).

‘For’, ‘instead of’. These adverbs used to be rendered, in the ancient dialect, by the dative, *e. g.* ದಿರಾಗಮ ವಿರಾಗಮಂಗಳ್ಗೆ ಗಳಾಗಮಂ ಎಕಲ್ಪದಿನ್ನೆ ಆಗುವುದು, instead of the augments ದಿರ್ and ವಿರ್ the augment ಗಳ್ is used ad libitum. (See § 348, 15.)

In the modern dialect the Hindusthâni ಬದಲ್ (ಬದಲು), change, with ಆಗಿ is very frequently used, *e. g.* ಅವನ ಹಲೋ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನು, instead of his old book I gave him a new book; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, instead of that (in its stead); ಬರೆಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, instead of writing. The Samskrîta ಪ್ರತಿ (Tadbhava ಪಡಿ, ಪಲಿ), in the place of, in combination with ಆಗಿ is used in the same manner.

‘For’, expressing time, *e. g.* ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ, for two years. Cf. § 348, 29.

‘For’, when it denotes privilege, duty or assigning, may be rendered as follows:— ಮೇಲುಪಂಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರ್ಪುದು ಕವಿಯದು (or ಕವಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕದು), it is for the poet to sit in the principal row. ಅವನು ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, it is for him to do that work. ಈ ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು ರಾಮನದು, this mango (is) for Râma.

‘For’, denoting that in view of which anything is done, *e. g.* ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ ಉಪ್ಪುಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he gave a plot of ground for a rent-free grant. ಇನಾಮಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು, he gave for (or as) a present.

‘For’ when it expresses that in the character of which anything is regarded, *e. g.* ಅವನು ರಾಮನೆನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದೆನು, I took him for Râma.

8, Enough, *e. g.*

ಈ ಮನೆಯು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು (*i. e.* ಬೇಕು ಆದ ಅಷ್ಟು) ದೊಡ್ಡದದೆ, this house is large enough. ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ರೊಟ್ಟಿ ಅದೆ, we have bread enough. ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ

ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಅದೆ, I have money enough. See Dictionary under ಸಾಕು 3 and ಬೇಕು.

XVII. On the repetition of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs, interjections, and imitative sounds

(*cf.* § 253, 3).

303. In §§ 152 and 211 it has been stated that repetition of verbs is used in Kannada (see § 339); such a repetition (*vîpsâ*) obtains in the three dialects also

1, regarding common nouns when it is intended

a) to express simple regular succession (*vîpsâ*, *ânapûrvya*), 'one after the other', that occasionally signifies totality, 'all', 'every', *e. g.* ಕೇರಿ ಕೇರಿ ಯೋಳ್ ಮೆಲಿಡಿದಂ, he appeared with pomp in street after street (or in every street); ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗಳ್ ಬಪ್ಪಿದುವು, house after house shone; ಊರೂ ರೋಳ್ ಅತಿಶುಭಕರಮೆನಲು, so that one could say (there was) auspiciousness in town after town; ಕರಿಕಾಲಜೋಳನು ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೂರೂರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯನ್ ಒರೆವ ಕೆಲಸಕೆ ಪೋಪ ಸಮಯದಲಿ, when Karikâlârô[la] went from house to house, from village to village for the purpose of ordering all people to perform press-service; ಹೊನ್ನನ್ ಈಗಲೆ ಬಿತ್ತಿಸುವೆನ್ ಈ ಬೀದಿ ಬೀದಿಯಲಿ, I will just now sow gold coins in all these streets; ದೆಸೆ ದೆಸೆಗೆ ಪದ್ಮಂಗಳ್ ಅರಳಿದವು, in direction after direction (*i. e.* in all directions) lotuses began to flower; ದೆಸೆ ದೆಸೆಗಳನ್ ಈಕ್ಷಿಸುತ, looking at one point of the compass after the other (*i. e.* at all points of the compass); ಅವನ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ದೆಸೆ ದೆಸೆಗಳಂ ಮುಸುಕೆ, when his renown covered region after region; ಕಾಲಮೇಘಂ . . . ಕೆರಳ್ಳು, ಕಿಡಿ ಕಿಡಿವೋಗೆ ನೋಡಿ, Kâlamêgha . . . began to rage, and whilst spark after spark (of anger) was emitted (from his eyes), looked.

ತಪ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪಲೋಳ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜುಗಳಿಸೆವ

ಕಪ್ಪ ಕಪ್ಪನೆಯ ಗಿರಿಗಳ ಪರ್ಬುಗೆಗಳನ್ನೆ

ಬಪ್ಪ ಬಪ್ಪೆಳೆನಾಯ್ಕಂ ಹಾಸೊಳಾನ್ನು ಬನ್ನದು ಶಬರಸೇನೆ; ಬಲಿಂಕ |

ಸೊಪ್ಪು ಸೊಪ್ಪುಗಳ ಮೆಳೆ ಮೆಳೆಗಳಂ ನೋವುತ್ತ

ತಪ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಶರ ಶರಂಗಳಂ ತೆಗೆದಿಚ್ಚು

ತೊಪ್ಪ ತೊಪ್ಪನೆ ಮೃಗ ಮೃಗಂಗಳಂ ಕೆದಹಿದರ್ ಕಾನನದೊಳ್. ಏವೇಲಿತ್ತಿನು? || ,

on table-land after table-land (as to the Kannada form see § 253, 3) there and there (*i. e.* everywhere) the host of Śabarasa came like a

spreading out of very black hills on which fog appeared, holding the accompanying and accompanying (*i. e.* the many accompanying) dogs by the collars; then beating bush after bush of abundant foliage they discharged, never failing to hit, arrow after arrow, and with the repeated sound of falling blows felled all sorts of game in the wood. What shall I say? ಕಲ ಕಲೆಲಿಗಿದಂ, he made obeisance to stone after stone (*i. e.* to every stone); ತುತ್ತು ತುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸವಿದು, having eaten mouthful after mouthful; ಪೊಲಿ ಪೊಲಿಗಳ ಚೆಲ್ವು, the beauty of river after river (*i. e.* of all rivers or of every river); ಅಜ್ಜರಂ (ಅಜ್ಜ ಅಜ್ಜರಂ) ವನ್ನಿಸು, greet elder after elder (*i. e.* every elder)! ಕಿಲಾಯ ಕಿಲಾಯರಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಳ್, ask young man after young man (*i. e.* all young men or every young man)! ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಲ್ಲಿ, there and there (here and there or everywhere, also ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ); ಅಡಿಗಡಿಗಿ, step after step (*i. e.* repeatedly or again and again); ನುಡಿ ನುಡಿಗೊರ್ಮೊರ್ಮೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಮುಣ್ಣಾಡುತ್ತಂ, once and once (*i. e.* once) at every word taking (his son to his breast) and caressing (him); ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲೊಳ್ (as to form see § 253, 3) ದೊಡ್ಡಿತ್ತು, ತುದಿ ತುದಿಯೊಳ್ ಸಣ್ಣಂ, in every one of (its) roots (the tree is) stout, in every one of (its) tops (it is) small; ದಿನ್ನಿನ ಸುತ್ತಲೆ ಮಾರು ಮಾರುದ್ದ ಎಲೆಗಳು ಜೋತಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ, all around the stem (of the plantain tree there) wave leaves every one of which (is) a fathom long; ದಿನಾಲು ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಸಾಲೆಗೆ) ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರ ಬೇಕು, (you) must go (to school) daily time after time (*i. e.* at all the definite points of time); ಆಕಳು ಬಹು ಸಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾಲು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, the cow was very mild in disposition, and used to give milk at the proper times; ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ (as to form see § 253, 3) ಹೊಸ ಹೂವು ಬಿಡುತ್ತವೆ, cocoa-nut trees get new flowers month after month (*i. e.* every month, monthly); ತಿಂಗ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಲಿಡುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರಪುಸ್ತಕ, a magazine that is published every month (*i. e.* a monthly magazine); ತಾಸು ತಾಸಿಗೆ, hour after hour, hourly; ದಿನ ದಿನ or ದಿನ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ, ದಿವಸ ದಿವಸ or ದಿವಸ ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ, day by day, every day, daily; ವರುಷ ವರುಷ or ವರುಷ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ, year by year, every year, yearly; ಬಾರಿ ಬಾರಿ or ಬಾರಿ ಬಾರಿಗೆ, repeatedly; ಆಗಾಗ, that time-that time, *e. g.* repeatedly¹⁾; (also with regard to the interrogative ಎನ್ನು, as ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೂ, what time-what time-soever, *i. e.* at all times, ever, continually);

Remark.

¹⁾ As to the repetition of nouns of time it is to be observed that the intended meaning is somehow also obtained in the following way:—ಅವನಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವ್ವುಳವೇನು, what is his monthly pay? ಚಣ್ಣಿಕೆಯ ಕೂದಲನ್ ಆಜು ತಿಂಗಳೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿದಂ, he cut the hair of the tuft once in six months. ಕೆಲವು ಗಡಿಯಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆಮ್ಮೆ, ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾರಕ್ಕೆಮ್ಮೆ, ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳೊಮ್ಮೆ

b) to express a distributive sense (pratyêkârtha), e. g. ಈ ಜಾಳಿಗೆಯೊಳ್ ಇವರ್ಗೆ ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಕುಡು, ಈ ಗಣ್ಣಿನೊಳ್ ಇವರ್ಗೆ ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಕುಡು, give each of these persons a gold coin out of this purse! give each of these persons a gold coin out of this bag!;

which takes place with regard to ಕೆಳಗು and ಮೇಗು also in close proximity (sâmîpya, pratyâsatti; as to form cf. § 253, 3), e. g. ಕೆಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನರಕಬಿಲಂಗಳ್, the pits of hell (are) lower and lower, i. e. each at a small distance below the other; ಮೇ ಮೇಗೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಪಟಲಂಗಳ್, the (various) regions of heaven (are) higher and higher, i. e. each at a small distance above the other; ಕೆಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷಂ, times of famine (were) preceding and preceding, i. e. preceded each other at small intervals; ಮೇ ಮೇಗೆ ಸುಭಿಕ್ಷಂ, times of plenty (were) following and following, i. e. followed each other at small intervals;

c) to express previousness (anyatôtiśaya), e. g. ಬಸವ್ತದೊಳ್ ಅಸುಗೆ ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲೊಳ್ (as to form cf. § 253, 3) ಪೂತುದು, the Aśôka tree flowered first of all; ಧುರದೊಳ್ ಇವರ್ ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲೊಳ್ ಎಚ್ಚರ್, these shot first of all in the battle;

d) to express high degree, excellence, intensity or emphasis (atiśaya, viśêsha, âdhikya, prakarsha), e. g. ತುಲಿಲ್ ತುಲಿಲ್, great valour; ಲೇಸು ಲೇಸು, excessive pleasantness, etc.; ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, a very good woman; (ಮಗನಂ) ತನ್ನೊಳಗೊಳಗು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳುತ, taking (his son) completely inside into himself (from love); ಒಳಗೊಳಗೆ ನೆಲನ್ ಉರಿವುತಿರೆ, when the soil burnt deeply inside; ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಜನರು ಹಿಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಹಿಣ್ಣು ನೆರೆದರು, in order to see that people assembled in large crowds; ಮಜ್ಜೆಗೆಯ ರುಚಿ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ? ಅವು ಹುಳಿ ಹುಳಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, what is the taste of buttermilk? it (the buttermilk) is very sour; ಸೀಗೆ ಮುಳ್ಳು ಮುಳ್ಳಾಗಿದೆ, the sîgê is full of thorns; (ಕಪ್ಪುರದ) ಸತ್ತವು ಬೆಳ್ಳಗೆ ಕಾಲು ಕಾಲುಾಗಿರುವದು, the elementary substance (of camphor) is white and consists of many small grains; ಸುತ್ತಿಗೆಯಿನ್ನ ಹೊಡೆದರೆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಒಡೆದು ಚೂರು ಚೂರಾಗುತ್ತವೆ, if (one) beats (them) with a hammer, stones break and become bits and pieces; ಮೊದಲು ಮೊದಲು ಪತ್ರ ಮುಟ್ಟು ತಕ್ಕ ಆನ್ತ ರದ ಮಾನದಿನ್ನ ಹಾಸಿಲು ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, at the very first it used to be

ಕೀಲಿ ತಿರುವ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, some clocks are to be wound up every day, some once a week, some once a month. ತಾಸಿಗೊನ್ನ ಕೂಸು ಹೆತ್ತರೆ ಕಿಸೀಸು ಮುತ್ತು, if she bears a child every hour, (there is) the same amount of kisses. ದಿನವೊನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತತ್ತು (instead of ಹತ್ತು ಹತ್ತು) ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, every day they print from ten to twenty thousand papers.

ದಿನ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ is expressed also by ದಿನಾಲು, a contraction of ದಿನವಾಗಲು, 'when a day becomes', i. e. every day.

necessary to pay postage according to the measured distance of the place to which letters had to go; *ನಡು ನಡುವೆ*, in the very middle; *ತುಣ್ಣು ತುಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ*, having cut (the sugar-cane) into very small bits; *ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ*, more and more, excessively;—

ಕೆಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ (as to form see § 253, 3) *ಪೋದಂ*, he went down and down; *ಸರ ಸರಗು*, great calamity or sin; *ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು*, excessive lustre; *ತಳ ತಳಕು*, great shine; *ಮೇ ಮೇಗು*, (as to form see § 251 and § 253, 3), up and up; *ಮೂ ಮೂಗು*, great dumbness; *ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದೊಂದೊ ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲು ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸ ಹಲವೇ ಜನರ ಕೂಡ ವಿರೋಧವುಣ್ಣಾಗ ಬಹುದು*, by doing so at the very first, for a while, quarrels with old people may arise;—

ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆ (as to form see § 253, 3) *ಪೆರ್ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಕರಂಗೊಣ್ಣು*, even at last having taken the high-road; *ಬನ್ನ ಶಬ್ದದ ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆಯ ಅಕ್ಷರವು*, the very last letter of a word; *ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆಗೆ*, at the very end, at last; *ಮಹಿಮೆಗಳ ನಟ್ಟ ನಡುಗಳು*, the very centre of energies; *ನಟ್ಟ ನಡುವೆ*, in the very middle; *ನೆಗೆ ದಯೆ ಲೋಕದ ನೀಳ್ ತುತ್ತ ತುದಿಯಂ*, thou roset to the world's far-stretched very point; *ಆ ಸೀತಾನದಿಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣತೀರಾಸ್ಪದಂಗಳವ್ವೆಣ್ಣು ಜನಪದಂಗಳೆ ತಾನೆ ಮೊದಲೆವ್ವೆಣ್ಣೆ ಮೊತ್ತ ಮೊದಲೆ ಆವಗಮೊಪ್ಪುಗು... ಲೀಲಾವತಿ*, there always shone Līlāvati at the very first, as the chief (town) for the inhabited countries that were situated on the south bank of the Sītā river¹⁾;

e) to express variety, e.g. *ತರ ತರದ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ*, there are cats of various colour; *ಎಲೆಗಳು ತರ ತರದ ಆಕಾರದವು ಇರುವವು*, leaves are of various form; *ಕಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೆನ್ನ ಬಗೆ ಬಗೆಯ ಕೇಡುಗಳು ಒದಗುತ್ತವೆ*, by bad deeds various evils are produced; *ತೋಟದೊಳಗೆ ಬಗೆ ಬಗೆಯ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿರರು*, they saw various creepers in the garden; *ಮೃಗ ಮೃಗಂಗಳಂ ಕೆದಹಿದರ*, they felled all sorts of game; *ದೇಶ ದೇಶದ ಹಲವು ತರದ ಒಡವೆಗಳು*, many kinds of things of various countries; *ತುಣ್ಣು ತುಣ್ಣು ದೊರೆಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ ಹಿಣ್ಣು ಹಿಣ್ಣು ಸೈನ್ಯ ಕೂಡಿಸಿದರು*, the various petty chieftains came together and assembled an army that formed a miscellaneous mass; *ಹೊಲ ಕಾಯುವವರು*

¹⁾ A curious way of expressing No. d is found in the following instances of the modern dialect in which the action of the verb is intensified by the repetition of nouns, viz. *ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಸತ್ತದಪಾಸ್ತ ಆ ಗವಳಿಗನು ಎದೆ ಎದೆ ಬಡ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು*, because the buffalo died, the cowherd repeatedly (or vehemently) beat (his) breast; *ಅವನ ತಾಯಿ, ಮಗ ಸಾಯುತ್ತಾನೆನ್ನು, ಎದೆ ಎದೆ ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಹತ್ತಿದಳು*, his mother saying "my son dies", began repeatedly (or vehemently) to beat (her) breast; *ತಾಯಿ, ಸವಲೆ ತನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗಲೇ ನೀನು ನನ್ನ ಮೋಜು ಮೋಜು ಬಡಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಗತಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಯಾಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನು*, O mother, if thou hadst repeatedly (or soundly) beat my head at the very time when I brought and gave (thee) the chain (that had been stolen by me), why should I have got into this (miserable) lot?

. . . ಈ ಆವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು, ಬಡಿ ಬಡಿಗೆಯಿನ್ನ ಬಡಿದರು, they who watched the corn-land . . . seized this cow, and beat (it) with various clubs; ಸವಿ ಸವಿ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು, things of various sweetness (*i. e.* various sweet things).

In addressing a person repetition of nouns may convey the following meanings:—

1. envy (asūyē), *e. g.* ದೇವದತ್ತ, ದೇವದತ್ತ, ನಿನಗೇನುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ;
2. approval (sammati), *e. g.* ಮಗನೇ, ಮಗನೇ, ನೀನ್ ಒಳ್ಳೆತು ಗೆಯ್ದೆಯ್ !
3. anger (kōpa), *e. g.* ಬಾಣಸಿಗ, ಬಾಣಸಿಗ, ನೀನ್ ಇರ್ದಪಯೋ? ಸತ್ತಯೋ?
4. reproach (kutsana, nindē), *e. g.* ಸತಿಯೆ, ಸತಿಯೆ, ನಿನ್ನ ಪೆಣ್ಣನಮಂ ಸುಡುಗೆ !
5. menace (bhartsana), *e. g.* ದುರುಳ, ದುರುಳ, ನಿನ್ನ ಕೊನ್ನಪೆಂ! ಕಡಿವಪೆಂ!

Instead of repeating the same noun for the sake of intensity, variety, and comprehensiveness also duplication and reiteration are used more or less in the three dialects.

1. **Duplication** denotes the use of a couple of nouns that are not the same as to form and often also as to meaning, *e. g.* ಅಕಳ ಚಕಳ, excessive tickling; ಅಲಿವಿ ಅಂಚಡಿ, all sorts of cloth; ಆಸಲಿ ಬೇಸಲಿ, great weariness; ಒಗುಮಿಗೆ, abundance; ಕಾಕ ಪೋಕ, a very profligate fellow ಕಾಯಿ ಪಲ್ಯ, pod and leaf vegetable; ಗಿಡಗಣ್ಣಿ (-ಕಣ್ಣಿ), all kinds of small trees and thorny shrubs; ದನ ಕಲಿ, cattle and calves; ನುಚ್ಚು ನುಲಿ, fragments and bits; ಬನ್ನ ಬಳಗ, all sorts of kinsmen; ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಲಿಗಳು, children and grandchildren; ಮಾತು ಕಥೆ, words and speech; ಸನ್ನಿ ಗೊನ್ನಿ, narrow ways and nooks; ಸುತ್ತು ಮುತ್ತು, the state of being all around (roundabout).

2. **Reiteration** denotes the use of a couple of nouns

a) the first of which is meaningless by itself, forming a sort of alliteration, *e. g.* ಅಕ್ಕಡಿ ತಕ್ಕಡಿ, fraud in weighing; ಅನ್ನಾ ದುನ್ನಿ, prodigality; ಅಲಿ ದಾಲಿ, great tumult; ಏರು ಪೇರು, considerable unevenness in scales; ತಟವಟ (-ಮಟ), great fraud;

b) the second of which is meaningless by itself, being a mere alliterative formation, *e. g.* ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಸಡ್ಡಿ, opposition; ಒಕ್ಕಲು ದಕ್ಕಲು, tenants; ಕೆಲಸ ಬೊಗಸಿ, all sorts of work; ಡೊಂಕು ಡೊಸಕು, great crookedness; ದೇವರು ದಿಣ್ಣರು, all kinds of deities (or idols); ದೊಡ್ಡೆ ಬಿಡ್ಡೆ, inarticulate, stammering speech; ಬೇವಾರ ಸಾವಾರ, trade of different kinds; ವೆಚ್ಚ ಸಚ್ಚ, various expense; ಹಣ್ಣು ಹವ್ವಲು, all sorts of fruits.—In this second kind of reiteration the syllables ಗಿ and ಪ are often used, being put instead of the

first syllable of the first noun, *e. g.* ಆಳು ಗೀಳು, ರವಿ ಗವಿ, ತಿಬಿ ಗಿಬಿ; ಒಕ್ಕಲು ಪಕ್ಕಲು, ತೊಳ್ಳೆ ಪಳ್ಳೆ, ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕ, ಚೂರು ಪಾರು.

2, regarding nouns of indefinite quantity (§ 278, 3) when it is intended

a) to express intensity or abundance, *e. g.* ಎನಿತ್ತೆನಿತ್ತಮ್ಮಜನೇತ್ರೆಯಾ ಘನ ಸ್ತನಂಗಳ್ ಬಳೆಗುಂ ಕಿರಾತೆಯಾ, ಅನಿತ್ತನಿತ್ತಂ ವನದೊಳ್ ವನೇಚರಂ ತನತ್ತು ಬಿಲ್ಲಾನ್ ಅದನ್ ಅನ್ನೆ ಕೀಸುಗುಂ, how much, how much (*i. e.* the more) the plump breasts of the lotus-eyed Kirâta woman increased, so much, so much (*i. e.* the more) the forester in the wood thus scraped that his bow; ಇನಿತಿನಿತಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕುವ ಕಡಿದಡೆ ಅಗ್ಗದ ಮಧುರವಾಗದೆ, if (one) cuts sugar-cane be it (ever) so much, so much, is it not very sweet? ಈಸೀಸು ಅಗಲ ದೋಸೆ, ಎಸೀಸು ಮೆದ್ದೀ, so large, so large (are) the cakes; how many, how many canst thou eat?

b) to express a not specially mentioned amount, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನ ಇನ್ನ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆವ್ವುದಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಾಣಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಡಿಯಾರವು ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾದದ್ದು, when it has been fixed that in such and such a time so and so many (various) works are to be done, a watch is of great use to finish those (various) works within that limit.—This ಇಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು is similarly rendered by ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು, *e. g.* ತೋಳಗಳ ನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಸ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅರಸನು, ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು ತೋಳಗಳ ತಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ, ಇನ್ನ ಇನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು ತೋಳಗಳ ತಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗುವರೆಂತಲೂ, ಕಟ್ಟಳೆ ಮಾಡಿದನು.

3, regarding appellative nouns of number (§ 278, 4) when it is intended to express a distributive sense as to persons: 'each', 'every', 'each severally', 'one by one', etc., *e. g.* ಓರೊರ್ವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಮ್ಯಾರ್ಥತತಿಯನ್ ಅವೂರ್ವಭಕ್ತಿಯೊಳ್ ಬಸವಂ ಕೊಡುತಿರಲು, when Basava with unparalleled affection granted every one numbers of things desired; ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನು ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ತಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಅದರಿ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು, each boy must read every term and tell its meaning; ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನು ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳ ಬೇಕು, the teacher must put these questions to each boy; ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ದೊರೆಸಾನಿಯ ಹತ್ತರ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ದಾಸಿ, near each lady (there is) a servant-maid; ಬೇಡರು ಗಡಬಡಿಸುತೊಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೆದ್ದವಗಡಿಸಿ ನುಡಿಯಲು, when each (or every one) of the Bédas rose with commotion and spoke arrogantly; ಧಾರುಣೀತಳಕೆ ಪೊಡೆಗಿಡೆ ದರ್ . . . ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ, they (two) fell headlong on the ground . . . each one to a side; ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬನು ತನ್ನ ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾನೆ, each one

remains for himself; ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಎರಡೆರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall give them two Rupees each;— ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರು, one by one, by ones; ಇಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರು, two and two, two by two, by twos; ಮೂವ್ವ ಮೂವ್ವರು, three and three, three by three, by threes; ಅವನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, he sent them away two by two; ನಾವು ಅವನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರು ಇಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರು ಮೂವ್ವ ಮೂವ್ವರು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೋಗಿ ತಕ್ಕದು, we are to go to him by ones, by twos, (and) by threes, in this manner;— ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲಬರು means 'some here and there'.

Remarks on No. 3.

a) Samskrita ಪ್ರತಿ is also used to express distributiveness, *e. g.* ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಸ್ತ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತರ ಬೇಕು, each boy must bring his own book; ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೊಂಕು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, every man has his failings.

b) 'One another', 'each other' in a reciprocal relation is rendered by the declension of ಓರೊರ್ವ, ಒರ್ವ, ಒರ್ವ, or ಒಬ್ಬ in the plural, *e. g.* (ಅಬಲೆಯರ್) ತಮ ತಮಗೆ ಕೂಡುವ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ವಿವಿಧಗನ್ನಜಲಂಗಳನ್ ಓರೊರ್ವರ್ ಓರೊರ್ವರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಿಮ್ನಿಸುನಾಗಳ್, when (the females) went to some distance from one another, and besprinkled one another with various kinds of scented water; ಒರ್ವ ಒರ್ವಗೆ ಮುಂಚುವುದು, (to try) to surpass one another; ಅವರು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, they love one another (or each other); ಅವರು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಸೇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, they are not in peace with one another; ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಅಗಲಿದರು, they left one another; ಒಬ್ಬರ ಕೂಡ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ಇರ ಬೇಕು, (they) must be on friendly terms with one another.

The nominative plural ಒರ್ವರೊರ್ವರು, ಒಬ್ಬರೊಬ್ಬರು expresses 'these and the others', *i. e.* all, *e. g.* ನೆರೆದ ಜಂಗಮರ್ ಒರ್ವರೊರ್ವರು ಕೆಯ್ಯೊಯಿದು ನಗಲು, when the assembled Jaṅgamas all clapped (their) hands and laughed; ಒಬ್ಬರೊಬ್ಬರು ಬನ್ನ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿ ನೀವು, come you all and sit down!

c) ಒಬ್ಬ in connection with ಇಬ್ಬರು, *i. e.* ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರು, denotes 'one or two', *e. g.* ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರು ಹೆಂಗಸರು, one or two women; ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಹೇಬ ಬೇಕು, one or two are still to be invited. (*Cf.* § 278, 1 (ಎರಡೊಬ್ಬ, etc.).

d) ಒಬ್ಬಾನೊಬ್ಬನು, ಒಬ್ಬಾನೊಬ್ಬಳು, as we have seen in § 292, mean 'a certain man', 'a certain woman'. About another way to express the indeterminate 'certain' see § 283.

304. Repetition of pronouns is used in the three dialects

a) to express 'respective', 'several', *e. g.* ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುಡಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೆದ್ದರು, the people were sleeping in their several tents; ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಎದ್ದು, ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೋಣೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಹೋದರು, even they two rose, and went into their respective rooms; ಅಯ್ದಿದರ್ ತಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, they went to their several houses; ತಮ್ ತಮ್ಮ (a dvandva compound, § 250) ರಾಜ್ಯಂ, their respective kingdom; ತಮ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಹಾದೀ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, they take the

way to their several houses; ಆವಾ (or ಆಯಾ) ಇನ್ದಿಯದ ವಿಷಯಮಂ ಶ್ರೋತ್ರ ದೊಳ್ ಶಬ್ದದಿನ್ ಉದ್ಭಾವಿಸ ಶ್ರೀವಾಗ್ಧೇವಿ, the excellent goddess Speech who originates the respective objects of sense in the ear by words; ಆಯಾ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯಾ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು, (one) must do every work at (its) respective time; ಒಟ್ಟದ ನಿರ್ಜರಬಲದೊಳ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಿರಾಗಿರ್ದು ನಿನ್ನರಾರಾರ್, in the assembled mass of deities who are those each severally by themselves that stand just opposite? ಯಾರ ಯಾರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಪಾಲಿಸ ಬೇಕು, of whom when severally mentioned have (I) to obey the command? ತವ ತವಗೆ (§ 225) ಜಯ ಜಯಯೆನಿಸಿ ರವನಿವಹವಾಗೂರ್ಮಿಸಲ್, when they respectively raised the loud cry 'the victory (is) theirs (i. e. ours), the victory (is) theirs (i. e. ours)'; ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ನಡತೆ ಚಲೋದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ, even to all their respective behaviour appears to be nice;

b) to express reciprocity, e. g. ತಮ ತಮಗೆ ಕಲಿದು ಕೊಂಡು, having gone to some distance from one another; ತಾವು ತಮ ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಮನವೋವಿ, all of them having taken pleasure in one another; ಪುರಜನವೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ತಮ ತಮಗೆ ಬೆಲಿಗಾಗಿ, all the towns-people looking astonished at one another; ದಿನಾಲು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮೊಳಗೆ ಜಗಳಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, daily they used to fight with each other; ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, they love one another;

c) to express emphasis, e. g. ಆರ್ತಸ್ವರಮ್ ಇದೇನೇನ್, what does this cry of pain mean? ಎನೇನೋ, ಓದಿನ ಪರಿ ಲೇಸು ಲೇಸು, O what! the way of reciting is very excellent! ಎನೇನೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, (they) do not perform the least work; ನನದು ಎನೇನೂ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, as for me there is not the least hinderance (or objection).

305. Repetition of so-called adjectives (§ 273) takes place in the three dialects

a) to express excess, intensity or emphasis (âdhikya), e. g. ತೋರ ತೋರ ಮುತ್ತುಗಳ್, very large pearls; ಬಟ್ಟ ಬಟ್ಟ (see § 247, d, e) ವೊಲೆಗಳ್, very round female breasts; ಬಿಳಿಯ ಬಿಳಿಯಂಚೆಗಳ್, very white swans; ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆನೆಗಳ್, very big elephants (these four instances according to sūtra 391 of the Śābdānuśāsana); ತೋರ ತೋರದ ತುತ್ತುಗಳ್, very large morsels (in which ತೋರ appears as a noun); ಪಿರಿ ಪಿರಿದು, that is very large; ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಯಲುಗಳು, very extensive plains; ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಗಳು, very large towns; ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಹಡಗು, a very small vessel (a boat); ಅರಿದರಿದು, that is very wonderful (also thrice repeated: ಅರಿದರಿದರಿದು); ದೊರೆ ದೊರೆಗಳು ನಿಡು ನಿಡು

ಸರಳ ನಾಣ್ಣಿ ಮೂರ್ಛವಡದಿರ್ಪುದಂ . . . ನೋಡಿ, seeing that chiefs after chiefs had fainted pierced by many long arrows; ದೂರ ದೂರ, very far; ಚಲೋ ಚಲೋ, very fine; ಬಡ ಬಡ, very poor or feeble; ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ, very small;

b) to express variety, *e. g.* ಅದನ್ನು (ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ನು) ಮಾಲಿಾಟದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ದೂರ ದೂರ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, they send that (sugar) to various distant countries in order to sell (it); ದೂರ ದೂರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಕಳುಹಿಸ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅರ್ಧ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತನಕ ಬೀಳುವದು, if (in by-gone times one) had to send letters to various distant places, the postage was half a rupee, three-fourth of a rupee, up to one rupee; ಮೊದಲು ಜನರು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, at first (before they commit great crimes) people use to commit various small faults; ಅವನಿಗೆ ಆರು ಮಂದಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, he has six little children of various size; ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ನಡುಗಡ್ಡೆಗಳೂ ಉಸುಬಿನ ದಿನ್ನೆಗಳೂ ಅವೆ, how many small islands and sandbanks of various size there are in the sea! (but also *e. g.* ಖಣ್ಡ ದೊಳಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಣ್ಣ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೇಶಗಳು ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತವೆ, to a division of the terrestrial globe belong many small and large countries); ದಣ್ಡಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸರ ದಾರರು, the various chief officers of the army; ಅಮೃತರಾವ, ಗೋವಿಂದರಾವಕಾಳೆ ಮುನ್ತಾದವರನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, having made Amritarâva, Gôvindarâvakâlê and others various eminent officials. (All the instances under letter *b* are from South-Mahratta school-books.)

c) to express separateness, otherness, *e. g.* ಬೇಟಿ ಬೇಟಿ, separate, different, several; ಹುಲಿಯ ಕಿವಿಗಳು ಕಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ದೂರ ದೂರ ಇರುವವು, the tiger's ears are small and far from one another; ಹೊತ್ತು ಬನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಯು ಕ್ರಿಯೆನ್ನ ನಾನು ಜಾತಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆನ್ನು, ನರಿ ಹೇಳಿತು, "according to each occasion I steal away by another trick", said the fox; ನಾವು ದಿನಾಲು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಸೋಜಿಗಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, daily we see new strange things.

Remarks.

1, The meaning of 'very' (âdhikya) may likewise be expressed by ಬಹಳ, etc., as shown in § 275.

2, Also reiteration (§ 303, 1, after *e*, 2, *b*) of so-called adjectives takes place, *e. g.* ಬಡ ಬಗ್ಗ, (a) very poor (male person).

306. Repetition of numerals takes place in the three dialects

a) in a distributive sense, 'each', 'every', 'each severally' (*cf.* § 278, 1), *e. g.* ಶಾಕಂಗಳೊಳಗಲಿಸುತ್ತೊನ್ನೊನ್ನಂ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತ, searching the vegetables (and) separating each one; ಬಸದಿಯೊನ್ನೊನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆನಿಪ ಲಿಂಗಂಗಳಂ

ತನ್ನಂ, he brought one excellent linga to every basti; ಬೇಲಿ ಬೇಲಿವರವರ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಮ್ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಬಳ್ಳ ಮುಕ್ತಾಫಲವಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he gave one balla of pearls to each of the different persons separately; ಹತ್ತು ಮನ್ನಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ್ ಆಗ ಹತ್ತು ಹತ್ತಮ್ಮುಗಳನ್ ಒವರೊವರ್ ಎಚ್ಚರ್, then the ten renowned chief officers discharged each ten arrows; ದಿನವೊನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತತ್ತು (i. e. ಹತ್ತು ಹತ್ತು) ಇಪ್ಪಿಪ್ಪತ್ತು (i. e. ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು) ಸಾವಿರ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, every day they print from ten to twenty thousand papers; ತೊಗಲಬಾವುಲಿಗಳ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಲಿಕ್ಕೆಗಳು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೇಣು ಉದ್ದ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, each wing of the flying fox is four spans long; ಆ ಹೊಲಿಯ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಅದಲಿೊಳಗಿನ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಕಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬೇಲಿ ಬೇಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಲಿಯ ಹೇಲಿದನು, he made (them) untie that bundle, and told (them) to make each (piece of) wood separate and break (it); ಬಾಲಿಯ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಗೊನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹದಿನಯ್ದು ಹಣಿಗೆಗಳು ಇರುವವು, ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಹಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, on each bunch of the plantain there are from ten to fifteen clusters, each cluster has from ten to twelve fruits; ಹಲಿಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನೂ ಬರೆ, write even each letter on (thy) board; ಅವನವನಿಗೆ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡು, give a rupee to each; ಅಯ್ದಯ್ದು ವರ್ಣಂಗಳ್ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ವರ್ಗಮಾಗೆ ವರ್ಗಮ್ ಅಯ್ದಕ್ಕುಂ, as five letters each form a class, there are five classes; ಎರಡೆರಡು ಮಾಸಂ ಕೂಡಿದೊಡೆ ವಸಂತ ಗ್ರೀಷ್ಮ ವರ್ಷ ಶರದ್ ಹೇಮಂತ ಶಿಶಿರ ಎನ್ನು, ಆಲಿಂ ರುತ್ತುಗಳ್ ಆಕ್ಕುಂ, if two and two months are taken together, the six seasons, namely vasanta, grishma, varsha, śarad, hēmana, (and) śiśira are formed; ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಅಯ್ದಯ್ದು ಉಗುರು ಇರುವವು, there are five claws on each foot of the cat; ದೇವರು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಎರಡೆರಡು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ, God has given two eyes to every man; ಕೇಸರದ ಗಡ್ಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎರಡೆರಡು ಮೊಲದ ಅನ್ನರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಲ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾರೆ, they plant the bulbs of saffron in rows at the distance of two cubits each; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನಾಗಿ, each separately; (ಸುತನಂ) ನುಡಿ ನುಡಿಗೊ ಮೊರ್ಮೆ (§ 279) ತೆಗೆದು ಮುಣ್ಣಾಡುತ್ತುಂ, once at every word taking (his son to his breast) and caressing (him); ಅಡಿಗಡಿಯೊನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಗಲಿಗೆಗೆ ತಡೆಯ ದಿನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಲು ದನಿಗೊಡುವ ಗಿರಿಗಳ್, mountains which thus without ceasing again and again once at each galige sounded loudly;

b) in indicating a thing, etc. as not known more specifically, 'some', 'certain', e. g. ರತ್ನಕ್ಕಂ ಲಳಮುಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ ಓರೊನ್ನೆಡೆಯೊಳ್ (Commentator: ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ತಾವಿನಲ್ಲಿ; see § 248, 1), and ರ becomes ಲ or ಳ in some places; ಅವೊ ತ್ಯರ್ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನಿಭೇನ್ಬಂಗಳನ್ ಆರ್ಪಿನ್ಬೇಲಿ ಪಿನ್ತಯ್ತರೆ, when the minister valiantly mounted some excellent elephant and followed; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ನಾಗರ ಹಾವಿನ

ಮೆಯ್ಯೇಲೆ ಕೂದಲು ಬನ್ನಿರುತ್ತವೆ, on the body of certain cobras hair has grown; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಕಪ್ಪೆಗಳು ಇಡೀ ಕೋಲೋ ಮಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ನುಂಗುತ್ತವೆ, some frogs are said to swallow whole chickens; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ವೇಳೆ, at some time, at times, occasionally; ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲವು (cf. § 248. 12) ವಿಕಲ್ಪಾರ್ಥಜಿನ್ದುಗಳ್, diverse (Kannada words) have an optional bindu; ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲ ದಿನಕೆ, some few days hence; ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾರೆ, in one place or other (or somewhere) people plant seedlings of cardamom; ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲವು ಹಣ್ಣುವರಿದು ಸೊವ್ವಾಗಿ ತೋಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು, some few fruits had become ripe and looked fine; ಓರೊರೊ (§ 279), sometimes; ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ, sometimes; also ಒರೊರೊ, occasionally. Compare the instance (ಸುತನಂ) ನುಡಿ ನುಡಿಗೊ ರೊರೊ etc. above under a;

c) in multiplication, e. g. ಎರಡೆರಡು, four (§ 278, 1).

Remarks.

1, Distributiveness is also expressed by Samskrita ಪ್ರತಿ, e. g. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊನ್ನ ಊರು, each village; ಪ್ರತಿಯೊನ್ನ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನರು, the people of each country.

2, reciprocal relation is expressed by declension, e. g. ಚೀರಿಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಮಿ ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲ ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲಿಲ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿರಿಯವಪ್ಪ ಮಾನು, çirilli, timi, timiṅgila, timiṅgila these four are fishes of which the one is larger than the other; ಆ ಖಣ್ಣಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒನ್ನಕ್ಕೊನ್ನ ಹೊನ್ನಿರುತ್ತವೆ, those divisions of the terrestrial globe join one another; ಒನ್ನಕ್ಕೊನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಮನೆಗಳು, houses that are near each other; ಆ (ಬಾದಲೆ) ಎಲೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಗಿಡದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಹೊನ್ನ ಸುಡಿ ಎಯುತ್ತವೆ, between those (plantain) leaves (there) rise still folded leaves one after the other out of the tree.

There is the following curious instance in the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa, called an instance of itarētara or anyōnya: ಓರೊನ್ನೊ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ ಓರೊನ್ನ ಕೆಯ್ಯೊಣ್ಣು ಮಾಡುವಡೆಯೊಳ್, where one (party) takes up and performs the same action of another (party, in mutual fighting).

3, Also ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನೊ uses to express 'a certain', as ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನೊ ವೇಳೆ, a certain time, at some time or other; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನೊ ದೇಶ, a certain country (see § 292 and cf. § 283).

307. Repetition of adverbs (§§ 212. 253, 3. 281) in the three dialects expresses

a) 'very' (atiśayātara), e. g. ಕಪ್ಪು ಕಪ್ಪನೆ, very blackly; ಕಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಮ್ಮನೆ or ಕಮ್ಮ ಕಮ್ಮನೆ, very fragrantly; ತಣ್ಣನೆ ತಣ್ಣನೆ or ತಣ್ಣ ತಣ್ಣನೆ, very coolly; ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ or ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ, very gently, etc.; ಸಪ್ಪ ಸಪ್ಪನೆ, very insipidly, etc.; ತಲಿ ತಲಿನೆ, brightly, etc.; ಚಳ ಚಳನೆ, dazzlingly; ತೆಪ್ಪ ತೆಪ್ಪನೆ, very quickly; ಗಿಟ್ಟಿ ತಿಟ್ಟಿನೆ, very quickly; ಚಡು ಪುಡನೆ, rapidly; ತಕ ಪಕನೆ, vehe-

mently (as to form *cf.* § 303, 1, *e.* reiteration); ಮಿಗಿ ಮಿಗಿ, very abundantly; ಲಗು ಲಗು, very quickly;

b) variousness, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನಿನ್ನು ನೋಡುತಂ ಬರೆ, when (he) was seeing thus- thus (*i. e.* these various objects);

c) mental excitement, *e. g.* ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೆಲವೊ, ಮಗುಟ್ಟಿ ಪೇಲಿ, how-how (*i. e.* how is that? how is that?); Oh, tell (it) again!

308. Repetition of interjections (see § 212, 8) happens in intensity in the three dialects, *e. g.* ಅಕಟಕಟ, ಅಮಮ, ಎಲವೆಲವೊ, ಎಲೆ ಎಲೆ, ಎಲೆಲೆ, ಚಿ ಚಿ.

309. Repetition of imitative sounds (§§ 212, 9; 253, 3) takes place in the three dialects, when the sounds occur more than once or repeatedly at short intervals, or also continually, *e. g.* ಗುಬ್ಬಿ ಚಿಂವ್ ಚಿಂವ್ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತವೆ; ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಮ್ಯಾಂವು ಮ್ಯಾಂವು ಅನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ; ಗೆಜ್ಜೆ ಗಿಲ್ ಗಿಲ್ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತವೆ; ಗಲಿ ಗಲಿಸೆ ಗುಲು ಗುಲು ವೆನುತುಂ ಪರಿವವೊನಲ್ ಸೊಗಯಿಸುಗುಂ; ತೊಪ್ಪ ತೊಪ್ಪನೆ (with the repeated sound of falling blows). Such a repetition may be used also thrice, *e. g.* ಬಳಿ ಗಳ್ ಗುಲ್ ಗುಲ್ ಗುಲೆನೆ.

XVIII. On the expression of 'other', on the article, and on the expression of 'only', 'alone'.

310. The pronoun ಪೆಲಿ (ಪೆಲಿ), other, in its masculine, feminine and neuter forms, has been introduced in § 266; another way of expressing the English 'other' we find in the reciprocal use of appellative nouns of number (§ 303, 3, remark *b*), of reflexive pronouns (§ 304, *b*), and of numerals (§ 306, remark 2). *Cf.* also § 305, *c*.

It is necessary to bring in the manner of rendering 'other' here again, *viz.* 1, in the sense of 'additional', and 2, in that of 'different'. As in English 'other' is used in both of the said senses, so also the Kannada words to be given below admit both of them, according as the circumstances require, in the three dialects.

1, The meaning of 'additional' is expressed by prefixing the adverbs ಇನ್ನು (ಇನ್), afterwards, further, ಬೇಲಿ, separate, and ಮತ್ತೆ (ಮತ್ತು, § 297), again, to appellative nouns of number (§ 278, 4) and to the numeral ಒನ್ನು, one, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನೊವ್ವಂ, (lit. afterwards-a-man), another man; ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬಂ, another man; ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬಳು, another woman; ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಕಳ್ಳನು, another thief; ಇನ್ನೊನ್ನು, another thing; ಇನ್ನೊನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸ, another business;—ಬೇಲಿಬ್ಬನು,

(lit. separate-a-man), another man; ಬೇಲಿಱ್ಱಿಬ್ಬಳು, another woman; ಬೇಲಿಱ್ಱಿನ್ಱು, another thing; ಬೇಲಿಱ್ಱಿನ್ಱೆಡೆ, another place; ಬೇಲಿಱ್ಱಿನ್ಱು ದಿನ, another day; ಬೇಲಿಱ್ಱಿನ್ಱು ನಾಯಿ, another dog; ಬೇಲಿಱ್ಱಿ ಹಲವರು, some other persons;— ಮತ್ತೊವ್ವಂ, (lit. again-a-man), another man; ಮತ್ತೊವ್ವಳ್, another woman; ಮತ್ತೊನ್ಱು, another thing; ಮತ್ತೊನ್ಱೆಡೆ, another place; ಮತ್ತೊನ್ಱು ಪರಿ, another manner; ಮತ್ತೊನ್ಱು ವಸ್ತು, another thing, a substitute; ಮತ್ತೊನ್ಱು ದೇಶ, another country; ಮತ್ತೊನ್ಱು ಕೆಯ್, another (or the other) hand; ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲರ್, some other persons. (About ಮತ್ತು cf. § 280.)

The same is expressed (especially in South-Mahratta) by ಎರಡನೆಯ (ಎರಡನೇ), second (§ 278, 2), e.g. ಎರಡನೆಯವನು, another man; ಎರಡನೆಯಾಕೆ, another woman; ಎರಡನೆಯವರು, other people; ಎರಡನೆಯದು, another thing; ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಲ, another place.

2, The meaning of 'different' is, as remarked above, also expressed by prefixing the same adverbs to the same appellative nouns of number and to ಒನ್ಱು. ಬೇಲಿಱ್ಱಿ, separate, different, may be prefixed immediately to a following noun, e.g. ಬೇಲಿಱ್ಱಿರ್, another or a different village; ಬೇಲಿಱ್ಱಿ ಕೆಲಸ, different work.

Both numbers, 1 and 2, are expressed also without the mentioned prefixes, e.g. ಒನ್ಱು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಒನ್ಱು ಕೊಮ್ಮುದು, to give one thing and take another (i. e. bartering). ಒಬ್ಬ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇದ್ದವು, ಒನ್ಱು ಹೆಣ್ಣು, ಒನ್ಱು ಗಣ್ಣು, a gentleman had two children, the one (was) a girl (and) the other a boy. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ, ಒಬ್ಬವನಿಗೊನ್ಱು ಒಬ್ಬವನಿಗೊನ್ಱು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, they (the parents) do not equally love us two, (but do one thing to the one and another thing to the other. ಒಬ್ಬ ಭೋಗಿ ಆದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಜೋಗಿ, if one (is) a sensualist, the other (is) an ascetic. ಒನ್ಱು ಅತ್ತೇ ಕಾಲ, ಒನ್ಱು ಸೊಸೇ ಕಾಲ, the mother-in-law's time (is) one, and the daughter-in-law's time (is) another (i. e. different). ಇದು ಒನ್ಱು ಕೆಲಸ, ಅದು ಒನ್ಱು ಕೆಲಸ, this (is) one business, (and) that (is) another one (i. e. a different one).

To this belongs also the expression ಒನ್ಱಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ಱು (ಒನ್ಱು ಇಲ್ಲ ಒನ್ಱು), lit. one it is not, one, i. e. if it is not this, it is another, some or other, e.g. ಬಹಳ ಮಾತಾಡುವದಿನ್ಱು ಒನ್ಱಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ಱು ತರದ ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗದೆ ಎನ್ನೂ ಇರದು, by talking much some kind of offence or other always happens. ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯು ಒನ್ಱಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ಱು ದಿನ ಸಾಯಲಿಕ್ಕೇ ಬೇಕು, a born living being must die some day or other.

311. There are no articles in Kannada that are perceivable by the ear and eye; both the English definite article 'the' and the English indefinite article 'a' ('an') are mentally to be supplied, *e. g.*

ಕರ್ಣನೊಳ್ಳುಡಿ, the sensible speech of Karna. ತುು ತುುನೆ ನೇಸಲು ಮೂಡಿ ದುದು, the sun rose brightly. ಬನದೊಳಗೆ ಪೋಗಿ, having gone into the garden. ಕಬ್ಬುಮೊಳ್ಳಿತ್ತಾಯಿತು, the poetry has become good. ಮರದತ್ತಣಿ ನ್ನಿಲೊದಂ, he descended from the tree. ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಸುತನೆಂ, I am the son of Mallikarjuna. ಹುಡುಗನು ಓದುತ್ತಾನೆ, the boy reads. ಅವನು ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, he beats the ox. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನು ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, the teacher teaches the boy. ಅವರು ಸಿಂಹಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಜುತ್ತಾರೆ, they fear the lion. ಪಕ್ಕಿಯ ಗೂಡು, the bird's nest. ತಲೆಯ ಕೂದಲು, the hair of the head. ಕುದುರೆಯು ಬಿಳಿದದೆ, the horse is white. ಕೂಸು ಅಯಿತ್ತಾ ಅದೆ, the child is weeping. ಕೂಸು ತಾಯಿಯ ತೊಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡುತ್ತದೆ, the child sits on the lap of the (or its) mother. ನಾನು ಹಾದೀ ತೋಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ, I am showing the way. ತೋಟಗನ ಮಗಳು ಹೂ ಕೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು, the daughter of the gardener was gathering flowers. ನಾಯಿಯೂ ನರಿಯೂ ಒನ್ನೇ ವರ್ಗದವು, the dog and the fox are of one genus. ನೀನು ಆಡಿದ ಮಾತು, the word you spoke. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ, the Kannada language. ಹಿಂದುಜನರು, the Hindus. ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಕರ್ಣನು, the philanthropic Karna. ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಸಿಕಂದರನು, Alexander the great. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ವರು, the rich. ಗಂಗಾನದಿ, the river Ganges. ಅಗಸವಣಿ, the gem of the sky (*i. e.* the sun).—

ತಲೆಕಟ್ಟು, a head-tie. ತಳಿಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, a fort with a choultry. ಊರೊಡೆಯಂ, a village-chief. ಓದಾಳಿಯಿವಂ, this (is) a learned man. ಅವಳ ಸಜ್ಜನವೆಣ್, that (is) a respectable woman. ಊರಿಂಗಿ ದೂರದೊಳ್ ಇರ್ದ ವನಂ, a garden that is at a distance from a town. ಅವನ ಹತ್ತರ ಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಯುಣ್ಣು, he has a pen. ನಿನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ದಾತಿಯುಣ್ಣು, you have an inkstand. ಸಣ್ಣ ಮನೆ, a small house. ಹುಡುಗನು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತಾನೆ, the boy reads a book. ನಾನು ಸವ್ವಳ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, I hear a noise. ಯಜಮಾನನು ಸೇವಕನನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, the master sends a servant. ನಾವು ಹಡಗವನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, we see a ship. ಹೊಸ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, a new book. ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಕೂಸು, a good child. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, a big box. ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹುಡುಗನು, a bad boy. ಎನ್ನಾ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಿಲಿಗಾಳಿ, what a great storm! ಎಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯೋಗವುಳ್ಳ ಆಯುಧವು, how useful an instrument! ಇನ್ನಾ ಆನೆ, such an elephant.

Remark.

The appellative nouns of number ಒರ್ವ, ಒರ್ವ, ಒಬ್ಬ (§ 278, 4) and the numeral ಒನ್ನು (§ 278, 1) in its different forms (ಒಕ್, ಒಚ್, ಒತ್, ಒನ್, ಒಪ್, ಒಬ್, ಒಮ್, ಒರ್, ಓರ್) when used so to say as adjectives, cannot be used as articles; they denote

'a certain', 'a particular kind', 'single', 'one' (nearly equivalent to the indefinite article 'a' or 'an') ಒಬ್ಬವನಿಸಂ, a certain king. ಸತ್ಕವಿಗೋರ್ವ ಗರ್ವವಿಭು ತಾನುಂ ಲೋಭಿಯಾಗಲ್ ನಿಜಂ ಧರೆಯೋಳ್ ದಾತರು ಪುಟ್ಟರೇ, and when one proud king treats an excellent poet stingily, will not continually liberal persons be born on earth? ಶಿವು ಎನ್ನುವನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಯ್ದು ವರುಷದ ಹುಡುಗನಿದ್ದನು, (there) was a certain boy of five years called Sivu. ದುಷ್ಟನಾದ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಅರಸನ ಬಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, a certain bad scholar having gone to a certain king. ಮುತ್ತುಗಮೆನ್ನು ಒನ್ನು ಮರಂ, multaga is a certain tree. ಒನ್ನು ಕಾಗೆ, a certain crow. ಒನ್ನು ದಿವಸಂ, one day, on a certain day. ಒನ್ನು ರಾತ್ರಿ, one night, in a certain night. ಒನ್ನು ದಿನ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಬೇಟೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಅಡವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಹುಲಿ ಮುಷಯು ಮಲಗಿತ್ತು, when one day a certain man went to a foreign town, there was the young of a certain tiger lying under a certain tree. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಗನು ಉಣ್ಣು, they had one boy. ಒಬ್ಬ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ಆಕಳು ಇತ್ತು, in the house of a certain Brāhmaṇa there was one cow. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ಮರ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, there a single tree appears. ಒನ್ನು ದಿವಸದೊಳ್ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came in one day. ಒನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಮಿದರ್, he stayed one year. ಒಬ್ಬ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನಿಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರನಾಥನೆಮ್ಮ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಗನೂ ಸುಭದ್ರಾ ಎಮ್ಮ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದರು, a certain gentleman had a certain son called Čandranātha, and a certain daughter called Subhadrā.

312. 'Only', 'alone' are expressed by suffixing the postpositions ಎ or ಎ to ಒರ್ವ, ಒರ್ಬ, ಒನ್ನು, *e. g.* ಒರ್ವನೆ ಗಣ್ಣನಲ್ಲೆ ಜಗತಿತಲದೊಳ್, is he not the only powerful man in the world? ಒರ್ವನೆ ಸುತನಲಾ ತನಗೆನ್ನದೆ, "O, is he not my only son?" (thus he, the father) not saying. ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಕೂತನು, he sat down alone. ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he lay down alone in the house. ನನಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೇ ಆ ಕುದುರೆ ಅಸ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, I alone cannot manage that horse. ಅವರೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಬನ್ನರು, they came alone. ಅರಸನು ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಇದ್ದದ ನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಿನು, I saw the king was alone. ಅವನು ತಾನೊಬ್ಬನೇ ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಶ್ರಮ ಬೀಳುವದು, if he alone has to build the house, great toil will come to pass. ನಾನು ಹೇಲಿದ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಮಾತು ಅವನೊಬ್ಬನೇ ಕೇಳಿದನು, he alone took to heart the advice I gave. ತಾಯೊರ್ವಳೆ, the mother alone. ಅವಳೊ ಬ್ಬಳೆ, she alone. ಇದೊಂದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗ, this is the only way. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಇವನೊಬ್ಬನೇ ಮಗನು, this is his only son. ಒನ್ನೆ ಪಟ್ಟ, a single town. (See § 212, 6, and *cf.* § 282.)

XIX. On additional tense-forms of the verb.

313. Ancient Kannāḍa grammarians enumerate three tenses (kālatraya, § 145): the present (§ 194), the future (§ 200), and the past (§ 198). We have seen that both the two forms of the present tense of the

modern dialect differ from the form of the ancient one (§ 196). Besides, the contingent present-future of the modern dialect has been introduced (§ 195).

On examination it will be found that the ancient form of the present is a compound-tense, and that the two forms of the present and the form of the contingent present-future of the modern dialect are also compound-tenses.

Analogously also other compound-tenses are formed in Kannāḍa (*cf.* § 362), although they are not specified in ancient grammars, viz.

1, A sort of continuative Present, *e. g.* ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ, writing I am, *i. e.* I am writing (see §§ 172; 196, 1), or ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ (§ 196, 2). ಆಕೆ ಆಲೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಅವನು ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ದೇವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಳಿತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಮಲೆ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗುಬ್ಬಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಗಂಡು ಗುಬ್ಬಿಯಾಗಲಿ ತತ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸೂಜಿಗಳು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮಾಲಿಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ವರೆಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಮಣ್ಣಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, till needles become ready and can be sold, (there) being are not, *i. e.* (there) are not, required for any other work so many persons as are required for the work of making them.

It is to be remarked that this continuation is also used, when the present participle is combined with the infinitive or with the imperative, *e. g.* ನಿಪಾತವಿಷಯದೊಳ್ ಅಲ್ಪಾರ್ಥಮನ್ ಆಳ್ವರೆ, ವಸ್ತುವಿನರ್ಥಮನ್ ಉಸಿರುತ್ತಿರೆ ತಗುಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಂ, when ಅರೆ which as a particle (or adverb) has the meaning of 'a little', expressing is, *i. e.* expresses, 'the half of a thing'. it partakes of (the rules regarding) euphonic combination (see § 215, 6, remark 1). ನಗುತ್ತಿರಬೇಡ, (you) must not (continually) laugh. ಮಗಳೇ, ಅತ್ತೆ ಮಾವನ್ನಿರನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸುತ್ತಿರು, O daughter, (continually) serve (your) mother-in-law and (your) mother's brother. ನಾವು ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುತ್ತಿರೋಣ, let us play in the garden.

A sort of contingent present is likewise formed, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಈಗ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನು, writing he may be now, *i. e.* he may be writing now.

2, The continuative Imperfect, *e. g.* ಪುಗುತುಮಿದಂ, entering he was, *i. e.* he was entering. ಕಪಿಧ್ವಜಂ ನಿಕ್ಕಿ ನಿವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತುಮಿರೆ, when the monkey-banner rose to its full height and repelling was, *i. e.* was repelling, (the foe, the idea of the past arising from the past participle ನಿಕ್ಕಿ). ನುಗುತಿರೆ, whilst he crush d (them, see § 362, 2, *b*). ಭೋಂಕನೆ ದೇವಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾ ಅನ್ನಾರತಿಯನ್ ಉಘೆಯುಘೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನೆತ್ತುತ್ತಿದರ್, then the Apsaras, saying "huzza,

huzza", quickly brought waving-platters and holding (them) up were, *i. e.* were holding (them) up. ಅಗಸನು ಆಯಿವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, the washerman washing was, *i. e.* was washing, clothes. ನೀನು ಅಯಿವಾಗ ತನ್ನೆ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ನಿನ್ನ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, when thou (as a little child) weptest, (thy) father laid his work aside, and comforting was, *i. e.* was comforting (or used to comfort) thee. ನಾನು ಹೋದಾಗ ಅವನು ಉಣ್ಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, when I went, dining he was, *i. e.* he was dining. ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಓದುವಾಗ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳು ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ; ಅದೆಯಿಂದ ಒನ್ನೊಂದೇ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿ, when reading the first book, the letters being known well were not, *i. e.* were not known (to thee) well; therefore reading thou wast, *i. e.* thou wast reading (or usedst to read), even each letter separately. ಅನ್ನಾದರೂ ಈಗಿನಂತೆಯೇ ನಾವಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕೂತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೊಲಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಟ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, also then just as now becoming it was, *i. e.* it became (or used to become) necessary to sit in a boat and cross the river.

3, The continuative (or habitual) Future, *e. g.* ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುತಿರ್ಪಂ (Śabdamanīdarpana sūtra 14), employing they will be, *i. e.* they will employ (or use to employ; ṽṛitti ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುವಂ). ಸಂಹಿತೆಯೊಳ್ ಸ್ವರಹಿತ ವ್ಯಂಜನಮ್ ಅವು ಪರವರ್ಣಮನ್ ಅಯ್ದುತಿರ್ಪುವು (Śmd. s. 59), in euphonic combination of letters consonants without a vowel uniting will be with, *i. e.* will unite with (or use to unite with), a following letter (ṽṛitti ಅಯ್ದುವು). ನೀನು ಅಯ್ದು ಗಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನರೆ ನಾನು ಆಗ ಬಹುತರವಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಾ ಬರೆಯು ತ್ತಿರುವೆನು, if thou comest at five o'clock, most probably writing I shall be, *i. e.* I shall most probably be writing, a letter. ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಆಭರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಡುತ್ತಿರುವರು, women asking for will be, *i. e.* use to ask for, ornaments. Cf. § 366, c.

4, The Perfect, *e. g.* ಅರ್ಕೇನ್ದುಗಳಂ ತವೆ ನುಂಗಿರ್ಕುಂ ಕತ್ತಿಲೆ, darkness having quite swallowed is (see § 203), *i. e.* has quite swallowed, sun and moon. ವರ್ಗದನ್ವ್ಯಂಗಳನ್ ಆಯಿ; ಅನುನಾಸಿಕಾಖ್ಯೆಯಂ ತಳಿದಿರ್ಕುಂ, know the last letters of the (five) classes; having got they are, *i. e.* they have got, the name of nasals. ಕುಳಿನ್ದಂಗೆ ಸೂನು ಜನಿಸಿದಪನೆ, having been born is a son, *i. e.* has a son been born, to Kulinda. ಕಾಲಿದಾಸನು ಸರಸಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, Kālidāsa having composed is, *i. e.* has composed, charming poetry. ಹುಡುಗರು ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ, having gone are the boys, *i. e.* have the boys gone, to school? ಗೌರಿ ಆಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಆಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರಮಾವನ ಮನೆಗೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.— ಆಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಒನ್ನ ಕೆಮ್ಮು ಜರದ ಮದರೀ ರುಮಾಲ ತನ್ನಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.— ಸೋಮಾ, ನೀನು ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಡೀ ಹಣ್ಣು ನೋಡಿ

ದ್ವೀಯಾ? — ಅವನು ಸಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುನೆ (*i. e.* ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಆನೆ, see § 196). — ಅವರು ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂತಾರೆ (*i. e.* ಕೂತು ಆರೆ). *Cf.* § 315, 2, *l.*

In the ancient dialect this so-called Perfect may convey the meaning of the present, *e. g.* ತೋಳ್ ನಾಲ್ಕುಂ ಕರಮ್ ಎಸೆದಿರ್ಕುಂ ಪದ್ಮೋದರಂಗಿ, four arms having nicely appeared are, *i. e.* nicely appear, on Vishnu. Also when the common future of ಇರ್ is used (like ಇರ್ಕುಂ), this meaning holds good, *e. g.* ಅಣಿಯರಮ್ ಎಸೆದೊಪ್ಪಿರ್ಪುವು ಮಣಿಗಾತಿರ . . . ಗಣನಾತೀತಂಗಳ್ ಆಪಣಂಗಳೆ, nicely having appeared and having shone will be, *i. e.* nicely appear and shine, even the numberless shops of jewellers, etc. ಇದುರ್ದನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿರ್ದಿರ್ಪದರಿಯು ವೊಲ್ ಆದೇಶಂ, a substitute having destroyed will be, *i. e.* destroys, like a foe, that which is (§ 198 under 3). If the final verb is in the infinitive, the meaning of the imperfect too is produced, *e. g.* ಕನ್ನವುರಂ ಚೆಲೈನೆದಿರೆ, when the ear-ornament having shone beautifully was, *i. e.* when the ear-ornament shone beautifully.

If this Perfect is formed by the combination of the past participle and a verbal noun of the past, again the present may be represented (see § 169 and § 198 under 3), *e. g.* ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಮ್ ಒದವಿದ ಪದಯುಗದ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಬೇಡಿದುರದಿಂ ಪದಮಧ್ಯಂ ಪದದನ್ತ್ಯಂ ವಿದಗ್ಧರಿಂ ಸನ್ನಿವಿಷಯಮ್ ಎರಡಕ್ಕುಂ, a union of two words which consist of a base (and) a suffix, having desired by having been (or by being), *i. e.* when a union of two words which consist of a base and a suffix, is desired (or is to take place), two euphonic combinations are formed by the learned, (*viz.*) the internal (and) final one (§ 214). ಭಾವಿಯೆನಿಸಿದುದು ಸರಿಭಾವಿಸಿ ಕಳೆಯಲ್ತೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯಮ್ ಆಗದು ಜಗದೊಳ್ ದೇವಂಗಾದೊಡಂ, it is impossible also for a king to remove by slight what having been called has been, *i. e.* what is called, destiny.

It may still be mentioned that this kind of Perfect may be used in the imperative, *e. g.* ನಾನು ಬರುವದಿರೊಳಗೆ ಆಡಿಗಿ ಆಗಿರಲಿ, dinner having become be, *i. e.* dinner be ready, within my arrival! ಗುರುಗಳು ಬರುವದಿರೊಳಗೆ ನಾವು ಹೋಗಿರೋಣ, having gone let us be, *i. e.* let us be gone, within the guru's arrival.

It is scarcely necessary to state that this Perfect is used also when the participle is a negative one, *e. g.* ಈ ಶಿವನ್ ಎಸು ದಿವಸದಿನ್ದಿನ್ದಿದಿರಹನೋ, since how many days has this Śiva not dined?

5, The future Perfect, *e. g.* ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ನೀನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವಿರಿ, when I come to thee how many letters having written thou shalt be, *i. e.* how many letters shalt thou have written? ಅಯ್ಯು ಬಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ

ನಾನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವೆನು, when it has struck five o'clock, having gone out I shall be, *i. e.* I shall have gone out. ನಿನ್ನ ದೇವತಾರ್ಚನೆ ಆಗುವದಿಹೊಳಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಡಿಗೆ ಆಗಿರುವದು, whilst thy worship of the gods takes place, my cooking having become will be, *i. e.* will have been done.

6, The contingent future Perfect, *e. g.* ನೀನು ಬನ್ನಾಗ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವು ಮುಗಿದಿದ್ದೀತು, when thou comest, my work having been finished may be, *i. e.* may have been finished. ಯಾರು ಈ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರು, who having written this letter may be, *i. e.* who can have written this letter? ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಡಿಗೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದೀತು, at that time dinner having become may be, *i. e.* may have become ready.

7, The Pluperfect, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಬರುವದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಮುಂಚೆ ನಾನು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೆನು, having written I was, *i. e.* I had written, the letter, before he came. ಹತ್ತು ಗಂಟೆಗಿನ್ನ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅವನು ಮನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನು, having left he was, *i. e.* he had left, the house before ten o'clock. ಅವನು ಬರುವದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಮುಂಚೆ ನಾನು ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತ ಕೂತಿದ್ದೆನು, having sat writing letters I was, *i. e.* I had been writing letters, before he came. ನಾನು ಅವನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆನು, ಆದರೆ ಅವನು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, having gone I was, *i. e.* I had gone (or went), to his house, but he was not at home. ವೊನ್ನೆ ನೀನು ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, why having come thou wast not, *i. e.* why hadst thou not come (or didst thou not come), to school the day before yesterday? ಈ ಮುದುಕನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಿಯೋ? ವೊನ್ನೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆನು, having gone thou wast ever, *i. e.* didst thou ever go, to the house of this old man? Having gone I was, *i. e.* I did go, the day before yesterday. ಒಂದು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹುಲಿ ಮಲಗಿತ್ತು, under a certain tree a certain tiger-cub having lain down was, *i. e.* had lain down. ಹದ್ದಿನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹಾವು ಸುತ್ತ ಹಾಕಿತ್ತು, a certain snake having coiled itself was, *i. e.* had coiled itself, round the foot of a kite. ತತ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗುಬ್ಬಿ ಕೂತಿತ್ತು, the female sparrow having sat was, *i. e.* sat, on the eggs. ಅಚ್ಯುತರಾಯನು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯನಿಗಿನ್ನ ಮುಂಚೆ ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದನು, king Aćyuta having died was, *i. e.* had died, before king Kṛishṇa. ಓದುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕದೊಳಗಿನದೊಂದ್ನ ಪುಟ ಹರಿದಿತ್ತು, one leaf within the reading book having been torn was, *i. e.* had been torn. ಈ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣ್ಣು ಕೊಂಡೆ? ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿತ್ತು, where did you find this rupee? Having fallen it was, *i. e.* it had fallen (or was lying) in my house. ಅವ್ವಾ, ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿತ್ತಲೊಳಗಿನ ಮಾವಿನ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜೀನು ಇಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, O mother, in our back-yard on the mango tree (bees) honey having put was, *i. e.* honey had been put (by bees). ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಿಪಾಯಿಯು ಕಾಳಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗ

ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಒನ್ನು ಬಹು ಹದನಾದ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದನು, a native soldier having caused was, *i. e.* had caused, a certain very sharp sword for going to war. ಅವನು ನನ್ನ ಭೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ನಾನು ಉಣ್ಣಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, when he came to see me, having dined I was not, *i. e.* I had not dined.

Already from the instances quoted above it will appear that this kind of Pluperfect, though in form a pluperfect, does not always clearly express the meaning of it. Thus in the ancient dialect it may simply denote the aorist, *e. g.* ಮಾ ಮಸಗಿದುದು ಮಾಗೆ, the month Māgā grandly made its appearance (see § 298 under 3), or the present in the instance ನೀಹಾರಮಣ್ಣಲಮ್ ಅದೇನ್ ಎಸೆದಿದುದೊ ಪ್ಪತ್ತಿಮಾದ್ರಿಯೊಳ್? and in the instance ಎಂ ತುಲುಗಿದುವೊ ತುದಿಗೋಡೊಳ್ ವಿಹಂಗಂ? (see § 271 under ಎಂ). Compare § 315, 2, l (about the passive).

Remark.

Also relative compound-participles may be formed, *e. g.* the continuative present one:— ಅವನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೊತ್ತು; the continuative imperfect one:— ನಾನು ಅವನನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಯಾವನೋ ಒಬ್ಬನು ಸಮಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನನು; the perfect one:— ಕರುವಡಿ ದಿಸಾ ಚಿನ್ನಂಗಿಯ ತರು ಡಾಣಿಗೆ, (let the wood of) that Čennaṅgi tree ornamented with bosses (be taken) for a club (§ 241); ಗುಬ್ಬಿ ಹಿತ್ತಲೊಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಕಾಯ ಕಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ.

314. Here may also be introduced, especially if the compound-forms of the modern dialect given in the remark on this paragraph are considered, what is called the Conditional or Subjunctive by Europeans. Does it exist in Kannada?

There is no subjunctive mode (mood) or particular form of the verb in Kannada, which is used to express condition, hypothesis and contingency; the Kannada conditional is formed simply by certain suffixes added to such parts of the verb in its indicative tense (see § 144) as we do already know, *i. e.* to the present-future relative participle (§ 180 *seq.*) and past relative participle (§ 175 *seq.*) in the ancient and mediæval dialect, and to the latter participle in the modern dialect.

The suffixes or postpositions for expressing 'if' (§ 212, 6) are ಒಡೆ (in the ancient and mediæval dialect), ಆಡೆ (in the mediæval one), and ಅರೆ (in the mediæval and modern one), ಒಡೆ being the original form.

ಒಡೆ very probably is ಒಡ್ (which we believe to be another form of ಒಳ್, ಉಳ್, to be, see § 194, remark 1) and the ಎ of the infinitive (§§ 187, 4; 188, which ಎ means 'at the time that', 'when'), *e. g.* ವೋದೊಡೆ, at the time that, or when, (I) go (= the English 'if I go').

About ಒಡೆ (= ಅಡೆ, ಅರೆ) the grammarian Kêśava says the following:—

“The word ಒಡೆ which expresses a case (or supposition, paksha) and ends in (the vowel) ಎ, is added to the end of verbs (dhātu), it being connected with the three genders, the three numbers (and) the three persons”, *e. g.* ನೋಲಿತ್ತೊಡವಳ್ ಕಿತ್ತಿಯಳ್, if (she) sees (or inquires, *i. e.* for inquiring), she (is) the junior; ಸಮಂ ನುಡಿವೊಡವಂ ಪಿರಿಯಂ, if (he) speaks properly (*i. e.* for, or in, speaking properly), he (is) the senior; ತೀಡುವೊಡಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಲರೆ ತೀಡುಗುಂ, if (it) blows, a fragrant breeze blows there;— ಕಾದುವೊಡೂರ್ವನೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿದಂ, if (he) fights (*i. e.* in fighting), he alone (is) one who possesses skill; ಪೋಲಿಸುವೊಡಿರ್ವರುಂ ತಕ್ಕರ್, if (they) compare (*i. e.* for comparing), even both (are) fit persons; ನುಡಿವೊಡೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಮಾತೆಯರ್, if (they) speak, all of them do not know (proper) words;— ಪೂರ್ಡುವೊಡವನೊಳ್ಳಿದಂ, if he approaches, he (is) a good one; ತಿರ್ಡುವೊಡವರೊಳ್ಳಿದರ್, if (they) correct, they (are) good ones; ಬೇಲಿತ್ತೊಡೆ ನೀನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಯ್, if (thou) solicitest, thou (art) a good one; ಈವೊಡೆ ನೀಮ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಿರ್, if (you) give, you are good ones; ಭಾವಿವೊಡಾನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆಂ, if (I) consider, I am a good one; ಸೇವಿಪೋಡಾಮ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆವು, if (we) serve, we are good ones. (It will be observed that ಒಡೆ may sometimes be translated into English by ‘for’, ‘to’, ‘in’, as also ಅಡೆ, ಅರೆ may get that meaning in the mediæval dialect.)

“Also for the three tenses ಒಡೆ is used”, Kêśava adds, *e. g.* ಪುಸಿದೊಡೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಂ, if (he) lied, he ceased; ಪಳಂಕಿದವೊಡೆ ಕೊನ್ನಪಂ, if (he) opposes, he kills; ಚಿತ್ತಿವೊಡೆ ತೂಳಿಕೆಯಂ ತರಿಸುವಂ, if (he) will paint, he will have a brush brought.

Another instance of Kêśava’s is the following verse:—

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ರಾಜ್ಯಂ;

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಮುಣ್ಣು, ಪೇಳಿಗೆಯುಣ್ಣು; |

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳ್ಳೊಡೆ;

ನೀನಿಲ್ಲದಿವೆಲ್ಲಮೊಳವೆ, ಭಾನುತನೊಜಾ? || (See its translation in § 360.)

Instances from other sources:—ಜಿನನ ವಿಧಿಗಳ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ ಎಣಿಸುವೊಡೆ ತಾಂ ಫಣಿಸತಿಗೆ ಹವಣಿಲ್ಲ. — ಕಾವೊಡಂ (if he protects and) ಕೊಲುವೊಡೆ (if he kills, *i. e.* for protecting and killing) ಸಮಸ್ತಕೆ ದೇವನೊಬ್ಬನೆ ಕರ್ತನಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಾವೊಡಂ ಕೊಲುವೊಡೆಯಿದಕೆ ನೀಂ ಕರ್ತನೇ? — ಅಡಿಯಿಡುವೊಡಸದಳಮೆಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತದಮಾಗಂ.—ಕೊಡುವಡೆಯೆಮಗಿಲ್ಲ (if we shall give, *i. e.* to give etc.). — ತಪ್ಪುಳ್ಳಡೊಪ್ಪಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯುದು¹⁾.

¹⁾ It may be remarked that the Tulu ಳ in the so-called subjunctive, *e. g.* in ಮಾಳ್ಳುವೆಡ, if I make, seems to have originated from ಅಡ (= ಅಡೆ) by the euphonic elision of initial ಅ after a preceding vowel.

ನಿರಪರಾಧಿಯನ್ ಇನ್ನು ಕೊಲುವರೆ ಪರಮಪಾತಕಮ್ ಆಗದೇ? — ಜನಪಂ ಉಣ್ಣು ಒಲಯ್ನು ಕೊಮ್ಮರೆ.— ಹೆಬ್ಬೆಟ್ಟು ಸುಟ್ಟುಮೈ ಕೂಡಿ ಅಳದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶ ಎನಿಸುಗು.— ಕೆಯ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅರ್ಥ, ಹತ್ತರ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ.

ಒಡೆ and ಅಡೆ are suffixed also immediately to the negative relative participle (§ 175), *e.g.* ಕೆಯ್ನಾರದೊಡೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೊಡೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದೊಡೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದಡೆ, ಆದಿದಡೆ; but they are chiefly suffixed to a following ಇರ್ದ, as ಇದೊಡೆ and ಇರ್ದಡೆ, these being joined to a preceding so-called negative gerund ending in ಅದೆ (§ 170), *e.g.* ಅಲ್ಲದಿದೊಡೆ (ಅಲ್ಲದೆ+ಇದೊಡೆ), ಇಲ್ಲದಿದೊಡೆ (ಇಲ್ಲದೆ+ಇದೊಡೆ), ಕತ್ತರಿಸದಿದೊಡೆ, ತೆಪ್ಪಿಯದಿದೊಡೆ, ಕೊಡದಿದೊಡೆ. In the modern dialect wherein ಅರೆ is employed and ಇದ್ದ takes the place of ಇರ್ದ, there are *e.g.* ಅಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ; instead of ಇದ್ದರೆ it uses also ಹೋದರೆ (ಹೋದೆ+ಅರೆ), *e.g.* ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಹೇಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ.

Also Samskrita ಪಕ್ಷ has been used by Kêśava in the so-called conditional instead of ಒಡೆ, (ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ), his three instances referring to the negative relative participle, viz. ನಾಮರೂಢಿಯಲಿಯದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ, if the conventional meaning of a word is not destroyed. ನಾಮಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಕಿಡದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ, if the well-known meaning of a word is not destroyed (ನಾಮಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯು ಕೆಡದ ಪಕ್ಷ ದಲ್ಲಿ, commentator). ಆ ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧವಿಧಿಯಮ್ ಒದವದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ (sûtra 235).

In § 287, 5, *a. b* it has been seen that 'though', 'although' are expressed by ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಊ joined to the past relative participle, and without those postpositions by ಉಂ, ಊ joined to the so-called gerund (§ 154 *seq.*), and in § 288 by ಆಗ್ಯೂ joined to the past relative participle.

According to § 287, 8 ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಊ added to past relative participles express 'whether — or'. In § 286 we see that ಒಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಊ are used also in a copulative sense. According to § 287, 6, 7 ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಉಂ are used to express 'at least', 'at any rate', 'even', etc. According to § 289 ಆದರೂ or ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ express 'however', 'but', etc. According to § 291 ಒಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಊ mean 'soever'; and in § 296 it is stated that ಅರೆ joined to the past relative participle ಆದ, expresses 'but'. In § 338 it will be stated that ಒಡೆ, etc., when added to a past participle and followed by ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, get the meaning of 'except'.

In the modern dialect 'unless', 'except' are frequently expressed by ಹೊರ್ತು (ಹೊಲಿತು) following a relative past participle (§ 282, *i*), *e.g.*

ದೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹೊರ್ತು ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, unless (the guru) initiates, final beatitude does not come. ನಾವು ಹೆಲಿವರನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಹೊರ್ತು ಹೆಲಿವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಿಸರು, unless (you) take notice of other persons, other persons certainly do not take notice of you. ಫಿಯಾದಿ ಮಾಡದ ಹೊರ್ತು ದಾಯಾದಿ ಕೇಳ, except (one) makes a legal complaint, the kinsman does not hear.

'Lest' is to be expressed in a particular way, viz. by ಹಾಗೆ (or ಅನ್ನೆ) in connection with the relative negative participle, e.g. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಕುಡು ಗೋಲು ತಾಕದ ಹಾಗೆ ಜೋಕೆಯಾಗಿರಿ, take care lest your foot is (or be) hit by the sickle. ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆನೋವು ಆಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಾರ ತಿನ್ನ ಬಾರದು, do not eat many pungent substances lest your stomach pains (or pain). ಮೋಸಗಾಹಿರಿಗೆ ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ತಮಗೆ ಮೋಸವಾಗ ಬಾರದೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿದಿನ್ನು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, deceitful men must use much shrewdness in any affair, for all beings are watchful lest they be deceived.

Remark.

Some pertinent instances from the modern dialect of South-Mahratta (S.-Mhr. school-books) with regard to the use of ಅರೆ in the so-called conditional are the following:—ನನಗೆ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂಡ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನು, (literally) coming if it was (or is) to me to write, writing I was in company with thee, i. e. if I could write, I should write (here) in company with thee. ನನ್ನದು ಅದೇ ಹಾದಿ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ? ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾಳೇ ಬಾ! ಕೂಡಿ ಹೋಗುವಾ, is mine not the same road (to school)? Coming if (you) are (i. e. if you come), come even to-morrow! Let us go together. ಸೂರ್ಯನು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಚಳಿ ಬೀಯಿತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ಕತ್ತಲು ಕವಿಯುತಿತ್ತು, ಗಿಡ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಏನೂ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾವೂ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, the sun not being if was (i. e. if there were not the sun), on all sides coldness falling was (i. e. it would be cold everywhere), darkness would cover, trees and creepers would not grow at all, and we should not live. ಹಡಗುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಮುದ್ರದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಒಂದು ದೇಶದಿನ್ನ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, ships not being if were (i. e. if ships had not existed), coming not was to men (i. e. it would have been impossible for men) to go to and to come from one country to another country. ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಅರಿಷ್ಟವು ನನಗೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, my mother's word having heard if (I) was (i. e. if I had listened to my mother's word), this misfortune why befalling me was (i. e. why should this misfortune have befallen me)? ನನ್ನ ಮಗನೇ, ಮರದ ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿ, my son,

from the tree having fallen if (thou) wast, having died going thou wast, (*i. e.* my son, if thou hadst fallen from the tree, thou wouldst have died). ಅಯ್ಯತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಗಿಡವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, fifty rupees (one) having given was though (*i. e.* though one had given fifty rupees), this tree to whomsoever giving I was not (*i. e.* I should not have given this tree to anybody). ಆ ಮದಿಯು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಡು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, the young one its mother's word having heard if was (*i. e.* if the young one had listened to its mother's word), to it disaster becoming was not (*i. e.* no disaster would have happened to it), Regarding ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ see § 316, 2.

The author of the present grammar has not met with similar instances in the ancient and mediæval dialect. The Rev. Mr. Hodson writes in his elementary grammar of the Kannada language (second edition, Bangalore, 1864):—

“ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬರುವೆನು, if you had told me the day before yesterday, I should have come yesterday.”

“This sentence may with equal propriety be expressed by: ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೆನು, or ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬಂದಿರುವೆನು, or ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನು, or ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವೆನು.”

“The negative is similarly expressed by the use of the negative mood, as: ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರನು ಸಾಯನು, or ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರನು ಸಾಯನು, or ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರನು ಸಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, or ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರನು ಸಾಯದೆ ಇರುವನು, if thou hadst been here, my brother would not have died.”

315. Also what has been called the Passive (§ 148), named *karmanivācya* in Samskrita, may be classed with the compound verbal forms of Kannada.

1, The term of *karmaniprayōga*, or the use of the passive voice, was distinctly used in Kannada grammar first by Bhaṭṭākalaṅka in the year 1604 A. D. (§ 8, note); long before his time both Nāgavarma and Kēśava had not yet given that name to the peculiar compound-verbal form and its use which he designated by that term. Sūtra 251 *b* about *karmaniprayōga* that has got into Kēśava's Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa, is not found in our best MSS., and in those wherein it is found, it is called an *anukta-sūtra* or interpolation; it is based on Bhaṭṭākalaṅka's Śabdānuśāsana.

Bhaṭṭākalaṅka's instances regarding the *karmaniprayōga* under his sūtras 443 *seq.* are the following:—

ತಾನ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ, ತಾಮ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟರ್; ನೀನ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಯ್, ನೀಮ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿರ್; ಆನ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿಂ, ಆಮ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿವು;—ಪಾರ್ವನಿನ್ ಅರಸಂ

ಗ್ರಾಮಮಂ ಬೇಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ಗೋವಳನ್ನೆರ್ಮೆ (= ಎಮ್ಮೆ) ಪಾಲಂ ಕರಿಯಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು; ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಂ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಂ ತತ್ತಮಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಳಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ಬೇಹುಕಾಲಿನ್ ಅರಸನಿಂ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಂ ಕೇಳಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ;— ತುಯಿಗಳ್ ಊರನ್ ಆಯ್ದಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುವು ಗೋವಳನಿಂ; ಗುರುಗಳಿನ್ ಅರಸಂ ಧರ್ಮಮನ್ ಅರಿಯಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ಅರಸನಿನ್ ಆಂ ಪೆರ್ಚಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿಂ;— under his sūtra 530:— ಮಾಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು ಘಟಂ ಕುಮ್ಮಾಡಿನ್; ನೋಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟನ್ ಅರಸನ್ ಅಂಗನೆಯಿಂ; ಬಯಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಳ್ ತರುಣಿ ರಮಣನಿಂ; ಮಾಡಲ್ ಪಡುಗೆಮಗೆ ಸವ್ವದಂ ಜಿನಪತಿಯಿಂ; ಕಿಡಿಸಲ್ ಪಡುಗೆಮ್ಮೆ ದುಃಖಸನ್ನತಿ ಜಿನನಿಂ;— under his sūtra 532:— ಮಾಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಂ or ಮಾಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ನೋಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಂ or ನೋಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ಕಿಡಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು or ಕಿಡಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು;— and under his sūtra 209:— ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯಿಂ ಪದಕಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು; ಅರಸನಿಂ ಬಾಣಸಿಗನಿನ್ ಅನ್ನಂ ಮಾಡಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು; ಹರಿಯಿನ್ನರ್ಜುನನಿಂ ಕರ್ಣಂ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ.

Now let us see how Nāgavarma and Kēśava introduced the form of the verb which Bhaṭṭākalāṅka says that it belongs to the karmaniprayōga or the use of the passive.

Nāgavarma introduces it under his sūtra 80 when he writes, the agent (kartri) may be expressed by the instrumental (ṭṛitīyē), e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತನಿಂ ಮಾಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು; ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತನಿಂ ಪೇರಿಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು.

Kēśava introduces it under his sūtras 126 and 128 saying: also when the agent has the meaning of the instrumental (cf. § 347, 9) the nominative (prathamē) occurs, e. g. for ಅವನಿಂ ಮಾಡೆ (o. r. ಮಾಡಲ್) ಪಟ್ಟುದು there may be used ಅವಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ; ಪದಕಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯಿಂ ಮಾಡಲ್ (o. rs. ಮಾಡೆ and ಮಾಡ) ಪಟ್ಟುದು; ಕಾವ್ಯಮ್ ಎನ್ನಿಂ ಪೇರಿಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು.

In other places of the Śabdamanīdarpaṇa we find: ಪೇರಿಲ್ ಪಡೆಗುಂ (sūtras 51 and 128, where the commentator has ಪೇರಿಲ್ ಪಡೆವುವು, ಹೇರಿಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುವು); ಆಯ್ದಲ್ ಪಡೆವುದು (vṛitti to sūtra 127); ಈ ಪೇರಿಲ್ ಪಡೆದ ಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ (vṛitti to sūtra 272); and ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸ ಪಡೆಗುಂ (sūtra 110, commentator ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ ಪಡುವುದು).

From the above instances it is learned that what is termed karmaniprayōga by Bhaṭṭākalāṅka, is the use of the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್, ಎ and ಅ (§ 187) followed by the verbs ಪಡು or ಪಡೆ. Instead of ಅಲ್ the mediæval dialect frequently has ಅಲು (see Dictionary *sub* ಪಡು 1), e. g. ಅಲು ಗಲು ಪಟ್ಟುದು. The initial ಪ of ಪಡು may be changed into ಬ, e. g. ಉಣಲ್ ಬಟ್ಟುದು (cf. § 215, 7, a). According to § 188 the said infinitives are verbal nouns.

Both ಪಡು and ಪಡೆ mean 'to experience', 'to suffer'; 'to acquire', 'to get or obtain'; Nāgavarma's instances under his sūtra 80 (see above) are therefore to be translated literally: by Dēvadatta a making it experienced (*i. e.* it was made by Dēvadatta); by Yajñadatta a saying it experienced (*i. e.* it was said by Yajñadatta);—and Kēśava's instances under his sūtras 126 and 128: by him a making it experienced (*i. e.* it was made by him); a padaka by the goldsmith a making experienced (*i. e.* a padaka was made by the goldsmith); a poem by me a saying experienced (*i. e.* a poem was said or told by me).

Let also some of Bhaṭṭākalaṅka's above instances be translated literally: by a Brāhmaṇa the king a village a begging (the begging of a village) experienced (*i. e.* the king was asked for a village by a Brāhmaṇa); by the cowherd a buffalo milk a milking (the milking of milk) experienced (*i. e.* a buffalo was milked by the cowherd);—by the king by the cook food a causing to prepare experienced (*i. e.* food was ordered by the king to be prepared by the cook); by Hari by Arjuna Karṇa a causing to kill experienced (*i. e.* Karṇa was ordered by Hari to be killed by Arjuna).

The so-called passive, especially in the instances of Bhaṭṭākalaṅka, is rather queer and clumsy in character to a European's idea; but as stated, it was used in the literature of the ancient and mediæval period. That it has been used also in the modern written dialect will appear *e. g.* from the following instance met with in a South-Mahratta school-book: ಶರೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವದೊನ್ನೂ ಬಗೆಯ ರೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಾದದ್ದೆನ್ನು, ಹೇಳಿಲ ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ, if (there) is no sickness of any kind in the body, that a saying experiences (*i. e.* that is called) health;—but it is rare in modern literature, and in colloquial language it is avoided, and if used, is generally not understood by the populace.

A peculiar way of expression is found in Bhaṭṭākalaṅka's first instances ತಾನ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ, ತಾವ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟರ್, etc., which are to be translated 'he a being experienced' (*i. e.* he was), 'they a being experienced' (*i. e.* they were), etc. This may be called periphrastic, as in the present case the simple verb ಇರ್, to be, is expressed by ಇರ್ and ಪಡು. A similar expression presents itself in the following instance from an ancient classical work:—ಮನ್ನಥಂ ಮತಿಗಿಡುವಂ ಗೆಲಲ್ ಪಡೆಯದಾ ನಯಕೀರ್ತಿ ಮುಮುಕ್ಷುಮುಖ್ಯಂ, Cupido will lose his wits, not an overcoming obtaining (*i. e.* not overcoming) that Nayakīrti, the chief of those who strive after mukti.

2, Other modes of expressing the idea or force of the passive in Kannada are the following:—

a) the mode of joining the verbs ಪಡು or ಪಡೆ to nouns, e. g. ಅಜ್ಜರಿವಡು (-ಪಡು), lit. to get surprise, i. e. to be surprised; ಅಳವಡು (-ಪಡು), lit. to get a fit state, i. e. to be made ready; ಕಟ್ಟು ಪಡು, to be bound; ಪ್ರೀತಿವಡು (-ಪಡು), to be loved; ನಾಚಿಕೆ ಪಡು, to be ashamed; ಶ್ರಮ ಪಡು, to be wearied; ಕಡಿವಡೆ (-ಪಡೆ), to be cut off; ಪುಡಿವಡೆ (-ಪಡೆ), to be powdered; ಬಡಿವಡೆ (-ಪಡೆ), to be struck; ಮುಱುವಡೆ (-ಪಡೆ), to be broken or defeated. Cf. letter n.

b) that of joining the verb ಪೆಱ್ (ಪೆಱು), to get, to receive, to nouns; in the ancient and mediæval dialect, e. g. ಎರ್ಪೆಱ್, lit. to get a wound or wounds, i. e. to be wounded; ಓಜಿವೆಱ್ (-ಪೆಱ್), to be arranged in proper order; ಕಡಿವೆಱ್ (-ಪೆಱ್), to be cut. Cf. letter n.

c) that of joining the verb ಪೋಗು to nouns, e. g. ಕಡಿವೋಗು (-ಪೋಗು), lit. to go a cutting off, i. e. to be cut off. Cf. letter o.

d) that of joining ಹೋಗು to the past participle or gerund of verbs that are commonly used as transitives, e. g. ಕಳದು ಹೋದದ್ದು, that is past, that is lost; ಅವನ ಎರಡೂ ಕಾಲುಗಳು ಕಡಿದು ಹೋದವು, his two legs were cut off. ಬಿಣ್ಣುಬತ್ತಾಸು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ ತಿನ್ನದ್ದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ, if (I) buy sweetmeats, they will be eaten.

e) that of using the causative verb ಎನಿಸು (ಅನಿಸು), to make say or call, to cause (one's self) to be called (see Dictionary *sub voce*), very frequently in the three dialects, e. g. ಆದಿಯ ಪತ್ತಕ್ಕರಮುಂ ಸಮಾನಮ್ ಎನಿಸುಗುಂ, and the first ten letters are called monophthongs; ದಾನವರ ತಾಯಿ ದನುವೆನಿಕುಂ, the mother of the Dânavas is called Danu; ಅರ್ಧದೇಹಮ್ ಎನಿಸುವ ಸತಿಯು, the wife that is called the half body (of her husband). ಮನುವುಂ ತಾನುಂ ಸಚ್ಚರಿತರ್ ಎನಿಪನ್ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ, of Udayâditya it is said "Manu and he (are) virtuous people".

In the ancient, and especially in the mediæval and modern dialect, any causative verb in the past participle followed by the verb ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳು, ಕೊಳ್ಳು) also expresses the force of the passive, e. g. ಸಮ್ಪದಾನವೆನ್ನಾವುದಾನೊನ್ನವಸ್ತುವೆನಿಸಿ ಕೊಮ್ಮ ಪಾತ್ರಂ, any object which is called a recipient, (is) a saying sampradâna (i. e. is what one calls sampradâna); ತಲೆಯನ್ ಅರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳಲ್ ತಕ್ಕವನು, one who is fit (or deserves) to be beheaded; ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣವನು, one who is fettered; ನೂಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣವನು, one who is pushed away; ಬಯ್ಯಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣವನು, one who is calumniated; ಚಮ್ಮಟಿಗೆಯಿನ್ನ ಹೊಡಸಿ ಕೊಳಲ್ ತಕ್ಕವನು, one who is fit (or deserves) to be whipped; ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ರಮದಿನ್ನ ಅಭಿವಾದನಂ

ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳುವಾತನು, one who is respectfully saluted according to the manner of the śāstras; ಬಯಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಬಯ್ಯಿ ಕೊಪ್ಪದು ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ, though (one) gives the desired object, (one) does not go without being abused; ಸಾಕಿದವನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊಡಿದರೂ ಸುಮ್ಮನೇ ಹೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಸಹ ಹಿಡಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ, however so much (one) beats (the dog) one has reared, it quietly allows itself to be beaten and does also not become inwardly angry. Cf. § 341.

f) that of adding the verb ಅಗು to a verbal noun used more or less in all dialects, e. g. ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುವದು, lit. it becomes a using, i. e. it is used; ಪೋಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ... ಅನ್ನೆ ಪೋಲ್ ಎನಲಕ್ಕುಂ, lit. where comparison takes place... a saying ಅನ್ನೆ (and) ಪೋಲ್ becomes, i. e. ಅನ್ನೆ and ಪೋಲ್ are said (or used); ಒಂದು ತಾಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ತಾವು ಮುದ್ರಿಸೋಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, in one hour four thousand sheets (of paper) a printing it becomes, i. e. are printed; ಅವನಿನ್ನ ಇಷ್ಟು ಭಾರವ ಹೊತ್ತೋಣವಾಗದು, lit. by him a carrying such a burden it does not become, i. e. by him no such burden can be carried; ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತರೋಣವಾಗಿದೆ, lit. a bringing the books having become it is, i. e. the books have been brought; ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಸಹ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೇ ಎಣಿಸಲಾಗುವವು, also good deeds one performs in an improper place, a considering bad deeds it becomes, i. e. are considered bad deeds; ಅದು ಹೇಳೋಣವಾಯಿತು or ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳೋಣವಾಯಿತು, that was said; ಕಾಲಿದಾಸನಿನ್ನ ಶಾಕುನ್ತಲಾನಾಟಕವು ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, the drama Śākuntalâ was composed by Kālidāsa. (About verbal nouns see § 243; about verbal nouns like ಮುದ್ರಿಸೋಣ, etc. see § 205, s, 1 pers. plural.)

In the ancient dialect there is found the following sentence in which the infinitive or verbal noun ending in ಅಲ್ stands in the dative:— ಎತ್ತಣದೆವ್ವಿಾ ಶಬ್ಬಮಮ್ ಎತ್ತಣೆನ್ನ ಕೂಡಿ ಸುಡಿಯಲ್ಕಕ್ಕುಂ, the term ಎತ್ತಣದು is (or may be) contracted, and uttered ಎತ್ತಣ್ಣು;—and in the same dialect ಅಗು is joined to a verbal noun in the past, e. g. ಅವನ ನೊಪಲಕ್ಕುಂ ತೊಡೆದುದಕ್ಕುಂ, the writing on his forehead will be wiped out.

g) that of using the verb ತಿನ್ (ತಿನ್ನು) with the noun ಪೆಟ್ಟು, e. g. ಅವನು ಪೆಟ್ಟು ತಿನ್ನ, he was beaten, lit. he ate blows; or the verb ಬೀಬಿ (ಬೀಬು) with the noun ಬಡತ (or ಲತ್ತೆ), e. g. ಗುರುಪಾದಗೆ ಬಡತ (or ಲತ್ತೆ) ಬಿದ್ದವು, Gurupāda was beaten, lit. to (or on) Gurupāda blows fell.

h) that of using such transitive verbs as are more or less commonly also intransitives, in the three dialects, e. g. ಒಡೆದುದು, that is broken;

ವೃಷಭನಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಆಕಳು, a cow that has been covered by the bull; ತೆರೆದ ಕಿಟಕಿ, a window that is opened; ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಪಡೆದವು, the ties were torn; ಗವುಡನ ಮನೆ ಸುಟ್ಟಿತು, the Gauda's house was burnt.

2) that of using such transitive verbs as do commonly not allow an intransitive sense, e. g. ಇಂದ್ರಿಯೋಕ್ ಸಾಕಲ್ಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ ಪೇರಿವೆನಲ್ ಬೇಡ, (you) must not say that thus in this (section) all signs (or letters) are not mentioned (Śabdamanidarpaṇa sūtra 51); ಪ್ರಥಮೆ ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗಳ್ ಸೂತ್ರದೊಳ್ ಪೇಲ್ದಿವು, the nominative and dative are mentioned in the rule (s. 140, vṛitti); ಚಿತ್ರಮಯವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿತು ಪರ್ಣಶಾಲೆ, the harbour was built in a wonderful manner.

k) that of using transitive verbs which are not accompanied by an agent, but to which the agent has to be supplied mentally (cf. § 254, 2, under b), very frequently used in the three dialects, e. g. ಪೇಲ್ದಿ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳ್, the mentioned terminations, lit. the terminations which (I) have mentioned (see another ancient instance in § 351, remark); ಶಿವನಗ್ಗವಣಿಯಂ ಶೋಧಿಸಿದುದಿಲ್ಲವೊ, was Śiva's offering of water not filtered? lit. Śiva's offering of water (I) a having filtered was it not? ತಿದ್ದಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ, a revised and enlarged second edition, lit. a second edition which (the author) has revised and enlarged; ಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದ ರಸವು, a prepared fluid, lit. a fluid that (people) have prepared; ಹೊಯಿದ ಮೊಳೆಗಳು, cast types, lit. types that (workmen) have cast; ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು, printed books, lit. books that (people) have printed; ಬರೆದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, a written book, lit. a book that (somebody) has written; ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಸಾಕು, what was (or has been) said is sufficient, lit. what (the man) said is sufficient; ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಾದುದರಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅರಮನೆ, a palace made (or built) of bricks and other things, lit. a palace which (they) have made of bricks etc.; ಒನಕೆಯಿಂ ಕೊಲಲ್ ತಕ್ಕವನು, one who deserves to be killed with a club, lit. one who deserves (people) killing (him) with a club; ಸಾಯ ಕೊಲ್ಲ ತಕ್ಕವನು, one who deserves to be slain so that (he) dies, lit. one who deserves (people) slaying (him) etc. Cf. § 358.

Very often the present-future relative participle of ಎನ್ (ಎನ್ನು), to say, to call, is met with as an instance of this rule, e. g. ಕಾನ್ತಿಯೆಂಬ ಗುಣದೊಳ್ ಅನ್ವಿತೆಯಪ್ಪ ವಾಕ್ಯವು ದೇವಿ, the goddess who is called speech and is endowed with the quality which is called splendour, lit. the goddess whom (people) call speech etc.; ಆ ಇ ಉ ಋ ೠ ಎವ್ವಿವು, these (vowels) called a i u ri lri, lit. these (vowels) which (they) call a, etc.; ಕುಲಿನ್ದಕನ್ ಎವ್ವು ದೊರೆ, the chief called Kulindaka, lit. the chief whom (they) call Kulindaka;

ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನು ಸ್ನಾತಕನ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದು, a gr̥ihasta is called a snâtaka, lit. a gr̥ihasta (they) a calling it (*i. e.* they call) a snâtaka; ಸಾಕೆನ್ನುವುದು, what is called 'enough', lit. what (they) call 'enough'; ಎರಡುಂ ವ್ಯಂಜನಮನ್ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸುವನಿತು ಕಾಲಮಂ ಮಾತ್ರೆಯೆನ್ನುವುದು, a mâtrë is called that length of time in which (one) pronounces even two consonants, lit. a mâtrë (they) a calling it (*i. e.* they call) etc.; ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ ಎನ್ನು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಕ್ಕಳು, two children called, lit. whom (they) call, Dôḍḍappa (and) Cikkappa. See § 332.

l) that of using the compound perfect (*cf.* § 313, 4), the agent being mentally supplied to the participle, as under letter *k*, *e. g.* ಗೂಡುಗಳು ಕೂದಲುಣ್ಣಿಯೆತ್ತಿ ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳೆಂದ ಚಮತ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಣೆದಿರುತ್ತವೆ, lit. nests (birds) having skilfully knit (them) with hair, wool, threads and grass are, *i. e.* nests are skilfully knit etc.; ಬಾಗಿಲ ಮಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕೀಲಿ ಹಾಕಿದೆ (-ಇದೆ), lit. to the upstairs house the key (the owner) having put (it) is, *i. e.* the upstairs house is locked; ಹಾಲು ತಂದೆ, lit. milk (people) having brought (it) is, *i. e.* milk has been brought; ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸೋಜಿಗದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತವೆ, lit. how many wonderful things (somebody) having written in this book are, *i. e.* how many wonderful things are written in this book; ಭೀಮನ ಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಮನ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ, lit. (they) having given Bhîma's daughter to Râma's son it is, *i. e.* Bhîma's daughter has been given to Râma's son; ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದೆ, lit. (somebody) having brought the books it is, *i. e.* the books have been brought;—or also the compound pluperfect (*cf.* § 313, 7), *e. g.* ಗೂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತತ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದವು, in the nest three eggs (a bird) having laid (them) were, *i. e.* three eggs had been laid in the nest (by a bird); ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, lit. (they) having given Sîtë to Râma it was, *i. e.* Sîtë had been given to Râma.

m) a curious way in which the verb ಬೇಡು with an infinitive is used to express a sort of passive in the ancient and mediæval dialect, may also be mentioned here, *e. g.* ಅವು ವಾಡಲ್ ಬೇಡಿದುದು, ಅದುವೆ ಕರ್ಮಂ, that toward which an activity is directed, is the object (of a transitive verb), lit. that which desires a doing (concerning itself) is the object; ವಾಡಲ್ ಬೇಡಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಸರಿಸಿದ ದ್ರವ್ಯವು, a substance that is to be sold (lit. that wants a selling) and is spread out in a shop; ಆಗಲು ಬೇಡಿದುದು, what will happen, what is about to be, lit. what begs to become.

n) then the frequent use (in the three dialects) of the verb ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು), to take, to get, in combination with nouns is also to be adduced (*cf.* letters *a* and *b*), *e. g.* ಭಯಂಗೆಂಳ್ (-ಕೊಳ್), to become or be alarmed,

lit. to get alarm; ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಗೊಳ್ಳು, to become surprised, to begin to be surprised, lit. to get surprise; ತೊನ್ನರೆಗೊಳ್ಳು, to get or become embarrassed; ಬೇಸಬಿಗೊಳ್ಳು, to get or become wearied.

o) lastly the verb ಪೋಗು (*cf.* letter *c*) in the sense of 'to become' remains to be mentioned, *e. g.* ಈಜುವೋದ (-ಪೋದ) ಕಾವು, a stalk that has become dry.

All the modes of expressing, somehow, the force of the passive, mentioned under Nos. 1 and 2, go to show that the Kannada language is destitute of a passive which as to form and idea corresponds to the Samskrita and English one.

XX. On so-called auxiliary verbs.

316. In English there are some verbs that are called auxiliaries, as have, be, shall, will; such, in a strict sense of the word, are not in Kannada. It is, however, not only instructive, but necessary to learn how Kannada does express them.

1, The English auxiliary verb 'have', *e. g.* in 'I have seen', is expressed by the aorist (imperfect, perfect), *e. g.* ಕೇಳಿದೆಂ (ಕೇಳಿದೆಂ, ಕೇಳಿದೆನು, § 198, 1 *seq.*), I have heard (I heard), or by the compound perfect, *e. g.* ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he has (or is) gone (§ 313, 4; *cf.* § 315, 2, *l.*), —and 'had' by the compound pluperfect, *e. g.* ಅಜ್ಜುತರಾಯನು ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದನು, king Aṅguta had died (§ 313, 7; *cf.* § 315, 2, *l.*). *Cf.* also § 314, remark; and § 155 *seq.* about the past participles.

The English verb 'to have', 'to possess' is expressed by the verbs ಉಳ್ (§ 194, remark 1), to be, or ಇರ್ (ಇರು), to be, or ಅದೆ, is, ಅವೆ, are (§ 196) preceded by the dative case, etc., *e. g.* ಜಸಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣೀತೆಗೆ, lit. renown is to him, *i. e.* he has or possesses renown. ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣೀತೆಗೆ, lit. flower-like eyes are to him, *i. e.* he has flower-like eyes. ಆತೆಗೆ ಕುದುರೆಗೆ ಒಳವು, lit. to him horses are, *i. e.* he possesses horses. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಉಣ್ಣು, he has money. ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯ್ಡು ಆಕಳುಣ್ಣು, lit. with him five cows are, *i. e.* he has five cows. ಅವನ ಹತ್ತರ ದಾತಿ ಉಣ್ಣು, lit. near him an inkstand is, *i. e.* he has (or has got) an inkstand. ನನ್ನ ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯಿಣ್ಣು, lit. in my vicinity corn is, *i. e.* I have (or have got) corn. ಆತನಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದರು, he had two sons. ಒಬ್ಬ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದವು, a certain gentleman had two children. ಒಬ್ಬ ಗವಳಿಗನ ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಇತ್ತು, a certain cowherd had one she-buffalo. ಹಾವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಸೂಲದ ಪೊಳ್ಳು

ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, snakes have two pointed hollow teeth. ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಜಲೋ ಕಾಗದ ಅದೆ, I have fine paper. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತಲೆನೋವು ಅದೆ, she has a headache. ನನಗೆ ನೀರಡಿಕೆ ಆಗಿದೆ, I have got thirst. ನಿನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಎಣ್ಣು ಹಣ್ಣು ಅವೆ, thou hast eight ripe fruits. Also: ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಹಣ ಅದೆ, I have money by (or about) me. ಅವನ ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಡಿಯಾರ ಉಣ್ಣು, he has a watch with him. Cf. § 360.

Regarding the so-called relative participles (§§ 175 seq.; 180 seq.; 253, 2, d; 254. 267. 273. 330. 364) the following instances may be given:— ಧನಮ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he who has riches. ಪೊನ್ನುಳ್ಳವಂ, he who possesses gold. ಸೊಬಗುಳ್ಳವಳು, she who has beauty. ಅರ್ಥಮ್ ಉಳ್ಳುದು, that has meaning. ಆಜ್ಞಾವುಳ್ಳರ್, they who have knowledge. ಹಣವುಳ್ಳವನು, he who has money. ಮಮತೆಯುಳ್ಳವಳು, she who has love. ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು, a man who has authority. ಒಕ್ಕೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಹುಲಿ, an insect that has wings. ಬತ್ತಲೆ ಇಹವನು, lit. he who has nakedness, i. e. he who is naked.

If the negative is to be expressed, ಇಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲಂ (§ 209, note 1; § 298) or ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ or ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ (§ 209, under No. 3) are used, e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತ, ನಿನಗೇ ನುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಂ, Dêvadatta, thou possessest nothing. ಆ ಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, that tree has no leaves. ಅವಳ ಹತ್ತರ ಸೂಜಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, she has no needles. ಅವನ ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀಲವಿಲ್ಲ, he has no sack. ಆಕಳಿಗೆ ಇಣಿ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, cows have no hump. ಅನ್ನ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಹಣವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, at that time he had no money.

As to so-called negative relative participles the following are instances (cf. § 273):— ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದಂ, he who has no knowledge. ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲದವಂ, he who has no feet. ಕುತ್ತವಿಲ್ಲದವನು, he who has no sickness. ಇಲ್ಲದವಳು, she who has nothing. ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದ ಭೂಮಿ, soil destitute of water. ಮತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಗತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, those who have no understanding, have no happiness.

It is a very curious fact that, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, ಉಳ್ಳ, the present participle of ಉಳ್ (§ 180, remark), may be used transitive, e. g. ಸುಣ್ಣುನ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he who possesses gentleness (instead of ಸುಣ್ಣುಳ್ಳಂ). ತೋರಿಹ ಕೆಚ್ಚಲನ್ ಉಳ್ಳ ಆಕಳು, a cow which has swelling udders (instead of ತೋರಿಹ ಕೆಚ್ಚಲುಳ್ಳ ಆಕಳು). There is also ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದುದು, that which has no terminations (Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa sūtra 72 and vṛitti; see § 338 under ಇಲ್ಲದೆ).

For 'to have' followed by an infinitive, e. g. he has to learn, see under No. 4 of this paragraph.

2, The English verb 'to be' is auxiliary in the passive, the way of expressing it therein in Kannada has been treated of in § 315.

When 'to be' is no auxiliary, it is ಉಳ್ (ಒಳ್) and ಇರ್ (ಇರು) (ಇರ್, in the negative, frequently forms ಇಲ್) in Kannada; ಅದೆ (ಅಯ್ಯೆ), ಇದೆ, is, and ಅವೆ, ಇವೆ, are, being also used (§ 196), *e. g.* ನುಂಗುವವುಮ್ ಒಳವುದಧಿ ಯೋಳ್ ಮಹಾಮತ್ಸ್ಯಗಳ್, (there) are also swallowing fishes in the ocean. ಶರಣ್ ಆರುಮ್ ಒಳರೆ ಖಲಸಂಸರಣದೊಳ್, are (there) any protectors in the base world? ಆತನ್ ಒಳಂ, he is (present or he exists). ಆತನ್ ಇರ್ದಂ, he was (present or he existed). See some sentences in § 275, and regarding ಇರ್ (ಇರು) being omitted when a mere copula see § 359.

If ಉಳ್, etc. are connected with a dative, etc., they express the English 'to have', 'to possess'; see No. 1 of this paragraph.

About the negative ಇಲ್ಲ, (I) am not, (thou) art not, (he, she, it) is not etc. (of ಇಲ್=ಇರ್) see §§ 209, note 1; 298. It has been stated in § 298 that it is used by itself, in connection with nouns and pronouns, and in combination with verbal nouns (see § 243) with which also the so-called past participles or gerunds are classed by the author of the present grammar (§§ 154 *seq.*; 169). In paragraph 298, 3 there are given as instances the forms ಆದುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆರ್ತುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಕಳೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಪಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಬೀಲಿಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ; ತೀರಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ.

Forms like ಆದುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆರ್ತುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, stand for the simple form of the negative (§ 209) to express the past tense of the negative in a clear manner (though there occur rare exceptions, as ನಾನ್ ಅಜ್ಞಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, I did not know, has been once used for 'I do not know'). Forms like ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, in the modern dialect, take the place of the simple negative to express the present tense of the negative in a clear way; ಕಳೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಪಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ are used in the modern dialect to express clearly the past tense of the simple negative, which use however is conventional (see § 298 just before No. 1), because verbal nouns ending in ಅಲು originally rather denote the present tense, as ಕಳೆಯಲು, an abandoning, ಪಡೆಯಲು, an obtaining. This their primitive meaning appears in their dative, when *e. g.* it is, as in the instances quoted in § 298, 3 (*cf.* No. 12 in the present §), followed by ಇಲ್ಲ.

Forms like ತೀರಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ of the modern dialect are such in which ಇಲ್ಲ has been suffixed to short past participles

which we know also to be verbal nouns from §§ (168). 169, in the present case ತೀರಿ, ಮಾಡಿ, ನೋಡಿ, ಆಗಿ. By their use it is intended to express the past tense of the negative in a very conspicuous manner. Other instances are:— ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬರೆದಿಲ್ಲ, I have not written (or did not write) this. ಇನ್ನೂ ಅವನು ಉಣ್ಣಿಲ್ಲ, he has not yet eaten (or did not eat yet). ಅವನ ಮುಣ್ಣಾಸು ಹಸರುಬಣ್ಣದ್ದು ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, was not his turban of a green colour? ಅವನು ಸೌಖ್ಯದಿನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ, he was not happy. See the instances quoted in §§ 298, 3; 313, 7; 314, remark.

3, The English auxiliary verb 'shall', when it implies a simple futurity, as in 'I shall give', is expressed by the future tense in Kannada, e. g. ಕುಡುವೆಂ or ಕೊಡುವೆನು, I shall give (§ 200; cf. No. 12 of this §). 'Shall not', as in the future 'I shall not give', is expressed by the negative, e. g. ಕುಡೆಂ or ಕೊಡೆನು, I shall not give (§ 209), or by a verbal noun to which ಇಲ್ಲ is added, e. g. ನಾನು ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, I shall not give (see also under No. 2 of this §).

When 'shall' indicates a duty or necessity, as in 'he shall go', 'you shall go', it may be expressed by (ಬೇಲ್ಪಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ಬೇಲ್ಪಿಕ್ಕು), ಬೇಕು, e. g. ಅವನು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು; ನೀವು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು. Cf. No. 4.

In a question 'shall' is expressed by the suffix ಅಲಿ or ಅಲೀ (§ 207, 2, a. b; cf. No. 10), e. g. ನಾನೇನು ಮಾಡಲಿ? ಹೋಗಲಿಯಾ? what shall I do? Shall I go? ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಿನ್ನೇನು ಹೇಲಿಲಿ, what shall I say more? ನೀನು ನನಗೆ ಇನ್ನಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಲುತ್ತೀಯಾ? ತಾಯಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ನಾನು ಆಕೆಯ ರೊಕ್ಕಾ ಹಿಡಿಯಲೀ? ಇದು ತುಡುಗು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ? doest thou give me such a bad advice? Shall I take away the money of (my) mother without her knowledge? Would this not be the same as stealing?;—or also by a verbal noun, e. g. ನಾನು ನಿಲ್ಲುವದೋ? ಹೋಗುವದೋ? shall I stand? (or) go?

The way of expressing 'should', the imperfect of 'shall', by (ಬೇಲ್ಪಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ಬೇಲ್ಪಿಕ್ಕು), ಬೇಕು will be seen from the following instances; ನೋಡಿ ಓದ ಬೇಕು, you should read carefully. ನೀನು ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕು, you should pay this money immediately. ನಾವು ಏನು ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, what should we do? ನೆರೆಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, (we) should love (our) neighbours. See Nos. 4. 9; § 314, remark.

About 'should not' see Nos. 5. 6. 8. 9.

4, The English auxiliary 'must' ('is solicited', 'is desired', 'is required', 'is necessary', 'ought', 'should', 'is probable or evident') is expressed by ಬೇಲ್ಪಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ಬೇಲ್ಪಿಕ್ಕು, ಬೇಕು (§ 203), e. g. ಸಪ್ತಾಹಿ ತರುಲತಾವಳಿಯು

ಪೆರ್ಚುಗೇಯಂ ಪೇಲ್ವಿ ಧಾತುವಿನೊಳ್ ಬೆಳೆಯನಲ್ವೇಲ್ವಿಂ (-ಬೇಲ್ವಿಂ), in (*i. e.* for) the verb which expresses the growing of corn etc. and that of trees and creepers, ಬೆಳೆ (and not ಬಳೆ) must (or is to be) uttered. ಈ ತಪ್ಪಂ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಲ್ವೇಲ್ವಿಂ, you must (or please) put up with this mistake. ಅವನು ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವೆ ಕಲಿಯ ಬೇಕು, he must (or has to) learn grammar. ಬಿಸಿಯಾದ್ದು ಆದೊಸ ಬೇಕು, you should make cool what is hot. ನಾವು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬೇಕು, we must go to town (or abroad), ನಾನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಬರ ಬೇಕು, when must I (or am I to) come? ಅವನು ಹೋಗಿರ ಬೇಕು, he must have gone. ಈಗ ಪುಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಚಳಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರ ಬೇಕು, it must be very cold now at (the town of) Pune. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ತಿಳಿಸಿರ ಬೇಕು, somebody must have communicated these tidings to him.

It will be seen from the above instances that infinitives ending in ಅಲ್ or ಅ are used before ಬೇಲ್ವಿಂ, ಬೇಲ್ವಿಂ and ಬೇಕು; the infinitive ending in ಅಲು and its dative may also precede ಬೇಕು, *e. g.* ಇವನನ್ ಆರಿಯೆಲು ಬೇಕು, I must learn to know this man. ಹಸಿದು ಬನ್ನವರಿಗೆ ಅಶನವೀಯಲು ಬೇಕು. ನಾಳೆ ಮಾಡೊ ಧರ್ಮ ಇನ್ನೆ ಗೆಯ್ಯಲು ಬೇಕು. ಸಜೇಲಸನ್ನವ ಮಾಡಲಿಕೆ ಬೇಕು. ನಿಮ್ಮೊಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನು ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು. ಗೋಪೂ, ನೀನು ಸಂಜೆ ತನಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೇ ಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೇ ಬೇಕು.

'Must' is also expressed by ಬೇಲ್ವಿದು, a verbal noun of ಬೇಡು, *e. g.* ಸಂಜಾತವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಯಮಂ ಕೊಡವೇಲ್ವಿದರಸಂಗೆ ನಾವು.

'Must', when denoting obligation, has been expressed in the modern dialect also by the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್, ಅಲು, followed by ಉಳ್ಳ, being (§ 180, remark), and a demonstrative pronoun, *e. g.* ನಾನು ಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು (*cf.* ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವನು), I must give, lit. I to give a being-he. Forms as ಕೊಳ್ಳಲುಳ್ಳ, ನಿಯಮಿಸಲುಳ್ಳ occur also occasionally in the mediæval dialect (*e. g.* of the *Vivēkaçintāmaṇi*), and may denote the simple relative present-future participle, as they do likewise in the modern dialect, *e. g.* ರಕ್ತವನ್ನು ನೋಯಿಸನ್ನೆ ಹೀರಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲುಳ್ಳ ಜನ್ನು, a worm that sucks (or abstracts) blood without causing pain. ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೊಲಿಲುಳ್ಳ ಕುದುರೆ, a horse which carries nicely.

To ಬೇಕು the verb ಆಗು, to become, is frequently added, (when ಬೇಕು is considered a verbal noun, see § 204), *e. g.* ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಬಲಿತು ಹಣ್ಣಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, about two months are required for cotton pods to become full-grown and ripe. ನೀವು ಇನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು

ಶ್ರಮ ತಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಕಲಿಯ ಬೇಕಾಗುವದು, it is necessary for you henceforth to exert yourself to learn. ನೀನು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾತಾಡ ಬೇಡ, ಮಾತಾಡಿದರೆ, ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಗುವದು, thou must not (or shalt not) utter falsehood, if thou utterest, I shall be obliged to punish thee. ರಾಮನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬೇಕಾದನು, Râma was (or is) wanted by all. ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ಕಾಯಿವಿಗೆ ತುಸ ಹಲ್ಲು ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, brother, a little grass was required for the calf. ಮೊದಲು ಮೊದಲು ಪತ್ರ ಮುಟ್ಟ ತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅಂತರದ ಮಾನದಿಂದ ಹಾಸಿಲು ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, at the very first it was (or used to be) necessary to pay postage according to the measured distance of the place to which letters had to go. ನೀನು ಆಯಿ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, you ought to have given (it) six months ago. ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, how was it to be written? ಅವನು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕಾಯಿತು, he had to go. ಬೇಕಾದುದು, that is needed. ಬೇಕಾದನಿತು ಎತ್ತವನ್ ಇತ್ತಂ, he gave as much money as was desired. ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು, as much as is needed or required. ನಾನು ಮುಮ್ಮಯಿಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, I must go to Bombay. ಈ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಹುಳಿಯವೆ, ಅದಿಲ್ಲ ಇವು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, these fruits are sour, therefore these have not become desired (by me), *i. e.* therefore I do not want these. ಅನ್ನ ಬೇಕೋ? ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, do you want (some) rice? It has not become wanted, *i. e.* I do not want (any). ನೀವು ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೇ ಬೇಕಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, you need not come. *Cf.* No. 5.

5, 'Must not' ('is not fit', 'shall not', 'should not', 'is not desired or wanted', *cf.* ಬೇಕಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, etc. under No.4) is commonly expressed by ಬೇಡ (§§ 209, note 1; 212, 7; 301; and *cf.* No. 6), *e. g.* ಬಿಡಿಕಕ್ಕುಂ ಕಿಡಿಕಕ್ಕುಂ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕುಮ್ ಎನವೇಡ (-ಬೇಡ), one must not (or should not) say ಬಿಡಿಕಕ್ಕುಂ ಕಿಡಿಕಕ್ಕುಂ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕುಂ (§ 203). ಇತ್ತ ಬರ ಬೇಡ! ಎಲವೋ, ಹೋಗು, (thou) must not (or do not (*cf.* No. 13) come this side! O, go away! ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡ ಬೇಡ, (thou) must not (or shalt not) use bad words. ನೀನು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾತಾಡ ಬೇಡ, thou must not (or shalt not) lie. ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇಡರೆ, you must not (or should not) utter falsehood. ಕಾಕು ಮಾತು ಆಡ ಬೇಡ, ಪೋಕವಿದ್ಯೆಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಡ, (thou) shalt not utter perverse words, (and) shalt not learn from rogues. ಟವುಳಿಗಾಲಿನಾಗಿ ತಿರುಗ ಬೇಡ, (thou) shalt not wander about as a deceiver. ಕುದುರೇ ಹಿನ್ನೆ ಇರ ಬೇಡ, ಅರಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರ ಬೇಡ, (you) should not be behind a horse (and) should not be before a royal mansion. ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಡ, I do not want this. ಎನೂ ಬೇಡ, (I) do not want anything. ನಾವು ಈ ಗಿಡದ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ಯೋಣೇನು? ಬೇಡ! ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ ಅವು ನಮ್ಮವಲ್ಲ, shall we cut some (of the) ripe mango fruits? (No) it is not right, for they are not ours.

ಬೇಡ is also preceded by the infinitive with final ಅಲ್ or ಅಲು, *e. g.* ಎನಲ್ ಬೇಡ. ಕಳ್ಳತನಗಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಡಲ ಹೊರೆಯಲು ಬೇಡ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನೆನ್ನು ಉಬ್ಬಲು ಬೇಡ. ದೊರೆತನವು ಬನ್ನಾಗ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ನುಡಿಯಲು ಬೇಡ.

The idea of ಬೇಡ can also be expressed by the negative participle and the verb ಇರು, to be, *e. g.* ಕೋಪವನ್ನು ಮಾಡದಿರು, ಪಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಗುಲಿಯಾಗದಿರು. See under No. 6 and 13.

As frequently to ಬೇಕು (No. 4) so also occasionally to ಬೇಡ the verb ಆಗು is added, *e. g.* ಮೂರ್ಖನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಲೋಕಾಪವಾದದಿನ್ನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಾದವನು. ಬೇಡವಾದದು ಕೂಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಆದೀತೇ?

6, The English auxiliary 'ought not' ('is not becoming', 'must not', 'should not', etc.; *cf.* Nos. 5. 7. 8. 9. 11) is expressed by ಬಾರದು (the negative of ಬರ್, ಬರು), *e. g.* ಇವಂ (ಬೆರಲ್, ಕೊರಲ್) ಬೆರಳು, ಕೊರಳೆನ್ನುತ್ತೆ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸ ಬಾರದು, (one) ought not to pronounce (or should not pronounce) these (ಬೆರಲ್, ಕೊರಲ್) ಬೆರಳು, ಕೊರಳು. ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳ ಬಾರದು, eminent persons ought not to listen to insignificant words. ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದ ಕೆಲಸ, a business that (one) ought not to do. ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನ ಬಾರದು, (one) should not steal and (thus) eat. ಮಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಮಾತಾಡ ಬಾರದು, without knowing propriety (one) ought not to speak. ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಮಾತು ಮೀರಿ ಬಾರದು, (one) ought not to (or should not) transgress the word of (one's) parents. ತುಡುಗು ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, (you) ought not to (or should not) commit theft. ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೀಡಿಸ ಬಾರದು, (one) ought not to (or should not) torment little creatures. ನೀನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಬಾರದು, thou shouldst not go there. ನೀವು ಬರ ಬಾರದು, you are not permitted to come. ಇಲ್ಲಿರ ಬಾರದು, (you) must not remain here. ನಾವು ಕಳವು ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, we must not (or should not) steal. ಧ್ವನಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಓದ ಬಾರದು, ಓದುವಾಗ ಅವಸರ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, ಬಹಳ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದ ಬಾರದು, ಬಹಳ ಮೆಲ್ಲೆ ಓದ ಬಾರದು, (you) must not drawl in reading, when reading (you) should not hurry, (you) must not read too loud, (you) must not read too low. ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, (you) ought not to do evil deeds. ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದವರು ಉಣ್ಣು ಬಾರದು, those that will not work (or have not worked) shall not eat. ಧರಣಿಯ ಕಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಶರಣೆನ್ನು ಪೂಜೆಯ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು; ಪಾಪಿಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪುಳ್ಳ ವಸ್ತುವ ತೋರಿ ಬಾರದು; ಬಹು ಕೋಪಿಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು; ಬಡತನ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ನೆಣ್ಣರ ಬಾಗಿಲ ಸೇರ ಬಾರದು. ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ತಾಯಿ ತನ್ನೆಗಳ ಉಪಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಯ ಬಾರದು. ಆತನನ್ನು (ಅಂದರೆ ದೇವರನ್ನು) ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ಮೀರಿಯ ಬಾರದು. ಸುಮ್ಮ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ದನಾ ಬಡಿಯ ಬಾರದು.

The idea of ಬಾರದು may also be expressed by the negative participle and the verb ಇರು, to be, e.g. ತಾವು ಇನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡದಿರಿ, you ought not to speak such words. See under Nos. 5 and 13.

7, The English auxiliary 'must not' ('ought not', 'is not fit') further is sometimes expressed by ಕೂಡದು, e.g. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲ ಕೂಡದು, (one) must not kill that. ನೀನು ಹೋಗ ಕೂಡದು, you must not go. ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನ ಆಟದ ಗೆಳೆಯರ ಕೂಡ ನಿನಗೆ ಆಡ ಹೋಗಗೊಡುವೆನು, ಆದರೆ ನೀನು ರಾತ್ರಿ ತಡ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರ ಕೂಡದು, I shall allow thee to go to play with thy play-fellows, but thou must not loiter and come at night.

8, The English auxiliary 'must not' ('ought not', 'is unfit', 'improper or forbidden') is not unfrequently expressed by ಆಗದು, e.g. ಪೊನ್ನ ಅನ್ನಳಮ್ ಎನ್ನಿನ್ನು ಸನ್ಧಿಯಂ ಕಿಡಿಸಲಾಗದು, (one) must not spoil euphonic combination (for instance) by using ಪೊನ್ನ ಅನ್ನಳಂ (for ಪೊನ್ನನ್ನಳಂ). ನುಡಿಯಲಾಗದ ನುಡಿ, a word that is unfit to be uttered. ಹಗೆಯ ಪೆಣ್ಣಳನ್ ಅರಮನೆಗಳೊಳು ಪೊಗಿಸಲಾಗದು, (one) must not allow inimical women to enter palaces. ಕೊಲಲಾಗದಕಟಾ, alas, (you) ought not to kill (it). ನೀನು ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದು, you must not go. ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಾಗದು, nobody must come here. (Cf. No. 11.)

9, The English auxiliary 'ought' ('should'; cf. Nos. 3. 4) is also expressed by ತಕ್ಕದು (ತಕ್ಕದು, fit, etc.), e.g. ನೀನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕದು, thou ought to do so. ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರ ತಕ್ಕದು, they should come here. ಆ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸ ತಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, they should sow and try those seeds in this country. ಅಣ್ಣ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕದು, brothers ought to love each other. ಅವನು ಹೋಗ ತಕ್ಕದಿತ್ತು, he should have gone. ನೀವು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ತಕ್ಕದಿತ್ತು, you ought to have told him so. ನೀನು ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಅನ್ನೇ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಕೊಡ ತಕ್ಕದಿತ್ತು, thou shouldst have returned that book to him long ago.

'Ought not' ('should not') is, in this case, expressed by suffixing ಇಲ್ಲ or ಅಲ್ಲ, e.g. ತಂಗೀ, ನೀನು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕದಿಲ್ಲ, sister, thou shouldst not have done so (see § 298, 3 about ಇಲ್ಲ, and No. 2 of this §). ಇಷ್ಟು ಬಾರೀ ಕ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕಪಾಟವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕೊಣ್ಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳ ತಕ್ಕದಿಲ್ಲ, you ought not to have bought this almira at so high a price.— ನೀನು ಹೋಗ ತಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲ, thou ought not to go (see § 300, 1 about ಅಲ್ಲ). See Nos. 5. 6. 7. 8. 15 (ಸಲ್ಲ).

10, The English auxiliary 'may' ('is allowed', 'is possible', 'is fit', etc.) is expressed by ಬಹುದು (of ಬರ), to come, e.g. ನೀವು ಒಳಗೆ ಬರ ಬಹುದು, you may (or are allowed to) come in. ನೀನು ಹೋಗ ಬಹುದು, thou mayest

(or art allowed to) go. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರ ಬಹುದು, you may stay with us. ಹೀಗಿರ ಬಹುದು, it may be so. ಅವನು ನಿನ್ನ ಜೀವದ ಗೆಳೆಯ ಇರ ಬಹುದು, he may be thy true friend. ಅವನ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರ ಬಹುದು, his tale may (more or less) be known to all. ತಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿರ ಬಹುದು, you may sit here. ಅವನು ಇದನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರ ಬಹುದು, he may have written this. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡ ಬಹುದಿತ್ತು, you might have given more than this. ಅವರು ಹೋದ ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ ಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, they might have come last year.

Another way of expressing 'may' (in desire, wish, permission, expectation, or possibility) is by using the imperative (§ 205, 1; cf. No. 14; § 367), e.g. ವೇದದೊಳ್ ಒಂದಿದಾಯು ನಿನಗಕ್ಕೆ, may the age which prevails in the vêda (*i.e.* one hundred years), become thine! ಅನಂ ಕುಡುಗೆ, may he give! ಅವರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕಿ, may they make! ಆತಂ ಮಾಡುವುದು or ಆತಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪುದು, may he make!—or by using the suffix ಅಲಿ (§ 207, 2, *a. b.*), e.g. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗಲಿ, may you become happy! ಆ ವರ್ತಮಾನವು ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಲಿ, may that news prove true! ಅವನು ಬರಲಿ, may he come! ಸ್ವಾವಿಾ, ನಾನು ಹೋಗಲಿಯಾ, may I go, sir? ನಾನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಲಿಯಾ, may I tell him so? ಹಾಗೇ ಆಗಲಿ, may (it) become so (*i.e.* so be it, very well)! ಆಗಲಿ, may (it) become (*i.e.* be it, very well)! ಇರಲಿ, may it be (be it, very well)!—or by using the contingent present-future tense (§ 195), e.g. ಈಗ ಬನ್ನಾಳು, she may (*i.e.* is likely to) come now. ಇದು ತಿಳಿದರೆ ಅಪ್ಪ ಬಡಿದಾನು, if (he) learned to know this, father might beat (us). ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದೀತು, it may rain this evening. ನಾನು ಬಂದರೆ ಬಂದೇನು, if I come, I may come, *i.e.* I may come (perhaps I come).

'May' in a question has also been expressed by a verbal noun, e.g. ಈ ಹೊಲದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ನಾವು ಹೋಗೋಣೇನು, may we (*i.e.* are we allowed to) cross this field? (regarding the form ಹೋಗೋಣ see § 205, 3).

11, The English auxiliary 'can' is expressed by ಬಹುದು, ಬರುತ್ತದೆ and other forms of the verb ಬರ್ (ಬರು, cf. No. 10), to come, preceded by the infinitive ending in ಅ or ಅಲು, this last termination being put in the dative (ಅಲಿಕ್ಕೆ), e.g. ಕಾಣ ಬಹುದು, what can be seen. ಅಂಗಾಲಿಗೆ ತ್ರಾಣವಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಂಗಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹುದು, if (there) is power in (one's) sole of the foot, (one) can go to Bengal. ನೊಲಿದಿನ್ನ ಕತ್ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಲಿ ಹಾಕ ಬಹುದೇ, can (one) throw out darkness with the bamboo fan? ಅವನು ಕೆಲಸವ ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು, he can do work. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿರ ಬಹುದು, who can have done this? ನನಗೆ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, I can read. ನನಗೆ ಈಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, I can

swim. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯ ಬರುವದು, he can write. ಹನುಮಸ್ತನಿಗೆ ಹಾಲುಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರು ತ್ತಿತ್ತು, Hanumanta could jump. ಈ ಹೊಲದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ನಮಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನೀತೇ, can we cross this field (*i. e.* is there a road for us to cross this field)? ಇದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೀತು, who can have written this?

'Can' is also expressed by the verb ಆಗು, *e. g.* ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಅವನಿನ್ನ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, he can do this work. ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನ ಆಗುತ್ತದೋ, canst thou do it? ನಾವು ಹೆಟಿವರ ನ್ನು ಕೆಯ್ದಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸನ್ನೋಷ ಪಡಿಸ ಬೇಕು, we should make happy others as much as we can.

'Cannot' is expressed by the negative of ಬರ್ (ಬರು), *e. g.* ಆ ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದು (or ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ), that boy cannot write. ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಲ್ ಬಾರ ದುವು ಅಕ್ಕರವ್ ಆಲ್ತು, such as cannot be uttered, are no letters. ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸ ಬಾರದುದು, that cannot be counted. (*Cf.* No. 6.)

'Cannot' is expressed also by the negative of ಆಗು, *e. g.* ಈ ಕೆಲಸವು ನನ್ನಿ ನ್ನಾಗದು, I cannot do this work. ಇದು ಅವನ ಕೆಯ್ಯಲಿ ಆಗದು, he cannot do this. ಆಗದು, ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಯ್ಯಲಿ, alas, you cannot do it. ಇನ್ನ ಬಿಸಿಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನಿನ್ನ ಹೋಗುವದು (or ಹೋಗೋಣವು) ಆಗದು, I cannot go in such a heat of the sun (see also § 315, 2, f). ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನ ನಿಲ್ಲೋಣವಾಗದು, thou canst not stay (or stand). ವಜ್ರವನ್ನು ಯಾತೆಂದಿನ್ನಲೂ ಕೊಯ್ಯಲಾಗದು, (one) cannot cut a diamond with anything. ಅವನ ಸನ್ನೋಷವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಲಾಗದು, (one) cannot tell his joy. ಅವನಿನ್ನ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ (or ಆಗದು), he cannot do this work. ಆಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯವು, a business that cannot be effected. ದೇವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಾಗದು, without the knowledge of God we can never do (anything). (*Cf.* No. 8.)

'Cannot' may further be expressed by ಕೂಡದು (*cf.* No. 7), *e. g.* ಬಣ್ಡೆಯೊಡೆಯ ಬಹುದು, ರಣ್ಣೇ ಮನಸೊಡೆಯ ಕೂಡದು, (one) can break a rock, (but) cannot break the mind of a whore. ಬಲಿಕ್ಕೆಯಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲಿ ಬಹುದು, ಚಳೇ ಕಾಟ ಸಯ್ಯಿ ಕೂಡದು, (one) can live where familiar intercourse is, (but) cannot stand the trouble of cold. ಹೇಲಿ ಕೂಡದಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಲೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ, so much pain as cannot be told has befallen (me).

For 'cannot' ಆಸು (see Dictionary) in combination with ಅಲ್ಲ is also occasionally used, *e. g.* ಆ ಮೂವರ ಗೋಳಾಟ ಹೇಲಿಲಾಸಲ್ಲ, (one) cannot tell the lamentation of those three.

There are some special terms in Kannada which directly denote 'to can', *viz.*

a) ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ನುಡಿಯಲ್ ಆಲಿಯದೆ ಕೇಳಲ್ ಅಲಿಯದೆ ಇದರ್ಡೆ ಎಡಮೂಕನ್ ಎನಿಸುಗು, if (a man) cannot speak (and) cannot hear, he is called dumb

and deaf. ಮೂರ್ಖರು ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಲಿಸಲ್ ಆಫಿಯರು, fools cannot gain fame.

b) ಆಫಿ, e. g. ಎನಗೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ್ ಆಗಲ್ ಆರ್ಪರೆ ಗಾವಿಲರ್, can rustics become abler than I? ಹುಡುಗರು ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲ್ ಆಫಿರು, the boys cannot understand the meaning. ಹೊನ್ನು ಹಣವುಣ್ಣು ಎನಗೆ, ಸಾಯಲ್ ಆಫಿನು, I have gold (and other) property, I cannot die. ನಾನು ಹೋಗಲಾಫಿನು, I cannot go. ಅದಫಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳಲಾಫಿನು, I cannot tell you more about it. ತೆಫಿಲ್ ಆಪರೆ (= ಆರ್ಪರೆ) ಹೊಣೆಯಾಗು, if (thou) canst pay, become a surety. ಶೂರನು ಕಾಳಗವ ಮಾಡಲಾಪನು, a valiant man can fight. ದೇವರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಎನೇನೂ ಬಚ್ಚಲಾಫಿವು, we cannot hide anything from God. ಬರೆಯಲಾ ಫಿದವ ಕುಫಿ ಕಾಯುವವನಿಗಿನ್ತ ಕಡೆ, he who cannot write is inferior to one who feeds sheep.

c) ಬಲ್ಲ, e. g. ಕೋಣ ಬಲ್ಲದ ವೇದವನೋದಿ ಪಠಿಸಲಕೆ, can the male buffalo recite the vēdas? ನಾನು ಈಸ ಬಲ್ಲೆನು, I can swim. ಅವನು ಬರೆಯ ಬಲ್ಲನು, he can write. ಕವಿಗಳು ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸ ಬಲ್ಲರು, poets can depict objects.

12, The English auxiliary verb 'will' when it implies a simple futurity (*cf.* No 3), is expressed by the future tense in Kannada, e. g. ಕುಡುವಂ or ಕೊಡುವನು, he will give. ಕುಡುವಿರ್ or ಕೊಡುವಿರಿ, you will give. ಅಕ್ಕುಂ or ಅಕ್ಕು or ಆಗುವದು, it will become (§§ 200. 203). The future 'will not' is expressed by the negative, e. g. ಕುಡಂ or ಕೊಡನು, he will not give;— or by a verbal noun to which ಇಲ್ಲ is suffixed, e. g. ನೀವು ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, you will not give (§§ 209. 298, 3).

Regarding the suffix ಇಲ್ಲ in its connection with the dative of a verbal noun ending in ಅಲು (ಆಲ್, § 298) it is to be remarked that South-Mahratta people, at least sometimes, attach the idea of doubt (samśaya, Nuḍigattu p. 135) to it, e. g. ಅವನು ನನ್ನ ಕರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, he is not to invite me (to dinner), i. e. he will (probably) not invite me. ಆಕೆ ಉಣ್ಣಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, she is not to eat, i. e. she will (probably) not eat. Other instances chosen at random from S.-Mhr. shool-books, may, or may not, express doubt:—ಅವನು ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಜಗಳಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಕಳ ಕೋಡುಗಳು ಕಠುವನ್ನು ನೋಯಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀನು ದುಃಖದಲ್ಲಿ ರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಈ ಗುಡ್ಡದೊಳಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಸಿಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. See also some instances in § 298, 3, and *cf.* No. 2 in the present paragraph.

The English verb 'to will', 'to be pleased', 'to desire' is expressed by ಒಲ್, of which (ಒಲ್ಲೆಂ), ಒಲ್ಲೆನು, ಒಲ್ಲೆ, vulgarly ವಲ್ಲೆ, I will not, and other persons of the negative are in every body's mouth, e. g. ಉಣ್ಣಲಿಲ್ಲೆನು or

ಉಣ್ಣೆ ವಲ್ಲೆ, I will not eat. ಕೊಡಲೊಲ್ಲನು or ಕೊಡ ವಲ್ಲ, he will not give. ಕೇಳಲೊಲ್ಲರು or ಕೇಳ ವಲ್ಲರು, they will not hear.

13, The English auxiliary verbal forms 'does not', 'do not', 'did not' are expressed by the negative or a verbal noun with ಇಲ್ಲ, *e. g.* ಬರೆಯೆಂ, I do (or did) not write. ಆನ್ ಆಲಿಯೆಂ, I do (or did) not know. ಅವಂ ಮಾಡಂ, he does (or did) not make. ಸೋಮ ಬರುವಿಲ್ಲ, Sôma does not come. ಬಾಚಯ್ಯನಿಲ್ಲಿಗೇತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರಂ, why does Bâçayya not come here? ಹುಡುಗರು ಆಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, why did the boys not come to play? ಅಟಿ ಬೇಡ, do not cry (*cf.* No. 5).—Also the following way of expression (see under Nos. 5 and 6) is to be paid attention to: ಬಲಿದೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಳೆಯ ದಿರು; ಉನ್ನತಾಶೆ ಮಾಡದಿರು, do not spend (your) time idly! do not desire great things!

The English 'does', 'do', 'did' in questions is expressed as follows:— ಎಡಲಿದನೋ? ಅವನ ನೊಸಲಕ್ಕರಂ ತೊಡೆದುಡಕ್ಕುಂ, did he become dishonest? The writ on his forehead will be wiped out. ಅವನು ಬರುತ್ತಾನೋ, does he come? ಅವನು ಬನ್ನನೋ, did he come? ಅವನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೇನು, does he go abroad? ಕನ್ನಡೀ ಒಡಿದಿಯಾ, ಅಣ್ಣಾ, O brother, didst thou break the looking-glass? ಏತರ್ಕೆ ಪೋದಂ, why did he go? ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ, ಮರುಳ್ಳುಮ್ಬಿಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮಿಗೆಗಳೊಳ್ ಏಕೆ ಸಗೆಗೊಣ್ಣುವೊ ನಿರ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತದಿಂ, alas, why did the mad black bees become inimical to çampaka trees? ಯಾಕೆ ಬನ್ನರು, why did they come? ಯಾಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೀರಪ್ಪ, father, why do you go? ನೀತೆ, ಯಾಕೆ ಅಟಿ ತ್ರೀ? ಯಾರಾರೂ ಬಡಿದರೋ, Sitë, why doest thou weep? Did somebody beat thee? ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದಂ, whence did he come? ಆವಂ ಮುರನಂ ಕೊಂದಂ, who did kill Mura? ಆ ಗುಬ್ಬಿಯನ್ನು ನೀನು ಯಾವಾಗ ನೋಡಿದಿ, when did you see that sparrow? ಅವನು ಹೋಗುವದು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, whither does he go? ನೀವು ಬಂದದು ಯಾಕೆ, why did you come? ನೀವು ಬನ್ನ ಕಾರಣವೇನು, why did you come?

The English 'do' in connection with the imperative, as 'do write!', may be expressed in Kannada by the simple imperative or by its repetition, *e. g.* ಬರೆ! or ಬರೆ ಬರೆ!, ಬರೆಯಿರಿ! or ಬರೆಯಿರಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ!

14, When the English 'let' is used as an auxiliary in the imperative, denoting 'exhortation', etc., it is expressed simply by the imperative (§ 205; *cf.* No. 10; see § 367), *e. g.* ಗೆಯ್ಯೆ, let (him) do! ಪೋಕೆ, let (him) go! ತಾಗುವಂ, let us attack! ಉಸುರುವ, let us utter! ನಡೆಯುವ, let us walk! ಹೋಗೋಣ, let us go!

Compare also the forms with ಅಲಿ of the mediæval and modern dialect in § 207, 2, a. b.

The English verb 'to let', *i. e.* 'to allow', 'to permit', is expressed by the verbs ಈ, to give, etc.; ಕೊಡು, to give, etc.; and by their causatives (§ 151) ಈಸು and ಕೊಡಿಸು. The first syllable of ಈಸು is exceptionally shortened by some writers so that it becomes ಇಸು (in imitation of Têlugu ಇಚ್ಚು, to permit, of its ಈ, to give; *cf.* § 151, b, 3).

The mediæval dialect has, *e. g.* ನೀರ ಹರಿಯಲ್ ಈಯದೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಆಧಾರ ಎನಿಸುಗು, a structure which does not allow water to flow, is called âdhâra (dam); and ತರುಗಳ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪಣ್ಣಾಯ್ಗಳಂ ಬೀಯಲ್ ಈಸದು, the trees there do not let (their) ripe fruits and nuts fall. ಈಸು occasionally occurs also in the modern dialect, *e. g.* ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹಾಲು ಕಪ್ಪಿಯಲೀಸುವ ಆಕಳು, a cow that allows itself to be milked with ease. ಅವನು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬರಲೀಸನು, he does not allow me to come. Thus also does ಇಸು, *e. g.* ಅವನನ್ನು ಸೇರಲಿಸನು, he does not let him enter.

The modern dialect generally uses ಕೊಡು and ಕೊಡಿಸು, *e. g.* ಅವನನ್ನು ಹೋಗಗೊಡು (-ಕೊಡು), let him go (or allow him to go)! ಅವನು ನನ್ನ ಬರಗೊಡನು, he does not let me come. ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಗೊಡಿಸು, let me stay here! ಆ ಕುದುರೆ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಬರಗೊಡಿಸುವದಿಲ್ಲ (or ಬರಗೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ), that horse lets no one come near it. ಅಂಗಳದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಹಿತ್ತಲಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಹೊಲಸು ಇರಗೊಡ ಬಾರದು, one ought not to let filth lie either in front of a house or in (its) back-yard. See an instance under No. 7.

Also the verb ಬಿಡು, to let loose, has been used in the mediæval and modern dialect for 'to let' in instances like the following:—ಪಶುಗಳಂ ಹೋಗ ಬಿಡಿ, let the cattle go! ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೋಗ ಬಿಡು, let me go! ತಾನೂ ಕುಡಿಯ, ಕುಡಿಯುವವನಿಗೂ ಬಿಡ, he neither drinks himself nor lets him who will drink (do so).

15, It is still to be mentioned that the English 'ought not' ('is improper', *cf.* ತಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲ under No. 9) is also expressed by ಸಲ್ಲ (§ 209, note 1) preceded by an infinitive generally ending in ಅ, *e. g.* ಗುರು ಹಿರಿಯರಾದ ವರ ಜಪ್ಪಿಯ ಸಲ್ಲ; ಕಡುಜೆಲ್ವೆ ಕುರುಡನಿಗೆ ಮಡದಿಯಾಗ ಸಲ್ಲ; ಹಗೆಯೊಡನೆ ಸ್ನೇಹವನು ಮಾಡ ಸಲ್ಲ (Dâsapada 157), (one) ought not to abuse those that are (one's) guru and elders; a very handsome woman ought not to become the wife of a blind man; (one) ought not to court the friendship of enemies.

XXI.

On either— or (§ 317); **neither— nor** (§ 318); **whether— or** (§ 319); **the—the** (§ 320); **as—as** (§ 321); **for** (§ 322); **namely, as follows** (§ 323); **what is that?** (§ 324); **what happened?** (§ 325); **in this manner** (§ 326); **as—so** (§ 327); **how much— so much, how many— so many** (§ 328); **when?** (§ 329); **who— he, etc.** (§ 330).

317. In the ancient dialect 'either— or' is expressed by ಅಕ್ಕೈ— ಅಕ್ಕೈ, lit. be it—be it (§ 205, 1; cf. § 316, Nos. 10, 14), e. g. ಪೆರಿಗಣ ಮೆಯ್ಯೊಳ್ ಅಘು ಮೊದಲಾಗಿದ್ ಟಿರಿಕುಳರೇಘಾನ್ತಗಳಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಂಗಳಿರೆ—ಮುನ್ನೆ ಗಳ ಅಕ್ಕೈ, ಮೇಣ್ ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗಾದ ಗೆಕಾರಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕೈ—ಶಿಥಿಲಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, when (there) are nominal themes that end in *l*, *!*, *r* or *r* and have their first (syllable) short in the back part (*i. e.* in the beginning), slackness (§ 240) takes place either before ಗಳ or further before the ಗೆ of the dative;—or also by ಅನುಂ—ಅನುಂ, as appears in § 292.

As has been remarked in § 207, 2, *b*, the modern dialect uses ಆಗಲಿ—ಆಗಲಿ, lit. be it—be it, to express 'either—or', e. g. ಇದನ್ನು ನೀನಾಗಲಿ ಅವನಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, either thou or he must do this. ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ ಆಗಲಿ ಶನಿವಾರ ಆಗಲಿ ಹೊಡಿಟಾರು, they may start either on Friday or Saturday. ಒಳಿತಾಗಲಿ ಕೆಡಕಾಗಲಿ ನನಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯೇ ಮಾನ್ಯವು, either good or bad your command is agreeable to me. ಕಾಗದವಾಗಲಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದದು ಮತ್ತೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಡು ಕೋ, buy either paper or whatever thou wantest. ಇರುಳು ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ ಮರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಗೂಗೆಗಳು ಕಣ್ಣು ಕುಕ್ಕಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದುಣ್ಣು, if at night either cats or the young of cats are met (by them), owls will peck (their) eyes and kill them. ವಾನ್ತಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಪಿತ್ತಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ದಾಲ್ಚಿನ್ನೆಯ ಕಷಾಯ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, either for vomiting or for bile they drink a decoction of cinnamon, ಉತ್ತಮರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಪರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ದೊರಕಿದ ಇನಾಮು, a present got either by having done service in an excellent manner or by having afforded friendly aid to others. ಕಾಲ ನಡಿಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲಿಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಬಣ್ಣಿಯ ಮೇಲಿಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, they used to travel abroad either on foot or on horseback or also by means of carriages. ಇನ್ಞವರು ನೆಣ್ಣರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಕೊಣ್ಡಾಗಲಿ (*i. e.* ಕೊಣ್ಡು ಆಗಲಿ) ಹಿರಿಯರ ಗಲಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಉದರನಿರ್ವಾಹ ಸಾಗಿರುವರು, such people will subsist either having entered the house (*i. e.* by living in the house) of relations or by what has been

acquired by (their) fathers. ಗಿಳಿಗಳು ಮರಗಳ ಹೊದಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಯಿ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಬಿರುಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಗೂಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಡು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, parrots build their nests and live either in tufts of trees or fissures of dilapidated walls. ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ನು ಸನ್ನಕಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಲಿ ಚೀಲಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಲಿ ತುಮ್ಮುತ್ತಾರೆ, then they fill the sugar either into boxes or sacks. ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಣ್ಣುಪದ ಮೇಲ್ಗಡೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಕೋಟಿಕೊತ್ತಳದ ಮೇಲ್ಗಡೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪರಿಗೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮನೆ, a building that has been erected either on an open hall or on a bastion of a fort or behind a palace for the purpose of warring. ಉಣ್ಣುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಉಣ್ಣು ಮೇಲಾಗಲಿ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಸ್ತುತಿಸು, praise God either before (thou) eatest or after (thou) hast eaten.

As will be learned from the instance quoted above (ಕಾಗದವಾಗಲಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದದು ಮತ್ತೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಡು ಕೋ) ಆಗಲಿ—ಆಗಲಿ (be it—be it) is constructed, as might appear, with the nominative after a transitive verb; but sentences in which the accusative occurs in such a case, are not rare, *e. g.* ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾವುಗಳು ಅಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಕಲುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನುಂಗುವವು, occasionally boas will swallow either people that have reclined in the jungle or calves. ನಾನು ನಿನಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ತಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ ನೀನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇರುವಿಯೋ, if I, without telling thee, take away either thy book or paper, shalt thou remain quiet? Regarding this see what has been stated in § 287, remark.

The Rev. Mr. Hodson, according to § 287, remark, has used ಆದರೂ—ಆದರೂ also in the sense of 'either—or'. He has the following additional sentence: ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಡ, do not go to either this place or that.

318. The English 'neither—nor' may be expressed by the copulatives ಉಂ, ಅಂ and ಊ (§ 284 *seq.*) followed by a negative, *e. g.* ಪೂಜೆಗೆ ಫಲಮುಂ ಪುಷ್ಪಮುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, for the worship of idols (there) is neither fruit nor flower. ಅವರುಮಮ್ ಇವರುಮಂ ಪರಿಭವಿಸನು, he disrespects neither those nor these persons. ಆಕೆಗೆ ಲಜೆಯುಂ ನಾಚಿಕೆಯುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, she has neither a sense of shame nor modesty. ಅವನ ಗಣ್ವಿನೊಳಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಯೂ ಕಾಗದವೂ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, in his bundle (there) was neither pen nor paper. ಅನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕುಸ್ತೀ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, neither in that nor in this manner (there) is a kingdom for the children of Kunti. ತಾನೂ ಕುಡಿಯ, ಕುಡಿಯುವವನಿಗೂ ಬಿಡ, he neither drinks himself nor lets him who will drink (do so). ಅವನು ಹುಲಿಗೂ ಹೆದರಿನು, ಹಾವಿಗೂ ಹೆದರಿನು, he fears neither tigers nor snakes. ಅವನು ಇದನ್ನೂ

ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, he will do neither this nor that (Hodson).

ಬೆಟ್ಟಮುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲ, ರಕ್ತಸನ ರುಜ್ಜುಮುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಆನೆಯೇ, it is neither a hill nor the headless body of a demon, (but) an elephant. ಹಗ್ಗವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಹಾವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೇ, it is neither a rope nor a snake, (but) a long piece of cloth. ಇದು ಸಮುದ್ರವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ನದಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಲಿಯೇ, this is neither a sea nor a river, (but) a lake (Hodson). ಇವು ಬೆಳಸಕ್ಕರೆಗೋಲಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಉದ್ದಿದ ಹಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ, ಆಲಿಕಲ್ಲೇ, these are neither balls of white sugar nor fallen out teeth, (but) hail-stones.

319. The English 'whether — or' may be expressed by ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ, 'if', in combination with the copulatives ಅಂ and ಉ, for which see the instances in § 287, s.

In the verse quoted below the five times repeated ಆದೊಡೆಯು (=ಆದೊಡೆಯೂ, ಆದರೂ) may be translated 'though' (see § 287, s, b), but 'whether — or' would also not be wrong:

ಧನವನಿತ್ತಾದೊಡೆಯು ಸಹಭೋಜ
 ಜನವನುಣ್ಣಾದೊಡೆಯು ಮೇಣ್ ನಿಜ
 ತನುಜೆಯರನಿತ್ತಾದೊಡೆಯು ಬಲಿ ಸನ್ನ ಬೇಸವಿದೇ |
 ತನುವ ಬೆರಸಿದ್ಧಾದೊಡೆಯು ನೂ
 ತನಗುಣವ ನುಡಿವಾದೊಡೆಯು ರಿಪು
 ಜನಪತಿಯ ವಶ ಮಾಯ್ತಿದ್ದುಚಿತವಿದೆನ್ನ ನಾ ಶಕುನೀ ||

"whether he gives (you) riches, or eats together (with you), or also gives his own daughters, or follows and joins (you) without weariness, or utters novel wisdom, it is proper to keep down a hostile king" said that Śakuni. Cf. § 334.

Another way of rendering 'whether—or' occurs in the following modern sentence wherein ಇರಲಿ — ಇರಲಿ, be it — be it, is used:—ನಾನು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿರಲಿ ಮಾಡದಿರಲಿ ಬಾದಶಹನ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು, whether I have committed, or have not committed, a fault, I have to honour the command of Bādaśaha.

320. The English 'the — the' before comparatives can be expressed only by paraphrasing, see e. g. the ancient instance quoted in § 303, 2, a. South-Mahratta school-book instances are e. g. the following:—ನೀವು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದ ಹೋದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಚ್ಚು (i. e. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು) ಕಲಿಯುವಿರಿ, the more you study, the more you will learn. ಪಾಕದೊಳಗಿನ ಕಸರು ತೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದ ಹಾಗೆ

ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಿಳಿಗಾಗುವದು, the more (they) remove the impurities of the syrup, the whiter the sugar will become. ಹಡಗವು ತೆಂಕಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ ಧ್ರುವನಕ್ಷತ್ರವು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಲಿಯದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ, the more a ship approaches the south, the more the polar star seems to go down.

321. The English 'as—as' may be expressed as follows:—ಆತಂಗಳೀತಂ ತಕ್ಕಂ, this man (is) as deserving as that man (§ 348, 14). ದ್ರೋಣಂಗೆಂ ನಿನ ಗಂ ಬಿಲ್ವಾಣಿಕೆಯದು ಸಕ್ಕಸಮನೆ, doest thou know archery as well as Drōṇa? (cf. § 284 under dative). ಎನಿತುಮ್ ಅನಿತುಮಂ ಧರ್ಮಜಂ ಸ್ಥೂಲಿಗೊಟ್ಟಂ, Yudhishtīra lavished as much as he had. ವೀಳೆಯವನ್ ಆಪನಿತನ್ ಇತ್ತು, having given betel as much as possible. ಬೊಟ್ಟಿನನಿತು ಭಸಿತಮಂ ಪೂಸಿ, having applied as much ashes as a (forehead) circlet. ನಿನ್ನುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊನ್ನಂ ಸುರಿಯೆನೆ, do I not pour out gold as high as thou art?—ಆಫಿನ ಕಾಯಿ ಬರ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಚಣ್ಣಿನಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗುವವು, poppy pods become, by degrees, as large as balls. ಕೊಹಿನೂರ ಎನ್ನು ವಜ್ರವು ಕೋಲಿಯೇ ತತ್ತಿಯ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ಅದೆ, the diamond called Cohinor is as large as the half of a hen's egg. ಪೂರ್ತುಗಾಲ ದೇಶದ ಅರಸನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಜ್ರವದೆ, ಅದರಿಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಜ್ರವು ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲೆನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, with the king of Portugal there is a large diamond; people say there is no diamond on the whole earth as large as that. ಅವನು ನನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಬಡವನು, he (is) as poor as I. ಈ ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯಷ್ಟು ಸವಿ, this ripe mango is as sweet as sugar.—ಇಲ್ಲಿತನಕ, as far as this place. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ತನಕ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I come as far as your house.—ವಾರ್ಧಿ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ, as far as the ocean. ಮನೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಬನ್ನನು, he came as far as the house.—ಕೆಯ್ಯಾದ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, as much as possible. ನಾನು ಬಾಳಿರುವ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, as long as I live.—ತುದಿವರಂ, as far as the end.—ಕಿವಿವರೆಗೆ, as far as the ear.—ಅರಸು ಬನ್ನಾಗಲೇ ಹೊತ್ತಿಟರು, as soon as the king came, they started. ಆ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಲೆ, as soon as that news arrived. ಅದು ಅವನನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು ಕೂಡಲೆ, as soon as it saw him.—ಗಿರಿಯಂತೆ ಬಿಣ್ಣೆದಂ ಸುರಕರಿಯಂತೆ ಬಲಾ ಧ್ಯನ್ ಅಬ್ಬಿಯಂತೆ ಗಭೀರಂ, (he is) as big as a hill, as strong as an elephant of the gods, as deep as the ocean. ಬಲಿಯಂತೆ ವೇಲ್ ಅಧಿಕದಾನಿ, he (is) as liberal as Bali.—ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವಷ್ಟರು, as many persons as are in the house. ಮುಟಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he bought as much grain as was brought for sale. ಅವನು ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸನಿದ್ದಾನೋ, ಅಷ್ಟು ಸದ್ಗುಣಗಳುಳ್ಳವನಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he is as virtuous as he is learned. See an instance in § 327 (ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿನ್ನೊನ್ನ etc.).

'Such—as' is expressed as follows:—ಗಣ್ಣನು ಬಯಸುವಂತೆಪ್ಪಳು, such a

wife as a husband desires. ಮಾರ್ಗ ಬಲ್ಲವರುಗಳು, such as know the (proper) way. ನಿನ್ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ, such a mother as thou.

'Not so—as' is expressed by adding the negative ಅಲ್ಲ (see § 300, 1), *e. g.* ಅವನು ನನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಬಡವನಲ್ಲ, he (is) not so poor as I. ಅವನು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಬಲ್ಲವನಲ್ಲ, he (is) not such a one as knows the (proper) way. ಅಣ್ಣನು ತಮ್ಮನನ್ನಾ ಜಾಣನಲ್ಲ, the elder brother (is) not so clever as (his) younger brother.

322. In § 302, 7 ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ, why if I say, *i. e.* for, because, has been introduced. It may be added that ಕಾರಣವೇನನ್ನರೆ, the reason (or cause) what, if I say (or one says), and ಕಾರಣವೇನಾಯಿತನ್ನರೆ, the reason (or cause) what has it become (or what is it), if I say (or one says), are similarly used, *e. g.* ತಾಯಿ ತನ್ನೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ನಡತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸ ಬೇಕು, ಕಾರಣವೇನನ್ನರೆ, parents must teach good conduct to their children from (their) youth, for—. ಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಾಯ್ವಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಸಾವು ಲೇಸೆನ್ನ ತೋರುವುದು, ಕಾರಣವೇನನ್ನರೆ, death appears preferable to a life without honour, for—. ತುಳಾಪುರವೆನ್ನರೆ ತೂಕದ ಊರು; ಈ ಹೆಸರು ಬೀಬಿಲಿಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇ ನಾಯಿತನ್ನರೆ, Tulāpura means the town of weight [lit. Tulāpura, if (one) says, is town of weight]; what was the cause that it got this name? (or why did it get this name?)—. Regarding the verbs ಆನ್ and ಎನ್ see § 331 *seq.*

323. If a writer or speaker wants to adduce something that is or was said or that happens or happened, the English 'namely', 'as follows' are expressed by adding ಎನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, ಎನನ್ನರೆ, if I say (or one says) what, to the pronoun ಅದು, or to a conjugated verb, or to a verbal noun, *e. g.* ಅದೇನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ or ಅದೇನನ್ನರೆ, that is to say. ಹುಡುಗನು ನುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಎನನ್ನರೆ, the boy speaks as follows—. ಗುರುಗಳು ನನಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎನನ್ನರೆ, the guru has given me the following command—. ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಹೇಳಿದನು, ಎನನ್ನರೆ, a certain friend gave (lit. told) him courage with the following words—. ಆ ಅರಸುಮಗನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನನ್ನರೆ, what that prince said was this (or that prince spoke as follows)—. ದ್ವಾರನಾಥಭಟ್ಟನು ಅನ್ನದ್ದೇನನ್ನರೆ, Mr. Dvāranātha spoke as follows—. ಗುರುವು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಉಪದೇಶ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನನ್ನರೆ, the guru instructed him as follows—. ಫಕೀರನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶನಿಗೆ ಬಿಸ್ಸೆಯಿದ್ದೇನನ್ನರೆ, what the mendicant represented respectfully to the judge was this—. ಅದೆಯೆನ್ನ ಆಗುವದೇನನ್ನರೆ, thereby happens the following—. ತಾಯಿ ವಾಯು ಆದದೇನನ್ನರೆ, afterwards (there) happened the following—. Cf. § 325.

To this class belong also ಯಾವದನ್ನರೆ, which (thing, etc.) if I say (or one says)—. ಅವುವೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, which (things, etc.) if I say—. ಯಾವಳನ್ನರೆ, which woman if I say—. ಆರೆನ್ನೊಡೆ or ಯಾರನ್ನರೆ, who if I say—. ದಶರಥನಿಗೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಣ್ಣು ಕೂಡಿ ಅಯ್ದು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದರು, ಅವರು ಯಾರನ್ನರೆ, Daśaratha had five children including females and males, they are the following—.

324. 'What is that?' may be expressed by ಅನ್ನರೇನು, if I say (or one says) what, *e. g.* ತಮ್ಮಾ, ನಿನಗೆ ದನ ಅನ್ನರೇನು ಗೊತ್ತದೆಯೋ, brother, do you know what cattle are? ಅವು ಆಣೇ ಕಲ್ಲು. ಅನ್ನರೇನು, ಅಪ್ಪಾ, they (are) hail-stones (the father says). What is that, father? ಗೋಪುರ ಅನ್ನರೇನು, what is a gōpura?

325. 'What happened?' (*cf.* § 323), if followed by an answer of the writer or speaker himself, may be expressed by ಏನಾಯಿತಂದರೆ, if I say (or one says) what happened, *e. g.* ದುರ್ಯೋಧನನ ಏನಾಯಿತನ್ನರೆ, what happened through bad luck?—. ಅಷ್ಟರೊಳಗೇನಾಯಿತನ್ನರೆ, what happened meanwhile?—.

326. If a writer or speaker wants to tell the manner in which something is or was done or how something is or was, the English 'in this manner', 'in the following manner' is expressed by ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, ಹೇಗನ್ನರೆ, ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, how if I say (or one says), *e. g.* ವಿವೇಕಚಿನ್ಮಾ ಮಣಿಯೆನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕರಣಮಂ ಪೇಲ್ತಿನ ಅದೆನ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, he told (*i. e.* wrote) the treatise called Vivēkaçintāmaṇi in the following manner—. ಸೂಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದು ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, needles are made in this manner—. ನಾವು ಬನ್ನದ್ದು ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, we came in this manner—. ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳು ನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲು ಮೊಸರುಗಳನ್ನ ಬದುಕುತ್ತವೆ ಹೇಗನ್ನರೆ, cats live continually (by stealth) on milk and curds in this manner—. ಚಿನ್ನ ಶೋಧಿಸುವ ಹದ ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, the way of refining gold is the following—. ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಪಾರಾದರು ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, they got out of (their) strait in this manner—. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ಕಥೆಯುಣ್ಣು ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, regarding this (there) is a story (I shall tell) in the following manner—.

Instead of suffixing ಒಡೆ, if, to ಎನ್ನು, how, the ancient and mediæval dialect frequently suffixes ಎನೆ, when I say (one says), to it, *e. g.* ಆ ಕಥೆ ಯೆನ್ನೆನೆ, that story (is told) in the following manner—. ಅದೆನ್ನೆನೆ, it is thus—. ಆ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಮ್ ಎನ್ನೆನೆ, that dogma is as follows—.

327. The English 'as —so' is expressed in Kannada by an interrogative of manner followed by a demonstrative of manner, *e. g.* ತಿಬ್ಬಮ್ ಎಹಗಹುದಹಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, as (lit. how) is rash, so he made (=ತಿಬ್ಬಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ). ದೋಷರಹಿತಮ್ ಎಹಗಹುದಹಗೆ ಪೇಲ್ತಿದಂ, as is faultless, so he spoke (=ದೋಷರಹಿತಂ

ಸೇವ್ತಿಂ). ಯುಕ್ತಿಗೆಹಂಕರುದಹಂಗೆ, as is according to fitness, so (=ಯಥೇಷ್ಟಂ). ಹಂಗೆ ಅಹುದು ಹಾಂಗೆ, as is fit, so (=ಯಥಾಸ್ತಂ). ನೆನಪು ತಾನ್ ಎಹಗಹಗೆ, as the remembrance (is), so. ಎಹಗೆ ಭಕ್ತಂ ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತಿಹನ್, ಅಹಗೆ ಶಿವನ್ ಆ ರೂಪು ಗೊಣ್ಣೊಲಿದಿಹುದು ಜೋದ್ಯಮೆ, is it a wonder that as the devotee thinks, so Śiva will graciously assume that form (*i. e.* such a form Śiva will graciously assume)? ನಿನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ಅನ್ಯರು ಹೇಗೆ ವರ್ತಿಸ ಬೇಕೋ, ಹಾಗೆ ಅನ್ಯರ ಸಂಗಡ ನೀನು ನಡ ಕೋ, as thou wouldst that others should behave towards thee, so behave thou towards others. ಸುಮ್ಮ ಸುಮ್ಮಗೆ ಬಡಿದರೆ ನಿನಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಬರುವದೋ, ಹಾಗೆ ಆಕಳಿಗೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, as thou becomest angry, if (one) beats thee quite causelessly, so does a cow too. ನಿನಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ನೋವು ಆಗುವದೋ, ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ನೋಣಕ್ಕೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, as thou feelest pain, so does this fly too. ವೀ ನುಗಳು ನೀರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬದುಕಲಾಯಿವೋ, ಹಾಗೇನು ಕಪ್ಪೆಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲ, as fishes cannot leave the water and live, so are frogs not at all. ಘಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮೃತ್ತಿಕೆ ಯೆತ್ತನೆ ಅಕ್ಷರಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟುವುದರ್ಕೆ ಉಪಾದಾನಕಾರಣವಾದ ವಸ್ತುವೆನ್ನ ಲಿವುದು, as clay (is the material cause) for a pot, so (one) must consider (it) to be a substance which is the material cause for the origin of sounds as represented by letters.

ಬೆಂಕಿಯನ್ನೊನ್ನು ಕಿಡಿ ಹಾಯ್ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿದ ಬಣಿವೆಯು ಒನ್ನು ಅರಕ್ಷಣದೊಳಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಬೂದಿಯಾಗುವದೋ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಭರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಒನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೆಲಸದಿನ್ನ ಜನ್ಮದ ಸೌಖ್ಯವೆಲ್ಲ ನಾಶವಾಗುವದು, as a stack that is piled up as high as a big hill, if one spark flies from a fire and falls (upon it), burns and is reduced to ashes in half a moment, even so all happiness of (one's) life is destroyed by a small act done (*lit.* that one does) in violent passion. ಕಿತ್ತಳೆ ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಲಿವೆಯು ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬನ್ನರೂ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಉರುಳಿ ಬೀಳುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ರೂ ಉರುಳಿ ಬೀಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ, as an ant that walks about on an orange, though it comes from above to the bottom, does not roll down (from it), even so does also a man on the earth not roll down.

328. The English 'how much — so much', 'how many — so many' is expressed by an interrogative noun of indefinite quantity (§ 278, 3) followed by such a demonstrative noun, *e. g.* ಸುರರ ಪಡೆ ನೆರವಿಯೊಳ್ ಕರಿಗಳೆನಿತನಿತಲಿತಿಳಿ, elephants how many, even in so many (places there occurs) a number of suras in union (*i. e.* seven times ೧೦೦; Çhandas under kusumaśara). ಎಸು ಭಟರ್ ಅಮ್ಮುಗಳನ್ ಎಸುವರ್, ಅಯ್ನು ಅಮ್ಮುಗಳನ್ ಆ ಸುಭಟರಂಗದೊಳ್ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದನ್; ಆ ಬಲದೊಳ್ ಎಸು ಕೆಯ್ದುಗಳ್ ಒಳೊದಗಿದವಯ್ನು ಕೆಯ್ದುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಮಂ ತಡೆಗಡಿದನ್; ಏನಾನೆ

ಕುದುರೆಗಳ್ ಕವಿಯಲ್ ಆಯ್ಸಂ ಸೀಳ್ವನ್; ಏಸು ತೇರ್ ಉರವಣಿಸಲ್ ಅಯ್ಸದಿಡಟಂ ಮುಲಿ ದನ್; ಏಸು ಮನ್ನಿಗಳ್ ಉಡುಬಿತ್ತಯ್ಸನುಂ ಕೊನ್ದಂ, how many arrows the warriors shot, so many arrows he caused to appear in the body of those valiant men; how many weapons entered that force, so many weapons he stopped altogether by cutting (them down); how many elephants (and) horses attacked, so many he split; how many chariots came on with impetuosity, the vehemence of so many he broke; how many people rushed on, even so many he killed. ಏಸು ಹರಿಗಳ್ ಬೇಕು, ನಿನಗಯ್ಸನ್ ಈವೆಂ, how many horses (thou) wantest, so many I shall give thee. ಚನ್ದನಮನ್ ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತಿರಲು ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲಧನವೇಸುಣ್ಣವೆಲ್ಲವುಮೋಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚನ್ದನಕೆ ಸವೆಯಲು, when he was offering sandalwood, (and) his capital how much it was, (so much, ಆಸು, which is to be supplied) was spent all in succession for the sandalwood. ಒನ್ದ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುದುರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಯಲ್ ಆವುದೋ, ಅಷ್ಟು ದೂರದ ದಾರಿ, how much far (*i. e.* how far) a horse can journey in a day, so much (*i. e.* so) distant a road (= ಆಶ್ವೀನ). ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಿ ಸತ್ತರೆ ಇಚ್ಛಿದ ಜನರು ಮೈಯೆಲ್ಲ ಬೊಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಡತೆಗೆ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟು ನಗುತ್ತೇವೋ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣ್ಡ ಸತ್ತ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ತಲೆ ಬೊಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಪರದೇಶಸ್ಥರು ನಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, how much we laugh at the custom of the Egyptians to have (their) whole body shaved, if a dog dies in the house, even so much foreigners laugh when they see that in our country a woman whose husband has died, has (her) head shaved. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ರೊಕ್ಕ ಉಣ್ಣೋ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಉಣ್ಣು, how much money we have, so much calculation we have.

329. Where a relative participle with a demonstrative adverb of time, as ಬರುವಾಗ (ಬರುವು+ಆಗ), when I come, when thou comest, when he, she, it comes, when we, you, they come (§ 282, *i*), is commonly used, the 'when' is occasionally expressed by an interrogative adverb of time followed by a demonstrative one, *e. g.* ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಪುಣೆಯಿನ್ದ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬರುವಿರೋ, ಆಗ ಅವರ ಭೆಟ್ಟಿ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ, when you come back from Puṇē, visit him. ನಿನ್ನ ಪಾಠ ವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಮುಗಿದಿರುವದೋ, ಆಗ ತಿರುಗಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹುದು, when thou hast prepared thy lesson, thou mayest go out for a walk. This is, so to say, an imitation of Saṁskṛita ಯದಾ, when, and its correlative ತದಾ, then. Cf. the close of § 330.

330. Regarding the translation into English of the relative past participle followed by nouns and demonstrative pronouns see §§ 179. 254, and regarding that of the relative present-future participle followed by

such terms §§ 186. 254. Cf. §§ 363. 364. In § 282 the use of those participles in connection with adverbs has been adduced.

It remains to refer to § 267 in which it has been stated that it might appear, as if there existed relative pronouns and their correlatives in Kannada (just as in Sanskrita). That such an appearance is not based upon idiom, has been indicated in that place, though in English the instances given there, would naturally suggest the existence of relatives and their correlatives, *e.g.* 'who—he', 'who—she', etc. However the pronouns resembling relative ones are interrogatives, and the correlatives are demonstratives, and therefore the instances quoted in § 267 and some additional ones in this paragraph are literally to be translated as follows:—*ಧನಮುಳ್ಳನ್ ಆವನ್? ಅವನೆ ಇನ್ನಂ*, who (is) a rich man? he indeed (is) a prince (in English: who is a rich man, he indeed is a prince, or a rich man is a prince indeed). *ಕೊಂಕಿದ ಬಿಲ್ಲ ಆವಂಗಾತಂ ಕುಡುವಿಲ್ಲಂ*, who has an (always) bent bow? he (is) Kāma. *ಬಸವನೆಮ್ಮುಕ್ಕರತ್ರಯವನ್ ಒಸೆದು ಚಿತ್ತದೊಳ್ ಒರ್ಮೆಯುಂ ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸವನ್ ಆವನ್? ಅವನ ವದನಸಾರಸವೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರ್ಪುದು*, who (is) the man that only once contemplates joyfully in (his) mind the three syllables Ba-sa-va? the lotus of his countenance indeed will remain steady. *ಎದೆಯೊಳ್ ಆವನು ನೆನೆವನ್ ಎಮ್ಮುವನ್? ಅದುವೆ ತಾಂ ಬಸವಾಶಂ*, who does think of us in his heart? (Siva asks) that one (or he) even is a part of Basava. *ಆವಳ್ ಪತಿವ್ರತೆಯವಳೆ ಮಾನೈ*, who is a wife faithful to her husband? she indeed is a venerable woman. *ಯಾವನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವನೋ? ಅವನು ಉಣ್ಣುವನು*, who does work? he shall have a dinner. *ಯಾವನು ಸತ್ತ್ವಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವನೋ? ಅವನು ಸುಖ ಪಡುತ್ತಾನೆ*, who does perform virtuous actions? he is happy. *ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ತನಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗ ಬೇಕೆಂದ ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾನೋ? ಅವನು ಕೆಯ್ಯಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು*, what man does desire welfare? he must be kind to all men as much as possible. *ಯಾವವನು ಹಗೆಯವರನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹೊಡಿಡುತ್ತಾನೋ? ಅನ್ಧವನು ಅಭ್ಯಮಿತ್ರೈ*, who does frequently march out with the very purpose of overcoming an enemy? such a one is an abhyamitra.

ಆವುದು ಮಾಡಲ್ ಬೇಡಿದುದುವೆ ಕರ್ಮಂ, what is that towards which an activity is directed? even that is the object (see § 315, 2, m). ಆವುದು ರೂಢಿಯನುಳ್ಳುದು? ಅದುವೆ ಲೇಸು, what is in customary usage? even that is fit. ಆವುದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದುದು? ಅದು ದರ್ಶನೀಯಂ, what is beautiful? that is worthy of being seen. ಆಧಾರಂ ತಾನ್ ಆವುದು? ಅದು ಅಧಿಕರಣಂ, what is location? that (forms) the sense of the locative case. ಇತರೇತರಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂಹತಮ್ ಅದು ತಾನ್

ಆವುದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿ ತಗುಳ್ಳಂ, what is a combination of mutual action? there also a bahuvrīhi compound (§ 249) is formed. ಆನೆಯ ಮುಪ್ಪಾಗವು ಯಾವದೋ? ಅದು ದಂತಭಾಗ, what is an elephant's forepart? that (is) the dantabhāga. ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ? ಆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಖ್ಯ ವಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, in what country do people not study science? in that country (there) is no happy state. ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಎರಡನೆಯವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ? ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಎರಡನೆಯವರನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು, in what manner do they desire that others should treat them? in that very manner they should treat others.

ಮದವನಿಗನ ಆರು ಕೆಲವ್ವರು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರುಣ್ಣು? ಅವರು ಜನ್ಯರು ಎನಿಸುವುದು, who are some friends of the bridegroom? they are called janyas. ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ತಕ್ಕವರೋ? ಅನ್ಯವರನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾಗಿ ಆರಿಸು, who (are) fit for thee to trust? such people choose for thy friends!

ನಿಮಗಾವುವು ಮನಕೇಯಿವುವು? ಅಚ್ಚಿಱ್ಱಿನ್ ಅವನ್ ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿಗೊಳ್ಳಿಂ, which (pearls) do suit you? them choose with pleasure! (See § 271.)

Such sentences appear to have originally been formed in imitation of Sāṃskṛita ones with the relatives ಯದ್, ಯಾವದ್, ಯಥಾ and their cor-relatives ತದ್, ತಾವದ್, ತಥಾ (cf. § 329). Their translation, as given above, can be easily changed into proper English.

XXII. On the verbs ಎನ್ and ಅನ್.

331. In §§ 302, 7; 322. 323. 324. 325. 326 the peculiar use of the verbs ಎನ್ (ಎನು, ಎನ್ನು), ಆನ್ (ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು), to say, when their past relative participle (in the sense of the present) is in combination with ಒಡೆ, (ಅಡೆ), and ಅರೆ and an interrogative (ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ, ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಎನೆಂದೆಡೆ, ಎನೆಂದರೆ, ಆರೆಂದೆಡೆ, etc.; ಅಂದರೇನು; ಏನಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ; ಎನೆಂದೆಡೆ, ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ, ಹಾಗೆಂದರೆ), has been introduced.

It appears from those paragraphs that if a person wants to state the reason (or cause) of something he writes or speaks about, if a writer or speaker adduces something that is or was said or that happens or happened, if a writer or speaker is going to answer a question put by himself, and if a speaker or writer wants to tell the manner in which something is or was done or how something is or was, those verbs in the mentioned combination are employed.

332. Before expatiating on the other use made of the verbs ಎನ್ and ಅನ್ we have to give their past participles ಎನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನು (§ 155) and their

substitutes ಎನ್ನ and ಅನ್ನ (§ 172 and § 198, 7, remark 1), as the said verbs are often followed by ಎನ್, ಅನ್, ಉಸಿರ್ (ಉಸುರ್), ನುಡಿ, ವೇಲಿ or ಹೇಲಿ, (occasionally also ಒರಿ) combined with their past participles, for we may say either ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನಂ, ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನನು, ಕೊಟ್ಟಿನನ್ನನು; or also ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನ ಎನ್ನಂ, ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನ ಅನ್ನನು; ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನ ಉಸಿದಂ; ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನ ನುಡಿದಂ; ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನ ವೇಲಿಂ, ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನ ಹೇಲಿದನು, ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನ ಹೇಲಿದನು, ಕೊಟ್ಟಿನನ್ನ ಹೇಲಿದನು, all meaning 'he said I gave' or 'he said I will give'.

It may be said about the use of ಎನ್ and ಅನ್ in their simple and combined form that they generally introduce a statement by words or on paper (or on cadjan leaves, copper plates and stone tablets), this being either a statement made by somebody regarding himself or another, or one of what another has said or written, or one of command, or one of message, when it may be said to answer to the English conjunction 'that' or the quotation marks in English, e. g. ಪೂಗಳಂ ತನ್ನಪೆನ್ ಎನ್ನಳ್, she said "I bring flowers". ಆನ್ ಇದಂ ಮಾಯ್ತಿನ ಎನ್ನಂ, he said "I shall do this". ಈವೊಡೆ ನೀಮ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಿರ್ ಎನ್ನರ್, they said "if (you) give, you (are) good ones". ಅಯ್ಯಾ, ತಾವು ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿಗಳು, ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಅಂಜದವರು ಎನ್ನು, ಆತನನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳಿದನು, he said "sir, you (are) a great hero and fear nobody", and (thus) praised him. ಆಗ ಸಿಂಹವು — ಇದು ನನ್ನ ಪಾಲು, ನನಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿತು ಅನ್ನಿತು, then the lion said "this (is) my share, it fell to me". ಮುನ್ನೆ ನನ್ನ ಗತಿ ಹೀಗಾದೀತೆನ್ನ, ಆಗ ನನ್ನ ಧ್ಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, it did not come to my mind at that time that hereafter my fate would become thus. ನಾನು ಆ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆನ್ನ, ಹೊಲಿಟನು, he said "I go to that town and return", and started. ಅಕ್ಕಾ, ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಬನ್ನ ತಟಕು ಜೇನುತುಪ್ಪಾ ಕೊಡೇ! ದೇವರು ನಿನಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಾಡ್ಯಾನು ಎನ್ನು, ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಿತು, "elder sister," prayed she, "kindly give me a drop of honey! God will make thee happy". ಪರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಉಪಕಾರವು ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ವ್ಯರ್ಥ ವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವದಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ನ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he arrived at the certain decision that help afforded to others would never be in vain. ಅವನು — ಇದೇನೆಲೇ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೊಪ್ಪೆಯ ಮಲಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಾರಂಗವಿದ್ದೆನ್ನೆ ತೋಲುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನು, ಕೂಗಿದನು, "ha, what is this?" cried he, "in this straw there appears a deer to be hidden". ಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಾಯ್ವಿಕೆಗಿನ್ನ ಸಾವು ಲೇಸೆನ್ನ, ತೋಲುವದು, it appears that death is preferable to a dishonorable life. ಪೂವಡಿಗಂ ಹರನ ಪೂಜಾರ್ಥದ ಕುಸುಮಮಂ ಪರಿಮಳವನ್ ಈಣ್ಣಿದಳ್ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೀಯರಸಿಯರ ಮೂಗಂ ಕಡಿದನ್ ಆ ಕ್ಷಣದೊಳ್ ಎನ್ನೆನಲು, when they told (the king) that the florist, saying "she tasted the flower (and) fragrance with which Hara should be worshipped", cut off the nose of this queen at that moment. ನಿನ್ನ ಮಾತಿನ

ಆಶಯವು ನನಗೆ ಪೂರಾ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು ಎನ್ನು, ಬಲಲಗೆಬಗೆಯಿನ್ನ ಅನ್ನನು, he said hastily “the meaning of your word is perfectly known to me”. ಈ ಭವಹರಚರಿತಂ ಪುಣ್ಯಶ್ರವಕಾರಣಮೆಂದೆ, ಪೇಬಿಲ್ ಉದ್ಯತನಾದೆಂ, having said even “this worldly existence-removing-story (shall become) a cause of pleasure for the ear”, I endeavoured to tell (it). ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇವ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೋದನೆಂದ್ನ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, she said “he took all the money and went away”. ನೀನು ಮಾಡಿದ ತೀರ್ಪು ಸಮವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದ್ನ ನನಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು, they told me that the decision thou madest, was not proper. ಎತ್ತು, ಅವನ ಕೆಯ್ಯೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ನೀನು ಪಾರಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಲಾಡ್ ಎಂದ್ನ, ಹೇಳಿತು, the ox said “thou canst not be saved from his hand”. ಕೊಟ್ಟೆಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನೆಂದ್ನ, ಸಿಂಹಳೆನ್ನಂ ನುಡಿದಂ, “I shall certainly give” king Simhala said. ಮಾವಾ, ನೀನು ನನ್ನ ಕರೆದಿ ಎಂದ್ನ, ಫಕೀರನು ಹೇಳಿದನು, Phakira said “uncle, thou didst call me”. ಆ ಕೂಸುಗಳ ಚಿನ್ನೆ ಬಿಡಿರಿ! ನಾನು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಜತನದಿನ್ನ ಕಾಯುತ್ತ ಹತ್ತರ ಕುಳಿತಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ ಅನ್ನಲು, when it (the wolf) said (to the wild hog) “give up anxious thought as to those (your) little ones! I shall sit near (them) guarding them with care”. ತಾನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದ್ನ ಹೇಳಿದನು, he said “I will do it”.

ತನ್ನೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸುವದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸುವದು ಬಹುಯೋಗ್ಯವು ಎಂದ್ನ, ತನಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮಗನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತಂದ್ನ, ಆ ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, the son took to heart that (his) father had given him the advice that it was much fitter to bear with than to punish, and pardoned the boy. ಎಂದಿಗೂ ತಾಯಿ ತನ್ನೆಗಳ ಮಾತು ಮೀರಿ ಬಾರದು ಎಂದ್ನಲೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಪಶು ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಗಿಡ ಭೂಮಿ ಆಕಾಶ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ದೇವರು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನೆಂದ್ನಲೂ ಅದರಿಲ್ಲ ಬರೆದದೆ, it is written in it (viz. in the old or former book) that (you) should never transgress the word of (your) parents and that God created man, beasts, birds, trees, the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon, and all the other things.

ನಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದ್ನ ಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಹೋಗಿರಿ ಎಂದ್ನ ಅನ್ನನು, he said “tie the dogs to a tree and go!”. ಬಯ್ಯಾಡುವ ನಡತೆ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಟ್ಟದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೆನಪಿ ನಲ್ಲಿಡು ಎಂದ್ನ, ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಿದನು, he exhorted him “the habit of using improper language (is) very bad; remember this well!”. ಅಸೂಯೆಗೀಡಾಗ ಬೇ ಡೆಂದ್ನ, ನಿಜನನ್ನನಂಗಾ ಕುಳಿನ್ನಂ ಪೇಲ್ಪಿಂ, that Kulinda told his son “do not become subject to envy!”. ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, ತನ್ನ ದಣ್ಣಿನವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮೊದಲು ದಾಟಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದ್ನ, ಅವ್ವಿಗರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದನು, the king commanded the boatmen that they should first transport all his soldiers over (the river). ಆತನು ನೋಡುವ ಎನಲು, when he said “let us see!”. ನೋಡೋಣ, ಬಾ ಎಂದ್ನನು, he said “let us see, come!”.

ಅವನಿಗೇನೆನ್ನ ಹೇಳಿಲಿ? ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನ ಹೇಳಿರಿ, what am I to tell him?

'Tell (him) he must come to me. ಹೋಗಿ, ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, go, and tell (him) that I will come to his house to dinner this evening. ದೊರೆ, ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು, ಹೇಳಿಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು, the gentleman sent me to say that he would come to your house to dinner this evening. ದೂತರು ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯ ಬಯ್ಯಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಎಲೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜನೇ, ನನ್ನೊಡೆಯನು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದನು, the messenger went to the ruler and said "O king, my master has sent you these things as a present".

The verbs ಎನ್ and ಅನ್ are also used in questions, *e. g.* ಯಾಕೆ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಏರಿದ್ದಿ ಎಂದನು, he said "why hast thou ascended the tree?". ಆ ಕುಣ್ಣುನು, ನಿನ್ನ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬರಲಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಚಿನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲು, when the cripple said "how shall I come to thy help?" and was sorrowful. ಯಾವ ಆಟ ಆಡಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುತ್ತೀ, what doest thou say that (we) shall play? ಈ ಮರವನ್ನು ಈ ಹಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಯಾರು ಎನ್ನು, ತೋಟದೊಳಗಿನ ಆಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಕೇಳಿದನು, he called the servants that were in the garden and asked "who are they who have treated this tree in this manner?". ನಿಮಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು ಎನ್ನು, ಕೇಳಿದರು, they asked "how did you know (that)?" ಯಾವಾಗ ತರುವಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಕೇಳಿದನು, he asked "when wilt thou bring (it)?" ನೀನು ಯಾಕೆ ಅಯಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಿ ಎನ್ನು, ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದನು, he asked Râmaçandra "why doest thou weep?".

Further the said verbs are used to express 'for the purpose', regarding which some instances have been given in § 302 under No. 7.

Then the said verbs are also used to give an explanation of nouns, verbs or adverbs, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ತಿಯೆನ್ನು ಗರ್ವಭಂ, kal'tõ means an ass [lit. kal'tõ (people) having said (is) an ass]. ಮುತ್ತಿಗಮ್ ಎನ್ನೊನ್ನು ಮರಂ, multaga means a certain tree. ಕೂಲಿನೆನ್ನೆಗ್ಗಂ, kûla means a rude man. ತೆಗ್ಲಿನೆನ್ನು ಪಲಿದಂ, tēgal'dan means 'he reviled'. ಅಗುಲಿನೆನ್ನು ನೀರ್ನಲೆದಪ್ಪಿದಂ, agul'dan means 'he sank in water'. ಕಲ್ತಿನೆನ್ನು ಆಕಸ್ತಿಕಂ, kal'kanē means suddenly. ಗಲಿಗಲಿನೆನ್ನು ಬೇಗಂ, gal'galanē means quickly. — Also when a series of nouns is given ಎನ್ or ಅನ್ is used, *e. g.* ನಾಗರ ಹಾವು, ಕೇರೀ ಹಾವು, ಮಣ್ಣು ಕೃಹಾವು, ಚಿಣಿಗೀ ಹಾವು, ಬಳೆಗಡಕಹಾವು, ಹೆಬ್ಬಾವು ಎನ್ನು, ಹಲವು ತರದ ಹಾವುಗಳುಂಟು.

Also when imitative sounds, feeling, etc. are to be expressed, the said verbs are used, *e. g.* ಪಲಿಪಲಿ ಪಲ್ಪಿಲಿಯೆನ್ನಾಲಿಕಲ್ಗಳ್ ಉದಿರುವು ನಭದಿಂ, hailstones fell down from the sky with the sound of palapala palpala. ನೊಣವು ಗುಂಯಿ ಗುಂಯಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಹಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, the fly sings gumyi gumyi. ನನ್ನ

ಅಂಗೆಯ ಜುಮ್ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ, the palm of my hand has the sensation of jum (from cold).

The relative participles of the said verbs are used similarly (*cf.* the use of ಎಮ್ಮ in the passive, § 315, 2, *k*). Regarding ಎಮ್ಮ when forming a verbal noun in combination with ಉದು or ಅದು, the following instances may be given:— ವಿರಸವೆನಗಿದು ಮುಂಜಿಯೆಮ್ಮುದನ್ ಒರೆಯದಿರು, do not say “this investiture with the sacred thread is sapless to me”. ಕೊತ್ತಿ ಬಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಾಲು ವಿಸಾಲ್ ಎಮ್ಮುದನು, does the cat know (the difference between common) milk (and) that which is vowed? ತಾನು ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊಸವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಲಿತೆನ್ನದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರ ಬೇಕು, he must daily examine “how much more have I learned to-day?”. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ, ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಯ ಹಾಕುವದಕ್ಕೆಂತ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ ನಿಮಗೇನಾದರೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಮ್ಮದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿರಿ, children, before you apply (your) hand to anything, examine thoroughly whether it is in any way useful to you or not. ನಾವು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾತಾಡ ಬಾರದೆಮ್ಮುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾರಣವುಣ್ಣು, there is an eminent reason, why we should not vainly (and) inconsiderately speak. ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀತಿಯ ಪಾಠ ಗಳುಣ್ಣು; ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ನೆನಪಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಅದಿಂತ ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆಮ್ಮದಾಗಿ (ಎಮ್ಮದು + ಆಗಿ) ಬರೆದದೆ, in that book there are ethic rules; it is written (therein) that you should read and remember them carefully and walk accordingly. ಭೃತ್ಯನನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡೆಮ್ಮದಾಗಿ ಆಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸುವದು, calling (one’s) servant and ordering “do thus”. ನರಿಯು, ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಲೋಭವಿರಲಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನದ್ದೇ (past relative participle) ಹೊಟಿಟೆ, the fox said with emphasis (to the fowl) “elder brother, I go (now) and shall return. (Your) favour remain (on me)!”, and started.

333. ಎನ್ನರೆ or ಅನ್ನರೆ are frequently used after a conjugated verb to express the meaning which that verb would give, if its relative participle in combination with ಅರೆ were used, *e. g.* ಇನಿನಿನ್ನ ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ದಿನಾ ಬರುತ್ತ ಬಾ ಅನ್ನರೆ ಒನ್ನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೇ ನಿನಗೆ ನನ್ನನೆ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನೀತು, if hence thou daily come [lit. “daily come” if (one) says] to our school, you will probably become able to write like me even in one or two months. ದೊರೆ ಬನ್ನರನ್ನರೆ, if master has come [lit. if (one) says “master has come”]. ಗುಬ್ಬಿಯು ಆ ತತ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂತಿತ್ತೆನ್ನರೆ ಅದಿ ಮೆಯ್ಯಾವಿನಿಂದ ಮುಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, if the sparrow sits on that egg [lit. “sat” if (one) says], a young will be born by the warmth of its body. ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಯ್ಲೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬಡವರ ಪರಾಮುರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನರೆ

ದೇವರು ತಮಗೆ ದಯೆ ಮಾಡುವನು, if you take care of the poor [(lit. “you must take care of the poor” if (one) says] as much as you can, God will be kind towards you. ಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಹಣ್ಣಾದವೆಂದರೆ ಬಿಸಲಿಗೂ ಗಾಳಿಗೂ ಅರಳಿ ಒಳಗಿನ ಹತ್ತಿ ಹೊಲಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, if the pods are ripe, they will open by the effect of sunshine and wind, and the cotton that is inside, will come out. ರಾಮ ಪುರವೆನ್ನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗು ಅಂದರೆ ನಿನಗೆ ಎರಡು ದುಡ್ಡಿಗೊನ್ನು ತೆಂಗಿನ ಕಾಯಿ ದೊರೆಯುವದು, if thou goest to the town called Rāmapura, thou wilt get a cocoa-nut for two duddus. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಲಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಈ ಗುಡ್ಡದೊಳಗೆ ಹಾರಿ ಸಿಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, if darkness sets in here, I shall not find the way in this hilly country. ಈ ಕಠಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಹಂಚಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬಿಡುವಾ ಅಂದರೆ ಜನ್ಮದ ದರಿದ್ರ ವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗುವದು, if we two divide this costly pearl among us, (our) poverty of birth will cease. Observe also the following instance — ದೊರೆಗಳು ಶನಿವಾರ ಬಂದರು; ಈ ಶನಿವಾರತನಕ ಅಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಾರ ಆಯಿತು, the gentleman came last Saturday; (from that time) till this Saturday, if one says, it is a week.

It is to be remarked here that ಎಂದರೆ or ಅಂದರೆ is also used to express the English ‘that is to say’, e. g. ಸನ್ನ ೧೪೯೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ೧೮೭೨ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ತನಕ ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಇನ್ನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ, from A. D. 1490 till A. D. 1687, that is to say for about 200 years. ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಫಲವು ತುಸು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಿಂಹಲದ್ವೀಪದಷ್ಟು ಅಂದರೆ ೨೫ ಸಾವಿರ ಚಚ್ಚಾಕಮೈಲು ಉಣ್ಣು, the area of the united kingdom of Great Britain is about as great as that of Ceylon, that is to say 25000 square miles. ಈ ಮೀನು ತಿರಿಗಾಡಿ ದರೆ ಕಡಲುಕ್ಕಿ ನೀರು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವದು ಅಂದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮೀನು, if this fish moves about, the sea swells and increases, that is to say such a big fish.

334. With regard to the use of ಎಂದರೆ or ಅಂದರೆ after a conjugated verb adduced in § 333 the remark is to be made that ಆದೊಡೆ, ಆದಡೆ or ಆದರೆ (cf. the verse in § 319) are similarly used, e. g. ಶೂಲಿಮಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ ಅಪಾದಿಯಾ ದೊಡೆ, if thou knowest Śiva’s mantra. ನಿಮ್ಮೂಟಿಗವ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದನಾದೊಡೆ, if he left your service undone. ಹೊಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದರಾದೊಡೆ, if they escaped. ಸನ್ನಿಸಿದ ರಾದಡೆ, if they touch. Also ನೀನು ನಾಳೆ ಪುಣೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವದಾದರೆ, if to-morrow thou goest to Pūṇē. Cf. § 296.

335. In the modern dialect ‘intentionally’ is expressed by ಬೇಕೆನ್ನ, (lit. having said “it must”), e. g. ನಾನು ಬೇಕೆನ್ನ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ, I have not broken the looking-glass intentionally; (and ‘unintentionally’ may be translated ಸಾಕೆನ್ನ or ಬೇಡೆನ್ನ).

336. In the same dialect 'they say', 'on dit' is expressed by adding ಅನ್ನೆ (§ 196, remark 4; § 198, 7, remark 2) to a sentence, *e. g.* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಆ ಚಿನಿವಾರನ ಬಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅನ್ನದ್ದು (see § 337) — ನಾಯಕರೇ, ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೇನೋ ನೀರು ತುಮ್ಮುವದೊನ್ನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಣ್ಣೆ ಅದೆಯೆನ್ನೆ, the Brāhmaṇa went to that money-changer and said "sir, they (people) say you have a certain large metal vessel into which water uses to be filled". ಒನ್ನ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕವ್ವೆಗಳು ಇಡೀ ಕೋಟೀ ಮಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಂಗುತ್ತವೆನ್ನೆ, they say that a sort of frogs swallows a whole chicken. ಬರುತ್ತಾರನ್ನೆ, "they are coming" they say (or I am told). ಬನ್ನರನ್ನೆ, "they are come", I am told.

337. From the instances in § 332 it appears that ಎನ್ or ಅನ್ are generally placed at the end of a statement, etc.; it is, however, allowed to put them also before it in order to introduce it, *e. g.* ತನ್ನೆಯು ಇಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ತನ್ನೆದುರಿಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲ ಹೇಲಿ, ಅನ್ನದ್ದು — ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ, ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ದಿನಾಲು ಕನ್ನಡೀ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರಿ, etc., the father called both (his children), told them to stand before him, and said (lit. a having said) "children, daily look on the looking-glass". ಒನ್ನ ದಿನ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುದುಕನು ಕೆಲವು ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನದ್ದು — ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ, ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಹಿತವಾಗ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನ, ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, on a certain day an old man said to some boys "children, I desire your welfare". ದೇವನೆನ್ನನು ನಮ್ಮಿಯಣ್ಣಗೆ—ಆವಗಂ ಬಹುವೇದವೇ ದಾರಿ, the god said to Nambiyanna—"always (are) even the manifold vēdas the road". ಸತಿಯೆನ್ನಳ್ ಇನೆಯಂಗಿ—ಅಲಿಯೆ ನಲಿಯೆನು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಂ, the wife told the beloved one "I do not know, I do not know devotion".

In such a case ಎನ್ or ಅನ್ may be preceded by ಇನ್ನು (*cf.* § 326 ಅದೆ ನ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ), *e. g.* ಬಲಿಯವ್ ಅರಸಿಯಂ ಸತ್ತಯ್ಲೆನ್ನಿನ್ನೆನ್ನಂ, thereupon, in order to appease the queen, he spoke thus—. ಮತ್ತಮ್ ಅರಸನ್ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಂ, again the king spoke thus—. ಮತ್ತಮ್ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಳ್, again she spoke thus—. ಅವಳ್ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಳ್, she spoke thus—. ಅವರ್ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನರ್, they spoke thus—. ತನ್ನೆಗಿನ್ನೆನ್ನಂ, he spoke thus to (his) father—. ನರೇನ್ನ ನನ್ನನಗೆ ಪತಿವೋಹಿಸನ್ನನನ್ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಂ, to the son of the king the son of Patimōhi spoke thus—. Also: ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನೊರೆದು, having spoken thus (with reference to preceding words).

Or ಇದಂ, this, may be put after ಎನ್, *e. g.* ಅವನ್ ಎನ್ನನ್ ಇದಂ, he spoke this—.

There is still to be mentioned the use of a relative participle in the form of a verbal noun to introduce a statement, etc., without ಎನ್ or ಅನ್, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದು — ಈಕೆಯು, ಕರೀ ಬೀಜದ ಚೀಲವೆನ್ನು, ಹೇಲಿಯವದು ಮದ್ದಿನ

ಚೀಲವು, he reflected “what she says is a bag of black seed, (is) the bag of gunpowder”. ಸಿಂಹವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು — ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಳಿದವರೇ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ, the lion said “all of you certainly know”. In such a case ಎನನ್ನರೇ is to be supplied, for which see § 323.

XXIII. On ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲ.

338. In § 212, No. 7 ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (*cf.* §§ 170. 361) and ಅಲ್ಲ appear as classed with the adverbs by the Śabdānuśāsna.

ಇಲ್ಲದೆ.

In that case ಇಲ್ಲದೆ has the meaning of ‘in absence of’, ‘without’ (*vinârtham*), *e. g.* ಅಕ್ಕರವ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ತಕ್ಕರ್ ಅಕ್ಕುವೆ, do distinguished people originate without letters (*i. e.* without the knowledge of letters or science)? ನೀನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದಿವೆಲ್ಲಮ್ ಒಳವೆ, ಭಾನುತನುಜಾ, without thee are all these (valuable things) in existence (for me), O Karna? ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋದೆ, without devotion thou wilt be ruined. ತಳುವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಬಪ್ಪೆನೆ, shall I not come even without delay? ತೆವಿಹಿಲ್ಲದೇ, even without intermission. ಅನೇಕಜನರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಬೇಕು, many men like to live without labour.

But originally ಇಲ್ಲದೆ is the negative participle of ಇಲ್, not being present or not having been present, not being, not having been (see § 170; *cf.* ಇಲ್ಲ § 298), *e. g.* ಇನಿತಿಲ್ಲದಿಹ ರಾಜ್ಯಂ ದುರ್ಬಲಮ್ ಎನಿಕ್ಕುಂ, a kingdom in which so much (*viz.* a strong king, etc.) is not existing, is called weak. ಔರಸ ಪುತ್ರನ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, ಮೇಣ್ ಅವನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೊಡೆ, a son generated by one’s self (is) the best; and if not being he is (*i. e.* if he did not exist). ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ ಒನ್ನುವುಂ ಮುನ್ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದೊಡೆ, thereafter not being anything to eat here if is (*i. e.* if thereafter there were nothing to eat here). ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀತಿ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, if (there) is no understanding, (there) is no right behaviour. ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದೇ ವ್ರಯವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವಿಕೆ ವ್ಯಯವೆನ್ನೆನಿಸುವದು, to a useful purpose even not being a spending a going (*i. e.* spending even for no use or without use) is called *vyaya*.

ಇಲ್ಲದೆ being thus originally a negative participle or gerund, forms also the relative participle ಇಲ್ಲದ (see § 273), *e. g.* ದುಃಖವಿಲ್ಲದರ್, those who have no sorrow. ಎಡೆದೆವಿಹು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸಾಲು, a line that has no break. ಕೊವ್ವಿಲ್ಲದ ಎತ್ತು, an ox that has no horns. ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವನು, a man who has no understanding. ಇಲ್ಲದುದು, that is not existing.—It is to be

remarked that ಇಲ್ಲದ, like ಉಳ್ಳ, may govern also the accusative, *e. g.* ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನಿಲ್ಲದುದು (see § 316 under No. 1).

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (*cf.* § 300, 1, remark *a*).

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ when considered as an adverb (§ 212, 7) means 'excepting', 'except' (vinārtham, Śabdānuśāsana), and occasionally 'but', *e. g.* ಜಿನನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ದೇವರ್ ಒಳರೇ, are (there any) gods except Jina? ನೀನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಾವನ್ ಅಧಿಕನ್ ಇಳೆಯೊಳ್ ಜಿನವಾ, except thee, Jinapa, who is an excellent person on earth? ಖದ್ಯೋತಂಗಳ್ಳಿರುಳ್ಳದರ್ಕಮ್ ಇದಿರೊಳ್ ಮೆಯ್ಯೋರ್ಕೆಯೇನ್ ಆರ್ಕಮೆ, except at night fire-flies (have not the ability to shine); let the sun shine in front, what ability (to shine) have they? ಕುಸುಮಾಯುಧ, ನಿನ್ನ ಬಲ್ಲ ಪೆಣ್ಣುಕ್ಕಳೊಳ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, Kāma, except among females, thou hast no power. ಕುಳದ ನಿಯಾಮದೊಳ್ ಎನ್ನುಂ ಕ್ಷಳಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಕ್ಷರವಿಕ್ಲಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ; ವಿಕಲ್ಪಂ ಕ್ಷಳನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, in an alliteration wherein the kuḷa (the Kannaḍa ಳ್) is, the optional use of the letter ಳ್ for the kṣaḷa (the Saṁskṛita ಳ್) does never occur; an optional use, excepting (that of) the kṣaḷa, is not to occur (in such a case). ಉಯ್ ನೆಯ್ ಸುಯ್ ಒಯ್ ಧಾತುಗಳೊಳ್ ದ್ವಿತ್ವಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ ವಿಕಲ್ಪಂ, in the verbal themes uy nēy suy ōy (there) is no other use except the doubling (of their final letter when ಅಲ್ is suffixed). ಅಕಾರಾಂತಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದುದ್ ಸ್ವರವ್ಯಂಜನಾಂತಂಗಳ್ಳಿ ಪರಮಾದ ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಗೆಯೆನ್ನಕ್ಕುಂ, excepting the terms that end in ಅ, (there) is (the suffix) ಗೆ for the dative when it (*i. e.* its suffix) follows the rest (*viz.*) those that end in (other) vowels and in consonants. ಧನವನ್ ಈಯಲು ಬರ್ಪುದಲ್ಲದೆ ತನುವನ್ ಈಯಲ್ ಅದೆನ್ನು ಬರ್ಪುದು, it is possible to offer (one's) riches, but how will it be possible to offer (one's) body? ಆದಿತಿವಭಕ್ತಂಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯನ್ ಆದರದಿ ನಾ ಮಾ ಲಿಷ್ಟಿನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ದುಹಿತೆಯಂ ಭವಿಗೆ ಕೊಡೆಂ, except I reverently marry (her) to a devotee of Ādiśiva, I do not give this (my) daughter to a worldling. ದೇವರ ಕೃಪೆಯಿನ್ನಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವಿಲ್ಲ, except through the grace of God (there) is no forgiveness for (*i. e.* of) sin. ಹಾಲು ಮೊಸರಾಗುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೊಸರು ಹಾಲಾದೀತೇ, except that milk becomes curds, could curds become milk?

Occasionally ಒಡೆ or ಅಡೆ (or ಆರೆ) may precede ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, *e. g.* ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೆಯ್ಯಲಿ ಮಡಿದೊಡಲ್ಲದೆಯಮ್ಮ ಶಾಪವಿಮೋಕ್ಷವಾಗದು, except he die by your hand, I shall get no deliverance from my curse. ಎಮ್ಮವಂ ಪೂಜಿಸಿದಡಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಕ್ತಿ ದೊರೆಯದು, except one adores me, devotion will not be obtained.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ sometimes loses so much of its originally verbal character that it is added to a relative past participle (unless the rule in § 167 be

applied), *e. g.* ನಿನ್ನಂ ನೋಡಿದಲ್ಲದೆ (=ನೋಡಿದ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, or perhaps ನೋಡಿದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ), except I see thee. ಬೆಳಗಿದಲ್ಲದೆ, except it become bright. ಶತ್ರುಜಾನ್ತಂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದೊಳ್ ಪದವಿಧಿಯಂ ನೆಡಿ ತಳೆದಲ್ಲದೆ (Commentary: ಧರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲದೆ) ಕನ್ನಡ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗವಾಗದು ನಿಜವಿಂ, a term with final ಅತ್ may well form a word in a Samskrita compound, but in (true) Kannada does not become a nominal theme by itself. ಊರಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನ ಮಾರಿ ಉಣ್ಣಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋಗದು, Mâri that has come to a town, does never go away except she eats.— On the other hand we have also: ತಲೆ ತಾಗಿಸಿದಲ್ಲದೆ (=ತಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ) ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಾರದು, except he knock (his) head (against something), understanding will not be obtained (by him).

Likewise this disappearance of its original character seems to occur when ಅಲ್ಲದೆ is followed by an accusative (see § 300, 1, remark b), *e. g.* ಮೃಡನ ಭಕ್ತರನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಾರುವನ್ ಅಪಿಯೆವರ್ತಿವೆವು, except devotees of Siva we know and love nobody. ಎನ್ನನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸತತಂ, ಬಯಿಕ್ಕೆನ್ನ ಪದವಿಯನ್ ಆದೊ ಡಾತಂ (see § 287, remark) ತನ್ನ ಮನದೊಳು ನೆನೆವುದಿಲ್ಲ, except always upon me, he does not think even upon my (high) rank.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ may also get the meaning of 'besides' (ಮೇಣ್, ಮತ್ತೆ), *e. g.* ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ, besides that. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, besides this. ಅವನಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಬನ್ನರು, besides him some others came. ನೊಣಗಳು ಸೊಗಸಿನ್ದ ಹಾಡಿದಾಡುತ್ತ ಹೊತ್ತುಗಳೆ ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವಲ್ಲದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿತದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇನೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, the flies spent (their) time by joyfully flying about, besides (that) they did not do any work useful to themselves. ದೇವರಾಜನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದಲ್ಲದೆ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಾಪುರದವರ ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, Dévarāja, besides enlarging his kingdom much towards the south, took, in the north, the district of Hōsakôtē of the Vijāpura people. ಅವನು ಹಣಗಾಡಿನಲ್ಲದೆ ಧರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠನಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ, besides a rich man he is a very liberal man.

The original verbal character of ಅಲ್ಲದೆ as a gerund (*cf.* § 300) appears still in the following instances: — ಸ್ಥಿರಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮಾಲ್ಪಿವನು, a man who, (his love) not being steady, loves (*i. e.* a man unsteady in his affection). ಮಾಮರನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, a mango tree not being it is not (*i. e.* it certainly is a mango tree). ತನಿಗಮ್ಮಿನ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, a jasmine of rich fragrance not being it is not (*i. e.* it certainly is a jasmine of rich fragrance). ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಲ್ಲದಿರ್ವ ಗುರುತ್ವದೊಳ್, in respectability that requires no (particular) effort (to acknowledge).

The relative participle of ಅಲ್ಲದೆ is ಅಲ್ಲದ, *e. g.* ಅದಲ್ಲದೊಡೆ, if it be not that (or thus). ಅಲ್ಲದುದು, that is improper. ತಾನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದನ್ಯಂ, another

who is not he. ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಮಲ್ಲದ ನುಡಿ, speech that is not distinct. ಅಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯಂಗಳ್, acts that are not proper. ಬಿನ್ನವಿಂಗೆ ಬನ್ನದಲ್ಲದ ನಿಜವಹನ್ನ ಮಕಾರಂ, such an ವ್ as does not stand for the bindu. ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, also where there is no negative sense.

ಅಲ್ತು.

In § 212, 7 ಅಲ್ತು is classed with the adverbs that are verbal forms; it is a bhâvavaçana of the verb ಅಲ್ and another form of ಅಲ್ಲದುದು. It is used, like ಅಲ್ಲ (which see in § 300), in pratishêdha, negativing, etc., e. g. ಬರೆಪಮೈಕ್ಕ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಲ್ ಬಾರದುವು ಅಕ್ಕರಮ್ ಅಲ್ತು, (sounds) that are written (but) cannot be read (except in an inarticulate manner, as sounds for thunder, etc.), are no letters (lit. letters a being not). ಅವನಲ್ತು, not he! ಅವಳಲ್ತು, not she! ಅದಲ್ತು, not that! ತಕ್ಕದಲ್ತು, it is not fit. ಮುಳಿನಲ್ತೆಮ ಗಾತನೊಳ್, we have no (such a thing as can be called) anger against him. ದೇವಾ, ಸಿಂಹಳೇಂದ್ರನ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಕಪ್ಪಮ್ ಇತ್ತನ್ ಅಲ್ತು, O king, Simha!êndra is one who has never paid tribute.

ಅಲ್ತೆ, i. e. ಅಲ್ತು to which the ಎ of inferential interrogation (§ 212, 6) is suffixed, is used as follows:— ಎಲೆ, ಇದಲ್ತೆ ತುಹಿನಕ್ಕೋಣೀಧ್ರುದುತ್ತುಂಗಸಾನುಗಳೊಳ್ ಭೋರನೆ ಬನ್ನ ಪಾಯ್ದುದು ನೋಡಾಕಾತಗಂಗಾಜಲಂ, O look, is not this the water of the celestial Ganges that runs swiftly down on the tablelands of the snowy mountain? ಪೊನ್ನಿಂ ಸಮನಿಸುಗುಮ್ ಅಲ್ತೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಂ ಮಣ್ಣುಂ, are not women and lands acquired by means of gold? (Cf. ಅಲ್ಲವೆ § 300, 3).

XXIV. On the repetition of verbs, and on the combination of certain verbs.

339. The repetition of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs, interjections and imitative sounds has been treated of in §§ 303—309.

In § 152 it has been stated that there are no true frequentative or iterative verbs in Kannada, but that a kind of iterative verbs may be formed by simple repetition (yugalôççarâna, dvilḥprayôga) or triple repetition (triprayôga).

Instances of such iterative verbs elucidating their forms are given in § 165, b, 1—4, where short participles are concerned, and in § 211, 1—11, where all the various repetitions are given, but without the respective various meanings conveyed by them. (Cf. § 361.)

In the present paragraph the meanings are adduced. They are the following:—

1, directing the attention of others to a distant object or affair (dūra, Śabdamanidarpaṇa), *e. g.* ಆ ತೋರ್ಪುದಾ ತೋರ್ಪುದು ಬಾನೋಳ್ ಧ್ವಜ ಪಟಂ, there in the sky (lit. in that — that sky) appears, appears the banner!

2, directing the attention of others to a near object or affair (samīpa, Śmd.), *e. g.* ಇದೆ ಇದೆ ಸಾರ್ಕೆ ಸಾರ್ಕೆ ಗಣಕಾವಳಿ ಪೇಲ್ದಿ ಮುಜೂತಂ, lo, lo! let (them) approach, let (them) approach! (it is) the time told by the assemblage of astrologers.

3, repeatedly directing one's own face or attention towards an object or affair (abhikṣhaṇa, abhikṣhaṇa, pratimukhāvalōkana, Śmd.), a person's own repetition of action or experiencing (abhikṣhaṇya, Śabdānuśāsana), *e. g.*

ಗಿಳಿಯೊಡನೋದಿಯೋದಿ ನುಡಿಗಲ್ತು, ಮದಾಲಸರಾಜಹಂಸಮ

ಣ್ಣಿಳಿಯೊಡನಾದಿಯಾದಿ ನಡೆಗಲ್ತು, ಕಲಾಪಿಗಳಾಟಮಂ ಮನಂ |

ಗೊಳಿ ನಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ಕುಣಿಯಲ್ ನೆಲಿ ಕೆಲ್ತು, ಕಲಾಗುಣಂ ಪೊದ

ಲ್ದಿಳವಡಿ ಬಾಲಭಾವದೊಳಿ ಭಾವಕಿಯರ್ ಬಳಿವರ್ ನಿರನ್ನರಂ || having

read and read (*i. e.* having repeatedly read) with parrots and (thus) learned speech, having played and played with the assemblage of flamingoes languid with passion and (thus) learned walking, having inquisitively and carefully seen and seen the dance of peacocks and (thus) having learned to dance well, the females with (their innate) taste for the beautiful continually grew up to the development of the excellence of fine arts (Śmd.).—ಅಟ್ಟಟ್ಟಿಯುಪಿದಂ, he lowered (the pot) after continual boiling (its contents). ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು ಪೊದಂ, he repeatedly ate and (then) went. ನೋಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ನಕ್ಕಂ, he looked on and looked on and (then) laughed (Śabdānuśāsana). ಉಸಿಕನಿದ್ದಿದ್ದೇಂ ಕಾರಣಂ, he was and was (*i. e.* continued to be) silent; what (is) the cause? (Basavapurāṇa). ಓದೊದಿ ಬೇಸತ್ತನು, he read and read, and became tired. ಆಡಾಡಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟನು, he played and played, and (at last) was ruined (Nudigattu). ಒನ್ನೇ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಕುಳಿ ತು ನಿಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಬೇಸಲಿ ಬನ್ನಿದ್ದೀತು, having sat and sat in one place you will be much wearied. ಬಿದ್ದು ಬಿದ್ದು ನಕ್ಕನು, he fell and fell and laughed (*i. e.* he rolled with laughter). ಆ ಬೇನೆಯಿನ್ನ ಸತ್ತು ಸತ್ತು ಉಲಿದನು, of that disease he died and died (*i. e.* was on the brink of death) and (still) remained alive.

4, enjoining on others the repetition of an act in order to encourage or incite them (Kriyāsamabhihāra, Śmd.), *e. g.* ನಡಿ ನಡೆಯೆನ್ನು ನುಡಿದರ್,

“walk, walk!” they said. ಇದಿರ್ಚಿದಿರ್ಚಿನೆ ಜಟಾಯು, when Jaṭāyu said “withstand, withstand!”

5, ordering with agitation, or hurrying an action; expressing anxiety, (ĉapalatē, Śmd.; sambhrama, Śabdānuśāsana), *e. g.* ಬಪ್ಪಿಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸು ಸುದತಿಯಂ, deliver, deliver the woman with handsome teeth! ಅಣ್ಣಾಣ್ಣಾ, be manly, be manly! (Śmd.). ಹೋಗು ಹೋಗಯ್ಯ, go, go, sir! ಬಿಡು ಬಿಡಾ ಸನ್ನೇಹವ, give up, give up (your) doubt! ಎಲೆ ಬಸವ, ಕೊಡು ಕೊಡು ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಹೊನ್ನೆಲ್ಲವ, O Basava, give, give all the gold of the box! (Basavapurāṇa). ಒಡ್ಡೊಡ್ಡೊಡ್ಡೆನು ತೊಡ್ಡಿ ಮೇಳದವಳ್ ಕುಂಕುಮವಾರಿ ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಸಿ ಪೊಯ್ಯಳ್, the female buffoon saying “resist, resist, resist!” resisted, gathered saffron water and threw (it, Śmd.). ಇತ್ತ ಬಾ, ಇತ್ತ ಬಾ, ಇತ್ತ ಬಾ, come this way, come this way, come this way! ಆನೆ ಬನ್ನದಾನೆ ಬನ್ನದಾನೆ ಬನ್ನದು, an elephant has come! an elephant has come! an elephant has come! ದಣ್ಣು ಬನ್ನದೇಲಿ, ದಣ್ಣು ಬನ್ನದೇಲಿ, ದಣ್ಣು ಬನ್ನದೇಲಿ, the army has come, arise! the army has come, arise! the army has come, arise! (Śabdānuśāsana).

6, continuous, unceasing action (sātatya, Śabdānuśāsana), *e. g.* ಬನ್ನಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came and came. ಪೋದಂ ಪೋದಂ, he went and went. ಕಣ್ಣಂ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, he saw and saw. ಬರೆವರೆ (-ಬರೆ), when (it) came and came (Ršv.). ಬರುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುತ್ತ, ಬರುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುತ್ತ ಇದ್ದಾನೆ, he is coming and going, coming and going (Nudigattu). ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ರಾಯನ ಕುದುರೆ ಕತ್ತೆ ಆಯಿತು, the king’s horse coming and coming (nearer) was (but) a donkey. ಆ ಚಕ್ರ ವರ್ತಿ ಶತ್ರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಅವರ ದೇಶದ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ತಲಪಿದನು, that emperor pursued the foes, and going and going (*i. e.* marching on) arrived in the midst of their country. ಕುಮಿಬರೆಲ್ಲ ಓಡುತ್ತೋಡುತ್ತ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬನ್ನ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ತೋಳ ಇಲ್ಲ, when all the shepherds running and running came there and looked, (there) was no wolf. ಅದವಕುಲಿಗಳು ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಹೆದರಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಬರ ಬರುತ್ತಾ (see § 172) ಈಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ, though the ribfaced deer at first are afraid of men, coming and coming (*i. e.* in course of time) become attached (to them). ಆಫಿನ ಕಾಯಿ ಬರ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಚಣ್ಣಿನಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗುವದು, the pods of opium become in course of time as big as balls. ಹೋಗ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ದಾರಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ, proceeding and proceeding on the road both of them reflected as follows.

7, completeness of an action (kriyāsākalya, Śabdānuśāsana), *e. g.* ಕೊಯ್ ಕೊಯ್ಯ ಎನ್ನ ಕೊಯ್ಯಂ, he said (to himself and another) “reap,

reap!" and (thus) reaped (the whole harvest). ಪೊಯ್ ಪೊಯ್ಯ ಎನುತ್ತೆ ಪೊಯ್ದಂ, saying (to himself and another) "beat, beat!" he (thus) beat (consummately). ಬಾ ಬಾಯೆನುತ್ತೆ ಬನ್ನಂ, saying (to himself) "come, come!" and (thus) came. The Nudigatttu has the following instances:— ಸವರು ಸವರೆನ್ನ ಸವರಿದನು. ಕುಡಿ ಕುಡಿಯೆನ್ನ ಕುಡಿದನು. ಎಣಿಸೆಣಿಸೆನ್ನ ಎಣಿಸಿದನು.

8, intensity, emphasis, high degree (âdhikya, Śabdānuśāsana), e. g. ಆದುದಾದುದಂ, it has been done, it has been done! ಎಮಗಪ್ಪ ದೆಮಗಪ್ಪದು, it must become ours, it must become ours! ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗಿದುದು, it shone very much. ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗಿದುದು, it became very bright. ಮುಲಿ ಮುಲಿಗಿದುದು, it sank rapidly. ಮೊಲಿ ಮೊಲಿಗಿದುದು, it roared very much (Śabdānuśāsana). ಅಹುದಹುದು, it will become, it will become! ಅಸಮನೇತ್ರನು ವಿಷವನ್ ಆರೋಗಿಸಿದುದುಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು, Śiva drank poison, it is (so), it is (so)! ಅಭವನ್ ಈ ಘಟದೊಳ್ ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣೆನಿತು ಸನ್ನೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ, the unborn one (Rudra) is, is in this earthen vessel! (there) is not the least doubt. ಆಗಲಾಗಲಿ, may it become (so, or let it be so), may it become (so)! ಪರಸುಖಾವ್ಯೋರಾತಿಯೊಳು ನೆಲಿ ತೋದು ನೆಲಿ ತೋದು, having dipped well, having dipped well in the ocean of excellent joy (Basavapurāṇa). ಇಲಿವೆಗಳು ಹಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ದುಡಿದು ದುಡಿದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ, ants work and work and exert themselves the whole day. ಬೇಟೆ ಯಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಯಿಗಳು ಬೇಕೇ ಬೇಕು, dogs are absolutely required for the chase. ಕೆನ್ನೆಯಿಲೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕೇ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ, a red water-lily will certainly be found. ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ವಿಷಯಸುಖವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟೇ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, the wise will decidedly abandon sensual enjoyment. ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, it certainly is. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡೇ ಮಾಡುವಿರಿ, you will certainly do this.

ಪಥಮ್ ಇದಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ, this is not, is not the proper way. ಬೇಡ ಬೇಡ, it is not required, it is not required. ಬೇಡ ಬೇಡೆನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿದಂ, he said "it is not fit, it is not fit!" and loosened (him). ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಹಣವು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಡೇ ಬೇಡ, we absolutely do not want money of (i. e. acquired by) injustice. ಒಲ್ಲೆನೊಲ್ಲೆನು, I will not, I will not. ಸಾಕು ಸಾಕು, enough, enough! ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, certainly (there) are no useless things in creation.

ತಪ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಶರ ಶರಂಗಳಂ ತೆಗೆದೆಚ್ಚುತ, taking arrow after arrow and shooting without ever failing. ನಿಲ್ಲ ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ, without waiting in the least. ಬಿಡ ಬಿಡದೆ ನಡೆ ತಪ್ಪ ವೀಡೆಗಳು, waves that came incessantly.

In intensity, etc. triple repetition also occurs, e. g. ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came, he came, he came. ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು ಪೋದಂ, he ate and ate and

ate, and (then) went. ತೊಳ ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗಿತ್ತು, it shone excessively. ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗಿತ್ತು, it became excessively bright (Śabdānuśāsana). (ನಡ ನಡ ನಡುಗುತ್ತ, trembling excessively.)

9, pain or trouble (ābādhā, pīḍā, Śabdānuśāsana), e. g. ಪೋದ ಪೋದಂ, alas, he went. ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಯ್, alas, thou hast come. ಬಾರ್ ಬಾರಂ, oh, I do not come. ಪೋಪ ಪೋಪೆಂ, oh, I shall go.

10, succession (one after the other): totality, e. g. ಶಿಶುವಂ ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಣ್ಣ ಬಲೆಯರ್ ಕರೆ ಕರೆದರ್, the women who one after the other happened to see the child, called (it near). ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಣ್ಣವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಲ್ಲು ಕಿರಿದರೂ ಗಣ್ಣ ಸತ್ತ ಮುಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬೋಲಿಸದೇ ಬಿಡರು, though the widow whose husband has died, grins at all she sees, they do not let her be unshaved. ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನವರು ನಿಂದಿಸಿದರೆ ಗಣ್ಣ ಸತ್ತ ದುಃಖ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋದೀತೇ, if all who come revile (her), will the grief caused by (her) husband's death leave (her)? ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಣ್ಣವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆ ಮುದುಕನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಯತ್ನವು ಕೆಯ್ಯೂಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, the endeavour made by the old man to please all he saw, was unsuccessful. ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಣ್ಣ ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, he was cutting down every thing he saw. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡ (see § 181, note e; § 211, 5, foot-note) ನೋಡುವಷ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಮುಲೈದು ಹಾಕಿದರು, then (after the bundle of sticks had been untied) they broke the sticks one after the other as they saw them.

11, variety, e. g. (ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ತರು) ತಾವು ಹೋದ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ರಾಜನಿಷ್ಟೆಯಿನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಆದರಾತಿಥ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದರು, he (the Prince of Wales) was much pleased with the courteous hospitality which the people, from attachment to the ruler, showed in the various places to which he went. ಅವನು (ರಾಮರಾಜನು) ಹೋದ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಶೀದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿದನು, he (Rāmarāja) destroyed the mosques in the various places to which he went. ಒಳ್ಳೇ ನಡತೆಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬೇಕಾದವನು; ಹೋದ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಹೊನ್ನುವನು, a man of good conduct is welcome to all; in the various places to which he goes, he is respected.

ಆ ಹಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಬೇಕು ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊಯ್ತಿದು ಕಿಡಿಕೀ ಕನ್ನಡಿ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವರು, that sheet of glass they cut according to the various requirements, and make window-panes, etc. (of it). ಬಡಿಗೆಯವನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ತಿದು ಕೆತ್ತಿ ಬೇಕು ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, the carpenter has to cut the pieces of wood, to plane (them) and to join (them) according to the various requirements. ಕರಾಚೀ ಹತ್ತರದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರು ಮೊಸಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು; ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟ ಸವಿ ಸವಿ ಆಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಯಿದು ನೈವೇದ್ಯ

ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, the villagers near Karāci used to worship alligators; they took, according to the various circumstances, different sweet eatables to them and presented them as offerings.

340. Certain verbs are often (especially in the colloquial dialect) combined with others, being placed after their past participle (gerund). They are principally the following:—

1, ಆಡು, to play, which gives the preceding verb the meaning of

a) playful motion or action, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗರು ಕುಣಿದಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಒದಲಿಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಚೀ ಆಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, boys dance, cry and scream. ಒಣಗಿದ ಎಲೆ ಉದುರು ವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಪಸಿಯೆಲೆ ನಗಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, when the dry leaves drop, the green leaves laugh. ಸರೋವರದೊಳ್ ಅಬಲೆಯರ್ ನಲವಿನ್ನೆ ಮುಯಿಕ್ಕಾಡಿದರ್, the women joyfully immersed themselves in the pond. ಕತ್ತೆ ಹೊರಳಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, the ass wallows.

b) moving here and there or about, *e. g.* ಹಾವು ಹರಿದಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, the serpent creeps about. ನಾಯಿ ಕುನ್ನಿಗಳು ಒನ್ನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓಡಾಡ ಹತ್ತುತ್ತವೆ, young dogs begin to run about well in one or two months. ಆ ಜನರು ತಿರಿಗಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, those people wander (or walk) about. ಕಳ್ಳರು ಸುಲಿದಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, thieves roam about. ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಲಿಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, birds fly about.

c) moving backward and forward, moving to and fro as a body suspended, oscillation, waving, *e. g.* ಜೋಕಾಲೆ ತೂಗಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, the swing moves to and fro. ತೆನೆಗಳು ಒಲಿದಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, the ears of corn move. ತೂಕವಿ ದ್ದದ್ದು ತೂಗ್ಯಾಡೀತೇ, does that which is poised, oscillate? ಕೊರಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೇತಾಡುವ ಒಡವೆ, a pendulous ornament depending from the neck.

d) reciprocal motion done by one (or each) to the other: mutuality, *e. g.* ಚೂಣಿಯೊಳ್ ಬೆರಸಿ ಮೊಯ್ದಾಡಿದರ್, they met in the van and beat each other. ರಾಮು ರಾವಣರು ಹೊಡೆದಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, Rāma and Rāvaṇa beat one another. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರು ಬಯ್ಯಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, they revile each other. (Peculiar is ಮಾಲಿಾಡು, to exchange one thing for another; to sell).

It may be remarked here that ಆಡು is also suffixed to the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್ and ಅ, *e. g.* ನಳನು ಜೂಜಿನಿನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿದನು, Nala made (his) kingdom to go (*i. e.* lost his kingdom) by gambling. ರಥಗಳು ತಾಕಲಾಡಿದವು, the chariots struck one against the other. ಮಾನವಂ ಹೋಗಾಡಿದಂ, he made to go (*i. e.* lost his) honour.

2, ಇಡು, to put, which makes the idea of the preceding verb, so to say, complete, *e. g.* ಅಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, stupid persons

completely hide learning from sight. ಲುಬ್ಧರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೂಯಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, greedy persons bury (their) money. ತಾನು ಕಣ್ಣದನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೂ ವಿಚಾರದಿನ್ನ ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟನು, he wrote down with deliberation what he saw and heard.

3, ಕುಡು, ಕೊಡು, to give, which occasionally, to some extent, complete the idea of the preceding verb, *e. g.* ಪದದೊಳ್ ಇರ್ದರ್ಥಮಂ ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮರ್ಥಾನು ಗುಣಮಾಗೆ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿ ಕುಡುವದಲಿಂ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳೆನಿಸುಗುಂ, from separating the meaning which is in a word, into species according to their various purposes, the vibhaktis (inflections) have got their name (Śabdamaṇi-darpaṇa, vṛitti to sūtra 35; in this case ಕುಡು is superfluous, as is shown by Kēśava's sūtra which has only ಪದಾರ್ಥಮಂ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸುವದಲಿಂ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ). ನೀನ್ ಎನಗೆ ವಸಂತನಾಗಮನವಂ ನೆಚ್ಚಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಯ್, thou indicatedst the arrival of spring to me very nicely. ರಾಮನು ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕವ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು, Rāma made known arithmetic to Kṛishṇa. ಅವನು ನಿನಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, he tells thee. ಕುದುರೆಯು ಕಣ್ಣಲೆಯನ್ನು ಒಕ್ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು (for ಒಗೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು), the horse threw the double bag off (from its back). ಅದು (ಆ ಬೆಲ್ಲ) ತುಸು ಎನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು, ಅದನ್ನು ಚೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು, he thought that it (the piece of jaggory was) small, and threw it away.

4, ಬರು (ಬರ್), to come, which sometimes is used to complete the idea of the preceding verb, *e. g.* ಜವೆ ಆಲಿವತ್ತು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಹ ಭೂಮಿ, a soil in which barley ripens in sixty days. ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದ ಆಲಿವು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒವ್ವತ್ತು ಮೆಯ್ಲು ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಬನ್ನಿರುತ್ತದೆ, it has appeared that the depth of the ocean in some places is nine miles. ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ತಿರೋಭಾಗಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, the tops of mountains in the ocean in many places appear above the water.

It may be remarked that to say *e. g.* ಅಮ್ಮಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ, is unidiomatic in colloquial language, it is to be ಅಮ್ಮಾ, ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, mother, I go and come (back).

5, ಬಿಡು, to leave, which also makes the idea of the preceding verb somehow complete, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, he left (his) wife. ರಾಮನು ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, Rāma learned grammar. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall kill it. ಅವನು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, he went away. ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, he sold the horse.

6, ಹಾಕು, to put, to throw, which also makes the idea of the preceding verb somehow complete, *e. g.* ಇವನನ್ನು ವರ್ಗದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದರು, they removed him out of the class. ಬಾಯ್ವಡಕರು ಅನ್ಯರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು

ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, great talkers remove the things of others by stealing. ಭೀಮನು ಕೌರವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದನು, Bhîma killed the Kauravas. ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು ಹಾಕಿದರು, they broke the pieces of wood. ನಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಕಿದರು, they tied the dogs to a tree.

7, ಹೋಗು, to go, which likewise makes the idea of the preceding verb somehow complete, *e. g.* ಲೆಕ್ಕವು ತಪ್ಪಿ ಹೋಯಿತು, the account is wrong. ದುಷ್ಟರು ಹಾಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, bad people will be ruined. ಕಿಸೆಯ ಒಂದು ತೂತಿನೊಳಗಿದ್ದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬಿದ್ದು ಹೋದವು, the duds fell out of a hole in (his) pocket. ಕುದುರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕದೊಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಯಿತು, the horse fell into a ditch and died. ಮಾತು ಬನ್ನಾಗ ಸೋತು ಹೋಗುವವನೇ ಜಾಣ, when a dispute comes on, even he is a wise man who submits. ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he is likely to be ruined.

341. In order to form what may be called a sort of reflexive verb, ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು), to take, is added to the past participle of a preceding verb (to that of ಕೊಳ್ itself too), also if this participle is a short one (see § 165, *a*, 1—7, and *cf.* § 169). We have already met with this kind of formation in the passive (see § 315, 2, *e*; *cf.* also § 260). This so-called reflexive verb is used to denote that the action takes place in behalf of the subject (agent), regarding the subject's good or damage, and so on as circumstances require; it will be seen that 'to take', the original meaning of ಕೊಳ್, will not unfrequently offer a sufficiently clear explanation of its meaning.

The following instances taken from the three dialects will elucidate its use:—

ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿನ್ ಅಲಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳೆ, in this order one may learn to know (the terminations of the instrumental).—ಕಮಲಮುಖೀ, ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುದೆನ್ನಯೆ ಮತ ದಿಂ, O wife, understand (the daṇḍaka metre) even through my rule. ಮೂಕರು ಮೋಸಗಾಲಿರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆನ್ನು ಹೆಡ್ಡರು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಅದಲಿನ್ನೆಯೇ ಈ ತೊತ್ತು ಆದರೂ ತಿಳು ಕೊಣ್ಣಳು, foolish people think that the dumb are tricksters; thus also this maid-servant thought. ಗೂಗೆಗಳು ಕೂಗಿದರೆ ಕೇಡಾಗುವದೆನ್ನು ಬುದ್ಧಿಹೀನರು ತಿಳ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೆದಲಿುತ್ತಾರೆ, foolish persons think that if owls cry, evil will happen, and are afraid. ಬಿಸಲೊಳಗೆ ದಾರಿ ನಡೆದು, ದಣೆದು, ನೀರಡಿಸಿ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಒಂದು ಈಜಲ ಮರದ ನೆರಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ತಮ್ಮಿಗೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿದನು; ಅದನ್ನು ಎರಡನೇ ದಾರಿಕಾಲಿರು ನೋಡಿ, ಈ ಹಾರುವನು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆನ್ನು ತಿಳು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಊರೊಳಗೆ ಸುದ್ದೀ ಬೀಲಿದರು, a Brâhmana who had travelled in the hot sun, felt fatigued and had become thirsty,

went to the shade of a wild date tree, sat down and began to drink the milk that was in (his) copper vessel; other travellers saw it, thought “this Brāhmaṇa drinks toddy”, and spread the news in the town.—ತಾವೆ ಕೃಪಾಶೂನ್ಯರೆನ್ನು ನಿಂದಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂರ, even they blamed themselves that they (were) destitute of pity.—ಪರರಿಗೆ ಕೇಡ ಮಾಡಿ ತನಗೆ ಲೇಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುಹ, causing damage to others and causing welfare to one's self. ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂ ನಣ್ಣುನು, a friend that one has acquired. ಒನ್ನು ಕತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂನು, he made himself a knife. ಅವನು ತನಗೆ ತಾನೇ ನೋವು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he is hurting even himself. ರಾಮಾ, ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೆ, Rāma, what hast thou done to thy foot? ಇವನು ರಾಜಕನ್ಯಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂನು, he married a king's daughter. ಆ ಗುಬ್ಬಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ? ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಮಾಳಿಗೆಯ ಕುಮ್ಮೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೂಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, where has that sparrow made (its) house? it has built (its) nest on the balustrade of the flat roof of our house. ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಲಿ ಹಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂನು, he sold (his) jewels and (thus) made money. ಈ ಹುಡುಗನು ಕಣ್ಣು ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಗೆಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಬಹು ಆತುರ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, this boy felt great desire to make all the boys he saw his friends.—ವಸಿಷ್ಠಪುತ್ರ ಶೋಕದಿಂದ ಕೊರಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ನೂಲು ತೆರಿನಾದ ನದಿ, the river which became a hundred branches when the son of Vasishṭha, from sorrow, tied a stone to (his) neck and fell (into it). ಸಪ್ತದ್ವೀಪಗಳಂ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂ, having made the seven divisions of the terrestrial world his own.—ಮುಸುಡನ್ ಎತ್ತಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂ ಇರ್ಪ ವನು, he who has lifted up (his) face.—ಕಳದು ಕೊಳುಹ, grasping (for one's self). ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಾವಕಾರನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಣ ಕಳ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂನು, a certain merchant lost all (his) money in trade. ನೀವು ಒನ್ನು ಒಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂನೆ ತೋಲುತ್ತದೆ, it seems as if you had lost a camel.—ಪರರರ್ಥವ ಸೆಳೆದು ಕೊಮ್ಮ ಪಾತಕತನಂ, the sin of robbing the things of others.—ತನ್ನ ಸೋಲವ ನುಡಿದು ಕೊಮ್ಮಂ, he who confesses his being overcome.—ರಾಮನು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ, Rāma reads a book (for his own benefit).—ನಾನು ಈ ಚೂರಿಯ ನ್ನು ನಾರಾಯಣನ ಗಣ್ಣು ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ತೆಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣೆನು, I opened the bundle of Nārāyaṇa and took his knife (to myself).—ಆ ಹಾಲು ಮಾಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂ ಅವನು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಮ್ಮಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂನು, he sold that milk and (thus) satisfied the wants of (his) stomach.—ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ತನ್ನನ್ನೇ ಮಾಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂನು, at last he sold even himself.—ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕೊಣ್ಣೂ ಬರುವೆನು, I shall buy a book (for myself) and return.—ರೊಕ್ಕಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಣ್ಣೂ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮಗೇ ಕೇಡು, if you thus wastefully spend money (in your own behalf), it will be even our ruin.—

ಸಿಪಾಯಿಯ ಮಗನು ತನ್ನೆಯ ಹದನಾದ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಂಡು, ಪಲ್ಲೆ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ತನ್ನ ಬೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಯಿದು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, the native soldier's son took the sharp sword of his father, went to mince vegetables (with it) and (in doing so) cut off one of his fingers.— ನೀನು ಎದೆ ಬಡ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಚಿನ್ನೆ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಡ, you must not (thus) beat your chest and grieve.— ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಕುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೋಗಿ ಅಡವಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಗಿಡ ಗಣ್ಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಯಿಸಿದನು, at dawn he drove (his) sheep to the jungle and made them eat the shrubs therein.— ಸಿಂಹ ಗಳೂ ಹುಲಿಗಳೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಗವಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಹಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಮಲಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ, when lions and tigers see me (the sun), they lie down the whole day in their respective dens. ಪೂರ್ವರಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಗ ಮಲಗಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಗ ಎದ್ದು ವದು ಬಹಳ ಹಿತವು, it is very salutary to lie down (to sleep) quickly (early) in the first part of the night and to rise quickly (early) at dawn.— ಹೊದ್ದು ಕೊಮ್ಮು ಸೀರೆ, a garment that is wrapped round one's self. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೊದ್ದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಯಿವೆ ಅಂಚಡಿ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, he had no cloth whatever to cover himself with.— ಯಜಮಾನನು ಕೆಯ ಕಾಲು ತೊಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಎದ್ದನು, the master stood up to wash (his) hands and feet.— ಆಕಳು ಮೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಾಲಾ ಯಾಕೆ ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ? ನೊಣಾ ಜಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ, why does the cow now and then beat (with its) tail on (its) body? It drives the flies away.— ಮಯ್ಯ ದುಮ್ಮಿಗಳ ವೃಂದಂ ಕೂಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೆಳೆವೆಲರ್ ಬನ್ನದು, the breeze joined a flock of young black bees and came along (with them).— ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ನೋವು ಆದದಾಯಿನ್ದ ಎಣ್ಣು ದಿವಸ ನಾನು ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಾಯಿದೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಿನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣೆನು, because I had got pain in (my) feet, I could not go to school for eight days and remained at home.— ಅದು ಪಾಸ್ಥರು ಇಯಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಧರ್ಮಭವನು, that is a house built with the object that travellers may alight (or lodge therein).— ಗಣ್ಣಾನ್ತರ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ಉಯಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಗಳು ಏನಾದರೂ ನಿನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು? do you know any means by which one may escape when danger approaches.— ರಾಯನು ಒನ್ನ ಅನೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ವಿಜಯನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನನು, the king took a seat on an elephant and came to Vijayanagara. ಮರದ ನೆರಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೂತು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he went to the shadow of a tree and sat down.— ಬೇನೆಯಿನ್ದ ದಣು ಕೊಣ್ಣವ, he who is exhausted by sickness.— ಒನ್ನ ಕತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he had a knife made (for himself).— ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ಕೆಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he ruined himself.— ಬೆಸನ ಹೇಯಿಸಿ ಕೊಳುಹ, obtaining permission. ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಯಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he got evidence (in his own interest).— ಒನ್ನ ಜಾತಿಯ ಚಿರ್ಚು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ದಣ್ಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಕೊಲಿಕ ಮಾಂಸ ಮುನ್ನಾದ್ದನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತವೆ, a kind of leopard lives on the sea-coast, and eats decayed flesh and other

things. — ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಂದಿ ಕಳ್ಳರು ಕೂಡಿ, ಪಟ್ಟಣಸೆಟ್ಟೇ ಮನೆಯ ಕನ್ನಾ ಕೊಡಿದು, ಇದ್ದ ವಸ್ತು ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಹಂಚಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡವಿಯೊಳಗಿನದೊನ್ನು ಹಾಯ್ದು ದೇಗುಲದ ಹಾದೀ ಹಿಡಿದರು, four thieves united, made a hole (in the wall) of the house of the chief merchant, stole all the valuable things that were (there), and took the road to a dilapidated temple in the jungle in order to divide (them among themselves). — ದನ ಕಡಿ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೂಲೆ ಪಾಲು ಮಾಡಿ ಹಂಚಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳರೆನ್ನು ವರ್ತಕನು ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲೆ ಮಂದಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಲಿ, ಸತ್ತು ಹೋದನು, the merchant told his three children to make three equal parts of the cattle etc. and divide them (among themselves), and died. — ಆ ಹೆಗಸು ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬರುತ್ತಾಳೆ, what does that woman carry on (her) head and comes (here)? — ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೊಲಿಟು ಹೋದನು, he called (his) wife and went abroad (with her). — ಕುದುರೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೋ, did they find the horse? — ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಣ್ಣಳು, where did she hoard it? ಈ ಕುದುರೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರೇನು, are you going to keep this horse? — ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹುಡುಗನು ತೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡ ಅಂಗಿ, the jacket which the big boy had put on. — ನೀವು ಯಾರಯ್ಯಾ? ಹುಚ್ಚುನಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೀರಿ? who are you, sir? where do you go having seized (*i. e.* with) the mad dogs? ಕೊಡ್ಡಿ ಹಿಡ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ತೊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನನು, he seized the axe, and went to the garden. ಹಿಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು, seizing (laying hold of). — ಸಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯ್ಯನವರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನೆ ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, at school (one) must conduct one's self according to the command of the master. ನಾವು ತಾಯಿ ತನ್ನೆ ಅಕ್ಕ ತಂಗಿ ಅಣ್ಣ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ನ ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, we must converse in love with (our) parents, sisters and brothers. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಅರಸು ಆಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಅವನಿಗೂ ಅವನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಅವರು ಭಯ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿನ್ನ ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, over them all rules one king; they must obey him and the officers appointed by him with fear and devotion. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದೊನ್ನು ಕುದುರೆ ಹಿಡ್ಡಿನ ಮುನ್ನೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದಲಿ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವು, a chief horse is in front of the herd, all the horses follow its guidance. — ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪನು ಒಬ್ಬ ವೈದ್ಯನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅವನ ಕೆಯ್ ಕಾಲು ಬಿದ್ದು — ಸ್ವಾವಿಾ, ನನ್ನ ಮಗನೊಬ್ಬನು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇನೆಯಿನ್ನ ಮಲಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಮನೆತನಕ ಬನ್ನ, ಅವನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಔಷಧ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾನು ಬಾಲ್ಕಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಡಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು, ಹೇಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, Ningappa went to the house of a physician, fell at his hands and feet, and spoke "sir, a son of mine lies prostrate in the house from sickness; if therefore you please to come to (my) house, examine him and give (him) medicine,

I shall not forget your kindness as long as I live". ಹೊನ್ನನು — ವೈದ್ಯನೇ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೇ ಔಷಧಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾಕೆ ತರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ? ನಾನು ಅವನ್ನು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು, ವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದನು. ಆಗ ವೈದ್ಯನು ಯಾಕೆ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕೇಳಲು — ದಯೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಬೇಡರಿ! ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿಲಾಡಿಸು ಎನ್ನುವುದು, ಸುಮ್ಮನಾದನು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವೈದ್ಯನು — ಏನಯ್ಯಾ? ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯೇನು? ನೀನು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಹಟವಾರಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೀಯೆ ಅನ್ನಲು, ಹೊನ್ನನು — ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ದಯೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಡರಿ! ಎನ್ನುವುದು, ಏನಯದಿನ್ನ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಂಡನು, "doctor", Hönna (Niṅgappa's son who was not sick, but nearly starved, as he refused to take any food himself in order that his poor father, brothers and sisters might have something to eat) said positively, "why do you send for medicines (on my account)? I shall never take them". Then the physician asked "why will you not take (them)?" Hönna answered "please, do not ask so. I cannot tell (you)", and became silent. Thereupon the physician said "sir, what obstacle is there to telling (me)? You seem to be a perfect obstinate fellow". Then Hönna entreated (him) with humility, saying "O sir, please, only do not think 'so!' ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, you should speak to him. ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತದೆ, I have something to say (to you). — ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ತಿನ್ನು ಬಹುದು, ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಂಡು ತಿನ್ನು ಬಾರದು, one may solicit (and receive alms) and (thus) eat, (but) by stealing one should not eat. — ನಾನು ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಿರೀಟ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಂಡು, (the sun says) "I having put a diadem on (my) head". ದಯೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇದೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಆತನ ತಪ್ಪು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೋ, please, put his fault in your belly (*i. e.* conceal and forgive it) this one time. — ಆ ಆನೆಯನ್ನು ಆತನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕೊಂಡು, ತಿರಿಗಿ ಆನೆಗುಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋದನು, he mounted that elephant and returned to Āṅgundi. — ಮೋಡವೆವ್ವು ಕಿತ್ತೆ ಯನ್ನು ತಲೆಗೆ ಸುತ್ತಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, (the sun says) "I put a muslin cloth, that is to say clouds, round (my) head".

For comparison's sake the following instances which contain verbs without ಕೊಳ್ (and of which some show at first sight a not easily perceivable difference in meaning from the above-given ones) may here be introduced: —

ರೂಢಾನ್ವರ್ಥಾಂಕಿತಮ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮೂಡಿಕಮ್, ಅರಿಗಿ (commentator ತಿಳಿಗೆ), those ready nouns are of three kinds, *viz.* rūḍha, anvartha, aṅkita; know! — ನಲ್ಲಕೆ, ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಲ್ವದಿದವೆಂ, ತಿಳಿ, O beloved woman, I seize thy feet; know! ತಂಗಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ವರನು ಈತನನ್ನು, ಮದನಂ ತಿಳಿವಂ, Madana perceived that this man (was) a suitable husband for (his) younger sister. ತರಲಾಕ್ಷಿಯದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದನ್ನಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಮಂ ತಿಳಿವಳ್, the woman with tremulous eyes understood it differently. ಅತಿಜೀವಮ್ ಇರಲು ಮೋಕ್ಷದ ಗೊತ್ತು ತಿಳಿ, whilst yet living learn the marked peculiarities of final liberation! — ಮನೆಯಂ

ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he made a house. ಆಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲರ್ ಈಗಲ್ ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧವಂ ಮಾಡುವಂ, let all of us now make a horse-sacrifice! ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿರೊ ಜ್ಞಾನಶೀರ್ಷದಲಿ, bathe in the sacred water of knowledge! ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನೋಡು, ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡು, build a house and (then) see, marry (*i. e.* unite in wedlock) and (then) see! ಒನ್ನೆದೆಯೊಳ್ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದೆ ಪಿರಿಯ ಪುಲಿಯುಮಂ ಕನಿಲಿಯುಮಂ, must (one) tie a royal tiger and a brown cow in one place? ಆಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿದವನೇ ಅರಸು, ಕೂಲು ಇಕ್ಕಿದವನೇ ದಾತ, one who has enlisted soldiers (is) a king, one who has distributed boiled rice (is) a donor.—ವಾವನ ಮನೆಯೊಳ್ ಆಂ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿ ನಡೆಯೆಂ, I shall not lift up (my) head and walk in my uncle's house.—ತಕ್ಕ ಔಷಧ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ, ಪಠ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ಬೇಗ ಅವರ ಬೇನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವರು, they will have proper medicine given, have diet prescribed, and quickly remove their sickness.—ಬಾಣಮಂ ಸೆಳೆದಂ, having pulled an arrow (out of his quiver).—ಸತ್ಯಮಂ ನುಡಿ, speak the truth! ಸೋಲಿ ನುಡಿವವನು, he who acknowledges that (he) has been overcome.—ವೇದವನ್ ಓದಿದಾತನು, he who has read the vèdas.—ತೆಗೆದಯ್ ಮೋಕ್ಷದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಂ, thou tookest the road of final liberation.—ಹಣನೊಳ್ ಪ್ರಾಣವಂ ತುಮ್ಮುವ ಸಮರ್ಥಿಕೆ, power which fills life into a corpse.—ಕಳ್ಳ ಮಾಜುವ ಗೃಹ, a house in which toddy is sold. ಈ ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಮಾಜು ಬೇಡಿರಿ, you should not sell these elephants to anybody.—ಸಾಲವ ಕೊವ್ವವನು, he who borrows. ಮದ್ಯವ ಕೊವ್ವು ರಾವು, a place where spirits are bought. ನಾನು ಒನ್ನು ಕುದುರೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, I must buy a horse. ಎರಡು ದುಡ್ಡಿನ ಹಾಲು ಕೊಡ್ತನು, he bought milk for two dudḍus.—ಕಾಮವಸ್ತುಗಳಂ ಕುಡುವುದು, granting the things desired. ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೆಟ್ಟವನಿಲ್ಲ, ತಿರಿದು ಬದುಕಿದವನಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is none who has given (alms, etc.) and (thus) been ruined, (there) is none who has (idly) roamed about (in quest of alms) and (thus) lived (happily).—ಕೊಯ್ದ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ನಾಯಿ ತಿನ್ನರೇನು? ನರಿ ತಿನ್ನರೇನು? what does it matter whether a dog eats the leg that has been cut off, or whether a jackal eats (it)? ಮೂಗು ಕೊಯಿದರೂ ಮೂಗಿನ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಉಣ್ಣಲ್ಲ? ಅನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ, as if (one) said “though (one's) nose be cut off, do not the nostrils remain?”—ಒಬ್ಬ ಕೂಲಿಕಾಣನು ತನ್ನ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಡಿಯುವನು, a day-labourer used to beat his (quarrelsome) wife repeatedly.—ಬೆತ್ತದ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಹೆತ್ತವರು ಹೊಡೆದರೆ ನೋಯದೇ, if (one's) parents apply the blows with a cane, do they not pain?—ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಲಕಾಯದೆ ಮೇಲು ಮೊಗಮಾಗಿ ಮಲಗಿಹ ಮಗವು, an infant that cannot (yet) sit up and lies with (its) face turned upwards. ಅಡವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಹುಲಿ ಮಜಾಯು ಮಲಗಿತ್ತು, a young tiger lay in the jungle under a tree.—ಅಂಗಡೀ ವಾಣಿ, ಗೊಂಗಡೀ ಹೊದ್ದ, he sold (his) shop and put on a blanket.—ಅವನ ತನ್ನೆಯು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನು ಎನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟನು, his father gave him six dudḍus, saying “buy something to eat!”—ಚೆನ್ನಹಾಸಂ ನಿದ್ರೆಯಂ ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ, ಮೊಗದೊಳೆದು, ಮುಕ್ಕುಳಿಸಿದಂ, Urandrahāsa quitted sleep, washed (his) face, and rinsed his mouth.—ಆತನ ತಲೆ ಹುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಡಿಸದೆನು, I dusted away the insects of his head (*i. e.* I beat him soundly).—ಬೆಳುದಿಂಗಳೊಡನೆ ಕೂಡಿದ ಇರುಳು, a night united with moonlight. ದಕಾರದೊಳ್ ಕೂಡಿದ ಯಕಾರಕ್ಕಂ ದ್ವಿತ್ವದ ಜಕಾರಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, and the letter ಯ್ combined with ದ್ becomes ಜ್.—ನಿನ್ನು ಇರ್ದವ, a man who stands. ನಿನ್ನಂ, a man who stands.—ಮರದತ್ತಣ್ಣಿಡಿದಂ, he came down from the tree. ದಣ್ಣು ಇಬ್ಬದಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಲ, a place where an army is encamped.—ಕಣು ತಾಯ ಬಬಯನ್ ಉಡು ಯದು, a calf does not leave the company of (its) mother. ಹಾಯಿರಿಗೆ ಉಳಿದವನೇ

ಗವುಡ, even he who has remained alive, is the chief officer of the ruined village. — ಪಡಿಗೋಲೊಳ್ ಕುಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he sat down in the basket-boat. ಈ ಕಾನೈ ಚಿನ್ನಿಯಾಗುತೆ ಕುನ್ನು, ನೋವ್ವಿಗಳಂ ಪಲವನ್ ಉಪ್ ನೋನ್ನು, ಬೇಸತ್ತಳ್, the wife sat in distress, performed several moritorious acts of devotion, and became dispirited (as these proved useless). ಈಚಲ ಮರದ ಕಳಗೆ ಕೂತು ಅಳಿ ಕೂದಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, as if (one) sits under a wild date tree and drinks buttermilk. ಗಣ್ಣು ಕೂತು ಕೆಟ್ಟನು, ಹಂಗಸು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟಳು, the male sat (idly) and (thus) was ruined, the female roamed about and (thus) was ruined. ಈ ಬದುಕು ತಾವಿಬ್ಬರೇ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಹವಣಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು, they thought that even both of them should take this property to themselves, and sat (there in the jungle). — ಓಡಿ ಓಡಿ ಹುಡುಗ ದಣಿದರೂ ತನ್ನೆಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚಿವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, though the boy ran and ran and became tired, (his) father did not care at all. — ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಿಪಾಯಿಯು ಕಾಳಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಒನ್ನು ಬಹು ಹದನಾದ ಕತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದನು, a native soldier having said “I must go to war”, had had a very sharp sword made. — ಅವನು ಹೋದ ಹೋದಲ್ಲ ಮಸೀದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿದನು, wherever he went, he destroyed the mosques. ತನ್ನ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಂಗೆ ಕೇಡ ಮಾಡುಹ, (one) causing ruin to the man who has ruined him. — ಕವಿತೆಯಂ ಪೇಪಾಸಿದಂ, he had a poetic composition told. — ಬತ್ತಲೆಯಿದವಳು, she who is naked. ಇದ್ದ ತಂಗಳು ನನಗೆ ಇಕ್ಕು, give me the stale-food (thou) hast. — ಕದ್ದ ಕಳ್ಳನ ಮಾತು ಬದ್ದಮ್ ಆದರೆ ಏನು, what is it, if a thief's word (once) become true? — ಅಣ್ಣ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನಿರಾದರೂ ಹಣ್ಣು ಹಂಚಿ ಉಣ್ಣುತ್ತಾರೆ, even brothers divide a ripe fruit and eat. — ಹೊಜೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತು ಬದುಕುವನನು, a man who lives by carrying loads. ಕತ್ತೆ ಬಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊತ್ತ ಕಸ್ತುರಿಯ ಪರಿಮಳವ, does a donkey know the fragrance of the musk it carries? — ಕರೆದರೆ ಉಣ್ಣು, if (one) invites (thee), eat. ಉಣ್ಣಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮನ್ನೀ ಕರೆಯ ಬೇಕು, (you) should invite people to dinner. ತನ್ನ ಆಳು ಕರೆದು, ಒನ್ನು ತವ್ವಿಗೆಯೊಳಗೆ ನೀರು ತುನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬಾ ಎನ್ನು, ಹೇಡದಳು, she called her servant and said “fill water into a brass vessel and bring (it)”. — ಭಾನುವಂ ಕಾಶಿಕ್ಕವ ಕಾಣ್ಣುದೇ, does an owl see the sun? — ಚಿತ್ತವಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇಳುವದು, to apply the mind to and listen. ಕಾಲ್ಕಪ್ಪಸಮನ್ ಇಟ್ಟು, ಸೀನಕಮಂ ಸಿಂಗರಿಸಿ, having put on trowsers and embellished (their) helmets. — ಕನತ್ತನಕವಚಮಂ ತೊಟ್ಟು, ಕಾಲ್ಕಪ್ಪಸಮನ್ ಇಟ್ಟು, having invested themselves with shining golden coats of mail and put on trowsers. ತುಡಿಯಂ ತೊಟ್ಟು, he put on (his) ornaments. ಪಸುರಂಗಿಯಂ ತೊಟ್ಟನು, he put on a green coat. — ಮೃಗಂಗಳಂ ಹಿಡಿದ ಬಲೆ, a net with which wild animals are caught. — ಮೂಗಾವುದಮಂ ನಡೆದಂ, he walked three leagues. ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಬದುಕಿ ಇರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ನಡತೆಯನ್ನ ನಡೆಯ ಬೇಕು, a person should walk very properly as long as he lives. ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಅವರು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನ ನಡೆಯುವರು, if (they) learn knowledge, they will walk properly. See an instance in this paragraph under ‘to fear’. — ಮಣಿಯಗಾಣನಿಗೆ ದುಃಖ ಸುಖ ಹೇಡಾದರೆ ಮಣುವಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಬಿಟ್ಟಾನೇ, if (he) tells the maṇiyagāṇa (his) bad and good circumstances, will he not count the mounds? ತಾಯೊ, ನೀನಾದರೂ ಒನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಹೇಟು ಎನ್ನು, ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಳು, she requested “mother, tell even you a means (to me)!” — ಕುರುಪತಿಯಂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಡಿದಂ ಧರೆಯರೆಯಂ, Vishṇu asked the half of the land of the lord of the Kurus. ಈ ಮುದುಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಡಿ ಕಾಲು ತರುತ್ತಾನೆ, this old man solicits alms and (thus) brings grain (to his house). — ಕೆನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಯ್ ಹಾಕಿ ನೋಡಲು ರೊಕ್ಕವಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, when (he) put (his) hand into (his) pocket and examined, (there) was no money. — ಕಾಳಗದ ಬಣ್ಣಿಯಂ

ಹತ್ತಿ ಹೊದಹಂ, he who mounts a war-chariot and drives. ಕೋಣ್ಣೆಯಂ ಪತ್ತುವೆಂ, I shall ascend the fort. ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರ ಯಾಕೆ ಹತ್ತುತ್ತಿ, why doest thou ascend the cocoa-nut tree? ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ಹತ್ತುವ ಸವಾರ, a horseman who mounts a horse. — ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪೆಣ್ಣರನ್ ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸುತ್ತಿದಂ, Agni surrounded the women of that place.

The terms that express 'to fear' generally appear without ಕೊಳ್, e. g. ವಾಪಕ್ಕಂಜುಗುಂ ತಕ್ಕಂ, a worthy person fears sin. ಆ ಹುಡುಗನು ಅಂಜಿ, ತೋಳ ಬನ್ನೆಲೆ ತೋಳ ಬನ್ನು ಎನ್ನು, ಒದವೊದನು, the boy feared, and cried "the wolf has come, O the wolf has come!" ಕುದುರೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಳುಕುತ್ತದೆ, the horse is afraid of the bridle. ಆ ತೊತ್ತು ಹೆದವೊದಳು, that servant-maid was afraid. On the other hand there are also instances like the following one: — ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಅಂಜಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬಳ್ಳೇ ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ನ ನಡೆದರೆ ಆತನು ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವನು, if (we) fear God and always behave properly, He will help us. Cf. § 348, 6.

342. For the sake of emphasis ಉಣ್ಣು, is, is occasionally added to the end of a verb which appears in the form of a verbal noun, e. g. ಕೆಲವು ಗಿಡಗಳ ತೋಟಿಗಳಿನ್ನ ಸಹ ಕಾಗದ ಮಾಡುವದುಣ್ಣು, also of the bark of some trees (they) make paper. ಇರುಳು ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ ಮಯಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಗೂಗೆಗಳು ಕಣ್ಣು ಕುಕ್ಕಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದುಣ್ಣು, if at night cats or young cats are met (by them), owls will peck (their) eyes and kill them. ಗುರುವಿನನ್ನೆ ತಿಷ್ಯ ಎನ್ನ ಅನ್ನುವದುಣ್ಣು, (they) use to say "the pupil (is) like (his) spiritual teacher". ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪರದೇಶಗಳಿನ್ನ ತರ ತರದ ಸರಕುಗಳು ಬರುವದುಣ್ಣು, various objects of commerce come from foreign countries to India. ಹಣ್ಣೆ ಈಯಿತೆವ್ವು ಮಾತು ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸನ್ಭವಿಸುವದುಂಟೊ, does it ever happen that a metal pot brings forth young? ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನು ಘನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರದ ಬರಹ ತಪ್ಪುವದುಣ್ಣೇ, will the writing that Brahmâ has written on the forehead, fail?

XXV. On comparison.

343. In Kannada the comparative and superlative degrees are expressed in the following way:—

1, by the simple dative (cf. § 348, 7), e. g.

a) ಲೋಕಕೀರ್ತನ ಅಧಿಕಂ, this man (is) excellent to the world, i. e. this man (is) most excellent in the world. ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲಾದಿಗಳ್ ಅದೊನ್ನಕ್ಕೊನ್ನ ಪಿರಿದಪ್ಪ ಎಾನು, the timingila and so on are fishes of which the one is large to the one, i. e. of which one is larger than the other. ಒನ್ನಕ್ಕೊನ್ನ ಪಿರಿಯವಪ್ಪ ಎಾನು, fishes of which one is larger than the other.

b) ಮೇರುವೆಂಗೀತನ್ ಅರ್ಗಲಂ, this man (is) great (or high) to Mēru, *i. e.* higher than Mēru. ಕುಲಕಂ ಚಲಕಂ ಭೂತಕದೊಳ್ ಅರ್ಗಮ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, superior to all in the world as to family and firmness of character (see § 284). ಸೊಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಭೇದವನ್ ಅಜೊಡೊಡೆ ಕಿಲಿಯ ತಾನ್ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯ, the small one, if (he) speaks discriminately, (is) great to all, *i. e.* (is) greater than all (or the greatest of all). ಕಾಗೆಗೆ ನೀಲಿಲ ಹಣ್ಣು ಕಪ್ಪು, the ripe fruit of the *Eugenia jambolana* (is) black to, *i. e.* blacker than, the crow. ನನ್ನ ಕುದುರೆಗೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಕುದುರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದು, thy horse (is) larger than mine. (*Cf.* the second verse in § 280.)

c) ತನಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹಳ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನನು, he said he wanted much more jaggory than even this. ನಾಗರ ಹಾವಿನಿ ಎಷವು ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟದು, the poison of the cobra (is) the worst of all. ಗೋಧೀ ರೊಟ್ಟಿ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲಾದದು, wheaten bread (is) the best of all.

2, by the dative combined with ಇನ್ನೆ, (ಇನ್ನ or) ಇನ್ನ (ಇನ್ನಾ), 'from' (ಇನ್ನ being another form of ಇನ್ನ, *cf.* § 282), suffixes of the ablative (or instrumental, see §§ 109 *seq.*; 352, 4, a), *e. g.*

a) ಕಲುವರ್ ಇದ್ದೂರ್ಗಿನ್ನೆ ಕಾಡೊಳ್ಳಿತು, a jungle (is) good to-from a town in which (there) are envious people, *i. e.* a jungle (is) better than a town in which envious people are.

b) ಆಕಾಶಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಎತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಭೂಮಿಗಿನ್ನ ಅಗಲವಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is no height to-from the sky, (there) is no breadth to-from the earth, *i. e.* (there) is nothing higher than the sky, (there) is nothing broader than the earth. ವಿದ್ಯಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, ಬುದ್ಧಿಗಿನ್ನ ಅನ್ನ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, intellect (is) far better than science, food (is) far better than intellect. ವಿದ್ಯೆಯು ದ್ರವ್ಯಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ದೊಡ್ಡದು, knowledge (is) greater than wealth. ತಾಮ್ರಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಬಂಗಾರವು ತುಟ್ಟಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, gold is dearer than copper. ಸಿಂಹಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಹುಲಿಯು ಬಹಳ ಕ್ರೂರವು, the tiger (is) much fiercer than the lion. ಇದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಅದು ರಮಣೀಯವಾದದ್ದು, that (is) more beautiful than this. ಏನು ಅಲಿಯದವ ಶ್ವಾನಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಕಡೆ, he who knows nothing (is) viler than a dog. ಇದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಅದು ದೊಡ್ಡದು, that (is) larger than this. ಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇಷ್ಟವಾದದು ಯಾವದು, what (is) more dear than knowledge?

c) ತಾಯಿಗಿನ್ನ ಹಿತವರಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಗಿನ್ನ ಸವಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) are none more beneficial than a mother, (there) is nothing sweeter than sugar. ಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಾಯ್ವಿಕೆಗಿನ್ನ ಸಾವು ಲೇಸು, death (is) better than a life without honour. ಕತ್ತೆಯ ಕಿವಿ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಕಿವಿಗಿನ್ನ ಉದ್ದು, the ears of the donkey (are) longer than the ears of the horse. ಬಿಳಿ ಕರಡಿಗಳು ಊದೀ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಕರಡಿಗಳಿಗಿನ್ನ ದೊಡ್ಡ

ವಿರುತ್ತವೆ, white bears are bigger than bears of brown colour. ಅವನು ನನಗಿಂತ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷ ಚಿಕ್ಕವನು, he (is) four years younger than I. ಆ ಬಾವಿಗಿಂತ ಈ ಬಾವಿಯು ಆರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, this well is deeper than that well. ಆ ಹುಡುಗಿಗಿಂತ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗಿಯು ಜಾಣೆ, your girl (is) more clever than that girl. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣವು ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಧಾತುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವುಳ್ಳದು, iron (is) much more useful than the other metals. ಆಲದ ಬೀಜವು ಕಸಕಸೀ ಕಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಬಹು ಸಣ್ಣದು, the seed of the Banian tree (is) much smaller than poppy-seed. ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುಗಳು ಉದ್ದ ಹಾವುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡವು, boas (are) much larger than the other snakes. ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹಾವಿಗಿಂತ ನಾಗರ ಹಾವಿಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಬಹಳ, cobras have more wrath than the (so-called) vicious snakes. ನಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ತೋಳಗಳು ತುಸು ದೊಡ್ಡವು, wolves (are) a little larger than dogs. ಕುರಿಯ ಹಾಲಿಗಿಂತ ಲೂ ಆಕಳ ಹಾಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಆಡಿನ ಹಾಲು ಮನ್ದವಾಗಿ ಸವಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, the milk of goats is thicker and sweeter than the milk of sheep and the milk of cows. ಪುತ್ತಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲುಬಂಗಾರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲುತೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is no gold better than pure gold, (there) is no lisping nicer than (that of) children. ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸುಂದರವಾದಂಥ ತೇಜವುಳ್ಳಂಥ ಒಡವೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲಾದ ಸುಂದರನೂ ತೇಜವುಳ್ಳವನೂ (ಸೂರ್ಯನಾದ) ನಾನೇ, of all the beautiful and brilliant things on earth even I (the sun, am) the most beautiful and brilliant. ತಮಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲಾದವರನ್ನು ಸರಿಗಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಒಣಹೆಮ್ಮೆ, the vain pride that wants to make equal to one's self those who are greater than one's self. ಕೆಲವು ಪಶುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತರ ಪಶುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, some animals have more understanding than other animals. ಮೂರು ತಾಸುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು, more than three hours. ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ, less than a hundred rupees. ಸಿಂಹಲದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆಗಾಲ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು, the rainy season (is) more (abundant) in Ceylon than with us. ಗುಡ್ಡದೊಳಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಲ್ಲ ದಾರಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೂ ಒಜ್ಜಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕುದುರೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕತ್ತೆಗಳೇ ಬೇಕು, if (it) is necessary to carry burdens over mountains and stony roads, donkeys are more desirable (or useful) than horses.

d) ಬಂಗಾರಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದು, knowledge (is) something greater than even gold. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ದೇವರು ದೊಡ್ಡವನು, God (is) greater than all. ¹⁾

3, by the ablative and its substitute the instrumental (§ 352, 4, a), e. g.

a) ಕೃಷ್ಣನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬಲಭದ್ರಂ ಪಿರಿಯಂ, Balabhadra (is) old from Krishna,

¹⁾ It is to be remarked that uneducated people occasionally use such sentences as ವಾಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಲವನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಾಲಿನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸವಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂಚಿನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ. ಆಯ್ದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಕತ್ತೆಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೋತಿನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉದ್ದ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. They evidently think that ಅಕ್ಕಿ or ಅಕ್ಕಿ are separate suffixes which require the genitive case.

i. e. older than Kṛishṇa. ಸಕುಲನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸಹದೇವಂ ಕಿಲಿಯಂ, Sahadēva (is) younger than Nakula. ಅರ್ಜುನನತ್ತಣಿಂ ವಾಸುದೇವನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, Vāsudēva (is) more excellent than Arjuna. ಆತನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೀತಂ ಪಟು, this man (is) more clever than that man. See § 349, 8.

b) ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಂ ಪಿರಿಯಂ ಬಲಭದ್ರಂ, Balabhadra (is) old from Kṛishṇa, *i. e.* older than Kṛishṇa. ದುರ್ಯೋಧನನಿಂ ಕಿಲಿಯಳ್ ದುಶ್ಯಲೆ, Duśśalē (is) younger than Duryōdhana. ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾಯವು ಹಾಯಿರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂ ಕಡೆಯೆ, a body without knowledge (is) even worse than a village in ruins. (*Cf.* the first verse in § 280.)

c) ಇನಿಯನೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲದಿನ್ನಿಯಂ (— ಬೆಲ್ಲದಿನ್ನೆ ಇನಿಯಂ), a (or my) paramour (is) indeed a man sweet from jaggory, *i. e.* sweeter than jaggory. ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ ನೀಂ ಮುಂಚಿದಯ್, thou art more excelling than I in respect of war (*i. e.* thou excellest me in war).

d) ಎಮ್ಮಿನ್ದಮ್ ಇಳೆಯೊಳು ನೀವು ಹೀನಮೆ, you (are) mean from us indeed, *i. e.* indeed meaner than we, on earth.

e) ಪೆಡಿರಿನ್ದ ಮೇಲೆವ್ವಂ, a man who says “I am better from others” *i. e.* “better than others”. ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯದಿನ್ದ ಮರಣ ಒಳ್ಳೆದು, death (is) better than poverty. ಕಾಗೆಯಿನ್ದ ನೀಲಿ ಹಣ್ಣು ಕಪ್ಪು, the ripe fruit of the *Eugenia jambolana* (is) blacker than the crow. ತುಚ್ಛಮಾತು ಆಡುವನು ಹುಚ್ಚನಿನ್ದ ಕಡೆ, a man who utters low words (is) worse than a fool.

f) ತನ್ನಿನ್ದವೂ ಹಿರಿಯನು, a male older from him, *i. e.* older than him (or an elder brother). ತನ್ನಿನ್ದಲೂ ಹಿರಿಯಳು, a female older than her (or an elder sister). (In these two instances the *ವೂ* and *ಲೂ*, ‘also’, ‘even’, appear to be redundant.)

4, by the locative (*cf.* § 350, 2), *e. g.*

a) ತನುಜರೊಳ್ ಚಿಕ್ಕವಂ, in (or among) sons the young one, *i. e.* the youngest son. ದೇವರೊಳ್ ನಿರ್ದೋಷಿಯಾಪ್ತಂ, the fit one among princes (is) the guiltless one, *i. e.* the guiltless one (is) the fittest of princes. ರತ್ನಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಮ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, the ruby (is) the best of precious stones. ತುಯಿಗಳೊಳ್ ಕಾರಾಕಳ್ ಪಾಲುಳ್ಳುದು, of cows the black cow has most milk. ವಸ್ತ್ರದೊಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳಟ್ಟಿಯೊಳ್ಳತ್ತು, white cloth (is) the best cloth. ಅವರೊಳ್ ಓಡುವಂ ಕಾಲ್ವೇರಿ, he who runs (is) the quickest of them.

b) ಎಲ್ಲ ನಾಡುಗಳ ಕುದುರೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಅರಬಿಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಮೇಲು, Arabian horses (are) the best horses of all countries.

c) ಆವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪಿಲೆ ಉತ್ತಮ, the brown cow (is) the best of cows. ಹುಡು

ಗರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮನು ಜಾಣನು, Râma (is) the most clever of the boys. ವಜ್ರವು ರತ್ನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದದ್ದು, the diamond (is) the most excellent of precious stones. ಸಿಂಹವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಶ್ವಾಸದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲು ಭಯಂಕರವು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, the lion (is) by far the most formidable of all wild beasts. ಎಲ್ಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಜ್ರವು ಕಠಿಣವಾದದ್ದು, the diamond (is) the hardest of all things. ಆ ಮನೆಯು ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಡದು, that house (is) the oldest of all houses.

5, by the genitive as a substitute of the locative (see § 352, 1, c), e. g. ಜಾಗಿಗಳ ಬಲ್ಲಹಂ, the best of liberal persons. ಈವರ ದೇವಂ, the most eminent of donors. ರಸಿಕರ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, the most splendid of the witty.

XXVI. On Syntax.

344. The ancient Kannaḍa grammars which the author of the present grammar has consulted, do not use a particular word to express syntax or the construction of sentences; however the Samskrita term vākya-vinyāsa which expresses it, may be adopted.

Regarding the construction of a sentence (vākya) kāraka, i. e. the relation of the noun to the verb, is to be considered. Kēśava says that kāraka is on account of the verb (kriyānimitta), and that the case terminations (nāmavibhaktis) are suffixed by the power of kāraka (kārakavaśadim). (Regarding kāraka see §§ 253, 2; 357, 1. 2, a). Cf. also § 354, 3, a.

There are six such kārakas or relations, viz.

1, kartṛi, the doer of an action, the active noun, the agent (cf. § 150), used in connection with a transitive or active verb (sakarmaka) or if expressing the agent's circumstances or state, in connection with an intransitive (akarmaka, see § 148). It stands in the nominative case and is the subject of the verb (cf. §§ 347, 9; 357, 2).

2, karma, the object on which the action of the kartṛi falls, i. e. the idea expressed by the accusative case.

3, karaṇa, the instrument, i. e. the idea expressed by the instrumental case.

4, sampradāna, the recipient of the object of giving or of the gift, i. e. the idea expressed by the dative case.

5, apādāna, ablation, i. e. departure or removal from a fixed point, coming from, i. e. the idea expressed by the ablative case.

6, *adhikarāṇa*, location, place of the action or state of the agent, *i. e.* the idea expressed by the locative case.

The idea of the genitive case is not considered a *kāraka*, because it expresses the relation of two nouns to each other (*sambandhārtha*), but not the relation of a noun and verb (§ 351).

345. The nominative (*cf.* 352, 6, *a. 6, b*) considered by itself expresses

1, *līṅga*, *i. e.* specification, *e. g.* ಚನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಮನುಷ್ಯಂ, ಗೋಮಿನಿ, ಕಾಮಿನಿ, ಆನೆ, ಕುದುರೆ, ಮರಂ, ಗಿಡು, ಪಕ್ಕಿ, ಮಿಗಂ;

2, *artha*, *bhāva*, *i. e.* sort or kind, state of being, *e. g.* ನಿಡಿಯಂ, ಗುಟ್ಟಂ, ಕೆಂಚಂ, ಕರಿಯಂ, ಅಸಿಯಂ, ಇನಿಯಂ;

3, *vaçana*, *vaçanamātra*, *gaṇanē*, *i. e.* (mere grammatical) number, numeration, *e. g.* ಒನ್ನ, ಎರಡು, ಮೂರು, ಒವರ್, ಇವರ್, ಮೂವರ್;

4, *sambôdhanē*, *abhimukhikarāṇa*, *i. e.* addressing (see § 140), *e. g.* ದೇವ! ಸರ್ವೇಶ! ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ!

When it becomes the agent or subject (*kartrī*), simple sentences formed by it are *e. g.* the following:— ದೇವನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, the king (is) good. ಪಾಲ್ ಬಿಳಿದು, milk (is) white. ಅವಂ ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, he (is) pure-minded. ನೀಂ ಕಾಮಂ, thou (art) Kāma. ಅಂ ನನಿ, I (am) Nandi. ತಾನ್ ಅವಂ, it (is) he. ಇವರ್ ಪುರುಷರ್, these (are) males. ಅವರ್ ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ್, those (are) females. ನೇವರ್ ಮೂಡಿದುದು, the sun rose. ಒವರ್ ಬನ್ನಂ, one man came. ಇವರ್ ನುಡಿದರ್, two persons spoke. ದೇವಂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದಂ, the king was pleased. ಅವಂ ಕೊಂದಂ, he killed. ಅವರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕಿ, let them make! ಸರ್ವೇಶ, ಕೇಳ್, hear, O paramount lord!

It is to be remarked that when the subject is a personal pronoun, it is often omitted, as it is contained in the personal terminations of the verb (see § 193 *seq.*), *e. g.* ಇರ್ವಪೆಂ, ಇದ್ದೇನೆ, ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I am; ಬನ್ನಪಂ, ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ, he comes; ಪೋದಯ್, ಹೋದೆ, ಹೋದಿ, thou wentest; ನುಡಿವಳ್, ನುಡಿದಳು, she uttered; ನಡೆದರ್, ನಡೆದರು, they walked.

346. In sentences in which the accusative or object (*karma*, *cf.* § 352, 2, *a seq.*; 5, *b. 6, b*), *i. e.* the case of things (*vastu*), etc. on which the action of the verb falls, occurs, the things, etc. may be said to be:—

1, *iṣṭā*, *i. e.* wished for, *e. g.* ನೇವಳಮಂ ತೆಗೆದಂ, he took the necklace; ತುಡಿಗಿಯಂ ತೊಟ್ಟಂ, he put on the ornament; ಪೂವಂ ಮುಡಿದಂ, he set flowers in the hair.

In such a case also a double accusative (dvikarma) uses to take place, *e. g.* ಗುರುವಂ ಜ್ಞಾನಮಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, he asked wisdom of the guru; ದಾನಿಯಂ ದಾನಮಂ ಬೇಡಿದಂ, he begged a gift of the liberal man; ಕುರುಪತಿಯಂ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಬೇಡಿದಂ ಧರೆಯರೆಯಂ, Vishṇu asked the king of the Kurus for the half of (his) land; ಪಶುವಂ ಪಾಲಂ ಕಡಿದಂ, he extracted milk from the cow; ಅವ ಗ೯ಳಂ ಭಕ್ತರಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he made them devotees.

Regarding a double accusative with causal verbs the following sentences may be adduced:—ಅರಸಂ ಭೃತ್ಯನನ್ ಊರನ್ ಅಯ್ದಿಸಿದಂ, the king caused (his) servant to go to the town; ಗೋವಳಂ ತುಲಿಗಳಂ ಮನೆಯಂ ಪುಗಿಸಿದಂ, the cowherd caused the cows to enter the house; ಜೋದನ್ ಅರಸನನ್ ಆನೆಯನ್ ಎಲಿಸಿದಂ, the driver caused the king to mount the elephant; ಗುರು ತಿಷ್ಯನಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮನ್ ಓದಿಸಿದಂ, the teacher caused (his) disciple to read the grammar (see § 149 *seq.*).

2, anishṭa, *i. e.* not wished for, *e. g.* ಪಾವಂ ದಾಣ್ಬಿದಂ, he crossed a snake.

3, nivartya, *i. e.* to be produced (as something new), *e. g.* ಮನೆಯಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he built a house; ಕಾವ್ಯಮಂ ಪೇಲ್ದಿಂ, he told a poem.

4, vikârya, *i. e.* to be transformed, *e. g.* ಪಲಿವಂ ಕಡಿದಂ, he cut down the forest; ಕಾಯಂ ಪೋಲ್ದಿಂ, he split the fruit.

5, prâpya, *i. e.* to be reached or arrived at, *e. g.* ಊರನ್ ಅಯ್ದಿದಂ, he reached the town; ಮರನಂ ಸಾದರ್ಢಂ, he approached the tree.

6, vaishayika, *i. e.* to be observed by the senses, *e. g.* ನೇಸಲಿಂ ನೋಡಿದಂ, he saw the sun; ಗೀತಮಂ ಕೇಲ್ದಂ, he heard a song; ಪೂವಂ ಮೂಸಿದಂ, he smelt a flower; ಅವನಂ ನೋಡಿದಂ, he saw him.

7, kâla, *i. e.* relating to time (*cf.* § 348, 29), *e. g.* ಆಲುದಿಂಗಳಂ ತಲ್ವಿದಂ, he lingered six months; ತ್ರಿರಾತ್ರಮನ್ ಇದರ್ಢಂ, he remained three nights; ಜಾವಮಂ ತೋಲಿಲ್ದಂ, he wandered about a night-watch; ಮಾಸಮಂ (ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮನ್) ಓದಿದಂ, he studied (grammar) for a month.

8, adhva, *i. e.* relating to space, *e. g.* ಅರೆಗಾವುದಮಂ ಪರಿದಂ, he ran half a league; ಮೂಗಾವುದಮಂ ನಡೆದಂ, he walked three leagues.

347. In sentences in which the instrumental case (karaṇa, *cf.* § 352, 2, b. 3. 4, a. 4, b) is used, the following specific meanings are considered to be expressed by it:—

1, karaṇa, *i. e.* an instrument, *e. g.* ಕೊಡಲಿಯಿಂ ಕಡಿದಂ, he cut with

an axe; ಗದೆಯು ಮೋದಿದಂ, he struck with a club; ಕಣ್ಣೆಂ ನೋದಿದಂ, he saw with (his) eyes; ಕುಡುಗೋಲಂ ಕೊಯ್ದಂ, the cut off with a sickle.

2, hētu, *i. e.* cause, instrumentality, means, *e. g.* ಒಲಗದಿಂ ಪಡೆದಂ, he obtained through service; ತಗಹಿಂ ಸಿಲ್ಕಿದಂ, he was impeded by an obstacle; ದೈವದಿಂ ಬೞ್ಪಿಂ, he lived by fate; ಧನದಿಂ ಕುಲಂ, by wealth high station (is acquired); ಬಿಜ್ಜೆಯಿಂ ಜಸಂ, by learning fame (is acquired); ತತ್ತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂ ಮೋಕ್ಷಂ, by the knowledge of truth final liberation (is obtained).

To this class of sentences may be added the following instances with causative verbs taken from the Śābdānuśāsana:—ಪುರೋಹಿತನ್ ಅರಸನಿಂ ದಾನಮಂ ಕುಡಿಸಿದಂ, the domestic priest had a gift given by the king; ಅರಸಂ ಗವುಡನಿಂ ಪೊಲನನ್ ಉಲಿಸಿದಂ, the king had the field ploughed by the gavuḍa; ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯನಿಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮನ್ ಓದಿಸಿದಂ, the teacher had the grammar read by (his) pupil.

3, saṃyōga, *i. e.* association, *e. g.* ಸಂಗಡದಿಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came in company (Śābdamaṇidarpaṇa); ಮಗನಿಂ ಕೂಡಿ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came accompanied by (his) son; ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯಿಂ ಬೆರಸಿ ಹರಿಯೊಪ್ಪಿದನು, Hari shone joined by Lakshmi; ಉಮೆಯಿಂ ಸಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಮೆಜ್ಜಿದಂ ಪೆಜ್ಜಿದಲೆಯಂ, he on whose forehead is a crescent (*i. e.* Śiva) assumed an ostentatious appearance accompanied by Umā (Śābdānuśāsana).

4, upādāna, *i. e.* material cause (*cf.* § 350, 9), *e. g.* ಮರದಿಂ ಮಾಡಾ ನೆಯಂ, make an elephant of wood!

5, siddhi, *i. e.* accomplishment (within a time, within a distance), *e. g.* ಮಾಸದಿಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಂ ಪೂರ್ಣಮಾಯಿತು, the grammar became complete within a month; ಬರಿಸದಿಂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಂ ಮುಗಿದುದು, the treaty was finished in the rainy season; ಕ್ರೋಶದಿಂ ವೇದವನ್ ಓದಿದಂ, he read the vēda within a cos; ಗಾವುದ ದಿಂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಮಂ ಪಠಿಸಿದಂ, he recited the treatise in the course of a league (Śābdānuśāsana).

6, bhēda, prakāra, *i. e.* speciality, particular sign or mark, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣೆಂ ಕುರುಡಂ, he (is) blind of (both his) eyes; ಕಾಲಿಂ ಕುಣ್ಣಂ, he (is) lame in (his) legs; ಕೆಯ್ಯಿಂ ಮೋಟಂ, he (is) deprived of a forearm; ಜಾತಿಯಿಂ ವಾರ್ವಂ, he (is) a Brāhmaṇa as to (his) caste; ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಿನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he (is) good as to (his) nature (Śābdānuśāsana).

7, (vidhi, *i. e.* manner, *e. g.* ತ್ವರೆಯಿನ್ದ ನಡೆದನು, he walked in a quick manner; ಚನ್ನದಿನ್ದ ಓದಿದನು, he read in a beautiful manner; ಜಾಣ್ಣೆಯಿನ್ದ ಮಾ

ತಾಡಿದನು, he spoke in a clever manner). *Cf.* adverbs expressed by the instrumental in § 281.

8, itthambhūtalakṣhaṇa, a so circumstanced characteristic mark, characterised in such manner, characterised by, *e. g.* ಕಮಣ್ಣಲುವಿಂ ಛಾತ್ರನಂ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, he discerned the pupil by the (characteristic) water-pot; ಚೆಣ್ಣಿಕೆಯಿಂ ವಟುವನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿದಂ, he knew the boy by the tuft of hair (Śabdānuśāsana).

9, kartri (*cf.* § 344), *i. e.* the efficient cause of a thing (in the so-called passive, § 315), *e. g.* ಪದಕಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯಿಂ ಮಾಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟುದು, the breast-ornament was made by the goldsmith; ಕಾವ್ಯಮ್ ಎನ್ನಿಂ ಪೇಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟುದು, the poem was told by me.

In such a case also instances with a double instrumental case occur, *e. g.* ಅರಸನಿಂ ಬಾನಸಿಗೆನಿನ್ ಅನ್ನಂ ಮಾಡಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು, by the king rice was caused to be made by the cook; ಹರಿಯಿನ್ನರ್ಜುನನಿಂ ಕರ್ಣಂ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ, by Hari Karna was caused to be killed by Arjuna.

348. In sentences in which the dative case (*sampradāna*, *cf.* § 352, 2 *c.* 5, *a.* 5, *b.* 5, *c.*) is used, the following specific meanings are considered to be expressed by it:—

1, *sampradāna*, *i. e.* (simple) bestowing, *e. g.* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿಗೆ ಗೋವಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he gave a cow to the Brāhmaṇa; ಯತಿಗೆ ಭಿಕ್ಷಮನ್ ಇಕ್ಕಿದಂ, he gave alms to the religious mendicant; ಬಸದಿಗೆ ಪೂಮಾಲೆಯನ್ ಇತ್ತಂ, he gave a garland of flowers to the temple.

2, *ruçi*, *i. e.* being pleasurable or palatable, *e. g.* ಕೂಸಿಗೆ ಲಡ್ಡುಗೆಯಲ್ತೆ, sweet-meat balls (are) agreeable to the taste of a child; ಬೆನಕಂಗುಣ್ಣಲಿಗೆ ಯಲ್ತೆ, rice-cakes (are) agreeable to the taste of Gaṇēśa. ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮಂ ರುಚಿಯಕ್ಕುಂ, alms-giving is a pleasure to the pious man.

3, *īrshā*, *i. e.* jealousy, *e. g.* ಕವಿಗೆ ಕವಿ ಮುನಿವಂ, a poet uses to be displeased with a poet; ಕುಜನಂ ಸುಜನಂಗೆ ಸಯ್ಪಿಸಂ, a bad man cannot bear a good man.

4, *matsara*, *i. e.* envy, *e. g.* ಸವತಿಗೆ ಸವತಿ ಪುರುಡಿಪಳ್, a rival wife uses to envy a rival wife; ಬಿರುದರ್ಗೆ ಬಿರುದರ್ ಸೆನಿಸುವರ್, men of distinction use to envy men of distinction.

5, *hita*, *i. e.* suitableness, etc. (the Śabdānuśāsana has *iṣṭā*, *i. e.* desirableness), *e. g.* ಪಶುವಿಗೆ ತೃಣಂ ಹಿತಂ, grass (is) good for cows; ರೋಗಿ ಗೌಷಧಂ ಹಿತಂ, medicine (is) fit for a sick person; ಯಾಜ್ಞಿಕಿಗೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಮ್ ಇಷ್ಟಂ, heaven (is) an object of desire for the sacrificer.

6, bhiti, *i. e.* fear (*cf.* § 349, 2), *e. g.* ಪಾಪಕ್ಕುಂಜುಗುಂ ತಕ್ಕುಂ, a good person fears sin; ಪುಲಿಗಕ್ಕುಗುಂ ಪಿಡಿ, a female elephant fears tigers.

7, unnati, âdhikya, (gurutva), *i. e.* greatness, superiority (age, in comparison, *cf.* §§ 343, 1. 2; 349, 8; 352, 2, c), *e. g.* ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೀತನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, this man (is) greater than all (or the greatest of all); ಮೇರುವಿಂಗೀತನ್ ಅರ್ಗಲಂ, this man (is) higher than Mēru; ಹರಿಗೆ ಹರನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, Hara (is) greater than Hari; [ಬನ್ನಕ್ಕೊನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯವಪ್ಪ ವಿನಾಸು, (various) fishes of which one is larger than the other; ಶೂದ್ರರಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಪೂಜ್ಯರು, Brāhmaṇas (are) more respectable than Śūdras; ಕಾಗೆಗೆ ನೀಲಿಲ ಹಣ್ಣು ಕಪ್ಪು, the ripe fruit of *Eugenia jambolana* (is) blacker than a crow; ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಕಿರಿಯನು, Kṛishṇa (is) younger than Rāma].

8, svasti, *i. e.* well-wish, *e. g.* ನಮನಿಸುಗೆ ಜಗಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲಿಯುಮ್ ಅಭೀಷ್ಟಂ, ಕ್ಷೇಮವೃತ್ತಿ, ಕುಶಲಂ, ಭಾವುಕಂ (Nḡv. ಭವ್ಯಂ), ಶ್ರೇಯಂ, ಶಿವಂ, ಶುಭಂ, ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ, ಮಂಗಳಂ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಂ (a quotation of Kêśava from Nāgavarma's nighaṇṭu, our MS. p. 105), may everywhere accrue to the world desired objects, a state of well-being, happiness, prosperity, bliss, luck, joy, auspiciousness (and) good fortune.

9, svabhāva, *i. e.* natural disposition, nature, *e. g.* ಸಿಂಹಕ್ಕೆ ಶೌರ್ಯಂ, to the lion (is) valour (*i. e.* the lion possesses valour); ಕಪಿಗೆ ಚಪಲತೆ, the monkey possesses agility.

10, hētu, *i. e.* cause (*cf.* § 349, 6), *e. g.* ಸಿರಿಗುದ್ಯೋಗಂ, by wealth offices (are obtained); ಮಲಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಲ್, clouds (are the cause) of rain.

11, namaskāra, *i. e.* obeisance, *e. g.* ದೇವರ್ಗೆ ಪೊಡಮುಟ್ಟಂ, he made obeisance to the king; ಗುರುವಿಂಗೈದಿದಂ, he made obeisance to the guru; ಜಿನೆಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದಂ, he made obeisance to the Jina.

12, prānyanâdarasmarāṇa, *i. e.* contemptuous thought concerning, or contemptuous mentioning of, beings, *e. g.* ಮಾನಸರಂ ಪುಲೈ ಕಷ್ಟಮಾಗೆ ನೆನೆವಂ, when misery happens (to him), he will count men (but) straw; ಸಿರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟಮಾಗೆ ನುಡಿವಂ, when misery happens (to him), he will speak against the goddess of fortune (Śābdamanidarpaṇa); ಅವನನ್ ಆತಂ ತೃಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗೆದಂ, he counted him (but) straw; ಖಲನಂ ಸೌಮಿತ್ರಿ ಪುಲಿತ ಕವಡೆಗೆ ಬಗೆದಂ, Saumitri (*i. e.* Lakshmaṇa) counted the rogue (but) a worm-eaten cowrie; ನೀನ್ ಆತನನ್ ಬನ್ನಡಕೆಗೆ ಬಗೆವಯ್, thou countedst him (but) an areca nut (Śābdanuśāsana).

In such sentences also a double accusative may be used, *e. g.* ಅವನನ್

ಆತಂ ತೃಣಮಂ ಬಗೆದಂ, he counted him (but) straw; ಅವನಂ ಪುಲ್ಲಂ ತಿಳಿದಂ, he regarded him as (mere) straw.

13, anishta, *i. e.* hatred, dislike, undesirableness, *e. g.* ಆತಂಗೆ ವಿಷ ಮನ್ ಇಕ್ಕಿದಂ, he poisoned him; ಆತಂಗೆ ಕತ್ತಿಯಂ ಮಸೆದಂ, he whetted (his) sword against him; ಮಲ್ಲಂಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳಿತಲ್ಪ ವಜ್ರಮುಷ್ಟಿ, the vajramushti-weapon (is) noxious to wrestlers; ಲೋಕಕ್ಕನಿಷ್ಟಂ ಬಲಿಂ, famine (is) disagreeable to the world.

14, sâdriśya, *i. e.* similarity, *e. g.* ಆತಂಗೀತಂ ತಕ್ಕಂ, this man (is) as deserving as that man; ಐರಾವತಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಪ್ರತೀಕನ್ ಓರಗೆ, the (elephant) Supratika (is) equal to the (elephant) Airāvata; ಗೋವಿಂಗೆ ಗವಯಂ ಸವೃಶಂ, the (ox) Gayal likens a cow; ಚಂದ್ರಂಗೆ ಸಮಾನಂ ಮುಖಂ, a face (is) like the moon.

15, pratinidhi, *i. e.* substitution, the being put or coming in the place of another, *e. g.* ಜೀನ ತುಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಸಲ್ವದು, for honey sugar may be used; ಆ ಕಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೇ ಕಬ್ಬಮ್ ಆಯಿತು, for that poetical composition this poetical composition has been substituted; ಪುಷ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆರಣ್ಣಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, costus is used instead of Ricinus.

16, ishṭa, *i. e.* love, *e. g.* ಭಕ್ತಂಗೆ ವರಮನ್ ಇತ್ತಂ, he gave a boon to the devotee; ಕೆಳೆಯಂಗೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಮಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he made (his) friend glad.

17, prati, *i. e.* regard, with regard to, as to, *e. g.*

ನುಡಿಗಿಲ್ಲಂ ಸಲ್ಲದ ಕ

ನ್ನಡದೊಳ್ ಜತ್ತಾಣಮುಂ ಬೆದಣ್ಣೆಯುಮ್ ಎಂದೀ |

ಗಡಿನ ನೆಗಚ್ಚಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬದೊಳ್

ಒಡಮ್ಪಡಂ ಮಾಡಿದರ್ ಪುರಾತನಕವಿಗಳ್ || that in Kannāḍa which

(according to the opinion of some) is wholly insufficient with regard to (its) words, (there is) jattāṇa and bēḍaṇḍē, the ancient poets have proved by (their) renowned poetical works that now still exist. See § 284 (under dative ಕುಲಕಂ ಚಲಕ್ಕಂ); § 287, under 2 (ಎರಡು ಸವಾಸಪದಕ್ಕಂ); § 287, under 3 (ಎರಡು ಮೆಯ್ಯಂ). Cf. § 302, 4.

18, (gamana, *i. e.* going to, the point toward which movement is directed, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋದನು, he went to the town; ನದಿಗಳು ನಮು ದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ, rivers flow into the sea; ರಾಮನು ವನಕ್ಕೆ ನಡಿದನು, Rāma walked to the forest).

19, [arghya, *i. e.* price or exchange, *e. g.* ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನು, I gave this for ten rupees; ದುಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಪಂಜೀರು, five sêrs for a dudḍu;

ಆಫೀಮು ಬಹಳ ತುಟ್ಟ, ಎಲಿಫಿಂಟ್ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಸೇರು ಮಾಲಿುತ್ತದೆ, opium (is) very dear, one sér is sold for seven or eight rupees; ಎಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, for how much will you give (it)? ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, I will give (it) for two rupees]. Cf. § 302, 7.

20, (mâtra, *i. e.* mereness, the one thing and no more, *e. g.* ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಅರಸನು, a king only as to name; ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಜಾಣನು, a wise man only as to words; cf. § 352, 4, b).

21, (dikku, *i. e.* direction, *e. g.* ಧಾರವಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಉತ್ತರ, Belgaum (is) to the north of Dharwar; cf. § 352, 4, a. 3).

22, [dûra, *i. e.* distance, *e. g.* ಧಾರವಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಹದಿನಾಟು ಹರದಾರಿ ಅದೆ, Belgaum is sixteen haradâris from Dharwar; ಈವೂರಿಗೆ ಆವೂರು ಹರದಾರಿ, that village (is) three miles from this village; ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೂ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ, what (is) the distance between Bangalore and Mysore? cf. § 352, 4, a. 4].

23, śakti, *i. e.* power, *e. g.* ಮಲ್ಲಗೆ ಮಲ್ಲಂ ಶಕ್ತಂ, a wrestler (is) a match for a wrestler; ಆತಂಗೀತಂ ಸಮರ್ಥಂ, this man is able to mate with that man (Śabdânuśâsana).

24, asūyē, *i. e.* detraction, *e. g.* ಧರ್ಮಂಗೆ ಕಾರವನ್ ಅಸೂಯೆಗೆಯ್ವಂ, the Kaurava takes away from the reputation of Dharma; ರಾಮಂಗೆ ರಾವಣಂ ದೋಷವನ್ ಅರೋಪಿಸಿದಂ, Ravana ascribes vice to Rama (Śabdânuśâsana).

25, drôha, *i. e.* mischief, *e. g.* ಅರಸಂಗೀತಂ ದ್ರೋಹಿ, this man (is) a traitor to the king; ಒಡೆಯಂಗಳಪಕಾರಿ ದಾಸೇರಂ, the servant does ill to (his) master (Śabdânuśâsana).

26, svâhâ, svadhâ, vashaṭkâra, *i. e.* the three ritual invocations of hail and prayer, *e. g.* ಅಗ್ನಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಹಾಕಾರಂ, hail to Agni! ಪಿತೃಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಧಾಕಾರಂ, benison to the manes! ಇಂದ್ರಂಗೆ ವಶಾಠ್ಕಾರಂ, vashaṭ to Indra! (Śabdânuśâsana).

27, tâdarthya, *i. e.* sake, purpose, material cause. *e. g.* ಮೋಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ತತ್ತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಂ, for final liberation knowledge of the truth (is necessary); ಕುಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿನ್ನಂ, for an earring gold (is taken); ತೇರ್ಗೆ ಮರಂ, for a chariot wood (is required); ಅನ್ನಾತಕ್ಕೊನಕೆ, for pounding a pestle (is required) (Śabdânuśâsana).

28, utpâta, *i. e.* portents, *e. g.* ಬಲಿಕ್ಕೆ (lit. regarding famine) ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಚು, white flashes of lightning (portend) famine; ಲೋಕನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕವೈಯ ಚಣ್ಣಿಕೆ, frogs' tufts (portend) the ruin of the world; ಬಿಬಿಬಿಸಿಲೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿಂಚು, red flashes of lightning (portend) excessive heat of the sun (Śabdânuśâsana).

29, [ಕಾಲ, *i. e.* time (*cf.* § 302, 2. 7; 303, 1, *a*; § 346, 7; § 352, 4, *a.* 5. 6, *c*), *e. g.* ಇನ್ನಿಗಿ, to-day; ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ, in the evening; ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ, for two years; ಬರುವ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ, next month; ಏಳು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ, at seven o'clock].

30, (ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ, *i. e.* deserving state, *e. g.* ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕವನು, he who deserves honour; ತರಹರಿಸಲಾಡಿವಳು ಮರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರಳು, she who cannot bear patiently deserves death).

31, (ಭೇದ, *i. e.* difference, *e. g.* ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆ, (there is) a great difference betwixt this and that; *cf.* § 352, 4, *a.* 2).

32, (ಕಾರಣ, *i. e.* cause, purpose, end, see §§ 302, 7; 352, 4, *a.* 11; *e. g.* ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆ, why didst thou come? ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆನು, I came on business; ನೋಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದೆನು, I went to see).

Remarks.

1, In § 316 it is stated that 'to have', 'to possess' is expressed by ಉಳ್, etc. preceded by the dative case.

2, Regarding adverbs used with the dative see § 282 under dative.

3, Some verbs are often used with the dative, *e. g.* ಸೂರ್ಯನಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಬಿಸಲು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, from the sun we get light and heat; ಸಭ್ಯ ಆಕಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಒಡೆಯನು ಬಡವನಿದ್ದದ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ನನಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುನ್ನು ಮೇವು ದೊರಕುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿತು, the tame cow said "because my master is poor, I do not get sufficient food to fill my stomach". ನನಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು, I found (it). ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದು, I know not. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು, he went mad.

349. In sentences in which the ablative case (*apādāna*, *cf.* § 352, 2, *d.* 4, *a*) is used, the following specific meanings are considered to be expressed by it:—

1, *apādāna*, *i. e.* (simple) separation from, coming from, going away from, *e. g.* ಮರದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಪಣ್ಣುದಿರ್ದುವು, ripe fruits fell from the tree; ಗಿರಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಕಲ್ಲುರುಳ್ಳುವು, stones rolled down from the mountain; ಕೆಲಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬಂದೆ, he came from the tank; ಓಡುವ ಕುದುರೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆ, he fell from (his) horse which was running; ಪರಿವ ಬಣ್ಣಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನರುಳ್ಳೆ, he rolled from the cart which was moving rapidly; ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಯಾದಂ, he hid himself from the teacher; ಗುರುಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ ಕೆಲವೊಕ್ಕಂ, he went out of the way of the guru; ಮುಗಿಲತ್ತಣಿಂ ಮಿಂಚು ಮಿಂಚಿತು, a flash of lightning flashed from the cloud.

2, *bhaya*, *i. e.* fear (*cf.* § 348, 6; § 352, 4, *a.* 6), *e. g.* ಅರಸನತ್ತಣಿಂ ದಾಟಿ ಬನ್ನದು, an inroad arose from the king; ಪುಲಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂಜಿದಂ, he was afraid

of the tiger; ಪುಲಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಭೀತಿ, fear (proceeding) from a tiger; ಪಾಪದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಪೆಳಲಿ, anxiety (coming) from sin.

3, svikāra, *i. e.* adoption, making one's own, (acquiring for one's self), *e. g.* ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಮ್ ಆದುದು, from (his) king the achievement (of his object) was got; ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನತ್ತಣಿಂ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ ಇರ್ಕುಳಿಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, he acquired knowledge from (his) teacher.

4, ishṭa, *i. e.* agreeableness, pleasure (*cf.* § 352, 4, *a.* 7), *e. g.* ರಮ್ಯೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸುಖಂ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಸಿದುದು, from Rambhē pleasure was obtained; ಪಾಪದತ್ತಣಿಂ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂ, he saved from sin; ಬಲಿದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸಲಹಿದಂ, he saved from famine.

5, anisṭa, *i. e.* disagreeableness (*cf.* § 352, 4, *a.* 8), *e. g.* ಪಗೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬನ್ಧನಂ ಬನ್ನದು, imprisonment came from the enemy; ಪಾಪದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಮೋಹಿಸಿದಂ, he suffered bewilderment from sin.

6, hētu, *i. e.* cause, means, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಯೋಗದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸಿರಿ ಬನ್ನದು, wealth came from office. *Cf.* § 348, 10; § 352, 4, *a.* 9.

7, udaya, *i. e.* springing from, originating (*cf.* § 352, 4, *a.* 10), *e. g.* ಸದ್ವಂಶದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he sprang from a good family; ಹಿಮವತ್ಪರ್ವತದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಗಂಗೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, the Ganges rose from the Himavat mountain; ಬೀಜದತ್ತಣಿಂನಂ ಕುರಮ್ ಆದುದು, the sprout arose from the seed; ಶೃಂಗದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಶರಮ್ ಆದುದು, the water proceeded from the top of the mountain.

8, gurutva, pērmē, *i. e.* dignity, age (in comparison), *e. g.* ಕೃಷ್ಣನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬಲಭದ್ರಂ ಪಿರಿಯಂ, Balabhadra (is) older than Kṛishṇa; ಅಜುನನತ್ತಣಿಂ ವಾಸುದೇವನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, Vāsudēva (is) more excellent than Arjuna; ನಕುಲನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸಹದೇವಂ ಕಿಲಿಯಂ, Sahadēva (is) younger than Nakula; ಆತನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೀತಂ ಪಟು, this man (is) smarter than that man. *Cf.* §§ 343, 2, *a.*; 343, 3; 348, 7; 350, 2, *a—c.*

350. In sentences in which the locative case (adhikarāṇa, ādhāra, *cf.* § 352, 3, *e.* 6, *a.*) is used, the following specific meanings are considered to be expressed by it:—

1, adhikarāṇa, ādhāra, *i. e.* (simple) relation to site, place, *e. g.* ವಾಸಿನೋಳ್ ನಿದ್ರೆಗೆಯ್ದಂ, he slept on the bed; ಪಯಿಗೋಲೋಳ್ ಕುಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he sat down in the basket-boat; ಮನ್ನಿರದೋಳ್ ತುಲಿಗಳ್, the cows (are) in the house; ಮರದ ಹರಿಯಾಣದೋಳ್ ಉಣ್ಣಂ, he ate from a plate of wood; ದಿಮ್ಮದೋಳ್ ತೇಜಂ, (there is) splendour in the disk of the sun; ಅಲರೋಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳು, (there is) white colour in the flower; ತಾವರೆಯೋಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he was born in a lotus (or sprung from a lotus); [ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he is in the

house; ಆಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನಟ್ಟರು, they cooked rice in the jungle; ಮೆಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸುವದೆ, (there) is strength in (his) body].

2, nirdhâraṇa, *i. e.* specifying one out of many (comparison, see § 343, 4. 5; § 352, 1, c).

a) as to quality (guṇa), *e. g.* ದೇವರೊಳ್ ನಿರ್ದೋಷಿಯಾಪ್ತಂ, a fit one among princes (or the fittest one of princes is) the guiltless one; ರತ್ನಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಮ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, among jewels the ruby (is) precious; ತುಲಿಯೊಳ್ ಕಾರಾಕಳ್ ಪಾಲುಳ್ಳುದು, among cows the black cow (is) that which has (most) milk; ವಸ್ತ್ರದೊಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳಟ್ಟಿಯೆಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, among cloth white cloth (is) good;

b) as to action or being (kriyê), *e. g.* ಪರಿಕಾರಿರೊಳ್ ಈತಂ ಕಾಲ್ವಲ್ಲಿದಂ, among the runners this man (is) a strong-footed one (or this man is the most strong-footed one of the runners); ಕಾದುವರೊಳ್ ಈತಂ ಮೆಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ, among those who fight this man (is) a strong-bodied one; ಅವರೊಳ್ ಓಡುವಂ ಕಾಲ್ವೇಗಿ, among them he who runs (is) a swift-footed one; ಪಣ್ಣೊಳ್ ಬೀಯ್ವುದು ತನಿವಣ್, among ripe fruits that which drops (from the tree is) a mature fruit (or the most mature fruit of ripe fruits is that which drops from the tree);

c) as to race (jâti), *e. g.* ಮಾನವರೊಳ್ ಪುರುಷರ್ ಉತ್ತಮರ್, among men males (are) chiefs (or males are the most eminent of men); ಪುರುಷರೊಳ್ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯರ್ ಶೂರರ್, among males Kshatriyas (are) valiant men.

3, dravya, *i. e.* a fit object (considered by itself), *e. g.* ಇವರೊಳ್ ಈತನ್ ಎಮ್ಮಾತಂ, among these persons this one (is) ours; ಅವರೊಳ್ ಆತಂ ಕಲಿ, among those persons this one (is) the hero (Śabdânûśâsana).

4, pūjyasâdhunipūṇa, *i. e.* the introduction of persons who are good to praiseworthy people or are skilful in praiseworthy things, *e. g.* ತಾಯೊಳ್ ಸಾಧು, (he is) kind to (his) mother; ತಾಯೊಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, (he is) good to (his) mother; ಗುರುವಿನೊಳ್ ಸಹಜಂ, (he is) true to (his) guru; ಪೂಜಿಯೊಳ್ ಜಾಣಂ, (he is) proficient in adoration; ಚಿತ್ರದೊಳ್ ಕುಶಲಂ, (he is) expert in (drawing) pictures (Śabdânûśâsana).

5, vishaya, *i. e.* a peculiar province or place, *e. g.* ಕಿವಿಯೊಳ್ ಪರ್ಚಿದಂ, he whispered in the ear; ಮೊಗಮೊಳ್ ನೇಲ್ದಂ, he was suspended by (his) mouth [o. r. — ಮೆಲ್ದಂ, he chewed with (his) mouth].

6, vyâpaka, *i. e.* inherent property or substance (*cf.* No. 1), *e. g.* ಪೂವಿನೊಳ್ ಕಮ್ಮು, (there is) fragrance in flowers; ಕರ್ವಿನೊಳ್ ರಸಂ, (there

is) juice in the sugar-cane; ಎಳ್ಳೊಳ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆ, (there is) oil in the oil-plant; ಪಾಲೊಳ್ ಮಧುರಂ, (there is) sweetness in milk.

7, vyavahâra, *i. e.* engaging in, conduct or action in, *e. g.* ತಪದೊಳ್ ನೆಗಲ್ದೊಂ, he engaged in austerities; ವೀರದೊಳ್ ಎಸೆದಂ, he distinguished himself in (the department of) valour.

8, kâla, *i. e.* time (*cf.* §§ 348, 29; 352, 6, *a. 6, c*), *e. g.* ವಸಂತದೊಳ್ ಮಾವು ಬನ್ನದು, mangoes appeared in spring; ಶರದೊಳ್ ದಿಗ್ವಿಜಯಮ್ ಉಚಿತಂ, universal conquest (is) proper in autumn; (ಒನ್ನು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಓದಿದನು, he read through the grammar in one month; ಒನ್ನು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, in one day the work will be done).

9, upâdâna, *i. e.* material cause (*cf.* § 347, 4), *e. g.* ಮರದೊಳ್ ಸಮೆ ದಂಕವಣಿಯನ್ ಎಲೊದಂ, he ascended the decorated seat that was made of wood; [ವೊಸರಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದದು, that which (they) have made even of curdled milk].

10, [karaṇa, *i. e.* means, *e. g.* ಕಾಲಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ, we walk by means of (our) feet; ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, we see with (our) eyes].

351. The genitive case that is not classed with the six kârakas (see § 344), expresses the connection (sambandha) of nouns to nouns (*cf.* § 352, 5, *a*; for adverbs with the genitive see § 282), which connection is of the following kinds: —

1, svâmisambandha, *i. e.* connection of ownership, *e. g.* ಊರೊಡೆಯಂ, the chief of the town; ನಾಡೊಡೆಯಂ, the chief of the district; (ಆರಸುಗಳ ಬೀಡಾರ, the house of the king; ರಾಯರ ಕುದುರೆ, the horse of the rāja; ಹುಡುಗರ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, the books of the boys; ಕುಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಿಣ್ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ, the wife of the potter).

2, kulasambandha, *i. e.* connection of family or caste, *e. g.* ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಸೊಮ್ಮು, the property of us (*i. e.* our property); ಎಮ್ಮೆ ವೋಲಿತಿ, our face; ಎಮ್ಮಳಿಯಂ, our son-in-law; ಎಮ್ಮೆ ತಮ್ಮಂ, our younger brother; (ಶೂದ್ರನ ಮಗನು, a Śûdra's son; ಬಣಜಿಗನ ಮಗಳು, a merchant's daughter).

3, jâtisambandha, *i. e.* connection of genus, class or kind, *e. g.* ಆನೆಯ ಘಟೆ, a troop of elephants; ಕುದುರೆಯ ಘಟ್ಟು, a multitude of horses; ಗಿಳಿಯ ಪಿಣ್ಣು, a flock of parrots; ಅರಲ ಕಮ್ಮು, the fragrance of flowers; ಕಣ್ಣ ಬೆಳ್ಳು, the white of the eye; (ಹುಣಸಿಯ ಹಣ್ಣು, the ripe fruit of the tamarind; ಬಾಲ್ಯಿಯ ಕಾಯಿ, the fruit of the plantain; ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲೆ, the leaf

of the betel plant; ನಾಯಿಯ ಮಲಿ, a dog's puppy; ಕೋಲಿಯ ಕೂಗು, the cry of cocks).

4, avayavasambandha, *i. e.* connection of membership, *e. g.* ಮರದ ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ, the branch of a tree; ಪೂವಿನೆಸಳೆ, the petal of a flower; ಕೊಡೆಯ ಕಾವು, the stick of an umbrella.

5, lakṣhaṇasambandha, *i. e.* connection of distinctive marks, *e. g.* ಟೊಪ್ಪಿಯ ಮಾನಿಸಂ, a man with a cap; ತತ್ತಳದ ರಾವುತಂ, a horseman of perplexity (*i. e.* a perplexed horseman, o. r. ಕತ್ತಳದ or ಕತ್ತಳದ ರಾವುತಂ); ಸಿಂಧು ದೇಶದ ಕುದುರೆ, a horse of Sindh; (ಕಸುವಿನಾಳು, a person of power, a powerful person; ದರ್ಪದ ಬಜ್ಜನು, a proud soldier; ಹಿತದ ಉಪದೇಶ, friendly advice).

6, sannidhānasambandha, *i. e.* connection of proximity or vicinity, *e. g.* ಕೆಲಿಯ ಕೋಡಿ, an outlet (in the proximity) of a tank; ಊರ ಮುನ್ನು, the place in front of a town; ಅದಲಿ ಕೆಲಂ, the vicinity of that (*i. e.* its vicinity).

7, saṁsparśasambandha, *i. e.* connection of close contact, *e. g.* ಕಳದ ತಳಿರ್, young foliage on a threshing floor; ನೀರ ಹಾವಸೆ, duck-weed on water; ತೋಳ ಬದ್ಧಿ, an ornamental tie on the arm.

8, sambandhasambandha, *i. e.* connection of connection (occurring when two genitives precede a noun), *e. g.* ನೊಸಲ ಕಣ್ಣ ದೇವಂ, the god of an eye of the forehead (*i. e.* the god who has an eye on the forehead); ತೋಳ ಬಾಳ ಕಾಸ್ತಿ, the lustre of the sword of the arm; ಹರಿಯ ಪೊಕ್ಕುತಿ ತಾವರೆ, the lotus of the navel of Hari.

9, śēshasambandha, *i. e.* connection of remainder or rest, *e. g.* ಬಳ್ಳ ದಲಿ, the substance that remains in a balla; ಅದಲಿ ಮಲಿ, the young one (which was left) to it.

10, vikārasambandha, *i. e.* connection of change of form, *e. g.* ಪೊನ್ನ ಕೋಲ್, a staff of gold; (ಚಿನ್ನದುಂಗರ, a ring of gold).

11, (sthalasambandha, *i. e.* connection of place, *e. g.* ಅಡವಿಯ ಪರವಾಸ, sojourning in the forest; ಕಾಶಿಯ ವಾಸ, dwelling in Kāśi; ಮನೆಯ ಊಟ, dinner at one's house).

Remark.

It may be stated here that several genitives, one after the other, in connection with only one noun, are sometimes used in the following manner (from which use will also appear that the conjunctions ಉಂ, etc. are never suffixed to the genitive, see § 284):—

ಹೀರದ ಹಂಸದ ಸಿಕದ ಚ
 ಕೋರದ ಚಕ್ರಾಹ್ವಯದನ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಗರುಡೋ |
 ದ್ಧಾರದ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ನೀಲದ
 ಹೀರದ ಮಾಣಿಕದ ಪೊಳೆವ ಜೀಕೋಟವಿಗಳಂ || 125 ||

ತಮ ತಮಗೆ ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವಿವಿಧಗಂಧಜಲಗಳಿನ್ ಒರ್ವರೊರ್ವರೊರ್ವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಿವ್ವಿಸುವಾಗಳ್
 (Āndraprabhāpurāṇa vii). They discharged the shining syringes of emeralds,
 pearls, sapphires, diamonds (and) rubies which (artificers) had made (*i. e.* which
 had been made, see § 315, 2, under *k*) like parrots, swans, cuckoos, partridges
 (and) ruddy geese, against themselves, and besprinkled one another with water
 of various fragrance.

ಮಧುರವಾಣಿಯ ಕೃತಜ್ಞನ ದಾನಪರನ ಪರ
 ವಧುವಿನೊಲೈಯ ಬೇಟೆಗೊಳಗಾಗದನ ಮಾನ
 ನಿದಿಯನಿಸುವನ ತೀರ್ಥಸಂಗತನ ಸಲೆ ಕೂಟಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವಂ ನುಡಿಯದವನಾ |
 ವಿಧಿಕರ್ಮದ ಮಾಹ್ತಿಯಂ ಮಾಜದಾತನ ವ
 ಸುಧೆಯೊಳ್ ಇಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಪೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಗಟ್ಟುವನ ಬಹು
 ವಿಧಧರ್ಮಗಳಂ ರಚಿಸುವನ ಮನೆಯೊಳ್ ಇನ್ನಿರ ಬಿಡದೆ ನೆಲಸರ್ವಳೂ || 67 in Jaimini v ||.

The goddess of fortune continually remains in the house of him who utters
 friendly words, is grateful, is intent upon giving, is kind to others' wives, is not
 addicted to chase, is rich is honour, associates with worthy persons, never utters
 false witness, does proper works, does not hide (his) doings, engages in abundant
 agreeable things on earth (and) performs various virtuous acts.

Compare also ಕೆಯ್ಯ ಕಾಲ ಎಲ್ಲು, the bone of the arm (and) of the leg
 (*i. e.* the radius of the arm and the skin-bone, Halāyudha). ರಾಮನ ಕೃಷ್ಣ
 ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸು, show (me) the children of Rāma (and) Kṛishṇa;
 ನಿನ್ನಾ ಅವನಾ ದ್ವೇಷವದೆ, there is enmity between thee (and) him (Nūdigattū).

352. The seven cases sometimes change places (*cf.* also § 253, 1, *a. b*), *viz.*

1, *a*) the genitive stands for the nominative, *e. g.* ನಿಶ್ಯಂಕೆಯಿಂ ನೃಪನ
 ಪೇಲಿತಿ and ಚಿತ್ತಭವಗೃಹದ ಸೊಂಕೆ stand for ನಿಶ್ಯಂಕೆಯಿಂ ನೃಪಂ ಪೇಲಿತಿ and ಚಿತ್ತಭ
 ವಗೃಹಂ ಸೊಂಕೆ.

The author of the present grammar considers this statement of Kēśava
 to be erroneous, as the genitives ನೃಪನ and ಗೃಹದ stand before the nouns
 ಪೇಲಿತಿ and ಸೊಂಕೆ; see § 188. (365).

The Śabdānuśāsana has the instance ನಿನ್ನ ಬಂದಯ್ for ನೀಂ ಬಂದಯ್, thou
 camest, the proof for the correctness of which must be left to Bhaṭṭā-
 kalaika dēva.

b) the genitive stands for the accusative, *e. g.* ಎಲವೊ, ನೀನ್ ಎನ್ನ
 ಕೊಂದಯ್ and ತೆಂಕನಾಡ ಮಡಿಯಲೈನ್ದಂ ಮನಂ ಬರ್ಕುಮೆ stand for ಎಲವೊ,
 ನೀನ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಕೊಂದಯ್, O thou killedst me, and ತೆಂಕನಾಡಂ ಮಡಿಯಲೈನ್ದಂ

ಮನಂ ಬರ್ಕುಮೆ, does it ever come to (my) mind to forget the southern country?

The author of the present grammar thinks that ಎನ್ನ and ನಾಡ are accusatives with final ಅ, as he has indicated in § 117, a, 2; 122, a, 2.

c) the genitive stands for the locative (in comparison), e.g. ಚಾಗಿಗಳ ಬಲ್ಲಹಂ stands for ಚಾಗಿಗಳೊಳ್ ಬಲ್ಲಹಂ, a supreme one among liberal persons; ಈವರ ದೇವಂ for ಈವರೊಳ್ ದೇವಂ, a prince among donors; ರಸಿ ಕರ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ for ರಸಿಕರೊಳ್ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, a king among the witty. See § 343, 5 and cf. § 350, 2, a.

2, a) the accusative stands for the nominative (cf. No. 6, b), e.g. ನುಣ್ಣು ನುಳ್ಳಂ stands for ನುಣ್ಣುಳ್ಳಂ (resting on ಉಳ್ meaning also 'to possess'), one who possesses fineness. The Śābdānuṣāsa has also the instance: ದೇವದತ್ತನನ್ ಇದಂ, instead of ದೇವದತ್ತನ್ ಇದಂ. Cf. § § 346, 348, 12.

b) the accusative stands for the instrumental, e.g. ಪೂವಿನ್ ಅರ್ಚಿಸಿದಂ, he worshipped with flowers, stands for ಪೂವನ್ ಅರ್ಚಿಸಿದಂ, he presented flowers in worship. See § 347.

c) the accusative stands for the dative (cf. No. 5, b), e.g. ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ stands for ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಬಡ್ಡಿಗೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he lent gold coins on interest; ಲೋಕಮನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ for ಲೋಕಕ್ಕಧಿಕಂ, the greatest of all (this second sentence is from the Śābdānuṣāsa; cf. § 348, 7); (ದೇವರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ for ದೇವರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಪಾದವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಗುತ್ತೇನೆ for ಪಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಎತ್ತಿಗುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಅರಸನನ್ನು ಮಹಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕನು for ಅರಸನಿಗೆ ಮಹಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕನು; ಮೋಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಚಿಂತಿಸು for ಮೋಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಂತಿಸು; thus also ಪರದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಶಿಸ ಬೇಡ; ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ಅಡರಿದಳು; ಮರವನ್ನು ಎಲೆದನು; ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಊರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದನು).

d) the accusative stands for the ablative, e.g. ಮಾಣವಕನಂ ಕಾರ್ಯಮಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, he demanded business of the lad, for ಮಾಣವಕನತ್ತಣಂ ಕಾರ್ಯಮಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಣಂ. See § 349.

3, the locative stands for the instrumental, e.g. ಕೊಡಲಿಯೊಳ್ ಕಡಿದಂ stands for ಕೊಡಲಿಯಂ ಕಡಿದಂ, he cut with the axe; ಗದೆಯೊಳ್ ಪೊಯ್ದಂ for ಗದೆಯಂ ಪೊಯ್ದಂ; ಕಿವಿಯೊಳ್ ಕೇಳ್ದಂ for ಕಿವಿಯಂ ಕೇಳ್ದಂ; ಕುಡುಗೋಲೊಳ್ ಕೊಯ್ದಂ for ಕುಡುಗೋಲಂ ಕೊಯ್ದಂ. See § 350.

4, a) the instrumental stands for the ablative (cf. § 117, a, 5; see § 349; § 343 ablative and instrumental in comparison; § 302, 1 instrumental for 'since'; § 282 adverbs with the instrumental).

1. in simple apādāna, *e. g.* ಕೆಲಿಯಿಂ ಬನ್ನಂ stands for ಕೆಲಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came from the tank; ಕರಿಶಿರದಿಂ ಮುತ್ತೊಕ್ಕುವು for ಕರಿಶಿರದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಮುತ್ತೊಕ್ಕುವು, from the head of the elephant pearls dropped; ಮರದಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದು for ಮರದತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದು, a leaf fell from the tree. ಆಲಿವರಲ್ಲ ಕುಮ್ ಇನ್ನ ಗೋಪಮುಂ ಸೂಸಿದುವಬ್ಬದಿಂ. ತಿಳಿಗೊಳದಿನ್ನೆ ಪಾಪಿದುವು ಹಂಸಕುಳಂ. (ಊರಿನ್ನ ಬನ್ನನು; ಉಪ್ಪರಿಗೆಯಿನ್ನ ಇಲಿದನು; ಗಂಗೆ ಹಿಮಾಲಯದಿನ್ನ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.)

ಮತ್ತಹಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಸ್ತಕದಿಂ ಬಿದಿರಿಂ ಫಣೀ

ಸ್ಥೋತ್ರಮಾಂಗದಿನ್ ಅಗುವಿಪ ಪನ್ನಿಯ ಕೋಲ್ಕಿಂ |

ಪತ್ತುವಿಟ್ಟಗನಿಕಾಯದೋಳ್ ಬಕ್ಕೆಳಮುತ್ತನಾ

ಯುತ್ತಮಿರ್ಪ ಶಬರವಿಪ್ರಿಯಕಾಮಿನಿಯರ್ಕಳಿಂ || by the beloved women of the Śabarās who were gathering the fine pearls which were loosened from the heads of the mad elephants, from the bamboos, from the heads of the cobras (and) from the tusks of the formidable hogs, and dropped on the massy rocks....

2. [in bhēda, *i. e.* difference (*cf.* § 348, 31), *e. g.* ಅದೊನ್ನ ಇದು ಬೇಜಿ, this (is) different from that].

3. (in dikku, *i. e.* direction, quarter, *e. g.* ಧಾರವಾಡದಿನ್ನ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಬಡ ಗಲು, Belgaum (is) to the north of Dharwar; *cf.* § 348, 21).

4. (in dūra, *i. e.* distance, *e. g.* ಆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ ಆಯ್ಕು ಮೈಲು ಆದೆ, that village is five miles from this place; ಊರಿನ್ನ ಅಡವಿ ಒನ್ನ ಕೂಗತೆ ಆದೆ, the jungle is a loud cry distant from the town; *cf.* § 348, 22).

5. [in kāla, *i. e.* time, *e. g.* ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮ ದರ್ಶನವಾಯಿತು, it is long since you visited (me); ಚಿಕ್ಕನ್ನಿನಿನ್ನ ಅವನು ದರಿದ್ರನು, he (is) poor from (his) youth; *cf.* § 302, 1; § 348, 29].

6. (in bhaya, *i. e.* fear, *e. g.* ಹುಲಿಯಿನ್ನ ಅಂಜಿದನು, he was afraid of the tiger; *cf.* § 349, 2).

7. (in ishṭa, *i. e.* agreeableness, pleasure, *e. g.* ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪಾಪದಿನ್ನ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ದನು, he saved me from sin; *cf.* § 349, 4).

8. (in anishṭa, *i. e.* disagreeableness, *e. g.* ವೈರಿಯಿನ್ನ ಬನ್ನನವಾಯಿತು, imprisonment came from the enemy; *cf.* § 349, 3).

9. (in hētu, *i. e.* cause, means, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಿನ್ನ ಸಿರಿ ಬನ್ನು, wealth came from office; ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿನ್ನ ವಿನಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, from learning comes good behaviour; *cf.* § 349, 6).

10. [in udaya, *i. e.* springing from, originating (*cf.* § 349, 7), *e. g.* ಬೀಜದಿನ್ನ ಅಂಕುರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, the sprout arises from seed; ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯಿನ್ನ ಕಾಮನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದನು, Kāma was born of Lakshmi].

11. [in ಕಾರಣ, cause, reason, see §§ 302, 7; 348, 32; cf. also:—
ಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ವೃದ್ಧನು, on account of (his) wisdom (he is already) a full-grown
person; ಆಚಾರದಿಂದ ಪವಿತ್ರನು, on account of (his) right conduct (he is) a
good person].

b) [the instrumental stands for the dative, e. g. ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಅರಸನು for
ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಅರಸನು, a king (only) in name; cf. § 348, 20. Observe also: ಜನಿ
ವಾರದಿಂದ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು, (he 'is) a Brâhmana (only) for (his) sacrificial thread;
ಜಟಿಯಿಂದ ತಾಪಸನು, (he is) an ascetic (only) for (his) matted hair; ಮಾತಿ
ನಿಂದ ಸಾತ್ವಿಕನು, (he is) a gentle person (only) in (his) words].

5, a) the dative stands for the genitive, e. g. ನಾಲ್ಕೊಡೆಯಂ stands for
ನಾಡೊಡೆಯಂ, the chief of the district; ಕೊಡೆಗೊಡೆಯಂ for ಕೊಡೆಯೊಡೆಯಂ,
the lord of the umbrella; ಎರ್ದೆಗಾಣ್ಯಂ for ಎರ್ದೆಯಾಣ್ಯಂ, a heart's ruler;
ಜಗಕ್ಕೊಡೆಯಂ for ಜಗದೊಡೆಯಂ, the lord of the world; (ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನೆ for
ಲೋಕದ ತನ್ನೆ).

b) the dative stands for the accusative (cf. No. 2, c), e. g. ಶಿಷ್ಯಂಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿ
ಸಿದಂ stands for ಶಿಷ್ಯನಂ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದಂ, he ordered the pupil; ಆಕೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂ for
ಆಕೆಯಂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂ, he informed her; (ದೇವರಿಗೆ ವನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ for ದೇವರನ್ನು ವನ್ನಿ
ಸುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಪಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಿಗುತ್ತೇನೆ for ಪಾದವನ್ನು ಎರಿಗುತ್ತೇನೆ; thus also ಅರಸನಿಗೆ
ಮಹಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕನು; ಮೋಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿನ್ನಿಸು; ಪರದ್ರವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಶಿಸ ಬೇಡ; ತಲೆಗೆ ಆಡರಿದಳು;
ಮರಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಿದನು; ನನಗೆ ಬಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಊರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದನು; ಆರಿಗಾದರೂ ಪೂರ್ವಕರ್ಮ
ಬಿಡದು, see § 291).

c) the dative stands for the locative (cf. § 350, 1. 6), e. g. ತಾವರಿಗೆ
ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ stands for ತಾವರೆಯೊಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he sprang from a lotus; ಬಿವ್ವುಕ್ಕೆ
ತೇಜಂ for ಬಿವ್ವುದೊಳ್ ತೇಜಂ, (there is) splendour in the disk of the sun;
ಆಲರ್ಗೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳು for ಆಲರೊಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳು, (there is) white colour in the flower;
ಎಳ್ಳಣ್ಣೆ for ಎಳ್ಳೊಳ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆ, (there is) oil in the oil-plant; (ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು
ಕೆಪ್ಪಿಗಳುಣ್ಣು for ಈ ಊರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೆಪ್ಪಿಗಳುಣ್ಣು; ಮೂರ್ಖರಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ for
ಮೂರ್ಖರಲ್ಲಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ).

6, a) the nominative stands for the locative (cf. No. 6, c), e. g. ಒನ್ನು
ದಿವಸಂ ಬಂದಂ for ಒನ್ನು ದಿವಸದೊಳ್ ಬಂದಂ, he came in one day.

b) the nominative stands for the accusative (cf. No. 2, c), e. g.
ಒನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಮ್ ಇರ್ದಂ stands for ಒನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಮನ್ ಇರ್ದಂ, he stayed one
year; ಘಟಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ for ಘಟಮಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ he made a water-vessel (the
first instance is from the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa, the second one from the
Śabdānuśāsana).

There may be adduced the following ancient additional instances (see § 120, a, 2): — ಸುಡಿವೊಡೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಮಾತಪಿಯರ್, if (they) speak, all of them do not know (proper) words [Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa sub sūtra 250 where the Mūdabidar MS. has ಮುಳಿವೊಡೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಮುನ್ದಲಿಯರ್, if (they) grow passionate, they do not know what is to come]. ಮಗನೆ, ಮಗನೆ, ನೀನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿತು ಗೆಯ್ಯಯ್, O son, O son, thou didst what is good (Śabdānuśāsana s. sūtra 399). ಪಶು ಕಲಿಯಲ್ ಬಂದಂ, he came to milk the cow; ರಮಣಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಬಂದಂ, he came to see the woman (Śabdānuśāsana). ಪೊಲನಲಿಯದ ನೆಲನಲಿಯದ ಕೆಲನಲಿಯದ ಮಿಗದ ಮೂಲು ನಿಧವಲಿಯದ (ಮನುಷ್ಯಂ), (a person) who did not know the direction, who did not know the place, who did not know the side, who did not know the three ways of beasts (Śmd. p. 127). See also § 339, 5 (ಕುಂಕುಮವಾರಿ ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಸಿ), § 362, 2, b (ತಿಡಿಯೊತ್ತುವ).

In the modern dialect it is very common to use the crude base of a noun for the accusative, e. g. ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಡು; ಊಟ ಮಾಡು; ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಿ; ಹುರಿ ಮಾಡು; ಮಾತು ಕಲಿಸು; ಗೊಡು ಕಟ್ಟು; ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಹೂಸು; ಮನೆ ಮಾಡು.

c) [the nominative is used to express time instead of the dative, etc. (cf. §§ 348, 29; 350, 8, etc.; and No. 6, a), e. g. ಹೋದ ಶನಿವಾರ ಬಂದನು, he came last Saturday; ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿವಾರ ದೊರೆಗಳು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಇನಾಮು ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, on Thursday the gentleman will come to make a present of books; ಎಣ್ಣು ದಿನ ನಾನು ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಾಯಿದೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಿನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣೆನು, eight days (or for eight days) I could not go to school and remained even at home; ಅವನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವರುಷ ಇದ್ದನು, he lived here two (or for two) years; ಹಬ್ಬದ ದಿವಸ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಬರುವನು, early on the day of the feast he will come; ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು, to-day; ಇನ್ನು, to-day; ಹಗಲಿರುಳು, by day and night; ಈ ದಿವಸ, on this day; ಸೋಮವಾರ ದಿವಸ, on Monday; ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ, one day, on a certain day].

353. The instances in § 345 seq., as far as they are not in parenthesis, are taken chiefly from the ancient dialect (as it appears in the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa, Śabdānuśāsana, etc.), which regarding the meaning, use and interchange of the cases does not materially differ from the mediæval and modern one. That there is some difference concerning the form of the seven cases in the three dialects, has been shown in § 109 seq. The instances of the modern dialect in parenthesis belong mostly to a small Kannaḍa grammar of the Southern Mahratta country, called Nudigattu.

354. Some special rules regarding the use of the singular and plural of nouns, etc. in or without sentences are to be given, viz.

I. The singular stands or may stand for the plural in nouns. *Cf.* § 133.

1, For the plural that conveys the meaning of a pair (yugala) the singular is used, *e. g.* for ಸದಯುಗಂಗಳ್ there occurs ಸದಯುಗಂ, a couple of verse-lines.

2, Further, the singular is used instead of the plural in *âvishtāṅga*, *i. e.* when the base of a noun (in an inflected state) refers to a noun in the plural which comprises more things than a pair, *e. g.* ವೇದಂಗಳ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಂ (for ವೇದಂಗಳ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಂಗಳ್), the (four) *vêdas* (are) proof;— or when it refers to a number of nouns which are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, *e. g.* ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯುಮ್ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಮುಂ ವಿದ್ವತ್ತೇವೆಯುಂ ಕಾವ್ಯಪರಿಚಯಮುಂ ಕವಿತೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣಂ (for. . . ಕಾರಣಂಗಳ್), genius, exercise, the service of the learned and the acquaintance with poems (are) the means for poetical composition.

(That the interrogative pronoun *ಏನ್* which has no form of the plural, may get the meaning of the plural, appears in § 262.)

3, An optional use of the singular for the plural occurs regarding nouns of race, species or kind (*jâti*), such as ಕಾಲಾಳ್, ಆನೆ, ಕುದುರೆ, ಎರಲೆ, ಪುಲ್ಲೆ, ಎತ್ತು (ಎತ್ತು), ಗಿಳಿ, ಹಂಸೆ, ಸೋಗೆ, ಕೋಗಿಲೆ, ತುಮ್ಮಿ, ಕೋಲಿ, ಪಲ್ (ಹಲ್ಲು), ಕಲಿವೆ, ಪೂ, etc., *e. g.* ಕಾಲಾಳ್ or ಕಾಲಾಳ್ಗಳ್, foot-soldiers, ಆನೆ or ಆನೆಗಳ್, elephants; similarly also ಕಣ್ಣಾಲಿ or ಕಣ್ಣಿಕಾಲಿ, the pupil of the eye. See § 355, I, 3. 4. But

a) If a *jâti* noun in the singular is preceded by an adjective which is, so to say, its *kâraka* (*i. e.* determinating the case and number of the noun, *cf.* § 355, IV, 5), it always has the meaning of the singular, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನುಟಾನೆ, such an elephant; ಇನ್ನುಟು ಕುದುರೆ, such a horse; (ನೇರಿತ್ತು ಬೆರಲ್, a straight finger; ಚಲೋದು ಮೋಲಿ, a beautiful face).

b) If *jâti* nouns stand in the singular and are preceded by an adjective in the plural, they always convey the meaning of the plural, *e. g.* ನೇರಿರುವು ಬೆರಲ್, straight fingers; ತೋರಿರುವು ಜಘನಂ, big buttocks; ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದು ವೊಲೆ, stout breasts.

c) Observe the following sentences in which, either by a preceding noun in the plural or by a following demonstrative pronoun in the plural, the plural number of a *jâti* noun is indicated:— ಗೂಡಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ತತ್ತಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗುಬ್ಬಿ ತತ್ತೀ (*i. e.* ತತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು) ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊಡೆಗೆ ಹಾಯಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಮಗನು ಅನ್ನದ್ದೇನು— ಕೋಣೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು (*i. e.* ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು)

ಇಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದೆನು; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನೆ ಅನ್ನದ್ದೇನು — ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು (*i. e.* ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು)? ಅವು ನಿನಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ ಬನ್ನವು?

4, An optional use of the singular for the plural further takes place when objects are to be counted (saṅkhyêya, saṅkhyâvastu), *e. g.* ಪತ್ತು ದೆಸೆ or ಪತ್ತು ದೆಸೆಗಳ್, the ten points of the compass; ಮೂವು ಲೋಕಂ or ಮೂವು ಲೋಕಂಗಳ್, the (mentioned) three worlds; ಮೂವು ಲಿಂಗಂ or ಮೂವು ಲಿಂಗಗಳ್, the (mentioned) three genders; ನಾಲ್ಕು ಯುಗಂ or ನಾಲ್ಕು ಯುಗಂಗಳ್, the (mentioned) four ages of the world; ಈರೇವು ಲೋಕಂ or ಈರೇವು ಲೋಕಂಗಳ್, the fourteen worlds; ಈರಯ್ದವಸ್ಥೆ or ಈರಯ್ದವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ್, the ten states or conditions; (ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳು or ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ್, four months; ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳು ಆದವು or ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳು ಆದವು, it is four months).

5, An optional use of the singular for the plural further takes place when numerals are counted (saṅkhyâna, saṅkhyêya), *e. g.* ಒನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು or ಒನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕುಗಳ್, one fours (*i. e.* four); ಈರಯ್ದು or ಈರಯ್ದುಗಳ್, two fives (*i. e.* ten); ಪತ್ತು ನೂವು or ಪತ್ತು ನೂವುಗಳ್, ten hundreds (*i. e.* one thousand). *Cf.* § 278, 1.

6, An optional use of the singular for the plural further takes place with regard to nouns of quality (bhâva), such as ಕೂರ್ಪು, ಕರ್ಪು, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣುಳ ಕೂರ್ಪು or ಕಣ್ಣುಳ ಕೂರ್ಪುಗಳ್, the penetrating looks of the eyes; ಪೂಗಳ ಬೆಳ್ಳು or ಪೂಗಳ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಗಳ್; ಕುರುಳ್ಳುಳ ಕರ್ಪು or ಕುರುಳ್ಳುಳ ಕರ್ಪುಗಳ್.

II. The plural of nouns stands for the singular

1, in spontaneous respect (*i. e.* in respect that proceeds alone from natural feeling, ayatnakṛitagurutva, prayatnam alladirpa gurutva), *e. g.* ಎಮ್ಮ ದೇವತೆಗಳ್, our deity; ಎಮ್ಮ ತನ್ನೆಗಳ್, our father; ಎಮ್ಮ ತಾಯ್ಗಳ್, our mother; ಎಮ್ಮಯ್ಯಂಗಳ್, our master; (ದೇವನೆಗೆ ಪೊಡಮಟ್ಟಂ, he made obeisance to the king). *Cf.* §§ 257. 258. 261. 268.

The modern dialect when referring to 'God' uses ದೇವರು (see § 355, I, 1).

2, in (considering) the excellence of gurus, munisvaras, etc. (and speaking or writing of them), *e. g.* ಗುರುಗಳ್, guru; ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ್, master (lord or guru);

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಸಮಸ್ತಭದ್ರ

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ, ಜಗತ್ತೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಕವಿಪರಮೇಷ್ಟಿ |

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ, ಪೂಜ್ಯಪಾದ

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಪಾದಂಗಳ್ ಈಗೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತಪದಮಂ || may the feet of

the illustrious svâmi Samantabhâdra, of the world-famed poet svâmi Paramêshthi (and) of svâmi Pûjyapâda give perpetual protection.

3, Instead of the singular ತ್ರಿಭುವನಂ, the three worlds, its plural ತ್ರಿಭುವನಂಗಳ್ has been used in Kannada.

4, If two or more nouns in the singular connected by ಉಂ (ಊ), 'and' (§ 284) are formed into a dvandva compound (§ 250), the plural is generally used, *e.g.* ಮರನುಂ ಗಿಡುವುಂ become ಮರಗಿಡುಗಳ್, trees and shrubs, ತಂದೆಯುಂ ತಾಯಿಯುಂ become ತಂದೆತಾಯ್ಗಳ್, father and mother, ರಾಮನುಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನುಂ become ರಾಮಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರ್, Râma and Lakshmaṇa, ಮರನುಂ ಗಿಡುವುಂ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯುಂ ಪುಲ್ಲಂ ಪೊದಲಿಯುಂ ಪಕ್ಕಿಯುಂ ಮಿಗಮುಂ become ಮರಗಿಡುಬಳ್ಳಿಪುಲ್ಲೊದಲಿಯಪಕ್ಕಿಯಮಿಗಗಳ್, trees, shrubs, creepers, grass, bushes, birds and antelopes; ಬಕನುಂ ಕೇಶಿಯುಂ become ಬಕಕಂಸಕೇಶಿಗಳ್, *e.g.* ಆವಂ ಬಕಕಂಸಕೇಶಿಗಳಂ ಆದಟಲೆದಂ, who subdued Baka, Kamsa and Kêsi?

Likewise in the modern dialect there frequently are sentences like the following:—ವಿದ್ಯೆಬುದ್ಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಡ್ಡರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, only stupid persons revile knowledge (and) wisdom; ಕಾಶಿರಾಯನಿಗೆ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣರೆಮ್ಮವರಬ್ಬರು ಗಣ್ಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು, Kâsirâja (had) two sons, Râma (and) Kṛishṇa; ಹಿರಿಕಿಲಿಯರು, old (and) young persons; ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಗದಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಪುಸ್ತಕಅಪ್ಪಿವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳ ತಕ್ಕದು, it is proper to keep (our) paper, pens, books (and) clothes so that they remain very clean; ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಗುರುಯಜಮಾನರು ಹೇಚ್ಚಿದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, (we) must do at once the work which (our) mother, father, teacher (and) master order (us to do); ಕುದುರೆಯೆತ್ತು ಕೋಣಗಳು ಬಣ್ಣಿ ಎಲಿಯುತ್ತವೆ, horses, oxen (and) buffaloes draw carriages; ಎಮ್ಮೆಯಾಕಳುಗಳು ಹಾಲು ಹಿಣ್ಣುತ್ತವೆ, female buffaloes (and) cows give milk.

Exceptionally also the singular is used instead of the plural, as appears from § 250; thus there occurs in the modern dialect *e.g.* ಹುಡುಗರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಗುರು ಹೇಚ್ಚಿದ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳ ಬೇಕು, boys must listen to the words told (them) by their mothers, fathers (and) teachers ¹⁾.

¹⁾ It may be stated here that occasionally ಉಂ (ಊ) is omitted, see end of § 284; § 355, III, 2; § 355, IV, 5; § 357, 2, d, and compare also the following verse:—

ವಿಧುವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುಳ್, ತನ್ನಯೆ
ವಧುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಲೀಲೆ, ಮಧುರಮಧುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪೂ, |
ವನಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಣಿಸದೆವುಡೋ

ಬುಧರಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಭೆ, ಸರಸ್ವತೀಮಣಿಪಾರಾ? || will a night without the moon, a play without one's own wife, a flower without sweet nectar, a meal without curds (and) a congregation without intelligent persons be pleasant, Sarasvatîmanihârâ?—The modern

Remarks.

a) If in the modern dialect two or more nouns occur one after the other without ಉ in the singular or promiscuously in both numbers, their plural is indicated by a demonstrative pronoun in the plural added to them with the proper inflection, *e.g.* ಅರಳಿ ಹಾಲು ಇವು ಬಿಳೇ ಬಣ್ಣದವು, dressed cotton (and) milk (are) of a white colour; ಎತ್ತು ಆಕಳು ಕೋಣ ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ದನ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ, oxen, cows, male buffaloes (and) female buffaloes are called cattle. ಕೌರವನು ಅವನ ಗುರುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನಿರು ಮಿತ್ರರು ಆ ಮಿತ್ರರ ಹಿತಚಿಂತಕರು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಪಾಣ್ಡವರು ಜಯಿಸಿದರು, the Pāṇḍavas overcame the Kaurava, his gurus, (his) younger brothers, (his) friends (and) them who desired the welfare of those friends. Similarly the mediæval dialect has *e.g.* ಪಾದ ದೇವಭಟ್ಟಾರಕ ಈ ಮೂಲಿಂ ಕಡೆಯೊಳು ಪೂಜಾವಚನಂ (see § 287 under 2).

b) If (especially in the ancient and mediæval dialect) two or more nouns are enumerated without ಉಂ or ಉ as mere terms, and ಮೊದಲಾದ, 'having become the first', 'and so forth', 'etc.', is placed at the end, a demonstrative pronoun in the plural (always neuter also when masculine or feminine terms are concerned) follows the nouns and another one in the plural is suffixed to ಮೊದಲಾದ (the first pronoun being sometimes omitted), *e.g.* ಶಿವ ಶಂಕರ ರಾಮ ಭೀಮ ಅರಸ ಇವು (ಶಬ್ದಗಳು) ಮೊದಲಾದುವು, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Rāma, Bhīma, king, etc.; ಖಲಿಲೆನೆ ಛಲಿಲೆನೆ ಘಲಿಲೆನೆ ಇವು ಮೊದಲಾದುವು ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಣಾನುಕರಣಂಗಳ್, khalilēṇē, ṣhalilēṇē, ghalilēṇē, etc. (are) imitative sounds with hard breathing; ಉರ್ದು ಕಡಲೆ ತೊಗರಿ ಗೋದುವೆ ಹೆಸರಿ ಮೊದಲಾದುವನ್ ಇಕ್ಕಿ ಅಟ್ಟ ಕೂಲಿನ್, food prepared of urdu, kaḍalē, tōḡgari, ḡōḍuvē, hēsaru, etc.; ಆಕಳ ಹಾಲು ಮೊಸರು ಮೊದಲಾದವೆಲ್ಲಂ ಗವ್ಯಮ್ ಎನಿಸುಗು,

dialect has *e.g.* ನೀತಿಯನೀತಿ ತಿಳಿಯದವನೇ ಪಶುವು, he who does not know justice (and) injustice (is) a beast. ಎಚ್ಚರಿವಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಢನಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, God protects thee in (thy) waking, dreaming (and) soundly sleeping.

The following additional verses may be quoted from the Śabdamañjarī:—

ವೇದವಿದಂ ಕಾಲತ್ರಯ

ವೇದಿ ಬಹುಶ್ರುತನ್ ಅರ್ಥವಕುಶಲಂ ಶುಭವಂ |

ಶೋಧಯನ್ ಉತ್ತಮನ್ ಅತಿ

ವಾದವರಂ ವರಹಿತಂ ಪುರೋಹಿತನಕ್ಕಂ ||

ಮನುವಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗಂ ಸುರಗುರು

ಎನಪಿವು ಪವಮಾನಸೂನುವನ್ನಾಯತಿ ಪೆ |

ಮೈನೋಲೆನವ ಕರ್ಣನೋಳ್ಳುಡಿ

ತನಗದು ನಿಜಮಾಗೆ ನೆಗಡ್ಡಿನಾ ವಿಭುವಿಯೋಳ್ ||. See also the half verse

in § 272, 2 (ನಿನತು ಚಲಮ್ etc.) and the verse in § 364 (ಪಾಡುವ ತುವ್ವಿ etc.).

milk of cows, curds, etc. are called, *gavya*. ಎಲೆ ಕಾಯಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವಂ ಮೊಸ
ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಸಿದುದು, leaves, fruits, etc. mixed with curdled milk.

In the modern dialect ಮುನ್ನಾದ is more generally used instead of
ಮೊದಲಾದ in such a case, in the following manner:—ಬಂಗಾರ ಹಿತ್ತಾಳೆ ಬೇಗಡಿ
ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳು; ಚಿನ್ನ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಮ್ರ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳು; ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಪಶು ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಗಿಡ
ಭೂಮಿ ಆಕಾಶ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನು;
ಸೇಕದಾರ ಮಾಮಲೇದಾರ ಮುನ್ನಾದವರು; ಹೆಣ್ಣುತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸೊಸೆನ್ನಿರು ಮೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳು
ಆಶ್ರಿತರು ಆಳುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮುನ್ನಾದವರು.

If a noun follows ಮೊದಲಾದ or ಮುನ್ನಾದ, the way is as follows:—ಹರಿವೆ
ಗಡಿಗೆ ಹರಿವಾಣ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳು; ಬೇಳೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಜೋಳ ಮುನ್ನಾದ ಕಾಯಿಗಳು.

Occasionally the pronoun suffixed to ಮೊದಲಾದ (or ಮುನ್ನಾದ) may
stand in the singular, *e. g.* ಅಜಾಗರೂಕತೆ ಅವಿವೇಕ ಮುನ್ನಾದದು.

Sometimes only a single noun precedes ಮುನ್ನಾದ, *e. g.* ಒನ್ನ ಜಾತಿಯು
ಚಿರ್ಚು ಕೊಲಿಕು ಮಾಂಸ ಮುನ್ನಾದ್ದನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ, a kind of leopard eats decayed
flesh (and) other things. ಹೆದಿವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ.

III. The plural of pronouns stands for the singular.

1, Where two words are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, 'and', and
both are demonstrative pronouns, if they are referred to and are to be
expressed by one demonstrative pronoun, the second one has to stand
in the plural, preponderating as to form and gender, *e. g.* ಆತನುಮ್ ಈತ
ನುಂ become ಇವರ್, ಈತನುಂ ಊತನುಂ ಉವರ್, ಆಕೆಯುಮ್ ಈಕೆಯುಂ ಇವರ್, ಆಕೆ
ಯುಮ್ ಆತನುಂ ಅವರ್, ಆತನುಂ ಅದುವುಂ ಅವು, ಅದುವುಮ್ ಆಕೆಯುಂ ಅವರ್.

2, When two words are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, and one
is a noun and the other a demonstrative pronoun, if they are referred
to and are to be expressed by one word, the plural of the pronoun has
to occur, preponderating as to gender, *e. g.* ಕುದುರೆಯುಂ ಆತನುಂ become
ಅವರ್, ಅದುಂ ಕುದುರೆಯುಂ ಅವು, ಲತೆಯುಮ್ ಈಕೆಯುಂ ಇವರ್, ಪೂವುಮ್ ಉದುಂ
ಉವು.

3, When two words are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, and are
personal or reflexive pronouns, if they are referred to and are to be
expressed by one word, the second pronoun has to be in the plural, *e. g.*
ತಾನುಂ ನೀನುಂ become ನೀಮ್, ನೀನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ ಆಮ್.

Where two words are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, and the first
one is a noun and the second one a personal or reflexive pronoun, if
they are referred to and are to be expressed by one word, the pronoun

has to be in the plural, *e. g.* ಜಿಸದತ್ತನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ become ಆಮ್, ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತನುಂ ನೀಸುಂ ನೀಮ್, ವಿಷ್ಣುಮಿತ್ರನುಂ ತಾನುಂ ತಾಮ್.

355. Peculiarities regarding the use of the singular and plural of verbs in a sentence are the following:—

I. On the use of the singular or plural of verbs in connection with nouns.

1, If ದೇವರು, 'God', the honorific plural of ದೇವ (see § 354, II, 1), is used by people of the present day (*cf.* § 258 where instances of prayer are given), they put the verb in the singular, *e. g.* ದೇವರಿದ್ದಾನೆ, (there) is God; ದೇವರು ಮಡಿಯನ್ನು ಉಣ್ಣು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, God causes it to rain; ದೇವರು ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನು, God created the world; ದೇವರು ನಿನಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಾನು, God may make thee happy; ದೇವರು ದೊಡ್ಡವನು, God (is) great; ನಾವು ಇರುವ ಭೂಮಣ್ಣಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವನು ದೇವರೇ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಆತನಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಿವೆ; ನೋಡು, ದೇವರು ಎನ್ನಾ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯು, ಎನ್ನಾ ಸಮರ್ಥನು, ಎನ್ನಾ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನು, even God has made the terrestrial globe on which we are; all things have become even through Him; look, how wise, how powerful, how good God (is)! Regarding the use of the singular of a demonstrative pronoun referring to ದೇವರು, observe also the following instance: ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಅಂಜಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದರೆ ಆತನು ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವನು (see § 341 under 'to fear').

Exceptionally, however, a person says ದೇವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

If ದೇವರು is used instead of ದೆವ್ವ, as is occasionally done in vulgar speech, the verb is also put in the singular, *e. g.* ಅವನ ಮೆಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, an evil spirit enters his body.

2, If a person is addressed in the vocative singular, the verb may stand in the plural, *e. g.* ದೇವಾಸುರಮಂ (o. r. ದಿವಾಸುರಮಂ) ಕೇಳಿರೆ, ದೇವ, O king, did you (or do you) not ask the kingly Asura? ಆಹಿಯಿರ್ ನೀನುಮ್ ಆಮುಮ್ ಒಡನೋಡಿದೆವೆಮ್ಮುದನ್, ಆಣ್ಣ (o. r. ಅಣ್ಣ), O elder brother, do you not know that you and we ran together?

Such is especially the case in disgustful conduct, *i. e.* in order to ridicule a person for such conduct, when the personal pronouns relating to him also stand in the plural, *e. g.*

ಬಡವಾದಿರ್, ಅರಸ! ಕಾಲೊಳ್

ನಡೆಹಪಿರ್; ಒಡನಾರುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ; ಕಠಿಲೆಗಳೇಂ ನಿ |

ಮುಡಿಯೊಳಗೆ? ಪಡುವ ದೇಗುಲ

ದೆಡೆಯಾವುದು? ಕುಡದ ನಿಮಗಮ್ ಈಯೆಡಲಿಯೈ? || O king,

you have become poor; you walk on four; nobody is with you; why (are) small thorny twigs in your pouch? what (is) the place of the temple where you repose? Could have befallen even you who do not give (alms), this indigency?

[It seems as if the small grammar called *Nuḍigaṭṭu*, wants to express a similar thing, when it says that if an act of the subject is improper (*hōlla*), the verb may stand in the third person plural instead of the second person. Its instances are the following — ನೀವು ಅರಸರಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗುವರೆ, after you have become king, should they (*i. e.* you) roam about *ad libitum*? ಅರಸಾ, ನೀನು ಮರುಳಾಗುವರೆ, O king, should they (*i. e.* shouldst) thou become bewildered? ನೀನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, do they (*i. e.* doest) thou make thus?]

3, If a noun of race, species or kind, *i. e.* a *jāti* noun (see § 354, I, 3) as subject is in the singular, it conveys the meaning of the plural, whenever it is connected with a verb in the plural, *e. g.* ಆನೆ ನೂಂಕಿದುವು (= ಆನೆಗಳ ನೂಂಕಿದುವು), the elephants pushed; ಕುದುರೆಯೇದ್ದುವು, the horses ascended; ಕಾಲಾಳ್ ಕವಿದುವು, the foot-soldiers attacked; ಎಮ್ಮಿ ಪೋದುವು, the oxen went; ಬೆರಲ ತೋರಿದುವು, the fingers (are) big; ನುಡಿ ನೂರುಳ್ಳು, the words (are) imprecating; ಕಲ್ಲು ಒಡೆದವು; ಕಲ್ಲು ಬಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ; ಆಳು ಬನ್ನವು; ಬೆರಳು ಮುಂದವು; ಮಿಂಚಿನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕಣ್ಣೀ ಕುಕ್ಕುತ್ತವೆ;—also when preceded by ಆ or ಈ (§ 264), *e. g.* ಆಯೆರಲೆ ಪೋದುವು, those deer went; ಈಯೆರಲೆ ಬನ್ನವು, these antelopes came.

It is not uncommon in the modern dialect to use the singular of some *jāti* nouns which seem to allow no plural meaning in the respective sentences, with the verb in the plural, *e. g.* ನೀರು ಉಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾ ಅವೆ, the water is boiling; ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, if (one) sees that, water comes to the mouth (*i. e.* one's mouth waters); ಇವರನ್ನು ನೋಡುವಾಗ ಕಣ್ಣೀರು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, when (I) see them, eye-water comes (*i. e.* I shed tears); ನೀರು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ, the water runs; ತೆಂಗಿನ ಎಳೆಗಾಯೊಳಗಿನ ನೀರು ಬಹು ಸವಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, the water in a young cocoanut is very sweet;—ಅಕ್ಕಿ ತುಟ್ಟಿಯಾದವು, rice became dear; ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಅವೆ, ಅನ್ನ ಮಾಡು, here is rice, cook (it);—ಕಾಯಿ ಬಹಳ ತುಟ್ಟಿಯಾದವು, corn became very dear;—ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಹುಳಿ ಹುಳಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, buttermilk is very sour; ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಚೆಲ್ಲಿದವು, buttermilk was spilt;—ಜ್ವರ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, fever comes; ನಿನ್ನೆ ಜ್ವರ ಬನ್ನಿದ್ದವು, yesterday fever had come; ಜ್ವರ ನಿಂತವು, fever ceased;—ಆ ಮೋಡಗಳಿನ್ನ ಮಲಿತಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ, rain falls from those clouds;—ಬಕುತರುಗಳಂ ಚಿವುಟಿದೊಡೆ ಪಾಲ್ ಉಗುವನೇ, if (he) cut devotees with (his) nails, will milk come forth? (this sentence is from the mediæval dialect).

On the other hand we find *e. g.* ನೀರ್ ತಿಳಿದುದು, the water became clear; ತಿಳಿದುವು ನೀರ್ಗಳ್, the waters (in tanks, etc.) became clear; ಮಲಿಯ ನೀರಿಂ ಬೆಳೆವ ಭೂಮಿ, land (the crop of) which grows by means of the water of rain; ಕಣ್ಣಾವ್ವು ನೀರು ತನ್ನನು, he brought water so that (his) eyes filled (*i. e.* his eyes became full of tears); ನೀರು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, the water runs; ಅವ್ವಾ, ಕುಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಡು, O mother, give (me) water to drink; ಮಲಿಯ ನೀರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಮಂಜಿನ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಕೆಯ್ ಒಡ್ಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, he left the water of rain and held the joined palms of the hand to the water of dew (*i. e.* so as to catch the water of dew);—ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಚೆಲ್ಲಿತು, buttermilk was spilt;—ದೇಹಜ್ವರವನ್ ಈಗಲೆ ಕೆಡಿಸು, ಸದ್ಗುರುವೇ, O excellent guru, at once remove the fever of (my) body!—ಮಲಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪಯ್ಯು ಮಾತೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೂಸು, a young crop without rain (is like) a motherless child;—ಆ ಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಚೂರಿಯಿನ್ನ ಕಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಒಳಗಿನ್ನ ಬೆಳ್ಳನ್ನ ಹಾಲು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, if (one) makes incisions with a knife into that tree, white milk will come forth.

4, If however a *jāti* noun as subject stands in the singular and is connected with a verb in the singular, it always conveys the meaning of the singular, *e. g.* ನಡೆದುದು ಹಂಸೆ, a (or the) swan walked; ಕೇಗಿದುದು ಸೋಗಿ, a (or the) peacock cried; ಪಾಡಿದುದು ತುವ್ವು, a (or the) black bee hummed; ಕಟಿವೆ ಬೆಳೆದುದು, the (crop of) *kalavē* grew; ಗೋದಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟುದು, the wheat was destroyed; ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ಪೆರ್ಚಿತು, the corn increased; ಬೆರಲ್ ತೋರಿತ್ತು, the finger (is) big; ನುಡಿ ಸೂರುಳ್, the word (is) imprecating.

5, Also where the noun is no *jāti* noun, it occasionally happens that such a noun as subject is used in the singular in the sense of the plural, in which case the verb is to be in the plural, *e. g.* ಮನಂ ಸಂಚಲಮ್ ಆದುವು, the minds became fickle.

6, An optional use of the plural of the verb may take place, if some neuter nouns in the singular are combined by the conjunction ಊ (ಉಂ), 'and', *e. g.* ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿನ್ನ ಜ್ಞಾನವೂ ಜ್ಞಾನದಿನ್ನ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯಿನ್ನ ಮಾನವೂ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ or ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ, by learning wisdom is obtained, by wisdom propriety, by propriety honour.

II. On the use of the plural of verbs in connection with pronouns.

1, If some pronouns as subjects of a sentence are joined together by the conjunction ಊ (ಊ), and the last one is ಆನ್ (ಆಂ, ನಾನ್, ನಾನು), I, the first person plural of the verb is used or the 'I' has the pre-eminence (*mukhyatva*), *e. g.* ಆತನುಂ ನೀನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ ವೊಡಿಗಾರ್ದೆವು ವರ್ತೆಗೆ ಪಿಸು

ಣರಿಂ, he and thou and I were not connected with the slanderers of (lit. as regards) the king. ಅವನೂ ನೀನೂ ನಾನೂ ಹೋದವು.

If the pronouns are in reversed order, the same takes place, *e. g.* ನೀನುಮ್ ಆತನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ ಮಣಿಕೂಟನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋವೆವು, thou and he and I shall go to the town of Manikūṭa; ಆತನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ ನೀನುಂ ಕಜ್ಜದ ತೆಪಿನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿವು ಪೇಪ್ಪಿವು, he and I and thou knew and told the manner of the affair; ಆನುಂ ನೀನುಮ್ ಆತನುಂ ಬೆಸಕೆಯ್ವು, I and thou and he shall worship.

2, If two pronouns as subjects are joined by the conjunction ಉಂ (ಊ), and the second one is ನೀನ್ (ನೀಂ, ನೀನು), thou, the second person plural of the verb is used or 'thou' has the pre-eminence, *e. g.* ಆತನುಂ ನೀನುಂ ಕೂಡಿದಿರ್ ಅಪ್ಪೊಡೆಯಾಹವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಚ್ಚುಂ ಗಾಳಿಯುಂ ಕೂಡಿದನೆ, he and thou joined; when (it) happened, (it was) as if fire and wind joined for battle. ಅವನೂ ನೀನೂ ಹೋದಿರಿ.

If the two pronouns are in reversed order, the same takes place, *e. g.* ನಾಳಿನ ದಿನದೊಳ್ ನೀನುಮ್ ಆತನುಂ ಕೂಡಿದಸಿರ್, to-morrow thou and he will join.

III. On the use of the plural of the verb, especially of its gender, when combined with nouns of different gender.

1, If nouns of different gender are joined together by the conjunction ಉಂ (ಊ), that noun which comes last, is the chief one, and the verb in the plural has to conform itself to it as to gender, *e. g.* ಸೇನೆಯುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯುಮ್ ಅರಸನುಂ ಬನ್ನರ್, the army and the queen and the king came; ಆನೆಯುಮ್ ಅರಸನುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯುಂ ಬನ್ನರ್, the elephant (or the elephants) and the king and the queen came; ಅರಸನುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯುಂ ಬನ್ನರ್, the king and the queen came; ಅರಸನುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯುಂ ಚತುರಂಗಬಲಮುಂ ಬಸ್ಸುವು, the king and the queen and the complete army came; ಸೇನೆಯೂ ರಾಜನೂ ರಾಣಿಯೂ ಬನ್ನರು; ರಾಜನೂ ರಾಣಿಯೂ ಸೇನೆಯೂ ಬನ್ನವು.

2, If some neuter (here compound) nouns in the nominative singular (without the conjunction ಉಂ, see § 354, II, 4, foot-note) precede the verb, this has to stand in the neuter form of the plural at the end of them, all the nouns having to be supplied (adhyāhārya, see § 357, 2, b) for it, *e. g.*

ಅವತಂಸೋತ್ಪಲತಾಡನಂ ಕನಕಕಾಂಚೀಬನ್ಧನಂ ನೂಪುರಾ

ರವರುಂಕಾರಿತಚಾರುವಾಮಚರಣಾಘಾತಂ ಚಲದ್ಭೃಲತಾ |

ಗ್ರವಿಭಾಗೋತ್ಕಟತರ್ಜನಂ ತರಲತಾತಾಮ್ರಾಧರಂ ಚಕ್ರಿಗಿ

ತ್ಪುವಲವ್ಪುಂ || the beating of the blue lotus-

garland, the band of the gold-zone, the striking of the pleasant left foot with the anklet's sound, the excessive threatening of the points of the moving-about creeper-like eyebrows (and) the tremulous red lower lip (of the woman) gave pleasure to the king.

IV. On the use of the singular and plural of Saṁskṛita adjectives and their agreement with nouns.

1, If a Saṁskṛita adjective is preceded by a neuter noun in the plural (see § 103 about Kannaḍa gender), it may stand in the singular, *e. g.* ಮಹೇಶ್ವರಮಹದೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂಗಳ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಮ್ ಅಧ್ರುವಂ, the great riches of the great Indra these all (are) impermanent.

2, If a Saṁskṛita noun in the singular is followed by an adjective in the plural, it gets a plural meaning, *e. g.* ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಮ್ ಅಧ್ರುವಂಗಳ, riches (are) impermanent.

3, If a Saṁskṛita adjective precedes a neuter noun in the plural, it may stand in the plural, *e. g.* ಗರ್ಜಿಸೆ ಜಲದನಿಭಂಗಳ ಗಜಂಗಳ, when the cloud-resembling elephants roared. See an instance in § 313, 4 (ಆಣಿಯ ರಮ್ ಎಸೆದೊಪ್ಪಿಪುರ್ವು etc.).

4, Regarding Saṁskṛita adjectives and their use in general (and regarding so-called Kannaḍa adjectives and their use) see §§ 273. 274. 275.

5, If Saṁskṛita adjectives (viśeṣhaṇapadas, appositional nouns, without the conjunction ಉಂ, see § 354, II, 4, foot-note) in the nominative precede their ruling noun (kârakapada, *cf.* § 354, I, 3, *a*), they receive, in construing (anvayisuvali, *cf.* 357, 3), the case of that noun, *e. g.*

ವೀರನ್ ಉದಾರಂ ಶುಚಿ ಗ

ವಿಭಾರಂ ನಯಶಾಲಿ ಕೆಯ್ವು ವೊತ್ತರ ದೇವಂ |

ಗಾರ್ ಎಲಿಗರ್ ಸೃಪತುಂಗಂ

ಗೆ. || of which the construction (anvaya)

is:— ವೀರಂಗೆ ಉದಾರಂಗೆ ಗವಿಭಾರಂಗೆ ನಯಶಾಲಿಗೆ ಕೆಯ್ವು ವೊತ್ತರ ದೇವಂಗೆ ಸೃಪತುಂಗಂಗೆ ಆರ್ ಎಲಿಗರ್, to Nripatungā, to the hero, to the liberal one, to the pure one, to the profound one, to him who possesses political wisdom; to him who is the lord of them who carry weapons who will not make obeisance? ಸಂಗತಸತ್ತರಂ ಕುರುರಾಜಂ ಕರ್ಣಂಗೆ, of which the construction is:— ಸಂಗತಸತ್ತರಂಗೆ ಕುರುರಾಜಂಗೆ ಕರ್ಣಂಗೆ, to Karna, to the quick one in friendship, to the king of the Kurus.

356. On the order of words in sentences.

I. From the simple sentences quoted in §§ 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350, it appears that the nominative (subject), the accusative (object), the instrumental, the dative, the ablative and the locative precede the verb or that the verb stands at the end. In § 350, 8 there is a sentence in which the order is: locative, subject, verb; and in § 350, 9 one in which the order is: locative, the relative past participle connected with it, accusative, verb. § 351 shows that the genitive precedes the noun with which it is connected. § 352, 4, a adduces two instances in which the order is: (instrumental or) ablative, subject, verb, and two in which the order is: (instrumental or) ablative, verb, and exceptionally the subject at the end.

Sentences in which the order is: subject, object, verb, are *e. g.* ದಾರಿಗರ್ ಊರಂ ಸಾರಿದರ್. ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಹಿಣ್ಣುತ್ತವೆ.

The vocative begins a sentence, or stands at its end, *e. g.* ರಾಯ, ಕೇಳ್!—ಅಪ್ಪಾ, ನಾನು ಆ ಕುದುರೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲೀ?—ಎಲಾ ತಮ್ಮಾ, ನೋಡು!—ಕೇಳ್, ಎಲೆ ನೈಪಾಲ!—ಹೋಗು, ತಂಗೀ!—ಇಷ್ಟು ಅವಸರವು ಯಾಕೋ, ರಾಮಾ?

II. The following instances, quoted from the prose of the modern dialect, will serve to show the order of words, when there are more component parts in sentences than subject, object and verb; it must however not be expected to find uniformity, as every author is apt to use more or less slight variations according to circumstances.

1, Regarding the accusative:—ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಹತ್ತರ ಬರಗೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ.—ಆ ಎಮ್ಮೆ ದಿನಾಲು ಎರಡು ತವ್ವಿಗೆ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕಡಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.—ಈ ಹುಡುಗಿ ಒಂದು ಎಳ್ಳು ಕಾಠಿಷ್ಟು ಎರಡನೆಯವರ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

2, Regarding the instrumental:—ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿನ್ನ ನಾವು ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ; ಕೆಯ್ಗಳಿನ್ನ ನಾವು ಒಡಿವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತೇವೆ.—ಬಿಸಿನೀರಿನ್ನ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಎಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು.

3, Regarding the dative:—ನೀನು ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡು!—ಆಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸೋದರಮಾವನ ಮನೆಗೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.—ದೇವರು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಎರಡೆರಡು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ.—ನಾನು ನಾಳೆ ಮುಂಜಾನೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಿಗವ್ವನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೊರಟಿರೇನು.—ಆಕೆ ನನಗೆ, ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗೀ ಹೊಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆನ್ನ, ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.—ವಾಣುಗಳು ತತ್ತೀ ಇಡುತ್ತವೆ; ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಷ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುಬುದ್ಧಿಯುಣ್ಣು.—ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಬಂಗಾರದನ್ನೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.—ನನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಕುಡುಗೋಲು ತಾಕಿತು.—ಎಲ್ಲಿಗಾದರೂ ಆಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ.

4, Regarding the ablative (in the form of the instrumental):—ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಅವನು ಸಾಲೆಯಿನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬನ್ನ ಬಲಿಕ್ಕ ಅವನ ತನ್ನೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟನು.—ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಡತೆಯವರನ್ನ ದೂರ ಇರುವರು.—ಈ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಬಹು ದಿವಸದಿನ್ನ ಇತ್ತು.—ಪಟ್ಟದಿನ್ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎರಡು ಹರದಾರಿ ಹೋದನು.

5, Regarding the locative:—ಆನೆಗಳು ಏಶಿಯಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಫ್ರಿಕಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.—ಒಬ್ಬ ಸವುಕಾರನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳ ಕೊಂಡನು.—ವಿಜಾಪುರಪಟ್ಟಣವು ಈಗ ಕಲಾದಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯಗ್ರಾಮವದೆ; ಇದಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ೧೨,೯೩೫ ಜನರ ವಸ್ತಿಯುಣ್ಣು.—ಒನ್ನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ನಿನಗೆ ನನ್ನನೆ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೀತು.—ವಸಂತಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಮೂಲಿಸಂಜೆಯ ಮುನ್ನೆ ಗೋಪಿನಾಥಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯ ಮುನ್ನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಾಪೇ ಹಾಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು; ವರ್ತಮಾನಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತ ಕೂತಿದ್ದನು.—ಆ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ದಸರೆಯ ಹಬ್ಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.—ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುರಿಗೆಪ್ಪಸೆಟ್ಟಿ ಎಮ್ಮವನೊಬ್ಬ ಬಣಜಿಗನು ಇದ್ದನು.—ಒಬ್ಬ ಗವಳಿಗನ ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಇತ್ತು.—ಗೂಡಿನೊಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ತತ್ತಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು.—ನನ್ನ ಸನ್ನಕ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಡೀ ಹಣ್ಣು ಅದೆ.

6, Regarding site (expressed by adverbs):—ಒಬ್ಬ ಕುದಿಯಬನ ಹತ್ತರ ಹಲವು ಕುದಿಯಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು.—ನಿನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಳು ಬರುವನು.—ಈ ಚಾಪೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತುಸು ಕೂಡು.—ಊರ ಹೊಲಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾ!

7, Regarding time:—ಆ ಬಲಿಕ್ಕ ಕಲ್ಲೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಸೋಸಿ ತೆಗೆಯ ಬೇಕು.—ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಒಂದು ಬೆಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ನರಿಯೂ ಕೂಡಿ ಕೂತವು.—ಹೊತ್ತುಣ್ಣಲೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.—ಇನ್ನಿನಿನ್ನ ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಲು ಬರುತ್ತ ಬಾ!—ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ ಮಲಿಗೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಬಲಿಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ತೆಪ್ಪಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ.—ಟೊಂಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಯುವಾಗ ನನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಕುಡುಗೋಲು ತಾಕಿತು.—ಸಾಯುವ ತನಕ (ಆ ಕೆಲಸ) ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ತೀರದು.—ಕಟ್ಟಿ ತುಮ್ಮಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನವಾತ್ರಮಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. (Cf. ದಿನಾಲು above sub No. 1; ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ s. No. 2; ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನಾಳೆ s. No. 3; ಬಹುದಿವಸದಿನ್ನ s. No. 4; ಈಗ, ಒಂದು ದಿನ s. No. 5; ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ, ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ further on s. No. 8; ನಾಳೆ s. No. 9; ಒಂದು ದಿನ s. No. 11.)

8, Regarding reason and purpose:—ಆದಲಿ ತುಸುಕ ಹೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು.—ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಹಾರ ದೊರಕಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿತದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅಯ್ಯನವರು ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.—ಯಾವದಾದರೊನ್ನು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ರೂಢಿ ಬಿದ್ದ ಬಲಿಕ್ಕ ಅದು ಬೇಗ ಬಿಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆ ಕಾರಣ ಮೊದಲೇ ಉತ್ತಮರಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯ ಬೇಕು.—(ದೇವರನ್ನು) ನಮ್ಮಿದವರಿಗೆ ಆತನು ತಾಯಿತನ್ನೆಗಳಿಗಿನ್ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಪ್ತನು; ಆದಲಿನ್ನ ಆತನನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ಮಲಿಯ ಬಾರದು.

ತ್ತದೆ! — ರಾಮಾ, ಈ ಆಕಳು ಎನ್ನ ಚನ್ನವದೆ! — ಆಕಳ ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮೆತ್ತನ್ನ ತೊಗಲು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಜೋತಾಡುತ್ತದೆ! — ಆಕಳ ತೊರೆದ ಮೊಲೆಗಳು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತವೆ!

III. As the works of the ancient dialect are principally in verse, it is obvious that the order of words in them often varies considerably. Kēśava, the grammarian, also wrote his Śabdamanidarpaṇa in verse, and says in it that, as the words in the verses of his grammar may be in irregular order on account of the requirements of alliteration (prāsa), poetical measure (cṛhandas) and construction (anvaya), he has added an explanation in prose (vṛitti) to each verse, to which explanations we must refer our readers regarding his order of words in prose.

Here follow some quotations made by Kēśava from ancient poems which we give in order to show something of the license taken by their authors as to the order of words:—

1, The subject is placed after the verb, *e. g.* ಕಿಳಿಲಿ ಹಯಂಗಳ್, ಗರ್ಜಿಸಿ ಜಳದನಿಭಂಗಳ್ ಗಜಂಗಳ್, when the horses neighed (and) when the cloud-resembling elephants roared. ತಿದಿಯೊತ್ತುವ ಕಮ್ಮಲಿವೊಲ್ ಇದಂ ಭೀಮಂ, Bhīma was like blacksmith who plied the bellows. ಬಾರಿಸಿದುವು ಬಿಡದೆ ಜಡೆದು ವನದೇವತೆಗಳ್, the sylvan deities continually menaced and checked. ನೆಗ ಲ್ಲಿನ್ ಆ ವಿಭುವಿಳೆಯೊಳ್, that king was famous on the earth. ಪಡೆದಂ ಪದ್ಮಜನಿ ಜಗತ್ರಯಮಂ, Brahmā obtained the three worlds. ಮುತ್ತುದು ನೇಸಲಿ ತೇಜಂ, ಸತ್ತುದು ದಾವಾಗ್ನಿ, the sunshine increased, the forest-conflagration died away. ಅಲಿದಳ್ ಪಾಣ್ಡುತನೂಜರ ತೆಲಿನ್ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ ಈಕೆ, this woman knew the whole manner of the sons of Pāṇḍu. ನಯದಿನ್ನೆ ಬೀಸುಗುಂ ಗನ್ನವಹಂ, the wind blew gently. ಅಕೇಫನ್ನ ಗಳಂ ತವೆ ನುಂಗಿರ್ಕುಂ ಕಲ್ತಿಲೆ, darkness had quite swallowed up the sun and moon. ಆ ಪುರದೊಳ್ ಇರ್ಪನ್ ಇನಕುಲದೀಪಂ ವಿಫುಲಪ್ರತಾಪಂ, in that town (there) is the light of the solar race, one of great valour. ಬಿಕ್ಕಸವ್ವುಟ್ಟು ಬಾಯಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟರ್ ಭೀಷ್ಮರ್, Bhīshma was astonished and cried 'ah'. ಪಸರಿಸಿದತ್ತು ಮೂಡದೆಸೆಯೊಳ್ ಬೆಳಗೆಮ್ಮು, a dazzling red colour spread about in the east. ನಡೆದುದು ಹಂಸೆ, the swan walked.

2, The accusative is placed after the verb, *e. g.* ಕುರುಪತಿಯಂ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಬೇಡಿದಂ ಧರಿಯರೆಯಂ, Viṣṇu asked the king of the Kurus for the half of (his) land. ತಾನ್ ಎಚ್ಚಂ ಪೊಚ್ಚಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದರಿವಾಹಿನಿಯಂ, he shot arrows at the enemy's army (or river) that was no river. ಆಮ್ ಅಲಿವೊಡಮ್ ಉಸಿರಲ್ ಅಮ್ಮೆವಾಳ್ ನ ಗತಿಯಂ, though we know (it), we cannot tell (you) the condition of the ruler. ಒರ್ವನೆ ಗೆಲ್ಲುಂ ಕಿರೀಟೆ ಕೌರವಬಲಮಂ, Arjuna quite alone overcame

the force of the Kauravas. ಮುಜುಗುವಿನಂ ಮಾಣದೇಜ್ಜನ್ ಅರಿವಾಹಿನಿಯಂ, till (he, or when he) suffered distress, he shot arrows at the enemy's army.

3, The dative is placed after the accusative and also after the verb, *e. g.* ದೇವತೆಯರ್ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ವರವನ್ ಅರಸಂಗಿತ್ತರ್, the gods were pleased and gave a boon to the king. ಗಿರಿಯುಂ ಕರಿಯುಂ ನಿಲ್ಲವು ಪವಿಮುಖದ ಕೋಲ್ಗಿಮ್ ಆತನ ಬಾಳ್ಗಂ, the mountains and the elephants do not stand the point of the thunderbolt's head and his sword.

Observe also the following verse (*cf.* § 241):—

ಬನ್ನಿಯ ತರು ಡಕ್ಕೇಗೆ, ಸುರ
ಹೊನ್ನೆಯ ತರು ಡಮರುಗಕ್ಕೆ, ಕರುವಿಡಿವರ್ವಾ |
ಚೆನ್ನಂಗಿಯ ತರು ಡಾಣೆಗೆ,
ಹೊನ್ನಂ ಕುಡುವೆಡೆಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪತರು, ಡಾಕರಸಾ! ||

4, The genitive is placed after the noun it is connected with, *e. g.* ಕಾಲಾಗ್ನಿರುದ್ರನ್ ಎನಿಸಿದುದು ತೋಳ ಬಾಳ್ ತೈಲಪನಾ, the sword of the arm of Tailapa caused itself to be called Rudra, the fire that is to destroy the world. ಆನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಯುಮ್ ಆಳ ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಪರಿದುದು ಗಜಂ ಭುವನೈಕರಾಮನಾ, the elephant of Bhuvanaikarāma ran upon the elephants, and upon the warriors, and upon the horses.

5, Regarding time observe *e. g.* ಕುಕ್ಕೂಕೋ ಎನ್ನ, ಕೋಲಿ ಕೂಗಿದುವಾಗಳ್.

357. As the words in the metrical compositions of the ancient dialect are combined strictly to the rules of euphonic junction (§ 213 *seq.*) and therefore are separated with some difficulty by a common reader, it has been thought necessary by commentators when commenting on verse, first to offer a padaççhêda or resolving a verse into its elementary parts, as has been done *e. g.* by the commentator on the Śabdamañidarpana. Thereupon an anvaya (*cf.* No. 3 of this §) or arrangement of the words in their prose-order, without regard to euphonic junction, is adduced by them, and then they give the t̥iku or explanation. The grammarian Kêśava, as told in § 356, III, wrote an explanation in prose on his sūtras in verse himself.

In reading poetry the following remarks of Kêśava are to be noticed:—

1, It is required to use adhyârôpa, *i. e.* attributing or assigning, with nêya, *i. e.* logical inference, *e. g.* in the half-verse

ಆರಕ್ತಮ್ ಆಗಿ ನೇಲಿಲ

ದೊರೆಯನ್ ಅನುಕರಿವು ದಾದುದಾಗಸಂ | the sky became reddish

and became equal in appearance to (the colour of a ripe fruit of) the *Eugenia jambolana*, one has to assign as the cause the redness of evening and not red dust, though also red dust might (under circumstances) be assigned as the cause. If adhyârôpa becomes wanting in precision (asamartha), being referable to two or more things, there is no (definite) nêya (possible, as perhaps in the half-verse quoted above).

Adhyârôpa is also needed regarding the six kârakas and the genitive (§ 344) in verses like the following one:—

ಕಡುಗಲಿ. ಸೆಣಸುವ ಭಟರಾರ್?

ಒಡೆಯಂಗತಿಹಿತವರಾರ್? ಧುರಕ್ಕೊದಗುವರಾರ್? |

ತೊಡದೊಡೆ ಭಂಗಂ ಬರ್ಕುಂ.

ಸಡಗರಮಿದು. ಜಯಮೆ ಮೆಲಿವುದು ಬೊಪ್ಪಲನಂ! ||

wherein ಆತಂ, the nominative, is to be attributed to ಕಡುಗಲಿ; ಆತನಂ, the accusative, to ಸೆಣಸುವ ಭಟರಾರ್; ಆತನಿಂ, the instrumental, to ಒಡೆಯಂಗತಿಹಿತವರಾರ್; ಆತಂಗೆ, the dative, to ಧುರಕ್ಕೊದಗುವರಾರ್; ಆತನತ್ತಣಿಂ, the ablative, to ತೊಡದೊಡೆ ಭಂಗಂ ಬರ್ಕುಂ; ಆತನ, the genitive, to ಸಡಗರಮಿದು; ಆತನೊಳ್, the locative, to ಜಯಮೆ ಮೆಲಿವುದು: (He is) a great hero. What warriors do envy (him)? Who (are all) they that (through him became) intimate friends to (our) king? Who will come to war (against him)? If (they) attack (him), defeat will come (from him). This (is) the grandeur (of him). Indeed victory will appear (in him). Know Bôppala!

2, It is required to use adhyâhâra, *i. e.* supplying, which refers

a) to the kâraka, in this case the kartri or subject (§§ 344, 1; 345), or also to a predicate of the subject, *e. g.* ಎಕೆ? ನಿರ್ವಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಮೊ, ಪೂಣೊಡಂ ಕೃತಿಬನ್ಧಮಂ?, in which case ಕೃತಿಬನ್ಧಂ is to be supplied (adyâhârya) as subject: Why? will it (the kṛtibandham, ever) be accomplished, though (you) have promised the composition of the poem?—ಕರ್ಣನುಂ ದಾನಿ, ಮೇಣ್ ಈತನುಂ, in which case ದಾನಿ is to be supplied: Karṇa (is) a liberal person and this man too (is a dâni).

b) to the kriyë or verb, *e. g.* ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮಂ ಮನುಷ್ಯಮಾತ್ರಮೆ?, in which case ಅಲ್ಲಂ is to be supplied: (Is) Purushôttama a mere man? (no, he is not, allam).—ಧೃತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಂ ನುಡಿದಾರ್ತನೆ? ಹರಿ ಭರಂಗಿಯ್ದಾರ್ತನೆ? in which case ಆಲಿಂ (ಆಲಿರ್) is to be supplied: (Is) Dhṛitarâshṭra able, when he speaks? (is) Hari able, when he hastens? (no, they are not able).

(See ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಾಯ್ also in §§ 355, III, 2; 358.)

c) to the adverb ಎ of doubt, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಧಿಮಂಜಿಮೆ? ಬೆರ್ಚಿಮೆ? ಬೆಸಕೆಲಿಗೆ ಮೆ, ದೇವ?, in which case the final ಎ of ಉದ್ಧಿಮೆ which has disappeared in the initial ಅ of ಅಂಜಿಮೆ on account of euphonic junction, is to be supplied: Shall we not hesitate? shall we not fear? shall we not be frightened? shall we not bow to the injunction, O king?

d) to the conjunction ಉಂ, *e. g.* ಆಯುಂ ಸಿರಿ ತಾಯುಂ ತನ್ನೆ ಕಣ್ಣುಂ ಗತಿಯೆ ನಿಸಿದಪಂ ಸಿಂಹಸೇನಕ್ಶಿತ್ತೀಶಂ, in which case ಉಂ is to be supplied for ಸಿರಿ, ತನ್ನೆ and ಗತಿ: King Simhasêna causes himself to be called (our) life and wealth and mother and father and eye and refuge. (See § 354, II, 4, foot-note.)

e) to vâkyadipaka, *i. e.* the clearing up (of the meaning) of a sentence, *e. g.* ಆತನುಮ್ ಅವನುಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, in which case, in order to show that each one (pratyêka) came, ಬನ್ನಂ is to be supplied; ಆತನುಂ ಬನ್ನನ್ ಅವನುಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, that person came and that person came.

3. It is needed to use proper construction of words (vâkyânvaya, *cf.* the beginning of the present § and § 355, IV, 5) regarding ಅವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಅದು, ಅವಳ್, ಅವಳ್, ಅವುದು, that is to say regarding their use in so-called relative sentences.

ಅವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಅದು (and their plurals) are anvayasvatanttras, *i. e.* independent of another word, *e. g.* ಪೊನ್ನುಳ್ಳವನೆ ಕುಲೀನಂ, he who has gold, (is) well born, in which case one cannot say ಅವಂ ಪೊನ್ನುಳ್ಳವನೆ ಕುಲೀನಂ; ಸೊಬಗುಳ್ಳವಳೆ ಪೆಣ್, she who possesses beauty (is) a woman, and not ಅವಳ್ ಸೊಬಗುಳ್ಳವಳೆ ಪೆಣ್; ರೂಢಿಯನುಳ್ಳುದೆ ಲೇಸು, that which has customary usage, (is) fit, and not ಅವುದು ರೂಢಿಯನುಳ್ಳುದುವೆ ಲೇಸು.

ಅವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಅವುದು (and their plurals) are anvayaparatantras, *i. e.* dependent on another word, *e. g.* ಅವನ್ ಅಧಿಕ ಪುಣ್ಯನ್ ಅವನೆ ಸೇವ್ಯಂ, who (is) very virtuous, even he (is) to be served; ಅವಳ್ ಪತಿವ್ರತೆ ಅವಳ್ ಮಾನ್ಯೆ, who (is) a woman faithful to her husband, she (is) to be honoured; ಅವುದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದುದುದು ದರ್ಶನೀಯಂ, what (is) beautiful, it (is) worthy to be seen.

See §§ 267. 316, 1. 330.

Also ತಾನ್ (and its plural) Kêśava classes with the anvayaparatantras, as it is to be followed by a demonstrative pronoun which shows its gender, *e. g.* ತಾನ್ ಅವಂ ಚದುರಂ, he (is) a clever man; ತಾನ್ ಅವಳ್ ಚದುರೆ, she (is) a clever woman; ತಾನ್ ಅದು ಪಿರಿದು, that (is) a large thing.

About ತಾಂ (ತಾನ್, ತಾನು, ತಾ) §§ 256. 259.

358. In § 357, 2 the grammarian Kēśava's rules about *adhyāhāra* or supplying have been given; it remains to be shown how it is to be used also elsewhere, that is to say where pronouns (or their respective nouns or 'one') are to be supplied (see *e. g.* § 254, 2, *a—d*; § 315, 2, *k. l*).

This can be best shown by citing some instances, putting into parenthesis the words to be supplied, *viz.*

ಪೇಲ್ದಿ ಎಭಕ್ತಿಗಳ್, the terminations which (I) have mentioned. ವಾಕ್ಯೆ ಮ್ಪ ದೇವಿ, the goddess whom (people) call speech. ಹೊಲಿದ ದಾರ ಹಲಿದು ವಾಲೆಗಳು ಉಚ್ಚುವವು, the threads which (people) have sewed, will be torn and the leaves become loose (see § 315, *k. l*). ಕಲ್ತಿಯೆನ್ನು ಗರ್ಭಂ, kalte (people) having said (is) a donkey (*i. e.* kalte means a donkey, see § 332). ನುಡಿವೊಡೆಲ್ಲಂ ಮಾತಲಿಯರ್, if (they) speak, all of them do not know (proper) words (see § 314). ತೆರಳೆಯ ಹುಲಿ ಮುಕುಲಾಕಾರದಿನ್ದ ಮಾಡಿದುದು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ನೆಯ್ದು ಸೀರೆ, a cloth which (they) have woven after separating what silk-worms have made in the form of buds. ಆನೆಯ ಹಿಡಿಯಲೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕವ್ವುಗುಲಿ, a pit which (people) have made for catching elephants. ಹೆಬ್ಬೊಟ್ಟು ಸುಟ್ಟುಮೈ ಕೂಡಿ ಅಳದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶ ಎನಿಸುಗು, if (one) measures (a span) with both the thumb and forefinger, it is called a *prādêśa*. ಹೋಗ ಬಾರದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, a road which (people) are unable to go. ವೊಯ್ದು ಬಲಿ, a place (of the body) to which (somebody) has applied a blow. ಪಡುವ ದೇಗುಲದೆಡೆಯಾ ವುದು, what (is) the place of the temple where (you) rest? ಹೋದರೆ ಒನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು, ಬಸ್ತರೆ ಒನ್ನು ಹಣ್ಣು, if (it) goes, (it is) a stone, if (it) comes, (it is) a ripe fruit (*i. e.* what goes in one's giving, is a mere stone; what comes for it, is a ripe fruit). ಬರುವಾಗ ಹುಲಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ, ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಇಲಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ, when (he) comes, (he is) like a tiger; when (he) goes, (he is) like a mouse. ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂಡಾ ನಾಳೆ ಬಸ್ತರೆ ನನ್ನದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸದ ಓದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ, if (I) come with thee to-morrow, my study will be interrupted for four days. ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆದರೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವಿ, if (thou) behavest thus, thou wilt be ruined. ಮೊಸರು ಕಡೆದರೆ ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ ಬರುವದು, if (one) churns curds, butter is produced. ಬೆಣ್ಣುಬತ್ತಾಸು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ ತಿನ್ನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ, if (I) buy sweetmeats, they will be eaten. ಎಲೇ ಮಗನೇ, ಜನರ ಕೂಡ ಗೆಳೆತನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹು ಎಚ್ಚರದಿನ್ದ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, O son, if (thou) wantest to form friendship with people, (thou) must do so with much caution. ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮನಿರ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, (we) must converse in love with (our) brothers. ಮಾತು ಕಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಗಿಳಿಗಳು ಬೇಗ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತವೆ, if (you) teach (them) words, parrots will quickly

learn (them). See *e. g.* also § 302, 7 (ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ). 314 (the conditional). 323 (ಎನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, etc.). 326 (ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, etc.). 332. 333 (ಎನ್ನರೆ, etc.).

ತಾಯೊಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, (he is) good to (his) mother. ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯನಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಮನ್ ಓದಿಸಿದಂ, the teacher caused (his) disciple to read the grammar. ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಮನೆತನಕ ಬರಿ, please come as far as (my) house. ಯಜಮಾನನು ಕೆಯ್ ಕಾಲು ತೊಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಎದ್ದನು, the master stood up to wash (his) hands and feet. ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸು ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬರುತ್ತಾಳೆ, what does that woman carry on (her) head? ತಂಗಿಗೆ ವರನ್ ಈತನೆನ್ನೆ, ಮದನಂ ತಿಳಿದಂ, Madana perceived "this man (is) a suitable husband for (my) younger sister". ಕಲಿು ತಾಯ ಬಲಿಯನ್ ಉಲಿಯದು, a calf does not leave the company of (its) mother. ಗುರುವಿನನ್ನೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯ, the pupil (is) like (his) spiritual teacher. ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, we see with (our) eyes.

ನೀನು ಆಯಿ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, you ought to have given (it, *i. e.* the money) six months ago. ಆ ವೈದನು, ಯಾಕೆ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು, ಕೇಳಲು, when that physician asked "why will you not take (them, *i. e.* the medicines)?" The grammar called *Nūdigattu* adduces also the following instances: — ಅವನು ಉತ್ತಮನು, ಹೊಡೆಯ ಬೇಡ, he (is) a good fellow, do not beat (him). ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಸಾತ್ವಿಕನಿದ್ದಾನೆ, ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡು, the *Brāhmaṇa* is an honest man, give (him) ten rupees. ಸಪ್ಪನ್ನ ಹಾಲು ನನಗೆ ಸೇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಹಾಕು, insipid milk does not agree with me; put (some) sugar (into it)! ಈ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಹದನಾಗಿದೆ, ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಕಡಿ, this axe is sharp; cut the wood (with it)!

359. In § 275 there are various instances of the modern dialect in which the verb ಇರು, to be, is the verb of a sentence, *e. g.* ಆನೆಗಳು ಕಪ್ಪು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, elephants are black; ಚಾಕು ಚಲೋದು ಅದೆ, the penknife is beautiful; ಆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಚಿಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, those women are small; ಹೂಗಳು ಹಸರು ಅವೆ, the flowers are green. On the other hand we find there various instances in which the verb ಇರು is omitted, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಚಲೋ ಹುಡುಗನು, he (is) a nice boy; ಅವನ ಮನೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದು, his house (is) large; etc. From such instances it might appear as if the insertion and omission of the verb ಇರು were arbitrary.

But the above instances belong to the present modern dialect; in the ancient and mediæval dialect the verb ಇರ್ (ಇರು) is always understood and never expressed, if it is a mere copula to connect a subject with its predicate, *e. g.* ಅವನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he (is) a good man. ಅವಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, she (is)

a good woman. ಇವಳು ದೇವರ ತೊಟ್ಟಿ, she (is) the king's maid-servant. ಪಾಲ್ ಬಿಳಿದು, milk (is) white. ಅವರ್ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ್, they (are) able persons. ಅವು ಪಿರಿಯವು, they (the pearls, are) large. ನಾನು ಆಳ್, I (am) a servant. ಆಳ್ ಇವಂ, he (is) a servant. ನೀಂ ಕಾಮಂ, thou (art) Kāma. ಆಂ ಗೌರಿ, I (am) Gauri. ರತ್ನಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಮ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, among jewels the ruby (is) precious. ಮಾನವರೊಳ್ ಪುರುಷರ್ ಉತ್ತಮರ್, among men males (are) chiefs (see § 350, 2, a. b. c; § 354, 1, 2; § 348, 5. 7; § 349, 8; § 357, 9). ಚಾಗದೊಳ್ ಈತಂ ಮಾನ್ದಾತಂ, this man as to generosity (is) a Māndhāta. ತಾಯೊರ್ವಳ್, ತಂದೆ ಬೇರೆ, the mother (is) one (*i. e.* the same), the father (is) different. ಆರ್ತಿ ತುರಂಗಂ, whose horse (is) this? ನೀನಾರ ಮಗಳ್, whose daughter (art) thou? Instances like these are the rule and quite idiomatic.

In sentences like the following Kannada people would also nowadays scarcely use the verb ಇರು:—ಇವರು ಯಾರು, who (are) these persons? ಈಕೆ ಯಾರ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ, whose wife (is) she? ಯಾವಾಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಕ, which (is) your elder sister? ಇವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿಯವರು, ಅಲ್ಲವೋ, this (is) your mother; is she not? ಅವರು ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದ್ವರು, they (are) brothers.

In the following instance of the present modern dialect also the past tense of the verb ಇರು, when a mere copula, is to be understood:—ಆರ್ಯರ ಮೂಲ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವು; ಅದಿೞಿೞ್ದ ಮುನ್ನೆ ಹಲವು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವು, the original language of the Āryas (was) Sāṁskṛita; from that, in course of time, several languages came into existence.

360. It is a different thing, if the verb 'to be' is not a mere copula, but expresses 'to exist', 'to be', 'to have', when the verbs ಉಳ್, ಇರ್ (ಇರು) and the forms ಅಯ್ತೆ, ಆದೆ, ಇದೆ, ಅವೆ, ಇವೆ, are used (see §§ 196. 316, 1. 2), *e. g.*

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ರಾಜ್ಯಂ;
ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣು, ಪೇಳಿಗೆಯಾಣ್ಣು; |
ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳ್ಳೊಡೆ;

ನೀನಿಲ್ಲದಿವೆಲ್ಲಮ್ ಒಳವೆ, ಭಾನುತನೂಜಾ? || if thou art, (there) is an empire; if thou art, (there) are the insignia of royalty and (there) are boxes (with money); if thou art, (there) is the white umbrella; if thou art (or be) not, will all these (things) exist?

ಪಣಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣು, (there) is money. ಕುದುರೆಗಳ್ ಒಳವು, (there) are horses. ಜಸಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣೀತಂಗಿ, (there) is fame to him (*i. e.* he has fame). ಅವರ್ ಒಳರ್,

they are present. ಬನದುತ್ತರದಿಗ್ನಾಗದೊಳ್ ಅಂಜನಗಿರಿಯೆಮ್ಮ ಪರ್ವತಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣು, to the north of that forest (there) is the mountain of Anjanagiri. ಆ ಮನೆಯ ಹತ್ತರ ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿ ಉಣ್ಣು, (there) is a well near that house. ಡೋಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಇದ್ದನು, (there) was even one man in the boat. ಈ ಅಡಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಹುಲಿಗಳಿವೆ, (there) are many tigers in this jungle. ದೇವರಿದ್ದಾನೆ, (there) is God. ಆ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನ ಸಂಗಡ ಬಹಳ ಮನ್ನಿ ಸೇವಕರಿದ್ದರು, (there) were many servants with that gentleman. ಆ ಬಾವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ನೀರು ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) is no water in the well. ತಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿತವರಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಗಿಂತ ಸವಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, (there) are no greater benefactors than a mother, (there) is nothing sweeter than sugar. ಗೃಹದೊಳ್ ಇರ್ದಪಳ್, she is in the house. ಎನ್ನೆವರಂ ಸಿರಿ ತಮ ಗುಣ್ಣನ್ನೆವರಂ ಸೇವ್ಯರತ್ತೆ ಖಳರುಂ, as long as they possess riches, will not also scoundrels be honourable persons?

In such instances the verb ಉಳ್, etc. are often also not expressed, *e. g.* ಪೂವಿನೊಳ್ ಕಮ್ಮು, (there is) fragrance in flowers. ಅಲರೊಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳು, (there is) white colour in the flower. ಪಾಲೊಳ್ ಮಧುರಂ, (there is) sweetness in milk. ಬಿಮ್ಮದೊಳ್ ತೇಜಂ, (there is) splendour in the disk of the sun. ಸನ್ಧಿಯೆಣ್ಣು ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿದರ್ಪಣದೊಳ್ (there are) eight chapters in the Śabdamanidarpaṇa. ಗುರುವಿನೊಳ್ ಸಹಜಂ, (he is) true to (his) guru. ಪೂಜೆಯೊಳ್ ಜಾಣಂ, (he is) proficient in adoration. ಬೆಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಆಟ, ಇಲಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಸಂಕಟ, for the cat (it is) play, for the mouse (it is) extreme distress. ಬಂಗಾರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದು, knowledge (is) superior to gold. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮನ್ನಿ ಆಟಗಾರರು, (there were) many players there.

It will have been observed from the above sentences that the English terms 'there', 'there is', 'there are', 'there were', etc., used to begin sentences, cannot be expressed in Kannada, to which may be added *e. g.* ಆತಂಗಮ್ ಆಕೆಗಂ ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಯಶಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, (there) was born to him and to her Vikhyâtayaśa. ಅರಸಣತ್ತಣಿಂ ದಾಟಿ ಬನ್ನದು, (there) occurred an inroad from the side of the king.

Notice also the following: ನಾನು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ or ನಾನೇ, it is I. ನಾವು ಇದ್ದೇವೆ or ನಾವೇ, it is we. ಅವರಲ್ಲ, ನಾವೇ ಹಾಗೆ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತೇವೆ, it is we, not they, who say so. ಹುಡುಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ or ಹುಡುಗಿ, it is a girl.

361. In §§ 154—170 the forms of the past verbal participle have been given (*cf.* ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ in § 338, and the repetition of verbs in § 339).

It is used

1, in simple succession of actions, the actions having the same subject, *e. g.* ಒಸೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he was delighted (and) gave. ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಪೊಗಲ್ದಿಂ, he was pleased (and) praised. ವಾಡಿ ಕುಣಿದಂ, he sang (and) danced. ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಂ, he begged (and) received. ಆಲಿಸಿ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, he sought (and) found. ನೋಡಿ ಮಣಿದಂ, he saw (and) made obeisance. ಉಣ್ಣೊಲಿಗಿದಂ, he ate (and) went to sleep. ಕುಡಿದುಗುಲ್ದಿಂ, he drank (and) spit. ಮಿಸ್ಸುಣ್ಣು ಕುಡಿದು ಮಗುಲ್ದಿಂ, he bathed, ate, drank (and) turned back. ಮಾಲವದೇಶಮಂ ಕಿಡಿಸಿ ತದ್ಧಾರಾ ಪುರಸ್ತೀಯರಂ ತೊಲ್ತೀರ್ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he ruined the country of Málava (and) made the women of its (town of) Dhârâpura (his) maid-servants. ಪೊಮ್ಮಲಿಪೊಲ್ ಪೊಳೆದು ವಾಯಿ ಪೋದಂ ಶ್ವೇತಂ, like a gold-coloured young antelope the white (horse) rolled about, sprang (and) went. ನಾನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಉಣ್ಣು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I go home, eat, take (my) books (and) come. ಉಟಾ ವಾಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I will eat (and) come. ಸಮುದ್ರ ದೊಳಗಿನ ನೀರು ಬಿಸಲಿಗೆ ಕಾದು ಉಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆಕಾಶದೊಳಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಗೂಡಿ ಮೋಡಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ, the water in the sea is heated by the sunshine, becomes vapour, rises up, joins together in the air (and) becomes clouds. ನೊಸರು ಕಡೆದು ಮಜ್ಜೆಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, they churn curds (and) make buttermilk. ಗಲಿವಿಡಿವಾಡುವಂ, he seizes the pole (and) plays. ಮಾಡದೆ ಪೋದಂ, he did not make (it and) went. ಓಡದೆ ಕಾದಿ ಗೆದ್ದನು, he did not run away, fought (and) overcame.

(It will be seen that in translating the past participle the verb finite in combination with 'and' has been used.)

2, in manner, the actions having the same subject, *e. g.* ಕುಸಿದು ನಡೆದಂ, he walked stoopingly. ನಡೆದು ಬಂದಂ, he came on foot. ಬಿಗಿದು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he tied (it) firmly. ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಬರೆದಂ, he wrote (it) in an abridged way. ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಸಿ ಬರೆದಂ, he wrote (it) commentatorially. ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಮಾತಾಡ ಬಾರದು, do not speak without understanding.

3, in means, the actions having the same subject, *e. g.* ತಿರಿದುಣ್ಣಂ, he ate by wandering in quest of alms. ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನ ಬಹುದು, ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನ ಬಾರದು, (one) may eat by begging, (but one) ought not to live by stealing. ದನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದು ಓಡಿಸಿದನು, he drove the cattle away by beating.

4, in cause, the actions having the same subject, *e. g.* ಅಜ್ಜಿಯದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಂ, because he did not know, he was ruined. ಹುಡುಗನು ಓದದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟನು, the boy was ruined, because he did not study. ಗಣ್ಣನು ಕೂತು ಕೆಟ್ಟ, ಹೆಂಗನು ತಿರಿಗಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟಳು, the husband was ruined, because he sat (lazily); the woman was

ruined, because she rambled about. ಮಲಿಗೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಹೊಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಲಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, as if (one) springs into the river, because he is afraid of the rain.

When a different subject from that of the last verb occurs, it is used chiefly

1, in cause, *e.g.* ಪೆಣನಂ ಕಣ್ಣು ದುಃಖಮ್ ಆದುದು, grief originated, because (he) saw the corpse. ಪ್ರಿಯಳಂ ಕಣ್ಣು ಸುಖಮ್ ಆದುದು, joy originated, because (he) saw the beloved woman. ಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸಿ ಮರದಿನ್ನ ಹಣ್ಣು ಬಿತ್ತು, because the wind blew, (there) fell a ripe fruit from the tree. ಹಣ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಡವನಾದನು, because (his) money went, he became poor. ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿ ವಿಷವೇಲಿ ಅರಸನು ಸತ್ತನು, the king died, because a snake bit (him), and the poison rose (to his head). ಉದ್ದ ಮರದ ತುದಿಯನ್ ಎಲಿ ಕೆಯ್ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಸತ್ತನೆ, as if (a man) ascended the top of a high tree, fell down, because his hand slipped, and died. ಫಲಾ ನೋಡದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಹೊಲಾ ಮಾಡದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿತು, because nobody took care of the fruit, it was spoiled; because nobody cultivated the field, it was ruined. ಸೀಸದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆ ಬರೆದು ಸವೆಯಿತು, the lead-pencil wore, because (people) wrote (with it). ಅವನು ಬೇನೆ ಬನ್ನ ಸತ್ತನು, he died, because disease attacked (him). ಅವನ ಬಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೆರಿಗು ತಾಕಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಕುಣ್ಣದೊಳಗಿನ ಗಿಡದ ಹೂವು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಿತ್ತು, the flower of a shrub which was put there in a pot, fell down, because the end of his garment touched it.

2, in lapse of time, *e.g.* ಅವನು ಹೋಗಿ ಅಯ್ದು ದಿವಸ ಆಯಿತು, it is five days since he went. ಅರಸನು ಬನ್ನ ಒನ್ನ ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿತು, it is a month since the king came.

362. The forms of the present verbal participle are adduced in §§ 172. 173. It expresses

1, contemporaneous action, *e.g.* ನಗುತುಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came laughing. ಕರೆ ಯುತುಂ ಪೋದಂ, he went calling. ಕಾದುತ್ತುಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came fighting. ಜಡಿಯುತ್ತುಂ ಪೋಡೆದಂ, he beat chiding. ಕೆತ್ತುತ್ತೆ ಕಡಿದಂ, he cut chipping. ಪರ ಸುತ್ತೆ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came blessing. ಮಿಲುಗುತೆ ಪೋದಂ, he went shining. ನಗುತ್ತ ಹೇಲಿದನು, he spoke laughing. ಓಡುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುವವನು ಎಡವಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾನು, he who goes running may stumble (and) fall. ನಗುತ್ತ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತ ಹರಟುತ್ತಾನೆ, he prates (whilst) laughing (and) eating. ರಾಮನು ಹಾಡುತ್ತ ಬಾಯಿಸುತ್ತ ನಗುತ್ತ ಕುಣಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, Rāma dances singing, playing a musical instrument (and) laughing. ಅಪ್ಪಾ, ನೋಡು! ಅತ್ತಕಡೆಯಿನ್ನ ಕೋಲು ಊರುತ್ತ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುದುಕನು ಬರು

ಶ್ವಾಸೆ, see, father! from that side (there) comes an old man putting down (his) stick on the ground (at every step to support himself).

2, continuation (*cf.* § 339, 6)

a) in the present tense (see § 313, 1).

b) in the imperfect (see § 313, 2), *e.g.* ಇಸುತಿದಂ, he was shooting (arrows). ಊತಮ್ ಇದಂ, he was eating. ನಿನ್ನನ್ ಆಂ ಕೂಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ಕಾಣ ದಿನ್ನವರಂ ಚಿನ್ನಿಸುತಿದೆಂ, both of us looked about, did not see thee (and) were in anxiety (as to thee) up to this moment.

ಮದಗಜವೆರಡಲಿ ಬಾಲದ

ಮೊದಲಂ ಪಿಡಿದೆತ್ತಿ ನುಗುತ್ತಿರೆಯಾ |

ಸ್ಯದಿನ್ ಒಗುವ ರಕ್ತಮ್ ಉರಿಯೆನೆ

ತಿದಿಯೊತ್ತುವ ಕಮ್ಮಲಿವೊಲಿದಂ ಭೀಮಂ || Bhīma seized the end of the tails of the two furious elephants, (and) whilst he crushed (them), was like a blacksmith who plied the bellows, the blood that came forth from (their) mouth being the flame. ಗಣಪತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ನಡೆದನು, Gaṇapati walked seeking his horse.

c) in the future (see § 313, 3).

When in the modern dialect the present participle has its own subject, it suffixes the vowels ಎ or ಇ combined with a euphonic ಳ (see §§ 282. 285. 286), *e.g.* ವಸಸ್ತ ಬರುತ್ತಲೆ ಕೋಗಿಲೆ ಉಲಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, the cuckoo cries even spring coming (*i.e.* at the very time when spring comes, as soon as spring comes). ಮಡದಿಸುತರ ಮನುಕಾರಕೆ ನೀ ಮನ ಒಡಬಡುತಲಿ ನಗುತಿರ ಬೇಡ, do not laugh on account of love for (your) wife and son, (your) heart even taking pleasure (in them).

363. The forms of the past relative participle are given in §§ 175—179. *Cf.* § 254.

It is used to take the place of the relative pronouns in other languages, *e.g.* ಪಾಡಿದಂ, he who sang; ಪೋದಂ, he who went; ಬೇಡಿದಳ್, she who begged; ಬಗೆದಾತಂ, he who considered; ಪೀರ್ದುದು, it that drank; ಎತ್ತಿರ್, those who rise; ಆದಿದ ಪೊಲಂ, a place in which (people) played; ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವೆಸ್ತು, a (or the) thing which (somebody) had given; ಮೊಳಿತ ಪುಲ, the grass which had germinated; ಕಲ್ತ ಪಾತಂ, the lesson which (somebody) had learned; ಪೊಯ್ದು ಬಲಿ, the place (of the body) to which (somebody) applied a blow; ಆದ ಎಷ್ಟು, Viṣṇu who had become; ಮಾಡದ ಕೆಯ, a field which nobody

cultivates; ಕಿಡದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ, in case that (something) should not be destroyed; ತೀರದ ಕಜ್ಜಂ, an affair that does not end; ಅಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ, an affair which is not proper; ಬಿಗಿದ ಮಿಳಿ, a strap which has been tightened; ಬೇಡಿದ ದಾನಂ, a gift which has been asked for; ಕುತ್ತಮ್ ಓಸರಿಸಿದಂ, he whose affliction was removed; ಪುತ್ರನು ಹುಟ್ಟದವರು, they to whom a son has not been born; ಕೊಮ್ಮು ಮುಲೈದೆತ್ತು, an ox whose horns are broken. Cf. § 267.

About its use before adverbs (postpositions, § 212, 6) see § 282.

364. The forms of the present and future relative participles are given in §§ 180—186. Cf. § 254.

They are used in the same way as the relative past participle (also before adverbs, see § 282. 365), *e.g.* ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he who is or has (see §§ 185. 316); ಅಲಿವಳ್, she who knows or will know (see § 186); ಕೂಡುವ ಪುಲಿಲ್, a sand-bank that is accumulating; ತೂಗುವ ಸೊಡರ್, a lamp that hangs; ಪೊಯ್ವು ಮುಲಿ, a rain which dashes; ಬೀಸುವ ಚಾಮರಂ, a chowrie which (somebody) waves; ಬೆಳೆವ ತೆನೆ, an ear of corn that grows; ಪೊಡೆವ ಭೇರಿ, a kettle-drum that (somebody) beats; ಪೂರಯ್ಯುವ ಶಂಖಂ, a conch-shell that (somebody) blows; ಪರಿವ ತೊಲಿ, a stream that runs; ಪಿಡಿವ ಕಹಳೆ, a trumpet which (somebody) applies to his mouth for blowing; ಪೊಣ್ಣುವ ಘರ್ಮಜಲಂಗಳ್, perspiration which comes forth (see § 253, 2, *d*); ಪೊರವಂ, he that nourishes or will nourish; ಸೋವಾಕೆ, a woman who scares away (see § 254). ಹಿಣ್ಣಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹೊತ್ತು ಆಯಿತು, the time in which (the cows) are milked, has come. See §§ 273. 330, and. *cf.* § 267. An additional instance is:—

ನಾಡುವ ತುಮ್ಮಿ ತೀಡುವೆಲರ್ ಆಡುವ ಸೋಲಗೆ ಕೊಳಂಗಳೊಳ್ ತುಳುಂ

ಕಾಡುವ ಬಾಯಿ ಕೋಡುವ ಪುಲಿಲ್ ಸಲೆ ಕೂಡುವ ಕೊಂಟೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಮು |

ದಾಡುವ ಜಕ್ಕವಕ್ಕಿ ನಲಿದಾಡುವ ಕನ್ನಡವಕ್ಕಿ ಮುದ್ದುಮಾ

ತಾಡುವ ಜಾಣವಕ್ಕಿ ನಡೆ ನೋಡುವರ್ಗಲ್ತಿಯನ್ ಉಣ್ಣು ಮಾಡುಗಂ || the black

bees which hum, the wind which blows, the leaves of palms which wave about, the plantains which fluctuate in (the water of) the ponds, the small islands (in the river) which are cool, the herons which do meet together, the ruddy geese which mutually touch and kiss, the parrots which play about, the clever birds which utter pleasant words cause much pleasure to those who look on.

After one or more preceding past participles the present-future relative participle is often used, giving it or them so to say the sense of the present, *e.g.* ನೀಳ್ವಲರ್ವ ಬಾಲಂ, a tail which is long and extends itself.

the force of well equipped horses. ಉಪದ್ರವಮಂ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಡ (or ಮಾಡಲ್ ಬೇಡ), do not cause trouble. ಆಗಲು ಬೇಡಿದುದು, that is fit (or about) to become. ಹುಡುಗರು ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾರರು, the boys cannot understand the meaning. ನೀಚರು ಹಾದಿಗೆ ಬರಲೊಲ್ಲರು, mean persons will not come to the (proper) way. ನಾನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು, it is necessary for me to go to the town. ಹೊತ್ತುಣ್ಣಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, they ordered us to go home early. ನನಗೆ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, I can read. ತಾವು ರಕ್ಷಿಸ ಬೇಕು, you must deliver. ನೀವು ಒಳಗೆ ಬರ ಬಹುದು, you may come in. ತಾವು ಇನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡ ಬಾರದು, you must not utter such words. ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರ ತಕ್ಕದು, it is proper for them to come here. See § 315 (concerning the passive); § 316, 3 *seq.*

The locative-infinitive (satisaptami; satyārtha, see Śābdamaṇidarpaṇa under its sūtra 133) has been touched upon in §§ 187, 4; 188, remark; 286. It is the infinitive with the final vowel ಎ (see also the passive in § 315 wherein it is used, and § 352, 1, a). According to the grammarian Kēśava it is used when there are two subjects (ubhayakartṛi, Śābdamaṇidarpaṇa under sūtra 249), e. g. ಗಾಯಕಂ ಪಾಡೆ ದೇವಂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದಂ, when the singer sang, the king was pleased (lit. the singer a singing, the king was pleased). ಪಾತ್ರವಾಡೆ ಪಾದಕಂ ಬಾಜಿಸಿದಂ, when the actor played, the musician sounded (his) musical instrument. ವಂದಿ ಪೊಗಲಿ ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, when the bard praised, the liberal man gave. ಬರೆ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, when (he) came, (the king) saw (him). ನೆಲನ್ ಅದಿರೆ ನೋಟಕರ್ ಕಣ್ಣಲಸೆ ಮನಂಗೊರಗೆ, when the earth quaked, when the spectators' eyes became tired (and) when the mind was afflicted.

“Some authors”, Kēśava says, “do not hesitate to use ಅಲ್ instead (of ಎ), but that is not proper”, and adduces the following instances as wrong (abaddha):— ಪಾದಪದ್ಮಂಗಳನ್ ಒತ್ತುತ್ತಿರಲ್ ಶೂದ್ರಿಕಪತಿ ಸುಖಾಸೀನನಾಗಿದನ್ ಆಗಳ್, when (they) shampooed (his) lotus-like feet, king Śūdrīka was then comfortably seated. ಬಯ್ಯಿನ ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಸಿಲ್ ಎಳಸಲ್ ಎಸೆದುವಾಶ್ರಮತರುಗಳ್, when (they) desired the purple sunshine of evening, the trees of the hermitage appeared (see § 120, a, 2).

Kēśava remarks that in the above instances ಅಲೊಡಂ (ಅಲ್ + ಒಡಂ) would have been right (śuddha), for which he gives the following instances:— ವಸಂತಂ ಬರಲೊಡಂ ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯುಲಿಗುಂ, when spring came, the cuckoo sang. ಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸಲೊಡನ್ ಎಲೆ ಕಲಿಲ್ಲವು, when the wind blew, leaves dropped down.

According to that grammarian substitutes (ādēśas, as to use) for ಎ are ಇನಂ, ಇನೆಗಂ, ಉದುಂ (ಉದು+ಉಂ), ಅನ್ನಂ, ಅನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಅಲೊಡಂ and also ಅಲೊಡನೆ (ಅಲ್+ಒಡಂ+ಎ), e.g. ಕಾಮಕರಂ ಕರಮ್ ಅಡಂಗಿ ನುರ್ಗಪ್ಪಿನೆಗಂ ಕಾಮದನ್ ಅಡಂಗೆವೊಯ್ದಂ, when (his) pride hides itself (and) is crushed completely, Skanda beats him so that he becomes ashamed. ಅವಧಿ ಬರ್ಪಿನೆಗಂ ಸಯ್ಪಿಸಿದಂ, when extremity comes, he bears (it) patiently. ಬರವೇಲಿ ಎಮ್ಮುದುಮ್ ಅಂಜ ನಾಚಲದ ವೊಲ್ ಕಣ್ಣೊಪ್ಪಿ ಬರ್ಪಮ್ಮಜೋದರನಂ, when (he) said “tell Vishṇu to come (him) who appears (and) is coming (there) like the Anjanācala!” ನಿನ್ನಿನೆಯನ ಪಲಕ್ಕಿಯೊಳ್ ಇರೆನ್ನ ಸಖಿ ತೊಲಗುವುದುಂ, when the female companion said “remain near thy beloved one”, and went away. ಓಲಗಂ ಪರೆವುದುಮ್ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ, when the assembly dispersed, he began to consider. (See § 286.) ಉದ್ದವಿದನ್ ನೆಗೆವನ್ನಂ ಪೊಯ್ಪಿಲೆನ್ನವಳಿಪುದು, when he who is on high jumps down, jump upon (him) in order to beat (him)! ಬರವ್ವಡೆವನ್ನಮ್ ಆರಾಧಿಸಿದಂ, so that (his son) may receive a boon, he worships. ಗಂಗೆಯ ಮಡುಗಳನ್ ಅಡಹಡಿಸಿ ಪುಗುವಿನಂ ಭಯವಶದಿಂ, when from fear (he) rushes forward (and) enters the pools of the Ganges. ಇದಿವರ್ಪಿನಮ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಂ, when he comes to meet (him), he embraces (him). ಈವನ್ನೆಗಮ್ ಇದಂ, so that (the king) may give, he remains. ಒಲೆಯೊಡನೆ ಮುತ್ತುಂಗಾಲೊಳ್ ನರೆ ಬರ್ಪನ್ನೆಗಮ್ ಇರ್, be together with the fire-place when in (thy) old age grey hair grows. ಕುರುಕುಲಾಧಿಪಂ ನುಡಿಯಲೊಡಂ, when the chief of the Kuru race spoke. ಪಾವನೆ ಕಿಡಲೊಡಂ ನೀರ್ ತಿಳಿದುದು, when the duck-weed was destroyed, the water became clear (see § 286). ಬರಲೊಡನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, when (he) came, he gave (him something).

Kēśava remarks that ಅನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಅನ್ನಂ, ಇನೆಗಂ, ಇನಂ use to express the present and future, ಉದುಂ, ಅಲೊಡಂ the past, and according to this his remark the sentences quoted above have been translated.

Concerning Kēśava's rule as to the use of the infinitive with final ಎ the observation may be made that Bhaṭṭākalaṅka, the author of the Śabdānuśāsana, does not take notice of it, because he quotes (as it seems) the following sentences regarding the use of ಆಲ್ without raising any objection:—ಗಾಯಕಂ ಪಾಡಲ್ ಅರಸಂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದಂ, when the singer sang, the king was pleased. ಅರ್ಥಿ ಬೇಡಲ್ ದಾನಿಯಿತ್ತಂ, when the beggar begged, the liberal man gave. ನೇರವಿ ಮೂಡಲ್ ಕತ್ತಿಲೆ ವೋದುದು, when the sun rose, darkness went.

In the modern dialect there is no particular rule regarding the use of ಅಲು (= ಅಲ್), although it is also employed to express 'when', *e. g.* ಕೇಳಲು, when (he, she, etc.) asked (lit. an asking). ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, when (he, she, etc.) assented. ಎನಲು, when (he, she, etc.) said. ಧರ್ಮನು ರಾಜ್ಯವ ಆಳುತ್ತಿರಲು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಸುಖದಿದ್ದರು, when Dharma was ruling the kingdom, (his) subjects were happy. ನೀನು ಬರಲು ನಾನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ, when thou comest, I shall go. It is however more common to suffix ಆಗಿ (the past participle of ಆಗು) to ಅಲು, *e. g.* ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ, a hearing having become, *i. e.* when (he, she, etc.) heard; ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿ, ಆಳುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ.

In § 188 it has been shown that the so-called infinitives ending in ಎ, ಅಲ್, ಅಲು originally are verbal nouns. In modern poetry the form with ಎ occurs occasionally; see *e. g.* the verse from the Dâsapadas quoted in § 366 under remark *a*.

366. About the conjugation of verbs, (nouns, pronouns and adjectives) in the present, future and past see §§ 189-204.

Some instances are — ವಸಂತರಾಜನ್ ಎತ್ತಿನ್ನಪನ್, ಇನ್ನ ನಾಳೆ ಬರ್ದುಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ವಿಯೋಗಿಗೆ, the king of spring comes; to-day (and) to-morrow (there) is no life for him who is separated from (his wife and other dear ones). ನುಂಗುವು ವುಮ್ ಒಳವುದಧಿಯೋ ಮಹಾಮತ್ಸ್ಯಂಗಳ್, there are also devouring large fishes in the ocean. ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳ್ಳೊಡೆ, if thou art, the white umbrella is. ನಿಮ್ಮ ದೊರೆಗೆ ಬೋಲಿಯರ್ ಒಳರೇ, are there (any) deities like you? ಅಂಜಿಸಿದಂ ಮೂಲೋಕಮಂ ತಾರಕಂ, Târaka frightened the three worlds. ಜಗುನೆಯ ತಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಲಿಗಳಂ ಮೇಯಿಸಿದಂ, he caused the kine to eat grass on the banks of the Yamunâ. ಘೃತಾಹುತಿವಡೆದನಲನಸ್ತೆ ದಳಿಸಿದಂ, he increased in force like fire that has obtained an oblation of ghee. ಅಪ್ಪಿದಳ್ ಪಾಣ್ಡುತ ನೂಜರ ತೆಪಿನೆಲ್ಲಮನ್ ಈಕೆ, this woman knew the whole state of the sons of Pându.

ಆನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿವೆಂ, ಪೃಥೆಯಪ್ಪಿವಳ್,

ದಾನವರಿಪ್ಪುವಪ್ಪಿವನ್ ಅರ್ಕನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿವಂ, ದಿವ್ಯ |

ಜ್ಞಾನಿಸಹದೇವನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿವಂ;

ನೀನ್ ಆಗಿನ್ದಾರುಮ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿಯರ್, ಅಂಗಾಧಿಪತೀ? || I shall

know, Prithë will know, Kṛishṇa will know, the sun (or Indra) will know, the very wise person Sahadêva will know; thou to whom (didst thou make known)? When will nobody know, king of Aṅga?

ತನಿವಣ್ಣಂ ಲಂಚಮ್ ಈವಂ ಪುರುಳಿ ನಿನಗೆ ವುಗೊಂಚಲಂ ಬೇಗದಿನ್ದಂ |
ನಿನಗೀವೆಂ ತುಮ್ಮಿ ಕೆನ್ನಾವರೆಯ ಮಿಸುಪ ಮೆಲೊಗ್ಗೆಯಂ ಮಾಣದೆಸ್ತಂ |
ನಿನಗೀವೆಂ ಹಂಸೆ ಕಮ್ಮಂ ನಿನಗೊಸಯಿಸುವೆಂ ಕೂಡೆ ತಂಗಾಳಿಯೆನ್ನೋ

ಪಸನ್ ಇನ್ನಾರಯ್ದು ತನ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡನಿರಿಸಿದೊಡೆನ್ನಾಕೆ ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಿರ್ಪಳ್ || She was saying "I will give thee a fully ripe fruit as a present, O female parrot, quickly I will give thee a bunch of flowers, O black bee, ever without stopping I will give thee a soft shining bud of the red lotus, O swan, and I will give thee fragrance, O cool wind, if to-day (you) search, bring and place my lover near me".

ಮುಟ್ಟಿತು ಮುಟ್ಟಿದು ದಿವಮಂ

ಮೆಟ್ಟಿತು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದು ರಸಾತಲಾಗ್ರಮನ್ ಎವ್ವೊಲ್ |

ಬಿಟ್ಟಳಮ್ ಆಗಿರೆ ದಿವಿಜರ

ದಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೊಗಯಿಪುದು ಮುನ್ನ ಮನ್ನರಶೈಲಂ || In front the mountain Mandara appeared to the eyes of the deities in such hugeness that (they) said: "did it touch (or) did it not touch heaven? did it place down (or) did it not place down (its) foot on the top of Rasātala?" ಕೃತ್ವರನ ಮನಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲಾಡುತ್ತೊಡಿತು ಕಿನ್ನರಸೈನ್ಯಂ, Īśvara's mind became agitated, the army of the Kinnaras ran away. ಪಸರಿಸಿದತ್ತು ಮೂಡದೆಸೆಯೊಳ್ ಬೆಳಗಿಮ್ಮು, a dazzlingly red colour spread about in the east. ಪುದಿದತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಂ, lustre came in.

ಆಸವಸದಿಂ ಪಳಗೆಯ್ವಂ

ಕಸಮಂ ಸೋದಿಸದೆ ಬಿತ್ತಿದೊಕ್ಕಲಿಗನ ವೋಪ್ |

ಪಸಿಯಂ ನೋಡಿ ತಲೋದರಿ

ಬಿಸುಸುಯ್ಯಂ ಬಯ್ಯುಮ್ ಇನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಿದಿಯಂ || With haste he will make a crop like a farmer who does not remove the weeds (and) sows; the wife examines the young plants, sighs deeply (and) reviles the way in which (he) has done it. ಭೂವಲಯಾಧಿಪಂ ನುಡಿಗುಮ್ ಆ ದೂತಂಗೆ ಸ್ವಚಿತ್ತಗತಾರ್ಥಮಂ, the king told the messenger the meaning contained in his own mind. ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯುಲಿಗುಂ ನಯದಿನ್ನೆ ಬೀಸುಗುಂ ಗನ್ನವಹಂ, the cuckoo cried nicely, the wind blew. ಆಕೇಳನ್ನಗಳಂ ತವೆ ನುಂಗಿರ್ಕುಂ ಕತ್ತಿಲೆ ಸಿಡಿಲ್ಲಳೆಲಿಗುಗುಂ, darkness had quite swallowed sun and moon, thunder-bolts came down. ಈ ಯೋಗದೊಳ್ ಆವ ರೋಗಮುಮಂ ಪರಿಹರಿಕುಂ, in this manner (he) will remove whatsoever sickness. ಪಾಲಿಕ್ಕುಂ ಜಗವೆಲ್ಲವಂ ಕಮಲಭವಂ, Brahmā rules the whole world.

ತರ್ದುಗಳ್ ಅಯ್ಯಿಗುಂ ಬಜಟಿಯೊ

ಳ್ ಉದಿ ನೆಲಾವರೆಯ ಬೇರನ್ ಆಮಲಕಮುಮಂ |

ಬರ್ದಲಿಮಿಂಚಿಯ ರಸದೊಳ್

ನಿರ್ದಯಿಯನ್ನೊರಸಿ ಪೂಸೆ ದಿನಪಂಚಕದೊಳ್ || Ringworm will disappear in five days when (one) rubs (it) with dried cow-dung, rubs, in a merciless manner, the root of Senna and also *Emblie myrobalan* in the juice of a well-matured lemon, and applies (this medicament to it).

Remarks.

a) In § 195 the contingent future of the modern dialect (the Nūdigattu calls it *saṁśayārthakriyāpada*) has been introduced. Here follow some additional instances:—ಅವರು ನಾಳೆ ಬನ್ನಾರು, they may come to-morrow. ಓಡುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುವವನು ಎಡವಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾನು, he who goes running may stumble (and) fall. ಹುಲಿ ಸಿಂಹವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿತು, a tiger may withstand a lion. ರಾಯರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು, in the king's house a dinner may be obtained. ಅವನು ಈಗ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನು, he may be coming now.

ಸತ್ಯದ ಧರ್ಮವ ನಿತ್ಯವು ಬೋಧಿಸೆ ತೊತ್ತಿನ ಮನಸಿಂಗೆ ಸೊಗಸೀತೇ?

ತತ್ತದ ಅರ್ಥ ವಿಚಿತ್ರದಿ ಪೇಟಿಲು ಕತ್ತೆಯ ಮನಸಿಂಗೆ ತಿಳಿದೀತೇ? |

ಪುತ್ತಳಿಬೊಮ್ಮೆಯ ಚಿತ್ರದಿ ಬರೆದರೆ ಮುತ್ತು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮಾತಾಡೀತೇ?

ಕತ್ತರಿತಲಕವನ್ ಒತ್ತಿ ಫಣಿಯೊಳ್ ಇಡೆ ಅರ್ತಿಯ ತೋಲಿದೆ ಇದ್ದೀತೇ? ||

Dâsapada 9 || When (one) teaches (her) the duty of truth continually, could it be pleasant to the mind of a female servant? When (one) tells (it) the real nature of the soul manifoldly, could it be known to the mind of a donkey? When (one) has drawn a figure of pure gold, if (one) kisses (it), could it speak? When (one) applies a mark of musk to the forehead, will it possibly not cause a nice appearance?

b) The past tense, as remarked in § 194, is not unfrequently used for the present or future, e. g. ಅಯ್ಯೊ, ನಾನು ಸತ್ತೆನು, alas, I die (or shall die). ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನೆನ್ನು ತಿಳಿ, know I shall certainly give. ನಾನು ಬನ್ನೆನು, ನೀವು ಮುನ್ನೆ ನಡೆಯಿರಿ, I come, walk on! ಅಡಿಗಿಯಾಯಿತು, ಎಲೆ ಹಾಕಿರಿ, dinner will (soon) be ready; put the leaves (used as plates)! ಮಾತು ಬಲ್ಲವ ಮಾಣಿಕ ತನ್ನ, ಮಾತು ಆಯಿದವ ಜಗಳ ತನ್ನ, he who knows (proper) words, brings a ruby; (but) he who does not know (proper) words, brings quarrel. (It may be mentioned here that sometimes the English 'is' is expressed by ಆಯಿತು, it became or has become, e. g. ಹೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು, it is late. ಬೆಳಗಾಯಿತು, it is morning. ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲವಾಯಿತು, it is evening. ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಣ್ಣಿಯಾಯಿತು, what o'clock is it? ಒನ್ನು ಗಣ್ಣಿಯಾಯಿತು, it is one o'clock. ಆಯಿ ವರೆ ಗಣ್ಣಿಯಾ

ಯಿತು, it is half past six o'clock. ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಕಾಲು ಗಣ್ವಿಯಾಯಿತು, it is a quarter past twelve. ಕಾಲು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹತ್ತು ಗಣ್ವಿಯಾಯಿತು, it is a quarter to ten; but ಅಯ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಿನಿಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅವೆ, it is four minutes to five.)

c) The present tense may be used for the future, e. g.

ಬನದೊಳಗೆ ಪೋಗಿ ಪೊಸವೂ

ಎನ ಗೊಂಚಲನ್, ಅಕ್ಕ, ನಿನಗೆ ತನ್ನಪ್ಪೆಂ. . . | I go into the garden (and) bring (for ತರ್ಪೆಂ, I shall bring) thee, sister, a bunch of fresh flowers (see § 215, 5, b).

The Kannada grammar Nudigattū says that in speaking (ಬಾಯ್ತು) the form of the future does not occur (in modern Kannada), in its stead the present is used, e. g. for ರಾಯರು ನಾಳೆ ಬರುವರು people say ರಾಯರು ನಾಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Also when in the modern dialect the meaning of 'to use' is expressed either by the simple future tense, as ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ದಿನಾಲು ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುವರು, people say ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ದಿನಾಲು ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, or by the continuative future tense, as ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವರು, they say ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ (see § 313, 3).

A few additional sentences are:—ನಾಳೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall go to-morrow. ನೀರು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, if (you) want water, I shall give (you some). ನೀವು ಬರುವ ತನಕ ನಿನ್ನಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall stay till you come. ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂಡಾ ನಾಳೆ ಬಂದರೆ ನನ್ನದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸದ ಓದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ, if (I) come with thee to-morrow, my study will be interrupted for four days.

367. The forms of the imperative appear in § 205—208.¹⁾

The following instances may be given:—

Singular.

ಆನ್ ಇದಂ ಮಾಡಿಪ್ಪಿಂ, let me do it!

ಪಾಡೆಲೆ ತುವ್ವಿ! ಬಗ್ಗಿಸೆಲೆ ಕೋಗಿಲೆ! ತೀಡೆಲೆ ಗನ್ನವಾಹ! hum, O black bee! cry, O cuckoo! blow, O wind! ಹರಿ, ಕೇಳ್, hear, Hari!

¹⁾ It may be remarked that according to the Śabdānūsāsana the imperative with final ಗ, etc. includes āśis, blessing, benediction; vidhi, ordering; nimantrana, bidding; ūmantrana, calling; adhyēshana, soliciting; sampraśna, questioning about or considering what is to be done; prēshana, urging (an inferior); vijñāpana, begging (a superior); ājñāpana, directing (to follow a rule); prārthana, praying.

ವಾಯಸದಸ್ತೆ ನೋಡು! ಬಕನನ್ನಿರೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಮೆಟ್ಟು! ಕಚ್ಚವೋ
ವಾಯದಡಂಗು! ನೀಳ್ ಭ್ರಮರಿವೇಲ್! ಭ್ರಮಿಯನ್ನಿರೆ ಬೆಚ್ಚರಾಗು! ಖ |
ಡ್ನಾಯುಧಚಾಪಮಂ ಪೊಳೆವ ಮಿಂಚನೆ ಪೋಲ್ತಿರೆ ಬೀಸು! ನೀಂ ಖಳ
ನ್ಯಾಯದಿನೆಲ್ಲಮಂ ನೆಡಿಯೆ ಕಲ್ತುಪದೇಶಕನಾಗು ಲೋಕದೊಳ್! || Look like a

crow! Step slowly like a crane! Hide with the stratagem of a tortoise!
Stand like a spinning top (?). Be roaming like a bee! Swing the
sword-weapon-bow (?) whilst resembling a shining flash of lightning!
In the manner of a scoundrel learn all well (and) become a teacher in
the world! ನೀನ್ ಇರು or ನೀನ್ ಇರ್, be thou!

ಇರು, ಮಗಳೆ (o. r. ಮರುಳೆ)! ಶುಷ್ಕವೈಯಾ

ಕರಣಂಗಂ ಶುಷ್ಕತಾರ್ಕಿಕಂಗಂ ಬೆಳ್ಳ |

ಕ್ಯರಿಗಂಗಂ ವಿಷಯಮೆ ಕಾ

ವ್ಯರತುನವ್ ಅತಿಚತುರಕವಿಕದಮ್ಮಕವಿಷಯಂ? || Remain, O daughter!

Have the vain grammarian and the vain disputant and the rustic as
their aim excellent poems which are (only) the aim of the mass of very
clever poets?

ಕೊಳ್ಳೊಳ್ಳೆನ್ನೊಡನೊಡನೆಯೆ

ತುಳ್ಳುವ ಯುವತಿಯರ ಕರಪರಿಚ್ಯುತಸಲಿಲಂ |

ಗಳೊಳ್ಳೆ ಬಿಡಿಕೆದಲುವ ಕಿಂ

ಜಳ್ಳದಿನ್ ಆದುದು ಸರೋವರಂ ಕಪಿಶಜಳಂ || When the pond

took the waters that fell from the hands of the young women who said
“take! take!” and all at once sprinkled, it became reddish-brown water
on account of the filaments (of lotus flowers) that became loose and
were scattered about. ತಮ್ಮಾ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಾ, brother, come here! ತಂಗೀ,
ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆ, sister, go to dine! ಮಗಳೇ, ಸುಖದಿನ್ನ ಇರು, daughter, be
joyful! ದೇವಾ, ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧರಿಸು, God, save me!

ಬಾರ, ಮರಾಳಿಕಾಗಮನೆ! ನೋಡ, ಚಕೋರವಿಲೋಲನೇತ್ರೈ! come thou who
walkest like a female swan! see thou who hast the fickle eye of a
partridge! ನೀನ್ ಇರ್, be thou!

ಅವಧರಿವುದು ಬಿನ್ನಪಮಂ, listen (thou) to (my) respectful petition! ರಕ್ಷಿ
ಪುದೆನ್ನಂ, save (thou) me! ಮಗುಲಿತಿ ಬೇಲ್ಪುದೆ ಬೇಲ್ಪುದು, even pray (thou),
pray (thou) again!

ಅವಂ ಕುಡುಗೆ, may he give! ಅವಂ ತರ್ಕೆ, let him (or may he) bring!
ದೇವರಂ ಪೂಜಿಸುಗೆ ಬುಧಂ, let the wise man worship the gods! ಸಂಜೆಯೊಳ್
ನಿಯಮಮಂ ಮಾಡುಗೆ, let him perform the religious observance in the

evening! ಬುಭುಕ್ಷು ಭೋಜನಂಗೆಯ್ಗೆ, may the hungry man eat! ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಂ ಮಾಣವಕನನ್ ಓದಿಸುಗೆ, let the teacher instruct the boy in the śāstras! ಪುತ್ರಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮನ್ ಓದುಗೆ, ಮೇಣ್ ವೇದಮನ್ ಓದುಗೆ, the son may read the grammar, or he may read the vēda! ಬಣ್ಣನ್ ಊಝಿಗಂಗೆಯ್ಗೆ, let the servant work! ಆರಸನ್ ಇದಂ ಮಾಡುಗೆ, may the king do this! ಪ್ರಜೆಯಿನ್ನು ಮಾಡುಗೆ, let the people do thus! ಎಮಗೀತಂ ಭಿಕ್ಷುಮಂ ಕುಡುಗೆ, may this man give us alms! ನರನಾಥನ್ ಆ ತೆದಿದಿಂ ಪರ್ಚಿಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಶಂಗಳಂ, may the king cause the countries to thrive in that manner! ವೇದದೊಳ್ ಒಂದಿದಾಯು ನಿನಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಗಂ, may soon the life that is usual in the vēda, become thine! ದೇವರು ನಿನಗೆ ದಯ ಮಾಡಲಿ, may God have compassion on thee! ಅವನು ಒಳಗೆ ಬರಲಿ, let him come in! (see § 316, 10. 14).

ಜಿನನ್ ಎಮಗೆ ಸುಖಮಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿದು, may the Jina give us joy!

Plural.

ಅನಿಬರುಮ್ ಒನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಾಗುವಂ ಘಾಲ್ಗುಣನೊಳ್, let us altogether attack Phālguna! ಅಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲರುಮ್ ಈಗಳ್ ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧಂಗೆಯ್ವಂ, let all of us now perform a horse-sacrifice! ಏಗೆಯ್ವಂ, what shall we do? ಇನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗೋಣ, let us now go to (our) house! ತನ್ನೆಯಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ, let us ask the permission of (our) father!

ವ್ಯಾಳದ್ನಿ ಕುಳಮಂ ಸಮ ಕಟ್ಟಿಂ, make ye ready the troop of beasts (and) elephants! ಗುರುಗಳಿರಾ, ಮುದದಿನ್ ಎಮಗೆ ಬೆಸಸಿಂ ಕಥೆಯಂ, O guru, delightfully communicate a story to us! ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ, ನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳಿರಿ, O children, praise God continually! ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬನ್ನಿರಿ, O brother, come here! ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಾವು ಕೂತು ಕೂಳ್ಳಿರಿ, O sir, sit down! ನೋಡಿ ನೀವು, see ye!

ನೀಮ್ ಎಮಗಭೀಷ್ಟಮನ್ ಈವುದು, give ye us the desired object! ನೀಮ್ ಇದಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿದು, make you this!

ಅವರ್ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿ, may they (or let them) do (it)! ತತ್ತಮಂ ನಮ್ಮಗೆ ವಿಬುಧರ್, may the wise put their trust in true knowledge! ಎಮ್ಮ ಮಗಂಗಿವರ್ ಪೆಣ್ಣಂ ಕುಡುಗೆ, may they give a female to our son! ಅವರು ಬರೆಯಲಿ, may they (or let them) write!

ತಾವ್ ಇದಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿದು, let them do this! ಅವರು ಹೋಗುವದು, let them go!

368. The forms of the conjugated negative are given in §§ 209. 210; cf. § 316, 5. 6. 8. 9. Regarding bhāvavaçanas combined with ಇಲ್ಲ see §§ 209 298. 299. 316, 2. 18; cf. § 254, remark 1.

Here follow some modern instances:—ಅವರು ಈಗ ಬಾರರು, they do not come now. ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರನ ಸದಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಣಿಸಲಿ? ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ವೈರಿಗಾದರೂ ಬಿಟುನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡನು, ಪರಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರನ್ನು ಪಾಪದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ನೋಡನು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, how much shall I praise the virtuous conduct of Yudhishthira? He did not utter abusive words even against his enemies, he did not look at the wives of others with a wicked eye, etc. ಇನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಾಳಿರುವೆನು, I shall live no longer. ದೊರೆಯ ರಥವಾದರೂ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತಿರಗದು, even the king's chariot does not go without oil. ದೇವರು ವರಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ವರಾ ಕೊಡನು, though God gives a boon, the officiating priest does not give the boon. ದೇವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಾಗದು, acting without God's knowledge is never possible for us. ಅವನಿನ್ನ ಇಷ್ಟು ಭಾರವ ಹೊರೊಣವಾಗದು, he cannot bear such a load. ರಾಮನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, Râma does not go abroad. ಭ್ರಾನ್ತಿ ಹೋದರೂ ಭಯ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲ, though (his) bewilderment goes, (his) fear has not gone. ನಾನು ಏನೂ ಆನ್ನಲಿಲ್ಲ, I have said nothing.

XXVII. On words corrupted from Samskṛita.

369. The Kannāḍa language consists

1, of words that are peculiar to the country (dêśiyas) or are pure Kannāḍa (aččagannaḍa, which are represented by fat types in the Mangalore Dictionary),

2, of words that have been borrowed from Samskṛita without any alteration (samāsamskṛitas, see § 70),

3, of words that have been more or less corrupted from Samskṛita (apabhraṁśas or tadbhavas, see §§ 74. 79. 81. 82. 84—89. 218. 219. 223. 273. 370), regarding which it is to be remarked that they may also (in speaking or writing) be used in their original form,

4, of some words (about 21) that exist in Kannāḍa as well as in Samskṛita (tatsamas, see § 71, and compounds with them, § 252, 3) or are as it were Kannāḍa and Samskṛita.

Of these four kinds of words the language was made up at the time of the grammarian Kêśava and his learned predecessors.

Afterwards during the reign of the Musulmans many Hindusthâni terms were introduced, and also Mahratti words became naturalised in Kannāḍa.

370. Samskr̥ta words which only change their finals when naturalised or used as declinable bases in Kannāḍa, have been introduced in §§ 74 — 79. 81. 82. 84—89.

Samskr̥ta words which undergo further, so to say more essential changes when adopted by Kannāḍa people, *i. e.* the real apabhraṃśas or tadbhavas, are now to be considered. It will be sufficient for learning the way of their formation from the following alphabetical list in which all the Tadbhavas especially mentioned by Kêśava as such (about 800) are included, the terms in parenthesis denoting the original Samskr̥ta terms. Final *ಅ* of Samskr̥ta words is represented by *ಎ*.

ಅಕ್ಕರ (ಅಕ್ಕರ); ಅಗಸೆ (ಅಶಸಿ); ಅಗುಲಿ (ಅರ್ಗಲ); ಅಗ್ಗ (ಅರ್ಘ); ಅಗ್ಗಿ (ಅಗ್ನಿ); ಅಂಕುಸ (ಅಂಕುಶ); ಅಂಗಣ (ಅಂಕನ or ಅಂಗನ); ಅಚ್ಚ (ಅಚ್ಚ or ಅಚ್ಚು); ಅಚ್ಚನೆ (ಅರ್ಚನೆ); ಅಚ್ಚರಸಿ (ಅಸ್ವರಸಿ); ಅಚ್ಚರಿ (ಅಚ್ಚರ್ಯ); ಅಚ್ಚಿ (ಅಚ್ಚಿ); ಅಚ್ಚು (ಅಚ್ಚು); ಅಜ್ಜ (ಆರ್ಯ); ಅಂಚೆ (ಹಂಸೆ); ಅಟ್ಟವೆ (ಅಷ್ಟಮಿ); ಅಡವಿ (ಅಟವಿ); ಅದ್ದ (ಅರ್ಧ); ಅದ್ದಿಕ (ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ); ಅನ್ತ (ಅನ್ತಃ); ಅನ್ತಳ (ಅನ್ನೋಲ); ಅನ್ತಗೆ (ಅನ್ತಕ); ಅನ್ನೆಯ (ಅನ್ಯಾಯ); ಅಮರ್ದು (ಅಮೃತ); ಅಮಾಸೆ (ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ); ಅಯೊಗ (ಅಯೋಗ್ರ); ಆರುಹ (ಆರ್ಹ); ಆಲಸುಗೆ (ಆಲಸ್ಯಕ); ಅಲುಪ (ಅಲ್ಪ); ಅವಣ (ಅವನ); ಅವತೆ (ಅವಸ್ಥೆ); ಅವರೆ (ಅಮರೆ; *ಛ.* ಆವರೆ); ಅವಸೆ (ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ; *ಛ.* ಅಮಾಸೆ); ಅಸಡಿ or ಆಸಡಿ (ಆಷಾಢ); ಅಸನಿ (ಅಶನಿ); ಅಸುಗೆ (ಅಶೋಕ or ಅಶೋಕೆ); ಆಳಕ (ಅಲೇಖ); ಅಲಿಗೆ (ಅಲಿಕ); — ಆಕರಸನ (ಆಕರ್ಷಣ); ಆಕಾಸ (ಆಕಾಶ; *ಛ.* ಆಗಸ); ಆಗರ (ಆಕರ); ಆಗಸ (ಆಕಾಶ); ಆಗಾರ (ಆಕಾರ; *ಛ.* ಆರ); ಆಂಗಿರ (ಆಂಗಿರನ); ಆಡನೊಗೆ (ಆಟರೂಪಕ); ಆಣಿ (ಆಜ್ಞೆ); ಆಮಿಸ (ಆಮಿಷ); ಆಯಿಸ (ಆಯುಷ್ಯ); ಆರ (ಆಕಾರ); ಆರ (ಆಗಾರ); ಆರಮ್ಮ (ಆರಮ್ಭ); ಆರವೆ (ಆರಾಮ); ಆವರೆ (ಅಮರೆ); ಆಸಡಿ, see ಆಸಡಿ;— ಇಂಗಳ (ಅಂಗಾರ); ಇಂಗು (ಹಿಂಗು); ಇಂಗುಲಿಕ (ಹಿಂಗುಲಿಕ); ಇಚ್ಚೆ (ಇಚ್ಛೆ); ಇಟ್ಟಗೆ (ಇಷ್ಟಕ); ಇನ್ನರ (ಇನ್ದ್ರ);— ಈಸರ (ಈಶ್ವರ);— ಉಗ್ಗಟ (ಉತ್ಕಟ); ಉಂಗುಟ or ಉಂಗುಟ್ಟ (ಅಂಗುಷ್ಟ); ಉಜ್ಜವಣಿ (ಉದ್ಯಾಪನ); ಉಜ್ಜಳ (ಉಜ್ಜ್ವಲ); ಉಜ್ಜುಗ (ಉದ್ಯೋಗ); ಉಜ್ಜೆಣಿ (ಉಜ್ಜಯನಿ); ಉತ್ತರಿಗೆ (ಉತ್ತರೀಯಕ); ಉದ್ದ (ಉಚ್ಚ); ಉಪ್ಪಡ (ಉತ್ಪಟ); ಉಮ್ಮತ or ಉಮ್ಮತ್ತ (ಉನ್ಮತ್ತ); ಉಮ್ಮೆ (ಉಷ್ಟ);— ಎಕ್ಕ (ಎಕ); ಎರ್ಕೆ (ಆರ್ಕ); ಎಳೆ (ಇಲೆ);— ಎಳಗ (ಎಡಕ);— ಬಟ್ಟಿ (ಉಷ್ಟ);— ಓಗ (ಓಘ); ಓಳಿಗೆ (ಓಲಿಕೆ);— ಔಸದ (ಔಷಧ);— ಕಂಸಾಳ (ಕಾಂಸ್ಯತಾಲ); ಕಕ್ಕಸ (ಕರ್ಕಶ); ಕಂಕರಿ (ಖಂಕರಿ); ಕಚ್ಚ (ಕಕ್ಕ); ಕಜಾಕ (ಖಜಾಖ); ಕಜ್ಜ (ಕಾರ್ಯ); ಕಜ್ಜಿ (ಖರ್ಜು); ಕಂಚಿ (ಕಾಂಚಿ); ಕಂಚು (ಕಾಂಸ್ಯ); ಕಟುರ (ಕರ್ತೂರ); ಕಟ್ಟ (ಕಷ್ಟ); ಕಡ (ಕಟ); ಕಡಗ (ಕಟಕ); ಕಡಿ (ಕಾಷ್ಟ); ಕಣಿ (ಖನಿ); ಕಣ್ಣ (ಕಣ್ಣು); ಕಣ್ಣಿಕೆ or ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ (ಕಣ್ಣಿಕೆ); ಕಣ್ಣಿಯ (ಕಣ್ಣಕ); ಕಣ್ಣ (ಕಾಣ್ಣು); ಕತೆ (ಕಥೆ); ಕತ್ತರಿ (ಕರ್ತರಿ); ಕತ್ತರಿ (ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ); ಕದಿರ (ಖದಿರ; *ಛ.* ಕಯು); ಕನ್ನೆ (ಕನ್ನೆ); ಕನ್ನ (ಕರ್ಣ); ಕನ್ನಡ (ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ);

ಕನ್ನಿಕೆ (ಕನ್ಯಕೆ); ಕಪ (ಕಫ); ಕಪ್ಪಡ (ಕರ್ಪಟ); ಕಪ್ಪುರ (ಕರ್ಪೂರ); ಕಬ್ಬು (ಕಾಪ್ಪು);
 ಕವ್ವಳಿ (ಕವ್ವಲ); ಕಮ್ಮ (ಕರ್ಮ); ಕಮ್ಮಿ (ಕರ್ಮಿ); ಕಯ್ಯ or ಕೈರ (ಖದಿರ); ಕರ
 (ಖರ); ಕರಗಸ (ಕ್ರಕಚ); ಕರಡಗೆ (ಕರಣ್ಡಕ); ಕರವ್ವು (ಕರವ್ವು); ಕವ (ಕ್ರಮ);
 ಕವಳ (ಕಬಲ); ಕವಿಂಜಳ or ಕವಿಂಜು (ಕಪಿಂಜಲ); ಕವಿಲೆ (ಕಪಿಲೆ); ಕವುಂಗು (ಕ್ರ
 ಮುಕ); ಕಸಾಯ (ಕಪಾಯ); ಕಳ (ಖಲ); ಕಳಸ (ಕಲಶ); ಕಪಿವೆ (ಕಲಮ); ಕಾಗೆ
 (ಕಾಕ); ಕಾರ (ಕ್ಲಾರ); ಕಾರಿಗೆ or ಗಾರಿಗೆ (ಖಾತಿಕೆ); ಕಾಸ (ಖಾಸ); ಕಾಸಾಯ
 (ಕಾಪಾಯ); ಕಾಸೆ or ಕಾಸಿ (ಕಾಶಾ); ಕಾಳೆ (ಕಹಲೆ); ಕೆಳ (ಖಿಲ್ವ); ಕೀರ (ಕ್ಷೀರ);
 ಕೀಲ್ (ಕೀಲ); ಕುಕ್ಕೆ (ಕುಕ್ಕಿ); ಕುಂಕುವ (ಕುಂಕುಮ); ಕುಣ್ಣು (ಕುಣ್ಣು); ಕುಪ್ಪಸ (ಕೂ
 ಪಾಸ); ಕುಪ್ಪು (ಕುಪ್ಪು); ಕುಪ್ಪಳ (ಕೂಪ್ಪಾಣ್ಣು); ಕುರ (ಖುರ); ಕುವರ (ಕುಮಾರ);
 ಟ್. ಕೋರ; ಕುಸುವ್ವೆ (ಕುಸುವ್ವು); ಕೂವ (ಕೂಪ); ಕೂಯಿ (ಕ್ರೂರ); ಕೇಣಿ
 (ಕ್ರೇಣಿ); ಕೇವಣ (ಕ್ಷೇಪಣ); ಕೈದವ (ಕೈತವ); ಕೈರ=ಕಯ್ಯ; ಕೊಂಚೆ (ಕ್ರಾಂಚ);
 ಕೊಟ್ಟ (ಕೋಷ್ಠ); ಕೊಡಲಿ (ಕುಠಾರ); ಕೊಡಸಿಗೆ (ಕುಟಜಕ); ಕೊಣ್ಣು (ಕುಣ್ಣು);
 ಕೊತ್ತುಪ್ಪುರಿ (ಕುಸ್ತುಪ್ಪುರು); ಕೊಂತ (ಕುಂತ); ಕೊಯಕ (ಕುಹಕ); ಕೋಗಿಲೆ (ಕೋ
 ಕಿಲ); ಕೋಟೆ or ಕೋಣ್ಣೆ (ಕೋಟ್ಟ); ಕೋಡಿ (ಕೋಟಿ); ಕೋಡು (ಕೂಟ); ಕೋಣ್
 (ಕೋಣ); ಕೋರ (ಕುಮಾರ); ಕೋವಣ (ಕಾಪೀನ); ಕೋಲಿ (ಕುಕ್ಕುಟ);— ಗಡೆ
 (ಗಡೆ); ಗಂಜಿ (ಕಾಂಜಿ); ಗಡಗೆ (ಘಟಕ); ಗಡೆ (ಘಟಿ); ಗಣ್ಣು (ಗ್ರನ್ಥಿ); ಗಣ್ಣೆ (ಘಣ್ಣೆ);
 ಗಡಕಿ (ಕೃತಕಿ); ಗನ್ತ (ಗ್ರನ್ಥ); ಗರಣ (ಗ್ರಹಣ); ಗರ್ಗರ (ಘರ್ಘರ); ಗಳನ್ನಿಗೆ (ಗಲನ್ನಿಕೆ);
 ಗಲಿಗೆ (ಘಟಿಕೆ); ಗಾಜು (ಕಾಚ); ಗಾಡ (ಗಾಢ); ಗಾನ (ಗಹನ); ಗಾರಿಗೆ, see ಕಾರಿಗೆ;
 ಗಾವ or ಗಾವೆ (ಗ್ರಾಮ); ಗಾವಿಲ (ಗ್ರಾಮಿಣ); ಗಾವೆ (ಗಾಢೆ); ಗಿರಿಗಟ (ಗಿರ್ಗಟ);
 ಗಿರಸ (ಗಿರಶ); ಗುಜ್ಜರ (ಗುರ್ಜರ); ಗುಡಿ (ಕುಟಿ); ಗುಣ್ಣಿಗೆ (ಘುಣ್ಣಿಕೆ); ಗುತ್ತ (ಗುತ್ತ);
 ಗುದ್ದಲಿ (ಕುದ್ದಲ); ಗುವ್ವನ (ಗುವ್ವನ); ಗುಳ (ಗುಡ); ಗುಳಿಗೆ (ಘುಟಿಕೆ); ಗೂಗೆ
 (ಘೂಕ); ಗೋಟ್ಟೆ (ಗೋಷ್ಟಿ); ಗೋಡೆ (ಕೋಟಿ); ಗೋದುವೆ (ಗೋಧೂಮ); ಗೋರಬಿ
 or ಗೋರಣ್ಣೆ (ಕುರುಣ್ಣು); ಗೋವಳ (ಗೋಪಾಲ); ಗೋಸಣೆ (ಗೋಷಣೆ); ಗೋಲಿ,
 o. r. ಘೋಲಿ (ಘೋಲಿ); ಗೋಲಿಗೆ, o. r. ಘೋಲಿಗೆ (ಘೋಲಿಕೆ); ಗಾಳ (ಗಾಡ);—
 ಘಟ್ಟಣೆ (ಘಟ್ಟಣ);— ಚಕ್ರ (ಚಕ್ರ); ಚಕ್ಕುಲಿ (ಶಕ್ಕುಲಿ); ಚಟ್ಟಿ (ಷಷ್ಟಿ); ಚದುರ (ಚತುರ);
 ಚಂದ (ಭಂದ); ಚಂದ (ಚಂದ್ರ); ಚರಿಗೆ (ಚರ್ಯೆ); ಚವಿ (ಭವಿ); ಚಾಂದಸ (ಛಾಂದಸ); ಚಾವಳ
 (ಚಾಪಲ); ಚಾವುಣ್ಣೆ (ಚಾಮುಣ್ಣೆ); ಚಿಕರಿ (ಶಿಖರಿ); ಚಿಕಿಚ್ಚೆ (ಚಿಕಿಶ್ಚೆ); ಚಿತ್ತ (ಚಿತ್ರ); ಚಿನ್ನ
 (ಛಿನ್ನ); ಚಿನ್ನ (ಛಿನ್ನ); ಚಿಪ್ಪ (ಶಿಲ್ಪ); ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಗ (ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಕೆ); ಚಾ (ಚತುಃ);— ಜಗನ (ಜಘನ);
 ಜಗ (ಜಗತ್); ಜಗಲೆ (ಝಗಟಿ, o. r. ಝಗಡೆ); ಜಗುನೆ (ಯಮುನೆ); ಜಂಕೆ (ಝಂಕೆ);
 ಜಂಜು (ಝಂಝೂ); ಜಡಿತಿ (ಝಟಿತಿ); ಜಡೆ (ಜಟಿ); ಜತನ (ಯತ್ನ); ಜತಿ (ಯತಿ); ಜನ್ನ
 (ದನ್ನ); ಜನ್ತ (ಯನ್ತ); ಜನ್ನ (ಯಜ್ಞ); ಜಮಳ (ಯಮಲ; ಟ್. ಜವಳ); ಜವ್ವು (ಝವ್ವು);
 ಜರ (ಜ್ವರ); ಜವ (ಯಮ); ಜವಣ (ಜೇಮನ; ಟ್. ಜೇವಣ); ಜವನಿಕೆ (ಯವನಿಕೆ); ಜವಳ
 (ಯಮಲ); ಜವಳಿ (ಯಮಲಿ or ಯಮಲ); ಜವೆ (ಯವೆ); ಜವ್ವನ (ಯಾವನ); ಜಸ

(ಯಶ); ಜಸೋಯೆ (ಯಶೋದೇ); ಜಾಣ್ (ಜ್ಞಾನ); ಜಾತ್ರೆ (ಯಾತ್ರೆ); ಜಾದಿ (ಜಾತಿ); ಜಾದು (ಧಾತು); ಜಾನ (ಧ್ಯಾನ); ಜಾಳಿ (ಜ್ವಾಲೆ); ಜಿಗುಳಿ or ಜಿಗುಳಿ (ಜಲೂಕೆ); ಜಿನ್ನ, o. r. ಜೀನ್ನ (ಜೀರ್ಣ); ಜೀರಗೆ, o. r. ಜೀರಿಗೆ (ಜೀರಕ); ಜೀವಗ (ಜೀವಕ); ಜುಕುತಿ or ಜುಗುತಿ (ಯುಕ್ತಿ; ಲ್. ಜುಕ್ತಿ); ಜುಗ (ಯುಗ); ಜುಗುಮ (ಯುಗ್ಮ); ಜುತ್ತಿ (ಯುಕ್ತಿ); ಜುದ್ದ (ಯುದ್ಧ); ಜೂಜು, see ಜೂದು; ಜೂದು, o. r. ಜೂಜು (ದ್ಯೂತ); ಜೇಟಿ (ಜೇಷ್ಟೆ); ಜೇವಣ (ಜೇಮನ); ಜೊನ್ನ (ಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸ್ನೆ); ಜೋಗ (ಯೋಗ); ಜೋಗಿ (ಯೋಗಿ); ಜೋಣ್ಣಿಗ (ಝೋಣ್ಣಿಗ?); ಜೋತಿ (ಜ್ಯೋತಿ); ಜೋಯಿಸ (ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ); ಜೋಸ (ಜೋಷ);— ಝಲ್ಲಲಿ (ಝಲ್ಲರಿ); ಝಳ (ಝಲೆ); ಝಳಕ, or perhaps ಝಲಿಕ (ಝಲಕ್ಕೆ);— ಡಕ್ಕೆ (ಢಕ್ಕೆ); ಡಮರುಗ or ಡವರುಗ (ಡಮರುಕ); ಡೆಂಕೆ (ಢೆಂಕೆ);— ತಡ (ತಟ); ತಡಿ (ತಟೆ); ತದಿಗೆ (ತೃತೀಯೆ); ತನ್ನೂರ (ತನ್ತ್ರ); ತನ್ನೆ (ತಾತ); ತಪಸಿ (ತಪಸ್ವಿ; ಲ್. ತಪಸಿ); ತಮ್ಮುಲ (ತಾಮ್ಬುಲ); ತರಂಗು (ತರಂಗ); ತರಣ (ತ್ರಾಣ); ತರಸ (ತ್ರಾಸ); ತರ್ದು (ದರ್ದು); ತವಸಿ (ತವಸ್ವಿ); ತಳ (ಸ್ಥಲ); ತಾಣ (ಸ್ಥಾನ); ತಾಪಣೆ (ಸ್ಥಾಪನ); ತಾಯಿ (ತಾಲ); ತಿ (ತ್ರಿ); ತಿಕ್ಕ (ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣ); ತಿಗ (ತ್ರಿಕ); ತಿಣ (ತೃಣ); ತಿಬ್ಬ (ತೀವ್ರ); ತಿಮಿತ (ಸ್ತಿಮಿತ); ತುಚ್ಚ (ತುಚ್ಛ); ತುತಿ (ಸ್ತುತಿ); ತುರಿಹ (ತ್ವರಿತ); ತೂಳ (ಸ್ಥೂಲ); ತೆಲ್ಲಿಗ (ತೈಲಿಕ); ತೊಣ್ಣೆ (ತುಣ್ಣೆ); ತೊವರಿ (ತುವರಿ); ತೊಳಚಿ or ತೊಳಚೆ (ತುಲಸಿ); ತೋಮ (ಸ್ತೋಮ);— ದಣ್ಣು (ದಣ್ಣು); ದನ (ಧನ); ದನಿ (ಧ್ವನಿ); ದಪ್ಪ (ದರ್ಪ); ದಮ್ಮ or ಧಮ್ಮ (ಧರ್ಮ); ದಮ್ಮಾಣಿ (ಧರ್ಮಪಾನೀಯ); ದರ (ದ್ವಾರ); ದರಸನ (ದರ್ಶನ); ದಸೆ (ದಶೆ); ದಾಡೆ (ದಂಷ್ಟ); ದಾರ (ದ್ವಾರ); ದಾರೆ (ಧಾರೆ); ದಾವು (ಧಾಮ); ದಾಳಿಮ್ಮ (ದಾಡಿಮ); ದಾಯಿ (ಧಾಟಿ); ದೀಕೆ (ದೀಕ್ಷೆ); ದೀಪ (ದ್ವೀಪ); ದೀವಿ (ದ್ವೀಪ); ದೀವಿಗೆ (ದೀಪಿಕೆ); ದು (ದ್ವಿ); ದುಗ (ದ್ವಿಕ); ದುಗುಲ (ದುಕೂಲ); ದುಜೋದನ (ದುರ್ಯೋಧನ); ದುಟ್ಟ (ದುಷ್ಟ); ದೂ (ದ್ವಿ); ದೂದಿ (ದೂತಿ); ದೂಪ (ಧೂಪ); ದೂವೆ (ಧೂಮ); ದೂಸಣ or ದೂಸಣೆ (ದೂಷಣ); ದೂಸರ (ಧೂಸರ); ದೂಳಿ (ಧೂಲಿ); ದೆವನ (ದಿವನ); ದೆಸೆ (ದಿಶೆ); ದೋಣ (ದ್ರೋಣ); ದೋಣೆ (ದ್ರೋಣೆ); ದೋಸ (ದೋಷ); ದೋಹ (ದ್ರೋಹ);— ಧಮ್ಮ (ಧರ್ಮ, see ದಮ್ಮ);— ನಕ (ನಖ); ನಚ್ಚಣಿ (ನರ್ತಕಿ); ನಟ್ಟಿ (ನಷ್ಟಿ); ನಾಮಿ (ನವಮಿ); ನಾಯ (ನ್ಯಾಯ; ಲ್. ನೇಯ); ನಾಯಿ (ನಾಡಿ); ನಾಯಿಗೆ (ನಾಡಿಕೆ); ನಿಗಣ್ಣು (ನಿಘಣ್ಣು); ನಿಚ್ಚ (ನಿತ್ಯ); ನಿಚ್ಚಲ, ನಿಚ್ಚಳ (ನಿಶ್ಚಲ); ನಿಚ್ಚೆನ್ನ (ನಿಶ್ಚಿನ್ನ); ನಿಟ್ಟುರ (ನಿಷ್ಕುರ); ನಿಟ್ಟಿ (ನಿಷ್ಕೆ); ನಿಧಾನ (ನಿಧಾನ); ನಿಧಿ (ನಿಧಿ); ನಿಡ್ಡೆ (ನಿಡ್ರೆ); ನಿಬುದ್ಡಿ (ನಿರ್ಬುದ್ಧಿ; ಲ್. ನಿಬುದ್ಧಿ); ನಿಬ್ಬನಿಗ (ನಿರ್ಬನ್ದಿಕ); ನಿಬ್ಬುದ್ಡಿ (ನಿರ್ಬುದ್ಧಿ); ನಿಮಿಸ (ನಿಮಿಷ); ನಿಮ್ಮಳ (ನಿರ್ಮಲ); ನಿರವ (ನಿರೂಪ); ನಿಸಾದಿ (ನಿಸಾದಿ); ನಿಸಿ (ನಿಶೆ); ನಿಸ್ಸಂಕ (ನಿಶ್ಯಂಕ); ನೀರ್ (ನೀರ); ನೂನ (ನ್ಯೂನ); ನೆತ್ತ (ನೇತ್ರ); ನೇಮ (ನಿಯಮ); ನೇಯ (ನ್ಯಾಯ); ನೊಗ (ಯುಗ);— ಪಕ್ಕ (ಪಕ್ಷ); ಪಕ್ಕಿ (ಪಕ್ಷಿ); ಪಗರಣ (ಪ್ರಕರಣ); ಪಬ್ಬಳ (ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಾಲ); ಪಜ್ಜಳ (ಪ್ರಜ್ಜಲ); ಪಜ್ಜೆ or ಪೆಜ್ಜೆ (ಪದ್ಧತಿ); ಪಂಚವೆ (ಪಂಚಮಿ); ಪಟ್ಟಣ (ಪತ್ರನ); ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆ); ಪಡ (ಪಟ); ಪಡಗು (ಪಡಹು?); ಪಡಡಕ್ಕೆ (ಪದಡಕ್ಕೆ); ಪಡಿ (ಪ್ರತಿ; ಲ್. ಪಯಿ); ಪಡಿಚನ್ನ (ಪ್ರತಿಚನ್ನ);

ಪಣಿ (ಫಣಿ); ಪತ (ಪಥ); ಪತ್ತ (ಪತ್ರ); ಪತ್ತಿ (ಪತ್ರ); ಪದುಮ (ಪದ್ಮ); ಪಯ (ಪದ);
 ಪಯಣ (ಪ್ರಯಾಣ); ಪರಸು (ಪರಶು); ಪರಿಕೆ (ಪರಿಕ್ಷೆ); ಪರಿಕೆ or ಪರಿಗೆ (ಪರಿಚಿ);
 ಪರುಸ (ಪರ್ಶು); ಪಲುಗುಣ (ಫಲ್ಗುನ); ಪಲ್ಲಣ, see ಹಲ್ಲಣ; ಪವಣ (ಪ್ರವಾಣ); ಪಸ
 ದನ or ಹಸದನ (ಪ್ರಸಾಧನ); ಪಸು (ಪಶು); ಪಳ (ಫಲ); ಪಳಿಕ (ಸ್ಥಳಿಕ); ಪಳಿಕು or
 ಪಳುಕು (ಸ್ಥಳಿಕ); ಪಲಿ (ಪ್ರತಿ; cf. ಪಡಿ); ಪಾಗದ (ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ); ಪಾಗಲ್ or ಪಾಗಲ (ಪ್ರಾ
 ಕಾರ); ಪಾಣಿಯ (ಪಾನೀಯ); ಪಾದರಿ or ಹಾದರಿ (ಪಾಟಲ); ಪಾಯ (ಪಾದ); ಪಾಲು
 ಗುಣ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುನ); ಪಾವುಗೆ or ಹಾವುಗೆ (ಪಾದುಕ); ಪಾಸ (ಪಾಶ; cf. ಹಾಸ); ಪಾಸಣ್ಣಿ
 (ಪಾಷಣ್ಣಿ); ಪಾಸಾಣ (ಪಾಷಾಣ); ಪಾಸಾಣ್ಣಿ (ಪಾಷಾಣ್ಣಿ); ಪಾಲ or ಪಾಳ (ಫಾಲ);
 ಪಿಟ್ಟು or ಹಿಟ್ಟು (ಪಿಷ್ಟ); ಪಿಣ್ಣಿಗೆ (ಪಿಣ್ಣೆಕೆ); ಪಿಣ್ಣಿವಾಳ (ಭಿಣ್ಣಿವಾಲ); ಪಿಣ್ಣು or ಹಿಣ್ಣು
 (ಪಿಣ್ಣು); ಪಿಸುಣ (ಪಿಶುನ; cf. ಹಿಸುಣ); ಪೀಲಿಗೆ, o. r. ಪೇಲಿಗೆ (ಪೀಲಿಕೆ, o. r. ಪೇಲಿಕೆ);
 ಪುಗ್ಗಿ (ಪುರ್ಗಿ?); ಪುತ್ತಳಿ, or perhaps ಪುತ್ತಲಿ (ಪುತ್ತಿಕೆ); ಪುತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಪುತ್ತಿಕೆ); ಪುರ
 (ಪೂರ); ಪುಳ (ಸ್ಥಳ); ಪುಲಿಲ್ (ಪುಲಿನ); ಪೂರಿಗೆ (ಪೂರಿಕೆ); ಪೆಕ್ಕಣ (ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಣ);
 ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಪೇಟಿಕೆ; cf. ಪೇಳಿಗೆ); ಪೆಟ್ಟು (ಪೇಟ); ಪೇನ (ಫೇನ); ಪೇಳಿ, or perhaps
 ಪೇಲಿ (ಫೇಲಿ, ಫೇಲೆ?); ಪೇಳಿಗೆ (ಪೇಟಿಕೆ); ಪೊತ್ತಗೆ (ಪುಸ್ತಕ); ಪೋಳಿಗೆ, see
 ಹೋಳಿಗೆ; ಪೌರುಸ (ಪೌರುಷ); ಪ್ರಹರಣೆ (ಪ್ರಹರಣ);—ಬಕುತಿ (ಭಕ್ತಿ); ಬಗ್ಗ (ವರ್ಗ);
 ಬಗ್ಗ (ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ); ಬಚ್ಚಳೆ or ಬಚ್ಚಣೆ (ವತ್ಸಲೆ); ಬಜಿ (ವಜೆ); ಬಂಚ (ವಂಶ); ಬಂಚನೆ
 (ವಂಚನೆ); ಬಂಜಿ (ವನ್ಯ); ಬಟ್ಟ (ಭ್ರಷ್ಟ); ಬಡಗಿ or ಬಡ್ಡಗಿ (ವರ್ಧಕಿ); ಬಣ್ಣ (ವಣ್ಣ);
 ಬಣ್ಣ or ಭಣ್ಣ (ಭಾಣ್ಣ); ಬಣ್ಣ (ವರ್ಣ); ಬತ್ತಿ (ವರ್ತಿ); ಬದ್ದವಣ (ವರ್ಧಮಾನ);
 ಬನ್ನ (ಬನ್ನ); ಬನ್ನಗೆ (ಬನ್ನಿಕ); ಬಬ್ಬರ (ಬರ್ಬರ; cf. ಬೊಬ್ಬುಲಿ); ಬರಿವ (ವರ್ಷ);
 ಬರ್ಬ (ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ; cf. ಬೊಮ್ಮ); ಬಲ್ಲಹ (ವಲ್ಲಭ); ಬವರ (ಭ್ರಮರ); ಬವಿ (ಭವಿ);
 ಬಸದಿ (ವಸತಿ); ಬಸನ್ನ (ವಸನ್ನ); ಬಸವ (ವೃಷಭ); ಬಸೆ (ವಸೆ); ಬಳೆ (ವಲಯ);
 ಬಾಜನೆ (ವಾಚನೆ); ಬಾಡು (ವಾಟ); ಬಾದು (ವಾದ); ಬಾರ (ದ್ವಾರ); ಬಾವಿ (ವಾಪಿ);
 ಬಾಸನ್ನಿ (ವಾಸನ್ನಿ); ಬಾಸೆ (ಭಾಷೆ); ಬಾಳ (ವಾಲ); ಬಿಕ್ಕೆ (ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ); ಬಿಂಗ (ಭೃಂಗ); ಬಿಂ
 ಗಾರ or ಬಿಂಗಾರಿ (ಭೃಂಗಾರ); ಬಿಚ್ಚಣ್ಣ (ವಿಚ್ಚಣ್ಣ); ಬಿಚ್ಚಣ್ಣ (ವಿಚ್ಚಣ್ಣ); ಬಿಚ್ಚು (ಭಿಕ್ಷು);
 ಬಿಜ್ಜೆ (ವಿದ್ಯೆ); ಬಿಜ್ಜೋದರ (ವಿದ್ಯಾಧರ); ಬಿಂಜ (ವಿನ್ಯ); ಬಿತ್ತರ (ವಿಸ್ತಾರ); ಬಿದಿ. (ವಿಧಿ);
 ಬಿದಿಗೆ (ದ್ವಿತೀಯೆ); ಬಿನ್ನ (ವೃನ್ನ); ಬಿನ್ನಣ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ); ಬಿನ್ನಣಿ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ); ಬಿನ್ನಸ or ಬಿನ್ನಹ
 (ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನ); ಬಿಯದ (ವ್ಯಾಧ); ಬಿಯದಿ (ವ್ಯಾಧಿ); ಬಿಯಸಂಗ (ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ); ಬಿಯಳ
 (ವ್ಯಾಲ); ಬಿಸ (ವಿಷ); ಬೀಣೆ (ವೀಣೆ); ಬೀದಿ (ವೀಧಿ); ಬೀಮ (ಭೀಮ; cf. ಬೀವ); ಬೀರ
 (ವೀರ); ಬೀವ (ಭೀಮ); ಬುದ (ಬುಧ); ಬೂದಿ (ಭೂತಿ); ಬೂವಿ (ಭೂಮಿ); ಬೆಜ್ಜ (ವೈದ್ಯ);
 ಬೆಂಜನ (ವ್ಯಂಜನ); ಬೆತಿರೇಕ (ವ್ಯತಿರೇಕ); ಬೆತಿ (ವ್ಯಥೆ); ಬೆತ್ತ (ವೇತ್ರ); ಬೆನಕ (ವಿನಾಯಕ);
 ಬೆಲ್ಲವತ್ತ (ಬಿಲ್ಲವತ್ತ); ಬೇಗ (ವೇಗ); ಬೇದನೆ (ವೇದನೆ); ಬೇರ (ವೈರ); ಬೇರ (ಭೇರ); ಬೇಸಗೆ
 (ವೈಶಾಖ; cf. ವೈಸಾಗ); ಬೇಹಾರ (ವ್ಯವಹಾರ); ಬೈಕ (ಭೈಕ್ಷ); ಬೈರವ (ಭೈರವ); ಬೊಜಂಗ
 (ಭುಜಂಗ); ಬೊಬ್ಬುಲಿ (ಬರ್ಬರ, ಬರ್ಬಾರ); ಬೊಮ್ಮ (ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ); ಬೋಗ (ಭೋಗ); ಬೋಗಿ

(ಭೋಗಿ);— ಭಣ್ಣ, see ಬಣ್ಣ; ಭೈತ್ರ (ಬಹಿತ್ರ);— ಮಕ್ಕಡ or ಮಂಕಡ (ಮರ್ಕಟ); ಮಕ್ಕರಿ (ಮಷ್ಕರಿ); ಮಗುಡ (ಮಕುಟ); ಮಜ್ಜ (ಮಘ್ಜ); ಮಜ್ಜರ (ಮಜ್ಜರ); ಮಜ್ಜು (ಮಜ್ಜಿ); ಮಂಜಿಟಿಗೆ or ಮಂಜಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಮಂಜಿಷ್ಠಕ); ಮಟ (ಮಠ); ಮಡ (ಮಠ); ಮಣ್ಣ (ಮಣ್ಣ); ಮಣ್ಣಿಗೆ (ಮಣ್ಣಕ); ಮದ್ದಳೆ (ಮದ್‌ಫಲ); ಮನ್ತ (ಮನ್ತ); ಮನ್ತಣಿ (ಮನ್ತನಿ); ಮನ್ತು (ಮನ್ತು); ಮನ್ತುರ (ಮನ್ತು); ಮನ್ತುಲಿ (ಮನ್ತಾಲಿ); ಮಯಣ (ಮದನ); ಮರುಗ (ಮರುವಕ); ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ (ಮಲ್ಲಿಕೆ); ಮಸಣ (ಶ್ಮಶಾನ); ಮಸಿ (ಮಷಿ); ಮಲಿಗೆ (ಮಲಿಕೆ); ಮಾ (ಮಹತ್); ಮಯ್ಲಿ, see ಮೈಲಿ; ಮಾಗಿ (ಮಾಘ); ಮಾಡ (ಮಾಟ); ಮಾಣಿಕ (ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಕ); ಮಾತ (ಮಹತ್); ಮಾನಸ (ಮಾನುಷ್ಯ); ಮಾನಿಸ (ಮಾನುಷ್ಯ); ಮಿಗ (ಮೈಗ); ಮಿತಿಳಿ (ಮಿಥಿಲೆ); ಮಿತ್ತು or ಮಿತ್ತಿ (ಮೈತ್ತು); ಮಿಾನ್ (ಮಿಾನ್); ಮುಕ (ಮುಖ; ಲ್. ಮೊಗ); ಮುಕುತಿ (ಮುಕ್ತಿ); ಮುಗುಳ (ಮುಕುಲ); ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಮುಷ್ಟಿಕೆ); ಮುದ್ದಿಗೆ (ಮೃದ್ವಿಕೆ); ಮುದ್ದಿಗೆ (ಮುದ್ದಿಕೆ); ಮುಷ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಮುಷ್ಟಿಕೆ); ಮೆಳಸು [ಮೆಲಿಸು], ಮೊಸು (ಮರಿಚ); ಮೇಣ್ಣಿ or ಮೇಣ್ಣಿ (ಮೇರಿ, o. r. ಮೇಧಿ); ಮೇಸ (ಮೇಷ); ಮೈಮೆ (ಮಹಿಮೆ); ಮೈಸಿ or ಮಯ್ಲಿ (ಮಹಿಷಿ); ಮೊಗ (ಮುಖ); ಮೊದೆ (ಮುಂಜ); ಮೋಡ (ಮೂಢ); ಮೋರ (ಮಯೂರ);— ಯುಗುಮ (ಯುಗ್ಮ);— ರಕ್ಕಸ (ರಾಕ್ಷಸ); ರಕ್ಕೆ (ರಕ್ಷೆ); ರಗಲೆ (ರಘಟೆ); ರತುನ (ರತ್ನ; ಲ್. ರನ್ನ); ರನ್ನ (ರತ್ನ); ರಮ್ಪೆ (ರಮ್ಪೆ); ರಸೆಯನ or ರಸಯನ (ರಸಾಯನ); ರಾಯ (ರಾಜ); ರಾಸಿ (ರಾಶಿ); ರಿಜು (ಖುಜು); ರಿಣ (ಖುಣ); ರಿತು (ಖುತು); ರಿಸಿ (ಖುಷಿ); ರೂಡಿ (ರೂಢಿ); ರೂಪು or ರೂವು (ರೂಪ); ರೋವ (ರೋಮ);— ಲಕುಮಣ (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ); ಲಕುಮಿ (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ); ಲಕ್ಕ (ಲಕ್ಷ); ಲಕ್ಕಣ (ಲಕ್ಷಣ); ಲಗುಡ (ಲಕುಟ); ಲಗುನ (ಲಗ್ನ); ಲಗ್ಗಿ or ಲಗ್ಗಿಕ (ಲಾಗ್ನಿಕ); ಲಜ್ಜಣ (ಲಾಂಘನ); ಲವ್ವಣ (ಲವ್ವನ); ಲವ್ವಳ, or perhaps ಲವ್ವಲಿ (ಲವ್ವಟ); ಲಾಮಜ or ಲಾಮಜ್ಜ (ಲಾಮಜ್ಜ); ಲಾಲಿ (ಲಾಟ); ಲಾಲಿಬಾಸೆಗೆ (ಲಾಟಭಾಷಿಕ); ಲೆಪ್ಪ (ಲೇಪ್ಪ); ಲೋಬ (ಲೋಭ);— ವಂಕ (ವಕ್ರ); ವತ್ತಿ (ವರ್ತಿ); ವರಾಳ (ವರಾಟ); ವಳಿಗೆ, or perhaps also ವಲಿಗೆ (ವಟಿಕೆ); ವಾಸ (ವಾಂಶ್ಯ); ವಾಸುಗಿ (ವಾಸುಕೆ); ವಾಹಳಿ (ವಾಹ್ಯಾಲಿ); ವಾಳಿ (ವಾಹ್ಯಾಲಿ); ವಿಕ್ಕಿರ (ವಿಷ್ಕಿರ); ವಿತೆ (ವೃಥೆ); ವಿತ್ತಿ (ವೃತ್ತಿ); ವಿದ್ಡಿ (ವೃದ್ಧಿ); ವಿಲಸ (ವಿಲಾಸ); ವಿವನ್ಡ (ವಿಬನ್ಡ); ವಿಸ (ವಿಷ, ಲ್. ವಿಸ); ವಿಸಯ (ವಿಷಯ); ವಿಳಂಗ (ವಿಡಂಗ); ವೀಳಿಗೆ (ವೀಟಿಕೆ); ವೇಸ (ವೇಷ); ವೈಸಾಗ (ವೈಶಾಲ; ಲ್. ಬೇಸಗೆ); ವೈಹಾಳಿ or ವೈಹ್ಯಾಳಿ (ವಾಹ್ಯಾಲಿ);— ಸಂಸಯ (ಸಂಶಯ); ಸಕುನ (ಶಕುನ); ಸಕುನಿ (ಶಕುನಿ); ಸಕ್ಕದ (ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ); ಸಕ್ಕರೆ (ಶರ್ಕರೆ); ಸಕ್ಕಿ (ಸಾಕ್ಕಿ; ಲ್. ಸಾಕ್ಕಿ); ಸಗ್ಗ (ಸರ್ಗ); ಸಂಕ (ಶಂಖ); ಸಂಕರ (ಶಂಕರ); ಸಂಕಲೆ (ಶೃಂಖಲ); ಸಂಕು (ಶಂಕು); ಸಂಕೆ (ಶಂಕೆ); ಸಂಗ (ಸಂಘ); ಸಂಗಡ (ಸಂಘಾತ); ಸಂಗವ (ಸಂಗಮ); ಸಂಜೆ (ಸಂಜೆ); ಸಟೆ (ಶಲೆ); ಸಣಿ (ಶನಿ); ಸಣ್ಣ (ಷಣ್ಣ); ಸಣ್ಣ (ಸನ್ಮ); ಸತ್ತವಿ or ಸತ್ತವೆ (ಸಪ್ತಮಿ); ಸತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಛತ್ತಿಕೆ); ಸತ್ತುಗ (ಸತ್ತಕ); ಸನ್ತಸ (ಸನ್ತೋಷ); ಸನ್ತೆ (ಸಂಘಾ); ಸನ್ಪ (ಸನ್ಧಿ); ಸನ್ಪಣ (ಸನ್ಪಾಡ); ಸನ್ಪಳ, o. r. ಸನ್ಪಳ (ಸನ್ಪಲ); ಸಬುದ (ಶಬ್ದ); ಸಬ್ಬ (ಸರ್ವ); ಸವ್ವರ (ಸವ್ವಾರ); ಸವ್ವರ (ಶವ್ವರ); ಸವ್ವಳ (ಶವ್ವಲ); ಸಮ್ಪು (ಶಮ್ಪು); ಸಮ್ಪು

(ಚರ್ಮ); ಸಯಮ್ಬು (ಸ್ವಯಮ್ಬು); ಸರ (ಸ್ವರ); ಸರ (ಶರ); ಸರದ (ಶರದ); ಸರಸತಿ (ಸರಸ್ವತಿ); ಸರುಸಪ (ಸರ್ಷಪ; ಲ್. ಸಾಸವೆ); ಸರೂಪ (ಸ್ವರೂಪ); ಸಲಗೆ (ಶಲಾಕೆ); ಸವ (ಶಬ); ಸವ (ಶ್ರಮ); ಸವಗ (ಸವೋಘ); ಸವಣ (ಕ್ಷಪಣ and ಶ್ರವಣ); ಸಸಿ (ಶತಿ); ಸಸಿ (ಸಸ್ಯ); ಸಾ (ಸಹ); ಸಾಕ್ಕೆ (ಸಾಕ್ಕೆ); ಸಾಣ or ಸಾಣೆ (ಶಾಣ); ಸಾತಿ (ಸ್ವಾತಿ); ಸಾದನೆ (ಸಾಧನ); ಸಾನ (ಶ್ವಾನ); ಸಾನ್ತಿ (ಶಾನ್ತಿ); ಸಾಪ (ಶಾಪ); ಸಾಮ (ಶ್ಯಾಮ); ಸಾಮಿ (ಸ್ವಾಮಿ); ಸಾರಿದ (ಶಾರಿದ); ಸಾರೀರ (ಶಾರೀರ); ಸಾಲಣ (ಶಾಲಣ); ಸಾಲೆ (ಶಾಲೆ); ಸಾವಸ್ತ (ಸಾಮಸ್ತ); ಸಾವೆ (ಶ್ಯಾಮ); ಸಾಸ (ಸಾಹಸ); ಸಾಸತ (ಶಾಶ್ವತ); ಸಾಸವೆ (ಸರ್ಷಪ); ಸಿಂಗ (ಸಿಂಹ); ಸಿಂಗಾರ (ಶೃಂಗಾರ); ಸಿಂಗಿ (ಶೃಂಗಿ); ಸಿಟ್ಟಿ (ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ); ಸಿನ್ನರ (ಸಿನ್ನರ); ಸಿರ (ಶಿರ); ಸಿರಿ (ಶ್ರೀ); ಸಿರಿಯ (ಶ್ರೀ); ಸಿವಿಗೆ (ಶಿವಿಕೆ); ಸಿವೆ (ಶಿವೆ); ಸೀತ (ಶೀತ); ಸೀರೆ (ಚೀರ); ಸೀಲ್ (ಶೀಲ); ಸೀವರ (ಶೀಕರ); ಸೀಸಕ (ಶೀರ್ಷಕ); ಸುಗ್ಗಿ? (ಸುರ್ಗಿ?); ಸುಚಿ (ಶುಚಿ); ಸುಣ್ಣೆ (ಶುಣ್ಣೆ); ಸುಣ್ಣ (ಚೂರ್ಣ); ಸುತ್ತಿ (ಶುಕ್ತಿ); ಸುತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಸೂಕ್ತಿಕೆ); ಸುದ್ದಿ (ಶುದ್ಧಿ); ಸುಬ (ಶುಭ); ಸುಮ್ಮ (ಶುಮ್ಮ); ಸುರಿಗೆ (ಛುರಿಕೆ); ಸುಲ್ or ಸುಲು (ಶುಲ್ಕ); ಸುಳ (ಶೂಲ; ಲ್. ಸೂಳ); ಸೂಕುಮ (ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ); ಸೂಜಿ (ಶೂಜಿ); ಸೂವ (ಸೂಪ); ಸೂಳ (ಶೂಲ); ಸೆಜ್ಜಿ (ಶಯ್ಯೆ); ಸೆನ್ನವ (ಸೈನ್ಧವ; ಲ್. ಸೈನ್ಧವ); ಸೆನ್ನರ (ಸಿನ್ನರ); ಸೆಲೆ (ಶಿಲೆ); ಸೇಣಿ (ಶ್ರೇಣಿ); ಸೇತ (ಶ್ರೇತ); ಸೇಮ (ಕ್ಷೇಮ); ಸೇಸ (ಶೇಷ); ಸೇಸೆ (ಶೇಷೆ); ಸೈನ್ಧವ (ಸೈನ್ಧವ); ಸೈವ (ಶೈವ); ಸೊಕ or ಸೊಗ (ಸುಖ); ಸೊಣಗ (ಶುನಕ); ಸೊದೆ (ಸುಧೆ); ಸೊನ್ನೆ (ಸ್ವರ್ಣ); ಸೊನ್ನೆ (ಶೂನ್ಯ); ಸೊಬಗು (ಶುಭಗ); ಸೊರಟ (ಸೌರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ); ಸೊಸೆ (ಸ್ನುಷೆ); ಸೋಣಿ (ಶ್ರೋಣಿ); ಸೋವಾಸಿಣಿ (ಸುವಾಸಿನಿ); ಸೌರಿ (ಶೌರಿ);— ಹಗ್ಗ (ಪ್ರಗ್ರಹ); ಹಗ್ಗಿ (ಅಗ್ನಿ); ಹಂಜರ (ಪಂಜರ); ಹಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆ); ಹಡಲಗೆ (ಪಟಲಕ); ಹಣಿತೆ (ಪ್ರಣೀತೆ); ಹಣ್ಣ (ಪಣ್ಣ); ಹತ್ತ (ಹಸ್ತ); ಹದಿಟೆ or ಹದಿಡೆ (ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ); ಹದಿಬತೆ or ಹದಿಬದೆ (ಪತಿಪ್ರತೆ); ಹನ್ನ (ಪನ್ನ); ಹಬು (ಪ್ರಭು); ಹಬೆ (ಪ್ರಭೆ); ಹರಣ (ಪ್ರಾಣ); ಹರಯ (ಪ್ರಾಯ); ಹರವಸ (ಪರವಶ); ಹರುಸ (ಹರ್ಷ); ಹಲಗೆ (ಫಲಕ); ಹಲ್ಲಣ or ಪಲ್ಲಣ (ಪಲ್ಯಯನ); ಹಸದನ, see ಪಸದನ; ಹಸರ (ಪ್ರಸರ); ಹಾದರಿ (ಪಾಟಲ, ಲ್. ಪಾದರಿ); ಹಾವುಗೆ (ಪಾದುಕ, ಲ್. ನಾವುಗೆ); ಹಾಸ (ಪಾಶ, ಲ್. ವಾಸ); ಹಿಟ್ಟು (ಪಿಷ್ಟ, ಲ್. ಹಿಟ್ಟು); ಹಿಣ್ಣು (ಪಿಣ್ಣ, ಲ್. ಪಿಣ್ಣು); ಹಿಪ್ಪಲಿ (ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಿ); ಹಿವ (ಹಿಮ); ಹಿಸುಣ (ಪಿಶುನ, ಲ್. ಪಿಸುಣ); ಹುಬ್ಬೆ (ಪೂರ್ವ); ಹುರ (ಪುರ); ಹೆಕ್ಕೆ or ಹಿಕ್ಕೆ (ಸ್ಥಿಕ್ಕೆ); ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ (ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಲ್. ಪಜ್ಜೆ); ಹೆಟ್ಟ (ಹೃಷ್ಟ); ಹೆಡಗೆ (ಪಿಟಕ, ವಿಡಕ); ಹೆದೆಯ (ಹೃದಯ); ಹೇರಿಗ (ಹೇರಿಕ); ಹೈತಿಗ or ಹೈತಿಗೆ (ಪೈತ್ಯಕ); ಹೊಕ್ಕರಣಿ (ಫುಷ್ಕರಿಣಿ); ಹೊತ್ತಗೆ (ಫುಸ್ತಕ, ಲ್. ಪೊತ್ತಗೆ); ಹೊನ್ನೆ (ಪಣಿ); ಹೋಳಿಗೆ, or perhaps ಹೋಲಿಗೆ (ಸ್ಫೋಟಕ, ಲ್. ಪೋಳಿಗೆ).

Regarding compounds with them see § 252, 4 seq.

In the Śabdānuṣāsaṅga there are the following additional tadbhavas:—

ಅಕ್ಕೋಳ (ಅಕ್ಕೋಳ); ಅಗನೆ (ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ); ಅಚ್ಚರನೆ (ಅಪ್ಪರನ); ಅಬಸಂಗ (ಅಭಿಷ್ಠಂಗ); ಆರ (ಹಾರ); ಇಂಗಲಿಕ (ಹಿಂಗುಲಕ); ಉಗ್ಗಡ (ಉತ್ಕಟ); ಉತ್ತಡೆ (ಉತ್ಪಟ);

ಉಬ್ಬಟೆ (ಉತ್ಪಾಟೆ); ಉಬ್ಬೆ (ಊಷ್ಮೆ); ಎಕ್ಕೆ (or ಎರಿಕ್ಕೆ? ಅರ್ಕ); ಎಯಾರಸಿ (ಏಕಾದಶಿ); ಕವಿ (ಕಪಿ); ಕಾವ (ಕಾಮು); ಕಿಷ್ಟ (ಕೃಷ್ಟ); ಕೀರ್ (ಕೀರ); ಕುಯಕ (ಕುಹಕ); ಕೂರ್ (ಕೂರ); ಗಟೆ (ಘಟೆ); ಚನ್ನಿರ (ಚನ್ನ); ಚನ್ನ (ಭನ್ನ); ಚೌತಿ (ಚತುರ್ಥಿ); ಚೌದಸೆ (ಚತುರ್ದಶಿ); ಜಗಳ (ಝಕಟ); ಜಂಗೆ (ಝಂಕೆ); ಜಟ್ಟಿ (ಜೈಷ್ಠಿ); ಜಮ್ಮೆ (ಝಮ್ಮೆ); ಜಸ (ಝಷ); ಜಾಗ (ಯಾಗ); ಜಾವ (ಯಾಮ); ಜಾವಕ (ಯಾವಕ); ಜಾವಳ (ಚಾಪಲ); ತಣ್ಣಿಲ (ಸ್ಥಣ್ಣಿಲ); ತಿತಿ (ಸ್ಥಿತಿ); ತೇರಸೆ (ತ್ರಯೋದಶಿ); ದಡ (ತಟ); ದರೆ (ಧರೆ); ದಸವೆ (ದಶಮಿ); ದಾವು (ದಾಮು); ದಿಡ (ದೃಢ); ದುಗ್ಗ (ದುರ್ಗ); ದೆವ್ವ (ದೈವ); ನಚ್ಚಣ (ನರ್ತನ); ನೊದೆ (ಮುಂಜ); ಪಕ್ಕಾಳನ (ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಾಲನ); ಪರಸನ (ಪ್ರಶ್ನ); ಪರಿಸಂಗ (ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಗ); ಪಾಗರ (ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ); ಪಾಡಿವ (ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್); ಪಾಳಿಲ್ (ಪಾಲೀನ); ಬಪ್ಪ (ವಪ್ರ); ಬಯ (ಭಯ); ಬರತ (ವ್ರತ); ಚಾದಸೆ (ದ್ವಾದಶಿ); ಬಿಲಸ (ವಿಲಾಸ); ಮನ್ನಿರ (ಮನ್ತ್ರ); ಮನ್ನಣೆ (ಮನ್ಯತೆ); ಮಾಗ (ಮಾಘ); ಮಾಳರ (ಮಾಠರ); ಮಿದ್ಡಿಗೆ (ಮೃದ್ಧಿಕೆ); ಮೂಡೆ (ಮೂತ); ಮೋಜನ (ಮೋಚನ); ಯತನ (ಯತ್ನ); ಯುಕುತಿ (ಯುಕ್ತಿ); ರಿದ್ಡಿ (ಋದ್ಧಿ); ರಿಸಬ (ಋಷಭ); ರುತು (ಋತು); ಲಚ್ಚಿ (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ); ಲವ್ವಳಿಗೆ (ಲಾವೃತ್ಯಾ); ವಸ್ತನ (ಬಸ್ತನ); ವಿವಾದ (ವಿಬಾಧ); ವೀಳಿಯ (ವೀಟಿಕೆ); ಸಂವ (ಶಮ್ಭು); ಸಂಜಯ (ಸಂಚಯ); ಸನ್ನೆ (ಸಂಜ್ಞೆ); ಸಬು (ಸ್ವಭೂ); ಸಯ (ಶ್ರೇಯ); ಸರಮ (ಶ್ರಮ); ಸಾಜ (ಸಹಜ); ಸಾದಕ (ಸಾಧಕ); ಸಿಂಗರ (ಶೃಂಗಾರ); ಸೀಲೆ (ಶೀಲೆ); ಸುಟ್ಟಿ (ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ); ಸೇಲೆ (ಜೇಲ); ಸೊಚ್ಚ (ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ); ಸೊಬಗು (ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯ); ಸೋಬೆ (ಶೋಭೆ); ಹತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ); ಹಿದಯ (ಹೃದಯ); ಹಿರಿ (ಹಿರೀ); ಹೀವರ (ಪೀವರ). Of these 91 tadbhavas twenty-eight (*viz.* ಆರ, ಉಗ್ಗಡ, ಕಾವ, ಕುಯಕ, ಚನ್ನಿರ, ಚೌತಿ, ಜಾಗ, ಜಾವ, ತಿತಿ, ತೇರಸೆ [as ತೇರಸಿ], ದಡ, ದರೆ, ದಸವೆ [as ದಸವಿ], ದಿಡ, ದುಗ್ಗ, ದೆವ್ವ, ನಚ್ಚಣ, ನೊದೆ, ಪಾಡಿವ, ಯತನ, ಯುಕುತಿ, ರುತು, ಲಚ್ಚಿ, ವೀಳಿಯ, ಸನ್ನೆ, ಸಾಜ, ಸಿಂಗರ, ಸೇಲೆ) are in the Dictionary. See also the Śabdānuśāsana's words with ಲಿ in § 231.

It must not be thought that the tadbhavas mentioned by Kēśava in the above list and the Śabdānuśāsana, are all which Kannada contains; Kēśava himself knew more, *e. g.* ಪೃಯಿಗೆ, ಪೃಯಹ, etc. There are many others, as the Dictionary will show. It may be said that most of the tadbhavas are used in conversation by all classes of Kannada people.

XXVIII. On the doubling of consonants.

371. As in Sanskrita so also in Kannada a doubling of consonants takes place which properly does not belong to the department of grammar. It is now found mostly in ancient inscriptions (śāsanas), more or less also in ancient manuscripts.

The grammarian Kēśava teaches such doubling in the following instances in all of which it is optional:—

1, in the dative plural where ಗೆ is preceded by ರ್, *e. g.* ದೇವಗ್ಗೇ, ಎರೆ ವಗ್ಗೇ (§ 119, *a*, dative), ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಗ್ಗೇ (§ 132, *a*, dative; § 240, 5);

2, in the past participle formed by ದು preceded by ರ್, *e. g.* ಪೀದ್ದುರ್, ಸೋದ್ದುರ್, ಅಮದ್ದುರ್, ಒಸದ್ದುರ್ (§ 155);

3, in the present-future relative participle, if ವ and ಪ are preceded by ರ್ or ಱ್, *e. g.* ಅಲವ್ವುರ್, ಕುಳಿವ್ವುರ್, ಕೊನವ್ವುರ್ (§ 180, 1), ಅಡವ್ವುರ್, ಉದಿವ್ವುರ್, ಅಡವ್ವುರ್, ಉದಿವ್ವುರ್ (§ 183, 10), ಇಪ್ಪುರ್, ತಪ್ಪುರ್, ಆಪ್ಪುರ್, ತೋಪ್ಪುರ್ (§ 183, 1. 2); and also, if that is not the case, *e. g.* ತೊಳಪ್ಪು, ಬೆಳಪ್ಪು, ಎನಿಪ್ಪು, ತರಿಪ್ಪು (§ 183, 7. 8);

4, in compounds after a rēpha, *e. g.* ನೀಗ್ಗಿಚ್ಚು, ಊವ್ವೇಲಿ (§ 246, *a*), and also when there are no compounds, *e. g.* ಬೇರ್ಪ್ಪುಲಿಡುದುದು, ನೀರ್ತ್ತಿಳಿದುದು (§ 246, *a*).

His other rules regarding the doubling of consonants (§ 109, *a*, dative ಕೈ for ಕೆ; § 194 ಅಪ್ಪೆಂ etc. for ಆಪೆಂ etc. in the present tense; § 198, 3 ಇತ್ತು for ಇತು in the past tense; § 203 ಕ್ಕುಂ for ಕುಂ in the present, future and past tenses; § 205 ಕೈ for ಕೆ in the imperative; 215, 7, *d* the doubling of ನ್, ಳ್, ಲ್, ಯ್, ಳ್ in declinable bases; § 215, 7, *e* that of ಯ್ in certain verbal themes; § 215, 7, *f* that of ನ್, ಳ್, ಲ್, ಯ್, ಳ್ in the negative; § 248, 3 where a following consonant is doubled after ಮು; and § 273 ಅಗಲಿತ್ತು for ಅಗಲಿತು, etc.) belong to the sphere of grammar.

Bhāṭṭakalāṅka in his grammar Śabdānuśāśana (sūtra 65 *seq.*) expatiates on the doubling of consonants, giving *e. g.* the following instances:—

ಕುಳಿಕೋರಡುಗುಂ, ಇವರ್ಪುಣ್ಣಿಸಿದರ್, ಊಗ್ಗುಳ್, ಸುರಗ್ಗುನಮಹಿಮರ್, ಜಿನರ್ಪು ವನಪಣ್ಣಿತರ್, ಬುಧರ್ಪುಡುರರ್, ಇವರ್ಪುತರ್, ಸುರರ್ಪುಯಿಸಿದರ್, ಅಲರ್ಪುಷಕೇತನಂಗಿ, ಅವರ್ಪುಕಾರಮನ್ ಉರ್ಪುರಿಸಿದರ್, ಬುಧರ್ಪುಕಿಸಿದರ್, ಭಟ್ಟರ್ಪುಣದೊಳ್, ಬಡಗರ್ಪು ಮ್ಪುರ್, ನುಡಿವರ್ಪುಳಕರ್, ಅವರ್ಪುಕಾರಂ ಬರೆದರ್, ಸೂರ್ಪುನರ್, ಪರ್ಪುಟ್ಟುತಾರಾದ ರ್, ಸುಪರ್ಪುನತೂರರ್, ವಣಿಬರ್ಪುನವನ್ತರ್, ಪಣಿಬರ್ಪುನವನ್ತರ್, ಇವರ್ಪುಣ್ಣಿತರ್, ಅಲರ್ಪುಲಮ್ ಆದುದು, ಬನ್ಪುಟ್ಟುಗರ್, ಸತಿಯರ್ಪುರುಗಳ್, ಜಪಲಿಯರ್ಪುನಿಯರ್, ನಪುಂಸಕರ್ಪುಣ್ಣಿರ್, ಋಷಿಯರ್ಪುಧುಗಳ್;— ಕಲ್ಪುಡಿಯಾದುದು, ನಿಲ್ಪುಂ, ಬಲ್ಪುಹಸಿ,

ಮುಳ್ಳೊಂಗಳ್, ಆತ್ತನಂ, ಕಳ್ಳುಡಿದಂ;— ಬರಿಸಿಪ್ಪಧಾನರಂ, ಕಣ್ಣುಕ್ಕತ್ತಿಯರಂ, ಇದುಸ್ಸಾ
 ದು, ಅದುವ್ವ ವಸಾಯಂ;— ಬಲ್ಯತನಂ, ಮೇಲ್ಪನ್ನಂ, ಬಲ್ಲಣ್ಣಂ, ಕಲ್ಪಾಯಿ;— ಒಳ್ಳತನಂ,
 ಒಳ್ಳನ್ನಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಾವಣಿಗೆ;— ಎಸಳ್ಳಳೆ, ನುಸುಳ್ಳಾಗಿಲ್;— ನೇಸವ್ವೇಲ್, ಬಾಸುಯಿಷ್ಟೇಲ್,
 ನೇಸದ್ವಾರ್ಣಂ, ಬಾಸುಯಿಣ್ಣು;— ಪೊಲಿಮಾರ್ಗಣ್ಣಿ, ಪೊಲಿಮಾರ್ಧನಂ, ಗಪ್ಪಿಗೂಲ್ಪಿಂ
 (o. r. ಗಪ್ಪಿಗೂಲ್ಪಿಂ), ಒಳನಾಲ್ಪಿಗಳಂ;— ಇದ್ದುರ್, ಬಗ್ಗೆರ್ಣ್, ಮುಳ್ಳೊಂಚಲ್, ಅಗ
 ಲ್ಪಿ, ಅರಲ್ಪು, ಅರಲೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಚಿಗುತ್ತುರ್, ಬಿಗುತ್ತುರ್, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳು, ಅಗಲ್ಪಿ, ವಿನಾಸ
 ಪೊಣ್ಣಂಗೆಯೊಳ್, ಅವಳ್ಳಾಡಿಕ್ಕಾತ್ತಿರ್, ಇವರ್ಧಕ್ಕರ್, ಇವಳ್ಳಾಕ್ಕಾಯಣಿ, ಬುಧವ್ವಿಶಿ
 ಪ್ಪರ್, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿಪ್ಪವನಂ, ಕುಡಿಡರ್ಜಿಪ್ಪನ್ನಮಂ, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿಪ್ಪನಕಿಯಂ;— ಕೊನಗ್ಗೆರ್, ಅದಿಗ್ಗೆರ್,
 ಎಸಳ್ಳೆ, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿ, ಸುರಗ್ಗೆರ್, ಎಸಳ್ಳೆ, ಉಸಿರ್ಧರ್, ಉಗುಲ್ಪಿಯ್, ಉಸಿರ್ಧಪೆಂ,
 ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿಪೆಂ, ಕಿಸುವ್ವಯ್, ತೆಗಲ್ಪಿಪ್ಪಂ, ಒಸಗ್ಗುಂ, ಮಗುಲ್ಪಿಂ;— ತಾಯ್ಪಿಗ್ಗೆರ್, ತಾಯ್ಪಿ
 ಗ್ಗೆರ್, ಕಣ್ಣುಲ್ಪಯ್, ಕಣ್ಣುಲ್ಪಪಯ್, ಕಣ್ಣುಲ್ಪಯ್, ಕಣ್ಣುಗ್ಗುಂ, ಬಾಸುಯಿ, ಬಾಸುಯಿ
 ಬಾಸುಯಿಳ್, ಸೂರುಳ್ಳೆ, ಸೂರುಳ್ಳುಂ;— ಪೊಲಿಮಾರ್ಗಿ, ಪೊಲಿಮಾರ್ಗಿಳ್, ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗಿ, ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗಿ
 ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗಿಳ್, ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗಿಂ, ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗಿಪಂ, ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗಿಪಯ್, ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗಿವ್ವಂ,
 ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗುಂ, ನೆಲದಾಯ್ಪಿ, ನೆಲದಾಯ್ಪಿಳ್, ನೆಲೆಬಾಯ್ಪಿ, ನೆಲೆಬಾಯ್ಪಿಳ್, ನೆಲೆಬಾಯ್ಪಿಂ,
 ನೆಲೆಬಾಯ್ಪಿಪಂ, ನೆಲೆಬಾಯ್ಪಿಂ, ನೆಲೆಬಾಯ್ಪಿಂ;— ಮುಳ್ಳೆ, ಮುಳ್ಳಳ್, ಕಳ್ಳೆ, ಕಳ್ಳಳ್, ಕಳ್ಳಂ,
 ಕಳ್ಳಪಂ, ಕಳ್ಳಂ, ಕಳ್ಳುಂ;— ಬಿಸಿಲೆ, ಬಿಸಿಲಳ್, ಕವಲೆ, ಕವಲಳ್, ಕವಲ್ಪುದು, ಕವಲ್ಪ
 ಪುದು, ಕವಲ್ಪಂ, ಕವಲ್ಪುಂ;— ಅಲಗ್ಗೆರ್ಗಿರಟಿಯಾ, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿಂಗೆಯನಂ, ಪಾವ್ವದ್ವಾರ್ಣನ
 ಪ್ರಿಯರ್, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳಾಳಿಪ್ಪದ, ಜಿನವ್ವನ್ನರ್;— ಕಾದಲಗ್ಗೆರ್, ಕಾದಲಗ್ಗೆರ್;— ನೀದ್ವಾರ್ಣ
 ಣಮ್ ಎಸೆದುದು; ಬನ್ನಿನ್ನೇಂ;— ನೇಸಬ್ಬಟ್ಟು, ಬೇಸನ್ನಡಿ, ನೂರ್ಚ್ಚಾಸಿರಂ, ಬನುಬ್ಬಡ
 ವಾದುದು;— ಬೆದಗ್ಗೆಣ್ಣಿ, ಕೆದರ್ತ್ತಲೆ;— ತೋರ್ತ್ತಾಣಂ, ಮಾರ್ಗಣ್ಣಿ;— ಮಾಕ್ಕೋಲ್, ಬೇರ್ತ್ತಡಿ,
 ಬೇರ್ತ್ತಟ್ಟಂ, ನೀಗ್ಗೆಣ್ಣಿ, ಕೂಗ್ಗೆಲಿ;— ನೀವ್ವೆಯ್ಪಂ, ಬೇರ್ವರಸಿ, ನೀಮ್ಪಜ್ಜಿಗೆ,
 ಇಬ್ಬಳ್ಳೆ, ಇಮ್ಪೋನಿ;— ಇರ್ಚ್ಚವಡಿ, ಇರ್ಚ್ಚವಡಿ, ಇರ್ಚ್ಚಿಲಿಂಗು, ಒರ್ಚ್ಚೇರ್ಗಣ್;— ಒರ್ಚ್ಚ
 ಯ್, ಇರ್ಪಾಣಿ;— ಇರ್ಚ್ಚಾಸಿರಂ, ಒರ್ಚ್ಚಾಸಿರಂ;— ಒರ್ವ್ವಂ, ಒರ್ವ್ವಳ್.

Professor Max Müller gives the following instances on the doubling of consonants in Sanskrita in his 'A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners'

p. 59:— ಅರ್ಕ (for ಅರ್ಕ), ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ (for ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್), ವರ್ಧನ (for ವರ್ಧನ), ದಶ್ಯ ತೇ (for ದಶ್ಯತೇ, it is shown).

His general remarks are as follows:—"According to some grammarians any consonants except r and h, followed by another consonant and preceded by a vowel, may be doubled; likewise any consonant preceded by r or h, these letters being themselves preceded by a vowel. As no practical object is obtained by this practice, it is best, with (the grammarian) Śākalya, to discontinue it throughout."

372. An alphabetically arranged list of words (compounds and others) which are contained in various places of the Śābdānuśāsana, the numbers referring to the sūtras under which they are found. When a word is explained in the Śābdānuśāsana, the explanation in that grammar's generally Sanskrita form is adduced immediately after it in the list. If a mere number is added, it denotes that the meaning of the term is not given by Bhaṭṭākalāṅka and is not known to the author of the present grammar.

ಅಕ್ಕೋಳ. Tadbhava of ಅಕ್ಕೋಟ. 160.— ಅಗಸಗಿತಿ. A washerwoman. 190.— ಅಂಕಂ ಗಾಙ. A warrior. See under ಸಮರಂಗಾಙ.— ಅಂಘವಣೆ. 80. Cf. ಅಂಗವಣೆ in Dictionary?— ಅಚ್ಚುಳ. ಚರ್ಮಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಶುರಂಗಾದಿಸಜ್ಜಿಕರಣಂ ವಾ. Working in leather or skins; the making ready or decorating horses etc. 425.— ಅಚ್ಚುಳಾಯ್ತ. A man who is at the head of, or engaged in, ಅಚ್ಚುಳ. 425.— ಅಚ್ಚುಳುಗ. = ಅಚ್ಚುಳಾಯ್ತ. 425.— ಅಂಚಿಕೆ. 80. (Tbh. of ಅಂಚುಕ?).— ಅಟಮುಟ. ಪರೇಷಾಂ ಭೇದಕಾರಿವಚನಂ. Producing dissension or disunion of others. 407.— ಅಟಮುಟಿಗ. A man who practices ಅಟಮುಟ. 407.— ಅಟ್ಟವಣೆ. 67. (Cf. ಅಟ್ಟವಣೆ in Dictionary?).— ಅಡಪ್ಪಿ. A female who carries her mistress' betel-nut pouch. 200.— ಅಡಿಯಿಟ್ಟಿ. The lower part of a spear. 348.— ಅಡುಕುಳಿ. ಪಚನಶೀಲಃ. A man who practices cooking. 545.— ಅಡುಗಿಗ. A man who cooks. 410.— ಅಡುಳಿಗ. = ಅಡುಗಿಗ. 410.— ಅಡೆಪ. The act of touching, etc. 561.— ಅಣ್ಣುಕ. 441.— ಅತ್ತಣ್ಣೆ. Dative of ಅತ್ತ. 265.— ಅದವದಲ್. Grief, page 101 in the following verse: ದದುಮದವಾಙಿ ಸೆಜಿಯದವದಲ್ ಅದಲ್ ಎಡಙುಂ ಭಲಿಂಚಿ ವಾಂಜಲ್ ಲಂಚಂ | ಕಳವು ಪಿಸುಣ್ ಪಸಿವು ಬಙುಂ ಪದುವದವಲನೊಲಸು ಕುತ್ತಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಡೊಳ್ || There is no pillage, enmity, captivity, grief, weeping, and poverty, cheat (?), fraud, bribery, theft, slander, hunger, famine, blame, destruction, weariness, trembling, sickness in that district.— ಅನಿಮಿಸ. Tbh. of ಅನಿಮಿಷ. 138.— ಅನುಲ್ಲಂಘ್ಯೆ. Not to be passed beyond; not to be disregarded. 441.— ಅನ್ನುಕ. 80.— ಅನ್ನುಟು. ತಥಾ. In that manner, so, thus. 437.— ಅಬಿನಂಗ. Tbh. of ಅಭಿಷ್ಠಂಗ. 151.— ಅಮಳ್ಳುಸು. A joint-bed. 73.— ಅರಮಗಳ್. A king's daughter. 248.— ಅರಲ್ಲೋಣ್ಣಿ. A flower-garden.

73.—ಅರಲನೆ. A flower-bud. 95.—ಅರಹನ್ನ. Tbh. of ಅರ್ಹನ. 147.—ಅರಿಹ. Tbh. of ಅರ್ಹ. 147.—ಅರಿಹನ್ನ. = ಅರಹನ್ನ. 147.—ಅರಿಹ. Grinding, etc. 561.—ಅಜಾವೂಜ. Six cubits. 355.—ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣನ್ನ. A male who has a flower-like eye. 402.—ಅಲಗೋರಟೆ. A flowering amaranth or barleria. 74.—ಅಲದೋಂಣ್ಣ. = ಅರಲೋಂಣ್ಣ. 73.—ಅವನರಾಯ್ತ. A woman who is hasty from necessity. 195.—ಅವನರಾಯ್ತ. = ಅವನರಾಯ್ತ. 195.—ಅವು. 473. 515. (It appears there as a verb together with ತವು).—ಅವುಕುಳಿ. 473.—ಅವುಳಿ. 67.—ಅಜನ. ಕ್ಷುದ್ರಜನಃ. A vile man. 296.—ಅಕ್ಕೋಳ. Tbh. of ಅಕ್ಕೋಟಿ. 140.—ಆಗಡ. ತದಾ. At that time. 19. 20. (Cf. ಆಗಡು in Dictionary).—ಆಟಕಾಪ. A male addicted to play. 423.—ಆಟಕಾಪಕೆ. Addiction to play. 431.—ಆನುಂ. ಪಕ್ಷಾನ್ತರಾರ್ಥಃ. Either-or. 20.—ಆನೆಗುಲಿ. ಸಿಂಹಃ. An elephant-killer: a lion.—ಆನ್ಯೆ. Leaving upon, etc. 557.—ಆಯ್ಕಗೆ. ನಿರ್ಭರಾರ್ಥಃ. Vehemently, etc. 20.—ಆಯ್ಕನೆ. = ಆಯ್ಕಗೆ. 20.—ಆಯ್ಕೆ. Selecting. 556.—ಆಯ್ತ. ಅಧಿಕೃತಃ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಾಧಿಕಾರಃ. Placed at the head of, etc.; being engaged in or occupied with; etc. 425.—ಆಮ್ತ. (ಆಮ್). An able, great man, 88. 352 in the following verse: ಕೂರ್ಮಯನ್ ಆ ಮುನಯಂ ಕಷ್ಟಮ್ಭಂ ನಿನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಹತೆನ್ನರಸಂ | ಮೂರ್ಮ ಬಲವನ್ನ ನುತಿಸಿ ಪಲರ್ಮ ತುಬಲಿಯ್ದ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂ ಬೆನಗೊಣ್ಣಂ ||.—ಆಯ್ಕಳಿ (i. e. ಆಯ್ಕಳಿ). ಕ್ರೇಡನಸ್ವಭಾವಃ. A male who is inclined to play. 545.—ಆಯ್ತೆ. Sinking in a fluid, etc. 140.—ಇಂಫಾರಿಗೆ. 80. (A sweet cake?).—ಇಟ್ಟಳ. In a crowd: greatly. In a verse under 65, and in one under 193.—ಇತ್ತಣ್ಣೆ. Dative of ಇತ್ತ. 265.—ಇನ್ನುಟು. ಇತ್ಥಂ. Thus, in this manner. 437.—ಇನ್ನಗೆ. A smile. 95.—ಇನ್ನಮಾವು (o. r. ಇನ್ನಮಾವು). A sweet mango. 55.—ಇರ್ಕುಲಿಗೊಳ. In the sentence ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನತ್ತಣಿಂ ವಿಡ್ಡಿಯಮ್ ಇರ್ಕುಲಿಗೊಣ್ಣಂ. 221.—ಇರ್ಚವಡಿ. Two pairs. 93. 94.—ಇರ್ಚಾವಡಿ. Two choultries. 93.—ಇರ್ಚೆಜಂಗು. Two ends of a garment. 93.—ಇರ್ಪಾನಿ. 90. 101. (Two armies?, see ಪಾನಿ).—ಇರ್ಪಾನೆ. Two points. 92.—ಇಲಿಗುಲಿ. ಆಖುಫುಕ್. A rat-killer: a cat. 547.—ಈತ. Giving (ಈವುದು). 579.—ಈನ್ನ. Bringing forth young (ಈಮ್ಮುದು). 579.—ಉಕ್ಕುನ್ನೊಟ್ಟಿ. A rising river (ಉಕ್ಕುವುದು ತೊಟ್ಟಿ). 333.—ಉಜ್ಜಗಿ. Tbh. of ಉಡ್ಡೋಗಿ. See ಬಲ್ಲಜಗಿ.—ಉಣ್ಣೆ. Eating. 557.—ಉಣ್ಣಲಿಗೆ. In the sentence ಬೆನ ಕಂಗುಣ್ಣಲಿಗೆಯ್ತ. 214.—ಉತ್ತಾಟಿ. Pulling up by the roots, destroying; a disease of the external ear. See ಉಬ್ಬಟಿ.—ಉನ್ನು. ಕಥಂ (?). How? in what manner? 437.—ಉನ್ನುಟು. = ಉನ್ನು. 437.—ಉನ್ನೆ. 1. = ಉನ್ನು. 437.—ಉನ್ನೆ. 2. ತೂನ್ನಿಂ. Silently, quietly. 437.—ಉನ್ನತತನ. The state of being high. 431.—ಉಪವಾಸಿಗ. A man who abstains from food. 407.—ಉಬ್ಬಟಿ. Tbh. of ಉತ್ತಾಟಿ. 160.—ಉಕನಸ್ಸ. Tbh. of ಉಶನಸ್. 133.—ಉಷ್ಟು. So much as this in an intermediate manner. 441.—ಉಳಿಗ. ಕರ್ತಾ. A suffix to denote a maker of. 410.—ಉಬಕಲ್. 140.—ಉಬಕಲು. 140.—ಉಬಲ. 140.—ಉಬ್ಬು. 140.—ಊಟಗ. A great eater. 415.—ಊಟವಣಿಗ. = ಊಟಗ. 415.—ಊಟವಣಿಗಿ. Feminine of ಊಟವಣಿಗ. 196.—ಊಸು. = ಉಷ್ಟು. 441.—ಊಳ್ಳೆ. Crying out, etc. 558.—ಎಕ್ಕರಾಸಿ. Tbh. of ಎಕ್ಕರಾತಿ. 375.—ಎಗ್ಗೆ. A stupid etc. female. 197.—ಎಣಿಸಿನು. To cause to reckon, etc. 541.—ಎಣ್ಣಾವುದ. Eight gâvudas. 351.—ಎಣ್ಣೆ. ಚತುರೋ ವಾರಾನ್. Eight times. 351.—ಎನ್ನುಟು. ಕಥಂ. How? in what manner? 439.—ಎನ್ನೆ. = ಎನ್ನುಟು. 439.—ಎರಡನೆಯಳ್. A second female. Plural ಎರಡನೆಯ್ವರ್. 185.—ಎರಲುಣೆ. ವಾಯುಭುಜ್. A wind-eater: a snake.

546. — ಎರಡ್ವಾರಿ. Two times. 313. — ಎರಡ್ವಾರ್. Two knives or swords. 359. — ಎಮ್. A female buffalo. 444. — ಎಲಮೆ or ಎಲಮೇ. A particle used in smarana, viçhâra and âmantrâna. 21. — ಎಸಳನ್ನ. The fragrance of flower-leaves. 73. — ಎಸಳವೆ. A mat of (or for) petals. 73. — ಎಸಳವಿಡ. A place of petals. 73. — ಎಸಳಳೆ. A ring of petals. 72. — ಎಳಗಜು. A young calf. 87. — ಎಳದುಜುವಿಡ್ಡ. A herd of young kine. 87. — ಎಡ್ಡೆ. (ಅರ್ಕ, ಎರ್ಕೆ). The gigantic swallow-wort. 140. 160. — ಎದ್ದ. 140. — ಎದ್ದ. 140. (Standing up?). — ಎದ್ದರದಿಟ್ಟಿ. An upward look, a high view. 332. — ಎಕರಾಶಿ. A heap, a crowd. See ಎಕ್ಕರಾಸಿ. — ವಯಾರಸಿ. Tbh. of ವಕಾದಶಿ. The eleventh day. 160. — ಎದ್ದಾವುದ. Seven gâvudâs. 356. — ಎದ್ದಿಯ್ಯ. ಸಪ್ತಹಸ್ತಸಿ. A male who has seven hands. 356. — ಎದ್ದಿ. ಸಪ್ತವಾರಾನ್. Seven times. 356. — ಬಗುತೆ. Bursting forth, etc. Plural ಬಗುತಗರ್. 560. — ಬದಲೇದ್ಲಿ. Rising, etc. of the body. 335. — ಬಡ್ಡಾರ. 67. — ಬರೆವ. Pulling or rubbing. 561. — ಬಜೆ ಗಾರ್ತಿ. A female sheath-maker. 201. — ಬರ್ಕೆಯ್. One hand. 90. 101. — ಬರ್ಕೋಲ್. One stick; one arrow. 101. — ಬರ್ಗೇರ್. One span; one sword. 73. — ಬರ್ಚೆಕುಂಗು. One end of a garment. 94. — ಬರ್ಫಾಸಿ. One thousand. 94. — ಬರ್ತಲ. One head. 358. — ಬಲಸು. Trembling. See under ಅದವಲರ್. — ಬಳ ಕೆಯ್ಯ. In a verse on page 78 beginning ಅರಲ. — ಬಳ ತೋಟ. An inner garden. 101. — ಬಳ ನಾಡುಗಳ. A quarrel of the inland country. 73. — ಬಳಿ. 566. (A verb from which ಬಳಿವು is derived). — ಬಳಿವು. 566. — ಬಳ್ಳನ್ನ. A good pearl. 71. — ಬಳ್ಳಾವಣಿಗೆ. 71. — ಬಳ್ಳಾರ. A fine string of pearls. 333. — ಬಳ್ಳುಂಗನ್ನದ. Good Kannâda. 55. — ಬಳ್ಳು ರಿಚ. A male who has been born in a good village. 420. — ಬಳ್ಳುಂಗ. A male who belongs to, or has been born in, a good village. 419. — ಓಡುಂಜಗಳ. A fight in which one runs. 344. — ಓಡುಕುಳಿ. A person addicted to reading. 140. — ಓಪು. Loving. 573. — ಓಲಗಕಾರ್ತಿ. A female servant, in the sentence ಅರಮಗನ್ ಇರ್ವ ಓಲ ಗದ ಓಲಗಕಾರ್ತಿಯರ್ ಎಲ್ಲರ್ ಓಪ್ಪಿದರ್. 34. — ಓಲೆಕಾಪುಕೆ. The business of a ôlêkâra. 431. — ಕಂಚುಗಾಪುಕೆ. = ಕಂಚೆಗಾಪುಕೆ in Dictionary. 431. — ಕಂಚುನಡಿಗ. ಕಾಂಸ್ಯಕಾರಿ. A brazier. 416. — ಕಟ್ಟುಕ. ಕಟ್ಟು ಇತಿ ಅನುಲ್ಲಂಘ್ಯೋ ನಿರ್ಣಯಃ | ತತ್ 'ಕುರ್ವನ್'. A male who makes a decision that is not to be disregarded. 441. — ಕಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲು. A strong bone. 339. — ಕಡಿಕ. A strong, or rough, man. 403. — ಕಡುಗಾಡಿ. Great gracefulness. 340. — ಕಡುಚೋಜಗ. A great wonder. 93. — ಕಡುರಾಗ. Excessive love, etc. 296. — ಕಡ್ಗುರುದ. A male who is blind of the eyes. 301. — ಕಣ್ಣಯ. Tbh. of ಕಣ್ಣಕ. 160. See however ಕಣ್ಣೆಯದರ. — ಕಣ್ಣಿಸು. To be angry with, in the sentence ನಲ್ಲಂಗಿನಿಯರ್ ಕಣ್ಣಿಸಿದರ್. 214. — ಕಣ್ಣೆಯದರ. Tbh. of ಕಣ್ಣಕದ್ವಾರ. 378. — ಕಣ್ಣೆಯ ದಾರ. = ಕಣ್ಣೆಯದರ. 378. — ಕಣ್ಣೆಯಬಾರ. = ಕಣ್ಣೆಯದರ. 378. — ಕಣ್ಣನೊದಲಿ. ಚಕ್ಷುಗೋರ್ವಕಂ. An eye-ball. 346. — ಕಣ್ಣುಮ್ಬಳಿ (ಕಣ್ಣುಮ್ಬಾಳಿ?). 55. — ಕಣ್ಣೆಯ್ಲರ್. A water-lily-like eye. 95. — ಕಣ್ಣುಪೆ. The pupil of the eye. 89. — ಕಣ್ಣನ. A male who has eyes. 403. — ಕದಿವಳ. A man who has ears of corn, etc. 73. — ಕನ್ನಾಯ. 80. — ಕನ್ನಡಿಚ. A man born in the Kannâda country. 420. 421. — ಕನ್ನಡಿತಿ. A Kannâda woman. 190. — ಕಬ್ಬುಳಿಗ. A poet. 410. — ಕಮ್ಮುಣಿ. ಗನ್ನಲಿರ್. A fragrance-sucker. 308. 546. — ಕಮ್ಮುತಿ. The wife of a blacksmith, etc. 199. — ಕಮ್ಮಿಗ. ಕರ್ಮಕರ್ತಾ. A male who does any act or work. 412. — ಕರದಡಿಚ. A man born in the country of

Karahāḍa. 420.—ಕರಹಡಿಚೆ. A woman born in Karahāḍa. 196.—ಕರಹಾಡಿಗ. A man who resides in, or has been born in, Karahāḍa. 419.—ಕರಿಕ. ಕರಿದುಣ್ಣಿದಕ್ಕು ಕರಿಕಂ ವಸ್ತ್ರಂ ಕಮ್ಮಳಮ್ ಅನ್ನದ್ ವಾ. Black colour, (as that of) cloth, blankets, etc.; one who has a black colour, one who is black. 402. 403.—ಕರಿಕವನ್ತ. A man who has a black colour. 402.—ಕರಿಕೆ. A female who is black. 194.—ಕರು. ಕರು ಶಬ್ದಃ ಸುನರ್ಣರಜತಾದಿಲೋಹಮಯಪ್ರತಿಮಾದಿನಿರ್ಮಾಪಣೇ ರಸೇ ನಷೇಚನಾರ್ಥಂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾದಿಕ್ಯತಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಯತಿ ವಾಚೇ | ಗೃಹಾದಿನಿರ್ಮಾಪಣೇ ಸುಲಗ್ನಸ್ಥಾ ಪಿತಪ್ರಥಮಸ್ತಮ್ಭವಾಚೇ ವಾ. The word ಕರು denotes a likeness (or form) made of bee's wax etc. (surrounded with clay) in order to pour out (the metal) in a fluid state (into the form), when one makes statues of gold, silver and other metals (*i. e.* a mould); or at the construction of a house, etc. it denotes the first (or principal) post erected at an auspicious time. 296. See ಗುಣ ಕರು.—ಕರ್ಗಣ್ಣಿ. 344. (Could it be ಕರ್ಗನ್ತೆ ? Cf. ಬೆವರ್ಗಣ್ಣಿ under ಬೆವರ್ಗನ್ತೆ ?).—ಕರ್ವಡು. A black pool. 334.—ಕಲಹಡಿ. 330, in the sentence ನಾಣಿಲಿ ಕಲಹಡಿ; (perhaps = a ಕಲಹಾಡಿ, a quarrelsome female).—ಕಲಚ. ಕಾಲೊಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ಶೂದ್ರೆ. Who has been born from the feet, a Śūdra. 420.—ಕಲ್ಲುಕಲ್ಲಿ. A mutual fighting with stones. 331.—ಕಲ್ಲಾಯ್. A superintendent of (precious) stones. 425.—ಕಲ್ಲುಗ. = ಕಲ್ಲಯ್. 425.—ಕಲ್ವಾಟ್. A plantain hard as a stone. 70.—ಕಲ್ವರಿ. Stone-rain. 93.—ಕವದು. 569. (A verbal theme from which ಕವಡಿಕೆ comes).—ಕವಡ್ಕೊಲೆ. A forked horn of a bow. 83.—ಕಾಡುಗಾಣ್ or ಕಾಡುಂಗಾಣ್. To see a wilderness. 380.—ಕಾಯ್ಕಳಿ. A person addicted to take pods. 414.—ಕಾಯ್. Fruit having developed. Plural ಕಾಯ್ತಂಗಲ್. 553.—ಕಾಲೂರ್. ಗ್ರಾಮಃ. A village. 419.—ಕಾಲೂರಿಗ. A man who resides in, or is born in, a village. 419.—ಕಾಲ್ಗುಣ್ಣಿ. A male lame in one leg or in the legs. 301.—ಕಾಲ್ಗಿ. A tank with a channel. 305.—ಕಾಲ್ವನ್ತ. A man who has feet. 403.—ಕಾಲ್ವೇಗಿ. A fleet person. 223.—ಕಾಡ್ಕೊಡೆ. A black belly (?). 91.—ಕಿಚ್ಚುಗಣ್ಣಿ. ಅಗ್ನಿಲೋಚನಃ. A male who has eyes like fire. 311.—ಕಿತ್ತಡಕಿಲ್. A small pile. 53.—ಕಿತ್ತೀಳಿ. ಕಿಜಾದೀಳಿ. A small orange. 337.—ಕಿನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿ. Low condition, etc. 368.—ಕಿಜುಕೆ. Making close, etc. 557.—ಕಿಜುಗೋಲ್. A small stick or arrow. 87.—ಕಿಷ್ಟ. Tbh. of ಕೃಷ್ಟ. 158.—ಕಿಸುವಳರ್. Red new leaves. 343.—ಕಿಜಕಿಜನೆ or ಕಿಳಕಿಳನೆ. A certain imitative sound. 140.—ಕಿಜಲ್. Uprooting, etc., that may stand for ಕಿಜಲ್. 478.—ಕಿಜಾಲನೆ or ಕಿಳಲನೆ. A certain imitative sound. 140.—ಕಿಜ್ಜಿ. 368.—ಕಿಜ್ಜೊಟ್ಟಿ. The abdomen. 90. 368.—ಕಿಜ್ಜೊಲ್ಲಗಿ. An inexact solligē. 93.—ಕುಕ್ಕೆ. Tbh. of ಕುಕ್ಕಿ. 110.—ಕುಡುಗೋಲ್ಕೊಯ್. To cut with the sickle. 300.—ಕುದಿವ. Boiling. Plural ಕುದಿವಂಗಲ್. 562.—ಕುವ್ವುಜಿತಿ. A potter-female. 199.—ಕುವ್ವುಜಿತಿ. = ಕುವ್ವುಜಿತಿ. 198.—ಕುವ್ವುಗ. ಕುವ್ವುಕರ್ತಾ. A potter. 412.—ಕುವ್ವುಗಾಜ. A potter. 384.—ಕುಜುಗೊಯ್. A male who has a small hand or small hands. 97.—ಕುಜುಮನೆ. A small house. 369.—ಕುಸಿ. ಭಯೇನ ಲಜ್ಜಯಾ ವಾ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವಿಕಲಂ ಚೇತಃ. A mind deprived of strength by fear or shame. 441.—ಕುಸಿಕ. A man whose mind is deprived of strength by fear or shame. 441.—ಕುಸಿಗೊರಿಲಿ. A woman with a short neck. 328.—ಕುಳಿ. A suffix used in ಶೀಲ, ಸ್ವಭಾವ and ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ. 545.—ಕೂನ್ನೆ. Bending. 557.—ಕೂರಿತೆ. Sharpness. See under ಸಮರಂಗಾಜ.—ಕೂರ್ಕಲಿ. A sharp warrior. 90.—ಕೂರ್ಗತ್ತಿ. A sharp knife or sword. 345.—ಕೂರ್ಗಲಿ.

= ಕೂರ್ಕಲಿ. 90. — ಕೂಲ್ಗಟ್ಟೆ. A structure where boiled rice is to be had (?). 90. — ಕೆಂಗಣ್ಣಿ. A female with red eyes. 111. — ಕೆಂಗಾಯ್. A red unripe fruit. 342. — ಕೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಿ. A red kind of rice. 343. — ಕೆಚ್ಚಾನೆ. A reddish elephant. 343. — ಕೆಚ್ಚೂರಿ. A red flame. 343. — ಕೆಚ್ಚೋಲೆ. A red cadjan leaf, etc. 341. — ಕೆಂಜಂಜಿ. A purple twilight. 343. — ಕೆದಕುವಲೆ. A dishevelled head of hair. 83. — ಕೆದರ್ತಲೆ. = ಕೆದಕುವಲೆ. 83. — ಕೆನ್ನೆಂಗು. ರಕ್ತಚೋಚಂ. The red cocoanut tree (= ಚೆನ್ನೆಂಗು); (or a red plantain). 341. 342. — ಕೆನ್ನಕ್ಕಿ. = ಕೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಿ. 343. — ಕೆನ್ನೂರಿ. = ಕೆಚ್ಚೂರಿ. 343. — ಕೆಪ್ಪೆ. A deaf female. 197. — ಕೆಪ್ಪಿತ್ತು. A red seed, in a verse under 193; see it under ಮಾಲ್ಲಟ್ಟಿ. — ಕೆಪ್ಪೊನ್. ನಿಷ್ಪ್ರಕಾಂಚನಂ. Burnished gold. 341. Cf. ಚೆಪ್ಪೊನ್ in Dictionary. — ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಂಚು. A red lightning, in the instance ಬಿಜುವಿನಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಂಚು. 218. — ಕೆಯ್ಯುಳಿಗಿತಿ. A female weapon-maker, a woman of the weapon-makers. 192. — ಕೆಯ್ಯೋಡು. A handy earthen pan. 305. — ಕೆಲಮರ್. A few times. 441. — ಕೆಳಯತನ. Companionship, etc. 432. — ಕೆಱ. 140. — ಕೆಱೆ. 140. — ಕೇಗುಂಚೋಗೆ. A crying peacock. 344. — ಕೇವಣ. Tbh. of ಕ್ಷೇವಣ. 155. — ಕೇಳ್ವೆ. 67. — ಕೊಂಕಣಿಗಿತಿ. A Concan Brāhmana female. 190. — ಕೊಂಕುಡಾಣೆ. A crooked staff. 379. — ಕೊಂಕುಡಾಣೆ. = ಕೊಂಕುಡಾಣೆ. 379. — ಕೊಂಕುವುರ್ವ. A bent eyebrow. 372. — ಕೊಡಲಿಗಡಿ. To cut with an axe. 300. — ಕೊರಲ್ಗಪ್ಪಿ. A stain on the throat. 305. — ಕೊಲ್ಲಟಿ. ಲಂಘನಾದ್ಯಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕಾರೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾ. Jumping and other surprising art. 441. — ಕೊಲ್ಲಯಿ. 140. — ಕೊಡಿನೀರ್. ತಟಾಕಪ್ರಾಸ್ತೋದಕ. Water from the end of a tank. 82. — ಕೋಲಾಕೋಲಿ. ಕೋಲಿಂ ಕೋಲಿಂ ಪೊಯ್ಪುದು ಆದ ಯುದ್ಧದೊಳ್ ಅದು. A fight in which they mutually strike one another with sticks. 331. — ಕೊಡಿಯೊನೆ. ಶೃಂಗಾಗ್ರಂ. The top of a mountain. 82. — ಕ್ರೀಡನ. Playing, sporting. See ಆಡ್ಕುಳಿ. — ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಿತಿ. A woman of the Kshatriyas. 190. — ಖೂಯ. 140. — ಗಜ್ಜುಕ. 67. — ಗಟಿ. Tbh. of ಘಟಿ. 143. — ಗಣಿವೆ. ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಂ. Tbh. of ಗಣಿತ. 408. — ಗಣಿದಿಗ. A man versed in arithmetic. 408. — ಗಣ್ಣುತನ. Valiantness. See under ಸಮರಂಗಾಪ. — ಗತಕ. Tbh. of ಕೃತಕ. 160. — ಗತಕೆ. A false woman. 329. Cf. ಗದಕೆ in Dictionary. — ಗದ್ದಿಗಿತಿ. A female seller of perfumes. 192. — ಗರ. See under ಗರವಟಿಗ. — ಗರತಿತನ. The state of a decent woman. 430. — ಗರವಟಿ. See under ಗರವಟಿಗ. — ಗರವಟಿಗ. ಗರ ಇತಿ ಜಲಯನ್ತ್ರವಿಶೇಷಃ ತತ್ರ ನಿಯುಕ್ತಃ. A man who is engaged in (the business of) a certain water-engine. ಅಥವಾ ಗರವಟಿ ಇತಿ ದುರ್ಗಾದಾ ಪ್ರಹರೇ ಪ್ರಹರೇ ಪರ್ಯಟನಾದಿನಾ ಕ್ರಿಯಮಾಣೋ ರಕ್ಷವಿಶೇಷಃ ತತ್ರನಿಯುಕ್ತಃ. Or one who is engaged in the guarding which is made in a fort, etc. by wandering about from watch to watch, etc. 441. — ಗರ್ಮಗು. ಕುಬೇರಾಕ್ಷಿ. The plant *Bignonia suaveolens*. 76. — ಗವೀ. A cow. See ಚಕಿತಗವೀ, ತ್ರಿಗವೀ. — ಗಜಿಗುಟಿಗ. A man who bruises bamboo rods, etc. 548. — ಗಜಿಗೂಡ್. Boiled rice of the stick (*i. e.* boiled rice which has been turned with a stick?). 89. — ಗಜಿಗೂಡ್ಪರಿ (o. r. ಗಜಿಗೂಡ್ಪರಿ). 73. — ಗಜಿವಟಿಗ. ಗಜಿ ಇತಿ ಲಂಘನಾದ್ಯಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕಾರೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರಕರಣಂ ತದ್ ಉಪಜೀವೀ ಸ ನವ. A Dōmba. 441. — ಗಾಡಿಕಾಪ. A charming man, in the instance ನೀಂ ಗಾಡಿ ಕಾಪಂ. 80. — ಗಾಣಿಗಿತಿ. The wife of an oil-maker. 190. — ಗಿಡುಗಡಿ. To cut a tree. 380. — ಗಿಡುಗಾಯ್. The unripe fruit of a tree. 380. — ಗಿಡುಗಡಿ. = ಗಿಡುಗಡಿ. 380. — ಗಿಡ್ಡಿಗಿ. ಪರಿಭ್ರಮಣಾರ್ಥಃ. With a whirl, etc. 20. — ಗುಣಕರು. ಗುಣಾನಾಂ ಪ್ರಥಮಸೃಷ್ಟಿಃ. The most excellent of properties. 296. See ಕರು. — ಗುರ್ಮ. Cuffing. Plural

ಗರ್ದುಗರ್. 552.— ಗುಳಿ. ಗೃಹ್ಯಂ. A seizer or taker. 414.— ಗುಜುಕಲ್. 140.— ಗೂಡಾರ. Tbh. of ಗೂಡಾಗಾರ. 378.— ಗೃಹ್ಯತ. (ಗೃಹ್ಯನ್, ಗೃಹ್ಯತೀ, ಗೃಹ್ಯತ). Seizing, taking, accepting; using, putting on; etc. 414.— ಗೆಲ್ಲಗಾಜಿ. A gainer or winner. 383.— ಗೇಣಂಜುರಿಗೆ. A knife (of the length) of a span. 55.— ಗೇಣ್ವೇಳ. The length of a span. 95.— ಗೊಬಸು. 140.— ಗೋಣನ್ನಾಳಿ. A tubular vessel of the throat. 346. (Cf. ಗೋನಾಳಿ, ಗೋನುನಾಳಿ in Dictionary).— ಗೋಣ್ಣಾಳಿ. = ಗೋಣನ್ನಾಳಿ. 346.— ಗೋಮಹ. Tbh. of ಗೋಮಹ. 129.— ಗೌಡಿ. A female servant. 240. (See ಗವುಡಿ in Dictionary).— ಗೌಳಿ. Tbh. of ಗೌಡಿ. 140.— ಘಾರಿಗೆ. (= ಗಾರಿಗೆ or ಘಾರಿಗೆ in Dictionary?). See ಇಂಘಾರಿಗೆ.— ಚಕಿತಗವೀ. A frightened cow. See ಬೆದರ್ಗನ್ನಿ.— ಚಟ್ಟು. ತ್ರಿಖಣ್ಣಕುಂಕುನಾದಿಗನ್ನದ್ರವ್ಯವ್ಯಕ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ತತಸ್ಥಾನಕವಚನಂ. A term for the perfuming (of the body) which is performed with an unguent of sandal, saffron and other fragrant substances. 441.— ಚಟ್ಟುಕ. ತತ್ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. A man who performs that perfuming. 441. (Cf. ಚಟ್ಟಿಪ್ಪ in Dictionary).— ಚನ್ನಮಸ್ಸು. Tbh. of ಚನ್ನಮಸ್. 133.— ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪಾ. 140.— ಚನ್ನಮ್ಪಣೆ. A golden seat. 55.— ಚೆವುಡಿಕ್. Cutting off with the nails, etc. 570.— ಚೆಂಗಾಯ್. = ಕೆಂಗಾಯ್. 342.— ಚೆಚ್ಚರ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಾರ್ಥಂ. Manifestly, clearly. 20.— ಚೆಂಜಂಜಿ. = ಕೆಂಜಂಜಿ. 343.— ಚೆಲ್ವತನ. Beauty. 430.— ಚೆಳೆ. 105.— ಚೌಡಿ. 105. (A crested female? or cf. ಚವುಡಿ in Dictionary?).— ಚೌತ. Tbh. of ಚತುರ್ಥ. 376.— ಚೌತಯ. Tbh. of ಚತುರ್ಥಯ. 376.— ಚೌವನೆ. Tbh. of ಚತುರ್ವಶಿ. 160.— ಚೌವದಿಗ. A man who makes ಕೌಪಾದಾ. 410. ಚೌವಮಳಿಗ. = ಚೌವದಿಗ. 410.— ಚೌಭಾಗಿ. Sharing in, or entitled to, a fourth part. 376.— ಚೌವಿಧ. Four-fold; of four kinds, in four ways. 376.— ಥಲೆಂಚಿ. Deceit (?). See under ಅವವಲಲ್.— ಜಗಳ. Tbh. of ಝಕಟ. 143.— ಜಗಳಜಾಣ. A male who is clever in quarrels. 292.— ಜಗಳವನ್ನ. A quarrelsome male. 402.— ಜಂಗಿ. Tbh. of ಝಂಕೆ. 143.— ಜನ್ನವಿರವನ್ನ. A man who has a sacrificial cord. 402.— ಜಮ್ಮಿ. Tbh. of ಝಮ್ಮಿ. 143.— ಜಸವನ್ನ. A man who has fame. 402.— ಜಳಜ. Tbh. of ಜಲಜ. 140.— ಜಾಣವಕ್ಕಿ. In a verse on page 77. Cf. ಜಾನವಕ್ಕಿ in Dictionary.— ಜಾನಕ. Tbh. of ಯಾಮಕ. 141.— ಜಾಲಗೆ. 140.— ಜೂಜುಗಾರ್ತಿ. A female gambler. 201.— ಜೂದುಗ. A male gambler. 384.— ಜೂದುಜಾಣ. A man who is expert in gambling. 305.— ಜೆಬ್ಬಿ. 140.— ಜೋಗಿತಿ. A female yōgi. 202.— ಜೋಬಾಗಿ. 140.— ಜ್ಯಾಯ. Tbh. of ಜ್ಯಾಯಸ್. 134.— ಜ್ಯಾಯಸ್ಸು. = ಜ್ಯಾಯ. 134.— ಝಕಟ. = ಜಗಳ. 143. 402. (Is ಝಕಟ in Samskr̥ita Dictionaries?).— ಝಮ್ಮಿ. A spring, a jump; springing, jumping.— ಝಮ್ಮನೆ. An imitative sound, in the instance ಝಮ್ಮನೆ ಒಸರ್ಮ. 20.— ಡಾಣಾಡಾಣೆ. A mutual fight with clubs. 331.— ಡಾಣೆ. In the instance ತೂಗುನ ಡಾಣೆ. 531. See ತೂಗುಣ್ಣಾಣೆ.— ಡಾಳಕ. In the instance ನೀಂ ಡಾಳಕಂ. 80. Cf. ಧಾಳಕಂ?— ಡೊಕ್ಕಗೆ. A kind of adverb. 49.— ಡೊಕ್ಕನೆ. = ಡೊಕ್ಕಗೆ. 49.— ಧಾಳಕ. The bearer of a banner (?), in the instance ನುಡಿಧರ ಧಾಳಕರ್. 65.— ತಕ್ಷಣ. Cutting, paring, planing; a cutter an abraded; the divisor employed in certain computations. 533.— ತಟ್ಟುಕ. = ಚಟ್ಟುಕ. 441.— ತಡಬಡ. ವಾಕ್ಯವ್ಯಾಜನಾರ್ಥ. Bluntness or perplexity of speech. 20.— ತಣ್ಣಲ. Tbh. of ತಣ್ಣಲೆ. 149.— ತನ್ನರಿ. Tbh. of ತನ್ನಿ. 147.— ತನ್ನರಿ. = ತನ್ನರಿ. 147.— ತನ್ನರಿ. = ತನ್ನರಿ. 147.— ತನುಮ್. 140.— ತರ್ಕಮೆ. Bringing. Plural ತರ್ಕಮೆಗಳ್. 572.— ತಲೆವುಡಿಕ್. Joining head to head. 570.— ತಳಮಳ. ನಿರ್ಣಯನಾಚಿ. Decisively, certainly.

20.— ತಳಿಸ. Sprinkling, etc. Plural ತಳಿಸಂಗಳ್. 562.— ತಳಿಗ್ಗಮ್ಮ. The redness of young leaves. 73.— ತಯ. 140.— ತಾಪಗ್ಗಿ. Becoming dry, etc. 565.— ತಾಪವರ್. The tree *Terminalia bellerica*. 82.— ತಾರ್ಕಣಿಸು. 90, in the verse ಬೇರ್ಕೆಯ್ದರೆಬರನ್ ಅವರೊಳ್ ಕೂರ್ಕಲಿಗಳನ್ ಆತ್ಮನಿಕಟಿದೊಳ್ ಮಿಕ್ಕವರಂ | ತಾರ್ಕಣಿಸಿ ಸಮರಕೇಳಿಗೆ ನೂರ್ಕಡಿಗಡಿವಂ ನೃಪಾಲಕಂ ರಿಪುಬಲಮಂ ||.— ತಾಳಿಗೆ. Suffering, etc. 565.— ತಾಡ್ or ತಾಯಿ. The palm (and other plants or trees). Plural ತಾಡ್ಗಳ್ or ತಾಯಿಗಳ್. 140. 193. (See the verse quoted under ವಾಡ್ಗಿಟ್ಟೆ).— ತಾಯಿಗಿ. A woman engaged in (gaining her livelihood by the produce of) the palmyra tree. 193.— ತಾಯಿಗಿತಿ. = ತಾಯಿಗಿ. 193.— ತಿಗ. = ತೀಗ. 378.— ತಿಗುಣ್ಣ. Tbh. of ತ್ರಿಕುಣ್ಣ. 376.— ತಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. ತಿಟ್ಟಿನೆ. 49. See ತಿಟ್ಟಿನೆ in Dictionary.— ತಿದಣ್ಣಿ. Tbh. of ತ್ರಿದಣ್ಣಿ. 376.— ತಿವೊಗ. Tbh. of ತ್ರಿಮುಖ. 376.— ತಿಪುಕೆ. Bartering, etc. 557.— ತಿಪ್ಪಿಗೆ. ಸುಪ್ರಮುಖಾರ್ಥಃ. Whirlingly, etc. 20.— ತಿಹುರಾನಕ. Tbh. of ತ್ರಿಪು ರಾನಕ. 296.— ತಿಳಿತು. What is thin or delicate. See ತಿಳಿತುಬಸುಪು.— ತಿಳಿತುಬಸುಪು. ತೆಳ್ಳಮ್ಮಸುಪ್. 55.— ತಿಳಿಸ. Becoming clear, etc. Plural ತಿಳಿಸಂಗಳ್. 562.— ತಿಳಿವೆಳಗು. Bright lustre. See the third verse on page 100.— ತೀಗ. = ತಿಗ. Tbh. of ತ್ರಿಕ. 378.— ತುಣ್ಣೆ. A wicked, etc. female. 197.— ತುರವ್ವು (?). See ತುರುಮ್ವು.— ತುರುಮ್ವು. Tbh. of ತುರವ್ವು. 160.— ತುಪುಗಾಡು. A jungle for kine (to graze). 87.— ತೂಗುಣ್ಣಾಣೆ. An oscillating staff. 344.— ತೆಗೆಸ. Taking. 561.— ತೆವರ್. 140.— ತೆರಪೊನ್. A mass of gold. 332.— ತೆರ್ಬು. 80. (Cf. ತೆಬ್ಬು in Dictionary?).— ತೆಳ್ಳಸುರ್. Tender green grass. 66.— ತೆಳ್ಳೆಳಗು. Delicate lustre. In a verse on page 100.— ತೆಳ್ಳಮ್ಮ ಸುಪ್. A thin or delicate belly. 55. 347.— ತೇನಂ. ತೇನತೇನಂ. ಅದೃಢಾರ್ಥೌ ಏತೌ. In an unfirm etc. manner. 20.— ತೇವೆ. 197. (It is a term for a certain female).— ತೆರಸೆ. Tbh. of ತ್ರಯೋವತಿ. 160.— ತೇಮರ್. A tree (used) for a chariot. 302.— ತೇರ್. ತೇಪು. Plural ತೇರ್ಗಳ್ or ತೇಪುಗಳ್. 85.— ತೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. ನಿರ್ಭರಾರ್ಥಃ. Excessively, etc. 20.— ತೊಡೆಸ. Smearing, etc. 561.— ತೊನೆಸ. Swinging, etc. 561.— ತೊಮ್ಮರ್. ನನಪುರುಷಾಃ ಸ್ತ್ರಿಯೋ ವಾ. Nine persons. 361.— ತೊಮ್ಮೆ. ನವವಾರಾನ್. Nine times. 361.— ತೊಯ್ತು. Becoming wet, etc. Plural ತೊಯ್ತುಂಗಳ್. 553.— ತೊಳಸ. Shining, etc. ತೊಳಸಂಗಳ್. 562.— ತೊಯ್. 140.— ತೋಟಿಗಿತಿ. A female florist. 191.— ತೋರಿಕ. A big male. 403.— ತೋರ್ತಾಣ. A place of appearing. 87.— ತೋರ್. 140.— ತೋಯ್. 140.— ತ್ರಿಕುಣ್ಣ. Having three pits (?). 376.— ತ್ರಿಗವಿ. Three cows. See ಮೂಜಾವು.— ತ್ರಿಮುಖ. Three faced; name of an Arhat.— ತ್ತರಣ. Making haste. 534.— ತ್ತಪ್ಪಾರ. Tbh. of ತ್ತಪ್ಪು. 124.— ಥಟ್ಟುತಾರು. Page 65 in the instance ಸರರ್ ಥಟ್ಟುತಾರಾದರ್. Cf. ತಾಪತಟ್ಟು in Dictionary.— ಥಟ್ಟುಯಿ. 140.— ವಣಿಯಿಸು. To satisfy, in the verse under 474.— ವಣ್ಣುವನ್ನ. Having a stick, etc. 402.— ವನ್ಮಾಣಿ. Tbh. of ದ್ರವ್ಮಾಣಿ. ದ್ರವ್ಮಂ ನಾನಕವಿಶೇಷಃ ಟಂಕಶಾಲಾ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಃ. A mint. 378.— ವಲ್ಲಿಯ. 140.— ವವನಿಗ. A man who sells corn. 405.— ವಸವೆ. Tbh. of ವಸವಿ. 160.— ವಜವುಯಿ. 140.— ವಾನ ಶೂರ. A very liberal man. 65.— ದಿಣ್ಣು. ದಿಣ್ಣು ಇತಿ ಭಯವಿನೇಕವಿಧುರಪುರುಷವಪುಬಲಂ. The (savage) bodily power of a man who is without fear and deliberation. 441.— ದಿಣ್ಣುಕ. ತದ್ವಾನ್. A man who is possessed of that (i. e. ದಿಣ್ಣು), a wild or savage man. 441.— ದೀವಾಳಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ದೀವಾವಳಿಕೆ. 378.— ದೀವ್ಯತ್ (ದೀವ್ಯನ್). Playing, sporting. See ನಾವಿಲ.— ದುಜಾವ. Tbh. of ದ್ವಿಯಾಮು. 377.— ದುತಯು. Tbh. of ದ್ವಿತಯು. 377.— ದುತೀಯು. Tbh. of ದ್ವಿತೀಯು. 377.— ದುಮುಕ. Tbh. of ದ್ವಿಮುಖ. 377.— ದೂಗ. Tbh. of

ದ್ವಿಕ. 378. — ದೂಜಾವ. = ದುಜಾವ. 377. — ದೂತಯ. = ದುತಯ. 377. — ದೂತೀಯ. = ದುತೀಯ. 377. — ದೂಮುಕ. = ದುಮುಕ. 377. — ದೇವಡಿಗಿತ್ತಿ. A female who worships an idol. 111. — ದೇವಿಗ. ದೇವರಂ ಮಾಡುವಂ. A man who makes idols. 410. — ದೇವುಳಿಗ. = ದೇವಿಗ. 410. — ದೇವುಳಿಗಿತ್ತಿ. A woman who makes idols. 192. — ದೇವೇಜ್. Saerificing to the gods. — ದೇವೇಜ. Tbh. of ದೇವೇಜ್. 129. — ದೋಷವನ್ತ. A man in whom faults are. 402. — ದ್ರಮ್ಮ. See under ದಮ್ಮಾಣಿ. A certain coin, a drachma. — ದ್ವಿಯಾಮ. Two night watches. — ದ್ವಾರಿಗ. A doorkeeper. 418. — ಧನಂಗುಳಿ. A person who is addicted to receive money, etc. 383. — ಧನವಸ್ತೆ. A rich woman. 402. — ಧರ್ತಾರ್. Tbh. of ಧರ್ತು. 123. — ಧರ್ತು. Holding, bearing, supporting; a bearer, supporter, pre-server. — ಧಾಳಿ. 466, in a verse. (Cf. ದಾಱಿ in Dictionary?). — ನಗೆಕಾಱಿ. ಹಾಸ್ಯೇ ಪ್ರಾಥಂ ಉದ್ಯುಕ್ತೋ ವಾ. A man who is proficient in laughter (or jest) or addicted to it. 423. — ನಗೆಕಾರ್ತಿ. A female who is proficient in laughter (or jest) or addicted to it. 201. — ನಸ್ತಿಕೆ. Being extinguished, etc. Plural ನಸ್ತಿಕೆಗರ್. 568. — ನಮಿಯಸು. To bow, etc. 534. — ನರಗಟ್ಟು. A muscle bundle (?). 332. — ನಸಿಕ. A man who has ನಸೆ, q. v. 441. — ನಸುಮುಳಿಸು. Slight anger. 101. — ನಸುವಿರಿಮ. Small power, etc. 91. — ನಸೆ. ನಸೆ ಇತಿ ವಯಸಾ ವ್ಯಾಧಿನಾ ಕೃತ್ರಿಮವಿಷೇಣ ವಾ ಜೀರ್ಣಂ ಗಾತ್ರಂ. A body become decrepit by old age, sickness or artificially made poison. 441. — ನಾರ್. ಓಷಧಿ. A plant, a herb. 424. — ನಾರುಗ. ತತ್ಪಯೋಗಾದಾ. A man who uses herbs, etc. 424. — ನಾರುಗಿ. A woman who uses herbs, etc. 193. — ನಾರುಗಿತ್ತಿ. = ನಾರುಗಿ. 193. — ನಾಲ್ಕುವದ. Four ಗ್ರಾಽವುದಾ. 351. — ನಾಲ್ಕೆಯ್ಯು. A male with four hands. 53. — ನಾಲ್ಕಲೆಯ. A male with four heads. 97. — ನಾಲ್ಕುಜ. A male with four arms. 294. — ನಾವಿಲ. ನಾವಾ ದೀವ್ಯನ್, ನಾವಿಕೆ. A navigator. 441. — ನಾಬಲ್. 140. (Cf. ನೇಬಲ್ in Dictionary?). — ನಾಱ್ಕುದು. A district to be ruined. ನಾಱ್ಕುಟ್ಟುದು, the district was ruined. 82. — ನಾಱ್ಕುಲೆ. A district-weight, etc. 90. — ನಿಚ್ಚಟೆ. Not false, firm, in the sentence ದೇಹಮನ್ ಎನ್ನು ನಿಚ್ಚಟಂ ನಮ್ಮಿದಪಯ್ or ನಮ್ಮಿದಪೋ. 461. — ನಿಟ್ಟಾಯ. ನಿಡಿದು ಆಯ. A long extent (?). 339. — ನಿಡಿಯುನ್ದಲೆ. A long or large head. 345. — ನಿಡುಗಣ್ಣಾಲಿ. The pupil of a long eye. 53. — ನಿಡುಗಣ್ಣೆ. A female with long eyes. 29. 194. — ನಿಡುಗಾಲ್. A long foot. 327. — ನಿಡುಚಾಲ್. A long row. 93. — ನಿಡುಜಡೆಯಳ್. A female with long braided tresses. 328. — ನಿಡುಮೆಯ್ಯು. A man with a long body. 53. — ನಿಡುಮ್ಮು. 80. — ನಿಡುವಣೆಯ. A man with a long forehead. 328. — ನಿಡುವೆನ್ನ. A man with a long back. 329. — ನಿಡುವೆರಲಿ. A female with long fingers. 29. 194. — ನಿಡುಸೂಲ್. A long pregnancy. 87. — ನಿಯಮಿಗ. A man who practises or observes religious observances. 401. 407. — ನಿರವ. Tbh. of ನಿರೂಪ. 160. — ನಿರ್ಗಣ್ಣೆ. ಜಲನಿರ್ಗಮನದ್ವಾರಂ. The opening through which water goes out. 90. — ನಿರೊಳಿ. ನೀರಿಂ ತೊಳಿ. To wash with water. 292. — ನಿರ್ಮುಜ್ಜಿಗೆ. Buttermilk diluted with water. 92. — ನಿರ್ಮುಡುದಾಣ. The place of a water-pool. 87. — ನಿರ್ಮಟಿಗ. ನೀರ್ ಇತಿ ಜಲಂ ತದಭ್ಯಾಸತೀಲಃ | ತರಣ್ಯಾದಿನಾ ತೇನ ವಿನಾಪಿ ವಾ ಸದ್ಯಾದ್ಯುತ್ತರಣತೀಲಃ. A man who is in the habit of practising with water: one whose habit is to cross rivers etc. on rafts or also otherwise. 441. — ನುಣ್ಣೊಡೆಯ. A man with soft thighs. 328. — ನುಣ್ಣೊಡೆಯಳ್. A woman with soft thighs. 182. — ನುಸುಳ್ಳಾವಣಿಗೆ. 72. — ನುಸುಳ್ಳಾಗಿಲ್. A door (which is so narrow that) one has to squeeze through. 72. —

ನೆನೆಪ. Bearing in mind, etc. 561.— ನೆಮಿಪ್ಪ. 140.— ನೆರವಾನಸ. A neighbouring man, etc. 332.— ನೆಲವ್ವುಡಿ. To seize land, etc. 381.— ನೆಲವಡಿ. = ನೆಲವ್ವುಡಿ. 381.— ನೆಲೆಬಾಪ್. A firm condition of life. 74.— ನೆಲೈಯ. 140.— ನೆಷ್ಪಾರ. Tbh. of ನೆಷ್ಪು. 124.— ನೆಷ್ಪು. One of the chief officiating priests at a Sōma sacrifice.— ನೆಸರ್ದಾಣ. A sunny place. 73.— ನೆಸರ್ಬಟ್ಟ. The disk of the sun. 82.— ನೊಣೆಪ. Swallowing. 561.— ನೊಳ್. (ನೊಲ್ ?). A verbal theme from which ನೊಳವು (ನೊಲವು ?) comes. 569.— ನೊಳಗಾಡು. A wilderness (full) of flies. 332.— ನೊಲವು. 140.— ನೊಡು. Seeing, sight, etc. Plural ನೊಡುಗಳ್. 549.— ನಾಮಿ. Tbh. of ನವಮಿ. 160.— ಪಕ್ಕಗೆ or ಪಕ್ಕನೆ. See ಪಕ್ಕನೆ in Dictionary. 49.— ಪಕ್ಕಿಗೂಡು. A bird's nest. 304.— ಪಕ್ಷಾಳನ. Tbh. of ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಾಲನ. 160.— ಪಗಲಾಣ್ಣ. The sun. 537.— ಪಂಗಾಯ್. ಶಲಾಟು. Green, unripe fruit. 341.— ಪಂಚತಯ. Fivefold, having five parts or limbs. 376.— ಪಟ್ಟಣಿಗ. A man who resides in, or has been born in, a town. 419.— ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿಗಿತಿ. A female silk-weaver. 192.— ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿತಿ. = ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿಗಿತಿ. 202.— ಪಟ್ಟು. ಪಟ್ಟುಶಬ್ದಃ ಪಕ್ಷವಚನಃ. A side, a faction. 441.— ಪಟ್ಟುಕ. ತತ್ (i. e. ಪಟ್ಟು) ಕುರ್ವನ್, ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತಿ. A partisan. 441.— ಪಡಿಪಣ. Tbh. of ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನ. 407.— ಪಡಿಪಣಿಗ. ಭುಜಿಸ್ವ್ಯಃ. A man who eats the remainder of the food left by his master: a servant. 407.— ಪಡಿವತ್ತಿ. A female commander of an army. 200.— ಪಣಂಗಳಿ. A man who receives money (as a bribe?). 414.— ಪಣ್ಣೆ. Ripe fruit being produced. 557.— ಪಣ್ಣಳಿ. A man who receives ripe fruits (as a bribe?). 414.— ಪಣ್ಣಾಣಿ. 80.— ಪವಯಲ. ಪದಂ ಸ್ಥಾನಂ ಸನ್ನಿಭವಿಶೇಷೋ ವಾ | ತತ್ಕುರ್ವನ್. A man who makes a dwelling place or abode; one who makes verses. 441.— ಪದಿರ್, in ಕೂಡಲ್ ಪದಿರ್, a variety of sounds to join (?). 585.— ಪನ್ನ. Tbh. of ಪನ್ನ. A path, a road. 142.— ಪನ್ನಾನ್. Tbh. of ಪಥಿನ್. A path, a road. 130.— ಪನ್ನತ. 431.— ಪನ್ನತತನ. 431.— ಪಯನ್. = ಹಯನು in Dictionary. See ಬತ್ತುವ್ವಯನ್.— ಪಯನ್ನೂಲು. ಹತ್ತು ನೂಲು. ದಶಶತಂ. Ten hundred, a thousand. 363.— ಪಯುಮ್ಪರ್. Ten persons. 363.— ಪಯುಮೈ. ದಶವಾರಾನ್. Ten times. 363.— ಪಯ್ನೆ. ಶಿಘ್ರಾರ್ಥಃ. Quickly. 20.— ಪರಲುಗ. A pearl-merchant. 424.— ಪರಸನ. Tbh. of ಪ್ರಶ್ನ. 147.— ಪರಿಸಂಗ. Tbh. of ಪರಿಸ್ವಂಗ. 151.— ಪಱಿಗ. A drummer. 416.— ಪಱಿವಡಿಗ. = ಪಱಿಗ. 416.— ಪಲಗೆರ್ಡಿಯ. A man with a board-like chest. 328.— ಪಲ್ಯಾಣ. Tbh. of ಪಲ್ಯಯನ. 160.— ಪನಲ್. 140.— ಪಾಕಿಗ. ಪಾಕಕರ್ತಾ. A man who cooks, etc. 410.— ಪಾಕುಳಿಗ. = ಪಾಕಿಗ. 410. 411.— ಪಾಕುಳಿಗಿತಿ. A woman who cooks, etc. 192.— ಪಾಡುಗ. A singer. 384.— ಪಾಣಿಯದರ. Tbh. of ಪಾನೀಯದ್ವಾರ. 378.— ಪಾಣಿಯದಾರ. = ಪಾಣಿಯದರ. 378.— ಪಾನಿ. See ಇಪಾನಿ. (Is Tamil ಪಾನಿ = ಪಡೈ, an army, meant?).— ಪಾಯ್ತ. Jumping, etc. Plural ಪಾಯ್ತಂಗಳ್. 553.— ಪಾಪಿ. Fighting. See ಪಾಪಿವೆರ್. (Cf. Tamil ಪಾಪು, to fight).— ಪಾಪಿವೆರ್. ಕಲಹಶೀಲಾ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ. A woman addicted to quarrel. 82.— ಪಾಪುಡು. A jumping iguana (?). 82.— ಪಾರ್ವತಿ. A Brāhmaṇa woman. 202.— ಪಾರ್ವನ್ತಿ. = ಪಾರ್ವತಿ. 202.— ಪಾರ್ವಡಿಗಿತಿ. A female of the caste of snake-catchers. 192.— ಪಾವುಗುಲಿ. A snake-killer: a mungoose; a peacock. 547.— ಪಾವುಣಿ. A snake-cater: a peacock. 546.— ಪಾವುಪಟ್ಟ. A male with a snake-ornament. 441. (Cf. ಪೊಟ್ಟ).— ಪಾಳಿಲ್. Tbh. of ಪಾಲಿನ. 140. 160.— ಪಿಂಜಿ ಂಗು. The hind end of a garment. 93.— ಪಿನ್ನಲಿ. The back of the head. 349.— ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಿಗ. A seller of long pepper. 409.— ಪೀಳಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ಪೀಳಿಕೆ. 140. 160.—

ಪುರೂರವನ್ನು. Tbh. of ಪುರೂರವನ್. 133.— ಪುಸಿಬಾದಿ. A speaker of lies. 329.— ಪೂಡ್ಲೆ. Fixing, as an arrow; admitting, etc. 557.— ಪೂವಡಿಗಿತಿ. A female florist. 192.— ಪೆದಗಾಲ್. A hind leg. 369.— ಪೆಣ್ಣುತಿವನ್ನ. One who has a wife. 402.— ಪೆಣ್ಣುಗ. ಪೆಣ್ಣೋಳ್ ಪ್ರವಣಂ ವ್ಯಾಸ್ಯತಂ ಮೇರ್. A man addicted to, or occupied about, women. 424.— ಪೆಪೆನೊಸಲ. A man with a moon-like forehead. 327.— ಪೆಪೆನೊಯರ್. A woman with a moon-like forehead. 182. 328. 330.— ಪೆಬವು. 140.— ಪೇಚಿವಾಂಸ. 132.— ಪೇಯಾಗಿ. In a verse under 140 (page 100):— ದಾಯೋಳ್ ಅರಿಗಳನ್ ಅಳಪಾಸಿ ಪಾಯೋಳ್ ಅಳವದಿಸಿ ನೆಲನರಾಂ ಕರೆವಾ | ಕೇಯೋಳಿ ನಲಿದು ತನ್ನಯ ಪೇಯಾಗಿಯಂ ನೆಪೆಯೆ ನೆರೆಪಿದಂ ಧರಣೇಶಂ || — ಪೊಗುತೆ. Entering, etc. Plural ಪೊಗತೆಗಳ್. 560.— ಪೊಚ್ಚೆ. ನದೀವಚನಂ ಆಭರಣವಾಚ್ಯಪಿ ಪೊಚ್ಚೆ ಶಬ್ದೋತ್ತಿ. 1, a river; 2, an ornament (cf. ಪಾವುವಚ್ಚೆ; ಪಚ್ಚೆ in Dictionary). 311.— ಪೊಚ್ಚೆವಚ್ಚೆ. An ornamental dross. 441.— ಪೊಂಜಿಳೆ. A golden staff. 93.— ಪೊಟ್ಟೆವನ್ನ. A male who has a (big) belly, in the instance ಪೊಟ್ಟೆವನ್ನಂ ಬೆನಕಂ. 402.— ಪೊಣರಿಸು. To cause to fight, in the instance ಪೊಣರಿಸಿದನ್ ಆನೆಯಂ ಜೋವಂ. 537.— ಪೊಣಚೆರ್ಸು. To cause (somebody) to make (something) fight, in the instance ಪೊಣಚೆರ್ಸಿದನ್ ಆನೆಯಂ ಮಾವಟಿಗನನ್ ಆರಸಂ. 541.— ಪೊಣಚರ್. = ಪೊಣರಿಸು, in the instance ಪೊಣಚೆರ್ಸಿದನ್ ಆನೆಯಂ ಜೋವಂ. 537.— ಪೊನ್ನಗಡು. A sheet of gold. 93.— ಪೊನ್ನಿಕೆ. Joining, etc. Plural ಪೊನ್ನಿಕೆಗಳ್. 568.— ಪೊನ್ನಂಗಲ್. A golden stone. 55.— ಪೊನ್ನುಗ. A man who is addicted to, and busy with acquiring, gold. 424.— ಪೊಪ್ಪಳಿ. 67.— ಪೊಯ್ಕುರ್. Beating; a blow. Plural ಪೊಯ್ಕುಗಳ್. 555.— ಪೊರೆಪ. Nourishing, etc. 561. ಪೊಪ ಕಟ್ಟು. An outer tie, etc. 101.— ಪೊಪಕೆಯ್. The upper part of the hand. 101.— ಪೊಪಕೊಟೆ. An outer fort. 101.— ಪೊಪಮಾರ್ಗಣ್ಣಿ. ಪೊಪಮಾಪಾನ ಗಣ್ಣಿ. A swelling at the posteriors. 73.— ಪೊಪಮಾರ್ದನ. Cows of flight(?). 73.— ಪೊಪುಕೆ. Bearing on the head, etc. 557.— ಪೊಸ ಆನೆ. A wonderful elephant. 46.— ಪೊಸ ಚಾವಡಿ. A new choultry. 91.— ಪೊಸ ಚಿಗುರಿ. A beautiful antelope. 93.— ಪೊಸ ಜವಳಿ. New cloth. 91.— ಪೊಸ ತೊಲೆ. A new balance, etc. 101.— ಪೊಸ ತೊಟೆ. A new garden. 101.— ಪೊಸ ಬಿಡುಮುತ್ತು. Fino loose pearls. 87.— ಪೊಸ ಬಿಡು. A new camp. 87.— ಪೊಸ ಮಡು. A new pool. 87.— ಪೊಸ ಮಾಲ್ಕಟ್ಟೆ. A new artificial structure. 87.— ಪೊಸವ್ವುಳ್. A new woman. 169.— ಪೊಸವೆಟ್ಟು. A wonderful mountain. 92.— ಪೊಸ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ. Beautiful sugar. 89.— ಪೊಬಗು. (A verb from which ಪೊಬವು comes).— ಪೊಬವು. 140. Plural ಪೊಬವುಗಳ್. 574.— ಪೋಚೆ. Name of a man. 80.— ಪೋಳಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಟೆಕ. 160.— ಪೋಯ್. Used as verb intransitive in the sentence ಪೋಯ್ಲಂ ಬಲ್ಲಿರಿಗಳ್ ಅನ್ನು ವಜ್ರಾಹತಿಯಿಂ. 463.— ಪೋಯ್ಲಿವರ್. Parts to be scattered. 193 (in a verse).— ಪೊವಗೆ. ಭಯಾಕಸ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಥಾ. Oh! woe to me!; unexpectedly. 20.— ಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಸ್ಥಿ. See ಸೂಡಿಗಣ್ಣು.— ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಥಾನ. ಯತ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನೇ ಸ್ವಾಮೀ ಭುಕ್ತೋತ್ಪಾಯ ಗತನ್ ತತ್ಪಾನ ವಪೋವುಶ್ಚ ತದುಚ್ಚಿಷ್ಟಭೋಜನಂ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಥಾನಮ್ ಉಚ್ಯತೇ. Pratisthâna denotes the eating of the remainder (of the dinner) of him (i. e. of the master), one (who does so) sitting down in the very same place in which the master has eaten, risen and gone. 407.— ಪ್ರಥಾನಿತಿ. A female of noble birth. 191.— ಬಗೆಕಾರ್ತಿ. A mindful woman. 201.— ಬಗ್ಗನ್ನೊವಲ್. A tiger-skin. 379.— ಬಂಗಳಚೆ. A man of Baṅgāla. 420.— ಬಟ್ಟವೊಲೆಯರ್. A woman with round breasts. 328.— ಬಟ್ಟಗ. A man on the road, a traveller, in the instance ಬಿಸಿಲ್ ಬಟ್ಟಗನಂ ಬಬಲಿಸುತ್ತು. 536.— ಬಡಕೆ. A female who beats; or a lean female.

29.—ಬದಗಣ್. A woman of the north. 182.—ಬಡಿಗೊಳ್. To take a cudgel.
 380.—ಬಡಿಸಸು. To cause to make beat, in the instance ಬಡಿಸಿಸಿವಳ್ ಸೊಸೆಯಿನ್ನತ್ತೆ.
 541.—ಬಣಜು. 80. (Tbh. of ವಣಿಜ್, trade?).—ಬಣಂಜು.=ಬಣಜು. 80.—ಬತಿ. 329.
 (Tbh. of ವ್ರತಿ? cf. ಬರತ).—ಬತ್ತುವ್ವಯನ್. ಬತ್ತುವು ಪಯನ್. Water, milk, etc. drying
 up. 333. 344.—ಬನಚ. ಬಾನೊಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದುದು, ಮೇಘಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ. What is born in the sky :
 a flash of lightning. 420.—ಬಯ್ಯನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಘ್ರಾರ್ಥಃ. Quickly. 20.—ಬಯ್ಯೆ. ಬಯ್ಯೊಳ್,
 ಬಯ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. In the evening. 278.—ಬರತ. Tbh. of ವ್ರತ. 147.—ಬರವಟ್ಟೆ. A road
 whereon (somebody or something) comes. 332.—ಬಜಾಕಾಲ್. A naked foot. 101.—
 ಬಜುವ್ವು. A vain man. 172.—ಬಜುವ್ವುಳ್. A vain woman. 172.—ಬಜುವಳ್.=ಬಜು
 ವ್ವುಳ್. 172.—ಬರ್ಕಮೆ. Coming. Plural ಬರ್ಕಮೆಗಳ್. 572.—ಬಲ್ಲರಿ. A big mountain.
 463.—ಬಲ್ಲೆಯ್ಯ. A man with a strong hand. 331.—ಬಲ್ಲತನ. Strong effort. 66.—
 ಬಲ್ಲಣ್ಣ. A great villain. 66.—ಬಲ್ಲಜುಗಿ. A man of great exertion, etc. 329.—
 ಬಲ್ಲಾಹಸಿ. A great valiant man. 66.—ಬಲ್ಲಾಂಸೆ. Abundant duck-weed. 66.—ಬಳವ
 ವ್ವಿಡಿ. To seize the pot-stone pencil. 298.—ಬಳವವಡಿ.=ಬಳವವ್ವಿಡಿ. 381.—ಬಳೆಗಾಹುಕೆ.
 The making and selling of bracelets. 431.—ಬಲವೆಳಗು. A regular lustre, in a
 verse under 140.—ಬದ್ತ. Living (?). 140.—ಬದ್ತಲೆ. 140.—ಬದ್ವೆಳಗು. Living, steady
 lustre, in a verse under 140.—ಬಾಗರಣ. Tbh. of ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ. 408.—ಬಾಗರಣಿಗ. A
 grammarian. 408.—ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗ. A doorkeeper. 418.—ಬಾಗಿಲಾಯ್ತು.=ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗ. 425.—
 ಬಾಗುಳಿ. Tbh. of ವಾಗುರೆ. 140.—ಬಾದನೆ. Tbh. of ದ್ವಾದಶಿ. 160.—ಬಾದಿ.=ವಾದಿ. See
 ಪುಸಿಬಾದಿ.—ಬಾನಂಗಳು. ಗಗನನಕರ್ತಃ. A hollow of the sky. 346.—ಬಾನಿಗ. One who
 resides, or is born, in the sky. 419.—ಬಾಸುದ್ವಿಣ್ಣು. The swelling of a wale. 73.—
 ಬಾಬ್.=ಬಾಡು, flesh, in ಬಾಡುವಿಯಾದುದು. 82.—ಬಾಬಾಣ. A place of living. 90.—
 ಬಾಬ್ಬುಣುವಿಣ್ಣು. A happy living herd of kine. 87.—ಬಿಂಗಳಿ. Tbh. of ಭೃಂಗಾರಿ. 140.—
 ಬಿಜಯಂಗೆಯ್. In the second verse under 468.—ಬಿಮ್ಮಗಿ. ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ. Silently, quietly.
 20.—ಬಿಮ್ಮನೆ.=ಬಿಮ್ಮಗಿ. 20.—ಬಿಜುವಣ್ಣೆ. A rough manner or custom. 369.—ಬಿಜು
 ವಣ್ಣೆಯ. A man of rough manners. 369.—ಬಿಜ್ಜನೆ. Stiffly, in ಬಿಜ್ಜನೆ ಬೀಗು. 20.—ಬಿಳಸ.
 Tbh. of ವಿಲಾಸ. 160.—ಬಿಳಾಳ. Tbh. of ಬಿಡಾಲ. 140.—ಬಿಳಕ. A white man. 403.—
 ಬಿಳಿಕೆ. A white woman. 194.—ಬಿಳಿಯ. A whitish male. Instance ಬಿಳಿಯಂ ಬಗ್ಗಂ.
 102.—ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್. A white female. ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ. 102. Plural ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್ಳರ್. 884.—
 ಬಿಳಿರ್. (A certain verb). 507. (Cf. ಬೆಳರ್ in Dictionary?).—ಬಿಟ್ಟು. 140. Cf. ಬಿಕ್ಕು
 in Dictionary?—ಬಿಟ್ಟುಳಿಸು. 538. Cf. ಬಿಕ್ಕುಳಿಸು in Dictionary?—ಬಿಡುವೊಡ್ಡುಗು. To enter
 an abode, etc. 380.—ಬಿಡುವೊಡ್ಡುಗು.=ಬಿಡುವೊಡ್ಡುಗು. 380.—ಬೀಣಿಗ. A lute-player. 406.—
 ಬೀವ. Tbh. of ಭೀಮ. 144.—ಬೀವ್.=ಬೀಡು, of which the plural is ಬೀಡುಗಳ್, ಬೀಡ್ಡುಳ್
 or ಬೀಡ್ಡುಳ್. 233.—ಬೀಡುಣ್ಣ. A halting place. 55. Cf. ಬೀಡುಣ್ಣ. —ಬೀಡುಣ್ಣ. ಬೀಡು
 ತಾಣ, ಶಿಬಿರ. A camp. 87.—ಬೀಡುಕಾರ. The consonant ಲ. 66.—ಬುಗತಿ. Tbh. of ಭುಕ್ತಿ.
 147.—ಬುಗತಿ.=ಬುಗತಿ. 147.—ಬೂತು. ಭಣ್ಣೆಮಾ. Deception, fraud (?). 415.—ಬೂತುಗ.
 ತಮಸಜೀವೀ. A man living on deception (?). 415.—ಬೂತುಗಿ. A woman living
 on deception (?). 193.—ಬೂತುಗಿತಿ.=ಬೂತುಗಿ. 193.—ಬೂತುವಣಿಗ=ಬೂತುಗ. 415.—
 ಬೆಂಗದಿರ. ಸೂರ್ಯಕಿರಣಃ. A sunbeam. 341.—ಬೆಂಗಲ್. ಸೂರ್ಯಕಾನ್ವೀಪಲಃ. The sun-
 stone: crystal. 342.—ಬೆಚ್ಚ. Hot. See ಬೆಚ್ಚಗೂಡ್, ಬೆಚ್ಚುರಿ.—ಬೆಚ್ಚಗೂಡ್. Hot rice.
 343.—ಬೆಚ್ಚರ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಾರ್ಥಃ. Manifestly, clearly. 20.—ಬೆಚ್ಚುರಿ. A hot flame. 343.—

ಬೆಚ್ಚೋಡು. A hot potsherd. 336. 341. 343.— ಬೆಟ್ಟದಳ. A fioreo female. 102.—
 ಬೆಟ್ಟುಗಾಡು. A hill-jungle. 379.— ಬೆಟ್ಟುಂಗಾಡು. = ಬೆಟ್ಟುಗಾಡು. 379.— ಬೆಟ್ಟುವೊಡ್. A
 hill-stream, or a hill-path. 379.— ಬೆಟ್ಟುಪೊಡ್. = ಬೆಟ್ಟುವೊಡ್. 379.— ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ. 80.— ಬೆಡು
 ಗನ್ನಿ. (Originally ಬೆಡುಲುಗಣ್ಣಿ). = ಬೆಡಗನ್ನಿ. 83.— ಬೆಡಲುಡು. A frightened iguana (?).
 82.— ಬೆಡಗನ್ನಿ. (Originally ಬೆಡಗಣ್ಣಿ). ಚಕಿತಗವೀ. A frightened cow. 83.— ಬೆನ್ನೊವಲ್.
 The skin of the back. 80.— ಬೆನ್ನೂರಿ. A hot flame. 343.— ಬೆನ್ನೋಡು. = ಬೆಚ್ಚೋಡು.
 343.— ಬೆನ್ನೂದಿ. ಕೋಷ್ಣಭಸ್ಮ. Hot ashes. 341.— ಬೆಳ್ಳರಿ (or ಬೆಳ್ಳರಿ). A rain of white
 colour. 93.— ಬೆಳ್ಳದ (or ಬೆಳ್ಳಳ). ಭಯಚಕಿತಾರ್ಥಃ. Frightened from fear, etc. 20.—
 ಬೆಳ್ಳಟ್ಟಿ. White cloth. 223. 347.— ಬೆಳ್ಳಗನೆ. White flax. 336.— ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ. A white
 female. 197.— ಬಿಜವು. 140.— ಬಿಜ್. 140.— ಬೇರುಗಿ. A woman who deals in, or sells,
 roots. 193.— ಬೇರುಗಿತಿ.— ಬೇರುಗಿ. 193.— ಬೇರ್ತಡೆ. An impediment of roots, etc.
 90.— ಬೇಸು. Hotness. See ಬೇಸುರಿ, ಬೇಸೋಡು.— ಬೇಸುರಿ. A hot flame. 334. 343.—
 ಬೇಸೋಡು. A hot potsherd. 343.— ಬೇಹಾರಿ. A trader. 329.— ಬೇಹುಚದರ. A man
 clever in spying. 305.— ಬೊನ್ನು. ಜೀರ್ಣಮಲಿನವಸ್ತ್ರಖಂಡಕಟಾದಿವ್ಯವಚನಃ. An old dirty
 piece of cloth, mat and other things. 441.— ಬೊನ್ನುಕ್ಕ. ತದ್ (ಬೊನ್ನು) ಗೃಹ್ಣನ್. A man
 who puts on an old dirty piece of cloth, etc. 441.— ಬೊಳ್ಳಿ. A vociferous woman(?).
 197.— ಬೊಡು. 140.— ಬೊಡ್. 140.— ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಗಿತಿ. A Brāhmaṇa female. 28. 190.—
 ಭಣ್ಣಿಮೆ. Deception, fraud (?). See ಬೂತು.— ಮಜ್ಜು. 60. Cf. ಮಜ್ಜುಸಾರ in Dictionary.—
 ಮಡಿವತ್ತಿ. A washerwoman. 200.— ಮಡುನೀರ್. Water of a pool. 380.— ಮಡುವೊಡ್.
 To fall into a pool. 380.— ಮಡುವೀರ್. = ಮಡುವೊಡ್. 380.— ಮಣಿತ. Bending, etc.
 ಮಣಿವುದು. 579. Plural ಮಣಿತಂಗಳ್. 554.— ಮಣ್ಣುಲ. 140. See ಮಣ್ಣುಲ in Diction-
 ary.— ಮದನವತಿಗ. ಮದನವತೀವೃತ್ತವಿಶೇಷಕರ್ತಾ. A man who composes the madanavati
 metre. 412.— ಮಧುಲಿಹ. Tbh. of ಮಧುಲಿಹ್. 129.— ಮನೆಸರಕು. The articles of a
 house. 89.— ಮರಕುಟಿಗ. ಪಕ್ಷಿವಿಶೇಷೋ ದಾರುತಕ್ಷಾ ವಾ. A wood-pecker; a wood-cutter,
 a carpenter. 548.— ಮರಗಡಿ. To cut a tree or wood. 382.— ಮರಂಗಡಿ. = ಮರಗಡಿ.
 382.— ಮರುಳ್ಳೊಡಗ. A foolish laugher. 66.— ಮರುರ್ಗೂಡ್. Rice with a drug in
 it. 379.— ಮರುರ್ಗೂಡ್. = ಮರುರ್ಗೂಡ್. 379.— ಮುಟ್ಟು. 140.— ಮಾಗ. Tbh. of ಮಾಘೆ.
 143.— ಮಾಂಕರಣೆ. Disregard. See under ಸಮರಂಗಾಳ.— ಮಾಂಗದಿರ್. The splendour of
 a mango. 348.— ಮಾಂಚಳಿ. A small branch of a mango tree. 348.— ಮಾಂಚೊಮ್ಮ.
 A cluster of mangoes. 348.— ಮಾಣ್ಣೊಣೆ. 348.— ಮಾತುಗಿ. A talkative woman.
 193.— ಮಾತುಗಿತಿ. = ಮಾತುಗಿ. 193.— ಮಾತುವಣಿಗ. A talkative man. 415.— ಮಾಮುಗುರ್.
 An opening bud of a mango. 332.— ಮಾಮ್ಬು. The flower of a mango. 348.—
 ಮಾಮ್ಬೊಣರ್. A couple of mangoes. 348.— ಮಾರಿಗ. ಮಾರಿಯುಂ ಪೂಜಿಸುವಂ. A man who
 worships Māri. 413.— ಮಾಜುಡು. Another iguana (?). 82.— ಮಾಗೋಲ್. A staff
 that measures a fathom. 90.— ಮಾಲೆವಡಿಗ. ಮಾಲಾಕಾರಃ. A male florist. 416.—
 ಮಾಲೆವಡಿಗಿತಿ. A female florist. 192.— ಮಾವಣಿಗಿ. See ಒಳ್ಳಾವಣಿಗಿ, ನುಸುಳ್ಳಾವಣಿಗಿ.— ಮಾಳರ.
 Tbh. of ಮಾಳರ. 160.— ಮಾಳಲ. = ಮಾಳರ. 140.— ಮಾಳಿದು. 488.— ಮಾಳ್ವಟ್ಟಿ. An artificial
 structure. See ಪೊಸೆ.— ಮಾಳ್ವುಳಿ. ಮಾಳ್ವುದು ಶೀಲಮ್ ಈತಂಗೆ. A man addicted to making,
 etc. 545.— ಮಾಳ್ವಟ್ಟಿ. 140.— ಮಾಳ್ವಟ್ಟಿ. See also the following verse under 193:—
 ಮಾಳ್ವಟ್ಟಿಗಳ್ ಇರ್ತಡಿಯೊಳ್ ನೀಳ್ವಾಯ್ಗಳ್ ಬೀಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಕೆವ್ವುತ್ತುಗಳಂ | ಪೊಡ್ಲೆದರ್ವಿರೆ ದಾಳಿವ್ವುದ
 ತಾಳ್ಗಳ್ ನಟ್ಟಿಪರ ದಿಟ್ಟಿಗಿಟ್ಟಳಮ್ ಎನೆಗುಂ ||.— ಮಾಲ್ತೊಡ್. An artificial stream. 87.—

ಮಿಗುತೆ. Becoming great, etc. Plural ಮಿಗತೆಗಳ್. 560.— ಮಿಂಚುಮ್ಬುದು. A fire-fly, etc. 344.— ಮಿತ್ತು. Past participle of ಮಿಡಿ. 482. 506.— ಮಿದಿಸ. Pounding. Plural ಮಿದಿಸಂಗಳ್. 562.— ಮಿದ್ದಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ಮೃದ್ವೀಕೆ. 160.— ಮಿಳಿ. (A certain verb). 566.— ಮಿಳವು. A bhāva noun of ಮಿಳಿ. 566.— ಮಿಂಗಳು. ಧೀವರಃ ಪಕ್ಷಿವಿಶೇಷೋ ವಾ. A fisherman; a crane. 547.— ಮುಕ. Tbh. of ಮುಖ. See ದುಮುಕ.— ಮುಕತಿ. Tbh. of ಮುಕ್ತಿ. 147.— ಮುಕ್ಕುಳಿಸಿಸು. To cause to rinse the mouth with water and spit it out, etc. Instance:— ಮುಕ್ಕುಳಿಸಿಸಿದಂ ರೋಗಿಯಂ ಬಿಜ್ಜಂ. 541.— ಮುಕ್ಕೋಡಿ. Three crores, etc. 101.— ಮುಕ್ಕೋಶ. Three kos. 68.— ಮುಗುಳೆ. Closing, etc. 559.— ಮುಗುಳ್ಳುಮ್ಬು. A budding pomegranate. 74.— ಮುಗುಳ್ಳೊಂಗಳ್. A cluster of buds. 73.— ಮುಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿ. Three bankers, etc. (?). 94.— ಮುಚ್ಚಾವಡಿ. Three choultries. 93.— ಮುಚ್ಚೆಂಗಳು. Three ends of a garment. 93.— ಮುಚ್ಚೆತ್ತೆ. Three halting places for travellers, etc. 68.— ಮುಚ್ಚಾವಿರ. Three thousand. 94.— ಮುಚ್ಚೋಡಿಸ. 94.— ಮುಣ್ಣು. ಧಾಸ್ವ್ಯಂ. Violence, audacity, etc. 423.— ಮುಣ್ಣುಕಾಪ. A man disposed to violence, etc. 423.— ಮುತ್ತಲೆ. ಮೂಟತಲೆ. Three heads. 360.— ಮುತ್ತಳಿ. Three ties, etc. 101.— ಮುದುಡುಗಣ್ಣು. ಆಮೂಲಾಗ್ರಗ್ರಂಥಿ. A knot from the root to the top. 83.— ಮುದುಡುಗಣ್ಣು. = ಮುದುಡುಗಣ್ಣು. 83.— ಮುಪ್ಪಾದೇಶ. Three spans. 68.— ಮುಪ್ಪಿಸಿಲ್. The first sunshine of the morning. 536.— ಮುಯ್ಯೆ. ತ್ರೀನ್ ವಾರಾನ್. Three times, thrice. 360.— ಮುಯ್ಯಾಪಡಿ. Eighteen feet; (or three humble bees). 68.— ಮುಯ್ಯಾಳ್. Three servants, etc. 68.— ಮುಯ್ಯರ್. Three persons. 360.— ಮುಯ್ಯರ್. = ಮುಯ್ಯರ್. 354.— ಮುಯ್ಯೊಂಚಲ್. A cluster of thorns. 73.— ಮುಯ್ಯೆಲೆ (or ಮುಯ್ಯೆಲೆ). A prickly garment. 93.— ಮುಯ್ಯೊಂಗಳ್. A bundle or cluster of thorns. 66.— ಮುಯ್ಯಾಳಿಲ್. A door of thorns. 72.— ಮುಯ್ಯೆಂಗಳು. Prickly ends of a garment. 93.— ಮುಯ್ಯುಂಗಿಸು. To immerse (*v. tr.*) to let go down, etc., in the instance ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಂ ಗಟ್ಟಿಪೊಳ್ ಪೊತ್ತಂ ಮುಯ್ಯುಂಗಿಸಿದಂ. 536.— ಮುಯ್ಯ. 140.— ಮೂಗುಡ್ಡೆ. Three heaps. 353.— ಮೂಗೆಯ್ಯ. A male with three hands. 97.— ಮೂಗೊಡೆ. Three parasols. 353.— ಮೂಚೋಟು. Three spans. 353.— ಮೂಡಣಳ್. A female of the cast. 140.— ಮೂದಲೆಯ. A male with three heads. 352.— ಮೂ ಳಾವು. ತ್ರಿಗವೀ. Three cows. 352.— ಮೂಟುಕೆಯ್ಯ. = ಮೂಗೆಯ್ಯ. 97.— ಮೂಟುದಲೆಯ. = ಮೂದಲೆಯ. 352.— ಮೂವುಡಿ. Thrice. 88.— ಮೆಣ್ಣಿ. Tbh. of ಮೇರಿ. 160. See ಮೆಣ್ಣಿ in Dictionary.— ಮೆಣಸಿಗ. A seller of black pepper. 409.— ಮೆಯ್ಯೊವಲ್. The skin of the body. 89.— ಮೆಲಿಸು. To cause to chew. 62.— ಮೆಲ್ಲೆಯ್ಯ. A man with a soft hand. 331.— ಮೆಲ್ಲೊಗ್ಗೆ. A tender bud, in a verse under 442.— ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದಳ್. A gentle, etc. woman. 59.— ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದೆಯ. A man with a kind heart. 14.— ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದೆಯಳ್. A woman with a kind heart. 182.— ಮೆಳಸು. ಮರಿಚಂ. Black pepper. 140.— ಮೆಲೆ. 140.— ಮೇಲೂರಿಚ. A man who has been born in a superior village or town. 420.— ಮೇಲೂರ್. A superior village or town. 420.— ಮೇಲ್ಪನ್ನ. A precious pearl. 66.— ಮೆಲ್ಲಣ್ಣ. An excellent colour. 92.— ಮೇಲ್ಪಾತು. An excellent word. 92.— ಮೊಗೆವ. Scooping, etc. 561.— ಮೊಡಲೆ. 140.— ಮೊಡನ. Tbh. of ಮೋ ಚನ. 143.— ಮೊಡಿಕೆ. Striking, etc. ಮೊಡುವುದು. 579. Plural ಮೊಡಿಕೆಗಳ್. 569.— ಮೊಡು. Striking, etc. Plural ಮೊಡುಗಳ್. 549.— ಮೊಡನಕಾಪ. A deceiver, etc. 423.— ರಕ್ಕೆವನ್ನ. A man who is guarded; one who guards. Instance:— ರಕ್ಕೆವನ್ನಂ ಗರುಡಂ. 402.— ರಸಯಣ. Tbh. of ರಸಾಯನ. 160.— ರಾವುತರಾಯ. ತರುಗಾರೂಢರಾಜಃ. A

chief of horsemen. 295.—ರಾಜಾಕಣಿ. 140.—ರಿದ್ದಿ. Tbh. of ಶುಧ್ಧಿ. 159.—ರುಂಚಿ. (A feminine noun). 197.—ಘೋಷಗ. A laugher, etc. See ಮರುಳ್ಳೋಷಗ. —ಲಂಚಗ. ಲಂಚದಿಂ ಜೀವಿಸುವಂ. A man who lives by taking bribes. 401. 415.—ಲಂಚಗಿ. A woman who takes bribes. 193.—ಲಂಚಗಿತಿ.=ಲಂಚಗಿ. 193.—ಲಂಚವಣಿಗಿ.=ಲಂಚಗಿ. 196.—ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ. A deeply designing woman. 197.—ಲಮ್ಮಳಿಕೆ. 140. (=ಲಮ್ಮಳಿಗಿ). —ಲಮ್ಮಳಿಗಿ. Tbh. of ಲಾಮ್ಬಟ್ಟ. 160.—ಲಾಮ್ಬಟ್ಟ. Lasciviousness, lustiness, lewdness, dissoluteness.—ವಗ್ಗ. Tbh. of ವರ್ಗ. 153.—ವಣ್ಣಿ. 80. (Cf. ಒಣ್ಣಿ in Dictionary?).—ವರಳಚ. A man born in Varāṅga. 420.—ವಲಂ. ಸ್ಫುಟಾರ್ಥಃ. Clearly, manifestly. 20.—ವಲ್ಲಂ.=ವಲಂ. 20.—ವಿತರಣಿಸು. To pass over, etc. 59.—ವಿಧುಗಾಣ್. To see the moon. 382.—ವಿಧುಗಾಣ್.=ವಿಧುಗಾಣ್. 382.—ವಿಸವನ್ತ. That has poison. Instance:—ವಿಸವನ್ತಂ ಸೇಸಂ. 402.—ವೆಟಂ. ಸ್ಫುಟಾರ್ಥಃ. Manifestly. 20.—ವೈಯೂಳಿ. Tbh. of ವಾಹ್ಯಾಳಿ. 140.—ವ್ರೀಳಿ. Tbh. of ವ್ರೀಡೆ. 140.—ಸಂವ. Tbh. of ಶಮ್ಪ. 140.—ಸಣು.=ಸಣ್ಣು. 441.—ಸಣುಕ.=ಸಣ್ಣುಕ. 441.—ಸಣ್ಣು. ಸಣುಸಣ್ಣುಶಬ್ದೌ ಕುಬ್ಜವಾಮನಾವಯವವಿಶೇಷವಚನೌ. Two words which denote the particular limbs of a hump-backed and dwarfish man. 441.—ಸಣ್ಣುಕ. (A man who is small:) a man who is hump-backed or dwarfish. 441.—ಸತ್ತಿಗವನ್ತ. A man with an umbrella. 402.—ಸಮಮ. Tbh. of ಸದ್ಯ. 147.—ಸಪ್ತಳ. Tbh. of ಸತ್ಪಲ. 160.—ಸಮರಂಗಾಣ. A combatant, in the following verse under 384:—ಅಂಕಂಗಾಣನ ಗಣ್ಡುತನಂ ಕೂರಿತೆ ತುಮಲಯುದ್ಧದೊಳ್ ಪಟುಭಟರಂ | ನೂಂಕುಮ ಸಮರಂ ಗಾಣನ ಮಾಂಕರಣಿಯ ಗಣ್ಡುತನದ ತಿರುಳನಿವೇಟ್ಟುಂ || a warrior's valiantness, sharpness, even the disregard of the combatant who pushes away fierce soldiers in a vehement fight one has to call the essence of valiantness.—ಸರವಣ್ಣಿಗ. Tbh. of ಸ್ವರಬನ್ಧಕ. 406. A man who binds, confines or checks the voice or tone(?).—ಸರವಣ್ಣಿಗಿತಿ. A female saravandiga. 192.—ಸರಿಸಪ. Tbh. of ಸರ್ಸಪ. 147.—ಸಸಿದೋಣ್ಣಿ. A garden of young plants, etc., in a verse under 193.—ಸಸಿನೇಬರ. Tbh. of ಶಶಿಲೇಬರ. 138.—ಸಳಳ. Tbh. of ಸಲಿಲ. 139.—ಸಾದಕ. Tbh. of ಸಾಧಕ. 143.—ಸಾಲ್ಪುಳಿ. ಋಣಶೀಲಃ. A man addicted to contracting debts. 545.—ಸಾಲ್ಪುಲದಾಣ. A place where calves are in a row or in rows. 87.—ಸಾಸಿವರ್ಲೆಯ. A male with a thousand heads. 356.—ಸಾಸಿದೋರ್ಳ. A male with a thousand arms. 356.—ಸಿಗ್ಗನೆ. With the sound of splitting, in the sentence ಸಿಗ್ಗನೆ ಸಿಗಿಮ. 20.—ಸಿರಿವರ, ಸಿದಾರ, ಸಿರಿಬಾರ. Tbh. of ತ್ರೀವ್ಯಾರ. 378. Cf. ಸಿರಿಯವರ, etc. in Dictionary, and ಸೀಯದರ, etc.—ಸಿರಿರಾಮ. Tbh. of ತ್ರೀರಾಮ. 296.—ಸಿಳ್ಳ. 140, in a verse near the end.—ಸೀಯವರ, ಸೀಯದಾರ, ಸೀಯಬಾರ.=ಸಿರಿವರ, etc. 378.—ಸೀಟುಡು. 82. A screaming iguana(?).—ಸೀಲೆ. Tbh. of ಶೀಲೆ. A female who is disposed to, etc. 160.—ಸೀಳುಂಗಲ್ಲ. A split cheek. 55.—ಸೀಳ್ನಾಯ್. A split capsula, 193 in a verse.—ಸೀಲೈಟ್ಟಿ. A split abdomen. 91.—ಸುಗಿತ. Fearing; tearing off. Plural ಸುಗಿತಂಗಳ್. 554.—ಸುಂಕಿಗಿತಿ. A female collector of customs. 191.—ಸುಟ್ಟಿ. Tbh. of ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ. 160.—ಸುಯ್ತ. Breathing, etc. Plural ಸುಯ್ತಂಗಳ್. 553.—ಸುಕುಂಠುರುಳಿ. A woman with curled hair. 194.—ಸುಪ್ಪನೆ. With the sound of pouring, dropping, etc., in the instance ಸುಪ್ಪನೆ ಸುರಿಮ. 20.—ಸೂಡಿಗಣ್ಣು. ಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಸ್ಥೀ. 82.—ಸೂಯಾಣ. Tbh. of ಸೂಪಸ್ಥಾನಂ, ಮಹಾನಸಂ. A cook's place, a cooking place, a kitchen. 378.—ಸೂಯ್. ವಾರಂ ನಿವೇದನಂ ವಾ. A time, a turn;—making known, announcing, proclaiming, apprising, publishing, relating, communication;

information; representation; delivering, giving, entrusting; an offering, oblation; dedication. 425.—ಸೂಲಾಯ್ತು. ಸೂಲಾಯ್ತು ಅಧಿಕೃತಂ. A man appointed to proclaiming, etc. 425.—ಸೂಲಾಯ್ತು. A female ಸೂಲಾಯ್ತು. 195.—ಸೂಲಾಗ. = ಸೂಲಾಯ್ತು. 425.—ಸೆಟ್ಟಿತಿ. A female banker, etc. 190. 200.—ಸೆದ್ದು. 67.—ಸೆಳವು. 140.—ಸೆಳಸು. 140.—ಸೇನವಳ or ಸೇನವಳ್ಳ. A general. 426.—ಸೇನ್ದು. Drawing water out. 569.—ಸೊಚ್ಚು. Tbh. of ಸ್ವಚ್ಚು. 160.—ಸೊಮ್ಮುಯಿ. 140 (where ಪೊಮ್ಮುಯಿ is separately adduced).—ಸೊರ್ಬು. 80.—ಸೊಸೆಮುದ್ದು. A kiss, or the affection, of a daughter-in-law. 101.—ಸ್ಥಿಕೈ. See ಹಿಕ್ಕೈ.—ಸ್ತರ್ತಾರ. Tbh. of ಸ್ತರ್ತರ್. 123.—ಸ್ತರ್ತರ್. One who remembers or recollects.—ಸ್ವರಬನ್ಧಕ. See ಸರವನ್ದಿಗ.—ಹಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆ. 145.—ಹತ್ತಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ಪತ್ತಿಕೆ. 154.—ಹದಿಡೆ. Tbh. of ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ. 160.—ಹರಡಿಕೆ. Scratching; spreading. 569.—ಹರ್ತಾರ. Tbh. of ಹರ್ತರ್. 123.—ಹಸದನ. Tbh. of ಪ್ರಸಾಧನ. 160.—ಹಾಂಸೆ. See ಬಲ್ಲಾಂಸೆ.—ಹಿದಯ. Tbh. of ಹೃದಯ. 160.—ಹಿಕ್ಕೈ. Tbh. of ಸ್ಥಿಕೈ (ಸ್ಥಿಕೃತಿ). 150.—ಹೀವರ. Tbh. of ಪೀವರ. 145.—ಹೆಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಲ್ಲ ಶಬ್ದಶ್ ಶರೀರಾರ್ಥಃ ಪುರಶ್ಚೂಡಾರ್ಥೋ ವಾ. 1, The body; 2, the front tuft of hair. 312.—ಹೆಲ್ಲಾಹೆಲ್ಲಿ. ಹೆಲ್ಲಮಂ ಹೆಲ್ಲಮಂ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾವ್ವ ಯುದ್ಧಂ. 1, A fight in which they mutually trample on the body of each other. ಹೆಲ್ಲಮಂ ಹೆಲ್ಲಮನ್ ಓರೊಂದಂ ಪಿಡಿವುದಾವ ಯುದ್ಧದೊಳ್ ಆದು. 2, A fight in which they mutually seize the front tuft of hair of each other. 312.



INDEX.

The numbers refer to the pages.

1. Kannada and Samskrita letters, syllables and words,

wherever required with due diacritical signs.

- a. 1. The final letter of many crude nouns and pronouns 34—36. 46. 47. 60, comprising masculine, feminine and epicine words 37. 45. 47—49. 51. 207, and neuter words 41—44.
- a. 2. Sign of the nominative singular of the words under a 1. 42. 43. 48. 49. 60. 61. *Cf.* 218.
- a. 3. (= â 1). Sign of the accusative singular and plural of the words under a 1. 42. 43. 50. 52. 53. 62. 63.
- a. 4. (= â 2). Sign of the genitive singular and plural, in the singular occasionally suffixed by means of one or more euphonic letters (see d, n 2, ina 2, aṇa 1, da 1, dâ, na, aṇa 1) 42. 50—60. 63. 65—75. 80. *Cf.* 112.
- a. 5. Sign of the vocative 81. 82.
- a. 6. Sign of the infinitive 122. 157. 160. 161. 324.
- a. 7. Of the imperative 149 *seq.*
- a. 8. In Tadbhavas 31. 32.
- a. 9. Taddhita suffix 29. 36. 200.
- a. 10. = am 3. 127.
- a. 11. Vulgar form of va 1., 115.
- a. 12. Becomes â 24. 189. 212, and changes in ö 47. 51. 53. 58. 111. 112.
- am. 1. Sign of the accusative 41. 43. 47. 48. 50—54. 56. 58. 59. 62. 65—67. 69. 71. 73—75.
- am. 2. Masculine pronominal suffix 111. 119. 218.
- am. 3. Termination of the third person masculine singular 88. 127.
- am. 4. In the imperative 148 *seq.*
- am. 5. = aḍi 213.
- am. 6. And, etc. 266 *seq.*
- akarmakadhātu. 89.
- akârânta. 31.
- akum. = akkuṃ. 147.
- akkë. = akkë. 1. 59. 60. 62. 63. 73.
- akkara. 5.
- akkaramâlë. 5.
- akku. = akkuṃ. 147.
- akkuṃ. Of âgu 111. 147.
- akkë. 1. = arkkë. Sign of the dative 59. 60. 62. 63. 73.
- akkë. 2. Imperative of âgu 111. 150. 338.
- akshara. 5.
- aksharamâlë. 5.
- aksharârûpa. 4.
- aksharavṛitti. 30.
- aksharasañjñakâra. 4.
- aksharasañjñârûpa. 4.
- aksharâtmaka. 4.
- agë. 1. Sign of the dative 53.
- agë. 2. In the formation of adverbs 169 (and adjectives 248).
- ankitanâma. 30.
- ankë. 22.

aṅgikāra. 176.
 ačētana. 37.
 aččagannaḍa. 5. 432.
 aṭiga. Taddhita suffix 203.
 aḍi. = aṁ. 213.
 aḍiga. = aṭiga. 203.
 aḍē. = arē, oḍē. 167. 271 *seq.* 319 *seq.*
 aṇ. 1. Augment 61. 62. 80.
 aṇ. 2. = aṇa 1. 60.
 aṇa. 1. (aṇ + a). Sign of the genitive
 58—61.
 aṇa. 2. = āṇa. 111. 282.
 aṇakē. (aṇ + a + kē). = aṇḡē. 61.
 aṇakkē. = aṇakē. 61.
 aṇattaṇim. (aṇa + attañim). = aṇindē.
 60.
 aṇada. (aṇa + da). Sign of the genitive 61.
 aṇadindē. (aṇa + da + inda). Sign of
 the ablative 61.
 aṇim. (aṇa + im). Sign of the ablative
 58. 60. 61.
 aṇiga. Taddhita suffix 203.
 aṇinda. (aṇa + inda). = aṇindaṁ. 61.
 aṇindaṁ. (aṇa + indaṁ). = aṇindē. 60.
 aṇindē. (aṇa + indē). Sign of the abla-
 tive 60. 61.
 aṅḡē. (aṇ + ḡē). Sign of the dative 58.
 60. 74.
 aṭīṣaya. 302.
 aṭīṣayatara. 310.
 atu. = adu 1. 74. 222 *seq.* 241.
 attañim. Sign of the ablative 41.
 48—50. 52. 54. 67. 74. 75.
 attañinda. = attañindaṁ. 50.
 attañindaṁ. = attañindē. 41. 48—50.
 52. 54. 67.
 attañindē. = attañim. 41. 48—50. 52.
 54. 67.
 attu. 1. = atu. 74. 222 *seq.*
 attu. 2. Termination of the third person
 neuter singular 127.

atva. 32.
 ada. = āda. 111. 142.
 adu. 1. Demonstrative neuter pronoun
 singular 47. 58—60. 112. 222 *seq.*
 adu. 2. Termination of the third person
 neuter singular 127. 157.
 aḍē. 1. Sign of the negative participle
 106 *seq.* 111.
 aḍē. 2. Third person singular neuter
 133. 135.
 adhikaraṇa. 381. 389.
 adhyârôpa. 412. 415. 416.
 adhyâhâra. 413.
 adhyâhârya. 406.
 adhva. 382.
 an. annu. Verb 352 *seq.*
 ana. 1. Sign of the accusative 60. 68.
 ana. 2. = antha. 248.
 anaksharâtmaka. 4.
 ananunâsika. 16.
 anitu, etc. 257.
 anibar. 241.
 anisṭa. 382. 386. 389. 395.
 anu. 1. = aṁ 1. 43. 47—51. 53. 56. 60.
 63. 67—69. 75.
 anu. 2. = aṁ 3. 127.
 anu. 3. = aṁ 2. 218.
 anunâsika. 14. 16.
 anulôma. 11.
 anusvâra. 16. 21.
 anē. 1. = ana 2. 248.
 anē. 2. = aḡē 2.
 anēya. 256 *seq.*
 anêkâkshara. 79.
 anêkâksharadhâtu. 22. 25—28.
 anêkâksharaśabda. 32. 34. 35.
 anta. 1. = antaha. 188.
 anta. 2. 109. 141.
 antē. On dit. 136. 142. 358.
 antha, etc. = antaha. 188. 248.
 anthavanu, etc. 188. 189.

antyalôpa. 32.
 antyavarṇa. 28.
 antyākshara. 28.
 anna. 1. = annu. 49. 53. 60.
 anna. (annañ). 2. = antaha. 188. 248.
 annaḷ. Feminine of annain (anna 2)-
 188.
 annu. = añ 1. Sign of the accusative
 43. 48. 49. 53. 56. 60. 65. 66. 68. 70. 75.
 annë. = annaḷ. 188.
 anya. 88.
 anyakartṛi. 89.
 anyatôtiśaya. 302.
 anyapurusha. 88.
 ayônya. 310.
 anvaya. 407. 411. 412.
 anvayasvatanttra. 414.
 anvayisu. 407.
 anvarthanâma. 30.
 apa. = appa. 110. 117. 118. 144.
 apabhramśa. 30. 432 *seq.*
 apādâna. 380. 388. 395.
 appa. = aha. 111. 117. 144. 188. 243.
 abinduka. 187.
 abhâvakriyë. 106.
 abhîkshana. 363.
 amë. Taddhita suffix 200.
 ay. 1. Past participle 103. 142. 261.
 ay. 2. Termination of the second
 person singular 127.
 ay. 3. Five 212. 252. 253.
 ayatnakṛitagurutva. 399.
 ayi. = ay 3. 252.
 ayila. Taddhita suffix 204.
 aytë. Third person neuter singular 133.
 ar. 1. Sign of the nominative plural
 51. 70 — 72. 136.
 ar. 2. Plural of añ 2. 111. 119. 218.
 ar. 3. Formation of the third person
 plural 127.
 arâdëśa. 32.

ari. = iri. 159.
 arir. = ar 1. 51. 70.
 arisamâsa. 215. 216. 218.
 aru. 1. = ar 1. 51. 52. 71. 72.
 aru. 2. = ar 3. 127. 139.
 arugaḷ. = argaḷ. 52.
 arugaḷir. = arugaḷ. 52.
 arugaḷu. = arugaḷ. 52.
 arë. = aḍë, öḍë. 167. 271 *seq.* 319 *seq.*
 arkaḷ. = argaḷ. 51. 70.
 arkaḷir. = arkaḷ. 51. 70.
 argaḷ. = ar 1. 51.
 Argala. 3.
 arghya. 386.
 artha. 29. 313.
 arthavyakti. 216.
 arthânurûpa. 30.
 ar. 1. Augment 61.
 ar. 2. Six. 252. 253.
 ara. 1. (ar + a). Sign of the genitive
 58—60. 62. 63. 73.
 ara. 2. = ar 2. 252.
 arattañim. (ara + attañim). Sign of
 the ablative 62.
 arannu. (ara + annu). Sign of the
 accusative 60.
 arali. = aralli. 59. 60. 62.
 aralli. (ara-alli). Sign of the locative
 59. 60. 62. 73.
 ari. Verb 339.
 arim. (ara + im). Sign of the instru-
 mental 58. 59. 62. 73.
 arinda. = arindë. 59. 60. 63.
 arindavu. = arindë. 59.
 arindë. (ara + indë) = arim. 59.
 aru. Six. 212. 252. 253.
 aruḷ. = aröḷ. 59.
 aröḷ. (ara + öḷ). Sign of the locative
 59. 62. 73.
 aröḷagë. = aröḷ. 59. 60. 62. 63.
 aröḷu. = aröḷ. 59. 62.

arkē. (ar + kē). Sign of the dative 58.
59. 62. 73.

al. 1. Sign of the locative 42. 54. 67.

al. 2. Sign of the infinitive 120. 121.
125. 324.

al. 3. Sign of prohibition 153 *seq.*

al. 4. Defective verb 160.

al. 5. Euphonic 265.

alâgi. (al + âgi). 426.

ali. 1. = alli. 43. 44. 49 — 51. 54. 57. 68.
70. 75.

ali. 2. = alim. 151 *seq.* 153 *seq.* 333.
338.

alim. In the imperative 153 *seq.*

alu. 1. = al 1. 42. 43. 54. 67. 68.

alu. 2. = al 2. 121. 125. 159. 324. 426.

altu. altë. 362.

alpapraṇa. 14.

alla. 160. 161. 291 *seq.* 293. 339.

allam. 160. 291.

allada. 361 *seq.*

alladë. 106. 293. 360 *seq.*

alli. Sign of the locative 42 — 44.
49 — 54. 57. 60. 63. 66 — 68. 70. 75.

ava. avam. avanu. Masculine demon-
strative pronoun, nominative singular
38. 47 *seq.* 112. 218. 222 *seq.* 234.

avadhâraṇa. 175.

avayavasambandha. 392.

avar. avaru. Plural of ava 51. 52. 112,
and of the feminine avaḷ, avaḷu 51.
52. 71. 72. 218. 234.

avarga. 14.

avargya. 14.

avaḷ. avaḷu. Feminine of ava 38. 53
seq. 112. 218. 222 *seq.* 234.

avikâra. 39.

avikṛita. 39.

avu. 1. Plural of the pronoun adu 47.
73. 112. 218.

avu. 2. Termination of the third
person neuter plural 127. 157.

avu. 3. Taddhita suffix 200.

avugaḷu. = avu 1. 73.

avë. Third person neuter plural 133.

avyaya. 31. 39. 160. 164 *seq.* 179. 260 *seq.*
avyayapada. 260.

avyayaliṅga. 33. 37. 39. 261.

avyayibhâva. 213 *seq.*

aśravya. 147.

ashṭu, etc. 257. 260.

asamâsa. 187.

asamâsatë. 30.

asu. = isu. 1. 89. 90. 92.

asdyë. 304. 387.

asvaravidhi. 5.

aha. = apa, appa. 111. 117. 118. 144.
145. 243.

aḷ. 1. Feminine personal suffix 46. 71.
111. 119. 218. 249.

aḷ. 2. Termination of the third person
feminine singular 127.

aḷa. = aṇa 1. 60. 61.

aḷu. 1. = aḷ 1. 46. 71.

aḷu. 2. aḷ 2. 127.

â. 1. Sign of the accusative singular
43. 53. 56. 60.

â. 2. Sign of the genitive singular and
plural 42. 44. 48. 49. 52 — 54. 60. 65.
67 — 69. 189. 305.

â. 3. Sign of the vocative 81 *seq.*

â. 4. Of the imperative 151.

â. 5. Demonstrative pronoun 217. 230.

â. 6. The final letter of a few verbs
97. 107.

â. 7. It becomes a and ë in personal
and reflexive pronouns 74 *seq.*, may
take the place of a in some verbs
24. 157, and in Samskṛita nouns
changes into ë and a 31.

âm. 1. Sign of the accusative singular
53. 58. 189. 305.
âm. 2. (ân). Nominative singular and
plural of the pronoun of the first
person 74. 75. 222 *seq.*
âkâra. 5.
âkê. Feminine of âta, âtam, âtanu 38.
67. 112. 218. 222 *seq.* 234.
âkshêpa. 176.
âkhyâta. 88.
âkhyâtapada. 30. 88. 126.
âkhyâtamârga. 126.
âkhyâtavibhakti. 126.
âga. For âgadu 160.
âgadu. 160. 337. 339.
âgama. 41. 105. 125. 207.
âgâ. = âga. 160.
âgi. 200 *seq.*
âgir (âgi + ir). âgîru. 244. 247. 248.
âgu. 334—336. 339.
âguttê, etc. 136.
âḍu. 367.
âṇa. 111. 282.
âta. âtam. âtanu. = ava, etc. 38. 47
seq. 112. 218. 222 *seq.* 234.
âda. Past relative participle of âgu
111. 243.
âdêsa. 117. 177. 208.
âdôḍam, etc. 278.
âdhâra. 389.
âdhikya. 302. 307. 308. 385.
âna. 111. 282.
ânu. ânum. 282. 310.
ânupûrvya. 300.
ânê. 1. = anê 1. 248.
ânê. 2. 134. 135.
âpa. 117. 118.
âbâdha. 366.
âmantraṇa. 81.
ây. = ay 1. 103. 261.
âyila. Taddhita suffix 204.

âyta. Taddhita suffix 29. 204.
âyla. = âyila. 204.
âr. 1. = ar 1. 71.
âr. 2. = ar 3. 127. 139.
âr. 3. Plural of âvam and âval 72. 230.
235 *seq.*
âru. = âr 3. 72.
âr. âru. Verb 340.
ârû. Six 212. 253.
ârû kriyâvibhakti. 126.
âr̥tu. 235. 241.
âva. Interrogative pronoun 110. 217.
âvam. âvanu. Masculine singular of
âva 38. 47. 72. 110. 223 *seq.* 235.
âval. Feminine of âvam 38. 53. 72. 110.
223 *seq.* 235.
âviṣṭhalinga. 398.
âvu. Plural of âm 2. 75.
âvudu. Neuter singular of âvam 58. 61.
110. 222 *seq.* 234.
âvuvu. Plural of âvudu 73.
âvê. 1. Interrogative pronoun 223.
âvê. 2. 134.
âsu. 339.
âha. 118. 243.
âḷ. = aḷ 2. 127. 139.
âḷi. Taddhita suffix 29. 204.
i. 1. Final letter of many verbs 26. 28.
88. 91. 92. 95. 107. 121. 122, and
of many nouns 34. 35. 45. 46. 66—70.
80.
i. 2. It forms the nominative singular
67. 68.
i. 3. It forms the vocative singular 81
seq.
i. 4. Sign of the locative 42. 43.
i. 5. Sign of the instrumental 43. 44. 69.
i. 6. Its being euphonic 23. 24. 28. 33.
90. 104. 249. 250.
i. 7. Its being a formative vowel in the
past participle 26. 137 *seq.*

- i. 8. Appears as *i* 24, and becomes *ë* in some verbs 29; changes into *u* 91. 101, and into *a* in some verbs 95. 100. In some nouns it becomes *i* 36, *ë* 36. 210. 211. 213, *ê* 36. 210, and *u* 211.
- i. 9. Proceeds from *i* in Tadbhavas 31.
- i. 10. Sign of the second person singular 127.
- i. 11. Taddhita suffix 204.
- im. Sign of the instrumental and ablative 41. 43. 48—54. 56. 58. 59. 63—67. 69. 70. 74.
- ika. Taddhita suffix 204.
- ikë. 1. = igë. 56. 57. 59. 121.
- ikë. 2. Taddhita suffix 200.
- ikkë. 1. = ikë 1. 57. 59. 121.
- ikkë. 2. = ikë 2. 200.
- iga. Taddhita suffix 29. 204.
- igë. 1. Sign of the dative 50. 51. 53. 56. 57. 59. 60. 64—66. 69. 70. 75.
- igë. 2. = ikë 2. 201.
- inë. = inë. 59.
- inë. = igë 1. 55. 56. 58. 59. 64—66.
- iça. Taddhita suffix 204.
- içu. = isu 1. 89. 90. 92.
- idu. 367.
- itarêtara. 310.
- iti. Taddhita suffix 46. 204.
- itu. Third person neuter singular 127. 137 *seq.*
- itti. = iti. 46.
- ittu. = itu. 127. 137 *seq.*
- itthambhûtalakshana. 384.
- idu. Demonstrative pronoun neuter singular 46. 58—60. 222 *seq.*
- idë. Third person singular neuter 133. 135.
- in. 1. (= inidu). 210.
- in. 2. Two 253.
- ina. 1. = inannu. 65.

- ina. 2. (in + a). Sign of the genitive 55. 57—60. 64—66. 80.
- inattanim. (ina 2 + attanim). = attanim. 58. 64—66.
- inattanindam. = inattanim. 58. 65.
- inattanindë. = inattanindam. 58. 65.
- inannu. Sign of the accusative singular 65.
- inali. = inalli. 57. 59. 65.
- inalli. (ina 2 + alli). = inöl. 56. 57. 59. 60. 64—66.
- inim. (ina 2 + im). = im. 58. 59. 64—66.
- ininda. (ina 2 + inda). = inda. 56. 57. 60. 64. 66.
- inindë. = ininda. 58. 59.
- inibar. 241.
- inöl. (ina 2 + öl). = öl 1. 56. 59. 64—66.
- inölagë. = inöl. 59. 60. 65.
- inölu. = inöl. 59. 65.
- inta. 1. Another form of inda 263.
- inta. 2. = intha. 188.
- intaha. (intu + aha). 188.
- intha. = intaha. 188. 189.
- inda. = indam. 43. 44. 48—51. 53. 54. 56. 57. 59—61. 63. 64. 66—70. 75. 80.
- indam. = im. 41. 43. 48—53. 59. 65—67. 69. 74.
- indavu. = indam. 43. 49. 50. 59. 67. 74. 75.
- indë. = indam. 41. 43. 48—54. 58. 60. 66. 67. 69. 74. 75.
- inna. = intaha. 188.
- innû. 273. (*Cf.* indû).
- ip. Two. 252.
- ippa. = irpa. 118.
- ir. 1. Sign of the nominative plural 51. 70. 71.
- ir. 2. Termination of the second person plural 127. 136. 137.
- ir. 3. Two. 178. 211. 252. 253.
- ir. iru. 4. Verb 332. 416 *seq.*

ira. (ir + a). Sign of the vocative plural 81. 82.
 irâ. (ir + â). = ira. 81. 82.
 iri. = ir 2. 127.
 irpa. Present-future relative participle of ir 4. 116.
 irba, etc. 258.
 il. Defective verb 160.
 ila. Taddhita suffix 205.
 ili. 1. = ali. 54. 55. 57. 60.
 ili. 2. Taddhita suffix 205.
 illa. 159. 161. 285 *seq.* 293. 331. 332. 337. 340. 341.
 illam. 160. 285. 331.
 illada. 111. 331.
 illadê. 106. 359.
 illavu. 289.
 iva. ivam. ivanu. Masculine demonstrative pronoun, nominative singular 47—49. 222 *seq.* 234.
 ivar. ivaru. Plural of iva 51. 52, and of the feminine ival 51. 52. 71. 72. 234.
 ival. ivalu. Feminine of iva 53 *seq.* 222 *seq.* 234.
 ivi. = evu. 127.
 ivu. ivugalu. Plural of idu 47. 73.
 ivê. = avê. 133. 135.
 ishṭa. 381. 384. 386. 389. 395.
 ishṭu, etc. 257. 260.
 isu. 1. Causal suffix 23. 89. 91. 118. 146.
 It is however used also in transitive and intransitive verbs 90. 118, and appears at the end of repetitions 163.
 The way of its being suffixed to final a 171. 172, and ô 173.
 isu. 2. Verb 342.
 isu. 3. Taddhita suffix 201.
 iha. = ippa. 118. 144. 145. 245.
 ili. 20.
 î. 1. Sign of the accusative singular 63, and of the genitive singular 68.

î. 2. Pronoun 173. 217. 230.
 î. 3. = ay 2. 133 *seq.*
 î. 4. Verb 342.
 î. 5. As the initial syllable of a few nouns etc. it proceeds from i 36. 210. 211. It takes the form of i in the verbs i and mi 24. It becomes i in the personal pronoun ni (nîm) 74—76.
 î. 6. Final i of Samskrîta polysyllabic nouns becomes i 31.
 îkârânta. 31.
 ikê. Feminine of îta 38. 67. 222. 229. 234.
 îta. îtam. îtanu. = iva. 38. 47. 79. 222. 229. 234.
 in. = in 1. 210.
 ir. = ir 3. 211. 254.
 iru. Sign of the plural 71.
 îrshê. 384.
 ili. Sign of the locative singular 68.
 isu. Verb 90. 342.
 u. 1. The final vowel of many verbs 27—29. 88. 90. 91. 102. 103. 160, and that of many nouns 33—36. 44. 45. 64. 68—70. 80.
 u. 2. It is a kind of augment in the nominative singular 67. 68.
 u. 3. It is the sign of the nominative singular 55. 56. 58—60. 62—67.
 u. 4. Its radical character as the final letter of nouns 64. 65. 69.
 u. 5. Its euphonic character 23—25. 28. 33—35. 42. 44—46. 57—60. 62. 63. 66. 68. 90. 95. 114. 212.
 u. 6. It changes into û 36, ô 29. 99, ô 36, and i 118. 211.
 u. 7. The final û of polysyllabic Samskrîta nouns becomes u 32.
 u. 8. Taddhita suffix 203.
 u. 9. Aud, etc. 266 *seq.* 283.

um. And, etc. 266 *seq.* 400—402. 405.
 406.
 uka. Taddhita suffix 205.
 ukë. = ugë. 121.
 ukti. 33. 38.
 uga. = uka. 205.
 ugi. Taddhita suffix 205.
 ugë. Sign of the dative 69.
 uçita. 40.
 uçitâksharâgama. 170.
 uñi. Taddhita suffix 205.
 uñtu. 130. 376.
 uta. 1. = utë. 108.
 uta. 2. Suffix of the present tense 126.
 135.
 utam. = utë. 108.
 utâ. = utë. 108.
 utu. = udu 1. 222. 241.
 utum. = utë. 108.
 utë. Sign of the present participle 108.
 utta. 1. = uta 1. 108.
 utta. 2. = uta 2. 126. 135.
 uttam. = utam. 108.
 uttama. 89.
 uttamapurusha. 89. 126.
 uttâ. = utâ. 108.
 uttum. = utum. 108.
 uttë. = utë. 108.
 utpâta. 387.
 udaya. 389. 395.
 udu. 1. Demonstrative neuter pronoun,
 nominative singular 46. 58. 111. 112.
 218. 222.
 udu 2. Termination of the third person
 neuter singular 127. 138 *seq.* 157.
 uduñ. 271 *seq.*
 untaha. (untu + aha). 188.
 unna. = untaha. 188.
 unnati. 385.
 upadhmanîya. 16. 17. 21.
 upâdâna. 383. 391.

ubhayamâtra. 11.
 umuvidhi. 266.
 umë. Taddhita suffix 201.
 ura. 16.
 urasya. 16.
 ulli. 80.
 uvañ. Masculine demonstrative pro-
 noun, nominative singular 38. 47.
 222. 234.
 uvar. Plural of uvañ 51, and of the
 feminine uvañ 51.
 uvañ. Feminine of uvañ 38. 53. 222.
 234.
 uvu. 1. Plural of udu 1. 47. 73. 111.
 112. 218.
 uvu. 2. Termination of the third person
 neuter plural 127. 157.
 uñ. 1. Sign of the locative 42. 54. 67.
 uñ. 2. Verb 130. 332.
 uñiga. Taddhita suffix 205.
 uñña. 1. 114. 331. 334.
 uñña. 2. Taddhita suffix 205. 244.
 uñiga. Taddhita suffix 205.
 û. 1. The final letter of one or two
 Kannaḍa nouns 66.
 û. 2. It has proceeded from u in sūḍu
 36.
 û. 3. It proceeds from uva 115. 146.
 û. 4. Pronoun 217. 230.
 û. 5. And, etc. 266 *seq.*
 û. 6. Saṃskṛita polysyllabic words
 change their final û into u 32.
 ûkârânta. 32.
 ûkë. Feminine of ûtam 38. 67. 222. 234.
 ûtam. = uvañ. 38. 47. 222.
 ri. Generally remains in Saṃskṛita
 nouns 66. 69. 70; in some Tadbhavas
 it is changed 32.
 rikârânta. 32.
 ri. Remains in a few Saṃskṛita nouns
 66. 69.

- ě. 1. Final letter in many verbs 26. 28. 29. 36. 68. 70. 88. 91. 92. 95. 107. 121. 122, and in many nouns 34—36. 46. 69. 80. 81.
- ě. 2. It forms the nominative singular 67. 68, and also the accusative singular 68.
- ě. 3. It forms the vocative 81 *seq.*
- ě. 4. Sign of the instrumental 67.
- ě. 5. Sign of the infinitive 123. 125. 270. 282. 324. 424—426. 428.
- ě. 6. Taddhita suffix 200. 205.
- ě. 7. Particle of emphasis 107. 133. 171. 176. 227.
- ě. 8. = ay 2. 127.
- ě. 9. = ěm. 127.
- ě. 10. It changes into i 43. 91, into a 91. 95. 100, into ê 211, and ya 21. It proceeds from i 29. 36. 211. 213, and takes the place of ê in bê. See also under â 6.
- ě. 11. Final Sain̄skṛita â becomes ě 31; but Sain̄skṛita monosyllabic terms retain their â 32.
- ěm. Termination of the first person singular 127.
- ěp. Eight 212. 252. 253.
- ěttaptu. 241.
- ěn. ěnnu. Verb 352 *seq.*
- ěnu. = ěm. 127.
- ěnta. 1. = ōntha. 188.
- ěnta. 2. 109. 141.
- ěntaha. (ěntu + aha). 188.
- ěntha. = ěntaha. 188. 189.
- ěnna. = ěntaha. 188.
- ěp. Seven 252.
- ěm. Eight 252.
- ěraĵ. 253.
- ěrdě. 16.
- ělla. ěllam. ěllâ. 62. 210. 232. 395.
- ělladu. 222. 232.

- ělli. 231.
- ěvu. ěm. Termination of the first person plural 127.
- ěĵ. = ěĵ. 252.
- ê. 1. It is no real diphthong in Kannaḍa 185.
- ê. 2. It is final in the verbs kê and bê 24. 92. 107.
- ê. 3. Sign of the accusative singular 68.
- ê. 4. Sign of the genitive singular 68.
- ê. 5. Particle of emphasis 227. 291.
- ê. 6. Sign of the vocative 81 *seq.*
- ê. 7. Adverbial suffix 265.
- ê. 8. Is used like âva 235.
- ê. 9. In the interrogative pronoun ê (ěn, ěnu) it becomes yâ (dâ) 62. 63. 110. 223. 238.
- ê. 10. Becomes ě in the verb bê 24. See under ě 10.
- êkatě. 40.
- êkatva. 40.
- êkamâtraka. 11.
- êkavačana. 40.
- êkashâni. 16. 194.
- êkâksharadhâtu. 22. 24—27.
- êkâksharâsabda. 32.
- êkě. 62. 234.
- êkôkti. 40.
- êtakě. êtakķě. 62. 238.
- êtarķě. 62. 234. 238.
- êru. Sign of the nominative plural 71.
- êli. Sign of the locative singular 68.
- êvudu. = âvudu. 235.
- êĵ. Seven 252. 253.
- ei. (ai). It is no real diphthong in Kannaḍa 185.
- ô. 1. It takes the place of ô in nô 24, that of u 29. 211, that of a 47. 51. 53. 58, that of uva 146, and may change into ô 189. See ôim 1 and 2, ôdu, ôr 1—3, ôĵ 1—3, ô 3.

ô. 2. Initial va occasionally becomes
 ô 21.
 ôm̄. 1. partly = aî 2, partly = aî 3. 111.
 119. 139. 218.
 ôm. 2. = aî 3. 127. 143.
 ôḍē. If 167. 270 *seq.* 319 *seq.*
 ôḍēya. Taddhita suffix 205.
 ôttakkara. 20.
 ôdu. = udu 1 and 2. 112. 218.
 ômbay. 253.
 ôr. 1. = ar 1. 51.
 ôr. 2. = ar 2 and 3. 112. 119. 218.
 ôr. 3. = ar 3. 127. 139. 143.
 ôr. 4. One 211. 253.
 ôrba, etc. 258.
 ôl, etc. 1. 198 *seq.*
 ôl. 2. Verb 240 *seq.*
 ôl̄. 1. = ul̄ 1. 42. 43. 48—50. 52. 54.
 65—70. 74. 75.
 ôl̄. 2. = al 1. 114. 119. 218.
 ôl̄. 3. = al̄ 2. 127. 139.
 ôḷagē. = ôḷ 1. 42—44. 48—54. 57. 67.
 68. 70. 75.
 ôḷu. = ôḷ 1. 42. 43. 49. 50. 52. 54. 67. 68.
 71. 75.
 ô. 1. It is final in the verbs kô, tô and
 nô 24. 91. 92. 107.
 ô. 2. It is no real diphthong in Kannaḍa
 185.
 ô. 3. It proceeds from u 36, from ava
 113, and ô 211. See ôr.
 ô. 4. In Saṁskṛita gô it remains un-
 changed 66. 69. *Cf.* 44. 45.
 ô. 5. Adverbial suffix 265 *seq.* 282.
 ônâma. 5.
 ôr. = ôr 4. 254.
 ôshṭha. 16.
 ôshṭhya. 16.
 au. 1. It is no real diphthong in Kannaḍa
 185.

au. 2. Occurs in Saṁskṛita glau 66. 69.
Cf. 44. 45.
 auçitya. 40.
 î. = a 2. Sign of the nominative singu-
 lar 41. 42. 45—48. 62. 74. 75.
 ka. Taddhita suffix 201. 205.
 kaṇṭha. 16.
 kaṇṭhōshṭhya. 16.
 kaṇṭhya. 16.
 kaṇṭhyatâlavya. 16.
 kaṇṭhyanâsikya. 16.
 kanda. 174.
 kannaḍa. 1. 2. 432.
 karaṇa. 380. 382. 391.
 karkaśavarṇa. 14.
 karṇâṭakaprakṛiti. 171.
 karṇâṭakabhâshâbhûshaṇa. 3. 4. 97.
 karṇâṭakaśabdânûśâsana. 4.
 karṭri. 39. 380. 381. 384.
 karma. 380. 381.
 karmaniprayôga. 323.
 karmadhâraya. 209 *seq.* 217. 232.
 kavarga. 14.
 kavirâjamârḡa. 2.
 kaḷ. = gaḷ. 51. 69. 71.
 kaḷiru. = kaḷ. 52.
 kaḷu. = kaḷ. 52.
 kaḷugaḷ. = kaḷu. 52.
 kâgunitâkshara. 17.
 kâra. 21.
 kâraaka. 216. 217. 380. 398. 413.
 kârakapada. 407.
 kârakavaśa. 380.
 kâraṇa. 388. 396.
 kâra. Taddhita suffix 205.
 kâla. 88. 382. 388. 391. 395. 397.
 kâlâtraya. 88. 314.
 kâlâtrayaparipâmî. 125.
 kâlâtrayasûcaka. 125.
 kâlavâcaka. 64.
 kâlavâçî. 64.

kāvymārga. 194.
 kāvyāvalōkana. 3.
 kiḷ. = kōlagu. 178. 213.
 ku. = kuṁ. 146 *seq.*
 kuṁ. Verbal termination 106. 146 *seq.*
 kutīga. Taddhita suffix 205.
 kuḍu. Verb 368.
 kutsana. 304.
 kulasambandha. 391.
 kuli. Taddhita suffix 206.
 kuḷa. 5. 14. 189. 194. 195.
 kuḷi. Taddhita suffix 206.
 kūḍadu. 337. 339.
 kṛit. 29. 39. 110. 119. 131. 198. 217. 218
seq.
 kṛillīnga. 29. 30. 33. 39. 119. 127. 139.
 143. 217. 218 *seq.*
 kē. 1. Sign of the dative 41. 43. 44. 46.
 51. 54. 55. 61 — 63. 121.
 kē. 2. Termination of the imperative 149.
 kē. 3. Taddhita suffix 201.
 kēśava. 3. 4. 11. 14. 15. 22. 27 — 29. 35.
 37 — 39. 46 — 48. 89. 94. 105. 117 — 122.
 123. 131. 153 *seq.* 160. 185. 187 — 191.
 195. 197 — 200. 203. 206. 207.
 215 — 217. 223. 235. 245. 254. 261. 271.
 323 — 325. 393. 411. 424. 425. 433.
 439. 440.
 kēśirāja. 3.
 kōḍisu. 342.
 kōḍu. 342. 368.
 kōmbu. 20.
 kōral. 16.
 kō. 152.
 kōpa. 304.
 kkuṁ. = kum. 146 *seq.*
 kkē. 1. = kē 1. 41. 43. 44. 46. 61.
 kkē. 2. = kē 2. 149.
 kriyātmaka. 160.
 kriyānimitta. 380.
 kriyāpada. 30. 88. 125. 126. 170.

kriyāprayōjana. 120.
 kriyārtha. 120.
 kriyāvibhakti. 126. 170.
 kriyāsamabhihāra. 363.
 kriyāsamāsa. 216.
 kriyāsākalya. 364.
 kriyē. 29. 30. 88. 89. 125. 390.
 kvaçitprayōga. 39.
 kshala. 5. 13 — 15. 189. 194.
 khēda. 176.
 ga. Taddhita suffix 206.
 gaḍa. 176.
 gaṇḍakkara. 14.
 gaṇḍu. 40.
 gadya. 197.
 gamakasamāsa. 112. 119. 217. 218. 231.
 245.
 gamana. 386.
 gala. 16.
 gaḷ. Sign of the nominative plural 49.
 50. 52. 69.
 galir. = gaḷ. 50. 70. 71.
 gaḷu. = gaḷ. 50. 52. 70.
 gānta. 117.
 gāra. Taddhita suffix 206.
 gu. 1. Final syllable of verbs 117.
 gu. 2. = guṁ. 146 *seq.*
 guṁ. = kuṁ. 106. 146 *seq.*
 guguṁ. 147.
 guḍasu. gudisu. guḍusu. 20.
 guṇa. 11. 185. 390.
 guṇavaçana. 33. 37. 198. 217. 242 *seq.*
 guṇavāçī. 33.
 guṇānurūpa. 30.
 guṇōkti. 33.
 guru. 11.
 gurutva. 385. 389.
 guḷ. Taddhita suffix 201.
 guḷi. Taddhita suffix 206.
 gē. 1. = kē. 1. 43 — 51. 54. 65. 66. 69.
 71. 80.

gĕ. 2. Termination of the imperative
149. 429.
gĕ. 3. Taddhita suffix 201.
ggĕ. = gĕ 1. 51. 71.
ṅgaḷ. = gaḷ. 49 — 51. 74.
ṅgaḷir. = ṅgaḷ. 49 — 51.
ṅgaḷu. = ṅgaḷ. 49. 50. 52.
ṅĕ. = gĕ 1. 48. 49. 74. 75. 80.
ĉ. Stands for s 178.
ĉaturthi. 40.
ĉapalatĕ. 364.
ĉavarga. 14.
ĉākshusha. 5.
ĉu. Causal suffix 23. 89. 90. 92.
ĕlvu. 188.
ĕtana. 37.
ĉh. Stands for s 178. 253.
ĉhandas. 194. 197. 411.
j. Stands for s 178.
jāti. 71. 390. 398. 404. 405.
jâtisambandha. 391.
jihvâmûla. 16.
jihvâmûliya. 16. 17. 21.
jaina. 2 — 4.
ṭa. Changed into ḷa 191.
ṭavarga. 14.
ṭiku. 412.
ṭha. Changes into ḷa 191.
ḍ. May become ḷ 117. 211.
ḍakâra. 117.
ṇ. Final letter of nouns 33. 53. 69. 70,
and of verbs 107. In sandhi and
samâsa 179. 187.
ta. 1. Sign of the relative past participle
110. 125. 126.
ta. 2. Taddhita suffix 201.
ta. 3. Changes into ḷa 191.
takkadu. 337.
tatpurusha. 208 *seq.* 217.
tatsama. 31. 214. 432.
taddhita. 29. 35. 39. 198. 200 *seq.*

taddhitapratyaya. 198. 199. 200 *seq.*
taddhitalinga. 29. 33. 36. 39. 200 *seq.*
tadbhava. 33. 214. 215. 432 *seq.*
tana. Taddhita suffix 201.
tapa. = dapa. 125. 128 *seq.*
tappa. = tapa. 125. 128 *seq.*
talĕkaṭṭu. 6. 17. 20. 21.
tavarga. 14.
taha. 118.
tâ. 1. 153.
tâ. 2. tâm. tânu. Reflexive pronoun,
nominative singular 74. 75. 223 *seq.*
225.
tâm. Nominative plural of tâ 2, etc. 74.
tâpa. 16.
tâdarthya. 387.
tâlavya. 16.
tâluka. 16.
tâlugĕ. 16.
tâvu. Nominative plural of tô 2, tâm,
tânu 74 — 76. 228.
ti. Taddhita suffix 46. 206.
tu. 1. Formative syllable of the past
participle 25 — 27.
tu. 2. Neuter pronominal suffix 46. 57.
72. 74. 79. 249.
tu. 3. = udu 2. 127.
tuṭi. 16.
tṛitîyĕ. 40.
tĕ. Taddhita suffix 201.
tôm. 212. 252. 254.
tti. = ti. 46.
ttu. = tu 2. 46. 57. 72. 249.
triprayôga. 93. 162. 163. 362.
tribhuvana. 400.
trimâtraka. 11.
trilinga. 38.
tva. 21.
d. Euphonic. 42. 73. 249. 250.
da. 1. (d + a). Sign of the genitive
singular with a euphonic d before
the a 42 — 44. 46.

da. 2. Sign of the past and negative relative participle 110 *seq.* 126. 218 *seq.* 421 *seq.*
da. 3. Suffix for the past tense 125. 126.
da. 4. A so-called kṛit suffix 29. *Cf.* bhûtavatikṛit, bhavishyantikṛit.
daṁ. In allidam. 207.
daḍḍa. 20.
daḍḍakkara. 20. 196 *seq.*
danta. 16.
dantôshṭya. 16.
dantya. 16.
dapa. Suffix for the present tense 125. 128 *seq.*
dappa.= dapa. 125. 128 *seq.*
daha.= dapa. 125. 126. 128 *seq.*
dâ. Sign of the genitive singular with a euphonic d before the â 42. 44.
dâru.= yâru. 72.
dâva.= yâva. 231.
dâvadu.= yâvadu. 72. 223. 231.
dâvanu.= yâvanu. 223. 231.
dâvavu.= yâvavu. 73.
dâvaḷu.= yavaḷu. 223. 231.
di. Taddhita suffix 206.
dikku. 387. 395.
digvâçaka. 62.
digvâçi. 62.
diṭanâma. 30.
dir. Sign of the nominative plural 52. 70. 71.
diru.= dir. 52.
dirkaḷ.= dir. 70.
dîrgha. 11. 20.
dîrghakâku. 81.
du. 1.= tu 1. 26. 27. 57.
du. 2.= tu 2. 46. 57. 72. 249.
dushkara. 188.
dushpratiti. 177. 198.
dûra. 363. 387. 395.
dêvar. dêvaru. 403.

dêsi. 188.
dêsiya. 5. 432.
draviḍa. 1.
dravya. 390.
drâviḍa. 1.
drôha. 387.
dvandva. 213. 400.
dviḥprayôga. 93. 162. 362.
dvikarma. 382. 385.
dviḡu. 211 *seq.*
dvitîyê. 40.
dvitva. 40. 88. 121. 188.
dvitvavikalpa. 121.
dvitvâkshara. 20.
dvimâtra. 11.
dvirbhâva. 32. 210.
dvivaçana. 40. 88.
dhâtu. 23 *seq.* 30. 88.
dhâtipâṭha. 22. 27. 28. 160.
dhâtusvarûpa. 88.
n. 1. Final letter of nouns 34, and of verbs 88. 167.
n. 2. Euphonic 42.
n. 3. Becomes ṇ 179. 187.
na. Sign of the genitive singular with a euphonic n before the a 42. 43.
nagê.= ngê. 49.
napuṁsaka. 37.
napuṁsakaliṅga. 37.
nappu. 37.
namaskâra. 385.
nammavaru. 224.
nammâkê. 224.
nalu.= nâl. 252.
nâ. 1.= nânu. 75. 222 *seq.*
nâ. 2. Four 253.
nâm.= âm 2. 74. 222 *seq.*
nâgavarma. 3. 11. 38. 89. 105. 169. 323--325.
nânu.= nâm. Nominative singular of the pronoun of the first person 75. 222 *seq.*

nâma. 30.
 nâmapada. 30. 170.
 nâmaprakṛiti. 30.
 nâmalînga. 30. 33. 198 *seq.*
 nânavibhakti. 40. 170. 380.
 nâmi. 11.
 nâl. Four 212. 252. 253.
 nâligêya buḍa. 16.
 nâvu. Plural of nânu (nâm) 74—76.
 223 *seq.*
 nâsikê. 16.
 nâsikya. 16.
 nigê. = nagê. 49.
 nijakarṭri. 90.
 nijadhātu. 198.
 nityadvitva. 187.
 nityabindu. 187.
 nindê. 304.
 ninna and nimma. 225.
 nipâta. 39. 169. 175. 176. 260 *seq.*
 niyama. 194.
 niyâma. 194.
 niranunâsika. 16.
 nirdôsha. 216.
 nirdhâraṇa. 390.
 nirvišêshapavaṇa. 33.
 nivartya. 382.
 nišêitanâma. 30.
 ni. = nînu. 75. 222 *seq.*
 niṁ. Nominative singular and plural
 of the pronoun of the second person
 74. 222 *seq.* 224.
 ninu. Nominative singular of the pro-
 noun of the second person 75. 222
 seq. 225.
 nivu. Plural of nînu 75. 76. 225.
 nu. Sign of the nominative singular
 42. 43. 48. 49. 62. 63. 75.
 nuḍigaṭṭu. 37. 38. 236. 246. 268. 365.
 397. 404. 408.
 nûr. = nûru. 212. 253.

nûrâ. 252 *seq.*
 nûru. 252 *seq.*
 nṛipatuṅga. 2.
 ndaru. = ndiru. 52.
 ndir. Sign of the nominative plural 51.
 ndirir. = ndir. 51.
 ndiringa|. = ndir. 51.
 ndiru. = ndir. 52. 71.
 p. Takes the place of h 187. 188.
 pa. 1. = va 1. 113 *seq.*
 pa. 2. = va 3. 119.
 pa. 3. = va 2. 125.
 pa. 4. Taddhita suffix 202.
 paksha. 321.
 pañçaka. 14.
 pañçami. 40.
 pañçavarga. 14.
 pada. 30. 88. 126. 198.
 padaçêhêda. 412.
 padamadhyasandhi. 170.
 padântyasandhi. 170.
 padi. 212. 251.
 padin. 212. 251.
 padyârdha. 174.
 pan. 212. 251.
 pampa (hampa). 3.
 payin. 212. 253.
 parakarṭri. 89.
 parushavaṇa. 14.
 pal. 16.
 pavarga. 14.
 pi. Taddhita suffix 202.
 pim. 213.
 pintu. 213.
 pîḍê. 366.
 pu. 1. Taddhita suffix 202.
 pu. 2. Used instead of hu at the end of
 verbal themes 28.
 puṁ. 37.
 puṁstrilînga. 37.
 punarukti. 199.

punnapuṃsakalinga. 37.
 puruṣa (liṅga). 1. 37.
 puruṣa. 2. Person of the verb 88. 126.
 puruṣhatraya. 89.
 puruṣhavācaka. 39.
 pullinga. 37.
 pūjyasādhunipuṇa. 390.
 pūrvakālakriyē. 93.
 pūrvakriyē. 93.
 pēḍa. 210. 214.
 pēṇ. 40.
 pēṇṇu. 40.
 pērmē. 389.
 pēraṃ. 38. 222 *seq.* 231 *seq.*
 pēratu. 222 *seq.*
 pēradu. 222 *seq.*
 pēraḷ. 32. 222 *seq.*
 pōda kāla. 88.
 pōy. Past participle 103. 142.
 ppa. = pa 3. 125.
 prakarsha. 302.
 prakāra. 383.
 prakṛiti. Declinable base 29. 37. 40; a
 verb's crude form 88.
 prakṛitisvarūpa. 88.
 prati. 386.
 pratiniḍhi. 386.
 pratimukhāvalōkana. 263.
 pratishēdha. 88.
 pratishēdhakriyē. 106 *seq.*
 pratyaya. Suffix:—case terminations
 40; verbal personal terminations 22.
 126; taddhitas 29. 39; formative
 syllables 31; a euphonic syllable 35.
 pratyēkārtha. 302.
 prathama. 88.
 prathamapuruṣa. 88. 126.
 prathamē. 40.
 prāṇyanādarasmarāṇa. 385.
 prāpya. 382.
 prāsa. 194 *seq.* 411.

pluta. 11. 176.
 ba. 1. = va 1. 113 *seq.*
 ba. 2. = va 3. 119.
 ba. 3. = va 2. 125. 126.
 bar. Sign of the nominative plural 51.
 baru. 1. = bar. 52.
 baru. 2. Verb. 368.
 barpa kāla. 88.
 balla. 340.
 ballē. 284.
 baha. 118.
 bahutē. 40.
 bahutva. 40.
 bahudu. 146. 337. 338.
 bahuvačana. 40.
 bahuvr̥thi. 39. 212 *seq.*
 baḷi. 284.
 bāradu. 336. 337. 339.
 bālaśikshē. 5.
 biḍu. 342. 368.
 bindu. 16. 17.
 birudāvali. 215.
 biḷakkara. 13.
 bēm. 213.
 bēku. bēḷku. bēḷkuṃ. 119. 333. 334.
 bēḍa. 160. 161. 335. 336.
 bēḍaṃ. 160.
 bēha. 118.
 bhaṭṭākalaṅka. 4. 47. 89. 235. 323—325.
 425. 440. 442.
 bhaya. 388. 395.
 bhartsana. 403.
 bhavat. 88.
 bhavatkāla. 88.
 bhavishyat. 88.
 bhavishyatkāla. 88.
 bhavishyanti. 88.
 bhavishyantikṛit. 110. 133. 218 *seq.*
 bhāva. 71. 143. 200. 399.
 bhāvavačana. 36. 100. 104. 123—125.
 130. 139. 143. 144. 148. 159. 198—200

seq. 251 seq. 285. 287 seq. 332. 333.
431.
bhāvavāci. 36.
bhāvi. 88.
bhinnakartri. 89.
bhīti. 385.
bhūta. 88.
bhūtakāla. 88.
bhūtakālakriyē. 93.
bhūtavati. 88.
bhūtavatikṛit. 110. 111. 218 seq.
bhēda. 383. 388. 395.
ma. 1. Takes the place of va 189.
ma. 2. Taddhita suffix 202.
maḍi. 259.
mattaṁ. 284.
mattu. 285.
mattē. 284.
matsara. 384.
madhyama. 88.
madhyamapurusha. 88.
mastaka. 16.
mahāprāṇa. 14. 169. 185 seq.
mahāprāṇākshara. 28.
mātra. 387.
mātrē. 11.
mu. 1. Taddhita suffix 202.
mu. 2. = mú. 212. 252. 253.
mum. 213.
mun. 253.
muntāda. 402.
muy. 254.
mû. Three 211. 252. 253.
mûrdhan. 16.
mûrdhanya. 16.
mṛiduvārṇa. 14.
mē. 1. Taddhita suffix 202.
mē. 2. Time or times 259.
mēčcu. 176.
mēm. 213.
mēṇ. 285.

mōdalāda. 401. 402.
mbar. 51.
mbaru. 52.
y. 1. The final letter of verbs 36. 88. 91.
107. 121, and of nouns 34. 53. 68--70.
y. 2. Changes into v 93.
y. 3. Is sometimes nasal 186.
y. 4. Its euphonic character 45. 66. 67.
73. 88. 91. 92. 107. 121. 170 seq. 174
seq. 212.
ya. In attributive nouns 217. 245. 246.
249.
yamaka. 194.
yā. In interrogative pronouns it takes
the place of ā and ê 21. 38. 62. 72.
73, and also in other nouns that of
ê 21.
yākē. 21. 63. 238.
yāru. = āru. 72. 235 seq.
yāva. = āva. = dāva. 110.
yāvadu. = āvadu. 38. 60. 110. 223 seq.
yāvānu. = āvān. 38. 49. 223 seq. 235.
yāvavu. = āvuvu. 73. 110.
yāvāḷu. = āvāḷ. 110. 223 seq. 235.
yugaḷa. 398.
yugaḷoččaraṇa. 93. 162. 362.
yôgavāha. 17.
yôgyate. 388.
r. Final letter of verbs 25—27. 92. 118,
and of nouns 34. 53. 69.
ra. Changes into la 191, takes the place
of la 193, and changes into ! 194.
ruči. 384.
rûḍhanāma. 30.
rûpaka. 40. 194. 195.
r. ru. Final letter of verbs 23. 24. 114.
116. 117, and of nouns etc. 177. 196.
212. 253. Cf. 195.
rakāra. 116.
l. 1. Final letter of verbs 24. 88. 91. 92.
107, and of nouns 34. 53. 69.

l. 2. Is sometimes nasal 186.
 l. 3. Is euphonic 265. 270.
 la. Is sometimes used for ra 193, and changes into ṇa and ḷa 193.
 lakshañā. 195.
 lakshañasambandha. 392.
 laghu. 11.
 li. = ali or ili. 57. 68.
 liṅga. 29. 30. 33. 37—40. 46. 47.
 liṅgatraya. 39.
 lēkka. 32.
 lôpa. 117. 118. 122. 170.
 v. 1. Is euphonic in nouns etc. 35. 45. 65. 69. 107—109. 170. 173 *seq.* 290 *seq.*
 v. 2. Is sometimes nasal 186.
 va. 1. Sign of the present-future relative participle 26. 27. 113 *seq.* 118. 119 *seq.* 126. 144.
 va. 2. Suffix for the future tense 125. 126.
 va. 3. A so-called kṛit suffix 29. 39. 119.
 va. 4. Taddhita suffix 202. *Cf.* 122. 203.
 va. 5. Changed into ma 189.
 va. 6. When initial it sometimes becomes õ 21.
 vaçana. 40.
 vaçanatrāya. 39.
 vaçanātritāya. 39.
 vaṭiga. Taddhita suffix 206.
 vaḍiga. = vaṭiga. 206.
 vaṇigē. Taddhita suffix 202.
 vanta. Taddhita suffix 206.
 var. = bar. 51.
 varu. = var. 52.
 varga. 14.
 vargaçaturtha. 14.
 vargaçaturthākshara. 14.
 vargaṭṭitīya. 14.
 vargaṭṭitīyākshara. 14.
 vargadvitīya. 14.

vargadvitīyākshara. 14.
 vargapañçama. 14. 187.
 vargapañçamākshara. 14.
 vargaprathama. 14.
 vargaprathamākshara. 14.
 vargākshara. 14.
 vargiyākshara. 14.
 varṇa. 5. 21.
 varṇasañjñē. 4.
 varṇāñkē. 4.
 varṇāvṛitti. 194.
 vartamāna. 88.
 vartamānakāla. 88.
 vartamānakālakriyē. 93. 108.
 vartamānakriyē. 93. 108.
 vartipa kāla. 88.
 vashaṭkāra. 387.
 vaḷa. Taddhita suffix 29. 206.
 vaḷi. Taddhita suffix 202.
 vaḷḷa. = vaḷa. 29. 206.
 vākya. 178. 380.
 vākyadīpaka. 414.
 vākyamālē. 30.
 vākyavinyāsa. 380.
 vākyavēshṭana. 174.
 vākyānvāya. 414.
 vāçyaliṅga. 38. 111. 119. 242.
 vi. Taddhita suffix 202.
 vikārasambandha. 392.
 vikārya. 382.
 vidhi. 23. 88. 148 *seq.* 341. 383. 429.
 vidhikriyē. 88.
 vidhyartha. 88.
 vīpsā. 300.
 vīpsāsamāsa. 218.
 vibhakti. Verbal personal terminations 22. 88. 126 *seq.*; case terminations 29. 30. 40. 41 *seq.* 208; case 40. Regarding the use of cases see 381 *seq.*
 vibhaktimālē. 40.

vibhaktisvara. 171.
vir. Sign of the nominative plural 70.
virir. = vir. 70.
virkaḷ. = vir. 70.
virgaḷ. = virkaḷ. 70.
vilôma. 11.
vilômakriyë. 106.
višaṅke. 175.
višësha. 40. 302.
višëshaṇapada. 407.
višëshya. 40.
višëshyâdhîna. 223. 229. 242.
višëshyâdhînalînga. 38. 111. 119.
vishaya. 390.
visarga. 16. 17. 21. 32.
visarjanîya. 16.
vu. 1. Sign of the nominative singular
42. 43. 46.
vu. 2. Sign of the nominative plural
73 — 75.
vu. 3. Taddhita suffix 203.
vṛitti. 35. 411.
vṛiddhi. 11. 185.
vë. Taddhita suffix 203.
vaishayika. 382.
völ, etc. 198. 199.
vyanjana. 5. 13. 14. 21. 28.
vyanjanavidhi. 5.
vyanjanânga. 17.
vyanjanânta. 32. 33.
vyavahâra. 391.
vyâpaka. 390.
śakti. 387.
śabda. 4. 5. 30. 38.
śabdadravya. 4.
śabdamaṇidarpaṇa. 3. 4. 35. 47. 48. 62.
66. 98. 153. 164. 176. 192. 204. 229.
293. 323. 324. 363. 364. 411.
śabdânusāšana. 4. 62. 89. 97. 131. 134
seq. 164. 167. 171. 176. 191. 192. 196.
199 — 202. 204 — 206. 294. 295. 323.

363 — 366. 383. 384. 393. 438 — 440.
442.
śāsana. 2. 15. 40. 439.
śithila. 196.
śithilatva. 197.
šira. 16.
śuddhagë. 5.
śuddhâkshara. 5.
śûnya. 16. 17.
šëshasambandha. 392.
šrâvaṇa. 5.
šrutikashta. 177.
shashthi. 40.
sa. In sandhi 178.
samnyôga. 383.
samśayârthakriyâpada. 428.
samskṛitaprakṛiti. 171.
samsparśasambandha. 392.
samhitë. 170.
sakarmaka. 89.
sakarmakadhâtu. 89.
saṅkhyâna. 71. 399.
saṅkhyânavastu. 71.
saṅkhyâpûrvaka. 211.
saṅkhyâvastu. 399.
saṅkhyâvâçî. 31. 33.
saṅkhyë. 22. 33. 39. 71. 198. 217.
saṅkhêya. 71. 399.
sati. 123.
satisaptami. 123. 424.
satṭriṇanta. 31.
sandhi. 34. 35. 170 seq. 180 seq. 203.
sandhyakshara. 11.
sannida. 216.
sannidhânasambandha. 392.
saptami. 40.
saptavibhakti. 40.
sabinduka. 187.
samasaṅskṛita. 31. 214. 215. 432.
samânâkshara. 11. [seq.
samâsa. 30. 31. 177 seq. 197. 198. 216

samīpa. 363.
 samprati. 88.
 sampradāna. 380. 384.
 sambandha. 391.
 sambandhasambandha. 392.
 sambandhārtha. 381.
 sambuddhi. 81.
 sambōdhana. 40. 81 *seq.*
 sambhrama. 364.
 sammati. 304.
 saralavarṇa. 14.
 sarvanāma. 31. 33. 38. 198. 217.
 salla. 160. 161. 342.
 savaṛṇa. 11.
 sahaja. 185. 197.
 sahadhātu. 36.
 sahadavyañjana. 177.
 sâku. 147.
 sâtatya. 364.
 sâdṛṣya. 386.
 sânta. 118.
 sârthaka. 30.
 sâsira. 178.
 siddhi. 383.
 su. 1. = isu 1. 89 — 91. 118. 147.
 su. 2. Taddhita suffix 203.
 sundara. 188.
 sâtra. 35.
 sōnnē. 16. 17. 21. 44. 128. 136. 148.
 179 *seq.* 187. 199. 216.
 strī. 37.
 strīnapuṁsa. 38.
 strīnapuṁsakaliṅga. 38.
 striliṅga. 37.
 strīvâçaka. 39.
 sthalasambandha. 392.
 sthâna. 16.
 svakarṭri. 90.
 svadhâ. 387.
 svabhâva. 185. 385.
 svayaṅkarṭri. 90.

svara. 5. 10. 11. 21.
 svarayuktavyañjana. 170.
 svararahitavyañjana. 170.
 svarânga. 17.
 svarânta. 34.
 svasti. 385.
 svâmisambandha. 391.
 svâhâ. 387.
 svikâra. 389.
 h. Takes the place of p 187. 188.
 ha. 1. = va 1. 113. 118. 144.
 ha. 2. = va 2. 125. 126.
 ha. 3. = va 3. 119.
 ha. 4. = va 4. 122. 203.
 hadi. 212. 251.
 hadin. 212. 251.
 han. 251.
 hâku. 368.
 hâgē. 289. 294. 322.
 hângū. 285.
 hita. 384.
 hu. 1. Instead of pu at the end of verbal
 themes 28.
 hu. 2. Taddhita suffix 203.
 hōṅ. = pēṅ. 40.
 hōṅṅakkara. 14.
 hōṅṅu. 40.
 hētu. 89. 383. 384. 389. 395.
 hêtuka. 89.
 hêtukarṭri. 89.
 hōṛtu. 321 *seq.*
 hōgu. 369.
 hōha. 118.
 haudu. 145. 229.
 hrasva. 11.
 hrasvakâku. 81.
 l. 1. Final letter of nouns and of feminine
 pronouns 34. 38. 53. 69. 190, and of
 verbs 28. 88. 92.
 l. 2. Final l occasionally becomes !
 190.

la. Changes into णा 190, and takes the place of ल 190. 191. It proceeds from ता 190, and दा 190.

l. 1. Final letter of nouns 34. 53. 69, and of verbs 28. 88. 92. 107. 117.

l. 2. Proceeds from द 105. 117. 177, and changes into ल 190.

la. Occurs in a number of words 191—193. 211, and proceeds from ता. था, ता, रा, ला 191.

lakāra. 117.

2. Indexical words in English.

adverbs of circumstance or manner 165 *seq.* 251; adverbs of place 164. 165. 262 *seq.*; adverbs of time 165. 262 *seq.* Adverbs in general 260 *seq.*

About their formation and expression 169. 295 *seq.*

alphabet 2. 5—10 etc.

appellative nouns of number 258 *seq.* 305.

appellative verbs 93.

as—as. 346.

as—so. 348 *seq.*

attributive nouns 242. See *guṇavačana*.

auxiliary verbs 330.

Canara 1.

cardinal numbers 251 *seq.*

Carnatic 1.

cases (vibhakti) and their use 381 *seq.*

Interchange of the seven cases 393 *seq.*

change of verbal root vowels 24. 29. 36. 107. 157.

conjugated appellatives 93. 136 *seq.*

conjugation 426 *seq.*; that of the negative 431. 432.

conjunctions 167. 260 *seq.*

combination of certain words 362 *seq.*

comparison 376 *seq.*

compound tenses 315 *seq.*

contingent future perfect 318.

contingent present-future tense 132. 133. 315. 338. 428.

continuative imperfect 215 *seq.*

continuative (or habitual) future 316.

continuative present 315 *seq.*

crude base in the nominative 42. 43. 48. 49. 53—68. 75; in the accusative 43. 53. 54. 56. 59. 63—68; and in the vocative 81. 82.

demonstrative pronouns neuter singular 38. 57—60. 79, plural 73 *seq.* 222 *seq.* 229. 230;—masculine 38. 47—49. 79, plural 51 *seq.*;—feminine 38. 53 *seq.* 67 *seq.*, plural 69. 71 *seq.*

diacritical signs 6.

distributiveness 305. 306. 308 *seq.* 310.

doubling 93. 107. 162. 163. 170. 177—179. 210. 439 *seq.*

duplication 304.

either—or. 343 *seq.*

examination of the terminations and augments in the seven cases 82 *seq.*

Fleet, J. F., Dr. 15. 103.

for, because. 297 *seq.* 347.

frequentative action 28. 93. 162 *seq.*

future perfect 317 *seq.*

future tense 142 *seq.* 340.

Grammar in English of the *Caṇṇāṭaka* Language by McKerrel Esq. 4.

Hindusthāni 432.

Hodson, Rev. Thomas, 323. 344.

how much—so much. 342 *seq.*

imitative sounds 168. 169. 173.

imperative 148 *seq.* Irregular forms
 152 *seq.* See *vidhi*.
 indefinite pronouns 39. 279 *seq.* 305.
 infinitive 120 *seq.* 122. 123. 433 *seq.*
 interchange of the seven cases 393 *seq.*
 interjections 168.
 interrogative pronouns 38. 58—60. 72.
 73. 223. 231. 233.
 Mahratti 432.
 Müller, Max, Professor 431.
 multiplication 254 *seq.* 310.
 Musulmans 432.
 namely, as follows. 347. 348.
 negative participle and relative negative
 participle 106 *seq.* 112. 113. 179.
 negative, conjugated 157 *seq.* 179. 332.
 341. Origin of the negative 160 *seq.*
 neither—nor. 344 *seq.*
 nouns identical with verbal themes 36.
 numerals 251 *seq.*
 numerical adverbs 164.
 only, alone. 314.
 order of verbs in a sentence 408 *seq.*
 410 *seq.*
 ordinal numbers 256.
 orthography 5.
 other. 311.
 passive 181. 323 *seq.*
 past participle ending in *du* 23. 93—99,
 and *tu* 24—26. 29. 94—99. Its short
 form without *du* and *tu* 99—102.
 Its ending in *i* 26. 102. 103. 105, and
idu 103. 104. See relative form
 under *da* 2. and *ta* 1. Irregular past
 participles 103. Original meaning of
 the past participle 105 *seq.* Short
 past participles used with *illa* 282 *seq.*
 The past participle in sentences
 419 *seq.*
 past tense 137 *seq.*; used for the present
 or future 129. 428.

Pâṭhak, K. B., B. A. 3.
 perfect 316 *seq.*
 permutation of consonants in sandhi
 177 *seq.*
 personal pronouns 73 *seq.* 222 *seq.*
 personal terminations of the verb 126
seq. 223. 381.
 pluperfect 318 *seq.*
 possessive pronouns 39. 239 *seq.*
 postpositions 167.
 present participle 108 *seq.*; in sen-
 tences 420 *seq.*
 present relative participle 23. 26. 29.
 113 *seq.* 218 *seq.* 422 *seq.*
 present tense 128—133. 315; used for
 the future 429.
 punctuation 32.
 reciprocal relation 307. 310.
 reflexive pronouns 73—76. 222 *seq.*
 225 *seq.*
 reflexive verbs 93. 369 *seq.*
 reiteration 304. 308.
 relative participle 110 *seq.* 317 *seq.*
 421 *seq.*
 relative pronouns not in Kannada 110.
 233. 351 *seq.*
 repetition, reduplication, doubling 28.
 102. 107. 109. 160. 162. 208. 213. 218.
 300 *seq.* 362 *seq.*
 Rice, B. Lewis, M. R. A. S., etc. 2—4.
 self 227 *seq.*
 slackness of consonants 196 *seq.*
 specialities regarding the singular and
 plural 398 *seq.* 403 *seq.* 405—407.
 spontaneously, of itself 227. 228.
 subjunctive 319 *seq.*
 such—as. 346.
 syntax 380 *seq.*
 tense suffixes 125 *seq.*
 the—the. 345 *seq.*
 there, there is, etc. 418.

time, times 255 *seq.* 259.

tripling. See *triprayôga*.

twelve modes of declension 86. 87.

verbal final consonants, vowels and syllables 22 *seq.* 26—28.

verbal forms etc. used as adverbs 167. 168.

verbal noun. See *bhâvavaçana*.

verbal themes altering their radical

vowel to become nouns, sometimes also adding a vowel 36.

verbal themes identical with nouns 36. very. 249. 261. 308. 310.

vocative. See *sambôdhana*.

what happened. 348.

what is that. 348.

when. 350.

whether— or. 345.



CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 2, note, read *Kharôshî* for *Kha-nôshî*.

P. 5, line 32, read ૐ for ૑.

P. 6, l. 29, read ři for řî.

P. 7, l. 11, read *bottom* for *botom*.

P. 8, l. 16, read *sub letter* for *sub-letter*.

P. 10, l. 24 (under *Present Malayâla*), read řî for ř.

P. 11, l. 17, read ૐ ૐ for ૑ ૑.

P. 11, l. 26, read 216 for 217.

P. 11, l. 35, read 19 for 18.

P. 15, l. 11, read ૑ for ૑̇.

P. 16, l. 2, read *gala* for *galla*.

P. 16, l. 18, read *ananunâsika* for *anu-nâsika*.

P. 19, l. 11, read řî for řli.

P. 26, l. 24, read *ನಾಱು* for *ಸಾಱು*.

P. 26, l. 34, add, § 151, *a*, 4.

P. 26, l. 35, read 24 for 34.

P. 27, l. 2, remove § 151, *a*, 4.

P. 28, l. 35, read *ಮುಯುಗು* for *ಮುಯುಗು*.

P. 29, l. 19, read ૐ for ૐ.

P. 31, l. 34, read ૐ for ૐ.

P. 32, l. 17, read ಸ್ರಜ್ for ಸ್ರಿಜ್.

P. 33, l. 20 *after* *ಎನಿಱು*, read, and also *ಎಲ್ಲದು*.

P. 35, l. 18, read *is* for *aro*.

P. 35, l. 25, read *ಮುದ್ದುಗ* for *ಮದ್ದುಗ*.

P. 37, l. 19, read (see No. 8, *b*) for (see No. 8, *remark*).

P. 37, l. 20, read *samo* for *sumo*.

P. 38, l. 29, note 1, read (ಸರ್ವ, ವಿಶ್ವ) for (ಸರ್ವ ವಿಶ್ವ).

P. 38, l. 42, note 2, read ૑ಗ for ૑ಗ.

P. 39, l. 12, read 253, 2, *d* for 253, 2, *c*.

P. 40, l. 29, put a stop after ತೋಳ್, and read (See 102, 9).

P. 42, l. 24, put , for ;

P. 44, l. 30, put a comma after *therefore*.

P. 45, l. 3, read ಗ್ಲವ for ಗ್ಲವ.

P. 47, l. 28, put (after *accusative*.

P. 47, l. 37, read ನಾಡ for ನಾಟ.

P. 48, l. 4, read *dialect* for *dialects*.

P. 49, l. 1, read ಇನ್ನಂ for ಇನ್ನಂ.

P. 49, l. 18, read *are* for *and*.

P. 53, l. 28, read ಕೆವ್ವಿಸಿಲೆಳಸಲ್ for ಕೆವ್ವಿಸಿಲೆಳಸಲ್, and remove ; before it.

P. 54, l. 8, read ಕುರುಳ for ಕುರುಚ.

P. 55, l. 9, read *dialect* for *dialects*.

P. 57, l. 2, read 371 for 370.

P. 59, l. 7, read ಆವುದೆಕೊಳ್ for ಆವುದೆಕೊಳ್.

P. 60, l. 31, read *ಉ of* for *of ಉ*.

P. 65, l. 19, remove ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃವೊಳ್.

P. 65, l. 32, remove ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃವಿನಲ್ಲೆ.

P. 66, l. 22, add ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃವೊಳ್.

P. 66, after l. 26, add, 7, Loc. ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃವಿನಲ್ಲೆ.

P. 71, l. 26, read ಓರೆಗತ್ತೀರು for ಓನೆಗತ್ತೀರು.

P. 72, l. 36, remove letter *c*.

P. 73, l. 14, read ಎಲ್ಲಮಂ for ಎಲಮಂ.

P. 74, l. 6, put) after the plural.

P. 76, l. 24, read *Malayâla* for *Malyâla*.

P. 83, l. 29, read ૐ for ૑ and ಆವ್ವೆ for ಆವ್ವೆ.

P. 83, l. 40, read *dialects* for *dialect*.

P. 85, l. 40, read 131, *a*, *b* for 131, *b*, *c*.

- P. 88, l. 11, *remove* (*before as.*
- P. 88, l. 26, *put a comma after* ವರ್ತಮಾನ.
- P. 92, l. 26, *add* ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸು *after* ಓಲಗಿಸು.
- P. 92, l. 29, *remove* ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸು.
- P. 93, l. 4, *add*, Curious formations are ಖಡ್ಗ ಸು (in śāśanas ಕಣ್ಣರಿಸು) and ಚೇತ ರಿಸು from ಖಡ್ಗರಣಿ or ಕಣ್ಣರಣಿ, cutting, engraving, and ಚೇತರಣಿ.
- P. 98, l. 31, *read* must have been ಬೆರಣ್ಣು.
- P. 102, l. 19, *read* ನಡ ನಡ ನಡಗು *for* ನಡ ನಡ ನಡಗು.
- P. 102, l. 35, *read* ಅಕ್ಕು *for* ಆಕ್ಕು.
- P. 103, foot-note, *read* Dr. J. F. Fleet *for* Dr. I. F. Fleet.
- P. 104, l. 10, *read* ಮೆಟ್ಟು.
- P. 111, l. 27, *read* ಅನಾಚ್ಯಲಿಂಗ *for* ಎನಾಚ್ಯಲಿಂಗ.
- P. 111, l. 28, *put a comma after* ಪಾದಿವರ್.
- P. 111, l. 29, *after* ಪಾದಿದರ್ *read* ಪಾದಿದುವು *for* ಪಾದಿದುದು.
- P. 118, l. 2, *read* ಆಪ (of ಆಪ್) *appears* in this paragraph under No. 2 *for* ಆಪ (of ಆಪ್) *appears* in the paragraph under No. 1.
- P. 118, l. 8, *read* ತೂಂಕಡಿಪ *for* ತೂಂಕಡಿ.
- P. 120, l. 17, *remove* (of an ಉಳ್ಳವು) *and read* (of an ಉಳ್ಳವು; see page 114, remark).
- P. 120, l. 29, *add*, It may be thought that at least in some of the above mentioned instances, *e. g.* in ಬೀಸುವು, simply a euphonic ವ್ may have been inserted to form the genitive.
- P. 127, l. 14, *read* 254 *for* 253.
- P. 129, l. 26, *read* ಕೇಳ್ತ ಪ್ಪುವು *for* ಕೇಳಪ್ಪುವು.
- P. 141, l. 28, *read* (ಬೀ + ಯ್ + ಇತು) *for* (ಬೀ + ಯ್ + ಇತು), and l. 29, *read* (ಮೀ + ಯ್ + ಇತು) *for* ಮೀ + ಯ್ + ಇತು).
- P. 142, l. 17, *read* ಆಯ್ *for* ಅಯ್.
- P. 142, l. 30, *read* ಅದ *for* ಆದ.
- P. 145, l. 10, *read* ಆಪ್ಪಾರ್ *for* ಅಪ್ಪಾರ್.
- P. 147, l. 32, *remark, remove* § §.
- P. 149, l. 36, *read* ಪೊಲ್ಲೆ *for* ಪೊಲ್ಲೆ.
- P. 150, l. 13, *read* ಪಾಳಿಕೆ *for* ವಾಳಿಕೆ.
- P. 151, l. 19, *remove* the comma *after* ಆಂ.
- P. 158, l. 5, *put* (*before* I have not seen.
- P. 160, l. 3, *remove* the comma *after* ಬಾರ್.
- P. 161, l. 24, *read* yet to be *for* yet be.
- P. 164, l. 33, *after* ಪಿನ್ನೆ, behind, *read* med.
- P. 165, l. 3, *include within the brackets* ಹಿಂದೆ, behind (*d*, med., mod.).
- P. 167, l. 17, *read* 109, a, 7 *for* 109 a, 5; *and* l. 32, *put a semicolon after* (see sub ಅಡೆ).
- P. 168, l. 15, *read* 316, 5 *for* 318, 5.
- P. 169, l. 18, *put a comma after* ಭೋರ್ *for* the semicolon.
- P. 169, l. 25, *read* ಅರೆ ಉಡು *for* ಅರೆ ಉಡೆ.
- P. 171, l. 32, *read* ಅ *for* ಆ.
- P. 172, l. 11, *read* ಜ್ಞಾಯೋರ್ *for* ಜಾಯೋರ್.
- P. 174, l. 6, *read* § 96 *for* § 97.
- P. 176, l. 7, *read* ಕೇಡಾಯಿತೆ *for* ಕೇಡಾಯಿತೆ.
- P. 176, l. 12, *remove* 6.
- P. 177, l. 35, *read* in *for* see.
- P. 182, l. 5, *read* ಪಿತ್ಯಣ *for* ಪಿತ್ಯಣ.
- P. 182, l. 35, *read* ತನು + ಛಾಯು *for* ತನು + ಚ್ಚಾಯು.
- P. 184, l. 27, *read* ತವಸ್ + ಫಲ *for* ತವಸ್, + ಫಲ; *and* l. 29, *read* (or ತವ್ತೀಲ) *for* (ತವ್ತೀಲ).
- P. 188, l. 25, *insert this before* Nārasimha.
- P. 193, l. 4, *add*, Cf. § 372.
- P. 193, l. 8, *read* ಕಾಡುಕಿಚ್ಚು *for* ಕಡುಕಿಚ್ಚು.
- P. 193, l. 22, *remove* the parenthesis of ಎರ್.
- P. 194, l. 35, *read* ಪ್ಪುತೆ *for* ಪುತೆ.
- P. 195, l. 22, *read* yamaka *for* vamaka.

- P. 200, l. 15, *read* 205, 1, 3rd person, *a for* 205, 1, *d*.
- P. 201, l. 16, *read* ಬಿಡಿಕೆ for ಬಿಡಿಕೆ, and l. 21, *put a stop for the comma after* (ಬಯ್).
- P. 204, l. 33, *read* ಮೇಲುರಿಚ for ಮೆಲುರಿಚ.
- P. 205, l. 35, *read* ಗಡಿಕಾಣ for ಗೆಡಿಕಾಣ.
- P. 206, l. 27, *read* ಪ್ರಹರೇ ಪ್ರಹರೇ for ಪ್ರಹರೇ, and *after* l. 28, *add*, See page 446.
- P. 214, l. 23, *read* ಗಣ್ಣವಸದನಂ for ಗಣ್ಣವಸದನ.
- P. 214, l. 31, *read* ಮಲ್ಲಮುರಾನ್ತಕಂ for ಮಲಮುರಾನ್ತಕಂ.
- P. 216, l. 9, *put a quotation mark after* (arthavyakti).
- P. 219, l. 6, *read* played for sang.
- P. 233, l. 15, *compound* ಅಧಿಕ and ಪುಣ್ಯನ್.
- P. 235, l. 1, *put for after* used.
- P. 238, l. 25, *read* ಎತಕ for ಎತರ.
- P. 239, l. 10, *remove the stop after* genitives.
- P. 240, l. 13, *read that for* this.
- P. 247, l. 13, *read* (see § 355, I, 3).
- P. 249, l. 8, *read* ತೀರ for ತೀರಂ.
- P. 251, l. 8, *read* of the uvula *for* of the eyes.
- P. 253, l. 28, *read* ಏಯನಾವರ for ಎಳುನಾವರ.
- P. 255, l. 27 and 28, *read* ಕೋಷ್ಠಕ for ಕೋಷ್ಠಕ.
- P. 259, l. 11, *read* ಇಮೈ for ಇಮೆ.
- P. 264, l. 29, *read* of the becoming then *for* of the coming then.
- P. 265, l. 1, *remove the semicolon after* ಬಗ್ಗೆ, and *put a comma for* it.
- P. 265, l. 21, *read* ಲ್ (or ಅಲ್) *for* ಅಲ್; and l. 22, § 362, 2, c) *for* 362, after c).
- P. 271, l. 24, *put mango in parenthesis*.
- P. 273, l. 32, *read* ಪದ್ಮೋದರಂಗೆ for ಪದ್ಮೋದರಂಗೆ.
- P. 276, l. 33, *read* ಹಾರುವನ for ಹಾಣುವನ.
- P. 285, l. 25, *read* ಅಲ್, ಅಲು *for* ಅಲು.

- P. 291, l. 3, *read* a euphonic ವ್.
- P. 294, l. 17, *read* ದಿರಾಗಮು ವಿರಾಗಮಂಗಳ್ಲಿ *for* ವಿರಾಗಮು ವಿರಾಗಮಂಗಳ್ಲಿ.
- P. 297, l. 10, *read* ಬಳರುಂ *for* ಬಳರುಂ.
- P. 298, l. 7, *read* dative *for* genitive; and l. 25, *read* upon thee *for* upon you.
- P. 304, l. 17, *put a semicolon after* fellow.
- P. 306, l. 14, *read* ಓರೊವರ್ ಓರೊವರ್ *for* ಓರೊವರ್ ಓರೊವರ್.
- P. 309, l. 29, *read* ದಿನೈವೊಮ್ಮೈ *for* ದಿನೈವೊಮ್ಮೈ; and l. 32, *read* ಅಕ್ಕುವ್ *for* ಅಕ್ಕುವ್.
- P. 312, l. 24, *put but in parenthesis*; and l. 25, *read* if one is a sensualist *for* if one (is) a sensualist.
- P. 317, l. 27, *read* ಬರುವದೊಳಗೆ *for* ಬರುವದೊಳಗೆ; and l. 35, *read* ಬರೆದಿರುವಿ *for* ಬರೆದಿರುವಿ.
- P. 319, l. 1 and 2, *read* having caused to make was, *i. e.* had caused to make or had made; and l. 10, *insert* ಮಯೂಖ *after* ನೀಹಾರ.
- P. 320, l. 23, *add*, Let it be expressly stated here with regard to ಪಳಂಚವ ಪೊಡೆ that ಒಡೆ is attached also to the participial form used for the formation of the present tense (see § 194) in the ancient dialect.
- P. 322, l. 3, *read* we *for* (you), and l. 4, *read* us *for* you.
- P. 328, l. 7, *read* ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗ್ for ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗ್.
- P. 329, l. 1, *read* ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನಂ and ಗೃಹಿಹಾಸ್ಥಾ; and l. 10, ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನೆ *for* ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನೆ.
- P. 332, l. 4, *insert large after* swallowing.
- P. 334, l. 29, *read* ನೋಯಿಸದನ್ನೆ *for* ನೋಯಿಸನ್ನೆ.
- P. 335, l. 5, *read* ಹುಲ್ಲು *for* ಹುಲ್ಲು.

- P. 343, l. 10, read ಲಿಂಗಂಗಳರೆ for ಅಂಗಂಗಳರೆ.
- P. 345, l. 11, read ಉ, ಊ for ಉ.
- P. 346, l. 31, read ಮಾಪಾಟಕ್ಕೆ for ಮಪಾಟಕ್ಕೆ; and l. 34, remove ದೊಡ್ಡ.
- P. 350, l. 16 and 17, read ಬೋದಾಸಿ for ಬೊದಾಸಿ.
- P. 356, l. 28, read ಇನ್ನಿನೆ for ಇನಿನೆ.
- P. 358, l. 4, read ಅದೆಯೆ for ಅದೆಯೆ.
- P. 365, l. 7, read ಅದುಮಾದುದು for ಅದುಮಾದುದು.
- P. 367, l. 9, read ಚೀಪಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ for ಚೀಆಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- P. 370, l. 33, read ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಕೊಣ್ಣು for ಕೊಣ್ಣು.
- P. 377, l. 1, read ಮೇರುವಿಂಗೀತನ್ for ಮೇರುವಿಂಗೀತನ್.
- P. 382, l. 28, add, Cf. § 352, 6, b.
- P. 383, l. 24, read treatise for treaty.
- P. 384, l. 7, read kartṛi for kartri.
- P. 393, l. 6, read (Āndraprabhāpurāṇa) for (Āndraprabhāpurāṇa).
- P. 396, l. 9, add, Cf. 347, 8.
- P. 396, l. 31, read No. 2, a for No. 2, c.
- P. 396, l. 35, add, Cf. 346, 7.
- P. 397, l. 17, read 350, 8, for 350, 8, etc.
- P. 397, l. 27 and 33, read parenthesis and brackets.
- P. 400, l. 19, read our for (our).
- P. 402, l. 14, read ಕೊಡಕ for ಕೊಡಕು; and l. 33, add 4.
- P. 403, l. 34, read ನಡೆವಿರ್ for ನಡೆಹಿರ್.
- P. 408, l. 10, read and one for and two.
- P. 411, l. 17, read like a blacksmith; and l. 35, read ಗೆಲ್ಲಂ for ಗೆಲ್ಲಂ.
- P. 412, l. 1, read ಮುಜುಗುವಿನಂ for ಮುಜುಗುವಿನಂ; and l. 2, read he incessantly shot.
- P. 413, l. 6, remove as perhaps in the half-verse quoted above.
- P. 414, l. 17, read ಆವನ್ for ಆವನ್.

- P. 418, l. 15, read is for s; and l. 27, read ಅರಸನತ್ತಣಿಂ for ಅರಸಣತ್ತಣಿಂ.
- P. 422, l. 11, after 185 insert 186; and l. 24, read ಕೊಂಚಿ for ಕೊಂಚಿ.
- P. 423, l. 16, remove ವ before ಗವಿಪ; and l. 17, insert ಪತ್ತವ after ಸುತ್ತವ.
- P. 424, l. 19, read ವಾದಕಂ for ಪಾದಕಂ.
- P. 426, l. 29, put a comma before ಅರ್ಕನ್.
- P. 431, l. 15, read ಆಮ್ for ಅಮ್.
- P. 434, l. 14, add § 71 to ಕೊಂಚಿ, where it appears as a ತತ್ತಮ term.
- P. 435, l. 5, read (ಚ್ಯೇಷ್ಠೆ) for (ಚೇಷ್ಠೆ).
- P. 438, l. 14, read ಸಿನ್ನೂರ (ಸಿನ್ನೂರ) for ಸೆನ್ನೂರ (ಸಿನ್ನೂರ); and l. 24, read cf. ಪಿಟ್ಟು for cf. ಹಿಟ್ಟು.
- P. 441, l. 1 and 2, read ಇದುಸ್ವದು for ಇದುಸ್ವದು; l. 10, read ತಾಯ್ವಿ for ತಾಯ್ವಿ; and l. 21, read ನಿವ್ವೆಯ್ವಂ for ನಿವ್ವೆಯ್ವಂ.
- P. 442, under 372, add — Through the favour of Mr. B. Lewis Rice the following “Explanation of some of the words contained in Rev. Kittel’s list” kindly prepared by his Munshi, was forwarded to the author, and is given here as far as the explanations are not conjectural, viz.
- ಉಬಾಲ. A bird of omen. ಉಬಾಲವನ್ನೊನ್ನು ಶಕುನದ ಪಕ್ಕಿ (Karnāṭakasañjivana).— ಎಲ್ಲ. A fool. The old spelling of ಎಲ್ಲ.— ಕೊಡ್ಲೆಟ್ಟೆ. Rice and a hollow made for the reception of pepper-water, etc.— ಕೆಡ. The same as ಕೆಳಗು in the Dictionary.— ಕೇಳೆ. The act of hearing. There is a game in cards called ಕೇಳೆ (or ಕೇಳುವ) ಒದವೆ.— ಖೂದ. = ಕೂದ. ಖೂದನ್ ಎಲ್ಲಂ (Karnāṭakasañjivana).— ಘುಬುಮ್ನೆ. Imitation of the sound produced when plunging into water.— ಚಪ್ಪಲ. ಚಪ್ಪಲಯೆನಲ್ಲೆ ಚಪ್ಪಲಿ (Karnāṭakasañjivana).— ತೇರ್. ತೇರು. As a verb

(=ತೇರು 2 of the Dictionary) it means 'to succeed etc.' ತೇವನೇನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಿಯಾದಂ (Karnāṭaka nighaṇṭu). ತೇವ್. ತೇವು as a noun (=ತೇರು 3) means 'success'. ತೇರ್ಗರ್ = successes.—ದಬವುಡಿ. =ಬಲ್ಲವುಡಿ (Karnāṭakasaṅjivana).—ನೋರ್ (=ನೋರ್ of the Dictionary). ನೋಲ್ದನೆನೇ ಮುನೈ ಪೋವಂ (Karnāṭakasaṅjivana). ಪದಿರ್. ಕೂಡಲ್ (ಎನೆ) ಪದಿರ್ appears to mean ಪದಿರ್ (is) success (ಕೂಡಲ್).—ಪಾಪುಡು, ಬೆದಪುಡು, ಮಾಪುಡು, ಸೀಪುಡು. ಪಾಪುಡು, etc. are compounds of ಪಾಪು, etc. with ಉಡು, a well-known animal. ಸೀಪುಡು of the Dictionary seems to mean some animal rather than 'a cascade'; it may be the correct form of the modern ಜೀರುಣ್ಣೆ. (ಜೀಪುಣ್ಣೆ of the Dictionary?).—ಪೆದವು. Lameness.—ಪೇಚಿವಾಂಸ. One who has cooked (from ಪಚ್, to cook).—ಪೊದಪು. ಪೊದಪು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಾಕೃತಿಗೆ ಸಂಜ್ಜಕಂ. (Cf. ಪೊದಕು in the Dictionary).—ಬಿಳಿರ್. A clear mistake

for ಬಿಬಲ್, to get pendent roots.—ಭಣ್ಣೆಮೆ (ಭಣ್ಣೆಮಾ). Buffoonery (from Samskrita ಭಣ್ಡ + ಇಮಾ).—ರುಂಚಿ. The same as the second part of ದದ್ರುಂಚಿ.—ಸಿಳ್ಳ. Tadbhava of ಸಿಡ್ಲ.

- P. 442, l. 35, read ಅಭಿಷ್ಟಂಗ for ಅಭಿಷ್ಟಂಗ.
P. 443, l. 6, read ಅವು=ಅವಿ (Śabdānu-
śāsana sūtra 473. 480. 513).
P. 445, l. 24, read a black, or bad, belly;
l. 32, read sölligē for solligē; and l.
35, read ಕುವುಗಾಪ.
P. 446, l. 37, read Dōmba for Dōmba.
P. 449, l. 37, read ನದ್ಯಾದ್ಯುತ್ಪರಣತೀಲಃ for
ಸದ್ಯಾದ್ಯುತ್ಪರಣತೀಲಃ.
P. 452, l. 32, read ಬೀಡುವೊಗು for ಬಿಡು
ವೊಗು.
P. 453, l. 2, read ಬೆಟ್ಟಂಗಾಡು for ಬೆಟ್ಟಂ
ಗಾಡು; and l. 13, read ಬೇಹುಚದುರ for
ಬೇಹುಚದರ.
P. 455, l. 34, read ಸೀಳ್ವೊಟ್ಟಿ for ಸೀಳ್ವೊಟ್ಟಿ.
P. 456, l. 4, read ಸೆದವು and ಸೆದನು; and
l. 13, read ಪುರಶ್ಚಿಡಾರ್ಥೋ ವಾ.





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