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A GRAMMAR OF TULU (A DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGE)

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A GRAMMAR OF TULU
(A DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGE)

A thesis submitted to the Graduate School of
the University of Wisconsin in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of
Philosophy.

by

SOODA LAKSHMINARAYANA EHATT

Degree to be awarded

January 1971

June 19—

August 19—

To Professors:

Valdis. J. Zeps
Dan. M. Matson
John C. Street

**This thesis having been approved in respect
to form and mechanical execution is referred to
you for judgment upon its substantial merit.**

Robert M. Bock
Dean

**Approved as satisfying in substance the
doctoral thesis requirement of the University of
Wisconsin.**

Valdis J. Zeps
Major Professor
John C. Street
Dan M. Matson

Date of Examination, Dec. 15 1970

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at the

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1971

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/su:ḍa: lakṣmi:na:ra:yāṇa bhaṭṭa/

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0. INTRODUCTION.

0.0. General. Many Dravidian Languages are spoken in India. Among them, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu have very good written literature. But some other languages like Badaga, Coorg, Kota, Toda, Tulu, etc. have neither written literature nor scripts of their own. The present study is an attempt to investigate the characteristics of TULU as spoken today.

0.1. Tulu-locality. Nowadays, the existing Tulu-area¹ lies mostly in the district of South Kanara, Mysore State, India, and to some extent, in the Kasargod Taluk, Kerala State. Before the Reorganization of the Linguistic States in India (in 1956), the entire Tulu-region was annexed to the present Tamilnad (previous Madras State). The boundaries of Tulu-land are the Kalyanpur river on the north, the Chandragiri river on the south, the Arabic Ocean on the west, and the Western-ghats on the east. The important places are Udipi, Mangalore, Karkal, and Puttur.

0.2. Tulu-language. Tulu language has no written form of literature. But it has a good amount of oral literature. The number² of Tulu-speakers might be above one million. There is one grammar³ written in 1872, and also one descriptive analysis⁴ of Tulu. There are two dictionaries⁵, but, they are out of print.

There are some translations of the Bible⁶ in Tulu written in Kannada script. Virtually, no other work in Tulu is worth mentioning.

0.3. Tulu and its relation to other languages. The Tulu-speakers⁷ think that Tulu is derived from Sanskrit. But, modern Dravidian Scholars have different opinions. Jules Bloch⁸ sees the obvious affinities with Kannada but doubts the direct relationship. Caldwell⁹ denounces the suggestion of Ellis that Tulu is a dialect of Malayalam, and is of the opinion that Tulu has closer affinities with Tamil. Krishnamurti¹⁰ considers Tulu as having the characteristics of Telugu and the other Central Dravidian Languages. Emeneau¹¹ suggests that further investigation on Tulu is an urgent need before arriving at any definite conclusion.

0.4. Aim And Purpose of this Study. The present work aims at a fairly complete grammar of Tulu including the major dialects, so that this can be used for practical purposes, such as scripts for transcribing the Tulu Language, and reducing the oral literature into written records, etc. Hence, phonology, morphology, syntax, dialects, lexicon, and the sample texts are described in detail so as to discover the nature of the Tulu Language. It is hoped that the grammar gives the description of real and natural Tulu. It will be useful to compare with the other languages as well as to those

who wish to study Tulu and know more about it.

0.5. Scope and Limitations of this Study. This study does not attempt to affiliate Tulu to any of the Dravidian Languages, nor does it endeavour to build up the chronology of the development of Tulu. Also, there is no effort to compare Tulu with the other languages like the Dravidian, the Indic, etc. This synchronic study is based on the actual field work done in Tulu area. The analysis is verified and attested by the native speakers¹². In the course of the investigation, no attempt is made to adhere strictly to any particular school of linguists or to any particular method. Primary importance is given to the realities of the language and hence, the theoretical issues involved are considered to be secondary. The readers may realize the difficulty encountered in describing a natural language, and the justifications may be convincing. Any critical suggestion to improve the quality of the present work is most heartedly welcome.



TULU-AREA MAP IN INDIA.

Footnotes For Chapter O.

1. See the Tulu-area map, and Census Report, Madras, India, 288-90 (1931). There is a map too. See also #8, below.
2. The number of Tulu speakers is 561,623 in the 1931 Census Report, (see #1, above). I couldn't get the 1961 Census figure.
3. See J. Brigel, A Grammar of the Tulu Language, (Mangalore, 1872). Kannada script is used to transcribe Tulu, and explanations are in English.
4. See D. N. Shankara Bhat, Descriptive Analysis of Tulu, (Poona, 1967). His mother-tongue is Havyaka, not Tulu.
5. See A. Manner, A Tulu-English Dictionary (Mangalore, 1886), and An English-Tulu Dictionary (Mangalore, 1888). But both of these are not available.
6. All these Tulu materials are published by the Basel Mission Book Company, Mangalore, South Kanara, Mysore State, India.
7. Virtually, no Tulu-speaker knows the name "Dravidian". According to the opinions of some Dravidian Scholars like the late Professor V. V. R. Sarma, Agra, and Dr. R. G. Harshe, Agra---the issue of "Dravidian" is only political, not at all an academic

issue; like all the other Indic Languages, the Dravidian Languages are also related to the Indo-European Family of Languages. (Personal discussion).

8. See Jules Bloch, *The Grammatical Structure of Dravidian Languages*, (Poona, 1954). (Translated by Dr. R. G. Harshe from French into English). See also the map of the Tulu-area.

9. See Robert Caldwell, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Or the South Indian Family of Languages*, 31-2 (London, 1913).

10. See Bhadriraju Krishnamurti, *Telugu Verbal Bases*, 272 (University of California Press, 1961).

11. See M. B. Emeneau, 'The South Dravidian Languages', *J. A. O. S.* Vol. 87, No. 4, 365, (1967).

12. Many of the statements and conclusions were verified while I was in India. Both myself and my wife are native speakers of Tulu, and this happened to be an advantage to verify the results even in America.

1. PHONOLOGY.

1.0. Introduction.

In this account of Tulu Phonology, the entire grammar has been taken into account; the phonology is not independent, but firmly rooted in morphology and syntax, i.e., the phonological treatments have not been arrived at independently, but take into account morphological and syntactical criteria as well. The phonemes, as described here, can transcribe all the dialects of Tulu and can eventually be introduced as the over-all alphabetic system for Tulu Language.

1.1. Phoneme Inventories and Sequences.

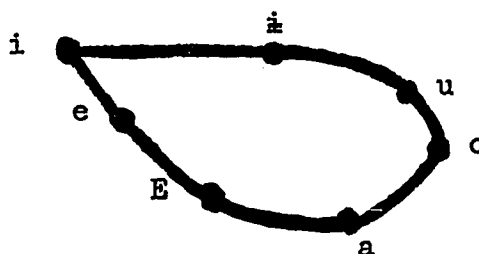
1.11. Vowels.

Tulu has seven short vowels and seven long vowels, regularly corresponding in quality to the short vowels. Extra-length and Nasalization are phonemic, to the degree that minimal pairs are possible. Their employ is limited to special circumstances, discussed in sections 1.112., and 1.113., below.

The vowels contrast as Front, Central, and Back, as well as with respect to three tongue heights.¹ (See section 1.3.)

i	ɨ	u
e	ɛ	o
	a	

The articulatory positions of the vowels may be represented by the following diagram² (not derived from instrumental measurement):



Since the back vowels are rounded, an alternate way to represent the vowels could employ a two-way front vs. back distinction, with /ɨ/ being distinguished from /u/ in the feature of rounding.

i	ɨ	u
e		o
ɛ		a

The following are the examples:

Initially:

anda: 'is it true?'

onda: 'will it float to the shore?'

unda: 'is this the one?'

ɨnda: 'here you are (sg.)'

inda: 'is it Indu? (name of a girl)'

enda: 'will it remain?'

ẽ 'what!'

Medially:	kali 'liquor'
	kuli 'to rot'
	koli 'give (imp. pl.)'
	gali 'to have scratches on the wall'
	gili 'parrot'
	raṇa 'war'
	riṇa 'debt, gratitude'
	kuri 'sheep; ulcer'
	keri 'kill (imp. pl.)'
	batteda 'if he comes'
	batteda 'if I come'
Finally:	pari 'drink (imp. pl.)'
	paru 'it will drink'
	para 'fear, care'
	parē 'outer skin of a snake'
	parā 'drink (imp. sg.)'
	bare 'write (imp. sg.)'
	bara 'famine'
	barē 'moat, ditch'
	baru 'it will come'
	mallo 'the one that is big'
	malla 'big (adj.)'

Long vowels are perceptually longer in duration from their short counterparts by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, and they are represented by short vowels followed by /:/. There is no special reason to treat long vowels as sequences of identical short vowels, i.e., /a + a = a:/ does not occur in the morphophonemics. There is some reason to consider them as sequences of vowel + length, e.g., the vocative case morpheme could be listed as "length". There are, however, no further justifications along these lines, except, of course, the principle of simplicity and clarity.

Initially: a: 'that (dem.)'
 o: 'I am here (in response to a call)'
 u: 'expression of pain'
 ɨ: 'crying and weeping sound'
 i: 'you (sg.); this (dem.)'
 e: 'hullo!, aey!'
 \tilde{E} : 'what did you say?'

Medially: ka:li 'Goddess; name of a woman'
 ko:li 'chicken'
 ku:li 'tooth'
 ke:ri 'ward, locality'
 pi:li 'a plant which looks like sugarcane'
 pili 'tiger'
 pa:nti 'that you drink'

parE:ntá 'that it is an outer skin of a snake'
 po:pE:ntá 'that I go'
 Finally: so:ja: 'will it be visible?'
 so:jo: 'show me that'
 so:ju: 'it will definitely be visible'
 parí: 'I say - you (sg.) drink'
 pari: 'I say - you (pl.) drink'
 po:pE: 'I say - I am going'
 po:pe: 'I say - he is going'
 ma:ni 'boy'
 ma:ni: ' boy! (voc.)'
 ba:lE 'baby'
 ba:lE: ' . . baby! (voc.)'
 je:wu 'girl'
 je:wu: ' . girl! (voc.)'

1.112. Extra-length.

Long vowels can be lengthened for special emphasis. Such "emphatic" duration is two to three times longer than that of the short vowels; the quality of the extra long vowels is quite tense, and it is represented by /:/: after the short vowel. The emphatic length is considered as phonemic, because, there are minimal pairs. It can occur on any syllable. There is

no restriction whatsoever. See, however, section 2.221216., below.

Examples: a:t̥ 'that much'
 a::t̥ 'that huge quantity'
 i:t̥ 'this much'
 i::t̥ 'this huge quantity'
 du:ra 'far away place'
 du::ra 'very very far away place'
 pa:r̥i:po:ye 'he went runningly'
 pa::r̥i:po:ye 'he went all runningly'
 pa:r̥i:po::ye 'he went away runningly for ever'
 si:dabatte 'he came directly'
 si:da:batte 'he came directly without stopping'
 si::dabatte 'he came directly without looking around'

1.113. Nasalization.

All vowels are nasalized³ in the environment of nasals; such nasalization is not marked in the transcription. In some cases, however, nasalization is not predictable from the phonological environment and is represented by /̃/ over vowels.

Examples: ha: 'alas!'
 hã: 'yes, O.K.'
 a:ha: 'wonderful!'
 ã:hã: 'I challenge you - is it so?'

u:hu: 'I can't, I can't'
 ũ:hũ: 'no no!, don't do it'
 i:hi: 'is it like that?'
 i:hĩ: 'that's nothing!'
 o:ho: 'I see!'
 o:hõ: 'teasing'
 Ē:nde 'he said - what!'
 hã:nde 'he said - O. K.'
 ũ:hũ:nde 'he said - no no!'
 hĩ:nde 'he said - I am listening'

1.114. Nucleus.

Vowel is the nucleus of a syllable. It can either be syllable initial or syllable final; but, all utterances end in vowels, i.e., -V# is true everywhere. See section 2.61.

1.12. Consonants.

Tulu has twenty three consonants. There is contrast in point of articulation: Velar vs. Palatal vs. Retroflex vs. Dental vs. Labial. There is also contrast in manner of articulation: Stops (Voiced vs. Voiceless) vs. Fricatives vs. Nasals vs. Laterals vs. Trill. The following chart gives the classification of the consonant system.

	STOPS		FRICATIVES		NASALS ⁴		LATERALS	TRILL
	vl.	vd.	vl.	vd.	vl.	vd.	vd.	vd.
VELAR	k	g	h ⁵		ŋ			
PALATAL ⁶	c	j	y		ɟ			
RETROFLEX	ʈ	ɖ	ʂ		ɳ	ɭ		
DENTAL	t	d	s		n	l		r
LABIAL	p	b	w		m			

The following are the examples:

Initially: kari 'charcoal'
 gari 'feather'
 hari 'a God; a personal name'
 ca:di 'sneaking'
 ja:di 'jar, jug'
 ya:ga 'sacrifice'

ɲo:li 'sticky liquid'
 ɬara 'a sound'
 ɬaŋka 'mint'
 ɬamaru 'a small drum'
 ɬama 'beating sound'
 ɬaŋka 'conch; bridge'
 tara 'kind, variety'
 dara 'rate; flower bed'
 sara 'garland'
 nara 'vein; man'
 la:ga 'jumping'
 ra:ga 'tune, tone'
 para 'care, fear'
 bara 'famine'
 wara 'boon, gift'
 mara 'tree'
 kara 'clay pot'
 gara 'crispy'
 cara 'movable'
 jara 'fever'

Medially: suka 'let me see'
 ba:ki 'remainder'
 ba:ga 'share, part'

la:ga 'jump'
 la:ṭE 'pulley'
 la:la 'horse shoe'
 lo:ha 'metal'
 la:ḍi 'a sweet'
 a:nE 'elephant'
 a:ṇE 'a nickel coin'
 a:ṭi 'a month'
 pa:ḍi 'put (imp. pl.)'
 ka:ṭa 'trouble'
 ka:ṣa 'full, direct'
 ka:pa 'we will wait'
 ka:ta 'we waited'
 ka:ra 'hot (due to chillies)'
 ka:la 'time'
 ka:ṣi 'money'
 ka:wi 'saffron color'
 ka:bu:ḷi 'name of a place'
 ka:ca 'under wear'
 ka:ji 'bangle'
 ka:yi 'nut'
 ka:ma 'lust, desire'
 kana 'dream'

1.121. Clusters.

In Tulu, consonants can occur as clusters, both initially and/or finally. But, however, finally no cluster can occur.

1.1211. Gemination.

All the consonants can occur as geminates⁷, i.e., clusters of identical consonants, only in the medial positions. The geminates never occur initially or finally.

Stop + Stop

maka 'a star in the horoscope'

makka 'Mecca, a religious place for Muslims'

maga 'son'

magga 'loom'

akka: 'older sister (voc.)'

agga 'cheap'

suci 'clean'

succi 'switch'

pajE 'mat'

pajjE 'foot step'

acci 'mould'

ajji 'grand mother'

paṭa 'picture'

paṭṭa 'throne'

aḍi 'foot'
 aḍḍi 'obstacle'
 aṭṭa 'attic'
 aḍḍa 'crosswise'
 kaṭE 'story'
 kaṭṭE 'donkey'
 paḍa 'song'
 paḍḍa 'a name'
 guṭṭu 'a big house'
 guḍḍu 'slap, blow'
 kaṭa 'phlegm'
 kaṭṭa 'tribute'
 aḍaṭE 'beans'
 aḍḍara 'shouting'
 uppu 'it will be'
 ubbu 'it will swell'

Fricative + Fricative

aha: 'wonderful!'
 aḥḥa: 'laughter'
 baḃa 'fear'
 baḃḃa 'evening'
 aṣana 'feast'
 uṣṣa:ri 'clever, intelligent'

basalE 'greens'
 bassì 'bus'
 issi: 'fie!, shame!'
 awu 'it, that'
 awwu 'that's the one'
 a:wa: 'is it O. K.?'
 awwa: 'is that the one?'

Nasal + Nasal

banna 'difficult'
 beppana 'curd'
 kana 'blouse piece'
 kanna 'hole'
 banna 'color'
 kana 'dream'
 kanna 'burglary'
 bannaga 'while coming'
 sama:na 'equal'
 samma:na 'hospitality'
 gammatì 'grand'

Lateral + Lateral

bali 'edge'
 balli 'vine'

boli 'milk (imp. sg.)'
 bolli 'silver'
 bali 'sacrifice'
 balli 'I can't'
 baLE 'net'
 ballE 'denseness of the woods'

Trill + Trill

parE 'outer skin of a snake'
 parrE 'in order to drink'
 barE 'moat, ditch'
 barrE 'in order to come'
 sara 'garland'
 sarra 'sound of fast moving things'

1.1212. Two-consonant clusters.

Two-consonant clusters can occur initially and medially. The possible members of the two-consonant cluster groups are illustrated below.

Stop + Stop

Initially: Not possible.
 Medially: wa:kca:turya 'cleverness in talking'
 pukṭE 'lie, gossip'

mukti 'salvation'
 lakda 'you got up'
 akbare 'a personal name (masc.)'
 bagtE 'division, share'
 bagdE 'I bent down'
 ocga 'let us row'
 ocda 'you rowed'
 ujdE 'care, fear'
 so:jdu 'it would have been visible'
 so:jpo: 'show (imp. sg.)'
 baṭkaḷa 'a place'
 khaḍga 'sword'
 pa:dga 'let us put'
 pa:dti 'after putting'
 pa:dda 'you put (past)'
 paḍca 'over, finished'
 pa:djE: 'oh girl!, you put'
 kaṭpa:di 'a place'
 mu:dbidrE 'a place'
 patga 'let us catch'
 kudke 'fox'
 saptami 'a festival'
 ṣabda 'sound, word, voice, noise'

Stop + Fricative

Initially:	khadga 'sword'
	gho:ra 'fierce'
	cha:yE 'lustre'
	jhapakka 'at once'
	dho:ngi 'cheat'
	thayi 'a step in dance'
	dharma 'religion, right'
	phala 'fruit'
	bha:gya 'luck'
	kya:ti 'fame'
	cyawanapra:sa 'a medicine'
	dya:na 'meditation'
	bya:ri 'a Moslem'
	tya:ga 'sacrifice'
	kṣamE 'forgiveness'
	jwa:lE 'flame'
Medially:	sukha 'happiness'
	arghE 'offering'
	maṭha 'monastery'
	dradhā 'firm, strong'
	ratha 'chariot'
	a:dha:ra 'support'

saphala 'successful'
 so:bhE 'beauty, shining'
 wa:kya 'sentence'
 rucya: 'is it tasty?'
 wya:jya 'law suit'
 na:tya 'dance'
 na:dya 'you searched'
 nitya 'everyday'
 udya:na 'garden'
 kupya: 'is it a bottle?'
 abya:sa 'exercise'
 bhakṣa 'sweets'
 puksa:tE 'free'
 paḍsa:LE 'inner house'
 utsa:ha 'encouragement'
 apsarE 'very beautiful woman'
 pakwa 'ripened'
 bagwa: 'will it bend?'
 bacwa: 'will it dry up?'
 a:jweri 'six persons'
 kaṭwa: 'will it tie up?'
 buḍwa: 'will it leave?'
 a:twa: 'would it have been happened?'

gudwa: 'will it beat?'
 ka:pwa: 'will it wait for?'
 sa:yibwa: 'is it a Moslem?'
 upwa: 'will it be?'
 ubwa: 'will it swell up?'

Stop + Nasal

Initially: jpa:na 'knowledge'
 jpa:ni 'a learned person'

 Medially: ha:knɛ 'it beat'
 bagnɛ 'it bent down'
 pigmi 'a dwarf'
 wɪjpa:na 'science'
 pu:jna: 'did it massage?'
 kutɲa: 'did it crush?'
 pa:dɲa: 'did it put?'
 edma 'eight'
 su:tna: 'did it see?'
 a:tma 'soul'
 kudna: 'did it sit down?'
 padmu:ji 'thirteen'
 su:pna: 'does it see?'
 apma:na 'insult'

upnaga 'while being'

Stop + Lateral

Initially: kle:ṣa 'sorrow'
 gla:ni 'mental worry'
 ple:gṣi 'plague'
 ble:dṣi 'blade'

Medially: pe:tḷa 'a toy gun'
 pa:dḷa 'you put'
 lakla 'you get up'
 bagla 'you bend down'
 mucla 'you close down'
 mu:jḷa 'even the three'
 patla 'you catch'
 o:dla 'you read'
 tapla 'you escape'
 table 'a beating instrument'

Stop + Trill

Initially: kraya 'price'
 gra:ma 'village'
 tṛeyinṣi 'train'
 dṛayiwariṣi 'driver'
 tra:sa 'trouble'

	drawya 'things, wealth'
	pra:ntya 'state'
	bra:nti 'madness'
Medially:	a:kramaṇa 'attack'
	agra 'coating in the tongue'
	pacreṅgi 'a plant'
	wajra 'diamond'
	paṭrE 'metal strap'
	pa:drE 'in order to put'
	patrE 'leaf'
	padra:dā 'twelve'
	a:pri 'it won't happen'
	abraka 'mica'

Fricative + Stop

Initially:	skanda 'a God'
	stuti 'praise'
	spaṣṭa 'clear'
	ste:ṣaṇi 'station'
Medially:	ba:ypuḍi 'ulcer in the mouth'
	ka:ypuṇa 'frying'
	ka:yte 'he fried'
	ka:ydu 'it would have been fried'
	kayṭa: 'is it in the hand?'

ba:yda: 'is it in the mouth?'
 sa:ybu 'a Moslem'
 aykulu 'they'
 ba:ygâ 'to the mouth'
 puşkała 'satisfied'
 paşca:tta:pa 'repentance'
 aştemi 'a festival'
 ba:skare 'a personal name (masc.)'
 asta 'sun set'
 a:spatrE 'hospital'
 kasbE 'area, ward'
 sa:wka:re 'a merchant'
 şawca 'bodily cleanliness'
 sawtE 'cucumber'
 a:wdE: 'I think, it will happen'
 je:wgâ 'to the girl'
 a:wjE: 'O. K. my girl'
 sâwtu 'ladle'
 se:wđâ 'in the plant Sewu'
 sawba:gya 'prosperity'

Fricative + Fricative

Initially: şya:me 'a personal name (masc.)'
 şwa:sa 'breath'

	swara 'voice, tone'
	wyatya:sa 'difference'
Medially:	ba:hya 'external'
	a:hwa:nE 'invocation'
	sa:hsa 'courage'
	waysa:ka 'a month'
	we:syE 'prostitute'
	pa:ysa 'a sweet'
	ha:yso:puna 'to expect unnecessarily'
	ha:sya 'joke'
	awṣada 'medicine'
	kawsalyE 'a personal name (fem.)'
	ka:wya 'literature'
	aṣwa 'horse'
	aswastha 'ill, sick'

Fricative + Nasal

Initially:	ṣmaṣa:na 'cemetery'
	sna:na 'holy bath'
	sma:raka 'memorial'
Medially:	madya:hna 'noon'
	brahṃe 'a God'
	gra:hṃa 'eclipse'
	ka:yṃa: 'did it dry?'

uṣṇa 'heat'

ku:ṣma:ṇḍale:ha 'a medicine'

pasna: 'did it catch?'

basma 'medicinal ash'

je:wma: 'is it the girl (acc.)?'

a:wṇi: 'O. K. my boy'

a:wma: 'O. K. my mother'

Fricative + Lateral

Initially: ṣḷo:ka 'couplet'

sle:tḷi 'a kind of stone'

Medially: a:hla:da 'joy'

baylḷi 'low land'

a:ṣḷe:ṣḷe 'a star in the horoscope'

mu:sla 'smell (imp. sg.)'

a:wla 'it's O. K. and ...'

Fricative + Trill

Initially: hr̥ādaya 'heart'

ṣra:dda 'anniversary of the dead'

sr̥āṣṭi 'creation'

wr̥āta 'religious vow'

Medially: mohramu 'a festival'

wayra 'enmity'

wiṣra:nti 'rest'

po:sra 'urine'

a:wregã 'in order to happen'

Nasal + Stop

Initially:	Not possible.
Medially:	sunka 'toll'
	aŋgadi 'shop'
	lanca 'bribe'
	paŋji 'pig'
	punkE 'tamarind tree'
	munci 'chillies'
	aŋtã 'gum'
	aŋdE 'tube'
	paŋpe 'he says'
	paŋte 'he said'
	panta 'bet'
	manda 'thick'
	tinka 'let us eat'
	tinpe 'he eats'
	tinbu 'it will eat'
	tinjE: 'oh girl! eat'
	cimti 'tongs'
	camcE 'spoon'
	jimki 'an ornament'

umpu 'cooked rice'

umbu 'it will eat'

Nasal + Fricative

Initially: nya:ya 'justice'

myã:wũ 'mewing'

Medially: simha 'lion'

kanya: 'is it less?'

amṣa 'part'

hamsa 'swan'

ba:mwa: 'is it Bamu?'

anya:ya 'injustice'

maṅse 'human creature'

tinsã 'variety'

tinwa: 'will it eat?'

paṅyE 'comb'

paṅwa: 'will it say?'

Nasal + Nasal

Initially: Not possible.

Medially: kaṅmaṅi 'pupil (of the eye)'

ciṅṅi 'kerosene lamp'

maṅmate 'cupid'

baṅna:lã 'pregnant woman'

Nasal + Lateral

- Initially: Not possible.
- Medially: paṅla 'you (sg.) say'
 tinla 'you (sg.) eat'
 rusumla 'even the lawyer's fee'

Nasal + Trill

- Initially: nr̥itya 'dance'
 mr̥āga 'animal'
- Medially: paṅreg̃ 'in order to say'
 tinreg̃ 'in order to eat'
 ta:mra 'copper'

Lateral + Stop

- Initially: Not possible.
- Medially: paṅkE 'slab'
 ba:lga 'let us live'
 bolca 'light'
 a:l̥jE: 'you rule, my girl!'
 paṅti 'somersault'
 a:l̥da 'with this individual'
 aṅta 'you (sg.) cried'
 a:l̥da 'you (sg.) had ruled over'
 aṅpa 'there; you (sg.) cry'

a:lbu:lyali 'she fell down'
 melka:duna 'cud-chewing'
 ne:lga 'let us hang'
 kalcappara 'a hall carved with stone'
 kalja:di 'stone-jar'
 nel:ta 'on the ground'
 nirelda 'in the shadow'
 kalte 'he learnt'
 ne:lda 'you (sg.) had hung'
 alpe 'mean fellow'
 malberi 'mulberry'

Lateral + Fricative

Initially: Not possible.
 Medially: kalya: 'is it the plant Kalli?'
 kalwe 'thief'
 palha:ra 'snack'
 palya: 'is it the lizard?'
 kal:sa:ka 'stone-bridge'
 kelsonku 'in order to work'
 bilwapatrE 'a leaf'

Lateral + Nasal

Initially: Not possible.

Medially: a:ln̩ 'it ruled'
 gulma 'disappearance'
 ne:ln̩ 'it hung'
 palma:ra̩ 'a place'

Lateral + Trill

Initially: Not possible.
 Medially: kulreg̩ 'in order to sit'
 ne:lreg̩ 'in order to hang'

Trill + Stop

Initially: Not possible.
 Medially: parka 'let us drink'
 ma:rga 'road'
 karci 'expense'
 karju:ra 'date (fruit)'
 ur̩ti 'against'
 ur̩duna 'wrestling'
 part̩E 'sharp'
 mard̩ 'medicine'
 barpe 'he comes'
 karba 'iron'

Trill + Fricative

Initially: Not possible.

Medially: arhatE 'ability'
 parye 'he drank'
 barga 'rain'
 dursi 'fireworks'
 garwa 'anger'

Trill + Nasal

Initially: Not possible.
 Medially: a:rnE 'salamander'
 parni 'it drank'
 marma 'secret'

Trill + Lateral

Initially: Not possible.
 Medially: pa:rlu 'young male buffalo'
 porlu 'beautiful'

1.1213. Three-consonant clusters.

Three-consonant clusters can occur only in the intervocalic positions with only one exception. The possible members of the three-consonant cluster groups are illustrated below.

Fricative + Stop + Nasal

Medially: koytna: 'did it pick?'
 a:stna 'asthma'

kuskna: 'did it sprain?'

Fricative + Stop + Fricative

Medially: puṣṭhi 'strong'
asthi 'bone'

Fricative + Stop + Lateral

Medially: koyḍla 'just pluck it'
pastla 'even after catching'

Fricative + Stop + Trill

Initially: stri: 'woman' (Note: This is the exception.)
Medially: pasdri 'I did not catch'
koytri 'I did not pluck'
ra:ṣṭra 'nation'
rawdra 'furious'
wastra 'cloth'

Nasal + Stop + Stop

Medially: kumbḍa 'pumpkin'

Nasal + Stop + Fricative

Medially: kaṇṭha 'voice'
paṇṭsu:la 'you (sg.) can try by telling him'
paṇṭwa 'you (sg.) might have said'

aṅṭye 'he got stuck'
 bhaṅḍa:ra 'temple treasury'
 andharu:ḍi 'blind belief'
 mantharE 'a personal name (fem.)'
 antya 'end'
 antsu:la 'you (sg.) do it and try'
 entwa 'we will stand'
 endwa 'we will remain'
 kumbha 'a month; pot'
 tumbwe 'he will carry'
 ambya: 'is it the dung?'

Nasal + Stop + Nasal

Medially: daṅṅṅi 'it swayed'
 baṅṅṅE:ḍi 'stomach-ache'
 paṅṅṅi 'it had said'
 aṅṅṅi 'it did'
 aṅṅṅu 'it does'
 tuṅṅṅi 'it carried'
 uṅṅṅṅu 'it sucks'

Nasal + Stop + Lateral

Medially: saṅṅṅla 'you (sg.) bring (them) up'
 sa:ṅṅṅli 'a place'

baṅjla 'even the stomach'
 paṅtla 'even after saying'
 entla 'you (sg.) stand up'
 endla 'you (sg.) remain (here)'
 ampla 'you (sg.) do it'
 ujumbla 'you (sg.) suck it'
 kambḷa 'buffalo-race'
 a:ndla 'though it is so'
 araṅṭḷa 'you (sg.) seize it'

Nasal + Stop + Trill

Medially: sangraha 'collection'
 saṅkra:nti 'the last day of the month'
 gaṅjra 'a small drum'
 paṅdraiga 'let us definitely tell'
 paṅtriye 'he did not tell'
 kaṅtraṅi 'it sank down'
 caṅdre 'moon'
 saṅprada:ya 'custom'
 saṅbra:ṅi 'a herb'

Nasal + Fricative + Stop

Medially: samska:ra 'refinement'
 samstE 'institution'

Lateral + Stop + Nasal

Medially: ałtnɛ̃ 'it had cried'
 ne:ldnɛ̃ 'it had hung'
 kaltnɛ̃ 'it learnt'

Lateral + Stop + Trill

Medially: ałdrɪya 'you (sg.) did cry'
 ałtriya 'you (sg.) didn't cry'
 baltriye 'he ran away'
 ma:ldri 'it did not sway'
 ałpri 'it doesn't cry'

Lateral + Stop + Lateral

Medially: ałtla 'even after crying'
 ułcla 'answer to the second call of Nature'
 porelpla 'you make it turn'

Trill + Stop + Nasal

Medially: partnɛ̃ 'it had drunk'
 pa:rdnɛ̃ 'it had run'
 orgnɛ̃ 'it is liked'
 sorknɛ̃ 'it became proud'
 parpnu 'it drinks'
 parbnu 'it spreads'

ma:rdnâ 'it had sold'

Trill + Stop + Fricative

Medially:

artha 'meaning'

ardha 'half'

arghE 'offering'

mu:rkhe 'stupid man'

artya: 'is it over anxiety?'

urdye 'he bathed the cattle'

kurkye 'he shook the branch'

urtye 'he rolled it up'

urdye 'he wrestled'

bartwa: 'would it have come?'

ma:rdwa: 'would it have sold?'

Trill + Stop + Lateral

Medially:

partla 'even after drinking'

mardla 'even the medicine'

urdla 'you (sg.) wrestle'

gurklu 'Christian Father'

porpla 'you (sg.) fry'

Trill + Stop + Trill

Medially:

bartri 'it didn't come'

pa:rdriye 'he had run away'

parpriye 'he does not drink'

ma:rdriye 'he did not sell'

sorkriye 'he had become proud'

1.1214. Four-consonant clusters.

There are only a few four-consonant clusters. They occur only in the medial positions.

Nasal + Stop + Fricative + Trill

Medially: aṣṭa:ṅghrīdaya 'Tulu medicinal system'

Nasal + Fricative + Stop + Trill

Medially: samskrīta 'Sanskrit Language'

Nasal + Fricative + Stop + Fricative

Medially: samstha:na 'kingdom'

1.1215. Drawl.

In Tulu, the first member of any gemination or cluster in the intervocalic position, can further be drawled or lengthened for "emphatic" effect, similar to the "extra-length" in vowels. (See section 1.112., above.) This phenomenon is considered as phonemic on the ground that there are minimal pairs, and, it can

occur on any syllable, but intervocalically. The following are the examples in which the drawl is marked by the repetition of the respective consonant:

eddE 'good'

edddE 'very very good'

mastɪ 'much/many'

masstɪ 'quite much/many'

porlu 'handsome'

porrlu 'extremely handsome'

bayya 'evening'

bayyya 'late in the evening'

pokkadɛ 'simply'

pokkkadɛ 'quite simply'

balkE 'under-cooked'

ballkE 'undoubtedly under-cooked'

ko:dEbɔɭcarE 'yesterday morning'

ko:dEbɔɭɭcarE 'yesterday early in the dawn'

illɪtumba 'houseful'

illɪtummba 'crowded in the house'

be:gabala 'come quickly'

be:gaballa 'you must come quickly'

be:gaballla 'I urge, you must come quickly'

be::gabala 'come very quickly'

1.2. Concerning Diphthongs Or Vowel Sequences.

In this study, phonetic diphthongs⁸ and long vowels are treated as sequences of /vowel + fricative/ and long vowels respectively, rather than the sequences of different or identical vowels. If vowels co-occur at morpheme boundaries, they are "broken up" by epenthetic /h, y, or w/ in normal speech; or, in slow or emphatic speech, occur without the epenthetic elements, suggesting some descriptive device such as the open juncture.

There does not seem to be any reason to treat sequences of a /vowel + y or w/ as different in kind from the sequences of a /vowel + h, ʃ, or s/ i.e., they seem to occur in comparable environments, illustrated by the following examples:

kayi 'hand'	ka:yi 'nut'
sahi 'consent'	da:ha 'thirst'
kasi 'graft'	ka:sɨ 'money'
kawi 'poet'	ka:wi 'saffron'
kaʃa:ya 'herb tea'	ka:ʃa 'full (brother)'
neharu 'Nehru'	se:wu 'a plant'
kesiye 'he cut it'	ke:sɨ 'law suit'
newa 'excuse'	de:ha 'body'
keyi 'hay'	te:yu 'it will wear out'

reşi 'puss'	we:şa 'fancy dress'
mohara 'seal'	lo:ha 'metal'
koyi 'pick, pluck'	po:yi 'let us go'
mosalE 'alligator'	mo:sa 'cheating'
kowumpuᅇa 'burying'	po:wu 'it will go'
oşa 'control'	go:şa 'veil'
wiha:ra 'strolling'	hi:hu 'mocking'
pariya 'we drank'	i:ya: 'is it you?'
kisE 'pocket'	bi:sa 'fast, quick'
pariwu 'it will tear'	ji:wa 'life'
wiᅇa 'poison'	pa:li:ᅇa 'polish'
kuhaka 'cunningness'	u:hanE 'guess'
musuᅇdu 'face'	bu:sᅇ 'not good'
uyilᅇ 'will (n.)'	su:yE 'I saw'
baruwa: 'will it come?'	pu:walᅇ 'navel'
kayᅇa: 'is it in the hand?'	kaynᅇ 'the hand (acc.)'
wa:yde 'due date, deadline'	ka:yne 'it dried'
keyᅇa: 'is it in the hay?'	keynᅇ 'the hay (acc.)'

1.3. Allophones.

There is a fair degree of synharmonism within a syllable. Thus, dental consonants are fronted before front vowels (/ti/ > [t̪i]), "remain neutral" after central vowels (/t̪i/ > [t̪i]), and are retracted before back vowels (/tu/ > [t̪u]). The extent to which the entire consonant inventory participates in this synharmonism has not been studied.

In Tulu, vowel quality is affected by the consonants, most noticeably by nasals and retroflex consonants. Vowels are slightly nasalized before and after nasals:

/paṇE/ > [pãṇE] 'water lifting apparatus for irrigation'

Similarly, retroflex consonants modify adjacent vowels:

/puḷi/ > [puḷi] 'tamarind'

The exact /puḷi/ > [puḷi] of vowel retroflexion has not been investigated.

The front vowels are preceded by an on-glide [y] in the word initial position:

/ed̪E/ > [yed̪E] 'good' /iddi/ > [yiddi] 'no, not'

The back vowels are preceded by an on-glide [w] in the word initial position:

/oḷeyi/ > [woḷeyi] 'inside' /u:ru/ > [wu:ru] 'village'

Voiceless consonants cause tenseness in preceding long vowels. /u:/ of /u:ci/ 'superior' is more tense than the /u:/ of /u:jini/ 'it oozed out'. In the same way, voiced consonants affect preceding short vowels by conditioning laxness. /-a-/ of /mada/ 'amuck' is more lax than the /-a-/ of /mata/ 'religion'. Also, the final vowel (-V#) tends to vary its quantity (length). /-a:/ of /a:wa:/ 'is it O.K.?' has varying degrees of length, i.e., it is sometimes shorter than the long vowel, and, sometimes longer than the long vowel.

1.4. Canonical Forms.

1.40. The phonological shapes of the canonical forms (stems, roots, and suffixes) consist of sequences of vowels and consonants⁹ and, consonants and vowels; i.e., (C)VCV(C)... where the vowel can either be long or short, and the consonant can also be a single consonant or a cluster of consonants including the geminates. But, the ultimate inflectional and derivational allomorphs depend entirely on the underlying forms of the stems, roots, and suffixes. In other words, the number of syllables, the quantity of the vowels, the stem- and root-final vowels/consonants, and the clustering of the consonants of the stems/roots/suffixes are responsible for the phonological changes during the morphological process. (See also sections 2.4., derivation, and, 2.6., morphophonemics.)

1.41. All stems and roots are classified according to the canonical shapes. Noun roots are typically stems as well; verbal roots undergo further suffixations.

1.411. On the basis of their allomorphic affinity, noun stems can be classified as a-stems, heavy-stems, and light-stems.

1.4111. All the noun stems ending in a, take an allomorph ŋkulu for their plurals and often a becomes o before suffixes except a very few nouns belonging to Hum.-f.-sg. which follow the

patterns of the light-stems. (See section 1.4113.)

jana 'person'	jano-ŋkulu 'persons'
a:ta 'game'	a:to-ŋkulu 'games'
magga 'loom'	maggo-ŋkulu 'looms'
angana 'court-yard'	angano-ŋkulu 'court-yards'
ka:kada 'letter, paper'	ka:kado-ŋkulu 'letters, papers'

These a-stems associate with a specific subset of allomorphs in the case system:

Acc.	-nɪ	jana-nɪ	a:ta-nɪ
Dat.	-ŋkɪ	jano-ŋkɪ	a:to-ŋkɪ
Ag.	-ntɪ	jano-ntɪ	a:to-ntɪ
Inst.	-ntɪ	jano-ntɪ	a:to-ntɪ
Gen.	-nta/-nto	jano-nta/o	a:to-nta/o
Soc.	-nta	jano-nta	a:to-nta

Note: There is often free variation in the stem-final vowel, -a-~ -o- before suffixes. But, however, the forms given in the examples, are more frequent.

1.4112. The following are the heavy-stems:

The e-stems are heavy-stems and take a plural allomorph -rɪ.

manuṣye 'man'	manuṣye-rɪ 'men'
marakale 'fisherman'	marakale-rɪ 'fishermen'
dikke 'a Dikka'	dikke-rɪ 'Dikkas'

Except for a-stems (see above), all dissyllabic stems which have

either one long vowel or a consonant cluster, all trisyllabic stems and all quadrisyllabic stems with at least one long vowel, are also heavy-stems. These stems take -lu for their plural. (See section 2.6234., for the change in stem-final vowel before suffix.)

ma:ni 'boy'	ma:ni-lu 'boys'
maṇḍe 'head'	maṇḍe-lu 'heads'
kudure 'horse'	kudure-lu 'horses'
brahmaca:ri 'bachelor'	brahmaca:ri-lu 'bachelors'

Note: All plural nouns are heavy-stems.

Heavy-stems take the following subset of case allomorphs:

Acc.	-ni	ma:ni-ni	maṇḍe-ni	kudure-ni
Dat.	-gi	ma:ni-gi	maṇḍe-gi	kudure-gi
Ag.	-tti	ma:ni-tti	maṇḍe-tti	kudure-tti
Inst.	-di	ma:ni-di	maṇḍe-di	kudure-di
Gen.	-da/o *	ma:ni-da/o	maṇḍe-da/o	kudure-da/o
Soc.	-da	ma:ni-da	maṇḍe-da	kudure-da

Acc.	brahmaca:ri-ni	ma:ni-le-ni
Dat.	brahmaca:ri-gi	ma:ni-le-gi
Ag.	brahmaca:ri-tti	ma:ni-le-tti
Inst.	brahmaca:ri-di	ma:ni-le-di
Gen.	brahmaca:ri-na/o *	ma:ni-le-na/o
Soc.	brahmaca:ri-da	ma:ni-le-da

* See exceptions under section 1.4115.

1.4113. All the remaining stems are light-stems, i.e., stems which are neither -e- or -a- stems and are monosyllabic stems, dissyllabic stems in which there is no long vowel or consonant cluster, and quadrisyllabic stems with no long vowel or cluster. These light-stems take -kulu for their plural:

pu: 'flower'	pu:-kulu 'flowers'
mani 'gem'	mani-kulu 'gems'
peramane 'grater'	peramane-kulu 'graters'

(See section 2.6234., for the change in stem-final vowel before a suffix.)

The light-stems have the following case-inflectional allomorphs:

Acc.	-ni	pu:-ni	mani-ni	peramane-ni
Dat.	-ki	pu:-ki	mani-ki	peramane-ki
Ag.	-tti	pu:-tti	mani-tti	peramane-tti
Inst.	-ti	pu:-ti	mani-ti	peramane-ti
Gen.	-ta/o *	pu:-ta/o	mani-ta/o	peramane-ta/o
Soc.	-ta	pu:-ta	mani-ta	peramane-ta

* See exceptions under section 1.4115.

1.4114. The pronominal stems except the following behave like heavy-stems in all respects.

Nom.	e:ni 'I'	nama 'we (inclusive)'
Acc.	ena-ni	nama-ni
Dat.	en-ki	nam-ki

Ag.	enna-tṭi	namma-tṭi	
Inst.	ena-ṭi	nama-ṭi	
Gen.	enn-a/o	namm-a/o	
Soc.	ena-ṭa	nama-ṭa	
Nom.	i: 'you (sg.)'	undu 'this'	awu 'it'
Acc.	nina-n̄i	unde-n̄i	awwe-n̄i
Dat.	niŋ-k̄i	unde-k̄i	ay-k̄i
Ag.	ninna-tṭi	unde-tṭi	ay-tṭi
Inst.	nina-ṭi	unde-ṭi	ay-ṭi
Gen.	ninn-a/o	unde-ta/o	ay-ta/o
Soc.	nina-ṭa	unde-ṭa	ay-ṭa

1.4115. All Hum.-noun-stems in the Singular, and all nouns in the Plural take the suffix -na/o in their Genitive case. Under certain special circumstances, the Non-Hum. forms, Gen. case -ta/o as well as the Non-Hum. pronouns are used for Human referents by elderly people or by religious priests. Also, plural is used instead of the singular to express regard, honor, respect, obedience, etc. in the Hum.-gender.

1.412. The verb-roots are classified on the basis of their selection of tense allomorphs.

1.4121. The light-verb-roots have the canonical shapes (C)V:,

(C)VC, (C)VCV, (C)V:CV:, (C)VCCV:; they can also be regarded as non-u-verb-roots, as they do not have -u- in their present tense

First Person:

a:-p-E 'I become'	po:-p-E 'I go'
par-p-E 'I drink'	a _l -p-E 'I cry'
poli-p-E 'I sew'	agi-p-E 'I masticate'
ba:do:-p-E 'I make it dry'	a:do:-p-E 'I make it shake'
patto:-p-E 'I make it stick'	a _t to:-p-E 'I make it urinate'
...	...

1.4122. The heavy-verb-roots have the canonical shapes (C)VCC, (C)V:C, (C)VVCV, (C)VVCVC, (C)VVCVCV; they can also be regarded as u-verb-roots as they have -u- in their present tense, First Person:

amp-u-w-E 'I do'	kant-u-w-E 'I sink'
o:d-u-w-E 'I read'	ma:r-u-w-E 'I sell'
o _d ep-u-w-E 'I break'	podep-u-w-E 'I cover'
urip-u-w-E 'I blow'	porip-u-w-E 'I fry'
aralp-u-w-E 'I cause it to bloom'	
	porelp-u-w-E 'I turn it around'
alati _r -u-w-E 'I definitely measure it'	
	paratar-u-w-E 'I creep'
...	...

1.5. Suprasegmental Features.

On the syntactic level, the emotions and the other minute shades of differences in semantic content, can be expressed by changing Pitch Levels, Terminal Contours, and Juncture. On the basis of their contrast, they can be considered as phonemes. A detailed investigation of these suprasegmentals, however, is beyond the scope of the present study. But the illustrations will demonstrate this phenomenon.

1.51. Pitch Levels.

There are four pitch¹⁰ levels in Tulu, used to express the emotions of the speaker. Pitch level one, conveys the sad and sober emotions over failure, loss, disappointment, and helplessness. Pitch level two, indicates the normal attitude with respect to the factual events. Pitch level three, connotes surprise, happiness, anxiety, embarrassment, and inquisitiveness. And pitch level four, carries with it an extraordinary behaviour, such as, anger, arrogance, frustration, pride, and prejudice. These pitch levels are represented by the Arabic numerals over the syllable in the following examples:

1 1 1 1 1 1
a:kulubatterɪ 'they came - ' (helplessness)

- 1 1 1 1 1
e:r̥i:po:yer̥ 'who went?' (I couldn't go) (disappointment)
- 2 2 2 2 2 2
a:ku:lubat̥ter̥ 'they came' (simple narration)
- 2 2 2 2 2
e:r̥i:po:yer̥ 'who went?' (simple interrogation)
- 3 3 3 3 3 3
a:ku:lubat̥ter̥ 'they came!' (surprise; we are happy)
- 3 3 3 3 3
e:r̥i:po:yer̥ 'who went?!' (anxiety; nobody is expected to go)
- 4 4 4 4 4 4
a:ku:lubat̥ter̥ 'they came?' (anger; I don't want them to be
here)
- 4 4 4 4 4
e:r̥i:po:yer̥ 'who went? (anger; I didn't want them to go)

1.52. Terminal Contours.

There are three types of Terminal Contours used by the speaker which enable the listener to respond accordingly. Rising Terminal Contour \uparrow , is the sign of interrogation; Level Terminal Contour \mid , is the sign of continuation; and Fall Terminal Contour \downarrow , is the sign of pause.

- 2 2 2 2 2
e:r̥i:batter̥ \uparrow 'who came?'
- 2 2
op̥ji \uparrow 'one?' (are you giving only one?)

2 2 2 2 2 2
a:kulubatterĩ | 'they came here and ...'

2 2
opji | 'one, ...'

2 2 2 2 2 2
a:kulubatterĩ ↓ 'they came' (that's it)

2 2
opji ↓ 'one' (one only)

Similarly, terminal contours can occur with all the pitch levels described above giving subtle changes in meaning.

1.53. Juncture.

The ambiguity in the homophonous forms, is avoided by the employ of an Open Juncture¹¹ which is represented by the symbol /=/.

Note also that in slow or emphatic speech, this open juncture prevents the epenthesis (see section 1.2., above; and also, sec. 2.622. ., below).

i:pustaka=kondupo: 'take this book'

i:=pustakakondupo: 'you take the book'

awlu=undu 'it is there'

awlundu 'it's there'

i:ma:nini=su:la 'look at this boy!'

i:=ma:ninisula 'you find out a boy'

Footnotes For Chapter 1.

1. In this classification, the Rounding is redundant, i.e., the Front vowels are Un-Rounded, Central vowels are neutral in Rounding, and Back vowels are Rounded. Also, the Front vowels /i/ and /e/, and the Back vowels /u/ and /o/, behave alike with respect to the onglides /y/ and /w/ respectively in the initial positions. See Gerald Kelley, 'Telugu Vowel Phonemes', IL Turner Jubilee Vol. II 146-58 (1959). He also describes that front and back vowels have phonetically /y/ and /w/ glides respectively in initial syllables. That is why this classification is more preferable than the following one in which Front vs. Back with Rounding has been taken into account.

2. See Peter P. Denes and Elliot N. Pinson, The Speech Chain² 54 (BTL, 1963); especially the Fig. 4.13, Tongue positions for cardinal vowel articulation. Of course, I am not giving any instrumental evidence at present; but, it is my feeling of the tongue positions for Tulu vowels. For long vowels, all vowel positions are slightly fronted and raised from their corresponding short vowel positions.

3. See T. P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai, 'Nasal vowels in Tamil', IL Bagchi Memorial Vol. 51-3 (1957). He considers "nasal vowels must have been pronounced unconsciously, for more than two

thousand years in the colloquial Tamil". In Modern Tamil, nasalization is a phoneme and has morphemic status.

4. See H. S. Billigiri, 'The Nasal Phonemes of Kannada', IL Chatterji Vol. 306-8 (1955). He treats /ŋ, ɲ/ as allophones of /n/. But, similar treatment in Tulu seems rather impossible, and hence, five nasal phonemes.

5. The contrast in the aspirated vs. unaspirated stops is dealt with as sequences of /Stop + h/. The reason for not treating them as separate phonemes is based on the principle of economy and pattern congruity. In Tulu, /sima/ 'cold', /simha/ 'lion', i.e., /m/ and /mh/ contrast. See Swarnalata Prasad, 'Juncture and Aitch in Magahi', IL Turner Jubilee Vol. II 188-24 (1959) where the aspirated consonants are treated as clusters.

6. See L. V. Ramaswamy Aiyar, 'Tulu Prose Texts in Two Dialects', BSOAS Vol. VI 897-931 (1930-32) and also, L. V. Ramaswamy Ayyar, 'Materials for a sketch of Tulu Phonology²', IL Grierson Vol. 5, 84-127 (1936). Though there is difference in the spellings in the names, I think, this is one and the same person. He considers Tulu Palatal Stops as Affricates. But, M. Doraiswami, Professor and Head of the Department of English, Annamalai University, thinks that Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, and Tulu, do not have affricates; but, only stops. (Personal

Discussion in April, 1967). Nor do I feel that Tulu Palatal Stops behave phonetically as Stop + Fricative, and the distribution of the palatal stops is also matching with the other stops.

7. Gemination can also be called as "length" in consonants. Then, it could also be represented by /:/ which is the symbol used to represent length in vowels. But, in morphophonemics, there are instances where the geminates become single-consonants before the suffixes. Hence, the repetition of the consonant for representing the gemination is preferred for clarity and convenience.

8. See #6 above. The two spellings Aiyar /aiyar/ and Ayyar /ayyar/ are due to two varieties of writing the Old Tamil diphthong /ai/ as [ai] and [ay]. This is also true of Old Kannada spelling for the diphthong /ai/. See R. C. Hiremath, The Structure of Kannada 2 (Dharwar, 1961) in which, he quotes the Old Kannada Grammarian, Kesiraja in support of representing the diphthongs as clusters.

9. See P. C. Ganeshsundaram, 'A Note On The Morphemic Values Of Consonants in Tamil', *IL Chatterji Jubilee Vol.* 209-13 (1955), where he says, non-syllabic units, usually consonants play the part of morphemes and it is an unfortunate confusion in recognizing them and their usage. This is more true of Tulu where

innumerable homophonous morphemes can only be identified on account of their morphological environments.

10. These levels of perceptual pitch can be observed on a relative scale; not on a constant scale. Individualistically or idiosyncratically, the range might be varying; but, the overall effect is constant.

11. This is phonetically a brief abrupt pause and even might be equated with the glottal check.

2. MORPHOLOGY.

2.1. Morpheme classes. All morphemes can be divided into roots and suffixes. Roots can be the sole constituent of a stem, or enter into make-up of stems by means of compounding and/or suffixing. Typically, stems are inflected; particles, mostly interjections, constitute a minor component of the morpheme inventory.

Suffixes are bound forms and provide for inflection and derivation. Since some derivational suffixes are extremely productive, the line between inflection and derivation is to some degree arbitrary.

2.11. Substantives. Substantives are inflected stems, whose paradigms do not include tense. The quasi-negative definition is necessary, since verbal paradigms, if one regards verbal nouns as belonging to the verbal subsystem, participate in the number/case paradigms which are more properly the characteristic traits of the substantival subsystems.

Substantives can be subdivided into nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs. Nouns and pronouns are inflected "freely" for number and gender. There are limitations in the extent to which adjectives and adverbs can be inflected.

2.111. Nouns. Nouns are substantives which are freely inflected for number and case, and carry "full" lexical meaning. They subsume proper nouns as /ra:me/ 'Ram', /si:tE/ 'Sita', both personal names; and place names, such as /ka:rkala/ and /katpa:di/. Generic names of high degree of specificity occupy an intermediate place between common nouns and proper nouns: /kukku/ 'mango tree', /pela/ 'jack-tree'. Mass nouns name substances: /bennE/ 'butter', /pe:ra/ 'milk'. Common nouns name the great majority of real-world references, e.g., /ma:ni/ 'boy', /je:wu/ 'girl', /mara/ 'tree'. Abstract nouns are exemplified by /dayE/ 'kindness', /porlu/ 'beauty', /ta:lmE/ 'patience', /pa:pa/ 'sin'.

2.112. Pronouns. Pronouns stand for the nouns and can further be divided into Personal Pronouns, Interrogative Pronouns, and Reflexive Pronouns.

2.1121. Personal Pronouns have three subsystems; First Person, Second Person, and Third Person.

2.11211. First Person refers to the Speaker(s) and has a contrast of inclusiveness vs. exclusiveness in the plural:

e:ni 'I'	enkulu 'we (exclusive)'
	nama 'we (inclusive)'.

2.11212. Second Person refers to the Listener(s):

i: 'you (sg.)' niŋkulu 'you (pl.)'

2.11213. Third Person refers to the Person(s) or Thing(s) spoken about. Human and Non-Human Genders are distinguished. Masculine and Feminine Genders are distinguished only in the Human Singular Pronouns. There are distinctions as Proximate and Remote Third Person Pronouns.

		Proximate:	
		Sg.	Pl.
Human:	Masc.	umbye 'this boy'	mokulu 'these people'
	Fem.	umbali 'this girl'	
Non-Hum.		undu 'this'	nekuļu 'these'

		Remote:	
Human:	Masc.	a:ye 'he'	a:kuļu 'they'
	Fem.	a:l̥i 'she'	
Non-Hum.		awu 'that'	aykuļu 'those'

2.1122. Interrogative Pronouns stand for nouns or personal pronouns. Only Human and Non-Human Genders are distinguished.

Human:	e:r̥i 'who (sg. & pl.)'	e:r̥imanta 'who all (specific pl.)'
Non-Hum.	owu 'which'	oykuļu 'which (pl.)'

2.1123. Reflexive Pronouns stand for nouns, personal pronouns, and interrogative pronouns already referred in the same utterance. They avoid the repetitions of the referential pronouns. Reflexive

Pronouns do not make distinctions in Person or Gender.

ta:nâ 'oneself' tankulu 'oneselves'

All pronouns are inflected for case suffixes. Plural is used to express regard and honor instead of the singular in Second and Third Person Human Pronouns. In this case, to be specific about the plurality, /-manta/ '-all' is suffixed to the respective plural pronouns.

2.113. Adjectives. Adjectives are substantive denoting qualities of nouns: /ed̥d̥E/ 'good', /kurtelâ/ 'ugly', and /porlu/ 'beautiful, handsome'.

The pro-adjective subsystem can refer to location, quality, or quantity. In all these, they occur as Demonstratives and Interrogatives.

Location.

Dem. a: 'the one located there' i: 'the one located here'.

Int. wa: 'the one located where?'

Quality.

Dem. ap̥ci: 'that sort of' ip̥ci: 'this sort of'

Int. ep̥ci: 'what sort of?'

Quantity.

Dem. a:tâ 'that much/many' i:tâ 'this much/many'

Int. e:tâ 'how much/many?'

Adjectives typically occur as noun modifiers and as predicates. In these functions, they are not inflected ("occur in nominative"). They can be inflected, for case only, in special circumstances:

a:ye eddeḡi ulle (he good-loc. is) 'He is in good condition'.

Adjectives can function freely as nouns, e.g., /porlu/ 'beauty'. Their inflection is still restricted to case suffixes.

2.114. Adverbs. Adverbs are substantives denoting place, time, manner, and cause of action:

oḡeyi 'inside'	pideyi 'outside'
ko:dE 'yesterday'	elle 'tomorrow'
mella 'slowly'	be:ga 'quickly'
kalpareḡi 'in order to learn'	su:wareḡi 'in order to see'.

The pro-adverb subsystem can refer to place, time, manner, and cause. In all these, they occur as Demonstratives and Interrogatives. The demonstratives have contrasting pairs with respect to proximity and remoteness.

Place.

Dem. rem.	awlu 'there'	ade 'towards there'	alpa 'right there'.
prox.	mu:lu 'here'	ide 'towards here'	mulpa 'right here'.
Int.	o:lu 'where'	ode 'towards where'	olpa 'right where'.
Dem. rem.	aytE 'in that place'	apci 'in that direction'	
prox.	netE 'in this place'	ipci 'in this direction'	

Int. oytE 'in which place' onci 'in which direction'.

Time.

Dem. rem. apanaga 'then' a:ni 'that day'

 prox. itE 'now' ini 'this day'

Int. e:pa 'when' e:paɬə 'what day'

Manner.

Dem. rem. aɲca 'that way' aɲcene: 'like that'

 prox. iɲca 'this way' iɲcene: 'like this'

Int. eɲca 'what way' eɲcana: 'like what'

Cause.

Dem. rem. aykə 'for that'

 prox. nekkə 'for this'

Int. oykə 'for what'

Adverbs, in their major function as verb modifiers, are uninflected:

a:ye be:ga barpe (he fast comes) 'He comes quickly'.

For special purposes, the adverbs may take case suffixes:

a:ye be:goŋtu barpe (he fast-loc. comes) 'He will arrive soon'

2.115. Numerals. Numerals are definite or indefinite quantifiers and can be classified as Adjective numerals, Adverbial numerals, Pro-numerals, and Intensifier numerals. (There seems to be some over-lapping).

2.1151. Adjectival numerals are definite quantifiers and can take the place of adjectives. They are of two types: Cardinals, and Ordinals.

2.11511. Cardinals are of two types: Numerical Cardinals, and Fractional Cardinals.

2.115111. The Numerical Cardinals are whole integers:

onji 'one'	pattoṅji 'eleven'
eradi 'two'	padra:di 'twelve'
mu:ji 'three'	padimu:ji 'thirteen'
na:li 'four'	padna:li 'fourteen'
ayna 'five'	padneyni 'fifteen'
a:ji 'six'	padna:ji 'sixteen'
e:li 'seven'	padne:li 'seventeen'
enma 'eight'	padneṅma 'eighteen'
orṅba 'nine'	padnormba 'nineteen'
patti 'ten'	irwa 'twenty'
muppa 'thirty'	na:rpa 'forty'
aywa 'fifty'	ajpa 'sixty'
eḷpa 'seventy'	enpa 'eighty'
sonpa 'ninety'	mu:du 'hundred'
sa:wira 'thousand'	lakṣa 'lakh (100,000)'
	ko:ṅi 'crore (10,000,000)'

2.11512. The Fractional Cardinals are fractions denoting the quantity less than one such as the following:

ka:lâ 'quarter, $\frac{1}{4}$ '	mu:jene: opji '1/3'
arda 'half, $\frac{1}{2}$ '	mu:jene: eradâ '2/3'
mukka:lâ 'three quarters $\frac{3}{4}$ ' aynene: mu:ji '3/5' etc.	

2.11512. The Ordinals denote the rank or order of the Numerical Cardinals:

opjene: 'first'	eradene: 'second'
mu:jene: 'third'	na:lene: 'fourth'
aynene: 'fifth'	a:jene: 'sixth' etc.

2.1152. The Adverbial Numerals are the pre-verb modifiers denoting the quantifiers: (See section 6.281.)

ora 'once'	orwa:ra 'one-round'
irwalâ 'twice'	irwa:ra 'two-round'
mukkâlâ 'thrice'	muppa:ra 'three-round'
ormE 'once-whole'	orbadi 'once-complete'
irmE 'twice-whole'	irbadi 'twice-complete'
na:lâsarti 'four times'	iqi:na:lâsarti 'four times-complete'
na:lâsartipu:ra 'four times-round'	etc.

2.1153. The Pro-numerals are substantives denoting the definite or indefinite quantifiers. They distinguish number and gender just like pronouns. (See 2.11213.) They are inflected for cases.

Definite.

	Human.	Non-Human.
Sg. Masc.	ori 'one boy/man'	opji 'one thing/creature'
Fem.	orti 'one girl/woman'	
Pl.	irweri 'two persons'	eradekulu 'two things'
	mu:weri 'three persons'	mu:jekulu 'three things'
	e:lweri 'seven persons'	e:lekulu 'seven things'
	enmajanonkulu 'eight persons'	enmekulu 'eight things'
	nu:dujanonkulu 'hundred persons'	nu:dekulu 'hundred things'

Indefinite.

Pl. keleweri 'some persons'	kelewekulu 'some things'
manteri 'all persons'	mantekulu 'all things'

Pro-numerals have the capacity to express the units of measurements such as the following:

oralā 'one measure unit'	irwalā 'two measure unit'
mukkālā 'two measure unit'	aywalā 'five measure unit'
a:jjwalā 'six measure unit'	paymbalā 'ten measure unit'

2.1154. Intensifier numerals are indefinite quantifiers, and are capable of modifying nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and even verbs under special circumstances. They can also be repeated for extra emphasis.

ba:ri 'very many, plenty'	baji: 'very few, scarce'
---------------------------	--------------------------

jipja 'full of'	onda 'a little'
pa:ka 'huge'	pani 'a few'
masti 'too much/many'	cu:ru 'too little'
manta 'all'	kelawu 'some, few'

2.12. Verbs. Verbs are inflected stems whose paradigms include tense. The full paradigms should probably include a large number of grammatical categories, such as aspect, tense, negation, person, modality, and/or in case of verbal nouns, and case, probably gender.

po:pe 'he goes'	po:ye 'he went'
po:paḷi 'she goes'	po:wena: 'will he go?'
po:punu 'it goes'	po:wonuwe 'he himself goes'
po:pE 'I go'	po:puna 'going'
po:pri 'I don't go'	po:puneki 'for going'
po:tri 'I didn't go'	po:puneti 'in going'
po:nda 'if one goes'	po:punetta:wara 'by going'

2.121. Classification of Verbs.

2.1211. The following verbs possess inherent characteristics to distinguish their functions:

Intransitive verb:

po:puna 'to go'	barpuna 'to come'
-----------------	-------------------

Transitive verb:

ampuna 'to do/make'	tinpuna 'to eat'
---------------------	------------------

Passive verb:

a:puna 'to happen' uppuna 'to be/have'

2.1212. The following verbs take non-terminal-suffixes to distinguish their functions:

Causative verb: non-terminal-suffix /-o:-/

amp-o:puna 'to get done' tinp-o:puna 'to make eat'

Reflexive verb: non-terminal-suffix /-on-/
/

ant-onuna 'to do oneself' tin-onuna 'to eat oneself'

Progressive verb: non-terminal-suffix /-ontupp-/
/

ant-ontuppuna 'to be doing'

tin-ontuppuna 'to be eating'

Determinative verb: non-terminal-suffix /-r-/
/

ant-runa 'to do definitely'

tind-runa 'to eat definitely'

Frequentative verb: non-terminal-suffix /-e:b-/
/

amp-e:buna 'to do again and again'

tin-e:buna 'to eat again and again'

2.13. Particles. Particles are uninflected stems and can express the emotions of the speaker such as joy, sorrow, etc.

wa: 'oh!' o:ho: 'I see!' appa 'oh boy!'

chi: 'dirty!' issi: 'ugly!' amma 'what a relief!'

thu: 'fie!' ayyo: 'alas!' şaba:sî 'well done!'

2.2. Inflection.

2.21. The Inflection of Substantives for Number and Case.

Nouns and pronouns are inflected for number and case; the case suffixes may be preceded by a plural marker.

Nouns have inherent Human vs. Non-Human gender, for the purposes of selecting the proper genitive singular allomorph, and for pronominal reference; for the latter purpose only, nouns also have inherent masculine vs. feminine gender, within Human gender. The gender is very nearly "natural" gender, i.e., nouns designating male humans belong to the masculine subclass of the human gender, etc. For the purposes of pronominal and verbal agreement, nouns are furthermore inherently "third person".

Pronominal inflection involves person, gender, number, and case; and, will be discussed in section 2.213., below. In sentences illustrating uses of case and number, however, pronominal forms will be cited right along with nominal forms.

2.211. Number. There are two terms in the number category---singular and plural. The singular is not overtly marked. The plural is /-kulu/ (after light-stems), /-lu/ (after heavy-stems), /-nkulu/ (after a-stems), and /-ri/ (after e-stems). For definitions of the stem-classes, see section 1.4., Canonical Forms.

The final vowels of these allomorphs of the plural morpheme, are replaced by an /-e-/, both /-u/ and /-i/ become /-e-/, in the case forms other than Nominative and Vocative. In the vocative, allomorphs are having /-E:/ as the vocative ending. For special complications involving pronouns only, see section 2.213., below.

Examples:

Sg.	Pl.
kuri 'sheep'	kurikulu 'sheep'
mani 'gem'	manikulu 'gems'
ma:ni 'boy'	ma:ni <u>lu</u> 'boys'
kudurE 'horse'	kudure <u>lu</u> 'horses'
jana 'person'	janon <u>ku</u> lu 'persons'
mara 'tree'	maron <u>ku</u> lu 'trees'
manu <u>ŝ</u> ye 'man'	manu <u>ŝ</u> yeri 'men'
sa:lye 'weaver'	sa:lyer <u>i</u> 'weavers'
e:ni 'I'	en <u>ku</u> lu 'we'
i: 'you'	ni <u>n</u> ku <u>lu</u> 'you'
a:ye 'he'	a:ku <u>lu</u> 'they'
awu 'that'	ayku <u>lu</u> 'those'

2.212. Case. There are eight terms in the case category: Nominative, Accusative, Dative, Agentive, Instrumental, Genitive, Sociative, and Vocative. The names of the cases are only

partially felicitous and reflect their non-local functions.

Alternative terms, to more nearly reflect the local functions of the cases, could be allative for dative, ablative for agentive, and inessive for instrumental.

2.2121. Nominative. The nominative is not overtly marked. But the verb agrees usually with the person-gender-number of the covertly marked nominative case of the subject, see section 2.22114., below.

kudurE po:nu 'the horse went away'

mamşyerâ po:yerâ 'the men went away'

a:lâ po:yâlâ 'she went away'

e:nâ po:yE 'I went away'

2.2122. Accusative. The accusative suffix is /-nâ/. It marks the direct object of a transitive verb.

e:nâ kudurenâ su:yE (I horse-acc. saw) 'I saw the horse'

ma:ni pustakanâ konđate (boy book-acc. brought) 'the boy brought the book'

a:lâ kudurelenâ su:yâlâ (she horses-acc. saw) 'she saw the horses'

ra:me si:teğâ ungilanâ koliye (Ram Sita-dat. ring-acc. gave) 'Ram gave a ring to Sita'

i: enanâ su:ya (you I-acc. saw) 'you saw me'

2.2123. Dative. The dative suffix is /-gĩ/ (after heavy-stems and e-stems), /-kĩ/ (after light-stems), and /-ŋkĩ/ (after a-stems).

ma:nĩgĩ 'boy-dat.'	ma:nĩkĩ 'gem-dat.'
a:lĩgĩ 'she-dat.'	aykĩ 'that-dat.'
ma:nuŋyagĩ 'man-dat.'	janonkĩ 'person-dat.'
ma:nĩlĩgĩ 'boys-dat.'	maronkĩ 'tree-dat.'

In non-local functions, the dative marks (a) the indirect object, as well as the logical subject in various expressions of (b) inalienable possession, (c) purpose, and (d) necessity.

- (a). i: pustakanĩ a:yagĩ koŋŋa (this book-acc. he-dat. give)
'give this book to him'
- (b). a:yagĩ illĩ uŋdu (he-dat. house is) 'he has a house'
- (c). a:yagĩ po:waregĩ a:puŋu (he-dat. go-inf-pur. happens)
'he can go (there is no obstacle to his going)'
- (d). a:yagĩ po:wodu (he-dat. go-deb.) 'he should go'

In its local function, the dative functions as an allative:
a:ye ingre:jĩgĩ po:pe (he church-dat. goes) 'he goes to church'

Unlike other cases (except the agentive, see below), the dative can be followed by suffixes of purpose or intent:

- a:lĩgĩ:ntĩ koŋdatE 'I brought it especially for her(inalien)'
- a:lĩgo:skara koŋdatE 'I brought it only for her(alien)'

2.2124. Agentive. The agentive suffix is /-nti/ after a-stems, /-tti/ elsewhere. It is an ablative in its local function.

saronti muttu bu:ḷḷu (necklace-ag. pearl fell) 'the pearl fell down from the necklace'

a:yatti undu a:wani (he-ag. this happen-fut.-neg.-it) 'this will not be done by him (he cannot do this)'

a:ye illatti po:ye (he house-ag. went) 'he went away from home'

The agentive qua ablative is further used in comparison:

undetti awu edde (this-ag. that good) 'that is better than this'

a:yatti umbali porlu (he-ag. this-girl beautiful) 'this girl is more handsome than he is'

The agentive qua ablative is used to form numerals 21-29, 31-39, etc., 101-199, 201-299, etc., 1,001-1,999, etc.

irwattopji (iruwa-tti-opji) 'twenty-one'

muppatteradi (muppa-tti-eradi) 'thirty-two'

nu:ttopji (nu:du-tti-opji) 'one hundred and one'

sa:wirattopji (sa:wira-tti-opji) 'one thousand and one'

Like the dative, the agentive can be followed by a causal suffix:

a:ḷett-a:wara illi ha:ḷa:ni (she-ag.-caus. house spoiled) 'the ruin of the house is her fault'

In constructions with verbal participles, the agentive may

contrast with the dative (see above), whereby the agentive subject has a choice.

a:yattā po:waregā a:pumu (he-ag. go-inf-pur. happens) 'he has reason and occasion to go (but doesn't have to)'

2.2125. Instrumental. The instrumental suffix is /-ṅṅā/ after a-stems, /-ḍā/ after heavy-stems, and /-ṭā/ elsewhere. In its local function, it occurs as a locative.

a:ye pensilīḍā barepe (he pencil-inst. writes) 'he writes with a pencil'

a:ye illaḍā ulle (he house-loc. is) 'he is at home'

bapjīḍā nē:ḍā unḍu (stomach-inst. pain is) 'there is pain in the stomach'

ma:nīḍā do:sa unḍu (boy-inst. flaw is) 'the boy's character has a fault'

2.2126. Genitive. The genitive occurs in two syntactically determined states--absolute and construct. The absolute state ends in /-o/ and signals a predicate relationship; the construct state ends in /-a/ and signals an attribute-head relationship.

undu a:yano pustaka (this he-gen. book) 'this book is his'

undu a:yana pustaka (this he-gen. book) 'this is his book'

In the singular, the genitive agrees with the noun it

modifies in the Human vs. Non-Human gender. The Human gender is signalled by /-no, -na/, the Non-Human, by /-nto, -nta/ after a-stems, /-do, -da/ after heavy-stems, and /-to, -ta/ elsewhere. In the plural, the distinction is not made and the genitive allomorphs are /-no, -na/ for both genders.

The genitive is the case of nominal attribution. The following examples should give a fair notion of the range of its use:

nelanta mitti ja:do undu (ground-gen. top what is) 'what is there on the floor?'

illatta oleyi e:ri ulleri (house-gen. inside who are-hon.)
'who is inside the house?' (Note: aberrant allomorph /-tta/ which is probably lexically conditioned.)

patti ganteda bassi po:nu (ten hour-gen. bus went) 'the ten o'clock bus left'

madya:nnanta aṣana a:na: (noon-gen. meal happened-inter.)
'did you finish your lunch?'

maysu:ruda ra:je e:ri (Mysore-gen. king who) 'who is the king of Mysore?'

benglu:ruda:ye o:lle (Bangalore-gen.-he where-is) 'where is the man from Bangalore?'

pettanta pe:ri edde (cow-gen. milk good) 'cow's milk is good'

pilita uguru partE (tiger-gen. claw sharp) 'the claw of the tiger is sharp'

je:wuda pudarĩ ja:do (girl-gen. name what) 'what is the name of the girl?'

undu maranta me:ji (this wood-gen. table) 'this is a wooden table'

Note especially that the genitive is not used as a partitive:

oꞗji lo:tE ni:rĩ koᅇdala (one glass water bring) 'bring me a glass of water'; but,

lo:tEda ni:rĩ koᅇdala (glass-gen. water bring) 'bring the water from the glass'.

2.2127. Sociative. The sociative suffix is /-ᅇᅇa/ after a-stems, /-da/ after heavy-stems, /-ᅇa/ elsewhere. It is the case of alienable possession, and/or association (not on equal terms, however).

a:yada doᅇᅇuᅇdu (he-soc. money-is) 'he has the money'

a:yada paᅇĩ (he-soc. say-imp.) 'inform him'

a:yada so:jo:la (he-soc. show-imp.) 'consult him'

a:yada kelasampo: (he-soc. work-do-caus.) 'get him to do it'

a:yada ko:pa (he-soc. anger) 'I am angry with him'

a:yada koᅇu (he-soc. give) 'leave with him'

kaᅇjida gobbuwe (calf-soc. plays) 'he plays with the calf'

a:ya-ḍa-ppa balla (he-soc. association come) 'bring him along' The /-ppa/ element may be a local particle, cf. /alpa, mulpa, etc./ in section 2.114.

Note well that the initiative does not rest with the agent marked by the sociative case. Thus:

a:ya-ottugu balla (he-deleted gen.-company come) 'come along with him'. (See sections 2.432. and 2.6213.)

Some verbs change their lexical meaning, depending on the case of the "object".

- a:yagḍi panna (he-dat. tell) 'tell him (invite him)'
 a:ya-ḍa panna (he-soc. tell) 'tell him (inform him)'
 a:ya-nḍi panna (he-acc. tell) 'tell him (instruct him)'
 a:ya-no panna (he-gen. tell) 'tell about him'
 a:le-ḍa po:pE (she-soc. go-I) 'I go to her (for help)'
 a:le-gḍi po:pE (she-dat. go-I) 'I sleep with her (vulgur)'
 a:ya-gḍi kolla (he-dat. give) 'give him (for him)'
 a:ya-ḍa kolla (he-soc. give) 'leave with him (for someone)'
 a:yaniḍi ke:ndE (he-acc. asked-I) 'I enquired about him'
 a:ya-gḍi ke:ndE (he-dat. asked-I) 'I asked if he wants'
 a:ya-ḍa ke:ndE (he-soc. asked-I) 'I asked him for help'
 a:ya-ttḍi ke:ndE (he-ag. asked-I) 'I heard through him'
 a:yano ke:ndE (he-gen. asked-I) 'I heard about his affairs'

The phenomenon described above, has implication for the description of the lexical entries which we will not pursue here.

2.2128. Vocative. The vocative suffix is /-a:/ for e-stem nouns and the lengthening of the final vowel for the other nouns in the singular. The vocative suffix for the plural is /-E:/. Note, however, the plural is used instead of the singular for "honorific purposes".

Nom.	Voc.
ra:me 'Ram'	ra:ma: 'oh Ram!'
si:tE 'Sita'	si:tE: 'oh Sita!'
si:ta 'Sita' (var.)	si:ta: 'oh Sita!'
ma:ni 'boy'	ma:ni: 'oh boy!'
je:wu 'girl'	je:wu: 'oh girl!'
ba:lE 'child'	ba:lE: 'oh child!'
petta 'cow'	petta: 'oh cow!'
ka:pi 'calf'	ka:pi: 'oh calf!'
puccE 'cat'	puccE: 'oh cat!'
eru 'buffalo'	eru: 'oh buffalo!'
ka:dā 'forest'	ka:dā: 'oh forest!'
porlu 'beauty'	porlu: 'oh beauty!'

Pl. Voc.

ra:mana:kulE: (ra:me-a:kulE-) 'oh Ram & co.!'
 si:tE:na:kulE: (si:tE-a:kulE-) 'oh Sita & co.!'

ma:ni_lE: (ma:ni-lu-E:) 'oh boys!'
 ba:lul_E: (ba:lE-lu-E:) 'oh children!'
 manu_syerE: (manu_syeri-E:) 'oh men!'
 pettanE: (petta-n-E:) 'oh cow! (honorific)'
 je:wE: (je:wu-E:) 'oh girl! (honorific)'

2.213. Pronominal stems and, gender and number. As already noted and illustrated, pronouns are inflected for case. In addition, pronouns agree with their referents in number and (in third person) gender, extensive stem-changes may occur, and morpheme boundaries and assignment of individual segments to specific morphemes cannot always be determined. Let us examine, by way of example, the third person pronouns together with the other pronouns (as already given in section 2.112., above).

Nom.	a:ye 'he'	a:l _i 'she'	a:kulu 'they'
Acc.	a:ya-n _i	a:l _e -n _i	a:kule-n _i
Dat.	a:ya-g _i	a:l _e -g _i	a:kule-g _i
Ag.	a:ya-tt _i	a:l _e -tt _i	a:kule-tt _i
Inst.	a:ya-d _i	a:l _e -d _i	a:kule-d _i
Gen.	a:ya-no/na	a:l _e -no/na	a:kule-no/na
Soc.	a:ya-da	a:l _e -da	a:kule-da
Nom.	awu 'that'	undu 'this'	i: 'you (sg.)'
Acc.	awe-n _i	unde-n _i	nina-n _i

Dat.	ay-kà	unde-kà	nin-kà
Ag.	ay-ttà	unde-ttà	ninna-ttà
Inst.	ay-ṭà	unde-ṭà	nina-ṭà
Gen.	ay-to/ta	unde-to/ta	nina/ninno
Soc.	ay-ṭa	unde-ṭa	nina-ṭa
Nom.	e:nà 'I'	nama 'we(incl.)'	ta:nà 'oneself'
Acc.	ena-nà	nama-nà	tana-nà
Dat.	en-kà	nan-kà	tan-kà
Ag.	enna-ttà	namma-ttà	tanna-ttà
Inst.	ena-ṭà	nama-ṭà	tana-ṭà
Gen.	ena/enno	nama/nammo	tana/tanno
Soc.	ena-ṭa	nama-ṭa	tana-ṭa

The declension of /a:kulu/ is a model for the declensions of pronouns ending in /-kulu, -lu, -ṅkulu/. For the declensions of /e:rà/ and /-rà/ ending pronouns, see /a:là/; for /owu/, see /awu/; for /umbye/ and /umbalà/, see /a:ye/ and /a:là/.

Note, that the specific plural /e:rámanta/ is not declined; but, /e:rà/ is declined and /-manta/ is suffixed in all cases.

Quite clearly /-kulu/ is the plural marker. Similarly, /-e/ is Hum. masc. (compare verbal ending) and /-lì/ is Hum. fem. /-u/ in /awu/ is Non-Hum. and the /-y-/ and /-w-/ in /a:ye/ and /awu/ can be regarded as epenthetic. The remaining matter is

hard to assign to morphemes. If /a:-/ is the stem, then it must have grammatically conditioned allomorphs /a-/ for Non-Hum. sg. and /ay-/ for Non-Hum. pl. An alternative to this admittedly awkward solution is no better. One could regard length as signalling "Human" and / \emptyset ay/ as "Non-Human", etc.

Note that the first person plural is differentiated as inclusive vs. exclusive.

Note also that there is no voc. case for the pronouns.

The following is the illustration for the declension of nouns:

Nom.	mara 'tree'	marakale 'fisherman'
Acc.	mara-ni	marakala-ni
Dat.	maronki (a-st)	marakala-gi (e-st)
Ag.	maro-nti	marakala-tti
Inst.	maro-nti	marakala-di
Gen.	mara-nto/nta	marakala-no/na
Soc.	maro-nta	marakala-da
Voc.	mara:	marakala:
Nom.	a:li 'person'	marakaleri 'fishermen'
Acc.	a:li-ni	marakalere-ni
Dat.	a:li-gi (hy-st)	marakalere-gi (hy-st)
Ag.	a:li-tti	marakalere-tti
Inst.	a:li-di	marakalere-di

Gen.	a:l̥i-no/na	marakalere-no/na	
Soc.	a:l̥i-da	marakalere-da	
Voc.	a:l̥i:	marakalere:	
Nom.	maṇi 'gem'	maṇi 'a boy'	ma:ṇi 'boy'
Acc.	maṇi-n̥i	maṇi-n̥i	ma:ṇi-n̥i
Dat.	maṇi-k̥i (lt-)	maṇi-k̥i (lt-)	ma:ṇi-g̥i (hy-st)
Ag.	maṇi-tt̥i	maṇi-tt̥i	ma:ṇi-tt̥i
Inst.	maṇi-t̥i	maṇi-t̥i	ma:ṇi-d̥i
Gen.	maṇi-to/ta NH	maṇi-no/na Hum.	ma:ṇi-no/na Hum.
Soc.	maṇi-t̥a	maṇi-t̥a	ma:ṇi-da
Voc.	maṇi:	maṇi:	ma:ṇi:
Nom.	kudure 'horse'	eru 'buffalo'	pettalu 'cows'
Acc.	kudure-n̥i	eru-n̥i	pettale-n̥i
Dat.	kudure-g̥i (hy-)	eru-k̥i (lt-)	pettale-g̥i (hy-st)
Ag.	kudure-tt̥i	eru-tt̥i	pettale-tt̥i
Inst.	kudure-d̥i	eru-t̥i	pettale-d̥i
Gen.	kudure-do/da	eru-to/ta	pettale-no/na
Soc.	kudure-da	eru-t̥a	pettale-da
Voc.	kudure:	eru:	pettale:

2.22. Conjugation. For purposes of presentation, all verbal forms can be divided in those which formally agree with their real or implied pronominal subject (finite forms) and those which do not (verbal particles or non-finite forms).

2.221. The finite verb. Finite verb forms, in turn, belong either to the temporal inflection (present, recent past, remote past, future, subjunctive; all of the above either positive or negative) or to the jussive inflection (including the imperative, the hortative, and the permissive).

2.2211. Temporal inflection. Forms inflected according to the temporal pattern are involved in the following grammatical categories: tense, mode, assertion, person, gender, and number. Of these, tense, mode, assertion are original to the verb. Person, gender, and number are categories which agree with those of the real or implied pronominal subject. Tense can be viewed as consisting of two terms: past and non-past; mode likewise consists of two terms: modal and non-modal; assertion also, likewise consists of two terms: positive and negative. A further distinction---remote vs. recent---is made in the non-modal positive past, for a total of nine tense-mode-assertion paradigms:

Present = non-past, non-modal, positive

Present Negative = non-past, non-modal, negative

Recent Past = recent past, non-modal, positive
 Remote past = remote past, non-modal, positive
 Past Negative = (remote) past, non-modal, negative
 Future = non-past, modal, positive
 Future Negative = non-past, modal, negative
 Subjunctive = (remote) past, modal, positive
 Subjunctive Negative = (remote) past, modal, negative

2.22111. Inflection according to tense. As noted, the initial opposition within the category of tense is non-past vs. past, with a further recent vs. remote subdivision within the positive non-modal past. All terms within this grammatical opposition are represented by specific morphemes, i.e., there is remote past morpheme, a recent past morpheme, and a present tense morpheme. The sole exception is the future tense, where the non-past term is not represented by any morphemic substance.

For purposes of selecting proper tense allomorphs, stems fall into two major classes---light-stems (non-u-stems) and heavy-stems (u-stems). A stem may consist of a root or a root plus suffixes. For purposes of selecting the appropriate past tense (recent, remote, and subjunctive) allomorphs, the stem-endings (such as V-vb., G-vb., n-vb., t-vb., n-vb., p-vb., etc.) need to be singled out. Some dozen stems are irregular, primarily in the

sense that they select the "wrong" tense allomorph; some, however, show morphologically conditioned alternation in the stem (including outright suppletion).

2.221111. The Present. The present tense (non-modal, non-past) suffix is /-p-/ after light-stems. After heavy-stems, /-w-/ occurs in the positive, - \emptyset - in the negative. Heavy-stems extend their stem by a u-theme in the non-modal non-past (present tense proper).

po:-p-E (go-pres.pos.-I) 'I go'

po:-p-ri- \emptyset (go-pres.-neg.-I) 'I don't go'

kullu-w-E (sit-u-theme-pres.pos.-I) 'I sit down'

kullu- \emptyset -ri- \emptyset (sit-u-theme-pres.-neg.-I) 'I don't sit down'

In addition to the finite forms, the present tense morpheme enters in the formation of the present infinitive, the present active participle.

2.221112. The Recent Past. The recent past (recent past, non-modal, positive) suffix is /-y-/ after vowels, - \emptyset - before /-n-/ (i.e., 3rd pers. Non-Hum. sg.) except p-vb., /-d- \emptyset -/ after n-vb., /-d- \emptyset -/ after n-vb., /-t- \emptyset -/ after p-vb., and /-iy-/ elsewhere, whereby the /-i-/ of the latter allomorph tends to be elided.

su:-y-E (see-rec.pt.-I) 'I saw'

su:- \emptyset -nu (see-rec.pt.-it) 'it saw'

made-t-n \emptyset (hide-rec.pt.-it) 'it hid' (madep-, to hide)

paŋ-d-E (say-rec.pt.-I) 'I said'
 ke:n-d-E (sask-rec.pt.-I) 'I asked'
 tin-d-E (eat-rec.pt.-I) 'I ate'
 pin-d-E (enquire-rec.pt.-I) 'I enquired'
 ma:de-t-E (hide-rec.pt.-I) 'I hid'
 ko:re-t-E (snore-rec.pt.-I) 'I snored'
 bu:l-(i)y-E (fall-rec.pt.-I) 'I fell down'
 a:l-(i)y-E (cry-rec.pt.-I) 'I cried'
 o:d-iy-E (read-rec.pt.-I) 'I read'
 pa:d-iy-E (put-rec.pt.-I) 'I put (dropped)'

In addition to the finite forms, the recent past morpheme enters into the formation of the recent past infinitive.

A number of stems form their past tenses in an "irregular" manner. Since both remote and recent past tenses are involved, they will be listed at the end of the presentation of the remote past suffix (Also, the lexicon provides the recent past and the remote past root allomorphs).

2.221113. The Remote Past. The remote past morpheme enters into the make-up of four tense-mood-assertion paradigms: the remote past, the past negative, the subjunctive, and the subjunctive negative. In addition, it appears in several non-finite forms (see section 2.222., below.)

The remote past suffix is /-t-/ after light-stems. After heavy-stems in p-vb., the remote past allomorph is /-tād-/ with a deletion of the stem-final /-p-/; elsewhere, the remote past is /-ād-/, whereby the /-i-/ of the latter allomorph tends to be elided.

tu:k- 'to weigh', tu:k-(ā)d-E 'I had weighed'.

madap- 'to forget', mada-tād-E 'I had forgotten'.

boḷe- 'to grow (intr.)', boḷe-t-E 'I had grown'.

In the past negative, the remote past morpheme is followed by the negative /-ri(y)-/.

su:-t-ri-∅ 'I didn't see'

mada-tād-ri-∅ 'I didn't forget'

In the subjunctive, the remote past morpheme is followed by the modal /-w-/; in the subjunctive negative, by the modal /-w-/ and the negative /-ay-/.

tu:k-(ā)d-w-E 'I might have weighed'.

mada-tād-w-E 'I might have forgotten'.

boḷe-t-w-E 'I might have grown'.

su:-t-w-ay-E 'I might not have seen'.

mada-tād-w-ay-E 'I might not have forgotten'.

A number of stems are not inflected precisely as outlined above. Primarily this involves selecting the "wrong" allomorph for the recent past or for the remote past.

Light-stems (non-u-stems) that require comment are the following:

say- 'to die': say-t-E 'I died', say-tid-E 'I had died'.

bar- 'to come': batt-E 'I came', bar-t-E (reg.)

bat-tid-E 'I had come'.

Among the heavy-stems (u-stems), the following require comment:

samel- 'to overflow': samel-(š)y-E 'I overflowed',

samel-d-E 'I had overflowed'.

kull- 'to sit'; kud-d-E 'I sat', kud-id-E 'I had sat'.

ott- 'to press'; osi-y-E 'I pressed, os-id-E 'I had pressed'.

2.2212. Inflection according to mode. The category of mode contrasts actual vs. potential. The actual (indicative) mode is not marked by any morphological substance, although the present tense morpheme and the recent past morpheme are restricted to the actual mode, and are, in a sense, synthetic. The potential mode is marked by the potential morpheme, which enters into the formation of the future, the future negative, the subjunctive, and the subjunctive negative.

In the future, the modal morpheme is actualized as /-w-/ after light-stems and -Ø- after heavy-stems.

po:-w-E (go-mod.-I) 'I shall go'.

po:-w-ay-E (go-mod.-neg.-I) 'I shall not go'.

kull- ϕ -E (sit-mod.-I) 'I shall sit down'.

kull- ϕ -ay-E (sit-mod.-neg.-I) 'I shall not sit down'.

Note that the modal morpheme is added directly to the stem, and that the present theme /-u-/ is absent after heavy-stems. While in terms of grammatical categories the future is best regarded as modal non-past, there is, of course, no need for the term "non-past" to be represented by an actual morpheme.

In the subjunctive, the modal morpheme is actualized as /-w-/ throughout (except before /-u-/ when it is ϕ), and occurs after the remote past morpheme. For illustrations, see 2.22113., below.

2.22113. Inflection according to assertion. The category of assertion subsumes the terms positive and negative, whereby positive is not overtly marked. The negative morpheme occurs in two morphologically conditioned allomorphs: /-ri(y)-/ and /-a(y)-/. Forms in /-y-/ occur before vowels, the shorter forms finally and before consonants. The /-ri(y)-/ forms occur in the present negative and in the past negative (i.e., in the actual mode), while the /-a(y)-/ forms occur in the future negative and the subjunctive negative (i.e., in the potential mode).

su:-p-ri (see-pres.-neg.(I)) 'I don't see'

su:-p-riy-a (see-pres.-neg.-you) 'you don't see'

su:-t-ri (see-past-neg.-(I)) 'I didn't see'
 su:-t-riy-a (see-past-neg.-you) 'you didn't see'
 su:-w-ay-E (see-mod.-neg.-I) 'I shall not see'
 kull- β -ay-E (sit-mod.-neg.-I) 'I shall not sit down'
 su:-w-a-n $\dot{\text{a}}$ (see-mod.-neg.-it) 'it will not see'
 su:-t-w-ay-E (see-past-mod.-neg.-I) 'I might not have seen'
 su:-t-w-a-n $\dot{\text{a}}$ (see-past-mod.-neg.-it) 'it might not have seen'
 po:-t- β -u (go-past-(mod.)-it) 'it might have gone'
 po:-t-w-a-n $\dot{\text{a}}$ (go-past-mod.-neg.-it) 'it might not have gone'

2.22114. Inflection according to the agreement categories. The nine tense-mode-assertion combinations, are inflected for person-gender-number agreement with their real or potential pronominal subjects.

The person-gender-number suffixes are largely synthetic or syncretic, and will be referred to henceforth as personal endings. Some degree of sub-analysis is possible; thus, in the second person plural and in the third person Human plural, a plural morpheme /-ri-/ can be isolated, and can be related to the /-ri-/ allomorph of the nominal and pronominal plural. There are, however, no clear consequences to such sub-analysis, and, for the purposes of this presentation, we shall consider all personal endings as unit morphemes.

The structure of the personal ending complex can best be displayed in the form of a table:

Person	Gender		Singular	Plural
First	Human		-E	-a
Second	Human		-a	-arā
Third	Human	Masc.	-e	-erā
		Fem.	-alī	
	Non-Hum.		-u	-a

Alternative displays of the personal ending system are, of course, possible. On the basis of form, one could, for example, construct an alternate table, such as the one below:

			Singular	Plural
Modest	Personal		-E	-a
	Impersonal		-u	
Respectful	Personal		-a	-a-rā
	Impersonal	Masc.	-e	-e-rā
		Fem.	-alī	

The above scheme is probably not without insights, and may be relevant in discussing notional and historical evolution of Tulu conjugation; for purposes of this study, however, the more traditional first-second-third person scheme has been retained.

The first singular morpheme is /-E/, except in the negatives of the actual mode (present negative and past negative), where it is -Ø-. Whether the -Ø- allomorph is conditioned by the grammatical terms "actual negative", or by the /-ri(y)-/ allomorph of the negative morpheme (which in turn is conditioned by "actual"), is a moot point.

The Non-Human singular morpheme is /-ɨ-/ when preceded by any non-back vowel (i.e., except /u or o/), and elsewhere, it is /-u /. The exception is only in the past tenses.

The "infinitive" morpheme is /-um-/ (pres.), /-n-/ elsewhere, and occurs before the 3rd pers. Non-Hum. sg. ending in the actual mode only. The infinitive proper is a particle (i.e., does not function in the person-gender-number agreement system) and is discussed in section 2.22211., below.

The remaining endings show no allomorphic alternation: the second person singular, first person plural and third person Non-Human plural end in /-a /; third person singular masculine ends

in /-e /, feminine in /-alɨ /; second person plural ends in /-arɨ /; and the third person Human plural, in /-erɨ /.

2.2212. Jussive Inflection. The jussive inflection subsumes, on notional grounds, three distinct patterns of imperative-like constructions: the imperative proper, the hortative, and the permissive.

2.22121. The imperative proper. The imperative proper is used only in the Second Person. Forms inflected according to the imperative proper are involved in the following grammatical categories: assertion, number, gender, politeness and affection. Of these, assertion is original to the imperative proper, and it consists of positive and negative terms. The number, gender, politeness, and affection are inflections according to the age, social status, relationship, etc. of the person spoken to. There are two numbers---singular and plural. Gender is distinguished by Non-Human and Human. There is masculine and feminine distinction within the Human. The politeness and affection are inflections for the Human forms.

2.221211. The assertion positive is $-\emptyset$ after V-ending verb-roots and /-ɨ / after Non-V-ending verb-roots in the Non-Human forms. /-l-/ is the assertion positive suffix for Human forms. (see also, section 2.221213., below.)

po: 'go'	par-ɨ 'drink'
po:-l-a 'go (sg.)'	par-(ɨ)-l-a 'drink (sg.)'
po:-l-e 'go (pl.)'	par-ɨ-l-e 'drink (pl.)'

Note that the dental lateral /-l-/, becomes the Retroflex lateral /-ɭ-/, after the Retroflex sounds, e.g.,

kul-ɭ-a 'sit down (sg.)'	ke:n-ɭ-a 'listen (sg.)'
pa:d-ɭ-a 'put (sg.)'	paɰ-ɭ-a 'distribute (sg.)'

Note also that the Non-Human forms are used for babies.

2.221212. The assertion negative is marked by /-(w)-aɰ-/ after the verb-roots. There is no separate form for the Non-Hum.

po:-w-aɰ-a 'don't go (sg.)'	par-aɰ-a 'don't drink (sg.)'
po:-w-aɰ-e 'don't go (pl.)'	par-aɰ-e 'don't drink (pl.)'

2.221213. The singular is -∅ in the case of Non-Hum. forms in assertion positive; elsewhere it is /-a/. Plural is marked by /-e/.

po:-∅ 'go (Non-Hum. sg.)'	pari-∅ 'drink (NH. sg.)'
po:l-a 'go (Hum. sg.)'	parl-a 'drink (H. sg.)'
po:l-e 'go (pl.)'	parl-e 'drink (pl.)'

2.221214. The gender is marked only in the Human forms if and when one wants to be specific. The masculine is realized by the suffix /-ni:/ and, the feminine, by /-jE:/.

po:-ni: 'go, my baby (male)'	po:-jE: 'go (NH. f.)'
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po:la-ni: 'go, my boy' po:la-jE: 'go, my girl'
 po:le-ni: 'go, my boys' po:le-jE: 'go, my girls'
 po:wada-ni: 'don't go, my boy' po:wada-jE: 'don't go, my girl'
 po:wade-ni: 'don't go, my boys' po:wade-jE: 'don't go my girls'

2.221215. The politeness is marked by /-y-/ preceded and followed by number markers. No gender distinction is made.

po:la-y-a 'please go' (sg.) po:wada-y-a 'please don't go' (sg.)
 po:le-y-e 'please go' (pl.) po:wade-y-e 'please don't go' (pl.)

2.221216. The affection is overtly marked by "length" and endearment (super-affection) by "extra-length", at the end.

po:-: 'go, dear (for a baby)'
 po:-:-: 'go, my dear (for a baby)'
 po:la-: 'go, dear (Hum. sg.)'
 po:la:-: 'go, my dear (Hum. sg.)'
 po:le-: 'go, dear (Hum. pl.)'
 po:le:-: 'go, my dear (Hum. pl.)'
 po:laya-: 'go, dear please (Hum. sg.)'
 po:laya:-: 'go, my dear please (Hum. sg.)'
 po:leye:-: 'go, my dear please (Hum. pl.)'
 po:wada:-: 'don't go, my dear (Hum. sg.)' etc.

2.22122. The Hortative. The hortative is used only in the Third Person. It is involved only in the grammatical opposition of assertion---i.e., occurs in the positive and periphrastic

negative. The positive marker is /-(w)-ađi/ and the periphrastic negative is /-(w)-antE/ followed by the positive hortative of /ul-/ (/uppadi/). There is no inflection for gender or number.

a:ye/a:lđ/awu/a:kulu/ etc. po:wadi 'let him/her/it/them/ etc. go'

a:ye/a:lđ/ etc. baradi 'let him/her/ etc. come'

a:ye po:wantE uppadi 'let him not go'

a:ye barantE uppadi 'let him not come'

2.22123. The Permissive. The permissive is used only in the First Person. This has also only assertion---positive and the periphrastic negative, like the hortative negative (see 2.22122., above). The category is further differentiated according to the degree of personal involvement (see below).

2.221231. The permissive positive marker is /-g-/ after heavy-stems and /-k-/ after light-stems, followed by personal endings. First Person Singular is used only in an Interrogative construction, but plural is used in affirmative as well as interrogative constructions.

po:-k-E-na: (go-perm.-I-inter.) 'May I go?'

kulu-g-E-na: (sit-perm.-I-inter.) 'May I sit down?'

po:-wantE uppigEna: (go-without be-perm.) 'May I not go?'

po:-k-a (go-perm.-we) 'let us go'

po:-k-a-na: (go-perm.-we-inter.) 'shall we go?'

kullu-g-a (sit-perm.-we) 'let us sit down'

kullu-g-a-na: (sit-perm.-we-inter.) 'shall we sit down?'

kull-antE uppugana: (sit-without be-perm.) 'shall we not sit?'

uppantE kulluga (be-without sit-perm.-we) 'we shall not be'

Note that the verb /kull-/ is an auxiliary in this case.

2.221232. A special form of the permissive positive is used to express the inclusiveness, proximation, secrecy, conspiracy, etc. on the part of the actors. It is used only in the First Person Plural and is restricted to verbs denoting motion and to causative verbs. The shape of the morpheme is /-yi/. The negative is constructed like the hortative negative (see 2.22122., above).

po:-yi 'let us slip away'

ampo:-yi 'let us get it done (by any means)'

kullo:-yi 'let us seat them'

po:-wantE ampo:-yi 'let us get it done without going'

kull-antE po:-yi 'let us go without sitting down'

2.222. Non-finite-forms. Non-finite verb forms do not agree with the real or implied subject in person-gender-number.

2.2221. Verbal substantive. The verbal substantive is formed from stem + tense with the infinitive morpheme (see section

2.22114., above); the resulting stem is declined in two ways, like a singular light-stem noun (infinitive proper) or in a pronominal paradigm (actor noun).

2.22211. Singular light-stem noun (infinitive proper).

Infinitive proper can function either as a Nominative or as with the other cases (/a/ becomes /e-/ before cases). Of course, there is no agreement of person-gender-number. Periphrastic negative is used with the infinitive proper.

Nominative Singular.

po:-p-uṅ-a (go-pres.-inf.-a-theme) 'to go, going'
 kuḷḷ-Ø-uṅ-a (sit-pres.-inf.-a-theme) 'to sit, sitting'
 po:-n-a (go-rec.pt.-a-theme) 'to go (in the rec.pt.)'
 kuḷḷ-n-a (sit-rec.pt.-a-theme) 'to sit (in the rec.pt.)'
 po:-tn-a (go-rem.pt.-a-theme) 'to go (in the rem.pt.)'
 kuḷḷ-īdn-a (sit-rem.pt.-a-theme) 'to sit (in the rem.pt.)'

Genitive Singular.

po:p-uṅ-e-ta (go-pres.-inf.-gen.) 'of going'
 kuḷḷ-uṅ-e-ta (sit-pres.-inf.-gen.) 'of sitting'
 po:n-e-ta (go-rec.pt.-inf.-gen.) 'of going (in the rec.pt.)'
 kuḷḷn-e-ta (sit-rec.pt.-inf.-gen.) 'of sitting (in the rec.pt.)'
 po:tn-e-ta (go-rem.pt.-inf.-gen.) 'of going (in the rem.pt.)'
 kuḷḷīdn-e-ta (sit-rem.pt.-inf.-gen.) 'of sitting (in the rem.pt.)'

Dative Singular.

po:pun-e-kā (go-pres.-inf.-dat.) 'to going'
 kulluṅ-e-kā (sit-pres.-inf.-dat.) 'to sitting'
 po:n-e-kā (go-rec.pt.-inf.-dat.) 'to going (in the rec.pt.)'
 kudn-e-kā (sit-rec.pt.-inf.-dat.) 'to sitting (in the rec.pt.)'
 po:tn-e-kā (go-rem.pt.-inf.-dat.) 'to going (in the rem.pt.)'
 kudādn-e-kā (sit-rem.pt.-inf.-dat.) 'to sitting (in the rem.pt.)'

Uses of the Infinitive Proper.

a:lā elle po:puna 'she is (will be) going tomorrow'
 a:ye po:puna bo:tri 'he need not go'
 e:nā ampuna bo:triya: 'shouldn't I do?'
 e:rā po:wantE uppuna 'who is not going?'
 a:lā kullantE uppuna je:gā 'why isn't she sitting?'
 i: maysu:rugu e:pa po:puna 'when are you going to Mysore?'
 raylā e:tā gaṅṅegā po:puna 'when is the train leaving?'
 mara e:palā bu:lṅa 'when did the tree fall down?'

2.22212. The pronominal paradigm of the infinitive (actor noun).
 The actor noun is inflected for gender, number, and case (gender distinguishes Hum. vs. Non-Hum., and within the singular Hum., masculine vs. feminine) like the Third Person Pronominal System, see section 2.11213., above. This process is very frequently used in syntax for conjoining and embedding the sentences.

Present tense Singular.

	Human.		Non-Hum.
	Masc.	Fem.	
Nom.	po:puna:ye	po:puna:l̥i	po:puno
Gen.	po:puna:yana	po:puna:l̥ena	po:puneta
Dat.	po:puna:yagi	po:puna:l̥egi	po:puneki
Nom.	kulluna:ye	kulluna:l̥i	kulluno
Gen.	kulluna:yana	kulluna:l̥ena	kulluneta
Dat.	kulluna:yagi	kulluna:l̥egi	kulluneki

Present tense Plural.

	Human.	Non-Hum.
Nom.	po:puna:kulu	po:punekulu
Gen.	po:puna:kulena	po:punekulena
Dat.	po:puna:kulegi	po:punekulegi
Nom.	kulluna:kulu	kullunekulu
Gen.	kulluna:kulena	kullunekulena
Dat.	kulluna:kulegi	kullunekulegi

Recent Past Singular.

	Human.		Non-Hum.
	Masc.	Fem.	
Nom.	po:na:ye	po:na:l̥i	po:no
Gen.	po:na:yana	po:na:l̥ena	po:neta
Dat.	po:na:yagi	po:na:l̥egi	po:neki

Nom.	kudna:ye	kudna:l̥á	kudno
Gen.	kudna:yana	kudna:l̥ena	kudneta
Dat.	kudna:yag̃á	kudna:l̥eg̃á	kudnek̃á

Recent Past Plural.

	Human.	Non-Hum.
Nom.	po:na:kul̥u	po:nekul̥u
Gen.	po:na:kul̥ena	po:nekul̥ena
Dat.	po:na:kuleg̃á	po:nekuleg̃á
Nom.	kudna:kul̥u	kudnekul̥u
Gen.	kudna:kul̥ena	kudnekul̥ena
Dat.	kudna:kuleg̃á	kudnekuleg̃á

Remote Past Singular.

	Human.		Non-Hum.
	Masc.	Fem.	
Nom.	po:tna:ye	po:tna:l̥á	po:tno
Gen.	po:tna:yana	po:tna:l̥ena	po:tnet̃a
Dat.	po:tna:yag̃á	po:tna:l̥eg̃á	po:tnek̃á
Nom.	kud̃adna:ye	kud̃adna:l̥á	kud̃adno
Gen.	kud̃adna:yana	kud̃adna:l̥ena	kud̃adneta
Dat.	kud̃adna:yag̃á	kud̃adna:l̥eg̃á	kud̃adnek̃á

Remote Past Plural.

	Human.	Non-Hum.
Nom.	po:tna:kul̥u	po:tnekul̥u
Gen.	po:tna:kul̥ena	po:tnekul̥ena

Dat.	po:tna:kulegɛ	po:tnekulegɛ
Nom.	kudɛdna:kulu	kudɛdnekulu
Gen.	kudɛdna:kulena	kudɛdnekulena
Dat.	kudɛdna:kulegɛ	kudɛdnekulegɛ

po:puna:ye (going-he) 'he who goes'

po:no (went-it) 'that which went'

po:tna:legɛ (had-gone-she-dat.) 'to her who had gone'

kudɛdna:kulu (had-sat-they) 'they who had sat down'

kudɛdna:lana (had-sat-she-gen.) 'her who had sat down' etc.

2.2222. Verbal Adjective. Like the verbal substantive, the verbal adjective is formed from a "stem + tense" base. The adjectivising morpheme is /-i:/; the resulting forms are not further declined, and are used attributively. Only one form occurs in the negative and it is formed by the addition of /-i:/ to the negative adverb (see section 2.222313., below).

po:-p-i: (go-pres.-adj.-theme) 'going-one'

kulɛ-ø-i: (sit-pres.-adj.-theme) 'sitting-one'

po:-y-i: (go-rec.pt.-adj.-theme) 'recently-gone-one'

kud-d-i: (sit-rec.pt.-adj.-theme) 'recently-sat-one'

po:-t-i: (go-rem.pt.-adj.-theme) 'long-ago-gone-one'

kud-ɛd-i: (sit-rem.pt.-adj.-theme) 'long-ago-sat-one'

po:-want-i: (go-neg.-adj.-theme) 'not-going-one'

kulɛ-ant-i: (sit-neg.-adj.-theme) 'not-sitting-one'

po:pi: ma:ni e:rã 'who is the boy who is going?'

po:yi: je:wunã olepu 'call the girl who has just left'

undu e:nã su:ti: illã 'this is the house which I saw long ago'

barewanti: ko:di e:dada 'don't read the un-written'

2.2223. Verbal Adverbs. While verbal substantives and adjectives were formed on a "stem + tense" base, verbal adverbs are formed on a "stem + (remote past)" base. There are three sets of such adverbs opposed with respect to modality as actual and potential, and, within potential, as neutral vs. jussive.

Progressive = Actual

Potential = Neutral Potential

Debitive = Jussive Potential.

2.22231. The Progressive Adverbs. The progressive adverbs have only assertion---positive and negative. The positive has two forms---Non-past and Past. The negative is the same for both. All the three forms can be reduplicated for extra emphasis and for special purposes. There is no inflection for Person-Gender-Number.

2.222311. The Non-past Progressive Adverb. The non-past progressive adverb is realized as /-(w)-entu/ after verb-roots and refers to the incomplete action, followed by the auxiliary /ul-/ 'to be, which is inflected as usual for Person-Gender-Number and for all the conjugations as a regular verb.

a:ye po:-w-ontu ulle 'he is going'
 a:lâ po:-w-ontu ittalâ 'she was going'
 awu po:-w-ontu itri 'it wasn't going'
 ba:lE al-ontu iddi 'baby isn't crying'
 ba:lE al-ontu al-ontu kedonnu 'baby slept cryingly'
 sa:di su:-w-ontu su:-w-ontu po:la 'walk carefully on the road'

2.222312. The Past Progressive Adverb. The past progressive adverb is realized as /-(â)-tâ/ after verb-roots and refers to the (to be/to have been) completed action, followed by any finite verb agreeing with the subject.

i: po:-tâ bala 'come after going'
 a:ye po:-tâ baruwe 'he will come after going'
 a:lâ po:-tâ battalâ 'she came after going'
 ba:lE bu:l-â-tâ alnâ 'baby cried after falling'
 ba:lE al-tâ al-tâ kedonnu 'baby slept after crying too much'

2.222313. The Progressive Negative Adverb. The progressive negative adverb is realized as /-(w)-antE/ 'without' after verb-roots and refers to the inactivity in all tenses, followed by either /upp-/ 'to be' or any other verb agreeing with the subject.

po:-w-antE 'without going'
 bu:l-antE po:la 'go without falling'
 a:ye kaspi par-antE po:ye 'he left without drinking coffee'

ninkulenā su:-w-antE su:-w-antE be:ja:ra:nā 'it worried me
for not seeing you for a long time'

ba:lE al-antE al-antE kedoṇanā 'baby won't sleep without
crying for a long time'

2.22232. The Potential Adverb. The potential adverb is involved only in the grammatical opposition of assertion---i.e., occurs in the positive and negative. The positive potential has two tenses--non-past and past. The negative has no tense. There is no inflection whatsoever. The potentiality is suggested by the speaker. The subject can either be in the nominative case or in the dative case. Construction with a nominative subject refers to the doubtful suggestion, whereas construction with a dative subject involves a determinative suggestion.

2.22231. The Positive Potential Adverb. The positive potential adverb is realized as /-oli/ after verb-roots (/w- is an insertion after V-ending verb-roots) in the non-past, and, after the remote past verb-stems in the past.

a:ye po:-w-oli 'he may go'

a:yagā po:-w-oli 'he should have to go'

a:lā kull-oli 'she may sit down'

ninkā po:-t-oli 'you should have had to go'

a:lā kud-id-oli 'she might have sat down'

awu a:-w-oli 'it may happen'

2.22232. The Negative Potential Adverb. The negative potential adverb is realized as /-(w)-otri/ after verb-roots. There is no tense difference.

i: po:-w-otri 'you need (should) not go'

nink̄i po:-w-otri 'there is no necessity for you to go'

a:l̄i kull̄i-otri 'she need (should) not sit down (stay)'

2.22233. The Debitive Adverb. The debitive adverb has only assertion---positive and negative. The positive debitive has also two tenses---non-past and past. Other conditions are the same as for the potential adverb (see section 2.22232., above), except the shape of the debitive morpheme which is /-(w)-odu/; and, this is used to express compulsion on the part of the speaker. Nominative subject refers to polite compulsion and the actor, if wishes, can have an alternate choice; whereas, dative subject refers to the determinative compulsion and the actor has no choice. Negative is the same as the potential negative (see section 2.22232., above).

i: po:-w-odu 'you must go'

nink̄i bar-odu 'you ought to have come'

a:ye po:-t-odu 'he must have had gone'

a:yagi bar-t-odu 'he ought to have had come'

2.2224. The Temporal Verbal Adverbs. The temporal verbal adverbs are singled out as having clearly defined temporal

functions. They are realized as /-ne/ after Infinitives, /-naga/ and /-na:t̪i(g̪i)/ after verb-roots corresponding to 'soon after', 'while', and 'until' respectively. (/n-/ in all cases, becomes /-n̄-/ when preceded by a retroflex sound.) They do not seem to align with the other verbal adverbs just described. There is no negative; but, the periphrastic negative of the above followed by the temporal verbal adverb of /ul̄-/ is used.

po:pun̄-ne 'soon after going'

kullun̄-ne 'soon after sitting down'

Note /-a/ of the pres. infinitive is lost when /-ne/ is suffixed.

po:na-ne 'soon after one had left'

po:t̪na-ne 'soon after one had been left'

po:-naga 'while going'

kul̄-naga 'while sitting'

po:-na:t̪i 'until one goes'

kul̄-na:t̪i 'until one sits down'

po:-na:t̪igi 'upto one's going (departure)'

kul̄-na:t̪igi 'upto one's sitting down'

po:want̪E uppun̄ne 'soon after not going'

kullant̪E uppunaga 'while one is not sitting'

po:want̪E uppuna:t̪i 'until one is not going'

po:want̪E uppuna:t̪igi 'upto one's non-departure'

bar̪sa bannaga 'while it is raining'

2.2225. The Infinitive of Purpose. The infinitive of purpose is expressed by suffixing /-(w)-arE/, /-(w)-aregã/, or /-(w)-arego:skara/ to verb-roots and it refers to 'in order to', 'due to', 'on account of'. There is a periphrastic negative followed by the infinitive of purpose of /ul-/ or /kull-/.

po:w-arE 'in order to go'

kull-arE 'in order to sit down'

kull-aregã 'specially for sitting down'

kull-arego:skara 'only for the sake of sitting'

po:wantE kullarE 'on account of not going'

kullantE upparE 'on account of not sitting'

po:wantE kullaregã 'especially for not going'

po:wantE kullarego:skara 'only for the sake of not going'

2.2226. The Combining Verbal Adverb. The combining verbal adverb has the same form and function as the past progressive adverb (see section 2.222312., above) besides the special use in compound verbs, as the first member of the compound; the second member is an auxiliary verb. In the compound verb, the main verb is aspectually modified, and the auxiliary verb loses its lexical meaning.

po:-tã budpuna (go-after to-leave) 'to go away'

tind-i-tã budpuna (eat-after to-leave) 'to eat up'

tind-i-tã pa:duna (eat-after to-put) 'to cheat'

ker-ti pa:duna (kill-after to-put) 'to massacre unhumanly'

ode-ti pa:duna (break-after to-put) 'to break (tr.)'

ode-ti po:puna (break-after to-go) 'to break (intr.)'

kondi po:puna (give-after to-go) 'to take'

kondi barpuna (give-after to-come) 'to bring'

Note that /-t-/ becomes /-d-/ after /kon-/ which is an allomorph of /kol-/ 'to give'.

2.3. Phrase-Level-Suffixes. Phrase-level-suffixes are suffixes which can occur as bound-forms after the finite-form of the phrases, and they are capable of conveying fully specified semantic significance. Phrase-level-suffixes do not participate in any sort of inflection whatsoever. (Note that the intonation patterns may change the colors and shades of the semantic content; but, that is beyond the scope of the present study).

2.31. Some suffixes express the attitudes of the speaker.

2.311. The suffixes /-ya, -ye, -ni, -jE/ with or without length, can be added after any phrase so that the speaker is sure that the listener is active. (see section 2.221214-6., above).

a:kulu batteri-ya: (they come-rec.pt.-pl.-ya-theme) 'listen, they arrived'

ini neharu pa:teruweri-ni: (today Nehru talk-pres.-pl.-ni:-theme) 'listen my boy, Nehru is going to speak today'

ga:ndhi jayanti e:pa-ye: (Gandhi birthday when-ye:-theme)

'listen sir, when is Gandhi's birthday?'

aṭṭa:na-jE: (cooking-happen-rec.pt.-inter.-jE:-theme)

'listen girl, is the cooking ready (did you finish cooking)?'

2.312. The suffix /-dE/ is used to express the contrary opinion of the listener, and at the same time, to prove or support the speaker's intention.

ini barsa batnā-dE (today rain come-rec.pt.-it-dE-theme)

'look, it rained today!'

a:ye ka:kada pa:ḍye-dE (he letter drop-rec.pt.-he-dE-theme)

'look, he wrote me a letter!'

2.313. The suffix /-oḍo/ is used to express doubt and unwillingness (lack of interest) of the speaker.

a:kūḷu sinemaṅku po:per-oḍo (they movie-dat. go-pres.-they-oḍo-theme) 'I guess, they are going to a movie'

elle cali kaḍamE:w-oḍo (tomorrow cold less-happen-fut.-it-oḍo-theme) 'I guess, tomorrow will be warmer'

2.314. The suffix /-e:/ is used after any phrase to express emphatic assertion by the speaker.

elle barsa baruw-e: (tomorrow rain come-fut.-it-e:-theme)

'I am sure, it will rain tomorrow'

a:kulu batter-e: (they come-rec.pt.-pl.-e:-theme) 'I am sure, they did arrive'

2.315. The suffix /-E:/ is used to express dislike, sorrow, and sympathy.

a:kulu sayter-E: (they die-rec.pt.-pl.-E:-theme) 'I am sad, he (honorific) died'

ba:lE bu:l̩n-E: (baby fall-rec.pt.-it-E:-theme) 'I pity, the baby fell down'

2.32. Some suffixes are used to conjoin sentences.

2.321. The suffix /-ɖa/ 'if', is used as a conditional marker on the main phrase and the subordinate phrase follows.

a:ye batte-ɖa e:n̩ paŋpE (he come-rec.pt.-he-if I say-pres.-I) 'if he would come, I tell him'

ba:lE aɭn-ɖa pe:r̩ koɭla (baby cry-rec.pt.-it-if milk give-imp.-sg.) 'if the baby would cry, feed (it) with milk'

2.322. Some suffixes express inclusiveness also.

2.3221. The suffix /-la/ (/ -ɭa/ after retroflex sounds) 'though, even, also', is used to express the inclusiveness of the preceding phrase and usually a negative phrase follows.

a:ye ante-la a:n̩ɖa prayo:jana iddi (he do-rec.pt.-he-la-theme but use no) 'even though he did it, it was of no avail'

ba:lE bu:l̩nu-la a:n̩ɖa ta:gidri (baby fall-rec.pt.-it-la-theme but hurt-past-neg.-it) 'the baby fell down also, but it wasn't hurt'

2.322. The suffix /-la/ is disjunctively reduplicated to express the inclusiveness of the two parties involved, ('both of them').

a:ye-la batte a:l-la battalā (he-la-theme come-rect.pt.-he she-la-theme come-rec.pt.-she) 'he and she (both of them) came'

undu-la eddēdu awu-la eddēdu (this-la-theme good-be-it that-la-theme good-be-it) 'this also is good, that also is good'

2.323. The suffix /-dala/ (/ -da-la/) expresses ('in spite of, although, even if') the contrary of factual situation.

a:ye mardā getonḍe-dala sanḡaḡa ḡa:tri (he medicine take-rec.pt.-he-dala-theme disease effect-happen-past-neg.-it) 'in spite of the fact that he consumed the medicine, his disease was not cured'

a:lā kaḡḡa buḡiyalā-dala iḡḡa sikidri (she trouble leave-rec.pt.-she-dala-theme desired-thing get-past-neg.-it) 'although she suffered a lot, she didn't achieve her goals'

2.324. The suffix /-npuna/ (abbreviation of /panpuna/ 'to say'), with the full force of the regular finite verb, and all its forms, can be added to any phrase for the purpose of "quoting".

a:ye po:pE:-npe (he ge-pres.-I-say-pres.-he) 'he says, "I go"'

a:lā barpE:-ndalā (she come-pres.-I-say-rec.pt.-she) 'she said, "I come"'

po:pE:-npi: ma:ni o:ndu (go-pres.-I-say-pres.-adj.-boy where-be-it) 'where is the boy who says, "I go"'

e:nɪ po:pri:-npE (I go-pres.-neg.-I-say-pres.-I) 'I say, I don't go'

a:ye ampuwana:-ntɪ ke:nde (he do-pres.-you-inter.-say-after ask-rec.pt.-he) 'he asked (me), "are you going to do (this)?"'

e:rɪ po:pe:-ntɪ paṇṇa (who go-pres.-he-say-after say-rec.pt.-you) 'you said, "who is going?" (you said somebody is going, who is that?)'
(See sections 3.321.3. and 3.322.2., for the uses of /-ntɪ/).

2.33. Some suffixes express various syntactical functions.

2.331. The suffix /-lka/ (/laka/) is added to the infinitive phrases or genitive phrases (see sections 2.22211., and 2.2126., respectively above) to express the comparison between the actions, persons, and things; and, it is equivalent to 'as, like, similar'.

a:ye paṇṇa-lka ampla (he say-past-inf.-lka-theme do-imp.-sg.) 'do as he had said'

a:lɪ paṇṇa-lka aṭṭampla (she say-pres.-inf.-lka-theme cooking-do-imp.-sg.) 'cook as she says'

pustakoṇṭu baretna-lka o:dla (book-inst. write-rem.pt.-inf.-lka-theme read-imp.-sg.) 'read as it was written'

i: je:wu tana appana-lka unḍu (this girl her-refl. mother-gen.-lka-theme be-pres.-it) 'this girl is like her mother'

ayta-lka undu iddi (that-gen.-lka-theme this be-pres.-neg.-it)

'this is not like that'

netta-lka awu iddi (this-gen.-lka-theme that be-pres.-neg.-it)

'that is not like this'

2.332. The interrogative suffix has many functions.

2.3321. The suffix /-a:/ is an interrogative marker added freely to any phrase in all tenses, modes, aspects, etc. etc., except to neutral question using a question-word.

e:rɨ po:perɨ (who go-pres.-they) 'who is going?'

e:tɨ gaŋɛ a:nɨ (how-many hour (clock) happen-rec.pt.-it)

'what's the time?'

wa: pustaka bo:ɖu (which book need) 'which book (do you) need?'

a:kulu po:per-a: (they go-pres.-they-inter.-a-theme) 'do they go?'

pattɨ gaŋɛ a:n-a: (ten hour (clock) happen-rec.pt.-a-theme)

'is it ten O'clock?'

a: pustaka bo:ɖ-a: (that book need-a-theme) 'do you need that book?'

a:ye ante-n-a: (he do-rec.pt.-n-a-theme) 'did he make (it)?'

a:lɨ po:wɔɖ-a: (she go-deb.-a-theme) 'should she go?'

awu baruw-a: (it come-fut.-it-a-theme) 'will it come?'

a:kulu po:priyer-a: (they go-pres.-neg.-they-a:-theme) 'don't they go?'

awu a:triy-a: (it happen-past-neg.-it-a:-theme) 'didn't it happen (take place)?'

2.3322. When added to question-words, the interrogative marker /-a:/ derives indefinite pronouns:

e:rɨ 'who'	e:r-a: 'somebody'
owu 'which'	ow-w-a: 'something, any'
e:tɨ 'how many'	e:t-a: 'some'
ɛpca 'how'	ɛpca-n-a: 'however, anyhow'
je:gɨ 'why'	je:g-a: 'some reason or other'
ja:nɛ 'what'	ja:nɛ-n-a: 'whatever'; var. /ja:nna:/.
o:lɨ 'where'	o:l-a: 'somewhere'
e:ra: batterɨ (somebody come-rec.pt.-they)	'somebody came'
a:ye e:ta: kolɨye (he some give-rec.pt.-he)	'he gave some'

2.3323. The suffix /-ja:nna:/ is added after any interrogative phrase to express the speaker's ignorance about the matter and the situation.

a:kulu battera:-ja:nna: (they come-rec.pt.-they-inter.- <u>ja:nna:-theme</u>)	'I don't know whether they came or not'
elle barɕa baruwa:-ja:nna: (tomorrow rain come-fut.-it-inter. <u>-ja:nna:-theme</u>)	'I don't know whether it will rain tomorrow or not'
a:ye po:triyena:-ja:nna: (he go-past-neg.-he-inter.- <u>ja:nna:-</u> theme)	'I don't know whether he didn't go or did go'
yuddha a:puna:-ja:nna: (war happen-pres.-inf.-inter.- <u>ja:nna:-</u> theme)	'I don't know whether there will be a war or not'

2.3324. The question-word used with a non-adjacent suffix /-a:/ disclaims responsibility or even carelessness on the part of the speaker.

e:ri po:yer-a: su:la (who go-rec.pt.-they-inter. see-imp.-sg.)
'go and find out (if you want), who left (I don't care)'

e:ri ha:lante-na: doddu kolodu (who destroy-rec.pt.-he-inter.-
money give-deb.) 'let him pay the damage which he caused, whoever
he may be'

2.333. The suffix /-andi/ 'yes' is used to express the reliability of the event or the endorsement of the statement.

a:ye po:n-andi (he go-past-inf.-andi-theme) 'yes, it is true,
he left'

ba:lE bu:lŋ-andi (baby fall-past-inf.-andi-theme) 'yes, it is
true, the baby fell down'

ko:dE barsa batn-andi (yesterday rain come-rec.pt.-inf.-andi-
theme) 'yes, it is true, it rained yesterday'

2.334. There are two 'negative-phrase-level-suffixes'.

2.3341. The suffix /-atti/ 'no' is added after the infinitives to deny the statement of the opposite party.

a:ye po:n-atti (he go-rec.pt.-inf.-atti-theme) 'no, it is not
true, that he left'

ba:lE bu:lŋ-atti (baby fall-rec.pt.-inf.-atti-theme) 'no, it
is not true, that the baby fell down'

2.3342. The suffix /-iddi/ 'never' is added after the infinitives to express the event which had not taken place so far.

a:ye sinemonku po:tna-y-iddi (he movie-dat. go-rem.pt.-inf.-
iddi-theme) 'he had never been to a movie'

a:l̩i inglis̩i kalt̩idna-y-iddi (she English learn-rem.pt.-inf.-
iddi-theme) 'she had never studied English'

2.335. Some suffixes are used to express the exclusive events.

2.3351. The suffix /-atta:wantE/ followed disjunctively by /-la/ 'not only ... but also' is used to express the happening of two unexpected events simultaneously.

ba:l̩E bu:l̩n-atta:wantE ga:ya-la a:n̩i (baby fall-rec.pt.-inf.-
atta:wantE-theme wound-la-theme happen-rec.pt.-it) 'not only the baby fell down, but also it was wounded'

a:ye kandonn-atta:wantE angadig̩i tu:-la koliye (he rob-rec.-
pt.-inf.-atta:wantE-theme shop-dat. fire-la-theme give-rec.pt.-he)
'not only he robbed the shop, but also he set fire to it'

2.3352. The suffix /-buḍuḍa/ 'except' is used to connect two phrases of which the former is excluded from the latter. This suffix takes an accusative case on the infinitives.

a:ye kelasampun̩eni-buḍuḍa ba:kida:kulu ampuriyer̩i (he work-
do-pres.-inf.-acc.-buḍuḍa-theme remaining-gen.-they do-pres.-neg.-
they) 'nobody works except him'

a:l̩eg̩i at̩lampun̩eni-buḍuḍa be:t̩E kelasa iddi (she-dat. cook-

pres.-inf.-acc.-budunda-theme other work be-pres.-neg.-it) 'she has no work except cooking'

2.3353. The suffixes /-siwa:yi/ (< Hindi /siwa:y/) and /-horati/ (< Kannada /horatu/), both mean 'except', are also used in the place of /-budunda/; but, they take genitive case on the infinitives.

a:ye kelasampuneta-siwa:yi/horati ba:kida:kulu ampuriyeri (he work-do-pres.-inf.-gen.-siwa:yi/horati-theme remaining-gen.-they do-pres.-neg.-they) 'nobody works except him'

a:legi atlampuneta-siwa:yi/horati be:tE kelasa iddi (she-dat. cook-pres.-inf.-gen.-siwa:yi/horati other work be-pres.-neg.-it) 'she has no work except cooking'

2.336. Some words are used as suffixes.

2.3361. The word /a:nda/ 'but' (if it happens), is used to connect two phrases of opposite assertion.

a:ye pa:ri po:ye a:nda bassi sikadri (he run-after went but bus get-past-neg.-it) 'he ran for the bus, but he couldn't get it'

ba:legi ga:ya:tri a:nda edde ta:gidni (baby-dat. wound-happen-past-neg.-it but good hurt-rem.pt.-it) 'the baby wasn't wounded, but it was hurt severely'

2.3362. The word /a:ndala/ 'in spite of' is used to connect two phrases of which the first one is the event and the second one is the unexpected reaction to it.

a:yagɪ̌ eḍḍĚ jwara barpuṇu a:ṇḍala a:ye kelasanku barte (he-dat. good fever come-pres.-it in-spite-of he work-dat. come-rem.pt.-he) 'he is suffering from high fever, in spite of that, he had come (for doing his) to work'

ko:dĚ jo:ruḍu barṣa bartnǐ a:ṇḍala sekĚ kaḍamĚ:tri (yesterday fast-inst. rain come-rem.pt.-it in-spite-of warmth less-become-past-neg.-it) 'yesterday, it had rained heavily, in spite of that, it is not cool today'

2.3363. Some words are used as suffixes indicating causal effect.

2.33631. The word /apaga/ 'then' is used to connect two phrases of which the latter occurs only when the former takes place.

kaṣṭabudṭǐ kelasampla apaga eḍḍĚ phala sikkunṇu (trouble-leave-after work-do-imp.-sg. then good fruit get-pres.-it) 'work hard, then you achieve good result'

a:lɪ̌ battalɪ̌ apaga e:nɪ̌ illoḷu itri (she come-rec.pt.-she then I house-inst. be-past-neg.-I) 'she came, then I was not at home'

2.33632. The word /apanaga/ 'hence', is used to connect two phrases of which the latter is the alternative to the unexpected mishap of the former.

bassǐ bartri apanaga nama naḍapoḍu (bus come-past-neg.-it hence we-incl. walk-deb.) 'the bus didn't come, hence, we should walk'

ba:lE alpuṇu apanaga aykɪ baḍawa:punu (baby cry-pres.-it
hence it-dat. hunger-happen-pres.-it) 'the baby cries, hence,
it is hungry'

2.33633. The word /a:netta:wara/ 'therefore', is used to
connect two phrases of which the latter is the outcome of the
former.

ba:lE bu:lṇu a:netta:wara ta:gnɪ (baby fall-rec.pt.-it
therefore hurt-rec.pt.-it) 'the baby fell down, therefore, it
got hurt'

a:ye peṭṭɪ kolɪye a:netta:wara ma:ṇi alṇɪ (he slap give-rec.-
pt.-he therefore boy cry-rec.pt.-it) 'he hit the boy, therefore,
the boy cried'

2.3364. Some words used as suffixes, indicate successive events.

2.33641. The word /kuḍa/ 'again', is used to connect two
phrases of which the latter is the unexpected action after the
former.

a:ye po:ye kuḍa batte (he go-rec.pt.-he again come-rec.pt.-he)
'he went away, again, he came back'

a:ye doḍḍu kolɪye kuḍa piragetonḍe (he money give-rec.pt.-he
again back-take-rec.pt.-he) 'he gave the money (as a gift), again,
he took it back'

2.33642. The word /bettɪ/ 'afterwards', is used to connect two
phrases of which the latter is in succession of the former.

a:ye batte bettā ka:pi pariye (he come-rec.pt.-he afterwards coffee drink-rec.pt.-he) 'he came, afterwards, he drank (had) coffee'

a:lā ka:pi pariyalā bettā barewarē suruwantalā (she coffee drink-rec.pt.-she afterwards write-inf-pur. begin-rec.pt.-she) 'she had her coffee, afterwards, she started to write'

2.33643. The word /nana/ 'further', is used to connect two phrases of which the latter is depending upon the completion of the former.

undu gotta:nā nana paṇḍa (this knowledge-happen-rec.pt.-it further tell-imp.-sg.) 'I got it, tell me further'

a:ye sayte nana ja:nēpuna (he die-rec.pt.-he further what-do-pres.-inf.) 'he died, further, what is to be done?'

2.3365. The word /attada/ 'or', is used to connect two phrases of which only one of them is possible, but, both of them are probable (likely). The Sanskrit word /athawa:/ 'or', is used freely in the place of /attada/ by some people.

a:ye barepe attada o:duwe (he write-pres.-he or read-pres.-he) 'he is writing, or, he is reading'

ba:lē gobbumu attada/athawa: kedonunu (baby play-pres.-it or sleep-pres.-it) 'the baby is playing, or, it is sleeping'

2.3366. The word /ma:tra/ 'no sooner ... than', is used to connect two phrases of which the latter depicts anxiety while the former has hardly completed its action.

a:ye sayte ma:tra a:yana jo:kulu pa:lantonḍerḥ (he die-rec. pt.-he ma:tra-theme his children share-do-rec.pt.-they) 'no sooner did he die than his children divided his property among themselves'

po:li:sḥ batnḥ ma:tra gala:tḂE kaḍamE:nḥ (police come-rec.pt.-it ma:tra-theme noise less-happen-rec.pt.-it) 'no sooner did the police (cops) arrive than the riot stopped'

Note that a word /a:te:/ (which lexically means 'that much only, /a:tḥ + e:/), is also used instead of /ma:tra/ in the above sense.

a:ye sayte a:te: a:yana jo:kulu pa:lantonḍerḥ 'no sooner did he die than his children divided his property among themselves'

po:li:sḥ batn-a:te: gala:tḂE kaḍamE:nḥ 'no sooner did the police (cops) arrive than the riot stopped'

2.3367. The word a:tà (as many/much ... as) is used to connect two phrases of which the first one is compared to the latter.

a:ye kolṅ-a:tà umbye kolṅa iddye (he give-rec.pt.-inf.-a:tà-theme this-he give-rec.pt.-inf. be-pres.-neg.-he) 'This man did not give as much as he did.'

umbalì kelasantn-a:tà a:lì antàdalì (this-she work-do-rec.pt.-inf.-a:tà-theme she do-rem.pt.-she) 'She did as much work as this woman did.'

2.3368. The word la:ga:ytà ('ever since') is used to connect two phrases of which the latter takes place only when the former has happened. Note, however, this construction takes an agentive case after the infinitive.

a:ye batnetti-la:ga:ytà mu:lu gala:tE (he come-rec.pt.-inf.-ag.-la:ga:ytà-theme here noise) 'It is noisy here ever since he came'

enḱì ta:gnetti-la:ga:ytà ka:rà nE:dà (I-dat. hurt-rec.pt.-inf.-ag.-la:ga:ytà-theme leg pain) '(My) leg is paining ever since I got hurt'

2.337. Some words are used as suffixes to indicate attitudes.

2.3371. The word appa is added after any phrase to express the speaker's satisfaction, disgust, exclamation, etc.

a:kulu batter-appa (they come-rec.pt.-they-appa-theme) 'Anyhow, they came (we are happy)'

epcala saṅkada gūṇa:n-appa (however disease cure-happen-rec. past-it-appa-theme) 'However, in any case, the disease has cured'.

2.3372. The words appa: and amma: are suffixed to any phrase to express the speaker's affection and endearment.

a:kulū batter-appa:/-amma: (they come-rec.past-they-appa:/-amma:-theme) 'Did they come, my darling?'

i: tindaṅ-appa:/-amma: (you eat-rec.past-you-appa:/-amma:-theme) 'Did you eat my darling?'

2.3373. The word suka is suffixed to any phrase and can express a dare, or a postponement of a decision.

a:kulū baradī-suka (they come-deb.-suka-theme) 'First let us see whether they come'.

i: ampula-suka (you do-imp.-sg.-suka-theme) 'Let me see you do it'.

2.338. The word kerE is suffixed to any phrase to express hearsay, narration, or reporting.

a:kulū batterī-kerE (they come-rec.past-they-kerE-theme) 'It is heard, they came'.

ko:dE awūlu ba:ri: barṣa-kerE (yesterday there too-much rain-kerE-theme) 'It is heard, there was heavy rain yesterday'.

2.4. Derivation.

2.40. Words can be derived from one form-class to another either by suffixing or by compounding. Of course, there are some borderline instances where it is difficult to draw a clear-cut demarcation between derivation and inflection; for these, the relevant section on inflection must also be consulted.

2.41. Nouns can be derived in a number of ways; in the resultant form-classes, a semantic shift from the original root or stem is often observed. All the nominal derivative suffixes are terminal suffixes i.e., no derivative suffix can be added to any derivative suffix except inflection.

2.411. The suffixes $-(n)-a:ye$, $-(n)-a:l\grave{a}$, $-(n)-o$, $-(n)-a:k\ddot{u}l\ddot{u}$, and $-(n)-ek\ddot{u}l\ddot{u}$ are used to derive nouns denoting hum.-sg.-m., hum.-sg.-f., non-hum.-sg., hum.-pl., and non-hum.-pl. respectively, in the sense of possessor or owner of the same semantic relationship.

pagE 'enemity'	gutt\grave{a} 'a big house'
pagE-n-a:ye 'enemy (male)'	gutt\grave{a}-n-a:ye 'a big-house-man'
pagE-n-a:l\grave{a} 'enemy (fem.)'	gutt\grave{a}-n-a:l\grave{a} '...-woman'
pagE-n-o 'enemy (animal)'	gutt\grave{a}-n-o '...-animal'
pagE-n-a:k\ddot{u}l\ddot{u} 'enemies (hum.)'	gutt\grave{a}-n-a:k\ddot{u}l\ddot{u} '...-people'
pagE-n-ek\ddot{u}l\ddot{u} 'enemies (non-hum.)'	gutt\grave{a}-n-ek\ddot{u}l\ddot{u} '...-things'

mallE 'big'
 mall-a:ye 'the rich man'
 mall-a:l̥i 'the rich woman'
 mall-o 'the rich thing'
 mall-a:kulu 'the rich people'
 mall-ekulu 'the rich things'
 kinni 'small'
 kinny-a:ye 'small man'
 kinny-a:l̥i 'small woman'
 kinny-o 'small thing'
 kinny-a:kulu 'small persons'
 kinny-ekulu 'small things'

Note, however, in some cases they take a genitive case suffix before the derivative suffixes.

ill̥i 'house'
 illa-tt-a:ye 'the owner of the house'(man)
 illa-tt-a:l̥i 'the owner of the house'(woman)
 illa-tt-o 'the thing belonging to the house'
 illa-tt-a:kulu 'the owners of the house'
 illa-tt-ekulu 'the things belonging to the house'
 porlu 'beauty'
 porlu-d-a:ye 'a beautiful boy'
 porlu-d-a:l̥i 'a beautiful girl'
 porlu-d-o 'a beautiful thing'

porlu-d-a:kulu 'beautiful persons'
 porlu-d-ekulu 'beautiful things'
 be:ga 'hurry'
 be:ga-nt-a:ye 'hurrying boy'
 be:ga-nt-a:l̥i 'hurrying girl'
 be:ga-nt-o 'hurrying thing'
 be:ga-nt-a:kulu 'hurrying people'
 be:ga-nt-ekulu 'hurrying things'
 ku:li 'daily wage'
 ku:li-d-a:ye 'daily wage earner (man)'
 ku:li-d-a:l̥i 'daily wage earner (woman)'
 ku:li-d-a:kulu 'daily wage earners(people)'
 ku:li-d-ekulu 'daily hired things'

See section 2.22212. for actor nouns derived from infinitives.

2.412. The suffixes -(p)-ele, -(p)-elti, -(p)-eler̥i, -(p)-el̥i, and -(p)-el̥ilu are used to derive hum.-sg.-m., hum.-sg.-f., hum.-pl. non-hum.sg., and non-hum.-pl. nouns from the verb-roots, in the derogatory sense and having the quality inherently. See also section 2.22212 for actor nouns derived from infinitives.

aḷ- 'to cry'
 aḷ-p-ele 'a crying boy' (by nature)
 aḷ-p-elti 'a crying girl' (by nature)
 aḷ-p-eler̥i 'the crying men' (by nature)

al-p-elî 'the crying baby' (by nature)
 al-p-elîlu 'the crying babies' (by nature)
 tin- 'to eat'
 tin-p-ele 'over-eating man'
 tin-p-elti 'over-eating woman'
 tin-p-elerî 'over-eating persons'
 tin-p-elî 'over-eating animal'
 tinpelîlu 'over-eating animals'
 par- 'to drink'
 par-p-ele 'a drunkard (male)'
 par-p-elti 'a drunkard (fem.)'
 par-p-elerî 'drunkards (hum.)'
 par-p-elî 'too much drinking animal'
 par-p-elîlu 'too much drinking animals'
 kull- 'to sit'
 kull-ele 'idly sitting man'
 kull-elti 'idly sitting woman'
 kull-elerî 'idly sitting persons'
 kull-elî 'idly sitting animal'
 kull-elîlu 'idly sitting animals'

2.4131. The suffix -a is added to derive nouns from verb-roots.

kaṭṭ- 'to build' kaṭṭ-a 'dam, bridge, a big bundle'

jijj- 'to fill' jijj-a 'fulness, a huge quantity'
 patt- 'to share' patt-a 'share-registration, throne'

2.4132. The suffixes -E, -(i)-kE, -gE, -parigE, -panigE are used to derive nouns from verb-roots.

katt-	'to build'	katt-E	'altar'
tatt-	'to tink'	tatt-E	'metal cup made by tinkling'
a:l-	'to rule over'	a:l-i-kE	'ruling'
al-	'to cry'	al-kE	'crying'
poli-	'to sew'	poli-gE	'sewing'
opp-	'to agree'	opp-i-gE	'agreement'
su:-	'to see'	su:-parigE	'supervision'
po:-	'to go'	po:-parigE	'touring'
ner-	'to abuse'	ner-panigE	'abuse'

2.4133. The suffix -a:ta is used to derive nouns from verb-roots.

tirug-	'to turn'	tirug-a:ta	'loitering'
sutt-	'to revolve'	sutt-a:ta	'wandering'

2.4134. The suffix -aṭi is used to derive nouns from verb-roots.

pulc-	'to become sour'	pulc-aṭi	'sourness'
parip-	'to tear'	parik-aṭi (sic)	'torn'

2.4135. The suffix *-a:ya* is added to verb-roots to derive nouns.

sand-	'to pay off'	sand-a:ya	'payment, settlement'
ott-	'to press'	ott-a:ya	'compulsion, pressure'

2.4136. The suffix *-tana* is added to derive nouns from adjectives.

malla	'big'	malla-tana	'bigness'
eddE	'good'	eddE-tana	'goodness'
baḍa	'poor'	baḍa-tana	'poverty'

2.4137. The suffixes *-wante*, *-wantedi*, and *-wanterḥ* are used to derive possessor nouns from abstract nouns.

buddhi	'mind'	ayṣwarya	'richness'
buddhi-wante	'clever man'	ayṣwarya-wante	'rich man'
buddhi-wantedi	'clever girl'	ayṣwarya-wantedi	'richgirl'
buddhi-wanterḥ	'clever people'	ayṣwarya-wanterḥ	'the rich'

2.4138. The suffix *-twa* is used to derive nouns from nouns.

uda:si:na	'lazy'	uda:si:na-twa	'laziness'
sne:ha	'love'	sne:ha-twa	'friendship'

2.4139. The suffix *-i* is added to derive actor nouns from abstract nouns.

upaka:ra	'help'	upaka:r-i	'helper'
lo:bha	'miserliness'	lo:bhi	'miser'

2.414. The suffix *-i* is added to verb-roots to derive nouns with diminutive meaning.

<i>kaṭṭ-</i>	'to build, to tie'	<i>kaṭṭ-i</i>	'small packet'
<i>paṭṭ-</i>	'to distribute'	<i>paṭṭ-i</i>	'small web'
<i>sutt-</i>	'to revolve'	<i>sutt-i</i>	'one revolution'
<i>muṭṭ-</i>	'to reach'	<i>muṭṭ-i</i>	'step, steps, sandal'

2.415. The suffix *-i* is also added to derive nouns from verb-roots.

<i>kaṭṭ-</i>	'to build, to tie'	<i>kaṭṭ-i</i>	'hard mass'
<i>kutt-</i>	'to pound'	<i>kutt-i</i>	'a stick'

2.4161. The suffix *-u* is used to derive nouns from verb-roots.

<i>olep-</i>	'to call'	<i>olep-u</i>	'calling'
<i>madep-</i>	'to hide'	<i>madep-u</i>	'hiding, curtain'
<i>bolep-</i>	'to grow'	<i>bolep-u</i>	'growth'
<i>alap-</i>	'to measure'	<i>alap-u</i>	'measuring'

2.4162. The suffix *-tE* is used to derive nouns from verb-roots.

<i>alap-</i>	'to measure'	<i>ala-tE</i>	'measurement'
<i>pagap-</i>	'to change'	<i>paga-tE</i>	'exchange'

2.417. The suffix *-a:digE* is used to derive nouns from adjectives.

<i>malle</i>	'big, great'	<i>mall-a:digE</i>	'greatness'
<i>birse</i>	'clever'	<i>birs-a:digE</i>	'cleverness'

2.418. There are quite a few unique morphemes which never occur as free-forms; but, however, they occur with the suffixes denoting hum.-sg.m., hum.sg.f., hum.pl.m., and hum.pl.f., and the unique morphemes are marked by asterisks so that the derivational process can easily be recognized.

2.41811. The unique morphemes when followed by -e refer to hum.sg.m. nouns, and follow the regular patterns for inflection of number and case. (See sections 2.211 and 2.212.)

kurud*	kurud-e	'blindman'
mo:nt*	mo:nt-e	'lame man'
kepp*	kepp-e	'deaf man'
jabb*	jabb-e	'old man'
jawwan*	jawwan-e	'young man'
bra:hman*	bra:hman-e	'Brahmin man'
marakal*	marakal-e	'fisherman'
su:dr*	su:dr-e	'Shudra man'
sa:yb*	sa:yb-e	'male Moslem'
sta:nik*	sta:nik-e	'male Sthanik'
biruw*	biruw-e	'male Biruwa'
sa:ly*	sa:ly-e	'male weaver'
okkelm*	okkelm-e	'male Okkaliga'
korag*	korag-e	'male Koraga'
dikk*	dikk-e	'male Dikka'

The following are, however, exceptions:

ṣeṭṭ*	ṣeṭṭ-i 'male Shetty'
o:ḍa:r*	o:ḍa:r-i 'male potter'
sanya:s*	sanya:s-i 'male sage'
yo:g*	yo:g-i 'male Yogi'

2.41812. The unique morpheme when followed by one of the suffixes -i, -ti, -eti, -edi, -ini, -aḷi, becomes a hum.sg.f. noun; and it belongs to the regular inflectional categories of number and case. (See sections 2.211 and 2.212.)

kuruḍ-i 'blind woman'	kepp-i 'deaf woman'
jabb-i 'old woman'	mo:nṭ-i 'lame woman'
jawwan-ti 'young woman'	bra:hman-ti 'Brahmin woman'
o:ḍa:r-ti 'potter woman'	marakal-ti 'fisherwoman'
ṣu:dr-eti 'Shudra woman'	sa:yb-eti 'Moslem woman'
sta:nik-edi 'Sthanik woman'	biruw-edi 'Biruwa woman'
sa:l-y-edi 'female weaver'	okkelm-edi 'Okkaliga woman'
sanya:s-ini 'female sage'	yo:g-ini 'female Yogi'
korap-aḷi(sic) 'Koraga woman'	dikk-aḷi 'Dikka woman'

Note: ṣeḍ-ti 'female Shetty'

2.41813. The following are, however, the same both in masculine and feminine; but number and case inflections are as usual.

lo:bh-i 'miser (m. or f.)'	bho:g-i 'rejoicer (m. or f.)'
riṣ-i 'Saint (m. or f.)'	mun-i 'married Saint(m. or f.)'

2.4182. The suffixes *-a:ye*, *-a:l̥i*, and *-a:kulu* are used along with the genitive case to derive hum.sg.m., hum.sg.f., and hum.pl. nouns from recently borrowed unique morphemes showing institutional, ethnic, religious, etc. affiliation.

<i>po:li:s*</i>	<i>po:li:s-d-a:ye</i>	'male cop, police man'	
<i>ingliṣ*</i>	<i>ingliṣ-d-a:ye</i>	'English man'	
<i>kirsan*</i>	<i>kirsan-t-a:ye</i>	'male Christian'	
<i>po:li:s-d-a:l̥i</i>	'female cop'	<i>po:li:s-d-a:kulu</i>	'm. or f. pl.'
<i>ingliṣ-d-a:l̥i</i>	'English woman'	<i>ingliṣ-d-a:kulu</i>	'm. or f. pl.'
<i>kirsan-t-a:l̥i</i>	'female Christian'		
<i>kirsan-t-a:kulu</i>	'Christians (m. or f. pl.)'		

2.4183. The suffixes *-ga:re*, *-ga:rti* are used to derive actor nouns, hum.sg.m., hum.sg.f. from the other nouns. The inflection for number and case, follows the regular pattern.

<i>ka:ji</i>	'bangle'	<i>ka:ji-ga:re</i>	'seller of bangles'
<i>mo:sa</i>	'fraud'	<i>mo:sa-ga:re</i>	'man who frauds'
<i>ma:lE</i>	'sneak'	<i>ma:lE-ga:re</i>	'male sneaker'
<i>wa:dya</i>	'pipe'	<i>wa:dya-ga:re</i>	'male piper'
<i>ka:ji-ga:rti</i>	'woman who sells bangles'		
<i>mo:sa-ga:rti</i>	'woman who frauds'		
<i>ma:lE-ga:rti</i>	'female sneaker'		
<i>wa:dya-ga:rti</i>	'female piper'		

2.42. Verbal derivation differs from nominal derivation, in so far as verbs cannot be freely formed from other form-classes. An exception of sorts to the above is the use of /ampuṇa/, /a:pūṇa/, etc. to form transitive, intransitive, etc. verbs from all non-verbal stem-classes. All the verbal derivative suffixes are in principle, non-terminal suffixes; but, however, they are, in practice, limited to certain extent.

2.4211. The verb /ampuṇa/ can be suffixed to any noun, adjective, adverb, indeclinable, etc. to give that action in the transitive sense.

kelasa 'work'	kelas-ampuṇa 'to work'
aṭṭi 'cooking'	aṭṭi-ampuṇa 'to cook'
edde 'good'	edde-mpuṇa 'to do good'
padke 'bad'	padke-mpuṇa 'to do bad'
be:ga 'hurry'	be:ga-mpuṇa 'to hurry up'
mella 'slow'	mella-ampuṇa 'to slow down'
kaṭakaṭa 'noise'	kaṭakaṭa-mpuṇa 'to make noise'

2.4212. The verb /a:pūṇa/ can be suffixed to any noun, adjective, adverb, indeclinable, etc. to give the intransitive, rather passive action.

kelas-a:pūṇa	'the work takes place'
aṭṭi-a:pūṇa	'the cooking takes place'
edde:-pūṇa	'to become prosperous'

paḍkE:-puna 'to become disastrous'

be:ga:-puna 'to take place in a hurry'

mella:-puna 'to take place slowly'

kaṭakata:-puna 'to be noisy'

2.4221. The non-final-suffix -o: makes any intransitive verb a transitive verb; and, it makes any transitive verb a causative verb.

kull- 'to sit'

kull-o:- 'to seat'

so:j- 'to seem'

so:j-o:- 'to show'

amp- 'to do'

amp-o:- 'to cause to do'

giḍep- 'to drive'

giḍep-o:- 'to cause to drive'

2.4222. The non-final-suffix -oṅ- is added to any verb to derive a reflexive verb.

kull- 'to sit'

kull-oṅ- 'to sit oneself'

uṅ- 'to eat'

uṅ-oṅ- 'to eat oneself'

2.4223. The non-final-suffix -ontul- is added to any verb to derive a progressive verb.

kull- 'to sit'

kull-ontul- 'to be sitting'

uṅ- 'to eat'

uṅ-ontul- 'to be eating'

2.4224. The non-final-suffix -ri/u- is added to any verb to derive a determinative verb.

2.43. In addition to suffixing, compounding is a highly productive process in Tulu derivation.

2.431. The words /a:n̩/ and /pon̩nu/ are compounded with the names of animals, to give differentiation in their sexes.

a:n̩kaŋji 'male calf'	pon̩nukaŋji 'female calf'
a:n̩pili 'male tiger'	pon̩nupili 'female tiger'
a:n̩kudurE 'male horse'	pon̩nukudurE 'female horse'

But, note, however:

ma:n̩iba:lE 'baby boy'	je:wuba:lE 'baby girl'
------------------------	------------------------

2.432. The noun + noun compounds can be paraphrased as constructions with the genitive case followed by noun.

maraka:r̩ = mara + nta + ka:r̩ (wood gen. leg) 'wooden leg'
pilicarma = pili + ta + carma (tiger gen. skin) 'tiger-skin'
mud̩eyill̩ = mud̩epa + da + ill̩ (East gen. house) 'Eastern House'

Note: -pa- also elided with genitive, and -y- is an intrusive.

2.433. The noun + verb/infinitive compounds, in which the noun is Non-Hum., can be paraphrased as constructions with the accusative case followed by the verb/infinitive.

aṣanampuṇa = aṣana + n̩ + ampuṇa (meal acc. do-inf.) 'to eat'
ill̩su:puṇa = ill̩ + n̩ + su:puṇa (home acc. see-inf.) 'to visit'
marakaḍpuṇa = mara + n̩ + kaḍpuṇa (tree acc. cut-inf.) 'to fell'

2.434. The adjective/adverb + verb/infinitive compounds are mere compounds with the elision of vowels. (See section 2.6212).

eddEtna:ye = eddE + itna:ye (good be-past-inf.-he) 'the good boy/man'

porlitna:l̥i = porlu + itna:l̥i (beauty be-past-inf.-she) 'the beautiful girl/woman'

be:gampuna:ye = be:ga + ampuna:ye (quick do-pres.-inf.-he) 'the quick and prompt person'

mellampuna:l̥i = mella + ampuna:l̥i (slow do-pres.-inf.-she) 'the slow working woman'

2.435. The postpositional expressions are compounded with the genitive case, sometimes the elision takes place.

me:jidamitt̥i = me:ji + da + mitt̥i (table gen. top) 'on the table'

marantadi = mara + nta + adi (tree gen. bottom) 'under the tree'

ni:r̥idoḷeyi = ni:r̥i + da + oḷeyi (water gen. inside) 'in water'

kann̥idapideyi = kann̥i + da + pideyi (eye gen. outside) 'outside the eye'

2.5. Indeclinables.

2.50. Indeclinables do not participate in the Person-number-gender-case inflections. In Tulu, there are only a few indeclinables comparing with the other declinables. But, still, at times, it is difficult to demonstrate the indeclinability of the indeclinables because of the agglutinating nature of the language.

2.51. The adjectives, functioning as pure adjectives, are indeclinable.

a:ye eddE ma:ni (he good boy) 'he is a good boy'

a:li eddE je:wu (she good girl) 'she is a good girl'

a:kulu eddE janankulu (they good people) 'they are good people'

awu eddE pustaka (it good book) 'it is a good book'

aykulu eddE na:yilu (those good dogs) 'those are the good dogs'

awu eddE kelasa (it good work) 'it is a good job'

eddE ma:nini olepu (good boy-acc. call-imp.sg.) 'call the good boy'

eddE ma:nida pustaka o:ndu (good boy-gen. book where-is-it) 'where is the book of the good boy?'

eddE je:wugi ja:do kolija (good girl-dat. what give-rec.past-you) 'what did you give to the good girl?'

2.52. The adverbs functioning as real adverbs also do not take part in the inflectional system and hence, belong to the category of indeclinables.

a:ye be:ga batte (he early came) 'he came early'

a:l̥i be:ga battal̥i (she early come-rec.past-she) 'she came early'

a:kulu be:ga batter̥i (they early come-rec.past-they) 'they came early'

na:yi be:ga batn̥i (dog early come-rec.past-it) 'the dog came early'

pettaḷu be:ga batta (cows early come-rec.past-they) 'the cows came early'

e:n̥i be:ga baruw̥E (I early come-fut-I) 'I will come early'

2.53. The onomatopoeic words behave like the real adverbs, and as such, they do not undergo any inflectional change.

a:ye baḍabaḍa po:ye (he baḍabaḍa-noise go-rec.past-he) 'he went away with a /baḍabaḍa/noise'

ba:l̥E gaḷagaḷa al̥n̥i (baby gaḷagaḷa-noise cry-rec.past-it) 'the baby cried with a /gaḷagaḷa/ noise'

tu: sarasara pasn̥i (fire sarasara-noise catch-rec.past-it) 'the fire enflamed with a /sarasara/noise'

a:ye maṇamaṇa paṇpe (he maṇamaṇa-noise say-pres.-he) 'he grumbles'

a:l̥iḡ gunugunu pa:teruwal̥iḡ (she gunugunu-noise talk-pres.-she) 'she murmurs'

pa:tra ṭaṇaṭaṇa sitt̥iḡ bu:l̥ṇu (vessel tanatana-noise down fall-rec.past-it) 'the vessel fell down with a /ṭaṇaṭaṇa/ noise'

do:lu ḍamaḍama boṭiyer̥iḡ (big-drum ḍamaḍama-noise beat-rec.past-they) 'somebody beat the drum with a /ḍamaḍama/ noise'

na:yi pacapaca nakkunu (dog pacapaca-noise lick-pres.-it) 'the dog licks with a /pacapaca/ noise'

2.54. The interjections are indeclinable as they do not inflect for any grammatical function.

ayyo: ga:ndhi sayte (alas Gandhi die-rec.past-he) 'alas! Gandhi is dead'

ayyo: petta saytn̥iḡ (alas cow die-rec.past-it) 'alas! the cow is dead'

pa:pa ba:l̥E bu:l̥ṇu (pity baby fall-rec.past-it) 'pity! the baby fell down'

ayyappa nE:d̥iḡ kaḍamE:n̥iḡ (goodness pain less-do-rec.past-it) 'Goodness! a little relief from pain'

chi: kaṇḍoṇaḍa (fie steal-imp.-sg.-neg.) 'Fie! don't rob'

thu: nina buddhi (shame you-gen mind) 'Shame! your way of thinking'

ṣaba:s̥iḡ i:d̥E ma:n̥iḡ (well-done you-dE-theme male) 'Well done! you are really a brave man'

2.55. There is a special type of disjunctive interjection, /wa: ... -E:/ which transforms any noun into an unexpected surprizing exclamation.

wa:-puṣpan-E: 'what a flower!'

wa:-ma:ṇiy-E: 'what a brave boy!'

wa:-eddEn-E: 'what a generosity!'

wa:-janonkuḷ-E: 'what a crowd of people!'

2.56. All the phrase-level-suffixes belong to the category of indeclinables. (See section 2.3.)

2.6. Morphophonemics.

2.60. Morphophonemics is the process in which certain roots and stems change their phonemic shape due to the preceding and/or succeeding sound/sounds, while undergoing inflection or derivation. The ultimate phonemic shape after the inflection and/or derivation, depends entirely on the underlying forms of the roots/stems. (See sections 1.4., for the canonical forms, and, 3.5., for the phonological change that occurs in the syntactic constructions.) There are many additional phonological changes in the process of inflection, derivation, and suffixation. It is difficult to capture those changes in general rules, because of the immediate exceptions readily available; and, many phonological changes take place under specific morphological conditions. Here is an attempt to demonstrate some of the most common and frequent phonological changes in Tulu.

2.61. All the Tulu-utterances end in a vowel and hence, the borrowed words from any language which are consonantal ending become vowel ending words. The phonemes are never borrowed, but are substituted by the Tulu-phonemes.

English: police	Tulu: po:li:sɨ 'police'
station	st̩e:ʂani 'railway station'
driver	ɖraywari 'driver'
college	ka:le:ji 'college'

Hindi: /ta:ri:kh/ 'date'	Tulu: ta:ri:kɨ 'date'
/badal/ 'change'	badalɨ 'change'
/pasand/ 'like'	pasanda 'pleasant'

2.62. The important changes in the morphological process are elision (deletion), epenthesis (insertion), assimilation, dissimilation, compensatory-lengthening, reduplication, analogy, suppletion, and free variation.

2.621. There are three types of elisions (deletions) in morphology, viz., elision of a consonant, elision of a vowel, and elision of a syllable.

2.6211. The elision of a consonant occurs during suffixation to verb-roots having root-final-geminated consonants:

bagg-la	= bag-la 'bend-imp.-sg.'
bagg-y-E	= bag-y-E 'I bent down'
tikk-la	= tik-la 'rub-imp.-sg.'
kaṭṭ-la	= kaṭ-la 'tie-imp.-sg.'
mucc-la	= muc-la 'close-imp.-sg.'
ott-la	= ot-la 'press-imp.-sg.'
gepp-la	= gep-la 'take-imp.-sg.'
...	...

2.6212. The elision of a vowel can occur in many ways,

especially in synthesis of morphemes.

2.62121. All stem-final vowels (non-derivative) are lost before derivative vowels:

malle+a:dige	= malla:dige 'greatness'
birse+a:dige	= birsa:dige 'cleverness'
upaka:ra+i	= upaka:ri 'helper'
a:li+e:	= a:le: 'she-emph.'
a:li+a:	= a:la: 'she-int.'
maranta+adi	= marantadi 'under the tree'
ni:rida+oleyi	= ni:ridoyleyi 'inside the water'
atli+ampuna	= atlampuna 'to cook'
katakata+ampuna	= katakatampuna 'to knock'
...	...

Note, however, some exceptions in compounds:

malle+ampuna	= mallempuna 'to make it big'
malle+a:puna	= malle:puna 'to become big'
edde+undu	= eddeudu 'it is good'
...	...

2.62122. At conversation speed, short high vowels (i, ɨ, u) are usually elided before consonants by a "late" rule. The precise formulation of this rule is not offered here; note only that, typically the first syllable of the lexical morpheme is not

subject to it.

tu:kɪdɛ	= tu:kdɛ 'I weighed'
ma:sɪnɪ	= ma:snɪ 'it poured'
ma:riyɛ	= ma:ryɛ 'I sold'
pasiyɛ	= pasyɛ 'I caught'
ma:ruwɛ	= ma:rwɛ 'I sell'
posunu	= posnu 'it burnt'
...	...

2.6213. On occasion, entire syllables are elided, especially, but not necessarily, the Acc., Dat., and Gen. case suffixes:

na:yinɪ su:yɛ	= na:yi su:yɛ 'I saw the dog'
a:lɛgɪ kolla	= a:lɛ kolla 'give to her'
a:yana pudarɪ	= a:ya pudarɪ 'his name'
o:lundu	= o:ndu 'where is it?'
...	...

2.622. Epenthesis (insertion) takes place between two vowels by intrusive phonemes /y, n, w, and =/ so as to prevent elision of two derivative vowels thereby preventing the ambiguity and retaining the maximum information. The epenthesis is, certainly, not phonologically conditioned.

su:yɛ + a:	= su:yɛ-n-a: 'Did I see?'
baru + a:	= baru-w-a: 'Will it come?'

su:tri + a:	= su:tri-y-a: 'Didn't it see?'
kelasa + a:	= kelasa-n-a: 'Is it the work?'
a:ye + e:	= a:ye-n-e: 'he-emph.'
po: + oli	= po:-w-oli 'you may go'
kaṭṭi + a:	= kaṭṭi--a: 'Is it the packet?'
a:li + a:	= a:li--a: 'Is it the person?'

Note: a:li + a: = a:l-a: 'Is it she?'

For distribution of specific epenthetic elements, see the morphology, especially, the sections 2.2., 2.3., and 2.4.

2.623. There are instances of assimilation which can be progressive or regressive.

2.6231. Progressive assimilation takes place when the following sound changes its point of articulation due to the influence of the preceding sound.

pa:d-la	= pa:dḷa 'put-imp.-sg.'
ke:n-la	= ke:nḷa 'listen-imp.-sg.'
bu:l-la	= bu:lḷa 'fall-imp.-sg.'

2.6232. Regressive assimilation takes place when the preceding sound changes its point of articulation under the influence of the following sound.

a:nḥ + da	= a:nḍa 'if it happens'
su:nḥ + da	= su:nḍa 'if it sees'

ba:lE + lu = ba:llu 'children'

Note: Assimilation is not general; for specific instances, see the morphology, especially, the sections 2.2, 2.3., and 2.4.

2.6233. There are some instances of vowel assimilation due to the influence of the vowel of succeeding or preceding syllable; this occurs frequently in Third Person singular verb endings.

ba:lE + lu = ba:lulu 'children'
 a:-n-u = a:ni 'it happened'
 ker-n-u = kerni 'it killed'
 bu:lu-di = bu:ludu 'in the creeper'

2.6234. Many stem-final vowels change their quality due to the influence of the following suffixes. For example, -e changes to -a-, -E changes to -e-, -o changes to -e-, -a changes to -o-, and -i sometimes changes to -e-, sometimes to -a-, and some other times, it is retained as it is; accordingly, i-stems have to be marked in the lexicon for -e- or -a- connecting vowel, furthermore, if -i- is a derivative vowel-suffix, then it is stable.

ra:me + gi = ra:ma-gi 'Ram-dat.'
 kudurE + gi = kudure-gi 'horse-dat.'
 mallo + ki = malle-ki 'the-big-one-dat.'
 mara + nki = maro-nki 'tree-dat.'
 a:li + gi = a:le-gi 'she-dat.'

illɨ + gɨ = illa-gɨ 'house-dat.'

Note: a:lɨ + gɨ = a:lɨ-gɨ 'person-dat.'

2.624. An instance of possible dissimilation whereby some verbal stems in -tt become -s before the past morpheme:

patt- 'catch' pas-yE 'I caught'

pott- 'burn' pos-yE 'I burnt'

sutt- 'wear' sus-yE 'I wore'

ott- 'press' os-yE 'I pressed'

kett- 'shave the tree' kes-yE 'I shaved the tree'

2.625. There are examples of compensatory-lengthening in the numerical system:

pattɨ + onɟi = patto:pɟi 'eleven'

pattɨ + eradɨ = padra:dɨ 'twelve'

2.626. Almost all the roots and stems can be re-duplicated for extra-emphasis. Note also the onomatopoeic words are re-duplicated forms.

eddE eddE 'very good' be:ga be:ga 'very quickly'

su: su:tɨ 'tired of seeing' parti parti 'tired of drinking'

kaɽa kaɽa 'tapping' ɽana ɽana 'noise of metals'

2.627. There are some instances of analogy in the numerical system: pattɨ + na:lɨ = padna:lɨ 'fourteen', but look at the

following numbers:

patṭ + ayṇ	= padnayṇ 'fifteen'
patṭ + a:ji	= padna:ji 'sixteen'
patṭ + e:ḷ	= padne:ḷ 'seventeen'
patṭ + eṇma	= padneṇma 'eighteen'
patṭ + oṛmba	= padnorṃba 'nineteen'

2.628. There are instances of suppletion which cannot be otherwise explained; they are anomalies and hence must be entered in the lexicon. Here are some of the examples:

* baryE	= battE 'I came' (and the entire conjugation)	
* ba:puyE	= ba:tE 'I swelled up'	"
* tinyE	= tindE 'I ate'	"
* tinyidE	= tintE 'I had eaten'	"
* paṅyE	= paṅdE 'I said'	"
* ampuyE	= antE 'I did'	"
* kulluyE	= kuddE 'I sat down'	"
* koragaḷ̣	= korapaḷ̣ 'fem. of /koraga/'	
* paripaḷ̣	= parikaḷ̣ 'rag' derived from /parip-/ 'tear'	
* seṭṭiti	= seḷ̣ti 'fem. of /seṭṭi/'	

* expected hypothetical forms.

2.629. There are some instances of free variation:

ba:lulu ∼ ba:l̥lu 'children'

maran̥ki ∼ maron̥ki 'tree-dat.'

ill̥ni ∼ illani 'house-acc.'

ka:kada ∼ ka:gada 'paper, letter'

padnayni ∼ padneyni 'fifteen'

opjane: ∼ opjene: 'first' (the whole series -ane: ∼ -ene:)

3. SYNTAX.

3.0. Introduction. Tulu language has a very simple way of synthesizing morphemes into syntactic constructions. Everything is mere suffixing. The interrogation, the passivization, the nominalization or the pronominalization, the adjectivization, the adverbialization, the relativization, the conjoining and the embedding---all these transformations are accomplished by suffixing alone.

In this chapter, the Phrase Structure Rules together with the Transformational Rules, generate the possible grammatical

sentences of Tulu. The question of grammaticalness is a very delicate issue. For example, a sentence like * #mara pa:teruwal_i# 'tree-hum.-fem. speaks' is ungrammatical and is not acceptable to Tulu-speakers. These types of sentences will not be generated by the phrase structure rules. On the other hand, a sentence like #mara pa:terunu# 'tree-non-hum.-sg. speaks', though seems unnatural and hence, ungrammatical, is a fully specified natural sentence in a different context such as in idioms, or in jokes, or in proverbs, or in fairy tales. That is why the sub-categorization and the selectional restrictions of this type are not attempted to this specific degree of semantic interpretation; but assumed to be in the lexicon. The Kernel Sentences, the Compound and Complex sentences are dealt with under Deep Structure.

The homonyms and the Word Order are dealt with under Ambiguity. The Surface Structure deals with the phonological changes that take place in between the lexical input and the syntactic output. In this way, it is hoped to introduce all the Tulu sentences including the dialects with their grammatical function and semantic interpretation. In no way this is exhaustive, but illustrative.

3.1. TULU PHRASE STRUCTURE AND LEXICAL RULES.

3.1.1. TULU SENTENCE \rightarrow # S + I.P.#

I.P. = Intonation Pattern, which is excluded from this study; but, however, see section 1.5. for Pitch-levels and Terminal-contours that constitute the I.P.

3.1.2. S \rightarrow NUCLEUS(-PHRASE LEVEL SUFFIX)

This rule provides for the optional addition of Bound-Phrase-Level-Suffixes. (See section 2.3).

awu mara (it tree) 'it is a tree'

awu mara-na: (it tree-Inter.-suffix) 'is it a tree?'

a:ye po:ye 'he went' a:ye po:ye-do: 'I think, he went.'

3.1.3. NUCLEUS \rightarrow (PARTICLE) + HEAD

This rule provides for the optional pre-posing of the Particles. (See section 2.13.)

ayyo: ba:lE bu:l̥nu 'alas! the baby fell down.'

o:ho: i: kaṇḍonṇana: 'Surprise! is it you who stole?'

3.1.4. HEAD \rightarrow (NP_{voc}) + KERNEL

This rule provides for the optional pre-posing of the NP_{voc} (= Vocative Noun Phrase), see sec., 2.2128.

ra:ma: ideg̃ bala 'Ram! come here.'

ba:lE: aḷada 'Baby! don't cry.'

3.1.5. KERNEL \rightarrow {
 PERSONAL NOMINAL KERNEL
 PERSONAL VERBAL KERNEL
 IMPERSONAL VERBAL KERNEL
 IMPERSONAL NOMINAL KERNEL

This rule provides for the various types of NPs that can occur as the Subject of a sentence.

3.1.6. PERSONAL NOMINAL KERNEL \rightarrow NP_{nom} + NP_{nom}

This rule provides for the Equational Sentences in which there are only two NP_{nom}s (= Nominative Noun Phrases; see sec., 2.2121) can occur without any copula or the VP.

awu mara (it tree) 'it is a tree.'

ra:me prop̃Esari (Ram professor) 'Ram is a professor.'

$$3.1.7. \quad \text{PERSONAL VERBAL KERNEL} \rightarrow \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{VP}_{\text{nom}} \\ \text{VP}_{\text{jus}} \\ \text{VP}_{\text{pot}} \\ \text{VP}_{\text{deb}} \end{array} \right\}$$

This rule provides for the various types of VPs that can occur with the NP_{nom} . See below, Rules 3.1.7.1-4 for the illustrations.

$$3.1.7.1. \quad \text{PERSONAL VERBAL KERNEL} \rightarrow \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}_{\text{nom}}$$

This rule takes care of the Agreement of the VP with the NP. See sec., 2.22114. for the inflection according to the agreement categories. (See rule 3.21.1.)

e:n̄i po:pE 'I go'	i: po:pa 'you (sg.) go'
a:ye po:pe 'he goes'	awu po:punu 'it goes'
a:l̄i po:pal̄i 'she goes'	a:kulu po:per̄i 'they (hum.) go'

$$3.1.7.2. \quad \text{PERSONAL VERBAL KERNEL} \rightarrow \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}_{\text{jus}}$$

This rule takes care of the VP with Jussive inflection. See sec., 2.2212., and the Obligatory Transformational Rule under sec. 3.21.2.

i: po:la 'you (sg.) go' (Imperative)
a:ye po:wad̄i 'let him go' (Hortative)
nama po:ka 'let us (incl.) go' (Permissive)

3.1.7.3. PERSONAL VERBAL KERNEL \rightarrow NP_{nom} + VP_{pot}

This rule provides for the VP_{pot} (= Potential VP, see sec., 2.22232.) that can occur only with the NP_{nom}.

aye po:woli 'he may go.'

a:lɛ po:woli 'she may go.'

3.1.7.4. PERSONAL VERBAL KERNEL \rightarrow NP_{nom} + VP_{deb}

This rule provides for the VP_{deb} (= Debitive VP, see sec., 2.22233.) that can occur only with the NP_{nom}.

a:ye po:wodu 'he must go.'

a:lɛ po:wodu 'she must go.'

3.1.8. IMPERSONAL VERBAL KERNEL \rightarrow NP_{dat} + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{VP}_{\text{pot}} \\ \text{VP}_{\text{deb}} \end{array} \right\}$

This rule provides for the Dative Subject (NP_{dat}, see sec., 2.2123.) that can occur with VP_{pot} or VP_{deb}, see sec., 2.22232-3.

a:yagɛ po:woli 'he may have to go.'

a:legɛ po:woli 'she may have to go.'

a:yagɛ po:wodu 'he must have to go.'

a:legɛ po:wodu 'she must have to go.'

3.1.9. IMPERSONAL NOMINAL KERNEL \rightarrow NP_{ag} + VP_{pas}

This rule provides for the Agentive Subject (NP_{ag}, see sec., 2.2124.) that can occur with the Passive VP (see sec. 2.121. and also sec. 2.4212.).

a:yattɪ i: kelasa a:wu 'this work will be done by him.'

a:lettɪ i: kelasa a:wani 'this work will not be done by her.'

3.1.10. VP_X \rightarrow (PREVERBAL PHRASE) + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\text{VERB}_{\text{int}}] X \\ \text{NP}_{\text{ac}} + [\text{VERB}_{\text{tr}}] X \end{array} \right\}$

where X = nom, jus, pot, deb, pas, see rule 3.1.7.

This rule provides for the intransitive and transitive VPs, and the position of the Direct Object (= NP_{ac}, see sec. 2.2122.); and also, the optional occurrence of the Pre-verbal phrase, see rule 3.1.11., below.

e:nɪ po:pE 'I go.'

e:nɪ a:yani kerpE 'I kill him.'

a:lɪ barpalɪ 'she comes.'

a:lɪ ba:lenɪ su:palɪ 'she looks after the baby.'

3.1.11. PREVERBAL PHRASE \rightarrow (NP_{dat}) + (NP_{ins}) + (NP_{ag}) +
(NP_{soc}) + (ADVERBIAL PHRASE)

This rule provides for the optional occurrences of an Indirect Object (= NP_{dat}, see sec. 2.2123), an Instrumental Noun Phrase

(= NP_{ins}, see sec. 2.2125.), an Agentive Noun Phrase (= NP_{ag}, see sec. 2.2124.), a Sociative Noun Phrase (= NP_{soc}, see sec. 2.2127.) and an Adverbial Phrase (see rule 3.1.23.).

ra:me maysu:rugu ka:riḍi manglu:ruttu kriṣṇadappa ini po:pe
(Ram Mysore-dat. car-ins. Mangalore-ag. Krishna-soc. today goes)
'Today, Ram goes to Mysore by car from Mangalore with Krishna.'

Note, however, the Word Order within expressions subsumed under 3.1.11. (and elsewhere), is not rigid; the above is true virtually anywhere in the sentence; statistically, the Preverb Phrase occurs usually before the VP (but, see sec. 3.43.).

3.1.12. NP_Y → (PRENOMINAL PHRASE) + NP_Y

Where Y = voc, nom, dat, ag, ins, soc, acc, gen.

This Rule is Recursive, and provides for the optional occurrences of one or more Pre-nominal Phrases (see Rule 3.1.13., below) before any Noun Phrase.

udda to:ra boldu porlu ba:le 'tall, healthy, fair, and handsome baby.'

a:lēna paḷayana magalēna magana ra:mmani 'her older-brother's daughter's son's wife.'

3.1.13. PRENOMINAL PHRASE → (NP_{gen}) + (ADJECTIVAL PHRASE)

This rule provides for the optional occurrences of either the

NP_{gen} (Genitive Noun Phrase, see sec. 2.2126.) or the Adjectival Phrase (see Rule 3.1.24., below) or both together.

a:l₁ena ba:lE 'her baby'

ed₁dE ba:lE 'good baby'

a:l₁ena ed₁dE ba:lE 'her good baby'

3.1.14. $[NP]_Y \rightarrow [ACTOR + PERSON + GENDER + NUMBER]_Y$

Where Y = any case.

This rule provides for the covert or overt features of any NP such as Person, Gender, Number.

3.1.15. $ACTOR \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} NOUNS \\ PRONOUNS \end{array} \right\}$

This rule provides for the form-classes of any NP.

3.1.16. $PERSON \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} FIRST \\ SECOND \\ THIRD \end{array} \right\}$

3.1.17. $GENDER \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} HUMAN \\ NON-HUMAN \end{array} \right\}$

3.1.18. $NUMBER \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} SINGULAR \\ PLURAL \end{array} \right\}$

3.1.19. HUMAN SINGULAR --> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{MASCULINE} \\ \text{FEMININE} \end{array} \right\}$

3.1.20. PLURAL --> SINGULAR + PLURALIZER

3.1.21. VERB_X --> [V + TENSE + (NEGATIVE)]_X

Where X = nom, jus, pot, deb, ... see rule 3.1.7.

This rule provides for the constituents of any VP which consists of a root/stem plus Tense plus optional Negative marker together with the relevant Agreement.

3.1.22. TENSE --> PRESENT, RECENT PAST, REMOTE PAST, FUTURE, SUBJUNCTIVE.

3.1.23. ADV.PH. --> (TIME ADV.) + (INTENSIFIER) + ADVERB

3.1.24. ADJ.PH. --> (NUMERAL) + (INTENSIFIER) + ADJECTIVE

3.1.25. SUBJUNCTIVE --> REMOTE PAST + FUTURE

3.1.26. NOUN THI.HUM.SG.MASC. --> /ra:me/ 'Ram', /kr̥is̥n̥e/ 'Krishna', /ma:ni/ 'boy', /manuṣye/ 'man', ...

See sec. 2.111. for the subcategorization of Nouns.

3.1.27. NOUN THI.HUM.SG.FEM. --> /si:tE/ 'Sita', /ra:dhE/ 'Radha', /je:wu/ 'girl', /poṇjo:wu/ 'woman', ...

- 3.1.28. NOUN THI.HUM.PL. --> /ma:n̩ɪlu/ 'boys', /je:wulu/ 'girls', /manuʃyer̩/ 'men', /ponjo:wulu/ 'women', ...
- 3.1.29. NOUN THI.NON-HUM.SG. --> /petta/ 'cow', /mara/ 'tree', /me:ji/ 'table', /pe:r̩/ 'milk', /porlu/ 'beauty', ...
- 3.1.30. NOUN THI NON-HUM.PL. --> /pettonkulu/ 'cows', /maronkulu/ 'trees', /me:jilu/ 'tables', ...
- 3.1.31. PRON.FIR.HUM.SG. --> /e:n̩/ 'I'
- 3.1.32. PRON.FIR.HUM.PL. --> /en̩kulu/ 'we (exclusive)',
/nama/ 'we (inclusive)'
- 3.1.33. PRON.SEC.HUM.SG. --> /i:/ 'you' (sg.)
- 3.1.34. PRON.SEC.HUM.PL. --> /niŋkulu/ 'you (pl.)'
- 3.1.35. PRON.THI.HUM.SG.MASC. --> /a:ye/ 'he', /umbye/ 'this boy'
- 3.1.36. PRON.THI.HUM.SG.FEM. --> /a:l̩/ 'she', /umbal̩/ 'this girl'
- 3.1.37. PRON.THI.HUM.PL. --> /a:kulu/ 'those people',
/mokulu/ 'these people'
- 3.1.38. PRON.THI.NON-HUM.SG. --> /awu/ 'that', /undu/ 'this'

- 3.1.39. PRON. TH. NON-HUM. PL. --> /aykuḷ/ 'those',
/nekuḷ/ 'these'
- 3.1.40. PLURALIZER --> /-kuḷ/, /-ḷu/, /-rḷ/
See sec. 2.211.
- 3.1.41. MASCULINE --> /-e/, /ø/
See sec. 2.11213.
- 3.1.42. FEMININE --> /-lḷ/, /ø/
See sec. 2.11213.
- 3.1.43. V --> /po:-/ 'go', /a:-/ 'happen', /kuḷ-/ 'sit',
/ker-/ 'kill', /ampo:-/ 'cause to do', ...
See sec. 1.412.
- 3.1.44. NEGATIVE --> /-ri(y)-/, /-a(y)-/
See sec. 2.22113.
- 3.1.45. PRESENT --> /-p-/, /-w-/, /ø/
See sec. 2.221111.
- 3.1.46. RECENT PAST --> /-y-/, /-iy-/, /ø/
See sec. 2.221112.
- 3.1.47. REMOTE PAST --> /-t-/, /-tid-/, /-id-/
See sec. 2.221113.

- 3.1.48. FUTURE --> /-w-/, /ø/
See sec. 2.22112.
- 3.1.49. TIME ADV. --> /itE/ 'now', /apanaga/ 'then',
/ini/ 'today', /ko:dE/ 'yesterday'
See sec. 2.114.
- 3.1.50. INTENSIFIER --> /ba:ri/ 'too much', /baji:/ 'too
little', ...
See sec. 2.1154.
- 3.1.51. ADVERB --> /mella/ 'slow', /be:ga/ 'fast', ...
See sec. 2.114.
- 3.1.52. NUMERAL --> /opji/ 'one', /eradi/ 'two', ...
See sec. 2.115.
- 3.1.53. ADJECTIVE --> /edde/ 'good', /porlu/ 'beautiful',
/kurteli/ 'ugly', ...
See sec. 2.113.

3.2. THE TRANSFORMATIONS.

3.20. The Transformations are applied to the Phrase Structure to get the Structural Change of the sentences for the semantic interpretation. There are two types of T-Rules---the Obligatory T-Rules and the Optional T-Rules.

3.21. The Obligatory T-Rules.

3.21.1. $[\text{ACTOR} + \text{PERSON} + \text{GENDER} + \text{NUMBER}]_{\text{nom}} + [\text{VERB}_Z]_{\text{nom}}$

\Rightarrow ACTOR + PERSON + GENDER + NUMBER + VERB_Z +
PERSON + GENDER + NUMBER

Where Z = intransitive, transitive.

This rule provides for the obligatory agreement of the verb in person, gender, and number with that of the person, gender, and number of the Actor in the nominative case.

e:n̩ po:p-E 'I go'

i: po:p-a 'you (sg.) go'

a:ye po:p-e 'he goes'

a:l̩ po:p-a:l̩ 'she goes'

awu po:p-unu 'it goes'

...

3.21.2. $[\text{ACTOR} + \text{PERSON} + \text{GENDER} + \text{NUMBER}]_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}_{\text{jus}}$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\text{ACTOR} + \text{FIRST} + \text{GENDER} + \text{NUMBER}]_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}_{\text{prm}} \\ [\text{ACTOR} + \text{SECOND} + \text{GENDER} + \text{NUMBER}]_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}_{\text{imp}} \\ [\text{ACTOR} + \text{THIRD} + \text{GENDER} + \text{NUMBER}]_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}_{\text{hrt}} \end{array} \right\}$$

This rule provides for the exclusive occurrences of the Permissive (=prm) with the First Person, the Imperative (=imp) with the Second Person, and the Hortative (=hrt) with the Third Person respectively.

3.21.3. $\text{NP}_{\text{ag}} + \text{VP}_{\text{pas}} \Rightarrow \text{NP}_{\text{ag}} + \text{V}_{\text{inf-pur}} + \text{V}_{\text{pas}} + \text{THIRD} +$
NON-HUM + SG

This rule provides for the Agreement of the Passive (=pas) verb which is always /a:-/ 'to happen', in the Third-Non-Hum-Sg preceded by any verb in its Infinitive-of-purpose (=inf-pur) with the Agentive (=ag) subject.

3.21.4. $\text{NOUNS} + \text{PERSON} \Rightarrow \text{NOUNS} + \text{THIRD}$

This rule provides for the assignment of Third Person to all Nouns for the purpose of Agreement of the Verb.

3.21.5. SG + SG \implies PLURAL

This rule provides for the Agreement of the Verb when there are two singular Actors in the nominative.

3.21.6. FIR + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SEC} \\ \text{THI} \end{array} \right\} \implies$ FIR + PLURAL

This rule provides for the Agreement of the Verb when there are one Fir. and one Sec. or Thi. Actors in the nominative.

3.21.7. SEC + THI \implies SEC + PLURAL

This rule provides for the Agreement of the Verb when there are one Sec. and one Thi. Actors in the nominative.

3.21.8. VP- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{FIR} \\ \text{SEC} \end{array} \right\} \implies$ VP-THI+Gend

This rule provides for the agreement of Fir. Sec. pronouns with the Thi. pronouns in pronominalization.

e:ná po:pun-a:ye 'I am the one who is going' (masc.)

e:ná po:pun-a:lá 'I am the one who is going' (fem.)

i: po:pun-a:ye 'you (sg.masc) are the one who is going'

i: po:pun-a:lá 'you (sg.fem.) are the one who is going'

3.21.9. NP_{ag} + ADV \implies [/manta/+Gend] ag + ADV

This rule provides for the Superlative Comparator for the

Adjectives, or Adverbs.

mante-tt̩ malle (all-Non-Hum.-ag. big) 'the biggest'

mantere-tt̩ porlu (all-Hum.-ag. beautiful) 'the most handsome'

mantere-tt̩ be:ga (all-Hum.-ag. early) 'the earliest'

mantere-tt̩ bi:sa (all-Hum.-ag. fast) 'the fastest'

...

...

3.21.10. $NP_{ag} + VP_{pas} \Rightarrow NP_{dat} + VP_{pas}$

This rule provides for the obligatory Dative Subject that must occur with the VP_{pas} in order to express the Natural or external cause beyond the reach of human control.

eŋk̩ baɖawu a:punu (I-dat. hunger happen-pres.-it) 'I am hungry'

a:yag̩ saŋkaɖa guŋa a:pri (he-dat. disease cure happen-pres.-neg.-it) 'he won't get cured'

a:leg̩ tirs̩ɛ a:punu (she-dat. thirst happen-pres.-it) 'she is thirsty'

3.22. The Optional T-Rules.

3.22.1. $X + Y \ (\Rightarrow) \ Y + X$

Where $X = NP$, $Y = VP$; $X = Adj.$, $Y = Noun$; or

$X = Adv.$, $Y = Verb$.

a:ye batte (he come-rec.pt.-he) (\Rightarrow) batte a:ye

eddE ma:ni (good boy) (\Rightarrow) ma:ni eddE

mella batte (slowly come-rec.pt.-he) (\Rightarrow) batte mella

3.22.2. $X \ (\Rightarrow) \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X + X \\ X + X' \end{array} \right\}$

Where $X = NP$, VP , etc., and $X' =$ a Form-class of X .

This rule provides for the Reduplication and the successive sequence of any NP , VP , etc.

a:ye batte (he come-rec.pt.-he) (\Rightarrow) a:ye a:ye batte

(\Rightarrow) a:ye batte batte

a:kulu mokulu batteri (those-people these-people come-rec.pt.-they) 'those and these people came'

a:kulu batteri po:yeri (they come-rec.pt.-they go-rec.pt.-they) 'they came and went away'

...

...

3.22.3. $X_1X_2X_3\dots \ (\Rightarrow) \ X_1X_2X_3\dots-/gi(:)/X_2X_3\dots$

Where $X_1X_2X_3\dots$ = the syllables of any morpheme.

This rule provides for the occurrence of Echo-morphemes which carry the lexical equivalent 'something, etc., so on'.

aṣana 'meals'	aṣana-giṣana 'eating and drinking etc.'
ga:li 'wind'	ga:li-gi:li 'wind and rain etc.'
o:duna 'read'	o:duna-gi:duna 'read and do something'

3.22.4. $X + Y \ (\Rightarrow) \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X + (Y) \\ (X) + Y \end{array} \right\}$

Where $X = NP$, $Y = VP$

This rule provides for the Optional deletion of NP or VP in a sentence.

3.22.5. $X \ (\Rightarrow) \ X\text{-PLS}$

Where $X =$ sentence, NP, VP, Adj., Adv.; and

PLS = Phrase-Level-Suffix.

This rule provides for the suffixation of any Phrase-Level-Suffix virtually anywhere in a sentence.

a:ye batte (he come-rec.pt.-he) 'he came'

a:ye batte-na: 'did he come?'

a:ye-na: batte 'is it he who came?'

a:ye ko:dE-na: batte 'is it yesterday that he came?'

$$3.22.6. \left\{ \begin{array}{c} X \\ X' \end{array} \right\} (==\Rightarrow) X + X'$$

Where X and X' are sentences, NPs, VPs; but, they are not identical.

This rule provides for the Conjoining of sentences, NPs, VPs.

$$3.22.7. \left\{ \begin{array}{c} X \\ X' \end{array} \right\} (==\Rightarrow) X\text{-PLS} + X'\text{-PLS}$$

Where X and X' are sentences, NPs, VPs; but, they are not identical.

This rule provides for the Inclusive and Exclusive Conjoining of sentences, NPs, VPs.

$$3.22.8. X (==\Rightarrow) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ B \\ C \\ \dots \end{array} \right\} + X$$

X = homonym, and A, B, C, are its Cross-

references corresponding to specific lexical entries.

This rule provides for removal of the Ambiguity of homonyms when the context does not make it clear.

$$3.22.9. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}_{\text{nom}} \\ \text{S} \end{array} \right\} (==\Rightarrow) \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP-PLS} + \text{S}$$

This rule provides for the Adverbialization in Embedding.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ma:n}i \text{ po:p}u\text{pu} \\ \text{bar}\text{şa} \text{ barpu}\text{pu} \end{array} \right\} (==\Rightarrow) \text{ma:n}i \text{ po:n-aga} \text{ bar}\text{şa} \text{ barpu}\text{pu} \text{ (boy go-} \\ \text{while rain come-pres.-it) 'it rains} \\ \text{when the boy goes'}$$

$$3.22.10. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}_{\text{nom}} \\ \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}'_{\text{nom}} \end{array} \right\} (==\Rightarrow) \text{VP-}\underline{\text{i}}\text{:} + \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}'_{\text{nom}}$$

This rule provides for the Adjectivization in Embedding.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ba:lE} \text{ a}l\text{pu}\text{pu} \\ \text{ba:lE} \text{ pe:r}\dot{\text{ı}} \text{ parpu}\text{pu} \end{array} \right\} (==\Rightarrow) \text{a}l\text{p-i:} \text{ ba:lE} \text{ pe:r}\dot{\text{ı}} \text{ parpu}\text{pu} \text{ (cry-} \\ \text{pres.-adj.-theme baby milk drink-} \\ \text{pres.-it) 'the crying baby} \\ \text{drinks milk'}$$

$$3.22.11. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}_{\text{nom}} \\ \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{VP}'_{\text{nom}} \end{array} \right\} (==\Rightarrow) \text{NP}_{\text{nom}} + \text{V}_{\text{inf-Pron.}+\text{Thi.}} + \text{VP}'_{\text{nom}}$$

This rule provides for the Pronominalization of VPs.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{e:n}\dot{\text{ı}} \text{ po:pE} \\ \text{e:n}\dot{\text{ı}} \text{ ku}l\text{luwE} \end{array} \right\} (==\Rightarrow) \text{e:n}\dot{\text{ı}} \text{ po:-pu}\text{u-a:ye} \text{ ku}l\text{luwE} \text{ (I go-inf.-} \\ \text{he sit-pres.-I) 'I was supposed to go,} \\ \text{but I stay here'}$$

3.22.12. Adv. (\Rightarrow) NP_{ag} + Adv.

This rule provides for the Comparator for the Adjectives of Comparison. Note also, Verbal Infinitives are included in NP.

a:ye ennatt \ddot{a} udda (he I-ag. tall) 'he is taller than I'

kulluna entumett \ddot{a} eddE (sit-inf. stand-inf.-ag. good) 'it is better to sit down than to stand up'.

3.22.13. SINGULAR (\Rightarrow) PLURAL

This rule provides for the Honorific use of the Plural in place of the Singular form.

3.22.14. HUMAN (\Rightarrow) NON-HUMAN

This rule provides for the Disrespect shown to the Human form by using the Non-human form.

3.22.15. NON-HUMAN (\Rightarrow) HUMAN

This rule provides for the Personification of the Non-human form by using the Human form.

3.3. The Deep Structure.

3.30. The derivational history as described in the Phrase-Structure-Rules after undergoing the Obligatory Transformations, gives the Structural Descriptions of all the Kernel sentences of Tulu. The Obligatory and the Optional Transformations give the Structural Descriptions of all the Derived Sentences. These structural descriptions after undergoing the structural change through the lexical and/or grammatical selections interpret the semantic content of the sentences (structures).

3.31. The Kernel Sentences.

3.31.1. The Equational-positive-sentence.

$$S \implies NP_{nom} + NP_{nom}$$

ra:me ma:ni (Ram boy) 'Ram is a boy'

a:l̥i je:wu (she girl) 'she is a girl'

3.31.2. The Equational-negative-sentence.

$$S \implies S + PLS$$

ra:me ma:ni att̥i 'Ram is not a boy'

a:l̥i je:wu att̥i 'she is not a girl'

3.31.3. The Subject-Predicate-pos./neg. sentence.

S \Rightarrow NP_{nom} + VP_{nom}

a:ye po:pe 'he goes'.

a:ye po:priye 'he doesn't go'.

awu barpuṅu 'it comes'.

awu barpri 'it doesn't come'.

3.31.4. The Subject-Object-Predicate pos./neg. sentence.

S \Rightarrow NP_{nom} + NP_{ac} + VP_{nom}

pucce elinḥ kerpuṅu 'the cat kills the rat'

pucce na:yinḥ kerpri 'the cat doesn't kill the dog'

3.31.5. The Imperative-pos./neg. sentence.

S \Rightarrow NP_{nom} + VP_{imp}

i: po:la 'you (sg.) go'

i: po:wada 'you (sg.) don't go'

3.31.6. The Hortative-pos./neg. sentence.

S \Rightarrow NP_{nom} + VP_{hort}

a:ye po:waḍi 'let him go'
 a:ye po:wotri 'let him not go'
 a:ḷi baraḍi 'let her come'
 a:ḷi barotri 'let her not come'

3.31.7. The Permissive-pos./neg. sentence.

S ==> NP_{nom} + VP_{perm}

nama ampuga 'let us do'
 nama ampotri 'let us not do'

3.31.8. The Personal-Debitive-pos./neg. sentence.

S ==> NP_{nom} + VP_{deb}

a:ye po:wodu 'he must go'
 e:ṇi po:wotri 'I must not go'

3.31.9. The Personal-Potential-pos./neg. sentence.

S ==> NP_{nom} + VP_{pot}

a:ye po:woli 'he may go'
 i: po:woli 'you (sg.) may go'
 awu po:wotri 'it may not go'

3.31.10. The Impersonal-Debitive-pos./neg. sentence.

S \Rightarrow NP_{dat} + VP_{deb}

a:yagɪ po:wɔɖu 'he must have to go'

a:yagɪ po:wotri 'he mustn't have to go'

3.31.11. The Impersonal-Potential-pos./neg. sentence.

S \Rightarrow NP_{dat} + VP_{pot}

a:yagɪ po:wɔɭɪ 'he may have to go'

a:yagɪ po:wotri 'he may not have to go'

3.31.12. The Passive-pos./neg. sentence.

S \Rightarrow NP_{ag} + V_{inf-pur} + V_{pas}^{+Thi+Non-hum+Sg}

a:yattɪ po:waregɪ a:punu 'he can go'

a:yattɪ po:waregɪ a:pri 'he can't go'

3.31.13. The Interrogative-(yes/no)-pos./neg. sentence.

S-PLS \Rightarrow S-a:

a:ye ma:niya: 'Is he a boy?'

a:ye po:pena: 'Is he going?'

a:ye po:wotriya: 'Shouldn't he go?'

3.31.14. The Emphatic-pos./neg. sentence.

S-PLS ==> S-e:

awu marane: 'it is definitely a tree'

a:ye po:yene: 'he did go'

a:ye po:wode: 'he should go'

3.31.15. The Reportative-pos./neg. sentence.

S-PLS ==> S-kerE

a:ye marlekerE 'People say, he is mad'

a:ye po:priyekerE 'I heard, he is not going'

Note: See sec. 2.3. Phrase-Level-Suffixes in Morphology for more of the same type of sentences as described above.

3.32. The Derived Sentences.

3.320. There are two types of Derived Sentences---the Compound and the Complex. The Compound sentence has two VPs whereas the Complex sentence has more than two VPs.

3.321. The Compound Sentences.

3.321.1. The Conditional Sentence.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{S-PLS} \\ \text{S}' \end{array} \right\} \implies \text{S-}\dot{\text{d}}\text{a} + \text{S}'$$

a:ye po:yeda e:nā barpE 'if he goes, I come'

a:lā kolprialāda i: po:wada 'don't go if she doesn't
give'

3.321.2. The simple-Conjunctional sentence.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{S} \\ \text{S}' \end{array} \right\} \implies \text{S} + \text{S}'$$

a:ye po:ye e:nā po:yE 'he went and I went'

ra:me batte si:tE po:yālā 'Ram came and Sita went'

3.321.3. The Indirect-Single-Quotational sentence.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{S-PLS} \\ \text{S}' \end{array} \right\} \implies \text{S-ntā} + \text{S}'$$

a:ye po:pE:ntā paṇḍe 'he said that he would go'

e:nā po:woḍu:ntā a:lā paṇḍālā 'she said that I should go'

3.321.4. The Comparative-sentence.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{S-PLS} \\ \text{S}' \end{array} \right\} \implies \text{S-lka} + \text{S}'$$

i: paṅṅalka e:nī bareyĒ 'I wrote as you said'

a:ye antnalka ampla 'do like he does.'

3.321.5. The Inclusive-Conjunctive-sentence.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{S-PLS} \\ \text{S'-PLS} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{S-la} + \text{S'-la}$$

ba:lĒ bu:lṅṅula ga:ya a:nāla 'the baby fell down as well
as it got hurt'

ga:lī bi:sināla barṣa batnāla 'wind is blowing and also
it is raining'

3.321.6. The Nominal-Conjunctive-sentence.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{NP-PLS} + \text{VP} \\ \text{NP'-PLS} + \text{VP} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{NP-la} + \text{NP'-la} + \text{VP}$$

a:ye po:pe } a:yela a:lḷa po:perī 'he and she go'
a:lī po:paḷī }

e:nī po:pĒ } e:nla i:lā po:pa 'you and I go'
i: po:pa }

3.321.7. The Verbal-Conjunctive-sentence.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{NP} + \text{VP-PLS} \\ \text{NP} + \text{VP'-PLS} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP-la} + \text{VP'-la}$$

a:ye kudonte }
 a:ye barepe } a:ye kudentela barepela
 'he is sitting and writing'

 je:wu atlampuwalā }
 je:wu padapanpalā } je:wu atlampuwalla padapanpalla
 'the girl is cooking and singing'

3.322. The Complex Sentences.

3.322.1. The Multiple-simple-conjunctive-sentence.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S \\ S' \\ S'' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S + S' + S''$$

e:nā po:yE }
 a:ye batte } e:nā po:yE + a:ye batte + enkulu
 enkulu pa:teriya } pa:teriya 'I went, he came and
 we talked'

3.322.2. The Multiple-Indirect-Quotative-Sentence.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S\text{-PLS} \\ S'\text{-PLS} \\ S'' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S\text{-ntā} + S'\text{-ntā} + S''$$

ra:me po:pe	}	ra:me po:pe:nti + şankare paᅇ:nti +
şankare paᅇ		
a:li paᅇali		

a:li paᅇali 'she said that Shankar
said that Ram is going'

3.322.3. The Multiple-Exclusive-Conjunctive-sentence.

S-PLS	}	==>	S-a: + S'-a: + S''
S'-PLS			
S''			

a:ye baroᅇa: a:li po:woda: eᅇki gottuddi 'I don't know
whether he should come or she should go'

ka:pi bo:ᅇa: ca: bo:ᅇa: ja:do bo:du 'do you want coffee
or tea or what else?'

3.322.4. The Multiple-Inclusive-Conjunctive-sentence.

S-PLS	}	==>	S-la + S'-la + S''-la
S'-PLS			
S''-PLS			

a:ye battela umbali pa:teriyali e:ni su:yEla 'he came and
this girl spoke to him and I saw them also'

ra:me battela aᅇnantela po:yela 'Ram came, and ate, and
went away'

3.4. Ambiguity.

3.40. Ambiguity refers to a situation in which it is difficult to select a specific semantic interpretation between two or more lexical entries. It is possible to have two types of ambiguities, the semantic ambiguity and the structural ambiguity.

3.41. The Semantic Ambiguity. There are many homonyms in the language. These homonyms create no problem in the semantic interpretation of their lexical ambiguity. The preceding or the succeeding constituent with the relevant cross-reference provides the necessary context to eliminate the ambiguity as observed in the following illustrations:

/puli/ 'tamarind; worm; sour; pride'

Now the sentence #puli o:lu unḍu# can hence mean 'where is the tamarind?; where is the sourness (is it sour)?; where is the worm?'. But, the exact interpretation will depend upon the situation such as who speaks, where he speaks, and why he speaks. The cook is asking for the tamarind; the eating-person is complaining about the sour-cream; the farmer in the field, is looking for the worm; etc. If the said situation doesn't help to clarify the ambiguity, then, as explained in Rule 3.22.8., additional constituents precede the ambiguous lexical item.

#punkeda puli o:lu unḍu# (tamarind-tree-gen. tamarind where

is) 'where is the tamarind?'; #a₁E puli o:lu undu# (butter-milk sourness where is) 'where is the sourness in butter-milk?; and #mannāda puli o:lu undu# (earth-gen. worm where is) 'where is the earth-worm?'. Note: /nakkulu/ 'Earth-worm'

3.42. The Structural Ambiguity. This ambiguity is due to alternate grammatical interpretation in the derivational hierarchy. The deletion or any other change never takes place if it gives rise to possible misinterpretation.

3.421. Some instances of ambiguity can arise from "dropping" of inflectional suffixes:

na:yi keri: pili 'the tiger which the dog killed'

na:yinā keri: pili 'the tiger which killed the dog'

a:ye koli: pustaka 'the book which he gave'

a:yagā koli: pustaka 'the book which was given to him'

a:yadā koli: pustaka 'the book which was entrusted to him'

a:yana paṭa 'his picture (photo)'

a:yano paṭa 'the picture which belongs to him'

a:ye getti: paṭa 'the photo which he snapped'

a:ye getondi: paṭa 'the photo which he purchased'

a:ye anti: paṭa 'the picture which he drew'

3.422. Some instances of ambiguity can be eliminated by

adding more information relevant to the respective grammatical categories as in the following examples:

/bu:lu/ 'creeper (herb); fall-fut.-it' and hence,
 #awu bu:lu# 'it is a creeper; it will fall down'. But,
 #awu bu:lu paccE# (that creeper green) 'that is a creeper'
 #awu bu:lu ja:gratE# (that fall-fut.-it careful) 'that will fall
 down'.

3.43. The Word Order. The word order becomes rigid and plays an important role in eliminating the structural ambiguity contrary to what has been said in Rule 3.1.11.

na:yi keru: pili 'the tiger which the dog killed'
 pili keru: na:yi 'the dog which the tiger killed'
 bomba:yiditti: ra:mana mage 'son of Ram who is in Bombay'
 ra:mana bomba:yiditti: mage 'Ram's son who is in Bombay'
 maysu:ruda magalegi a:sti koliyE 'I gave the property to
 the daughter who is in Mysore'.

magalegi maysu:ruda a:sti koliyE 'I gave the property which is
 in Mysore to the daughter'.

3.5. The Surface Structure.

3.50. All the sentences derived as either by the singulary transformations or by the generalized transformations, have an out-put represented by lexical and/or grammatical categories. These lexical/grammatical categories have been coded in phonemic notations as described in section 1., phonology. The phonological changes that take place during the process of grammatical synthesis have been explained in section 2.6., morphophonemics. But, still, there is a type of phonological change that takes place in syntax, after the structural change has been taken place. This change can be called as the Syntacto-phonemics.

3.51. Syntacto-phonemics. Processes thus characterized include allegro-speech, under-articulation, and stylistic variation, or a combination of the above. The net effect, in all cases, is something like "contraction". The pluses, the hyphens, and the spaces adopted to distinguish the lexical/grammatical items are, of course, not present in the ultimate representation of the sentences. They automatically vanish and the sentences become sequences of vowels and consonants/consonant-clusters. One, again encounters phonological changes, reminiscent of the sound laws explained in section 2.6., morphophonemics, but not necessarily at morpheme boundaries. The purpose of this section is

to exemplify the complexity of phonological changes in Tulu, rather than to present an exhaustive study. The following illustrations are self-explanatory.

- undeni enki kolu ==> undenkolu
 (this-ac. I-dat. give-imp.-sg.) 'give this to me'
- undu e:reno ==> unde:rno
 (this who-gen-abs.) 'whose is this-one?'
- undu a:yatti a:wani ==> unda:yatta:wani
 (this he-ag. happen-fut.-neg.-it) 'he cannot do this'
- undu a:yagi kolu ==> unda:yakolu
 (this he-dat. give-imp.-sg.) 'give this to him'
- undeni antati ti:rodu ==> undanti:rodu
 (this-ac. do-after able-deb.) 'this must be done at any cost'
- enna illolu undu ==> enallolundu
 (I-gen. house-inst. is-it) '(it) is in my house'
- e:ni illagi po:pE ==> e:nilla:po:pE
 (I house-dat. go-pres.-I) 'I go home'
- e:ni a:yada amparE panuwE ==> e:na:yadamparEpanwE
 (I he-soc. do-inf.-of-pur. tell-fut.-I) 'I will tell him to do'
- awu ja:do ==> awja:do
 (it what) 'what is it?'
- awu e:ri su:la ==> awe:rsu:la
 (it who see-imp.-sg.) 'find out who is he'

a:kulu batteri ==> a:kulbatteri ==> a:kclubatteri
 (they-hum. come-rec.past-they) 'they came'

a:kulu batati po:yeri ==> a:kulbatpo:yeri
 ==> a:kclubattipo:yeri

(they come-after go-rec.past-they) 'after coming here they
 went away'

a:kulena pudari ja:do ==> a:kulnapudarja:do
 ==> a:klenapudarja:do

(they-gen. name what) 'what is his (honorific) name?'

a:kulu ini po:peri ==> a:klinipo:peri

(they today go-pres.-they) 'they go today'

a:li o:lu ullali ==> a:lo:llali

(she where be-pres.-she) 'where is she?'

je:gala iddi ==> je:laddi (why-even no) 'simply'

je:wuni su:yE ==> je:wsu:yE (girl-ac. see-rec.past-I)

'I saw the girl'

suru:ta pantyedi e:ti sa:li irE pa:dni ==>

surupantyyede:tsa:lirEpa:dni (first-gen. row-inst. how-many
 line leaf put-rec.past-it) 'how many lines of leaves are put
 in the first batch?'

pani suka ==> pansuka (say-imp.-sg.dare) 'how dare you say'

pani suka ==> panissuka (say-imp.pl. dare) ' " '

... ..

... ..

4. The Dialects of Tulu.

4.0. TULU has developed many dialects due to its various ethnic and religious affinities, as well as to its peculiar geographic location which is surrounded by the Arabic Ocean on the west, by the Western-Ghats on the east, by the very big rivers on the south and on the north. But within the Tulu-area, there are many broad and deep rivers, high hillocks with dense forests---all these create a sort of dialect isoglosses. Apart from this, there is a major class of dialects which are solely due to the socio-religious hierarchy. Though there is enough of mutual religious tolerance and mutual linguistic intelligibility, the dialectic divergences are marked and noticeable.

4.01. Classification of Tulu Dialects.

4.011. There are areal dialects which can be called as Horizontal dialects; and, social dialects which can be called as Vertical dialects.

4.012. Horizontal dialects. These dialects are not prominent even though there is a marked difference as one moves from one place to another in any direction within the Tulu-area. For example, keeping Vertical dialects as constant, one may find differences in Central-Tulu, Coastal-Tulu, Eastern-Tulu, Northern-Tulu, Southern-Tulu, etc. and also the impact of the

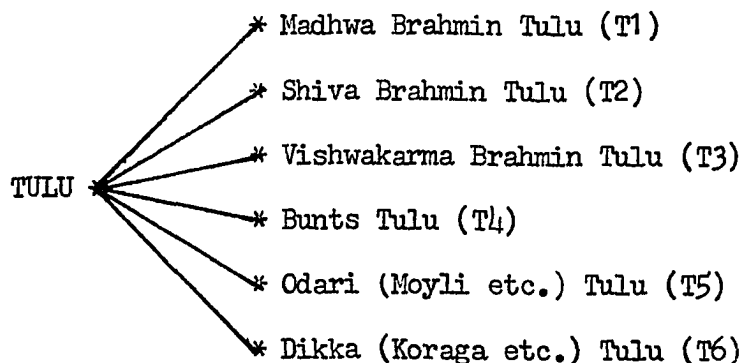
border languages like Malayalam, Kannada, Coorg, etc. on Tulu of the border-areas. The state of research does not permit a discussion of the horizontal dialects, and there has been no attempt to deal with them here. Even so, it is doubtful that a radically different grammar would be needed to represent any of them.

4.013. Vertical dialects. The Vertical dialects are very prominent in any locality. Persons living in a particular spot speak different dialects due to their religious affinity and their association with the social-functions.

The Madhwa Brahmins, also known as Shivalli Brahmins, speak among themselves a Tulu which is, though understood, not spoken by other Tulu speakers. The Shiva Brahmins speak a Tulu which is different from the Madhwa Brahmin Tulu. The Vishwakarma Brahmins speak a third variety of Tulu. The Bunts, also known as Nadavas, speak a fourth dialect of Tulu. The Odari, Moyli, Kelesi, etc. speak a fifth variety of Tulu. And the sixth variety is spoken by Dikkas, Koragas, Muggeras, etc. Hence we have six dialects of Tulu in one spot.

The present study is based on the dialects of UDIPI, an important religious and cultural center for the Tulu-people, where they come from all over the place especially during the annual

festival-days(usually in January 12-16).



If Tulu-Dialect-Survey were conducted taking into account all the major Horizontal dialects and the above six Vertical dialects, there would be some thirty dialects or so, plus the dialects of the immigrant Goans, Christians, Moslems, Malayalis, Tamils, the Gypsies, etc.

A brief comparison of the various dialects against the Grammar presented here, suggests that the major differences involve under-differentiation (phonological merger), homophones, polysemy, and the other variations in the lexicon. Accordingly, the Grammar presented here, may go a long way towards securing as a "base grammar" for the entire dialect-area.

4.1. Phonological Correspondences.

4.10. The correspondences presented here have not been systematized to the point where any historical statements can be

attempted. None appear to indicate wholly general sound laws, although, undoubtedly, there must have been such. Quite possibly, the picture has been obscured by across-dialect-borrowings to the where the correspondences appear sporadic and non-systematic. As further information becomes available, some main outlines of the correspondence system may emerge.

4.11. Correspondences in vowels.

4.111. i is realized as \emptyset/u in the following cases:

T1-2 padipE : T4-6 padpE : T3 padupE 'spinach'
 madimE : madmE : madumE 'marriage'

4.112. ɨ is realized as i/u in the following cases:

T1-2 riḡa : T3 riḡa : T4-6 ruḡa 'debt'
 riḡtu ritu rutu 'season'

4.113. u is realized as $\emptyset/i/o$ in the following cases:

T1-2 ujumbuḡa : T3-6 jumbuni 'to suck'
 po:pḡa : po:pini 'to go'
 uḡalɨ : oḡalɨ 'body'
 ruḡḡi : roḡḡi 'rice cake'

4.114. e is realized as $\emptyset/i/u/o/a:/ya/ya:$ in the following cases:

T1-2 eradɨ : T3-6 raddɨ 'two'
 edatɨ : dattɨ 'left'

T1-2	eļepci	:	T3-6	lepci	'ladder'			
T1-2	nedrE	:	T4-6	nidrE	:	T3	niddirE	'sleep'
T1-3	entu	:	T4-6	untu	'it will stand'			
T1-2	bettī	:	T3-6	bokka	'afterwards'			
	oļeyi	:		ula:yi	'inside'			
	pideyi	:		pida:yi	'outside'			
	eņki	:		yaņki	'I-dat.'			
	eņkulu	:		yaņkulu	'we-pl.-excl.'			
T1-3	e:nī	:	T4-6	ya:nī	'I'			

4.115. o is realized as $\emptyset/u/e/a$: in the following cases:

T1-2	oļacilī	:	T3-6	laccilī	'lawn'
	oļepu	:		leppu	'call'
	oļeyi	:		ula:yi	'inside'
	norE	:		nurE	'foam, lather'
	doņkla	:		deņkla	'kick-imp.-sg.'
	owu	:		ewu	'which'
	a:jo:tno	:		a:ja:dina	'curry'
	mallo	:		malla:	'the big-one'
	enno	:		enna:	'mine'

4.116. a is realized as $\emptyset/i/E/o$ in the following cases:

T1-2	ađapu	:	T3-6	dappu	'plough'
	ađengi	:		dengi	'hiding'
	po:puna	:		po:pini	'going'

T1-2	barpuṇa	:	T3-6	barpini	'coming'
	onda	:		ontE	'a little'
	po:yaḷi	:		po:yolu	'go-rec.past-she'

4.12. Correspondences in Consonants.

4.1211. k is realized as g in the following case:

T1-2	ku:rūṇa	:	T3-6	gu:rūni	'to doze'
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4.1212. g is realized as d in the following cases:

T1-2	getonūṇa	:	T3-6	detonuni	'to buy'
	geppūṇa	:		deppuni	'to remove'

4.1213. h is realized as ∅/ɣ in the following cases:

T1-4	ha:l̥i	:	T5-6	a:l̥i	'destruction'			
T1-2	aṅka:ra	:	T3-6	a:ŋka:ra	'pride'			
	he:ra:l̥a	:		e:ra:l̥a	'plenty'			
T1-2	a:ha:ra	:	T3-4	ha:ra	:	T5-6	a:ra	'food'
T1-2,4	le:ha	:	T3,5-6	le:ya	'treacle'			
T1-2	aḥita	:	T3-6	ayita	'trouble'			

4.1221. c is realized as s in the following cases:

T1-2	caḷi	:	T3-6	sali	'cold'
	ruḥi	:		rusi	'taste'
T1-2,4	wicitra	:	T3,5-6	wisitra	'strange'

4.1222. j is realized as y/d in the following cases:

T1-3 kajipu	:	T4-6 kayipu 'sauce'
T1-2 ja:nE	:	T3-6 da:nE 'what'
je:gɨ	:	de:gɨ 'why'
jekkuṇa	:	dekkuni 'to wash'
jiṇjuna	:	diṇjuni 'to be filled'

4.1231. t is realized as k/c/t in the following cases:

T1 oytE	:	T2-6 oykE 'in what place'
T1,4 toppi	:	T2-3,5-6 coppi 'cap'
T1-4 tike:tɨ	:	T5-6 tike:tɨ 'ticket'

4.1232. d is realized as ɖd/d in the following cases:

T1-2 eradɨ	:	T3-6 raddɨ 'two'
adakuṇa	:	dakkuni 'to throw'
adapuṇa	:	dappuni 'to plough'

4.1233. s is realized as t/s in the following cases:

T1-4 iṣṭa	:	T5-6 iṭṭa 'liking'
aṣṭemi	:	aṭṭemi 'a festival'
kaṣṭa	:	kaṭṭa 'difficult'
T1-2 saṅka	:	T3-6 saṅka 'bridge'
si:ta	:	si:ta 'cold'
kaṣa:ya	:	kasa:ya 'herb-tea'
ka:sa	:	ka:sa 'direct relation'

T1-2	am̩sa	:	T3-6	amsa	'part'
	war̩sa	:		warsa	'year'

4.1234. n is realized as d/n in the following cases:

T1-2	en̩ma	:	T3-6	ed̩ma	'eight'
	munc̩i	:		munci	'chillies'
	pan̩ka	:		panka	'let us say'
	kann̩a	:		kanna	'burglary'

4.1235. l is realized as l/r in the following cases:

T1-2	a:l̩i	:	T3-6	a:l̩i	'she'
	a:l̩E	:		a:l̩E	'butter-milk'
	kali	:		kali	'liquor'
	a:kulu	:		a:kulu	'they'
	ku:li	:		ku:li	'tooth'
	gili	:		gili	'parrot'
	balli	:		balli	'creeper'
	gal̩ipuna	:		gariyuni	'to have scratches'
	gil̩ipuna	:		giriuni	'to be untied'
	kul̩ipuna	:		kuriyuni	'to rot'
	kol̩puna	:		korpini	'to give'
	bul̩ipuna	:		buripuni	'to weep'
	bu:luna	:		bu:runi	'to fall'
	ko:li	:		ko:ri	'chicken'

T1-2	gul <u>ḱ</u> E	:	T3-6	gur <u>ḱ</u> E	'a big vessel'
	pol <u>ḱ</u> tu	:		portu	'time, sun'
	bal <u>ḱ</u> i	:		bari	'edge'

4.1241. t is realized as d/s in the following cases:

T1-2	po:tu	:	T3-6	po:du	'after going'
	a:t <u>ḱ</u>	:		a:d <u>ḱ</u>	'after becoming'
	mady <u>ḱ</u> elti	:		mady <u>ḱ</u> eldi	'washerwoman'
	ṣ <u>ḱ</u> etti	:		ṣ <u>ḱ</u> eddi	'fem. Shetty'
T1-2,4-6	tu:	:	T3	su:	'fire'
	ti:p <u>ḱ</u> E	:		si:p <u>ḱ</u> E	'sweet'
	tud <u>ḱ</u> E	:		sud <u>ḱ</u> E	'river'
T1-2	it <u>ḱ</u> E	:	T3-6	is <u>ḱ</u> E	'now'

4.1242. d is realized as t/s in the following cases:

T1-2	onda	:	T3-6	ont <u>ḱ</u> E	'a little'
	do:n <u>ḱ</u> ḱE	:		so:n <u>ḱ</u> ḱE	'log'

4.1243. s is realized as h/t/d/r in the following cases:

T1	sa:di	:	T2	ha:di	T3-6	ta:di	'path'
	so:j <u>ḱ</u> una	:		ho:j <u>ḱ</u> una		to:juni	'to seem'
	su:p <u>ḱ</u> una	:		hu:p <u>ḱ</u> una		tu:pini	'to see'
	soyp <u>ḱ</u> una	:		hoyp <u>ḱ</u> una	T3	toypun <u>ḱ</u> E	'to wash'
T1-2	sitt <u>ḱ</u>	:	T3-6	tirt <u>ḱ</u>			'down'
	sayp <u>ḱ</u> una	:		taypini			'to die'

T1-2 sappu : T3-6 tappu 'leaves'
 mosalE : modalE 'alligator'
 T1 kastalE : T2 kartalE : T3-6 kattalE 'darkness'

4.1244. l is realized as r/s in the following cases:

T1-2 lattE : T3-6 rattE 'arm'
 la:tE : ra:tE 'pulley'
 T1 ba:lulu : T2 ba:rulu : T3-6 ballu 'children'
 T1,3-6 lo:tE : T2 so:tE 'tumbler'

4.1251. p is realized as y/b/w in the following cases:

T1-2 uripuna : T3 uriyunE : T4-6 uriwuni 'to burn'
 telipuna : teliyunE : teliwuni 'to settle'
 ubipuna : ubiyunE : ubiwuni 'to spit'
 agipuna : agiyunE : agiwuni 'to chew'
 alepuna : aleyunE : alewuni 'to wander'
 pireli : T3-6 bireli 'finger'

4.1252. b is realized as w in the following case:

T1-2 abarE : T3-6 awarE 'beans'

4.1253. w is realized as y in the following cases:

T1-2,4-6 su:warE : T3 tu:yarE 'in order to see'
 po:warE : po:yarE 'in order to go'
 a:warE : a:yarE 'in order to happen'

4.13. Correspondences in Clusters.

4.1311. kṣ is realized as c/cc in the following cases:

T1-2	kṣaya	:	T3-6	caya	'tuberculosis'
	ksana	:		cana	'moment'
	akṣara	:		accara	'alphabet'

4.1312. ṅ is realized as ṅṅ in the following case:

T1-2	aṅgana	:	T3-6	aṅṅana	'court yard'
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4.1321. ṣw is realized as s/ss in the following cases:

T1-2	aṣwarya	:	T3-6	aysarya	'wealth'
	aṣwattha	:		assatta	'a holy tree'

4.1322. ny is realized as ṅṅ in the following cases:

T1-2	punya	:	T3-6	ṅṅna	'virtue'
	bonya	:		ṅṅna	'ash'

4.1323. ll is realized as ll in the following cases:

T1-2	kulluṅa	:	T3-6	kulluni	'to sit'
	balli	:		balli	'creeper'
	bolla	:		bolla	'flood'

4.1331. tt is realized as kk/ss/rt in the following cases:

T1-2	betti	:	T3-6	bokka	'afterwards'
	itti	:		issi	'right now'
	sitti	:		tirti	'down'

4.13312. ts is realized as ss/rc in the following cases:

T1-2	matsara	:	T3-6	massara	'jealousy'
	utsawa	:		urcawa	'festival'
	utsa:ha	:		urca:ha	'enthusiasm'

4.13321. dh is realized as j in the following case:

T1-2	dho:tra	:	T3-6	jo:tra	'Dhoti'(a long white cloth)
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4.13322. dd is realized as jj in the following case:

T1-2	iddi	:	T3-6	ijji	'no, it is not'
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4.1341. st is realized as t/tt in the following cases:

T1-2	sta:nike	:	T3-6	ta:nike	'Stanika'
	mast̃	:		matt̃	'plenty'
	kast̃	:		katt̃	'serious'

4.1342. sw is realized as ss in the following case:

T1-2	aswastha	:	T3-6	assa ^t ata	'illness'
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4.135. rr is realized as riyEr in the following cases:

T1-2,4-6	parrE	:	T3	pariyErE	'in order to drink'
	barrE	:		bariyErE	'in order to come'

4.136. mh is realized as mm in the following case:

T1-2,4	simha	:	T3,5-6	simma	'lion'
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4.14. Simplification of the Clusters.

4.141. Fricatives are lost in the process of declusterization as observed in the following examples:

T1-2	khadga	:	T3-6	kadga	'sword'
	mukhya	:		mukya	'important'
	matha	:		maṭa	'choultry'
	dha:nya	:		da:nya	'grain'
	ratha	:		rata	'chariot'
	phala	:		pala	'fruit, result'
	bha:gya	:		ba:gya	'luck'
	wyatya:sa	:		wetta:sa	'difference'
	nya:ya	:		na:ya	'justice'
	dra:kṣi	:		dira:cci	'grapes'
	samskrīta	:		samakrita	'Sanskrit'
	samstha:na	:		samaṭta:na	'province'
	jwara	:		jara	'fever'
	swara	:		sara	'neck-lace'
	ṣwa:sa	:		sa:sa	'breath'

4.142. An intrusive vowel occurs inbetween the clusters as observed in the following cases:

T1-2	sle:ṭi	:	T3-6	sile:ṭi	'slate'
	kla:sṭi	:		kila:sṭi	'class'
	priya	:		piriya	'dear, expensive'

T1-2	kṛaya	:	T3-6	ḱiraya	'cost'
	pa:tra	:		pa:ttira	'vessel'
	gra:ma	:		gira:ma	'village'
	tr̥ṛpti	:		tirupti	'satisfaction'
	akrama	:		akkirama	'injustice'
	aṭṭi	:		aṭṭil̥i	'cooking'
	upḍa	:		uppadaḍi	'pickle'
	upnaga	:		uppanaga	'while being'

4.15. There are certain words in which more than two sound changes have taken place and the process seems rather difficult to explain. They are listed below as they are without any comment.

T1 ijipuna : T2 ji:puna : T3 di:punE : T4-6 di:pini
'to place, to keep' Note: In all conjugations, this is true.

T1-2 uggel̥i : T3-4 guwwel̥i : T5-6 gu:wel̥i 'well'

T1 ulungu : T2-6 nungu 'flea; dry up'

T1-2 upanayana : T3-6 nu:lamadmE 'Sacred-thread-ceremony'

T1-2 umpu : T3 unupu : T4-6 nuppu 'cooked rice'

T1-2 oḷaṅka : T3-6 raṅka 'one cup measure'

oresuṅa : occuni 'to wipe out'

aṣana : oṇasi 'feast'

aleluna : arluni 'to burn'

T1-2 arepuna : T3 arewunE : T4-6 kaḍewuni 'to grind'

T1 ampuna : T2 mampuna : T3 malpunE : T4-6 malpuni
 'to do, to make' Note: In all conjugations, this is true.

T1-2 a:yuṣya	:	T3-6 a:yisa	'age'
kinniyo	:	elliya	'small'
kerkattigE	:	tekkarE	'cucumber'
ka:yi	:	bajjeyi	'arecanut'
hr̥idaya	:	idaya	'heart'
tirṣE	:	ba:jeḷḷ	'thirst'
di:pa	:	bolpu	'lamp'
do:sE	:	tellawa	'rice pan cake'

T1 soypuna : T2 hoypuna : T3 toypunE : T4-6 arduni
 'to wash' Note: In all conjugations, this is true.

T1-2 sa:wira	:	T3-6 sa:ra	'one thousand'
nE:dḷ	:	be:nE	'pain'
ra:waki	:	ra:ki	'blouse'
ra:mmani	:	bodeḷi	'wife'
puruṣe	:	kaṇḍaṇe	'husband'
po:sra	:	paṭṭigE	'urine'
beypuna	:	beyyuni	'to be cooked'
betṭi	:	bokka	'afterwards'
besi	:	becca	'hot'
boḷetti	:	bore:dḷ	'well grown'
bolca	:	bolpu	'light'
bolcarE	:	ka:ṇḍE	'morning'

T1-2	baḍkepa	:	T3-6	baḍaka:yi	'north'			
T1-2	bra:hmaṇe	:	T3	bra:ṇe	:	T4-6	beraṇe	'Brahmin'
	bra:hmaṇti	:		bra:ndi	:		berandi	'fem. Brahmin'
T1-2	waḷanka	:	T3-6	ranka	'one cup measure'			
	mudēpa	:		mudā:yi	'east'			
	melpuṇa	:		melluni	'cud-chewing'			
	moṭṭE	:		tetti	'egg'			
	madhya:nna	:		majja:nna	'noon'			
	manuṣye	:		manse	'man'			
	manta	:		ma:ta	'all'			
	ma:suṇa	:		maypuni	'to pour'			

4.2. Morphological Correspondences.

4.20. The morphological correspondences are again presented as primary data. Few systematic statements are feasible at the present state of research.

4.21. Correspondences in morpheme classes.

4.211. Correspondences in pronouns.

T1-2	e:nṁ	:	T3-6	ya:nṁ	'I'
	eṅkulu	:		yaṅkulu	'we-excl.'
	nṅkulu	:		nikulu	'you-pl.'
	eṅki	:		yaṅki	'I-dat.'
	nṅki	:		nikki	'you-sg.-dat.'

T1-2 enaṭi	:	T3-6 yanaḍi	'I-inst.'
ninaṭi	:	ninaḍi	'you-sg.-inst.'
enno	:	yanna:	'I-gen.'
ninno	:	ninna:	'you-sg.-gen.'
ennatṭi	:	yannadḍi	'I-ag.'
ninnatṭi	:	ninnadḍi	'you-sg.-ag.'
ninata	:	ninada	'you-sg.-soc.'
enata	:	yanada	'I-soc.'

4.212. In T3-6, one set of honorific pronouns are present where T1-2 use the same set of plural pronouns for honorific purpose.

T1-2 niṇkulu	:	T3-6 i:ṛi	'you-hon.'
a:kulu	:	a:ṛi	'he-hon.'
mokulu	:	me:ṛi	'this man-hon.'

4.213. Correspondences in adverbs.

T1 aẉlu	:	T2 alḷu	:	T3 alḷi	:	T4-6 alḷi	'there'
mu:ḷu	:	mulḷu	:	mulḷi	:	mulḷi	'here'
o:ḷu	:	olḷu	:	olḷi	:	olḷi	'where'

4.22. Correspondences in Inflection.

4.221. The plural suffixes are -kulu, -lu, and -ṛi. The a-stems do not behave as a separate class; and they fall under either light-stems or heavy-stems.

T1-2 maṇikulu	:	T3-6 maṇikulu	'gem-pl.'
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T1-2 kudure <u>l</u> u	:	T3-6 kudure <u>l</u> u	'horse-pl.'
madye <u>l</u> er <u>i</u>	:	madye <u>l</u> er <u>i</u>	'washerman-pl.'
janon <u>l</u> ku	:	janok <u>l</u> u	'person-pl.' (light)
a:ton <u>l</u> ku	:	a:tol <u>l</u>	'game-pl.' (heavy)

4.222. Correspondences in Case-suffixes. There is no separate class of a-stems and they fall under either light-stems or heavy-stems.

4.2221. The dative case has only two allomorphs:

T1-2 janon <u>l</u> ku	:	T3-6 janok <u>l</u> u	'person-dat.'
a:ton <u>l</u> ku	:	a:tog <u>l</u>	'game-dat.'
manik <u>i</u>	:	manik <u>i</u>	'gem.dat.'
a:yag <u>i</u>	:	a:yag <u>i</u>	'he-dat.'

4.2222. The agentive case suffix is -ddi corresponding to -nti and -tti except the numerals:

T1-2 saront <u>i</u>	:	T3-6 sarod <u>l</u> di	'necklace-ag.'
a:yatt <u>i</u>	:	a:yad <u>l</u> di	'he-ag.'
balett <u>i</u>	:	baled <u>l</u> di	'net-ag.'
a:le <u>l</u> ta:wara	:	a:led <u>l</u> da:wara	'she-ag.-cause'
muppatton <u>l</u> ji	:	muppatton <u>l</u> ji	'thirty-one'

4.2223. The instrumental case has only two allomorphs:

T1-2 janont <u>i</u>	:	T3-6 janot <u>l</u> i	'person-inst.'
a:ton <u>l</u> t <u>i</u>	:	a:to <u>l</u> d <u>i</u>	'game-inst.'

4.2224. The genitive case has two allomorphs, and the absolute ending -o is realized as -a: throughout:

T1-2	jananta/o	:	T3-6	janata/a:	'person-gen.'
	a:ɽanta/o	:		a:ɽada/a:	'game-gen.'

4.2225. The sociative case has two allomorphs:

T1-2	jananta	:	T3-6	janota	'person-soc.'
	a:ɽanta	:		a:ɽoda	'game-soc.'

4.23. Correspondences in Conjugation.

4.231. The negative -ri(y)- has correspondence as -(u/i)j- throughout the verbal system:

T1-2	po:pri	:	T3-6	po:puji	'I don't go'
	su:triyarɨ	:		tu:tijarɨ	'you-pl.-didn't see'

4.2321. The Thi.-hum.-sg.-fem. ending -alɨ has the correspondence as -alɨ/-olu throughout the verbal system:

T1-2	po:yalɨ	:	T3	po:yalɨ	:	T4-6	po:yolu	'she went'
	battalɨ	:		battalɨ	:		battolu	'she came'

4.23221. The Thi.-non-hum.-sg. ending -unu has the correspondence as -unu throughout the verbal system:

T1-2	po:punu	:	T3-6	po:pundu	'it goes'
	barpunu	:		barpundu	'it comes'
	tinpunu	:		tinpundu	'it eats'

4.23222. The Thi.-non-hum.-sg. ending -n̄/nu has the correspondence as -nd̄/ndu throughout the verbal system in the past tense only.

T1-2	po:nu	:	T3-6	po:ndu	'it went'
	parn̄	:		parnd̄	'it drank'

4.23223. The Thi.-non-hum.-sg. ending -n̄ has the correspondence as -nd̄ throughout the verbal system in the future tense negative only.

T1-2	po:wani	:	T3-6	po:wand̄	'it won't go'
	barani	:		barand̄	'it won't come'

4.2331. The hum.-sg.-masc. imperative ending -ni: has the correspondence as -mbE:/-ga: throughout including the phrase-level-suffix.

T1-2	po:ni:	:	T3-5	po:mbE:	:	T6	po:ga:	'go my boy'
	balani:	:		balambE:	:		balaga:	'come my boy'

4.2332. The hum.-sg.-fem. imperative ending -jE: has the correspondence as -de:/-kLE: throughout including the phrase-level-suffix.

T1-2	po:jE:	:	T3-5	po:de:	:	T6	po:kLE:	'go my girl'
	balajE:	:		balade:	:		balakLE:	'come my girl'

4.234. The periphrastic negative particle -(w)antE has the correspondence -(w)andE throughout the system.

T1-2 po:wantE : T3-6 po:wandE 'without going'
 barantE : barandE 'without coming'

4.235. The infinitive endings have the following correspondences:

T1-2 po:puna : T3 po:punE : T4-5 po:puni : T6 po:pini 'to go'
 barpuna : barpunE : barpuni : barpini 'come'
 po:na : po:nE : po:ni : po:yini 'rec.p.'
 batna : batnE : batni : battini ' " '
 po:tna : po:tnE : po:tni : po:tini 'rem.p.'
 bartna : bartinE : bartni : bartini ' " '

4.236. The verbal adjective ending -(w)anti: has the
 correspondence -(w)andi: throughout:

T1-2 po:wanti: : T3-6 po:wandi: 'the not-going-thing'
 baranti: : barandi: 'the not-coming-thing'

4.2371. The non-past progressive adverb -(w)ontu has the
 correspondence -(w)ondu throughout:

T1-2 po:wontu : T3-6 po:wondu 'going'
 barontu : barondu 'coming'

4.2372. The past progressive adverb -(i)t̃i has the
 correspondence -(i)d̃i throughout:

T1-2 po:t̃i : T3-6 po:d̃i 'after going'
 bat̃i : bat̃id̃i 'after coming'

4.2373. The positive potential ending -oli has the correspondence -oli and the negative ending -(w)otri has the correspondence -(w)odci throughout:

T1-2	po:woli	:	T3-6	po:woli	'one may go'
	baroli	:		baroli	'one may come'
	po:wotri	:		po:wodci	'one may not go'
	barotri	:		barodci	'one may not come'

4.2374. The temporal verbal adverb -ne: has the correspondence -ye: throughout:

T1-2	po:punne:	:	T3	po:punEne:	:	T4-5	po:puniye:	:	T6	po:piniye:
	po:nne:	:		po:nEne:	:		po:niye:	:		po:yiniye:
	po:tnane:	:		po:tnEne:	:		po:tniye:	:		po:tiniye:

4.3. Correspondences in Phrase-level-suffixes:

4.31. For -ni:/-jE: correspondences see sections, 4.2331-2.

4.32. The suffix -npuna has the correspondence as -npunE/
-npuni/-npini and -nti has -ndi throughout:

T1-2	po:pE:npuna	:	T3	po:pE:npunE	:	T4-5	po:pE:npuni	
		:			:	T6	po:pE:npini	'I go thus-say'
T1-2	po:nti	:	T3-6	po:ndi	'go-thus'			
	keri:nti	:		keri:ndi	'kill-thus'			

4.33. The suffix -ja:nna has the correspondence as
-da:nna/-da:nEna:/-da:niya: throughout:

T1-2 barpena:ja:nna : T3 barpena:da:nna : T4-5 barpena:-
 da:nEna: : T6 barpena:da:niya: 'I don't know whether he comes'

4.34. The word kerE has the correspondence as -gE

T1-2 a:kulu barperikerE : T3-6 a:kulu barperigE
 'It is heard that they would come'

4.4. Correspondences in Derivation.

4.41. The fem.-noun-forming-suffixes -elti, -rti, -ti have the
 correspondences as -eldi, -rdi, -di throughout:

T1-2	maḍyelti	:	T3-6	maḍyeldi	'wāḥerwoman'
	o:ḍa:rti	:		o:ḍa:rdi	'Odari-woman'
	sa:ybeti	:		sa:ybedi	'Sahib-woman'

4.42. The infix -o:p- has the correspondence -a:w- throughout:

T1-2	kulḷo:puna	:	T3-6	kulla:wuni	'to make one sit'
	so:jo:puna	:		to:ja:wuni	'to show'

4.43. The infix -ri- has the correspondence -dri throughout:

T1-2	kulrila	:	T3-6	kuldrila	'sit-definitely-imp.sg.'
	unrīwE	:		undrīwE	'I definitely will eat'

5. LEXICON

5.0. Introduction. It has already been mentioned that Tulu has no written literature. There is virtually no Tulu lexicon existing. The present chapter is an attempt to record the Tulu words including the dialects. There is no attempt whatsoever to reconstruct or to describe the etymology on historical grounds. The lexical entries are based on the actual field-work recorded in the phonemic script. The data gathered includes mainly, natural objects, action-words, body parts, kinship terms, agricultural items, house-hold articles, Time expressions, counting, festivals, social and religious terms, educational and medicinal terms, games and sports, etc. Also it includes the grammatical categorial terms. There is no attempt, at present, to give the Tulu words for every English word; but, all the available Tulu words are given with the best and most appropriate English Translation. Of course, there may be some sort of "inaccuracy", or "inappropriate" English usage in translating the Tulu words rendering into English. This is felt unavoidable, because of "Tuluness" of Tulu.

5.1. Arrangement And Pronunciation Of The Lexical Items:

As it has been already observed, Tulu has no script of its own; and hence, the phonemic script is used to transcribe

the Tulu-entries. The following alphabetic order is observed:

i, i:, ð, ð:, u, u:, e, e:, E, E:, o, o:, a, a:, k, g, h, ŋ, c,
j, y, ɲ, t̪, d̪, s̪, n̪, l̪, t, d, s, n, l, r, p, b, w, m.

The nasalization has no special treatment, if any syllable has nasalization, it is found in the same place as if it had no nasalization. The extra-length is also not treated as a special case. If it is relevant, it is entered *after* the usual long syllable. The stress, the pitch-level, and the terminal-contour are not marked. The allophonic and the idiosyncretic variations are totally neglected. The dialect variations are given within parenthesis. No attempt to localize the pronunciation or usage is undertaken.

5.2. Grammatical Category: Tulu has two types of grammatical categories---Covert and Overt.

The covert grammatical categories are inherent in the particular lexical item such as person, gender, number as well as the syntactic function of the subcategories of NP or VP, like the abstract noun, common noun, etc. or transitive verb, intransitive verb, passive verb, etc. These inherent qualities of all the entries are explained when and if necessary.

The overt grammatical categories such as the case-system, verbal tenses, etc. are treated as separate bound-lexemes and have the fullest description with examples. The selectional restriction and the subcategorization are dealt with sufficient detail so that

they might be helpful in syntax. The attempt is made to supply the maximum grammatical information.

5.3. Derivations: Tulu is a very synthetic language. Many words can easily be derived from one class to another. If one has a noun, then it can be declined for the remaining seven cases. Similarly, with one verb root, three infinitives can be derived, 81 finite forms together with many other non-finite forms also can be derived, for five tenses, two assertions, three persons, two genders, two numbers, and for progressive, debitive, potential functions. These are not given, instead cross-reference is made to the model conjugation. The derivation is given only if it is irregular and cannot be deduced by inference. The idiomatic expressions and the special usages are given in detail.

5.4. Tulu Words And Idioms: All words used by the native speakers of Tulu in their everyday life are considered as Tulu words. No attempt is made to identify them with their origin or source such as whether they belong to Sanskrit, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Hindi, Urdu, English or any other language. But the dialectal variations are recorded within parenthesis and even then, there is no claim that all the dialects have been covered. Special idioms and other deviant usages are given and cross-references are made. As far as possible, single word equivalents are given, in other cases, short explanations are provided.

5.5. Abbreviations:

1st pers.	=	First Person.
2nd pers.	=	Second Person.
3rd pers.	=	Third Person.
abbr.	=	abbreviation.
abs.	=	absolute.
abst.	=	abstract.
acc.	=	accusative case.
adj.	=	adjective.
adv.	=	adverb.
affect.	=	affectionate.
ag.	=	agentive case.
approx.	=	approximately.
aug.	=	augmentative.
aux.	=	auxiliary.
C.	=	consonant.
C-vb.	=	verb root that ends in a consonant.
card.	=	cardinal.
caus.	=	causative.
cncl.	=	conditional.
com.	=	common.
comb.	=	combining.

comp.	• comparison.
conj.	= conjugation.
cons.	= construct.
dat.	= dative case.
deb.	= debitive.
def.	= definite.
dem.	= demonstrative.
den.	= denoting.
dent.	= dental.
der.	= derivative.
deter.	= determinative.
e-st.	= e-stem.
emph.	= emphasis.
excl.	= exclusive.
f.	= feminine, female.
fr.	= front.
frac.	= fraction.
freq.	= frequentative.
fric.	= fricative.
fut.	= future tense.
gen.	= genitive case.
grc.	= generic.
H.	= Human.

hab.	=	habitual.
hon.	=	honorific.
hort.	=	hortative.
hy-st.	=	heavy-stem.
imp.	=	imperative.
incl.	=	inclusive.
indef.	=	indefinite.
inf.	=	infinitive.
inf-pur.	=	infinitive-of-purpose.
ins.	=	instrumental case.
integ.	=	integer.
intens.	=	intensifier.
inter.	=	interrogation, interrogative.
intj.	=	interjection.
intr.	=	intransitive.
irreg.	=	irregular.
jus.	=	jussive.
lab.	=	labial.
loc.	=	locative.
lt-st.	=	light-stem.
m.	=	masculine, male.
man.	=	manner.
mod.	=	modal.

ms.	= mass.
n.	= noun.
neg.	= negative.
NH.	= Non-Human.
nom.	= nominative case.
non-pol.	= non-polite.
num.	= numerical.
onom.	= onomatopoeic.
ord.	= ordinal.
pal.	= palatal.
prt.	= particle.
pas.	= passive.
perm.	= permissive.
pers.	= personal.
pl.	= plural.
plc.	= place.
PLS.	= Phrase-Level Suffix.
pol.	= polite.
pos.	= positive.
poss.	= possessor, possessive.
pot.	= potential.
pres.	= present tense.

prog.	= progressive tense.
pron.	= pronoun.
prop.	= proper.
prox.	= proximate.
pt.	= past tense.
ql.	= quality.
qn.	= quantity.
r.	= rounded.
rec.	= recent.
ref.	= refer.
refl.	= reflexive.
rem.	= remote.
ret.	= retroflex.
sg.	= singular.
soc.	= sociative case.
subst.	= substantive.
subv.	= subjunctive, tense.
suff.	= suffix.
temp.	= temporal.
tm.	= time.
tr.	= transitive verb.
unr.	= unrounded.
usu.	= usually.

V.	= vowel.
(-V-)	= stem-final V. that changes obligatorily before suff.
(=V-)	= stem-final V. that changes optionally before suff.
V-vb.	= verb root that ends in a V.
var.	= variation.
vb.	= verb root.
vbl.	= verbal.
vd.	= voiced.
vel.	= velar.
vl.	= voiceless.
voc.	= vocative case.
vol.	= volume.

Marking Conventions:

sg. is not marked for n.

3rd pers. is not marked for n.

nom. is not marked for n. & pron.

n. abst. is not marked for adj., adv., & inf.

rec. pt. is not marked for reg. vb.

rem. pt. is not marked for reg. vb.

5.6.

THE LEXICAL ENTRIES

/i/

/i/, high fr. unr. short & lax V.

-i, der. suff. to form actor n. H. m/f. from abst. n. as in
/upaka:ri/ helper.

-i, der. suff. to form n. H. f. as in /kuruḍi/ blind woman.

-i, der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from C-vb. as in /kaṭṭi/
hard mass, an eatable.

-i, suff. pos. imp. pl. non-pol. for C-vb. except /bar-/, as in
/kuḷḷi/ sit down.

-iḱE (-e-), der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from C-vb. as in
/a:liḱE/ management, government.

ikkuli, ikkuli, n. com. hy-st. NH. pliers.

ikkaṭṭā, adj. ql. narrow, congested.

igarji, n. com. hy-st. NH. church.

inglišā, inglišā, n. prop. hy-st. NH. English Language.

inglišda:kulu (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. English people.

inglišda:ye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. m. Englishman.

inglišda:lā (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. f. Englishwoman.

inglišā, see /inglišā/ English (in all compounds also).

ingre:ji, n. com. hy-st. NH. church.

icche (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. wish, desire.

- iji-, ji:-, di:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to place, to keep, to put.
- ijipuna, ji:puna, di:pini, di:pinE, di:punE, pos. inf. pres. of /iji-/ to place; n. abst. lt-st. NH. placing, keeping.
- ijipo:-, ji:po:-, di:pa:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /iji-/; cause to place.
- ija:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. trousers, pants.
- ijje, ijjeri, etc. see /idye, idyeri, etc./
- iy-, suff. den. rec. pt. usu. after G-vb.
- inci, n. prop. hy-st. NH. an inch, 1/12 of a foot.
- inci, adv. plc. dem. prox. in this direction, this side.
- incino, /inci + no/, like this one.
- inci:, adj. ql. dem. this sort of, like this.
- incene:, adv. man. dem. prox. like this, in this way.
- inca, adv. man. dem. prox. thus, this way.
- injini, n. com. hy-st. NH. engine.
- iṭṭige (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. brick.
- iṭṭide (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. congestion, narrowness.
- idi:, adj. qn. indef. whole, complete, entire.
- ide, adv. plc. dem. prox. towards here, to this place.
- idegi, see /ide + gi/.
- ide (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. hole, crack, space, aperture.
- iddE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. obstacle, bad cause.
- idli, n. com. hy-st. NH. an eatable made from rice and /urdu/.

- işte* (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. m. friend.
istedi, n. com. hy-st. H. f. friend.
işterî (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. friends.
işte (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. night soil of bird, bat, goat, etc.
işta, *işta* (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. choice, like, desire, wish.
inE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. comparison, pair.
ilija:rî, n. com. hy-st. NH. slope, inclination.
ilita (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. ebb tide.
ilE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. core (in wire), lace (in ornament).
ilolu, n. com. hy-st. NH. fruit of the palm tree.
itE, *isE*, adv. tm. dem. prox. now, this time.
itti:, pos. vbl. adj. rec. pt. of /ul-/ to be.
ittâji, *ittâje*, etc. see /itri, itriye, etc./
ittândî, see /ittânî/.
ittâtî, *ittâdî*, pos. vbl./comb. adv. pt. prog. of /ul-/ to be.
ittâdjî, *ittâdje*, etc. see /ittâdri, ittâdriye, etc./
ittâdi:, pos. vbl. adj. rem. pt. of /ul-/ to be.
ittâdî, see /ittâtî/.
ittâdândî, see /ittâdnî/.
ittâdu, pos. subv. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ul-/ to be.
ittâde, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /ul-/ to be.
ittâderî, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/ to be.
ittâdE, pos. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /ul-/ to be.
ittâdoqu, pos. deb. adv. pt. of /ul-/ to be.

ittádođci, see /ittádotri/.

ittádoli, ittádoli, pos. pot. adv. pt. of /ul-/ to be.

ittádotri, ittádođci, neg. pot./deb. adv. pt. of /ul-/.

ittádoli, see /ittádoli/.

ittádolu, see /ittádalá/.

ittáda, pos. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádalá, ittádolu, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /ul-/.

ittádará, pos. rem. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádni, see /ittádna/.

ittádna, ittádándá, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ul-/.

ittádna, ittádni, pos. inf. rem. pt. of /ul-/.

ittádiri, ittádáji, neg. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. sg., and 3rd pers.
NH. sg. of /ul-/.

ittádiriye, ittádáje, neg. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /ul-/.

ittádiriyará, ittádájerá, neg. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádiriya, ittádája, neg. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H.
sg., and 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádiriyalá, ittádájolu, neg. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /ul-/.

ittádiriyará, ittádájará, neg. rem. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádwe, pos. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /ul-/.

ittádwerá, pos. subv. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádweE, pos. subv. 1st pers. H. sg. of /ul-/.

ittádwa, pos. subv. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádwaye, neg. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /ul-/.

ittádwayerî, neg. subv. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádwayE, neg. subv. 1st pers. H. sg. of /ul-/.

ittádwaya, neg. subv. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádwayalî, neg. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /ul-/.

ittádwayarî, neg. subv. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.

ittádwalî, pos. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /ul-/.

ittádwani, ittádandî, neg. subv. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ul-/.

ittádwari, pos. subv. H. pl. of /ul-/.

ittániye, see /ittanne/.

ittáni, ittándî, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ul-/.

ittána:, see /ittáni + a:/.

ittanne, ittániye, pos. temp. adv. pt. of /ul-/.

itte, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /ul-/.

ittena:, see /itte + na:/.

itterî, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.

ittE, issE, emph. of /ite/.

ittE, pos. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /ul-/.

ittEa:, see /ittE + na:/.

itto, see /itta/.

ittona:, see /ittana:/.

- ittontu, ittondu, pos. vbl. adv. non-pt. prog. of /uḷ-/.
 ittolu, see /ittalāḥ/.
 itta, pos. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /uḷ-/.
 ittalāḥ, ittolu, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /uḷ-/.
 ittana:, see /itta + na:/.
 ittarāḥ, pos. rec. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.
 itnā, ittāṇḍā, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /uḷ-/.
 itna, ittini, pos. inf. rec. pt. of /uḷ-/.
 itnaga, pos. temp. adv. pt. of /uḷ-/.
 itna:tā, pos. temp. adv. pt. of /uḷ-/.
 itna:tāḡā, see /itna:tāḡā/.
 itri, ittāji, neg. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. sg., and 3rd pers.
 NH. sg. of /uḷ-/.
 itriye, ittāje, neg. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /uḷ-/.
 itriyerā, ittājerā, neg. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.
 itriya, ittāja, neg. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg.,
 and 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /uḷ-/.
 itriyarā, ittājarā, neg. rec. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.
 itriyalā, ittājolu, neg. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /uḷ-/.
 idaya, see /hriḍaya/.
 idye, ijje, neg. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /uḷ-/.
 idyerā, ijjerā, neg. pres. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.

idya, ijja, neg. pres. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /uḷ-/.

idyalaḷ, ijjolu, neg. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /uḷ-/.

idyaraḷ, ijjaraḷ, neg. pres. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.

iddi, ijji, neg. pres. 1st pers. H. sg., and 3rd pers. NH. sg.
of /uḷ-/.

iddi, ijji, prt. intj. no!

-iddi, -ijji, PLS. den. assertion of non-existence or non-occurrence.

isE, see /itE/.

iskru:, n. com. lt-st. NH. screw.

isti:rṇa, see /wisti:rṇa/.

istri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. the action of pressing the clothes.

istripettigE (-e-), iron, press; see /istri + pettigE/.

istripa:ḍuṇa, ironing the clothes; see /istri + pa:ḍuṇa/.

issi:, prt. intj. ugly!, dirty!, don't!, fie!, shame!

issE, see /ittE/.

iswi, n. com. hy-st. NH. Christian era.

ini, adv. tm. dem. prox. this day, today.

-ini, see /-uṇa/ suff. den. vbl. inf. pres.

-ini, der. suff. to form n. H. sg. f. as in /sanya:sini/.

-inE, see /-uṇa/.

inE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. pair, comparison.

ina:mu, n. com. hy-st. NH. gift, present, prize, tip.

indira:, n. pers. H. f. hy-st. Indira.

- indu, see /indira:/.
 indu, see /undu/.
 inda:, see /indu + a:/.
 inspetri, n. com. hy-st. H. inspector, supervisor.
 illi (=a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. house, residence, living place.
 iruweri (-e-), pron. num. H. pl. hy-st. two persons, both.
 iruwerla, both also; see /iruweri + la/.
 iruwa, irwa, adj. num. card. integ. twenty, two times ten.
 iruwattenma, iruwattedma, adj. num. card. integ. twenty-eight.
 iruwatteradi, iruwattaraddi, adj. num. card. integ. twenty-two.
 iruwatte:li, adj. num. card. integ. twenty-seven.
 iruwattopji, adj. num. card. integ. twenty-one.
 iruwattormba, adj. num. card. integ. twenty-nine.
 iruwattayni, adj. num. card. integ. twenty-five.
 iruwattamu:ji, adj. num. card. integ. twenty-three.
 iruwatta:ji, adj. num. card. integ. twenty-six.
 iruwatna:li, adj. num. card. integ. twenty-four.
 irE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. leaf, banana leaf.
 irnu:du, adj. num. card. integ. two hundred.
 irna:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. a disease, swelling of the throat.
 irbadi, adv. man. num. def. completely twice.
 irweri, see /iruweri/.
 irwa, see /iruwa/.

- irwal̄i, adv. man. num. def. twice.
 irwala, adj. on. num. def. two units, two measures.
 irwa:ra, adv. man. num. def. twice-round, for the second time.
 irmE, adv. man. num. def. twice-whole, entirely twice.
 irmarti, n. com. hy-st. H. f. stupid, fool, idiot.
 irmarle (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. m. stupid, fool, idiot.
 ibbulLE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. a sweet melon.
 imE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. eye-lid.

/i:/

/i:/, high fr. unr. long & tense V.

i:, pron. lt-st. 2nd pers. H. sg. you, the addressee, the listener; irreg. and has allomorphs /niŋ-, nin-, ninn-/.

i:, adj. dem. prox. this, the nearer person, object, etc.

-i:, suff. den. vbl. adj. after tense marker as in /a:pi:, a:yi:, a:ti:, a:wanti:/.

i:kara, adv. dem. plc. prox. towards the speaker, nearer, this side.

i:ka:la, adv. dem. tm. prox. nowadays, these days.

i:ŋgi, n. grc. hy-st. NH. asafoetida.

i:ŋg-, vb. intr. hy-st. to parboil, to cook with less water.

i:ŋgo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to parboil, to cook with less water.

i:ye:, see /i: + e:/; emph. of /i:/; none but you.

- i:ya:, see /i: + a:/.
- i:t̥i, n. com. hy-st. NH. lance, spear.
- i:t̥ä, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fertility, manure, fertilizer.
- i:d̥ä, n. abst. hy-st. NH. mortgage, borrowing by pledging.
- i:t̥ä, adj. qn. indef. dem. prox. this much, these many.
- i:t̥ä, emph. of /i:t̥ä/; this huge quantity.
- i:te:, see /i:t̥ä + e:/; this much only.
- i:ta:naga, see /i:t̥ä + a:naga/; by this time, meanwhile.
- i:t̥tena:, see /i:t̥ä + e: + a:/; is this much only?
- i:nd̥ä, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a tree which looks like the date palm.
- i:nda:, see /i:nd̥ä + a:/.
- i:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to soak, to absorb.
- i:r̥ä (-e-), pron. hon. hy-st. 2nd pers. H. pl. you, Your Highness.
- i:radyE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a sweet made from rice, coconut,
and brown sugar.
- i:padikk̥ä, adv. plc. dem. prox. this side, this shore.
- i:m̥lu, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a kind of leech.

/ɨ/

/ɨ/, high central neutral r. short & lax V.

-ɨ, usu. a predictable -V# for C-ending words of other languages; also very common intrusive V. in declusterization; usu. unstable in morphophonemics.

-ɨ, der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from C-vb. as in /kattɨ/ bundle, small packet, knot.

-ɨ, suff. pos. imp. sg. non-pol. NH. for C-vb. as in /kullɨ/ sit down.

ɨɨ, part. intj. expressing fuss (usu. babies and small children).

-ɨtɨ, -ɨdɨ, suff. den. comb./prog. pt. adv. for C-vb. as in /o:dɨtɨ/.

-ɨd, suff. den. rem. pt. usu. after hy-st. vb.

-ɨdɨ, see /-ɨtɨ/.

-ɨn-, vb. tr. lt-st. an abbr. of /paŋ-/ to say; PLS. in indirect speech, narration, quotation, etc.

-ɨntɨ-, PLS. den. quotation; thus, in this way; see /-ɨn- + tɨ/.

ɨnde, prt. intj. ref. H. pl. please sir!, here you are sir!

ɨnda, prt. intj. ref. H. sg. look!, here it is!

ɨndaleye:, prt. intj. hon. H. pl. pol. yes gentlemen!, yes ladies!

ɨndale:, prt. intj. hon. H. pl. please sir!

ɨndala, prt. intj. H. sg. pol. here it is my dear!

ɨndalajE, prt. intj. H. sg. f. here it is my girl!

ɪndalanɪː, prt. intj. H. sg. m. here it is my boy!

ɪndaː, emph. of /ɪnda/.

-ɪnpuɳa, PLS. used to embed direct speech; conjugated like
/paɳpuɳa/ in every respect.

/ɪː/

/ɪː/, high central neutral r. long & tense V.

ɪː, n. onom. crying sound.

ɪː, suff. to form emph. imp. sg. in C-vb. except /bar-/.

˘ɪː, prt. intj. with various intonations, I won't!, go ahead!,

here I am!, yes further!, what next!

˘˘ɪːhɪː, prt. intj. with various intonations, hmm!, no no!, I see!,

is it like that!, I never knew that!, is it so!

/u/

/u/, high back r. short & lax V.

u-, usu. den. prox. pron. as in /undu, umbye, umbali/.

-u, der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from C-vb. as in /olepu/.

-u, vbl. suff. den. 3rd pers. NH. sg.

ukk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to exceed, to expand, to overflow,
to overrun, to distend.

ukku, n. com. hy-st. NH. steel.

ukku, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ukk-/.

ukkuṇa, pos. inf. pres. of /ukk-/.

ugiyuni, see /ugipuna/.

ugit-, vb. rec. pt. of /ugip-/.

ugitid-, vb. rem. pt. of /ugip-/.

ugip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to spill; /ugit-/ rec. pt.; /ugitid-/
rem. pt.

ugipuna, pos. inf. pres. of /ugipuna/.

ugi:t-, vb. rec. pt. of of /ugi:p-/.

ugi:tid-, vb. rem. pt. of /ugi:p-/.

ugi:p-, vb. intr. hy-st. to spill; /ugi:t-/ rec. pt.; /ugi:tid-/
rem. pt.

uguru, n. com. hy-st. NH. nail (finger or toe), claw.

ugurusuttī, n. com. hy-st. a disease of finger nails.

uggeli, gu:weli, guwweli, n. com. hy-st. NH. well (water).

ugra:ṇa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. storage, storeroom.

- ūhū:, prt. intj. expression of unwillingness, no no!, never!
 unḡila (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. ring.
 unḡuṣṭa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. toe, big toe.
 uccu, n. com. hy-st. NH. snake, reptile.
 ucca:lā, n. com. hy-st. NH. swing.
 ujumb-, jumb-, vb. tr. hy-st. to suck, to lick.
 ujumbuna, jumbuni, pos. inf. pres. of /ujumb-/.
 uḡE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. fountain, spring (water).
 uḡEsa:lā, n. com. hy-st. NH. land that usu. has standing water
 with trees or bushes growing.
 uḡjerā, n. com. hy-st. NH. pestle.
 uḡja:na, see /udya:na/.
 uḡdE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. care, fear, modesty.
 uyilā, n. com. hy-st. NH. will, registered document.
 udipi, see /udupi/.
 udiperā, odiperā (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. hon. a surname.
 udugirE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. present, gift (only at social
 ceremonies like marriage, showers, birthday).
 udupi, n. prop. plc. hy-st. NH. a place name, Udipi.
 udalā, n. com. hy-st. NH. body, human constitution.
 udda:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. girdle (usu. of gold or silver
 worn at the waist).
 uṣa:rā, adj. ql. clever, intelligent, able, capable.

uṣṣa:rā, *emph.* of /uṣa:rā/.

uṣṇa (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. heat, warmth, hotness.

uṇ-, vb. tr. lt-st. to eat meals, to dine; /uṇḍ-, uṇṇ-/ rec.pt.;

/uṇt-/ rem. pt.

uṇḍ-, rec. pt. of /uṇ-/.

uṇṇ-, rec. pt. of /uṇ-/; as in /uṇṇu/ it ate.

uṇt-, rem pt of /uṇ-/.

-uṇu, vbl. suff. den. 3rd pers. NH. sg. as in /o:duṇu/.

uṇupu, see /umpu/.

uṇe:buna, pos. inf. pres. freq. of /uṇ-/; eating again and again.

uṇonuna, pos. inf. pres. refl. of /uṇ-/; to eat by oneself (alone).

uṇontuppuna, pos. inf. pres. prog. of /uṇ-/; to be eating.

uṇa, -ini, -inE, -uni, -unE, vbl. suff. den. pos. inf. pres.

uṇḍu, pos. pres. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /uṇ-/.

uṇḍe, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /uṇ-/.

uṇḍE, pos. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /uṇ-/.

uṇḍalī, uṇḍolu, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /uṇ-/.

uṇḍa:ḍi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f, idiot, fool, lazy fellow.

uṇḍyE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. hay, paddy stalk.

uṇḍluga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. an eatable made from rice, coconut,
brown sugar, and ghee.

uṇḍruni, see /uṇrāna/.

uṇḍā, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /uṇ-/.

unne, pos. imp. H. pl. of /un-/.

unne (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. wool.

unrina, undruni, pos. inf. pres. deter. of /un-;/ to eat for sure.

unpuna, unpini, pos. inf. pres. of /un-/.

ul-, vb. intr. irreg. to be, to have; /ull-/ pres.; /id-, idd-/
neg. pres.; /itt-/ rec. pt.; /it-/ neg. rec. pt.; /ittad-/ rem.
pt. & subv.; /upp-/ fut. & habitual; very important vb. usu.
used as aux. with all vbs. in periphrastic constructions.

uli, n. com. lt-st. NH. chisel.

uluk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sprain, to have a catch.

uluku, n. abst. hy-st. NH. sprain, catch.

uluku, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /uluk-/.

ulung-, nung-, vb. intr. hy-st. to dry.

ulungu, nungu, n. com. hy-st. NH. flea.

ulungu, nungu, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ulung-/.

ulungelɛ, nungelɛ, n. com. hy-st. NH. dried thing, anything dry.

ulungo:-, munga:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to dry up, to cause to dry.

ulc-, urc-, vb. intr. hy-st. to answer the second call of nature.

ulta, adj. ql. unusual, contradictory, contrary.

ulli, see /bellulli/.

ulle, ulle, pos. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /ul-/.

ullerɛ, ullerɛ, pos. pres. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.

ulleE, ulleE, pos. pres. 1st pers. H. sg. of /ul-/.

ulla, ulla, pos. pres. 1st pers. H. pl.; 2nd pers. H. sg.; and

- 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /uḷ-/.
 ullalāḥ, ullolu, pos. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /uḷ-/.
 ullarāḥ, ullarāḥ, pos. pres. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.
 uttarE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. the twelfth star in the horoscope.
 uttara:yaṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. the first half of the year,
 when the sun is in the northern hemisphere.
 uttara:ṣa:dhE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. the twenty-first star in
 the horoscope.
 uttara:bha:drE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. the twenty-sixth star in
 the horoscope.
 uttama, adj. ql. better, the best, the superior, the most suitable.
 utsawa, urcawa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. festival, festivity.
 utsa:ha, urca:ha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. enthusiasm, anxiety.
 utpatti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. income, produce.
 udaya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. rising, appearance, visibility.
 udalāḥ, n. com. hy-st. NH. white ant, termite.
 uda:si:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. laziness, sluggishness, slow-
 ness in work.
 uda:raṇE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. example, illustration, model.
 udyo:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. profession, duty, job, work.
 udyana, ujja:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. garden, orchard.
 udda (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. length, height, tallness.
 udda, adj. ql. long, high, tall.
 udnetāḥ, n. com. hy-st. NH. a side dish.

- uni, see /-uṇa/.
- unE, see /-uṇa/.
- unt-, see /ent-/.
- undekulu (-e-), pron. dem. prox. 3rd pers. NH. pl. these.
- undu (-e-), pron. dem. prox. 3rd pers. NH. sg. lt-st. this.
- unda:, see /undu + a:/.
- ul-, see /uḷ-/.
- ula:yi, see /oḷeyi/.
- ulla:ya:, see /swa:mi:/.
- ulla:ldi, see /amme/.
- uri, n. abst. lt-st. NH. heat, burning.
- uriyuni, see /uripuṇa/.
- urit-, rec. pt. of /urip-/.
- uritad-, rem. pt. of /urip-/.
- urip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to burn, to blow, to irritate; /urit-/ rec. pt.; /uritad-/ rem. pt.
- uripuṇa, uriyuni, pos. inf. pres. of /urip-/.
- uri:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to burn, to irritate.
- uru, n. abst. lt-st. NH. memorization; dirt, dirtiness, ugliness.
- uruṭu, adj. q1. round, circular, perimeter.
- uruḍ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to wrestle.
- uruli, n. com. hy-st. NH. a flat frying pan.
- urulu, n. com. hy-st. NH. noose, knot, a tie.
- uruliḷekelaṅgi, uruliḷcirangi, n. com. hy-st. NH. potato.

- urupa:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to memorize.
- uruwa:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to feel dirty, to dislike.
- urc-, see /uḷc-/.
- urcawa see /utsawa/.
- urca:ha, see /utsa:ha/.
- urṭi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. contradiction, opposition.
- urḍuṇa, see /uruḍuṇa/.
- urd-, vb. tr. hy-st. to bathe animals.
- urdu, n. grc. hy-st. black pea.
- urḷEkirangi, see /urḷEkelangi/.
- urpeli, n. ms. hy-st. a kind of rice.
- urpatti, see /utpatti/.
- upe:kṣE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. disregard, contempt.
- upaka:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. helper.
- upaka:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. help, gratitude.
- upaka:ramp-, to help; see /upaka:ra + amp-/.
- upade:ṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. advice, guidance.
- upadra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. trouble, harm, worry.
- upanayana (=o-), nu:lamadmE (-e-), n. abst. a-st, hy-st. NH. a religious ceremony, sacred thread ceremony.
- upawa:sa, upa:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. religious fast.
- upa:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. trick, secret plan, conspiracy.
- upa:sa, see /upawa:sa/.
- upḍa (=o-), a-st., uppadi, hy-st., n. com. NH. pickle.

- upnaga, uppanaga, pos. temp. adv. non-pt. of /ul-/.
 upna:ṭī, pos. temp. adv. non-pt. of /ul-/.
 upna:ṭig̣ī, see /upna:ṭī/.
 uple, pos. imp. H. pl. of /ul-/.
 upla, pos. imp. H. sg. of /ul-/.
 upra:li, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. trouble maker.
 uppi:, pos. vbl. adj. pres. of /ul-/.
 uppiṭṭī, n. ms. hy-st. NH. an eatable made from cream of wheat,
 ghee, coconut, spices.
 uppi, pos. imp. NH. sg. of /ul-/.
 uppu, n. ms. hy-st. NH. salt.
 uppu, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ul-/.
 uppukari, n. ms. lt-st. an eatable made from flat rice, coconut,
 sugar, spices.
 uppugē, pos. perm. 1st pers. H. sg. of /ul-/.
 uppuga, pos. perm. 1st pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.
 uppunu, pos. hab. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ul-/.
 uppuna, pos. inf. pres. of /ul-/.
 uppuni:ṛī, n. ms. hy-st. NH. salt water.
 uppunne, pos. temp. adv. non-pt. of /ul-/.
 uppuri, neg. hab. 1st pers. H. sg.; 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ul-/.
 uppuriye, neg. hab. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /ul-/.
 uppuriyeṛī, neg. hab. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.

uppuriya, neg. hab. 1st pers. H. pl.; 2nd pers. H. sg.;

3rd pers. NH. pl. of /uḷ-/.

uppuriyaḷi, neg. hab. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /uḷ-/.

uppuriyari, neg. hab. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.

uppuwe, pos. hab. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /uḷ-/.

uppuweri, pos. hab. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.

uppuwe, pos. hab. 1st pers. H. sg. of /uḷ-/.

uppuwa, pos. hab. 1st pers. H. pl.; 2nd pers. H. sg.; 3rd pers.

NH. pl. of /uḷ-/.

uppuwaḷi, pos. hab. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /uḷ-/.

uppuwari, pos. hab. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.

uppe, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /uḷ-/.

upperi, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.

uppe, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. sg. of /uḷ-/.

uppoḍu, pos. deb. adv. non-pt. of /uḷ-/.

uppoli, pos. pot. adv. non-pt. of /uḷ-/.

uppotri, neg. pot./deb. adv. non-pt. of /uḷ-/.

uppa, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. pl.; 2nd pers. H. sg.; 3rd pers.

NH. pl. of /uḷ-/.

uppaye, neg. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /uḷ-/.

uppayeri, neg. fut. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /uḷ-/.

uppaye, neg. fut. 1st pers. H. sg. of /uḷ-/.

uppaya, neg. fut. 1st pers. H. pl.; 2nd pers. H. sg.; 3rd pers.

NH. pl. of /uḷ-/.

- uppayalī, neg. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /ul-/.
 uppayarī, neg. fut. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.
 uppaḍī, see /upḍa/.
 uppaḍī, pos. hort. of /ul-/.
 uppaḍe, neg. imp. H. pl. of /ul-/.
 uppaḍa, neg. imp. H. sg. of /ul-/.
 uppalī, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /ul-/.
 uppanī, neg. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ul-/.
 uppanaga, see /upnaga/.
 uppanti:, neg. vbl. adj. non-pt. of /ul-/.
 uppantE, neg. vbl. adv. non-pt. prog. of /ul-/.
 upparigE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. storey.
 upparigedamuṭṭu, n. com. hy-st. NH. staircase, steps.
 upparī, pos. fut. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /ul-/.
 upparE, pos. inf-pur. of /ul-/.
 upparegā, see /upparE/.
 upparego:skara, see /upparE/.
 upwa:, see /uppu + a:/.
 ubi-, vb. intr. lt-st. to spit the saliva.
 ubiyuni, see /ubipuna/.
 ubini:rī, n. ms. hy-st. NH. saliva.
 ubipuna, ubiyuni, ubiwuni, pos. inf. pres. of /ubi-/.
 ubiwuni, see /ubipuna/.
 ubulu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. stammering, stuttering.

- ubb-, vb. intr. hy-st. to bulge, to inflate.
 ubbuṇa, pos. inf. pres. of /ubb-/.
 ubber-, vb. intr. hy-st. to swell.
 ubberiso:~, vb. tr. lt-st. to incite, to induce, to excite.
 ubberiso:pūṇa, pos. inf. pres. of /ubberiso:-/.
 ubberuṇa, pos. inf. pres. of /ubber-/.
 umi, n. com. lt-st. NH. husk.
 umūli, n. com. hy-st. NH. mosquito, gnat.
 ume:dī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. eagerness, enthusiasm, anxiety.
 ume:dīda:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m./f. candidate.
 umpu, unupu, nuppu, n. ms. hy-st. NH. cooked rice, food.
 umbu, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /uṇ-/.
 umbalī, mo:lu, pron. dem. prox. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. this girl.
 umbalī, umbolu, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /uṇ-/.
 umbye (-a-), pron. dem. prox. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. this boy.

/u:/

- /u:/, high back r. long & tense V.
 u:, prt. intj. expression of terrible pain.
 ũ:hũ:, prt. intj. expression of dislike, negation, etc.
 u:hanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. thought, idea, guess, opinion.
 u:ci, adj. ql. superior, excellent, best.

- u:j-, vb. intr. hy-st. to ooze, to secrete.
- u:juna, pos. inf. pres. of /u:j-/.
- u:ta (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. dinner, feast, heavy meals.
- u:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to blow, to play (wind instruments).
- u:du, n. com. hy-st. NH. support (as the pillar).
- u:du, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /u:d-/.
- u:duna, pos. inf. pres. of /u:d-/.
- u:dubatti, n. com. hy-st. NH. incense.
- u:dnabatti, see /u:dubatti/.
- u:su, n. ms. hy-st. NH. stomach air (gas).
- u:subud-, vb. intr. lt-st. to break the stomach air.
- u:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. defect, fault, mistake, wrong.
- u:nd-, vb. tr. hy-st. to press, to push down, to compress.
- u:nduna, pos. inf. pres. of /u:nd-/.
- u:nda:, see /u:ndu + a:/.
- u:liga, u:līga, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. service, errand, job.
- u:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to plant (a pole), to walk with a stick.
- u:ru, n. abst. hy-st. NH. village, town, country, native place.
- u:runa, pos. inf. pres. of /u:r-/.
- u:rya:ye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. stranger, outsider.
- u:rya:edi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. stranger, outsider.
- u:wE, n. onom. vomiting sound.
- u:wEkuṭṭ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to feel like vomiting.

/e/

/e/, mid front unr. short & lax V.

-e, suff. usu. den. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. pron. & n. as in

/a:ye, kurude, ra:me, etc./

-e, der. suff. to form H. sg. m. n. as in /kurude/.

-e, vbl. suff. den. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. as in /po:pe/.

-e, suff. den. imp. H. pl. as in /po:le, po:wade/.

-ekulu, -ekulu (-e-), der. suff. to form pron. NH. pl. as in

/po:punekulu, maratekulu/.

-ekulu, see /ekulu/.

ekk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to reach, to touch.

ekkā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. hiccup.

ekkatākuṭṭ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to hiccup.

ekkuna, pos. inf. pres. of /ekk-/.

ekko:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to try to reach, to long for.

ekka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. ace, oneness.

ekkar-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be reachable, to be accessible.

ekkarē, ekre (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. acre, plot.

eksprestreyinā, n. com. hy-st. NH. through train, express train.

ekrē, see /ekkarē/.

enki, yanki, pron. 1st pers. H. sg. dat. /e:nā + ki/.

enkulu, yankulu (-e-), pron. 1st pers. H. pl. excl. we (excludes the listener); see /nama/ we (incl.)

ecca, see /hecca/.

eccarigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. wakefulness, carefulness.

ejama:ne (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. head of the family.

ejama:nti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. head of the family.

epci, adj. ql. inter. what type of, what sort of.

epci:, adj. ql. indef. any type of, whatever kind.

epcino, pron. 3rd pers. NH. sg. inter. what sort of a thing.

epca, adv. man. inter. how, what way.

epcane:, adv. man. indef. anyhow, however.

eṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a fish.

edE, see /idE/.

eḍakatti, n. com. hy-st. NH. nutcracker.

eḍank-, ḍank-, vb. tr. hy-st. to knock.

eḍankuṇa, ḍankuni, pos. inf. pres. of /eḍank-/

eḍatā, dattā, adv. plc. direction, left, left side.

eḍḍeḍi, adv. man. in good condition, well; see /eḍḍE + ḍi/.

eḍḍetno (-e-), eḍḍettina: (-e-), pron. lt-st. 3rd pers. NH. sg.

the good one; see /eḍḍE + itno/.

eḍḍE, adj. ql. good, nice, fine, o.k.; n. abst. hy-st. (-e-), NH.

goodness, gentleness.

eḍḍEtana, n. abst. a-st. NH. goodness, fairness.

eḍḍEmuṇci, n. grc. hy-st. NH. black pepper.

eḍḍE:p-, vb. intr. lt-st. to flourish, to prosper.

- edddE, emph. of /eddE/.
- edt-, rec. pt. of /edp-/.
- edt̄id-, rem. pt. of /edp-/.
- edp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to thrust, to stab.
- edma, see /enma/.
- ent̄i, n. abst. hy-st. NH. trick, cunningness.
- enn-, vb. intr. hy-st. to think, to remember, to guess.
- ennE (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. oil.
- enpa, adj. num. card. integ. eighty.
- enma, edma, adj. num. card. integ. eight.
- enmanu:du, adj. num. card. integ. eight hundred.
- elep̄ci, lep̄ci, lap̄ci, n. com. hy-st. NH. ladder.
- elatt̄i, latt̄i, adv. man. tender, immature, underripe, undergrown.
- elpa, elpa, adj. num. card. integ. seventy.
- eti, -edi, der. suff. to form H. sg. f. n. as in /su:dreti/.
- ett-, vb. tr. hy-st. to raise funds; to beat, to spank; /es-/
rec. pt.; /es̄id-/ rem. pt.
- etto:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to thrash, to beat, to spank.
- ettara, adj. ql. high, tall.
- edi, der. suff. to form H. sg. f. n. as in /sa:lyedi/.
- ed̄ir̄i, adv. plc. dem. forward, in front of, opposite to.
- ed̄ir̄iko:pa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. short temper, quick anger.
- ed̄ir̄ikastalE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. twilight.
- ed̄ir̄ipa:ter-, vb. intr. hy-st. to oppose, to speak against.

- edira:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to meet with, to come in the way.
- edE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. chest, breast.
- edEgu:du, n. com. hy-st. NH. sternum, breastbone.
- es-, rec. pt. of /ett-/.
 esid-, rem. pt. of /ett-/.
 -ene:, see /-aie:/.
- ena, pron. 1st pers. H. sg. gen. cons. my.
- enani, pron. 1st pers. H. sg. acc. me.
- ent-, unt-, vb. intr. hy-st. to stand up, to wait for, to remain.
- entu, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /ent-/.
 entuḡa, untuni, untunE, pos. inf. pres. of /ent-/.
 entla, pos. imp. H. sg. of /ent-/.
 entwa, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. pl.; 2nd pers. H. sg.; 3rd pers.
 NH. pl. of /ent-/.
 end-, vb. intr. hy-st. to remain, to stay.
- endo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /end-/.; to erect, to retain.
- enda:, see /endu + a:/.
- endla, pos. imp. H. sg. of /end-/.
 endwa, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. pl.; 2nd pers. H. sg.; 3rd pers.
 NH. pl. of /end-/.
 enno, pron. 1st pers. H. sg. gen. abs. mine; see /yanna:/.
- eli, n. com. lt-st. NH. mouse.
- eliḡ, der. suff. to form NH. sg. n. from vbs. as in /alpelḡ/.
- elu, n. com. lt-st. NH. bone.

- ele, der. suff. to form H. sg. m. n. from vbs. as in /alpele/.
- elerì, der. suff. to form H. pl. n. from vbs. as in /alpelèrì/.
- elEppa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a sweet dish.
- elti, der. suff. to form H. sg. f. n. from vbs. as in /alpelti/.
- eldi, see /-elti/.
- elleddella:pji, see /ellettella:pji/.
- ellettella:pji, adv. tm. def. fut. day after tomorrow.
- ellE, adv. tm. def. fut. tomorrow.
- ella:pji, adv. tm. def. fut. day after tomorrow.
- eri, n. ms. lt-st. NH. flame, heat, warmth, hotness.
- erì, vbl. suff. den. 3rd pers. H. pl. as in /po:perì/.
- eru, n. com. lt-st. NH. he-buffalo.
- eradì, raddì, adj. num. card. integ. two.
- eradìla, both, NH.; see /eradì + la/.
- eradèkulu, radèkulu, pron. num. hy-st. NH. pl. two things.
- eradane:, radane:, adj. num. ord. integ. second.
- eradarE, raddarE, adj. num. card. frac. two and one half.
- erk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to retard, to recede, to hold up.
- erko:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to hold up, to recede, to retard.
- ermE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. she-buffalo.
- eppara, adj. ql. high, elevation.
- ewu, see /owu/.

/e:/

/e:/, mid fr. unr. long & tense V.

e:, prt. intj. hullo!, hai!, oh boy!

-e:, PLS. den. emph. as in /a:le:/.

-e:-, suff. den. integ. in conjoining frac. as in /mu:je:ka:l̩/,
three and one quarter.

e:ka, adj. num. card. integ. one.

e:katwa, n. abst. a-st. NH. oneness, unity.

e:ka:ye:ki, adv. man. num. def. alone, lonely, oneself.

e:ka:da:si, n. abst. lt-st. NH. the eleventh day of the Fortnight.

e:kdammu, adv. man. immediately, continuously, suddenly.

e:di, n. com. hy-st. NH. crab.

e:d̩, n. com. hy-st. NH. goat.

e:l̩gE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. prosperity, flourishing.

e:l̩, adj. num. card. integ. seven.

e:l̩n̩ma, about seven or eight, a few; see /e:l̩ + en̩ma/.

e:l̩nu:du, e:l̩nu:du, adj. num. card. integ. seven hundred.

e:t̩, adj. qn. inter. how much/many, what amount.

e:ta:, adj. qn. indef. something, some, certain amount.

e:n̩, ya:n̩, pron. 1st pers. H. sg. lt-st. I, the speaker; has
allomorphs /en̩-, ena-, enn-/.

e:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to melt due to heat.

e:l̩, see /e:l̩/.

- e:lo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to melt by heating.
- e:lakki, n. com. hy-st. NH. cardamom.
- e:lamu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. auction.
- e:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to climb.
- e:rî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. upsteep, up inclination, slope.
- e:rî, pron. inter. H. sg./pl. (-e-), hy-st. who, what person.
- e:regî, pron. inter. H. sg./pl. dat. to whom.
- e:renî, pron. inter. H. sg./pl. acc. whom.
- e:ra:, pron. indef. H. sg./pl. someone, somebody, anybody.
- e:rno, pron. inter. H. sg./pl. whose.
- e:rpa:dî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. arrangement, preparation.
- e:rpa:damp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to arrange; see /e:rpa:dî + amp-/.
- e:polu, see /e:palî/.
- e:pa, adv. tm. inter. when, at what time.
- e:pagî, see /e:pa/.
- e:palî, e:polu, adv. tm. inter. on what day.
- e:palla, adv. tm. indef. for ever, continuously.
- e:pala, adv. tm. indef. always, everytime.
- e:pa:ndala, adv. tm. indef. whenever, anytime, sometimes.
- e:b-, der. infix. to form vb. freq. hy-st. from any other vb. as
in /kulle:b-/ to sit again and again.
- e:mE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. turtle, tortoise.

/E/

/E/, mid. central neutral r. short & lax V.

-E, der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from G-vb. as in /kaʔtE/
 altar, raised platform.

-E, vbl. suff. den. 1st pers. H. sg. as in /po:pE/.

˜E, prt. intj. what!, why! say again!

/E:/

/E:/, mid central neutral r. long & tense V.

-E:, suff. den. voc. case for n. H./NH. pl.

-E:, PLS. den. sorrow, dislike, etc.

˜E:, prt. intj. expressing anger, is it so!, what did you say!

E:pl̩, a:pl̩, n. grc. hy-st. NH. apple.

/o/

/o/, mid back r. short & lax V.

-o, -a:, suff. den. gen. abs. case for n. signalling a predicate relationship as in /a:yano/ belonging to him.

-o, -a:, der. suf.. to form pron./poss. n. NH. as in /po:puno/
that which is going; /mallo/ that which is big.

-o (=a-), vbl. suff. den. 1st pers. H. pl.; 3rd pers. NH. pl.;
the final V. of a-st. n. before cases.

oki:le (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. advocate, lawyer.

okk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to dig, to unearth; /okkiy-/ rec. pt.;
/okkid-/ rem. pt.

okkiy-, rec. pt. of /okk-/.

okkid-, rem. pt. of /okk-/.

okkelî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. lease, tenancy.

okkelme (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. Okkaliga man, agriculturist.

okkelmedi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. Okkaliga woman, agriculturist.

ogariî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. pungency, bad taste.

oggaranE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. garnishing, seasoning (of food).

onki, n. com. hy-st. NH. armlet, bracelet.

ocga, pos. perm. 1st pers. H. pl. of /occ-/.

occ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to row.

occ-, see /ores-/.

ocye, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /occ-/.

- ocda, pos. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. pl.; 2nd pers. H. sg.; 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /occ-/.
- oyikà, oykà, adv. cause inter. why, what for.
- oyikÉ, oykÉ, adv. plc. inter. where, in which place.
- oyiko:skara, adv. cause, def. inter. for what reason.
- oyitâ, adv. plc. inter. in which place, in what location.
- oyitÉ, adv. plc. inter. at which place.
- oyil-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sway.
- oyilâ, n. com. hy-st. NH. current of flood, whirlpool.
- oyilo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to swing, to sway.
- oyit-, rec. pt. of /oyip-/.
- oyitâd-, rem. pt. of /oyip-/.
- oyip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to drag, to pull, to draw; /oyit-/ rec. pt. and /oyitâd-/ rem. pt.
- oykâ, see /oyikâ/.
- oykulu, pron. def. inter. 3rd pers. NH. pl. which, which ones.
- oykÉ, see /oyikÉ/.
- oyya:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. fussy girl, gaudy girl.
- oyya:ra, n. abst. a-st. NH. fuss, show, ostentation.
- oytâ, see /oyitâ/.
- oytÉ, oykÉ, see /oyitÉ/.
- oydu:rya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. ruby, precious stone.
- oytontul-, vb. intr. prog. of /oyp-/.; irreg. see /ul-/.
- oyttâgeton-, vb. tr. hy-st. to snatch, to seize; see /paᅇ-/.

- oyttigetont-, rec. pt. of /oyttigetont-/.
oyttigetont-, rec. pt. of /oyttigetont-/.
oyttigetont-, rem. pt. of /oyttigetont-/.
oytta:wara, adv. cause, inter. due to what, what is the reason.
oyso:wont-, vb. tr. hy-st. to take a contract, to be liable to.
oyso:wont-, rec. pt. of /oyso:wont-/.
oyso:wont-, rec. pt. of /oyso:wont-/.
oyso:wont-, rem. pt. of /oyso:wont-/.
oyl̥, see /oyl̥/.
oyri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f., NH. enemy, rival.
oyra, n. abst. a-st. NH. enmity, hatredness.
oyra:gya, n. abst. a-st. NH. detachment, sorrow, disgust.
oyp-, see /oyp-/.
oywa:ta, n. abst. a-st. NH. business, affair, management.
opci, adv. plc. inter. where, in which direction.
opca:, adv. plc. indef. somewhere, some place.
opji, adj. num. card. integ. one, unit of one.
opji, n. com. lt-st. (-e-), NH. one thing, one article.
opji, adv. num. indef. about, approximately, any, some.
opjipakša, adv. man. perhaps, doubtedly, uncertainly.
opjetamittiwopji, adj. ql. one over/after the other.
opjene:, adj. num. ord. integ. first.
opjeradi, adj. qn. indef. a few, some, one or two.

- opje:, adv. num. card. integ. emph. NH. alone, only itself.
- opje:lekka, adv. man. in the same way, similarly.
- opjane:, see /opjene:/.
- opjala, not even one, none; see /opji + la/.
- opjarE, adj. num. card. integ. & frac. one and one half, $1\frac{1}{2}$.
- opja:nojji, adj. num. indef. some, any, certain, once upon.
- opja:nojjiwu:ruđu, adv. plc. indef. in a country, in some place.
- opja:nojjika:la, n. abst. a-st. NH. once upon a time, long long ago.
- oṭṭu, adv. man. together, along with.
- oṭṭugu, adv. man. collectively, totally.
- oṭṭunalpuni, see /oṭṭampuna/.
- oṭṭE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. hole, aperture, cavity, den.
- oṭṭoṭṭugu, adv. man. side by side, collectively.
- oṭṭa (=a-), n. com. a-st. NH. chin.
- oṭṭant-, rec. pt. of /oṭṭamp-/.
- oṭṭantid-, rem. pt. of /oṭṭamp-/.
- oṭṭamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to gather, to collect, to save.
- oṭṭampuna, pos. inf. pres. of /oṭṭamp-/.
- oṭṭa:rE, adv. man. disorderly, confusedly.
- odi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. partition, division, a piece of land.
- odipu, see /uḍupi/.
- odiperi, see /uḍiperi/.
- odu, n. com. lt-st. NH. a small climbing mammal, figures in tales
as carrying ropes up a wall in an attack on a fortress.

- oḡu, suff. den. deb. adv. for C-vb. as in /o:doḡu/.
- oḡe, adv. plc. inter. where, to which place.
- oḡeḡi, see /oḡe/.
- oḡet-, rec. pt. of /oḡep-/.
- oḡetid-, rem. pt. of /oḡep-/.
- oḡeteli, n. com. hy-st. NH. broken thing, that which is broken.
- oḡep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to break, to split; /oḡet-/ rec. pt.; and
/oḡetid-/ rem. pt.
- oḡepuna, pos. inf. pres. of /oḡep-/.
- oḡe:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be broken.
- oḡe:puna, oḡeyuni, pos. inf. pres. of /oḡe:-/.
- oḡE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. a savory, a relish.
- oḡo, PLS. den. doubt and unwillingness.
- oḡakā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. defect, fault, mistake.
- oḡala, see /uḡala/.
- oḡci, see /-otri/.
- oḡḡ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to flow.
- oḡḡi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a unit of four, four things.
- oḡḡo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to cause to flow, to urinate.
- oḡt-, rec. pt. of /oḡp-/.
- oḡtid-, rem. pt. of /oḡp-/.
- oḡp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pluck, to pull by force; /oḡt-/ rec. pt.
and /oḡtid-/ rem. pt.

- on-, der. infix to form refl. vb. hy-st. from G-vb. as in
 /kullonuna/ to be seated oneself.
- ond-, rec. pt. of refl. infix /on/.
- onn-, rec. pt. of refl. infix /on/.
- ont-, rem. pt. of refl. infix /on/.
- onas̄, see /aşana/.
- on̄ti, n. com. hy-st. NH. ear-thing, an ornament of gold.
- on̄ti, adj. qn. def. single, lone, alone.
- on̄tu, suff. den. ins. for a-st. n.; with, by, in, through.
- on̄tE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. camel.
- oli, -oli, pos. pot. adv. suff. for G-vb. as in /o:doli/.
- ol̄it-, rec. pt. of /ol̄ip-/.
- ol̄it̄id-, rem. pt. of /ol̄ip-/.
- ol̄ip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to save, to protect; /ol̄it-/ rec. pt., and
 /ol̄it̄id-/ rem. pt.
- ol̄i:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to remain, to lag behind.
- ol̄eyi, ula:yi, adv. plc. inside.
- ol̄et-, rec. pt. of /ol̄ep-/.
- ol̄et̄id-, rem. pt. of /ol̄ep-/.
- ol̄ep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to call, to invite.
- ol̄epu, leppu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a call, hearing distance.
- ol̄epuna, leppunE, leppuni, pos. inf. pres. of /ol̄ep-/.
- ol̄anka, ran̄ka, n. abst. a-st. NH. a measurement of liquid, one cup.

- olacilâ, n. com. hy-st. NH. plain, lawn, pasture.
- olasapca (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. conspiracy, under hand dealing.
- ollE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. water snake.
- olpa, adv. plc. inter. in what direction, where.
- olpana:, adv. plc. indef. somewhere, anywhere.
- ott-, vb. tr. hy-st. to press, to push, to compress; /os-/ rec. pt., and /osid-/ rem. pt.
- otti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a vow, a pledge to God.
- ottarE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. arrangement, organization.
- otta:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. compulsion, pressure, an urge.
- otta:yamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to urge, to compel, to force; see /otta:ya + amp-/.
- otri, -odci, neg. pot./deb. adv. suff. for C-vb. as in /o:dotri/.
- os-, rec. pt. of /ott-/.
- osid-, rem. pt. of /ott-/.
- osagE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. glad news.
- osari, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fountain, spring, source.
- ostra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cloth, cover to hide shame.
- osdE, pos. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /ott-/.
- ontu, -ndu, suff. prog. adv. non-pt. for C-vb. as in /o:dontu/.
- ontul-, -ondul-, der. infix to form prog. vb. from any C-vb. as in /o:dontul-/; see irreg. vb. /ul-/.
- ontE, see /onda/.

ond-, vb. intr. hy-st. to float aside, to settle down.

-ondu, see /-ontu/.

ondo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to cause to float aside.

onda, ontE, adj. num. indef. intens. very less, a little.

onda:, see /ondu + a:/, will it settle down?

oli, n. com. lt-st. NH. a leaf, palm leaf.

oli-, vb. intr. lt-st. to rescue somebody, to save from danger.

-oli, see /-oli/.

-olu, see /-ali/.

ollı, see /o:lu/.

olpa, see /olpa/.

ori (-ya-), pron. num. H. sg. m. one person, alone.

oriye:, adv. num. def. H. sg. m. all alone, by oneself.

oriyanıbuđtu, adv. man. except one, exclusively one.

oruwa:ra, adv. num. def. once.

orenk-, renk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to contaminate oneself with mud.

orenkiy-, rec. pt. of /orenk-/.

orenkid-, rem. pt. of /orenk-/.

ores-, vb. tr. hy-st. to wipe, to rub, to clean, to mop; var.

/occ-/.

oret-, rec. pt. of /orep-/.

oretid-, rem. pt. of /orep-/.

orep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to rub metal in the whetstone for testing.

- orE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. pillow case, a sheath.
- oronçe:, adv. man. for the first time, for the very first try.
- ora, adv. num. def. once.
- orag-, vb. intr. hy-st. to lean.
- orañtâ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. enmity, hatredness.
- oraļa, adj. num. def. a unit of volume/weight measurement.
- orkenji, n. com. hy-st. NH. one side of the head.
- org-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be liked, to be favorable.
- orgnâ, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /org-/.
- orti, pron. num. H. sg. f. one person.
- ortiyе:, adv. num. def. H. sg. f. all alone, by oneself.
- ord-, vb. intr. hy-st. to slant, to deviate.
- orda, adj. ql. curved, bent, zigzag.
- ordwâ, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. sg. of /ord-/.
- orsa, see /warşa/.
- orpoļtu, orportu, adv. tm. def. half a day, before noon.
- orbadi, adv. num. def. ql. once-complete.
- orwa:ra, adv. num. def. man. once, one round.
- ormE, adv. num. def. vol. once whole, everywhere.
- ormba, adj. num. card. integ. nine.
- opye, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /opp-/.
- opp-, vb. tr./intr. hy-st. to consent, to agree, to suit.
- oppigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. agreement, consent, acceptance.

oppa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. polish, shining.

oppa, prt. intj. den. surprise, unexpectation, etc.

oppanda (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. alliance, contract, treaty.

owu, pron. inter. NH. sg. which, what.

owwa:, adj. indef. whichever, something, anything.

/o:/

/o:/, mid back r. long & tense V.

o:, prt. intj. here I am! (in response to someone's call).

o:-, prt. usu. prefixed before n. with voc. in order to alert
the addressee as in /o:ma:ni:/ listen boy.

-o:-, der. infix to form tr./caus. vb. lt-st. from intr./tr. vb.
hy-st. as in /kullo:-, ampo:-, etc./

o:kuli, n. ms. hy-st. NH. yellowish red water (with turmeric and
lime) used in religious ceremony.

o:kon-, vb. intr. hy-st. to respond; /o:kond-/ and /o:konn-/ rec.
pt., and /o:kont-/ rem. pt.

o:nger-, vb. tr. hy-st. to sneak, to spy.

o:ho:, prt. intj. surprise!, oh boy!, I see!

o:hõ:, n. onom. howling, teasing by shouting.

o:ja (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. care, sin, fear, hesitation.

- o:tu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. vote, opinion, franchise.
- o:ta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. race, running, competition.
- o:dilā, n. com. hy-st. NH. tile.
- o:du, n. com. hy-st. NH. shell, piece of tile, broken pot.
- o:da (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. boat.
- o:da:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. potter, a stupid person.
- o:da:rti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. potter, a stupid person.
- o:ni, o:ni, n. abst. hy-st. NH. lane, narrow street.
- o:n̄t̄E (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. tube, pipe, hollow bamboo.
- o:n̄du, see /o:l̄u + un̄du/; where is it?
- o:l̄u, o:l̄lu, o:l̄l̄ā, o:l̄li, adv. plc. inter. where.
- o:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to read, to study; the entire conjugation
is given as illustration for hy-st. vb.
- o:di, pos. imp. H./NH. pl. non-pol. of /o:d-/.
- o:di:, pos. vbl. adj. pres. of /o:d-/.
- o:d̄ā, pos. imp. NH. sg. of /o:d-/.
- o:d̄āgE, pos. perm. 1st pers. H. sg. of /o:d-/.
- o:d̄āga, pos. perm. 1st pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
- o:d̄ātibitt̄i:, pos. vbl. adj. rem. pt. of /o:d-/.
- o:d̄ātib̄ā, o:d̄ādid̄ā, pos. vbl./comb. adv. pt. prog. of /o:d-/.
- o:d̄ādid̄ā, see /o:d̄ātib̄ā/.
- o:d̄ādid̄i:, pos. vbl. adj. rec. pt. of /o:d-/.
- o:d̄ādid̄inne, pos. temp. adv. pt. of /o:d-/.

- o:dīdu, pos. subv. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīde, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīderā, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdē, pos. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdodu, pos. deb. adv. pt. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdoli, pos. pot. adv. pt. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīda, pos. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdalā, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdarā, pos. rem. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdnā, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdna, pos. inf. rem. pt. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdnaga, pos. temp. adv. pt. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdna:tā, o:dīdna:tāgī, pos. temp. adv. pt. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdri, neg. pt. 1st pers. H. sg., and 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdriye, neg. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdriyerā, neg. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdriya, neg. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdriyalā, neg. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdriyarā, neg. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdwe, pos. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /o:d-/.
 o:dīdwerā, pos. subv. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.

o:didwE, pos. subv. 1st pers. H. sg. of /o:d-/.

o:didwa, pos. subv. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /o:d-/.

o:didwaye, neg. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /o:d-/.

o:didwayerã, neg. subv. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.

o:didwayE, neg. subv. 1st pers. H. sg. of /o:d-/.

o:didwaya, neg. subv. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /o:d-/.

o:didwayalã, neg. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /o:d-/.

o:didwayarã, neg. subv. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.

o:didwalã, pos. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /o:d-/.

o:didwanã, neg. subv. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /o:d-/.

o:didwarã, pos. subv. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.

o:du, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /o:d-/.

o:dunu, pos. pres. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /o:d-/.

o:duna, pos. inf. pres. of /o:d-/.

o:dunne, pos. temp. adv. non-pt. of /o:d-/.

o:duri, neg. pres. 1st pers. H. sg., and 3rd pers. NH. sg.
of /o:d-/.

o:duriye, neg. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /o:d-/.

o:duriyerã, neg. pres. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.

o:duriya, neg. pres. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /o:d-/.

- o:duriyalî, neg. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /o:d-/.
 o:duriyarî, neg. pres. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:duwe, pos. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /o:d-/.
 o:duwerî, pos. pres. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:duwê, pos. pres. 1st pers. H. sg. of /o:d-/.
 o:duwa, pos. pres. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:duwalî, pos. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /o:d-/.
 o:duwarî, pos. pres. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:de, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /o:d-/.
 o:derî, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:dê, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. sg. of /o:d-/.
 o:dođu, pos. deb. adv. non-pt. of /o:d-/.
 o:dolî, pos. pot. adv. non-pt. of /o:d-/.
 o:dotri, neg. pot./deb. adv. of /o:d-/.
 o:dontu, pos. vbl. adv. non-pt. prog. of /o:d-/.
 o:da, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:daye, neg. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /o:d-/.
 o:dayerî, neg. fut. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
 o:dayê, neg. fut. 1st pers. H. sg. of /o:d-/.
 o:daya, neg. fut. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
 3rd pers. NH. pl. of /o:d-/.

- o:dayalî, neg. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /o:d-/.
o:dayarî, neg. fut. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
o:dadî, pos. hort. of /o:d-/.
o:dade, neg. imp. H. pl., and NH. pl. of /o:d-/.
o:dada, neg. imp. H./NH. sg. of /o:d-/.
o:dalî, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /o:d-/.
o:danî, neg. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /o:d-/.
o:danti:, neg. vbl. adj. of /o:d-/.
o:dantE, neg. vbl. adv./comb. adv. of /o:d-/.
o:darî, pos. fut. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
o:daregî, in order to read; see /o:darE/.
o:darego:skara, specifically for reading; see /o:darE/.
o:darE, pos. inf-pur. of /o:d-/.; for reading, to read.
o:dye, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /o:d-/.
o:dyerî, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
o:dyE, pos. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /o:d-/.
o:dya, pos. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /o:d-/.
o:dyalî, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /o:d-/.
o:dyarî, pos. rec. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /o:d-/.
o:dnî, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /o:d-/.
o:dna, pos. inf. rec. pt. of /o:d-/.
o:dnaga, pos. temp. adv. non-pt. of /o:d-/.

o:dna:t̃i, pos. temp. adv. non-pt. of /o:d-/.

o:dna:t̃igi, see /o:dna:t̃i/.

o:dle, pos. imp. H. pl. of /o:d-/.

o:dla, pos. imp. H. sg. of /o:d-/.

o:ni, see /o:ni/.

o:nti, n. com. hy-st. NH. chameleon.

-o:skara, suff. den. intentive purpose usu. after dat.; for, due to, on account of, for the specific purpose.

o:lE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. letter, credential; palm leaf; earring, gold ornament for the ear.

o:la, prt. intj. behold!, look there!

o:laga, n. abst. a-st. NH. news, information.

o:rE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. pillow cover.

o:rE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. edge (of road, forest, etc.)

o:rE, adj. ql. crooked, zigzag, bent, slant.

o:ra, n. abst. a-st. NH. curvedness, crookedness, slantness.

o:ma, n. grc. a-st. NH. a spice used in cooking and in medicine.

/a/

/a/, low central neutral r. short & lax V.

-a, der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from C-vb. as in /kaṭṭa/dam.

-a, suff. den. gen. cons. case signalling an attribute-head relationship as in /ma:ṇida/ boy's.

-a, suff. den. imp. H. sg. as in /o:dla, o:daḍa/.

-a, vbl. suff. den. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and 3rd pers. NH. pl. as in /o:da, o:daya, o:duwa, o:daḍa, etc./

-a-, -ay-, neg. infix for C-vb. in fut. & subv.

ā, prt. intj. yes, o.k.

akalḥ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. brain, sense, consciousness.

akci, n. ms. hy-st. NH. uncooked rice (usu. in proverbs).

akkirama, see /akrama/.

akke (-a-), n. com. H. sg. f. hy-st. older sister; var. in dialects /paldi, akkerḥ, paḷi, pari/.

akkalE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cockroach.

akkarE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. interest, taste, mind, will.

akka:, voc. of /akke/.

akṣara, accara, n. abst. a-st. NH. alphabet, letter, script.

akrama, akkirama, n. abst. a-st. NH. injustice, brutality.

akbare (-a-), n. pers. hy-st. H. sg. m. a name, Akbar.

agi-, vb. tr. lt-st. to bite, to chew, to masticate.

- agiyuni, see /agipuṇa/.
- agipuṇa, agiyuni, agiwuni, pos. inf. pres. of /agi-/.
- agiwuni, see /agipuṇa/.
- agela, adj. ql. wide, broad, roomy.
- agatya, n. abst. a-st. NH. urgency, need, necessity.
- aggira, see /agra/.
- agga, adj. ql. cheap, inexpensive, bargain.
- agra, aggira, n. com. a-st. NH. a white coating on the tongue.
- ahita, ayita, n. abst. a-st. NH. harm, trouble, cheat.
- ahaṅka:ra, aṅka:ra, n. abst. a-st. NH. ego, pride.
- aha:, prt. intj. surprise!, wonder!, excellent!
- ahha, n. onom. laughing sound.
- aṅkuṣa, aṅkusa, n. com. a-st. NH. goad, punishment.
- aṅkura, n. com. a-st. NH. sprout, shoot.
- aṅka, n. abst. a-st. NH. scene, stage, chapter.
- aṅgi, n. com. hy-st. NH. shirt (for males).
- aṅgī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. gluttony, desire to eat greedily.
- aṅgela, n. abst. a-st. NH. a unit of linear measurement approx.
equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; 1/16 of a /ko:lu/.
- aṅgo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to long, to desire, to wish, to expect.
- aṅga, n. abst. a-st. NH. limb, part, division.
- aṅgayi, n. com. lt-st. NH. palm of hand.
- aṅgadi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. shop, shopping, supermarket.

- angadida:ye,(-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. shop keeper.
 angaṇa (=o-), angṇa, n. com. a-st. NH. courtyard of temple.
 angalpa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. desire, eagerness, anxiety.
 angarE, see /anga:rE/.
 anga:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. sole (of foot).
 anga:rE, angarE (-e-), n. prop. hy-st. NH. Tuesday.
 anga:rake (-a-), n. prop. e-st. H. planet Mars.
 angṇa, see /angṇa/.
 acci, n. com. hy-st. NH. mould, frame, model.
 acci, see /acci/.
 accara, see /akṣara/.
 aji:rṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. indigestion.
 -ajE, suff. to n. gen. den. swearing by.
 aja:gratE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. carelessness, negligence.
 ajji, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. grandmother.
 ajje (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. grandfather.
 ajpa, adj. num. card. integ. sixty.
 ajpatterṇa, adj. num. card. integ. sixty-eight.
 ajpatteraḍi, adj. num. card. integ. sixty-two.
 ajpatte:lḍi, adj. num. card. integ. sixty-seven.
 ajpattopji, adj. num. card. integ. sixty-one.
 ajpattorma, adj. num. card. integ. sixty-nine.
 ajpattayni, ajpattayini, adj. num. card. integ. sixty-five.

- ajpattana:lî, see /ajpatna:lî/.
- ajpattamu:ji, see /ajpatmu:ji/.
- ajpatta:ji, adj. num. card. integ. sixty-six.
- ajpatna:lî, adj. num. card. integ. sixty-four.
- ajpatmu:ji, adj. num. card. integ. sixty-three.
- ay-, see /-a-/ a neg. infix.
- ayikulu (-e-), pron. dem. rem. hy-st. 3rd pers. NH. pl. those.
- ayitE, see /aytE/.
- ayita, see /ahita/.
- ayinu:du, adj. num. card. integ. five hundred.
- ayina:ji, adj. num. indef. a few, about five or six.
- ayo:gye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. incapable person, mean fellow, untrustworthy person.
- ayo:gyedi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. incapable person.
- aykî, pron. dem. rem. NH. sg. dat. to it; see /awu + kî/.
- aykulu, see /ayikulu/.
- ayyo:, prt. intj. alas!, pshaw!
- ayya, dekkulu, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. hon. lord, sir, master.
- ayyappa, prt. intj. goodness!, what a relief!, ummm!
- ayamma, see /ayyappa/.
- aytE, adv. dem. rem. plc. in that place, there.
- ayşwarya, aysarya, n. abst. a-st. prosperity, richness, wealth.

ayṣwaryawante (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. rich man, well-to-do.

*ayto, ayta:, pron. dem. rem. gen. abs. NH. sg. its, belonging to it; see /awu + to/.

ayta, pron. dem. rem. gen. cons. NH. sg. its; see /awu + ta/.

aytara, aytta:ra, see /a:dityawa:ra/.

ayttamp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to have make-up, to decorate oneself.

aysa, see /a:yuṣya/.

aysarya, see /ayṣwarya/.

aynī, adj. num. card. integ. five.

aynu:du, see /ayinu:du/.

aynene:, adj. num. ord. integ. fifth, denominator five.

aynene:wopji, adj. num. card. frac. 1/5; one fifth.

aywa, adj. num. card. integ. fifty.

aywattenma, adj. num. card. integ. fifty-eight.

aywatteraḍḍi, adj. num. card. integ. fifty-two.

aywatte:lī, adj. num. card. integ. fifty-seven.

aywattopji, adj. num. card. integ. fifty-one.

aywattormba, adj. num. card. integ. fifty-nine.

aywattaynī, adj. num. card. integ. fifty-five.

aywattana:lī, adj. num. card. integ. fifty-four.

aywattamu:ji, adj. num. card. integ. fifty-three.

aywatta:ji, adj. num. card. integ. fifty-six.

aywala, adj. num. qn. a unit of volume/weight of five measures.

- apci, adv. dem. rem. plc. there, that side, in that direction.
 apci:, adj. dem. ql. that sort of, like that.
 apcene:, adv. dem. rem. man. emph. just like that, in that way.
 apca, adv. dem. rem. man. so, like that, in that way.
 apj-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be afraid, to be frightened.
 apjike (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. fear, hesitation.
 apju:ra, n. grc. a-st. NH. fig (tree and/or fruit).
 apja, see /anna/.
 apja:ya, see /anya:ya/.
 -aṭṭā, der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. C-vb. as in /puḷcaṭṭā/.
 aṭṭ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to urinate.
 aṭṭilā, see /aṭṭlā/.
 aṭṭe (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. bundle, bunch, packet.
 aṭṭeka:ra, n. com. hy-st. NH. bow leg.
 aṭṭo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to cause to urinate.
 aṭṭa, n. com. a-st. NH. attic, the space up under the roof.
 aṭṭalige (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. platform, stage, theatre.
 aṭṭlā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. cooking, kitchen work.
 aṭṭlāda:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. cook.
 aṭṭlāda:lā, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. cook.
 aṭṭlamp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to cook; see /aṭṭlā + amp-/.
 aṭṭrāka:ni, n. abst. hy-st. NH. unforeseen event, unexpected matter.
 -aḍ-, suff. den. imp. neg. for C-vb. as in /o:daḍa/.

adi, n. com. lt-st. NH. foot, linear measurement equal to one foot.

adi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. bottom, lower part.

adikâ, n. com. hy-st. NH. bedding.

-adikulu, -a:ḍlu (-e-), suff. to form pluralizer for kinship terms;
as in /ajjadikulu/ grandfathers.

adikayi, n. com. lt-st. NH. loser.

adit-, rec. pt. of /adip-/.

aditid-, rem. pt. of /adip-/.

adip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to sweep, to clean with a broom; /adit-/
rec. pt. and /aditid-/ rem. pt.

adipiliâ, n. com. hy-st. NH. kitchen.

adipuna:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. sweeper.

adipuna:lâ, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. sweeper.

adime:lâ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. bottom-up, upside down.

-adî, hort. suff. for G-vb. as in /o:dadî/.

adînga:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. pickle.

adê, adv. dem. rem. plc. there, to that place.

-adê, PLS. den. direction, location, etc.

adegâ, see /adê/.

adengâkull-, vb. intr. hy-st. to hide; var. /dengâkull-/.

adengo:yiji-, dengâ:di:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to hide.

adet-, rec. pt. of /adep-/.

adetid-, rem. pt. of /adep-/.

aḍep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to close, to stop; /aḍet-/ rec. pt., and

/aḍet̃id-/ rem. pt.

aḍepu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. closure, fence, obstruction.

aḍak-, dakk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to throw.

aḍat-, datt-, rec. pt. of /aḍap-/.

aḍat̃id-, datt̃id-, rem. pt. of /aḍap-/.

aḍap-, vb. tr. hy-st. to plough, to till the soil with a plow;

var. /dapp-/; /aḍat-/ rec. pt., and /aḍat̃id-/ rem. pt.

aḍapu, dappu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. plowing, tillage.

aḍawu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. mortgage, pawn.

aḍkaḷa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. kitchen (usu. outside the house).

aḍyē (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. any eatable, snack.

aḍḍi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. objection, obstacle, hurdle.

aḍḍa, adv. man. lengthwise, crosswise, cut across.

aḥuddha, adj. ql. impure, unholy, unclean.

aḥana, oḥas̃i, n. abst. a-st. NH. dinner, feast.

aḥanamp-, oḥas̃imalp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to dine, to eat feast;

see /aḥana + amp-/.

aḥana:rta, asana:rta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. living wage.

aḥṭemi, aṭṭemi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a festival celebrated in
memory of God Krishna.

aḥṭa:nghr̃idaya, aṭṭa:nggradaya, n. abst. a-st. NH. Tulu medicinal
system.

- aṣṭhami:, n. prop. hy-st. NH. the eighth day of a fortnight.
- aṣwa, n. com. a-st. NH. horse (in stories).
- aṣwatta, assatta, n. grc. a-st. NH. a sacred tree.
- aṣwani, assani, n. prop. hy-st. NH. the first star in the horoscope.
- aṣwame:daya:ga, n. abst. a-st. NH. horse-sacrifice (made by kings).
- ani, ani, n. abst. lt-st. NH. dressing, decoration.
- aṇu, n. abst. lt-st. NH. atom, minutest particle.
- aṇugundu, n. com. hy-st. NH. atom bomb.
- aṇEkattṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. dam, big irrigational project.
- aṇṭ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to stick, to adhere.
- aṇṭi, n. ms. hy-st. NH. gum, paste.
- aṇḍE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a big hollow tube closed at one end.
- aṇṇe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. older brother, any elderly person is also referred to as /aṇṇe/; var. /tagE/.
- aḷ-, vb. intr. lt-st. to cry, to weep, to lament.
- aḷiye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. son-in-law.
- aḷiye, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /aḷ-/.
- aḷit-, rec. pt. of /aḷip-/.
- aḷitid-, rem. pt. of /aḷip-/.
- aḷiso:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to erase, to destroy, to spoil.
- aḷip-, arip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to spoil, to destroy, to erase;
/aḷit-/ rec. pt., and /aḷitid-/ rem. pt.
- aḷiḥ, -aḷiḥ, -olu, der. suff. to form H. sg. f. n. as in /korapaḷiḥ/.

-alî, -olu, vbl. suff. den. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. as in /o:dałî/

alîkî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. shyness, bashfulness.

aluwê (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. mouth of the river, the place
where the river empties into the ocean.

alêl-, arl-, vb. intr. hy-st. to burn.

alê, alê (-e-), n. ms. lt-st. NH. buttermilk.

alat-, rec. pt. of /alap-/.

alatîd-, rem. pt. of /alap-/.

alatîr-, lattîr-, vb. tr. hy-st. deter. of /alap-/.

alatê (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. measurement, weight and/or volume.

alasañdê (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. very long beans.

alap-, lapp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to measure, to find out volume/weight;
/alat-/ rec. pt., and /alatîd-/ rem. pt.

alapu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. measuring, a measure, a unit.

alawu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. limit, measure, restriction.

alk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be shy, to hesitate.

alkî, alkî, see /alîkî/

alkê (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. crying, weeping, lamenting.

aljê, see /alî + jê/; you cry my girl!

alya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a small clay pot.

alpuna, arpini, pos. inf. pres. of /al-/.

alpelî, arpelî, n. com. hy-st. NH. the one that cries.

alpele, arpele, n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. crying man.

alpelerī, arpelerī, n. com. hy-st. H. pl. crying persons.

alpelti, arpeldi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. crying woman.

alpa, alpa, adv. dem. rem. plc. there, that way, yonder.

alpa, arpa, pos. pres. 1st pers. H. pl.; 2nd pers. H. sg.; and

3rd pers. NH. pl. of /aḷ-/.

atithi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. guest, stranger.

atarwaṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. mischief, fraud, mannerlessness.

atharwaṇawe:da (=o-), the fourth Veda, the Atharvanaveda; n. abst.

a-st. NH.

-athawa:, PLS. den. choice of action; or, or else, whether.

atyE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. older brother's wife, wife's

older sister, maternal uncle's older daughter.

att-, rec. pt. of /adp-/.

attī, prt. intj. no!, no no!

-attī, PLS. den. denial, no, not, not so.

attīd-, rem. pt. of /adp-/.

attaḍa, PLS. den. choice of action; or else, if not.

atta:, see /attī + a:/; isn't it so?

atta:wantE, atta:wandE, see /attī + a:wantE/; besides, in spite

of, in addition to, not only ... but also; also PLS.

-atta:wantE ... la, PLS. den. happening successive events; even

in spite of, although, besides also.

atta:wantE, see /atta:wandE/.

- atresa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a sweet dish.
- adE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. small room, drawer.
- adhika:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. right, power, jurisdiction.
- adhame (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. mean fellow.
- adriṣṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. luck, fortune.
- adp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to go to john, to answer the second call
of nature; /att-/ rec. pt., and /attāḍ-/ rem. pt.
- asayyā (≈ō-), n. abst. a-st. NH. dirtiness, ugliness, disgusting.
- asana:rta, see /aṣana:rta/.
- asa:dhya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. impossibility, improbability.
- asti, n. com. hy-st. NH. bone (usu. in the religious sense).
- asta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sun-set, vanishing.
- asthi, see /asti/.
- astra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. weapon, missile.
- assatta, see /aṣwatta/.
- asrābide (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. useless thing, worthless item; NH.
- aswastha, adj. ql. ill, sick, indisposed.
- anura:dhE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. seventeenth star in the horoscope, and also in the calculation of the weather.
- anumati, n. abst. hy-st. NH. permission, permit, order.
- ane:, -ene:, suff. to form the ord. from card. as in /oṃjane:/.
- ane:ka, adj. num. indef. many, numerous, plenty.
- anya:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. injustice, mischief, evil thing.

ant-, rec. pt. of /amp-/.

anti:, andi:, pos. vbl. adj. rec. pt. of /amp-/.

-anti:, -andi:, suff. den. neg. adj. vbl. for G-vb. as in
/o:danti:/, /ampanti:/, etc.

antid-, rem. pt. of /amp-/.

-antE, suff. den. neg. prog. vbl. adv. for G-vb. as in /o:dantE/.

anton-, vb. tr. hy-st. refl. of /amp-;/ /antonḍ-, antonṇ-/
rec. pt., and /antonṭ-/ rem. pt.

antonpo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. refl. caus. of /amp-/, to get done for
one's own benefit.

antontul-, vb. tr. irreg. prog. of /amp-/, to be doing; see /ul-/
for conj. of irreg. tenses.

antasti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. dignity, merit, prestige.

antara (=o-), n. com. a-st. hallway, side room.

antya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. end, death.

antni, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /amp-/.

antr-, vb. tr. hy-st. deter. of /amp-/, to be sure of doing.

andi, prt. intj. yes, it is so, o.k.

-andi, PLS. den. confirmation, assent, etc.

andaklE:, see /andajE:/.

andaga:, see /andani:/.

andajE:, prt. intj. den. H. sg. f. oh girl! var. /andaklE:/,
/andade:/.

andaye:, prt. intj. den. H. pl. hon. oh men!, oh people!

andaya:, prt. intj. den. H. sg. m./f. oh boy!, oh girl!

andani:, andaga:, andambE:, prt. intj. den. H. sg. m. oh boy!

andade:, see /andajE:/.

andambE:, see /andani:/.

anda:, see /anḍ + a:/; is it so?

anda:ji, n. abst. hy-st. NH. guess, estimation.

anda:jamp-, anda:jimalp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to estimate, to guess.

andharu:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. blind belief, faithless custom.

anna (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. food, cooked rice.

-aḷ, see /aḷ/.

ale-, vb. intr. lt-st. to wander, to loaf.

alecaḷ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. wandering, loafing, roaming.

aleyuni, see /alepuṇa/.

alepuṇa, aleyuni, alewuni, pos, inf. pres. of /ale-/.

alewuni, see /alepuṇa/.

ale:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to loaf, to roam.

alaṇka:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. decoration, make-up, fashion.

alama:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. shelf, cup-board.

alg-, vb. intr. hy-st. to shake, to tremble, to move.

alpe (=a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. loafer, mean fellow.

alpa, see /alpa/.

alpa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. meanness, trifle.

- ari, n. ms. lt-st. NH. uncooked rice, grain.
- ari-, vb. intr. lt-st. to strain, to filter, to drip.
- arikoṭE, adj. ql. underbaked, hard, dry.
- ariṣṭa (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. tonic.
- arit-, rec. pt. of /arip-/.
- ariṭid-, rem. pt. of /arip-/.
- arip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to filter, to strain; /arit-/ rec. pt., and
/ariṭid-/ rem. pt.
- aripE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. strainer, filter.
- aripE, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. sg. of /arip-/.
- ari:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to drip.
- aṛi, suff. den. vbl. ending 2nd pers. H. pl. as in /o:dari/.
- aru, n. abst. lt-st. NH. edge, blade, border.
- aret-, rec. pt. of /arep-/.
- areṭid-, rem. pt. of /arep-/.
- arep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to grind, to blend; /aret-/ rec. pt., and
/areṭid-/ rem. pt.; and var. /kade:-/.
- are:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to polish the ground, to wax the floor.
- are:, prt. intj. oh boy!, oh goodness!
- arE (-e-), suff. den. num. adj. card. frac. -half, as in
/opjarE, eraḍarE, etc./ one and one half, two and one half, etc.
- arE, -areḡi, -arego:skara, suff. den. inf-pur. after vb. as in
/o:dare/ in order to read, on account of reading.

- arĒmaḍaliḥ, n. com. hy-st. NH. palm-leaf.
- arĒmaṇĒ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. whetstone for sharpening tools.
- araṇṭ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to seize, to grab.
- araḷ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to bloom (flower).
- araḷt-, rec. pt. of /araḷp-/.
- araḷtāid-, rem. pt. of /araḷp-/.
- araḷp-, vb. tr. hy-st. caus. of /araḷ-;/ /araḷt-/ rec. pt., and
/araḷtāid-/.rem. pt.
- arasu, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. king, ruler.
- arapuccĒ (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. a flower (used as vegetable).
- aramanĒ (-e-), n. com. lṭ-st. NH. palace.
- arkapji, n. ms. hy-st. NH. cattle-food.
- arkapjima:s-, vb. intr. hy-st. to serve cattle-drink.
- arghyĒ (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. religious offering.
- arhatĒ (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. capacity, ability, competence.
- arcanĒ (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. worship, prayer.
- arji, n. abst. hy-st. NH. application, request.
- arti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. over anxiety, over enthusiasm.
- artidamara (=o-), n. grc. a-st. NH. a tree (of the fig family).
- artha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. meaning, substance, summary.
- ard-, see /soyp-/.
- arda, adj. num. card. frac. half, $\frac{1}{2}$.
- ardha, see /arda/.

- ardhara:tri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. midnight.
- arl-, see /alel-/.
- arpini, see /alpuna/.
- arpanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. religious sacrifice.
- arwE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cloth (usu. cut-piece.)
- apaka:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. harm, trouble.
- apaga, adv. dem. cause, therefore, in that case.
- apaga, PLS. den. events that occur simultaneously.
- apaye, amme, (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. hon. father.
- apasma:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. epilepsy.
- apanaga, adv. tm. dem. rem. then, at that time.
- apanaga, PLS. den. events of consequential reaction.
- apanapanaga, adv. tm. indef. now and then, frequently.
- apara:da (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. penalty, compensation, fine.
- apawa:da (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. rumour, accusation, allegation.
- apanariya:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. dishonor, insult, disrespect.
- apama:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. insult, disrespect.
- apa:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. danger, catastrophe.
- apsarE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. very handsome woman.
- apru:pa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. rare appearance.
- appe, n. com. e-st. H. sg. f. hon. mother, elderly woman.
- appa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a sweet dish.
- appa, suff. to n. soc. den. accompaniment as in /enaṭappa/
 accompanying me, along with me.

-appa, PLS. den. satisfaction, contentment.

appa, prt. intj. oh boy!, Hmm.

appajo:rĒ, prt. intj. how wicked!, what a cruel fellow!

appanĒ (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. order, advice, suggestion.

appamme, (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. pl. hon. parents.

-appa:, PLS. den. affection.

apma:na, see /apama:na/.

abadī, n. com. hy-st. NH. hoof.

abarĒ, awarĒ, (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. beans.

abhpra:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. idea, opinion, suggestion.

abhya:sa (=o-), see /abya:sa/.

abya:sa, abhya:sa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. practice, habit,
exercise, drill.

abraka (=o-), n. grc. a-st. NH. mica, a metal.

abba, prt. intj. surprise!, goodness!, oh boy!

abballigĒ (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. yellow lily.

abbara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. shouting, laughter.

awilī, n. ms. hy-st. NH. a side dish.

awu (awwe-, ay-), pron. rem. dem. lt-st. irreg. 3rd pers. NH. sg.
it, that.

awulu, adv. rem. dem. plc. there, in that place.

awunsu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. ounce, oz.

awaka:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. opportunity, chance, scope.

awata:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. marriage feast.

awarE, see /abarE/.

awtu, adv. man. out, outside, dead.

awṣadha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. medicine, drug.

awū, allū, allī, allī, see /awū/.

awwu, emph. of /awu/; that's the one.

awwa:, see /awu + a:/; is that the one?

amirta, see /amrīta/.

amṣk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to press, to squeeze, to crush.

amē (-e-), n. abst.lt-st. NH. confinement for eleven days after
childbirth for all the members of the family.

amalī, adj. num. def. pl. twins, two things.

amasara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. haste, hurrying, rushing.

amalī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. intoxication, effect of liquor.

amṣa (=o-), amsa, see /pa:lī/.

amsani, n. abst. hy-st. NH. pride, ego.

amrīta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. nector.

amp-, malp-, mamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to do, to make, to prepare;

/ant-/ rec. pt., and /antād-/ rem. pt.

-amp-, der. vbl. suff. for n., adj., adv., prt., etc. and

conjugated like /amp-/.

ampuṇa, mampuṇa, malpuni, malpunE, pos. inf. pres. of /amp-/.

ampe:b-, vb. tr. hy-st. freq. of /amp-/; /ampe:d-/ rec. pt.,

and /ampe:dād-/ rem. pt.

- ampo:~, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /amp-/; to cause to do.
- ambi, n. com. hy-st. NH. dung, cow manure.
- ambE:, n. onom. bellowing sound, sound used to call a cow.
- ambadE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. a sour fruit.
- amme (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. f. hon. mother, mistress, madam; var. /appe, ulla:ldi, detti/.
- amme (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. hon. father (in some dialects, and /appe/ for mother).
- amma, prt. intj. what a relief! excellent!
- amma:, voc. of /amme/; oh mother!
- amma:, PLS. den. affection, endearment.

/a:/

- /a:/, low central neutral r. long & tense V.
- a:, adj. dem. rem. that.
- a:, pos. imp. NH. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:~, vb. intr. pas. aux. lt-st. to happen, to become, to like, to occur, to take place; entire conj. is illustrated as a model for lt-st. vb.
- a:~, der. vbl. suff. for n., adj., adv., prt., etc. and conjugated like /a:-/.

-a:, PLS. den. inter. except the question-word, as in /a:yena:,
po:yera:, ko:dEa:, etc/

-a:, PLS. to question-words den. doubtfulness, indifference,
wanton negligence, etc. as in /era:, owwa:, etc./

-a:, see /-o/ gen. abs. suff.

-a:-, see /o:-/caus. vbl. suff.

ã:, prt. intj. what!, ye!

a:kũlu (-e-), pron. rem. dem. hy-st. 3rd pers. H. pl. hon. they;
var. /a:kulu, a:rã/.

-a:kũlu (-e-), der. suff. to form poss. n. H. pl. from inf., and
from n. gen. as in /po:puna:kũlu, illatta:kũlu, etc./

a:kE, pos. perm. 1st pers. H. sg. of /a:-/to become.

a:ka, pos. perm. 1st pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.

a:kara, adv. dem. rem. plc. that side, further away.

a:ka:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sky, heaven.

a:kramaṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. attack, besiege.

a:gne:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. South-East.

a:ha:, prt. intj. wonderful!, great!, excellent!

a:hã:, prt. intj. is it so?, I can't believe it!

a:ha:ra, a:ra, (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. food, diet.

a:hla:da (=o-), joy, pleasure; n. abst. a-st. NH.

a:hwa:nE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. invocation, establishing.

a:ṅka:ra, see /ahaṅka:ra/.

- a:ca:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. carpenter.
- a:ca:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. custom, behaviour, manner.
- a:j-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be dried, to dry, to evaporate.
- a:ji, adj. num. card. integ. six.
- a:jid-, vb. tr. hy-st. to dry clothes by spreading.
- a:jene:, adj. num. ord. integ. sixth.
- a:jo:tno (-e-), n. ms. lt-st. NH. a side dish (usu. fried things).
- a:ja:dina, see /a:jo:tno/.
- a:ja:nna:, PLS. den. ignorance, doubt, uncertainty.
- a:jnE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. order, permission, command.
- a:jnu:du, see /a:ji + nu:du/; six hundred.
- a:jweri (-e-), pron. num. def. hy-st. H. pl. six persons.
- a:jwaḷa (=o-), adj. num. qn. def. a unit of six measures.
- a:yi, see /nE:d̥i/; pain (in baby-talk).
- a:yi, prt. intj. oo!, uh!
- a:yitya:ra, see /a:dityawa:ra/.
- a:yi:, pos. vbl. adj. rec. pt. of /a:-/.
- a:yusya, aysa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. age, life, duration.
- a:yudha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. weapon, missile.
- a:ye (-a-), pron. dem. rem. hy-st. H. sg. m. 3rd pers. he.
- a:ye, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /a:-/.
- a:ye, der. suff. to form poss. n. H. sg. m. from inf., and
from n. gen. as in /po:puna:ye, illatta:ye, etc./

- a:yerä, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:yE, pos. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:ya, pos. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:ya, der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from G-vb. as /sanda:ya/.
- a:yalä, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /a:-/.
- a:yanä, see /a:ye + nä/; him.
- a:yano, a:yana:, see /a:ye + no/; his.
- a:yarä, pos. rec. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:yarE, see /a:warE/.
- a:ya:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fatigue, strain, tiresomeness.
- a:ti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fourth month of Tulu year, July 12-16 to
August 12-16.
- a:ta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. game, play, recreation.
- a:ta, der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from G-vb. as in /tiruga:ta/.
- a:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to shake, to move, to oscillate.
- a:do:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /a:d-/; to cause to move.
- a:dlu, see /adikulu/ pl. suff. for kinship terms.
- a:si:rwa:da, a:sirwa:da, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. blessing.
- a:si:rwa:damp-, a:sirwa:damalp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to bless.
- a:sa:dha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fourth month of the Lunar System.
- a:sle:sE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. ninth star in the horoscope.
- a:srama (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. hermitage, religious vow.

a:ṣwina (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. seventh month of the Lunar System.

a:ṇi, n. com. hy-st. NH. nail (iron).

a:ṇā (=a-), see /ma:ṇi/.

a:ṇā-, usu. prefixed, male as in /a:ṇākaṇji/ male calf.

a:ṇē, a:ṇē, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. a nickel coin worth 1/16 of
a Rupee.

a:ṇjo:wu, aḍja:wu, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. man, male.

-a:ṇḍa, PLS. den. conjunction, but, if.

-a:ṇḍala, PLS. den. conjunction, though, still.

-a:ṇḍla, see /a:ṇḍala/.

a:l-, vb. tr. hy-st. to rule over, to reign, to govern.

a:līkē (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. ruling, government.

a:lī, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. person, labourer.

a:lī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. sg. one man-length in measuring height
and/or depth.

a:lī (-e-), pron. dem. rem. hy-st. H. sg. f. she.

-a:lī, der. suff. to form poss. n. H. sg. f. from inf., and
from n. gen. as in /po:pūṇa:lī, illatta:lī, etc./

a:la, a:la, (-o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. depth.

a:ti:, pos. vbl. adj. rem. pt. of /a:-/.

a:tī, pos. vbl./comb. adv. pt. of /a:-/.

a:tī, adj. qn. dem. rem. that much/many.

a:tī, emph. of /a:tī/; that huge quantity.

-a:t̄, PLS. den. comparator; as much/many as.

a:t̄iṅḍ̄, see /a:t̄ni/.

a:tu, pos. subv. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /a:-/.

a:tura (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. anxiety, enthusiasm.

a:te, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /a:-/.

a:ter̄, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.

-a:te:, PLS. den. anxiety, haste; soon after, no sooner than.

a:tE, pos. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /a:-/.

a:toḍu, pos. deb. adv. pt. of /a:-/.

a:toli, pos. pot. adv. pt. of /a:-/.

a:ta, pos. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /a:-/.

a:tal̄, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /a:-/.

a:tari, pos. rem. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.

a:t̄ni, a:t̄iṅḍ̄, pos. rem. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /a:-/.

a:t̄na, pos. inf. rem. pt. of /a:-/.

a:t̄naga, pos. temp. adv. pt. of /a:-/.

a:t̄na:t̄, pos. temp. adv. pt. of /a:-/.

a:t̄na:t̄iḡ, see /a:t̄na:t̄i/.

a:tri, neg. pt. 1st pers. H. sg., and 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /a:-/.

a:triye, neg. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /a:-/.

a:triyer̄, neg. pt. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.

a:triya, neg. pt. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /a:-/.

- a:triyalī, neg. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /a:-/.
- a:triyarī, neg. pt. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:twe, pos. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /a:-/.
- a:twerī, pos. subv. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:twē, pos. subv. 1st pers. H. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:twa, pos. subv. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and 3rd
pers. NH. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:twaye, neg. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /a:-/.
- a:twayerī, neg. subv. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:twayē, neg. subv. 1st pers. H. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:twaya, neg. subv. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:twayalī, neg. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /a:-/.
- a:twayarī, neg. subv. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:twalī, pos. subv. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /a:-/.
- a:twanī, neg. subv. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:twarī, pos. subv. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:tma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. soul, conscience, discretion.
- a:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. origin, source, beginning, start.
- a:digē (-e-), der. suff. to form n. from adj. as in /malla:digē/.
- a:dityawa:ra, a:yitya:ra, aytta:ra, aytara, (=o-), n. prop. a-st.
NH. Sunday.
- a:dara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. respect, regard, honor.

- a:da:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. income, profit, advantage.
- a:dha:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. support, help, assistance.
- a:sE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. hope, desire, wish, greed,
sparing, saving, miserliness.
- a:sEta:nkuni, see /kolpuna/.
- a:sEdapiṭṭa:sṣi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. miser.
- a:sEbud-, vb. intr. lt-st. to give up hope, to long for.
- a:sana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. seat, posture.
- a:sti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. property (land), realty.
- a:stha:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. royal court, King's court.
- a:stma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a disease, asthma.
- a:spatrE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. hospital, clinic, dispensary.
- a:ni, adv. tm. dem. rem. that day, the other day.
- a:nā, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:nedda:wara, see /a:netta:wara/.
- a:netta:wara, a:nedda:wara, adv. dem. caus. therefore, as a result
of, due to, on account of.
- a:netta:wara, PLS. den. causal effect.
- a:nE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. elephant.
- a:nEka:rā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a disease, elephantiasis.
- a:na, pos. inf. rec. pt. of /a:-/.
- a:naga, pos. temp. adv. non-pt. of /a:-/.
- a:nane, pos. temp. adv. pt. of /a:-/.

- a:na:t̥i, pos. temp. adv. non-pt. of /a:-/.
- a:na:t̥igi, see /a:na:t̥i/.
- a:le, pos. imp. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:lo:canE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. thinking, thought, guess.
- a:la (=o-), n. grc. a-st. NH. a tree; banyan tree.
- a:la, pos. imp. H. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:lasya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. laziness, giddiness, fatigue.
- a:la:panE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. establishing the tune.
- a:r̥i (-e-), pron. dem. rem. hy-st. 3rd pers. H. pl. hon. he/she.
- a:ro:gya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. health.
- a:ra, see /a:ha:ra/.
- a:ra, suff. den.day as in /ṣukra:ra/; time as in /orwa:ra/.
- a:ragE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. belch.
- a:ranE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a reptile.
- a:rati, n. abst. hy-st. NH. invocation, ceremony of lights.
- a:rabya, adv. tm. dem. onwards, since the start.
- a:rdrE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. sixth star in the horoscope.
- a:rbaṭE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. shouting, laughter.
- a:pi:, pos. vbl. adj. pres. of /a:-/.
- a:pi:s̥i, n. abst. hy-st. NH. office.
- a:pi:sar̥i, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. officer, executive.
- a:punu, pos. . . . pres. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:puna, pos. inf. pres. of /a:-/.

- a:punṇe, pos. temp. adv. non-pt. of /a:-/.
- a:pe, pos. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /a:-/.
- a:perā, pos. pres. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:pē, pos. pres. 1st pers. H. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:pa, pos. pres. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:palā, pos. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /a:-/.
- a:pattā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. danger, disaster, trouble.
- a:padikkā, adv. dem. plc. that side, in that direction.
- a:parā, pos. pres. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:plā, see /E:plā/.
- a:pri, neg. pres. 1st pers. H. sg., and 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:priye, neg. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /a:-/.
- a:priyerā, neg. pres. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:priya, neg. pres. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and
3rd pers. NH. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:priyalā, neg. pres. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /a:-/.
- a:priyarā, neg. pres. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:bharāṇa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. ornament, jewelry.
- a:bha:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. suspicion, doubt; glimpse.
- a:wu, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:wu, prt. intj. o.k., as you say!, agreed!, deal!
- a:we, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /a:-/.

- a:werɨ, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:wɛ, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:wɛ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. kiln.
- a:wɛdamannɨ, n. com. hy-st. NH. clay.
- a:wɔdu, pos. deb. adv. non-pt. of /a:-/.
- a:wɔli, pos. pot. adv. non-pt. of /a:-/.
- a:wɔtri, neg. deb./pot. adv. of /a:-/.
- a:wontu, pos. vbl. adv. non-pt. of /a:-/.
- a:wa, pos. fut. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and 3rd
pers. NH. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:waye, neg. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. m. of /a:-/.
- a:wayerɨ, neg. fut. 3rd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:wayɛ, neg. fut. 1st pers. H. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:waya, neg. fut. 1st pers. H. pl., 2nd pers. H. sg., and 3rd
pers. NH. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:wayalɨ, neg. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /a:-/.
- a:wayarɨ, neg. fut. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:wadɨ, pos. hort. of /a:-/.
- a:wade, neg. imp. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:wada, neg. imp. H./NH. sg. of /a:-/.
- a:walɨ, pos. fut. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /a:-/.
- a:wanti:, neg. vbl. adj. of /a:-/.
- a:wanɨ, neg. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /a:-/.

- a:wantE, neg. vbl./comb. adv. of /a:-/.
- a:warɪ, pos. fut. 2nd pers. H. pl. of /a:-/.
- a:waregɪ, see /a:warE/.
- a:warego:skara, see /a:warE/.
- a:warE, a:yarE, pos. inf-pur. of /a:-/.
- a:wara, suff. n. ag. den. cause; due to, on account of.
- a:wjE:, see /a:wu + jE:/; o.k. my girl.
- a:wɲi:, see /a:wu + ɲi:/; o.k. my boy.
- a:wde:, see /a:wu + de:/; I think, it will happen.
- a:wla, see /a:wu + la/; it's o.k., but ...
- a:wregɪ, see /a:waregɪ/.
- a:wma:, see /a:wu + amma:/; o.k. my mother.

/k/

/k/, vel. vl. stop C.

-k-, perm. suff. for lt-st. vb. as in /po:ka, su:ka, etc./

kicci, n. abst. hy-st. NH. envy, jealousy, burning.

kippi, n. com. hy-st. NH. cub, pup, kitten, young-one.

kink-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pinch, to hurt with fingernail;

/kinky-/ rec. pt., and /kinkad-/ rem. pt.

kinkad-, rem. pt. of /kink-/.

kinky-, rec. pt. of /kink-/.

kittalE, kitlE, (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. orange (fruit).

kitlE, see /kittalE/.

kidikildadi, n. com. lt-st. NH. armpit.

kidiklã, n. abst. hy-st. NH. tickling.

kide (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. hog-pen, cowshed, cow-stable.

kidEmpanE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. cow-pound.

kisE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. pocket.

kinni, adj. ql. indef. young, small, little.

kinniyo (-e-), elliya: (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. young-one,

little-one, small-thing.

kinnittipcila, adv. tm. indef. ever since one's childhood.

kilo, n. abst. lt-st. NH. kilogram.

kilo:mi:tarã, n. abst. hy-st. NH. kilometer.

- kiri, n. onom. a shrill sound.
- kiri:ṭa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. crown.
- kirāmb-, see /kirumb-/.
- kirāmbād-, rem. pt. of /kirāmb-/.
- kirāmb-ya-, rec. pt. of /kirāmb-/.
- kirumb-, kirāmb-, vb. tr. hy-st. to scratch, to itch;
 /kirumby-, kirāmb-ya-/ rec. pt., and /kirumbud-, kirāmbād-/
 rem. pt.
- kirumbud-, rem. pt. of /kirumb-/.
- kirumby-, rec. pt. of /kirumb-/.
- kirāṇa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. ray of light.
- kirsanta:kuḷu (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. Christians.
- kirsanta:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. male Christian.
- kirsanta:lā (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. female Christian.
- kiwu, see /kyu:/.
- kiwude (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. deafman.
- ki:sulī, n. com. hy-st. NH. carpenter's plane, wood-shaving.
- ki:lā, n. com. hy-st. NH. bolt, latchet.
- ki:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to scribble; /ki:ry-/ rec. pt., and
 /ki:rād-/ rem. pt.
- ki:rād-, rem. pt. of /ki:r-/.
- ki:ry-, rec. pt. of /ki:r-/.
- kā, dat. suff. for n. lt-st. to, for.

- kukku, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a fruit, mango.
- kuhaka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. cunningness, diplomacy.
- kujjE, gujjE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. green jackfruit.
- kuyiṅṅ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to tease, to hurt; /kuyiṅṅy-/ rec. pt.,
and /kuyiṅṅād-/ rem. pt.
- kuyiṅṅād-, rem. pt. of /kuyiṅṅ-/.
- kuyiṅṅy-, rec. pt. of /kuyiṅṅ-/.
- kuyint-, rec. pt. of /kuyimp-/.
- kuyintād-, rem. pt. of /kuyimp-/.
- kuyimp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pinch, to bite, to pierce; /kuyint-/
rec. pt., and /kuyintād-/ rem. pt.
- kuṭṭamba (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. family, blood-relation.
- kuṭṭ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pound, to crush, to thresh;
/kuṭṭiy-/ rec. pt., and /kuṭṭād-/ rem. pt.
- kuṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. stick, peg, cane.
- kuṭṭiy-, rec. pt. of /kuṭṭ-/.
- kuṭṭidonnE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. a game, whip-stick.
- kuṭṭād-, rem. pt. of /kuṭṭ-/.
- kuṭru, n. onom. a shrieking sound.
- kuḍu, n. grc. lt-st. NH. a gram, a pulse, a grain.
- kuḍa, adv. tm. indef. again, still, further.
- kuḍa, PLS. den. repetitive action.
- kuḍa:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. axe (for cutting wood).

kuḍt-, rec. pt. of /kuḍp-/.

kuḍtāḍ-, rem. pt. of /kuḍp-/.

kuḍp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to shake out, to shake down; /kuḍt-/ rec. pt., and /kuḍtāḍ-/ rem. pt.

kuḍpu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a strainer made from tendrils.

kuḍmi, n. com. hy-st. NH. plait, tuft of hair.

kuṣi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. joy, happiness, cheerfulness.

kuṣa:lā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. joke, fun, mocking.

kuṣṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. leprosy.

kuṣṭu, see /wastra/.

kuṣṭe (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. dwarf, short man.

kuṣṭe (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. log of wood, trunk.

kuṣṭa:lā, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a fruit (a type of cherry).

kuṣṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a place where the sacred fire burns always (24 hours).

kuṣṭe (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. penis.

kuli-, kuri-, vb. intr. lt-st. to rot, to decay.

-kulu (-e-), -kulu (-e-), pl. suff. to n. lt-st.

-kulu (-e-), -kulu (-e-), suff. den. pron. num. NH. pl. as in /eraḍekulu, mu:jekulu, etc./

kull-, vb. intr. aux. hy-st. to sit down, to stay, to remain, to live, to be; /kudd/ rec. pt., and /kudāḍ-/ rem. pt.

kulluṇa, kulipuṇa, kulluni, pos. inf. pres. of /kull-/.

kulle:d-, rec. pt. of /kulle:b-/.
 kulle:ḍid-, rem. pt. of /kulle:b-/.
 kulle:b-, vb. intr. hy-st. freq. of /kull-/.; to sit again and
 again; /kulle:d-/ rec. pt., and /kulle:ḍid-/ rem. pt.
 kullon-, vb. intr. hy-st. refl. of /kull-/.; to sit down oneself;
 /kullond-/ rec. pt., and /kullont-/ rem. pt.
 kullond-, rec. pt. of /kullon-/.
 kullont-, rem. pt. of /kullon-/.
 kullontul-, vb. intr. irreg. prog. of /kull-/.; to be sitting;
 see /ul-/ for conj.
 kullo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /kull-/.; to make one sit down;
 kullo:won-, vb. tr. hy-st. refl. of /kullo:-/.; to make oneself
 sit one down; /kullo:wond-/ rec. pt., and /kullo:wont-/ rem. pt.
 kullo:wontul-, vb. tr. irreg. prog. of /kullo:won-/.; see /ul-/.
 kullṛi-, vb. intr. hy-st. deter. of /kull-/.; to be sure of sitting;
 /kullṛiy-/ rec. pt., and /kullṛid-/ rem. pt.
 kulteḷi, n. com. hy-st. NH. rotten thing.
 kutt-, see /kuḍit-/.
 kutti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a unit of liquid measurement approx.
 equal to nine cups.
 kuttid-, see /kuḍitid-/.
 kuttaṭta (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. attic (usu. above the kitchen).

- kudike (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. fox.
- kudıt-, kutt-, rec. pt. of /kudup-/.
- kudıtıd-, kuttıd-, rem. pt. of /kudup-/.
- kudıd-, rem. pt. of /kullı-/.
- kuduru, n. com. hy-st. delta; NH.
- kudurE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. horse; grasshopper.
- kudup-, vb. tr. hy-st. to cut, to saw; /kudut-, kutt-/ rec. pt.,
and /kudıtıd-, kuttıd-/ rem. pt.
- kudya, adj. ql. indef. short, small, less tall.
- kudd-, rec. pt. of /kullı-/.
- kusk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sprain, to have a catch; /kuskiy-/
rec. pt., and /kuskıd-/ rem. pt.
- kuskiy-, rec. pt. of /kusk-/.
- kuskıd-, rem. pt. of /kusk-/.
- kulE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. devil, ghost, spirit.
- kuri, n. com. lt-st. NH. sheep (sg.).
- kuri, n. com. lt-st. NH. ulcer, boil.
- kuri-, see /kuli-/.
- kurudi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. blind woman.
- kurude (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. blind man.
- kurunı-, vb. intr. hy-st. to contract, to compress, to shrink;
/kurunıy-/ rec. pt., and /kurunıd-/ rem. pt.
- kurubu, n. com. hy-st. NH. eyebrow.

- kurube (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. shepherd.
- kuruwE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a small basket.
- kuruwa:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a beetle (usu. found in coconut trees and is very dangerous for the tree).
- kurE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. dirt, dust.
- kurk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to shake down; /kurky-/ rec. pt., and /kurkad-/ rem. pt.
- kurkilā, n. com. hy-st. NH. a big basket made of vines.
- kurkad-, rem. pt. of /kurk-/.
- kurky-, rec. pt. of /kurk-/.
- kurci, n. com. hy-st. NH. chair; var. /kursi/.
- kurtelā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. ugliness, dirtiness.
- kurlu, n. ms. hy-st. NH. parched rice.
- kurLE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. banana seedling.
- kuppi, ba:ṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. bottle, glass jar, a unit of measurement for liquid equal to twenty-four ounces.
- kumbha (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. pot, pitcher, vessel; the eleventh month of the Solar System, Aquarius.
- kumbḍa (=o-), n. grc. a-st. NH. butter squash, pumpkin.
- kumble (-e-), n. prop. plc. hy-st. NH. a name of a place.
- ku:jE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. jug, goblet.
- ku:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to join, to reach, to meet; /ku:ḍiy-/ rec. pt., and /ku:ḍid-/ rem. pt.

- ku:ḍiy-, rec. pt. of /ku:ḍ-/.
ku:ḍīd-, rem. pt. of /ku:ḍ-/.
ku:ḍīso:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to add up.
ku:ḍīkaṭṭī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. unity, custom of the society.
ku:ḍāle:, adv. tm. indef. immediately, soon, at once.
ku:ḍle:, see /ku:ḍāle:/.
ku:ḍso:-, see /ku:ḍīso:-/.
ku:ṣma:ṇḍāle:ha (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a treacle, a medicine.
ku:ṇu, n. com. hy-st. NH. vagina.
ku:ḷi, ku:li, ku:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. tooth.
ku:dālī, n. com. hy-st. NH. long hair of head.
ku:sombri, n. ms. hy-st. NH. a side dish made from split gram.
ku:nt-, rec. pt. of /ku:mp-/.
ku:ntīd-, rem. pt. of /ku:mp-/.
ku:li, n. ms. hy-st. NH. wage, pay, salary.
ku:lida:ye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. hired man, laborer.
ku:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to nod, to doze, to shake; /ku:ry-/
rec. pt., and /ku:rd-/ rem. pt.
ku:ry-, rec. pt. of /ku:r-/.
ku:rd-, rem. pt. of /ku:r-/.
ku:rma:wata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. the second incarnation
of God in the form of a turtle.
ku:mp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to prick, to pinch, to pierce; /ku:nt-/
rec. pt., and /ku:ntīd-/ rem. pt.

- ku:-- , prt. intj. here I am!
- kekkiḷi, n. com. hy-st. NH. neck.
- keyi, n. com. lt-st. NH. hay, paddy crop.
- keyip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to grow (paddy crop); /keyit-/ rec. pt., and /keyitid-/ rem. pt.
- keyit-, rec. pt. of /keyip-/.
- keyitid-, rem. pt. of /keyip-/.
- kepci, adj. ql. reddish.
- keḍi, n. com. lt-st. NH. gem, precious stone, spark.
- keḷengi, n. grc. hy-st. NH. yam, sweet potato; var. /kerengi/.
- kett-, vb. tr. hy-st. to chisel, to trim off; /kesiy-/ rec. pt., and /kesid-/ rem. pt.
- kettE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. bark (of a tree).
- kedu, n. com. lt-st. NH. pool, man made lake.
- kedoṅ-, vb. intr. lt-st. to lie down, to sleep; /kedoṅd-/ rec. pt., and /kedoṅt-/ rem. pt.
- kedoṅi:ko:ṅE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. bed-room.
- kedoṅd-, rec. pt. of /kedoṅ-/.
- kedoṅt-, rem. pt. of /kedoṅ-/.
- kesiy-, rec. pt. of /kett-/.
- kesid-, rem. pt. of /kett-/.
- kesariḷ, n. com. hy-st. NH. mud, wet sand.
- kenne (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cheek, temple (part of body).

- kelepji, n. com. hy-st. NH. fly (insect).
- kelesi, see /kšawrike/.
- keleweri (-e-), pron. num. indef. hy-st. H. pl. some persons.
- kelasa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. work, job, duty, performance.
- kelasanta:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. male worker.
- kelasanta:l̥i (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. female worker.
- kelasamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to do the work, to work; see /amp-/.
- kelawu (-e-), pron. num. indef. lt-st. NH. something.
- kelawu, adj. num. indef. intens. some, few.
- kelli, n. com. hy-st. NH. splinter.
- ker-, vb. tr. lt-st. to kill, to murder, to assassinate.
- kerengi, see /kelengi/.
- kerE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. pond, small lake (natural).
- kerE, -gE, PLS. den. hearsay, reporting, narrating, etc.
- kerkattigE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. cucumber; var. /tekkarE/.
- kerndel̥i, n. com. hy-st. NH. udder, teat.
- keppi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. deaf woman.
- keppe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. deaf man.
- keppatra:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. mumps.
- keppad̥E (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cheek, temple (part of body).
- kebi, n. com. lt-st. NH. ear.
- kebtand̥E (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cheek, temple (part of body).
- kempu, adj. ql. red.

- kempukallî, n. com. hy-st. NH. ruby.
- ke:ji, n. abst. hy-st. NH. K.G., kilogram.
- ke:di, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. bad person, wicked person.
- ke:dî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. scarcity, destruction, want, need.
- ke:n-, vb. tr. hy-st. to ask, to hear, to demand, to listen to,
to enquire, to investigate; /ke:nd-/ rec. pt., and
/ke:nd-/ rem. pt.
- ke:nd-, rec. pt. of /ke:n-/.
- ke:nd-, rem. pt. of /ke:n-/.
- ke:tu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a planet, Ketu.
- ke:dagE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a flower.
- ke:sî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. law-suit.
- ke:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. ward, locality, area.
- ke:rE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a snake (non-poisonous).
- ke:pe (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. redant.
- kE, der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from vb. as in /alkE/.
- kokku, n. com. hy-st. NH. beak.
- kokkarE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. crane (bird).
- kongarîku:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. irregular dentition.
- kocc-, vb. tr. hy-st. to cut into pieces, to boast; /kocciy-/
rec. pt., and /koccid-/ rem. pt.
- kocciy-, rec. pt. of /kocc-/.
- koccid-, rem. pt. of /kocc-/.

- koy-, vb. tr. lt-st. to pick, to pluck, to gather; /koyy-/
 rec. pt., and /koyt-/ rem. pt.
- koyy-, rec. pt. of /koy-/.
- koyt-, rem. pt. of /koy-/.
- koylî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. harvest.
- koṭya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. hut, stable-yard.
- koṭṭE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. pitt, nut, (hard center of fruits).
- koṭṭEgudd-, vb. tr. hy-st. to castrate; see /gudd-/.
- koṭrE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. spade, hoe.
- koḍi, n. com. lt-st. NH. sprout, shoot, sapling, tender-leaf.
- koḍi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. topness, peak, top-end.
- koḍi, see /ja:rtE/.
- koḍit-, rec. pt. of /kodip-/.
- koḍitîd-, rem. pt. of /kodip-/.
- koḍip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sprout, to shoot up; /koḍit-/ rec.
 /koḍitîd-/ rem. pt.
- koḍE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. umbrella, parasol.
- koḍakEṇa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a side-dish.
- koḍagi, n. prop. hy-st. NH. a place name, a language, Coorg.
- koḍapa:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a metal pot.
- koṇo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to take, to carry.
- koṇat-, rec. pt. of /koṇar-/.
- koṇar-, vb. tr. lt-st. to bring; /koṇat-/ rec. pt., and
 /koṇart-/ rem. pt.; /-r-/ becomes ø in imp.

- koṅart-, rem. pt. of /koṅar-/.
 koṅdi, n. com. hy-st. NH. hook, latchet, bolt.
 koṅdupo:-, see /koṅo:-/.
 koṅdubar-, see /koṅar-/.; see /bar-/ for conj.
 koṅda:ṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fondness, too much attention.
 koḷ-, vb. tr. lt-st. to give, to donate, to deliver, to hand over,
 to pay for, to support; also aux.; /koḷy-/ rec. pt., and
 /koḷt-/rem. pt.
 koḷeṅji, n. com. hy-st. NH. a small field.
 koḷa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lake (natural).
 koḷakE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. third crop of the year.
 koḷalā, n. com. hy-st. NH. flute, pipe.
 koḷa:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. tap, pipe, faucet.
 koḷy-, rec. pt. of /koḷ-/.
 koḷli, n. com. hy-st. NH. small log of wood used as fuel.
 koḷt-, rem. pt. of /koḷ-/.
 koḷtu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. catch, sprain.
 koḷpuna, korpini, a:sEṭa:nkuni, pos. inf. pres. of /koḷ-/.
 kottombri, n. ms. hy-st. NH. coriander seed.
 kodi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. evil desire.
 kodit-, rec. pt. of /kodip-/.
 koditād-, rem. pt. of /kodip-/.
 kodip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to boil; /kodit-/ rec. pt., and
 /koditād-/ rem. pt.

- kodipo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to boil.
- koddeli, n. com. hy-st. NH. a side-dish.
- kole (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. murder, massacre, killing.
- kolli, n. com. hy-st. NH. bay, gulf.
- kore-, vb. tr. lt-st. to drill, to engrave.
- koret-, rec. pt. of /korep-/.
 koretid-, rem. pt. of /korep-/.
 korep-, vb. intr. hy-st. to bark, to roar, to snore, to enflame;
 /koret-/ rec. pt., and /koretid-/ rem. pt.
- korage (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. male Koraga.
- koranti, n. com. hy-st. NH. nut, pitt, hard part of the core.
- koratE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. deficiency, lackness, fault.
- korali, n. com. hy-st. NH. ear of corn.
- korapali (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. female Koraga.
- korambu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a raincoat made out of leaves and
 tendrils, and worn when working in the field in the rain.
- korngu, n. com. hy-st. NH. crane (bird).
- kortu, see /koltu/.
- korndu, n. com. hy-st. NH. coconut-leaf-stalk.
- korpini, see /kolpuna/.
- koppu, n. com. hy-st. NH. ear-ornament made out of pearls.
- kownt-, rec. pt. of /kowmp-/.
 kowntid-, rem. pt. of /kowmp-/.

kowmp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to bury; /kownt-/ rec. pt., and
/kowntād-/ rem. pt.

kombu, n. com. hy-st. NH. horn (animal), blow-horn.

kombapireli, n. com. hy-st. NH. thumb, big-toe.

ko:ka:yi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. shrewishness, rude answer.

ko:gile (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cuckoo (a black bird).

ko:ti, adj. num. card. integ. crore, 10, 000, 000.

ko:tu, n. com. hy-st. NH. coat.

ko:tE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. fort.

ko:di, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. blood-relation (relative).

ko:di, n. com. hy-st. NH. corner.

ko:dE, adv. tm. def. yesterday.

ko:nE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. room.

ko:n̄to:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to limp.

ko:li, ko:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. chicken, fowl.

ko:la (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. hand-cuff.

ko:lu, n. com. hy-st. NH. stick, pole, cane.

ko:lu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. measuring-rod, a unit of linear
measurement approx. equal to one yard.

ko:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a religious ceremony.

ko:lninE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. torch.

ko:ri, see /ko:li/.

ko:rji, n. com. hy-st. NH. a unit equal to forty-two /muḍi/.

ko:rtu, n. com. hy-st. NH. building of the law-court.

ko:pa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. anger, temper.

ko:pamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to be angry, to show one's anger;

see /amp-/ for conj.

ko:maṇa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. loin-cloth.

kakk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to vomit; /kakkīy-/ rec. pt., and

/kakkīd-/ rem. pt.

kakkīy-, rec. pt. of /kakk-/.

kakkīd-, rem. pt. of /kakk-/.

kaku:su, n. com. hy-st. NH. commode, toilet, lavatory.

kakke (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. crow.

kakkaṅE, adv. man. sleeping on the stomach-side.

kakkaṅgi, n. grc. hy-st. NH. arecanut-tree.

kakkaṅṇa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. dining-plate (made of China clay).

kacce:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. law-court, music-performance.

kajipu, kajipu, n. com. hy-st. NH. side-dish.

kajipuka:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. vegetable, grocery.

kajelā, n. com. hy-st. NH. afterbirth.

kaje (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. fetus membrane (animal).

kajowu, n. com. hy-st. NH. rubbish, garbage, waste.

kajji, gajji, n. com. hy-st. NH. itch.

kayi, n. com. lt-st. NH. hand, handle.

kayikaṅji, n. com. hy-st. NH. cattle, domestic animals.

kayikaṭṭ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be in a tight spot financially;

see /kaṭṭ-/ for conj.

kayiga:rikE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. industry, craft.

kayit-, rec. pt. of /kayip-/.

kayitāḍ-, rem. pt. of /kayip-/.

kayitolu, adv. plc. indef. near, nearby, closer.

kayittā, adv. man. tightly, forcibly.

kayidi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. prisoner, slave.

kayip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be bitter in taste; /kayit-/ rec.

pt., and /kayitāḍ-/ rem. pt.

kayipu, see /kajipu/.

kayipE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. bitterness (taste).

kayimo:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. thumb-mark, hand-impression.

kāykāyī, n. onom. quarrelling-sound.

kayka:rā, n. com. hy-st. NH. limb, (hand, foot, eye, ear, etc.)

kayṇṭoṇ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to quarrel, to fight (in words);

/kayṇṭoṇḍ-/ rec. pt., and /kayṇṭoṇt-/ rem. pt.

kayṇṭoṇḍ-, rec. pt. of /kayṇṭoṇ-/.

kayṇṭoṇt-, rem. pt. of /kayṇṭoṇ-/.

kaytoḷu, kaytalī, see /kayitoḷu/.

kaytalī, see /kaytoḷu/.

kayda:rE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. giving the hand in marriage.

kaylī, n. com. hy-st. NH. bunch (stalk) of banana, coconut, etc.

- kaylî, n. com. hy-st. NH. ladle, handle.
 kaypE, see /kayipE/.
 kaymagul-, vb. intr. hy-st. to change hand, to transact;
 see /magul-/ for conj.
 kañci, n. com. hy-st. NH. bronze.
 kañcika:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. wasp.
 kañcipuli, n. grc. lt-st. NH. lemon.
 kañca:lî, kañcwa:lî, n. grc. hy-st. NH. bitter-gourd.
 kañcwa:lî, see /kañca:lî/.
 kañji, n. com. hy-st. NH. calf.
 kañakaña, n. onom. knocking-sound.
 kañkañi, adj. ql. precise, exact, straightforward, punctual.
 kañho:ra, adj. ql. wild, harsh, cruel, hard.
 kañy-, rec. pt. of /kañy-/.
 kañy-, vb. tr. hy-st. to build, to construct, to tie, to wrap;
 /kañy-/ rec. pt., and /kañyid-/ rem. pt.
 kañyi, n. com. hy-st. NH. hard mass, an eatable.
 kañyî, n. com. hy-st. NH. restriction, bundle, packet, luggage.
 kañyid-, rem. pt. of /kañy-/.
 kañyE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. altar, platform,
 kañyEpijini, n. com. hy-st. NH. giant-ant.
 kañyo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /kañy-/.; to cause to build.
 kañya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. bandage, bundle, dam, knot.

- kaṭṭa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a unit of standard bundle for
grass, leaves, firewood, hay, etc.
- kaṭṭaḷE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. order, citation.
- kaṭḷE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. usage, custom, manner.
- kaṭpa:ḍi, n. prop. hy-st. NH. name of a place, Katpadi.
- kaḍi, n. com. lt-st. NH. passage, exit, chunk of vegetable.
- kaḍiwa:ṇa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. saddle.
- kaḍu, adj. ql. indef. intens. very, severe, extreme.
- kaḍubu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a rice dish baked in a cup of leaves.
- kaḍe:-, see /arep-/ to grind.
- kaḍe:kḥ, adv. tm. indef. at last, finally, ultimately.
- kaḍe:sa, adv. man. late, lately.
- kaḍE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. party (side), end portion.
- kaḍEballḥ, n. com. hy-st. NH. long and thick rope.
- kaḍa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. credit, loan, borrowing.
- kaḍat-, rec. pt. of /kaḍap-/.
- kaḍatid-, rem. pt. of /kaḍap-/.
- kaḍasu, n. com. hy-st. NH. heifer.
- kaḍalḥ, see /samudra/.
- kaḍalE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. chick-pea.
- kaḍap-, vb. tr. hy-st. to cross the river, to go across;
/kaḍat-/ rec. pt., and /kaḍatid-/ rem. pt.
- kaḍapu, kaḍawu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. ferry, river-crossing.

- kaḍapud-, vb. tr. hy-st. to send, to remit; /kaḍapudiy-/
 rec. pt., and /kaḍapudid-/ rem. pt.
- kaḍapudiy-, rec. pt. of /kaḍapud-/.
- kaḍapudid-, rem. pt. of /kaḍapud-/.
- kaḍapelā, n. com. hy-st. NH. grinding-stone.
- kaḍawu, see /kaḍapu/.
- kaḍamE, adj. qn. indef. less, scarce, short of, wanting.
- kaḍga, see /khaḍga/.
- kaḍjika:yi, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a herb.
- kaḍḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. tooth-prick, small stick.
- kaḍlE, see /kaḍalE/.
- kaḍt-, rec. pt. of /kaḍp-/.
- kaḍtid-, rem. pt. of /kaḍp-/.
- kaḍp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to cut, to fell tree; /kaḍt-/ rec. pt.,
 and /kaḍtid-/ rem. pt.
- kaṣa:ya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. herb-tea; var. /kasa:ya/.
- kaṣṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. hardship, difficulty, worry.
- kaṣmala (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. impurity, dirt.
- kaṇi, n. com. lt-st. NH. a pass, a moat.
- kaṇE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. thorn (from bamboo), empty ear of
 paddy crop, weed.
- kaṇEpaṇji, n. com. hy-st. NH. boar.
- kaṇa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. blouse-piece (cloth).

- kaṇaki, n. com. hy-st. NH. firewood.
- kaṇakoḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. room for storing firewood.
- kaṇakaṇa, n. onom. metallic sound.
- kaṇṭeli, n. com. hy-st. NH. neck, throat.
- kaṇṭeligaḷḷigetōṇ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to hang oneself, to commit suicide; see /getōṇ-/ for conj.
- kaṇṭha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. voice, larynx, Adam's apple.
- kaṇṭraḥṭi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. contract, agreement, understanding.
- kaṇḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. window.
- kaṇḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a unit of measurement equal to forty-two /maṇu/.
- kaṇḍita, adv. man. definitely, certainly, surely.
- kaṇḍE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. root, bulb.
- kaṇḍōṇ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to steal, to rob; /kaṇḍōṇḍ-/ rec. pt., and /kaṇḍōṇṭ-/ rem. pt.
- kaṇḍōṇḍ-, rec. pt. of /kaṇḍōṇ-/.
- kaṇḍōṇṭ-, rem. pt. of /kaṇḍōṇ-/.
- kaṇḍa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. field, plot.
- kaṇḍane, see /puruṣe/.
- kaṇḍaḥbaṭṭE, adj. qn. indef. numerous, countless, terrible.
- kaṇṇiḥṭi, n. ms. hy-st. NH. tears.
- kaṇṇi, n. com. hy-st. NH. eye.
- kaṇṇiṃmale:su:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to stare, to look fixedly.

- kaṇṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. burglary.
 kaṇṇakurubu, n. com. hy-st. NH. eye-brow.
 kaṇṇasannE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. eye-beckon.
 kaṇṇareppe (-e-), n. com. hy-st. eye-lash.
 kaṇṇa:mucceliḥ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. hide-and-seeK, blindfold-game.
 kaṇṇaṇi, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m./f. dear-one, honey.
 kaḷi, kaḷi, n. ms. lt-st. NH. liquor, beer, toddy.
 kaḷuwe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. male thief, robber.
 kaḷe-, vb. tr. lt-st. to deduct, to subtract, to dismiss.
 kaḷewoṇ-, vb. tr. hy-st. refl. of /kaḷe-/; to lose oneself, to
 miss; /kaḷewoṇḍ-/ rec. pt., and /kaḷewoṇṭ-/ rem. pt.
 kaḷe:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to spend (days), to pass (time).
 kala (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. flower-bed.
 kaḷaṅkiḥ, adj. ql. muddy (water).
 kaḷase (-e-), kaḷase (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. a unit of volume
 measurement equal to ten or fourteen /se:ri/.
 kaḷk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to shout; /kaḷkiy-/ rec. pt., and
 /kaḷkiḍ-/ rem. pt.
 kaḷḷi, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a thorny plant.
 kaṭE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. story, narration, information.
 kaṭyE, kaṭṭE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a big sickle.
 kaṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a small sickle.
 kaṭṭeri, n. com. hy-st. NH. scissors.

- kattE (-e-), n. com. hy-st NH. donkey, ass.
- kattEkurube (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. jackal.
- kattale, see /kastale/.
- kadarī, n. com. hy-st. NH. one mouthful of solid food.
- kasi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. graft.
- kasibu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. occupation, job, profession.
- kasE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. skirt.
- kasa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. garbage, rubbish, waste.
- kaska, n. onom. pricking sound.
- kastī, adj. qn. indef. severe, serious, too much.
- kastale, kattale, kartale, (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. darkness.
- kastalepa:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to overcast; see /pa:d-/for conj.
- kastale:naga, adv. tm. indef. while day ends, evening.
- kasbE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. ward, area, locality.
- kanE (-e-), n. ms. lt-st. NH. **sap from a cut plant.**
- kana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. dream, hallucination.
- kanyE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. virgin.
- kanya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sixth month of Tulu year, and also
of the Solar System; Sept. 12-16 to Oct. 12-16.
- kant-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sink, to prick, to drown; /kanty-/
rec. pt., and /kantid-/ rem. pt.
- kantid-, rem. pt. of /kant-/.
- kanty-, rec. pt. of /kant-/.

- kandī, adj. ql. light dark, tan.
- kandeli, n. com. hy-st. NH. clay-pot.
- kandodi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a poisonous snake.
- kanna, see /kanna/.
- kannaḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. mirror, glass.
- kannaḍa (=o-), n. prop. a-st. NH. Kannada Language.
- kannaḍaka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. spectacles, eye-glasses.
- kalengi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. corrosion.
- kalembi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a big wooden treasury.
- kalE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. dirty spot, stain, mole, scar.
- kalE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. art, painting, singing.
- kalaha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. disunity, misunderstanding.
- kalaṣa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. sacred pot.
- kalat-, rec. pt. of /kalap-/.
- kalatāḍ-, rem. pt. of /kalap-/.
- kalap-, vb. tr. hy-st. to mix, to saturate; /kalat-/ rec. pt.,
and /kalatāḍ-/ rem. pt.
- kala:wa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. tin, tinning.
- kalkya:wata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. the tenth incarnation of God
in the form of multiple heads-hands-legs with ugly appearance.
- kalcappara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a hall with stone roof.
- kalja:ḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. stone jar.
- kalya:ṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. marriage, wedding.
- kaṣaṅka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. stone bridge.

- kallī, n. com. hy-st. NH. stone, rock, slab.
- kalle (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cover of hay for /mudi/.
- kalt-, rec. pt. of /kalp-/.
- kaltīd-, rem. pt. of /kalp-/.
- kalp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to learn, to study; /kalt-/ rec. pt., and /kaltīd-/ rem. pt.
- kalpo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /kalp-/. to teach, to educate.
- kalpa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. trick, pretention, plea.
- kari, n. com. lt-st. NH. charcoal, woodcoal.
- kariye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. black person.
- karimāni, n. com. lt-st. NH. black bead.
- karīlī, n. com. hy-st. NH. intestine.
- karīmukkE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. tender bud.
- karāmbu, n. com. hy-st. NH. sugarcane.
- karukumbāda (=o-), n. grc. a-st. NH. winter-melon.
- karE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. edge, border.
- kara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. clay utensil.
- karag-, vb. intr. hy-st. to melt, to digest, to decay; /karagiy-/ rec. pt., and /karagīd-/ rem. pt.
- karagiy-, rec. pt. of /karag-/.
- karagīd-, rem. pt. of /karag-/.
- karadi, n. com. hy-st. NH. bear.

karant-, vb. intr. hy-st. to overfry, to overroast, to overdry;

/karantiy-/ rec. pt., and /karantid-/ rem. pt.

karantiy-, rec. pt. of /karant-/.

karantid-, rem. pt. of /karant-/.

karat-, rec. pt. of /karap-/.

karatid-, rem. pt. of /karap-/.

karap-, vb. tr. hy-st. to melt, to digest, to dissolve; /karat-/

rec. pt., and /karatid-/ rem. pt.

karapo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /karap-/; to cause to melt.

karawi:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a flower.

karka:taka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fourth month of the Solar System, the Cancer.

karci, n. abst. hy-st. NH. expense, expenditure, spending.

karju:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. date (fruit).

karndE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a kind of sour berry.

kartulu (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. hon. chief, leader, head.

kartalE, see /kastalE/.

karba (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. iron (metal).

karbantabe:lEda:ca:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. blacksmith.

karma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. action, misfortune, funeral.

karmbu, see /karimbu/.

kapha (=o-), kapa, n. com. a-st. NH. phlegm.

kappu, adj. ql. black, dark (color).

- kappE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. frog.
- kappa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. tribute.
- kappali, n. com. hy-st. NH. ship, steamer.
- kabeti, n. com. hy-st. NH. a black cow with white stripes on its forehead, and its milk considered to have curing effects.
- kawi, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m. poet, composer.
- kawuligE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. bowl, pan.
- kawaca (=o-), n. abst./com. a-st. NH. protection, shield.
- kawari, n. com. hy-st. NH. envelope.
- kawa:ti, n. com. hy-st. NH. shelf.
- kawsalyE (-e-), n. pers. hy-st. H. sg. f. a name Kausalya.
- kamalantapuṣpa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lotus, a flower.
- kamyamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to decrease, to lessen, to subtract;
see /amp-/ for conj.
- kamṭi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. organization, association, committee.
- kampa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. shivering, trembling.
- kamba (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. pillar, post.
- kamboli, n. com. hy-st. NH. wool, woollen blanket.
- kamboliwuccu, n. com. hy-st. NH. caterpillar.
- kambḷa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. buffalo-race, wet-place.
- kammanE, see /parimala/.
- ka:kada, ka:gada, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. paper, letter.

- ka:ṅkarip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to cough, to clean the throat by coughing; see /arip-/ for conj.
- ka:ca (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. diaper, underwear.
- ka:ji, n. com. hy-st. NH. bangle.
- ka:jiga:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. seller of bangles.
- ka:jiga:rti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. seller of bangles.
- ka:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. arecanut, nut, green-fruit (unripe).
- ka:yikade-, vb. intr. lt-st. to chew, to cud-chew, to masticate.
- ka:yit-, rec. pt. of /ka:yip-/.
- ka:yitid-, rem. pt. /ka:yip-/.
- ka:yilE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. sickness, disease, illness.
- ka:yip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to fry, to roast, to dry; /ka:yit-/ rec. pt., and /ka:yitid-/ rem. pt.
- ka:ṅcipura (=o-), n. prop. a-st. NH. a place Kanchipura.
- ka:ṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. trouble, teasing, hindrance.
- ka:dḥ, n. com. hy-st. NH. forest, woods.
- ka:ḍeru, n. com. lt-st. NH. bison.
- ka:ṣi, n. prop. hy-st. NH. a place Kashi, Benares.
- ka:ṣa, ka:sa, adj. ql. full, direct (relationship).
- ka:ṣṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. pyre, funeral pile.
- ka:ṣmi:ra (=o-), n. prop. a-st. NH. a place Kashmir.
- ka:ndE, see /boḷcarE/.
- ka:li, n. com. hy-st. H. sg.f. a black woman; also a Goddess.

- ka:l̥i, n. com. hy-st. NH. grain, granule, weight or volume
equal to one grain.
- ka:l̥e (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a black man.
- ka:t-, rec. pt. of /ka:p-/.
- ka:t̥id-, rem. pt. of /ka:p-/.
- ka:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to fight with, to quarrel with; /ka:diy-/
rec. pt., and /ka:d̥id-/ rem. pt.
- ka:diy-, rec. pt. of /ka:d-/.
- ka:d̥id-, rem. pt. of /ka:d-/.
- ka:s̥i, n. com. hy-st. NH. the smallest copper coin worth 1/384 of
a Rupee; usu. worthless thing.
- ka:nu:nu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. law, argument, gossip.
- ka:li, adj. ql. empty, mere.
- ka:l̥i, adj. num. card. frac. one quarter, $\frac{1}{4}$.
- ka:l̥i, suff. den. one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) after any integ.
- ka:le:ji, n. abst. hy-st. NH. college, institution.
- ka:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. time, days, life.
- ka:lwE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. canal.
- ka:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to vomit, to ooze out; /ka:ry-/
rec. pt., and /ka:r̥id-/ rem. pt.
- ka:r̥i, n. com. hy-st. NH. leg, stand, Car (automobile).
- ka:r̥id-, rem. pt. of /ka:r-/.

- ka:re, see /-ga:re/ a suff.
- ka:ro:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /ka:r-/; to cause to vomit.
- ka:ra, adj. ql. hot (taste of chillies, pepper, etc.), savory.
- ka:rakaddi, n. com. hy-st. NH. an eatable.
- ka:ragejjE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. anklet.
- ka:raganṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. ankle.
- ka:raci:lawa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. socks.
- ka:rasarapali, n. com. hy-st. NH. foot-ornament.
- ka:rkala (=o-), n. prop. a-st. NH. a place Karkala.
- ka:rkha:nE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. workshop, factory.
- ka:ry-, rec. pt. of /ka:r-/.
- ka:rḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. card.
- ka:ṛti, see /ka:ṛtingaḷi/.
- ka:ṛtika (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. the eighth month of the Lunar System.
- ka:ṛtingaḷi, ka:ṛteḷi, ka:ṛti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. the third month of Tulu year, June 12-16 to July 12-16.
- ka:ṛteḷi, see /ka:ṛtingaḷi/.
- ka:p-, vb. tr. hy-st. to wait, to expect; /ka:t-/ rec. pt., and /ka:ṭid-/ rem. pt.
- ka:pi, n. ms. hy-st. NH. coffee.
- ka:pe (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. scarecrow.
- ka:pa:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to protect, to save; /ka:pa:ḍiy-/ rec. pt., and /ka:pa:ḍid-/ rem. pt.

- ka:pa:diy-, rec. pt. of /ka:pa:d-/.
- ka:pa:dād-, rem. pt. of /ka:pa:d-/.
- ka:bu:lī, n. prop. hy-st. NH. a place Kabul.
- ka:wi, adj. ql. saffron-color.
- ka:wu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. heat, warmth.
- ka:wya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. literature, prosody.
- ka:ma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. lust, passion, desire.
- ka:manabillī, n. com. hy-st. NH. rainbow.
- khadga, kadga, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. sword.
- khadpatyE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. machete.
- khaṇḍita, adv. man. positively, really, certainly.
- khadarī, n. com. hy-st. NH. a variety of cloth (hand made).
- kharju:ra, see /karju:ra/.
- khamba, see /kamba/.
- kyu:, n. abst. lt-st. NH. queue, line, row.
- kya:ti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fame, well-known.
- kṣe:ma, adv. ql. well, fine, healthy, o.k.
- kṣaya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. tuberculosis, TB.
- kṣaṇa, cana, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. moment, second, wink.
- kṣawrike (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. barber.
- kṣamE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. pardon, forgiveness.
- kṣa:ma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. famine, draught.
- kle:ṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sorrow, worry.

-kle:, see /-je:/.

kla:sī, kila:sī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. grade, class, standard.

kriyE, kiriyE, (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. funeral rite.

kriṣṇapakṣa, kiritṇapacca, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. Dark-

Fortnight, from the Full Moon day to the New Moon day, usu.
fifteen days.

kriṣṇamrīga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. antelope.

kriṣṇa:wata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. the eighth incarnation
of God in the form of a black cowboy with a mysterious wheel.

kṛitajñate (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. gratitude, thankfulness.

kṛittike, kirtige, (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. the third star in
the horoscope.

kṛitrima (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. spell, trick.

kṛimi, n. com. lt-st. NH. insect.

kru:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. cruel man, wicked man.

kraya, kiraya, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. cost, price, value.

krama, kirama, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. order, regularity,
ceremony, custom. method, rule.

kramapraka:ra, adv. man. regularly, orderly.

kwayarī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a unit of twenty-four sheets of
paper.

/g/

/g/, vel. vd. stop C.

-g-, perm. suff. for hy-st. vb. as in /o:duga, kulluga, etc./

gi-, first syllable of an echo-morpheme as in /aṣana-gi-ṣana/

feast and so on (other things, etc.).

giḍiṅgi, n. com. hy-st. NH. cork, stopper.

giḍet-, rec. pt. of /giḍep-/.

giḍeṭid-, rem. pt. of /giḍep-/.

giḍep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to drive, to chase, to cause to run;

/giḍet-/ rec. pt., and /giḍeṭid-/ rem. pt.

giḍepo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /giḍep-/; to cause to drive.

gida (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. croton, plant, bush.

giṅdi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a special type of container with a
pouurer.

gili, n. com. lt-st. NH. parrot.

gili-, vb. intr. lt-st. to untie, to loose, to unpack; also

var. /giri:-/.

gilit-, rec. pt. of /gilip-/.

giliṭid-, rem. pt. of /gilip-/.

gilip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to loosen, to untie, to open; /gilit-/

rec. pt., and /giliṭid-/ rem. pt.; var. /girp-/.

giri:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to wander, to loaf, to roam.

gira:ki, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. customer, client, patient.

girp-, see /gilip-/.

gi:-, first syllable of an echo-morpheme as in /ki:li-gi:-li/

latchet and other things etc.

gi:c-, vb. intr. hy-st. to scribble, to scratch; /gi:ciy-/ rec.

pt., and /gi:cäd-/ rem. pt.

gi:ciy-, rec. pt. of /gi:c-/.

gi:cäd-, rem. pt. of /gi:c-/.

gi:t̃i, n. com. hy-st. NH. line, stripe.

gi:s-, vb. tr. hy-st. to shave (hair, beard, etc.); /gi:siy-/

rec. pt., and /gi:säd-/ rem. pt.

gi:siy-, rec. pt. of /gi:s-/.

gi:säd-, rem. pt. of /gi:s-/.

-g̃i, dat. suff. after hy-st. n. & pron.

guhE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. cave.

gujjE, see /kujjE/.

gut̃tu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. secret.

gudi, n. com. lt-st. NH. a small temple.

gudigudi, n. com. lt-st. NH. hookah, smoking a long pipe.

gudisal̃i, n. com. hy-st. NH. hut, cottage.

gudugudu, n. onom. thundering (or similar) sound.

gudE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. hole.

- guddumalligE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a flower, a lily.
- guddE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. hill, hillock.
- guddEkull-, vb. intr. hy-st. go to john, to answer to the second call of nature; see /kull-/ for conj.
- guniso:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to multiply.
- gunugunu, n. onom. murmuring sound.
- gunugunu:n-, vb. intr. lt-st. to hum, to murmur; see /tin-/ for conj.
- guna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. character, virtue, quality, effect.
- guna:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to recuperate, to recover, to cure; see /a:-/ for conj.
- gunṭa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. peg, wedge.
- gundi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. depth.
- gundu, n. com. hy-st. NH. bullet, bead.
- gundusu:ji, n. com. hy-st. NH. pin.
- gundemi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. bad day, bad time.
- gundā (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. idol-house; an eatable.
- guli, guri, n. com. lt-st. NH. pit, ditch.
- guligE, gurigE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. tablet.
- guliyappa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. an eatable.
- gulḱE, gurḱE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a big boiler.
- gulla (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. egg-plant.

- gulma, n. onom. drowning sound.
 gutti, n. com. hy-st. NH. stump.
 guttî, n. com. hy-st. NH. a big house.
 gudd-, vb. tr. hy-st. to spank, to crush, to pound, to strike;
 /gudy-/ rec. pt., and /guddîd-/ rem. pt.
 guddu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. spank, fist-fight.
 gula:bi, n. com. hy-st. NH. rose.(flower).
 gula:bjasmu:nî, n. com. hy-st. NH. a sweet dish.
 gula:me (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. slave, servant, joker.
 guru, n. prop. lt-st. H. sg. m. planet Jupiter.
 guru, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m. hon. priest, teacher.
 guruta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. acquaintance, recognition,
 remembrance, sign, mark.
 gurutanta:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. person known.
 gurutanta:lî (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. person known.
 guruwa:ra, gurwa:ra, gura:ra, gurara, (=o-), n. prop. a-st. NH.
 Thursday.
 gura:ra, see /guruwa:ra/.
 gurka:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. manager, boss, chief, head.
 gurka:rmE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. management, supervision.
 gurta, see /guruta/.
 guptaca:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. spy, secret agent.
 gubbi, n. com. hy-st. NH. sparrow, button.

guwwel̩, see /uggel̩/.

guma:ste (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. writer, clerk, secretary.

gumpu, n. com. hy-st. NH. crowd, herd, group.

gumme (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. owl.

gu:pji, n. com. hy-st. NH. stalk (core) of jack-fruit.

gu:ḍu, n. com. hy-st. NH. nest, hen-coop.

gu:n̩ṭa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. wedge, stump.

gu:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to erect, to fix; /gu:ry-/ rec. pt., and

/gu:rd-/ rem. pt. Also var. for /ku:r-/ to doze.

gu:ry-, rec. pt. of /gu:r-/.

gu:rd-, rem. pt. of /gu:r-/.

gu:bE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. owl.

gu:wel̩, see /uggel̩/.

gejjE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. anklet, beads of the anklet.

gelpu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a ladder made of bamboo.

get̩d-, rem. pt. of /gepp-/.

geton-, vb. tr. lt-st. to buy, to get, to take, to have; /geton̩d-/

rec. pt., and /getont-/ rem. pt.

geton̩d-, rec. pt. of /geton-/.

getont-, rem. pt. of /geton-/.

gett-, rec. pt. of /gepp-/.

gelt-, rec. pt. of /gelp-/.

geltid-, rem. pt. of /gelp-/.

gell-, vb. intr. hy-st. to succeed, to win; /gelliy-/ rec. pt.,
and /gellid-/ rem. pt.

gelliy-, rec. pt. of /gell-/.

gelli, n. com. hy-st. NH. branch (of a tree).

gellid-, rem. pt. of /gell-/.

gelp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to win, to come out successful; /gelt-/
rec. pt., and /geltid-/ rem. pt.

gerE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. line, rule, stroke.

gepp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to take, to remove, to empty; /gett-/ rec.
pt., and /getid-/ rem. pt.

ge:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. **span** (from the tip of
little finger to the tip of thumb when stretched outwards.)

ge:rɪ, n. com. hy-st. NH. gear.

ge:rE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. line, rule.

-gE, see /kerE/ a PLS.

-gE (-e-), der. suff. to form aug. n. NH. from vb. as in /poligE/.

gE:lanɪ, n. com. hy-st. NH. gallon (for kerosene, gasoline, etc.)

gɔncilɪ, n. com. hy-st. NH. bunch.

gɔndE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a luxuriant white flower.

gottu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. knowledge, acquaintance, skill,
competance, know-how.

- gottul-, vb. intr. irreg. to know; see /ul-/ for conj.
- gottamp-, see /gottu + amp-/; to make known, to propagate.
- gotta:-, see /gottu + a:-/; to be known.
- gorasi, n. com. hy-st. NH. hoof.
- gobb-, vb. intr. hy-st. to play, to recreate; /gobbiy-/ rec. pt.,
and /gobbād-/ rem. pt.
- gobbiy-, rec. pt. of /gobb-/.
- gobbād-, rem. pt. of /gobb-/.
- gobbara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. dung, manure.
- go:ku, n. com. hy-st. NH. cashew-fruit.
- go:ṅkrukappE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. bull-frog.
- go:ṭu, go:ṅṭu, n. com. hy-st. NH. dry coconut, copra.
- go:dE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. wall.
- go:ni, n. com. hy-st. NH. jute-bag, grain-sack; one sack-bag
equal to two /mudi/.
- go:ṅe (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. he-buffalo calf.
- go:ṅdi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a silly or stupid woman.
- go:ṅde (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a silly or stupid man.
- go:li, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a tree (which can extend upto miles).
- go:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. marble.
- go:le (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. hollowness, emptiness.
- go:di, n. ms. hy-st. NH. wheat.
- go:skara, suff. den. special purpose after dat. n.

- go:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pile up, to gather, to collect, to
 heap up; /go:ry-/ rec. pt., and /go:rɪd-/ rem. pt.
- go:rɪd-, rem. pt. of /go:r-/.
- go:ry-, rec. pt. of /go:r-/.
- go:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. grave, tomb.
- go:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. chicken-pox.
- go:raṭṭE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. wild lily.
- go:pura (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. tower.
- gaṅgasara (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. brandy, wine, liquor.
- gaja (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. elephant, yard-stick.
- gajji, see /kajji/.
- gaṅgi, n. ms. hy-st. NH. porridge, rice-soup.
- gaṅjra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a small drum.
- gaṭṭi, adj. ql. hard, loud.
- gaṭṭige (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. expert, clever, intelligent
 person, skilled worker.
- gaṭṭadagaḷu, n. com. lt-st. NH. vulture.
- gaṭṭadamuṅci, long and hot chilli; n. com. hy-st. NH.
- gaḍi, n. com. lt-st. NH. boundary, limit.
- gaḍiya:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. clock, time-piece.
- gaḍiya:rapuṣpa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. bell-flower.
- gaḍibiḍi, adj. ql. panic, rush, confusion.
- gaḍḍa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. beard.
- gaḍḍi, adj. ql. excellent, magnificent, grand, great, marvellous.

- gadṣṭṭṭ, adj. ql. clever, intelligent, hard-working, active.
 gaṇagaṇa, n. onom. ringing-sound.
 gaṇṭṭṭ, n. com. hy-st. NH. joint, bundle, knot, lucky-pot.
 gaṇṭṭegṭṭ, adv. tm. at the hour, O'clock.
 gaṇṭṭE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. hour, time, time-piece, bell.
 gaṇṭṭEboṭṭṭ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to ring the bell; see /boṭṭṭ-/.
 gaṇṭṭika:yi, n. grc. hy-st. NH. papaya, a fruit.
 gaṇṭṭa:ntara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. obstacle, problem, sorrow.
 gaṇṭṭigE, galigE, (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. a unit of time, equal
 to twenty-four minutes.
 gaṇṭṭi:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to wear out, to tear away.
 gaṇṭṭE, galE, (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. a long bamboo or pole.
 gaṇṭṭagaṇṭṭa, n. onom. crying- or drinking-sound.
 gaṇṭṭt-, gart-, rec. pt. of /gaṇṭṭp-/.
 gaṇṭṭṭid-, gartṭid-, rem. pt. of /gaṇṭṭp-/.
 gaṇṭṭp-, garp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to dig, to excavate; /gaṇṭṭt-/ rec.
 pt., and /gaṇṭṭṭid-/ rem. pt.
 gati, n. abst. lt-st. NH. help, support, shelter.
 gasi, n. com. lt-st. NH. sediment, coconut-paste.
 gandha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. smell, sandal-paste, sandal-wood.
 gandhaka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. sulphur.
 gala:ṭṭE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. disturbance, commotion.
 gari, n. com. lt-st. NH. feather, quill.

- garuḍe (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. eagle.
- garagara, n. onom. frying-sound.
- garga:sī, n. com. hy-st. NH. saw (carpenter's).
- garji, n. abst. hy-st. NH. necessity, need.
- garjanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. roar, shout, trumpet.
- garp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to bite the fruit; /gart-/ rec. pt.,
and /gartid-/ rem. pt.; also var. of /galp-/.
- garbha, garba, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. pregnancy.
- garwa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. anger, ego, pride, temper.
- gabagaba, n. onom. eating-sound.
- ga:, see /-ṇi:/ a PLS.
- ga:ya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. wound, injury.
- ga:ḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. cart, carriage, wagon.
- ga:dha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. show, pretention, false prestige.
- ga:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. oil-mill.
- ga:nanta:ye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. oil-miller.
- ga:li, ga:li, n. abst. hy-st. NH. wind, breeze, air.
- ga:ligo:pura (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. traveller's rest-house.
- ga:lit-, rec. pt. of /ga:lip-/.
- ga:litid-, rem. pt. of /ga:lip-/.
- ga:lip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to strain, to sift; /ga:lit-/ rec. pt.,
and /ga:litid-/ rem. pt.
- ga:lipaṭa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. kite (made of paper).

ga:la, ga:la, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. fish-hook, angle for fishing.

ga:dE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. proverb, quotation.

ga:ntra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. trap (for birds).

-ga:re (-a-), der. suff. to form n. H. sg. m. from n. NH. as
in /ka:jiga:re/; also var. of /-ka:re/.

ga:rE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. painting, plastering.

-ga:rE, der. suff. to form n. H. sg. f. from n. NH. as in
/ka:jiga:rE/; also var. of /-ka:rE/.

ga:bri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. upset, despair, confusion.

gho:ra, adj. ql. fierce, frightful, severe.

gla:sā, n. com. hy-st. NH. glass, cup, tumbler.

gla:ni, n. abst. hy-st. NH. melancholy, worry, sorrow.

gri:smartu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. summer season, third and fourth
months of Tulu year.

grāhaste (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. family man, house-holder.

grahaca:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. bad luck, misfortune, unluck,
unfavorable time; var. /giraca:ra/.

grahaṇa, giraṇa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. eclipse, bad time.

gra:ṇa, see /grahaṇa/.

gra:ma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. village, country.

/h/

/h/, vel. vl. fric. G.

hiṭṭā, n. ms. hy-st. NH. flour.

hiṇḍi, n. ms. hy-st. NH. a pickle.

hittā, see /ḥittā/.

hitta:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. brass (metal).

hindi:, n. prop. hy-st. NH. Hindi Language.

hipli, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a very long pepper.

hima (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. snow, ice.

himabu:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to snow; see /bu:l-/ for conj.

hi:hu:, n. onom. mocking- or teasing-sound.

hi:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to suck, to blot, to soak; /hi:ry-/ rec.

pt., and /hi:rād-/ rem. pt.

hi:rād-, rem. pt. of /hi:r-/.

hi:ry-, rec. pt. of /hi:r-/.

hukumu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. order, command, permission.

huggi, n. com. hy-st. NH. an eatable.

huṭṭoli, huṭṭo:li, huṭṭoli, n. abst. hy-st. NH. income, produce.

huduge (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. boy, son, pupil.

hudarī, see /tudarī/.

hundi, n. com. hy-st. NH. cash box, treasury.

hudE, see /tudE/.

hubbe (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. eleventh star in the horoscope.

hu:-, see /su:-/.

hecci, adv. num. indef. more, plenty.

heccikadamE, adj. qn. indef. about, more or less; also adv.

man. generally, usually.

heccigE, adj. num. indef. more, abundant, numerous.

hecca, adj. ql. more than enough, generous, plentiful; var. /ecca/.

heccamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to increase, to raise; see /amp-/.

hecca:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to increase, to grow; see /a:-/.

hedde (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. idiot, stupid, dull person.

hentE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. mud ball.

hebbakilā, n. com. hy-st. NH. gate.

hebbawu, n. com. hy-st. NH. python.

he:di, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. coward, impotent person.

he:likE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. invitation.

he:ra:la, e:ra:la, adj. qn. indef. huge quantity, big amount.

he:mantartu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. frosty season, ninth and tenth

months of Tulu year.

hoyp-, see /soyp-/.

hoṭṭEkicci, n. abst. hy-st. NH. envy, jealousy, burning.

hondikE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. matching, suitability, fitness.

honnu, see /ponnu/.

-horatā, PLS. den. exclusion, exception, etc.

- ho:j-, see /so:j-/.
 ho:teḷi, o:teḷi, n. com. hy-st. NH. hotel, restaurant, cafeteria,
 motel, inn, tea-shop, coffee-house.
 ho:liḡE, o:liḡE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a sweet pancake.
 hagura, adj. ql. light (weight).
 hajet-, rec. pt. of /hajep-/.
 hajetid-, rem. pt. of /hajep-/.
 hajep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to select, to choose, to pick, to fix;
 /hajet-/ rec. pt., and /hajetid-/ rem. pt.
 hajap-, japp-, see /hajep-/.
 hayi, prt. intj. hey! (used for cattle).
 haṭha, haṭa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. stubbornness, obstinacy.
 haḡaḡi, n. com. hy-st. NH. ship.
 haḡabE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f./m. characterless, immoral.
 haṇḡa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. tub, vessel.
 haḷli, n. abst. hy-st. NH. village.
 haḷḷida:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. villager, rustic.
 hato:, prt. intj. catch! (only for dogs).
 hada (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. limit, just right, exact, tanning.
 hasta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. thirteenth star in the horoscope.
 halka, adj. ql. inferior, mean, base.
 halwa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a sweet dish, a cooky.
 hari, n. pers. lt-st. H. sg. m. a name Hari.

- harita:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. shut-down, strike, protest.
- hariwa:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a metal plate.
- hara (-a-, an exception), n. abst. lt-st. H. sg. m. God of Death.
- happala (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. an eatable, papad.
- habba (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. festival, festivity.
- hamsa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. swan, a bird.
- hawE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. climate, weather.
- ha:, prt. intj. alas!, sad!
- hã:, prt. intj. yes, o.k.
- ha:k-, vb. tr. & aux. hy-st. to drop, to apply, to strike, to drive; /ha:ky-/ rec. pt., and /ha:kid-/ rem. pt.
- ha:kid-, rem. pt. of /ha:k-/.
- ha:ky-, rec. pt. of /ha:k-/.
- ha:yso:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to crave, to desire.
- ha:lî, a:lî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. destruction, decay, ruin.
- ha:lamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to destroy; see /amp-/.
- ha:la:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to go bad, to be out of order; see /a:-/.
- ha:di, see /sa:di/.
- ha:sigE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. bed, mattress.
- ha:sya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. joke, fun, mocking.
- hr̥t̥pu:rwaka:tî, adv. man. sincerely, cordially, faithfully.
- hr̥daya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. heart, mind, mercy, generosity.

/ŋ/

/ŋ /, vel. vd. nasal C.

-ŋkɪ (-kɪ), dat. suff. after a-st. n.

-ŋkulu (-kulu), pl. suff. after a-st. n.

/c/

/c/, pal. vl. stop C.

cikapaye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. hon. uncle (father's younger brother or mother's younger sister's husband).

cikki, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. aunt (father's younger brother's wife or mother's younger sister).

cikku, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a fruit, sapota.

cigur-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sprout up, to shoot up, to spring up;

/cigury-/ rec. pt., and /cigurd-/ rem. pt.

ciguru, n. com. hy-st. NH. sprout, shoot, seedling.

cigury-, rec. pt. of /cigur-/.

cigurd-, rem. pt. of /cigur-/.

cittɛ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. butterfly.

citrE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. fourteenth star in the
horoscope.

citra:nna (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. spiced rice.

cintE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. worry, sorrow, disgust.

cinna (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. gold.

ciro:ti, n. com. hy-st. NH. a sweet dish.

ciwun̄t-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pinch; /ciwun̄ty-/ rec. pt., and
/ciwun̄tid-/ rem. pt.

ciwun̄tid-, rem. pt. of /ciwun̄t-/.

ciwun̄ty-, rec. pt. of /ciwun̄t-/.

cimiti, n. com. hy-st. NH. pinch, tongs.

cimin̄n̄n̄E (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. kerosene.

cimuti, see /cimiti/.

cimti, see /cimiti/.

cim̄ni, n. com. hy-st. NH. kerosene-lamp.

ci:t̄a, n. com. hy-st. NH. list, receipt, bill, playing-cards.

ci:la (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cloth bag.

ci:lawa, see /ci:la/.

cucc-, vb. tr. hy-st. to sting, to bite; /cucciy-/ rec. pt.,
and /cuccid-/ rem. pt.

cucciy-, rec. pt. of /cucc-/.

cuccid-, rem. pt. of /cucc-/.

cuna:w̄aṅE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. election, selection.

- cu:ru, adj. ql. & intens. a little, a few, quite, very.
- cu:rna (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. medicinal powder.
- cekkī, cakki, n. com. hy-st. NH. cheque, check. (of banks).
- cekkE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. chip, wood-shaving.
- ceṇḍī, n. com. hy-st. NH. ball, anything that is round.
- ceṇḍī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. one bundle of flowers, lily, etc.
- ceṇḍimalligE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a flower.
- ceṇḍE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. drum.
- cennaligE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a flower.
- cell-, vb. tr. hy-st. to scatter, to spread; /celliy-/ rec. pt.,
and /cellid-/ rem. pt.
- celliy-, rec. pt. of /cell-/.
- cellid-, rem. pt. of /cell-/.
- ce:lī, n. com. hy-st. NH. scorpion.
- coppi, see /toppi/.
- combu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a big tumbler, a small vessel.
- co:ku, n. com. hy-st. NH. chalk, choke.
- cakki, adj. ql. thin, lean, flat.
- cakki, see /cekkī/.
- cakkuli, n. com. hy-st. NH. an eatable, a savory.
- cakke, n. com. e-st. H. mg. m. a lean person.
- cakra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. wheel.
- cakra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a silver coin worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee.

caya, see /kṣaya/.

caytra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. the first month of the
Lunar System.

caṅcala, adj. ql. flexible, unstable, fickle-minded.

caṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. habit, bad practice.

caṭṭe (-e-), adj. ql. flat, thin.

caṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a sauce, a side dish.

caddi, n. com. hy-st. NH. trousers, short pants, underwear.

caṇḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. squirrel.

caṇḍi, adj. ql. wet, moistened.

caṇḍyamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to wet, to dip, to moisten; see /amp-/.

caṇḍya:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be wet; see /a:-/.

cali, sali, n. abst. lt-st. NH. chillness, cold.

caliga:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. winter.

caturanga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. chess, a game.

caturdaṣi:, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fourteenth day of the Fortnight.

cadar-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be scattered; /cadary-/ rec. pt.,
and /cadarid-/ rem. pt.

cadarid-, rem. pt. of /cadar-/.

cadary-, rec. pt. of /cadar-/.

cana, see /kṣana/.

candre (-a-), n. prop. e-st. NH. planet Moon.

cali, see /cali/.

- carigE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. metal-pot.
- caritrE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. history, information.
- caru, n. com. lt-st. NH. oblation of rice.
- cara, adj. ql. movable, portable.
- carandi, n. com. hy-st. NH. drainage, ditch, drain.
- carka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. spinning wheel.
- carcE (-e-), n. abst. discussion, argument, bargaining.
- carbi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fatness, fat, laziness.
- carma (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. skin, leather.
- carmaro:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. skin disease.
- capa:ti, n. com. hy-st. NH. chapati, an eatable.
- cappE, adj. ql. cold, cool, tasteless, spiceless.
- cappara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. tent, thatch.
- cabuku, n. com. hy-st. NH. whip, rein, ribbon.
- cawala (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a nickel coin worth 1/8 of a Rupee.
- cawka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. frame, squire.
- cawti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fourth day of the Fortnight.
- cawrike, see /kṣawrike/.
- camcE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. spoon, scoop, ladle.
- ca:, n. ms. lt-st. NH. tea.
- ca:kri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. service, labor, work.
- ca:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. sneak, tell-tale, complaint.
- ca:ndrama:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. Lunar System, calculation
of the almanac according to the position of the Moon.

ca:wadi, n. com. hy-st. NH. parlor, drawing-room, living-room.

chi:, prt. intj. dirty!, fie!, shame!, ugly!

chatra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. choultry, a free lodging.

cha:yE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. lustre, shining, brightness.

cyawanapra:ṣa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a treacle.

/j/

/j/, pal. vd. stop C.

-ji-, see /-ri(y)-/ neg. vbl. suff.

jigalE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. leech, blood-sucker.

jipkE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. deer.

jipj-, vb. intr. hy-st. to become full, to be filled; /jipjiy-/

rec. pt., and /jipjid-/ rem. pt.; var. /dipj-/.

jipjiy-, rec. pt. of /jipj-/.

jipjid-, rem. pt. of /jipj-/.

jipjelī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. flood tide.

jipjo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /jipj-/; to fill, to pour.

jipja, adj. ql. full, plenty.

jiddE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. tree-trunk-mortar.

jilebi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a sweet-dish.

jille (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. district, county.

- jibili, n. abst. hy-st. NH. hop-scotch, a game.
- jimki, n. com. hy-st. NH. an ornament for the ear.
- ji:-, ji:puna, etc. see /iji-, ijipuna, etc./
- ji:rigE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. cumin.
- ji:rna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. digestion.
- ji:wontul-, vb. intr. irreg. to be alive, to survive; see /ul-/.
- ji:wa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. soul, life.
- ji:wana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. life, living.
- juga:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. bet, betting, gambling.
- jula:bu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. purgative.
- julma:nE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. penalty, fine, compensation.
- jubba (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a shirt.
- jumb-, see /ujumb-/.
- jumbuni, see /ujumbuna/.
- ju:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. funnel.
- ju:wageton-, vb. intr. hy-st. to commit suicide; see /geton-/.
- jekiy-, rec. pt. of /jekk-/.
- jekid-, rem. pt. of /jekk-/.
- jekk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to wash, to clean, to rinse, to gargle;
/jekiy-/ rec. pt., and /jekid-/ rem. pt.
- jeyt-, rec. pt. of /jeyp-/.
- jeytid-, rem. pt. of /jeyp-/.
- jeyp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to win, to succeed; /jeyt-/ rec. pt., and
/jeytid-/ rem. pt.

- jeri-, vb. intr. lt-st. to land-slide, to slip (earth, ground).
- je:gā, de:gā, adv. caus. inter. why, under what circumstances.
- je:gā:naga, adv. caus. conjunction, because, as a result of.
- je:sṭha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. third month of the Lunar System.
- je:wu, ponṇu, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. girl, daughter, maid.
- jE:, -de:, -kLE:, imp. suff. den. f. & also a PLS. den. f.
- jo:kulu (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. children.
- jo:kE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. carefulness, interest, fondness.
- jo:kEmp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to preserve, to take care of, to save;
see /amp-/.
- jo:gi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. sage.
- jo:yiserā (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. hon. astrologer.
- jo:diso:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to join, to add, to annex, to connect.
- jo:du, n. com. hy-st. NH. pair, slippers, sandals.
- jo:la (=o-), n. grc. a-st. NH. corn.
- jo:tra, see /dho:tra/.
- jo:ru, adj. ql. clever, wicked, wild, unkind.
- jo:wu, see /je:wu/.
- jo:mpdi, n. com. hy-st. NH. hut, extension of the roof.
- jagE, paṅE, (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. sigh, choking, panting.
- jagali, n. com. hy-st. NH. verandah.
- jaya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. victory, success.
- jaynamata (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. Jain-religion.

jaylâ, n. com. hy-st. NH. jail, prison, cell.

jaṭE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. hood, plait.

jaṭka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a horse-drawn-vehicle.

jadit-, rec. pt. of /jadip-/.

jaditâd-, rem. pt. of /jadip-/.

jadip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to fill the crack, to level up; /jadit-/
rec. pt., and /jaditâd-/ rem. pt.

jadi:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be filled.

jadE, see /jaṭE/.

jaddâ, jiddâ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. stink, stinking, bad smell.

jatt-, rec. pt. of /japp-/.

jattâd-, rem. pt. of /japp-/.

janonkulu (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. people, persons.

-janonkulu (-e-), suff. den. pron. num. H. pl. after eight onwards
as in /emmajanonkulu/.

jana (=o-), n. com. a-st. H. sg. m./f. person, individual, member.

janasankhyE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. population.

janana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. birth.

janti, n. com. hy-st. NH. beam (of wood, iron, etc.)

janma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. life, living, birth, breed.

jala (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. water (drinking).

jalaprapa:ta (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. waterfalls.

jalli, n. com. hy-st. NH. sand, pieces of rock.

- jalladE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. sieve.
- jari, n. com. lt-st. NH. lace (gold or silver).
- jari-, see /jeri-/.
- jara, see /jwara/.
- jaradE, see /jalladE/.
- japudu, n. com. hy-st. NH. shed-room, extension of the roof.
- japamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pray, to recite hymns; see /amp-/.
- japp-, vb.intr./tr. hy-st. to get down, to descend, to open,
to uncover; /jatt-/ rec. pt., and /jattid-/ rem. pt.
- jappelã, n. abst. hy-st. NH. ebb tide.
- jabbi, jabbu, n. com. hy-st. M. sg. f. old woman.
- jabbu, see /jabbi/.
- jabbe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. old man.
- jawa:bu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. reply, answer, explanation.
- jawa:bda:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. responsibility.
- jawwane (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. young man, youth.
- jawwanti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. young woman.
- jami:nda:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. landlord, owner.
- jamakha:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. carpet.
- ja:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to unload, to put down.
- ja:gi:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. land grant, donated land.
- ja:gi:rda:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. landlord.
- ja:gã, n. abst. hy-st. NH. place, space, seat, spacious.

- ja:gratE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. carefulness, attention.
- ja:ji, n. com. hy-st. NH. jasmine, a flower.
- ja:yegɪ, adv. caus. inter. for what reason, why.
- ja:yto, see /ja:do/.
- ja:di, n. com. hy-st. NH. jar, jug.
- ja:ti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. caste, social distinction.
- ja:du, n. abst. hy-st. NH. magic.
- ja:do, (-e-), ja:yto (-e-), da:da: (-e-), adj. ql. inter. which.
- ja:sti, adj. qn. indef. too much, plenty, abundant.
- ja:nE, da:nE, adv. cause, inter. why, what.
- ja:nE, prt. intj. what!, why!
- ja:nna, -da:nna, -da:niya:, -da:nE:na:, PLS. den. doubt.
- ja:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. front yard of the house, ground.
- ja:la, adv. num. indef. intens. none, nothing, not even a little.
- ja:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to slip, to slide, to skid; /ja:ry-/
 rec. pt., and /ja:rd-/ rem. pt.
- ja:ry-, rec. pt. of /ja:r-/.
- ja:rtE, ja:rdE, (-e-), kodi, n. abst. hy-st. (first two), lt-st.
 (last one), NH. eighth month of Tulu year, Nov. 12-16 to Dec.
 12-16.
- ja:rd-, rem. pt. of /ja:r-/.
- ja:rdE, see /ja:rtE/.
- ja:pE, adj. ql. slow, dull.

ja:ma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a unit of time equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$
 /galigE/ or three hours duration for referring to day or night
 by quarter; day consists of four quarters, and night, four
 quarters.

jhaṭṭi, adv. man. soon, at once, immediately, suddenly.

jhaṭṭi, emph. of /jhaṭṭi/.

jhapaka, adv. man. fast, quickly.

jye:sthE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. eighteenth star in the
 horoscope.

jyo:tiṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. astrology.

jpa:nt, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. learned person.

jpa:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. learning, knowledge.

jpa:paka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. recollection, memory.

jwara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fever.

jwa:le (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. flame.

/y/

/y/, pal. vl. fric. C., but vd. in the environment of vd. sounds.

y-, usu. a predictable sound before fr. V.

-y-, suff. den. rec. pt. usu. after lt-st. vb.

-y-, imp. suff. den. politeness as in /po:laya:, po:laye:/.

-y-, usu. an intrusive sound in morphophonemics.

-yi, suff. den. special perm. 1st pers. H. pl. as in /po:yi/.

yuga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. era, age (of the World).

yuga:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. Tulu-New-Year-Day, usu. comes in

April 12-16, based on the position of the Sun in the Zodiac.

yuddha, yudda, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. war.

yu:niṭṭṭ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. one kilowatthour (in electricity).

-ye, PLS. den. affection & ref. H. pl.

yo:gi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. a man who mastered the postures
of meditation and concentration of the mind.

yo:gini, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a female /yo:gi/.

yo:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. meditation and concentration.

yo:canE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. thinking, thought, worry.

yo:janE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. scheme, plan, project.

yo:ni, n. com. hy-st. NH. vulva.

-ya, PLS. den. affection & ref. H. sg. m./f.

yaṅki, see /eṅki/.

yaṅkulu, see /eṅkulu/.

yajurwe:da (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. Yajurveda, the second of
the four Vedas.

yajama:ne (=a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. head of the household.

yajama:nti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. head of the household.

yajpa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. religious sacrifice.

yati, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m./f. Saint.

yatna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. effort, trial, trying.

yantra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. machine, engine, tool, implement.

yanna:, see /enno/.

yawwana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. youthfulness.

yamuna:, n. prop. hy-st. NH. a river, Jamuna.

yame (-a-), n. prop. lt-st. H. sg. m. God of Death.

ya:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a big sacrifice by the kings.

ya:tri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. traveller.

ya:trE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. travelling, journey.

ya:nī, see /e:nī/.

/p/

/p/, pal. vd. nasal C.

pekke, see /cekkE/.

po:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. oily substance, sticky thing.

pakkat̃i, adj. ql. thin, lean, weak.

pakkamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to crush, to crumple; see /amp-/.

pakka:~, vb. intr. lt-st. to be crushed; see /a:-/.

paṅE, see /jagE/.

park̃i, n. onom. crushing- or stamping-sound.

parkamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to crush, to stamp; see /amp-/.

parka:~, vb. intr. lt-st. to be stamped; see /a:-/.

pappamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to crush, to pound; see /amp-/.

pappE:~, vb. intr. lt-st. to be pounded; see /a:-/.

/ṭ/

/ṭ/, retr. vl. stop G.

ṭike:ṭá, ṭike:ṭá, n. com. hy-st. NH. ticket, bill, receipt.

ṭi:, ca:, n. ms. lt-st. NH. tea.

-ṭá, ins. suff. after lt-st. n.

ṭuwalá, n. com. hy-st. NH. towel, hand-kerchief, hanky.

ṭe:pu, n. com. hy-st. NH. tape, ribbon.

ṭE:ṭE:, n. onom. gibbering sound.

ṭonka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a game, hop-skip-jump.

ṭoppi, coppi, n. com. hy-st. NH. cap, hat, head dress.

ṭo:kará, n. abst. hy-st. NH. cheating, frauding, deceiving.

-ṭa, soc. case suff. after lt-st. n.

ṭakká, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. deceitful person, fraud.

ṭanka, n. onom. tinkling sound.

ṭankasa:LE (-e-), mint (money making factory), n. com. hy-st. NH.

ṭanataṇa, n. onom. sound produced by falling metalwares.

ṭanná, n. abst. hy-st. NH. one ton.

ṭarataṇa, n. onom. sound produced by falling dry leaves.

ṭhanathana, see /ṭanataṇa/.

ṭhanná, diminutive of /ṭhanathana/.

ṭreyiní, ṭreyní, n. com. hy-st. NH. rail car, train.

/ḍ/

/ḍ/, retr. vd. stop C.

ḍilli, n. prop. hy-st. NH. Delhi, the capital city of India.

-ḍi, ins. suff. after hy-st. n.

ḍu:ḍu:, n. onom. sound produced in a breath-holding game.

ḍe:rE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. tent.

ḍo:ngi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. pretention, plea, excuse.

-ḍa, soc. suff. after hy-st. n.

-ḍa, PLS. den. condition, if.

-ḍala, PLS. den. contrary of factual situation, in spite of.

ḍabbi, n. com. hy-st. NH. can, tin, container; also a unit of weight equal to two /manu/.

ḍamaḍama, n. onom. drumming sound, rolling sound.

ḍamaru, n. com. hy-st. NH. a small drum.

ḍa:kṭrā, n. com. hy-st. (-e-), H. sg. m./f. physician, doctor.

ḍho:ngi, see /ḍo:ngi/.

ḍhamadḍhama, see /ḍamadḍama/.

ḍhamma, diminutive of /ḍhamadḍhama/.

-ḍḍi, see /-ṭṭi/ and also /-nti/.

-ḍrā -, infix den.deter. vb. hy-st., see also /-rā-/.

ḍrayiwarā, ḍraywarā, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. driver, operator.

/ṣ/

/ṣ/, retr. vl. fric. C.

ṣikṣḔ, sikṣḔ, siccḔ, (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. punishment, sentence.

ṣisirartu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. winter season, eleventh and twelfth months of Tulu year.

ṣira, sira, (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. a sweet dish; consciousness.

ṣi:ta, si:ta, (=o-), influenza, 'flu; n. abst. a-st. NH.

ṣi:la, si:la, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. character, behaviour.

ṣi:, prt. intj. ssh!, hush!

ṣuklapakṣa, suklapacca, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. Bright Fortnight, usu. fifteen days from the New Moon Day to the Full Moon Day.

ṣukre, (-a-), n. prop. e-st. NH. planet Venus.

ṣukrawa:ra, ṣukra:ra, sukra:ra, sukrara, tukrara, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. Friday.

ṣuṣru:ṣḔ (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. treatment, hospitality.

ṣu:dre, su:dre, (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. a male Shudra.

ṣu:dreti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a female Shudra.

ṣeṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. a male Shetty.

ṣeṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a female Shetty.

ṣo:ku, n. abst. hy-st. NH. style, fashion, make-up.

ṣo:ka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sorrow, worry, mourning, sympathy.

ṣo:na, see /so:na/.

- ṣo:bana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. nuptial ceremony.
- ṣo:bhE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. beauty, lustre, divinity.
- ṣaṅka, saṅka, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. conch shell, bridge.
- ṣaḍḍage (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. wife's sister's husband.
- ṣaṣṭhi, ṣaṣṭi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. sixth day of the Fortnight;
also, a festival.
- ṣatabhiṣE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. twenty-fourth star in the
horoscope.
- ṣani, n. prop. lt-st. NH. planet Saturn.
- ṣaniwa:ra, sanya:ra, tanyara, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. Saturday.
- ṣara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. arrow.
- ṣaradṛitu, n. abst. lt-st. NH. autumn season, Fall, seventh and
eighth months of Tulu year.
- ṣarbattā, n. ms. hy-st. NH. cool drink, soft drink.
- ṣaba:sā, prt. intj. well done!, Hurray!
- ṣabda (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sound, noise, voice, word.
- ṣawca (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. bodily cleanliness.
- ṣa:yi, n. ms. hy-st. NH. ink.
- ṣa:stri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. a male Shastri.
- ṣa:stra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. the ethical code, Commandments.
- ṣa:nti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. peace, tranquility.
- ṣa:lā, n. com. hy-st. NH. shawl, a big scarf.

- ṣa:lE, sa:lE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. school (building).
- ṣa:rda (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. anniversary (of the dead).
- ṣa:pa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. curse.
- ṣya:me (-a-), n. pers. e-st. H. sg. m. a name Shyam.
- ṣlo:ka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. couplet, stanza, verse.
- ṣraddhE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. faith, devotion, sincerity.
- ṣrawaṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. twenty-second star in the
horoscope.
- ṣra:wāṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fifth month of the Lunar System.
- ṣwa:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. breath, breathing.
- ṣwa:sako:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. lung.
- ṣwa:sagepp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to inhale; see /gepp-/.
ṣwa:sabud-, vb. intr. hy-st. to exhale; see /bud-/.
ṣwa:sawoyp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to die, to gasp; see /oyp-/.
ṣmaṣa:na (=o-), ṣmaṣa:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cemetery.

/n/

/n/, retr. vd. nasal C.

-ni, PLS. den. affection, ref. H. m. sg./pl.

-ni:, imp. suff. den. H. m. sg./pl.

-ni:, -mbE:, -ga:, PLS. den. H. m. sg./pl.

-nu, -ndu, vbl. suff. den. pos. pres. 3rd pers. NH. sg.

-ne, -ne, -ye, PLS. den. temp. adv., soon after, immediately after.

-na, -ni, vbl. suff. den. pres. inf. & n. abst. a-st. NH.

-na, suff. (?), den. sound, noise, voice, etc. as in /kanakana/

jingling sound, /ganagana/ ringing noise, /manamana/

murmuring voice, etc.

-nti, -ti, ins. suff. after a-st. n.

-nta, -ta, soc. suff. after a-st. n.

-nd-, see /-n-/ suff. den. rec. pt.

-ndu, see /-nu/.

/ḷ/

/ḷ/, retr. vd. lateral C.

-ḷ-, suff. (?), usu. den. place, location as in /aẉlu, mu:ḷu,
o:ḷu, oḷpa, aḷpa, etc./

-ḷâ, suff. usu. den. H. sg. f. vb. & pron.

-ḷu, -lu, (-e-), pl. suff. after hy-st. n.

-ḷa, suff. to form measurement units from adv. num. def.qn. as
in /oraḷa, irwaḷa, etc./

/t/

/t/, dent. vl. stop C.

-t-, rem. pt. suff. after lt-st. vb.; also den. pt. elsewhere.

-ti, -di, der. suff. to form n. H. sg. f. as in /o:da:rti/.

tike:t̃, see /t̃ike:t̃/.

tikk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to rub, to massage; /tikkiy-/ rec. pt.,
and /tikkid-/ rem. pt.

tikk-, see /sikk-/ to get, to meet.

tikkiy-, rec. pt. of /tikk-/.

tikkid-, rem. pt. of /tikk-/.

tiga (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. honey.

tigantawumuli, n. com. hy-st. NH. bee.

tigantakelepji, n. com. hy-st. NH. bumblebee.

tigantakelepji, n. com. hy-st. NH. honeycomb.

tigale (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. chest, breast.

tigt-, rec. pt. of /tigp-/.

tigtid-, rem. pt. of /tigp-/.

tigp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to saw, to split; /tigt-/ rec. pt., and
/tigtid-/ rem. pt.

tingolu, see /tingali/.

tingali, tingolu, n. abst./com. hy-st. NH. month; Moon.

- tingaḷiṭidya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. first day of the month.
- tingaḷidabolca (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. moonlight.
- tiye:ṭaṛi, n. com. hy-st. NH. theatre, movie house.
- tiṇḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. snack, eatable.
- tiluwalikE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. knowledge, technique.
- tidi, n. com. lt-st. NH. bellow (for blowing the air).
- tidy-, rec. pt. of /tidd-/.
- tidd-, vb. tr. hy-st. to correct, to write over again and again,
to evaluate; /tidy-/ rec. pt., and /tiddid-/ rem. pt.
- tiddid-, rem. pt. of /tidd-/.
- tiddamme, see /cikapaye/.
- tin-, vb. tr. lt-st. to eat, to consume, to cheat; /tind-/ rec.
pt., and /tint-/ rem. pt.
- tint-, rem. pt. of /tin-/.
- tind-, rec. pt. of /tin-/.
- tini, see /-tna/ vbl. suff. inf. rem. pt.
- tinṣi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. variety, sort, kind.
- tinṣi, n. com. hy-st. NH. food, fodder.
- tiri, n. com. lt-st. NH. wick, burner.
- tiṛipti, tirupti, see /tṛipti/.
- tirug-, vb. intr. hy-st. to turn, to loaf, to ~~revolve~~;
/tirugiy-/ rec. pt., and /tirugid-/ rem. pt.

- tirugiy-, rec. pt. of /tirug-/.
 tirugāḍ-, rem. pt. of /tirug-/.
 tiruga:ṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. wandering, loafing.
 tirganē (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. thread (of a screw).
 tirgamurga, adv. man. upside-down, topsy-turvy.
 tirga:ṭa, see /tiruga:ṭa/.
 tirṣē (-e-), ba:jeḷi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. thirst.
 tirti, see /sitti/.
 timiṅgila (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. whale.
 timiri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. pride, strength, arrogance.
 timarē (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cress, an edible grass.
 ti:ni, n. ms. hy-st. NH. fodder, cattle-feed.
 ti:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. can, to be able to, to be possible, to be
 capable of, to pass away; /ti:ry-/ rec. pt., and /ti:rd-/
 rem. pt.
 ti:ry-, rec. pt. of /ti:r-/.
 ti:rt-, rec. pt. of /ti:rp-/.
 ti:rtāḍ-, rem. pt. of /ti:rp-/.
 ti:rtha (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. water (in religious ceremony).
 ti:rthakṣe:tra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. shrine, holy place.
 ti:rthaya:trē (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. pilgrimage.
 ti:rd-, rem. pt. of /ti:r-/.

- ti:rp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pay off, to settle; /ti:rt-/ rec.
 pt., and /ti:rtid-/ rem. pt.
- ti:rwE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. revenue, tax (for land).
- ti:pE, si:pE, adj. ql. sweet.
- ṭ, -ḍ, vbl. suff. den. pt. prog. adv.; also, comb. vbl. adv.
- ṭid-, vbl. suff. den. rem. pt. after some hy-st. vb.
- tukudi, n. ms. hy-st. NH. a snack.
- tugaḷ, n. com. hy-st. NH. bark (of a tree), outer skin.
- tuti, n. com. lt-st. NH. lip.
- tudaṛ, n. com. hy-st. NH. lamp, torch.
- tundu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. part, piece, slice.
- tundamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to slice; see /amp-/.
- tunda:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to break; see /a:-/.
- tulu, n. prop. lt-st. NH. Tulu Language.
- tuluwe (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a variety of jack-fruit.
- tuly-, rec. pt. of /tulḷ-/.
- tulḷ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to wriggle, to writhe; /tuly-/ rec.
 pt., and /tulḷid-/ rem. pt.
- tulḷid-, rem. pt. of /tulḷ-/.
- tutt-, see /sutt-/.
- tudE, sudE, hudE, (-e-), n. com. lt-st. river.
- tula (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. seventh month in the Solar System.

turi-, see /suri-/.

tupa:ki, n. com. hy-st. NH. rifle.

tupha:ní, n. abst. hy-st. NH. storm.

tuppE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. granary..

tumb-, vb. tr. hy-st. to carry, to transport; /tumby-/ rec.

pt., and /tumbád-/ rem. pt.

tumbi, n. com. hy-st. NH. beetle.

tumbilí, n. abst. hy-st. NH. sneeze.

tumbád-, rem. pt. of /tumb-/.

tumbE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a medicinal shrub.

tumba, adv. man. full, brimful.

tumba, emph. of /tumba/.

tumby-, rec. pt. of /tumb-/.

tu:, su:, n. com. lt-st. NH. fire.

tu:-, see /su:-/ to see.

tu:wurip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to burn, to enflame, to kindle the
fire; see /urip-/.

tusk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to weigh, to cradle, to swing, to rock;
/tu:ky-/ rec. pt., and /tu:kád-/ rem. pt.

tu:kád-, rem. pt. of /tusk-/.

tu:ka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. weighing, weight, measurement.

tu:ky-, rec. pt. of /tusk-/.

tu:tE (-e-), n. com./abst. hy-st. NH. torch, witch's light.

- tu:tapettigE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. matchbox.
- tu:takaddi, n. com. hy-st. NH. match-stick.
- tu:patto:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to light fire, to set fire.
- tekkarE, see /kerkattigE/.
- tekka:-, see /tokko:-/.
- teguḷ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sprout up, to shoot up; /teguḷy-/
 rec. pt., and /teguḷd-/ rem. pt.; var. /tegur-/.
- teguḷy-, rec. pt. of /teguḷ-/.
- teguḷd-, rem. pt. of /teguḷ-/.
- tegur-, see /teguḷ-/.
- teṅkepa, teṅka:yi, adv. plc. dir. South, Southward.
- teṅke:padde:dikki, adv. plc. dir. South-west.
- teṅke:mude:dikki, adv. plc. dir. South-east.
- teṅṅe:yi, ta:ra:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. coconut.
- teṅka:yi, see /teṅkepa/.
- teli, n. ms. lt-st. NH. cooked-rice-water.
- teli-, vb. intr. lt-st. to clear, to settle down (sediment).
- telikE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. laughter, smile, laughing.
- telit-, rec. pt. of /telip-/.
- telitid-, rem. pt. of /telip-/.
- telip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to laugh, to smile; /telit-/ rec. pt.,
 and /telitid-/ rem. pt.

- telu, adj. ql. thin.
 tetti, moṭṭE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. egg.
 teligi, n. prop. hy-st. NH. Telugu Language.
 tellawa, see /do:sE/.
 teri-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be known, to be informed.
 terE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. wave.
 tembuda, adv. tm. indef. yet, still.
 te:t-, rec. pt. of /te:p-/.
 te:tād-, rem. pt. of /te:p-/.
 te:rā, n. com./abst. hy-st. NH. chariot, temple-car; a festival.
 te:raṅṅE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. caterpillar.
 te:p-, vb. tr. hy-st. to scrub, to rub, to sprinkle (water);
 /tē:t-/ rec. pt., and /te:tād-/ rem. pt.
 -tE (-e-), der. suff. to form aug. n. abst. NH. from vb. as
 in /aḷatE/ measurement.
 -to, suff. gen. abs. for n. lt-st. NH. sg.
 tokād-, rem. pt. of /tokk-/.
 tokk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to go away, to disappear, to vanish;
 /toky-/ rec. pt., and /tokād-/ rem. pt.
 toky-, rec. pt. of /tokk-/.
 tokko:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to extinguish, to turn off; var./tekka:-/.
 togari, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a variety of pea.
 togaribe:lE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. split /togari/.

- toyp-, see /soyp-/.
 tottili, n. com. hy-st. NH. cradle.
 tottu, n. com. hy-st. NH. stalk, nipple.
 tottE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a big basket.
 todu, n. abst. lt-st. NH. craving (for food).
 todE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. thigh.
 todankā, n. com. hy-st. NH. a long pole with a hook.
 tolit-, rec. pt. of /tolip-/.
 tolitāid-, rem. pt. of /tolip-/.
 tolip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to kick; /tolit-/ rec. pt., and
 /tolitāid-/ rem. pt.; var. /torip-/.
 tołasi, n. grc. hy-st. NH. basil, a plant.
 tołasikattE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. altar for the /tołasi/.
 tondrE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. trouble, bothering, teasing.
 tolengolu, see /tolengali/.
 tolengali, tolengolu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. the seventh month of
 Tulu year, Oct. 12-16 to Nov. 12-16.
 tołE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. one Rupee weight, approx. one oz.
 torip-, see /tolip-/.
 tomnE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. penis (in bābt-talk).
 to:j-, see /so:j-/.
 to:ti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. sweeper, cleaner.

- to:ta (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. garden, orchard.
- to:tanta:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. gardener.
- to:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to dig, to till, to excavate; /to:diy-/
 rec. pt., and /to:dād-/ rem. pt.
- to:diy-, rec. pt. of /to:d-/
 to:dād-, rem. pt. of /to:d-/
 to:du, n. com. hy-st. NH. brook, stream, canal.
- to:la (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. wolf.
- to:ra, adj. ql. fat, bulky, sturdy, healthy.
- to:pu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a small piece of land that sticks out
 noticeably into a body of water.
- to:wE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a side dish.
- ta, suff. den. gen. cons. for n. lt-st. NH. sg.
- takka, adj. ql. comparable, suitable, matchable.
- takkamattā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fair condition, middle class
 position, not-bad-state.
- takka:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. tomato.
- takdi:, n. com. hy-st. NH. balance, scale (weighing).
- takli, n. com. hy-st. NH. spindle.
- tagE (-e-), lt-st. see /anne/.
- tagadā, n. com. hy-st. NH. sheet of metal.
- tayi, n. com. lt-st. NH. plant, bush, shrub.
- tayirādā, see /sayirātā/.

- taya:rā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. readiness, preparation.
- taya:ramp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to prepare, to make ready; see /amp-/.
 taṭiy-, rec. pt. of /taṭṭ-/.
 taṭid-, rem. pt. of /taṭṭ-/.
 taṭṭ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to tap the door; to carry the baby on
 one side of the waist; /taṭiy-/ rec. pt., and /taṭid-/ rem. pt.
 taṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. book cover, shade, curtain.
 taṭṭE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. small dish, small cup or plate.
 taḍeton-, vb. tr. hy-st. to bear, to endure; see /geton-/.
 taḍep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to stop, to prevent, to defend, to obstruct;
 see /aḍep-/.
 taḍep-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be quiet, to be inactive, to be
 bearable; see /aḍep-/.
 taḍE (-e-), n. com./abst. lt-st. NH. obstacle, objection, hurdle.
 tadawu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. delay, lateness, postponement.
 taḍya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. threshold.
 taḍpE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. winnow.
 tanasī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. chilly; coolness, moisture.
 tantE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. mischief, vandalism, teasing.
 tanya:na (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. stale food.
 talip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to sprinkle; see /alip-/.
 talep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to rub, to cause to wear out, to
 disappear; see /olep-/. var. /tarep-/.

- tale:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to tear out, to wear out; var. /tare:-/.
- tall-, vb. tr. hy-st. to thrush, to push; /tally-/ rec. pt., and
/tallid-/ rem. pt.
- tally-, rec. pt. of /tall-/.
- tallid-, rem. pt. of /tall-/.
- tatt-, rec. pt. of /tapp-/.
- tattid-, rem. pt. of /tapp-/.
- tadigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. third day of the Fortnight.
- tana (=o-), der. suff. to form n. a-st. NH. from adj.
- tankulu (-e-), pron. refl. pl. themselves, ourselves.
- tanno (-e-), gen. abs. of /ta:nã/; one's own thing.
- talembu, n. com. hy-st. NH. pillow.
- tarep-, see /talep-/.
- tare:-, see /tale:-/.
- tarE (-e-), n. com./abst. lt-st. NH. hair, head, brain, mind,
intelligence, topness, peak, generation.
- tarEtabarawa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. misfortune, bad luck.
- tarEpuḍo:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to have headache.
- tara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. variety, kind, sort.
- tarkilã, n. abst. hy-st. NH. arm-load.
- tarjumE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. translation, explanation.
- tarpud-, vb. tr. hy-st. to order for, to cause to get or bring;
see /pa:d-/.

- tapa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. thinking, meditation.
- tapasā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. penance, austerity.
- tapa:lā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. mail (letters).
- tapa:lāpe:dE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. mail-man.
- tapp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to miss, to get lost, to miscalculate;
/tatt-/ rec. pt., and /tattād-/ rem. pt.
- tappu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. mistake, wrong.
- tappu, see /sappu/ leaves.
- tappo:~, vb. tr. lt-st. to escape, to avoid, to dislocate.
- table (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a small drum.
- tawara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. tin (metal).
- tawḍu, n. com. hy-st. NH. bran, chaff.
- tamulu, n. prop. hy-st. NH. Tamil Language.
- tamantrE (-e-), baccirE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. betel leaf.
- tampu, adj. ql. cool, moist, damp.
- tambli, n. com. hy-st. NH. a side dish.
- ta:g-, vb. intr. hy-st. to get hurt; /ta:giy-/ rec. pt., and
/ta:gād-/ rem. pt.
- ta:giy-, rec. pt. of /ta:g-/.
- ta:gād-, rem. pt. of /ta:g-/.
- ta:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to strike people (by animals); /ta:diy-/
rec. pt., and /ta:dād-/ rem. pt.

- ta:diy-, rec. pt. of /ta:d-/.
- ta:dād-, rem. pt. of /ta:d-/.
- ta:n̄t-, vb. tr. hy-st. to dash, to collide; /ta:n̄tiy-/ rec. pt., and /ta:n̄tād-/ rem. pt.
- ta:n̄tiy-, rec. pt. of /ta:n̄t-/.
- ta:n̄tād-, rem. pt. of /ta:n̄t-/.
- ta:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to fall (leaves), to wither; /ta:liy-/ rec. pt., and /ta:lād-/ rem. pt.
- ta:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. palm (tree), palmyra; also a gold pendant (worn only by married women).
- ta:liy-, rec. pt. of /ta:l-/.
- ta:lād-, rem. pt. of /ta:l-/.
- ta:lE, ta:rE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. coconut tree.
- ta:la, ta:la, (=o-), n. com./abst. a-st. NH. cymbal; step/beat in dance/music; time-killing, being lazy.
- ta:lmE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. patience, endurance.
- ta:di, see /sa:di/ path, way.
- ta:n̄i, (tan-, tana-), pron. refl. sg. H./NH. oneself, himself, herself, itself; lt-st. & no pers. gend. distinction.
- ta:ne:, adv. man. pron. alone, oneself.
- ta:la, see /ta:la/.
- ta:ri:k̄i, n. abst. hy-st. NH. date (of the month).

ta:rî, n. ms. hy-st. NH. coal tar.

ta:rE, see /ta:lE/.

ta:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a copper coin worth 1/96 of a Rupee, but now, out of circulation.

tarro:du, n. com. hy-st. NH. oiled-road, (tar + road).

ta:warE, ta:marE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. lotus.

ta:marE, see /ta:warE/.

ta:m̄bra, ta:m̄bura, ta:m̄mra, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. copper.

thu:, prt. intj. fie!, shame!, dirty!

thayi, n. onom. stepping- or beating-sound (in singing, dancing).

tharathara, n. onom. shivering-sound.

tya:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. renunciation, detachment.

-ttî, -ddî, ag. suff. except a-st. n.; also suff. den. comp.;

suff. den. comb. num. after twenty as in /iruwattojji/.

-ttenma, num. suff. den. plus eight after twenty.

-tteradî, num. suff. den. plus two after twenty.

-tte:lî, num. suff. den. plus seven after twenty.

-ttopji, num. suff. den. plus one after twenty.

-ttormba, num. suff. den. plus nine, after twenty.

-ttaynî, num. suff. den. plus five after twenty.

-ttana:lî, num. suff. den. plus four after twenty.

-ttapattî, num. suff. den. plus ten after hundred.

-ttamu:ji, num. suff. den. plus three after twenty.

- tta:ji, num. suff. den. plus six after twenty.
- tta:wara, suff. to ag. n. den. cause, reason; due to.
- tna, -tini, vbl. suff. den. inf. rem. pt. after lt-st. vb.
- trāṣE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. thirst.
- trāpti, tirāpti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. satisfaction, consolation.
- trayo:dasi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. thirteenth day of the Fortnight.
- tra:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. strength, power, force.
- tra:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. effort, pain, trouble.
- twa (=o-), der. suff. to form abst. n. from abst. n. as in
/sne:hatwa/ lovingness, fondness...

/d/

/d/, dent. vd. stop C.

-di, see /-ti/ a suff.

dikelâ, n. com. hy-st. NH. hearth, stove.

dikkâ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. direction, side.

dikke (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a Male Dikka.

dikkalâ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a female Dikka.

digilâ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. consciousness, surprise, breath.

digdidimmi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. an immodest and shameless woman.

ding-, vb. tr. hy-st. to swallow; /dingy-/ rec. pt., and
/dingâd-/ rem. pt.

dingâd-, rem. pt. of /ding-/.

dingy-, rec. pt. of /ding-/.

dipj-, see /jipj-/.

didimbe (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. bull (of the temple).

dinna, dinna, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. weight, heaviness.

-dini, see /-dna/ a suff.

dina (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. one day, twenty-four hours.

dra:cci, see /dra:kxi/.

dibbana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. marriage-procession.

diwa:li, n. abst. hy-st. NH. bankruptcy.

- di:-, di:punE, etc., see /iji-, ijipuna, etc./
- di:kṣa:ṭanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. dissociation, pilgrimage.
- di:rsalEmunci, n. com. hy-st. NH. a variety of chili..
- di:pa (=o-), bolpu, n. com. a-st. & hy-st. NH. lamp.
- di:pastambha (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lighthouse.
- di:papatto:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to light up.
- di:pa:wali, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a festival, Deepavali.
- di, see /-ti/ a suff.
- dukkha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sorrow, worry, mourning.
- duṣṭe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. cruel man, wicked person.
- dustu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. prestige, dignity, honor.
- dursā, n. com. hy-st. NH. firework.
- dumbu, adv. man. plc. tm. forward, in front of, ago, before.
- du:ḷu, n. ms. hy-st. NH. dust.
- du:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to abuse, to criticise, to complain;
/du:ry-/ rec. pt., and /du:rd-/ rem. pt.
- du:ru, n. abst. hy-st. NH. complaint.
- du:rupan-, vb. tr. lt-st. to complain, to sneak; see /paṇ-/.
- du:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. distance, where, far away place.
- du:ry-, rec. pt. of /du:r-/.
- du:rd-, rem. pt. of /du:r-/.
- dekk-, see /jekkk-/ to wash.
- dekkulu, see /ayya/ Sir.

- dengikull-, see /adengikull-/.
 deŋji, n. com. hy-st. NH. crab.
 deton-, see /geton-/.
 detti, see /amme/.
 dert-, rec. pt. of /derp-/.
 dertād-, rem. pt. of /derp-/.
 derp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to lift, to raise, to carry; /dert-/ rec.
 pt., and /dertād-/ rem. pt.
 depp-, see /gepp-/.
 dembu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. sunshine, sunlight.
 -de:, see /-jE:/.
 de:gɨ, see /je:gɨ/.
 de:ha (=o-), n. com. a-st NH. body, constitution (human).
 de:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. country, nationality.
 de:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to drive away, to get rid of; /de:ry-/
 rec. pt., and /de:rd-/ rem. pt.
 de:ry-, rec. pt. of /de:r-/.
 de:rd-, rem. pt. of /de:r-/.
 de:wi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. respected lady; a surname after
 women's names; a Goddess (in the form of a Mother).
 de:werɨ (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. H. pl. hon. God, Gods.
 de:werEko:nE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a room for praying and
 worshipping in a house.

de:werE:, prt. intj. Oh God!, MY God!, Surprise!, Oh Painful!

de:watE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. deity, divinity, Spirit.

de:wastana, de:watta:na, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. temple.

-dE, PLS. den. contradiction to the listener's view, and den.

support to one's own view.

-do, suff. den. gen. abs. for n. hy-st. NH. sg.

donk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to kick, to keep the foot on; /donky-/

rec. pt., and /donkad-/ rem. pt.

donkad-, rem. pt. of /donk-/.

donky-, rec. pt. of /donk-/.

dodapaye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. father's older brother,

mother's older sister's husband.

doddu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. money; a value equal to 1/48 of a

Rupee; wealth, riches.

doddamme (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. f. father's older brother's

wife, mother's older sister.

dondE (-e-), n. com./abst. hy-st. NH. throat; voice, shouting.

dorit-, rec. pt. of /dorip-/.

doritad-, rem. pt. of /dorip-/.

dorip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to empty the container (only solid);

/dorit-/ rec. pt., and /doritad-/ rem. pt.

dorE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m. officer, white man.

do:ṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fault, mistake, evil, defect.

do:n̄ṭe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a lean and tall fellow.

do:n̄ṭE (-e-), so:n̄ṭE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. log (wood).

do:sE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a variety of pancake.

do:sEdakall̄, n. com. hy-st. NH. a flat frying pan.

do:sti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. friend.

do:lu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a big drum.

-da, suff. den. gen. cons. for n. hy-st. NH. sg.

dakk-, see /adak-/.

dakṣiṇa, see /tenkepa/.

dakṣiṇa:yana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. second half of the year
when the Sun is in the Southern Hemisphere.

dagadaga, n. onom. burning- and flaming-sound.

dagalba:ji, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. a wolf in sheep's clothing.

dankuni, see /edankuna/.

dang-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sway; /dangy-/ rec. pt., and
/dangid-/ rem. pt.

dangid-, rem. pt. of /dang-/.

dangy-, rec. pt. of /dang-/.

dajani, adj. num. def. qn. a unit of twelve, dozen.

dayE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. kindness, mercy, grace.

dayrya, see /dhayrya/.

dad̄E, adj. num. def. qn. a unit of three /se:r̄i/.

- daḍḍe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. slow person, lazy fellow.
 daṣami, n. abst. hy-st. NH. tenth day of the Fortnight.
 daṇṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. stalk.
 daṇṭe (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. walking stick.
 dali, n. com. lt-st. NH. lattice.
 datti, see /eḍati/.
 daskati, n. com. hy-st. NH. signature, signing.
 dani, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m./f. landlord, landlady.
 danti:, neg. vbl. adj. pt. of /uḷ-/.
 dante, neg. vbl. adv. pt. prog. & neg. comb. adv. of /uḷ-/.
 -dante, suff. den. devoid of, without, -less, after n.
 danta (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. ivory.
 dala:li, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. broker, agent.
 dara (=o-), n. com./abst. a-st. NH. flowerbed, rate, charge.
 daradara, n. onom. raining-sound.
 darṣana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. visit, sight, appearance.
 dart-, rec. pt. of /darp-/.
 dartid-, rem. pt. of /darp-/.
 darp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to split (wood), to hit, to thresh, to break,
 to spank; /dart-/ rec. pt., and /dartid-/ rem. pt.
 darma, see /dharma/.
 darma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. alms, donation, gift.
 dapp-, see /aḍap-/.

- dappa, adj. ql. thick, very strong.
- dawdE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. jaw.
- da:kāpa:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to vaccinate; see /pa:d-/.
- da:ksanya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. formality, shyness, hesitation.
- da:kda:rrā (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. physician.
- da:ha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. thirst.
- da:dE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. tusk.
- da:n̄t-, vb. tr. hy-st. to cross (river); /da:n̄ty-/ rec. pt.,
and /da:n̄tād-/ rem. pt.
- da:n̄tād-, rem. pt. of /da:n̄t-/.
- da:n̄ty-, rec. pt. of /da:n̄t-/.
- da:li, n. abst. hy-st. NH. attack, besiege.
- da:lima (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. pomegranate.
- da:da:, see /ja:do/.
- da:niya:, -da:n̄na:, -da:n̄na:, see /-ja:n̄na / PLS.
- da:nE, see /ja:nE/.
- da:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. donation, charity.
- da:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. string, twine, thread.
- da:randa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. door frame.
- da:wu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. heat, warmth.
- dhi:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. brave man, bold person.
- dhu:lu, see /du:lu/.
- dhu:pa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. an incense.

- dho:tra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. dhoti, a long cloth.
 dhagadhaga, see /dagadaga/.
 dhayrya, dayrya, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. courage, boldness.
 dhanis̥ṭhE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. twenty-third star in the
 horoscope.
 dhanu, danu, n. abst. lt-st. NH. ninth month of Tulu year, and of
 the Solar System; Dec. 12-16 to Jan. 12-16.
 dhanus̥i, n. com. hy-st. NH. bow.
 dhana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. wealth.
 dharmonku, adv. man. freely.
 dharma, darma, (=o-), religion, right, duty, justice, just.
 dha:n̥ya, da:n̥ya, (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. grain, cereal.
 dha:ra:l̥a, adj. ql. generous, liberal.
 dhya:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. meditation, concentration.
 dya:na, see /dhya:na/.
 -dna, -dini, vbl. suff. den. inf. pt. for vb. hy-st.
 dr̥id̥ha, adj. ql. firm, strong.
 dr̥is̥ṭi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. sight, eye (seeing).
 dro:hamp̥, vb. tr. hy-st. to cheat, to cause trouble; see /amp̥-/.
 drawya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. wealth, substance, matter.
 drask̥ṣi, dira:cci, n. com. hy-st. NH. grape.
 dwi:pa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. island.

dwe:ṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. dislike, hatred, ill will.

dwa:daṣi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. twelfth day of the Fortnight.

dwa:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. door, hole, outlet.

/s/

/s/, dent. vl. fric. C.

sikiy-, rec. pt. of /sikk-/.

sikāḍ-, rem. pt. of /sikk-/.

sikkābu:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be trapped; see /bu:l-/.

sikkE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. steam, vapor, blaze, warmth.

sikk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to get, to meet, to find; /sikiy-/ rec.
pt., and /sikāḍ-/ rem. pt.

sikkṣE, see /ṣikkṣE/.

singā:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. make-up, beautification.

siccE, see /ṣikkṣE/.

sidubu, n. com. hy-st. NH. small-pox.

sittā, adv. plc. indef. down, below, bottom; var. /tirtā, hittā/.

sittājapp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to descend; see /japp-/.

sittāda:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. assistant, second boss.

siddha, adj. ql. guaranteed, mastered, proved, attained.

sile:ṭā, see /sle:ṭā/.

- siriba:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. cleft lip.
- sirɪnk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to shrink, to contract; /sirɪŋky-/
rec. pt., and /sirɪŋkɪd-/ rem. pt.
- sirɪnkɪd-, rem. pt. of /sirɪnk-/.
- sirɪŋky-, rec. pt. of /sirɪnk-/.
- sira, see /sira/.
- sipa:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. soldier.
- sibba (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a white mole (on the skin).
- siwa:yi, PLS. den. exclusion, exception, separation.
- sima, adj. ql. cold, moist, chill.
- simha (=o-), simma, n. com. a-st. NH. lion.
- simha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fifth month of the Solar System.
- simma, see /simha/.
- si:, n. com. lt-st. NH. a side dish.
- si:gE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. soapberry.
- si:nṭ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to drain off, to wipe off; /si:nṭy-/
rec. pt., and /si:nṭɪd-/ rem. pt.
- si:nṭɪd-, rem. pt. of /si:nṭ-/.
- si:nṭy-, rec. pt. of /si:nṭ-/.
- si:ḷ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be torn away, to be split; /si:ḷy-/
rec. pt., and /si:ḷɪd-/ rem. pt.
- si:ḷɪ, n. com. hy-st. NH. a piece of banana leaf.
- si:ḷɪd-, rem. pt. of /si:ḷ-/.

si:ly-, rec. pt. of /si:l-/.

si:tE (-e-), n. pers. hy-st. H. sg. f. a name, Sita.

si:ta, see /ṣi:ta/.

si:ta:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to get cold, to have influenza; see /a:-/.

si:ta:phala (=o-), n. grc. a-st. NH. a fruit.

si:da, adv. man. directly, straightly.

si:sa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lead (metal).

si:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. habit, character, behaviour.

si:rE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. sari (a very long cloth for women).

si:pE, see /ti:pE/.

si:mE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. country, native place.

si:manta (=o-), bayakE (-e-), n. abst. a-st. & hy-st. NH. a religious ceremony for women during the first pregnancy.

si:mbulu, n. com. hy-st. NH. mucus.

-suka, PLS. den. dare, postponement, challenge, etc.

sukha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. happiness, pleasure, comfort.

suggi, puyinteli, n. abst. hy-st. NH. twelfth month of Tulu year; March 12-16 to April 12-16.

surjka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. tax, toll.

suci, n. abst. lt-st. NH. cleanliness, tidiness, neatness.

succi, n. com. hy-st. NH. switch, cut-out.

suyint-, rec. pt. of /suyimp-/.

suyintid-, rem. pt. of /suyimp-/.

suyilî, n. com./abst. hy-st. NH. whistle, whistling.

suyimp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to hiss, to heave; /suyint-/ rec. pt., and /suyintid-/ rem. pt.

sud-, vb. tr. lt-st. to burn, to fry.

sudîka:dî, n. com. hy-st. NH. cremation ground, barren land.

sunna (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lime, quicklime.

suli, n. abst. lt-st. NH. whirlpool, any circular mark.

sulli, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a variety of lily.

sullu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. lie, false.

suty-, susiy-, rec. pt. of /sutt-/.

sutyE, suttE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. hammer.

sutt-, vb. tr. hy-st. to wear (clothes), to wrap, to revolve, to wind; /suty-, susiy-/ rec. pt., and /suttid-, susid-/ rem. pt.; var. /tutt-/.

sutti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. revolution, revolving, turning.

suttid-, susid-, rem. pt. of /sutt-/.

suttumuttu, adv. man. around, nearby, somewhere.

suttE (-e-), see /sutyE/.

sutta, adv. man. circularly, roundly.

suttalatE, suttalatE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. perimeter.

sutta:ṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. wandering, loafing.

sudE, see /tudE/.

- suddi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. news, information.
- sudda (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. pure, cleanliness.
- suddamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to clean up, to polish the ground; see /amp-/.
- susiy-, see /suty-/.
- susid-, see /suttid-/.
- sulabha, adj. ql. simple, easy, child's play.
- suri-, vb. tr. lt-st. to thread, to fasten.
- suru, n. abst. lt-st. NH. start, starting, beginning.
- suruwa:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to begin, to start, to commence; see /a:-/.
- suru:tu, adv. man. at first, to begin with, first.
- surt-, rec. pt. of /surp-/.
- surtid-, rem. pt. of /surp-/.
- surp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to sip with a noise; /surt-/ rec. pt., and /surtid-/ rem. pt.
- surpa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. face, mug, pan, ugly appearance.
- suma:râ, adj. qn. indef. intens. about, approximately.
- suma:ra:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to recuperate, to recover, to get cured; see /a:-/.
- su:, see /tu:/ fire.
- su:-, hu:-, tu:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to see, to watch, to look after, to observe, to supervise, to investigate, to enquire into.

su:ji, n. com. hy-st. NH. needle.

su:tE, see /tu:tE/.

su:di, n. com. hy-st. NH. pack, bundle, bun (hair).

su:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. one bundle of hay, grass, etc. which
can fill inside the space of two folded palms together.

su:n̄ti, n. grc. hy-st. NH. ginger.

su:lE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. prostitute.

su:dre (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a male Sudra.

su:dreti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a female Sudra.

su:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. bark, shell, peel, skin.

su:rye (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. Sun.

su:ryo:daya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sunrise.

su:rya:sta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sunset.

su:parigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. supervision, management,
outside view, resemblance.

su:warE, tu:yarE, pos. inf-pur. of /su:-/; in order to see.

sekE, see /sikE/.

sekEga:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. summer.

set̄iy-, rec. pt. of /set̄t̄-/.

set̄id-, rem. pt. of /set̄t̄-/.

set̄t̄-, vb. intr. hy-st. to decay, to spoil, to rot; /set̄iy-/
rec. pt., and /set̄id-/ rem. pt.

set̄to:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to ruin, to detract, to spoil.

sedî-, vb. tr./intr. lt-st. to strike with the finger, to ache,
to pain.

sedîlî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. thunder, thundering.

sedîlîncîbarşa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. thunder shower.

senţîmi:ţari, n. abst. hy-st. NH. centimeter.

senţîsî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. cent, 1/100 of an acre.

sendagE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. an eatable, chip.

serEmanE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. jail, prison.

serat-, rec. pt. of /serap-/.

seratîd-, rem. pt. of /serap-/.

serap-, vb. tr. hy-st. to rinse, to wash; /serat-/ rec. pt.,
and /seratîd-/ rem. pt.

semma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. whooping cough.

semmalap-, vb. intr. hy-st. to cough; see /alap-/.

se:ŋk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to heave, to pant, to sigh; /se:ŋky-/
rec. pt., and /se:ŋkîd-/ rem. pt.

se:ŋkîd-, rem. pt. of /se:ŋk-/.

se:ŋky-, rec. pt. of /se:ŋk-/.

se:lE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. fuss, bustle.

se:nE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. army, troop.

se:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to rejoin, to reach, to slide down;
/se:ry-/ rec. pt., and /se:rd-/ rem. pt.

se:rî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a unit of weight approx. one kilogram,
eighty /tolE/.

- se:ry-, rec. pt. of /se:r-/.
 se:rt-, rec. pt. of /se:rp-/.
 se:rtid-, rem. pt. of /se:rp-/.
 se:rd-, rem. pt. of /se:r-/.
 se:rp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to mix, to join, to admit, to cause to reach; /se:rt-/ rec. pt., and /se:rtid-/ rem. pt.
 se:wu, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a plant.
 se:mage (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a snack.
 se:mantigE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. chrysanthemum.
 soyt-, rec. pt. of /soyp-/.
 soytid-, rem. pt. of /soyp-/.
 soyp-, hoyp-, toyp-, ard-, vb. tr. hy-st. to wash (clothes); /soyt-/ rec. pt., and /soytid-/ rem. pt.
 sonça (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. waist.
 sonḍilá, n. com. hy-st. NH. trunk (of the elephant).
 sonpa, adj. num. card. integ. ninety.
 sottu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. property.
 sonne (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. zero, emptiness, nothingness.
 sork-, vb. intr. hy-st. to overgrow, to outgrow; /sorkiy-/ rec. pt., and /sorkid-/ rem. pt.
 sorkiy-, rec. pt. of /sork-/.
 sorkid-, rem. pt. of /sork-/.
 sorku, n. abst. hy-st. NH. pride, overgrowth, ego.

- sopna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. dream.
- so:nk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to have the evil effect; /so:nkiy-/
rec. pt., and /so:nkad-/ rem. pt.
- so:nkiy-, rec. pt. of /so:nk-/.
so:nkad-, rem. pt. of /so:nk-/.
so:j-, ho:j-, to:j-, vb. intr. hy-st. to seem, to come to view,
to resemble, to think, to look; /so:jiy-/ rec. pt., and
/so:jid-/ rem. pt.
- so:jiy-, rec. pt. of /so:j-/.
so:jid-, rem. pt. of /so:j-/.
so:jo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to show, to exhibit, to cause to see;
so:jpo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to cause to show, to get examined.
- so:na, so:na, (=o-), n. a bst. a-st. NH. fifth month of Tulu
year, Aug. 12-16 to Sept. 12-16.
- so:ntE (-e-), see /do:ntE/.
- so:lE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. slice (of fruit).
- so:t-, rec. pt. of /so:p-/.
so:tad-, rem. pt. of /so:p-/.
so:dara, adj. ql. full (brother, sister, etc.)
so:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to fail, to lose (the battle), to be
defeated; /so:ly-/ rec. pt., and /so:ld-/ rem. pt.
- so:lu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. defeat, failure.
so:ly-, rec. pt. of /so:l-/.

so:lt-, rec. pt. of /so:lp-/.

so:ltād-, rem. pt. of /so:lp-/.

so:ld-, rem. pt. of /so:l-/.

so:lp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to defeat, to cause to lose; /so:lt-/
rec. pt., and /so:ltād-/ rem. pt.

so:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to leak, to run (boil); /so:ry-/ rec.
pt., and /so:rd-/ rem. pt.

so:ry-, rec. pt. of /so:r-/.

so:rd-, rem. pt. of /so:r-/.

so:p-, vb. intr. hy-st. to lose, to give up, to be tired; /so:t-/
rec. pt., and /so:tād-/ rem. pt.

so:po:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /so:p-/; to cause to defeat.

so:mawa:ra, so:ma:ra, to:ma:ra, to:mara, (-o-), n. abst. a-st.

Monday.

sakulE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. bed-bug.

sakkarE (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. sugar.

sakhi, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. f. female friend.

sahi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. consent, permission.

sahit-, rec. pt. of /sahip-/.

sahitād-, rem. pt. of /sahip-/.

sahip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to bear, to endure, to tolerate; /sahit-/
rec. pt., and /sahitād-/ rem. pt.

saho:dari, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. sister (born of the same
mother and of the same father.

- saho:dare (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. brother (born of the same mother and of the same father).
- saha:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. help, assistance.
- saṅko:LE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. chain (iron).
- saṅka, see /saṅka/.
- saṅkaḍa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. disease, illness, fainting.
- saṅkhyE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. number, numeral.
- saṅkra:nti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. transition, the last day of the month, usu. people go to the temple and worship.
- saṅgi:ta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. music.
- saṅga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. society, committee, association.
- saṅgati, n. abst. hy-st. NH. matter, news, information, story.
- saṅgraha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. collection.
- saṅji, n. abst. hy-st. NH. taste, good-health, perfection.
- saṅjigE (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. cream of wheat.
- say-, vb. intr. lt-st. irreg. to die, to pass away; /sayt-/ rec. pt., and /saytīd-/ rem. pt.
- sayir-, vb. intr. hy-st. to wait, to delay, to hold on.
- sayirīṭi, tayirīḍi, pos. adv./comb. pt. prog. of /sayir-/.
- sayiry-, rec. pt. of /sayir-/.
- sayird-, rem. pt. of /sayir-/.
- sayi:n-, vb. intr. lt-st. irreg. to agree, to consent, to nod; /sayi:nd-/ rec. pt., and /sayi:nt-/ rem. pt.
- sayi:nt-, rem. pt. of /sayi:n-/.

- sayi:nd-, rec. pt. of /sayi:n-/.
 saykali, n. com. hy-st. NH. bicycle, bike.
 sayngolu, n. com. hy-st. NH. crowbar.
 sayt-, rec. pt. of /say-/.
 saytād-, rem. pt. of /say-/.
 saytāpo:tno, prt. intj. devilish!, dead-thing!
 sayca:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. journey, tour, trip.
 sattī, see /ṣasthi/.
 sattuga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. spatula, pancake-turner.
 sadilī, adv. man. loosely, freely.
 sali, see /cali/.
 satya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. truth, fact, reality.
 satwa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. essence, substance, fertility.
 sadgūṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. virtue, quality, character.
 sadbhakti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. devotion, meditation.
 sanē, adj. ql. pregnant (for animals only).
 sanyara, see /ṣaniwa:ra/.
 sanya:si, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. a male Sanyasi.
 sanya:sini, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a female Sanyasi.
 santē (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. market, shopping-centre.
 santo:ṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. pleasure, happiness.
 santa:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. race, dynasty, family, child.
 sandī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. joint.
 sanda:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. settlement, payment.

- sandhyE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. evening.
- sannipa:ta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH typhoid fever.
- sannī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. era, year.
- sannE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. beck, beckon, gesture.
- salakE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. rod, small beam.
- sala:yi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. one hundred /su:ḍi/ of hay, grass.
- sala:mu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. salutation, wishing, good day.
- sari, adv. man. even, evenly, fine, well, right, o.k.
- sarigE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. wire.
- sarisama, adv. man. equally, on a par.
- saro:wara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lake.
- sara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. necklace, garland.
- sarasara, n. onom. falling-sound (of leaves).
- sara:sari, adj. ql. average, mean, equally.
- sarkE, adj. ql. levelled, flat, filled.
- sarka:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. government, ruling.
- sarti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. arrogance, obstinacy, determination.
- sarti, adv. suff. for num. card. den. times, as in /na:līsarti/.
- sarta, adj. ql. straight, direct.
- sarta:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to straighten; see /a:-/.
- sarpe (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. cobra.
- sapu:ra, adj. ql. narrow, thin, lean.
- saphala, adj. ql. successful, fruitful.

- saptami, n. abst. hy-st. NH. seventh day of the Fortnight.
- sappu, tappu, n. ms. hy-st. NH. leaves.
- sabulu, n. com. hy-st. NH. red ant, tree ant.
- sabhE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. assembly, meeting, gathering.
- sabda, see /ṣabda/.
- sabbali, n. com. hy-st. NH. pestle (small).
- sawur-, vb. tr. hy-st. to trim, to chop; /sawury-/ rec. pt.,
and /sawurd-/ rem. pt.
- sawury-, rec. pt. of /sawur-/.
- sawurd-, rem. pt. of /sawur-/.
- sawa:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a ride, riding, transportation.
- sawka:ṣa, adv. man. leisure, leisurely, slowly, comfortable.
- sāwṭu, see /samutu/.
- sawtE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. cucumber.
- sawrama:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. the Solar System.
- sawba:gya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. prosperity, wealth, joy.
- sawwalī, adv. man. lean, thin, tall.
- sāwāssara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. year.
- samuṭu, n. com. hy-st. NH. ladle, scoop.
- samudra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. ocean, sea.
- samel-, vb. intr. lt-st. to overflow, to outflow; /samely-/
rec. pt., and /sameld-/ rem. pt.
- samely-, rec. pt. of /samel-/.
- samelt-, rec. pt. of /samelp-/.

- sameltid-, rem. pt. of /samelp-/.
 sameld-, rem. pt. of /samel-/.
 samelp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pour out, to empty the container(liquid).
 sama, adj. ql. equal, able, exact, just, right.
 sama, prt. intj. o.k.!, right!
 samaga:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. cobbler (for shoes).
 samaya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. time, duration.
 samatta:na, see /samastha:na/.
 samamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to mend, to fix, to repair; see /amp-/.
 sama:ja (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. society, race, culture.
 sama:dha:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. peace, consolation, calmness.
 sama:na, adj. ql. like, equal, alike, one and the same.
 samsaya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. doubt, suspicion, ambiguity.
 samsarga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. relation, contact, touch.
 samsa:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. family, blood-relation.
 samska:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. refinement, ceremony.
 samskr̥ta (=o-), samakrita, n. com. a-st. NH. Sanskrit Language.
 samasthE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. institution, union, society.
 samastha:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. province, state, kingdom.
 sampu:r̥na (=o-), completeness, entirety, wholeness.
 sampagE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. a flower.
 sampa:danE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. income, earning.
 sampa:danEmp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to earn; see /amp-/.

- sampro:kṣaṇE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. purification.
- samprada:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. system, custom, habit.
- sambāla (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. pay, wage, salary, payment.
- sambanda (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. a side dish.
- sambandha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. relation, kinship.
- samma:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. hospitality, entertainment.
- sa:ka:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be tired, to be worn out; see /amp-/.
sa:kṣi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. witness, proof.
- sa:g-, vb. intr. hy-st. to move, to vacate; /sa:gy-/ rec. pt.,
and /sa:gd-/ rem. pt.
- sa:go:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to move, to cause to vacate, to transport.
- sa:gy-, rec. pt. of /sa:g-/.
sa:gd-, rem. pt. of /sa:g-/.
sa:huka:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. boss, merchant.
- sa:hṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. courage, boldness, power.
- sa:ṅk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to bring up, to look after, to feed, to
take care of; /sa:ṅky-/ rec. pt., and /sa:ṅkid-/ rem. pt.
- sa:ṅkid-, rem. pt. of /sa:ṅk-/.
sa:ṅky-, rec. pt. of /sa:ṅk-/.
sa:ṅgli, n. prop. hy-st. NH. a place Sangli.
- sa:yibu, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. a Moslem.
- sa:ybe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a male Moslem.
- sa:ybeti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a female Moslem.

- sa:nE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. flint.
- sa:nEkol-, vb. tr. lt-st. to whet; see /kol-/.
- sa:nEdakalli, n. com. hy-st. NH. whet-stone.
- sa:di, ha:di, ta:di, n. com. hy-st. NH. way, path, corridor.
- sa:da, adj. ql. simple, ordinary.
- sa:dhu, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. mendicant, sage.
- sa:dha:raṇa, adj. ql. about, approximately, ordinary, fair.
- sa:dhya, adj. ql. possible, liable to happen.
- sa:sa, see /swa:sa/.
- sa:sabud-, vb. intr. lt-st. to breathe; see /bud-/.
- sa:smi, n. com. hy-st. NH. mustard, a side dish.
- sa:nta:ni, pilatari, bo:lE, n. com. hy-st. NH. jack-pit.
- sa:lī, n. com. hy-st. NH. line, row. queue.
- sa:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. debt, credit, borrowing.
- sa:lye (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. spider.
- sa:lye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. weaver.
- sa:lyedi, sa:lyeti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. weaver.
- sa:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sink (in mud); /sa:ry-/ rec. pt.,
and /sa:rd-/ rem. pt.
- sa:rī, n. com. hy-st. NH. soup, streamlet.
- sa:ra, see /sa:wira/.
- sa:ry-, rec. pt. of /sa:r-/.
- sa:rt-, rec. pt. of /sa:rp-/.

- sa:rtāḍ-, rem. pt. of /sa:rp-/.
 sa:rd-, rem. pt. of /sa:r-/.
 sa:rp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to sift; /sa:rt-/ rec. pt., and
 /sa:rtāḍ-/ rem. pt.
 sa:wira, sa:ra, adj. num. card. integ. thousand.
 sa:wirakatḷe, adv. num. indef. thousands.
 sa:wu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. death, dying.
 sa:wka:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. businessman, proprietor.
 sa:mawe:da (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. the third Veda, Samveda.
 sa:ma:nḥ, n. com. hy-st. NH. thing, article, luggage, grocery.
 sa:mbra:ni, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a herb.
 skande (-a-), n. prop. e-st. H. sg. m. a name, Skanda.
 ste:saṅḥ, n. com. hy-st. NH. station, stand, stop.
 stuti, n. abst. lt-st. NH. praise, eulogy.
 stala (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. place, space, land, ground.
 sta:nike (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a male Stanika.
 sta:nikedi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a female Stanika.
 sthithi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. condition, state, status, position.
 stri:, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. f. woman, female, lady.
 sne:hite (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. friend.
 sne:hitedi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. friend.
 sne:ha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. friendship, friendliness.

sne:hatwa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. love, affection, good will.

sna:yu, n. com. hy-st. NH. muscle.

sna:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. bath, bathing.

sle:t̃i, sile:t̃i, n. com. hy-st. NH. slate, a marble.

sriṣṭi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. creation.

spaṣṭa, adj. ql. clear, intelligibly, squarely.

sphaṭika (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. crystal.

swalpa, solpa, adj. qn. indef. little, less, few.

swara, sara, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. voice, tone, tune, sound.

swarga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. paradise, Heaven.

swa:gata (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. reception, welcome.

swa:ti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fifteenth star in the horoscope.

swa:sa, sa:sa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. breath.

swa:mi, ulla:ya, n. abst. hy-st. H. sg. m. hon. sir, lord, God.

smaṣa:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cemetery.

sma:raka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. memorial.

/n/

/n/, dent. vd. nasal C.

-n-, suff. den. gen. n. H. sg. & H./NH. pl.

-n-, -nd-, vbl. suff. den. rec. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg.

-n-, usu. an intrusive sound in morphophonemics.

niggā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. crowd, rush, stampede.

nijki, dat. of /i:/ you.

nijkulu (-e-), pron. hy-st. 2nd pers. H. pl. hon. you, pl. of /i:/;

var. /i:ri:/, but this is sg. used hon.

niji, n. com. lt-st. NH. gum (of teeth).

nija, adj. ql. true, real, actual, factual, positive.

niyama (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. rule, order, system, principle.

niścaya, niccaya, niscaya, adv. man. definitely, surely, certainly.

niścayata:mbu:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. engagement, betrothal.

niścayamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to determine, to decide; see /amp-/.

nitya, adv. tm. indef. everyday, always, ever.

nidi, n. com. lt-st. NH. treasure, wealth.

nidrE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. sleep, slumber, sleeping.

nidrEmp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sleep; see /amp-/.

niscaya, see /niścaya/.

nindanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. blame, abuse, accusation.

nindanEmp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to blame, to abuse; see /amp-/.

nilk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to peep, to sneak in; /nilkiy-/ rec. pt.,

and /nilkād-/ rem. pt.

nilkiy-, rec. pt. of /nilk-/.

nilkād-, rem. pt. of /nilk-/.

nilkE, adj. qn. indef. full, brimful.

nirelī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. shade, shadow.

nirE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. column, row and line, division.

nirEba:yi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. shady place, barren place.

nircaṭī, adj. ql. dilute, light (coffee), watery.

nirna:lī, see /kanya/ a month.

nirmala, adj. ql. tidy, clean, neat, clear.

nimiṣa, nimisa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. minute (of time).

ni:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to stretch, to beg, to unfold.

ni:ti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. justice, law and order.

ni:nd-, vb. intr. hy-st. to swim, to float.

ni:la, adj. ql. blue.

ni:rī, n. com. hy-st. NH. water.

ni:rīgattikatt-, vb. intr. hy-st. to freeze, to form ice.

ni:rībud-, vb. tr. lt-st. to irrigate, to water.

ni:rulli, n. com. hy-st. NH. onion.

-nī, suff. den. acc. n.

-nī, -ndī, vbl. suff. den. neg. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg.

- nĭ, -ndĭ, vbl. suff. den. pos. pt. 3rd pers. NH. sg.
- nuksa:nĭ, luksa:nĭ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. loss, failure.
- nugit-, rec. pt. of /nugip-/.
- nugitĭd-, rem. pt. of /nugip-/.
- nugip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to fill (land); /nugit-/ rec. pt.,
and /nugitĭd-/ rem. pt.
- nugi:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be filled (land).
- nuga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. yoke.
- nugg-, vb. intr. hy-st. to push, to rush; /nuggiy-/ rec. pt.,
and /nuggĭd-/ rem. pt.
- nuggiy-, rec. pt. of /nugg-/.
- nuggĭd-, rem. pt. of /nugg-/.
- nung-, vb. tr. hy-st. to swallow; /nungiy-/ rec. pt., and
/nungĭd-/ rem. pt.
- nungiy-, rec. pt. of /nung-/.
- nungĭd-, rem. pt. of /nung-/.
- nungu, see /ulungu/ flea.
- nunguni, see /ulunguna/ drying.
- nudi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. talk, word, statement.
- nudi:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to speak, to talk, to pronounce.
- nurE, see /norE/ foam.
- nurgE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a vegetable.

nurt-, rec. pt. of /nurp-/.

nurtid-, rem. pt. of /nurp-/.

nurp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to compress, to crush, to slide; /nurt-/
rec. pt., and /nurtid-/ rem. pt.

nuppu, see /umpu/ cooked rice.

nu:k-, vb. tr. hy-st. to push.

nu:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to enter, to slip in, to get in.

nu:du, adj. num. card. integ. hundred.

-nu:du, suff. den. multiples of hundred after two to nine.

nu:lu, n. com. hy-st. NH. thread, twine, string.

nu:lamadmE, see /upanayana/.

nu:lamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to spin; see /amp-/.

-ne, suff. den. temp. vbl. adv. after inf.

nekulu (-e-), pron. hy-st. 3rd pers. NH. pl. prox. these.

nekk̄i, dat. of /undu/ this.

neharu, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. a family name, Nehru.

neyi, neyyi, n. ms. lt-st. NH. ghee, melted and clarified butter.

neyi-, vb. tr. lt-st. to weave, to plait.

net̄E, adv. plc. dem. prox. in this place.

net̄ti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. cracking of a finger.

net̄ti, n. com. hy-st. NH. upper part of forehead.

net̄teri, n. ms. hy-st. NH. blood, pride, obstinacy.

nedipa, adv. man. dir. vertical, heightwise.

nedrE, see /nidrE/.

nenet-, rec. pt. of /nenep-/.

nenetād-, rem. pt. of /nenep-/.

nenep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to remember, to recollect, to think;

/nenet-/ rec. pt., and /nenetād-/ rem. pt.

nenepu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. memory, remembrance, thinking.

nenepamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to remind; see /amp-/.

nela (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. ground, floor.

nelakadale (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. peanut.

nelama:ligE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. basement, groundfloor.

nelli, n. com. hy-st. NH. wild-goose-berry.

ner-, vb. tr. lt-st. to scold, to abuse, to blame.

neri, n. com. lt-st. NH. pleat, fold.

nerE, see /nirE/.

nerEkarE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. neighbourhood.

nerali, see /nireli/.

nerpanigE (-e-), nerpani, n. abst. hy-st. NH. abuse, blame, scold.

nermadi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. comfort, solace, peace of mind.

newa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. excuse, plea, reason.

-ne:, suff. den. ord. num. & denominator of a frac.

ne:ji, n. com. hy-st. NH. paddy seedling.

- ne:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to hang, to swing, to oscillate.
- ne:raḷE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a fruit, violet berry.
- ne:raḷE, adj. ql. violet, indigo.
- nE:dḷi, be:nE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. pain, ache.
- nE:dḷi, suff. den. -ache, -pain.
- no, suff. den. gen. abs. for n. H. sg. & H./NH. pl.
- norE, nurE, (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. foam, lather.
- no:ṭu, n. com. hy-st. NH. bill (of one, two, five, ten, hundred, thousand Rupees), paper money, bond, promisory note.
- no:ṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. view, sight, seeing, aim, goal.
- no:mpu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a festival, a ceremony.
- na, suff. den. gen. cons. for n. H. sg. & H./NH. pl.
- na, vbl suff. den. inf. rec. pt.
- nakali, n. abst. hy-st. NH. joke, fun, mock, imitation.
- nakali, n. com. hy-st. NH. copy, duplicate.
- nakk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to lick.
- nakkulu, n. com. hy-st. NH. earth-worm.
- nakha (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. claw.
- nakṣE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. scheme, map, plan.
- nakṣatra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. star.
- naga (=o-), nagE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. ornament, jewel.
- naga, suff. den. temp. vbl. adv. while, during.
- nagadi, adv. man. instantly, readily, in cash.

- nagari, n. com. hy-st. NH. big drum.
- nagara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. city, metropolis.
- naṅkī, dat. of /nama/ we (inclusive).
- naya, adj. ql. smooth, nice, soft.
- naya:paysa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a copper coin worth of
1/100 of a Rupee.
- naṅji, adj. ql. allergic.
- naṅjitelikE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. hypocrite's laughter.
- naṅanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. act, pretention.
- naṅana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. dance.
- natt-, vb. tr. hy-st. to beg, to implore.
- nattuna:ye (=a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. beggar.
- naḍ-, vb. tr. lt-st. to plant, to transplant.
- naḍi:ri, nadura:tri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. midnight.
- naḍu, adj. ql. mid, middle, central, in between.
- naḍug-, vb. intr. hy-st. to shiver, to tremble.
- nadura:tri, see /naḍi:ri/.
- naḍupageli, n. abst. hy-st. NH. midday.
- naḍE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. walk, gait, step.
- naḍat-, rec. pt. of /naḍap-/.
- naḍatid-, rem. pt. of /naḍap-/.
- naḍatE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. behaviour, manner, character.
- naḍaton-, vb. intr. refl. of /naḍap-/.; see /paṅ-/.

- naḍap-, vb. intr. hy-st. to walk, to go on foot; /naḍat-/
 rec. pt., and /naḍatāḍ-/ rem. pt.
- naḍapuḍ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to take care of, to protect, to look
 after; see /paḍ-/.
- naṅke (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. younger sister's husband,
 wife's younger brother, mother's brother's younger son.
- naṅḍi, adj. ql. incurable, dry, hardened.
- naṣṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. loss, losing, failure.
- nadi, n. com. lt-st. NH. river.
- naṣṬ, adj. ql. soft, smooth, nice.
- naṣreṅgi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a plant, stick-tight.
- nane-, vb. intr. lt-st. to wet, to drench.
- nana, adv. tm. indef. further, now onwards, again, still.
 -nana, PLS. den. further action.
- nanna, adv. man. qn. indef. still more, some more.
- nalit-, rec. pt. of /nalip-/.
- nalitāḍ-, rem. pt. of /nalip-/.
- nalip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to dance, to jump, to play, to hop;
 /nalit-/ rec. pt., and /nalitāḍ-/ rem. pt.
- nalya (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. weeds.
- naṣṬ (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. grey hair.
- nara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. vein, pulse, human being.
- naraka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. hell, torment, dirty place.

- naraka, prt. intj. Hell!, Dirty!, Shame!
- narasimha:wata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fourth of the ten incarnations, the appearance of God in the form of a lion's face in a man's body.
- narambu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. artillery (of body).
- narsi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. nurse.
- nawilī, n. com. hy-st. NH. peacock.
- nawasa:gara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. tin, solder wire.
- nawami, n. abst. hy-st. NH. ninth day of the Fortnight.
- nama, (nama-, naṅ-,) pron. lt-st. 1st pers. H. pl. incl. we.
- namaska:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. prostration, salutation, wish.
- namb-, vb. tr. hy-st. to believe, to trust, to rely.
- nambikE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. confidence, trust, belief.
- nambigE, see /nambikE/.
- na:, PLS. den. inter. usu. after der. V.
- na:cikE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. shame, modesty, shyness.
- na:cigE, see /na:cikE/.
- na:cigEmullu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a plant, lie-ashamed, touch-me-not.
- na:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. dog.
- na:yerā, n. com. hy-st. NH. plough, plow.
- na:yake (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. leader, chief, hero.
- na:ṭ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be effective, to act upon.

-na:t̥i, suff. den. temp. vbl. adv. till, until.

-na:t̥igi, see /-na:t̥i/.

na:taka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. drama, play.

na:t̥ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. dancing, dance-performance.

na:d̥-, vb. tr. hy-st. to search, to seek, to look for.

na:d̥i, n. com. hy-st. NH. land, country.

na:n̥ya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. coin.

na:ṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. destruction, ruin.

na:ta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. stink, bad smell, bad odour.

na:d̥-, vb. intr. hy-st. to stink.

na:l̥i, adj. num. card. integ. four.

na:l̥irastE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cross-road.

na:l̥ipajjE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. four-step, small distance.

na:l̥ipani, n. com. lt-st. NH. drizzle, light rain.

na:l̥ene:, adj. num. ord. integ. fourth.

na:l̥ene:wop̥ji, adj. num. card. frac. one quarter, $\frac{1}{4}$.

na:l̥agE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. tongue (to taste).

na:l̥ayn̥i, adj. num. indef. four or five, a few, some.

na:l̥nu:du, adj. num. card. integ. four hundred.

na:r̥i, n. com. hy-st. NH. fiber.

na:r̥pa, adj. num. card. integ. forty.

na:b̥hi, n. com. hy-st. NH. navel.

na:ma (=o-), n. com./abst. a-st. NH. a religious mark on the forehead, cheating.

nya:ya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. justice, just, reasonable action.

-ntī, -ddī, ag. suff. after a-st. n.

-ntī, -ndī, PLS. den. quotation, narration; comb. vbl. adv. of /-npuna/.

-nto, gen. abs. for a-st. n. NH. sg.

-nta, -ta, -da, gen. cons. for a-st. n. NH. sg.

-ndī, see /-nī/ a neg. suff.

-ndī, see /-ntī/ a PLS.

nrītya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. dance, dancing.

-npuna, PLS. den. narration, quotation, etc. and has the full force of /panpuna/ to say; and conjugated likewise.

/l/

/l/, dent. vd. lateral C.

-l-, vbl. suff. den. imp.

liṭarṅ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. liter.

lipi, n. com. lt-st. NH. script, alphabet.

li:lE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. game, play, trick.

li:la, n. prop. hy-st. H. sg. f. a name, Leela.

luksa:nṅ, see /nuksa:nṅ/.

-le, suff. den. imp. H. pl.

lekka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. account, mathematics, arithmetics.

lekkamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to count, to calculate; see /amp-/.

lepci, see /elepci/.

lepp-, see /olep-/.

leppuni, see /olepuna/.

leppunE, see /olepuna/.

le:khani, n. com. hy-st. NH. pen, handle.

le:ha, le:ya, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. treacle, medicinal syrup.

lE:mpu, n. com. hy-st. NH. lamp.

lo:ka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. world, people of the world.

lo:ha (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. metal.

lo:tE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. tumbler, drinking glass.

lo:bhi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. miser, stingy person.

lo:bha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. miserliness, stinginess.

- la, suff. den. imp. H. sg.
- la, PLS. den. inclusiveness, conjunction, etc. and, even, also.
- la la, PLS. den.inclusiveness, both, everyone.
- lako:ṭE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. paper-bag, envelope.
- lakḥ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to wake up, to get up, to erect.
- lakko:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to lift, to raise, to move away.
- lakka, suff. after gen. cons. n. den. comp. like, similar to.
- lakṣa, adj. num. card. integ. lakh, 100,000.
- lakṣadi:pa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a festival in which 100,000
lamps are lighted.
- lakṣa:dhipati, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m./f. a richman, millionaire.
- lakṣya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. aim, goal, purpose, scope.
- lanḡa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. skirt, petticoat.
- laccilā, see /oḷacilā/.
- lacca, see /lakṣa/.
- lajjE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. shame, modesty, shyness.
- laya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. destruction; rythm in music.
- layṭā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. light (color), brightness, light.
- layp-, see /la:gy-/.
- lan̄ci, see /eḷenci/.
- lan̄ca (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. bribe, tip.
- latṭE, see /raṭṭE/.
- latṭan̄igE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. rolling-pin.

- lada:yi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. quarrel, fighting.
- latti, see /elatti/.
- laddi, n. com. hy-st. NH. night-soil (of elephant, horse, etc.)
- lapp-, see /alap-/.
- lawanga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. clove.
- lawana (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. medicinal salt.
- la:giy-, rec. pt. of /la:gy-/.
- la:gid-, rem. pt. of /la:gy-/.
- la:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. jump, summersault.
- la:gapa:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to jump, to summersault; see /pa:d-/.
- la:ga:ytĩ, PLS. den. continuity after ag. to inf. onwards, since.
- la:gy-, vb. intr. hy-st. to jump, to hop; /la:giy-/ rec. pt.,
and /la:gid-/ rem. pt.
- la:ya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. stable.
- la:yakĩ, adj. ql. perfect, pretty, nice, good, fit, worthy, able.
- la:tE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. pulley; var. /ra:tE/.
- la:ta:nĩ, n. com. hy-st. NH. lantern.
- la:dĩ, n. com. hy-st. NH. a sweet dish.
- la:la (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. horse-shoe.
- la:ba (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. profit, advantage, favor, gain.
- la:mbu, n. com. hy-st. NH. mushroom.
- lka, -laka, PLS. den. comp. like, resembling with.

/r/

/r/, dent. vd. trill C.

-ri-, -ji-, vbl. suff. den. neg. after the tense marker.

rikṣa (=o-), rikṣa: (hy-st.), n. com. a-st. NH. a cart, a coach.

-riy-, see /-ri-/ a neg. suff.

riṣi, see /riṣi/.

riṇa, see /riṇa/.

ritu, see /ritu/.

ri:ti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. custom, method, system, way.

ri:pu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a small piece of thin rectangular wood.

ri:mu, n. com. hy-st. NH. five hundred sheets of paper.

-rā, pl. suff. after e-st. n.

-rā, vbl. suff. den. 2nd pers./3rd pers. H. pl. hon.

-rā-, der. infix to form deter. vb. from any vb.

riḡwe:da (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. first of the Vedas, Ṛgveda.

riṣi, riṣi, ruṣi, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m. sage, Saint.

riṇa, riṇa, ruṇa, n. abst. a-st. NH. debt, gratitude.

rātu, ritu, rutu, n. abst. lt-st. NH. season, maturity.

riṣi, see /riṣi/.

ruci, ruci, n. abst. lt-st. NH. taste.

rucisu:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to taste; see /su:-/.

rujiwattā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. proof, evidence, witness.

ruyi, see /ruwi/.

ruṭṭi, roṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. rice cake.

ruṣi, see /riṣi/.

runa, see /riṇa/.

ruṇḍa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. head, skull.

rutu, see /riṭu/.

rusi, see /ruci/.

rusumu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. lawyer's fee, court-fee.

rupa:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a silver coin worth one Rupee; a bill
of one Rupee; a value of 100 /naya:paysa/; money.

ruwi, ruyi, n. com. lt-st. NH. a copper coin worth 1/192 of a
Rupee.

rumb-, vb. tr. hy-st. to wash, to rinse, to cleanse.

ru:pa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. appearance, face-cut, personality.

rekkE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. wing.

reṅk-, see /oreṅk-/.

resi, n. com. lt-st. NH. pus.

reppE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. eye-lid.

re:wati, n. abst. hy-st. NH. twenty-seventh star in the horoscope.

rokka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cash, money.

roṭṭi, see /ruṭṭi/.

ro:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. disease, illness, sickness.

ro:hiṇi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fourth star in the horoscope.

- ro:ma (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. hair of body.
- raksE (-e-), n. com./abst. hy-st. NH. wrist-band, protection.
- rahasya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. secrecy, disguise, diplomacy.
- ranka, see /walanka/.
- rangī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. exaggeration, imitation, joke, fun.
- rangī, n. com. hy-st. NH. color.
- rangō:LE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. decoration with colorful signs.
- rangasthala (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. stage, platform.
- raccE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. fibrous part of jack-fruit.
- rajE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. leave, vacation, holiday.
- raṭṭ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to spring up, to jump off, to be hit.
- raṭṭE, laṭṭE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. arm.
- raddī, see /eradi/.
- raṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. war, fighting.
- raṇakalE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. bugle, trumpet.
- raṇḍE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. wicked woman.
- ratha (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. chariot, temple-car.
- ratna (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. gem, precious stone.
- rasi:di, n. com. hy-st. NH. receipt.
- rasa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. juice, essence.
- rasa:yana (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a sweet drink.
- rastE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. road, street.
- rand-, vb. tr. hy-st. to urge, to compel, to cajole.

- rappu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. mending, patch-work.
- rappa, n. onom. sound of whip.
- rabbarī, n. com. hy-st. NH. rubber.
- rawi, n. prop. lt-st. H. sg. m. planet Sun; also a name.
- rawaki, see /rawakE/.
- rawakE (-e-), rawaki, raski, n. com. hy-st. NH. blouse.
- rawdra, adj. ql. fierce, furious, frightful.
- ramya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. delicacy, beauty, attraction.
- ra:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to fly, to run away, to elate.
- ra:ki, see /rawaki/.
- ra:kṣase (-a-), n. abst. e-st. H. sg. m. demon, devil.
- ra:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. tone, tune, voice, gossip.
- ra:hu, n. prop. hy-st. H. sg. m. a planet Rahu.
- ra:ji, n. abst. hy-st. NH. negotiation, settlement, arbitration.
- ra:je (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. king, Ruler.
- ra:jakuma:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. princess.
- ra:jakuma:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. prince.
- ra:jadha:ni, n. abst. hy-st. NH. capital city.
- ra:jantṛ-, vb. tr. hy-st. refl. of /ra:jamp-/; see /paṅ-/.
- ra:jamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to arbitrate, to mediate; see /amp-/.
- ra:jya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. kingdom, state, province.
- ra:tE, see /la:tE/.

- ra:ṇi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. queen.
 ra:ṇiwa:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. harem.
 ra:ṣi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. heap, pile, abundance.
 ra:ṣipa:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pile up, to heap up; see /pa:d-/.
 ra:ṣṭra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. nation, country.
 ra:ttiri, see /ra:tri/.
 ra:tri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. night, usu. 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.
 ra:trE (-e-), see /ra:tri/.
 ra:si, see /ra:ṣi/.
 ra:wu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. over-anxiety, craving.
 ra:waki, see /rawakE/.
 ra:me (-a-), n. pers. e-st. H. sg. m. a name, Ram.
 ra:ma:wata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. seventh of the ten
 incarnations of God, in the appearance of a human-being with
 a bow and arrow.
 ra:mmani, bōdedi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. wife.

/p/

/p/, lab. vl. stop C.

-p-, -w-, vbl suff. den. pres. after lt-st. vb.

-p-, suff. to form tr. vb. from intr. vb.

pikirî, n. abst. hy-st. NH. worry, care, fear.

pikka:sî, n. com. hy-st. NH. pick-axe.

pigmi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. dwarf.

pinkanî, n. com. hy-st. NH. hip, buttock.

pinga:ni, n. com. hy-st. NH. China clay, kaolin.

picka:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. syringe.

pijin̄to:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to twist, to squeeze.

pijinî, n. com. hy-st. NH. ant.

pijji, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. great-grand-mother.

pijje (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. great-grand-father.

pin̄dlî, n. com. hy-st. NH. spindle, yarn-holder.

pitta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. bile.

pittako:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. liver.

pittaka:ma:LE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. jaundice.

pideyi, pida:yi, adv. plc. dir. outside, out.

pideyibar-, vb. intr. lt-st. to appear; see /bar-/.

pida:yi, see /pideyi/.

pida:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to start, to set out.

- pin-, vb. tr. lt-st. to know, to understand, to inquire,
to investigate; /pind-/ rec. pt., and /pint-/ rem. pt.
- pint-, rem. pt. of /pin-/.
pind-, rec. pt. of /pin-/.
pili, n. com. lt-st. NH. tiger.
pilaka:yi, see /pelaka:yi/.
pilatari, see /santa:ni/.
piri, n. abst. lt-st. NH. fear, conscience, discretion.
piriya, see /priya/.
piriya:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. petition, appeal, complaint.
piripiri, n. onom. murmuring, babbling, gibbering.
pirel̥, birel̥, n. com. hy-st. NH. finger.
pira, adv. man. back, slow, rear, ago.
pirakoḷ-, vb. tr. lt-st. to return (things), to give back;
see /koḷ-/.
pirageton-, vb. tr. hy-st. to take back; see /geton-/.
pirapa, pira:wu, adv. man. behind, backward, long ago.
pirabar-, vb. intr. lt-st. to come back; see /bar-/.
piramukuḍ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to turn back, to look back.
pira:ya, see /pra:ya/.
pira:wu, see /pirapa/.
pirya:di, see /piriya:di/.
pi:, n. com. lt-st. NH. feces.

- pi:li, n. grc. hy-st. NH. a wild cane which resembles sugarcane.
- pi:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be proud, to be cruel.
- pi:râ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. pride, strength, wickedness.
- pi:rE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. butter-gourd.
- pukṭE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. lie, gossip.
- puksa:tṭE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. pettiness, trifle.
- pugelâ, n. com. hy-st. NH. shoulder.
- pugE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. smoke.
- pugErE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. tobacco.
- puccE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cat.
- puyinteliâ, see /makara/ a month.
- puṅca (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. ant-hill.
- puṅga, see /puṅya/.
- puṭṭ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be born, to come to the world.
- puṭṭo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to create, to impregnate, to cause to
be born; caus. of /puṭṭ-/.
- puḍi, n. com. lt-st. NH. ulcer, boil.
- puḍE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. edge, shore, bank, side.
- puḍEmuṭṭu, n. com. hy-st. NH. foot-board, (part of a /paṅE/, q.v.)
- puḍo:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to burst, to explode, to pop up.
- puḍa:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. basket, basketful things.
- puṣkaḷa:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be satisfied with eating.

- puṣyE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. eighth star in the horoscope.
 puṣya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. tenth month of the Lunar System.
 puṣṭhi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. proof, support, strength, health.
 puṣpa (=o-), pu:, (lt-st.), n. com. a-st. NH. flower.
 puṇi, n. com. lt-st. NH. ridge, boundary of a field.
 puṇa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. dead body, corpse.
 punkedapuḷi, n. com. lt-st. NH. tamarind.
 punkE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. tamarind-tree.
 puṇya, puṇṇa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. virtue, good action.
 puṇyasthala (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sacred place.
 puṇḍ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to squeeze, to extract juice from fruits.
 puṇḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. oil-cake.
 puṇḍi, adj. qn. indef. handful.
 puṇḍu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. group, party, herd.
 puṇṇamE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. Full Moon day.
 puḷi, puḷi, n. com. lt-st. NH. tamarind.
 puḷi, puri, n. com. lt-st. NH. worm, fruit-fly.
 puḷi, adj. ql. sour.
 puḷipc-, vb. tr. hy-st. to squeeze, to grab, to spoil.
 puḷit-, rec. pt. of /puḷip-/.
 puḷitāḍ-, rem. pt. of /puḷip-/.
 puḷip-, puriy-, vb. intr. hy-st. to ferment, to become sour;
 /puḷit-/ rec. pt., and /puḷitāḍ-/ rem. pt.

- pulibajji, n. com. hy-st. NH. a side dish.
 pulungu, n. com. hy-st. NH. musk.
 pulungupuccE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. musk-cat.
 pulku, n. com. hy-st. NH. secretion of the eyes.
 pulga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cattle-soup.
 pulcatā, adj. ql. sour (by nature).
 pulli, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. grand-child.
 pullitpulli, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. great-grand-child.
 pudelā, n. com. hy-st. NH. plant, bush, shrub.
 pudE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. burden, package, head-load.
 pudarā, n. com. hy-st. NH. name.
 pudaripaḍ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to name, to christen.
 puskā, prt. intj. it's nothing!, silly!, damn!
 pustaka (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. book.
 punarwasu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. seventh star in the horoscope.
 puli, see /puli/ tamarind.
 pullekkala, see /bolcapuga:la/.
 puri, see /puli/ worm.
 puri, n. com. lt-st. NH. coconut-fiber.
 puriy-, see /pulip-/.
 puriballā, n. com. hy-st. NH. rope made out of coconut-fiber.
 puruṣe (-a-), kaṇḍane (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. husband.

- puruṣallī (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. husband's house.
 puwalī, n. com. hy-st. NH. navel.
 pu:, (lt-st.), see /puṣpa/.
 pu:ki, n. abst. hy-st. NH. wind from the bowels.
 pu:kibuḍ-, vb. intr. lt-st. to break the wind from the bowels.
 pu:j-, vb. tr. hy-st. to rub, to massage.
 pu:jE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. worship, prayer, meditation.
 pu:jEmp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to worship, to pray; see /amp-/.
 pu:pje (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cock.
 pu:ti, n. com. hy-st. NH. clitoris.
 pu:nd-, see /puṇḍ-/.
 pu:t-, rec. pt. of /pu:p-/.
 pu:tīd-, rem. pt. of /pu:p-/.
 pu:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. a snack, wheat-tortilla.
 pu:ra, adv. man. completely, entirely.
 -pu:ra, suff. den. adv. num. card. as in /na:līpu:ra/.
 pu:rwa:ṣa:dhE (-e-), twentieth star in the horoscope; n. abst.
 hy-st. NH.
 pu:rwa:bha:drE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. twenty-fifth star in
 the horoscope.
 pu:p-, vb. intr. hy-st. to break the wind from the bowels;
 /pu:t-/ rec. pt., and /pu:tīd-/ rem. pt.
 pu:wālī, see /puwalī/.

- pu:mbE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. banana flower.
- penganne (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. idiot, fool, stupid.
- peji-, vb. tr. lt-st. to pick, to gather.
- pejigepp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to select, to choose; see /gepp-/.
- pejaka:yi, n. grc. hy-st. NH. wild-jack-fruit.
- pejanġ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to crush, to squeeze (with the palm).
- pettigE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. suitcase, attache, box.
- pettġ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. blow, slap, wound, injury.
- pettġkol-, vb. tr. lt-st. to beat, to spank; see /kol-/.
- pettġpudE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. fighting, spanking, beating.
- petro:lu, n. com. hy-st. NH. gas, gasoline.
- petro:luste:šanġ, n. com. hy-st. NH. gas station, service station.
- petta (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cow.
- pedi-, vb. tr. lt-st. to give birth to.
- peddġ, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. dull fellow.
- pelġ, der. suff. to form n. NH. sg. from lt-st. vb. as in
/alpelġ/ a crying thing.
- pele (-a-), der. suff. to form n. H. sg. m. from lt-st. vb. as
in /alpele/ a crying boy.
- pelerġ (-e-), der. suff. to form n. H. pl. m. from lt-st. vb. as
in /alpelerġ/ the crying boys.
- pela (=o-), n. grc. a-st. NH. jack-tree.
- pelaka:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. ripe jack-fruit.

-pelti, der. suff. to form n. H. sg. f. from lt-st. vb. as in

/alpelti/ a crying girl.

peranga:yi, pe:raḷE (-e-), n. grc. hy-st. NH. guava.

peratḷE, peradḷE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. hen.

peradḷE, see /peratḷE/.

peramanḷE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. coconut-grater.

pera:rdE (-e-), see /dhanu/ a month.

pergudḷE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. rat.

pe:ca:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to struggle, to tolerate, to endure.

pe:tḷE, pe:nṭḷE, (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. town, downtown.

pe:tḷa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a toy gun.

pe:nṭḷE, see /pe:tḷE/.

pe:dE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. peon, messenger, boy.

pe:nṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. louse.

pe:ri, n. ms. hy-st. NH. milk.

pe:riḍama:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. cream.

pe:riḍa:ruṇa:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. milk-man.

pe:raḷE, see /peranga:yi/.

pe:pari, n. com. hy-st. NH. news paper.

pokkade, adv. man. simply, vainly, fooling off time.

pokkadeḷa, adv. man. absolutely in vain, utterly useless.

pogi-, vb. intr. lt-st. to enter, to go inside.

pogaḷ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to praise, to eulogize.

- pong-, vb. intr. hy-st. to boil, to rise up, to overflow.
 poyyE (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. sand.
 potte (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. dumb man.
 podi, n. com. lt-st. NH. powder, snuff.
 ponje:wu, ponjo:wu, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. woman.
 ponnu, see /je:wu/ girl.
 ponnu-, adj. NH. f. female as in /ponnukapji/ female calf.
 ponnukanji, n. com. hy-st. NH. sg. f. female calf.
 ponnukapji
 polimanE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. a wooden hammer used to level
 up the wet ground especially in the court-yard.
 pollu, adj. ql. hollow, empty.
 poltu, portu, pottu, n. abst./com. hy-st. NH. time, duration, span
 of time, Sun, clock.
 poltukale-, vb. intr. lt-st. to waste time, to kill the time.
 poltukant-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sunset, to become dark.
 poltumud-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sunrise, to day break.
 pott-, vb. intr. hy-st. to burn, to be hot; /pos-/ rec. pt.,
 and /posid-/ rem. pt.
 pottelā, n. com. hy-st. NH. testicle, hot thing, burning thing.
 podi-, vb. tr. lt-st. to wrap, to cover.
 podikE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. lunch packet, wrapper.
 podet-, rec. pt. of /podep-/.
 podetid-, rem. pt. of /podep-/.

- podep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to cover the body with a blanket;
 /podet-/ rec. pt., and /podetid-/ rem. pt.
- podepu, n. com. hy-st. NH. blanket, bedsheet.
- podderi (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. relatives (by marriage).
- poddolū, n. ms. hy-st. NH. popped-rice.
- pos-, rec. pt. of /pott-/.
- posid-, rem. pt. of /pott-/.
- posud-, vb. tr. hy-st. to kindle, to ignite, to light up.
- posa, adj. ql. new.
- posabe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. novice, stranger.
- posabeti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. novice, stranger.
- ponnu, honnu, n. com. hy-st. NH. gold, wealth.
- poli-, vb. tr. lt-st. to sew, to stitch.
- poligE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. stitching, sewing, needle-work.
- polipuna:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. tailor.
- pori, n. ms. lt-st. NH. popped-rice-flour.
- porit-, rec. pt. of /porip-/.
- poritid-, rem. pt. of /porip-/.
- porip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to deep-fry, to roast; /porit-/ rec. pt.,
 and /poritid-/ rem. pt.
- pori:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be fried, to be roasted.
- porel-, vb. intr. hy-st. to roll, to writhe, to wriggle.
- porelt-, rec. pt. of /porelp-/.

poreltid-, rem. pt. of /porelp-/.

porelp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to cause to turn around, to make to roll;

/porelt-/ rec. pt., and /poreltid-/ rem. pt.

portu, see /poltu/.

porlu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. beauty, beautification, make-up.

porlu, adj. ql. beautiful, handsome, pretty, attractive.

porrlu, emph. of /porlu/ beautiful.

po:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to go, to walk.

po:yi, pos. special perm. 1st pers. H. pl. incl. of /po:-/.

po:yi:, pos. vbl. adj. rec. pt. of /po:-/.

po:yi:, adj. tm. indef. pt. by gone, past, last.

po:yi:wa:ra, adv. tm. last week.

po:yE, pos. rec. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /po:-/.

po:yolu, see /po:yalã/.

po:yalã, pos. rec. pt. 3rd pers. H. sg. f. of /po:-/.

po:yarE, see /po:warE/.

po:ṭ-, vb. tr./intr. hy-st. to have intercourse, to mate, to unite.

po:ḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. an eatable made by deep-frying.

po:ḍigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. fear, fright, horror.

po:ḍigaṭṭo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to frighten, to cause to alarm.

po:ḍit-, rec. pt. of /po:ḍip-/.

po:ḍitid-, rem. pt. of /po:ḍip-/.

po:dip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to fear, to be afraid of, to be frightened

by; /po:dit-/ rec. pt., and /po:ditid-/ rem. pt.

po:dipele (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. timid person.

po:tu, po:du, pos. pt. prog./comb. adv. of /po:-/.

po:tna, pos. rem. pt. inf. of /po:-/.

po:du, see /po:tu/.

po:sra (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. urine; var. /paṭṭigE/.

po:sraṭṭ-, vb. intr. hy-st. to urinate, to pass urine.

po:srapo:puna (-e-), n. abst. a-st. NH. diabetics.

po:na, pos. rec. pt. inf. of /po:-/.

po:li, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. ruffian, scoundrel, radical.

po:li:sī, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. police, cop.

po:li:sīda:kulu (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. police-people.

po:li:sīda:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. policeman.

po:li:sīda:lī (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. policewoman.

po:leya:, pos. imp. H. pl. pol. affect. of /po:-/.

po:laya:, pos. imp. H. sg. m./f. pol. affect. of /po:-/.

po:pini, see /po:puna/.

po:puno (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. that which goes.

po:puna, po:punE, po:pini, po:wuni, pos. pres. inf. of /po:-/.

po:punE, see /po:puna/.

po:pE, pos. pres. 1st pers. H. sg. of /po:-/.

po:parigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. touring, travelling, gait.

po:wuni, see /po:puna/.

po:warE, po:yarE, pos. inf-pur. of /po:-/.

-pa, suff. den. num. adj. card. integ. by multiples of ten as
in /ajpa, elpa, etc./

-pa, suff. to form the adv. dir. as in /mudepa, olpa, etc./

pake:tã, n. com. hy-st. NH. purse, pocket.

pakki, n. com. hy-st. NH. bird, fowl.

pakka, adv. man. at once, suddenly, quickly.

pakka, emph. of /pakka/.

pakka:sã, n. com. hy-st. NH. small beam of wood.

paksa, pacca, (=o-), fortnight, usu. fifteen days.

pakwa, adj. ql. matured, grown, ripened, experienced.

pagiri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. pretense, mimicry, imitation.

pagela, n. abst. hy-st. NH. day time, usu. twelve hours, when the
Sun shines from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

pagele (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a tree snake.

pagE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. enmity, misunderstanding, revenge.

pagña:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. enemy, opponent.

pagala (=o-), pawala (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. coral.

pagat-, rec. pt. of /pagap-/.

pagatid-, rem. pt. of /pagap-/.

pagatE (-e-), adv. man. instead of, in lieu of, in exchange.

- pagap-, vb. tr. hy-st. to exchange, to barter, to transact;
 /pagat-/ rec. pt., and /pagatid-/ rem. pt.
- paggu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. first month of Tulu year, April 12-16
 to May 12-16.
- paṅkṅ, n. ms. hy-st. NH. pubic hair.
- paci:ti, adv. man. seriously, precariously, too badly.
- pacapaca, n. onom. licking noise.
- paccE, adj. ql. green (color).
- pacca, see /pakṣa/.
- pacreṅgi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a plant.
- paji, adj. ql. raw, green, uncooked, undercooked.
- pajirṅ, n. ms. hy-st. NH. grass.
- pajE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. mat, bedding.
- pajjE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. walking, step, foot-print.
- payi, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m./f. a surname.
- payiṅṅ, n. com. hy-st. NH. paint, varnish.
- paysa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a coin worth of 1/100 of a Rupee.
- paymbala, adj. num. qn. def. ten-measure-unit.
- paṅcikaṅje:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a sweet dish.
- paṅce:riṅ, adj. num. qn. def. a quantity equal to five /se:riṅ/.
- paṅcapatrE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a plant.
- paṅcapatrE n. abst. hy-st. NH. fifth day of the Fortnight.
- paṅca:ṅga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. foundation, almanac, calender.

- paṅca:tyti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. self-government, Panchayat.
- paṅca:tigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. arbitration, mediation.
- paṅca:mṛita (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a sweet drink.
- paṅji, n. com. hy-st. NH. pig, swine.
- paṅjurūḷi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a village deity representing cattle.
- paṅṭa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. picture, photo, map, painting.
- paṅṭha:ni, n. com. hy-st. NH. pea.
- paṅṭṭ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to distribute, to give freely.
- paṅṭṭi, n. com. hy-st. NH. belt made of gold, list, receipt, bill.
- paṅṭṭigE (-e-), see /po:sra/.
- paṅṭṭā, n. com. hy-st. NH. cob-web.
- paṅṭṭE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. silk.
- paṅṭṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. throne, land-registration.
- paṅṭṭana (=o-), see /paṅṭna/.
- paṅṭṭa:ṅga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. idle-talk, gossip.
- paṅṭna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. city.
- paṅṭnanta:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. citified man.
- paṅṭṭa:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. snake-gourd.
- paṅṭrE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. metal strap.
- paṅṭi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. alms, wage.
- paṅṭimāncawa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a wooden table used for separating grains from hay.
- paṅṭkE, adj. ql. bad, cruel, wicked, harsh, mean.

paḍca, prt. intj. End!, Over!, Finished!

paḍḍepa, paḍḍa:yi, adv. plc. dir. West, western.

paḍḍa:yi, see /paḍḍepa/.

paḍsa:lE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. main hall, inner house.

paṣca:tta:pa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. repentance, sympathy.

paṇ-, vb. tr. lt-st. to say, to tell, to inform, to invite, to instruct; /paṇḍ-/ rec. pt., and /paṇṭ-/ rem. pt.

-paṇigE, der. suff. to form aug. n. abst. hy-st. NH. from vb.

paṇE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. an apparatus to pull out water from the well for irrigation.

paṇo:ru, n. com. hy-st. NH. colter of plough.

paṇyE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. comb.

paṇyE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. one bunch of banana, coconut, etc.

paṇḍ-, rec. pt. of /paṇ-/.

paṇḍikol-, vb. tr. lt-st. to teach, to instruct; see /kol-/.

paṇṭ-, rem. pt. of /paṇ-/.

pali, paldi (hy-st.), n. com. lt-st. H. sg. f. older sister.

pala, para, adj. ql. old, used.

palaye, paraye, (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. older brother.

palatti, paratti, n. com. hy-st. NH. old-one, used-one.

palapala, n. onom. shining, dazzling.

palapala:n-, vb. intr. lt-st. to shine, to dazzle, to glow;

/palapala:nd-/ rec. pt., and /palapala:nt-/ rem. pt.

- paḷapaḷa:nt-, rem. pt. of /paḷapaḷa:n-/.
 paḷapaḷa:nd-, rec. pt. of /paḷapaḷa:n-/.
 paḷabbe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. oldman.
 paḷkE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. slab.
 paḷṭi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. somersault.
 paḷḷa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. valley, ditch, pond.
 patiwrātE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a woman devoted to one
 and only one husband in her life-time.
 pata:ki, n. com. hy-st. NH. flag.
 patya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. diet restriction.
 patt-, vb. tr. hy-st. to hold, to catch, to stick, to enflame,
 to burn; /pas-/ rec. pt., and /pasid-/ rem. pt.
 patti, adj. num. card. integ. ten.
 patte:mukka:li, adj. num. card. frac. ten and three quarters.
 patte (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. patch, stitching, information.
 patto:~, vb. tr. lt-st. to affix, to stick, to set fire, to slap.
 patto:pji, adj. num. card. integ. eleven.
 pattarE, adj. num. card. frac. ten and one half.
 patrE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. leaf, lotus-leaf.
 patrodE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. an eatable made from rice and
 greens with spices and coconut.
 padipE, padupE, padpE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. spinach, greens.
 padimu:ji, adj. num. card. integ. thirteen.

- padepji, n. com. hy-st. NH. green-gram. green pea.
 pada (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. song, poem, tune, music.
 padapan-, vb. intr. lt-st. to sing; see /paŋ-/.
 padneyñá, adj. num. card. integ. fifteen.
 padnerma, adj. num. card. integ. eighteen.
 padne:lá, adj. num. card. integ. seventeen.
 padnormba, adj. num. card. integ. nineteen.
 padna:ji, adj. num. card. integ. sixteen.
 padna:lá, adj. num. card. integ. fourteen.
 padra:dá, adj. num. card. integ. twelve.
 padra:dípa:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to elope, to run away, to cheat,
 to die unexpectedly; see /pa:d-/.
 padpE, see /padipE/.
 padmu:ji, see /padimu:ji/.
 padma (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lotus.
 pasíd-, rem. pt. of /patt-/.
 pasípa:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to captivate, to entrap, to put in
 prison; see /pa:d-/.
 pasE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. moisture, humidity.
 pasanda, adv. man. pleasantly, satisfactorily, well.
 pasy-, rec. pt. of /patt-/.
 pani, n. com. lt-st. NH. frost, dew, drop, drizzle.
 pani, adj. num. indef. intens. a few, a little, some, quite.

- panikappE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. toad-frog.
- panip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to drizzle, to rain lightly; /panit-/
rec. pt., and /panitíd-/ rem. pt.
- panipanibu:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to drip, to have light showers.
- panE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. a tree.
- panta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. bet, competition, vying.
- pantapa:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to compete, to vie, to bet.
- panyE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. batch, turn, group.
- pand-, vb. intr. hy-st. to move, to shake, to oscillate.
- pando:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to move, to shake.
- pala, see /phala/.
- pala:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. plank, planker.
- pala:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. snack, light-meal, eatable.
- paldi, see /akke/.
- palli, n. com. hy-st. NH. lizard.
- pallenki, n. com. hy-st. NH. palanquin, stretcher.
- par-, vb. tr. lt-st. to drink; /pary-/ rec. pt., and
/part-/ rem. pt.
- parigE (-e-), der. suff. to form aug. n. abst. hy-st. NH. from vb.
- pariñk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pinch, to scratch.
- paricaya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. introduction, acquaintance.
- pariyerE, see /parrE/.
- parit-, rec. pt. of /parip-/.
- paritíd-, rem. pt. of /parip-/.

parip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to tear, to cut into pieces, to pull
out; /parit-/ rec. pt., and /paritid-/ rem. pt.

parimala (=o-), kammanE (-e-), n. abst. a-st. NH. smell, scent,
fragrance, odour.

pari:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to tear out.

pari:ksE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. examination, test, quiz.

paru, n. com. lt-st. NH. tooth of an animal.

paru, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /par-/.

parengipelaka:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. pine-apple.

parenc-, vb. intr. hy-st. to chirp, to grumble.

parelennE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. castor-oil.

parE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. outer-skin.

para, see /pala/ old.

para (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. care, fear, decency, self-respect.

parakE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. religious vow, offering to God.

paranc-, see /parenc-/.

parasura:ma:wata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sixth of the ten
incarnations of God, in the appearance of a Saint with an axe.

parat-, rec. pt. of /parap-/.

paratid-, rem. pt. of /parap-/.

paratar-, vb. intr. hy-st. to creep, to crawl; /paratary-/ rec.
pt., and /paratard-/ rem. pt.

paratary-, rec. pt. of /paratar-/.

paratard-, rem. pt. of /paratar-/.

- paralo:ka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. other world, life after death.
- parap-, vb. intr. hy-st. to fly, to flow, to creep; /parat-/
 rec. pt., and /paratid-/ rem. pt.
- parama:nna (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. rice-pudding, a sweet dish.
- parkatã, n. com. hy-st. NH. rag, torn cloth.
- parý-, rec. pt. of /par-/.
- part-, rem. pt. of /par-/.
- parti, n. com. hy-st. NH. cotton.
- partE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. sharpness (of knife).
- partE, pos. rem. pt. 1st pers. H. sg. of /par-/.
- pardE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. curtain, screen, shade, drapery.
- parnd-, vb. intr. hy-st. to ripen.
- parndã, n. com. hy-st. NH. fruit.
- parrE, pariyerE, pos. inf-pur. of /par-/.
- parpele (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. drunkard.
- parba (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. festival, celebration.
- parwata (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. mountain.
- parwa:yiddi, prt. intj. don't worry!, never mind!, doesn't matter!
- pawundu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. pound, lb.
- pawala, see /pagala/.
- pawani, n. com. hy-st. NH. a gold coin, sovereign.
- pa:ka (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. quality, saturation, consistency.
- pa:ka, adj. num. indef. intens. many, huge, abundant, plenty.

- pa:ci, n. com. hy-st. NH. algae.
- pa:yasa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a sweet dish.
- pa:yka:nE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. out-house, lavatory, toilet.
- pa:ykha:nE, see /pa:yka:nE/.
- pa:yasa, see /pa:yasa/.
- pa:ṭha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. lesson, instruction.
- pa:ḍ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to put, to apply, to drop, to serve.
- pa:ḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. forest, woods.
- pa:ḍi, pos. imp. H. pl. of /pa:ḍ-/.
- pa:dya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. first day of the Fortnight.
- pa:ṣi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. capital-punishment, hanging.
- pa:ṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. affection, love, endearment.
- pa:ṇḍawe (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. dove, pigeon.
- pa:lE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. spathe of arecanut tree.
- pa:t-, rec. pt. of /pa:p-/.
- pa:tāḍ-, rem. pt. of /pa:p-/.
- pa:ter-, vb. tr. lt-st. to talk, to settle, to decide;
/pa:tery-/ rec. pt., and /pa:tert-/ rem. pt.
- pa:ter-, vb. intr. hy-st. to speak, to converse, to chat;
/pa:terly-/ rec. pt., and /pa:terd-/ rem. pt.
- pa:teriy-, rec. pt. of /pa:ter-/ to speak.
- pa:tera (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. word, talk, promise.
- pa:tery-, rec. pt. of /pa:ter-/ to talk.

- pa:tert-, rem. pt. of /pa:ter-/ to talk.
- pa:terd-, rem. pt. of /pa:ter-/ to speak.
- pa:ttira, see /pa:tra/.
- pa:tra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. bowl, utensil, vessel.
- pa:dE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. rock.
- pa:da (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. foot.
- pa:darasa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. mercury.
- pa:sa:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to pass, to succeed; see /a:-/.
- pa:nE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. clay-pot.
- pa:naka (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. a drink, cool drink.
- pa:ntE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. butterfly, cricket.
- pa:li:sā, n. com. hy-st. NH. polish (shoe).
- pa:lā, amṣa, amsa, n. abst. hy-st. NH. part, share, division.
- pa:lāda:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. sharer, share-man.
- pa:lamp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to divide, to share; see /amp-/.
- pa:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to run, to fly, to run away.
- pa:rija:ta (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a flower.
- pa:riwa:lā (=o-), see /pa:ṇḍawe/.
- pa:rāpo:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to flee, to escape.
- pa:rulū (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. female buffalo calf.
- pa:rpatyE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. management, supervision.
- pa:p-, vb. intr. hy-st. to suffice, to be sufficient, to be enough,
/pa:t-/ rec. pt., and /pa:tād-/ rem. pt.

- pa:piṣṭe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. sinner, wicked man.
- pa:pu, n. com. hy-st. NH. culvert, small bridge.
- pa:pu, adv. man. sufficient, enough.
- pa:pu, PLS. den. possibility, doubt, guess.
- pa:pa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sin.
- pa:pa, adj. ql. timid, poor, helpless.
- pa:wu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a unit equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a /se:rā/.
- pa:waṇḂ (-e-), pa:nḂ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a copper coin.
- pa:wali, see /cakra/ $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee.
- phaylwa:ne (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. wrestler.
- phala, pala, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. fruit, success, victory.
- pharla:ngḂ, parla:ngḂ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. furlong.
- pha:lguna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. twelfth month of the Lunar System.
- ple:gi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. plague, a deadly disease.
- priya, piriya, adj. ql. dear, affectionate, expensive, costly.
- pri:ti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. affection, love.
- pre:ma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. endearment, liking, love.
- propEsarḂ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. professor.
- praka:ṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. lustre, brightness, shining.
- praka:ra, adv. man. manner, method, in this way.
- prajekuḂ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. subjects, people.
- prayo:jana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. advantage, utility, use, help.

- prayatna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. effort, trial, trying.
- praṣṅE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. question, query, quiz.
- pralaya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. deluge, total destruction.
- pratīyopjāla, adj. num. indef. intens. every (thing).
- prapañca (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. world, people.
- pramaṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. proof, promise, oath, vow.
- pra:ya, pira:ya, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. age (of human beings).
- pra:ni, n. com. hy-st. NH. creature, beings, animal.
- pra:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. life, soul, living, breath.
- pra:ntya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. state, province.
- pra:rthanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. prayer, request.
- pra:rthanEmp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pray, to request, to beg, to
worship, to implore; see /amp-/.
- ppa, suff. den. association, along with, together with.

/b/

/b/, lab. vd. stop C.

bigi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. tightness, tension, firmness.

bigit-, rec. pt. of /bigip-/.

bigitid-, rem. pt. of /bigip-/.

bigilə, n. com. hy-st. NH. whistle, bugle.

bigip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to tighten, to fasten tightly; /bigit-/
rec. pt., and /bigitid-/ rem. pt.

bittE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. night soil of goats, sheep, etc.

bitt-, vb. tr. hy-st. to sow; /bisy-/ rec. pt., and
/bisid-/ rem. pt.

bittə, n. com. hy-st. NH. seed.

bittəpa:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to sow, to drop the seeds.

bitlə, n. com. hy-st. NH. kitchen garden.

bidigE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. second day of the Fortnight.

bidE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. a variety of seeds, a class of seeds.

bisid-, rem. pt. of /bitt-/.

bisku:tu, n. com. hy-st. NH. cookie, cracker.

bisy-, rec. pt. of /bitt-/.

binne (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. guest.

binnerə (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. guests.

bilkullu, adv. man. completely, entirely, quite, exactly.

- billɩ, n. com. hy-st. NH. bow, receipt, invoice, bill.
- bilwapatrE (-e-), bellapatrE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a leaf.
- biri, n. com. lt-st. NH. crack, disjoint, crevice.
- biri-, vb. intr. lt-st. to crack, to break, to split.
- birikE (-e-), see /biri/ crack.
- biru, n. com. lt-st. NH. string, bow, catapult.
- biru, see /ka:manabillɩ/ rainbow.
- biruga:li, n. abst. hy-st. NH. cyclone, dust-storm.
- biruwe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a Biruwa man.
- biruwedi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a Biruwa woman.
- bireli, see /pireli/.
- birk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to lose, to scatter, to drop, to spread.
- birse (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. clever man, skilled man.
- birsa:digE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. cleverness, skill.
- bimma (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lip.
- bi:ga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lock.
- bi:gantakayi, n. com. lt-st. NH. key.
- bi:ja (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cashew-nut, nut, kernel.
- bi:di, n. com. hy-st. NH. a cigarette.
- bi:da (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. pack of betel leaves, arecanut,
lime with or without tobacco, for chewing.
- bi:s-, vb. tr. hy-st. to mill, to crush to powder, to grind,
to blow, to whip, to throw with a force, to strike with a cane.

- bi:sākallī, n. com. hy-st. NH. grinding-stone, flour-mill.
- bi:sa, adv. man. fast, quickly, speedily.
- bi:saṅigE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. fan.
- bi:satyE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. knife.
- bi:la (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. tail, flatterer, blind-follower.
- bukk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to hold one's breath, to sigh, to pant.
- bukkubukkutaḷ-, to sob, to weep; vb. intr. lt-st.; see /aḷ-/.
- bud-, vb. tr. & aux. lt-st. to give up, to leave, to allow, to permit; to emphasize any verb with the meaning 'definitely, certainly, surely'; /budy-/ rec. pt., and /budt-/ rem. pt.
- budu, n. abst. lt-st. NH. leave, off, leisure.
- buduṅḍa, PLS. den. exclusion, exception, etc.
- buda:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. apartment, flat.
- budy-, rec. pt. of /bud-/.
- budt-, rem. pt. of /bud-/.
- budpo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to spread, to separate, to untie.
- bulit-, rec. pt. of /bulip-/.
- bulitīd-, rem. pt. of /bulip-/.
- bulip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to shout, to shriek, to cry; var. /burip-;/ /bulit-/ rec. pt., and /bulitīd-/ rem. pt.
- butti, n. com. hy-st. NH. feed-bag, lunch packet.
- budawa:ra, see /budhawa:ra/.
- budhe (-a-), n. abst. lt-st. H. sg. m. a planet, Mercury.

budhawa:ra, budawa:ra, buda:ra, budara, (=o-), n. abst. a-st.

NH. Wednesday.

buddi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. mind, idea, intelligence, skill.

buddhi, see /buddi/.

buddhiwante (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. clever man.

buddhiwantedi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. clever woman.

buddhiwanter $\ddot{\text{z}}$ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. clever people.

buddiwa:da (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. advice, suggestion.

bussappe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. Cobra.

burip-, see /bulip-/.

bu:ci, n. com. hy-st. NH. cork, stopper.

bu:tu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. pride, fashion, style, show.

bu:du, n. com. hy-st. NH. village headman's house.

bu:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. peg, wedge.

bu:l-, bu:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to fall down, to tumble.

bu:lu, n. com. hy-st. NH. vine, creeper.

bu:lu, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /bu:l-/.

bu:lon-, vb. intr. hy-st. refl. of /bu:l-/; to lay down, to sleep;

/bu:lon $\ddot{\text{d}}$ -/ rec. pt., and /bu:lon $\ddot{\text{t}}$ -/ rem. pt.

bu:lon $\ddot{\text{t}}$ ul-, vb. intr. prog. of /bu:l-/; to be lying idle; see /ul-/.

bu:ta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. devil, spirit, ghost.

bu:taga:li, n. abst. hy-st. NH. tornado.

bu:s $\ddot{\text{z}}$, adj. ql. useless, worthless, inferior, base, mean.

- bu:r-, see /bu:l-/.
 bu:ri, adj. ql. public, universal.
 begadE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. colored foil.
 begar-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sweat, to perspire.
 begarĩ, n. ms. hy-st. NH. sweat, perspiration.
 becca, see /besi/.
 bejakrE (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. dry leaves.
 bejanĩ, n. com. hy-st. NH. dry dung cake.
 bey-, vb. intr. lt-st. to boil, to bake, to cook.
 beypo:~, vb. tr. lt-st. to boil, to bake, to cook.
 bepci, n. com. hy-st. NH. bench.
 beppana (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. sour cream, curd, yogurt.
 beppanajekk-, vb. tr. hy-st. to churn, to beat; see /jekk-/.
 beppantalya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. curd-container.
 bedi, n. com. lt-st. NH. shot-gun.
 bedimardi, n. ms. hy-st. NH. bullet, gun-powder.
 bendE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. okra.
 bendo:LE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. ear-stud, earring.
 bennE (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. butter.
 bellulli, n. com. hy-st. NH. garlic.
 bettĩ, bokka, adv. tm. indef. after, afterwards, further.
 -bettĩ, PLS. den. succession of events.
 betta (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cane, stick.

- betla, adv. tm. indef. still, further, ever after.
- bedārī, n. com. hy-st. NH. bamboo.
- besi, becca, adj. ql. hot, warm, dry.
- besigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. soldering, tinkering.
- besini:rī, n. ms. hy-st. NH. hot water.
- besini:rākoṭya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. bath-room, toilet.
- ben-, vb. tr. lt-st. to cultivate; /bend-/ rec. pt., and
/bent-/ rem. pt.
- bent-, rem. pt. of /ben-/.
- bend-, rec. pt. of /ben-/.
- benni, n. abst. hy-st. NH. cultivation, cultivable land.
- bennibenpāṇa:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. farmer.
- belimara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. a beam (part of /paṇE/, q.v.)
- beLE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. price, cost, rate, charge.
- bella (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. brown sugar, jaggery.
- bellapatrE, see /bilwapatrE/.
- beri, n. com. lt-st. NH. back (of man, animal, etc.), rib.
- berakE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. mixture, mixing, contamination.
- berandi:, see /bra:hmanti:/.
- berso:lu, n. com. hy-st. NH. top beam of the house.
- be:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to cover the roof, to roof, to thatch.
- be:goṅṭu, adv. tm. indef. in the near future, soon.
- be:ga, adv. man. fastly, quickly, early.

- be:ja:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. upset, worry, hurt-feeling.
- be:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. second month of Tulu year,
May 12-16 to June 12-16.
- be:lE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. pulse, gram, split-pea.
- be:lE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. a unit of liquid measurement,
approx. equal to twelve /waḷaṅka/.
- be:tE (-e-), adj. ql. & adv. man. other, separate, separately.
- be:nE (-e-), see /nE:dɨ/.
- be:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. fence.
- be:lE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. work, job, affair, duty, service.
- be:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to threaten, to try to beat.
- be:rɨ, n. com. hy-st. NH. root, bulb.
- be:wu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a tree.
- bE:tɨE (-e-), adj. ql. low, base, mean, worthless, shallow.
- bE:nkɨ, n. com. hy-st. NH. bank, treasure.
- bokka, see /bettɨ/.
- bogaḷ-, see /baguḷ-/.
- bogari, n. com. hy-st. NH. top (toy).
- boggi, n. com. hy-st. NH. bitch.
- boggaridaparndɨ, n. com. hy-st. NH. berry.
- bogre (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a male dog.
- bojja (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. funeral feast.
- bojja, see /bojja/.

- boṭṭ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to strike, to beat, to play (drum).
 boṭṭa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. point, drop, round mark.
 bodeḍi, see /ra:mmaṇi/.
 boḍci, see /bo:tri/.
 boṇya, boṇṇa, (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. ash.
 boṇḍa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. tender-coconut.
 boḷi-, boṛi-, vb. tr. lt-st. to milk.
 boḷe-, boṛe-, vb. intr. lt-st. to grow.
 boḷet-, rec. pt. of /boḷep-/.
 boḷetḍid-, rem. pt. of /boḷep-/.
 boḷettḍi, boṛeḍi, adj. ql. ripened, grown.
 boḷep-, boṛep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to grow, to cultivate, to produce;
 /boḷet-/ rec. pt., and /boḷetḍid-/ rem. pt.
 boḷepu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. growth, produce, product.
 boḷE (-e-), n. ms. lt-st. NH. crop, produce.
 boḷantyE, boḷantE, (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. raw-rice, white-rice.
 boḷantyari, see /boḷantyE/.
 boḷc-, boṛc-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be excited, to be frightened.
 boḷca (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. light, brightness, shining.
 boḷcarE (-e-), ka:ṇḍE (-e-), adv. tm. def. morning, 6 a.m. to 10
 a.m., usu. starts with the Sunrise.
 boḷcapuga:la, pullekkala, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. dawn, early
 morning time, 4 a.m. to 6 a.m.

- bolca:naga, bolpa:naga, adv. tm. indef. while day breaks.
- bolli, bolli, n. com. hy-st. NH. silver, venus, a value equal to 3/16 of a Rupee, Morning star.
- bolle (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a white buffalo.
- bolla (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. flood, all-day-rain, heavy-rain.
- bollabu:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to flood, to overflow.
- boldu, adj. ql. white, fair.
- boldumo:reda:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. a white-man.
- bolmugali, n. com. hy-st. NH. feather clouds, white clouds.
- bodul-, vb. intr. hy-st. to soak.
- bodult-, rec. pt. of /bodulp-/.
 bodultid-, rem. pt. of /bodulp-/.
 bodulp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to soak; /bodult-/rec. pt., and /bodultid-/ rem. pt.
- bonteli, see /tolengali/.
- bolantE, bolantari, see /bolantyE/.
- boldu, see /boldu/.
- bolli, see /bolli/.
- bolpu, see /bolca/ light.
- bolpu, see /di:pa/ lamp.
- bori-, see /boli-/.
- bore-, see /bole-/.
- boredi, see /boletti/.

- borkallî, n. com. hy-st. NH. a smooth and white stone.
- borc-, see /bołc-/.
 bobbE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. shout, cry, noise, hubub.
- bombE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. doll, toy.
- bomba:yi, n. prop. hy-st. NH. a place, Bombay.
- bo:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. pleasure, luxurious life.
- bo:janša:łE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. dining-room, kitchen.
- bo:đu, pos. deb. of an irreg. defective vb. (?). Only deb. is used, necessary, wanted, needed.
- bo:đa:nđa, adv. man. if necessary, if needed.
- bo:đa:no, adv. man. whatever needed, whatever one wants.
- bo:đa:na:tî, adj. qn. as much/many as one wants.
- bo:łi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a widow.
- bo:łit-, rec. pt. of /bo:łip-/.
 bo:łitîd-, rem. pt. of /bo:łip-/.
 bo:łiso:-, vb. tr. lt-st. caus. of /bo:łip-/.; to cause to shave, to ruin, to destroy, to exploit.
- bo:łip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to trim, to shave, to chop; /bo:łit-/
 rec. pt., and /bo:łitîd-/
 rem. pt.
- bo:łu, adj. ql. bald, barren, empty.
- bo:łE (-e-), see /sa:nta:nł/.
 bo:tri, bođci, neg. deb. of /bo:đu/.; not needed, not necessary.
 bo:dit-, rec. pt. of /bo:dip-/.
 bo:đi, neg. deb. of /bo:đu/.; not needed, not necessary.

- bo:ditid-, rem. pt. of /bo:dip-/.
 bo:dip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to instruct, to advise, to suggest, to inform; /bo:dit-/ rec. pt., and /bo:ditid-/ rem. pt.
 bo:dha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. consciousness, sense.
 bo:dhake (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. adviser, instructor.
 bo:si, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a fat woman.
 bo:se (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a fat man.
 bo:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. bull, ox.
 bo:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. fur-tree.
 bo:wu, n. com. hy-st. NH. a tree.
 baktalE, bagtalE, (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. vortex, division of hair, hair-do.
 bagul-, vb. intr. hy-st. to bark, to talk senselessly.
 bagE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. variety, secret, thing.
 bagg-, vb. intr. hy-st. to bend, to stoop.
 bagtE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. division, share, partition.
 bagtalE, see /baktalE/.
 bahuṣa, adv. man. perhaps, doubtfully, may be.
 bahala, adj. qn. much, plenty.
 banga:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. gold, darling, ornaments.
 banga:ridabe:lEda:ca:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. goldsmith.
 bangle (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. bungalow, a big building.
 banna, adj. ql. difficulty, hard, scarce, troublesome.

- bacawu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. saving, safety, protecting, protection.
 bacc-, vb. intr. hy-st. to go dry, to get dried, to be tired.
 baccanga:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. water melon.
 bajilá, n. ms. hy-st. NH. parched paddy.
 baji:, adj. ql. intens. too, very, plain, only.
 baji:la, see /baji: + la/; too little, too less.
 bajE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. a herb, an eatable.
 bajanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. hymn, prayer.
 bajji, n. com. hy-st. NH. a sauce.
 bajjeyi, see /ka:yi/ arecanut.
 bayi, n. com. lt-st. NH. hay, stalk.
 bayilá, n. com. hy-st. NH. slough, swamp, wet-natured land.
 bayira:sá, n. com. hy-st. NH. bath towel.
 baya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fear, modesty.
 bayakE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. desire.
 bayakE, see /si:manta/.
 bayamalligE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. evening-lily.
 bayya, n. abst. hy-st. NH. evening, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 baytari, n. ms. lt-st. NH. a kind of rice.
 bayra:gi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. sage.
 bajji, n. com. hy-st. NH. stomach.
 bajjitpo:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to have dysentery, to have loose
 motion, to be sick in the stomach.

- baṅjina:l̥i (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. pregnant woman.
 baṅjE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. barren woman.
 baṅna:l̥i, see /baṅjina:l̥i/.
 baṅa:t̥E (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. potato.
 baṅa:ni, n. com. hy-st. NH. pea.
 baṅkaḷa (=o-), n. prop. a-st. NH. a place, Batakala.
 baṅṅti, n. com. hy-st. NH. basket.
 baṅṅl̥i, n. com. hy-st. NH. china-clay-plate.
 baṅṅikepa, baṅṅkepa, baṅṅaka:yi, adv. plc. dir. North, northern.
 baṅṅu, n. com. lt-st. NH. whip, stick, cane.
 baṅṅowu, baṅṅa:wu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. hunger, appetite.
 baṅṅaka:yi, see /baṅṅikepa/.
 baṅṅatana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. poverty.
 baṅṅabada, n. onom. rattling sound.
 baṅṅawe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. poor man.
 baṅṅa:wu, see /baṅṅowu/.
 baṅṅkepa, see /baṅṅikepa/.
 baṅṅke:paḍḍe:dikka, n. abst. hy-st. NH. North-Western direction.
 baṅṅke:mude:dikka, n. abst. hy-st. NH. North-Eastern direction.
 baṅṅgE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. lever, stick, lever-stick.
 baṅṅha:la, adv. man. with a bang.
 baṅṅḍi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. interest (for the loan).
 baṅṅṅe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. slave, follower, pet person.

- baṅṭwa:lā (=o-), n. prop. a-st. NH. a place, Bantwal.
 baṅḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. cart, hand-cart, vehicle.
 baṅḍā (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. color, design.
 baṅḍi, bari, n. com. lt-st. NH. side, edge, beach, shore, bank.
 baṅḍes-, vb. tr. hy-st. to serve food.
 bala (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. rope hanger (for vessels).
 balakE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. strength, force.
 baṅḍat-, rec. pt. of /baṅḍap-/.
 baṅḍatid-, rem. pt. of /baṅḍap-/.
 baṅḍap-, vb. intr. hy-st. to overgrow; /baṅḍat-/ rec. pt.,
 /baṅḍatid-/ rem. pt.
 balapa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. slate.
 balli, balli, n. com. hy-st. NH. betel vine.
 balli, n. com. hy-st. NH. rope, string.
 batiti, batidi, pos. vbl./comb. adv. pt. of /bar-/.; after coming.
 batidi, see /batiti/.
 batt-, rec. pt. of /bar-/.
 batti, n. com. hy-st. NH. wick.
 battale (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. nakedness.
 badik-, vb. intr. hy-st. to survive, to live.
 badiki, n. abst. hy-st. NH. property, belongings.
 badikāba:gya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. prosperity, flourishing.
 badal-, vb. intr. hy-st. to change, to transform.

- badalī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. substitute, instead of.
- badalt-, rec. pt. of /badalp-/.
 badaltīd-, rem. pt. of /badalp-/.
 badalp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to change, to transform, to exchange;
 /badalt-/ rec. pt., and /badaltīd-/ rem. pt.
- basalē (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a kind of spinach.
- basadi, n. com. hy-st. NH. Jain temple.
- basawe (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. temple-bull.
- bastē:ndī, n. com. hy-st. NH. bus station.
- bassī, n. com. hy-st. NH. bus.
- basma (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. medicinal ash.
- bana (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. sacred forest, religious sanctuary.
- bandī, adj. ql. closed, covered, hidden.
- bandarī, n. com. hy-st. NH. harbor, port.
- bannanga:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. green coconut.
- bali, n. abst. lt-st. NH. sacrifice, going round the temple.
- balit-, rec. pt. of /balip-/.
 balitīd-, rem. pt. of /balip-/.
 balip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to run, to flee; /balit-/ rec. pt.,
 and /balitīd-/ rem. pt.
- bale (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. net, cob-web.
- balēpa:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to entrap, to net.
- bala (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. strength, force, power.

- bala, pos. imp. H./NH. sg. of /bar-/.
 balaṭı̇, n. abst. hy-st. NH. right direction, right side.
 bala:tka:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. force, compulsion, attack.
 balkE, adj. ql. hard, stiff, undercooked, underbaked.
 balli, neg. pot. of an irreg. defective vb. (?); always used with
 n. ag., one cannot do, impossible to be done.
 ballE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. thicket, denseness of the wood.
 balla:ḷe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a surname, Ballal.
 bar-, vb. intr. lt-st. to come, to arrive; /batt-/ rec. pt.,
 and /bart-/ rem. pt.
 bari, see /bali/.
 bariyerE, see /barrE/.
 bare-, vb. tr. lt-st. to write.
 barE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. mound, ditch, moat.
 bara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. scarcity, dryness, barrenness.
 baraka:la, baraga:la, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. famine, drought.
 baraha, barawa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. writing, script.
 baraṇṭı̇, adj. ql. hard, dry, unusable.
 barawa, see /baraha/.
 baramu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. capacity, authority, ability.
 baṛsa, barsa, (=o-), n. ms. a-st. NH. rain, showers.
 bart-, rem. pt. of /bar-/.
 barrE, bariyerE, pos. inf-pur. of /bar-/.

- barpi:, pos. vbl. adj. pres. of /bar-/; next, coming, ensuing.
- barpi:warṣa, adv. tm. def. next year, coming year.
- barpi:wara, adv. tm. def. next week.
- barpuḍ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to bring a person home, to get one home.
- barpE, pos. pres. 1st pers. H. sg. of /bar-/.
- barpE, prt. intj. bye-bye!, see you!, ta ta!
- bawdha:wata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. ninth of the ten
incarnations of God in the appearance of monk.
- bawbawu, n. onom. barking of a dog, sound used to call a dog.
- ba:ki, n. abst. hy-st. NH. remainder, balance, arrears.
- ba:kilḷ, n. com. hy-st. NH. door, lid, cover.
- ba:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. share, part, division, partition.
- ba:gya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. luck, fortune, prosperity.
- ba:hya, adj. ql. external, outside, beyond.
- ba:jeli, see /tirṣE/.
- ba:ja:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. supermarket, downtown, bazar.
- ba:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. mouth, one bite, one mouthful of
solid food, talking.
- ba:yele (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. chatter-box, talkative.
- ba:yango:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to yawn, to gape.
- ba:ypudi, n. com. lt-st. NH. ulcer in the mouth.
- ba:ypa:tera (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. lip-service, unreliable word.
- ba:ṭli, see /kuppi/ bottle.

- ba:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to become dry, to be pale.
- ba:digE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. rent, service charge.
- ba:do:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to dry.
- ba:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sky, space, heaven.
- ba:na (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. arrow.
- ba:na:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. frying-pan.
- ba:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. razor.
- ba:le, ba:re, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. banana tree.
- ba:le:aparndi, n. com. hy-st. NH. banana.
- ba:lga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. chip (potato, banana, etc.).
- ba:t-, rec. pt. of /ba:p-/.
- ba:tiko:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. duck.
- ba:tad-, rem. pt. of /ba:p-/.
- ba:damu, n. com. hy-st. NH. almond.
- ba:dyaste (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. responsible person.
- ba:skare (-a-), n. pers. hy-st. H. sg. m. a name, Baskar.
- ba:lulu, ba:rulu, (-e-), ba:llu, ba:llu, (-e-), children; n. com. hy-st. H. pl.
- ba:le (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H./NH. sg. child, baby, infant.
- ba:lya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. childhood, infancy.
- ba:ldi, n. com. hy-st. NH. bucket, pail.
- ba:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to comb (hair), to shave (wood).
- ba:ri, adj. qn. indef. intens. too much/many, plenty, very very.

ba:riṣo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to tinkle, to sound, to play an organ.

ba:riṣ, n. ms. hy-st. NH. paddy.

ba:ruḷu, see /ba:lulū/.

ba:riḂ, see /ba:lḂ/.

ba:rli, n. ms. hy-st. NH. barley.

ba:p-, vb. intr. hy-st. to swell; /ba:t-/ rec. pt., and
/ba:tḡd-/ rem. pt.

ba:pu, n. com. hy-st. NH. swelling.

ba:wu, adj. ql. curved, zigzag, bent.

ba:we (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. older sister's husband,
husband's older brother.

ba:wḂ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. cream, kernel, soft mud.

ba:wali, n. com. hy-st. NH. bat (bird).

ba:mu, n. pers. hy-st. H. sg. f. a name, Bamu.

bhu:go:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. geography.

bhu:ta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. ghost, devil, evil thing.

bhu:mi, n. com. hy-st. NH. Earth, globe, world.

bhe:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. purgative.

bhe:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. trumpet.

bho:gḡ, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. rejoicer, luxurious person.

bho:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. enjoyment, rejoicing.

bho:jana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. eating, dining, meals, food.

bho:janaṣa:lḂ (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. dining-hall.

- bho:dhanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. advice, instruction.
- bhakṣa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. sweet dish, dessert.
- bhajanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. religious hymn.
- bhaya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fear.
- bhaṇḍa:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. temple-treasury.
- bharani, n. abst. hy-st. NH. second star in the horoscope.
- bha:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. share, division, portion.
- bha:ṣE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. language, speaking, tongue.
- bha:drapada (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sixth month of Lunar System.
- bha:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. weight, heaviness, mass, thanks.
- bya:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. a male Moslem.
- ble:ḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. blade.
- brEḍḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. bread.
- brahṃe (-a-), n. abst. hy-st. H. sg. m. Creator, God.
- brahmaca:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. bachelor, unmarried man.
- brassḥi, n. com. hy-st. NH. brush.
- bramE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. illusion, hallucination.
- bra:hṃaṇe, bra:ṇe, (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. a Brahmin.
- bra:hṃaṇti, berandi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a Brahmin woman.
- bra:ṇe, see /bra:hṃaṇe/.
- bra:nti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. madness, mania, nightmare.

/w/

/w/, lab. vl. fric. C.

-w-, suff. den. pos. pres. after hy-st. vb.

-w-, suff. den. pos. fut. after lt-st. vb.

-w-, usu. an intrusive sound in morphophonemics.

wighna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. obstruction, obstacle, hurdle.

wiha:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. strolling.

wicitra, wisitra, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. surprise, wonder.

wica:rip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to enquire, to talk about, to say hullo;

/wica:rit-/ rec. pt., and /wica:ritid-/ rem. pt.

wica:raṅE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. enquiry, investigation.

wijṅa:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. science.

wiṣa, wisa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. poison.

wiṣaya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. matter, topic, subject, secret.

wiṣa:khE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. sixteenth star in the
horoscope.

wiṣra:nti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. rest, relaxation, recuperating.

wiḷa:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. address, where-about.

widhi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. fate, luck, fortune, method, ceremony.

widhawE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. widow.

widyE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. knowledge, education, art.

widya:rthi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. student.

widyā:rthini, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. student.

wisitra, see /wicitra/.

wisa, see /wiṣa/.

wisti:rṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. area, extension.

wista:ra, adv. man. vastly, largely.

wila:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. luxury, happiness, comfort.

wiro:da (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. opposition, opposing, enmity.

wiraḷa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. scarcity, rarity.

wipattī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. danger, hardship, obstacle.

wibhu:ti, n. com. hy-st. NH. sacred ash.

wi:nē (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a musical instrument, Veena.

wi:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. brave man, bold-one.

wi:rya (=o-), n. com./abst. a-st. NH. semen, courage, bravery.

wetta:sa, see /wyatya:sa/.

we:ga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. speed, velocity.

we:ṣa, we:sa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. imitation, fancy-dress.

we:ṣyē (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. prostitute.

we:da (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. the Veda, Hindu Scripture.

we:sa, see /we:ṣa/.

wonki, n. com. hy-st. NH. armband.

wottarē, adv. man. anyhow, however, anyway.

-wodu, suff. den. pos. deb. adv. after V-vb.

-wodci, see /-wotri/.

- woḍḍi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a group of four things.
- woṇ-, der. infix to form refl. vb. hy-st. from V-vb.; /-woṇḍ-/
rec. pt., and /-woṇt-/ rem. pt.
- woli, suff. den. pot. adv. non-pt. after V-vb.
- wotri, -woḍci, suff. den. neg. pot./deb. adv. after V-vb.
- wontu, -wonḍu, suff. den. prog. adv. non-pt. after V-vb.
- wa, see /-pa/ a suff.; as in /irwa, aywa/.
- waki:le, see /oki:le/.
- wajra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. diamond, precious stone.
- wayidye (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. physician (Tulu System).
- waysa:kha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. second month of Lunar System.
- waydye, see /wayidye/.
- waydya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. treatment, medical care.
- wayso:wōṇ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to take a contract, to take the
responsibility, to bid; see /-woṇ-/.
- wayri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. enemy, harmful person.
- wayra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. enmity, hatredness.
- wayra:gya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. detachment, sacrificing all
the worldly things and meditating about godly life.
- waḍḍi, suff. den. pos. hort. after V-vb.
- walaṅka, raṅka, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a unit of liquid
measurement, approx. equal to one cup.
- walawu, adj. ql. curved, zigzag, bent in circular shape.

- wasanta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. Spring (season).
- wasantartu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. Spring season, the first and the second months of Tulu year.
- wastu, n. com. hy-st. NH. thing, matter, article.
- wastra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cloth, clothes, dress, sari; dhoti, shawl, hankie, towel; var. /kuṇṭu/.
- wastrampuna:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. weaver.
- wantigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. subscription, donation, charity.
- wanti:, -wandi:, suff. den. neg. prog. adj. after V-vb.
- wante (-a-), der. suff. to form poss. n. H. sg. m. from n. abst.
- wantedi, der. suff. to form poss. n. H. sg. f. from n. abst.
- wanterā (-e-), der. suff. to form poss. n. H. pl. from n. abst.
- wantE, -wandE, suff. den. neg. prog. adv. after V-vb.
- wandi:, see /-wanti:/.
- wandE, see /-wantE/.
- wala, prt. intj. there it is!, behold!, look!
- wara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. boon, gift, blessing.
- waraha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. a value equal to four Rupees.
- wara:hawata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. third of the ten incarnations of God in the appearance of a Pig.
- warga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. class, social hierarchy.
- warjanE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. casting off, shedding off.
- warṣa, warsa, orsa, n. abst. a-st. NH. year, twelve months, age.

- warsartu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. Rainy season, fifth and sixth months of Tulu year.
- wartama:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. news, information, matter.
- warsa, see /warṣa/.
- wamsa, wamsa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. clan, race, dynasty, group.
- wa:, adj. ql. inter. which, what.
- wa:, prt. intj. oh!, what!
- wa: ...-E:, prt. intj. disjunctively expresses surprise and exclamation, what a ...!
- wa:kca:turya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. oratory.
- wa:kya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. sentence.
- wa:yidE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. due date, deadline.
- wa:yu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. wind, air, wind from the bowels.
- wa:yawya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. North-Western direction.
- wa:dikE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. custom, system, habit.
- wa:ta (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. rheumatism.
- wa:dya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. pipe (musical).
- wa:dyaga:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. piper.
- wa:dyaga:rti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. piper.
- wa:si, adv. man. improved, recovered, better.
- wa:samp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to live, to reside, to dwell, to stay; see /amp-/.
- wa:nti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. vomiting.

- wa:ntibhe:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. cholera.
- wa:laga (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. choir (musical instruments).
- wa:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. week, seven days.
- wa:mana:wata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fifth of the ten
incarnations of God in the appearance of a dwarf.
- wyatya:sa, wetta:sa, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. difference.
- wyarta, adj. ql. futile, useless, vain.
- wyabhica:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. adulterer.
- wyabhica:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. adultery, prostitution.
- wya:jya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. law-suit, case, prosecution.
- wya:pa:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. merchant, trader.
- wya:pa:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. business, trade, commerce.
- wya:pa:rasthe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. businessman.
- wriṣabha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. second month of the Solar
System; Taurus.
- wriṣcika (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. eighth month of the Solar
System; Scorpio.
- wriṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. fasting, religious vow.
- wriḍḍha, adj. ql. old, aged.
- wriṇda:wana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. celestial garden.

/m/

/m/, lab. vd. nasal C.

miya:wá, n. onom. mewling, sound used to call a cat.

minuk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to glow, to shine.

mindí, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. concubine.

minde (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. concubine, gigolo.

mithuna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. third month of the Solar System; Gemini.

mittá, adv. plc. dir. on, upon, top, above, upwards.

mitter-, vb. intr. hy-st. to unite, to mate, to procreate.

mitto:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to climb, to ascend, to mate.

mitre (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. friend.

millilitará, n. abst. hy-st. NH. milliliter.

mirE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. breast, mammal, udder.

mirEkoł-, vb. intr. lt-st. to breast-feed; see /koł-/.

mi:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to bathe, to take bath.

mi:ṭará, n. abst. hy-st. NH. meter.

mi:sE (-e-), n. ms. hy-st. NH. moustache, whisker.

mi:ná, n. com. hy-st. NH. fish.

mi:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. twelfth month of the Solar System; Pisces.

mi:nculli, n. com. hy-st. NH. kingfisher.

- mi:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to disobey, to disregard, to trespass,
to cross against.
- mukuli, n. abst. hy-st. NH. one mouthful of liquid food.
- mukkele (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. glutton.
- mukkE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. bud, unblossomed flower.
- mukkaligE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. stool, tripod.
- mukkaḷi, adv. num. def. qn. thrice, three times.
- mukkaḷa, adj. num. def. qn. three-measure-unit.
- mukka:lī, adj. num. card. frac. three quarters, 3/4.
- mukka:lī, suff. den. three quarters after any card. integ.
- mukka:lī, see /pa:wa:nE/ a copper coin.
- mukha (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. face.
- mukha:ntra, adv. man. through, via, by, with.
- mukhya, mukya, adj. ql. important, urgent, special, chief.
- mukya, see /mukhya/.
- mukyaste (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. leader, headman, chief.
- mukti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. salvation, attainment.
- mugit-, rec. pt. of /mugip-/.
- mugitid-, rem. pt. of /mugip-/.
- mugip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to finish, to end, to conclude; /mugit-/
rec. pt., and /mugitid-/ rem. pt.
- mugi:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be over, to come to an end.
- muguli, n. com. hy-st. NH. crown, head or top ornament.

- mugulī, adj. ql. odd, uneven.
 mugultelip-, vb. intr. hy-st. to smile; see /telip-/.
 mugultelkE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. smile.
 mugalī, n. com. hy-st. NH. cloud.
 mugalīteli:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to clear away (clouds).
 mugale:r-, vb. intr. hy-st. to overcast (clouds).
 mugala:wontul-, vb. intr. irreg. to be cloudy; see /ul-/.
 muggērī, n. com. hy-st. NH. rabbit, hare.
 muhu:rta, mūrta, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. auspicious time.
 muṅkūti, n. com. hy-st. NH. nose-stud.
 muṅgāda (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. advance-cash, prepayment.
 muc-, vb. tr. hy-st. to close, to cover up.
 mucčilī, n. com. hy-st. NH. ceiling.
 muccelī, n. com. hy-st. NH. lid.
 muyi, n. abst. lt-st. NH. revenge, tit for tat.
 -muta, suff. den. adv. tm./plc. upto, till.
 muṭṭ-, vb. tr. hy-st. to touch, to reach, to attain, to arrive.
 muṭṭī, n. com. hy-st. NH. step, steps, sandal.
 muṭṭelī, n. com. hy-st. NH. lap.
 muṭṭE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. pile, heap.
 muṭṭa, adv. man. near, very close, nearby.
 muṭṭatyE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. vegetable-cutter.
 muṭṭada:kulu (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. relatives.

- muttampuna:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. shoe-maker.
- mudi, n. com. lt-st. NH. forty-two /se:ra/ of grain packed in hay for preservation.
- mudepa, muda:yi, n. com. a-st. NH. East, Eastern direction.
- mudepabolca (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. the time early in the morning before the Sun comes into sight.
- mude:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to plait, to weave, to entwine.
- muda:yi, see /mudepa/.
- musti, n. com. hy-st. NH. fist.
- munci, n. com. hy-st. NH. chillies; var. /munci/.
- mundu, n. com. hy-st. NH. male calf of a cow; a short dhoti.
- mundE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. widow.
- munda (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. lower part of the forehead.
- munda (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. one man's height for measuring depth or height; see /a:lɛ/ person.
- munda:sɛ, n. com. hy-st. NH. turban.
- muli, n. ms. lt-st. NH. dry long-grass.
- mulk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to dive, to drown, to sink.
- mullɛ, see /mu:lu/ here.
- mullu, see /mu:lu/ here.
- mullu, n. com. hy-st. NH. thorn.
- mulpa, mulpa, adv. plc. dem. prox. right here, this direction.
- muttu, n. com. hy-st. NH. pearl.
- mudelɛ, n. abst. hy-st. NH. bottom, lower portion (of tree, hill).

- muddE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. lump, mass.
 muddu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. darling, kiss.
 muddukol-, vb. intr. lt-st. to kiss; see /kol-/.
 muddañá, n. com. hy-st. NH. pimple.
 mudrE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. seal, impression.
 musunđu, n. com. hy-st. NH. face (contemptuous term).
 musku, adj. ql. dark, cloudy, overcast.
 mussañjE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. dusk, twilight.
 muni, n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m./f. married Saint/Saintess.
 munE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. point, sharpness.
 munci, see /munci/.
 munda:lá, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m./f. leader, enthusiastic person.
 munsipe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. civil judge.
 munnu:du, adj. num. card. integ. three hundred.
 mula:mu, n. com. hy-st. NH. ointment.
 mullengi, n. com. hy-st. NH. raddish.
 mullo:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to move the body, to sway in walking.
 mulpa, see /mulpa/.
 muriya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. evil-sight, evil-cry, envy.
 murit-, rec. pt. of /murip-/.
 muritád-, rem. pt. of /murip-/.
 murip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to break, to cancel (vow, promise, etc.);
 /murit-/ rec. pt., and /muritád-/ rem. pt.

- muri:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to break.
 murunt-, vb. intr. hy-st. to twist, to turn, to contract.
 mured-, vb. intr. hy-st. to cry, to weep, to shout, to lament.
 murku, adj. ql. imperfect, uneven, broken.
 muppu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. oldage, poor condition.
 muppa, adj. num. card. integ. thirty.
 muppatmu:ji, adj. num. card. integ. thirty-three.
 muppa:ra, adv. man. num. def. thrice-round.
 mu:ŋku, n. com. hy-st. NH. nose.
 mu:ŋkuti, see /muŋkuti/.
 mu:ŋkusollE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. nostril.
 mu:ji, adj. num. card. integ. three.
 mu:jekulu (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. pl. three things.
 mu:jene:, adj. num. ord. third.
 mu:jene:yeradi, adj. num. frac. two-thirds, $2/3$.
 mu:jene:wonji, adj. num. frac. one-third, $1/3$.
 mu:je:kali, adj. num. card, integ. & frac. three and one quarter.
 mu:d-, vb. intr. hy-st. to rise, to come out, to appear, to show
 up, to come to sight.
 mu:dhe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. fool, idiot, madman.
 mu:dbidrE (-e-), n. prop. hy-st. NH. a place, Moodbidri.
 mu:lu, mullu, mullā, mu:lu, mullu, mullā, adv. plc. dem. prox. here.
 mu:s-, vb. tr. hy-st. to smell.

- mu:lu, see /mu:lu/.
- mu:LE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. corner.
- mu:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. nineteenth star in the horoscope.
- mu:lawya:dhi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. piles.
- mu:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. bad smell, stink.
- mu:rkhe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. stupid person.
- mu:rchE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. unconsciousness, fainting.
- mu:rchEtapp-, vb. intr. hy-st. to faint, to lose one's senses;
see /tapp-/ for conj.
- mu:rta, n. com. hy-st. NH. idol, statue.
- mu:rta, see /muhu:rta/.
- mu:weri (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. three persons.
- megge, megye, (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. younger brother.
- mege, see /megge/.
- megdi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. younger sister.
- mecc-, vb. intr. hy-st. to please, to be satisfied, to concede.
- meccigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. satisfaction, approval.
- meyi, n. com. lt-st. NH. body.
- mejci, n. abst. hy-st. NH. lightning, flash of light.
- menk-, vb. intr. hy-st. to twinkle.
- mennu, n. com. hy-st. NH. spark.
- mennampuli, n. com. lt-st. NH. glow-worm.
- mensika:yi, n. com. hy-st. NH. a side dish.

mett-, vb. tr. hy-st. to plaster, to fill up, to level up the
holes in the walls, floor, etc.; /mes-/ rec. pt., and
/mesäd-/ rem. pt.

mett-, rec. pt. of /medp-/.

mettigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. ceiling.

mettid-, rem. pt. of /medp-/.

medät-, rec. pt. of /medp-/.

medätid-, rem. pt. of /medp-/.

medulu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. brain, mind, intelligence.

medp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to crush, to pestle, to pound; /medät-,
mett-/ rec. pt., and /medätid-, mettid-/ rem. pt.

mesäd-, rem. pt. of /mett-/.

mesy-, rec. pt. of /mett-/.

melka:d-, vb. tr. hy-st. to ruminate (cattle).

melt-, rec. pt. of /melp-/.

meltid-, rem. pt. of /melp-/.

mell-, see /melp-/.

mella, adv. man. slowly, patiently, in a low voice.

melp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to mix, to saturate, to cud-chew; /melt-/
rec. pt., and /meltid-/ rem. pt.; var. /mell-;/ /melliy-/ rem.
pt., and /mellid-/ rem. pt.

merey-, rec. pt. of /meres:-/.

meret-, rem. pt. of /meres:-/.

- meres-, vb. intr. lt-st. to show off, to be showy, to exhibit.
- merawanigE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. procession.
- me:ji, n. com. hy-st. NH. table.
- me:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. first month of the Solar System;
Aries; /paggu/ is the Tulu month corresponding to this.
- me:na, see /mayana/.
- me:la (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. concert, drama group, choir.
- me:t-, rec. pt. of /me:p-/.
- me:tād-, rem. pt. of /me:p-/.
- me:dale (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. hem of the sari.
- me:lā, n. abst. hy-st. NH. upside, topside, future.
- me:lāme:lā, adv. man. once-over, rushing through, at a glance.
- me:rā (-e-), see /mokuḷu/.
- me:p-, vb. tr. hy-st. to graze; /me:t-/ rec. pt., and
/me:tād-/ rem. pt.
- me:wu, n. com. hy-st. NH. fodder.
- me:wu, pos. fut. 3rd pers. NH. sg. of /me:p-/.
- mĒ:, n. onom. bleating.
- mokuḷu (-e-), me:rā (-e-), pron. prox., hy-st. H. pl. hon. these
people, this man (hon.), a term used by a wife to her husband.
- mohara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. rubber-stamp, seal.
- mohramu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a Moslem festival.
- moyli, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. a Moyli man.
- moylti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a Moyli woman.

- moṭṭE (-e-), tetti, n. com. hy-st. NH. egg, zero (ironically).
- moḷa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. one hand length, from the tip of little finger to the end of elbow, ell.
- moḷaṅkayi, n. com. lt-st. NH. elbow.
- moḷabbE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. lump, bruise, swelling.
- moḷampuka:rā, n. com. hy-st. NH. knee.
- moḷampugaṅṅā, n. com. hy-st. NH. funny-bone.
- moḷa:ni, adv. tm. def. day before yesterday.
- modalE, see /mosalE/.
- mosalE, modalE, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. alligator, crocodile.
- mola (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. hare, rabbit.
- mo:kṣa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. Heaven, Salvation, eternal-peace.
- mo:ṭarā, n. com. hy-st. NH. motor, car, engine.
- mo:ḍi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. scribbling, scratching.
- mo:nṭi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. lame woman.
- mo:nṭu, adj. ql. lame, defective.
- mo:nṭe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. lame man.
- mo:sa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. decept, fraud, cheating.
- mo:sakoḷ-, vb. tr. lt-st. to cheat, to fraud; see /koḷ-/.
- mo:saga:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. cheating person.
- mo:saga:rṭi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. cheating woman.
- mo:sapo:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to be cheated, to be frauded.
- mo:samp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to to cheat, to deceive; see /amp-/.

mo:lu, see /umbaḷi/.

mo:ri, n. com. hy-st. NH. sewer, drainage.

mo:rE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. face.

mo:ra (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. seal, thumb-impression.

maka (=o-), see /makhE/.

makara (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. tenth month of Tulu year; Jan.

12-16 to Feb. 12-16; also, the tenth month in the Solar System.

makkḷi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. awn (of grain).

makkeli, adj. ql. irritating (lit. awn + ing).

makhE (-e-), n. abst. ʔt-st. NH. tenth star in the horoscope.

magul-, vb. intr. hy-st. to turn, to overturn, to roll; /maguly-/

rec. pt., and /maguld-/ rem. pt.

maguly-, rec. pt. of /magul-/.

magult-, rec. pt. of /magulp-/.

magultid-, rem. pt. of /magulp-/.

maguld-, rem. pt. of /magul-/.

magulp-, vb. tr. hy-st. to turn up, to scoop, to knock down;

/magult-/ rec. pt., and /magultid-/ rem. pt.

mage (-a-), n. com. lt-st. H. sg. m. son, darling.

magali, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. daughter.

magat-, rec. pt. of /magap-/.

magatid-, rem. pt. of /magap-/.

magali, see /magali/.

magap-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pull water from the well, to draw water;

/magat-/ rec. pt., and /magatid-/ rec. pt.

magga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. loom, weaving-frame.

magtE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. fold, second turn, compensation.

magp-, magt-, etc. see /magulp-, magult-, etc./

mahatwa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. importance, prominence, bigness.

mangu, n. com. hy-st. NH. Pussy.

mange (-a-), n. com. hy-st. NH. monkey.

mangato:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to passify, to console, to fool.

mangalaḥ, adj. ql. colored, checked, striped.

mangala, adj. ql. well, auspicious, worthy, useful.

manglu:ru, n. prop. hy-st. NH. a place, Mangalore.

mangla:rti, n. abst. hy-st. NH. lamp-worship, candle-ceremony.

maju:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. daily wage, service charge.

majE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. scar, mole.

majja:na, see /madhya:hna/.

mayi, n. com. lt-st. NH. collirium, lamp-black, kajal, eye-tex.

mayitenti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. younger brother's wife, wife's
younger sister, husbands younger sister.

mayitne (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. husband's younger brother,
younger sister's husband, wife's younger brother.

mayidashittḥ, n. ms. hy-st. NH. fine-flour.

mayida:nḥ, n. com. hy-st. NH. open-field, lawn, pasture-ground.

- mayisu:di, n. com. hy-st. NH. broom-sticks.
 mayisu:rpa:kā, n. com. hy-st. NH. a sweet.
 mayina:, n. com. hy-st. NH. a bird, mynah.
 mayindī, n. com. hy-st. NH. fog, mist, dew.
 mayiligē (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. small-pox.
 mayippu, mayippusu:di, see /mayisu:di/.
 maya, adv. man. full of, completely, entirely.
 mayana, me:na, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. wax.
 maygalḷe (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. lazy fellow.
 maysu:ru, n. prop. hy-st. a place, Mysore.
 maylī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. mile.
 maylē (-e-), maḍē (-e-), adj. ql. dirty, soiled, stained.
 mayp-, see /ma:s-/ to pour.
 maṇca (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. cot, bed.
 maṇcawa, see /maṇca/.
 maṇju, n. com. hy-st. NH. snow, ice.
 maṇjalī, adj. ql. yellow, saffron (color).
 maṇjalka:ma:lē (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. jaundice.
 maṭa, maṭha, (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. choultry, monastery.
 maṭṭi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. fashion, policy, style.
 maṭṭa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. mason's level, level, rank.
 maḍit-, rec. pt. of /maḍip-/.
 maḍitāḍ-, rem. pt. of /maḍip-/.

- maḍip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to fold, to wrap, to cover up, to roll up; /maḍit-/ rec. pt., and /maḍit̄id-/ rem. pt.
- maḍu, n. com. lt-st. NH. hatchet, carpenter's axe.
- maḍE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. saliva, spittoon, left-over.
- maḍE, see /mayLE/.
- maḍali, n. com. hy-st. NH. coconut-leaf.
- maḍyele (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. washerman.
- maḍyelti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. washerwoman.
- maddamme (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. lady (contemptuous term).
- mani, n. com. lt-st. NH. jewel, gem, bead, bell (small).
- manigant̄i, n. com. hy-st. NH. joint (ankle, wrist, etc.).
- manu, n. abst. lt-st. NH. a unit of weight equal to eighty /se:ri/.
- manE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. stool (small and very low).
- manoli, n. com. hy-st. NH. a vegetable (looks like small cucumber).
- manakk̄i, n. com. hy-st. NH. gum from vegetables, greasiness, glue.
- manamana, n. onom. murmuring sound.
- mandE (-e-), n. com./abst. hy-st. NH. head, skull, barrel, tank, brain, intelligence, skill.
- mann̄i, n. ms. hy-st. NH. soil, earth, sand, mud.
- malige (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. loom, woven-cloth.
- malE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. milky secretion from plants.
- mata (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. religion, opinion, vote.
- matt̄i, see /mast̄i/.

- matsara, massara, (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. jealousy, envy.
- matsya:wata:ra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. first of the ten incarnations of God in the appearance of a fish.
- madit-, rec. pt. of /madip-/.
 maditid-, rem. pt. of /madip-/.
 madip-, vb. tr. hy-st. to estimate, to consider, to evaluate;
 /madit-/ rec. pt., and /maditid-/ rem. pt.
- madipu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. estimation, value, price, importance.
- madimE, madumE, madmE, (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. marriage.
- madima:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. bridegroom.
- madima:lî (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. bride.
- madima:lâ:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to appear menses for the first time (used for girls); to fail in one's attempt (joke).
- madumE, see /madimE/.
- madet-, rec. pt. of /madep-/.
 madetid-, rem. pt. of /madep-/.
 madep-, vb. tr. hy-st. to hide, to cover, to keep out of sight;
 /madet-/ rec. pt., and /madetid-/ rem. pt.
- madepu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. curtain, hiding, forgetfulness.
- madE (-e-), n. abst. lt-st. NH. hiding place, shelter.
- mada (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. going amuck, frenzy, madness.
- madat-, rec. pt. of /madap-/.
 madatid-, rem. pt. of /madap-/.

- madap-, vb. tr. hy-st. to forget; /madat-/ rec. pt., and
 /madatāḍ-/ rem. pt.
- madapu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. forgetting, forgetfulness.
- madhya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. center, middle point.
- madhya:hna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. noon, midday;
 var. /madya:na, majja:na/.
- madyaste (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. arbitrator, mediator.
- madyara:tri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. midnight.
- madya:na, see /madhya:hna/.
- madra:sī, n. prop. hy-st. NH. a place, Madras.
- madmE, see /madimE/.
- masi, n. com. lt-st. NH. ink.
- masi:di, n. com. hy-st. NH. mosque.
- masāṇa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. an abuse, useless, helpless.
- masali, n. com. hy-st. NH. spice.
- mastī, mattī, adj. qn. indef. too much/many, plenty, numerous.
- massara, see /matsara/.
- manipantE, adv. man. quietly, silently, patiently.
- manuṣye, manse, (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. man, person.
- manE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. house.
- mana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. mind, will, desire, heart, anxiety.
- manada:ni, adv. tm. def. next day, the day after.
- manasī, see /mana/.

- manasta:pa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. misunderstanding, ill-will.
- manṭā, n. com. hy-st. NH. churner.
- manteriḥ (-e-), pron. pers. hy-st. 3rd pers. H. pl. all persons.
- manta (-e-), pron. lt-st. 3rd pers. NH. sg. all, every, each.
- manta, suff. den. pl. as in /e:rīmanta/ who-all.
- mantharE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. a wicked woman.
- mantri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. minister, secretary, adviser.
- mantra (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. spell, incantation.
- manda, adj. ql. thick, dense, concentrated, saturated, strong.
- mandri, n. com. hy-st. NH. bedsheet.
- manse, see /manuṣye/.
- mannapE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. honor, respect, hospitality.
- manmate (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. handsome person.
- maleriya (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. malaria, a fever.
- malE (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. mountain, high hill.
- mala (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. night-soil, human-waste.
- malaya:la (=o-), n. prop. a-st. NH. Malayalam Language.
- malabhaddatE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. constipation.
- malligE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. a kind of lily.
- malle, adj. ql. older, large, big, great.
- malle:-, vb. intr. lt-st. to grow big, to become big.
- mallo, malla:, (-e-), n. com. lt-st. NH. big-one, big thing.
- mallajana (=o-), n. com. a-st. H. sg. m./f. big-shot, boss.

mallatana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. greatness, bigness, richness.

malla:, see /mallo/.

malla:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. richman, great man.

malla:digE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. prosperity, wealth.

malp-, malt-, maltid-, see /amp-, ant-, antid-/.

malberi, n. com. lt-st. NH. a tree, mulberry.

mari, n. com. lt-st. NH. young-one, snake.

mariya:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. honor, respect, dignity.

mareyi, n. com. hy-st. NH. vat, fodder-pen, tub.

mara (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. tree, wood, lumber.

marakutige (-a-), n. com. e-st. NH. woodpecker.

marakatt-, vb. intr. hy-st. to freeze, to solidify, to harden.

marakata (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. emerald.

marakale (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. fisherman.

marakalti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. fisherwoman.

marankanE, adv. man. flat, on the back (of body).

marana (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. death, end.

marat-, rec. pt. of /marap-/.

maratid-, rem. pt. of /marap-/.

maratabe:lEda:ca:ri, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. carpenter.

marap-, vb. tr. hy-st. to fell (trees), to cause to fall down;

/marat-/ rec. pt., and /maratid-/ rem. pt.

marti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. mad woman, foolish woman.

- mardī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. medicine, medication.
 marlī, n. abst. hy-st. NH. foolishness, madness.
 marlakatt-, vb. intr. hy-st. to be enticed, to be enchanted.
 marlakatto:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to entice, to enchant, to fool.
 marle (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. madman, foolish man.
 marma (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. secrecy, conspiracy, technique.
 marma:ye (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. son-in-law, nephew.
 marma:lī, (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. daughter-in-law, niece.
 mappu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. dusk, twilight, dawn.
 mawna (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. silence, quietness, calmness.
 mamp-, mant-, mantid-, see /amp-, ant-, antid-/.
 ma:gi, ma:yi, n. abst. hy-st. NH. eleventh month of Tulu year,
 Feb. 12-16 to March 12-16.
 ma:gha (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. eleventh month of the Lunar
 System.
 ma:j-, vb. intr. hy-st. to fade, to be erased, to be rubbed.
 ma:jo:-, vb. tr. lt-st. to erase, to rub.
 ma:yi, see /ma:gi/.
 ma:ypu, see /mayisu:di/.
 ma:ṭa (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. witch-craft, witchery.
 ma:dī, n. com. hy-st. NH. roof, roofing.
 ma:ḍa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. hut, cottage.
 ma:ṇi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. boy, male, son, waiter.

- ma:nikya (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. sapphire.
- ma:ligE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. storey, storeyed-house.
- ma:ta, see /manta/.
- ma:trE (-e-), n. com. hy-st. NH. tablet, pill.
- ma:tra, adv. man. only, alone, if, in case, on condition.
- ma:tra, PLS. den. anxiety, over-enthusiasm, etc.
- ma:dhweri (-e-), n. com. hy-st. H. pl. Madhwa people.
- ma:s-, vb. tr. hy-st. to pour, to fill (liquid); var. /mayp-/.
- ma:sa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. month.
- ma:na (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. honor, prestige, dignity, respect.
- ma:namariya:di, n. abst. hy-st. NH. social-status, self-respect.
- ma:l-, vb. intr. hy-st. to sway, to oscillate.
- ma:li, n. com. hy-st. NH. goods, article, thing, luggage, cream.
- ma:lE (-e-), n. com./abst. hy-st. NH. garland, sneaking, tell-tale.
- ma:lEga:re (-a-), n. com. e-st. H. sg. m. sneaker.
- ma:lEga:rti, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. sneaker.
- ma:r-, vb. tr. hy-st. to sell.
- ma:ri, n. abst. hy-st. NH. an abuse, evil, trouble, bad-luck.
- ma:ra, n. abst. hy-st. NH. a unit of length equal to two outwardly stretched hands' length.
- ma:ra:ya, prt. intj. Sir!, My Lord! Oh my Boss!
- ma:rga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. road, street.
- ma:rgasira (=o-), n. abst. a-st. NH. ninth month of Lunar System.

ma:rnemi, n. com. lt-st. NH. a festival, Dussarah.

ma:rpu, see /ma:r̥i/.

ma:mi, n. com. hy-st. H. sg. f. aunt, mother-in-law, mother's
brother's wife, father's sister.

ma:me (-a-), n. com. hy-st. H. sg. m. uncle, father-in-law,
mother's brother, father's sister's husband.

ma:msa (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. flesh, meat, beef, pork, etc.

myā:wā, see /miyā:wā/.

mr̥iga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. animal.

mr̥igasirE (-e-), n. abst. hy-st. NH. fifth star in the horoscope.

mr̥ityu, n. abst. hy-st. NH. death, dying, end.

mr̥idu, adj. ql. tender, soft, nice, smooth, sweet, pleasing.

mr̥adanga (=o-), n. com. a-st. NH. finger-drum.

-mbE:, see /-ni:/ a PLS.

6. Appendices.

6.1. Grammatical Illustrations.

6.11. Conjugation of some verbs.

6.111. ul- 'to be' (irregular).

6.1111. Positive Present

	Singular	Plural
Fir.	uḷḷE 'I am'	ulla 'we are'
Sec.	ulla 'you are'	ullaṛi 'you are'
H.m.	ulle 'he is'	ulleṛi 'they are'
Thi.H.f.	ullaḷi	
N.h.	undu 'it is'	ulla 'those are'

6.1112. Positive Rec.past

Fir.	ittE 'I was'	itta 'we were'
Sec.	itta 'you were'	ittaṛi 'you were'
H.m.	itte 'he was'	itteṛi 'they were'
Thi.H.f.	ittaḷi 'she was'	
N.h.	itṇi 'it was'	itta 'those were'

6.1113. Positive Rem.past

Fir.	ittide 'I had been'	ittida 'we had been'
Sec.	ittida 'you had been'	ittidaṛi 'you had been'
H.m.	ittide 'he had been'	ittideṛi 'they had been'
Thi.H.f.	ittidaḷi 'she had been'	
N.h.	ittidṇi 'it had been'	ittida 'those had been'

6.1114.

Positive Future

	Singular	Plural
Fir.	uppE 'I will'	uppa 'they will'
Sec.	uppa 'you will'	uppari 'you will'
H.m.	uppe 'he will'	upperi 'they will'
Thi. H.f.	uppali 'she will'	
N.h.	uppu 'it will'	uppa 'those will'

6.1115.

Positive Subjunctive

Fir.	ittidwE 'I might have been'	ittidwa 'we ...'
Sec.	ittidwa 'you might have been'	ittidwari 'you ...'
H.m.	ittidwe 'he might have been'	ittidweri 'they ...'
Thi. H.f.	ittidwali 'she might have been'	
N.h.	ittidu 'it might have been'	ittidwa 'those ...'

6.1116.

Positive Habitual

Fir.	uppuwE 'I used to be'	uppuwa 'we ...'
Sec.	uppuwa 'you used to be'	uppuwari 'you ...'
H.m.	uppuwe 'he used to be'	uppuwari 'they ...'
Thi. H.f.	uppuwali 'she used to be'	
N.h.	uppuwu 'it used to be'	uppuwa 'those ...'

6.1121.

Negative Present

Fir.	iddi 'I am not'	idya 'we are not'
Sec.	idya 'you are not'	idyari 'you are not'
H.m.	idye 'he is not'	idyari 'they are not'
Thi. H.f.	idyali 'she is not'	

	N.h. iddi 'it is not'	idya 'those are not'
6.11122.	Negative rec.past	
Fir.	itri 'I was not'	itriya 'we were not'
Sec.	itriya 'you were not'	itriyari 'you ...'
	H.m. itriye 'he was not'	itriyeri 'they ...'
Thi. H.f.	itriyalî 'she was not'	
	N.h. itri 'it was not'	itriya 'those ...'
6.11123.	Negative Rem.past	
Fir.	ittidri 'I had not been'	ittidriya 'we ...'
Sec.	ittidriya 'you had not been'	ittidriyari 'you ...'
	H.m. ittidriye 'he had not been'	ittidriyeri 'they ...'
Thi. H.f.	ittidriyalî 'she had not been'	
	N.h. ittidri 'it had not been'	ittidriya 'those ...'
6.11124.	Negative Future	
Fir.	uppayE 'I will not'	uppaya 'we will not'
Sec.	uppaya 'you will not'	uppayari 'you ...'
	H.m. uppaye 'he will not'	uppayeri 'they ...'
Thi. H.f.	uppayalî 'she will not'	
	N.h. uppanî 'it will not'	uppaya 'those ...'
6.11125.	Negative Subjunctive	
Fir.	ittidwayE 'I might not have been'	ittidwaya 'we ...'
Sec.	ittidwaya 'you might not have been'	ittidwayari ' ...'
	H.m. ittidwaye 'he might not have been'	ittidwayeri ' ...'
Thi. H.f.	ittidwayalî 'she might not have been'	
	N.h. ittidani 'it might not have been'	ittidwaya ' ...'

6.11126. Negative Habitual

Fir.	uppuri	'I used not to be'	uppuriya	'we ... '
Sec.	uppuriya	'you used not to be'	uppuriyari	'...'
	H.m.	uppuriye	'he used not to be'	
Thi.	H.f.	uppuriyal	'she used not to be'	uppuriyeri ' ... '
	N.h.	uppuri	'it used not to be'	uppuriya ' ... '

6.11131. Positive Imperative

	N.h.	Hm/f	Pol.m/f	H.m.	H.f.
Sg.	upp	upla	uplaya	uplani	uplajE
Pl.	uple	uple	upleya/e	upleni	uplejE

6.11132. Negative Imperative

	N.h.	Hm/f	Pol.m/f	H.m.	H.f.
Sg.	uppada	uppada	uppadaya	uppadani	uppadajE
Pl.	uppade	uppade	uppadeye	uppadeni	uppadejE

6.11141. Positive Hortative

uppadi 'let it (him, her, them, those) be'

6.11142. Negative Hortative

uppantE kulladi (be-without sit-hort.pos.) 'let it not be'

6.11151. Positive Permissive

uppugEna: 'May I be?' uppuga 'Let us be'

6.11152. Negative Permissive

uppantE kullugEna: (be-without sit-perm.pos.int.) 'May I not be?' uppantE kulluga (" ") 'Let us not be'

- 6.11161. Positive Verbal Substantive
- Pres. uppuna 'to be'
- Rec.past itna 'to have been'
- Rem.past ittīdna 'to have had been'
- 6.11162. Negative Verbal Substantive
- Pres. uppantE kulluna 'not to be'
- Rec.past uppantE kudna 'not to have been'
- Rem.past uppantE kudīdna 'not to have had been'
- 6.11171. Positive Verbal Adjective
- Pres. uppi: '... that is present'
- Rec.past itti: '... that was present'
- Rem.past ittīdi: '... that had been present'
- 6.111721. Negative Verbal Adjective
- Pres. uppantE kulli: '...that is not present'
- Rec.past uppantE kuddi: '...that was not present'
- Rem.past uppantE kudīdi: '... had not been present'
- 6.111811. Positive Verbal Adverbs
- Non-past prog. ittontu 'is being'
- Past prog. ittātī 'was being'
- 6.111812. Negative Verbal Adverbs
- Non-past prog. uppantE 'is not being'
- Past prog. dantE 'was not being'

- 6.111821. Positive Potential Adverb
 Non-past uppoli 'may be'
 Past ittidoḷi 'might be'
- 6.111822. Negative Potential Adverb
 Non-past uppotri 'may not be'
 Past ittidoṭtri 'might not be'
- 6.111831. Positive Debitive Adverb
 Non-past uppodu 'must be'
 Past ittidoḍu 'must have been'
- 6.111832. Negative Debitive Adverb
 The same as the Negative Potential Adverb.
- 6.111841. Positive Temporal Adverb
 Non-past. uppuṅṅe 'ever being'
 upnaga 'while being'
 upna:ṭi(g̣i) 'as long as one is present'
 Past ittanne 'ever been'
 itnaga 'while one was present'
 itna:ṭi(g̣i) 'as long as one was present'
- 6.111842. Negative Temporal Adverb
 Non-past. uppantE kuḷḷuṅṅe 'ever not being'
 uppantE kuḷnaga 'while not being'
 uppantE kuḷna:ṭi(g̣i) 'as long as one is not present'
 Past uppantE kuḷḍinne 'ever not been'
 uppantE kuḷḍnaga 'while one was not present'
 uppantE kuḷḍna:ṭi(g̣i) 'as long as one wasn't present'

- 6.11191. Positive Infinitive-of-Purpose
 upparE/uppareg±/upparego:skara 'in order to be'
- 6.11192. Negative Infinitive-of-Purpose
 uppantE kullarE/... 'in order not to be'
- 6.111851. Positive Combining-Adverb
 ittātā 'after being'
- 6.111852. Negative Combining-Adverb
 dantE 'after not being'
- 6.111722. Special Negative Verbal Adjective
 Non-past uppanti: ' ... that is not present'
 Past danti: ' ... that was not present'

6.112. Verbs with light-stems (non-u-stems).

6.1121. a:- 'happen, become, take place'

6.112111. Positive Present

Singular.

Fir. a:-p-E 'I become'

Sec. a:-p-a 'you become'

H.m. a:-p-e 'he becomes'

Thi. H.f. a:-p-ali 'she becomes'

N.h. a:-p-uni 'it becomes'

Plural.

Fir. a:-p-a 'we become'

Sec. a:-p-ari 'you become'

Hum. a:-p-eri 'they become'

Thi. N.h. a:-p-a 'those become'

6.112112. Positive Rec.past

Singular.

Fir. a:-y-E 'I became'

Sec. a:-y-a 'you became'

H.m. a:-y-e 'he became'

Thi. H.f. a:-y-ali 'she became'

N.h. a:-ni 'it became'

Plural.

Fir. a:-y-a 'we became'

Sec. a:-y-ari 'you became'

Hum. a:-y-erì 'they became'
 Thi.
 N.h. a:-y-a 'those became'

6.112113. Positive Rem.past

Singular.

Fir. a:-t-E 'I had become'

Sec. a:-t-a 'you had become'

H.m. a:-t-e 'he had become'

Thi. H.f. a:-t-ali 'she had become'

N.h. a:-t-nì 'it had become'

Plural.

Fir. a:-t-a 'we had become'

Sec. a:-t-ari 'you had become'

Hum. a:-t-eri 'they had become'

Thi.
 N.h. a:-t-a 'those had become'

6.112114. Positive Future

Singular.

Fir. a:-w-E 'I will become'

Sec. a:-w-a 'you will become'

H.m. a:-w-e 'he will become'

Thi. H.f. a:-w-ali 'she will become'

N.h. a:-w-u 'it will become'

Plural.

Fir. a:-w-a 'we will become'

Sec. a:-w-ari 'you will become'

Hum. a:-w-eri 'they will become'
 Thi.
 N.h. a:-w-a 'those will become'

6.112115. Positive Subjunctive

Singular.

Fir. a:-tw-E 'I might have become'
 Sec. a:-tw-a 'you might have become'
 H.m. a:-tw-e 'he might have become'
 Thi. H.f. a:-tw-ali 'she might have become'
 N.h. a:-t-u 'it might have become'

Plural.

Fir. a:-tw-a 'we might have become'
 Sec. a:-tw-ari 'you might have become'
 Hum. a:-tw-eri 'they might have become'
 Thi.
 N.h. a:-tw-a 'those might have become'

6.112116. Positive Habitual

The same as for the Positive Present; but, however, if one wants to be specific, then the periphrastic habitual is formed with ul- as the auxiliary. (See 6.11116.)

6.112121. Negative Present

Singular.

Fir. a:-pri 'I do not become'
 Sec. a:-priy-a 'you do not become'
 H.m. a:-priy-e 'he does not become'
 Thi. H.f. a:-priy-ali 'she does not become'
 N.h. a:-pri 'it does not become'

Plural.

- Fir. a:-priy-a 'we do not become'
 Sec. a:-priy-ari 'you do not become'
 Hum. a:-priy-eri 'they do not become'
 N.h. a:-priy-a 'those do not become'

6.112122. Negative Rec.past

Singular.

- Fir. a:-tri 'I did not become'
 Sec. a:-triy-a 'you did not become'
 H.m. a:-triy-e 'he did not become'
 Thi. H.f. a:-triy-ali 'she did not become'
 N.h. a:-tri 'it did not become'

Plural.

- Fir. a:-triy-a 'we did not become'
 Sec. a:-triy-ari 'you did not become'
 Hum. a:-triy-eri 'they did not become'
 N.h. a:-triy-a 'those did not become'

6.112123. Negative Rem.past

The same as Negative Rec.past; but, however, the periphrastic negative can be used. (See 6.11123.)

6.112124. Negative Future

Singular.

- Fir. a:-way-E 'I will not become'
 Sec. a:-way-a 'you will not become'

H.m. a:-way-e 'he will not become'

Thi. H.f. a:-way-ali 'she will not become'

N.h. a:-wa-ni 'it will not become'

Plural.

Fir. a:-way-a 'we will not become'

Sec. a:-way-ari 'you will not become'

Hum. a:-way-eri 'they will not become'

Thi. N.h. a:-way-a 'those will not become'

6.112125. Negative Subjunctive

Singular.

Fir. a:-tway-E 'I might not have become'

Sec. a:-tway-a 'you might not have become'

H.m. a:-tway-e 'he might not have become'

Thi. H.f. a:-tway-ali 'she might not have become'

N.h. a:-twa-ni 'it might not have become'

Plural.

Fir. a:-tway-a 'we might not have become'

Sec. a:-tway-ari 'you might not have become'

Hum. a:-tway-eri 'they might not have become'

Thi. N.h. a:-tway-a 'those might not have become'

6.112126. Negative Habitual

The same as Negative Present, but, as usual, negative can be formed with the auxiliary ul- (See 6.1126.)

- 6.112131. Positive Imperative
- | | N.h. | H.m/f. | Pol.m/f. | H.m. | H.f. |
|-----|------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| Sg. | a: | a:la | a:laya | a:lani | a:lajE |
| Pl. | a:le | a:le | a:leye | a:leni | a:lejE |
- 6.112132. Negative Imperative
- | | N.h. | H.m/f. | Pol.m/f. | H.m. | H.f. |
|-----|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| Sg. | a:wada | a:wada | a:wadaya | a:wadani | a:wadajE |
| Pl. | a:wade | a:wade | a:wadeye | a:wadeni | a:wadejE |
- 6.112141. Positive Hortative
- a:wadi 'Let it (him, her, them) become'
- 6.112142. Negative Hortative
- a:wantE uppadi 'Let it (him, her, them) not become'
- 6.112151. Positive Permissive
- a:-k-E-na: 'May I become?' a:-k-a 'Let us become'
- 6.112152. Negative Permissive
- a:wantE uppugEna: 'May I not become?'
- a:wantE uppuga 'Let us not become'
- 6.112161. Positive Verbal Substantive
- | | | |
|----------|---------|----------------------|
| Pres. | a:-puna | 'to become' |
| Rec.past | a:-na | 'to have become' |
| Rem.past | a:-tna | 'to have had become' |

- 6.1:12162. Negative Verbal Substantive
- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Pres. | a:wantE uppuna | 'not to become' |
| Rec.past | a:wantE itna | 'not to have become' |
| Rem.past | a:wantE ittādna | 'not to have had become' |
- 6.1:12171. Positive Verbal Adjective
- | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------------------|
| Pres. | a:-p-i: | '... that becomes' |
| Rec.past | a:-y-i: | '... that became' |
| Rem.past | a:-t-i: | '... that had become' |
- 6.1:121721. Negative Verbal Adjective
- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Pres. | a:wantE uppi: | '... that does not become' |
| Rec.past | a:wantE itti: | '... that did not become' |
| Rem.past | a:wantE ittīdi: | '... that had not become' |
- 6.1:121722. Special Negative Verbal Adjective
- | | | |
|--|----------|--------------------------|
| | a:wanti: | '... that never becomes' |
|--|----------|--------------------------|
- 6.1:121811. Positive Verbal Adverb
- | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------------|
| Non-past prog. | a:-wontu | 'is becoming' |
| Past prog. | a:-tī | 'was becoming' |
- 6.1:121812. Negative Verbal Adverb
- | | | |
|--|----------|--------------------|
| | a:-wantE | 'without becoming' |
|--|----------|--------------------|
- 6.1:121821. Positive Potential Adverb
- | | | |
|----------|---------|----------------|
| Non-past | a:-woli | 'may become' |
| Past | a:-toli | 'might become' |

- 6.1121822. Negative Potential Adverb
 a:-wotri 'may not become'
- 6.1121831. Positive Debitive Adverb
 Non-past a:-wođu 'must become'
 Past a:-tođu 'must have become'
- 6.1121832. Negative Debitive Adverb
 The same as Negative Potential Adverb. (See 6.1121822.)
- 6.1121841. Positive Temporal Adverbs
 Non-past a:-punne 'ever becoming'
 a:-naga 'while becoming'
 a:-na:ṭi(gi) 'as long as one becomes'
 Past a:-nane 'ever became'
 a:-tnaga 'while became'
 a:-tna:ṭi(gi) 'as long as one became'
- 6.1121842. Negative Temporal Adverbs
 Non-past a:wantE uppunne 'ever not becoming'
 a:wantE upnaga 'while not becoming'
 a:wantE upna:ṭi(gi) 'as long as one is not becoming'
 Past a:wantE itnane 'never became'
 a:wantE itnaga 'while never became'
 a:wantE itna:ṭi(gi) 'as long as one never became'

- 6.1121851. Positive Combining Adverb
 a:-t̄i 'after becoming'
- 6.1121852. Negative Combining Adverb
 a:-wantE 'without becoming'
- 6.112191. Positive Infinitive-of-Purpose
 a:-warE, a:-wareḡi 'in order to become'
- 6.112192. Negative Infinitive-of-Purpose
 a:wantE upparE 'in order not to become'

6.113. Verbs with heavy-stems (u-stems).

6.1131. o:d- 'read, study'

6.113111. Positive Present

Singular.

Fir. o:d-uw-E 'I read'

Sec. o:d-uw-a 'you read'

H.m. o:d-uw-e 'he reads'

Thi. H.f. o:d-uw-ali 'she reads'

N.h. o:d-unu 'it reads'

Plural.

Fir. o:d-uw-a 'we read'

Sec. o:d-uw-ari 'you read'

Hum. o:d-uw-eri 'they read'

Thi. N.h. o:d-uw-a 'those read'

6.113112. Positive Rec.past

Singular.

Fir. o:d-iy-E 'I read'

Sec. o:d-iy-a 'you read'

H.m. o:d-iy-e 'he read'

Thi. H.f. o:d-iy-ali 'she read'

N.h. o:d-ni 'it read'

Plural.

Fir. o:d-iy-a 'we read'

Sec. o:d-iy-ari 'you read'

Hum. o:d-iy-eri 'they read'
 Thi. N.h. o:d-iy-a 'those read'

6.113113. Positive Rem.past

Singular.

Fir. o:d-id-E 'I had read'
 Sec. o:d-id-a 'you had read'
 H.m. o:d-id-e 'he had read'
 Thi. H.f. o:d-id-ali 'she had read'
 N.h. o:d-id-ni 'it had read'

Plural.

Fir. o:d-id-a 'we had read'
 Sec. o:d-id-ari 'you had read'
 Hum. o:d-id-eri 'they had read'
 Thi. N.h. o:d-id-a 'those had read'

6.113114. Positive Future

Singular.

Fir. o:d-E 'I will read'
 Sec. o:d-a 'you will read'
 H.m. o:d-e 'he will read'
 Thi. H.f. o:d-ali 'she will read'
 N.h. o:d-u 'it will read'

Plural.

Fir. o:d-a 'we will read'
 Sec. o:d-ari 'you will read'

Hum. o:d-erî 'they will read'
 Thi. N.h. o:d-a 'those will read'

6.113115. Positive Subjunctive

Singular.

Fir. o:d-idw-E 'I might have read'
 Sec. o:d-idw-a 'you might have read'
 H.m. o:d-idw-e 'he might have read'
 Thi. H.f. o:d-idw-ali 'she might have read'
 N.h. o:d-idw-u 'it might have read'

Plural.

Fir. o:d-idw-a 'we might have read'
 Sec. o:d-idw-ari 'you might have read'
 Hum. o:d-idw-eri 'they might have read'
 Thi. N.h. o:d-idw-a 'those might have read'

6.113116. Positive Habitual

The same as Positive Present; but, however, periphrastic habitual can be formed with auxiliary ul- (See, 6.11116.)

6.113121. Negative Present

Singular.

Fir. o:d-uri 'I do not read'
 Sec. o:d-urij-a 'you do not read'
 H.m. o:d-urij-e 'he does not read'
 Thi. H.f. o:d-urij-ali 'she does not read'
 N.h. o:d-uri 'it does not read'

Plural.

- Fir. o:d-urⁱy-a 'we do not read'
 Sec. o:d-urⁱy-arⁱ 'you do not read'
 Hum. o:d-urⁱy-erⁱ 'they do not read'
 Thi. N.h. o:d-urⁱy-a 'those do not read'

6.113122. Negative Rec.past

Singular.

- Fir. o:d-idri 'I did not read'
 Sec. o:d-idriy-a 'you did not read'
 H.m. o:d-idriy-e 'he did not read'
 Thi. H.f. o:d-idriy-alⁱ 'she did not read'
 N.h. o:d-idri 'it did not read'

Plural.

- Fir. o:d-idriy-a 'we did not read'
 Sec. o:d-idriy-arⁱ 'you did not read'
 Hum. o:d-idriy-erⁱ 'they did not read'
 Thi. N.h. o:d-idriy-a 'those did not read'

6.113123. Negative Rem.past

The same as Negative Rec.past; but, however, periphrastic negative can be formed auxiliary ul- (See, 6.11123.)

6.113124. Negative Future

Singular.

- Fir. o:d-ay-E 'I will not read'
 Sec. o:d-ay-a 'you will not read'

H.m. o:d-ay-e 'he will not read'

Thi. H.f. o:d-ay-ali 'she will not read'

N.h. o:d-a-ni 'it will not read'

Plural.

Fir. o:d-ay-a 'we will not read'

Sec. o:d-ay-ari 'you will not read'

Hum. o:d-ay-eri 'they will not read'

N.h. o:d-ay-a 'those will not read'

6.113125. Negative Subjunctive

Singular.

Fir. o:d-idway-E 'I might not have read'

Sec. o:d-idway-a 'you might not have read'

H.m. o:d-idway-e 'he might not have read'

Thi. H.f. o:d-idway-ali 'she might not have read'

N.h. o:d-idwa-ni 'it might not have read'

Plural.

Fir. o:d-idway-a 'we might not have read'

Sec. o:d-idway-ari 'you might not have read'

Hum. o:d-idway-eri 'they might not have read'

Thi. N.h. o:d-idway-a 'those might not have read'

6.113126. Negative Habitual

The same as Negative Present; but, however, periphrastic construction can be formed with auxiliary ul- (See, 6.1126.)

6.113131. Positive Imperative

N.h.	H.m/f.	Pol.m/f.	H.m.	H.f.
Sg. o:dī	o:dla	o:dlaya	o:dlaṇi	o:dlaḷE
Pl. o:di	o:dle	o:dleye	o:dleṇi	o:dleḷE

6.113132. Negative Imperative

N.h.	H.m/f.	Pol.m/f.	H.m.	H.f.
Sg. o:daḍa	o:daḍa	o:daḍaya	o:daḍaṇi	o:daḍaḷE
Pl. o:dade	o:dade	o:dadeye	o:dadeṇi	o:dadeḷE

6.113141. Positive Hortative

o:dadī 'Let it (him, her, them) read'

6.113142. Negative Hortative

o:dantE uppadi 'Let it (him, her, them) not read'

6.113151. Positive Permissive

o:digEna: 'May I read?' o:diga 'Let us read'

6.113152. Negative Permissive

o:dantE uppigEna: 'May I not read?'

o:dantE uppuga 'Let us not read'

6.113161. Positive Verbal Substantive

Pres. o:d-una 'to read'

Rec.past o:d-na 'to have read'

Rem.past o:d-īdna 'to have had read'

- 6.113162. Negative Verbal Sstantive
- Pres. o:dantE uppuna 'not to read'
- Rec.past o:dantE itna 'not to have read'
- Rem.past o:dantE ittīdna 'not to have had read'
- 6.113171. Positive Verbal Adjective
- Pres. o:d-i: '... that reads'
- Rec.past o:d-īd-i: '... that read'
- Rem.past o:d-ītitt-i: '... that had read'
- 6.1131721. Negative Verbal Adjective
- Pres. o:dantE uppi: '... that does not read'
- Rec.past o:dantE itti: '... that did not read'
- Rem.past o:dantE ittīdi: '... that had not read'
- 6.1131722. Special **Negative** Verbal Adjective
- o:danti: '... that never reads'
- 6.1131811. Positive Verbal Adverb
- Non-past prog. o:d-ontu 'is reading'
- Past prog. o:d-īti 'was reading'
- 6.1131812. Negative Verbal Adverb
- o:d-antE 'without reading'
- 6.1131821. Positive Potential Adverb
- Non-past o:d-oli 'may read'
- Past o:d-īd-oli 'might read'

- 6.1131822. Negative Potential Adverb
 o:d-otri 'may not read'
- 6.1131831. Positive Debitive Adverb
 Non-past o:d-odu 'must read'
 Past o:-id-odu 'must have read'
- 6.1131832. Negative Debitive Adverb
 The same as Negative Potential Adverb, see 6.1131822.
- 6.1131841. Positive Temporal Adverbs
 Non-past o:d-unne 'ever reading'
 o:d-naga 'while reading'
 o:d-na:ṭi(g̣i) 'as long as one reads'
 Past o:d-idinne 'ever have read'
 o:d-idnaga 'while have read'
 o:d-idna:ṭi(g̣i) 'as long as one has read'
- 6.1131842. Negative Temporal Adverbs
 Non-past o:dantE uppunne 'ever not reading'
 o:dantE upnaga 'while not reading'
 o:dantE upna:ṭi(g̣i) 'as long as one does not read'
 Past o:dantE itnane 'never have read'
 o:dantE itnaga 'while one didn't read'
 o:dantE itna:ṭi(g̣i) 'as long as one didn't read'

- 6.1131851. Positive Combining Adverb
 o:d-it̄ī 'after reading'
- 6.1131852. Negative Combining Adverb
 o:d-antE 'without reading'
- 6.113191. Positive Infinitive-of-purpose
 o:d-arE, o:d-areḡī 'in order to read'
- 6.113192. Negative Infinitive-of-purpose
 o:dantE upparE 'in order not to read'

6.2. Sample Illustrations.

6.21. Time Expressions.

ini 'today, this day'

ediri kastalE (front darkness) 'twilight'

elle 'tomorrow'

ella:pji 'day after tomorrow'

a:ni 'that day'

ko:dE 'yesterday'

kastalE, kattalE 'dark; darkness'

kastalE:naga 'while day ends and night begins'

ka:la 'time as in life-time'

kriṣṇa pakṣa, kriṭṇa pacca 'Black Fortnight i.e., from the Full Moon day to the New Moon day, usually fifteen days'.

ja:ma 'three hours' duration for referring day or night by the "quarters"; day consists of four quarters and night, four quarters'.

yuga 'Era; Age (of the world)'

yuga:di 'Tulu New Year's Day, usually comes in April 12-16, based on the position of the Sun in the Zodiac.

sukla pakṣa, sukla pacca 'Bright Fortnight i.e., from the New Moon day to the Full Moon day, usually fifteen days'.

tingali, tingolu 'month, usually thirty days'.

tingalṭidya, tingoltidya 'First day of the month'

tarE (head) 'generation'.

dina 'day, twenty-four hours'.
 dembu 'sun-shine'
 saṅkra:nti 'last day of the month'
 samaya, tamaya 'time; length of time'
 naḍu pagelā 'mid-day'
 naḍu ra:tri 'mid-night'
 ra:tri, ra:ttiri, ra:trE 'night, usually 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.'
 punnamE 'Full Moon day'
 poḷtu, portu, pottu 'time, o'clock'
 po:yi: warṣa 'last year'
 po:yi: wa:ra 'last week'
 pakṣa, pacca 'Fortnight, usually fifteen days'.
 pagelā 'day time, usually twelve hours, when the Sun shines'.
 pra:ya, pira:ya 'age (of human beings)'.
 bolcarE, ka:ndE 'morning'
 bolca, bolpu 'light, shine, brightness'.
 bolcapuga:la, pulyekkala 'dawn, usually after 4 a.m. to 6 a.m.'
 bolca:naga, bolpa:naga 'while day breaks'.
 bayya 'evening'
 barpi: warṣa 'next year'
 barpi: wa:ra 'next week'
 warṣa, warsa, orsa 'year, twelve months'.
 wa:ra, -a:ra 'week, seven days'.
 mussaṅjE 'dusk; twilight'.

mola:ni, mora:ni 'day before yesterday'

madhya:nna, madya:na 'noon'

madya ra:tri 'mid-night'

6.22. Names of the days.

a:dityawa:ra, a:yitya:ra, aytta:ra, aytara 'Sunday'

so:mawa:ra, so:ma:ra, to:ma:ra, to:mara 'Monday'

an̄ga:rE, an̄garE 'Tuesday'

budhawa:ra, budawa:ra, buda:ra, budara 'Wednesday'

guruwa:ra, gurwa:ra, gura:ra, gurara 'Thursday'

ṣukrawa:ra, ṣukra:ra, sukra:ra, sukrara, tukrara 'Friday'

ṣaniwa:ra, ṣanya:ra, sanyara, tanyara, taniya:ra 'Saturday'

6.23. Names of the months.

paggu 'First month of the Tulu year, April 12-16 to May 12-16'.

be:ṣa, be:sa 'May 12-16 to June 12-16'.

ka:rtiṅgaḷi, ka:rteli, ka:rti 'June 12-16 to July 12-16'.

a:ti 'July 12-16 to August 12-16'.

so:na, so:na 'August 12-16 to September 12-16'.

kanya 'September 12-16 to October 12-16'.

tolen̄gaḷi, tolen̄golu, toLE 'October 12-16 to November 12-16'.

ja:rtE, ja:rdE, koḍi 'November 12-16 to December 12-16'.

dhanu, danu 'December 12-16 to January 12-16'.

makara 'January 12-16 to February 12-16'.

ma:gi, ma:yi 'February 12-16 to March 12-16'.

suggi, puyintelâ 'March 12-16 to April 12-16'.

6.24. Directional Expressions.

ide(gâ) 'to this place'

inçi 'this side'

edârâ 'in front of'

edatâ 'left, left-side'

oytE 'in which place'

onçi 'which side'

ode(gâ) 'to which place'

oleyi, ula:yi 'inside'

olpa, olpa 'what direction'

orda 'curved, bent'

o:lu, o:lu 'where'

o:rE 'crooked, zigzag'

aytE 'in that place'

ançi 'that side'

adi 'underneath, under'

ade(gâ) 'to that place'

adda 'lengthwise, crosswise'

alpa, alpa 'that direction'

awulu, awulu 'there'

kaytolu, kaytalâ 'nearby'

kodi 'top, peak'
 ko:di 'corner'
 kadE 'last, end'
 gundi 'depth'
 tenkepa, tenka:yi 'South'
 tenke:padde:dikki 'South-west'
 tenke:mude:dikki 'South-east'
 dumbu 'forward'
 du:ra 'far away; distance'
 sitti, tirti, hitti 'below, down'
 si:da 'direct, shortest route'
 suru 'start, beginning'
 sarta 'straight'
 netE 'in this place'
 nedipa, nedpa 'heightwise, pillar-like'
 pideyi, pida:yi 'outside'
 pira 'back, rear'
 pirapa 'backwards'
 paddepa, padde:yi 'West'
 badkepa, badaka:yi 'North'
 badke:padde:dikki 'North-west'
 badke:mude:dikki 'North-east'
 bali, bari 'side, edge, beach'

balat̥ 'right, right-side'
 mitt̥ 'above, upwards'
 me:l̥ 'upside'
 mut̥ta 'near, nearby'
 mud̥epa, mud̥a:yi 'East'
 mul̥pa, mul̥pa 'this direction'
 mud̥el̥ 'bottom (of the tree, hill, pillar, etc)'
 mu:l̥u, mu:l̥u 'here'

6.25. Monetary Expressions.

a:n̥E, a:n̥E 'a nickel coin worth of 1/16 of a Rupee'
 ka:s̥i 'a copper coin worth of 1/384 of a Rupee'
 cak̥ra 'a silver coin worth of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee'
 cawala 'a nickel coin worth of 1/8 of a Rupee'
 ta:ra 'a copper coin worth of 1/96 of a Rupee'
 dod̥du '1/48 of a Rupee' (no coin, value only)
 naya paysa 'a copper coin worth of 1/100 of a Rupee'
 no:t̥u 'Bill (of one Rupee, two Rupees, five Rupees, etc)'
 rupa:yi 'Rupee' (a **silver** coin, and also a Bill)
 ruwi, ruyi '1/192 of a Rupee (a copper coin)'
 pawan̥i 'a gold coin worth of fifteen Rupees'
 pa:wali 'see /cak̥ra/ above; a silver coin'
 pa:w̥an̥E 'a copper coin worth of 1/64 of a Rupee'
 bol̥li, bol̥li 'a value equal to 3/16 of a Rupee'

waraha 'a value equal to four Rupees'

mukka:lî 'see /pa:wanĒ/ above; a copper coin'

6.26. Measurement Expressions.

ipci 'inch'

udda 'length'

ekkare 'acre'

ettara 'height'

oddi 'a unit of four things'

agela 'breadth, width'

angela 'approximately equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; $1/16$ of a /ko:lu/'

adi 'foot'

alatĒ, alatĒ 'measurement'

awunsu 'ounce, oz.'

a:lî 'one man's length in measuring height and depth'

a:la, a:la 'depth'

kilo 'kilogram'

kilo:mi:tari 'kilometer'

kutti 'a unit of liquid measurement, approximately equal to nine cups; $3/4$ of a /be:lĒ/, see below.'

kuppi, ba:tli 'one bottle; 24 ozs.'

ke:ji 'kilogramme'

ko:lu 'a unit of linear measurement; approximately equal to one yard; $16/angela/$, see above.'

- ko:rji 'equal to 42 /mudi/, see below.'
- kayli 'one stalk of banana, coconut, palm-fruit, etc.'
- kaṭṭa 'one standard bundle of grass, leaves, firewood, etc.'
- kaṇḍi 'equal to 42 /maṇu/, see below.'
- kaḷasE, kalasE 'a unit of volume measurement, equal to 10 or 14 /se:ri/, see below.'
- ka:li 'equal to volume or weight of a grain'
- kṣaṇa, cana 'second (of time)'
- kwayari '24 sheets of paper'
- ge:na, ge:na 'one palm-length (from tip of little finger to the tip of thumb when stretched fully outwards)'
- gE:lanḥ 'gallon' (for gasoline, kerosene, etc.)
- go:ni, go:ni 'one sack-bag; equal to two /mudi/, see below.'
- gaja 'one yard'
- gaṇṭE 'one hour'
- gaḷigE 'a unit of time equal to 24 minutes'
- cimṭi, cimṭi 'one pinch (of powder, snuff, spice, etc.)'
- ceṇḍi 'one bundle (of flowers containing 1,000)'
- jo:du 'one pair'
- ja:gḥ 'space, spacious'
- ja:ma 'a unit of time equal to 7½ /gaḷigE/, see above'
- yu:niṭḥ 'one kilo watt hour in electricity'
- ṭanni 'one ton'
- ḍabbi 'equal to two /maṇu/, see below.'

- tottE 'one heap of dry leaves or pieces of grass'
 toLE 'one Rupee-weight; approximately equal to one oz.'
 dina 'one day; 60 /galigE/, see above.'
 dinna, dinna 'weight'
 dajan̄ 'one dozen'
 dadE 'equal to three/se:r̄/, see below.'
 dappa 'thickness'
 suttalatE, suttalatE 'perimeter'
 su:di 'one bundle of hay which can fill inside the space of
 two folded hands together'
 senti:tar̄ 'centimeter'
 sent̄s̄ 'one cent area; 1/100 of an acre'
 se:r̄ 'a unit of volume or weight equal to approximately one
 kilogram; 80 /toLE/, see above.'
 sala:yi '100 /su:di/, see above.'
 nimiṣa 'minute'
 litar̄ 'liter'
 ri:mu '500 sheets of paper'
 puṇḍi 'one handful (of grains, powder, etc.)'
 pudE 'one head-load'
 puḍa:yi 'one basketful'
 paṅce:r̄ '5 /se:r̄/, see above.'
 paṅyE 'one bunch of banana'
 pawuṇḍu 'pound, lb.'

pa:wu 'a unit equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a /se:ri/, see above.'

pharla:ngi, parla:ngi 'one furlong'

be:lE, be:lE 'a unit equal to 12 /walaṅka/, see below.'

ba:yi 'one mouthful (of food)'

walaṅka, raṅka 'a unit of liquid measurement; approximately equal to one cup'

wisti:rna, isti:rna 'area'

millilitari 'milliliter'

mi:ṭari 'meter'

mukuḷi, mukuli 'one mouthful of liquid food'

muḍi '42 /se:ri/, see above.'

muṇḍa 'same as/a:lḷi/, see above.'

moḷa, mula 'one hand length; from the tip of little finger to the end of elbow.'

mayli 'mile'

ma:rpu 'a unit of length equal to the two outward stretched hands' length.'

maṇu 'equal to approximately 80 lbs.'

6.27. Numerical Cardinals.

oṇji 'one'

eraḍi, raḍḍi 'two'

mu:ji 'three'

na:lḷi 'four'

ayni 'five'
 a:ji 'six'
 e:l̥i, e:l̥i 'seven'
 eṇma, eḍma 'eight'
 ormba 'nine'
 patt̥i 'ten'
 pattonji 'eleven'
 padra:d̥i 'twelve'
 padimu:ji, padmu:ji 'thirteen'
 padna:l̥i 'fourteen'
 padneyn̥i 'fifteen'
 padna:ji 'sixteen'
 padne:l̥i, padne:l̥i 'seventeen'
 padnenma, padnedma 'eighteen'
 padnormba 'nineteen'
 iruwa, irwa 'twenty'
 iruwattōji 'twenty-one'
 iruwatterad̥i, iruwattaradd̥i 'twenty-two'
 iruwattamu:ji 'twenty-three'
 iruwattana:l̥i 'twenty-four'
 iruwattayn̥i 'twenty-five'
 iruwatta:ji 'twenty-seven'
 iruwatte:l̥i, iruwatte:l̥i 'twenty-seven'
 iruwattenma, iruwattedma 'twenty-eight'

iruwattormba 'twenty-nine'
 muppa 'thirty'
 na:rpa 'forty'
 aywa 'fifty'
 ajpa 'sixty'
 elpa, elpa 'seventy'
 enpa 'eighty'
 sonpa 'ninety'
 nu:du 'one hundred'
 nu:ttənji 'one hundred and one'
 nu:tterađi, nu:ttarađi 'one hundred and two'
 nu:ttamu:ji 'one hundred and three'
 nu:ttana:l̄i 'one hundred and four'
 nu:ttapatt̄i 'one hundred and ten'
 nu:ttapadneyn̄i 'one hundred and fifteen'
 nu:ttayiruwa 'one hundred and twenty'
 irnu:du 'two hundred'
 munnu:du 'three hundred'
 na:l̄nu:du 'four hundred'
 aynu:du 'five hundred'
 a:jinu:du 'six hundred'
 e:l̄nu:du, e:l̄n̄i:du 'seven hundred'
 en̄manu:du, eđmanu:du 'eight hundred'
 ormbanu:du 'nine hundred'
 sa:wira, sa:ra 'one thousand'

lakṣa, lacca, lecca 'one hundred thousand; 1/10 million'

ko:ṭi 'crore; 10 million'

6.28. Fractional Cardinals.

ka:lḥ 'one quarter'

opje:ka:lḥ 'one and one quarter'

eraḍe:ka:lḥ, raḍḍe:ka:lḥ 'two and one quarter'

mu:je:ka:lḥ 'three and one quarter' &c. &c.

arda 'one half'

opjarE 'one and one half'

eraḍarE, raḍḍarE 'two and one half'

mu:jarE 'three and one half'

na:larE 'four and one half' &c. &c.

mukka:lḥ 'three quarters'

opje:mukka:lḥ 'one and three quarters'

eraḍe:mukka:lḥ, raḍḍe:mukka:lḥ 'two and three quarters'

mu:je:mukka:lḥ 'three and three quarters'

na:le:mukka:lḥ 'four and three quarters' &c. &c.

pa:lḥ, aṃṣa, aṃsa 'part, share, division'

mu:jene:wopji (mu:ji + ene: + (w)opji) 'one third (1/3)'

mu:jene:yeradḥ 'two thirds (2/3)'

mu:jeṭḥwopji (mu:ji + ṭḥ + (w)opji) 'one third (1/3)'

mu:jeṭḥradḥ 'two thirds (2/3)'

aynene:wopji, aynetḥwopji 'one fifth (1/5)'

aynene:mu:ji, aynetḥmu:ji 'three fifths (3/5)' &c. &c.

6.281. Adverbial Numerals:

See section 2.1152.

a:ye ora unpe (he once eat-pres.-he) 'he eats once (a day)'

a:l̥i mukkal̥i unpal̥i (she three-times eat-pres.-she) 'she eats
three times (a day)'

a:ye kayi ormE şa:yi antonde (he hand once-whole ink do-refl.-
rec.pt.-he) 'he stained his entire hand himself with ink'

a:l̥i oruwa:ra kelasantal̥i (she one-round work-do-rec.pt.-she)
'she finished her first turn (of work)'

pugE ill̥i orbadi a:n̥i (smoke house once-complete happen-rec.pt.
-it) 'smoke spread throughout the house'

a:ye na:l̥isarti batte (he four-times come-rec.pt.-he) 'he came
four times'

a:ye idi:na:l̥isarti sariyante (he four-times-complete correct-
do-rec.pt.-he) 'he mended (it) four times completely'

a:l̥i na:l̥isartipu:ra kelasantal̥i (she four-times-round work-
-do-rec.pt.-he) 'she finished her four turns (of work)'

6.29. onji ruwito katE (one copper-coin-gen. story)

'A Story of a Copper-coin.'

$\# \text{onja:nonji (onji-a:n\dot{i}-onji) u:ru-d\dot{u} onji arasu itte-kErE\#}$ (one-it-happened-one country-inst. one king he-was-quote) 'People say, there was a king in some country'. $\# \text{a:ya-g\dot{i} onji mage itte\#}$ (he-dat. one son he-was) 'He had a son'. $\# \text{a:ye \text{sa:le-g\dot{i} po:wontu itte\#}$ (he school-dat. go-prog.adv. he-was) 'He was going to school'. $\# \text{a: arasu-na mantri-na magal-la aw-w-e: \text{sa:le-g\dot{i} po:-wontu ittali\#}$ (that king-gen. minister-gen. daughter-too ~~that-emp~~ school-dat. go-prog.adv. she-was) 'Also the daughter of the Minister of that king was going to the same school'. $\# \text{mantrimagalEkay-t\dot{i} onji ruwi itni\#}$ (minister-daughter-hand-inst. one copper-coin it-was) 'The minister's daughter had a copper-coin in her hand'. $\# \text{awwe-n\dot{i} arasumage getonde\#}$ (that-acc. king-son take-rec.past-he) 'The Prince took it'. $\# \text{ince-ne: mast\dot{i} dina po:-nu\#}$ (thus-emph. many day go-rec.past-it) 'In this way, many days were passed'. $\# \text{ruwi pira kol-na-ne: idye\#}$ (copper-coin back give-past-inf.-emph. be-neg.-he) 'He did not give back the copper coin'. $\# \text{kade-k\dot{i} onjidina mantrimagali ke:n-t\dot{i} bud-yali\#}$ (last-dat. one-day minister-daughter ask-comb.vb. leave-re.past-she) 'At last one day the minister's daughter asked him right away'. $\# \text{ena ruwi pira koll\dot{a}:-nt\dot{i} panda-li\#}$ (my copper-coin back give-imp.sg.-ind.-quote say-rec.past-she) 'She said to him to give back her copper-coin'. $\# \text{ra:jakuma:ra-g\dot{i} ko:pa bat-ni\#}$ (king-son-dat. anger come-

rec.past-it) 'The prince was angry'. #are: opji ruwi-t̃i ja:do
a:punu# (oh!-intj. one copper-coin-inst. what happen-pres.-inf.)
'Aey! what can you do with one copper-coin?' #i: opji ruwinla
ke:nuwana:# (you one copper-coin-la-theme ask-pres.-you-interr.)
'Do you ask for this one copper-coin also?'
#opji ruwiy-a:nda ja:nE# (one copper-coin-even-though what)
'What, even if it is one copper-coin!' #e:ñi opji ruwi-t̃i opji
de:wasta:na kaṭṭo:tu muguli ijipo:wE:nt̃i mantrina magal̃i paṇḍal̃i#
(I one copper-coin-inst. one temple build-caus.-after gold-crown
keep-caus.-fut.-I-thus minister-gen daughter say-rec.past-she)
'I can make the temple built and a gold crown place on it with
this one copper-coin, thus said the minister's daughter'
#unde-ñi ke:ṇṇ-a:yen-e: si:da illa-g̃i po:ye# (this-acc. hear-rec.
past-inf.-he-emph. direct house-dat. go-rec.past-he) 'After hearing
these words, he went direct to his house'. #ba:ri: be:ja:ronṭu
uṇantEla tinantEla kedontu itte# (very sorrow-inst. dine-without-
even eat-without-even lie-down-prog. be-rec.past-he) 'Out of
extreme sorrow, he was lying down without eating and drinking'.
#i:ta:naga a:ya-na appe bat̃it̃i ja:ye-g̃i i: be:ja:ronṭulla:nt̃i
ke:ṇḍal̃i# (this-happen-rec.past-while his-gen. mother come-rec.
past-after why-dat. you sorrow-inst-be-pres.-you-thus ask-rec.
past-she) 'Meanwhile his mother came and asked him, why are you
sad?' #ayk̃i a:ye paṇḍe eṅk̃i mantrimagal̃eñi madimE:woḍu# (it-dat.

he say-rec.past-he I-dat. minister-daughter-acc. marriage-happen-
must) 'To this he replied, I should marry the minister's daughter'

#a:l̥i̥ paṇḍal̥i̥ nekk-a: i: be:ja:rantonodu# (she say-rec.past-she
this-dat.-int-marker you sorrow-do-refl.-should) 'She said, should
you worry for this?' #elle-ne: mantrimagele-n̥i̥ madim̥po:p̥E#

(tomorrow-emph. minister-daughter-acc. marriage-do-caus.-pres.-I)

'Tomorrow itself, I arrange for your marriage with the minister's
daughter'. #i: ja:la be:ja:rantonotri:# (you at-all worry-refl.-
should-not) 'You need not worry at all'.

#arasu paṇḍi: pa:teronku e:rla ed̥i̥ pa:terr̥E unda:# (king say-
rec.past-adj. word-dat. who-la-theme/^{front} speak-caus.inf. be-pres.-it)

'Is there anybody who can talk against the words of a King?'

#mantri a:wu:nt̥i̥ paṇḍe# (minister yes-thus say-rec.past-he)

'The minister agreed'. #manada:ni ba:ri: gadd̥i̥ madim̥E:n̥i̥#

(next-day very grand-inst. marriage-happen-rec.past-it) 'Next day
marriage took place very magnificently'.

#ra:jakuma:re mantrimagal̥en̥i̥ kudureda mitt̥i̥ kul̥lo:yijontu po:ye#
(prince minister-daughter-acc. horse-gen. top sit-refl.-place-prog.
go-rec.past-he) 'The prince went away with the minister's

daughter on the horse back'. #po:tu po:tu ba:ri du:ra op̥ji ka:d̥i̥g̥i̥
bat̥i̥t̥i̥ se:riyer̥i̥# (go-after go-after very distance one forest-dat.
come-after reach-rec.past-they) 'After travelling for a long time,

they arrived at a distant forest'. #ba:ri: a:ya:sa:t̥i̥ it̥n̥i̥# (very

tiresomeness-happen-after be-rec.past-it) 'They were very tired'.
 #alpane: opji kerE itni# (there-emph. one pond be-rec.past-it)
 'There was a pond quite nearby'. #ayt̃i iruwerla ni:ri pariyeri#
 (it-inst. two-persons-also water drink-rec.past-they) 'Both of
 them drank water in it'. #alpane: opji pa:dE itni# (there-emph.
 one rock be-rec.past-it) 'There was a rock quite nearby'. #mantri
 magal̃i kedo:ndal̃i# (minister-daughter sleep-rec.past-she) 'The
 minister's daughter lied down'. #ade:ge: nedrE batni# (there-dat.
 -emph. slumber come-rec.past-it) 'Right there, she slept'.
 #ba:ri: nedrE# (very slumber) 'What a sleep!'. #i:ta:naga
 mantrimagal̃ena me:daled̃i opji ruwini kaṭ̃iti ra:jakuma:re si:da
 kudureda mitt̃i kudontu po::ye# (this-much-happen-while minister's
 daughter-gen. top-end-of-Saree-inst. one copper-coin-acc. tie-after
 prince direct horse-gen. top sit-prog. go-emph.-rec.past-he) 'When
 this was so, the prince tied a copper-coin to the top-end of the
 Saree of the minister's daughter, sat on the horse and went away
 for ever'. #mantrimagal̃egi eccarigE:ni# (minister-daughter-dat.
 awakening-happen-rec.past-it) 'The minister's daughter woke up'.
 #anci: ipci: su:yal̃i# (that-side this-side see-rec.past-she) 'She
 looked here and there'. #arasumage idye# (king-son be-neg.-he)
 'The prince is not here'. #na:dyal̃i oletal̃i# (search-rec.past-
 she call-rec.past-she) 'She searched, shouted'. #a:ye idyene:
 idye# (he be-pres.neg.-he-emph. be-pres.neg.-he) 'He is not at
 all here'. #ba:ri: po:dital̃i# (very frighten-rec.past-she) 'She

was very frightened'. #aliyaḷi# (cry-rec.past-she) 'She cried'.
 #i:ta:naga a:lēna me:daledḷi oṇji gaṇṭḷi so:jini# (this-much-happen-
 while she-gen. top-end-of-Saree-inst. one knot seem-rec.past-it.)
 'Meanwhile she saw a knot in the top-end of her Saree'. #giḷṭḷi
 su:yaḷi# (untie-after see-rec.past-she) 'She untied the knot and
 saw'. #ayṭḷi oṇji ruwi itni# (it-inst. one copper-coin be-rec.past
 -it) 'There was a copper-coin in it'. #ku:ḍḷe: gotta:ni# (soon-
 even-emph. knowledge-happen-rec.past-it) 'Quite immediately she
 understood'. #ra:jakuma:re pagē ti:rpareḷi madimEntonna# (prince
 enmity pay-off-in-order-to marriage-do-pres.-inf.) 'The prince
 married in order to take revenge of me'. #sari# (correct) 'O.K.'
 #ja:nempuṇa# (what-do-pres.inf.) 'What to do now!' #si:da
 naḍatontu ka:ḍḷṭṭi piḍeyi po:yaḷi# (direct walk-prog. forest-ag.
 outside go-rec.past-she) 'She walked out of the forest directly'.
 #puṇyoyku kastalē:tri# (virtue-dat. darkness-happen-rec.past-neg.--
 it) 'Luckily, it was not dark'. #alpane: oṇji u:ru itni# (there-
 emph. one village be-rec.past-it) 'Nearby there was a village'.
 #awulu oṇji illoḷu batḷṭi a:ni ra:tri kuddalḷi# (there one house-inst
 come-after that-day night sit-rec.past-she) 'There she came and
 stayed in a house that night'. #manada:ni bolcarē lakḷṭi aṅgaḍiḷi
 po:yaḷi# (next-day morning wake-after shop-dat. go-rec.past-she)
 'She got up next day morning, and went to the shop'. #oṇji ruwiki
 ari koṇḍubattalḷi# (one copper-coin-dat. rice bring-rec.past.-she)

'She brought rice for one copper'. #kaytoḷuda ka:d̪id̪i masti
 nawilulu itta# (nearby-gen. forest-inst. many peacocks be-rec.past
 -they) 'There were many peacocks in the nearby forest'. #umbali
 a: arini kondupo:tu nelaṭi birkiyaḷi# (this-woman that rice-acc.
 take-after ground-inst. spread-rec.past-she) 'She spread the rice
 on the ground'. #nawilulu arini pejjaregi suruwanta# (peacocks
 rice-acc. pick-in-order-to begin-rec.past-they) 'The peacocks
 started to pick the rice'. #arini tindonte: upnaga garini kuṭṭa#
 (rice-acc. eat-prog. be-while quill-acc. shake-rec.past-they)
 'The peacocks shook off their quills(feathers) while eating rice.'
 #ba:ri: gari bu:l̪nu# (very quill fall-rec.past-it) 'Plenty of quills
 fell down'. #awwenimanta pejiti oṭṭantaḷi# (that-acc.-all pick-
 after gather-rec.past-she) 'She gathered all of them'. #ayto
 bi:sanigEntaḷi# (it-gen. fan-do-rec.past-she) 'She made fans out
 of them'. #a: bi:sanigeni angadigi kondupo:tu ma:riyaḷi# (that
 fan-acc. shop-dat. take-after sell-rec.past-she) 'She sold the
 fans to the shop'. #a: dodduḍu tanki bo:da:no sa:ma:n̪i getondaḷi#
 (that money-inst. herself-dat. must-happen-past-inf.gen. thing-acc.
 buy-rec.past-she) 'She bought the necessary things for her by that
 money'. #awwe: u:ruḍu a: ka:d̪ida kaytole: onji kinyo gudisaḷi
 kaṭiti kuddaḷi# (that-emph. village-inst. that forest-gen. nearby-
 emph. one small-gen. hut build-after sit-rec.past-she) 'She built
 a small hut in that very village near the forest and stayed there'

#incene: bi:sanigE kaṭiti masti doddu sampa:danE antali# (this-way-emph. fan- tie-after much money earnings do-rec.past-she)
 'She earned a lot of money in this way only'. #kaḍeki oṇji
 de:wasta:na kaṭto:tu baṅga:raḍa muguli ijipo:yali# (last-dat. one temple build-after gold-gen. crown keep-caus.-rec.past-she) 'At last she built a temple and placed a gold crown on it'. #a:ni ba:ri: gaddida aṣana# (that day very grand-gen. feast) 'There was a grand feast that day'. #manta: u:ruda:kulenla paṅtali# (all-emph. village-they-acc.-even say-rem.past-she) 'She had invited all the people of all the country'. #manterla barteri# (all-even come-rem. past-they) 'All the people had come even'. #a: arasumagela barte# (that king-son-even come-rem.past-he) 'Even the son of that king had come'. #a:yagi umbalenī su:punne ba:ri: kuṣiya:nī# (he-dat. this-girl-acc. see-pres.-inf.-after very like-rec.past-it) 'After seeing her, he liked her very much'. #umbaleḡla a:ya oṭṭugu uppareḡi manasa:nī# (this-girl-dat-even he-gen. together be-caus-inf. mind-happen-rec.past-it) 'Her mind also agreed to live with him'. #ayti betti a:kulu iruwerla oṭṭugu sukho:nṭu itterikerE# (it-ag. afterwards they two-persons-even together happiness-inst. be-rec.past-they-hearsay) 'It is heard, they were living together happily since then'.

6.3. Proverbs.

6.30. The proverbs play an important role in the language-system. They almost lose their lexical meaning, and get special emphasis on their causal and referential effects. A few of them can even be connected with some of the historical events after which they became classic. Some others have the restricted usage which is indicated whenever applicable. Here are the proverbs in the alphabetical order.

6.31. ga:delu (ga:dE-lu) 'proverbs'

#itnola po:nu mardida guna# (be-rec.past-inf.-la-theme go-rec.past-it medicine-gen. virtue) 'Everything is lost due to planning'

#ireta mitti mullu bu:lundala irE paripuna mulluda mitti irE bu:lundala irE paripuna# (leaf-gen. top thorn fall-rec.past-it-even-though leaf tear-pres.-inf. thorn-gen. top leaf fall-rec.past-even though leaf tear-pres.-inf.) 'The poor man has to suffer'

#uggelda ko:ponṭu piṅkaṅi jekkantE kulluṇana:# (well-gen. anger-inst. anus wash-without sit-pres.-inf.-int.) 'Is it wise to quarrel with the benefactor?'

#ulcaṅi pi:ki kalladakuṇa# (watery feces-dat. stone-throw-pres.-inf.) 'To tease an unsociable person'

#undu raccetti budani awu gu:pjitti budani# (this fibrous-non-edible-part-ag. leave-rec.past-neg.-it that non-edible-inner-stalk-ag. leave-rec.past-neg.-it) 'Two quarrelling uncompromising persons' Reference is to the jack-fruit.

#uppu tinna:ye ni:ri parpe# (salt eat-rec.past.-inf.-he water drinks) 'Evil doer will take the consequences'.

#uppadi kuppidi# (pickle bottle-inst.) 'Why postpone?'

#ubini:ri dingiti tirṣE po:wa:# (saliva swallow-after thirst go-fut.-it-int.) 'One cannot prosper with petty cash'.

#u:rya:ya illatta neyya:woḍu tana ra:mmani kayya:woḍu# (other house-gen. ghee-become-deb. oneself wife hand-become-deb.) 'All is joy if one has wealth from other people illegally'.

#enku padambnu:rugu po:yi ga:dE# (ENKU Padambnu:ru-village-dat go-rec.past-adj. proverb) 'Useless and worthless job' Reference is to a story in which ENKU is an idiot hero.

#ennino manna:ni pedino ponna:ni# (think-rec.past-inf.-it soil-become-rec.past-it give-birth-to-rec.past-inf.-it girl-became-rec.past-it) 'All unexpected and worthless things happened'.

#ennega si:gega itnalka# (oil-dat.-even soap-nut-dat.-even be-rec.past-inf.-like) 'Two diametrically opposed enemies'.

#enneda la:ba kunnE tindini# (oil-gen. profit penis eat-rec.past-it) 'Gain on one side, loss on the other'. Note: This is restricted among elderly male members of the society.

#ed̄ar̄at̄i um̄uli po:war̄E balli pirapat̄i a:n̄E po:nd̄ala gottuddi#
 (front-ag. mosquito go-inf.-of-pur. impossible back-side-ag.
 elephant go-rec.past-cond.-even knowledge-be-pres.-neg.-it)
 'Penny-wise, pound-foolish'.

#eli pa:rn̄da pili pa:rn̄i:nt̄i pan̄pe# (mouse run-rec.past-it-if
 tiger run-rec.past-it-thus says) 'To exaggerate'.

#eruta n̄E:d̄a kakkeḡa ja:n̄E gottu# (buffalo-gen. pain crow-dat
 what knowledge) 'No one knows the sufferings of other person'.

#erad̄i o:ḍon̄ku ka:r̄i ijipuna# (two boat-dat. leg keep-pres.-
 inf.) 'On the horns of a dilemma'.

#erm̄Ego:ne# (she-buffalo-male-calf) 'Irresponsible
 unmarried person'.

#e:ḷene: mar̄l̄i eḷpene: mar̄l̄i# (seven-th madness seventy-th
 madness) 'Mad at seven, mad at seventy'.

#e:reḡi malle bodediḡi malle# (who-dat. big wife-dat. big)
 'A cruel and wicked husband'.

#op̄ji ba:r̄i pa:d̄iḍḍa ormba poddolu puḍo:wu# (one paddy drop-
 rec.past-if nine popped-rice-pl. explode-fut.-it) 'An outrageous
 person'.

#onda kajipugu uppu hecca# (little sauce/^{dat}salt plenty)
 'Empty vessel makes the greatest sound'.

#o:leda:lega o:leda:lega gan̄ṭi koppuda:lega koppuda:lega gan̄ṭi#
 (ear-ring-gen.-she-dat-even ear-ring-gen.she-dat-even bundle ear-
 pendant-gen-she-dat-even ear-pendant-gen.-she-dat-even bundle)

'Birds of a feather flock together'.

#aṅgida bu:tonku arikoṭE bajili# (greedy-of-eating-gen. devil
-dat. under-crushed parched-paddy) 'To disappoint an eager person'.

#ajji sa:ṅkidi ba:lE bojja tinnaregla a:wani# (grandmother
bring-up-gen. child funeral-feast eat-rec.past-inf.-of-pur.-even
happen-fut.-neg.-it) 'Too much affection spoils the child'.

#ajjag̃i kayda:rE kolṅalka# (grand-father-dat. hand-marriage-
ceremony give-rec.past-inf.-like) 'To get unexpected comfort'

#aḍi su:tu muḍi oypodu# (bottom see-after bundle-of-rice
pull-deb.) 'Look before you leap'.

#andeda ba:yi kattoli dondeda ba:yi kattoliya:# (tube-gen.
mouth tie-pot. throat-gen. mouth tie-pot.-int.) 'One can keep
quiet, but cannot make others keep quiet'.

#annag̃i ponṅu na:ḍuṅa# (older-brother-dat. girl search-pres.-
inf.) 'Try to do unprecedented things'.

#aleḳi batna:yag̃i ermeda kraya je:gi# (butter-milk come-rec.
past-inf.-he-dat. she-buffalo-gen cost why) 'Mind your own
business'

#anda:yi pa:teronku sanda:ya iddi# (yes-happen-rec.past-inf.
word-dat. payment be-pres.-neg.-it) 'Truth fears none'.

#alpag̃i bha:gya battinda arda ra:trig̃i koḍE pattekerE# (mean-
fellow-dat. fortune come-rec.past-it-if half night-dat. umbrella
hold-fut.-he-hearsay) 'Mean person will ever be mean though
he becomes rich'.

#appa tinpuna:yagiḡ guli lekkampodu je:giḡ# (a Sweet eat-pres.
-inf.-he-dat. pit count-deb. why) 'To poke one's nose into'.

#a:neda pu:kiḡ# (elephant-gen. alimentary-air-escaping-
through-anus) 'A big disappointment'.

#kuntagiḡ entḡḡ buddiḡ# (dwarf-dat. cunning mind) 'Ugly
personality, extraordinary brain'.

#kurude pasḡnone: dantEḡ# (blindman hold-rec.past-inf.-it-emp.
stick) 'Blind belief'.

#kebikiḡ gidigiḡḡ ijonunaḡ# (ear-dat. cork keep-pres.-inf.)
'To be obstinate'.

#ke:rE tinpi: ra:jyonku po:nḡḡa naḡḡu tunḡḡu bo:ḡḡu:ntu
panoḡḡukerEḡ# (non-venomous-snake eat-pres.-adj. kingdom-dat.
go-rec.past-it-if middle piece want-thus say-deb.-hearsay)
'Go to Rome and do as the Romans do'.

#kongariḡ ku:lida:yano ji:wa po:nḡḡa gotta:waniḡkerEḡ bajji
malleḡtna:ye unḡḡadyeḡḡa gotta:waniḡkerEḡ# (ill-dentition tooth-gen.-
he-gen. life go-rec.past-inf.-if knowledge-happen-fut.-neg.-
it-hearsay stomach big-be-rec.past-he eat-rec.past-inf.-be-rec.past-
past-neg.-he-if knowledge-happen-fut.-neg-it-hearsay) 'False
notion'.

#korepi: na:yi cuccaniḡ cucci: na:yi korepaniḡ# (bark-pres.-adj.
dog bite-fut-neg.-it bite-pres.-adj dog bark-fut.-neg.-it) 'The
talkative is harmless, but the silent is dangerous'.

#kayḡḡḡḡ pasḡḡḡḡ oypunaga barantna:lḡḡ kannasannegḡḡ baruwala:ḡ#

(hand-inst. catch-after pull-while come-fut.-neg.-inf.-she eye-gen.-beckon-dat. come-fut.-she-int.) 'Impossible to entice when physical force failed to win over'.

#kayṭiḥ bennE pasontu neyikiḥ alepuna# (hand-inst. butter hold-pres.prog. ghee-dat. wander-pres.-inf.) 'To be needlessly anxious'.

#kadE kaṇji# (last calf) 'The youngest child.

#kaṇḍonṇarE gottitna:yagiḥ paṇḍonṇarE gottuppukerE# (rob-inf-of-pur. knowledge-be-rec.past-inf.-he-dat. say-refl.-inf.-of-pur. knowledge-be-fut.-it-hearsay) 'Everyone defends his own action'.

#kannidiḥ netteridantna:ye# (eye-inst. blood-without-he) 'Merciless person'.

#kanniso:janti: ma:migiḥ wastra dertitiḥ so:jo:talikerE# (eye seem-without-adj. mother-in-law-dat. cloth raise-past-prog. show-rem.past-she-hearsay) 'To cheat the innocent'.

#kalipartna:ye# (liquor-drink-rem.past-inf.he) 'An un-understandable person'.

#kaḷuwagiḥ paṅkiḥ la:bakerE# (thief-dat. pubic-hair profit-hearsay) 'Whatever one gets free, is a profit'.

#kanonṭu su:nekiḥ kannadidoḷeyida gaṇṭikerE# (dream-inst. see-past-inf.-dat. mirror-gen.-inside-gen. heap-of-wealth-hearsay) 'Wages are paid according to work'. Reference is to a story in which the above judgement was delivered by a king.

#karimbu ti:pE:ntiḥ be:rīmuṭa tinpuṇana:# (sugar-cane sweet-

thus root-upto eat-pres.-inf.-int.) 'Too much is too bad'.

#karukumbda kaṇḍoṇṇa:yapugelāḍi bōṇya:nnaga pugelā pu:jide-
kerE# (winter-melon steal-rec.past-inf.-he-gen.-shoulder-inst.
ash-say-while shoulder rub-rem.past-he-hearsay) 'Guilty
conscience pricks the mind'.

#kabetiniḥ kertiḥ kakkegiḥ da:na kolpuna# (holy-cow-acc. kill-
after crow-dat. charity give-pres.-inf.) 'Rob Peter to pay Paul'.

#ka:ḍiḍiḥ pili uṇḍu:ntu u:ru budrE sa:dhya uṇḍa:# (forest-
inst. tiger be-pres.-it-thus village leave-inf.-of-pur. possibility
be-pres.-it-int.) 'One cannot stop the natural disaster'.

#ka:ḍa sappu to:ḍa ni:ri# (forest-gen. leaves streamlet-gen.
water) 'Very poor living condition'.

#ka:ṣigiḥ po:ṇḍa ka:ṣigoṇji kudurE# (Benaras-dat. go-rec.past-
it-if smallest-coin-dat.-one horse) 'Things are very inexpensive
at the source'.

#ka:ḷiya:ṇḍa ja:nE bo:ḷiya:ṇḍa ja:nE jo:ḷi po:ṇḍa sari:ntekerE#
(black-woman-happen-rec.past-it-if what white-woman-happen-rec.past-
it-if what sticky-liquid go-rec.past-it-if O.K.-thus-he-said-hear-
say) 'To get the work done ignoring the means and the methods'.
This is very restricted in usage; the elderly male persons use
this when women are not present in the company.

#ka:ḷagidarti: baḍu bolḷagidarpu# (black-male-buffalo-dat.-
beat-rec.past-adj. cane white-male-buffalo-dat.-beat-fut.-it)
'The rod of justice spares none'.

#ka:lonku takka ko:la# (time-dat., accordingly religious-festival) 'Customs change according to time'.

#ka:s̄i kolr̄E sukra:n̄da ko:mana gilpar̄E anga:r̄E# (smallest-coin give-inf.-of-pur. friday loin-cloth untie-inf.-of-pur. tuesday) 'No pay, no work'. Note: Only elderly persons use this.

#~~ma~~ju:ranta parnd̄i parndnaga kakkeda ba:yid̄i pudiker̄E# (dates-gen. fruit ripen-rec.past-while crow-gen mouth-inst. ulcer-hearsay) 'Untimely mishap'.

#hed̄daḡi on̄jiko:d̄id̄i gat̄tigaḡi mu:jiko:d̄id̄iker̄E# (dull-fellow-dat. one-side-inst. clever-fellow-dat. three-side-inst-hearsay) 'The innocent has nothing to worry, but the cleverer has everything to worry'.

#halli ha:la:n̄da ja:n̄E dilli pat̄na:n̄da ja:n̄E# (village destruction-happen-rec.past-if what Delhi city-happen-rec.past-if what) 'To be least interested in the worldly affairs'.

#halli de:wereḡi kolli di:pa# (village god-dat. fire-splinter lamp) 'Living condition depends upon the status'.

#gud̄deḡi man̄n̄i tumbuna# (hill-dat. soil carry-pres.-inf.)
'To work in vain'.

#tigaled̄i ro:madantna:ye# (chest-inst. hair-without-he)
'A deceitful person'.

#tinna:yaḡi anḡi hecca# (eat-rec.past-inf.-he-dat. longing more) 'The richness has no bound'.

#to:ta singa:ra oleyi go:li sappu# (garden decoration inside Goli-tree, a huge worthless tree, leaves) 'Outward show, inward hollow'.

#tana tareki tana kayi# (oneself head-dat. oneself hand) 'Self help is the best help'.

#tanki poggerE idE dantna:ye tadpE pasontu pogitekerE# (oneself-dat. enter-inf.-of-pur. space without-he hold-pres.-prog. enter-rem.past-he-hearsay) 'Try to do beyond one's capacity'.

#ta:legi mitti po:puna:yan i:ti derpoli# (coconut-tree-dat. top go:-pres.-inf.-he-acc. how-much lift-pot.) 'God helps those who help themselves'.

#ta:lonku takka me:la# (cymbal-dat. accordingly concert) 'Dance to another tune'.

#ta:ni kaluwe a:nda u:ru kaluwekerE# (oneself thief happen-# rec.past-it-if village thief-hearsay) 'Thief thinks everybody else is a thief'.

#ta:ni sayyodu swarga sikkodu# (oneself die-deb. Heaven get-deb.) 'Self-done is well done'.

#de:sonku takka bha:sE# (country-dat. accordingly language) 'Manners are dependent on the Society', 'In the swim'.

#doddukoltu tudE ni:nduna# (money-give-after river swim-pres.inf.) 'To suffer in spite of necessary precautions'.

#dra:ksida parndi puli# (grape-gen. fruit sour) 'Sour grapes'. Reference is to the classic story.

#seti betti buddi sayti betti dukkha# (ruin-adj. afterwards
mind die-adj. afterwards sorrow) 'To cry over spilt milk'.

#se:lE aripunu# (fuss drip-pres.-inf.) 'To be too bashful'.

#so:ma:ra:nnaga anga:rE:npuna# (monday-say-while tuesday-say-
pres.-inf.) 'To talk senselessly'.

#sayti: pettagi pe:ri ja:sti# (die-adj. cow-dat. milk much)
'Forbidden fruit is sweeter'.

#satya ni:ridi mulkani tu:tu pottani# (truth water-inst.
drown-fut.-neg.-it fire-inst. burn-fut.-neg.-it) 'None can
challenge the truth'.

#sa:didhi po:pi: ma:rihi tana mitti pa:dondhe# (path-inst.
go-adj. evil-acc. oneself top put-rec.past-he) 'Self-destruction'.

#ni:radoleyi guddE kulluna# (water-gen.-inside hill sit-pres-
inf.) 'Open secret'.

#na:yida bi:lanhi andehi pa:nda sarta:wa:# (dog-gen. tail-acc.
tube-inst. put-rec.past-it-if straight-happen-fut-it-int.)
'None can change the nature'.

#na:yini pallenkida mitti ijinda pi: su:naga sitti la:gyantE
kulla:# (dog-acc. palanquin-gen.top keep-rec.past-it-if feces
see-rec.past-while down jump-without sit-fut-it-int.) 'It's diffi-
cult to change one's habit'.

#pijinihi karbanta be:lE# (ant-dat. iron-gen. work)
'unsuitable job'.

melt-rec.past-neg.-it) 'Necessity is the mother of invention'.

#berikî kolî: peṭṭāla karboṅku kolî: ni:rāla pira baruwa:#
(back-dat. give-adj. spank-even iron-dat. give-adj. water-even
back come-fut.-it-int.) 'To be impossible to get back what one
has lent'.

#be:lEdanti: a:ca:ri ba:lEda piṅkaṅ kesidekerE# (work-
without-adj. carpenter baby-gen. buttock trim-rem.past-he-hear-
say) 'An empty mind is a devil's workshop'.

#boḍediḍa manasidantna:ye beṅṅaṅṅu kalli:ntekerE# (wife-
soc. mind-without-he curd-inst. stone-say-rec.past-he-hearsay)
'A bad workman quarrels with his tools'.

#boliyerE po:naga bo:ri aḍaparE po:naga petta# (milk-inf.-
of-pur. go-while bull plough-inf.-of-pur. go-while cow) 'A person
with flexible mind'.

#bagna:yagiḡ guḍdu hecca# (bend-rec.past-inf.-he-dat. fists
more) 'Obedient man gets more work'.

#bayita mutṭegî tu: ijitiḡ poddolu tinpuna# (hay-gen. pile-
dat. fire place-after pop-rice eat-pres.-inf.) 'Spend-thrift'.

#ba:yidiḡ magamaga baṅjidiḡ dagadaga# (mouth-inst. son-son
stomach-inst. blaze-blaze) 'Outwardly affectionate, inwardly
very jealous'.

#ba:yitna:yagiḡ balakE ni:rî itna:yagiḡ kolakE# (mouth-be-rec.
past-inf.-he-dat. strength water be-rec.past-inf.-he-dat. third-
crop-of-the-year) 'Crybaby drinks the milk'.

#ba:na bu:lunu:ntu angayi pasi:nda:puna# (sky fall-pres.-inf.-thus palm catch-rec.past-it-if-become-pres.-inf.) 'No one can prevent the natural calamity'.

#ba:nonku elepci:jipuna# (sky-dat. ladder-keep-pres.-inf.) 'To attempt the impossible things'.

#ba:tna:yagi pu:tna:ti hagurakerE# (swell-rec.past-inf.-he-dat. release-of-stomach-air-that-much light-hearsay) 'A word of consolation is a great relief for the distressed person'.

#ba:LE sayitindala pi:ta na:ta po:tri# (baby die-rec.past-it-if-even feces-gen. stinking-odor go-past-neg.-it) 'The desired thing is lost, but its side effects still persist'.

#bya:ri sa:nkidi: na:yi toppi su:na:ya beriye: balipukerE# (moslem bring-up-rem.past-adj. dog cap see-rec.past-inf.-he-gen. back-emph. run-fut.-it-hearsay) 'To follow blindly'.

#wridha na:ri: patiwrata:# (old woman husband-devoted) 'The incapable is the innocent'.

#minderE guddu# (illegal-husband-gen. slap) 'The misery that can neither be expressed nor be endured'.

#mundE po:nawulu molampuka:ramuta ni:ri# (widow go-rec.past-inf.-there knee-leg-upto water) 'An unfortunate finds everything miserable'.

#mundE badiki sikina:kulegi# (widow property get-rec.past-inf.-they-dat.) 'Nobody's property is everybody's property'.

#mundE madimegi munnu:du wighnakerE# (widow marriage three-

hundred obstacle-hearsay) 'Hundreds of obstacles for a benevolent action'.

#mũd̥re:puṭi: ba:lEḍḍE tuluwapelaka:yida bo:lEḍḍE# (illegal-born-adj. baby-good soft-jack-fruit-gen.-pitt-good) 'Illegal activity is favored'.

#magal̥i̥ anga:rett̥i̥ ṣakra:ra en̥ṣE pu:ji mi:puna marma:l̥i̥ parbontparba parbontparba mi:puna# (daughter tuesday-ag. friday oil rub-after bathe-pres.-inf. daughter-in-law a-festival-ag.-a-festival a-festival-ag.-a-festival bathe-pres.-inf.) 'The mistake committed by dearones is considered as insignificant, whereas the same mistake committed by opponents is considered as serious'.

#magalett̥imagal̥i̥ cinnanta bombe# (daughter-ag.-daughter gold-gen. doll) 'Practice accomplishes perfection'.

#mangag̥i̥ kali parpo:puna# (monkey-dat. liquor drink-caus.-pres.-inf.) 'To instigate a mischief-maker'.

#mangakayit̥i̥ ma:n̥ikya kol̥puna# (monkey-gen.-hand-inst. sapphire give-pres.-inf.) 'To appoint an incapable person'.

#mad̥Er̥E nakki: su:l̥E:magak̥i̥ aṣṭemiya:n̥ḍa ja:n̥E guṇḍemiya:n̥ḍa ja:n̥E# (left-over-leaf lick-pres.-adj. prostitute-son-dat. a-religious-festival-happen-rec.past-it-if what bad-day-happen-rec. past-it-if what) 'A stupid cares nothing'.

#madyela kall̥i̥# (washerman-gen. stone) 'A child who always gets spansks'.

#madyela puna pideyijinaga gottu# (washerman-gen. dead-body

outside-keep-rec.past-while knowledge) 'A bogus person'.

#madimEda capparonṭu miṇḍerE samma:na# (marriage-gen. thatch-tent-inst. illegal-husband hospitality) 'To entertain at the expense of others'.

#malla pudE mella ja:wodu# (big head-load slow unload-deb.)
'Great performance needs great precaution'.

#malla:ye sappu tineda mardigi tinde badawe tineda bajjigidantE tinde# (big-he leaves eat-rec.past-he-if medicine-dat. eat-rec.past-he poor eat-rec.past-he-if stomach-dat-without eat-rec.past-he) 'The law has two interpretations, one for the rich and the other for the poor'.

#malla:ye mullo:no porlu# (big-he pose-rec.past-inf.-it handsome) 'Whatever the rich man does, is a fashion'.

#malla:yagi pa:tera kolrega:wanikerE badawagi a:sE so:jo:warE a:wanikerE# (big-he-dat. word give-inf.-of-pur.-dat-happen-rec.past-it-hearsay poor-dat. hope show-inf.-of-pur. happen-rec.past-it-hearsay) 'Don't promise the rich; don't assure the poor'.

#mariya:didantna:ye u:rugu arasukerE# (honor-without-he village-dat. king-hearsay) 'Shameless man is the famousman'.

#ma:si:ni:ri so:rani# (pour-adj.-water leak-fut.-neg.-it)
'Very intimate friend'.

#ma:midarti:karonkubelEddi# (mother-in-law-break-adj.-pot-dat.-price-no) 'What the judge says is a law'.

6.4. Dialect Samples.

6.40. The Dialect Samples, given below in their alphabetical order, are merely illustrative, not at all exhaustive. All the major Dialects (T2, T3, T4, T5, and T6) are juxtaposed with the main dialect T1 so as to make the comparison obvious.

6.41. T1 vs. T2

6.411. T1: #i: sa:dið̣̌ ba:lulu po:ya:nt̃̌ so:juṇu# T2: #i: ha:dið̣̌ ba:rulu po:ya:nt̃̌ ho:juṇu# (this path-inst. child-pl. go-rec.past-these-thus seem-pres.-inf.) 'It seems that the children went this way'.

6.412. T1: #undu ja:doni:# T2: #indu ja:ytoni:# (this what-ni:-theme) 'What is this, my boy?'

6.413. T1: #e:r̃̌ wastra soypuwer̃̌:nt̃̌ su:la# T2: #e:r̃̌ wastra hoypuwer̃̌:nt̃̌ hu:la# (who cloth wash-pres.-they-thus see-imp.-sg.) 'Go and look, who is washing the clothes.'

6.414. T1: #awulu ja:dojE:# T2: #allu ja:ytojE:# (there what-jE:-theme) 'What is there, my girl?'

6.415. T1: #kastaleg̃̌ i: kelasampaða# T2: #kartaleg̃̌ i: kelasampaða# (darkness-dat. you work-do-imp.-neg.-sg.) 'You don't work in the darkness'. Note: T1: #ampuna# T2: #mampuna# 'to do'.

6.416. T1: #poltu kantñ̌ be:ga mu:lu di:pañ̌ ijila# T2: #portu kantñ̌ be:ga mullu di:pañ̌ ji:la# (Time sink-rec.past-it quickly lamp-acc. place-imp.-sg.) 'The sun has set, quickly place the lamp here.'

6.417. T1: #waydyer̄i kudder̄i# T2: #waydyer̄i kuliter̄i#
(physician-pl. sit-rec.past-they) 'The physician sat down'.

Note: T1: #kulluna# T2: #kulipuna# 'to sit down'.

6.42. T1 vs. T3

6.421. T1: #i: umpu ampu# T3: #i: uṇupu malpu# (you cooked-
rice do-imp.-sg.) 'You cook the rice'. Note: T1: #ampuna#

T3: #malpuni# 'to do'; and also in T4, T5, and T6.

6.422. T1: #i: kukku ba:ri: ti:pE# T3: #i: kukku ba:ri: si:pE#
(this mango very sweet) 'This mango is very sweet.'

6.423. T1: #angaditt̄i onda puli koṇḍala# T3: #angadidd̄i ontE
puri koṇarla# (shop-ag. little tamarind bring-imp.-sg.) 'Bring
some Tamarind from the shop.'

6.424. T1: #a:ye ka:pi parreḡi po:ye# T3: #a:ye ka:pi parareḡi
po:ye# (he coffee drink-inf.-of-pur. go-rec.past-he) 'He went to
have some coffee.'

6.425. T1: #a: tu:nu tokko:la# T3: #a: su:nu tekka:la# (that
fire-acc. extinguish-imp.-sg.) 'Extinguish that fire'. Note: T1:
#tokko:puna# T3-6: #tekka:wuni# 'to extinguish'.

6.426. T1: #nik̄i po:warE a:priya:# T3: #nik̄i po:yarE a:puja:#
(you-dat. go-inf.of-pur. happen-pres.-neg.-it-int.) 'Can't you go?'

6.427. T1: #mud̄epada tud̄E multu e:t̄i du:ra# T3: #mud̄a:yida sud̄E
multu e:t̄i du:ra# (East-gen. river here-ag. how-much distance)

'How far is the Eastern river from here?'

- 6.43. T1 vs. T4
- 6.431. T1: #uggelittĩ ni:rĩ kondala# T4: #guwweliddĩ ni:rĩ kondala# (well-ag. water bring-imp.-sg.) 'Bring water from the well'..
- 6.432. T1: #o: ma:ni: neṭE entla# T4: #o: a:ni: neṭṭE untla# (oh! boy, here stand-imp.-sg.) 'Oh boy, stand-up here'.
- 6.433. T1: #awu ja:doni:# T4: #awu da:dambE:# (that what-ni:(mbE:)-theme) 'What is that my boy?'
- 6.434. T1: #ninkĩ undu je:gĩ bo:ḍujE:# T4: #nikkĩ undu de:gĩ bo:ḍude:# (you-dat. why need-jE:(de:)-theme) 'Why do you need this my girl?'
- 6.435. T1: #ninkulu oytE bu:lṇa# T4: #nikulu oytE bu:rni# (you-pl. where fall-rec.past-inf.) 'Where did you people fall down?'
- 6.436. T1: #bassĩ po:na: su:la# T4: #bassĩ po:nḍa: tu:la# (bus go-rec.past-it-int. see-imp.-sg.) 'Go and see if the bus had gone.'
- 6.437. T1: #wastra soypuwalĩ# T4: #kuṇṭu arduwolu# (cloth wash-pres.-she) 'She washes the clothes.'

- 6.44. T1 vs. T5
- 6.441. T1: #i: puṣpa edḍE parimala barpunu# T5: #i: pu: edḍE kammanE barpuṇḍu# (this flower good smell come-pres.-it) 'This flower has very good smell.'
- 6.442. T1: #enḍulu itte po:pa# T5: #yanḍulu isse po:pa# (we-

excl. now go-pres.-we) 'Now we go.'

6.443. T1: #elletteλλα:ɲji akkagɨ si:manta a:pupu# T5: #elleddella:ɲji akkeregɨ (paldigɨ) bayakE a:pundu# (tomorrow-ag.-day-after-tomorrow older-sister-dat. showers become-pres.-it) 'Showers to older sister will take place after two days from today'.

6.444. T1: #e:nɨ aɭekɨ batna a:lɨ pe:rɨgɨ# T5: #ya:nɨ alekɨ battini a:lɨ pe:rɨgɨ# (I butter-milk-dat. come-rec.past-inf. she milk-dat.) 'I came for butter-milk; she, for milk.'

6.445. T1: #ayttɨ bettɨ e:rɨmanta kelasanterɨ# T5: #ayddɨ bokka e:rɨma:ta kelasawalterɨ# (that-ag. after who-all work-do-rec.past-they) 'Who all did work after that?'

6.446. T1: #sappuladitɨ ɔɲji uccu saytidnɨ# T5: #tappudaditɨ ɔɲji uccu taytidɨndɨ# (leaf-gen.-below one snake die-rem.past-it) 'A snake had died under the leaves.'

6.447. T1: #mola:ni bolcErE a:lɨgɨ madɨmE a:nɨ# T5: #mora:ni ka:ndɨE a:lɨgɨ madɨmE a:ndɨ# (day-before-yesterday morning she-dat. marriage happen-rec.past-it) 'Her marriage took place day before yesterday morning.'

6.45. T1 vs. T6

6.451. T1: #undu eɲcinoni:# T6: #undu eɲcinaga:# (this what-sort-gen.-ni:(ga:)-theme) 'What is this, my boy?'

6.452. T1: #enɨkɨ onda ari kolle# T6: #yanɨkɨ ontE ari a:sEta:ɲkle# (I-dat. little uncooked-rice give-imp.-pl.)

'Give me some Rice'.

6.453. T1: #amme eradi sa:nta:ni adakiyeri# T6: #detti raddi
pilatari dakkiyeri# (lady two jack-fruit-pitt throw-rec.past-they)

'The lady threw away two jack-fruit-pitts.'

6.454. T1: #awu ja:dojE:# T6: #awu da:dakLE:# (that what-
jE:(kLE:)-theme) 'What is that my girl?'

6.455. T1: #ayya illolu ullera:# T6: #dekkulu illadi ullera:#
(Sir house-inst. be-pres.-they-int.) 'Is the gentleman in?'

6.456. T1: #namaska:ra swa:mi amme ullera:# T6: #bu:ro:ndE
ulla:ya ulla:ldi ullera:# (Hullo Sir lady be-pres.-they-int.)

'Hullo Sir! Is the lady in?'

6.457. T1: #mayLE wastra soypuwali# T6: #madE kunṭu toypuwolu#
(soiled cloth wash-pres.-she) 'She washes the soiled clothes.'

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TITLE OF THESIS A Grammar of Tulu (A Dravidian Language).

Full Name Sooda Lakshminarayana Ehatt

Place and Date of Birth India, September 3, 1932.

Elementary and Secondary Education

Higher Elementary School, Yellore, India.

S.V.H.S. High School, Innanje, India.

Colleges and Universities: Years attended and degrees

Madura College, India 1950-52 Intermediate

American College, India 1952-54 B.A.

Agra University, India 1959-61 M.A. (Hindi)

Agra University, India 1961-63 M.A. (Linguistics)

Membership in Learned or Honorary Societies

Linguistic Society of America

Modern Language Association of America

Publications

'Indirect Palatography', Indian Linguistics 1964.

Major Department Linguistics

Minor(s) English

Date 30 November 1970

Signed V. S. Sooda
Professor in charge of thesis