

Lesson - 17

PART - II

Kannada Language Script – 1

The writing pattern of Kannada letters / alphabets as per the writing norms of Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL)

To write a language one must know about the script of that language. Generally, learning of any Language, that is a local Language / regional language / may be a new language that you need to learn for the purpose of communication in a different place where you how to be a few years with the purpose of education, new employment, for a new business, visiting new place as a part of tourism or educational visit, to meet / interact / communicate with those people you must be good in knowledge of language / culture / tradition / life style of such people in the respective areas / region, so in order to communicate in a better way we must know their regional language, otherwise the communication may be a miscommunication or that type of communication may lead for miss understanding between you and others (local People).

Kannada is a language widely spoken in Karnataka state. people of Karnataka become very happy when other people / non native of Karnataka / other state people / other country people (maybe the foreigners) if they speak in Kannada, that could help in developing the relationship between kannadigas and non kannadigas.

Till this lesson, we have learnt so many chapters, in these chapters mainly we learnt how to Listen and speak in communication and how to understand Kannada language. As per the language learning rules (LSRW - Skills)

1. Listening Skills

2. Speaking Skills
3. Reading Skills
4. Writing Skills
5. Simple Grammar
6. Vocabulary of essential words

1. In the First step of Learning a new language that we should start with listening and hearing Activities.
2. The second step of learning is the capacity of understanding along with trying to express the regional language in which we are good at listening and hearing.
3. Third step of learning a language is after listening and speaking, in the next level we should be able to read. to read a language we must know the familiarity of that language through the script. Even if we are not good in script knowledge, we may try to read some how through transliteration pattern.
4. To write a language we must know the script of that language. Usually the writing step is the last step of learning a language.

As per the recent grammarians, they have been telling that language learning should not end in the four level that is writing skills. to write a new language we must know grammar rules of that language. the grammar means a systematic study of words, sentences, Phrases and clauses, in brief - parts of speech. if a person is good in local language and it's grammar, he or she will be capable to present that language with clarity in both spoken form and written form.

PATTERN – I

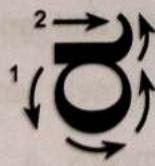
The writing pattern of Kannada letters / alphabets as per the writing norms of Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL)

The general writing style of the kannada letters and words is some how different compare to other regional languages. Therefore, the hand movement in writing Kannada letters is “anti clockwise movement”. And also we have some methods for few letters that there are stray instances where the “clockwise movement” is also seen. The kannada letters in this text book have been arranged and ordred into a group on their similarly in shape particularly in the writing and contrastive perception and their pattern. To practice and make you to perfect in writing, the arrow mark and the numbering symbol show the beginning and the direction of the movement while wtiting

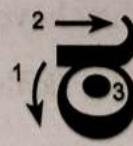
the kannada letters as per the writing norms of Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL)



Circle



ra



Tha



ii



ka



ya



Jha

Note th
this less

"talakaTTu"

The consonant in kannada possess inherent vowel - a.

This is generally marked by (talakaTTu).

do not have talakaTTu. The pure consonant is marked by (halant)

ಂ - r consonant

ಂ - r + a combination

ಂ - r + aa combination

In kannada language "circle" - " o " known as "anuswara" this indicates a nasal consonant corresponding to the following consonant/s in writing and speaking.

The words for practice in the intial stage.

ಕಾಗ ಕಾಶ

ಕಾರ ಕರ

ಕಾ ಕರ ಕಂಡ

ಕಾ ಕಂಡ

ಮರ ಅರ (ಅರಮನೆ)

ರವಿ ರಂಗ

ರಾಮ ರಾಜ

Note that The above words and sentences are formed by using the letters introduced in this lesson.

ಃ is the only vowel introduced here.

୧୦ This is the secondary symbol of vowel ଏ. The box indicates the primary consonant. The combination of ଏ with consonants are realized in the following examples for practice.

Words for Practice

କ + ଏ = କେ

କ + ଷ = କ୍ଷ

ଜ + ଏ = ଜେ

ଜ + ଷ = ଜ୍ଷ

ଗ + ଏ = ଗେ

ତ + ଏ = ତେ

ନ + ଏ = ନେ

ନ + ଷ = ନ୍ଷ

ବ + ଏ = ବେ

କ + ଏ = କେ

ର + ଏ = ରେ

ତ + ଏ = ତେ

କ' + ଏ = କେ

ଯ' + ଏ = ଯେ

ରଫ' + ଏ = ରଫେ

PATT

The ka

This s

other v

Words

ଏ +

ଏ +

ଏ +

Words

ଏଲ

PATTERN - II

ଲ
ା

ଲ
ୁ

ଲ
ା

ଲ
ୁ

ଲ
ା

ୁ

ୁ

The kannada vowels introduced in this pattern are ଅ, ଏ. The Secondary symbol of ଏ
This symbol (ଏ) is already explained in the pattern - I. The secondary symbols of the
other vowels (ଏ) are given below for the practice and learning.

Words and sentences for Practice

ଅ +ଲା = ଲାଯ

ଅ +ରା = ରାଜ

ଅ +ରା = ରାମ

Words and sentences for Practice

ଅଲ ଅଲଯ

ಲಯ ಕಾಲರ ಆ ಅಲಯ

ಉರು ಆಕರ ಈ ಉರು

ಕಾಲ ರೂಲು ಈ ಅಲಯ ಆ ಉರ ಅಲಯ

Combine the following for practice

ನ್ + ಅ =

ನ್ + ಇ =

ನ್ + ಎ =

ನ್ + ಉ =

ರ್ + ಅ =

ರ್ + ಇ =

ರ್ + ಎ =

ಯ್ + ಅ =

ಯ್ + ಇ =

ಯ್ + ಎ =

ಉ + ಅ =

ಉ + ಇ =

ಉ + ಎ =

ಹ್ + ಅ =

ಯ್ಯ + ಎ =

ರ್ಯ್ಯ + ಎ =

ಲ್ಯ್ಯ + ಎ =

ರ್ತ + ಎ =

ಕ್ತ + ಎ =

ಯ್ಯ + ಉ =

ರ್ಯ್ಯ + ಉ =

ಲ್ಯ್ಯ + ಉ =

PATTERN - III



da



dha



tha

3 →
ಡ

Da

3 →
ಧ
1 2 4

Dha

Consonants (Here, No vowels sentences for practice)

Kannada Words and sentences for writing Practice

ದರ ದಾರಿ

ರಜ ರಾಜ

ದಡ ದಾರ ಕಂಡ

ಕದ ದೂರ ಆಧಾರ

ರಥ ದಂಡ ಕಡೂರು

ಈ ರಥ ಲೂರ ರಥ

ಈರ ರಾಯರ ಕಂಡ

ಲುದಯ ಅಲಯದ ಕದ ಕಂಡ

ಲೂಟ ಲೂರು

Combine the following for practice

ದ್ವ + ತ್ವ =

ಧ್ವ + ತ್ವ =

ಥ್ವ + ತ್ವ =

ದ್ರ + ತ್ರ =

ಧ್ರ + ತ್ರ =

ದ್ರ + ಅ =

ಧ್ರ + ಅ =

ಥ್ರ + ಅ =

ದ್ರ + ಆ =

ಧ್ರ + ಆ =

ದ್ರ + ಉ =

ಧ್ರ + ಉ =

ಥ್ರ + ಉ =

ದ್ರ + ಊ =

ಧ್ರ + ಊ =

ಥ್ರ + ಊ =

ଫ୍ରୋ + ଲୋ =

PATTERN - IV



ma



Ch

The vowels introduced are ଏ, ଔ. The Secondary symbols are given below for practice.

ଏ ଔ ଏଲେ

ಎ ವೆ ಕಾಲುವೆ
 ನ ಕೆ ಏಕೆ
 ಈ ವೇ ವೇದ

The combination of these secondary symbols with the consonants are given below for practice.

ರ್ + ಎ = ರೆ ರ್ + ಏ = ರೇ

ಕ್ + ಎ = ಕೆ ಕ್ + ಏ = ಕೇ

ವ್ + ಎ = ವೆ ವ್ + ಏ = ವೇ

ಮ್ + ಎ = ಮೆ ಮ್ + ಏ = ಮೇ

ಫ್ + ಎ = ಫೆ ಫ್ + ಏ = ಫೇ

words and sentences for practice:

ಎಲೆ ಎಡ ಎದುರು

ಆ ಮರ ಮಾವಿನ/ಆಲದ ಮರ

ಮಣಿ ಮರ ಮನೆ ರುಮಾಲು ಅದು ಅವರ ರುಮಾಲು/ಟೊಹಿ

ಜಲ ಭಲ ಎಕರೆ

ಮಾಧು ಮಾಯವಾದರು

ಮರ ಕರ ವರ ಕಾಲುವೆ

ಹನು ಹರ್

Observe the following combinations for practice

ನ್ + ಈ = ನೀ

ಕ್ + ಈ = ಕೀ

ಜ್ + ಈ = ಜೀ

ವ್ + ಈ = ವೀ

ಮ್ + ಈ = ಮೀ

ಘ್ + ಈ = ಘೀ

ಪ್ + ಆ = ಪಾ

ಮ್ + ಆ = ಮಾ

ಘ್ + ಆ = ಘಾ

ವ್ + ಅ = ವಾ

ಮ್ + ಅ = ಮಾ

ಘ್ + ಅ = ಘಾ

PATTERN - V

177



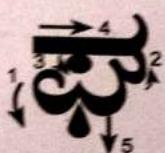
Pa



pha



sha



gha



aee

The vowel introduced here is ಐ. ಐ is the combination of a+i, which is normally called diphthong. The secondary symbol is given below for practice:

ಇ ದು ಇದು

ಇ ರವಾತ ಇರಾವತ

ಇ ಹೈ ಹೆರು

The combination with other consonants for practice:

ರ್ + ಇ = ರೈ

ಗ್ + ಇ = ಗೈ

ಃ + ಇ = ಃಹೈ

ಉಳಿಕ ಕಣ್ಣಿ

ಬ್ರ್ಹ + ಣಿ = ಬ್ರಣಿ

words and sentences for practice.

ಷದು ಷವತ್ತು ಷದುನೂರು

ಷರಾವತ ಅರಮನೆ ರಾಜ ರವಿ ರಂಗ

ಗೇರು ಪೇರು ರಾಮ ಮನೆ

ತರ ಗರ ಹದ ಅಷ್ಟ ಪಾಠ ಫೇಲು ಪಾಂಡವರು ಹದಕೆ

ಹನುಮ ಹಣ ಘಲ ಉಷ ಪೇರು ಘಂಡರಾಪುರ ಪೇಪರ್

ಆ ಉರು ಹರಶುರಾಮಪುರ

ರಾಮ ಹದವೀಧರ

ಇದು ಮರದ ಎಲೆ

ಅದು ಆ ಗಿಡದ ಘಲ

Observe the following combinations for practice:

ಹ್ಯಾ + ಣಿ = ಹ್ಯಣಿ

ಗ್ಯಾ + ಣಿ = ಗ್ಯಣಿ

ಇ + ಈ = ರೀ

ಇ + ಈ = ಹೀ

ಇ + ಅ = ಷಾ

ಇ + ಉ = ಷು

ಇ + ಔ = ಷೌ

ಇ + ಎ = ಷೇ

ಇ + ಏ = ಷೇ

ಇ + ಈ = ಷೈ

ಕ್ರ + ಈ = ಕೇ

PATTERN - VI

ಇ

o

ಇ

oo

ಇ

au

ಜ್ವ

ja

The vowels introduced here are ಉ, ಇ, ಔ. ಔ is the combination of a+u, which is a dipthong like ಬ್ಯಾ. The secondary symbols are given below for practice.

ಉ ಹೊ ಹೊಡೆ

ಒ ಕೊ ಕೊಲೆ

ಇ ಕೋ ಕೋಡು

ಒ ಕೋ ಕೋರು

ಾ ಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾರವ

ಾ ಕ್ರ ಕ್ರಾರವ

ಔ ಜ್ ಜ್ಯಾಪ್ತಧ

Words and sentences for practice

ಗದೆ ಕತೆ ಒದೆ ಒಡು ಕಮಲ ಒಂದು ಪಾಠ ಒಡು ಅಟ ಒಟು

ಒಡು ಒಡು ಜ್ಯಾಪ್ತಧ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೋಡು

ಅದರ ಇದರ ಹೊಲ ಫಲ ಕೆಲ ಪಲ ಮಲ ಜಲ ಇರರ ಅದು ಅವರ ಒಲೆ.
Combine the following for practice

$$\text{ತ್ತ} + \text{ಂ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ತ್ತ} + \text{ಿ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಕ್ಕ} + \text{ಂ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಕ್ಕ} + \text{ಿ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ನ್ನ} + \text{ಂ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ನ್ನ} + \text{ಿ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಉ೦} + \text{ಂ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಉ೦} + \text{ಿ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಈ೦} + \text{ಂ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಈ೦} + \text{ಿ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಇ೦} + \text{ಂ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಇ೦} + \text{ಿ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಎ೦} + \text{ಂ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಎ೦} + \text{ಿ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{ಎ೦} + \text{ಿ} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

ଲ୍ର୍ + ନ୍ =

ଲ୍ର୍ + ତ୍ =

ଲ୍ର୍ + ଦ୍ବୀ =

ଅଲ୍ର୍ + ନ୍ =

ଅଲ୍ର୍ + ତ୍ =

ଜ୍ଵ୍ + ନ୍ =

ଜ୍ଵ୍ + ତ୍ =

ଜ୍ଵ୍ + ଦ୍ବୀ =

ମ୍ର୍ + ନ୍ =

ମ୍ର୍ + ତ୍ =

ମ୍ର୍ + ଦ୍ବୀ =

ଏୟ୍ + ନ୍ =

ଏୟ୍ + ତ୍ =

ଏୟ୍ + ଦ୍ବୀ =

ଏମ୍ର୍ + ନ୍ =

ଏମ୍ର୍ + ତ୍ =

ଏମ୍ର୍ + ଦ୍ବୀ =

ಂ + ಾ =

PATTERN - VII

ಬ
¹
ba

ಭ
¹
²
bha

ಃ
¹
²
³
⁴
ca

Words and sentences for practice of kannada words

ಬಾ ಬಲೆ ಬರ ಬರೆ ಬಕ ರಾಮು ರವಿ ರಂಗ

ಚದರ ಚರಕ ಚಮುಚ ಚಂದ ಕಾಕು ರಾಜು ಪಾಠ ಬರೆದ

ಭಲೆ ಭರತ ಭಾರತ ಭಯ ಬಾಲಕ ಚೆಂಡು ಮಾವ ಬೋಂಬೆ
ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡರು.

ಭಾರ ಭಾವ ಕಾಲಕ ಮಾಲಿಕ ಚೌಕ ಕಮಲ ಭಯಪಡಬೇಡ
ಬರಬೇಡ ಚದುರಬೇಡ ಬರಗಾಲ

Combine the following for practice

ବ୍ୟେ + କ୍ଷେ =

ବ୍ୟେ + ଲୋ =

ବ୍ୟେ + ଏ =

ବ୍ୟେ + ତ୍ରୀ =

ବ୍ୟେ + ଠୁ =

ବ୍ୟେ + ଉ =

ବ୍ୟେ + ଖୁ =

ବ୍ୟେ + ତ୍ରୀ =

ଚ୍ଛେ + ତ୍ରୀ =

ଭ୍ୟେ + ଅ =

ଚ୍ଛେ + ଖୁ =

ଚ୍ଛେ + ଏ =

ଚ୍ଛେ + ଉ =

ବ୍ୟେ + ଠୁ =

ଭ୍ୟେ + ଲୁ =

ଚ୍ଛେ + ଲୋ =

ଜ୍ଞେ + ଏ =

ಉ + ಔ =

ಉ + ಓ =

PATTERN - VIII

ತ್ತ
1 (1)
Ta

ತೆ
1 (2)
ta

words and sentences for practice

ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ ಆಟೆ ಉಲ್ಲಟೆ ತವರು ಟಾರು ತಾರು

ನೋಟೆ ತೋಟೆ ತಾತೆ ಆಟೋಟೆ

ಚಟೆ ತಟೆ ಟಪಾಲು ತಾವರೆ

ತರಗತಿ ಟಗರು ಅದು ರಾಯರ ತೋಟೆ

ಚಟೆ ವಟವಟೆ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಪೇಡೆ ಉಷೆಯ ಟಪಾಲು ತಂದೆ

Combine the following for practice

ತ್ತ + ಅ =

ತ್ತ + ಓ =

ట్రో + అ =

ట్రో + ఏ =

త్రో + ఔ =

ట్రో + ఊ =

ట్రో + ఇ =

ట్రో + ఈ =

త్రో + ఈ =

త్రో + ఉ =

ట్రో + ఉ =

త్రో + ఔఇ =

ట్రో + ఔఇ =

The v

ఇ

ఇ

ఇ

ఇ

ఇ

ఇ

వు

కు

PATTERN - IX

ಿ

i

ಾ

na

ಣ

Na

The vowel in this lesson is ಾ. The secondary symbol is given below:

ಇ ೯ ಲಿ ಇಲಿ

ಇ ೯ ಲಿ ಕಲಿ

ಇ ೯ ಲಿ ನಲಿ

ಇ ೯ ರಿ ಕುರಿ

ಇ ೯ ರಿ ಮರಿ

Observe the following combinations for practice:

ಮ್ಯ + ಇ = ವೀ

ಕ್ಯ + ಇ = ಶಿ

ರ್ಯ + ಣ = ರೆಣ

ರ್ಯ + ಈ = ಶೀ

ಣ್ + ಇ = ಣಿ (ಹಣಿನ)

ರ್ + ಇ = ರಿ

ವ್ + ಇ = ವಿ

ಯ್ + ಇ = ಯಿ

ದ್ + ಇ = ದಿ

ಣ್ + ಇ = ಣಿ

ಟ್ + ಇ = ಟಿ

ಗ್ + ಇ = ಗಿ

ಇ is not used as a graphic representation.

"circle" when followed by palatal sounds functions as ಇ

e.g. ಚಂದ ನಂದ ಮಂದ ಕಂದ

ಚಂದಿರ ಚಂಚಲ

ಲಂಚ ಹಂಚು ವಂಚನೆ ಮಂಚ, ಕಂಚು.

words and sentences for practice

ಇಂದು ಅವರು ಇದು ಇವರು

ಇದು ಅವನು ಅವಳು ಇವಳು

ಇದುವೆ ಇದರ ಇರುವೆ ಮಣಿ ಇವರು
 ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಂದ ಕೇಳು ಕೊಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಭರಣಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣ
 ಇವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಇಂದುಮತಿಯ ತಂದ ತಾಯಿ.
 ಇ ಈ ಏಣಿ ಇವರದು ಯಾರದು

PATTERN - X



ga



na



sa

words and sentences for practice

ಆಗ ತಿಗ ಈಗ ಮಗ ನಗ ಗರಗಸ

ಗಲೀಜು ಗಗನ ಗವಿ ಗಣ ಸರ ನಾಯಿ

ಸರಸರ ಸಂತೆ ಸಡಗರ ಸುಂದರಿ ಸುಂದರ

ಸಂಗ ನೋಟ ಗಂಟೆ

ಗಂಟೆ ಗಂಗ ಮಗ ನಗ ಮಂಗ

ಸಂಚಾರ ಸಂತೋಷ ಸಾಖ್ಯ ಆಸೆ

ಇವನಿಗೆ ಗಾನಯೋಗಿ ಎಂದು ಬಿರುದು ಇದೆ.

ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಸೆ.

ಹಾಸನ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ನಗರ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಒಂದು ಸಡಗರದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ನಗರ

Combine the following

ನ್ನ + ಈ =

ಸ್ತ್ರೀ + ಈ =

ಗ್ರೀ + ಆ =

ಗ್ರೀ + ಉ =

ನ್ನ + ಈ =

ನ್ನ + ಊ =

ಗ್ರೀ + ಊ =

ಗ್ರೀ + ಉ =

ಗ್ರೋ + ಥಾ =

ನ್ಯಾ + ಥಾ =

ಸ್ಯಾ + ಅ =

ಗ್ರೋ + ಉ =

ನ್ಯಾ + ಈ =

ಸ್ಯಾ + ಇ =

ನ್ಯಾ + ಏ =

ಸ್ಯಾ + ಎ =

ಗ್ರೋ + ಈ =

ಗ್ರೋ + ಇ =

ಗ್ರೋ + ಏ =

ನ್ಯಾ + ಈ =

ಸ್ಯಾ + ಇ =

ಗ್ರೋ + ಈ =

PATTERN - XI

ಎ

La

ಶ

Sa

ಹ

ha

words and sentences for practice

ಅವಳ್ ಇವಳ್

ಮಗಳ್ ಮಗಳ್

ಮಳ್ ಶಾಲು ಶಾಲೆ

ಹಾಕು ಹಾಲು

ಅತಂಕ ಕೆಳಂಕ

ಆಳ್ ಕಾಳ್ ಹೂವು

ಹಳ್ದಿ ಹಸಿರು ಹಂಡಿ

ಶ್ರೀವ ಬಳ್ ಶ್ರೀಲ ಹೇಳು

ಒಲಸು ಬಹುತ್ವ ಕಳ್ಳಿ

ಸೌತ್ ಸುಂದರ ಸುಮಧುರ ಶೊಚ ಹೋರಿ ಸಶೇಷ

ಆವರ ಮನೆಯ ಹಸುಲಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಗಂಗೆ.

ಮಳೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಬೆಳೆ.

ಶಿವನ ಗೆಳತಿ ಶ್ವಲ ಸುಂದರಿ.

Observe the following combinations for practice:

ಳ್ಳ + ಅ = ಳ್ಲ

ಳ್ಳ + ಏ = ಳ್ಳಾ

ಳ್ಳ + ಇ = ಳ್ಲಿ

ಳ್ಳ + ಈ = ಳ್ಲೀ

ಶ್ರ + ಅ = ಶ್ರ

ಶ್ರ + ಏ = ಶ್ರಾ

ಶ್ರ + ಇ = ಶ್ರಿ

ಶ್ರ + ಈ = ಶ್ರೀ

ಶ್ರ + ಉ = ಶ್ರು

ಶ್ರ + ಊ = ಶ್ರೂ

ಶ್ರ + ಎ = ಶ್ರೇ

ಶ್ರೀ + ಏ = ಶ್ರೀ

ಶ್ರೀ + ಈ = ಶ್ರೀಈ

ಶ್ರೀ + ಉ = ಶ್ರೀಉ

ಶ್ರೀ + ಔ = ಶ್ರೀಔ

ಹ್ಯಾ + ಏ = ಹ್ಯಾ

ಹ್ಯಾ + ಈ = ಹ್ಯಾಈ

ಹ್ಯಾ + ಉ = ಹ್ಯಾಉ

ಹ್ಯಾ + ಔ = ಹ್ಯಾಔ

ಹ್ಯಾ + ಇ = ಹ್ಯಾಇ

PATTERN - XII



kha



rl



“Visarga”

ಇಯು is the vowel introduced in this group of letters. ಇಯು is a Sanskrit borrowed sound found only in Sanskrit borrowed words. The secondary symbol is given below. Although it is treated as a vowel in traditional grammar it functions as a consonant.

words for practice

ಇಯು ಕ್ಯಾ ಕ್ಯಾಲಿ

ಇಯು ಕ್ಯಾ ಕ್ಯಾತಕ್

ಇಯು ದ್ಯಾ ಅದ್ಯಾಷ್ಟ

ಇಯು ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾಪದ

ಇಯು ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾಷಿ.

ಇಯು ಸ್ಯಾ ಸ್ಯಾಲಿ.

ಇಯು ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾಣ

ಇಯು ರ್ಯಾ ರ್ಯಾಪ್

Observe the following combinations for practice:

ದ್ಯಾ + ಇಯು = ದ್ಯಾ

ಕ್ಯಾ + ಇಯು = ಕ್ಯಾ

ತ್ಯಾ + ಇಯು = ತ್ಯಾ

ದ್ಯಾ + ಇಯು = ದ್ಯಾ

ಸ್ಯಾ + ಇಯು = ಸ್ಯಾ

words and sentences for practice:

ದ್ಯಾಷಿ. ಸ್ಯಾಲಿ. ತ್ಯಾಣ ರ್ಯಾಪ್

ಖಗ	ಖಾಯಿಲೆ	ಶಂಖ	ಖುಷಿ	ಖಜಾನೆ
ದುಃಖ	ಖಂಡ	ಕುಪ	ಖುತ್ತು	ತ್ರುಣಿ
ಕುತ್ತಕ	ಖುಣಭಾರ	ಅಂತಃಕರಣ	ಖುತ್ತಮಾನ	
ಕುಷಿ	ಅಂತಃಪುರ	ಅದೃಷ್ಟ	ದುಪದ	

visarga has the 'ah' sound value

ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಾಣದವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಹೀನ

ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಕೃಷಿಕೆ.

ಕನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜಧಾನೀ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಗೌರಿ ಶಂಕರ ಶ್ರೀಖರ ಏರಿದ ಮೂದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ತೇನಸಿಂಗ್.

ವೀರಪ್ಪ ನಾಥಕಾಯಿತರ ರಾಜ.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸುಂದರವಾದ ನಗರ

ಕನ್ನಡ ವರ್ಣಮಾಲೆ

ಅ ಆ ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಇಂ ಎ ಏ ಒ ಒ ಓ ಅಂ ಅಃ

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಜ

ಚ ಭ ಜ ರ್ಹ ಝ

ಟ ತ ಡ ಢ ಣ

ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ

ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ

ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ ಷ ಸ ಹ ಳ

ಳ is not introduced as it is not functional in its full form.

ಗ್ರಂಥಿಣಿ:

ಈ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಗಲೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಗೋಂಡಿರುವ ಲಿಂಗದೇವರು ಹಳೆಮನೆ ರವರಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ “ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿ” ಎಂಬ ಕನ್ನಡೇತರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲೆಸಲು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಪರ್ಯಾಪ್ತಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

