

Peace Corps

Conversational Telugu

Prepared for Development and Resources Corporation



Table of Contents

Section A

	Page
Cycles and Drills 1-8	1-14
Grammar Notes	15-18
nouns	15
pronouns	15
possession	15
the verb 'to be'	16
questions	16
fruit classification	18
Cycles and Drills 9-15	18-27
Grammar Notes	28-29
post-positions	28
adjectives	28
use of 'ma'	28
use of "untundi"	29
Supplements	29
geography	30-37
	30

Section B

Cycles and Drills 1-12	38-62
Grammar Notes	63-65
verb stems	63
the present future tense	63
time	63
past participle	64
postposition 'gurinci'	64
present progressive tense	65
Cycles and Drills 13-15	65-72

Section B

Grammar Notes

verbal noun + 'mundu'

impersonal constructions

'want to...'

'should...' or 'have to...'

Supplements

what Rama and Sita do all day

addition to daily routine

expansion drill and questions

shaving

working in the field

going to the bazaar

eating lunch

making rice

on the day of a fair

slides of the market

bringing things from the bazaar

Page

73-75

73

73

74

75

76-92

76

80

81-84

81

82

83

84

85

87

89

91

Section C

Cycles and Drills 1-5

93-103

Grammar Notes

104-106

past tense

104

participle + /-addudu/

105

postpositions /-lo/, /-to/, /-mu/, /-ni/

105

plural form of nouns

106

Cycles and Drills 6-14

107-120

Grammar Notes

121-122

'that' clause

121

postposition /-ki/

121

'can' or 'be able to'

121

progressive forms of the verb

122

Section C

Supplements

	Page
washing clothes	128-130
washerman	123
slides	124
washing	126-127
buying bangles	126
laundry instructions	127
education	128
land tenure	129
	130

Section D

Cycles and Drills 1-7

Grammar Notes

impersonal construction	153-154
possession	153
the verbal noun	153
plural nouns	154
future continuous alternate form	154

Cycles and Drills 8-13

Grammar Notes

imparatives	155-166
postpositions /-ku/ and kosam (koraku)	167-168
compound verbs	167

Supplements

puja	169-175
slides	169
festival	171-172
bazaar	171
temple	172
marriage	173
vow and pilgrimage	174
	175

Section E

	Page
Cycles and Drills 1-9	176-192
Grammar Notes	193-195
conditional	193
'unless...'	194
subjunctive	194
reflexive pronoun	194
'in order to...'	195
Cycles and Drills 10-20	196-217
Grammar Notes	218-219
comparison	218
'from...ing' 'by...ing'	219
'without...ing'	219
verbal adjectives	219
Supplements	219
finding a hotel	220-248
hiring a servant	220
firing a servant	221
diet	223
accident	225
vaccination	226
sickness - people	227
sickness - animal	228
rice cultivation	229
irrigation	230
survey for soil conservation	234
high yielding variety paddy	235
demonstration plot - paddy variety	237
role play	241
	245
Pronunciation Guide	249-251
Verb Chart	252-257

Introduction

The purpose of this text is to develop elementary conversational skills in Telugu. Though the text is to be used by language instructors as a major set of lesson plans, it should be supplemented by other varied materials and teaching techniques for a richer language learning experience. Sample supplementary materials have been included at the end of each section. They are suggested as possible exercises in an intensive program to expand the student's vocabulary, to reinforce grammar patterns, and to confront the student with occasional unfamiliar grammar items. The text is to be used by students as a review to what has been learned in class and not as a teaching device.

Effective teaching of the text materials presupposes the use of language props for teaching vocabulary. Every object should be taught by association with a visual representation of that object and every verb should be taught by association with the action described by that verb. It is important that both instructor and student make consistent use of language props and never resort to English.

The organization of each unit lesson allows for rapid mastery of question and answer patterns. The units, therefore, should be used as a basis for conversation between the student and instructor and between the students themselves. Once the unit has been mastered, the students should have ample opportunity to carry out the role of instructor.

The language materials consist of four different types of language learning activities. The first, and most predominant, is the unit microwave cycle. These cycles are adapted from cycles designed by Dr. Earl Stevick of the Foreign Service Institute. They divide the learning process into two basic phases. The first of these phases involves mimicry, memorization, and manipulation and so is designated 'M'. The 'M' 1 component of the phase consists of statements related in content and structure; the 'M' 2 component of the phase consists of one or more questions related in content and structure to the statements of 'M' 1. The second phase involves the conversational application of 'M' 1 and 'M' 2 and so is designated 'C'. The question of 'M' 2 is asked and is answered by one of the statements of 'M' 1. Each question and answer unit is one component of the 'C' phase. If there are five possible answers to 'M' 2 then there would be five components of 'C'. Before a new unit cycle is taken up in class the previous cycle should always be reviewed. Class time should be devoted entirely to using the language. Instructors should never attempt to explain grammar.

The second type of learning activity consists of various kinds of drill exercises. Substitution drills require the student to substitute similar structural items in one sentence pattern. Repetition drills enable the student to repeat similarly patterned sentences after the instructor. Transformation drills involve changing the structure of similar sentences. Conversation and question and answer drills utilize previously learned sentence patterns to build up conversation. All these drills are used to supplement material in the unit microwaves.

The third type of learning activity is analysis of the language. Simplified explanations are included in sections of grammar notes to explain structural items of previous lessons. These grammar notes are intended for the students' individual use. The more difficult structures should be explained by the language coordinator or linguist in a separate class hour.

The fourth type of learning activity involves confrontation of a more complex linguistic reality. The task-oriented situation, model village and slide exercises, and role plays of the supplements force the student to gradually accustom himself to combinations of sounds and phrases, all of which may not be familiar to him. They are intended as a bridge between the tightly controlled class-room learning experience and the complete free communication of the field.

The text itself is divided into five sections, A, B, C, D, and E, each consisting of cycles, drills and grammar notes which concentrate upon a limited number of sentence patterns and structural items. Suggested supplements follow each section. A verb chart, listing verb stems and their inflected forms, is included at the back of the text for reference. A pronunciation guide is also appended for students' use.

These materials have been designed for Peace Corps training programs specializing in agriculture. Satisfactory completion of the text should bring the trainee to at least a 2 FSI level.

Section A

Cycles and Drills 1-8

Page
1 -14

Grammar Notes

nouns	15-18
pronouns	15
possession	15
the verb 'to be'	16
questions	16
fruit classification	18
	18

Cycles and Drills 9-15

19-27

Grammar Notes

post-positions	28-29
adjectives	28
use of 'ma'	28
use of 'untuhdi'	29
	29

Supplements

geography	30-37
	30

Cycle 1

M₁ idi aratipandu.
āranji
mirapakāya
bangāla dumpa
ullipāya

M₂ idi ēmiti?

C₁ idi ēmiti?
idi aratipandu.

C₂ idi ēmiti?
idi āranji.

C₃ idi ēmiti?
idi mirapakāya.

(substitute remaining nouns)

M₁ This is a banana.
orange.
chili.
potato.
onion

M₂ What is this?

C₁ What is this?
This is a banana.

C₂ What is this?
This is an orange.

C₃ What is this?
This is a chili.

Cycle 2

M₁ adi aratipandu
āranji
mirapakāya
bangāla dūmpa
ullipāya

kādu
kādu
kādu
kādu
kādu

M₂ adi āranji
mirapakāya
bangāla dūmpa
ullipāya
aratipandu

M₁ That is not a banana
orange
chili
potato
onion

M₂ That is an orange
chili
potato
onion
banana

M₃ adi aratipanda?
āranji
mirapakāya
bangāla dūmpa
ullipāya

M₃ Is that a banana?
orange
chili
potato
onion

C₁ adi aratipanda?
kadu, adi aratipandu kadu.
or
adi aratipanda?
aunu aratipandu

C₁ Is that a banana?
No, that is not a banana.

(substitute remaining nouns)

Drill for Cycles 1 & 2
Substitution Drill

adi aratipandā?
āranji
mirapakaya
bangāla dumpa
ullipaya

idi aratipandu kādā?
āranji
mirapakaya
bengāla dumpa
ullipaya

idi aratipandā?
kādu idi aratipandu kādu.
idi ēmiti?
idi āranji.

adi aratipandu kādā?
kādu.
adi ēmiti?
adi āranji.

Is that a banana?
orange
chili
potato
onion

This is a banana isn't it?
orange
chili
potato
onion

Conversation Drill

Is that a banana?
No, this isn't a banana.
What is this?
This is an orange.

That is a banana, isn't it?
No.
What is that?
That is an orange.

Cycle 3

M₁ adi (idi) magavādu
ādadi
pillavādu
ādapilla
bidda
Rāmudu
Sita
Gōpaludu
Kamala

M₂ adi evaru?
idi evaru?

C₁ adi evaru?
adi ādadi.

C₂ idi evaru?
idi magavādu.

(substitute remaining nouns)

M₁ That (this) is a man
woman
boy
girl
baby
Ramudu
Sita
Gopal
Kamala

M₂ Who is that?
Who is this?

C₁ Who is that?
That is a woman.

C₂ Who is this?
This is a man.

Drill for Cycle 3

1. itanu magavādā?
atanu pillavādā?

Rāmudā
Gōpāludā

2. ivida Sītā?
āvida ādādā?
idi ādapilla?
adi Kamala?

3. itanu magavādu kādā?
atanu pillavādu
Rāmudu
Gōpaludu

4. ivida adadi kāda?
āvida ādapilla
ime Sita
ame Kamala

1. Is he (this) a man?
(that) a boy?
Ramudu
Gopaludu?

2. Is she (this) a Sita?
(that) a woman?
(this) a girl?
(that) a Kamala?

3. Is he (this) not a man?
(that) boy
Ramudu
Gopaludu

4. Is she (this) not a woman?
(that) girl
(this) Sita
(that) Kamala

Cycle 4

M₁ itanu oka raitu
pantulu (pantulamma)
amerikanu
indiyaru
P.C. sevakudu
vidyārdhi

M₂ itanu evaru?

M₃ itanu evaru?
itanu oka raitu

ividā raitu kādu
āvida pantulamma kādu
Sita amerikanu kādu
Kamala indiyaru kādu
idi vidyārdhi kādu

M₁ He (this) is a farmer.
teacher.
American.
Indian.
P.C. trainee
student

M₂ Who is he (this)?

M₃ Who is he (this)?
He is a farmer.

Substitution Drill

She (this) is not a farmer.
(that)
Teacher.
Sita American.
Kamala Indian.
She (this) student.

Cycle 5

M₁ nēnu raitu(ni)
pantuluni
amerikanni
indiyanni
magavadini
ādadāni

M₂ miru evaru?

C₁ miru evaru?
nēnu oka raitu(ni)

(substitute remaining nouns)

M₁ I am a farmer:
teacher
American
Indian
man
woman

M₂ Who are you?

C₁ Who are you?
I am a farmer.

Drill for Cycle 5

miru raitulu	nuvvu raituvi
pantul ⁱ lu	pantuluvi
amerikanlu	amerikanvi
magavalu	"magavādīvi
adaval ⁱ lu	ādadānīvi
vidyārdhilu	vidyārdhīvi

You are a farmer.
teacher
American
man
woman
student

nēnu	evaru?
ividā	
avidā	
itanu	
atanu	
mēmu (ex)	
manamu (in)	
vī ⁱ lu	
vai ⁱ lu	
nuvvu	
miru	

Who	am	I?
she		this
she		that
he		this
he		that
we		ex
we		in
they		this
they		that
you		fam
you		(hon)

Conversation Drill

miru pantulugāra?
kādu. nēnu pantuluni kādu
miru evaru?
nēnu oka raituni.

Are you a teacher?
No, I am not a teacher.
Who are you?
I am a farmer.

Cycle 6

M₁ nā pēru _____
 mi pēru _____
 ni pēru _____

M₂ mi (ni) pēru ēmiti?
 nā pēru ēmiti?

C₁ mi (ni) pēru ēmiti?
 nā pēru _____

C₂ nā pēru ēmiti?
 mi (ni) pēru _____

(substitute your own names)

M₁ My name is _____
 Your (hon) name is _____
 Your (fam) name is _____

M₂ What is your name?
 What is my name?

C₁ What is your name?
 My name is _____

C₂ What is my name?
 Your name is _____

Substitution Drill

1. itani pēru Rāmuḍu
 atani pēru Gōpāluḍu

2. ivida pēru Sita
 avida pēru Kāmala

3. nā pēru ēmiti?
 atani " "

itani

āvida

Ivida

mā (ex)

mana (in)

valla

villa

mi

ni

1. His (this) name is Rama.
 His (that) Gopal

2. She (this) name is Sita.
 She (that) Kamala

3. What is my name?
 his (that)
 his (this)
 her (that)
 her (this)
 our (ex)
 our (in)
 they (that)
 they (this)
 your (hon)
 your (fam)

Cycle 7

M₁ idi Ramudi kutumbam
illu
koduku
nanna
amma
kuturu
pellam

M₂ idi evari kutumbam?
" illu
koduku
nanna
amma
kuturu
pellam

C₁ idi evari kutumbam?
Idi Ramudi kutumbam.

(substitute other nouns)

M₁ This is Ramadu's family.
house
son
father
mother
daughter
wife

M₂ Whose family is this?
house
son
father
mother
daughter
wife

C₁ Whose family is this?
This is Ramadu's family.

Conversation Drill for Cycle 7

itanu evari koduku? (idi, kūturu)
itanu Ramudi koduku
itanu pēru ēmiti? (dini)
itanu pēru Gōpaludu (dini; Kamala)

Whose son is this?
This is Ramudu's son.
What's his (this) name?
His name is Gopaludu.

Completion Drill

1. Ramudi koduku Gōpaludu
kūturu Kamala
amma Venkamma
nanna Pullayya
pellam Sita
2. Sita koduku Gōpaludu
kūturu Kamala
amma _____
nanna _____
mogudu Ramudu

1. Ramayya's son is Gopaludu
daughter Kamala
mother Venkamma
father Pullayya
wife Sita
2. Sita's son is Gopaludu
daughter Kamala
mother _____
father _____
husband Ramudu

Cycle 8

M₁ idi nā pensilu
 mi pensilu
 atani pensilu
 itani pensilu
 āvida pensilu
 ivida pensilu

M₂ ivi anni mi pensilu
 nā pensilu
 atani pensilu
 itani pensilu
 Ivida pensilu
 āvida pensilu

M₃ idi evari pensilu?
 ivi evari pensillu?

C₁ idi evari pensilu?
 idi nā pensilu
 vi evari pensillu?
 ivi mi pensillu

(substitute other pronouns)

M₁ This is my pencil.
 your
 his (that)
 his (this)
 her (that)
 her (this)

M₂ (All) These are your
 my
 his (this)
 his (that)
 her (this)
 her (that)

M₃ Whose pencil is this?
 Whose pencils are these?

C₁ Whose pencil is this?
 This is my pencil.
 Whose pencils are these?
 These are your pencils.

Drills for Cycle 8

Substitution Drill

ikkada oka pensilu undi
akkada rendu pensillu unna
muqu
nāgu
aidu
āru
ēdu
enmidi
tommid
padi

ikkada okadu unnādu
akkada iddaru unnāru
muggaru
nalguru
aidguru
ārguru
ēdguru
enimidi mandi
tommid mandi
padimandi

Here is one pencil.
There are two pencils.
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten.

Here is one person.
There are two persons.
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten.

Repetition Drill

i pustakam nādi
pensilu midi (nidi)
uttaram āvidadi
kagitam atanidi
shartu mādi
gudja dinidi
(batta)

This book is mine.
pencil is yours
letter is hers
paper is his
shirt is ours
cloth is hers (its)

Drills for Cycle 8

Transformation Drill

i pustakalu nāvi
i pensillu mivi (nīvi)
i uttarāllu avidavi
i kāgitallu atanivi
i shartulu māvi
i guddalu dinivi
(battalu)

i pustakam nādi
i pensilu midi (nīdi)
i uttaram avidadi
i kāgitam atanidi
i shartu mādi
i gudda dinidi
(batta)

These books are mine.
these pencils are yours.
These letters are hers.
These papers are his.
These shirts are ours.
These clothes are its.
(the baby's)

This book is mine.
This pencil is yours.
This letter is hers.
This paper is his.
This shirt is ours.
This piece of clothing is its.

Grammar Notes

A. Nouns

Nouns are either masculine, feminine or neuter.

eg. magavādu {m} man
ādadi {f} woman

All other nouns both animate and inanimate are neuter.

eg. aratipandu {n} banana
pēru {n} name
āvu {n} cow

B. Pronouns

Personal pronouns 'he' 'she' 'it' and 'they' have 2 forms:

itanu

ivida

idi

villu

ime

refer to persons and objects close to the speaker

eg. this he, this she

(itanu) (ivida, ime)

whereas

atanu

āvida

adi

vallu

āme

refer to persons and objects at a distance from the speaker

eg. that he, that she

(atanu) (āvida, āme)

The personal pronoun 'we' has 2 forms:

'mēmu' is exclusive, i.e. it doesn't include all persons spoken to.

'manamu' is inclusive, i.e. it includes all persons spoken to.

The personal pronoun 'you' has 2 forms:

'huvvu' is used when talking to servants, children and very close friends.

'miru' is used in addressing all other people. It is a form of respect and initially should be used even with friends. In the same way vira/varu are often substituted for itanu/atanu or ivida/āvida (ime/ame) to show increased respect. Vādu (he) and idī/adi (she) are more familiar forms of itanu/atanu and ivida/āvida (ime/ame).

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. Possession

Possession is expressed by adding /-i/ to singular nouns and /-a/ to plural nouns.

e.g., Ramudi katumbam Ramadu's family

If a noun ends in /-a/ it is not changed.

Forms of the pronoun used to show possession are as follows:

I	nēnu	na	my
you (fam)	nuvvu	ni	your (fam)
he	itanu/atanu	atani/atani	her
she (ime/ame)	ividä/ävida	ividä/ävida (ime, ame)	her
it, she	idi/adi	dini/dāni	its, her
we (excl)	mēmu	ma	our (excl)
we (incl)	manamu	mana	our (incl)
you (resp)	miru	mi	you (resp)
they	villu/vallu	villa/valla	their

Note - possessive pronouns end in either /-a/ or /-i/ eg. 'itani pérú' his name
'vila kutumbam' their family

In sentences of the type:

idi atanidi This is his

Idi Ramudidi This is Ramudu's

iv atanivi These are his

These are Ramudu's

/-di/ is added to the possessive ending when the subject of the sentence is singular, and /-vi/ is added to the possessive ending when the subject of the sentence is plural.

D. The verb 'to be'

In the present tense, forms of the verb 'to be' are not used in positive sentences of identification and description.

e.g. idi aratipandu This is a banana.

However, some form of the verb 'to be' must be used in sentences of location and existence.

eg. Here is a pencil ikkada pensili undi

Here are pencils ikkada pensillu unnai

It is hot vēdiga undi

'undi' is the neuter singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'
'unna!' is the neuter plural form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

'unnai' is the neuter plural form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

Grammar Notes (cont'd.)

E. Questions

Questions are formed in 2 ways:

1. use of a question word.

eg. idi emiti? What is this?
idi evaru? Who is this?

The question word usually comes at the end of the sentence but before the verb.

2. Without a question word.

eg. idi aratipanda? Is this a banana?
aratipandu kāda? This is a banana, isn't it?

Note - intonation and stress also differentiate questions from statements. Be sure to carefully mimic the stress and intonation of your instructor's voice.

F. In Andhra Pradesh, fruits and /-pandu/ when they are ripe and /-kāya/ when they are unripe and cooked as vegetables.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

In the following sentences:

Here is one person

Here are 2 people

ikkada okadu unnādu

ikkada iddaru unnāru

'unnādu' is the masculine singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'
'unnāru' is the masculine plural form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'
'undi' is the feminine singular form.

'unnāru' is the feminine plural form.

The verb ending must always agree with the gender (i.e. m, f, n) and number
(i.e. sing., pl.) of the subject of the sentence.

The negative form of the verb 'to be' does not change for gender and number in the
present tense but it is used differently in sentences of identification and in
sentences of location, description and existence.

e.g. This is not a banana idi aratipandu kadu

This is not a man idi magavadu kadu

The pencil isn't here iddada pēnsil lēdu

The tomato isn't red tometo erraga lēdu

It isn't hot vediga lēdu

kadu is used in negative sentences of identification to negate the noun.

lēdu is used in negative sentences of location, description and existence to
negate the verb.

The following are the forms of the positive present tense of the verb 'to be':

unnānu

I am

unnāvu

you are (fam)

unnādū

he is

undi

she, it is

unnāmu

we are

unnāru

you (resp), they (m & f) are

unna(y)i

they are (n)

In Telegu the verb 'to be' usually comes at the end of the sentence.

Cycle 9

M₁ na pēru _____
mā amma pēr _____
mā nanna pēr _____
akka(yya) per _____
celli _____
anna _____
tammudu _____

M₂ mi (nI) pēr emiti?
amma per emiti?
nanna _____
akka _____
celli _____
anna _____
tammudu _____

C₁ mi per emiti?
na per _____

(substitute appropriate names)

M₁ My name is _____
My mother's name is _____
father's _____
elder sister's _____
younger sister's _____
elder brother's _____
younger brother's _____

M₂ What is your name?
your mother's _____
father's _____
elder sister's _____
younger sister's _____
elder brother's _____
younger brother's _____

C₁ What is your name?
My name is _____

Cycle 10

M₁ magavadu ikkada unnađu
akkada unnađu
gudiselō
gudiselōpala
gudisebayata

M₂ magavadu ekkada unnađu?

C₁ magavadu ekkada unnađu?
ikkada unnađu.

(substitute other post positions)

M₁ The man is here.
there
in the hut
inside the hut
outside the hut

M₂ Where is the man?

C₁ Where is the man?
The man is here.

Cycle 11

M₁ adadi gudisepaina (mida) undi
gudisekinda
gudiseeduruga
gudisevenuka

M₂ adadi ekkada undi?

C₁ adadi ekkada undi?
adadi gudise mida undi
(substitute other post positions)

M₁ Woman is on the top of the hut.
under the hut
in front of the hut
behind the hut

M₂ Where is the woman?

C₁ Where is the woman?
Woman is on the top of the hut.

nti - house

Drill for Cycles 10 & 11.

Substitution Drill

I. ~~āvu~~ ikkada undi
akkada
gudiselō
gudiselōpala
gudisebayata
gudisemida
gudisekinda
gudiseeduruga
(mundara)
gudisevenuka

II. magavādu ikkaga unnađu
akkada
gudiselō

(Substitute other post positions as above)

III. magavallu ikkada unnaru
akkada
gudiselō

(Substitute other post positions)

IV. adadi ikkada undi
akkada
gudiselō

IV. The woman is here.
there
in the hut

V. adavallu ikkada unnaru
akkada
gudiselō

(Substitute other post positions)

V. The women are here.
there
in the hut

I. The cow is here.
there
in the house
inside
outside
on top of
under
in front of
behind

II. The man is here.
there
in the hut

III. The men are here,
there
in the hut

Drill for Cycles 10 & 11

Substitution Drill
(cont'd)

VI. magavādu ikkada lēdu
ādadi lēdu
āvu lēdu

VII. magavādu gudiselō lēdu
ādadi bayata lēdu
āvu lōpala lēdu

VI. The man is not here.
The woman.
The cow

VII. The man is not in the hut.
The woman is not outside the hut.
The cow is not inside the hut.

(Substitute other post positions)

Cycle 12

M₁ i tometō
ullipaya
mirapakaya
aratipandu

pandu erupu
telupu
pacca
pasupu

Nalupu - BLACK

M₂ I tometō
ullipaya
mirapakaya
aratipandu

en rangu?

C₁ i tometō en rangu?
I tometō erupu rangu.

(Substitute other nouns and adjectives)

M₁ This tomato is red.
onion white
chili green
banana yellow

M₂ What color is this tomato?
onion
chili
banana

C₁ What is the color of this tomato?
The tomato is red color.

(Also use black, brown, blue, orange with
other objects in room and ask "What
color is this?")

Meleau - Blue

Orange - Orange

Brown - Kafe Rangu

Dark - Mudaen

Light - Ieta (Rangu)

94/1bc

Rose

gk ADJ-toem Cycle 13

M₁ iyyāla (ivvala) vēdiga ündi
caligā (TSAL)
vānaga (varshamga)
mabbugā

M₁ It's hot today.
cold
rainy
cloudy

M₂ iyyāla (eila) etta undi?

M₂ How is it today?

C₁ iyyāla etta undi?
iyyāla vēdiga undi

C₁ How is it today?
It's hot today.

(Substitute other adjectives)

M₁ indiyalo endakālamlo vēdiga untundi
 calikālamlo caliga
 vanākālamlo vanaga
 vasantakālamlo sukhānaga

M₂ indiyalo endakālamlo etta untundi?
 calikālamlo
 vanākālamlo
 vasantakālamlo

C₁ indiyalo endakālamlo etta untundi?
 vediga

M₁ It's hot in the summer in India.
 cold winter
 rainy monsoon
 pleasant spring

M₂ How is it in India in the summer?
 in the winter
 in the monsoon
 in the spring

C₁ How is it in India in the summer?
 It's hot in India in the summer.

(Substitute other adjectives and nouns)

Cycle 15

M₁ i nimmakaya pullaga undi
bhōjanam kharanga undi
mittai tipiga undi
kura ceduga undi
cepa uppaga undi

MAUCHI FRESH

M₂ i nimmakaya etta undi? (ella)
bhōjanam
mittai
kura
cepa

C₁ i nimmakaya etta undi?
i nimmakaya pullaga undi

(Substitute other adjectives and nouns.)

M₁ This lime is sour
food hot
candy sweet
vegetable bitter
fish salty

M₂ How is this lime?
food
candy
vegetable
fish

C₁ How is this lime?
This lime is sour.

Grammar Notes

A. Post positions

1. In English prepositions are used to describe possession location and time, but in Telugu, postpositions are used to describe ...ie.. words like 'into' 'on' 'to' follow the (pro)noun rather than precede it.
eg. when we added /-a/ and /-i/ to pronouns and /-a/ to nouns to form the possessive, we were using one kind of postposition. 'Ramayya kutumbam' (Ramudu's family), when translated as 'the family of Ramudu' illustrates the difference in English prepositions and Telugu postpositions. 'Of' comes before Ramudu but /-a/ comes after Ramayy.

2. Postpositions are directly added to their related nouns.
eg.

gudiseelo
gudiselopala
gudiseeduruga
gudisekinda

in the hut
inside the hut
in front of the hut
under the hut

3. When postpositions are added to pronouns the objective form of the pronoun is used.

nā-
nu-
atan-
avid-
dā-
mā- (excl), man- (incl)
mi-
valla-
āmi-
ime-

me
you (fam)
him
her
it
us
you
them
that
this

B. Adjectives

1. When adjectives are used in 'to be' sentences of description and existence, /-ga/ is usually added to them.
eg. nimmakaya pūllaga undi
The lime is sour.

vediga undi
It is not.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

- C: In cycle 9, note the use of *mā* in '*mā amma per'* (my mother's name). It is the custom in Andhra Pradesh to use *ma* (our) instead of *nā* (my) to refer to members of the joint family.
- D. In cycle 14, '*untundi*' is used instead of '*undi*' to denote a general condition. '*untundi*' is an habitual and future form of the verb 'to be'.
eg. *endakalamlo vēdigā untundi*
It is (unusually) hot in the summer.

Geography

Country

1. idī dēsa patam
idī oka dēsam
dini pēru indiyā (Bharata Dēsam)

indiyāku uttarānna 'Himālaya parvatam' undi
dashinānna 'Hindū Māhā samudram' undi
tūrpuna 'Bangālā khātam' undi
padamarana 'arēbiā samudram' undi

- indiyāku mukhya pattanam 'New Delhi'

indiyālō mukhyamaina nadulu, Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Krisana
Gōdāvari kāvēr

State

2. idī oka Rāshtram (State)
dini pēru Andhra Rāshtram (Pradesḥ)

Andhra Rāshtraniki mukhya pattanam 'Hydarābadu'

Andhra Rāshtramlō mukhyamaina nadulu Krishna, Gōdāvari

District

3. idī oka jillā (District)
dini pēru Guntur jilla

Guntūru jillākū uttarāna Krishnā jillā undi
Guntūrukū dashivānna nelluru jillā undi
Guntūrukū tūrpuna bangāla Khātem undi
Guntūrukū padamara Karnūlu Mahabūbnagar, nalgonda jillālu unnayi
Guntūru jillā hedkwartarsu. Guntūru (Patnam) lō undi
Guntūru jillālō mukhyamaina nadi Krisna

Geography

Country

1. This is a map (of the country).

This is a country.

It's name is India.

The Himalayan range is to the north of India.

The Indian Ocean is to the south of India.

The Bay of Bengal is to the east of India.

The Arabian Sea is to the west of India.

New Delhi is the capital of India.

Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri are important rivers of India.

State

2. This is a state.

It's name is Andhra Pradesh.

Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

Krishna and Godavari are the important rivers of Andhra Pradesh.

District

3. This is a district.

It's name is Guntur district.

Krishna district is to the north of Guntur district.

Nellore district is to the south of Guntur district.

Bay of Bengal district is to the east of Guntur district.

Kurnool, Nalgonda, Mahbunaragar districts are to the west of Guntur.

Guntur is the headquarters of Guntur district.

Krishnâ is the important river of Guntur district.

Geography

Mountains, Hills and Waterfalls

indiyālō uttarāna himālaya parvatālu unnai

madhya pradeshō vindhyaparvatālu unnai

indiyālō padamara padamata kanumalu (ghats) unnai

maerasilō nilagiri parvatālu unnai

indiyālō turpuna turpukanumalu unnai

maysūrulo jōg jalapatam (waterfall) undi

guntūru jillālō ettipotala jalapatam undi

Crops

1. Indiyālō mukhyamayna pantalu

vari (paddy)

pogāku (tobacco)

sajju (millets)

kandi (red-gram)

senaga (bengal-gram)

gōdhuma (wheat)

patti (cotton)

mirapa (chili)

pesara (green-gram)

ceraku (sugarcane)

jonna (sorghum)

mokkajanna (corn)

minumu (black-gram)

2. Andhra pradeshō mukhyamayha pantalu

vari

janna

kandi

pogāku

sajja

minumu

mirapa

āmudālu (castor seeds)

pesare

ceruku

pasupu (turmeric)

verusenaga (peanuts)

Crops

3. nagār junnasāgar ēriyalō mukhyamayna pantalu
vari, jonna, sajja variga, mirapa

Geography

Mountains, Hills and Waterfalls

Himalaya ranges are to the north of India.

Vindhya mountains are in Madhya Pradesh.

In western India, there are Western Ghats.

Nilligiri mountains are in Madras.

In the east there are Eastern Ghats.

'Joog' waterfall is in Mysore.

'Ettipotala' waterfall is in Guntur.

Crops

1. Important crops in India:

paddy
tobacco
millets
red-gram
bengal-gram

wheat
cotton
chili
green-gram

sugarcane
sorghum
corn
black-gram

2. Important crops in India:

paddy
sorghum
red-gram

tobacco
millets
black-gram

chili
castor seeds
green-gram

sugarcane
turmeric
peanuts

Crops

3. Important crops in Nagarjuna Sagar area:
paddy, sorghum, millets, tobacco, chili.

Section-B

	Page
Cycles and Drills 1-12	38-62
Grammar Notes	
verb stems	63-65
the present future tense	63
time	63
past participle	64
postposition 'gurinci'	64
present progressive tense	65
Cycles and Drills 13-15	66-72
Grammar Notes	
verbal noun + 'mibut'	73-75
impersonal constructions	73
'want to...'	73
'should...' or 'have to...'	74
Supplements	
what Rama and Sita do all day	76-92
addition to daily routine	76
expansion drill and questions	80
shaving	81-84
working in the field	81
going to the bazaar	82
eating lunch	83
making rice	84
on the day of a fair	85
slides of the market	87
bringing things from the bazaar	89
	91

Cycle 1

M₁ poddunne Rāmudu lēstādu.
 atanū kafi tāgutādu /
 snānam cēstādu
 bhojnam cēstādu
 pani cēstādu

M₂ poddunne Rāmudu ēm cēstādu?

C₁ poddunne Rāmudu ēm cēstādu?
 poddunne Rāmudu lēstādu

(go over in the negative)

lēvādu
 Tāgudu
 Cēstādu

lēvāgo - after getting up

M₁ In the morning Ramudu gets up,
 he drinks coffee,
 takes a bath
 eats breakfast
 works

M₂ What does Ramudu do in the morning?

C₁ What does Ramudu do in the morning?
 In the morning Ramudu gets up.

pāvala unmagī - Flower
 tree

Cycle 2

M₁ madhyānam Rāmudu bhojnam cēstādu
 taruvāte atanū viṣhrānti tisukuntādu (Tis Kodu) uq
 sāyantram pani cēstādu
 taruvata bhōjnam cēstādu
 taruvata snehitulato matlādtādu matlādtādu
 taruvata nidra pōtādu

M₂ madhyānam Rāmudu em cēstādu?
 sāyantram

C₁ madhyānam Rāmudu em cēstādu?
 1. bhojnam cēstādu

C₂ taruvata atanu em cēstādu?
 visrānti tisukuntādu

(finish responses as above)

C₃ sāyantram Rāmudu em cēstādu?
 taruvata atanu bhojnam cēstādu
 taruvata atanu snehitulato matlādtādu

(go over lesson in negative)

M₁ In the afternoon Rama eats dinner.
 Then he takes rest
 works
 In the evening
 Then eats dinner
 Then talks with friend
 Then goes to sleep

M₂ What does Rama do in the afternoon?
 evening

C₁ What does Rama do in the afternoon?
 In the afternoon Rama eats dinner.

C₂ Then what does he do?
 Then he takes rest.

C₃ What does Rama do in the evening?
 In the evening Rama eats dinner.
 Then he talks with friends

Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

Substitution Drill

I.	atanu	poddunne	levadu
	avida	madhyānam	'tea'
	miru	sāyamkālam	tāgadu
	nēnu	rātri	snānam cēyaru
	mēmu		tiffin tinanu
	vallu		pani cēyamu
			cadavaru

T.M.Tanu
Yalla
ataru casayutadue
Expansion Drill

II.	modalu nenu	lestānu
	(or modata)	
	taruvāta	snānam cestānu
	civara	bhojnam cestānu
		'klesuku' velitānu

(after the students have mastered the four responses, they may substitute other activities in answering the following question.)

I. He doesn't get up in the morning.
She drink tea afternoon
You take a bath evening
I eat breakfast night
We work
They study

II. First I get up.
Then I take a bath
Then I eat breakfast
Finally I go to class

Cycle 3

M ₁	onti ganta rendu gantalu mudu gantalu nalgu aidu aru ēdu enimidi tommidi padi padakondu pannendu okatimpāv rendumpāv mydumpāv nālgumpāv aidumpāv ārumpāv ēdumppāv enimidimpāv tommidimpāv padimpāv padakondupāv pannendupāv	okatinnara rendunnara mūdunnara nālgunnara āidunnara ārunnara ēdunnara enimidinnara tommiddinnara padinnara padakondnara pannendunnara okatimppāv rendumppāv mūdumppāv nālgumppāv aidumppāv ārumuppāv ēdumppāv enimidimuppāv tommimuppāv padimuppāv padakondmupppāv pannendumppāv
----------------	--	--

M₂ enni gantalu?

C₁ enni gantalu?
rendu gantalu

M ₁	It is 1 o'clock	1:30
	2	2:30
	3	3:30
	4	4:30
	5	5:30
	6	6:30
	7	7:30
	8	8:30
	9	9:30
	10	10:30
	11	11:30
	12	12:30
	1:15	1:45
	2:15	2:45
	3:15	3:45
	4:15	4:45
	5:15	5:45
	6:15	6:45
	7:15	7:45
	8:15	8:45
	9:15	9:45
	10:15	10:45
	11:15	11:45
	12:15	12:45

M₂ What time is it?

C₁ What time is it?
It is 2 o'clock.

Cycle 4

M ₁	poddunne	aru gantalki	Sita ginnelu tōmutundi
	edu		tiffinu cēstundi
	enimidi		illu subram cēstundi
	tommidi		battal utuktundi
	padi		shanam cēstundi
	padkondu		vanta cēstundi
	madhyānam	okati	pūja cēstundi
	sayantram	rendu	bhōjnam cēstundi
	rātri	mudu	pani modalū pedtundi
		aidu	pani purti cēstundi
		aru	tōtaku nillu pedtundi
		padi	nidra pōtundi

M₂ Sita eppudu ginnelu tōmutundi

C₁ Sita eppudu ginnelu tomtundi?
1 Sita poddunne aru gantalki ginnelu tōmutundi

Cycle 4

- M₁: In the morning at 6 o'clock Sita cleans vessels.
- 7 makes breakfast
- 8 cleans the house
- 9 washes clothes
- 10 takes bath
- 11 cooks
- In the afternoon at 1 o'clock Sita does puja
- 2 eats lunch
- 3 starts work
- 5 finishes work
- 6 waters the garden
- 10 goes to sleep

M₂: When does Sita clean vessels?

C: When does Sita clean vessels?

In the morning at 6 o'clock Sita cleans vessels.

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

Substitution Drill

ayana
avida
miru
nēnu
memu
vallu

ginnelu kadagadu
'tiffin' ceyadu
illu subhram ceyaru
battalu utakanu
snānam ceyamu
vanta ceyaru
puja ceyaru
bhōjnam ceyaru
pani modalu pettaru
pani pūrti ceyaru
tōtaku nillu poyare (pettaru)
nidra poru

He doesn't clean vessels.
She make breakfast.
You clean the house.
I wash clothes.
We take bath.
They cook.
do puja
eat lunch
start work
finish work
water the garden
go to sleep

I. nēnu

ginnelu kadgutānu
battalu utukutānu
snānam cestānu
illu subhram cestānu
vanta cestānu
puja cestānu
bhōjnam cestānu
pani modalu pedtānu
pani pūrti cestānu
tōtaku nillu pedtānu
nidra potānu

I. I. clean vessels.
wash clothes.
take bath.
clean the house.
cook puja.
do eat lunch.
start work.
finish work.
water the garden.
go to sleep.

II. miru

pātralu kadgutāru
battalu utukutāru
snānam cestāru

II. You clean vessels.
wash clothes.
take bath.

(repeat others)

Cycle 5

M. poddunnē
1. appūdappudu

Rāmudu	
Gōpāl	
Rāmudu, Gōpāl	kalāsi
Sita	
Kamala	
Sita, Kamala	kalāsi
Rāmudu	
Gōpāl	atānito
Rāmudu, Gōpāl	kalāsi
Sita	
Kamala	
Sita, Kamala	kalāsi

madhyānam

madhyānam

M. poddunnē

Rāmudu	ekkadiki veltādu?
Sita	veltundi?

C. poddunnē Rāmudu ekkadiki veltādu?
1. polamku

polamku veltādu	<i>Velde</i>
polamku veltādu	<i>Valeledu</i>
polamku veltāru	
bajārku veitundi	
bajārku veltundi	
veitāru	
polam nundi vastādu	<i>Pastādu</i>
polam nundi vastādu	<i>Vasada</i>
polam nundi vāstāru	<i>Rādu</i>
bajār nundi vastundi	
āvidatō bajār nundi vastundi	
bajār nundi vestāru	

Cycle 5.

M 1 In the morning
Sometimes

Ramudu
Gopal

goes to the field.
goes to the field.

In the morning
Sometimes

Rama and Gopal
Sita

go to the field together.
goes to the bazaar.

In the afternoon
In the afternoon

Kamala
Sita and Kamala

goes to the bazaar.
go to the bazaar.

In the afternoon

Rama
Gopal

go to the bazaar together.
comes from the field.

Ramudu and Gopal
Sita

comes from the fields with him.
come from the field together.

Kamala

comes from the bazaar.

Sita and Kamala

comes from the bazaar with her.
come from the bazaar together.

M 2 Where does Rama go in the morning?
Sita

C 1 Where does Rama go in the morning?
In the morning Rama goes to the field.

Cycle 6

M	1	poddunnē taruvātā mađyānam taruvatā bhōjanam cēsi;	nēnu nēnu nēnu nēnu	klēsku polāniki polam nundi intiki klēsku malli	veltānu vēltānu vastānu veltānu.
M	2	mīru eppudu	klēsuku polānki polam nundi klēsuku malli	veltāru? veltāru vāstāru veltāru	Veltāru
C	1	mīru poddunnē	eppudu nēnu	klēsuku klēsuku	veltāru? veltānu

(complete answers to 'eppudu' as above)

Cycle 6

M₁ In the morning I go to class
Afterwards, I go to the field.
In the afternoon I come home from the field.
Later, having finished lunch, I go to class again.

M₂ When do you go to class?
go to the field?
come from the field?
go to class?

C₁ When do you go to class?
In the morning I go to class.

(complete answers to 'when' as above)

Drill for Cycle 6

nēnu klesku **Ve/ANU**
miru intiki **Ve/ARU**
atanu po/amnundi **RADU**
avida kles nundi **RADU** nu, Ru, mu

nēnu snānam ceyanu
miru 'ti' tagaru
atanu tiffin tinadu
avida illu subhrām ceyadu
vallu pani ceyaru
nemu battal utakamu

I don't go to class.
You go home.
He come from the field.
She come from the class

I don't take a bath.
You drink tea.
He eat breakfast.
She clean the house.
They do work.
We wash clothes.

Cycle 7

M₁ Ramudu polamki yelltunnādu
 Sita bajārki velltunnundi
 gudiki ceruvuki
 santaki jataraki
 patnānki uruki

M₂ Ramudu ekkadiki (v)elltunnādu?
 Sita ekkadiki (v)elltunnundi?

C₁ Ramudu ekkadiki (v)elltunnādu?
 Ramudu polamki (v)elltunnādu

M₁ Ramudu is going to the field.
 1 bazaar
 temple
 lake
 fair
 festival
 city
 town (village)

M₂ Where is Ramudu going?
 Where is Sita going?

C₁ Where is Ramudu going?
 Ramudu is going to the field.

(substitute other nouns)

Cycle 8

M₁ nenu B.D. afisuki vellutunnānu
post. āpisuki
bankuki
polis stēshanki
railū stēshanki

M₂ miru ippudu ekkadiki vellutannaru?

C₁ miru ippudu ekkadiki vellutunnaru?
nenu B.D. afisuki vellutunnānu

Cycle 8

M₁ I am going to the Block Development headquarters.
post office
bank
police station
train station

M₂ Where are you going now?

C₁ Where are you going now?
I am going to the block development headquarters.

Cycle 9

M₁ nenu B.D. afiski vellatam ledu
post polis steshanku

M₂ miru B.D. afiski vellutunnara ledə?

C₁ miru vellutunnara?
nenu B.D. afiski vellatam ledu

M₁ I am not going to the B.D. office.
post police station

M₂ Are you going to the B.D. office?

C₁ Are you going to the B.D. office?
I am not going to the B.D. office.

Repetition Drill

1.	nēnu	ippudu	vellutunnānu
	mēmu		vellutunnāmu
	manamu		vellutunnāmu
	miru		vellutunnāru
	vallu		vellutunnāru
	atanu		vellutunnādu (Hon-ru)
	āvida		vellutundi (Hon-ru)
	Rāmudu		vellutunnādu
	Sita		vellutundi

1. I am going now
We {ex}
We {in}
You
They
He
She
Rama
Sita

(substitute other verbs: eat, drink,
work, come, study, cook, etc.)

Repetition Drill

In Negative

1. nenu ippudu veillardam lēdu
mēmu
mirū (nivu)
vallu
atanu
āvida
Rāmudu
Sita

1. I am not going now.
We
You
They
He
She
Rama
Sita.

Cycle 10

Nenna

repu

āyanto

polāniki vacci

pani purti cēsi

intiki vacci

bhojnam cēsi

visrānti tisukoni

bajarku velli

konni vastuvulu koni

Rāmudu

Gōpāl

Rāmudu

Gōpāl

vallu

āyana

vallu

āyana

vallu

āyana

vallu

āyana

vallu

āyana

vallu

āyana

vallu

polānki veltādu

polānki veltādu

pani arambhistādu

pani arambhistādu

pani arambhistāru

intiki veltādu

intiki veltāru

bhōjnam cēstādu

bhōjnam cēstāru

visrānti tisukuntādu

visrānti tisukuntāru

bajarku veltādu

bajarku veltāru

konni vastuvulu kontādu

konni vastuvulu kontāru

snehitulatō matlādtādu

snehitulatō matlādtāru

- M₂ Rāmudu eppudu polānki veltādu?
 pani arambhistādu
 intiki veltādu
 bhōjnam cēstādu
 visrānti tisukuntādu
 bajarki veltādu
 snehitulatō matlādtādu

Malladidui

*Matlādtā kontānara
 also present*

Tenee

- C₁ Rāmudu eppudu polānki veltādu?
 repu Rāmudu polānki veltādu
 C₂ eppudu pani arambhistādu?
 polāniki vacci, āyana pani arambhistādu

*ches kontāwde
 cheskongmanade*

*&
 alone
 by himself*

M₁ Tomorrow

Having arrived at the field

Having finished work

Having arrived home

Having eaten dinner

Having rested

Having gone to the bazaar

Having bought some things

Ramudu will go to the field
Gopal will go with him to the field
Ramudu will start the work.

Gopal

they

he will go home

they

he will eat dinner

they

he will take rest

they

he will go to the bazaar

they

he will buy some things

they

he will talk with friends

they

M₂ When will Ramudu go to the field?

start work

go home

eat dinner

take rest

go to the bazaar

talk with friends

C₁ When will Ramudu go to the field?

1. Tomorrow Ramudu will go to the field.

C₂ When will he start work?

Having arrived at the field he will start work.

(continue for "when" - go over in the negative)

Drill for Cycle 10

Expansion Drill

repū
avidato
illu subhram cesi
battal utiki
totaku nillu petti

Sita malli illu subhram cestundi
Kamala avida battal utuktundi
vallu avida totakunillu pedtundi
vallu avida vanta cestundi
vallu vanta cestaru

repū Sita em cestundi?

Tomorrow

Sita will clean the house again.
Kamala will clean the house with her
she will wash clothes
they
she will water the garden
they
she will cook
they

Having cleaned the house

Having washed clothes

Having watered the garden

What will Sita do tomorrow?

After the students have mastered the
above responses, they may substitute
over other activities in answering
the above question.

Cycle 11

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| M ₁ | rēpu poddunne āru gantalki nēnu
lēci
snānam cēsi
subhram cēsi
palahāram tiskoni
klesku velli
klesu pūrti cēsi
pani pūrti cēsi | lestānu
snānam cēstānu
illu subhram cēstānu
palahāram tisukuntānu
'klesku' veltānu
telugu mātlādtānu
polamlo pani cēstānu
bhōjanam cēstānu |
| M ₂ | rēpu miru eppudu lēstaru?
snānam cēstaru
palahāram tisukuntāru
klesku veltāru
telugu mātlādtāru
polamlo pani cēstaru
bhōjanam cēstaru | |
| C ₁ | rēpu miru eppudu lēstaru?
rēpu poddunne āru gantalki nēnu lestānu | |
| C ₂ | rēpu miru eppudu snānam cēstaru?
nidra lēci snānam cēstanu | |

Cycle 11

- M₁ Tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock I will get up.
Having gotten up, I will take a bath.
Having bathed, I will clean the house.
Having cleaned the house, I will take breakfast.
Having eaten breakfast, I will go to class.
Having gone to class, I will speak Telugu.
Having finished class, I will work in the field.
Having finished work, I will have lunch.

- M₂ When will you get up tomorrow?
take a bath
eat breakfast
go to class
speak Telugu
work in the field
have lunch

- C₁ When will you get up tomorrow?
I will get up tomorrow at 6 o'clock.
- C₂ When will you take a bath tomorrow?
Having gotten up, I will take a bath.

(continue answers to 'eppudu' and to 'when')

Cycle 12

M₁ klesulo memu antā indiya 'kalcar' gurinci nercukutam
vyavasayam
caritra
rajakiyalu
kuṭumba jivitam
bhāsha

M₂ kleslo miru antā denni gurinci nercukutaru?

M₃ kleslo miru antā denni gurinci nercukuntaru?
kleslo miru antā indiya kalcar gurinci nercukantam

Cycle 12

M₁ In class we all will learn about Indian culture.

agriculture

history

politics

home life

language

M₂ What will you all learn about in class?

M₃ What will you all learn about in class?

3 In class we all will learn about Indian culture.

(continue responses for 'about what?')

A. Verb Stems

To form the various verb tenses of Telugu a tense ending is added to the stem of the verb and is followed by a personal ending.

The verb chart lists verb stems for most of the verbs we will be using. Where past and present stems differ they are listed separately.

Note - verb stems are sometimes slightly modified in sound when suffixes are added to them; however, verb stems usually do not change and can easily be recognized.

B. The Present-future Tense

1. formation:

positive

present verb + /-ta/ + personal endings

/-nu/	I
/-vu/	you (fam)
/-du/	he
/-undi/	she
/-mu/	we
/-ru/	you (resp) they
/-yi/	they (n.pl)

/-a/ is dropped for
this form

negative

infinitive form + personal endings

/-nu/	
/-vu/	etc

2. agreement:

Personal endings of both positive and negative forms must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. use:

To express:

habitual action

future action

e.g. "nenu smanam cestanu" could mean

I take a bath

I will take a bath

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

The context of the sentence and/or conversation will determine whether the verb implies present or future action.

- eg. 'nenu eppudu ikkada pani cestanu' I always work here
'nenu repu ikkada pani cestanu' I will work here tomorrow

In the first sentence, 'eppudu' denotes habitual action

In the second sentence, 'repū' denotes future action

C. Time

In answer to the question, 'enni gantalu?' (What time is it - how many hours are there?) we can answer, eg. 'rendu gantalu' (It's 2 o'clock - the hour is 2)

If however, we want to answer the question 'enni gantalki?' (At what time - at how many hours) we must use a postposition to express 'at' and so must answer

eg. 'rendu gantalki!' (At 2 o'clock - at 2 hours)

D. Past Participle

1. formation:

past verb stem + /-i/

2. agreement:

one form

3. use:

To express an action completed before the main action of the sentence

eg. 'intiki vacci ayana bhojnam cestadu'

Having arrived home, he will eat dinner.

E. Postposition 'gurinci'

1. formation:

noun + guinci 'about...'

object pronoun + gurinci

eg. 'nenu indiya gurinci matladtanu'

'will talk about India'

'nenu vallagurinci matladtanu'

'I will talk about them'

F. The Present Progressive Tense

1. formation:

positive

present + verb stem + /-tunn/ + personal endings

negative

infinitive + /-dam/ + -tu

2. agreement:

Personal endings must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. use:

To express action presently going on;

eg. Ramudu polamki (v)elltunnadu

Ramudu is going to the field.

M₁ nidra pōdāniki mundu māku

caritra cadavalani undi
vyāvasayam

kāni cadavādāniki mundu nāku

bhāsha

bhōjnam cēyalani undi

"tea" tāgalani undi

snēditulato'natlādālani undi

M₂ nidra pōdāniki mundu mīku ēm cadavalani undi?

kāni, cadavādāniki mundu, mīku ēm cēyālāni undi?

C₁ nidra pōdāniki mundu, mīku ēm cadavalani undi?

nāku caritra cadavalani undi

C₂ kāni cadavādāniki mundu, mīku ēm cēyālāni undi?

nāku bhōjnam cēyalani undi

M₁ Before going to sleep, I want to study history.

agriculture

language

But before studying, I want to eat dinner.

drink tea

talk with friends

M₂ What do you want to study before going to sleep?

But before studying, what do you want to do?

C₁ What do you want to study before going to sleep?

Before going to sleep I want to study history.

C₂ But before studying, what do you want to do?

But before studying, I want to eat dinner.

(go over in negative)

Drill for 13 & 14

Substitution Drill

I. nenu caritra cadávali
 bhāsha cadavali
 bhojnam ceyáli
 'tennis' ádali
 'tea' tagali
 snehitulato matladáli

II. naku caritra cadavalani undi
 miku
 ayanku
 avidku
 vallaku
 maku

III. nēnu caritra cadava nakkara ledú
 miru
 ayana
 avida
 vallu
 memu

IV. naku caritra cadavalani ledú
 miku
 ayanKu
 avidku
 vallaku
 maku

I. I have to study history.
 language
 eat dinner
 play tennis
 drink tea
 talk with friends

II. I want to study history.
 You
 He
 She
 They
 We

III. I have not to study history.
 You (need not)
 He
 She
 They
 We

IV. I don't want to study history.
 You
 He
 She
 They
 We

M₁: taunuku velle mundu, Rāmuduku 'tiffin' tānālani undi
ayanku
Sitaku
avidaku
vällaku

taunu nundi tirigi vacce mundu, Rāmudku sōpu kōnālani undi
kuriu
pallu
pālu
Gōdhum pindi
biyyam

M₂: taunuku velle mundu, evarki 'tiffin' tīnalani undi?
taun nundi tirigi vacce mundu, Rāmudku ēm konālani undi?

C₁: taunuku velle mundu, evarki 'tiffin' tinglani undi?
Rāmudku

C₂: raunuku velle mundu, inka evarki 'tiffin' tīnalani undi?
Sitaku 'tiffin' tīnalani undi

C₃: taunu nundi tirigi vacce mundu, Rāmudku ēm konālani undi?
Rāmudku sōpu konālani undi

M₁ Before going to town, Ramudu wants to eat breakfast.

he

Sita

she

they

Before returning from town, Ramudu wants to buy

soap

vegetables

fruits

milk

wheat flour

rice

M₂ Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?

What does Ramudu want to buy, before returning from town?

C₁ Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?

Before going to town, Ramudu wants to eat breakfast.

C₂ Who else wants to eat breakfast before going to town?

Before going to town, Sita wants to eat breakfast.

C₃ What does Ramudu want to buy before returning from town?

Before returning from town, Ramudu wants to buy soap.

M₁ Ramudku bajarlo
 ti kottulo
 kurla bajarlo
 pātrasāman kottulo
 general storlo

calā samānlu
 vadki tī biscatlu
 Kurlu
 patralu
 sabbu migata samanlu

dorukutai

dorukac.
 past

M₂ Ramudku tī kottulo
 kurla bajarlo
 patrasaman kottulo

em dorukutai?

dorukutuwa
 present

C₁ Ramudku tī kottu (dukanam) lo em dorukutai?
 Ramudku tī kottu ti biscatlu dorukutai.

- M 1 Ramudu can get many things at the bazaar.
can get tea and biscuits at the tea stall
can get vegetables at the vegetable stand
can get utensils at the utensil shop
can get soap and other things at the general store

- M 2 What can Ramudu get at the tea stall?
vegetable stand
utensil shop

- C 1 What can Ramudu get at the tea stall?
At the tea stall, he can get tea and biscuits.

Grammar Notes

A. Verbal Noun + mundu

1. Formation:

infinitive form + /-dāniki/ + mundu 'before...ing'

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

To express an action to be completed after the main action of the sentence,
eg. nidra podaniki mundu nenu caduvutanu.

Before going to sleep I read.

Note - the same idea...i.e. 'before...ing' may be expressed by the construction
past tense stem + /-e/ + mundu

eg. nidra poye mundu nenu caduvutanu
Before going to sleep, I read.

B. Impersonal Constructions

Impersonal constructions are formed by interchanging the subject and object of a sentence so that the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the agent of the verb.

eg. In English,

'I want to read'

may also be expressed as,

'Reading (to read) is wanted by me'

In the first sentence, 'I' is the subject and 'to read' is the object. But in the second sentence 'Reading (to read)' is the subject and '(by) me' is the agent.

In Telugu,

'naku cadavalani undi'

is the way Andhras say, 'I want to read'

The construction is impersonal.

'naku' (by me), the objective form of the pronoun

'nenu' (I), is the agent.

'cadavalani' is the subject of the verb 'to be'

'undi' The literal translation is,

'Reading (to read) is wanted by me'.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

Impersonal constructions are used frequently in Telugu. The most important things to remember about them are;

- 1) Where a verb with a personal ending is used, eg: 'undi', the ending will always be 3rd person singular or plural, depending on whether the subject is singular or plural.
- 2) The noun + /-ku/ is used for a noun agent. The objective form of the pronoun + /-ku/ is used for a pronoun agent.

Note the following forms of the pronoun.

Subject Pronoun
(personal expression)

nenu
nuvvu
atanu
ayana
avida
memu
manamu
miru
vallu

Object Pronoun + /-ku/ - agent
(impersonal expression)

naku
niku
atanku
ayanku
avidku
maka
manaku
miku
vallaku

Note = 'Rāmudku bajarlo cālā sāmānlu dorukutai' is another impersonal construction.

C. 'want to...'

Formation:

Positive

infinitive + /-lani/

Agreement:

one form

Use:

in impersonal constructions

eg. 'naku caritra cadavalani undi'
I want to study history

Negative

infinitive + akkara lēdu

naku caritra cadava akkara lēdu
I don't want to study history

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

D. 'should...' or 'have to...'

1. Formation:

Positive
infinitive + /-ali/

Negative
infinitive + akkara lēdu

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

e.g. nenu caritra cadavali

I should (have to) study history.

nēnu caritra cadava akkara lēdu

I shouldn't (haven't got to) study history.

Note - 'should (have to)...' is not an impersonal construction

What Rama and Sita Do All Day

1. Sīta poddunnē nālgu gantalki lēstundi
2. vākitlō nillu jalli, muğgu pedtundi *Vākitla - porch, stoop. nillu water, jall. sprinkle*
3. illu antā pēda hillatō alukutundi *muğgu - cleasgs*
- *hole whole cow dung with water Rubs*
4. Rāmudū poddunnē āru gantalku lēstādu
5. ceruvuku pōi palu tōmukuntādu *līree - goes. Teeth. cleans*
6. Sīta, Rāmudukū 'saddi' (caddi) annam' pedtundi
7. Rāmudu tintādu *cole rice*
8. Sīta, Rāmuduku bhojanam mutagattī ištundi *packed gives*
9. Rāmudu polāniki velltādu (or pōtādu)
10. akkada pani cēstādu
11. Sīta Lakshmi tala duvvutundi *head Combs*
12. pillaku nillu postundi *gives bath*
13. pillaku pālu pedtundi
14. Lakshmiki 'caddi annam' pedtundi
15. Lakshmi badiki velltundi *to school*
16. Sīta bhojanam cēstundi
17. taruvāta, Sīta ginnelu tōmutundi (kadugutundi)
18. pillanu padukko pedtundi
19. ceruvuku velltundi
20. battalu utukutundi
21. ceruvulō snānam cēstundi
22. kundalō nillu tisuku velltundi *Vases. water takes*
23. intiki tirigi vastundi

What Rama and Sita Do All Day

24. pillani ettukoni, bāzārki vellundi
25. biyyam, kūralu, koni tisukur vastundi
26. kūralu kadigi, tarugutundi (kōstundi)
27. vanta cēstundi (vandutundi)
28. taruvāta inti pani cēstundi
29. illu tudustundi
30. cīrigina battalu kudtundi
31. pidakalu cēstundi (tattutundi)
32. Lakshmi badinundi vastundi
33. snēhitulatō ādrukuntundi
34. Rāmuḍu sāyamkālam tirigi vastādu
35. snānam cēstādu
36. Sita, Rāmuḍu pillalatō gudiki vellāru
37. tirigi intiki vastāru
38. Lakshmi pātam caduyutundi
39. Rāmuḍu bhōjanam cēstādu
40. taruvata, Sita, Lakshmi tintāru
41. Sita pillaku pālu istundi (padtundi)
42. rātiri padī gantalku andaru padukuntāru
all

What Rama and Sita Do All Day

24. Carrying the child, she goes to the bazaar.
25. Brings home rice and vegetables.
26. Washes the vegetables and cuts them.
27. Does cooking.
28. Then does house-hold work.
29. Sweeps the house.
30. Stitches torn clothes.
31. Makes cow-dung cakes.
32. Lakmi returns from school.
33. Plays with her friends.
34. Rama returns home in the evening.
35. Bathes at the tank.
36. Sita, Rama go to the temple with their children.
37. They come home.
38. Lakshmi reads her lessons.
39. Rama eats.
40. Then Sita and Lakshmi eat.
41. Sita gives milk to the baby.
42. All of them go to sleep at 10 o'clock in the night.

Addition to Daily Routine Supplement

Amerikālō mēmu paddunne ēdu gantalki
lēstāmu

Nidra lēci Amerikālō mēmu shānam cēstāmu,
pallu tōmukuntāmu, gaddam shavaram
cēsukuntāmu

Taruvatā bhōjanam cēstāmu
Taruvatā paniki pōtāmu

Amerikālō mēmu madhyānam lūnch tisukuntāmu
Taruvatā mālli pani cēstāmu
Taruvatā intiki pōtāmu

Amerikālō mēmu āru gantalki bhōjanam
cestamu

Bhōjanam cēsi appugapudu mēmu T.V. cūstāmu
Mēmu rātri pannendu gantalki nidra pōtāmu

Amerikālō pratidinam cēsē paniki, Indiyālō pratidinam cēsē paniki bhēdam (teda) emitī?

Answer the question of M₂ with as many comparative statements from M₁ as possible. Substitute other answers as well.

When the class has mastered the daily routine of Rama and Sita, teach the above cycle, then let the students substitute as many of their own answers as possible.

Then split the class in two, letting one half be Indian, the other half American. The American side can begin the questioning; One person makes a statement and asks a question as follows:

Amerikālō mēmu paddunne ēdu gantalki lēstāmu
Andhra Pradeshlo miru eppudu lēstāru?

The person on the Indian side who answers the question should make another statement and ask a related question for someone on the American side to answer... etc.

and use as many daily actions as possible.

Kāni Indiyālō vāllu paddunne nālgū gantalki
lēstāru

Kāni nidra lēci Indiyālō vāllu pallu
tōmukuntāru kāfi tāgutāru

Taruvatā tiffin tintāru
Taruvatā gaddam shavarān cesur kuntāru,
shānam cēstāru

Taruvatā paniki pōtāru

Kāni Indiyālō vāllu madhyānam bhōjanam cēstāru
Taruvatā vishrānti tisukuntāru
Taruvatā kāfi tāgutāru
Taruvatā tiffin tintāru

Kāni Indiyālō vāllu rātri enimimi gantalki
bhōjanam cēstāru
Taruvatā māliādtāru
Taruvatā pādi gantalki nidra pōtāru

Expansion Drill

I shave. nēnū shavaram cēsukuntānu
I shave in the bathroom. nēnū nilla gadilō shavaram cēsukuntānu
I shave with a razor in the bathroom. nēnū rēgartō nillagadilō shavaram cēsukuntānu
Every day I shave with a razor in the bathroom. nēnū pratiroju rējartō nillagadilō shavaram cēsukuntānu
Every day I shave with a razor in the bathroom before breakfast. nēnū bhōjanāniki mundu, pratiroju rējartō nillagadilō shavaram cēsukuntānu

I shave.

I shave in the bathroom.

I shave with a razor in the bathroom.

Every day I shave with a razor in the bathroom.

Every day I shave with a razor in the bathroom before breakfast.

Questions

bhōjanāniki mundu, pratiroju miru ēm cēstāru?

pratiroju miru ekkada shavaram cēsukuntāru?

pratiroju miru denitō shavaram cēsukuntāru?

pratiroju miru eppudu shavaram cēsukuntāru?

bhōjanāniki mundu, pratiroju miru shavaram cēsukuntārā?

What do you do every day before breakfast?

Where do you shave every day?

With what do you shave in the morning?

When do you shave every day?

Do you shave every day before breakfast?

Expansion Drill

II. nēnu pani cēstānu
nēnu polamlo pani cēstānu
nēnu vyavasāyapu pānimutlatō pani cēstānu
nēnu vārāniki aidu rōjulu, vyavasāyapu pānimutlatō polamlo pani cēstānu
nēnu klesu taruvāta, vārāniki aidu rōjulu vyavasāyapu pāni mutlatō.
polamlo pani cēstānu

I work.

I work in the field.

I work with agricultural implements in the fields.

Five days/week I work with agricultural implements in the fields.

Five days/week I work with agricultural implements in the fields after class.

Questions

klesu taruvāta, vārāniki aidu rōjulu miru ēm cēstāru?
miru klesu taruvāta ekkada pāni cēstāru?
miru klesu taruvāta dēnitō pāni cēstāru?
miru klesu taruvāta eppudu pāni cēstāru?
vārāniki aidu rōjulu, klesu taruvāta polomlo pani cēstāru?

What do you do 5 days/week after class?

Where do you work after class?

With what do you work after class?

When do you work after class?

Do you work five days/week after class in the fields?

Expansion Drill

III. vāllu velletāru
vāllu bajārku vēlltāru
vāllu bajārku poddunne velitāru
vāllu bajārku poddunne panimanishito velltāru
Indiyālō, vāllu bajārku poddunne ~~panimanishito~~ velltāru

~~Sankriti Kāvya~~

Sankhilato

They go.

They go to the bazaar.

They go to the bazaar early in the morning.

They go to the bazaar with a servant early in the morning.

In India they go to the bazaar with shopping bags early in the morning.

Questions

Indiyālō poddunne em cestāru?

Indiyālō poddunne ekkadiki velltāru?

Indiyālō bajarku eppudu velitāru?

Indiyālō bajarku evarito veiltāru?

Indiyālō bajarku poddunne veiltāra?

What do they do early in the morning in India?

Where do they go early in the morning in India?

When do they go to the bazaar in India?

With whom do they go to the bazaar in India?

Do they go to the bazaar early in the morning in India?

Expansion Drill

IV.

mēmu tintāmu

mēmu bhōjanāmīki 'sandwiches' tintāmu

mēmu bhōjanānīki 'sandwiches' snēhitulatō tintāmu

mēmu madhyāham bhojananīki 'sandwiches' snēhitulatō tintāmu

mēmu madhyānam snēhitulatō bhojanam pōamlō cēstāmu

We eat.

We eat sandwiches for lunch.

We eat sandwiches for lunch with friends.

We eat sandwiches for lunch with friends in the afternoon.

We eat lunch with friends in the afternoon in the field.

Questions

miru polamlō madhyānam bhōjanānīki ēm cēstāru?

miru polamlō evar tō bhōjanam cēstāru?

miru polamlō eppudu bhōjanam cēstāru?

miru madhyānam ekkada bhōjanam cēstāru?

miru polamlō snēhitulatō bhōjanam cēstāra?

What do they do?

What do they eat for lunch?

With whom do they eat sandwiches?

When do they eat lunch?

Where do they eat lunch?

Making Rice

1. nenu, biyyam ginnelō vēsi; nillu pōstānu
2. biyyam bāga kadugutānu
3. ginnelō sagam nillu pōsi, poyyimida pedtānu
Half full put
4. nillu kāgeka, biyyam ginnelō vēstānu
5. adugu antakunda tarucu kaluputānu *steep*
6. biyyam udikindēmo cūstānu
7. bāga udikāka, annam ginne poyyimida nunci tīstānu
8. gānji vārsutanu
9. ante, annam tāyār

Imperative (Hon. You-miru)

pōyye

1. pōyyandi put (postanu)
2. kadagandi wash
3. pettandi put give
4. veyyandi put
5. kalapandi stir
6. cudandi see
7. tiyyandi remove
8. vārcandi clean
- 9.

poya dy

Ko-daga dy

p-e-tta-dy

Veyqada

Kalapady

cUclady

Tiyyadu

Varcady

(nay)

Making Rice

1. Then I put the rice in a dish and pour water.
2. I clean the rice with water.
3. Place on the stove the rice-cooking pot with half-full water.
4. When the water boils, put the rice in the pot.
5. Keep stirring the rice without sticking to the bottom.
6. See if the rice is cooked right.
7. After the rice is cooked well, take the pot off the stove.
8. Drain the starch.
9. That's all, cooked rice is ready.

On the Day of a Fair

1. i vēla pakka ūrlō santa jarugutundi (i rōjū pakka grāmamlō santa jarugutondi)
2. Rāmudu, Sita poddunnē lēcāru / estaru
3. Lakmini, canti pillani tvaraga lēpāru? / estaru
4. andarū poddunnē snānam cesāru / estaru
5. manci battālu kattukunnāru / estaru
6. caddi annam tinnāru / estaru
7. Sita annam mūlakattindi.
8. illu tālam vēsindi.
9. Rāmudu Sitanu, Lakmini tisukoni santaku velltađu
10. cālamandi pakka ūrlanundi vastāru, (cālā janām cuttupakkala nundi vastāru):
11. Santa lō, mittai kottu, battalkottu, gajula kottu, bommal kottu, ginnela kottu, bāñā kottu, cāpala kottu, buttala kottu, puvvula kottu, māmsam kottu - anni unnai
12. Ramudu, Sita santa anta sūstaru
13. koncem (konnī) kōdi gudlu, battalu, gājulu, ginnelu, pōlu, mittai konnāru
14. andaru, cettukinda tinditintaru
15. sāyamkālam Rāmudu kutumbamtō intiki tirigi vastādu

On the Day of a Fair

1. Today a fair takes place in the neighboring village.
2. Rama and Sita get up early in the morning.
3. They wake up Lakmi and the baby early.
4. They all take their bath early.
5. Put on good clothes.
6. Eat cold rice.
7. Sita packs food.
8. Locks the house.
9. Rama goes to the fair taking Sita and Lakmi.
10. Many people from neighboring areas come.
11. Candy shop, cloth shop, bangle shop, toy shop, utensil shop, nut shop, mat shop, basket shop, flower shop, meat shop - all of them are there at the fair.
12. Rama, Sita go around the fair.
13. They buy some eggs, cloth, bangles, utensils, flower and candy.
14. They all eat food under the tree.
15. Rama returns home with the family in the evening.

Instructions - Bringing Things from Bazaar

- a. Basavayya, bazārku velli rā (por rā)
b. sareandi (cittambābu) *Sare Andi*
- a. intlo vastuvulu ēmi lēvu. tisukurā nāyana
b. ēm samāna kāvali? ceppandi
- a. modalu kottuku po (vellu)
b. allagēnandi
- a. koncem biyyam, kandipappu, pancadāra, kāpi podi koni tisukurā
b. kūragayalu kudā kāvalā?
- a. avunu. koncem vankāyalu, bendakāyalu, ulipāyalu konu
b. āku kūra kāvalā? (leafy vegetable)
- a. vaddu nāku āku kūra ishtam lēdu. anducēta konavaddu
b. inkā ēm kāvalandi?
- a. *Shurti Golu Slop. Mela Sell don't buy*
b. vidhi mula kottulō mamsam ammutaru, teluse?
- a. koncem kodi mamsam, mēka mamsam, endu cēpalu kāvali a kottulō konu
b. dabbu istāra? *Red*
- a. enta dabbu kāvali? aidu rupayalu cāla?
b. calandi
- a. migilina cillara sayantram tisukuntānu
b. sare andi
- a. ventane velli. ālasayam antundi
purple

Instructions - Bringing Things from Bazaar

- a. Basayayya, go to the bazaar.
 - b. Yes (Sir).
- a. There are no things at home; (Please) get some.
 - b. What do you need? Tell me.
- a. First go to the grocery store.
 - b. Okay. (with respect)
- a. "Buy and get" some rice, 'toordhal', sugar, and coffee powder.
 - b. Do you need vegetables also?
- a. Yes, buy some eggplant, okra, onions.
 - b. Do you need 'spinach'?
- a. No, I don't like 'spinach'. So don't buy.
 - b. What else do you need?
- a. They sell meat at the shop in the corner of the street.
 - b. I know.
- a. I need some chicken, lamb (meat), dried fish. Buy them in that shop.
 - b. Will you give money?
- a. How much money do you need? 5 Rs enough?
 - b. Enough.
- a. I take the balance in the evening.
 - b. All right.
- a. Go right away. Time is up.

Section C

	Page
Cycles and Drills 1-5	93-103
Grammar Notes	
past tense	104-106
participle + /-addudu/	104
postpositions /-lo/, /-to/, /-mu/, /-ni/	105
plural form of nouns	105
	106
Cycles and Drills 6-14	107-120
Grammar Notes	
'that' clause	121-122
postposition /-ki/	121
'can' or 'be able to'	121
progressive forms of the verb	121
	122
Supplements	
washing clothes	123-130
washerman	123
slides	
washing	124
buying bangles	126-127
laundry instructions	126
education	127
land tenure	128
	129
	130

Cycle 1

Rāvataṇikī Comer

M₁ P.C. io cēradaniki mundu, pantulu pani cēsēvadni

uindzuki oōns
cēradaniki
doing.

yāvasayam
vyāpāram
vadrangam
māngali

M₂ P.C. io cēradaniki mundu, miru em cēsēvarū?

C₁ P.C. io cēradaniki mundu, miru em ceseveru?
P.C. io cēradaniki mundu, pantulu pani cēsēvadni

platium

Cycle I.

M₁ Before joining the P.C., I used to be a teacher.
I used to be a farmer
I used to be a merchant
I used to be a carpenter
I used to be a barber

M₂ What did you do before joining the P.C.?

C₁ What did you do before joining the Peace Corps?
Before joining the P.C., I used to be a teacher.

Drill for Cycle 1

atanu	pantulu pani cēsēvādu	He used to work as a teacher.
ame	cēsēdi	She
nenu	cēsēvādni	I
miru	cēsēvāru	You
memu	cēsēvāplamu	We
vällu	cēsēvāliu	They

~~cēstāmōde~~
~~cēstā undē~~

~~cēsēde~~

palego = pel'mi

Cycle 2

M₁ nēnu ninna anta pani cēsēnu
radivēnu
vishrānti tisukunnānu
āta ādēnu
padukunnānu
(nidrā pōyēnu)
pādēnu

M₂ ninna rōjantā ēm cēsarū?

C₁ ninna rōjantā ēm cēsarū?
nēnu ninna rōjantā pani cēsēnu

M₁ I worked all day yesterday.
read (and studied)
rested
played
slept
sang

M₁ What did you do all day yesterday?

C₁ What did you do all day yesterday?
I worked all day yesterday.

and we

Cycle 3

M. ninna nēnu mi sñehitulanu kalusukunnānu
monna
(pōina) kindati vāram
kindati nēla
kindati ēdādi or/
samvatsaram

M₂ na sñehitulanu miru eppudu kalusukunnaru?

C₁ na sñehitulanu miru eppudu kalusukunnaru?
ninna nēnu mi sñehitulanu kalusukunnānu

Cycle 3

- M 1 Yesterday I met your friends.
The day before yesterday
Last week
Last month
Last year

M 2 When did you meet my friends?

C 1 When did you meet my friends?
Yesterday, I met your friends.

Cycle 4

M₁ ninna nēnu valla tō bazārku vellēnu
polāniki
gudiki
hōtaluku
kondaki
ceruvuku
(sarassuku)

M₁ I went with them to the bazaar yesterday
field
temple
restaurant
mountain
tank
(lake)

M₂ ninna mīru nā snehitulato ekkadiki vellāru?

M₂ Where did you go with my friends yesterday?

C₁ ninna mīru nā snehitulato ekkadiki vellāru?
ninna nēnu valla tō bazārku vellanu

C₁ Where did you go with my friends yesterday?
I went with them to the bazaar yesterday.

Drill for Cycles 2, 3, 4.

Build-up Drill

I. ninna nēnu lecanu

quickly tondaraga snānam cēsēnu

taruvāta tifinu (tisukunnānu) tinnanu

tiffin tinna taruvāta pani ceyadam

modalu pettenu

started

doing (work)

I. Yesterday, I got up.

Then I took a bath

Then I ate breakfast

After eating breakfast, I started work

(after all 4 sentences are mastered,
ask the following question:)

(ask the following question:)

I. ninna poddunne mifu em cēsēru?

I. What did you do yesterday morning?

cadivédu

Drill for Cycles 2, 3, 4 *uchayl*

ayana atanu pustakāl
 (or *vādu*) *uttaral*
 kūralu battālu
 pōlam dhānyam
 pani

anni cadivēdu
 rāsedu vandēdu
 utikēdu dūnedu
 pandincēdu cēsēdu

ame avida pustakāl
 (or *adi*) *uttaral*
 kūralu battālu
 polam dhānyam
 pani

anni cadivindi
 rāsindi vandini
 utikindi dūnnindi
 pandincindi cēsindi

mēmu pustakālu anni
 uttarālu kūralu
 guddalu polam
 dhānyam pani

cadivēmu rāsēmu vandēmu
 utikēmu dūnnēmu pandicāmu cēsēmu

vāllu pustakāl anni
 (or *vāru*) *uttaral*
 kūralu guddalu
 polam dhānyam
 pani

cadiveru rāseru vandēru
 utikēru dūnnēru pandicēru cēsēru

He (that) read all the books
 wrote letters
 cooked vegetables
 washed clothes
 ploughed field
 grew grain
 did work

She (that) read all the books
 wrote letters
 cooked vegetables
 washed clothes
 ploughed field
 grew grain
 did work

We (ex) read all the books
 wrote letters
 cooked vegetables
 washed clothes
 ploughed field
 grew grain
 did work

They (that) read all the books
 wrote letters
 cooked vegetables
 washed clothes
 ploughed field
 grew grain
 did work

Cycle 5

M₁ iyyēla nēnu intiki tirigi vaccinappudu

M₂ i vēla miru intiki tirigi vaccinappudu, em ceseru?

C₁ i vēla miru intiki tirigi vaccinappudu, em ceseru?
i vēla mēnu intiki tirigi vaccinappudu

Cycle 5

M₁ When I returned home today I _____.

M₂ What did you do when you returned home today?

C₁ What did you do when you returned home today?
When I returned home today, I _____.

Grammar Notes

A. Past Tense

1. Formation:

Positive

past verb stem + /-e/ + personal endings

Negative

infinitive + lēdu

2. Agreement:

Personal endings of the positive past tense must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. Use:

To express action completed in the past.

eg. 'nēnu ninna pani cēsēnu' I worked yesterday
'nēnu ninna pani ceya lēdu' I didn't work yesterday

Note - past verb stems may differ from present verb stems in two ways:

1) final consonant change

eg. vas vācc (come)
is icc (give)
tēs tecc (bring)

2) internal vowel change

eg. adug adig (ask)
caduv cadiv
tirug tirig

3) irregular verbs

verb chart lists past stems that are different from present stems.

eg. vas/vācc (come)

The past tense marker /-e/ is dropped for third person singular feminine endings.

eg. 'āvida pustakāl anni cadivindi'

She read all the books

'āvida battalu anni utikindi'

She washed all the clothes

Verb stems ending in single /-n/ and /-a/ instead of /-e/

eg. /-dunn/ takes /-e/

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

B. Participle + /-appudu/

The past participle (i.e. the past verb stem + /-ina/) with /-appudu/ may be used to express the idea 'when...then...'.

eg. i vēla nēnu intiki tirigi vaccinappudu nēnu battalu utikenu
When I returned home today (then) I washed clothes.

Note - the clause with the participle comes first.

In the sentence,

'nadustunnappudu nenu matladtunnanu'

While walking I was talking (When I was walking I was talking)

The progressive suffix /-tunna/ is added to the verb stem to make the present participle, 'walking'. The present participle with /-appudu/ is used to express the idea 'while ...ing'.

C. Postpositions /-lo/ /-to/ and /-nu/ /-ni/

1. Noun or object pronoun + /-lo/ 'in...' or 'by...'

eg. 'Peace Corps' lo céradañiki mundu nēnu vidyārdhini unnanu
Before joining (in) the Peace Corps I was a student
nēnu indiyaku erōplēnlo vellānu

I will go to India by plane

2. Noun or object pronoun + /-to/ 'with...'

eg. nēnu snehitulatō bazarku vellēnu

I went with friends to the bazaar

nēnu vallatō bazarku vellēnu

I went with them to the bazaar

3. Noun or object pronoun + /-nu/ or /-ni/

/-nu/ or /-ni/ is added to nouns and object pronouns to denote them as objects of sentences.

eg. nēnu mi snehitulanu kalusukunnanu

I met your friends

nēnu vallanu kalusukunnanu

I met them

Note - the verb 'meet' (kalusuko) is irregular in the past tense, /-ā/ replaces the past tense marker /-e/. Addition of /-nu/ or /-ni/ is optional for neuter objects.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

D. Plural Form of Nouns

Plurals of masculine, feminine and neuter nouns are formed by adding /-lu/ or /-llu/ to the noun. /-llu/ is added when the singular form ends in /-lu/ or /-du/.

eg. 'mēmu uttarālu anni rāsēmu'
We wrote all the letters

Cycle 6

M₁ _____ ani, nēnu ataniki ceppēnu

M₂ miru ataniki em cepperu?

C₁ miru ataniki em cappēru?
_____ ani, nēnu ataniki ceppēnu

M₁ I (just) told him that _____

M₂ What did you tell him?

C₁ What did you tell him?
I told him that _____

Cycle 7

- M₁ nēnu i polam kindati endakālamlo
calikālamlo
vēsamkālamlo
vānā kālamlo dunnēnu
nātēnu
sarvē cēsēnu
nillu pētēnu
- M₂ mīru i polam eppudu dunnēru?
nātēru
sarvē cēseru
nillu pētēru
- C₁ mīru i polam eppudu dunnēru?
nēnu i polam endakālamlo dunnēnu

Cycle 7

M₁ I ploughed this field last spring.
planted winter
surveyed summer
irrigated monsoon

M₂ When did you plough this field?
plant
survey
irrigate

C When did you plough this field?
I ploughed this field last spring.

Cycle 8

M₁ naku akali vēsindi
daham
bhayam
santō sham kaligindi.
alasata

Kēaledu.

M₁ I felt hungry.
thirsty
frightened
fine
tired

M₂ ninna aila unnavu ēm or/
ninna adō madirigā unnavu ēm

M₂ What was wrong with you yesterday?

C₁ ninna ēm aila unnavu?
naku akali vēsindi

C₁ What was wrong with you yesterday?
I felt hungry.

Cycle 9

M₁ nadustunnappudu nēnu mātlādtunnānu
padutunnānu
alōcistunnānu
caduvutunnānu
tintunnānu

M₂ miru nadstunnappudu ēm cēstunnāru?

C₁ miru nadstunnappudu ēm cēstunnāru?
nēnu nadstunnappudu, mātlādtunnānu

M₁ While walking, I was talking.
singing.
thinking.
reading.
eating

M₂ What were you doing while walking?

C₁ What were you doing while walking?
While walking, I was talking.

Cycle 10

M₁ nēnu 'survey'
nillu
eruvu
purugula mandu
bāvi (nuyi)

cestunnānu
tavvutunnānu
pedtunnānu
vēstunnānu (pedtunnānu)
callutunnānu
tavvutunnānu

M₁ I was surveying:
digging
irrigating
applying fertilizer
spraying pesticides
digging a well

N₂ ninna miru polamlo em cestunnāru?

M₂ What were you doing in the field yesterday?

C₁ ninna miru polamlo em cestunnāru?
nēnu 'survey' cestunnānu

C₁ What were you doing in the field yesterday?
I was surveying.

Cycle 11

M₁ nēnu polāniki
taunnundi ~~all around~~
~~qoeden~~ tota cuttu
postu afisku saykiu mida
'klas' nu ~~bike~~ ~~DN~~
~~From~~

velltunnānu
vastunnānu
tirigutunnānu
velltunnānu
viidcipedtunnānu - lewing

M₂ ninna nēnu cūsinappudu miru ekkadki velltunnāru?

C₁ ninna nēnu cūsinappudu miru ekkadki velltunnāru?
nēnu polānki velltunnānu

Cycle 11

M₁ I was going to the field.
returning from the town
walking around the garden
riding by cycle to the Post Office
leaving the class

M₂ Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?

C₁ Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?
I was going to the field.

Cycle 12

M₁ nenu bassulō vellevadni
kārlalō
saykilmida
rayillo
vimanamlö

M₂ miru ellā vellevaru?

C₁ miru ellā vellevaru?
nenu bassulō vellevadni

M₁ I used to go by bus.
car
cycle
train
plane

M₂ How did you use to go?

C₁ How did you use to go?
I used to go by bus.

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Substitution Drill

California lō ávida utundēdi

Pennsylvania pani cestundēdi

Wisconsin caduvutundēdi

Texas prayānam cestundēdi

She used to live in California.
work Pennsylvania
study Wisconsin
travel Texas

ayana rojanta

'survey'

bhumi

pani

nidra

eruvu

purgula mandu

cestunnādu

tavvutunnādu

cestunnādu

potunnādu

pedtunnādu

callutunnādu

He was surveying all day.
digging the soil
working
sleeping
applying fertilizer
spraying pesticides

Conversion Drill

atanu kindati nela ikkada pani césedu

atanu ninna ikkada pani cestunnadu

ávida kindati nela ikkada snānam césindi

ávida ninna ikkada snānam cestunnadi

memu kindati nela ikkada cadvemu

memu ninna ikkade caduvutunnāmu

nēnu kindati nela ikkada bhojnam cesenu

nenu ninna ikkada bhojnam cestunnānu

He worked here last month.
He was working here yesterday.

She bathed here last month.
She was bathing here yesterday.

We studied here last month.
We were studying here yesterday.

I ate here last month.
I was eating here yesterday.

Cycle 13

M₁ nēnu rendu rūpāyalo mātram ivvagalānu
bādi
aidu

M₂ I pustakālki enta ivvagalāru (ivvagalāvu)?
kollāki
vittanālki
kurlāki

C₁ I pustakālki miru enta ivvagalāru?
nēnu rendu rūpāyalu ivvagalānu

M₁ I can give only 2 Rs.
10 Rs
5 Rs

M₂ How much can you give for these books?
chickens
seeds
vegetables

C₁ How much can you give for these books?
I can give only 2 Rs.

Nenu Rendu Rupayala Koda 10VA / enu - It can't give over 2 RS

Cycle 14

M₁ nēnu iroju pānicēyādam pūrticēyagalānu
panīcadavādām
panīdunnādām
panīhillū pettādām

M₁ I can finish working today.
reading
ploughing
irrigating

M₂ miru iroju pānicēyādam pūrticēyagalāra?
panīcadavādām
panīdunnādām
panīhillū pettādām

M₂ Can you finish working today?
reading
ploughing
irrigating

C₁ miru i roju cadavādām pūrticēyagalāra?
nēnu i roju cadavādām pūrticēyagalānu

C₁ Can you finish reading today?
I can finish reading today.

Drill for Cycle 14

Substitution Drill

āvida rendu gantallō vanda galadu.
oka gantalo battalu utakagaladu
illu ūdavagaladu
'tiffin' tayār ceyagaladu
biyyam kadaggaladu

atanu 'train' lō vellagagaladu
saykilmida rāgaladu

vallu repu rāgalaru
vaccēnela vellagalaru
cāla rojlu undagalaru

mēmu repu rāgalāmu
vaccēnela vellagalamu
cāla rojlu undagalamu

nenu iyyda ida lēnu
miru pani ceya lēru
atanu vanta ceya lēdu
āvida puja ceya lēdu
vallu bhojnam ceya lēru

mīku īdadām vaccā (telusē) or/ mīru ida galāra?
pādadām
rayadam

Rāda Neg

Conversation Drill

miru dēncu cēya galāra? or/ mīku dēncu ceyadam vaccā
nāku dēncu ceyadam rādu kāni pāda galānu or/
nēnu dēncu cēya lēnu kāni pāda galānu,

Drill for Cycle 14

Substitution Drill

She can cook dinner in 2 hours.
wash clothes in 1 hour.
clean the house
prepare tiffin
clean the rice

He can go by train.
come cycle

They can come tomorrow.
go next month.
stay for a long time.

I can't swim today.
You work
He cook
She pray
They eat

Do you know how to swim?
 sing
 write

Conversation Drill

Do you know how to dance?
I can't dance but I can sing.

Grammar Notes

A. 'that' Clause

In sentences of the type,

eg. naku vellalani undi ani nenu ataniki ceppenu

I just told him that I want to go.

the clause introduced by 'ani' (that) comes first in Telugu and the introductory clause, in this case 'nenu ataniki ceppenu' comes last.

Similar sentences would be;

ani naku teluse

I know (understand). that _____

ani nenu vinnanu

I hear that _____

B. Postposition /-ki/

/-ki/ is added to nouns and object pronouns when they are indirect objects.... i.e. when they are used with verbs like 'is' (give) and 'cepp' (tell), where 'to' or 'for' might be placed before the (pro)noun to convey the meaning of the English sentence.

eg. ani nenu ataniki ceppenu I told (to) him that _____

C. 'can' or 'be able to'

1. Formation:

Positive

infinitive + gala + personal endings

Negative

infinitive + le personal endings

2. Agreement:

Personal endings must agree in gender and number with the subject.

3. Use:

eg. nenu rundu rupaylo matram ivvagalalu!

I can give only 2 rupees

'miru iyvela pani ceya levu!

You can't work today.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

D. Progressive Forms of the Verb

1. Formation:

Positive
present verb stem + /-tunn/ + personal endings

Negative

infinitive + /-dam/ + ledu

2. Agreement:

Personal endings of positive progressive forms must agree in gender and number with the subject. There is only one negative form.

3. Use:

In colloquial Telugu the same positive progressive forms of the verb are used in the positive present-future and past tenses and the same negative progressive forms of the verb are used in the negative present-future and past tenses.

eg. 'nenū vellunnānu' can mean,

I am going

I will be going

I was going

The context of what the speaker is saying determines the tense of the verb.

Washing Clothes - Battalu Utakatam

1. battalu ceruvu odduku t̄isukuveltānu *sto nle*
2. nillalō bāgā nānapetti, utikē rātimida pedtānu
3. taruvāta, battalki sōpu pedtānu
4. koncen sēpu battalu urapedtānu *w ashay*
5. taruvāta, rātimida bagā kotti utukutānu
6. muriki povaka, battalu nillalō bāgā jhādinci, pidustānu *squeeze*
7. taruvāta battalu ēndalō aravēstanu *RINSE*

Imperative (You - hon)

1. t̄isuku vellandi
2. pettandi
3. pettandi *lay for some time*
4. urapettandi
5. utukandi

Washing Clothes

1. I am taking the clothes to the back of the tank
2. Soak it good in water and place it on the washing stone.
3. Then I add soap to the clothes.
4. I let the clothes lay for a while (for the soap to seep in).
5. Then I wash the clothes by beating them hard on the washing stone.
6. After the dirt goes away, rinse the cloth in water and squeeze the water out.
7. Then I dry them in the sun

1. cākalivāgu pōddunne, vaduka illāku velltādu
2. muriki battalu lekka pedtādu counts
3. battalu intiki tisuku vastādu
4. battala mida 'cākali gurtu' vēstādu
5. battalu muta kadtādu mula bundle
6. muta gadida mida petti, ceruyu odduku tisuku vēltādu
7. battalu nilalo tadipi, sabbu pedtādu
8. koncem sēpu irapedtādu sār
9. rātimida kotti, battal utukutādu
10. nillu pindi (picici), battalu enda lō āravēstādu
11. taruvata, battalu muta kadtādu
12. gadida mida petti, intiki tisuku vastādu
13. istri petti lō nippu vēstādu
14. taruvata, battalu istri cestādu
15. battalu madatā pedtādu
16. vaduka illāku tisuku poi istādu

*a Kali wade
dhobi*

Washerman

1. Washerman goes to customer's houses in the morning.
2. Counts the soiled clothes.
3. Brings home the clothes.
4. Puts 'Dhobi marks' on the clothes.
5. Ties them up into bundle.
6. Loading the bundle on the donkey, takes it to the bank of the tank.
7. Wets the clothes in the water and applies soap.
8. Keeps the clothes soaked for sometime.
9. Beating on the 'washing stone', he washes the clothes.
10. Squeezes the water out, and lets them dry in the sun.
11. Then, he bundles the clothes.
12. Loading it on the donkey, brings it home.
13. Makes fire inside his 'ironing box'.
14. Then, irons the clothes.
15. Folds the clothes.
16. Takes them (back) to customers' houses.

Laundry Instructions

1. Ramudu illā rā
2. nā muriki battalū tisuku vā
3. labattalū cākalivadi daggaraku pōvali
4. i vala (i roju) cākalivādū vastādu
5. battala bāgā utakamani ceppu.
6. rangu shartulu aidu; tella shartulu mudu; pantlamulu nālugu; tuvvallu āru;
ceti rumāl rendu-mottam iravai battalu
7. battalu eppudu tirigi istādo adugu
8. maraciō vaddu, bāgā utakamani ceppu
9. cāganji petta vaddani ceppu.

too much
color starch

Not

to dhobie's place

Total

Laundry Instructions

1. Ram, come here.
2. Bring my soiled clothes.
3. There clothes should go to 'Dhoby'.
4. 'Dhoby' will come today.
5. Tell him to wash them good.
6. Color shirts 5, white shirts 3, pants 4, towels 6, handkerchief 2, total
20 clothes.
7. Ask him when he will give the clothes back.
8. Don't forget, tell him to wash them good.
9. Tell him not to use too much starch.

Education

- a. mi pedda abbayiki (koduku) enni ellu? (or) entavayassu?
b. pannendu ellu.

a. em class caduvutunnadu?

b. nālugo taragati caduvutunnadu

a. intiki badi (skulu) cālā dūramā?

b. ledandi pakkanē undi (or) daggiralone undi

a. i grāmamlo entamandi pillalu unnaru?

b. sumāru, yahaimandi pillalu unnaru

a. andaru (vallanta) badiki velltarā?

b. ippudu ippudu cālamandi pilialu caduvukonduku velltaru

Now a day

to study

Education

a. How old is your eldest son?

b. Twelve years old.

a. In what 'class' is he (studying)?

b. He is studying fourth class.

a. Is the school far from home?

b. No. It is closeby.

a. How many children are there in this village?

b. About 50 children.

a. Do all of them go to school?

b. Of late, lot of them go to school

Land Tenure

- a. mi kutumbamlō entamandi (or endaru), unnāru?
- b. nā bhārya, naluguru pillalu, vayassu aina talli, tammudu unnāru
old (say yes)
- a. jivanāniki ēm cēstāru? (not common), or mirū ēm pani cēstāru?
b. mēmu bhūmi mida ādhārapadtamu
out depend
- a. mi sonta bhūmā?
b. ledandi, kauluku puccukoni sāgubadi cēstunnāhu
cultivating
- a. enn nallanundi, i bhūmi (polam) cūstunnāru
b. ma nāyana kālamnundi, kanipettukoni unnāmu
Looking after we have been

Land Tenure

- a. How many members are there in your family?
- b. My wife, 4 children, aging mother, younger brother.
- a. What do you do for livelihood?
- b. We depend on land.(to live).
- a. Your own land?
- b. No. I am a cultivating tenant.
- a. How long have been looking after this land?
- b. Since my father's days, we have been looking after the land.

Section D

	Page
Cycles and Drills 1-7	131-152
Grammar Notes	
impersonal construction	153-154
possession	153
the verbal noun	153
plural nouns	154
future continuous alternate form	154
Cycles and Drills 8-13	155-166
Grammar Notes	
imparatives	167-168
postpositions /-ku/ and kosam (koraku)	167
compound verbs	167
Supplements	
puja	169-175
slides	169
festival	171-172
bazaar	171
temple	172
marriage	173
vow and pilgrimage	174
	175

Cycle 1.

M₁ kabatti nāku dāhamgā undi
akaligā
santoshamgā
vīcāramgā

M₂ miku kabatti dāhamgā undi?
akaligā
santoshamgā
vīcāramgā

C₁ miku kabatti dāhamgā undi?
kabatti dāhamgā undi,

M₁ I am thirsty because _____.
hungry
happy
sad

M₂ Why are you thirsty?
hungry
happy
sad

C₁ Why are you thirsty?
I am thirsty because _____

Repetition Drill

nenu
miru
memu
manamu
Rāmudu
Sita
Pilla

rōjanta bhojnam ceyaledu, kabatti naku akaliga undi.
miku
maku
manaku
ataniki
avidaki
dāniki

Substitution Drill

naku
miku

dahamga
dahamga
akaliga
santoshamga
vicaranga
ontlo-saringga

ledu

W body ueling

Repetition Drill

I am hungry because I haven't eaten all day.
You are
We (ex) are
We (in) are
Ramudu is
Sita is
The baby is

Substitution Drill

I am not thirsty.
You are not thirsty.
I am hungry.
I am happy.
I am sad.
I am well.

Cycle 2

M₁ karuvu

gurinci nāku vicāramgā (cintāgā) undi

pantala

diguluga ^{woyneu}

kolla

vicāramgā

antu vyādhī

bayangā ^{SC and}

purugula

vicāramgā

samasya,

vicāramgā

(em)

M₂ dēnni gurinci, miku vicāramgā undi? (impersonal)

C₁ dēnni gurinci miku vicāramgā undi?

karuvu gurinci nāku vicāramgā undi

M₁ I am worried about the famine.

crops

chickens

epidemic

insects

problem

M₂ What are you worried about?

C₁ What are you worried about?

I am worried about the drought.

Repetition Drill

ipudu naku
maku
manaku
miku
atanku
avidaku
vallaku

ekkuva vicaramga ledu

I
We (ex)
We (in)
You
He
She
They
am not very worried now.

124vac
Cycle 3

M₁ naku ellu
(or nā vayassu) (formal)

M₂ miku enni ellu?
2 (or mi vayassu enta?
miku enta vayassu?)

C₁ miku enta vayassu?
naku ellu.

or
mi vayassu enta?
nā vayassu

M₁ I am years old.
(or my age is)

M₂ How old are you?

C₁ How old are you?
I am , years old.

Drill Question & Answers

Q. mi amma vayassu enta?

A. ma amma vayassu _____ (or samvatsaralu)

Q. mi nannagāri vayassu enta?

A. mi nannagāri vayassu _____ samvatsaralu

Q. mi akka cellelu vayassu enta?

A. ma akka cellelu vayassu _____

A. ma cellelu vayassu _____

Q. mi annā tammudi vayassu enta?

A. ma annā vayassu _____

A. ma tammudi vayassu _____

Q. How old is your mother?

A. My mother is _____

Q. How old is your father?

A. My father is _____

Q. How old are your sisters?

A. My older sister is _____

A. My younger sister is _____

Q. How old are your brothers?

A. My older brother is _____

A. My younger brother is _____

Cycle 4

M 1 naku pandu (pandina) tomētō kāvāli
pacci
kötta (taja)
kulli pōina
pedda
cinna
manci
~~cedipōina~~

M 2 miku ēm tomētō kāvāli, pandindā paccidā?
or kottadā
etlanti peddada
cinnadā
mancidā cedipōinada

C 1 miku ēm tomētō kāvāli, pandindā paccidā?
naku pandina tomētō kāvāli

Cycle 4

M₁ I want the ripe tomato.
unripe
fresh
rotten
large
small
good
bad

M₂ Which tomato do you want, the ripe or unripe?
fresh
rotten
large
small
good
bad

C₁ Which tomato do you want, ripe or unripe?
I want the ripe tomato.

Cycle 5.

M₁ nā daggira banganapalli māmidipallū unnāyi
kotta
manci
pedda
pacci, endu bātanilu
vankāyalu
jāmpallu
mirāpakāyalu

M₂ mi daggira pandina māmidipallu unnāya
kotta
manci
pedda
pacci, endu bātanilu
vankāyalu
jāmpallu
mirupakāyalu

C₁ mi daggira bangarapalli māmidipallu unnāya?
C₁ nā daggira bangarapalli māmidipallu unnāyi

(substitute other nouns)

Cycle 5

M 1 I have banganapalli
fresh
good
large
fresh, dry
(green). (red)

mangoes.
peas
brinjals
guavas
chilis

M 2 Do you have ripe
fresh
good
large
hot

mangoes?
peas
brinjals
guavas
chilis

C Do you have ripe mangoes?
1 I have ripe mangoes.

Transformation Drill

mi daggira banganapalli māmīdi pallu unñaya
botta batānilu
manci vankayalu
peoda Jampaliu
khāramgina mirapakayalu

Do you have banganapalli mangoes?
fresh
good
large
hot

māmīdi pallu banganapallive?
batānilu kottava
vankayalu manciva
Jampally peddava
mirapakayalu khāramanava

Are your mangoes banganapalli?
peas
brinjals
guavas
chilis

Cycle 6

M₁ rendu pounla mēta
padi eruvu
mūdunnara purugula mandu
nāf Gunnara vittanalu
panneddu verusenagapappu migilindi
migilai

M₂ enta mēta migilindi
enni pounla eruvu
purugula mandu
vittanalu
verusenagapappu migilingi
migitai

C₁ enta mēta migilindi?
rendu pounla mēta migilindi

Cycle 6

M₁ 2 pounds of feed are left.
10 pounds fertilizer
3½ insecticide
4½ hybrid seed
12 groundnuts

M₂ How much feed is left?
How many pounds of fertilizer are left?
insecticide
hybrid seed
groundnuts

C₁ How much feed is left?
2 pounds of feed is left.

Problem Drill

1. na daggira aidu verusenagkayal undi, rendu tinte
enni migultati?
(substitute other numbers)
2. na daggina iravalaidu pounla eruvu undi, padihenu
pounla eruvu vadite (upayogiste) enta migultundi?
(substitute other numbers)
3. na daggira muphai mopula meta undi, enimidiinnara
mopulu icceste, enta migultundi?

(after the instructor has asked questions, trainees
should make up theirs.)

Problem Drill

1. If I have 5 peanuts and eat 2, how many will be left?
(substitute other numbers)
2. If I have 25 pounds of fertilizer and use 15, how many will be left?
(substitute other numbers)
3. If I have 30 bundles of hay and give out $8\frac{1}{2}$, how many will be left?
(substitute other numbers)

Transformation Drill

Sita vanta ceyadam nēn cūstanu
Ramudu dunndam
Gopaludu tavvādam
valju dānsu ceyādam
miru vinadam

Sita vanta cestundi
Rāmudu dunnutunnadu
Gopāludu tavvutunnādu
valju dānsu cestunnaru
miru vintunnaru

Problem Drill: use kūrco, ninco, nadu, gentu, parigettu, rāi,
caduvu, tagu (poga tagu)

miru em cūstanu?
nēnu _____ dam cūstanu

Transformation Drill

I see Sita cooking
Rama ploughing
Gopal digging
them dancing
you listening

Sita is cooking.
Rama is ploughing.
Gopal is digging.
They are dancing.
You are listening.

Problem Drill: use sit, stand, walk, etc. to ask the question.

What do you see?

Cycle 7

1. ninna i samayamlo nénu caduvutunnahu
pani cestunnahu
vanta cestunnahu
dunutunnahu
tavvutunnahu
snanam cestunnahu

2. ninna i sameyamlo miru em cestunnaru?

1. ninna i sameyamlo miru em cestunnaru?
ninna i samayamlo nénu caduvutunnahu

have students substitute answers for questions
like:)

inna poddunna padi gantalki em cestunnaru?
madyānam okatinnarku
sāyantram halgu gantalki

M. This time yesterday, I was studying.
1. working
cooking
ploughing
digging
bathing

M. What were you doing yesterday this time?

C. 1. What were you doing yesterday this time?
This time yesterday, I was studying.

(substitute answers for questions like:)

What were you doing at 10:00 A.M.?
1:30 P.M.
4:00 P.M.

In Negative

M₁ ninna i pātiki, nenu cadavadam
pani ceyadam
vanta ceyadam
dunnadam
tavvadam
snanam ceyadam

ledu

M₁

This time yesterday I was not studying.

working.

cooking.

ploughing.

digging.

bathing.

M₂ ninna i pātiki miru em cestunnaru?

M₂ What were you doing this time yesterday?

Repetition Drill

ninnan tā	nēnu	pani	cēstūnnānu
atanu			cēstūnnadu
āvida			cēstūndi
Ramudu			cēstūnnadu
Sita			cēstūndi
mēmu			cēstūnnāmu
miru			cēstūnnāru
vallu			cēstūnnaru

I		was working all day yesterday.
He		
She		
Ramudu		
Sita		
We		
You		
They		

vaccē nela	nēnu	'survey'	cēstu
atanu	pani cestu		
āvide	caduvutu		
vallu	dunnutu		
miru	pani cestu		
mēmu	caduvutu		

untānu		
untāqu		
untundi		
untāru		
untāru		
untāmu		

Next month I will (still) be surveying.
 we will (still) be working
 she
 they
 you
 we

Question & Answer Drill

vaccé nela, miru ekkada untaru?

pani cestu untaru
prayanam cestu untaru
caduvutu untaru

Where will you be (living) next month?
working
traveling
studying

miru indiyalo
amerikalo
nepalilo
ceylonlo
untara? (untu untaru)
pani cestu untara

Will you be (living) in India?
working
America
Nepal
Ceylon

Grammar Notes

A. Impersonal Construction

We have already used impersonal constructions in sentences of the type,
'naku cadavalani undi'

I want to read

'Ramudku batarlo cala samānlu dorukutai'

Ramudu can get many things in the bazaar

Where the objective form of the (pro)noun + /-ku/ was used as agent of the sentence, where the third personal form of the verb agreed in number with the subject of the sentence.

eg.

Subject

Cadavalani

Cala samānlu

Similar impersonal constructions are as follows

'naku dahamga undi/ledu'

akaliga

santoshanga

vicaramga

cintaga

Verb

undi (sing)

dorukutai (pl)

I am (not) thirsty

hungry

happy

sad

worried

B. Possession

'to have...' is expressed by the objective form of the (pro)noun + daggira + the verb 'to be'

eg. 'na daggira mamidipallu unnayi'

I have mangoes - mangoes are in my possession

'mi daggira kotta batanilu unnayi'

You have fresh peas - fresh peas are (in the possession) of you

Note - in both sentences, 'unnayi' the third person neuter plural form of the verb 'to be' is used in agreement with 'mamidipallu' and 'batanilu' both plural forms of neuter nouns.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. The Verbal Noun

We have already used the verbal noun in the construction, 'nidra podanikī mundi' before going to sleep.

Verbal nouns may also be formed by adding /-dam/ to the infinitive form of the verb.

e.g. 'Sita vanta deyadam nen custanu' I see Sita cooking

Verbal nouns of this type have only one form and are used to describe what the object of the sentence is doing.

Note - the English order of the sentence is reversed in Telugu.
i.e. Sita cooking, I see.

D. Plural Nouns

Plural nouns used in the objective position end in /-a/.

E. Future Continuous Alternate Form

1. Formation:

Positive

Present stem + future positive form verb 'to be'

Negative

Use negative of present future tense

2. Agreement:

Personal agreement with gender and number of subject

Cycle 8

M₁ ā kunda nāku ivvandi
āvidaku
ividaku
svanku
iyanku
vällaku
villaku
Rāmudiki
Sítaku

M₂ ā kunda nēnu evariki ivvali?

C₁ ā kunda nēnu evariki ivvali?
ā kunda nāku ivvandi

M₁ Give that pot to me.
her (that)
her (this)
him (that)
him (this)
them (that)
them (this)
Rāmudu
Sítaka

M₂ To whom should I give that pot?

C₁ To whom should I give that pot?
Give that pot to me.

Completion Drill for Cycle 8

rēpu ūribayāta oka santa jargutundi

Ramudu, Gōpālō vellāli

vaccē varam, bajarlo oka natakam jargutundi

Sita Ramuditō vellāli

vacce nela, pattanamlo utsavam jargutundi

Sita Rāmuḍū, Kamala, Gōpālō vellāli

vacce edadi (samvatsaram) Tirupatilo oka mukhyamaina utsavam jargutundi

Ramudi uru nunci konta mandi vellāli

Tomorrow there will be a fair outside village.

Ramudu should go with Gopal.

Next week there will be a play in the bazaar.

Sita should go with Ramudu.

Next month there will be (religious) festival in the city.

Sita and Ramudu should go with Kamala and Gopal.

Next year there will be an important festival at Tirupati.

Some people from Ramudu's village should go.

Cycle 9

- M 1. I eruvu ma polam kōsam (koraku) teccēnu
meta
pungula mandu
nillu
'trektaru'
- M 2. I eruvu endu kōsam? (enduku) teccēru?
meta
pungula manda
nillu
'trektaru'
- C 1. I eruvu endu kōsam teccēru?
I eruvu ma polam kōsam teccēnu

Cycle 9

M₁ This fertilizer is for our / fields
feed chickens
pesticide crops
water garden
tractor farm

M₂ What is this fertilizer for (why) ?
feed
pesticide
water
tractor

C₁ What is this fertilizer for?
This fertilizer is for our fields.

Cycle 10

1. nē nellō
pōina ēdādi
rendū ēlla mundū (kritam).

nēnu caduvu pūrticessēnu

M. I finished studying in May.

last year

2 years ago

2. miru eppudu caduvu pūrticessēru?

1. miru eppugu caduvu pūrticessēru?
mē nellō nēnu caduvu pūrticessēnu

M. When did you finish studying?

C. When did you finish studying?
I finished studying in May.

Cycle II

M₁ I vēla madhyānam oka gantaki, nēnu pani ceyadam ārambhistānu
I repu poddunna enimidi gantalki,
I vēla poddunna padi gantalki,

M₂ miru eppudu pani ceyadam ārambhistarū?

C₁ miru eppudu pani ceyadam ārambhistarū?
I vēla oka gantaki, pani ceyadam ārambhistānu.

M₁ I will start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.
8 o'clock tomorrow morning
10 o'clock this morning

M₂ When will you start working?

C₁ When will you start working?
I will start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Drill for Cycle 11

nēnu tvaragā cādavadam ārambhistānu or/
tinadam modalu pedtanu
pani ceyadam
vanta ceyadam
natadam
nilū pettadam

I will start reading soon.
eating
working
cooking
planting
irrigating

nēnu tvaragā cadavadam pūrticestānu
tinadam
pani ceyadam
vanta ceyadam
natadam
nilū pettadam

I will finish reading soon.
eating
working
cooking
planting
irrigating

Cycle 12

M₁ nenu dēnsu cēya galanu
paga galanu
ida galanu
pani cēya galanu
vanta ceya galanu

M₁ I am able to dance.
I sing
swim
work
cook

M₂ miru pāda galarā?

M₂ Are you able to sing?

C miru pāda galarā?
I ān, nēnu paga/galanu

C Are you able to sing?
I Yes, I am able to sing.

Repetition Drill for Cycle 12

1. miru vaccinappudu atanu paniceyadam arambhistādu
avida vallu mēmu miru
arambhistundi arambhistāru arambhistāmu arambhistāru

2. miru vaccinappudu atanu paniceyadam pūrticēstādu
avida vallu mēmu miru
pūrticēstundi pūrticēstāru pūrticēstāmu pūrticēstāru

3. miru vaccinappudu atanu paniceydam apēstādu
avida vallu mēmu miru
apēstundi apēstāru apēstāmu apēstāru

4. vallu ē bhāshalu or/ matlādgalaru?
miru ēm bhāshalu matlādgalaru
atanu galadu
avida galadu

Repetition Drill for Cycle 12

1. When you come he will start working.
she
they
we
you

2. When you come he will finish working.
she
they
we
you

3. When you come he will stop working.
she
they
we
you

4. Which languages are they able to speak?
is
you
he
she

Cycle 13

M₁ nāgali 'skrēperu' ella upayōgincālō nāku telusu
 'seedarill' leveller
eruvu purugula mandu
sutti rampam
'survey' cēsē pani mutlu.

M₂ mīku nāgali ella upayōgincālō telusā?
eruvu
sutti
'survey' cēsē pani mutlu

C₁ mīku nāgali ella upayōgincālō telusā?
telusu nāgali elia upoyōgincālō nāku telusu

Cycle 13

M 1 I know how to use a plow and scrapper.
seeddrill and leveller
fertilizer and pesticides
hammer and saw
surveying equipment

M 2 Do you know how to use a plow?
fertilizer
hammer
surveying equipment

C 1 Do you know how to use a plow?
I know how to use a plow.

Grammar Notes

A. Imperatives

1. Formation:

Imperative forms of verbs are listed in the verb chart. The familiar imperative is the simplest form of the verb and is similar to the verb stem. The respect imperative is formed as follows:

Positive
infinitive + /-ndi/

Negative
infinitive + oddu

2. Use:

In commands,

eg. vallandi (go!) vella oddu andi (don't go!)
ivvandi (give!) ivva oddu andi (don't give!)

B. Postpositions /-ku/ and kōsam (koraku)

1. Noun or object pronoun + /-ku/ 'to or for..'

eg. nāku ivvandi! give (to) me!
Sītāku ivvandi! give (to) Sita!

2. Noun or object pronoun + kōsam (or koraku) 'for the purpose of...'

eg. i eruvu polam kōsam This fertilizer is for (the purpose of) the fields
I nullu tōta kōsam This water is for the garden

C. Compound Verbs

1. Formation:

a. verbal noun + verb

eg. nēnu cadavādām arambhīstānu I will start reading
nēnu cadavādām pūrticēstānu I will finish reading
nēnu cadavādām apestānu I will stop reading

b. infinitive + verb

eg. nēnu cadava galanu I can (am able to) read

Note - compound verbs of type 'a' use the verbal noun.
compound verbs of type 'b' use the infinitive.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

Compound Verbs

2. Agreement:

The second verb is formed as any other simple Telugu verb i.e. it will have a tense marker and personal endings which agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

First Person

1. modata snānām cēstānu
2. (male only) vibhūti pūsukontānu
3. kumkum bottu pettukuntānu
4. pūga pita mida kūrchuntānu
5. dipam veligistānu
6. agaru vattulu veligistānu
7. puja mantrālu ceptānu
8. ganta kodtānu
9. kobbari kāya kodtānu
10. pindi vantālu nivēdyam pedtanu
11. dipam kallaki addukuntānu
12. taruvāta, prasādam istānu

Imperative - you - Hon

ceyyandi
pusukondi
pettkondi

kūrcōndi
veligincandi
veligincandi
ceppandi

kottandi
kottandi

pettandi
addukondi
iyyandi

Puja

1. First take a bath.
2. Apply ashes to my forehead.
3. Put a mark on my forehead with 'kumkum'.
4. Sit on the puja seat.
5. Light up the lamp.
6. Light up the incense sticks.
7. Chant puja chantings.
8. Ring the bell.
9. Break coconut.
10. Offer 'food and other preparations' to God.
11. Feel the heat and place my hand on my eyes.
12. Then give Prasadam (offerings).

Temple - Pōlamma Gudi

- a. ekkadiki vellutunnaru?
 - b. Pōlamma gudiki vellutunnānu
 - a. Ivvāla emti visēsham?
 - b. Pōlamma utsavam jarugutundi
 - a. utsavamī ēm cēstāru?
 - b. ammavāriki alankāram cēstāru gudi antā alankāram cēstāru tōranālu kadtāru,
ammavārini ūrēgimpuki tisuku vellāru
 - a. I utsavam eppudu jarugutunda?
 - b. Iēdandi, ēdadiki oka sari (samvatsaraniki)
-
- a. Where are you going?
 - b. I am going to 'Polamma' temple.
 - a. What is special today?
 - b. Polamma festival takes place.
 - a. What will they do in the festival?
 - b. They will dress up the deity; they will decorate the whole temple; they will tie up 'decorative buntions'; they will take the deity in procession.
 - a. Will this festival take place always?
 - b. No, only once a year.

Marriage - Pelli Vivaham

- a. mi ammayiki sambandham niscayam cesara?
- b. aindi, tambulalu kuda puccukunnam

- a. muhurtam eppudu pettaru?
- b. sravana masamio pelli cestamu

- a. pelli kodukudi euru? en cestunnadu
- b. atanidi pakka uru. cinna kottu pettukunnadu

- a. ta abbaini mikku mundare telusai?
- b. ma cuttame. (menarikam) ma akka koduku

- a. muhurtaniki cala mandi vastara?
- b. ramarami nurumandi vastarani anukuntam

- a. Have you finalized the alliance for your daughter?
- b. Yes (to take place). we have even exchanged 'coconut and betels'.

- a. When have you set the date for the ceremony?
- b. We are going to celebrate in the month of 'Sravanam'.

- a. Where does your bridegroom come from? What is he doing?
- b. He belongs to the neighboring village. He runs a small stall.

- a. Do you know the boy even before?
- b. He is our relative. My sister's son.

- a. Will many people attend the ceremony?
- b. We expect, at least 100 people will come.

Vow and Pilgrimage

1. Rāmudu, Sīta, Tirupati yātraki sīdham ayyāru
2. pette, pakka cutta kadtunnaru
3. eddu bandilo railu stēshanuku velitaru
4. tikkatlu kontāru
5. railu bandi ekkutaru
6. railu bandi Tirupatilō āgutundi
7. Rāmudu, Sīta digutaru
8. hoteliō palahāram (tiffin) tintarū
9. Tirupati konda midaki nadici potāru
10. ēdu maillu nadustaru
11. konga paina Tirupati gudi u ti
12. taruvata iddaru ceruvulō snānam cēstaru
13. kottulō kobbarikāya, pallu, cekka; tamalapākulu; pōvulu kontāru
14. demudiki pūja cēstaru
15. hungilō dabbu vēstaru
16. gudi cuttū tirugutaru (pradashinam cēstaru)
17. taruvāta Rāmudu, Sīta konda kindaki digutātu

1. Rama and Sita get ready to go pilgrimage to Tirupathi.
2. They are packing their 'box-and bedding'.
3. Go to the railroad station by bullock cart.
4. Buy tickets.
5. Board the train.
6. The train stops at Tirupathi.
7. Rama and Sita get down.
8. Eat 'breakfast' in a hotel.
9. Hike up Tirupathi Hill.
10. They walk seven miles.
11. Tirupathi temple is one the top of the hill.
12. Both of them bathe in the tank.
13. At the shop, they buy coconut, fruits, nuts and betel leaves, flowers.
14. Offer puja to the God.
15. They drop money in the 'Hundi'.
16. They go around the temple.
17. Then Rama and Sita come down to the foot of the hill.

Section E

	Page
Cycles and Drills 1-9	176-192
Grammar Notes	
conditional	193-195
'unless...'	193
subjunctive	194
reflexive pronoun	194
'in order to...'	195
Cycles and Drills 10-20	196-217
Grammar Notes	
comparison	218-219
'from...ing' 'by...ing'	218
'without...ing'	219
verbal adjectives	219
Supplements	220-248
finding a hotel	220
hiring a servant	221
firing a servant	223
diet	225
accident	226
vaccination	227
sickness - people	228
sickness - animal	229
rice cultivation	230
irrigation	234
survey for soil conservation	235
high yielding variety paddy	237
demonstration plot - paddy variety	241
role play	245

Cycle I

- M₁ Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla pani pūrti ceyakapōtē,
vāllu repu pūrti cestāru
Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla pallu konakapōtē,
repū kontāru
Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla uttarālu rayakapōtē,
repū rāstāru
Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla nūti nīllu tisukurākapōtē (tēvaka pōtē),
repū tisuku vastāru
Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla vālla gadulu subhram ceyakapōtē,
repū subhram cēstāru
- M₂ Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla pani pūrti cēyakapōtē,
repū pūrti cēstāra?
Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla pallu konakapōtē,
repū kontāra?
Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla uttarālu rayakapōtē,
repū rāstāra?
Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla nūti nīllu tisukurākapōtē,
repū tisuku vastāra?
Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla vālla gadulu subhram cēyakapōtē,
repū subhram cestara?
- C₁ Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla pani pūrti ceyakapōtē,
repū pūrti cēstāra?
Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla pani pūrti ceyakapōtē
vāllu repū pūrti cēstāru

Cycle i

- M₁ If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
they will finish it tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today,
they will buy them tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't write letters today,
they will write them tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today,
they will bring it tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today,
they will clean them tomorrow.

- M₂ If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
will they finish it tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today,
will they buy them tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't write letters today,
will they write them tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today,
will they bring it tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today,
will they clean them tomorrow?

- C₁ If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
will they finish it tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
they will finish it tomorrow.

Cycle 2

M₁ miru nērugā (tinnagā) mūdu mailiu vellte, Reddigāri polam cērukuntāru
mūdu mailia taruvāta kudi vaipu tirugutē,
mūdu mailia taruvāta edam vaipu tirugutē,
nādī dāttite,
cycle mida vellte,
pakka ūru mūdu āgite,

M₂ nēnu Reddigāri polānikī ellā cēragalanu?
(Reddigāri polānikī velladam-ella?)

C₁ nēnu Reddigāri polānikī ellā ceragalanu?
miru nērugā mūdu mailiu vellte, Reddigāri polam cērukuntāru

M₁ If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Reddi's farm.
1 turn right after 3 miles
turn left after 3 miles
cross the river
go by cycle
stop before the next town

M₂ How do I get to Reddi's farm?

C₁ How do I get to Reddi's farm?
1 If you go straight 3 miles you will come to Reddi's farm.

Drills for Cycles 1 and 2

Transformation Drill

miru repu 'town'ki vellte (nunci vastē),

nāku konni māmidipallu tisukurandi

miru repu 'town'ki vellte (nunci vastē),

nāku konni māmidipallu tisukuvastara?

(substitute: Hyderābād, bajār, pakka grāmam, ūru)

dukanamlō mēkulu dorukute, konni konandi (khariđu adagandi)

dukanamlō mēkulu dorukute, konni kohtara (kyaridu adugutāra)?

(substitute: buckets, knives, hammers, saws, etc.)

Repetition Drill

nēnu poddunnē lēvakapōtē, kottu ellā terustānu?

nēnu dabbu tisukopōtē, ēdainā ellā kontānu?

nēnu bassulō veilkapōtē, 'time'ki ellā cērtānu?

nēnu 'taxi' tisukopōtē, mi illu ellā kanukuntānu (telusukuntānu)?

miru okkarū kottu kanukkolekapōtē, evarinainā sahāyam adagandi

miru okkarū nagali ettalekapōtē,

miru okkarū 'demonstration' ceyalekapōtē,

miru bandini lägalekapōtē,

miru połam kolata tisukolēkapōtē,

miru połaniki nillu pettakapōtē,

Drills for Cycles 1 and 2

Transformation Drill

If you go to (come from) town tomorrow,
bring me some mangoes.

If you go to (come from) town tomorrow,
will you bring me some mangoes?

If you can find nails in the shop, buy some (ask price).

If you can find nails in the shop, will you buy some (ask price)?

Repetition Drill

If I don't get up early, how can I open the shop?

If I don't take money, how can I buy anything?

If I don't go by bus, how can I get there on time?

If I don't take a taxi, how can I find your house?

If you can't find the shop alone, ask someone for help.

lift the plow

do the demonstration

pull the cart

measure the field

irrigate the land

- M₁ mīru nēruga mūdu maillu velltē,
mūdu mailla taruvāta kudi vaipu tirugutēgāni,
mūdu mailla taruvata edam vaipu tirugutēgāni,
andi dātitegāni,
'cycle' lu mida velitēgāni,
pakka ūru mudu agutēgāni,
- Reddigāri pōlāniki cērukuntāru
mīru Reddigāri polāniki cērukōru
- M₂ nēnu Reddigāri polāniki velladam ellā?
- C₁ nēnu Reddigāri polāniki velladam ellā?
mīru nēruga mūdu maillu velltē, Reddigāri polāniki cērukuntāru
kāni mūdu mailla taruvāta kudi vaipu tirugutēgāni, mīru Reddigāri polāniki cērukōru

Cycle 3

- M 1 If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Reddi's farm.
1 Unless you turn right after 3 miles you will not reach Reddi's farm.
turn left after 3 miles
cross the river
go by cycle
stop before the next town

M 2 How do I get to Reddi's farm?

C How do I get to Reddi's farm?
1 If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Reddi's farm.
But unless you turn right after 3 miles you will not reach Reddi's farm.

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
Kamala Hyderabad vellavaccu (galadu)

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
Kamala sñehitulato adukō vaccu

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
Kamala mithāi tina vaccu

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
Kamala s̄ikilu tokkoccu

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
sñehitula kalusuko vaccu

modata ediaku mēta pedtē,
Gōpaludu tī kottku vellacaccu

modata edlaku mēta pedtē,
Gōpaludu phutbāl (bantiāta) ādavaccu

modata edlaku mēta pedtē,
Gōpaludu tiffin tinavaccu

modata edlaku mēta pedtē,
Gōpaludu trektaru nadapavaccu

Kamala Hyderabādu vellavacca?
Kamala sñekitalato agukōvacca
Kamala mithāi tinayacca
Kamala s̄ikilu tokkavacca
Kamala sñehitulanu kalusukōvacca

Gōpaludu tī kottku vellavacca?
Gopaludu 'phut bāl' (bantiāta) ādavacca
Gōpaludu tiffin tinavacca
Gōpaludu trektaru nadapavacca

Kamala Hyderābad vellavacca?
tana pani pūrti cēstē Kamala Hyderābad vellavaccu

M₁

Kamala can go to Hyderabad,
if she finishes her work.
Kamala can play with her friends,
if she finishes her work.
Kamala can eat sweets,
if she finishes her work.
Kamala can ride her cycle,
if she finishes her work.
Kamala can meet her friends,
if she finishes her work.
Gopal can go to the tea shop,
if he feeds the bullock first.
Gopal can go play football,
if he feeds the bullock first.
Gopal can eat snacks,
if he feeds the bullock first.
Gopal can ride the tractor,
if he feeds the bullock first.

M₂

Can Kamala go to Hyderabad?
play with her friends
eat sweets
ride her cycle
meet her friends

Can Gopal go to the tea shop?
play football
eat snacks
ride the tractor

C₁

Can Kamala go to Hyderabad?
Kamala can go to Hyderabad if she finishes
her work.

Cycle 5

M ₁	nucō (nilcō) kūrcō kudi vaipu tirugu (kudi pakka) edam vaipu tirugu (edam pakka) talupu teru talupu muyi sahayam ceyyi sutti upayōgincu sāmanu mōy ippudu vellu (inka velliū)	nunco vaddu kūrcō vaddu tiragavaddu tiragavaddu teravvadu muyoddu ceyyavaddu upayōgincoddu muyoddu velloddu	M ₁ (Of course) stand up. sit down turn right turn left open the door close the door help me use the hammer carry the baggage leave now
M ₂	nenu nilco vaccā (nilconā)? kūrcō vaccā kudi vaipu tiraga vaccā edaru vaipu tiraga vaccā talupu teravvacca talupu muyocca sahayam ceyyocca sultti upayōgincā vaccā sāmanu mōyavaccā ippudu vellavaccā	M ₂ May I stand up? sit down turn left turn right open the door close the door help use the hammer carry the baggage leave now	
C ₁	nēnu nilcō vaccā? tappakundā nilcōndi vaddu, vilcōvaddu	C ₁ May I stand up? Of course, stand up or/ No, don't stand up.	

Drill for Cycles 4 & 5

1. mēmu īrātri ikkada nidra pōvacca?
mēmu īrātri ikkada nidra pōgalama?
2. mēmu ceruvulō idavacca?
mēmu ceruvulō idagalama?
3. mēmu sinimaku vellocca?
mēmu sinimāku veilagalamā?
4. mēmu palu pinda vacca?
mēmu pālu pinda galamā?
5. mēmu ippudē bhojnam ceyyocca?
mēmu ippudē bhojnam ceyyagalama?
6. mēmu pani pūrti cēyyocca?
mēmu pani pūrti ceyagalama?
1. May we sleep here tonight?
Are we able to sleep here tonight?
2. May we swim in the lake?
Are we able to swim in the lake?
3. May we go to the cinema?
Are we able to go to the cinema?
4. May we milk the cow?
Are we able to milk the cow?
5. May we eat dinner now?
Are we able to eat dinner now?
6. May we stop work?
Are we able to stop work?

- M₁ Rāmudu oppukunte, Sītā tana anna pelliki oka kotta cīra konavaccu (konēdi),
Sitaku tirika unte, pelliki mithai ceyyoccu
Rāmudiki tirika unte, pelliki sangitam ērpātu ceyyoccu
Sitaku dabbu unte, āme pelliki bahumanam konavaccu
Rāmudiki dabbu unte, kotta panca pelliki konavaccu
- M₂ Rāmudu oppukunte, Sīta tana anna pelliki kotta cīra kontundā?
Sitaku tirika unte, pelliki mithai cestunda?
Rāmudiki tirika unte, pelliki sangitam erpatu cestada?
Sitaku dabbu unte, pelliki bahumanam kontundā?
Rāmudiki dabbu unte, pelliki kotta kontada?
- C₁ Rāmudu oppukunte, Sīta tana anna pelliki kotta cīra kontundā?
Rāmudu oppukunte, Sīta tana anna pelliki oka kotta cīra konavaccu

Cycle 6

- M 1 If Ramudu agrees, Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.
If Sita has time, she might make sweets for the wedding.
If Ramudu has time, he might arrange music for the wedding.
If Sita has money, she might buy a gift for the wedding.
If Ramudu has money, he might buy a new dhoti for the wedding.
- M 2 If Ramudu agrees, will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?
If Sita has time, will she make sweets for the wedding?
If Ramudu has time, will he arrange music for the wedding?
If Sita has money, will she buy a gift for the wedding?
If Ramudu has money, will he buy a new dhoti for the wedding?
- C 1 If Ramudu agrees will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?
If Ramudu agrees Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.

M Rāmudu pani pūrti cēsi unte, ūruku vellevadu

Rāmudu ūruku velli unte, tana snēhitulanu kalusukonevadu

Rāmudu tana snēhitulanu kalusukoni unte, kabutlu ceppevadu

Rāmudu tana snēhitulatō kaburlu ceppi unte (cepte), ālasyamgā padukkunēvadu

Rāmudu ālasyamgā padukunte, marnādu (marucati rōju) alasipoyēvadu

Rāmudu alasipoyi unte, bāgē pani cēseyadu kādu

M Rāmudu pani pūrti cēsi unte ēm jarigēdi?

2 ūruku velli unte

snēhitulanu kalusukonte

snēhitulatō kaburlu ceppi unte

ālasyamgē padukunte

alasipoyi unte

C₁ Rāmudu pani pūrti cēsi unte, ēm jarigēdi?

Rāmudu pani pūrti cēsi unte, ūruku vellevadu

Cycle 7

- M₁ If Ramudu had finished his work, he would have gone to town.
If Ramudu had gone to town, he would have met his friends.
If Ramudu had met his friends, he would have gossiped.
If Ramudu had gossiped with his friends, he would have slept late.
If Ramudu had slept late, he would have been tired the next morning.
If Ramudu had been tired the next morning, he wouldn't have worked well.
- M₂ What would have happened had Ramudu finished his work?
gone to town
met his friends
gossiped with his friends
been tired the next morning
- C₁ What would have happened had Ramudu finished his work?
Had Ramudu finished his work, he would have gone to town.

Cycle 8

1 Peace Corps-lō cērakapoyi unte (cērakapōtē),
nēnu
America-lō undi unte, nēnu

2 miru Peace Corps-lō cērakapoyi unte,
ēm cēsēvaru?
miru America-lō undi unte, ēm cēsēvaru?

1 miru Peace Corps-lō cērakapoyi unte,
ēm cēsēvaru?
Peace Corps-lō cērakapoyi unte, nēnu

M₁ If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps,
I
If I had stayed in America I

M₂ If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps,
what would you have done?
If you had stayed in America,
what would you have done?

C₁ If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps,
what would you have done?
If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps,
I

Cycle 9

M₁ nēnu tikattu konādāniki railu steshanku vellutunnānu
nēnu Hyderābād velladāniki tikattu kontunnānu
nēnu selava tisukondāniki (konduku) Hyderābādku vellutunnānu
nēnu koncem vishrānti tisukodāniki selava tisukuntunnānu
vacce vāram indā kashtabadi pani cēyadāniki nāku koncem vishrānti tisukōvalni undi

M₂ miru railu stēshanku enduku vellutunnāru?
miru tikattu enduku kontunnāru?
miru Hyderābād enduku vellutunnāru?
miru selava enduku tisukuntunnāru?
miku vishrānti enduku tisukōvalvi undi?

C₁ miru railu steshanku enduku vellutunnāru?
nēnu tikattu konādāniki railu steshanku vellutunnānu

Cycle 9

M I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.
I am going to buy a ticket to go to Hyderabad.
I am going to go to Hyderabad to take a vacation.
I am going to take a vacation to get some rest.
I want to get some rest to work harder next week.

M 2 Why are you going to the railroad station?
Why are you going to buy a ticket?
Why are you going to go to Hyderabad?
Why are you going to take a vacation?
Why do you want to get some rest?

S 1 Why are you going to the railroad station?
I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.

Grammar Notes

A. Conditional

1. Formation: Present

Positive
present verb stem + /-te/

Negative
infinitive + /-ka/ + /-pote/

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

To express a condition for action in the present or future.

e.g.

miru neruga mudu maillu velite, Reddigari polam cerukuntaru
If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Reddigaru's farm.

Gopaludu Kamala ivvala pani purti ceyakapote vallu repu purti cestaru
If Gopaludu and Kamala don't finish the work today they will finish
it tomorrow.

Past

1. Formation:

Positive
past participle + unte

Negative
infinitive + /-ka/ + /-poyi/ + unte

Note - colloquially the present negative conditional is also used in the past tense

2. Agreement:

one form

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

3. Use:

To express a condition for action in the past.

eg.

Rāmudu pani pūrti cēsi untē, ūruku vellēvādū

If Ramudu had finished his work he would have gone to town.

Miru 'Peace Corps' lo cērakapōyi untē, 'em cēsēvāru?

If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps what would you have done?

B. 'unless...'

The present positive conditional + /gani/ is used to state a condition without which action or existence cannot occur.

eg.

nadi dātītegāni, miru Reddigāri polāniki cērukōru

Unless you cross the river, you will not reach Reddigaru's farm.

C. Subjunctive

1. Formation:

infinitive Positive
 + vaccu

infinitive Negative
 + /-ka/ + povaccu

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

To express probability

To ask permission

eg.

Gopāludu ti kotuku vellavaccu

Gopaludu might go to the tea stall.

Gopāludu ti kotuku vellakapōvaccu

Gopaludu might not go to the tea stall.

Gopāludu ti kotuku vellavaccā?

May Gopaludu go to the tea stall?

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

D. Reflexive Pronoun

If a pronoun is used in a sentence to refer to the subject of the sentence then it must take one of the following forms.

tanu	he,	she
tana	his,	her
atanaku	him,	her

eg.

ame tanu pōsina pappu caru ruci custundi

She tastes the pappu caru she poured.

bavinundi teccina nillatō ame tana cētulu kadugkontundi

She washes her hands with the water (she) brought from the well.

atanu tanaku ishtamaina pani cestādu

He will do whatever he likes (is liked by him).

E. 'in order to' ('for the purpose ofing!')

The verbal noun + the postposition / -ki / is used to explain why the main action of a sentence occurs.

eg.

nēnu tikattu konadāniki, railu steshanku vellunhanu

I am going to the railroad station (in order) to buy a ticket.

- M₁ 'Rocky' parvatalu nilagiri parvatala kanna (kante) ettu ainavi
Amerikalo avulu Indiyalo avula kanna lāvu ainavi
Indiyalo kōllu Amerikalo kōlla kanna cinavi
endakalamlo Amerikalo kanna Indiyalo enda ekuva
calikalamlo Indiyalo kanna Amerikalo cali ekuva
- M₂ 'Rocky' parvatalu nilagiri parvatala lāga untāya (lāntivā)?
Amerikalo avulu Indiyalo avula lāga untāya?
Amerikalo kōllu Indiyalo kōlla lāga untāya?
Amerikalo enda Indiyalo laga (lage) untunda?
Amerikalo cali Indiyalo laga untunda?
- C₁ 'Rocky' parvatalu nilagiri parvatala lāga untāya?
'Rocky' parvatalu nilagiri parvatala kanna ettu ainavi

Cycle 10

- M 1 The Rocky Mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.
American cows are fatter than Indian cows.
Indian chickens are smaller than American chickens.
Summer is hotter in India than in America.
Winter is colder in America than in India.
- M 2 Are the Rocky Mountains like the Nilgiris?
Are American cows like Indian cows?
Are American chickens like Indian chickens?
Is it as hot in America as in India?
Is it as cold in India as in America?

- C 1 Are the Rocky Mountains like the Nilgiris?
The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.

Drill for Cycle 10

Repetition Drill

nēnu nī kante podugu,
nuvvu nā kante potti
nēnu nī kante pedda vādini);
nuvvu nā kante cinnā (vādivi)
nēnu nī kante goppa vadni;
nuvvu nā kante bida vādivi
nēnu nī kante jāgrattaina vādini;
nuvvu nā kante jāgratta lēni vādivi

I am taller than you;
you are shorter than me.
I am older than you;
you are younger than me.
I am wealthier than you;
you are poorer than me.
I am more careful than you;
you are more careless than me.

Ramēsh kante Rāmudu manci vīdyārdhi ..
Ramēsh Rāmudu ante manci vīdyardhi kādu

Ramudu is a better student than Ramesh.
Ramesh is not as good a student as Ramudu.

Rāmudu Ramēsh anta adrushṭavantudu kādu
Rāmudi kante Ramesh adrushṭavantudu

Ramudu isn't as fortunate as Ramesh.
Ramesh is more fortunate than Ramudu.

Rāmudu Ramēsh anta alasipō iēdu
Rāmudi kante Ramesh ekkuva alasi poyādu

Ramudu isn't as tired as Ramesh.
Ramesh is more tired than Ramudu.

Rāmudu Ramēsh anta allarivādu kādu
Rāmudi kante Ramesh ekkuva allari vādu

Ramudu isn't as mischievous as Ramesh.
Ramesh is more mischievous than Ramudu.

Rāmudu Ramesh anta santōsham ainavādu kādu
Rāmudi kante Rāmēsh baga santosham ainavādu

Ramudu isn't as cheerful as Ramesh.
Ramesh is more cheerful than Ramudu.

- M₁ Rāmudi gōdhumalu grāmamlōki (antalōki) mancivi
 atānu ekkua khariduku (dharaku) ammutādu
Pullayya gōdhumalo Rāmudi gōdhumalanta mancivi kāvu
 atānu ammadāniki prayathnam ceyadu
Sita kōdigudlu grāmamlōki peddavi
 ame ekkua khariduku ammutundi
Venkamma kōdigudlu Sita gudlanta peddavi kāvu
 ame ammadāniki prayathnam ceyadu
Polamma buttalu grāmamlōki gattivi
 ame ekkua khariduku ammutundi
Mangamma buttalu Polamma buttalanta gattivi kāvu
 ame ammadāniki prayathnam ceyadu
- M₂ Rāmudu tana gōdhumalu ekkua khariduku enduku ammutādu?
 Pullayya ammadāniki enduku prayathnam ceyadu?
Sita tana kōdigudlu ekkua khariduku enduku ammutundi?
 Venkamma enduku ammadāniki prayathnam ceyadu?
Polamma tana buttalu ekkua khariduku enduku ammutundi?
 Mangamma ammadāniki enduku prayathnam ceyadu?
- C₁ Rāmudu tana gōdhumalu ekkua khariduku enduku ammutādu?
Rāmudi gōdhumalu grāmamlōki mancivi
- C₂ Pullayya enduku ammadāniki prayathnam ceyadu?
Pullayya gōdhumalu Rāmudi gōdhumalanta mancivi kāvu

Cycle 11

- M₁ Ramudu's wheat is the best in the village.
He will sell it for a high price.
Pullayya's wheat isn't as good as Ramudu's.
He will not try to sell it.
Sita's eggs are the largest in the village.
She will sell them for a high price.
Venkamma's eggs aren't as large as Sita's.
She will not try to sell them.
Polamma's baskets are the strongest in the village.
She will sell them for a high price.
Mangamma's baskets aren't as strong as Polamma's.
She will not try to sell them.

- M₂ Why will Ramudu sell his wheat for a high price?
Why will Pullayya not try to sell his wheat?
Why will Sita sell her eggs for a high price?
Why will Venkamma not try to sell her eggs?
Why will Polamma sell her baskets for a high price?
Why will Mangamma not try to sell her baskets?

- C₁ Why will Ramudu sell his wheat for a high price?
Ramudu's wheat is the best in the village.
C₂ Why will Pullayya not try to sell his wheat?
Pullayya's wheat isn't as good as Ramudu's.

Cycle 12

M₁ cālā khāram tinadam valla (tinadam cēta) nāku jabbu cēsindi
cālā pani cēyadam valla
cālā endalo naqavādam valla
cālā kallu tagadām valla
cālā 'cigarette' lu kālcadām (tagadām) valla
cālā uragāya tisukōadām valla

M₂ miku enduku jabbu cēsindi?

C₁ miku enduku jabbu cēsindi?
cālā khāram tinadam valla, nāku jabbu cēsindi

Cycle 12:

M₁ I got sick from eating too many chilies.
working too much
walking too much in the sun
drinking too much toddy
smoking too many cigarettes
taking too much pickle

M₂ Why did you get sick?

C₁ Why did you get sick?
I got sick from eating too many chilies.

Cycle 13

M₁ vishranti t̄isukōvadam valla
mandu t̄isukōvadam valla
patyam modam pettadam valla
pratiroju 'exercise' ceyadam valla
yoga asanalu v̄eyadam. (ceyadam) valla

Gopāludu ārōgyam bāgupadindi (paddadi)

M₂ vaidyudu (dāktaru) lēkundā, Gopāludi ārōgyam ellā bāgupadindi?

C₁ vaidyudu lēkundā, Gopāludi ārōgyam ellā bāgupadindi?
vishranti t̄isukōvadam valla, Gopāludu ārōgyam bāgupadindi

M₁ Gopal became well by resting in bed.
taking medicine
following a diet
exercising every day
doing yoga

M₂ Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?

C₁ Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?
Gopal became well by resting in bed.

- M₁ ekuva mātlādakunda (mātlādi)
ekkuva vādincakunda (vadinci)
ekkuva adagakunda (adagi)
vishrānti tisukokunda (tisukoni)
alasyam ceyakunda (cesi)
cadavankunda (cadavi)
cūdakunda (cusi)
- nēnu ā samasya parishkāram cēyagalānu (tīrcagalānu)

- M₂ miru ekuva mātlādakunda
ekkuva vādincakunda
ekkuva adagakunda
vishrānti tisukokunda
alasyam ceyakunda
cadavankunda
cūdakunda
- ā samasya parishkāram cēyagalarā?

ā samasya miru ellā parishkāram cēstāru (cēyagalaru)?

- C₁ miru ekuva mātlādakunda, ā samasya parishkāram cēyagalarā?
ekkuva mātlādakunda, nēnu ā samasya parishkāram cēyagalānu.

- C₂ ā samasya miru ellā parishkāram cēstāru?
nēnu mātlādi ā samasya parishkāram cēstanu

Cycle 14

M₁ I can solve that problem without (by) too much talking.
too much arguing
too much asking
resting
delaying
reading
looking

M₂ Can you solve that problem without (by) too much talking?
too much arguing
too much asking
resting
delaying
reading
looking

How can you solve that problem?

C₁ Can you solve that problem without too much talking?
I can solve that problem without too much talking.

C₂ How can you solve that problem?
I can solve that problem by too much talking.

Indiyalo manam taracu, jandhyam vēsukunna,
manu shyulanu cūstāmu
Indiyalo manam taracu, bottu pettukkunna
ādavallanu cūstāmu
Indiyalo manam taracu, ceruku mukka
namulutunna pillalanu cūstāmu
Indiyalo manam taracu, edlanu tōltunna
rytulanu cūstāmu
Indiyalo manam taracu, bidilu tagutunna
(kalustunna) magavallanu cūstāmu
Indiyalo manam taracu, ūragayalu pedtunna
ādavallanu cūstāmu
Indiyalo manam taracu, kabādi (cedugudu)
ādutunna pillainu cūstāmu

Indiyalo manam taracu ēm cūstāmu?

Indiyalo manam taracu, ēm cūstāmu?
Indiyalo manam taracu, jandhyam vēsukunna
manushulanu cūstāmu

M₁ In India we often see,
men wearing the sacred thread.
In India we often see,
women wearing a buttu.
In India we often see,
farmers driving bullocks.
In India we often see,
children chewing sugar cane.
In India we often see,
men smoking beedis.
In India we often see,
women making pickles.
In India we often see,
children playing Kabadi.

M₂ What do we often see in India?

C₁ What does one often see in India?
In India, one often sees men wearing
a sacred thread.

Ramēsh badulu iccina nāgali,
 ninna Rāmuḍu upayōgincādu
 badulu teccina arakāku,
 atanu edlanu kattedu
 monna dunnina polaniki,
 atanu edlanu tōledu
 tanu badulu teccina nāgalitō,
 dunnadam pūrti cēsēdu
 appudu tanu teccina 'levlaruto' bhumi
 cadunu cēsēdu

Sita tanaku iccina bhojnanni tinnādu
 bhojnam taruvata, cettu kinda vēśīna mancam
 mida padukunnādu
 vishrānti tisukunnāku, atanu poddunna
 modalu pettīna pāni malli ārambhi cādu
 Sita vāndīna bhojnānni, Rāmuḍu tinnādu

Rāmuḍu ninna ē nāgali upayōgincādu?
 ē arakāku edlanu kattedu
 ē polaniki edlanu tōledu
 ē nāgalitō polani dunnadam
 pūrticēsēdu
 ē 'levlerto' cadunu cēsēdu
 ē mancam mida padukunnādu
 vishrantī tisukunnāku Rāmuḍu ēm pāni modalu
 pettēdu
 vishrantī tisukunnāku Rāmuḍu ēm bhojnam cēsēdu

Rāmuḍu ninna ē nāgali upayōguicādu?
 Ramēsh badulu vicina nāgali, ninna Rāmuḍu
 upayōgincādu

M₁ Yesterday Ramudu used the plow Ramesh lent him.

He tied the bullocks to the araka he borrowed.

He drove the bullocks to the field he plowed the day before yesterday.

He finished plowing the field with the plow he borrowed.

Then he leveled the land with the leveller he brought.

He ate the lunch Sita gave him.

After lunch he lay down on the charpoi he put under a tree.

After resting he continued the work he started in the morning.

Then Ramudu ate the dinner Sita had prepared.

M₂ What plow did Ramudu use yesterday?

What tie to the bullocks?

To what field did Ramudu drive the bullocks? With what plow did Ramudu finish plowing the land?

With what leveller did Ramudu level the land? On what charpoi did Ramudu lay down? On what work did Ramudu continue after rest?

What dinner did Ramudu eat?

C₁ What plow did Ramudu use yesterday?

Yesterday Ramudu used the plow Ramesh lent him.

tana sñehituralu césina pappu caru Sitaku
 vuci cùdālani undi
 bavinungi tecchina nillato ame tana
 cetalanu kadugkontundi
 pappu caru unna, ginne mida muta tistundi
 ballamida unna, ginnelō ame pappu caru
 postundi
 tanu posina pappu caru ruci cestundi
 an - cala kharam!
 bavinunci tecchina villanu, ame calatagutundi

2. Sitaku e pappu caru ruci cùdālani undi?
 ame en nillato tana cetulu kadugukondi?
 ame en ginne mide muta tistundi?
 ame en ginnelō pappu caru posindi?
 ame em pappu caru ruci cüsindi?

1. Sitaku e pappu caru ruci cùdālani undi?
 tana sehituralu césina pappu caru Sitaku,
 ruci cùdālani undi.

M₁ Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her friend made.
 She washes her hands with the water she brought from the well.
 She removes the cover from the dish the pappu caru was put in.
 She pours the pappu into the dish she put on the table.
 She tastes the pappu caru she poured.
 Ah, too much chili!
 She drinks a lot of the water she brought from the well.

M₂ What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?
 With what water does she wash her hands?
 From what dish does she remove the cover?
 Into what dish does she pour the pappu caru?
 What pappu caru does she taste?

C₁ What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?
 Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her friend made.

M₁ ivvāla cēyani pani Gōpāludu,
 Kamala rēpu pūrti cēstāru
 ivvāla pūrti ceyani pātālanu
 vallu rēpu caduvutāru
 ivvāla konani pallanu
 vallu rēpu kontāru
 ivvāla rāyani uttarālamu
 vallu rēpu rāstāru
 ivvāla tisukurani baviniillāni
 vallu rēpu testāru
 ivvāla subram cēyani gadulanu
 vallu rēpu subram cēstāru
 ivvāla modalu pettāni pani
 vallu rēpu modalu pedtāru

M₂ Gōpāludu, Kamala rēpu ēm pani cēstāru
 vallu rēpu ēm pāthalu caduvutāru
 vallu rēpu ēm pailu kontāru
 uttarālu rastāru
 bavi nillu testāru
 gadulu subram cēstāru
 pani modalu pedtāru

C₁ Gōpāludu, Kamala rēpu ēm pani cēstāru?
 1 rēpu Gopaludu, Kamala ivvāla pūrti ceyani
 pani, pūrti cēstāru

M₁ Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish
 the work they didn't do today.
 They will study the lessons
 they couldn't finish.
 They will buy the fruits
 they didn't buy.
 They will write the letters
 they didn't write.
 They will bring the well water
 they didn't bring.
 They will clean the rooms
 they didn't clean.
 They will start the work
 they didn't start.

M₂ What work will Gopal and Kamala do tomorrow?
 lessons
 fruits
 letters
 well water
 rooms
 work

C₁ What work will Gopal and Kamala do tomorrow?
 Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish the
 work they didn't do today.

Cycle 19

M₁ miru ninna nērpina Telugu pātalū
nēnu nercu kunnanu (nerkoledu)
miru ninna iccina upanyāsam,
nēnu vinnanu (vinaledu)
miru ninna nērpina pātham,
nēnu maracipōyānu
miru ninna iccina salahalū
naku gyāpakam unnayi
miru ninna mātlādina rytutō
nēnu mātlādenu.
miru ninna tisukunna kolatalu
nēnu marcenu.

M₂ nēnu ninna nērpina Telugu pātalū
miru nercukunnārā?
nēnu ninna iccina upanyāsam
miru vinnārā?
nēnu ninna nērpina pātham
miru maracipōyāra?
nēnu ninna iccina salahalū
miku gyapakam unnāyā?
nēnu ninna mātlādina rytulatō
miru mātlādera?
nēnu ninna tisukunna kolatalu
miru mārcērā?

C₁ nēnu ninna nērpina Telugu pātalū,
mira nērcukunnārā?
aunu miru ninna verpina Telugu
pātalū nercukunnanu
lēdu, miru ninna nērpina Telugu
pātalū inka nērcukōledu

Cycle 19

M₁ I have (not) learned the Telugu songs you taught me.
heard lecture gave
forgotten lesson taught
remembered suggestions gave
talked to farmers talked to
changed measurements took

M₂ Have you learned yet the Telugu songs I taught you yesterday?
Have you heard yet the lecture I gave yesterday?
Have you forgotten yet the lesson I taught you yesterday?
Have you remembered yet the directions I gave you yesterday?
Have you talked to yet the farmer I talked to yesterday?
Have you changed yet the measurements I made yesterday?

C₁ Have you learned yet the Telugu songs I taught you yesterday?
Yes, I have learned the Telugu songs you taught me yesterday.
No, I haven't yet learned the Telugu songs you taught me yesterday.

Drill for Cycles 16, 17, 18, 19

Question and Answer Drill

Q. mīru cadivina pustakam ēdi?

A. nēnu cadivina pustakam adi

Q. mīru rāsina uttaralu ekkada umayi?

A. nēnu rāsina uttaralu akkada unnsayi

Q. mīru konna eddu enta peddadi?

A. nenu konna eddu into peddadi

Q. mīru vellina bajār enta dūram?

A. nēnu vellina bajār oka mīlu dūram

Q. mīru badulu teccina panimutlu evariv?

A. nēnu badulu teccina panimutlu mīvi

Q. mīru matladina rytu evaru?

A. nēnu matladina rytu Ramudu

Q. mīru ruci cūsina pappu cāru ellā undi?

A. nēnu ruci cūsina pappu cāru kharam gā undi

Q. mīru ceppina sāmela emit?

A. nēnu cappina sāmela emitante callaku vacci munta dācanēla

Drill for Cycles 16, 17, 18, 19

Question and Answer Drill

Q. Which is the book you read?

A. That is the book I read.

Q. Where are the letters you wrote?

A. There are the letters I wrote.

Q. How large is the bullock you bought?

A. The bullock I bought is this large.

Q. How far is the bazaar you went to?

A. The bazaar I went to is one mile away.

Q. Whose implements are the ones that you borrowed?

A. Your implements are the ones that I borrowed.

Q. Who is the farmer you talked to?

A. Ramudu is the farmer I talked to.

Q. How is the pappu caru you tasted?

A. The pappu caru I tasted is hot.

Q. What is the proverb you quoted?

A. The proverb I quoted is 'if you're going to say something then say it'.

(if she's come for buttermilk why has she hidden the pot?)

Drill for Cycles 16, 17, 18, 19

Transformation Drill

1. mēmu ivvala cēyani pani rēpu pūrti cēstāmu
mēmu ivvāia pani pūrti ceyalēdu;
mēmu dānni rēpu pūrti cestamu
2. mēmu ivvala dunnani polam, rēpu dunnutāmu
mēmu ivvāia polam dunna lēdu;
mēmu rēpu polam dunnutāmu
3. mēmu ivvala veyyani eruvu, repu vēstāmu
mēmu ivvāla eruvu veyyalēdu;
mēmu repu eruvu vēstāmu
4. mēmu ivvala nīru pettani polāniki, rēpu pedtāmu.
mēmu ivvala polāniki nīllu pettalēdu;
mēmu rēpu pedtāmu
5. mēmu ivvala bāgu ceyyani nāgali, rēpu bāgu cēstāmu
mēmu ivvala nāgali bāgucēyyalēdu;
mēmu rēpu bāgucēstāmu
6. mēmu ivvala nercukoni "sikilu" repu nercukuntāmu
mēmu ivvala "sikilu" nercukoledu;
mēmu rēpu nercukuntāmu
7. mēmu ivvala utakani battalanu rēpu utukutānu
mēmu ivvala battalu utakaledu;
mēmu rēpu utukutānu

Drill for Cycles 16, 17, 18, 19

Transformation Drill

1. We will finish the work tomorrow we didn't do today.
We didn't finish the work today;
we will finish it tomorrow.
2. We will plow the field tomorrow we didn't plow today.
We didn't plow the field today;
we will plow it tomorrow.
3. We will spread the fertilizer tomorrow we didn't spread today..
We didn't spread the fertilizer today;
we will spread it tomorrow.
4. We will irrigate the land tomorrow we didn't irrigate today.
We didn't irrigate the land today;
we will irrigate it tomorrow.
5. We will fix the plow tomorrow we didn't fix today.
We didn't fix the plow today;
we will fix it tomorrow.
6. We will learn the cycle tomorrow we didn't learn today.
We didn't learn the cycle today;
we will learn it tomorrow.
7. We will wash the clothes tomorrow we didn't wash today.
We didn't wash the clothes today;
we will wash them tomorrow.

M₁ tīrika unnappudallā (eppudu tīrika unte appudu), Sita bajārku velltundi
bajārku vacci, āme ekkada manci kūralu dorukutē akkadaki velltundi
āme tanaku ishtamaina rakatu kontundi (tanaku ē rakam' ishtamaite ā rakam kontundi)

tīrika unnappudallā, Rāmudu bajārku velltādu
bajārku vacci, atanu ekkada gatti panimutlu dorukutē akkadaki velltādu
tanaku ē rakam' panimutlu ishtamaite ā rakālu kontādu (ishtamaina rakam kontādu)

tīrika unnappudallā, Gōpaludu bajārku velltādu
bijārku vacci, atanu ekkada bantulu, gōlili gālipatalu dorukutē akkadaki velltādu
tanaku ē rakam' ishtamaite, ā rakālu kontādu

tīrika unnappudallā, Kamala bajārku velltundi
bajārku vacci, āme ekkada manci gavvalu dorukutē akkadaki velltundi
tanaku ishtamaina rakālu kontundi

M₂ Sita bajārku eppudu velltundi?
Rāmudu bajārku eppudu velltādu?
Gōpaludu bajārku eppudu velltādu?
Kamala bajārku eppudu velltundi?

bajārku vacci, Sita ekkadaki velltundi?
bajārku vacci, Rāmudu ekkadaki velitādu?
bajārku vacci, Gōpaludu ekkadaki velitādu?
bajārku vacci, Kamala ekkadaki velltundi?

Sita en rakālu kūralu kontundi?
Rāmudu en rakālu panimutlu kontādu?
Gōpaludu en rakālu bantalu gōlili, gālipatalu kontādu?
Kamala en rakālu gavvalu kontundi?

C₁ Sita bajārku eppudu velltundi?
tīrika unnappudallā, Sita bajārku velltundi.

Cycle 20

M₁ Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good vegetables.
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

Ramudu will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find strong tools.
He will buy whatever kinds of tools he likes.

Gopaludu will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find balls, marbles and kites.
He will buy whatever kinds he likes.

Kamala will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good sea shells.
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

- M₂ When will Sita go to the bazaar?
When will Ramudu go to the bazaar?
When will Gopaludu go to the bazaar?
When will Kamala go to the bazaar?

Having come to the bazaar, where will Sita go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Ramudu go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Gopaludu go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Kamala go?

What kinds of vegetables will Sita buy?
What kinds of tools will Ramudu buy?
What kinds of balls, marbles and kites will Gopal buy?
What kinds of sea shells will Kamala buy?

- C₁ When will Sita go to the bazaar?
Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.

Grammar Notes

A. Comparison

1. postposition kante (kanna) 'than'
Object form of (pro)noun + kante (kanna)
eg.

'Rocky' parvatalu nilagiri parvatala kanna ettu ainavi
The Rocky Mountains are higher than the Nilgiri Mountains

Note - in the phrase, ettu ainavi (happen to be high), aina (happen) is used instead of unna (are). '-vi' is added to the verb in the same way -vi and -di are added in constructions of the type,

ivi nāvi these are mine
idi nādi this is mine

2. postposition laga (lage) 'like(similar to)'
Object form of (pro)noun + laga (lage)
eg.

Amerikalō avulu Indiyalō avula laga untaya?
Are the cows in America like the cows in India?

Note - the adjective 'lanti' may be substituted for laga untaya

3. postposition anta 'as...as...'
Object form of (pro)noun + anta
eg.

Rāmudu Ramesh anta allarivadu kādu
Ramudu isn't as mischievous as Ramesh

4. postposition /-loki/ (antaloki) 'in all'
Object form of (pro)noun + /-loki/
Used to express a superlative
eg.

Rāmudi gōdhumalu gramamloki mancivi
Ramudu's wheat is the best in the village
(in all the village is good)

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

B. 'from...ing' 'by...ing'

The verbal noun + valla (cetā) is used to explain the cause of a situation or action. It answers the question ella (how) or enduku (why).

eg.

miku enduku (ella) jabbu cēsindi?

Why did you get sick?

cālā khāram tinadam valla nāku jabbu cēsindi

I got sick from eating too much hot food.

C. 'without...ing'

The infinitive + /-kundā/ expresses a condition without which action can (not) occur.

eg.

alasyām ceyakundā nēnu ā samāya parishkāram cēyagalānu
Without delaying I can solve that problem

D. Verbal Adjectives (participles)

1. Formation:

present verb stem + /+t(k)unna/

present participle

past verb stem + /-ina/

past participle

infinitive + /-ni/

past participle (neg)

2. Agreement:

One form

3. Use:

Used as adjectives to describe (pro)nouns

eg.

erra cira kattukunna adamanishi Sita akka

The woman wearing a red saree is Sita akka

miru vellina bajār enta dūram?

How far is the bazaar you went to?

mēmu ivvāla utakani bāttalānu rēpu utukutāmu

Tomorrow we will wash the clothes we didn't wash today

Finding a Hotel

- PCV: Namaskāram(andi)! Bagunnārā!
- I: Namaskāram.
- PCV: I urlō manci hotēlu ēdaina unda?
- I: lēkēm! illā tinnagā velli, kudi vaipu tirugutē, 'Udipi Hotēlu' undi, akkada bhojanam, migata sadupāyālu baguntāi.
- PCV: sare, a hotēlu ikkadiki enta dūram?
- I: ento dūram lēdu. nadici vellte iravai nimishal padtundi. kāvalantē saikil riksha mide vellogcu
- PCV: nēnu i uruki kotta. miru nāku koncem sahayam ceyagalārā?
- I: o, tappakunda!
- PCV: nāku oka manci vantamanishi kāvali. cūdagalārā?
- I: manci vantamanishi dorakadam cālā kashtam. ainā prayatnam cēstanu
- PCV: vantamanishiki jitam enta ivvāli?
- I: sumāru muphai rupāyalu ivvāli

- PCV: Namaskaram! How are you.
- I: Namaskaram.
- PCV: Is there a good hotel in this town?
- I: Of course (why not)! If you go straight and turn right, there is the Udipi Hotel. You can get good food and other facilities there.
- PCV: Okay. How far is that hotel from here?
- I: It is not too far. If you walk it takes 20 minutes. If you want you can go by cycle rickshaw.
- PCV: I am new to this place. Can you help me a little?
- I: Definitely.
- PCV: I want a good cook. Can you look for me?
- I: It is very difficult to find a good cook. Anyway, I will try.
- PCV: How much salary should I give the cook?
- I: About 30 rupees.

Hiring a Servant

- x. nī pēr ēmiti?
y. nā pēr nāganna.
- x. nī vayassu enta? or/ nīku enni ēlli?
y. ēravai aidu ēlli.
- x. nīku pillalu unnarā?
y. naku inkā pelli kālēaudi.
- x. diniki mundū ekkada pani cēsavu? nāganna!
y. pakka ūrlō, hotellō vanta vādigā pani cēsanu.
- x. nīku 'military' bhojanam vandatam telusuna?
y. ceyagalunu.
- x. sare, nīku enta jitam kāvali?
y. mi dayandi. mīku tōcinattu ivvaudi.
- x. modata nela muphai rūpāyalu instānu; nuvvu bāgā pani cēstē, taruvātā ekkuva.
cēstānu sarena?
y. cittamandi. nēnu eppatinundi paniki rāvali?
- x. rēpu poddunna ēdu gautalki ra.
y. mancidandi.

* The reply 'yes sir' is said so many ways (1) sareandi (2) cittamandi (3) mancidandi

Hiring a Servant

- x. What is your name?
y. My name is Naganna.
- x. What is your age?
y. 25 years old.
- x. Do you have children?
y. I am not married yet.
- x. Where did you work before?
y. I worked as a cook in a hotel in the neighboring town.
- x. Do you know how to cook 'military food'?
y. I can do.
- x. Okay. What pay do you want?
y. I leave it to you, Sir. (Give whatever you think best)
- x. I will give 3 Rs first month. If you work well, I will increase. Agreeable?
y. Okay. From when should I come to work?
- x. Come tomorrow morning at seven.
y. Yes (Sir).

Firing a Servant

- x. Naganna, Come here. I have to talk to you about a matter.
y. What is it? (Sir)
- x. You don't have to come to work from tomorrow.
y. Why what mistake have I done?
- x. You don't work with interest, as before you don't come to work on time.
You don't work clean. I tolerate so long, I can't anymore.
y. Please pardon me this time. (Sir)
- x. No, I can't. I have engaged another person. He comes to work from tomorrow.
y. Alright. As you wish.
- x. How much balance do I owe you?
y. 15 Rs.
- x. Here it is, 15 Rs. You may go.

Diet

- x. oka nelanundi naku ollu bāgā lēdu
y. mirū ēm tintunnāru? (tisukuntunnāru):
- x. ēmi rucigā lēdu daktaru pattyam mīda uncāru
y. ēm pattyam?
- x. uppu, khāram, cintapandu, nūne tinakūdadani ceppāru
y. uppu lēkundā, ellā tinagalaru?
- x. kashtāmē, pancadāra, annam kūda taggimcamani ceppāru
y. aite ēm tintāru?
- x. uppu lēkunda, ragi (cōlu) ganji rōjuki mūdu sārlu tāgutānu
y. pālu arōgyāniki mancidi. tāgutunnāra?
- x. pālu tāgitē vānti vastundi. nā ontaki padadu

- x. I am not well for (the last) one month.
y. What do you eat?
- x. Nothing tastes good. The doctor has put me on a diet.
y. What diet?
- x. He has told me not to take salt, chili, tamarind, and oil.
y. How can one eat without salt?
- x. It is difficult, he has told me to reduce sugar, salt and rice, too.
y. What then will you eat?
- x. I drink 'maīe ganji' without salt, three times a day.
y. Milk is good for health. Are you drinking?
- x. I get nausea (vomiting) if I drink milk. It does not agree with me.

Accident

- x. a vīdhī mūlālō oka pramādam
y. em jarigindi?
- x. oka cinna pillāni eddu tōkkesindi
y. a pillaku em jarigindi? tvaraga ceppu
- x. talaki pedda gāyam tagilindi kani, pilla batikindi
y. asupatriki tisuku vellara?
- x. annandi, eddubandilo vesi tisuku vellaru
y. sare, ippudu pilia ella undi?
- x. paravalēdu, tvaraga nayam artundani daktaru cepparu

- x. An accident at the street corner.
y. What happened?
- x. A bullock ran over a little child.
y. What happened to the child? Say quick!
- x. Severe injury on head, but life saved.
y. Did they take to the hospital?
- x. Yes, they took (it) to the hospital by a bullock cart.
y. Okay, how is the child now?
- x. Not so bad! Doctor says the child will be okay soon.

Doctor and Nurse - Vaccination

1. dakkarugāru, narsu grāmāniki vāstāru
2. gramāmlom manushyulu oka cōta cērtāru
3. pīllalu, peddavallu -- anta unnāru
4. dāktaru, narsu injukshanu, mandu tisuku veccāru
5. andāru varasaga nilcunnaru
6. narsu sudi vēdi nīllalo vesi, subhrām cēstundi
7. andaruku dāktaru sudi vēstādu (not so common)
8. okalla taruvātā okallu injekshanu cēincukuntāru

1. The doctor and nurse come to the village.
2. The people of the village assemble at one place.
3. Children, grown ups-- all are there.
4. The doctor and the nurse bring with them 'vaccination medicine'.
5. The people stand in a row.
6. The nurse cleans the needle by dropping it in boiling water.
7. The doctor vaccinates all the people.
8. One by one, they get vaccinated.

Sickness - People

x. adi evarandi? (hon you)

y. ayana ma nannagaru

x. ayana ontlo bāgā ~~leos~~

y. nālugu rōjula nundi cāli jvaramgā undi

x. asupatriki t̄suku vellārā?

y. annandi, ninna t̄suku vellānu

x. daktarugāru em annāru?

y. cali jvaram annāru?

x. mandu ēmainā iccārā?

y. annu, iccaru

x. antā tvaraga sari padtundi khangāru padkandi

y. bhagavantude kapadali

x. Who is that?

y. That is my father.

x. Is he not well?

y. He has been having high fever for the last four days.

x. Did you take him to the hospital?

y. Yes, yesterday I took him to the hospital.

x. What did the doctor say?

y. He said it was 'cold fever'.

x. Did he give any medicine?

y. Yes, he did.

x. Everything will be alright soon. Don't worry.
y. Oh, God help us.

Sickness - Animal

x. mi āvuku ēm vyādhni (jabbu)?

y. mi āvuku ēm antāru (cow disease)

x. jantuvula āsupatriki tīsuku vellārā?

y. ledandi, āspatri cāla dūram

x. nēnu mi āvuni cūdānā?

y. miku āvila gurinci telusā?

x. koncem telusu. Jantu vaidyam jurinci koncen cađivēnu

y. īdō lāgā upakāram ceyyandi

x. nēnu ceyagaligindi cēstānu

y. dēvudu mimalni kāpadtađu. ī āvu caccipōte mā bratukuteruvu pōtundi

x. bādha padakandi. āvuki oka injukshanu istē saripōtundi

x. What is your cow suffering from?

y. They say it is suffering from a (cattle disease).

x. Did you take it to the veterinary hospital?

y. No, the hospital is very far away.

x. Shall I take a look at the cow?

y. Do you know about cows?

x. I know a little. I have studied about veterinary science.

y. Somehow help us.

x. I will do whatever I can.

y. God bless you. If this cow dies, we will lose our livelihood.

x. Don't worry. It will be alright if the cow is inoculated.

Rice Cultivation

I. naru malu

1. manci rakam vittanalu tisukocci naru pōstām.
2. vittanalu callata niki mundu cakkaga nalugu aydu sarlu dūnnutām. taruvata todugu tolātām.
3. ekaraniki nalugu sentla madi tayāru cēsukoni andulō muphay nelabhay kējila ammoniyam salfetu callutām.
4. taruvata nillu pedtām vāram rōjulaku moleka vastundi. tarvata avasasara mayite padi kējila ammoniyam salfetu callutām.
5. taruvata purugu ēdayna patte tegulla mandu callutām, mali naru lāgabōye mandu endrin callutām.
6. enni nella panta ayite anni varālu naru pencāli tacyung nētiv variki mātram iravay okka rōyula nunci iravay nalugu rōjula vareku naru pencāli

II. polam bagu ceyadam

1. naru perige sariki manam cēnu bāgu ceyali.
2. nalugu aydu sarlu dunni nillu petti dammu ceyyali. gatlanni subrem cēsukōvali ipudu bhumi redi go undi

Nurseries

1. We bring the best variety of seeds and raise the nurseries.
2. We plough the land four or five times before sowing the seeds. Then we draw the heavy branch of tree.
3. We pick up a seed bed of 4 cents per an acre and apply ammonium phosphate of 30 or 40 Kgs.
4. Then we water it. The seeds will germinate in about a week. Then we apply ammonium sulphate of 10 Kgs if necessary.
5. If there is any incidence of pests we will apply insecticides. We sprinkle endrin before pulling out the seedlings.
6. We must grow the seedlings for the same number of weeks as the number of months the crop takes. Usually Taidung Native needs to be raised for 21 to 24 days.

Preparing the Land

1. By the time the nurseries grow up we must prepare the field.
2. We must plough the land four or five times and then water it and then plough it with water. The bundus must be chopped off cleanly. Now the field is ready.

III. eruvulu

1. nātāniki mundu bāsvara puteruvulu potāsiyam eruvulu veyyāli. ayasaram ayite natrajani eruvulu gūda kalipi veyyāli
2. mukyāngā, nātāniki mundu ekārāniki vanda kējila sūpar posphēt, nalabhay kējila potāsiyam salfētu yābhay kējila ammoniyam salfētu kalipi veyyāli

IV. nātlu

1. ekārāniki padi mandi kūlīlu avasaram avutāru.
2. nāru mādi nūnci nāru piki pill cēsi cēlo vēsukōvāli
3. mokkaku mokkaku āru angulālanundi enimidi angulāla dūram undettu cūdāli
4. iravay rōjula tarvata kālupu tiyyāli. appudu malli eruvu veyyeisi untundi. oka yābhay kējila ammoniyam salfētu veyyāli

V. tegulla mandulu

1. nātinaka padihēnu rōjulaku tegullu vaccinā rākapoyina mundu jägratta kōsam ekārāniki āru ayunsula endrin nilla lō kalipi cellali

Fertilizers

1. We have to apply phosphatic and potassic fertilizers before transplantation. We may also add nitrogenous fertilizers if necessary.
2. You must apply 100 Kgs super phosphate 40 Kgs potassium sulfate and 50 Kgs ammonium sulfate before plantation.

Planting

1. Ten labourers are necessary for each acre.
2. You must pull out the seedlings from the seed bed and make them into bundle. Then spread them in the field.
3. You must see to it that the distance between one plant and the other is between 6" to 8".
4. Weeding should take place after twenty days. Then it needs fertilizers a second time. Some 50 Kgs of ammonium sulfate will do.

Pesticides

1. You must apply six ounces of endrin, mixed with water fifteen days after planting as a precautionary measure, whether or not there is incidence of pests.

2. taycung nētiv ayite blaytu vastundi.
mundu jagretta kōsam marō iravay
rōjula tarvata malli endrin cellali
engrintō pātu mūdu grāmula streptō
sayklin iravay ayidu gēlania hillalō
kalipi cellali.
3. taruvāta potta midiki vaccetappudu
sadharanangā vuca tegullu vastundi
4. vuca tegullu vinārana nimittam
septembaru akharu lō gāni aktobaru
modatlo gāni ekarāniki enimidi a
avunsula endrin callali
5. pottamidaki vaccinappudu i tegulla
mandu callatam cāla avasaram
6. endukantē i tegulla mandu callaka
pōte kanki antā tappagā māripotū untundi
2. Tai Cung native is susceptible to blight.
So, as a precautionary measure you must
apply endrin again after another 20 days.
Along with it you must also apply 3 grams
of Strepto cyelin mixed in 25 gallons of
water.
3. When the crop comes to shoot blade stage
Stem Borer may attack.
4. To prevent it you must spread eight ounces
of endrin per acre whether at the end of
September or beginning of October.
5. It is very essential to spray endrin at
the shoot blade stage.
6. Because if you don't spray these
pesticides the crop will become a waste.

VI. panta

1. taycung nētiv ayite nālugu nellaki
gutti akkullu ayite ayidu nelleku
payru pantaku vastundi
2. koncem kanki muggina tarvata kota
prarambincali
3. kota kōsi kuppa vesi māsulu ceyyali

Harvesting

1. Tai Chung native takes four months to
be ready for harvesting but the local
'gutti akkall' takes five months.
2. When hardening of the grain takes place
you must cut the crop.
3. After cutting the crop you must stack
them in bundles and then thresh it.

VII. ammakan

1. māsūlu cēsina dānyānni māmūluga
intiki tōluku veltūntāru lēdā
avasaram ayite kallallōne ammutāru
2. raytu dānyam amma dalcukoute konni
sadu pāyālu gūdā unnāy. kōvāparētivu
sosaytila dvāra ammoccu lēdā bēnkullō
nilava betti dabbu tēsukonavoccu
3. nancī dara vaccē varaku nilavacēsu
konī ammavaccu
4. kānī ā vidāngā nilava cēsinappudu
dānyāniki purugu patta kundā tagu
jāgretta tisukōvali
5. gōtāmula cuttū gāni purula mida gāni
bihecsi mandū callāli
6. i yavasāyam cēyatāniki kavalsina
eruvulu tegulla mandulu gavarnamentu
dipollō dorukutāyi. vitiki appulu
gūdā istāru

Marketing

1. Usually the paddy will be moved to the house. Or they may sell it on the threshing ground if necessary.
2. There are some conveniences for the farmers to sell the produce. He can sell through the cooperative societies or may pledge it in a bank and take money.
3. The farmer can stock his produce until he gets a better price.
4. When the produce is stored the farmer should take the necessary precautions against insects.
5. You must spray BHC either on the bags or on the storage places.
6. All the pesticides and fertilizers needed for this crop are available in the Government depots. Loans also can be obtained for these.

niti parudala

PCV: O Raghu garu! bāgūnnāra?

Ragha: randi, randi, nū kōsam cūstunnānu. eppudoccēru? bāgūnnēra? saregānu, cēnuku miru pārincatāniki ēm ceyyāli?

PCV: a. emlēdu. kāluvalu eppudu cēnuku eguvana pārutū untai. ante kāluvala nundi cēlaku niru pāratāniki bāga vilugā untundannamata

Ragha: atlāga(a)ndi? aitē, bāgundi. dinni gurinci appude ērpātu cēsērannamata

PCV: ippudu kālavalanundi cēlaku niru pettātāniki, cēla madhya panta bōdelu cēsukōvāli

Ragha: a tarvata ēm ceyyāli?

PCV: tarvāta i panta bōdela nundi sayfanu gottam davārā cēlaku niru pārincukōvoccu

Irrigation

PCV: Hello, Raghu! How are you?

Ragha: Come on. Come on please. I am looking for you. When did you come. How do you do? What should I do to see that water flows into the field?

PCV: Oh! That's easy. Canals will be always flowing at a higher level than the fields. That means, there is (even) possibility to the water to flow into the field.

Ragha: Is that so? Then, it is fine. So you have already made arrangements.

PCV: Irrigation channels must be made between field to get the water flowed into them.

Ragha: What should be done afterwards?

PCV: Then, from these irrigation channels, let the water flow into the field with (the help of) syphons.

Survey for Soil Conservation

bhu samrakshana

- PCV: ēmandi kōtēshgāru! bagunnārā?
- Raytu: O! eppudo voccērē
- PCV: a. pōddunē voccēnandi. miru idivaraku mi bhūmi gurinci adgāru. veldām mā polānki. randi
- Raytu: veldāmandi. mī cēlīlō undi, ēmiti?
- PCV: idi levelar. idi ettupallālu telusu aniki paniki vostundi
- Raytu: atlāga(a)ndi?
- PCV: mi polam daggiraki veldām, padandi
- Raytu: a
- PCV: i polam nalla bhumandi cala vompulu unnai
- Raytu: avnu. ēm ceyyāli?
- PCV: itu cūdandi. cala vompulu unnai. diniki kattalu kattataru cālā avasaram
- Raytu: avnu
- PCV: kattalu kattaka pōte i matti antā kottuku pōtundi pantulu sarigā pandavu. taruvāta konni samvaccaralātō pūrtigā moram migili pōtundi
- Raytu: avnu ēm ceyyamantāru
- PCV: dūniki nā daggira oka pani muttu undi. dānitō kotatalu tisukoni kattalu elā poyālō nēnu ceptānu. a gurtulu pedtānu. a vīdhāmagā kattalu pōyincandi
- Raytu: calā mancidandi
- PCV: alā cestē matti kottuku pōdu. manci panta pandu tindi
- Raytu: atlāga(a)ndi?
- PCV: antēkāka; enta vana paddā, saripada nillu nilustai
- Raytu: u. aitē diniki enta dabbu avtundi?
- PCV: ahā. ekkuvēm kādandi. ekarāniki ebhayhydu mincadu
- Raytu: intēna?
- PCV: ante. anta kantē ekkuva kādu.
- Raytu: nāku padi ekarālu undi. kāni inta dabbu lēdu. ēm ceyyāli?
- PCV: O! alāgā? aitē nēnu sahākāre sanghāla davārā gāni, vyavasāya sēkha munci gāni, blāk afisu nunci gāni miku ippincē prayatnam cestānu
- Raytu: sare. mancidandi, ceyyandi

Survey for Soil Conservation

PCV: Hello, Kotesh, how are you?

Raytu: Oh! You have come.

PCV: Yes, I came in the morning. You asked me about your field sometime ago. Let us go to your field. Come on.

Raytu: We shall go. What is it in your hand?

PCV: This is leveller (a levelling instrument). This is used to measure the ups and downs.

Raytu: Is that so?

PCV: Let us go to your field. Come (along).

Raytu: Yes.

PCV: This is black soil. There are many bends.

Raytu: Yes What to do? (What should I do?)

PCV: Look here. There are many bends. It is necessary to form contour bunds.

Raytu: Yes.

PCV: If no bunds are formed, the soil will get eroded. The crops won't grow well. After some years (only) gravel remains (without any soil).

Raytu: What should I do?

PCV: I have an implement for the purpose. I explain how to measure with it and how to lay the bunds. I make those marks. Let the bunds be laid in that manner.

Raytu: Very good. Okay, please.

PCV: If you do like that the soil won't... There will be good crop (also).

Raytu: Is that so?

PCV: Apart from that, however, heavy the rains are, only water needful remains.

Raytu: Okay. Then how much money I have to spend?

PCV: Not much. It won't cost you over Rs 55/- per acre.

Raytu: Only this much?

PCV: That much (only). If won't be more (than that).

Raytu: I have 10 acres. But I don't have this much money. What should I do?

PCV: Oh! Is that so? If it so, I will try to get you a loan either from cooperatives, or agriculture department or block (development) office.

Raytu: Okay. Good. Do it.

ekkuva pantanicce vari rakamulu

PCV: bāgunnārā raghugārū!

Farmer: bājunnanandi.. eppudoccāru?

PCV: ipudē bassu mida voccanu. pantalu elā unnāi? vyavasāyam elā undi?

Farmer: bāgunnayandi metta (kuski) pantalu bāgunnayi. vari panta nāru pōyalēdandi

PCV: vari panta annaru cūdandi. mauci kotta rakālu vaccināyandi, ekkuva pandēvi

Farmer: e rakam adi?

PCV: ti en van

Farmer: taycunga?

PCV: avnu, taycung okati rakam, ayār enimidi ani rendu rakālu vaccinai avi pēttandi. cālā panta pandutundi, miku

Farmer: aha?

PCV: ekaraniki mupphay aidu, nalabhay bastālu tappaku pandutayandi

Farmer: abba! anta pandutundi?

PCV: miku ekarāku enta pandutundandi?

Farmer: ēdo; enimidi, padi bastālu pandutundandi

PCV: kotta rakāla tō anumānam lēkāndā muppai aidu, nalabhai bastālu pandutundandi

Farmer: atlāytē, nē(nu) pedtānandi

PCV: pettandi

Farmer: mlru vittānālu saplay cēstāra?

PCV: tappakundānū, miku ēmatram kāvalari untundi reddigārū?

Farmer: ēdo! okati, rendu ekarālu pedtānandi

PCV: pettandi. adoka ekaram, idoka ekaram pettandi pōtē; mī grāmamlō vällani

kārikkoni, enta kāvalō ceppandi. nēnu andāriki pōgn cēsi mī gramāniki saplay cēstānu.

Farmer: vitiki eruvutū, mandutū ēmaynā suplay cēstāra?

PCV: tappakundanandi. eruvula dipārtumentununci kāvalsina nta ekkuva eruvuvlu saplay cēstunnārandi miku pettubadi ledanukunte, appu rūpamlō ippincē ērpātu cēstānu

Farmer: mancidi antē

PCV: anduvalla miru pettubadiki sandhincakandi reddigārū!

Farmer: mancidi.. mancidi

PCV: miku panta ekkuva pandutundi nuru rūpāyala hundi nūtayābhay rūpāyalu ekarāniki, ekkuva āvtundi miru sandēhinca voddu

Farmer: nāku sandēham ēmī lēdu

PCV: mūcu retlu panta pandutu unte miku cālā gittubātuga untundi

Farmer: tappaka pandincalāni undi.. pandista

PCV: mibōti vällu munduku vostē, māku santōsam reddigārū! mancidi

Farmer: nūru vittanālu mātram ivvālandi

PCV: tappakunda

Farmer: yāram rōjullō mīru tecci iccētatlu undāli

PCV: yaram rōjullo mi grāmāniki cērustā gadā?

Farmer: mancidi

PCV: nēnu hāmī istunnām

Farmer: mancidi. nēnu tappaka pedtānandi

PCV: velli nostānandi. nāmaskāram

High Yielding Variety Paddy
(TN₁ - IR8)

- PCV: Raghu! How are you?
- Farmer: Fine. When did you come?
- PCV: Just now I came by bus.. How are the crops? How about your work in the fields?
- Farmer: They are alright. Rain fed crops are good. Paddy nurseries are not yet sown.
- PCV: Oh! You talked about paddy crop. There are good high yielding varieties of paddy available.
- Farmer: What variety is it?
- PCV: TN₁ (Taichung Native)
- Farmer: Taichung?
- PCV: Yes. TN₁ and IR8 are the two varieties available. Try them. You get high yield.
- Farmer: Is that so?
- PCV: You are sure to get 35-40 bags per acre.
- Farmer: Oh! Will it yield so much?
- PCV: (By the way) how much yield do you get (with your local varieties)?
- Farmer: A little, (I get) 8-10 bags of yield per acre.
- PCV: You will surely get a yield of 35-40 bags (per acre) with the new varieties.
- Farmer: If it is so, I will try.
- PCV: Please try.
- Farmer: Do you supply the seeds?
- PCV: Sure, how much of seed do you require, Mr. Reddy?
- Farmer: I'll try one or two acres.
- PCV: Please try. Try one variety in one acre and the other in another acre. More over please talk to your villagers and tell (me) how much you (all) need, I'll supply to all your village.
- Farmer: Do you supply any fertilizers and pesticides to these (the new variety seeds)?
- PCV: Surely (without fail) they (the government) are supplying as much fertilizer as required from the (Agriculture) department. If you feel you don't have enough money, I will arrange to issue on credit (basis).
- Farmer: Good, that's all.
- PCV: So you need not worry about money.
- Farmer: Okay. Good.
- PCV: You will get more yield. It will cost (you) 100-150 Rs extra. Do not hesitate.
- Farmer: I don't (am not) hesitate(ing).
- PCV: It will be more profitable when you get three times of the yield.
- Farmer: I would like to grow more, I do (grow).
- PCV: I feel happy if people like you come forward (or are interested).

Farmer: You should supply (us) the seed, that's all.

PCV: Sure, sure.

Farmer: You must be able to supply in about a week.

PCV: I'll see that they are supplied within a week.

Farmer: Okay.

PCV: I assure you.

Farmer: (that's) good. I'll try.

PCV: See you again. Thank you.

Demonstration Plot

Paddy Variety

- Farmer: ēmandi janāru bagunnārā?
PCV: bāgunnānandi rāghava reddigaru
Farmer: randi. randi. idē rāvatamā?
PCV: idē rāyatamāndi
Farmer: kūrcōndi
PCV: oka pāni mīde voccānandi
Farmer: ceppandi
PCV: nenu mi bāta pakka polamlō oka pradarsana ksētram pettālanukannanu. ma daggaraku kotta viltanālu voccāyi. ā viltanālaku, mi vittanālaku bhēdam cūsi raytulaku ceppalani anukunnānu. mari miru sareṇatiāra?
Farmer: tappakunda. cūdandi atuvantade nāku oka ekaram nēla unnadi. manci nēla, ayte miru cēyincandi
PCV: atuvanti dānlō ceyali plātu cūsanandi bāgundi levelgā ayte dāntlō tiyanvan vittanam
Farmer: tiyanvana?
PCV: tiyanvan anē kotta viltanam pedtānu miru māmūluga pette vittanam pedtaru bhēdam enta panta vostundō cupistānu
Farmer: tappakunda cūpincandi
PCV: mari, miru daniki ceyavalasina vidhūlanni. nēnu cappinatla ceyyāli
Farmer: tappakundā cestānandi ceppand
PCV: ā pantanu pandince vidhānam ceptānu. vinandi cūdandi bhūmini bāgā dunnāli
Farmer: uhū?
PCV: miru i vāram lōpalu eppudaynā nāru poyyali. oka padi kilōlu tiyanvan istānu. miru padi kilōla eccār padhommidī lika eselrō padahāru - i rendintitō nāru poyyandi. taruvāta iravayyokate rōjuna manam māru tiyavalsi untundi ventanē nātu pettavalasi untundi. ayte manam nātu pettarriki bhūmini bāgā tāyāru ceyyālante rendu sārlu mandu kottali
Farmer: em mandandi
PCV: endrinu streptocayklin, amē mandulu mēm istāmu. kottali bāgā bhūmini atū itū dunnāli padi, padinhinu bandla eruvu veyyāli. rendu mūdu ballu pacci akā vesi mali bāgā dunnāli. taruvalā akharn sāri, yonda kilōla suparu yonda kilōla ammoniyā mupphay kilōla potāsu kalipi dammulo vesi alukudu ceyyāli ā taruvāta japanū paddheti assarincāli.

- Farmer: japa paddhati ante ēmitandi?
PCV: mokkaku mokkaku madhya arū leka enimidi angulālā dūram undāli
Farmer: ōho! salla pāddhatā?
PCV: avnū. dinitō kalupu tīyatam sulabhāmgā untundi. kalupu etlā tīstārā miku telusā?
Farmer: ahā! ahā! dāntē.
PCV: dāntē. a dantito dunnitē, nēllu kadili, pilakalu petti, ekkuva pānta ivvatāniki
vili untundi. endrinu, sayklin anē mandu mēmu sāpy cestāmu ayi kanisam mūdhsārlu
padihēm rōjulaku oka sāri picikāru ceyyāli.
Farmer: toppakundānu.
PCV: oka sāri ammoniyā kūda vonda kilōlu veyyāli. bāgā vīdaru kotti koncem polam
ārabettali
Farmer: sare.
PCV: tāruvāta, nīru mātram oka nela varelin takkuva, takkuva uncāli. a nēlo rōjula
tārvata bāgā mūdu angulālā mandam uncutundāli
Farmer: vuhū.
PCV: idē vidhamga mi rendō madilō kūda saripoyinante eruvu veyyāli. rendu mallallō
payru kōsi, veruveruga nūrci pantalō tēdā cūddām
Farmer: alāgenandi
PCV: na ancana prakāram mi rakan sumām ekarāniki iravay bastālu pañdutundi. nēnu
iccina rakam valla ekaraniki sumāru mupphuyaydu bastālu padī tīrāli. padihēmi
bastālu ekkuva pañdutundi annamēta. mirakam dhānyam bastā khariḍu nalabhay
rupaylo ekarāniki 800 Rs vostundi
Farmer: alāgandi
PCV: nēnu iccine dhānyam dhene bastāku 35 Rx appudu 35 bastālaku 1225 Rs vostundi
tēdā 425 Rs undi
Farmer: sareñandi
PCV: kanisam miku 425 Rs adayam vostundi annamēta. eruvulaku, mandultin 200 Rs
adanamgā kharcu avtundi. appudu kudā 225 Rs labhem vostundi ani khaccitaingo
ceptānu
Farmer: bagundi
PCV: pettubadiki mikū avakshram ayte appuge ippinedaniki kuda nenu erpatu cestāmu
Farmer: sare, mancidi
PCV: tappaka prayatnāhu cēsi unclāndi. appudu nēnu viltanalutisukocci, nāru pōyinci
anni ceppi potānu
Farmer: mancidi. sareñandi namaskāram

Demonstration Plot

Paddy Variety

Farmer: Hello, Mr. John! How are you?

PCV: Fine, thank you Mr. Rajhava Reddy.

Farmer: Please come in. Are you coming just now?

PCV: Yes, I am coming just now.

Farmer: Take your seat please.

PCV: I have come with a purpose (I have some things to tell you).
(Please) say.

Farmer: I thought of opening (starting) a demonstration center in your road side field. We got a new (variety) of seeds. I thought of explaining to the farmers the difference between the new variety and the variety you have. Do you accept this? (Do you like it?)

Farmer: Surely. (I do) (Look here) listen please. I have an acre of land of the same type. If it is a fertile land please try (on that) your demonstration.

PCV: (The demonstration) should be done on such (a land). I have seen the plot.

Farmer: It is (really) good. If it is levelled, IN₁ seed...

IN₁?

PCV: I sow the IN₁ seed. You sow your usual (local) variety. I'll show you the difference in the yields.

Farmer: Surely. Show (me).

PCV: Then, you should adopt all the methods I tell you (suggest).

Farmer: I am sure to do. Please say.

PCV: I tell (you) how to grow that crop. Please watch. Look here. You must plough the land well.

Farmer: Is that so?

PCV: You have to sow the nursery anytime during this week. I give you 10 kilos of IN₁. You sow the nursery of either HR₁₉ or SL₁₆ along with TN₁. We have to pull the nursery after 21 days. (We have to) plant them soon. But, we have to prepare the fields properly. (very well). To prepare the seedlings well, (we) have to spray pesticides.

Farmer: What pesticide(s)?

PCV: We supply you pesticides called Endrin Streptomycin. (You) have to spray (them). The field should be well ploughed 10 to 15 cart loads of farm-yard manure should be applied. The field should be ploughed well again after applying 2 to 3 cart-loads of beef manure. Afterwards, lastly 100 Kgs of super phosphate, 100 Kgs of ammonium sulphate, and 30 Kgs of muriate of potash should be applied together in the final puddle. After this, Japanese method should be followed (adapted).

- Farmer: What is meant by Japanese method (of cultivation)?
PCV: There should be a space of 6" to 8" left between the plants.
- Farmer: Oh! (It is) the line planting method?
PCV: Yes. In this (method) weeding is easy. Do you know how to weed? There is (an implement called) 'weeder'. This is (also) called 'push-hoe'.
- Farmer: Oh! Is it 'danti'?
PCV: Yes, it is 'danti' (a push-hoe). If this implement (danti) is used the roots prune and there will be scope for increasing the tillering and the yield of the crop. We supply (you) Endrine, and Cyelin. Those you have to spray at best thrice in every fortnight.
- Farmer: Surely.
PCV: You have to apply 100 Kgs of Ammonia also one (in a fortnight). Dry up the field after using the push-hoe to a certain extent.
- Farmer: Okay.
PCV: Then, again allow only irrigation water in small quantities for a month. After that month keep the water up to a depth of 3" (in the field). Is it so?
- Farmer: Is it so?
PCV: In the same manner apply fertilizers to the extent necessary in other plots. Let us see the difference after harvesting the crops in the two plots separately.
Farmer: Okay. Please.
PCV: As to my estimation approximately 20 bags of grain you get per acre using your local variety of seed. (But) with the seed I supply, you will surely get 35 bags per acre. It means that there is a difference of 15 bags in the yield. Your variety of grain fetches Rs 60/- a bag (so) you get 800 Rs per an acre.
Farmer: Is that so?
PCV: The new variety of grain suppose fetches Rs 35/- per bag. You get 1225 Rs for 35 bags.
Farmer: Okay.
PCV: It means that you get an income of Rs 425/- at least. You have to spend 200 Rs extra on fertilizers and pesticides. I will say that even then you are getting an income of Rs 225.
Farmer: That is very good.
PCV: If you require financial help to meet the cost, I will arrange so that you can get money on credit.
- Farmer: It is very good. Okay.
PCV: You must prepare the land well and keep it. Then I bring the seed for you and demonstrate and explain everything.
- Farmer: That is fine. Thank you.

Role Play

- PCV: ēmandī raghu gārū bāgunnārā
 R: an. bāgunnā, miru eppudu rāvatam?
 PCV: idē rāvatamandi nēnu mitō oka kotta rakam jonna gurinei ceppalami vaccēnu
 R: oh, alagā cālā bāgundi. randi ikkada arugu mīdā kūrcundām
 PCV: alāgē, cūserū vyavasaya sākha vāru CSHI anē kotta rakam jonna vittanālu teppincēru
 R: ēmitā pēru koncēm telugulō ceppu bābū
 PCV: oh, atlāgē, CSHI sankara jāti okati nembaru jonna antē saripōtundi. idi kottagā
 R: ayte nāku kūda konni vittanālu ippincutāra
 PCV: andukēga nēnu mī daggaraku rāvadam. i sankara jāti jonna mana māmullu jonna kāntē
 ekkuba pandutundi. mana jonna mettana vēstē 7-8 bastālu kāni kottarakam manam niti
 sāgu kinda vēsē cūddām. alā vēstē ekarāku sumāru 20 bastālu pāndu tundani vyanasāya
 sekha vāru ceptunnāru
 R: an! ekarāki 20 bastālu pandutundantara?
 PCV: oh, tāppakunda 20 bastālu pāndi tirāli mana vyavasaya sakha vāru i rakam jonna
 cēla cōtla veyince cūseru. cālā mandiki 20-22 bastālu pandindi konta mandiki 25.
 bastālu kūda pāndindāta. a visayāhmu nēnu bāgā yicāfincē mī daggaraku vāccānu. mana
 vullō guda i kotta rakam veyincālani cālā utsāhangā undi
 R: ayte sare i vittanālu nāku eppudu istāru? nēnu oka vāram rojullo payru veyyāli.
 an! marice pōyanu. a payru eliā veyyāli. vittanālu emi kāvāli. antā ceppandi
 PCV: oh, antā ceptānu. i payrukū kanisam nāluger tallu nillu pettāli idi cālā mukhyam
 cēnu bāgā mettagā dunnāli. ekarāku 4 kilōlu kāvāli. idi bāgā mandutō suddi cēsi
 cakkani sancullō mīku anda cēstāru. nēnē svayāngā tēcci mīku istānu. sanēnā?
 alā ayte mari mancidi
 PCV: celō cālinamta tēma lēkapōte koncēm nīru petti tarvāta vittanālu veyyāli
 R: sare bāgundi. mari eruvula sangati ceptāra
 PCV: adē ceppālanu kontumānu. i kottarakam jōnnaku ekarāku mūdu vandela paunia sūpar
 phosphētu aravay pavnila potasu eruvu akam dukkilo veyyāli. vētitō pāli rendu
 vandela pavnila ammoniyam salfetu kuda veyyāli. payru vesina taruvata meroka
 rendu vandala pavnlul ammōmiyam salfētu veyyāli.
 R: abba cālā eruvulu veyyale! vittannitiki dabbu enta avtundo
 PCV: an, entangi annitaki kalipi sumaru nuta aravay rupayālu avtundi vittanālu halgu
 kilō laku nalabhay rupayālu
 R: i eruvulanni māku ekkada dorukutay bābū?

- PCV: ivanni vyavasāya sakha dipōlōgāni sahakāra sāngālālo gāni dorukutāy. ā erpatlanni vyavasāya sakha vāru custannāru inkokka visayam. miru mūkhyanga gamanincāli.
- R: i payrukū cīdalu tegulu koncom ekkuvagā vastāyi vātini mandulu vādi nivērincāli alagayte ā cīdala gurinci ā mandule gurinci kāsta vipulangā ceppandi bābū. i
- PCV: cēdalu tegullu ante nāku cāla bhayam.
- PCV: ōhō, tappākundā ceptanu. i payrukū modati nundi purugula mandulu gāgrettaga upayōsincāli. i visayāl anni nēnu cūsukontanu appudappudu vacce ā mandulu vāde paddati miku cūpistunṭanu. danni gurinci mīrēmi bhaya pada vaddu, ān!
- R: alāgayte cāla mancidi.
- PCV: ā mandulaku enta kercu avtundi an ento kādu. ekaraku nalafay rūpā yelo kāvāccu. i adanapu karcul ānnī pōnū miku ekaraku hammakanga rendu vandāla yābhay migultundandi vittanālu nerugu aydu rōjullo tecci istānu~ mari velli rana?
- R: sare mancidi velli randi namastē
- PCV: namastē.

Role Play

- PCV: How are you? Mr. Raghu.
- R: Oh, fine. When did you come?
- PCV: I came a while ago. I want to talk to you about a new variety of jonna.
- R: Oh! Is that right. It is time. Please come on in, let us sit on this arugu. (raised mound)
- PCV: Okay. You see, the agriculture department has brought a new variety of jonna seeds called CSHI.
- R: What is that name? Please tell me in Telugu.
- PCV: Okay. CSHI can simply be called a hybrid seed. This has been brought recently to be planted in our district.
- R: If it so, will you please get me some seeds?
- PCV: It is only for that purpose I came here. This hybrid variety yields more than the ordinary (local) one. Your local jonna gives 7 or 8 bags under dry conditions. Let us try this variety under irrigated conditions. The agriculture department says it gives an yield of twenty bags per an acre.
- R: Oh! Do you say it yields twenty bags?
- PCV: Oh sure. It should yield 20 bags. Government agriculture department has tried this variety of jonna at several places. Many people have got an yield of 20-22 bags. For some people it yielded 25 bags. I came to you only after considering all the matters. I am very much interested in trying this variety in our village.
- R: Then, when do you give me these seeds? I have to sow the seeds in a week. Oh, I forgot. How should I sow that crop. How many seeds do I need? Please explain to me everything.
- PCV: Oh, sure, I will tell you everything. You must water the crop at least four times. This is very important. The field must be ploughed well. An acre needs four kilos. These will be supplied to you in clean sealed bags. I will give them to you personally. Okay?
- R: Then it is wonderful.
- PCV: If the field is not wet enough we must water it before sowing the seeds.
- R: That's very good. Will you tell me about fertilizers?
- PCV: I am about to tell you the same thing. This variety needs 300 pounds of super phosphate variety and 60 pounds of potassium phosphate per acre. Along with these you must also apply 200 pounds of ammonium sulphate and the same must be repeated after germination.
- R: Oh, my goodness I need so many fertilizers! How much money do I need?
- PCV: Oh, not much. Altogether it costs Rs 160/- per acre. The seeds cost 40 Rs per ton KGR.
- R: Where can we get all these fertilizers?

PCV: All these are available either in the agriculture depots or in the corporation societies. The Agriculture Department is looking after all these arrangements. Another important factor you have to notice is that this variety is more susceptible for pests and diseases, and you must use all insecticides to eradicate them.

R: In that case please explain to me in detail all about the pests and the insecticides. I am really afraid of these things.

PCV: Sure. You must carefully apply pesticides from the beginning. I will take care of all these things. I will come here now and then and show you how to use these. So please don't get scared about them.

R: Then it is okay. How much does it cost for all these pesticides?

PCV: Not much. Only around Rs 40 per acre. You will get net profit of Rs 250 per acre inspite of all the additional expenditure. I will get those seeds for you in about four or five days. Okay, I take leave.

R: Fine. Thanks..

PCV: Thanks.

Pronunciation Guide

The following symbols represent the sounds of colloquial Telugu. Most of them are similar to sounds we use in English and are therefore easy to use. You should take special note of the two diagrammed sets of sounds in Telugu which are either used differently in English or not used at all.

Vowel Sounds

Telugu Sound

a
ai
i
iu
u
e
e
o
o

English Equivalent

but
father
bit
seat
put
boot
pet
fate
fold
token

Consonant Sounds

k
kh
g
gh
c
ch
j
jh

ticker
camel
game
tag her (pronounce together quickly)
stitcher
church
jump
large house (pronounce together quickly)

Consonant Sounds (cont'd)

t

th

d

dh

t

th

d

dh

n

n

y

l

l

v

b

bh

p

f

s

sh

h

wrote

taught

daunt

scole her

feet

teach

deat

lead her

neat

lawn

year

see diagram

lead

see diagram

midway between 'v' and 'w'

bag

drab hill

lap

fore

search

shiver

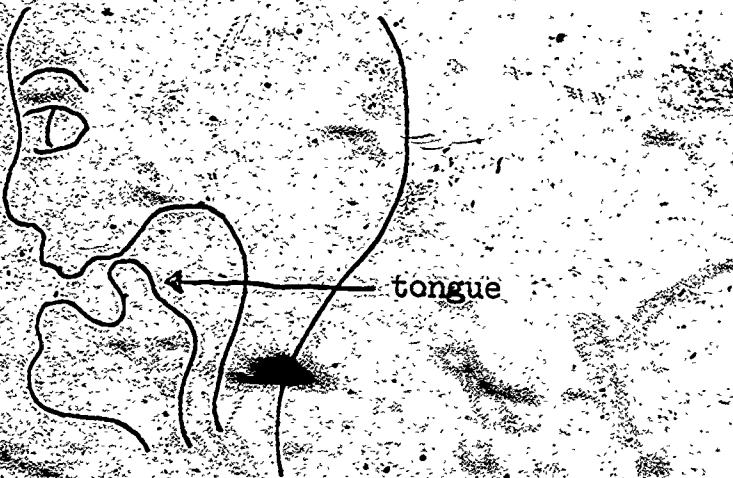
head

Be sure to differentiate sounds with and without an 'h' after them. Strike a match and hold it in front of your mouth. When you say 'th', 'gh', 'th', 'dh', 'd', 't', 'd', 'g', 'k', 'b', 'p' the flame should go out or almost go out. When you say 't', 'h', 'b', 'p' you blow out a puff of air; try to avoid that puff of air when you pronounce 't', 'd', 'k', 'p', etc.

- Pronunciation Guide Diagram -

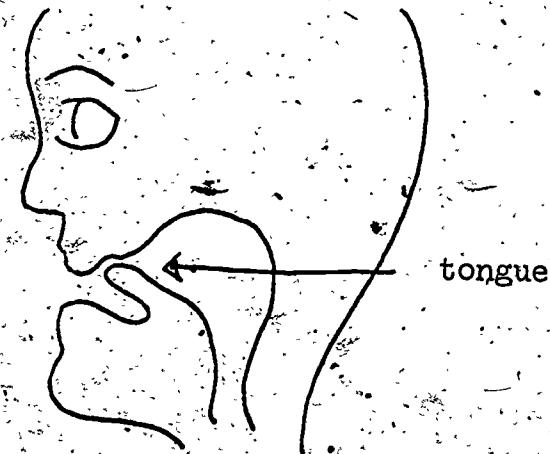
l, n, t, (th), d, (dh)

Sounds pronounced with tongue back



t, (th), d, (dh), r

Sounds pronounced with tongue forward



l
Fold your tongue back so that the tip of the tongue almost touches the back part of the roof of your mouth. Then flap your tongue forward while saying 'law'.

n
This time, touch the back of the roof of your mouth with the tip of your tongue and say 'naught'.

t (th) and d (dh)
Pronounce these as already described in the pronunciation guide but be sure that your tongue is in the same place as for 'n'.

t (th) and d (dh)
Put your tongue directly behind your teeth (as when you say 'then') and pronounce tear and dear with and without a puff of air.

r
With your tongue a little further back flap it up against the roof of your mouth. It is a rolled 'r'.

TELUGU VERB CHART

339

Present and Past

Participles

English verb	Verb stem	Infinitive	Present	Past
go	vell	vella	vellutunna	vellina
do	ces	cēya	cēstūnna	cēsina
read	cāduvu	cadava	caduvutunna	cadivina
see	cūs	cūda	cūstunna	cūsina
sell	ammu	amma	ammutunna	ammina
give	is/ice	ivva	istunna	iccina
eat	tin	tina	tintunna	tinna
(I) be	un	unda	{unna)untunna	unna, undina
hear	vin	vina	{vinna)vintunna	vinna, vinina
tell	cepp	ceppa	cepputunna	ceppina
buy	kon	kona	kontunna	konna
plough	mätläd	dünna	dunnutunna	dünnina
speak	tes/tecc	mätläda	mätlädtunna	mätlädina
bring	kadug	te	testunna	teccina
wash	lēs/lēc	kadaga	kadugutunna	kadigina
arise	kutt (kud)	leva	lestunna	lēcina
sew	kalus/kālcu	kutta	kuttutunna	kuttina
burn	müs	kälca	kälustunna	kälcina
close	potläd	muya	mustunna	musina
fight	tag	pötlada	pötlädtunna	potlädina
drink	adug	taga	tagutunna	tagina
ask	cepp	adaga	adugutunna	adigina
say	pilus/pilc	ceppa	cepptunna	ceppina
call	po	pilava	pilustunna	pilcina
go	vas/vacc	po	potunna	pöyina
(I) come	terus/teric	ka	vastunna	vaccina
open	nadus/nadic	terava	terustunna	tercina
walk	puccukon	nadava	nađustunna	nadcina
take	vaddis/vaddinc	puccukona	puccukontunna	puccukonna (konja)
serve	räs	vaddinca	vaddistunna	vaddincina
write		raya	rastunna	räsina

(I) - irregular verb

Present-Future Tense

English verb

go
do
read
see
sell
give
eat
(I) be
hear
tell
buy
plough
speak
bring
wash
arise
sew
burn
close
fight
drink
ask
say
call
go
(I) come
open
walk
take
serve
write

1st person sing.

velltanu
cēstanu
cadvutānu
cūstanu
ammutānu
istānu
tintānu
untānu
vintānu
ceptānu
kontānu
dunntānu
mātlādtānu
testānu
kadugtānu
lestānu
kuttutānu
kālustānu
mūstānu
potlādtānu
taguānu
adugtānu
cepptānu
pilustānu
pōtānu
vastānu
terustānu
nadustānu
puccukontānu
vaddistānu
rāstānu

2nd person sing

velltaru
cēstaru
caduvutaru
cūstaru
ammutaru
istarlu
tintaru
untaru
vintaru
cepptaru
kontaru
dunntaru
mātlādtaru
testaru
kadugutaru
lestaru
kutttaru
kālustaru
mūstaru
potlādtaru
tagtaru
adugtaru
cepptaru
pilustaru
pōtaru
vastaru
terustaru
nadustaru
puccukontaru
vaddistaru
rāstaru

3rd sing. masc:
2nd sing:
1st plu:

'du' ending
'vu' ending
'mu' ending

Past Tense

1st person sing

vellēnu*
cēsēnu
cadivēnu
cūsēnu
ammēnu
iccēnu
tinnānu
unnānu, undinānu
vinnānu
ceppēnu
konnānu
dunnēnu
mātlādēnu
teccēnu
kadgēnu
lēcēnu
kuttēnu
kālcēnu
mūsēnu
potlādēnu
tagēnu
adigēnu
ce ppēnu
pilcēnu
pōyēnu
vaccēnu
tericēnu
nadicēnu
puccukonnānu
vaddincēnu
rāsēnu

2nd plu and 3rd person

velleru
cēsēru
cadivēru
cūsēru
ammēru
iccēru
tinnāru
unnāru
vinnāru
ceppēru
konnāru
dunnēru
mātlādēru
teccēru
kadgeru
lēcēru
kuttēru
kālcēru
mūsēru
potlādēru
tagēru
adigēru
ce ppēru
pilcēru
pōyēru
vaccēru
tericēru
nadicēru
puccukonnāru
vaddincēru
rāsēru

*sound inbetween 'a' 'e'

English verb

Continuous 1st person sing.

(Informal)

go vellutunnānu
do cēstunnānu
read caduvitunnānu
see cūstunnānu
sell ammutunnānu
give istunnānu
eat tintunnānu
(I) be untunnānu, unnānu
hear vintunnānu
tell cepputunnānu
buy kontunnānu
plough dunnutunnānu
speak mätlaqtunnānu
bring testunnānu
wash kadugutunnānu
arise lēstunnānu
sew kuttutunnānu
burn kālustunnānu
close mūstunnānu
fight potlāqtunnānu
drink tagutunnānu
ask adugutunnānu
say cepptunnānu
call pilustunnānu
go pōtunnānu
(I) come vastunnānu
Open terustunnānu
Walk nadustunnānu
take puuccukontunnānu
serve vaddistunnānu
write rāstunnānu

(Informal)

vellu
cēyi
caduvu
cūdu
ammu
iyyi, ivvu
tinu
undu
vinu
ceppu
konu
dunnu
mätlađu
tē
kadugu
lē
kuttu
kalcu
muyi
potlāđu
tagu
adugu
ceppu
pilu
po
rā (Rā)
teru
nadu
puuccukō
vaddincū
rayi

Imperative

(Formal)

vellandi
cēyandi
cadavandi
cūgandi
ammandi
ivvandi, iyyandi
tinandi
undandi
vinandi
ceppandi
konandi
dunnandi
mätlađandi
tēndi
kadagandi
lēvandi
kuttandi
kālcandi
muyandi
potlāđandi
tagandi
adagandi
ceppandi
pilavandi
pondi
randi
teravandi
nadavandi
puuccukanandi
vāddincandi
rāyandi

Present - Past

Participles

English verb

Verb stem

Infinitive

Present

Past

meet	kalus	kalava	kalustunna	kalisina
learn	nērcukon	nērcukona	nērcukontunna	nēreukonna(konina)
wait	kācukon	kācukona	kāvukontunna	kacukonna
cry	ēdus/ēdic	ēdava	ēdustunna	ēdicina
Join/enroll	cērus/cēric	cēruca	cērustunna	cēricina
fall	pāo	pādda	pādtunna	pādina(pāda)
sneeze	tummu	tumma	tummutunna	tumminna
scold	tid/titt	titta	tidtunna	tittina
laugh	navvu	navva	navvutunna	navvina
put/keep	pād/pett	petta	pedtunna	pettina
sit	kūrcun	kūrcuma(kurcō)	kūrcutunna	kūrcumna(cunina)
stand	nūncun	nūncuna(nuncō)	nūncuntunna	nūncunna(cunina)
climb	ekku	ekka	ekkutunna	ekkina
take	tiskon	tiskona	tisukontunna	tisukonna(konina)
think	ālōcis/ālōcinc	ālōcinca	ālōcistunna	ālōcincina
sweep	tudus/tuduc	tudava	tudustunna	tudicina
wash	utuk	utaka	utukutunna	utikina
strike	kod/kott	kotta	kodtunna	kottina
tie	kad/katt	katta	kadtunna	kattina
sleep	pādukon	pādukona	pādkontunna	pādükonna
excuse	mannis/mannic	mannica	mannistunna	mannicina
yawn	avalis/avalinc	avalinca	avalistunna	avalincina
hide	dās/dāc	dāca, dāya	dāstunna	dācina
pour	pōs/pōc	pōya	pōstunna	pōsina
get wet	tadus	tadava	tadustunna	tādisina
get down	digu	diga	digutunna	digina
wipe	tudus/tuduc	tudava	tudustunna	tudicina
put	vēs	vēya	vēstiunna	vēsina
pull	lägu	läga	lägutunna	lägina
untie	vippu	vippa	vipputunna	vippina
carry	mōs	moya	mōstunna	mōsina

English verb	Present	Future	Tense	Past Tense	
	1st Person Sing.	2nd Plu & 3rd Person		1st Person Sing	2nd Plu & 3rd Person
meet	kalūstānu	kalustāru		kalisēnu	kalisēru
learn	nērcukontānu	nērcukontāru		nērcukonnānu	nērcukonnāru
wait	kācukontānu	kācukontāru		kācukonnānu	kācukonnāru
cry	ēdustānu	ēdustāru		ēdicēnu	ēdcēru
join/enroll	cērustānu	cērustāru		cēricēnu	cērcēru
fall	padtānu	padtāru		paddanu	paddaru
sneeze	tummutānu	tummutāru		tummēnu	tummēru
scold	tiqtānu	tiqtāru		tittēnu	titteru
laugh	navvutānu	navvutāru		navvēnu	navvēru
put/keep	pegtānu	pegtāru		pettēnu	pettēru
sit	kūrcuntānu	kūrcuntāru		kūrcunnānu	kūrcunnāru
stand	nuncuntānu	nencentāru		nuncunnānu	nencunnāru
climb	ekkutānu	ekkutāru		ekkēnu	ekkēru
take	tiskontānu	tiskontāru		tisukonnānu	tisukonnāru
think	ālōcistānu	ālōcistāru		ālōcincēnu	ālōcinceru
sweep	tudustānu	tudustāru		tudicēnu	tudicēru
wash	utuktānu	utuktāru		utikēnu	utikēru
strike	kodtānu	kodtāru		kottēnu	kottēru
tie	kadtānu	kadtāru		kattēnu	kattēru
sleep	padukontānu	padukontāru		padukonnānu	padukonnāru
excuse	mannistānu	mannistāru		mannicēnu	manniceru
yawn	āvalistānu	āvalistāru		āvalincēnu	āvalinceru
hide	dāstanu	dāstaru		dācēnu	dāceru
pour	pōstānu	pōstāru		pōsēnu	pōseru
get wet	tadustānu	tadustāru		tadisēnu	tadisēru
get down	digutānu	digutāru		digēnu	digēru
wipe	tudustānu	tudustāru		tudicēnu	tudicēru
put	vēstānu	vēstaru		vēsēnu	vēseru
pull	lāgutānu	lāgutāru		lāgēnu	lāgeru
untie	vipputānu	vipputaru		vippēnu	vipperu
carry	mōstānu	mōstāru		mōseru	mōseru

Imperative

English verb

meet
learn
wait
cry
join/enroll
fall
sneeze
scold
laugh
put/keep
sit
stand
climb
take
think
sweep
wash
strike
tie
sleep
excuse
yawn
hide
pour
get wet
get down
wipe
put
pull
untie
carry

Continuous 1st Person Sing

kalustunnānu
nērcukonțunnānu
kācukontunnānu
ēdustunnānu
cērustunnānu
padtunnānu
tummutunnānu
tidtunnānu
navvutunnānu
pedtunnānu
kūrcutunnānu
nuncintunnānu
ekkutunnānu
tisukontunnānu
älōcistunnānu
tudustunnānu
utukutumanu
kodtunnānu
kadfunnānu
pađukontunnānu
mannistunnānu
avalistunnānu
dastunnānu
pōstunnānu
tadustunnānu
digutunnānu
tudustunnānu
vestunnānu
lagutunnānu
vipputunnānu
mōstunnānu

Informal

kalusukō
nērcukō
kācukō
ēdu
cērcu
padu
tummu
tittu
navvu
pettu
kūrcō
nuncō
ekku
tisukō
älōcincu
tudu
utuku
kottu
katfu
padukō
mannincu
avalincu
dācu
pōyi
tadu
digu
tudu
vēyi
lāgu
vippu
mōyi

Formal

kalukondi
nērcükondi
kācukondi
ēdavandi
cērcandi
padandi
tummandi
tittandi
navvandi
pettandi
kūrcöndi
nuncöndi
ekkandi
tissukondi
älōcincandi
tudavandi
utakandi
kottandi
kattandi
pađuköndi
mannicandi
avalincandi
dācandi
pōyandi
tadavandi
digandi
tudavandi
vēyandi
lāgandi
vippandi
mōyandi