POS Guidelines kannada

1 ನಾಮಪದ

(NP-Noun)

In kannada there are nouns of various sorts that take case endings and postpositions.Nouns may be distinguished for gender,number and rationality.

ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವವ ಸಂತೃಪ್ತ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು.

keVreV kattuvava saMwrupwa Agirabeku.

lake-accusative hidden fabricant-masculine happy-masculine should be finite verb.

1.1 ರೂಢನಾಮ(N␣NN)rUDanAma

These are the nouns that are used to denote a general category of people, places or things. They are capitalized only when they are at the beginning of a sentence.

Common noun includes word like mara(tree),gida(plant),manuRya(human)

- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿN␣NN ಕಾರುಗಳಿಗೆ N␣NN ಬೇಡಿಕೆN␣NN ಇದೆ.

  xeSaxalli kArugalYigeV bedikeV ixeV.

  country-locative car-plural+dative demand is their-finite verb.

- ಆವಳು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ N␣NN ಬಲು ಜಾಣೆ N␣NN ಎಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಳು.

  avalYu waragawiyalli balu jANeV eVNisikoMdalYu.

  she-nominative in class-locative very clever thought-past+finite verb+ feminine)

- ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ-N␣NN ಆಡುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟ.

  makkalYigeV AduvuxeVMxareV iRta.

  children-dative playing-non finite verb likes

- ಎತ್ತಿಗೆ-N__NN ಜ್ವರ-N__NN ಬಂದರೆ ಎಮ್ಮೆಗೆ-N__NN ಬರೆ.

  eVwwigeV jwara baMxareV eVmmeVgeV bareV.

  bull-dative fever if come-past tense+non finite buffalo-dative

1.2   ಆಂಕಿತ ನಾಮ:(N__NNP)

These nouns are the names of specific people and places. These nouns also refer to the names of the days of weeks and months, and also the various names for religions, organizations, institutions, etc. Proper nouns basically refer to the names that are specific to that particular noun. These nouns are always capitalised as they need to be distinct from other nouns.

- ಸರಿತಾಳು-N__NNP ಸೌಮ್ಯಾಳ -N__NNPಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದಳು.

  sariwAlYu sOmyAlYa maneVgeV hoxalYu

  nn+nominative nn+genitive house+dative go+past+f

- ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವ್ರು-N__NNP ಜಯ ಗಳಿಸಿತು.

  krikeVt viSvakapnalli BArawavu jaya galYisiwu

  nn nn+locative nn+nominative nn get+past

- ಗಿರಿಜೆ-N__NNP ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ಯಾಮ-N__NNP ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋದರು.

  girijeV mawwu SyAma SAlYeVgeV hoxaru.

  girija and shyam school go+past+pl

2   NST

Noun denoting spatial and temporal expression.

- ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ-N__NST ಹೂದೋಟ ಇದೆ.

namma maneVya muMxeV hUxota ixeV

I+pl+genitive house+genitive in front of garden is there+past

- ಇವತ್ತು-N_NST ಮಳೆ ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಬರಬಹುದು.

  ivawwu (iMxu) malYeV jorAgi barabahuxu.

  today rain heavily may come

- ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ-N_NST ಕುಳಿತ ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಅತ್ತ ಇತ್ತ ನೋಡಿ ಸಾಗರದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹಾರಿ ಹೋಯಿತು.

  maraxa meleV kulYiwa hakki awwa iwwa nodi sAgaraxa kadeVgeV hAri hoyiwwu.

  tree-genetive above sit-genetive bird side by side looked sea side flew away

- ಈಗ-N_NST ನಾನು ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಹೊರಡಬೇಕು.

  Iga nAnu kacherigeV hoVradabeku.

  now I office to go+fu+sg

- ಭಾವಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ-N_NST ಹಕ್ಕಿಯು ಕುಳಿತಿತ್ತು.

  CAvaNiya meleV hakkiyu kulYIwiwwu.

  terrace above bird sit+past+sg

3 Pronoun

PR
A pronoun (nAnu(I), nAnu(me), avanu(he), avalYu(she), avalYaxu(herself), nInu(you), ixu(it), axu(that), avaru(they), yAru(who), is a word that takes the place of a noun

3.1 (PR_PRP)Personal pronoun

Personal pronoun describes a particular person or thing or group.

Personal pronoun describes the person speaking (nAnu(i), nAnu(me), nAvu(we), nammaxu(us), the person spoken to nInu(you), or the person or thing spoken about (avanu(he), avalYu(she),ixu(it), avaru(they), (avanaxu)him,avalUaxu(her), them).

- ನನ್ನ-PR_PRP ಬಳಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಇದೆ.

  nanna balYi puswaka ixeV.

  with me book there

- ನಾನು-PR_PRP ಇವತ್ತು ರಜೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

  nAnu ivawwu rajeV hAkixxeVneV.

  I today leave taking+past+sg

- ಆದು-PR_PRP ತುಂಬಾ ಕ್ರೂರ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ .
  axu wuMbA krUra prANi.

  that very cruel animal

  Reflexive Pronoun

3.2 Reflexive Pronoun

Reflexive pronoun is a kind of pronoun which puts more stress on the doer of the action.

- ತಾಯಿಯ ತನ್ನ-PR_PRF ಮಗುವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಾ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ.
  wAyiyu wanna maguvannu prIwisuwwAlYeV.

  mother likes her child more.

- ಆವರು ತಮ್ಮ-PR__PRF ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು.

  avaru wamma keVlasaxalli Asakwi hoMxixxaru.

  they have interest in their work

- ಆವರು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಖುದ್ದು-PR__PRF ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

  avaru keVlasavannu Kuxxu parIkRisuwwixxaru.

  they work self supervising

- ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಸ್ವತಃ-PR__PRF ಅವರ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂತು.

  A keVlasa eVRtu kaRta eVMxu svawah avara anuBavakkeV baMwu.

  that work how tough self their experience come+past

3.3 Interrogative Pronoun:
PR__PRQ

This type of pronoun is used to ask questions. For ex: why,what,when,who,whom etc

- ನೀನು ಏಕೆ-PR__PRQ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದೆ.?

  nInu ekeV alligeV hoxeV?

  you why there+dative go+past

- ನೀನು ಯಾರ-PR__PRQ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದೆ.?

  nInu yAra baggeV vicArisixeV?

  you whom+genitive discuss

3.4 Indefinite Pronoun:PR_PRI

This refers to non-specific beings, objects, or places.

- ಆವರಿಗೆ ಆದ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಂದಲೂ-PR_PRI ಭರಿಸಲಾಗದು.

  avarigeV Axa naRtavannu yAriMxalU BarisalAgaxu

  they+dative happen+past loss+accusative nobody can bear

- ಆಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೋ-PR_PRI ಬಂದಂತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

  alli yAro baMxaMweV woruwwaxeV

  there someone+indefinite come+non finite see+past

3.5 PR_PRC

- ಪರಸ್ಪರ-PR_PRC ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತಮ.

  paraspara hoMxaNikeVyiMxa jIvana nadeVsixareV uwwama

  mutual concord life do+non finite good

- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ತಿಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಸ್ಪರ-PR_PRC ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡರು.

  makkalYu wamageV sikkixa wiMdiyannu paraspara haMcikoMdaru

  children shared the eatables among themselves+past+pl

  children they+dative get+past food+accusative each other share+past+pl

4 (Demonstratives)

Demonstrative pronouns are a type of pronoun that take the place of another word, phrase, or clause. Like demonstrative determiners. demonstrative pronouns also provide additional information about the proximity of the word, phrase, or clause replaced by the pronoun.

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4.1 DM_DMD

- ಆಂಥ-DM_DMD ಮನುಷ್ಯನುಂಟೇ?.

  aMWa manuRyanuMte?

  such a man is?

- ಆಂತಹ-DM_DMD ವಿಚಾರ ಬೇಡ.

  aMwaha vicAra beda.

  such a matter nope

- ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆ-DM_DMD ಮನೆ ನಮ್ಮದು.

  alliruva A maneV nammaxu.

  there that house ours

- ಈ-DM_DMD ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

  I viRayaxa baggeV BinnABiprAyavilla.

  this matter about variance.

4.2 DM_DMQ:

1. ಯಾವ-DM_DMQ ł   ?
   yAva Fonu beku ninageV ?

   which phone want you+dative

2. ಎಂತಹDM_DMQ ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಿದೆ ?

   eMwaha mAwu helYixeV?

4.3 DM_DMI :

1. ಯಾರೋ-DM_DMI ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

   yAro alli kulYiwixxAreV

someone there sit+past+pl

2. ಏನೋ -DM__DMI ಸದ್ದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದೆ.

   eno saxxu kelYuwwixeV

   something sound hear+past

5 verb:

5.1 MainVerbV__VM__VF

A word used to express existence or an action, or to assert something.

1. ಆವನು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಡನುV__VM__VF.

   avanu haduwwA hoxanu.

   he sing+nonfinite go+past+m

2. ಮಗು ನಿದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆV__VM__VF.

   magu nixrisuwwixeV

   child sleeping

3. ಆವನು ಇವತ್ತು ಬೇಗ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಡನುV__VM__VF.

   avanu ivawwu bega hoxanu.

   he today early home go+past+sg

4. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಏಳಿಗೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದರುV__VM__VF.

   kannada sAhiwya sammelYanaxalli kannadaxa elYigeVyabaggeV carcisixaru
   .
   in Kannada Sahitya SammelYan kannada development discussed+past+pl

5.2 (Non finite verb) V_ _VM_ _VNF:

Non finite verb in the sentence shows the incompleteness or continuation of the action.This kind of verb does not exhibit the tense,person and number.

1. ಆವರು ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು V_ _VM_ _VNF ಹೋದರು.

   avaru nadexukoMdu hoxaru

   they by walk+nonfinite go+past+pl

2. ನಾನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ V_ _VM_ _VNF ಹೋದೆ.

   nAnu winnuwwA hoxeV.

   I eating+non finite go+past+sg

3. ಆವನು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ V_ _VM_ _VNF ಮಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

   avanu hoguvAga malYeV baruwwiwwu.

   he go+non finite rain come

4. ರಾಮನು ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟಾಗ V_ _VM_ _VNF ಸೀತೆಯು ಹೊರಟಳು.

   rAmanu kAdigeV hoVratAga sIweVyu hoVratalYu.

   Ram forest go+nonfinite Seeta go+sg

5.3 INFINITE VERB (VGINF)

The infinitive is a form of the verb that occurs together with other verbs.
    In kannada there are really two kinds of infinitives,both added to the verb stem.One is basically stem+al, and the other is stem+akkeV.

   ex:

1. ರಾಧೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು V_ _VM_ _VINF ಇಷ್ಟ ಇಲ್ಲ.

rAXeVgeV alligeV hogalu iRta illa.

Radhe there to go like not

2. ರಾಮನು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ V__VM__VINF ಹಣ ಕೇಳಿದ.

rAmanu puswaka koVlYlYuvuxakkeV hana keVlYixa.

Ram book to purchase money ask+past+sg

3. ಗಿಡಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ V__VM__VNF ನೀರು ಆಗತ್ಯ ಬೇಕು.

gidagalYu beVlYeVyuvuxakkeV nIru agawya beVku.

plant to grow water neccessary need

5.4   Gerunds

V__VM__VNG

There are 3 gerund forms in kannada language. vuxu form that occurs in the negative sentence is the imperfect gerund;besides it there are perfect gerund and negative gerund.
   ex
   baru-vuxu banxa-axxu bAra-axxu
   come-imper-nom come-perfect-nom come-neg-nom
   coming having come not coming

1. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು-V__VM__VNG ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

hAgeV mAduvuxu sariyalla

like that do not right

2. ಬೆಳಗ್ಗಿನ ವೇಳೆ ತಿಂಡಿ ತಿನ್ನುವುದು-V__VM__VNGಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಆಭ್ಯಾಸ.

beVlYaggina velYeV wiMdi winnuvuxu oVlYlYeVya aByasa.

morning time eatable eating good habit

3. ನೀನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು-V__VM__VNG ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

nInu alligeV hoguvuxu nanageV gowwiralilla.

you there going to me don't no

4. ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಇರುವುದು-V__VM__VNG ತುಂಬಾ ಉತ್ತಮ.

kaceriya balYiyalli maneV iruvuxu wuMbA uwwama.

5.5 VAUX Verb Auxiliary

Auxiliary verbs usually accompany a main verb. The main verb provides the main semantic content of the clause.

 An example is the verb have in the sentence

1. ನಾನು ಬಿದ್ದುVAUX ಬಿಟ್ಟೆ

nAnu bixxu bitteV

i fell left

Here the main verb is 'bixxu' and the auxiliary 'bitteV' helps to express the stress.

2. ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾVAUX ಇರುವಾಗ ನಿದ್ದೆ ಬಂದಿತು.

keVlasavannu mAduwwA iruvAga nixxeV baMxiwu.

3. ಗಿಡವು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ VAUX ಬಂದಂತೆ ಆರೈಕೆಯೂ ಬೇಕು.

gidavu beVlYeVyuwwA baMxaMweV araikeVyU beku.

4. ನಾನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾVAUX ಇರುವಾಗ ಬಸ್ಸು ಬಂದಿತು.

nAnu hoguwwA iruvAga bassu baMxiwu.

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6   JJ Adjective

nAmaviSeSaNagalYu

In Kannada Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence.

Examples: uxAharaNeVge:- xoVdda-**ದೊಡ್ಡ** big, cikka**ಚಿಕ್ಕ** -small, old-**ಹಳೆಯ** halYeVya, new- **ಹೊಸ** -hoVsa etc

1. **ಕೆಂಪು**_JJ **ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದನು**.

   keVMpu batteVyannu wMxanu.

   red cloth+accusative bring+masculine+sg

2. **ದೊಡ್ಡ**_JJ **ಕಲ್ಲು ಇದೆ**.

   xoVdda kallu ixeV.

   big stone there

3. **ಚಿಕ್ಕ**_JJ **ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ**.

   chikka makkalYu iruwwAreV.

   small children there+pl

4. **ಹಳೆಯ**_JJ **ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಬೇಕು**.

   hlYeVya akki beku.

   old rice need

7   ಕ್ರಿಯಾವಿಶೇಷಣ Adverb : RB kriyAviSeSaNa:

Adverbs are words that are used in sentences to describe or change the meaning of a Verb or
Adjective or even another Adverb.

ex:

1. ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಳು ಒರಟಾಗಿ_RB ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದಳು.

   nAnu kelYixxakkeV avalYu oVratAgi uwwarisixalYu.

   Iask+dative+non finite she roughly answer+past+sg

2. ನನಗೆ ತಟ್ಟನೆ_RB ಎಚ್ಚರವಾಯಿತು!

   nanageV wattaneV eVccaravAyiwu !

   I-dative suddenly woke up

3. ಮಳೆಯು ಧಾರಾಕಾರವಾಗಿ_RB ಬಿದ್ದಿತು.

   malYeyu DArAkAravAgi bixxiwu

   rain heavily fall+past

4. ಅವಳು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ _RBತಲುಪಲು ರಭಸವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಳು.

   avalYu samayakkeV sariyAgi walupalu raBasavAgi nadeVxalYu.

   she time exact to reach speed walk+past+sg

5. ನಿನ್ನೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಧಾರಾಕಾರವಾಗಿ _RBಮಳೆ ಸುರಿಯಿತು.

   ninneV rAwri XArAkAravAgi malYeV suriyiwu.

   yesterday night heavily rain fall+past

8 PSP Postposition

Kannada has a broad set of postpositions that supplement the case system;
For example, the postposition-
'oskara 'for the sake of' him avanigoskara

'for his sake', governs the dative case, but has a more specific
meaning than the simple dative
avanige
'for him, to him', which conveys the general notion of
recipient.
ನಾಳೆ ತನಕ_PSP

nAlYe wanaka
(until) nale wanaka until tomorro**ವರೆಗೆ**

vareVgeV (up to) ixara vareVgeV
up to five o clock
kUda
(with) avara kUda
with them
oVMxigeV
(with) nanna oVMxigeV
with me
ಉದಾ : ರಾಮನಂತೆ, ಮನೆತನಕ.

uxA: rAmanaMweV, maneVwanaka iwyAxi.

9 Particle RP_RPD:

In kannada, a particle is a function that must be associated with another word
or phrase to
  impart meaning, i.e., does not have its own lexical definition.

  Particles are typically words that encode grammatical categories (such as egation,mood,tense
or case)
  baggeV ಬಗ್ಗೆ, mUlaka ಮೂಲಕ, wAne ತಾನೇ, kUdale ಕೂಡಲೇ, horawu
ಹೊರತು

  1. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬುದ್ದಿಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ_RP_RPD ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.
     makkalYa buxximattaxa baggeV

     aXyayanagalYu nadeVyuwwiveV.

     child+pl+genitive intelligence+genitive about research+pl is taking place+pl

  2. ರಾಗಿ,ಭತ್ತ,ಗೋಧಿ ಮುಂತಾದ_RP_RPD ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಇವೆ.

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rAgi,Bawwa, goXi muMwAxa AhAra XAnyagalYu iveV.

ragi,bhathha,godhi such as food grains are there+past

10 conjunctions

10.1 Co ordinating Conjunctions CC_CCD

These conjunctions are used to link or join two words or phrases that are equally important and complete in terms of grammar when compared with each other.

1. ಭೀಮ ಮತ್ತು_CC_CCD ಆರ್ಜುನರು ಗೆಳೆಯರು.

   BIma mawwu arjunaru geVlYeVyaru

   BIma+n and arjuna+pl friends

2. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಅಥವಾ_CC_CCD ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

   bengaluru+locative Monday or tuesday festival

   beVMgalYurinalli somavAra aWavA maMgalYavAra jAwreV nadeVyuwwaxeV.

3. ನಾನು ಮಾವು ಹಾಗೂ-CC_CCD ಕಿತ್ತಳೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಂದೆ.

   nAnu mAvu hAgU kiwwalYeVyannu wiMxeV

   I Mango+nn and orange+ +nn+accusative eat+past+sg

4. ಈ ಕಾರುಗಳು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ-CC_CCD ಐದು ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

   I kArugalYu nAlku illaveV Exu bAgilugalYannu hoMxiruwwaveV

   this cars four or five door+pl+accusative have+past+pl

10.2   Subordinating Conjunctions CC_CCS

These conjunctions are used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance.

1. ಮಳೆ ಬಂದಿತು ಆದರೆ-CC_CCSಕೆರೆ ತುಂಬಲಿಲ್ಲ.

   malYe baMxiwu Axare keVrev wuMbalilla

   rain come but pool fill not+past

2. ನೀನು ಬರಬೇಕೇ?ಹಾಗಾದರೆ -CC_CCSಬೇಗ ಬಾ.

   nInu barabekeV?hAgAxareV bega bA

   you come? then fast come.

3. ಬಸ್ಸು ತಡವಾಗಿ ಬಂತು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ-CC_CCS ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದು ತಡವಾಯಿತು.

   bassu wadavAgi baMxiwwu AxxariMxa AFIsigeV baruvuxu wadavAyiwu.

   bus late come+past so office come late+past

11   ಪರಿಮಾಣವಾಚಕ (Quantifiers) QT_QTF

A quantifier is a type of determiner, such as eVllA ಎಲ್ಲಾ(all) keVlavu, ಕೆಲವು(some), halavu ಹಲವು (many) that indicates quantity.

1. ತುಂಬಾ-QT_QTF ಜನರು.

   wuMbA janaru.

   many people

2. ಆದರ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಹಳ-QT_QTF ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ .

   axara beVleV bahalYa jAswi AgixeV.

   that rate so many
    [0.2cm]

16

3. ಇಷ್ಟು-QT__QTF ಜನರ ಗುಂಪು .

   iRtu janara guMpu

4. ಎಷ್ಟು-QT__QTF ಕಾಸುಗಳು?

   eVRtu kAsugalYu?

12 Cardinals(QT__QTC)

Cardinals start with 0 (cardinals measure the size of a set and a set can be empty)
   Numerals are used in kannada language to represent the number.

1. ಮೂರು-QT__QTC ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಬಂತು.

   mUru makkalYalli ibbarigeV mAwra praSaswi baMwu

   three child+pl+locative two+dative prize come(get)+past

2. ಒಂದು-QT__QTC ಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀನು ತಿನ್ನು

   oVMxu haNNannu mAwra nInu winnu.

   one fruit only you eat

3. ರಾಮನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಎರಡು-QT__QTC ಬಾರಿ ಹೋದನು.

   rAmanu allige eVradu bAri hogixxanu.

   Ram there two times go+past+sg

13 (Ordinals QT_QTO)

In Kannada , the main ordinal series is ' moxalaneVya(first) eVradaneVya(,second) is used in a variety of rankings, including

1. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ-QT_QTO ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆ

   time moxalaneVya oVMxu gaMteV

2. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಎಡಕ್ಕೆ

   first left (' moxalaneVya eVdakkeV')

   quality

3. ಮೊದಲನೇಯ-QT_QTO ದರ್ಜೆ

   moxalaneVya xarjeV').

   first class

4. ರಾಮನು ಒಂದನೇಯ-QT_QTO ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

   rAmanu oVMxaneVya waragawiyalli oxuwwixxAneV.

5. ಮೂವರು ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ನಾಲ್ವರು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಐವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು

   mUvaru makkalYu, nAlvaru SAswrigalYu ,Evaru vixyarWigalYu

14   CL Classifiers

Classifiers are sometimes called measure words, although technically a measure word
   is one that denotes a particular quantity of something "hidiyaRtu ಹಿಡಿಯಷ್ಟು",
"alYaweVyaRtu "ಅಳತೆಯಷ್ಟು"lItaru,ಲೀಟರುetc.)

   while classifiers merely refer to the inherent countable units denoted by the noun (for
   example, in counting people □ ಹತ್ತು ಮಂದಿ , the inherent unit is one person).
   □ಮೂರು ಕುಡ್ತೆ-CL ಹಾಲು.

   mUru kudweV hAlu)
   Measure words in this sense may also be called as classifiers

1. ಹತ್ತು ಮಂದಿ-CL ಗೆಳೆಯರು ಜಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋದರು.

   hawwu maMxi geVlYeyaru jAwreVgeV hoxaru.

18

2. ಐದು ಲೀಟರು ಹಾಲು-CL ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.

   Exu lItaru hAlu koVduwwaxeV.

15   RD_INTF Intensifier

when intensifying adjectives or adverbs will be annotated as RD_INTF.
   Ex: WUmBa,BAHALyA etc.

ನಾಮವಿಶೇಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಯಾವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

nAmaviSeRaNa mawwu kriyAviSeRaNagalYa wIvraweVyannu wilYisuwwaveV.

1. ರಾಮನು ತುಂಬಾ-RD_INTF ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ.

   rAmanu wuMbA niXAnavAgi nadeVyuwwixxa.

   Ram very slowly walking+sg

2. ರಾಧಾ ಬಹಳ-RD_INTF ಸುಂದರಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.

   rAXA bahalYa suMxari AgixxAlYeV.

   Radha very beautiful

3. ಆನೆಯ ಕಣ್ಣು ಬಹಳ-RD_INTF ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಆಗಿದೆ.

   AneVya kaNNu bahalYa sUkRma AgixeV.

   elephant eye very sharp

4. ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತೀ-RD_INTF ಎತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತ ಆಡಿಕೆ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು.

   woVtaxalli awI eVwwaravAgi beVlYeVxu niMwa adikeV maragalYannu nodabahuxu.

   in garden very tall grow stand beatlenut trees can see

16 Interjection:(INJ)

:

In kannada language Interjections are small words that bear no grammatical connection with the sentences in which they are used.

1. ದೇವರೇ!_INJ

   oh god!

2. xevare!(AScarya sUcaka uxgAra)

   ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ: ಎಲಾ! ಅಯ್ಯೋ! ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ! ಅಕಟಕಟಾ! ಆಹಾ! ಭಲೇ! ಭಲಾ! ಭಳಿರೇ! ಭೇ! ಧೂ! ಅಬ್ಬಾ! ಆಹಹಾ! ಆಹಾ! ಓಹೋ! ಹೋ! ಹೋಹೋ! ಆಃ! ಎಲೆಲಾ! ಓ! ಐ! ಆಃ! ಹಹಹ! ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

17 Negative RP_NEG

In kannada negatives like alla(not), horawu(without) etc will be marked as RP_NEG. In kannada horawu always appears when two sentences that differ with respect to negativity are conjoined.

- ಆವನು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ-RP_NEG ಕಾಸೂ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

  avanu nannannu hodexaxxu allaxeV kAsu koVdalilla

  here allaxeV and hoVrawu both acts as conjunctions even though negatives

- ನೀವು ಬಾರದ ಹೊರತು-RP_NEG ನನಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

  nIvu bAraxa hoVrawu nanageV sanwoRa iruvuxilla.

  I shall not be happy unless you come.

  Here hoVrawu acts as negetive participle.

  other examples in kannada

- ಆದು ನನ್ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಅಲ್ಲ.RP__NEG

  axu nanna puswaka alla

  that mine book not

- ತಪ್ಪು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.RP__NEG

  wappu keVlasa mAduvuxu sariyalla.

  wrong work do+non finite not right

18 UT Quotative:

kannada has two quotatives,each with an oral and written form:

The quotative forms are as follows: In colloquial speech,antha the fossilized present participle form of the verb an "say" and the noun participle form 'an-nuvuxu' derived from the same root are used.

Whereas in written languages the forms are 'eMxu' and 'eMbuvuxu' respectively

1. "ನಾನು ನಾಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ" ಎಂದು-CC__CCS__UT ಹೇಳಿದೆ .

   "nAnu nAlYe baruwweneV eVMxu helYixeV.

   I tomorrow come+past+sg that say+past+sg

2. "ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ರಜೆ ಎಂದು-CC__CCS__UT ಟೀಚರ್ ಹೇಳಿದರು ".

   " SAleVgeV rajeV" eVMxu tIcar helYixaru".

   school+dative holiday that teacher tell+past+pl.

3. "ಭಾರತ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೊಲಗಿ" ಎಂದು-CC__CCS__UT ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಕೂಗಿದರು

   " BArawa bittu woVlagi" eVMxu gAMXijiyavaru britiRara viruxxa GoRaNeV kUgixaru.

21

19 Symbols, Punctuation

Punctuation marks are important in both written and spoken kannada. In written

Kannada, the correct usage of these symbols helps to express the intended meaning of

the sentence. In spoken Kannada, punctuation marks denote the pauses and intonations to be used when reading aloud.

Symbols of Punctuation.

Some of the commonly used punctuation marks are:

19.1   Full stop

Usually used at the end of a sentence.

ex:

ನನ್ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಅಲ್ಲ.

nanna puswaka alla.

comma

19.2   comma

ಉದಾ :– ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಬಳಪ,ಸ್ಲೇಟು ಇದೆ.

uxA: nannalli peVnnu,puswaka,balYapa,sletu ixeV.

19.3   (

:)

Used to describe the particular matter

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ :– ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು: ಸ್ವಜನ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಗಿರಹಿತ ಆಡಳಿತ.

uxA:BinnABiprAyakkeV kAraNagalYu: svajana pakRapAwa mawwu bigirahiwa

AdalYiwa.

ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು : ಇದರ ಸಿಪ್ಪೆಯನ್ನು ಗೊಜ್ಜು ಮಾಡಲು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

prayojanagalYu: ixara sippeVyannu goVjju mAdalu
balYasuwwAreV.

19.4 (;) semi colon

Used to link two independent
clauses not joined by a conjunction or used to separate two independent clauses in
place of comma.

ನಾವು ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದೆವು;ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದೆವು
nAvu yuXXa mAdixeVvu;rakRaNeVgAgi horAdixeVvu.
we fight for safety.

20 RD_SYM

20.1 Question mark(?)

Usually used at the end of an interrogative sentence to form a question.

ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು?

eVRtu praSneVgalYigeV uwwarisabeku ?

howmany questions answer?

20.2 Exclamation mark

(!)
An exclamation mark may be used to close questions that are meant to convey extreme
emotion.

ex:

ಎಲಾ ಇವರಾ! RD_SYM

eVlA ivarA!

21 RDP Reduplication

Reduplication is a process in which the whole word is repeated exactly or with a slight change.Since reduplication is a highly productive process in Indian languages, it is proposed to include a new tag RDP for annotating reduplicatives. The first word in a reduplicative construction will be tagged by its respective

lexical category and the second word will be tagged as RDP to indicate that it is a case of reduplication distinguishing it from a normal sequence

ex:

- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೊಸ_RB ಹೊಸ_RP_RDP ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿ ಆನಂದಿಸಿದರು.

    makkalYu hoVsa hoVsa batteVyannu Xarisi AnaMxisixaru.

- ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜನರು ಮೂಲೆ_N_NN ಮೂಲೆಯಿಂದ_RP_RDP ಬಂದರು.

    svAwaMwrya horAtakkAgi janaru mUleV mUleVyiMxa baMxaru.

    for freedom fight people nook corner came

22 RD_ECH (Echo words)

echo words in kannada repeats an element replacing the first letter with 'gi' (depending

on the length of the input vowel and yields a meaning of' and related stuff'
puswaka puswaka-giswaka
book books and related stuff
echo words can apply to all classes of words except interrogative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives. here are the few examples.
noun baNNa baNNa-giNNa
colour colour and related stuff
adje keVMpu keVMpu-giMpu
red red and related stuff
verb Uta Uta-gIta
meals meals and related stuff
Where 'kUli'is a regular lexical item of kannada which include specific meaning on the other hand 'nAli' is related stuff.
an echo word indicating the sense "etc".

ಕೂಲಿನಾಲಿ ,ಆಸ್ತಿ ಪಾಸ್ತಿ,ಊಟ ಗೀಟ.

kUlinAli, Aswi pAswi, Uta gIta.

23 NP Noun Chunk

Noun Chunks will be given the tag NP.The head of a noun chunk would be a noun.

Descriptive adjectives modifying the noun will be part of the noun chunk,

The particle which anchors to the head noun in a noun chunk will also be grouped within the chunk

Demonstratives, Noun denoting spatial expressions,postposition,quantifiers,ordinals,cardinals,classifiers modifying the noun will be part of the noun chunk.

In Kannada pronouns also grouped within NP chunk

23.1 ex: adjectives:

((ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದJJ ವಾತಾವರಣN_NN))_NP

clean environment

svacCavAxa vAwAvaraNa

Here svacCavAxa word is followed by 'Axa' which is verb in Kannada but still when it comes with an adjective we should not split and treat it as a adjective and should grouped in NP chunk

((ಸುಂದರ ಹುಡುಗಿ))_NP

beautiful girl

suMxara hudugi

suMxara is an adjective grouped in NP chunk.

23.2 particle:

The particle which anchors to the head noun in a noun chunk will also be grouped within the chunk.

ex: (doubt) In kannada language psp and particles are the same words (wAne,kUda,mUlaka,) there is a confusion about in which situation these words should be tagged as PSP and RPD

23.3 demonstratives:

((ಆ_DM_DMD ಹುಡುಗಿ_N_NNಕಪ್ಪುJJ))_NP

that girl black

A hudugi kappu

Here demonstrative 'A' is followed by a noun 'hudugi' will be marked as NP chunk.

((ಈ_DM_DMD, ಸೊಬಗಿನ_JJ ತರುಣಿ))_N_NN))_NP

I soVbagina waruni

this beautiful girl

in this example even though demonstrative is followed by an adjective it should be grouped in NP chunk

23.4   nst and demonstratives:

((ಆ_DM_DMDಮೇಲಿನ_N_NSTಸ್ಥಳ_N_NN))_NP

that above place

A melina sWalYa

demonstratives followed by nst should be grouped in NP chunk .In Kannada all the words which
is tagged as NST(ಮೇಲೆ,ಕೆಳಗೆ,ಹಿಂದೆ,ಮುಂದೆ) meleV,keVlYageV,hiMxeV,muMxeV) shoud be grouped in NP chunk.

subsectionpostpositions:
In kannada there are plenty number of postpositions which are followed by nouns should be marked as NP chunk

ex: ((ರಾಮನN_NN,ಒಡನೆPSP))_NP

rAmana oVdaneV

rAma(genitive) with

rAma word is followed by genitive marker still because of PSP both words are grouped in the same chunk.

((ನಾಳೆಯ_N__NN ತನಕ_PSP))_NP

nAlYeVya wanaka

tomorrow until

((ಆದು PR__PRP))_NP((ರಾಮನು N__NN ತಾನೇ PSP))_NP

axu rAmanu wAne

that rama(nominal) is?

23.5 quantifiers:

(QT__QTC) are part of the noun chunk.

ex: ((ಹಲವಾರು-QT__QTF ರೈತರು-N__NN))_NP ((ಮುಷ್ಕರದಲ್ಲಿ-N__NN))_NP ((ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡರು-V_VM_VF))

halavAru rEwaru muRkaraxalli pAlgoVMdaru.

many farmers strike(lacative marker) participated.

In this above example even though there is no case marker in 'axu' word 'axu' and RAMA both are grouped in seperate chunk because'axu' is a pronoun.

((ಕೆಲವು-QT__QTF ಮಕ್ಕಳು-N__NN))_NP

keVlavu makkalYu

few children

((ಅಪಾರ QT__QTF ಶಕ್ತಿ N__NN))_NP

apAra Sakwi

too much strength

((ತುಂಬಾ-QT__QTF ಗೌರವ-N__NN)_NP

wuMbA gOrava

much respect

23.6 ordinals:

QT__QTO

Ordinals also grouped in NP chunk.

ex:

((ಮೂರನೆಯQT‗‗QTOಕಪಾಟಿನಲ್ಲಿN‗‗NN))‗NP((ಪುಸ್ತಕ N‗‗NN))‗NPಇದೆ(V‗VM‗VGF)

mUraneVya kapAtinalli puswaka ixeV

third cupboard book is there

Even Though there is a case marker in "mUraneVya" that will be chunked with NP

((ಮೊದಲನೆಯ QT‗‗QTO ದರ್ಜೆ N‗‗NN))‗NP

moVxalaneVya xarjeV

first class

23.7   cardinals:

QT‗QTC
   Cardinals also grouped in NP chunk

((ಒಂದುQT‗‗QTCದೊಡ್ಡ‑JJಮನೆN‗‗NN))‗NP

oVMdu xodda maneV

one big house

((ನಾನು‑PR‗‗PRP))‗NP((ಮೂರುQT‗‗QTC ಬಾರಿ‑N‗NN))‗NP((ಹೋದೆ‑V‗‗VM‗‗VGF))

nAnu mUru bAri hoxeV

I three times went

If case marker is there in a noun then that will be grouped in separate NP chunk

   ex: ((ಆವರ‑PR‗‗PRP))‗NP ((ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ‑N‗‗NN))‗NP((ತುಂಬಾ‑QT‗‗QTF ಕಾರುಗಳು‑N‗‗NN))‗NP((ಇವೆ‑V‗VM‗VGF))

avara maneVyalli wuMbA kArugalYiveV

in their house many cars

$$((\text{ಊಟದ}N\_NN))\_NP((\text{ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ}N\_NN))\_NP((\text{ಕೆಲಸ}N\_NN))\_NP((\text{ಮಾಡಬಾರದು}V\_VM\_VNF))\_VGF$$

Utaxa samayaxalli keVlasa mAdabAraxu

meal during work do not do

23.8   Classifiers

_CL

Classifiers also grouped with NP chunk.

$$((\text{ದನವು}\_N\_NN))\_NP((\text{ಆರು}\text{-}QT\_QTC, \text{ಲೀಟರು}\_CL ,\text{ಹಾಲು}\text{-}N\_NN))\_NP \ \text{ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ}V\_VM\_VGF$$

xanavu Aru lItaru hAlu koVduwwaxeV.

cow(nominal) six litre milk give(finite)

24   Verb Chunks

The verb chunks would be of several types. A verb group will include the
main verb and its auxiliaries, non finites,infinitives and gerunds. Following
are some examples of verb
chunks from Kannada
The types of verb chunks and their tags are described below.

24.1   VGF Finite Verb Chunk

Any verb group which is finite will be tagged as VGF. For example,

$$((\text{ನಾನು}\_PR\_\_PRP))\_NP((\text{ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ}V\_\_VM\_\_VMF))\_VGF$$

nAnu hoguwweneV

I will go

$$((\text{ರವೆಯಿಂದ}))\_NP((\text{ಸುಮಾರು}\text{-}QT\_\_QTF \text{ಸಿಹಿತಿಂಡಿ}\_N\_\_NN)) ((\text{ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ}V\_\_VM\_\_VGF))$$

raveVyiMxa sumAru sihiwiMdi wayArisuwweveV

rava(instrument) approximate sweets will prepare

24.2 VGNF Non-finite Verb Chunk

A non-finite verb chunk will be tagged as VGNF. For example,

((ನೀರು-N__NN))_NP ((ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು-V__VM__VGNF))_VGNF ((ಚಪಾತಿ-N__NN ಹಿಟ್ಟಿನ-N__NN)) _NP((ಹದಕ್ಕಿಂತ-N__NN))_NP ((ತುಂಬಾ-RD__INTFಮೃದುವಾಗಿ_RB))_RBP((ಕಲೆಸಿ-V__VM__VNF))_VGF

nIru hAkikoVMdu capAwi hittina haxakkiMwa wuMbA mruxuvAgi kaleVsi

water put(non finite verb) chapathi dough(dative) moderate very gently mix(finite verb)

((ದಿನವೂ-N__NN))_NP((ಟೊಮೆಟೊ-N__NNಹಣ್ಣು-N__NN))_NP((ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತ-V__VM__VNF ಇದ್ದರೆ-V__VAUX))_VGNF((ಮುಖ-N__NN))_NP((ಕಾಂತಿಯುಕ್ತ-RB))_RBP((ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ-V__VM__VF))_VGF

xinavU tomeVtoV haNNu winnuwwA ixxareV muKa kAMwiyukwa AguwwaxeV.

daily tomato fruit if eat(verb main and verb aux) face effulgent becomes.

((ಗಿಳಿಯು-N__NP))_NP((ತಿಂದV__VM__VGNF))_VGNF((ಹಣ್ಣು-N__NN))_NP

gilYiyu wiMxa haNNu

parrot ate(non finite) fruit

24.3 VGINF Infinitival Verb Chunk

This tag is to mark the infinitival verb form. In Kannada, infinitive forms of the verb end with 'alu' and 'akkeV'.

((ನನಗೆ-PR__PRP))__NP((ಶಾಲೆಗೆ-N__NN))__NP((ಹೋಗಲು-V__VM__VGINF))_VGINF ((ಇದೆ-V__VM__VGF))_VGF

nanageV SAleVgeV hogalu ixeV.

I school(dative) to go is

((ಕೆಲಸN__NN))__NP((ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆV__VM__VGINF))__VGNF((ತುಂಬಾ_JJಶಕ್ತಿN__NN))__NP((ಬೇಕುV__VM__VG

keVlasa mAdalikkeV thuMbA Sakwi beku

work to do too much energy is needed

24.4 VGNN Gerunds

A verb chunk having a gerund will be annotated as VGNN. For example,

((ನಾನು-N_NN))_NP((ಸಿಹಿತಿಂಡಿ-N_NN))_NP((ತಿನ್ನುವುದು-V__VM__VNG))_VGNN((ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ-QT__QTFಜಾಸ್ತಿಯೇ-N__NN))_NP

nAnu sihiwiMdi winnuvuxu svalpa jAswiye

I sweets eating(VGNN) bit more

((ನಾನು-N_NN))_NP((ಓದುವುದುV__VM__VNG))_VGNN))((ಬೆಳಗಿನ-N__NN))_NP((ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ-N_NN ಮಾತ್ರ-RP__RPD))_NP

nAnu oxuvuxu beVlYagina velYeVyalli mAwra

I reading during the course of morning only

Some special cases
In Kannada language sometimes particles also grouped in VGF,VGNF,VGINF,VGNN CHUNK.

ex:
((ನೀವೂ-PR__PRP))_NP((ಬರುತ್ತೀರಿ-V__VM__VGFತಾನೇ-RP__RPD))VGF

nIvU baruwwIri wAne

you come
((ಕೆಲಸN_NN))__NP((ಮಾಡುವುದರV__VM__VGNFಮೂಲಕRP__RPD))VGNF((ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸಿದರುV__VM__V

keVlasa mAduvuxara mUlaka sAbIwupadisixaru

work do through proved

((ಆವರು-PR__PRP))_NP((ನಿನ್ನೆ-NST))_NP((ಬಂದು-V__VM__VGNF ಕೂಡಾ-RP__RPD))VGNF((ಏನೂ-DM__DMIಕೆಲಸ-N_NN))_NP((ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ-V__VM__VGF))VGF

avaru ninneV baMxu kUdA enU keVlasa mAdaliilla

they yesterday came and also nothing work did not do

((ನಾನು-PR__PRP))_NP((ಓದುವುದು-V__VM__VNG ಅಷ್ಟೇ-RP__RPD))_VGNN

nAnu oxuvuxu aRteV

31

I reading that much

25   JJ Adjectival Chunk

An adjectival chunk will be tagged as JJP. This chunk will consist of all
   adjectival chunks including the predicative adjectives.
However, adjectives
   appearing before a noun will be grouped together with the noun chunk.
A JJP
   will consist of phrases like
   ((ಆ-DM__DMD ಬೆಡಗಿನ-JJ ಹುಡುಗಿ-N__NN))__NP ((ಸುಂದರಿಯೂ-JJ ಲಾವಣ್ಯವತಿಯೂ-
JJ))__JJP ((ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ-V__VM__VGF))
.

A beVdagin hudugi suMxariyU lAvanyavawiyU agixxAlYe

that flashy girl beautiful charm become

((ಮಾವಿನಹಣ್ಣು-N__NN))__NP ((ತುಂಬಾ-QT__QTF ರುಚಿ-N__NN))__NP

mAvinahaNNu wuMbA ruci

Mango more tasty

((ರಾಜ-N__NN))-NP(ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿ-JJ))-JJP((ರಾಣಿ-N__NN))-NP((ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವತಿ-
JJ))JJP

rAja parAkrami rANi sOxaryavawi beauteous

King potent queen beauteous

26   RBP Adverb Chunk

This chunk name is again in accordance with the tags used for POS tagging.

This chunk will include all pure adverbial phrases.

((ರಾಮ-N__NN))((ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ-RB)) ((ನಡೆದ-V__VM__VGF))VGF

((ಆವರು-PR__PRP))NP((ತುಂಬಾ-RP__INTF ವೇಗವಾಗಿ-RB))RBP((ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ-V__VM__VNF))__VGF

avaru wuMbA vegavAgi nadeVyuwwAreV

27 NEGP Negatives

In case a negative particle occurs around a verb, it is to be grouped within
verb group. For example

((ಆವನು-PR__PRP))_NP((ಬರದ-V__VM__VGNF ಹೊರತುRP__NEG))_VGNF((ನಾನು-PR__PRP))_NP((ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ-V__VM__VGF))

avanu baraxa hoVrawu nAnu hoguvuxilla

he come without I will not go

ರಮೇಶನ ವಿನಃ ಸುರೇಶ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

In the above sentence, the noun "sureSa" is coming between the negative
"vinaha"
and verb "hoguvuxilla". Here, it is not possible to group the negative and
the verb as
one chunk. At the same time, "vinaha" cannot be grouped within an NP
chunk, as
functionally, it is negating the verb and not the noun. If a negative occurs
away from the verb
chunk, the negative will be chunked by itself and chunk will be tagged as
NEGP. Thus,
((ರಮೇಶನ-N_NN))_NP((ವಿನಃ-RP_NEG))NGEP((ಸುರೇಶ-N__NN))_NP((ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ-V__VM__VGF))

rameSana vinaha sureSa hoguvuxilla

ramesh without suresh will not go

28 CCP Conjuncts

CCP is used to form separate chunks for conjuncts and the elements a conjunct
conjoins.

((ನಾಯಿN__NN))_NP((ಮತ್ತುCC__CCD))_CCP((ಬೆಕ್ಕುN__NN))_NP((ಆಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.V__VM__VGF))_VGF

nAyi mawwu beVkku AduwwiveV

dog and cat are playing

((ಮಳೆN__NN))_NP((ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತುV__VM__VF))_VGF((ಆದರೆCC_CCS))_CCP((ಕೊಡೆN_NN))_NP((ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ.V__V

malYeV baruwwiwwu AxareV kodeV iralilla

rain coming but umbrella dont have

29 BLK Miscellaneous entities

Entities such as interjections,special symbols and discourse markers that cannot
fall into any of the above mentioned chunks will be kept within a separate chunk.
ex:
((ಅಯ್ಯೋ!-INJ))_BLK

ayyo!

((ಹಾ!-INJ))_BLK

hA!

30 Particles RP_RPD

the particles will be chunked with the same chunk as the anchor word they occur
with.
((ನನ್ನ-PR__PRP ಒಡನೆ-RP__RPD))_NP

nanna oVdaneV.

my with.

((ಬಂದ-V__VM__VGNF ತನಕ-RP__RPD))VGNF

baMxa wanaka

come until

31 Punctuations

All punctuations, with an exception of sentence boundary markers and clausal
conjuncts, will be included in the preceding chunk.
ex:
((ಹಣದN__NN))_NP ((ಲಾಭಗಳುN__NN :RD__PUNC))_NP((ಹಣದಿಂದN__NN))_NP((ಎಲ್ಲಾ□□__□□□ವಸ್ತುಗಳ

haNaxa lABagalYu haNaxiMxa eVllA vaswugalYannu koVlYlYabahuxu

money uses : money all things purchase

ಭಾರತವು N__NN))_NP((ಜಯ N__NN))_NP ((ಗಳಿಸಿ V__VM__VGNF ,RD__PUNC))_VGNF ((ಸೆಮಿಫೈನಲನ್ನು N__NN))_NP ((ತಲುಪಿತು V_VM_VNF))_VGF

Barawavu jaya galYisi seVmifinalannu walupiwu

india victory got semi final reached

((ಮನೆಗೆ N__NN))_NP((ಅಣ್ಣ–ತಂಗಿಯರು N__NN))_NP((ಬಂದರು V__VM__VNF))_VGF

maneVgeV aNNa-waMgiyaru baMxaru

home(dative) brother-sisters came

Sentence ending full stops should be in separate BLK chunk.

ex:
((ಮಗು N__NN))_NP((ಅತ್ತಿತು V__VM__VNF))_VGF((RD__PUNC))_BLK

magu awwiwu

baby crying

(("ನಾನು N__NN))_NP ((ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ V__VM__VGF"RD__PUNC))_VGNF ((ಎಂದು CC__CCS__UT))_CCP ((ಹೇಳಿದ V__VM__VNF))_VGNF

nAnu baruvuxilla eVMxu helYixa.

I not coming like told.

In the above example also punctuation mark will be included in the preceding chunk.

Conclusion
The annotation standards for POS tagging and chunking for Kannada language
include 26 tags for POS and 11 chunk tags.