

Kannada Morph Guidelines

Kannada Morphology

Kannada belongs to the south Dravidian family

Kannada is a morphologically rich language in which morphemes combine with the root words in the form of suffixes. Kannada grammarians divide the words of the language into three categories namely

- i) Declinable words(nAmapaxa)
- ii) Conjugable wordsorVerbs(kriyApaxa)
- iii)Uninflected words (avyaya)

Declinable words are inflected to mark differences of case, number and gender.Nouns, Pronouns and Adjectives are included in this class.Verbs are inflected to mark differences of person, gender,number, aspect, mood and tense. The class of uninflected words include unchangeable words.

1 root

A root, or root word, is a word that does not have a prefix (in front of the word) or a suffix (at the end of a word). the primary part of a word which conveys most of a word's meaning onto which affixes attach

ex:

- noun: ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋದರು.

makkalYu SAleVgeV hoxaru

children school-dative went

Root: Root of makkalYu word is magu

<fs af='ಮಗು,n,any,pl,3,d,0,0' >

- verb:ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿನ್ನಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

A keVlasa ninniMxa AguwwaxeVye?

that work you-instrumental can do?

ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

(AguwwaxeVye)-V_VM_VGF

<fs af=ಆಗು,v,,,, ಉತ್ತ+ಅದೆಯೇ,uwwa+axeVye'>

root word is ಆಗು(Agu)

- ಅವರು ಬಂದರು

avaru baMxaru

they came

ಅವರು <fs af='ಅವರು,n,any,pl,3,d,0,0' >

In this above example root of the word 'avaru' is avaru only because we don't know the person is a boy or girl 'avaru' is used for plural form and also for singular as respect (he,she, they)

2 lexical category

Lexical categories also known as part of speech.

In Kannada language there are many lexical categories such as noun,verb,adjective,adverb,conjunction,p etc.

ex:

- word - category
- noun - ಗಾಳಿ-gAlYi(air) - n
- verb - ಮಾಡು-mAdu(do) - v
- Adjective - ಸುಂದರ ಹುಡುಗಿ-suMxara hudugi(beautiful girl) - adj
- adv - ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ನಡೆ-meVllaneV nadeV(slowly walk) - adv

- conjunction - ಮತ್ತು-mawwu(mawwu) (and) - avy
- Postposition - ಮೂಲಕ-mUlaka (mUlaka) (through) - psp
- Demonstratives - ಆ-A (A) (that) - det
- Negative -neg
- Particles(RP RPD)- det
- Echo words -det
- Reduplication(RDP) -det
- Special Symbol -sym
- Punctuation
- Intensifier -det
- Classifiers -
- Number -num
- Quntifier -adj

3 gender:

All Kannada nouns have gender. Unlike most languages, neutral gender in Kannada corresponds with grammatical gender. The neutral gender of all things that noun denote is the grammatical gender of those nouns. However, certain things that have been personified into deities, such as sUrya, meaning 'the sun', belong to the gender of the deity. Because the Hindu sun deity is a god (as opposed to goddess), 'sUrya' is a masculine noun.

- Masculine gender (masculine)

Examples: arasa ('king'), dore('master, lord'), vayu ('wind')

- Feminine gender (feminine)

Examples: Parvati, Lakshmi Saraswathi, amma 'mother'

- Neutral gender (neutral)

Nouns that do not belong to either of the above two classes are considered to have neutral gender.

ex:

- ರಾಧೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದಳು

rAXeV keVlasa mAdixaYu

Radhe work did

ರಾಧೆ <fs af='ರಾಧೆ,n,f,sg,3,d,0,0' >

- ಸೂರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾನೆ

sUrya pUrvaxalli huttuwwAneV

Sun east-locative raise

ಸೂರ್ಯ <fs af='ಸೂರ್ಯ,n,m,sg,3,d,0,0' >

- ಅವರು ಬಂದರು

avaru baMxaru

they came

ಅವರು <fs af='ಅವರು,n,any,pl,3,d,0,0' >

In this above example gender can be any because either it can be a boy or it can be a girl.

- ಇದು ಮನೆ.

ixu maneV.

this house

ಇದು <fs af='ಇದು,pn,n,sg,3,d,0,0' >

(neutral)

4 numbers

Two numbers:

Singular and plural. The singular has no particular distinguishing marker

added. The plural marker is usually 'galu', but there are some exceptions as follows:

Masculine nouns (E.g., huduga) ending in 'a' and some feminine nouns (E.g., heVMgasu)

endings in 'u' have plural with 'aru'. Feminine nouns ending with 'i' (E.g., hudugi) have plural with 'yaru'.

Also nouns with kinship terms (E.g., aNNa), the marker for plural is often 'aMxiru'. Some nouns are irregular plurals such as 'makkalu' which is the plural for noun 'magu'

- noun: ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋದರು.

makkaYu SAleVgeV hoxaru

Children school-dative went

ಮಕ್ಕಳು <fs af='ಮಗು,n,any,pl,3,d,0,0'>

- ಅಕ್ಕಂದಿರು ಬಂದರು

akkaMxiru baMxaru

sisters came

ಅಕ್ಕಂದಿರು <fs af='ಅಕ್ಕ,n,f,pl,3,o,ಅಂದಿರು,aMxiru' >

(akkaMxiru)

- ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು

gAMXIjiyavaru helYixaru

gandhiji told

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು <fs af='ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ,n,m,sg,3,o,ಅವರು,avaru'>

(gAMXIji)

5 person

Kannada language has the pronouns that refer to the speaker (1st person),to the address(2nd person) to the other person (3rd person).Kannada unlike modern english distinguishes between singular and plural in second person and uses plural forms for singular referents in second and third persons to indicate politeness. In addition kannada has an ultra polite or honorific form 'wAvu' that can be used in second and third persons and a reflective pronoun 'wAnu' and its variants

In kannada all the nouns are 3rd persons

- ಶಾಮ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋದನು.

SAma beVMgalYUrigeV hoxanu.

shyama beVMngaluru-dative go+past

<fs af='ಶಾಮ,n,m,sg,3,d,0,0' >

- ನಾನು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋದೆ

nAnu SAleVgeV hoxeV

I school-dative went

ನಾನು nAnu <fs af='ನಾನು,pn,any,sg,1,d,0,0' >

In this above example both 'nAnu' and 'hoxeV' words are in 1st person

- ಇದು ತಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೇ?

ixu wamma puswakave?

this book yours?

ತಮ್ಮ <fs af='ತಾವು,pn,any,pl,2,o,ಅ,a' >

wamma wAvu

6 case

If a noun/pronoun/nst/nnv is followed by a postposition its oblique or else its direct.

- ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

wotaxalli keVlasa mAduwwixxAneV

garden-locative work doing

ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ <fs af='ತೋಟ,n,,sg,3,o,ಅಲ್ಲಿ,alli' >

In this above example wota is oblique because vibhakti is followed by that word.

- ದಾಳಿಂಬೆ ಕೆಂಪಾಗಿದೆ.

xAlYiMbeV keVMpAgixeV

pomegranate reddish

ದಾಳಿಂಬೆ <fs af='ದಾಳಿಂಬೆ,n,,sg,3,d,0,0' >

In this above example xAlYiMbeV is direct because vibhakti is not followed by that word

7 suffix or tam

7.1 suffix for noun

Various suffixes are added to the noun stem to indicate different relationships between the noun and other constituents of the sentence. The different types of suffixes are used with a particular case,based on the type of nouns and their end character
case suffixes in kannada plural forms

- nominative(prawama) -u 'yu' 'ru' 'aru'
- accusative(xviwIya) - annu - 'galYannu'
- istrumental(wruwIya) - iMxa - galYiMxa
- dative(cawurwi) - geV - galYigeV
- ablative(paMcami) - xeseVyiMxa - galYiMxa
- genitive(RaRSti) - a - avugalYa
- locative(sapwami) - alli -galYalli

ex:

- ಮುಂಜಾನೆಯ N_NN<fs af='ಮುಂಜಾನೆ,n,,sg,3,o,ಅ,a' >

muMjAneVya
morning-genitive

- ಬೆಳಕಿನಲ್ಲಿN_NN<fs af='ಬೆಳಕು,n,,sg,3,o,ಇನಲ್ಲಿ,inalli' >

beVIYakinalli
light-locative

7.2 tam for verbs

The verb is much more complex than the nouns. There are three persons namely first,second and third person. Tense Of verbs is past, present or future. Aspect may be simple,continuous or perfect. Verbs occur as the last constituent of the sentence. They can be broadly divided into finite or nonfinite forms. Finite verbs have nothing added to them and are found in the last position of a sentence. They are marked for tense with Person-Number-Gender (PNG)markers. Non-finite verbs, on the other hand cannot stand alone. They are always marked for tense without PNG marker. The following table summarises some of the inflections of the verb stem

ex:uva, uxu, ara,AneV, AlYeV, aru, xa+E, uwwa, axeV, ixV, etc

- ಆಗುವುದು V_VM <fs af='ಆಗು,v,,,,ಉವ+ಉದು,uva+uxu'>

Aguvuxu Agu uva+uxu

- ಕುಣಿಯುತ್ತಾ V_VM <fs af='ಕುಣಿ,v,,,,ಉತ್ತಾ,uwwA'>

8 ನಾಮಪದ

N_NN nAmapaxa

Morphologically the noun can be marked by a case suffix and in case of count nouns,a plural suffix(galYu or aru)

ex:

If the given word is a noun ರಾಮ

- ರಾಮ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋದನು.

rAma SAleVgeV hoxanu

Rama school-dative went

ರಾಮ N_NN <fs af='ರಾಮ,n,m,sg,3,d,0,0' >

Root : Root of Rama word is Rama

gender: masculine-m

number: singular-sg

person:3

case:direct

If a noun/pronoun/nst is followed by a postposition its oblique or else its direct

tam:0

suffix:0

- ಸೀತೆಯು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಿದಳು.

sIweVyu puswakavannu oxixaYu

Sita book-accusative read

ಸೀತೆಯು N_NN <fs af='ಸೀತೆ,n,f,sg,3,o,ಉ,u' >

root:Sita

gender: feminine

number:singular

person:3

case:oblique

suffix:ಉ (u)

- ಹುಡುಗರು ಪೇಟೆಗೆ ಹೋದರು.

hudugaru peteVgeV hoxaru

boys market-dative went

ಹುಡುಗರು(hudugaru)N_NN <fs af='ಹುಡುಗ,n,m,pl,3,o,ಅರು,aru' >

root:ಹುಡುಗ (huduga)

gender: masculine

number:plural

person:3

case:oblique

suffix: ಅರು(aru)

- ರಫ್ತುಗಳ N_NN <fs af='ರಫ್ತು,n,,pl,,o,ಅ,a'>

raPwugalYa 'raPwu'

- ನಗರ N_NN <fs af='ನಗರ,n,,sg,3,d,0,0'>

nagara 'nagara'

- ಮಂಗಳೂರು N_NNP <fs af='ಮಂಗಳೂರು,n,,sg,3,d,0,0'>

'maMgalYUru' 'maMgalYUru'

- ಗೌರವ N_NN <fs af='ಗೌರವ,n,,sg,3,d,0,0'>

gOrava 'gOrava'

9 ಸ್ಥಳವಾಚಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯವಾಚಕ

N_NST

sWalYavAcaka mawwu samayavAcaka

Since the word NST can also occur independently and behave like a noun therefore all NSTs will be treated as noun and will be given feature structure accordingly

ಮೇಜಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಇದೆ

mejina meleV puswaka ixēV.

table-genitive above book is

<fs af=ಮೇಲೆ,nst,,d,0,0'>

root - ಮೇಲೆ

category - nst

gender-,

number - ,

person-,

case -d

tam -0

suffix 0

Special Cases:-

In the following examples the NST's change their forms.
ex:

- ರಮೇಶನ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ

rameSana meleV gAMXIjiya praBAva

ramesh-genitive above gandhiji-genitive influence

<fs af='ಮೇಲೆ,det,,,d,0,0'>

root - ಮೇಲೆ(meleV)

ಮೇಲೆ RP_RPD <fs af = 'ಮೇಲೆ,det,,,d,0,0'>

In this above sentence the word 'meleV' will not express time or location so it should be tagged as RP_RPD

10 ಸರ್ವನಾಮ

: PR_PRP

sarvanAma

If the given word is ಅವರು avaru

- <fs af = 'ಅವರು,pn,any,pl,3,d,0,0'>

root - ಅವರು avaru

category- pn

gender - any

number - pl

person - 3

case - d

tam 0

suffix 0

- <fs af='ಇದು,pn,,sg,3,d,0,0'>

'ixu'

If any word changes its form(ತಾನು,ತನಗೆ,ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ) (wAnu, wanageV, wannalli) the morph outcome will be like this:

- ತನಗೆ <fs af='ತಾನು,(wAnu)pn,any,sg,2,o,ಗೆ,geV'>

root =ತಾನು (wAnu)

category=pn

gender=any

number=sg

person=2

case=o

tam=ಗೆ (geV)

suffix=geV

10.1 Subordinating Conjunctions CC_CCS

11 ಅವ್ಯಯಗಳುavyayagalYu

- ನಾನು ಪೇಟೆಗೆ ಹೋದೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೂ ಹೋದೆ.

nAnu peteVgeV hoxeV allaxeV mArukatteVgU hoxeV

i market-dative and i went to shop

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (allaxeV) CC_CCS <fs af='ಅಲ್ಲದೆ,avy,,,d,0,0 '>

- ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬಾರದು ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ.

alligeV hogabAraxu eVMxU helYixxeV

- ಎಂದೂ (eVMxU) CC_CCS
<fs af='ಎಂದು,avy,,,o,ಉ,U'>

- ಎಂದರೆ CC_CCS
eVMxareV
<fs af='ಎಂದು,avy,,,o,ಅರೆ,areV'>
eVMxu areV

11.1 Co ordinating Conjunctions CC_CCD

- ನಾನು ಹಾಗೂ ನೀನು

ಹಾಗೂ hAgU CC_CCD<fs af='ಹಾಗೂ,avy,,,d,0,0'>
hAgU
i and you

- ಆಟ ಮತ್ತು ಊಟ ಬೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು.

Ata mawwu Uta ceVnnAgiwwu

game and meal was good
ಮತ್ತು (mawwu) CC_CCD <fs af='ಮತ್ತು,avy,,,d,0,0'>

- ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬಾರದು ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ .

alligeV hogabAraxu eVMxU helYixxeV

there dont go like told
<fs af='ಎಂದೂ,avy,,,d,0,0'>

12 UTQuotative

- "ಇವನು ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ

"ivanu ninneV baMxixxa" eVMxu helYixeV.

he yesterday came like told

ಎಂದು CC_CCS <fs af='ಎಂದು,avy,,,d,0,0' name='ಎಂದು'>

13 verbal noun

ಭಾವನಾಮ BAvanAma N_NNV

- ಅವನಿಗೆ ಓಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಹುಮಾನ.

avanigeV otaxalli praWama bahumAna.

he-dative running first prize

<fs af='ಓಟ,n,,sg,3,d,0,0'>

ota

14 postposition: PSP

Postpositions largely mark the case relations.

15 adjective:

Morphologically, an adjective is inflected for gender, number, and case as it agrees with the following noun.

In the case of adjectives having suffix the feature structure will be like this

- ತಂಪಾದ ಪಾನೀಯವನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

waMpAxa pAnIyavannu kudixareV oVIYIYeVyaxu.

cold drink drink-accusative to drink better

<fs af='ತಂಪು,adj,,,o,ಆದ, Axa'>

waMpu Axa

But in the below example adjective does not have suffix,in this case the sixth place will be marked as ‘d’

ex;

- ಆಹ್ಲಾದಕರ(JJ)ವಾತಾವರಣ ಇತ್ತು
pleasant atmosphere there was
<fs af=’ಆಹ್ಲಾದಕರ,adj,,,d,0,0’>

- ಸುಂದರ(JJ)ಹುಡುಗಿ beautiful girl
<fs af=ಸುಂದರ,adj,,,d,0,0’>

In some cases adjectives are added with the word ‘Axa’ still in this case the feature structure will be same like the above example.

16 QT_QTC:

- ನಾಲ್ಕು ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿತು

nAlku oVmmeVleV bixxiwu
four at once fell
<fs af=’ನಾಲ್ಕು,n,,pl,3,d,0,0’>

In the above example though the word nAlku (4) is number it is treated as noun because that has agreement with verb.

If a number is followed by a noun then the feature structure will be like this

- ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಇದೆ..

nannalli oVMxu puswaka ixev -.

i have one book
<fs af=’ಒಂದು,num,,,sg,3,d,0,0’>

- ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ
eVradu praSneVgalYigeV uwwarisi

two questions-dative answer?
<fs af=’ಎರಡು,num,,,pl,3,d,0,0’>

- ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಮೂರು ಬಾರಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ.
avara maneVgeV mUru bAri hogixxeV.

<fs af='ಮೂರು,num,,pl,3,d,0,0'>
ex;

- ಒಂದು QT_QTC <fs af='ಒಂದು,num,,sg,3,d,0,0'>

If vibhakthi is attached to the number then that number will be treated as noun.ex

- 1418ರಲ್ಲಿ QT_QTC <fs af='1418,n,,sg,3,o,ಅಲ್ಲಿ,alli'>

17 QT_QTO

:

Numbers with suffix are treated as noun.
ex;

- ಕೊನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತವರು?

koVneVya sAlinalli kulYiwavaru?

ಕೊನೆಯ QT_QTO <fs af='ಕೊನೆ,n,,sg,3,o,ಅ,a'>
ex:

- ಎರಡನೆಯ QT_QTO <fs af='ಎರಡು,n,,sg,3,o,ಅನೆಯ,aneVya>

18 Quantifiers

In Kannada Quantifiers do not change their forms,so the feature structure will be

<fs af='root,adj,,d,0,0'>

But in the below examples the feature structure will be
ex:

- ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಇವೆ.
<fs af='ಹಲವು,adj,,pl,3,d,0,0'> nannalli halavu haNNugalYu iveV

i-locative much fruits have

- ರಾಮನು ತುಂಬಾ ದೂರ ಓಡಿದ.

rAmanu wuMbA xUra odixa.

rama too far away run

<fs af='ತುಂಬಾ,adj,,pl,3,d,0,0'>

19 ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ V_VM kriyApaxa

The non-past denotes both present and future tenses and unlike Malayalam language (another south Dravidian Language) all tenses have different tense markers in Kannada language. Mood is another important feature of Kannada language and is associated with statements of fact versus possibility, supposition, etc. There are four different moods that are expressed in Kannada are: infinitive, imperative, affirmative and negative.

VGf :

ಉದಾ:ex;

- ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ V_VM_VF <fs af='ಬರು,v,,sg,3,,ಉತ್ತ+ಇದೆ,uwwa+ixe'>

coming

- ಎದ್ದವು V_VM_VF <fs af='ಎಳು,v,,pl,3,,ದ+ಅವು,xa+avu' >

arise

ex:

- ನಡೆಸು V_VM <fs af='ನಡೆ,v,,,,ಇಸು,isu' >

tread

20 VGNN

- ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಿಲ್ಲ.

alligeV hogi baruvuxu sulaBavilla'

there-dative going coming not easy

ಬರುವುದು <fs af='ಬರು,v,,any,3,,ಉವ+ಉದು,uva+uxu'>

- ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಿನ್ನುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟ.

makkalYigeV winnuvuxu eMxare'

children-dative eating means likes

ತಿನ್ನುವುದು <fs af='ತಿನ್ನು,v,,,3,,ಉವ+ಉದು,uva+uxu'>

- ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಆಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಇಷ್ಟ

maguvigeV Aduvuxu eMxareV wuMbA

child-dative playing means much likes

ಆಡುವುದು <fs af='ಆಡು(Aduvuxu) ,v,,any,3,,ಉವ+ಉದು,uva+uxu'>

21 VGNF

In kannada non finite verbs do not have any gender
ex:

- ಮಗು ಅಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಯಿತು

magu alYuwWA hoyiwu '

the kid in tears went

So in this case the feature structure will be

<fs af='ಅಳು,v,,,,ಉತ್ತಾ,uwwA'>

- ಅವಳು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದಳು -

avalYu hAduwWA hoxalYU -'

she singing left

<fs af='ಹಾಡು,v,,,,ಉತ್ತಾ,uwwA'>

- ಅವನು ಕುಣಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದನು

avanu kuNiyuwWA hoxanu -

he dancing went

ಕುಣಿಯುತ್ತಾ V_VM <fs af='ಕುಣಿ,v,,,,ಉತ್ತಾ,uwwA'>

kuNiyuwWA kuNi uwwA

22 V_VAUX:

- ಹಾಡನ್ನು ((ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾVM ಇರುವಾಗAUX))VGNF ಅವು ಕರೆದರು
.
song-accusative while listening mom called
hAdannu kelYuwwA iruvAga amma kareVxaru.

ex; ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ V_VM <fs af='ಕೇಳು,v,,,,ಉತ್ತಾ,uwwA'>

23 DMD :DMQ:DMI

For DMD, category named as 'det'

- ಆ ಹುಡುಗಿ ನನ್ನ ತಂಗಿ

A hudugi nanna waMgi -
that girl my sister
- ಆ DM.DMD <fs af='ಆ,det,,,,d,0,0'
ಅಂತಹ DM.DMD <fs af='ಅಂತಹ,det,,,,d,0,0'>
- ಯಾವ ಕತೆ ಓದಿದೆ?
yAva kaweV oxixeV?
which story read
- ಯಾರೋ ಇವನು?
yAro ivanu?
who is he?

24 RB ಕ್ರಿಯಾವಿಶೇಷಣ

- ನಕ್ಷತ್ರವು ಮಿರಮಿರನೆ ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

nakRawravu miramiraneV holYeVyuwwixeV.

star sparkles
- ಮಳೆ ರಭಸವಾಗಿ ಸುರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

malYeV raBasavAgi suriyuwwixeV.

rain in torrents poured

ರಭಸವಾಗಿ RB <fs af='ರಭಸ,adv,,,,ಆಗಿ,Agi'>

raBasavAgi raBasa Agi

- ಗಾಳಿ ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಬೀಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

gAlYi jorAgi bIsuwwixeV..

wind stronly blowing

EX;ಜೋರಾಗಿ RB <fs af='ಜೋರು,adv,,,,ಆಗಿ,Agi'>

jorAgi joru Agi

25 CL Classifiers

- ಹತ್ತು ಮಂದಿ ಗೆಳೆಯರು ನದಿ ದಾಟಿದರು.

.

hawwu maMxi geVlYeVyarur naxi xAtixaru.

ten members friends river crossed

ex; <fs af='ಮಂದಿ,,,any,pl,,0,0'>

26 INTF Intensifier

- ಗಾಳಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಬೀಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

gAlYi wuMbA jorAgi bIsuwwixeV.

- ಅತೀ ಅದ್ಭುತ ದೃಶ್ಯ ಅದಾಗಿತ್ತು - ಅತೀ

awI axBuwa xriSya axAgiwwu. - awI

most amazing scene of all time

27 NEG Negative

- ನನ್ನ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಮಾತಾಡಬಾರದು.□

nanna hoVrawu bereV yArU mAwAdabAraxu.

i-genitive except no one else can speak

28 SYM Special Symbol RD_PUNC:

(,) (‘) (:) (;) (.) (“)

ex: <fs af=’,,punc,,,’>

Sym:

(?) (-)

ex: <fs af=’,,sym,,,’>

29 RDP Reduplication

ಆಮೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲ RB ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ RP_RDP ನಡೆದು ಗುರಿ ಸೇರಿತು
AmeV meVlla meVllaneV nadeVxu guri seriwu
tortoise slowly slowly walk goal reached
ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆRP_RDP<fs af=’ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ,det,,,’ >

30 Echo words

- ಬೇಗ ಊಟ-ಗೀಟ ಮಾಡಿ ಬನ್ನಿ

bega Uta gIta madi banni.

early meals do come+pl

ಊಟ-ಗೀಟ <fs af=’ಊಟ-ಗೀಟ,det,,,’d,0,0’>

- ಅವರು ಕೂಲಿ-ನಾಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದುಕುವವರು

avaru kUli nAli mAdikoMdu baxukuvavaru mUlarUpa kUlinAli

they labour doing living