

5.1 *Supplementary vocabulary :*

oLage	'inside'
karu	'calf'
keLage	'below'
gaNTe	'hour'
biidi	'street'
madhyaanha	'afternoon'
meele	'upon / above'
vaasa	'reside / live'
haNNu	'fruit'
horage	'outside'

LESSON - 10**1. Dialogue :**

Raju : baa ravi, eenu samaachaara ?	Com Ravi. What is the news ?
Ravi : eenuu illa raaju. naavella mundina vaara piknik hoogooNavva ?	Nothing Raju. Shall we go for a picnic next week ?
Raju : aagli. ellige hoogooNa ?	Allright. Where shall we go ?
Ravi : nandi beTTakke hoogooNa	Let us go to Nandi hills
Raju : yaaru yaaru bartaare ?	Who are all will be coming ?
Ravi : moohana, goopala bartaare	Mohan and Gopal are coming
Raju : sureeSa baralvaa ?	Isn't Suresh coming ?
Ravi : baralla. avanige dhaaravaaDadalli kelasa ide. naaLe hoogtaane hadinaydu dinada meele bartaane	He won't come. He has work in Dharwar. He goes tomorrow. He comes after fifteen days
Raju : manoohara ?	Manohar ?
Ravi : avanannu keeLalaa ?	Shall I ask him ?
Raju : keeLu. avanu barali piknikkige oLLe kampani irali	Ask him. Let him also come. Let us have a good company for the picnic

Ravi : keeLtiini. avanu bartaane	I will ask him. He will come
Raju : mundina bhaanuvaara hoogooNa	Let us go next Sunday
Ravi : eshTu gaNTege horaDooNa ?	At what time shall we start ?
Raju : beligge enTu gaNTege horaDooNa	Let us start at eight o'clock in the morning
Ravi : tiNDi eenu tagoNDu hoogooNa ?	What snacks shall we take ?
Raju : eenaadaruu sari. niinu sihi tiNDi tagombaa moohana, goopaala puLiyoogare tarli. naanu haNnu tartiini	Anything is alright. You bring sweets. Let Mohana and Gopal bring tamarind rice. I shall bring fruits
Ravi : heege hoogooNa ?	How shall we go ?
Raju : bassinalli hoogooNa. bassu tumbaa sigutve	Let us go by bus. Buses are available in plenty
Ravi : naavu ellige barooNa ? bas sTyaaND hattira barooNvaa ?	Where shall we come ? Shall we come to the bus stand ?
Raju : bas sTyaaND hattira banni naanu allige bartiini	You come to the bus stand. I shall come there

2. Pattern drill :

2.1 niinu naaLe namma manege baa	(you.sg.) Come to my house tomorrow
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niinu kaafi KuDi niinu ii baaLe haNNu tinnu niinu iiga kaaleeJige hoogu	(you. sg) Drink Coffee (you.sg) Eat this banana (you.sg) Go to college now
2.2 niivu naaLe namma manege banni niivu kaafi KuDiyiri niivu ii baaLe haNNu tinni niivu iiga kaaleeJige hoogi	(you. hon. pl.) Come to my house tomorrow (you. hon. pl.) Drink Coffee (you. hon. pl.) Eat this banana (you.hon. pl.) Go to college now
2.3 naanu nimma manege naaLe barlaa ? naanu kaafi kuDiyalaa ?	Shall I come to your house tomorrow ? Shall I drink coffee ?
2.4 naavu nimma manege barooNavaa ? naavu uurige hoogooNavaa ?	Shall we come to your house ? Shall we go to home town ?
2.5 naavu naaLe beLigge caamunDi beTTakke hoogooNa naavu iiga kaafi kuDiyooNa	Let us go to Chamundi hill tomorrow morning Let us drink coffee now
2.6 avanu madaraasige hoogali rameeSa oLage barali	Let him go to Madras Let Ramesh come in

	Kamala haalu kuDiyali	Let Kamala drink the milk
	hasu hullu tinnali	Let the cow eat the grass
2.7	naanu sinimaakke bartini naavu dinaa jileebi tintii niinu beLigge kaafi the kuDiitiyaa ?	I shall come to movie We eat jileebis everyday Do you drink coffee in morning ?
	niivu sanje tiNDi tintiiraa ?	Do you eat tiffin in the evening ?
	moohana iiga bartaane	Mohan comes now
	nanna heNDati avaLa taayiya manege hoogtaaLe	My wife will go to her mother's house
	nanna maava naaLe bartaare	My father - in - law comes tomorrow
	magu hallu kuDiyatte	The child drinks milk
	makkaLu hallu kuDiyutve	Children drink milk

3. Key to learners :

- 3.1 Main verbs are introduced in this lesson. Verb root itself is used as an imperative, which is always in second person singular form. Observe the following sentences.

niinu baa	'you come'
niinu hoogu	'you go'

The imperative singular forms can be changed into imperative plural forms by adding *-iri* or *-i*, *-i* is added to the verbs ending with *-i* or *-e*.

kuDi + iri = kuDiyiri	'you (pl. hon.) drink
bare + iri = bareyiri	'you (pl. hon.) write

Note the addition of *-y* -

-i is added to all other nouns

tinnu + i = tinni	'you (pl. hon.) eat
hoogu + i = hoogi	'you (pl. hon.) go
baa + i = banni	'you (pl. hon.) come

Note that the final *-u* drops in the above combination. *baa* changes into *ban* before it takes imperative plural form. *taa* 'to bring' also behaves like *baa*. These two verbs have two bases viz., *bar*, *ban* and *tar*, *tan*. Observe in the coming lessons how these bases are added to higher constructions. These forms are also used as honorific singular forms.

- 3.2 Permissive form is obtained by adding *-ali* to the verb root. These forms are operated only with third person subjects. It is possible with first person singular subject in interrogative construction. Observe the following examples

hoogu + ali = hoogali	
kuDi + ali = kuDiyali	
avanu hoogali	'let him go'
avaLu hoogali	'let her go'
avaru hoogali	'let them go'
adu hoogali	'let it go'
avu hoogali	'let them go'

naanu ellige hoogali ? 'Where shall I go' ?
 naanu eenu kuDiyali ? 'What shall I drink' ?

Note that the above sentences with first person singular subject are in interrogative form making use of interrogative pronouns. It is also possible to have the interrogative sentences by adding *-aa*, the interrogative suffix, thus obtaining the meaning - 'may I'. - *al* - will be added to verb root as infinitive marker and then - *aa* is added.

naanu uurige hoogalaa ? 'may I go to home town' ?
 naanu kaafi kuDiyalaa ? 'may I drink coffee' ?

- 3.3 'Let us go' type of structure (which is known as hortative form) is obtained in Kannada by adding - *ooNa* to the verb root in first person plural subject

hoogu + *ooNa* = hoogooNa 'let us go'
 tinnu + *ooNa* = tinnoNa 'let us eat'
 kuDi + *ooNa* = kuDiyooNa 'let us drink'
 tar + *ooNa* = tarooNa 'let us bring'

When the interrogative suffix - *aa* is added to hortative form, -*v*- is added as an addition

hoogooNa + *aa* = hoogooNavaa ? 'shall we go' ?
 barooNa + *aa* = barooNavaa ? 'shall we come' ?

- 3.4 Non-past tense marker - *t* - is introduced with main verbs. Strictly speaking there is no present tense marker in Kannada. Traditional grammars describe -*t*- as present tense marker and -*v*- as future tense marker. However in modern spoken Kannada the difference between these two

tenses is nullified. - *t* - is used as non-past tense marker. The future ideas are expressed by adding time aspect to the non-past tense form

naanu kaafi kuDiitiini 'I drink coffee'
 naanu naaLe uurige hoogtiini 'I will go to my native place tomorrow'

The structure of non - past tense is
 verb root + non-past tense + pronominal termination

hoogu + *t* + *iini* = hoogtiini

The subject and the predicate agreement in verbal construction is strictly maintained in Kannada

Observe the following paradigm

naanu hoog - <i>t</i> - <i>iini</i> (hoogutteene)	naavu hoog - <i>t</i> - <i>iivi</i> (hoogutteeve)
niinu hoog - <i>t</i> - <i>iiye</i> (hooguttiye)	niivu hoog - <i>t</i> - <i>iiri</i> (Hooguttiiri)
avanu hoog- <i>t</i> - <i>aane</i> (hooguttaane)	avaru hoog- <i>t</i> - <i>aare</i> (hooguttaare)
avaLu hoog- <i>t</i> - <i>aaLe</i> (hooguttaLe)	
adu hoogu- <i>tt</i> - <i>e</i> / hoog - <i>t</i> - <i>ade</i> (hooguttade)	avu hoog - <i>t</i> - <i>ave</i> / hooga - <i>t</i> - <i>ve</i> (hooguttave)

The forms given in parenthesis are standard written forms

3.1.5 The non-past negation is obtained by adding *alla* to the verb root

tinnu + alla = tinnalla 'do not eat'
kuDi + alla = kudiyaalla 'do not drink'

There is no number, gender distinction in negative construction.

3.1.6 The accusative (objective case) marker - *annu/anna* is also introduced in this lesson. Accusative case marker is mostly optional with neuter nouns. It is obligatorily used with human nouns and plural nouns.

4. Exercise

4.1 Fill in the blanks using suitable words

- 4.1.1 _____ bhaanuvaara bengaluurige hoogooNa
4.1.2 naanu _____ tarali ?
4.1.3 _____ bas sTyaaND hattira banni
4.1.4 _____ beLigge kaafi kudiitaane
4.1.5 siitaa naaLe uurige _____

4.2 Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the word given in the bracket

- 4.2.1 ayyoo. naanu eenu _____ ? (maaDu)
4.2.2 paapa. avanu manege _____ (hoogu)
4.2.3 naavu uurige eshTu gaNTege _____ ? (horaDu)
4.2.4 sandhya yaavaaga amerikaakke _____ ? (hoogu)
4.2.5 niivu naaLe namma manege _____ (baa)

4.3 Interrogate

- 4.3.1 havdu. idu pustaka
4.3.2 aagaLi. hoogooNa
4.3.3 illa. raaju baralla
4.3.4 havdu. bassu eNTu gaNTege horaDatte

4.4 Change the form according to the model

- 4.4.1 Model : avanu + annu = avanannu
Change : ivanu _____
avaLu _____
adu _____
kaaDu _____
bassu _____

- 4.4.2 Model : mara + annu = maravannu
Change : pustaka _____
hanNa _____
dina _____

- 4.4.3 Model : mane + annu = maneyannu
Change : naayi _____
kathe _____
siite _____
ravi _____

4.5 Use the following verbs with non - past tense markers in all persons

1. baru 2. horaDu 3. tinnu
4. keeLu 5. kuDi

4.6 *Translate into kannada*

4.6.1 I listen to music over the radio ?

4.6.2 Who will come with you ?

4.6.3 What shall I bring for you ?

4.6.4 Let him go to a movie

4.6.5 Please, take this coffee

4.6.6 Shall we go to Mangalore today ?

4.7 Answer the following questions

4.7.1 niivu ivattu saayankaala ellige hoogtiiri ?

4.7.2 niivu yaava kelasa maaDtiiri ?

4.7.3 niivu ivattu sanje sinimaake hoogtiiraa ?

4.7.4 rajaa dinadalli nimma manege sneehitaru bartaaraa ?

4.7.5 niivu beligge eshTu ganTege tinDi tintiiri ?

sihi tiNDi 'sweets'

horaDu 'to start'

hoogu 'to go'

5.1 *Supplementary Vocabulary*

iiga 'now'

kuDi 'to drink'

tinnu 'to eat'

hullu 'grass'

5. **Vocabulary :**

keLu 'to ask / to listen'

togoNDu hoogu 'to carry'

tagombaa 'to bring'

tiNDi 'snacks' / 'breakfast'

nandi beTTa 'Nandi hills'

puLiyoogare 'tamarind rice'

baa 'to come'

mundina vaara 'next week'

sigu 'to be available'