ಅರ್ಹನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ.¹ ನಿನ್ನು ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಶೀಲಸ್ವಭಾವಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವ ತಾರೀಖನೊಳಗಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಿ. ಅವನು ತರಬೇಕಾದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಬರೆ, ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ತಕ್ಕು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು.

> ಹೀಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾದಿರುವ, [ರುಜು]

> > ತಾರೀಖು

APPENDICES

೫. ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಶಾಲಾ ನ್ಯೂನೇಜರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಸ್ಥಳ,

ಅಯ್ಯಾ,

ನಿನ್ಮು ಕಾಗದ ತಲಪಿ ಸಂಗತಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರವಾಯಿತು. ನಿನ್ಮು ಮಗನಾದಎಂಬವನನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ಅಡಚಣೆಯೂ³ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವನನ್ನು ತಾ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಕರಕೊಂಡು ಬರು ವುದು. ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಮನೆತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿರುವ ನಿನ್ಮು ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷ ಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಕತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿನ್ಮು ಮಗನು ತರಬೇಕಾದ ಬಟ್ಟಿಬರೆ, ವುಸ್ತೆಕ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ' ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹತ್ತು ರೂ. ಫೀಜು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ' ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಇಂತೀ ವಂದನೆಗಳು

¹ ಅರ್ಹ worthy, worthy person. (I m.). ² ಅಡಚಣೆ hindrance (2 n.). ⁸ ಮನೆತನ family (1 n.). ⁴ ಪಟ್ಟ a strip, a list (2 n.). ⁵ ಮುಂಗಡ advance (1 n.).

APPENDIX I

Nouns of Relationship

MASCULINE FEMININE ಮುತ್ತಮ್ಮ muttamma,) g r e a t ಮುತ್ತವು muttappa,] great grand-ಮುತ್ತ ಜ್ಜಿ muttajji ಮುತ್ತಾತ muttāta, father ಅಜ್ಜಿ ajji, grandmother ಅಜ್ಜ ajja, ਭਾਤ¹ $t\bar{a}ta$, grandfatherಅವ್ಪ appa, ಅನ್ನು *amma*, ಅವ್ಸ*avva*, mother eody ayya, father ತಂದೆ tande. ತಾಯಿ tāvi. ದೊಡ್ಡ ವ್ಯು doddamma, } mother's ದೊಡ್ಡ ವ್ವ doddavva, { elder sis-ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ಪ doddappa, father's elder brother, mother's elder ter, father's elder brother's sister's husband wife ದಾಯಾದಿ dāyādi son of ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ಪ, son of ಚಿಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಪ, step-brother ಚಿಕ್ಸ ಮೃ chikkamma,) mother's ಚಿಕ್ಸಸ್ಸ chikkappa, father's ಚಿಕ್ಸವ *chikkavva*, ∫younger younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband sister, father's younger brother's wife ७न् akka, elder sister, paternal అణ్ల anna, elder brother, paternal uncle's son, maternal uncle's daughter, maternal aunt's son aunt's daughter ತಮ್ಮ *tamma*, younger brother, pason tangi, younger sister, ternal uncle's son, maternal paternal uncle's daughter, aunt's son maternal aunt's daughter

¹ The real meaning of ভাৰ্ড tāta is father: it is popularly used for grandfather.

MASCULINE ಮಾವ māva, father-in-law, mother's brother ಮಲತಂದೆ malatande, step-father ಮಲವುಗ malamaga, step-son

ಗಂಡ² ganda, husband ಮಗ maga, son, nephew ಅಳಿಯ aliya, son-in-law ಮೊಮ್ಮ ಗ mommaga, grandson

ಮರಿಮಗ marimaga, great grandson

ಬೀಗ biga, son's wife's father, daughter's husband's father

ಸೋದರಳಿಯ *sōdaraliya*, sister's son, wife's brother's son

ಷಡ್ shaddaka, wife's sister's husband

ಭಾವ *bhāva*, elder sister's husband, husband's elder brother, father's sister's husband, wife's elder brother, paternal aunt's son, maternal uncle's son

ವೆುೖದುನ *meiduna*, husband's younger brother FEMININE ಅತ್ತೆ atte, mother-in-law

ಮಲತಾಯಿ¹ malatāyi, step-mother ಮಲಮಗಳು malamagalu, stepdaughter ಹೆಂಡತಿ² hendati, wife ವುಗಳು magalu, daughter, niece ಸೊಸೆ sose, daughter-in-law ವೊಮ್ಮ ಗಳು mommagalu granddaughter ವುರಿಮಗಳು marimagalu, great grand-daughter සැෆය bigiti, son's wife's mother, daughter's husband's mother ಸೋದರಸೊಸೆ sodarasose, a man's sister's daughter, a woman's brother's daughter ವಾರಗಿತ್ತಿ vāragitti, husband's ನೆಗೆಹೆಣ್<u>ನು negehennu</u> [brother'swife es, n' attige, elder brother's wife, husband's elder sister, paternal aunt's daughter, maternal uncle's daughter

సెందిని nādini, husband's younger sister, wife's sister, younger brother's wife,

1 This name is used of a father's second wife while one's own mother is still alive; after her death the title of the stepmother is usually units

² আখ্য and yajamāna, husband, and xowod samsāra, wife, are considered more polite expressions for use in conversation, but they are not nouns of relationship.

NOUNS OF RELATIONSHIP

ಭಾವಮೈದುನ b h ā v a m e i d u n a, wife's younger brother, younger sister's husband ಸೋದರಮಾವ sōdaramāva, mother's brother.

ಸೋದರತ್ತೆ *södaratte*, father's sister, mother's brother's wife.

To the English student the most noticeable features of the foregoing list are (a) the extension of the terms \mathfrak{Sm}_{a} , \mathfrak{Sm}_{a} ,

1. The father's brothers and the mother's sisters are accorded a place of honour second only, and second by very little, to that of one's own parents. While not called actually ಅవ్త and అన్ము, they are called దొండ్డ వ్ల, బిశ్లా వ్ల, దొండ్డ వ్లు, బిశ్లా వ్లు. The wife of a దొండ్డ వ్లు is called దొండ్డ వ్లు, and the husband of a దొండ వ్లు is called దొండ్డ వ్లు; similarly for the other terms. Their children are called అద్ద తమ్మందిరు and అళ్ల తంగియరు. Conversely, a man calls his brothers' children his own మళ్ల ళు, and a woman speaks in the same way of her sisters' children. Within these degrees of relationship marriage is prohibited.

2. The mother's brothers and the father's sisters and their families constitute a remoter degree of relationship than those of the preceding paragraph. To these the names $\lambda \in \alpha \in \beta = \alpha$ and $\lambda \in \alpha \in \beta$ are given, and conversely to their wives and husbands. (The term $\lambda \in \alpha \in \beta$ are given, and conversely to their wives and husbands. (The term $\lambda \in \alpha \in \beta$ or $\lambda \in \alpha \in \beta$, means 'co-uterine.' It is used as a prefix of these relationships to distinguish them, as blood-relationships, from the marital relationships of the following paragraph.) The children of these uncles and aunts—'cousins' as they are called in English—are called $\mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{I} = \mathfrak{I} + \mathfrak{I}$. Nephews and nieces in this relationship are $\lambda \in \alpha \in \alpha \in \alpha \in \alpha \in \alpha$.

Marriage of cousins in this rank is permitted, in which case a นึดเ นี่บริชาม becomes an อริฒ, or a นึดเ นี่บนี่คนี่ becomes a นึดนี่ (see next paragraph).

In castes other than the Brahman, marriages are permitted between a girl and her ಸೋದರವಾವ, provided that he is younger than the girl's mother; which gives rise to the proverb, తంగియ వుగಳన్ను తందరి బాబ, అక్తాన మగళన్న బిట్టరి బాబ, it is wrong to marry the daughter of one's younger sister; it is wrong not to marry the daughter of one's elder sister.

3. The terms to which the to is prefixed in the preceding paragraph, when used in the simple form, denote marriage relationships. Thus ವಾವ is 'father-in-law,' and ಅತ್ತೆ 'mother-in-law'; ಅಳಯ is 'son-ln-law'; and ಸೊಸ 'daughter-in-law'; ಭಾವ is 'brother-in-law,'¹ and ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ 'sister-in-law,'² Marriage between a widower and his deceased wife's younger sister is permitted.

¹ If older than the husband or wife. The husband's younger brother is ಮೈದುನ; the wife's younger brother ಭಾವಮೈದುನ. ² But a husband's younger sister, and a wife's sister, must be called ನಾದಿನಿ.

APPENDIX II

Cardinal Numbers (Neuter Forms)

(See Lesson XX)

	(
1	ಒಂದು <i>ondu</i>	••••	••••	0
2	ಎರಡು eradu	••••	••••	٩
3	ಮೂರು <i>mūru</i>		••••	8
4	ನಾಲ್ಕು nālku	••••	••••	Ŷ
5	ಐದು eidu	••••	****	ઝ
6	ಆರು āru	••••	••••	ی
7	ಏಳು <i>ēļu</i>	••••	••••	ع ا
8	ಎಂಟು entu	••••		. U
9	ಒಂಭತ್ತು ombhattu	••••	••••	হ
10	ಹತ್ತು hattu		••••	00
11	ಹನ್ನೊಂದು hannond	lu	••••	0 0 1
12	ಹನ್ನೆ ರಡು hanneradu	ι	••••	ດ.໑
13	ಹದಿಮೂರು hadimūn	ru	••••	೧೩
14	ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು hadināl	ku	••••	೧೪
15	ಹದಿನೈದು hadineidu	••••	••••	0%
1 6	ಹದಿನಾರು hadināru		••••	೧೭
17	ಹ್ಮದಿನೇಳು hadinēļu		••••	೧೭
18	ಹದಿನೆಂಟು hadinenț	u	••••	೧೮
19	ಹತ್ತೊಂಭತ್ತು hatto	mbhattu	••••	೧೯
20	ಇವ್ಪತ್ತು ippattu		••••	೨೦
21	ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದು ippa		••••	೨೧
2 2	ಇಸ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡು ippatte		••••	وو
23	ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುಮೂರು ipp			
	ಮೂರು ippatta	nūru, ಇಪ್ಪ	ತ್ಮೂರು	
	ippatmū r u	••••	••••	౨೩
24	ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು ipp	attu n ālku,	ಇಸ್ಪತ್ತ	
	నెాల్సు ippattan	<i>ālku</i> , ಇಸ್ಪತ	బ్తా లస్తా	
	ippatnālku	••••	****	೨೪

Ŷ

25 ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ippatteidu ೨೫ 26 ಇವೃತ್ಮಾರು ippattāru ೨೬ 27 ลม รูเรง ippattelu ೨೭ ಇಸ್ ತೈಂಟು ippattentu 28 ೨೮ 29 ಇವ್ಸತ್ತೊಂಭತ್ತು ippattombhattu ್ 30 ಮೂವತ್ತು *mūvattu* 80 40 ನಾಲ್ಸತ್ತು nalvattu, ನಲ್ಸತ್ತು nalvattu **YO** 50 ಐವತ್ಸು eivattu 80 ಅರವತ್ತು aravattu 60 ೬೦ 70 ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತು eppattu 20 80 ಎಂಭತ್ತು embhattu **ප**0 90 ತೊಂಭತ್ತು tombhattu ৰ ০ 100 ನೂರು nūru 000 ನೂರಾ (ನೂರ) ಒಂದು nūrā (nūra) ondu 101 000 110 ನೂರಾ ಹತ್ತು nūrā hattu 000 200 ಇನೂ ರು *innūru* ೨೦೦ 300 ಮುನ್ಸೂರು munnūru 200 400 ನಾನೂರು nänūru **VOO** 500 ಐನೂರು einūru 800 ಆರುನೂರು arunūru 600 ೯೦೦ ಏಳುನೂರು ēļunūru, ಏಳ್ಸೂ ರು ēļnūru 700 200 ಎಂಟುನೂರು entunūru 800 500 ಒಂಭೈ ನೂರು ombheinūru 900 500 1000 ಸಾವಿರ sāvira 0000 ಸಾವಿರದೊಂದು sāviradondu 1001 0000 1010 ਸਾਹਿਰ ਸ਼ sāviradahattu 0000 1100 ಸಾವಿರದನೂರು sāviradanūru 0000 ಎರಡುಸಾವಿರ eradusāvira 2000 ೨೦೦೦ 10,000 ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ hattusāvira 00,000 ਹਰ laksha 1,00,000 0,00,000 ಹತ್ತುಲಕ hattulaksha 10,00,000 no,00,000 รภเบ köti 1,00,00,000 0,00,00,000 ...

KANARESE GRAMMAR

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CARDINAL NUMBERS

Fractions (ಭನ್ರ ರಾಶ bhinnarāsi)

'One-half' is vo (vo) are (ara), or vor ardha. The former is Kanarese the latter Sanskrit, with tadbhava voi adda, (voi). In reckoning money, voir ardha is generally used for 'one-half' if it is not added to another numeral; as, work ardhāne, half an anna; voir voir ardhar ūpāyi, half a rupee. But voir a ardhāne, half a cash (pie), is used. If 'one half' is added to another numeral, the form voi are is used, and is joined with the preceding numeral in a dvandvasamāsa; as, wordsoldswow ondūvarerūpāyi, a rupee and a half. voi (voi) are (ara) is frequent in such expressions as voik a arejīva, half-life (voix aload advajād) arejīvadinda iruvudu, to be half-dead); (voiatad) voi arenanassu, half a mind; voir aregelasa, half the work; vie to achchēru (i.e., voi ked) arsēru) half a seer. Where English figures are not employed, one half is represented by two upright parallel strokes, [].

'One-fourth' is මෙවා kālu. This may be used either with or without a preceding numeral; as, මෙවෙස් $k\bar{a}l\bar{a}ne$, a quarter of an anna; ාර්ශා මෙවෙස් eradūkālāne, two and a quarter annas. The Kanarese sign for one-quarter is a single upright stroke, |. Three-fourths is නොමාදා mukkālu and is represented by three upright strokes, ||].

'One-sixteenth' is Det vise, and its sign is one horizontal stroke, -

The above, and all fractions, are translated by the ordinal form of the denominator (\mathfrak{R} a *chhēda*) and the nominative or other case of the numerator (\mathfrak{S} a *chhēda*) and the nominative or other case of the numerator (\mathfrak{S} *camsia*) as the sense may require; thus, \mathfrak{s} , \mathfrak{s} order and \mathfrak{R} a

'Per cent.' is represented by the Hindustani term গঁলেরে sēkadā; as, গুলেরে এস sēkadā 25, 25 per cent. The same meaning may be expsessed by গঁলেরে এস ত নতনত, or গাঁলেরে এস ত ম্লাত.

The method of saying the multiplication table has already been shown (see p. 151). The 'square' of a quantity is its האד varga; 'square root' is האד האהי vargamūla.

1 గుణిను multiply (1 tr.). ² Just as in English this may be expressed in the form § of 11/2, so in Kanarese we may say ఆరనೇ ಐದರ ಹನ್ನೆ ರಡನೇ ಹನ್ಮೊ ಂದು aranē eidara hanneradanē hannondu. ³ ಭಾಗಿಸು divide (1 tr.).

			II	REGULAR VERBS	387
			Crude Form	Past Particip!e	Noteworthy Irregu- larities
· · · ·				(ಕುಸಿತು	
API	PENDIX III		ಕುಸಿ sink down	{ ಕುಸಿದು1	
•			ಕೊಳೆ rot	ಕೊಳೆತು	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	egular Verbs		æ೪ be tired	ಚ ಳಿತು	
Crude Form	Past Participle	Noteworthy Irregu- larities	ದೊರೆ be obtained	ದೊರೆತು	. *
Class I. Irregular verbs hav	ing their past a		ನುಸಿ creep	{ ನುಸಿತು { ನುಸಿದು¹	
in q j	ing chen pase	verbai parcicipie enuing	బలి become stout	ಬಲಿತು	
ಆಗು become	ಆಗಿ	Past rel. ptc. ಆದ ; contingent ಆದೇನು ;	బస strain (liquid)	((ಬಸಿತು) { ಬಸಿದು ¹	
		past 3 sing. neut. ఆయితు.	బి cease, die	ಬೀತು	బిఁయి Imperative 2 sing.
ಹೋಗು go	ಹೋಗಿ	Past rel.ptc. ಹೋದ; cont. ಹೋದೇನು ; past	ಬೆಸೆ solder	<pre>{ ಬೆಸೆತು } ಬೆಸೆದು¹</pre>	
		3 sing. neut. ಹೋಯಿತು.	ನುರೆ forget	ವುರೆತು	
Class II. Irregular verbs of participle ending in su		having the past verbal	ವುಲೆ resist	ಮಲೆತು (ಮಸೆತು	
		1	ಮಸೆ whet	} ವುಸೆದು	
ed know	అలేకు		ನೊಳೆ sprout	ವೊಳೆತು	
ප wander	ಅಲೆದು1		ಸೆಡೆ be numb	∫ ಸೆಡೆತು ಸಡೆದು	
ಅವಿ conceal ಎಸೆ throw, shoot (arrow)	ಅವಿತು ಎಸೆತು ಎಸೆದು¹		పిసి split (intr.)	{ ಹಿಸಿತು { ಹಿಸಿದು	•
ఓ be attached to, love కలి learn	 ಕಲಿತು		ಹುಸಿ speak falsehood	{ ಹುಸಿತು { ಹುಸಿದು	
रु ripen	ಕಳಿತು		Class III. Verbs the roots	of which have original	zinally consonant endings.
రిసి grin	ಕಿಸಿತು ಕಿಸಿದು'		with the past verbal (a) The participial ending	ptc. ending in ದು o	್ ತು
ಕೀ become pus ಕುರಿ aim	ಕೀತು ಕುರಿತು		(a) The participial enoting ಅನ್ನು (ಅನ್) say	ಅಂದು	Alt. pres. verbal

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¹ The forms marked thus are the more common.

¹ See footnote p. 386.

- - -

IRREGULAR VERBS

² From root నేయి.

Past Participle

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Noteworthy Irregu- larities
Imposet ? sing
Imperat. 2 sing.
ಕೊಯಿ. Root also
found as ಕೊಯ್ಯು,
ಕುಯ್, ಕುಯ್ಯು
Imperat. 2 sing.
గయి. Root also found
as ne, with past ver-
bal ptc. ಗೇದು

Imperat. 2 sing. క్రెయి; alt. past verbal ptc. ತೇಯಿದು. Root also found as it with past verbal ptc. కేఁదు' Imperat. 2 sing. ತೋಯಿ; alt. past verbal ptc. ತೋಯಿದು. Root also found as in, with past verbal ptc. ತೋದು

Imperat. 2 sing. ನೆಯಿ²; alt. past verbal ptc. ನೆಯಿದು. Root also found as Rector, with long vowel in all parts; also as నೇ, past verbal ptc. ನೇದು

Imperat. 2 sing. బయి; alt. past verbal ptc. ಬಯಿದು⁸. Root also found as ಬೊಯ್ಯು, ಬೊಯಿ, etc.

¹ See footnote p. 386.

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Crude Form 1	Past Participle	Noteworthy Irregu- larities	Crude Form	Past Parti
ಎನ್ನು (ಎನ್) say	ಎಂದು	Alt. pres. verbal	ಕೊಯು (ಕೊಯ್) cut, reap.	ಕೊಯ್ದು
ತಿನ್ನು (ತಿನ್) eat ಆಯು (ಆಯ್) choose	ತಿಂದು ಆಯ್ದು	rel. ptcs. ಎಂಬ, ಎಂಬುವ Alt. past verbal	ಗೆಯು (ಗೆಯ್) make	ಗೆಯ್ದು
ಆರಯು (ಆರಯ್) search,	ಆರಯ್ದು	ptcs. ಆಯಿದು, ಆದು ¹ ; see Class III (b); imperat. 2 sing. ಆಯಿ Imperat. 2 sing.	ತೇಯು (ತೇಯ್) grind	ತೇಯ್ದು
foster		mperat. 2 sing. ಆರಯಿ	•	
టయు (టయో) to carry off	ఒయ్దు	Alt. past verbal ptc. ఓయిదు; imperat. 2 sing. ఓయి. This verb is also found in such forms as ఓయ్యు,	(ತೊಯು) (ತೊಯ್), ತೋಯು wet, become wet	కೊಯ್ದು
ಕಾಯು (ಕಾಯ್), (1) guard wait	ಕಾಯ್ದು	ವಯ್, ವಯ್ಯು, ವೈ, etc. Alt. past verbal ptc. ಕಾಯಿದು ² ; imperat. 2 sing. ಕಾಯಿ. The	ಸೆಯ್ಯು (ನೆಯ್) weave	నేయ్దు
(2) grow hot	ಕಾಯ್ತು	root is also found as రా, with past verbal ptc. రాందు Imperat. 2 sing.		
(2) grow not	à	mperat. 2 sing. ಕಾಯಿ; alt. past verbal ptc. ಕಾಯಿದು, ಕಾದು see Class III (b)	బయ్యు (బయో), abuse, revile	e ಬಯ್ದು
(3) bear fruit	ಕಾಯ್ತು	Alt. past verbal		

¹ See footnote p. 386.

² From root కాయి.

III (b)

ptc. चाड्य:1 see Class

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Crude Form	Past Participle	Noteworthy Irregu- larities	
ಮಾಯು (ಮಾಯ್) be hid-	ಮಾಯ್ದು	Imperat. 2 sing.	
den, be healed	ω	ವಾಯಿ; alt. past ver-	8) 2
,		bal ptc. ಮಾದು, Class	
		III (b)	
ಮೇಯು (ಮೇಯ್) graze,	ವೇಯ್ದು	Imperat. 2 sing.	A statistical de la construcción de
feed (intr.)	, G	ಮೇಯಿ. Root also	a
		found as Sue with	•
		past verbal ptc. ಮೇದು	4 1
ಸುಯ್ಯು (ಸುಯ್) sigh	ಸುಯ್ದು	Imperat. 2 sing.	
		ಸುಯಿ Alt. past ptc.	1
		ಸುಯಿದು.1	
ಹಾಯು (ಹಾಯ್) cross over	ಹಾಯ್ದು	Imperat. 2 sing.	
	-	ಹಾಯಿ; alt. past verbal	-
		ptc. ಹಾದು, Class	
		III (b)	
ಹೊಯ್ಯು (ಹೊಯ್) beat,	ಹೊಯ್ದು	Imperat. 2 sing. ಹೊ	4
pour		యి; alt. past verbal	(+
		ptc. ಹೊಯಿದು. Root	
		also found as ಹುಯ್,	1 2
		with similar vowel	:
N N N N	-	change throughout	ŝ
ಕವಲು (ಕವಲ್) become	ಕವಲ್ತು		
branched			
සප් be strong, full-grown			2
ಮಡಲು (ಮಡಲ್), extend (as	ಮಡಲ್ತು		
a creeper)			-
ಸಾಲು (ಸಾಲ್), be in debt	నాల్దు		
ಕಿಗುರು (ಚಿಗುರ್) sprout	ಚಿಗುರ್ತು	Alt. past vbl. ptc.	
(ಚೆಗುರಿ	-

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¹ From root πια. ² See footnote p. 386. ⁸ From root α a.

Crude Form	Past Participle	Noteworthy Irregu- larities
ತಳಿರು (ತಳಿರ್) sprout ಬೆವರು (ಬೆವರ್) perspire	ತಳಿರ್ತು ಬೆವರ್ತು	Alt. past vbl. ptc.
మిరర్ (దంల్) perspire	ಮಿಳಿರ್ದು	ಬೆವರಿ

(b) The participial ending attached with elision of final consonant of rude form

crude form		
ಆನು (ಆನ್) rest on	ಆತು	Alt. past vbl. ptc. ఆంతు. See Class
		III (a)
ಈನು The root is also found	ಈದು	• •
in the form ಈ (জন্ত [•])		· ·
bring forth young		
ನೋಸು (ನೋನ್) perform a	ನೋತು	or ನೋನ್ತು
vow		See Class III (a)
ಸೀನು (ಸೀನ್) sneeze	ಸೀತು (ಸೀನ್ತು)	Alt. past vbl. ptcs.,
		ಸೀನಿ, ಸೀಂದು
'ಆಯು (ಆಯ್) choose	ಆದು, (ಆಯ್ದು is also found)	See Class III (a)
ಕಾಯು (ಕಾಯ್),	ಕಾದು (ಕಾಯ್ದು	See Class III (a)
(1) grow hot	is also found)	
(2) bear fruit	ಕಾತು (ಕಾಯ್ತು	
•	is also found)	
ಬಾಯು (ಬಾಯ್) swell	ಬಾತು	Also found past vbl.
		ptc. ಬಾದು, from
·		root 200
ಮಾಯು (ಮಾಯ್) be hid-	ವಾದು (also	See Class III (a)
den, healed	ಮಾಯ್ದು)	
ಹಾಯು (ಹಾಯ್) cross over		See Class III (a)
	ಹಾಯ್ದು)	

1 ਚਿਡਤੇ may also be regarded as the past verbal ptc. of ਚਫ਼ਰਤ). ² See footnote p. 386.

Noteworthy Irregu-Crude Form Past Participle larities ಕುಳಿರು (ಕುಳಿರ್) to sit ಕುಳಿತು Past verbal ptc. modified further into ಕುಂತು, ಕೂತು1 ನಾರು (ನಾರ್) stink ನಾತು² Alt. past verbal ptc. মৃহট ಜೋಲು (ಜೋಲ್) oscillate, ಜೋತು¹ Alt. past verbal hang ptcs. ಜೋಲಿ, ಜೋಲು ನೂಲು (ನೂಲ್) spin ನೂತು (ನೂಲ್ತು) ನೇತು ನೇಲು (ನೇಲ್) hang, swing ಸೋಲು (ಸೋಲ್) be defea-ಸೋತು ted, to be wearied (ಸೋಲ್ತು, ಸೋಲ್ಸು) ಹೇಲು(ಸೇಲ್)pass excrement ಹೇತು (c) The participial ending attached with consonantal change in the root ಆಸರು (ಆಸರ್) be weary | ಆಸತ್ತು

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නරා (න**ර್**) be ಇದ್ದು Alt. pres. tense ಇದ್ದೇನೆ (see Lesson XVII); past tense, 3 sing. neuter ಇದ್ದಿತು or ಇತ್ತು; imperat. 2 plur. ఇర్రి ಎಚ್ಚರು (ಎಚ್ಚರ್) to awake ಎಚ್ಚತ್ತು (intr.) ತೆಸ್ಸರು (ತೆಪ್ಸರ್) become ತೆಪ್ಪತ್ತು conscious ತೆರು (ತಿರ್), pay ತೆತ್ತು น้ำ สอบ (น้ำ สอ) grow wea- น้ำ สอง ried

¹ See footnote p. 386,

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Crude Form	Past Verbal Participle	Noteworthy Irregu- larities
ಹೆರು (ಹೆರ್) give birth to	ಹೊತ್ತು	Imperat. 2 sing.
ಹೊರು(ಹೊರ್) bear (burden)	ತಂದು	ತಾ; 2 plur. ತನ್ನಿ (ರಿ); alt.
ತರು (ತರ್) bring	ಹೆತ್ತು	neg. ತಾರೆನು; alt. neg. verb ptc. ತಾರದೆ
ນວນ (ພວ ^ະ) come	ಬಂದು	Imperat. 2 sing. బా, బారు; 2 plur. బన్ని (రి); alt. neg. బారిను;
		alt. neg. verb. ptc. wood; alt. past 3 sing.
•		neut. బంతు
ಕೊಲ್ಲು (ಕೊಲ್) kill	ಕೊಂದು	54 - S
ne root is	ಗೆದ್ದು	
found also as గది, over- come	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
ny (not) stand	ನಿಂತು	
నిల్లు (నిలా) stand	ವೆುದ್ದು	
ລຳບັ້ນ (ລຳຕັ) eat ກບັ້ນ (ກະຕັ) pass, be current	₩ <u>س</u> يد س	
ಅಳು (ಅಳ್) weep	అత్తు	
ಉಳು (ಉಳ್) plough	ಉತ್ತು	
వళు (పళ్) rise	ಎದ್ದು with	
	vowel shor-	
보이 (#951) ateal	tening	The root is also found
ಕಳು (ಕಳ್) steal	ಕದ್ದು	as
ಕೀಳು (ಕೀಳ್) pluck up	ಕಿತ್ತು (with	
	vowel shore	•
- Bearin (- Beartin E-11	tening)	Deat 3 aing paut
ಬೀಳು (ಬೀಳ್) fall	ಬಿದ್ದು (with	Past 3 sing. neut
	tening)	- ಬಿದ್ದಿತು or ಬಿತ್ತು

Crude Form	Past Verbal Participle	Noteworthy Irregu- larities

Note that some verbs with consonant stems, e.g., $\exists \Im \forall f$ be patient, which formerly had a regular past verbal participle $(\exists \Im \forall \Sigma)$, in the modern language follow the type of the first conjugation ($\exists \Im \forall \Sigma$, past verbal participle $\exists \Im \forall$). Similarly diag(S) (S) resemble.

Class IV. Verbs with crude forms originally monosyllabic with long vowels, which form their past verbal participle by shortening the vowel, and inserting ನ್ before ದು or ತ್ before ತು

ನೋಯು (ನೋ) pain, be in	ನೊಂದು
pain	
ಬೇಯು (ಬೇ) be burnt,	ಬೆಂದು
scorched	
ವಾಯು (ಮಾ) bathe (tr. and	ಮಿಂದು
intr.)	
ಈ give	ಇತ್ತು
ಸಾಯು (ಸಾ, ಸಾಯ್) die	ಇತ್ತು ಸತ್ತು

Class V. Verbs in which the dental consonants of the past verbal participial ending are changed into cerebrals by attraction under the influence of a cerebral consonant in the root.

ಅಡು cook	లట్న	}
ಇಡು place, put	ಇಟ್ಟು	
ಉಡು dress	ಉಟ್ಟು	
ಕೆಡು be spoilt	ಕೆಟ್ಟು,	
ಕೊಡು give	ಕೊಟ್ಟು	
ತೊಡು dress	తూట్టు	
ನೆಡು plant	ನೆಟ್ಟು	
ಪಡು experience	ಸಟ್ಟು	
ಬಿಡು leave	బిట్టు	
ಬಿಸಾಡು throw away	ಬಿಸಾಟು (evi-	Root also found
	dently with	as ಬಿಸುಡು, with past
	suppression	verb. ptc. ಬಿಸುಟ್ಟು and

Crude Form	Past Verbal Participle	Noteworthy Irregu- larities
	of one ξ , perhaps on account of the preced-	ಬಿಸುಟು. Other variant forms of root are ಬಿ ಸುಟು, ಬೀಸಾಡು
ಸುಡು burn	ing long vowel ಸುಟ್ಟು	
ಹೊರಡು set out ಉಣ್ಣು (ಉಣ್) eat ಕಾಣು (ಕಾಣ್) see, appear	ಹೊರಟು ಉಂಡು ಕಂಡು (with vowel shor-	
ಕೊಳ್ಳು (ಕೊಳ್) obtain		Imperat. 2 sing ಕೋ. Alt. pres. rel ptc., ಕೊಂಬ

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Class VI. Verbs in which the dental of the past verbal participial ending is changed into a guttural by attraction of a guttural¹

ಒಗು (ಉಗು) drop, trickle ನಗು laugh ಮಿಗು remain over and	ಒಕ್ಕು
ನಗು laugh	ನಕ್ಕು
ಮಿಗು remain over and	ಮಿಕ್ಕು
above ²	
ಸಿಗು be found ⁸	ಸಿಕ್ಕು ಹೊಕ್ಕು
ಹೊಗು enter	ಹೊಕ್ಕು

The following verbs of the second conjugation have variant forms of the past verbal participle as shown below:

ಒದೆ kick

ಒದೆದು, ಒದದು, ಒದ್ದು ಕಿ

1 Guttural or Velar. ² Same meaning as ಎುಕ್ರು, which follows mode of ವਸ਼ਫ਼ਮ. ³ Same meaning as ਮੈਚ, which follows mode of ਗਸ਼ਫ਼ਮ. ⁴ See footnote p. 386.

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396 KANARESE GRAMMAR ぜん steal ಕದ್ದು (which may be a contraction for ಕದಿದು, but is shown in Class III (c) as a modification of লগত from root হৃহ[®]) ಹದಿ pave ಹದಿದು, ಹದು

ಹೊದೆ put on dress

ಹೊದೆದು, ಹೊದದು, ಹೊದ್ದು

Many verbs of the second conjugation, in addition to their regular past verbal participle, have an abbreviated participle used only in composition with another verb.

Examples:

(1) ఎళి draw, pull	 ఎళీదు	ಎಳಕೊಳ್ಳು
ਝਹੰ call	ಕರೆದು	ಕರಕೊಳು, ಕರತರು

Similarly ಒಡೆ, be broken, break; でず lose, be lost; きのず wash; ನಡೆ walk; ಬಡೆ beat; etc.

(2) as to descend ಇಳಿದು ಇಳುಕೊಳ 38 be understood ತೆಳಿದು ತಿಳುಕೊಳು

Similarly ಉಳಿ survive; బడ beat; మురి break; ఓడి seize. Some verbs of both conjugations may elide their last syllable or their final vowel in such combinations.

Examples:

ಮಲಗು lie down ಮಲಗಿ ಮಲಕೊಳು ਤੈਨੀ take ತೆಗೆದು ತಕ್ರೊಳು

APPENDIX IV

Imitative Words

(See page 178)

The following are the chief varieties of imitative words in common use in Kanarese:

(a) Words representing the cry of animals; as, eous the lowing of cattle; 23% the bleating of sheep. Some of these are distinctly conventional; as, ಡುಮ್ the cry of rats.

(b) Words representing other sounds; as, add the creaking of shoes, wheels, doors, etc.; ಅಕ್ಸಿ the sound of sneezing; etc.

(c) Words relating to sight or feeling, rather than to hearing; as, sy glittering, flashing; ಡುಮ stinging sensation; ಜಿಲ್ಲ the shock of touching cold water, etc.; na strong (or sweet) smell.

(d) Words which are always used with the adverbial ending ಅನೆ and are now regarded simply as adverbs; as, ಚೆಕ್ಸ ನೆ quickly; ಜರ್ರನೆ with a rush; ಜಲ್ಲನೆ with a start; ಫಕ್ತನೆ suddenly; ಭೋಂಕನೆ swiftly.

Imitative words are employed in the following ways:

(a) With the addition of the affix on which renders them adverbial; as, the roar of the sea; the roaring sound.

(b) In duplication; as, ಗಣಗಣ the tinkling of bells; ಡವಡವ palpitation.

(c) In duplication with slight variation: as, 2865563 the snapping of parched corn; nava, avoavo with the noise of drumming.

(d) In combination with one of the verbs ಅನ್ನು, ಆಡು, ಕುಟ್ಟು,¹ etc.; as, ಕಣಕಣವೆನ್ನು give the sound of a tom-tom; ಗೋಳಾಡು? lament aloud; ಗುಣುಗುಟ್ಟು, grumble.

1 ත්රස්ථ pound, utter (1 tr.) 2 ಗೋಳ್ (ಗೋಳು) lamenting (3 B n.)

(e) In combination with the causative affix অস্টা as, ভণ্ড থ্যা to shine brilliantly; নলমেট bustle.

No attempt has been made to produce a complete list of imitative words; indeed it would scarcely be possible to compile such a list, for the same word may be used in different connections with different meanings, and new words may be coined when required. The following are examples of this class of words:--

eowa lowing of cattle ಉಹುಹು sound made in shivering wow lowing of buffalo ಕಚ್ ಸಚ್ sound of walking in mud ಕನ್ sound of crunching, grinding, boiling water, etc. ಕಟಕ್ ಕಟ್ಟ चंद्र noise made by a dog gnawing a bone, by a wheel for raising water from a well, by the feet in rapid walking, etc. **च[©]** sound of tom tom **ਚਿੰ** and of gulping चंळ cry of a bird, shout of soldiers in battle To cawing of crows ಕಿಣಿ tinkling of bells, etc. to creaking of wheel, door, bamboos ਚੈਨ sound of laughter ਚਂਪਤਰਾਂਪਤ sound of boiling rice, weeping, etc. ಕೊಕ್ clucking of poultry ಗಟ gulping na trembling, quick movement, rattling riss tinkling ಗಮ fragrance A@ drumming గలా chinking of coins, etc. ಗುಡು rumbling, thunder ಗುಣು grumbling NOU growling, snarling だいぜ gurgling of water, murmur of sea റ്റെ 🕫 sound of lamentation ಚರ glittering 러신대신, 방법양의 crackling of fire, parched corn, etc. ಚಪ munching

ad noise of tearing and noise of bubbling water. dazzling brightness www.crackling of flames ಚಿವ್ರ್ cry of hawks ສ່ວຽວ burning, smarting, cutting ಟ್ಟೇಲ್ whizzing, cracking of whip as tinkling New sound of gong പങ് ಡಮ್ sound of drum ಡಂ ಡಬ್ sound of heavy body falling ಡವ palpitation to sound of gun st hammering, throbbing, dropping of water 37 brilliance and sound of flames bursting forth ದೆಡಲ್ sound of heavy body falling into water ದುಮ್ sound of heavy body falling from above रूध sound of clothes flapping in wind, flapping of wings, etc. ವರ sound of tearing cloth ay rattling of corn, hail-stones, etc. wa chatter wid sound of bubbling water woo sound of bird's wings in rising the of humming of bees, roar of sea, etc. with breaking out of flames ພາ, cry of sheep or goats మె, cry of cat NO⁶ rustling of snake, rending ळारू sound made in driving away animals

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3. The Month (aorigs tingalu)

	Resp		₽ ₽	March	Resp		3¢
Feb. 28		C	ಪ್ರಥಮೆ prathame, ವಾಡ್ಯ ಮಿ pādyami	15		C	ಪ್ರಥಮೆ prathame, ಪಾಡ್ಯಮಿ pādyami
March		و	ದ್ವತೀಯಿ dvitiye, ಬಿದಿಗೆ	16		و	ದ್ವಿತೀಯಿ dvitiye, ಬಿಡಿಗ bidige
1 + 2 3	phālgunasuklapaksha	ද	bidige ತೃತೀಯಿ tritiye, ತದಿಗೆ tadige	17	paksha	٩	ಕೃತೀಯೆ tritive, ತದಿಗ tadige
4	maśukl	Ŷ	છે. છે. આ chaturthi, છે. આ chouti	18	phālgunakrishņapaksha	v	ಚತುರ್ಥ chaturthi, ਸ਼ਾ। chouti
5	ālgu	31	zouz) pañchami	19	mak		ವಂಚಮಿ pañchami
6	hd	2	ಷಷ್ಟಿ shashthi	20	ālgu		ಷಷ್ಟು shashthi
7	163 161	٤	สม อง saptami	21	hd	2	ಸವ ಮ saptami
8	Jun E	U	ಅಷ್ಟಮ ashtami	22	123	್	ಅಷ್ಟಮ ashtami
9	223	. 🐔	ລຸລຸລຸມ navami	23	380	*	ລສົ້ວ navami
10	wet	00	ದಶಮಿ dašami	24	1p	00	ದಶಮಿ daśami
11	E.	00	ಏಕಾದಶಿ ēkādaši	25	- And	00	
- 12		60	ದ್ನಾದತಿ dvādasi	26	Ĝ.	೧೮	
13		٥Ÿ	ಚತುರ್ದ D chaturdasi	27	1	ဂန	
14		0	ಪೌರ್ನ ಮಾ pournami	28		09	
				29		•	ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ amâvasye

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APPENDIX V

The Calendar, Times, and Seasons

1. The Day (ದಿವಸ, ದಿನ)

The day of twenty-four hours is divided into eight 'watches,' or periods of three hours, called జາວາ້ jāne, జາວາມ jāma, జາວາ jāva, or ຝກວນ yāma. (The period immediately preceding the dawn is called ລາມວະສາກໍ muñjāne.)

The day is also divided into sixty periods of twenty-four minutes each, called ಘಳಗೆ ghalige. Each ಘಳಗೆ ghalige is divided into sixty periods of twenty-four seconds each, called ವಿಘಳಗೆ vighalige. Thus two and a half vighalige are equivalent to a minute, and two and a half ghalige to one hour.

2. The Week (রুর)

The days of the week are called after the sun, moon, and planets. In the following list several names are given for each day. That occurring first is the one most commonly used.

Sunday:	ಭಾನುವಾರ bhānuvāra,	from	ಭಾನು Sun
	ಆದಿತ್ಯ ವಾರ <i>ādityavāra</i> ,	,,	ಆದಿತ್ಯ ,,
	ರವಿವಾರ <i>ravivāra</i> ,	**	రవి "
	ಆದಿವಾರ <i>ādivāra</i> ,	,,	පධ beginning
Monday:	ಸೋ ಮವಾರ sõmavāra,	from	ಸೋಮ Moon
	ಇಂದುವಾರ induvāra,	,,	ಇಂದು "
	ಚಂದ್ರವಾರ <i>chandravāra</i> ,	,,	ಚಂದ್ರ "
Tuesday:	ಮಂಗಳವಾರ mangalavara,	from	
	ಭೌಮವಾರ bhoumavāra,	,,	ಭೌವು "
	ষ্ণম্বরুর kujavāra,	,,	ಕುಜ "
	ಅಂಗಾರಕವಾರ angārakavāra,		ಅಂಗಾರಕ "
Wednesday:	ಬುಧವಾರ budhavāra,	from	ಬುಧ Mercury
	ಸೌಮ್ಯ ವಾರ soumyavāra,	"	ಸೌಮ್ಯ ,,
Thursday:	ಬೃಹಸ್ಪ ತಿವಾರ brihaspativāra,	from	ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿ Jupiter
,	ಗುರುವಾರ guruvāra,	,.	ປາດ ທີ່ ກໍ
Friday:	ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ śukravāra,	from	ಶುಕ್ಸ Venus
	ಭಾರ್ಗವವಾರ bhārgavavāra,	,,	ಭಾರ್ಗವ "
Saturday:	ฮกฉาป sanivāra	from	ダネ Saturn
	ಸ್ಥಿ ರವಾರ sthiravāra,	,,	ಸ್ಥಿರ "
	ಮಂದವಾರ mandavāra,	"	ಮಂದ "

In this particular month the thirteenth of the light half sources was omitted. The 30th in the English calendar is the first day of a new half-month, the suklataksha of $v_{3,3}$ cheitra.

The word 30 tithi means 'day of the month,' and the method of indicating the date by means of the lunar calendar is as follows; 30, 2007 25, 2007

4. The Year (Jar varsha)

The year consists of twelve lunar months, which are grouped into periods or seasons of two months each. These seasons are called SUSS *ritu*.

Season	Month	Corresponding Months in English Calendar ¹
ವಸಂತ <i>vasanta</i> , spring ಗ್ರೀಷ್ಮ <i>grishma</i> , hot	ನೃಶಾಖ veisakna ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠ jyështha	March—April April—May May—June
season ವರ್ಷ varsha, rainy season	{ ಆಸಾಧ āshāḍha { ಶ್ರಾವಣ śrāvaņa { ಭಾದ್ರ ಪದ bhādrapada	June—July July—August August—September
ಶರದ್ <i>sharad</i> , autumn	(ເອັດແມ່ນເຮັດ ເອັດ ເອັດ ເອັດ ເອັດ ເອັດ ເອັດ ເອັດ ເອ	September—October October—November
ಹಿಮುಂಶ <i>himanta</i> , win- ter	(আগদি হৈ আৰু mārgašīrs ha (আগদি হৈ to mārgašīra) মিম্ম pousha (ফ্ৰু pu-	November-December
کو <i>fisira</i> , cool season	(shya) { మాభ mãgha { భాల్గు న phālguna	December—January January—February February—March

The names of the months are derived from those of the nakshatragalu, or 'lunar mansions,' corresponding to them. See the following paragraph.

¹ The various seasons may begin in the English months preceding those noted and extend a few days into the months succeeding.

5. The Rains

A division of the solar year into 27 malegalu or malenakshatragalu¹ is made in accordance with the sun's progress through the 27 constellations (asterisms, or lunar mansions) which lie in its path. Each of these divisions amounts to $13\frac{5}{2}$ days. The reckoning begins from the entrance of the sun into the sign Aries ($3326 \equiv mesha$) about the end of March or the beginning of April.³ Those nakshatragalu which occur in the dry season are called $2 \equiv 37 \equiv 3735$ onanakshtragalu.³ The agricultural calendar of the country is based upon this system of nakshatragalu, which, being more detailed than our method of calculating by months, permits of more accurate forecasts of the weather being made. The regularity of the tropical seasons is also a help to such accuracy.

1.	అక్సిన aśvini	15.	ಸ್ಮಾತಿ sväti ವ
2.	ឆ្ d ថល bharani	16.	ධනාಖ višākha
3.	ಕೃತ್ತಿಕೆ (ಕೃತ್ತಿಕಾ) krittike	17.	ಅನೂರಾಧ anūrādha
4.	Jacos rohini	18.	ಜ್ಯೀಷ್ಠ jyēshtha
	ಮೃಗಶಿರ mrigaśira	19,	ನೂಲ mūla
	ಆರ್ದ್ರ (ಆಂದ್ರ) ārdra (āridra)	20.	ಪೂರ್ವಾ ಷಾಢ pūrvāshāḍha
	ಪುನರ್ವಸು punarvasu	21.	ಉತ್ತರಾಷಾಢ uttarāshādha
8.	ವುಷ, pushya	22.	ಶ್ರವಣ štavaņa
	ಆಶ್ಲೇಷ āślēsha	23.	ಧನಿಷ್ಠ dhanishtha
	ವುಖ makha	24.	ಶತಕಾರೆ (ಶತಭಿಷ) śatatāre (śatabhisha(
11.	ಹುಬ್ಬ (వుబ్బ) hubba (pubba)	25.	ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಾದ್ರ purvābhādra
	wsjo uttara	26.	ಉತ್ತರಾಭಾದ್ರ uttarābhādra
	 ಹಸ್ತ hasta	27.	dess revati
	ਖ਼ੈਡ_ chitta		

The nakshatras numbered from 1 to 16 are usually described as malenahshatragalu, the remaining eleven as onanakshatragalu.

¹ ਨਜ਼ੁਰ, a star (1 n.).

* The Tamil calendar follows the sun (ਸ਼ਾਰੋਹਡਾਰ souramāna), and this day is known as 'Tamil new year's day,' or ਸਾਰਹਡਾਰੋಯುಗಾದಿ souramānayugādi.

⁸ ພສ dryness.

6. Cycles

Years are grouped in cycles of sixty (র্ঝ shashthi), every one of which is divided into three periods (রন্তু paksha) of twenty years, as shown below.

ಉತ್ತಮಪಕ್ಷ uttamapaksha	ಮಧ್ಯ ಮ ಸಕ್ಷ ¹ madhyamapaksha	ಕನಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ² kanishthapaksha
1 ಪ್ರಭವ prabhava	21 ಸರ್ವಜಿತು sarvajitu	41 ಸ್ಥವಂಗ plavangga
2 ඩ්්ඩ් vibhava	22 ಸರ್ವಧಾರಿ sarvadhāri	42 teve kilaka
3 ਡੇਂਡਰ sukla	23 DOAR & virōdhi	43 ಸೌಮ್ಯ soumya
4 ವೃವೋದೂತ pramödūta	24 Dr & vikriti	44 xogodo sādhāraņa
5 z ant prajötpatti	25 Do khara	45 ವಿರೋಧಿಕೃತು virōdhikritu
6 ಆಂಗೀರಸ angirasa	26 ನಂದನ nandana	46 ವರೀಧಾವಿ paridhāvi
7 క్ర్విచుంబ srīmukha	27 ವಿಷಯ <i>vijaya</i>	47 ವೃಮಾದೀಚ pramādīcha
8 ಭಾವ bhāva	28 ಜಯ <i>jaya</i>	48 ಆನಂದ ananda
9 ಯುವ yuva	29 ಮನ್ಮಥ manmatha	49 ठाइ र räkshasa
0 ಧಾತು dhātu	30 ದುರ್ಮುಖ durmukhi	50 ನಳ nala
1 ಈಶ್ವರ isvara	31 ಹೇವಳಂಬಿ hēvaļambi	51 Lorig pinggala
2 ಬಹುಧಾನ, bahudhānya	32 อิชีอซ viļambi	52 ಕಾಳಯುಕ್ತಿ kāļayukti
3 ಪ್ರಮಾಥಿ promāthi	33 อธาง vikāri	53 Amg or siddharthi
4 ವಿಕ್ರಮ vikrama	34 ಶಾರ್ವರಿ Sārvari	54 ອາລິ roudri
5 Day vishu	35 ਡੁੱਡ plava	55 ದುರ್ಮತಿ durmati
6 ಚಿತ್ರಭಾನು chitrabhānu	36 ಶುಭಕೃತು subhakritu	56 ದುಂದುಭಿ dundubhi
7 ಸ್ವಭಾನು svabhānu	37 ಶೋಭಕ್ಷ ತು söbhakriıu	57 ರುಧರೋ ದ್ದಾರಿ rudhirodgar
8 B odos tāraņa	38 ම ්ශුද ය krōdhi	58 de de raktākshi
9	39 อฮา ู สหง viśvāvasu	59 ਚੈ. ਵਿੱਚ krodhana [shaya
0 ವ್ಯಯ vyaya	40 ਡਰਾਂਧ੍ਰੇ parābhava	60 ಕ್ಷ ಯ kshaya, ಅಕ್ಷ ಯ ak

The greater part of the present year, 1950, corresponds to the twentyfourth year of the cycle, which began, according to the lunar reckoning, on the 19th March and according to the solar on the 13th April.

¹ ಮಧ್ಯಮ middlemost, middling. ² ಕನಿಷ್ಠ last, least, worst.

APPENDIX VI

List of Grammatical Terms

[The terms marked with an asterisk belong to Sanskrit Grammar]

*ಅಕ್ಷ ರ—Letter ಅಂಕಿತನಾವು-Proper Noun *ಅಧಿಕರಣ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ - Locative Case ಅಧ್ಯಾಹಾರ "anderstood" ಅನ್ನರ್ಥನಾವು-Descriptive Noun ಅನುಸರ್ಗಾವ್ಯಯ See p. 166 note *eのいっつルモー-Nasal ಅನ್ನದೇ ಶ್ಯ-Foreign ಅನುಕರಣಾವ್ಯಯ—Imitative Adverb *ಅಪಾದಾನ ವಿಭಕ್ತ - Ablative Case ಅಪೂರ್ಣ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ--Verb of incomplete meaning. *ອບ ສາ ສ- Unaspirated ಅವರ್ಗಿಯಾಕ್ಸ ರ-Unclassified Consonant *ಅವ್ಯಯ—Uninflected word *ಆಖ್ಯಾತ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ–Verbal Ending ಆಗಮ ಸಂಧಿ-Combination by interposition ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಧ-Combination by substitution *ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ-Vocative Case *ಉತ್ತಮ ಪುರುಷ—First Person *ಏಕವಚನ—Singular Number ಒತ್ಪಕ್ಷ ರ---Compound or doubled consonant * ಕರಣ ವಿಭಕಿ — Instrumental Case ಕರ್ತರಿವೃಯೋಗ-Active Voice * # s s r z a -- Subject *ฮฮ ู F อินุ + _ Nominative Case ಕರ್ಮಣಿಪ್ರಯೋಗ-Passive Voice * ಕರ್ಮ ವದ-Object *รมรมชุร -Objective (accusative) Case **サゴ** ポテーVelar class (K)

ਚਾਰਚ ਹਫ਼ਡ-Declinable form *=ve_Time ಕ್ಷಿಯಾರ್ಥಕಾವ್ಯಯ---Unconjugated verbal form ಕ್ಸಿಯಾನ್ಯೂನ-Defective Verb *ಕ್ಷಿಯಾವಿಶೇಷಣಾವ್ಯಯ—Adverb *ಕ್ಷಿಯಾಪದ—Verb, Conjugable word *ಕ್ಷದಂಶ-Form derived by addition of suffix to crude form of verb ಕ್ಷದಂತನಾಮ-Relative Participle, Participial Noun ಕ್ಸದಂತಾವ್ಯಯ--Verbal Participles and the Infinitive *naaaust-Adjective *ಗ್ರಾಮ್ಯ-Colloquial *usuper aut -Dative Case ชมกร-Palatal class (Ch) Work-Retroflex class (T) ತತ ವು-Kanarese words found in the same form in Sanskrit *sa a-Derived from Sanskrit కలిశటు - Crest (vowel sign) ธุสกร—Dental class (T) *ತೃತೀಯಾ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ—Instrumental Case *ದೀರ್ಘ-Long ದೇಶ್ -- Pure Kanarese words ದ್ವಿಕ್ಸಾಕ್ಷ o-Consonant-doubled *ದೃತೀಯಾ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ -- Objective (accusative) Case *a with -Repetition * costo -- Verbal root

*สมู่งฆรย่งก่–Neuter Gender

*ನಾಮಪದ—Declinable word