

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪಾಠಗಳು ಆರಂಭಿಗಕ್ಕೆ

Kannadada Pāṭhagaḷu Arambhigakke

Kannada Lessons
for the Beginner

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Preface

Hello! My name is Shashank Rao, and thank you for choosing to learn Kannada, a fascinating and rich language! Kannada is a Dravidian language spoken primarily in the state of Karnataka in South India, as well as in border areas of states surrounding it. Like several other Indian languages, Kannada grammar is relatively complex and requires careful study. Kannada's vocabulary is drawn primarily from its Dravidian roots, which includes words that it may share with other South Indian Dravidian languages, and from Sanskrit, a classical and liturgical language of India. Many common, everyday words are of primarily Dravidian origin, and most complex, technical, and area-specific words are mostly of Sanskrit origin, though occasionally they turn up in everyday language. It also should be noted that Kannada speakers generally prefer the Dravidian form of most words, and many Sanskrit equivalents to existing words are often used in poetry and literary works.

As a child, I did not know Kannada very well, because of a speech disorder, and because my parents were advised to refrain from teaching me anything but English. My journey in learning Kannada has been an exercise in my ability to re-learn a language that I grew up speaking poorly, and immerse myself in my heritage. The lack of a Kannada-speaking community might have compelled me to abandon the language entirely, but I decided that I was going to learn, because this language was a part of me and who I was. I hope this text will help other Kannadigas who are isolated from our mother tongue as I was, and allow us to keep the tradition of passing down our mother tongue from generation to generation.

This text is intended as a guide for beginners in Kannada as well as those who are familiar with only the basics. While by no means exhaustive of all the cultural and idiomatic nuances of the language, this aims to provide a decent understanding of the language. Kannada speaking communities can be difficult to find outside of Karnataka, and the best way to find them is through the Kannada Kootas in the United States, as well as the Kannada Balaga in the UK. I hope that you enjoy learning this language, and can begin to appreciate one of the most ancient living languages in the world!

Section 1: Introduction to the Written Language and Grammar

Like almost every Indian language, Kannada has its own writing system (ಲಿಪಿ - *lipi*), which is classified as an abugida, a specific type of writing system where each letter has an innate vowel. Unlike the Roman alphabet used to write some languages in the West, Kannada's writing system works differently in that letters are not isolated consonants.

Consonant letters in Kannada each have an innate vowel attached to them, and for other vowels, they change shape. Notice in the chart that each consonant has the innate vowel *a* [a]. There are also subscript consonant diacritics, which are altered forms of consonant letters placed below or to the bottom right of the letter. Below is a chart of the consonants.

ಕ	ಖ	ಗ	ಘ	ಙ	ಚ	ಛ	ಜ	ಝ	ಞ
ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
[ka]	[k ^h a]	[ga]	[g ^h a]	[ŋa]	[tʃa]	[tʃ ^h a]	[dʒa]	[dʒ ^h a]	[ɲa]
ಟ	ಠ	ಡ	ಢ	ಣ	ತ	ಥ	ದ	ಧ	ನ
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ta	tha	da	dha	na
[ṭa]	[t ^h a]	[ḍa]	[d ^h a]	[ɳa]	[ta]	[t ^h a]	[da]	[d ^h a]	[na]
ಪ	ಫ	ಬ	ಭ	ಮ	ಯ	ರ	ಲ	ವ	
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	la	va	
[pa]	[p ^h a]	[ba]	[b ^h a]	[ma]	[ja]	[ra]	[la]	[va]	
ಶ	ಷ	ಸ	ಹ	ಳ					
śa	ṣa	sa	ha	ḷa					
[ɕa]	[ʂa]	[sa]	[ha]	[ɭa]					

In the vowel diacritics, the letter ಕ [ka] is used as the example letter, and one can see how it changes depending on what vowel is being used in conjunction with it. Each vowel also has a complete form that cannot take diacritics of any kind.

ಅ	ಆ	ಇ	ಈ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ೠ
ಕ	ಕಾ	ಕಿ	ಕೀ	ಕು	ಕೂ	ಕೃ	ಕೌ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	ṛ	ṝ
[a]	[a:]	[i]	[i:]	[u]	[u:]	[ri/ru]	[ri:/ru:]
ಎ	ಏ	ಐ	ಒ	ಓ	ಔ	ಅಂ	ಅಃ
ಕೆ	ಕೇ	ಕೈ	ಕೊ	ಕೋ	ಕೌ	ಕಂ	ಕಃ
e	ē	ai	o	ō	au	aṁ	aḥ
[e]	[e:]	[ai]	[o]	[o:]	[au]	[aṁ]	[aḥ]

As for consonant diacritics, the chart above shows the most common diacritics that you will need to know, as well as some of the irregularly shaped ones. Most of the consonant diacritics are formed by removing the topmost line and placing it to the bottom right of the letter being modified. However, some are less obvious, including those for *t*, *r*, *y*, *n*, *m*, *l*, *ṣ* as well as a unique form for the posterior *r*.

ಕಕ	ಖಖಾ	ಗಗ	ಚಚ	ಟಟ	ತತ	ತ್ರ	ಧಧ	ದದ	ನನ
kka	khkha	gga	cca	ṭṭa	tta	tra	thya	dda	nna
ಬಬ	ಮಮ	ರರ	ರರ	ಲಲ	ಲಲ	ಸ್ಥ	ಸ್ಪ	ಸ್ವ	ಹಹ
bba	mma	rra	rra	lla	lla	stha	spa	sva	hha

Pronunciation and vocabulary are tricky subjects in Kannada, because the written language and spoken language sound completely different. This text will teach you speak Kannada as it is written, since it is one medium that all Kannada speakers will understand, even if it sounds odd. The only people who may genuinely speak this way on a daily basis are people from Mysore and Mangalore, to an extent, as well as newscasters and public figures. Those dialects of Kannada sometimes sound like the way most people talk, but use a very pure vocabulary that consists of mostly Kannada words, with very little English and other loanwords. It's important to understand that Sanskrit-derived words are not really considered loanwords, except by Dravidian purists, who are a minority. As for actual pronunciation of letters, use the audio files on this page: <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/kannada.htm>. You can also use the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet), if you are familiar with it, given on this page: <http://web.uvic.ca/ling/resources/ipa/charts/IPA1ab/IPA1ab.htm>.

To learn the way most Kannada speakers actually talk, it is best to learn from them in person and also to talk in Kannada often. Colloquial Kannada often takes loanwords from surrounding languages, including English and other Indian languages, even if there are already words in Kannada for certain concepts. This is especially true of English, since most people in India speak English at a minimum conversational degree. Kannada speakers, especially abroad, frequently import English words for things that might have a rather long, complicated, and Sanskrit-derived equivalent. That said, Kannada speakers in Karnataka use a significantly lower number of English and other loanwords, due to their greater exposure to the language on a daily basis, though not to the extent that newscasters and public figures do. In the vocabulary lists, when there is more than one acceptable word for any given definition, the source will be given: (D - Dravidian, S - Sanskrit, F - Perso-Arabic).

Nouns (ನಾಮಪದ - *nāmapada*) are decline into one of seven cases:

nominative - ಕರ್ತಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿ/ಪ್ರಥಮವಿಭಕ್ತಿ - kartāvibhakti/prathamavibhakti - 1st
accusative - ಕರ್ಮವಿಭಕ್ತಿ/ದ್ವಿತೀಯವಿಭಕ್ತಿ - karmavibhakti/dvitiyavibhakti - 2nd
instrumental-ablative - ಕರಣವಿಭಕ್ತಿ/ತೃತೀಯವಿಭಕ್ತಿ - karaṇavibhakti/trṭīyavibhakti - 3rd
dative case - ಸಂಪ್ರದಾನವಿಭಕ್ತಿ/ಚತುರ್ಥವಿಭಕ್ತಿ - saṃpradānavibhakti/caturthivibhakti - 4th
genitive case - ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಭಕ್ತಿ/ಪಂಚಮಿವಿಭಕ್ತಿ - saṃbhandavibhakti/pancamivibhakti - 5th
locative case - ಅಧಿಕರಣವಿಭಕ್ತಿ/ಷಷ್ಠವಿಭಕ್ತಿ - adhikaraṇavibhakti/ṣaṣṭhivibhakti - 6th
vocative case - ಸಂಬೋಧನಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿ/ಸಪ್ತಮಿವಿಭಕ್ತಿ - saṃbodhanāvibhakti/saptamivibhakti - 7th

Each case will be explained individually. A side note: Here, one can observe the tendency of Kannada to use simpler words not only in pronunciation but also in meaning; for most people, it is more pragmatic to label the cases by number and remember their function, rather than use the traditional name from Sanskrit, which has requires some amount of extrapolation to interpret the meaning.

Nouns also belong to one of three genders: masculine, feminine, or neuter. Only people can have gender, which means that even if an animal is female, it is still treated as having the neuter gender, having no changed form. However, there are a few words, derived from the names of certain Hindu deities (which are people and therefore have gender) that have gender, such as ಸೂರ್ಯ (sūrya - Sun), which is masculine only because the Hindu god of the sun of the same name is male. To pluralize nouns that are not people, append ಗಳು to the end, and for nouns that are people, add ಗರು, except for ನೀವುಗಳು, ಅವರುಗಳು, and ಇವರುಗಳು which are exceptions.

Adjectives do not change based on case, gender, or any of the criteria according to which nouns change. Adjectives and adverbs (**modifiers**) in Kannada always go before the noun or verb they modify, respectively.

Verbs conjugate according to tense, person, and plurality, and gender in the third person singular. Verbs in the present tense can also take a variety of affixes for various auxiliary meanings. In Kannada, tense is primarily contrasted between past and non-past, making the future tense conveyable only through context. There is a separate future tense, but it is found mostly in literary works.

The verb for “to be” (known as the copula) is frequently omitted from sentences that involve “noun is noun” relationships but for “noun is adjective” relationships, the conjugation of the copula is frequently affixed to the adjective, since predicate adjectives do not truly exist in Kannada. It is also helpful to know that Kannada’s basic sentence order is SOV, differing from English. So a sentence like “I kick the ball” in English would be translated roughly as “I the ball kick” in Kannada.

Vocabulary: Basic Phrases

ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ - namaskāra - Hello

ಹೋಗುಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ - hōgubaruttēne - goodbye (“I’ll go and come back”)

ನಾನು... - Nānu... - I am...

ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು... - Nanna hesaru... - My name is...

ನಿನ್ನ/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಏನು? - Ninna/Nimma hesaru ēnu? - What is your name (informal/polite)?

ಹೇಗಿದ್ದೀಯ ನೀನು/ಹೇಗಿದ್ದೀರ ನೀವು? - Hēgiddiya nīnu/Hēgiddira nivu? - How are you? (informal/polite) (Note: Sometimes ಹೇ is replaced with ಹೆಂ)

ನಾನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನಿ. - Nānu cennāgiddini. - I’m fine.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದ(ಗಳು). - Dhanyavāda(gaḷu). - Thank you.

ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯಾ? - Ellā sariyāgiddiyā? - (Is) everything well/alright?

ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. - Ellā sariyagidde. - Everything’s fine.

ಏನು ಸಮಾಚಾರ? - Ēnu samācāra? - What’s the latest/What’s up?

ಏನು ಇಲ್ಲ. - Ēnu illa. - Not much.

ನಾನು (ತುಂಬಾ) ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ ನಿನ್ನ/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಭೇಟಿ ಮದ್ದಿಂದ. - Nānu (tumba) santōṣavāgiddēne ninna/nimma bhēṭi maḍiddinda. - I’m (very) pleased to meet you. (informal/polite)

*ಶುಭೋದಯ - śubhōdaya - Good morning/day (formal and rare)
*ಶುಭ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ - śubha madhyāhna - Good afternoon (formal and rare)
*ಶುಭ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ - śubha sāyankāla - Good evening (formal and rare)
*ಶುಭರಾತ್ರಿ - śubharātri - Good night (formal and rare)
ಅನಂತರ/ಆಮೇಲೆ ನೋಡೋಣ - anantara/āmēle noḍoṇa - See you after/later
ಮುಂದಿನ ಬಾರಿ ನೋಡೋಣ - mundina bāri noḍoṇa - See you next time
ಹೌದು - haudu - Yes
ಇಲ್ಲ - illa - No
ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು - dayaviṭṭu - please
ಸುಸ್ವಾಗತ - susvāgata - welcome
ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ/ಏನು ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. - Paravāgilla/Ēnu dhanyavāda bekāgilla. - No need for thanks. (inf/form.)
ಇಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲ - illa, illa - Not at all
ನಿನ್ನ/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಊರು ಯಾವದು? - Ninna/Nimma ūru yāvadu? - Where are you from? (informal/polite)
ನನ್ನ ಊರು... - Nanna ūru... - I'm from...
ನನಗೆ (noun or verb) ಇಷ್ಟ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ/ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ. - Nanage (noun or verb) iṣṭa aguttade/aguttave. - I like (thing). (sing/plural)
ಇಲ್ಲವ/ಅಲ್ಲವ? - Illava/Allava? - Isn't it?/Right?
ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು! - Abhinandanegaḷu - Congratulations!
ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿ! - Kshamisi - Excuse me! (Very formal)
ದಾರಿ ಬಿಡು/ಬಿಡಿ - Dāri biḍu/biḍi - Make way/Excuse me (informal/polite)
ಏನು/ಯಾರು ಅದು? - Ēnu/Yāru adu? - What/Who is it? (Kannada speakers frequently answer the phone this way; it may sound rude or confrontational but it isn't)
ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಂಟೆ/ಕಾಲ ಆಯಿತು? - Eṣṭu gaṇṭe āyitu? - What time is it?
(Number) ಗಂಟೆ ಆಯಿತು. - (Number) gaṇṭe āyitu. - It's (number) o'clock.
ನಿನಗೆ/ನಿಮ್ಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷ ಇದ್ದೀಯ? - Ninage/nimmage eṣṭu varṣa iddiya? - How old are you?
ನನಗೆ... ವರ್ಷ ಇದೆ. - Nanage (number) varṣa ide. - I am... years old.

*It should be noted that these words are somewhat “contrived”, in the sense that they are words made to be equivalents to English or Western expressions. Most Kannada speakers will never use such expressions, at least outside of formal speech. There are many such words in Kannada, created to address relatively new concepts, most of which include words involving technology. Kannada speakers often use English words in everyday conversation, but learning these words in Kannada are important learn in order to comprehend texts and news in Kannada. Using these expressions will be seen as somewhat odd, but not misunderstood.

Vocabulary: Sports

ಕಾಲ್ಚೆಂಡಾಟ - kālcendāṭa - football/soccer
ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟು - krikeṭu - cricket
ಕಬಡ್ಡಿ - kabaḍḍi - kabaddi (an Indian sport)

Vocabulary: Food and Drink

ಮಾಂಸ	- māṃsa	- meat
ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ	- motṭe	- egg
ಸೂಪು	- sūpu	- soup
*ಹಣ್ಣು/ಕಾಯಿ	- haṇṇu/kāyi	- fruit (ripe/unripe)
ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿ	- drākṣi	- grape
ಸೇಬುಹಣ್ಣು	- sēbu	- apple
ಬಾಳೆ(ಹಣ್ಣು/ಕಾಯಿ)	- bāḷe(haṇṇu/kāyi)	- banana/plantain
ನಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣು	- nimbehaṇṇu	- lemon
ಕಿತ್ತಳೆಹಣ್ಣು	- kittaḷehaṇṇu	- orange
ಮೂಸಂಬಿ	- mūsambi	- (sweet) lime (a particular type of Indian lime)
ಕಮದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿ/ಕಪರಾಕ್ಷಿ	- kamadrākṣi/kaparākṣi	- starfruit
ನಲ್ಲಿಕಾಯಿ	- nallikāyi	- gooseberry
ಮಾವಿನಹಣ್ಣು	- māvinahaṇṇu	- mango
(ಪೇರಲ/ಸೀಬೆ)ಹಣ್ಣು	- (perala/sībe)haṇṇu	- guava
ಚೇಪೆಕಾಯಿ	- cepekāyi	- raw guava
ಖರ್ಬೂಜ	- kharbūja	- muskmelon/cantaloupe
ದಾಳಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣು	- dālimbehaṇṇu	- pomegranate
ಪರಂಗಿಹಣ್ಣು	- parangihāṇṇu	- papaya
ಅನಾನಸ	- anānas	- pineapple
ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಡಿಹಣ್ಣು	- kallangaḍihaṇṇu	- watermelon
ಹಲಸಿನಹಣ್ಣು	- halasinahaṇṇu	- jackfruit
ಎಲೆಕೋಸು/ಕೋಸುಗೆಡ್ಡೆ	- elekōsu/kōsugeḍḍe	- cabbage
ಹೂಕೋಸು	- hūkōsu	- cauliflower
ಹಾಗಲಕಾಯಿ	- hāgalakāyi	- bitter gourd
ಹುರಳಿಕಾಯಿ	- huraḷikāyi	- green beans
ಬೂದುಕುಂಬಳಕಾಯಿ	- būdukumbāḷakāyi	- wintermelon/ash gourd
ಸೋರೆಕಾಯಿ	- sōrekāyi	- bottle gourd
ಬದನೆಕಾಯಿ	- badanekāyi	- eggplant
ಸೀಮೆ ಬದನೆಕಾಯಿ	- sīme badanekāyi	- chayote squash (literally “foreign eggplant”)
ದೊಣ್ಣೆ ಮೆನಸಿನಕಾಯಿ	- doṇṇe menasinakāyi	- bell peppers/capsicum
ಗಜ್ಜರಿ	- gajjari	- carrot
ಸೌತೆಕಾಯಿ	- sautekāyi	- cucumber
ನುಗ್ಗೆಕಾಯಿ	- nuggekāyi	- drumstick (a type of vegetable; also known as <i>moringa</i>)
ಬೆಂಡೆಕಾಯಿ	- benḍekāyi	- okra/lady’s finger
ಬಟಾಣಿ	- baṭaṇi	- peas
ಟೊಮೇಟೊ	- ṭomēṭo	- tomato
ಉಪ್ಪಿನಕಾಯಿ	- uppinakāyi	- pickle (vegetables and raw fruits are used in pickles in India)
ಜೂಸು	- jūsu	- juice
ನೀರು	- nīru	- water

ಪಾನಕ - pānaka - lemonade

ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾರಸ/ಮದ್ಯ - drākṣārasa/madya - wine

ಹೆಂಡ - heṇḍa - alcohol

*In Indian cuisines, the ripe and unripe forms of fruits and vegetables are commonly used. In Kannada, ಕಾಯಿ at the end of a word indicates that it is the unripe form, whereas ಹಣ್ಣು means that it is ripe. ಕಾಯಿ can be attached to nearly everything, but ಹಣ್ಣು can only be attached to fruits. If the word already has ಕಾಯಿ in it, then it is a vegetable.

Vocabulary: Verbs

ಮಾತನಾಡು - mātanāḍu - to talk/speak

ಹೇಳು - hēḷu - to say

ಓಡು - ōḍu - to run

ನಡೆ - naḍe - to walk

ತಿರುಗು - tirugu - to turn

ಈಜು/ಈಸು - īju/īsu - to swim

ಬರೆ - bare - to write

ಆಟವಾಡು/ಆಡಿಸು/ಆಟಾಡು - āṭavāḍu/āḍisu/āṭāḍu - to play

ನುಡಿಸು/ಬಾರಿಸು - nuḍisu/bārisu - to play (music)

ಅಭಿನಯಿಸು - to play/enact (drama/play)

ಹಾಡು - hāḍu - to sing

ನರ್ತಿಸು/ನಾಟ್ಯಮಾಡು/ಕುಣಿ - nartisu/naṭyamāḍu/kuṇi - to dance

ತಿನ್ನು - tinnu - to eat

ಕುಡಿ - kuḍi - to drink

ವಾಸನೆ ಹಿಡಿ/ಮೂಸಿ ನೋಡು/ಅಘ್ರಾಣಿಸು - vāsane hiḍi/mūsi nōḍu/āghraṇisu - to smell

ಸೇವೆಮಾಡು/ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡು - sēvēmāḍu/keḷasamāḍu - to serve (as in to help or work for)

ಬಡಿಸು - baḍisu - to serve (food)

ಮೀನುಹಿಡಿ - mīnuhiḍi - to fish

Vocabulary: Question Words

ಯಾರು - yāru - who

ಏನು - ēnu - what

ಯಾವದು - yāvadu - which

ಯಾವಾಗ - yāvaga - when

ಎಷ್ಟು - eṣṭu - how much

ಹೇಗೆ - hēge - how

ಎಲ್ಲಿ - elli - where

ಯಾಕೆ - yāke - why

ಯಾಕೆ ಅಂದರೆ - yāke andare - because

ಎದಕ್ಕೆ - edakke - for what

Vocabulary: Days of the Week and Seasons

ನಿಮಿಷ - nimiṣa - second
ಗಂಟೆ - gaṇṭe - hour
ದಿನ - dina - day
ವಾರ - vāra - week
ತಿಂಗಳು - tiṅgaḷu - month
ವರ್ಷ - varṣa - year
ಶತಮಾನ - śatamāna - century
ಸೋಮವಾರ - sōmvāra - Monday
ಮಂಗಳವಾರ - maṅgaḷavāra - Tuesday
ಬುಧವಾರ - budhavāra - Wednesday
ಗುರುವಾರ - guruvāra - Thursday
ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ - śukravāra - Friday
ಶನಿವಾರ - śanivāra - Saturday
ಭಾನುವಾರ - bhānuvāra - Sunday
ವಸಂತ - vasanta - spring
ಬೇಸಿಗೆ - bēsigē - summer
ಶರತ್ಕಾಲ - śaratkāla - autumn/fall
ಚಳಿಗಾಲ - caligāla - winter

Note: All months are all in English, unless indicated on the Indian traditional calendar, which has separate names for the months.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - Kannada Abhyāsa - Kannada Practice

- A. To practice writing Kannada letters, take each individual letter, and write 2-3 lines of each character, in groups of 5. After you finish each group of 5, write all the sets you've done so far. You should be able to reproduce the entire alphabet (vowels and consonants) from memory after you've reached the final set.

For vowel and consonant diacritics, practice by using them on different characters repeatedly. Note: use computer software to type Kannada letters to see what they look like with their diacritics; some letters do *not* undergo obvious changes to their shapes when diacritics are attached.

- B. Practice writing the following words after completing the first exercise.

1. sēbu
2. ācaraṇe

3. gōḍe
4. manuṣya
5. mattu
6. rakta
7. raita
8. mūle
9. ṛsī
10. mṛtyū
11. mara
12. īga
13. mēle
14. amṛtā
15. lēkhani
16. arasa
17. nīliya
18. svaccha
19. kālu
20. nālkane

Section 2: School and People

Vocabulary: School

- ಲೇಖನಿ - lēkhani - pen
ಚೀಲ - cīla - bag
ಕತ್ತರಿ - kattari - scissor
ಪುಸ್ತಕ - pustaka - book
ಕಾಗದ - kāgada - paper
ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - samācāra patrike - newspaper
ಸುದ್ದಿ/ವಾರ್ತೆ - suddi/vārte - news
ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ - ṭippaṇi - note/comment
ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರ - gaṇakayantra - calculator
ಶಾಲೆ - śāle - school
ಪಾಠ - pāṭha - lesson
ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆ - prāthamika śāle - primary/elementary school (often K-8 in India)
ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ - prauḍhaśāle - high school
ಶಾಖೆ - śākhe - department/branch
(ವಿಶ್ವ)ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ - (viśva)vidyālaya - university/college
ತಾಲೀಮು ಖಾನೆ - tālimu khāne - gym
ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಭಂಡಾರ/ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ - pustaka bhaṇḍāra/granthālaya - library
ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯ - prayōgālaya - laboratory
ಮನೆ/ಗೃಹ - mane/grha - house (D/S)
ನಿವಾಸ - nivāsa - residence
ವರ್ಗ - varga - class/category
ದರ್ಜೆ - darje - rank/grade
ವಿಷಯ/ವಸ್ತು - viśaya/vastu - subject/material (ವಿಷಯ is broad in usage)
ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ/ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ/ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ - upādhyāya/adhyāpaka/sikṣaka - teacher
ಗುರು - guru - mentor/teacher (not necessarily academic)
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ/ಶಿಷ್ಯ - vidyārthi/śiṣya - student
ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ - vyakti - person (somewhat bookish)
ಮಾನವ - mānava - human
ಮನುಷ್ಯ - manuṣya - man
ಹೆಂಗಸು - hengasu - woman
ಶಿಶು/ಹಸುಳೆ/ಕೂಸು - śiśu/hasuḷe/kūsu - baby (human only) (ಮೊಗ್ಗು most common)
ಮಗು - magu - child
ಪೋರ - pōra - brat
ಹಟಮಾರಿ - haṭamāri - a person who throws a tantrum a lot
(ಹುಡುಗ/ಬಾಲಕ)/(ಹುಡುಗಿ/ಬಾಲಕಿ) - (huḍuga/bālaka)/(huḍugi/bālaki) - boy/girl (D/S)
ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ - śrīmān/śrīmati - Mr./Mrs. (somewhat formal)
ಅಪ್ಪ/ಅಮ್ಮ - appa/amma - dad/mom

ತಂದೆ/ತಾಯಿ - tande/tayi - father/mother (indirect address only)
ಮನೆಗೆಲಸ - manegelasa - housework
ಶಾಲೆಪಾಠ - śālepāṭha - schoolwork
ರಸಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ - rasapraśne - quiz
ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ - parīkṣa - test
ಯೋಜನೆ - yōjane - project/plan
ಪ್ರಬಂಧ - prabandha - essay/thesis
ಪತ್ರ - patra - card
ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರ - dākhale patra - admission document
ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ - pramāṇa patra - certificate
ಗುರುತು ಪತ್ರ - gurutu patra - ID card
ಅಂಕ - aṅka - score/grade (as in marks in school)
ಬಿಡುವು/ವಿರಾಮ - biḍuvu/virāma - break/leisure (D/S)
ರಜ - raja - vacation/holiday
ಗಣಿತ(ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ) - gaṇita(śāstra) - mathematics
ಕಲನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ - kalana(śāstra) - calculus
ಬೀಜಗಣಿತ - bījagaṇita - algebra
(ಅಂಕ)ಗಣಿತ - (aṅka)gaṇita - arithmetic
ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ - viśleṣaṇe - research/analysis
ಅಂಕಿ - aṅki - figure/data
ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಸಂಗ್ರಹಣ - sankhyāsaṅgrahaṇa - statistics
ಅಂಕಿ/ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - anki/sankhya - number (D/S)
ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷು - iṅgliṣu - English
ಬರಹ/ಲೇಖನ - baraha/lēkhana - writing/composition/article (D/S)
ಕೃತಿ - kṛti - work/opus
ಗೀತರಚನೆ - gītaraṇa - lyrics
ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ - vijñāna - science
ರಸಾಯನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ - rasāyana vijñāna - chemistry
ಭೌತವಿಜ್ಞಾನ - bhautavijñāna - physics
ಜೀವವಿಜ್ಞಾನ - jīvavijñāna - biology
ಭಾಷೆ - bhāṣe - language
ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - abhyāsa - practice
ಕ್ರೀಡಾ - krīḍā - sports
ಕಲೆ - kale - art
ಸಂಗೀತ - saṅgīta - music
ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ - bhūgoḷa śāstra - geography
ಚರಿತ್ರೆ/ಇತಿಹಾಸ - caritre/itihāsa - history

Vocabulary: Household and School Objects

ಜಾಗ/ಸ್ಥಾನ - jāga/sthāna - place (D/S)

ಮೇಜು - mēju - table
ಇಳಿಮೇಜು - iḷimēju - desk
ಗೋಡೆ - gōḍe - wall
ಅಡಿಗೆಮನೆ - aḍigemane - kitchen
ದೇವರಮನೆ - dēvaramane - altar/shrine (in one's house)
ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗದ ಕೋಣೆ - vyāsaṅgada kōṇe - study room/study lounge
ಹಲಗೆ/ಫಲಕ - halage/phalaka - board
ಕಿಟಕಿ - kiṭaki - window
ಬಾಗಿಲು - bāgilu - door
ಕುರ್ಚಿ - kurci - chair
ಮೋಡ - mōḍa - stool
ಬಾವುಟ/ಧ್ವಜ - bāvuṭa/dhvaja - flag
ಬುಟ್ಟಿ - buṭṭi - basket
ಗಡಿಯಾರ - gaḍiyāra - clock
ಪಂಚಾಂಗ - paṅcāṅga - calendar (Indian traditional calendar)
ದಿನಸೂಚಿ - dinaśūci - calendar (Gregorian calendar)
ಸಾಣೆ - sāṇe - sharpener
ಬೀಗದ ಕೈ/ಕೀಲಿಕೈ - bīgada kai/kīlikai - key

Vocabulary: Adjectives

ನೀರಸ - nīrasa - boring/dry (can also be literally “dry”)
ಸುಲಭ - sulabha - easy
ಕಷ್ಟವಾದ - kaṣṭavāda - difficult
ನೆಚ್ಚಿನ - neccina - favorite/preferred
ಮಜಾ/ಸಂತೋಷ - majā/santoṣa - fun
ಕುತೂಹಲಕಾರಿ - kutūhalakāri - interesting
ರೋಚಕ - rōcaka - exciting
ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ/ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ - cennāgi/sariyāgi - well/good (adverb)
ಬಹಳ/ತುಂಬಾ - baḥaḷa/tumba - rather/very
ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ - spaṣṭavāgi - clearly/fluently
ಒಳ್ಳೆ/ಸರಿಯಾ/ಚೆನ್ನಾ - olḷe/sariyā/cennā - good
ಮತ್ತೆಮತ್ತೆ/ಪದೇಪದೇ - mattematte/padēpadē - often
ವಿರಳವಾಗಿ - virāḷavāgi - rarely
ಸರಳವಾದ - sarāḷavada - simple/uncomplicated
ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ/ಜಟಿಲ - sankīrṇa/jaṭila - complex/complicated

Vocabulary: Numbers

Like many Indian languages, Kannada has its own symbols for numbers, which you should learn as well. They work exactly like numbers in English. You can see examples of how they work below.

೦ - 0

೧ - 1

೨ - 2

೩ - 3

೪ - 4

೫ - 5

೬ - 6

೭ - 7

೮ - 8

೯ - 9

೦ - ಸೊನ್ನೆ/ಶೂನ್ಯ - sonne/sunya - 0

೧ - ಒಂದು - ondu - 1

೨ - ಎರಡು - eraḍu - 2

೩ - ಮೂರು - mūru - 3

೪ - ನಾಲ್ಕು - nālku - 4

೫ - ಐದು - aidu - 5

೬ - ಆರು - āru - 6

೭ - ಏಳು - ēḷu - 7

೮ - ಎಂಟು - eṇṭu - 8

೯ - ಒಂಬತ್ತು - ombattu - 9

೧೦ - ಹತ್ತು - hattu - 10

೧೧ - ಹನ್ನೊಂದು - hannondu - 11

೧೨ - ಹನ್ನೆರಡು - hannerāḍu - 12

೧೩ - ಹದಿಮೂರು - hadimūru - 13

೧೪ - ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು - hadinalku - 14

೧೫ - ಹದಿನೈದು - hadinaidu - 15

೧೬ - ಹದಿನಾರು - hadināru - 16

೧೭ - ಹದಿನೇಳು - hadinēḷu - 17

೧೮ - ಹದಿನೆಂಟು - hadineṇṭu - 18

೧೯ - ಹತ್ತೊಂಬತ್ತು - hattombattu - 19

೨೦ - ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು - ippattu - 20

೨೧ - ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದು - ippattondu - 21

೨೨ - ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡು - ippatterāḍu - 22

೨೩ - ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೂರು - ippattamūru - 23

...

೩೦ - ಮೂವತ್ತು - mūvattu - 30
೪೦ - ನಲವತ್ತು - nalavattu - 40
೫೦ - ಐವತ್ತು - aivattu - 50
೬೦ - ಅರವತ್ತು - aravattu - 60
೭೦ - ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತು - eppattu - 70
೮೦ - ಎಂಬತ್ತು - embattu - 80
೯೦ - ತೊಂಬತ್ತು - tombattu - 90
೧೦೦ - ನೂರು - nūru - 100
೨೦೦ - ಇನ್ನೂರು - innūru - 200
೩೦೦ - ಮುನ್ನೂರು - munnūru - 300
೪೦೦ - ನಾಲ್ಕು ನೂರು - nālku nūru - 400
೫೦೦ - ಐನೂರು - ainūru - 500
೬೦೦ - ಆರು ನೂರು - āru nūru - 600
೭೦೦ - ಏಳು ನೂರು - ēḷu nūru - 700
೮೦೦ - ಎಂಟುನೂರು - eṇṭunūru - 800
೯೦೦ - ಒಂಬತ್ತಿನೂರು - ombhainūru - 900
೧೦೦೦ - ಸಾವಿರ - sāvira - 1,000
೧೦,೦೦೦ - ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ - hattu sāvira - 10,000
೧೦೦,೦೦೦ - ಲಕ್ಷ - lakṣa - 100,000
೧,೦೦೦,೦೦೦ - ಹತ್ತುಲಕ್ಷ - hattulakṣa - 1,000,000
೧೦,೦೦೦,೦೦೦ - ಕೋಟಿ - koṭi - 10,000,000

Vocabulary: Ordinal Number Adjectives

ಮೊದಲ - modala - 1st
ಎರಡನೇ - eraḍane - 2nd
ಮೂರನೇ - murane - 3rd
ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ - nalkane - 4th
ಐದನೇ - aidane - 5th
ಆರನೇ - ārane - 6th
ಏಳನೇ - eḷane - 7th
ಎಂಟನೇ - eṇṭane - 8th
ಒಂಬತ್ತನೇ - ombattane - 9th
ಹತ್ತನೇ - hattane - 10th
ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇ - ippattane - 20th
ಮೂವತ್ತನೇ - mūvattane - 30th
ನಲವತ್ತನೇ - nalavattane - 40th
ಐವತ್ತನೇ - aivattane - 50th
ಅರವತ್ತನೇ - aravattane - 60th
ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇ - eppattane - 70th
ಎಂಬತ್ತನೇ - embattane - 80th

ತೊಂಬತ್ತನೆ - tombattane - 90th

ನೂರನೇ - nūrane - 100th

Vocabulary: Verbs

ಕಲಿಸು/ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡು - kalisu/heḷikoḍu - to teach

ಕಲಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳು - kalitukoḷḷu - to learn

ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳು - arthamaḍikoḷḷu - to understand

ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳು - kuḷitukoḷḷu - to sit

ಹೋಗು - hōgu - to go

ಬರು - baru - to come

ಇರು - iru - to be (located)/wait/(auxiliar verb function)

ಹೊರಡು - horaḍu - to leave (as in *depart*)

ಬಿಡು - biḍu - to leave/let go/release

ಕೇಳು/ವಿಚಾರಿಸು - keḷu/vicārisu - to ask (D/S)

ಮಾಡು - māḍu - to do/make

ಎಂದು - endu - to be (permanent conditions)

ಹೊಂದಿರು/ಜೊತೆಗಿರು - hondiru/jotegiru - to have

ಓದು/ಪಠಿಸು - ṍdu/paṭhisu - to read (D/S)

ಗೊತ್ತಿರು/ಅರಿ/ತಿಳಿ - gottiru/ari/tiḷi - to know (factual information or abilities)

ಜ್ಞಾಪಕವಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳು/ನೆನಪಿಡು - jñāpakaviṭṭukoḷḷu/nenapiḍu - to remember/know (people/places)

ನೋಡು/ಕಾಣು - nōḍu/kāṇu - to see

ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡು - kelasamāḍu - to work/function

ಗಮನಿಸು - gamanisu - to watch/notice/heed

ಪಾಠ ಓದು - pāṭha odu - to study

ಮುಗಿಸು/ಕೊನೆಗಾಣಿಸು - mugisu/konegāṇisu - to finish/terminate/complete

ಯೋಚಿಸು - yōcisu - to think/consider

ಭಾವಿಸು - bhāvisu - to believe

ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳು/ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳು - tegedukoḷḷu/hiḍidukoḷḷu - to take

ಆಗು - āgu - to happen/become

ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳು - oppikoḷḷu - to admit

ಹಿಡಿ/ಸಾಗಿಸು - hiḍi/sāgisu - to carry

ಸಾಗಿಸು - sāgisu - to move

ತರು - taru - to bring

ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳು - ārisikoḷḷu - to choose

ಒಪ್ಪು - oppu - to agree/consent

ಇಷ್ಟಪಡು - iṣṭapaḍu - to prefer

ಕೇಳು - keḷu - to listen/hear

ಚಿತ್ರಿಸು - citrisu - to draw

ಮರೆ - mare - to forget

ಮೋಸಮಾಡು - mōsamāḍu - to cheat/fool/trick/deceive

ಎಣಿಸು - enisu - to count

ಲೆಕ್ಕಮಾಡು/ಗಣಿಸು - lekkamāḍu/gaṇisu - to calculate (D/S)

The Nominative, Accusative, and Declensional Class

The nominative case (“first case”) and accusative case (“second case”) are easily the two most important cases to learn in Kannada, for they are necessary to express many basic sentences.

For the nominative case, the only information one needs to know on how to use it is whether there is any other information being associated with the noun in question. Is the noun anything other than the subject of a verb? Is something coming *from* the noun, being given *to* the noun, or is something *in* the noun? If none of such relationships to the noun apply, then the noun is in the nominative case, and needs to be that way.

The accusative case is the other part of the basic sentence. It marks a noun as being the object of a verb, meaning that is being acted upon. In further discussions of the accusative and other cases, one should know the difference between an intransitive and transitive verb. A transitive verb is an action that acts upon an object, whereas an intransitive verb does not. For example, in the sentence “I eat the apple”, the verb “to eat” is transitive, since “eat” acts upon “apple”. However, in the sentence “I am eating”, the verb “to eat” is now intransitive, since it is not acting upon any object.

However, there is something else one needs to know about case declension: it is key to identify what declensional class a noun belongs to, since declensional sandhi, which are sound or spelling changes that must be accounted for when a noun is declined a particular class. Fortunately, there are relatively simple ways to figure out whether a noun is of a certain class. (Note: when a complete vowel character is being given by itself in instructions, it refers to the sound, not the letter itself. For example, if an instruction says to drop the final ಉ, it means to drop the final *u* sound from the stem. So dropping the ಉ from ಬರು would make it ಬರ್.)

1. First class nouns include all masculine and feminine that end in ಅ (a). These nouns drop the final ಅ before adding markers and declensional endings.
2. Second class nouns include all neuter nouns that end in ಁ. These nouns drop the final ಁ before adding markers and declensional endings.
3. Third class nouns include all nouns that end in ಇ (i), ಈ (ī), ಎ (e), ಏ (ē), or ಐ (ai). These nouns add a final ಯ್ (y) before adding markers and declensional endings. Merge the letter with the ending.
4. Fourth class nouns include all nouns that end in ಉ (u), ಊ (ū), ಋ (r), ೠ (r̄), ಓ (ō), or ಔ (au). These nouns add a final ವ್ (v) before adding markers and declensional endings. Merge the letter with the ending.

- a. Note: Most nouns in native Kannada end in ಉ, and many nouns that have had that ಉ normalized for euphony require the final ವ್ to be added. If the form in the dictionary or vocabulary list has ಉ at the end, then it has been normalized.

Both the nominative case and accusative case have endings to be attached to a noun to decline it, which are all slightly different for each class. Below is a table of the endings (without alterations listed above) for each class. The two versions given are simply variations that occur, and both are acceptable. Then are some examples to contrast the classes and case declensions.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class
Nominative	-ನು	-ವು	-ಉ	-ಉ
Accusative	-ನನ್ನು/ನನ್ನ	-ವನ್ನು/ವನ್ನ	-(ಅ)ನ್ನು/(ಅ)ನ್ನ	-(ಅ)ನ್ನು/ಅನ್ನ

Ex.

ನಾನು ಸೇಬನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Nānu sebannu tinuttēne.

I eat an apple.

(Note: Case endings in bold.) As one can see, the personal pronoun “I” (ನಾ - nā) has been declined into the nominative case, though the rules about declension are slightly different for pronouns. The accusative contrasts with the nominative, as “I” is the subject with no other information attached to it, whereas “apple” is being acted upon by “to eat”. ಸೇಬು is a fourth class declension noun, but since the euphonic ಉ is already in the word in its dictionary form, there is no need to attach the final ವ್.

Ex.

ನಾನು ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Nānu bagilannu tegeyuttēne.

I open the door.

As in the previous example, the subject “I” (ನಾ - nā) is in the nominative because it is the agent, the person doing the verb. The object “door” (ಬಾಗಿಲು - bāgilu) is in the accusative because it is being acted upon by the subject through the verb “to open”. ಬಾಗಿಲು is a fourth class noun, with no need for the final ವ್, due to its default form having a normalized euphonic ಉ.

Present Tense

As mentioned before, verbs conjugate with respect to person, tense, plurality, and gender (in the third person). But before we learn the present tense, we need to know the personal pronouns. It was said earlier in the explanation of the nominative and accusative cases that personal pronouns decline into cases as well. However, they do so in slightly different ways, and only for certain cases. The nominative case, for example, is the base form; ನಾ (nā) is not a valid word by itself, for example, and one must instead say ನಾನು (nānu). The table below shows the personal pronouns in the nominative and accusative cases. Memorize these pronouns so that you can learn the meaning of their declined forms quickly.

ನಾನು/ನನ್ನನ್ನು - nānu/nannannu - I	****ಅದು/ಅದನ್ನು - adu/adannu - it
*ನೀನು/ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು - nīnu/ninnannu - you	ನಾವು/ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು - nāvu/nammannu - we
(ನೀವು/**ತಾವು)/(ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು/ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು) - (nīvu/tāvu)/(nimmannu/tammannu) - you (polite)	ನೀವುಗಳು/ನಿವುಗಳನ್ನು - nīvugaḷu/nīvugaḷannu - you all
***ಅವನು/ಅವನನ್ನು - avanu/avanannu - he	***ಅವರು/ಅವರನ್ನು - avaru/avarannu - they (m/f; polite 3rd person)
***ಅವಳು/ಅವಳನ್ನು - avaḷu/avaḷannu - she	ಅವು/ಅವನ್ನು - avu/avannu - they (neuter)
*****ತಾನು/ತಾನನ್ನು - tānu/tānannu - oneself	

*Don't use ನೀನು with people whose social status is unknown or ambiguous to oneself, as it can be rude. However, one can never *ask* to use ನೀನು after ನೀವು is the established form of address. It is also good manners to insist on using ನೀವು, even if the person has invited one to use ನೀನು.

**ತಾವು (tāvu) is an archaic, more polite version of ನೀವು, used primarily in reference to God, in sarcastic or humorous expressions, and in older texts. It uses the same conjugations as ನೀವು, and declines in similar ways, replacing ನೀ with ತಾ.

***These pronouns contain the prefix ಅ- (a-), which means “that”, and have equivalents using the prefix ಇ- (i-), meaning “this”: ಇವನು, ಇವಳು, ಇವರು, which would mean “this he,” “this she,” and “this they”, literally.

****Also means “that”; when used as a pronoun, one can think of it as “that thing”; ಇದು (idu) meaning “this thing” can be used similarly; ಅದು will be used in conjugation tables.

*****This pronoun can only be used in reference to a previously mentioned subject. It is used to express that one does something independently. There is some ambiguity between this and the vocative case, which will be explained later on.

To conjugate verbs in Kannada, one must take the root form given in dictionaries and in the vocabulary lists. However, just as with nominal declensional sandhi, there is also sandhi for verb inflection. Before continuing on, we must cover a few verbal terms. First is the *root form*, which is the dictionary form of the verb. Then there's the *crude form*, which is the base of most

verb conjugation. The way a verb conjugates changes slightly based on the crude form. There are two classes of verbs, with one subclass, according to how they obtain their crude form.

1. First class verbs end in ಅ or ಉ; drop this final vowel if the suffix added begins with a vowel.
2. Second class verbs end in ಇ, ಎ, or ಆ; add a euphonic ಯ್ before adding suffixes that begin with a vowel.
3. Subclass verbs are non-crude verb forms ending in ಇ or ಎ; drop this final vowel if the suffix added begins with a vowel.

One may need or not need to remove certain sounds to obtain the crude form in order to conjugate a verb in a certain way. From there, obtain the present adverbial participle of the verb, by simply adding ಉತ್ತ to the crude form. The example verb is ಮಾಡು (māḍu), becoming ಮಾಡುತ್ತ (māḍutta). This form is the base for all verb forms in the present tense.

ನಾನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ - nānu maḍuttēne - I do	ಅದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ - adu māḍuttade - it does
ನೀನು ಮದುತ್ತಿಯೆ - nīnu maḍuttiye - you (non-polite) do	ನಾವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ - nāvu māḍuttēve - we do
ನೀವು/ನೀವುಗಳು/ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಿ - nīvu/nīvugaḷu māḍuttiri - you (polite) all do	ಅವರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ - avaru māḍuttāre- they (m/f; polite 3rd person) do
ಅವನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ - avanu māḍuttāne - he does	ಅವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ - avu māḍuttave - they (n) do
ಅವಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ - avaḷu māḍuttāḷe - she does	

Unlike in some other languages, Kannada distinguishes only between past and non-past. The future tense is a latter development that is primarily used in literary works. For all intents and purposes, the present tense (as shown as above) is also the future tense, depending on the context. Words indicating the future can be used to imply the future.

Asking Questions

Kannada's method of asking questions is fairly straightforward. Nearly all the time, it simply involves changing the ending of the word (this includes nouns) to the vowel ಅ. In some situations, one can add ನ, ಅಲ್ಲವ, or ಇಲ್ಲವ to the end of a sentence to make a statement a question, with the meaning of "isn't it/right?" Look at the examples below.

Ex.

ನೀನು ಬಾನ್ಸುರಿ ಉದುತ್ತಿಯೆ?
Nīnu bānsuri udittiya?

Do you play the bansuri?

ನನಗ?

Nanaga?

For/to me?

But:

ಯಾರದು?

Yāradu?

Who is it?

Question words do not change form. Only non-question words take the final ಅ for the interrogative form. Note that if there is a question word already in a sentence, it is not necessary to change the ending of other words.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - Kannada Abhyāsa - Kannada Practice

A. Decline the following nouns into the nominative and accusative cases.

1. ಲೇಖನಿ (lēkhani)
2. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (adhyāpaka; *teacher*)
3. ನವಿಲು (navilu)
4. ಆನೆ (āne)
5. ಮರ (mara)
6. ಮೇಜು (mēju)
7. ನಿವಾಸ (nivāsa)
8. ಕೀಲಿಕೈ (kīlikai)
9. ಪದ್ಧು (paddu; *a type of food*)
10. ರಾಸ್ತೆ (rāste)

B. Conjugate the following verbs for the given pronouns.

1. I, ಬಿಡು
2. He, ಬರೆ
3. They (person), ಈಜು
4. We, ಯೋಚಿಸು
5. She, ಮರೆ
6. You (polite), ಮಾಡು
7. You (non-polite), ಕುಡಿ
8. It (singular), ಹಿಡಿ
9. They (non-person), ಇರು

10. You (honorific), ಓದು

C. Translate the following sentences into Kannada.

1. I eat the apple.
2. We write books.
3. They (person) bring fruits.
4. She reads.
5. It works/functions.
6. You (polite) sleep (ನಿದ್ರೆಮಾಡು/ಮಲಗು; *to sleep*).
7. You (non-polite) hold a pen.
8. You all think.
9. She remembers you (honorific).
10. They (non-person) see us.

Section 3: Foods and Health

Vocabulary: Foods, Mealtime, Etc.

- ನಾಷ್ಟ - nāṣṭa - breakfast (uncommon)
ತಿಂಡಿ - tindi - meal/breakfast/snack
ದೋಸೆ - dōse - dosa
ಇಡ್ಲಿ - idli - idli
ಪಲ್ಯ - palya - curry (without qualification, does not contain meat)
ಹುಳಿ - huli - a type of stew
ಸಾರು - sāru - a type of broth/soup
ಮೊಸರು - mosaru - yogurt
ಭತ್ತ - bhatta - unhusked rice
ಅಕ್ಕಿ - akki - uncooked rice
ಅನ್ನ - anna - cooked rice
*ಊಟ - ūṭa - meal (“dinner” without qualification)
ಆಲೂಗಡ್ಡೆ - ālūgeḍḍe - potato
ಸೊಪ್ಪು - soppu - spinach
ಸಿಪ್ಪೆ - sippe - peel (of a fruit or vegetable)
ಬೀಜ - bīja - seed/pit (of a fruit)
ಕೋಳಿ ಮಾಂಸ - kōḷi māṃsa - poultry (“chicken meat”)
ಗೋಮಾಂಸ - gōmāṃsa - beef
ಹಂದಿಯ ಮಾಂಸ - handiya māṃsa - pork
ಮೀನಿನ ಮಾಂಸ - mīnina māṃsa - fish (the food)
ಮೀನು - mīnu - fish (the animal)
ಕೋಳಿ - kōḷi - chicken
ಸಮುದ್ರಾಹಾರ - samudrāhāra - seafood
ಕರಟಕಾಯಿ - karaṭakāyi - nut
ಕಡಲೇಕಾಯಿ - kaḍalēkāyi - peanut
ಬಾದಾಮಿ - bādāmi - almond
ಗೋಡಂಬಿ - goḍaṃbi - cashew
ಹಾಲು - hālu - milk
ಚಹಾ - chahā - tea
ತಟ್ಟೆ - taṭṭe - plate
ಪಾತ್ರೆ - pātre - pan-vessel
ಬಟ್ಟಲು - baṭṭalu - bowl-vessel
ಲೋಟ - lōṭa - cup
ಮುಳ್ಳು ಚಮಚ - muḷḷu camaca - fork
ಚಾಕು/ಚೂರಿ - chāku/chūri - knife
ಚಮಚ - camaca - spoon
ಎಣ್ಣೆ - eṇṇe - oil

ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ/ನವನೀತ - beṇṇe/navanīta - butter (D/S)
ಮಸಾಲೆ - masāle - spice
ಮೆಣಸು - meṇasu - pepper
ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ - meṇasinakāyi - chili pepper
ಉಪ್ಪು - uppu - salt
ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ - beḷḷulli - garlic
ಒಗ್ಗರಣೆ - oggarane - a heated mix of spices
ಪುದೀನ ಸೊಪ್ಪು - pudina soppu - mint
ಕೊತ್ತಂಬರಿ ಸೊಪ್ಪು/ಬೀಜ - kottambari soppu/bīja - coriander leaves/seed
ತುಳಸಿ - tuḷasi - basil
ಇಂಗು - ingu - asafoetida
ಸಕ್ಕರೆ - sakkare - sugar
ಏಲಕ್ಕಿ - elakki - cardamom
ಶುಂಟಿ/ಶುಂಠಿ - śunṭi/śunṭhi - ginger (both are accepted pronunciations)
ಮೆಂತ್ಯ - mentya - fenugreek
ಪುಡಿ - puḍi - powder
ಪಾಕವಿಧಾನ/ಪಾಕಸೂತ್ರ - pākavidhāna/pākasūtra - recipe

*There are many household dishes in Karnataka cuisine, but only common ones are listed.

Vocabulary: Adjectives

ರುಚಿಕರವಾದ - rucikaravāda - tasty
ಅಸಹ್ಯಕರ - asahyakara - disgusting
ಸಪ್ಪೆಯಾದ/ರುಚಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ - sappeyāda/ruciyillada - bland/dry
ಖಾರವಾದ - khāravāda - spicy/pungent
ಸಿಹಿಯಾದ - sihiyāda - sweet
ಹುಳಿಯಾದ - huḷiyāda - sour
ಕಹಿಯಾದ - kahiyāda - bitter
ಬಿಸಿಯಾದ - bisiyāda - hot (temperature)
ತಣ್ಣನೆಯಾದ - taṇṇaneyāda - cold
ಒದ್ದೆಯಾದ - oddeyāda - wet
ಒಣ - oṇa - dry
ಸುವಾಸನೆಯ - suvasaneya - pleasant/fragrant
ದುರ್ವಾಸನೆಯ - durvasaneya - bad-smelling/foul
ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ - ārōgyakara - healthy
ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯಕರ - anārōgyakara - unhealthy
ಶಾಕಾಹಾರಿ - śākāhāri - vegetarian
ಮಾಂಸಾಹಾರಿ - māṃsāhāri - non-vegetarian (lit. “meat-eating”)

Vocabulary: Health

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ - ārōgya - health
ತರಕಾರಿ - tarakāri - vegetable
ಕಾಯಿಲೆ/ಖಾಯಿಲೆ - kāyile/khāyile - sickness
ನೆಗಡಿ - negaḍi - cold
ಜ್ವರ - jvara - fever
ಕೆಮ್ಮು - kemmu - cough
ಕೆಮ್ಮು ಔಷಧ - kemmu auṣadha - cough medicine
ಸೂಜಿಮದ್ದು - sūjimaddu - injection
ಲಸಿಕೆ - lasike - vaccine
ಔಷಧ - auṣadha - medicine
ಬಾಚಣಿಗೆ - bācaṇige - hairbrush/comb

Vocabulary: Colors

ಬಣ್ಣ/ವರ್ಣ - baṇṇa/varṇa - color (D/S)
ಬಣ್ಣದ - baṇṇada - to be colored
ಕರಿ - kari - black
ನೀಲಿಯ - nīliya - blue
ಹಸಿರು - hasiru - green
ಬೂದು - būdu - grey
ಕಿತ್ತಳೆಯ - kittaḷeya - orange
ಗುಲಾಬಿ - gulābi - pink
ಕೆನ್ನೀಲಿ - kennili - purple
ಕೆಂಪು - kempu - red
ರಕ್ತವರ್ಣದ - raktavarṇada - blood-red
ಬಿಳಿಯ - biḷiya - white
ಹಳದಿ - haḷadi - yellow
ತಿಳಿಯ - tiḷiya - clear/light/pale
ಕಪ್ಪು - kappu - dark

Vocabulary: Verbs

ಕತ್ತರಿಸು - kattarisu - to cut
ಸಿಪ್ಪೆ ಸುಲಿ - sippe suli - to peel
ವಿಧಿಸು - vidhisu - to prescribe/impose/levy
ಕೆಮ್ಮು - kemmu - to cough
ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಮಾಡು - svacchamāḍu - to clean
ತೊಳೆ - toḷe - to wash
ಪಾಲು ಮಾಡು - pālu māḍu - to share

ಅಡುಗೆ ಮಾಡು - aḍuge māḍu - to make food

ಬೇಯು - bēyu - to cook (in any way, including frying, roasting, etc.)

ಇಡು - iḍu - to put/place

ತಿನ್ನು - tinnu - to eat

ತಿನಿಸು - tinnisu - to feed

ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ (ಸಾಯು/ಸಾಯಿಸು) - hoṭṭegillade (sāyu/sāyisu) - to starve (intr./tran.)

ಕೊಡು - koḍu - to give

ಬೇಕಾಗಿರು - bēkāgīru - to need/require (something)

(noun in dative case) ಹಸಿವು ಆಗು - (...) hasivu āgu - to be hungry (3rd person singular only)

(noun in dative case) ಬಾಯಾರಿಕೆ ಆಗು - (...) bāyārike āgu - to be thirsty (3rd person singular only)

(noun in dative case) ನಿದ್ರೆ ಬರು - (...) nidre baru - to be sleepy (3rd person singular only)

ಇದೆ/ಇವೆ - ide/ive - there is/are (singular, plural)

Additional Vocabulary: The Body

ಶರೀರ - śarīra - body

ಹೆಣ/ಶವ - heṇa/śava - dead body

ಚರ್ಮ - carma - skin

ಕೈ - kai - arm/hand

ತಲೆ - tale - head

ಕೂದಲು - kūḍalu - hair

ತುಟಿ - tuṭi - lips

ಮೂಗು - mūgu - nose

ಕಿವಿ - kivi - ear

ಮುಖ - mukha - face

ಬಾಯಿ - bāyi - mouth

ನಾಲಿಗೆ - nālige - tongue

ಕತ್ತು - kattu - neck

ಗಂಟಲು - gaṇṭalu - throat

ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳು - hallugaḷu - teeth

ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು - kaṇṇugaḷu - eyes

ಹುಬ್ಬು - hubbu - eyebrow

ಮಿದುಳು - miduḷu - brain

ಭುಜ - bhuja - shoulder

ಮೊಣಕೈ - moṇakai - elbow

ಎದೆ - ede - chest

ಬೆನ್ನು - bennu - back

ಪಕ್ಕಲುಬು - pakkelubu - ribs

ಹೃದಯ - hṛdaya - heart

ಶ್ವಾಸಕೋಶ - śvāsakośa - lungs

ಕೈಬೆರಳು - kaiberaḷu - finger
ಕಾಲು - kālu - foot/leg
ಕಾಲಬೆರಳು - kālaberaḷu - toe
ಕಣಕಾಲು - kaṇakālu - ankle
ಹಿಮ್ಮಡಿ - himmaḍi - heel
ಮಣಿಕಟ್ಟು - maṇikaṭṭu - wrist
ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ - hoṭṭe - stomach/belly
ಉಗುರು - uguru - nail

The Instrumental-Ablative Case and Dative Case

The instrumental-ablative case is somewhat complicated, as it combines two different cases into one declension. We will first cover the instrumental definition, which means “through, by way of,” or “using”. The ablative definition means “from, away/moving from, since,” or “beginning at”.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class
Instrumental-Ablative	-ನಿಂದ	-ದಿಂದ	-ಇಂದ	-ಇನಿಂದ

Ex.

ಮರದಿಂದ ಹಣ್ಣು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
Marad**inda** haṇṇu baruttade.
Fruit comes from the tree.

ನಾವು ಈ ರಸ್ತೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೆವು.
Nāvu ī rastey**inda** bandiddevu.
We came **through/by way of** this road.

The dative case is similar to the accusative case, in that it marks the noun that is being acted upon by a verb. However, it is for a different kind of verb; the dative case marks a noun that is recipient. The dative case roughly translates to “to, for,” or “on the behalf of”. It is used with verbs that have meanings like “give, teach,” or “tell”. However, it has another use, usually with the ablative function of the instrumental-ablative case. In this situation, the dative case can mean “to,” or “toward” in a directional sense.

Ex.

ನೀನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೆಳಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೀಯೆ.
Nīnu avan**ige** heḷikoḍuttiye.

You teach him. (Think: You give **to** him instruction).

ಅವಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

Avaḷu illinda dēvasthānakke hoguttāḷe.

She goes to(ward) the temple from here.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class
Dative	-ನಿಗೆ	-ಕ್ಕೆ	-ಗೆ	-ಇಗೆ

There is yet another use of the dative case in Kannada, one which is purely idiomatic. Many sensations and feelings conveyed using the dative case and the verbs ಆಗು (āgu - to become/happen) and ಇದೆ/ಇವೆ (ide/ive - there is/are). Look at the examples below.

Ex.

ಅವರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಜ್ವರ ಇದೆ.

Avarige tumba jvara ide.

He/she (polite) has a high fever.

lit. With/for him/her (polite) there is much fever.

ನಮ್ಮಗೆ ಕಾಲ್ಚೆಂಡಾಟ ಇಷ್ಟ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Nammage kālceṇḍāṭa iṣṭa āguttade.

We like soccer.

lit. To/for us, soccer becomes much pleasure.

Personal Pronouns - Instrumental-Ablative and Dative Cases

ನನ್ನಿಂದ/ನನಗೆ - nanninda/nanage	ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ/ಅದರಿಗೆ - āddarinda/adarike
ನಿನ್ನಿಂದ/ನಿನಗೆ - ninninda/ninage	ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ/ನಮ್ಮಗೆ - namminda/nammage
ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ/ನಿಮ್ಮಗೆ - nimminda/nimmage	ನೀವುಗಳಿಂದ/ನೀವುಗಳಿಗೆ - nīvugaḷinda/nīvugaḷige
ಅವನಿಂದ/ಅವನಿಗೆ - avaninda/avanige	ಅವರಿಂದ/ಅವರಿಗೆ - avarinda/avarige
ಅವಳಿಂದ/ಅವಳಿಗೆ - avaḷinda/avaḷige	ಅವಗಳಿಂದ/ಅವಗಳಿಗೆ - avagaḷinda/avagaḷige

The Negative Form

A peculiar feature of Kannada grammar is that negated verbs do not indicate person, gender, or plurality, or tense. To form this, simply append -ಉವದಿಲ್ಲ to the base form. For second class verbs, add a final ಯ್, and then append -ಉವುದಿಲ್ಲ instead.

Ex.

ನಾನು ಬರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ .

Nānu bareyuvudilla.

I do not write.

ನಾನು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Nānu hoguvadilla.

I do not go.

Demonstratives

Demonstratives in Kannada are only “this” and “that”. The root forms of these two determiners are ಈ (ī - this) and ಆ (ā - that). Unlike other adjectives, the demonstratives do decline for case, though one could say that the demonstrative pronouns are the nouns that decline. Below is a table for all the forms. All cases will be shown here, since it will be fairly useful later on. Special meanings will be indicated as necessary.

Form	“This”	“That”
Adjectival	ಈ - ī	ಆ - ā
Pronoun/Nominative	ಇದು - idu	ಅದು - adu
Accusative	ಇದನ್ನು - idannu	ಅದನ್ನು - adannu
Instrumental-Ablative	ಇದರಿಂದ - idarinda	ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ - āddarinda
Dative	ಇದರಿಕೆ - idarike	ಅದರಿಕೆ - adarike
Genitive	ಇದರದ್ದು - idaraddu	ಅದರದ್ದು - adaraddu
Locative	ಇಲ್ಲಿ - illi “here”	ಅಲ್ಲಿ - alli “there”
Vocative	ಇದೆ - ide	ಅದೆ - ade

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - Kannada Abhyāsa - Kannada Practice

A. Decline the following nouns into the instrumental and dative cases.

1. ಲೇಖನಿ (lēkhani)
2. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (adhyāpaka)
3. ನವಿಲು (navilu)
4. ಆನೆ (āne)
5. ಮರ (mara)

6. ಮೇಜು (mēju)
7. ನಿವಾಸ (nivāsa)
8. ಕೀಲಿಕೈ (kīlikai)
9. ಪದ್ಧು (paddu)
10. ರಾಸ್ತೆ (rāste)

B. Write the following verbs in the negative form.

1. ತರೆ
2. ನಡೆ
3. ಹೋಗು
4. ಈಜು
5. ಸುಲಿ
6. ತೊಳೆ
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸು
8. ಎಣಿಸು
9. ಬರು
10. ಕರೆ

C. Translate the following sentences into Kannada.

1. He takes from the bowl.
2. We go home from school.
3. I come from America.
4. They (person) go to India.
5. It gives me food.
6. Āsha (female) gives Ramā (female) an apple.
7. They (non-person) come from the south (*dakṣina*).
8. We go from the kitchen to the altar.
9. You (non-polite) write for me.
10. You all go from here to there.

Section 4: Conditions and Feelings

Vocabulary: Postpositions

ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ/ಹತ್ತಿರ/ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ - baḷiyalli/pakkadalli - beside/next to
*ಹತ್ತಿರ - hattira - near
ಕೆಳಗೆ - keḷage - under/down
ಅಡಿ - aḍi - under/on the ground/at one's feet
ಮುಂದೆ/ಮುಂದಗಡೆ - munde/mundagaḍe - in front
ಹಿಂದೆ/ಹಿಂದಗಡೆ - hinde/hindagaḍe - behind/back/ago
ಮೇಲೆ - mēle - on top/upon/above/up/after
ಮಾಡಿ - māḍi - upstairs/up there
ದೂರ - dūra - far/distant
ಸುತ್ತ - sutta - around
ಒಳಗೆ - oḷage - inside
ಹೊರಗಡೆ - horagaḍe - outside
ಮುಂಚೆ - munce - before
ಆಮೇಲೆ/(ಅ)ನಂತರ - āmēle/(a)nantara - after
ತಂಕ/ರವರೆಗೆ - tanka/ravarege - until/till
ಜೊತೆ - jote - with
ಇಲ್ಲದೆ - illade - without
ಬಗ್ಗೆ/ವಿಷಯ - bagge/viṣaya - about/concerning
ಗೋಸ್ಕರ - gōsra - for (as in for the benefit of)s
ನಡುವೆ - naḍuve - between

*Unlike other postpositions, it does not use the locative case to indicate the physical relationship. By placing it after a noun in the genitive case, one can express possession.

Vocabulary: Conditions and Feelings

ಲಕ್ಷಣ - lakṣṇa - attribute/future
ಸುಸ್ತಾಗು - sustāgu - tired
ಹುಷಾರು - huṣāru - well
ಹುಷಾರುವದಿಲ್ಲ - huṣāruvadilla - sick
ಖುಷಿ - khuṣi - happy
ದುಃಖ - duhkha - sad
ಕಾರ್ಯಮಗ್ನ - kāryamagna - occupied/busy
ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ/ಶುಚಿಯಾದ - svaccha/śuciyāda - clean
ಕೊಳಕಾದ - koḷakāda - dirty
ಬೇಗ - bēga - fast
ನಿಧಾನ - nidhāna - slow

ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಂತ - pratibhāvanta - talented
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ - sāmānya - ordinary
ಸುಮಾರಾದ - sumārāda - mediocre
ದಿಟ್ಟ - diṭṭa - daring
ಶಕ್ತ - śakta - capable
ದಕ್ಷ - dakṣa - clever
ಕೆಟ್ಟ - keṭṭa - bad
ದುಷ್ಟ - duṣṭa - evil
ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿವುಂಟು - kirikirivunṭu - annoying
ಕಾಡುವ - kāḍuvu - bothersome
ತುಂಬಿದ - tumbida - full
ಖಾಲಿಯಾದ - khāliyāda - empty
ಸಾಧ್ಯ - sādhya - possible

Vocabulary: Animals

*ಪ್ರಾಣಿ - prāṇi - animal
ಬೆಕ್ಕು - bekku - cat
ನಾಯಿ - nāyi - dog
ಹಂದಿ - handi - pig/swine
ಹಸು - hasu - cow
ಕೋಳಿಯ - kōliya - chicken
ಹಕ್ಕಿ/ಪಕ್ಷಿ - hakki/pakṣi - bird (D/S)
ಜಿಂಕೆ - jinke - deer
ಕರಡಿ - karaḍi - bear
ಗೂಬೆ - gūbe - owl
ಕುಂದಿಲಿ - kundili - rabbit
ಅಳಿಲು - aḷilu - squirrel
ಇಲಿ - ili - mouse/rat
ಕಪಿ - kapi - monkey
ಹಂಸ - haṁsa - swan
ಸಿಂಹ/ಸಿಂಗ - sinha/singa - lion
ಬಾತುಕೋಳಿ - bātukōḷi - duck
ಹುಲಿ - huli - tiger
ನರಿ - nari - fox
ಹಾವು/ಸರ್ಪ - hāvu/sarpa - snake (D/S)
ಆನೆ/ಗಜ - āne/gaja - elephant (D/S)
ಕುರಿ - kuri - sheep
ಕುದುರೆ/ಅಶ್ವ - kudure/aśva - horse (D/S)
ಹುಳು - huḷu - insect/bug
ಮಳೆ ಹುಳು - maḷe huḷu - rain bug (a type of insect that appears in wet areas in India)

ಜೇನು ಹುಳು - jēnu huḷu - bee
ಜೇಡ(ರ ಹುಳು) - jēḍa(ra huḷu) - spider
ಕಣಜ (ಹುಳು) - kaṇaja huḷu - wasp
ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ/ಪತಂಗ (ಹುಳು) - ciṭṭe/patanga (huḷu) - butterfly
ದೀಪದ ಹುಳು - dīpada huḷu - moth
ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಹುಳು - soḷḷe (huḷu) - fly

*You can also add -ಮರಿ (-mari) to make nouns small, young, and/or cute.

Additional Vocabulary: The Weather and the Sky

ಹವೆ - have - weather
ಕಾಲ/ಸಮಯ - kāla/samaya - time
ಕ್ಷಣ/ಚಣ - kṣaṇa/caṇa - moment
ಆಕಾಶ - ākāśa - sky
ಸೂರ್ಯ - sūrya - sun
ಚಂದ್ರ - candra - moon
ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ/ತಾರೆ - nakṣatra/tāre - star
ಗ್ರಹ - graha - planet
ಮೋಡ/ಮೇಘ - mōḍa/mēgha - cloud
ಮೋಡಕವಿದ - mōḍakavida - cloudy
ಗಾಳಿ - gālī - wind
ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ - birugaḷī - storm
ಚಂಡಮಾರುತ - caṇḍamāruta - hurricane
ಇಬ್ಬನಿ - ibbani - mist
ಮಂಜು - manju - fog
ತಂಗಾಳಿ - tangālī - breeze
ಮಿಂಚು - mincu - lightning
ಗುಡುಗು - guḍugu - thunder
ಒಡ್ಡೆಯಾದ - odḍeyāda - humid/wet
ಬಿಸಿಲು - bisilu - heat
ಉಷ್ಣಾಂಶ - uṣṇāṇśa - temperature
*ಹಿಮ - hima - ice/snow
ಮಳೆ - maḷe - rain

*The word for anything just about anything ice-related in Kannada is just ಹಿಮ, which means “ice/snow” in Sanskrit. The only place in India that really gets any ice is the Himalayas, a mountain range at a very high elevation that includes Mt. Everest.

For most weather phenomena the verb ಬರು (baru - to come) is used after the name of the weather to say that it is occurring. For example, ಮಳೆ ಬರು (maḷe baru) means “to rain”.

The Locative Case and Postpositions

The locative case is an important case to learn for describing the positions of nouns, especially considering that the words that are prepositions in English are actually postpositions in Kannada. This means that the word describing the location is placed after the noun, rather than before. The locative case is required for this as well. The table below shows how to decline each class of noun.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class
Locative	-ನಲ್ಲಿ	-ದಲ್ಲಿ	-ಅಲ್ಲಿ	-ಇನಲ್ಲಿ

Ex.

ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಳಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆನ್ಸಿಲಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.
Peṭṭige oḷageyalli pensilagaḷu iruttave.
There are pencils in the box.

ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
Nanna tāyi horagaḍeyalli iruttāre.
My mother is outside.

In colloquial spoken Kannada, the locative case is sometimes omitted from prepositions, but not from other locations.

The Progressive Aspect

The progressive aspect is essentially an affix that denotes a verb being ongoing or in progress at the time indicated by the tense. It is important to recognize that tense and aspect are two separate components of a verb. The progressive aspect is marked by the affixation of the auxiliar form of the verb ಇರು (iru), conjugated in the appropriate tense. In order to make the *present* progressive, for example, take the present adverbial participle and attach the present tense conjugated form of auxiliar ಇರು. ಇರು is an irregular verb in its auxiliar form:

ನಾನು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ - nānu iddēne	ಅದು ಇದ್ದೆ - adu idde
ನೀನು ಇದ್ದೀಯೆ - nīnu iddiye	ನಾವು ಇದ್ದೇವೆ - nāvu iddēve
ನೀವು/ನೀವುಗಳು ಇದ್ದೀರಿ - nīvu/tāvu iddiri	ಅವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ - avaru iddāre
ಅವನು ಇದ್ದಾನೆ - avanu iddāne	ಅವು ಇದ್ದಾವೆ - avu iddave
ಅವಳು ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ - avalu iddāḷe	

Note: Some texts, particularly older ones, will write these conjugations of ಇರು using ಇದ್ದು as the infinitive, making it a highly irregular verb. Most Kannada speakers would pronounce and even write this using ಇದ್ದು.

Ex.

ಮಾಡುತ್ತ + ಇದ್ದೇನೆ = ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ
māḍutta + iddēne = māḍuttiddēne
present adverbial participle + 1st person singular form of ಇರು

Ex.

ನಾನು ಊಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.
Nānu ūṭa māḍuttiddēne*.
I am eating a meal.

ಅವನು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಒಡವೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.
Avanu avaḷige oḍave koḍuttiddāne.
He is giving her jewelry.

*Even though ತಿನ್ನು (tinnu) does mean “to eat”, ಊಟ ಮಾಡು (ūṭa māḍu) is a specific expression that means “to eat/take a meal”. The latter is the preferred way of talking about eating a meal.

However, for the past and the future tense, one needs to pay closer attention, as now, ಇರು must be conjugated in the past and future tenses, respectively. However, the present adverbial participle and the conjugated form of ಇರು are still elided together.

Ex.

ನಾನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ.
Nānu tinnuttidde.
I was eating.

ನೀವು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವಿರಿ.
Nīvu hōguttiruviri.
You (polite) will be going.

The Relative Clause

The relative clause in English is also called the dependent clause. It is a part of the sentence that can be a phrase but not a complete sentence. For example, take the sentence “The girl that kicks the ball”. The part after the word “that” is the dependent clause, and serves to describe

the girl. In Kannada, the equivalent is a single word, and is a complete thought in and of itself. However, when there are multiple relative clauses, things get complicated. Kannada speakers, even with simple one-clause constructions, avoid this part of speech, preferring the equivalent of “That girl, she kicks the ball”.

To make this construction, consider the tense, and then find the appropriate adjectival participle. Then simply attach the pronoun at the end. Look below for the Kannada version of the previous example sentence.

Ex.

ಚೆಂಡನ್ನು ಒದೆಯುವಳು

Ceṇḍannu odeyuvaḷu

This girl that kicked the ball

Preferred:

ಈ ಹುಡುಗಿ/ಈವಳು, ಚೆಂಡನ್ನು ಒದೆಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

Ī huḍugi/īvaḷu, ceṇḍannu odeyuttāḷe.

While this wouldn't be wrong or even necessarily non-native sounding, many people avoid this construction simply because the more information there is, the more complicated it gets. This form can only be used in the *third* person, and is used to specify a particular subject that isn't present.

Also, notice that the euphonic ಯ is added before the pronoun. An important skill is to recognize the patterns that require a euphonic ಯ or ವ.

The Imperative Forms

In Kannada, there are several types of commands, each with a separate connotation, and for a different person. The low imperative distinguishes male and female, with a somewhat dismissive connotation if used with young adults and older people. The standard imperative fits all people, though it is not polite. The polite imperative is used for people of higher status and worthy of respect or politeness, as well as a group of people. The honorific imperative is a very polite form, but can have connotations of pushiness or dismissiveness. There are also the optative and hortative forms, whose endings are affixed to the verb's base form. The optative form is used only in the 3rd person (“shall/may...?”/“let...”) and the hortative is only used in the 2nd person plural (“let's...”). The example verb is ಮಾಡು.

Low (male)	ಮಾಡೋ (māḍō)
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Low (female)	ಮಾಡೇ (māḍē)
Standard	ಮಾಡು (māḍu)
Polite	ಮಾಡಿ (māḍi)
Honorific	ಮಾಡಿರಿ (māḍiri)
Optative	ಮಾಡಲಿ (māḍali)
Hortative*	ಮಾಡೋಣ (māḍōṇa)

Note: The low (male/female), standard, polite, and honorific forms of ಬರು are irregular: ಬಾರೋ (bārō), ಬಾರೆ (bāre), ಬಾ (bā), ಬನ್ನಿ (banni), ಬನ್ನಿರಿ (banniri).

*The hortative requires the euphonic ಯ್ for second class verbs.

Supplemental Vocabulary: Clothing and Shopping

ಬಜಾರು - bajāru - supermarket/bazaar (F)
ಔಷಧದ ಅಂಗಡಿ - auṣadhada aṅgaḍi - pharmacy/drug store
ಕಿರಾಣಿ ಅಂಗಡಿ - kirāṇi aṅgaḍi - general/grocery store
ಒಡವೆ/ಅಭರಣ ಅಂಗಡಿ - oḍave/ābharāṇa aṅgaḍi - jewelry store
ರೊಟ್ಟಿಯಂಗಡಿ - roṭṭiyangaḍi - bakery
ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳ ಅಂಗಡಿ - pīṭhōpakaraṇagaḷa aṅgaḍi - furniture store
ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಅಂಗಡಿ - baṭṭeya aṅgaḍi - clothing store
ದರ್ಜಿಯ - darji - tailor/outfitter
ಕ್ಷೌರಿಕ/ಹಜಾಮ - kṣaurika/hajāma - barber (S/F)

Vocabulary: Items for Sale and Other Terms

ರತ್ನ/ಮಣಿ - ratna/maṇi - jewel (D/S)
ಒಡವೆ/ಅಭರಣ - oḍave/ābharāṇa - jewelry (D/S)
ಅಲಂಕಾರ - alankāra - decoration/ornament
ಉಂಗುರ/ಅಂಗುಲೀಯ - ungura/angulīya - ring (D/S)
(ಕೈ)ಬಳೆ - (kai)baḷe - bangle/bracelet
ಕಂಠಹಾರ/ರತ್ನಹಾರ - kaṇṭhahāra/ratnahāra - necklace
ಸರ - sara - chain (usually for jewelry; can also be a very plain necklace)
ಓಲೆ/ಕಡಕು - ōḷe/kaḍaku - earring
ಕೈಗಡಿಯಾರ - kaigaḍiyāra - wristwatch
(ಬಟ್ಟೆ/ಉಡುಗೆ)/ವಸ್ತ್ರ - (baṭṭe/uduge)/vastra - clothing (D/S) (ಬಟ್ಟೆ can also just mean “cloth”)
ಕುರ್ತಾ (ಪೈಜಾಮ) - kurta (paijāma) - kurta (Indian menswear) (ಪೈಜಾಮ refers to the pants)
ಪಟ್ಟಿ - paṭṭi - belt

ಲಂಗ - langa - skirt
ಧೋತ್ರ/ಪಂಚೆ - dhotra/pance - a cloth worn by men around the waist
ಚೆಡ್ಡಿ - ceddi - underwear
ಕೈಗವಸು - kaigavasu - glove
ಚಪ್ಪಲಿ - cappali - sandals
ನಡುವಂಗಿ/ಕವಚ - naḍuvangi/kavaca - coat/jacket
ಜೇಬು/ಕಿಸೆ - jēbu/kise - pocket (S/F)
ಥೈಲಿ/ಕೈಚೀಲ - thaili/kaicīla - purse/wallet (D/S)
ಜೋಡಿ - jōdi - pair/set
ಹಾಸಿಗೆ/ಗಾಡಿ - hāsige/gādi - bed
ಶಯ್ಯೆ - śayye - bedding
ಮೋಡ - mōḍa - a type of cylindrical stool
ದಿಂಬು - diṃbu - pillow/cushion
ಜಮಖಾನೆ - jamakhāne - carpet
ಚಾಪೆ - cāpe - mat
ಚದರ ಬಿಲ್ಲೆ - cadara bille - tile
ಬೆಲೆ/ಕಿಮ್ಮತ್ತು - bele/kimmattu - price (D/F)
ಆಯ್ಕೆ - āyke - choice
ಲಾಭ/ಸಂಪಾದನೆ - lābha/sampādane - profit
ವಟ್ಟ/ಸೋಡಿ - vaṭṭa/sōdi - discount
ಖರ್ಚು - kharcu - expense
ಡಂಡ/ಚೌರ - ḍaṇḍa/caura - waste of money
ಮದ್ದು/ಔಷಧ - maddu/auśadha - medicine (D/S)
ಸೂಜಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ - sūji cikitse - acupuncture
ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ - āyurveda - traditional Indian medicine
ಮಾರಾಟ/ಬಿಕರಿ/ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ - mārāṭa/bikari/vyāpāra - sale (transaction)

Vocabulary: Verbs

ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸು - tirmānisu - to decide
ಸಂಧಿಮಾಡು - sandhimāḍu - to negotiate
ಚೌಕಾಶಿ - caukāśi - to bargain
ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರು/ಒಪ್ಪು - sariyāgiru/oppu - to fit/look good
ಆರಿಸು - arisu - to choose

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - Kannada Abhyāsa - Kannada Practice

A. Decline the following nouns into the locative case.

1. ಮಾಡಿ
2. ನಾಡು

3. ಮಸೀದಿ
4. ಮನೆ
5. ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ
6. ಜಾಗ
7. ಆಕಾಶ
8. ಅಂಗಡಿ
9. ಹಿಮಾಲಯ
10. ಬಜಾರು

B. Conjugate the following verbs in the present progressive for the given pronoun.

1. ತರೆ, I
2. ನಡೆ, you (non-polite)
3. ಹೋಗು, they (non-person)
4. ಈಜು, it
5. ಸುಲಿ, we
6. ತೊಳೆ, you all
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸು, she
8. ಎಣಿಸು, he
9. ಬರು, they (person)
10. ಕರೆ, you (honorific)

C. Conjugate the following verbs in the given imperative form.

1. ತರೆ, optative
2. ನಡೆ, low (male)
3. ಹೋಗು, polite
4. ಈಜು, low (female)
5. ಸುಲಿ, hortative
6. ತೊಳೆ, honorific
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸು, standard
8. ಎಣಿಸು, polite
9. ಬರು, standard
10. ಕರೆ, hortative

Section 5: Travel and Tourism

Vocabulary: Modes of Travel and Signs

ಗಾಡಿ - gāḍi - car

ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕಾರು - bāḍige kālu - taxi

ರೈಲು ಗಾಡಿ - railu gāḍi - train (a normalized word meaning “rail vehicle”)

ವಾಹನ - vāhaṇa - vehicle

ದೋಣಿ - dōṇi - boat/ferry

ಕಾಲುವೆ - kāluve - canal

Vocabulary: Giving Directions

ದಿಕ್ಕು/ಕಡೆ - dikku/kaḍe - direction (ಕಡೆ also means “side”)

ಉತ್ತರ(ದಿಕ್ಕು) - uttara(dikku) - north (ದಿಕ್ಕು is optional)

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ - dakṣiṇa - south

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ - paścima - west

ಪೂರ್ವ - pūrva - east

ಬಲಗಡೆ - balagaḍe - right

ಎಡಗಡೆ - eḍagaḍe - left

ಭೂಪಟ - bhūpaṭa - map

ರಸ್ತೆ - raste - road/street

ಸೇತುವೆ/ಸಂಕ - sētuve/sanka - bridge

Vocabulary: Attractions and Tourism

ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ - pravāsōdyama - tourism

ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ - pravāsi - tourist

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ - sansthe - agency

ಮೂರ್ತಿ - mūrti - form/statue (usually religious)

ಶಿಲ್ಪ - śilpa - statue

ಹೋಟೆಲು - hōṭelu - restaurant/hotel (the word “hotel” can mean a restaurant in India)

ಹಬ್ಬ - habba - festival/parade

ಚಿತ್ರಮಂದಿರ - citramandira - movie theater (lit. “picture temple”)

ನಾಟಕಶಾಲೆ - nāṭakaśāle - theater

ಬಜಾರು - bajāru - market/bazaar

ಅಂಗಡಿ - angaḍi - store

ರಜ - raja - vacation/holiday

ಜನ - jana - people

ಸ್ಮಾರಕ - smāraka - monument

ಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯ - sangrahālaya - museum

Vocabulary: Domestic/International Travel

ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಡೆ/ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ - haḷḷi kaḍe/grāmāntara pradēśa - countryside (D/S)
ದೇಶ - dēśa - country
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ - rāṣṭra - nation
ರಾಜ್ಯ - rājya - state
ನಾಡು - nāḍu - province
ಯಾತ್ರಿಕ - yātrika - traveler/farer
ಪ್ರಯಾಣ/ಪ್ರವಾಸ - prayāṇa/pravāsa - travel
ತೀರ್ಥಯಾತ್ರೆ - tīrthayātra - pilgrimage
ಪರವಾನಗಿ - paravānagi - license
ರಹದಾರಿ ಪತ್ರ/ಪಾರಪತ್ರ - rahadāri patra/pārapatra - passport
ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ - peṭṭige - suitcase
ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ಚೀಟಿ - prayāṇada cīṭi - ticket (for transport)
ಪ್ರವೇಶದ ಚೀಟಿ - pradeśada cīṭi - ticket (for entry)
ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕ - prayāṇika - passenger
ರಾಯಭಾರ - rāyabhāra - embassy
ಪಟ್ಟಣ/ಶಹರು/ನಗರ - paṭṭaṇa/śaharu/nagara - city
ಪೊಲೀಸು (ದಳ) - polīsu (daḷa) - police
ದಾರಿ - dāri - space/path/way
ಪ್ರವೇಶ - pravēśa - entrance
ದ್ವಾರ - dvāra - gate
ನಿರ್ಗಮನ - nirgamana - exit
ವಿಮಾನ - vimāna - plane
ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ - vimāna nildāṇa - airport
ವಿಮಾನಯಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ - vimānayāna sansthe - airline
ಹಣ/ರೊಕ್ಕ/ಧನ/ದುಡ್ಡು - haṇa/rokka/dhana/duḍḍu - money
ರೂಪಾಯಿ - rūpāyi - rupee
ಪೈಸೆ - paise - 100th of a rupee
ನಾಣ್ಯ - nāṇya - coin
ಲಿಪಿ - lipi - script/writing system
ಅಕ್ಷರ - akṣara - letter (of the alphabet)
ಪತ್ರ - patra - letter (written message)
ದೂರವಾಣಿ/ಟೆಲಿ ಫೋನ್ - dūravāṇi/ṭelifōnu - telephone (the word ಟೆಲಿಫೋನ್ is normalized)
ಮೊಬೈಲು - mobailu - cell phone (normalized)
ವಿನಿಮಯ - vinimaya - exchange/trade

Vocabulary: Verbs

ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡು - prayāṇa māḍu - to travel
ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳು - vinimaya māḍikollu - to exchange/trade

ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡು - vitarane māḍu - to distribute
ಹಂಚು - hancu - to share
ತಲುಪಿಸು - talupisu - to deliver
ಕಳುಹಿಸು/ರವಾನಿಸು - kaluhisu/ravānisu - to send (D/S)
ಹಾರು/ಹಾರಿಹೋಗು - hāru/hārihōndu - to fly
ಸಲ್ಲಿಸು - sallisu - to pay
*ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳು/ಖರೀದಿಸು - koṇḍukoḷḷu/kharīdisu - to buy (D/F)
ಮಾರು - māru - to sell
ಬಿಕರಿ ಮಾಡು - bikari māḍu - to vend
ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕಿಡು - māṛātakkidu - to offer (for purchase)
ನೀಡು - nīḍu - to offer
ಬೆಲೆಯಾಗು - beleyāgu - to cost
ಖರ್ಚು - kharcu - to spend
ತಲುಪು/ಆಗಮಿಸು - talupu/āgamisu - to arrive/reach (D/S)
ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸು/ಅನುವಾದಿಸು - bhāṣāntarīsu/anuvādisu - to translate
ಓಡಿಸು/ಚಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡು - oḍisu/cālane māḍu - to drive
ಕರೆತರು - karetaru - to bring (someone)
ಫೋನು ಮಾಡು - fōnu māḍu - to call by telephone (normalized)
ನಿದ್ರೆಮಾಡು/ಮಲಗು - nidremāḍu/malagu - to sleep
ಒಳಹೋಗು/ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸು - oḷahogu/pravēśisu - to enter
ನಿಷೇಧಿಸು/ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಿಸು - niṣēdhisu/pratibandhisu - to forbid/prohibit
**ಮುಚ್ಚು/ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊ - muccu/mucciko - to close/seal
ತೆರೆ/ತೆಗೆ - tere/tege - to open
ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡು - bāḍige koḍu - to rent/lease out
ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳು - bāḍige tegedukoḷḷu - to rent
ತಿರುಗು - tirugu - to turn
ಸುತ್ತಹೋಗು - suttahōgu - to go (all the way) around
ನಗು/ನಕ್ಕು - nagu/nakku - to laugh
ನಸುನಗು - nasunagu - to smile
ಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸು - jñāpīsu - to remind
ಅನಿಸು/ತೋರು - anisu/tōru - to seem/appear (like)

*ಖರೀದಿಸು (kharīdisu) is a loan from Hindi, which in turn borrowed it from Farsi. Though not as many, there is a sizable group of words in Kannada borrowed from Farsi. Some are primarily used by Muslim speakers of Kannada, though some have entered common parlance.

**ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊ (mucciko) has a very specific meaning, usually in the context of closing something that is attached to oneself. It can also have somewhat dismissive or rude connotations.

Useful Adverbs

ಎಷ್ಟೋ - eṣṭō - so (adverb)

ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ - summane - just/simply

-ತರಹ - -taraha - like/similar to (attach to word being compared; ಸೇಬು ತರಹ = “like an apple”)

ಮಾತ್ರ - mātra - only (a postposition)

ಅಷ್ಟೇ - aṣṭē - enough

ಇನ್ನು - innu - more

ಕಮಿ - kami - less

ಹೆಚ್ಚು - heccu - more than

ಕಡಿಮೆ - kaḍime - less than/too little

ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆ - heccukaḍime - around/approximately

ಜಾಸ್ತಿ - jāsti - too much

ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ - svalpa - some (also means “a little”)

ಚೂರು - cūru - some (also means “a little”; something that can be broken into pieces)

ಕೆಲ - kelu - some

ಹೇಗಾದರೂ - hēgādarū - somehow

ಏನಾದರೂ - ēnādaru - any/anyhow

ಯಾರಾರು - yārāru - someone/whoever

ಏನೇನು - ēnēnu - something/whatever

ನಿಜವಾಗಲು - nijavāgalu - actually/in truth

ಖಂಡಿತ - khaṇḍita - sure/of course

Affirmative Words

ಸದಾ/ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ/ನಿರಂತರ - sadā/yāvāgalū/nirantara - always

(nominative case of nouns) - also/even

ಎಲ್ಲ - ella - all/everything

ಎಲ್ಲರೂ - ellarū - everyone

Negative Words

Unlike many other languages, Kannada has no semantically negative words. This is to say that there no words that are innately negative, such as the words *never* or *nothing*. In order to convey such meanings, one must negate the affirmative version of the word. Notice that some words are slightly different.

ಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ - yāru illa - no one

ಏನು ಇಲ್ಲ - ēnu illa - none/nothing

(vocative case of nouns) - not even (will be covered later on)

ಯಾವತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲ - yāvattu illa - never/ever

Dismissive Words

Kannada has a special category of words that have dismissive, insistent, and/or impatient undertones, all derived from the question words.

ಏನೇನೋ - ēnēnō - something

ಯಾರಾರೋ - yārārō - someone

ಎಲ್ಲೋ/ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೋ - ellō/ellellō - somewhere

ಹೇಗೆಗೋ - hēgēgō - however/somehow/some way

ಇಷ್ಟೇಷ್ಟು/ಅಷ್ಟೇಷ್ಟು - iṣṭēṣṭu/aṣṭēṣṭu - only this/that much

The Past Tense

The past tense, just like the present tense, is based off of attaching various stems to a adjectival participle.

The past adverbial participle is slightly more complicated than the present, because there are verbs with irregular forms. However, the common way of forming the past adverbial participle is to add ಇ to the crude form of a verb whose base form ends in ಉ. If it ends in any other vowel, then attach ದು.

Ex.

ತಿನ್ನು (tinnu) -> ತಿನ್ನಿ (tinni)

ತೆಗೆ (tege) -> ತೆಗೆದು (tegedu)

The following verbs have ತು appended to the past adverbial participle instead of ಇ/ದು:

ಕವಲು - kavalu - to branch (out)/differentiate

ಮಡಲು - maḍalu - to grow (as in crops or plants)

ಬಲಿ - bali - to ripen/grow strong (for foods)

ಕಲಿ - kali - to learn (by practicing)

ಹೋಲು - hōlu - to resemble/be similar to

ಸಾಲು - sālu - to be enough/sufficient

ಸೋಲು - sōlu - to lose/fall short/fail

ಹೇಲು - hēlu - to shit (vulgar)

ನೂಲು - nūlu - to spin thread/thread for sewing

ಚಿಗುರು - ciguru - to sprout

ಬೆವರು - bevaru - to sweat

ಅಳು - aḷu - to cry

ಉಳು - uḷu - to be similar to

ಕೀಳು - kīḷi - to drag/move forcefully

ಚಳಿ - caḷi - to chill

ಮೂಳೆ - mole - to grow/spread (organic things)

ಅರಿ - ari - to know (factual information)

Certain final consonants are replaced with other consonants before the “ದು” or the “ತು” of the past participle. Before 'ದು': ಲ್ → ದ್; ಳ್ → ದ್; ‘ತು’: ಳ್ → ತ್; ಱು → ತ್. (Note: ಱ (ṛa) is an obsolete character, only used in the transcription and translation of Tamil.)

It should be noted that the past adverbial participle is used only for the 3rd person neuter conjugation. The rest use the past adjectival participle, formed from the past adverbial participle. If the past adverbial participle of a verb ends in ಉ, add ಅ to the end of the past adverbial participle. If the past adverbial participle of a verb ends in ಇ, add ದ to the end of the past adverbial participle.

Verbs such as ತರು and ಬರು, that have weak vowels before ರು, drop the ರು and add ಁ to form the past adjectival participle. Ex. ತಂದಿದಾರೆ (tandidāre) and ಬಂದಿದನು (bandidanu)

Irregular past adjectival participles include: ಆದ, from crude verb root ಆಗು; ಪೋದ, from crude verb root ಪೋಗು; and ಹೋದ, from crude verb root ಹೋಗು. ಬರು is also irregular, becoming ಬಂದ. ಕೊಡು becomes ಕೊಟ್ಟ. Also, ಆಗು becomes ಆಯಿತು (āyitu) in the third personal neuter singular and ಹೋಗು becomes ಹೋಯಿತು (hōyitu).

The example verb below is ಮಾಡು, whose past adjectival participle is ಮಾಡಿದ.

ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದೆನು - nānu māḍidenu - I did	ಅದು ಮಾಡಿತು - adu māḍitu - it did
ನೀನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ - nīnu māḍide - you did	ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿದೆವು - nāvu māḍidevu - we did
ನೀವು/ನೀವುಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ - nīvu/nīvugaḷu māḍidiri - you (polite)/you all did	ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದರು - avaru māḍidaru - they (m/f; polite 3rd person) did
ಅವನು ಮಾಡಿದನು - avanu māḍidanu - he did	ಅವು ಮಾಡಿದವು - avu māḍidavu - they (n) did
ಅವಳು ಮಾಡಿದಳು - avalu māḍidaḷu - she did	

Modal Expressions: “Must”, “Should,” and “Might/Could”

In Kannada, the modal expressions, “might”, “should”, and “must”, are used exclusively in the third person singular. Take the base form of a verb and change the final vowel to ಅ. To express “must”, the subject must be in the nominative case, and the verb must have ಬೇಕು suffixed to it. You should remember that ಬೇಕಾಗಿರು means “to need/require (something)”, and while this is true, it comes across as somewhat formal and most people would still just say ಬೇಕು instead. Sometimes, ಲೇ is also added to the verb for emphasis.* For “should”, the concept is conveyed by suffixing ಬಹುದು. Note that it can have the connotation of strong possibility or suggestion.

Ex.

ನಾನು ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ವಾಪಸ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು/ಹೋಗಲೇಬೇಕು.
Nānu maneyinda vaapasa hōgabēku/hōgalēbēku.
I (have to/must) go back from my house.

ನಾವು ಪೂಜಾ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.
Nāvu pūja māḍabahudu.
We should perform the ritual/It is possible for us to perform the ritual

*The emphatic ಲೇ can be attached to many words, to call attention to it, and contrast it. For example: ಈಗಲೇ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೇ? (Īgalē hōgabēka? - Go *now* (as opposed to later)?”

The form expressing “might/could” is slightly different, and is referred to as the *contingent-future*. To construct the stem of this form, take the polite imperative form of the verb, and attach ಯ to the end. The example verb is ಮಾಡು, whose stem is ಮಡಿಯ.

ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿಯೇನು - nānu māḍiyēnu - I might do	ಅದು ಮಡಿಯೀತು - adu māḍiyītu - it might do
ನೀನು ಮಾಡೀಯ್ಯೆ - nīnu māḍīyye - you might do	ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿಯೇವು - nāvu māḍiyēvu - we might do
ನೀವು/ನೀವುಗಳು ಮಾಡಿಯೀರಿ - nīvu/nīvugaḷu māḍiyīri - you (polite)/you all might do	ಅವರು ಮಾಡಾರು - avaru māḍiyāru - they (m/f; polite 3rd person) might do
ಅವನು ಮಾಡಿಯಾನು - avanu māḍiyānu - he might do	ಅವು ಮಾಡಾವು - avu māḍiyāvu - they (n) might do
ಅವಳು ಮಾಡಿಯಾಳು - avaḷu māḍiyāḷu - she might do	

The Genitive Case and Idiomatic Expressions

The genitive case denotes possession or relation. The declensions are given in the table below.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class
Genitive	-ನ	-ದ	-ಅ	-ಇನ

A handy way to remember the genitive case is to take the locative case declension, and drop the -ಲ್ಲಿ. Now, look at some examples of the genitive case.

Ex.

ನನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬ
Nanna kuṭumba
My family

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ
Kannaḍada pustaka
A “Kannada” book (a book in Kannada)

ಅವನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಮೂರು ಸೇಬುಗಳು ಇದೆ.
Avanna hattira mūru sēbugaḷu ide.
He has three apples. (Lit. There are three apples near him.)

The personal pronoun declensions in the genitive case:

ನನ್ನ - nanna	ಅದರದ್ದು - adaraddu
ನಿನ್ನ - ninna	ನಮ್ಮ - namma
ನಿಮ್ಮ/ತಮ್ಮ - nimma/tamma	ನಿವುಗಳಿನ - nivugaḷina
ಅವನನ್ನ - avananna	ಅವರನ್ನ - avaranna
ಅವಳನ್ನ - avaḷanna	ಅವಳಿನ - avagaḷina

Drawing Comparisons

To make comparisons in Kannada, there is a special pseudo-case that is used. It is a pseudo-case, because its spelling does not change based on the ending of a word, and is not considered a case ending in formal studies of grammar. For pronouns, you need to take the genitive case of the pronoun on the side that comes after “than” in English, and attach -ಗಿಂತ (ginta) to it.

Ex.

ಈ ಹಣ್ಣು ಆ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನು ಸಿಹಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
Ī haṇṇu ā haṇṇuginta innu sihiyāgide.
This fruit is sweeter than that fruit.

ನಾನು ಮಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮಗಿಂತ ಕಮಿ ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ದವಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Nānu nimmaginta kami niśśabdavāgiddēne.
I am less quiet than you (polite).

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - Kannada Abhyāsa - Kannada Practice

A. Conjugate the following verbs in the past tense for the given pronoun.

1. ತರೆ, I
2. ನಡೆ, you (non-polite)
3. ಹೋಗು, they (non-person)
4. ಈಜು, it
5. ಸುಲಿ, we
6. ತೊಳೆ, you all
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸು, she
8. ಎಣಿಸು, he
9. ಬರು, they (person)
10. ಕರೆ, you (honorific)

B. Translate the following sentences into Kannada using modal expressions.

1. I have to eat dinner right now.
2. She had to sleep.
3. We need to leave.
4. It might be possible.
5. He should study.
6. They (non-person) might go from here.
7. I might go home.
8. They (person) should run.
9. You all need to cook.
10. You (polite) might sing.

C. Decline the following nouns into the genitive case.

1. ಲೇಖನಿ (lēkhani)
2. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (adhyāpaka)
3. ನವಿಲು (navilu)
4. ಆನೆ (āne)
5. ಮರ (mara)
6. ಮೇಜು (mēju)
7. ನಿವಾಸ (nivāsa)
8. ಕೀಲಿಕೈ (kīlikai)
9. ಪದ್ಧು (paddu)

10. ರಾಸ್ತೆ (rāste)

D. Translate the following sentences into Kannada using the comparative form. Note: ಇನ್ನು (*innu* - more), ಕಡಿ (*kami* - less)

1. This is harder than that.
2. I have more work than you (non-polite).
3. She is prettier than you (polite).
4. They are less hungry than we are.
5. There is less of this here than there.
6. We have fewer apples than you all do.
7. The deer is quieter than the rabbit.
8. The tiger is smaller than the bear.
9. (That) They (non-person) eat more than (this) they (non-person) do.
10. You (non-polite) are more boring than I am.

Section 6: Events and Celebrations

Vocabulary: Events and People

ಮದುವೆ/ವಿವಾಹ - maduve/vivāha - wedding (D/S)
ಸ್ವಾಗತ - svāgata - reception/welcome (the reception comes before the wedding in India)
ಆಚರಣೆ - ācaraṇe - celebration/festivity/ceremony
ಪೂಜೆ - pūje - (religious) ritual
ಹಬ್ಬ - habba - festival
ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ ದೇವಾಲಯ/ಇಗರ್ಜಿ - kraista dēvālaya/igarji - church
ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ/ದೇವಾಲಯ - devasthāna/dēvālaya - temple
ಮಸೀದಿ - masīdi - mosque
ಯೆಹೂದ್ಯರ ಪೂಜಾಮಂದಿರ - yehūdyara pūjāmandira - synagogue
*ಸಂಗೀತ/ನಾಟ್ಯ/ಅಭಿನಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ - sangīta/nāṭya/abhinaya parīkṣe - audition (music/dance/acting)
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ - kāryakrama - show/event/program
ಗಾನಗೋಷ್ಠಿ - gānagōṣṭhi - concert
ನೃತ್ಯ/ನರ್ತನ/ನಾಟ್ಯ - nr̥tya/nartana/nāṭya - dance
ಆಟ - āṭa - game
ತಮಾಷೆ/ಹಾಸ್ಯ - tamāṣe/hāsyā - joke/humor (D/S)
ಚೇಷ್ಟೆ - chēṣṭe - mischief
ಪಂದ್ಯ/ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ - pandya/spardhe - match
ವರ - vara - groom
ವಧು - vadhu - bride
ಸ್ನಾತಕ - snātaka - bachelor/bachelorette
(ಗೆಳೆಯ/ಗೆಳತಿ)/(ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ/ಮಿತ್ರ) - (geleya/geḷati)/(snēhita/mitra) - friend (D (m/f)/S)
ಹಾಡುಗಾರ/ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರ - hāḍugāra/sangītagāra - musician (D/S)
ನಟ - naṭa - actor/actress
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನ - svāntantra dina - Independence Day
ಗಣಪತಿ ಹಬ್ಬ - gaṇapati habba - Gaṇapati Habba
ಗಣೇಶ ಪೂಜೆ - gaṇeśa pūje - Ganesh Puja
ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ - sankrānti - Sankranti
ದುರ್ಗಾ ಪೂಜೆ - durgā pūje - Durga Puja
ಸತ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಪೂಜೆ - satyanarayana pūje - Satyanarayan Puja
ನವರಾತ್ರಿ - navarātri - Navaratri
ಉಗಾದಿ - ugādi - New Year
ಬಕ್ರೀದ್ - bakrīd - Eid al-Adha
ಈದ್ ಅಲ್-ಫಿತ್ರ್ - īd al-fitr - Eid al-Fitr
ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಜಯಂತಿ/ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಮಸ್ ಹಬ್ಬ - kristajayanti/krismas habba - Christmas
ಈಸ್ಟರ್ ಹಬ್ಬ - īṣṭar habba - Easter
ಮುಖವಾಡ - mukhavāḍa - mask
ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ - meravaṇige - parade/procession

Vocabulary: Adverbs of Time

ಈವತ್ತು - ivattu - today (lit. “this day”)

ಅವತ್ತು - āvattu - that day

ನಾಳೆ - nāḷe - tomorrow

ನೆನ್ನೆ - nenne - yesterday

ನಾಳಿದ್ದು - nāḷiddu - day after tomorrow

ಮೊನ್ನೆ - monne - day before yesterday

ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ - beḷage - daytime/early day

ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ - sāyankāla - evening

ಇರುಳು/(ರಾತ್ರಿ/ನಿಶೆ)- iruḷu/(rātri/niše)- night (D/S)

ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ/ನಡುಹಗಲು/ಅಪರಾಹ್ನ - madhyāhna/naḍuhagalu/aparāhṇa - afternoon

Vocabulary: Verbs

ಮಜ ಮಾಡು - maja māḍu - to have fun

ಹಾಜರಾಗು - hājarāgu - to attend

ಭಾಗವಹಿಸು/ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳು - bhāgavahisu/pālgolḷu - to participate

ಮಾತು ಕೊಡು - mātu koḍu - to promise (lit. “to give one’s word”)

ಕರೆ/ಕೂಗು - kare/kūgu - to call

ಅಹ್ವಾನಿಸು/ಅಮಂತ್ರಿಸು - āhvānisu/āmantrisu - to invite

ಹುಡುಕು - huḍuku - to look for

ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಸಿ - kaṇḍuhiḍi/sigu - to find

ಚಕಿತಗೊಳಿಸು - cakitagolisu - to surprise

ಆಗು - āgu - to take place/happen/occur

ಹರಟೆ ಹೊಡೆ - haraṭe hoḍe - to gossip (ಹರಟೆ alone means “nonsense/gossip”)

ಗೆಲ್ಲು/ಜಯಿಸು - gellu/jayisu- to win (D/S)

ಸೋಲಿಸು/ಅಪಜಯಗೊಳಿಸು - sōlisu/apajaygolisu - to defeat/beat (D/S)

The Perfective Aspect

The perfective aspect is a suffix that adds the meaning of something having been already completed. This includes tenses such as the present and past perfect, “have done” and “had done”, respectively. To give the perfective aspect to a verb, take the past adverbial participle and affix the conjugation of ಇರು, similar to the progressive aspect. Look at the example.

Ex.

ನಾನು ತಿಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Nānu tindiddēne.

I have eaten.

The verb can be broken down the same way the progressive forms were:

ತಿಂದ + ಇದ್ದೇನೆ = ತಿಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ

tinda + iddēne = tindiddēne

past adverbial participle + 1st person singular present tense of ಇರು

Here's an example of the past perfect:

ನಾನು ತಿಂದಿದ್ದೆನು.

Nānu tindiddenu.

I had eaten.

Remember that ಇರು is an irregular verb in its auxiliary function. Below is the past tense:

ನಾನು ಇದ್ದೆನು - nānu iddenu	ಅದು ಇತ್ತು - adu ittu
ನೀನು ಇದ್ದು - nīnu idde	ನಾವು ಇದ್ದೆವು - nāvu iddevu
ನೀವು/ನೀವುಗಳು ಇದ್ದಿರಿ - nīvu/nīvugaḷu iddiri	ಅವರು ಇದ್ದರು - avaru iddaru
ಅವನು ಇದ್ದ - avanu iddanu	ಅವು ಇದ್ದವು - avu iddavu
ಅವಳು ಇದ್ದಳು - avaḷu iddaḷu	

You'll notice that that conjugation for the 3rd person singular is the same for “he” and “she”; for the past tense, you can drop the gender marking ನು and ಳು from the end if it is obvious from context who you are talking about.

It's important to know that the present perfect is more commonly heard in Kannada than the past perfect. The past perfect (and also the future perfect) is fairly uncommon, but it's still good to know. The basic patterns for the progressive and perfective aspects are as follows:

present adverbial participle + auxiliary ಇರು in desired tense = (tense) progressive

past adverbial participle + auxiliary ಇರು in desired tense = (tense) perfect

Perfective Aspect Using ಆಗು

You can also form verbs in the past perfect using ಆಗು's third person neuter singular form in the past: ಆಯಿತು (āyitu). All you need to do is take the verb's past adjectival participle, adding the proper euphonic sounds as necessary. Notice that this particular form includes the meaning of “already”, making it more immediate than the other form of the perfective aspect. This form can only be used to refer to completed actions. This form is also more common in speech than in writing. See the example.

Ex.

ನೆನ್ನೆ ನಾನು ಬೆಂಗಲೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆಯಿತು
Nenne nānu Bengalūrige hōga āyitu.
Yesterday, I had already gone to Bangalore.

ಅವಳು ಬಂದ ಆಯಿತು.
Avaḷu banda āyitu.
She has already come.

The Prohibitive

To give negative commands, Kannada has a separate set of five prohibitive verb forms, each with a slightly different nuance. The example verb is ಮಾಡು.

Dismissive/Insistent/Low “don’t” (Male/Female)	ಮಾಡಬೇಡ್ವೊ/ಮಾಡಬೇಡ್ವೇ (māḍabēḍvo/māḍabēḍvē)
Non-polite “don’t”	ಮಾಡಬೇಡ (māḍabēḍa)
Polite “please don’t”	ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ (māḍabēḍi)
Recommending “shouldn’t”/strong discouragement	ಮಾಡಬಾರದು (māḍabāradu)
Forbidding “mustn’t”	ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು (māḍakūḍadu)

Ex.

ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಸಕ್ಕೆ ತಿನ್ನಬಾರದು.
Jāsti sakre tinnabāradu.
You shouldn’t eat too/so much sugar.

ಶಾಲೆಗೇ ವಾಪಸ ಹೋಗಬೇಡ!
Śālege vāpasa hōgabēḍa!
Don’t go back to the school!

Modal Expressions - “Want”, “Can” and “In Order To”

In Kannada, the verb “to want” isn’t a full-on verb, in the sense it doesn’t conjugate the same way as other verbs. To express wanting to do something, simply change the last vowel of the base form of the verb to ಅ, and then put ಬೇಕು; the subject of this sentence is declined in the

dative case. Also, to negate this expression, that is to say “don’t want”, the form is ಬೇಡ (bēḍa), not ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ (bēkilla), which is closer to “no need”.

Ex.

—ನೀವುಳಿಗೆ ಈಗ(ಲೆ) ಊಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕ?

—ಇಲ್ಲ, (ನಮ್ಮಗೆ) ಈಗ(ಲೆ) ಬೇಡ.

—Nīvugaḷige īga(le) ūṭa māḍabēka?

—Illa, (nammage) īga(le) bēḍa.

—Do you all want to eat now?

—No, we don’t want to.

The items in parentheses are optional, but pay attention to the second line. In Kannada, you can exclude the subject from the sentence if it is implied from context. It would be an acceptable response to the question to simply say “ಈಗ(ಲೆ) ಬೇಡ”, since the subject (“we”) is obvious from context.

The verb ಆಗು (āgu) expresses the meaning of “able to”. In order to use it, you have to use the conjunctive form, which, by itself, often means “in order to”. To make the conjunctive form, change the last vowel of the base form to ಅ, and then attach ಕ್ಕೆ. Place the conjunctive form of the verb and then the third person singular form of ಆಗು. The subject pronoun declined in the dative case should be included, unless obvious from context. Look at the example.

Ex.

ನಿನಗೆ ಹೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದ?

Ninage hōgake aguttada?

Can you go? (lit. “Does it happen that you go?”)

The conjunctive form can also be used in other ways:

Ex.

ಪದ್ದುವನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಕೆ, ಬೇಯಬೇಕು.

Padduvanna māḍikke, bēyabeku.

To make *paddu**, you must cook/fry it.

**Paddu* is a fried food, similar to takoyaki. It is more widely by its Tamil name, *paniyaram*.

There is another way to say “can”, though with a different meaning. In Kannada, you can use ಬರು to express that you can do something because you have the skills or the knowledge. Look at the example below.

Ex.

ನನಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

Nanage Kannaḍa baruttade.

I can speak Kannada. (lit. “Kannada comes to me.”)

When you include the pronoun or noun, then you have to put it in the dative case. For knowing how to do actions, you need to change the verb into its conjunctive form.

ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

Avaḷige aḍige māḍakke baruttade.

She can cook.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - Kannada Abhyāsa - Kannada Practice

A. Conjugate the following nouns in the given perfective tense for the given pronoun.

1. ತರೆ, present perfect, I
2. ನಡೆ, present perfect, you (non-polite)
3. ಹೋಗು, past perfect, they (non-person)
4. ಈಜು, past perfect, it
5. ಸುಲಿ, past perfect, we
6. ತೊಳೆ, present perfect, you all
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸು, past perfect, she
8. ಎಣಿಸು, present perfect, he
9. ಬರು, past perfect, they (person)
10. ಕರೆ, present perfect, you (honorific)

B. Translate the following sentences into Kannada, using the prohibitive forms.

1. Please don't eat that!
2. Rāṇi (female), don't go to sleep yet (insistent). (Hint: “yet” = ಇನ್ನೂ)
3. You (non-polite) shouldn't run so fast.
4. We mustn't eat so much.
5. Rājū, don't go home.
6. It is forbidden to smoke (ಸೇದು - sēdu).
7. He shouldn't sleep so much.
8. Don't play here (insistent; to male)!

9. They (person) aren't allowed to come in.
10. You all shouldn't leave.

C. Translate the following sentences into Kannada using modal expressions.

1. Can you (polite) sleep here?
2. In order to go to school, you go here.
3. What do I need to do to use this?
4. We know how to play this game.
5. She couldn't sleep last night.
6. They (non-person) can't eat rice.
7. My mother can't speak Hindi.
8. You (non-polite) used this to read.
9. Our families went by plane to go to India.
10. You (polite) paid money to play here.

Section 7: Family

Vocabulary: Family-Related Words

- ಜೀವ/ಪ್ರಾಣ - jīva/prāṇa - life (D/S)
ಸಾವು/(ಮರಣ/ಮೃತ್ಯು) - sāvū/(maraṇa/mṛtyu) - death (D/S)
ಕುಟುಂಬ/ಸಂಸಾರ - kuṭumba/sansāra - family (D/S)
ವಂಶ ವೃಕ್ಷ - vanśa vṛkṣa - family tree
ವಂಶಸ್ಥ/ವಂಶಜ - vanśastha/vanśaja - descendant
ಪೂರ್ವಜ/ಪೂರ್ವಿಕ - pūrvaja/pūrvika - ancestor
ನೆಂಟ - nenṭa - relative
ಹಿರಿಯ - hiriya - the elderly
ಮೂಲಪುರುಷ - mūlapuruṣa - forefather
ವಂಶಾವಳಿ/ಪೀಳಿಗೆ - vanśāvali/pīḷige - lineage
ಅಮ್ಮ/ಅಪ್ಪ - amma/appa - mother/father (direct address)
ತಂದೆ/ತಾಯಿ - tande/tāyi - mother/father (indirect address)
ಅಮ್ಮಿ/ಅಬ್ಬ - ammi/abba - mother/father (direct address; Muslim variant)
ಮಾವ - māva - mother's brother/father-in-law (through wife)
ಅತ್ತೆ - atte - father's sister/mother-in-law (through husband)
ಅಮಾಮಿ - āmāmī - mother's brother's wife/mother-in-law (through wife)
ಅತ್ತೆಮಾವ - attemāvā - father's sister's husband/father-in-law (through husband)
ಅಳಿಯ - aḷiya - son-in-law
ಸೊಸೆ - sose - daughter-in-law
ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ - chikkappa - father's younger brother/mother's younger sister's husband
ಚಿಕ್ಕಮ್ಮ - chikkamma - mother's younger sister/father's younger brother's wife
ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ - doḍḍappa - father's elder brother/mother's elder sister's husband
ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮ - doḍḍamma - mother's elder sister/father's elder brother's wife
ಮೈದುನ - maiduna - husband's younger brother
ನಾದಿನಿ - nādini - younger brother's wife
ಭಾವ - bhāva - any other brother-in-law
ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ - attige - any other sister-in-law
ಮಕ್ಕಳು - makkaḷu - children
ತಂದೆತಾಯಿ - tandetāyi - parents
ಮಲತಂದೆ - malatande - stepfather
ಮಲತಾಯಿ - malatāyi - stepmother
ಅಜ್ಜ/ಅಜ್ಜಿ - ajja/ajji - grandfather/grandmother
ಮುತ್ತಜ್ಜ/ಮುತ್ತಜ್ಜಿ - muttajja/muttajji - great-grandfather/great-grandmother
ದೊಡ್ಡಜ್ಜ/ದೊಡ್ಡಜ್ಜಿ - doḍḍajja/doḍḍajji - great-uncle/great-aunt (older than the grandparent)
ಚಿಕ್ಕಜ್ಜ/ಚಿಕ್ಕಜ್ಜಿ - chikkajja/chikkajji - great-uncle/great-aunt (younger than the grandparent)
ಹುಟ್ಟು/ಜನನ - huṭṭa/janana - birth (D/S)
ಸಹೋದರ/ಸಹೋದರಿ - sahoḍara/sahoḍari - sibling (male/female)

ಅಣ್ಣ - anna - older brother/male cousin
ಅಕ್ಕ - akka - older sister/female cousin
ತಮ್ಮ - tamma - younger brother/male cousin
ತಂಗಿ - tangi - younger sister/female cousin
ಮಲಸಹೋದರ/ಮಲಸಹೋದರಿ - malasahōdara/malasahōdari - stepbrother/stepsister
ಮಗ/ಪುತ್ರ - maga/putra - son (D/S)
ಮಗಳು/ಪುತ್ರಿ - magalu/putri - daughter (D/S)
ಮೊಮ್ಮಗ/ಮೊಮ್ಮಗಳು - mommaga/mommagalu - grandson/granddaughter
ಮರಿ(ಮೊಮ್ಮಗ/ಮೊಮ್ಮಗಳು) - mari(mommaga/mommagalu) - great-grandson/great-granddaughter
ಮಲಮಗ - malamaga - stepson
ಮಲಮಗಳು - malamagalu - stepdaughter
ಗಂಡ/ಪತಿ - gaṇḍa/pati - husband (D/S)
ಹೆಂಡತಿ/ಪತ್ನಿ - heṇḍati/patni - wife (D/S)
ಧರ್ಮಪಿತ/ಧರ್ಮಮಾತ - dharmapita/dharmamāta - godfather/godmother (rare)
ಮದುವೆಯ ರದ್ದತಿ/ವಿವಾಹ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದನ - maduveya raddhati/vivāha vicchēdana - divorce (D/S)
ಆಸ್ತಿ/ಸ್ವತ್ತು/ಸಂಪತ್ತು/ಜಮೀನು - asti/svattu/sampattu/jamīnu - property
ಉಯಿಲು/ಮೃತ್ಯುಪತ್ರ - uyilu/mṛtyupatra - will (the document) (D/S)
ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ/ರೂಢಿ - saṃpradāya/rūḍhi - tradition/custom
ವಯಸ್ಸು - vayassu - age

Vocabulary: Adjectives

ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ - śrēṣṭha - excellent/perfect
ಕುಲೀನ - kulīna - noble
ಬಡವನಾದ/ರಿಕ್ತ/ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕ - baḍavanāda/rikta/nirgatika - poor
ಸಿರಿವಂತ/ಹಣವಂತ - sirivanta/haṇavanta - rich
ರಾಜನ - rājana - royal
ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯ/ಪ್ರಮುಖ - atimukhya/pramukha - important
ಪವಿತ್ರ - pavitra - holy
ಕುರೂಪದ - kurūpada - ugly
ಚೆಲುವಾದ/ಸುಂದರವಾದ - celuvāda/sundaravāda - beautiful/handsome (D/S)
ಅಂದವಾದ/ಮುದ್ದಾದ - andavāda/muddāda - cute/pretty
ಹಳೆಯ - haḷeya - old (of things)
ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ - vayassāda - old (of people)
ಪ್ರಾಯದ/ಯೌವನದ - prāyada/yauvanada - young
ಹೊಸ/ನವ - hosa/nava - new (D/S)
ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ/ಪುರಾತನ - prācīna/purātana - ancient
(ಅದೇ/ಒಂದೇ)/ಏಕಪ್ರಕಾರದ - (adē/ondē)/ekaparakārada - same (D/S)
ನಿಜವಾದ/ಸತ್ಯವಾದ - nijavāda/satyavāda - true (D/S)
ಸುಳ್ಳಾದ/ಹುಸಿಯಾದ - suḷḷāda/husiyāda - false/untrue

ವಿನೀತ/ಸಭ್ಯ - vinīta/sabhya - courteous/humble
ಮೃದು/ದಯಾಪರ - mṛdu/dayāpara - nice/good-hearted/sweet-tempered
ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತನಾದ/ಜಾಣ - buddhivantanāda/jāṇa - intelligent/smart
ಮೈಗಳ್ಳನಾದ - maigallanāda - lazy
(ಅಸಭ್ಯ/ಅವಿನಯದ)/ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ - (asabhya/avinayada)/maryādeyillada - rude (D/S)
ಕರುಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ - karuṇeyillada - unkind
ಮೂಢ/ಪೆದ್ದ/ದಡ್ಡ - mūdha/pedda/dadḍa - stupid/idiotic/foolish
ಶಾಂತ - śānta - calm/peaceful
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - sāmājika - social/sociable
ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ - gambhīravāda - composed/humble
ಹೆದರುವ - hedaruva - timid/scared
ಅಹಂಕಾರದ/ಜಂಬದ - ahankārada/jambada - arrogant
ಭಾರವಾದ - bhāravāda - heavy
ಹಗುರವಾದ - haguravāda - light
ದೊಡ್ಡ - doḍḍa - large/big
ಸಣ್ಣ/ಪುಟ್ಟ/ಚಿಕ್ಕ - saṇṇa/putṭa/cikka - small
ದೂರದ/ದೂರವಾದ - dūrada/dūravāda - far
ಉದ್ದವಾದ - uddavāda - long
ಬಲಶಾಲಿಯಾದ - balaśāliyāda - strong
ಗಟ್ಟಿ - gaṭṭi - solid/firm/hard
ದಪ್ಪ - dappa - fat
ಸಣ್ಣ - saṇṇa - fine (as in thickness)
ತೆಳ್ಳನೆಯ - telḷaneyā - thin
ಎತ್ತರವಾದ - ettaravāda - tall/high
ಕುಳ್ಳ - kuḷḷu - short/low

Vocabulary: Verbs

ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸು - maduve māḍisu - to marry (as in to cause someone else to get married)
ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡು - maduve māḍu - to get married/have a wedding
ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊ/ತಬ್ಬಿಕೊ - appikō/tabbikō - to hug
ಮುತ್ತಿಕೊಡು - muttukōḍu - to kiss
*ಇಷ್ಟಪಡು/(ಪ್ರೀತಿಸು/ಪ್ರೇಮಿಸು) - iṣṭapaḍu/(prītisū/prēmīsu) - to love (D/S)
ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸು/ಅಭಿವಂದಿಸು - svāgatisu/abhivandisu - to greet/welcome
ಮುಟ್ಟು - muṭṭu - to touch
ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊ - baṭṭe hākiko - to get dressed
ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಬಿಚ್ಚು/ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಕೊ/ಕಳಚು - baṭṭe biccu/bicciko/kaḷacu - to undress
ಬಳಸು/ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸು - baḷasu/upayōgisu - to use (D/S)
ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡು/ಮೀಯು - snāna mādu/mīyu - to take a bath
ಬೋಳಿಸು/ಕ್ಷೌರಮಾಡು - bōḷisu/kṣauramāḍu - to shave
ತಲೆ/ಕೂದಲು ಬಾಚಿಕೊ - tale/kūdalū bāciko - to comb one's hair

ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕೋ - peṭṭu mādikō - to hurt/injure oneself
ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಆಗು - peṭṭu āgu - to get hurt
ಚೇತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳು - cētarisikollu - to recover/get better
ಹುಟ್ಟಿರು - huṭṭiru - to be born
ಬೆಳೆ/ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗು - beḷe/doḍḍavāgu - to grow (up)
ತಗಾದೆ ಮಾಡು - tagāde māḍu - to demand
ವರಾತ ಹೂಡು - varāta hūḍu - to bring people together
ಕಾಣಿಸು/ತೋರಿಸು - kāṇisu/tōrisu - to show
ದಾರಿ ತೋರಿಸು - dāri tōrisu - to lead/guide (lit. “to show the way”)
ನಡೆದುಕೊ/ಆಡು - naḍeduko/āḍu - to behave
ಭೇಟಿಮಾಡು - bhēṭimāḍu - to meet
ಗುರುತಿಸು - gurutisu - to recognize
(ಮದುವೆ ರದ್ದು/ವಿವಾಹ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದ) ಮಾಡು - (maduve raddu/vivāha vicchēda) māḍu - to divorce (D/S)
ನೆನೆಪಿಡು/ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಇರು - nenapiḍu/jñāpaka iru - to remember/recall
ಜ್ಞಾಪಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುಕೋ - jñāpakayalli iḍuko - to commit to memory/keep in mind
ಮರೆ - mare - to forget
ಎಳು/ಎದ್ದು - ēḷu/eddu - to get up
ಬೇಸರಿಸು/ಖೇದಪಡು - bēsarisu/khēdapāḍu - to regret
ಹೆದರು - hedaru - to fear
ಕೋಪ ಆಗು - kōpa āgu - to get angry
ಹಟ/ಗಲಾಟೆ ಮಾಡು - haṭa/galāṭe māḍu - to throw a tantrum/make a ruckus
ಕಷ್ಟಪಡು - kaṣṭapāḍu - to struggle/make an effort
ಬೇಜಾರು ಮದುಕೋ - bējāru māḍuko - to become/make oneself sad/anxious
ಬೇಜಾರು ಆಗು - bējāru āgu - to be bored/sad
ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡು - tappu māḍu - to make a mistake
ಅಣಿಯಾಗು/ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರು/ತಯಾರಾಗಿರು - aṇiyāgu/siddhavāgīru/tayārāgīru - to be/get ready (D/S/F)
ಅಣಿಗೊಳಿಸು/ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸು/ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡು - aṇigoḷisu/siddhagoḷisu/tayāru māḍu - to prepare (D/S/F)

*Use sparingly. These words very often have romantic implications, and can seem excessive when used without proper context. Most Kannada speakers do not use these words, even though they're the only words meaning “to love”, as a kind of cultural norm.

Derived Verb Forms

In Kannada, a convenient way to “create” new verbs is to learn how to derive new verbs from existing ones. There are seven types of derived verbs in Kannada: causative I, causative II, benefactive, reflexive, andative, venitive, and energetic. A causative verb is one that compels or *causes* someone to do something, and a benefactive verb is one that does something for someone or for their *benefit*.

Consider the verb ಮಾಡು (māḍu), meaning “to do”. The causative I form is ಮಾಡಿಸು (māḍisu), which means “to cause to do” or “compel to do”. The causative II form suggests a second level of causation, meaning “to cause to compel to do”, which is ಮಾಡಿಸಿಸು (māḍisisu). The benefactive form is ಮಾಡಕೊಡು (māḍakoḍu), which means “to do for someone”, or literally, “to do and give”. The reflexive form is ಮಾಡ್ಕೊಂಡು (māḍkoṇḍu), “to do to/for oneself”. The andative form is ಮಾಡುವ ಹೋಗು (māḍuva hōgu), meaning “to go and do”. The venitive form is ಮಾಡುವ ಬರು (māḍuva baru). The energetic form is ಮಾಡ್ಬಿಡು (māḍbiḍu). The basic pattern for deriving verbs is described below:

1. Causative I: Replace the final vowel with -ಇಸು
a. Causative II: Delete the final vowel and add -ಇಸು
2. Benefactive: Change the final vowel to ಅ and then add -ಕೊಡು.
3. Reflexive: Delete the final vowel and then add -ಕೊಂಡು.
4. Andative: Take the present-future adjectival participle and then add ಹೋಗು.
5. Venitive: Take the present-future adjectival participle and then add ಬರು.
6. Energetic: Delete the final vowel and then add -ಬಿಡು

One will notice that some of these verbs seem like two verbs combined, and some of them are indeed like that, and as such, one needs to conjugate that verb accordingly. However, not all verbs can be put into all of these forms. One example is ಬರೆ (bare), “to write”. There are ಬರೆಯಿಸು (bareyisu), ಬರಕೊಡು (barakoḍu), ಬರ್ಕೊಂಡು (barkoṇḍu), but no motional form.

A good rule of thumb is that all verbs have a causative form (I and II), nearly all have a benefactive and reflexive form (check to see if the concept of such a verb is strange; if so, then it probably doesn’t exist), only transitive verbs (ones that take direct objects) can have andative, venitive, and energetic forms. Below are examples of different forms for the verb ಮಾಡು in sentences, with their translations.

Ex.

ನಂದ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿ ನನ್ನ ಅಡುಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Nanda tandetāyi aḍuge mādisuttāre.

My parents are having the meal made.

ನಂದ ಅಜ್ಜಅಜ್ಜಿ ನಂದ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಯನ್ನ ಅಡುಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Nanda ajja-ajji nanda tandetāyiyanna aḍuge māḍisisuttāre.

My grandparents are making my parents have the meal made.

ಸೇವಕರು ನಮ್ಮಗೆ ಅಡುಗೆ ತಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

Sevakaru nammage aḍuge tanda koṭṭaru.

The servants brought (and gave) us the meal.

ನಾವು ಹೋದ ಬಂದೆವು.

Nāvu hōda bandevu.

We went and came back.

ಅವನು ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡ್ಕೊಂಡನು.

Avanu peṭṭu māḍkoṇḍanu.

He hurt himself/He got hurt.

ಅವಳು ಊರುಗೆ ವಾಪಸ ಹೋಗ ಬಿಟ್ಟಳೆ?!

Avaḷu ūruge vāpasa hōga biṭṭaḷa?!

She went back to the city?!/She just up and left for the city?!

Coordinating Sentences

In Kannada, complicated sentences with a lot of information can be difficult to construct without coordinating conjunctions. These are words such as “and, or, but, if,” or “while/when”. In Kannada, some of these are postpositions, making them a little different from how they’re used in English.

To include two thoughts in the same sentence using “and”, use ಮತ್ತು (mattu) in between the clauses. However, it is possible to omit ಮತ್ತು from the sentence, using a pause or given context.

Ex.

ಅವರು ಊಟ ತಿಂದರು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರಗಡೆಗೆ ಹೋದರು.

Avaru ūṭa tindaru mattu horagaḍege hōdaru.

They ate dinner and went outside.

ನೀವು ಪಾಠ ಓದುತ್ತಿರಿ, ಮನೆಗೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಿ.

Nīvu pāṭha ōduttiri, manegelasa māḍuttiri.

You study, (and) do housework.

To include two thoughts and contrast them using “or/otherwise”, use ಅಥವಾ (athavā).

Ex.

ನೀವುಗಳು ಮಾಂಸ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಿರ, ಅಥವಾ (ಬರಿ ತರಕಾರಿ/ತರಕಾರಿ ಮಾತ್ರ)?

Nīvugaḷu māṃsa tinnuttira, athavā (bari tarakāri/tarakāri mātra)?

Do you eat meat, or only vegetables?

ನೀನು ಒಂದು ಆಟದ ಸಾಮಾನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬಹುದು, ಅಥವಾ ಏನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

Nīnu ondu āṭada sāmanu koṇḍukoḷḷa bahudu, athavā enu koṇḍukoḷḷuvadilla.
You can get one toy, or you can't buy anything.

For “but”, use ಆದರೆ (ādare). Note that just like ಮತ್ತು, it is possible to omit it with intonation, phrasing, or context.

Ex.

—ಬಾ, ನಾವು ಮನೆಗೆ ವಾಪಸ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು.

—ಆದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ.

—Bā, nāvu manege vāpasa hōgabēku.

—Ādare nanage hōgabēkilla.

—Come, we have to go home.

—But I don't want to go.

To use “if” in Kannada is a peculiar construction, as it only accounts for tense and aspect. To use it, change the final syllable of the base form to ದರೆ.

Ex.

ನೀನು ಪಾಠ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದರೆ, ಒಳ್ಳೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿಯೇ.

Nīnu pāṭha cennāgi ōdare, olle vidyālayage hōguttiye.

If you study well, you'll go to a good university.

ನಾನು ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಹಣ್ಣುವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳು ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು.

Nānu angaḍige hogiddare, haṇṇuvannu koṇḍukoḷḷu āgirabahudu.

If I had gone to the store, I could have bought a fruit.

To say that something is happening while something else is happening, Kannada's construction does not account for tense, aspect, or anything else. To use this construction, suffix -ವಾಗ to the end of the base form of a verb.

Ex.

ನಾವು ತಿನ್ನುವಾಗ, ಮಹಡಿಯ ಹೋಗು.

Nāvu tinnuvāga, mahaḍiya hōgu.

While/when we eat, go upstairs.

ನೀನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ನಾನು ಮಲಗಿದ್ದೇನು.

Nīnu kelasa māḍuvāga, nānu malagidde.

While/when you were working, I was sleeping.

Note that the tense of the “while/when” construction is determined entirely by the conjugated verb in the main clause.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - Kannada Abhyāsa - Kannada Practice

A. Translate the following sentences into Kannada, using coordinating conjunctions.

1. You (non-polite) either take the test, or you fail. (Note: “to take a test” = ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಕೊಡು)
2. He was studying while you (polite) were at work.
3. I need to go the mosque and talk to the imam.
4. Do birds sing often, or rarely?
5. If we’re ready, we should get going.
6. They (person) would like to go, but they need to do housework first. (Hint: “would like to go” = ಹೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟ)
7. If you (polite) go to temple today, please go and get some *darbha* grass. (Hint: use ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬರು for “to go and get”)
8. Don’t be so lazy! Otherwise your (polite) mother will be upset.
9. I’ll get eggs from the store, and you (non-polite) buy the vegetables.
10. We’re tired right now, but after a nap (ನಿದ್ರೆ ಹೊಡು - nidre hoḍu), we’ll come.

Section 8: The Arts

Vocabulary: Fine Arts Terminology

ಕಾಲ - kāla - era/time period

ಕಲೆ - kale - art

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ - saṃskṛti - culture

ಅಭಿನಯ - abhinaya - pantomime

ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - abhyāsa - rehearsal/practice

ಬಾಂಸುರಿ - bānsuri - Indian bamboo flute

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ/ವಾಚ್ಯಯ - sāhitya/vāñmaya - literature

ಕಾದಂಬರಿ - kādambari - novel

ಇಂಪು/ಮಾಧುರ್ಯ - ṁpu/mādhurya - melody (D/S)

ತಾಳ/ಚಂದೋಗತಿ - tāla/chandōgati - rhythm (D/S)

ಪದ - pada - word/lyric

ಹಾಡು - hāḍu - song

ಕಾವ್ಯ/ಕವನ - kāvya/kavana - poetry

ವಾಸ್ತುಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ - vāstuśāstra - architecture

ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ/ವರ್ಣಚಿತ್ರ - citrakale/varṇacitra - painting

ಶಿಲ್ಪ/ವಿಗ್ರಹ/ಮೂರ್ತಿ - śilpa/vigraha/mūrti - sculpture/statue

ಬಣ್ಣಗಾರ/(ವರ್ಣಕಾರ/ವರ್ಣಚಿತ್ರಕಾರ) - baṇṇagāra/(varṇakāra/varṇacitrakāra) - painter (D/S)

ಶಿಲ್ಪಿ/ಮೂರ್ತಿಕಾರ - śilpi/mūrtikāra - sculptor

ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಿ/ಸ್ಥಪತಿ - vāstuśilpi/sthapati - architect

ಕವಿ/ಕಾವ್ಯಕರ್ತ - kavi/kāvyakarta - poet

ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ - vimarśe - critique/review

ಕಥೆ - kathe - story

ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ಕಥೆ - paurāṇika kathe - mythology

ಕಲ್ಪಿತ - kalpita - fantasy/fiction

ಗುಟ್ಟು/ರಹಸ್ಯ - guṭṭu/rahasya - secret (ರಹಸ್ಯ also can mean “mystery”)

ಭಯಾನಕ - bhayānaka - horror

ಅರಸ/ರಾಜ - arasa/rāja - king (D/S)

ಅರಸಿ/ರಾಣಿ - arasi/rāṇi - queen (D/S)

ರಾಜಕುಮಾರ/ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿ - rājakumāra/rājakumāri - prince/princess

(ಮಾಟಗಾರ/ಮಾಟಗಾತಿ)/ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕ - (māṭagāra/māṭagāti)/māntrika - magician (D/S)

ಬೇಟೆಗಾರ/ವ್ಯಾಧ - bēṭegāra/vyāḍha - hunter (D/S)

ಪಾದ್ರಿ - pādri - Christian priest

ಪೂಜಾರಿ - pūjāri - Hindu priest

ಇಮಾಮು - imāmu - imam

ಯೆಹೂದ್ಯ ಪಂಡಿತ - yehūdya paṇḍita - rabbi

ದೇವ/ದೇವಿ - dēva/dēvi - god/goddess (ದೇವಿ can refer to the supreme female form of God as well)

ದೇವರು - dēvaru - God (there are *many* words for God, but this fits most purposes)

ಪತ್ತೇದಾರ - pattēdāra - detective
ಅಪರಾಧಿ/ದುಷ್ಕರ್ಮಿ - aparādhi/duṣkarmi - criminal
ರಾಕ್ಷಸ - rākṣasa - demon/monster
ಋಷಿ - ṛṣi - sage/wise person
ಮಹಾಜ್ಞಾನಿ - mahājñāna - genius
ಸೈನಿಕ/ಯುದ್ಧವೀರ - sainika/yuddhavīra - warrior
ಸೈನ್ಯ - sainya - army
ನಿಧಿ - nidhi - treasure
ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ - aiśvarya - wealth
ಉಲ್ಲಾಸ/ಸಂತೋಷ - ullāsa/santōṣa - joy (D/S)
ಸುಖ - sukha - happiness
ಮೋಡಿ ಮಾಟ/ಮಂತ್ರವಿದ್ಯೆ - mōḍi māṭa/mantravidya - magic
ಶತ್ರು/ವಿರೋಧಿ - śatru/virōdhi - enemy
ಸುಳ್ಳು/ಅನ್ಯತ - suḷḷu/anṛta - lie (D/S)
ಗೆಲುವು/ವಿಜಯ - geluvu/vijaya - victory (D/S)
ಸೋಲು/ಅಪಜಯ - sōlu/apajaya - defeat/loss (D/S)

Vocabulary: Verbs

ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿ - baṇṇa baḷi - to paint
ಬೆಳಗಿಸು/ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸು - beḷagisu//prakāśisu - to illuminate/light up/brighten (D/S)
ಶಿಲ್ಪ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸು - śilva nirmisu - to sculpt
ನಿರ್ಮಿಸು - nirmisu - to construct/weave
ಜೋಡಿಸು - jōḍisu - to assemble
ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡು - abhyāsa māḍu - to practice/rehearse/train
ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸು/ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡು - prayatnisu/prayatna māḍu - to try
ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸು - prakṭisu - to publish
ಕೊಲ್ಲು/ಸಾಯಿಸು - kollu/sāyisu - to kill (D/S)
*ಸಾಯು - sāyu - to die
ಹೋಗಿಬಿಡು - hōgibiḍu - to pass away
ಬಾಳು/ಜೀವಿಸು - bāḷu/jīvisu - to live
ವಾಸಿಸು/ನೆಲೆಸು - vāsisu/nelesu - to live (as in to inhabit or reside) (D/S)
ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚು - pattehaccu - to discover
ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳು - kaḷedukoḷḷu - to lose
ನೆಚ್ಚು/ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಡು - neccu/viśvāsaviḍu - to trust
ಮಾಟಮಾಡು - māṭamāḍu - to enchant (as in delight/charm)
ಗೊಂದಲಗೊಳಿಸು - gondalagoḷisu - to confuse
ರೇಗಿಸು/ಕೆರಳಿಸು - rēgisu/kerālisu - to anger/annoy/irritate
ಸಂತೋಷಪಡು/ಖುಷಿಪಡು - santōṣapaḍu/khuṣipaḍu - to rejoice (S/F)
ಬಡಾಯಿಕೊಚ್ಚು/ಜಂಬ ಪಡು - baḍāyikoccu/jamba paḍu - to brag/boast
ಅಳು/ರೋದಿಸು - aḷu/rōdisu - to cry

ಶುರು ಮಾಡು - śuru māḍu - to start

ಮುಗಿ - mugi - to end

ಬೀಳು - bīlu - to fall

ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸು/ಎಬ್ಬಿಸು - eccarisu/ebbisu - to wake up (someone)

ನಿಲ್ಲು - nillu - to stand up

ನಂಬು/ಭಾವಿಸು - nambu/bhāvisu - to believe (D/S)

ಹಾರೈಸು/ಆಶಿಸು - hāraisu/āśisu - to hope/wish

ಕಾಪಾಡು/ರಕ್ಷಿಸು - kāpāḍu/rakṣisu - to protect/defend/save (D/S)

ತಿರಿ/ಭಿಕ್ಷೆಬೇಡು - tiri/bhikṣebēḍu - to beg

ವೈರತಾಳು/ದ್ವೇಷಿಸು - vairatālu/dvēṣisu - to hate

ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ನಡೆಸು/ವಿಧೇಯನಾಗಿರು - appaṇe naḍesu/vidhēyanāgīru - to obey

ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಮೀರು/ಅವಿಧೇಯನಾಗು - appaṇemīru/avidhēyanāgu - to disobey

ಕದಿ - kadi - to steal

ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸು - prārthisu - to pray

ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳು - sulḷu hēlu - to lie

ಯುದ್ಧಮಾಡು - yuddhamāḍu - to fight/battle/go to war

ವಾಪಸಹೋಗು - vāpasahōgu - to return (go back somewhere)

ವಾಪಸಕೊಡು - vāpasakoḍu - to return (give something back)

ಒಡೆ - oḍe - to break

*A very important cultural convention to observe in Kannada is that Kannada speakers (as well as other Indians) avoid the direct mention or discussion of death as much as possible, because it is seen as inauspicious and bad luck. Instead of using ಸಾಯು, most speakers opt for ಹೋಗಿಬಿಡು. It is similar to saying “to pass away” instead of “to die”.

The Vocative Case and Contrast with the Nominative Case

The last case, the vocative case, is formally understood to be the form of noun used for addressing or calling it. While this is a function of the vocative cases, there are other, more useful meanings. In Kannada, the vocative case also serves as what might be called an “exclusionary” case. This means that a noun declined in the vocative case excludes everything but the noun itself. It would be something like “This thing, and nothing else”. Fortunately, the vocative case declension for *all* nouns is simply changing the final vowel to ಎ (ē), and adding it, if there isn’t already a vowel.

Ex.

—ಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ?

—ನೀನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀಯೇ.

—Yāru māḍuttāre?

—Nīne māḍuttiye.

—Who will do it?

—You (alone/and no one else) will do it.

It can also be used to clarify something said.

Ex.

—ಯಾರು ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

—ನಾನೇ(ನೆ).

—Yāru māṭaḍuttiddare?

—Nāne(ne).

—Who is speaking?

—It is I (and no other).

Through contextual clues, the first person is probably able to tell who the person on the other end of the line, and therefore the second person needs to give no further information than to say, “It is I”.

The vocative case contrasts with the nominative case, which as covered so far, is the base form of all nouns. The nominative case has what might be called an “inclusionary” meaning, doing the opposite of the vocative case.

Ex.

A: ಯಾರು ಈಜುತ್ತಾರೆ?

B: ರಾಮ ಈಜುತ್ತಾನೆ.

C: ನಾನು ಈಜುತ್ತೇನೆ.

A: Yāru ījuttāre?

B: Rāma ījuttāne.

C: Nanu ījuttēne.

A: Who swims?

B: Rama swims.

C: I, too, swim.

In this context, this the only conceivable meaning of the nominative case. The “inclusionary” function of the nominative case is derived entirely from context.

It should be noted that one can extend the functions of the nominative-vocative contrast to declined nouns. Just as changing the final vowel of a word to ಅ (a) gives most words to an interrogative meaning, changing the ending of a noun to ಉ (ū) and ಏ (ē) gives the “inclusionary” and “exclusionary” meanings to words, and even be combined, for another meaning. See the example.

Ex.

ಇಲ್ಲೇ! (Locative + Vocative)

Illē!

Here (and no other place)!

ನನಗುಅ? (Dative +Nominative + Interrogative)

Nanagu’a?

For me as well?

ಅವನನ್ನೇ! (Accusative + Vocative)

Avanannē!

Him (only)! (This would require context where the verb was acting on a direct object)

ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೂ? (Locative + Nominative)

Maneyallū.

In the house as well.

ನಮ್ಮಗುಏ? (Dative + Nominative + Vocative)

Nammagu’ē?

Even for us?

Note: These are largely colloquial constructions and are not seen in written Kannada.

Earlier in the text, ತಾನ (tāna), the reflexive and impersonal pronoun, was explained to be somewhat confusing with respect to the vocative case. ತಾನ can only be used after a subject has been introduced, or to refer to an impersonal “you”, or “one”. Compare these two examples.

Ex.

ಅವಳು ತಾನ ಶಾಲೆಗೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

Avaḷu tāna śālegē hōguttāḷe.

She goes to school herself.

ಅವಳೇ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ.
Avaḷe śālegē hōguttāḷe.
She (alone) goes to school.

The first sentence differs in meaning from the second in that it calls attention to a different detail; the sentence is referring to the fact that the “she” goes to school without assistance or company. The second sentence refers to the fact that the “she” is the only one going to school, as opposed to anyone else.

The Future Tense

As explained previously, the use of the future tense in Kannada is restricted primarily to literary and formal contexts. The practical use of the future tense is understanding Kannada news, more than Kannada literature. News in Kannada is notoriously difficult to understand if one is not used to hearing and understanding it, especially with the use of the future tense. In everyday conversation, the future tense is conveyed using the present tense with future context.

To construct the future tense stem, simply find the present-future adjectival participle. To construct it, simply take the crude form, and affix ಉವ. Then add the appropriate endings.

ನಾನು ಮಾಡುವೆನು - nānu māḍuvenu - I will do	ಅದು ಮಾಡುವುದು - adu māḍuvudu - it did
ನೀನು ಮಾಡುವೆ - nīnu māḍuve - you will do	ನಾವು ಮಾಡುವೆವು - nāvu māḍuvevu - we did
ನೀವು/ನೀವುಗಳು ಮಾಡುವಿರಿ - nīvu/nīvugaḷu māḍuviri - you (polite)/you all will do	ಅವರು ಮಾಡುವರು - avaru māḍuvaru - they (m/f; polite 3rd person) will do
ಅವನು ಮಾಡುವನು - avanu māḍuvanu - he will do	ಅವು ಮಾಡುವವು - avu māḍuvavu - they (n) did
ಅವಳು ಮಾಡುವಳು - avaḷu māḍuvaḷu - she will do	

Ex.

ನಾವು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವೆವು.
Nāvu śivamoggakke hōguvevu.
We will go to Shivamogga (a city in central Karnataka).

ಅವರು ಸಂಗೀತ ಪಾಠ ಓದುವರು.
Avaru sangīta pāṭha ṍduvaru.
They will study music.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ - Kannada Abhyāsa - Kannada Practice

A. Decline the following nouns into the vocative case.

1. ಲೇಖನಿ (lēkhani)
2. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (adhyāpaka)
3. ನವಿಲು (navilu)
4. ಆನೆ (āne)
5. ಮರ (mara)
6. ಮೇಜು (mēju)
7. ನಿವಾಸ (nivāsa)
8. ಕೀಲಿಕೈ (kīlikai)
9. ಪದ್ಧು (paddu)
10. ರಾಸ್ತೆ (rāste)

B. Conjugate the following verbs in the future tense.

1. ತರೇ, I
2. ನಡೆ, you (non-polite)
3. ಹೋಗು, they (non-person)
4. ಈಜು, it
5. ಸುಲಿ, we
6. ತೊಳೆ, you all
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸು, she
8. ಎಣಿಸು, he
9. ಬರು, they (person)
10. ಕರೆ, you (honorific)

Section 9: The World

Vocabulary: The Natural World

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ/ನಿಸರ್ಗ - prakṛti/nisarga - nature
ಪ್ರಪಂಚ - prapaṇca - world
ನದಿ - nadi - river
ಸರೋವರ - samōvara - lake
ಕಡಲು/ಸಮುದ್ರ - kaḍalu/samudra - sea
ಸಾಗರ - sāgara - ocean
ಕೊಳ - kōḷa - pond
ಹುಡುಲು - hudilu - marsh
ಜಲಪಾತ/ಅಬ್ಬಿ - jalapāta/abbi - waterfall
ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ/ಖಾರಿ - kolli/khāri - bay/gulf
ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಾವಲು - hullugāvalu - meadow/grassland
ಹುಲ್ಲು - hullu - grass
ಮರುಭೂಮಿ - marubhūmi - desert
ಕಾಡು/ಅರಣ್ಯ - kāḍu/araṇya - forest (D/S)
ಭೂಮಿ - bhūmi - land
ನೆಲ - nela - ground
ಬೆಟ್ಟ/ಪರ್ವತ - beṭṭa/parvata - mountain (D/S)
ಗುಡ್ಡ - guḍḍa - hill

Vocabulary: The Man-made World

ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ - kārkhāne - factory
ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಒಡ್ಡು/ಏರಿ - aṇekattu/oḍḍu/ēri - dam
ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ - mālinya - contamination/pollution
ಕಟ್ಟಡ/ಭವನ - kaṭṭaḍa/bhavana - building
ಮಾನವಕುಲ/ಮನುಷ್ಯವರ್ಗ - mānavakula/manuṣyavarga - humanity
ಸೀಮೆ - sīme - border
ಉದ್ಯಾನವನ/ಉಪವನ - udyānavana/upavana - park
ಸೈನ್ಯ/ಫೌಜು - sainya/fauju - military (S/F)
ಸರ್ಕಾರ - sarkāra - government (building)
ಸಂಸತ್ತು - sansattu - parliament
ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ - mantrimandala - cabinet/ministry
ಅರಮನೆ/ರಾಜಗೃಹ/ಮಹಲು - aramane/rājagṛha/mahalu - palace (D/S/F)
ಕೂಟ/ಸಂಘ - kūṭa/sangha - association/organization/union (D/S)
ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ/ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ - samasye/prasṇe - issue/problem
ಕಷ್ಟ - kaṣṭa - difficulty
ಪೌರ/ನಾಗರಿಕ - paura/nāgarika - citizen

ಪೌರತ್ವ - pauratva - citizenship
ವಾದವಿವಾದ/ವಾಗ್ವಾದ - vādavivāda/vāgvada - debate
ವಾತಾವರಣ - vātāvaraṇa - environment
ರಾಜ್ಯ/ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯ - rājya/adhipatya - rkingdom
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - jilla - district
ಪ್ರಾಂತ/ಪ್ರದೇಶ - prānta/pradēśa - region
ರಾಜ್ಯ/ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ/ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ - rājya/rāṣṭra/sansthāna - state
ರಾಜತ್ವ - rājatva - monarchy
ಹಂತ/ಸ್ಥಿತಿ/ಮಜಲು - hanta/sthiti/majalu - phase (D/S/F)
ಏರ್ಪಾಡು/ಯೋಜನೆ - ērpāḍu/yōjane - plan (D/S)
ನಿಯಮ/ಕಟ್ಟುಕಟ್ಟಳೆ - niyama/kaṭṭukaṭṭaḷe - rule

Verbs:

ತಯಾರಿಸು/ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸು - tayārisu/utpādisu - to produce
ಹಾಳುಮಾಡು/(ನಾಶಪಡಿಸು/ಧ್ವಂಸಮಾಡು) - hālumaḍu/(nāśapaḍisu/dhvansamaḍu) - to destroy (D/S)
ಬಿಚ್ಚು - biccu - to undo/remove
ಹರಿ - hari - to flow
ಕೊಳೆ ಮಾಡು - koḷe māḍu - to pollute/contaminate
ಲಂಚ ತಿನ್ನಿಸು - lanca tinnisu - to corrupt
ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಸು - sanskarisu - to recycle
ವಾದ ಮಂಡಿಸು/ಚರ್ಚಿಸು - vāda maṇḍisu/carcisu - to debate/deliberate
ಹಿಡಿತ - hiḍita - to control
ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ನಡೆಸು - rājyabhāra - to rule
ಓಟುಹಾಕು - ōṭuhāku - to vote
ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡೆ - kaṣṭa paḍe - to make an effort

Speaking Colloquial Kannada

To speak colloquial Kannada requires some knowledge of the way Kannada differs in its written and spoken language. The majority of Kannada speakers will speak in a manner completely different from the written form of the language. Pronunciation is the biggest difference, as it involves the changing of vowel lengths and even the dropping of entire syllables. However, when reading written Kannada aloud, such as from a book, it will be pronounced as written.

People from Mysore and Mangalore speak the most similar to the written form. Moreover, certain people will speak with varying amounts of Sanskrit, Dravidian, and Perso-Arabic influences, depending on where they're from. This section will do the best possible to help make spoken Kannada easier.

One of the distinctive and important features of spoken Kannada is the absence of a separate future tense. Instead, Kannada speakers take the present adverbial participle, and use an partially different set of endings. This conjugation is called the present-future tense.

ನಾನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿನಿ - nānu māḍuttini	ಅದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತತ್ತೆ - adu māḍuttatte
ನೀನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಯಾ - nīnu māḍuttiyā	ನಾವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವಿ - nāvu māḍuttivi
ನೀವು/ನೀವುಗಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಿ - nīvu/nīvugaḷu māḍuttiri	ಅವರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ - avaru māḍuttāre
ಅವನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ - avanu māḍuttāne	ಅವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ - avu māḍuttatte
ಅವಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ - avaḷu māḍuttāḷe	

In questions, spoken Kannada frequently appends ನ to the ends of words declined in the vocative case, for no particular reason.

Ex.

ಔರೇನ?

Aurēna?

Them?

Now, to pronunciation. The change in pronunciation from written to spoken Kannada will be called “reduction” from here on. Please keep in mind that these are not hard and fast rules; they are the best approximations of spoken Kannada possible.

1. The general absence of aspirated consonants in rapid speech, despite their appearance in writing. This is more true in the south of Karnataka, near the border with Tamil Nadu. In the north, aspirated consonants will be pronounced almost all the time, and in most standard spoken forms. Kannada speakers generally don't have consistent patterns as to when they aspirate consonants and when they don't.
2. Drop weak vowels such as ಉ and ಎ from a word, unless it makes the word unpronounceable or odd.
3. Pronounce initial ಒ/ಓ and ಎ/ಐ with euphonic “w” and “y” sounds, respectively, at the beginning.
4. Shorten ಆ to ಅ almost all the time, unless it sounds odd.
5. Frequently (though not all the time) destress tt, dd, tt, dd, to t, d, t, and d.
6. The syllable ಅವ (ava) is almost invariably changed to ಔ (au), and ಯುವ and ಯವ often become ಯೂ and ಯೌ respectively. Many instances of ವ are dropped or become some kind of vowel.

7. If two of the same vowel or vowels differing only in length occur together, merge them into one long vowel. Ex. ಅರ್ಥ ಆಗು is often pronounced ಅರ್ಥಾಗು
8. Foreign words (usually from English) take a final ಉ if the end in a consonant. After this, all other rules in Kannada apply.

Now, look at an example sentence of how a written sentence: “We go to the store and buy fruit.” changes to its spoken form.

Ex.

ನಾವು ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.
Nāvu aṅgaḍige hōguttēve mattu haṇṇannu kharīdisuttēve.

ನಾವು ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣ್ಣನ್ನ ಖರೀದಿವಿ.
Nāvu aṅgaḍige hōgtivi matu haṇṇanna kharīdtivi.

There are other changes that Kannada speakers can make to words, including nasalizing syllables or even other variations on the conjugations of verbs. Here is another example: “She ate dinner and went out with her friends.”

Ex.

ಅವಳು ಊಟ ಮಾಡಿದಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರಗಡೆಗೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಜೊತೆ ಹೋದಳು.
Avaḷu ūṭa māḍidaḷu mattu horaḡaḍege snēhitaru jote hōdaḷu.

ಔಳು ಊಟ ಮಾಡ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರಗಡೆಗೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ್ರು ಜೊತೆ ಹೋದ್ರು.
Auḷu ūṭa māḍḍlu matu horgaḍege snehitru jote hōḍḷu.

As you might be able to tell, Kannada’s spoken and written forms differ considerably. Unfortunately there’s no easy way to learn the spoken form without listening to people speak a lot. The advantage to learning written Kannada before spoken Kannada is that you will be able to acquire vocabulary from a wider variety of sources, and the majority of those educated in Kannada will be able to understand you, even if that’s not the way they talk.

Section 10: Perso-Arabic Vocabulary

Despite Muslims being a relative minority in India, the two languages traditionally spoken by Muslims in India, Farsi (AKA Persian) and Arabic, have influenced the languages of India considerably. Kannada is no exception, and there are quite a few words that have entered common usage. The speakers of this variety of Kannada are primarily reside in the north of Karnataka, in the Mysore area, where the Nizams of Hyderabad, Aurangzeb, and other Islamic rulers had once lived and made their residences. It should be noted, however, that the most language spoken by most Muslim people in this area is not necessarily Kannada, but a variety of Urdu known as Dakhni.

Perso-Arabic loans in Kannada are peculiar cases in terms of spelling, because while many Muslims can pronounce Arabic and Farsi words, it is difficult to write such words in Kannada, because certain sounds in those languages do not exist in Kannada. You may notice that some of the letters have two dots underneath them, reflecting that they are foreign sounds. Even though the formatting of the Kannada is not quite right for these letters, you should know that things like **ಫಾ** should be read as *fā*, **ಅಲ್ಫ** is read as *alq*, and so on.

The following list details the protocol for pronunciation. The corresponding Nastaliq letter will be given, its Kannada equivalent, common pronunciation by non-Muslims and people unable to pronounce the sounds, and then the IPA of each. Note: the pronunciation, for lack of better methods, will be written in IPA. Pronunciation guides for IPA can be found here: <http://web.uvic.ca/ling/resources/ipa/charts/IPAlab/IPAlab.htm>.

Nastaliq [IPA] -> Muslim Kannada [IPA] (use two dots) -> Common Kannada [IPA] (no dots)

ف [f] -> ಫ [f] -> ಪ/ಫ [p/p^h]
ص [s] -> ಸ [s] -> ಸ [s]
ق [q] -> ಕ [q] -> ಕ [k]
ز [z] -> ಜ [z] -> ಜ [j]
ث [θ] -> ಥ [θ] -> ಥ [t^h]
و [w] -> ವ [w] -> ವ [v]
خ [χ] -> ಖ [χ] -> ಖ [k^h]
غ [ɣ] -> ಘ [ɣ] -> ಘ [g^h]
ذ [ð] -> ಧ [ð] -> ಧ [d^h]
ا [ʌ] -> ಐ [ʌ] -> ಐ [au]
ه [h] -> ಹ [h] -> ಹ [ø]

The vocabulary list gives the pronunciation of words in Standard Kannada, in which only [f] and [q] have separate characters to represent them. It should go without saying that Muslim Kannada speakers with some knowledge of Arabic and/or Farsi will know how to pronounce a particular word from these languages, even if the word is not written to reflect it.

Arabic Vocabulary

ಅಕ್ಕಲು	- aqalu	- wisdom
ಅಕ್ಕೈರು	- akairu	- end
ಅತ್ತರು	- attaru	- perfume
ಅದನಾ	- adanā	- ordinary
ಆದಬ	- ādaba	- respect
ಅದವತಿ	- adavati	- enmity
ಅಫ್ಲೀಮು	- afīmu	- opium
ಅಮಲು	- amalu	- action
ಅಮಾನತು	- amānatu	- trust
ಅಮಾನಿ	- amāni	- irregular work
ಅಮೀನ	- amīna	- trustworthy
ಅಷ್ರಫ್	- aṣrafa	- a noble man
ಐನು	- ainu	- original
ಔಇಬು	- au'ibu	- defeat
ಅಯಿವಜು	- ayivaju	- reward
ಅಲಯಿದ	- alayida	- separate
ಅಲ್ಫುಬು	- alqabu	- title
ಅವಲ	- avala	- best/first
ಅಹವಲು	- ahavalu	- conditions
ಆಸಾಮಿ	- āsāmi	- person/fellow
ಇನಕಾರ ಮಾಡು	- inkāra māḍu	- to deny
ಇಜ	- ija	- trouble
ಇಜ್ಜತು	- ij̄jatu	- honor/reputation
ಇತಬಾರಿ	- itabāri	- confidence
ಇಜಫ್ಲೆ	- ij̄afe	- addition
ಇತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	- ittilla	- information/report
ಇನಮು	- inamu	- reward
ಇನಾಯತು	- ināyatu	- favor
ಇಮರತಿ	- imarati	- building
ಇರಸಾಲು	- irasālu	- sending
ಇರಾದ	- irāda	- purpose
ಇಲಕ್ಕೆ	- ilaqe	- territory
ಇಲಜು	- ilaju	- remedy
ಹಿಸಾರೆ	- hisāre	- sign
ಇಸ್ತಕ್ಕಬಾಹೆ	- istaqabāhe	- welcome/receiving a visitor
ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರ	- istihāra	- announcement/proclamation
ಊದು	- ūdu	- incense
ಕ್ವತ್ತಲ	- qattala	- slaughter
ಖತ್ತು	- khattu	- letter

ಕ್ರದೀಮ - qadīmu - old
ಕ್ರನ್ನಿ - qandi - lantern
ಕ್ರಬರ - qabara - grave
ಕ್ರಬೂಲ - qubūla - acceptance
ಕ್ರಲಮು - qalamu - pen
ಕ್ರಸಬು - kasabu - profession
ಕ್ರಸರತ - kasarata - gymnastics
ಕ್ರಸರು - kasaru - deficiency
ಕ್ರಸಾಲೆ - kasāle - disorder of the body
ಕ್ರಾಯಮು - kāyamu - permanent
ಕ್ರರೈದೇ - qaidē - rule
ಕ್ರಸಿಮು - qisamu - division/kind (as in type)
ಕ್ರರೌಲು - qaulu - agreement
ಖಾಲಿ - khāli - empty
ಖಯಾಲು - khayālu - thought
ಗರಜು - garaju - need
ಗರೀಬ - garība - poor
ಗಲಿಜು - galiju - dirty
ಜರ - jara - little
ಜವಾಬ - javāba - reply
ಜವಾಹಿರು - javāhiru - gem/jewel
ಜಿಮ್ಮೆ - jimme - to charge
ಜುಲುಮು - julumu - to force
ತಫ್ಫಸಿಲು - tafasilu - details
ತಫ್ಫಾವತಿ - tafāvati - difference
ತಬಲ - tabala - a type of Indian pitched drum
ತಬ್ದಿಲ - tabdila - exchange
ತರಹ - taraha - like (as in “similar to”)
ತಸಲಿ - tasali - to salute
ತಾರಿಫ್ಫು - tārifu - praise
ತುಫ್ಫಾನು - tufānu - storm
ತಕ್ತ್ತು - taqtu - strength
ದವಾ - davā - medicine
ನಕ್ಕಲು - naqalu - copy/transcript
ನಸೀಬು - nasību - luck/fortune
ಫ್ಫಿಕರು - fikaru - anxiety
ಫ್ರಸತ್ತು - frasattu - leisure
ಫೈಸಲ - faisala - settlement
ಫ್ಫಾವುತಿ - fāvuti - death
ಬರಕತ್ತು - barakattu - success
ಬಾಕ್ಕ್ರೈ - bāqi - remainder/leftover

ಬಾಬತು - bābatu - with regard to
ಮಜಬೂತು - majabūtu - strong
ಮಜಾಕು - majāku - teasing/making fun of
ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡು - manjūru māḍu - to accept
ಮರಹಮ್ಮತ - marahammata - repair
ಮರ್ಜಿ - marji - wish
ಮಲಫ್ಫು ಮಾಡು - malafūfu māḍu - to cover
ಮಸಲ - masala - for instance
ಮಾಜಿ - māji - past
ಮತುಬರಿ - matubari - trusted
ಮಾಲೀಕ - mālika - owner
ಮಾಲು - mālu - goods
ಮಾಲುಮ - māluma - known
ಮಿರಸಿ - mirasi - inheritance
ಮಿಲಕ್ತು - milaqtu - meeting
ಮುದ್ದಮು - muddamu - permanent
ಮುಸ್ಕಿಲು - muskilu - difficult
ಮುಸಾಫರ - musāfara - traveler
ಮುಸ್ತೈದೆ - mustaide - prepared
ಮೆಹ್ನತು - mehnatu - labor
ಮೊಕ್ತಿಯಾರ - moktiyāra - absolute/free
ರಕ್ಲಮು - raqamu - article
ರದ್ದು - raddu - to cancel
ರಾಜಿ - rāji - to agree
ಇವಾಜು - ivāju - custom
ರಿಯಾಯತಿ - riyāyati - concession
ಲಿಫ್ಫಾರಾಫ್ಫಿ - lifāfi - envelope
ವಜನಿ - vajani - weight
ವತನ - vatana - hereditary estate
ವರಕು - varaku - leaf
ವಿದಾಯ - vidāya - farewell
ಸಾಮಿಲ - sāmila - comprehension/understanding
ಶೌಕ - šauka - voluptuousness/litheness
ಸನ್ದುಕ್ - sanduqa - box
ಸಬೂಬು - sabūbu - excuse
ಸಲ್ಲ - salla - peace
ಸಲಾಮು - salāmu - salutation
ಅಸ್ಸಲಾಮು ಅಲೈಕುಂ - assalāmu alaikum - Muslim greeting
ಸವಲತ್ತು - savalattu - facilities
ಸವಾಲು - savālu - challenge
ಸಾನಿ - sāni - second/another

ಹಕ್ಕು - haqu - truth
ಹವ - hava - wind/air
ಹಾಜರಿ - hājari - present
ಹಿಸ್ಸೆ - hisse - part/share
ಹೈರಾನು - hairānu - restlessness/indecisiveness
ಕ್ಯಾಡು - qaidu - prison
ನಾಯಬ - nāyaba - deputy
ಮೊಕ್ತಿಯಾರ ನಾಮ - moktiyāra nāma - power of attorney
ಮೊಹಲ - mohala - neighborhood/borough/quarter
ಹುಕುಂ - hukum - order
ಹವಾಲತೆ - havālate - transfer
ಹಮಾಲ - hamāla - bearer
ಸಿಕ್ಕೆ - sikke - royal seal
ಅಲ್ಲಲ ಹಿಸಬು - allala hisabu - according to the contract
ಇಜರ - ijara - contract
ಕ್ವಿಸ್ತು - qistu - installment
ಜುಮಲ - jumala - total
ದೌಲತ್ತು - daulattu - property
ನಫ್ಲೆ - nafe - profit
ಮೊಬಲಗು - mobalagu - sum/account
ಮೊಹತರ್ಫ - mohatarfa - tax imposed on traders
ಮೊಹಸಲೆ - mohasale - one who collects something
ಲುಕ್ಸಮು - luqasamu - loss
ವಸುಲು - vasulu - things collected as revenue/rent
ಸರಾಫ - sarāfa - cashier
ಹಸಿಲು - hasilu - revenue/tax
ಅದಲತು - adalatu - justice/court
ಕ್ವಜಿ - qaji - judge
ಕ್ವಾನೂಮು - qānūmu - law
ಜಪ್ತಿ - japti - to confiscate
ಮುದ್ದೆ - muddai - complaint
ಮುನಾಸಬು - munāsabu - munsiff (an Indian low court handling civil cases)
ಸನ್ನದು - sannadu - warrant
ಅರ್ಕ್ - arqa - juice
ಮಬುಜು - mabuju - plantain
ಮುರಬ್ಬ - murabba - jam
ಹಲ್ವ - halva - a kind of Indian sweet
ಅಹಷಾಮ್ - ahaṣām - a group of military people
ರಿಸಾಲು - risālu - a troop of horses
ಬುರುಜು - buruju - tower/bastion
ಮಿನಾರ - mināra - minaret

ಅಲ್ಲಾ - allā - Allah

ಕುತುಬಿ - kutubi - sermon

ಪೀರ - pīra - Muslim religious teacher

Persian Vocabulary

ಅಜಮಾಯಿಸಿ - ajamāyisi - to examine/estimate

ಅಜಾರಿ - ajāri - disease

ಅಂಜೂರ - anjūra - fig tree

ಅಂದಾಜು - andāju - estimation

ಅಬರು - abaru - honor

ಅಂಬಾರಿ - am̐bāri - howdah (a seat with a canopy placed on top of an elephant)

ಆಯಿನಾ - āyinā - mirror

ಅವಾಜು - avāju - voice

ಆರಾಮ - ārāmu - rest/comfort

ಆರಾಮ ಕುರ್ಚಿ - ārāmu kurci - easy chair/resting chair

ಆಸಮಾನಿ - āsamāni - sky blue

ಇಸ್ಮುವಾರ - ismuvāra - according to names

ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರು ನಾಮೆ - istihāru nāme - a written proclamation

ಉಮೇದು - umēdu - hope

ಉಮೇದವಾರ - umēdavāra - candidate

ಎಕಸಾಲು - ekasāla - one year

ಫದಿಮಿ - qadimi - long standing

ಕಮಿ - kami - less

ಕಮಾನು - kamānu - bow/arch

ಕಮ್ಮಿ - kammi - deficiency

ಕಲಾಬತ್ತು - kalābattu - embroidery

ಫಲಾಯಿ - qalāyi - coating of the vessel

ಖಲಾಸಿ - khalāsi - seaman

ಕಾರಸ್ತಾನ - kārastāna - cleverness

ಖಾಸದಾರ - khāsadāra - groom

ಖಾವಂದ - khāvanda - master

ಖಾಸಾಗಿ - khāsāgi - private

ಕಲೀಜ - kalīja - liver

ಕಿನಾರ - kināre - riverbed

ಕಿರಾಯ - kirāya - rent

ಕುಮುಕು - kumuku - help

ಖುಸ್ಕಿ - khuski - dry land

ಕುಸ್ತಿ - kusti - wrestling

ಕೂಚು - kūcu - march

ಕ್ವೈದು ಖೂನೆ - qaidu khūne - prison

ಕ್ರೋಮು ವೂರು - qomu vūru - caste-wise
ಖಾನೆ - khāne - house
ಖುದ್ದು - khuddu - self
ಖೂನಿ - khūni - murder
ಖೂಬು - khūbu - handsome
ಗಜ - gaja - yard
ಗಲ್ಲತು - gallatu - mistake/incorrect
ಗಸ್ತಿ - gasti - going round
ಗಾರೆ - gāre - plaster
ಗಿರಬ್ದರಿ - girabdari - to be involved in difficulty
ಗಿಲ್ಲ - gilla - complaint
ಗುಲಾಬಿ - gulābi - rose
ಗುಲ್ಲು - gullu - noise/din
ಚಮ್ಮರ - cammara - cobbler
ಚರಬಿ - carabi - fat
ಚಾಕರ - cākara - servant
ಆಮದು - āmadu - income
ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತುಬಂದಿ - qistubandi - paying in installments
ಖರೀದಿ - kharīdi - purchase
ಗಲ್ಲಾ - gallā - box used for money after sales
ನಗದು - nagadu - ready cash
ಅರ್ಜಿ - arji - petition
ಅರ್ಜದಸ್ತು - arjadastu - written petition
ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರ - arjidara - petitioner
ರೂಬಕಾರಿ - rūbakāri - written record of the case
ಷಾಇದಿ - šā'idi - witness at law
ಅಂಗೂರ - angūra - grape
ಅನಾಜು - anāju - grain
ಕರಬೂಜ - karabūja - muskmelon/cantaloupe
ಖುರಾಕು - khurāku - nutritive diet
ಗರಮಾ - garamā - hot
ಗರಮ ಮಸಾಲೆ - garama masāle - garam masala
ಚಪಾತಿ - capāti - a type of leavened bread from wheat flour (also called ರೊಟ್ಟಿ - roṭṭi)
ಜಿಲೇಬಿ - jilēbi - a type of sweet (usually orange or yellow)
ನಮಕು - namaku - salt
ಪನೀರು - panīru - paneer (Indian farmer's cheese)
ಪುದಿನ - pudina - mint leaves
ಮೈದ - maida - wheat flour
ಸಿರಾ - sirā - a type of sweet
ಬರ್ಫಿ - barfi - a type of sweet made from nuts such as almond and cashew
ಬಾದುಶೈ - bāduśai - a sort of Indian sweet doughnut

ಲಷ್ಕರು - laṣkaru - army
ಸಿಪಾಯಿ - sipāyi - soldier
ಜಮಾದಾರ - jamādāra - commander of troops
ಥಾನಯ - thānaya - camp/encampment
ತೋಪು - tōpu - cannon
ಪೇದ - pēda - infantryman/one who walks on their feet
ಬಕತರ - bakatara - armor
ಬಹಾದರ - bahādara - warrior/courageous person
ಬಾರ್ಸಿಪಾಯಿ - bārsipāyi - foot soldier
ರಿಸಾಲ್ದಾರ - risāldara - commander of troops on horses
ಗುಮುರಿ - gumuri - domet
ಗರಿ - gari - grave/tomb
ಕರಖಾನೆ - karakhāne - square house
ದಿವಾಲ - divāla - wall
ನಮಾಜು - namāju - prayer
ನೇಕ - nēka - purity of heart
ಬಾಷಂದ - bāṣanda - may you live in peace
ರೋಜ - rōja - fast (as in a period of not eating)
ಸೇಬು - sēbu - pir (a Muslim holy man)
ಸೇರು - sēru - seer
ಕುಲಾಯಿ - kulāyi - cap
ತಾಫ್ಲಾ - taftā - a kind of silk cloth
ತುವಾಲ - tuvāla - towel
ಪರದೆ - parade - veil
ಲುಂಗಿ - lungi - a kind of cloth
ಷಾಲು - ṣālu - shawl

Answer Key for Practice Questions

Section 1

B. Practice writing the following words after completing the first exercise.

1. sēbu - ಸೇಬು
2. ācarane - ಆಚರಣೆ
3. gōḍe - ಗೋಡೆ
4. manuṣya - ಮನುಷ್ಯ
5. mattu - ಮತ್ತು
6. rakta - ರಕ್ತ
7. raita - ರೈತ
8. mūle - ಮೂಲೆ
9. ṛsī - ಋಶೀ
10. mṛtyū - ಮೃತ್ಯು
11. mara - ಮರ
12. īga - ಈಗ
13. mēle - ಮೇಲೆ
14. amṛtā - ಅಮೃತಾ
15. lēkhani - ಲೇಖನಿ
16. arasa - ಅರಸ
17. nīliya - ನೀಲಿಯ
18. svaccha - ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ
19. kālu - ಕಾಲು
20. nālkane - ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ

Section 2

A. Decline the following nouns into the nominative and accusative cases.

1. ಲೇಖನಿಯನ್ನ (lēkhaniyanna)
2. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನನ್ನ (adhyāpakananna)
3. ನವಿಲುವನ್ನ (naviluvanna)
4. ಆನೆಯನ್ನ (āneyanna)
5. ಮರವನ್ನ (maravanna)
6. ಮೇಜನ್ನ (mējuvanna)
7. ನಿವಾಸವನ್ನ (nivāsavanna)
8. ಕೀಲಿಕೈಯನ್ನ (kīlikaiyanna)
9. ಪದ್ಧುವನ್ನ (padduvanna)
10. ರಾಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನ (rāsteyanna)

B. Conjugate the following verbs for the given pronouns.

1. ನಾನು ವಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ
2. ಅವನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ
3. ಅವರು ಈಜುತ್ತಾರೆ
4. ನಾವು ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ
5. ಅವಳು ಮರೆಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ
6. ನೀವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಿ
7. ನೀನು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿಯೆ
8. ಅದು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ
9. ಅವು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ
10. ತಾವು ಓದುತ್ತಿರಿ

C. Translate the following sentences into Kannada.

1. ನಾನು ಸೇಬನ್ನ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತೇನೆ. (Nānu sēbanna tinnuttēne.)
2. ನಾವು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನ ವರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ. (Nāvu pustakavanna mareyuttēve.)
3. ಅವರು ಹಣ್ಣಗಳನ್ನ ತರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. (Avaru haṇṇagaḷanna tareyuttāre.)
4. ಅವಳು ಓದುತ್ತಾಳೆ. (Avalu ōduttāle.)
5. ಅದು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. (Adu kelasa māḍuttade.)
6. ನೀವು ನಿದ್ರೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಿ/ಮಲಗುತ್ತಿರಿ. (Nīvu nidremāḍuttiri/malaguttiri).
7. ನೀನು ಲೇಖನಿಯನ್ನ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಿಯೆ. (Nīnu lēkhanīyanna hiḍiyuttiye).
8. ನೀವುಗಳು ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರಿ. (Nīvugaḷu yōcisuttiri).
9. ಅವಳು ತಮನ್ನ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕವಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ/ನೆನಪಿಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ. (Avalu tamanna jñāpakaviṭṭukolḷutāle/nenapiḍuttāle.)
10. ಅವು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನ ನೋಡುತ್ತವೆ. (Avu nammanna nōḍuttave.)

Section 3

A. Decline the following nouns into the instrumental and dative cases.

1. ಲೇಖನಿಯಿಂದ/ಲೇಖನಿಗೆ (lēkhanīyinda/lēkhanige)
2. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನಿಂದ/ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನಿಗೆ (adhyāpakaninda/adhyāpakanige)
3. ನವಿಲುವಿಂದ/ನವಿಲುವಿಗೆ (naviluvinda/naviluvige)
4. ಆನೆಯಿಂದ/ಆನೆಗೆ (āneyinda/ānege)
5. ಮರದಿಂದ/ಮರಕ್ಕೆ (maradinda/marakke)
6. ಮೇಜುವಿಂದ/ಮೇಜುವಿಗೆ (mējuvinda/mējuvige)
7. ನಿವಾಸದಿಂದ/ನಿವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ (nivāsadinda/nivāsakke)
8. ಕೀಲಿಕೈಯಿಂದ/ಕೀಲಿಕೈಗೆ (kīlikaiyinda/kīlikaige)
9. ಪದ್ದುವಿಂದ/ಪದ್ದುವಿಗೆ (padduvinda/padduvige)
10. ರಾಸ್ತೆಯಿಂದ/ರಾಸ್ತೆಗೆ (rāsteyinda/rāstenige)

B. Write the following verbs in the negative form.

1. ತರೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ (tareyuvadilla)
2. ನಡೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ (naḍeyuvadilla)
3. ಹೋಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ (hōguvadilla)
4. ಈಜುವದಿಲ್ಲ (ījuvadilla)
5. ಸುಲಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ (suliyuvadilla)
6. ತೊಳೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ (toḷeyuvadilla)
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸುವದಿಲ್ಲ (kattarisuvadilla)
8. ಎಣಿಸುವದಿಲ್ಲ (eṇisuvadilla)
9. ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ (baruvadilla)
10. ಕರೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ (kareyuvadilla)

C. Translate the following sentences into Kannada.

1. ಅವನು ಬಟ್ಟಲಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. (Avanu baṭṭalinda tegedukoḷḷuttāne.)
2. ನವು ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. (Nāvu śāleyinda manege hōguttave.)
3. ಅಮೇರಿಕದಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ. (Amērikadinda baruttēne.)
4. ಅವರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. (Avaru bhāratkke hōguttāre.)
5. ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಊಟ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. (Adu nanage ūṭa koḍuttade.)
6. ಆಶ ರಮಾನಿಗೆ ಸೇಬನ್ನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ. (Āsha Ramānige sēbanna koḍuttāle.)
 - a. Note: *Ramā* ends in ಅ, and there is no special rule for this kind of nouns; these nouns are usually people's names.
7. ಅವು ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. (Avu dakṣinadinda baruttave.)
8. ನಾವು ಅಡಿಗೆಮನೆಯಿಂದ ದೇವರಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. (Nāvu aḍigemaneyinda dēvaramanege hōguttēve.)
9. ನೀನು ನನಗೆ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿಯೆ. (Nīvu nanage bareyuttiye.)
10. ನೀವುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಅದರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರಿ. (Nīvugaḷu illinda adarige hōguttiri.)

Section 4

A. Decline the following nouns into the locative case.

1. ಮಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (māḍiyalli)
2. ನಾಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ (nāḍuvinalli)
3. ಮಸೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (masīdiyalli)
4. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (maneyalli)
5. ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ (dēvasthānadalli)
6. ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ (jāgadalli)
7. ಆಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ (ākāśadalli)
8. ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (angaḍiyalli)

9. ಹಿಮಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ (himālayadalli)
10. ಬಜಾರುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ (bajāruvinalli)

B. Conjugate the following verbs in the present progressive.

1. ತರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ (tareyuttiddēne)
2. ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀಯೆ (naḍeyuttiddiye)
3. ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವೆ (hōguttidde)
4. ಈಜುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ (Ījuttidde)
5. ಸುಲಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ (suliyuttiddēve)
6. ತೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ (toḷeyuttiddiri)
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ (kattarisuttiddāḷe)
8. ಎಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ (eṇisuttiddāne)
9. ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ (baruttiddāre)
10. ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ (kareyuttiddāre)

C. Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative form.

1. ತರಲಿ (tarali)
2. ನಡೋ (naḍō)
3. ಹೋಗಿ (hōgi)
4. ಈಜೇ (Ījē)
5. ಸುಲಿಯೋಣ (suliyōṇa)
6. ತೊಲಿರಿ (toliri)
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸು (kattarisu)
8. ಎಣಿಸಿ (ēṇisi)
9. ಬಾ (bā)
10. ಕರೆಯೋಣ (kareyōṇa)

Section 5

A. Conjugate the following verbs in the past tense for the given pronoun.

1. ತಂದೇನು (tandēnu)
2. ನಡೆದೆ (naḍede)
3. ಹೋಗಿದವು (hōgidavu)
4. ಈಜಿತು (Ījitu)
5. ಸುಲಿದೆವು (sulidēvu)
6. ತೊಳೆದಿರಿ (toḷediri)
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿದಳು (kattarsidaḷu)
8. ಎಣಿಸಿದನು (eṇisadanu)

9. ಬಂದರು (bandaru)
10. ಕರೆದರು (karedaru)

B. Translate the following sentences into Kannada using modal expressions.

1. ಈಗ ನಾನು ಊಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
2. ಅವಳು ನಿದ್ರೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು/ಮಲಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು.
3. ನಮ್ಮಗೆ ಹೊರಡಬೇಕು.
4. ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಆಗಿಯೇತು.
5. ಅವನು ಪಾಠ ಓದಬಹುದು.
6. ಅವು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೋಗಿಯಾವು.
7. ನಾನು ಮನೆಗೆ ವಾಪಸ ಹೋಗಿಯೇನು
8. ಅವರು ಓಡಬಹುದು
9. ನೀವುಗಳು ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
10. ನೀವು ಹಾಡೀಯ್ಯೆ.

C. Decline the following nouns into the genitive case.

1. ಲೇಖನಿಯ (lēkhaniya)
2. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನ (adhyāpakana)
3. ನವಿಲಿನ (naviluvina)
4. ಆನೆಯ (āneya)
5. ಮರದ (marada)
6. ಮೇಜುವಿನ (mējuvina)
7. ನಿವಾಸದ (nivāsada)
8. ಕೀಲಿಕೈಯ (kīlikaiya)
9. ಪದ್ಧುವಿನ (padduvina)
10. ರಾಸ್ತೆಯ (rāsteya)

D. Translate the following sentences into Kannada using the comparative form. Note: ಇನ್ನು (*innu* - more), ಕಮಿ (*kami* - less)

1. ಇದು ಅದುಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. (Idu aduginta innu kaṣṭavāgiddē.)
2. ನನಗೆ ನಿನಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸ ಇದೆ. (Nange ninaginta innu kelasa ide.)
3. ಅವಳು ನಿಮ್ಮಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನು ಅಂದವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ/ಮುದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. (Avalu nimmaginta innu andavāgiddāle/muddāgiddāle.)
4. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಗಿಂತ ಕಮಿ ಹಸಿವು ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ (Avarige nimmaginta kami hasivu aguttade.)
5. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಿಂತ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಕಮಿ ಇದೆ. (Illi alliginta ī viṣaya kami ide.)
6. ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ನೀವುಗಳುಗಿಂತ ಕಮಿ ಸೇಬುಗಳು ಇದೆ. (Namma hattira nivugaḷuginta kami sēbugaḷu ide.)
7. ಜಿಂಕೆ ಕುಂದಿಲಿಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ದವಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. (Jinke kundiliginta innu niśśabdvāgiddē.)

8. ಹುಲಿ ಕರಡಿಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನು ಚಿಕ್ಕುವಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. (Huli karaḍiginta innu cikkuvāgiddē.)
9. ಅವು ಇವುಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತವೆ. (Avu ivuginta innu tinnuttade.)
10. ನೀನು ನನ್ನಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನು ನೀರಸವಾಗಿದ್ದೀಯೆ. (Nīnu nannaginta innu nīrasavāgiddiye.)

Section 6

A. Conjugate the following nouns in the given perfective tense for the given pronoun.

1. ತಂದಿದ್ದೆನು (tandiddenu)
2. ನಡೆದಿದ್ದೀಯೆ (naḍediddiye)
3. ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವು (hōgiddavu)
4. ಈಜಿದಿತ್ತು (ījiddittu)
5. ಸುಲಿದಿದ್ದವು (sulididdevu)
6. ತೊಳೆದಿದ್ದಿರಿ (toḷediddiri)
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿದಿದ್ದಳು (kattarisididdaḷu)
8. ಎಣಿಸಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ (eṇisididdēne)
9. ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು (bandiddaru)
10. ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಿರಿ (karediddiri)

B. Translate the following sentences into Kannada, using the prohibitive forms.

1. ಅದನ್ನ ತಿನ್ನಬೇಡಿ! (Adanna tinnabēḍi!)
2. ರಾಣಿ, ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿದ್ರೆಮಾಡಬೇಡ್ವೇ/ಮಲಗಬೇಡ್ವೇ. (Rāṇi, innū nidremāḍabēḍvē/malagabēḍvō).
3. ನೀನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಓಡಬಾರದು. (Nīnu aṣṭu bēga oḍabāradu.)
4. ನಾವು ಇಷ್ಟೋ ತಿನ್ನಬಾರದು. (Nāvu iṣṭō tinnabāradu.)
5. ರಾಜು, ಮನೆಗೆ ವಾಪಸ ಹೋಗಬೇಡ. (Rāju, manege vāpasa hōgabēḍa).
6. ಸೇದಕೂಡದು. (Sēdakūḍadu.)
7. ಅವನು ಅಷ್ಟು ನಿದ್ರೆಮಾಡಬಾರದು/ಮಲಗಬಾರದು. (Avanu aṣṭu nidremāḍabāradu/malagubāradu.)
8. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಟಾಡಬೇಡ್ವೋ! (Illi āṭaḍabēḍvō!)
9. ಅವರು ಒಳಗಡೆ ಬರಕೂಡದು. (Avaru oḷagade barakūḍadu.)
10. ನೀವುಗಳು ಹೊರಡಬಾರದು. (Nīvugaḷu horaḍabāradu.)

C. Translate the following sentences into Kannada using modal expressions.

1. ನಿಮ್ಮಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿದ್ರೆಮಾಡಕ್ಕೆ/ಮಲಗಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ? (Nimmage illi nidremāḍakke/malagakke āguttada?)
2. ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಕ್ಕೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. (Śāḷege hōgakke, illige hōgabēku.)
3. ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಇದನ್ನ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಕ್ಕೆ? (Ēnu māḍabēku idanna upayōgisakke?)
4. ನಮ್ಮಗೆ ಈ ಆಟ ಅಟಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. (Nammage ī āṭa āṭaḍakke baruttade.)
5. ನೆನ್ನೆ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ನಿದ್ರೆಮಾಡಕ್ಕೆ/ಮಲಗಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. (Nenne avalige nidremāḍakke/malagakke āguvadilla.)
6. ಅವು ಅಕ್ಕಿ ತಿನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. (Avu akki tinnakke āguvadilla.)

7. ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಗೆ/ಅಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. (Nanna tāyige/ammanige Hindi baruvadilla.)
8. ನೀನು ಇದನ್ನ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದೆ ಓದಕ್ಕೆ. (Nīnu idanna upayōgiside ōdakke.)
9. ನಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬಗರು ವಿಮಾನದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಕ್ಕೆ. (Namma kuṭumbagaru vimānadinalli Bhāratakke hōgakke.)
10. ನೀವು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟಾಡಕ್ಕೆ. (Nīvu duḍḍu koṭṭiri illi āṭāḍakke.)

Section 7

A. Translate the following sentences into Kannada, using coordinating conjunctions.

1. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀಯೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಸೋಲುತ್ತೀಯೆ. (Parīkṣa koḍuttiye, athava sōluttiye.)
2. ಅವನು ಪಾಠ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು ನೀವು ಕೆಲಸದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಾಗ. (Avanu pāṭha ōduttiddanu nīvu kelasadinalli iruvaga.)
3. ನಾನು ಮಸೀದಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವೆಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇಮಾಮ ಜೊತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು. (Nānu masīdige hōgabēku mattu imāmu jote mātanāḍabēku.)
4. ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತೆಮತ್ತೆ/ಪದೇಪದೇ ಹಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, ಅಥವಾ ವಿರಳವಾಗಿ?
5. ನಾವು ಅಣಿಯಾಗಿದರೆ/ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದರೆ/ತಯಾರಾಗಿದರೆ, ನಾವು ಹೊರಡಬೇಕು. (Nāvu aṇiyāgidare/siddhavāgidare/tayārāgidare, nāvu horaḍabāeku.)
6. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟ, ಆದರೆ ಮೊದಲು/ಮುಂಚೆ ಮನೆಗೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. (Avarige hōgakke iṣṭa, ādare modalu/munce manegelasa māḍabēku.)
7. ನೀವು ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದರ್ಬ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬನ್ನಿ. (Nīvu dēvasthānakke hōdare, svalpa darbha tegedukonḍubanni.)
8. ಇಷ್ಟು ಮೈಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿರಬೇಡ! ಅಥವಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿ/ಅಮ್ಮ ಕೋಪ ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. (Iṣṭu maigallaṇāgirabēḍa! Athava nimma tāyi/amma kōpa āguttāre.)
9. ನಾನು ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ/ಖರೀದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಮತ್ತು ನೀನು ತರಕಾರಿಯನ್ನ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀಯೆ/ಖರೀದಿಸುತ್ತೀಯೆ. (Nānu moṭṭegaḷanna koṇḍukoḷluttēne/kharīdisuttēne, mattu nīnu tarakāriyanna koṇḍukoḷluttiye/kharīdisuttiye.)
10. ನಾವು ಸುಸ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಆದರೆ ನಿದ್ರೆ ಹೊಡಮೇಲೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ. (Nāvu sustavāgiddēve, ādare nidre hoḍamēle baruttēve.)

Section 8

A. Decline the following nouns into the vocative case.

1. ಲೇಖನೇ (lēkhani)
2. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕೇ (adhyāpaka)
3. ನವಿಲೇ (navilu)
4. ಆನೇ (āne)
5. ಮರೇ (mara)
6. ಮೇಜೇ (mēju)
7. ನಿವಾಸೇ (nivāsa)
8. ಕೀಲಿಕೈಯೇ (kīlikai)

9. ಪದ್ದೇ (paddu)

10. ರಾಸ್ತೇ (rāste)

B. Conjugate the following verbs in the future tense.

1. ತರುವೆನು
2. ನಡುವೆ
3. ಹೋಗುವವು
4. ಈಜುವುದು
5. ಸುಲುವೆವು
6. ತೊಲುವಿರಿ
7. ಕತ್ತರಿಸುವಳು
8. ಎಣಿಸುವನು
9. ಬರುವರು
10. ಕರುವಿರಿ