A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-POSITIONS IN KANNADA AND HINDI FOR MACHINE TRANSLATION

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C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-POSITIONS IN KANNADA AND HINDI FOR MACHINE TRANSLATION", submitted by BHAJANTRI S.Y. in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Philosophy has not been submitted previously for the award of any degree in this or any other University.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the Committee of examiners for evaluation.

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DEDICATED TO

ANNA (brother)

List of Abbrevitions, and symbols

ABV–	Adverb
ABL–	Ablative marker
ACC–	Accusative marker
DAT–	Dative marker
FTT–	Future tense
GEN–	Genitive marker
H–	Hindi
INST–	Instrumental marker
K–	Kannada
LOC–	Locative marker
NEG–	Negation
NOM–	Nominative marker
PP–	Past participle
PRT–	Present tense
PST–	past tense
VOC–	vocative
ə –	a
a–	aa,a:
I–	i
i–	ii
U–	u
U–	uu
mẽ	Nasalisation

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

This work is based on the comparison of Kannada and Hindi post-positions. The post-positions are significant in the sentence construction. The term post-positions is used in the grammatical classification of words, referring to the closed set of items which follow noun phrase (or single nouns or pronouns) to form a single constituent or structure. The comparative analysis will show that these case-markings or post-positions are different; for example:

1)   raama<u>nu</u> cakuvin<u>ind</u> iridanu

      Ram nom knife inst stab pst

      raam <u>ne</u> ĉaku<u>se</u> ṭarbuz kaaṭaa

          nom

      (Ram stabbed with a knife)

2)   Makhalan<u>u</u> cenaagi noḍiko

      Children nom carefully look

      bacce <u>ki</u> <u>dekh</u> <u>bhaal</u> ṭhikse karni ĉaahiye

          gen

      (One should) look after the children carefully

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3)   bumi<u>yu</u> dundagide

      earth nom round prt

      pri<u>t</u>hwi∅ gol hai*(he)*

      The earth is round

Therefore, when we translate Kannada into Hindi the nominative (e.g. 1,2,3,) case-markings in Kannada will be replaced by Nominative, Genitive, and by 0-case markings in Hindi respectively.

AIMS AND PURPOSE

There are many independent studies on the post-positions of Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages. But there is no complete researach on the comparative study of post-positions of Dravidian and Ino-Aryan languages in general and Kannada and Hindi in particular. Therefore, this comparative study would constitute the first step towards a more comprehensive and indepth study of post-positions in Kannada and Hindi languages that belong to two different language families. This comparative analysis of post-positions in Kannada and Hindi may help the 'Machine-device' (Anusuraka) to translate source text (Kannada) into target language (Hindi) appropriately. The practical usage of this translation has a wide scope for variety of reasons in this

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modern computer era. Secondly, the work would also serve as a valuable source from which further research can be undertaken.

METHODOLOGY

Firstly, I will attempt to make a comparative study of post-positions in Kannada and Hindi languages by collecting the data from the native speakers of these two languages. Secondly, the translated texts of Anusaraka programme will be analysed. Finally, a comparative-analysis 'Machine-translation' and human translation will be undertaken.

CHAPTERISATION

The first chapter, named Introduction, deals with the aims and purpose, literature review, identification of problem and about Anusaraka (machine translation). Second chapter: Kannada and Hindi post-positions, deals with the semantic, syntactic and morphological characteristics of Kannada and Hindi post-positions. Chapter third, deals with the comparison and contrast of parallel structure and absolute structure. Fourth chapter, is the conclusion which deals with the 'Machine-device' (Anusaraka) and its application in aforesaid area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of a case, their uses and interpretation of the cases in a given language as an element of a coherent system, the literature also contains many historical studies of cases, and these too, are of various kinds. Some have sought to discover the original meanings of the cases of a language, or a family of languages while others have sought to trace case morphemes back to other kinds of morphemes either syntactic functional words or some kind of derivational morphemes.

Case uses had a lot in common between one language and another. One man's 'Dative of person affected' was another man's 'Accusative of person Affected' and one man's 'Ablative of personal Agent' was another man's 'Dative of personal Agent'.[1] Because of this apparent commonality across languages, it seemed that the case should be posited for all languages.

Greenberg (1963) has remarked that cases themselves can't be compared across languages: two case systems may have different number of cases, the names of the cases may conceal functional differences, but that case uses can be expected to be comparable. He predicts for instance, that the uses of case will be substantially similar in frequency

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but differently combined in different languages[2] (1966, pp. 98). Greenberg's recommendations on the cross-linguistic study of case uses were presented in connection with the 'true' case languages, but it seems clear that if a Dativecase-sign of 'personal agent' in one language is understood, then the 'personal agent' relationship between a noun and a verb ought to be recognizable in the so called caseless languages on exactly the same ground.(Fillmore, 1968)

Looking for one man's case system in another man's language is not a good example of the study of case.[3] The approaches to the study of case that do need to be taken seriously are of several varieties. Many traditional studies have examined the various uses of case in somewhat semantic terms. More recent work has been directed towards the analysis of the case system of a given language, under the assumptions suggested by the word 'system'. A great deal of research, in early and later stages has been devoted to an understanding of the history of the evolution of case notions or of case morphemes.

Fillmore defines case relations as "certain semantically relevant syntactic relationship involving nouns and the structure that contain them."[4] Case relations are

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viewed as forming a finite set which have universal validity.

The base structure of a sentence in case theory is significantly different from the traditional division of sentence into NP+VP. According to Fillmore a sentence is rewritten as "**Modality+Proposition**". A 'Proposition' is a set of relationship involving verbs and nouns or in other words, a set of case relations. A 'Modality', on the other hand, consists of features like negation, tense, mood and aspect.

Fillmore has posited the following case categories.

Agenitive: Agenitive is the instigator of an action and is typically animate, for example, John in the following instances is an Agenitive case.

     (4) John opened the door

     (5) The door was opened by John

Instrumental: According to Fillmore (1968) the instrumental case is defined as the inanimate force or object casually involved in an action. But again he redefined it as "the stimulus or immediate physical cause of an event.[5] Later

Fillmore included the following under the instrumental case.

a)   A thing which the Agent manipulates

Eg: I cut the bread with a knife.

b)   A physical object which is the cause of an action

Eg: The rock hit the tree.

c) Natural events which bring about some consequences.

Eg: The rain destroyed the flower

d)   For psychological verbs the Instrument   identifies

the stimulus.

Eg: He reminded me of his father.

e)   An instrumental case can also be an event itself.

Eg. 6)   His closing the door created the trouble.

Eg. 7)   His arrival in the town surprised me.

EXPERIENCER: The case category Experiencer replaces   what

Fillmore   called earlier the Dative case. It is   defined   as

"the   entity   which   receives or accepts   or   expriences   or

undergoes the effect of a genius".[6]

8)   Eg. Mary believes that John is a genius.

9)   Schwartz persuaded Mary to accept the gift.

10)   Harry is sad.

11)   I am certain that she will fail.

12)   The king was assassinated.

Place and Object: In Fillmore (1968) the objective case is

defined as "things which are affected by the action of state

identified by the verb." But later he distinguishes between

place and object.

Object is an element which is understood as undergoing

some kind of change of state. In English such verbs as

'break', 'bend', 'fold', 'shatter' and 'crack' etc are said

to require the object case:

13)   Eg. The window broke.

14)   He bent the stick.

Fillmore   points   out   the   following   syntactic

differences between object and place in English. Firstly,

the object can appear alone in a sentence that is without

requiring an Agent or instrumental, whereas a place cannot

15)   Eg. I broke the table.

16) The table broke.

17) I hit the table.

18) The table was hit.

Secondly, Fillmore says that only those verbs which assert of their objects a change of state can have stative adjectives not the others.

19) Eg. The window was broken.

20) The glass was shatered.

21) The window was hit.

22) The tree was struck

The third difference between object and place shows up when the noun in question is a body part. Fillmore says that those sentences which have paraphrase in which the possessor appears as the direct object and the body part as a locative prepositional phrase. This is not true of sentences which have an object.

23) I hit his leg.

24) I struck his cheek.

25) I broke his leg.

26) I bent his arm.

Locative: Locative is the case which identifies the
location or spatial orientation of the state or action
identified by the verb.

Fillmore also talked about the other case categories
like *Goal and Source*. He also uses these cases with regard
to both movement verbs as well as verbs which show a change
of state.

In Fillmore's grammar case relations are posited as the
deep structure relations. The notions of subject and
object, on the other hand, are said to be surface structure
phenomena. The deep structure relations like Agenitive.
Experiencer and Objective are related to the surface
structure notions by a system of rules for creating subject
and object.

Regarding the literature of case in Kannada, there are
many. R. Caldwell(1956) in his "A Comparative Grammar of the
Dravidian languages" deals with the comparative studies of
cas es in Dravidian languages.

Dr. Kushalappa Gouda _(1972) in his 'A Grammar of Kannada' deals that Kannada is the causal language in the sense that there are overt markers to symbolise the various relations.

The traditional grammar in Kannada, as well as the other literary languages of Dravidian origin, following the Sanskrit grammatical tradition, make the provision for eight cases.

Kesiraj, the 13th centuray Kannada grammarian following the Indian tradition exhibits an initiative awareness of the fact that the case markers show the relations other than they are designated with. As a result, we see the grammarian listing the different meanings in which case-markers occur. However, many a times the meanings he has given, have nothing to do with the casal function.

Sridhar, in his "Kannada: A Descriptive Grammar", defines post-positions as "forms a semi-closed class composed mostly of dinominal and adverbial elements. They are characterized by their positions. They must immediately follow the noun that they govern. Their complement nouns are usually marked by the genitive case but individual post-positions may govern dative or instrumental or ablative case nouns".

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R.Y. Dharwadker, (1951) in his 'Kannada Bhasha Shastra' says that there are only five cases in Kannada. According to him instrumental and ablative are one and the same. Secondly the nominative marker is not truly used in Kannada.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

Indian languages have relatively free word order; still there are units which occur in fixed order (Bharati 1990). Syntactic structure ofthe Kannada and Hindi are not much different (V.N. Narayan 1994), however, there are some problems regarding the post-positions. They are as follows :

I. Kannada has distinct accusative and dative case markers and these map to <u>Ko</u> in Hindi which has the same case Marker <u>Ko</u> for both accusative and dative case markers.

Eg: raam makkalanu sitege kotanu

          Ram children-acc sita-dat give pst

          ram ne bacce <u>ko</u> sita: <u>ko</u> diyaa

II. Hindi has the same case-markers for instrumental and comparative cases -se. But Kannada has different case markers.

Eg: 1)   ram camaccdinda uṭa maḍidanu.

Ram spoon inst meal do pst

ram ne čamče se khaanaa khaayaa

                    inst

Ram ate the food with a spoon.

2)   ramaniginta krishna cenagi idaane

Ram - comp krishna fair to be

raam se Krishna acchaa hE

           inst

Krishna is better than Ram.

III.   In Kannada, for both point of reference (baje-Hindi) and for duration of reference (ghanta-Hindi) the word 'ghante' is used. Case marker helps to distinguish between the above two senses to some extent.

Eg: 1)   raam naalku ghantege kelasa maaḍidanu

Ram four o'clock-dat work do pst.

Ram did the work at four o'clock.

raam ne kaam čaar Ø baJe kiyaa.

2)   raam naalku ghanteyalli kelasa maaḍidanu

Ram four o'clock loc work do pst

Ram did the work in four hours.

raam ne kaam čaar ghanṭe mE kiyaa.

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The first sentence has the Dative case marker whereas the second sentence has Loc-marker. Hence, the problem lies in exact mapping of Kannada case markings with Hindi case markings.

ANUSARAKA

The department of Computer Science and Engg, IIT, Kanpur, has developed ANUSARAKA (Machine-translation) programme for the first time on Kannada and Hindi translation. Anusaraka has the Kannada vocabulary of 30,000 root words. It has been listed on a large number of texts taken from different domains.

Anusaraka output is usually not the target language, but close to it. Thus, the Kannada and Hindi Anusaraka produces a dialect of Hindi, that does not have all agreement-features of Standard Hindi and it can be called a sort of Dakhini (southern) Hindi variety. This is why, a certain amount of training is needed for a user to get used to the anusaraka output language.

Since, machine does not have the background knowledge of a language, it translates imperfect sentences because machine is unable to pick up the appropriate case markings or post positions from source text (Kannada) into target language (Hindi).

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The anusaraka can become the telescope for the linguists. It will allow them to collect and analyse large amount of data accurately. Such studies need to be undertaken among various Indian languages using Anusaraka. This will lead to new comparative and contrastive data and theories.

This comparative analysis of case-markings or post-positions in Kannada and Hindi may help the 'Machine-device' (Anusaraka) to translate in a correct manner. The practical usage of this translation has a wide scope for variety of reasons in this modern computer age.

CHAPTER II

KANNADA AND HINDI POST-POSITIONS

The traditional grammarians in Kannada, as well as the other literary languages of Dravidian origin, following the Sanskrit grammatical tradition, make provision for eight cases, which, they refer by the ordinal number as, prathama 'the first'; dvitiya 'the second', tritiya, 'the third', chaturthi 'the fourth', panchami 'the fifth', sasthi 'the sixth' and saptami 'the seventh', 'the eighth' case is referred by name, sambodhana - the vocative. Hindi has also the same system of cases as in the Sanskrit. In Sanskrit, the casal relations (kaaraka) are mentioned by the terms: kartr 'actor', agent 'subject', karma 'object'; karana 'instrument'. Since the sixth case, sambhodhana does not constitute a noun and a verb in a sentence as the other cases do, it is excluded from the list. The Western scholars with the background of European grammatical tradition and the later structuralists following them refer to the cases by names as: nominative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, locative and vocative. These scholars are concerned with the surface strucure. They, in their analysis of the Indian languages identify the cases, on the

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basis of the respective markers noted for the individual cases. This is true in Kannada that there is a marker, for example:-ke,-ge or-ige, in a noun, the case is simply called the dative, even though, the deep level case may be, not exactly the dative, According to Kasiraj that is, whether it is 'someone giving something to someone' or 'someone going to somewhere', the marker used is the same, which corresponds to 'to' of English. Because the markers are identical, the case is simply called the dative without considering their different functions in both the instances. According to K. Gowda (1972), the traditional Indian grammarian, as already mentioned above, refers to the cases by the ordinal numbers and then lists the various meanings, with which the case marker is used. One can infer, from the way they give the different meanings in which a case is supposed to occur, that, there was an intuitive awareness of the surface manifestation and deep level structure of the sentences. Kesiraj, the 13th century Kannada grammarian, following the Indian tradition exhibits an intuitive awareness of the fact that the case marker shows the relations other than they are designated with. As a result, we see the grammarian listing the different meanings in which the case markers occur. However, many a times the

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meanings he has given, have nothing to do with the casal function.

KANNADA POST-POSITION:

Case-markings or post-positions are used extensively in the language to express syntactic and semantic functions.

1. NOMINATIVE CASE

Nominative nouns are unmarked but there is a sporadic tendency to mark nominative nouns with-u mostly in writing.[1]

Eg: 1. huḍugiy-u̱

girl-nom

The subject of an intransitive or transitive verb, regardless of whether or not it is an agent, is a noun phrase in the nominative or unmarked form which is indicated by zero morpheme.

Egs: 2. huḍuga hedariddane.

boy-∅ frighten pst.

The boy was frightened

3. huḍuga o:ḍiho:da

boy - ∅ run-go-pst

The boy ran away.

The subjects of a copular construction is also in the nominative or unmarked case.

Eg: 4.   illi haau ide

here snake-be prt

There is a snake here.

2. ACCUSATIVE CASE

According to the latest observations made by the linguistic theories, the same case cannot occur twice in a simple sentence.[2] This is true of English, Tamil and Kannada, as well as any other language, and it is almost a universal factor. Often one meets with sentences having two similar cases, they are ungrammatical.

Eg: 5.   raamanannu krishnanannu aatkke karede

Ram - Acc krishna - Acc play - dat call pst

Ram called krishna to play with.

The above sentence has two nouns in accusative and is ungrammatical. They become grammatical only if we add a conjunctive marker either 'u' or 'mattu' as a link between the two nouns in accusative case. As a result we get the following pairs of sentences

6.   raamanannu mattu krishnannu aatakke karede

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7. raamanannu: krishnanannu: aaṭakke karede

   I called Rama and Krishna to play.

   -n- is used after all masculine and feminine nouns

   ending in -a.

8. huḍuge -n-annu

   boy   - Acc.

But it is a common practice in Kannada that the
accusative marker is very rarely added to the neuter nouns.

Eg: 9. naa nu kathe barede

     I wrote a story.

The accusative case suffix 'annu' is optional with
direct object except in the following circumstances:[3]

A.   When the referent is a human being.

Eg: 10 Sivananda Saavitriyannu maduveyaadanu

       shivanand savitri-acc marry-pst.

       Shivanand married Savitri.

B.   When the direct object is moved immediately to the
left of the subject due to scrambling.

Eg: 11. Chatriyannu raama aafisinalli biṭubiṭa

        Umbrella -acc Ram offie-loc leave pst

        Rama left the umbrella in the office.

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(C) When the direct object has definite references

    12. Laxman maravannu kadiyatodagida

        Laxman tree-acc cut-begin pst

        Laxman began to cut the tree.

3. INSTRUMENTAL CASE

Instrumentality is expressed by the case-marker-'__inda__' which is also used to mark the ablative case.[4]

The difference in the meaning of instrument and ablative can be deduced by the type of verbs occuring in sentences or contrasts can be brought out by expanding or in substituting the whole sentences or part of the sentences.

    Eg: 13. marad__inda__ hannu bittu

        tree-abl (+ dir) fruit fall pst.

        A fruit fell from the tree

    14. Marad__inda__ mane katu

        tree-inst house build

        Build a house by the wood.

Source is expressed by the instrumental/ablative case marker.

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Eg: 15.   kalin<u>inda</u> enne tegeyalu saadhyave?

stone-inst oil take possible-Q

Can one extract oil from the stone?

The   passive is infrequently used, even in the   written
and   formal   spoken   languages.[5]   The agent   nominal   of   the
passive is in the instrumental case.

Eg:16.i:Pustakavu vidya mantriga<u>linda</u> bidugade maadal-patitu

This   book-nom education   minister-inst release do-pst

This book was released by the education minister.

-ŋ- is used   after   consonant-final   nouns   in   the
instrumental/ablative.

Eg: 17   kaal - in-inda

foot - inst/abl

Negative   instrumental   is   expressed   by   the   suffix
'<u>illade</u>'   noun to signify 'without' or   in   the   absence
of.

Eg: 18.   avanu aayudhavillade satruva<u>nnu</u> Solisida

he weapon -without enemy-acc defeat pst

He defeated the enemy without a weapon.

Cause   is   expressed   by   the
instrumental / ablative.

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Eg: 19. Kamala avan matin<u>inda</u> talanisida<u>l</u>u

Kamala his words inst wince - pst

Kamala was winced by his words.

Another way of determining the instrumental proper is
by paraphrasing the sentences as 'I made use of..., 'thus,
it would be possible to say' "I made use of an axe to cut
something", "I made use of the stick to hit someone". But
we cannot say, 'I made use of eyes to see something',
because the eyes cannot be used in the same way as any other
instrument is used. That is to say, the instrumental proper
will come only with the nouns which denote the proper
instruments and nowhere else. Perhaps, the traditional
grammarians like Kesiraj were aware of this fact intuitively
and therefore, they tried to assign various meanings to the
case markers.

4.   DATIVE CASE

The dative, by definition, is a case indicating the
receiver, when something has been transferred. That is, the
dative proper has a non-location noun, an object and a
transitive verb.[6]

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The distribution of the variants of the dative marker is as follows:

- 'ge' with words ending in - e or - i:

- 'kke' with neuter nouns ending - a:

- 'ige' elsewhere.

-n- 'is' used after all masculine and feminine nouns ending in -a.

Eg: 20. akk - n -ige

sister - dat

Comparison is expressed by a comparative post-position (ginta) following the standard of comparison. The standard is in the dative case.

Eg: 21.nanna tamma iddiliginta kappu aagiddaane

my younger brother charcoal -dat black - prt

My brother has become darker than charcoal.

Existential possession of relatives (kinship terms) is expressed only through the dative possessives.

Eg: 22. nange muavaru hennu makkalu iddaare

I-dat three female children -pst

I have three daughters

The indirect object is expressed by a noun phrase in the dative case, marked by-ge (see Ramanujan 1963; 191).

Eg: 23.susilaa tanna priyanige insulin kotalu

susheela her lover-dat insulin give-pst.

Susheela gave insulin to her lover.

purpose is expressed by dative case marker.

Eg: 24.Kamalaa tarakari taralu angadige hodalu

Kamala vegetables bring shop-dat go pst.

Kamala went to the shop to bring the vegetables.

In the case of a large number of verbs expressing such semantic (experiencer) notions as 'wanting', 'liking', 'possessing', 'feeling' etc., are non volitional, logical or psychological subjects that take the dative case marking.[7]

Eg: 25. huduganige hedarike aayitu

boy - dat fright become.

The boy was frightened.

5. ABLATIVE CASE

Ablative case marker is homophonous with the instrumental, even though in the Old Kannada, there are rare instance of using ablative case in the writing. As far as spoken languagae is concerned, the use of ablative is very rare.

Eg: 26. nanu maneya deseyind bande

I house from come pst.

I came from home.

But modern Kannada lost the ablative case marking. Hence it is replaced by instrumental case marking.

Eg: 27. nanumaney_ind_ bande

I house - inst come pst

I came from the house.

But according to K. Kushalappa Gowda (1972) 'ablative is a compound case, derived from the locative case or the adverb denoting continuity of action and instances such as the time nouns'.

6. GENITIVE CASE

The genitive has been described as a case showing the relation between nouns, unlike the other cases, which show the causal relation between the nouns and the verbs occuring in sentences. This case, has the marker-a. In Kannada when any noun with this marker is followed by another noun the case is noted as genitive.

Possession is expressed by the genitive casemarker-a attached to the 'possessor' noun followed by the 'possessed' noun.[8]

    Eg: 28.   huḍagana hanavannu kadiyabeḍa

                 boy-poss money -Acc steal don't

                 Don't steal the boy's money.

7. LOCATIVE CASE

Fillmore (1968) defines the locative as the one 'which identifies the location or spatial orientation of the state, or action identified by the verb. (The case fore case, 1968, p 25)

    Eg: 29.   avanu maneyalli idda

                 He house-loc be pst

                 He was in the house.

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The functions of locative are performed by the adverbs of place, such as 'olage', 'in side'; 'horage' 'outside'; mele 'on' or 'upon' above; 'kelage' 'below', etc.

Though they are generaly called adverbs, they function as post-positions indicating the place or position, one can say:

30. avanu mele hodaa, 'he went up' (stair) when the speaker and the person referred to are in a place below a storey or some other elevated position, or when a statement is made. 'hogidane', it means that, someone who was in the house, office or room etc., has., has gone out of the house, office or room etc. The place is not specifically mentioned because of the pre-knowledge of the situation on the part of the speaker and the hearer.

General location expressed in English 'at' or 'in' is denoted by the locative post position attached to a noun denoting a place in Kannada.

Eg: 31.Dharawadinalli manegala bele jaasti

Dharwad- -loc house-gen price excess

The price of the houses in Dharwad is high.

Eg: 32.appa maneyalli illa

father home-loc neg

Father is not at home.

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7. VOCATIVE CASE

Vocative is expressed by lengthening the final vowel of the noun, vocatives can consist of a proper noun or a common noun (eg 'huḍuga': boy 'huḍugi': girl), a kinship term (eg: 'anna': brother) or one of the vocative expressions such as 'saar' 'sir!', 'swami'; 'lord'-all used roughly in the sense of sir!. According to Sridhar they may be preceded by an attention-getter, such as e: hey; or by e:nu 'what' followed by 'appa' (father) 'amma' (mother) for masculine and feminine addresses respectively, enri: (polite) is also very common especially used by wives to get their husband's attention. ⁻ ⁺ ·   ˙!.

ri: is a general, all-purpose polite vocative meaning 'sir' or madam. It can occur by itself or before a noun as in:

Eg: 33. ri:!

listen, please!

Eg: 34. ri: Anuraadha!

voc anuradha

'Listen please, Anuradha!

According to Sridhar (1990) the forms and their contextual conditions are as follows:

Eg 35   <u>e:nu</u>   : general use-male or female addresses

polite or causal relationship.

'<u>e:no</u>': male addressee-intimate with or of

inferior status to speaker.

'<u>e:ne</u>': female addressee-intimate with or of

inferior status to speaker.

'<u>e:nri</u>': male or female addressee-polite or

plural

'<u>e:nro</u>': male addressee (plural) - intimate with

or of inferior status to speaker.

'<u>e:nre</u>': female addressee (plural) - intimate

with or of inferior status to speaker.

'<u>e:un: ndre</u>' (composed of 'e:nu' and 'andre' if

said) addressed by wife to husband.

POST-POSITION IN HINDI

The present study of the Hindi case-system depicts that
cases can be associated with specific grammatical functions
or specific meanings or for that matter, with both. Case-
markers can be defined as forms of a noun or a pronoun which
express their relations with some other words in a sentence.
The grammatical relations expressed by cases are varied and

numerous such as subject, object, means, purpose, separation, origin, possession, time, place etc.

In Hindi, these grammatical relations are indicated by the two forms of Noun i.e. the Direct form and the oblique form.

The 'Direct-form' is the simple unmodified form of a Noun, used mainly for indicating the subject and sometimes for the object too.

Eg: 36   larakaa aayaa

the boy came

(The boy came)

37.   ghoraa laao.

the horse bring

(Bring the horse)

The oblique form is the modified form of Noun used for indicating the other relations but sometimes also employed for the subject and the object. The modified form expresses the different relations with the help of the post-positions such as -ne, -ke, -se, -me, -par, -ka, -ke, -ki which are also called case signs or post-positions.[9]

Eg: 38. larake ko...

(to the boy)

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39. gharõ me...

(in the house)

40. raam ki pusṭak

(book of Ram)

or Ram's book.

As stated above, the oblique form of a noun expresses the grammatical relations with the help of the 'case-signs - -ne, -ko, -se, -me etc. These 'case-signs' are always placed after the noun or pronoun whose relations they indicate with the help of other words in a sentence. This is why, they are called 'post-positions' i.e. having the nature and function of preposition but placed after a noun or pronoun.

Various kinds of case-markers or post-positions in Hindi can be described with examples like this.

1. NOMINATIVE CASE-MARKER:

Nominative case or Karta karaka in Hindi is generally realized as - 0 marker; but -ne is also attached to the nominal stem (Noun or Pronoun) if this nominal stem is the subject of a transitive verb and when it is used in past participle form (or verb is perfective)[10]

Eg: 41.   ravi∅ kelaa khaa rahaa hE.

          Ravi Nom banana eat prt.

          Ravi is eating the banana

     42.   rameš∅ paani piyegaa.

          Ramesh Nom water drink fut

          Ramesh will drink the water.

     43.   larke ne phal khaayaa

          boy Erg. fruit eat pst.

          The boy ate the fruit

     44.   mere bhaaine patr likhaa hE

          my brother Erg. letter write prt.

          My brother has written the letter.

Thus, we can see the operation of nominative case-sign in different examples. Examples 1 & 2 show the -0 form of nominative case whereas examples 3 & 4 show the -ne form if the verb is transitive and in part-participle or perfective form.

2. ACCUSATIVE-CASE MARKER

The accusative-case or Karma Karaka in Hindi is attached to those objects which is most desirable to be attained to by the subject- (Agent). Such object can be of three kinds as described below:

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(i)Production of the object:

Eg: (i)   Usne miṭṭiise ghaṛe ko banaayaa

He Erg mud INS pitcher ACC make pst.

He made a pitcher out of mud.

(ii) Modification or conversion of the object:

Eg: raam ne lakaṛii ko Jalaa ḍiyaa

Ram Erg wood ACC burn pst.

Ram burnt the wood.

(iii) Destination of the object:

Eg: 45   mÉne mohạn ko ḍekhaa

I Erg Mohan Acc see pst.

I saw Mohan.

Eg: 46.   usne lạrke ko pitaȧ

He Erg boy Acc beat pst.

He beat the boy.

So, as we have seen in all these examples, the is

realised in Hindi as -ko.

3.   INSTRUMENTAL-CASE MARKING

Instrumental-case or karaṇa karaka in Hindi is realised

as -se and it is attached after noun or pronoun whenever

after the activity of something, the action is meant to be

conveyed as accomplished, then that thing is said to be the

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instrument, or Karana-Karaka. This instrumental case is used in Hindi to denote various grammatical relationship between nouns or pronouns as given below:

(a) When the subject of a verb is the passive:-

Eg: 47. raam se patr nahi likhaa Jaataa

Ram Inst. letter not write pst.(passive)

Ram is kunable to write the letter.

Eg: 48. lArke se dO:ra nahi gaya

boy Inst run not go pst (passive)

The boy could not run.

(b) When the Indirect Objects of the verbs are used to mean something - to tell, say, ask, demand, claim and request etc.

Eg: 49. Kanta ne ma͂ se kaha...

Kanta Erg mother Inst. say pst.

Kanta said to mother....

50. mE͂ne larke se puchaa...

I Erg boy Inst ask pst.

I asked the boy....

51. no:kar mujhse rupyaa maangataa hE

servent Nom to me Inst rupe ask pst.

The servent asks me for a rupee.

(c)   When something is used to mean **agency** or **instrument**, means, **manner**, duration and difference or comparison between two persons or things:-

Eg: 52.   ṭar s̲e̲ samaaċaar bheỷ ḍo

telegram Inst news send give

Send the news by the telegram.

53.   is baṭ ko dhyaan s̲e̲ suno

this matter Acc attention Inst. listen

Listen this matter with attention.

54.   Vah ċaar saal s̲e̲ yahã̃a rahaṭaa hE.

He four years Inst here live prt.

He has been living here for the last

four years.

55.   raam mohan s̲e̲ baṛaa hE.

Ram Nom Mohan Inst older is

Ram is older than Mohan.

In all these examples, -se is employed to indicate above said grammatical relations. This post-position -se in Hindi is called Instrumental-case-sign.

4.   DATIVE CASE-MARKING

Dative case or sampradana karaka is realised in Hindi as -ko and -keliye. It is defined as the factor in the act

which is sought to be reached by the thing given, is called

Dative case or sampradana karaka and when he does not

prohibit the giver, or request him or gives his consent. In

other works, Dative case marker or sampradan karaka -ko or

-keliye is used to denote a person who does something

involuntarily such as like, dislike, **remember; suffer;**

receive, feel etc.

Eg: 56. raam <u>ko</u>bhukh lagii.

Ram dat hunger come pst.

Ram felt hunger

57. larke <u>ko</u> phal acchaa lagataa hE.

Boy Dat fruit good seem prt.

The boy likes the fruit.

58. raam ne sitaa <u>ko</u> pEse diye.

Ram Erg sita Dat money give pst.

Ram gave money to Sita.

59. hari ne mohan <u>keliye</u> kalam laayaa.

Hari Erg Mohan Dat pen bring pst.

Hari brought a pen for Mohan.

Thus, we can see the use of Dative case-marker - Ko, or

keliye which incorporates various grammatical relations

between nouns or pronouns in Hindi as described earlier.

5. ABLATIVE CASE-MARKING

It is also realised in Hindi as -se but there is vital difference between the definition of ablative case and Instrumental case, even though realized by same post-position.

Ablative-case or apadana-karaka in Hindi is employed to refer to an action of separation, in particular, a starting point of separation or keeping away something from something else. We can see this in given examples:-

Eg: 60. per se paṭṭaa giraa

tree Abl. leaf fall pst.

The leaf fell fromk the tree.

61. dusṭo se baČanaa Čaahiye

wicked Abl. keep away should.

(We should) keep away from the weaked.

62. vah kuwẽ se paani khiČ rahii ṭhii

she well Abl. water draw pst

She was drawing water from the well.

All these examples show the various use of Ablative case-sign. Since, there is no evidence of being anything employed as instrument for the complishment of the action but they simply show the separation of something from

something else so, they are the example of Ablative case and not of instrumental.

6. GENITIVE CASE-MARKER

The genitive case or sambodhah-Karaka is indicated in Hindi as -kaa, -kii, -ke post-positions. In simple, genitive case denotes the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another noun which follows the former. and the underline genitive-case form -ko changes into ki if the possessed noun is feminine whether it is singular or plural; but -ko changes into -ke if the possessed noun is masculine and plural and -ko remains -ko if the possessed noun is masculine singular.

Eg: 63. raam <u>kaa</u>bhaai aarahaa hE

Ram Gen. brother come prt.

Ram's brother is coming.

64. Sitaa/raam <u>kii</u> beṭii/beṭiyã/aayĩĩ

Sita/Ram Gen. daughter(s) come pst.

Sita/Ra,'s daughter (s) came.

65. raam <u>ke</u> laṛake aĉche hẼ

Ram Gen. sons good are

Ram's sons are good.

7. LOCATIVE CASE-MARKER

The locative case of adhikarana karaka is realised in Hindi as -me, -par, -ke piche, -ke baahar, -ke bhitar, -ke pas etc. It is employed to indicate the location of something, on, upon, in, into or within something. It also refers to the point of time at which an action takes placse. The locative case also denotes the objects of verbs signifying mercy, faith, confidence and anger-.

(A) Indicating Locations:

Eg: 66. meraa ghar šahar me hE.

my house town Loc is

My house is in the town

67. kuwẽ mẽ paani hE

well Loc water is

The water isinside the well.

68. Čor ghar ke andar/mẽ ghusa.

thief house Loc enter pst.

The thief entered into the house.

B. Indicating the point of time:

Eg: 69. mẽ thik samay par pahuČaa

I right time Loc reach pst.

I reached at right time.

70. gaari do baĵ kar das minaṭ par aaṭii hE

    train two past ten minutes Loc come prt.

    The train arrives at ten minutes after

    2 O'clock.

(C) Object of Verb Signifying:- mercy, faith etc.

Eg: 71. Ĵiiwõ par dayaa karo.

    animal Loc mercy do prt.

    Be kind to animals.

72. iŝwar par viŝwaas˙karo.

    God Loc faith do prt.

    Have faith on/ in God.

(D) Indicating directions

Eg: 73. meraa ghar naḍi ke kinaare hE

    my house river Loc bank is

    My house is on the bank of the river.

74. uske makaan ke piŝhe ṭalaab hE

    his house Loc behind pond is

    There is a pond behind his house.

75. saṛak ke daaĩi ṭaraph bagiĉaa hE

    road Loc rightside garden is

    There is a garden at the right hand side

    of the road.

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8. VOCATIVE CASE

The vocative case, i.e., the form of a noun used for addressing or calling a person, such as "Ram, come here"!, has no relation with the other words in the sentence. Ram is, in fact, itself an independent sentence conveying such ideas as 'listen to me', 'be careful'! etc. in accordance with the situation and the intonation of the vocative word.

The vocative form is identical with the oblique, except that in the plural-form (0:) loses its nasalizatioin. There are no case-signs but certain interjections (0:, are, he, e, E, ayi etc.), may be prefixed to the noun.

Eg: 76.   O: laṛake

O, boy !

77.   he iiš́war

Oh, God!

78.   are n̄iič̌

O, wretch !

CHAPTER - III

COMPARISON AND CONTRAST

The comparative analysis of the Kannada and Hindi post positions have been taken into consideration in this chapter. The description of the post-position of Kannada has already been taken into consideration in the previous chapter. In this chapter examples have been taken from the Kannada language and translated into Hindi language (target language). Secondly, the examples have been taken from the 'Machine-translation' (Anusaraka). Lastly, comparison and contrast between the two languages and between the human translation and 'Machine-translation' have been made.

1: NOMINATIVE CASE MARKER

1. 1: K: maravu yatharvaagi beḷedide

   tree-Nom tall grow pst

   The tree has grown tall

   H: per ∅ jaldi baraa ho gayaa

   The tree has grown tall

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1. 2: K: raamanu caacvin<u>ind</u> kalangadi han<u>annu</u>

ram-Nom knife-inst watermelon fruit Acc

kodanu

cut pst

Ram cut the watermelon with a knife.

    H: raam <u>ne</u> čaaku se tarbujaa kaataa

Ram cut the watermelon with a knife.

1. 3: K: huduga-∅ hedaridhane

boy - Nom frighten pst

The boy is frightened

    H: laŕakaa - ∅ dar gayaa

The boy is frightened

1. 4: K: huduga - ∅ odihodaa

boy - Nom, run - go - pst

The boy ran away

    H: laŕakaa - ∅ bhaag gayaa

The boy ran away

1. 5: K: huduga - ∅ nidde maadida

boy - Nom sleep do pst

The boy slept.

H: laṛakaa ∅ so gayaa

The boy slept.

1. 6: K: huḍugiyu mantra heḷidaḷu

girl-∅mantra recite pst

The girl recited the mantra.

H: laṛki ne mantra parhaa.

The girl recited the mantra.

1. 7: K: bumiyu dunḍagide

earth - Nom round - prt.

The earth is round

H: Pṛithwi - ∅ gol hE

The earth is round

1. 8: K: iliyu malagide

rat - Nom sleep - pst

Rat is sleeping

H: Čuhaa ∅ so rahaa hE

Rat is sleeping

1. 9: K: nariyu yavagalu nyadinda irabeku enditu

fox-Nom always honest-inst to be tell

The fox told that (we) should always

be honest.

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H: hamesaa imanḍaari se rahanaa Čaahiye

siyar ne kahaa.

The fox told that (we) we should be

honest

1. 10: K: tola ∅ kuriyannu kondu tinditu

woolf - Nom sheep Acc kill - eat-pst.

The woolf killed the sheep and ate it.

H: bheriye ne bher ko maar kar khayaa

The woolf killed the sheep and ate it.

1. 11: K: nadi ∅/-u hariyutade

river Nom flow prt

The river flows

H: nadi∅ bah rahi hE

The river flows

1. 12: K: kamalaa u ariveyannu hariyutale

Kamala Nom cloth Acc tear prt

Kamala tears the cloth.

H: Kamalaa ne kapare ko phaar diyaa

Kamala tears the cloth.

1.   13:   K: maneØ/u hatiradali ide

            house Nom near-Loc to be

            The house is nearby.

      H: ghar-Ø najaḍik hE

            The house is nearby.

1.   14:   K: kunitavu cannaagi ithu

            dance Nom good to be pst   .

            The dance was good

      H: naač Ø ačchaa ṭhaa

            dancing was good

1.   15:   K: naaṭakØ/u cannagi ithu

            drama Nom good to be pst.

            Drama was good

      H: naaṭak Ø ačchaa ṭhaa.

            Drama was good

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FOR SUBJECT NOUN

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------
        Kannada                                    Hindi
-----------------------------------------------------------------



        -u/Ø  (Nom)


        V                           N

        ⎛ processive ⎞              [ ± animate ]
        ⎨ stative    ⎬                                    - Ø
        ⎪ experience ⎪
        ⎝ action     ⎠


        Eg:  1.1,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  11,  12,  14,  15,


              - u  (Nom)

        V                           N

        ⎛ perfective ⎞              [ ± animate ]      -ne
        ⎝ stative    ⎠


        Eg:  1.2,  6,  9,  10,



-----------------------------------------------------------------
```

2. ACCUSATIVE CASE MARKER

2. 1: K: naagendra laxmi**yannu** maduveyaadanu

Negandra Nom laxmi-Acc marry pst

Nagendra married Laxmi

H: naagendrane laxmi se šaadii kii

Nagendra married Laxmi

2. 2: K: avaru nann**annu** adhyaksanannagi cunaayisidaru

They Nom I - Acc president : elect pst

They elected me as the president

H: unhõ-ne muʃh┐**ko** sabhaapati banaayaa

They elected me as the president

2. 3: K: nanu raman**annu** bitu baruvenu

I Nom ram-Acc without come fut

I will come without Ram

H: MẼ raam ke binaa aaungaa

I will come without Ram

2. 4: K: siteya**nnu** nodi manege bande

sita-Acc see house-Dat come pst

I came to house after seeing Sita

H: Si̩aa ko ḍekhneke baaḍ m͠E ghar aayaa

      I came to house after seeing Sita

2. 5:   K: raam pus̩akava̯nnu sitege ko̩anu

               ram book-Acc Sita-Dat give pst

               Ram gave a book to Sita

          H: raam ne si̩aa ko pus̩ak ∅ ḍii

               Ram gave a book to Sita

2. 6:   K: ravi dinaalu haala̯nnu kuḍiyu̩aane

               Ravi daily milk -Acc drink prt.

               Ravi drinks milk everyday

          H: ravi pra̩idin ḍuḍh ∅ pi̩aa hE.

               Ravi drinks milk everyday

2. 7:   K: Ravi va̯leya kelasava̯nnu maaḍu̩aane

               Ravi good work-Acc do prt

               Ravi does good work

          H: Ravi ̩hik kaam∅ kar̩aa hE

               Ravi does good work

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2. 8: K: campyuṭar   gurutisida   sabadagalannu

computer   identified word -Acc

ilektranik sanketagalige

electronic   symbol -Dat

anuvaadisi sariyaad vibaagakke

translate correct section Dat

ravaanisutade

send prt

After the translation of the identified

words that will be sent to the correct

section through electronic symbols.

H: campyuṭar   pahaℯaane   hue   sabḍako

ilekṭranik sanket se anuvaaḍa   karke

uℯiṭ/aℯche vibhaag ko ravaanaa karṭaa hE.

After the translation of the identified

words that will he sent to the correct

section through electronic symbols.

2. 9: K: yuddakke sainyad gaaḍiyannu

battle Dat army vehicle Acc

sajugoḷisalaagitu

prepare-pst.

Army vehicle was put in ready

for battle

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H: senaa kii gaaḍii laṛaaii ke liye

      ṭayaar ṭhi.

      Army vehicle was put in   ready

      for battle

2. 10: K: avanu hannannu tindanu

            he Nom fruit-Acc eat pst

            He ate a fruit

      H: Usne phal∅ khaayaa

            He ate a fruit

2. 11₁: K: aakaḷu karuvannu haakitu

              caw Nom calf-Acc bear-pst

              The cow has given birth to a calf

                        or

2. 11₂: K: aakaḷu karu ∅ haakitu   (grammatical)

              cow calf-∅ bear pst

              cow has given birth to calf

      H: gay ne baċhaṛeko Janm diyaa

            cow has given birth to calf

2. 11₃: K: raavanannu kondanu   (ungrammatical)

              ravan -Acc kill-pst

              Ravan is killed (by some one)
                        or
              raavan∅kondanu

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H: raavan mar gayaa

       Ravan is killed (by some one)

EG: 11:   In case of [+ human] the Accusative   marker   is

obligatory   eg 11_3 where as in case of [-   human]   it   is

optional Eg 11_1 and 11_2 in Kannada language.

FOR OBJECT NOUN

Kannada	Hindi

- annu (Acc)

V   N

[perfective]   [+ animate]   -se (Inst)

Eg   2.1

       - annu (Acc)

V   N
{perfective}   [± animate]   -ko(Acc)
{processive}

Eg: 2.2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9,

       -annu (Acc)

V   N
{habitual }   [-animate]   -∅
{processive}

Eg: 6, 7, 8, 10.

3. INSTRUMENTAL/ABLATIVE CASE MARKER

3. 1: K: raamana baaninind raavan satanu

   ram-Gen bow-inst ravan kill-pst

   Ram killed Ravan with (his) bow.

   H: raam ne raavan ko ṭiir se maaraa.

   Ram killed Ravan with (his) bow.

3. 2: K: Vijey aaṭadinda prasidipaḍedanu

   Vijay game-inst popular become -pst

   Vijay became populor by game (sports)

   H: Vijay ko khelne ke karan log janṭe hE

   Vijay became populor by game (sports)

3. 3: K: raamanu kaininda havannu kondanu

   ram-Nom hand-inst snake-Acc kill pst.

   Ram killed the snake with his hand

   H: raam ne sãap ko hãaṭh se maaraa

   Ram killed the snake with his hand

3. 4: K: ĩnĵan gaadinda bere aagide

   Injan train-abl separate to be

   Engine is saperated from the train

   H: ṭren se ĩnĵan alag hogayaa

   Engine is saperated from the train

3. 5:   K: nariyu yaavaagalu nyayad<u>inda</u> irabeku enditu

              fox-Nom always honest-inst to be say

              Fox told (one) must be honest always

         H: Siyaar ne kahaa hamesa imaandaari <u>se</u>

              rahanaa čaahiye

              Fox told (one) must be honest always

3. 6:   K: bekku bilad<u>inda</u> horage bida ondu iliyannu

              cat Nom cave-Abl outside laying one rat -Acc

              kanditu

              see pst.

              Cat saw a rat (which) was lying outside

              the cave.

         H: billii ne bil <u>se</u> baahar gire hue ek čuhe

              ko dekhaa.

              Cat saw one rat (which was lying outside

              the cave.

3. 7:   K: adhika utpaadaneyinda maatra jagatina bada

              more production-inst only world-Gen poor

              janarige

              people-Dat

              prayojan aagadu

              useful do-neg

Only the more production is not useful for

world's poor people

H: aḍhik uṭpaaḍan se jagaṭ ke garib-logõ ko

ṕhaayaḍaa nahi hogaa.

Only the more production is not

useful for world's poor people

3. 8: K: i: pustakavu vidyamantrigalinda

this book-Nom education minister-inst

biḍugaḍe maaḍallpuṭitu

release do pst

This book was released by the educationa

minister.

H: is kiṭaab ka vimocan Šiksaa   manṭri   ke

dwaaraa   kiyaa gayaa·

This book was released by the educationa

minister.

3. 9: K: kallinda enee tegeyalu saadhyave ?

stone-abl oil take possibe ?

Can one extract oil from stone ?

H: kyaa paṭhar se koi ṭel nikaal sakṭaa hE?

can one extract oil from stone ?

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3. 10: K: naanu dharawadadinda burutidene

            I Nom Dharwad -inst come pst.

            I came from Dharwad.

    H: mẼ Dharwaad se aayaa.

            I came from Dharwad.

3. 11: K: avanu mane inda bande

            he Nom house Loc came pst

            He came from the house.

    H: vah ghar ke andar se aayaa.
        He came from within the house.

WITH INSTRUMENTAL / ABLATIVE NOUN

Kannada	Hindi
-Inda	
	-se
Eg: 3.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.	

4. DATIVE CASE MARKER

4.1: K: parikse muru ghanṭege ide

           test three o'clock-Dat to be

           Test will be at three o'clock

     H: parikšaa ṭiin baǰeǿ hogi

           Test will be at three o'clock

4.2: K: avanu manege hodaa

           he Nom house-Dat go pst

           He went to the house

     H: vah ghar ko gayaa

           He went to the house

4.3: K: naanu hoguv modalige muru ghanṭe aagitu

           I Nom go before Dat three o'clock pst

           Before I reached it was three o'clock

     H: mere vahãã pahučane ke pahale

           hi ṭiin baǰ čuke ṭhe

           Before I reached it was three o'clock

4.4: K: naanu manege muru ghanteyali hogutene

           I Nom house Dat three hours-Loc go fut

           I will go to the house within three hours.

H: mɛ̃ tĩĩn baɟe ke bhitar/tak ghar ɟaaungaa

     I will go to lthe house within threse hours.

4.5: K: naanu raamanige hatu rupaayi kotidene

          I Nom ram-Dat ten rupee give pst

          I gave ten rupees to Ram.

     H: mɛ̃-ne raam ko das rupeye diye.

          I gave ten rupees to Ram.

4.6: K: naanu halige naale hogutene

          I Nom village Dat tomorrow go fut

          I will go to the village tomorrow.

     H: mɛ̃ kal gaaũn (ko) ɟaarahaa hũũn

          I will go to the village tomorrow.

4.7: K: mosakke takka saasti

          cheat-Dat correct punishment

          Correct punishment for cheating

     H: dhokhe ke yogya saɟaa

          Correct punishment for cheating

4.8 K: kadime belege konda vastugalannu heccu labakke

          less price-Dat buy articles-Acc high profit-Dat

          maarutidhane

          sale pst

The goods which are purchased with less price   are

being sold at high profit.

H: vah kam ḍaam mẽ lie hue vastuõ ko aḍhik ḍaam

mẽ beččaa hE

The   goods which are purchased for less price   are

being sold for high profit.

4.9: K: Spikosanige tanade aada parimiti ide

Spikosa-Dat. itself own limit to be

Spikosa has got its own limitation.

H: spikosaa ki bhi apani simaa hE

Spikosa has got its own limitation.

4.10:K: nanage eraḍu kanive

I Dat two eyes

I have two eyes

H: muǰhko/muǰhe ḍo ãankhe hE

I have two eyes

4.11:K: nanage muavaru hennu makkaḷu iddaare

I Dat three female children to be

I have three daughters

H: Mujhe/mujhko/meri/ tẽen beṭiyãa hẼ

I have three daughters

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Kannada	Hindi
-ge _kke	: -∅ - Ko

Eg: 4. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10.

V [possessive]	-ge N [±animate]	-ki -ko [Genetive]

Eg - 9

5. GENITIVE CASE MARKER

5.1: K: naanu raamana badalu baruvenu

      I Nom ram-Gen instead of come fut

      I will come, instead of Ram

  H: raam ke badale mẼ aaungaa ·

      I will come, instead of Ram

5.2: K: Kanakana medulu balu curuku

      kanak-Gen brain very sharp

      Kanka's brain is very sharp

H: Kanaka' ka dimaag bahut teʃ hE

       Kanka's brain is very sharp

5.3: K: ondu aalada marada mele

       one palm-Gen tree upper

       navilugalu vaas maadutaa idavu

       pecocks live do prt

       Peacocks have been living on the palm tree.

      H: baragad ke per ke upar mor rahaa karte hẼ

       Peacocks have been living on the palm tree.

5.4: K: avanu muru ghanteyalli drikklin maadid kotina

       he Nom three hour Loc dryclean do- coat-Gen

       vondige manage maralidanu

       house-Dat return-pst

       He returned home after three hours with

       drycleaned coat.

      H: vah teen ghante ke andar andar draaiklin kiya

       hue kot ke saath ghar vaapas aayaa.

       He returned home after three hours with

       drycleaned coat.

5.5 K: Spikosa_na_ sabda banḍaar tumba kaḍime irutade

spikosa-Gen word collection very less to be

Spikosa has got very less vocabulary.

H: spikosa _ka_ sabda bhanḍaar bahuṭ kam hE.

spikosa has got very less vocabulary.

5.6: K: raaman_a_ banininda raavan satanu

ram-Gen bow-inst ravan kill-pst

Ram killed Ravan with (his) bow

H: raam ne raavan ko baan _se_ maaraa.

Ram killesd the Ravan with (his) bow

5.7: K: Pustakad_a_ hulu aagabeḍaa

book - Gen worm to be-neg

Don't be a book-worm

H: Kiṭaab _ka_ kiṛa maṭ bano

Don't be a bookworm

5.8: K: Swati_ya_ kunita cennaagitu

Swati-Gen dance good pst

Swati's dance was good

H: Swaṭi _ka_ naač ačchaa ṭhaa

Swati's dance was good

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5.9: K: nana baalyad<u>a</u> nenapu hogila

I Gen childhood memory go -neg

My childhood memory has not gone

H: mere baȼapan <u>ki</u> yaaḍe gai nahĩ hẼ

my childhood memory has not gone

5.10:H: hakkigal<u>a</u> haaḍu keḷalu canda

Bird-Gen song listen nice

Bird's song is nice to listen

H: panȼhii <u>ka</u> giiṭ sunne me maḍhur hE

Bird's song is nice to listen

5.11:K: makal<u>a</u> haaḍu keḷalu canda

children-Gen song listen nice

Children's song is nice to listen

H: baȼȼõn <u>ka</u> geeṭ sunne me aȼchaa lagṭaa hE

Children's song is nice to listen

WITH GENITIVE NOUNS

Kannada	Hindi
-a (Gen) :	⁀ka
	⁀ki
	⁀ke

Eg: 5,3,2,4,5,7,8,9,10,11.

6. LOCATIVE CASE MARKER

6.1: K: parikse muru ghanteyali mugiyuvdu

   test three hour over fut

   Test will be over by three hours

 H: pariksaa tíín ghante mẽ/keandar/ke-bhitar

   khatm hogi.

   Test will be over by three hours

6.2: K: manga marada mele ide

   monkey tree - Loc to be

   The monkey is on the tree

 H: per ke upar bandar hE

   The monkey is on the tree

6.3: K: betada melinda nadi kelage dhumukutade

   mountain from river Loc rushes

   The river rushes down from the mountain

 H: nadi pahaar se nikaltii hE

   The river rushes down from the mountain

6.4: K: devastaana katida yaradu atwa: muru dinagalali

   temple built two or three day plural

   naavu dehaliyali iruteve

   we delhi Loc fut

After building the temple within two or three

days we will be in Delhi.

H: mandir banane ke baad do athavaa tĩĩn dinõ mẽ
            ˆ   ˆ   ˆ   ˆ ˆ   ˆ

      ham dilli mẽ hogẽ
            ˆ

      After building the temple within two or three

      days we will be in Delhi.

6.5: K: aakotina mele svalpa masi bidditu
                  •

      . coat Loc little ink spread

      Little ink was spread on that coat.

      H: thori si syaahiı kot ke upar giriı thii
                ˆ   •   •   ˆ

      Little ink was spread on that coat.

6.6: K: vikasanali hattu rupye irutade

      vikas-Loc ten rupee to be

      Vikas has ten rupees

      H: vikaas ke paas das rupeye hẼ
                               ˆ

      Vikash has ten rupees

6.7: K: maneya horage ravi idaane

      house Loc ravi to be

      Ravi is outside the house.

      H: ravi ghar ke baahar hE

      Ravi is outside the house.

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6.8: K: maneya ho<u>lage</u> siva idaane

           house Loc Siva to be

           Shiva is inside the house.

    H: Šiva ghar <u>ke</u> <u>andar</u> hE·

           Shiva is inside the house.

6.9: K: ka<u>l</u>a jebun<u>ali</u> kai haakida

           thief pocket-Loc hand hold

           Thief put (his) hand into the pocket

    H: Čor ne Jeb <u>ke</u> <u>andar</u> haath daalaa

           Thief put (his) hand into kthe pockest

6.10:K: mejin <u>mele</u> pustak irutade

           table Loc book to be

           The book is on the table

    H: meJ <u>ke</u> <u>upar</u> kitaab hE

           The book is on the table

WITH LOCATIVE NOUNS

Kannada	Hindi
-ali	-ke-bhitar
-mele	- ke andar
-kelage	-ke upar
-horage	-ke paas
-holage	-kebaahar

    Eg 6. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10.

CHAPTER – IV

CONCLUSIONS

Indian languages have relatively a free word order; still there are units which occur in a fixed order. Syntactic structure of the Kannada and Hindi are not much different. The comparative analysis of the Kannada and Hindi post-positions shows that, there is no great difference between the post-positions of these languages from the point of view of forms and functions of the post-positions.

And after making an exhaustive and detailed study of the post-positions of the two languages, I should not deter from saying that it is possible to overcome the language barrier in India using the 'Anusaraka'. It bridges the gap between the languages by choosing the most appropriate or nearest construction in the target language. It is particularly effective when the languages are structurally close.

In the 'Machine-translation' of Kannada and Hindi Anusaraka indicates that from the point of view of information coding, there are some differences between

Kannada and Hindi language. Here we can quote one such difference, which is taken from 'Anusaraka': A device to overcome the language barrier (V.N. Narayana, 1994). The nominal participle phrases in Kannada do not convey information about Karatka Selections between the main verb and the participle for example 'tinalu' (to eat) in the following sentences.

1:   raama tindi tinalu hotelige hodanu

     ram breakfast eat hotel-dat go pst.

     Ram went to the hotel to have the breakfast

2:   Magu tindi tinalu taayige santosa aayitu

     child breakfast eat mother happya be pst.

     The mother was happy with the child eating the breakfast.

In the above examples first sentence has the particle 'tinalu' (to eat) is sampradana of the main verb 'hodanu' (went) whereas in the second sentence it has an entirely different relationship with its main verb. In such a situation Anusaraka faces the difficulty in deciding the post-position markers because the semantic relation

information is absent in the source sentence.

The comparative analysis of the post-position in Kannada and Hindi languages might give more information to the Anusaraka (machine translation) to translate the source language (Kannada) into the target language (Hindi) in an appropriate manner.

Anusaraka serves as an instrument for research of languages. It facilitates a linguist or language scholar to study a language in terms of providing enormous data and doing a large amount of works in a little span of time.

The role that Anusaraka can play in language research can be compared to that of the telescope in astronomy. With naked eyes, one could see only a limited number of stars and that even not very clearly, but the telescope helped a lot in obtaining more extensive and accurate amount of knowledge about the Cosmos which helped a lot in theory-making and enriched the advancement of the science of astronomy. In language research, the gloss that is provided for the strings of 'sourcelanguage' under study corresponds the 'naked eyes as the data of astronomy'. Firstly, it is painstaking to move and from here and there for collecting the data by sitting and working with the speaker of a sources language. Thus, it places limitations on the amount

of data that can be looked at.

In the modern scientific global world the Anusaraka can be used frequently. In this busy commercial life man does not have the time to spend on the translation which is time consuming. But Anusaraka can translate within a second, by translating literature, scientific works. Thus, the people of the target language get benefited by Anusaraka.

But the present Anusaraka translation is not hundred per cent appropriate. The translation of Kannada (source language) into Hindi (target language) of the Anusaraka can be seen in the appendix II. This Kannada and Hindi anusaraka translation can be made more appropriate by a detailed study of the lexicon, morphologically and semantically.

APPENDIX - I

KANNADA POST-POSITIONS

Nom	Acc	Inst.	Dat	Gen	Abl	Loc
-u	-annu	-Inda	-ge	-a	-dese	-nali
-0			-ige			-yali
			-kke			-mele
						-melakhe
						-horage
						-horakhe
						-kelage
						-kelakhe

HINDI POST POSITIONS

Nom	Acc	Inst.	Dat	Gen	Abl	Loc
-0	-ko	-se	-ko	-se	-ka	-mé
						-par
-ne	-0	-kedwara	-keliye		-ke	-ke-andar
		-kekaran			-ki	-ke-upar
						-ke-baahar
						-ke-paas
						-ke-piche
						-ke-niche
						-ke-aage
						-se-dur
						-ke-samne

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APPENDIX - II

heVMdawiyannu(2) hagura(A) Agi(ivg) kaMda(A) gaMdanannu(2) xaMdisabe

ku(ivg) .

<19> pawnI_ko halakA ho_kara[ho] xeKA_huA[*mAMsa*] pawi_ko xaMda_xenA_cA hiye .

wanna(6) kadeVyiMxa(A) yAva(A) xudimeV(1) U(A) illaxeV(A) ,(A) yAva(A) koVdugeV(1) U(A) iraxeV(ivg) ,(A) bereVyavariMxa(3) padeVxukoVlVlVa(A } bayasuvavanu(1) e(A} yAcaka(1) .

<20> ApakA[svayaM_kA] waraPa[*aMwa/makanA/gayA_blwA*] kisa pariSrama BI na_hone_se , kisa xena BI rahA_binA , xUsarA_AxamiyoM_se prApwa_karanA aBilARI[i cCA_karanA_vAlA_vaha(pu.)] hI yAcaka .

avanu(1) e(A} xita(1) Agi(ivg) beduvavanu(ivg) .
<21> vaha hI saccAl ho_kara[ho] mAzganA_vAlA_vaha(pu.) .

beduvAga(ivg) svABimAna(1) hegeV(A) ixxIwu(fvg) ?(A) .
<22> mAzqawA_samaya svABimAna kisa_waraha SAyaxa_rahegA ? .

maryAxeV(1) eVRtara(A) mattigeV(A) ulVixIwu(fvg) ?(A) maMdi(1) Urixa reV(ivg) waleV(1) meleV(A) eVwwi(ivg) nillalu(ivg) AxIwe(fvg) ?(A) AxareV(A) keVlavu(A) oVmmeV(A) viXiya(6) vikataxiMxa(A) keVlavarigeV(4) bereV(A) xAri(1 } woruvuxilla(ivg) .

<23> maryAxA kiwanA waka[*mittI_ko*] SAyaxa_TAharegA ? GutanA tihanA_s e sira Upara utA_kara[utAye] kadA_honA_* SAyaxa_hogA_kyA ? lekina[honA_se] kuCa eka_bAra viXi_kA vidaMbanA_se kuCa_loga_ko anya mArga nahIM_xikawA_hE[nahIM_xik AwA_hE] .

bediye(8) bAlVabekAguwwaxeV(ivg) .
<24> bedI_'[mAzga_kara] jInA_pada_future .

baxukinalli(7) sowavaru(ivg) mawweV(A) equ(1 mAdiyAru(fvg) ?(A) Awm aviSvAsa(1) e(A) hoxameleV(ivg) svABimAna(1) hegeV(A) wAxeV(A) ulVixIwu(fvg) ?(A } .

<25> jIvana_meM hArA_huA_ve Pira[*mawavAll_swrI*] kyA SAyaxa_karegA ? Aw maviSvAsa hI jAnA_ke_bAxa svABimAna kisa_waraha Kuxa/wo SAyaxa_TAharegA ?

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anaMwara(A) namma(6) kAla(1) xita(1) Agi(ivg) keVttixeVyeV{ivg) eV

u(A) vicAra(1) mAdi(ivg} .

<19> anaMwara hamAre samaya[pAva_kA][pAzva_kA] saccAI ho_kara[ho] bigadA
_hE_kyA kaha_kara[tEsA/kisa_xina*] vicAra karake[kare] .

mImAMsakara(6) naMbikeVgalValli(7) oVMxu(A) -(A) :(A) Igiruv

aMweV(A) U(A) jagawwu(1) yAvAgalU(A) ixxuxu(iyg} ((A) na_hI_kaxAcixanIxaSqM(A) j

agaw(A))(A) eVMxAgali(ivg} ,(A) jagawwu(1) bereV(A) Agixxiwu(tvg} ,(A) IgigiMwa

(A) uwwama(A) Agixxiwu(tvg} eVnnuvuxu(ivg} BrameV(1) aRteV(A) .

<20> mImAMsakoM_kA viSvAsa_meM eka[*mila*] - : aba_rahanA_jEse BI jagawa
hameSA rahA_hE_jOna_vaha(na.} (na_hI_kaxAcixanIxaSqM jagawa) kahanA_Kawama_ho
, jagawa anya huA , Ajakala_wo uwwama huA kahawA_hE_jOna_vaha(na.}[kahegA] Bram
a uwanA_hI .

kavigalVu(1) U(A) BAvukaru(1) U(A) gawa(A) kAlaxa(6} oVMxAno

VMxu(A) svarNayugavannu(2} kalpisikoVlVlVuwwAreV(A) .

<21> kavi BI BAvuka BI gawa samaya_kA el svarNayuga_ko kalpanA_karawe_h
EM .

A(A) kAlaxalli(7} axenu(A) svarNa(1) Agiralilla(ivg} ,(A) axara(6} k

Ala(1} mugixa(ivg} meleV(A} Iga(1} svarNa(A} aRteV(A} .

<22> vaha_ samaya_meM vaha_kyA svarNa nahIM_huA_WA , usakA samaya[pAva_k
A][pAzva_kA] samApwa_honA_ke_bAxa[jodanA_ke_bAxa] aba svarNa uwanA_hI .

A(A} kAlaxalli(7} U(A} gawa(A} 'Alaxa(6} mawwoVMxu(1} svarNa

yugaxa(6} kalpaneV(1} ixxiwo(tvg} eno(A} ?(A} kEgeV(4} eVtukalAraxa(ivg} jiMkeV(
1} kaMgAraxxu(13} U(A} .

<23> vaha_ samaya_meM BI gawa samaya_kA Ora_eka svarN: uga_kA kalpanA ra
hA_kyA[rahA_ki] kyA[wo] ? hAWa_ko' hAWa_pahuzcanA_nahIM_ho_se harINa sone_vAlA
BI .

rAma(1} a nnu(2} arasixxU(ivg} arasixxe(A} .
<24> rAma usa bahuwa_KojA .

xoVreVwAga(ivg} mAwra(A, avu(1} rAkRasa(1} '(A} .
<25> milA_waba mAwra vaha rAkRasa ! .

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nInu(1) A(A) wVhmarakkwV(4) arinAga(ivg) ,(A) aVlli(A)(A) b(A)(A)
wAyiyannu(2) mareVwu(ivg) biduwwiyo(A) "(A) wVhxu(A) neVneVxu(ivg) kwWIru(1) ba
Mxiwu(fvg) .

<11> wU vaha_ UzcAI_ko' baDA_waba[caDA_waba] , kahAz yaha_ garIba mAz_ko
BUla_jA_kara[BUla_kara] Coda_sakawA_hE_EsA " kaha_kara[tEsA/kisa_xinat] BIga_ka
ra[soca_kara] AzsU AyA .

kulViwu(ivg) ixxa(ivg) AkeVya(6) maga(1) maru(A) mAwanAdaxeV
(ivg) eVxxu(ivg) hoVrageV(A) hoxanu(fvg) .
<12> bETa_kara rahA_huA vaha_kA puwra xUsarA[tmaruBUmit] bAwa_kiyA_binA
uTa_kara bAhara gayA .

svalpa(A) samayaxa(6) naMwara(A) hiMxirugixAga(ivg) avana(6) bAyi(iv
g) rakwasikwa(A) Agiwwu(fvg) .
<13> WodA samaya_kA bAxa_meM vApasa_AyA_waba usakA PUla_kara[PUle] rakwa
sikwa huA .

axannu(2) nodi(ivg) wAyigeV(4) gAbari'i) Ayiwu(fvg) .
<14 usako xeKa_kara[xeKe] mAz_ko' GabarAhata huA .

maga(1) gaMBIra(A) Agi(ivg) nudixanu(fvg) "(A) ixo(A) nanageV(4) awv
unnawa(A) sWAnavannu(2) waraliruva(ivg) nanna(6) halingalVannu(2) kalliniMxa(3)
kiwwu(A) waMxixxeneV(fvg) "(A) .
<15 puwra gaMBIra ho_kara[ho) kahA " lo[isayA] wuJako' awyunnawa sWAna_
ko lAnA_vAlA merA xAzwoM_ko pawWara_se ukAda_kara[tCotA/nAtAt] lAyA_hE " .

svalpa(A) wadeVxu(ivg) mawweV(A) avanu(1) helVixanu(fvg) "(A) innu(A
) nInu(1) alVabeda(ivg) .
<16 WodA rula_kara[roka_kara] Pira[tmawa-All_swrit) vaha kahA " isake_!
Axa wU mawa_ro_imp_wU .

ninnannu(2) bittu(ivg) nAnu(1) eVMxU(A) hogalAreV(fvg) .
<17 wuJako Coda_kara mEM kaBI[kahanA_para_BI] nahIt_jA_sakawA_hE .

ninna(6) balViyalli(7) U(A) ixxu(ivg) ninna(6) pAxa(1 veV(1) mAdi
koVMdu(ivg) iruwweneV(fvg) "(A) (1) wAyi(3) mamaweVyiMxa(2) maganannu(ivg) bara
seVlVeVxu(fvg) appikoVMdal (A) .
<18> werA pAsa_meM BI raha_kara rA pAxa sevA karake rahawA_hE " mAz ma
mawA_se puwra_ko jora_se_KIMca_le_kara AliMgana_kiyA[AliMgana_kara_liyA] .

AxareV(A) kawwi{ivg} kuMbalVakAyi{A} mVradu{1} U(A) britiRaraxm{A} A
gixxavu{fvg} !{A} Pala{1} Agi{ivg} 1892(A} oVppaMxaxiMxa{3} mEsUrigeV{4} SASvawa
(A} anyAya{1} Ayiwu{fvg} .
         <63> lekina[honA_se] walavAra kaxxU xo BI britiSa_loga_kA huA ! Pala ho_
kara[ho] 1892 saMXi_se mEsUra_ko` SASvawa anyAya huA .

         ivawwina(A} kAveri{ivg} kalahakkeV{4} nAMxi{ivg} Axaxxu{ivg} e{A} I{
A} oVppaMxa{1} .
         <64> Aja_kA garama_ho_kara[kAverI_naxI] kalaha_ko` nAMxi huA_hE_jOna_vah
a{na.} hI yaha_ saMXi .

         A{A} xinagalValli{7} mEsUru{1} balVasuwwixxa{ivg} nIru{1} 72{A} TMC{
A} mAwra(A} ;{A} maxrAs(A} kabalVisuwwixxuxu{ivg} 430{A} TMC(A} .
         <65> vaha_ xinoM_meM mEsUra prayoga_karawA_huA pAnI 72 tI_em   I mAwra ;
maxrAsa KAwA_rahA_jOna_vaha{na.} 430 tI_ema_sI .

         wuMxina{6} prawi{A} oVMxu(A} U(A} oVppaMxaxalli{7} U(A} ixe{
A} pravqwwi{1} wuMxuvarixukoVMdu{ivg} baMxiwu{fvg} .
         <66> agraBAga_kA prawi eka[#mila#] BI saMXi_meM BI yahI pravqwwi Aje_baD
a_kara AvA .

         mEsUru{1} asahAyaka{1} parisWiwiyalli{7} U(A} ulViyiwu{fvg} .
         <67> mEsUra asahAyaka parisWiwi_meM BI TaharA .

         I{4} asahAyaka{1} parisWiwiya{6} xurlABa{1} hegeV(A} AguwwixeV{fvg}
aMxareV(A} .{A} IceVgeV(A} prakata(A} Axa(A} maXyaMwara(A} varaxiya{6} prakAra{1
} karnAtaka{1} wamilVnAdigeV{4} varRakkeV{4} 250(A} TMC(A} nIrannu{2} koVdabeku{
ivg} .
         <68> yaha_ asahAyaka parisWiwi_kA xurlABa kisa_waraha ho_rahA_hE mAne[ka
hanA_se] , Ajakala prakata _huA maXyAMwara prawivexana_kA prakAra karnAtaka wami
lanPdu_ko` varRa_ko` 250 tI_ema_sI pAnI_ko xenA_cAhiye .

         axu{1} U(A} I(A} nIrannu{2} wiMgalVigeV{4} iRtu(A} aMweV(A} eVMba(A}
leVkkAcAraxalli{7} koVdabeku{ivg} .
         <69> vaha BI yaha_ pAnI_ko mahIne_ko` iwanA EsA_kahawe_hEM EsA ginawI_me
M xenA_cAhiye .

         nyAya{1} maMdalViya{6} aMwima(A} wIrmAna{1} Aguva{ivg} vareVgeV(A} I
{1} AjFeV(A} jAriyalli{fvg} iruwwaxeV(A} .
         <70> nyAya maMdalI_kA aMwima PEsalA honA_waka yaha_ AjFA jArI[jArI_meM]
rahawA_hE .

ya{A} Axa{A} kAraNagalVannu{2} AMwara{A} ,{A} bAhya{A} "{A} eVMxu{A} 2{A} paMgAd

a{1} Agi{ivg} viBAgisabahuxu{ivg} .

<11> BARA_kA baDawI_kA kArya : Anwarika , bAhya : isa_prakAra BARA vyawy
Asa yogya_honA_ke_liye[pAnA_ke_liye] aswiwva_kA[rahanA_vAlA] muKya _huA kAraNoM_
ko Anwarika , bAhya " kaha_kara[tEsA/kisa_xinat] 2 xala ho_kara[ho] viBAjana_kar
a_sakawA_hE .

mAnava{1} sAmAnya{A} Axa{A} sOlaByAkAMkRaV{1} U{A} vEyakwika{A} Axa{

A} uccAraNa{1} Bexa{1} U{A} muKya{A} Axa{A} AMwarika{A} aWavA{A} nEsargika{A} kA

raNa{1} AgiruwwaveV{fvg} .

<12> mAnava sAmAnya _huA suviXAkAMkRA BI vEyakwi' _huA uccAraNa Bexa BI
muKya _huA AMwarika aWavA nEsargika kAraNa ho_kara_rahawA_hE .

ber A} BAReVyannu{2} Aduva{ivg} janara{6} oVMxigeV{A} aWavA{A} ber

eV{A} BAReVya{6. VMxigeV{A} Aguva{ivg} saMsarga{1} U{A} bAhya{A} kAraNa{1} .

<13> anya BARA_ko kelanA_vAlA logoM_kA sAWa aWavA anya BARA_kA sAWa honA
_vAlA saMsarga BI bAhya kAraNa .

rEsargika{A} kAraNa{1} :{A} {1}{A} janaru{1} BAReVyannu{2} k

aliyuvuxu{ivg} anukaraNaxiMxa{3} .

<14> nEsargika kAraNa : {1} loga BARA_ko eka_xUsare\ _meM_mila_jAwA_hE_j
Ona_vaha{na.}[sIkawA_hE_jOna_vaha{na.}]\ [eka_xUsare_meM_mila_jAegA][sIKegA] anu
karaNa_se .

makkalVu{1} maneVyalli{7} waMxeV{1} wAyi{1} moVxalAxavaru{1} mAwAduv

uxannu{ivg} anukaraNa{1} mAdi g} mAwannu{2} kaliyuvuxe{fvg} ixakkeV{4} spaRta{

A} Axa{A} uxAharaNeV{1} AgixeV{fvg} .

<15> bacce Gara_meM piwA[]AyA] mAz moVxalAxavaru[AraMBa_huA] bAwacIwa_ka
rawA_hE_jOna_vaha{na.}_ko anukaraNa karake[kare] bAwa_ko eka_xUsare_meM_mila_jAe
gA_kyA[sIKegA_kyA] isako' spaRta _huA uxAharaNa huA_hE .

oVbbaru{1} mawwoVbbarannu{2} eVRte{A} ceVnnAgi{A} anukaraNa{1} mAdix

arU{ivg} axaralli{7} sUkRma{1} Axa{A} vyawyAsa{1} ixxe{ivg} iruwwaxeV{A} .

<16> eka_vyakwi[eka_vyakwi] Ora_eka_{vyakwioM_ko[Ora_eka_vyakwi_ko} kiwa
nA_hI açCI_waraha{suMxarawA_ho_kara} 'anukaraNa karanA_para_BI usameM sUkRma _huA
vyawyAsa jarUra_rahawA_hE .

ixakkeV{4} kAraNa{1} eneVMxareV{A} bereV{A} bereV{A} janara{6} varNo

wpawwi{A} sWAnaxalli{7} Bexa{1} iruvuxu{ivg} .

<17>. isako' kAraNa kyA_hE anya anya logoM_kA varNowpawwi sWAna_meM Bexa
rahawA_hE_jOna_vaha{na.}[rahegA] .

SArIra{A} ,{A} Xvani{1} ,{A} sWAyi{A} ivugalValli{7} oVbboVbbara{6}

mAxigeV{4} U{A} vyawyAsa{1} iruwwaxeV{fvg} eVMxuxu{1} eVllarigU{A} wilVixa{ivg}

Foot Notes

1. CHAPTER I

1. C.J. Fillmore: 1971.

2. C.J. Fillmore: 1968,

3. C.J. Fillmore: 1968. p.5.

4. C.J. Fillmore: 1968, p.77

5. Such roles are subjectivisation, Objectivation, psych, movement and experiencer shnting.

6. V.N. Narayan; Anusaraka; 1994.

2. CHAPTER II

1. Sridar, Kannada pp.159.

2. Fillmore: The case for case, pp.21.

3. Sridar: Kannada, pp.160.

4. Sridar: Kannada, pp.167.

5. Caldwell, 1856.

6. K. Kashallapa Gowda, Grammar of Kannada pp.345.

7. Sridar: Kannada, pp.159.

8. Sridar: Kannada, pp.132.

9. Though, scholars make differences between, case-signs (stemform, clitics) and post-position, but here 'post-

position' has been used on the basis of the occurrance of these case-signs which are typically placed after Noun or Pronoun.

10. Such construction is also described as Ergative-construction. In simple Ergative-constructions are those in which the object of the sentence controls the verb in place of subject. (Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi, Central Hindi Dir)

Eg: 1.   raam roti khata hE.

Ram Nom. bread eat is

Ram is eating the bread.

but,

raam ne roti khai

ram Erg bread ate

Ram ate the bread

2.   Sita bhat kha rahi hE.

Sita rice eat prt.

Sita is eating the rice.

but,

Sita ne bhat khaya

Sita Erg rice ate

Sita ate the rice.

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