

ಕನ್ನಡ
KANNADA

A SELF INSTRUCTIONAL COURSE

LINGADEVARU HALEMANE



**KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT
KANNADA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
BENGALURU**

KANNADA : A Self Instructional Course by Lingadevaru Halemane
Published by Kannada Development Authority Govt. of Karnataka
Pages : 259+ 16

First Edition : 1989
Second Edition : 2003
Third Edition : 2012

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮುದ್ರಣ : ೧೯೮೯
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ : ೨೦೦೩
ತೃತೀಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ : ೨೦೧೨

ಬೆಲೆ : 35-00 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು

Price : Rs. 35/-

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು : ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Printer :
Karnataka Offset Printers
30/2, 4th Main, 3rd Cross,
Chamarajpet, Bangalore-18.
☎ : 26678525

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮಾತು

'ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬೇಕಾದ ತುರ್ತು ಇಂದಿನದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನಾಡುವ ಜನರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ನಂಬಿಕೆ. ಅವರ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ದ್ವೇಷಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಆದರೆ ಈ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನ-ಆಶ್ರಯ ಪಡೆದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ನೀರು-ನೆಲದ ಋಣವುಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಾರ್ದಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆರೆಯಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಿತು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ-ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಜನರಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಆಶಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರತರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗ್ರಂಥವಿದು.

ಪ್ರೊ|| ಲಿಂಗದೇವರು ಹಳೆಮನೆಯವರನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಅವಶ್ಯ ಇರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ, ತೆಲುಗು, ತಮಿಳು, ಮಲೆಯಾಳಂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಠಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಅನುವಾದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಡಾ|| ಮೋಹನ್, ಪ್ರೊ|| ನಂಜುಂಡನ್, ಪ್ರೊ|| ಮೋಹನ್ ಕುಂಟಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೊ|| ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಚೌಗಲೆ ಅವರು ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೊ|| ಲಿಂಗದೇವರು ಹಳೆಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಸರಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಧ್ವಾಸರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು ಋಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡ ಹೊರನಾಡುಗಳ ಭಾಷಿಕರು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಿತು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥ ನೆರವಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಪ್ರೊ|| ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪನವರದು. ಅವರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಮುದ್ರಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಇದಿನಬ್ಬ ಅವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುಗರ ಕೈಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೊ|| ಬರಗೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇದಿನಬ್ಬ ಅವರನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ತೃತೀಯ ಮುದ್ರಣದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳಾದ ಡಾ|| ಮುರಳಿದರ ಕೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ದಿನಾಂಕ : ೧-೧೨-೨೦೧೨

ಡಾ. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಚಂದ್ರ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು

ಡಾ. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಚಂದ್ರ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಮುರಳಿಧರ

INTRODUCTION

This is a self-instructional material prepared to develop speaking, reading and writing skills. This is intended for adult English Learners from different mother-tongue backgrounds, who wants to learn Kannada for various reasons.

It is hoped that this self instructional material would enable the learner to construct orally the basic sentences with the help of given patterns and lexical items. This would also enable the learner to converse with the native speakers in given situation with the help of conversations framed. The book also takes care of the skills of reading and writing.

An attempt has been made here to present the material as systematically as possible. The language and the situations used to follow the principle of selection and gradation which is the modern practice the world over. The lessons show development from the simple to the complex and from the known to the unknown. Provision has been made for reinforcement of the language habits through conversation and narration. The language structures introduced here are found in informal spoken contexts and their description in the text are pedagogically oriented.

The book contains two parts. **Part I deals with graded** language structuring and **Part II** deals with the script.

Part I contains 25 lessons. These lessons are structurally graded. The language used in these lessons is standard spoken Kannada. The Bangalore - Mysore dialect of Kannada is generally

accepted as the standard spoken Kannada. However one can see certain changes at phonological level, like dropping of the vowel in the second syllable in the spoken form. One can find occasional overlapping of formal and informal usage in this book.

Each basic lesson contains five components, namely, conversation/narration, pattern drill, key to learners, exercise and vocabulary.

Each lesson is a running conversation/narration written on a specific situation with appropriate structure and vocabulary. The purpose of having a majority of the lesson in the form of conversation is that it forms the 'stimulus-reponse pattern' in the learners. The dialogue form of the book facilitates participation by the learners with interchanging roles. However the last four lessons are narrations; they can be used as reading texts. The content of the lessons include day to day social contexts and cultural information about Karnataka. The first ten lessons are given in Roman transliteration. A key to sound transcription is given in the beginning of the book. The tenth lesson onwards, lessons are given in Kannada Script. It is assumed by the time the learner completes the structure of first ten lessons that he would also have learnt the recognition of letters in isolation and in combination. The translation of text and pattern drill is given in English. (while the translations are largely idiomatically acceptable, the exigencies of instructions may have here and there resulted in slightly deviant English constructions).

Pattern drills and exercises are meant for reinforcement of the structures introduced in the lesson. Generally a distinction is made between drills and exercises on the lines of their nature. The drills aim at establishing the structure as habit. In other words they

establish automatic response through intensive practice. Besides this they are also helpful in knowing the syntactic relationship among the related structures.

In a true sense exercises are an application activity, No new structure is given under exercise. The learner is expected to apply the structure learnt in the lesson to test his competence.

The vocabulary contains the newly introduced in the text as well as in the drill part under two headings, namely, vocabulary and supplementary vocabulary. Vocabulary is listed in an alphabetical order.

The key to the learner gives a brief explanation of the structure or pattern introduced in the lesson. To a great extent extensive use of linguistic terminology is avoided. Necessary examples and sandhi rules are also given.

Part II contains the introduction of the Kannada alphabet. The letters have been introduced on their shape similarity and contrastive perception. This would enable the learner to recognise the letters in isolation and in combination as quickly as possible. The combination of consonants and vowels are also introduced on their shape similarity. The sound value in Roman script is also given along with the primary letters in order to enable the learner to identify the target language sounds. It is expected that the learner should start learning speaking, reading and writing side by side.

The explanation given above is only a guide line. The actual learning lies with the learner's motivation and requirement. Language learning should'nt be taken as a sole activity, but rather as an enjoyable game. Each structure and each vocabulary item is to be treated as an interesting toy in the hands of the learner. The learner

VIII/Introduction

should always approach them with an open mind. Aslo one should be very conscious and alert about his/her surroundings and the people. One can learn the language while talking in it without inhibitions. Talk to the people. If they laugh at your pronunciation, wrong construction of sentences join them and laugh with them. But don't be disheartened. While laughing with them try to know the correct form with the help of the book and with the help of the native speakers.

I acknowledge my grateful thanks to Prof. Baragur Ramachandrappa, and Sri Idinabba former Chairmans, Kannada Development Authority Govt. of Karnataka, who are chiefly responsible for re-printing this book. They have also got it translated into other languages knowing its importance in the development of Kannada language. I am equally grateful to the translators of this book into different languages. My sincere thanks to Secretary, Kannada Development Authority for his keen interest in executing this work.

I hope that this self instructional material will be helpful in your endeavour.

Lingadevaru Halemane

ABBREVIATIONS

Prox.	Proximate
rem.	remote
hon.	honorific
pl.	Plural
sg.	singular
non hon.	non honorific
V.P.	Verbal participle
V.	Verb
N.	Noun
R.P.	Relative Participle
Aux.	Auxiliary Verb

KEY TO TRANSCRIPTION**1. Vowels**

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>equivalent in English</i>
a	<i>up, cut</i>
aa	<i>aunt, laugh</i>
i	<i>it, kit</i>
ii	<i>each, keep</i>
u	<i>book, put</i>
uu	<i>ooze, moon</i>
e	<i>egg, leg</i>
ee	<i>ape, make</i>
o	<i>one, no</i>
oo	<i>own, coat</i>
ai/ay	<i>island, five</i>
au/av	<i>owl, south</i>

2. Consonants

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>equivalent in English</i>
k	<i>king, make</i>
g	<i>get, beg</i>
c	<i>church, much</i>
J	<i>Judge, agent</i>
ñ	<i>The sound doesn't exist in English, but is heard in French and Spanish words like <i>Senor, Signe</i></i>

D	<i>donkey, made</i>
d	<i>this, other</i>
n	<i>number, many</i>
p	<i>people, camp</i>
b	<i>but, rubber</i>
m	<i>mail, small</i>
y	<i>young, beyond</i>
r	<i>room, bring</i>
l	<i>live, small</i>
v/w	<i>wine, shave</i>
s	<i>small, face</i>
S	<i>shave, fish</i>
h	<i>hall, behave</i>

The following sounds do not have acceptable equivalents in English. Hence their articulation rather than examples are given.

t	Kannada sound is a variety of <i>t</i> produced by the tip of the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth.
T	Kannada sound is produced by curling the tip of the tongue backwards.
N	Produced in the above fashion, but nasal in its quality.
sh	Variety of 's' also produced in the above fashion.
L	Produced in the above fashion, but lateral in its quality.

- f *fan refer*. This sound is found only in loan words from English and urdu. It is represented by the symbol ph.
- z zoo, lazy. This sound is found only in loan words from English and urdu. It is represented by the symbol for J or Jh.
- k c T t p and g J D d b, when followed by 'h' are produced with greater breath force.
- Note the sound qualities indicated above are not the exact ones, but the nearest approximations.

CONTENTS

Introduction	V-VIII
Abbreviations	IX
Key to transcription	X-XII
Part I	
<i>Lesson 1</i>	
Personal pronouns with their possessive forms	1-6
<i>Lesson 2</i>	
Personal pronouns with their possessive forms <i>Yes/No</i> type of interrogation.	7-15
<i>Lesson 3</i>	
Possessive forms of the nouns	16-22
<i>Lesson 4</i>	
Qualitative and Quantitative adjectives	23-28
<i>Lesson 5</i>	
Predicative forms of the pronouns, nouns, adjectives. Adjectival nouns, <i>alli</i> , Locative case. Post positions.	29-39

Lesson 6			Lesson 14	
Dative case, Numerals	40-51		Past tense <i>d</i> and <i>t</i> and negation	119-130
Lesson 7			Lesson 15	
Numeral adjectives, Human plurals, Human numerals	52-62		Past tense <i>k</i> , <i>T</i> , <i>D</i> , <i>id</i> and their negation. Indirect speech, reportive forms.	131-142
Lesson 8			Lesson 16	
Colour adjectives, Model verbs and negation	63-70		Past participle forms and their negation	143-153
Lesson 9			Lesson 17	
Verb <i>iru</i> ; non-post tense paradigm and negation.	71-78		Continuous forms and their negation	154-162
Lesson 10			Lesson 18	
Imperative, premissive, hortative forms of the verbs. Non-post tense forms of the main verbs, <i>annu</i> accusative case.	79-89		Perfect forms and their negation	163-171
Lesson 11			Lesson 19	
<i>inta</i> comparative marker. Definitive permissive and prohibitive forms	90-97		Relative participle, participle nouns and their negations	172-191
Lesson 12			Lesson 20	
Gerundials, Potential forms, <i>inda</i> instrumental and ablative case	98-108		Simple conditional and its negation	192-199
Lesson 13			Lesson 21	
<i>isu</i> as verbaliser and causative, Reflexive pronouns	109-118		Unfulfilled past conditional and its negation, Concessive form	200-209
			Lesson 22	
			कन्यापठक (Reading Practice)	210-219

Lesson 23

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ (Reading Practice) 220-224

Lesson 24

ಮಾನ ತರುವ ಸಂಗತಿ ಅಲ್ಲ (Reading Practice) 225-228

Lesson 25

ಬೇಕು ಬೇಡಗಳು (Reading Practice) 229-233

Part II

Kannada Script 234-259

LESSON - 1

1. Dialogue :

Manohar : namaskaara saar.	Good morning sir
Mahadeva : namaskaara niivu yaaru ?	Good morning, who are you (polite) ?
Manohar : naanu KannaDa vidyaarthi	I am a student of Kannada
Mahadeva : nimma hesaru eenu ?	What is your name (polite) ?
Manohar : nanna hesaru manohar, niivu yaaru saar ?	My name is Manohar Who are you, sir ?
Mahadeva : naanu kannaDa adhyaapaka	I am a Kannada teacher
Manohar : nimma hesaru eenu saar ?	What is your name, sir ?
Mahadeva : naana hesaru mahaadeva. nimma raajya yaavudu ?	My name is Mahadeva Which is your state ?
Manohar : nanna raajya tamiLnaaDu	My state is Tamilnadu
Mahadeva : nimma maatru bhaashe yaavdu ?	Which is your Mother tongue ?
Manohar : naana maatru bhaashe tamiLu. ivaru yaaru saar ?	My mother tongue is Tamil. Who is she Sir ?

Mahadeva : ivaru kannada adhyaapakaki	She (prox.) is Kannada teacher
Manohar : ivara hesaru eenu saar ?	What is her name sir ?
Mahadeva : ivara hesaru Siila avaru yaaru manoohar ?	Her name is Sheela Who is he, Manohar ?
Manohar : avaru raabar T, nanna sneehita	He is Robert, my friend

2. Pattern drill :

2.1 niivu yaaru ? avaru yaaru ? ivaru yaaru ?	Who are you (hon) ? Who is he/she (hon.rem.) ? Who is he/she (hon.prox.) ?
2.2 naanu adhyaapaka. avaru vaidya ivaru gumaasta avaru leekhaki avaru injiniyar naanu vyaapaari	I am a teacher He is a doctor He is a clerk She is a writer He is an engineer I am a businessman
2.3 nimma hesaru eenu ? avaru hesaru eenu ? ivara hesaru eenu ?	What is your (hon.) name ? What is his/her name ? What is his/her name ?
2.4 nanna hesaru moohan avara hesaru kamala ivara hesaru raaju	My name is Mohan Her name is Kamala His name is Raju

2.5 avara uuru yaavudu ? ivaru raajya yaavudu ? nimma jille yaavudu ?	Which is his/her native Place ? Which is /her state ? Which is your district ?
2.6 nanna deeSa bhaarata nanna raajya KarnaaTaka avaru uuru mayasuuru ivara jille tumakuuru	My country is India My state is Karnataka His/her native place is Mysore His/her district is Tumkur
2.7 avaru nanna sneehita avaru nanna sneehite	He is my friend She is my friend

3. Key to Learners :

- 3.1 'namaskaara' is a greeting term used whenever persons meet.
- 3.2 This lesson introduces simple sentences containing nouns. Note that there is no copula in Kannada as in English.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| niivu yaaru ? | 'Who are you ?' |
| naanu vidyaarthi | 'I am a student' |
| avaru vidyaarthini | 'She is a student' |
- In the above English sentences 'are', 'am', 'is' are functioning as copula conjoining Noun+Noun. This is not so in Kannada.
- 3.3 *yaaru* 'who is a human interrogative marker, whereas *ennu* 'what' is a non-human interrogative marker.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| niivu yaaru ? | 'Who are you ?' |
| nimma hesaru eenu ? | 'What is your name ?' |

- 3.4 naanu 'I' First person (sg.)
 niivu 'you' Second person (sg. hon+pl.)
 avaru 'he/she' Third person (sg. hon+pl. rem.)
 ivaru 'he/she' Third person (sg. hon+pl. prox.)
 are personal pronouns. Note that there is no gender distinction in third person honorafic plural forms.

- 3.5 The pronouns are further extended by adding possessive marker - a
 naanu + a = nanna 'my'
 niivu + a = nimma 'your'
 avaru + a = avara 'his/her'
 ivaru + a = ivara 'his/her'

- 3.6 *yaavudu* 'which one' is a non-human interrogative pronoun.

4. Exercise :

- 4.1 *fill in the blanks using the Kannada equivalents of the English ones :*

- 4.1.1 raaja nanna _____ (friend)
 4.1.2 avara _____ tamiLu. (mother tongue)
 4.1.3 _____ hesaru Kamala. (my)
 4.1.4 avara raajya _____ ? (which)

- 4.2 *Fill in the blanks*

- 4.2.1 nimma hesaru _____ ?
 4.2.2 avara hesaru _____

- 4.2.3 niivu _____ ?

- 4.2.4 ivaru kannaDa _____

- 4.3 *If 'naanu' becomes 'nanna' what would be the following*

- 4.3.1 niivu _____

- 4.3.2 avaru _____

- 4.3.3 ivaru _____

- 4.4 *Use the following words in your own sentences :*

- 4.4.1 adhyaapaki

- 4.4.2 raajya

- 4.4.3 hesaru

- 4.4.4 naanu

- 4.5 *Translate the following sentences into Kannada*

- 4.5.1 I am a student of Kannada

- 4.5.2 Gopal is my friend

- 4.5.3 My state is Kerala

- 4.5.4 Her name is Jaya

- 4.6 *Answer the following questions*

- 4.6.1 niivvu yaaru ?

- 4.6.2 nimma hesaru eenu ?

- 4.6.3 nimma deeSa yaavudu ?

- 4.6.4 nimma raajya yaavudu ?

- 4.6.5 nimma jille yaavudu ?

- 4.6.6 nimma uuru yaavudu ?

- 4.6.7 nimma maatrubaashe yaavudu ?