

The Case Suffixes of Tamil Speakers in Kannada Language (Special reference to Shivamogga District)

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Abstract: In social dialects, Tamil Kannada is one such variety. In Karnataka, approximately 4% of the population speaks Tamil as their mother tongue, and the Kannada spoken by them varies from region to region, not being the same type of Kannada used everywhere. They speak different forms of Kannada influenced by the Kannada dialects of the regions where they live. Therefore, more research is needed regarding all types of Kannada. In this study, focusing on Tamil-speaking individuals from the Shivamogga district, a regional part of Mysore Kannada, the Kannada spoken by them is unique in terms of phonological, morphological, and syntactic structure. When these individuals adapt to their external environment, it becomes inevitable to communicate in Kannada, a practical language, along with their mother tongue (Tamil). This context makes Tamil speakers bilinguals in terms of their Kannada usage.

Key words: Suffixes, Speaker, Classification, allomorphs, Noun, Pronoun, linguistic.

INTRODUCTION

The analysis of Tamil-speaker of Kannada case suffixes is based on four primary social factors. The first factor is gender. Based on this, data was collected mainly on the categories of male and female. The second factor is education. This category distinguishes between educated and uneducated individuals. The third factor is the various occupations of the speakers, and finally, the fourth factor is their age. Based on these social factors, data was collected for three age groups: above 16 years, above 36 years, and above 56 years. These groups were considered as appropriate sample categories, and five informants were interviewed in each group to gather data. This context makes Tamil speakers bilinguals in terms of their Kannada usage. Case suffixes play an important role in communication in terms of clarity of meaning. Suffixes that show the relationship between a noun and a verb are called inflectional suffixes. The

purpose of this article is to analyse the usage of case suffixes in this context.

Purpose of the Study:

Case Process in Tamil-speaking Kannada: A Primary Nominal Grammar Category ., In Tamil-speaking Kannada, the case process is a primary syntactic category. It holds the first position in the syntactic construction category. The forms of case suffixes appear in the morphological construction alongside the nominal nature. Generally, Kannada case suffixes appear not only with singular nouns but also after plural forms. The case suffixes are directly attached to the noun. In Tamil-speaking Kannada, there are a total of seven case suffixes: Prathama (Nominative), Dvitiya (Accusative), Trutiya (Instrumental), Chaturthi (Dative), Panchami (Ablative), Shashthi (Genitive), Saptami (Locative), and Sambodhana (Vocative). The phonetic nature of all their words (Nouns) generally ends in vowel sounds, specifically with the sound '-U' or consonant endings. The analysis of the appropriate case suffixes used with singular and plural nominal forms in Tamil-speaking Kannada has been classified and explained primarily based on their form and syntactic construction design in two ways.

1. Classification of inflectional suffixes (Case suffixes)
2. Distribution of inflectional suffixes (Case suffixes)

Classification Details of Case Suffixes

Based on the meaning, form, context, and the grammatical relationship between nouns and verbs in Tamil-speakers Kannada, the case suffixes are classified into seven major categories. The distribution of these case suffixes and their sub-forms is explained with examples. The case suffixes

in Tamil-speakers Kannada and their sub-forms are

as follows:

Social Differences	M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.UN.S.60
Vibhaktigalu (Cases)			
Prathamā(Nominative)	Ø Zero	Ø Zero	Ø Zero
Dvitīyā (Accusative)	-annu, -nnu, -nna	annu, -nnu	annu
Tṛtīyā (Instrumental)	-inda	inda, -Yinda	yinda
Caturthi (Dative)	-ge, ke. -kke	ge, ke	ge, ke
Pañcamī (Ablative)	-inda	-linda, -inda	ninda, -yinda
Śaṣṭī (Genitive)	-a	-a	-a
Saptami (Locative)	alli -li, -li	yalli, - li, - tāva	li, - alli
Sambodhanā (Vocative)	- ē	- ē	- ē

- Purusha Vidyavanta Upadhyaya, 35 Years (Male, Educated Teacher, 35 Years) -M.E.T.35
- Stree Vidyavante Grahini, 56 Years (Female, Educated Housewife, 56 Years) - F.E.H.56
- Purusha AvidyavantaSevaka, 60 Years (Male, Uneducated Servant, 60 Years) - M.UN.S.60

Distribution of Case Suffixes:

- Nominative Case Suffixes Distribution Details
(Prathama vibakthi)

In the speech of all social categories of Tamil-speakers Kannada, there is no separate case suffix indicating the Nominative Case. The vowel 'U' at the end of the noun is not considered a case suffix according to traditional grammar; it is simply part of

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning
huḍuga	uḍga	udga	“huḍuga” (Boy)
akkandiru	akkaṇdru	akdiru	“akkandiru” (Sisters)

After the Accusative Case Suffix

In the Kannada spoken by Tamil-speaking women, there is no distinct Accusative Case suffix after F.UN.H. 56 years and F.E.60 years. Instead, they use the Dative Suffix. However, in the speech of M.E.T. 35 years, the Accusative Case suffix is retained.

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning
maguvannu kare	magige kari	maguna Kari	'maguvannu kare' ('Call the Child')
avalannu kare	avulna Kari	avalna Kari	“avalannu kare' ('Call Her')
kay hiḍida	kayna hiḍida	kay Hiḍida	kaiyannu hiḍida (Holding the Hand)

In colloquial Kannada the second case suffix is typically omitted. For Example : kai hidida , kay hiḍda (without second case suffix) and so on.

the nominal form. Therefore, in Tamil Kannada, the Noun and Pronoun forms themselves perform the Subject Case function. As a result, there is no distinct case suffix for the first case in both singular and plural forms.

In Shivamogga Kannada, the first case suffix for pronouns ending in 'a' is commonly nu/avanu/avalu. For Example:

kuruba>kurubaaronu

agasa>agasarolu

sateesha>sateeshanu

After Singular and Plural Suffixes

The Accusative Case suffix it comes, (a). After singular human nouns (b). After singular non-human nouns (c). After plural suffixes and (d). After singular and plural suffixes of pronouns. It comes in a free variation with the suffix 'annu'.

After Singular Human Nouns:

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning

taṅgiyannu	taṅgīnā	taṅgi/taṅgige	taṅgiyannu (Sister)
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After Plural Suffixes

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning
appandiru	appandru	appandru	“appandiru” (Father)
am'mandiru	am'mandru	am'mandru	“am'mandiru” (Mother)
aṇṇandiru	aṇṇandru	aṇṇandru	“aṇṇandiru” (Brothers)

The Pronoun root comes after the Singular and Plural Suffix.

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning
nannannu	naṅge	naṅge	‘nannannu’ (Me)
avalannu	avalge	avalge	‘avalannu’ (Her)
avarannu	avarāṇa	avarna	‘avarannu’ (Them)

It is unique in Tamil-speakers Kannada that Uneducated Female and Male speakers address non-human beings such as dogs, cows, buffaloes, and others in the same manner as human beings. Instead of using the Accusative Case suffix, they use the Dative case. (Chaturthi Vibhakti). For Example: rāmaṅge kare, rāmanige kari.

Details of Instrumental Case Suffix Distribution

The Instrumental Case suffix comes after singular human noun stem that ending in i, u, e, and ā.

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning
maneyinda	manīnda	manīnda	maneyinda (From the House)
maradinda	marinda	marinda	maradinda (From the Tree)
avarinda	avrinda	avrinda	avarinda (From them)

In colloquial Kannada instead of using the suffix "inda", words like "kodliyaaga Kaḍda" are used.

Dative Case Suffix Distribution Details:

- ge, ke, ige are the Dative case declension indicators.

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning
maguvige	magīge	maguge	maguvige (to child)
hudugige	hudgige	hudgige	‘hudugige’ (To the girl)
kallanige	kallāṅge	kallāṅge	‘kallanige’(‘To the Thief’)
nanage	naṅge	nanige	‘nanage’ (‘To me’)
nimage	niṅge	ninige	‘nimage’ (‘To you’)
marakke	marukke	marakke	‘marakke’ (‘To the tree’)
yāvudakke	yāvdukke	yāvdukke	‘yāvudakke’ (‘To what’)
namage	namge	namge	‘namage’ (‘To us’)
nimage	nimge	nimge	‘nimage’ (‘To you’)

Details of Ablative Case Suffix Distribution:

there is no doubt that they are distinct cases in terms of Meaning and Function.

The Ablative Case Suffix indicates the movement of an object from one place to another. Although the third and fifth case suffixes have similar sounds,

For Example: maradinda haṇu bittu (Ablative case) - The fruit fell from the Tree (Fifth Case)

maradinda meju maadide (Instrumental case) - The table was made from the Tree.

The inflection is usually found in Verbless Sentences. It indicates the relationship between Two Nouns.

Details of Genitive case Suffix Distribution:

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning
appa	appa	appa	appa' (Father)
bālada	Bālad	bālada	‘bālada’ (Tail)
nanna	nanna	nan	‘nanna’ (My)
tam'mandiru	tam'mandru	tam'mandiru	‘tam'mandiru’ (Brother)

Typically, the Genitive case Suffix is found in sentences with verb usage indicating possession or a relation between two nouns. often indicating ownership or association.

The allomorphs of the locative suffix are alli, inalli, nalli and li and olage occur in free variation after the nouns. They convey the meaning of location in sentence.

Details of Locative Case suffix distribution

For Example: Alli, Hatra, Manetāva. (there, there, home.)

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning
tam'manalli	tam'nalli	tam'manatra	tam'manalli (In my brother)
manadalli	manadali	manadalli	manadalli (In their minds)
avanalli	avanali	avanatāva	avanalli (In his)
maneyalli	maneyāge	maneyāge	maneyalli (House)
maneyolage	maneyolage	maneyolage	maneyolage (Inside the house)

Details of Vocative Case Suffix Distribution:

The Vocative Case Suffix is found in some dialects but is not universal. According to modern linguistic theories, it is not possible to describe this in terms of

a hierarchy because it is merely a form of external behavior. (Dravidian case system Agesthialingam and Kushalappa Gowda, Eds 1976) Moreover, it does not indicate any relationship between verbs or nouns in a sentence.

M.E.T.35	F.UN.H.56	M.E.S.60	Meaning
Ō dēvare rāmā	dēvṛe ma:vā	dyāvṛe magū	‘dēvaru’ (God) rāma, māva, magu (rama, Father-in-law, Child)

Can the Cases be identified by their Function Rather than by Their Phonetic Forms: The cases are identified by their functions, not by the phonetic forms of the suffixes? Although different case suffixes may share the same phonetic form, their function varies. By expanding and explaining the sentence, the role of the case suffixes and their distinctions in meaning can be recognized.

occur when suffixes are added to certain nouns, there are no significant changes.

Points to Note:

Since there is no difference between the base forms of nouns and the forms of the Nominative Case (Prathama Vibhakti), the Nominative Case Suffix is not specified separately. Ending with 'e' stem Forms are occasionally found to be ending with 'i'. However, when case suffixes are applied, they remain as Ending with 'e' stem forms. Ending with 'e' stem formation.

Case Suffixes are those that show the relationship between verbs and nouns. The forms and usage of these case suffixes are more or less similar to those in Kannada. Except for some form variations that

For the first and second group of forms, when the suffix is a vowel-based ending, the resulting form alternates between Y and V sounds. In other cases, the ending vowel becomes long (lengthens). When a suffix is used, the 'u' sound at the end of words in the fourth and fifth groups is lost. In the case of third group words, the ending 'u' sound becomes an alternative 'a' sound when the suffix is applied.

The 'n'/'j' and 'd'/'k' sounds found in the forms of the sixth and seventh groups can be considered as meaningful markers that indicate the categories of nouns. Since this issue is more or less common across all languages in Kannada, without delving into its deeper analysis, these sounds are conveniently treated as parts of the suffixes.

The suffixes for sociative case are jate, jateyali, odane which is added to the oblique stem (genitive) for EX: niña jote (with you), avanodane (with him) avugala jote (with them-neuter).

Some features found in inflectional forms:

When the suffixes change, the common forms of the three Stems , Magu,(child) Asa ('Cow'), and Kara ('Calf'), change to Magī, Asī, and Karī respectively.

Example: Ā asīgehullāku, Asīnālu', hasuvinahālu' karīgoqibēḍa, 'karuvigehoḍeyabēḍa. ('cow's milk', 'don't hit the calf.')

Dana>Dani (It is a preposition for the form.)
Example : Danina's Tail (Ox Tail)

Group suffixes are used. For Example : Kōṇana tale athavā Kōṇanamey (The head of a male buffalo or the head of male buffalo)

The inflectional forms of the elements kay or kayyi, May or Mayyi, are similar to the inflectional forms of the fourth group of elements.

CONCLUSION

The case suffixes that occur after the nouns in this Tamil speakers Kannada language. The bare nominal bases or stems or used for the nominative. The suffixation for the accusative case is compulsory with non-neuter nouns, plural nouns and personal and reflexive pronouns. It is optional in case of other nouns. The vocatives are Characterized by mere lengthening of the final vowel or adding some particles like e: or a: The pronoun avanu (He) and ivanu (this man) have the optional allomorphs

avā and ivā in the nominative and dative forms. There are case markers either in the form of suffixes or post positions.

Nouns ending in I or e will have y in all cases except in dative. Accusative suffix is optional in neuter nouns. For examples: aramane nodu (See the palace) pustaka o:du (read the book) etc. Ablative case also takes the suffix inda, but it means 'from'.

The study of case endings in the context of social language use is significant in Tamil speakers' Kannada. The internal connection between society and language is crucial, as social structures and their scope are effectively and accurately reflected through language. That is, the communication and interactions a person engages in are primarily influenced by the natural environment and situational context in which they live. By introducing and analyzing the case endings in Tamil speakers' Kannada, this study integrates them into the explanation and dissemination of linguistic analysis. The categorization of case endings and their distribution has been organized in tabular form, reflecting the unique linguistic traits of Tamil speakers in Kannada. The study gathers and examines linguistic data based on social distinctions. The linguistic data collection focuses on three groups: an educated male teacher aged 25, an uneducated female housewife aged 25–60, and an uneducated male servant aged 45. The analysis follows a comparative approach to assess the intended results and presents specific findings through detailed explanations.

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