

# Kannada Lessons

## Lesson -1 : Basics

### 1.1. Different Forms

English	Kannada	Example
		<b>First Form : Simple sentence. 'u' follows subject.</b>
<i>I</i>	Naanu	Naanu barthinee (I will come)
<i>We</i>	Naavu	Naavu barthive/barthivi (we will come)
<i>You</i>	Neenu Neevu (respect, plural)	Neenu chennagidhiyaa? Neevu chennagidhira ?
<i>He</i>	Avanu	Avanu nanna maga; He is my son. Ramanu nanna maga; Rama is my son. Note: 'u' is added to noun.
<i>She</i>	Avalu	Avalu nanna magalu; She is my daughter.
<i>They</i>	Avaru	Avaru ella nanna snehithru; They are all my friends.
<i>It</i>	Idhu (near) Adhu (far)	Idhu biLi sartu; It is white shirt.
<i>This</i>	`ii	ii sartu biLiyadu; This shirt is white. (Note: This - Adjective; It - Noun)
<i>That</i>	aa	aa sartu biLiyadu; That shirt is white.
<i>These</i>	Ive	Ive ella oLLe hannugalu; These are all good fruits.
<i>Those</i>	Ave	

### **Second Form: -annu suffix follows "Object"**

Tip: This is similar to Tamil: ennai, unnai, avanai or ennidam, unnidam, avanidam  
Call him: Avanai call (Tamil); Tell him: Avanidam tell(Tamil)

<i>Me</i>	nanannu	Avaru nannannu karithidhare. They called me. Note: Use depends on verb. E.g. nanage helidhare (not nannannu)
<i>Us</i>	Nammannu	
<i>You</i>	Ninannu Nimmannu (respect)	naanu nimmannu noddhe; I saw you.
<i>Him/Her</i>	Avanannu Avalannu	Naanu avanannu noddhe; I saw him.
<i>Them</i>	Avarannu	Naanu avarannu noddhe; I saw them.
<i>It</i>	idhu-annu	idhannu shuddha madi; Clean it.
<i>These</i> <i>Those</i>	ive-annu ave-annu	naanu ivannu noddhe; I saw these.

**Third Form: -indha (from) suffix follows "Object"**

<i>from-me</i>	nann-indha	neevu nannindha kali madi. You from-me learn!
<i>from-us</i>	namm-indha	Avaru nammindha loan madthe.
<i>from-you</i>	ninn-indha nim-indha	
<i>from-him</i> <i>from-her</i> <i>from-them</i>	avan-indha aval-indha avar-indha	neevu avanindha help keLu.
<i>from-It</i>	idhu-indha	idharindha ili : Get down from it.
<i>from-these</i> <i>from-those</i>	ivugalu-indha avugalu-indha	Ivugalindha avugalindha

**Fourth Form: -ge/-ke (to/for) suffix.**

Note: -ge suffix used 90% time.

<i>for-me</i>	Nanage	Nanage wait maadi; Wait for me. Nanage ella beku; I want all for me.
<i>for-us</i>	nam-ge	
<i>for-you</i>	ninage nimage(plural)	
<i>for-him</i> <i>for-her</i> <i>for-them</i>	avanige avalige avarige	
<i>for-it</i>	adhakke	adhakke kalasa madi; Work for it. market-ge hoguthene; will go to market.
<i>for-these</i> <i>for-those</i>	Ivugalu + ke avugalu + ke	Ivugalikke avugalikke

**Fifth form: Because-of (due to) : Desey-indha**

E.g. Nanna desey-indha late ayithu.

Nanna/Namma/Ninna/Nimma/Avana/Avala/Avara/Adhara/Ivugala/Avugala ....

**Sixth Form: -aa suffix follows subject when it "owns" object.**

E.g. Nanna hesaru thava.

Nanna/Namma/Ninna/Nimma/Avana/Avala/Avara/Adhara/Ivugala/Avugala

**Form: --adhu suffix follows to form a noun in possessive fashion.**

E.g: Aa mane nammadhu.

Nannadhu; nammadhu; ninnadhu; nimmadhu (pl); avanadhu;

avaladhu  
avaradhu ; adharadhu

### Form: -Ye suffix used to mean "is-only"

<i>I</i>	Naane	Naane ninage help madthe.
<i>we</i>	Naave	
<i>you</i>	Niinee / nive	
<i>he/she/they</i>	avane/avale/avare/ivare (near)	
<i>it</i>	Adhuve   adhe	
<i>these/those</i>	Ive-ye / ave-ye	

### Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
<i>hudga/hudgi/ hudgaru/hudgiiru</i>	boy/girl/boys/girls	<i>hengsu/hengsru Gandsu/Gandsaru</i>	Woman/Women Man/Men
<i>magu/makkaLu</i>	child/children	<i>maga/magaLu</i>	son/daughter
<i>Kelavu</i>	Some	<i>Hosa X HaLaya</i>	New X Old
<i>Saha</i>	Also	<i>Beku X Baaradhu</i>	Should X Should-not (Beku also "want")
<i>Adhre</i>	But		
<i>-re suffix</i>	"If ..."		
<i>Horatu</i>	except		
<i>Thinnu, Kudi, Malagu</i>	Eat, Drink, LieDown		
<i>(OLLaya   Uthama) X Ketta</i>	Good X Bad	<i>Kodi X Thago</i>	Give X Take
<i>Haaku</i>	Put	<i>KaLisu X Thaluppu</i>	Send X Receive (kalisu means teach)
<i>Kare</i>	Call	<i>Ba X Hogu</i>	Come X Go
<i>Adhre</i>	But	<i>Bisi</i>	Hot
<i>Adhru</i>	Though	<i>Tannagina, Chali, Negadi, Thampu</i>	Cold
<i>Matthu</i>	And	<i>Nidhana X Bega</i>	Slow X Fast
<i>Athava</i>	Or	<i>Kuthuko X Ninthuko</i>	Sit X Stand
<i>May</i>	bahudhu	<i>Kathalu X Belaku</i>	Dark X Bright
<i>Aamele</i>	After that ...	<i>Mundhe X Hindhe</i>	Front X Back
<i>Aadh mele</i>	After all	<i>Dhoora X Hathira</i>	Far X Near

	things ...		
<i>Varege/ Thanakka</i>	Till then	(Hathu Yelu)X ili	Getup X Getdown
<i>Keli / Kelu</i>	Ask	Badava X Srimantha	Poor X Rich
<i>Heli / Helu</i>	Tell	Belaku X Kathalu	Bright X Dark
<i>Nodi/Nodu</i>	Look	Sadila X Bigi	Loose X Tight
<i>Mathadu</i>	Talk	Prathama X Kone (kOne=Room)	First X Last
<i>Haudhu X illa</i>	Yes X No		
<i>Hasiru</i>	Green	Hasivu	Hungry
<i>Thumba / Bahala / Hecchu</i>	Very much	Punaha	Again
<i>Prachne</i>	Question	Hiige / Haage	Like this / Like that
<i>Uttara</i>	Answer	Haagadre	If it is so ...
<i>Idu Iru</i>	Keep Be-there	Aagali	OK
<i>Maaru X Konduko</i>	Sell X Buy	Munche	Before. eg. Nodoku munche (before seeing)
<i>Hendathi X Ganda Hengasaru X Gandasaru</i>	Wife X Husband Women X Men		
<i>OLagade OLage X Horage</i>	Inside X Outside		
<i>Haadu</i>	Sing (verb or noun?)		
<i>Nadi</i>	Walk		
<i>Andaaju</i>	Aproximately		
<i>Theri X Mucchu</i>	Open X Close		
<i>Kichu</i>	Fire		
<i>ULisu</i>	Save (eg: Neeru olisu)		
<i>Anthe</i>	Like [ Thayi Anthe Magalu] "Apparently, Seems"		
<i>Mugi</i>	Finish		
<i>Bheti</i>	Meet		
<i>Oodhu, Baree</i>	Read, Write		
<i>Hodi</i>	Beat		
<i>Hidi</i>	Catch		

<i>Jagala</i>	Fight		
<i>Nudisu</i>	Play (instrument)		
<i>Odisu</i>	Drive (car)		

## Tense

### Simple Past, Present Continuous, General Present/Future: Base Word: **madu** (**madi** – with respect)

	Past	Present Continuous	Present/Future
<i>I</i>	madDhe/madDhenu madiDhe (Note: madaDhe is negative form)	madThiDhini	madThini
<i>We</i>	madDhvi/madDhevu	madThiDhivi	madThivi
<i>You</i>	MadDhe/maDdhi	MadThiDhi	maduThi(ya) madThiri
<i>He/She</i>	madDhanu madDhalu	MadThiDhaNe madThidhaLe	MadThaNe madThaLe
<i>They</i> ( <i>They- things</i> )	MadDhru MadThuVu	MadThiDhare madThiDhuVe	MadThare maduthuve
<i>It</i>	MadiThu	MadThidhe	maduThe

### Base Word: (**baa** – Come)

	Past	Present Continuous	Present/Future
<i>I</i>	bandhe/bandhenu	barThiDhini	barThini
<i>We</i>	banDhvi/bandDhevu	barThiDhivi	BarThivi
<i>You</i>	bandhi/ Neevu bandri	BarThiDhi barThiDhi(ri)	barThi barThiri
<i>He/She</i>	Bandnu bandlu	barThiDhaaNe barThidhaaLe	barThaaNe barThaaLe
<i>They</i> ( <i>They- things</i> )	banDhru bandhaVu	barThiDhare barThiVe	barThare baruthave
<i>It</i>	banthu	barThidhe	barathe

**Base Word: Be (iru)**

	Past Perfect	Past	Present Continuous	Present/Future
<i>I</i>		(I was ) Na:nu iddenu / idde	iddiini	irtiini
<i>We</i>		(We were) Na:vu iddevu (/idhvi?)	Iddivi	irtiivi
<i>You</i>		(You were) Ninu iddhi Ni:vu idhri / idde / idhi ?	Ninu iddii-ya Nivu iddii-ri	Ninu irtii-ya nivu irtii-ri
<i>He/She</i>		(He/She was) Avanu idha(nu) Avalu idhalu	Avanu Iddaane Avalu iddaale	Irtaane Irtaale
<i>They (Those)</i>		(They were) Avaru iddharu (Those things were) Avu idduvu	Avaru Iddaare Avu ive/iddave	Avaru Irtaare Avu irutve
<i>It</i>		(It was) Adhu ithu.	Ide (Not idde)	irate

Note: Don't confuse between 'Be' and 'Keep' ; 'Keep' translates to 'idu'

**General Tips for Suffix Vs Tenses:**

**-utta** suffix used for "while"

**iddhi** stands for "being" (coming from **iru** meaning **be**)

**utta + iddhi = --tidhi –** is commonly used for continuous forms  
(for all present, past, future tenses)

The **-id--** suffix stands for "having done" (coming iddhe – past form for "be")

Eg. Naanu **madiDhe** (I have done it) **Vs** Naanu **madDhe** (I did it)

Tense	Suffix
<i>Past</i>	Dhe(nu), Dhvi/Dhevu, Dhe/Dhi, Dha(nu/lu), Dhru, Thuvu, Thu
<i>Present/Future</i>	Thini, Thivi, Thi(ya/ri), Tha(ne/le), Thare, Thuve, Uthe
<i>Present Continuous</i>	ThiDhini, ThiDhivi, ThiDhi(ya/ri), ThiDha(ne/le), ThiDhare, ThiDhuve, uThiDhe

**Base Word: Nodu (Nodi - with respect)**

	English	Kannada
--	---------	---------

<b>Past</b>	He <b>watched</b> the movie yesterday.  "did"  I did We did You did He/She did They did It did	Avanu aa picturena nenne <b>noDda(/noDdanu)</b> .  Naanu maDdhe(nu) Naavu maDdhvi/maDdhevu Ninu/Niivu madDdhe, madDhi/madDhiri Avanu/Avalu madDhnu/madDhlu Avaru maDdhru. Adhu madThu.
<b>Present/Future</b>	He <b>watches</b> movies everyday.  He will watch the movie tomorrow.  "will do"	Avanu dinaalu (/dinakke ondu) picture <b>noDthaane</b> . Avanu aa picturena naLe noDthaane.  MadTini, madTivi, Maduthi(ri/ya), madThane, madThaLe, madThare, maduThe
<b>Present Continuous</b>  <i>-ti- comes from: utta (while) + idhi = thi</i>  <i>-ti- inserted to present form.</i>	He <b>is watching</b> the movie  <b>"is doing"</b>	Avanu picture <b>noDtidthane</b> .  MadTidhini, madtiDhivi, madTidhane, madTidhaLe, madTidhare, madTidhe  E.g. All dogs are doing their work. Translate ==> present continuous form for "those" (avu) ???
<b>Past Continuous</b>  <i>-ti- inserted to past form.</i>	He <b>was watching</b> the movie. I was doing  "was doing"	Avanu picture <b>noDtidthnu</b> . Naanu maaDt(aa) idhe. (utaa+idhe=tidhe)  maDtidthe(nu), maDtidthvi, maDtidthi(ya/ri), maDtidthnu, maDtidthlu, maDtidthru, maDtithu.
<b>Present Perfect</b>  <i>-id- comes from idhe.</i>  <i>-id- inserted to present form.</i>	He <b>has already watched</b> the movie. I came and have been here.  "have done"	Avanu aagale aa picture <b>noDi-iddhane</b> . Naanu band-iddiini .  MaaDi-idhini, maaDi-idhivi, maaDi-idhi(ya/ri), maaDi-idhane, maaDi-idhale, maaDi-idhare, maaDi-idhe.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	He had watched the movie.	Avanu aa picture noDi-idhnu.

<i>-id- inserted to past form.</i>	I came and had been here "had done"	Naanu band-idde. Not correct.  mAdi-idde(nu), mAdi-idhvi, mAdi-idde(ya/ri), mAdi-idhnu, mAdi-idhlu, mAdi-ithu ???
<b>Future Perfect</b> <i>-irutiddhe suffix</i>	If I were at the Town, I would have gone to the conference.  "would have done"	Naanu uurinalli idhidhare, aa conference-ge hogirutiddhe.  Madi-irutidde, madi-irutivi, madi-iruti(ye/ri), madi-irutidhnu/lu, madi-iruthithu ?
<b>Present Perfect Continous</b>	He has been thinking about watching the movie since long time.  "has been doing"	Avanu aa picturena noDbeku antha bahaLashtu dinadinda aase patidaane.  Is maDti-idhe legal ?? do we just use Past Continous form with some extra words like 'beku antha...' etc ?

### Important Prefix/Suffixes

Suffix or Prefix	Examples
<b>-aadru /-ooo</b>  <i>Suffix used for Somewhere, Someamount, Something etc.</i>	<b>Ellaadru</b> : Somewhere ; <b>Ello</b> : Somewhere or other (unknown)  <b>esTaadru</b> : Some amount <b>eSToo</b> : however much (unknown)  <b>enaadru</b> : Something <b>eenoo</b> : Something or other (unknown)  Yaraadru / Yaroo : Some One / Some One (unknown) Elligaadru / Elligoo : To somewhere (known or unknown)  Some one (unknown) and "Atleast some one" Forms:  <b>yaaroo</b> bandru, gottilla – Some one or other came, I don't know who. <b>Elligoo</b> hoog beku – Need to go some where (unknown)  <b>Yaar-aadruu</b> bartaare - Atleast-someone will come.



<p><b>-uu suffix</b></p> <p><i>Used for Everywhere/Nowhere EverOne/NoOne Always/Never, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Used to mean "also" too.</i></p>	<p>Naanu <b>elliguu</b> hoogilla - I didn't go <b>anywhere</b> ( <b>no + everywhere = no where</b>)</p> <p>Every One = Yaruu / Ellaruu Every Where = Elliguu Always = Yavaagluu Everything = Eenuu</p> <p>Nanage tea-uu ishta – I like Tea also.</p>
<p><b>-aaga suffix (while)</b></p>	<p>Neevu phone <b>madi-dhaaga</b> naanu mane bitte. When you called, I left home.</p> <p>Nodidhaaga – while looking (in past) noduvaaga – while looking (future)</p> <p>maduthidhaga – while was-doing (same for I, we, etc?) maduthiruvaga – while now-doing (I, we, etc same?) maduvaga – while will-be-doing</p>
<p><b>-ruu suffix (even-if; Though)</b></p>	<p>E.g.: Yaar bandruu naanu barolla. Even if anyone comes, I won't come.</p>
<p><b>-ali suffix (let him/her/them)</b></p>	<p>avaru/avanu/valu Maadali – Let him/her/them do; hElali, Bareyali, Kareyali, Barali</p>
<p><b>-ona suffix (let us )</b></p>	<p>MaadOna, hElOna, hOgOna, etc. Naavu maadono – Let us do.</p>
<p><b>-vavanu/lu/ru (One who does it)</b></p>	<p>Maduvavanu – He who does it; Spoken: Madonu Maduvavalu – She who does it; Spoken: Madolu Maduvavaru – They who do it; Spoken: Madoru</p>
<p><b>-vudu converts verb into noun</b></p>	<p>Maduvudu – “The action of doing”; Spoken: Madodu hEluvudu - “Telling”; Spoken: hElodu</p>
<p><b>-vadekke "to do"</b></p>	<p>Maduvadekke - “to do”; Spoken: Madokke</p>
<p><b>-ade (negative verb) "without doing"</b></p>	<p>Naanu tinadhe hoode. I went without eating. Naanu tindhu hoode. I went after eating.</p> <p>Utta madadhe hodhe – without doing. Utta madi hodhe – after doing.</p>

	Avanu aa cinema noDadhe biDiIlla. (Without seeing the movie, he won't leave.)

### May Come (pure kannada) :

Pronoun	Marker	Example
Naanu bande	eeenu	'I might come'
Niinu bandi	iiye	'You might come'
Avanu band	aanu	'He might come' etc.

### Question Forms:

Tense	Example	comments
Past	Band(e)naa ? Did I come ?	
	Band(e)yaa ? Did you come ?	
	Band(a)naa ? Did he come ?	
Future	<b>Avnaa</b> naaLe uurg hoogoodu ?	Is it he going to town tomorrow ?
	Avnu <b>naLenaa</b> urrg hoogoodu ?	Is he going to town tomorrow ?
	Nivu elligaadru hoogtiiraa ?	Are you going some where ?

### Past Tense Markers: E.g. Madu → Madide ; Kodu → Kotte

Most verbs get "id" suffix in the past tense. For examples:

Maadu → Madidhe → Maddhe

oodhu → Oodhidhe → Ooddhe

Next most common is to have -t- suffix in past form: koDu → koTTe ; Idu → Itte

Words ending in 'o' : togo → thaggoNDe ; Ninthuko → Ninthukonde

Words ending in 'i' : bari → baridhe → bariddhe ; kali → kalithe → kalthe

Words ending in 'L-' : biLLu → bidde / bidda / bidlu / bittu / bidvu / bidri / bidru / bidvu

## Verb as Adjective:

### Past:

*band-a- hudga - The boy who came ;*  
*barAdha hudga - The boy who didn't come;*  
*koTTa- pustaka - The book that was given*  
*kodadha pustaka - The book that was not given*

### Present:

*baroo hudga - The boy who comes;*  
*barad hudga - The boy who does not come;*

### Future:

*bart(aa)iroova huDga - The boy who is coming*  
*bart(aa) illad hudga - The boy who is not coming*

### Past Perfect:

*bandiroo huDga The boy who has come*  
*koTTiiroo Pustka - The book that has been given*

## Past Verb as Noun :

*Avanu illige **bandadu** nija - That he came here is true.*  
*Avanu nodadhe-illadhu nija - His not-looking is true.*

## Intent Expressions: Kannada

## English

<i>Naanu uurg hoogooNaa-nt-idde</i>	I intended to go to town.
<i>Naanu uurg Hoog-beekuu-nt-idde</i>	--- ditto ----
<i>Naan uurg hoog-beekuu-nt-iddini</i> (idde → iddini)	I intend to go to town.

## Misc Examples

**What can I do for you ?** Naan enu madoodu

**I came and saw you :** Naan **band** nimman nooDdhe.

As soon as after (**Immediately** after) I saw him he left :

Naanu noodid **kuuDLe** avanu hooda

Naanu noodid **takShna** avanu hooda

**Before** I see him, he left: Naanu nooDok munche avanu hoddhe.

**madalla** – “does not” negative form for present tense for I, We, They, etc.

**madilla** – “did not” Negative form for past tense for I, We, etc.

**madolla** – “will not” Negative form for future for all ????

**iralla** – “is not” Negative form for all present forms for I, We, etc.

**iralilla** – “was not” Negative form for all Past forms for I, We, etc.

**baralilla** - does not/will not come.

**bandhilla** – has not come.

**Ante – Means “It seems like that”**

*Avaru meeSTr ante – It seems he is a teacher.*

**Antha - “like that” Used in Indirect speech and in many others.**