

## LESSON-8

Script is the written representation of speech or oral communication. Most of the I Bharatiya scripts or the writing systems belong to syllabic system. In syllabic system each grapheme is a combination of a pure consonant and one or more vowels sometimes it can be combination of one or more consonants with at least one vowel in it.

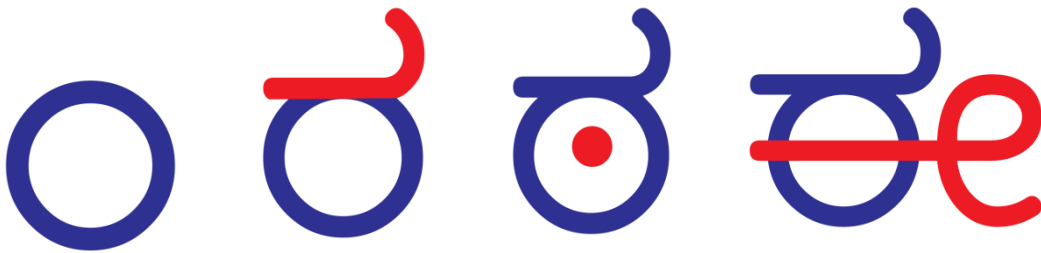
### Writing System:

- Broadly speaking Bharatiya scripts are written from left to right additions of symbols are to the top of the letter, at the bottom of the letter and on the right side of the letter some attached and some detached.
- Now let's us learn about Kannada script – Two methods of teaching script are usually talked about:- 1. Bharatiya Traditional Method .  
2. Shape similarity Method.  
The second method is practiced in the case of second / foreign language teaching and teaching of script to adult learners. This method helps in ease of Hand movement.
- Most of the Kannada letters are written in anti-clock wise direction.
- In very few cases clockwise direction is followed.
- The addition of vowel symbols is to the top of the letter bottom of the letter and to the right side of the letter.
- The addition of secondary symbols (ottakkashara) is below the letter and to the right side of the letter.

### I. Script Introduction

### Category - 1

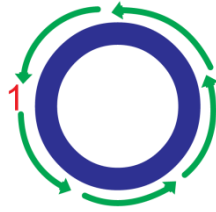
A gÀ oÀ F PÀ gÀhÄ AiÄÄ  
A-am र-ra ठ-Tha ई-ii क-ka झ-jha  
य-ya





## A (am)

Write a circle in anticlockwise to represent the shape 'A' – Observe the hand movement for the letter (A)



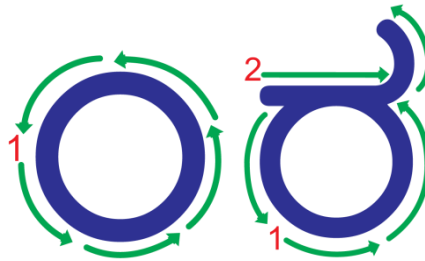
## gÀ (ra)

Write a circle and add talekaTTu ('\_|) symbol. TalekaTTu has to be written attached to the letter in one stroke i.e. without lifting the hand. This is pronounced as 'ರ' in Devanagari Script

**Note:** All the letters are inbuilt with -a **C** vowel. It is difficult to pronounce the letters without the addition of vowel. Vowel **C** is marked with talekaTTu ('\_|). Most of the Kannada letters have the mark, very few are unmarked with talekaTTU but are inbuilt with **C s**

This letter is developed as shown below :

## A gÀ



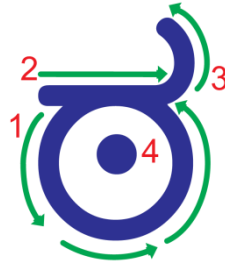
Observe the hand movement of the letter.

## oÀ (Tha)

Write gÀ and put a dot in the middle to get the letter 'Tha' oÀ. This is pronounced as 'ठ' in Devanagari script.

Observe the development of this letter.

O → gÀ → oÀÀ



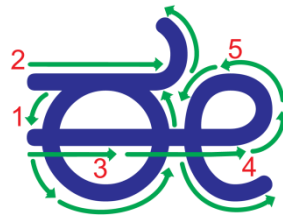
## F (ii)

Observe the hand movement of F

Write ठ, add a line in the middle of 'gÀ' and make a loop outside, as shown by arrows. This 'ii' 'F' is a vowel pronounced and written as 'ई' in Devanagari Script.

Observe the hand movement of the letter

A → gÀ → F

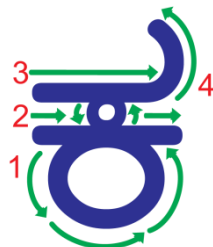


## PÀ (ka)

This letter is written by adding a horizontal line attached to 'A' Then to this a small vertical line, attached with talekaTTu is to be written. This letter 'ka' 'PÀ' is written and pronounced as 'क' in Devanagari script.

Observe how this letter develops.

A → g → P → PÀ

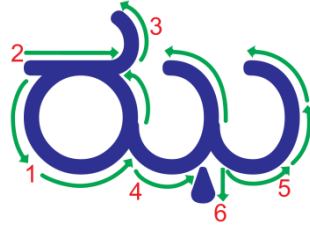


## gÀhÄ (jha)

Write 'ॠ' add two semicircles to the right side of 'gÀ' and a line below in between two semicircles as shown by the arrows. This letter is pronounced as 'र' in Devanagari script.

Observe how this letter develops.

A → gÀ → gÀÄ → gÀÄÄ → gÀhÄ

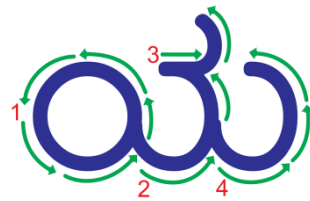


**य (ya)**

Write a circle add a semi circle with talekaTTu on the right side and add another semicircle on the right side to get the letter 'य'. ya in Devanagari script is written as य

Observe how this letter develops.

A → AiÄÄ → AiÄÄ



In this group vowel F is introduced the secondary symbol of this vowel is 'ÉÄ'. This is added to the primary letter as below to the top upwards attached to the primary letter and to the right side sideways Ä

**F = ÉÄ**

This symbol is added as shown below.

gi + ÉÄ = jÄ

oi + ÉÄ = pÄ

Pi + ÉÄ = QÄ

gÄhi + ÉÄ = jhÄÄ

AiÄi + ÉÄ = -ÄÄ

## II. Reading Practice

**Words:**

FgÄ

PÄgÄ

PÄAoÄ

QÄgÄ

**Sentences**

F PÄgÄ

F PÀAoÀ

F QÃgÀ

**III. Exercise:**

**I. Write the below given letters (five times) :**

gÀ      oÀ      F      PÀ      gÀhÄ      AiÄÄ

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**II. Read the words aloud and write them (five times):**

PÀgÀ	_____	_____	_____
PÀAoÀ	_____	_____	_____
FgÀ	_____	_____	_____
QÃgÀ	_____	_____	_____

**III. Try to make words using the letters you have learnt in this group**

PÀ    gÀ    F      AiÄÄ    QÃ

**IV. Encircle the letter ‘ç’ in the words given below:**

PÀgÀ  
PÀAoÀ

**V. Encircle the letter ‘gÀ’ in the words given below:**

FgÀ  
PÀgÀ  
QÃgÀ

**VI. Match the letters in ‘A’ which are identical in ‘B’:**

A	B
PÀ	AiÄÄ
gÀhÄ	F
AiÄÄ	PÀ
gÀ	gÀhÄ
oÀ	gÀÀ
F	oÀ

**VII. Write the resultant letter:**

gĩÄ + ÉÃ =  
ᳵ + ÉÃ =

Pĩ + ÉÃ =

gÀhĩĩ + ÉÃ =

AiÀĩĩ + ÉÃ =

Note: This symbol **‘A’** sonne takes the pronunciation of the nasal sound of that group

**‘A’** denotes anuswara of that particular group.

Ex: kanTha – PÀAoÀ

yanka - AiÀÄAPÀ

#### IV. Vocabulary

FgÀ - Proper Name

PÀgÀ - hand

QÃgÀ - Mongoose

PÀAoÀ - neck, voice

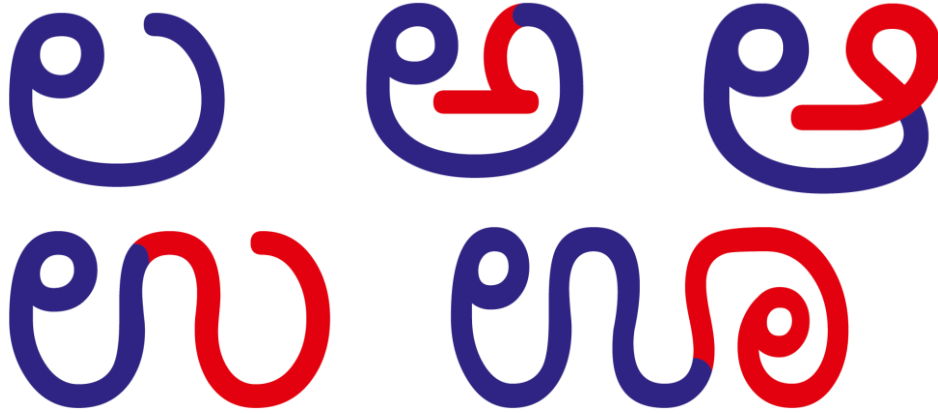
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## I. Script Introduction

Category - 2

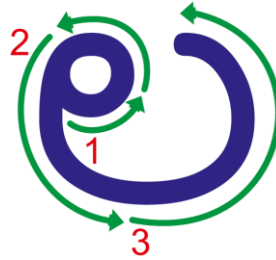
® C D G H

ल-la अ-a आ-aa उ-u ऊ-uu



®-la

To write the letter ‘®’ start from left on the line with the curve inside to a half circle following the arrows. This is a consonant pronounced and written as ‘ल’ in Devanagari Script.



C-a

Write ® and elongate it towards inside As shown by arrows.

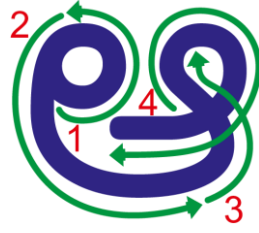
This letter ‘C’ has to be written in one stroke. This letter is pronounced as ‘अ’ in Devanagari script.



D - aa

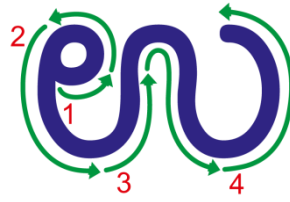
Write C and add a loop out side and elongate it inside the letter.

As shown in the previous letter here to get the letter ‘D’ the curve on the left is written from outside cutting with the line the half circle follow the arrows to write the letter ‘D’. This is pronounced as ‘आ’ in Devanagari Script.



### G-u

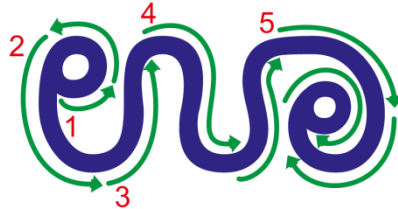
Write ‘®’ and with a round inverted, continue bend it down and continue with a semi-circle on the right as shown by arrows. To write the letter ‘G’



This letter is written as G ॐ in Devanagari script.

### H-uu

Write G and draw an inverted semi circle and similar to the end with a small loop without stopping the hand movement of G continue it and get it down to the base line to get the sound ‘H’ observe the similarity and slight variation found in the direction as shown above. This letter is written as ॐ in Devanagari Script.



In this group vowel sounds ‘C’ D G H are being introduced all the Kannada sounds are inherent of the vowel sound ‘C’ which is represented by ‘\_’ – the symbol talekaTTu. A few letters appear without this symbol but are inherent of the sound ‘D’ for ex., ®

Examples with talekaTTu

gÀ oÀ PÀ gÀhÄ AiÄÄ

Ra, Tha, ka, jha, ya

examples without talekaTTu till now, further you find some more

© - la

**DÀ** – the secondary symbol of this letter is ‘ Á’

This symbol is added to the primary letter at the top and for some letters this symbol is added on the right side of the primary letter.

The vowel symbols of the letters introduced in this lesson.



<b>C</b>	‘_’
<b>D</b>	<b>Á</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Ä</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Æ</b>

### For Example

$g\ddot{i} + \acute{A} = g\acute{A} - raa$

$o\ddot{i} + \acute{A} = o\acute{A} - thaa$

$P\grave{A} + \acute{A} = P\acute{A} - kaa$

$g\grave{A}h\ddot{i}\ddot{i} + \acute{A} = g\grave{A}h\acute{i}\acute{A} - Jhaa$

$Ai\grave{A}\ddot{i}\ddot{i} + \acute{A} = Ai\grave{A}\acute{i}\acute{A} - yaa$

$\ddot{i} + \acute{A} = \text{ಁ} - laa$

**G** – the vowel symbol of **G** is ‘**Ä**’ which is added to the right side of the primary letter.

### For Example:

$g\ddot{i} + \ddot{A} = g\grave{A}\ddot{A} - ru$

$o\ddot{i} + \ddot{A} = o\grave{A}\ddot{A} - thu$

$P\ddot{i} + \ddot{A} = P\grave{A}\ddot{A} - ku$

$g\grave{A}h\ddot{i}\ddot{i} + \ddot{A} = g\grave{A}h\ddot{A}\ddot{A} - Jhu$

$Ai\grave{A}\ddot{i}\ddot{i} + \ddot{A} = Ai\grave{A}\ddot{A}\ddot{A} - yu$

$\ddot{i} + \ddot{A} = \text{®}\ddot{A} - lu$

**H** – The vowel symbol of **H** is **Æ** this is added attached to the right side of the primary letter with exception to some letters.

### For example:

$g\ddot{i} + \text{Æ} = g\grave{A}\text{Æ} - ruu$

$o\ddot{i} + \text{Æ} = o\grave{A}\text{Æ} - thuu$

$P\ddot{i}\grave{A} + \text{Æ} = P\grave{A}\text{Æ} - kuu$

$g\grave{A}h\ddot{i}\ddot{i} + \text{Æ} = g\grave{A}h\ddot{A}\text{Æ} - Jhuu$

$Ai\grave{A}\ddot{i}\ddot{i} + \text{Æ} = Ai\grave{A}\ddot{A}\text{Æ} - yuu$

$\ddot{i} + \text{Æ} = \text{®}\text{Æ} - luu$

## II. Reading Practice

(a)	ಅರ	ಕರ
	ಆಲ	ಆಲಯ
	ಅಂಕ	ಅಂಕುರ

	ಅಲಂಕಾರ	ಆಲಯ
	ಕರು	ಕಾರು
	ಲಯ	ಲಾಯ
(b)	ಕುಲ	ಕಲಕಲ
	ಊರು	ಆಲೂರು
	ರಾಯ	ರಾಯರು
	ಕೀಲು	ಲೀಲಾ
(c)	ಆಯ	ಅಲಕ
	ಯಾರು	ಉಲೂಕ
	ಕುರು	ಕೂರು
	ಕಾಯು	ಕಾಯಕ
	ಕಲಕು	ಕರಾರು

### Sentences

F PÁ®Ä  
F HgÀÄ AiÀiÁgÀ HgÀÄ?  
F PÁgÀÄ AiÀiÁgÀ PÁgÀÄ?  
F PÁ®Ä AiÀiÁgÀ PÁ®Ä?  
°Ã-Á AiÀiÁgÀÄ?  
CPÁ® PÁ®gÀ

### III. Practice Exercises

#### I. Write the following letters five times each.

C \_\_\_\_\_  
D \_\_\_\_\_  
FÀ \_\_\_\_\_  
G \_\_\_\_\_  
H \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. Write the following letters five times each.

PÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
gÀhÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
AiÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
gÀ \_\_\_\_\_  
® \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. Underline the sound value of ಅ ಆ in the below given words:

PÁAiÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
PÀgÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
PÁ®Ä \_\_\_\_\_  
PÁ®gÀ \_\_\_\_\_  
®AiÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Indicate the sound value of ཨ, ཨ, ཨ in the below given words:**

PÀÆgÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_ DgÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
PÀÄ® \_\_\_\_\_ PÀgÁgÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
PÁ®Ä \_\_\_\_\_ PÁ® \_\_\_\_\_  
PÀgÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_ D®ÆgÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
QÄ®Ä \_\_\_\_\_ DAiÀÄÄ \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Add ཨ, ཨ, ཨ vowel symbols to below sounds:**

gÀ \_\_\_\_\_  
oÀ \_\_\_\_\_  
PÀ \_\_\_\_\_  
AiÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
gÀhÄ \_\_\_\_\_  
® \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Make sentences using below words:**

1. PÁ®Ä \_\_\_\_\_
2. D®AiÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_
3. རྩུ \_\_\_\_\_
4. HgÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_
5. AiÀiÁgÀÄ \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Vocabulary**

མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	untimely
མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	carpenter's knife
མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	marks
མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	anchor
མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	sun
མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	shape
མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	nurse
མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	lifetime
མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	temple
D®ÆgÀÄ	-	place name
མཚེས་མཚེས་	-	six

ಊರು	-	place
ಉಲೂಕ	-	owl
ಕರು	-	calf
ಕಲಕು	-	mix, stir
ಕರಾರು	-	agreement
ಕಲಾ	-	art
ಕಲಂಕ	-	bad mark
ಕಾಯ	-	body
ಕಾಯಕ	-	work
ಕಾಲ	-	period
ಕಾಲು	-	leg
ಕೀಲು	-	joint
ಕುರು	-	wound
ಕೂರು	-	to sit
ರಾಯರು	-	king/master

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