

LESSON -02

ಸ್ವ ಪರಿಚಯ

SELF – INTRODUCTION

Objectives:

- This lesson introduces basic human pronouns like ಅವನು (avanu) for "he" and ಅವಳು (avaLu) for "she." with their counterparts, ಇವನು (ivanu) and ಇವಳು (ivaLu). These additional forms may seem similar at first glance, but they serve an important function in Kannada — indicating proximity and remoteness.
- .ಅವರು and ಇವರು are used as polite alternatives to refer to one person with respect, regardless of gender.
- How Kannada expresses the concept of “that” ‘this ’and "it" in English. In Kannada, we use two terms: ಅದು (adu) and ಇದು (idu) to represent ‘that’ ‘this ’and "it" neuter expressions. These are gender-neutral and specifically used to refer to objects, animals, or non-human entities. Kannada provides two distinct forms for proximity and remoteness to neuter pronouns .
- ಅವು (avu) and ಇವು (ivu). These forms help us to refer to multiple objects, animals, or entities and maintain the distinction of proximity and remoteness that is characteristic of the Kannada language.
- For now, we’ve focused on singular forms, but in later classes, we will go deeper into the multiples and more in Kannada..
- In Kannada the genitive or possessive marker -ಅ (a) is added to pronouns to convey possession that something belongs to someone, we add the suffix -ಅ (a) to a pronoun. This changes the pronoun and helps to indicate possession

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| ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ : ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ ಮೇಡಂ | vidyārthi: namaskāra mēḍam | Namaskaara madam |
| ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕಿ : ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ ನೀವು ಯಾರು ? | adhyāpaki: namaskāra nīvu yāru? | Namaskaara who are you (hon.)? |
| ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ : ನಾನು ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ | vidyārthi: nānu malayāḷam vidyārthini | Student : I am Malayalam student (female) |
| ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕಿ : ನಿನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ಏನು ? | adhyāpaki: ninna hesaru ēnu? | Teacher: What is your name? |
| ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ : ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ವಿಮಲ | vidyārthi: nanna hesaru vimala | Student: My name is Vimala |
| ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕಿ : ಇವರು ಎಲ್ಲ ಯಾರು ? | adhyāpaki: ivaru ella yāru? | Teacher: Who are all these? |
| ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ : ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಸುಂದರ್ ಇವರು ತಮಿಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರು ರಾಜು | vidyārthi: avaru kannaḍa vidyārthi avara hesaru sundar ivaru tamiḷu vidyārthi ivara hesaru rāju | Student: He is Kannada student His name is Sundar He is Tamil student His name is Raju |

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| ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕಿ : ಯಾರ ಹೆಸರು ಸುಂದರ್? ಯಾರ ಹೆಸರು ರಾಜು? | adhyāpaki: yāra hesaru sundar? yāra hesaru rāju ? | Teacher: Whose name is Sundar? Whose name is Raju? |
| ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ : ಇವನ ಹೆಸರು ರಾಜು ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು ಸುಂದರ್ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಏನು? | vidyārthi: ivana hesaru rāju avana hesaru sundar nimma hesaru ēnu | Student: His name is Raju His name is Sundar what is your name ma'am |
| ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕಿ : ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ವಿಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ನಾನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕಿ | adhyāpaki: nanna hesaru vijayalakṣmi nānu kannāḍa adhyāpaki | Teacher: My name is Vijayalakshmi I am Kannada teacher (female) |
| ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ : ಇವರು ಯಾರು ಮೇಡಂ ? | vidyārthi: ivaru yāru mēḍam | Student: Who is he madam? |
| ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕಿ : ಇವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ. ಇವರ ಹೆಸರು ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ | adhyāpaki: Ivaru kannāḍa adhyāpaka ivara hesaru śrīnivāsa | Teacher: He is Kannada teacher (male). His name is Srinivas |

1. Words for "It" "That" "This"

- ಅದು (adu) means "it/that," for something far away (remote).
- ಇದು (idu) means "it/this," for something nearby (proximate).

2. Words for "These/Those" (Plural Forms):

- ಅವು (avu) means "those," referring to multiple objects or animals far away (remote).
- ಇವು (ivu) means "these," referring to multiple objects or animals nearby (proximate).
- ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ (idu namma mane) – This is our house.
- ಇದು ಹಣ್ಣು (idu haNNU) – This is a fruit
- ಅದು ನಿನ್ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕ (adu ninna pustaka) – That is your book
- ಅದು ಹೂ (adu huu) - that is a flower
- ಅವು ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು (avu haNNugaLu) – Those are fruits.
- ಇವು ಹೂಗಳು (ivu huugaLu) – These are flowers.

These forms will be further discussed in the forth coming lessons

VOCABULARY

ಅವರ - his/ her/their

ಇವರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ- they all

ಏನು - what

ನನ್ನ - my

ನಿಮ್ಮ - your

ಯಾರ - whose

ಹೆಸರು – Name

ಇವನು - He - proximate

ಇವಳು – she - proximate

ಇವರು – he/she/they - proximate

ಅದು - that/it remote
 ಇದು - this/it proximate
 ಮನೆ - house
 ಹೂ - flower
 ಪುಸ್ತಕ - Book
 ಗಾಡಿ - vehicle
 ಶಾಲೆ- school
 ಮೇಜು- Table
 ಕುರ್ಚಿ - chair
 ನಾಯಿ- Dog
 ಬೆಕ್ಕು - Cat

GRAMMAR NOTES

Noun+ Noun sentences introduced in the previous lesson are expanded by the addition of Remote and proximate forms along with addition of genitive case (Possessive) form of the pronoun.

The genitive / Possessive case marker in Kannada is - a. Note the change in the following pronouns when the above suffix is added.

Ex: ನಾನು + ಅ = ನನ್ನ
 ನಾವು + ಅ = ನಮ್ಮ
 ನೀನು + ಅ = ನಿನ್ನ
 ನೀವು + ಅ = ನಿಮ್ಮ
 ಅವನು + ಅ = ಅವನ
 ಅವಳು + ಅ = ಅವಳ
 ಅವರು + ಅ = ಅವರ
 ಇವನು+ ಅ = ಇವನ
 ಇವಳು + ಅ = ಇವಳ
 ಇವರು + ಅ = ಇವರ
 ಯಾರು + ಅ = ಯಾರ

| Pronoun | Meaning | With -ಅ (Possessive) | Meaning (Possessive) |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| ನಾನು | I | ನನ್ನ (nanna) | My |
| ನಾವು | We | ನಮ್ಮ (namma) | Our |
| ನೀನು | You (informal) | ನಿನ್ನ (ninna) | Your |
| ನೀವು | You (formal/plural) | ನಿಮ್ಮ (nimma) | Your (formal/plural) |
| ಅವನು | He | ಅವನ (avana) | His |
| ಅವಳು | She | ಅವಳ (avaLa) | Her |
| ಅವರು | He/She/They (honorific) | ಅವರ (avara) | Their (far honorific) |

| Pronoun | Meaning | With -ಅ (Possessive) | Meaning (Possessive) |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| ಇವನು | he | ಇವನ (ivana) | His (near) |
| ಇವಳು | she | ಇವಳ (ivaLa) | Her (near) |
| ಇವರು | He/She/They, (honorific) | ಇವರ (ivara) | Their (near, honorific) |
| ಯಾರು | Who | ಯಾರ (yāra) | Whose |

Look at this chart:

| | Singular | Plural |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| Near | ಇದು (idu) | ಇವು (ivu) |
| Far | ಅದು (adu) | ಅವು (avu) |

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