

Lesson 21

Possessive / Genitive markers part 2

Objectives :

- In Kannada. Possessive forms are marked by the suffix **-a** (ಅ) This marker shows possession, similar to how we use 's or "of" in English. However, there are certain internal changes that occur when the possessive marker is added to the nouns, pronouns, numbers etc.
- In Kannada words end with different vowel sounds, when the possessive marker **-a** (ಅ) is added internal changes occur.
- This construction can be seen as the equivalent of the English apostrophe + 's or the preposition "of."

ಮಹಾಭಾರತ

ರಾಜು : ಅಕ್ಕ ಅದು ಮಹಾಭಾರತದ ಕಥೆ ಅಲ್ಲಾ?	Raju : Sister, is that the story of Mahabharata?
ಶೋಭ : ಹೌದು, ಅದು ಮಹಾಭಾರತದ ಕಥೆ.	Shobha : Yes, that is the story of Mahabharata.
ರಾಜು : ಅದು ಕೌರವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಂಡವರ ಕಥೆ ಅಲ್ಲಾ?	Raju : Is that the story of Kauravas and Pandavas?
ಶೋಭ : ಹೌದು, ಅದು ಪಾಂಡವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೌರವರ ಕಥೆ.	Shobha : Yes, that is the story of Pandavas and Kauravas.
ರಾಜು : ಅದರ ನಾಯಕ ಯಾರು ?	Raju : Who is its hero?
ಶೋಭ : ಅರ್ಜುನ.	Shobha : Arjuna.
ರಾಜು : ಅರ್ಜುನ ಯಾರ ಮಗ ?	Raju : Whose son is Arjuna?
ಶೋಭ : ಅರ್ಜುನ ಪಾಂಡುವಿನ ಮಗ.	Shobha : Arjuna is the son of Pandu.
ರಾಜು : ಅರ್ಜುನನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಏನು?	Raju : What is Arjuna's mother's name?
ಶೋಭ : ಅರ್ಜುನನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಕುಂತಿದೇವಿ.	Shobha: Arjuna's mother's name was Kuntidevi.
ರಾಜು : ಭೀಮ ಯಾರು ಅರ್ಜುನನ ಅಣ್ಣನೋ, ತಮ್ಮನೋ?	Raju: Who is Bhima, Arjuna's elder brother or younger brother?
ಶೋಭ : ಭೀಮ, ಅರ್ಜುನನ ಅಣ್ಣ.	Shobha: Bhima is Arjuna's elder brother.
ರಾಜು : ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಮಗನೋ, ಚಿತ್ರಾಂಗದೆಯ ಮಗನೋ?	Raju: Is Abhimanyu Draupadi's son or Chitrangada's son?
ಶೋಭ : ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು ಚಿತ್ರಾಂಗದೆಯ ಮಗನೋ ಅಲ್ಲ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಮಗನೋ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅವನು ಸುಭದ್ರೆಯ ಮಗ.	Shobha: Abhimanyu is neither the son of Draupadi nor the son of Chitrangada. He is son of Subhadra
ರಾಜು : ಭೀಮನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಯಾರು?	Raju: Who is Bhima's wife?
ಶೋಭ : ಭೀಮನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಕೂಡ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ.	Shobha: Bhima's wife is also Draupadi.
ರಾಜು : ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಯಾರ ಮಗಳು ?	Raju: Whose daughter is Draupadi?
ಶೋಭ : ದ್ರುಪದ ದೇಶದ ರಾಜ ದ್ರುಪದನ ಮಗಳು.	Shobha: Daughter of King Drupada of Drupada country.
ರಾಜು : ನಕುಲ ಸಹದೇವ ಪಾಂಡುವಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಾ?	Raju: Nakula ,Sahadeva are the sons of

	Pandu is 'nt it?
ಶೋಭ : ಹೌದು.	Shobha: Yes.

VOCABULARY :

ಅಣ್ಣ- Elder brother

ಕಥೆ- Story

ತಮ್ಮ- Younger brother

ತಾಯಿ- Mother

ನಾಯಕ - Hero

ಮಕ್ಕಳು- Children

ರಾಜ- King

ಹೆಂಡತಿ- Wife

ಮಗಳು – Daughter

Grammar notes:

This is continued from the previous chapter.

1. When **-a** possessive suffix is added to names or nouns ending in **-u** they take **-vin** - as an addition, final **-u** is retained before **-vin**. Observe the following examples.

ಹಸು + ಅ = ಹಸುವಿನ

hasu + a = hasuvina of the cow

guru + a = guruvina of guru

karu + a = karuvina of calf

raaju + a = raajuvina of Raju

niitu + a = niituvina of Niitu

Add **-a** to the below

pashu 'animal' bandhu 'relative'

manju 'manju' raamu 'raamu'

magu 'child' Soomu 'Soomu'

2. Whenever possessive marker **-a** is added to neuter nouns ending with **-a**, it takes **-d** - as an addition

ದೇಶ + ಅ = ದೇಶದ

deesha + a = deeshada - 'of the country'

bhaarata + a = bhaarataDa - 'of India'

karnaaTaka + a = karnaaTakada - 'of Karnataka'

kannaDa + a = kannaDada - 'of Kannada'

Now add **-a** to the following nouns :

mara 'tree' pustaka 'book'

giDa 'plant' sinima 'cinema'

dina 'day' raajya 'state'

3. The numerals and neuter pronouns take - **ar** - as an increment

ಅದು + ಅ = ಅದರ

ಒಂದು + ಅ = ಒಂದರ

ಎಷ್ಟು + ಅ = ಎಷ್ಟರ

adu + a = adara

ondu + a = ondara 'of one'

hattu + a = hattara 'of ten'

nuuru + a = nuurara 'of hundred'

eshTu + a = eshTara 'of how much'

Note: To magaLu and maakaLu when – **a** possessive form is added, final - **u** drops and it takes -**a**

magaLu + a = magaLa 'of daughter' / daughter's

makkaLu + a = makkaLa 'of children' / children's
