

LESSON -05

Objectives:

- Today's lesson will focus on the two important forms in Kannada: “adu” (ಅದು) and “idu” (ಇದು), which translate to “that”/ “it” and “this” / “it” respectively in English.
- These forms are used to refer to **non-human** entities, things, including **Child and animals**.
- Child and animals though living in Kannada are under this category. It's important to note that these forms are used when referring to inanimate objects, with exception for animals and child "magu" (ಮಗು).
- “adu” (ಅದು) is used to refer to things or animals that are far from the speaker.
- On the other hand, “idu” (ಇದು) is used when the object or animal is closer to the speaker or within the speaker's vicinity.

ದಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಹುಡುಗನ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ

ಸುಮತಿ - ಇದು ಯಾವ ದಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ	Sumati - idu yāva dina patrike	Sumathi – which is this newspaper
ವಿನಯ - ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ	vinaya - idu prajāvāṇi	Vinaya - This is Prajavani
ಸುಮತಿ - ನಿನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ಏನು	sumati - ninna hesaru ēnu	Sumati - What is your name?
ವಿನಯ - ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ವಿನಯ	vinaya - nanna hesaru vinaya	Vinaya - My name is Vinaya
ಸುಮತಿ - ಅವನು ಯಾರು	sumati - avanu yāru	Sumati - Who is he?
ವಿನಯ - ಅವನು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ. ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು ರಾಜು	vinaya - avanu nanna snēhita. avana hesaru rāju	Vinaya - He is my friend. His name is Raju
ಸುಮತಿ - ಇವನು ಯಾರು	sumati - ivanu yāru	Sumati - Who is he?
ವಿನಯ - ಇವನು ನನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮ. ಇವನ ಹೆಸರು ನವೀನ	vinaya - ivanu nanna tam'ma. ivana hesaru navīna	Vinaya - He is my younger brother. His name is Navin
ವಿನಯ- ಅವಳು ಯಾರು ಮೇಡಂ	vinaya-avaḷu yāru mēḍam	Vinaya-who is she ma'am
ಸುಮತಿ - ಅವಳು ನನ್ನ ಮಗಳು. ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರು ಪ್ರಿಯ	sumati - avaḷu nanna magaḷu. avaḷa hesaru priya	Sumati - She is my daughter. Her name is Priya
ವಿನಯ - ಇವಳು ಯಾರು	vinaya - ivaḷu yāru	Vinaya - Who is she?
ಸುಮತಿ - ಇವಳು ಅವಳ ಮಗಳು. ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರು ಗಾನ	sumati - ivaḷu avaḷa magaḷu. avaḷa hesaru gāna	Sumati - This is her daughter. Her name is Gana
ವಿನಯ - ಅದು ಯಾರ ನಾಯಿ	vinaya - adu yāra nāyi	Vinaya - whose dog is that
ಸುಮತಿ - ಅದು ಪಕ್ಕದ ಮನೆಯ ನಾಯಿ. ಅದರ ಹೆಸರು ಚಿಂಟು	sumati - adu pakkada maneya nāyi. adara hesaru ciṇṭu	Sumati - That is the dog of neighbour . Its name is Chintu
ಸುಮತಿ - ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ ನಾಯಿ. ಇದರ ಹೆಸರು ಪಿಂಟು	sumati - idu namma mane nāyi. idara hesaru piṇṭu	Sumati - This is our house dog. It's name is Pintu

VOCABULARY

ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - daily newspaper

ಹೆಸರು - name

ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ - friend

ಮಗ - son

ಮಗಳು - daughter

ನಾಯಿ - dog

ಮನೆ - house

ಅದು - that / it

ಇದು - this /it

ಅದರ - its

ಇದರ - its

GRAMMAR NOTES

Previous structure of pronoun and their corresponding genitive/ possessive forms

Possessive forms of pronouns

ನಾನು	-	ನನ್ನ
ನೀನು	-	ನಿನ್ನ
ನೀವು	-	ನಿಮ್ಮ
ಅವನು	-	ಅವನ
ಅವಳು	-	ಅವಳ
ಇವನು	-	ಇವನ
ಇವಳು	-	ಇವಳ
ಅವರು	-	ಅವರ
ಇವರು	-	ಇವರ
ಯಾರು	-	ಯಾರ

Possessive forms of neuter pronouns

Now, let's explore how we can change “adu” and “idu” into their **genitive** or **possessive forms**. The genitive form in Kannada is created by adding "a" (ಅ) to the end of “adu” and “idu”. This changes the meaning to “its”.

1. Adu + a = Adara (ಅದು + ಅ = ಅದರ) – "Its"

Here there is internal change that takes place When "a" (ಅ) is added .

There is increment of 'ರ' and it becomes “adara” (ಅದರ), which means “its”.

Similarly

2. idu + a = Idara (ಇದು + ಅ = ಇದರ) – "Its" when we add "a" (ಅ) to “idu” (ಇದು), we get “idara” (ಇದರ), meaning “its”.

- This lesson will also teach you how to address family members kins and relatives in Kannada. The Kinship terms are essential for understanding family relationships and how to address the family members. These terms reflect respect, affection, and the cultural importance of familial bonds. Below is a comprehensive list of **basic kinship terms in Kannada**, along with their English meanings.
- Let's take a closer look at these terms and how we use them.

- Here's a comprehensive table of kinship terms in Kannada, their English equivalents and Kannada addressee terms:
- Usage of these terms will be seen in the forth coming lesson

Relationship	Kannada Term	English Equivalent	How to Address (Kannada)	How to Address (English)
Mother	ತಾಯಿ (taayi)	Mother	ಅಮ್ಮ (amma)	Mom/Mummy
Father	ತಂದೆ (tande)	Father	ಅಪ್ಪ (appa)	Dad/Daddy
Elder Sister	ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಹೋದರಿ	Elder Sister	ಅಕ್ಕ (akka)	Sister
Younger Sister	ಕಿರಿಯ ಸಹೋದರಿ	Younger Sister	ತಂಗಿ (tangi)	Sister
Younger Brother	ಕಿರಿಯ ಸಹೋದರ	Younger Brother	ತಮ್ಮ (tamma)	Brother
Elder Brother	ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಹೋದರ	Elder Brother	ಅಣ್ಣ (aNNa)	Brother
Grandmother (Paternal)	ಅಜ್ಜಿ (ajji)	Paternal Grandmother	ಅಜ್ಜಿ (ajji)	Grandma
Grandfather (Paternal)	ತಾತೆ / ಅಜ್ಜ (taata)	Paternal Grandfather	ತಾತೆ / ಅಜ್ಜ (taata)	Grandpa
Grandmother (Maternal)	ಅಜ್ಜಿ (ajji)	Maternal Grandmother	ಅಜ್ಜಿ (ajji)	Grandma
Grandfather (Maternal)	ತಾತೆ / ಅಜ್ಜ (taata)	Maternal Grandfather	ತಾತೆ / ಅಜ್ಜ (taata)	Grandpa
Mother-in-law	ಅತ್ತೆ (atte)	Mother-in-law	ಅತ್ತೆ (atte)	Mom-in-law
Father-in-law	ಮಾವ (maava)	Father-in-law	ಮಾವ (maava)	Dad-in-law
Daughter-in-law	ಸೊಸೆ (sose)	Daughter-in-law	ಸೊಸೆ (sose)	Daughter-in-law
Son-in-law	ಅಳಿಯ (aLiya)	Son-in-law	ಅಳಿಯ (aLiya)	Son-in-law
Brother's Wife	ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ (attige)	Sister-in-law (Brother's Wife)	ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ (attige)	Sister-in-law
Sister's Husband	ಭಾವ (bhava)	Brother-in-law (Sister's Husband)	ಭಾವ (bhaava)	Brother-in-law
Husband's Younger Brother	ಮೈದುನ (maiduna)	Husband's Younger Brother	ಮೈದುನ (maiduna)	Brother-in-law
Husband's Younger Sister	ನಾದಿನಿ (naadini)	Sister-in-law (Husband's Younger Sister)	ನಾದಿನಿ (naadini)	Sister-in-law
Maternal Uncle	ಮಾವ (maava)	Maternal Uncle	ಮಾವ (maava))	Uncle
Maternal Aunt	ಅತ್ತೆ (atte)	Maternal Aunt (Mother's Sister)	ಅತ್ತೆ (atte)	Uncle
Elder Paternal Uncle	ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ	Paternal Uncle	ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ doDDappa	Uncle

Relationship	Kannada Term	English Equivalent	How to Address (Kannada)	How to Address (English)
Younger Paternal Uncle	ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ (cikkappa)	Paternal Uncle	ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ (cikkappa)	Uncle
Elder Paternal Aunt	ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮ (doddamma)	Paternal Aunt	ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮ (doDDamma)	Aunt
Younger Paternal Aunt	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮ್ಮ	Paternal Aunt	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮ್ಮ cikkamma	Aunt