

Key to the Exercises

Lesson 1

1. That is a sari. 2. That is a lungi. 3. That is a dhoti. 4. That is a pair of pants. 5. They are Indians. 6. He / she¹ is a foreigner. 7. That is a hippie. 8. That is a very large town. 9. She is a girl. 10. They are girls. 11. She² is a woman. 12. She is a young woman. 13. She is an old woman. 14. He is a taxi driver. 15. He is a riksha driver. 16. They are riksha drivers. 17. That is a suitcase. 18. Those are two suitcases. 19. Those are three suitcases. 20. Those are many suitcases. 21. Those are many things. 22. That is a pencil. 23. That is paper. 24. That is a table. 25. that is a hill. 26. Those are many hills. 27. That is a cow. 28. Those are two cows. 29. Those are three cows. 30. Those are four cows. 31. Those are five cows. 32. Those are many cows. 33. That is a tree. 34. Those are many trees. 35. That is a forest. 36. That is the sky. 37. That is a cloud. 38. That is the sun. 39. That is rain. 40. That is a meal. 41. That is milk. 42. This is a glass. 43. This is a field. 44. This is fire. 45. This is a house shrine.³ 46. This is a spoon. 47. These are two spoons. 48. This is a knife. 49. these are three knives. 50. This is a fork. 51. These are four forks. 52. This is a plate. 53. This is a house. 54. These are houses. 55. This is an airplane. 56. This is an airport. 57. Today is Monday. 58. Tomorrow is Tuesday. 59. Today is Wednesday. 60. Today is Thursday. 61. Today is Friday. 62. Today is Saturday. 63. Today is Sunday. 64. This is a knife and a spoon. 65. This is a knife and that is a spoon. 66. That is a fork. 67. That is a song. 68. he is a singer. 69. She is a singer. 70. He is Śiva. 71. He is Viṣṇu. 72. That is a temple. 73. Those are temples.

Lesson 2

Kṛṣṇappa: Greetings.

Rāmayya: Greetings, sir.

Kṛṣṇappa: Are you Mr Rāmayya?

Rāmayya: Yes, I am Rāmayya. how are you?

Kṛṣṇappa: I am fine. And you?

Rāmayya: I'm fine too.

Kṛṣṇappa: Is this your wife?

Rāmayya: Yes, she is my wife. Her name is Lakṣamma.

Kṛṣṇappa: Greetings, is your name Lakṣmi?

Lakṣamma: No, my name is Lakṣamma.

Kṛṣṇappa: Oh, please excuse me, Mrs Lakṣamma. How are you?

Lakṣamma: I'm very fine. How are you?

Kṛṣṇappa: I am fine. Is this your house?

Rāmayya: Yes, this is our house.

Kṛṣṇappa: Very nice. Please excuse me, there is my bus. May I take leave?.⁴

Rāmayya: Yes, by all means.⁵ Goodbye.

Kṛṣṇappa: Goodbye. Till next time.

Lesson 3

ಅದು ಮರ, ಅವು ಮರಗಳು; ಅದು ಕುರ್ಚಿ, ಅವು ಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳು; ಅದು ಮೇಜು, ಅವು ಮೇಜುಗಳು; ಅದು (ಅವಳು)⁶ ಹುಡುಗಿ, ಅವು (ಅವರು) ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು; ಅವನು ಪುರೋಹಿತ,⁷ ಅವರು ಪುರೋಹಿತರು; ಅದು (ಅವಳು) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ, ಅವು (ಅವರು) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರು; ಅದು ಹಕ್ಕಿ, ಅವು ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳು; ಅದು ಹಸು, ಅವು ಹಸುಗಳು; ಅವರು ಮಹಿಳೆ, ಅವರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು; ಅದು ಚಾವಿ, ಅವು ಚಾವಿಗಳು; ಅವನು ಮನುಷ್ಯ,⁸ ಅವರು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು; ಅದು ಕಣ್ಣು, ಅವು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು; ಅದು ಕಿವಿ, ಅವು ಕಿವಿಗಳು; ಅದು ಕೈ, ಅವು ಕೈಗಳು; ಅದು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಅವು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು; ಅವರು ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅವರು ಅಕ್ಕಂದಿರು; ಅದು ಇಲಿ, ಅವು ಇಲಿಗಳು; ಅದು ನೋಣ, ಅವು ನೋಣಗಳು; ಅದು (ಅವನು) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಅವು (ಅವರು) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು; ಅದು (ಅವಳು) ಹೆಂಗಸು, ಅವು (ಅವರು) ಹೆಂಗಸರು; ಅದು ನಿಘಂಟು, ಅವು ನಿಘಂಟುಗಳು; ಅದು ಪುಟ, ಅವು ಪುಟಗಳು; ಅದು ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ಅವು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು; ಅದು ಚೀಲ, ಅವು ಚೀಲಗಳು; ಅದು ದೇಶ, ಅವು ದೇಶಗಳು; ಅವನು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ, ಅವರು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು; ಅವಳು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತೆ, ಅವರು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತೆಯರು.

Lesson 4

1. This is the door of my house. 2. That is the horn of a cow. 3. The tip of the horn is not sharp. 4. My book is there. 5. The colour of the book is red. 6. The colour of your books is yellow. 7. Their colour is not red. 8. Red and yellow are different.⁹ 9. Their book is black. 10. Are there [any] green-coloured books? 11. The colour of your basket is not nice. 12. The colour of my wife's *sire* is red. 13. My friends' shop is a textile shop.

Lesson 5

1. I go. 2. I am not going. 3. They call. 4. We read. 5. You laugh. 6. We do not laugh. 7. He called. 8. They will call. 9. You call. 10. You fall. 11. You called. 12. We jumped. 13. You do not jump. 14. It (that) jumps. 15. She will jump. 16. I jump. 17. He struck. 18. She will strike. 19. We will not strike.

Lesson 6

1. Read that book! 2. Look at me! 3. Run! 4. Hit the dog! 5. Bring that! 6. Call him! 7. Shall I call? 8. Let's write a letter. 9. They should write a letter. 10. Let's go. 11. He should go. 12. Read this! 13. Write your name!

Lesson 7

1. They¹⁰ gave me money. 2. They gave us a meal. 3. You gave them a letter. 4. Give me money! 5. They told us a story. 6. We will tell you a story. 7. Will you tell us a story?¹¹ 8. I will tell it to you.¹² 9. They gave me a house. 10. To whom did they tell the story? 11. Who gave you the fruit? 12. They caused (lit. 'gave') me great trouble. 13. Where did you do this work? 14. Where is that book? 15. Will you give it to me? 16. Will you tell me the truth?

Lesson 8

1. I bring fruit from the house. 2. Now they came from the town. 3. This I brought from the city. 4. They brought very good things from the shop. 5. They came to our city from another country. 6. Many people come from that direction. 7. They wrote this with a pencil. 8. They did this work with difficulty. 9. They cooked for us. 10. Behind the door there is a room. 11. In the basket lies (is) fruit. 12. They are inside the house. 13. There is fruit on the table. 14. There is a dog under the table. 15. There is a tree behind the house. 16. There is no tree in front of the house. 17. There are birds in the trees. 18. There are birds also on top of the house. 19. There are no birds behind the house. 20. I see birds in the room. 21. They place water on the table. 22. Where is Gaṇeśa? 23. He is inside the house.

Lesson 9

1. Would you like some tea? 2. No, I don't [want any]. 3. What do they want? 4. They would like some coffee. 5. There is no coffee. 6. What else is there?¹³ 7. There's milk and buttermilk. 8. Don't you want (need) any meal? 9. I also want (need) a meal. 10. On the table there is a plate. 11. That is no plate, that's a banana leaf. 12. That is a different kind of plate. 13. I don't want a leaf, I want a plate.

*Lesson 10**Exercise 1*

1. That is a beautiful colour. 2. I like that. 3. Are there any colours that you like? 4. I don't like that bad book. 5. They ask difficult questions. 6. Do you like bad books? 7. I like useful things. 8. Is your bag black or red? 9. Your bag is blue, isn't it? 10. In that room there are heavy chairs. 11. This man does important work. 12. In the street, little birds play. 13. This chair isn't heavy, is it? 14. She likes red flowers. 15. On my table there is a very heavy book. 16. They will come in a beautiful car. 17. They do complicated bits of work in that big house. 18. My sister's house is in a distant town. 19. Why do you make such disgusting noise?

Exercise 2

೧. ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಅಸಹ್ಯ. ೨. ಅವನ¹⁴ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಮನೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ೩. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳದಿ ಹೂಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ೪. ಅವನು ಭಾರವಾದ ಮೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದ. ೫. ಆ ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಭಾರವಲ್ಲ. ೬. ಇದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕ. ೭. ಅದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೋ? ೮. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಹಸಿರಾದ ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಇದೆ? ೯. ನನ್ನ ಚೀಲ ಅವನ ಕುರ್ಚಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದೆ. ೧೦. ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಇವೆ.

Lesson 12

1. Gaṇēśa! Have you gone home? 2. He was tired and went to sleep. 3. That girl sang elegantly. 4. That boy spoke coarsely. 5. He scolded me badly and went away. 6. She saw that and laughed happily. 7. Read this lesson and ask questions. 8. The neighbours went on travel yesterday and will return next month. 9. Did he really say so? 10. Try hard and read these sentences. 11. Please speak a bit quickly. 12. He speaks loudly. 13. Here a mouse descends.¹⁵

Lesson 13

1. He wrote strange stories and had them published.¹⁶ 2. I will not do so, that is very bad; I will also not make [anybody] do so. 3. The teacher sent for¹⁷ those other boys. 4. How do you explain this story? 5. Please excuse [me]. 6. I will try that.

Lesson 14

1. The matter about which we spoke is important. 2. Many people came to the conference in which you participated. 3. The music we are listening to is nice. 4. For whom is the letter that you are writing? 5. The lesson which the teacher taught is very complicated. 6. The town where my child grew up is beautiful. 7. There is much shade in the spot where the priest lay down to rest. 8. Tomorrow, the words which I really spoke will not be in the paper in which you read the news. 9. As they said, good fruits are found here. 10. I got no answer to the question I asked. 11. He told about the work he had done with great pride (or: 'with great pride he spoke about the work he had done'¹⁸). 12. What you said is nice. 13. I became angry because of what my [younger] brother said. 14. The one who went to the library is my [younger] brother. 15. I am a librarian, I help those who come to the library.

Lesson 15

1. Don't go there. 2. I want to eat (have a meal). 3. Now they must come. 4. We want to drink a bit of milk. 5. I don't want to eat meat. 6. Liquor is forbidden here. 7. Don't say that. 8. They go to Goa to drink liquor. 9. Eating meat is bad for [one's] health. 10. I have a great desire to listen to your story. 11. I will not speak loudly. 12. They will not come there. 13. They have not come there. 14. Didn't you come there? 15. Excuse me. 16. I did not see it, but they did. 17. My wife (or: husband) has not read so many good books.¹⁹ 18. They went to a non-vegetarian restaurant and did not have a meal. 19. The picture that is on the wall in their house is beautiful.

Lesson 16

1. I have heard that they will come today. 2. They said that they do not want that. 3. I thought that neither you nor I need that. 4. Did

you ask whether it is easy or difficult to come here? 5. No, I asked whether it is easy to come. 6. They said that it is difficult to do the work in that way. 7. I have heard that the book which you read is very good. 8. I do not know whether I need this or not. 9. After he said 'yes, I'll do that', he has done nothing. 10. There is no reason why he did not do that.

Lesson 18

1. If you come today, we can go to Mysore together. 2. Although the teachers do their work well, sometimes the lesson is not learnt properly. 3. When we came for the meal, nothing had remained. 4. I will not do that work in the manner in which they have done it. 5. If you look at it that way, this is really not difficult. 6. My house is where that car turned to the right. 7. If you write, they will be very happy. 8. If you drink too much coffee, you will not sleep. 9. Although I drank coffee, I slept well. 10. If you finish the work soon which you must do, you may go to the movies. 11. If you want to, you can go; I will not come, because I have a severe headache.

Notes

¹ Gender is not indicated in the polite, honorific plural.

² Honorific plural.

³ A small room, or a corner of a room, reserved for religious rituals of the family, common in many Hindu and Jaina households.

⁴ This is of course a free, idiomatic translation. Literally: 'Shall I come?'

⁵ Also this is a free and idiomatic translation, fitting the situation. Literally: 'Please come.'

⁶ Here one can either say ಅದು *adu* or ಅವಳು *avālu*, with a different intention, just as in English one can say 'that is a girl' or 'she is a girl'. In the first case one indicates an unknown object and identifies it as 'girl', in the second case one has already identified the object as a person and then further identifies her as a 'girl'.

⁷ Normally one would always respectfully speak about a priest (who is a socially respected person) in the plural: ಅವರು ಪುರೋಹಿತರು *avaru purōhitaru* could then either mean 'he is a priest' or 'they are priests', depending on the context. Only if there is no reason for expressed respect (e.g., if a parent is speaking about a son who has become a priest, or someone speaks about

a close, old friend from childhood who has become a priest) one would say
ಅವನು ಪುರೋಹಿತ *avanu purōhita*.

⁸ As in English, the semantics of ಮನುಷ್ಯ *manuṣya* 'man' are ambiguous: it could mean 'male person' or 'human'. One could also say about a woman ಅವಳು ಮಾನುಷ್ಯ *avaḷu manuṣya* 'she is a human being', although *manuṣya* is declined as a masculine noun.

⁹ Literally 'red is different, yellow is different'. This is how in Kannada one says that two things differ. Cf. ಅವು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ *avu bēre bēre* 'they are different' (lit. 'they different different').

¹⁰ As in several following sentences, ಅವರು *avaru* here is out of context and therefore ambiguous: this sentence could also mean 'he gave me money' or 'she gave me money' in the honorific plural.

¹¹ Strictly speaking, the verb is in the present tense, but it indicates an immediate future. Cf. what is said in other Western languages: German „Erzählen Sie uns eine Geschichte?“, Dutch „Vertelt u ons een verhaal?“, French «Est-ce que vous nous racontez une histoire?», etc.

¹² See the preceding note.

¹³ Literally, 'different what is?'

¹⁴ Or, of course, ಅವರ *avara*, if one wishes to speak respectfully about 'him'. (The same applies to sentences 4 and 9.)

¹⁵ This has nothing specific to do with the material that is taught in this lesson, but it is a nice tongue twister.

¹⁶ 'To publish' is ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸು *prakṭisu* or ಪ್ರಕಟ ಮಾಡು *prakṭa māḍu*; ಪ್ರಕಟಮಾಡಿಸು *prakṭa māḍisu* is the causative, 'to have / let somebody publish'.

¹⁷ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿದರು *kareyisidaru* literally 'he made [somebody] call'.

¹⁸ This ambiguity is also found in the English 'he spoke about the work which he had done with great pride'. It can be somewhat avoided by adding a pronoun for the subject: ಅವನು ತುಂಬ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ [...] ಹೇಳಿದ *avanu tumba hemmeyimda hēḷida*; would suggest that he spoke with great pride; ತುಂಬ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಅವನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ *avanu māḍida kelasada bagge hēḷida* would probably mean that he had done the work with great pride.

¹⁹ The ಅಷ್ಟು *aṣṭu* in this sentence can also be read as an intensifier of the following adjective: 'books that are so good'.

