



Complex Verbs In The ‘Basavapurāṇamu’ Of Pāṅkuriki Sōmana

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ABSTRACT: This paper aims to discuss the Complex verbs of the Telugu language found in Basavapurāṇamu of Pāṅkuriki Sōmana (1160-1240), a famous and first poet on Saivism in Telugu literature. His works include Panditārādhya caritra, Anubhava saramu, Vrsadhipa śatakamu, and Caturvēdasaramu. This is a bilingual descriptive study of the Complex Verbs observed in Pāṅkuriki Sōmana's Basavapurāṇamu. This article is composed of Vowel deletion, Syllable deletion, Syllables deletion, Addition of consonants and Co-alternations.

KEY WORDS: Pāṅkuriki Sōmana, Basavapurāṇamu, Saivism, Complex Verbs, Vowel deletion, Syllable deletion, Syllables deletion, Addition of consonants and Co-alternations.

INTRODUCTION: Pāṅkuriki Sōmana (1160-1240) is a famous and the first poet on Saivism in Telugu literature. The present descriptive study deals with the Complex Verbs found in the Basavapurāṇamu of Pāṅkuriki Sōmana. His works are Basavapurāṇamu, Panditārādhya caritra, Anubhava saramu, Vrsadhipa śatakamu, and Caturvēda saramu.

DEFINITION: In linguistics, a *Complex Verb* is a multi-word compound that functions as a single verb. One component of the compound is a light verb or vector, which carries any inflexions, indicating tense, mood, or aspect, but provides only fine shades of meaning. The other, ‘primary’, component is a verb or noun which carries most of the semantics of the compound, and determines its arguments. Generally, the term complex predicate usually includes N+V compounds, whereas the term compound verb is usually reserved for V+V compounds.

The following are the complex verbs/ -incu/-i(l)lu suffixed verbs found in the Basavapurāṇamu of Pāṅkuriki Sōmana. -incu/-i(l)lu suffixed verbs are derived from Nouns and Verbs. When the -incu/-i(l)lu suffix is added to the Noun stem / Verb root, there can be internal alternation within the Noun stem / Verb root. -incu/-i(l)lu suffixed verbs are derived from nominal stems.

A) Vowel deletion: Deletion of the Vowel at the final position of the nominal stem

1) a → Ø

On Sanskrit stems:

āṣa 'desire' wish'	āṣincu [BP-80-1-12] 'to desire'
ûha 'thought, imagination, reasoning'	ûhincu [BP-60-2-9] 'to think, guess'
karuna 'compassion, pity, mercy'	karunincu [BP-72-1-3] 'to pity, have mercy on'
cinta 'thinking'	cintincu [BP-128-2-24] 'to think'
nidra 'sleep, sloth'	nidrincu [BP-18-2-2] 'to sleep'
puja 'worship'	pûjincu [BP-95-1-16] 'to worship' adore
praṣamsa 'to praise, commendation'	praṣamsincu [BP-94-1-14] 'to praise'

2) i → Ø

On Sanskrit stems:

kaūgili 'the breast'	kaūgilincu [BP-62-2-25] 'to embrace'
pukkili 'the inside of the cheek'	pukkalincu [PC-85-2-26] pukkilincu [PC-31-1-38] 'to gargle or rinse one's mouth'
sandadi 'noise, uproar, a thick crowd'	sandadincu [BP-83-2-18] 'to make a noise,'

i → Ø

On Sanskrit stems:

kīrti 'fame, glory'	kīrtincu [BP-1-1-3] 'to praise, laud'
nuti 'praise, eulogium'	nutincu [BP-45-1-22] 'to praise, laud'
prastuti 'great applause, or praise'	prastutincu [BP-120-2-30] 'to praise or applaud greatly'

3) u → Ø

On Telugu roots:

kudiyu 'to tighten, contract, become less'	kudiyincu [BP-33-2-11] 'to shake violently'
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vandu
'to cook, boil'

vandincu [BP-184-2-9]
'to have food cooked'

On Kannada stem:

hattu
'to come in contact with'

hattincu [BP-68-2-1]
'to attach'

B) Syllable deletion: Deletion of a syllable at the final position of the nominal stem.

1) -ana → Ø

On Telugu -ana suffixed Sanskrit stems:

apaharana
'plundering, carrying off'

apaharincu [BP-44-1-23]
'to take by violence'

uddharana
'lifting up, releasing, rescuing'

uddharincu [BP-133-2-24]
'to arise, or uphold, to rescue'

2) -ana → Ø

On Telugu stem:

vaḍḍana
'serving out, or helping food'

vaḍḍincu [BP-95-1-16]
'to help at meals, serve a meal'

On Telugu -ana suffixed Sanskrit stems:

arcana
'worship, adoration'

arcincu [BP-15-1-15]
'to worship, adore'

kalpana
'to form, produce'

kalpincu [BP-4-1-13]
'to arrange, frame, compose'

naṭana
'a dance, dancing'

naṭanincu [BP-50-1-10]
'to act as on the stage'

racana
'writing, composing'

racincu [BP-205-2-21]
'to write, frame, compose'

varnana
'description, praise'

varnincu [BP-3-1-10]
'to praise, or describe'

śōdḥana
'a search, purifying'

śōdḥincu [BP-49-2-11]
'to search'

sampādana
'earning, acquiring, getting'

sampādincu [BP-26-1-11]
'to acquire, earn'

3) -amu → Ø

On Telugu stems:

capparamu
'a frame'

capparincu [BP-105-2-22]
'to smack, or suck with a noise'

tallaḍamu
'shaking, tremor'

tallaḍincu [BP-103-1-22]
'to be grieved, or be harassed'

On Telugu -amu suffixed Sanskrit forms:

alaṅkāramu 'ornament, a dormant'	alaṅkārinu [BP-22-2-27] 'to adorn, embellish'
udayamu 'the rising of the sun, birth'	udayincu [BP-152-1-8] 'to rise, or originate'
duhk ^h amu 'grief, trouble, unhappiness, pain'	duhk ^h incu [BP-68-2-12] 'to grieve'
santōsamu harsamu 'pleasure, satisfaction, joy, delight'	santōsinu [BP-64-1-9] harsincu [BP-3-1-2] 'to rejoice, be glad'

C) Syllables deletion: Deletion of Syllables at the final position of the nominal stem.

1) -anamu → Ø

On Telugu –anamu suffixed to Sanskrit stems:

darśanamu 'sight, view'	dariśincu 'to see or visit' [BP-37-2-18]
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D) Addition: Addition of a Consonant in between the nominal stem and the -incu suffix

1) 'y' addition

On Sanskrit stems:

d ^h vani 'sound, noise, voice'	d ^h vaniyincu [BP-60-2-1] 'to sound, produce a sound'
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E) Co-alternations: Two or Three Co-alternations are found in the formation of -incu suffixed verbs

i) Vowel deletion, Vowel alternation

a) a → Ø, e → i

On Telugu stem:

kattera 'scissors'	kattirincu [BP-59-1-8] 'to cut or crop with scissors'
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ii) Vowel lengthening, Addition

a) a → ā, 'p' addition

On Telugu root:

kanu 'to perceive, to see or enjoy'	kānupincu [BP-75-2-26] 'to be visible, to appear'
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iii) Vowel alternation, Addition

a) u → i, 'p' addition

On Telugu root:

vinu 'to hear, to listen to'	vinipincu [BP-95-1-2] 'to cause to hear'
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iv) Vowel deletion, Double vowel alternation

a) u → Ø, u → i, u → i

On Telugu roots:

iguru 'to evaporate, dry up'	igirincu [BP-146-2-10] 'to decrease'
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tuḍucu
'to wipe away'

tuḍipincu [BP-144-1-14]
'to make to wipe or clean'

vii) Vowel deletion, Vowel lengthening, Addition

a) a → ā, 'p' addition

On Telugu root:

kanu
'to see, perceive, observe'

kānpincu [BP-153-1-24]
'to be visible, to appear'

viii) Syllable deletion, Replacement (Consonant replaced by another consonant in the stem)

a) -amu → Ø, p → v

On Telugu -amu suffixed Sanskrit stem:

vinnapamu
'a petition, request'

vinnavincu [BP-3-1-30]
'to represent, tell, narrate'

ix) Syllable deletion, Addition

a) -mu → Ø, 'y' addition

caramu
'Moveable, shaking, trembling'

cariyincu [BP-4-2-21]
'to wander, to roam'

x) Syllable deletion, shortening (Long vowel in the initial syllable is shortened in the stem)

a) -amu → Ø, ā → a

On Telugu -amu suffixed Sanskrit stems:

angīkāramu
'consent, acceptance, approval'

angīkarincu [BP-72-2-30]
'to agree, accept'

ab^hyāsamu
'Practice, exercise'

ab^hyasincu [BP-14-2-17]
'to learn, study'

ahaṅkāramu
'Abandonment, removal, abolition'

ahaṅkarincu [BP-100-1-29]
'to remove, abolish'

xi) Syllables deletion, Addition

a) -anamu → Ø, 'y' addition

On Telugu -anamu suffixed Sanskrit stem:

paṭ^hanamu
'to memory, to learn'

paṭ^hiyincu [BP-82-2-20]
'to learn, to read'

xii) Replacement, Addition

a) agu → kā addition

On Telugu root:

agu
'to be, become, happen'

kāvincu [BP-54-2-5]
'to make, do'

b) vaccu → rā

On Telugu root:

vaccu
'to come, arrive, occur'

rāvincu [BP-50-1-11]
'to cause to come, to send for'

xiii) Syllable deletion, Addition, Vowel alternation (Vowel is altered as another vowel in the medieval position

of the stem)

a) -namu → Ø, 'y' addition, a → i

On Telugu -namu suffixed Sanskrit stems:

jananamu
'birth, production'

janiyincu [BP-33-2-9]
'to arise'

haranamu
'Taking away, removing'

hariyincu [BP-100-1-8]
'to perish or disappear'

b) -na → Ø, 'y' addition, a → i,

On Telugu -na suffixed Sanskrit stems:

naṭana
'a dance, dancing'

naṭiyincu [BP-102-1-22]
'to act as on the stage'

racana
'Making, composing'

raciyincu [BP-3-2-13]
'to frame, compose, write'

II) -i(l)lu suffixed verbs: are derived from Nouns. While the -i(l)lu suffix is added to the noun stem, there can be Internal alternation within the noun stem.

A) Vowel deletion: deletion of a vowel at the final position of the nominal stem:

i) -a → Ø

On Sanskrit stems:

śōb^ha
'light, beauty'

śōb^hillu [BP-21-2-16]
'to shine, be splendid'

i) -i → Ø

On the Sanskrit noun:

b^hti
'frightened'

b^htillu [BP-8-1-17]
'to be afraid, be frightened'

B) Syllable deletion: deletion of a syllable at the final position of the nominal stem.

i) -amu → Ø

On the Telugu -amu suffixed Sanskrit stem:

ûraḍamu
'to exude, leak out, ooze'

ûraḍilu [BP-10-2-12]
'to be consoled, comforted'

vaṭramu
'round'

vaṭrillu [BP-63-2-12]
'to make round'

C) Syllables deletion: deletion of a syllables at the final position of the nominal stem.

i) -aṇamu → Ø

On the Telugu -aṇamu suffixed Sanskrit stems:

vard^haṇamu
'increasing, growing, thriving'

vard^hilu [BP-126-1-8]

vard^hillu [BP-16-1-6]
'to increase, improve, flourish'

D) Addition: addition of 's' in between the nominal stem and the suffix

i) -s-addition

On the Sanskrit stem:

somma

‘faintness, swoon’

sommasillu

‘to faint’

[BP-157-2-18]

CONCLUSION: It is observed that the –incu and -i(i)lu suffixed complex verbs found in the ‘Basavapurāṇamu’ of Pāṅkuriki Sōmana are formed on different language roots/stems, such as Telugu, Sanskrit and Kannada. The abbreviations BP in the present paper denote Basavapurāṇamu, and the numbers in the brackets indicate the page number, column number and line number, respectively.

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May 2007