



Complex Verbs In The ‘Basavapurāṇamu’ Of Palkuriki Somana

Dr. Chigicherla Thirupal Reddy, Academic Consultant, Department of Foreign Languages & Linguistics, Sri Venkateswara University College of Arts, Tirupati – 517502, Andhra Pradesh, India

Dr. Muthyalu Ravi Kumar, Academic Consultant, Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics, Sri Venkateswara University College of Arts, Tirupati – 517502, Andhra Pradesh, India

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

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

INTRODUCTION: Pālkuriki 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 Pālkuriki Sōmana. His works are Basavapurāṇamu, Panditārādhya caritra, Anubhava sāramu, Vrsadhipa śatakamu, and Caturvēda sāramu.

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 Pālkuriki 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:

āśa 'desire' wish'	āśincu [BP-80-1-12] 'to desire'
ūha 'thought, imagination, reasoning'	ūhincu [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'	nindrincu [BP-18-2-2] 'to sleep'
puja 'worship'	pūjincu [BP-95-1-16] 'to worship' adore
praśamsa 'to praise, commendation'	praśamsincu [BP-94-1-14] 'to praise'

2) i → Ø

On Sanskrit stems:

kaúgili 'the breast'	kaúgilincu [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'
---	--

vandu	vandincu	[BP-184-2-9]
‘to cook, boil’	‘to have food cooked’	

On Kannada stem:

hattu	hattincu	[BP-68-2-1]
‘to come in contact with’	‘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	apaharincu	[BP-44-1-23]
‘plundering, carrying off’	‘to take by violence’	
udd ^h arana	udd ^h arincu	[BP-133-2-24]
‘lifting up, releasing, rescuing’	‘to arise, or uphold, to rescue’	

2) -ana → Ø

On Telugu stem:

vad ^g dana	vaddincu	[BP-95-1-16]
‘serving out, or helping food’	‘to help at meals, serve a meal’	

On Telugu -ana suffixed Sanskrit stems:

arcana	arcincu	[BP-15-1-15]
‘worship, adoration’	‘to worship, adore’	
kalpana	kalpincu	[BP-4-1-13]
‘to form, produce’	‘to arrange, frame, compose’	
na ^g ana	na ^g anincu	[BP-50-1-10]
‘a dance, dancing’	‘to act as on the stage’	
racana	racincu	[BP-205-2-21]
‘writing, composing’	‘to write, frame, compose	
varnana	varnincu	[BP-3-1-10]
‘description, praise’	‘to praise, or describe’	
śod ^h ana	śod ^h incu	[BP-49-2-11]
‘a search, purifying’	‘to search’	
sampādana	sampādincu	[BP-26-1-11]
‘earning, acquiring, getting’	‘to acquire, earn’	

3) -amu → Ø

On Telugu stems:

capparamu	capparincu	[BP-105-2-22]
‘a frame’	‘to smack, or suck with a noise’	
tallaḍamu	tallaḍincu	[BP-103-1-22]
‘shaking, tremor’	‘to be grieved, or be harassed’	

On Telugu –amu suffixed Sanskrit forms:

alaṅkāramu 'ornament, a dormant'	alaṅkārincu [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'	santōsincu [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]
----------------------------	---

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'
--	---

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'
-----------------------	--

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'
--	--

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'
---------------------------------	---

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'
---------------------------------	---

tuḍucu	tuḍipincu	[BP-144-1-14]
‘to wipe away’	‘to make to wipe or clean’	

vii) Vowel deletion, Vowel lengthening, Addition

a) a → ā, ‘p’ addition

On Telugu root:

kanu	kānpincu	[BP-153-1-24]
‘to see, perceive, observe’	‘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	vinnavincu	[BP-3-1-30]
‘a petition, request’	‘to represent, tell, narrate’	

ix) Syllable deletion, Addition

a) -mu → Ø, ‘y’ addition

caramu	cariyincu	[BP-4-2-21]
‘Moveable, shaking, trembling’	‘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	angīkarincu	[BP-72-2-30]
‘consent, acceptance, approval’	‘to agree, accept’	
ab ^h yāsamu	ab ^h yasincu	[BP-14-2-17]
‘Practice, exercise’	‘to learn, study’	
ahaṇkāramu	ahaṇkarincu	[BP-100-1-29]
‘Abandonment, removal, abolition’	‘to remove, abolish’	

xi) Syllables deletion, Addition

a) -anamu → Ø, ‘y’ addition

On Telugu -anamu suffixed Sanskrit stem:

pat ^h anamu	pat ^h iyincu	[BP-82-2-20]
‘to memory, to learn’	‘to learn, to read’	

xii) Replacement, Addition

a) agu → kā addition

On Telugu root:

agu	kāvincu	[BP-54-2-5]
‘to be, become, happen’	‘to make, do’	

b) vaccu → rā

On Telugu root:

vaccu	rāvincu	[BP-50-1-11]
‘to come, arrive, occur’	‘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	janiyincu	[BP-33-2-9]
'birth, production'	'to arise'	

haranamu	hariyincu	[BP-100-1-8]
'Taking away, removing'	'to perish or disappear'	

b) -na → Ø, 'y' addition, a → i,

On Telugu -na suffixed Sanskrit stems:

naṭana	naṭiyincu	[BP-102-1-22]
'a dance, dancing'	'to act as on the stage'	

racana	raciyincu	[BP-3-2-13]
'Making, composing'	'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 ^h a	śōb ^h illu	[BP-21-2-16]
'light, beauty'	'to shine, be splendid'	

ii) -i → Ø

On the Sanskrit noun:

b ^h īti	b ^h īllu	[BP-8-1-17]
'frightened'	'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:

ūradamu	ūraḍilu	[BP-10-2-12]
'to exude, leak out, ooze'	'to be consoled, comforted'	

vatramu	vatrillu	[BP-63-2-12]
'round'	'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 ^h aṇamu	vard ^h ilu	[BP-126-1-8]
'increasing, growing, thriving'	vard ^h illu	[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	sommasilu	[BP-157-2-18]
‘faintness, swoon’	‘to faint’	

CONCLUSION: It is observed that the -incu and -i(i)lu suffixed complex verbs found in the ‘*Basavapurāṇamu*’ of Pālkuriki 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.

References:

1. Pālkuriki Sōmanam tha kavi – ‘*Basava purāṇamu*’, P.S. Telugu viswavidyālayam, kaṭābhavanam, saifabad, Hyderabad – 500004, 2002.

2. Krishnamurti Bhadriraju- ‘Telugu B̄hāsā caritra’, Sivaji Press, Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi, Kalabhan, Saifabad, Hyderabad, 1974.
- ‘Telugu verbal bases: A comparative and Descriptive study’, Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California, publication in linguistics, 1961.

3. Radhakrishna, Gali - ‘Telugulō Śabdapallava Kriyārūpa Nirmānam’ Telugu Sāhitya Māsa Patrika, Telugu Akademi, Hyderabad, August 1995.

3. Radhakrishna, Gali - ‘Telugulō Samyukta Samāpaka kriyā rūpa Nirmānam, Telugu Sāhitya Māsa Patrika, Telugu Akademi, Hyderabad, May 1998.

4. Dr. Chigicherla Thirupal Reddy – ‘Verb Morphology of Palkuriki Somana’s Works’, unpublished Ph.D. thesis in May 2007

Linguistics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati – 517502,