



Noun Derivations Found In The 'Basavapurānamu' Of Palkuriki Somanā

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ABSTRACT: This paper aims to study Noun Derivation found in the Basavapurānamu of Palkuriki Somanā. This is a descriptive study. Noun Derivations of Telugu, Sanskrit, etc. are classified based on language, meaning and syntactic relation with examples.

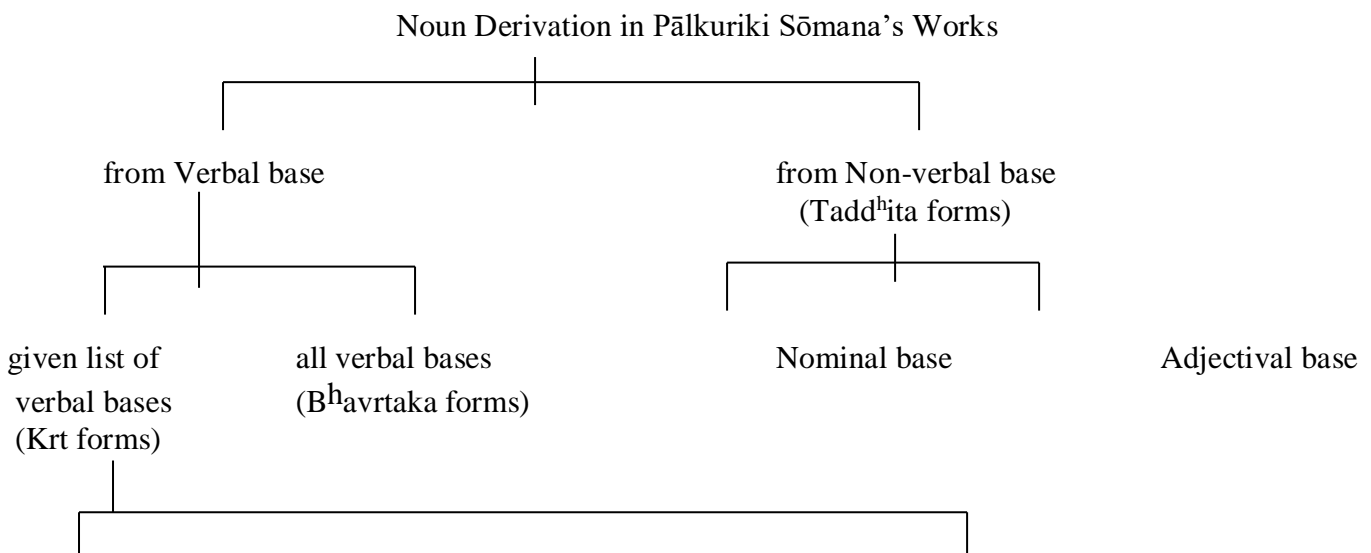
Key words: Palkuriki Somanā, Basavapurānamu, Saivism, Noun Derivation, Telugu, Sanskrit, syntactic relation.

INTRODUCTION: Palkuriki Somanā (1160-1240), is a famous and the first poet on Saivism in Telugu literature. His works are Basava purānamu, Panditārādhyā caritra, Anubhava sārāmu, Vṛṣadhīpa śatakamu, Caturvēda sārāmu. The present descriptive study deals with the Noun Derivation in Basava purānamu of Palkuriki Somanā.

The present study deals with the descriptive analysis of the Noun derivations found in the Basavapurānamu of Palkuriki Somanā.

Noun Derivation in the works of Palkuriki Somanā displays two kinds of processes. 1. Suffixation and 2. Zero suffixation. In both cases, there can be internal alternation within the root/stem or no alternation in the root/stem (i.e., invariant alternation).

The types of Noun derivational processes in the works of Palkuriki Somanā can be shown in the following diagram.





1.1. Verbal Nouns: The Verbal Noun suffix is added to the Verbal root in the derivation of Verbal Nouns. Verbal Nouns are of two types: 1. Definite Verbal Nouns and 2. Negative Verbal Nouns.

1.1.1 Definite Verbal Nouns: Definite verbal suffix (-ta) is added to the verbal root in the derivation of Definite Verbal Nouns.

1.1.1.1 Invariant Alternation: In this process, there is no change in the Verbal root before a derivational suffix, i.e. suffix of a definite verbal noun.

1. – ta :-

On Telugu simple verbal roots:

anu 'to say'	anuṭa 'saying'	[BP-119-2-18]
iccu 'to give'	iccuṭa 'giving'	[BP-119-2-5]
navvu 'to laugh'	navvuṭa 'laughing'	[BP-72-2-3]

On Telugu -incu suffixed Sanskrit Verbal roots:

varṇincu 'to describe'	varṇincuṭa 'describing'	[BP-4-1-26]
harincu 'to disappear'	harincuṭa 'disappearing'	[BP-169-2-16]

On Telugu -illu suffixed Sanskrit verbal root:

rāgillu 'to shine'	rāgilluṭa 'shining'	[BP-12-1-5]
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On Telugu Compound Verbal roots:

koniṣāḍu 'to praise'	koniṣāḍuṭa 'praising'	[BP-56-2-20]
lēkunḍu 'to be absent'	lēkunḍuṭa 'being absent'	[BP-54-1-5]

1.1.1.2 Internal Alternation: In this process, there is an alternation in the verbal root. a) Vowel deletion (A Vowel is deleted at the final position of the verbal root).

1) – u → ∅

On Telugu Simple verbal roots:

erugu 'to know'	erugami 'not knowing'	[BP-111-2-28]
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1.2. Nouns derived from definite verbal roots: A Noun derivational suffix is added to the definite verbal root

in the derivation of Nouns (krdantas). Krdantas are also derived without adding any nominal derivational suffix to the definite Verbal roots.

1.2.1. Zero Suffixation: No noun derivational suffix is added to the verbal root in the derivation of a Noun.

Zero Suffixation displays two kinds of derivational processes 1. Invariant alternation and 2. Internal alternation.

1.2.1.1 Invariant Alternation: In this process, forms can act both as Verbal roots and Nominals.

caduvu 'to read, to study'	caduvu 'learning'	[BP-5-1-32]
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navvu 'to laugh'	navvu 'laughter'	[BP-163-2-24]
velugu / 'light'	velugu 'twinkle'	[BP-48-1-2] /
veluṅgu /	veluṅgu	[BP-2-1-17] /

1.2.1.2 Internal Alternation: In this process, there is an alternation in the verbal root.

a) Syllable Deletion:

Deletion of a Syllable at the final position of the verbal root.

1) – cu → ∅

teracu 'to open'

tera 'screen'

[BP-66-2-8]

valacu 'to emit perfume'

vala 'a net'

[BP-66-1-10]

b) Lengthening (Short vowel in the initial syllable is lengthened in the verbal root).

1) i → ī

vinu 'to listen'

vīnu 'ear'

[BP-163-1-21]

c) Gemination (A Single consonant in the final Syllable is geminated in the verbal root).

1) n → nn

kanu 'to see'

kānu 'an eye'

[BP-2-2-13]

d) Co-alternations: Two or Three Co-alternations are found in the same verbal root.

i) Lengthening, De-voicing

1) a → ā, d → t

On a simple verbal root :

paḍu 'to fall'

pāṭu 'fall'

[BP-4 7-1-16]

On Compound verbal roots :

oḍabaḍu 'to agree'

oḍabāṭu 'agreement' [BP-111-2-8]

2) e → ē, d → t

ceḍu 'to be spoiled'

cēṭu 'spoiling'

[BP-47-1-16]

ii) Syllable deletion, Lengthening, Devoicing

1) – cu → ∅, o → o, d → t

poḍucu 'to stab'

pōṭu 'a stab'

[BP-83-1-6]

1.2.2. Suffixation: A Suffix is added to the verbal root in the derivation of a Noun. In some cases, the verbal root may undergo internal alternation. Thus, suffixation displays two types of derivational processes.

1. Invariant alternation and 2. Internal alternation.

1.2.2.1 Invariant Alternation:

In this process, there is no change in the verbal root and the derivational suffix.

1. – ka :-

vēḍu 'to pray, ask for'

vēḍuka 'feast, festival'

[BP-11-2-9]

2. – mara :-

paḍu 'to fall'

paḍumara 'west'

[BP-96-2-17]

3. – va :-

tegu 'to be cut or split'

teguva 'daring'

[BP-52-2-16]

1.2.2.2 Internal Alternation: In this process, there is an alternation in the verbal root.

a) Vowel Deletion: A vowel is deleted at the final position of the verbal root.

1) – u → Ø

1. – a :-

enḍu ‘to dry up’

enḍa ‘heat, sunshine’ [BP-64-1-18]

2. – adi :-

āru ‘to dry’

āradi ‘disgrace’

[BP-66-2-7]

3. – amu / ambu :-

aḍḍu ‘to obstruct’

aḍḍambu ‘obstacle’

[BP-54-2-17]

4. – ali :-

kūḍu ‘to unite’

kūḍali ‘meeting’

[BP-13-2-28]

5. – avu :-

nagu ‘to laugh’

nagavu ‘laugh’

[BP-145-1-6]

6. – i :-

cēyu ‘to do’

cēyi ‘hand’

[BP-56-1-17]

7. – ika :-

pūnu ‘to attempt’

pūnika ‘attempting’

[BP-25-2-9]

8. – iki :-

manu ‘to live’

maniki ‘living’

[BP-49-1-9]

9. – e :-

petṭu ‘to put, place’

petṭe ‘box’

[BP-44-2-23]

10. – ka :-

vēḍu ‘to pray’

vēḍka ‘feast’

[BP-18-1-31]

11. – ki :-

kōru ‘to wish, desire’

kōrki ‘wish, desire’

[BP-4-1-7]

12. – pu :-

tūru ‘to enter’

tūrpu ‘east’

[BP-2-2-5]

b) Syllable Deletion: A Syllable is deleted at the final position of the verbal root.

1) – ucu → Ø

1. – imi :-

kūrucu ‘to join’

kūrimi ‘love, charity’ [BP-2-2-16]

2) – cu → Ø

1. – kada :-

nilucu /

nilukaḍa

[BP-31-1-10]

nilcu ‘to stand’

nilkaḍa ‘constant’

[BP-41-2-11]

2. – ta :-

On Telugu Simple verbal root:

muncu ‘to dip, immerse’

munta ‘small water pot’

[BP-193-1-26]

On Telugu - incu suffixed verbal roots:

āvulincu ‘to yawn’

āvulinta ‘yawning’ [BP-11-2-29]

3. – pu :-

gelucu ‘to win’

gelupu ‘victory’

[BP-25-2-26]

meracu ‘to flash’

merapu ‘lightning’

[BP-179-2-12]

4. – va :-

trōcu ‘to push’

trōva ‘way’

[BP-84-2-28]

5. – vu :-

kolucu/

koluvu

[BP-38-2-1]/

kolcu ‘to serve, worship’

kolvu ‘service’

[BP-203-1-29]

3) – yu → Ø

1. – karambu :-

kaniyu ‘to be over ripe’

kanikarambu ‘kindness’

[BP-67-2-24]

2. – ta :-

mūyu ‘to close’

mūta ‘pack’

[BP-83-1-5]

3. – tu :-

vēyu ‘to strike’

vrētu ‘blow’

[BP-157-1-24]

4. – ti :-

mūyu ‘to shut’

mūti ‘mouth’

[BP-132-12]

5. – ru → Ø

tēru ‘to become clear’ tēta ‘clearness’

[BP-20-1-8]

c) Replacement: The Verbal root is totally replaced in the derivation of a noun.

1) vaccu → ra

1. – ka :-

vaccu ‘to come’

rāka ‘coming’

[BP-110-2-14]

d) De-Voicing: A voiced Single or double Consonant is devoiced in the final syllable of the verbal root.

1) g → k

1. – va :-

vēgu ‘to dawn’

vekuva ‘dawn, morning’

[BP-35-1-14]

2) – gg → kk

1. – va :-

taggu ‘to become less to decrease’

takkuva ‘deficiency’

[BP-7-1-13]

3) – d → t

1. – va :-

kūḍu ‘to unite’

kūtuva ‘crowd’

[BP-102-1-17]

e) Bilabialization: A dental/alveolar Nasal bilabialized in the final syllable of the verbal root.

1) – n → - m

1. – pu :-

talancu ‘to think’

talampu ‘thinking’

[BP-19-1-3]

f) Co-alternations: Two or Three Co-alternations are found in the derivation of a noun.

i). Vowel deletion, Replacement (A Single or double Consonant is replaced at the final Syllable of the verbal root).

1) u → Ø, c → v

1. – ali :-

kācu ‘to guard’

kāvali ‘guard’

[BP-152-1-11]

2) – u → Ø, cc → pp

1. – i :-

noccu ‘to ache, pain’ noppi ‘pain, ache’ [BP-62-2-14]

3) – u → Ø, cc → vv

1. – i :-

noccu ‘to ache, pain’

novvi ‘pain, suffering’

[BP-163-2-24]

ii) Vowel deletion, shortening (A Long vowel is shortened at the initial Syllable of the verbal root).

1) u → Ø, ē → e

1 – i :-

cēyu ‘to do’

ceyi ‘doing’

[BP-78-2-15]

iii) Vowel deletion, Voicing (A voiceless consonant voiced at the final Syllable of the verbal root).

1) u → Ø, c → j

1. – adi :-

alacu ‘to trouble’ alajaḍi ‘trouble’

[BP-114-1-26]

iv) Vowel deletion, Devoicing (A voiced consonant is devoiced at the final syllable of the verbal root).

1) u → Ø, g → k

1. – a :-

alūgu ‘to be angry’

aluka ‘displeasure’

[BP-64-1-28]

munugu ‘to dive’

munuka ‘dive’

[BP-94-1-6]

2) u → Ø, d → t

1. – a :-

maṇḍu ‘to burn’

maṇṭa ‘blaze, flame’ [BP-60-2-11]

2. – akambu :-

vaṇḍu ‘to cook’

vaṇṭakambu ‘food’ [BP-185-1-2]

v) Syllable deletion, Lengthening (A Short vowel is lengthened at the initial syllable in the Compound verbal suffix

of the Compound verbal root).

i) nu → Ø, o → o

vīḍkonu ‘to quit, leave’ vīḍkōlu ‘permission to leave’ [BP-116-1-8]

ii) – ccu → Ø, a → a

1. – vu :-

caccu ‘to die’

cāvu ‘death’

[BP-97-2-30]

vi) Syllable deletion, Shortening.

1) – cu → Ø, ū → u

1. – vu / vvū :-

pucu/

puvu

[BP-2-2-11]/

prucu ‘to bloom’

puvvu ‘flower’

[BP-5-1-13]

vii) Syllables deletion, gemination (A de-geminated consonant is geminated at the final syllable of the verbal root).

- 1) – iyu → Ø, l → ll
1. – amu / ambu :-

teliyu ‘to come to light’	tellamu	[BP-5-1-15]/
	tellambu ‘clearness’	[BP-10-1-12]

ix) Syllables deletion, De-cerebralization (In this process, a Retroflex consonant becomes a non-retroflex consonant).

- 1) – du → Ø, n → n
1. – (i) ki :-
unḍu ‘to be’

uniki	[BP-6-1-28]/
unki ‘existence’	[BP-13-2-27]

x) Vowel deletion, De-gemination, Shortening:

1. u → ø, yy → y, ē → e
cēyu ‘to do’

ceyyi ‘hand’	[BP-99-2-17]
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1.3 Nouns derived from Definite Non-verbal roots: A Noun derivational suffix is added to the definite non-verbal roots

(Nominal or Adjectival stems) in the derivation of Nouns.

1.3.1 Nouns derived from Definite Nominal stems: The Noun derivational suffix is added to the definite nominal stem

in the derivation of Nouns. In some cases, the nominal stem may undergo internal alternation. Thus, suffixation

displays two types of derivational processes. Invariant alternation and 2. Internal alternation.

1.3.1.1. Invariant Alternation: In this process, there is no change in the Nominal stem and Derivational suffix.

1. – ka:-

kuttu ‘throat’	kuttuka ‘throat’	[BP-38-1-16]
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2. – kâḍu:-

vêṭa ‘hunting’	vêṭakâḍu ‘hunter’	[BP-38-1-3]
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3. – kili:-

piḍi ‘small handle’	piḍikili ‘handful’	[BP-91-2-11]
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4. – ḍu/- nḍu:-

tammu ‘younger brother’	tammuḍu ‘younger brother’	[BP-122-2-30]
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biḍḍa ‘infant’	biḍḍaḍu	[BP-126-2-1]/
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biḍḍaḍu ‘little boy’	[BP-12-1-20]
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5. – ta:-

boya ‘forester, a mountaineer’	boyata ‘woman of the forest tribe’	[BP-175-2-5]
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6. ~ ta/nta:-

kora ‘balance’	korata	[BP-110-2-9]/
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koraṇṭa ‘deficit’	[BP-110-2-9]
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7. – mayambu:- – mayambu is Telugu – mbu suffixed Sanskrit Nominal stem:

On Telugu Nominal stem:

pasiḍi ‘gold’	pasiḍimayambu ‘full of gold’	[BP-129-2-6]
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8. – ri:-

kalla ‘untruth’	kallari ‘liar’	[BP-19-2-22]
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9. – rkamu / rikamu / rikambu:-

On Sanskrit Nominal stems:

lanje 'horlot'	lanjerkamu	[BP-50-2-21] /
	lanjerkamu	[BP-47-2-9] /
	lanjerkambu 'whoredom'	[BP-47-1-28]

10. – vâḍu:-

On the Sanskrit Nominal stem:

divve 'lamp'	divvevâḍu 'one who has lamp'	[BP-37-2-32]
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1.3.1.2 Internal Alternation: In this process, there is an alternation in the nominal stem.

a) Vowel Deletion: A vowel is deleted at the final syllable of the nominal stem.

1) – a → ∅

1 – âri:-

On the Sanskrit Nominal stem:

puja 'worship'	pujâri 'worshipper'	[BP-37-1-9]
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2. – enḍu:-

kunca 'measure of grain'	kuncenḍu 'measureful'	[BP-58-1-32]
grukka 'swallow'	grukkenḍu 'swallowful'	[BP-57-1-7]

3. – eta:-

bôya 'forest tribe'	bôyeta 'woman of forest tribe'	[BP-187-1-22]
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2) – i → ∅

1. – ara:-

donti 'series'	dontara 'patched quilt'	[BP-118-2-11]
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2. – idu:-

Telugu Nominal stem:

bôyi 'palanquin bearer'	bôyiḍu 'palanquin bearer'	[BP-38-1-7]
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On the Sanskrit Nominal stem:

dâsi 'a slave'	dâsiḍu 'a slave'	[BP-37-2-28]
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3. – utu:-

guri 'mark of aim'	gurutu 'mark, sign'	[BP-11-1-15]
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4. – eḍu:-

putṭi	putṭeḍu 'Indian measure	[BP-92-2-5]
'Indian measure capacity	capacity equal to twenty tooms'	
equal to twenty tooms'		

5. – era:-

katti 'knife'	kattera 'scissors'	[BP-127-2-15]
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6. – ti:-

veli 'outside'	velti 'deficiency'	[BP-98-2-32]
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3) – u → ∅

1. – a:-

celuvu 'manner'	celuva	[BP-11-2-31] /
	celva 'beautiful woman'	[BP-9-2-5]

2. – ara:-

mundu 'front'	mundara 'front'	[BP-57-1-9]
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5. – ari:-
nêrpu ‘skillfulness’ nêrpari ‘skilful person’ [BP-38-1-9]

6. – enḍu:-
tûmu tûmenḍu [BP-125-2-4]
‘Indian bushel, equal to
four kunchams’ ‘Indian bushel, equal to
four kunchams’

b) Syllable Deletion:

A syllable is deleted at the final position of the Nominal stem.

1) - amu → ∅

1. – i:-
bandâramu ‘treasury’ bandâri ‘treasurer’ [BP-41-2-27]

2) – ili → ∅

1. – eḍu:-
puḍisili ‘of hollow of the hand’ puḍiseḍu ‘handful’ [BP-126-1-12]

3) – mu → ∅

1. -kari:-

On Telugu – mu suffixed Sanskrit Nominal stems:

anyayamu ‘injustice’ anyayakari ‘injustman’ [BP-148-2-18]

2. – matramu:- – matramu is the Telugu – mu suffixed Sanskrit suffix.

On Telugu – mu suffixed Sanskrit Nominal stem:

nimiṣamu ‘minute’ nimiṣamâtramu [BP-162-2-11]
‘twinkling of the eye as small as a moment’

3. – vu → ∅

– matrambu:-

On Telugu- vu suffixed Sanskrit nominal stem:

anuvu ‘atom’ anuvumatrambu ‘as small as an atom’ [BP-129-1-29]

c) Co-alternations: Three co-alternations are found in the process of Derivation of Nouns.

i) Vowel deletion, De-gemmination

1) u → ∅, rr → r

1. – ada:-

varru ‘floods’ varada ‘overflow of a river’ [BP-131-2-12]

ii) Syllable deletion, Addition

1) ~ du → ∅, ‘r’ addition

1. – alu:-

On Telugu - ~du suffixed Sanskrit nominal stem:

uttamuḍu uttamurâlu [BP-10-2-29]
‘most excellent man’ ‘most excellent woman’

i. Noun derived from definite Adjectival stem: Noun Derivational suffix is added to the definite Adjectival stem

in the derivation of nouns. In some cases, the nominal stem may undergo internal alternation. Thus, suffixation

displays two types of derivational processes 1. Invariant alternation and 2. Internal alternation.

1.3.2.1 Invariant Alternation: In this process, there is no change in the Nominal stem and Derivational suffix.

1. – du:-

maga ‘male’

magâḍu ‘a male’

[BP-24-2-28] /

2. – ta:-

ciru ‘small’

ciruta ‘a young one’ [BP-98-2-22]

3. – na:-

erra ‘red’

errana ‘redness’

[BP-131-2-20]

4. – mi:-

vêḍi ‘heat, warmth’

vêḍimi ‘heat, warmth’ [BP-79-2-17]

5.– rikamu / rikambu:-

pedda ‘great, big’

peddarikambu ‘authority, headship’

[BP-119-2-13]

pêda ‘poor’

pêdarikamu ‘poverty’

[BP-90-1-1]

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