



S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
M.G.V.C Arts, Commerce and
Science College, Muddebihal

(Accredited with CGPA of 3.31 on seven point scale at A+ Grade)



Department of Kannada

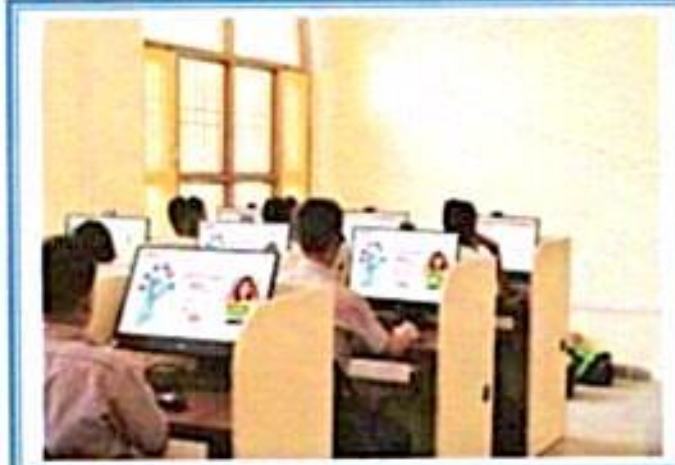
Topic: Learn to Speak Kannada Language

Academic Year- 2023-24

"Kannada Communication Skills"



Language Lab Documents



ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ-586212.

PRINCIPAL,
M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.



S. G. V. C. Vidya Prasarak Trust's,

**Matoshri Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar
Arts, Commerce & Science College,**

MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist. Vijayapur (Karnataka)

(Accredited with CGPA of 3.31 on seven point scale at 'A+' Grade)

☎ : 08356220329

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Ref. No. :

Date :

Notice

This is informed to all B.Com I Semester Students to attend the **Kannada Language Communication Skills Classes** from academic year **2023-24** at 9.30am in Language Lab organized by IQAC and the Department of Kannada.

PRINCIPAL,

M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College,
MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur



S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
**M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND
 SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDDEBIHAL**
DEPARTMENT OF KANNADA

YEAR – 2023-24

Kannada Communication Skills

Topic: Learn to Speak Kannada Language
"Students in Language Lab"



ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಮ.ವಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,

ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ-586212, ಕೆ.ಎ.



S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
**M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND
SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDDEBIHAL**
DEPARTMENT OF KANNADA
KANNADA Communication Skills
**Topic: Learn to Speak Kannada
Language**
"Students in Language Lab"
Time Table- 2023-24

Name of the Faculty: Dr. P.N. Naragund, HOD of Kannada

Sl.No	Time	Mon	Tues	Wedn	Thur	Fri	Satu
01	9.30 to 10.30	-	-	-	B.Com	-	-
02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು
ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ-586212



S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's

**M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND
SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDDEBIHAL**
DEPARTMENT OF KANNADA



Kannada Communication Skills

Topic: Learn to Speak Kannada Language
"Students in Language Lab"

Teaching Topics in Language Lab- 2023-24

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Prakash Naragund, HOD, of Kannada

Sl. No	Topics
01	Standard Kannada grammar
02	Nouns (ನಾಮಪದ)
03	Cases (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳು)
04	Number (ವಚನ)
05	Modifiers (ಪರಿವರ್ತಕಗಳು)

ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ನಾಗುಂಡ್
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ವೈ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ-586217



S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDDEBIHAL
DEPARTMENT OF KANNADA
Kannada Communication Skills

Standard Kannada grammar

(Kannada: ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ) is primarily based on Keshiraja's Shabdamanidarpana (c. 1260 CE) which provides the fullest systematic exposition of Kannada language. The earlier grammatical works include portions of Kavirajamarga (a treatise on alaṅkāra) of 9th century, Kavyavalokana and Karnatakabhashabhushana both authored by Nagavarma II in first half of the 12th century. Various grammatical aspects of Kannada include tatsama-tadbhava, vibhakti pratyaya, kāla (tense forms), linga (gender forms), sandhi, samāsa, chandassu, alaṅkāra; and different poetical metres such as vitta, tripadi, kanda (also called, choupadi or chaturpadi), shatpadi, sāngatya and others. The name given for a pure, true letter is akshara, akkara or varna. Each letter has its own form (ākāra) and sound (shabda); providing the visible and audible representations, respectively. Kannada is written from left to right. Kannada alphabet (aksharamale or varnamale) now consists of 49 letters. Each sound has its own distinct letter, and therefore every word is pronounced exactly as it is spelt; so the ear is a sufficient guide. After the exact sounds of the letters have been once gained, every word can be pronounced with perfect accuracy. The stress falls on the first syllable. The first treatise on Kannada grammar in English was written in 1864 by Rev. Thomas Hodson, a Wesleyan missionary, as An Elementary Grammar of the Kannada, or Canarese Language.

Nouns (ಸಾಮಪದ)

Gender (ಲಿಂಗ)

According to Keshiraja's Shabdamanidarpana, there are nine gender forms in Kannada. However, in modern Kannada literature only three gender forms are used in practice: masculine, feminine, and neuter. All Kannada nouns code for gender. Natural gender tends to correspond with the grammatical gender category. However, certain concepts personified by deities, such as sūrya, meaning 'the sun', share the grammatical gender of the deity, which in this case is masculine.

masculine gender (ಪುಲಿಂಗ)

- Examples: arasa ('king'), dore ('master, lord'), vāyu ('wind')

feminine gender (ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗ)

- Examples: Parvati, Lakshmi, Saraswati, amma ('mother')

neuter gender (ನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗ)

Nouns that do not belong to either of the above two classes are considered to have neuter gender.

Number (ವಚನ)

There are, as in English, two grammatical numbers: the singular number (ಏಕವಚನ) and the plural number (ಬಹುವಚನ). In declension, the plural form of a masculine or feminine noun is made by suffixing 'ಅರ್' (ar) to the crude base, and then the case ending, and the plural form of a neuter noun is made by suffixing 'ಗಲ್' (gal) to the crude base, and then the case ending. However, nouns of relationship, such as 'mother', 'great-grandfather', 'son-in-law', and 'younger brother', which are always masculine or feminine, have the plural number marker ಅಂದಿರ್ (andir).

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ವೈ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ-586212.

Noun declensions

Kannada has four declensions (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮ), or groups of case endings. The first declension includes all masculine and feminine nouns that end in ಅ -a; the second declension includes all neuter nouns that end in ಉ -u; the third declension includes all nouns of all genders that end in ಇ -i, ಈ -e, ಎ -e, ಐ -e, or ಓ -ai; the fourth declension includes all nouns of all genders that end in ಉ -u, ಊ -u, ಋ -r, ೠ -o, or ಔ -au.

Sandhi (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಪರಿಣಾಮದ ಸಂಧಿ): is the mutation of the final or initial letters of a word for euphony. Sandhi occurs very often in declension. In the first declension and in the second declension, the only sandhi that occurs is the elision (dropping) of the final 'ಅ' ('atva') before a plural marker or case ending that begins with a vowel. In the third declension, a euphonic 'ಯ್' ('yatva') must be inserted after the noun before a plural marker or case ending that begins with a vowel.

In the fourth declension, a euphonic 'ವ್' ('vatva') must be inserted after the noun before a plural marker or case ending that begins with a vowel. However, when a Kannada noun ends in a 'ಉ' that was already added for euphony at some original stage, that final vowel is eliminated when the noun is followed by a plural marker or case ending that begins with a vowel. However, technically true bases have no final vowel (although the base still takes the fourth declension endings), that euphonic ಉ u is elided during declension. These words that already have a euphonic ಉ u that is elided during declension attached to their end must be learned, but most native Kannada, or originally Kannada, words have this 'euphonic ಉ u' on their end, because not many Kannada words originally ended in ಉ u.

Modifiers (ಪರಿವರ್ತಕಗಳು)

Kannada, as does English, uses adjectives and adverbs as modifiers. Kannada does not have articles. However, the adjectives ಆ ತೆ ('that') and ಒಂದು ಒಂದು ('one') can be used as the definite and the indefinite article, respectively. Kannada possess few adjectives that are not derived from some noun. Adjectivalizing suffixes include ಆದ -adu (literally: 'which/that became') and ಇಕೆ -ika. Kannada lacks true predicate adjectives. To use an adjective predicatively, suffix the third-person pronoun to the end of the adjective that matches the subject.

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಕುಂದಗಿರಿ-581212.



Block No.

Room No.

S. G. V. C. Vidya Prasarak Trust's,

**MATOSHRI GANGAMMA VEERAPPA CHINIWAR
ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDDEBIHAL.**


Subject :

Date : 21/11/2024

Time : 9.30 to 10.30

Class : B.Com I

ATTENDANCE REPORT

Jr. Supervisor :

DEGREE _____ SEMESTER EXAMINATION 202 - 202

Roll No.	University Seat No.	Name of the Candidate	Signature
01	U15NU24C0023	Tabasum B. Chappasaband	Tabasum
02	U15NU24C0034	Renuka S. Jaggal	Renuka
03	U15NU24C0002	Babamma S. madinal	Babamma
04	U15NU24C0023	Muxagemma ChikRamat	M. S. C.
05	U15NU24C0035	Akshata B. Vannayyala	A. B. Vannayyala
06	U15NU24C0029	Nagrabha Badiger	Nagrabha
07	U15NU24C0036	Keshtioy. Pujar	Keshtioy
08	U15NU24C0031	Kavana P. Biradar	K.P.B.
09	U15NU24C0012	Kavya G. Havaldar	K.G.H.
10	U15NU24C0003	Rakshita B. Biradar	Rakshita
11	U15NU24C0001	Anjali R. Kulkarni	Anjali Kulkarni
12	U15NU24C0020	Saniya. K. Nadaf	Saniya
13	U15NU24C0033	Mahe K. R. Inamdar	Mahe
14	U15NU24C0004	Saniya. A. Bavoor	S.A. Bavoor
15	U15NU24C0006	Shivayya B. Muth	Shivayya
16	U15NU24C0009	Prajwal B. Rattanashetti	Prajwal
17	U15NU24C0027	BARUGOWDA POLESHE	Barugowda
18	U15NU24C0025	Gururaj B. Byalod	G. B. Byalod
19	U15NU23C0030	Nivedita B. Uwaraddi	N. B. Uwaraddi
20	U15NU23C0057	Shweta S. Talwar	Shweta
21	U15NU23C0042	Sakeena M.	Sakeena
22	U15NU22C0016	Sudha S. Peerapari	Sudha
23	U15NU22C0032	Safiya. Nadaf	Safiya
24	U15NU22C0005	Shivakala. Nagaraja Kar	Shivakala
25	U15NU22C0006	Soubhagya Takkali	Soubhagya
26	U15NU22C0023	Banashankari, N.A.	Banashankari

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