

Peace Corps

Conversational Telugu

Prepared for Development and Resources Corporation



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Introduction

The purpose of this text is to develop elementary conversational skills in Telugu. Though the text is to be used by language instructors as a major set of lesson plans, it should be supplemented by other varied materials and teaching techniques for a richer language learning experience. Sample supplementary materials have been included at the end of each section. They are suggested as possible exercises in an intensive program to expand the student's vocabulary, to reinforce grammar patterns, and to confront the student with occasional unfamiliar grammar items. The text is to be used by students as a review to what has been learned in class and not as a teaching device.

Effective teaching of the text materials presupposes the use of language props for teaching vocabulary. Every object should be taught by association with a visual representation of that object and every verb should be taught by association with the action described by that verb. It is important that both instructor and student make consistent use of language props and never resort to English.

The organization of each unit lesson allows for rapid mastery of question and answer patterns. The units, therefore, should be used as a basis for conversation between the student and instructor and between the students themselves. Once the unit has been mastered, the students should have ample opportunity to carry out the role of instructor.

The language materials consist of four different types of language learning activities. The first, and most predominant, is the unit microwave cycle. These cycles are adapted from cycles designed by Dr. Earl Stevick of the Foreign Service Institute. They divide the learning process into two basic phases. The first of these phases involves mimicry, memorization, and manipulation and so is designated 'M'. The 'M₁' component of the phase consists of statements related in content and structure; the 'M₂' component of the phase consists of one or more questions related in content and structure to the statements of 'M₁'. The second phase involves the conversational application of 'M₁' and 'M₂' and so is designated 'C'. The question of 'M₂' is asked and is answered by one of the statements of 'M₁'. Each question and answer unit is one component of the 'C' phase. If there are five possible answers to 'M₂' then there would be five components of 'C'. Before a new unit cycle is taken up in class the previous cycle should always be reviewed. Class time should be devoted entirely to using the language. Instructors should never attempt to explain grammar.

The second type of learning activity consists of various kinds of drill exercises. Substitution drills require the student to substitute similar structural items in one sentence pattern. Repetition drills enable the student to repeat similarly patterned sentences after the instructor. Transformation drills involve changing the structure of similar sentences. Conversation and question and answer drills utilize previously learned sentence patterns to build up conversation. All these drills are used to supplement material in the unit microwaves.

The third type of learning activity is analysis of the language. Simplified explanations are included in sections of grammar notes to explain structural items of previous lessons. These grammar notes are intended for the students' individual use. The more difficult structures should be explained by the language coordinator or linguist in a separate class hour.

The fourth type of learning activity involves confrontation of a more complex linguistic reality. The task-oriented situation, model village and slide exercises, and role plays of the supplements force the student to gradually accustom himself to combinations of sounds and phrases, all of which may not be familiar to him. They are intended as a bridge between the tightly controlled class-room learning experience and the complete free communication of the field.

The text itself is divided into five sections, A, B, C, D, and E, each consisting of cycles, drills and grammar notes which concentrate upon a limited number of sentence patterns and structural items. Suggested supplements follow each section. A verb chart, listing verb stems and their inflected forms, is included at the back of the text for reference. A pronunciation guide is also appended for students' use.

These materials have been designed for Peace Corps training programs specializing in agriculture. Satisfactory completion of the text should bring the trainee to at least a 2 FSI level.

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Cycle 1

M₁ idi aratipandu.
āranji
mirapakāya
bangāla dumpa
ullipāya

M₂ idi ēmiti?

C₁ idi ēmiti?
idi aratipandu.

C₂ idi ēmiti?
idi āranji.

C₃ idi ēmiti?
idi mirapakāya.

(substitute remaining nouns).

M₁ This is a banana.
orange.
chili
potato
onion

M₂ What is this?

C₁ What is this?
This is a banana.

C₂ What is this?
This is an orange.

C₃ What is this?
This is a chili.

M₁ adi aratipandū kādu
 āranji kādu
 mirapakāya kādu
 bangāla dūmpa kādu
 ullipāya kādu

M₁ That is not a banana
 orange
 chili
 potato
 onion

M₂ adi āranji
 mirapakāya
 bangāla dūmpa
 ullipāya
 aratipandū

M₂ That is an orange
 chili
 potato
 onion
 banana

M₃ adi aratipandā?
 āranji
 mirapakāya
 bangāla dūmpā
 ullipāya

M₃ Is that a banana?
 orange
 chili
 potato
 onion

C₁ adi aratipandā?
 kādu, adi aratipandū kādu.
 or
 adi aratipandā?
 aunū aratipandū

C₁ Is that a banana?
 No, that is not a banana.

(substitute remaining nouns)

Drill for Cycles 1 & 2
Substitution Drill

adi aratipandā?
āranji
mirapakāyā
bangāla dumpā
ullipāyā

Is that a banana?
orange
chili
potato
onion

idi aratipandu kādā?
āranji
mirapakaya
bangāla dumpa
ullipāya

This is a banana isn't it?
orange
chili
potato
onion

Conversation Drill

idi aratipandā?
kādu, idi aratipandu kādu.
idi ēmiti?
idi āranji.

Is that a banana?
No, this isn't a banana.
What is this?
This is an orange.

adi aratipandu kādā?
kādu.
adi ēmiti?
adi āranji.

That is a banana, isn't it?
No.
What is that?
That is an orange.

Cycle 3

M₁ adi (idi) magavādu
āḍadi
pillavādu
āḍapilla
bigga
Rāmudu
Sita
Gopāluḍu
Kamala

M₂ adi evaru?
idi evaru?

C₁ adi evaru?
adi āḍadi.

C₂ idi evaru?
idi magavādu.

(substitute remaining nouns)

M₁ That (this) is a man
woman
boy
girl
baby
Rāmudu
Sita
Gopal
Kamala

M₂ Who is that?
Who is this?

C₁ Who is that?
That is a woman.

C₂ Who is this?
This is a man.

Drill for Cycle 3

1. itanu magavādā?
 atanu pillavādā?
 Rāmudā
 Gōpāludā

2. ivida Sita?
 āvida ādadā?
 idi ādapillā?
 adi Kamalā?

3. itanu magavādu kādā?
 atanu pillavādu
 Rāmudu
 Gōpāludu

4. ivida ādadi kādā?
 āvida ādapilla
 ime Sita
 āme Kamala

1. Is he (this) a man?
 (that) a boy?
 Ramudu
 Gopaludu?

2. Is she (this) a Sita?
 (that) a woman?
 (this) a girl?
 (that) a Kamala?

3. Is he (this) not a man?
 (that) boy?
 Ramudu
 Gopaludu

4. Is she (this) not a woman?
 (that) girl
 (this) Sita
 (that) Kamala

Cycle 4

M₁ itanu oka raitu
pantulu (pantulamma)
amerikanu
indiyanu
P.C. sevakudu
vidyarthi

M₁ He (this) is a farmer.
teacher.
American.
Indian.
P.C. trainee
student

M₂ itanu evaru?

M₂ Who is he (this)?

M₃ itanu evaru?
itanu oka raitu

M₃ Who is he (this)?
He is a farmer.

Substitution Drill

ivida raitu kaadu
avida pantulamma kaadu
Sita amerikanu kaadu
Kamala indiyanu kaadu
idi vidyarthi kaadu

She (this) is not a farmer.
(that) Teacher.
Sita American.
Kamala Indian.
She (this) student.

Cycle 5

M₁ nēnu raitu(ni)
partuluni
amerikanni
indiyanni
magavadini
ādadāni

M₂ miru evaru?

C₁ miru evaru?
nēnu oka raitu(ni)

(substitute remaining nouns)

M₁ I am a farmer,
teacher
American
Indian
man
woman.

M₂ Who are you?

C₁ Who are you?
I am a farmer.

Drill for Cycle 5

miru raitulu
pantullu
amerikanlu
magavallu
adavallu
vidyarthilu

nuvvu raituvi
pantuluvi
amerikanvi
magavadivi
adadanivi
vidyarthivi

You are a farmer.
teacher
American
man
woman
student

nehu evaru?
Ivuda
avuda
itanu
atanu
memu (ex)
manamu (in)
villu
vallu
nuvvu
miru

Who am I?
she (this)
she (that)
he (this)
he (that)
we (ex)
we (in)
they (this)
they (that)
you (fam)
you (hon)

Conversation Drill

miru pantulugara?
kadu. nenu pantuluni kadu
miru evaru?
nenu oka raituni

Are you a teacher?
No, I am not a teacher.
Who are you?
I am a farmer.

M₁ nā pēru _____
 mī pēru _____
 nī pēru _____

M₂ mī (nī) pēru ēmiti?
 nā pēru ēmiti?

C₁ mī (nī) pēru ēmiti?
 nā pēru _____

C₂ nā pēru ēmiti?
 mī (nī) pēru _____

(substitute your own names)

M₁ My name is _____
 Your (hon) name is _____
 Your (fam) name is _____

M₂ What is your name?
 What is my name?

C₁ What is your name?
 My name is _____

C₂ What is my name?
 Your name is _____

Substitution Drill

1. itani pēru Rāmuḍu
 atani pēru Gōpāludu

2. īvida pēru Sita
 āvida pēru Kamala

3. nā pēru ēmiti?
 atani " " "

itani
 āvida
 īvida
 mā (ex)
 mana (in)
 vālla
 vīlla
 mī
 nī

1. His (this) name is Rama.
 His (that) Gopal

2. She (this) name is Sita.
 She (that) Kamala

3. What is my name?
 his (that)
 his (this)
 her (that)
 her (this)
 our (ex)
 our (in)
 they (that)
 they (this)
 your (hon)
 your (fam)

Cycle 7

M₁ idi Rāmudi kutumbam-
illu
koḍuku
nānna
amma
kūturu
peḷḷam

M₁ This is Ramadu's family.
house
son
father
mother
daughter
wife

M₂ idi evari kutumbam?
" illu
" koḍuku
" nānna
" amma
" kūturu
" peḷḷam

M₂ Whose family is this?
house
son
father
mother
daughter
wife

C₁ idi evari kutumbam?
idi Rāmudi kutumbam.

C₁ Whose family is this?
This is Ramadu's family.

(substitute other nouns)

Conversation Drill for Cycle 7

itanu evari koduku? (idi; kuturu)
 itanu Ramudi koduku
 itani peru emiti? (dini)
 itani peru Gopaludu (dini; Kamala)

Whose son is this?
 This is Ramudu's son.
 What's his (this) name?
 His name is Gopaludu.

Completion Drill

1. Ramudi koduku Gopaludu
 kuturu Kamala
 amma Venkamma
 nanna Pullayya
 pella Sita

1. Ramayya's son is Gopaludu
 daughter Kamala
 mother Venkamma
 father Pullayya
 wife Sita

2. Sita koduku Gopaludu
 kuturu Kamala
 amma _____
 nanna _____
 mogudu Ramudu

2. Sita's son is Gopaludu
 daughter Kamala
 mother _____
 father _____
 husband Ramudu

M₁ idi nā pensilu
 mi pensilu
 atani pensilu
 itani pensilu
 āvida pensilu
 iviḍa pensilu

M₁ This is my pencil.
 your
 his (that)
 his (this)
 her (that)
 her (this)

M₂ ivi anni mi pensillu
 nā pensillu
 atani pensillu
 itani pensillu
 Iviḍa pensillu
 āvida pensillu

M₂ (All) These are your
 my
 his (this)
 his (that)
 her (this)
 her (that)

M₃ idi evari pensilu?
 ivi evari pensillu?

M₃ Whose pencil is this?
 Whose pencils are these?

C₁ idi evari pensilu?
 idi nā pensilu
 vi evari pensillu?
 ivi mi pensillu

C₁ Whose pencil is this?
 This is my pencil.
 Whose pencils are these?
 These are your pencils.

(substitute other pronouns)



Drills for Cycle 8

Substitution Drill

ikkada oka pensilu undi
akkada rendu pensillu unnai

muḍu
nāḷgu
aiḍu
āru
ēḍu
enmidi
tommidi
padi

ikkada okadu unnādu
akkada iddaru unnāru

muggaru
nalguru
aiḍguru
ārguru
ēḍguru
enimidi mandi
tommidi mandi
padimandi

Here is one pencil.
There are two pencils.
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

Here is one person.
There are two persons.
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

Repetition Drill

1 pustakam nādi
pensilu mīdi (nīdi)
uttaram āvidadi
kagitam ātanidi
shartu mādi
guḍḍa dīnidi
(batta)

This book is mine.
pencil is yours
letter is hers
paper is his
shirt is ours
cloth is hers (its)

Drills for Cycle 8

Transformation Drill

i pustakālu nāvi
i pensillu mivi (nīvi)
i uttarāllu āvidavi
i kagitāllu atanivi
i shartulu māvi
i guddalu dīnivi
(battalu)

i pustakam nādi
i pensilu mīdi (nīdi)
i uttaram āvidadi
i kagitam atanidi
i shartu mādi
i gudda dīnidi
(batta)

These books are mine.
these pencils are yours.
These letters are hers.
These papers are his.
These shirts are ours.
These clothes are its,
(the baby's)

This book is mine.
This pencil is yours.
This letter is hers.
This paper is his.
This shirt is ours.
This piece of clothing is its.

Grammar Notes

A. Nouns

Nouns are either masculine, feminine or neuter.

eg. magavādu (m) man
āḍadi (f) woman

All other nouns both animate and inanimate, are neuter.

eg. aratipandu (n) banana
pēru (n) name
āvu (n) cow

B. Pronouns

Personal pronouns 'he', 'she', 'it' and 'they' have 2 forms:

itanu

ivida

idi

villu

ime

refer to persons and objects close to the speaker

eg. this he, this she
(itanu) (ivida, ime)

whereas

atanu

avida

adi

vāllu

āme

refer to persons and objects at a distance from the speaker

eg. that he, that she
(atanu) (avida, āme)

The personal pronoun 'we' has 2 forms:

'mēmu' is exclusive, i.e. it doesn't include all persons spoken to.

'manamu' is inclusive, i.e. it includes all persons spoken to.

The personal pronoun 'you' has 2 forms:

'nuvvu' is used when talking to servants, children and very close friends.

'miru' is used in addressing all other people. It is a form of respect and initially should be used even with friends. In the same way vira/vāru are often substituted for itanu/atanu or ivida/avida (ime/āme) to show increased respect. Vādu (he) and idi/adi (she) are more familiar forms of itanu/atanu and ivida/avida (ime/āme).

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. Possession

Possession is expressed by adding /-i/ to singular nouns and /-a/ to plural nouns.

eg. Ramudi katumbam. Ramadu's family

If a noun ends in /-a/ it is not changed.

Forms of the pronoun used to show possession are as follows:

I	nēnu	nā	my
you (fam)	nuvvu	nī	your (fam)
he	itanu/atanu	atani/atani	her
she (ime/ame)	ivida/āvīda	ivida/āvīda (ime, āme)	her
it, she	idi/adi	dīni/dāni	its, her
we (excl)	mēmu	mā	our (excl)
we (incl)	manamu	mana	our (incl)
you (resp)	mīru	mī	you (resp)
they	vīllu/vāllu	vīlla/vālla	their

Note - possessive pronouns end in either /-a/ or /-i/ eg. 'itani pēru' his name
'vīlla kutumbam' their family

In sentences of the type:

<u>idi atanidi</u>	<u>This is his</u>
<u>idi Rāmudidi</u>	<u>This is Ramudu's</u>
<u>ivi atanivi</u>	<u>These are his</u>
<u>ivi Rāmudivi</u>	<u>These are Ramudu's</u>

/-di/ is added to the possessive ending when the subject of the sentence is singular, and
/-vi/ is added to the possessive ending when the subject of the sentence is plural.

D. The verb 'to be'

In the present tense, forms of the verb 'to be' are not used in positive sentences of identification and description.

eg. idi aratipandu. This is a banana.

However, some form of the verb 'to be' must be used in sentences of location and existence.

eg. Here is a pencil	ikkada pensilu <u>undi</u>
Here are pencils	ikkada pensillu <u>unnai</u>
It is hot	vēdiga undi

'undi' is the neuter singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

'unnai' is the neuter plural form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

E. Questions

Questions are formed in 2 ways:

1. use of a question word.

eg. idi emiti? What is this?

idi evaru? Who is this?

The question word usually comes at the end of the sentence but before the verb.

2. Without a question word.

eg. idi aratipandā? Is this a banana?

aratipandū kādā? This is a banana, isn't it?

Note - intonation and stress also differentiate questions from statements. Be sure to carefully mimic the stress and intonation of your instructor's voice.

F. In Andhra Pradesh, fruits and /-pandū/ when they are ripe and /-kāya/ when they are unripe and cooked as vegetables.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

In the following sentences:

Here is one person

Here are 2 people

ikkada okadu unnadu

ikkada iddaru unnaru.

'unnadu' is the masculine singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

'unnaru' is the masculine plural form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

'undi' is the feminine singular form.

'unnaru' is the feminine plural form.

The verb ending must always agree with the gender (i.e. m, f, n) and number (i.e. sing., pl.) of the subject of the sentence.

The negative form of the verb 'to be' does not change for gender and number in the present tense but it is used differently in sentences of identification and in sentences of location, description and existence.

eg. This is not a banana

This is not a man

The pencil isn't here

The tomato isn't red

It isn't hot

idi aratipandu kadu

idi magavadu kadu

iddada pensil ledu

tometo erraga ledu

vediga ledu

kadu is used in negative sentences of identification to negate the noun.

ledu is used in negative sentences of location, description and existence to negate the verb.

The following are the forms of the positive present tense of the verb 'to be':

unnanu

unnavu

unnadu

undi

unnamu

unnaru

unna(y)l

I am

you are (fam)

he is

she, it is

we are

you (resp), they (m & f) are

they are (n)

In Telegu the verb 'to be' usually comes at the end of the sentence.

M₁ na pēru _____
 mā amma pēr _____
 mā nānna pēr _____
 akka (yva) pēr _____
 celli " _____
 anna " _____
 tammudu " _____

M₂ mi (nī) pēr emiti?
 amma pēr emiti?
 nānna
 akka
 celli
 anna
 tammudu

C₁ mi pēr emiti?
 nā pēr _____

(substitute appropriate names)

M₁ My name is _____
 My mother's name is _____
 father's _____
 elder sister's _____
 younger sister's _____
 elder brother's _____
 younger brother's _____

M₂ What is your name?
 your mother's
 father's
 elder sister's
 younger sister's
 elder brother's
 younger brother's

C₁ What is your name?
 My name is _____

M₁ magavādu ikkada unṇādu
akkada unṇādu
gudiseḷo
gudiseḷopala
gudisebayata.

M₂ magavādu ekkada unṇādu?

C₁ magavādu ekkada unṇādu?
ikkada unṇādu.

(substitute other post positions)

M₁ The man is here.
there
in the hut
inside the hut
outside the hut.

M₂ Where is the man?

C₁ Where is the man?
The man is here.

Cycle 11

M₁ adadi gudise paina (mida) undi
gudise kinda
gudise duruga
gudise venuka

M₂ adadi ekkada undi?

C₁ adadi ekkada undi?
adadi gudise mida undi

(substitute other post positions)

M₁ Woman is on the top of the hut.
under the hut
in front of the hut
behind the hut

M₂ Where is the woman?

C₁ Where is the woman?
Woman is on the top of the hut.

inti - house

Drill for Cycles 10 & 11.

Substitution Drill

I. āvu ikkada undi
akkada
gudiselō
gudiselōpala
gudisebayata
gudisemīda
gudisekinda
gudiseeduruga
(mundara)
gudisevenuka

I. The cow is here.
there
in the house
inside
outside
on top of
under
in front of
behind

II. magavādu ikkaga unnādu
akkada
gudiselo

II. The man is here.
there
in the hut

(Substitute other post positions as above)

III. magavāllu ikkada unnāru
akkada
gudiselo

III. The men are here,
there
in the hut

(Substitute other post positions)

IV. ādadi ikkada undi
akkada
gudiselō

IV. The woman is here.
there
in the hut

(Substitute other post positions)

V. ādavāllu ikkada unnāru
akkada
gudiselo

V. The women are here.
there
in the hut

(Substitute other post positions)

Drill for Cycles 10 & 11

Substitution Drill
(cont'd)

VI. magavādu ikkada lēdu
adadi lēdu
avu lēdu

VII. magavādu gudiselō lēdu
adadi bayata lēdu
avu lōpala lēdu

VI. The man is not here.
The woman.
The cow

VII. The man is not in the hut.
The woman is not outside the hut.
The cow is not inside the hut.

(Substitute other post positions)

M₁ i tomētō pandu erupu
 ullipāya telupu
 mirapakāya pacca
 aratipandu pasupu

M₂ i tomētō en rangu? *WALUPU - BLACK*
 ullipāya
 mirapakāya
 aratipandu

C₁ i tomētō en rangu?
 I tomētō erupu rangu.

(Substitute other nouns and adjectives)

Neelamu Blue
Orange - ORANGE
Brown - Kaka Rangu
Dark - mudaeu
Light - leta (Rangu)
qulabe - Rose

M₁ This tomato is red
 onion white
 chili green
 banana yellow

M₂ What color is this tomato?
 onion
 chili
 banana

C₁ What is the color of this tomato?
 The tomato is red color.

(Also use black, brown, blue, orange with other objects in room and ask "What color is this?")

M₁ iyyāla (ivvāla) vedigā undi
 caligā (TSAL)
 vānagā (varshamgā)
 mabbugā

M₂ iyyāla (ellā) etta undi?

C₁ iyyāla etta undi?
 iyyāla vedigā undi

(Substitute other adjectives)

M₁ It's hot today.
 cold
 rainy
 cloudy

M₂ How is it today?

C₁ How is it today?
 It's hot today.

historic present

M₁ indiyalo endakalamlo vediga untundi
 calikalamlo caliga
 vanakalamlo vanaga
 ← vasantakalamlo sukhanaga

M₂ indiyalo endakalamlo etta untundi?
 calikalamlo
 vanakalamlo
 vasantakalamlo

C₁ indiyalo endakalamlo etta untundi?
 vediga

(Substitute other adjectives and nouns)

M₁ It's hot in the summer in India.
 cold winter
 rainy monsoon.
 pleasant spring

M₂ How is it in India in the summer?
 in the winter
 in the monsoon
 in the spring

C₁ How is it in India in the summer?
 It's hot in India in the summer.

Cycle 15

M₁ i nimmakāya pullagā undi
 bhōjanam khārangā undi
 mittai tipigā undi
 kūra cēdugā undi
 cēpa uppagā undi

Chaple

MAUCHI Fresh

M₂ i nimmakāya etta undi? (ellā)
 bhōjanam
 mittai
 kūra
 cēpa

C₁ i nimmakāya etta undi?
 i nimmakāya pullagā undi

(Substitute other adjectives and nouns.)

M₁ This lime is sour
 food hot
 candy sweet
 vegetable bitter
 fish salty

M₂ How is this lime?
 food
 candy
 vegetable
 fish

C₁ How is this lime?
 This lime is sour.

Grammar Notes

A. Post positions

1. In English prepositions are used to describe possession location and time, but in Telugu, postpositions are used to describe ...ie. words like 'into' 'on' 'to' follow the (pro)noun rather than precede it.
eg. when we added /-a/ and /-i/ to pronouns and /-a/ to nouns to form the possessive, we were using one kind of postposition. 'Ramayya kutumbam' (Ramudu's family), when translated as 'the family of Ramudu' illustrates the difference in English prepositions and Telugu postpositions. 'Of' comes before Ramudu but /-a/ comes after Ramayya.

2. Postpositions are directly added to their related nouns.
eg.

gudiseelo	<u>in</u> the hut
gudiseelopala	<u>inside</u> the hut
gudiseeduruga	<u>in front of</u> the hut
gudisekinda	<u>under</u> the hut

3. When postpositions are added to pronouns the objective form of the pronoun is used.

nā-	me
nu-	you (fam)
atan-	him
avid-	her
dā-	it
mā-(excl), man-(incl)	us
mi-	you
valla-	them
ami-	that
ime-	this

B. Adjectives

1. When adjectives are used in 'to be' sentences of description and existence, /-ga/ is usually added to them.

eg. nimmakāya pullagā undi.
The lime is sour.

vedigā undi
It is not.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

- C. In cycle 9, note the use of mā in 'mā amma per' (my mother's name). It is the custom in Andhra Pradesh to use mā (our) instead of nā (my) to refer to members of the joint family.
- D. In cycle 14, 'untundi' is used instead of 'undi' to denote a general condition. 'untundi' is an habitual and future form of the verb 'to be'.
eg. endakāmlō vēdigā untundi
It is (unusually) hot in the summer.

Geography

Country

1. idi dēsa patam
idi oka dēsam
dīni pēru indiyā (Bhārata Dēsamu)

indiyaku uttarāna 'Himālaya parvatam' undi
dashināna 'Hindu Mahā samudram' undi
tūrpūna 'Bangālā khātam' undi
padamarana 'arēbiā samudram' undi

indiyaku mukhya paṭṭanam 'New Delhi'

indiyālō mukhyamaina nādulu, Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Krisana
Gōdāvari kāvēr

State

2. idi oka Rāshtram (State)
dīni pēru Andhra Rāshtram (Pradesh)

Andhra Rāshtraniki mukhya paṭṭanam 'Hydarābadu'

Andhra Rāshtramlō mukhyamaina nādulu Krishna, Gōdāvari

District

3. idi oka jillā (District)
dini peru Guntur jilla

Gunturu jillaku uttarāna Krishnā jillā undi.
Gunturuku dashivanna nelluru jillā undi.
Gunturuku turpuna bangāla Khātam undi.
Gunturuku padamara Karnūlu Mahabūbnagar, nalgonda jillālu unnāyi.
Gunturu jillā hedkwārtārsu Gunturu (Patnam) lō undi.
Gunturu jillālō mukhyamaina nadi Krisna.

Geography

Country

1. This is a map (of the country).
This is a country.
It's name is India.

The Himalayan range is to the north of India.
The Indian Ocean is to the south of India.
The Bay of Bengal is to the east of India.
The Arabian Sea is to the west of India.

New Delhi is the capital of India.

Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri are important rivers of India.

State

2. This is a state.
It's name is Andhra Pradesh.

Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

Krishna and Godavari are the important rivers of Andhra Pradesh.

District

3. This is a district.
Its name is Guntur district.

Krishna district is to the north of Guntur district.

Nellore district is to the south of Guntur district.

Bay of Bengal district is to the east of Guntur district.

Kurnool, Nalgonda, Mahburnagar districts are to the west of Guntur.

Guntur is the headquarters of Guntur district.

Krishna is the important river of Guntur district.

Geography

Mountains, Hills and Waterfalls

indiyālō uttarāna himālaya parvatālu unnāi

madhya pradēshō vinchyaparvatālu unnāi

indiyālō padamara padamaṭa kanumalu :(ghats) unnāi

madraslō nilagiri parvatālu unnāi

indiyālō tūrpuna tūrpukanumalu unnāi

maysūrulo jōg jalapātam (waterfall) undi

guntūru jillālō ettipōtala jalapātam undi

Crops

1. indiyālō mukhyamayna paṅṭalu

vari (paddy)

pogāku (tobacco)

sajju (millets)

kandi (red-gram)

senaga (bengal-gram)

gōdhuma (wheat)

patti (cotton)

mirapa (chili)

pesara (green-gram)

ceraku (sugarcane)

jonna (sorghum)

mokkajanna (corn)

minumu (black-gram)

2. āndhra pradēshō mukhyamayha paṅṭalu

vari

janna

kandi

pogāku

sajja

minumu

mirapa

amudālu (castor seeds)

pesare

ceruku

pasupu (turmeric)

verusenaga (peanuts)

Crops

3. nagār junnasāgar ēriyālō mukhyamayna paṅṭalu
vari, jonna, sajja variga, mirapa

Geography

Mountains, Hills and Waterfalls

Himalaya ranges are to the north of India.

Vindhya mountains are in Madhya Pradesh.

In western India, there are Western Ghats.

Nilgiri mountains are in Madras.

In the east there are Eastern Ghats.

'Joog' waterfalls is in Mysore.

'Ettipotala' waterfalls is in Guntur.

Crops

1. Important crops in India:

paddy	wheat	sugarcane
tobacco	cotton	sorghum
millet	chili	corn
red-gram	green-gram	black-gram
bengal-gram		

2. Important crops in India:

paddy	tobacco	chili	sugarcane
sorghum	millet	castor seeds	turmeric
red-gram	black-gram	green-gram	peanuts

Crops

3. Important crops in Nagarjuna Sagar area:
paddy, sorghum, millets, tobacco, chili.

Section B

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Cycle 1

to you *atanku* MIKO
avidaKO Valluko

M₁ poddunne Rāmuḍu lēstāḍu.
atanū kafi tāgutāḍu /
snānam cēstāḍu
bhojnam cēstāḍu
pani cēstāḍu

M₁ In the morning Ramudu gets up.
he drinks coffee.
takes a bath
eats breakfast
works

M₂ poddunne Rāmuḍu em cēstāḍu?

M₂ What does Ramudu do in the morning?

C₁ poddunne Rāmuḍu em cēstāḍu?
poddunne Rāmuḍu lēstāḍu

C₁ What does Ramudu do in the morning?
In the morning Ramudu gets up.

(go over in the negative)

levāḍu neg
Taguḍu
cēstāḍu

puḍala unnaḍu - Flour
aru

levagan - after getting up

M₁ madhyānam Rāmuḍu bhōjnam cēstāḍu
 taruvāte atanu viśhrānti tīsukuntāḍu (Tis Kodu) *pa*
 sāyantram bhōjnam cēstāḍu
 taruvata snēhitulatō matlāḍtāḍu matlāḍu
 taruvata nidra pōtāḍu *pa*

M₂ madhyānam Rāmuḍu em cēstāḍu?
 sāyantram

C₁ madhyānam Rāmuḍu em cēstāḍu?
 bhōjnam cēstāḍu

C₂ taruvata atanu em cēstāḍu?
 viśhrānti tīsukuntāḍu

(finish responses as above)

C₃ sāyantram Rāmuḍu em cēstāḍu?
 taruvata atanu bhōjnam cēstāḍu
 snēhitulatō matlāḍtāḍu

(go over lesson in negative)

M₁ In the afternoon Rama eats dinner.
 Then he takes rest
 works
 In the evening eats dinner
 Then talks with friend
 Then goes to sleep

M₂ What does Rama do in the afternoon?
 evening

C₁ What does Rama do in the afternoon?
 In the afternoon Rama eats dinner.

C₂ Then what does he do?
 Then he takes rest.

C₃ What does Rama do in the evening?
 In the evening Rama eats dinner.
 Then he talks with friends

Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

Substitution Drill

I. atanu poddunne levalu
 avida madhyānam 'tea' t̄agadu
 miru sayamkālam snanam c̄eyaru
 n̄enu rātri tiffin tinanu
 n̄enu pani c̄eyamu
 vāllu cadavaru

T. n̄eyamu
 vāllu
 atanu cadavutaru
 Expansion Drill

I. He doesn't get up in the morning.
 She drink tea afternoon
 You take a bath evening
 I eat breakfast night
 We work
 They study

II. modalu n̄enu l̄estānu
 (or modat̄a)
 taruvāta snanam c̄estānu
 civara bhōjnam c̄estānu
 'kl̄ēsuku' vellitānu

II. First I get up.
 Then I take a bath
 Then I eat breakfast
 Finally I go to class

(after the students have mastered the four responses, they may substitute other activities in answering the following question.)



M₁ onti ganta
 rendu gantalu
 mudu gantalu
 nalgu
 aidu
 aru
 edu
 enimidi
 tommidi
 padi
 padakond
 pannendu
 okatimpav
 rendumpav
 mydumpav
 nalgumpav
 aidumpav
 arumpav
 edumpav
 enimidimpav
 tommidimpav
 padimpav
 padakondupav
 pannendupav

okatinna
 rendunna
 mudunna
 nalgunna
 aidunna
 arunna
 edunna
 enimidinna
 tommidinna
 padinna
 padakondna
 pannendunna
 okatimppav
 rendumppav
 mudumppav
 nalgumppav
 aidumppav
 arumppav
 edumppav
 enimidimppav
 tommimppav
 padimppav
 padakondmupav
 pannendumppav

M₂ enni gantalu?

C₁ enni gantalu?
 rendu gantalu

M₁ It is 1 o'clock

2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 1:15
 2:15
 3:15
 4:15
 5:15
 6:15
 7:15
 8:15
 9:15
 10:15
 11:15
 12:15

1:30
 2:30
 3:30
 4:30
 5:30
 6:30
 7:30
 8:30
 9:30
 10:30
 11:30
 12:30
 1:45
 2:45
 3:45
 4:45
 5:45
 6:45
 7:45
 8:45
 9:45
 10:45
 11:45
 12:45

M₂ What time is it?

C₁ What time is it?
 It is 2 o'clock.

M ₁	poddunne	aru gantalki	Sita	ginnelu tomutundi
		edu		tiffinu cestundi
		enimidi		illu subhram cestundi
		tommidi		battal utuktundi
		padi		shanam cestundi
		padkondu		vanta cestundi
	madhyanam	okati		pūja cestundi
		rendu		bhojnam cestundi
		mudu		pani modalu pectundi
	sayantram	aidu		pani purti cestundi
		aru		totaku nilu pectundi
	ratri	padi		nidra potundi

M₂ Sita eppudu ginnelu tomutundi

C₁ Sita eppudu ginnelu tomtundi?
 Sita poddunne aru gantalki ginnelu tomutundi

M₁ In the morning at 6 o'clock Sita cleans vessels.
7 makes breakfast
8 cleans the house
9 washes clothes
10 takes bath
11 cooks

In the afternoon at 1 o'clock Sita does puja
2 eats lunch
3 starts work
5 finishes work
6 waters the garden
10 goes to sleep

M₂ When does Sita clean vessels?

C₁ When does Sita clean vessels?
In the morning at 6 o'clock Sita cleans vessels.

atana (2/1)

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

Substitution Drill

ayana ginnelu kadagadu
avida 'tiffin' ceyadu
miru illu subhram ceyaru
nenu battalu utakanu
memu snanam ceyamu
vallu vanta ceyaru
puja ceyaru
bhojnam ceyaru
pani modalu pettaru
pani purti ceyaru
totaku nillu poyare (pettaru)
nidra poru

palahelama - Tiffin

by hand

He doesn't clean vessels.
She make breakfast
You clean the house
I wash clothes
We take bath
They cook
do puja
eat lunch
start work
finish work
water the garden
go to sleep

I. nenu ginnelu kadgutānu
battalu utukutānu
snanam cestānu
illu subhram cestānu
vanta cestānu
puja cestānu
bhojnam cestānu
pani modalu pedtānu
pani purti cestānu
totaku nillu pedtānu
nidra potānu

I. I clean vessels
wash clothes
take bath
clean the house
cook
do puja
eat lunch
start work
finish work
water the garden
go to sleep

II. miru pātralu kadgutāru
battalu utukutāru
snanam cestāru

II. You clean vessels
wash clothes
take bath

(repeat others)

Cycle 5

M₁ In the morning
Sometimes
In the morning
Sometimes
In the afternoon
In the afternoon
In the afternoon

Ramudu
Gopal
Rama and Gopal
Sita
Kamala
Sita and Kamala
Rama
Gopal
Ramudu and Gopal
Sita
Kamala
Sita and Kamala

goes to the field.
goes to the field.
go to the field together.
goes to the bazaar.
goes to the bazaar.
go to the bazaar together.
comes from the field.
comes from the fields with him.
come from the field together.
comes from the bazaar.
comes from the bazaar with her.
come from the bazaar together.

M₂ Where does Rama go in the morning?
Sita

C₁ Where does Rama go in the morning?
In the morning Rama goes to the field.

Cycle 6

M ₁	poddunnē taruvāta maḍyānam taruvatā bhōjanam cēsi;	nēnu nēnu nēnu nēnu	klēsku polāniki polam nundi intiki klēsku malli	veltānu veltānu vastānu veltānu.	Veltānu
----------------	---	------------------------------	--	---	---------

M ₂	mīru eppudu	klēsuku polāniki polam nundi klēsuku malli	veltāru? veltāru vastāru veltāru
----------------	-------------	---	---

C ₁	mīru poddunnē	eppudu nēnu	klēsuku klēsuku	veltāru? veltānu
----------------	------------------	----------------	--------------------	---------------------

(complete answer to 'eppudu' as above)

Cycle 6

M₁ In the morning I go to class.
Afterwards, I go to the field.
In the afternoon I come home from the field.
Later, having finished lunch, I go to class again.

M₂ When do you go to class?
go to the field?
come from the field?
go to class?

C₁ When do you go to class?
In the morning I go to class.

(complete answers to 'when' as above)

-Drill for Cycle 6

nēnu klēsku ~~VELANU~~
miru intiki ~~VELARU~~
ātanu pōlamundi ~~RADU~~ nu, ru, mu
āvida klēs nundi ~~RADU~~

I don't go to class.
You go home.
He come from the field.
She come from the class.

nēnu snānam cēyanu
miru 'ti' tagaru
ātanu tiffin tinadu
āvida illu subhram cēyadu
vālu pani cēyaru
nēmu battal utakamu

I don't take a bath.
You drink tea.
He eat breakfast.
She clean the house.
They do work.
We wash clothes.

Cycle 7

M₁ Rāmudu polānki velltunnādu
Sita bajārki velltunnundi
gudiki
ceruvuki
santaki
jataraki
patnānki
uruki

M₂ Rāmudu ekkadiki (v) elltunnādu?
Sita ekkadiki (v) elltunnundi?

C₁ Rāmudu ekkadiki (v) elltunnādu?
Rāmudu polānki (v) elltunnādu.

(substitute other nouns)

M₁ Ramudu is going to the field.
bazaar
temple
lake
fair
festival
city
town (village)

M₂ Where is Ramudu going?
Where is Sita going?

C₁ Where is Ramudu going?
Ramudu is going to the field.

Cycle 8

M₁ nēnu B.D. āfīsuki .vellutunnānu
post. āpīsuki
bankuki
polīs stēshanki
railu stēshanki

M₂ miru ippudu ekkadiki vellutannāru?

C₁ miru ippudu ekkadiki vellutannāru?
nēnu B.D. āfīsuki vellutannānu

Cycle 8.

M₁ I am going to the Block Development headquarters.
post office
bank
police station
train station

M₂ Where are you going now?

C₁ Where are you going now?
I am going to the block development headquarters.

Cycle 9

M₁ nēnu B.D. āfiski vellatam lēdu
post
pōlis stēshanku

M₂ miru B.D. āfiski vellutunnara lēdā?

C₁ miru vellutunnara?
nēnu B.D. āfiski vellatam lēdu

M₁ I am not going to the B.D. office.
post
police station

M₂ Are you going to the B.D. office?

C₁ Are you going to the B.D. office?
I am not going to the B.D. office.

Repetition Drill

1. nēnu ippudu vellutunnānu
mēmu vellutunnāmu
manāmu vellutunnāmu
miru vellutunnāru
vallu vellutunnāru
atānu vellutunnādu (Hon-ru)
āvida vellutundi (Hon-ru)
Rāmu vellutunnādu
Sita vellutundi

1. I am going now
We (ex)
We (in)
You
They
He
She
Rama
Sita

(substitute other verbs: eat, drink,
work, come, study, cook, etc.)

Repetition Drill

In Negative

1. nēnu ippudu velladam lēdu
mēmu
mirū (nivu)
vāllu
atānu
āvida
Rāmu
Sita

1. I am not going now.
We are
You
They
He
She
Rama
Sita.

rama

repu
 āyantō
 polāniki vacci

 pani pūrti cēs

 intiki vacci

 bhōjnam cēsi

 visrānti tīsukoni

 bajāрку velli

 konni vastuvulu koni

Rāmudu
 Gōpal
 Rāmudu
 Gōpal
 vāllu
 āyana
 vāllu
 āyana
 vāllu
 āyana
 vāllu
 āyana
 vāllu
 āyana
 vāllu

polānki veltādu
 polānki veitādu
 pani arambhistādu
 pani arambhistādu
 pani arambhistāru
 intiki veltādu
 intiki veitāru
 bhōjnam cēstādu
 bhōjnam cēstāru
 visrānti tīsukuntādu
 visrānti tīsukuntāru
 bajāрку veltādu
 bajāрку veitāru
 konni vastuvulu kontādu
 konni vastuvulu kontāru
 snēhitulatō matlādtādu
 snēhitulatō matlādtāru

ārambhiseda neg Put.

Tisukolu neg. hit.

T. isukuntādu post neg
T. isukuntādu neg

Konādu
KONĀledu
matlādtādu post
matlādtādu post

M₂ Rāmudu eppudu polānki veltādu?
 pani arambhistādu
 intiki veltādu
 bhōjnam cēstādu
 visrānti tīsukuntādu
 bajāрку veltādu
 snēhitulatō matlādtādu

matlādtādu

Matlādtā kontānāru
also present
tenue

C₁ Rāmudu eppudu polānki veltādu?
 repu Rāmudu polānki veltādu

 C₂ eppudu pani arambhistādu?
 polānki vacci, āyana pani arambhistādu

ches kontāndi
ches kontānādu

alone
neg himself

M₁ Tomorrow

Having arrived at the field

Having finished work

Having arrived home

having eaten dinner

Having rested

Having gone to the bazaar

Having bought some things

Ramudu will go to the field
Gopal will go with him to the field
Ramudu will start the work.

Gopal

they

he will go home

they

he will eat dinner

they

he will take rest

they

he will go to the bazaar

they

he will buy some things

they

he will talk with friends

they

M₂ When will Ramudu go to the field?

start work

go home

eat dinner

take rest

go to the bazaar

talk with friends

C₁ When will Ramudu go to the field?

1. Tomorrow Ramudu will go to the field.

C₂ When will he start work?

Having arrived at the field he will start work.

(continue for "when" - go over in the negative)

Drill for Cycle 10

Expansion Drill

repu
avidato
illu subhram cesi
battal utiki
totaku nillu petti

Sita
Kamala
avida
vallu
avida
vallu
avida
vallu

malli illu subhram cestundi
illu subhram cestundi
battal utuktundi
utuktaru
totakunillu pedtundi
pedtaru
vanta cestundi
vanta cestaru

u. tu ka du

repu Sita em cestundi?

Tomorrow

Having cleaned the house

Having washed clothes

Having watered the garden

What will Sita do tomorrow?

Sita will clean the house again.
Kamala will clean the house with her
she will wash clothes
they
she will water the garden
they
she will cook
they

After the students have mastered the above responses, they may substitute over other activities in answering the above question.

M ₁	rēpu poddunne āru gantalki lēci snānam cēsi subhram cēsi palahāram tiskoni klēsku velli klēsu pūrti cēsi pani pūrti cēsi	nenu nenu nenu	lēstānu snānam cēstānu illu subhram cēstānu palahāram tisukuntānu 'klēsku' veltānu telugu matlādtānu polamlo pani cēstānu bhōjanam cēstānu
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M₂ rēpu miru eppudu lēstāru?
snānam cēstāru
palahāram tisukuntāru
klēsku veltāru
telugu matlādtāru
polamlo pani cēstāru
bhōjanam cēstāru

C₁ rēpu miru eppudu lēstāru?
rēpu poddunne āru gantalki nenu lēstānu

C₂ rēpu miru eppudu snānam cēstāru?
nidra lēci snānam cēstānu

*Part 1030
- very easy day*

M₁ Tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock. I will get up.
Having gotten up, I will take a bath.
Having bathed, I will clean the house.
Having cleaned the house, I will take breakfast.
Having eaten breakfast, I will go to class.
Having gone to class, I will speak Telugu.
Having finished class, I will work in the field.
Having finished work, I will have lunch.

M₂ When will you get up tomorrow?
take a bath
eat breakfast
go to class
speak Telugu
work in the field
have lunch

C₁ When will you get up tomorrow?
I will get up tomorrow at 6 o'clock.

C₂ When will you take a bath tomorrow?
Having gotten up, I will take a bath.

(continue answers to 'eppudu' and to 'when')

M₁ klēsulo mēmu antā indiyā 'kalcar' gurinci nērcukutam
vyavasāyam vyāvāsaṃ caritra nērcukūṇam
rājakiyālu rājakiyālu nērcukūṇam
kuṭumba jīvitam kuṭumba jīvitam
bhāsha bhāṣā nērcukūṇam

M₂ klēslo miru antā dēnni gurinci nērcukutaru?

M₃ klēslo miru antā dēnni gurinci nērcukuntaru?
klēslo miru antā indiyā kalcar gurinci nērcukantam

pīṭaṅga chikāṇa

Kāntā

M₁ In class we all will learn about Indian culture.
agriculture
history
politics
home life
language

M₂ What will you all learn about in class?

M₃ What will you all learn about in class?

3 In class we all will learn about Indian culture.

(continue responses for 'about what'.)

A. Verb Stems

To form the various verb tenses of Telugu a tense ending is added to the stem of the verb and is followed by a personal ending. The verb chart lists verb stems for most of the verbs we will be using. Where past and present stems differ they are listed separately.

Note - verb stems are sometimes slightly modified in sound when suffixes are added to them; however, verb stems usually do not change and can easily be recognized.

B. The Present-future Tense

1. formation:

	<u>positive</u>	
present verb	+ /-ta/	+ personal endings
		/-nu/ I
		/-vu/ you (fam.)
		/-du/ he
		/-undi/ she
		/-mu/ we
		/-ru/ you (resp) they
		/-yi/ they (n.pl)

/-a/ is dropped for this form

	<u>negative</u>	
infinitive form	+ personal endings	
		/-nu/
		/-vu/ etc

2. agreement:

Personal endings of both positive and negative forms must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. use:

To express:
 habitual action
 future action

eg. 'nenu snanam cestanu' could mean
 I take a bath
 I will take a bath

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

The context of the sentence and/or conversation will determine whether the verb implies present or future action.

eg. 'nēnu eppudū ikkada pani cēstānu' I always work here
'nēnu rēpu ikkada pani cēstānu' I will work here tomorrow

In the first sentence, 'eppudū' denotes habitual action
In the second sentence, 'rēpu' denotes future action

C. Time

In answer to the question, 'enni gantalu?' (What time is it - how many hours are there?) we can answer, eg. 'rendu gantalu' (It's 2 o'clock - the hour is 2)

If however, we want to answer the question 'enni gantalki?' (At what time - at how many hours) we must use a postposition to express 'at' and so must answer
eg. 'rendu gantalki!' (At 2 o'clock - at 2 hours)

D. Past Participle

1. formation:

past verb stem + /-i/

2. agreement:

one form

3. use:

To express an action completed before the main action of the sentence.

eg. 'intiki vacci āyana bhōjnam cēstādu'

Having arrived home, he will eat dinner.

E. Postposition 'gurinci'
1. formation:

noun + guinci 'about...'
object pronoun + gurinci
eg. 'nēnu indiya gurinci matladtānu'
I will talk about India
'nēnu vallagurinci matladtānu'
I will talk about them.

F. The Present Progressive Tense
1. formation:

present + positive verb stem + /-tunn/ + personal endings

infinitive + negative /-dam/ + du

2. agreement:
Personal endings must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. use:
To express action presently going on;
eg. Rāmudu polamki (v) elltunnadu
Rāmudu is going to the field.

M₁ nidra pōdaniki mundu māku caritra cadavalani undi
vyāvasāyam
bhāsha
kāni cadavadāniki mundu nāku bhōjnam cēyalani undi
"tea" tāgālani undi
snēditulatō mātḷadālani undi

M₂ nidra pōdaniki mundu miku em cadavalani undi?
kāni, cadavadāniki mundu, miku em cēyalani undi?

C₁ nidra pōdaniki mundu, miku em cadavalani undi?
nāku caritra cadavalani undi

C₂ kāni cadavadāniki mundu, miku em cēyalani undi?
nāku bhōjnam cēyalani undi

M₁ Before going to sleep, I want to study history.
agriculture
language
But before studying, I want to eat dinner.
drink tea
talk with friends

M₂ What do you want to study before going to sleep?
But before studying, what do you want to do?

C₁ What do you want to study before going to sleep?
Before going to sleep I want to study history.

C₂ But before studying, what do you want to do?
But before studying, I want to eat dinner.

(go over in negative)

Substitution Drill

I. nenu caritra cadavali
 bhasha cadavali
 bhōjnam ceyali
 'tennis' adali
 'tea' tagali
 snehitulato matladali

II. naku caritra cadavalani undi
 miku
 ayanku
 avidku
 vallaku
 maku

III. nenu caritra cadava nakkara ledu
 miru
 ayana
 avida
 vallyu
 memu

IV. naku caritra cadavalani ledu
 miku
 ayanku
 avidku
 vallaku
 maku

I. I have to study history.
 language
 eat dinner
 play tennis
 drink tea
 talk with friends

II. I want to study history.
 You
 He
 She
 They
 We

III. I have not to study history.
 You (need not)
 He
 She
 They
 We

IV. I don't want to study history.
 You
 He
 She
 They
 We

M₁ taunuku velle mundu, Ramuduku 'tiffin' tinalani undi
ayanku
Sitaku
avidaku
vallaku

taunu nundi tirigi vacce mundu, Ramudku sopu konalani undi
kuriu
pallu
palu
Godhum pindi
biyyam

M₂ taunuku velle mundu, evarki 'tiffin' tinalani undi?
taun nundi tirigi vacce mundu, Ramudku em konalani undi?

C₁ taunuku velle mundu, evarki 'tiffin' tinalani undi?
Ramudku

C₂ taunuku velle mundu, inka evarki 'tiffin' tinalani undi?
Sitaku 'tiffin' tinalani undi

C₃ taunu nundi tirigi vacce mundu, Ramudku em konalani undi?
Ramudku sopu konalani undi

M₁ Before going to town, Ramudu wants to eat breakfast.
he
Sita
she
they

Before returning from town, Ramudu wants to buy soap.
vegetables
fruits
milk
wheat flour
rice

M₂ Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?
What does Ramudu want to buy, before returning from town?

C₁ Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?
Before going to town, Ramudu wants to eat breakfast.

C₂ Who else wants to eat breakfast before going to town?
Before going to town, Sita wants to eat breakfast.

C₃ What does Ramudu want to buy before returning from town?
Before returning from town, Ramudu wants to buy soap.

M₁ Ramudku bajarlo
ti kottulo
kurla bajarlo
patrasaman kottulo
general storlo

cala samanlu
vadki ti biscatlu
kurlu
patralu
sabbu migata samanlu

dorukutai

dorukac
past

M₂ Ramudku ti kottulo
kurla bajarlo
patrasaman kottulo

em dorukutai?

dorukutunac
Present

C₁ Ramudku ti kottu (dukanam) lo em dorukutai?
Ramudku ti kottu ti biscatlu dorukutai.

M₁ Ramudu can get many things at the bazaar.
can get tea and biscuits at the tea stall
can get vegetables at the vegetable stand
can get utensils at the utensil shop.
can get soap and other things at the general store

M₂ What can Ramudu get at the tea stall?
vegetable stand
utensil shop.

C₁ What can Ramudu get at the tea stall?
At the tea stall, he can get tea and biscuits.

A. Verbal Noun + mundu

1. Formation:

infinitive form + /-daniki/ + mundu 'before...ing'

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

To express an action to be completed after the main action of the sentence.

eg. 'nidra podaniki mundu nenu caduvutani'

Before going to sleep I read.

Note - the same idea...i.e. 'before...ing' may be expressed by the construction
past tense stem + /-e/ + mundu

eg. 'nidra poye mundu nenu caduvutani'

Before going to sleep, I read.

B. Impersonal Constructions

Impersonal constructions are formed by interchanging the subject and object of a sentence so that the object becomes the subject and the subject becomes the agent of the verb.

eg. In English,

'I want to read'

may also be expressed as,

'Reading (to read) is wanted by me'

In the first sentence, 'I' is the subject and 'to read' is the object. But in the second sentence 'Reading (to read)' is the subject and '(by) me' is the agent.

In Telugu,

'naku cadavalani undi'

is the way Andhras say, 'I want to read'

The construction is impersonal.

'naku' (by me), the objective form of the pronoun.

'nenu' (I), is the agent.

'cadavalani' is the subject of the verb 'to be'

'undi'. The literal translation is,

'Reading (to read) is wanted by me'

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

Impersonal constructions are used frequently in Telugu. The most important things to remember about them are;

- (1) Where a verb with a personal ending is used, eg. 'undi', the ending will always be 3rd person singular or plural, depending on whether the subject is singular or plural.
 - (2) The noun + /-ku/ is used for a noun agent. The objective form of the pronoun + /-ku/ is used for a pronoun agent.
- Note the following forms of the pronoun.

Subject Pronoun (personal expression)

nēnu
nuvvu
atanu
āyana
āvida
mēnu
manamu
miru
vāllu

Object Pronoun + /-ku/ - agent (impersonal expression)

nāku
niku
atānku
āyanku
āvidku
māka
manaku
miku
vāllaku

Note - "Rāmuḍku bajārlo cālā sāmānlu dorukutāi" is another impersonal construction.

C. 'want to...'

1. Formation:

Positive

infinitive + /-lani/

Negative

infinitive + akkara lēdu

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

in impersonal constructions

eg. 'nāku caritra cadavalani undi'

I want to study history.

'nāku caritra cadava akkara lēdu'

I don't want to study history.

D. 'should:...' or 'have to:...'

1. Formation:

infinitive Positive + /-ali/

infinitive Negative + akkara lēdu

2. Agreement:
one form

3. Use:

eg. nenu caritra cadavali
I should (have to) study history.
nēnu caritra cadava akkara lēdu
I shouldn't (haven't got to) study history.

Note - 'should (have to)...' is not an impersonal construction

What Rama and Sita Do All Day

1. Sita poddunnē nāngu gantaḷki lēstundi
2. vākiṭṭō nilḷu jaḷli, muḡḡu peḡtundi *Vakitho - porch, stoop. nilḷu water, jaḷli spinkle*
3. illu antā pēda nilḷatō alukutundi *muḡḡu - dirt, rubs*
4. Rāmudū poddunnē āru gantaḷku lēstādu
5. ceruvuku pōi pallu tōmukuntādu *river gold teeth clean*
6. Sita, Rāmuduku 'saddi (caddi) annam' peḡtundi
7. Rāmudu tintādu *rice*
8. Sita, Rāmuduku bhojanam mūtagaṭṭi iṣṭundi *packed gives*
9. Rāmudu polāniki velltādu (or pōtādu)
10. akkada pani cēstādu
11. Sita Lakshmi tala duvvutundi *head combs*
12. pillaku nilḷu pōstundi *gives bath*
13. pillaku pālu peḡtundi
14. Lakshmi 'caddi annam' peḡtundi
15. Lakshmi badiiki velltundi *to school*
16. Sita bhōjanam cēstundi
17. taruvāta, Sita ginnelu tōmutundi (kadugutundi)
18. pillānu paḡukkō peḡtundi *in bed puts*
19. ceruvuku velltundi
20. battalu utukutundi
21. ceruvulō snānam cēstundi
22. kundalō nilḷu tisuku velltundi *in vessel water stokes*
23. intiki tirigi vastundi

What Rama and Sita Do All Day

24. pillani ettukoni, baṣārki velltundi
25. biyyam, kūralu, koni tisuku vastundi
26. kūralu kāḍigi, tarugutundi (kōstundi)
27. vanta cēstundi (vandutundi)
28. taruvāta inti pani cēstundi
29. illu tudustundi
30. cīriḡina baṭṭalu kudtundi
31. piḍakalu cēstundi (tattutundi)
32. Lakshmi badinundi vastundi
33. snēhitulatō ādukuntundi
34. Rāmuḍu sāyankālam tirigi vastāḍu
35. snānam cēstāḍu
36. Sita, Rāmuḍu pillalatō guḍiki velltāru
37. tirigi intiki vastāru
38. Lakshmi pātam caḍuvutundi
39. Rāmuḍu bhōjanam cēstāḍu
40. taruvāta, Sita, Lakshmi tintāru
41. Sita pillaku pālu istundi (paḍtundi)
42. rātiri, paḍi gantalku andaru paḍukuntāru

What Rama and Sita Do All Day

24. Carrying the child, she goes to the bazaar.
25. Brings home rice and vegetables.
26. Washes the vegetables and cuts them.
27. Does cooking.
28. Then does house-hold work.
29. Sweeps the house.
30. Stitches torn clothes.
31. Makes cow-dung cakes.
32. Lakmi returns from school.
33. Plays with her friends.
34. Rama returns home in the evening.
35. Bathes at the tank.
36. Sita, Rama go to the temple with their children.
37. They come home.
38. Lakshmi reads her lessons.
39. Rama eats.
40. Then Sita and Lakshmi eat.
41. Sita gives milk to the baby.
42. All of them go to sleep at 10 o'clock in the night.

Addition to Daily Routine Supplement

Amerikālō mēmu paddunnē ēdu gantalki
lēstāmu

Kāni Indiyālō vāllu poddunnē nālgū gantalki
lēstāru

Nidra lēci Amerikālō mēmu snānam cēstāmu,
pallu tōmukuntāmu, gaddam shavaram
cēsukuntāmu

Kāni nidra lēci Indiyālō vāllu pallu
tōmukuntāru kāfi tāgutāru

Taruvāta bhōjanam cēstāmu
Taruvāta paniki pōtāmu

Taruvāta tiffin tintāru
Taruvāta gaddam shavaram cesur kuntāru,
snānam cēstāru
Taruvāta paniki pōtāru

Amerikālō mēmu madhyānam lunch tīsukuntāmu
Taruvāta mailli pani cēstāmu
Taruvāta intiki pōtāmu

Kāni Indiyālō vāllu madhyānam bhōjanam cēstāru
Taruvāta vishrānti tīsukuntāru
Taruvāta kāfi tāgutāru
Taruvāta tiffin tintāru

Amerikālō mēmu āru gantalki bhōjanam
cēstāmu

Kāni Indiyālō vāllu rātri enimimi gantalki
bhōjanam cēstāru

Bhōjanam cēsi appudapuḍu mēmu T.V. cūstāmu
Mēmu rātri pannendu gantalki nidra pōtāmu

Taruvāta mātlādtāru
Taruvāta padī gantalki nidra pōtāru

Amerikālō pratidinam cēsē paniki, Indiyālō pratidinam cēsē paniki bhēdam (teda) emiti?

Answer the question of M₂ with as many comparative statements from M₁ as possible. Substitute other answers as well.

When the class has mastered the daily routine of Rama and Sita, teach the above cycle, then let the students substitute as many of their own answers as possible.

Then split the class in two, letting one half be Indian, the other half American. The American side can begin the questioning; One person makes a statement and asks a question as follows:

Amerikālō mēmu poddunnē ēdu gantalki lēstāmu
Andhra Pradeshlō miru eppudu lēstāru?

The person on the Indian side who answers the question should make another statement and ask a related question for someone on the American side to answer...etc.

ERIC and use as many daily actions as possible.

Expansion Drill

I. nēnu shavaram cēsukuntānu
nēnu nilla gadilō shavaram cēsukuntānu
nēnu rēgartō nillagadilō shavaram cēsukuntānu
nēnu pratirōju rējartō nillagadilō shavaram cēsukuntānu
nēnu bhōjanāniki mundu, pratirōju rējartō nillagadilō shavaram cēsukuntānu

I shave.

I shave in the bathroom.

I shave with a razor in the bathroom.

Every day I shave with a razor in the bathroom.

Every day I shave with a razor in the bathroom before breakfast.

Questions

bhojanāniki mundu, pratirōju miru em cēstāru?
pratirōju miru ekkada shavaram cēsukuntāru?
pratirōju miru denitō shavaram cēsukuntāru?
pratirōju miru eppudu shavaram cēsukuntāru?
bhojanāniki mundu, pratirōju miru shavaram cēsukuntārā?

What do you do every day before breakfast?

Where do you shave every day?

With what do you shave in the morning?

When do you shave every day?

Do you shave every day before breakfast?

Expansion Drill

NAKU Nachiyi - like

- II. nēnu pani cēstānu
nēnu polamlō pani cēstānu
nēnu vyavasāyapu panimutlatō pani cēstānu
nēnu vārāniki aidu rōjulu, vyavasāyapu panimutlatō polamlō pani cēstānu
nēnu klēsu taruvāta, vārāniki aidu rōjulu vyavasāyapu panimutlatō
polamlō pani cēstānu

I work

I work in the field.

I work with agricultural implements in the fields.

Five days/week I work with agricultural implements in the fields.

Five days/week I work with agricultural implements in the fields after class.

Questions

klēsu taruvāta, vārāniki aidu rōjulu mīru em cēstāru?

mīru klēsu taruvāta ekkadā pani cēstāru?

mīru klēsu taruvāta dēnitō pani cēstāru?

mīru klēsu taruvāta eppuḍu pani cēstāru?

vārāniki aidu rōjulu, klēsu taruvāta polamlō pani cēstāru?

What do you do 5 days/week after class?

Where do you work after class?

With what do you work after class?

When do you work after class?

Do you work five days/week after class in the fields?

Expansion Drill

III. vāllu velletāru
vāllu bajārku velltāru
vāllu bajārku poddunnē velltāru
vāllu bajārku poddunnē panimanishitō velltāru
Indiyālō, vāllu bajārku poddunnē ~~panimanishitō~~ velltāru.

~~Sanchi~~ ~~gukāo~~

sanchi~~gukāo~~

They go.

They go to the bazaar.

They go to the bazaar early in the morning.

They go to the bazaar with a servant early in the morning.

In India they go to the bazaar with shopping bags early in the morning.

Questions.

Indiyālō poddunnē em cestāru?

Indiyālō poddunnē ekkādiki velltāru?

Indiyālō bajārku eppudu velltāru?

Indiyālō bajārku evaritō velltāru?

Indiyālō bajārku poddunnē velltāra?

What do they do early in the morning in India?

Where do they go early in the morning in India?

When do they go to the bazaar in India?

With whom do they go to the bazaar in India?

Do they go to the bazaar early in the morning in India?

Expansion Drill

- IV. mēmu tintāmu.
mēmu bhōjanāniki 'sandwiches' tintāmu
mēmu bhōjanāniki 'sandwiches' snēhitulatō tintāmu
mēmu madhyānam bhōjanāniki 'sandwiches' snēhitulatō tintāmu
mēmu madhyānam snēhitulatō bhōjanam polamlō cēstāmu

We eat.

We eat sandwiches for lunch.

We eat sandwiches for lunch with friends.

We eat sandwiches for lunch with friends in the afternoon.

We eat lunch with friends in the afternoon in the field.

Questions

mīru polamlō madhyānam bhōjanāniki em cēstāru?

mīru polamlō evaritō bhōjanam cēstāru?

mīru polamlō eppudu bhōjanam cēstāru?

mīru madhyānam ekkāda bhōjanam cēstāru?

mīru polamlō snēhitulatō bhōjanam cēstāra?

What do they do?

What do they eat for lunch?

With whom do they eat sandwiches?

When do they eat lunch?

Where do they eat lunch?

Making Rice

1. nēnu, biyyam ginnelō vēsi; nīllu pōstānu
2. biyyam bāga kadugutānu
3. ginnelō sagam nīllu pōsi, poyyimīda peḍḍānu
4. nīllu kāgēka, biyyam ginnelō vēstānu
5. aḍugu antakūṭā tarucu kaluputānu
6. biyyam uḍikindēmo cūstānu
7. bāga uḍikāka, annam ginne poyyimīda nunci tīstānu
8. gaṅḅi vārsutānu
9. antē, annam tayār

Imperative (Hon. You-miru)

		<i>po. yye</i>		
	1.	pōyyandi	<i>put (postant)</i>	<i>po. ya du</i>
<i>Kadaya</i>	2.	kaḍagandi	<i>wash</i>	<i>ko. ḍa. ya. du</i>
<i>peḍḍy</i>	3.	peḍḍandi	<i>put - ginn</i>	<i>pe. ḍḍa. du</i>
<i>veyye</i>	4.	veyyandi	<i>put</i>	<i>ḍey. ya. du</i>
<i>kalapay</i>	5.	kaḷapandi	<i>stir</i>	<i>ka. ḷa. pa. du</i>
<i>cudā</i>	6.	cūḍandi	<i>see</i>	<i>cu. ḍa. ḍi. du</i>
<i>tiyyi</i>	7.	tīyyandi	<i>remove</i>	<i>ti. yy. du</i>
<i>vārcay</i>	8.	vārcandi	<i>okray</i>	<i>vā. rca. du</i>
	9.			

Making Rice

1. Then I put the rice in a dish and pour water.
2. I clean the rice with water.
3. Place on the stove the rice-cooking pot with half-full water.
4. When the water boils, put the rice in the pot.
5. Keep stirring the rice without sticking to the bottom.
6. See if the rice is cooked right.
7. After the rice is cooked well, take the pot off the stove.
8. Drain the starch.
9. That's all, cooked rice is ready.

On the Day of a Fair

1. Ī vēla pakka ūrlō santa jarugutundi (ī rōju pakka grāmamlō santa jarugutōndi)
2. Rāmuḍu, Sīta pōḍḍunnē lēcāru *lestaru*
3. Lakmini, canṭi pillani tvaraga lēpāru? *lopetaru*
4. andaru pōḍḍunnē snānam cēsāru *early*
5. manci baṭṭalu kattukunnāru *cestoren*
6. caddi annam tinnāru
7. Sīta annam mulākattindi
8. illu tālam vēsindi
9. Rāmuḍu Sītanu, Lakmini tisukoni santaku velltāḍu
10. cālāmandi pakka ūrlanūndi vastāru, (cālā janam cuttupakkala nūndi vastāru)
11. santa lō, mittāi kōṭṭu, baṭṭalkōṭṭu, gājula kōṭṭu, bommal kōṭṭu, ginnela kōṭṭu, baṭāni kōṭṭu, cāpala kōṭṭu, butṭala kōṭṭu, puṅṅvula kōṭṭu, māmsam kōṭṭu - anni unnāi
12. Rāmuḍu, Sīta santa anta cūstāru
13. koncem (konni) kōḍi guḷu, baṭṭalu, gājulu, ginnelu, pōlu, mittāi konnāru
14. andaru cettukinda tindi tintāru
15. sāyamkālam Rāmuḍu kutumbantō intiki tirigi vastāḍu

On the Day of a Fair

1. Today a fair takes place in the neighboring village.
2. Rama and Sita get up early in the morning.
3. They wake up Lakmi and the baby early.
4. They all take their bath early.
5. Put on good clothes.
6. Eat 'cold rice'.
7. Sita packs food.
8. Locks the house.
9. Rama goes to the fair taking Sita and Lakmi.
10. Many people from neighboring areas come.
11. Candy shop, cloth shop, bangle shop, toy shop, utensil shop, nut shop, mat shop, basket shop, flower shop, meat shop - all of them are there at the fair.
12. Rama, Sita go around the fair.
13. They buy some eggs, cloth, bangles, utensils, flower and candy.
14. They all eat food under the tree.
15. Rama returns home with the family in the evening.

Instructions - Bringing Things from Bazaar

- a. Basavayya, bazārku velli rā (por rā)
b. sarēandi (cittambābu) *SARĒANDU*
- a. intlō vastuvulu ēmi lēvu. tīsukurā nāyaṇā
b. em samāna kāvāli? ceppandi
- a. modalu kottuku po (velli)
b. allāgenandi
- a. koncem biyyam, kandipappu, pancadāra, kāpi podi koni tīsukurā
b. kūrāyālu kūdā kāvālā?
- a. avunu. koncem vankāyālu, bendakāyālu, ulipāyālu konu
b. āku kūra kāvālā? (leafy vegetable)
- a. vaddu nāku āku kūra ishtam lēdu. ⁵⁰ anducēṭa konavaddu
b. inkā em kāvālāndi?
- a. *fruit coveck shop* vidhi mūla kottulō *meat sell* mamsam *don't sell* ammutāru, telusē?
b. telusu
- a. koncem kōdi mamsam, mēka mamsam, endu cēpalu kāvāli ā kottulō konu
b. dabbu istāra?
- a. enta dabbu kāvāli? *need* aidu rūpāyālu cālā?
b. calandi
- a. migilina cillara sāyantram tīsukuntānu
b. sare andi
- a. *ppada* ventanē velli. *alasyam* antundi

Instructions - Bringing Things from Bazaar.

- a. Basayayya, go to the bazaar.
- b. Yes (Sir).

- a. There are no things at home; (Please) get some.
- b. What do you need? Tell me.

- a. First, go to the grocery store.
- b. Okay. (with respect)

- a. Buy and get some rice, 'toordhal', sugar, and coffee powder.
- b. Do you need vegetables also?

- a. Yes, buy some eggplant, okra, onions.
- b. Do you need 'spinach'?

- a. No, I don't like 'spinach'. So don't buy.
- b. What else do you need?

- a. They sell meat at the shop in the corner of the street.
- b. I know.

- a. I need some chicken, lamb (meat), dried fish. Buy them in that shop.
- b. Will you give money?

- a. How much money do you need? 5 Rs enough?
- b. Enough.

- a. I take the balance in the evening.
- b. All right.

- a. Go right away. Time is up.

Section C

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Cycle 1

Rāvatānīki Coming

M₁ P.C. lō cēradānīki mundu, pantulu pani cēsevādni
uindānīki bōing yavaśayam
chēdanīki vyāpāram
doing vadrangam
mangali

M₂ P.C. lō cēradānīki mundu, miru em cēsevaru?

C₁ P.C. lō cēradānīki mundu, miru em cēsevaru?
P.C. lō cēradānīki mundu, pantulu pani cēsevādni

Patānu

Cycle 1

M₁ Before joining the P.C., I used to be a teacher.
I used to be a farmer
I used to be a merchant
I used to be a carpenter
I used to be a barber

M₂ What did you do before joining the P.C.?

C₁ What did you do before joining the Peace Corps?
Before joining the P.C., I used to be a teacher.

Drill for Cycle 1

atanu pantulu pani cēsevādu
ame cēsēdi
nēnu cēsēvādni
mīru cēsēvāru
mēmu cēsēvāplamu
vāllu cēsēvāllu

He used to work as a teacher.
She
I
You
We
They

~~cēsēvādu~~
cēsēvādu
or
cēsēdu

pareya = pe/ on

M₁ nēnu ninna anta pani cēsēnu
padivēnu
vishrānti tisukunnānu
āta adēnu
padukunnānu
(nidra pōyēnu)
padēnu

M₁ I worked all day yesterday.
read (and studied)
rested
played
slept
sang

M₂ ninna rōjantā em cēsaru?

M₁ What did you do all day yesterday?

C₁ ninna rōjantā em cēsaru?
nēnu ninna rōjantā pani cēsēnu

C₁ What did you do all day yesterday?
I worked all day yesterday.

answered



Cycle 3

M₁ Yesterday I met your friends.
1 The day before yesterday
Last week
Last month
Last year

M₂ When did you meet my friends?

C₁ When did you meet my friends?
Yesterday, I met your friends.

M₁ ninna nēnu valla tō bazārku vellēnu :
polāniki
gūḍiki
hōṭaluku
kondaki
ceruvuku
(sarāssuku)

M₂ ninna miru nā snehitulato ekkadiki vellāru?

C₁ ninna miru nā snehitulato ekkadiki vellāru?
ninna nēnu valla tō bazārku vellānu

M₁ I went with them to the bazaar yesterday
field
temple
restaurant
mountain
tank
(lake)

M₂ Where did you go with my friends yesterday?

C₁ Where did you go with my friends yesterday?
I went with them to the bazaar yesterday.

Drill for Cycles 2, 3, 4.

Build-up Drill

I. ninna nēnu lecanu
tondaraga snanam cēsenu
taruvāta tiffinu (tīsukunnānu) tinnanu
tiffin tinnā taruvāta pani cēyadam
modalu pettenu

started

(after all 4 sentences are mastered,
ask the following question:)

I. ninna poddunne miru em cēsēru?

I. Yesterday, I got up.
Then I took a bath
Then I ate breakfast
After eating breakfast, I started work

doing (work)

(ask the following question:)

I. What did you do yesterday morning?

Drill for Cycles 2, 3, 4

ayana (or vādu)	atānu pustakāḷ uttarāḷ kūralu baṭṭālu polam dhānyam pani	anni anta	cadivēdu rāseḍu vandēdu utikēdu dunnēdu pāndincēdu cēsēdu	He (that)	read wrote cooked washed ploughed grew did	all the	books letters vegetables clothes field grain work
āme (or adi)	āvida pustakāḷ uttarāḷ kūralu baṭṭālu polam dhānyam pani	anni anta	cadivindi rāsindi vandini utikindi dunnindi pāndincindi cēsindi	She (that)	read wrote cooked washed ploughed grew did	all the	books letters vegetables clothes field grain work
mēmu	pustakāḷu uttarāḷu kūralu guddālu polam dhānyam pani	anni anta	cadivēmu rāsēmu vandēmu utikēmu dunnēmu pāndicāmu cēsēmu	We (ex)	read wrote cooked washed ploughed grew did	all the	books letters vegetables clothes field grain work
vāllu (or vāru)	pustakāḷ uttarāḷ kūralu guddālu polam dhānyam pani	anni anta	cadivēru rāseru vandēru utikeru dunnēru pāndicēru cēsēru	They (that)	read wrote cooked washed ploughed grew did	all the	books letters vegetables clothes field grain work

M₁ iyyēla nēnu intiki tirigi vaccinappudu _____

M₂ i vēla miru intiki tirigi vaccinappudu, em cēsēru?

C₁ i vēla miru intiki tirigi vaccinappudu, em cēsēru?
i vēla mēnu intiki tirigi vaccinappudu _____

Cycle 5

M₁ When I returned home today I _____.

M₂ What did you do when you returned home today?

C₁ What did you do when you returned home today?
C₁ When I returned home today, I _____.

Grammar Notes

A. Past Tense

1. Formation:

past verb stem + Positive /-e/ + personal endings

infinitive + Negative lēdu

2. Agreement:

Personal endings of the positive past tense must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. Use:

To express action completed in the past:

eg. 'nēnu ninna pani cēsēnu' I worked yesterday
'nēnu ninna pani ceya lēdu' I didn't work yesterday

Note - past verb stems may differ from present verb stems in two ways:

1) final consonant change

eg. vas vacc (come)
is icc (give)
tes tecc (bring)

2) internal vowel change

eg. adug adig (ask)
caḍuv caḍiv
tirug tirig

3) irregular verbs

verb chart lists past stems that are different from present stems.

eg. vas/vacc (come)

The past tense marker /-ē/ is dropped for third person singular feminine endings.

eg. 'āvida pustakā anni caḍivindi'
She read all the books

'āvida baṭṭalu anni utikindi'
She washed all the clothes

Verb stems ending in single /-n/ and /-a/ instead of /-e/

eg. /-dunn/ takes /-e/

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

B. Participle + /-appudu/

The past participle (i.e. the past verb stem + /-ina/) with /-appudu/ may be used to express the idea 'when...then...'

eg. i vēla nēnu intiki tirigi vaccinappudu nēnu battalu-utikēnu
When I returned home today (then) I washed clothes.

Note - the clause with the participle comes first.

In the sentence,

'nadustunnappudu nēnu matladtunna'

While walking I was talking (When I was walking I was talking)

The progressive suffix /-tunna/ is added to the verb stem to make the present participle, 'walking'. The present participle with /-appudu/ is used to express the idea 'while ...ing'

C. Postpositions /-lō/ /-tō/ and /-nu/ /-ni/

1. Noun or object pronoun + /-lō/ 'in...' or 'by...'
eg. 'Peace Corps' lo cēradānīki mundu nēnu vidyārdhīni unna
Before joining (in) the Peace Corps I was a student
'nēnu indiyaku erōplēnō vellānu'
I will go to India by plane

2. Noun or object pronoun + /-tō/ 'with...'

eg. 'nēnu snēhitulatō bazārku vellēnu'

I went with friends to the bazaar

'nēnu vallatō bazārku vellēnu'

I went with them to the bazaar

3. Noun or object pronoun + /-nu/ or /-ni/

/-nu/ or /-ni/ is added to nouns and object pronouns to denote them as objects of sentences.

eg. 'nēnu mi snēhitulanu kalusukunnānu'

I met your friends

'nēnu vallānu kalusukunnānu'

I met them

Note - the verb 'meet' (kalusukō) is irregular in the past tense, /-ā/ replaces the past tense marker /-ē/. Addition of /-nu/ or /-ni/ is optional for neuter objects.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

D. Plural Form of Nouns

Plurals of masculine, feminine and neuter nouns are formed by adding /-lu/ or /-llu/ to the noun. /-llu/ is added when the singular form ends in /-lu/ or /-du/.

eg. 'mēnu uttarālu anni rāsēmu'

We wrote all the letters

Cycle 6

M₁ _____ ani, nēnu ataniki ceppēnu

M₂ miru ataniki em cepperu?

C₁ miru ataniki em capperu?

_____ ani, nēnu ataniki ceppēnu

M₁ I (just) told him that _____

M₂ What did you tell him?

C₁ What did you tell him?
I told him that _____

M₁ nēnu i polam kindati endakālamlō dunnēnu
calikālamlō nātenu
vēsamkālamlō sarvē cēsēnu
vānā kālamlō nillu pettēnu.

M₂ miru i polam eppudu dunnēru?
nātēru.
sarvē cēsēru
nillu pettēru

C₁ miru i polam eppudu dunnēru?
nēnu i polam endakālamlō dunnēnu

Cycle 7

M₁ I ploughed this field last. spring.
planted winter
surveyed summer
irrigated monsoon

M₂ When did you plough this field?
plant
survey
irrigate

C
1 When did you plough this field?
I ploughed this field last spring.

M₁ nāku ākali vēsindi
dāham
bhayam
santō sham
alāsata

vea ledu

M₁ I felt

hungry.
thirsty
frightened
fine
tired

kaligindi

Kaliga ledu

M₂ ninna allā unnāvu em or/
ninna adō mādirigā unnāvu em

M₂ What was wrong with you yesterday?

C₁ ninna em allā unnāvu?
nāku ākali vēsindi

C₁ What was wrong with you yesterday?
I felt hungry.

Cycle 9

M₁ nadustunnappudu nēnu mātlādtunnānu
padutunnānu
ālōcistunnānu
caduvutunnānu
tintunnānu

M₂ miru nadstunnappudu em cēstunnāru?

C₁ miru nadstunnappudu em cēstunnāru?
nēnu nadstunnappudu, mātlādtunnānu

M₁ While walking, I was talking.
singing.
thinking.
reading
eating

M₂ What were you doing while walking?

C₁ What were you doing while walking?
While walking, I was talking.

ome

M₁ nēnu 'survey' cēstunnānu
 niḷḷu tayvutunnānu
 eruvu pedtunnānu
 purugula mandu vēstunnānu (pedtunnānu)
 bavi (nuyi) callutunnānu
 tavvutunnānu

M₁ I was surveying:
 digging
 irrigating
 applying fertilizer
 spraying pesticides
 digging a well

M₂ ninna miru polamlo em cēstunnāru?

M₂ What were you doing in the field yesterday?

C₁ ninna miru polamlo em cēstunnāru?
 nēnu 'survey' cēstunnānu

C₁ What were you doing in the field yesterday?
 I was surveying.

M₁ nēnu polāniki
taunnundi
tōta cuttu *all around*
poštu afisku saykīlu mīda
'klās' nu *bike ON*
FROM

velltunnānu
vastunnānu
tirigutunnānu
velltunnānu
vidcipedtunnānu - *leaving*

M₂ ninna nēnu cusinappudu miru ekkadki velltunnāru?

C₁ ninna nēnu cusinappudu miru ekkadki velltunnāru?
nēnu polāniki velltunnānu



Cycle 11

M₁ I was going to the field.
returning from the town
walking around the garden
riding by cycle to the Post Office
leaving the class

M₂ Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?

C₁ Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?
I was going to the field.

Cycle 12

M₁ nenu bassulo vellevadni
karlolo
saykilmida
rayillo
vimanamlo

M₁ I used to go by bus.
car
cycle
train
plane

M₂ miru ella vellevaru?

M₂ How did you use to go?

C₁ miru ella vellevaru?
nenu bassulo vellevadni

C₁ How did you use to go?
I used to go by bus.

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Substitution Drill

'California' lō āvida utundēdi
'Pennsylvania' pani cēstundēdi
'Wisconsin' caduvutundēdi
'Texas' prayānam cēstundēdi

She used to live in California.
work Pennsylvania
study Wisconsin
travel Texas

āyana rojanta 'survey'
bhūmi cēstunnādu
pani tavvutunnādu
nidra cēstunnādu
eruvu potunnādu
purgula mandu pectunnādu
callutunnādu

He was surveying all day.
digging the soil
working
sleeping
applying fertilizer
spraying pesticides

Conversion Drill

atanu kindati nela ikkada pani cēsēdu
atanu ninna ikkada pani cēstunnādu

He worked here last month.
He was working here yesterday.

āvida kindati nela ikkada snānam cēsindi
āvida ninna ikkada snānam cēstunnādi

She bathed here last month.
She was bathing here yesterday.

mēmu kindati nela ikkada cadvēmu
mēmu ninna ikkada caduvutunnāmu

We studied here last month.
We were studying here yesterday.

nēnu kindati nela ikkada bhojnam cesenu
nēnu ninna ikkada bhojnam cēstunnānu

I ate here last month.
I was eating here yesterday.

M₁ nēnu rendu rūpaylo mātram ivvagālānu
pādi
āidu

M₁ I can give only 2 Rs.
10 Rs
5 Rs

M₂ 1 pustakāiki enta ivvagālaru (ivvagālavu)?
kollāki
vittanāiki
kūlāki

M₂ How much can you give for these books?
chickens
seeds
vegetables

C₁ 1 pustakāiki miru enta ivvagālaru?
nēnu rendu rūpayalu ivvagālaru

C₁ How much can you give for these books?
I can give only 2 Rs.

Nēnu Rendu Rūpayala Koda 1000 Rendu - I can't give over 2 Rs ✓

M₁ nēnu iroju paniceyadam pūrticeyagalānu.
~~pani~~cadavadam
~~pani~~dunnadam
~~pani~~illu pettadam

M₁ I can finish working today.
reading
ploughing
irrigating

M₂ miru iroju paniceyadam pūrticeyagalāra?
~~pani~~cadavadam
~~pani~~dunnadam
~~pani~~illu pettadam

M₂ Can you finish working today?
reading
ploughing
irrigating

C₁ miru i roju cadavadam pūrticeyagalāra?
nēnu i roju cadavadam pūrticeyagalānu

C₁ Can you finish reading today?
I can finish reading today.

Drill for Cycle 14

Substitution Drill

āvida rendu gantallō vanda galadu.
oka gantalo battalu utakagaladu
illu ūḍavagaladu
'tiffin' tayār cēyagaladu
biyyam kadaggaladu

atanu 'train' lō vellagaladu
saykilmida rāgaladu

vāllu rēpu rāgalāru
vaccēnela vellagalāru
caḷā rojlu undagalāru

mēmu rēpu rāgalāmu
vaccēnela vellagalāmu
caḷā rojlu undagalāmu

nēnu ivvada ida lēnu
miru pani ceya lēru
atanu vanta ceya lēdu
āvida puja ceya lēdu
vāllu bhojnam ceya lēru

mīku idadam vaccā (telusē) or/ miru ida galārā?
padadam
rayadam

Radu - neg.
Conversation Drill

mīru dēncu cēya galārā? or/ mīku dēncu cēyadam vaccā
naku dēncu cēyadam radu kani pāḍa galānu or/
nenu dēncu cēya lēnu kani pāḍa galānu

Drill for Cycle 14

Substitution Drill

She can cook dinner in 2 hours.
wash clothes in 1 hour.
clean the house
prepare tiffin
clean the rice

He can go by train.
come cycle

They can come tomorrow.
go next month.
stay for a long time.

I can't swim today.
You work
He cook
She pray
They eat

Do you know how to swim?
sing
write

Conversation Drill

Do you know how to dance?
I can't dance but I can sing.

Grammar Notes

A. 'that' Clause

In sentences of the type,

eg. 'nāku vellalani undi ani nēnu ataniki ceppēnu'

I just told him that I want to go.

the clause introduced by 'ani' (that) comes first in Telugu and the introductory clause, in this case 'nēnu ataniki ceppēnu' comes last.

Similar sentences would be;

ani nāku teluse

I know (understand) that _____

ani nēnu vinnānu

I hear that _____

B. Postposition /-ki/

/-ki/ is added to nouns and object pronouns when they are indirect objects....

i.e. when they are used with verbs like 'is' (give) and 'cepp' (tell), where 'to' or 'for' might be placed before the (pronoun to convey the meaning of the English sentence.

eg. ani nēnu ataniki ceppēnu I told (to) him that _____

C. 'can' or 'be able to'

1. Formation:

Positive

infinitive + gala + personal endings

Negative

infinitive + le personal endings

2. Agreement:

Personal endings must agree in gender and number with the subject.

3. Use:

eg. 'nēnu rundu rūpaylo mātram ivvagalanu!

I can give only 2 rupees

'miru ivyela pani ceya levu!

You can't work today.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

D. Progressive Forms of the Verb

1. Formation:

Positive
present verb stem + /-tunn/ + personal endings

Negative
infinitive + /-dam/ + lēdu

2. Agreement:

Personal endings of positive progressive forms must agree in gender and number with the subject: There is only one negative form.

3. Use:

In colloquial Telugu the same positive progressive forms of the verb are used in the positive present-future and past tenses and the same negative progressive forms of the verb are used in the negative present-future and past tenses.

eg. 'nēnu vellunnānu' can mean,
I am going
I will be going
I was going

The context of what the speaker is saying determines the tense of the verb.

Washing Clothes - Battalu Utakatam

- edge* *stone*
1. battalu ceruvu oduku tisukuveltānu
 2. nillalō bāgā nānapettī, utikē rātimida peṭtānu
 3. taruvāta, battalki sōpu peṭtānu
 4. koncen sēpu battalu urapettānu *wash*
 5. taruvāta, rātimida bāgā kōtti utukutānu *squeeze*
 6. miriki pōvāka, battalu nillalō bāgā jhādinci, pidustānu
 7. taruvāta battalu endalō āravēstānu *RINSE*

Imperative (You - hon)

- dirt* *go away*
1. tisuku vellandi
 2. peṭtandi
 3. peṭtandi
 4. urapettandi *lay for some time*
 5. utukandi

Washing Clothes

1. I am taking the clothes to the back of the tank.
2. Soak it good in water and place it on the washing stone.
3. Then I add soap to the clothes.
4. I let the clothes lay for a while (for the soap to seep in).
5. Then I wash the clothes by beating them hard on the washing stone.
6. After the dirt goes away, rinse the cloth in water and squeeze the water out.
7. Then I dry them in the sun

Washerman

1. cākalivādu pōddunnē, vāduka illāku vēlltādu
2. muriki battālu lekka pēdtādu *counts*
3. battālu intiki tisuku vastādu
4. battāla mida 'cākali gurtu' vēstādu
5. battālu mūta kadtādu *mūta bundle*
6. mūta gadida mida pētti, ceruvu odduku tisuku vēlltādu
7. battālu nilālō tadipi, sabbu pēdtādu
8. koncēm sēpu trapedtādu *sāp*
9. rātimida kōtti, battālu utukutādu
10. nīllu pīndi (pīdici), battālu enḡa lō āravēstādu
11. taruvātā, battālu mūta kadtādu
12. gadida mida pētti, intiki tisuku vastādu
13. ~~istri pēttilō nippu vēstādu~~
14. taruvātā, battālu istri cēstādu
15. battālu madatā pēdtādu
16. vāduka illāku tisuku pōi istādu

*cākali wādu
dhobi*

Washerman

1. Washerman goes to customer's houses in the morning.
2. Counts the soiled clothes.
3. Brings home the clothes.
4. Puts 'Dhobi marks' on the clothes.
5. Ties them up into bundle.
6. Loading the bundle on the donkey, takes it to the bank of the tank.
7. Wets the clothes in the water and applies soap.
8. Keeps the clothes soaked for sometime.
9. Beating on the 'washing stone', he washes the clothes.
10. Squeezes the water out, and lets them dry in the sun.
11. Then, he bundles the clothes.
12. Loading it on the donkey, brings it home.
13. Makes fire inside his 'ironing box'.
14. Then, irons the clothes.
15. Folds the clothes.
16. Takes them (back) to customers' houses.

Laundry Instructions

1. Ramudū illā ra
2. nā muriki battalū tīsuku vā
3. i battalū cākalivadi daggaraku pōvāli
4. i vāla (i roju) cākalivādu vastādu
5. battala bāgā utakamani ceppu.
6. rangū shartuluaidu; tēla shartuluaidu; pantlamulu nālugu; tuvāllu aru,
cēti rumāl rendu-mottam iravai battalū
7. battalū eppudu tirigi istādo adugu
8. maracipo vādu, bāgā utakamani ceppu
9. cāla ganji petta vāddani ceppu.

Laundry Instructions

1. Ram, come here.
2. Bring my soiled clothes.
3. These clothes should go to 'Dhoby'.
4. 'Dhoby' will come today.
5. Tell him to wash them good.
6. Color shirts 5, white shirts 3, pants 4, towels 6, handkerchief 2, total
20 clothes.
7. Ask him when he will give the clothes back.
8. Don't forget, tell him to wash them good.
9. Tell him not to use too much starch.

Education

- eldest son*
a. mi pedda abbāyiki (koḍuku) enni ellu? (or) enta vaḡassu?
b. pannendu ellu. *years*

- a. em 'class' caduvutunnādu?
b. nālugo taragati caduvutunnādu

- class*
a. intiki badi (skūlu) cālā dūrāmā?
b. ledāndi. pakkāne undi (or) daggiralone undi *for away*

- a. l-grāmanlō entamāndi pillalu unnaru?
b. sumāru, yābhaimāndi pillalu unnaru

- all*
a. andaru (vallantā) badiki velltarā?
b. iḡḡudu iḡḡudu cālāmandi pillālu caduvukonduku velltaru *to study*

Education

- a. How old is your eldest son?
b. Twelve years old.

- a. In what 'class' is he (studying)?
b. He is studying fourth class.

- a. Is the school far from home?
b. No. It is closeby.

- a. How many children are there in this village?
b. About 50 children.

- a. Do all of them go to school?
b. Of late, lot of them go to school.

Land Tenure

- a. mi kutumbamlo entamandi (or endaru) unnaru?
b. na bharya, naluguru pillalu, vayassu aina talli, tammudu unnaru
- a. jivananiki em cestaru? (not common), or miru em pani cestaru?
b. memu bhumi mida adharapadtamu
- a. mi ^{one} son bhuma? *- depend*
b. ledandi, kauluku puccukoni sagubadi cestunnaru
- a. enn nallanundi, i bhumi (polam) custunnaru
b. ma nayaana kalamnundi, kanipettukoni unnamu
Looking after we have been

Land Tenure

- a. How many members are there in your family?
b. My wife, 4 children, aging mother, younger brother.
- a. What do you do for livelihood?
b. We depend on land (to live).
- a. Your own land?
b. No. I am a cultivating tenant.
- a. How long have been looking after this land?
b. Since my father's days, we have been looking after the land.

Section D

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Cycle 1.

M₁ _____ kabatti naku dāhamgā undi
akaligā
santōshamgā
vicāramgā

M₁ I am thirsty because _____
hungry
happy
sad

M₂ miku kabatti dāhamgā undi?
akaligā
santōshamgā
vicāramgā

M₂ Why are you thirsty?
hungry
happy
sad

C₁ miku kabatti dāhamgā undi?
_____ kabatti dāhamgā undi.

C₁ Why are you thirsty?
I am thirsty because _____

Repetition Drill

nenu	rojanta	bhojnam	ceyaledu,	kabatti	naku	akaliga	undi.
miru					miku		
memu					maku		
manamu					manaku		
Ramudu					ataniki		
Sita					avidaki		
Pilla					daniki		

Substitution Drill

naku	dahamga	ledu
miku	dahamga	
	akaliga	
	santoshamga	
	vicaranga	
	ontlo sarigga	

body *beling*

Repetition Drill

I	am	hungry because	I	haven't eaten all day.
You	are		you	
We (ex)	are		we	
We (in)	are		we	
Ramudu	is		he	
Sita	is		she	
The baby	is		it	

Substitution Drill

I	am	not	thirsty.
You	are	not	thirsty
			hungry
			happy
			sad
			well

Cycle 2

famine
M₁ karuvu gurinci naku vicāramga (cintā) undi
pantala diguluga *worried*
kōlla vicāramga
antu vyādhi bayangā *SCARED*
purugula vicāramga
samasya, vicāramga

(en)
M₂ dēnni gurinci, miku vicāramga undi? (impersonal)

C₁ dēnni gurinci miku vicāramga undi?
karuvu gurinci naku vicāramga undi

M₁ I am worried about the famine.
crops
chickens
epidemic
insects
problem

M₂ What are you worried about?

C₁ What are you worried about?
I am worried about the drought.

Repetition Drill

very
ispudu naku ekkuva vicaramga ledu
maku
manaku
miku
atanku
avidaku
vallaku

I am not very worried now.
We (ex)
We (in)
You
He
She
They

12400c
 M₁ naku _____ ellu
 (or nā vayassu _____) (formal)

M₁ I am _____ years old.
 (or my age is _____)

M₂ miku enni ellu?
 (or mi vayassu enta?
 miku enta vayassu?)

M₂ How old are you?

C₁ miku enta vayassu?
 naku _____ ellu.

C₁ How old are you?
 I am _____ years old.

or

mi vayassu enta?
 nā vayassu _____

Drill Question & Answers

Q. mi amma vayassu enta?

A. ma amma vayassu _____ ellu (or samvatsaralu)

Q. mi nannagari vayassu enta?

A. mi nannagari vayassu _____ samvat~~ar~~alu

Q. mi akka cellelu vayassu enta?

A. ma akka cellelu vayassu _____

A. ma cellelu vayassu _____

Q. mi anna tammudi vayassu enta?

A. ma anna vayassu _____

A. ma tammudi vayassu _____

Q. How old is your mother?

A. My mother is _____

Q. How old is your father?

A. My father is _____

Q. How old are your sisters?

A. My older sister is _____

A. My younger sister is _____

Q. How old are your brothers?

A. My older brother is _____

A. My younger brother is _____

M₁ naku pandu (pandina) tomētō kāvāli
 pacci
 kōtta (taja)
 kulli pōina
 pedda
 cinna
 manci
 cedipōina

M₂ miku em tomētō kāvāli, pandindā paccidā?
 or kottadā kulli pōinadā
 etlānti peddadā cinnadā
 mancidā cedipōinadā

C₁ miku em tomētō kāvāli, pandindā paccidā?
 naku pandina tomētō kāvāli

M₁ I want the ripe tomato.
unripe
fresh
rotten
large
small
good
bad

M₂ Which tomato do you want, the ripe or unripe?
fresh rotten
large small
good bad

C₁ Which tomato do you want, ripe or unripe?
I want the ripe tomato.

Cycle 5.

M₁ nā daggira banganapalli māmidipallū unnāyi
kotta baṭanilu
manci vankāyalu
pedda jāmpallu
pacci, endu mirapakāyalu

M₂ mī daggira pandina māmidipallu unnāyā
kotta baṭanilu
manci vankāyalu
pedda jāmpallu
pacci, endu mirupakāyalu

C₁ mī daggira bangarapalli māmidipallu unnāyā?
nā daggira bangarapalli māmidipallu unnāyi

(substitute other nouns)

Cycle 5

M₁ I have banganapalli
fresh
good
large
fresh, dry
(green) (red)

mangoes.
peas
brinjals
guavas
chilis

M₂ Do you have ripe
fresh
good
large
hot

mangoes?
peas
brinjals
guavas
chilis

C₁ Do you have ripe mangoes?
I have ripe mangoes.

Transformation Drill

mi daggira	banganapalli	mamidi pallu	unnaya
botta		batanilu	
manci		vankayalu	
pedda		jampallu	
kharamgina		mirapakayalu	

Do you have banganapalli mangoes?
fresh
good
large
hot

mamidi pallu	banganapalli?
batanilu	kottava
vankayalu	manciva
jampally	peddava
mirapakayalu	kharamanava

Are your mangoes banganapalli?
peas
brinjals
guavas
chilis

Cycle 6

M₁ rendu pounla mēta mivilindi
padi eruvu
muddunnara purugula mandu
nāgunnara vittanālu
pannendu verusenagapappu migilai

M₂ enta mēta migilindi
enni pounla eruvu migilingi
purugula mandu
vittanālu
verusenagapappu migitai

C₁ enta mēta migilindi?
rendu pounla mēta migilindi



Cycle 6

M₁ 2 pounds of feed are left.
10 pounds fertilizer
3 1/2 insecticide
4 1/2 hybrid seed
12 groundnuts

M₂ How much feed is left?
How many pounds of fertilizer are left?
insecticide
hybrid seed
groundnuts

C₁ How much feed is left?
2 pounds of feed is left.



Problem Drill

1. nā daggira aidu vērusenagkayal undi, rendu tinte enni migulutai?

(substitute other numbers)

2. nā daggira iravalaidu pounla eruvu undi, padihenu pounla eruvu vadite (upayogiste) enta migultundi?

(substitute other numbers)

3. nā daggira muphal mopula meta undi, enimidinnara mopulu icceste, enta migultundi?

(after the instructor has asked questions, trainees should make up theirs.)

Problem Drill

1. If I have 5 peanuts and eat 2, how many will be left?

(substitute other numbers)

2. If I have 25 pounds of fertilizer and use 15, how many will be left?

(substitute other numbers)

3. If I have 30 bundles of hay and give out $8\frac{1}{2}$, how many will be left?

(substitute other numbers)

Transformation Drill

Sita
Rāmuḍu
Gopāluḍu
vāllu
mīru

vanta ceyadam nēn cūstānu
duṇḍam
tavvadam
dānsu ceyadam
vinadam

Sita vanta cestundi
Rāmuḍu dānutunḥadu
Gopāluḍu tavvutunḥadu
vāllu dānsu cestunnāru
mīru vintunnāru

Problem Drill: use kūrco, ninco, nadu, gentu, parigettu, rāi,
caduvu, tāgu (poga tāgu)

mīru em cūstāru?
nēnu _____ dam cūstānu

Transformation Drill

I see	Sita	cooking	Sita	is	cooking.
	Rama	ploughing	Rama	is	ploughing.
	Gopal	digging.	Gopal	is	digging.
	them	dancing	They	are	dancing.
	you	listening	You	are	listening.

Problem Drill: use sit, stand, walk, etc. to ask the question.

What do you see?

1. ninna i samayalo nehu caduvutunnānu
 pani cestunnānu
 vanta cestunnānu
 dunnutunnānu
 tavvutunnānu
 snanam cestunnānu

M₁ This time yesterday, I was studying.
 working
 cooking
 ploughing
 digging
 bathing

2. ninna i samayalo miru em cestunnāru?

M₂ What were you doing yesterday this time?

1. ninna i samayalo miru em cestunnāru?
 ninna i samayalo nehu caduvutunnānu

C₁ What were you doing yesterday this time?
 1. This time yesterday, I was studying.

have students substitute answers for questions like:)

(substitute answers for questions like:)

ninna poddunna padi gantalki em cestunnāru?
 madyanam okajinnarku
 sayantram nalgu gantalki

What were you doing at 10:00 A.M.?
 1:30 P.M.
 4:00 P.M.

In Negative

M₁ ninna i pātiki, nēnu cadavadam ledu
pani ceyadam
vanta ceyadam
dunnadam
tavvadam
śnānam ceyadam

M₁ This time yesterday I was not studying.
working
cooking
ploughing
digging
bathing.

M₂ ninna i pātiki miru em cestunnaru?

M₂ What were you doing this time yesterday?

Repetition Drill

ninnan ta nēnu pani cēstunnānu
 atanu cēstunnādu
 aida cēstūndi
 Ramudu cēstunnādu
 Sita cēstūndi
 mēmu cēstunnāmu
 miru cēstunnāru
 vallu cēstunnāru

I was working all day yesterday.
 He
 She
 Ramudu
 Sita
 We were
 You were
 They were

vaccē nela nēnu 'sarvēy' cēstu untānu
 atanu pani cēstu untādu
 aida caduvutu untūndi
 vallu dunnutu untāru
 miru pani cēstu untāru
 mēmu caduvutu untāmu

Next month I will (still) be surveying.
 we will (still) be working
 she studying
 they ploughing
 you working
 we studying

Question & Answer Drill

vaccē nela, miru ekkada untāru?
pani cēstu untāru
prayanam cēstu untāru
caduvutu untāru

Where will you be (living) next month?
working
traveling
studying

miru indiyalo untāra? (untu untāru)
amerikalō
nepalō
pani cēstu untāra
silonō

Will you be (living) in India?
working
America
Nepal
Ceylon

A. Impersonal Construction

We have already used impersonal constructions in sentences of the type,

'naku cadavalani undi'

I want to read

'Ramudku bajarlo cala samanlu dorukutai'

Ramudu can get many things in the bazaar

Where the objective form of the (pro)noun + /-ku/ was used as agent of the sentence, where the third personal form of the verb agreed in number with the subject of the sentence.

eg.

Subject
cadavalani
cala samanlu

Verb
undi (sing)
dorukutai (pl)

Similar impersonal constructions are as follows:

'naku dahanga undi/iedu'

akaliga

santoshanga

vicaramga

cintaga

I am (not) thirsty

hungry

happy

sad

worried

B. Possession

'to have...' is expressed by the objective form of the (pro)noun + daggira + the verb 'to be'

eg. 'na daggira mamidipallu unnayi'

I have mangoes - mangoes are in my possession

'mi daggira kotta batanilu unnayi'

You have fresh peas - fresh peas are (in the possession) of you

Note - in both sentences, 'unnayi' the third person neuter plural form of the verb 'to be' is used in agreement with 'mamidipallu' and 'batanilu' both plural forms of neuter nouns.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. The Verbal Noun

We have already used the verbal noun in the construction,
'nidra podaniki mundi' before going to sleep.

Verbal nouns may also be formed by adding /-dam/ to the infinitive form of the verb.

eg. 'Sita vanta ceyadam nen custanu' I see Sita cooking

Verbal nouns of this type have only one form and are used to describe what the object of the sentence is doing.

Note - the English order of the sentence is reversed in Telugu.
i.e. Sita cooking, I see.

D. Plural Nouns

Plural nouns used in the objective position end in /-a/.

E. Future Continuous Alternate Form

1. Formation:

Positive

Present stem + future positive form verb 'to be'

Negative

Use negative of present future tense

2. Agreement:

Personal agreement with gender and number of subject

Cycle 8

M₁ ā kunda nāku ivvandi
aviḍaku
iviḍaku
ēyanku
iyanku
vāllaku
villaku
Ramuḍiki
Sitaku

M₁ Give that pot to me.
her (that)
her (this)
him (that)
him (this)
them (that)
them (this)
Ramudu
Sita

M₂ ā kunda nēnu evariki ivvāli?

M₂ To whom should I give that pot?

C₁ ā kunda nēnu evariki ivvāli?
ā kunda nāku ivvandi

C₁ To whom should I give that pot?
Give that pot to me.

Completion Drill for Cycle 8

rēpu ūribayāṭa oka santa jargutundi
Rāmudu, Gōpālō vellāli
vacce varam, bajarlo oka natakam jargutundi
Sita Rāmudito vellāli
vacce nela, paṭṭanamlō utsavam jargutundi
Sita Rāmudū, Kamala, Gōpālō vellāli
vacce edadi (samvatsaram) Tirupatilo oka mukhyamaina utsavam jargutundi
Rāmudi uru nunci konta mandi vellāli

Tomorrow there will be a fair outside village.
Rāmudu should go with Gopal.
Next week there will be a play in the bazaar.
Sita should go with Rāmudu.
Next month there will be (religious) festival in the city.
Sita and Rāmudu should go with Kamala and Gopal.
Next year there will be an important festival at Tirupati.
Some people from Rāmudu's village should go.

M₁ i eruvu mā polam kōsam (koraku) teccēnu
mēta kōlla
purgula mandu paṅcala
nīllu tōṭa
'trēktaru' polam

M₂ i eruvu endu kōsam? (enduku) teccēru?
mēta
purgula manda
nīllu
'trēktaru'

C₁ i eruvu endu kōsam teccēru?
i eruvu mā polam kōsam teccēnu

Cycle 9

M₁ This fertilizer is for our fields.
feed chickens
pesticide crops
water garden
tractor farm

M₂ What is this fertilizer for (why)?
feed
pesticide
water
tractor

C₁ What is this fertilizer for?
This fertilizer is for our fields.

1 mē nellō nēnu caduvu pūrticēssēnu
pbina egādi
rendu ella mundu (kritam)

M₁ I finished studying in May.
last year
2 years ago

2 mīru eppudu caduvu pūrticēssēru

M₂ When did you finish studying?

1 mīru eppudu caduvu pūrticēsēru?
mē nellō nēnu caduvu pūrticēsēnu

C₁ When did you finish studying?
I finished studying in May.

Cycle 11

M₁ i vēla madhyānam oka gaṅṭaki, nēnu pani cēyadam ārambhistānu
rēpu poddunna enimidi gaṅṭalki,
i vēla poddunna padi gaṅṭalki,

M₂ miru eppudu pani cēyadam ārambhistāru?

C₁ miru eppudu pani cēyadam ārambhistāru?
i vēla oka gaṅṭaki, pani cēyadam ārambhistānu.

M₁ I will start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.
8 o'clock tomorrow morning
10 o'clock this morning

M₂ When will you start working?

C₁ When will you start working?
I will start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Drill for Cycle 11

nēnu tvaragā	cadavadam	ārambhīstānu or/ modalu peṭṭānu	I will start	reading	soon.
	tinadam			eating	
	pani cēyadam			working	
	vanta cēyadam			cooking	
	naṭadam			planting	
	nillu peṭṭadam			irrigating	

nēnu tvaragā	cadavadam	pūrticēstānu	I will finish	reading	soon.
	tinadam			eating	
	pani cēyadam			working	
	vanta cēyadam			cooking	
	naṭadam			planting	
	nillu peṭṭadam			irrigating	

Cycle 12

M₁ nēnu dēnsu cēya galanu
pāda galanu
īda galanu
pani cēya galanu
vanta cēya galanu

M₁ I am able to dance.
sing
swim
work
cook

M₂ mīru pāda galarā?

M₂ Are you able to sing?

C₁ mīru pāda galarā?
ān, nēnu pāda galanu

C₁ Are you able to sing?
Yes, I am able to sing.

Repetition Drill for Cycle 12

1. mīru vaccinappuḍu atanu paniceyadam ārambhistādu
 āvida ārambhistundi
 vāllu ārambhistāru
 mēmu ārambhistāmu
 mīru ārambhistāru

2. mīru vaccinappuḍu atanu paniceyadam pūrticēstaḍu
 āvida pūrticēstundi
 vāllu pūrticēstāru
 mēmu pūrticēstāmu
 mīru pūrticēstāru

3. mīru vaccinappuḍu atanu paniceyadam apēstaḍu
 āvida apēstundi
 vāllu apēstāru
 mēmu apēstāmu
 mīru apēstāru

4. vāllu ē bhāshalu or/ mātlādgalaru?
 mīru ēm bhāshalu mātlādgalaru
 atanu galadu
 āvida galadu

Repetition Drill for Cycle 12

1. When you come he will start working.
she
they
we
you
2. When you come he will finish working.
she
they
we
you
3. When you come he will stop working.
she
they
we
you
4. Which languages are they able to speak?
you
is he
she

Cycle 13

M₁ nāgali 'skreperu' ella upayōgincālō nāku telusu
'seeddrill' leveller
eruvu purugula mandu
sutti rampam
'survey' cēse pani mutlu

M₂ miku nāgali ella upayōgincālō telusā?
eruvu
sutti
'survey' cēse pani mutlu

C₁ miku nāgali ella upayōgincālō telusā?
telusu nāgali ella upoyōgincālō nāku telusu

Cycle 13

M₁ I know how to use a plow and scrapper.
seeddrill and leveller
fertilizer and pesticides
hammer and saw
surveying equipment

M₂ Do you know how to use a plow?
fertilizer
hammer
surveying equipment

C₁ Do you know how to use a plow?
I know how to use a plow.

Grammar Notes

A. Imperatives

1. Formation:

Imperative forms of verbs are listed in the verb chart. The familiar imperative is the simplest form of the verb and is similar to the verb stem. The respect imperative is formed as follows:

Positive
infinitive + /-ndi/

Negative
infinitive + oddu

2. Use:

In commands,

eg.	<u>vallandi</u>	(go!)	<u>vella oddu andi</u>	(don't go!)
	<u>ivvandi</u>	(give!)	<u>ivva oddu andi</u>	(don't give!)

B. Postpositions /-ku/ and kosam (koraku)

1. Noun or object pronoun + /-ku/ 'to or for...'

eg.	<u>naku ivvandi!</u>	give	(to) me!	
	<u>Sitaku ivvandi!</u>	give	(to) Sita!	

2. Noun or object pronoun + kōsam (or koraku) 'for the purpose of...'

eg.	<u>i eruvu polam kōsam</u>	This fertilizer is for (the purpose of) the fields
	<u>i nilu tōta kōsam</u>	This water is for the garden

C. Compound Verbs

1. Formation:

a. verbal noun + verb

eg.	<u>nenu cadavadam ārambhistānu</u>	I will start reading
	<u>nenu cadavadam pūrticēstānu</u>	I will finish reading
	<u>nenu cadavadam āpēstānu</u>	I will stop reading

b. infinitive + verb

eg.	<u>nenu cadava galanu</u>	I can (am able to) read
-----	---------------------------	-------------------------

Note - compound verbs of type 'a' use the verbal noun.
compound verbs of type 'b' use the infinitive.

Compound Verbs

2. Agreement:

The second verb is formed as any other simple Telugu verb i.e. it will have a tense marker and personal endings which agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

First Person

1. modata snānam cēstānu
2. (male only) vibhūti pūṣukontānu
3. kumkum bottu peṭṭukuntānu
4. pūga piṭa mīda kūrchuntānu
5. dipam velīgistānu
6. agaru vattulu velīgistānu
7. puja mantrālu ceptānu
8. gaṇṭa koḍṭānu
9. kobbari kāya koḍṭānu
10. pīndi vantaḷu nīvēdyam peḍṭānu
11. dipam kaḷḷaki addukuntānu
12. taruvāta, prasādam istānu

Imperative - you - Hon

cēyyandi
pūṣukondi
peṭṭkondi

kūrṅōndi
velīgincandi
velīgincandi
ceppandi

kōṭṭandi
kōṭṭandi

peṭṭandi

addukōndi
tyyandi

Puja

1. First take a bath.
2. Apply ashes to my forehead.
3. Put a mark on my forehead with 'kumkum'.
4. Sit on the puja seat.
5. Light up the lamp.
6. Light up the incense sticks.
7. Chant puja chantings.
8. Ring the bell.
9. Break coconut.
10. Offer 'food and other preparations' to God.
11. Reel the heat and place my hand on my eyes.
12. Then give Prasadam (offerings).

Temple - Pōlamma Gudī

- a. ekkāḍiki vellutunnāru?
b. Pōlamma gudiki vellutunnāru
- a. ivvāla emiṭi visēsham?
b. Pōlamma utsavam jarugutundi
- a. utsavamlō em cēstāru?
b. ammaṅṅāriki alankāram cēstāru gudī. antā alankāram cēstāru tōranālu kaḍṅāru,
ammaṅṅāriki ūrēgimpuki tīsuku vellitāru
- a. ī utsavam eppudū jarugutundā?
b. lēdandi, ēḍḍiki oka sari (samvatsaraniki)

- a. Where are you going?
b. I am going to 'Polamma' temple.
- a. What is special today?
b. Polamma festival takes place.
- a. What will they do in the festival?
b. They will dress up the deity; they will decorate the whole temple; they will tie up 'decorative buntings'; they will take the deity in procession.
- a. Will this festival take place always?
b. No, only once a year.

Marriage - Pelli Vivaham

a. mī ammayiki sambandham niscayam cesarā?

b. aindi, tāmūlalu kūda puccukunnam

a. muhūrtam eppudu pettāru?

b. srāvana māsamō pelli cestāmu

a. pelli kodukudi ē ūru? en cestunnādu

b. atānidi pakka ūru. cinna kottu pettukunnādu

a. ā abbaini miku mundarē telusā?

b. mā cuttame. (mēnarikam) mā akka koduku

a. muhūrtāniki cālā mandi vastārā?

b. ramārami nūrumāndi vastārāni anukuntam

a. Have you finalized the alliance for your daughter?

b. Yes (to take place) we have even exchanged 'coconut and betels'.

a. When have you set the date for the ceremony?

b. We are going to celebrate in the month of 'Sraavanam'.

a. Where does your bridegroom come from? What is he doing?

b. He belongs to the neighboring village. He runs a small stall.

a. Do you know the boy even before?

b. He is our relative. My sister's son.

a. Will many people attend the ceremony?

b. We expect, at least 100 people will come.

Vow and Pilgrimage

1. Rāmuḍu, Sīta Tirupati yātraki sidham ayyāru
2. peṭṭe, pakka cutta kadtunnāru
3. eddu baṅḍilō railu stēshanuku velltāru
4. tikkatlu kontāru
5. railu baṅḍi ekkutāru
6. railu baṅḍi Tirupatiḷō āgutundi
7. Rāmuḍu, Sīta digutāru
8. notēḷḷō palahāram (tiffin) tintāru
9. Tirupati konda midaki nadici pōtāru
10. ēḍu maillu nadustāru
11. konda paina Tirupati gudi u ti
12. taruvāta iddarū ceruvulō snānam cēstāru
13. kottulō kobbarikāya, pallu, cekka; tamalapākuli; pōvulu kontāru
14. demuḍiki pūja cēstāru
15. huṅḍilō dabbu vēstāru
16. guḍi cuttū tirugutāru (pradashinam cēstāru)
17. taruvāta Rāmuḍu, Sīta konda kindaki digutātu

1. Rama and Sita get ready to go pilgrimage to Tirupathi.
2. They are packing their 'box and bedding'.
3. Go to the railroad station by bullock cart.
4. Buy tickets.
5. Board the train.
6. The train stops at Tirupathi.
7. Rama and Sita get down.
8. Eat 'breakfast' in a hotel.
9. Hike up Tirupathi Hill.
10. They walk seven miles.
11. Tirupathi temple is on the top of the hill.
12. Both of them bathe in the tank.
13. At the shop, they buy coconut, fruits, nuts and betel leaves, flowers.
14. Offer puja to the God.
15. They drop money in the 'Hundi'.
16. They go around the temple.
17. When Rama and Sita come down to the foot of the hill.

Section E

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- M₁ Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla pani pūrṭi ceyakapōṭē,
vāllu rēpu pūrṭi cēstāru
Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla pallu konakapōṭē,
rēpu kontāru
Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla uttarālu rāyakapōṭē,
rēpu rāstāru
Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla nūti nīllu tīsukurākapōṭē (tēvakā pōṭē),
rēpu tīsuku vastāru
Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla vālla gadulu subhram ceyakapōṭē,
rēpu subhram cēstāru

- M₂ Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla pani pūrṭi cēyakapōṭē,
rēpu pūrṭi cēstārā?
Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla pallu konakapōṭē,
rēpu kontārā?
Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla uttarālu rāyakapōṭē,
rēpu rāstārā?
Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla nūti nīllu tīsukurākapōṭē,
rēpu tīsuku vastārā?
Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla vālla gadulu subhram cēyakapōṭē,
rēpu subhram cēstārā?

- C₁ Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla pani pūrṭi ceyakapōṭē,
rēpu pūrṭi cēstārā?
Gōpāluḍu Kamala ivvāla pani pūrṭi ceyakapōṭē
vāllu rēpu pūrṭi cēstāru

Cycle 1

- M
1
- If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today, they will finish it tomorrow.
 - If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today, they will buy them tomorrow.
 - If Gopal and Kamala don't write letters today, they will write them tomorrow.
 - If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today, they will bring it tomorrow.
 - If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today, they will clean them tomorrow.

- M
2
- If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today, will they finish it tomorrow?
 - If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today, will they buy them tomorrow?
 - If Gopal and Kamala don't write letters today, will they write them tomorrow?
 - If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today, will they bring it tomorrow?
 - If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today, will they clean them tomorrow?

- C
1
- If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today, will they finish it tomorrow?
 - If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today, they will finish it tomorrow.

Cycle 2

M₁ miru nērugā (tinnagā) mūdu maillu velltē, Reddigāri polam cērukuntāru
mūdu mailla taruvāta kudi vaipu tirugutē,
mūdu mailla taruvāta eḍam vaipu tirugutē,
nādi dātite,
'cycle' mida velltē,
pakka ūru mudu āgite,

M₂ nēnu Reddigāri polāniki ellā cēragalanu?
(Reddigāri polāniki velladam-ella?)

C₁ nēnu Reddigāri polāniki ellā cēragalanu?
miru nērugā mūdu maillu velltē, Reddigāri polam cērukuntāru

M₁ If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Reddi's farm.
turn right after 3 miles
turn left after 3 miles
cross the river
go by cycle
stop before the next town

M₂ How do I get to Reddi's farm?

C₁ How do I get to Reddi's farm?

M₁ If you go straight 3 miles you will come to Reddi's farm.

Drills for Cycles 1 and 2

Transformation Drill

mīru rēpu 'town'ki vellitē (nunci vastē),
nāku konni māmidipallu tīsukurandi
mīru rēpu 'town'ki vellitē (nunci vastē),
nāku konni māmidipallu tīsukuvastāra?

(substitute: Hyderābād, bajār, pakka grāmam, ūru)

dukanamīō mēkulu dorukutē, konni konandi (kharīdu adagandi)
dukanamīō mēkulu dorukutē, konni koṭṭara (kyarīdu adugutāra)?

(substitute: buckets, knives, hammers, saws, etc.)

Repetition Drill

nēnu poddunnē lēvakapōtē, kottu ellā terustānu?
nēnu dabbu tīsukōpōtē, ēdainā ellā kontānu?
nēnu bassulō vellakapōtē, 'time'ki ellā cērtānu?
nēnu 'taxi' tīsukōpōtē, mī illu ellā kanukuntānu (telusukuntānu)?

mīru okkarū kottu kanukkōlēkapōtē, ēvarinainā sahāyam adagandi
mīru okkarū nagali ettalēkapōtē,
mīru okkarū 'demonstration' cēyalēkapōtē,
mīru pandini lāgalēkapōtē,
mīru polām kolata tīsukōlēkapōtē,
mīru polānki nilu peṭṭakapōtē,

Drills for Cycles 1 and 2

Transformation Drill

If you go to (come from) town tomorrow,
bring me some mangoes.

If you go to (come from) town tomorrow,
will you bring me some mangoes?

If you can find nails in the shop, buy some (ask price).

If you can find nails in the shop, will you buy some (ask price)?

Repetition Drill

If I don't get up early, how can I open the shop?

If I don't take money, how can I buy anything?

If I don't go by bus, how can I get there on time?

If I don't take a taxi, how can I find your house?

If you can't find the shop alone, ask someone for help.

lift the plow

do the demonstration

pull the cart

measure the field

irrigate the land

M₁ miru nēruḡa mūdu maillu velltē,
mūdu mailla taruvāta kuḡi vaipu tiruḡutēḡāni,
mūdu mailla taruvāta eḡāḡ vaipu tiruḡutēḡāni,
andi dātiteḡāni,
'cycle' lu miḡa velltēḡāni,
pakka ūru mūdu aḡutēḡāni,

Reddigāri pōlāniki cērukuntāru
miru Reddigāri pōlāniki cērukōru

M₂ nēnu Reddigāri pōlāniki velladam ellā?

C₁ nēnu Reddigāri pōlāniki velladam ellā?

miru nēruḡa mūdu maillu velltē, Reddigāri pōlāniki cērukuntāru
kāni mūdu mailla taruvāta kuḡi vaipu tiruḡutēḡāni, miru Reddigāri pōlāniki cērukōru

Cycle 3

- M
1 If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Reddi's farm.
Unless you turn right after 3 miles you will not reach Reddi's farm.
turn left after 3 miles
cross the river
go by cycle
stop before the next town

M
2 How do I get to Reddi's farm?

- C
1 How do I get to Reddi's farm?
If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Reddi's farm.
But unless you turn right after 3 miles you will not reach Reddi's farm.

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
Kamala Hyderābād vellavaccu (galadu)

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
Kamala snehitulātō ādukō vaccu

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
Kamala mithāi tina vaccu

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
Kamala sikilu tokkoccu

tana pani pūrti cēstē,
snehitula kalusukō vaccu

modatā edlaku mēta pedtē,
Gōpāludu tī kōttuku vellavaccu

modatā edlaku mēta pedtē,
Gōpāludu phutbāl (bantiāta) ādavaccu

modatā edlaku mēta pedtē,
Gōpāludu tiffin tinavaccu

modatā edlaku mēta pedtē,
Gōpāludu trēktaru nadapavaccu

Kamala Hyderābādū vellavaccā?
Kamala snehitulātō ādukōvaccā
Kamala mithāi tinavaccā
Kamala sikilu tokkavaccā
Kamala snehitulanu kalusukōvaccā

Gōpāludu tī kōttuku vellavaccā?
Gōpāludu 'phut bāl' (bantiāta) ādavaccā
Gōpāludu tiffin tinavaccā
Gōpāludu trēktaru nadapavaccā

Kamala Hyderābād vellavaccā?
tana pani pūrti cēstē Kamala Hyderābād vellavaccu

M₁ Kamala can go to Hyderabad,
if she finishes her work.

Kamala can play with her friends,
if she finishes her work.

Kamala can eat sweets,
if she finishes her work.

Kamala can ride her cycle,
if she finishes her work.

Kamala can meet her friends,
if she finishes her work.

Gopal can go to the tea shop,
if he feeds the bullock first.

Gopal can go play football,
if he feeds the bullock first.

Gopal can eat snacks,
if he feeds the bullock first.

Gopal can ride the tractor,
if he feeds the bullock first.

M₂ Can Kamala go to Hyderabad?
play with her friends
eat sweets
ride her cycle
meet her friends

Can Gopal go to the tea shop?
play football
eat snacks
ride the tractor

C₁ Can Kamala go to Hyderabad?
Kamala can go to Hyderabad if she finishes
her work.

M₁ nūcō (nilcō) nūncō vaddu
 kūrcō kūrcō vaddu
 kūdi vaipu tirugu tiragavaddu
 (kūdi pakka)
 eḍam vaipu tirugu tiragavaddu
 (eḍam pakka)
 talupu teru teravvadu
 talupu mūyi mūyoddu
 saḥāyam ceyyi ceyyavaddu
 sūtti upayōginca upayōgincoddu
 sāmānu mōyi mūyoddu
 ippudu vellu velloddu
 (inkā vellu)

M₁ (Of course) stand up.
 sit down
 turn right
 turn left
 open the door
 close the door
 help me
 use the hammer
 carry the baggage
 leave now

M₂ nēnu nilcō vaccā (nilcona)?
 kūrcō vaccā
 kūdi vaipu tiraga vaccā
 eḍaru vaipu tiraga vaccā
 talupu teravvacca
 talupu mūyoccā
 saḥāyam ceyyoccā
 sūtti upayōginca vaccā
 sāmānu mōyavaccā
 ippudu vellavaccā

M₂ May I stand up?
 sit down
 turn left
 turn right
 open the door
 close the door
 help
 use the hammer
 carry the baggage
 leave now

C₁ nēnu nilcō vaccā?
 tappakundā nilcōndi
 vaddu, vilcōvaddu

C₁ May I stand up?
 Of course, stand up or/
 No, don't stand up.

Drill for Cycles 4 & 5

1. memu irātri ikkada nidra pōvacca?
memu irātri ikkada nidra pōgalamā?

2. memu ceruvulō idavaccā?
memu ceruvulō idagalāmā?

3. memu sinimāku velloccā?
memu sinimāku vellāgalāmā?

4. memu pālu pinda vaccā?
memu pālu pinda galāmā?

5. memu ippudē bhojnam ceyyocca?
memu ippudē bhojnam ceyyagalāmā?

6. memu pani pūrti cēyyocca?
memu pani pūrti cēyagalāmā?

1. May we sleep here tonight?
Are we able to sleep here tonight?

2. May we swim in the lake?
Are we able to swim in the lake?

3. May we go to the cinema?
Are we able to go to the cinema?

4. May we milk the cow?
Are we able to milk the cow?

5. May we eat dinner now?
Are we able to eat dinner now?

6. May we stop work?
Are we able to stop work?

M₁ Rāmudu oppukuntē, Sītā tana anna pelliki oka kotta cīra konavaccu (konēdi.)
Sītaku tīrika untē, pelliki mithai ceyyoccu
Rāmudiki tīrika untē, pelliki sangitam ērpātu ceyyoccu
Sītaku dabbu untē, āme pelliki bahumanam konavaccu
Rāmudiki dabbu untē, kotta panca pelliki konavaccu

M₂ Rāmudu oppukuntē, Sītā tana anna pelliki kotta cīra kontundā?
Sītaku tīrika untē, pelliki mithai cestundā?
Rāmudiki tīrika untē, pelliki sangitam erpatu cestada?
Sītaku dabbu untē, pelliki bahumanam kontundā?
Rāmudiki dabbu untē, pelliki kotta panca kontada?

C₁ Rāmudu oppukuntē, Sītā tana anna pelliki kotta cīra kontundā?
Rāmudu oppukuntē, Sītā tana anna pelliki oka kotta cīra konavaccu

- M₁ If Ramudu agrees, Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.
If Sita has time, she might make sweets for the wedding.
If Ramudu has time, he might arrange music for the wedding.
If Sita has money, she might buy a gift for the wedding.
If Ramudu has money, he might buy a new dhoti for the wedding.

- M₂ If Ramudu agrees, will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?
If Sita has time, will she make sweets for the wedding?
If Ramudu has time, will he arrange music for the wedding?
If Sita has money, will she buy a gift for the wedding?
If Ramudu has money, will he buy a new dhoti for the wedding?

- C₁ If Ramudu agrees will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?
If Ramudu agrees Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.

Cycle 7

- M₁ If Ramudu had finished his work, he would have gone to town.
If Ramudu had gone to town, he would have met his friends.
If Ramudu had met his friends, he would have gossiped.
If Ramudu had gossiped with his friends, he would have slept late.
If Ramudu had slept late, he would have been tired the next morning.
If Ramudu had been tired the next morning, he wouldn't have worked well.

- M₂ What would have happened had Ramudu finished his work?
gone to town
met his friends
gossiped with his friends
been tired the next morning

- C₁ What would have happened had Ramudu finished his work?
Had Ramudu finished his work, he would have gone to town.



1 Peace Corps-lō cērapōyi untē, (cērapōtē),
 nēnu _____
 America-lō undi untē, nēnu _____

M₁ If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps,
 I _____
 If I had stayed in America I _____

2 mīru Peace Corps-lō cērapōyi untē,
 ēm cēsēvaru?
 mīru America-lō undi untē, ēm cēsēvaru?

M₂ If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps,
 what would you have done?
 If you had stayed in America,
 what would you have done?

1 mīru Peace Corps-lō cērapōyi untē,
 ēm cēsēvaru?
 Peace Corps-lō cērapōyi untē, nēnu _____

C₁ If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps,
 what would you have done?
 If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps,
 I _____

M₁ nēnu tikattu konāḍānīki railu stēshanku vellutunnānu
nēnu Hyderābād vellāḍānīki tikattu kontunnānu
nēnu selava tīsukōḍānīki (konḍuku) Hyderābād̄ku vellutunnānu
nēnu koncem viśhrānti tīsukōḍānīki selava tīsukuntunnānu
vacce varam indā kaśṭābādī pani cēyāḍānīki nāku koncem viśhrānti tīsukōvalni undi

M₂ miru railu stēshanku enduku vellutunnāru?
miru tikattu enduku kontunnāru?
miru Hyderābād̄ enduku vellutunnāru?
miru selava enduku tīsukuntunnāru?
miku viśhrānti enduku tīsukōvalni undi?

C₁ miru railu stēshanku enduku vellutunnāru?
nēnu tikattu konāḍānīki railu stēshanku vellutunnānu

Cycle 9

M₁ I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.
I am going to buy a ticket to go to Hyderabad.
I am going to go to Hyderabad to take a vacation.
I am going to take a vacation to get some rest.
I want to get some rest to work harder next week.

M₂ Why are you going to the railroad station?
Why are you going to buy a ticket?
Why are you going to go to Hyderabad?
Why are you going to take a vacation?
Why do you want to get some rest?

C₁ Why are you going to the railroad station?
I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.

A. Conditional

1. Formation: Present

Positive
present verb stem + /-tē/

Negative
infinitive + /-ka/ + /-pōtē/

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

To express a condition for action in the present or future.

eg.

mīru nērugā muḍu maillu velltē, Reddigari polam cerukuntaru

If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Reddigaru's farm.

Gōpāludu Kamala ivvāla pani pūrti cēyakapōtē vaḷḷu rēpu pūrti cēstāru

If Gopaludu and Kamala don't finish the work today they will finish it tomorrow

Past

1. Formation:

Positive
past participle + untē

Negative
infinitive + /-ka/ + /-poyi/ + untē

Note - colloquially the present negative conditional is also used in the past tense

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:
To express a condition for action in the past.

eg.

Rāmuḍu paṇi pūrti cēsi untē, ūruku vellēvādū
If Ramudu had finished his work he would have gone to town.
Mīru 'Peace Corps' lō cērapōyi untē, 'em cēsēvāru?
If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps what would you have done?

B. 'unless...'

The present positive conditional + /gani/ is used to state a condition without which action or existence cannot occur.

eg.

nadi dātitegani, mīru Reddigāri pōlāniki cērukōru
Unless you cross the river, you will not reach Reddigaru's farm.

C. Subjunctive

1. Formation:

infinitive Positive
+ vaccu

infinitive Negative
+ /-ka/ + pōvaccu

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

To express probability

To ask permission

eg.

Gōpāludu tī kottuku vellavaccu
Gopaludu might go to the tea stall.
Gōpāludu tī kottuku vellakapōvaccu
Gopaludu might not go to the tea stall.
Gōpāludu tī kottuku vellavaccā?
May Gopaludu go to the tea stall?

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

D. Reflexive Pronoun

If a pronoun is used in a sentence to refer to the subject of the sentence then it must take one of the following forms.

tanu	he,	she
tana	his,	her
atanaku	him,	her

eg.

ame tanu pōsina pappu caru ruci custundi.

She tastes the pappu caru she poured.

bavinundi teccina nillatō āme tana cētulu kadugkontundi.

She washes her hands with the water (she) brought from the well.

atanu tanaku ishtamaina pani cestādu

He will do whatever he likes (is liked by him).

E. 'In order to' ('for the purpose ofing!')

The verbal noun + the postposition /-ki/ is used to explain why the main action of a sentence occurs.

eg.

nēnu tikattu konadāniki, railu steshanku velltunhanu

I am going to the railroad station (in order) to buy a ticket.

M₁ 'Rocky' parvatālu nīlagiri parvatāla kannā (kante) ettu ainavi
Amerikālō āvulu Indiyālō āvula kannā lavu ainavi
Indiyālō kōllu Amerikālō kōlla kannā cinavi
enḍakalamō Amerikālō kannā Indiyālō enḍa ekkuva
calikalāmō Indiyālō kannā Amerikālō cali ekkuva

M₂ 'Rocky' parvatālu nīlagiri parvatāla lāga untāyā (lāṅṅivā)?
Amerikālō āvulu Indiyālō āvula lāga untāyā?
Amerikālō kōllu Indiyālō kōlla lāga untāyā?
Amerikālō enḍa Indiyālō lāga (lāgē) untundā?
Amerikālō cali Indiyālō lāga untundā?

C₁ 'Rocky' parvatālu nīlagiri parvatāla lāga untāyā?
'Rocky' parvatālu nīlagiri parvatāla kannā ettu ainavi

M
1 The Rocky Mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.
American cows are fatter than Indian cows.
Indian chickens are smaller than American chickens.
Summer is hotter in India than in America.
Winter is colder in America than in India.

M
2 Are the Rocky Mountains like the Nilgiris?
Are American cows like Indian cows?
Are American chickens like Indian chickens?
Is it as hot in America as in India?
Is it as cold in India as in America?

C
1 Are the Rocky Mountains like the Nilgiris?
The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.

Drill for Cycle 10

Repetition Drill

nēnu nī kantē podugu;
nuvvu nā kantē potṭi
nēnu nī kantē pedda (vāḍini);
nuvvu nā kantē cinna (vāḍivi)
nēnu nī kantē goppa vadni;
nuvvu nā kantē bida vāḍivi
nēnu nī kantē jāgrattaina vāḍini;
nuvvu nā kantē jāgratta lēni vāḍivi

I am taller than you;
you are shorter than me.
I am older than you;
you are younger than me.
I am wealthier than you;
you are poorer than me.
I am more careful than you;
you are more careless than me.

Ramēsh kantē Rāmuḍu manci vidyārḍhi
Rāmēsh Rāmuḍu anta manci vidyārḍhi kāḍu

Ramudu is a better student than Ramesh.
Ramesh is not as good a student as Ramudu.

Rāmuḍu Rāmēsh anta adrusṭavantudu kāḍu
Rāmudi kantē Rāmēsh adrusṭavantudu

Ramudu isn't as fortunate as Ramesh.
Ramesh is more fortunate than Ramudu.

Rāmuḍu Rāmēsh anta alasipō lēdu
Rāmudi kantē Rāmēsh ekkuva alasi pōyāḍu

Ramudu isn't as tired as Ramesh.
Ramesh is more tired than Ramudu.

Rāmuḍu Rāmēsh anta allarivāḍu kāḍu
Rāmudi kantē Rāmēsh ekkuva allari vāḍu

Ramudu isn't as mischievous as Ramesh.
Ramesh is more mischievous than Ramudu.

Rāmuḍu Rāmēsh anta santōsham ainavāḍu kāḍu
Rāmudi kantē Rāmēsh baḡa santōsham ainavāḍu

Ramudu isn't as cheerful as Ramesh.
Ramesh is more cheerful than Ramudu.

- M₁ Rāmuḍi gōḍhumalu grāmamlōki (antalōki) manciṽi
atānu ekkuva khariduku (dharaku) ammutāḍu
Pullayya gōḍhumalo Rāmuḍi gōḍhumalānta manciṽi kāvu
atānu ammadāniki prayatnam ceyāḍu
Sita kōḍigudḍu grāmamlōki peddavi
ame ekkuva khariduku ammutundi
Venkamma kōḍigudḍu Sita gudḍlānta peddavi kāvu
ame ammadāniki prayatnam ceyāḍu
Pōlamma buṭṭalu grāmamlōki gattivi
ame ekkuva khariduku ammutundi
Mangamma buṭṭalu Pōlamma buṭṭalānta gattivi kāvu
ame ammadāniki prayatnam ceyāḍu
- M₂ Rāmuḍu tāna gōḍhumalu ekkuva khariduku enduku ammutāḍu?
Pullayya ammadāniki enduku prayatnam ceyāḍu?
Sita tāna kōḍigudḍu ekkuva khariduku enduku ammutundi?
Venkamma enduku ammadāniki prayatnam ceyāḍu?
Pōlamma tāna buṭṭalu ekkuva khariduku enduku ammutundi?
Mangamma ammadāniki enduku prayatnam ceyāḍu?
- C₁ Rāmuḍu tāna gōḍhumalu ekkuva khariduku enduku ammutāḍu?
Rāmuḍi gōḍhumalu grāmamlōki manciṽi?
- C₂ Pullayya enduku ammadāniki prayatnam ceyāḍu?
Pullayya gōḍhumalu Rāmuḍi gōḍhumalānta manciṽi kāvu

- M₁ Ramudu's wheat is the best in the village.
He will sell it for a high price.
Pullayya's wheat isn't as good as Ramudu's.
He will not try to sell it.
Sita's eggs are the largest in the village.
She will sell them for a high price.
Venkamma's eggs aren't as large as Sita's.
She will not try to sell them.
Polamma's baskets are the strongest in the village.
She will sell them for a high price.
Mangamma's baskets aren't as strong as Polamma's.
She will not try to sell them.

- M₂ Why will Ramudu sell his wheat for a high price?
Why will Pullayya not try to sell his wheat?
Why will Sita sell her eggs for a high price?
Why will Venkamma not try to sell her eggs?
Why will Polamma sell her baskets for a high price?
Why will Mangamma not try to sell her baskets?

- C₁ Why will Ramudu sell his wheat for a high price?
Ramudu's wheat is the best in the village.

- C₂ Why will Pullayya not try to sell his wheat?
Pullayya's wheat isn't as good as Ramudu's.

M₁ cālā khāram tinadam valla (tinadam cēta) nāku jabbu cēsindi
cālā pani ceyadam valla
cālā enḡalō naḡavadam valla
cālā kallu, tagadam valla
cālā [cigarette] lu kalcadam (tagadam) valla
cālā uragaya tisukōadam valla

M₂ miku enduku jabbu cēsindi?

C₁ miku enduku jabbu cēsindi?
cālā khāram tinadam valla; nāku jabbu cēsindi

Cycle 12

M₁ I got sick from eating too many chillies.
working too much
walking too much in the sun
drinking too much toddy
smoking too many cigarettes
taking too much pickle

M₂ Why did you get sick?

C₁ why did you get sick?
I got sick from eating too many chillies.

M₁ vishrānti t̄isukōvadam valla Gōpāludu ārōgyam bāgupadindi (paddadi)
mandu t̄isukōvadam valla
patyam modatu pettadam valla
pratirōju 'exercise' ceyadam valla
yōgā asanālu veyadam (ceyadam) valla

M₂ vaidyudu (dāktaru) lēkundā, Gōpāludi ārōgyam ellā bāgupadindi?

C₁ vaidyudu lēkundā, Gōpāludi ārōgyam ellā bāgupadindi?
vishrānti t̄isukōvadam valla, Gōpāludu ārōgyam bāgupadindi

M₁ Gopal became well by resting in bed.
taking medicine
following a diet
exercising every day
doing yoga

M₂ Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?

C₁ Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?
Gopal became well by resting in bed.

M₁ ekkuva matlāḍakundā (matlādi) nēnu ā samasya parishkāram cēyagalanu (tīrcagalanu)
 ekkuva vadīncakundā (vadīnci)
 ekkuva aḍagakundā (aḍagi)
 viśhrānti tīsukōkundā (tīsukoni)
 ālasyma cēyakundā (cēsi)
 cāḍavakundā (cāḍavi)
 cūḍakundā (cūsi)

M₂ mīru ekkuva matlāḍakundā ā samasya parishkāram cēyagalarā?
 ekkuva vadīncakundā
 ekkuva aḍagakundā
 viśhrānti tīsukōkundā
 ālasyam cēyakundā
 cāḍavakundā
 cūḍakundā

ā samasya mīru ellā parishkāram cēstāru (cēyagalaru)?

C₁ mīru ekkuva matlāḍakundā, ā samasya parishkāram cēyagalarā?
 ekkuva matlāḍakundā, nēnu ā samasya parishkāram cēyagalanu

C₂ ā samasya mīru ellā parishkāram cēstāru?
 nēnu matlādi ā samasya parishkāram cēstāru

M₁ I can solve that problem without (by) too much talking.
too much arguing
too much asking
resting
delaying
reading
looking

M₂ Can you solve that problem without (by) too much talking?
too much arguing
too much asking
resting
delaying
reading
looking

How can you solve that problem?

C₁ Can you solve that problem without too much talking?
I can solve that problem without too much talking.

C₂ How can you solve that problem?
I can solve that problem by too much talking.



Indiyālō manam taracu, jandhyam vēsukunna,
manu shyulanu cūstāmu
Indiyālō manam taracu, bottu pettukkunna
āḍavāllānu cūstāmu
Indiyālō manam taracu, ceruku mukka
namulutunna pillālanu cūstāmu
Indiyālō manam taracu, edlanu tōltunna
rytulanu cūstāmu
Indiyālō manam taracu, bidilu tagutunna
(kalustunna) magavāllānu cūstāmu
Indiyālō manam taracu, ūragayalu peḍtunna
āḍavāllānu cūstāmu
Indiyālō manam taracu, kabādi (ceḍugudu)
āḍutunna pillālanu cūstāmu

Indiyālō manam taracu em cūstāmu?

Indiyālō manam taracu, em cūstāmu?
Indiyālō manam taracu, jandhyam vēsukkunna
manushyulanu cūstāmu

M₁ In India we often see,
men wearing the sacred thread.
In India we often see,
women wearing a buttu.
In India we often see,
farmers driving bullocks
In India we often see,
children chewing sugar cane.
In India we often see,
men smoking beedis.
In India we often see,
women making pickles.
In India we often see,
children playing Kabadi.

M₂ What do we often see in India?

C₁ What does one often see in India?
In India, one often sees men wearing
a sacred thread.

Ramēsh badulu iccina nāgali,
 ninna Rāmuḍu upayōgincādu
 badulu teccina arakāku,
 atanu edlanu kattēdu
 monna dunnina polaniki,
 atanu edlanu tolēdu
 tanu badulu teccina nāgalitō,
 dunnadam pūrti cēsēdu
 appuḍu tanu teccina 'levlaruto' bhūmi.
 cadunu cēsēdu
 Sita tanaku iccina bhojnanni tinnādu
 bhojnam taruvāta, cettu kindā vēsina mancam
 mīda paḍukunnādu
 viśhrānti tisukunnāku, atanu poddunna
 modalu peṭṭina pani malli arambhi cādu
 Sita vandina bhojnanni, Rāmuḍu tinnādu

Rāmuḍu ninna ē nāgali upayōgincādu?
 ē arakāku edlanu kattēdu.
 ē polaniki edlanu tolēdu
 ē nāgalitō polani dunnadam
 pūrti cēsēdu
 ē 'levlerto' cadunu cēsēdu
 ē mancam mīda paḍukunnādu
 viśhrānti tisukunnāku Rāmuḍu ēm pani modalu
 peṭṭēdu
 viśhrānti tisukunnāku Rāmuḍu ar bhojnam cēsēdu

Rāmuḍu ninna ē nāgali upayōguicādu?
 Ramēsh badulu vicina nāgali, ninna Rāmuḍu
 upayōgincādu

M₁ Yesterday Ramudu used the plow Ramesh
 lent him.
 He tied the bullocks to the araka he
 borrowed.
 He drove the bullocks to the field he
 plowed the day before yesterday.
 He finished plowing the field with the
 plow he borrowed.
 Then he leveled the land with the
 leveller he brought.
 He ate the lunch Sita gave him.
 After lunch he lay down on the charpoi
 he put under a tree.
 After resting he continued the work he
 started in the morning.
 Then Ramudu ate the dinner Sita had
 prepared.

M₂ What plow did Ramudu use yesterday?
 araka tie to the bullocks?
 To what field did Ramudu drive the bullocks?
 With what plow did Ramudu finish plowing
 the land?
 With what leveller did Ramudu level the land?
 On what charpoi did Ramudu lay down?
 On what work did Ramudu continue after rest?
 What dinner did Ramudu eat?

C₁ What plow did Ramudu use yesterday?
 Yesterday Ramudu used the plow Ramesh lent
 him.

tana snehitalalu cesina pappu caru sitaku
 vuci cudalani undi
 bavinundi teccina nillato ame tana
 cetalanu kadugkontundi
 pappu caru unna, ginne mida muta tistundi
 ballamida unna, ginnelo ame pappu caru
 postundi
 tanu posina pappu caru ruci cestundi
 an - cala kharam!
 bavinunci teccina villanu, ame calatagutundi

Sitaku e pappu caru ruci cudalani undi?
 ame en nillato tana cetulu kadugukondi?
 ame en ginne mide muta tistundi?
 ame en ginnelo pappu caru posindi?
 ame em pappu caru ruci cusindi?

Sitaku e pappu caru ruci cudalani undi?
 tana snehitalalu cesina pappu caru sitaku
 ruci cudalani undi

M₁ Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her
 friend made.
 She washes her hands with the water she
 brought from the well.
 She removes the cover from the dish the
 pappu caru was put in.
 She pours the pappu into the dish she
 put on the table.
 She tastes the pappu caru she poured.
 Ah, too much chili!
 She drinks a lot of the water she brought
 from the well.

M₂ What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?
 With what water does she wash her hands?
 From what dish does she remove the cover?
 Into what dish does she pour the pappu caru?
 What pappu caru does she taste?

C₁ What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?
 Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her
 friend made.

M₁ ivvāla cēyani pani Gōpāludu,
 Kamala, rēpu pūrti cēstāru
 ivvāla pūrti cēyani pātālanu
 vāllu rēpu caduvutāru
 ivvāla konani pallanu
 vāllu rēpu kontāru
 ivvāla rāyani uttarālanu
 vāllu rēpu rāstāru
 ivvāla tisukurāni bāvinillāni
 vāllu rēpu testāru
 ivvāla subhram cēyani gadulaṇu
 vāllu rēpu subhram cēstāru
 ivvāla modalu pettāni pani
 vāllu rēpu modalu pettāru

M₂ Gōpāludu, Kamala rēpu em pani cēstāru
 vāllu rēpu em pāthālu caduvutāru
 vāllu rēpu em pallu kontāru
 uttarālu rāstāru
 bāvi nilḷu testāru
 gadulu subhram cēstāru
 pani modalu pettāru

C₁ Gōpāludu, Kamala rēpu em pani cēstāru?
 rēpu Gōpāludu, Kamala ivvāla pūrti cēyani
 pani, pūrti cēstāru

M₁ Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish
 the work they didn't do today.
 They will study the lessons
 they couldn't finish.
 They will buy the fruits
 they didn't buy.
 They will write the letters
 they didn't write.
 They will bring the well water
 they didn't bring.
 They will clean the rooms
 they didn't clean.
 They will start the work
 they didn't start.

M₂ What work will Gopal and Kamala do tomorrow?
 lessons they study
 fruits buy
 letters write
 well water bring
 rooms clean
 work start

C₁ What work will Gopal and Kamala do tomorrow?
 Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish the
 work they didn't do today.

M₁ miru ninna nērpina Telugu pāṭalu
 nēnu nercu kunnānu (nerkōledu)
 miru ninna iccina upanyāsam,
 nēnu vinnānu (vinalēdu)
 miru ninna nērpina pātham,
 nēnu maracipōyānu
 miru ninna iccina salahālu
 naku gyāpakam unnāyi
 miru ninna mātlāḍina rytutō
 nēnu mātlāḍenu.
 miru ninna tisukunna kolatalu
 nēnu mārcēnu

M₂ nēnu ninna nērpina Telugu pāṭalu
 miru nērcukunnārā?
 nēnu ninna iccina upanyāsam
 miru vinnārā?
 nēnu ninna nērpina pātham
 miru maracipōyārā?
 nēnu ninna iccina salahālu
 miku gyāpakam unnāyā?
 nēnu ninna mātlāḍina rytulatō
 miru mātlāḍera?
 nēnu ninna tisukunna kolatalu
 miru mārcera?

C₁ nēnu ninna nērpina Telugu pāṭalu,
 miru nērcukunnārā?
 *aunu miru ninna vērpina Telugu
 pāṭalu nercukunnānu
 lēdu, miru ninna nērpina Telugu
 pāṭalu inkā nērcukōlēdu

Cycle 19

M₁ I have (not) learned the Telugu songs you taught me.
heard lecture gave
forgotten lesson taught
remembered suggestions gave
talked to farmers talked to
changed measurements took

M₂ Have you learned yet the Telugu songs I taught you yesterday?

Have you heard yet the lecture I gave yesterday?

Have you forgotten yet the lesson I taught you yesterday?

Have you remembered yet the directions I gave you yesterday?

Have you talked to yet the farmer I talked to yesterday?

Have you changed yet the measurements I made yesterday?

C₁ Have you learned yet the Telugu songs I taught you yesterday?

Yes, I have learned the Telugu songs you taught me yesterday.

No, I haven't yet learned the Telugu songs you taught me yesterday.

Drill for Cyles 16, 17, 18, 19

Question and Answer Drill

Q. mīru cadivina pustakam ēdi?

A. nēnu cadivina pustakam adi

Q. mīru rāsina uttarālu ekkada umāyi?

A. nēnu rāsina uttarālu akkada unnāyi

Q. mīru konna eddu enta peddadi?

A. nēnu konna eddu into peddadi

Q. mīru vellina bajār enta dūram?

A. nēnu vellina bajār oka milu dūram

Q. mīru badulu teccina panimutlu evarivi?

A. nēnu badulu teccina panimutlu mīvi

Q. mīru mātlādina rytu evaru?

A. nēnu mātlādina rytu Rāmudu

Q. mīru ruci cūsina pappu cāru-ella undi?

A. nēnu ruci cūsina pappu cāru khāram - gā undi

Q. mīru ceppina sāmela emitī?

A. nēnu cappina sāmela emitante 'callaku vacci munta dācanēla'

Drill for Cycles 16, 17, 18, 19

Question and Answer Drill

Q. Which is the book you read?

A. That is the book I read.

Q. Where are the letters you wrote?

A. There are the letters I wrote.

Q. How large is the bullock you bought?

A. The bullock I bought is this large.

Q. How far is the bazaar you went to?

A. The bazaar I went to is one mile away.

Q. Whose implements are the ones that you borrowed?

A. Your implements are the ones that I borrowed.

Q. Who is the farmer you talked to?

A. Ramudu is the farmer I talked to.

Q. How is the pappu caru you tasted?

A. The pappu caru I tasted is hot.

Q. What is the proverb you quoted?

A. The proverb I quoted is 'if you're going to say something then say it'.

(if she's come for buttermilk why has she hidden the pot?)

Drill for Cycles 16, 17, 18, 19

Transformation Drill

1. mēmu ivvāla cēyani pani rēpu pūrti cēstāmu
mēmu ivvāla pani pūrti cēyalēdu;
mēmu dānni rēpu pūrti cēstāmu
2. mēmu ivvāla dunnani polam, rēpu dunnutāmu
mēmu ivvāla polam dunna lēdu;
mēmu rēpu polam dunnutāmu
3. mēmu ivvāla veyyani eruvu, rēpu vēstāmu
mēmu ivvāla eruvu veyyalēdu;
mēmu rēpu eruvu vēstāmu
4. mēmu ivvāla nīru peṭṭani polāniki, rēpu peṭṭāmu.
mēmu ivvāla polāniki nīllu peṭṭalēdu;
mēmu rēpu peṭṭāmu
5. mēmu ivvāla bāgu ceyyani nāgali, rēpu bāgu cēstāmu
mēmu ivvāla nāgali bāgucēyyalēdu;
mēmu rēpu bāgucēstāmu
6. mēmu ivvāla nērcukōni 'sikilu' rēpu nērcukuntāmu
mēmu ivvāla 'sikilu' nērcukolēdu;
mēmu rēpu nērcukuntāmu
7. mēmu ivvāla utakani baṭṭalanu rēpu utukutānu
mēmu ivvāla baṭṭalu utakalēdu;
mēmu rēpu utukutānu

Drill for Cycles 16, 17, 18, 19

Transformation Drill

1. We will finish the work tomorrow we didn't do today.
We didn't finish the work today;
we will finish it tomorrow.
2. We will plow the field tomorrow we didn't plow today.
We didn't plow the field today;
we will plow it tomorrow.
3. We will spread the fertilizer tomorrow we didn't spread today.
We didn't spread the fertilizer today;
we will spread it tomorrow.
4. We will irrigate the land tomorrow we didn't irrigate today.
We didn't irrigate the land today;
we will irrigate it tomorrow.
5. We will fix the plow tomorrow we didn't fix today.
We didn't fix the plow today;
we will fix it tomorrow.
6. We will learn the cycle tomorrow we didn't learn today.
We didn't learn the cycle today;
we will learn it tomorrow.
7. We will wash the clothes tomorrow we didn't wash today.
We didn't wash the clothes today;
we will wash them tomorrow.

M₁ tirika unnappudallā (eppudu tirika untē appuḍu), Sita bajārku velltundi
 bajārku vacci, āme ekkada manci kuralu dorukutē akkadaki velltundi
 āme tanaku ishtamaina rakatu kontundi (tanaku ē rakam ishtamaitē ā rakam kontundi)

tirika unnappudallā, Rāmuḍu bajārku velltāḍu
 bajārku vacci, atanu ekkada gaṭṭi panimutlu dorukutē akkadaki velltāḍu
 tanaku ē rakam panimutlu ishtamaitē ā rakālu kontāḍu (ishtamaina rakam kontāḍu)

tirika unnappudallā, Gōpāludu bajārku velltāḍu
 bajārku vacci, atanu ekkada bantulu, gōlilu galipatālu dorukutē akkadaki velltāḍu
 tanaku ē rakam ishtamaitē, ā rakālu kontāḍu

tirika unnappudallā, Kamala bajārku velltundi
 bajārku vacci, āme ekkada manci gavvalu dorukutē akkadaki velltundi
 tanaku ishtamaina rakālu kontundi

M₂ Sita bajārku eppuḍu velltundi?
 Rāmuḍu bajārku eppuḍu velltāḍu?
 Gōpāludu bajārku eppuḍu velltāḍu?
 Kamala bajārku eppuḍu velltundi?

bajārku vacci, Sita ekkadaki velltundi?
 bajārku vacci, Rāmuḍu ekkadaki velltāḍu?
 bajārku vacci, Gōpāludu ekkadaki velltāḍu?
 bajārku vacci, Kamala ekkadaki velltundi?

Sita en rakālu kuralu kontundi?
 Rāmuḍu en rakālu panimutlu kontāḍu?
 Gōpāludu en rakālu bantulu gōlilu, galipatālu kontāḍu?
 Kamala en rakālu gavvalu kontundi?

C₁ Sita bajārku eppuḍu velltundi?
 tirika unnappudallā, Sita bajārku velltundi

M₁ Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good vegetables.
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

Ramudu will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find strong tools.
He will buy whatever kinds of tools he likes.

Gopaludu will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find balls, marbles and kites.
He will buy whatever kinds he likes.

Kamala will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good sea shells.
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

M₂ When will Sita go to the bazaar?
When will Ramudu go to the bazaar?
When will Gopaludu go to the bazaar?
When will Kamala go to the bazaar?

Having come to the bazaar, where will Sita go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Ramudu go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Gopaludu go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Kamala go?

What kinds of vegetables will Sita buy?
What kinds of tools will Ramudu buy?
What kinds of balls, marbles and kites will Gopal buy?
What kinds of sea shells will Kamala buy?

C₁ When will Sita go to the bazaar?
Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.

A. Comparison

1. postposition kante (kanna) 'than'
object form of (pro)noun + kante (kanna)
 eg.

'Rocky' parvatālu nilagiri parvātala kanna ettu ainavi
 The Rocky Mountains are higher than the Nilgiri Mountains

Note - in the phrase, ettu ainavi (happen to be high), aina (happen) is used instead of unnāi(are). '-vi' is added to the verb in the same way -vi and -di are added in constructions of the type,

ivi nāvi these are mine
 idi nādi this is mine

2. postposition lāgā (lāgē) 'like(similar to)'
object form of (pro)noun + laga (lage)
 eg.

Amerikālō āvulu Indiyālō āvula lāgā untāya?
 Are the cows in America like the cows in India?

Note - the adjective 'lanti' may be substituted for laga untāya

3. postposition anta 'as...as...'
object form (pro)noun + anta
 eg.

Rāmuḍu Rameśh antā allarivaḍu kādu
 Ramudu isn't as mischievous as Ramesh

4. postposition /-loki/ (antaloki) 'in all'
object form of (pro)noun + /-loki/
 Used to express a superlative
 eg.

Rāmuḍi gōdhumalu gramamlōki mancivi
 Ramudu's wheat is the best in the village
 (in all the village is good)

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

B. 'from...ing' 'by...ing'

The verbal noun + valla (ceta) is used to explain the cause of a situation or action. It answers the question ella (how) or enduku (why).
eg.

miku enduku (ella) jabbu cēsindi?

Why did you get sick?

cāla kharam tinadam valla naku jabbu cēsindi

I got sick from eating too much hot food.

C. 'without...ing'

The infinitive + /-kundā/ expresses a condition without which action can(not) occur. eg.

alasyam cēyakundā nēnu ā samasya parishkāram cēyagalanu

Without delaying I can solve that problem

D. Verbal Adjectives (participles)

1. Formation:

present verb stem + /+t(k)unna/

past verb stem + /-ina/

infinitive + /-ni/

present participle.

past participle

past participle (neg)

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

Used as adjectives to describe (pro.)nouns

eg.

erra cira kattukunna adamanishi Sita akka

The woman wearing a red sari is Sita akka

miru vellina bajar enta duram?

How far is the bazaar you went to?

mēmu ivvāla utakani battalanu rēpu utukutāmu

Tomorrow we will wash the clothes we didn't wash today

Finding a Hotel

PCV: Namaskāram(āndi)! Bāgunnārā!

I: Namaskāram

PCV: I ūrlō manci hotēlu ēdaina undā?

I: lēkēm! illā tinnagā vēlli, kuḍi vaipu tirugutē, 'Uḍipi Hotēlu' undi,
akkada bhojanam, migata sadupayālu bāgunṭāi.

PCV: sare, ā hotēlu ikkadiki enta dūram?

I: entō dūram lēdu. naḍici vēltē iravai nimishāl padtundi. kāvālanṭē saikil
riksha mīde vēlloḍcu

PCV: nēnu i ūruki kotta. mīru nāku koncen sahayam cēyagalarā?

I: ō, tappakundā!

PCV: nāku oka manci vaṅṭamanishi kāvāli. cūdagalarā?

I: manci vaṅṭamanishi dorakaḍam cālā, kasṭam. ainā prayatnam cēstānu

PCV: vaṅṭamanishiki jitam enta ivvāli?

I: sumāru mupai rupāyālu ivvāli

PCV: Namaskaram! How are you.

I: Namaskaram.

PCV: Is there a good hotel in this town?

I: Of course (why not)! If you go straight and turn right, there is the Udipi
Hotel. You can get good food and other facilities there.

PCV: Okay. How far is that hotel from here?

I: It is not too far. If you walk it takes 20 minutes. If you want you can go
by cycle rickshaw.

PCV: I am new to this place. Can you help me a little?

I: Definitely!

PCV: I want a good cook. Can you look for me?

I: It is very difficult to find a good cook. Anyway, I will try.

PCV: How much salary should I give the cook?

I: About 30 rupees.

Hiring a Servant

x. nī pēr emiṭi?

y. nā pēr nāganna

x. nī vayassu enta? or/ nīku enni ēllu?

y. ēravai aidu ēllu

x. nīku pillalu unnārā?

y. nāku inkā pelli kālēdaudi

x. dīniki mundu ekkada pani cēsavu? nāganna!

y. pakka ūrlō, hotellō vanta vādigā pani cēsānu

x. nīku 'military' bhojanam vandatam telusunā?

y. cēyagalanu

x. sare, nīku enta jītam kāvāli?

y. mī dayandi. nīku tōcinattu ivvaudi

x. modata nēla muphai rūpāyalu instānu; nuvvu bāgā pani cēstē, taruvātā ekkuva.
cēstānu sarēna?

y. cittamandi. nēnu eppatinundi paniki rāvāli?

x. rēpu poddunna ēdu gautalki rā

y. mancidandi

* The reply 'yes sir' is said so many ways (1) sareandi (2) cittamandi (3) mancidandi

Hiring a Servant

x. What is your name?

y. My name is Naganna.

x. What is your age?

y. 25 years old.

x. Do you have children?

y. I am not married yet.

x. Where did you work before?

y. I worked as a cook in a hotel in the neighboring town.

x. Do you know how to cook 'military food'?

y. I can do.

x. Okay. What pay do you want?

y. I leave it to you, Sir. (Give whatever you think best)

x. I will give 3 Rs first month. If you work well, I will increase. Agreeable?

y. Okay. From when should I come to work?

x. Come tomorrow morning at seven.

y. Yes (Sir).

Firing a Servant

x. Naganna, Come here. I have to talk to you about a matter.

y. What is it? (Sir)

x. You don't have to come to work from tomorrow.

y. Why what mistake have I done?

x. You don't work with interest, as before you don't come to work on time.
You don't work clean. I tolerate so long, I can't anymore.

y. Please pardon me this time. (Sir)

x. No, I can't. I have engaged another person. He comes to work from tomorrow.

y. Alright. As you wish.

x. How much balance do I owe you?

y. 15 Rs.

x. Here it is, 15 Rs. You may go.

Diet

- x. oka nelanundi nāku ollu bāgā lēdu
y. miru em tintunnāru? (tisukuntunnāru).
- x. emi rucigā lēdu daktaru pattyam mīda uncāru
y. em pattyam?
- x. uppu, khāram, cintapandu, nūne tinakūdadani ceppāru
y. uppu lēkunda, ellā tinagalaru?
- x. kashtamē, pancadāra, annam kūda taggimcamani ceppāru
y. aite em tintāru?
- x. uppu lēkunda, rāgi (cōllu) ganji rōjuki mūdu sārļu tāgutānu
y. pālu arōgyāniki mancidī. tāgutunnāra?
- x. pālu tāgitē vānti vastundi. nā ontaki padadu

- x. I am not well for (the last) one month.
y. What do you eat?
- x. Nothing tastes good. The doctor has put me on a diet.
y. What diet?
- x. He has told me not to take salt, chili, tamarind, and oil.
y. How can one eat without salt?
- x. It is difficult, he has told me to reduce sugar, salt and rice, too.
y. What then will you eat?
- x. I drink 'maise ganji' without salt, three times a day.
y. Milk is good for health. Are you drinking?
- x. I get nausea (vomiting) if I drink milk. It does not agree with me.

Accident

- x. a vidhi mulalo oka pramadam
y. em jarigindi?
- x. oka cinna pillani eddu tokkesindi
y. a pillaku em jarigindi? tvaraga ceppu
- x. talaki pedda gayam tagilindi kani, pilla batikindi
y. asupatriki tisuku vellara?
- x. annandi, eddubandilo vesi tisuku vellaru
y. sare, lppudu pilla ella undi?
- x. paravaledu, tvaraga nayam antundani daktaru cepparu

- x. An accident at the street corner.
y. What happened?
- x. A bullock ran over a little child.
y. What happened to the child? Say quick!
- x. Severe injury on head, but life saved.
y. Did they take to the hospital?
- x. Yes, they took (it) to the hospital by a bullock cart.
y. Okay, how is the child now?
- x. Not so bad! Doctor says the child will be okay soon.

Doctor and Nurse - Vaccination

1. dakkarugaru, narsu gramāniki vastāru
2. gramālom manushyulu oka cōta cērtāru
3. pillalu, peddavallu -- antā unnāru
4. daktaru, narsu injukshanu, mandu tisuku vaccāru
5. andarū varasaga nilcunnāru
6. narsu sūdi vēdi niljalō vēsi, subhram cēstundi
7. andaruku daktaru sūdi vēstādu (not so common)
8. okalla taruvāta okallu injekshanu cēincukuntāru

1. The doctor and nurse come to the village.
2. The people of the village assemble at one place.
3. Children, grown ups -- all are there.
4. The doctor and the nurse bring with them 'vaccination medicine'.
5. The people stand in a row.
6. The nurse cleans the needle by dropping it in boiling water.
7. The doctor vaccinates all the people.
8. One by one, they get vaccinated.

Sickness - People

x. adi evarandi? (hon you)

y. ayana ma nannagaru

x. ayana ontlo baga leda?

y. nalugu rojula nundi cali jvaramga undi

x. asupatriki tisuku vellara?

y. annandi, ninna tisuku vellanu

x. daktarugaru em annaru?

y. cali jvaram annaru?

x. mandu emaina iccara?

y. annu, iccaru

x. anta tvaraga sari padtundi khangaru padkandi

y. bhagavantude kapadali

x. Who is that?

y. That is my father.

x. Is he not well?

y. He has been having high fever for the last four days.

x. Did you take him to the hospital?

y. Yes, yesterday I took him to the hospital.

x. What did the doctor say?

y. He said it was "cold fever".

x. Did he give any medicine?

y. Yes, he did.

Everything will be alright soon. Don't worry.

Oh, God help us.

Sickness - Animal

x. mī avuku ēm vyādhi (jabbu)?

y. mī avuku ēm antāru (cow disease)

x. jantuvula āsupatriki tisuku vellārā?

y. ledandi, āspatri cālā dūram

x. nēnu mī avuni cūdanā?

y. mīka avula gurinci telusā?

x. koncem telusu, jantu vaidyam jurinci koncem caivēnu

y. edō lāgā upakāram ceyyandi

x. nēnu cēyagaligindi cēstanu

y. dēvudu mīmalni kāpattādu. ī avu caccipōtē mā pratukuteruvu pōtundi

x. bādha padakandi. avuki oka injukshanu istē saripōtundi

x. What is your cow suffering from?

y. They say it is suffering from a (cattle disease).

x. Did you take it to the veterinary hospital?

y. No, the hospital is very far away.

x. Shall I take a look at the cow?

y. Do you know about cows?

x. I know a little. I have studied about veterinary science.

y. Somehow help us.

x. I will do whatever I can.

y. God bless you. If this cow dies, we will lose our livelihood.

x. Don't worry. It will be alright if the cow is inoculated.

Rice Cultivation

I. nāru mallu

1. manci rakam vittanālu tisukocci nāru pōstām.
2. vittanālu callatā niki mundu cakkagā nālugu aydu sārlu dunnutām. taruvāta tōdugu tōlatāmu
3. ekarāniki nālugu sentla mādi tayāru cēsukoni andulō muphay nēlabhay kējila ammoniyam salfētū callutām
4. taruvāta nillu pedtām vāram rōjulaku moleka vastundi. tarvāta avasasara mayite padi kējila ammoniyam salfētū callutām
5. taruvāta purugu edaynā pattē tegulla mandū callutām, malli nāru lāgabōyē mandu andrin callutām
6. enni nella panta ayite anni vārālu nāru pencāli taycung nētiv variki mātram iravay okka rōyula nunci iravay nālugu rōjula vareku nāru pencāli

II. polam bagu ceyadam

1. nāru perigē sariki manam cēnu bāgu ceyāli.
2. nālugu aydu sārlu dūnni nillu peṭṭi dammu ceyyāli. gaṭlanni subram cēsukōvāli ipudu bhūmi reḍi go undi

Nurseries

1. We bring the best variety of seeds and raise the nurseries.
2. We plough the land four or five times before sowing the seeds. Then we draw the heavy branch of tree.
3. We pick up a seed bed of 4 cents per an acre and apply ammonium phosphate of 30 or 40 Kgs.
4. Then we water it. The seeds will germinate in about a week. Then we apply ammonium sulphate of 10 Kgs if necessary.
5. If there is any incidence of pests we will apply insecticides. We sprinkle endrin before pulling out the seedlings.
6. We must grow the seedlings for the same number of weeks as the number of months the crop takes. Usually Taicung Native needs to be raised for 21 to 24 days.

Preparing the Land

1. By the time the nurseries grow up we must prepare the field.
2. We must plough the land four or five times and then water it and then plough it with water. The bunds must be chopped off cleanly. Now the field is ready.

III. eruvulu

1. nātānīki mundu bāsvarapūteruvulu potāsiyam eruvulu veyyāli. ayasaram ayitē nātrajani eruvulu gūḍa kalipi veyyāli
2. mukyāngā, nātānīki mundu ekarānīki vanda kējīla sūpar posphēt, nalabhay kējīla potāsiyam salfētū yābhay kējīla ammoniyam salfētū kalipi veyyāli

IV. nātlu

1. ekarānīki padi mandī kūlīlu avasaram avutāru.
2. nāru madi nunci nāru piki pill cēsi cēlō vēsukōvāli
3. mōkkaku mōkkaku āru angulālanundi enīmidī angulāla dūram undettu cūdāli
4. iravay rōjula tarvata kalupu tiyyāli. appudu malli eruvu veyyēsi untundi. oka yābhay kējīla ammoniyam salfētū veyyāli

V. tegulla mandulu

1. nātināka padihēnu rōjulaku tegullu vaccīnā rakapōyīna mundu jāgratta kōsam ekarānīki āru avunsula endrin nīlla lō kalipi cēlāli

Fertilizers

1. We have to apply phosphatic and potassic fertilizers before transplantation. We may also add nitrogenous fertilizers if necessary.
2. You must apply 100 Kgs super phosphate 40 Kgs potassium sulfate and 50 Kgs ammonium sulfate before plantation.

Planting

1. Ten labourers are necessary for each acre.
2. You must pull out the seedlings from the seed bed and make them into bundle. Then spread them in the field.
3. You must see to it that the distance between one plant and the other is between 6" to 8".
4. Weeding should take place after twenty days. Then it needs fertilizers a second time. Some 50 Kgs of ammonium sulfate will do.

Pesticides

1. You must apply six ounces of endrin, mixed with water fifteen days after planting as a precautionary measure, whether or not there is incidence of pests.

2. taycung nētiv ayite blaytu vastundi. mundu jāgretta kosam marō iravay rōjula tarvāta malli endrin cellali endrintō patu mūdū grāmula streptō sayklin iravay ayidu gēlanla nillalō kalipi cellali.
3. taruvāta potta midiki vacceṭappudu sādharanangā vūca tegullu vastundi
4. vūca tegullu vinārana nimittam septembaru akharu lō gāni aktōbaru modatō gāni ekarāniki enimidi ā avansula endrin callāli
5. pottamidaki vaccinappudu ī tegulla mandu callaṭam cālā avasaram
6. endukantē ī tegulla mandu callakā pōte kanki antā tappagā maripōtū untundi

VI. panta

1. taycung nētiv ayite nālugu nellaki gutti akkullu ayite ayidu nelleku payru pantaku vastundi
2. koncem kanki muggina tarvāta kōta prarambincāli
3. kōta kōsi kuppa vēsi masūlu ceyyali

2. Tai Chung native is susceptible to blight. So, as a precautionary measure you must apply endrin again after another 20 days. Along with it you must also apply 3 grams of Strepto cyelin mixed in 25 gallons of water.
3. When the crop comes to shoot blade stage Stem Borer may attack.
4. To prevent it you must spread eight ounces of endrin per acre whether at the end of September or beginning of October.
5. It is very essential to spray endrin at the shoot blade stage.
6. Because if you don't spray these pesticides the crop will become a waste.

Harvesting

1. Tai Chung native takes four months to be ready for harvesting but the local 'gutti akkall' takes five months.
2. When hardening of the grain takes place you must cut the crop.
3. After cutting the crop you must stack them in bundles and then thresh it.

VII. ammakam

1. māṣūlu cēsina dānyānni māṁūlugā
intiki tōluku veltūtāru. lēdā
avaśaram ayite kallālōne ammutāru
2. raytu dānyam amma dalcukoutē konni
sadu payālu gūdā unnāy. kōvāparēṭivu
sosaytīla dvāra ammoccu lēdā bēnkullō
nilava beṭṭi dabbu tēsukonavoccu
3. nanci dara vaccē varaku nilava cēsū
konni amnavaccu
4. kāni ā vidangā nilava cēsina ppuḍu
dānyānniki purugu paṭṭa kundā tagu
jāgretta tīsukōvali
5. gōtāmūla cuttū gāni purula mīda gāni
biheccī mandu callālī
6. ī yavasāyam cēyatānniki kāvalsina
eruvulu tegulla mandulu gavarnamentu
dipōllō dorukutāyi. vīṭiki appulu
gūdā istāru

Marketing

1. Usually the paddy will be moved to the house. Or they may sell it on the threshing ground if necessary.
2. There are some conveniences for the farmers to sell the produce. He can sell through the cooperative societies or may pledge it in a bank and take money.
3. The farmer can stock his produce until he gets a better price.
4. When the produce is stored the farmer should take the necessary precautions against insects.
5. You must spray BHC either on the bags or on the storage places.
6. All the pesticides and fertilizers needed for this crop are available in the Government depots. Loans also can be obtained for these.

niti parudala

PCV: O Raghu garu! bagunnara?

Ragha: randi, randi, nu kosam custunnanu. eppudoceru? bagunnara? sareganu, cenuku miru parincataniki em ceyyali?

PCV: a. emledu. kaluvalu eppudu cenuku eguvana parutu untai. ante kaluvala nundi celaku niru parataniki baga viluga untundannamata

Ragha: atlaga(a)ndi? aite, bagundi. dinni gurinci appude erpatu ceserannamata

PCV: ippudu kalavalanundi celuku niru pettataniki, cela madhya panta bodelu cesukovali

Ragha: a tarvata em ceyyali?

PCV: tarvata i panta bodela nundi sayfanu gottam davara celaku niru patancukovoccu

Irrigation

PCV: Hello, Raghu! How are you?

Ragha: Come on. Come on please. I am looking for you. When did you come. How do you do? What should I do to see that water flows into the field?

PCV: Oh! That's easy. Canals will be always flowing at a higher level than the fields. That means, there is (even) possibility to the water to flow into the field.

Ragha: Is that so? Then, it is fine. So you have already made arrangements.

PCV: Irrigation channels must be made between field to get the water flowed into them.

Ragha: What should be done afterwards?

PCV: Then, from these irrigation channels, let the water flow into the field with (the help of) syphons.

Survey for Soil Conservation

bhu samrakshana

- PCV: emandi kōtēshgāru! bāgunnārā?
Raytu: o! eppudō voccērē
PCV: ā. pōddunē voccēnandi. mīru idivaraku mī bhūmi gurinci adgāru. veldām mā polāniki. randi
Raytu: veldāmandi. mī cēlilo undi, ēmiti?
PCV: idi levelar. idi ettupallālu telusu āniki paniki vostundi
Raytu: atlāgā(a)ndi?
PCV: mī polam dāggiraki veldām, padāndi
Raytu: ā
PCV: i polam nalla bhūmandi. cālā vompulu unnai
Raytu: avnu. ēm ceyyāli?
PCV: itu cūdāndi. cālā vompulu unnai. dīniki kattālu kattataru cālā avasaram
Raytu: avnu
PCV: kattālu kattāka pōtē i matti antā kōttuku pōtundi pantūlu sarigā pandavu. taruvāta konni samvaccarālatō pūrtigā moram migili pōtundi
Raytu: avnu. ēm ceyyamantāru
PCV: dūniki nā daggira oka pani muttu undi. dānitō kotāṭalu tīsukoni kattālu elā poyālō nēnu ceptānu. ā gurtulu pedtānu. ā vidhamgā kattālu pōyincāndi
Raytu: cālā mancidāndi
PCV: alā cēstē matti kōttuku pōdu. manci panta pandu tindi
Raytu: atlāgā(a)ndi?
PCV: antēkākā; enta vana paddā, saripada nillu nilustai
Raytu: u. aitē dīniki enta dabbu avtundi?
PCV: ahā. ekkuvēm kādāndi. ekarāniki ebhayaydu mincadu
Raytu: intēnā?
PCV: antē. anta kantē ekkuva kādu.
Raytu: naku padi ekarālu undi. kāni inta dabbu lēdu. ēm ceyyāli?
PCV: o! alāgā? aitē nēnu sahākāre sanghāla davārā gāni, vyavasāya sēkha munci gāni, blāk āfisu nunci gāni mīku ippincē prāyatnam cēstānu
Raytu: sare. mancidāndi, ceyyāndi

Survey for Soil Conservation

- PCV: Hello, Kotesh, how are you?
- Raytu: Oh! You have come.
- PCV: Yes, I came in the morning. You asked me about your field sometime ago. Let us go to your field. Come on.
- Raytu: We shall go. What is it in your hand?
- PCV: This is leveller (a levelling instrument). This is used to measure the ups and downs.
- Raytu: Is that so?
- PCV: Let us go to your field. Come (along).
- Raytu: Yes.
- PCV: This is black soil. There are many bends.
- Raytu: Yes what to do? (What should I do?)
- PCV: Look here. There are many bends. It is necessary to form contour bunds.
- Raytu: Yes.
- PCV: If no bunds are formed, the soil will get eroded. The crops won't grow well. After some years (only) gravel remains (without any soil).
- Raytu: What should I do?
- PCV: I have an implement for the purpose. I explain how to measure with it and how to lay the bunds. I make those marks. Let the bunds be laid in that manner.
- Raytu: Very good. Okay, please.
- PCV: If you do like that, the soil won't... There will be good crop (also).
- Raytu: Is that so?
- PCV: Apart from that, however, heavy the rains are, only water needful remains.
- Raytu: Okay. Then how much money I have to spend?
- PCV: Not much. It won't cost you over Rs 55/ per acre.
- Raytu: Only this much?
- PCV: That much (only). If won't be more (than that).
- Raytu: I have 10 acres. But I don't have this much money. What should I do?
- PCV: Oh! Is that so? If it so, I will try to get you a loan either from cooperatives, or agriculture department or block (development) office.
- Raytu: Okay. Good. Do it.

ekkuva pantanicce vari rakamulu

- PCV: bāgunnāra raghugarū!
Farmer: bājunnāndi. eppudocčāru?
PCV: ippude bassu mīda voccānu. paṇṭalu elā unnāi? vyavasāyam elā undi?
Farmer: bāgunnāyāndi. metta (kuski) paṇṭalu bāgunnāyi. vari paṇṭa nāru pōvalēdāndi
PCV: vari paṇṭa annāru cūdāndi. mauci kotta rakālu voccināyāndi, ekkuva paṇḍēvi
Farmer: ē rakam ādi?
PCV: tī en van
Farmer: taycunga?
PCV: avnu, taycung okaṭi rakam, ayār enimidi ani reṇḍu rakālu voccinai avi peṭṭāndi.
Farmer: cālā paṇṭa paṇḍutundi, miku
Farmer: aha?
PCV: ekarāniki mupphay āidu, nalabhay bastālu tappaku paṇḍutāyāndi
Farmer: abbā! anta paṇḍutundi?
PCV: miku ekarāku anta paṇḍutundāndi?
Farmer: ēdō; enimidi, padi bastālu paṇḍutundāndi
PCV: kotta rakāla tō anumānam lēkāṇḍā muppai āidū, nalabhāi bastālu paṇḍutundāndi
Farmer: atlaytē, nē(nu) peṭṭānāndi
PCV: peṭṭāndi
Farmer: miru vittanālu saplay cēstāra?
PCV: tappakundānū, miku emātram kāvalari untundi reddigārū?
Farmer: ēdō! okaṭi, reṇḍu ekarālu peṭṭānāndi
PCV: peṭṭāndi. adoka ekaram, idoka ekaram peṭṭāndi pōtē; mī grāmamlō vāllani
kanūkkoni, anta kāvālō ceppāndi. nēnu andariki pōgn cēsi mī grāmāniki saplay cēstānu.
Farmer: vitiki eruvutū, mandutū emāyṇā suplay cēstārā?
PCV: tappakundānāndi. eruvula dipārtumētununci kāvalsinaṇṭa ekkuva eruvuvlu saplay
cēstunnārāndi miku peṭṭubādi lēdanukunte, appu rūpamlō ippincē ērpātu cēstānu
Farmer: mančidi. antē
PCV: anduvalla miru peṭṭubādi sandhincakāndi reddigārū!
Farmer: mančidi. mančidi
PCV: miku paṇṭa ekkuva paṇḍutundi nūru rūpāyāla nūndi nūṭayābhay rūpāyalu ekarāniki
ekkuva avtundi miru sandēhinca voddu
Farmer: nāku sandēham ēmī lēdu
PCV: mūdu retlu paṇṭa paṇḍutū untē miku cālā gittubātugā untundi
Farmer: tappaka paṇḍincālāni undi. paṇḍiṣṭā
PCV: mibōṭi vāllu munduku vōstē, māku santōṣam reddigārū! mančidi

Farmer: nūru vittanālu mātram ivvālandi
PCV: tappakundā
Farmer: yāram rōjullō mīru tecci iccētatlu undāli
PCV: yāram rōjullō mī grāmāniki cērustā gadā?
Farmer: mancidi
PCV: nēnu hāmi istunnām
Farmer: mancidi. nēnu tappaka pētānandi
PCV: vellī nostānandi. nāmāskāram

High Yielding Variety Paddy
(TN₁ - IR₈)

- PCV: Raghu! How are you?
Farmer: Fine. When did you come?
PCV: Just now I came by bus. How are the crops? How about your work in the fields?
Farmer: They are alright. Rain fed crops are good. Paddy nurseries are not yet sown.
PCV: Oh! You talked about paddy crop. There are good high yielding varieties of paddy available.
Farmer: What variety is it?
PCV: TN₁ (Taichung Native)
Farmer: Taichung?
PCV: Yes. TN₁ and IR₈ are the two varieties available. Try them. You get high yield.
Farmer: Is that so?
PCV: You are sure to get 35-40 bags per acre.
Farmer: Oh! Will it yield so much?
PCV: (By the way) how much yield do you get (with your local varieties)?
Farmer: A little, (I get) 8-10 bags of yield per acre.
PCV: You will surely get a yield of 35-40 bags (per acre) with the new varieties.
Farmer: If it is so, I will try.
PCV: Please try.
Farmer: Do you supply the seeds?
PCV: Sure, how much of seed do you require, Mr. Reddy?
Farmer: I'll try one or two acres.
PCV: Please try. Try one variety in one acre and the other in another acre. More over please talk to your villagers and tell (me) how much you (all) need, I'll supply to (all) your village.
Farmer: Do you supply any fertilizers and pesticides to these (the new variety seeds)?
PCV: Surely (without fail) they (the government) are supplying as much fertilizer as required from the (Agriculture) department. If you feel you don't have enough money, I will arrange to issue on credit (basis).
Farmer: Good, that's all.
PCV: So you need not worry about money.
Farmer: Okay. Good.
PCV: You will get more yield. It will cost (you) 100-150 Rs extra. Do not hesitate.
Farmer: I don't (am not) hesitate(ing).
PCV: It will be more profitable when you get three times of the yield.
Farmer: I would like to grow more, I do (grow).
PCV: I feel happy if people like you come forward (or are interested).

Farmer: You should supply (us) the seed, that's all.

PCV: Sure, sure.

Farmer: You must be able to supply in about a week.

PCV: I'll see that they are supplied within a week.

Farmer: Okay.

PCV: I assure you.

Farmer: (that's) good. I'll try.

PCV: See you again. Thank you.

Demonstration Plot

Paddy Variety

Farmer: emandi jānāru bāgunnārā?

PCV: bāgunnānāndi rāghava reddigāru

Farmer: randi. randi. idē rāvatamā?

PCV: idē rāvatamāndi

Farmer: kūrčōndi

PCV: oka pāni mīde voccānāndi

Farmer: ceppāndi

PCV: nēnu mī bāta pakka polamlō oka pradarsana ksētram peṭṭālanukannānu. mā daggaraku kotta viltanālu voccāyi. ā viltanālakū, mī vittanālakū bhēdam cūsi rāytulaku ceppālani anukunnānu. mari miru sarēnatiārā?

Farmer: tappakūnda. cūḍāndi atuvantādē nāku oka ekaram nēla unnadi. manci nēla, aytē miru cēyincāndi.

PCV: atuvānti dānilō cēyāli plātu cūsanāndi bāgundi levelgā aytē dāntlō tiyanvan vittanam

Farmer: tiyanvannā?

PCV: tiyanvan anē kotta viltanam peṭṭānu miru māmūluga peṭṭe vittanam peṭṭāru bhēdam

Farmer: enta panta vostundō cūpistānu

Farmer: tappakūnda cūpincāndi

PCV: mari, miru dāniki cēyavalasina vidhulānni. nēnu cappinaṭṭa cēyāli

Farmer: tappakūnda cēstanāndi ceppāndi

PCV: ā pantānu paṇḍincē vidhānam ceṭṭānu. vināndi cūḍāndi bhūmini bāgā dunnāli

Farmer: uḥū?

PCV: miru ī vāram lōpalu eppudaynā nāru poyyāli. oka padi kilōlu tiyanvan istānu. miru padi kilōla eccār padhommidi lika esselrō padahāru - ī reṇḍintitō nāru poyyāndi. taruvāta iravayyokate rōjuna manam māru tiyavālsi unṭundi ventānē nātu peṭṭavalasi cēyālāntē reṇḍu sārū mandu kōṭṭāli.

Farmer: em-māndāndi

PCV: eṇḍrinu streṭṭōcayklin, anē mandulu mēm istānu. kōṭṭāli bāgā bhūmini atū itū dunnāli padi, padinhīnu baṇḍa eruvu veyyāli. reṇḍu mūdu ballu pacci āka vēsi malli bāgā dunnāli. taruvāla ākhārn sārī, yōnda kilōla sūparu yōnda kilōla ammōniyā mupphay kilōla potāsu kalipi dammulō vēsi alukuḍu cēyāli ā taruvāta jāpānu paddheti assarincāli.

Farmer: japāra paddhati ante emitandi?
 PCV: mokkaku mokkaku madhya aru leka enimidi angulala duram undali
 Farmer: ohō! sālla paddhata?
 PCV: aynu. dinito kalupu tiyatam sulabhamga untundi. kalupu etla tistara miku telusa?
 Farmer: ahā! ahā! dante
 PCV: dante. a dantito dunnite, nelli kadili, pilakalu petti, ekkuva panta ivvatāniki vilu untundi. enḍrinu, sayklin ane mandu memu sapy cestamu ayi kanisam mudhsarlu
 Farmer: toppakundānu
 PCV: oka sari ammoniya kuda vonda kilolu veyyali. baga vidaru kotti koncem polam
 Farmer: sare
 PCV: taruvata, niru matram oka nela varelin takkuva, takkuva uncāli. a nelo rojula tarvata baga mudu angulala mandam uncutundali
 Farmer: vuhu
 PCV: ide vidhamga mi renḍo madilo kuda saripoyinante eruvu veyyali. renḍu mallallo payru kosi, veruveruga nurci panthalo tēda cūddam
 Farmer: alāgenandi
 PCV: na ancana prakaram mi rakan sumam ekaraniki iravay bastalu pandutundi, nenu iccina rakan valla ekaraniki sumaru mupphuyaydu bastalu padi tirali. padihemi bastalu ekkuva pandutundi annameta. mirakam dhanyam bastu kharidu nalabhay rupaylo ekaraniki 800 Rs vostundi
 Farmer: alagandi
 PCV: nenu iccine dhanyam dhene bastaku 35 Rx appudu 35 bastalaku 1225 Rs vostundi tēda 425 Rs undi
 Farmer: sarendi
 PCV: kanisam miku 425 Rs adayam vostundi annameta. eruvulaku, manduntin 200 Rs adanamga kharcu avtundi. appudu kuda 225 Rs labhem vostundi ani khaccitaingo ceptanu
 Farmer: bagundi
 PCV: pettubadiki miku avakshram ayte appuge ippincedaniki kuda nenu erpatu cestamu
 Farmer: sare, mancidu
 PCV: tappaka prayatnahu cesi unclandi. appudu nenu viltanālutisukocci, naru poyinci anni ceppi potanu
 Farmer: mancidu. sarendi namaskaram

Demonstration Plot

Paddy Variety

Farmer: Hello, Mr. John! How are you?

PCV: Fine, thank you Mr. Rajhava Reddy.

Farmer: Please come in. Are you coming just now?

PCV: Yes, I am coming just now.

Farmer: Take your seat please.

PCV: I have come with a purpose (I have some things to tell you).

Farmer: (Please) say.

PCV: I thought of opening (starting) a demonstration center in your road side field. We got a new (variety) of seeds. I thought of explaining to the farmers the difference between the new variety and the variety you have. Do you accept this? (Do you like it?)

Farmer: Surely. (I do) (Look here) listen please. I have an acre of land of the same type. If it is a fertile land please try (on that) your demonstration.

PCV: (The demonstration) should be done on such (a land). I have seen the plot. It is (really) good. If it is levelled, IN₁ seed...

Farmer: IN₁?

PCV: I sow the IN₁ seed. You sow your usual (local) variety. I'll show you the difference in the yields.

Farmer: Surely. Show (me).

PCV: Then, you should adopt all the methods I tell you (suggest).

Farmer: I am sure to do. Please say.

PCV: I tell (you) how to grow that crop. Please watch. Look here. You must plough the land well.

Farmer: Is that so?

PCV: You have to sow the nursery anytime during this week. I give you 10 kilos of IN₁. You sow the nursery of either HR₁₀ or SLO₁₆ along with TN₁. We have to pull the nursery after 21 days. (We have to) plant them soon. But, we have to prepare the fields properly. (very well). To prepare the seedlings well, (we) have to spray pesticides.

Farmer: What pesticide(s)?

PCV: We supply you pesticides called Endrin Streptomycin. (You) have to spray (them). The field should be well ploughed 10 to 15 cart loads of farm-yard manure should be applied. The field should be ploughed well again after applying 2 to 3 cart-loads of beef manure. Afterwards, lastly 100 Kgs of super phosphate, 100 Kgs of ammonium sulphate, and 30 Kgs of muriate of potash should be applied together in the final puddle. After this, Japanese method should be followed (adapted).

Farmer: What is meant by Japanese method (of cultivation)?
PCV: There should be a space of 6" to 8" left between the plants.
Farmer: Oh! (It is) the line planting method?
PCV: Yes. In this (method) weeding is easy. Do you know how to weed? There is (an implement called) 'weeder'. This is (also) called 'push-hoe'.
Farmer: Oh! Is it 'danti'?
PCV: Yes, it is 'danti' (a push-hoe). If this implement (danti) is used the roots prune and there will be scope for increasing the tillering and the yield of the crop. We supply (you) Endrine, and Cyelin. Those you have to spray at best thrice in every fortnight.
Farmer: Surely.
PCV: You have to apply 100 Kgs of Ammonia also one (in a fortnight). Dry up the field after using the push-hoe to a certain extent.
Farmer: Okay.
PCV: Then, again allow only irrigation water in small quantities for a month. After that month keep the water up to a depth of 3" (in the field). Is it so?
Farmer: Is it so?
PCV: In the same manner apply fertilizers to the extent necessary in other plots. Let us see the difference after harvesting the crops in the two plots separately.
Farmer: Okay. Please.
PCV: As to my estimation approximately 20 bags of grain you get per acre using your local variety of seed. (But) with the seed I supply, you will surely get 35 bags per acre. It means that there is a difference of 15 bags in the yield. Your variety of grain fetches Rs 60/ a bag (so) you get 800 Rs per an acre.
Farmer: Is that so?
PCV: The new variety of grain suppose fetches Rs 35/ per bag. You get 1225 Rs for 35 bags. The difference in Rs 425.
Farmer: Okay.
PCV: It means that you get an income of Rs 425/ at least. You have to spend 200 Rs extra on fertilizers and pesticides. I will say that even then you are getting an income of Rs 225.
Farmer: That is very good.
PCV: If you require financial help to meet the cost, I will arrange so that you can get money on credit.
Farmer: It is very good. Okay.
PCV: You must prepare the land well and keep it. Then I bring the seed for you and demonstrate and explain everything.
Farmer: That is fine. Thank you.

Role Play

- PCV: emandi raghu garu bagunnara
R: an. bagunna, miru eppudu ravatham?
PCV: ide ravathamandi nenu mito oka kotta rakam jonna gurinci ceppalami vaccenu
R: oh, alaga cala bagundi. randi ikkada arugu mida kurcundam
PCV: alage, cuseru vyavasaya sakha varu CSHI ane kotta rakam jonna vittanalu teppinceru
R: emitu peru koncem telugulo ceppu babu
PCV: oh, alage, CSHI sankara jati okaati nembaru jonna ante saripotundi. idi kottaga
R: mana jilifato veyadaniki teppinceru
PCV: ayte naku kuda konni vittanalu ippincutara
R: andukega nenu mi daggaraku ravadam. i sankara jati jonna mana mamullu jonna kante
PCV: ekkuva pandutundi. mana jonna mettana veste 7-8 bastalu kani kottarakam manam niti
R: sagu kindu veste cuddam. ala veste ekaraku sumaru 20 bastalu pandu tundani vyanasaya
PCV: sekha varu ceptunnaru
R: an! ekaraki 20 bastalu pandutundantara?
PCV: oh, tappakunda 20 bastalu pandi tirali mana vyavsaya sakha varu i rakam jonna
R: cala cotla veyince cuseru. cala mandiki 20-22 bastalu pandindi konta mandiki 25.
PCV: bastalu kuda pandindata. a visayamu nenu bage vicarince mi daggaraku vaccanu. mana
R: vullu guda i kotta rakam veyincalani cala utsahanga undi
R: ayte sare i vittanalu naku eppudu istaru? nenu oka varam rojullo payru veyyali.
PCV: an! marice poyanu. a payru ella veyyali. vittanalu emi kavali. anta ceppandi
R: oh! anta ceptanu. i payruku kanisam naluger tallu nillu pettali idi cala mukhyam
PCV: cenu bage mettaga dunnali. ekaraku 4 kilolu kavali. idi bage manduto suddi cesi
R: cakkani sancullo miku anda cestaru. nene svayangā tecci miku istanu. sanena?
R: ala ayte mari manidi
PCV: cejo calinanta tema lekapote koncem niru petti tarvata vittanalu veyyali
R: sare bagundi. mari eruvula sangati ceptara?
PCV: ade ceppalanu kontunnanu. i kottarakam jonnaku ekaraku mudu vandela paunla super
R: phosphetu aravay pavula potasu eruvu akam dukkilo veyyali. vetito pali rendu
PCV: vandela pavula ammoniyam salfetu kuda veyyali. payru vesina tarvata meroka
R: rendu vandala pavunlu ammoniyam salfetu veyyali.
R: abba cala eruvulu veyyale! vittanitikiki dabba enta avtundo
PCV: an, entandi annitaki kalipi sumaru nuta aravay rupayalu avtundi vittanalu nalgu
R: kilo laku nalabhay rupayalu
R: i eruvulanni maku ekkada dorukutay babu?

PCV: ivanni vyavasāya sakha dipōlōgāni sahakāra sangālālō gāni dorukutāy. ā erpātlanni
vyavasāya sakha vāru custannāru ipkōkka visayam. miru mukhyangā gamanincāli.
i payruku cidālu tegulu koncom ekkuvagā vastāyi vātini mandulu vādi nivārinncāli.
R: alagayte ā cidāla gurinci ā mandule gurinci kāsta vipulangā ceppandi bābū. i
cidālu tegullu antē nāku cālā bhayam
PCV: ohō, tappākunda ceptānu. i payruku modati nundi purugula mandulu gāgretta
upayōsincāli. i viṣayā anni nēnu cūsukontānu appudappudu vācce ā mandulu
yāde paddati miku cūpistuntānu. dānni gurinci mirēmi bhaya pada vaddu, ān!
R: alagayte cālā māncidi. i mandulaku entā kercu avtundi
PCV: ān entō kādu. ekarāku nalafay rūpā yelo kāvāccu. i adānapu karcu ān pōnū
miku ekarāku nammakāngā rendu vādāla yābhay migultundādi vittānālu nēngu
aydu rōjullō tecci istānu. mari velli rana?
R: sare māncidi velli randi namaste
PCV: namaste.

Role-Play

PCV: How are you? Mr. Raghu.

R: Oh, fine. When did you come?

PCV: I came a while ago. I want to talk to you about a new variety of jonna.

R: Oh! Is that right. It is time. Please come on in, let us sit on this arugu.
(raised mound)

PCV: Okay. You see, the agriculture department has brought a new variety of jonna seeds called CSHI.

R: What is that name? Please tell me in Telugu.

PCV: Okay. CSHI can simply be called a hybrid seed. This has been brought recently to be planted in our district.

R: If it so, will you please get me some seeds?

PCV: It is only for that purpose I came here. This hybrid variety yields more than the ordinary (local) one. Your local jonna gives 7 or 8 bags under dry conditions. Let us try this variety under irrigated conditions. The agriculture department says it gives an yield of twenty bags per an acre.

R: Oh! Do you say it yields twenty bags?

PCV: Oh sure. It should yield 20 bags. Government agriculture department has tried this variety of jonna at several places. Many people have got an yield of 20-22 bags. For some people it yielded 25 bags. I came to you only after considering all the matters. I am very much interested in trying this variety in our village.

R: Then, when do you give me these seeds? I have to sow the seeds in a week. Oh, I forgot. How should I sow that crop. How many seeds do I need? Please explain to me everything.

PCV: Oh, sure, I will tell you everything. You must water the crop at least four times. This is very important. The field must be ploughed well. An acre needs four kilos. These will be supplied to you in clean sealed bags. I will give them to you personally. Okay?

R: Then it is wonderful.

PCV: If the field is not wet enough we must water it before sowing the seeds.

R: That's very good. Will you tell me about fertilizers?

PCV: I am about to tell you the same thing. This variety needs 300 pounds of super phosphate variety and 60 pounds of potassium phosphate per acre. Along with these you must also apply 200 pounds of ammonium sulphate and the same must be repeated after germination.

R: Oh, my goodness I need so many fertilizers! How much money do I need?

PCV: Oh, not much. Altogether it costs Rs 160/ per acre. The seeds cost 40 Rs per ton KGr.

R: Where can we get all these fertilizers?

PCV: All these are available either in the agriculture depots or in the corporation societies. The Agriculture Department is looking after all these arrangements. Another important factor you have to notice is that this variety is more susceptible for pests and diseases, and you must use all insecticides to eradicate them.

R: In that case please explain to me in detail all about the pests and the insecticides. I am really afraid of these things.

PCV: Sure. You must carefully apply pesticides from the beginning. I will take care of all these things. I will come here now and then and show you how to use these. So please don't get scared about them.

R: Then it is okay. How much does it cost for all these pesticides?

PCV: Not much. Only around Rs 40 per acre. You will get net profit of Rs 250 per acre inspite of all the additional expenditure. I will get those seeds for you in about four or five days. Okay, I take leave.

R: Fine. Thanks.

PCV: Thanks.

Pronunciation Guide

The following symbols represent the sounds of colloquial Telugu. Most of them are similar to sounds we use in English and are therefore easy to use. You should take special note of the two diagrammed sets of sounds in Telugu which are either used differently in English or not used at all.

Vowel Sounds

Telugu Sound

a
ā
i
ī
u
ū
e
ē
o
ō
o

English Equivalent

but
father
bit
seat
put
boot
pet
fate
fold
token

Consonant Sounds

k
kh
g
gh
c
ch
j
jh

ticker
camel
game
tag her (pronounce together quickly)
stitcher
church
jump
large house (pronounce together quickly)

Consonant Sounds (cont'd)

t
th
d
dh
t
th
d
dh
n
n
y
r
l
l
v
b
bh
p
f
s
sh
h

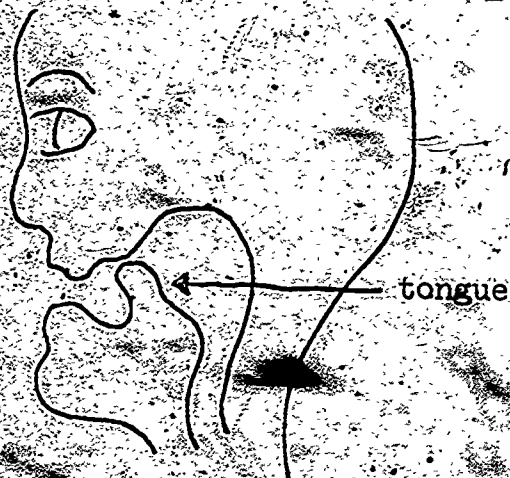
wrote
taught
daunt
scole her
feet
teach
deat
lead her
neat
lawn
year
see diagram
lead
see diagram
midway between 'v' and 'w'
bag
drab hill
lap
fore
search
shiver
head

Be sure to differentiate sounds with and without an 'h' after them. Strike a match and hold it in front of your mouth. When you say 'th', 'dh', 'tth', 'dth', 'gh', 'kh', 'bh', the flame should go out or almost go out. When you say 't', 'd', 'tt', 'dd', 'g', 'k', 'b', 'p' the flame should hardly waver at all. When you say 'hear' you blow out a puff of air; try to avoid that puff of air when you pronounce 't', 'd', 'k', 'p', etc.

Pronunciation Guide Diagram

l, n, t, (th), d, (dh)

Sounds pronounced with tongue back



l. Fold your tongue back so that the tip of the tongue almost touches the back part of the roof of your mouth. Then flap your tongue forward while saying 'law'.

n. This time, touch the back of the roof of your mouth with the tip of your tongue and say 'naught'.

t (th) and d (dh). Pronounce these as already described in the pronunciation guide but be sure that your tongue is in the same place as for 'n'.

t, (th), d, (dh), r

Sounds pronounced with tongue forward



t (th) and d (dh). Put your tongue directly behind your teeth (as when you say then) and pronounce tear and dear with and without a puff of air.

r. With your tongue a little further back flap it up against the roof of your mouth. It is a rolled 'r'.

TELUGU VERB CHART

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English verb	Verb stem	Infinitive	Present	Past
go	vell	vella	vellutunna	vellina
do	cēs	cēya	cēstunna	cēsina
read	cāduvu	cadava	caduvutunna	cadivina
see	cūs	cūda	cūstunna	cūsina
sell	amma	amma	ammutunna	ammina
give	is/ice	ivva	istunna	iccina
eat	tin	tina	tintunna	tinna
(I) be	un	unda	(unna) untunna	unna, undina
hear	vin	vinā	(vinna) vintunna	vinna, vinina
tell	cepp	ceppa	cepputunna	ceppina
buy	kōn	kōna	kōntunna	kōnna
plough	dunn	dunna	dunnutunna	dunnina
speak	mātlād	mātlāda	mātlādtunna	mātlādina
bring	tēs/tece	tē	testunna	teccina
wash	kaḍug	kaḍaga	kaḍugutunna	kaḍigina
arise	lēś/lēc	lēva	lēstunna	lēcina
sew	kutt (kud)	kutta	kuttutunna	kuttina
burn	kālus/kālcu	kālcā	kālustunna	kālcina
close	mūs	mūya	mustunna	musina
fight	pōtlād	pōtlāda	pōtlādtunna	pōtlādina
drink	tāg	tāga	tāgutunna	tagina
ask	adug	adaga	adugutunna	adigina
say	cepp	ceppa	cepptunna	ceppina
call	pilus/pilc	pilava	pilustunna	pilcina
go	pō	pō	pōtunna	pōyina
(I) come	vas/vacc	rā	vastunna	vaccina
open	terus/teric	terava	terustunna	tercina
walk	naḍus/naḍic	naḍava	naḍustunna	naḍcina
take	puccukon	puccukōna	puccukōntunna	puccukōnna (kōna)
serve	vaddis/vaddinc	vaddinca	vaddistunna	vaddincina
write	rās	rāya	rāstunna	rāsina

(I) - irregular verb

Present-Future Tense

Past Tense

English verb

1st person sing

2nd person sing

1st person sing

2nd plu and 3rd person

go	velltanu	velltaru	vellenu*	velleru
do	cestanu	cestaru	cesenu	ceseru
read	cadvutanu	cadvutaru	cadivenu	cadiveru
see	custanu	custaru	cusenu	cuseru
sell	ammutanu	ammutaru	ammenu	ammuru
give	istanu	istaru	iccenu	icceru
eat	tintanu	tintaru	tinnanu	tinnaru
(I) be	untanu	untaru	unnanu, undinanu	unnaru
hear	vintanu	vintaru	vinnanu	vinnaru
tell	cepptanu	cepptaru	ceppenu	cepperu
buy	kontanu	kontaru	konnanu	konnaru
plough	dunntanu	dunntaru	dunnenu	dunnaru
speak	matladtanu	matladtaru	matladenu	matladaru
bring	testanu	testaru	teccenu	tecceru
wash	kadugtanu	kadugutaru	kadgenu	kadgeru
arise	lestanu	lestaru	lecenu	leceru
sew	kuttutanu	kuttutaru	kuttenu	kutturu
burn	kalustanu	kalustaru	kalcenu	kalceru
close	mustanu	mustaru	musenu	museru
fight	potladtanu	potladtaru	potladenu	potladaru
drink	taguanu	tagtaru	tagenu	tageru
ask	adugtanu	adugtaru	adigenu	adigaru
say	cepptanu	cepptaru	ceppenu	cepperu
call	pilustanu	pilustaru	pilcenu	pilceru
go	potanu	potaru	poyenu	poyeru
(I) come	vastanu	vastaru	vaccenu	vacceru
open	terustanu	terustaru	tericenu	tericeru
walk	nadustanu	nadustaru	nadicenu	nadiceru
take	puccukontanu	puccukontaru	puccukonnanu	puccukonnaru
serve	vaddistanu	vaddistarau	vaddincenu	vaddinceru
write	rastanu	rastaru	rasenu	raseru

3rd sing. masc. : 'du' ending
 2nd sing : 'vu' ending
 1st plu : 'mu' ending

*sound inbetween 'a' 'e'

English verb

Continuous 1st person sing.

(Informal)

Imperative

(Formal)

go	vellutunnānu	vellu	vellandi
do	cēstunnānu	cēyi	cēyandi
read	caduvutunnānu	caduvu	cadavandi
see	cūstunnānu	cūdu	cūdandi
sell	ammutunnānu	ammu	ammandi
give	istunnānu	iyyi, ivvu	ivvandi, iyyandi
eat	tintunnānu	tinu	tinandi
(I) be	untunnānu, unnānu	undu	undandi
hear	vinutunnānu	vinu	vinandi
tell	cepputunnānu	ceppu	ceppandi
buy	kontunnānu	konu	konandi
plough	dunnutunnānu	dunnu	dunnandi
speak	mātlādtunnānu	mātlādu	mātlāḍandi
bring	testunnānu	tē	tēḍi
wash	kaḍugutunnānu	kaḍugu	kaḍagandi
arise	lēstunnānu	lē	lēvandi
sew	kuttutunnānu	kuttu	kuttandi
burn	kālustunnānu	kālcu	kālcandi
close	mūstunnānu	mūyi	mūyandi
fight	pōtlādtunnānu	pōtlādu	pōtlāḍandi
drink	tāgutunnānu	tāgu	tāgandi
ask	aḍugutunnānu	aḍugu	aḍagandi
say	cepptunnānu	ceppu	ceppandi
call	pilustunnānu	pilu	pilavandi
go	pōtunnānu	pō	ponḍi
(I) come	vastunnānu	rā (Rā)	raḍi
open	terustunnānu	teru	teravandi
walk	naḍustunnānu	naḍu	naḍavandi
take	puccukontunnānu	puccukō	puccukonandi
serve	vaddistunnānu	vaddincu	vaddincandi
write	rāstunnānu	rāyi	rāyandi



English verb	Verb stem	Infinitive	Present	Past
meet	kalus	kalava	kalustunna	kalisina
learn	nērcukon	nērcukona	nērcukontunna	nērcukonna (konina)
wait	kācukon	kācukona	kāvukontunna	kācukonna
cry	ēdus/ēdic	ēdava	ēdustunna	ēdicina
join/enroll	cērus/cēric	cēruca	cērustunna	cēricina
fall	pad	padḍa	padḍtunna	padina (padḍa)
sneeze	tummu	tumma	tummutunna	tummina
scold	tid/titt	titta	tidtunna	tittina
laugh	navva	navva	navvutunna	navvira
put/keep	pad/pett	petta	peḍḍtunna	peḍḍina
sit	kūrcun	kūrcuna (kurcō)	kūrcutunna	kūrcunna (cunina)
stand	nūncun	nūncuna (nuncō)	nūncuntunna	nūncunna (cunina)
climb	ekku	ekka	ekkutunna	ekkina
take	tiskon	tiskona	tisukontunna	tisukonna (konina)
think	ālōcis/ālōcinc	ālōcina	ālōcistunna	ālōcincina
sweep	tudus/tuḍuc	tudava	tudustunna	tudicina
wash	utuk	utaka	utukutunna	utikina
strike	kod/kott	kotta	kodtunna	kottina
tie	kad/katt	katta	kadtunna	kattina
sleep	paḍukon	paḍukona	paḍkontunna	paḍukonna
excuse	mannis/mannic	mannica	mannistunna	mannicina
yawn	āvalis/āvalinc	āvalinca	āvalistunna	āvalincina
hide	dās/dāc	dāca, dāya	dāstunna	dācina
pour	pōs/pōc	pōya	pōstunna	pōsina
get wet	tadus	tadava	tadustunna	tadīsina
get down	digu	diga	digutunna	digina
wipe	tudus/tuḍuc	tudava	tudustunna	tudicina
put	vēs	vēya	vēstunna	vēsina
pull	lāgu	lāga	lāgutunna	lāgina
untie	vippu	vippa	vipputunna	vippina
carry	mōs	mōya	mōstunna	mōsina



Present - Future Tense

Past Tense

English verb

1st Person Sing.

2nd Plu. & 3rd Person

1st Person Sing

2nd Plu. & 3rd Person

meet	kalustānu	kalustāru	kalisēnu	kalisēru
learn	nērcukontānu	nērcukontāru	nērcukonnānu	nērcukonnāru
wait	kācukontānu	kācukontāru	kācukonnānu	kācukonnāru
cry	ēdustānu	ēdustāru	ēdicēnu	ēdcēru
join/enroll	cērustānu	cērustāru	cēricēnu	cērcēru
fall	padtānu	padtāru	paddānu	padḍāru
sneeze	tummutānu	tummutāru	tummēnu	tummēru
scold	tidtānu	tidtāru	tittēnu	tittēru
laugh	navvutānu	navvutāru	navvēnu	navvēru
put/keep	peḍtānu	peḍtāru	peḍḍēnu	peḍḍēru
sit	kūrcuntānu	kūrcuntāru	kūrcunnānu	kūrcunnāru
stand	nuncuntānu	nuncuntāru	nuncunnānu	nuncunnāru
climb	ekkutānu	ekkutāru	ekkeṅnu	ekkeṅru
take	tīskontānu	tīskontāru	tīsukonnānu	tīsukonnāru
think	ālōcistānu	ālōcistāru	ālōcincēnu	ālōcincēru
sweep	tudustānu	tudustāru	tudicēnu	tudicēru
wash	utuktānu	utuktāru	utikeṅnu	utikeṅru
strike	kodtānu	kodtāru	kottēnu	kottēru
tie	kaḍtānu	kaḍtāru	kattēnu	kattēru
sleep	paḍukontānu	paḍukontāru	paḍukonnānu	paḍukonnāru
excuse	mannistānu	mannistāru	mannicēnu	mannicēru
yawn	āvalistānu	āvalistāru	āvalincēnu	āvalincēru
hide	dāstānu	dāstāru	dācēnu	dācēru
pour	pōstānu	pōstāru	pōsēnu	pōsēru
get wet	tadustānu	tadustāru	tadisēnu	tadisēru
get down	digutānu	digutāru	digēnu	digēru
wipe	tudustānu	tudustāru	tudicēnu	tudicēru
put	vēstānu	vēstāru	vēsēnu	vēsēru
pull	lāgutānu	lāgutāru	lāgēnu	lāgēru
untie	vipputānu	vipputāru	vippēnu	vippēru
carry	mōstānu	mōstāru	mōsēnu	mōsēru

English verb

Continuous 1st Person Sing

Informal

Formal

meet	kālustunnānu	kalusukō	kalukondi
learn	nērcukontunnānu	nērcukō	nērcukondi
wait	kācukontunnānu	kācukō	kācukondi
cry	ēḡustunnānu	ēḡu	ēḡavandi
Join/enroll	cērustunnānu	cērcu	cērcandi
fall	padtunnānu	padu	padandi
sneeze	tummutunnānu	tummu	tummandi
scold	tidtunnānu	tittu	tittandi
laugh	navvutunnānu	navvu	navvandi
put/keep	peḡtunnānu	peḡtu	peḡtandi
sit	kūrcutunnānu	kūrcō	kūrcōndi
stand	nuḡcuntunnānu	nuncō	nuncōndi
climb	ekkutunnānu	ekku	ekkandi
take	tisukontunnānu	tisukō	tissukondi
think	ālōcistunnānu	ālōcincu	ālōcincandi
sweep	tudustunnānu	tudu	tudavandi
wash	utukutunnānu	utuku	utakandi
strike	koḡtunnānu	kottu	kottandi
tie	kadtunnānu	kattu	kattandi
sleep	paḡukontunnānu	paḡukō	paḡukōndi
excuse	mannistunnānu	mannincu	mannicandi
yawn	āvalistunnānu	āvalincu	āvalincandi
hide	dāstunnānu	dācu	dācandi
pour	pōstunnānu	pōyi	pōyandi
get wet	tadustunnānu	tadu	tadavandi
get down	digutunnānu	digu	digandi
wipe	tudustunnānu	tudu	tudavandi
put	vēstunnānu	vēyi	vēyandi
pull	lāgutunnānu	lāgu	lāgandi
untie	vipputunnānu	vippu	vippandi
carry	mōstunnānu	mōyi	mōyandi