

Compound Nouns found in the works of Pāḷkuriki sōmana

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ABSTRACT: This paper aims to study Compound nouns found in the works of Pāḷkuriki Sōmana. This is a descriptive study. Compound nouns of Telugu, Sanskrit, etc. are classified based on language, meaning and syntactic relation with examples.

Key words: Pāḷkuriki sōmana, Compound nouns, Telugu, Sanskrit, syntactic relation.

INTRODUCTION: Pāḷkuriki sōmana (1160-1240), a great and first poet on Saivism in the literature of Telugu. The present paper primarily focuses on the works of Pāḷkuriki Sōmana - Anubhāva Sāramu (AS), Basava Puranam (BP), and Panditārad^hya Caritra (PC). Compound nouns found in the works of Pāḷkuriki sōmana is a descriptive study. Compounds deal with the classification of compound nouns with examples.

A compound noun is a combination of two or more constituent words functioning as a single word. Compound nouns found in the works of Pāḷkuriki sōmana are classified into the following categories based on the language of the forms and based on the meaning-syntactic relation.

1.1 Classification of Compound Nouns Based on Language:

Compound nouns in the works of Palkuriki Somana are classified into the following categories based on language.

i) Telugu form + Telugu form → Compound word
telūgu ‘Telugu language’ + māta ‘word’
→ telūgumāta ‘word of Telugu language’ [BP- 4 -1-8]

tēṭa ‘clearness’ + tenungu ‘Telugu language’
→ tēṭatenungu ‘pure Telugu’ [PC-4-2- 29]

tolu ‘first’ + kōḍi ‘hen’
→ tolukōḍi ‘the earliest cock’ [BP-87-2-8]

paṭṭeḍu ‘handful’ + kūḍu ‘food’
→ paṭṭeḍukūḍu ‘handful of food’ [BP-22-2-14]

pūvu ‘flower’ + tōṭa ‘garden’
→ pūvudōṭa ‘flowers garden’ [BP-87-2-7]
penu ‘large, great’ + maṅṭa ‘blaze, flame, burning’
→ penumaṅṭa ‘large flame’ [PC-276-1-21]

māmiḍi ‘mango’ + paṅḍu ‘fruit’
→ māmiḍipaṅḍu ‘mango fruit’ [BP-55-2-27]

ii) Telugu form + Sanskrit form → Compound word

piḍuka ‘cake of cow dung dried for fuel’ + vib^hūti ‘divine attribute’
→ piḍukavib^hūti ‘divine attribute of a cake of cow dung dried for fuel’
[BP-54-2-24]

venūka 'back, side' + dikku 'direction'
→ venukadikku 'back direction' [BP-67-1-17]

iii) Telugu form + Vykr̥t form → Compound word
konta 'some, little' + davvu 'distance'
→ konta davvu 'some distance' [PC-91-2-3]

tūrp̥u 'east' + desa 'side'
→ tūrp̥udes̥a 'the east side' [BP-38-2-14]

paṣiḍi 'gold, wealth' + arati 'oblation'
→ paṣiḍiyarati 'oblation of gold' [PC-42-1-30]

iv) Telugu form + Telugu – ~ du suffixed Sanskrit form → Compound word.
kūrimi 'love, charity' + śisyuḍu 'scholar'
→ kūrimisisyuḍu 'lovable scholar' [BP-2-1-17]

paḍati 'woman' + putruḍu 'son'
→ paḍatiputruḍu 'son of a woman' [BP-55-2-14]

pedda 'great, big, large' + b^haktuḍu 'worshipper'
→ pedda b^haktuḍu 'great worshipper' [PC-29-2-2]

v) Telugu form + Telugu – mu / mbu suffixed Sanskrit form → Compound word

isuka 'sand' + lingam̥u 'phallus, i.e., emblem symbolic of Siva'
→ isukalingam̥u 'phallus of sand' [BP-190-1-21]

konta 'some, little' + mānambu 'self respect'
→ kontamānambu 'some self respect' [PC-71-2-22]

ceraku 'sugar cane' + rasambu 'juice, fluid, liquid'
→ cerakurasambu 'sugar cane fluid' [BP-101-2-13]

panḍuvu 'festival' + dinam̥u 'day'
→ panḍuvudinam̥u 'festival day' [BP-54-1-29]

māviḍi 'mango' + bījambu 'seed'
→ māviḍibījambu 'mango seed' [BP-17-1-15]

vi). Sanskrit form + Sanskrit form → Compound word
agni 'fire' + sik^ha 'point top, tip, summit'
→ agnisik^ha 'point of fire' [PC-32-2-2]

īśvara 'goddess of Siva' + vār̥ta 'news'
→ isvaruvār̥ta 'News of lord Siva' [BP-103-1-26]

jangama 'worshiper of Basava' + pūja 'worship'
→ jarigamapūja 'worship of janagama' [PC-50-1-27]

prab^hu 'lord, master' + śakti 'ability, power, strength'
→ prab^huśakti 'power of the lord' [BP-9-2-3]

bramha 'brahmin' + hatya 'murder'
→ brahmahatya 'brahmin slaying' [PC-195-1-37]

siva 'god Siva' + līla 'play'

→ sivalīla ‘play of the god Siva’

[PC-54-2-31]

vii) Sanskrit form + Telugu form → Compound word

kari ‘elephant’ + cāvu ‘death’

→ karicāvu ‘death of an elephant’ [BP-86-2-32]

yaI ma ‘yama, ruler of hell’ + cēyi ‘hand’

→ yamucēyi ‘hand of Yama’ [PC-10-1-9]

vanita ‘a woman’ + cēyi ‘hand’

→ vanitacēyi ‘hand of a woman’ [PC-68-1-27]

vinta ‘wonder’ + vēḍuka ‘joy, delight’

→ vintavēḍuku ‘show of wonder’ [BP-11-2-9]

vib^hūti ‘divine attribute’ + pūta ‘besmearing’→ vib^hūti pūta ‘besmearing of divine attribute’ [B-51-1-14]

sūtu ‘son’ + cāvu ‘death’

→ sūtucāvu ‘son’s death’ [BP-71-1-4]

viii) Vykr̥t form + Telugu form → Compound word

acca ‘pure’ + vennela ‘moon light’

→ accavennela ‘pure moon light’ [BP-50-1-7]

kanne ‘virgin’ + kūr̥imi ‘love, charity’

→ kannekur̥imi ‘charity of virgin’ [PC-84-2-23]

dēvara ‘god’ + guḍi ‘temple’

→ dēvaraguḍi ‘god’s temple’ [BP-114-2-17]

ix) Tamil form + Tamil form → Compound word

pilla (<pillai) + naināru ‘the little of canonized Siva saints’

→ pillanainaru ‘name of Siva saint’ [BP-100-2-25]

x) Sanskrit form from Tamil + Telugu form → Compound word

tiru (<sanskrit ‘sri’) ‘lakshmi, wealth’ + pāṭalu ‘songs’

→ tirupāṭalu ‘songs of lakshmi’ [PC-188-2-10]

1.2 Classification of Compounds based on Meaning – Syntactic relation:

Compound words in the works of Palkuriki Somana are classified into the following categories based on Meaning – Syntactic relations. 1. Determinative 2. Possessive and 3. Copulative.

i) Determinative:

Determinative is of three types: 1) Tatpuruṣa, 2) Karmadharaya and 3) Dvigu

1.2.1.1 Tatpuruṣa: Compounds whose arrangement represents any of the oblique case relations are listed under Tatpuruṣa.

i). puvvulu prōka ‘flowers’ [BP-184-1-18]

kannula maṅṅalu ‘burnings of eyes’ [BP-128-2-8]

cīralamūṭa ‘bag of ‘garments’ [BP-83-1-5]

ii) b^haktula mahima ‘power of working miracles of worshippers’

[BP-109-2-30]

iii) atani mahātyambu ‘his greatness’ [BP-84-2-15]

1.2.1.2. Karmadhāraya: In this type of compounds, the attributive word normally proceeds the substantive.

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| i) | callakaḍava 'cool pot' | [BP-38-2-22] |
| | cirunavvu 'a slight laugh' | [PC-79-2-25] |
| | penugāli 'great air' | [BP-86-1-13] |
| | vaṭṭimātalū 'useless words' | [AS-100] |
| | peddagonda 'big hill' | [BP-178-2-27] |
| ii) | karmambutrāllu 'threads of hand' | [BP-15-1-22] |
| iii) | polamunakkalu 'field jackals' | [BP-45-1-5] |
| iv) | unnapūvu 'that existed flower' | [BP-99-2-23] |
| | puṭṭinillu 'that born house' | [BP -128-2-3] |

1.2.1.3 Dvigu: In this type of compound noun Numeral Adjective occurs as the initial member.

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| i) | irugelakulu 'two' | [PC-35-2-23] |
| | mullōkamulu 'universe, three worlds i.e., heaven, earth and hell' | [BP-30-1-8] |
| | naldesa 'four directions' | [PC-189-1-14] |
| ii) | nālugudantamulu 'four teeth' | [PC-101-2-29] |
| | nālguvādambulu 'four disputes' | [BP-7-1-23] |
| | āruvid ^h amulu 'six types' | [PC-16-2-9] |
| | kōṭipūjalu 'crore worships' | [PC-50-1-6] |
| | mūḍugannulu 'three eyes' | [PC-39-2-29] |
| | mūḍuvurambulu 'three bosoms' | [PC-39-2-21] |

1.2.2. Possessive (Bahuvrīthi): In this type of compound, the head noun is not mentioned, and that is understood by means of the derivation.

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| i) | karakanṭ ^h uḍu 'black throated, an epithet of Siva' | [BP-87-1-10] |
| ii) | taralāksi 'bright-eyed i.e., a fair maid' | [BP-48-2-14] |
| iii) | mukkanti 'the three-eyed one (a title of Siva)' | [BP-51-2-32] |

1.2.3. Copulative (Dvandva): In this type of compounds, plural makes may be found at the final position of the compound word.

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| i) | ālubiḍḍalu ' wife and children' | [BP-68-1-3] |
| | gurusiśyulu 'teacher and students' | [BP-150-2-30] |
| | tallidanḍrulu 'parents, father and mother' | [PC-149-1-4] |
| | suk ^h aduk ^h amulu 'happiness and sorrows' | [PC-130-2-4] |
| | raviśaśul 'sun and moon' | [BP-8-1-11] |
| ii) | gaḍḍamumīsamulu 'beard and moustaches' | [PC-155-2-28] |
| iii) | talidandri 'parents, mother and father' | [AS-52] |
| | rēvagalu 'night and day' | [PC-84-2-15] |

CONCLUSION: Compound nouns are classified based on Language [1.1] and also based on Meaning-Syntactic relation found in the works of Palkuriki Sōmana [1.2].

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