LANGUAGE OF HEADLINES IN KANNADA DAILIES

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Language of Kannada Dailies
Chapter 3

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CHAPTER 3

VERBAL HEADLINES

A verbal headline contains a verb in one of the following forms : (i) finite verb, (ii) imperative verb, (iii) defective verb, (iv) modal verb and (v) negative verb (negative counterparts of i - iv). These five forms of verbs constitute five different types of verbal headlines. All the verbal headlines are sentential in nature.

The occurrence of verbal headlines are much less frequent than the nominal headlines. The percentage of verbal headlines ranges from 4% to 17%. Among the five types of verbal headlines mentioned above the order of frequency of their occurrences is as follows: negative verb > finite verb > imperative verb > defective verb > modal verb

The structure and function of each type of verbal headline is discussed in detail in this chapter.

3.1 Type 1: Finite verb headlines

A finite verb in Kannada is of the structure verb stem + tense + agreement (denoting person, number and gender of the subject). The verb stem may be a simple verb or a complex one including auxiliary forms denoting aspect, mood, or voice. It is dealt with in this section, how tense, aspect, mood, voice and agreement are used in finite verb headlines. Finite verb headlines containing two verbs, compound verbs and idiomatic verbs are also dealt with.

CHAPTER 3

VERBAL HEADLINES

3.1.1 Tense

All the three tenses present, past and future are found to be used in finite verb headlines, although the present and past tenses occur more frequently than the future tense. Between the present and past tenses the latter is more frequent than the former.

3.1.1.1 Present tense

The present tense is used in the meanings of 'present existence', 'future certainty' and 'habituality'.

Examples:

Present existence

1. saadhane   kaNNedurige   ide   - pi vi en

    achievement eye-in front of be- pr.-3sn PVN

    'achievement is in front of our eyes - PVN'

2. rumaariyoo elliddaare

    Rumario   where be- pr.-3sh

    'Where is Rumario ? '

Future certainty

3. naavu cinnada padaka gellutteeve - sharma

    we   gold-gen medal win-npst-1pl - Sharma

    'we will win gold medal - Sharma'

Habituality

4. hiiguu   haNa maaDtaare

    like this-emp money make-npst-3pl

    '(people) make money like this also'

While in headlines 1-3 the subject is present, in headline 4 the subject is absent, which could be understood from the news

story.   The finite form of the verbalizer maaDu i.e., maaDtaare
in example 4, represents the spoken usage, the corresponding
written form being maaDuttaare.

3.1.1.2 Past tense

     The past tense is often used to refer to the events of
recent past.

Examples:

5. antuu intuu bandu   bisilalli   bhaaṣaNa bigidaru

     atlast   arrive-pp scorching sun-loc deliver speech fast-

                                                         pst-3sh

   'someone at last having arrived, delivered a fast speech in

    the scorching sun'

6. beega   mugiyitu

    quickly end-pst-3sn

    '(something) quickly ended'

7. uttama   aaTagaartige soote :   sTefi

    talented player-dat   lose-pst-1s : Steffi

    '(I) lost to a talented player : Steffi'

     In examples 5 and 6, the subject is not specified and it is
recoverable from the news story. In example 7, the subject is
first person singular pronoun as indicated by the agreement
marker -e (the spoken version of -enu) in the finite verb soote
'I lost' and moreover, it refers to sTeffi' 'Steffi Graf', the
performative   subject.   The subject here is grammatically
recoverable.

3.1.1.3 Future tense

     The future tense is rarely used to refer to future events.

As already pointed out in 3.1.1.1, future time is frequently referred to by the present tense.

Examples:

8. niiru niiDi   illadiddare

    water give-2pl be-neg.pp-be-cond

    valase   hooguvevu

    migration   go-fut-1pl

    'give water, if not,(we) shall migrate'

9. niiru biTTaaga   kuugaaDidavaru   iiga vidyut

    water release-pst.rp-adv shout-pst.rp-pro now electricity

    beeDa   eenuvare ?

    not want say-fut-3pl

    'those who shouted when water was released, will(they) now

    say that electricity is not wanted ?'

In making out the headline in example 8, the subject noun that the second person honorific singular / plural in the imperative verb niiDi 'give-you' refers to, the subject that the first person plural agreement marker in the future finite verb, valase hooguvevu 'we shall migrate' refers to, and the speaker of the statement, all have to be understood from the news story. Similarly, in headline 9, the common subject of the nominal predicate kuugaaDidavaru 'those who shouted' and the future finite verb ennuvaru 'they will say' need to be made out from the news story.

3.1.2   Aspect

The aspect refers to the manner in which an action or event

commonly found to occur in finite verb headlines are progressive, perfect, completive, inceptive and reflexive. Habitual aspect denoted by the present tense has already been dealt with under 3.1.1.1 (example 4).

3.1.2.1   Progressive

The progressive aspect in Kannada is marked by the non-past marker -utta added to the verb root and followed by the aspectual auxiliary 'iru' 'be' . It may be used in present, past or future tense. The future progressive is not attested while the present and past progressive are attested in finite verb headlines.

3.1.2.1.1 Present progressive

The present progressive is used to denote an action that is going on at the time of speaking, or an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the near future.

Examples:

Action going on

10. duurake, bahu duurake haarutide   gaaLipaTa

    far ,   very far   fly-pr.prog-3sn kite

    'far, very far is flying the kite'

11. agoo   nooDu   gaganadalli haarutihudu

    lo! behold! see-imp-2s sky-loc   fly-pr.prog.3sn

    paTa paTa

    pat pat

    'look there! the kite is flying pat pat in the sky'

    The present progressive verb haarutihudu 'is flying' in example 11 includes ihudu, the archaic form of ide 'is'. The

progressive marker -'uttaa-' becomes -ut- before -ihudu, or ide'is'.

Action to take place

12. matte baruttiddaare   moonika seles

    again come-pr.prog-3sh Monica Seles

    'Monica Seles is coming again'

    In examples 10, 11 and 12 topicalization is involved. The verb is focussed by being placed before the subject.

3.1.2.1.2 Past progressive

    The past progressive is used to denote an action ᴧ going on at sometime in the past.

^{That was}

Example:

13. rahasya matadaana naDediddare

    secret voting   hold-pst.pf-cond

    pavaar gelluttiddaru - kalmaaDi

    Pawar win-pst.prog-3sh - Kalmadi

    'had secret ballot been held Pawar would have definetly

    won - Kalmadi'

3.1.2.2 Perfect

    The perfect aspect is marked by the auxiliary verb iru 'be' added to the past participle form of the verb. It may be inflected for present, past or future tense. The present and past perfect are attested, while the future perfect is not.

3.1.2.2.1 Present perfect

    The present perfect is used to denote an action beginning at

Examples:

14. deeveegavDara   sarkaara   kalluguNDinante

    Devegowda-gen   government rock like

    nintide

    stand-pr.pf-3sn

    ' Devegowda's government has stood like a rock'

15. kaanuunu   vyavasthe   hadageTTide

    law and order system   deteriorate-pr.pf-3sn

    'law and order situation has deteriorated'

16. beekaagiddaare - gaNDugali   gooli

    want-be-pr.pf-3sh brave   goal keeper

    'brave goal keeper has been needed'

    Headline 16 has undergone topicalization.

3.1.2.2.2 Past perfect

The past perfect describes an action completed before a
certain moment in the past.

Example:

17. kaadittu   ii   seetuve 2600 dina...

    wait-pst.pf-3sn   this   bridge 2600 days

    'this bridge had waited for 2600 days'

    The above headline has undergone topicalization.

3.1.2.3   Completive

The   only instance of the   completive auxiliary hoogu
(literally "go") being added to the past participle form of the
intransitive verb is attested.   The completive aspect hoogu

denotes completion or end of an action or event, suggesting further that the event or state is regrettable or unfortunate.

Example:

18. paTTi doDDadaagi kelavaru biTTu
    list big become-pp a few persons leave-
    hoogiddaare
    complet-pr.pf-3pl.
    'the list being long, a few persons' names have been left out'

The present perfect verb biTTu hoogiddaare 'have been left out' is used in the above headline to denote the present relevance of the past completive event biTTu hoogu 'getting left out'.

3.1.2.4   Inceptive

The inceptive aspect is formed by adding the auxiliary verb iru 'be' to the infinitive form of the verb. It indicates that the action is about to begin.

Example:

19. baralide-   dhuumapaana niSeedha shaasana!
    come-inf-be-   -3sn - smoking   ban   act
    'the act of ban on smoking is going to come!'

3.1.2.5   Reflexive

The reflexive aspect is marked by the auxiliary verb koL (literally 'take') added to the past participle form of the verb. It is used with the meaning that the action of the verb was performed by the subject for his/her/its/ their own benefit.

Examples:

20. heNNigaagi   kaNNu kaLedukoNDa

    woman-purp   eye   lose-refl-pst-3sm

    '(he) lost his eyes for the sake of a woman'

21. veccakke   hedari spardhe tappisikoNDe   - hegaDe

    expenditure-dat fear-pp contest   leave-refl-pst-1s - Hegde

    'having afraid of the expenses (I) left contesting - Hegde'

    In   example 20, the third person masculine singular subject

denoted by the agreement marker -a (the variant of -anu) is

missing and it is recoverable from the news story.   In   example

21, the first person singular subject referred by the agreement

marker -e (the variant of -enu)   is   recoverable from the

performative subject hegaDe 'Hegde'.

3.1.3   Mood

    The   Mood   refers to the psychological attitude of the

speaker   over   an action or event.   It   is   normally expressed

through different modals (see 3.4 that follows). Certain moods

are expressed through finite verb forms.

    The   mood of 'future certainty' expressed by the use of

present   tense   has already been dealt with under 3.1.1.1

(example 3). Another mood 'probability' is   expressed by a

contingent form of verb with the structure past stem + agreement

(beginning with the long vowel).

Examples:

22. bhaarata pratiSTe uLisikoNDiite

    India   prestige save -refl-pst-3sn

    India might retain its prestige

23. niiru biTTare   tondareyaadiitu   ...maadegavDa

    water release-cond trouble arise-pst-3sn...Madegowda

    'it might become troublesome if water is

    released...Madegowda'

24. aa   kaalavuu bandiitu

    that time-emp come-pst-3sn

    'that time also might come'

25. taaraanaatha aayurveeda kaaleeju

    Taranath   Ayurvedic College

    uLisiyaaree ?

    retain-pst-3pl

    '(they) might retain Taranath's Ayurvedic College'

3.1.4   <u>Voice</u>

A sentence containing a subject, an object and a transitive
verb in their order is said to be in active voice. It becomes a
passive voice when the object is focussed.There are two kinds of
passives in Kannada, personal passive and impersonal passive. In
personal passive, the object occupies the subject position or the
object is treated like the subject, while the subject becomes an
oblique object taking instrumental marker <u>-inda</u> 'by'. The verb
is turned into the structure infinitive + auxiliary <u>paDu</u> + tense +
agreement.   The agreement is based on the new derived subject.
In impersonal passive, the subject is suppressed and it never
occurs overtly.   The object is marked by the accusative.   The
verb appears in the structure infinitive + auxiliary <u>aagu</u> +
tense+ third person singular neuter agreement marker.   The

personal passive is not attested within the corpus of the data of verbal headlines elicited for this study. The impersonal passive is found to be rarely used.

Example:

26. bedarike   patragaLannu   sriSTisalaagide

    threatening letter-acc   fabricate-imp.pass-pr.pf-3sn

    'threatening letters have been fabricated'

    The subject suppressed in such contexts is usually given in the news story.

3.1.5   <u>Agreement</u>

The agreement marker appended to the verb after the tense marker refers to the person, number and gender of the subject. The agreement markers used in finite verb headlines indicate the predominant use of the subjects in the third person (see examples 1-2,4-6 and 9-26). First person pronouns are rarely used as subjects (see examples 3,7 and 8). Second person pronouns as subjects and their corresponding agreement markers are not found to be used in finite verb headlines (their use in imperative verbs is dealt with in the following section 3.2). In the absence of subject, the agreement markers help to partially recover the subject, the referent of which has to be recovered from the news story or previous knowledge of the reader.

3.1.6   <u>Two verbs</u>

A considerable number of finite verb headlines contain two finite verbs with the same subject or different subjects.

Examples:

<u>Same subjects</u>

27. roogi   biTTa,   kees shiiT hiDida

   patient leave-pst-3sm, case sheet retain-pst-3sm

   '(doctor) left the patient, (but) retained the case

   sheet'

   The referent of the deleted subject is recoverable from the

news story. The third person singular masculine agreement marker

<u>-a</u> is the varient of <u>-anu</u>. The accusative case marker <u>-annu</u> being

deleted in the human noun <u>roogi</u> 'patient' is unusual whereas it

is natural in the inanimate noun <u>kees shiiT</u> 'case sheet'.

<u>Different subjects</u>

28. obba   cuuDaayisida, mattobba   caccisikoNDa

   one person tease-pst-3sm, another person get beaten-pst-3sm

   'one fellow teased, another fellow got beaten'

   The referent of the indefinite pronouns <u>obba</u> 'one (male)

person' and <u>mattobba</u> 'another (male) person' are to be recovered

from   the news story.   The third person singular masculine

agreementment marker <u>-a</u> is a variant of <u>-anu</u>.

3.1.7   <u>Compound verb</u>

   The compound verb is composed of a main lexical verb and an

explicator verb (i.e., a verbalizer). One   class   of compound

verbs consists of a past participle verb and an explicator.

Another class of compound verbs consist of a main verb in the

infinitive or verb followed by an explicator.

of compound verbs is rarely used in finite verb headlines while the latter is not attested.

Example:

29. kaapi ciiTi : maargadarshiyee sikkibidda

    copying :   invigilator-emp   get caught-pst-3sm

    'copying : invigilator himself got caught'

In the above headline, the compound verb sikkibidda(nu) includes the past participle form of the main verb sikk(u) followed by the past finite form of the explicator verb biiLu (literal meaning 'fall').

3.1.8   Idiomatic verb

The idiomatic verb consists of a noun - verb or verb-verb composition whose meaning is different from the meanings of its constituents. It is often used in different types of verbal headlines. A finite verb headline containing an idiomatic verb of noun-verb composition is exemplified below.

30. kaLLa seremaneya sibbandige kaikoTTa

    thief prison-gen staff-dat   deceive-pst-3sm

    'the thief cheated the staff of the prison'

The idiomatic verb used in the above headline kaikoTTa(nu) is used in the meaning 'cheat', while its constituents kai 'hand' and koDu 'give' mean differently. The use of idioms in headlines in detail is dealt with under Chapter 6-Rhetoric expressions in headlines.

3.2 Type 2:   Imperative verb headlines

There are four types of positive imperatives distinguished

on the basis of formal and semantic criteria such as the person possibilities of the subject, the form of the verb and the types of meanings conveyed. They are : (i) the direct imperative, (ii) the optative, (iii) the suggestive (hortative) and (iv) the obligative (cf. Sridhar, 1990: 30-31). The three types of imperatives other than the direct imperatives may be called as indirect imperatives. All the four types of imperatives are found to be used in headlines. The order of frequency of their occurrences is as follows: the direct imperative > the optative > the obligative > the suggestive.

3.2.1   Direct imperative

The direct imperative always takes second person subject, which is usually deleted. Its verb form does not take any suffix in singular and takes the suffix -i in plural (variant -ri), which also denotes 'politeness' or 'honorific singular'. It conveys 'commands' and 'requests'. In headlines, the singular form is used rarely for 'commands' and the plural form is frequently used for 'requests'.

3.2.1.1   Singular direct imperative

Examples:

31. appanannu toorisu   illa shraaddha   maaDu

    father-acc show-imp.s or funeral ceremony perform-imp.s

    'show(my) father or perform funeral ceremony'

32. baaji kaTTi   nooDu   baaroo

    have bet-pp   see-imp.s come-imp-voc.m

    'come, have bet and see'

In headline 31, two imperative singular verbs <u>toorisu</u> 'show' and <u>shraddha maaDu</u> 'perform funeral ceremony' have been used in the usual form in two clauses involving 'alternative' meaning with the same underlying subject <u>niinu</u> 'you(sg)'. In headline 32, the imperative singular verb <u>baaji kaTTi nooDu</u> 'have bet, try' contains past participle form of the main verb <u>baajikaTTu</u> and the aspectual auxiliary verb <u>nooDu</u> (literal meaning 'see') denoting the sense of 'trial'. It is followed by another imperative singular verb <u>baa(r)</u> 'come' along with the masculine vocative suffix <u>-oo</u>. The second person singular pronoun <u>niinu</u> as subject has been deleted.

3.2.1.2 Plural direct imperative

Examples:

33. nim bangaarappange hoogi heeLroo

    your Bangarappa-dat go-pp tell-imp.pl-voc.m

    'go and tell your Bangarappa'

34. bihaara cunaavaNe nillisi nooDi

    Bihar election stop-pp see-imp.pl

    'stop election in Bihar and see'

35. akSara pracaarakke neravaagi   :   rudrayya

    literacy campaign-dat be helpful-imp.pl Rudraiah'

    'be helpful to the literacy campaign - Rudraiah'

36. ede haalu uNisi...maguvaaguvudu   tappisi

    breast milk feed ...get conceived-npst.ger stop-imp.pl

    'breast feed...avoid child birth'

In headline 33, the second person possessive form <u>nim</u> 'your'

has been used before the dative noun bangaarappange 'to Bangarappa'. The imperative plural contains a compound form with two verbs hoogu 'go' and heeLu 'tell', the first one being used in the past participle form and the second one being appended with the imperative plural marker ri and the masculine vocative suffix -oo. In headline 34, the plural imperative is a complex verb form, where niillisi 'stop' is a main verb and nooDi (literal meaning 'see') is an auxiliary verb denoting the aspect of 'trial'. In headline 35, the performative subject i.e, the person who addresses, has been mentioned(rudrayya 'Rudrayya') while in all other headlines it has not been mentioned. In most of the imperative headlines, the performative sentence involving the speaker, the addressee and the performative verb is not given and it can be recovered from the news story. In 36, two imperative plural verbs in the usual forms have been used in separate clauses. The second person plural pronoun niivu as subject has been deleted in all the four headlines given above.

3.2.2   The optative

The optative is marked by the verbal suffix -ali and the verb is not inflected for agreement. It admits only third person subject. As pointed out by Sridhar (1990 :32), the optative is less forceful than the direct imperative, because it is not addressed to the agent of the intended action. The optative is used generally in one meaning i.e suggestion. In this meaning

Examples:

37. bhrasSTaacaarakkuu   miti   irali

    corruption -dat-emp limit be-opt

    'let there be a limit for corruption also'

38. baamb bhiiti - janaruu   eccaravahisali

    bomb fear   - people-emp take precaution-opt

    'bomb fear -let people also take precautions'

39. bangaarappa keLegiLiyali :

    Bangarappa   step down-opt:

    deeveegavdara spaSTa   niluvu

    Devegowda-gen clearcut stand.

    'let Bangarappa step down : Devegowda's clearcut stand'

40. aapaadane   samarthisali

    allegation prove-opt

    'let the allegation be proved'

In headlines 37,38 and 39, the third person subject has been given (miti 'limit', janaru 'people' and bangaarappa 'Bangarappa') and in 40 it has not been given. In headline 39, the performative sentence is mentioned and in others it has not been mentioned. In headlines 37 and 38, the meaning conveyed is 'suggestion', in 39 , it is 'wish' and in 40, 'challenge'.

3.2.3   The suggestive

The suggestive is marked by the suffix $\overset{o}{\underset{\wedge}{-oNa}}$ and the verb is not inflected for agreement. It takes first person inclusive plural as subject and calls for joint action on the part of the speaker and the addressee. The subject is usually deleted.

Examples:

41. svaagatisooNa

    welcome-sug

    'let (us) welcome'

42. anukuula   tiirpigaagi   prayatnisooNa

    favourable judgment-purp try-sug

    'let(us) try for favourable judgment'

43. ellaruu matadaana maaDooNa

    all   vote   do-sug

    'let(us) all cast vote'

In headlines 41 and 42, the subject is not mentioned while
in 43, the universal quantifier <u>ellaruu</u> 'all' which means   <u>naavu</u>
<u>ellaruu</u> 'we all' is used as subject. The performative subject as
to who made the statement has not been given in all the three
headlines.

3.2.4   <u>The obligative</u>

The obligative is marked by the defective anxiliary <u>beeku</u>
'want' or 'must' attached to the infinitive form of a main verb.
It represents both direct and indirect imperatives. That is, the
subject of <u>beeku</u> can be first, second or third person. <u>beeku</u> is
not inflected for agreement. <u>beeku</u> used   with   third person
subjects alone are attested in the corpus of this study.

44. shikaSaNa : kalikeya   hore   taggisabeeku

    education : learning-gen load   lessen-inf-must

    'education : (we) must lessen the burden of learning'

45. bangaarappa sarkaara   hoogaleebeeku

    bangarappa government   go-inf-emp-must

'Bangarappa's government must go at any cost'

46. ii   deeshavannu deevaree uLisabeeku

    this country-acc god-emp save-inf-must

    'God only must save this country'

47. viNDiis   geddeetiirabeeku

    West Indies win-emp-inf-must

    'West Indies must win through'

48. Pi.vi.en rannu janate bembalisabeeku   -subbayya

    P.V.N   -acc people support-inf-must   -Subbaiah

    'people must support P.V.N   - Subbaiah'

In headlines 45 and 46, the subjects are   third person nouns
(bangaarappa sarkaara 'Bangarappa'a government' in 45 and

deevaree 'god only' in 46).   In headlines 44 and 47, the   first

person   inclusive   plural   naavu 'we' is understood.   The

performative subject has not been mentioned in the headlines

44-47 whereas in the headline 48, performative subject 'subbayya'

'Subbaiah' has been mentioned.

3.3 Type 3 : Defective verb headlines

    The defective verb is one which does not get inflected for

tense or agreement. beeku 'want / wish', saaku 'enough', gottu

'know' and uNTu 'be' are a few such verbs often used in verbal

headlines.   These defective verbs usually take a dative subject

and refer to the stative property and hence are called as

"dative-stative" verbs (see Schiffman, 1979). bal 'know' is a

defective verb which behaves differently from the other ones

mentioned above. It is inflected for agreement markers but not

for tense. It always takes nominative subject.

The use of the above defective verbs in headlines is dealt with in this section.

3.3.1   beeku

The use of beeku 'must' or' want' as an imperative appended to the infinitive form of a main verb has been already discussed in section 3.2.4 (examples 44-46). As a defective verb it is used independently and predominantly in the sense of 'want' or 'need'. The dative subject normally used with the defective verbs may or may not be present in the headlines.

Examples:

49. kaDivaaNa beeku

bridle   want

'control required'

50. niiru beeku   niiru : airlaND bobbe

water wanted water : Ireland outcry

'water is wanted : Ireland's outcry'

51. navkari beekaadare padavi beeku

job   want-cond degree want

'if job is needed, degree is required'

52. preekSakarige   beeku fuTbaal rasagavaLa

spectators-dat want football sumptuous meal

'spectators want spectacular football'

In headlines 49-51, the dative subject has been deleted and in 52, it has been given (preekSakarige ' to spectators').   The subject deleted in 49 is sarkaarakke ' to government ', in 50 namage 'for us' (first person plural) referring to the football

players of Ireland and in 51, <u>yaarigaadaruu</u> 'for any one'. In 50, the noun <u>niiru</u> 'water' has been repeated after <u>beeku</u> 'want' for emphasis. In 52, topicalization has been effected by shifting the noun phrase <u>fuTbaal rasagavaLa</u> 'the sumptuous meal of football' after the defective verb <u>beeku</u> 'want'. The performative subject has been given in headline 50 (<u>airlaND</u> 'Ireland players') while in the other three headlines it has not been given.

3.3.2   <u>saaku</u>

The defective verb <u>saaku</u> 'enough' is used very rarely.

Examples:

53. sasi   naTTaraSTee   saakee?

    sapling plant-cond-merely enough-Q

    'is mere planting saplings enough?'

54. ingliiS paasaagibiTTare   saakee?

    English get passed-pp-complet-cond   enough?

    'is it enough if (one) can get a pass in English'

55. saaku innu   raje

    enough hereafter   holidays

    'enough of holidays'

In headline 53, the dative subject <u>sarkaarakke</u> 'for the government' and in 54, the dative subject <u>vid.yaarthigaLige</u> 'for the students' have been deleted. Both the headlines are given in the rhetoric question form implying negative sense viz., <u>saalalla</u> 'not enough'. In headline 55, topicalization has taken place by shifting <u>saaku</u> to the front. The performative subject has not been given for all the three headlines.

3.3.3   gottu

The defective verb gottu 'know' is also very rarely used in verbal headlines.

Examples:

56. triliyan andare   gottaa?

    trillion meant by know-Q

    'do you know what is meant by trillion?'

    gottu 'know' has been used in the above headline in the question form with the question marker -aa. The performative subject has not been given.

3.3.4   uNTu

The defective verb uNTu 'is' is occasionally used in verbal headlines.

Examples:

57. bahiSkarisida   sadasyarige haajari bhatye   uNTe?

    boycott-pst.rp members-dat sitting   allowance is-Q

    'is sitting allowance allowed to the members who boycotted?'

58. varadakSiNe piDugu : parihaara uNTe?

    dowry menace :   solution is-Q

    'dowry menace : is there any solution?'

In both the headlines, 57 and 58, uNTu 'is' is used with the question suffix -e (variant of -ee). In 57, the dative subject is explicitly given (bahiSkarisida sadasyarige 'to the members who boycotted') and in 58, it is separated by colon with the deletion of the dative case marker (varadakSiNe piDugige 'for the

dowry menace'). The performative subject is not mentioned in both the cases.

3.3.5 <u>bal</u>

The defective verb <u>bal</u> 'know' is very rarely used in verbal headlines.

Example:

59. naanu yaaru ballireenu?

    I   who   know-imp.pl what

    'do(you) know who I am?'

In the above headline, <u>bal</u> 'know' is appended to the second person plural suffix <u>ir(i)</u> and the verb is followed by the question word <u>eenu</u> 'what'. The second person plural subject <u>niivu</u> is deleted. The performative subject is also not given. The question is used in rhetoric sense implying the challenge of the speaker that the addressee doesn't know his strength or influence. The defective verbs such as <u>beeku</u>, <u>saaku</u>, <u>gottu</u> and <u>uNTu</u> can also be used in combination with the aspectual auxiliary verb <u>iru</u> 'be', denoting 'perfect' or <u>aagu</u> 'become' denoting 'finality'. In these combinations they undergo inflection for tense and agreement. However, each verb varies in its preference for <u>iru</u> or <u>aagu</u> and agreement markers. While <u>beeku</u> *and* <u>gottu</u> can be used in combination with <u>iru</u> or <u>aagu</u>, <u>saaku</u> and <u>uNTu</u> are used only with <u>aagu</u>. <u>beeku</u> and <u>gottu</u> in combination with <u>aagu</u> or <u>iru</u> can be used with all tense and agreement markers. <u>saaku</u> and <u>uNTu</u> are used with all tense markers, but only with third person neuter singular and plural. The combination of <u>beeku</u> and <u>gottu</u> with <u>iru</u> or <u>aagiru</u> denotes perfect aspectual meaning and with

aagu denotes the meaning of 'finality'.

The combination of saaku and uNTu with aagiru denotes 'perfect' and with aagu 'finality'. From the data used for this study on verbal headlines, only one combination of beeku with iru is attested. Consider the following example :

60. jaatyaatiitaraagabeekittu

   secularists-become-inf-want-be-pst-3sn

   '(we) should have become secularists'

In the above headline, the verb aagabeeku is used with iru in its past tense form denoting unreal past perfect sense. The subject and performative subject are not given .

3.4 Type 4 : Modal verb headlines

The modal verb is formed by adding auxiliary verbs like bahudu 'possible' and bal 'can' to the infinitive form of a main verb. bahudu, which denotes 'possibility' or 'potentiality' is not inflected for tense and agreement while bal denoting 'potentiality' is inflected for agreement. The use of bal is rare in verbal headlines.

3.1.4 bahudu

bahudu used in the sense of 'potentiality' alone is attested.

Example:

61. ellaadaruu dhvaja haarisabahudu

   anywhere flag hoist-inf-can

   moyli heeLike

   Moily instatement

'the flag can be hoisted anywhere - Moily states'

In the above headline, the modal auxiliary <u>bahudu</u> has been suffixed to the infinitive form of the verb <u>haarisu</u> 'hoist' i.e., <u>haarisa</u>. The subject has not been given and in this context it refers to the indefinite noun <u>prajegaLu</u> ' citizens'.

3.4.2   <u>bal</u>

<u>bal</u> is used in the sense of 'potentiality'.

Example:

62.   koriya eeSyaada gavrava kaapaaDaballudee

Korea Asia-gen prestige save-inf-can-3sn-Q

'can Korea save the prestige of Asia ?'

In the above headline, the modal auxiliary <u>bal</u> with the third person neuter singular marker <u>-ude</u> (variant of <u>-ade</u>) has been suffixed to the infinitive form of the verb <u>kaapaaDu</u> 'save' i.e., <u>kaapaaDa</u>. The subject (<u>koriya</u> 'Korea') is present.

3.5 Type 5 : <u>Negative verb headlines</u>

The negative verb includes the negative counterparts of the four types of verbs finite, imperative, modal and defective. The order of frequency of the occurrence of the four types of negative verbs · is as follows : finite negative 〉 imperative negative or prohibitive 〉 defective negative 〉 modal negative. The structure and function of the four types of negative verbs and their use in verbal headlines are dealt with in this section.

3.5.1   <u>Finite negative</u>

The finite verb negation structurally varies according to

the nature of the verb, tense and aspects. But for the future negative, which is marked by the negative suffix -a being added to the verb root and taking agreement markers, all other finite negatives are marked by illa being used independently or added to different kinds of verbal bases showing tense and aspectual variations. illa is used independently as a negative substitute for the existential verb iru 'be'. All the negative verbs marked by illa do not get inflected for agreement. The different finite negatives used in verbal headlines are described below.

3.5.1.1 Existential negative

As indicated above, the existential negative is formed by replacing iru 'be' with illa 'be not '.This is frequently found to be used in verbal headlines.

Example:

63. kSiirapatha suruLi aakaardallilla

  milky way   spiral shape-loc- be.neg

  'milkyway is not in spiral shape'

64. raajakaaraNakke maraLuva   uddeesha illa :   naayak

  politics-dat   return-npst.rp intention be.neg : Nayak

  'no intention of returning to politics :Nayak'

65. pradhaani   PaTTada

  PrimeMinistership-gen

  bayake   illa:

  ambition be.neg:

  vi.pi.sing

  V.P.Singh

  'No. ambition of primeministership :V.P.Singh'

In headline 63, <u>illa</u> is preceded by the locative noun phrase <u>aakaaradalli</u> 'in spiral shape' and the subject <u>kSiirapatha</u> 'milky way'. In headlines 64 and 65, the dative subject <u>nanage</u> 'to me' binding the performative subject has been deleted. The surface syntactic subjects are present (<u>uddeesha</u> 'intention' in 64 and <u>bayake</u> 'ambition' in 65). The performative subject is not mentioned in 63.

3.5.1.2   <u>Nonpast negative</u>

The nonpast negative is formed by adding <u>illa</u> to the gerundial base. Its use in verbal headlines is very frequent.

Example:

66. kaanuunige sarkaara   aDDa

    law-dat   government interference

    baruvudilla :   pradhaani

    come-npst•ger-neg : Prime Minister.

    'no interference of government in judiciary :

    Prime Minister'

67. kaangai seeruvudilla   : deevilaal

    Cong-I join-npst•ger-neg :Devilal

    'no joining of Cong-I : Devilal'

68. oppige prashne   udbhavisuvudilla

    consent question   arise get-npst•ger-neg

    'question of consent does not arise'

69. matte tappu   maaDuvudilla

    again mistake do-npst•ger-neg

    'no committing of mistakes again'

70. hedari oDoodilla :   deevegavDa

    fear-pp runaway-npst*ger-neg : Devegowda

    'No running away out of fear : Devegowda'

71. ingliS baralla

    English come-npst.ger-neg

    sviiDiS baratte

    Swedish come-pr-3sn

    '(I) don't know English, but know Swedish'

In headline 66, the dative subject (kaanuunige 'to the law'), the surface syntactic subject (sarkaara aDDa 'government's interference ') and the performative subject (pradhaani 'Prime Minister') are all present.

In headlines 67 and 70, the subject naanu 'I' has been deleted and it is recoverable from the performative subject present in both the headlines. In headlines 68 and 71, the surface syntactic subject and the performative subject are absent. In 69, the performative subject and the nominative are absent. The nonpast negative verbs in 66 and 71 denote 'future'. The negative verb ooDoodilla in 70 and baralla in 71 are respectively the spoken variants of ooDuvudilla and baruvudilla (baroodilla -> barolla -> baralla).

Sometimes, the gerundial form is deleted from the nonpast negative verb in contexts where it is easily recoverable.

Examples:

72. madhyantara cunaavaNe illa

    midterm   poll   no

    'there is no midterm poll'

72a. madhyantara cunaavaNe (naDesuvudu) illa
                              ⇓
                              ∅

73. peTrool bele eerike illa

    petrol   price hike   no

    'there is no hike in petrol price'

73a. peTrool bele eerike (aaguvudu) illa.
                           ⇓
                           ∅

3.5.1.3 Past negative

    The past negative is formed by adding illa to the infinitive

base. It is frequently used in verbal headlines.

Examples:

74. pratipakSagaLondige   samaaloocisalilla

    opposition party with   discuss-inf-neg

    'not discussed with opposition party'

75. viirappanannu   hiDiyalaagalilla :

    Veerappan-acc   catch-inf-become-inf-neg

    raghuraaman

    Raghuraman

    'Veerappan could not be caught : Raghuraman'

    In headline   74, both the nominative subject and the

performative subject are not present. In 75, the performative

subject is given but the dative subject of the past negative

verb, namage i.e., pooliisarige 'to the police' needs to be

recovered from the performative subject raghuⁿraaman 'Raghuraman'

a police officer .

3.5.1.4   Future negative

    The   future   negative   consists of verb root + negative

suffix -a + agreement. It is used in verbal headlines quite frequently.

Examples:

76. apapracaaragaLige   maNiye   : jayaa
    mispropaganda-dat yield-fut.neg-1s : Jayalalita
    'I will not yield to mispropaganda :Jayalalita'

77. liilaadeevi raajya sabhege   hoogaru?
    Leeladevi   raajya sabhe-dat go-fut.neg-3sh
    'Leeladevi will not go to Rajya Sabha?'

78. yaara   hoTTeyuu   tumbadu
    no one-gen stomach-emp fill-fut.neg-3sn
    'nobody's stomach will be filled'

79. aananda   manassina horagina
    happiness mind-gen   outside-gen
    vastuvininda   labhisadu
    material-abl   attain-fut.neg-3sn.
    'happiness will not be attained from anything outside the mind'

80. sarkaarada   neravininda janaanga   beLeyadu
    government-gen help-ins   community grow-fut.neg-3sn
    'community will not grow with government support alone '

81. kaveeri yoojanegaLu nillavu:
    Cauvery projects   stop-fut.neg-3pl:
    sacivara   spaSTane
    minister-gen clarification
    'Cauvery project will not stop : minister's clarification'

    The nominative subject of the future negative verb is
present in all the headlines given above except 76   where the

subject <u>naanu</u> 'I' is recoverable from the agreement as well as the performative subject <u>jayaa</u> 'Jayalalita'. In 76, the future negative verb <u>maNiye</u> is a variant of the standard form <u>maNiyenu</u> 'I will not bow down'. In 79, ablative noun phrase and in 80, instrumental noun phrase are involved besides the nominative subjects, but in 78, the requisite ablative noun phrase has been deleted and it could be recovered only from the news story. The future negative used in headline 79 denotes 'universal truth'. In headline 80 and 81, it denotes 'habituality'. Future negation is conveyed through all other headlines. The question mark in 77 implies 'speculation'. Except in 76 and 81, in all other headlines given above, performative subject is not mentioned.

3.5.1.5   <u>Present   perfect negative</u>

The present perfect negative is formed by adding <u>illa</u> to the past participle base. It is occasionally used in verbal headlines.

Example:

82. candrasheekharara duuravaaNiyannu kaddaalisilla

    Chandrashekar-gen telephone-acc tap-pr.pf-neg

    'Chandrashekhar's telephone has not been tapped'

83. bedarikege maNidilla

    threat-dat yield-pr.pf-neg

    'not yielded to threat'

84. taakattu innuu toorisilla

    strength still show-pr.pf-neg

The performative subject is not mentioned in all the three headlines exemplified above. The nominative subjects of the present perfect negative verbs in all the three headlines have been deleted. In headline 83, the information pertaining to yaara bedarikege 'whose threatening' has been deleted besides the subject. In 84, the information pertaining to yaarige toorisilla 'to whom it has not been shown' has been deleted. All deleted information mentioned above have to be recovered from the news story.

3.5.1.6   Past perfect negative

The past perfect negative is of the structure past participle + iral (infinitive form of iru 'be') + illa. It is used very rarely in verbal headlines.

Example:

85.   shifaarasumaaDiralilla : barnaala

recommend -pst.pf-neg   : Barnala

'(I) had not recommended : Barnala'

The performative subject barnaala 'Barnala' is indicative of the nominative subject naanu 'I' for the past perfect negative verb shifaarsu maaDiralilla 'had not recommended'. The informations pertaining to yaara hattira 'to whom' and yaarigaagi 'for whom' have been deleted.

3.5.1.7   Present progressive negative

The present progressive negative is formed by adding illa to the continuous base. Its use is very rare in verbal headlines.

Examples:

86. kaaveeri niiru namagee saakaaguttilla

    Cauvery water us-emp be enough-pr.prg-neg

    'Cauvery water is not enough for us'

87. bhinnamatara   sabhege

    dissidents-gen meeting-dat

    hooguttilla   :   maali

    go-pr.prog-neg : Mali

    'not attending dissident's meeting : Mali'

In headline 84, the performative subject is not mentioned and the subject <u>namage</u> 'for us (inclusive)' here refers to 'people of Karnataka'. In headline 87, the performative subject is given and its corresponding first person singular pronoun <u>naanu</u>, which is the subject of the present progressive negative verb <u>hooguttilla</u> 'am not going', has been deleted.

The negative forms of future perfect and progressive and past progessive are not attested.

3.5.2   <u>Imperative negative or prohibitive</u>

The imperative negative includes the negative counterparts to the direct and indirect imperatives discussed in 3.2. The defective auxiliary verb <u>beeDa</u> 'should/must not', the negative counterpart to <u>beeku</u> 'should/must' is used in the both direct and indirect imperative negatives. Its use, however, is predominant in the direct imperative negative. Besides the use of <u>beeDa</u>, the direct and indirect imperative negatives have their own specific forms of expressions. Between the present and past imperative

negatives, the latter is used more frequently than the former. The structure and function of both types of imperative negatives and their use in verbal headlines are dealt with in this section.

3.5.2.1   <u>Direct imperative negative</u>

The direct imperative negative is expressed through either one of the following two structures: infinitive base + <u>beeDa/beeDi</u> or negative past participle base + <u>iri</u>. The singular and impolite verb <u>beeDa</u> is not found used in verbal headlines in the direct imperative negative. The plural and polite form <u>beeDi</u> is frequently used. The structure negative past participle +<u>iri</u> is rarely used. The suffix <u>-i</u> in both <u>beeDi</u> and <u>iri</u> (<u>iru</u> + <u>i</u>) refers to the addressee in honorific singular or plural. The direct imperative negative is used in verbal headlines mostly in the meanings of 'request' or 'suggestion' for not doing something.

Examples:

88. jaatiya   hesarinalli deesha   oDeyabeeDi   : raajiiv

     caste-gen name-loc   country break-inf-proh.pl : Rajiv

     'do not divide the country in the name of caste : Rajiv'

89. bijepige adhikaara

     BJP-dat   power

     niiDabeeDi   :   bangaṙappa

     give-inf-proh.pl : Bangarappa

     'do not bring BJP to power : Bangarappa'

90. vadanti haraDabeeDi

     rumour spread-inf-proh.pl

91. pavaaDa nambadiri

    miracle believe-inf-proh.pl

    'do not believe miracles'

92. raamanannu raajkiiyakkeLeyadiri

    Rama-acc   politics-dat drag-inf-proh.pl

    'do not drag Rama into politics'

All the headlines exemplified above denote the 'request' or 'suggestion' for not doing what is conveyed through the concerned verbs. In headlines 90 and 91, the 'request' is combined with 'caution'. The addressee included is <u>janaru</u> 'people' in general in headlines 88-91, while in 92, it is a particular political party or religious group. The performative subject is present in 88 and 89 and absent in 90-92.

3.5.2.2   <u>Indirect imperative negative</u>

The indirect imperative negative is expressed through the auxiliaries <u>beeDa</u>, <u>baaradu</u> and <u>kuuDadu</u>. The use of <u>beeDa</u> in verbal headlines is more frequent than the other two, which are rarely used. The structural distribution and function of each verb is described below.

3.5.2.2.1 <u>beeDa</u>

<u>beeDa</u> 'must not' is attached to the gerundial base and it is used as a negative counterpart to the optative ('suggestion' and 'wish') represented by <u>-ali</u> with third person subjects.

Examples:

93. lipstick haccooru   adhyakSaraagoodu beeDa

    lipstick apply-npst.rp-pro chairperson become-npst.ger-proh

    'one who applies lipstick should not become president'

94. nivritti   vayassu iLike   beeDa

    retirement age   reduction proh

    'do not reduce retirement age'

94a. nirvitti vayassu iLike (aaguvudu) beeDa

                            ⇓

                            Ø

In headline 93, beeDa denotes wish for not doing the action conveyed by the concerned verb and in 94, it denotes 'suggestion'. In 91, haccooru is a variant of the participial noun haccuvavaru 'one who applies' and the gerundial base adhyakSaraagoodu is also a variant of adhyakSaraaguvudu 'becoming president'.

In 94, the gerundial form of the verbalizer aagu has been deleted. The third person subject is present in both the headlines. The performative subject is not mentioned in both.

In the optative meaning of beeDa, an alternative structure is occasionally found to be used. The structure is negative past participle + irali. Consider the following examples :

95. sheeSa -   nissheeSavaagadirali

    remainder   zero become-neg.pp-opt

    'remainder—let it not be zero'

96. sahane   miiradirali

    patience   exceed-neg.pp-opt

    'let(spectators) not lose patience'

97. beere   huDugige baaradirali   ii   gooLu

    another girl-dat come-neg.pp-opt this   predicament

    'let this predicament not happen to any other girl'

            In   headlines   95 - 97 , the optative verbs
nissheeSavaagadirali, miiradirali and baaradirali can be replaced
respectively by nissheeshavaaguvudu beeDa, miiruvudu beeDa and
baruvudu beeBa.   The headline exemplified in 97 has undergone
toplicalization.

3.5.2.2.2 baaradu

   baaradu 'should not' is used with the infinitive base as a
negative counterpart to the potential auxiliary bahudu with the
third person subject.

Examples:

98. raav raajkiiya kutantrakke   raajya

    Rao political conspiracy-dat state

    baliyaagabaaradu

    become victim-inf-proh

   'state should not become victim to Rao's political

    conspiracy'

99. tuLunaaDu   eekaagabaaradu

    Tulunadu   why become-inf-proh

   'why should it not become Tulunadu'

100. bijepi - kaangai   adhikaarakke baralu

    BJP -   Congress-I power-dat   come-inf

    biDabaaradu :   bangaarappa

    leave-inf-proh : Bangarappa

   'BJP - Congress-I should not be allowed to come to power :

    Bangarappa'

In headline 98, baaradu, implies a 'moral' and serves as a negative counterpart to bahudu (baliyaagabahudu 'may become a victim' versus baliyaagabaaradu 'should not become a victim'). The headline exemplified in 99, is a rhetoric question implying positively tuLu naaDu aaga bahudu 'it can become Tulunadu'. In all the three headlines the third person subject is present. The performative subject is mentioned in headline 100 but not in headlines 98 and 99.

3.5.2.2.3 kuuDadu

kuuDadu 'should not' is also used with the infinitive base and with the third person subjects. It is a stronger prohibitive than baaradu. It denotes the meaning of 'forbidding something'.

Example:

101. niiru yoojanegaLu ti rupati kSavradante

    water projects   Tirupati shave-like

    kuuDadu   : viireendra

    proh   : Virendra

'waterprojects should not be like 'Tirupati shave' :Virendra'

The above headline involves a simile where niiru yoojanegaLu 'water projects' is compared with tirupati kSavra ' Tirupati shave' implying that 'it should not be incomplete'. The sense conveyed is that niiru yoojanegaLu becoming like tirupati kSavra should be forbidden. The third person subject as well as the performative subject are present in this headline.

3.5.3   Defective verb negative

The negative defective verbs which find a place in verbal headlines are beeDa 'not wanted', oll- 'do not want', saaladu 'not enough', gottilla 'not-known' and salla 'not appropriate'. All these negative defective verbs occur independently without being attached to any verbal base. The occurrence of beeDa is more frequent than the others, which are used very rarely. It is described below how these negative defective verbs are made use of in verbal headlines.

3.5.3.1   beeDa

beeDa 'not wanted' is used as a negative counterpart to the affirmative defective verb beeku 'want' and it is preceded by a dative subject, overt or covert. beeDa as a negative defective verb is not declinable.

Examples:

102. gaandhi raajyadalli kuDitakke   taDe

    Gandhi   state-loc   drinking-dat ban

    beeDa : shariif

    proh   : Sharief

    'there should be no obstacle for consuming alcohol in

    Gandhi's state : Sharief'

103. vaastava- aadarsha antara   beeDa

    reality - idealism difference -proh

    'there should not be any difference between reality and

    idealism'

In headline 102, both the dative subject kuDitakke 'for drinking' and the surface syntactic subject (taDe 'obstacle') are

given. In 103, the surface syntactic subject is given (antara 'difference') and the dative subject (vaastava - aadarsha 'reality-idealism') is given without the dative case marker. The performative subject is given for 102 and not for 103. beekilla, the negative counterpart to beekiru is also found to be rarely used in verbal headlines in the sense of 'there is no need' or 'it is not necessary'. Consider the following Examples:

104. byaankgaLalli cek

    banks-loc   cheque

    savlabhya

    facility

    bhaavacitra beekilla

    photograph need-[neg

    'no need for photograph to have cheque book facility in

    banks'

105. basavaNNanavarige gavrava : anyarinda paaTha beekilla

    Basavanna-dat   respect : others-abl lesson want- .neg

    'respect to Basavanna: lesson need not be learnt from

    others'

    In the above headlines, the nominative subject (bhaavacitra 'photograph') is given and the performative subject is not given.

3.6.3.2   oll-

    oll- 'do not want' is also a negative counterpart to beeku 'want'. It can be inflected for agreement and used with

Examples:

106. meravaNige   olle :   shivarudrappa

    procession   do not want-1s :Shivarudrappa

    'I don't want procession   : Shivarudrappa'

107. ajar avarinda naayakatva   kasiyalu   olle

    Azar-abl   captaincy   snatch away-inf do not want-1s

    'I do not want to snatch away captaincy from Azar'

        In both the headlines 106 and 107, the defective
negative verb <u>olle</u> includes the first person singular agreement
marker <u>-e</u> (<u>-enu</u>). In 106, the referent of the subject <u>naanu</u> is
recoverable   from   the   performative   subject   <u>shivarudrappa</u>
'Shivarudrappa'.   In 107, the performative subject is not
mentioned and it is recoverable from the news story.

3.5.3.3   <u>saaladu</u> 'not enough'

   <u>saaladu</u> 'not enough' is used as a negative counterpart to
<u>saaku</u> 'enough'. It is always used with the third person neuter
singular subject. The alternative for <u>saaladu</u> is <u>salalla</u>, which
is more frequent elsewhere, is not attested in the corpus of data
of this study.

Examples:

108. baayupacaara aSTe   saaladu

    lip service   that much not enough

    'mere lip service is not enough'

        The nominative subject (<u>baayupacaara</u> 'lip service') is given
and the performative subject is not given.

3.5.3.4   <u>salla</u>

<u>salla</u> 'not appropriate / correct' is used as a negative counterpart to <u>sari</u> 'appropriate /correct'. It can be inflected for agreement markers and take different personal subjects. The form <u>salla</u> (variant of <u>salladu</u>) with third person neuter singular marker alone is attested.

109. uurugaLa   hesaru badalu salla

　　places-gen   name   change improper

　　'change of place names (is) improper'

110. atiyaada   bhaaSaa vyaamooha salla

　　extreme·   language fanaticism improper

　　'extreme language fanaticism is improper'

In both the headlines 109 and 110, the nominative subject in the third person has been given and the performative subject has not been given.

3.5.3.5   <u>gottilla</u>

<u>gottilla</u> 'not known' is a negative counterpart to <u>gottu</u> 'know' and it is used with dative subject.

Example:

111. tanageenuu   gottilla

　　me/him/her anything   know-neg

　　'nothing is known to me/him/her'

In the above headline, the dative subject is the antecedent pronoun <u>tanage</u>, which has reference to the performative subject, which is not given. The surface syntactic subject used here is the indefinite pronoun <u>eenuu</u> 'anything' *which always collocates with negative verbs.*

3.5.4   Modal verb negative

The only modal negative form used in the verbal headlines is the suffix -aar- 'not able to'/ 'cannot', which is added to the infinitive base and followed by the agreement marker. This is a negative counterpart to the potential auxiliary verbs like bahudu and bal. Its use is very rare in verbal headlines.

Examples:

112. raajiinaame   niiDalaare

     resignation   give-inf-cannot-1s

     'I cannot resign'

113. svacchate illadiddare   videeshi pravaasigaru

     cleanliness be-neg.pp-be-cond foreign tourists

     baralaararu

     come-inf-cannot-3pl

     'if cleanliness is not maintained, foreign tourists cannot

     come'

114. ingliS kaliyabeeDi   endu heeLalaare   : kaaranta

     English learn-proh.pl q   tell-inf-cannot-1s : Karantha

     'I cannot say that (you) should not learn English :

     Karantha'

In headline 112, the modal negative verb raajiinaame niiDalaare is a negative counterpart of raajiinaame niiDa balle 'I can resign'. The verb ends with first person singular agreement marker -e, which is a variant of the standard form -enu. The subject and performative subject have been deleted. In headline 113, the third person subject has been given (videeshi pravaasigaru 'foreign tourists'). The modal negative

verb <u>baralaararu</u> 'they will not be able to come' is a negative counterpart of <u>barabahudu</u> ' will be able to come'. The performative subject is not given.

In headline 114, the negative modal verb <u>heeLalaare</u> 'I cannot say' is a negative counterpart to <u>heeLa balle</u> 'I can say'. The referent of the subject <u>naanu</u> 'I' indicated by the agreement marker <u>-e</u> (**<**<u>-enu</u>) is recoverable from the performative subject <u>kaaranta</u> 'Karantha'.

3.6 Verbal headlines and sentence types

Verbal headlines are found in declarative, imperative and interrogative forms of sentences. The order of frequency of the use of the verbal headlines in the three forms of sentences is as follows: declarative > imperative > interrogative.

The highest frequency of verbal headlines in declarative sentence form owes to the informative character of the messages. 'Requests', 'suggestions' and 'wishes' find expression through verbal headlines in imperative sentence form, which has been already dealt with in section 3.2(type 2: imperative headlines). Verbal headlines in declarative sentence form have been widely distributed in all the five types discussed above and therefore, they are not repeated here. Verbal headlines in interrogative sentence form are briefly dealt with here.

Both wh-type and Yes/No type questions are found to be involved in verbal headlines as direct questions or as rhetoric questions with implied meanings. The latter are more frequent than the former. Verbal headlines in Yes / No

examples of verbal headlines in interrogative sentence form are illustrated below:

(a) <u>Yes/No interrogative</u>

   <u>Direct</u>

115. modala heNDatiya anumati   saakee ?

   first wife-gen permission enough-Q

   'is first wife's permission enough ?'

   <u>Rhetoric</u> (negative implication)

116. sadaa googareyabeekee?

   always beg-inf-want-Q

   'should (I) beg always ? ('I need not')'

(b) <u>Wh-interrogative</u>

   <u>Direct</u>

117. 'muNDa' ide -   'ruNDa' elli ?

   body   be-pr-3sn   head   where

   'body is there - where is the head ?'

   <u>Rhetoric</u> (negative implication)

118. bangaarappa nanneenu   maDtaare

   Bangarappa I-acc-what do-npst-3sh

   'what will Bangarappa do to me ?'('Bangarappa cannot do anything to me')

119. nanneenu maaDtaare   poolisaru?

   I-acc   what do-npst-3sh police

   'what will police do to me ?' ('Police cannot do anything to me')

3.7 <u>Verbal headlines in complex sentences</u>

   A good number of verbal headlines are found to occur in a

complex sentence structure, which includes a noun clause, an adjectival clause, an adverbial clause or a performative clause. Verbal headlines in different complex sentence structures are illustrated below :

3.7.1 Noun clause

Gerundial

120. biiDi kaarmikara makkaLu biiDi kaTTuvudu   beeDa

beedi workers-gen children beedi   make-npst.ger proh

'beedi workers' children should not engage in making

beedis'

Participial noun

121. niiru biTTaaga   kuugaaDidavaru

water release-pst.rp-then shout-pst.rp-pro

iiga vidyut   beeDa   ennuvaree ?

now   electricity proh   say that-fut-3pl-Q

'those who shouted when water was released, will they now

say electricity is not wanted ?'

Relative clause modifying

122. otte   iTTa   cinna   vaapasaati   sadhyakilla

pledge keep-pst.rp gold   withdrawal   immediately be neg

'pledged gold withdrawal not immediately'

Complement clause modifying

123. cinhe vaapas   paDeyuva   hakku   aayoogakke

symbol withdrawal get-npst.rp right   election commission-dat

illa

be.neg

'no right to election commission to withdraw symbol'

3.7.2   Adverbial clause

Time

124. kaaveeri vivaada :ityarthavaaguvavarege

     Cauvery dispute : solve-npst.rp-until

     tamiLunaaDige hani niiruu   niiDevu

     Tamilnadu-dat drop water-even give-fut.neg-1pl

     'until the Cauvery dispute is solved (we) will not release

     even a single drop of water'

125. gaDuvu   mugida takSaNa   yuddha

     deadline complete-pst.rp-as soon as   war

     praarambhisuvudilla : buS

     start-npst.ger-neg   : Bush.

     '(we) will not start the war as soon as the deadline

     is over : Bush'

126. uttama   maTTadalliddaagalee

     good   form-loc-be-.npst.rp-then-emp

     nivrittanaagabeeku : shaahabaaj

     retire-inf-must   : Shahabaj

     'when (I am) in good form (I) must retire :   Shahabaj'

Manner

127. soota   karaate kali   bikki bikki   atta

     defeat-pst.rp karate expert sob-pp sob-pp weep-pst-3sm

     'defeated karate expert wept bitterly'

128. raste taDe   naDesi gobbara   paDedaru...

     road blockade do-pp fertilizer get-pst-3pl

     'having blocked the road, (they) got fertilizer'

129. beTTa agedu   ili   hiDidaru

    hill   dig-pp rat catch-pst-3pl

    'having dug a hill, (some people) caught a rat'

    <u>Purpose</u>

130. pampa bhaarata oodalu   kaipiDi   beekitte

    Pampa Bharata   read-inf hand book   want-be-pst-Q

    'should (they) require hand book to read 'Pampa Bharata'?'

    <u>Condition</u>

131. janatantradalli nambike iddare

    democracy-loc   faith   be-cond

    cunaavaNe naDesi   : deeshapaanDe

    election conduct-imp.pl : Deshpande

    'if(you) have belief in democracy, conduct election :

    Deshpande'

132. tale sari   iddare   kaangai seeruvudilla   : hegaDe

    head allright be-cond Cong-I join-npst.ger-neg : Hegde

    'if sane, I will not join Congress-I : Hegde'

133. kaaveeri:anyaayavaadare

    Cauvery   injustice happen-cond

    sarkaaravee   uLiyadu

    government-emp remain-fut.neg-3sn

    'Cauvery : if injustice is done government will not remain'

134. sarkaara   uruLidaruu   cinteyilla

    government fall-cond   worry-be.neg

    maNDal varadi jaari   : vi . pi . sing

'(I) don't care even if government falls, Mandal report will
   be implemented : V.P.Singh'

3.7.3   Performative clause

135. pampana   krutige   tamiLina   preeraNe :
     Pampa-gen work-dat   Tamil-gen inspiration:
     carce aagalendu   kaarantha
     discuss-opt-q   Karanth
   'inspiration from Tamil for the work of Pampa: Karanth
   suggests for discussion'

136. hegaDe   ucchaaTisabeekendu heeLilla   : paaswaan
     Hegde   expel-inf-want-q   say-pr.pf.neg : Paswan
   'I have not told that   Hegde should be expelled : Paswan'

3.8 Topicalized verbal headlines

     As we   have   already observed in the preceding sections on
different types   of   verbal headlines,   there   are   quite   a
considerable number of instances of verbal headlines occurring in
the topicalized version,   where focus is laid on the   predicate,
specifically   the   verb. Consider the   following   examples   with
their corresponding underlying structures.

137. mareyadiri   bharavasegaLannu
     forget-neg.pp-be-imp.pl   promise-acc
   'do not forget promises'

137a.bharavasegaLannu mareyadiri

138. baruttare..   14nee mukhyamantri
     come-fut-3sh..14th Chief Minister
   '14th Chief Minister is going to come'

138a. 14nee mukhyamantri baruttaare

139. geddaruu   bhaari   laaTari,   beeDa   pracaara

win-concess big   lottery   *proh*   publicity

'even though big lottery was won (by somebody) publicity

was not wanted'

139a. bhaari laaTari geddaruu, pracaara beeDa

140. madduNTe   vikruta   manassugaLige ?

medicine be-Q   morbid   minds-dat

'is there any medicine for morbid minds ? '

140a. vikruta manassugaLige madduNTe ?

141. horaTaLu   kaaveri

start-pst-3sf Cauvery

tamiLunaaDinatta

Tamilnad -gen towards

' Cauvery started towards Tamilnad'

Topicalization helps to draw the attention of the headline
readers towards the essential by adding attractiveness.

The verbal headlines are much less frequently used than the
nominal headlines. A verbal headline is not so economical as a
nominal headline in terms of space. Therefore, the headline
writer goes for a verbal headline only when it is indespensable
as demanded by certain semantic-communicative situations. The
need for the use of the verbal headlinea arises in a very limited
number of situations such as when the negative verbal statements
are to be made; when the time and the manner in which an
action or event took place is to be specifically mentioned;

'necessity', 'obligation', 'potentiality' and 'probability' are to be expressed and when the addressee is involved in the statement. Moreover, the verbs used in the verbal headlines are characteristically different from the underlying verbs which are deleted in the derivational process of the nominal headlines. The verbs like 'saakaagu' 'be sufficient' carcisu 'discuss', mundaagu 'come forward' 'keDu' 'get spoilt', keeLu 'listen/ask' 'kaibiDu' 'to leave' etc., which appear in the verbal headlines do not form a part of the set of the collocative verbs underlying the nominal headlines. The situational demand to use such verbs also contributes to the indespensability of the verbal headlines.

The verbal headlines are found to be used in declarative, imperative and interrogative forms of sentences. Among the three forms of sentences, it is the declarative form which is more frequent because of the fact that most of the messages conveyed by the verbal headlines are of informative character. The declarative sentence form is found to be used across different types of verbal headlines. The imperative sentences charecterized by the imparative form of the verb, is next frequent to the declarative and it is used to convey the meanings of 'request', 'suggestion' and 'wish' (see 3.2). The interrogative sentence form is sparingly used in the verbal headlines, especially as rheotoric questions with implied meanings (see 3.6)

The verbal headlines containing the finite verb form express different tenses, aspects and voices. Of the three tenses, the use of ⁻ı past tense is more frequent than the other two. This is due to the fact that the events reported in the newspapers mostly belong to the previous day. The present tense is frequently used in the habitual sense and to denote future certainity.   The future tense is rarely used to refer to future events (see 3.1.1). The different aspects used are present and past progressive, present and past perfect, completive, inceptive and reflexive(see 3.1.2). To express the 'probability' mood, a contingent form of finite verb is rarely used (see 3.1.3). The personal passive voice is not at all used while the impersonal passive voice is very rarely used (see 3.1.4).   The agreement markers used in finite verb headlines indicate the predominant use of the subjects in the third person. The defective verb headlines(3.3)   include   verbs like <u>beeku</u>, 'want',   <u>saaku</u>, 'enough', <u>gottu</u>, 'know' and <u>uNTu</u>, 'be'. The modal   verb headlines include modals like <u>bahudu</u> 'possible' and <u>bal</u> 'can' (3.4). The negative verb includes the negetive counterparts of the four types of verbs viz.,finite, imperative, modal and defective (3.5).   It is the negative verb that forms the vast majority of the verbal headlines.

In spite of the fact that the verbal headlines are more explicit and elobarate than the nominal headlines, there is an attempt to achieve brevity in verbal headlines especially through subject deletion. The subject deletion is found to take place in the following contexts ; (a) when the subject is recoverable from

the agreement marker of the verb (for example, see headlines 7,31,32 and 35); (b) when the subject is present in the performative clause (for example, see headline 67); (c) when the subject refers to the public or government (for example, see headlines 23,74 and 128); (d) in indirect imperative headlines for which the subject is fixed (for example, see headlines 37,41 and 44); (e) when the subject is an unpopular or unimportant person (for example, see headlines 20 and 141); (f) when the subject is an indefinite noun (for example, see headline 33) and (g) where the reader is supposed to know the subject from his previous knowledge of the context (for example, see headline 26). The performative subject has been deleted in several headlines (for example, see headlines 14,37 and 38). Gerundial noun base has been deleted in some of the headlines belonging to the nonpast negative (see headlines 72 and 73).

Topicalization in verbal headlines helps to draw the attention of the headline readers towards the essential by adding attractiveness to the headline (see headlines 137 -141).

The verbal headlines on the whole are informative, precise and attractive. They do not demand so much of an effort from the part of the reader in comprehending the headline content as the nominal headlines do.