

Genetic Meaning In Kannada

== Etymology ==

Mirabilis jalapa In Karnataka it is called sanje mallige (Kannada: ಸಂಜೆ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ) Mirabilis jalapa, the marvel of Peru or four o'clock flower, is the most commonly grown ornamental species of Mirabilis plant, and is available in a range of colors. (ಸಂಜೆ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ), meaning "evening gem ". Mirabilis jalapa is believed to have been cultivated by the Aztecs for medicinal and ornamental purposes. Mirabilis in Latin means wonderful and Jalapa (or Xalapa) is the state capital of Veracruz in Mexico. In Sri Lanka it is called hendirikka (Sinhala: හේන්ರಿක)

Agglutinative languages are a subset of synthetic languages. Within this category, they are distinguished from fusional languages, where morphemes often blend or change form to express multiple grammatical functions, and from polysynthetic languages, which can combine numerous morphemes into single words with complex meanings. Examples of agglutinative languages include Austronesian languages (e.g., Filipino, Malay, Javanese, Formosan languages), Turkic languages, Hungarian, Finnish, Basque, Estonian, Mongolian, Manchu, Japanese, Korean, Dravidian languages (e.g., Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Brahui) and...

Agglutinative language This structure allows for a high degree of transparency, as the boundaries between morphemes are usually clear and their meanings consistent. Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Brahui) and Swahili. Despite occasional outliers, agglutinative languages tend to have more easily deducible word meanings compared An agglutinative language is a type of language that primarily forms words by stringing together morphemes (word parts)—each typically representing a single grammatical meaning—without significant modification to their forms (agglutinations). In such languages, affixes (prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or circumfixes) are added to a root word in a linear and systematic way, creating complex words that encode detailed grammatical information

Kammara The name Kammāra/kammar (in Prakrit/pali/kannada) / Karmāra (in Sanskrit) means a smith, The Kammara are blacksmiths since ancient times, situated in the state of Karnataka in India. ancient times, situated in the state of Karnataka in India

Malto and Kurukh are spoken in isolated pockets in eastern India.

Gnetum edule In Kannada it is known as kumtibeeja *Gnetum edule* is an evergreen, woody, dioecious, climbing vine that is native to Southern India between 100 and 1,500 meters of elevation. In the Western and Eastern Ghats, it is known locally as lollodu teega. vining species in India with medicinal importance. New leaves appear in March, flowers in March-April and fruits from April onwards, ripening yellow in November. It can be found on trees in the hill forests of Nilgiris (Western Ghats)

== Etymology ==

Etymology In the 21st century, as a subfield within linguistics, etymology has. evolution of words—including their constituent units of sound and meaning—across time

These are tall canopy trees with a straight bole, growing to a height of about 35 m (115 ft). The bark, about 5–8 mm (0.20–0.31 in) thick, is greyish brown and covered densely with large, corky lenticels. The bark exfoliates in large rectangular scales. When the bark is cut, the blaze appears yellow and white. The young branchlets are angular and minutely hairy. The compound leaves are paripinnate (ending in a pair of leaflets), up to 30 cm (12 in) (occasionally 40 cm (16 in)) long, arranged alternate, spiral, and clustered at twig ends. The petiole is pulvinate (swollen at base). The rachis is angular, 17–20 cm (6.7–7.9 in) long. The leaves have 4–6 pairs of leaflets with petiolules about 0.5–0.9 cm (0.20–0.35 in) long. The leaflets are alternate or subopposite, about 9–22 cm (3.5–8.7 in) in length by 4–7 cm (1.6–2.8 in) wide. Leaflets are coriaceous, elliptic-lanceolate in shape and have an acuminate apex, asymmetric base, and an entire margin. The midrib is raised above the dorsal surface...

Smaller literary languages are Tulu and Kodava. The most commonly spoken Dravidian languages are (in descending order) Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam, all of which have long literary traditions. Etymology Kurukh is also spoken in parts of Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. Brahui is mostly spoken in the Balochistan region of Pakistan, Iranian Balochistan, Afghanistan and around the Marw oasis in Turkmenistan. The genus name *Ahaetulla* comes from the Sri Lankan Sinhalese words *ahaetulla*/*ahata gulla*/*as gulla*, meaning "eye plucker" or "eye picker", because of the belief that they pluck out the eyes of humans, as first reported by the Portuguese traveler João Ribeiro in 1685. The species name *nasuta* is Latin for "of the nose", in reference to its elongated snout. The name of *Mirabilis jalapa* given by Carl Von Linné in 1753 is formed from the scientific Latin *Mirabilis* meaning "admirable" by allusion to the remarkable colors of its flowers and the specific name *jalapa* that would refer to its origin in the Jalapa in Guatemala. But the epithet of... Green-colored members of this genus are often referred to as green vine snakes. They are not to be confused with the "green vine snake" *Oxybelis fulgidus*, which convergently appears very similar but is found in Central and South America. Uttara Kannada is genuinely one of Karnataka's most striking districts. Over 70% of it lies under forest cover, folded into the Sahyadri (Western Ghats), a UNESCO World Heritage biodiversity zone. It is home to the Kali River and its white-water rapids at Dandeli, the limestone spires of Yana,

waterfalls including Magod and Sathodi, and a coastline dotted with quiet beaches and fishing harbours from Karwar to Honnavar. Rabindranath Tagore is said to have called Karwar the "Queen of the Arabian Sea." The district is also the birthplace of Karnataka's earliest Kannada-speaking kingdom, the Kadambas of Banavasi, who gave Kannada an administrative identity in the 4th century CE. 6d20b4ec6e Recently, most members have given up their traditional occupations and have resorted to other jobs. It is noted in the Bellary Gazetteer that "until recently the manufacture of the huge shallow iron pans, in which the sugar-cane [juice] is boiled, was a considerable industry at Kāmalāpuram. The iron was brought by pack bullocks from Jambunath Konda, the dome-shaped hill at... 6d20b4ec6e The name Kammāra/kammar (in Prakrit/pali/kannada) / Karmāra (in Sanskrit) means a smith, artist, mechanic, craftsman, sculptor, blacksmith; a maker of tools and weapons (Mar. śikalagāra); तटः समध्या विमलं भल्लं कर्मामर्जितं (tataḥ samdhāya vimalān bhallān karmāmārjitān). Since Vedic times they are masters in metallurgy and craftsmanship. Owing to their usefulness they were held in great esteem by the people and king alike. They worship Kali and Vishwakarma. Their services were in great demand by everyone since ancient times, from making weapons for kings and soldiers to making tools and equipment for building temples, and also to the farmers, whose agricultural implements have to be made and constantly repaired. 6d20b4ec6e Together with several smaller languages such as Gondi, these languages cover the southern part of India and the northeast of Sri Lanka, and account for the overwhelming majority of speakers of Dravidian languages. 6d20b4ec6e

Dravidian languages Iran. The most commonly spoken Dravidian languages are (in descending order) Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam, all of which have long literary traditions The Dravidian languages are a family of languages spoken by 250 million people, primarily in South India, but also in parts of North India, Bangladesh and Nepal, north-east Sri Lanka, and south-west Pakistan, with pockets in Afghanistan and Iran 6d20b4ec6e

Dysoxylum malabaricum helping maintain the genetic diversity of this tree species. The etymology of Dysoxylum derives from the Greek word 'Dys' meaning "bad"; referring to "ill-smelling" Dysoxylum malabaricum, or white cedar, is a species of tree endemic to the Western Ghats, India. The species is considered Endangered under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 6d20b4ec6e

Ahaetulla nasuta Sinhala: අහේතුල්ල (Pronounced: Ahaetulla nasuta, also known as Sri Lankan green vine snake, long-nosed whip snake, and long-nosed tree snake, is a venomous, slender green tree snake endemic to Sri Lanka. In Kannada, it is known as Hasiru Haavu. In Tamil, it is known as pachai paambu. It was previously known as the common green vine snake and was widely distributed across India and South East Asia, until a 2020 study split them into several different species, restricting Ahaetulla nasuta just to the Sri Lankan population. "Aheatulla" or "eye-plucker" forms the taxonic genus name 6d20b4ec6e

Ahaetulla As colubrids, Ahaetulla do not possess a true venom gland or a sophisticated venom delivery system. They are considered by some scientists to be mildly venomous and are what is commonly termed as 'rear-fanged' or more appropriately, opisthoglyphous, meaning their enlarged teeth or fangs, intended to aid in venom delivery, are located in the back of the upper jaw, instead of in the front as they are in vipers or cobras. The Duvernoy's gland of this genus, homologous to the venom gland of true venomous snakes, produces a secretion which, though not well studied, is considered not to be medically significant to humans. known as pachila paambu, in Telugu it is known as Pasarika Paamu, in Marathi, it is known as shelati snake, and in Kannada it is known as Hasiru Haavu Ahaetulla, commonly referred to as Asian vine snakes or Asian whip snakes, is a genus of colubrid snakes distributed throughout tropical Asia

Namadhari Naik The community's story is closely tied to this land: its rivers, its harvests, its festivals, and its people. community is one of the many threads woven into the cultural fabric of Uttara Kannada — a district often called one of Karnataka's most naturally gifted, with The Namadhari Naik community is one of the many threads woven into the cultural fabric of Uttara Kannada — a district often called one of Karnataka's most naturally gifted, with its 140-kilometre coastline, 24 beaches, dense Western Ghats forests, and a way of life shaped as much by the Arabian Sea as by the hills behind it

During the British colonial period, Dravidian speakers were sent as indentured labourers to Southeast Asia, Mauritius, South Africa, Fiji, the Caribbean, and East Africa. There are more-recent Dravidian-speaking diaspora communities in the Middle East, Europe, North America... An evergreen woody vine. Stems with swollen nodes. Leaves opposite, stalked, simple, pinnately veined, margin entire. Flowers unisexual, borne in whorled, spike-like cones, arranged in lax, cymes. Male spikes have collars closely arranged and ± hiding axis (less often somewhat laxly arranged), each collar with 20-80 flowers, often also with a whorl of sterile female flowers, apical whorl with sterile female flowers only. Female spikes are solitary or several in a panicle, often cauliflorous; involucral collars widely separated, each with 4-12 flowers. Seeds drupelike, enclosed in a red, orange, or yellow, fleshy (rarely corky) false seed coat. == The land that shapes the people == This landscape — part coast, part mountain... The flowers usually open from late afternoon or at dusk (namely between 4 and 8 o'clock), giving rise to one of its common names. The flowers then produce a strong, sweet fragrance throughout the night, then close in the morning. New flowers open the following day. It arrived in Europe in 1525. Today, it is common in many tropical regions and is also valued in Europe as an ornamental plant, although not necessarily hardy. It is the children's state flower of Connecticut under the name of Michaela Petit's Four O'Clocks. The genus name Ahaetulla comes from the Sri Lankan Sinhalese words ahaetulla/ahata gulla/as gulla, meaning "eye plucker" or "eye picker", because of the belief that they pluck out... == Description ==

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