

child in the group acts separately as an unit. See the following examples for the above argument.

*Example for each time*

a:yana	antanta	baruvu	mo:yale:du
'he'	'that much-that much'	'weight'	'carry-cannot-he'
'He cannot carry that much weight each time'			

*Example for each time or per head*

vallu	ennenni	pallu	tinna:ru?
'they(hum.)'	'How many-how many'	'fruits'	'ate-they'
'How many fruits they ate each time'			
or			
'How many fruits each of them ate'			

Other quantifiers also can be used similarly.

Here 'singularly bound' indicates that 'the beneficiary is a group that collectively gets the benefit and not individually'. e.g., *ma:ku: ro:zdu: inninni pallu akkarale:du* 'We do not need daily so many fruits'. Here, the beneficiary '*me:mu* (we)' is collective and is 'singularly bound' though it is plural. See the following examples for the above argument.

*Example for 'per head'*

va:llu	ennenni	pallu	tinna:ru?
'They'	'how many-how many'	'fruits'	'ate-they'
'How many fruits or each time they ate?'			

*Example for 'each time'*

a:yana:	ententa	annam	tinta:du?
'he'	'how much-how much'	'food rice'	'will eat-he'
'How much quantity of rice does he eat each time'			

### 3.1.1.3 Definite Quantifiers

*Formula*

Mod: Def. Quan. + H:n

The definite quantifiers in Telugu fall into the following six categories, viz., cardinals, fractionals, comparators, multiplicatives, ordinals, enumeratives and specifiers.

#### 3.1.1.3.1. Cardinals

The cardinals in Telugu fall into two groups, viz., non-human and human. The non-human