

A GENERATIVE GRAMMAR OF TAMIL

Shunmugom
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Submitted to the faculty of the Graduate School
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in Linguistics
Indiana University

1963

Accepted by the Faculty of the Department of Linguistics,
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DEDICATED

to
my teacher,

Dr. V.I. Subramoniam

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to acknowledge my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Professor Fred.W.Householder, my teacher, adviser and director, for his continuous encouragement and support. Without his understanding and guidance I could never have undertaken the particular studies that form the present dissertation.

CONTENTS

	Page
I. Introduction	1
II. Abbreviations	4
III. Kernel	10
IV. Expansions and Lists	20
V. Optional Transformations	43
VI. Double Base Transformations	50
VII. Lists	127
VIII. Morphophonemics	225
IX. Phonology	285
APPENDIX	
1. Texts	314
2. Derivation of Sample Sentences	326
Bibliography	337

0. Tamil , a Dravidian language , is one of the fourteen national languages of India . It is spoken chiefly in the southeast part of India , by about thirteen million people . It has a rich literary tradition which dates from 200 B.C. The earliest extant grammar of Tamil , Tolkaappiyam is even earlier .
- 0.1. The study of Dravidian Linguistics was initiated by Rev. Caldwell with the publication of his monumental book COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF THE DRAVIDIAN OR SOUTH INDIAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES ¹ . Though there was a lull for some years , scholars like L.V.Ramaswamy Iyer brought out many publications on various aspects of the Dravidian languages . The works of Beschi , Pope , and Arden ² on Tamil are important , but make no use of modern methodology ; they generally deal with the literary Tamil which is used by educated Tamils in formal talks , class room lectures etc.
- 0.2. The first descriptive grammar of spoken Tamil to make use of modern methodology and scientific approach is Subramoniam's A Descriptive Analysis of a dialect of Tamil ³ . Unlike previous works , it describes spoken Tamil with illustrative examples ; it is entirely based on his own idiolect . As the author says , it really fills the gap caused by the lack of a description of spoken Tamil .
- 0.3. Subramoniam's grammar limits itself to Phonology and Morphology alone ; it does not deal with syntax of Tamil , and the present study is an attempt to fill this gap . It is the first attempt to write a generative grammar of Tamil .

0.4. This study is based on the writer's own idiolect . The dialect employed here is the Naanjinnnd vellaala dialect , which is spoken mainly in Kanyaakumari District , Madras State , South India . The corpus does not include undigested loan words .

Footnotes to Introduction

1. Caldwell, Robert, A comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages, Trubner and Co., Ludgate Hill, London, 1875.
2. The writer has no occasion to see these works.
3. Subramoniam, V.I. Dissertation submitted to the Graduate School, Indiana University, Indiana, U.S.A., 1957..

ABREVIATIONS

	A	
ABL		= Ablative
Adj		= Adjective
Adj _{q.1}		= Adjective marker.1.
Adj _{q.2}		= Adjective marker.2.
Adj _{q.3}		= Adjective marker.3.
	C	
C		= Consonant
CA		= Case
CC		= Two consonant cluster
CCC		= Three consonant cluster
Cl _M		= Adverb of manner
Cl _{M.1}		= Adverb of manner.1.
Cl _{M.2}		= Adverb of manner.2.
Cl _{M.3}		= Adverb of manner.3.
Cl _p		= Adverb of place
Cl _{p.2}		= Adverb of place.2.
Cl _{T.1}		= Adverb of time.1.
Cl _{T.2}		= Adverb of time.2.
Cl _{T.3}		= Adverb of time.3.
C.N		= Conjugated noun
C.N _q		= Conjugated noun marker
CO		= Coda
COM		= Comparative
CONJ		= Conjunction

C _x		▪ any case sign
	D	
D.Adj		▪ Demonstrative Adjective
DAT		▪ Dative
	F	
F.S		▪ Feminine singular
Fut		▪ Future tense
	G	
G.C		▪ Cover symbol for Genitive case (insted of recursive rule this symbol is used
G.c		▪ Genitive case
G.P		▪ Gender plural
	H	
Hook		▪ Hooker
	I	
Imp		▪ Imperative
INS		▪ Instrumental
	L	
LOC		▪ Locative
	M	
M.A		▪ Manner
M.S		▪ Masculine singular

N

N	= Noun , Nucleus (in Phonology)
N ₁	= Noun class 1.
N ₂	= Noun class 2.
N ₃	= Noun class 3.
:	
:	
:	
N _n	= Neuter noun
N _{g.1}	= Gender noun class 1.
N _{g.2}	= Gender noun class 2.
N _{g.3}	= Gender noun class 3.
N _{g.4}	= Gender noun class 4.
NP	= Noun Phrase
NP _b	= Noun Phrase b.
NP _s	= Noun Phrase used as subject
NU	= Numeral
NU ₁	= Numeral class 1.
NU ₂	= Numeral class 2.
NU ₃	= Numeral class 3.
:	
:	
NU.Adj	= Numeral Adjective

O

O	= Onset
---	---------

- OBJ = Objective
- ORD = Ordinal
- ORD₁ = Ordinal class 1.
- ORD₂ = Ordinal class 2.
- :
- :

P

- Past = Past tense
- P.N = Pronoun
- P.N₁ = Pronoun class 1.
- P.N₂ = Pronoun class 2.
- P.N₃ = Pronoun class 3.
- P.N₄ = Pronoun class 4.
- PL = Plural
- Pres = Present tense

R

- R.P = Relative participle
- R.P_q = Relative participle marker

S

- S = Sentence , Syllable (in Phonology)
- SOC = Sociative

T

- T = Time
- T.Su = Time suffix

V

V	• VVerb , Vowel (in Phonology)
V _{com}	• Complex verb
V _{cond}	• Verb condition
VE	• Verb expansion
VE _n	• Verb expansion negative
VE _p	• Verb expansion positive
V _i	• Intrative verb
V _{1.i}	• Intransitive verb class 2.
:	
:	
V _{9.b.i}	• Intransitive verb class 9.b.
V _{Ger}	• Verb Gerund
V _{Ger.q}	• Verb Gerund marker
V _{Inf}	• Verb Infinitive
V _{Inf.q}	• Verb Infinitive marker
V _n	• Verbal noun
V _{n.q}	• Verbal noun marker
V _s	• Simple verb
SUF _v	• Verb suffix
V _t	• Transitive verb
V _{1.t}	• Transitive verb class 1.
V _{2.t}	• Transitive verb class 2.
:	
:	
V _{9.b.t}	• Transitive verb class 9.b.

VOCVOC

Voc₁

Voc₂

Voc_q

VP

- Vocative
- Vocative class 1.
- Vocative class 2.
- Vocative marker
- Verb Phrase

CHAPTER I
KERNEL RULES

Notes

1.1. C_x is a group of enclitics which can be attached to any one of the constituents of rule 1.2. aa , the interrogative marker , also behaves like C_x .

1.2. In Tamil there are two basic type of sentences.

(1) The equational type ($NP_s + NP$)

eg. avan (1) + raaman (2) = he (1) (is) Raman (2)

(2) The subject - Verb predicate type ($NP_s + VP$) .

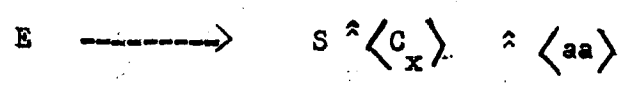
eg. avan (1) + vantaan (2) = he (1) came (2)

1.4. Tamil has subject - predicate concord . Neuter nouns used as subject are followed by predicates with neuter singular markers, and plurals with plural markers, etc. In this rule the nouns are classified accordingly. N_n and NU form the neuter noun class, others the gender noun class (non neuter). This is further classified into feminine ($N_{g.2}, N_{g.3} \hat{=} F.S$), masculine ($N_{g.1}, N_{g.3} \hat{=} M.S$) and a non neuter plural noun class ($N_{g.4}$) which consists of noun like collector etc.

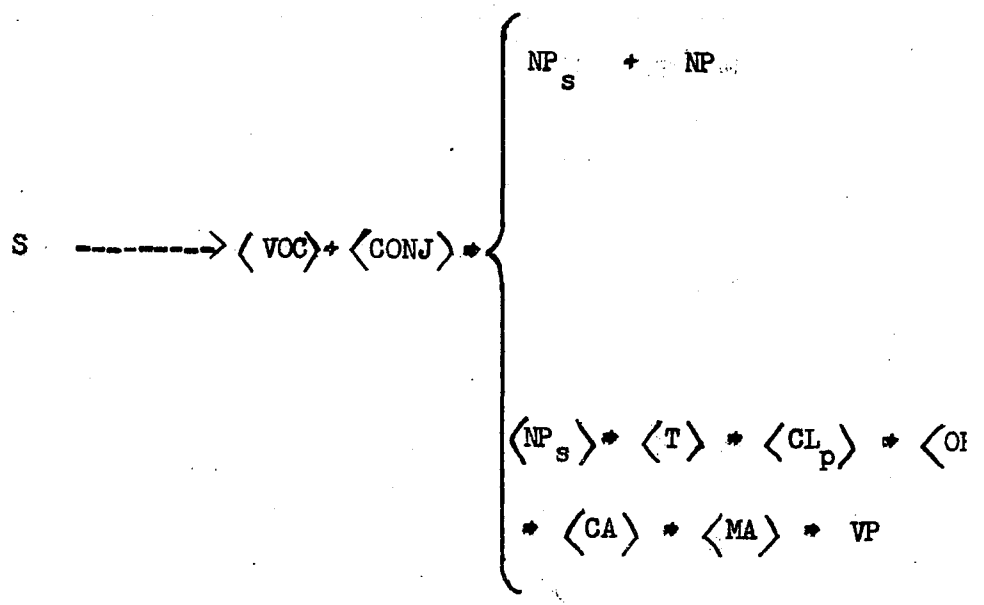
1.6. There are three kinds of pronouns; first, second, and third person pronouns.

eg.	naan	=	I
	nii	=	you
	avan	=	he

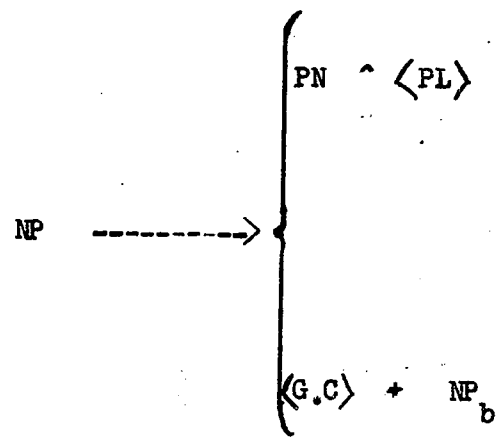
1.1.



1.2.



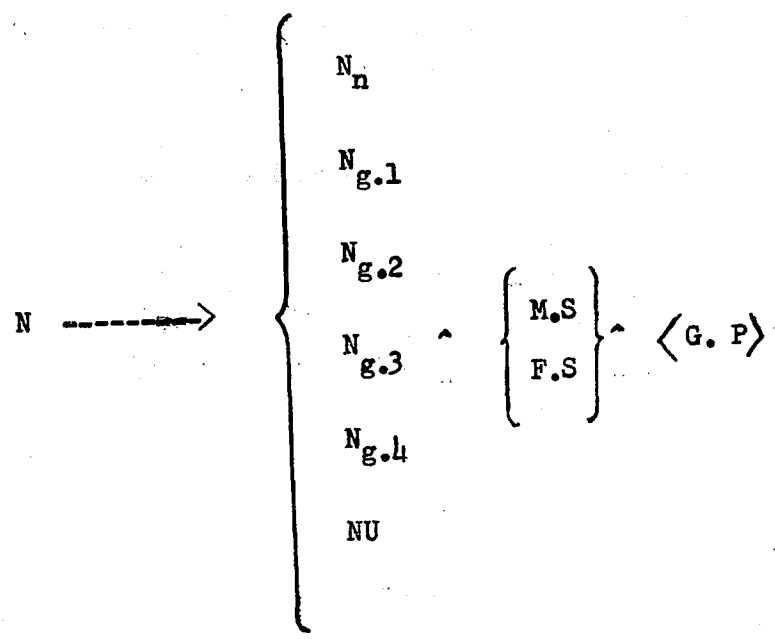
1.3



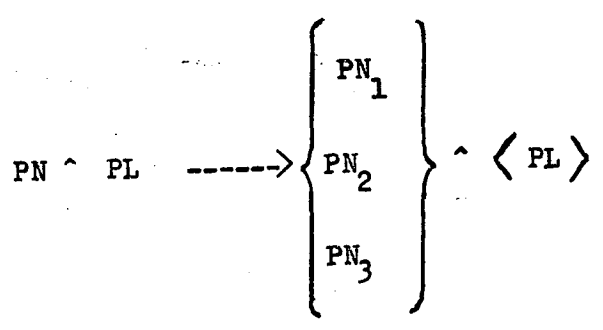
1.4.



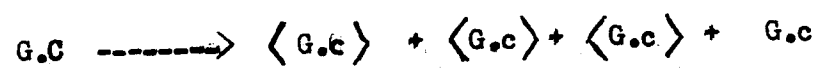
1.5.



1.6.



1.7



1.7. In Tamil the genitive case generally occurs only once or twice in a given noun phrase. Only in the case of kinship terms does it occur more than twice. Syntactically this case behaves differently from others; while all the other cases are co-constituent with VP's it is a co-constituent with noun .

1.9.	varuṣam	= year
	teyti	= date
	maasam	= month
	kaal	= quarter
	are	= half
	mukkaal	= three quarter

When the morph kaal occurs with numerals it takes ee-.

It can either be considered as an empty morph or -eekaal can be taken as allomorph of kaal.

1.10.	neRaya	= fully
	rempa	= much
	konjam	= little
	-aa ka	are adverb markers
	-aattu	

1.11. -kittu denotes present continuity of action; the following paradigms illustrate its function.

paṭi ^ cc ^ aa ^ n = studied he

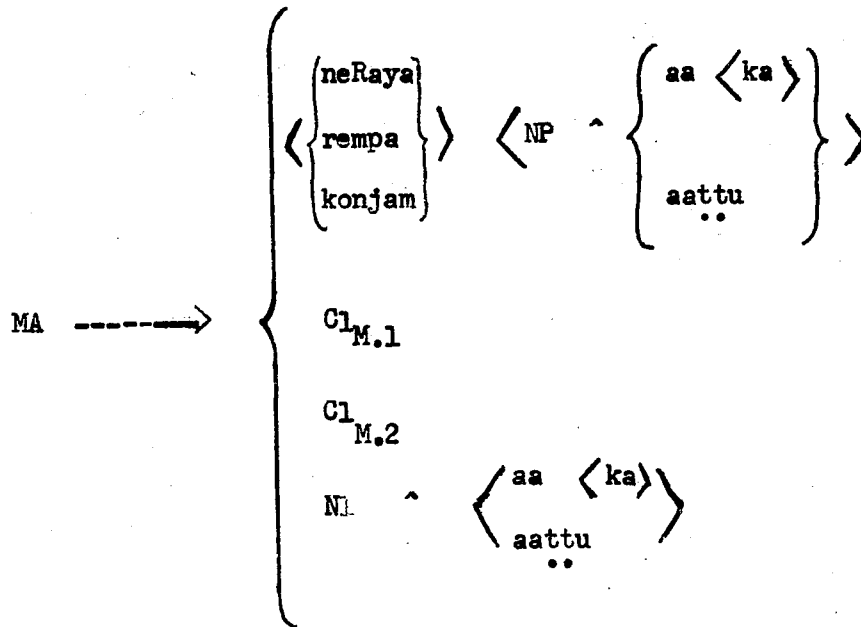
1.8.

$$\text{NU} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NU}_6 \\ \langle \text{NU}_1 \rangle + \langle \text{NU}_2 \rangle + \langle \text{NU}_3 \rangle + \langle \text{NU}_4 \rangle + \langle \text{NU}_5 \rangle \end{array} \right.$$

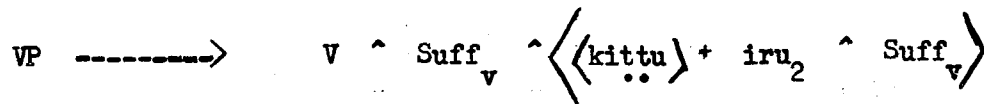
1.9.

$$\text{T} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle \text{ORD}_1 + \text{varuřam} \rangle + \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{N}_{8.a} \\ \text{ORD}_1 \end{array} \right\rangle \text{maasam} \rangle + \\ \langle \text{ORD}_j + \text{teyti} \rangle + \langle \text{N}_{8.b} \rangle + \langle \text{N}_{8.c} \rangle \\ \langle \text{NU} \cdot \text{Adj}_i \cdot \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{eekaal} \\ \text{are} \\ \text{mukkaal} \end{array} \right\rangle + \text{mani} \rangle \\ \text{N}_{8.d} \\ \text{T}_1 \\ \text{T}_2 \\ \text{T}_3 \\ \text{T}_4 \end{array} \right.$$

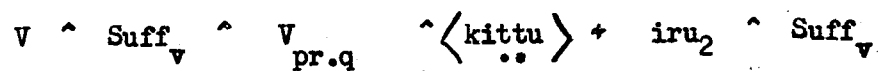
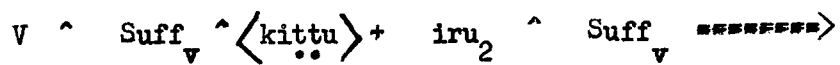
1.10.



1.11.



1.12



pati ^ ccu ^ kiṭṭu + irukkaan = he is studying
 iru = to remain (literally to sit) ; here it is used
 as an auxiliary verb.

13. - maatt- negative marker .

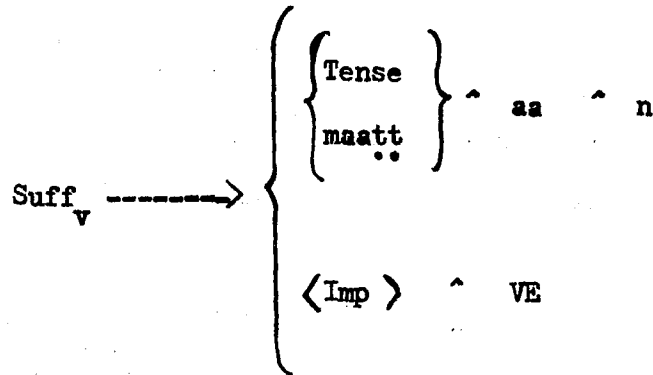
- aa - denotes third person. First and second persons are
 derived by transformational rules (4.16, 17, 18 and 19)
 - n is masculine singular marker. There are also other gender-
 number markers which can occur in this slot: ḷ , the feminine
 singular , u, the neuter singular, ḷ , ru , and mkaḷ , the
 non neuter plurals . They are all derived by various transfo-
 rmational rules (ḷ , 4.14 ; u, 4.15; ru, 4.10, ḷ , 4.11
 mkaḷ, 4.12)

- 1.16. - num = must
 - laam = may
 - kuutum = may (literally possible)
 - mutiyum = can, possible

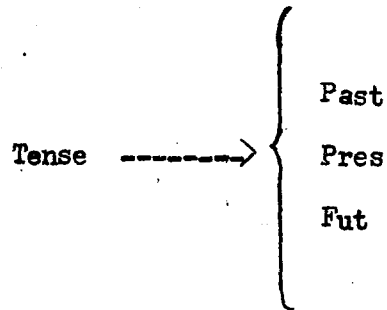
eg.

- vara ^ num = (he) must come
 vara ^ laam = (he) may come
 vara ^ kuutum = (he) may come
 vara ^ mutiyum = (he) can come

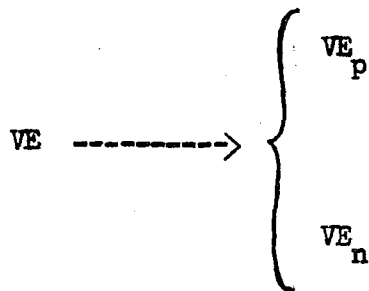
1.13.



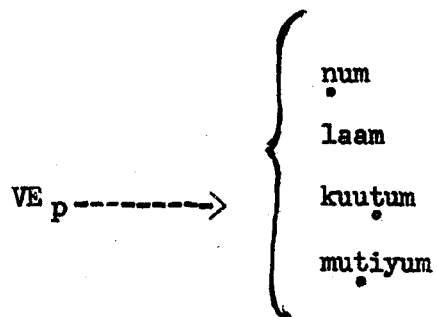
1.14.



1.15.



1.16.



1.17.	-lle	= not
	-antaam	= not
	-kuutaatu	= should / must not
	-mutiyaatu	= cannot

eg.

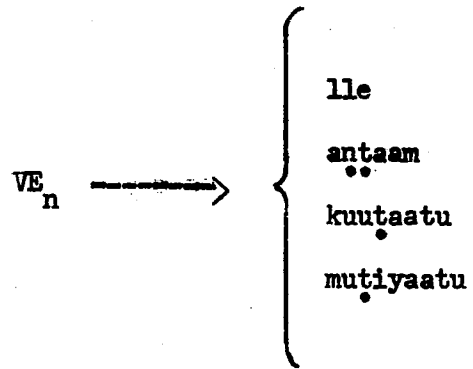
vara ^ alle	= (he) will / does / did not come
vara ^ antaam	= (he) need not come
vara ^ kuutaatu	= (he) should not come
vara ^ mutiyaatu	= (he) cannot come

The verbs which end with these eight suffixes (1.16, 17) can occur with any subject irrespective of number, gender, and person.

eg.

avan (1) + vara ^ lle (2)	= he (1) (did) not come
aval (1) + vara ^ lle (2)	= she (1) (did) not come (2)
avvol (1) + vara ^ lle (2)	= they (1) (did) not come (2)
nii (1) + vara ^ lle (2)	= you (Sing) (did) not come (2)
naan (1) + vara ^ lle (2)	= I (1) (did) not come (2)
naamkal (1) + vara ^ lle (2)	= we (exc) (did) not come (2)
:	
:	

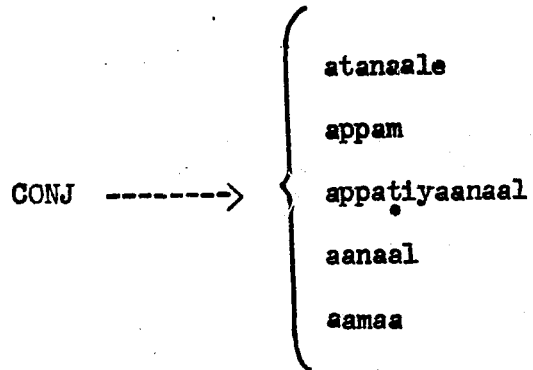
1.17.



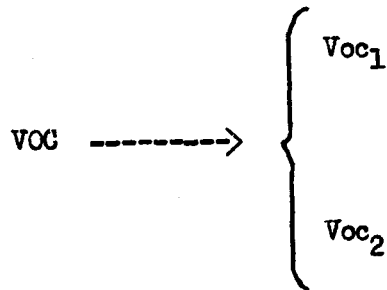
CHAPTER II
EXPANSIONS AND LISTS

- 2.1. atanaale = because
 appam = then
 appatiyaanaal = if so
 aanaal = if
 aamaa = yes
- 2.3. inneeru = a vocative term used by husbands to call their
 wives; it is an allegro form of ' inke paaru'
 meaning 'look here'.
- inneerunko* a vocative form used by wives to call their
 husbands ; allegro form of ' inke paarumko'
 meaning 'look here' (honorific).
- eetti = a vocative expression used to call young girls;
 generally girls don't like to be addressed by
 this form.
- eey = boys, girls and wives are addressed by this term.
- eele = term used to call young boys , younger brothers
 etc.
- teey = term used to call boys, sons, etc.
- leey = more pejorative form of teey.
- 2.5. anta = that
 inta = this
 avlavu = that much
 ivlavu = this much

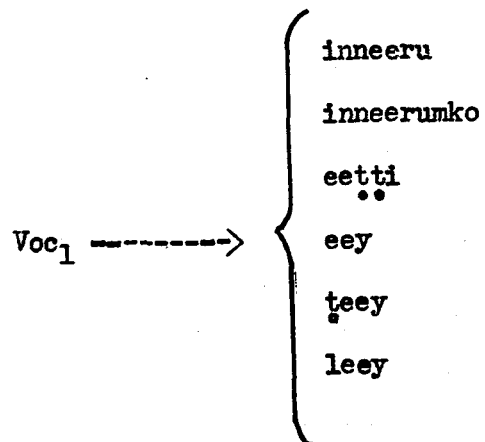
2.1.



2.2.



2.3.



2.4.

$$\text{Voc} \text{ -----} \rightarrow \text{N} \hat{=} \text{Voc}_q$$

2.5.

$$\text{D.Adj} \text{ -----} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{a} \\ \text{i} \end{array} \right\} \hat{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{nta} \\ \text{vlavu} \end{array} \right\}$$

2.6.

$$\text{NU.Adj} \text{ -----} \rightarrow \text{NU}$$

2.7.

$$\text{ORD}_1 \text{ -----} \rightarrow \text{NU} \hat{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{aavatu} \\ \text{asm} \\ \text{aamatta} \end{array} \right\}$$

2.8.

$$\text{NU}_1 \text{ -----} \rightarrow \langle \text{NU}_2 \rangle + \langle \text{NU}_3 \rangle + \langle \text{NU}_4 \rangle + \langle \text{NU}_5 \rangle + \langle \text{NU}_6 \rangle + \text{kooti}$$

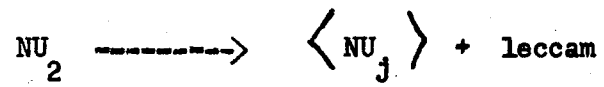
(source: 1.8)

- 2.7. -aavatu =
 -aam = ordinal markers; they are in
 -aamate = free variation

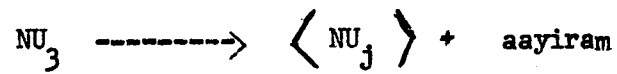
eg.

- onnu ^ aavatu = first
 onnu ^ aam = first
 onnu ^ aamate = first
 onnu = one
 ..
- 2.8. kooti = crore (ie. ten million)
- 2.9. leccam = lakh (i.e. a hundred thousand)
- 2.10. aayiram = thousand
- 2.12. nuuRu = hundred
- 2.13. pattu = ten
- 2.14. rentu = two
 pattu = ten
 muunu = three
 onnu = one
 ..

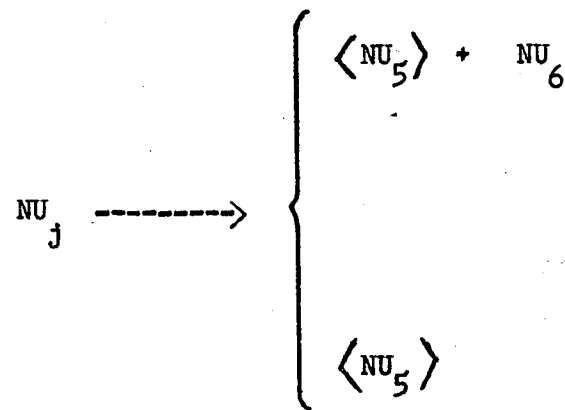
2.9.



2.10.



2.11



2.12.



2.13.

$$NU_5 \longrightarrow \langle NU_6 \rangle + pattu$$

2.14.

$$ORD_J \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ORD_i \\ \langle \underset{\cdot\cdot}{rentu} \rangle + pattu + \langle NU_6 \rangle \\ \mu\mu\mu\mu + pattu + \langle \underset{\cdot\cdot}{onnu} \rangle \end{array} \right\} \hat{^} \text{aam}$$

2.15.

$$ORD_i \longrightarrow NU.Adj_i \hat{^} \text{aam}$$

2.16.

$$NU.Adj_i \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} NU_6 \\ pattu + \langle \underset{\cdot\cdot}{onnu} \rangle \\ \quad \quad \quad \langle \underset{\cdot\cdot}{rentu} \rangle \end{array} \right.$$

2.17.	onnu	= one
	rentu	= two
	muunu	= three
	naalu	= four
	ancu	= five
	aaRu	= six
	eelu	= seven
	ettu	= eight
	ompatu	= nine

2.18. This rule generates first person pronouns. There are two kinds of first person plurals, namely, inclusive and exclusive.

eg.	naan	= I
	naan ^ mam	= we (inclusive)
	naan ^mkal	= we (exclusive)

(see rule .6.38)

2.19.	nii	= you (Sing)
	niiru	= you (honorific)
	niimkal	= you (plural as well as honorific)

Though the forms niiru and niimkal are both used as honorific my feeling is that there is slight tinge of contemptusness in the use of ' niiru'. niimkal is more comman.

(see rule.6.90)

2.17.

NU_6 -----> {

 onnu

 rentu

 muuru

 naalu

 ancu

 aaRu

 eelu

 ettu

 ..

 ompatu

2.18.

$PN_1^{\wedge} < PL >$ -----> naan {

 < mam >

 < mka1 >

2.19.

$PN_2^{\wedge} < PL >$ -----> ni {

 < ru >

 < mka1 >

28.

2.20.	avan	= he
	avaḷ	= she
	avanukaḷ	= they (masculine)
	avalukaḷ	= they (feminine)
	atu	= it, that
	atukaḷ	= they (neuter)
	itu	= it, this
	itukaḷ	= they, these (neuter)

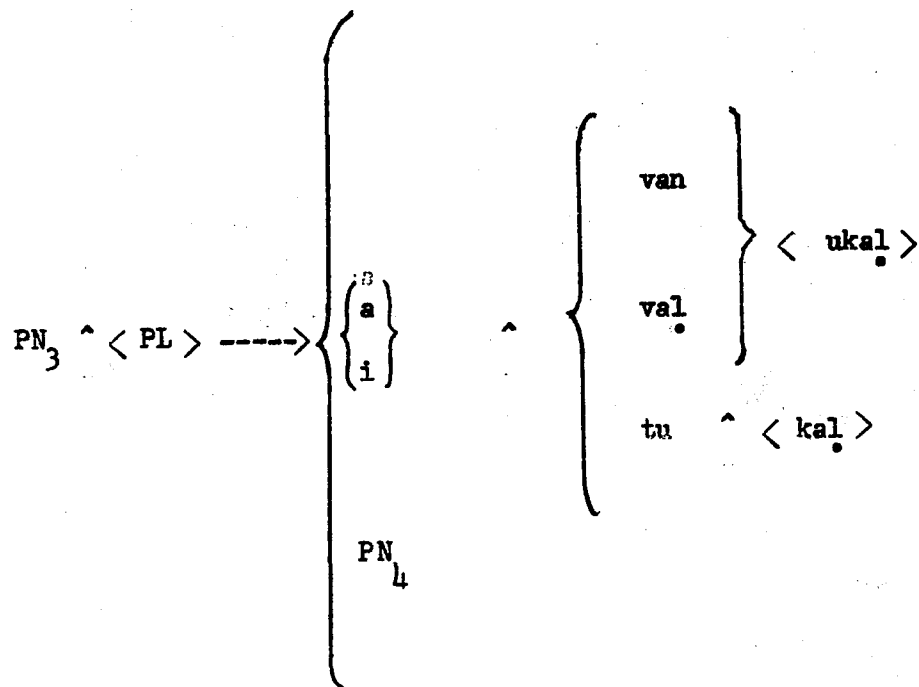
(see rule. 6.90)

2.21.	- ile	= in
	- kkakam	= within
	- kkulle	= within
	- varay < le >	= up to
	- tooṚum	= every

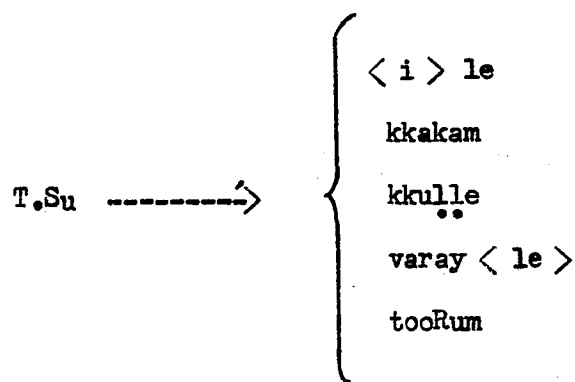
eg. maasatt ^ < i > le = in (this) month
maasatt ^ kkakam = within (this) month
maasatt ^ kkulle = within (this) month
maasam ^ varay < le > = up to (this) month
maasam ^ tooṚum = every month

2.22.	amke	= there
	imke	= here

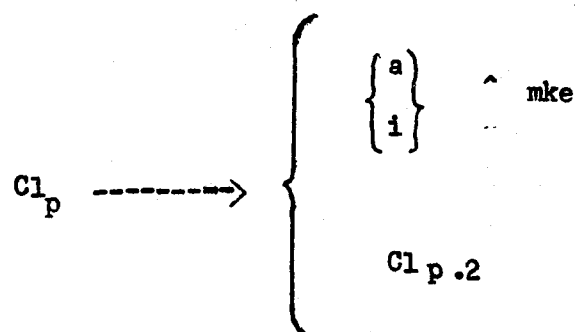
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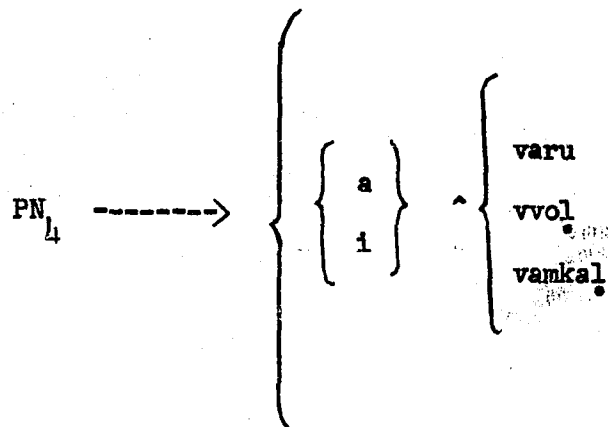
2.21.



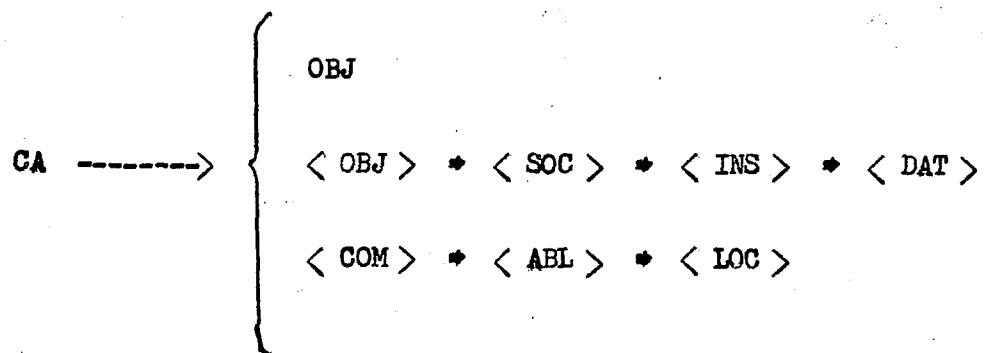
2.22.



2.23.



2.24.



2.25.



2.26.



- 2.28. - kku dative case marker
 - aaka = for

eg.

avan ^ kku ^ aaka (1) + kututtaan (2)
 = (he) gave (2) (it) for him (1)

avan ^ kku ^ (1) + kututtaan (2)
 = (he) gave (2) (it) to him (1)

(see rule.6.37)

- 2.29. - iruntu = from

note there is a verb stem iru meaning 'sit' which takes
- nt - the past tense marker and - u the perfective gerund
marker (5.6, 50, 4.89) ; these two terms are homophones.
This case marker is also different from iru of rule 1.11
and iruntu of rule 2.30. I suppose historically it was
' having been in the ...

eg.

viitt ^ < i >le ^ iruntu = from the house

- 2.30. - poole = like
 - vita = a comparative marker
 - ile iruntu = another comparative marker

eg.

avan ^ e ^ poole = like him

avan ^ e ^ vita = more than him

avan ^ ile ^ iruntu = more than him

2.27.

INS -----> NP ^ sale

2.28.

DAT -----> NP ^ kku ^ < aaka >

2.29.

ABL -----> LOC ^ iruntu

2.30.

COM -----> NP {

e	^	poole
		vite

ile₁ ^ iruntu

- 2.31. - ile = in
 - tooRum = every
 - varay < le > = up to

eg. viitt_{..} ^ ile = in the house
 viitu_. ^ tooRum = in every house
 viitu_. ^ varay < le > = up to the house

- 2.32. - akatte = inside
 - poRatte = outside
 - ullukke = inside
 - veliye = outside
 - oyare = up, on
 - kiile = down, below
 - meelee = on

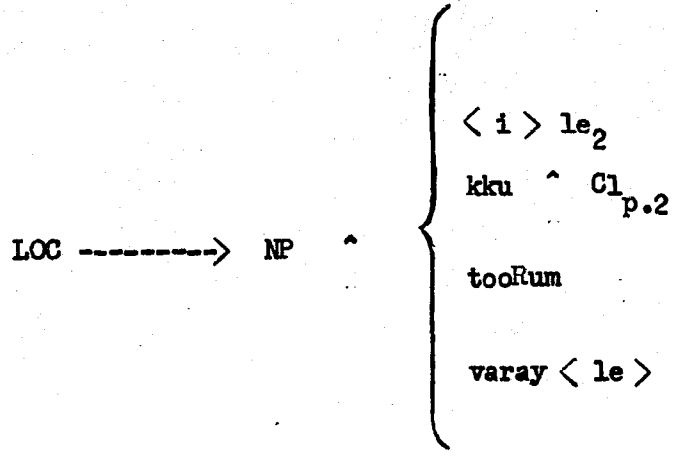
- munn ^ < aale > = before, in front of
 ukke

- pinn ^ < aale > = behind, back
 ukke

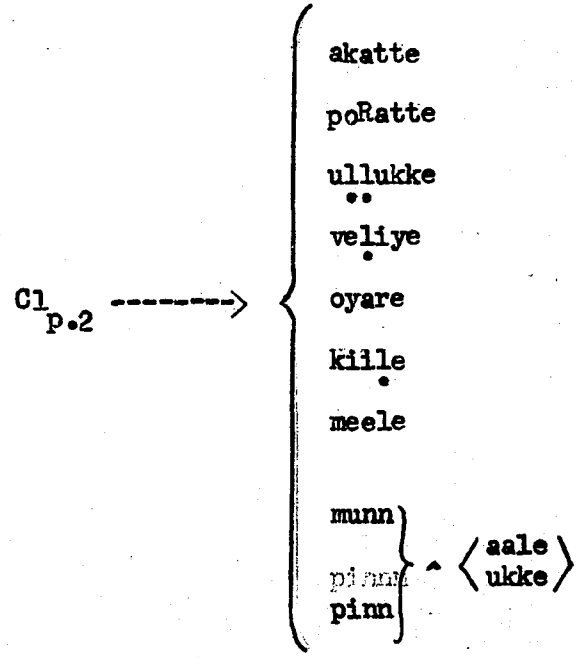
(see rule. 6.14)

eg. viittukku_{..} ^ akatte = inside the house
 viittukku_. ^ veliye = outside the house
 :
 :

2.31.



2.32.



2.33. - kka is genitive case marker

eg. en ^ kka = my

kannan ^ kka = Kannan's

(see rule 6.37,36)

2.34. neettakki = yesterday

muntaanaalu = day before yesterday

naalaanaalu = four days before today

2.35. naalakki = tomorrow

naalakkalliccu = day after tomorrow

2.36. annakki = that day

innakki = today

appam = that time

ippam = this time

2.37. munti = before

pinti = after

munna $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{aale} \\ \text{ukke} \end{array} \right\}$ = before

pinna $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{aale} \\ \text{ukke} \end{array} \right\}$ = after

poRaku = afterwards

ini = hereafter

otane = immediately

2.33.

G.c -----> NP ^ < kka >

2.34.

T₁ -----> {
 neettakki
 muntaanaalu
 naalaanaalu

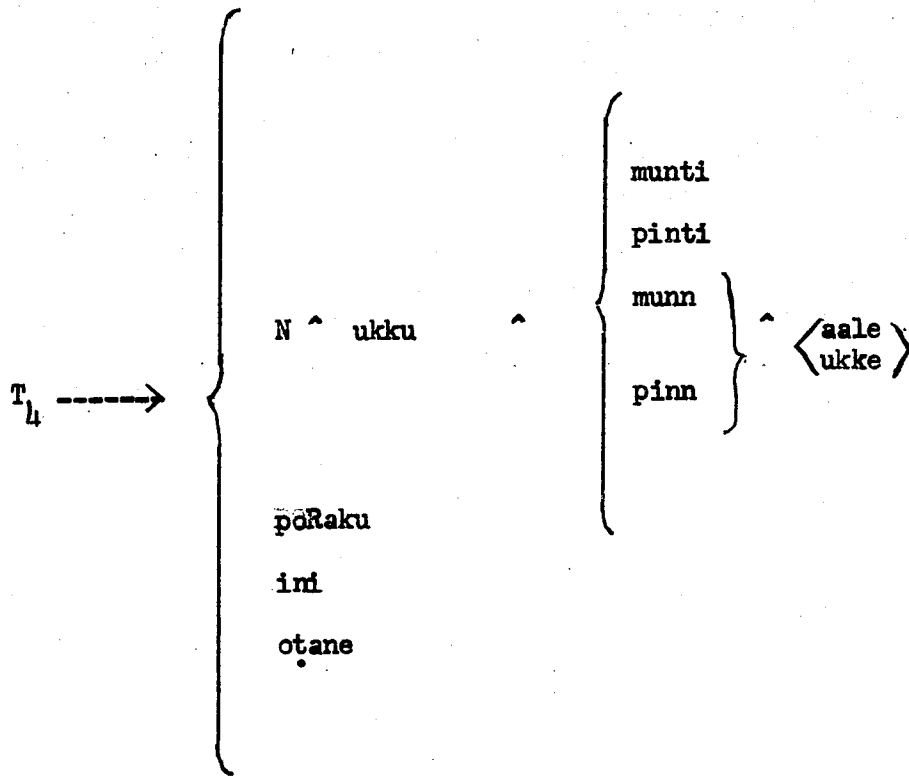
2.35.

T₂ -----> {
 naalakki
 naalakkali_occu

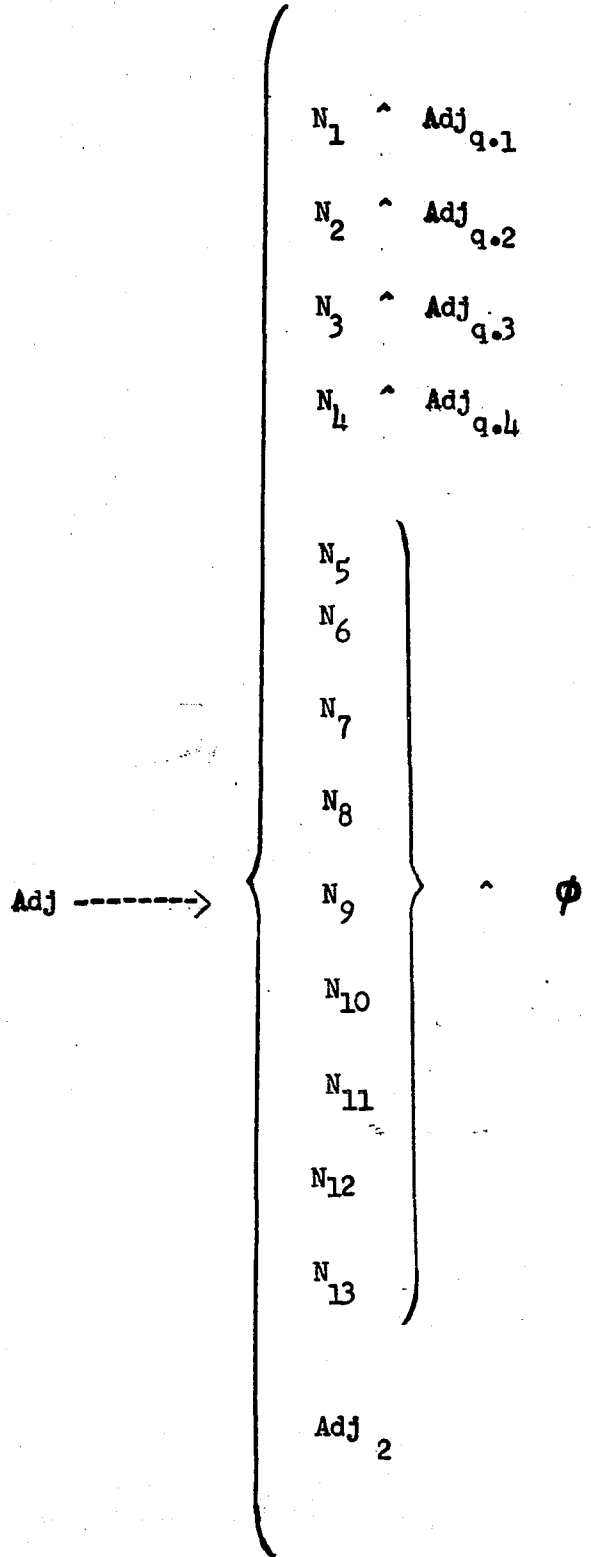
2.36.

T₃ -----> {
 {
 a
 i
 }
 }
 {
 nnakki
 ppam
 }

237.



2.38.



- 2.39. katum = gaudy, severe
 karum = black
 kotum = severe
 perum = big
 parum = big
 pasum = greenish
 neṭum = long
 cem = reddish
 ciRu = small
- 2.40. appati = that manner
 ippati = this manner
- 2.41. rempa = much
 catt < u > nu = speedily, quickly
 virusule = speedily
 payya = slowly
 nalla = well
 nallaa = well
- 2.42. aavatu is a predicate ordinal marker.

eg. muunu [^] aavatu = third

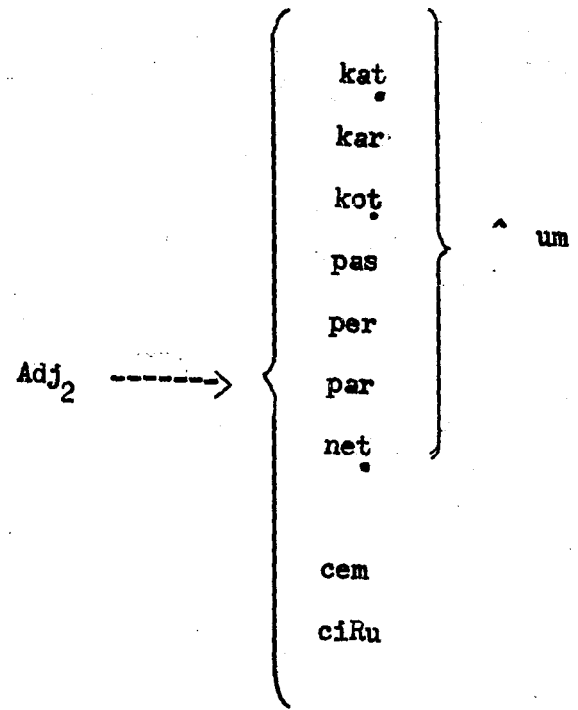
muunaavatu (1) + avan (2) + vantaan (3)

= he (2) came (3) third (1)

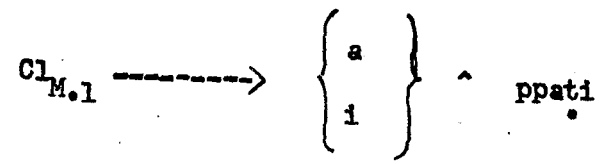
note in rule 2.7 aavatu is used as an ordinal marker

also; that is homophonous with 'aavatu' of this rule (2.42)

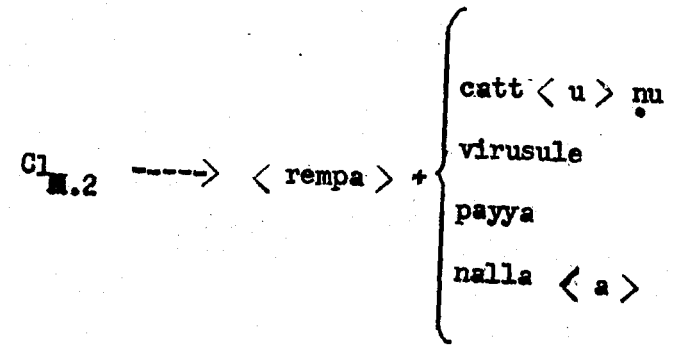
2.39.



2.40.



2.41.



2.42.

ORD₂ -----> NU ^ aavatu

CHAPTER III
OPTIONAL TRANSFORMATION

3.1. opt

NP_s + < D.Adj > + < ORD₂ > + < NU.Adj > + < Adj >

+ N ^ ile₂ + NU ^ { aa < ka > + VP ----->
 aattu

NP_s + < D.Adj > + < ORD₂ > + < NU.Adj > + < Adj > + N ^ ile₂

+ NU

(Source: 1.2 and 1.10)

3.2. opt

NP_s + < X_i > + { N_{g.3} ^ { M.S } ^ < G.P >
 F.S }
 N_n
 N_{g.4} } ^ { aa < ka >
 Aattu } + NF

3.1. Sentences like 'India is one of the Asian countries'
are generated by this rule.

eg. intiyaa (1) + aasiya (2) + naatu ^ ile (3) onnu (4)
= India (1) (is) one (4) (of the) Asian (2)
countries (3)

3.2. Sentences like 'he is good' are generated.

eg. avan (1) + rempa (2) + nallavan (3)
= he (1) (is) very (2) good (3)

This kind of sentences can be generated by the rule 1.2;

but we cannot have the attributive constituent rempa meaning
'much' or 'very'.

3.3. eg. teey + raamaa = (oh) Raaman !

3.4. eg. eey + ponnammaa = (oh) Ponnamme !

$$\text{----->} \quad \text{NP}_s + \langle X \rangle + \left[\begin{array}{l} N_{g.3} \quad \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M.S} \\ \text{F.S} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \\ N_n \\ N_{g.4} \end{array} \right] \wedge \langle \text{G.P} \rangle$$

(X is any one of more than one of the possible constituents which can fill that slot. Unless otherwise mentioned this follows throughout)

(Source: 1.2 and 1.10)

3.3. opt

$$\text{teey} \quad \text{----->} \quad \text{teey} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{g.1} \\ N_{g.3} \wedge \text{M.S} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{Voc}_q$$

(Source: 2.3, 2.4)

3.4. opt

$$eey \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} eey + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{g.1} \\ N_{g.2} \quad m \\ N_{g.3} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M:S \\ F:S \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \hat{=} Voc_q$$

(Source: 2.3, 4)

3.5. OBL

$$NP_s + \langle X \rangle + V \hat{=} Imp \hat{=} VE \xrightarrow{\text{*****}}$$

$$\langle PN_2 \hat{=} \langle PL \rangle * \langle X \rangle \rangle + V \hat{=} Imp \hat{=} VE$$

3.5. Imperatives take only second person subjects.

eg. $nii (1) + poo (2) = \text{you (Sing)(1) go! (2)}$

$niimka\dot{l} (1) + poomka\dot{l} = \text{you (Plural) (1) go ! (2)}$

(see rule: 4.3, 5.15, 61)

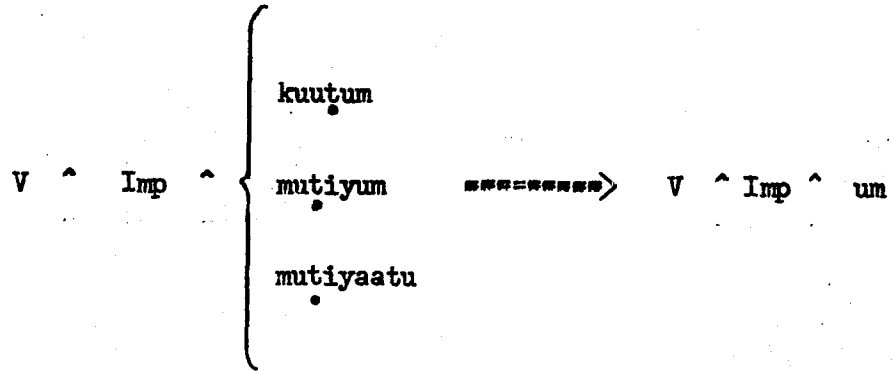
3.6. These three morphs do not occur in imperative sentences.

3.7. Sentences like ' yes sir ' are generated; all the other constituents are deleted.

eg. $saaR (1) + aamaa (2) = \text{yes (2) sir (1)}$

$aamaa (1) + saaR (2) = \text{yes (1) sir (2)}$

3.6. obl



3.7.



CHAPTER IV

DOUBLE BASE TRANSFORMATIONS

4.1. Rules 1 and 2 deal with tense concord. T_1 does not take a predicate with either present or future tenses or with negative marker *maatt*. This rule transforms them accordingly.

eg. *avan* (1) + *neethakki* (2) + *va ^ nt ^ aan* (3)

= he (1) came (3) yesterday (2)

avan (1) + *neettakki* (2) + *varalle* (3)

= he (1) (did) not (come (3) yesterday (2)

4.2. T_2 with predicate of past tense is ungrammatical and therefore it is transformed into future tense.

eg. *avan* (1) + *naalakki* (2) + *var ^ uv ^ aan* (3)

= he (1) will come (3) tomorrow (2)

4.3. An earlier rule generates imperative sentences like

nii + *varanum* meaning 'you must come'; but there

are sentences like *nii* + *vaa* meaning '(you) come', and

this type is generated by this rule of optional transformation.

eg. *nii* (1) + *imke* (2) + *vaa* (3)

= you (1) come (3) here (2)

nii (1) + *anke* (2) + *poo* (3)

= you (1) go (3) there (2)

(see rule: 5.515, 6.52, 75)

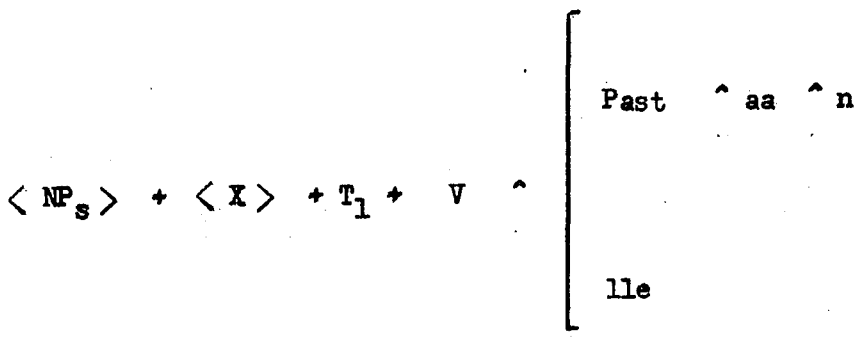
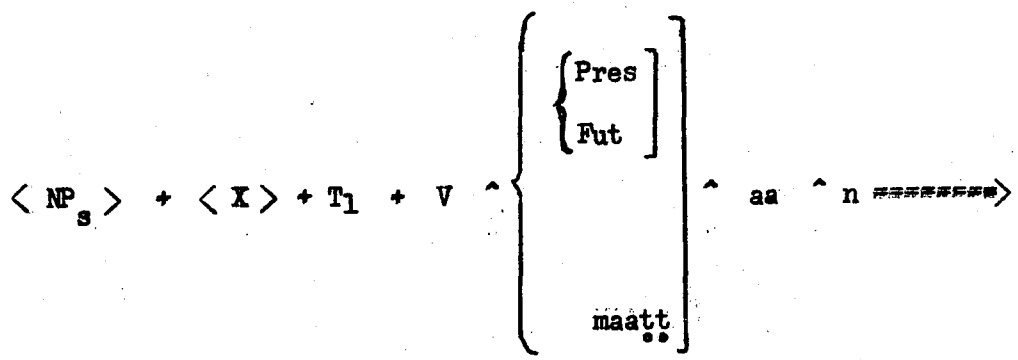
4.4. This rule generates negative imperative sentences. Unlike

- *num*, - *ille* does not occur in imperative sentences.

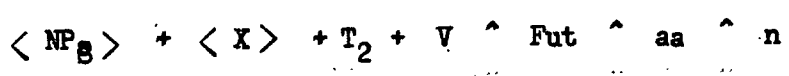
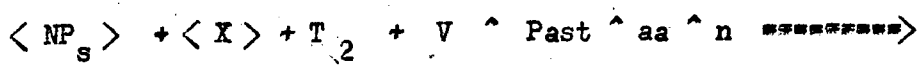
eg. *nii* (1) + *imke* (2) + *var ^ Imp ^ aatay* (3)

= you (1) don't come (3) here (2)

4.1. obl



4.2. obl



4.3. opt

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{ni} \\ \text{niiru} \\ \text{niimkal} \end{bmatrix} * \langle X \rangle + V \hat{\text{Imp}} \hat{\text{num}} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{ni} \\ \text{niiru} \\ \text{niimkal} \end{bmatrix} * \langle X \rangle + V \hat{\text{Imp}} \hat{\text{u}} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{u} \\ \text{um} \\ \text{umko} \end{bmatrix}$$

4.4. obl

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{ni} \\ \text{niiru} \\ \text{niimkal} \end{bmatrix} * \langle X \rangle + V \hat{\text{Imp}} \hat{\text{lle}} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{ni} \\ \text{niiru} \\ \text{niimkal} \end{bmatrix} * \langle X \rangle + V \hat{\text{Imp}} \hat{\text{at}} \hat{\text{ay}} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{ay} \\ \text{ayum} \\ \text{imko} \end{bmatrix}$$

4.5.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{val} \wedge \langle \text{ukal} \rangle$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \langle X \rangle + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{g.2} \\ N_{g.3} \wedge F.S \wedge \langle G.P \rangle \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} + \langle X \rangle + N \text{ -----} \rangle$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{val} \wedge \langle \text{ukal} \rangle$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \langle X \rangle + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{g.2} \\ N_{g.3} \wedge F.S \wedge \langle G.P \rangle \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} + \langle X \rangle + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{g.2} \\ N_{g.3} \wedge F.S \wedge \langle G.P \rangle \\ N_{g.4} \end{array} \right\}$$

4.6.

$$PN_4 + \langle X \rangle + N \text{ -----} \rangle \quad PN_4 + \langle X \rangle + N_{g.4}$$

4.5. Rules 5- 9 deal with number and gender concord between Subject and Noun predicate. Feminine gender singular and plural subjects take feminine singular and plural predicates respectively.

eg. aval (1) + ponna_mme (2) = she (1) (is) Ponna_mma(2)
 avaluka_l (1) + vanna_attika_l (2) = They (1) (are) laundresses.

4.6. PN₄ takes common gender predicate.

eg. avaru (1) + kalek_tar (2) = he (1) (is) collector(2)
 avaru (1) + vaattiyaaru(2) = he (1) (is) teacher (2)

4.7. Neuter gender singular subjects take neuter singular predicates. Even though we find neuter singular and plural in contrast in literary Tamil , this does not occur in my spoken dialect except in the pronoun.

eg. atu (1) + nalla (2) + pasu (3) = that (1) (is) (a)
 good(2) cow (3)
 anta (1) + maram (2) + nalla (2) + maram (4)
 = that (1) tree (2) (is) good (3)

4.8. Masculine gender singular and plural subject require masculine singular and plural predicates.

eg. avan (1) + murukan (2) = he (1) (is) Murukan (2)
 avan (1) + nalla(2) + payyan (3)
 = he (1) (is a) good (2) boy (3)

4.9. Common gender subjects take common gender predicates.

eg. vaattiyaru (1) + rempa (2) + nallavaru (3)
 = teacher(1) (is) very (2) good (3)

4.7. obl

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \hat{t}u \hat{2} \langle kal \rangle$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \langle X \rangle + \begin{bmatrix} NU \\ N_n \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$+ \langle X \rangle + N \longrightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \hat{t}u \hat{\langle kal \rangle}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \langle X \rangle + \begin{bmatrix} NU \\ N_n \end{bmatrix} + X \end{array} \right\}$$

$$+ \langle X \rangle + N_n$$

4.8. obl

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{van} \wedge \langle \text{ukal} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle X \rangle + N \text{ -----} \rangle$$

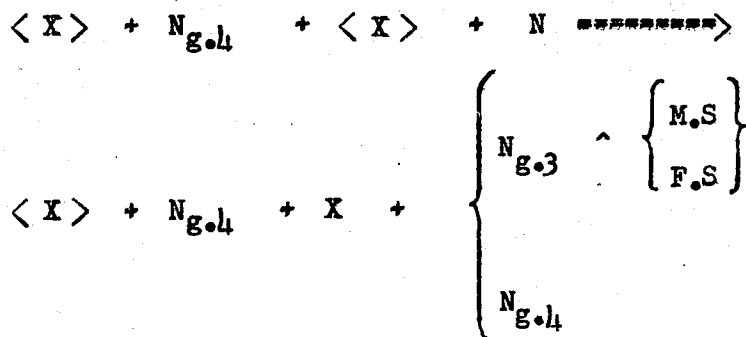
$$\langle X \rangle + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{g.1} \\ N_{g.3} \wedge M.S. \wedge \langle G.P \rangle \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{van} \wedge \langle \text{ukal} \rangle$$

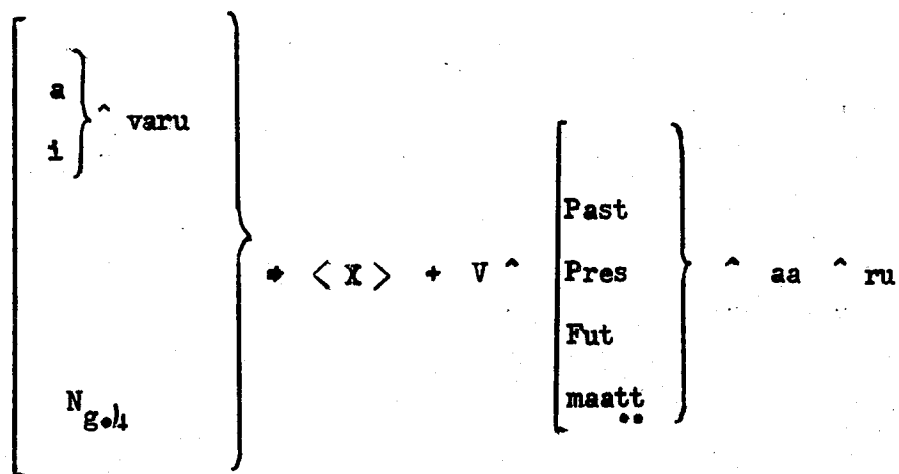
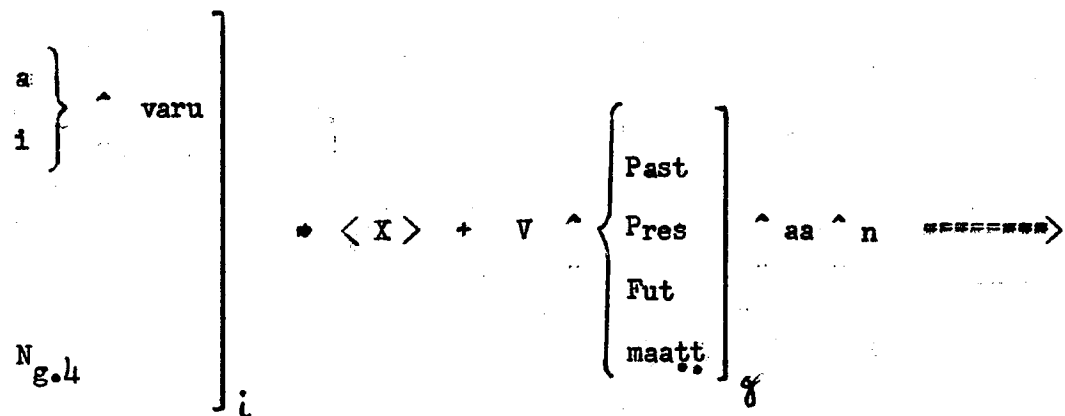
$$+ \langle X \rangle + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{g.1} \\ N_{g.3} \wedge M.S. \wedge \langle G.P \rangle \\ N_{g.4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\langle X \rangle + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{g.1} \\ N_{g.3} \wedge M.S. \wedge \langle G.P \rangle \end{array} \right.$$

4.9. obl



4.10. obl



4.11. obl

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{vvol} \cdot \ast \langle X \rangle + V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{aa} \wedge n \text{ -----} \rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{vvol} \cdot \ast \langle X \rangle + V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{aa} \wedge l$$

4.12. obl

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{vamkal} \cdot \ast \langle X \rangle + V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{aa} \wedge n \text{ -----} \rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{vamkal} \cdot \ast \langle X \rangle + V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{aa} \wedge \text{mkal}$$

4.10. Rules 10 - 19 speak of person, gender and number concord between subject and verb predicate; rules 10 - 12 deal with non neuter plural (including honorific).

non neuter subjects take non neuter predicates.

eg. avaru (1) + vantaaru (2) = he (honorific) (1) came(2)

- aa - third person marker

- ru - non neuter (plural) marker

only in the case of the third person is there a gender difference; in other person only number differences exist.

4.11. eg. avvol (1) + vantaal (2)_n = they (1) came (2)

avvol (1) + vaa[^]R[^]aa[^]l (2) = they (1) come (2)

avvol (1) + var[^]uv[^]aa[^]l = they (1) will come

avvol (1) + vara[^]maatt[^]aa[^]l = they will not come

4.12. eg. avamkal (1) + van[^]nt[^]aa[^]mka[^]l (2) = they (1) came (2)

avamkal (1) + vaa[^]R[^]aa[^]mka[^]l (2) = they (1) come (2)

avamkal (1) + var[^]uv[^]aa[^]mka[^]l (2) = they will come

avamkal (1) + vara[^]maatt[^]aa[^]mka[^]l = they will not

come

4.13. Masculine singular/ plural subjects take masculine singular/ plural predicates.

eg. avan (1) + van[^]nt[^]aa[^]n (2) = he (1) came (2)

avan (1) + vaa[^]R[^]aa[^]n (2) = he (1) comes (2)

avan (1) + var[^]uv[^]aa[^]n = he (1) will come

avan (1) + vara[^]maatt[^]aa[^]n = he will not come

4.13. sbl

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ i \end{matrix} \right\} \wedge \text{van} \wedge \langle \text{ukal} \rangle + \langle X \rangle + V \wedge \left[\begin{matrix} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{matrix} \right] \wedge \text{aa} \wedge \text{*****} \rightarrow$$

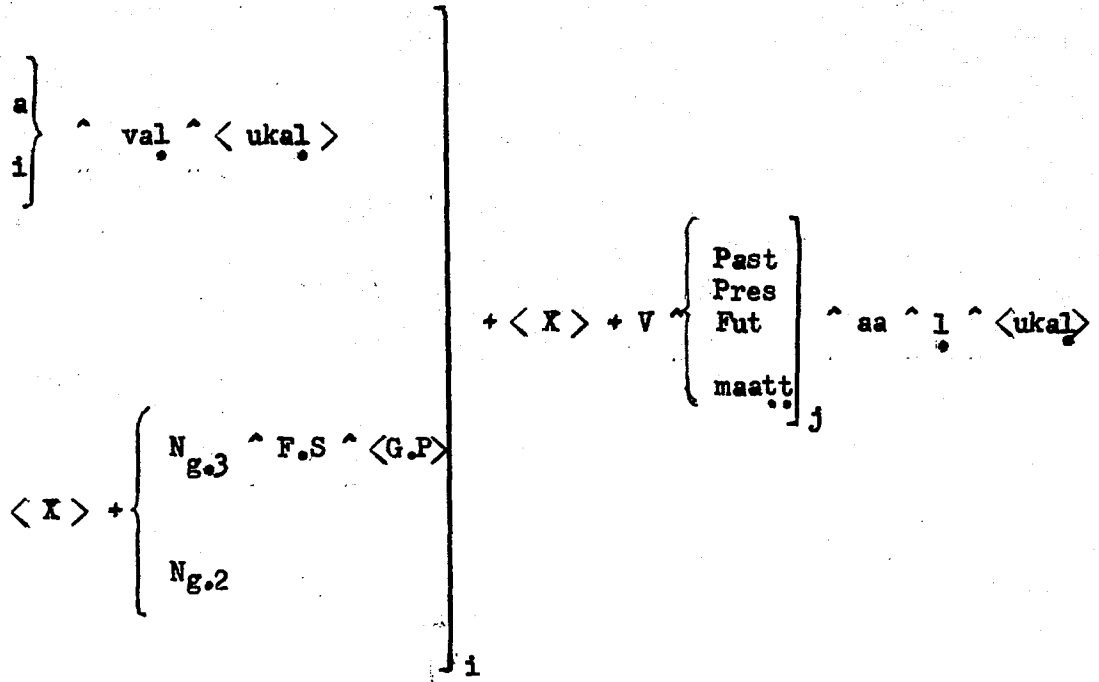
$$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ i \end{matrix} \right\} \wedge \text{van} \wedge \langle \text{ukal} \rangle + \langle X \rangle + V \wedge \left[\begin{matrix} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{matrix} \right] \wedge \text{aa} \wedge n \wedge \langle \text{ukal} \rangle$$

4.14.

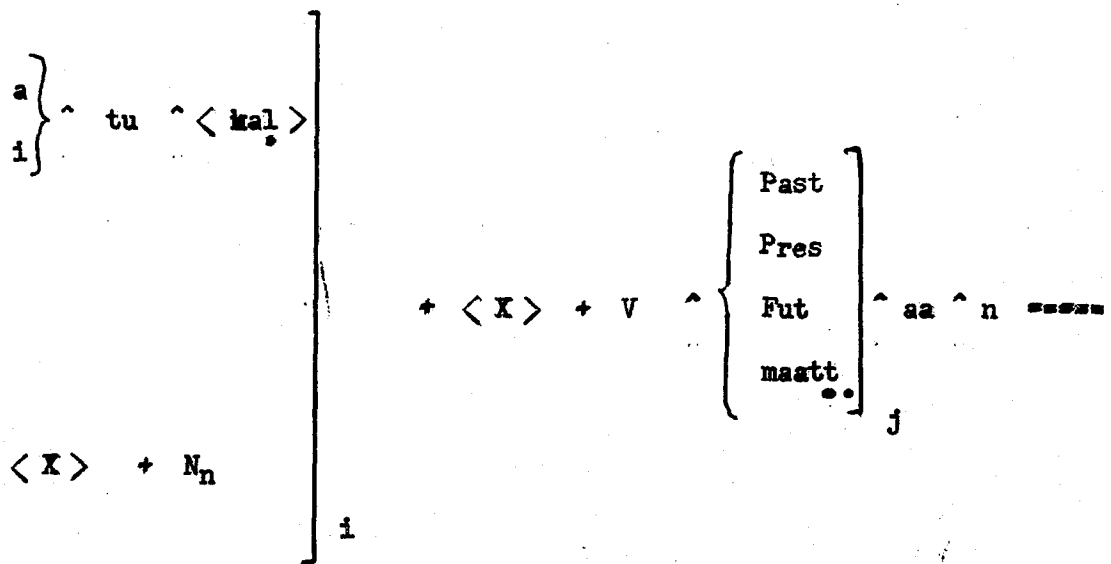
$$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ i \end{matrix} \right\} \wedge \text{val} \wedge \langle \text{ukal} \rangle$$

$$\langle X \rangle + \left\{ \begin{matrix} N_{g.3} \wedge F.S \wedge \langle G.P \rangle \\ N_{g.2} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$+ \langle X \rangle + V \wedge \left[\begin{matrix} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{matrix} \right] \wedge \text{aa} \wedge n \wedge \text{*****} \rightarrow$$



4.15.



4.14. Feminine singular / plural subjects take feminine singular / plural predicates.

eg. $\text{aval} (1) + \text{va}^{\wedge} \text{nt}^{\wedge} \text{aa}^{\wedge} \text{l} (2) = \text{she} (1) \text{ came} (2)$
 $\text{aval} (1) + \text{vaa}^{\wedge} \text{R}^{\wedge} \text{aa}^{\wedge} \text{l} (2) = \text{she} (1) \text{ comes} (2)$
 $\text{aval} (1) + \text{var}^{\wedge} \text{uv}^{\wedge} \text{aa}^{\wedge} \text{l} (2) = \text{she} (1) \text{ will come} (2)$
 $\text{aval} (1) + \text{vara}^{\wedge} \text{maatt}^{\wedge} \text{aa}^{\wedge} \text{l} (2) = \text{she} (1) \text{ will not}$
come (2)

$\text{ponnamme} (1) + \text{va}^{\wedge} \text{nt}^{\wedge} \text{aa}^{\wedge} \text{l} (2) = \text{Ponnamma} (1) \text{ came} (2)$

4.15. Neuter singular / plural subjects take neuter singular / plural predicates.

eg. $\text{atu} (1) + \text{va}^{\wedge} \text{nt}^{\wedge} \text{aa}^{\wedge} \text{u} (2) = \text{it} (1) \text{ came} (2)$
 $\text{aatu} (1) + \text{va}^{\wedge} \text{nt}^{\wedge} \text{aa}^{\wedge} \text{u} (2) = \text{sheep (Sing)} (1) \text{ came} (2)$
 $\text{atukal} (1) + \text{va}^{\wedge} \text{nt}^{\wedge} \text{aa}^{\wedge} \text{u} (2) = \text{they (neuter)} (1)$
came (2)

(see rule: 6.74)

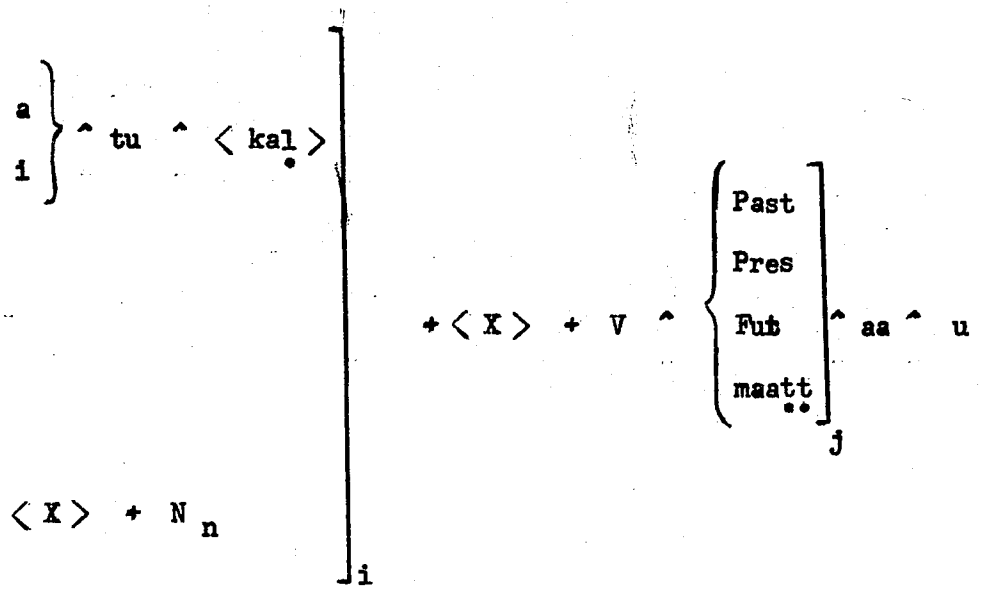
4.16. First person singular / plural subjects take first person singular / plural predicates.

eg. $\text{naan} (1) + \text{vantan} (2) = \text{I} (1) \text{ came} (2)$

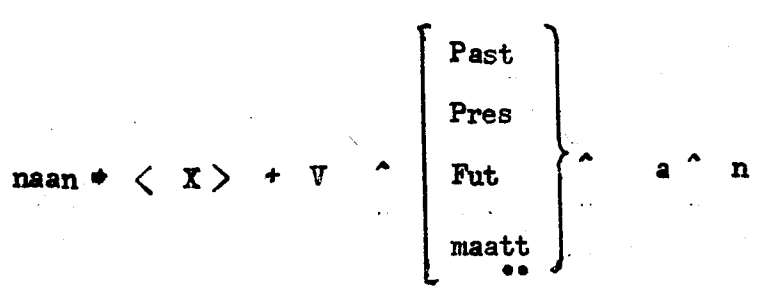
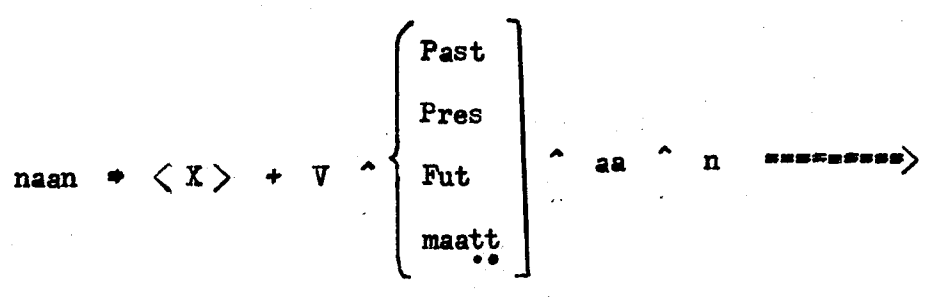
- a - first person marker

- n singular marker

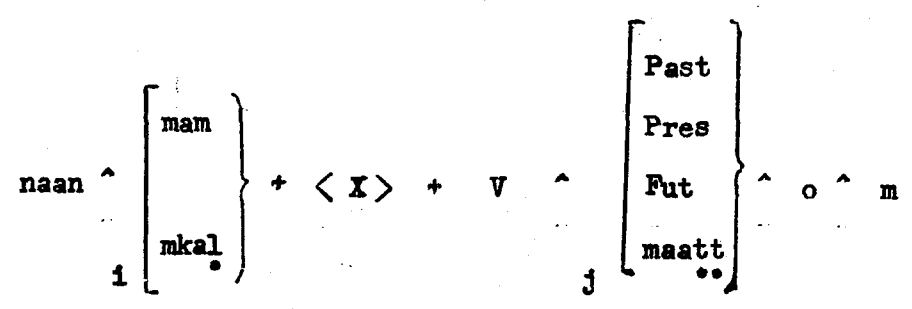
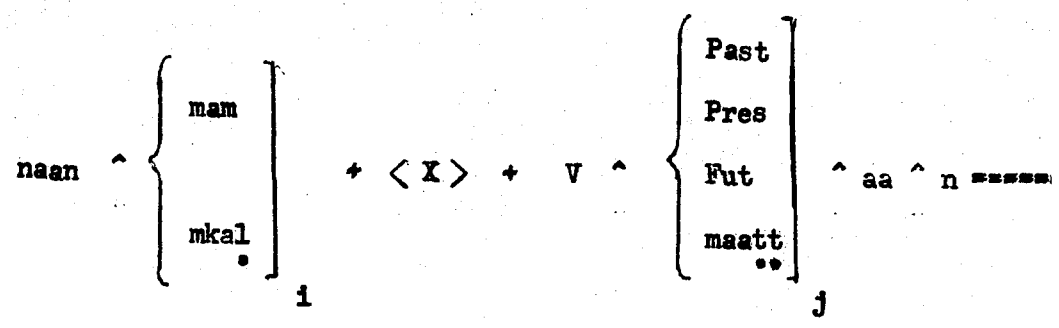
$\text{naan} (1) + \text{vaa}^{\wedge} \text{R}^{\wedge} \text{a}^{\wedge} \text{n} (2) = \text{I} (1) \text{ come} (2)$
 $\text{naan} (1) + \text{var}^{\wedge} \text{uv}^{\wedge} \text{a}^{\wedge} \text{n} (2) = \text{I} (1) \text{ will come} (2)$
 $\text{naan} (1) + \text{vara}^{\wedge} \text{maatt}^{\wedge} \text{a}^{\wedge} \text{n} (2) = \text{I} (1) \text{ will}$
not come (2)



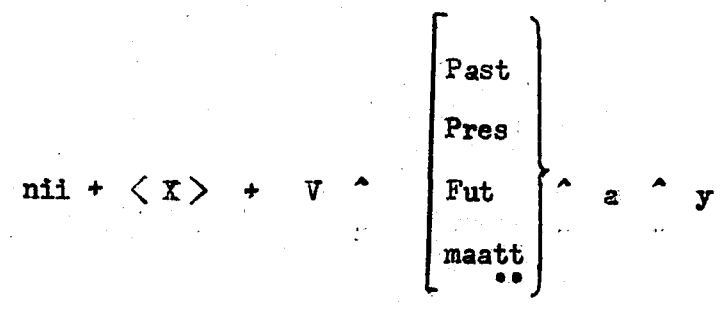
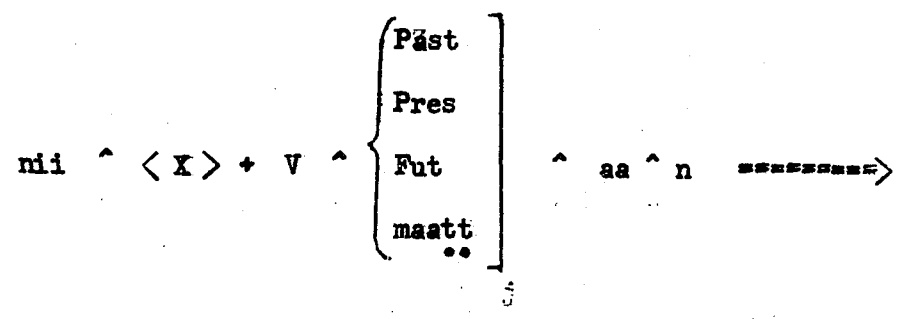
4.16.



4.17. obl



4.18. obl



4.17. eg. naan ^ mam (1) + va ^ nt ^ om (2) = we (inclusive)
came (2)

naan ^ mka_l (1) + va ^ nt ^ om (2) = we (exclusive)
came (2)

(see rule: 6.38, 39)

4.18. eg. nii (1) va ^ nt ^ a ^ y (2) = you (sing) (1) came (2)

nii (1) vaa ^ R ^ a ^ y (2) = you (sing) (1) came (2)

This rule and the next one speak of second person singular and plural subjects take second person singular and plural predicates respectively.

- a - second person marker

- y - singular marker

4.19. Second person plural subjects take second person plural predicates.

eg. niiru (1) + va ^ nt ^ ee ^ ru (2) = you (honorific) (1)
came (2)

niimka_l (1) + va ^ nt ^ a ^ yo (2) = you (pl, hono) (1)
came (2)

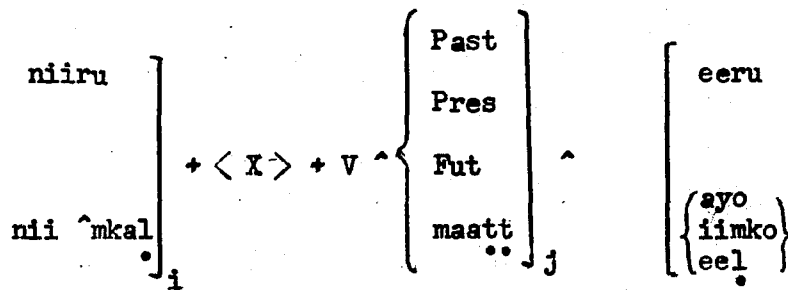
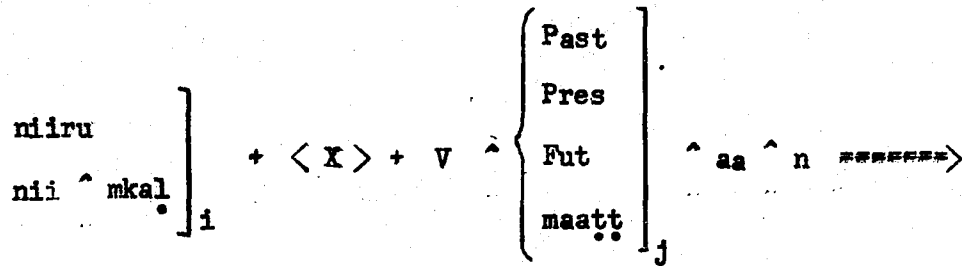
niimka_l (1) + va ^ nt ^ ii ^ mko (2) = you (pl, hono) (1)
came (2)

niimka_l (1) + va ^ nt ^ ee ^ l (2) = you (pl, hono) 1
came (2)

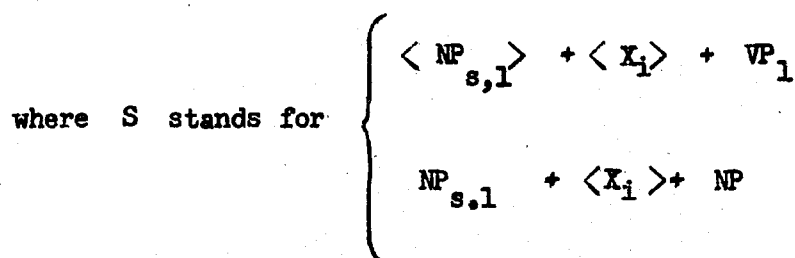
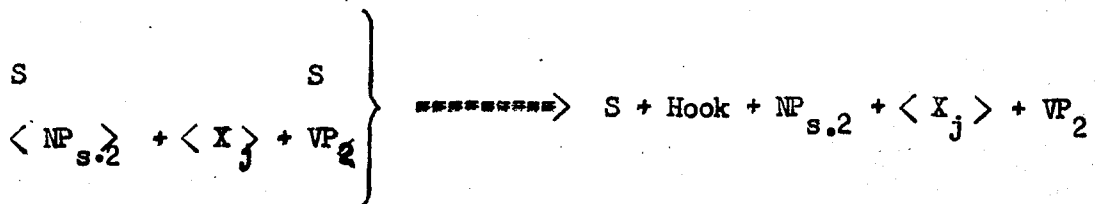
- ee - , -e -, -a -, - , - ii - are second person markers.

- ru, - yo , - mko and - l are plural markers.

4.19. obl



4.20. opt



4.20. Rules 20 - 51 deal with double base transformations. Two sentences are combined together in various ways. Rule 20 gives the general pattern, how the sentences are combined and the following rules take care of various special types.

eg. avan (1) + vantana[^] nnu + ivan (2) + connaan (3)
 = he (2) said that (4) he (1) came (2)

avan (1) + enakka (2) + makan[^] nnu (3) + ivan (4) + connaan (4)
 = he (4) said (5) that he (1) is my (2) son (3)

4.21. Rules 21 - 23 combine sentences by converting VP into verbal nouns.

eg. avan (1) + amke (2) p+ pooRatu (3) + nallaa (4) + ille (5)
 = his (1) going (3) there (2) is not (5) good (4)

atu = that
 (see rule: 4.84)

4.22. atu[^] e = that (objective case
 atu[^] <kku>[^] kku^{te} = with that
 :

eg. avan (1) + pooRatu[^] e (2) + naan (3) + kantan (4)
 = I (3) saw (4) him (1) going (2)
 (see rule: 6.79.b)

4.23. ata atanaale = because of that
 atukku¹ munti² = before that (2)

eg. avan (1) + pooRatunaale (2) + naan (3) + vantana (4)
 = since he (1) is going (2) I (3) came (4)

avan (1) + pooRatukku[^] munti (2) + naan (3) + varanum (4)
 = I (3) have to come (4) before (2) he (1) goes (2)

4.21. obl

$$\langle \text{NP}_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_1 \rangle + \text{VP}_1 + \text{Hook} + \text{atu} + \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2 \text{ -----} \rangle$$

$$\langle \text{NP}_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_1 \rangle + \text{VP}_1 \wedge V_{n.q} + \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2$$

4.22. obl

$$\langle \text{NP}_{s.1} \rangle + \langle X_1 \rangle + \text{VP}_1 + \text{Hook} + \langle \text{NP}_{s.2} \rangle + \text{atu} \wedge X_c + \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2$$

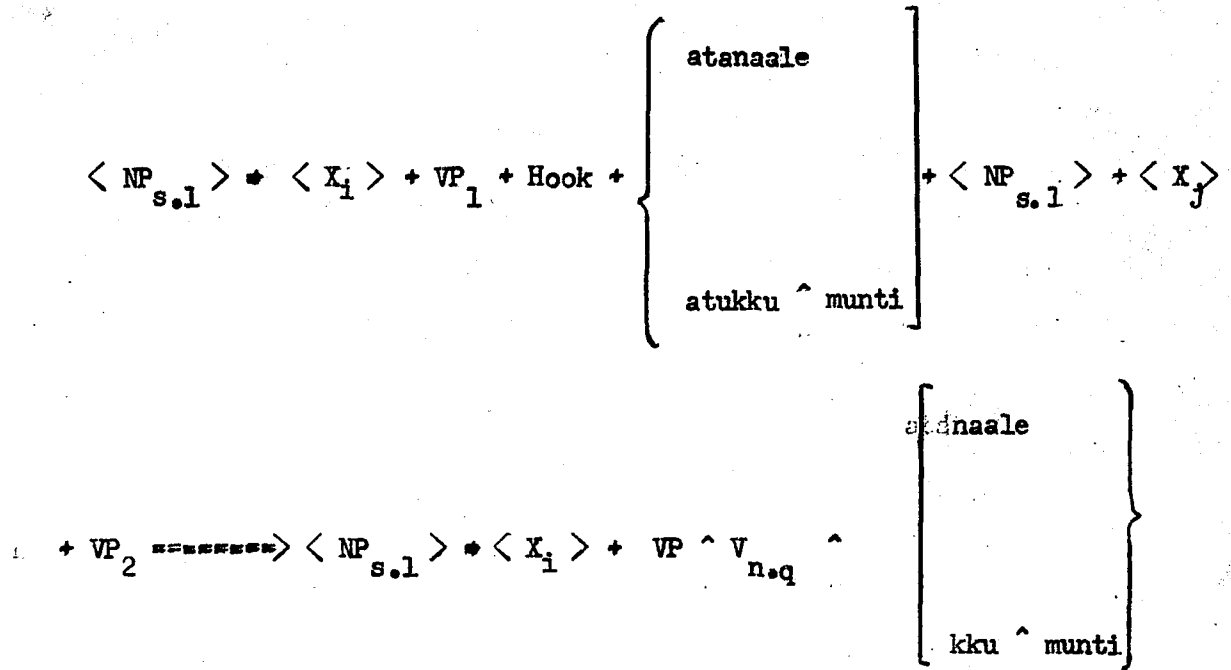
$$\text{-----} \rangle \langle \text{NP}_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_1 \rangle + \text{VP}_1 \wedge V_{n.q} \wedge X_c + \langle \text{NP}_{s.2} \rangle * \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2$$

(X_c is any one of the case signs)

and rule 6:

(Source: 1.1,3,5, 2.20,24, 32)

4.23. obl



$$\langle \text{NP}_{s.2} \rangle + \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2$$

4.24. obl

$$\langle \text{PN}_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + \text{VP}_1 + \text{Hook} + \text{PN}_{s.1} + \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{=====}}$$

$$\langle X_i \rangle + \text{VP}_1 \hat{=} \text{C.N}_q + \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2$$

4.24. Rules 24 - 26 transforms VP into a conjugated noun.

(see rule: 4.85)

eg. amke (1) + vanta[^] av[^] an (2) + ite (3) + connaan (4)

= one who came (2) there (1) said (4) it (3)

4.25. eg. amke (1) + vantavan[^] e (2) + naan (3) + kantan(4)

= I (3) saw (4) one who came (2) there (1)

amke (1) + vantavan[^] kuute (2) + poonan (3)

= I went (3) with the one who came (2) there (1)

4.26. eg. enne (1) + aticcavan (2) + imke (3) + vantaan (4)

= the one who beat (2) me (1) came (4) here (3)

4.27. eg. enne (1) + aticcavan[^] kuute (2) + nii (3) + poonay(4)

= you (3) went (4) with the one who beat (2) me (1)

(see rule : 2.26, 6.21, 97)

4.28. Rules 28 - 32 transform VP into Relative participles (R.P).

eg. amke (1) + vanta (2) + payyan (3) + enne (4) + kantaan (5)

= the boy³ who came (2) there (1) saw (5) me (4)

4.29. eg. amke (1) + vanta (2) + payyane (3) + naan (4) + kantan

= I (4) saw (5) the boy (3) who came (2) there (1)

4.30. eg. naan (1) + kanta (2) + payyan (3) + imke (4)

+ vantaan (5)

= the boy (3) whom I (1) saw (2) came (5)

here (4)

4.25. obl

$\langle \text{PN}_{s.1} \rangle + \langle X_i \rangle + \text{VP}_1 + \text{Hook} + \langle \text{NP}_{s.2} \rangle \rightarrow \text{PN} \wedge X_c$

$+ \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2 \rightarrow \langle X_i \rangle + \text{VP} \wedge \text{C.N}_q \wedge X_c$

$+ \langle \text{NP}_{s.2} \rangle + \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2$

(Source: 1,2, 6, 2.24 - 32)

4.26. obl

$\langle \text{NP}_s \rangle + \langle X_i \rangle + \text{PN} \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{OBJ} \\ \text{DAT} \end{array} \right\} + \text{VP}_1 + \text{Hook} + \text{PN}_s$

$\langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2 \rightarrow \langle \text{NP}_s \rangle + \langle X_i \rangle + \text{VP}_1 \wedge \text{C.N}_q$

$+ \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2$

4.27. obl

$$\langle \text{NP}_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + \text{PN} \wedge \text{OBJ} + \text{VP}_1 + \text{Hook} + \langle \text{NP}_{s.2} \rangle + \text{PN} \wedge X_c$$

$$* \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} \langle \text{NP}_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + \text{VP}_1 \wedge \text{C.N}_q \wedge X_c$$

$$+ \langle \text{NP}_{s.2} \rangle * \langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2$$

4.28. obl

$$\langle \text{NP}_{b.s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + \text{VP}_1 + \text{Hook} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NP}_{b.s} \\ \text{PN}_s \end{array} \right\} * \langle X_j \rangle$$

$$+ \text{VP}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} \langle X_i \rangle + \text{VP}_1 \wedge \text{R.P}_q + \text{NP}_{b.s} *$$

$$\langle X_j \rangle + \text{VP}_2$$

4.29. obl

$$NP_{b.s} \rightarrow \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 + Hook + \langle NP_s \rangle \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} NP_b \\ NP \\ PN \end{array} \right\} \wedge X_c$$

$$+ \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2 \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 \wedge R.P_q \wedge$$

$$+ NP \wedge X_c + \langle NP_s \rangle + \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2$$

4.30. obl

$$\langle NP_s \rangle \rightarrow \langle X_i \rangle \rightarrow NP_b \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{c} OBJ \\ \\ DAT \end{array} \right\} \neq VP_1 + Hook + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} NP_b \\ \\ PN \end{array} \right\}$$

$$+ \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2 \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} \langle NP_s \rangle \rightarrow \langle X_i \rangle + VP \wedge R.P_q$$

$$+ NP_b + \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2$$

4.31. obl

$\langle NP_s \rangle \bullet NP_b \wedge OBJ \bullet \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 + Hook + \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle$

+ $\left. \begin{matrix} NP_b \\ \\ PN \end{matrix} \right\} \wedge X_c \bullet \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2 \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} \langle NP_s \rangle + \langle X_i \rangle$

+ $VP_1 \wedge R.P_q + NP_b \wedge X_c + \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle \bullet \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2$

4.32. obl

$\langle NP_{s.1} \rangle \bullet \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 + Hook + \left[\begin{matrix} otane \\ poRaku \\ \\ annakki \\ appati \end{matrix} \right] \bullet \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle$

$\bullet \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2 \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} NP_{s1} \bullet \langle X_i \rangle + VP \wedge R.P_q$

+ $\left[\begin{matrix} otane \\ \\ poRaku \\ annakki \\ pãti \end{matrix} \right] + \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle \bullet \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2$

4.31. eg. naan (1) + neettu (2) + kanta (3) + payyan ^ e (4)
 + nii (5) + kantay (6)

= you (5) saw (6) the boy (4) whom I (1) saw (3)
 yesterday (2)

4.32. otane = immediately
 poRaku = afterwards
 annakki = that day
 appati = that manner

eg. naan (1) + kanta (2) + poRaku (3) + avan (4) + vantaan (5)
 = After (3) I (1) saw (3) (him) he (4) came (5)

naan (1) + kanta (2) + otane (3) + avan (4) + vantaan (5)
 = Immediately (3) I (1) saw (3) (him) he (4) came

naan (1) + kanta (2) + annakki (3) + avan (4) + vantaan (5)
 = The day (3) I (1) saw (2) (him) he (4) came (5)

naan (1) + nii (2) + conna ^ pati (3) + natantan (4)
 = I (1) behaved (4) according to you (2,3)

(see rule: 6.9)

4.33. Changing VP into Conditional.

eg. avan (1) + vantaal (2) + naan (3) + poovan (4)
 = if (2) he (1) comes (2) I (3) will go (4)
 (see rule: 4.88)

4.34. Changing VP into Perfective Gerund.

eg. avan (1) + imke (2) + vantu (3) + caappittaan (4)
 = having come (3) here (2) he (1) ate (4)
 (see rule: 4.89)

4.32.b. opt

$$VP \hat{=} R.P_q + \text{otane} \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} V \hat{=} \text{Past} \hat{=} \text{atum} \langle \text{otane} \rangle$$

4.33. obl

$$\langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 + \text{Hook} + \text{aanaal} + \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle + \langle X_j \rangle$$

$$+ VP_2 \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} \langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 \hat{=} V_{\text{cond.q}}$$

$$+ \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle + \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2$$

(Source: 2.1)

4.34. opt

$$\langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 + \text{Hook} + \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle * \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2 \xrightarrow{\text{*****}}$$

$\langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 \hat{V}_{per.G.q} \langle ttu \rangle * \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle$

$* \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2$

4.35. opt

$\langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 + Hook + \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle * \langle X_j \rangle$

$+ VP_2 \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} \langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 \hat{V}_{per.q}$

$+ \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle * \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2$

(Source: 2.36)

4.36. obl

$$\langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 + Hook + appam * \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle * \langle X_j \rangle$$

$$+ VP_2 \text{ -----} \rightarrow \langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_j \rangle + VP \hat{ } yle + \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle$$

$$* \langle X_j \rangle + VP_2$$

(Source: 2.36)

4.37. obl

$$\langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle + NP_i \hat{ } X_c + VP_1 + Hook + \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle$$

$$* \langle X_j \rangle * NP_j \hat{ } X_c \hat{ } VP_1 \text{ -----} \rightarrow \langle NP_{s.1} \rangle * \langle X_i \rangle$$

$$* NP_i \hat{ } X_c \hat{ } um + \langle NP_{s.2} \rangle * \langle X_j \rangle * NP_j \hat{ } X_c \hat{ } um + VP_1$$

4.35. VP is transformed into Gerund.

eg. avan (1) + imke (2) + vara (3) + nii (4) amke (5)
 poonay (6)

= As (3) he (1) comes (3) here (2) you (4)
 went (6) there (5)

(see rule: 4.90)

4.36. VP is transformed into Verbal time expression.

eg. avan (1) + varayle (2) + naan (3) + kantān (4)

= when (2) he (1) comes (2) I(3) saw (4)

(4.87)

4.37. eg. naan (1) + aval¹ e² um (2) + nii (3) + avan¹ e² um (4)
 kantān (5)

= I (1) (and) you (3) saw (5) hām (2) and him (4)

(respectively)

um = and

(see rule: 6.76)

4.37.b. eg. naan (1) + avan¹ e² um (2) + aval¹ e² um (3)
 + kantān (4)

= I (1) saw (4) him (2) and her (3)

(see rule: 6.76)

4.38. eg. atu (1) + viitt¹ ile (2) + atukkalay¹ ile (3)
 + irukkā (4)

= that (1) is (4) in the kitchen (3) in the house(4)

4.37.b. obl

when $NP_{s.1} = NP_{s.2}$

$$NP_{s.1} + \langle X_i \rangle + NP_i \wedge X_c \wedge um + NP_j \wedge X_c \wedge um + VP_1$$

$$+ VP_1$$

4.38. obl

$$\langle NP_{s.1} \rangle + NP_i \wedge LOC + \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1 + Hook + NP_{i.s} + NP_j \wedge LOC$$

$$+ VP_1 \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} \langle NP_{s.1} \rangle + NP_j \wedge LOC + NP_i \wedge LOC + \langle X_i \rangle + VP_1$$

4.39. opt

$$NP_{s.1} + \langle X_i \rangle + V \wedge \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{array} \right] \wedge X_j + Hook + NP_{s.2}$$

$$\ast \langle X_i \rangle + V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \\ \ast\ast \end{array} \right\} \wedge X_k \dashrightarrow$$

$$\left(NP_{s.1} \wedge um \ast NP_{s.2} \wedge um \right) \ast \langle X_i \rangle + V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \\ \ast\ast \end{array} \right\} \wedge X_P$$

(X_j and X_k represent all the possible constituents in their respective slots ; Source: 1.13,14, 3.10 - 19)

4.40. obl

$$\left(PN_{1.s} \wedge \langle PL \rangle \wedge um \ast NP_{r.s} \wedge um \right) \ast \langle X_i \rangle + V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \\ \ast\ast \end{array} \right\} \wedge X_P$$

$$\dashrightarrow \left(PN_{1.s} \wedge \langle PL \rangle \wedge um \ast NP_{r.s} \wedge um \right)$$

4.

$$\bullet \langle X_1 \rangle + V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{array} \right\} \text{ o m}$$

(NP_r represents all NP except PN₁ ^ < PL >)

4.41. obl

$$(\text{PN}_{2.s} \text{ ^ } \langle \text{PL} \rangle \text{ ^ } \text{um} \bullet \text{NP}_{R.s} \text{ ^ } \text{um}) + \langle X_1 \rangle + V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{array} \right\} \text{ ^ } X_1$$

-----> (PN_{2.s} ^ < PL > ^ um • NP_{R.s} ^ um) • < X₁ >

$$+ V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{eyo} \\ \text{eel} \\ \text{iimkal} \end{array} \right\}$$

(NP_{R.s} represents all NP s except PN ^ < PL > and PN₂)

4.39. Rules 39 - 51 are rules which combine sentences which have the same predicates but different subjects. Rule 39 gives the general pattern.

eg. ponnammay ^ um (1) + remaa ^ um (2) + vantaal (3)

= Ponna⁽¹⁾mma and Remaa (2) came (3)

(see rule: 6.80)

4.40. eg. naan ^ um (1) + avan ^ um (2) + vantem (3)

= I (1) and he (2) came (3)

4.41. eg. nii ^ um (1) + avan ^ um + vantayo (3)

= you (Sing) (1) and he (2) came (3)

nii ^ um (1) + avan ^ um (2) + vanteel (3)

= you (Sing) (1) and he (2) came (3)

niimkal ^ um (1) + avan ^ um (2) + vantayo (3)

= you (Plural) (1) and he (2) came (3)

4.42. eg. pasu ^ um (1) + naagy ^ um (2) + vantu (3)

= the cow (1) and the dog (2) came (3)

atu ^ um (1) + itu ^ um (2) + vantu (3)

= this (1) and that (1) came (3)

(see rule: 6.79,74)

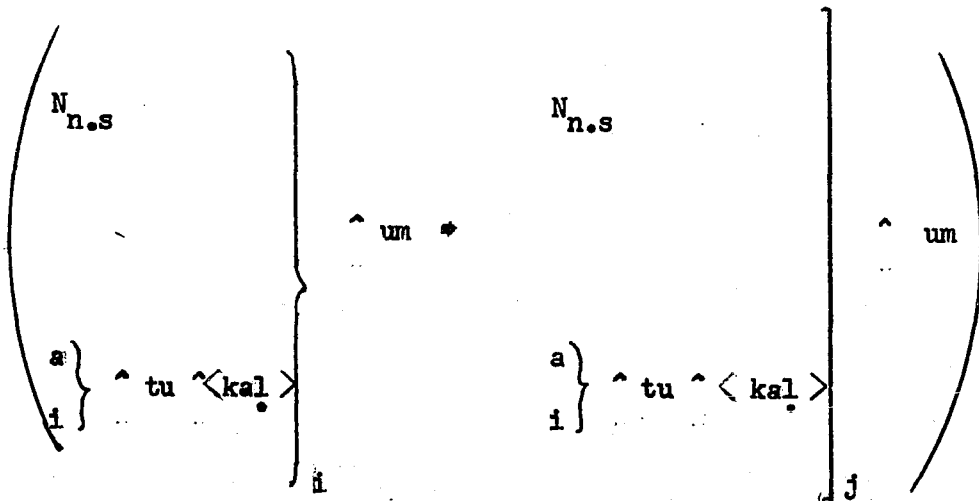
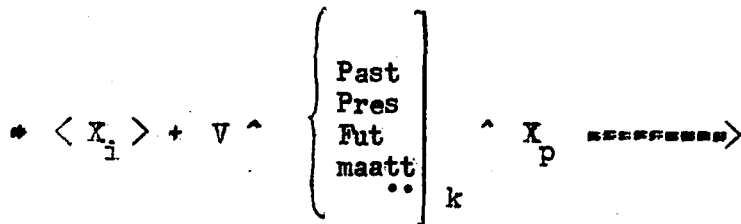
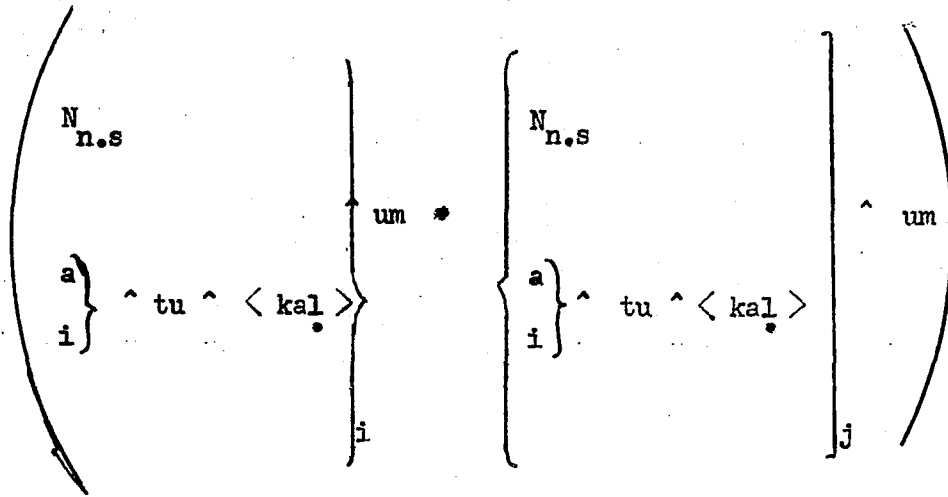
4.43. eg. avan ^ um (1) + murukan ^ um (2) + vantaanukal (3)

= he (1) and Murukan (2) came (3)

4.44. eg. ponnaammay ^ um (1) + pušpaa ^ um (2) + vantaalukal (3)

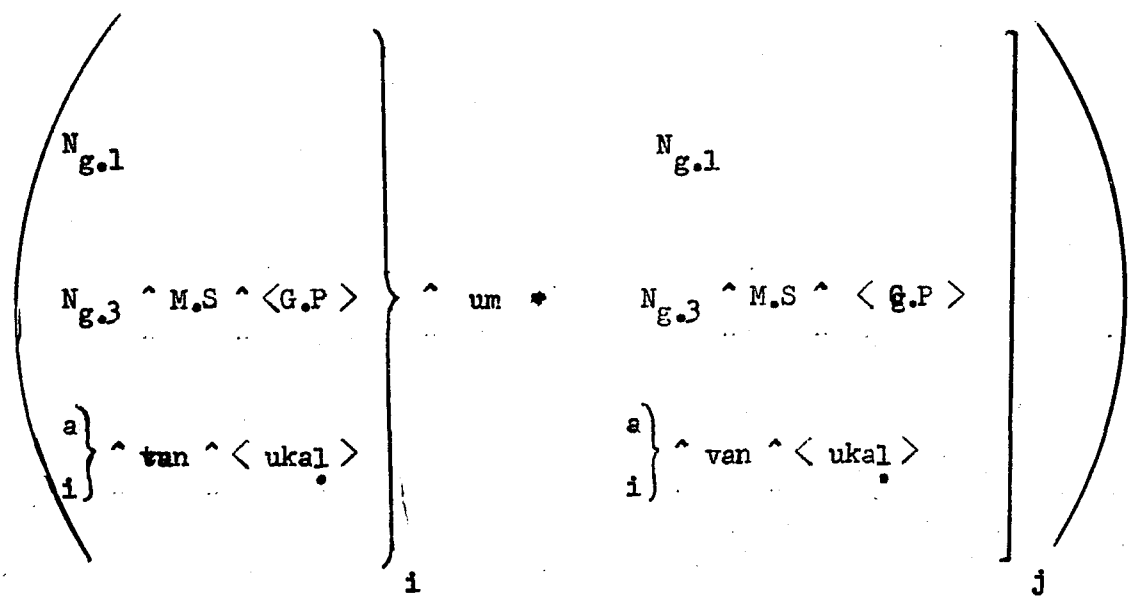
= Ponna⁽¹⁾mma and Pushpaa (2) came (3)

4.42. obl

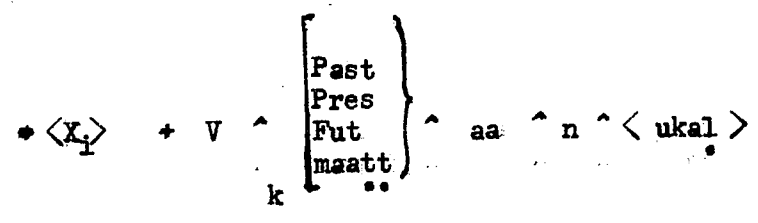
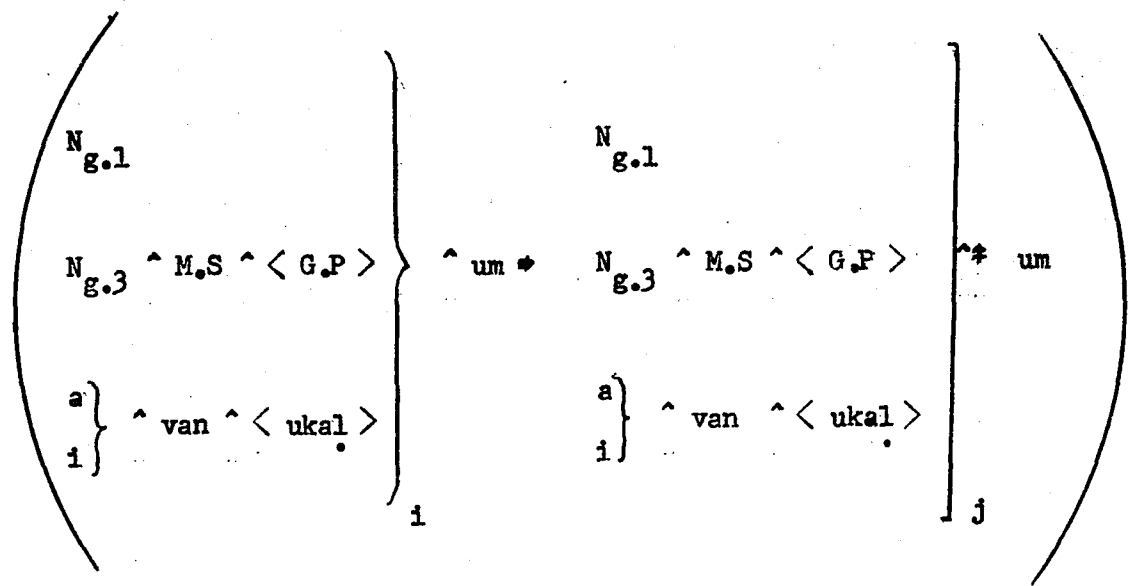


$\bullet \langle X_i \rangle + V \overset{\text{Past}}{\overset{\text{Pres}}{\overset{\text{Fut}}{\text{maatt}}}} \overset{\text{aa}}{\overset{\text{u}}{\text{u}}} \overset{\text{u}}{\text{u}}$

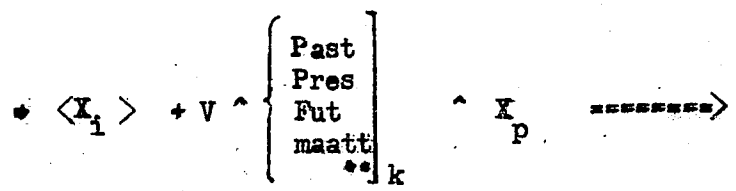
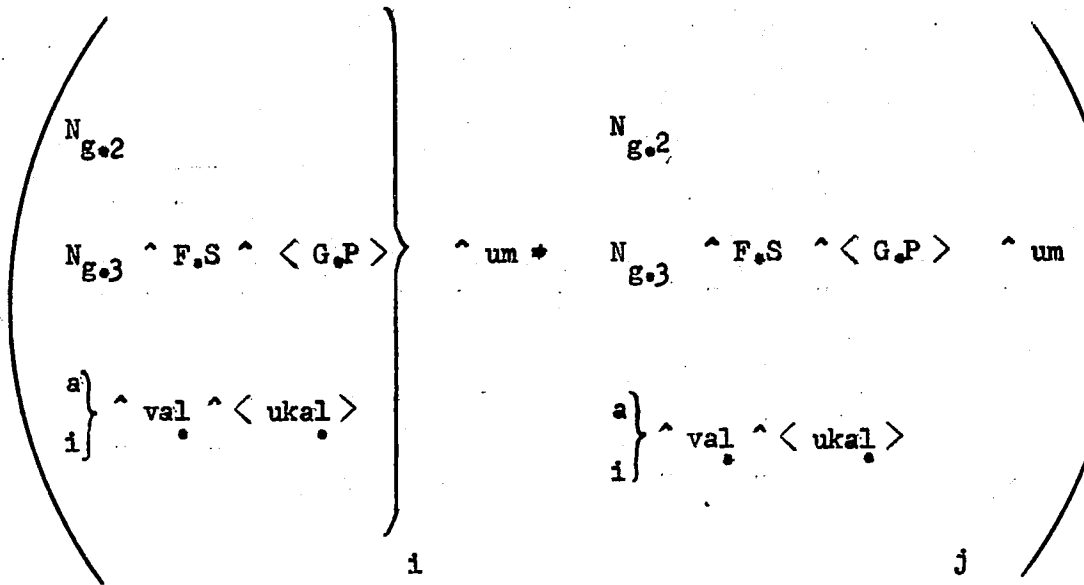
43.43. obl

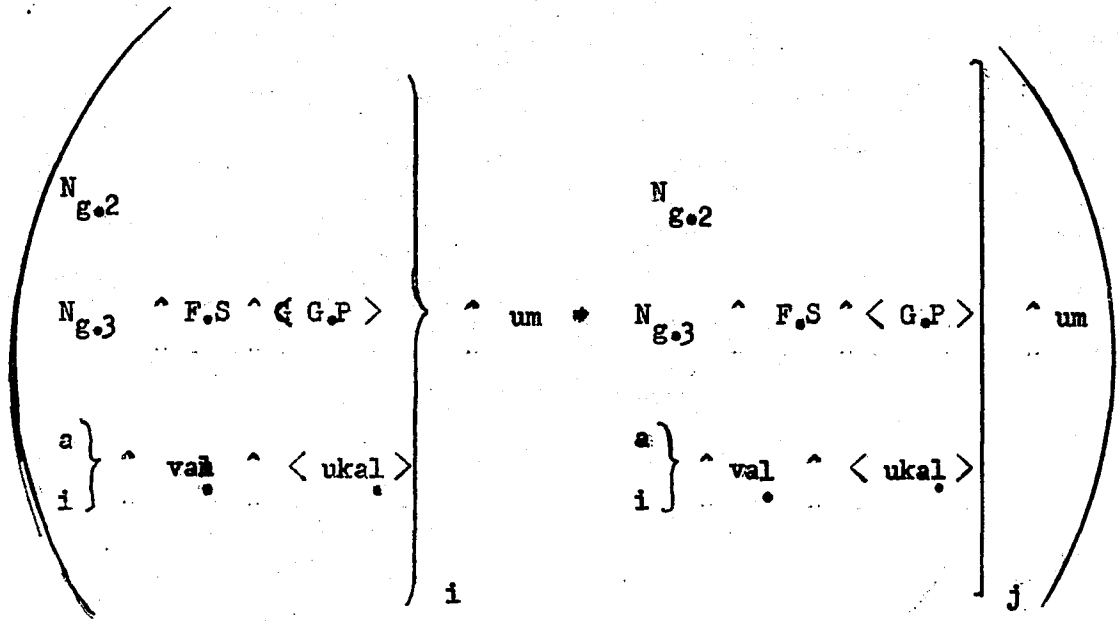


$\bullet \langle X_i \rangle + V \overset{\text{Past}}{\overset{\text{Pres}}{\overset{\text{Fut}}{\text{maatt}}}} \overset{\text{X}}{\overset{\text{p}}{\text{p}}} \longrightarrow$



4.44. opt





$$\bullet \langle X_i \rangle + V \wedge \left[\begin{matrix} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{matrix} \right] \wedge \underset{\cdot}{aa} \wedge \underset{\cdot}{l} \wedge \langle \underset{\cdot}{ukal} \rangle$$

4.45. obl

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ i \\ \dots \\ N_{g \cdot 4} \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\text{varu}} \\ \dots \\ \hat{\text{um}} \end{array} \right\} i \xrightarrow{\hat{\text{um}}} \left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ i \\ \dots \\ N_{g \cdot 4} \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\text{varu}} \\ \dots \\ \hat{\text{um}} \end{array} \right\} j \xrightarrow{\hat{\text{um}}} \langle X_j \rangle$$

$$+ V \hat{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt.} \\ \dots \end{array} \right)} j \hat{X}_P \xrightarrow{\hat{\text{um}}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ i \\ \dots \\ N_{g \cdot 4} \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\text{varu}} \\ \dots \\ \hat{\text{um}} \end{array} \right\} i \xrightarrow{\hat{\text{um}}} \left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ i \\ \dots \\ N_{g \cdot 4} \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\text{varu}} \\ \dots \\ \hat{\text{um}} \end{array} \right\} j \xrightarrow{\hat{\text{um}}} \langle X_i \rangle$$

$$+ V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt.} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{aa} \wedge \underset{\cdot}{1}$$

- 1 is plural marker (different from - l, the feminine singular marker)

4.46. obl

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right) \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vamkal} \\ \text{vvol} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{um} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right) \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vamkal} \\ \text{vvol} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{um} \right) +$$

$$\langle X_i \rangle + V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt.} \end{array} \right\} \wedge X_p \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right) \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vamkal} \\ \text{vvol} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{um} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} a \\ i \end{array} \right) \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vamkal} \\ \text{vvol} \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{um} + \langle X_i \rangle$$

$$+ V \begin{matrix} \wedge \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Past} \\ \text{Pres} \\ \text{Fut} \\ \text{maatt} \end{array} \right. \begin{matrix} \wedge \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \text{aam} \begin{matrix} \wedge \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \text{kal}$$

4.47.

$$X_p \longrightarrow \text{sal}$$

4.48. opt

$$NP_{s.1} * \langle X_1 \rangle + V_1 \wedge VE_1 + \text{Hook} + NP_{s.2} * \langle X_1 \rangle +$$

$$V_1 \wedge VE_1 \longrightarrow (NP_{s.1} \wedge \text{um} * NP_{s.2} \wedge \text{um}) +$$

$$\langle X_1 \rangle + V_1 \wedge VE_1$$

(Source: 1.12, 4.20)

4.45. eg. avarum (1) + vaattiyarum (2) + vantaal (3)

= he (honorific)(1) and teacher (2) came (3)

4.46. eg. avamkalum (1) + ivamkalum (2) + vantaamkal (3)

= those people (1) and these people (2) came(3)

avvolum (1) + ivvolum (2) + varuvaamkal (3)

= those people (1) and these people (2) will come (3)

4.48. Unlike VP with person markers and number gender markers, VP

with = VS occur with any subject. (notes to rule 1.17)

eg. naanum (1) + ponnammayum (2) + varalaam (3)

= I (1) and Ponnamma (2) may come (3)

ponnaammayum (1) + pušpaavum (2) + varalle (3)

= Ponnamma (1) and Pušpaa (2) did/ do/ will not come(3)

4.49. eg. nii ^ um (1) + avanum (2) + vaarumkal (3)

= you (1) and he (2) should come (3) (Imperative)

nii ^ um (1) + avanum (2) + pookalaam (3)

= you (1) and he (2) may go (3) (Imperative)

4.50. eg. nii ^ um (1) + avanum (2) + varakkuntaatu (3)

= you (1) and he (2) should not come (3)

nii ^ um (1) + avanum (2) + varaantaam (3)

= you (1) and he (2) need not come (3)

4.51. If none of the preceding transformations are used, Hook is

rewritten as ^ nnu , which means ' so thinking ' or

' so saying ' .

eg. avan (1) + vantaan ^ nnu (2) + ivan (3) + comaan (4)

= he (1) said that (2) he (3) came (4)

avan (1) + vantaan ^ nnu (2) + ivan (3) + poonaan (4)

= he (3) went (3) thinking that (2) he (1) came (2)

4.49. obl

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{ni} \\ \text{niiru} \\ \text{niimkal} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \langle X_i \rangle + V \hat{\text{Imp}} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ \text{um} \\ \text{unko} \end{bmatrix} + \text{Hook} + \text{NP}_{R;s}$$

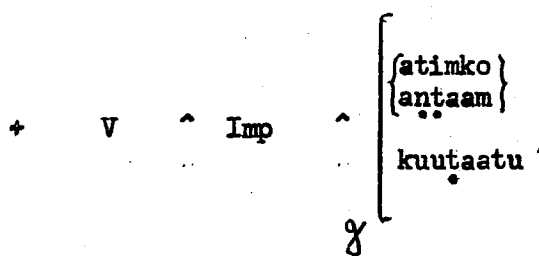
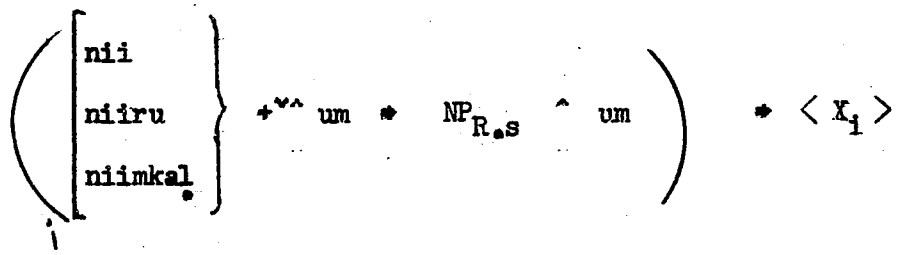
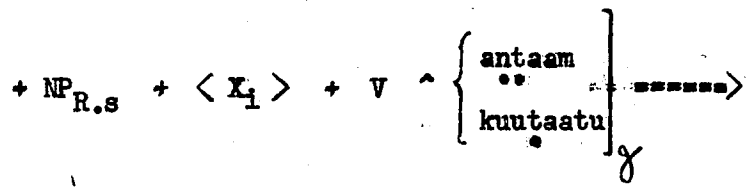
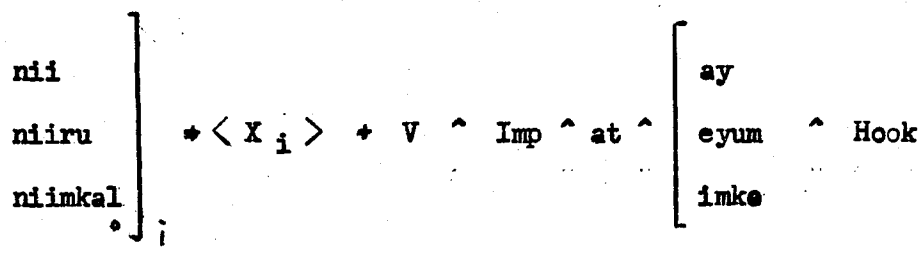
$$+ \langle X_i \rangle + V \hat{\text{Imp}} \begin{bmatrix} \text{um} \\ \text{laam} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{ni} \\ \text{niiru} \\ \text{niimkal} \end{bmatrix} \hat{\text{um}} \rightarrow \text{NP}_{R;s} \rightarrow \langle X_i \rangle + V \hat{\text{Imp}} \begin{bmatrix} \text{um} \hat{\langle \text{kal} \rangle} \\ \text{laam} \end{bmatrix}$$

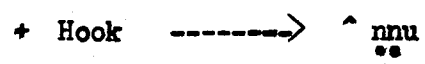
(Source: 4.3, 1.16)

($\text{NP}_{R;s}$ represents all NP s except $\text{PN}_1 \langle \text{PI} \rangle$ and $\text{PN}_2 \langle \text{PI} \rangle$)

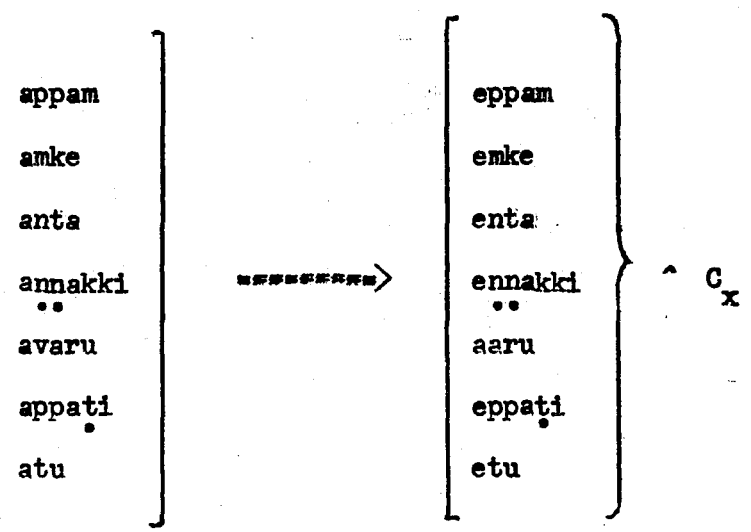
4.50. obl



4.51.

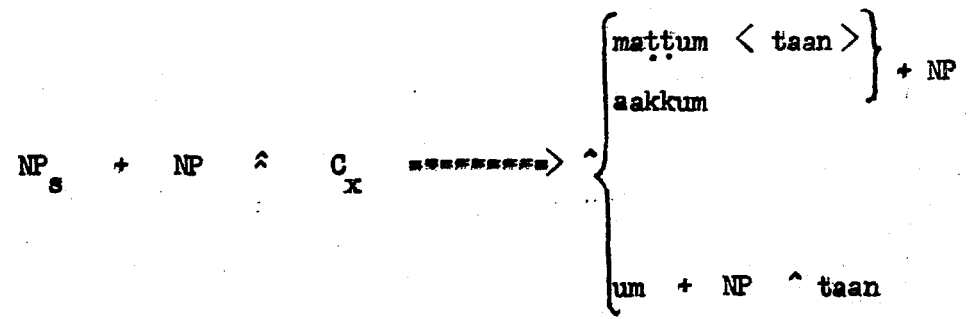


4.52. opt



(hereafter the right hand side id represented by the cover symbol X_{an})

4.53. obl



95

4.52.	eppamum	= always
	emkayum	= everywhere
	ennakkum	= everyday
	aarum	= everybody
	eppatiyum	= any way
	etum	= anything, any one (neuter)

(for - um which occur in the above examples see rule 4.59)

(for ' enta ' see rule 4.54)

4.53. eg.	avan (1) mattum ^ taan (1) + enakka (2) + makan (3)	= he alone (1) (is) my (2) son (3)
	avan ^ aakkum (1) + enakka (2) + makan (3)	= he (1) (is) my (2) son (3)
	avan ^ um (1) + enakka (2) + makan ^ taan (3)	= he also (1) (is) my (2) son (3)

4.54. enta + N ^ um

eg. enta (1)	+ viitum (2)	= any (1) house (2)
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4.56. eg.	pušpaavum (1) + remaavum ^ taan (2) + amke (3) + poonaal (4)	= Pushpa (1) and Remaa only (2) went (4) there (3)
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4.57.	aanaalum	= if so
	atanaaletaan	= only because of that
	appatiyaanaal ^ taan	= only in that case
	appatiyaanaal ^ um	= even if it is so
	appatiyaanaal ^ aavatu	= even if it is so
	aamaa	= yes

4.54. obl

enta ^ C_x + < X_i > + N + < X_j > + VP ----->

enta + < X_i > + N ^ um + < X_j > + VP

4.55. obl

VP ^ R.P _q	----->	VP ^ R.P _q
VP ^ Imp ^ X ^ C _x		VP ^ Imp ^ X
VP		VP
VOC		VOC

(Source: 4.28)

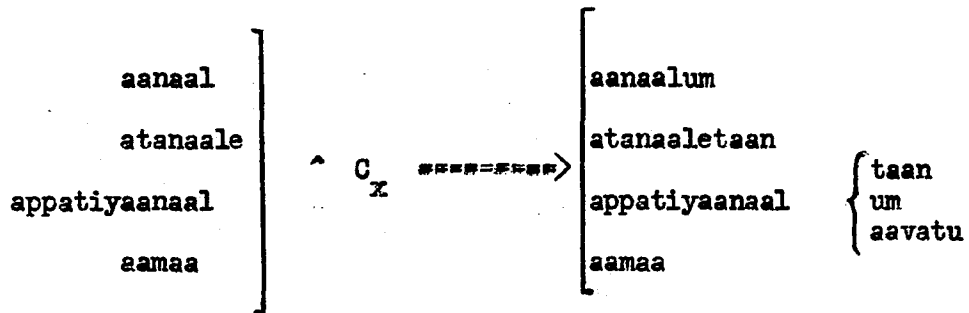
4.56. obl

X_i ^ um ^ C_x + < X_j > + X_k ^ um + X_l ----->

$$X_i \hat{um} + \langle X_j \rangle + X_k \hat{um} \hat{C}_x + X_l$$

(Source: 4.33,39)

4.57. obl

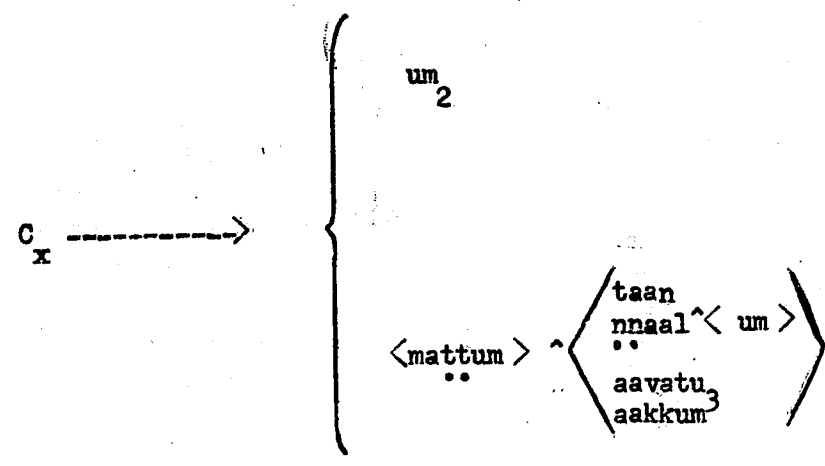


4.58. obl

$$X_{an} \hat{C}_x \hat{\langle aa \rangle} + X_i \longrightarrow$$

$$X_{an} \hat{um} \hat{\langle aa \rangle} + X_i$$

4.59.



4.60. obl

$X_{an} \uparrow mattum \wedge X \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} X_{an} \wedge X$

4.61. obl

$X_{an} \wedge um + \langle X \rangle + V \wedge Past \xrightarrow{\text{=====}}$

$X_{an} \wedge um + X + V \wedge Fut \wedge X$

4.58. eg. emkayum ^ aa (1) + avan (2) + poonaan (3)

= ,did (3) he (2) go (3) anywhere even ? (1)

eppamum ^ aa (1) + avan (2) + poonaan (3)

= did (3) he (2) go (3) always even ? (1)

4.59.

- um = even

- mattum = alone

- taan = only, oneself

- nnaal = if so

- aavatu = at least

- aakkum = onself , itself

eg. avanum = even he

avan ^ mattum = he alone

avan ^ taan = he alone, he himself, only he

avan ^ nnaal = if he is

avan ^ aavati = at least he

avan ^ aakkum = he himself

4.61. eg. eppamum (1) + avan (2) + ite (3) + ceyvaan (4)

= he (2) will do (4) it (3) always (1)

4.62. eg. eppamaakkum (1) + avan (2) + ite (3) + ceyvaan (4)

= when (1) will (4) he (2) do (4) it ? (3)

eppam ^ taan (1) + avan (2) + ite (3) + ceytaan (4)

= when (emphatic) (1) did (4) he (2) do (4) it(3)

4.64. eg. etu ^ nnaalum (1) + avan (2) + ceyvaan (3)

= he (2) will do (3) anything (1)

h.58. eg. *enkyun* ^ as (1) + *avan* (2) + *poonaan* (3)

= ,did (3) he (2) go (3) anywhere even ? (1)

eppannu ^ as (1) + *avan* (2) + *poonaan* (3)

= did (3) he (2) go (3) always even ? (1)

h.59.

- *un* = even

- *mattun* = alone

- *taan* = only, oneself

- *maal* = if so

- *savatu* = at least

- *sakkun* = oneself, itself

eg. *avanun* = even he

avan ^ *mattun* = he alone

avan ^ *taan* = he alone, he himself, only he

avan ^ *maal* = if he is

avan ^ *savata* = at least he

avan ^ *sakkun* = he himself

h.61. eg. *eppannu* (1) + *avan* (2) + *ite* (3) + *ceyvaan* (4)

= he (2) will do (4) it (3) always (1)

h.62. eg. *eppasakkun* (1) + *avan* (2) + *ite* (3) + *ceyvaan* (4)

= when (1) will (4) he (2) do (4) it ? (3)

eppan ^ *taan* (1) + *avan* (2) + *ite* (3) + *ceytaan* (4)

= when (emphatic) (1) did (4) he (2) do (4) it(3)

h.63. eg. *sta* ^ *maalun* (1) + *avan* (2) + *ceyvaan* (3)

= he (2) will do (3) anything (1)

4.62. obl

$$X_{an} \wedge \begin{cases} \text{aakkum} \\ \text{taan} \end{cases} + \langle X_i \rangle + V \wedge \text{Pres} \wedge X \text{ -----} \rangle$$

$$X_{an} \wedge \begin{cases} \text{aakkum} \\ \text{taan} \end{cases} + \langle X_i \rangle + V \wedge \text{Past} \wedge X$$

4.63. obl

$$X_i \wedge \text{naal} \langle \text{um} \rangle + \langle X_j \rangle + V \wedge \text{Past} \wedge X \text{ -----} \rangle$$

$$X_i \wedge \text{naal} \langle \text{um} \rangle + \langle X_j \rangle + V \wedge \text{Fut} \wedge X$$

4.64. obl

$$X_i \wedge \text{aavatu} + \langle X_j \rangle + V \wedge \text{Past} \wedge X \text{ -----} \rangle$$

$X_1 \hat{ } aavatu + \langle X_j \rangle + V \hat{ } Past \hat{ } \begin{cases} e \\ aa \end{cases}$

4.65. obl

$X_1 \hat{ } aavatu + \langle X_j \rangle + V \hat{ } maatt \hat{ } X \text{ ----->}$

$X_1 \hat{ } aavatu + \langle X_j \rangle + V \hat{ } maatt \hat{ } X \hat{ } \begin{cases} e \\ aa \end{cases}$

4.66. obl

<p>VOC</p> <p>$V \hat{ } Imp \hat{ } X$</p> <p>$VP \hat{ } R. P_q$</p> <p>$X \hat{ } aavatu_3$</p> <p>aanaal</p>	<p>$\hat{ } aa \text{ ----->}$</p>	<p>VOC</p> <p>$V \hat{ } Imp \hat{ } X$</p> <p>$VP \hat{ } R. P_q$</p> <p>$X \hat{ } aavatu_3$</p> <p>aanaal</p>
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4.64. eg. avanaavatu (1) + ite (2) + ceytaane(3)

= at least he (1) had done (3) it (2)

avanaavatu (1) + ite (2) + ceytaanaa (3)

= did (3) he at least (1) do (3) it (2)

4.65. eg. avanaavatu (1) + ite (2) + ceyyamaattanaa (3)

= will (3) he at least (1) do (3) it?(2)

avanaavatu (1) + ite (2) + ceytaane (3)

= at least he (1) did (3) it (2)

4.67. Rules 68 - 83 deal with interrogatives. ' WH ' types of interrogatives are derived from ' Do they ' type by optional transformations.

ettinaamatta } = (which) (in order, what th , ie
ettinaavatu } first ? or second ? etc)

enta = which

ettine = how many

evlavu = how much

eg. ettinaamatta (1) + viitu + X

= which (in order ; what th ?) house ?

enta (1) + viitu (2)

= which (1) house (2)

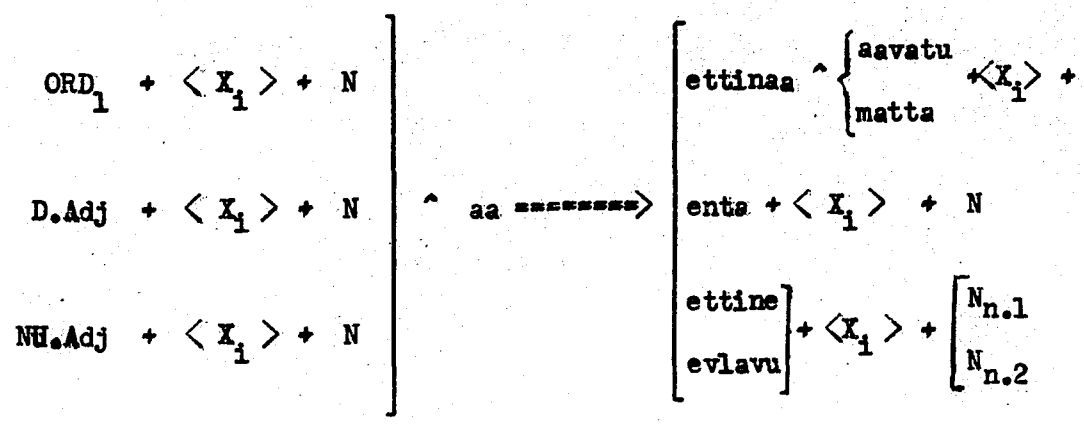
ettine (1) + viitu (2)

= how many (1) houses (2)

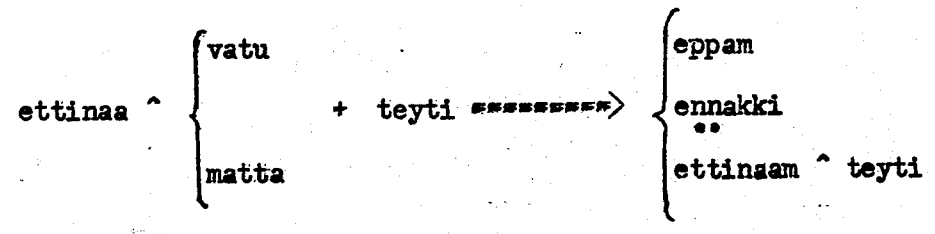
evlavu (1) + neeram (2)

= how much (1) time (2)

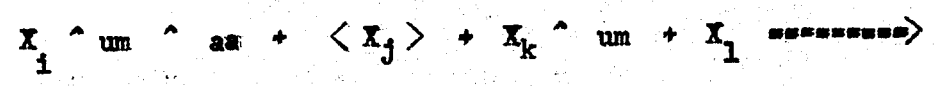
4.67. opt



4.68. obl



4.69. obl



$X_i \hat{um} + \langle X_j \rangle + X_k \hat{um} \hat{aa} + X_l$

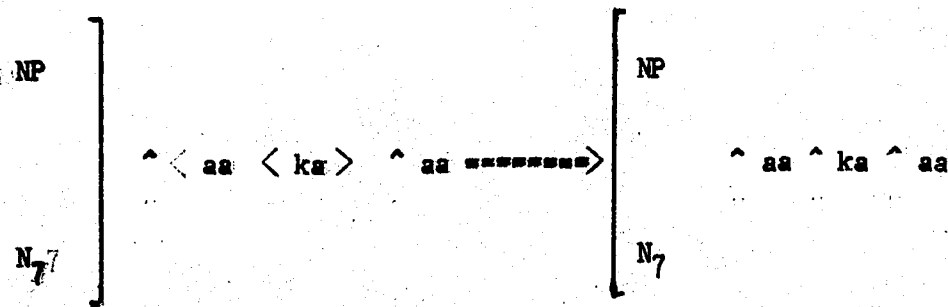
4.70. obl

$\langle X_i \rangle + V \hat{X} \hat{ayo} \hat{aa} \text{ -----} \rangle$

$\langle X_i \rangle + V \hat{X} \hat{eel} \hat{aa}$

(Source: 4.18)

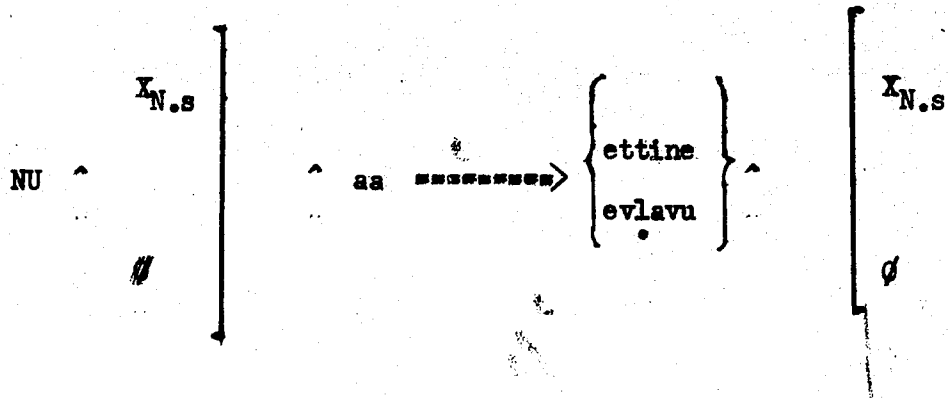
4.71. obl



(Source: 1.10)

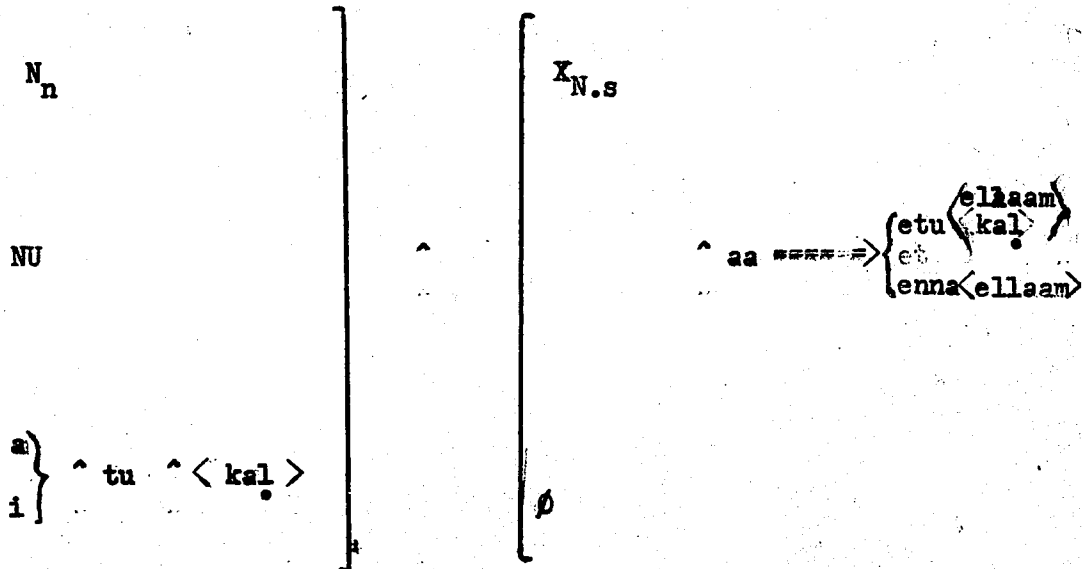
- 4.68. eppam = when
 ennakki = on what/ which day
 ettinaam teyti = at/ on what date
- 4.69. nii ^ um (1) + avan ^ um ^ aa (2) + ite (3) +
 ceyyayo (4)
 = did (4) you (1) and he (2) do (4) it? (3)
- 4.70. eg. niimkal (1) + ite (2) + ceyteelaa (3)
 = did (3) you (hono) (1) do (3) it ? (2)
- 4.71. eg. avanaakavaa (1) + ite (2) + ceytaan (3)
 = did (3) he (1) himself (1) do (3) it (2)
- 4.72. eg. ettine ^ e (1) + nii (2) + kantay (3)
 = how many (1) did (2) you (2) see ? (3)
 ettine (1) + imke (2) + vantu (3)
 = how many (1) + came (3) here ? (2)
 evlavu ^ e (1) + nii (2) + kututtay (3)
 = how much (1) did (3) you (2) give (3)
 evlavu (1) + amke (2) + irukku (3)
 = how much (1) is (3) there ? (2)
- 4.73. eg. etun ^ e (1) + nii (2) + amke (3) + kantay (4)
 = what (1) did (4) you (2) see (4) there? (2)
 etu (1) + amke (2) + vantu (3)
 = which one (neuter) did (3) come (3) there? (4)
 enna (1) + vantu (2)
 = which (1) came? (2)

4.72. opt



($X_{N.s}$ is all the possible suffixes of nouns ;
 case suffixes etc)

4.73. opt



4.74. obl

enna $\hat{X}_{N.s}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{-----}}$ ennatt $\hat{X}_{N.s}$

4.74.b. obl

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{etu} \\ \\ \text{enna} \end{array} \right\} \hat{\text{ellaam}} \hat{X}_{N.s} \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{etu} \\ \\ \text{ennatt} \end{array} \right] \hat{X}_{N.s} \hat{\text{ellaam}}$

4.75.

$PN_{1,2} \hat{\langle PH \rangle}$ $N_{g.1}$ $N_{g.2}$ $N_{g.3} \hat{\begin{array}{l} M.S \\ F.S \end{array}} \hat{\langle G.P \rangle}$ $N_{g.4}$	$\hat{\text{aa}} \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} \text{aaru}$	$X_{N.s} \hat{\langle \text{ellaam} \rangle}$ $\hat{W} / \langle \text{ellaam} \rangle$
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4.74. eg. ennatt ^ e (1) + nii (2) + kantay (3)

= which (1) did (3) you (2) see ? (3)

4.74.b. eg. etu ^ e e[†] ellaam (2) + nii (2) + ceytay (3)

= what all (1) did (3) you (2) do (3)

ennatt ^ e + ellaam (2) + nii (3) + ceytay (4)

= what all (1) did (3) you (2) do ? (4)

4.75. eg. aaru ^ e (1) + nii (2) + kantay (3)

= whom (1) did (2) you (2) see ? (3)

aaru (1) + amke (2) vantaal (3)

= who (1) did (3) come (3) there?(2)

4.76. similar to 75.

4.77. etu = which, what

ellaam = all

eg. etu ^ e (1) † ellaam (1) + nii (2) + amke (3) + kantay (4)

= what all (1) did (4) you (2) see (4) there ? (3)

etu ^ ellaam (1) + amke (2) + vanttu (3)

= which all (1) came (3) there ? (2)

ennatt ^ e ^ ellaam (1) + nii (2) + kantay (3)

= which all (1) did (3) you (2) see (2)

enna ^ ellaam (1) + amke (2) + vanttu (3)

= what all (1) came (3) there ? (2)

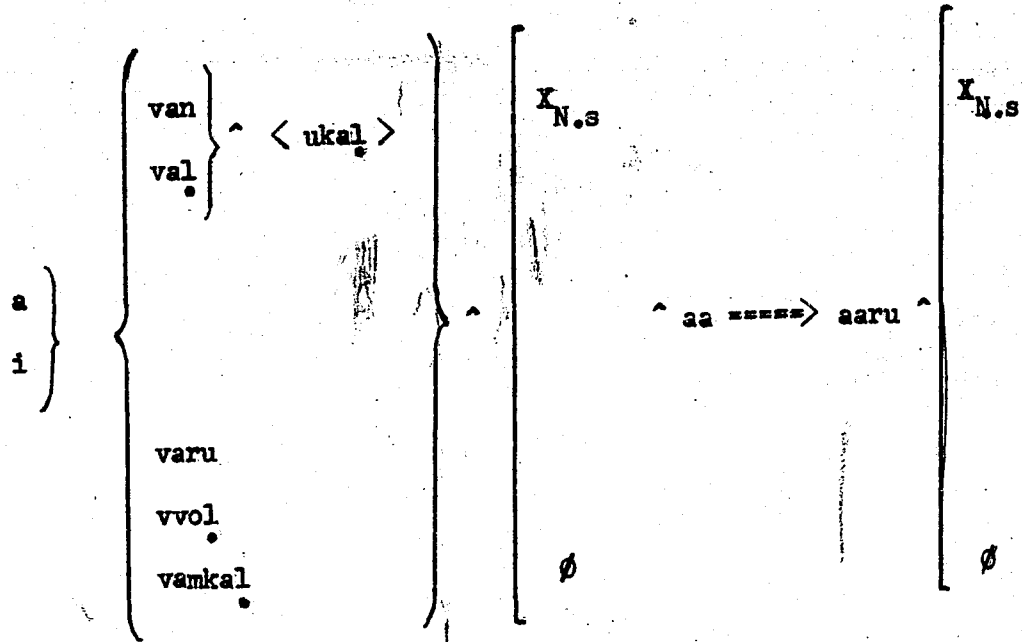
4.78. aaru ^ e ^ ellaam (1) + nii (2) + amke (3) + kantay (4)

= whom all (1) did (4) you (2) see (4) there?(3)

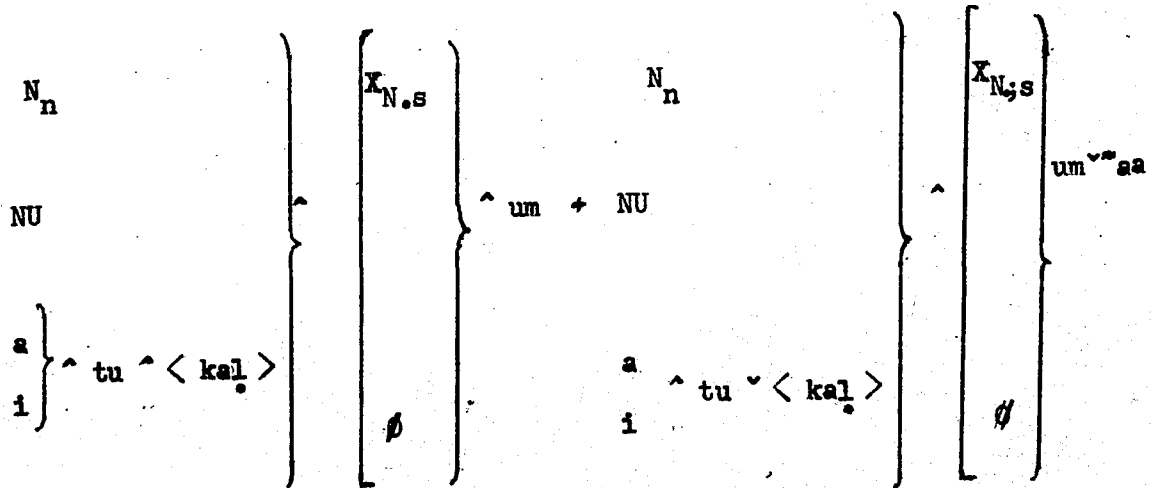
aaru ^ ellaam (1) + amke (2) + vantaal (3)

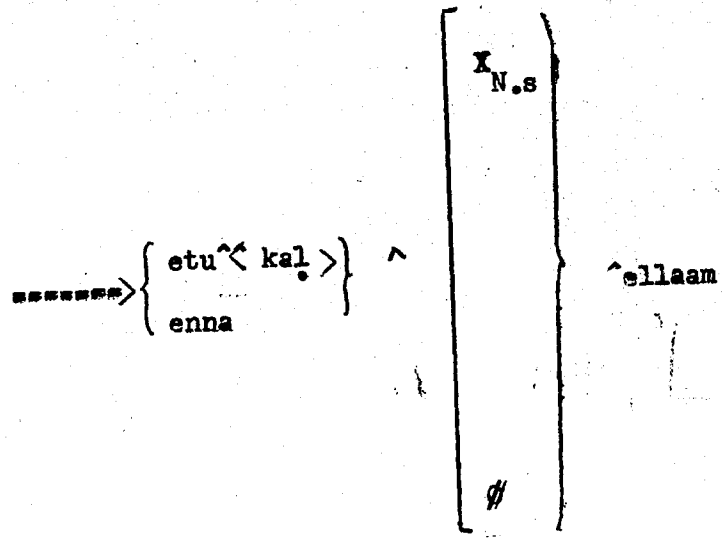
= who all (1) came (3) there (2)

4.76. opt

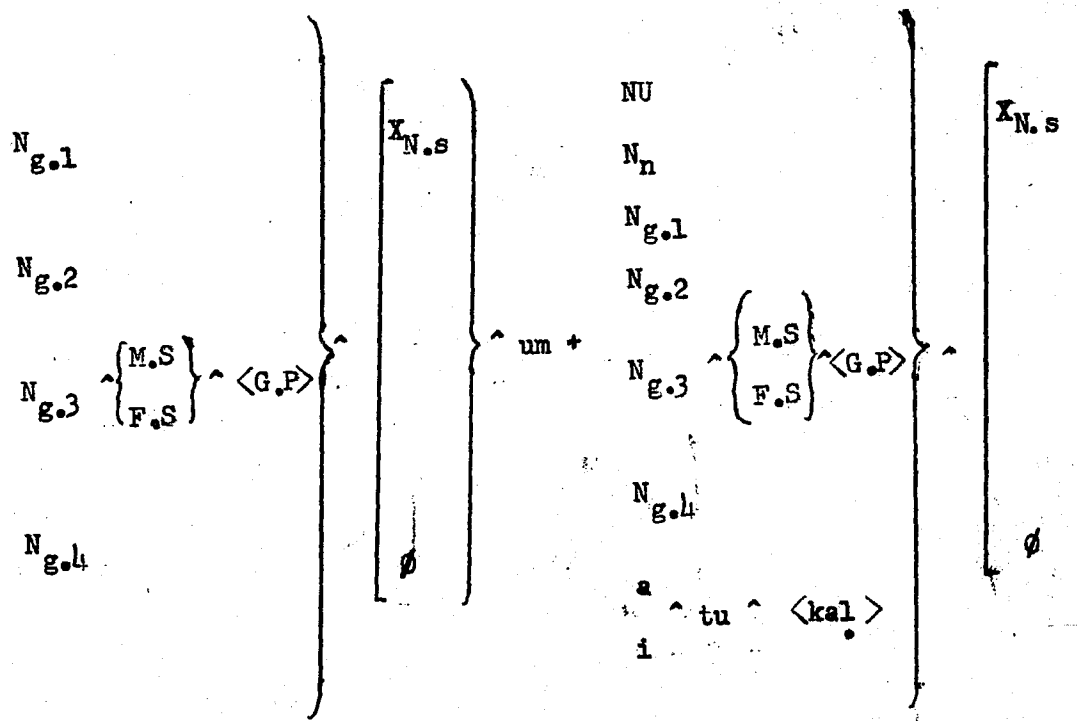


4.77. opt





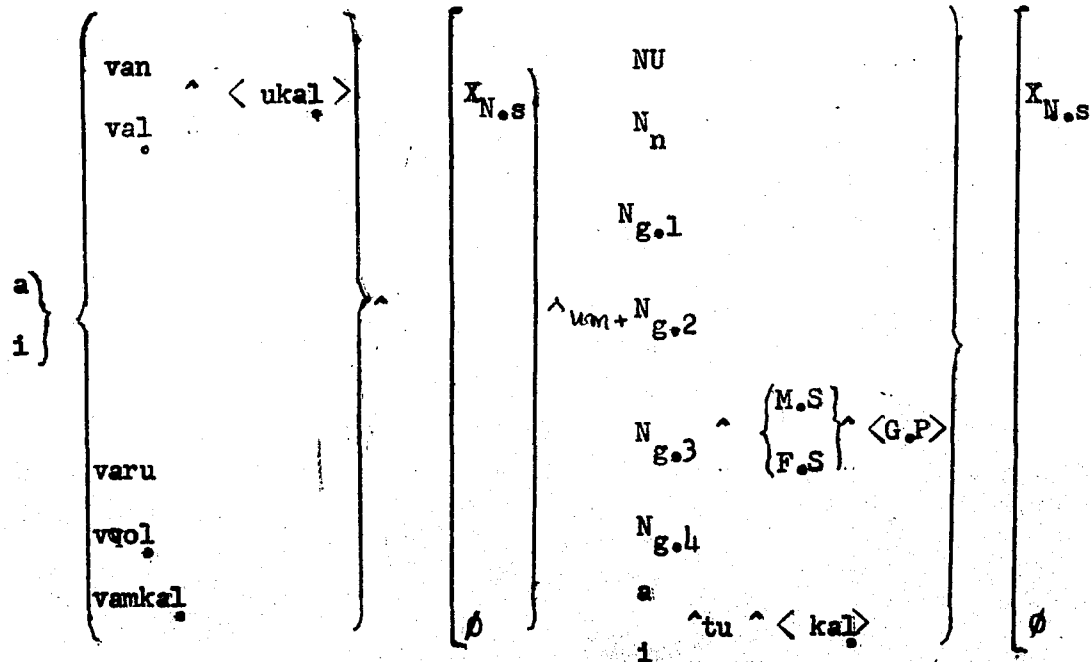
4.78. opt

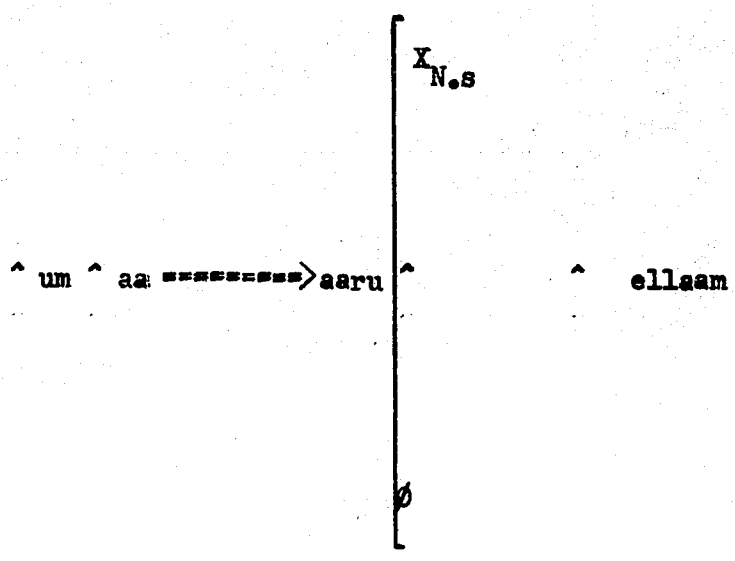


um aa aaru

X_{N.s}
 ///
 ∅

4.79. opt





4.80. opt

T ^ aa =====> eppam

4.81. opt

N_{8.a} + maasam ^ aa =====> enta + maasam

4.79. Similar to 78.

4.80. eppam = when

eg. eppam (1) + nii (2) + ate (3) + kantay (4)

= when (1) did (4) you (2) + see ? (4) it ? (3)

4.81. enta = which

eg. enta (1) + maasam (2) + nii (3) + vantay (4)

= In which (1) month(2) did (4) you (3) come (4)

4.82. ennakki = on which / what day

eg. ennakki (1) + nii (2) + amke (3) + vantay (4)

= what day (1) did (4) you (2) come ? (4)

4.83. emke = where

ennakki = which / what day

eppati = how , in what manner

evlavu = how much

eg. emke (1) + avan (2) + pooRaan (3)

= where (1) does (3) he (2) go ? (3)

ennakki (1) + avan (2) + pooRaan (3)

= on what day (1) does (3) he (2) go ? (3)

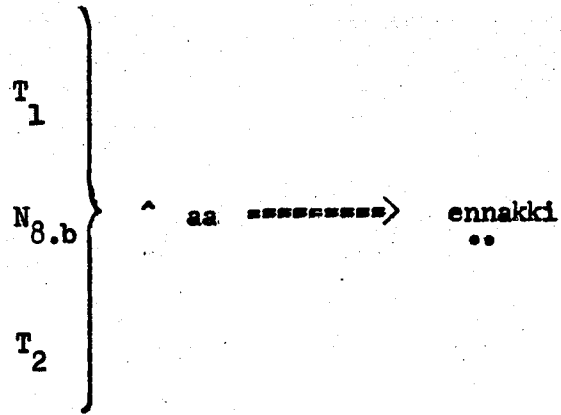
eppati(1) + avan (2) + pooRaan (3)

= how (1) does (3) he (2) go ? (3)

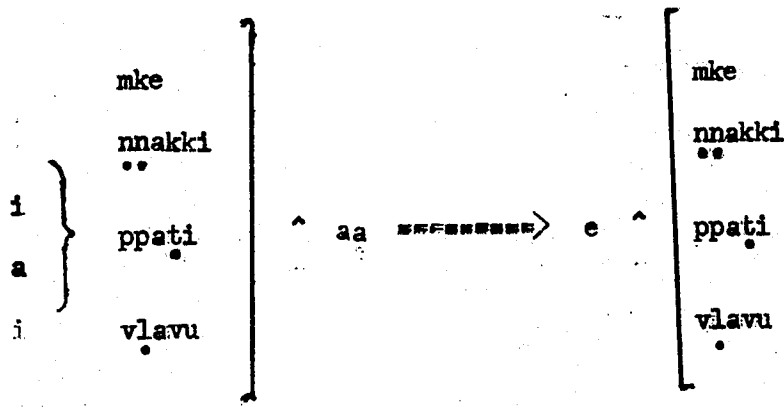
evlavu(1) + avan (2) + kututtaan (3)

= how much (1) did (3) he (2) give ? (3)

4.82. opt

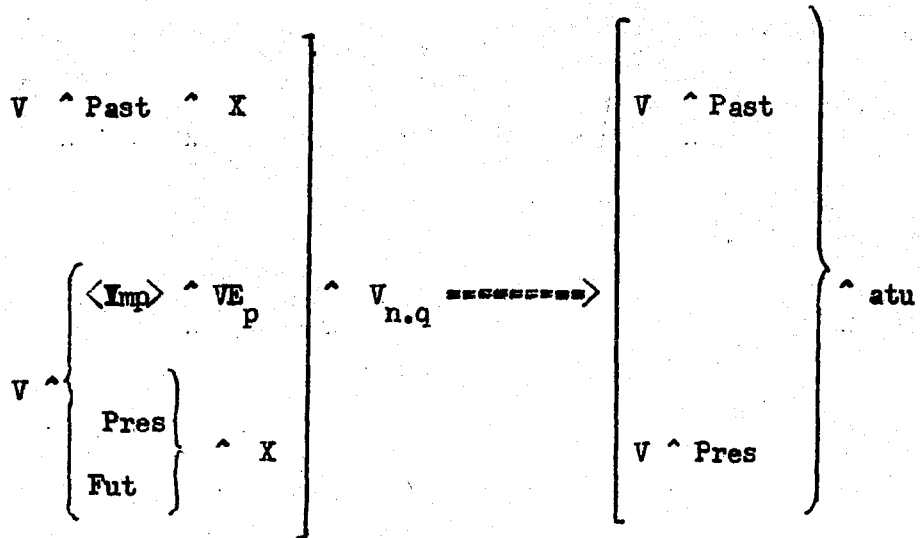


4.83.



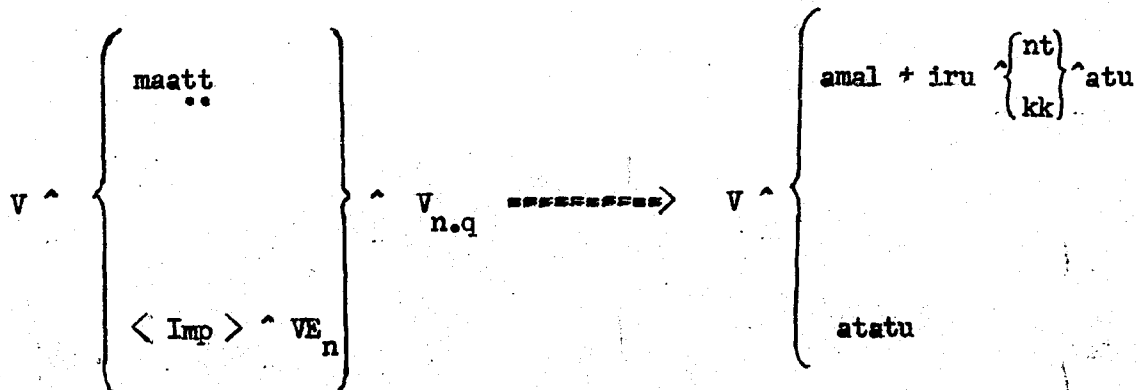
4.84.a. obl

(Verbal noun)



(Source: 4.21)

4.84.b. obl



84. This rule (a nad B) derives verbal noun from VP s.

a. eg. va ^ nt ^ atu = the act of coming (Past)

vaa ^ R ^ atu = the act of coming (Pres)

b. eg. vara ^ amal ^ irun^nt ^ atu = theact of not coming

(Past)

vara ^ amal ^ iru ^ kkatu = the act of not coming

(Pres)

vvara ^ at ^ atu = the act of not coming

4.85. The derivation of the conjugated noun from VP s.

a. eg. va ^ nt ^ av ^ n } = one who came { (masculine)
1 } { (feminine)

vvaa ^ R ^ av ^ an = one who comes (masculine)

vaa ^ R ^ av ^ al = one who comes (feminine)

b. eg. vara ^ at ^ av ^ an = one who does / did / will

not come (masculine)

c. eg. vara ^ patt ^ av ^ an = one who will come (masculine)
does

4.86. This rule derives the relative participle from a VP.

a. eg. va ^ nt ^ a = one who came

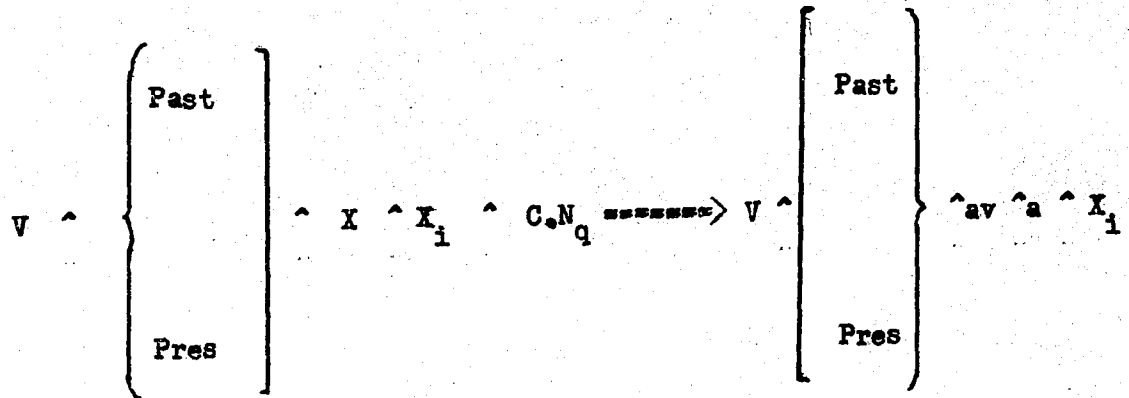
vaa ^ R ^ a = one who comes

b. eg. vara ^ at ^ a = one who does / did / will not come

c. eg. vara ^ patt ^ a = one who comes

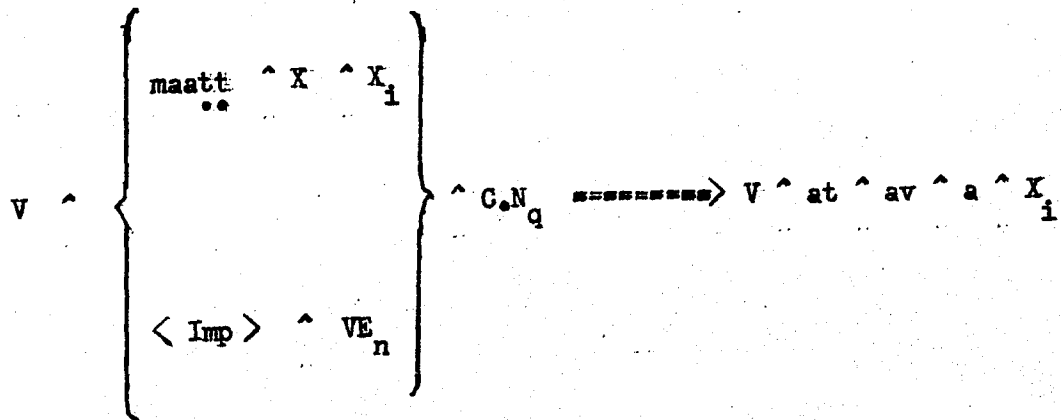
vvara ^ kuuti ^ a = one who comes

4.85.a. obl (Conjugated Noun)



(Source: 4.24)

4.85.b. obl



4.85.c. obl

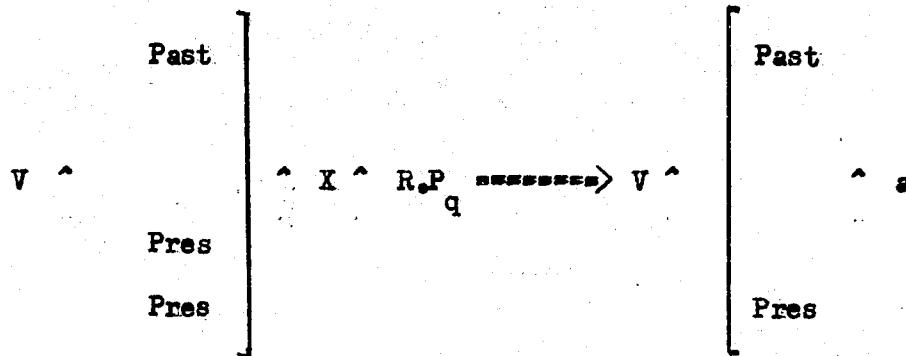
$$V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle \text{Imp} \rangle \wedge \text{VE}_p \\ \\ \text{Fut.} \wedge X \wedge X_i \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{C.N}_q \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} V \wedge \text{patt.} \wedge \text{av} \wedge a \wedge X_i$$

(X_i in the above rules represent -an, -al, -aru, -akal)

4.86.a. obl

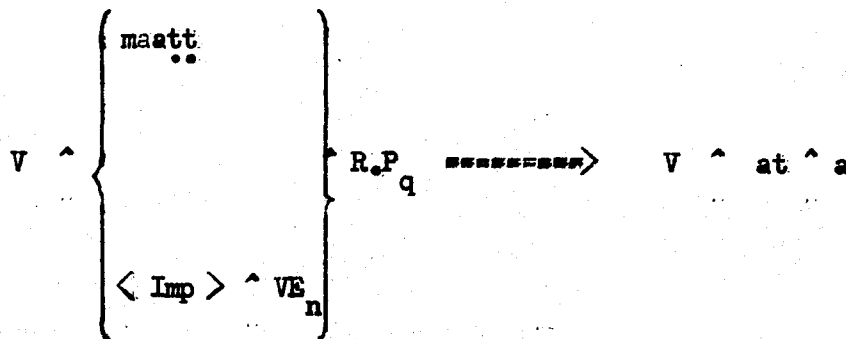
$$V \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{maatt.} \wedge X \\ \\ \langle \text{Imp} \rangle \wedge \text{VE}_n \end{array} \right\} \wedge \text{R.P}_q \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} V \wedge \text{at.} \wedge a$$

4.86.a. obl (Relative Participle)

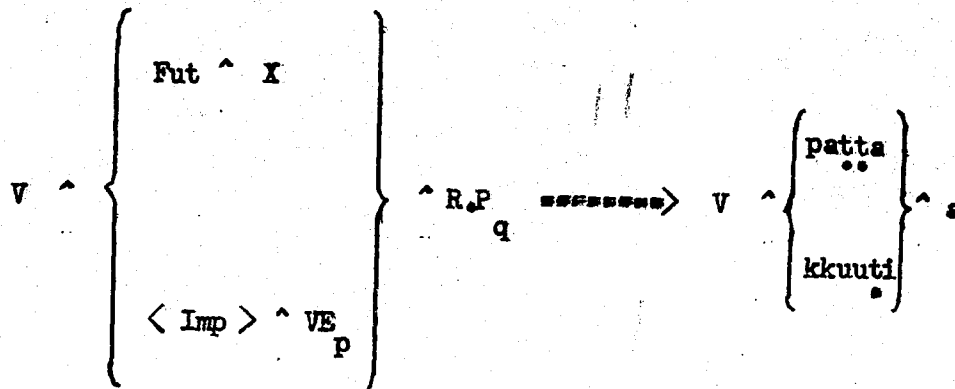


(Source:4.30)

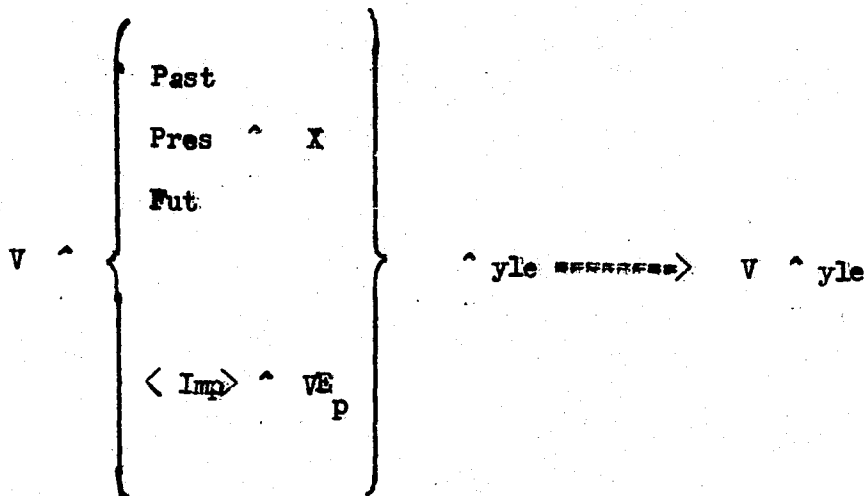
4.86.b. obl



4.86.c. obl

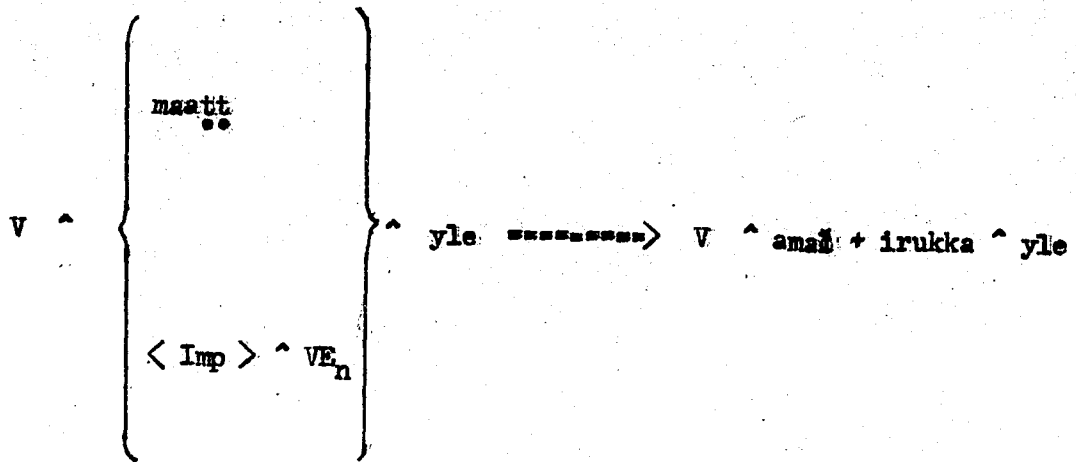


4.87. obl (Verbal Time)

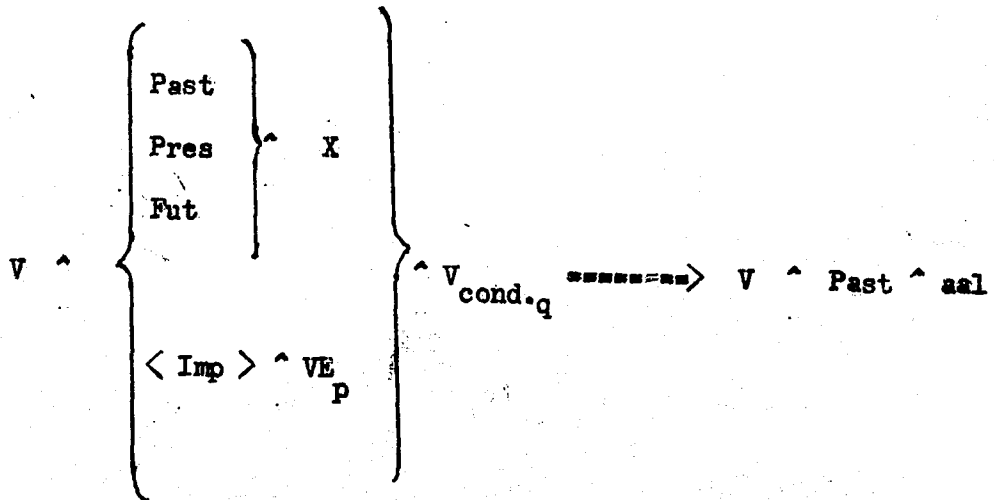


(Source: 4.35)

4.87.b. obl.



4.88. obl (Conditional Verb)



(Source: 4.32)

4.87. eg. vaba ^ yle = while (some one) comes
 vara ^ aamal= irukka ^ yle = while (some one)
 does not come

4.88. eg. This rule derives conditional verb from a VP.

eg. a. va ^ nt ^ aal = if (one) comes

b. vara ^ att ^ aal = if (one) does not come

4.89. Derivation of Perfective gerund.

eg. a. va ^ nt ^ u = having come

b. vara ^ amal = without coming

4.90. Derivation of gerund.

eg. caappit ^ a = to eat

avan (1) + caappita (2) + vantaan (3)

= he (1) came >3) to eat (2)

4.92. eg. var ^ aa ^ tu = will not come it / they (neuter)

atu (1) + var ^ aa ^ tu (2) = that (1) will not come(2)

atukal (1) + var ^ aa ^ tu (2) = they(1) will not come (2)

4.88.b. obl

maatt
..

V ^ ^ V con.q *****> V ^ aattaal
..

< Imp > ^ VE
n

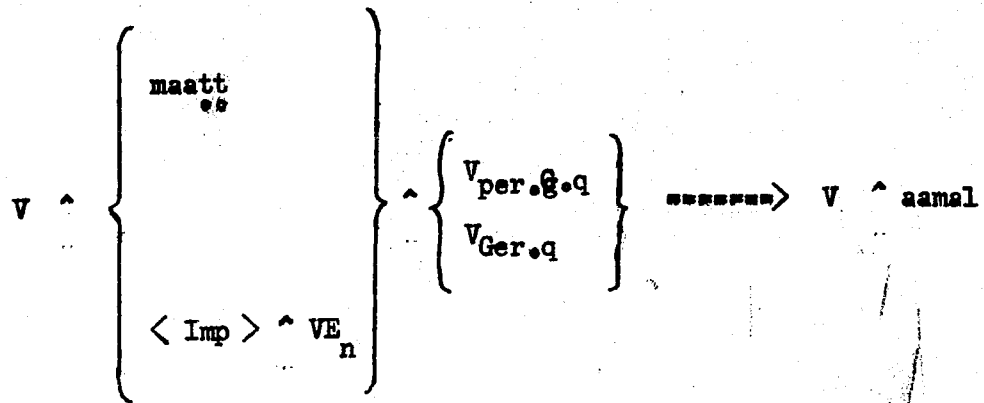
(Source: 4.32)

4.87.a. obl (Perfective Gerund)

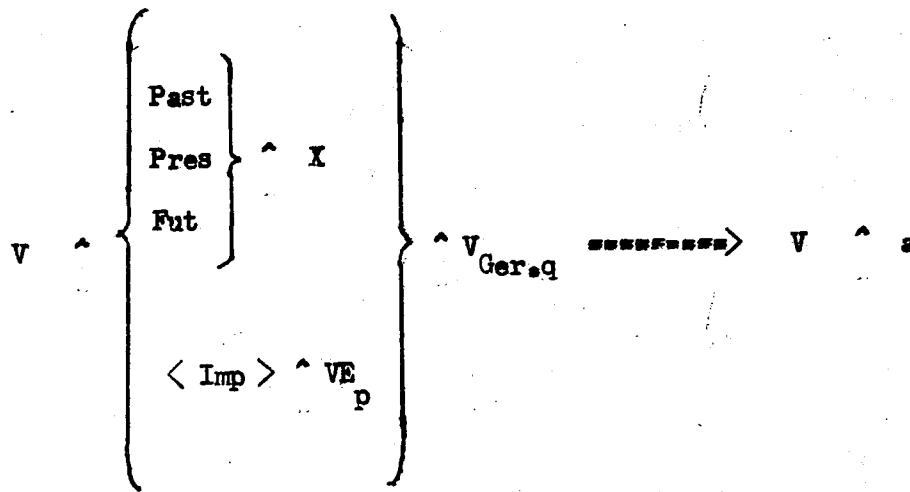
V ^ { Past } ^ X
Pres
Fut } ^ V per.G.q *****> V ^ Past ^ u
{ < Imp > ^ VE
p }

(Source: 4.34)

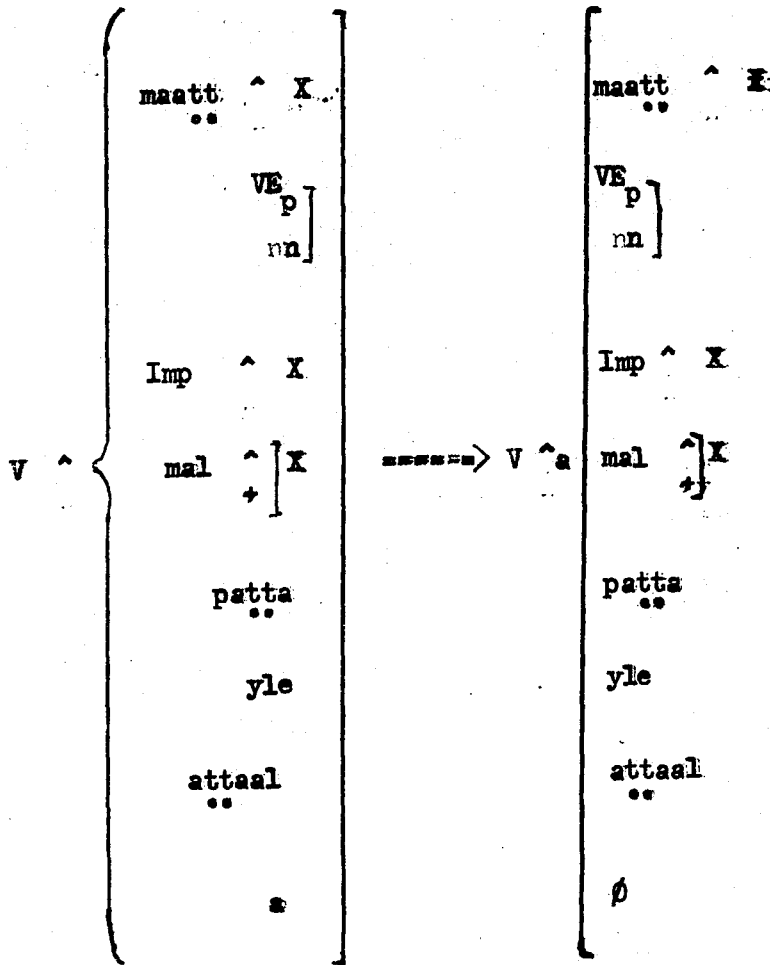
4.89.b. obl



4.90. obl (Gerund)



4.91. obl



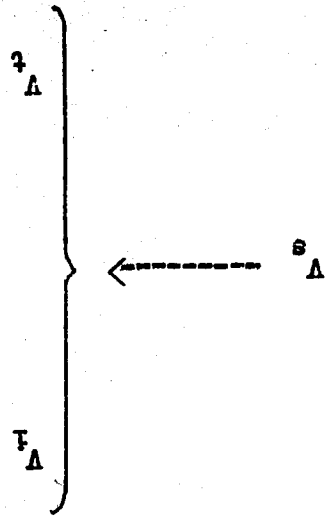
4.92. obl

V ^ amaatt. ^ aa ^ u -----> V ^ aa ^ tu

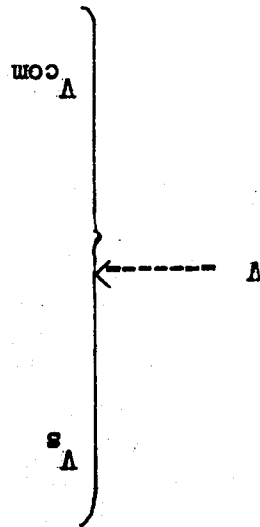
(Source: 4.18)

CHAPTER V

LISTS



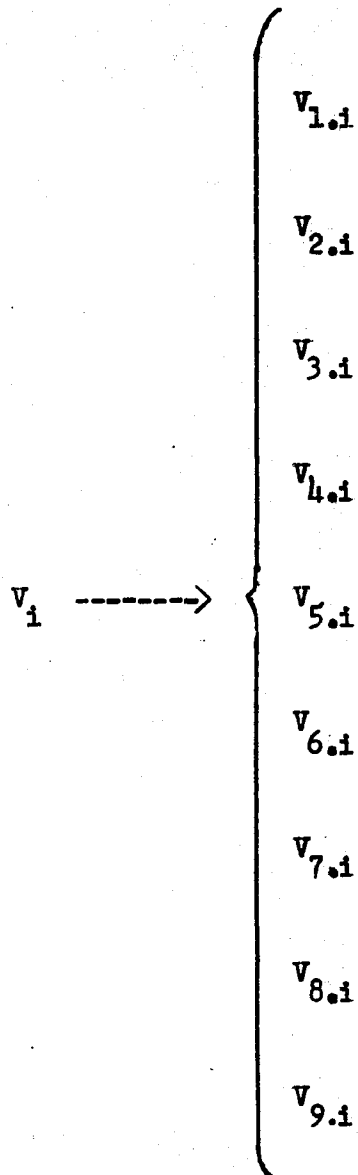
5.27



5.28

5.27

9.3.



5.1. Verbs are divided into two classes simple and complex verbs.

Complex verbs are those which have causative markers.

eg.	var	= to come (simple)
	pati ^ ppi	= to teach (complex)

5.2. Simple verbs are further classified into transitive and intransitive verbs.

eg.	var	= to come (intr)
	pati	= to study (trans)

5.3. Intransitive verbs are classified into nine classes according to the past tense markers they take.

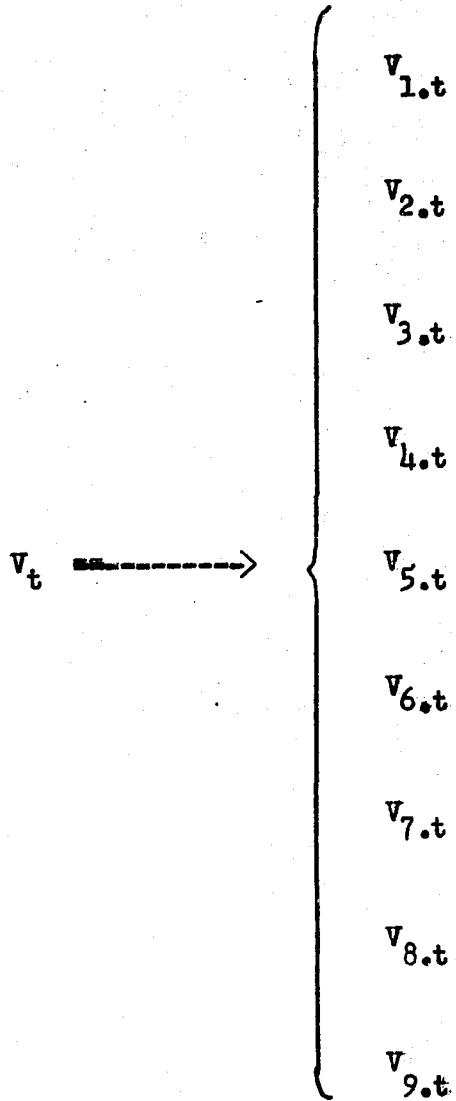
eg. see note for rule 5.6

5.4. On the same basis transitive verbs are also classified into nine classes.

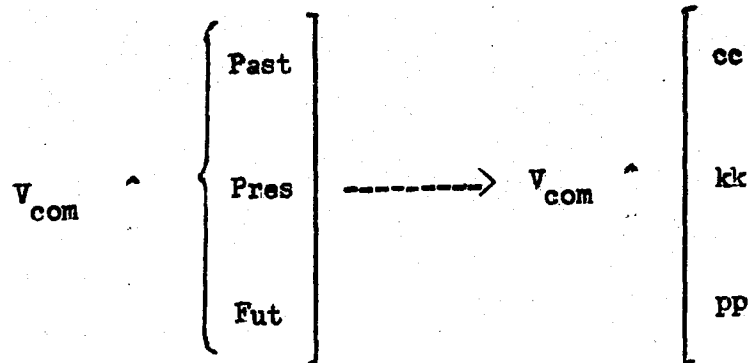
eg. see note for rule 5.6.

5.5. eg.	patippi	^ cc ^ aan	= taught = he
	patippi	^ kk ^ aan	= teaches = he
	patippi	^ pp ^ aan	= will teach = he

5.4.



5.5.



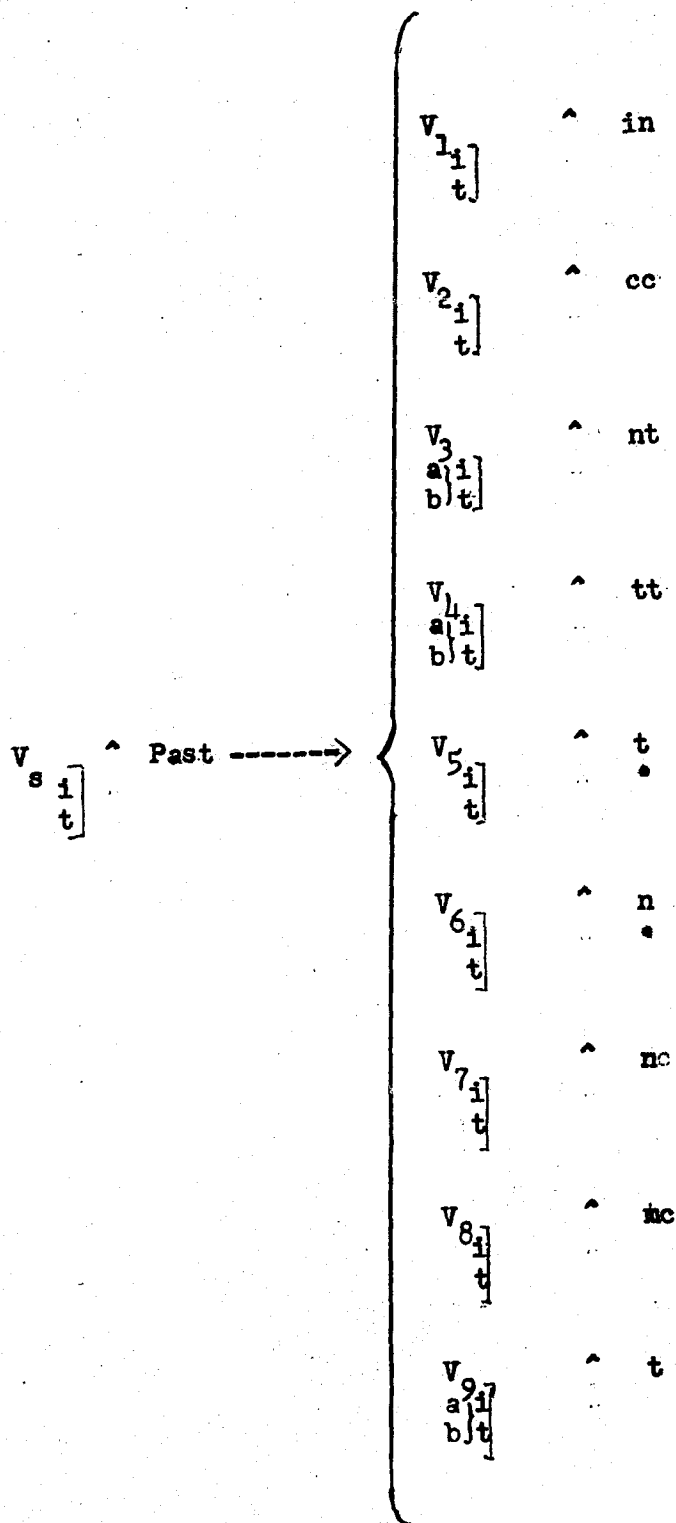
5.6.eg.

V ₁	{	aat	^	in	^	aan	^	= danced - he
		kaatt	^	in	^	aan	^	= showed - he
V ₂	{	kuli	^	cc	^	aan	^	= bathed - he
		atlar	^	cc	^	aan	^	= beat - he
V _{3.a}	{	talar	^	nt	^	aan	^	= became weak - he
		tar	^	nt	^	aan	^	= gave - he

(see rule 6.53, 83)

V _{3.b}	{	nata	^	nt	^	aan	^	= walked - he
		maRa	^	nt	^	aan	^	= forgot - he
V _{4.a}	{	patu	^	tt	^	aan	^	= lay down - he
		kutu	^	tt	^	aan	^	= gave - he
V _{4.b}	{	ceva	^	tt	^	aan	^	= became red - he
		paar	^	tt	^	aan	^	= saw - he
V ₅	{	poRappat	^	t	^	aan	^	= started - he
		nat	^	t	^	aan	^	= planted - he

5.6.



V ₆	{	nil	^	n	^	aan	= stood = he
		tin	^	n	^	aan	= ate = he

(see rule: 6.58.a.)

V ₇	{	poo	^	n	^	aan	= went = he
		col	^	n	^	aan	= said = he

(see rule: 6.57)

V ₈	{	ari	^	mc	^	aan	= cut = he
		kuni	^	mc	^	aan	= bent = he
V _{9.a}	{	alu	^	t	^	aan	= wept = he
		ulu	^	t	^	aan	= ploughed = he
V _{9.b}	{	pey	^	t	^	aan	= poured = he
		cey	^	t	^	aan	= did = he

5.7.

V ₁	{	aat _.	^ uk	^ aan	= dances - he
		kaatt _{..}	^ kk	^ aan	= shows - he
V _{3.a}	{	talar	^ uk	^ aan	= becomes weak - he
		tar	^ uk	^ aan	= gives - he

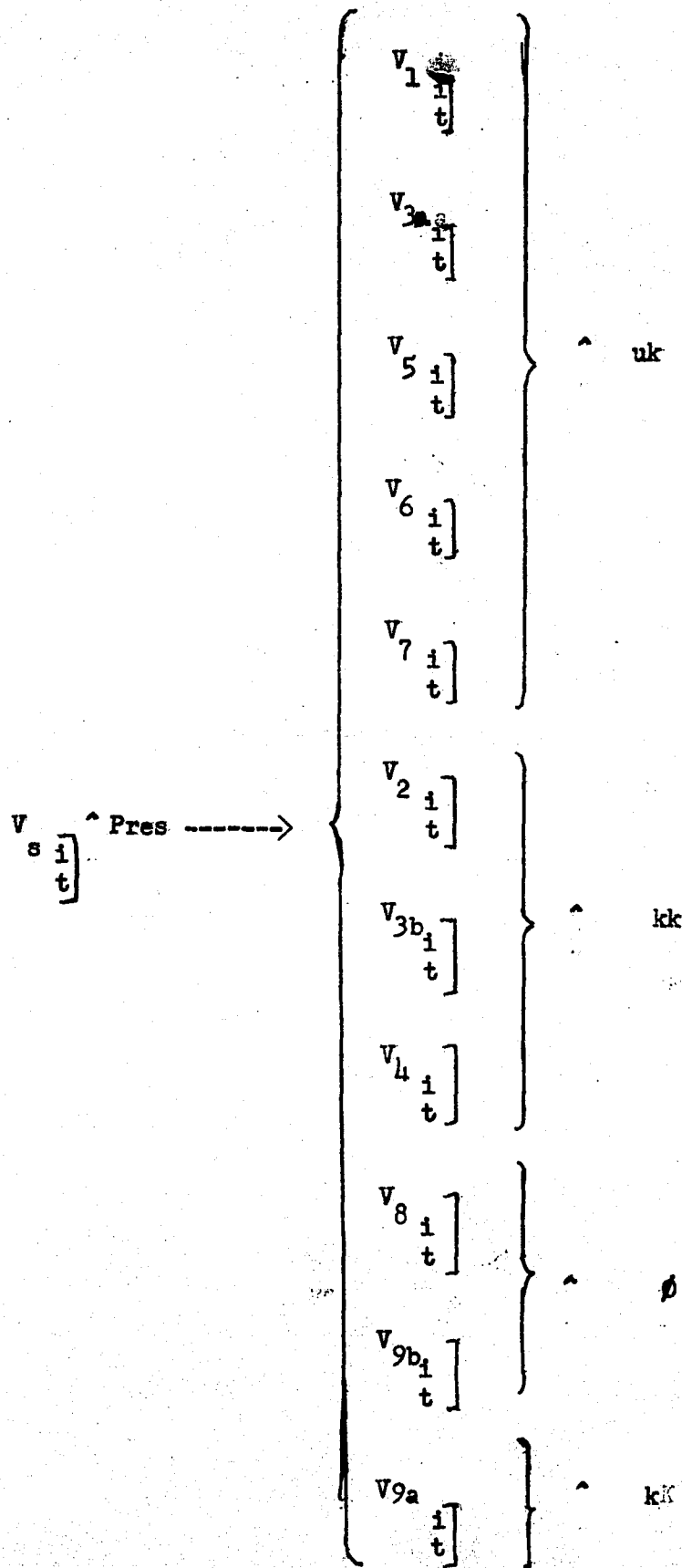
(see rule: 6.61)

V ₅	{	poRappat _.	^ uk	^ aan	= starts - he
		nat _.	^ uk	^ aan	= plants - he
V ₆	{	nil	^ uk	^ aan	= stands - he
		tin _.	^ uk	^ aan	= eats - he
V ₇	{	poo	^ uk	^ aan	= goes - he
		col	^ uk	^ aan	= says - he

(see rule: 6.61,97)

V ₂	{	kuli _.	^ kk	^ aan	= is bathing - he
		ati _.	^ kk	^ aan	= is beating - he

5.7.



V _{3b}	{	nata	^	kk	^	aan	= walks - he
		maRa	^	kk	^	aan	= forgets - he
V ₄	{	patu	^	kk	^	aan	= lies down - he
		kutu	^	kk	^	aan	= gives - he
V ₈	{	ari	^	∅	^	aan	= cuts - he
		kuni	^	∅	^	aan	= bends - he

(see rule: 6.76)

V _{9b}	{	pey	^	∅	^	aan	= pours - he
		cey	^	∅	^	aan	= does - he

(see rule: 6.97)

V _{9a}	{	alu	^	k	^	aan	= weeps - he
		ulu	^	k	^	aan	= ploughs - he

5.8. eg.

V ₁	{	aat	^	uv	^	aan	= will dance - he
		kaatt	^	uv	^	aan	= will show - he
V _{3a}	{	talar	^	uv	^	aan	= will become weak - he
		tar	^	uv	^	aan	= will give - he
V ₅	{	poRappat	^	uv	^	aan	= will start - he
		nat	^	uv	^	aan	= will plant - he
V ₆	{	nil	^	uv	^	aan	= will stand - he
		kol	^	uv	^	aan	= will kill - he

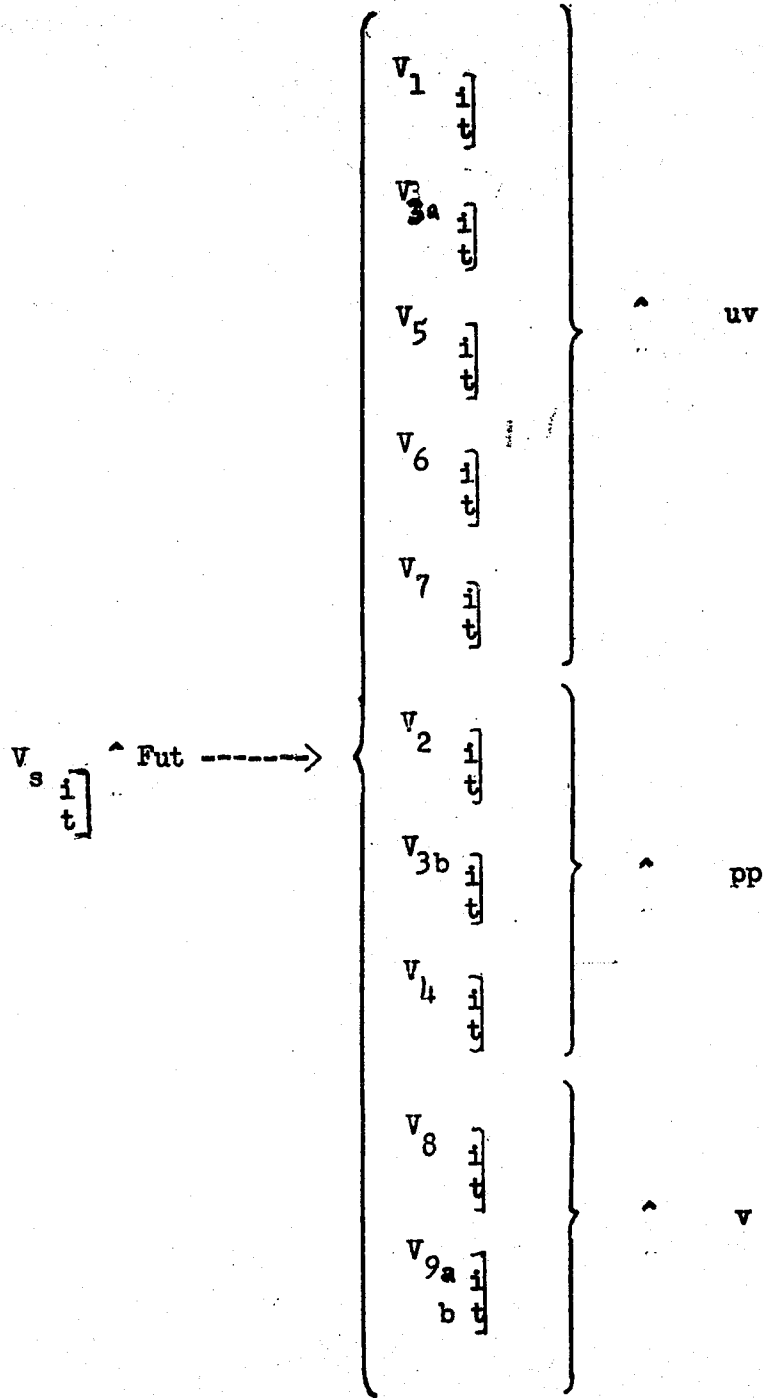
(see rule: 6.59, 97)

V ₇	{	poo	^	uv	^	aan	= will go - he
		col	^	uv	^	aan	= will say - he

(see rule: 6.62, 97)

V ₂	{	kuli	^	pp	^	aan	= will take bath - he
		ati	^	pp	^	aan	= will beat - he

5.8.



V _{3b}	{	nata	^	pp	^	aan	= will walk - he
		maRa	^	pp	^	aan	= will forget - he
V ₄	{	patu	^	pp	^	aan	= will lie down - he
		ktutu	^	pp	^	aan	= will give - he
V ₈	{	kuni	^	v	^	aan	= will bend - he
		ari	^	v	^	aan	= will cut - he

5.9. When these classes of verbs are conjugated with neuter gender marker, there is a change in the past tense markers.

eg.	aati	^	icc	^	u	= move - it
	kaatt	^	icc	^	u	= showed - it
	poo	^	icc	^	u	= went - it
	col	^	icc	^	u	= said - it

(see rule: 6.74, 97)

5.10.eg:	{	ari	^	∅	^	i	= cuts - it
V ₈		kuni	^	∅	^	i	= bends = it
		Pey	^	∅	^	i	= rains / pours - it
V _{9b}	{	cey	^	∅	^	i	= does = it

(see rule: 6.76, 97)

5.9. obl

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} v_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ v_{7i} \end{array} \right\} \hat{a} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{in} \\ \vdots \\ \text{n} \end{array} \right\} \hat{a}
 \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{\hat{a} \text{ aa } \hat{u}}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} v_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ v_{7i} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{icc} \\ \vdots \\ \text{aa} \\ \vdots \\ \text{u} \end{array} \right\} \hat{a}
 \end{array}$$

(Source: 4.15)

5.10. obl

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} v_{8i} \\ \vdots \\ v_{9bi} \end{array} \right\} \hat{a} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{p} \\ \vdots \\ \text{aa} \\ \vdots \\ \text{u} \end{array} \right\} \hat{a}
 \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{\hat{a} \text{ aa } \hat{u}}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} v_{8i} \\ \vdots \\ v_{9bi} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \vdots \\ \text{a} \end{array} \right\} \hat{a}
 \end{array}$$

(Source: 4.15, 5.7)

5.11. obl.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \left[\begin{array}{c} v \\ 8 \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right] & \xrightarrow{\hat{v} \hat{v} \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{u} \text{ -----}} & \left[\begin{array}{c} v \\ 8 \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right] \\
 \left[\begin{array}{c} v \\ a \\ i \\ b \\ t \end{array} \right] & & \left[\begin{array}{c} v \\ a \\ i \\ b \\ t \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}
 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{c} v \\ 8 \\ i \\ t \end{array}} \right\} \text{um}$$

(Source: 4.15, 5.8)

5.11. eg.

V ₈	{	ari	^	um	= will cut - it
		kuni	^	um	= will bend - it
V _{9a}	{	alu	^	um	= will weep - it
		ulu	^	um	= will plough - it
V _{9b}	{	pey	^	um	= will rain/ pour - it
		cey	^	um	= will do - it

(see rule: 6.76, 97)

5.12. eg.

V ₁	{	aat	^	um	= will dance - it
		kaatt	^	um	= will show - it
V _{3a}	{	talar	^	um	= will become - it
		tar	^	um	= will give - it
V ₅	{	poRappatt	^	um	= will start - it
		nat	^	um	= will plant - it

5.12. obl

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i \\ t \end{bmatrix} \\
 v_3 \\ i \\ t \\
 v_5 \\ i \\ t \\
 v_6 \\ i \\ t \\
 v_7 \\ i \\ t
 \end{bmatrix}
 \xrightarrow{\hat{u} \quad \hat{v} \quad \hat{a} \quad \hat{u}}
 \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i \\ t \end{bmatrix} \\
 v_3 \\ i \\ t \\
 v_5 \\ i \\ t \\
 v_6 \\ i \\ t \\
 v_7 \\ i \\ t
 \end{bmatrix}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i \\ t \end{bmatrix}} \right\} \hat{u}$$

(Source: 4.15, 5.8)

V ₆	{	nīl	^	um	= will stand - it
		tin	^	um	= will eat - it

(see rule: 6.59, 60)

V ₇	{	poo	^	um	= will go - it
		col	^	um	= will say - it

(see rule: 6.63, 97)

5.13. eg.

V ₂	{	kuli	^	kk	^	um	= will take bath - it
		ati	^	kk	^	um	= will beat - it
		nata	^	kk	^	um	= will walk - it
V _{3b}	{	maRa	^	kk	^	um	= will forget - it
		patu	^	kk	^	um	= will lie down - it
V _{4a}	{	kutu	^	kk	^	um	= will give - it
		ceva	^	kk	^	um	= will become red - it
V _{4b}	{	paar	^	.kk	^	um	= will see - it
		patippi	^	kk	^	um	= will teach - it

5.13. obl

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 v_2 \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 v_{3b} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 v_{4 \begin{array}{l} a \\ b \end{array}} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 v_{com}
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 \hat{pp} \quad \hat{sa} \quad \hat{u} \quad \text{-----} \rightarrow \\
 \hat{kk} \quad \hat{um}
 \end{array} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 v_2 \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 v_{3b} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 v_{4 \begin{array}{l} a \\ b \end{array}} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 v_{com}
 \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}$$

(Source: 4.19, 5.8)

5.14. eg.

V ₂	{	kuli	^	kka	^	a	= to take bath
		ati	^	kk	^	a	= to beat
		nata	^	kk	^	a	= to walk
V _{3b}	{	maRa	^	kk	^	a	= to forget
		patu	^	kk	^	a	= to lie down
V ₄	{	kutu	^	kk	^	a	= to give
		patappi	^	kk	^	a	= to teach

5.15. eg.

V ₂	{	kuli	^	Imp	= Take a bath !
		ati	^	Imp	= Beat (some one) !
		nata	^	Imp	= walk !
V _{3b}	{	maRa	^	Imp	= Forget !
		patu	^	Imp	= lie down !
V _{4a}	{	kutu	^	Imp	= Give (something) !
		ari	^	Imp	= Cut (it) !
V ₈	{	kuni	^	Imp	= Bend !

5.14. obl

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} v_{2i} \\ v_{3bi} \\ v_{4i} \\ v_{com} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\hat{a}} \left. \begin{array}{l} v_{2i} \\ v_{3bi} \\ v_{4i} \\ v_{com} \end{array} \right\} \hat{kk} \hat{a}
 \end{array}$$

(Source: 4.91)

V_{com} patippi ^ Imp = Teach (him) !

V { alu ^ Imp = Weep!

V_{9a} { alu ^ Imp = Plough !

5.16.eg. { patu ^ Imp ^ mko = Lie down ! (polite)

V_{4a} { kutu ^ Imp ^ m <ko> = Give (it) ! (Polite)

{ alu ^ Imp ^ m <ko> = Weep ! (polite)

V_{9a} { ulu ^ Imp ^ m <ko> = Plough ! (polite)

Imperatives with -um < ko > express it with politeness. This can also be considered as request.

(see rule: 6.75)

5.17. eg.

too ^ Imp ^ ttir ^ u = Fail !

too ^ Imp ^ ttir ^ um = Fail ! (polite)

too ^ Imp ^ ttir ^ umko = Fail ! (polite/plural)

5.18. eg.

V₁ { aat ^ i = having danced

{ kaatt ^ i = having shown

{ col ^ i = having said

V₇ { aak ^ i = having become

(see rule : 6.67, 97)

5.15. obl

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 V_2 \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_{3b} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_{4a} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_{9a} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_8 \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_{com}
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 \hat{Imp} \hat{u} \\
 \text{----->} \\
 \hat{Imp} \hat{\phi}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 V_2 \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_{3b} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_{4a} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_{9a} \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_8 \begin{array}{l} i \\ t \end{array} \\
 V_{com}
 \end{array} \right\}
 \end{array}$$

(Source: 4.3)

5.16. obl

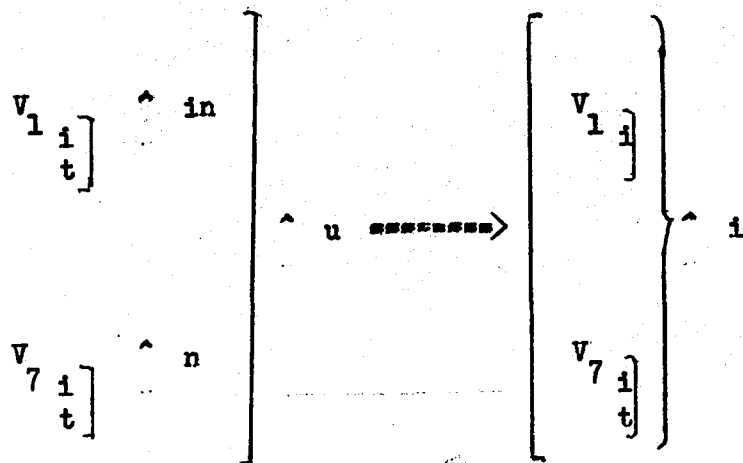
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \left[\begin{array}{c} V_{4a} \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right] & \xrightarrow{\hat{\langle \text{Imp} \rangle} \hat{uX}} & \left[\begin{array}{c} V_{4a} \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right] \\
 \left[\begin{array}{c} V_{9a} \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right] & & \left[\begin{array}{c} V_{9a} \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}
 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} V_{4a} \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} V_{9a} \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\} \hat{\langle \text{Imp} \rangle} \hat{X}$$

5.17. obl

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} V_{4b} \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right] \hat{\langle \text{Imp} \rangle} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} u \\ un \\ unko \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\quad} \left[\begin{array}{c} V_{4a} \\ i \\ t \end{array} \right] \hat{\langle \text{Imp} \rangle} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} u \\ un \\ unko \end{array} \right\}$$

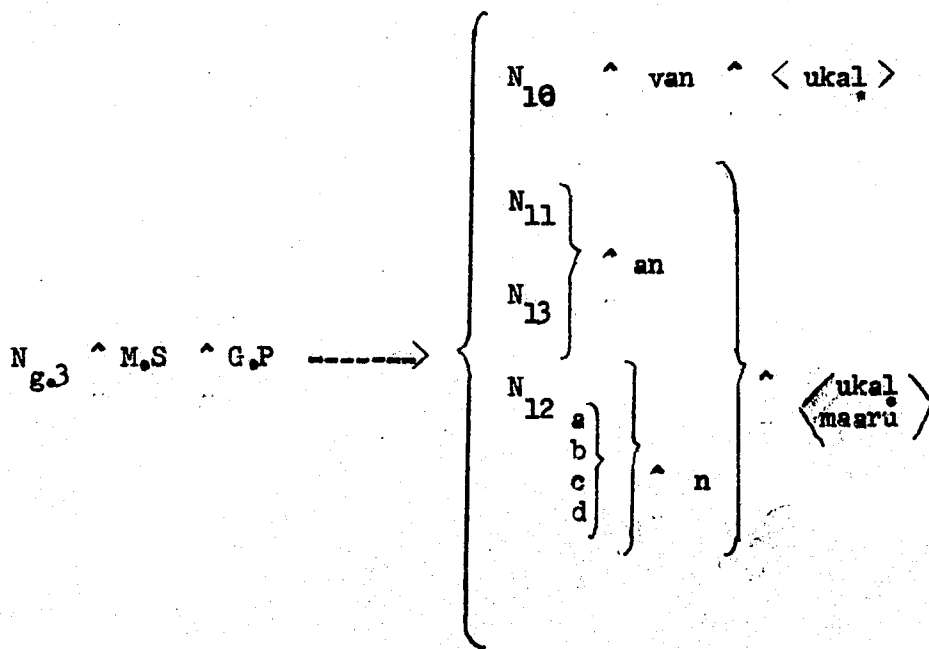
(Source: 4.33)

5.18. obl



(Source: 4.89)

5.19.



5.19. - van, - an, and - n, are masculine singular markers.

- ukal, and - maaru are plural markers.

eg.	periya	^	van	=	big man	
	cakkili	^	an	=	scavenger	
	caampa	^	aan	=	PaRaya man	
	cakkili	^	an	^	ukal	= scavengers

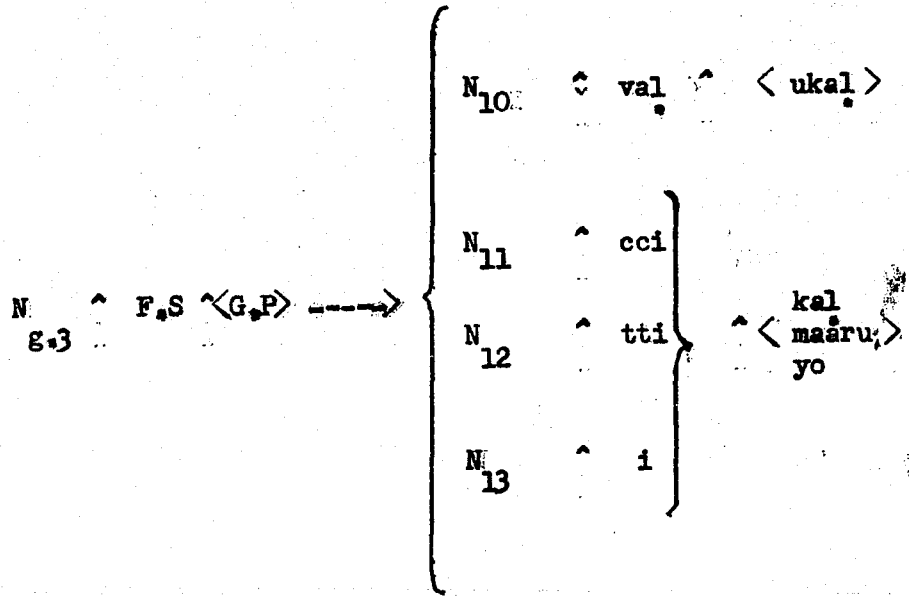
5.20. - val, - cci, - tti, and - i are feminine singular markers

- ukal, and - kal and - maaru and - yo are all plural markers.

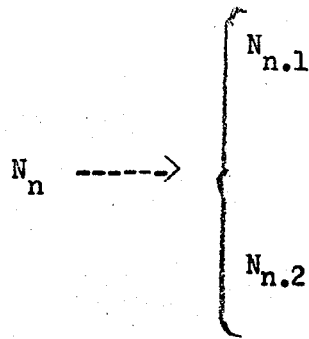
eg.	periya	^	val	=	big woman
	cakkili	^	cci	=	scavenger woman
	caampaa	^	tti	=	PaRaya woman
	maam	^	i	=	aunt

(see rule:6.39 - 44)

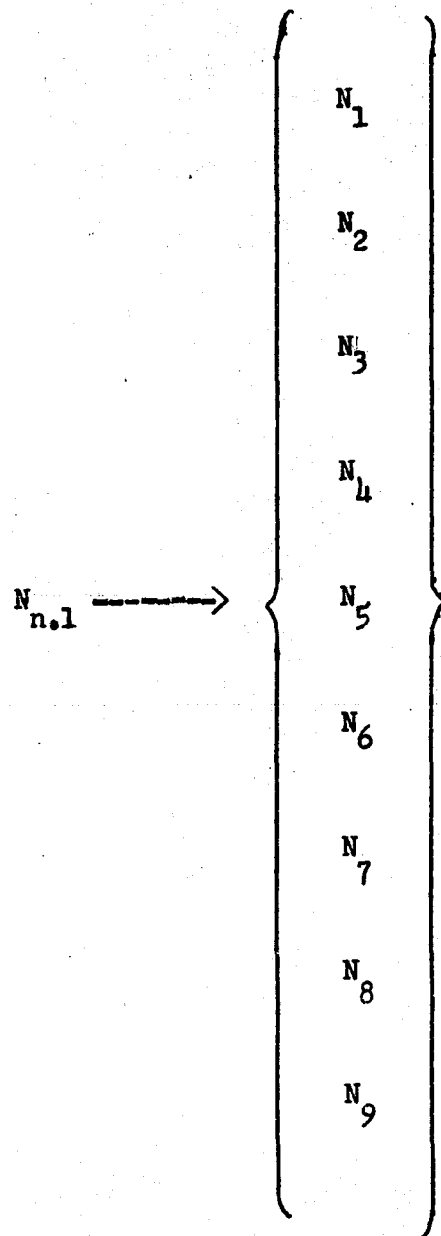
5.20



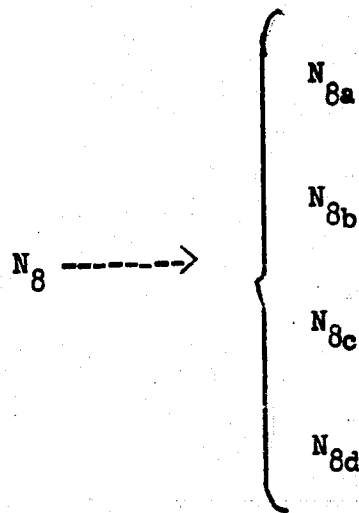
5.20.b



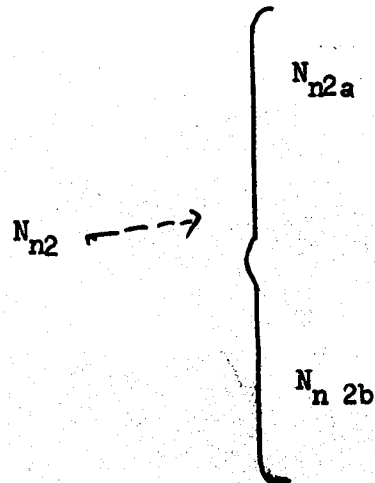
5.21.



5.22.a.



5.22.b.



5.23.

N₁ ----->

aatu	■ sheep
aaRu	■ river
iitu	■ mortgage
eetu	■ book
ootu	■ tile
karuvaatu	■ dry fish
kaatu	■ forest
kurutu	■ blindness
kenaRu	■ well
kuutu	■ nest, cover
tootu	■ skin of fruits, bark
naatu	■ country
maaRu	■ broom
muutu	■ foot of a tree, herbs etc
viitu	■ house
maatu	■ cattle
:	
:	

5.24.

N₂ →

atayaalam	▪ sign
atikaaram	▪ authority
atisayam	▪ astonishment
attam	▪ end
antaramkam	▪ privacy, secrecy
apaayam	▪ danger
apippraayam	▪ opinion
ampalam	▪ public place
ampaaram	▪ heap
aram	▪ rasp
arttam	▪ meaning
avataaram	▪ birth of a great person
avamaanam	▪ disgrace
aaytam	▪ weapon
aarampam	▪ beginning
uuttam	▪ bulkiness
entiram	▪ machine
etam	▪ place
elakkanam	▪ grammar
elakkiyam	▪ literature
ennam	▪ thought
eeppam	▪ belch
opakaaram	▪ help

olakam	= world
ootam	= boat
oonam	= a festival
ooram	= edge
kappam	= tribute
kalyaanam	= marriage
kalam	= threshing floor
kaaranam	= cause, reason
kaariyam	= affair
kaalam	= time
kotam	= pitcher, pot
kutumpam	= family
kolam	= tank
kottaaram	= palace
koonam	= angle
koovuram	= tower of a temple
cakkaram	= a coin
aturam	= square
cattam	= sound
camsayam	= doubt
cavam	= corpse
caayam	= color
caaraayam	= alcohol
cinkam	= lion

pakkam	= side
pancam	= famine, scarcity
pattam	= kite, crown
pantayam	= bet
pattam	= crowd
p avalam	= coral
palakkam	= habit, acquaintance
palam	= fruit
paattiram	= vessel
paavam	= sin
penam	= corpse
punniyam	= virtue
puttakam	= book
pottanam	= bundle
mankalam	= a village
matam	= monastery ^e
maram	= tree
maasam	= month
maatam	= a small hut
maattam	= change
mokam	= face
yookam	= luck
muttam	= yard, kiss
meekam	= cloud

laṭam	▪ horseshoe
laayam	▪ stable, name of a village
vattam	▪ circle
vanakkam	▪ worship
vannam	▪ colour
vayram	▪ diamond
vallam	▪ boat
vaaram	▪ week-end
corankam	▪ mine
coppanam	▪ dream
takaram	▪ tin
tatam	▪ track
tattam	▪ plate
talam	▪ pavement, floor
taayam	▪ a kind of dice play
turuvam	▪ pole
teppam	▪ float
teyvam	▪ god
teekam	▪ body
nakam	▪ nail
naccattiram	▪ star
narakam	▪ hell
naatakam	▪ drama
nimiṣam	▪ minute

nelam	= site, field
nokam	= yoke
nookkam	= object, aim
varuřam	= year
viseeřam	= anything special
:	
:	
:	

N_3 ----->

amerikkaa	= America
aapprikkaa	= Africa
Rařiyaa	= Russia
intiyaa	= India
caaynaa	= China
keeralaa	= Kerala
:	
:	
:	

N_4 ----->

arasu	= a tree
aalu	= banyan

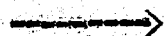
erukkale	▪ a coarse milky shrub
puli	▪ tamerind
pane	▪ palmyra
:	
:	

5.27.

N
5

uutaa	▪ violet
kaRuppu	▪ black
cevappu	▪ red
paccay	▪ green
mancay	▪ yellow
vellay	▪ white
veluppu	▪ white
nilam	▪ blue
:	

5.28.

N
6

kelakku	▪ east
---------	--------

tekku	■ south
vatakku	■ north
meekku	■ west

5.29.

N₇ →

atikam	■ abundance
kattaayam	■ compulsion, surety
koncam	■ a bit, a small quantity
niccayam	■ surety
:	
:	
:	

5.30.

N_{8a} →

aavani	■ August
porattaasi	■ September
ayppasi	■ October

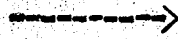
kaarttikay	■ November
maarkali	■ December
tay	■ January
maasi	■ February
pamkuni	■ March
cittiray	■ April
vaykaasi	■ May
aani	■ June
aati	■ July

5.31.

N_{8b} ----->

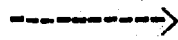
nyaaraaccay	■ Sunday
tinkalaaccay	■ Monday
cevvaaccay	■ Tuesday
potanaaccay	■ Wednesday
veelaaccay	■ Thursday
velliyaaccay	■ Friday
caniyaaccay	■ Saturday

5.32.

N
8c

Kaalampare	= morning
caayamkaalam	= evening
caanam	= midnight
pakal	= day time
mattiyaanam	= noon
raattiri	= night
vitiyakkaalam	= dawn

5.33.

N
8d

naalu	= day
neeram	= time
kaalam	= time, weather
camayan	= time
:	
:	

534.

N₉ ----->

ati	= blow
atukkalay	= kitchen
atukku	= pile
atuppu	= fire place for cooking
nocci	= a medical tree
murunkay	= a tree
attay	= card board
anay	= dam
atti	= fig tree
apeetçay	= petition
ampuz	= arrow
ammi	= a horizontal stone for grinding curry seeds etc
aruvi	= waterfall
alayccal	= weariness
aampal	= water lily
aani	= nail
aamay	= oath
iti	= thunder
ittali	= a kind of cake
iiccay	= fly
uusi	= needle

kacceeri	= musical concert
katal	= sea, ocean
katavul	= god
katukkan	= earring for boys
kate	= shop
kattulu	= cot
katte	= log
kanakku	= account
kannu	= eye
kanni	= trap
katampe	= coconut husk
katali	= a kind of plantain
katir	= ear or spike of grain
katay	= story
katti	= knife
kappal	= ship
kamuku	= arecanut tree
kampi	= iron wire
kammal	= ear ornament for woman
kayaRu	= rope
karati	= bear
kaRantay	= ankle
kari	= charcoal
kallu	= stone

kaṛi	▪ curry
kaḷuku	▪ eagle
kaḷutay	▪ ass
kaḷuttu	▪ neck
kaḷavu	▪ theft
kaṛay	▪ spot, stain
kaṛṇṇu	▪ bangle, bracelet
kaakkay	▪ crow
kaatu	▪ ear
kaampu	▪ foot stem
kaayalu	▪ arm of the sea, back water
kaalu	▪ leg
kaalaan	▪ mushroom
kaalay	▪ ox
kili	▪ parrot
kiiri	▪ mongoose
ketamku	▪ pit, ditch
kenaṛu	▪ well
kenti	▪ a brass pot
kentay	▪ a kind of fish
kelamku	▪ esculent or other root
keetu	▪ destruction
keeli	▪ mockery
keelvi	▪ hearing

kuccu	= a bit of stick
kuncu	= young one of a bird
kutisay	= hut
kutumi	= tuft of hair
kutiray	= horse
kuruttu	= tender leaves of a palm tree
kuruvi	= small bird
kòlay	= cluster, bunch of fruits
kokay	= cave
kokku	= stork
koti	= flag, creeper
kottu	= drum
kottu	= bunch of flowers
kolay	= murder
koppu	= branch
kompu	= horn
koyyaa	= a tree
koratu	= hook
kolalu	= pipe, tube
kosu	= mosquito
kottaavi	= yawning
kontay	= hair tied together
koppul	= navel
kolusu	= a gold or silver ornament for ankle

kootay	▪ summer
koonam	▪ angle
kooyil	▪ temple
koovil	▪ temple
kooli	▪ cock or hen
caaku	▪ conch shell
caankili	▪ chain
cantay	▪ market
catti	▪ a cooking vessel
cattay	▪ shirt
canatay	▪ quarrel
calamkay	▪ little bells worn by children
cavari	▪ coconut husk
caakku	▪ sack
caami	▪ diet
caalu	▪ plough tract
caalay	▪ road
caanay	▪ a grindstone
caattay	▪ whip
cikkal	▪ complication
cimikki	▪ pendant
cilli	▪ bamboo thorn
cukku	▪ dry ginger
curuttu	▪ cigar

cuuriyan	▪ sun
ceppu	▪ a small box
cekku	▪ oil press
cemkal	▪ brick
cempu	▪ a cup (different shape)
ceti	▪ shrub
ceramku	▪ itch
celanti	▪ spider
ceRaku	▪ wing
ceRay	▪ prison
cevi	▪ ear
ceeppu	▪ pocket
cottu	▪ drop
coovi	▪ conch
takatu	▪ metal plate
takkay	▪ cork
tatavay	▪ time
tati	▪ log
tatippu	▪ swelling, bulkiness
tatay	▪ obstacle
tatti	▪ plank
tattu	▪ plate
tappu	▪ fault
taRi	▪ stick

talay	" head
tavanay	" period, limited time
tavalay	" frog
talumpu	" scar
talur	" sprout
taasi	" prostitute, woman of loose character
taati	" beard
taanb	" an Indian tree
tasmaray	" lotus
taali	" marriage badge tied on the neck of bride by bridegroom
taslay	" screw pine
tiinay	" wickedness
tiirppu	" judgement
tuntu	" piece
tuni	" cloth
tatikay	" trunk of elephant
tumpu	" edge
tonay	" escort, help, aid
tontu	" way
tovayal	" chutney
tenku	" coconut
tesay	" direction

teru	= street
teekam	= body
teekku	= teak wood
teemkaay	= coconut
teer	= charitot
tottil	= cradle
tonay	= escort, aid, help
natay	= step
nantu	= crab
narampu	= vein
nari	= jackal
nammay	= goodness, benefit
naakku	= tongue
naasi	= nostril
naataa	= ribbon
naay	= dog
naaru	= rope
naal	= day
nikkaR	= shorts
nomku	= edible kernel of a young palm-fruit
nuni	= point, edge
muul	= thread
nencu	= chest

nelli	= a tree
netti	= forehead
nocci	= a class of evergreen tree
nooy	= disease
pamku	= share
pasu	= cow
pati	= step
pattam	= kite, crown
patti	= dog
pattay	= bark of a tree
patilu	= reply
pantayam	= bet
pantalu	= pantar
panti	= row of guests
pal	= tooth
palli	= newt, wall lizard
pali	= offering
panay	= palmyra
paakku	= arecanut
paatti	= grandmother
paatay	= coffin
paati	= half
paatiri	= priest
paatay	= path

paampu	= snake
paay	= mat
paal	= milk
paavaatay	= girl's skirt
paavi	= sinner
paalay	= spatha of a palm tree
pesaku	= wrong
picci	= a kind of jasmine
pincu	= young unripe fruit
pillay	= child
pimkaan	= china clay ware
pul	= grass
peRavi	= birth
peRay	= crescent moon
piiramki	= a cannon
piili	= peacock's tail
potavay	= saree
puli	= panther
pulu	= worm
pulukkey	= dung of sheep, rat etc
pulli	= dot
puu	= flower
puuvarasu	= portia tree
puucci	= worm, insect

puuttu ••	= lock
puumi	= world
puunay	= cat
puuccay	= cat
petti ••	= box
pennu ••	= female
peeru	= name, people
peeccu	= speech
peen	= louse
peey	= devil
potku ••	= a spot of sandal paste etc worn by woman on the forehead
pittaan	= button
poy	= lie
porukku	= dry skin
p oRuppu	= duty, custody
pooni •	= a metal box or vessel
pootti ••	= rivalry, competition
makku	= passive
mancay	= turmeric
matay •	= sluice
mantay	= flock of sheep or other cattle
marakkaal	= a grain measure

maruntu	= medicine
malay	= mountain
malay	= rain
mas	= mango tree
maamkaay	= mango
maatiri	= pattern
maalay	= garland
muttaasi	= candy
miin	= fish
miise	= mustache
muti	= hair
mutukku	= lane, alley
muttay	= egg
muttaal	= dunce
muttu	= joint
muntu	= dothi
muttiray	= seal
muttu	= pearl
mullay	= jasmine
mukku	= corner
muRukki	= a edible
muukku	= nose
muuccu	= respiration
muunkil	= bamboo

muulay	= brain
mettay	= couch, cushion
mottu	= bud
mottay	= shaved head
molay	= breast
molay	= shoot
mali	= finger joint
vakuppu	= line, class
vakay	= kind
vakkilu	= straw
vasay	= fault
vatay	= a kind of cake
vatu	= unripe fruit of mango
vatti	= box, interest
vanti	= carriage
vampu	= rivalry
vayal	= paddy field
varappu	= ridge to retain water in a corn field
viri	= line
vali	= way
valayal	= bangle
vaasal	= gate, door
vaakay	= a tree

vaattu	= duck
vaay	= mouth
vaal	= tail
vaalu	= foil
vaalay	= plantain tree
vaalay	= a kind of fish
vittu	= seed
vittay	= jugglery
viyaati	= disease
velakku	= lamp
vil	= bow
veRaku	= fuel
viitu	= house
viisaaRi	= fan
ventay	= okara
veti	= gune
vettu	= cut
veelay	= work
rappar	= rubber
raattiri	= night
raajaa	= king
tappaa	= tin box (big)
tappi	= tin box (small)

N
n.2.a →

akam	= inside
antaramkam	= privacy, secrecy
amutam	= ambrosia
avasiam	= urgency
avamaanam	= disgrace
aatamparam	= pomp
aanam	= soup
aattiram	= haste, necessity
aaravaaram	= loud noise
iṣṭam	= wish, friendship
iram	= wet
uccam	= haight
uttam	= bulkiness
etam	= excuse
etam	= place
erakkam	= mercy, pity
ennam	= thought
elakkaaram	= indulgence
opakaaram	= help
oram	= manure
oṟakkam	= sleep
ooram	= edge
katam	= debt
kappam	= tribute

karmam	* moral action, involving future
kanam	* weight
kaṣāyam	* decoction
kaṣṭam	* difficulty
kaṣṇam	* horse groom
kaṣṇam	* sexual desire
kaṣyam	* asafoetia
kaṣṇam	* cause, reason
kaalam	* time
kaṣṇam	* character
kolam	* family
koncam	* little
sakaayam	* help
cakkaram	* a coin
camkatam	* distress
cattam	* sound
cantay	* fight
cantanam	* sandal
camayam	* time
camataanam	* peace
camsayam	* doubt
caṣāyam	* alcohol

cokam	= health, welfare
pakkuvam	= suitability, ripeness
paccam	= friendliness
pancam	= famine
panam	= money
payam	= fear
palakkam	= habit, acquaintance
paakam	= ripeness, share
paaysam	= rice cooked with sugar milk
punniyam	= virtue
puttakam	= book
pelam	= strength
matam	= strength
mantam	= slowness
maayam	= illusion
maattam	= change
miccam	= excess
meebam	= cloud
mookam	= desire
moosam	= bad
yookam	= luck
vasam	= convenience

tantiram	= strategem
tavam	= penance
taylam	= oil
taakam	= thirst
taaraalam	= abundance
tikkaaram	= disrespect
teRam	= strength
tukkam	= sorrow
turusam	= haste, speed
turookam	= wickedness
tuuvaanam	= drizzling
tuukkam	= sleep
naasam	= destruction
naanam	= shyness
neesam	= friendliness
naattam	= bad smell
niccayam	= certainty
niyaayam	= justice
nelam	= site, field
nookkam	= project, plan, aim
vasam	= convenience
vancakam	= fraud
vattam	= round

vanakkam	▪ worship, respect
vaatam	▪ rheumatism
viseeṣam	▪ anything special
veṣam	▪ poison
vellaam	▪ water

:

:

:

536.

N
n.2b →

akkaray	■ concern
anāy	■ nearness
amutam	■ nector
amayti	■ peace
arisi	■ rice
arumay	■ rareness
aval	■ beaten rice
aviyal	■ a kind of curry without soup
alaku	■ beauty
alavu	■ measure
alukku	■ impurity, uncleanness
aacay	■ desire
aanam	■ soup
aapattu	■ danger
aavi	■ steam
irumpu	■ iron
eRacci	■ meat
ucci	■ top
uural	■ itching sensation
uul	■ fate

kanci	= gruel, porridge
kaṅi	= curry
kalavu	= theft
kali	= a kind of pap or pudding
kalimanmu	= clay
kalumpu	= rust, ointment
kalay	= weed
kallu	= stone
kallu	= toddy
kaṅay	= spot, stain
kaṅpu	= chastity
kaati	= vinegar
kaanikkay	= voluntary oblation
kaaccal	= fever
kaali	= vacancy
kaavi	= red- ochre
kaalaan	= mushroom
kaattu	= wind
kiil	= tar
kuppay	= a pile of sweeping and other refuse
koti	= desire
kolampu	= soup

kootumay	" wheat
campaa	" a kind of paddy
cantay	" quarrel
cantu	" empty husk
ciini	" sugar
cunnaampu	" lime stone
cuRucuRuppu	" activeness
cuutci	" strategem
cuuttay	" that which is decayed
cempu	" copper
ceetam	" damage
cottu	" property
sarkkaray	" sugar
siRusu	" that which is small
tatay	" obstacle
tavanay	" obstacle
tavitu	" bran
tii	" fire
tiimay	" wickedness
tiirvay	" tax, duty
tiini	" food, fodder
tovayal	" chutney
tuul	" dust

tenay	" millet
tentam	" waste
•• telivu	" clarity
• teliccal	" improvement, clarity
teen	" honey
totti	" limp
tonay	" help, escort, aid
nancu	" poison
natappu	" conduct
• natavu	" planting
nampikkay	" hope, confidence
namay	" goodness
nivirtti	" alternative
nelamay	" condition
niiccal	" swimming
neermay	" upright
nooy	" disease
pakay	" enmity
pamku	" share
pasi	" hunger
paccati	" a kind of curry
pancu	" cotton
paccay	" green

pattini ..	= destitution of food, starvation
paruppu	= doll
pani	= dew
paakki	= arrears
puttu ..	= a kind of edible used for breakfast
punnaakku ..	= refuse after pressing, oil cake
pul	= grass
pittalay	= brass
peRavi	= birth
putti	= intellect
puluk kay	= dung of sheep, rat etc
pulumkal	= boiled paddy
puluti	= dust
puli	= tamarind
pulli ..	= dot
puunti	= a candy
peey	= lie
poRaamay	= jealousy
poRuppu	= patience
pookku	= character, habit
pootay	= giddiness from drink

makku	= dullness
manal	= sand
man	= earth, site
mancay	= turmeric
maṭi	= dullness
mariyaatay	= respect, civility
malai	= rain
maa	= flour
muṭi	= hair
muttay	= egg
mullay	= jasmine
muulay	= brain
meluku	= wax
mottu	= bud
moor	= butter milk
vakay	= property
vakkil	= straw
vaysuuri	= small box
vasay	= fault
vampu	= ribulry
vari	= tax
vali	= pain
vaatay	= bad smell
vesay	= speed

viti	= fate
vittu	= seed
veRaku	= fuel
viiti	= breadth
veetikay	= spectacle
veelay	= work
laayakku	= fitness
leku	= easiness

:

:

:

:

:

5.37.

N₁₀ ----->

periya -	= big
cinna -	= small
mutta -	= elder
elaya -	= younger
nalla -	= good
pollaata	= wicked
:	
:	

5.38.

N₁₁ ----->

cakkili -	= scavenger
vaani -	= oil presser
cekkaali -	= oil presser
paRay -	= Harijan
polay -	= a low caste person
:	

539.

N_{12a}

----->

ayya -	= brahmin
koRava -	= the tribe of basket makers
iiluva -	= name of a caste
caampaa -	= PaRaya caste
tattaa -	= carpenter caste
nataa -	= naataar caste
parava -	= fisherman caste
praamana -	= brahmin caste
maRava -	= name of another caste
mukkuva -	= fisherman caste
vannaa -	= doby
:	
:	

540.

N_{12b}

----->

maka -	= son
marumaka -	= son in law

5.41

N_{12c} ----->

arasa -	= king
kaara -	= one who possess something
kuunq -	= a hump - backed person

:

5.42.

N_{12d} ----->

vellaala -	= farmer
kammaala -	= carpenter

:

5.43.

N₁₃ ----->

maam -	= uncle
cevapp -	= one who is red
velupp -	= one who is white
kaRup -	= one who is white
ann -	= elder (brother)
kolun -	= younger sister in law
maccina -	= younger brother in law, cousin

:

5.44.

N
g.1

----->

attaa

* elder cousin, brother in
law

tampi

* brother

supramaniyam

* name of a boy or man

:

:

:

5

5.45.

N
g.2

----->

akkaal

* elder sister

attay

* mother - in - law
father's sister
wife of maternal uncle

tampakci

* younger sister

raani

* queen

ponnammay

* name of a girl or woman

remaa

* name of a girl or woman

pušpaa

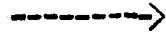
* name of a girl or woman

:

:

:

5.46.

N
g.4

appaa	= father
raajaa	= king
kalaktar	= collector
mantiri	= minister
supramaniyam	= proper name of a boy or
:	man
:	
:	
:	

5.57.

V₁ i ----->

atank	= to obey, yield
alaR	= to cry ,
aluk	= to rot, decay
alunt	= to become pressed
anunk	= to move
aat	= to dance
aaR	= to become cool, heal
irum	= to cough
iRuk	= to become tight
uruk	= to melt (intr)
uRum	= to growl, grumble
uus	= to decay
uuR	= to spring
enamk	= to agree
elak	= to become flexible
eramk	= to pity
eRamk	= to descend
eemaar	= to be disappointed
eeR	= to climb
otunk	= to shrink
otav	= to help
otunk	= to move away

oRamk	= to sleep
oot	= to run
kasmk	= to be squeezed
kamaR	= to be excessively heated
kalamk	= to be stirred up
kaaR	= to taste bitter
kilumk	= to ring
kuRuk	= to become short
kunn	= to become short/ reduced
kuus	= to become ticklish
kuut	= to join
kuump	= to become burned
kelamp	= to go
konc	= to prattle
kolamp	= to become mixed
cinumk	= to whine
curumk	= to shrink
culukk	= to be sprained
tamk	= to stay
tatumaar	= to be puzzled
tayamk	= to hesitate
tirump	= to turn
tirunt	= to become correct
tuumk	= to hang

tenaR	▪ to be unable to do
teeR	▪ to recover strength
toon	▪ to seem, appear
nasumk	▪ to be squeezed
niimk	▪ to leave
nerumk	▪ to go close
patumk	▪ to hide
pint	▪ to go behind
pesak	▪ to fail, commit mistake
peruk	▪ to increase
porunt	▪ to join
matamk	▪ to become bent
mayamk	▪ to be confused, faint
malumk	▪ to become blunt
maar	▪ to become changed
minn	▪ to glitter
mumk	▪ to drown
munt	▪ to be unruly
munt	▪ to pass before, to take lead
muRuk	▪ to become twisted
motamk	▪ to fail to be remitted
moRant	▪ to be obstinate
vatt	▪ to become little
vaat	▪ to wither

vimm = to sob
viimk = to swell
velak = to withdraw, to step aside
:

5.58.

V₁.t →

atakk	▪ to subject, to control
atukk	▪ to pile up, to place in row
atatt	▪ to rebuke
app	▪ to paste
amatt	▪ to make quiet
amukk	▪ to compress
alatt	▪ to trouble, perplex
alutt	▪ to press
all	▪ to take up a handful
aakk	▪ to make
aatt	▪ to shake
aatt	▪ to make cool
itukk	▪ to pinch
irutt	▪ to make sit
iRukk	▪ to make tight
untaakk	▪ to make
ur ukk	▪ to melt
uRutt	▪ to roll
uruv	▪ to unshoath
uutt	▪ to blow
uutt	▪ to feed
ekk	▪ to draw in the stomach
etaR	▪ to kick
ett	▪ to stretch forth, reach

ett	▪ to deceive
elakk	▪ to loosen
elut	▪ to write
eRakk	▪ to put down
ees	▪ to abuse, scold
eeent	▪ to sustain
eev	▪ to order
eett	▪ to raise
otukk	▪ to remit
ott	▪ to paste
otaR	▪ to shake
otukk	▪ to put on one side or out of the way
ott	▪ to touch gently
oyatt	▪ to lift
oomk	▪ to raise
oott	▪ to drive
oot	▪ to recite
kakk	▪ to omit
kasakk	▪ to squeeze
katatt	▪ to delay, smuggle
katatt	▪ to elope
katt	▪ to cry aloud
karut	▪ to think

kalakk	■ to stir
kalatt	■ to unlose, untie
kaluv	■ to wash
kaluk	■ to wash
kaatt	■ to show
kint	■ to stir
kint	■ to limp
kilukk	■ to rattle
kill	■ to pinch
kiRukk	■ to scribble
kiicc	■ to scribble
kutt	■ to cuff on the head
kutt	■ to pound
kuRukk	■ to make short
kuutt	■ to unite, collect
kenc	■ to beg humbly
ketatt	■ to put gently
kett	■ to tie
kelapp	■ to move
kelaR	■ to stir

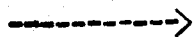
keRakk	= to rotate
konc	= to beg humbly, prattle
kott	= to beat, strike
•• kott	= to grub
kolapp	= to mix
kolutt	= to kindle, light
camutt	= to tread on
cint	= to scatter
cimitt	= to wrinkle
ciir	= to huff with anger
curukk	= to abridge
curutt	= to roll up
•• cutt	= to surround
cetaR	= to spread, scatter
tatav	= to smear, anoint
tatt	= to knock at, strike
•• tapp	= to miss
tall	= to push
•• taakk	= to attack
taamk	= to bear, tolerate
taant	= to leap, jump over
taav	= to jump
tikk	= to stutter
titt	= to abuse
••	

tirupp	▪ to turn
tirutt	▪ to correct
tiitt	▪ to whitewash
tupp	▪ to spit
tull	▪ to leap, jump
tuukk	▪ to lift
teratt	▪ to collect
tett	▪ to woven
teet	▪ to seek, search
totank	▪ to begin
toratt	▪ to drive
tovatt	▪ to wipe of moisture
toont	▪ to dig
nasukk	▪ to squeeze
namp	▪ to believe
nRutt	▪ to stop
niikk	▪ to remove
niitt	▪ to lengthen
nerapp	▪ to fill
nerukk	▪ to press
noRukk	▪ to crush
patukk	▪ to hide
patt	▪ to drive
palakk	▪ to train

patt	= to grasp
patt	= to experience
paat	= to sing
paaraatt	= to praise
patutt	= to make
pisukk	= to press
pint	= to go behind
pinn	= to lace, net
piicc	= to eject watery motion
putu	= to pinch, pluck, pull out
puus	= to daub, smear
perukk	= to multiply
pees	= to speak
porutt	= to join
porunt	= to join
polamp	= to babble
poRukk	= to pick
matakk	= to bend, fold
manatt	= to smell
mayakk	= to fascinate, confuse
malatt	= to open
maatt	= to change
miir	= to violate
mukk	= to strain, press anything under water

mutukk	" to hasten
mutt	" to strike against
mutt	" to kiss
muRukk	" to twist
muut	" to shut, close
muutt	" to kindle
meratt	" to frighten
motakk	" to fail to remit
mojuk	" to coat over with cow dung
moot	" to strike against
raav	" to file
vasakk	" to fry, train
vanamk	" to worship, wish
vaatt	" to heat
vaar	" to take up by the handfull
viis	" to fan
vett	" to cut
veratt	" to drive

5.59.

V
21

ini	= to be sweet
uti	= to rise
ettani	= to prepare
el _• ay	= to become tired
elay	= to be sweetless
orumi	= to unite
oli	= to drpp
ol _• ay	= to work hard
kaay	= to yield
kul _• i	= to bathe
koti	= to boil
cemi	= to digest
ciri	= to laughr
tut _• i	= to quiver, flounder
tekay	= to be taken aback
teRi	= to spring up
naray	= to become gray
nelay	= to gain footing
pasi	= to become hungry
pol _• ay	= to survive
mul _• i	= to see, to wake up
mukkul _• i	= to dive

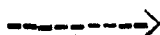
molay

= to sprout

vali

= to pain

5.60.

V
2t

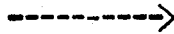
atay	▪ to close
ati	▪ to beat
anay	▪ to embrace
amay	▪ to settle
ari	▪ to sift
alamkari	▪ to adorn
alay	▪ to shake
avi	▪ to boil
ali	▪ to rub
anusari	▪ to follow
anupavi	▪ to experience
aaloosi	▪ to consult, think
iti	▪ to pound
ili	▪ to show teeth
uccari	▪ to pronounce, articulate
uri	▪ to skin, peel
esay	▪ to unite, frame
eccari	▪ to caution, warn
otay	▪ to beat
otay	▪ to break
opasari	▪ to compliment,
oppi	▪ to give

oray	= to rub
oli	= to hide
oli	= to cease
oRay	= to stiffen
ooy	= to cease
kati	= to bite
kari	= to burn
karay	= to dissolve
kali	= to pass, spend
kaay	= to yield
kili	= to tear
kuti	= to drink
kuvi	= to pile, heap up
kuli	= to form pit
kuRi	= to note down
kolay	= to bark
kolay	= to mash
koRi	= to chirp
koovi	= to be angry
santi	= to meet
cati	= to deceive
cartt	= to omit
cammati	= to agree
tani	= to lower in height

taRi	= to cut
taali	= to season
tiri	= to twist
tiiy	= to burn
tekay	= to complete
teli	= to clear
teey	= to rub
totay	= to wipe
tolay	= to cease, destroy
tolay	= to cut out a hole
toli	= to remove the coconut husk
toli	= to sprinkle
nati	= to act
neRay	= to complete, fill
neri	= to crash
nelay	= to gain footing , establish
neli	= to bend
neRay	= to fill
nenay	= to think
noti	= to break
noray	= to foam, froth
nolay	= to insert
pati	= to study
parikasi	= to mock

paRi	= to snatch, pluck
piy	= to rip, tear
puti	= to catch
pokay	= to cause to smoke
poti	= to pound
pori	= to fry
maRay	= to hide
miti	= to tread down
mati	= to fold
mati	= to respect
maRay	= to hide
muṭi	= to complete
muRi	= to break
vanci	= to deceive
vati	= to make flow
vaRni	= to describe
valay	= to bend
vay	= to place
vali	= to mock
vaasi	= to read
vistari	= to describe
viti	= to lay down rules
viri	= to unfold, expand, spread

5.61.

V
3ai

avur	▪ to loosen
aRu	▪ to cut off
utir	▪ to wither
oyar	▪ to rise
onar	▪ to become dry
kalar	▪ to loosen
kulur	▪ to become cold
ceer	▪ to reach
talar	▪ to become weak
taar	▪ to sink, drown
tiir	▪ to cease
tovar	▪ to dry
nayar	▪ to beg
naal	▪ to hang
nimir	▪ to become erect
neer	▪ to solicit
patar	▪ to spread
var	▪ to come
valar	▪ to grow
ve	▪ to cook well

5.62.

V ----->
 3at

onar

= to feel

tar

= to give

vaku

= to divide

5.63.

V ----->
 3bi

ala

= to be distressed with desire

iru

= to sit

keta

= to lie

nata

= to walk

para

= into spread

paRa

= to fly

5.64.

N
V_{3bt}

ala	= to measure
era	= to beg
kata	= to cross
kala	= to mix
cema	= to carry
paya	= to be afraid
pola	= to split
maRa	= to forget

5.65.

V_{4ai}

ulu	= to be enough eaten
katu	= to ache
kaRu	= to become black
kolu	= to become fat
caa	= to die
ciRu	= to become small
patu	= to lie
paru	= to become bilky

palapala	" to glitter
palu	" to ripen
mara	" to become benumbed

5.66.

V
lat ----->

aRu	" to cut off
ilu	" to draw
utu	" to wear
uru	" to cause to wither
katukatu	" to show signs of anger
kutu	" to give
ketu	" to spoil, destroy
koru	" to string
ceRu	" to check
tatu	" to check
totu	" to string, connect
ponu	" to endure
maRu	" to deny
velu	" to wash

5.67.

V_{4bi} ----->

ceva

■ to become red

too

■ to fail

veer

■ to become swet

5.68.

V_{4bt} ----->

etir

■ to encounter

etirpaar

■ to expect

ceer

■ to join

tuur

■ to clean with broom

nuur

■ to spin

paar

■ to see

vi

■ to sell

5.69.

V_{5i} ----->

aampit

■ to be with ones power

urul

■ to roll

curul	▪ to get twisted
teral	▪ to become mature
niil	▪ to become long
pat	▪ to become dry
poRappat	▪ to start
maal	▪ to die
mool	▪ to piss
ket	▪ to perish

5.70.

V_{5t} ----->

aal	▪ to rule
un	▪ to eat
kaan	▪ to see
keel	▪ to hear
kol	▪ to have
caappit	▪ to eat
kuuppit	▪ to call
tott	▪ to touch
nat	▪ to plant
pat	▪ to experience
put	▪ to break
poot	▪ to put down, put on
vit	▪ to leave

5.71.

V_{6i} ----->

ni

nil

= to stand

5.72.

V_{6t} ----->

kol

= to kill

tin

= to eat

5.73.

V_{7i} ----->

poo

= to go

aak

= to become

5.74.

V_{7t} ----->

col

= to say

5.75.

V
8i

amay	= to settle
ali	= to decay
alay	= to wander
iti	= to be broken
eri	= to burn
otay	= to be broken
pli	= to cease
kasi	= to ooze out
kari	= to be burnt
karay	= to dissolve
kavi	= to cover
kaay	= to be dried
kali	= to take place
kili	= to be torn
kuni	= to bend
cari	= to lean, fall
tiri	= to wander
tuni	= to be resolute
teli	= to become clear
neRay	= to fill
nolay	= to creep, enter

pati	▪ to settle
pani	▪ to bow, subside
pati	▪ to imprint, be fixed
paay	▪ to flow
poti	▪ to be mashed, to be pulverised
pori	▪ to be fried
mati	▪ to be folded
mali	▪ to become cheap
maRay	▪ to hide
maRi	▪ to turn a somer saut
muRi	▪ to break
meli	▪ to become lean
vati	▪ to drop
viri	▪ to become wide, blossom

5.76.

V_{8t} ----->

anay	▪ to become joined
ani	▪ to adorn with
ari	▪ to cut
alay	▪ to mix up
aRi	▪ to know
aRay	▪ to beat
say	▪ to separate
aarsay	▪ to think, ponder, do research
uri	▪ to untie cloth

uRi	▪ to sip
enay	▪ to join
kotay	▪ to scoop
cori	▪ to flow down
coRi	▪ to itch
piri	▪ to part from
puri	▪ to understand
pesay	▪ to mix, rub, mash
poti	▪ to cover
muti	▪ to knot
varay	▪ to draw

5.77.

V_{com} ----->

paṭippi	▪ to teach, educate
poḷappi	▪ to make live
kaani	▪ to show

CHAPTER VI
MORPHO PHONEMICS

6.1. There are two defective verbs in my idiolect; ille meaning 'not' and untu meaning 'is'. Since it is unproductive to set up a separate class for them in the kernel their forms are derived by optional transformations by rules 1- 5.

illaatatu	= the state of not being
illaatavan	= one who is not, one who does not have (masculine)
illaataval	= one who is not, one who does not have (fem)

etc

illaamal	= without
illaattaal	= if not
illaata	= one who / which is not one who does not have

6.2. ille = not

eg. avan (1) + amke (2) + ille (3)

= he (1) is not (3) there (3)

aval (1) + amke (2) + ille (3)

= she (1) is not (2) there (2)

avan (1) + appati (2) + ille (3)

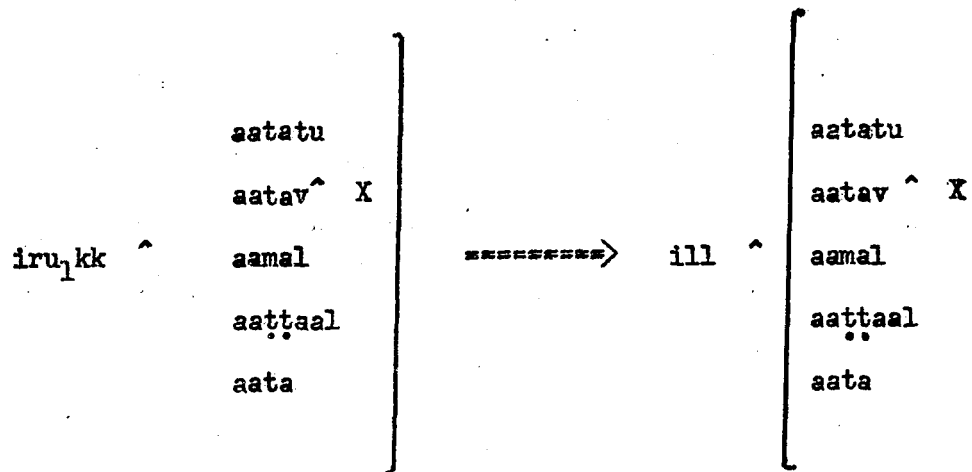
= she (1) is not (3) of that type (2)

aval (1) + atanaale (2) + ille (3)

= she (1) is not (3) because of that (2)

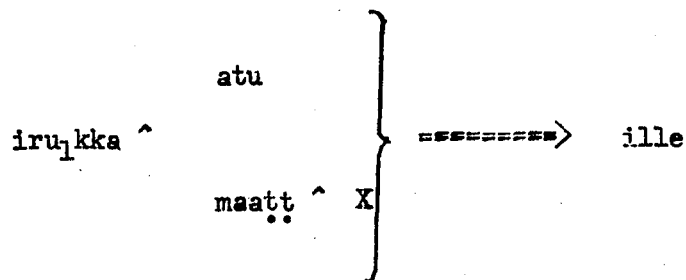
etc

6.1. opt



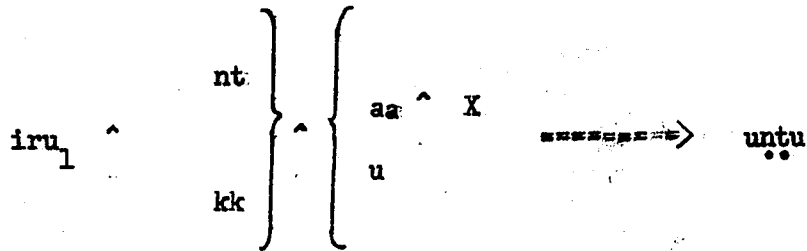
(where X represents an, al, aru, and avamkal)

6.2. opt



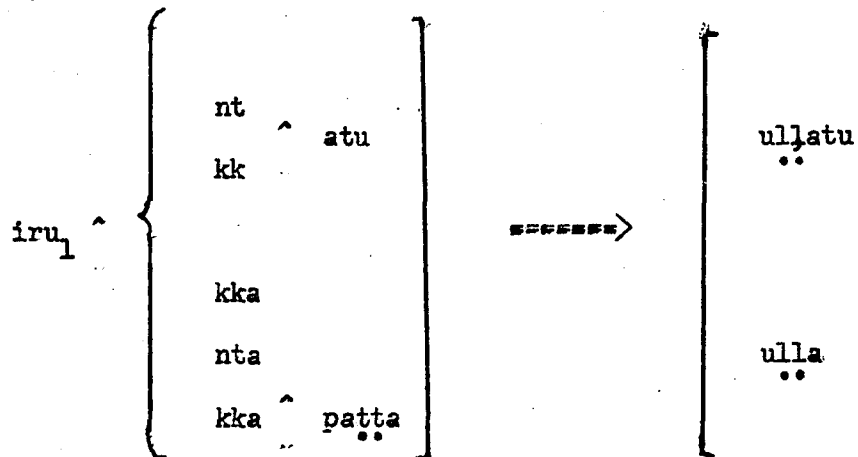
X = aan, aal, aaru, aamkal

6.3. opt



X = n, l, ru, mka

6.4. opt



(Source: 4.84a, 86.a,c)

6.3. untu = is

eg. avan (1) + amke (2) + untu (3)
 = he (1) is (3) there (2)

aval (1) + appati(2) + untu (3)
 = she (1) is (3) of that type (2)

avan ^ ukku (1) + neRaya (2) + panam (3) + untu (4)
 = he (1) has (4) much (2) money (3)

etc

6.4. ullatu = the state of being

 ulla = one who/ which is

6.5. ullavan = one who is (masculine)

 ullaval = one who is (feminine)

etc

6.6. eg. onn ^ e + ille (2) (= (it is) not (2) of you (2)

This is an elliptical transformation of

onn ^ e + atikka (any verb can fill this slot)

 ^ lle = meaning '(one) does

not beat you'.

6.9. eg. kan ^ t ^ am poRaku = after having seen

(see rule 6.56)

6.5. opt

$iru_1 \hat{X} \hat{av} \hat{X}_i \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} \underset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{u}}llav \hat{X}_i$

(Source: 4.85a,c)

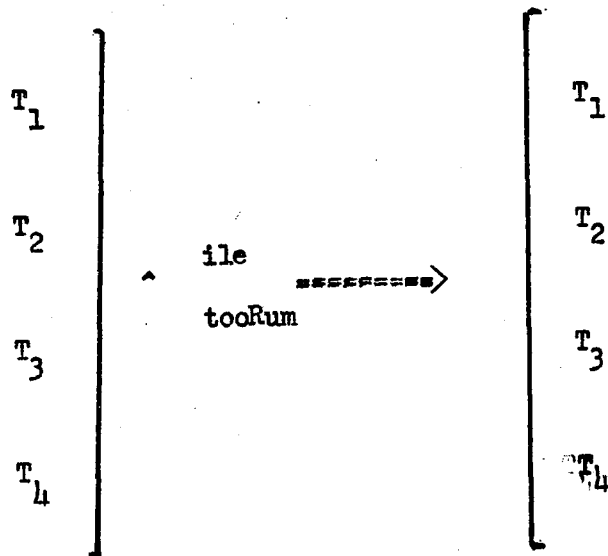
6.6. opt

$\langle X_i \rangle * OBJ * \langle X \rangle + V \hat{a} \hat{lle}$

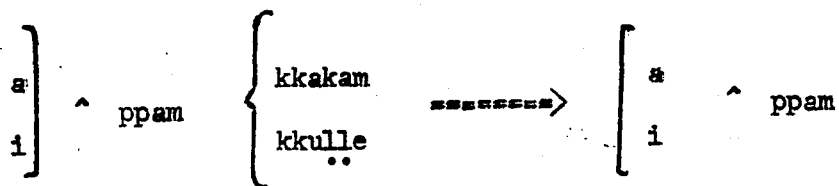
$\xrightarrow{\text{-----}} \langle X_i \rangle * OBJ * \langle X \rangle + ille$

(Source: 1.,13, 17 , 4. 91)

6.7. obl



6.8. obl



6.9. obl



(Source: 4.32)

6.10. opt

$$N_n \hat{=} aale \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} N_n \hat{=} ile_3$$

6.11. obl

PN

$$N_{g.1}$$

$$N_{g.2}$$

$$N_{g.3} \hat{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M.S \\ F.S \end{array} \right\} \hat{=} \langle G.P \rangle$$

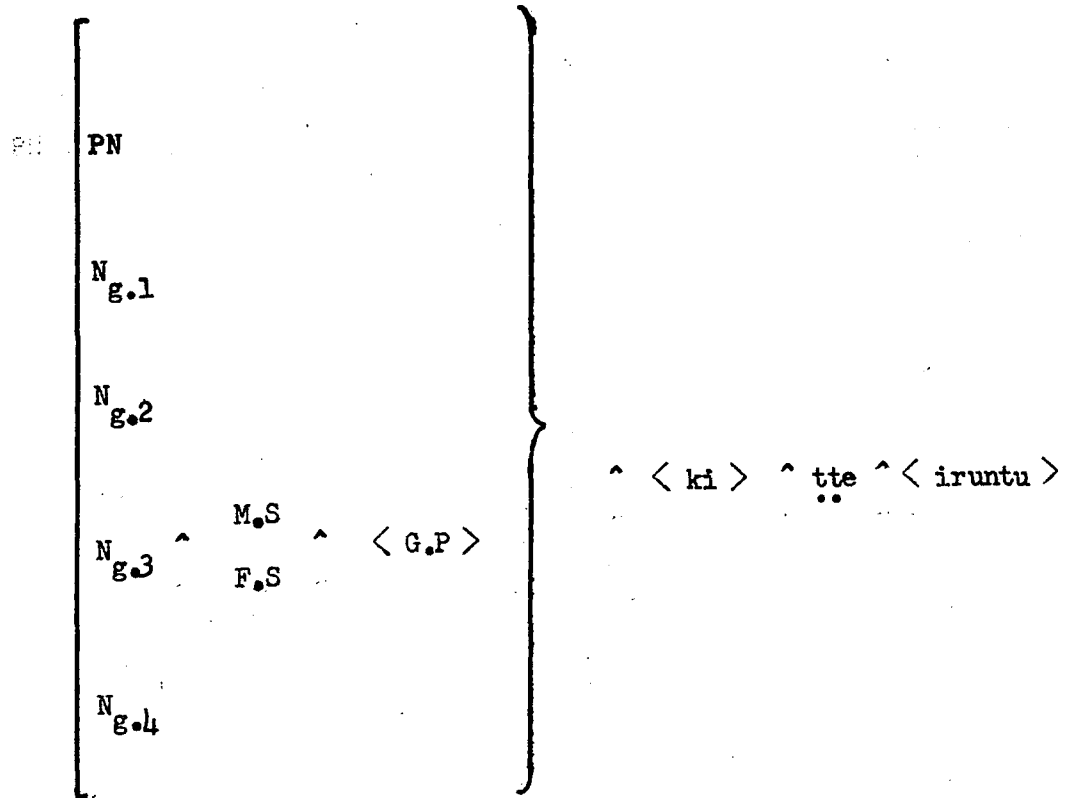
$$N_{g.4}$$

$$\hat{=} ile_2 \hat{=} \langle imuntu \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{-----}}$$

6.10. eg. kal ^ ile = out of stone

6.11. eg.

- PN {
 avan ^ < ki > tte = in him, to him
 avan ^ < ki > tte ^ iruntu =
 from him
- N_{g.1} {
 appaa ^ < ki > tte = in father, to father
 appa ^ < ki > tte ^ iruntu =
 from father
- N_{g.2} {
 ponnammay ^ < ki > tte = to Ponnamma
 = in Ponnamma
 ponnammay ^ < ki > tte ^ iruntu
 = from Ponnamma
- N_{g.3} {
 periyavan ^ < ki > tte = in the big man
 to the big man
 periyavan ^ < ki > tte ^ iruntu
 = from the big man
- N_{g.4} {
 vaattiyar ^ < ki > tte
 = in the teacher, to the
 teacher
 vaattiyar ^ < ki > tte ^ iruntu =
 from the teacher



6.12. opt

$$N_n \wedge ile_2 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} \quad N_n \wedge \langle ki \rangle \overset{\cdot\cdot}{t}te$$

6.13. obl

$$NP \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \text{tooRum} \\
 + iruntu \quad \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} \quad NB \wedge ile + iruntu \\
 \text{varay} \langle le \rangle
 \end{array} \right.$$

234 .

6.12. eg. naay ^ tte = in the dog, to the dog

6.13. eg. viitt ^ ile ^ iruntu = from the house
(see rule: 6.25)

6.15. eg.

ekkaa = (Oh) sister! (elder)

emmaa = (Oh) mother!

eppaa = (Oh) father!

ekkoo = (Oh) sister! (elder)

The forms ekkaa and ekkoo etc are in free variation.

ennee = (Oh) brother! (elder)

ettee = (Oh) aunt §

(see rule: 6.20)

6.16. eg.

makkalee = (Oh) child!

ma marumakanee = (Oh) son-in-law !
= (Oh) nephew !

marumakalee = (Oh) daughter- in-law!
= (Oh) niece !

6.19. eg. raamaa = (Oh) Raaman !

6.20. eg. raama'a = (Oh) Raaman!

akastiyalimkám = (Oh) Agesthialingom!

6.14. obl

munn	* =====>	munne	* =====>
pinn		pinne	

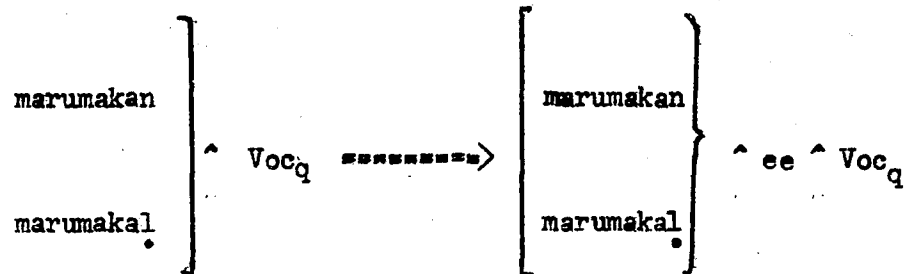
6.15. obl

akkaal	^ Voc _q =====>	ekk	} ^ { aa }	} ^ Voc _q
ammay		emm		
appaa		epp		
attaan		ettaan		
annan		ennes		
attay		ettee		

6.16. obl

makan	^ Voc _q =====>	makkalee	^ Voc _q
makal			

6.17. obl



6.18. obl



(X is the sequence of phonemes which precede V, the final phoneme of the word. V here is any possible vowel. eg. tampii $\hat{\text{Voc}}_q \xrightarrow{\text{****}}$ tampii $\hat{\text{Voc}}_q$
 tampi means ybu nger brother)

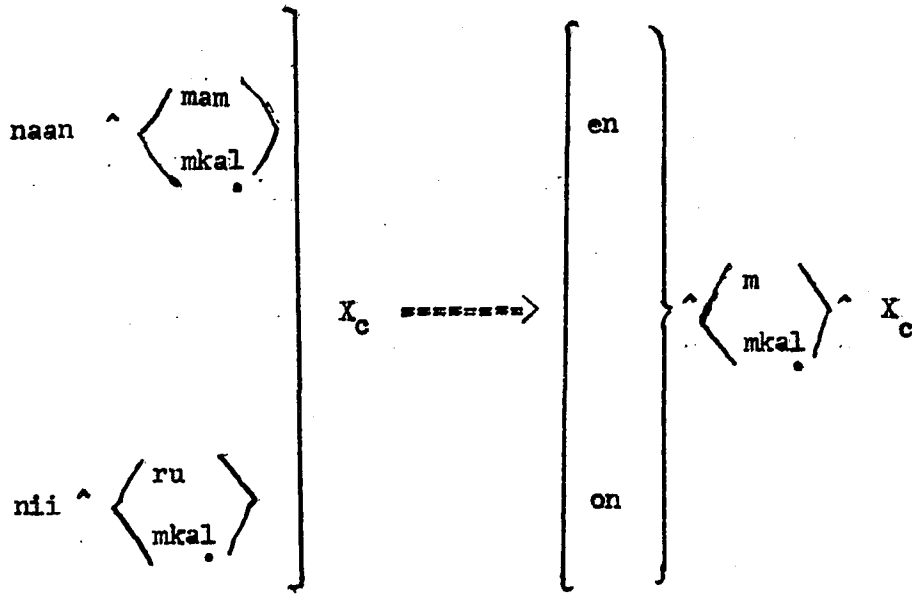
6.19. obl



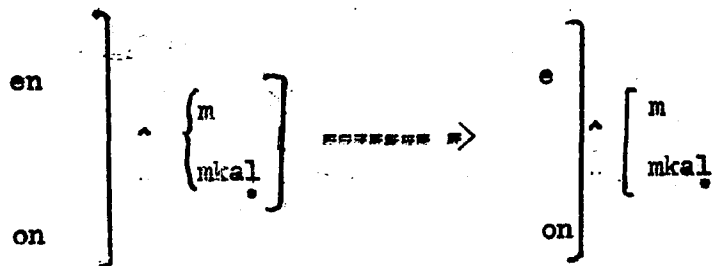
6.20. obl

$XV \langle V \rangle C \hat{V}oc_q \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} XV' \langle V \rangle C$

6.21. obl



6.22. obl



6.21. eg. en ^ e = me (objective case)
 on ^ e = you (Sing. obj. case)
 (see rule: 6.22, 97)

6.22. eg. om ^ e = you(honorific) (obj.case)
 omkal ^ e = you (pl) (honorific)(obj.case)
 emkal ^ e = us (exclusive) (obj.case)
 (see rule: 6.97)

For em ^ X_c see next rule.

6.23.eg. nam ^ e = us (inclusive) (obj.case)
 nammal ^ e = us (inclusive) (obj.case)

These two forms are in free variation.

6.24. eg.

namme (1) + viitu(2) = our (1) house (2)
 omme (1) + viitu(2) = your (1) house (2)

6.25.a. eg.

kaattu = of forest
 kinaRRu = of well
 kaattu ^ e = forest (obj.case)
 kenRRu ^ e = well (obj.case)

b. eg.

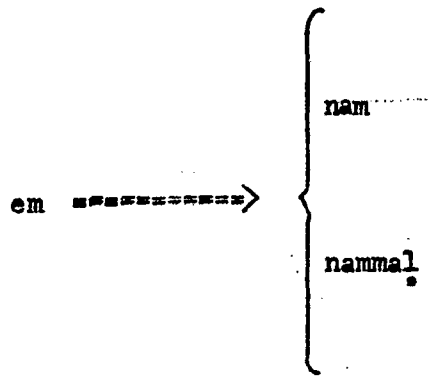
iira (1) + tuni(2) = wet cloth(2)
 nara ^ tt ^ e = tree (obj.case)

c. eg.

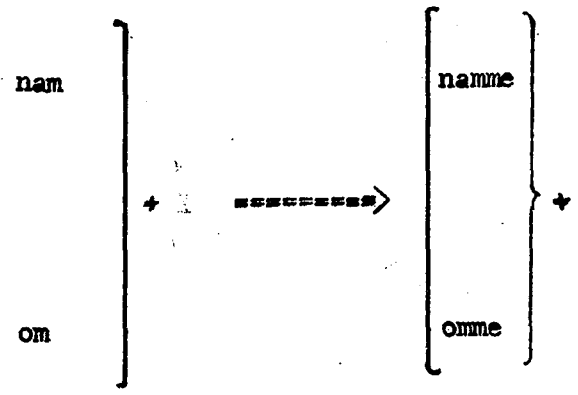
amerikka (1) + patippu (2) = American(1) education(2)

d. eg. puli ^ am (1) + palam(2) = tamarind(1) fruit(2)

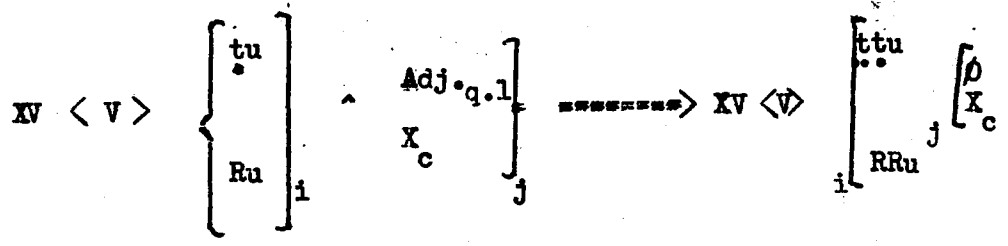
6.23. obl



6.24. obl



6.25. obl



6.25.b'

$$X_{am} \wedge \begin{bmatrix} \text{Adj: } q.2 \\ X_c \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} X_a \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset \\ X_{tt} \wedge X_c \end{bmatrix}$$

6.25.c.

$$X_{aa} \wedge \text{Adj. } q.3 \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} X_a$$

6.25.d.

$$N_4 \wedge \text{Adj. } q.4 \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} N_4 \wedge am$$

6.26. opt

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{neettakki} \\ \text{naalakki} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} \begin{bmatrix} \text{neettu} \\ \text{naale} \end{bmatrix}$$

241

6.26. eg. neettu = yesterday
 naale = tomorrow

6.27.

kooti = < one > crore

leccam = < one > lakh

<oru > aayiram = < one > thousand

nuuRu = < one > hundred

6.28. pattu = ten
 irupatu = twenty
 muppatu = thirty
 naappatu = forty
 aympatu = fifty
 aRupatu = sixty
 elupatu = seventy
 enpatu } = eighty
 empatu }

irupattu + NU₆

eg. irupattu + onnu = twenty one

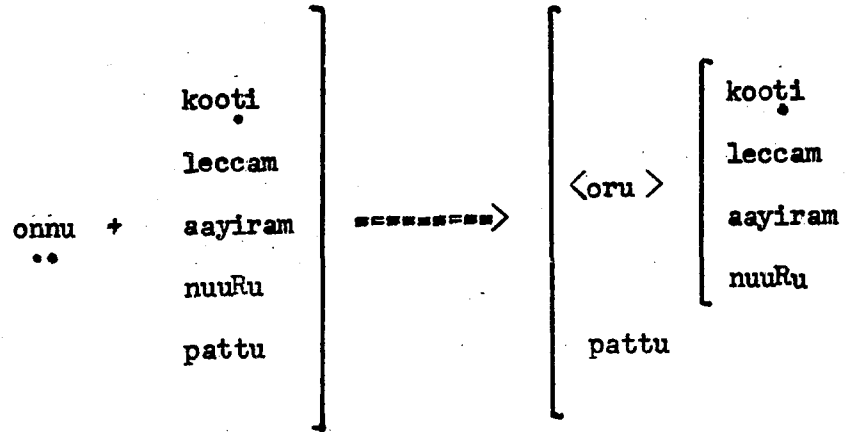
irupattu + rentu = twenty two

irupattu + muunu = twenty three

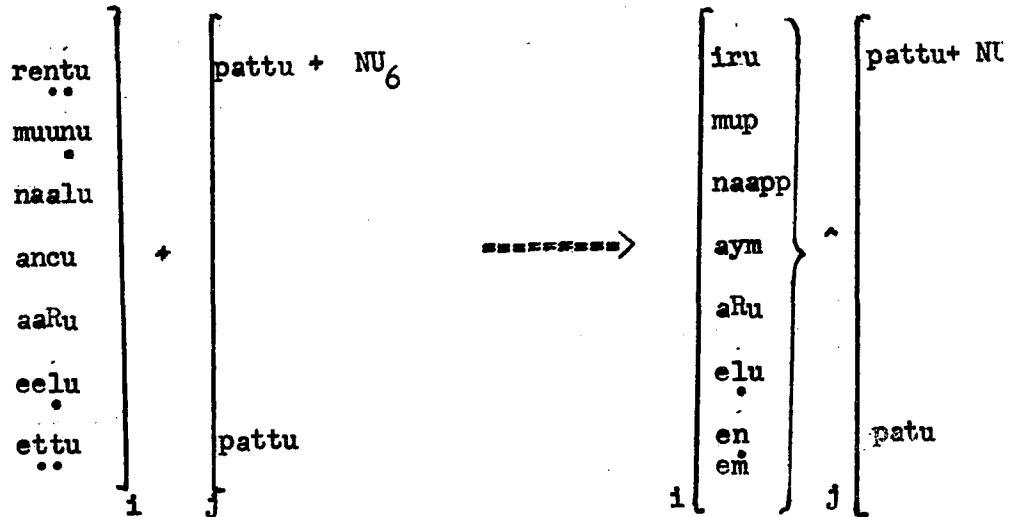
irupattu + naalu = twenty four

muppatu + NU₆

6.27. obl



6.28. obl



eg.	muppattu + anc <u>u</u>	= thirty five
	muppattu + aa <u>Ru</u>	= thirty six
	muppattu + ee <u>lu</u>	= thirty seven
	:	
	:	
	:	
	naappattu + on <u>nu</u>	= forty one
	naappattu + re <u>ntu</u>	= forty two
	:	
	:	
	:	
	:	

6.29. ompatu meaning nine has an allomorph when it takes

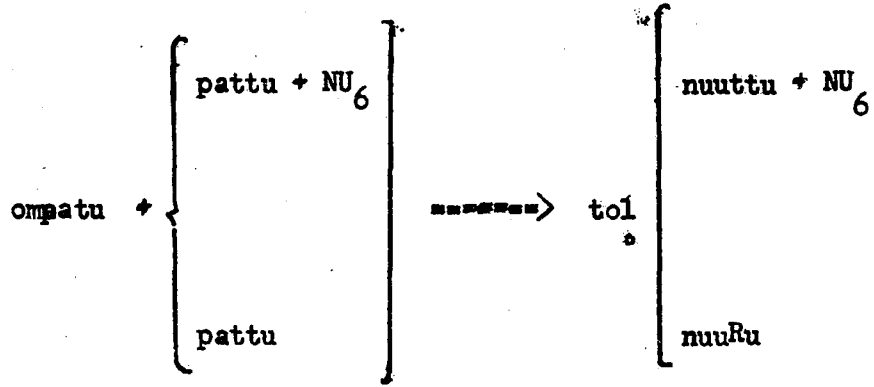
nuuRu (hundred I (rule:30)

tol	^	nuuRu	= ninety
tol	^	nuu <u>tu</u> + on <u>nu</u>	= ninety one
tol	^	nu <u>ttu</u> + re <u>ntu</u>	= ninety two
tol	^	nu <u>ttu</u> + mu <u>nu</u>	= ninety three
		:	
		:	
		:	

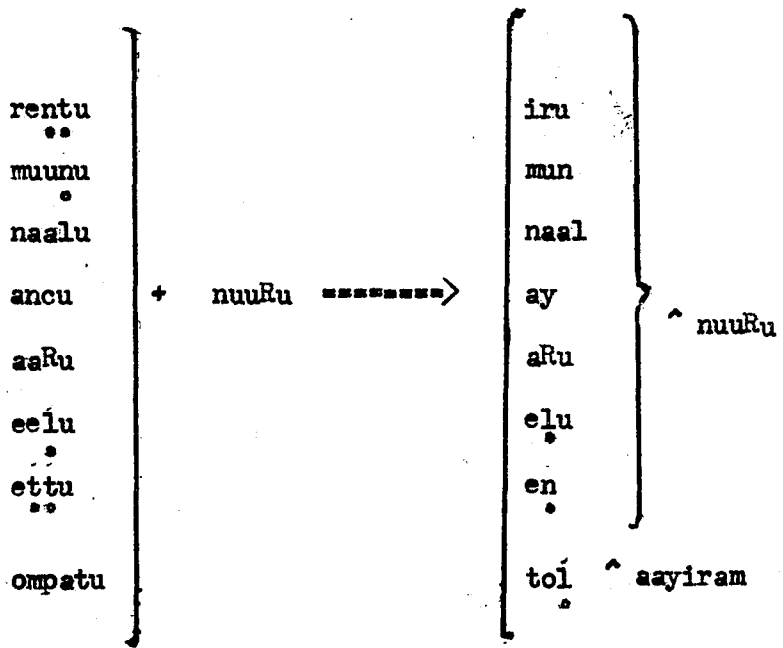
(see rule: 6.87)

6.30.	iru	^	nuuRu	= two hundred
	mun	^	nuuRu	= three hundred
	naal	^	nuuRu	= four hundred

6.29. obl



6.30. obl



ay ^ nuuRu = five hundred
 aRu ^ nuuRu = six hundred
 elu ^ nuuRu = seven hundred
 en ^ nuuRu = eight hundred

(see rule: 6.85)

tol ^ aayiram = nine hundred

(see rule: 6.97)

6.31.

muu ^ aayiram = three thousand

naal ^ aayiram = four thousand

ay ^ aayiram = five thousand

aaR ^ aayiram = six thousand

en } ^ aayiram = eight thousand
 .
 et }

(see rule: 6.97, 79)

6.32. eg.

<oru> +leccattu + {
 aayiram = <one> lakh and one thousand
 nuuRu = <one> lakh and one hundred
 iru ^ patu = <one> lakh and twenty
 aaRu = <one> lakh and six

<rentu> + aayirattu + {
 iru ^ nuuRu = <two> thousand and two hundred
 mup ^ patu = <two> thousand and thirty
 eelu = <two> thousand and seven

6.31. obl

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 \text{muunu} \\
 \text{naalu} \\
 \text{ancu} \\
 \text{aaRu} \\
 \text{ettu}
 \end{array} \right\} + \text{aayiram} \longrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l}
 \text{muu} \\
 \text{naal} \\
 \text{ay} \\
 \text{aaR} \\
 \text{en} \\
 \text{et}
 \end{array} \right\} \text{aayiram}
 \end{array}$$

6.32. obl

$$\langle X \rangle + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{leccam} \\ \text{aayiram} \\ \text{nuufu} \end{array} \right\} + \text{NU}_k \longrightarrow \langle X \rangle + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{leccattu} \\ \text{aayirattu} \\ \text{nuuttu} \end{array} \right\} + \text{NU}_k$$

(where k is 3, 4, 5, 6)

<mun>^ nuuttu + pattu = <three> hundred and ten
 rentu = <three> hundred and two

6.33. patin ^ onnu = eleven
 patin ^ ancu = fifteen
 patin ^ aaRu = sixteen
 patin ^ eelu = seventeen
 patin ^ ettu = eighteen
 pati ^ munu = thirteen
 pati ^ naalu = fourteen

panniirentu = twelve

6.34. eg. oru + viitu = a house
 patin ^ oru + viitu = eleven house

6.35. patinaayiram = ten thousand

This form is in free variation with pattu +
 aayiram .

(see rule: 6.79b)

6.36. The first person and second person pronouns.

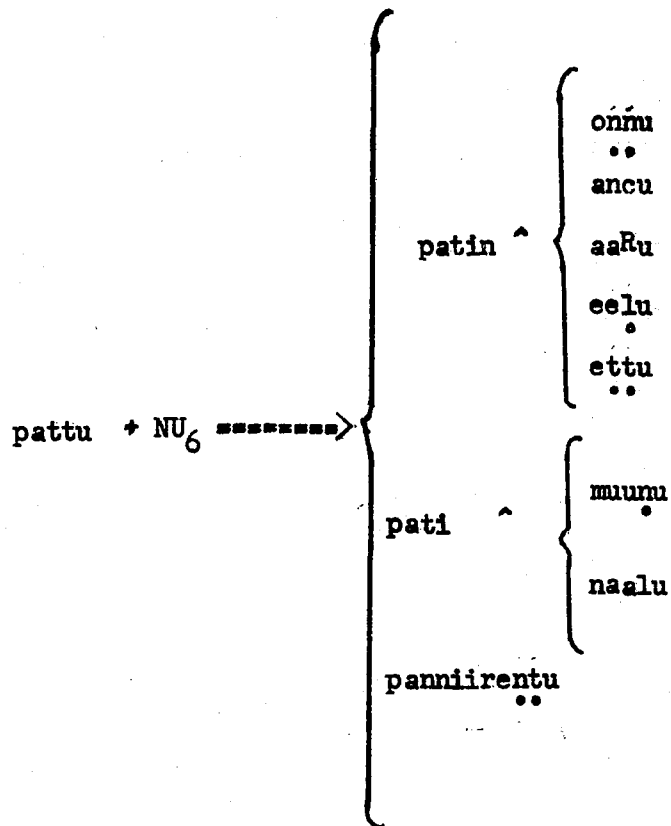
(see the following rules also) take akka (genitive
 case marker) and akku (dative case marker etc).

(see rule: 2.28,33)

en ^ akka = my

en ^ akku = to me

6.33. obl



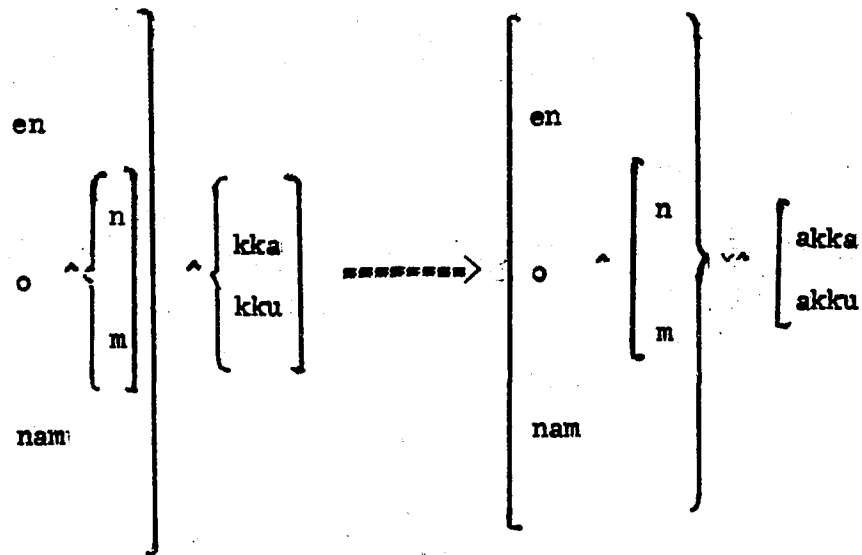
6.34. obl

< X > ^ onnu + N -----> < X > ^ oru + N

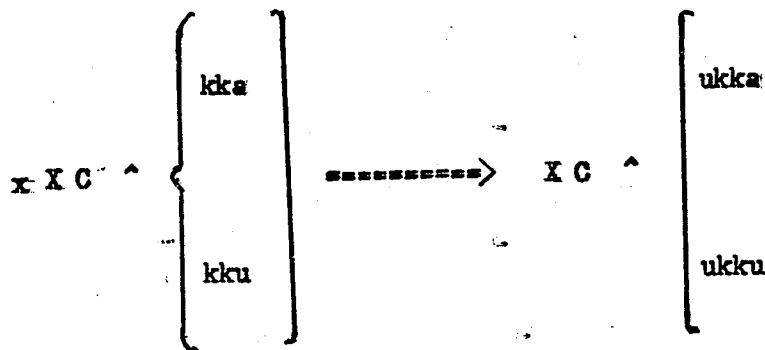
6.35. oopt

pattu + aayiram -----> patinaayiram

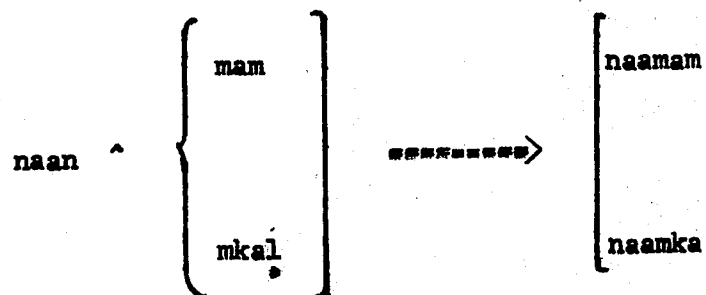
6.36. obl



6.37. obl



6.38. obl



on ^ akka = your (Sing)
 om ^ akka = your (honorific)
 nam ^ akka = our (incl)
 nam ^ akku = to us (incl)

6.37. After consonants = kka, = kku (the genitive as well as dative case markers) become = ukka and = ukku respectively.

eg. emkai ^ ukka = our (exclusive)
 emkai ^ ukku = to us (exclusive)
 omkai ^ ukka = your (pl, honorific)
 omkai ^ ukku = to you (pl, honorific)
 raaman ^ ukka = Raman's
 raaman ^ ukku = to Raman

6.38. naamam = we (inclusive)
 naamko = we (exclusive)

6.39. naamam and nammam are in free variation .

nammam = we (inclusive)
 naamam = we (inclusive)

6.40. eg. viitt ^ le₁ ^ iruntu = when compared to
 (that) house
 viitt ^ le₂ = in the house
 kalitt ^ le₃ = out of stone

6.39. opt

naamam -----> naamam

6.40. opt

X C ^ ile -----> X C ^ le

6.41. obl

$$N_{12b} \wedge tti \wedge \begin{cases} \text{maaru} \\ \text{kal} \\ \text{yo} \end{cases} \longrightarrow N_{12b} \wedge i \wedge \begin{cases} \text{kal} \\ \text{maaru} \end{cases}$$

6.41. Noun class N_{12b} takes the feminine marker = 1.

eg. maka = 1 = daughter

marumakal = daughter - in - law

for plurals see the next rule.

6.42. makkal = daughters (generally children)

marumakkal = daughters - in - law

makka ^ maaru = children

marumakka ^ maaru = daughters - in - law

6.43. a.

eg. arasi = queen

kaari = one who possess something (femi)

kuuni = a hunch backed woman

praamanatti = a brahmin woman

6.43.b. eg,

vellaa ^ ticci = a vellaala woman

kammaa ^ ticci = a carpenter woman

6.44.a. eg.

paRa (1) + payyan (2) = PaRaya (caste) (1) boy(2)

pola (1) + payyan (2) = Polaya(caste) (1) boy(2)

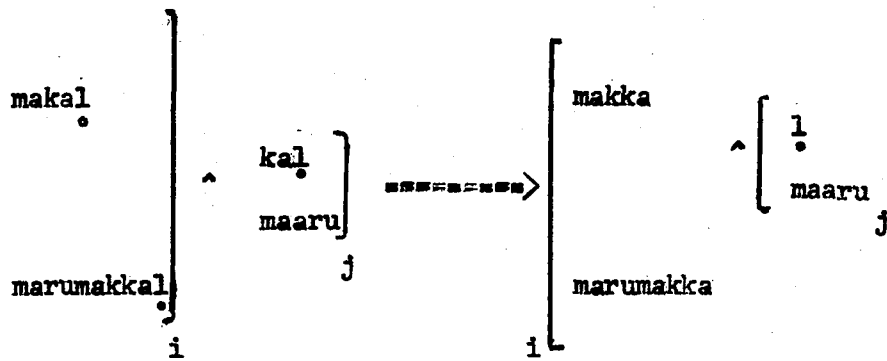
6.44.b.

keRatti = woman of basket makers caste

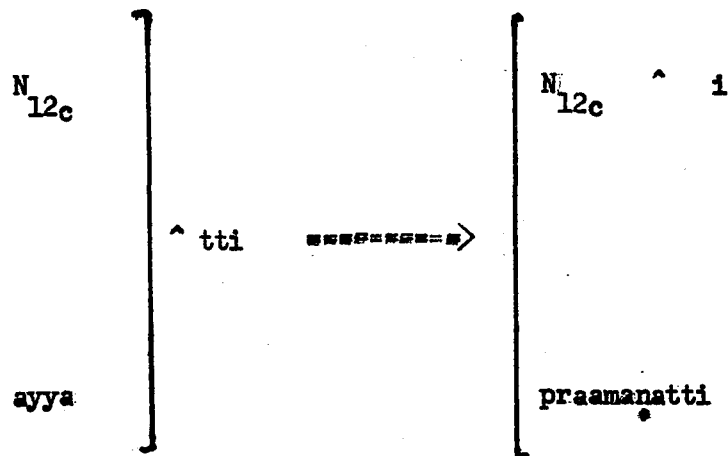
maRatti = woman of another caste

paratti = woman of fisherman caste

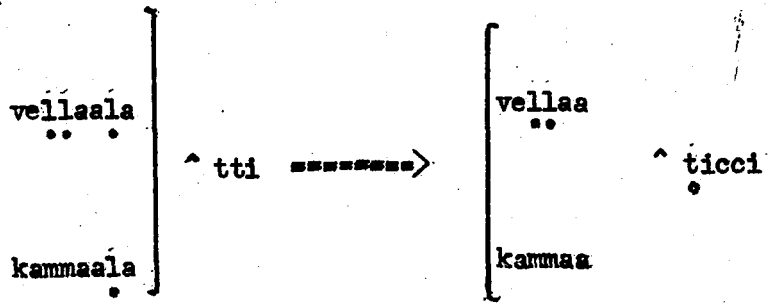
6.42. obl



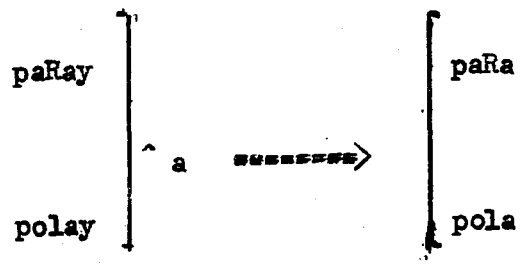
6.43. obl



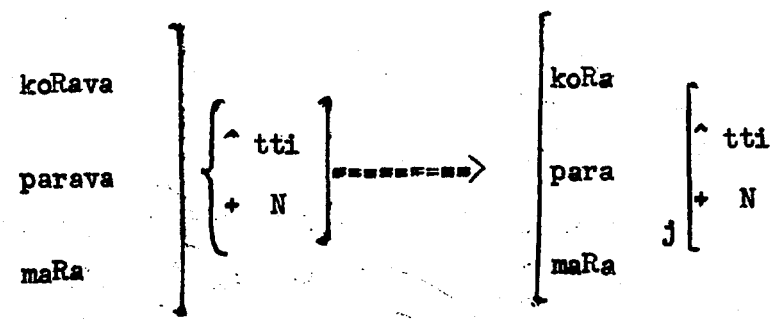
6.43.b.



6.44.a. obl



6.44.b.



6.45. eg. onnu ^ aavatu (1) + maram (2) = first (1) m tree(2)

can also be said as onnaamataatu meaning ' the first one, implying, from the context, ' the first tree '.

Similarly

onnaamattavan = the first man

onnaamattaval = the first woman

rentaamattavan = the second man

rentaamattaval = the second woman

6.46. onnaamatta, onnaamatta, onnaam, motal, motalaamatta, and motalaam are synonymous.

motal = first

motalaavatu = first

motalaam = first

motalaamatta = first

6.47. eg. amerikkaa ^ e ^ patti (1) + elutinaan(2)

= he wrote (2) about Americaa(1)

keel = to ask, hear

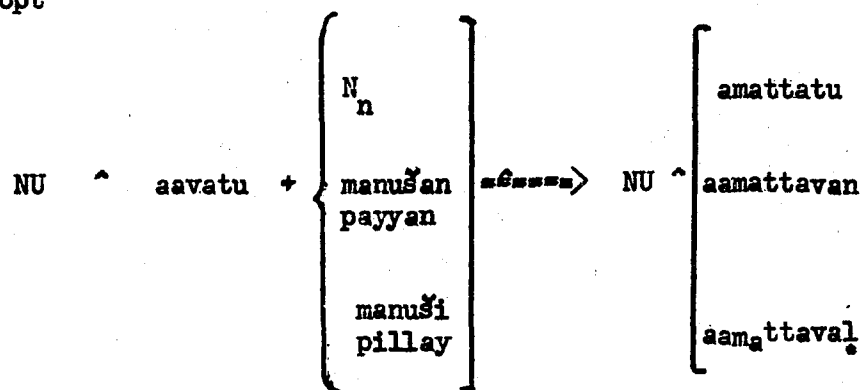
col = to say

pees = to speak

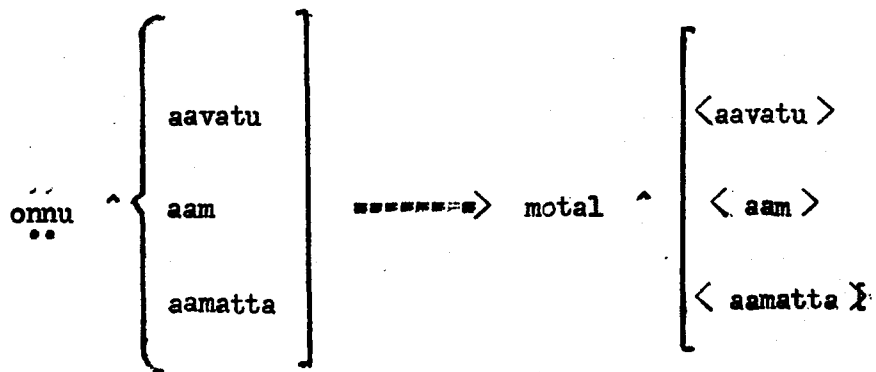
6.48. naal = to hang

- nt - is past marker

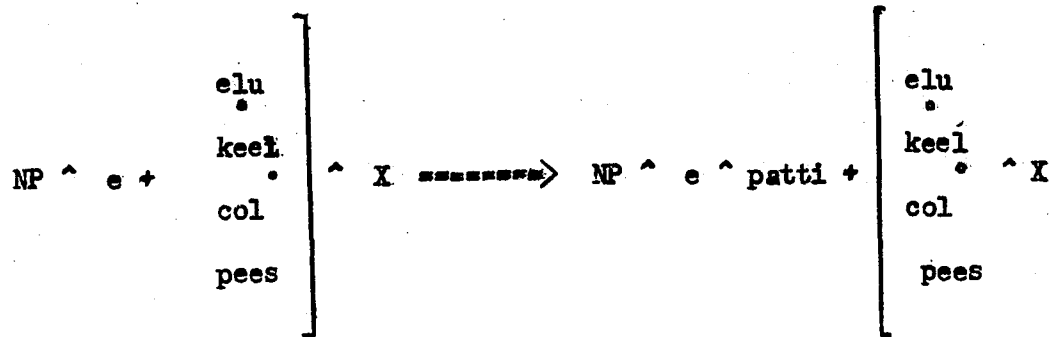
6.45. opt



6.46. opt



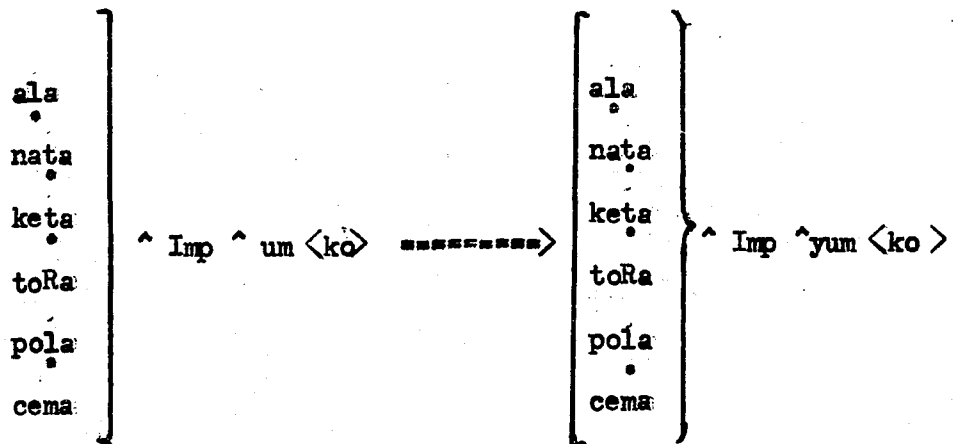
6.47. opt



6.48. obl

naal \wedge nt $\xrightarrow{\text{*****}}$ naant

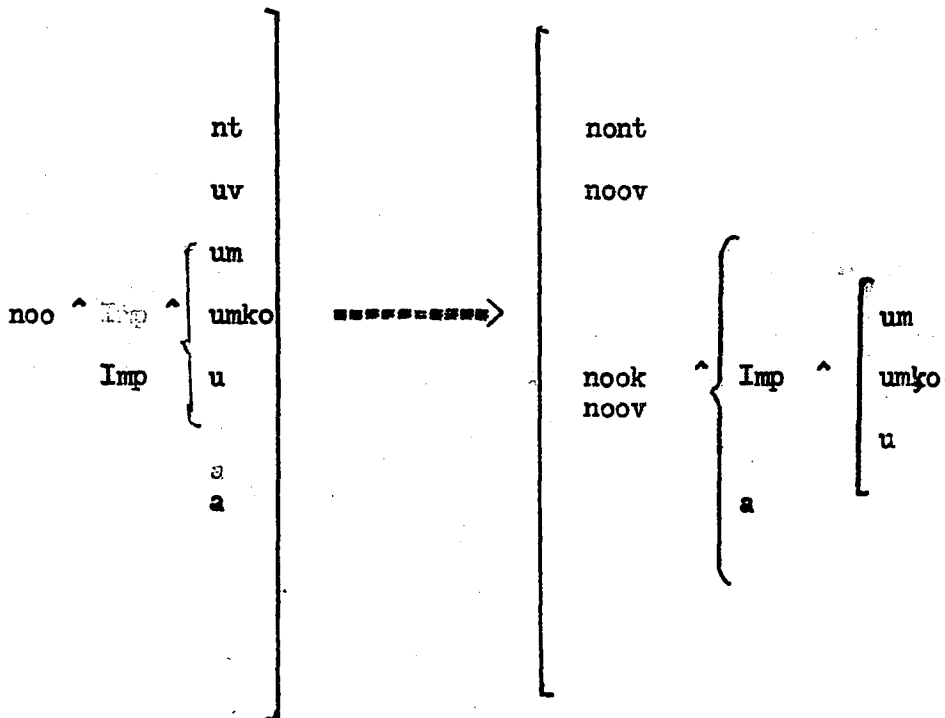
6.49. obl



6.50. obl

yumko -----> ymko

6.51: obl



259

6.49. ala ^ Imp ^ yum = measure (it) (polite)

ala ^ Imp ^ yumko = measure(it) (polite)

nata = to walk

keta = to lie down

toRa = to open

cema = to carry

6.51.

noo = to have pain

- nt - past marker

- uv = future marker

- a gerund marker

6.52.

var = to come

6.53. tar = to give

6.54. taa = give (imperative)

taar ^ Imp ^ um = give (polite imperative)

taar ^ Imp ^ umko = give (polite imperative)

6.55. keel = to hear

- t - past tense marker

- pp - future tense marker

- um neuter ending (see rule 5.15)

- a gerund marker

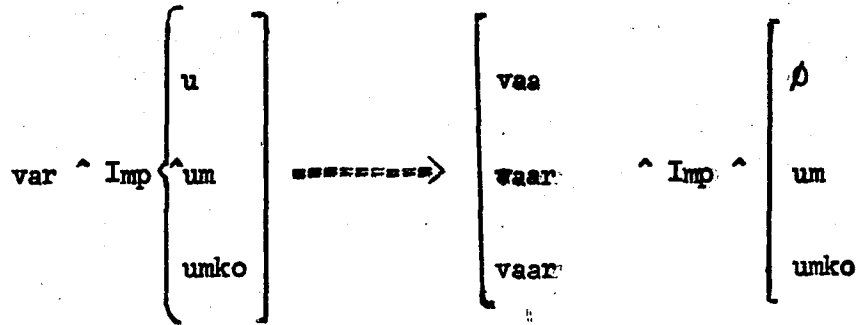
keettaan = asked he, heard he

keepaan = will ask / hear he

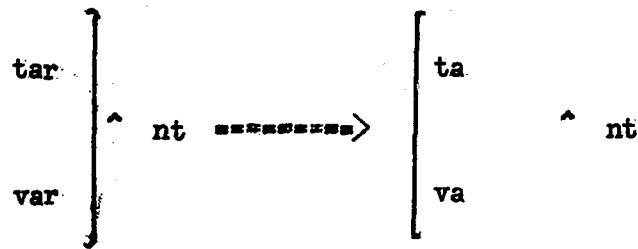
keekka = to hear / ask

keekcum = will ask it, will hear it

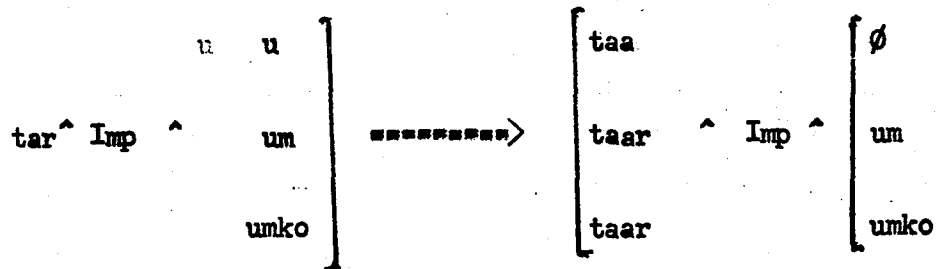
5.52. obl



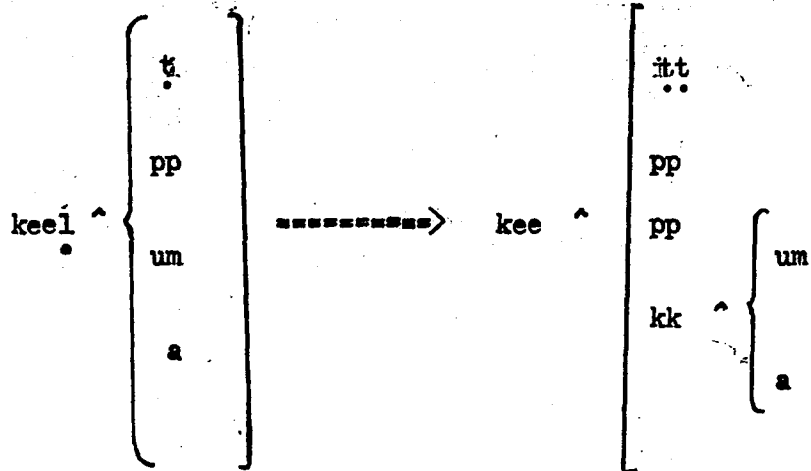
6.53. obl



6.54. obl



6.55. obl



6.56. obl



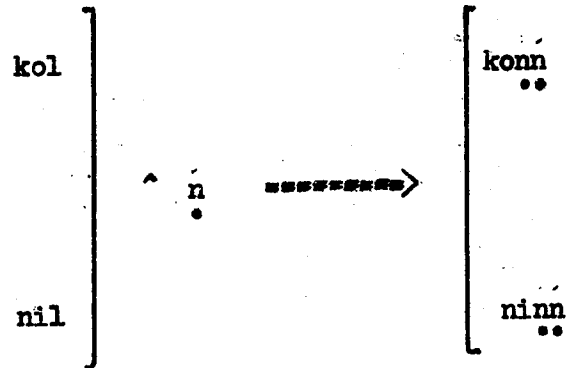
6.57. obl



262

6.56.	kaan	= to see
	kantaan	= saw - he
6.57.	peel	= to defecate
	peentana	= defecated - he
6.58.a.	kol	= to kill
	nil	= to stand
	ninnaan	= stood - he
	konnaan	= killed - he
6.58.b.	col	= to say
	connaan	= said - he
6.59.	nil	= to stand
	- uv -	future marker
	- uk -	present marker
	- um	neuter ending
	- a	gerund marker
eg.	nippaan	= will stand - he
	nikkaan	= stands - he
	nikkum	= will stand - it
	nikka	= to stand
6.60. eg.	timpaan	= will eat - he
	timkaan	= eats - he
	timkym	= will eat - it
	timka	= to eat

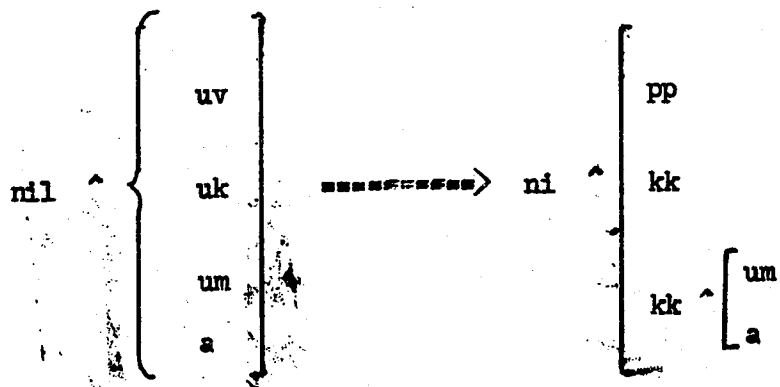
6.58.a. obl



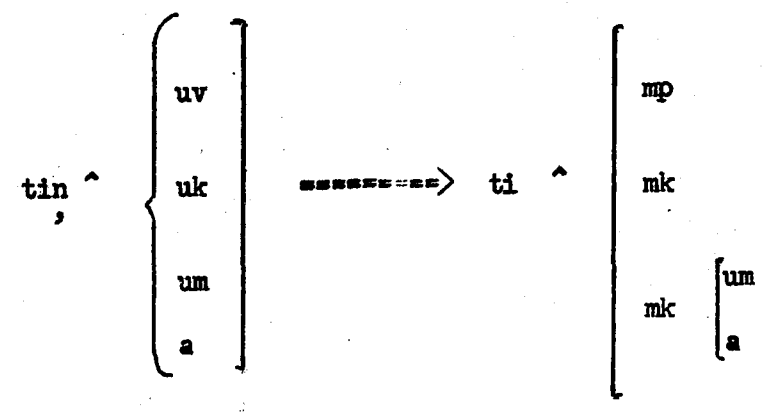
6.58.b. obl



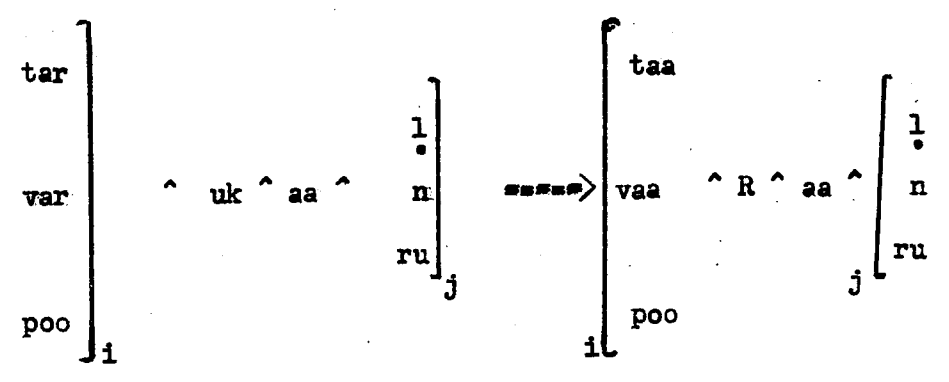
6.59. obl



6.60. obl



6.61. obl



- 6.61. tar = to give
 var = to come
 poo = to go
 -aa- third person marker
 - l feminine singular
 - n masculine singular
 - ru honorific

- eg. taaRaal = gives - she
 vaaRaana = comes - he
 pooRaaru = goes - he / she (honorific)

6.62. eg.

- pooku = goes - it
 (see rule: 6.73)
 pooccu = went - it
 (see rule 6.73, 5.9)
 poovaan = will go - he

- 6.63. pookum = will go - it
 pooka = to go

- 6.64. aak - to become
 - n past marker

- eg. aanaan = became - he

6.65. eg.

- aavaan = will become - he
 - uv future marker

6.62.obl

$$\text{poo} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{uk} \\ \text{icc} \\ \text{uv} \hat{X} \end{array} \right\} \dashrightarrow \text{poo} \hat{ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{k} \\ \text{cc} \\ \text{v} \hat{X} \end{array} \right. }$$

6.63. obl

$$\text{poo} \hat{ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{um} \\ \text{a} \end{array} \right. } \dashrightarrow \text{pook} \hat{ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{um} \\ \text{a} \end{array} \right. }$$

6.64. obl

$$\text{ask} \hat{ \text{n} } \dashrightarrow \text{aan}$$

6.65. obl

aak ^ uv =====> aav

6.66. obl

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{poo} \wedge \text{Imp} \wedge \left[\begin{array}{c} u \\ \text{unko} \\ \text{um} \end{array} \right] \\
 \text{-----} \longrightarrow \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{poo} \wedge \text{Imp} \\
 \text{p} \wedge \text{Imp} \wedge \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{mko} \\ \text{um} \end{array} \right] \\
 \text{pook}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

6.67. obl

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{poo} \\ \text{aak} \end{array} \right] \wedge i \text{ -----} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{pooyi} \\ \text{aaki} \\ \text{aayi} \end{array} \right]$$

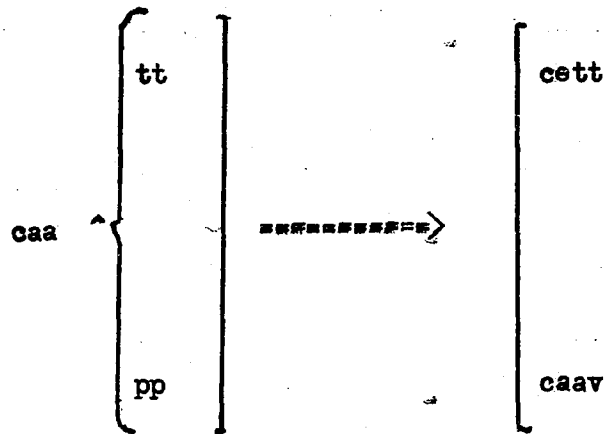
- 6.66. poo ^ Imp = Go !
 poo ^ Imp ^ mko = Go (plural/ polite)
 poo ^ Imp ^ um = Go ! (plural/ polite)

(see rule: 6.75)

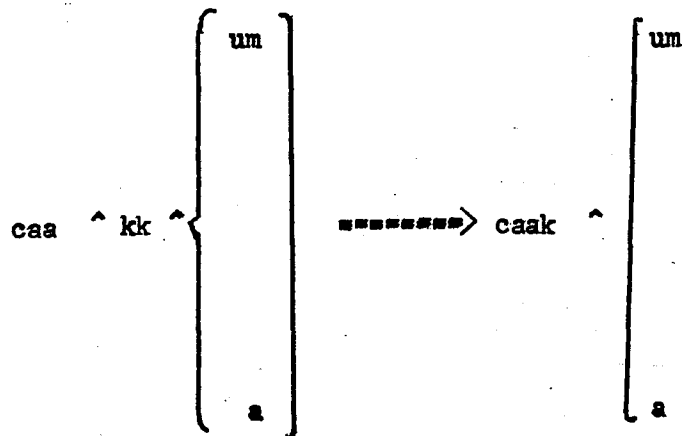
- 6.67. pooyi = having gone
 aaki = having become
 aayi = having become
- 6.68. caa = to die
 eettaan = died - he
 caavaan = will die - he
- 6.69. caakum = will die - it
 caaka = to die
- 6.70. - kk - the present marker
 eg. caakukaan = dies - he
- 6.71. caak ^ Imp ^ u = Die !
 caak ^ Imp ^ um = Die ! (polite)
 caak ^ Imp ^ umko = Die ! (polite/plural)

(see rule 6.75)

.6.68. obl



6.69. obl



6.70. obl

$$\text{caa} \wedge \text{kk} \wedge \text{X} \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} \text{caakuf} \wedge \text{X}$$

(where X is - aan, - aal , - aaru , - ay , - ayo
- an and - om)

6.71. opt

$$\text{caa} \wedge \text{Imp} \wedge \text{X} \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} \text{caak} \wedge \text{Imp} \wedge \text{X}$$

(where X is - u , - um, and - umko)

6.72.

atisaya	^	pat	= to wonder
aattira	^	pat	= to become restless
iṣṭa	^	pat	= to desire
kaṣṭa	^	pat	= to suffer
koopa	^	pat	= to become angry
camkaṣṭa	^	pat	= to feel sorry
naṣṭa	^	pat	= to lose
maacca	^	pat	= to be lazy
varutta	^	pat	= to feel sorry, to suffer
veetane	^	pat	= to feel sorry
patutt			= to make , to cause

6.73. atiyantiram (1) + kaliccaan (2) =
celebrate - he (1) (some) ceremony(2)

kaliyaanam (1) + kaliccaan (2)
= married - he , conducted - he (2)
marriage (1)

catamku(1) + kaliccaan (2) = conducted - he (1)
the nuptial ceremony

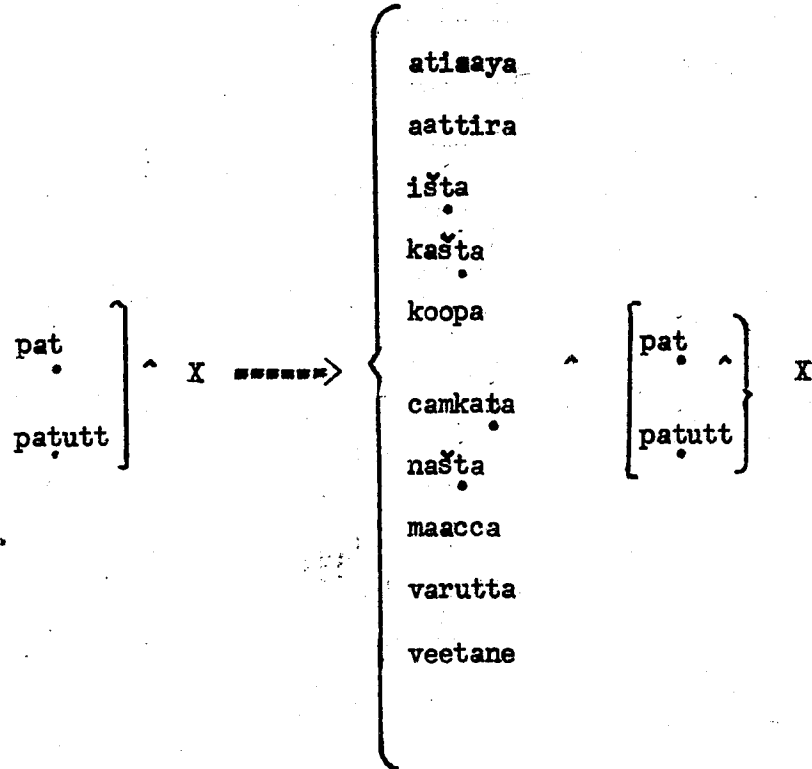
niccayaampalam (1) + kaliccaan (2)
= conducted - he (1) the betrothal

6.74. va ^ nt ^ u = came - it

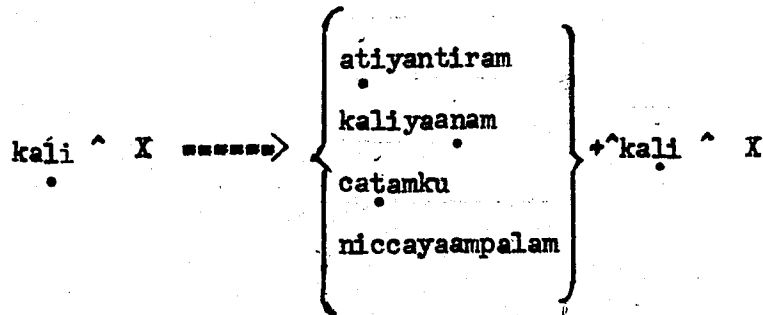
var ^ uk ^ u = comes - it

6.72. opt

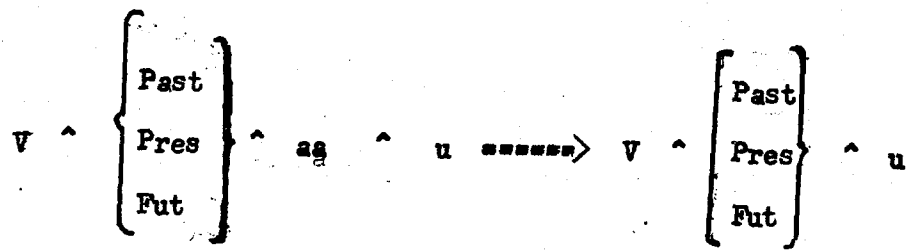
272



6.73. obl



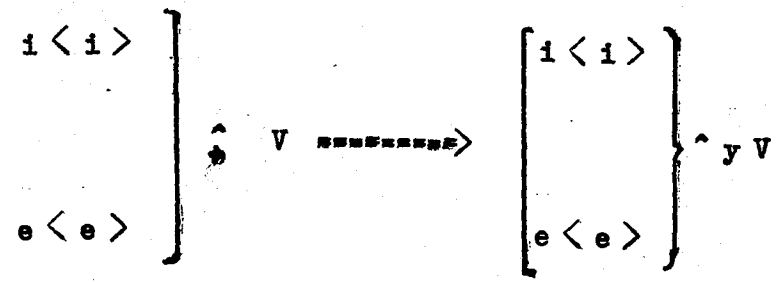
6.74. obl



6.75. obl



6.76. obl



6.77. obl

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} X \wedge \\ e \\ a \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{c} p \\ t \\ c \\ k \end{array} \right\} X \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} X \wedge \left. \begin{array}{c} e \\ a \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{c} p \\ t \\ c \\ k \end{array} \right\} X$$

6.78. obl

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} p \\ t \\ c \\ k \\ t \end{array} \right\} u + \left. \begin{array}{c} p \\ t \\ c \\ k \\ t \end{array} \right\} X \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} X \left. \begin{array}{c} p \\ t \\ c \\ k \\ t \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{c} pp \\ tt \\ cc \\ kk \\ tt \end{array} \right\} X$$

6.79. obl

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} muu \\ puu \\ pasu \\ kanu \end{array} \right\} \wedge V \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} \left. \begin{array}{c} muu \\ puu \\ pasu \\ kanu \end{array} \right\} \wedge V \wedge V$$

6.79.b. eg.

kaasu	^ e >	kaase	= cash (obj.case)
ampu	^ e >	ampe	= arrow (obj.case)
kaatu	^ e >	kaate	= ear (obj.case)
muuccu	^ e >	muucce	= respiration (obj)
veelu	^ e >	veele	= Veelu (obj.case)
cukku	^ e >	cukke	= dry ginger (obj.case)
taanu	^ e >	taana	= Taanu (obj.case)
kayaRu	^ e >	kaya	= rope (obj.case)
aatu	^ e >	aate	= sheep (obj.case)

6.80. eg.

remaa	^ e >	remaave	= Rema(obj.case)
periya	^ an >	periyavan	= great man

6.81. eg.

naay	^ kku >	naaykki	= to dog
kili	^ kku >	kilikki	= to parrot

6.82. eg.

otay	^ cc ^ aan >	otaccaan	= broke- he
alay	^ mc ^ aan >	alancaan	= wandered- he

6.83. eg

ceer	^ nt ^ aan >	(reached - he)	ceentaan
paar	^ tt ^ aan >	(saw - he)	paattaaan
ceer	^ kk ^ aan >	(joins (tr) - he)	ceettaan
ceer	^ pp ^ aan >	ceppaan	= will unite- he

6.79. obl

$$\begin{array}{c}
 X \left\{ \begin{array}{c} s \\ p \\ t \\ c \\ k \\ l \\ / \\ n \\ \cdot \\ R \end{array} \right\} u \quad \hat{V} \text{ *****} \rightarrow X \left\{ \begin{array}{c} s \\ p \\ t \\ c \\ k \\ l \\ / \\ n \\ \cdot \\ R \end{array} \right\} V
 \end{array}$$

6.80. obl

$$X \left\{ \begin{array}{c} a \langle a \rangle \\ o \langle o \rangle \end{array} \right\} \hat{V} \text{ *****} \rightarrow X \left\{ \begin{array}{c} a \langle a \rangle \\ o \langle o \rangle \end{array} \right\} \hat{v} \hat{V}$$

6.81. obl

$$X \begin{Bmatrix} y \\ i \end{Bmatrix} \hat{\text{ kku}} \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} X \hat{\text{ kki}}$$

6.82. obl

$$Xy \hat{\text{ }} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{cc} \\ \text{nc} \end{Bmatrix} \hat{\text{ X}_1} \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} X \hat{\text{ }} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{cc} \\ \text{nc} \end{Bmatrix} \hat{\text{ X}}$$

kk

6.83. obl

$$Xr \hat{\text{ }} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{nt} \\ \text{tt} \\ \text{kk} \\ \text{pp} \end{Bmatrix} \hat{\text{ X}_1} \xrightarrow{\text{=====}} Xr \hat{\text{ }} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{nt} \\ \text{tt} \\ \text{kk} \\ \text{pp} \end{Bmatrix} \hat{\text{ X}}$$

6.84. obl

$$X_1 \hat{t} \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} X_n \hat{t}$$

6.85. obl

$$X_1 \hat{+} n \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} X \hat{+} n$$

6.86. obl

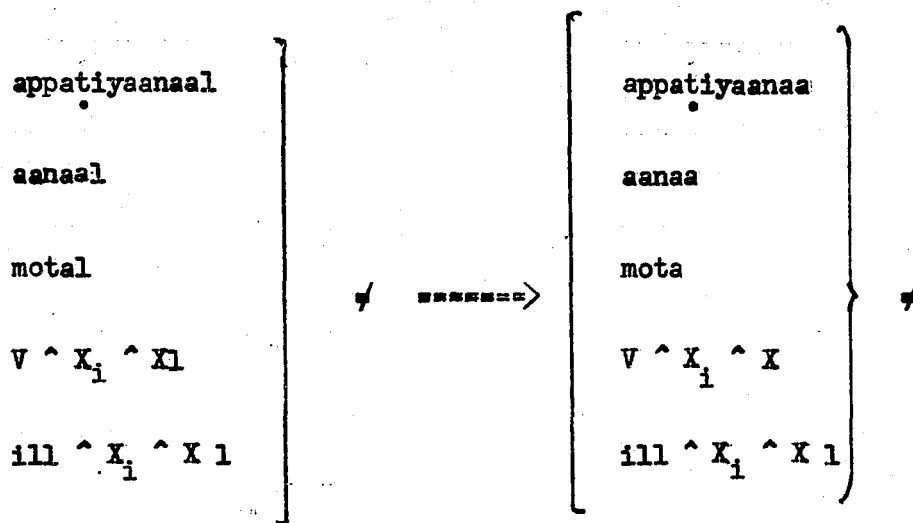
$$X_m \hat{+} n \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} X_n \hat{+} t$$

6.87. obl

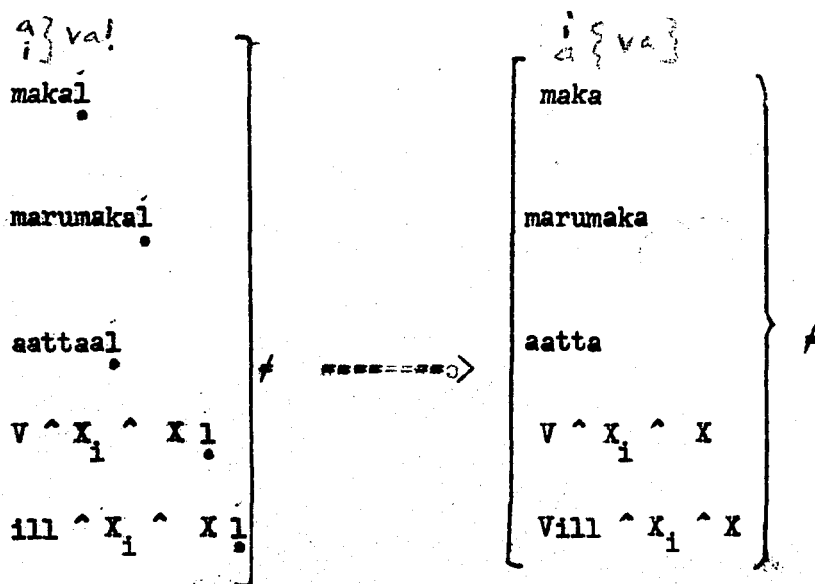
$$X \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ n \\ \vdots \end{Bmatrix} \hat{+} n \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} X_n \hat{+} n$$

- 6.84. mool [^] t [^] aan > moontaan = pissed he
- 6.85. naal [^] nuufu > naanuufu = four hundred
- 6.86. katam [^] tantaan > katantam = gave loan- he
- 6.87. tol [^] nuuRu > tonnuuRu = ninety
 en [^] nuuRu > ennuuRu = eight hundred
- 6.90. vantaamkal † > vantaamko † = came they
- 6.91. paay † > paa † = mat
 naay † > naa † = dog
 vaay † > vaa † = mouth
 teey † > tee † = Rub ;
- 6.92. ney † > neyyi † = ghee
 kay † > kayyi † = hand
 pay † > payyi † = bag
- 6.93. ponnammay † > ponnamme † = proper name of
 a woman
 ammay † > amme † = mother
 vatay † > vate † = an edible

6.88. obl



6.89. obl



6.90. obl

$$X \hat{\ } kal \quad \# \quad \text{====} \text{====} \rightarrow \quad X \hat{\ } ko \quad \#$$

6.91. obl

$$X \text{ ay} \quad \# \quad \text{====} \rightarrow \quad X \text{ aa} \quad \#$$

(where X is a consonant or syllables)

6.92. obl

$$X V y \quad \# \quad \text{====} \rightarrow \quad X V y i$$

(where X is any consonant)

6.93. obl

$$X \text{ ay} \quad \# \quad \text{====} \rightarrow \quad X \text{ a} \quad \#$$

(where X is more than a syllable)

6.94. eg.

kal	ʃ	>	kallu	ʃ	= stone
man	ʃ	>	mannu	ʃ	= site
vaal	ʃ	>	vaalu	ʃ	= tail
tool	ʃ	>	toolu	ʃ	= skin
vaal	ʃ	>	vaalu	ʃ	= sword
mul	ʃ	>	mullu	ʃ	= thorn
teen	ʃ	>	teenu	ʃ	= honey
teer	ʃ	>	teeru	ʃ	= chariot

6.95. eg.

vantaan [^] nnu > vantannu = having said
that he came

6.96. eg.

aaRR [^] e > aatte = river (obj.case)
aaRR [^] ile > aattile = in the river

6.97. eg.

kal [^] u > kallu = stone
paī [^] u > pallu = tooth
on [^] e > onne = you (obj. case)

6.94. obl

$$X C_r \neq \text{-----} \rightarrow X C^{\wedge} u \neq$$

(where C_r is all possible consonants
except y)

6.95. obl

$$n^{\wedge} \underset{\cdot\cdot}{nnu} \text{-----} \rightarrow \underset{\cdot\cdot}{nnu}$$

6.96. obl

$$RR \text{-----} \rightarrow tt$$

6.97.

$$\neq \langle C \rangle VC^{\wedge} V \text{-----} \neq \langle C \rangle VCC^{\wedge} V$$

CHAPTER VII

PHONOLOGY

7.1. A word should consist of at least one syllable. The maximum number of syllables so far found in a word is nine. Even if it exceeds nine it does not affect the grammar.

eg. kaa = unripe fruit

akastiyalimkattikkitte = to Agesthialingom

7.3. The first syllable of a word may or may not have an onset. If it has, then any one of C_I or CC_I should be the onset.

eg.	taley	= head
	tappaa	= tin box
	kate	= story
	nakam	= nail
	sarkkare	= sugar
	laapam	= gain
	vale	= net
	yookam	= luck
	camku	= conch
	patam	= pictur
	maram	= tree
	raattiri	= night

CC_I

praayam = stage

7.1.

$$W \longrightarrow S \langle S \rangle^n$$

where n is 1 to 9

7.2.

$$S \longrightarrow O \wedge N \wedge \langle CO \rangle$$

7.3.

$$\# O \wedge N \longrightarrow \# \left\langle \begin{array}{c} C_I \\ CC_I \end{array} \right\rangle \wedge N$$

traani	▪ power, strength, ability
trunku	▪ trunk
kraamam	▪ village
ktaa	▪ he buffalo
nyRaacca	▪ sunday
nlaavu	▪ moon
vlaavu	▪ side
mīaa	▪ a wild animal
plaa	▪ jack tree

7.6,7, These rules are about interludes; and rule /7.6 gives all possible CCC clusters.

eg.

avarnnu	▪ thinking that they
kalnnu	▪ thinking that stone
paaynnu	▪ thinking that mat
kaaRnnu	▪ thinking that car
kaasnnu	▪ thinking that cash
paalnnu	▪ thinking that Pal
maramnnu	▪ thinking that tree
avartte	▪ to him
perumaaltte	▪ to Perumal
naaytte	▪ to dog
kaaRtte	▪ to car

7.4.

$$N \longrightarrow V \langle V \rangle$$

7.5.

$$CO \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CCC \\ CC \end{array} \right.$$

7.6.

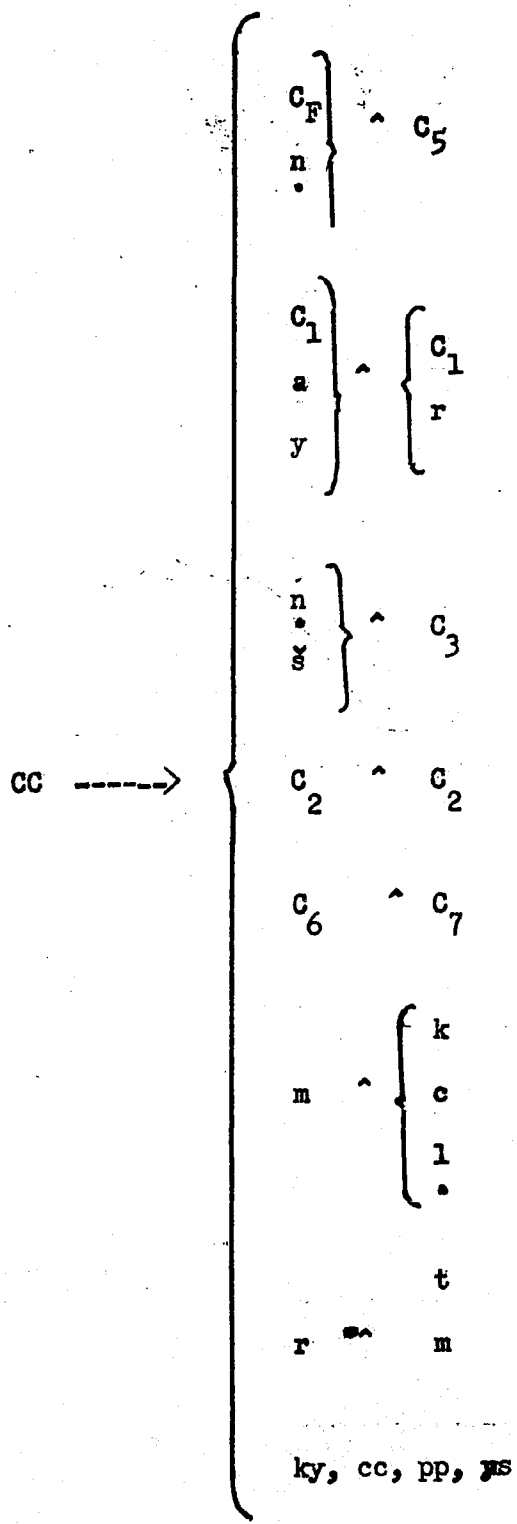
$$CCC \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_j \left\{ \begin{array}{l} mn \\ \dots \\ tt \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \\ C_l \sim CC_k \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} tt \\ \dots \\ tt \end{array} \right\} \hat{=} 1 \end{array} \right.$$

taastte ..	= to Das
paaltte ..	= to Pal
avantte ..	= to him
nivirtti	= no other go
arccane	= offering
tarkkam	= argument
vaalkke	= life
vaalttinaan	= praised- he
kaattte ..	= in the forest
aattte	= in the river

7.7. CC clusters are given by this rule.

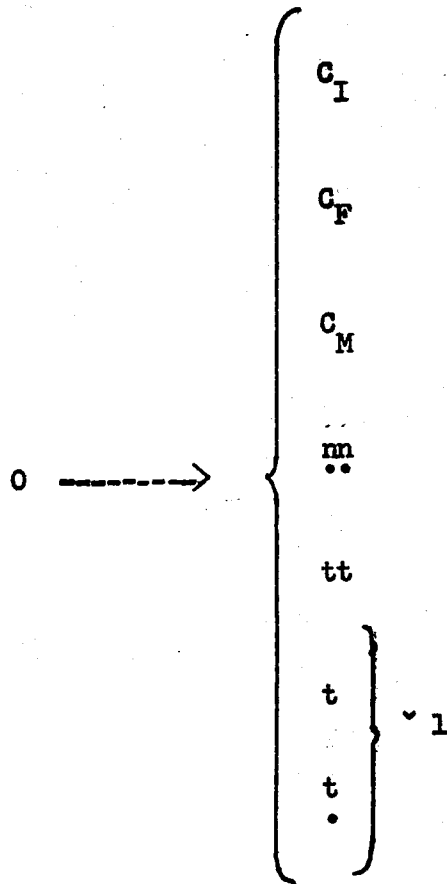
eg.	ampu	= arrow
	kammalu	= ear ring
	vamsam	= chronology
	anpu	= affection
	vantu	= having come
	narne	= virtue
	pampu	= character
	kantaan ..	= saw - he
	unne .	= truth
	attaa	= brother - in - law
	katte ..	= log

7.7.



kokku	= stork
naastikan	= ethiest
neytu	= having woven
vayram	= diamond
kaṣṭam	= difficulty
viṣṇu	= Lord Viṣṇu
kannam	= cheek
palli	= lizard
kavvi	= having bitten
neyyi	= ghee
ppippiraayam	= opinion
plaa	= jack tree
taplaa	= a musical instrument
kaavile	= in the wood
paṅku	= share
kanci	= porridge
m̄laa	= a wild animal
virtaa	= without use
karmam	= fate
ernaakulam	= name of a town
paakyam	= luck
paccati	= name of curry
appaa	= father

7.8.



7.9.

$$N \hat{=} CO \neq \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} N \hat{=} C_F \neq$$

7.10.

CO -----> C₁ , C₂ , C_M , C_F , c , p , r , j

7.11.

V -----> i , e , a , o , u

7.12.

C_I -----> C_I , C₂ , c , p , m , r , y

7.13.

C₁ -----> t , ṭ , k

7.14.

$$C_j \text{ -----} \rightarrow C_4, R, s, l, m, n$$

7.15.

$$C_2 \text{ -----} \rightarrow n, s, l, v, y$$

7.16.

$$C_3 \text{ -----} \rightarrow p, \underset{\cdot}{t}, \underset{\cdot}{n}, l$$

7.17.

$$C_4 \text{ -----} \rightarrow r, \underset{\cdot}{l}, v$$

7.18.

 $C_5 \longrightarrow p, t, m, s$

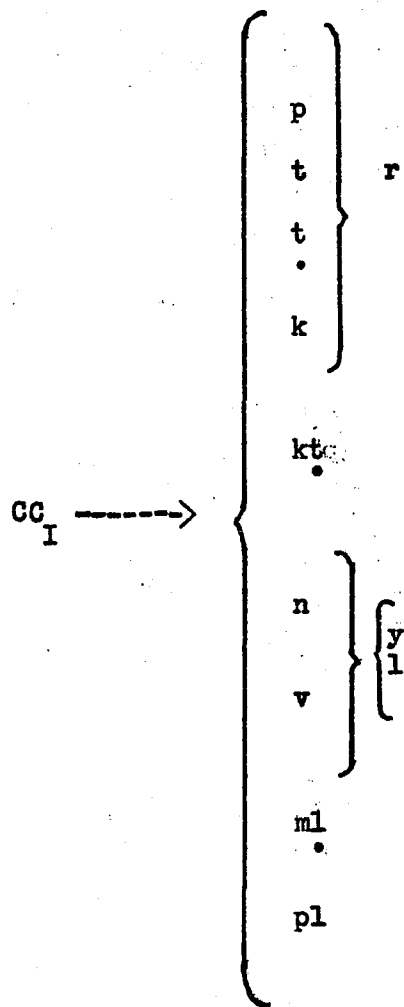
7.19.

 $C_6 \longrightarrow p, \dot{l}, v$

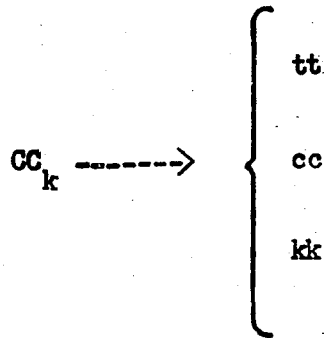
7.20.

 $C_7 \longrightarrow s, r, l, \dot{l}$

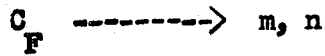
7.21.



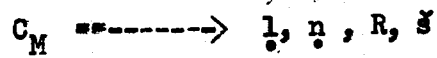
7.22.



7.23.

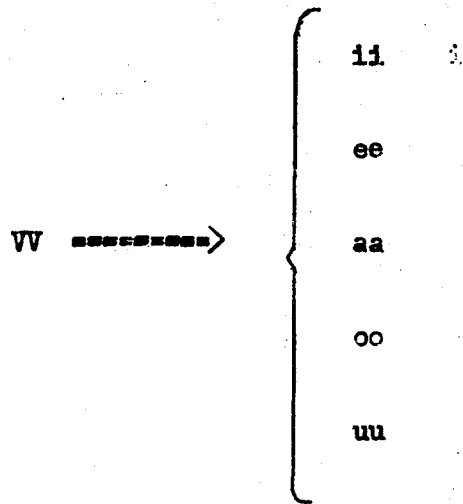


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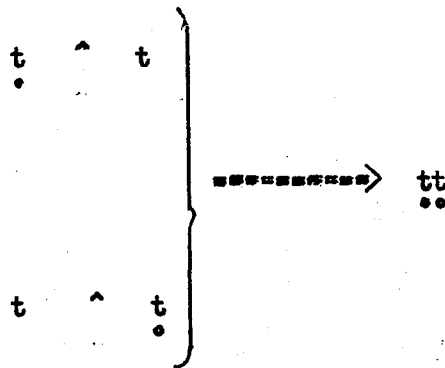


298

7.25. obl



7.26. obl



7.27. obl

t ^ k =====> tt

7.28. obl

n		nn
n		nn
.		..
v	^ s =====>	vv
l		ll
.		..
s		s

7.29. obl

nv =====> nn

7.30. obl

$$v\bar{r} \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} v\bar{v}$$

7.31. obl

$$l\bar{n} \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} n$$

7.32. obl

$$l \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \wedge \\ \dots \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} r \\ \dots \\ l \end{matrix} \right. \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} ll \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix}$$

7.33. obl

$$s \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \wedge \\ \dots \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ t \\ \cdot \\ r \end{matrix} \right. \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} st \begin{matrix} \cdot \end{matrix}$$

7.34. obl

š1 -----> št

7.35. obl

mtt -----> mtt

7.36. obl

nnn -----> nn

7.37. obl

loc -----> lkk

7.38. obl

$$y \left\{ \begin{array}{l} cc \\ kk \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} ytt$$

7.39. obl

$$mt \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} nt$$

7.40. obl

$$y \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t \\ k \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} ys$$

7.41. obl

$$ps \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} pis$$

7.42.

/ p / \longrightarrow

{	[b]	after nasals
	[p]	intervocalically
	[p]	elsewhere

7.43.

/ t / \longrightarrow

{	[d]	after nasals
	[θ]	intervocalically
	[t]	elsewhere

7.44.

/ ṭ / \longrightarrow

{	[ḍ]	after nasals and intervocalically
	[ṭ]	elsewhere

7.42.	/ paampu /	[paambu]	= snake
	/ koopaalan /	[koopaala]	= Gopalan
	/ ponna m /	[ponna m]	= Ponna m
7.43.	/ pantu /	[pan <u>u</u>]	= ball
	/ viti /	[vi <u>θ</u> i]	= fate
	/ ta <u>nni</u> /	[ta <u>nni</u>]	= water
7.44.	/ ka <u>ntu</u> /	[ka <u>ntu</u>]	= having seen
	/ pe <u>tti</u> /	[pe <u>tti</u>]	= box
7.45.	/ ca <u>nde</u> /	[ca <u>nde</u>]	= market
7.46.	/ ja <u>ati</u> /	[ja <u>ati</u>]	= caste
7.47.	/ pa <u>ngu</u> /	[pa <u>ngu</u>]	= share
	/ ta <u>ka</u> m /	[ta <u>ka</u> m]	= thirst
	/ a <u>ti</u> kk <u>aa</u> n /	[a <u>ti</u> kk <u>aa</u> n]	= beats- he
	/ ki <u>li</u> /	[ki <u>li</u>]	= parrot

7.45.

/ c / -----> [c]

7.46.

/ j / -----> [j]

7.47.

/ k / ----->

[g] after nasals

[x] intervocalically

[kʷ] after /k / which is
preceded by / i / and / y /

[k] elsewhere

7.48.

$$/s/ \longrightarrow [s]$$

7.49.

$$/ʃ/ \longrightarrow [ʃ]$$

7.50.

$$/m/ \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [m] \text{ before } /k/ \\ [m] \text{ elsewhere} \end{array} \right.$$

7.51.

$$/n/ \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [n] \text{ before } /t/ \\ [n̄] \text{ before } /c, j/ \\ [n] \text{ elsewhere} \end{array} \right.$$

7.47. eg.	maram	= tree
	attaa	= brother - in - law
7.48.	/ kaasu /	[kaasw] = cash
7.49.	/ višnu /	[višna] = Lord Višnu
7.50.	/ pamka /	[pangw] = share
	/ kanci /	[kanci] = porridge
	/ kanji /	[kanji] = porridge
	/ makan /	[maxa] = son
7.51.	/ nakam /	[naxa] = nail
	/ kanji /	[kanji] = porridge
	/ pani /	[panē] = dew
7.52.	/ panam /	[pana] = cash
7.53.	/ kaalu /	[kaale] = leg
7.54.	/ kili /	[kilē] = parrot
7.55.	/ maram /	[mara] = tree
7.56.	/ kaRi /	[kaRē] = curry
7.57.	/ payam /	[paya] = fear
7.58.	/ viti /	[viθē] = fate
7.59.	/ kili /	[kilē] = parrot
	/ itu /	[Viθ u] = this
	/ viti /	[viθē] = fate

7.52.

$$/ \underset{\cdot}{n} / \longrightarrow [\underset{\cdot}{n}]$$

7.53.

$$/ \underset{\cdot}{l} / \longrightarrow [\underset{\cdot}{l}]$$

7.54.

$$/ \underset{\cdot}{r} / \longrightarrow [\underset{\cdot}{r}]$$

7.55.

$$/ \underset{\cdot}{r} / \longrightarrow [\underset{\cdot}{r}]$$

7.56.

/ R / -----> [R]

7.57.

/ y / -----> [y]

7.58.

/ v / -----> [v]

7.59.

/ i / ----->	}	[i] finally
		[y _i] initially
		[i] medially

- 7.60. / etu / [yeθu] = which
 / ponnaṁme / [ponnaṁme] = Ponnamma
 / nellu / [nella] = paddy
- 7.61. / vanta / [vante] = (one) who came
 / atu / [aθu] = that
- 7.62. / oru / [wɔru] = one
 / potu / [poθu] = common
- 7.63. / uli / [uli] = chistle
 / potu / [poθu] = common
- 7.64. / tii / = [fire
 / pee / = devil
 / nlaɛ / = mpon
- 7.65. / puu / = flower
 / uuru / = village
- 7.66. / maram / [mara] = tree
 / makan / [maka] = son

7.60.

/ e / \dashrightarrow { [ye] initially
[ə] finally
[e] medially

7.61.

/ a / \dashrightarrow { [e] finally
[a] elsewhere

7.62.

/ o / \dashrightarrow { [wo] initially
[o] elsewhere

7.63.

$/u/ \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [u] \text{ initially} \\ [ʊ] \text{ elsewhere} \end{array} \right.$

7.64. obl

$X \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \text{ } \\ e \text{ } \\ a \text{ } \end{array} \right. \not\rightarrow X \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ii \\ ee \\ aa \end{array} \right. \not\rightarrow$

7.65. obl

$X \left\{ \begin{array}{l} uu \\ uu \end{array} \right. \not\rightarrow uu$

7.66. obl

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X V \langle V \rangle & \begin{array}{c} m \\ \cdot \\ n \end{array} & \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} X \tilde{V} \langle \tilde{V} \rangle
 \end{array}$$

7.67. obl

$$X y \wedge k k^y \xrightarrow{\text{*****}} X \wedge k k^y$$

A P P E N D I X

TEXT

314

1. When I came from America I went to my home

(1.2, 2.29, 31, 28, 4.32)

2. On my way I saw my brother.

(1.2, 2.31, 33, 25)

3. He is now quite grown up .

(1.2, 9, 2.36, 1.11, 13)

4. When I went to America he was a very small boy.

(1.2, 4.36, 1.10)

5. Now he is studying in fourth class in our village school.

(1.2, 2.36, 2.36, 31, 7, 31)

1. amerikkavile ^ iruntu (1) vanta (2) otane (3)
 from America (1) came (2) immediately (3)

viittukku (4) poonan (5)

to house (4) went - I (5)

2. appam (2) valiyile (2) en (3) tampiye (4) kantan (5)

at that time (1) on the way (2) my (3) brother (obj) (4) saw-I (5)

3. avan (1) ippam (2) nalla (3) valantu (4) irukkaan (5)

he (1) now (2) well (3) having grown (4) is (he) (5)

4. naan (1) amerikkaavukku (2) pookayle (3) avan (4) rempa (5)

I (1) to America (2) when went (3) he (4) very (5)

cinna (6) payyanaa (7) iruntaan (8)

small (6) boy as (7) was - he (8)

5. avan (1) ippam (2) emke (3) uuru (4) pallikkittattile (5)

he (1) now (2) our (3) village (4) in the school (5)

naalaavatu (6) vakuppile (7) patikkaan (8)

fourth (6) in class (7) studying - he (8)

316

6. He speaks Tamil very well

(1.2, 2.11)

7. I asked him whether (my) mother and father are quite well.

(4.39, 47, 51, 1.2, 6.11)

8. ' yes ' (he said)

(3.7)

9. All are well ' (he said)

(1.2, 3.1)

10. I was very happy when I heard this

(1.2, 4.32)

6. tamilile (1) nalla (2) peesukaan (3)

in Tamil (1) well (2) speaks - he (3)

7. ' viittile (1) ammayum (2) appaavum (3) cokamaaka (4)

in the house (1) mother and (2) father and (3) well (4)

irukkaalaa ^ nnu (5) naan (6) avankitte (7) keettan (8)

are - they ? (5) I (6) in him (7) asked - I (8)

8. ' aamaa '

yes

9. ' ellaarum (1) sokantaan (2)

all (1) O.K.

10. enakku (1) ate (2) keetta (3) otane (4)

for me (1) that (obj) (2) when heard (3.4)

santooſamaa (5) iruntu (6)

happiness as (5) was - it (6)

318

10. I was very happy

10. After two years I am going home

(1.2, 2.37)

12. I had a great desire to see my mother and father

(1.2, 4.37)

13. Without waiting there , immediately I ran to my home

(1.2, 4.34, 89)

14. When I went home my father was talking to somebody

(1.2, 4.29)

11. rentu (1) varuṣattukku (2) poRaku (3) ippantaan (4).

two (1) year (2) after (3) now only (4)

naan (5) emke (6) viittukku (7) pooRan (8).

I (5) our (6) to house (7) go - I (8)

12. emke (1) ammayayum (2) appaavayum (3) paakka (4) emakku (5)

my (1) mother and (2) father and (3) to see (4) to me (5)

rempan(6) aasayaa (7) iruntu (8).

very (6) desire as (7) was - it (8)

13. otane (1) anke (2) nikkaama (3) viittukku (4) ootinan (5).

immediately (1) there (2) without standing (3) to house (4)

ran - I (5)

14. naan (1) viittile (2) poona (3) camayattile (4) em ke (5)

I (1) in house (2) went (3) time in (4) our (5)

appaa (6) oru (7) aalitte(8) peesikkittu (9) + iruntaaru(10)

father (6) a (7) man with (8) talking (9) was - he (10)

320

15. When he saw me , stopping his talk , he came running
toward me.

(1.2, 4.32, 4.34, 4.34)

16. We could not speak.

(1,2, 4.35)

17. Is it necessary to say something when the separated
meet again?

(1.1, 4.27, 4.33, 4.90, 4.59)

18. Then we talked about America.

(1.2,6.38, 6.47)

15. enne (1) kanta (2) otane (3) peecce (4) neRuttittu (5)

me (1) when saw (2,3) talk (4) stopping (5)

emkitte (6) ooti (7) vantaaru (8)

to me (6) having run (7) came - he (hono) (8)

16. emkalaale (1) peesa (2) mutiyalle (3)

by us (1) to speak (2) could - not (3)

17. ' pirincavamko (1) onnu (2) ceentaa (3) peesavum (4)

they who (were) departed (1) one (2) if united (3) even to speak (4)

veenumaa ' (5)

is it necessary ? (5)

18. poRaku (1) naamko (2) amerikkaave ^patti (3) neRaya (4)

after (1) we (excl) (2) about America (3) much (4)

peesinam (5)

talked - we (5)

322

19. I talked about what I saw in America.

(4.31, 6.47)

20. Life in America is very busy.

(1.2)

21. If we work always we can complete our work quickly.

(1.2, 3.2, 4.20)

22. Day and night (one) should study.

(1.2, 16, 4.52)

23. Teachers are very good.

(1.2, 3.2, 4.20)

19. amerikavile (1) naan (2) kanta (3) viseeŝatte^ patti(4)

in America (1) I (2) about the particulars that

(I) saw (3,4) said - I (

connan (5)

said - I(5)

20. amerikka (1) vaalkke (2) rempa (3) cuRucuRuppu (4) aanatu (5)

American (1) life (2) very (3) busy (4) become- it (5)

21. eppamum (1) nalla (2) veele (3) ceytaa (4) cattunu (5)

always (1) well (2) work (3) if does (4) quickly (5)

namme (6) veelaye (7) mutikkalaam (8)

our (6) work (obj) (7) can complete (8)

22. raattiriyum (1) pakalum (2) patikkanum (3)

night and (1) day and (2) should study (3)

23. vaattiyarumaaru (1) rempa (2) nallavamko ^ nnu (3) connan (4)

teachers (1) very (2) good - they as (3) said- I (4)

324

24. Now my mother came.

(1.2, 2.36)

25. When I saw my mother I could not speak.

(1.2, 4.32, 1.2, 1.17)

26. Tears came.

(1.2)

28. In this condition could (any one) speak ?

(1.1, 1.2)

27. They were tears of joy.

(1.2)

24. appam (1) emko (2) amme (3) vanta (4)

then (1) our (2) mother (3) came - she (4)

25. ammaye (1) kantatum (2) emmale (3) peesa (4) mutiyalle (5)

mother (obj) (1) when saw (2) by me (3) to speak (4) could- not (5)

26. kanniru (1) vantu (2)

tears (1) came (2)

27. atu (1) santosa (2) kanniru (3)

that (1) tears of joy (2,3)

28. inta (1) nelamayile (2) peesa (3) mutiyumaa (4)

this (1) condition in (2) to speak (3) is it possible? (4)

DERIVATION
OF
SAMPLE SENTENCES

1. / S / (1.1)
2. / NP_s + NP / (1.2)
3. / PN + G.C + NP_b / (1.3)
4. / PN + G.C + ORD₁ + N / (1.4)
5. / PN₃ + G.C + ORD₁ + N_{g3} ^ M.S / (1.5)
6. / PN₃ + G.C + ORD₁ + N_{g3} ^ M.S / (1.6)
7. / PN₃ + G.c + ORD₁ + N_{g3} ^ M.S / (1.7)
8. / PN₃ + G.c + NU ^ aavatu + N_{g3} ^ M.S / (2.7)
9. / PN₃ + G.c + NU₆ ^ aavatu + N_{g3} ^ M.S / (1.8)
10. / PN₃ + G.c + naalu ^ aavatu + N_{g3} ^ M.S / (2.17)
11. / avalu + G.c + naalu ^ aavatu + N_{g3} ^ M.S / (2.20)
12. / aval + naan ^ akka + naalu ^ aavatu + N_{g3} ^ M.S / (2.33)
13. / aval + naan ^ akka + naalu ^ aavatu + N_{g3} ^ F.S / (4.5)
14. / aval + naan ^ akka + naalu ^ aavatu + N_{g2b} ^ tti / (5.20)
15. / aval + naan ^ akka + naalu ^ aavatu + maka ^ tti / (5.40)

16. # aval + en ^ kka + naalu ^ aavatu + maka ^ tti # (6.21)
 17. # aval + en ^ akka + naalu ^ aavatu + mma ^ tti # (6.36)
 18. # aval + en ^ akka + naalu ^ aavatu + maka ^ i # (6.41)
 19. # aval + en ^ akka + naalaavatu + makai # (6.79)
- she my fourth daughter

she (is) my fourth daughter

1. / S / (1.1)
2. / NP_s * T * CA + VP / (1.2)
3. / G.c + NP_b * T * CA + VP / (1.3)
4. / G.c + Adj + N * T * CA + VP / (1.4)
5. / G.c + Adj + N_n * T * CA + VP / (1.5)
6. / G.c + G.c + Adj + N_n * T * CA + VP / (1.6)
7. / G.c + G.c + Adj + N_n * T₁ * CA + VP / (1.9)
8. / G.c + G.c + Adj + N_n * T₁ * CA + V ^ Suf_v ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ Suf_v / (1.11)
9. / G.c + G.c + Adj + N_n * T₁ * CA + V ^ Suf_v ^ V_{PG-q} ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ Suf_v / (1.12)
10. / G.c + G.c + Adj + N_n * T₁ * CA + V ^ Tense ^ aa ^ n ^ V_{pr.G.q} ^ kittu
+ iru₂ ^ Tense ^ aa ^ n / (1.13)
11. / G.c + G.c + Adj + N_n * T₁ * CA + V ^ Pres ^ aa ^ n ^ V_{pr.G.q}
^ kittu + iru₂ ^ Fut ^ aa ^ n / (1.14)
12. / G.c + G.c + Adj + N_n * T₁ * OBJ + V ^ Pres ^ aa ^ an ^ V_{pr.G.q} ^ kittu
+ iru₂ ^ Fut ^ aa ^ n / (2.24)

13. / G.c + G.c + Adj + N_n * T₁ * NP ^ e + V ^ Prs ^ aa ^ n ^ V_{pr.G.q} ^ kittu
+ iru₂ ^ Fut ^ aa ^ n / (2.25)
14. / nii ^ kka + tampi ^ kka + Adj + N_n * T₁ * elumpu ^ e + V ^ Pres ^ aa ^ n
^ V_{pr.G.q} ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ Fut ^ aa ^ n / (2.33)
15. / nii ^ kka + tampi ^ kka + Adj + N_n * neettakki * elumpu ^ e + V ^ Pres ^ aa ^ n
^ V_{pr.G.q} ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ Fut ^ aa ^ n / (2.34)
16. / nii ^ kka + tampi ^ kka + N₁₀ ^ ∅ + N_n * neettakki * elumpu ^ e
+ V ^ Pres ^ aa ^ n ^ V_{pr.G.q} ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ Fut ^ aa ^ n / (2.38)
17. / nii ^ kka + tampi ^ kka + N₁₀ ^ ∅ + N_n * neettakki * elumpu ^ e
+ V ^ Pres ^ aa ^ n ^ V_{pr.G.q} ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ Past ^ aa ^ n / (4.1)
18. / nii ^ kka + tampi ^ kka + N₁₀ ^ ∅ + N_n * neettakki * elumpu ^ e
+ V ^ Pres ^ aa ^ n ^ V_{pr.G.q} ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ Past ^ aa ^ u / (4.15)
19. / nii ^ kka + tampi ^ kka + N₁₀ ^ ∅ + N_n * neettakki * elumpu ^ e
+ V ^ Past ^ u ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ Past ^ aa ^ u / (4.87)

20. \neq nii \wedge kka + tampi \wedge kka + N₁₀ \wedge \emptyset + N_n * neettakki * elumpu \wedge e
 + V_{2t} \wedge cc \wedge u \wedge kittu + iru₂ \wedge nt \wedge aa \wedge u \neq (5.6)
21. \neq nii \wedge kka + tampi \wedge kka + N₁₀ \wedge \emptyset + N_{n.1} * neettakki * elumpu \wedge e
 + V_{2t} \wedge cc \wedge u \wedge kittu + iru₂ \wedge nt \wedge aa \wedge u \neq (5.20.b)
22. \neq nii \wedge kka + tampi \wedge kka + N₁₀ \wedge \emptyset + N₉ * neettakki * elumpu \wedge e
 + V_{2t} \wedge cc \wedge u \wedge kittu + iru₂ \wedge nt \wedge aa \wedge u \neq (5.21)
23. \neq nii \wedge kka + tampi \wedge kka + N₁₀ \wedge \emptyset + naay * neettakki * elumpu \wedge e
 + V_{2t} \wedge cc \wedge u \wedge kittu + iru₂ \wedge nt \wedge aa \wedge u \neq (5.34)
24. \neq nii \wedge kka + tampi \wedge kka + periya + naay * neettakki * elumpu \wedge e
 + V_{2t} \wedge cc \wedge u \wedge kittu + iru₂ \wedge nt \wedge aa \wedge u \neq (5.37)
25. \neq nii \wedge kka + tampi \wedge kka + periya + naay * neettakki * elumpu \wedge e
 + kati \wedge cc \wedge u \wedge kittu + iru₂ \wedge nt \wedge aa \wedge u \neq (5.60)
26. \neq onii \wedge kka + tampi \wedge kka + periya + naay * neettakki * elumpu \wedge e
 + kati \wedge cc \wedge u \wedge kittu + iru₂ \wedge nt \wedge aa \wedge U \neq (6.21)

27. ✎ on ^ akka + tampi ^ kka + periya + naay * neettakki * elumpu ^ e
 + kati ^ cc ^ u ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ nt ^ aa ^ u ✎ (6.36)
28. ✎ on ^ akka + tampi ^ kka + periya + naay * neettakki * elumpu ^ e
 + kati ^ cc ^ u ^ kittu + iru₂ ^ nt ^ u ✎ (6.74)
29. ✎ oh ^ akka + tampi ^ kka + periya + naay * neettakki * elumpu ^ e
 =+ katic ^ cc ^ u ^ kkittu + iru₂ ^ nt ^ u ✎ (6.78)
30. ✎ on ^ akka + tampi ^ kka + periya + naa * neettakki * elumpu ^ e
 + kati ^ cc ^ u ^ kittu + iruntu₂ ^ nt ^ u ✎ (6.91)

onakka (1) + tampikka (2) + periya (3) + naa (4) * neettakki (5)

* elumpe (6) + katiccukkittu (7) + iruntu (8)

your (1) + brother's (2) *big (3) *dog (4)+ yesterday (5) *bone(obj.) (6)

biting (7) + remained - it (8)

yesterday your brother's big dog was biting a bone

1. / S ² aa / (1.1)
2. / NP_s + T + VP [^] aa / (1.2)
3. / PN + T + VP [^] aa / (1.3)
4. / PN₃ + T + VP [^] aa / (1.6)
5. / PN₃ + T₁ + VP [^] aa / (1.9)
6. / PN₃ + T₁ + V [^] Suff_v [^] aa / (1.11)
7. / PN₃ + T₁ + V [^] Tense [^] aa [^] n [^] aa / (1.13)
8. / PN₃ + T₁ + V [^] Fut [^] aa [^] n [^] aa / (1.14)
9. / a [^] val + T₁ + V [^] Fut [^] aa [^] n [^] aa / (2.20)
10. / a [^] val + muntaanaalu + V [^] Fut [^] aa [^] n [^] aa / (2.34)
11. / a [^] val + muntaanaalu + V [^] Past [^] aa [^] n [^] aa / (4.1)
12. / a [^] val + muntaanaalu + V [^] Past [^] aa [^] l [^] aa / (4.14)
13. / a [^] val + muntaanaalu + V_s [^] Past [^] aa [^] l [^] aa / (5.1)
14. / a [^] val + muntaanaalu + V_i [^] Past [^] aa [^] l [^] aa / (5.2)
15. / a [^] val + muntaanaalu + V_{3i} [^] Past [^] aa [^] l [^] aa / (5.3)

16. # a ^ val + muntaanaalu + V_{3ai} ^ nt ^ aa ^ l l ^ aa # (5.6)
 17. # a ^ val + muntaanaalu + var ^ nt ^ aa ^ l ^ aa # (5.61)
 18. # a ^ val + muntaanaalu + va ^ nt ^ aa ^ l ^ aa # (6.53)
 19. # aval ^ val + muntaanaalu + vantaalaa # (6.89)

she day before yesterday did come??

Did she come yesterday???

OR

19. # aval + muntaanaalaa + vantaal # (6.79, 89)

Did she come yesterday?

OR

19. # avalaa + muntaanaalu + vantaal # (6.89)

Did she come yesterday?

1. * S * (1.1)
2. =* VOC + NP_S + CA + VP * (1.2)
3. * VOC + NP_b + CA + VP * (1.3)
4. * VOC + N + CA + VP * (1.4)
5. * VOC + N ^ M.S + CA + VP * (1.5)
6. * VOC + N_{g.3} ^ M.S + CA + V ^ Suff_v * (1.11)
7. * VOC + N_{g.3} ^ M.S + CA + V ^ Imp ^ VE * (1.13)
8. * VOC + N_{g.3} ^ M.S + CA + V ^ Imp ^ VE_n * (1.15)
9. * VOC + N_{g.3} ^ M.S + CA + V ^ Imp ^ lle * (1.17)
10. * V6c₁ + N_{g.3} ^ M.S + CA + V ^ Imp ^ lle * (2.2)
11. * teey + N_{g.3} ^ M.S + CA + V ^ Imp ^ lle * (2.3)
12. * teey + N_{g.3} ^ M.S + OBJ + V ^ Imp ^ lle * (2.24)
13. * teey + N_{g.3} ^ M.S + N_{g.2} ^ e + V ^ Imp ^ lle * (2.25)

14. * teey + N_{g.1} ^ Voc_q + Ng₃ ^ M.S + N_{g.2} ^ e + V ^ Imp ^ lle # (3.3)
15. * teey + N_{g.1} ^ Voc_q + nii + N_{g.2} ^ e + V ^ Imp ^ lle # (3.5)
16. * teey + N_{g.1} ^ Voc_q + nii + N_{g.2} ^ e + V ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (4.4)
17. * teey + N_{g.1} ^ Voc_q + nii + N_{g.2} ^ e + V ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (4.71)
18. * teey + N_{g.1} ^ Voc_q + nii + N_{g.2} ^ e + V_s ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (5.1)
19. * teey + N_{g.1} ^ Voc_q + nii + N_{g.2} ^ e + V_t ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (5.2)
20. * teey + N_{g.1} ^ Voc_q + nii + N_{g.2} ^ e + V_{2t} ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (5.4)
21. * teey + N_{g.1} ^ Voc_q + nii + N_{g.2} ^ e + V_{2t} ^ kk ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (5.14)
22. * teey + tampi^{Voc_q} + nii + N_{g.2} ^ e + V_{2t} ^ kk ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (5.44)
23. * teey + tampi ^ Voc_q + nii + remaa ^ e + V_{2t} ^ kk ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (5.45)
24. * teey + tampi ^ Voc_q + nii + remaa ^ e + ati ^ kk ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (5.60)
25. * teey + tampi^q ^ Voc + nii + remaa ^ e + ati ^ kk ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (6.18)
26. * teey + tampi + nii + remaa ^ e + ati ^ kk ^ a ^ Imp ^ at ^ ay # (6.20)

27. * teey + tamp̃pi + nii + remaa ^ ea + áti ^ kk ^ a ^ at ^ ay * (6.75)
28. * teey + tamp̃pi + nii + remaave + áti ^ kk ^ a ^ at ^ ay * (6.80)
29. * teey + tamp̃pi + nii + remaave + áti ^ kk ^ a ^ at ^ ay * (6.91)
30. * tee + tamp̃pi + nii + remaave + áti ^ kk ^ a ^ at ^ ay * (6.93)

* tee(1) + tamp̃pi(2) + nii(3) + remaave(4) + átikkaate(5) *

Oh(1) brother(2) you(3) Remaa(4) don't beat(5)

Oh brother don't beat Remaa!

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