Tamil Grammar Self-Taught.

(IN TAMIL AND ROMAN CHARACTIES)

E06950

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THE REV. G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D.,

I DEDICATE THESE PAGES

AS A TOKEN

OF SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR ASSISTANCE

RECEIVED

IN MY TAMIL AND TELUGU STUDIES.

M. DE Z. WICKREMASINGHE.

PREFACE.

The present work is chiefly intended for the use of those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the grammar of colloquial Tamil within a comparatively short time, either for practical purposes or as the preliminary to a thorough study of the language.

Particularly bearing in mind students who work without a teacher, I have devoted some pages wholly to the subject of pronunciation, and have given the transliteration of all the Tamil words occurring in the grammar, side by side with the native character. This will enable the beginner gradually to acquire the Tamil character as he proceeds with the study of the grammar itself, thereby avoiding a needless waste of time and trouble.

The chapter on euphonic changes will specially appeal to those who have a philological turn of mind; for this gives the key to the solution of many difficulties that beset an ordinary student in the way of analysing Tamil words and sentences and of mastering their relationship to one another.

I have added a few exercises in translation into and from the Tamil, followed by a key; also a Tamil-English vocabulary containing not only all the words found in the text of the grammar and in the exercises but also very many others that are in common use. For a regular series of progressive exercises in the Tamil character the student is referred to Dr. Pope's Handbook, published by the Oxford Clarendon Press.

Such are the scope and the arrangement of the present work, and it only remains for me now to acknowledge my manifold indebtedness to Dr. G. U. Pope, who has guided my Tamil and Telugu studies, and to whom this work is dedicated. My thanks are also due to the present editor of the Self-Taught Series of Languages, for many valuable suggestions and emendations.

M. DE ZILVA WICKREMASINGHE.

Indian Institute, ()xford, September, 1906.

P.S.—A companion volume, "Tamil Self-Taught," will be published shortly, and will include an English-Tamil alphabetical vocabulary, in addition to a large number of vocabularies and conversations classified according to subject. These two works will enable one speedily to acquire as much Tamil as is necessary for business purposes, and also to lay a scientific foundation for the serious study of Tamil literature.

PREFATORY NOTE

By the Rev. G. U. Pope, M.A., D.D.

The author of this grammar has asked me to write a few words of introduction to it. It gives me much pleasure to say that on carefully examining it I find that it gives a very correct and lucid summary of the chief facts of the spoken language, and that it will be a valuable introduction to the larger books. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the student that every word must be connected in the mind with some useful sentence, which must be repeatedly written and pronounced. Nothing will compensate for the absence of this mechanical drill. It is of real importance that the student should carefully note the pronunciation of the Tamil character is when it occurs singly in the middle of a word, as explained on page 9; otherwise the use of the transliterative symbol d for this sound of the letter might be a stumbling-block. I sincerely hope that the book may have a wide circulation; and that in any future edition, th may be substituted for d.

G. U. P.

Oxford, 1906.

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TAMIL GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.

PART I.

GRAMMAR with SYNTAX.

The Alphabet and Pronunciation.

- 1. The Tamil language is spoken by more than sixteen millions of people, who form the principal inhabitants of the extreme south-eastern portion of India and of the Northern Province of Ceylon, irrespective of the large Tamil communities found in the tea-plantations and other agricultural and industrial centres of Burma, Ceylon, West Indies, Straits Settlements, &c.
- 2. Its alphabet is derived from the Brāhmī script employed in the ancient inscriptions of India, and consists of thirty primary letters—twelve vowels and eighteen consonants. The so-called secondary letters consist mostly of the various combinations of consonants with vowels.
- 3. Strictly speaking, there are only five primary vowel-sounds, namely a, i, u, e, and o. These, together with their long forms $\bar{a}, \bar{i}, \bar{u}, \bar{e}$, and \bar{o} , and the two diphthongs ai and au, make up the twelve.

These vowels are written in two different ways. When they are initial, they are represented separately by regular letters; but when they are medial, that is to say, when a vowel is pronounced infinediately after a consonant, the former is shown by one or more vowel signs attached to the consonant. The short vowel a, however, being inherent in the consonant, is not indicated by any sign. Hence, its absence is generally (though not always in MSS.) marked by a dot or a small circle over the consonant; e.g. s=ka, but s=k; u=pa, and u=p.

4. Vowels or uyir-eruttugal ("life-letters"):-

Tar	nil Characters.	thter- on.	Pronunciation. Phonetic
Initial.	Medial.	Transliter- ation.	Fronunciation. Figure 8 Signs.
.		a†	Like u in cut, or a in America u, u
ஆ	π , υ	ā	" a in rather or car ah
@	9	i‡	, i in sit i
ஈ or இ	c	ī‡	,, i in routine, or ee in meet ee
£.	ل ت (ا د)	u	when final, it is pro- nounced very slightly, and often like i.
ROT	سه والعبدول وال	ũ	, u in rule, or oo in fool oo
ត	ြ	e‡	" e in elbow e
ø	Œ	ē‡	", a in able, pane ay When initial, the short and long e are pro- nounced like ye in yes and yea respec-
88	∞, ટ	ai āi	tively ye, yay " ai in aisle, or ei in height i When final, it is invariably pronounced like ei
	•		in veil ay
9	ொ	0	" o in pot o
₽	G r	ō	" o in noble oh
ஓள	ென	au	" ow in now ow

^{*} These phonetic signs are employed in the third column on pp. 15-17.

[†] \mathcal{A} a before \dot{r} r, $\dot{\omega}$ l, \dot{m} l, $\dot{\psi}$ r, $\dot{\omega}$ p, and $\dot{\omega}$ n, at the end of a polysyllabic word, is pronounced somewhat like e in pen.

[‡] Before the cerebrals \dot{L} \dot{q} , $\dot{x}\dot{y}$ \dot{r} , \dot{y} \dot{r} , \dot{m} \dot{l} , and \dot{p} \dot{r} , these vowels are pronounced with some modification, as a "modified vowel" (umlaut) in German.

5. Consonants or mey-eruttugal ("body-letters"):-

	n. Pronunciation. Phonetic Signs.
\begin{cases} k \ g \ h \end{cases}	Like k in $kite$ when initial, doubled, mute, or immediately after c t or p t k Like g in $regard$ in all other instances g , gh When intervocal, in Ceylon h
'n	Like ny in song ng
j j	When doubled, or after $\stackrel{.}{\smile}$ or $\stackrel{.}{\wp}$, it has the sound of ch in $church$ ch After $\stackrel{.}{\smile}$ \tilde{n} it is pronounced like j j In the case of words borrowed from Sanskrit, it generally retains the sound of the original letter. In all other instances it is between s in sun and sh in $short$ sh
ñ	Like ny in $Bunyan$ (the Spanish \tilde{n}) ny When followed by j , like ng soft ng
{ ţ	As d in dvor d When mute or doubled, it has the sound of t in but t
	k g h n c j ç n n

ERRATUM.

Page 9, last paragraph but two. The pronunciation of "t" should read as follows:—

When initial, mute, or doubled, it has a sound between that of th in Thames and th in theory.

^{* &}quot;Cerebral" indicates sounds made high up in the roof of the mouth.

Tamil Charac- ters.	Trans- literation.	Pronunciation. Phone Sign	
,iŧ	n	Like n in nut	n
ن	{ P	Like p when initial, mute, or doubled	B
	ιb	Like b when intervocal (In Sanskrit derivatives it often retains the sound of the original letter.)	D
ம்	m	As in English	m
i .	у	do. do	y
ΐτ	r	do. do	r
ல்	1	do. do	1
வ்	v	do. do	7
نن	ľ	A cerebral having the combined sound of r and soft l, and pronounced by turning up the tip of the tongue as far back as possible In Ceylon, however, it is pronounced like an ordinary English l In the Tamil country it has often the sound of the s in pleasure (the French j)	ry 1
क्षा	1	A cerebral l	l
	, <u>r</u>	A hard, vibrating, half-palatal, half-	
j	\ <u>t</u>	$r ext{cerebral } r ext{ } ext{ }$	rr t
ன்	n	Nearly the English n	n
•0	-	ன் p nra is pronounced ndra ndr	
° c, 4n∟	ņ	This letter is called the aydam, and is pronounced like ch in the Scotch word loch. It is used in poetry, when necessary for the metre	ch

^{6.} The following table shows how the twelve medial-vowel signs are attached to the foregoing eighteen consonants, thereby producing 216 syllabic characters:—

(Continued over.)

Con- sonants.	Absence of dot =	ā	i	ī	u	û
å k	# ka	æn kā	æ ki	& kī	⊛ ku	₅⊾ kū
Ė i	ы ńа	பா ர் ā	Б) ńi	ந ீ க் ர	ng niu	து ம்ம்
÷ ç	# ça	e∓π çā	₽ çi	₽ çī	e∓ ςu	⊕ çū
Ġ ñ	⊕ ña	ஞா ñā	ஞி ñi	હ માં	ฐม ทีน	g u ñû
ட் d	∟ ḍa	டா ಢ்ā	ц di	ro di	G du	₿ ḍ ū
exir in	600T ņa	∞ ņā	ணியர்	ணி ம்	ண். ப் ர	ணு நū
\dot{x} t	∌ ta	தா tā	∌ ti	₿ tī	∌ tu	∌r tū
js n	p na	рт n ā	p ni	ß nī	_ nu	நா nū
p ن	⊔ра	பா pā	பிpi	பீ ழர்	Цpu	y pū
ம் ா	ь ma	மா mā	மி mi	மீ тī	மு mu	es mū
ம் y	ய ya	யா yā	u9 yi	uS yī	щуи	ц, уй
ர் r	□ ra	gπ r ā	fl ri	r ri	ரு ru	eъ rū
ல் $m{l}$	യ la	லொ <i>lā</i>	න li	ดึ lī	gy lu	on lū
வ் ச	a va	வா $v ar{a}$	வி vi	வீ vī	ay vu	ஓ vū
<i>i</i> •	y ra	ழா ŗ ā	ιβ' ri	y\$ ṛī	G ru	மு rū
ள் 🏅	on la	ளா ļā	afl ļi	of ļī	€ ļu	ளூ ļū
p <u>r</u>	p ra	ரு <u>r</u> ā	po <u>r</u> i	\$\mu_{\mu}^{\mu} \n_{\text{\textit{T}}\text{\text{\$\emptyred{\text{\text{\$\emptyred{\text{\$\text{\$\emptyred{\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\texitit{\$\titit{\$\text{\$\texitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$	_p₁ru	_oπ <u>r</u> ū
60 %	est va	⊚ <u>n</u> ā	eoff ni	ဆီ <u>ကူ</u> ၊	து நா	னு நும்

12

(Continued.)

е	ē	ai	o	ō	8 .u	COVEC-
கை ke	Cas kē	கை kai	சொ k o	சோ k ō	கௌ kau	å k
Om ne	Gio nië	கை nai	கொ nio	ேசுவா ர் ல்	கௌ nau	க் க்
Ø≢ çe	C& çē	∞ சçai	சொ ço	ச சா ¢ ō	சௌ çau	έç
©© ñe	CG ñë	ைஞ ñai	ஞொ ĥo	ேஞா ग ்	ஞௌ ñau	T ñ
O∟ ḍe	&∟ ḍ ē	டை ḍai	டொ do	டோ 🞝	டௌ dau	i ḍ
O∞ ne	Coor ņē	гот ņai	o‱ ņo	ேணை ஈர்	ணை r au	ண் 🕫
Θø te	C∌ të	தை tai	தொ to	தோ t ō	தௌ tau	ġ t
Оp ne	Съ nē	நை nai	தொ no	ே ந ா ก ō	தௌ nau	j n
பெ pe	பே pē	பை pai	பொ po	போ p ō	பௌ pau	ப் p
6 ь те	Сь тё	∞ь т аі	Ошт то	மோ ர ு	மௌ mau	ம் ா
ெய ye	யே yē	பை yai	யொ yo	யோ y ō	யௌ yau	ட் y
Øø re	Сø rē	∞s rai	தொ ம	சோ ச ō	தொ rau	ர் ச
©๗ le	Ĉහ <i>ໄ</i> ē	්න lai	லொ 10	லோ ட ்	லௌ lau	ഖ്
a ve	ිත හැ	തൈയ vai	வொ 🕫	வோ vō	வெள vau	வ் ச
Oy re	Cys rē	soy rai	ஹொ ர௦	ழே ர∂	தௌ ṛau	∳ r
Gar le	Car țē	en lai	னொ Jo	கோா ∤்	ளௌ ļau	ள் 🎝
றெ <u>r</u> e	ேற <u>r</u> ē	றை <u>r</u> ai	<i>©ლ <u>r</u>o</i>	ஞே <u>r</u> ō	றௌ <u>r</u> au	p r
னெ நூ	ික nĕ	‱ nai	ത്രെ ഉം	ලො <u>n</u> ō	ணௌ nau	ன்க

7. To the foregoing must be added the following Grantha letters and conventional abbreviations, commonly found in official documents and in manuscripts:—

```
& ksha
                                8A
                                                   tta.
                                ha.
        ja
                           മ
                                                   tta
                                kka
         ma
                                                   śrī
     2
     ക sha
                       மு or இ kku
அ or -‱
              அணு aṇā, an anna.
           =
               அளம் alam, a salt-pan.
   ஆ
           =
              ஆக āga, total.
  ೩
           =
              இராச நாசஸ் திரி irāja rājastiri, most honour-
           =
                  able (a title).
               கலம் kalam, a measure of grain.
   Arri
  கூ
               க்ஜம் kajam, a yard.
           =
               ьть kacu. cash.
   Æn_
           =
               காணி kāṇi, the fraction τος.
           =
   9
               குழி kuri, a square (yard).
           =
               செதன்சிவ cira ijīva, "live long," a polite title
           =
                  used in addressing a junior in rank.
   ው
               சில்வானம் cilvānam, and odd.
           =
               தேதி tēdi, day of the month.
           =
   ட
               நம்பர் nambar, number.
   M-
               நன்செய் nancey, wet cultivation.
   East
               நாயகன் nāyagan, headman.
   Part
           =
               நான த nāļadu, current.
   ந
           =
   Page 1
               நிலைப் nilam, ground.
           =
   Ę.
               മി വാതമ niluvai, remainder or balance:
           =
                  arrears
               நெல்லு nellu, paddy.
           =
   ஐ
               பணம் panam, money.
           =
   u
               பற்ற pattu, received.
           =
   ¥
               பாரம் pāram, weight of 500 lbs.
           =
  மு
              பா அபியத்பாஷந்த் pā abiyatpāshand, a form
 =
                  of greeting.
               பின்ளே piḷḷai, caste title.
   പൂം
```

ವಿ

```
பன்செய் puncey. dry cultivation.
   டிறு
               பைசா paiça, a pie.
   വെ
               பொன் pon, a gold coin equal to ten fanams.
   Con
           =
               மாசம் mācam, a month.
   LOST
               முதல் mudal, first.
   Ja,
               மேற்படி mētpudi, aforesaid, as above.
   ஷ
               யம் vum. and.
    ļΨ
           =
               ரைபாய் rūbāy, rupee.
Br or B
           =
               வகையரா vagäiyarā, belonging to; et cætera.
           =
   \mathcal{F}^{n}
               வசம் vacam, charge, control.
   61/1
   வு
               മുള്ള varavu, receipts.
   െ ~
               வராகன் varāgan, a pagoda coin.
           =
               வருகும் varushum. vear.
இல் or இ
               வரைக்கும் varaikkum, until.
கு or இ
           =
                வும் vum, and.
    வு
                ്രേജ vēli, a land measure about 5 acres.
```

See also the section on Numerals, para. 19.

Phonetic Pronunciation of Tamil.

8. The words and phrases below illustrate the sounds of the Tamil language, the pronunciation being added in accordance with Marlborough's system of phonetics.

The student is recommended to master the pronunciation at the outset, with the help of this list of examples. precise use and value of each phonetic sign is shown on pages 8-10, which should be studied carefully. The following additional explanations will also be of service:—

The principles on which this system of phonetics is based are: (1) the employment of English characters with their ordinary pronunciation (or one of their sounds, where more than one), with as sparing a use as possible of diacritic signs; and (2) ONE SIGN, ONE SOUND. Where, therefore, a "sign" (i.e. letter or letters) might be variously sounded—and this applies to each of the English vowels and some of the consonants-its particular use in the scheme of phonetics should be carefully noted, and each sign must always be sounded in the same manner wherever it occurs (one sign, one sound). Any letter or letters printed in italics or with any mark added has a special use which must be learnt. Thus:—

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represents (always and only) the sound of u in bun, sum.
              the sound of e in other, filbert, &c.
ŭ
                              u in pull, or oo in foot.
ũ
                              u in rude, or oo in boor.
00
                              i or y in pity.
                              i in mine or I (i.e. a diphthong).
i (ital.) ..
                              s in men, merry.
е
                              a in able, pane (i.e. a simple sound.
ay
                                  not diphthongized).
ay (ital.),,
                              ay (diphthong) in day, play,
                ,,
ch (ital.),,
                              ch in the Scotch word loch.
gh is written for g before e or i to preserve the hard sound
       of q as in regard.
ow represents the sound of ow in cow, now.
                one strong sound, the two r's not to be sounded
rr
                    separately.
               the sound of th in with, both.
th
                              th in they, breathe.
th (ital.)..
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For the cerebrals n and l, also for ng, ny, and ry, see Alphabet.

It should be noted that the first or root syllable of a Tamil word has, as a general rule, a fuller intonation than the remaining syllables of the word.

Tamil.	Transcript.	Pronunciation.
அகலம் (Breadth)	agala m	ugŭlŭm
கருகல் (Darkness)	karugal	kurūgŭl
ஆக்கம் (Wealth)	ākka m	ahk-kŭm
இங்கே (Here)	ingē	ing-gay
உட்காரு கெறேன் (I sit down)	uţkārugi <u>rēņ</u>	ūtkahrū-ghirrayn
சங்கீதம் (Song)	çangīdam	${f shung-ghee} ih {f um}$

Tamil.	Transcript.	Pronunciation.
⊔₽ (Hunger)	paçi	pushi
பச்சரிசி (Raw rice)	paccariçi	puch-chŭrishi
சாட்சு (Evidence)	çāţci	shaht-chi
முயற்சி (Effort)	muya <u>t</u> ci	mūyŭtchi
கஞ்சு (Rice gruel)	kañji	kung-ji
ஞாயிறு (The sun)	ñāyiru	nyah-yirrū
σφ (A stick)	tadi	thudi
தட்டான் (A gold- smith)	taffān	thuttahn
தண்டம் (A staff)	taṇḍam	thundŭm
தணிவானபுடவை (Inferior cloth)	taņivā ņapudaväi	thu <i>n</i> ivahnŭpūd ŭv ay
தந்தை (Father)	tandäi	thunthay
திரித்தது (It twisted)	tirittadu	thirith-thŭ <i>th</i> ū
நடதை (Our)	namadu	numŭ <i>th</i> ŭ
படிப்பேன் (I shall learn)	p a ḍ ippē n	pudip payn
இருபது (Twenty)	irubadu	irūbŭ <i>th</i> ū
பாம்பு (A snake)	pāmbu	pahmbū
அப்பிராயம் (Intention)	abippirāyam	ubippirah-yŭm
ഥതെലെന്ദ്രമി (A mountain torrent)	maläi-y-aruvi	mul- <i>ay</i> -yurūvi
*கழுதை (An ass)	karudäi (kaļu- däi, in the South)	kuryū <i>thay</i> (kulū <i>thay</i> in the S.)
*குழந்தை (An infant)	kurandäi (ku- ļandäi, in the S.)	kūryŭnthay (kūlŭnthay in the S.)
[●] வாழைப்பழம் (Banana fruit)	vāräi-p-param (vāļäi-p-paļam, in the S.)	vahrv <i>ay</i> ppurvüm (vahl <i>ay</i> ppulüm, S.)

[•] In Ceylon and in Tinnevelly. &c., is pronounced like on, so much so that there is very little difference in the pronunciation of the words sof (kali) "noise," suf (kari) "stick," and soff (kali) "joy."

Tamil.	Transcript.	Pronunciation
கற்கிறேன் (I study)	ka <u>t</u> ki <u>r</u> ē <u>n</u>	kut-kirrayn
கற்றேன் (I studied)	kattēn	kuttayn
அறநாற்றென்று (Six hundred & one)	arunūtto nru	urūnoot-tondrū
என்றேன் (I said)	enrēn	endrayn
அஃது (That)	aḥdu	u <i>chth</i> ū
*பு நஷன் (A man)	purusa <u>n</u>	pūrūsh ŭn
நஷ்டம் (Loss)	nașțam	nushtŭm
ஜீவனம் (Livelihood)	jīvana m	jeevŭn ŭm
ஸ்திரீ (A woman)	stirī(for Skt. strī)	sthiree
ஸ்ரீபதி (Husband of Srī, i.e. Vishņu)	śrī-pati	shree-puthi
கூதணம் (A moment)	kṣaṇam	kshu <i>n</i> ŭ m
மோகூகம் (Heaven)	mõkṣam	mohkshŭm
மஹாராஜன் (Great king)	mahārāja <u>n</u>	muhah-rahjŭ n

Rules of Euphony.

NOTE.—These Rules of Euphony are inserted here for reference. The student should read them carefully, but need not at the outset attempt to master them. Frequent reference, and practice in applying the rules, will gradually make them familiar to him.

9. In Tamil, as in Sanskrit, practically all combinations of suffixes with roots or stems, of the separate members of compound words and even of those of a sentence, are more or less governed by certain euphonic laws. A knowledge of these laws will, therefore, be found most useful—nay, indispensable to the student in analysing, and mastering the construction of, Tamil sentences.

According to the leading principle of these rules of euphony, the sounds of the Tamil alphabet may be classed as follows:—

^{*} For the Grantha letters found in this and the succeeding words, see p. 13.

	Hard. (surd)	Soft. (sonant)	Nasal.	Liquids and Semi- vowels.	Vowels. Diph- Short. Long. thongs.
Gutturals	å k, 80 or 4⊾ h*	$\dot{x}g$ (medial)	å ń		அவ ஆம்) எச், ஏச்,
Palatals	+ ç, р <u>г</u>	ėj,	ஞ்ர், வ ந	ம் y	இ i, இ or # ₹) 28 ai
Cerebrals	i f (when doubled)	ட் d	eiot și	ழ் ர, ள் !	
Dentals	jā t	, j5 d ,,	jn	ர் ு, ல்டி	
Labials	ب ن	ப் 8 "	ம்ள	ഖ് v	உய ஊ ர் { ஒ 0,ஓō, ஒளை <i>வ</i> ய

- 10. Of these letters, any vowel may begin or end a word; but out of the eighteen consonants, only nine may be used as initials, namely k, c, \bar{n} , t, n, p, m, y, v, and eleven as finals, namely \bar{n} , \bar{n} , n, n, m, y, r, l, v, r, and l. In the word name (so \bar{n}), which, however, is never used without one of the demonstrative prefixes a (that), i (this), and u (that yonder), or the interrogative e (which) and $y\bar{a}$ (what), as annama $y\bar{n}$ in that place," The letter \bar{n} may be regarded as an initial. Further, the letters \bar{n} , n, and v are very rarely, if ever, used as finals.
- 11. (a) As r and l are not permitted initials, every word etymologically beginning with either of them takes, as a rule, one of the vowels a, i, or u as a euphonic piefix; e.g. arangam அரங்கம், for Sauskrit ranga; iraltam இரத்தம், for Prākrit rattam; irāgam இரரகம், for Skt. rāga; uruvam உருவம், for rūpam; Ilangüi இலங்கை, for Lankā; ulagam உலகம், for lōka; &c.
- (b) The initial y also often takes the prefix i for the sake of euphony, or it becomes e vulgarly; thus, Sanskrit yama=iyaman இயமன் or eman எமன்.
- 12. When two or more words or parts of a single word combine, certain changes, in the nature of assimilations, take place at the points of combination under the following circumstances:—

^{*} This is the so-called aydam, which is only a guttural aspirate, and is never combined with a vowel. According to Tamil grammarians, it is in some places pronounced like a vowel, in others like a consonant, but is neither the one nor the other. It always stands quite by itself, hence it is called Taniniläi, "solitary letter."

VOWELS WITH VOWELS.

i. Between the final vowel* of one member of a compound and the initial vowel of the following member, y or v is inserted to avoid hiatus. Final i, i, and ai take y before an initial vowel; final \bar{e} takes either y or v, and the others v.

Thus:-

nari+āl=nariyāl தரியால் "by a fox."
nī+யா=nīyum நீயும் "thou also."
paṇai+ōlāi=paṇāiyōlāi பண்டுயால் "palmyra leaf."
çē+aḍi=çēvaḍi சேவடி "red foot"; çē+aḍam=çēyaḍam
செயகம் "red grain."
para+araçu=paravaraçu பரவரசு "foreign king."
kūḍā+oṛukkam=kūḍāvoṛukkam கடாவொழுக்கம் "improper conduct."
paçu+ōḍu=paçuvōḍu பசுவோடு "with a cow."
mū+aindu=mūvāindu கூவைந்த "three times five."
kō+il=kōvil சோவில் (also kōyil சோயில்) "king's abode," temple or church.

Exceptions :-

- (a) The final short u of a dissyllabic word of which the first syllable is long, as māḍu மாடு, or of words of more than two syllables, as paḍittu படித்து, is elided before a following vowel; e.g. māḍu+ē=māḍē மாடுட "O bullock!"; paḍittu + irukkirēn = paḍitt'irukkirēn படித்திருக்கிறேன் "I have learnt" (lit. having learnt, I am). If the short u happen to be attached to d or r, the consonant is commonly doubled; as, māḍu+āḍu =māṭtēḍu+ மாட்டோடு "with the bullock"; āṛu+il=āttilī ஆற்றில் "in the river."
- (b) After the demonstrative prefixes a, i, and u and the interrogative e, v is inserted and doubled before a following vowel; as, a + araçu=avvaraçu அவ்வரசு "that king"; i+irāi=ivvirāi இவ்விறை "this lord"; u+āḍu uvvāḍu உவ்வாடு "that (yonder) sheep"; e+aḍavu=evvaḍavu எவ்வளவு "what extent, how much?"

^{*} Whether resulting from an ellipsis or not.

[†] d when doubled is transcribed and pronounced #.

 $[\]ddagger r$ when doubled is transcribed and pronounced $\underline{t}\underline{t}$. See p. 10 and p. 17, col. 3.

(c) The relative participle ending in a does not, as a rule, combine with the initial vowel of the following word; as, tagunda uttaravu தக்தை உத்தரவு "proper leave."

VOWELS WITH CONSONANTS.

ii. After the demonstrative prefixes a, i, and u, and the interrogative e, all initial consonants are doubled; as, a(p)padi அப்படி "in that manner"; i(p)padi இப்படி "in this manner"; e(p)padi எப்படி "in what manner?"; u(m)mādu உம்மாடு "that bullock yonder."

Exceptions.—When the initial is y, v is inserted; as, e(v)yuttiஎவ்யுத்தி "which expedient?" Compare also para. 12, i., exception b.

iii. After vowel-finals the hard initials k, c, t, and p are doubled; as, un pustagattai(c) cinna(p) paiyanukku(k) kodu உன் புஸ்தகத்தைச் சின்னப் பையனுக்குக் கொடு "Give your book to the small boy."

Exceptions.—The hard initials are not doubled after the final vowel of the following:—

(a) Relative participle; as, pōங் kālam போன காலம் "past time"; nāṇ koḍutta paṇam நான் கொடுத்த பணம் "the money I gave." See also 12, i. c.

(b) Finite verb; as, oduginrana kudiraigal ஓடுகின்றன

குதிரைகள் "the horses run."

- (c) The third or ablative of connection, the sixth or gentive, and the vocative cases; as, avanodu po அவ இரு போ "go with him": enadu kaiga! என ந கைகள் "my hands"; avanudaiya tambi அவனுடைய கம்பி "his younger brother"; paiyanē çollu பையனே சொல்லு "O boy, say!"
- (d) A pronoun; as, adu kuridu அத குறித "that is short."
- (e) A numeral; as, oru çangadi ஒரு சங்கதி "an affair."
- (f) A verbal ellipsis, i.e. a verbal root used as an adjective; as, varu punal வரு புனல் "the flowing waters (of a river)."
- (g) An interrogative, or the particles of emphasis, ē and o; as, ivaṇā 'oṇṇā' இவன சொன்னன் "did this man say?"; aṅgē pō அங்கே போ "go there."

CONSONANTS WITH VOWELS.

iv. A final consonant combines with an initial vowel without any change, except in the manner of writing; as, ariyēn+enrān அறியேன் என்றுன் = ariyēnenrān அறியேனென்றுன் "he said, 'I do not know.'"

Exception:—The final consonant of a short monosyllable is doubled before an initial vowel; as, $kal+ar\ddot{a}i=kallara\ddot{a}i$ கல்லறை "a rock-cave," "a sepulchre"; $kal+a\varphi ar\ddot{a}=kall\ddot{a}c\ddot{a}r\dot{a}$ கல்லரசாரி "a stonemason."

CONSONANTS WITH CONSONANTS.

v. A final consonant other than y often takes the increment i before an initial y, the consonant being doubled in the case of a short monosyllable; as, $man + y\bar{a}du = manniy\bar{a}du$ is simple with a "what soil?"

vi. After a final y or ai of a monosyllable, the initial k, ç, ñ, t, n, p, or (rarely) m is doubled; as, $poy+k\bar{a}l=poykk\bar{a}l$ பொய்க்கால் "false leg"; $n\bar{a}y+kutti=n\bar{a}ykkutti$ நாய்க்குட்டி "a puppy"; $v\bar{a}y+pirarpu=v\bar{a}yppirappu$ வாய்ப்பிறப்பு "a declaration; kai+pidi=kaippidi கைப்பிடி "a handful"; kai+mutti=kaimmutti கைக்குட்டி "the clenched fist."

vii. Final r or r often doubles the initial k, c, t, or p; as, $n\bar{r}+c\bar{c}ru=n\bar{r}rcc\bar{c}ru$ நீர்ச்சோறு "boiled rice kept over night in water"; $k\bar{u}r+p\bar{a}n\bar{a}i=k\bar{u}rpp\bar{a}n\bar{a}i$ கூடிப்பாணே "a pap-pot."

viii. The remaining consonants often undergo the following changes in cuphonic combinations:—

Compare, however, kavan + kāran = kavan kāran & 6 & n s & "a slinger."

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#+n=## or simply #; as,

\begin{cases}
man + nilam = mannilam \\
\omega \sin + \beta \sin = \omega \sin \cos \infty
\end{cases}

"earth";
                              \begin{cases} t \tilde{u} \tilde{n} + n a \tilde{n} r u = t \tilde{u} \tilde{n} a \tilde{n} r u \\ \text{gr} \tilde{so} \tilde{n} + \tilde{p} \tilde{s} \tilde{n} \tilde{p} = \text{gr} \tilde{so} \tilde{s} \tilde{n} \tilde{p} \end{cases} "the pillar is good."
    n+p=tp(\text{rarely}); \text{ as, } \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} man + p\bar{a}ttiram &= manp\bar{a}ttiram \\ \omega \dot{\infty} + \cup n\dot{s} தெம்\omega = \omega \dot{\infty} \cup n\dot{s} தெம்
                    or {matpūttiram மட்பாத்திரம்} "earthen vessel."
   \underline{n}+k=\underline{t}k; as, \left\{\begin{array}{ll} po\underline{n} & +kudam=po\underline{t}kudam \\ \Box \cup \neg \dot{\omega} + \underline{\omega} \cup \dot{\omega} = \Box \cup \neg \dot{\omega} \underline{\omega} \cup \dot{\omega} \end{array}\right\} "gold pitcher."
   \underline{n} + c = \underline{t}c; \text{ as, } \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} po\underline{n} & + caradu = po\underline{t}caradu \\ \bigcirc \Box n \dot{s}\dot{n} + \sigma B \dot{B} & = \bigcirc \Box n \dot{p} \sigma B \dot{B} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{wire.}
    n+t=\underline{tt} or \underline{nr}; as,
                               \begin{cases} po\underline{n} + tatt\bar{a}\underline{n} = pottatt\bar{a}\underline{n} \\ \bigcirc \cup \text{Ir} \dot{\varpi} + s\dot{\tau} \dot{-} \text{Ir} \dot{\varpi} = \bigcirc \cup \text{Ir} \dot{p}\underline{n} \dot{-} \text{Ir} \dot{\varpi} \end{cases}  "a gold-smith";
                                \begin{cases} po\underline{n} + l\bar{i}m\ddot{a}i = po\underline{n}\underline{r}\bar{i}m\ddot{a}i \\ \Theta \cup n\vec{a} + \mathcal{B} \infty \underline{\omega} = \Theta \cup n\vec{a} \not D \omega \omega \end{cases}  "the evil of go
    n+n=nn or n; as,

\left\{
\begin{array}{ll}
po\underline{n} & +na\underline{n}\underline{r}\underline{u} = po\underline{n}\underline{n}\underline{a}\underline{n}\underline{r}\underline{u} \\
\bigcirc \Box \underline{u} \otimes \underline{v} + \underline{F} \otimes \underline{v} \otimes \underline{w} = \bigcirc \Box \underline{u} \otimes \underline{\sigma} \otimes \underline{\sigma} \otimes \underline{w}
\end{array}
\right\}

"gold is good";
                               \left\{ \begin{array}{l} payu\underline{n} + na\underline{n}\underline{r}u = payu\underline{n}\underline{a}\underline{n}\underline{r}u \\ uu \otimes i + \underline{n} \otimes i \underline{m} = uu \otimes i \otimes \underline{m} \end{array} \right\} \text{"the result is good."} 
    \underline{n}+p=tp; as, \left\{ egin{array}{ll} pon & +panili & =potpanidi \ \ominus \cup n \ \ \Rightarrow & +\cup \ \ \ \Rightarrow & \ominus \cup n \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \end{array} 
ight\} "gold jewels."
    m+k=ig; as, \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} maram+kal=maraigal \\ \omega \digamma \dot{\omega} & +கள்=\omega \digamma \dot{\omega}கள்\end{array} \right\} "trees."
     m+\varsigma=\tilde{n}\varsigma; as,
           vinnappam + ceydēn = vinnappanceydēn
விண்ணப்பம் + செய்சேன் = விண்ணப்பஞ்செய்தேன்
"I presented a petition."
      m+t=nt; as,
            viṣam +tirumpittu =viṣantirumpittu is counter-
க்ஷம் + திரும்பிற்று = விஷந்திரும்பிற்று acted."
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m+n=nn; as, \left\{\begin{array}{l} com + ndy = conndy \\ Osio + sniu = Osip sniu \end{array}\right\} "a reddish d
    m is sometimes dropped before an initial consonant, and
                  the latter, if hard, is doubled; as,
                          { maram+nāy = mara-nāy } " pole-cat."
   l+q=\underline{t}c; as, \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} k\bar{a}l & +catt\ddot{a}i & =k\bar{a}\underline{t}catt\ddot{a}i^* \\ s\pi\dot{o}+s\dot{-}s\omega = s\pi\dot{p}s\dot{-}s\omega \end{array} \right\} "trousers."
    l+t=\underline{nr}, \underline{tt} \text{ or } \underline{r}, \text{ or } \underline{hr} (\& \dot{p}); \text{ as,}
                           \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} nil + t + \bar{e}\underline{n} &= ni\underline{n}\underline{r}\bar{e}\underline{n} \\ \beta\dot{\omega} + \dot{\beta} + \varphi\dot{\omega} &= \beta\dot{\omega}\,\bar{G}\rho\dot{\omega} \end{array} \right\} \text{"I stood"}; 
                           \left\{ \begin{array}{l} kadal + tur\ddot{a}i = kada\underline{t}tur\ddot{a}i \\ \underline{\sigma} - \dot{\omega} + \underline{\sigma} \underline{\sigma} \underline{\sigma} = \underline{\sigma} - \dot{p} \underline{m} \underline{\sigma} \underline{\sigma} \end{array} \right\} \text{``a seaport''}; 
                           \begin{cases} v\bar{e}l & +t\bar{i}du=v\bar{e}r\bar{i}du \\ \mathbb{C}a\omega + \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{B}}=\mathbb{C}a\omega + \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{B}} \end{cases} \text{"dart is evil"}; 
                          \begin{cases} al + tin\ddot{a}i = ahrin\dot{a}i \\ y|\dot{a}i + \beta z|_{\infty} = y|\dot{a}i + \beta z|_{\infty} \end{cases} "no class."
    l+n=nn or n; as,
                          { pāl + nanru = pāṇaṇru
பால் + நன்று = பானன்று } "milk is good";
                          \begin{cases} il + ninru = ininru \\ @ \mathring{o} + \mathring{p} \mathring{o} \mathring{m} = @ \varpi \mathring{o} \mathring{o} \mathring{m} \end{cases} "standing from," sign of 5th or ablative case.
   l+p=\underline{t}p; as, \left\{egin{array}{ll} kar{a}l + padi = kar{a}tpadi \\ s\pi\dot{\omega} + \sqcup \dot{\omega} = s\pi\dot{\omega} \sqcup \dot{\omega} \end{array}
ight\} "a quarter measure." l+m=\underline{n}m; as, \left\{egin{array}{ll} mar{e}l & + makkal = mar{e}nmakkal \\ G\dot{\omega}\dot{\omega} + \iota\dot{\omega}\dot{s}\dot{s}\dot{\omega}\dot{s} = G\dot{\omega}\dot{\omega}\dot{\omega}\dot{s}\dot{s}\dot{\omega}\dot{s} \end{array}
ight\} "great men."
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^{*} $\dot{\sigma}$ c when doubled, or after $\dot{\mathcal{L}}$ or $\dot{\mathcal{D}}$, is transliterated c, and pronounced like ch in church.

[†] Similarly, nal+nul=nannul (தன் னுல்) '' good system,'' name of Tamil Grammar by Pavananti.

ix. To these must be added a few anomalous formations, such as paṇaṅkāḍu பனங்காடு "a palmyra forest," from paṇai +kāḍu; illāṇ இல்லான் or ilāṇ இலான், from illādavaṇ இல்லாகவன், and the like, mostly found in poetry. Also a few Sanskrit vowel-combinations, chiefly in words borrowed from that language:—

- a+a or ā=ā; as, dēva+atidēvan=dēvātidēvan தோவாதி தேவன் "God of gods"; dēva+āçīrvādam=dēvāçīrvādam தேவோசிர்வாதம் "God's blessing."
- a+i or i=ē; as, nara+indiran = narēndiran நேரேந்திரன் "man's lord, king."
- a+u or ū=ō; as, para+upakāram=parēpakāram பரோ பகாரம் "kindness to others."
- u+u or ū=ū; as, guru+upadēçam=gurūpadēçam குரு பகேசம் "teacher's instruction."

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Articles.

13. In Tamil there is no article to represent the English "a" ("an") or "the." Thus, மகன் (magan) may mean "a son" or "the son," just as Latin filius or Sanskrit putral. But ஒரு (oru) and ஓர் (ōr), the adjectival forms of ஒன்று (onru) "one," are sometimes used as substitutes for "a" or "an," the former before a consonant and the latter before a vowel, as ஒரு மகன் (oru magan) "a son" and ஓர் ஆணே (ōr āṇāi) "an elephant." Besides the demonstrative prefixes அ, இ, and a (see paras. 10 and 16 B), and a few postpositions of emphasis, such as ஆனவன் (ராவாறு), ஆனவன் (ராவாபி), ஆனவன் (ராவாயி), ஆனவன் (ராவாயி), கன்பவன் (சும்வுவரி), கே., Tamil has no equivalent for the English definite article "the."

Nouns.

GENDER AND NUMBER

14. i. All Tamil nouns are divided into two main classes, namely, உயர்திண uyar-tiṇāi, "upper class," and அஃறிணே aḥṛiṇāi (i.e. al+tiṇāi, see § 12, viii.), "no class."

The former comprises all rational beings, as gods, men, &c., and has, therefore, two genders, masculine and feminine; while the latter, which includes all irrational beings and inanimate objects, as cats, dogs, trees, truth, goodness, &c., has only the neuter gender. Hence, words such as Oulderpettäi, "a hen," Outsing from pen-kudirai, "a mare," though really feminine, yet are treated as neuter nouns, the verbs agreeing with them being always put in the neuter; as, Outsing from 1 (at 1) Curs pen-kudirai cettu(p) ponadu (neut.), "the mare died" (not ponāl, fem.).

ii. The gender is also indicated by means of the terminations: s (a_{i} or \bar{a}_{i}) for the masculine singular nominative; l (a_{i}^{l}) or \bar{a}_{i}^{l}), i, and a_{i}^{l} for the feminine; and du or adu for the neuter; e.g.

M.		F.		N.	
அவன் ava <u>r</u>	he	அவள் avaļ	she	அத adu	it
மகன் magan	son	மகள் magaļ	daughter	மற்றது ma <u>tt</u> adu	the other thing
மாமன் māmaņ	uncle	மாமி māmi	aunt	வருகிறது varugi <u>r</u> adi	the act of coming

The gender of nouns that do not have these endings can only be known by their meaning; e.g.

M.		F.		N.	
த ந்தை 8	ı father	தாய்	a mother	மரம்	a tree
tandaı		$tar{a}y$		maram	
			a younger		a cock*
tambi	brother	tangai	sister	çēval	

iii. There is but one Plural for both masculne and feminine nouns. It is formed by adding r (ar) or kal (soi) to the crude form.

Those nouns which end in \underline{n} or l in the nominative singular take r (sometimes rkal $\dot{n} \approx \dot{c}\dot{n}$), before which \underline{n} and l are dropped. Thus:—

Other nouns (masc. and fem.) take either r (ar) or kal, as, கந்தையர் tandai-y-ar, "lathers"; தாயர் $t\bar{a}y-ar$, "mothers",

^{*} This is, strictly speaking, a masculine noun, but as it belongs to A, A masculine noun, but as it belongs to A, A masculine of this class of irrational boings are treated as neuters.

பெண்டுர் peņģīr, or பெண்டுகள் peņģugaļ (pl. of peņģu, "a wife," vulg. for பெண்சாதி peņçādi); பிள்ளகள் piļļüi-gaļ, "children."

Some add the termination ār (prob. a contraction of avar) or mār (more or less as an honorific plural); as, தகப்பஞர் tagappan-ār, தகப்பன் மார் tagappan-mār, "fathers"; தம்பிமார் tambi-mār, "younger brothers."

The neuter nouns ending in du either simply drop du in the plural, or change it into na, or more often to $v\ddot{a}i$, to which kal is sometimes added. Other neuter nouns simply add kal to the singular nominative. Thus:—

Sing.

சிறியது that which is little (சிறிய் ciriya சிறியன் ciriyaau சிறியன் ciriyana சிறியன் ciriyana சிறியண் (கள்) ciriyaväi(ga!)
பாம்பு a snake பாம்புகள் pāmbuga!
pāmbu
பசு a cow பசுக்கள் paçu-k-ka!
paçu
மரம் a tree மரங்கள் maranga!

See also DERIVATIVE and VERBAL NOUNS, paras. 18 and 32-38.

DECLENSION.

15. In the following model, the case endings are separated from the stem by hyphens for the sake of clearness. These endings are the same for all nouns, singular and plural.

(a)

1. Nominative.	வர்த்தகன்	a m rchant
2. Accusative.	varttaga <u>r</u> வர்த்தகனே varttaga <u>r</u> -äi	a merchant
8. Instrumental or Ablative	வர்த்தகளுல் varitagan-āl	by a merchant
of connection.	வர்த்தகனேடு 、varttaga n-öḍu	(together) with a merchant
4. Dative.	(வர்த்தகனுக்கு varttagan-ukku	to a merchant
3. 1/au/10.	வர்த்தகனுக்காக varttagan-ukkāga	for a merchant

5. Ablative of place whence.	வர்த்தகனில் varttagan-il வர்த்தகனிலிருந்த varttagan-ilirundu* வர்த்தகனினின்று varttagan-iningut	from a merchant
6. Genitive.	வர்த்தகது டைய varttagan-uḍʾaiya வர்த்தகனின் varttagan-in வர்த்தகன த varttagan-adu	of a merchant
7. Locative.	(வார்த்தகைகில் varttaga <u>n</u> -il வார்த்தககிடத்தில் varttaga <u>n</u> -iḍattil‡	at, in, or with a merchant
8. Vocative.	வர்த்தகணே varttaga <u>n</u> -ē	O merchant!

- (b) The plural of varttagan is, as explained above, வர்த்தகர் varttagar or வர்த்தகர்கள் varttagargal. To this, case-terminations are added as in the singular; e.g. Acc. வர்த்தகரை varttagaräi or வர்த்தகர்களே varttagargaläi. Instr. வர்த்தகரால் varttagarāl, &c. Similarly, Acc. pl. of மரம் maram = மரங்களே marangaläi. Instr. மரங்களால் marangalāl, &c.
- (c) Observe that all these case-endings begin with vowels. Hence, when they are affixed to nouns ending in vowels or consonants, the euphonic changes explained in par. 12 (i. and iv.) take place; e.g. $mal\ddot{a}i+\ddot{a}i=mal\ddot{a}iy\ddot{a}i$ மல்லைய (Acc.); $puli+\ddot{a}l=puliy\ddot{a}l$ புலியால் (Instr.); paçu+ukku=paçuvukku பசுவுக்கு (Dat.); $t\ddot{a}lu+ukku=t\ddot{a}lukku$ தாலுக்கு (Dat.; see § 12, i., exc. a); $\ddot{a}du+ukku=\ddot{a}ttukku$ ஆட்டுக்கு (Dat.; see § 12, i., exc. a); $c\ddot{o}ru+ukku=c\ddot{o}ttukku$ சோற்றுக்கு (Dat.);

^{*} Literally means "being from." ② 巧声 irundu is the gerund or adverbial participle of iru, "remain." See below, para. 31, ii.

⁺ Iningu is a euphonic combination of இல் + நின்று il + ningu "standing from." See above, para. 12, viii. Ningu is the gerund of ad. See below, para. 31, ii.

I Idattil itself is the locative of idam, "place."

 $kal + \ddot{a}i = kall\ddot{a}i$ so (Acc.), but $k\ddot{a}l + \ddot{a}i = k\ddot{a}l\ddot{a}i$ so $(see \S 12, iv.)$.

Exceptions:

- (1) Nouns ending in m change m into ttu in the singular before adding the case-suffixes; as, marattu (from maram மதம்) + äi, marattäi மதத்தை (Acc.); maṇam மனம், however, becomes usually maṇadäi மணைத் instead of maṇattäi.
- (2) The increments attu and in are often inserted between the noun and the case-endings; e.g. çila+attu+
 äi=çilavattäi சிலவற்றை; çila+attu+in+äi=çilavattinäi சில்வற்றிண; kal+in+äi=kallinäi கல்லிண;
 marattu (from maram)+in+äi=marattinäi மேறத்திண.

Pronouns.

16. Pronouns are declined in the same way as nouns, and with the same case-endings. In the oblique cases, however, some of them change root, as may be seen from the following models:—

A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	Singular.	
1. Nom.	(தான் nā <u>n</u> } (Poet. யான் yā <u>n</u>)	}r
2. Acc.	என்னே ஆ-ந-ப்ப்*	me
8. Instr.	{ என்⊚ல் e <u>n-ņ</u> -āl { என்⊚ே® e <u>n</u> -ņ-ōḍu	by me with me
4. Dat.	(எனக்கு eṇ-akku† (எனக்காக eṇ-akkāga	to me for me
5. Abl.	என்னில் ஹா.ந்த ஹா.ந்ப் என்னிலிருந்த ஹா.நப்ப்பாdu என்னினின்று ஹா.நப்பூரா	from me
6. Gen.	என் e n, என தை en-adu { என்று டைய en-n-udäiya என்னின் en-n-in	of me.
7. Loc.	∫ என்னில் e <u>n-n</u> -il { எ ன் னிடத்தில் e <u>n</u> -n-iḍattil	} in or with me

^{*} For the doubling of final n, see above, § 12, iv., exc.

[†] This short form of the root takes akku, not ukku.

Plural.

1.	Nom	(நாங்கள் <i>ாள்-9ள்</i>	} we
2.	Acc.	{ நம்மை nam-m-äi { எங்களே en-gaļ-äi (Poet. எம்மை em-m-äi) } us
8.	Instr	(நம்மால், எங்களால், (எம்ம ல்)	by us
		(nam-m-ōḍu, eṅgaḷ-ōḍu, (em-m-ōḍu)	
4.	Dat.	(நமக்கு, எங்களுக்கு, (எமக்கு), எங்க } nam-akku, eṅgaļ-ukku, (em-akku), eṅgaļ நமக்காக nam-akkāga, &c.	-ku
5.	A bl.	(நம்மில் nam-m-il	for us
6.	Gen.	நம் nam, எங்கள் enyaļ, (எம் em) நமது, எங்களைதை, (எமது)	of us,
7.	Loc.	(நம்மிடக்கில், நம்மில்	in <i>or</i> with us
	1.	Nom. & ni Singular. thou	L
	2.	Acc. { 2. si des un-n-ai (Poet. sh si des nin-n-ai) } thee	
	8.	Instr. (உன்னல் <u>un-n</u> -āl) by t (நின்னல் <u>nin-n</u> -āl) உன்னேடு <u>un-n</u> -ōḍu (நின்னேடு <u>nin-n</u> -ōḍu) with	

^{*} $N\bar{a}m$ "we" including those that are spoken to; $n\bar{a}ngal$ excludes them.

4 . Dat	உனக்கு unakku (நினக்கு ninakku) உனக்காக unakkūga (நினக்காக ninakkāga)	to thee for thee
5. A bl.	உன்னில் <u>பார</u> பி உ ன் னிலிருந்த ப <u>ார</u> பிருபாd ப உன்னினின்ற பா <u>ரப்பா</u> ப (நின்னில் ா <u>பா</u> ப்ப், &c.)	from thee
	உன் ப <u>ா</u> உனது ப <u>n</u> adu { உன்னுடைய ப <u>nn</u> uddiya உன்னின் ப <u>nnin</u> (நின் nin, &c.)	of thee
7. Loc.	(ഉത്തി ல் പു സൂil { (நி ன் തിல் സ <u>iസ</u> il) (ഉത്തി— த்தில் பா<u>സ</u> dattil	$ \begin{cases} \text{in } \textit{or } \text{with thee} \end{cases} $

Plural.

		∫ நீர் nīr,* நீங்கள் nīṅga! ॊ (Poet. நீவிர் nīvir)	}you or ye
2.	Acc.	(உம்மை um-m-äi உங்களே uṅgaļ-ùi (Poet. நும்மை num-m-ùi)	brace you
	Instr.	சேழ்நு போடு namuján) செழ்சு போடு nadojoán காக போடு amundán	} by you } with you
4.	Dat.	(உடக்கு umakku) உங்களுக்கு ungalukku) (துடக்கு numakku) உடக்காக umakkāga, &c.	to you for you
5.	Abl.	(உம்மில் ummil { உங்களில் ungaļil { உம்மிலிருந்து ummilirundu, &c.	from you

^{*} Nir is used as an honorific plural, as "you" in English.

6. Gen. {உம் பா, (தம் பாரா), உங்கள் பார்வு! உடது, (தமது), உங்களது பாவைய், (பாயைய்), பார்வுவேய் உழ்முடைய பாராயுவ்பூவ உங்களுடைய பார்வுப்புவ்பூவ் பாராய்கள் பாராய்கள் பாராய்கள் பாராய்கள் பாராய்கள் பாராய்கள் பாராய்கள் பார்வுப்பி உங்களில் பார்விப்பி உங்களில் பார்விப்பி உங்களில் பார்விப்பி உங்களில் பார்விப்பி with you உங்களிடத்தில் பாருவிப்போயி

B. Demonstrative Pronouns (or Personal Pronouns of the Third Person).

Singular. 1. Nom.-M. M. F. N. அவன் ava<u>n</u>, he அவள் aval, she அத adu, it (Poet. Along ahdu) 2. Acc.— ച്ചമാത്ത avan-äi ച്ചമാര് aval-äi அகை ad-äi அதனே ad-an-ai* 3. Instr.— அதால் adāl அதால் ada அத்தால் attāl அதினல் adināl† அதருல் adanāl* (அட்சாடு adādu அதினேடு, அதேஇைடு அவளால் **ചുഖ**തുல് avaļāl ava**n**āl ചച്ച മേത്രെ (മ அவளோடு avaļēdu avanōdu adinodu † adanodu* 4. Dat.-(அதற்கு adaiku* அதிற்கு adiiku† அதங்கு adukku அதனுக்கு adanukku* அவளுக்கு அவனுக்கு avanukku avalukku (Poet அவற்கு) avatku அதற்காக adatkāga,* அவை ஹக்காக அவருக்காக avanukkā**ga** avaļukkāga &c 5. Abl.— அவனி**ல்** அதில் adil அவளில் avanil, &c. avalil. &c. அக்கில் adanil. &c.

+ Here in is inscribed

^{*} Here the increment an is inserted between adu and the case ending, with due observation of the rules of euphony.

6. Gen.—

அவன் avai அவள் avai அவனது avanadu அவளது avaiadu அவனுடைய அவளுடைய avanudäiya avaidäiya, &o. அதின் adi<u>r</u>, அதன் ada<u>r</u> அதின து adi<u>r</u>ad**u** அதினுடைய adiruḍäiya, **&c.**

7. Loc.—

அவனில் avanil அவனிடத்தில் avanidattil அவளில் avaļil அவளிடத்தில் avaļidattil அதில், அதனில் adil, ada<u>m</u>il அதினிடத்தில் adi<u>m</u>idattil அதனிடர்தில் ada<u>m</u>idattil

1. Nom .--

Plural.

M. & F.

அவர் avar* அவர்கள் avarga!*

2. Acc.— அவரை avar-äi

அவரால் avarāl

அவர்களே avargaļ-äi

அவை aväi அவைகள் aväigaļ அதுகள் aduga!

அவைகளே aväiga**!-äi** அவற்றை av-a<u>tt</u>-äi†

N.

3. Instr.—

அவர்களால் avargaļāl அவரோடு avarōḍu அவர்களோடு avarqaļōdu அவைகளால் aväigaļāl அவற்ருல் ava<u>tt</u>ūl அவற்றிஞல் av-a<u>tt</u>-in-ūl அவைகளோடு aväigaļūḍu அவற்றிஞேடு ava<u>ttiņ</u>ūḍu

4. Dat.-

அவர்களுக்கு avargaļukku அவர்கட்கு avargaļku‡ அவருக்கு avarukku அவர்க்கு avarkku அவர்களுக்காக avargaļukkāga, &c.

அவைகளுக்கு aväigalukku அவற்றிற்கு av-a<u>tt</u>-i<u>t</u>-ku

அவைகளுக்காக aväigaļukkāga, &c.

Used also in the singular honorifically.

† Attu is inserted here (§ 15, c, exc. 2).

் வ+க≡ட்கு.

5. Abl.—

அவர்களில் avargaļil அவரில் avaril, &c.

ചുതേഖകണിல് സൗന്റുവിധി அவைற்றில் avattil, &c.

6. Gen.—

அவர் avar அவர்கள் avargal அவருடைய avarudäiya

அவைகளுடைய aväiqaludäiya அவற்றினுடைய avattinudüiya அவற்றின் avattin

அவர்களுடைய avargaludäiya

7. Loc.-

அவரில் avaril அவர்களில் avargalil, &c. அவைகளில் aväiyalil அவற்றில் avattil, &c.

In the same way are declined:—

DEMONSTRATIVE.

M. N.

இவன் ival இது idu this person or thing இவன் ivan உடன் uvan உவள் uval உது udu that yonder person or thing

INTERROGATIVE.

M. எவன் evan F.

ദേയാണ് evaļ

எது edu) which person யாவன் yāvaா யாவள் yāva! யாது yādu∫

The Interrogative un i yār or syi ār, "who," is used for both masculine and feminine, and for both numbers. என்ன enna, "what," is an indeclinable, but or so sor in ennam, which is sometimes used for it, is declined like us in maram, by changing the final m to ttu; as, Dat. என்னத்துக்கு ennattukku, "for what."

The Reflexive Pronoun தான் tāṇ (pl. தாட் tām or தாங்கள் tāngal), "self," is shortened to தன் tan (pl. தம் tam or தங்கள் tanyal) in the oblique cases; as, Acc. sing. # in the tanyai, pl. தம்மை tammäi, சங்களே tangalai; Instr. சன்லை tangalai, &c.

The Distributive Pronouns "each," &c., are expressed by doubling the pronouns And a ran, And a ral, And udu, and தன் tan; as, அவனவனுடைய avanaranudiiya, "of each person" (masc.); தனதன் காரியம் tan-tan-kiriyam, "their respective business."

Adjectives.

- 17. (a) Attributive words are not declined, and are placed before the nouns they qualify, as in English. These words are either the inflectional bases of nouns, or verbal roots, or adjectives and relative participles; e.g. ஆற்று* மீன āṭṭu mēṇ, "river fish"; சுடு நிர cuḍu nēr, "hot water" (cuḍu, "to be hot"); பெரிய வர்த்தகன் periya varttagaṇ, "a great merchant"; எழுதின காயிதம் erudiṇa kāyidam, "the written letter" (see para 31, i).
- (b) The Demonstrative Adjective அந்த anda, "that," "those," இந்த inda, "this," "these," and the Interrogative Adjective ஏந்த inda, "which?" are also indeclinable; as, அந்த பசுக்களுக்கு anda paçukkalukku, "to those cows." In the same way are used the prefixes a, i, u, and e, respectively to point out things at a distance, things near, and things yonder, and to ask a question (cf. § 10 and 12, i. b)
- (c) The past relative participle (see below, para 31,i.) of ஆ ā, "to be," "to become," namely ஆன āṇa or ஆகிய āgiya (forms of ஆயின் āyiṇa and ஆகின் āṇṇa), added to any noun will put this noun in attributive relation to the one following; as, நீலம் என புட்டை எர்கும் வாக்கும் முழ்கள் மீயிய cloth" (ார்கள் being the colour blue); same as நீலப்புட்டை எர்க-p-pudavui. "So also தச்சணைய யோசேப் taccaṇ-āgiya Yōṇṇ, "Joseph the carpenter," and யோசேபென்னும் தச்சன் Yōṇṇ மாயாய் taccaṇ, "the carpenter who is called Joseph" (மாயா being the luture relative participle of மா, "to say or call"). The present என்கு மன்றுர் a is colloquially used for the future ennum.

The relative participles உள்ள ulla, "containing, possessing within itself" (from root ul), அற்ற atta (from அற aru, "to cease"), and இல்லாத illāda (from இல் il, "not"), as well as ஈன īṇa (Sanskrit hīna, "devoid of," pp. p. of root hā), are added to nouns to form adjectives in the same way as āṇa. Generally ulla and āṇa have the same difference in meaning as their negatives atta and illāda; e.g. தேசமுன்ன தார் மர்வடையிு tāy, "affectionate mother"; தேசமற்ற பெண்சாதி nēṣamata penṣādi, "affection-less wife."

For the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, see Syntax.

^{*} This is the inflectional base of $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{D}}$. Nouns ending in am may, instead of following this rule, simply drop final m; as, pana-p-pelli, "money-box." Cf. also iruppu-k-kadavu, "iron door," iruppu being the adj. form of irumbu, "iron." Similarly marutu, adj. form of marundu, "medicine,"

DERIVATIVE NOUNS.

- 18. From primitive stems of nouns, adjectives and verbs, Derivative Nouns in frequent use are formed by the addition of the following suffixes:—
 - (a) மை müi=English -ness or -hood; as, இ tī, "fire, evil," இடை tī-mäi, "wickedness, vice"; சிற ர்டி, "small," சிறுடை ர்டியான், "smallness"; நல் nal, "good," நன்மை nanmäi, "goodness" (l+m=nm); ஆன் āl or ஆண் ān, "man," ஆண்டை ānmai, "manliness" (l+m=nm); கன்னி kanni, "maiden," உன்னிடை kannimai, "maidenhood or virginity." See also Verbal Nouns, paras. 32–37.
 - (b) வான் vān, டான் mān, காரன் kāran (from Skt. vat, mat and kāra), ஆளி āļi (m. and f.), ஆளன் āļan (m.), ஆட்டி āṭṭi (f.), சாலி çali (m. and f.), &c.; as, நிசுவான் niçavān, "honest man," கல்கிடான் kulvi-mān, "learned man," கூலிக்காரன் kūlı-k-kāran, "labourer," புத்திசாலி putti-çāli, "wise person," கூட்டாளி kuṭṭ-āṭi, "colleague."
 - (c) The personal terminations,* or rather the contracted forms of the personal pronoun of the third person, namely:—

Singular. Plural.

Masc. அவன், ஆன், ஒன், அன் வலவா, ம்ற, ம்ற, ம்ற வலவர், ஆர், ஓர், அர் avar, ம்ற, ம்ற வலவர், அள் ம்ற வலவர், அன் ம்ற வலவர், அன் வறவர், வற

Final u of adjectives often becomes i before these suffixes.

Sing. { M. A si so wai cinnavan, a lad F. A si so wai cinnaval, a lass N. A si so so y cinnadu, that which is small

l'lur. $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} M. F. & \hat{m{s}} & \hat{m{s}$

[&]quot;Personal terminations of the first and second persons also can be added to nouns to form conjugated appellatives, as pāvi-y-ēz, "I a sinner" (pāvi, "sinner"). See para. 50.

பெரு peru, "great."

பரதேசம்* paradēçam, "foreign land."

Sing.
$$\left\{ egin{array}{lll} M. & \sqcup_{\mathcal{F}}$$
 தேசிக் paradiçatt-ān, a foreign man F. $\sqcup_{\mathcal{F}}$ தேசிக்கான் paradiçattāl, a foreign woman N. $\sqcup_{\mathcal{F}}$ தேசிக்க நிலாவில் paradicattadu, a foreign thing Plur. $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} M. F. \sqcup_{\mathcal{F}}$ தேசிக்கவிக்கரி $n = 1 \end{array} \right.$ $n = 1$ paradicattār $n = 1$ foreign persons paradicattavai $n = 1$ foreign things

From the adjectives எல்லா ellā and சகல çagula (Skt. sakala), both meaning "all," are formed the nouns எல்லாரும் ellār-um (or எல்லோரும் ellār-um) and சகலரும் ça al ır-um, "all persons"; எல்லாம் ellām and சகலமும் çagulam-um, "all animals" or "all things." These, being words expressing universality, take the affix உம் um. When they are adjectives, the uffix um is added to the noun which they qualify; as, எல்லா பின்னகளுக்கும் ellā piḷḷuigaṭukk'-um, "to all children"; சகல தரைசானிகளும் çagala turaiçāṇigaṭ-um, "all ladies."

The noun-forms ellār-um and çaqalar-um are declined like avar (see para. 16, B), adding um to each case-termination; as, எல்லாருக்கும் ellārukk'-um, "to all persons."

எல்லாம் ellām (i.e. ellā+um) is declined with the insertion of the increment attu (para. 15, c, 2); as, Dat. எல்லாவற்றுக்கும் ellā-v-attu-kk'-um, Gen. எல்லாவற்றினும் ellā-v-att-in-um; whilst சகலமும் çagalam-um follows the declension of nouns ending in m (para. 15, c, 1); as, Dat. சகலத்துக்கும் çagalattu-kk'-um, Loc. சகலத்திலும் çagalatt'-il-um, the affix um being added each time.

^{*} The personal endings are added to the inflectional bases of nouns (cf. para. 15, c, exc. i). This word is often written and pronounced $\Omega_D(\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{S}}, \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{L}})$, pradêçam.

The Numerals.

19.

CARDINALS.

	Tamil Signs.	Name.	Adjectival Form.
1	Æ	ஒன்று o <u>ņr</u> u (vulg. ஒண்ணு oṇṇu)	ஒரு oru before con sonants*; ஒர் ப் before vowels†
2	2	இரண்டு iraṇḍu (vulg. செண்டு reṇḍu)	இரு iru, ஈர் īr, இரண்டு iraņḍu (இருவர் iruvar, "two persons")
3	IS.	மூன்று mū <u>nr</u> u (vulg. மூணு mūņu)	மு mu, மூ mū, மூன்று mū <u>nru</u> (மூவர் mūvar, "three persons")
4	æ	நாது) nālu, நான்கு nā <u>n</u> gu	நால் nāl, நான்கு nāṇgu, நான் nāṇ (நால்வர் nālvar, "four persons")
5	G	ஐந்.த aindu (vulg. அஞ்சு añju)	ஐ ai, ஐம் aim, ஐந்து aindu (ஐவர் aivar, "five persons")
6	Sir	ஆற ā ṛu	அறு a <u>r</u> u, ஆறு ā <u>r</u> u
7	ଗ	ஏழே ēṛu	வரு eru, ஏரு ēru
8	अ	எட்டு e țțu	எண் eņ, எட்டு ețțu
9	<i>5</i> 6	ஒன்பது oṇbadu	[padin
10	Ð	பத் <i>து pattu</i>	பது padu, பதின்
11	ல் க	பதுணென்று padin-onru	பத்னெரு padi <u>n</u> -oru

[🛊] As ஒரு பொடியன் oru podiyan, "a boy."

⁺ As ஓர் எழுத்து *6r eruttu*, "a letter"; ஒருவன் oruva**ர or ஒருத்** தன் oruttan, "a certain male person"; ஒருத்தி orutti, "a certain female."

	Tamil Signs.	Name.
12	றஉ	பண்னிரண்டு pan-n-irandu* (பன்னிருவர் pan-n-iruvar, "twelve persons")
13	மிக ட	பதின் மூன் று padin-mūnru
14	௰ச	பதிலை padi'nālu,† பதினைகு padi'nāngu†
15	மி ரு	பதிணந்து padin-aindu
16	௰௬	பதினு padi <u>n</u> -ā <u>r</u> u
17	மிஎ	பதினேழு padi <u>n</u> -ēr u
18	ம அ	பதினெட்டு padi <u>n</u> -eţţ u
19	௰ க	பத்தொன்பது patt'-o <u>n</u> badu
20	ഉയ	இருபது iru-badu, or இருவது iru-vadu
21	2-45	இருப க்கொன்று iru-batt'-onru , or இருவத் தொண்ணு iruvatt'onnu
22	22	இருபத்தொண்டு irubatt'-iraṇḍu
23	2.15	இருபத்துமூன்று irubattu-mūnru, &c.
30	கூயி	முப்பது muppadi
40	சுமி	நாற்பது nāṭ-padu [i.e. nāl+padu]
50	டும	ஐப்பத aim-badu
60	க⊬ற	அறுபது aru-badu
70	எய்	எழுபது eru-badu, or எழுவத eru-vadu
80	அற	எண்பத eṇ-badu
90	கூல	தொண்ணு று toṇṇūru [i.e. to]+nūru]
100	лτ	நாறு ாய் <u>r</u> ய (Adjectival—நூற்று ாய் <u>tt</u> u)
101	<i>π</i> ε ε	நாற்றென்ற nūtt'-onrū; 103, nūttu-mūnru,
200	2_117	இரு நூறு iru-nūru [&c.
800	Æ⊾nT	முந் <u>த</u> ாறு mu-n-nū <u>r</u> u
400	சா	நானூறு nā'- <u>n</u> ū <u>r</u> u
500	ஞா	ஐந் <i>நூறு ain-nūru</i>
600	e⊊ n⊤	அறு நாறு aru -nūru

^{*} Pan is a contracted form of padin. Here final n is doubled before 'nitial i. See above, para. 12, iv., exc.

[†] Combinations of padin+nālu and of padin+nāngu. Here n+u=v See above, para. 12, viii.

	Tamil Signs.	Name.
700	எள	எழுதாறு eru-nūru
800	_oyπ	எண்ணுறு டா-ாய் <u>r</u> ய
900	ε⊊ π	தொள்ளாயிரம் toļ-ļ-āyiram
1000	£5e	ஆயிரம் āyiram (Adj.—ஆயிரத்த āyirattu)
1001	<i>£</i> 15 €5	ஆயிரத்தொ ன் று āy iratt'-onru
1100	தா or ககேமில்	ஆயிரத்தொருநாற āyiratt'-oru-nūru
1200	கு≥ைய or	ஆயிர த்திரு நூ ற் āyir att'-iru-nū <u>r</u> u
1900	தூகா or கேகேலில்	ஆயிரத்துத்தொள்ளாயிரம் āyirattu-t-toļ-ļ- -āyiram
1906	து கூரா கூ	ஓராயிரத்துத்தொள்ளாயிரத்தாறு [ōr-āyirattu-t-toṭ-ṭ-āyiratt'-āru
2000	உது	இரண்டாயிரம் irand'-āyiram
3000	ML Fis	மூவாயிரம் mū-v-āyiram, &c.
100,000		இலட்சம் ilaţcam

ORDINALS.

- 20. Ordinals are formed by the addition of ஆம் ām or ஆவது āvadu to the cardinals, with the exception of ஒன்று onru, which makes முதல் mudul, முதலாம் mulal-ām, or முதலாவது mudal-āvadu, "first," and in compounds ஓராம் ōr-ām, as முப்பத்தோராம் muppatt'-ōrām, "the thirty-first." The form in ām is used only as an adjective, as இரண்டாம் புஸ்தகம் iraṇām pustagam, "the second book"; that in āvadu may be either an adjective or an adverb, as தான் நாலாவது போணேன் nāṇ nālāvadu pōṇēṇ, "I went fourth."
- 21. By repeating the first shortened syllable or letter of the numbers up to ten, with the exception of nine, Distributives are formed; thus:—

ஓவ்வொன்று ovvo<u>nru</u>, one by one; இவ்விரண்டு ivvirandu, two by two, in twos; முட்டூரை munmunru, three by three; தன்னு nannadu, or தன்னைகு nannangu, by fours;

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ஐயைந்து aiyaindu, or ஐவ்வைந்து aivvaindu, by fives;
அவ்வாறு avvāru, by sixes;
எவ்வேழு evvēru, by sevens;
எவ்வெட்டு evveṭṭu, by eights;
பப்பத்து pappattu, or பவ்வத்து pavvattu, by tens.
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22. Fractions.

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$\frac{1}{80}$ த காணி kāṇi
$\frac{1}{80}$ த முக்காணி mukkāṇi
$\frac{1}{10}$ ப மா mā; $\frac{1}{10}$ வு arāi-mā
$\frac{1}{10}$ பத கொணி mā-gāṇi, or $\frac{1}{80}$ த திறான்குமா nāṇgu-mā
$\frac{1}{10}$ வி கால் kāl
$\frac{1}{10}$ இரண்டுமா iraṇḍu-
or $\frac{1}{10}$ இரண்டுமா iru-mā
$\frac{1}{10}$ இரண்டுமா iru-mā
```

[N.B.—In mixed fractions, as $1\frac{1}{2}$, the final u of the numeral is dropped before an initial vowel, or is changed in o \bar{e} before a consonant, as $o\underline{n}\underline{r}u + ar\ddot{a}i = o\underline{n}\underline{r}'ar\ddot{u}i, 1\frac{1}{2}$, and $o\underline{n}\underline{r}u + k\bar{a}l = o\underline{n}\underline{r}\bar{e}$ $k\bar{a}l, 1\frac{1}{4}$, not $o\underline{r}u$ $k\bar{a}l$, which means 'one quarter.']

Yerbs.

23. (a) The Tamil verb has three principal tenses, namely, the Present, the Past, and the Future, and one Negative form without any indication of time; e.g.

```
குளிக்குறேன் kuli-kkir-ēṇ, I bathe, 1st pers. sing. Present.
குளித்தேன் kuli-tt-ēṇ, I bathed, ", ", Past.
குளிப்பேன் kuli-pp-ēṇ, I shall bathe, ", ", Future.
(I do not bathe, or ", ") (Negative.)
```

Let us now analyse these four forms. We see that they all have the unmodified root kuli, and the ending en, the sign of the 1st person singular. The first three, moreover, have each a middle increment, different in each case, which obviously distinguishes the tense; whilst in the fourth there is no such middle-particle, the personal ending being added directly to the root with due observation of the usual rules of euphony.

(b) The personal endings are:-

Singular.

Plural.

 $\frac{\bar{e}_{\underline{n}}(al, a_{\underline{n}}, \text{ and } e_{\underline{n}}^*)}{\bar{a}y (i \text{ and } \ddot{a}i^*)}$ $\frac{\bar{o}m (am, \bar{a}m, em, \bar{e}m^*)}{\bar{i}r \text{ or } irgal (ir^*)}$ 1st pers.

(a) Present Tense.

Singular.

lst per	rson	குளிக்கிறேன் kuļi-kki <u>r</u> -ē <u>ņ</u>	{ I bathe, { I am bathing
2nd	,,	சளிக்கிரு∪் ku ļi-kki <u>r</u> -āy	thou bathest
3rd ,	"	(குளிக்கிறுன் kuļi-kki <u>r</u> -ā n குளிக்கிறள் kuļi-kkir-āļ குளிக்கிறது kuļi-kkir-adu குளிக்கின்றது kuļi-kki <u>nr</u> -adu	he bathes she bathes } it bathes (neut.)

Plural.

1st person	குளிக்கிறும் kuļi-kkiṛ-ōm	we bathe
2nd , {	குளாகன மாகன kwii-kki<u>r</u>-vrgui	you bathe
3rd (குளிக்கிருர் kuļi-kkiṛ-ār குளிக்கிருர்கள் kuļi-kkiṛ-ārgaļ	they bathe(m.f.)
ora "		they bathe
(குளிக்கிறதுகள் kuļi-kki <u>r</u> -adugaļ	(neut.)

[n and an in kulikkinradu and in kulikkinrana are probably euphonic insertions. See also para. 15, c, exc. 2.7

(b) Past Tense.

Singular.

1 at குளித்தேன் kuļi-tt-ēņ 2nd குளிக்காய் kuli-tt-āy

I bathed thou bathedst

^{*} Poetical or rare forms hardly employed in common Tamil.

he bathed she bathed it bathed (neut.)

Plural.

lst குளித்தோட் **ku**li-tt-ōm we bathed
2nd குளித்திர்(கள்) kuli-tt-īr (or -īrgal) you bathed
3rd {களித்தார்(கள்) kuli-tt-ār(gal) they bathed (m.f.)
குளித்தன kuli-tt-ana*

[* The singular is generally used for this form.]

(c) Future Tense.

Singular.

lst குளிப்பேன் kuļi-pp-ēņ	I shall bathe
2nd குளிப்பய் kuļi-pp-āy	thou wilt bathe
(குளி படான் kuḷi-pp-ān	he will bathe
3rd & சூளிப்பாள் kuļi-pp-āļ	she will bathe
(குளிக்கும் kuļi-kk-um -	it will bathe (neut.)

Plural.

lst குளிப்போம் kuļi-pp-ōm we shall bathe 2nd குளிப்பீர்(கள்) kuļi-pp-īr(gaļ) you will bathe 3rd {களிப்பார்(கள்) kuļi-pp-ār(gaļ) they will bathe (m. f.) குளிக்கும் kuļi-kk-um*

[* The third person neuter of the future is the same in the singular and the plural. It is formed by adding klum to the roots of those verbs which take the middle increment (or tense-sign) kkiru in the present, and um to those which take kiru(i.e. giru, see para.27), y and v being often inserted for the sake of euphony; thus, வளருக்றேன் valar(u)-gir-ēn, "I grow," makes வளரும் valar-um; செய்கிறேன் cyy-gir-ēn, "I do," செய்யும் cey-y-um; இரைகிறது iräi-gir-adu, "it roars," இரையும் iräi-y-um; அழுகிறேன் aru-gir-ēn, "I weep," அழுவும் aru-v-um; but ஆழுகிறது āru-gir-adu, from root ஆம் "be depressed," gives ஆழும் āru-gir-adu, from root ஆம் "be depressed," gives ஆழும் āru-um (cf. § 12, i. a); வருகிறேன் varu-gir-ēn, "I come," கரும் var-um; கருகிறேன் taru-gir-ēn, "I give," தரும் tar-um (the roots being taken as var and tar, not vā and tā). There are, however, a few roots which take kum

(or gum) instead of um; as, நில் nil, "stand," நிற்கும் nit-kum (l+k=tk); சேன் kel, "hear," சேட்கும் kel-kum (l+k=tk); சேர $n\bar{o}$, "ache," தோகும் $n\bar{o}$ -gum or தோவும் $n\bar{o}$ -v-um; போ $p\bar{o}$, "go," போகும் $p\bar{o}$ -gum, contracted to போம் $p\bar{o}$ m.]

(d) Negative.

Singular.

 1st
 குளியென் kuļi-y-ēṇ
 I do not bathe

 2nd
 குளியாய் kuļi-y-āy
 thou dost not bathe

 8rd
 குளியான் kuļi-y-āṇ
 he does not bathe

 தனியான் kuļi-y-āl
 she does not bathe

 குளியாது kuļi-y-ādu
 it does not bathe (neut.)

Plural.

Ist குளிசயாட் kuli-y-ōm
2nd குளியீர்(கள்) kuli-y-īr(gaļ)
3rd குளியார்(கள்) kuli-y-ār(yaļ)
கோரியார்(கள்) kuli-y-ār(yal)
கோரியார்கள்

25. This regular negative, with the exception of some persons of it, is not much used colloquially. The one in common use is obtained by the addition of Dollow illai, "not," to the so-called infinitive of the verb, without any regard to time, number, or person. Thus, I affice kulikka being the infinitive of kuli (see below para. 38), we get

Singular-

вт en nän Ι p nī, or pi nīr thou அவன் avan he குளிக்க do, did, அவள் avaļ sha shall, or அ.∌ adu മില്മ kulikka-'will not Pluralv-illäi bathe நாம் nām, or நாங்கள் nānga! we நீர் nīr. or நீர்கள் nīrgaļ you or ye அவர் avar or அவர்கள் avarga! they . அவை aväi (neut.)

26. A still more common negative is formed by the addition of illäi to the neuter participial noun (§ 32-33), present, past and future; as,

[See also para. 47 on Auxiliary and Defective verbs.]

Root.	Present.	Past.	Future.
	(நெய்கிறேன் ney-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	நெ ட்தேன்	<i>நெ</i> ய்வேன்
	<i>ney-gi<u>r</u>-ē<u>n</u></i> I weave	<i>ney-d-ē<u>n</u></i> I wove	<i>ncy-v-ē<u>n</u></i> I shall weave
தெய் Weave	தெய்கிருப் ney-gi <u>r</u> -āy thou weavest	தெய்தாய் ney-d-āy thou wovest	நெய்வாய் <i>ney-v-āy</i> thou wilt weave
	தெய்கிருன் ney-gi <u>r</u> -ā <u>n</u> he weaves	தெய்தா ன் ney-d-ā <u>n</u> he wove	தெய்வான் ney-v-ā <u>n</u> he will weave
	&c. &c.	&c. &c.	&c. & c.

^{*} Strictly speaking, i is the sign of the past, n being only a euphonic insertion.

គា នា 8a.y	/ என்கொறன் en-gir-ēn I say என்கிருப் en-gir-āy thou sayest &c. &c.	என்றேன் e <u>n-r</u> -ē <u>n</u> I said என்றுப் e <u>n-r</u> -āy thou saidst &c. &c.	என்பேன் e <u>n-b-ēņ</u> I shall say என்பாய் e <u>n-b-āy</u> thou wilt say &c. &c.
சேர் or சேரு ap- proach	cēru-gir-ēņ I approach ் சேருகிகும் ஒரோ-gir-āy thou approachest	சேர்ந்தேண்† çēr-nd-ēছ I approached சேர்ந்தாய் çēr-nd-āy thou didst approach	Get Gair çëru-v-ën I shall approach çëru-v-āy thou wilt approach &c. &c.
பேசு speak	&c. &c. பேசுகிறேன் நர் _{('} u-gir-ē <u>n</u> I speak &c. &c.	&c. &c. பேசினேன்† pēç-i <u>n</u> -ēn I spoke &c. &c.	பேசுவேன் peçu-v-ēn I shall speak &c. &c.
நட walk	தடக்கிறேன் nadu-kkir-6½ I walk நடக்கிருப் nadu-kkir-āy thou walkest &c. &c.	நடந்தேன் nadu-nd-ēn I walked நடந்தாய் nada-nd-āy thou walkedst &c. &c.	நடப்பேன் naḍa-pp-ēṇ I shall walk நடப்பாய் naḍa-pp-āy thou wilt walk &c. &c.

Exceptions :-

(a) Short dissyllabic roots of this weak conjugation, which end in y ku, Ø du, and pru, do not often take the "middle-increment" in the past, but simply drop the final u and double the consonant k, d, or r before adding the personal terminations; as, σ & C & & φ nak-k-čn, past tense of pragu, "laugh"; π - C - φ cut-t-čn, of

[்] i.e. என் + த் + ஏன் ($en+t+\bar{e}n$), $\dot{\omega}$ + த் having become ன்ற். See para. 12, viii.

[†] The final short u of roots such as çēru, pēçu, not being radical, is often clided. Cf. para. 12, i. (a).

சு ரையுய், "burn"; and பெற்றேன் pet-t-ēn, of பெறு peru, "obtain." (Cf. 12, iv., exception.) போடு pōdu, "put," also follows this rule, as its past tense is போட்டேன் pōt-t-ēn. Thus:—

Root.	Present.	Past.	Future.
nagu, } laugl	h {psBCpeir	தக்கேன்	நகுவேன்
	nagu-gi <u>r</u> -èn	nak-k-ĕ <u>ņ</u>	nagu-v-ēங
σω } burn	{ çuḍu- gi ṛ-ē<u>ņ</u>	∓ட்டேன் çut-t-ē <u>n</u>	#63ami çudu-v-ĕ <u>n</u>
$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{b} \\ \mathfrak{i} \mathfrak{d} u \end{array} \right\} \mathrm{give}$	{ இ ட ுகமே ன்	இட்டேன்	இ டுவேன்
	{ iḍu -gi ṛ- ē ņ	பு-ţ-ē <u>ņ</u>	iḍ u-v -ē <u>ņ</u>
பெறு } obtain	in { பெறுகிறேன்	பெற்றேன	பெறுவேன்
	pe <u>r</u> u-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>ņ</u>	pe <u>t</u> -tূ-ē <u>ņ</u>	pe <u>ru-v-</u> e <u>n</u>

(b) Some verbs of this class form their past tenses in both ways; e.g.

Root.	Present.	Past.	Future.
$\left\{ egin{array}{l} {m{\mathscr{F}}} {m{\mathscr{F}}} \\ {m{tagu}} \end{array} ight\} \; ext{be fit}$	(தகுகிறேன் tayu-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>ņ</u> 	தகுந்தேன் tugu-nd-ē <u>n</u> or தக்கேன் tak-k-ē <u>n</u>	தகுவேஃ tag u-v -ē <u>ņ</u>
மிகு migu } exceed	் மிகு ^இ றேன் mig u -gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	மிகுந்தேன் migu-nd-ē <u>n</u> or மிக்கேன் mik-k-ē <u>n</u>	மிகு ^ஓ வ ல் mig u-v -ē <u>ņ</u>
அற } cease	(அறுகிறேன்) a <u>r</u> u-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>ņ</u>)	அறுந்தேன் a <u>r</u> u-nd-ē <u>n</u> or அற்றேன் a <u>t-t</u> -ē <u>n</u>	அறுவே <i>ல்</i> . a <u>ru-v-ēņ</u>

- 28. The following verbs may serve as models for the formation of the present, the past, and the future, as well as the infinitive treated of in para 38:—
 - 1. Root: படி padi, "learn or read."

Present.	Past.	Future.	Infinitive.
பழக்கிறேன்	படித்தே ன்	படிப்பேன்	படிக்க
padi kki <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	paḍi-tt-ē <u>n</u>	padi-pp-ē <u>n</u>	padi-kka

2. Roote 1	θφ. pi ḍi, " seize."		
பிடிக்கிறேன்	பிடி ந்தேன்	பிடிப்பேன்	Ŋφš».
pidi-kkir-ēņ	piḍi-tt-ēn	piḍi-pp-ēṇ	piḍι-kka
3. Root: &	ளி kuļi, " rejoice.	,,	
களிக்க©றன்	களிச்சேன்	களிபபே ன்	களிக்க
kaļi-kkir॒-ēņ	kaļ≀-ti-ēņ	kaļi-pp-ē <u>n</u>	kaļi kka
4. Root: 6	பாசி v āçi, " read."	•	
வா சிக்கிறேன்	வா சித்தேன்	வா சிப்பேன்	வாசிக்க
vāçi-kki <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	vāçi-tt-ē <u>ņ</u>	vāçi-pp-ē <u>n</u>	vāçi-kka
5. Root: 4	yை <i>aṛai</i> , "invit	e."	
அழைக்கிறேன்	அழைத்தேன்	அழைப்பே ன்	அழைக்க
arai-kki <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	aṛāi-tt-ē <u>n</u>	aṛai-pp-ē <u>ņ</u>	aṛaı-kka
6. Root: #	π kā, " preserve."	•	
காக்கிறேன்	காத்தேன்	காப்பேன்	காக்க
kā-kk <u>r-ēņ</u>	k ā-tt-ē <u>ņ</u>	kā-pp-ē <u>ņ</u>	kā-kka
7. Root: L	O padu, " lie dov	vn."	
படுக்கி¢்றன்	ப டு த்தேன்	படுப்பேன்	படுக்ச
pa ḍu-kk irౖ-ē <u>n</u>	paḍu-tt-ē <u>ņ</u>	paḍu-pp-ē <u>ņ</u>	paḍu kka
8. Root: <i>§</i>	றரு <i>iru</i> , "be."		
இருக்கிறே ன்	இருந்தே ன்	இருப்பே ன்	இருக்க
iru-kk _' r-ē <u>ņ</u>	iru-nd-ē <u>ņ</u>	ir u- pp-ī <u>ņ</u>	iru-kka
9. Root: @	இற i <u>r</u> a, " die."		
இறக்கிறேன்	இறந்தேன்	இறப்பேன்	இறக்க
1 <u>r</u> a- kk i <u>r</u> -ē <u>ņ</u>	i <u>r</u> a-nd-ē <u>n</u>	i <u>r</u> a-pp-ē <u>n</u>	i <u>r</u> a-kka
10. Root:	ஆம் āṛ (or ஆமு	īṛu), "be deep."	
ஆழு≅்ற த	ஆழ்ந்தது	ஆமும்	ஆ ழ
ā ṛu -gi ṛ-adu	āṛ-nd-adu	āṛ-um	ā ṛ-a
11. Root:	இகப் igar (or இச		oach."
இகமுகி றேன	இகழ்ந்தேன்	இகழுவேன்	இக் டு
ig aṛu-g i <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	igar-nd-ēņ	1ga ṛu-v -ē <u>ņ</u>	iga ṛ-a
	சேர் çēr (or சேரு	5 çēru), " approac	eh."
சேரு கிறேன்	சேர் ந்தேன்	சேருவேன்	€##
çēru-gi<u>r</u>-ē<u>ņ</u>	çēr-nd-ēn	<i>çēru-v-ē<u>ņ</u></i>	çē r-a

13. Root: Ca vē (or Cas vēgu), "burn."						
வே சுறேன் vē-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>r</u>	வெந்தேன் ve-nd-ē <u>r</u> (root shortened)	ଓଇଓଇ.ଇ vẽ-v-୯୩, or ଓଇ.କ୍ରିଥିଲ ଇନ୍ଦ v୧qu-v-୯୩	അവ vè-v-a, or ¢ചക vēga			
14. Root:	14. Root: சதா nō (or சதாகு nōgu), " ache."					
நோய்இறன் n ō-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	தொந்தேன no-nd-ē <u>n</u> (root shortened)	நோவேன் nō-v-ēṇ, or நோகுவேன் nōgu-v-ēṇ	நோவ n ō-v-a, or நோக nōg-a			
15. Root:	சா çā (or சாகு çā	igu), " die."				
சாகி ^ _/ ா.எ் புர்-ப <u>ுர்</u> -ப <u>்ர</u>	செ <i>ந்</i> தேன் <i>çc-tl-ē<u>n</u> (irregular)</i>	சா வேன் çā -v- ē½, o r சாகுட்வென் çāgu-v-ē <u>ņ</u>	சாவ çā-v-a, or சாக çāg-a			
16. Root:	*தரு taru (or தா	tā), "give."				
தருி′றன் laru-gi <u>r</u> -e <u>n</u>	தந்க தன் ta-nd-ē ņ	தரு∵ வென் tar u-v -≀் <u>n</u>	5 1 tar-a			
17. Root:	*வரு varu (or வா	vā), "come."				
வருகிறேன் 1 ar u -gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	வந்தேன் v a-nd-ē ņ	வ ரு [©] வ _' ன் va: u-v -ட <u>ீ</u> n	வ ர v ar-a			
18. Root:	செய் <i>çey</i> , "do."					
செர் சுறேன் ஸு-ஏர் <u>r</u> -ச் <u>n</u>	செப்சேகன் çey-d-ē <u>n</u>	செட்வே ன் <i>çey-v-</i> ட் <u>ய</u>	செய்ய <i>¢୧y-y-a</i>			
19. Root: பெப் pey, "scatter, rain."						
பெய்கிறேன் pry-gi <u>r</u> -ĕ <u>n</u>	பெர் தேன் pvy-d-ē <u>ņ</u>	பெர் டீவ ன் pv y-v- c <u>r</u>	பெர் எ pey-y-a			
20. Root:	തയ vai, "abuse."	,				
வைகிறே ன் vai-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>ņ</u>	வை⊊சூன் vai-d-ē <u>n</u>	കെ ചാ്ദ് മാ ൽ vui-v-ē <u>ņ</u>	வைய v ai-y-a			

^{*} Except in the past tense and in the imperative, these two verbs add the conjugational terminations regularly to soft taru and soft varu.

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21. Root: பொரு poru, "fight."
                  பொருகேன்
                                    பொருவேன்
பொருகிறேன்
                                                      பொர
                                                      por-a
poru-gir-čn
                  poru-d-ēn
                                    poru v-ēn
     22. Root: Олиц toru, "worship."
தொழுகிறேன்
                  தொழுதேன்
                                    சொழுவேன்
                                                      தொழ
                  toru-d-ën
                                    toru-v-en
                                                     tor-a
toru-qır-ën
     23. Root: என் டி, "say."
என் கிறேன்
                  என் ்றன்
                                    என்பேன்
                                                      என cn-a,
                  en-r-cu*
en-gir-ēn
                                    en-b-ën
                                                      or என்ன
                                                      en-n-a
     24. Host tin (or Bir con tinuu), "eat."
                  சிள் 4 றன்
கின் கிறேல்
                                                      தின் க
                                    சன் பென்
tin gir-en, or
                                                      tin-aa, or
                  tin-r-en.*
                                    tin-b-ēn
அன் துதிற்றன்
                                                      ध्य का का
tinnu-gir-cn
                                                      tin-n-a
     25. Root: உண் un (or உன்னு unnu), "eat."
P. in this Conin
                  2 0501 6 1 500
                                    உண் ∡பன்
                                                      क्रक क्रिक
un-gir-ēn
                  un-d-ent
                                    un-b-\bar{c}n
                                                      un-n-a, or
                                                   2 noor 5 un ga
     26. Root: காண் kān (or கண் kan), "see."
காண்கிறேன்
                  # 300 GL (31
                                    காண் பேன்
                                                      கான
kān-gir-ēn
                   kan-d-ën+
                                    k\bar{a}n-b-\bar{c}n
                                                      kā n-a
     27. Root: நில் nil (or நில்லு nillu), "stand, stay."
கிற்கிறேன்
                  A. ir C moir
                                    நிற்பேன்
                                                      நிற்க
                                                      niţ-ka
nit-kir-ent, or
                   nin-r-ēn$
                                     ni<u>t</u>-p-ēn
                                  (நில் அடுவன்)
நில் பூ. றேன்
                                   (nillu-v-cn)
nillu-gi<u>r</u>-en
     28. Root: செல் டிட்ட (or செல்லு டிllu), "go, pass."
செல்து கிடிரன்
                                    செல் லுக்வன்
                   6 4 GOT MIST
                                                      செல்ல
cellu-qir-en, or
                   cen-r-ins
                                    çellu-v-ēn
                                                      cel-l-a
செல்ஙிறேன்
cel-gi<u>r</u>-ē<u>n</u>
     29. Root: இகல் igal (or இகலு igalu), "hate, oppose."
இசுலுகிறின்
                   இகன் றேன்
                                    இக்லுடுவன்
                                                      டு, சல
igalu-gir-en
                                    igalu-v-ēn
                                                      igal-a
                   igan-r-ēn Ş
```

+ n + t = nd.

1 l+k=tk

|| l+p=tp.

* *+ t = vr (pronounced ndr).

l+t=nr.

30. Root: &	ல் kal, "learn."		
உ ந்திரும்வ	க <i>ற் ?</i> மன்	சற்பே ன்	க ர்.க
ka <u>t</u> -ki <u>r</u> -ē <u>u</u> *	ka <u>t</u> - <u>t</u> -ē <u>n</u> †	ka <u>t</u> -p-ē <u>n</u> ‡	ka <u>t</u> -ka
31. Root: 4	தன் āļ (or ஆளு ā	/u), " rule."	
ஆளு சிறேன்	<i>உ</i> ண்டே ன்	. പു പ്രേച് ഖങ്	ஆன
ā ļu -gi r- ē <u>n</u>	ā ņ- ḍ-ē <u>n</u> §	āļu- v -ē <u>n</u>	ā !-a
	ான் koļ (or கொ		
(A) சாள்ள க நேன்		சொன்ளுடுவே ன்	கொள் ன
koḷḷu-gi <u>r</u> -č <u>n</u>	koṇ-ḍ-ēṇ§	koḷḷu-v-ēṇ	koļ- ļ-a
33. Root: 4	si kel, "listen,	ask."	
ேகேட்கி 2 றன்		ுகட்டுபே ன்	கேட் க
kēṭ-kiṛ-čṇ	ke ṭ-ṭ-ē <u>n</u> §	kēṭ-p-č <u>n</u> ¶	kė į-ka
	எங்கு tūṅg <mark>u, "s</mark> le		
≀ ந்து வி∠்ற ≀ா	தாங்கிக்கான்	தாங் நடு வன்	ுரு ரீபக
tung u -gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	tũng'-i <u>n</u> -ē <u>n</u>	tũngũ-v-c <u>n</u>	tuṅg'-a
35. Root : ა	ழு சு erudu, "wr	ite."	
		எழு துவேன	வ (பு) த
crudu-gi <u>r</u> -čn	erud'-1 <u>n</u> -0 <u>n</u>	eŗudu-v-ē <u>n</u>	erud'-a
36. Root: 6	செலக்க celuttu	, (causative of çe	l, no. 28),
	se to go, expend.'		0
செலுத்துகிறேன் çe lu tt u -gi ṛ- ē ņ	्रिस ्रास्क्रात्य का का दर्शापार'-in-ën	ைச√ரா து⊘ுவன celutlu -v-ēn	சைல்த்த çelutl'-a
•	பா pō (or போயு		
	போயிட்னன்		போக
pō-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>		$p\bar{o}$ - v - $\bar{\epsilon}\underline{n}$, or	pōg-a
	போனேன்	போருவ்வள்	1 3
	<i>pō-<u>n</u>-ē</i> <u>n</u> **	pōgu-v-č <u>n</u>	
38. சொல் 🤈	ol (or சொல்று (collu), "speak."	
சொல்லுகிறேன்	சொன் பீனன	சொல்லுவேன்	சொல்ல
çollu-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	ço <u>nnen</u> (for	çollu-v-ē <u>n</u>	çoll-a
-	செரல்வி என்		
	çoll-i <u>n</u> -ē <u>n</u>)		
$+ l + k = \underline{t}k.$	t + t = tt (see para	a. 12, viii.). ‡	$l+p=\underline{t}p.$

^{*} $l+k=\underline{t}k$. † $l+t=\underline{t}t$ (see para. 12, viii.). ‡ $l+p=\underline{t}p$. § l+t=nd or tt. $\parallel l+k=tk$. $\parallel l+p=tp$.

^{**} The contracted form in common use. Cf. root on ā (or as a agu, ogu ā yu), "become," ā-grr (u or a.u-jrr-tū, ā-u-ēu or ay-ru-ēn, ār-ēu, āg-a.

- [N.B.—Polysyllabic roots ending in u, and also dissyllabic roots of which the first syllable is long, as பேசு $p\bar{e}çu$, "speak," காட்டு $k\bar{u}ttu$, "show," கட்டு kattu, "tie," பண்ணு pannu, " "make," follow more or less the conjugation of nos. 34–38.]
- 29. As mentioned before (§ 27), the strong middle increments or tense-signs $kki\underline{r}$, tt, and pp are used as a rule by transitive or causative verbs, and the weak forms, $gi\underline{r}$, d, d., by intransitive verbs. Hence, the same root may sometimes take both the forms, with transitive and intransitive significations; e.g.

Root.	Present.	Past.	Future.	Infinitive.
மேய் mē y	(பேட் நிற ந m-y-gi <u>r</u> -adu) (the cow) graze	மேர் ந்தது <i>mēy-nd-adu</i> s	டேயும <i>mēy-um</i>	மே ப m r y-a
	(டிப் க் டி , றன் mēy-kkir டி I feed (cattle)	மே ட் ்தேன mēy-tt-ē ņ	மேர் பபேன் ஸர் y- pp-ர் ந	மேட்க் க ஸ y-kk a
வு எசு	(अहम्बद्धाः) acai-gir-en 1 tremble	அன சர்∙ேதன் açai-nd-ĕ n	அகசு6வன் (((((i -v -ē n	அசைய aருப்- பு- எ
açai	acai-kkir cu 1 shake	அசைத்தேன் açai- tt- ē n	அரு சப்பேன் a;ai-pp-ē <u>n</u>	અજ# i ∓ પડ્હાં-kka
as ja vīŗ	(\$டி மேறன் vir-gir-c <u>u</u>) I fall	லிழ்ந் தென் vīṛ-nd-eṇ	ช[เห.ก-เมี ภูเ≀ห-ก-เมี	∞្លារៈ-a ស <u>រ</u> រៈ-a
ni n with	် vīr-kk r-i n l cause to fall	வீட்ர்க்கேன் vīṛ-tt-ēṇ	ல ்! ப்பே∘்ச் ல ்! ப்பே∘்ச்	®นู่ ๋i + vīŗ-kka
√6) vi₫u	(a) D D a prisi vidu gi <u>r</u> -e <u>n</u> 1 leave	வட்டேன் vi[-[-≀‼†	ചി⊕് മ′ങ് viḍu-v-ē <u>ņ</u>	விட viḍ-a
) M(6) k+1) 2 m.is v du-kkir-č <u>u</u> A dismiss	oidu-tt-c <u>n</u>	ல'டுப்பேன் viḍ u -pp-ē <u>ņ</u>	vidu kka

^{*} The first syllable is "long by position."

િ ન ઉ kedu	கெடுகிறே ன் <i>keḍu-qi<u>r</u>-c̄<u>n</u></i> I perish	கெட்டேன் ket-t-ē <u>n</u>	கெடுவேன் kı du-v-ī n	О±∟ keḍ-a
	A+O+ACpm keḍu-kkiṛ-tṇ I destrov	⊝&િક દેવાં keḍu-It-īn	டைக⊡்பேன் keḍu pp-ē ņ	செடுக்க keḍu-kk ı

See also Causative Verbs, para. 49.

30. From all the foregoing examples it is evident that, in conjugating a verb, the learner has first to find out the root, and then the particular middle increment which it takes in the present, past, and future tenses. A thorough mastery of the rules and explanations given above will make this comparatively easy. In case of doubt it is always best to consult the dictionary.*

PARTICIPLES.

- 31. Participles are of two kinds, RELATIVE and ADVERBIAL.
- i. The Relative Participle (a to Go of or peyar-eccam) is a v rbal adjective with an affirmative or negative signification, standing in attributive relation to the nown which follows it.

In the Affirmative, its present and past forms are obtained by dropping the personal endings of the present and past tenses, and adding a to the conjugational base.

Thus, ஒடு கட்டின் ādugir-ān, "I run," gives ஓடு சிற odugir-a, "running," and ஓடி கோல் ādin-ān, "I run," ஓடி என் எdin-a, "run"; ஆகிறேன் āgir-ān, "I become," அகிற āgir-a, "becoming," and ஆட்சன் ān-ān or ஆயிற்கள் āy-in-ān, "I became," அன் ān-a or ஆயின் āyin-a.

Hence, ஒடு செற ரட்கை odugira kudirāi="a running horse" (i.e. a horse that runs, or is running), and ஓடின் குதிகை odina kudirai="a horse that ran."

The Future form is the same as the third person neuter of the future tense (\cdot 24, c.). Thus, \(\delta \text{, y for } \text{ for kudirāi odum} = \text{"the horse will run," whilst } \(\delta \text{ for } \delta \text{ for kudirāi} = \text{"the horse that will run" (or, that runs as matter of habit).} \)

The Negative Relative Participle for all tenses is obtained by adding $\varphi_{\sigma}\bar{\sigma}da$ or simply $\varphi_{\sigma}\bar{\sigma}$ (chiefly in poetry) to the

^{*} For a classification of Tamil verbs, see paragraphs 55 to 70 of Dr. Pope's "Handbook of the Ordinary Dialect of the Tamil Language," Oxford, 1904.

root, with due observation of euphonic rules; as, ōḍu+āda (or ā)= ஒடாத ōḍ'āda or ஓடா ōḍ'ā and ஓடா (த) குதிரை ōḍ'āda (or ōḍ'ā) kudirai="a horse that did not, does not, or will not run." So, çey ("do")+āda or ā=செய்யாத çey-y-āda or செய்யா ரey-y-ā, and அதைச்செய்யாத மணிதன் adai-c-cey-yāda maṇidaņ="a man who did not (does or will not) do it."

Although this participle qualifies nouns of any gender, number, or case (just like an English adjective) without itself undergoing any change, yet when it is formed from a transitive verb it has its usual governing power; e.g.

- நான் ஓட்டி எ ரு. ந ரை nān ōṭṭṭṇa kudirui, "a horse that I drove" (lit. I-drīven horse), and கு அரையை ஓட்டின் நான் kudiraiyai ōṭṭṭṇa nāṇ, 'I who drove a horse." Oṭṭṭṇa is the causative form of ōḍṭṇa, both from root ōḍu (see para. 49).
- எந்த உயிரையும் சொல்லாத ஒரு சர்நியாசி enda uyiraiy-um kollada oru canniyār, "an ascetic who does (did or will) not kill any life whatever." Here uyirai is in the accusative case governed by kollāda.
- ii. THE ADVERBIAL PARTICIPLE OF GERUND (வின எச்சம் vinai-eccam) also has affirmative and negative forms.
 - A. The Affirmative is obtained in two ways:-
- (a) Those verbs which take மார் in as their middle particle of the past simply drop the final n of the conjugation all base. Thus, from பண்ணின் paṇn-in. the conjugational stem of the past tense paṇnin-ēn, "I made," we get the gerund பலானி paṇṇi, "having made," by dropping the final n. So, in the word வழு அட்டிர் என் erudin-ēn, "I wrote," the conjugational base is வழுத்ன் erudin, and the gerund is therefore எழுதி erudi, "having written."
- (b) All other verbs add உ u to the conjugational base of the past tense. Thus, பார் ் pārtt is the conjugational base of பார்த்தோ pārtt-ēņ, "I saw"; add உ u to it, and you get the gerund பார்த்து pārtt-u, "having seen." So, செர் து ceyd-u, "having done," from செட்சேன் ceyd-ēn; இருந்து irund-u, "having remained," from இருந்தேன் irund-ēn; என று enr-u, "having said," from அன்றேன enr-ēņ.
- B. The Negative Adverbial Participle is obtained by the addition of adu or amal to the root. One of the forms is.

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therefore, the same as the third person singular neuter of the negative verb. Thus, from root குளி kuļi, "to bathe," are obtained குளிபாது kuļi-y-ādu and தனியாமல் kuļi-y-āmal, "not bathing."

c. As the gerund is only an adverbial extension of the predicate, it requires a finite verb to complete the sentence; e.g.

அவ*ு் நட*ந்த வக்கான avan nadan lu vandā<u>n,</u> "he came walking" (lit. he having walked, came).

நான் வீட்டுக்கு வந்து, சாயாரைக்கக்கு, அர்சங்கதி சொன் கேன் என்ற vittukku vandu, tāyārai-k-k indu, a-c-canga li* conn'n, "I came home, saw the mother, and told her that matter" (lit. I to the house having come, the mother having seen, that matter related)

Thus, in translating into Tamil, whenever a subject has two or more verbs, it is best to render all of them except the last by the gerund. The Tamil language recognizes only one finite verb in a sentence, simple or compound.

VERBAL AND ABSTRACT NOUNS.

32. Participial Nouns.—By the addition of the personal terminations of the third person, an, al, du for the singular, and ar or argal, v ii (avai) or vaigal or a for the plural (§ 23, b), to the present, past, and negative relative participles, a large number of participial nouns in frequent use are tormed. Thus, from the relative participles of kuli (namely a ship in kulikkira, sofficial kulita, and softwark kuligada) are obtained:—

Present.

Neut. ஏளிக்கு ஓ அ that which ஏ ரி டி உணை (கன்) those kulikkira-du‡ bathes, டா kulikkira-vai or which the bathing -vaigal bathe

^{*} For accangade-y-a; the accusative case-ending of neuter nouns is, as a rule, not expressed.

⁺ r is a euphonic insertion

¹ This is the same as the 3rd sing, neut, indic, present.

Past. Masc. சூளிக்சுவன் he who குளித்தவர் kulitta-v*-ar kulitta-v*-an bathed Fem. குளித்தவன் she who bathed kulitta-v*-al bathed குளித்தவை(கள்) that which kulitta-väi or Neut. குளிக்கத those which kulitta-du† bathed. or -väigal the having குளித்தன bathe l bathed kulitta-n-a1

Negative.

Mase. ருளியாதவன் he who does (did, குளியாதவர் kuliyūda-v-an &c.) not bathe kuliyūda-v-ar
Fem. (தளிராதவன் she who does (did, குளியாதவர்கள் kuliyūda-v-argaļ

Neut. குளியாதது that which does (did, குளியாதவை (கள்) kuṭiyāda-du &c.) not bathe, or kuṭiyāda-väi or the non-bathing -räigaṭ

33. Participial Nouns of the Future tense are obtained by the addition of the same personal terminations of the third person to a participial adjective of the future tense (not in use), formed like the rel. part, of the present and past by affixing a to the conjugational base of the future tense, $\dot{\omega} p$ being substituted for final is v of the weak base, except in the neuter singular. Thus, the conjugational base of மூளிப்டுடன் kulippen, "I shall bathe," is kulipp- (see above, para. 24, c.); those of தின்பேன் tinben, "I shall eat," and செர் வேன் ceyven, "I shall do," are தின்ப் tinb- and செய்வ் ceyv-. By adding a and substituting p for v, we get the future participal forms (not in use) குளிப்ப kulipp-a, தின்ப tinb-a, and செய்ப ceyb-a or செய்வ cryv-a. From these, by the further addition of personal endings, we obtain the following participial nouns with a future signification:—

துளிப்பவன் kuļipp**a-v-aņ** துளிப்பவள் kuļippa-**v-aļ** குளிப்பது kuļippa-d**u** he who will bathe she who will bathe that which will bathe

^{*} v is a cuphonic insertion.

⁺ Same as the 3rd sing. neut. indic. past.

[‡] y is a cuphonic insertion,

34. All these participial nouns usually take a subject, and have the same governing power as the verbs from which they are derived. They are, moreover, declined like any other noun; e.g. அவணு ந்கொன்றவன் இவன் avanui-k-konravan ivan, "this

is he that killed him."

அரைக்டு செட்வதை சரியல்ல addi-c-cryvadu çari-y-alla, "it is not proper to do that" (lit. the doing that in a future time is not proper).

நீத்க்காரன் பெட்ட் சொன்னவளேத்தன்டித்தான் பாட்ட்kāran poy connavaļāi-t-tandittān, "the judge punished the woman who spoke the untruth" (connavaļāi, acc.).

35. Another class of verbal nouns is formed by adding கை kiii (pronounced gii), அல் al (கல் tal, கல் kal, and குகல் kulal) to the roots of verbs which take the middle increment கி.ற kiru (1e. giru) in the present, and க்கை kkui, க்.கல் ttal, க்கல் kkul, க்.த சல் kkulal to those which take க்கிற kkiru. They express the act or its results, and have in some instances the same governing power as participial nouns. That in käi is frequently used in the locative case to signify an adverbial clause of time; e.g.

adüi (attain to) + kiii = அடைகை adiiigüi, "attainment." padu (lie down) + kküi = படுக்கை padukkii, "the lying prostrate," "a bed or litter."

varu (come) + al = வரல் varal, "a coming."

pēçu (ialk) +tal=போதல் pēçudal, "a speaking or speech." •ā (become) + käi=ஆகை āgäi, "becoming."

,, ` ,, ` + kal = ஆகல் āgal.

,, ,, +kudal=ஆகுகல் āgudal.

^{*} Probably ஆகு āgu was the base, and the suffixes are äi, al, and tal, the final u of the base being dropped before a vowel. Cf. டோகை pōgāi, போகல் pōgal, போகுதல் pōgudal, from root pō (pōju), "go." The verbal noun போதல் pādal is from root pōdu, "be sufficient,"

padi (read) + ttal = படிக்கல் padittal, "reading, learning." edu (take) + kkal = s டுக்கல் edukkal.

நான் உங்கிய க்கூடப்பிடுகையில் எர் unqaļii-k-kūppidugäiyil (locative), "while I was calling you."

- நான் புஸ்க்கர்கைப்படிக்கல் தல்லது nān pustajattāi-ppadittal nulladu, "my (lit. I) reading the book is good."
- 36. Verbal nouns expressing only the abstract idea, and with no governing power, are also formed by the conversion of verbal roots into nouns, with or without modification, and the addition of such terminations as iii, am, vi, vii, u, vu, ku, pu, ti or di, çi, &c.; e.g. # hi@ curuţţu, "a rolling up, cigar"; சுற்று cuttu, "circuit"; கூற்று kūttu, "proclamation" (from root கூற); கூச்சம் kūccam, "shyness" (from rt. கூசு); கெடு kedu or கேடு kēdu, "ruin" (fr. கெடு); எமுக் , eruttu, "writing, letter" (fr. வழு ந); உடை udai, "garment" (fr. உடு); நோக்கம nokkam, "look, view" (fr. தோர் க); டிகற்றம் tettam, "assurance" (fr. (5.5 m); (5.5 cit al kēlvi, "hearing, question" (fr. கேன்); திர்வை tīrviii, "decision, toll" (fr தீர்); கறவு tiraru or நிறப்பு tirappu, "opening" (fr. கிற); நீர் நாம்kku or நீக்கம் nikkam, "separation" (fr. கி); காநிவு kirivu, "a rent or tear" (fr. கிறி); நப்பு வாரும், "friendship" (fr. ரன்); வெறிப்பு verippu, "drunkenness" (fr. ெரி); சொப்பு terippu, "informing, communication" (fr. செரி); கூடு நு viduli, "leave" (fr. விடு); கெடுந் kedudi, "loss (fr. கெடு); பொடர்ச்சி todarcci or தொடர்பு todarbu, "pursuit" (fr. தொடர்); உணர்ச்சி unarcci, "consciousness" (fr. உணர்).
- 37. The suffix mai (see para 18, a), which is more or less restricted to classical Tamil, is added to the relative participle (present, past, future, or negative) to form verbal nouns; as, குளிட்டு குடை kulikkinga-mai, "the bathing"; குளித்தமை kulitta-mai, "the having bathed"; குளிப்படை kulippa-mäi, "the (future) bathing" (see para 33); and தளியாமை kuliyāmai, "the not bathing" So, செர்கி சமை çeyginga-mäi, "the doing"; செர் தமை çeyginga-mäi, "the doing"; செர் தமை çeyga-mai, மதர்யாமை çeyga-mai, and செர்யாமை çeyyā-mai.

Infinitive Mood.

38. There is yet another class of verbal nouns of frequent occurrence, which in some respects answers to the English infinitive mood. To form them, you add is kka to the roots

of those verbs which take க்கிற kkiru in the present, and அ a (ய ya or வ va) to the roots which take கிற kiru (giru); as, குளிக்க kuļi-kka, "to bathe," from குளிக்கிறேன் kuļikkirān; செய்ய çey-y-a, "to do," from செய்கிறேன் çeygirān. (See para. 28 for other examples.) A few weak roots take க ka instead of simply அ a; as, சேட்க kēṭka, "to hear" (சீகள் +க); கிற்க niṭka, "to stand" (நில் +க); கிற்க kaṭka. "to learn" (கல் +க). Compare para. 24, c, t ote. This infinitive, being itself a verbal noun, has the governing power of one in du, such as செய்கிற ந reygiradu or செய்வ ந reyvadu (§ 34). Its use may be understood from the following examples: -

, தீ குளிக்க வேண்டும் nī kuļukka vēndum, "you must bathe" (lit you to bathe is necessary). Here nī is the subject of kulikka, which itself is the subject of vēndum.

ரான் அதைச்செப்ப வேண்டும் nān adui(c) ceyya vēndum, "I must do that" (lit. I to do that is necessary). Nān is the subject and adui the object of ceyya.

அநைச்செய்ய வேண்டும் adāu(r) reyya viņdum, "that must be done" (lit. to do that is necessary).

அவள் ருளத்திலே குளிக்கப்போருள் ava! kuļattil-ē kuļikka-p-pōnāļ, "she went to bathe in the tank."

என தட்டி பை வரச் சொல் அ en tumbiyai vara-c-collu, "tell my (younger) brother to come."

ஒருவன் ஆட், ஒருவன பாடு சுரு ு வையார் என்ற என்ற pāḍugirān, "while one dances, the other ings"

மழை பெய்ய i குளம் சின்றாரம் marcu pyya-k-kulam nirayum. "if rain fall, the tank will be filled"

என i தபபணர் சரவுப enakku-p-panan tara-v-um, "(please) give me money."

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

39. The simple root or the crude base of a Tamil verb is its 2nd person singular imperative; as, Good kuļi, "bathe!" $\not = nada$, "walk!" $\not = nada$, "walk!" $\not = nada$, "come!" $\not = nada$, "give!" (Lun $\not = nada$, "go!"

The 2nd person plural is obtained by the addition of உட் யாய or உங்கள் பாரா! to the singular; as, ரடவும் nada-v-பா, நடவுங்கள் nada-v-பாரா!; சின் தூர் tin-n-பா, தின் தூங்கள் tinnunga!; கேளு டு kil-பா, கேளுங்கள் kilunya!; வாருட் vār-பா, வாருங்கள் vārunga!; தாரும் tār-பா, தொருங்கள் tārunga! (these

two verbs are irregular; see p. 49, note); போகும் pōg-um (usually contracted to போம் pōm), போக்கள் pōngal. Both these forms are used honorifically for the singular; the form in nugal is used when you wish to be extra polite. A polite imperative is also formed by the addition of um to the infinitive; as, படிக்கவும் padikka-v-um, "please read." In poetry, the plural terminations are ir, īr, and min; as, போதிர் pō-d-ir, நடமின் naḍa-min, சேண்மினீர் ken-min-īr (kōl+min=kenmin).

40. The negative imperative, or "prohibitive," is formed by the addition of the particle of emphasis, \bar{e} , to the 3rd singular neuter of the negative verb (i.e. in other words, by adding $\bar{a}d\bar{e}$, $\bar{a}d\bar{e}yum$, and $\bar{a}d\bar{e}yu\bar{n}yal$ to the root). Thus, from $var\bar{a}du$, "it comes not," are formed—

Sing. apr Cs var-ādē, "don't come."

Plur. வராதேயும் van-ādē-y-um, "don't ye come" (or "don't come, sir").

வர டு சயுங்கள் var-āde-y-uṅyal, " " (or "please, sir, don't come").

Similarly,

போகாகோதே pōg-ādē, "don't go."

போகாதோயுட் pogādēyum, "don't go, sir."

போகாகோய்க்கள் pogādēyningaļ, "(I pray you, sir) do not go."

குளியாடுக் kuļi-y-ādē, "don't bathe"; also ருளிக்காதே kulīkkādē (with increment kku).

ரடமைல் க nada-v-ādē, and ரடர்கால் த nadakkādē, "don't walk."

In high Tamil the suffixes al and il for the singular, and anmin (i.e. al+min) for the plural, are added to the root; as, நடவும் nada-v-al or நடுவல் nada-v-v-l, "walk not!" நடவல்பின் nada-v-anmin, "walk ye not!" செய்யக்கின் çey-y-anmin, "do ye not!"

POTENTIAL, OPTATIVE, AND DESIDERATIVE VERBAL FORMS.

41. A verbal form answering to the English potential mood is obtained by the addition of $a_n \otimes a_n \wedge kudum$ to the infinitive, or $a_n \otimes a_n \wedge a_n \wedge$

become" (pp. 43, and 51 note), implying here the idea of "permission." Thus:—

- நான் குளிக்கக்கூடும் nān kuļikka-k-kūdum, "I can bathe" (lit. I to bathe will be possible). Nān is the subject of kuļikka, which, being a verbal noun, is the subject of kūdum. See above, para. 38.
- பையணை தைச்செய்யக்கி மெற் paiyan adüi-c-ceyya-k-kūḍum, "the boy can do that" (lit. the boy to do that will be possible). நீ வாசிக்கக்கி மெயால் ஸ்ர்ர்க்க-k-kūḍum-ā,"can you read?"
- அவன் நடக்சக்கடும் என்று என் avu! nadukka-k-kūdum enrān, "he said that she could walk."
- தான் ஆற்றிவே குளிக்கலாம் ார் எட்டிரெ kulıkkal-ām, "I may bathe in the river." Here nān is the subject of kulikkal, which is itself the subject of ām. Attil is the loc. of ஆறு āru, "river," and ē, the enclitic particle of emphasis.
- அவனதைச்செய்யலாம் avan adai-c-ceyyal-ām, "he may do that" (lit. he doing that will become).
- நான் டோகலாம் என்றுன் பாற் pagal-ாம் உாராற், "he said that I might go."

The negative of $k\bar{u}dum$ is $\mathbf{z}_{\perp} = \mathbf{z}_{\perp} + k\bar{u}d\bar{u}du$ (cf. para. 24, d); that of $\bar{a}gum$ or $\bar{a}m$ is $\mathfrak{S}_{\mu} = \mathfrak{S}_{\mu} \oplus \bar{u}g\bar{u}du$.

- நாள் இந்த ஆற்றில் குளிச்சுக்கூட்ட நாள் inda āṭṭil kuļikkak-kūḍādu, "I cannot bathe in this river"; but inda āṭṭil kuļikka-k-kūḍādu,="it is not possible to bathe in this river."
- தீ அப்படிச்சொல்லுகல் ஆகாநு nī appadi-c-colludal āyā lu, "it is not proper for you to say so" (lit. you saying in that manner is not becoming).
- தீ இடபடிச் தசர்த்துக்கொள்ளல் , காதா ne ippadi-c-cērtlu-k-koļļal āgādā, "ought you not to have saved up (money) in this way?" Here koļļal is the subject of āgādā, and nī that of cērtlukkollal.
- 42. Optative or Desiderative verbal forms can be obtained by the addition of —
- (a) The enclitic & ka to the root of a verb. This form occurs chiefly in poetry, and is the same for all numbers and persons; e.g.
 - நான் படிக்க nan jadi-k-ka, "let me read." தீர் திற்க nīr nit-ka (ud+ka), "may you remain."

- (b) as āga (pronounced more like āha) to the future tense; as,
 - குளிப்பேன் kuṭippēṇ, "I shall bathe"; குளிப்பேனை kuṭippēṇāya, "may I bathe!" "I desire to bathe!"
 - பார் இடைந்து ஒரியூலா!, "she will sing"; பா இவோகாக ஒரியூலா!! aga, "may she sing!"
 - குளிப்பதாக kulippadāga, "may it bathe!"
 - [N.B.—In forming the neuter optative, $\bar{a}ga$ is added to the neuter participial noun of the future tense, instead of to the 3rd person neuter future of the verb. Cf. para. 33.]
- (c) The conjugated forms of the defective verb & kada, "ought," to the infinitive; as,
 - தீ குளிக்க**்கட**வாய் *nī kuļikka-k-kaḍavā j*, "you ought *or* must bathe."
 - அதைச் செய்யக்கடை து adai-c-ceyya-k-kadavadu, "let that be done" (lit. to do that is desirable).
 - அது அழியக்கடவரை a lu aṛiya-k-kaḍavadu, " let it perish."
- (d) ட்டும் ttum (probably for ஒ்டும் ottum), உம் யா, வடி
 - நான் ருளிக்கட்டும் nāṇ kuļikka-ṭṭum, "let me bathe."
 - அவன் போகட்டும் avan poga-ttum, "let him go."
 - அவன் வரவும் avan vara-v-um, "let him come" (polite imper., § 39).
 - நான் நடக்க வேண்டும் nān nadakka vendum, "I must walk."

VERBAL FORMS SIGNIFYING CONDITION AND CONCESSION.

("If," "although," &c.)

- 43. There are two ways of obtaining a Subjunctive or Conditional form. The first is by adding $\cos \tilde{\omega}$ $\tilde{a}l$ to the conjugational base of the past tense. It is of common occurrence, and is the same for all numbers and persons; as,
 - போனேன் நடி<u>சுச்</u>ப, "I went"; போஞல் நடி-எி, "If (I, you, &c.) go."
 - குளிர்சான் kuļitt-āṇ, "he bathed"; குளித்தால் kuļitt-āl, "If (I, you, &c.) bathe."

The other form, chiefly occurring in poetry, is by affixing il or in to the roots of verbs which take the middle increment

kiru (giru) in the present, and kkil or kkin to those taking kkiru; as,

ட்கு பெட்யில் marai pey-y-il or பெட்யின் pey-y-in, "if it rain." (பெட்கிற ந pey-gir-adu, "it rains.") நான் குளிக்கில் nān kuļi-kkil or தளிக்கின் kuļi-kkin, "if I bathe." (குளிக்கிறேன் kuļi-kkir-ēn, "I bathe.")

44. ஆகில் $\bar{a}gil$ (in poetry ஆயின் $\bar{a}yin$) and ஆனுல் $\bar{a}n\bar{a}l$, subjunctives of \bar{a} , "become," are used as "quasi-conjunctions"; e.g.

அப்படி ஆஞல் appaḍi āṇāl, "if (it be) so." அவர் அரசன் ஆஞல் avar araçaṇ āṇāl, "if he be the king."

In colloquial Tamil these are often added to the future or the past tense of a finite verb to express condition; as,

தான் இந்தக்குளக்கிலே குளிப்பேனுலல் (or ஆயல்) அறந் தப்போவேன் nāṇ inda-k-kuļattil-ē kuļippēṇ-āṇāl (or எழி) irandu-p-pāvēṇ, "if I bathe in this tank I shall die off" (lit. irandu, "having died," pāvēṇ, "I shall go"). So also, குளிச்சே ஞைல் kulittēṇ-āṇāl, "If I were to bathe, or if I bathed."

Sometimes ஏ ē is added for the sake of emphasis; as, அவர் வருவானே ஆணல் எலாற லாபாலாற்-ு ānul, "it he will (really) come."

The Negative Conditional clause is commonly expressed by adding டைடால் viṭṭāl (the subjunctive of viḍu, "leave," § 29), or இருந்தால் irundal (that of iru, "remain, exist"), or even போருல் pāṇāl (subj. of po, "go"), to the negative gerund or adverbial participle of the verb in question (para. 31, ii. в). Thus:—

தீ இந்த இலே இப்பொழு ந முடி ச்சால் உன் சம்பனம் உனக்குத், நைடுவேன், முடியாமல் இ நர்கால் or முடியோ வட்டால் சம்பளம் பிடிப்பேன் பர் inda vilui ipporudu mudittāl un cambalam unakku-t-taruva, mudi-y-āmal irundāl or mudi-y-ā vittāl cambaļam pidippēn, "if you finish this work now I shall give you your pay, if you do not finish it (lit. if you leave or remain without finishing it) I shall stop the pay." So நெரியோமற் போஞல் kuļiyāmat pēnāl, "if you do not bathe."

The negative gerund (si வா illā (i.e. illāmal), of root இல் il, from which illai (§ 25 and 47, g) is also formed, is often

prefixed to viţţāl to express "if not" or "otherwise"; e.g. nî ennüi-k-kūppiduvāy ānāl varuvēn, illā viţṭāl vara māṭṭēn, "if you will call me, I shall come; if not, I will not come" (§ 47,e).

45. என்றுல் enrāl and எனில் enil, subjunctives of என் en, "say," are often used to express a reason; e.g.

எப்படி எனில் eppadi enil, "if you say 'how.'" ஏன் என்றுல் ēா enrāl, "if you say 'why.'"

Both are rendered in English by "for" or "because"; e.g. என் சங்க்கு தரைக்குக்குகரியும், எப்படி எனில், கடலமே அது எல்லாம் அவருக்குச்சொன்னேன் டா cangudi turankku-t-teriyum, eppodienil, kālamē advellām avarukku-cconnēn, "the gentleman knows my affair, because I told him all about it this morning."

தானை டீடுக்குச்சுறுக்காய்ப்போக டூவேணைடும், ஏன என்று ஸ் எனுக்குப்பசியெடுக்கிற_கு *nāṃ vīṭṭukku-c-curukkāy-p-pāga vṇḍum, ēṃ eṃrāl eṇakku-p-paṇi-y- dukkiṛadu*, "I must go home soon, for I am getting hungry."

46. By the addition of win un to the subjunctive explained above, or to the gerund of a verb, an adverbial clause of concession can be formed, with present or past signification; as,

மு ளித, ால் kulit'āl (subjunctive of kuli) + உம் யா = நனிர் சா லம் kulittāl-um, "although (1, you, &c) bathe, or may (or shall) bathe" (present tense).

செய்யில் çeyyil (subj. of (ey) + um = செய்யிலும் çeyyilum, "although (I, you, &c) do, or may do"

ஆகிலும் agal-um, ஆறைம் ā<u>n</u>āl-um, "although it be" (cf. § 44).

குளிர் த kuldtu (gerund of kulı) + um = சளி ந். ம் kulıtı'um, "although (I, you, &c) bathed" (past tense).

Cu = pēçi (ger. of pēcu) + um = Cu = a μ̄α pēçi-y-um, "although (I, we, they) spoke."

AUXILIARY AND DEFECTIVE VERBS

47. The following are some of the commonest:

(a) இருப்பு, "be," அருக்கிறேன் irukkirin, அந் ேன் irun-

den, Que Casa iruppen, Qua & brukka.

These, added to the gerund, give the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses; as, குளித் ந kulittu (having bathed) + இருக்கி 2 நன irukkirēn (I am) = குளித்திருக்கி 2 நன kulitt'irukkirēn, "I have bathed."

Similarly, kulittu + irundēn (I was) = குளித்திருந்தேன் kulitt'irundēn, "I had bathed"; kulittu + iruppēn = குளித்திருப்பேன் kulitt'iruppēn, "I shall have bathed."

From these can be formed the whole series of participles and participial nouns, as explained in paras. 31-34; e.g. kuļit-t'irukkira, kuļitt'irunda, kuļitt'irukkum, kulitt'irundu, &c.

Iru added to the infinitive gives the sense of "to be about to"; as, குளிக்கலிருக்கிறேன் kulikka-v-irukkirēņ, "I am about to bathe, or I am just going to bathe;" the same as குளிக்கப்போகுறேன் kulikka-p-pēgirēņ.

(b) கொள் ko! (take or obtain for oneself), கொள்ளுகேறேன் ko!!ய-yirēn, கொண்டுடன் koṇḍēn, கொள்ளுகேன் ko!!யமூற், கௌள் கா kolla (§ 28, no. 32).

This verb also is added to the gerund of another verb either to give the latter a reflexive signification, or to express a continued action; e.g.

அவன் இதை வாங்கிக்கொண்டான் avan idai vāngi-k-kondān, "he bought this for himself" (vāngi, having bought (ger. of vāngu) and kondān, he took).

கு நடர் அவீணப்பிடிக்கு, அர்கப்பணக்கைப்பிடுக்கைக் கொண்டு போகிற போர், இர்சப்பணம் செல்லுமோ செல்லாகோவெனறு பேசிக்கொண்டார்கள் tirudar avanai-p-pidittu, anda-p-paṇattai-p-pidungi-k-koṇḍu pōgira pōdu, inda-p-paṇam cellum-ō cellādo*-v-cnru pēci-k-koṇḍūryaļ, "the thieves seized (lit. having seized) him, and robbed him of the money (pidungi, having snatched, koṇḍu, having taken), and, whilst going away, they said to one another (pēci-k-koṇḍāryaļ), 'Will this money pass current (cellum-ō) or will it not pass current (cellādō)?''

The continuous action is more strongly expressed by the addition of the double auxiliary Sansing of kond'iru to the gerund of the principal verb. Kondiru is composed of kondu, gerund of kol, and root iru, explained above. Thus:—

சில குருடர்கள் ஓரிடந்தில் சேர்ந்து இரந்தக்கொண்டிருந் தார்கள் çila kurudargaļ ör idattil andu irandu-k-koņd'irundārgaļ, "some blind men having assembled in one place, went on begging alms."

ஒரு குசவன் பாணசட்டிகள் செட்று விற்றச்சீவனம் பண் ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறுன் oru kuçuvan pānui-çaltigal çeydu

^{*} $cellad\bar{o} = celladu + \bar{o}$, the enclitic expressing doubt.

vittu-c-cīvanam paņņi-k-kond'irukkirān, "a potter is getting his livelihood by making and selling pots and pans" (civanam=Skt. jīvana, livelihood, and panni, ger. of pannu, to effect or cause).

The verb வா vā or வரு varu (§ 28, no. 17) is similarly added to a gerund to express continuous action; e.g. avan addi-cceydu-k-kondu varu-yaiyil, "whilst he was doing that" (varu $g\ddot{a}iyil = loc.$ of the verbal noun in $\varpi \pi$; see § 35).

(c) வேண்டு vēṇḍu, வேண்டுகிறேன் vēṇḍu-girëṇ, வேண்டை கேனன் vindinin, வேண்டுவேன் vinduvin, வேண்ட vinda.

As a transitive verb, meaning "to entreat" or "to desire," it is regularly conjugated. But as an intransitive verb, meaning "to be necessary," "to be wanted," it is defective, the forms in common use being Parson Och vendum (vulg. Carsonic vinum, 3rd neut. fut.), "it (or they) will be necessary"; the corresponding negative, வேண்டாம் vēndām (vulg. vēnām or vānām), formed irregularly; the relative participles (Casin டுகிற vindugira), வேண்டின vindina, and வேண்டிய vindiya.

These govern the dative case; as,

உடக்கு எர்ன வேண்டும் umakku enna vēndum, "what do you want?" (l.t. to you what is necessary?)

எனக்கு ஒன்றும் வேண்டாம enakku enr'um rendām, "I do not want anything" (lit. to me even one thing is unnecessary).

அதைச்செட்கிறதற்கு வேண்டிய பணம் பட்களுபாய் advi-cceygiradatk i vendiya panam pattu rabay, "the money required to do it is ten rupees."

These, when used as auxiliaries, are attached to the infinitive of the verb; as,

- நான் வீட்டுக்ருப்போக வேண்டும் nān vīţţukku-p-pāqa vēņdum, "I must go home" (lit. I to go home is necessary).
- அவன் செய்ச குற்றத்தை நீர் மன்னிக்க வேண்டும் avan ceyda kuttattai nīr mannikka vēndum, "you must (please) forgive the fault he has committed."
- உங்களுக்குக்கொடுக்க வேண்டிய சர்பளம் நாளேக்குக்கொ டுப்போர் unqaļukku-k-kodukka vēndiya cambaļam nāļäikku-k-kodupyēn, "I will give (you) to-morrow the wages that ought to be given to you."
- (d) கூடும் kūdum, "it can be"; கூடா க kūdādu, "it cannot be." See para. 41.

- (e) மாட்டேன் māṭṭāṇ, "I will not," "I cannot"; மாட்டாய் māṭṭāṇ, மாட்டான் māṭṭāṇ, &c (negative of māṭṭn), with the infinitive; as,
 - அனை தக்டு சை: ய மாட்டேண் adai-c-ceyya māṭṭēṇ, "I will not do it."
 - நீ வர மாட்டாயா nī vara māṭṭoy-ā, " will you not come?"
- (f) Similarly are used போ தம் poquin, "it will go (or do)," போ சா , poquidu, "it will not do"; போ தம் pōdum, "it will suffice," போ தா த pōdādu, 'it will not suffice "; சரும் tagum, "it will fit," சக ட taqadu, "it is not fit"; த நம் agum or ஆம் க்ய, "it is proper," "it may" (§ 41), ஆசு ச வுவம், "it is not proper"; ஒட் கும் okhum, "it will agree," and ஒல் வர து ovvādu, "it does not agree."
 - இப்படிச்செட்யப்போகா நூippaḍi-c-ceyya-p-pōjādu, "it is not fitt ng to do so."
 - பெர் செல்ல அற்ற நடிகள் poy cellu jiradu tagamā, "is it proper to tell lies?"
- (g) To the above may be added \mathbb{R}_{c} sin θ undu, "there is (or are)," from \mathbb{R}_{c} i + \mathbb{R}_{c} (§ 17, c), so the dlai, "there is (or are) not"; and spin allo, "it is (or they are) not." (Cf. § 17, c, 44, and 52.)
 - தோட்டிர்திக்ஸ பசுக்கள் உண்டு tōṭṭattilē paṇukkal undu, "there are cows in the garden."
 - இங்கே பொன் உண்டு ing. pon undu, "there is gold here."
 - இங்கெ பொன (தல்லே ingi pen illar, "there is no gold here."
 - இது பொன அல்ல idu pon alla, "this is not gold" 11e difference between illai and alla is that the former denies the existence of the subject, and the latter denies something said concerning it.
- (h) Further, the verbs (idu, "give" (p. 47), விடு vidu, "leave" (§ 29), ப்படு podu, "put" (p. 47), போ po," இவ väi, " put," in all their inflections, are commonly added to gerunds either to intensify an action or to emphasize its completeness.

PASSIVE VOICE.

48. (a) By the addition of $\Box \Theta$ jadu ("suffer") in all its inflections (cf. § 27, exc. a) to the infinitive, a compound verb answering to the Passive Voice can be formed. Thus:—

படிக்க padikka, "to read" (inf. of padi); படிக்கட்பட padikka-p-pada, "to be read."

கொல்ல kolla, "to kill" (inf. of kollu); கொல்லப்பட்டான் kollu-p-pattān, "he was killed."

அந்தப்புள்தகம் என்ணுமே டிடிக்கப்பட்ட த anda-p-pustagam ennāl-ē padikka-p-paṭṭ‹‹du,"that book was read by me."

என்றுடைய கம்பி இருட்ர்களால் கொல்லப்பட்டான் ennudäiya tambi tirudargalāl kolla-p-patṭāṇ, "my (younger) brother was killed by thieves."

Sometimes padu is added to the root instead of to the infinitive; as, supuling adi-pattūn (instead of adikka-p-pattūn), "he was beaten."

- (b) உண் un, "eat, enjoy, suffer": உண்ணு கிறேன் unnugirēn, உண்டேன் undēn, உண்பேன் யாம்ற or உண்ணுவேன் unnunu, உண்ண unna. This verb is also added to the root of another to form the passive; as, கொல்லுண்டான் kol-l-undān, "he suffered death."
- N.B.—This passive construction is not elegant, and should not be used often.

CAUSATIVE AND DENOMINATIVE VERBS.

- 49. Causative verbs are formed in several ways: —
- (a) By adding பி pi or வி vi to the root; as, நயக்கிக்றன் naya-kkirēn, "I love," நாப்பிக்கிக்றன் naya-p-pi-kkirīn, "I cause to love"; கற்கிறேன் katkirēn, "I learn" (from சுல் kat), கற்பிக்கிக்றன் kat-pi-kkirēn, "I teach"; செர் குக்றன ceygirēn, "I do," செய் விக்கிக்றன் cey-vi-kkirēn, "I cause to do."
- (b) By doubling the final consonant of the root; as, ஒடு கிறோன், odu-girin, "I run," ஓட்டு பிற வருமாற்ற, "I cause to run, I drive" (here d is doubled to !!); ஏறு "ascend," ஏற்று "cause to ascend."
- (c) By strengthening the root; as, திரும்பு tirumbu, "turn," திருப்பு tirupu, "cause to turn."
- (d) By one of the suffixes கு ku, சு çu, டு du, த tu, பு pu, இ ru; as, போர்கு pō-k-ku, "cause to go"; பாட்ச்சு pāy-c-cu, "cause to flow"; நடந்த nada-t-tu, "cause to walk."
- (e) By means of the strong middle increment or tense-sign; as, அதிக்கிறேன் ari-hkirēn, "I perish," அதிக்கிறேன் ari-kkirēn, "I destroy." See also para, 29.

50. The following are few examples of verbs derived from nouns and adjectives:—

பயக்கிறது payakkiradu, "it yields fruit" (from payan, Skt. phala, fruit).

பிரகாசிக்கிறேன் piragāçıkkirēn, "I shine" (from piragāçam, Skt. prakāša).

வைக்கு மேன் valigiran, "I force" (from vali, Skt. balin, "strong").

Adverbs.

- 51. (a) A number of infinitives serve as adverbs; eg பலக்க palakka, "loudly," ஒருமிக்க orumikka, "together," ஒருப்பட oruppada, "together," மெல்ல mella, "slowly," குக kaduga, "speedily."
- (b) As a rule, however, adverbs are formed from substantives by the addition of நட் āy or ், சு āga; e g. சு சும் cuyam, "health," சுகமாம் cuyam-āy, "well"; ந ் எனு nangu, "that which is good," தனரும் nangāy, "well"

அத்தர் கோடுக்க நிணபபாக இருந்தான ada<u>n</u> melē niņaipp'āga vundān, "he was (lost) in thought upon it"

 \mathfrak{A}^{ii} or \mathfrak{A} added to a noun shows it to be a complement of the predicate (§ 61).

ஆக is also used in adding up; as,

காவற்சாரர்கள் நால பெரர் காவலாரிகள் பச்த பொர் ஆசபதரு லபெயர் kāvaṭkārargaṭ natu peyar kavat-alıjaṭ pattu peyar āga padīṇālu-peyar, "tour watchmen and ten prisoners, altogether tourteen persons."

Postpositions.

52. Some of these are infinitives and govern the nouns which they follow, as, sastavira, "except" (inf. of tavir, remove):

என் டக‱த்தலிர டற்ற எல்லாரும் வர்தார்கள் ஊ maganai-t-tavira ma<u>tt</u>a ellārum vandārgaļ, "all others came except my son."

Similarly, $G \sqcup \pi \otimes p \bar{n} la$ (inf. of $p \bar{n} lu$, resemble) and $c^{\mu} \not = c \bar{u} ra$, "round" (inf. of $c \bar{u} ru$, surround) govern the accusative—But $c \bar{u} ru$, "close by" (inf. of $c \bar{u} ru$, approach) takes the

genitive or dative; as, அதன் கிட்ட adin kiţta or அதற்குக் கிட்ட adaţku-k-kiţţa, "near it"; and கூட kūḍa, "together" (inf. of kāḍu, join) the instrumental in ōḍu; as, அவனேடு கூட வர avaṇōḍu kūḍa vā, "come with him." கொண்டு koṇḍu, the gerund of கொள் koļ, "to take" (para. 47 b), is similarly used with an accusative. It has then the signification "by means of," "through"; as, அதைக்கொண்டு adai-k-koṇḍu, by means of it" (lit. by taking or using it). So also, குறித்து kuritu (gerund of kuri), "concerning"; பற்றி paṭṭi (ger. of paṭṭu), "regarding"; தொட்டு toṭṭu (ger. of toḍu), "touching"

Other postpositions in common use are:-

ம் டன மற்ற, together with.
நக் க்று for; as, வா kaya,
"for me" (உள்கிய + க்று).
பொருட்டு poruffu, f for the
நிகிர்கள்ளள்கள்கள், sake of.
சன் யி, within.
பறம் puram, outside.
முன் மாய் before.
இன pin, after.
புதல் மாயி, upon (with gen.).
முதல் மாயி (or mudalaga),
beginning from.
வரு வர் (or variyaga), by
way of.
சி kīr, below (with gen.).

அன்டை andai, near. வரையும் varaiyum (varaikkum, varaiyilum), up to the limit, as long as. பேரில் peril, upon, concerning. மட்டும் mattum, until. இல்லாமல் illāmal, without. அல்லாமல் altāmal, besides (with acc). அர்றி ani, except. படி padi (or padikku), as. according to.

Conjunctions.

53. (a) 2 is um added to two or more words means "and." When affixed to a single word it has the signification of "also," too," or "even," according to the context; e.g.

கு திரைக்கா நனுட்டு தொட்டக் சா நனுட்ட வந்தார்கள் kudiraikkūraņ-um toffakkūraņ-um vandūrgaļ, "the horsekeeper and the gardener came."

அவனும் போனுன் avan-um pōṇāṇ, "he also went, or even he went."

Um is also added to interrogatives to express universality; e.g. யாவர் yāvar, "who?" (pl.), யாவரும் "all people"; யாவை yāvai, "what things?" யாவையும் "all things";

எங்கு eigu, "where"; எங்கும் "everywhere"; எப்படி eppadi, "how?" எப்படியும் "by all means."

Observe also the following uses of um:— டேல் mēl, "over," mēl-um, "moreover." பின்சே piṇṇē, "after," piṇṇē-y-um, "besides." எல்லா பின்காரம் ellā piḷḷaigaḷ-um, "all children."

Ellā requires the addition of um to the noun which it qualifies, in whatever case it may be; as, ellā pilltigaļai-y-um (acc.). But sidnatum ellār-um, "all people," sidnatum ellām (for ellā-um), "everything," being pronouns, immediately follow the nouns to which they are in apposition; e.g.

கு? சன் எல்லாரும் செத்துப்போருர்கள் kudigal ellār-um çeltu-p-pāṇārgaļ, "all the villagers are dead and gone."

Ellām (i.e. alla+um) is declined by affixing And attu (\$ 15, c, 2) to ellā to form the inflectional base, and then adding the case-terminations with um; thus the acc. of ellām would be signal properties ellā-v-attur-y-um. (Here v and y are euphonic insertions; attu+ai becomes att'ai, see para. 12, i. a).

For other uses of um, see paras. 24, c, 38, 39, and 46.

(b) "Or" = அல்ல ந alladu (the neut participial noun of al). The correlatives "either . . . or" must be translated by ஆவ. ā āvadu (part. noun neut fut of ā, "be") . . . āvadu, or by ஆன் நார் āgālum . . . āydum, or by ஆன் நார் āṇālum . . . āṇālum, added to the alternative subjects. ஆம் நம் āyālum also means "although," "soever"; as, சின்னப்பட்டின்கி நும் டிறுந்த அறும் சற்றுக் āgālum, "although a small boy"; எங்கே ஆகி நூம் சற்றுக் āgālum, "wheresoever."

Interrogatives.

54. (a) To ask a question, you simply add $\otimes \bar{a}$ to the end of a sentence or to any word in it on which you wish to lay stress; as,

அவன் கோட்டக்காரனு avan tottakkāran-ā. "(is) he a gardener?" or avan-ā tottakkāran, "(is) he the gardener?"

- (b) If you add $\bar{\rho}$, you express a certain amount of doubt or hesitation; as,
- முன்னே போலேவன் வைைச்சியக்கு munne pinavan va ttinan-ō, "is he the doctor (I wonder) who went in front?" $\bar{\rho}$ is also affixed to an interrorative or to the last word of a clause containing an interrogative, to give it an indefinite signification; as, வங்கே engr, "where?" எட்கேயோ engē-y-ō,

"somewhere or other"; எது நடக்குடுமா, அது நடக்கும் du nadakkum-ō, adu n dakkum, "whatever will happen, (that) will happen."

- (c) As already mentioned in para. 10, the letters of e and $u\pi y\bar{a}$ (or $g_b \bar{a}$) are prefixed to words to form interrogatives; as, எப்படி eppadi, "in what manner" "how?" எப்பொழு த epporudu, "at what time?" "when?" or a sor evan, 'which man?" எவன் eval, "which woman " வநு du, "which thing?" (among several); steet on enga (at it south, declinable form; cf. p. 34), "what!" and $\varpi = (n, ")$ why? " (\tilde{c} is lengthened). So also யாவன் yāvan, "what man?" யார் yār or ஆர் ār, "who?" யா பு yādu, "what?" (neut). E.g.
 - அவைன அதைபெப்படி (or பெபபொடி) ச்செட்தோன் avan adai-y-eppadi (or -y-epporudu)-c-ceydan, "how (or when) did he do that?"
 - ் நு இக வந்துவள் எவன் ingē vandaval eval, "who (15) she that came here?"
 - ு ந மிக்ஆம் நல்லது edu migarum nalladu, "which is the best?"
 - உன் பேர் எனனை un per enna, "what is your name?"
 - இது யாருடைய வீடு idu yāruda ya vīdu, " whose house is this?"
 - ஏன பொட் சொல் நகிருட் ēn poy collu jirāy, "why do you speak falsehood?"
 - அட்தெனெனருஸ் (=adu+in+intil) or நடு நனெனிஸ் (adu $+\bar{e}n+enil$), "if (you) say why that is (i.e wherefore)."

Emphatic Particles.

- 55. The vowel of c is added to words for the sake of emphasis; as,
 - கடையிட்லை ஒர் நமில்லே kadaiyil-i onrum illai, "there is nothing in the bazaar"
 - வருக்ளுனே varujiran ê, "he does come."

The reflexive pronoun $\sigma u \vec{\omega} t dn$ is also used to emphasize nouns; as,

அவன் தகப்பன் தான் avan tagappan tan, "he (is) indeed the father."

The two participial nouns ஆணவன் anavan and என்பவன் enbavan, of roots a, "be," and en, "say," in all the genders singular and plural, are employed in the same way; e.g.

வைத்தியஞ்ணவன் நல்ல மனிதன் vaittiyan anavan nalla manidan, "the doctor is a good man."

ஒட்டகமான ந மிகவும் தெடிய மிருகம் oftagam āṇadu migavum nediya miruyam, "the camel is a very tall animal."

Also அல்லடீவா allavī, or allā; as, இவன் அல் கல கள்ளன் van allā kaļļan, "is not indeed this man the rogue?"

Interjections.

56. The following are some of them:-

றுயோ äiyō, alas! ஆடீதா ido, lo!

SYNTAX.

57. The syntactical arrangement of a Tamil sentence (வாக்கியம், Skt. vākya) is in many respects similar to that of an ordinary Sanskrit sentence. As a rule, first comes the subject with its attributes, second the object with its enlargements, third the extension of predicate, and lastly the verb.

As in classical Sanskrit, so in Tamil there is the usual predominance of gerunds (para. 31, ii.) and the clauses formed by them, of relative participles which take the place of relative clauses (para. 31, i.), and of oratio recta instead of oratio obliqua (para. 65).

- 58. The Strifet (எழுவாய் eruvāy). If this is only a pronoun, it is often not expressed, being understood from the finite verbal form after the manuer of Latin and Sanskrit, provided that its omission does not involve ambiguity or make the subject less emphatic; e.g. இசுப் பெருன் ceygirēn, "I do" (not nān caygirēn); அதைச்செய்தான் adai-c-ceydān, "he did it" (not avan adai-c-ceydān, unless for the sake of emphasis)
- 59. The Extension of the Subject (ειψωπι ἀξ επθέ Θπιώ eruvāykku uriccol).—This consists of dependent nouns or pronouns, adjectives (para. 17), and relative clauses with or without subordinate adverbial clauses. All these precede the subject; e.g.
 - என் கம்பி ஹடையை டென்சா இ செத்துப்போ இன் டி tambinudaiya pençadi çettu-p-pāṇāļ, "my (younger) brother's wife is dead."
 - ஒரு நல்ல மேட்ப்பனிங்? க வந்தான் oru nalla mēyppaṇ iṅgē vaudāṇ, "a good shepherd came here."
 - எர் த உபிரையும் கொல்லாத ஒரு சன்னியாசி ஒரு ஏரிக்கரை மேலே போஞன் enda uyirai-y-um kollādā oru anniyāci oru ēri-k-karai mēlē pōṇāṇ, "an ascetic who never killed any living creature went along the bank of a lake."

- இந்கே ஓடி அந்த இந்தப்பின்னயைக் நாக்கி பெடுக்கும் அலிடை அந்த மணிதனுக்கில்லே ப்புர் odt vandu inda pilluiyai-t-tūkki y-edukkum vaļimai ando manidanukk' illai, "to that man there is not the strength to run up here and lift this child." Here valimai is the subject, and all that precedes it is the extension of the subject, the gerunds odi vandu and tūkki being enlargements of the future relative participle edukkum.
- 60. The Object (இசாப்படுபொருர் ceyn-p-padu-porul) is put in the accusative case, and in colloquial Tamil the sign of the case is always expressed if the object denotes a rational being (§ 14, i.), otherwise the nominative is generally used; as, குறம் பண்ணி நார் "he committed a fault." As in the case of the subject, the attributes of the object generally precede the object itself; e.g.
 - எவ்விதமான கெட்ட வார்த்தைகளோயும் பேசோடிக் covidamāṇa keṭṭa vārttuigaļui-y-um pēṭadē, "don't speck bad language of any kind whatever."

Quotations and noun-sentences with was no curv often form the object of a sentence; e.g.

- அவன குடியானவணை அழைப்பிலாது என சிட்டைக்கிரி; துப்டுபாட்டாயெனறைகுகுட்டான avankudayanavana carappittu in cittai-k-kirattu-p-puttay cara kettan, "he, having summoned the villager, asked him, 'Why did you tear up the receipt?'"
- 61. The Expension of Predicate (year. With you addimori).—This includes gerundial clauses and words and phrases denoting time, place, manner, purpose, &c. They always precede the predicate, and sometimes even the principal sentence; e.g.
 - தாம் அங்கே மீன் பிடிக்கயெப்படிப்போவோம் nām uṅgē mīn pṛḍikka-y-eppaḍi-p-pōvōm, "how shall we go there to fish!"
 - து எப்போது கரை ஏறுவால் nī eppōdu kurui ēruvāy, "when will you get on shore?"
 - தாமின்றைக்க பென்ன செய்யலாம் nām inraikku y enna reyyulām, "what may we do to-day?" (யாய், "we," includes the person addressed; § 16).
 - அவன் டீட்டுக்குப்போர் அதைக்கிகர் தாரா avan vīṭṭukku-ppōy[for pōyɪ]adui-r-ceɪˌdōn,"he, having gone home, did it."

சாவகாரி அதாகுள் கூன் டீட்டிலே கொண்டு போய் வைத் திருந்தான் பும்பழுமோ adugalai tan vīṭṭilē koṇḍu pōy vadt'irundān, "the banker, having taken those things to his house, kept (them there)"

For examples of subordinate sentences, see the following paragraphs.

- 62. THE PREDICATE (Liusafles payanilai) must, of course, agree with its subject in gender, number, and person, except in the case of neut plural, when the sing is often substituted.
- (a) In Simple sentences the verb "to be" is generally omitted; as,

இசன் என் மகன் ivan en magan, "this (is) my son."

It is sometimes expressed (less elegantly) by the verb iru with $\bar{a}y$ added to the noun preceding it (§ 51, b); as, en tandai kanakkan or kanakkan ay irukkirān, "my father is an accountant."

When in English an adjective (or a past participle) follows the verb "to be," in Tanul this adjective is usually turned into a noun agreeing with the subject in gender, number, and case (cf. § 18). Thus, "she is good" = ava! nallava! (not ava! nalla); "you (mase) are learned" = nīr (tān) padittavar; "that is not bad" = adu kettadu alla.

If the subject consists of two or more nominatives of different persons, the verb in the plural agrees with the first person, or with the second if there is no first; as, $n\bar{\alpha}\underline{n}-um$, $n\bar{\imath}-y-um$ en magal-um povom, "you and I and my daughter will go"; $n\bar{\imath}-y-um$, aval-um povorgal. "she and you will go."

Verbs in a sentence which have the same subject are expressed by gerunds, except the last. (See para 31, ii. c.)

(b) In Complex sentences the adverbial clauses of condition and concession ("if," "although," "but," &c.) must always precede the principal sentence; e.g.

அத அப்படி மிருர்தால், நீங்கள் போக வேணடாம் adu appadi y-irundāl, nīngaļ pāga vīndām, "if that be so, you must not go" (see paras. 43.44).

நீங்கள் எனக்குச்சம்ப்ளம் கொடுக்காலும், மேலே செய்ய மாட்டேன் ார்gal enakku-c-cambalam koduttālum, vēlai çeyya māṭṭēṇ, "although you may give me wages, yet I will not do the work (§ 43)."

- (c) Similarly, adverbial clauses of time, cause, &c.; as,
- நால்வர் கூடிக்கொடன்டு ஓர் ஊருந்தப்பிரயாணப்பட்டுப் போகையில், வழியில் ஓர பணபு மடுபுந்கண்டு பெட்டார் கள் nālv cr kūḍi-k-koṇḍu or ūrukku-p-pirayāna-p-patṭu-ppōgaiyil, varujil ār pana'-muḍuppu-k-kaṇḍu cḍuttargaṭ, "while four people were together making a journey to a village, they saw and picked up a purse of money on the way."
- பிராணிகளுக்கு நாலு கால்கள் இருக்கிற படியால் அஙக ளுக்கு நாறுகால்ச்வன் என்னும் பேர் pirāngaļukku nālu kālgaļ irukkira padiyāl adagaļukku nalukāl-josan cunum pēr, "as animals have (each) four legs, they are called quadrupeds."
- 63. (a) The Adverbial Clauses of Time are formed by the addition of முன் யார், முன்னே யார், முன்னம் யாராளா, முன்னமே யாராளா, மூன் முன்னம் யாராளா, மூன் முன்னம் ("time") to the relative participle, past, present, or future; e.g.
 - அவைன் நளிக்கும் முனனம் இதைச்செய்த கோ avan kuļukkum munnamē adai-c-ceydan, "he did that before he bathed."
 - அவை ருளிர்க பி அடி அதைச்டுசெர்தான avan kulitta pinbu adai-c-ceydān, "he did that after he had bathed."
 - அவள செர்த ஃபட , நார அடிடிருள் avan eetta padu nān arudēn, "I wept when he died"

The infinitive and the locative of the verbal noun in *kai* are also used for the same purpose. See paras. 35 and 38.

- (b) The Adverbial Clauses of Cause ("because," "as," "since," &c.) are formed either by means of the instrumental in āl of the participial or verbal noun (§ 32 and 35), or by adding ωφ ωπου padiyāl (instr. of padi, "step") to the relative participle of the respective tense; e.g.
 - டீட்டி இ அரிசி இ நக்கிறதி இல் நான் கடைக்குப்போக இல்லே vīṭṭil-ē ariei irukkiradınāl nān kaḍaikku-p-paga-villai, "I do not go to the bazaar, because there is rice in the house."

- நிலம் மெந்த சு தப்பு ஆகையால், நீ பலகை போட வேண் மெ nilam metta çatuppu āgaiyāl, nī palagai pāḍa vēṇḍum, "as the ground is very marshy, you must lay down a plank."
- நாட்டு வேலைக்குப்போக வேண்டிய படியால், சிர்கிரமாய் டூகுமேசை ஆகட்டும் வந்து viluikku-p-pāga viņdiya padiyāk, çīkkiramāy ti-mīçai ājaṭṭum, "please get the tea ready soon, as I must go to work."
- என் கிட்டிலே வாந்திபேதி மிறந்திற படியால், நாலிங்கே கைந்தேன் டா vittil-ē vāndi-pēdi y-inukkira padiyāl, nān ingē vendēn, "I came here because there is cholera in my house" (this can also be expressed by inukkiradīnāl instead of irukkira padiyāl; compare also para. 45).
- (c) To form Clauses of Purpose, படி padi, படிக்கு padikku, படியாக padiyāga, or பொருட்டு poruțțu is used with the future relative participle; as,
 - சோது இலக்கொடுக்கு படி (or படிக்கு, &c.) அவள் வந்தாள் çādani-k-kodukkum padi (or padukku, &c.) avan vandān, "he came for the purpose of being examined."

The same may be expressed by the simple infinitive or by the participial noun, neut sing, present or future, in the dative; as, codenai-k-kodukka (or kodukkiradatku) vandān.

- 64. Comparison. -(a) Similarity or likeness is commonly expressed either by the words படி padi, சமானம் குள்ளை, சரி (ari, மாறிரி mā liri, and the like, or by the verbal root பால் pol or its infinitive போல pola, preceded by the noun (verbal or otherwise) with which the comparison is made; e.g.
 - அவை ் போ இற படி (or மா திரி) நானும் பேச வேண்டும் avan pēcuaera padi (or mādīri) nān-um pēca vēņdum, "as he speaks, I also must speak" (padi preceded by the relative participle).
 - இந்த குதிரை அத்க்குச்சமானம் inda kudirai adukku-c-camāṇam, "this horse is like that one" (lit. "similar to that").
 - டகள் தாயைப்போல் இருக்கிருள் maga! tāyai-p-pōl irukkirāļ, "the daughter is like the mother" (pōl or pōla governs the acc., § 52).
 - தான் படிக்கிற ந போவ. நீயும் படிக்க வேண்டும் nan padikkiradu pāla, nī-y-um padikka vēņdum, "as I learn, you also must learn."

- அவணேப்போல நான் நல்லவனுபிருக்கிறேன் avuniii-p-pōla, nūn nallavanāy irukkirōn, "I am as good as he."
- அனுப்பினை போல் anuppinal pal, "as if one would send."

The correlatives எவ்வளவு . . . அவ்வளவு creature . . . avvature, "how much . . . so much," எப்படி . . . அப்படி eppadi . . . appadi, "as . . . so," are also used for purposes of comparison.

- (b) To express the Comparative Degree, you put the noun with which the comparison is made either simply in the dative or in the ablative of place whence, with or without the addition of um; e.g.
 - அவனுக்கு இவன் தல்லவன் avanukku ivan nallavan, "this person is better than he."
 - அந்த வீட்டி வுடு (or வீட்டில்) இ அழுகான ந anda vīṭṭil-um (or vīṭṭil) idu aṛagāṇadu, "this house is more beautiful than that."

பார்க்க pārkka (inf. of pār, "see," § 38), பார்க்கி அம் pārkkilum ("although you see," § 46), and the inf. டை vida ("to leave") are also used to express the comparative; as,

- அவிணப்பார்க்க (or பார்க்கிலும் or லிட) இவன் செட்டையானவன் avanai-p-pārkkā (or pārkkālum or viḍa) ivan nettāiyānavan, "this man is taller than he."
- (c) Similarly, with the additional aid of a word denoting universality, the Superlative Degree is expressed; e.g.
 - அவைக்கள் எல்லாரி அம் இவன் புர் தமாகன் avarga! allāril-um ivan puttimān, "this man is the wisest of them all" (see p. 37).

The Sanskrit words இ உரட்டம் circttam (for śrēstha), உத் தமம் uttamam, and the like are often used for this purpose.

65. QUOTATIONS.—(a) As in Sanskrit iti, so in Tainil என்று உருப் (the gerund of என்ற டி, "say," § 31, ii. A) is used at the end of a direct quotation instead of quotation marks. Sometimes the infinitive என உரு, the participial nouns என்பது enbadu and என்கேற அடி உருப்புவிய, and the finite verbal form என் முன் டோம்ற ("he said"), are used for the same purpose; e.g.

நான் பாடம் படித்தேனென்ற சொன் ஒன் ார் pādam padittēn enru connān, "he said. 'I have learnt the lesson.'" வா என வா vā enu vā, "when he says 'Come,' come" (see para. 38),

- அவன் கிருட பென்பதை நான் விசுவாசிக்க வில்லே avan tirudan enhadäi nān viçuvā ikkī v-illai. "I do not believe that (which will say) 'He is a thief.'"
- இதன்ன கட்டை போவிருக்குதே என்றுன் id'enna kattat pul irukkud'ē enrān, "he said, 'What is this which is indeed like a log of wood?'"
- (b) When the quotation is not quite exact, ஆய் āy or ஆக ரேµ is added to என்று enru, &c.:
 - நான் பொய் சொல்ல மாட்டே கென்ரு கச்சொன்றேன் nāṇ poy colla māṭṭēṇ eṇṛʾāg ɪ-r-coṇṇāṇ, "he said (what amounts to) 'I will not speak falsehood.'"
 - (c) When it is indirect, & āga alone is used; as,
 - தான் வ நவதாகச்சொன்னு is tūn varuvad'āga-c-connān, "he said that he would come"
- 66. ELLIPSIS.—In poetry ellipsis is very frequent. In colloquial Tamil the sign of the genitive singular of neuter nouns is omitted, and, as a rule, that of the accusative singular; so also the plural sign soir after a numeral; e.g.
 - டரத்துப்படும் marattu-p-param, "the fruit of a tree." ஆற்று மீன் āttu mīņ, "a river-fish."

Here the genitive termination is omitted. Both marattu and $\bar{a}\underline{t}\underline{t}u$ are the inflectional bases of maram and $\bar{a}\underline{r}u$ (see paras. 12, i. a, and 15, c, 1).

- என் கக்த கொடு en katti koḍu, "give (me) my knife" (katti for kattiyai, acc.).
- ஆறு கரண்டி வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வா ர்ru karandi vangi-k-kondu vā, "buy and bring six spoons."

[The student will find in TAMIL SELF-TAUGHT (the companion volume to the present), a large number of conversational phrases and sentences for every-day use, classified according to subject, which will serve as very useful and practical exercises in translation into and from the Tamil; also many classified Vocabularies, and an English-Tamil alphabetical Vocabulary.]

PART II.

EXERCISES.

[Do not overlook the cuphonic insertions, clisions, and changes of letters occurring in the following exercises. For Key to the Exercises, see p. 85.]

I.

1. இங்கே வோ. 2. வருகிறோன், ஐயா. 3. உன் மகுகுடு கடை வர வேண்டும். 4. அவர்களோ உர்ளோ வரச்சொல்று. 5. இப்பொழுது வருகிற மணிதன் கணந்களை? 6. அவனர்ப்கே வந்த பொழுத (or போது) எனக்கு எல்லாம் சொன்னன். 7. சீமையிலிருந்து நேரோய் வந்தாயா? 8. என் கைக்கோல் கொண்டு வொருங்கள், ஐயா. 10. வீட்டுக்குப்போ.

II.

1. Open the door. 2. Please look at the rice-fields, 3. They are green. 4. The sky is blue. 5. There are trees in our garden. 6. Those are not trees. 7. Call the servant. 8. Give me some water. 9. I have no water. 10. I must wash my hands.

III.

1. நாங்கள் சென்னப்பட்டணத்துக்குப்போக வேண்டும்.
2. இந்தஆரில் சனங்கள் எத்தனே? 3. இங்கே இருந்து அப்பட்டணத்துக்கு எவ்வளவு தாரம். 4. எனக்குத்தெரியாது.
5. வழியிலே ஏதாவது அபா முண்டா? 6. நாம் பிரபாணம் போவோம், வா. 7. நாம் கடைக்குப்போய் கொஞ்சம் அரிசி, தெய், கழி, மசாலே வாங்குவோம். 8. வேறென்ன வாங்க வேணும். 9. நெல்வயல்களிலே ஒடிகிற பெரிய யாணகையே நோக்கி பாருங்கள். 10. யானேயின் தும்பிக்கை மிகவும் வலியது.

IV.

1. My elephant bathes every day in that tank. 2. I do not know whether there is good water in it or not. 3. Look how many men and women are going to drink. 4. The coolies put

down their loads, and go and drink, and then return and take them up again. 5. Having acquired much wealth by selling all his goods, he proceeded to return home. 6. On his way, in a forest, thieves attacked him and took away all his property. 7. Afterwards they both became poor and arrived at their home. 8. He spoke like one who has known me for many days. 9. That person whom you told yesterday to come in the morning has now come here. 10. We cannot wait for a month, you must send it to-morrow morning.

V.

1. ஒருவென் எவ்வளவு மந்தறுபிருந்தா லும**ு எறு**ம்**பூரக்கற்** குழியும்" என்கிற பழமொழிப்படி தினர்தோறும் கொஞ்சங் கொஞ்சமாவ நபடித் ந வந்தால் கடைசியில் படிப்பில் தேறு வான். 2. டூபகு ிறபோது உண்சக்தம் எப்படியிருக்கிறதோ அப்படியே நீ வாசிக்கிறபோதும் இருக்கட்டும் (§ 42, d). 3. உனக்குந்தெரியாத வார்க்தை நேரிட்டால் அத் இப்படி இருக்கலாம என்று சுட்டாநிணேர் நக்கொள்ளாதே. 4. முத லாவது எழுக்தைக்கட்டி உனக்தர்தெரியா விட்டால் (§ 44) உன் வாச்நிபாரைக்கேள். 5. அவர் அந்தச்சனங்களக்கண்டு மலேயின்மேல் ஏறி உளுக்கார்ந் கபொழு நு, அவரடைய சீஷ.ii கள் அவரிடத்நில் வந்தார்கள். 6. அவர் மஃயிலிருந்து இறங் கி வந்த பொழுது, இரனான சனங்கள் அவரைப்பின் தொடர்ந் 7. அப்பொழு ந ஒரு குஷ்டு சாகீ வர் ந அவருக்கு முன்பாக விழுந்து வணங்கி, ஆன்டவரே உமர்நச்சித்தமா னுல், எஸ்ணோச்சுத்தமாக்க உம்மால் _க, தம் என்*ளு*ன். 8. ஓவ் வொரு குடும்பத்தாரும் தங்சளுக்குள் மிக்க வல்லமையும் புத்தி நட்பமுழுள்ளவிணத்திலோத ஏர்க்கிக்கொண்டார்கள்.

VI.

1. At that time the inhabitants of Britain were in a barbarous condition. 2. They were divided into a number of petty states, independent of one another. 3. The manners and language of the inhabitants of the southern parts were similar to those of the Gauls. 4. Hence it was inferred that they were sprung from that people. 5. They were as warlike as the Gauls. but less civilized. 6. Their religious superstitions in particular were among the most blo dy which have been known in any part of the world. 7. The Druids, or priests, were venerated for the strictness of their lives, and dreaded for the cruelty of their rites and sacrifices.

VII.

1. ஓருரிலொரு கோமுடடி கொஞ்சம் பணக்காரணுயிருந் தான். 2. அவன் வீட்டில் தொரும்படிக்கு (§ 63, c) ஒரு நாளி ராத்திரி ஒரு திருடன்வந்து பரணின்மேற்`பநுங்கிக்கொண்டி 3. இந்தக்கோமுட்டியதையறிந்து, தன் பெண்சா தியைப்பார்த்து, நம்முடைய சமர்கைப் பின்ன எங்கே? அதுக்கு என்னபேரிடலாம் (§ 41) என்றுன். 4. அதற்கு அவள் உடக்கு எப்படி மனதோ அப்படி செட்யலா6'மன்றுள். 5. ஆனுல் உெங்கட்சேனென்று பேரிடலாடுமன்று சொல்லி வெங்கடேசா வென்று சந்தமாகக்கூப்பிட்டான். 6. அந்தப் பெயர் அவனண்டை வீட்டுத் தலேயாரிப் பெயராகையால், அவெனதைக்கேட்ட வுடனே, அவன் சிக்கிரமாயீத் தன் ஆயுதத் தை பெடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவன் வீட்டுக்கு வந்து ஏன் என்னு அழைத்திரென்று கேட்டான். 7. பரணின் மேலே திருடனி ருக்கிறதை கோமுட்டிச் சைகையினுலே யத்தலேயார்க்குக் காண்பித்தான். 8. உடனேயவனர்தர்திருடணப்பிடித்தா கட் டிக்கொண்டு போய் விட்டான்.

VIII.

A few days later, finding his end approaching, this brave but cruel monarch commanded that the gold, silver and jewels in his treasury, with all the spoils and trophies he had won, should be placed before him. On these he long fixed his eyes and burst into tears. The following day he ordered a review of his army, his camels, horses, and elephants, with which having for some time feasted his eyes from his magnificent throne, he burst a second time into tears, and retired in dejection to his palace. Out of his vast kingdom he bequeathed to his eldest son Masood only the province called Persian Irak, and appointed his youngest son Mahamad to rule over the rest. He died soon after, in the sixty-third year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign, in the year 1030.

IX.

ஒரு காட்டில் ஒரு சிங்கமும் எருதங் கூடி மிகவும் ஒருமை யாக வாழ்ந்திருந்தன. அந்தச்சிநேகத்தைக் கோட் சொல்லு தலும் உலோப குணமுமுள்ள ஒரு நரி வந்து கெடுத்ததென்று சொல்ல, ராஐகுமாரர்கள் அதெப்படியென, சோமசர்மா சொல்லத்தொடங்கினுன்:—

தென்டுட்டிலே முகிழாருப்பிய**மென்னு**ம் பட்டணத்தில்

வர்த்தமான னென்றெரு வர்த்தகனிருந்தான். அவனுக்கு வெகு பணமிருந்தும் இன்னுஞ்சம்பாதிக்க வேண்டுமென்கிற ஆசையினுல் பின் வருகிறபடி ஆலோசிக்கலானுன். தோன்று சம்பாதிப்பது அருமையோ அதைச்சம்பா**திக்**க வேண்டும். சம்பாதித்ததைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். காப் பாற்றினதை விர்த்திபண்ண் வேண்டும். விர்த்திபண்ணின தைத் தானுமனுபவித்து உத்தம பாத்திரத்திற் செலவழிக்க வேண்டும். காப்பாற்றுத் திர்வியம் நாசமாகும். விர்த்திபண் ணுத்து குறையும். தானும் இப்பிற்றச் சற்பாத்திரத்திற் செல வழியாதது வீணுகுமெனச் சாஸ்தாமிருக்கிறதிறையும், மே தும் இன்பமும் புண்ணியமுங் கீர்த்தியும் மனிதருக்குள்**னே** பெருமையும் உறவும் நினேத்தது முடித்தலும் யாருக்குண்டு? தொளாகப் பணங் குவித்தவர்களுக்கே உண்டு, இவ்லாதவர் கள் உலகத்திலே நடைப்பிணமாவார்கள். ஆகையினுவம் மேன் மேலுஞ் சம்பாதிப்பதே யோக்கியமென்ருலோசித்துக் கொண்டு தன்னிடத்திலிருக்கிற சரக்குகளே வண்டியிலேற்றி அதிற் சஞ்சீவகன், நந்தச்னென்னும் பெயரையுடைய இரண் டெருதுகளேப் பூட்டி நடத்திக்கொண்டி தேசாந்தரம் போ

X.

AN OFFICIAL LETTER.

தென்னுற்காடு சுபா ஆக்டிங் கலெக்ட்டரவர்களாகிய (§ 17, c) மெஸ்தர் ஜார்ஜி பான்புரி துரைடிவர்கள் சமுகத்துக்கு.

தின்டிவனம் தக்குடி ஆக்டிங் தாசீல்தார் ஸ்ரீனிவாசட்யங் கார் தூஅசுடு இல் அக்டோபர் மீ மக உ கஸ்பாவிலிருந்தெ

ழுதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜி.

தேவஸ்தானங்களுடைய ரொக்க வரும்படிக்கு பதில் மானியம் விட வேண்டிய தற்காக தர்ம கர்த்தர்களிடத்தில் முதலா வது உத்தரவுபடிக்கு கணக்கு வாங்கி அனுப்பும் படி சென்ற செப்டம்பர் மீ கலி உடான நம்பரில் சாதராயிருந்த இரண் டாவது உத்தரவு வந்து சேர்ந்து பார்த்துக்கொண்டேன்.

இந்தத்தாலு காவில் க தேவஸ்தான பிருக்கிறது அதில் இரண்டு தேவஸ்தான த்துக்கும் யோமியதார் வகைரா சு பேர் ரொக்க வரும்படிக்காரருக்கும் கணக்கு தயாராபிருக்கிறது. மற்ற எ தேவஸ்தான த்துக்கு கணக்காகாமலிருக்கிறபடியிலை லே தர்ம கர்த்தாக்களே ஆசராகும்படி கண்டிப்பாய் உத்தரவு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். சீக்கிரத்தில் கணக்கு முடிவு செய்வித்து அனுப்புகிறேன். இது சங்கதி மனுவு செய்து கொண்டேன்,

KEY TO THE EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ingē vā, come here. 2. Varugirēn, aiyā, I am coming. sir. 3. Un maganodu kūda b vara c vēndum, (you) must come together with your son. 4. Avargalai ulli varac-c-collu, tell them to come in. 5. Ipporudu varugira manidan kanakkan-ā, is the man who is coming now the accountant? (§ 54). 6. Avan ingē vanda porudud (or pādu) enakku ellām connān, when he came here, he related all to me. 7. Cimaiyil'-irundu neray vandāy-ā, did you come direct from Europe (or from abroad)? 8. En kai-k-kolf kondu va, bring my walking-stick (lit having taken my hand-stick, come). 9. Palli k-kūdattukku vārungal, aiyā, come to the school, sir. 10. Vittukku-p-pō, go home.

II.

- 1. கதவு துறை kadavu tira. 1 2. தெல்வா ல்குவோப்பாருங்கள் nel-vayalgalui-p-pārungal. 3. அவைகள் பசுமையாயிருக்கு ந avaigal paramai-y-ay irukkudu. 4. an estis (or estate) நீலமாயிருக்கிறது vānam (or āgāgam) nīlam-āy irukķiradu.
- a Vā is the 2nd singular imperative of varugiren, "I come" (see § 39); ingu, "here" + ē particle of emphasis = ii,ē.

b Kūda governs the 3rd or instr. case in odu (§ 52). · Vara is the infinitive of varugiren (p. 49, no. 17).

d Lit. "he here come time," vanda being the rel. pa. p. of varugiren. qualifying porudu.

e Cimai = Skt. simā, "boundary or limit." In colloquial Tamil it means "country," "empire," or "Europe."

f Köl for kölai: neuter nouns do not, as a rule, take the accusative ending; kondu = gerund of kol, "to take."

B Vārungal = polite imperative of vā (§ 39).

h Kadavu for acc. kadarai (see Exer. I., note f).

i See paras. 51, b, and 62, a.

1 Corrupt form for irukkiradu, 3rd singular neuter present of iru, "to be." Colloquially, a singular neuter verb is used with a plural neuter nominative as here.

5. எங்கள் தோட்டத்திலே மரங்களுண்டு engal tōṭṭattil-ē marangal undu. 6. அலைகள் மரங்களல்ல avüigal marangal allu (§ 47, g). 7. வேலேக்காரணக்கூட்பூடு vēlüi-k-kāranüi-k-kūppidu. 8. எனக்குக்கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீர்க்கொடு enakku-k-koūjam tannīr-k-kodu. 9. என் பட்ட தண்ணீரில்லே en kiṭṭa tannīr illäi (lit. there is no water near me). 10. என் கைகள் கழுவ இவண்டும் en kai-gal karuva vēndum.

TTT.

1. Nāṅgaļ Çeṇappaṭṭanatlukku-p-pōga vēṇdum, we must go to Madras. 2. Inda-v-ūril° çanaṅgaļ ettaṇui, what (is) the population of this village? 3. Iṅgē irundu a-p-paṭṭaṇattukku e-vv-aṭavu tūram, what (is) the distance from here to that town? 4. Eṇakku-t-teriyādu, I do not know (lit. it is not known to me). 5. Variyil-ē ēdāvadu abāyam uṇḍ'ā, is there any danger on the road? 6. Nām pirayāṇam pōvōm, vā, come, let us go on the journey (lit. wed shall go, &c.). 7. Nām kaḍäikku-p-pōy koñjam ariçi, ney, kari, maṇālai vāṅguvōm, let us go to the bazaar and buy some rice, ghee, and curry-stuff (lit. having gone to the bazaar, wed shall, &c.). 8. Vēr'eṇa vāṅga vēṇum, what else need¹ we buy? 9. Nel-vayalgaṭil-ē ōḍugira periya yāṇiigaṭai nōkki pāruṅgaṭ, please looks and see the big elephants that run in the rice-fields. 10. Yāṇāiyin tumbi-k-kāi migavum valiyadu, the elephant's trunk is very strong.

IV.

- 1. எல்யாக்கை அந்தக்குளத்தாலே நாடோ நாம் குளிக்கிறது. 2. அதில் நல்ல தண்ணிரிருக்கிறதோ இல்லேகயோ என்று எனக் செத்-ுசெரியாது. 3. தண்ணீர் குடிக்கிறசற்கு எந்சினை ஆண்^ட பின்'வகேளும் பெண் பின்'வுகேளும் போகிருர்களென்று போர்.
 - a & is added to the locative for the sake of emphasis.
- b Cenna-p-pattanam = Tamil name for Madras. Poga = infinitive (of 15, "go") depending upon rendum.

" Inda-v-ūril: v is a cuphonic insertion.

d ()bserve the use of nam here and nangal in sentence no 1 (cf. p 30).

e Vēr'enna = vēru + enna (§ 12, i. a).

Vēņum corrupt form of vēņdum.

s Nokki pārungaļ = lit. "having looked, (please) sec."

h An-pillaigul=lit. "male children," but generally "persons of the male sex," just as pen-pillaigul="persons of the female sex," i.e. "women."

4. கூ வீக்காரர் தங்கள் சுடைகளே கீழே இறக்கி விட்டிப்போய் தண்ணீர் குடித்த மேறுபடியும் வந்த அவைகளே எடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறுர்கள். 5. அவன் சரக்குகின பெல்லாம் விற் நப்போட்டு வெகு ஆஸ்தி சம்பாதித்ற வீட்டுக்குக் திரும் பப் புறப்பட்டான். 6. வழியிலொருகாட்டிலே அவனுடைய பொருவு பெல்லாம் கள்ளாடித்தப்பறித்துக்கொண்டார்கள். 7. பின்பு இருவரும் தரித்திரராட்டுத் தங்கள் வீடு வந்து சேர்ந் தார்கள். 8. என்று வெலகு நாளார் யறிந்தவணுப்போல பே சிறுன். 9. நீர்நேற்றுகாலமே வாச் சொன்ன மகு தனிப்போ இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறுன். 10. நாங்கள் ஒரு மாசம் வரையில் கோத்திருக்குக்குடின். நீ நாவுக்கு சீகாலமே அதையைனுப்ப வேண்டும்.

V.

1. However foolish one may be, if he were to continue reading ever so little (it may be) every day, he will in the end improve his learning, as the saying is "a stone becomes hollowed by the crawling of ants." 2. Let the tone of your voice be the same in reading as it is in speaking (lit. when speaking, what sort your voice is, let it be that sort, when you read). 3. If you meet with a word you do not know, do not simply think that it may have such (a meaning). 4. Having spelt it first, if you (still) do not know, (then) ask your teacher. 5. "And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain; and when he was set, his disciples came unto him." 6. "When he was come down from the mountain, great multitudes followed him." 7. Then "there came a leper and worshipped him (by falling before him) saving, 'Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean.'" 8. All the members of a family elected the bravest and the most intelligent amongst them as their head.

VI.

1. அக்காலத்தில் பிறிச்சணிக் குமகள் மூடத்தன்மையிலி ருந்தார்கள். 2. அவர்கள் ஒருவருக் கொருவர் சப்பந்தப்படா மல் பற்பல சிற்ற ரசுக்களாட்ப்பிரிச் திருந்தார்கள். 3. தென் நிசை பி லுள்ள குடிகளுடைய ஆசுரங்களும் பாணவுடிங் கால் (Gaul) தேசத்தோருக்கொத்திருந்தது. 4. ஆகையால் அவர்கள்

^{*} Note the use of the gerund in this sentence (§ 31, ii. c).

b Lit. "having become poor men."

[•] Tenricated = ten + tigaryil, "in the southern part" (n + t = nT); § 12, viii.).

கால் தேசத்தாரிலிருந்து தோன்றினவர்களென்று பூகிக்கப் பட்டிருந்தரு. 5. அவர்கள் கால் தேசத்தாகுரப்போல நல் லொழுக்கமில்லாதவர்களாயிருந்தும் அவர்களேப்போலயுத் தசாலிகளாயிருர்கார்கள். 6. அவர்களுடைய வேதத்துக்கு ரிய மூடபத்திகளோ பூலோகத்தினைக்கிசையிலும் (§ 53) வழங்குவத்த கொடிய உதிரப்பலிகளுக்குள்ளே விசேஷமுள் ளவைகளாயிருந்தன. 7. தறுவிதர் (Druids) என்னுங்குருக்கள் (§ 17, c) தங்களுடைய (p. 34) வுயிர் வாழ்க்கையிலிறையைக்குறித்து நடல்லகர்க்கப்பட்டுத் தங்களுடைய கிரியை பலிகளின் கொடுமையைக்குறித்து அச்சமுறுத்திக்கொண்டுமிருந்தார்கள்.

VII.

1. In a certain village (or ūril) (there) lived a komutti (a trader of the Banian caste), possessing some money. night a thief entered his house for the purpose of stealing, and hid himself in the loft. 3. The komutti having become aware of this (fact) looked at his wife and said, "Where is our infant What name may we give it?" 4. To this she replied, "You may do (i.e. give) what (name) you please" (lit. to you what way the mind is, that way you may do). 5. "Then we will give (it) the name of Vengadecan." saying, he bawled out loudly [the name] Vengadēçā. name being (also) the name of the police-officer (who lived) in the adjoining house, as soon as he heard his name, took his arms, and coming into his (i.e. the trader's) house, asked, "Why did you call for me?" 7. The Banian by beckoning intimated to the police-officer the fact that the thief was in the loft. 8. He at once caught the thief, bound him and took him away.

VIII.

இதற்குக்கொஞ்சநாளுக்குள்கள், சவுரியவந்த இேறைவுந் நஷ்டேஞியை இந்தஅரசன் முடிவுகாலர் தனக்குக் கிட்டியது கண்டு தென் களஞ்சியத்திலி நந்த பொன் வெள்ளி ரத்தினங்க ளேயு**ந் தன**க்கு அகப்பட்ட சகல கொள்ளேகளேயு**ந் தன் முன்** பாகக் கொண்டு வேந்து வைக்க வுத்தரவு செய்து அவைவைகளே தெடு நேரேமளவும் பார்த்தபின் கண்ணீர் விட்டான். மற

a See para. 46.

b For uvir (v being a cuphonic insertion).

c (avuriyavandan, from Skt. çauryavanta (strong form), "valiant."

தாள் தன் படைகள் ஒட்டகங்கள் குதிரைகள் யாகூகள் இவை களேத் தன் முன்பாக வரைப்பித்தச் சிறந்த தன் சிம்மாச னத்திலிருந்து அவரவைகளேச் சற்று நேரமளவும் பார்த்த மறுபடியுங் கண்ணீருதிர்த்து விசனத்தோடு அரமணையில் போய் விரிவான தன் ராச்சியத்துள் பெர்சியான் யிராக்கென் தூதாட்டை மாத்திரம் மசூடென்னுந் தன் மூத்தகுமாரனுக் குக்கொடுத்து விட்டு நின்ற ராச்சியத்தையாளும்படி (§ 63, c) யிள்யகுமாரணுகிய மகமதென்பவண நியமித்துச்சற்று நேரத் தளுயிர் விட்டான். அப்போது இவனுக்குவயதறுபத்து மூன் தமை பட்டமாண்டவருஷம் முப்பத்தைத்து மாகிய தூரைய் ஆண்டாம்.

IX.

In a certain forest dwelt in very close friendship a lion and an ox. A backbiting $(k\bar{o}l + colludal)$ and covetous fox having come, destroyed that friendship. When he (i.e. Sōmaśarmā) said so, (and) the princes asked, b "How (was) that?" Sōmaśarmā proceeded to relate (the story).

In a certain town named (ennum, § 17, c) Mahiraruppiyam, in the Southern country, there lived a merchant named (enra, rel. part.) Vardhamāna. Although he had much wealth (§ 46), vet, owing to his desire (ācāiyināl) that he should gain more. he began to think $(\bar{a}l\bar{b}cikkal + \bar{a}n\bar{a}n)$ as follows: "Whatever is difficult to be acquired must be acquired. Whatever is acquired must be taken care of. Whatever is taken care of must be increased. Whatever is increased must be enjoyed by one'sself, and be spent upon persons worthy of receiving gifts (uttama pattirattil). The substance which is not taken care of will be destroyed. Whatever is not increased (by industry) becomes less. It is said in the Sastras that (the wealth) which is not spent for one's own use, and for the use of others who are worthy of receiving boons, is wasted. Further, who possesses pleasure, merit, reputation, greatness among men, (extensive) friendship, power of accomplishing what was determined? These are only possessed by those who have treasured up riches (lit. money). Those who are destitute (of riches) are in the eves of the public like corpses in motion (lit, will become

Andu+ām (for āgum).

b The infinitives colla and ena are used to express time (§ 63, a).

walking corpses in the world). It is therefore expedient to increase one's property." Having contemplated the matter thus, he laid on his cart the articles of merchandise which he had in his possession, tied to the yoke his two oxen, named Sanjivaka and Nandaka, and went abroad driving (his cart).

X.

To Mr. George Banbury,

Acting Collector^b of the South Arcot District ($Ten + A t k \bar{a} du + C u b \bar{a}$).

Letter (or petition) written by S'rinivāsa Ayyangār, Acting Tahsildāro of Tindivanam Tāluq, dated Head Quarters, on the 19th October 1865.

I have received and perused (your) 2nd Order No. 37, issued on the 30th of September last (calling attention) to your first order to receive and despatch the accounts from the Managers of the Temples (to enable you) to grant Inam (lands) in lieu of

paying ready money (for the support) of the temples.

There are nine temples in this Taluq. The accounts of two of these temples, and those of some Yomiyadars and other persons amounting to six individuals, to whom the allowance is paid in cash, have been prepared. But the accounts of the remaining seven temples are not ready yet. I have issued strict orders to the Managers of the Temples to appear (before me). I beg to inform^d you that I will have these accounts prepared as early as possible, and send them to you.

Your obedient (servant).

b Avargal, honorific plural.

c Title of officer in charge of a Taluq.

Peyarāi, "name," acc. governed by udāiya, "possessing."

d Idu çaigadi manuvu çeydu kondên, I have made this matter (the subject of) the petition.

PART III.

Tamil-English Vocabulary.*

The words are here arranged according to the English alphabetic order for easy reference; but the student should learn to use the Tamil dictionary where the words follow the Tamil alphabet. The following contractions are employed:—

str = verbs of the strong conjugation, \$23a and \$28 (1). w = the weak conjugation, as ney, p. 45 or en, p. 46. m = the middle conjugation, as $p\bar{e}ru$, p. 46. sm = verbs with strong and middle forms, as nada, p. 46. um = those with weak and middle forms, as $e\bar{e}r$, p. 46. ir = irregular weak verbs, p. 47. v = verb; v = noun.

Ā (āgirēn or āgugirēn, ānēn or āyinēn or āginēn, āvēn or āguvēn, āga), to become. abagari (abagarikki<u>rēn, etc.)</u>, str., to defraud, plunder. ābattu, calamity. abāyam, misfortune, danger. abippirayam, intention. açai, wm., to tremble, to move; āçāi, n, desire. [str., to shake. āçanam, seat. āçar, presence, appearance. āçāram, observance, rite. acattăi, neglect, disregard. acattai-pannu, m., to neglect. accam, fear, dread. accu, type. acc'adi (= accu + adikkirēn, etc.), str., to print. adagu, a pledge, regetables. ādāi, garment; cream. adai, um., to attain to. enclose. adai, str., to shut, block up, adai, str., to rebound, to swell. adäigäi, attainment.

adaikkalam, refuge. adaippu, obstruction. adaiyalam, a sign, a mark. adayalam podu, ir., to mark. adakku m., to subdue, restrain, conceal. adakki-p-podu, ir., to repress. adakku, n., restraint. ādalāl, therefore. adangal, the contents. adangu, m., to obey, submit, ādāram, support. adarnda, dense, thick. adarttiyāy prop. adarcciyāy, adv., close. adaru (-girēn, adarndēn, -vēn, adara), wm., to be close ādāyam, gain. together. adi (-kkirēn, etc.), str., to beat. adi, a blow, a stroke; source, ādi, beginning. [bottom. ādi, July-August. adicayam, wonder. adi-c-cuvadu, footstep. adigam, much.

adiga-p-periya, 1e1 y great, tast. adiga-p-piragāçamāna, vitid. adigāram, chaptei; authority. adigāran-çey, w., to rule. adigāra-p-pattiram, a power

of attorney. adigari, str., to increase. adıga-vılai podu, ir., to over-Charge. adıkkadi, often. adilirundu, thence. adimai, slavery. adipati, lord, ruler. adır, wm., to tremble. adı-t-talam. ground floor; adu, ir., to cook. [foundation. adu, str., to approach, be near, be suitable to. ādu, a sheep. ādu, m., to dance. adukku m., to pile up, pack. [cattle. ādu-mādu, cattle. ādu-mādu mēy, str., to tend adu-mudal (adatku pinbu).

since, thereafter.
aduppu, fireplace, hearth.
agada-wigadam, freachery,
agalam, breadth, width.
agalamana, broad.
agandan, presumption, pride.
agappadu, ir., to be obtained,
to become subordinate.

to become subordinate. ägu, to become. (See ä.) ägulam, confusion, noise. aikkiyam, union, aggregate. aippaçi, October-November. aiyä, sir. aiyö, alas' akkäl, elder sister. akkam, grain; alda, äkkam, incress, maith, fame äkku, m., to main, same äk äs

al, w., to rule. āl, person (fem. ātt1). ala, sm., to measure. alagu, blade. alai, wm., to wander; be tossed about; str., to disturb, alai, a wave. shake. alam, a plough alam, salt-pan. alangāram, ornament. alavāngu, a crow-bar. alavu, measure, quantity. ali, str., to bestow. alla (\S 47g), not. allamal, besides. night. al-l-um pagal-um, day and alocanai, consultation, delibertion. stake counsel. aloci, str., to consult, think, aluval, business. amai, wm., to yield, agree. amaidi, quietness. ambattan barber. amir, wm., to sink. ammā, ammāl, madam, [mother. ammai, small-pox. amukku, m., to press. an. male. ana. anna. āņāi, oath; ā<u>n</u>āi, an eleph**ant.** āņāiyidu, ir., çattiyam paņņu, anal, if. m., to swear. anal-ulla, warm. analum (§46), although, yet. anbu, love. anda (§47b), that. andai, side, vicinity.

nder at has

andai, out.

ARU

andi, evening. āndu, a year. anega, many. angapadi, stirrup. ängäram, pride. [breadth, inch. ange, there. angulam, a finger, finger's āni, a screw, nail, pin. ani. June-July. anidiyulla, unjust. anil, a squirrel. tice. aniyāyam, unfairness, injusanjal, anju, reverence, fearing. anmäi, manliness. annam, food. annan, elder brother. afinam, ignorance. annaci-p-param, pineapple. anniya, different, strange. an panri, a boar. an pillai, a male child, man. anri, except. anru, then, that day. anrumudal, thenceforth. anubavi, str., to enjoy. anumadi, assent, command anumanam, doubt, suspicion. anuppu, m., to send. Apien, office. appadi, in that manner, so. appal further, beyond, [ence. appiyāçam, praetice, experiappiyaçam pannu, m., to pracappodu, then. tue. ar or yar, (p. 84) who. aragu, u king. **uragu, prettinesa,** beauty.

arai str., to grind. [troduce. arai str., to call, invite, inarai-mēt kattu, ceiling. araippi, str., to cause to invite, to send for, to summon arakku, redness, lac, wax, aral, fire, heat. farrack. aralu, wi, to burn. aram, file, rasp. aram, virtue. āram, depth. āramā<u>n</u>a, deep. ara'-manai, palace. āram-atta, shallow. arambam, commencement. aran, beauty; fortification, ārāvadu, somebody. [crtadel. ari, wm., to know, recognize. ari, wm., to perish, str., to destrow. ari, wm., to gnaw, nibble, cut off. arici, rice. arikkai, notice, information. arival, a sickle. arivi, str., to inform, publish. arivippu, arivittal, notice. arivu, knowledge. arivu, destruction. arji, report, petition. arttam, n., meaning. aru, ir., cease; str., to cut, reap. aru, way; river; nx aru, m., to abate; to cool. aru, w., to weep. arubadu, sixty. arudi, end. aruge, adv., near arugiya, putrid. arugu, neighbourhood. arngu, m., to putrefy. arukku, dirt. Alth.

[difficulty. arul, grace. arumäi, rarity, costliness, arunadam, lord of grace. aruppu, reaping, harrest. aruņēdayam, sunrisc. aruvi, waterfall. astamanam, sunset. āsti, estate, riches. astivāram, foundation. ātcēbam, censure, objection. ātci, possession; lordship. atpam, mean, trivial. attatci; proof. attavanai, register, index. ātt'iraicci, mutton. āttu, m., to assuage, comfort, āttuk-kutti, lamb. Soothe. āttumā, the soul; a living being. avabatti, impiety, profanity. avaciyam, necessity, urgency. āvadu, either; or. aval (§16b), she. avalatcaņamāna, ugly. avamānam; nindäi, disgrace, avan (§16b), he. ava-nambikkäi, distrust. āvaņi, August-September. avayavam, limb, member. avir, str., to loose, untie, undo. aviri, indigo. āyattam, readiness. āyatta-p-paduttu, m., to prepare. āyu; āyuçu, age. āyudam, weapon; tool.

Çā (p. 49), to die. [prayer. cabam, n., recitation of a çābidā, list, catalogue. cadāi, flesh. cādanam, a bond, effort, means. cadangu, a ceremony.

cādar, issue, promulgation. cadi, caste. cādi, str., to assert, maintain. cadidi, suddenness. çādi-k-kāy, nutmeg. cādi-pattiri, mace. çāduvāna, tame; gentle. çagala, all, cagodaran, brother. cagodari, sister. çaigäi, beckoning, signal. çākkiradāi, diligence, activity. çākku, pouch; sack. cālāi, hall. calladai, a sieve. camādānam, peace. cāmān, goods, furniture. çamānam, similarity, equality. çamananana, adj., even. çāmarttiyam, skill, expertness. cambadi, str., to acquire, carn. cambalam, salary. cambandam, connection. çami, str., to digest. çamiyamai, indigestion. çammatti, a sledge-hammer. çamugam, presence. çamukkālam, carpet. çamuçaram, family. çamuçari, family-man, farmer. çān, a span. çanai, a grindstone. canal, hemp. çanam, people. çandai, a market. candai, strife, quarrel. candai cey, w., to fight, quarrel. çāndam, mildness. candana-maram, sandalwood. çandēgam, doubt. çandega-p-padu, ir., to suspect. candi, str., to meet, visit. candi, twilight. candosham, cheerfulness, joy. cangadi, event, affair. cangidam, song, music. cangili, a chain. çani-k-kiramäi, Saturday. çanmārgam, morality. cannal, window. çanniyāçi, an ascetic. çappadu, food. cappāni, a cripple. çappāttu, shoes. çāppāţţu arai, dining-room. çappāttu vār, shoelace. çāppidu, ir., to eat. çaraçari, averaye. çaradu, thread, wire. carakku, goods. çāram, sap. çārāyam, arrack; spirits. cari, right, exactness; v. wm., to slide, slip. caripped utu, m., to rectify. çarīram, body. çarivāna, steep. carkkar, government. çarkkaräi, suyar. ness. çatçi, evidence, testimony, witçātçi-k-kāran, a witness. catci collu, m., to bear evidence, çattăi, a vest, coat. [to witness. çattam, a frame, rule, law. çattam, voice, noise. çattam pödu, ir., to shout. cattamāy (or -āga), aloud. çatti, a pan. çattu, little, somewhat. çatuppu, marshiness. çavagari, a banker. çav-v-ariçi, sago.

çavara-k-katti, razor. cavaram, sharing çāvi, a key. çavukkāram, soap. cavukku a whip. çedam, damage. cedi, shrub, bush. cel, w., to go, pass. çelavari (-kkirēn, &c.), str., to celavu, expense. çēlāi, cloth (of anative woman). celuttu, m., to cause to go, to expend. çemmān, a shoemaker. çēnam, a saddle. çengal, a brick. çēr, wm., to join; to arrive at. çer, str., to collect, to accumuçeri, str., to thrive. [late çeripp'ıllada, barren. cerippu, fertility. çeripp'ulla, fertile. çēru, mud. çeruppu, sandals. çettu-p-pō, to die off. çēval, a cock. çevi, ear. çevidu, deafness. çevväyk-kiramäi, Tuesday. çey (-girên, -dên, -vên, -ya), to ceydi, a deed; news. do. çeygäi, an act. çeyyul, poetry. çida<u>r</u>u, m., to scatter. çīkkiram, *quickness*. çīkkiramā<u>n</u>a, *quick*. cīkkiramāy, quickly. çila, few, some. çilandi, spider. cilvanam, an odd number. [try. çīmäi, boundary, foreign coun-

gimmācanam, a throne, cindi, str., to think. gindu, m., to spill, to shed. qinegam, friendskip, affection. cinegidan. friend. çingam, lion. çini, sugar; saddle. cinna, small, little. çinnavan, a lad. cippi, a shell-fish. çîppu, a comb. çiragu, wing. çira, sm., to be elegant. çirañ jīva, "live long!" (a form of polite address). çiri, str., to laugh. çiru, little, small (çittu, before çirumäi, smallness. [a vowel]. çiru pen, a girl. çīshan, a pupil. çittam, will. çitti, success. cittirăi, April-May. cittiram, a picture, an ornacittu, see çiru. ment. oīţţu, note, receipt, ticket. çīvanam, livelthood. çivappāna, red. Çīvi, str., to live. çīvu, m., to pare off, shave, çīvuli, a plane. [slice. çodu, couple, shoes (of a native). cokkattan, draughte, chess. çol (p. 51, No. 38), to say, tell. çolai, a grove, forest. çolam, maize. çombal, idleness. çonda; çondamāna, oun. çondakkāran, owner. çori, wm., to flow down. cori, itching, scurvy.

çör, wm., to languish, to fail. corn, pith; boiled rice. cudana, hot. çudēçi, native. cudu (p. 47), to burn. çüdu, heat. çugam, health. cugamāy, safely. cugappadu, ir., to recover (from [heal. illness). cugappaduttu, m., to cure; to culagu, a winnowing fan, sieve. çūläi, kiln. çuma, sm., to bear. çumäi, a load. çumaikāran, a porter. çumandu pō, to carry away. cumma, simply, without reaçundeli, mouss. son. çungam, tax. çunnambu, lime. çūra, around. çuraudu, m., to scrape. curangam, a mine, tunnel. çüriyan, sun. çuru çuruppāy, diligently. çuru çuruppu, industry. çurukku, quickness. çurukku, a noose. curul, a roll. çurungu, m., to shrink. cuttam, purity. cuttamāna, clean. çutti çüra, around. cuttu, m., to point out. çüttiram, engine, machine. cuttiyal, a hammer. çuttu, n., circuit; v.m., to revolve, wrap. çuvaçam, breath. çuvar, wall.

ECA

[For words etymologically beginning with D, see under T.]

Eçamān, master. eçamāni, *mistress.* ēd'āvadu, something, whatever. edir, wm., to come in front; str., to oppose. edirāli, opponent, accused. ēdo; edāvadu, something. edu (p. 84), which. edu, str., to take up; to uncover. eduttu-p-podu, ir., to remove. ēlada; tagāda, unfit. elläi, limit. ellām; ellārum (p. 37), all. eli, a rat. elumbu, a bonc. en, w., to say, nams. ēn, why enbadu, *eighty*. enda ($\S17$), which? čndiram, *a mill*. where. enge [engu + e]; evvidattil, engē-y-agilum, wherever. engē-y-ō, somewhere. eng'irundu, whence. out. eng'um, everywhere, througheng'um ulla, universal. enna; ennam; eduvō, what. ennam, *notion*. ennattukkāga, wherefore. enney, oil (fr. el and ney, rape-seed oil). enney vilakku, oil-lamp. enniranda, innumerable. ennu, m., to reckon, count. e<u>nr</u>u ; e<u>n</u>a (§65), that. eppadi, how. eppadi-y-avadu, somehow. eppodu; epporudu, when. epporud'āuālum, whenever.

IDI

epporud'um, always. eri, n., fire; v.wm., to burn; str., to kindle, consume. eri, wm., to throw. ēri, a lake. eru, wm., to rise, ascend. ēru, seren. ēru,m., to mount, climb, ascend erudu, m., to write. erudu, a bullock. erumäi, a buffalo erumbu, *an ant*. erumbu, m., to risc. eruppu, m., to awake, rouse. eruttu, letter, writing. eruttu-k-kūţţu, m., to join letters, spell. etpadu, ir., to undertake. ētīa (p.p. of ēl), fit. etta<u>n</u>äi, how many? ettu, n., eight : v.m., to reach. $\bar{\mathbf{e}}_{\underline{\mathbf{t}}\underline{\mathbf{u}}}$, m., to raise, load. ēttu-k-kol, to receive, accept: ēvi vidu, ir.. to excite. [welcome. ēvu, m., to urge. evvalavu, how much? evvalav'um, how much soever.

I, n., a fly; wm., to gire
içăi, n., assent, harmony; v.
wm., to join, agree.
iḍăiyeli, vacancy.
iḍăiyile çēr, str., to insert.
iḍăiyūru, impediment, misiḍadu, left side. [fortune.
iḍan, position, place, left side.
iḍan koḍu, str., to yield, allow.
idi, wm., to fall to pieces: str.,
to pound.
iḍi; iḍimurakkam, thunder.

idināl, hereby.

idu, ir, to put, give. idu (p. 84), this. Idv, equivalent. idukkam, narrowness. idukki, pincers. idumudal; inimel, henceforth, hereafter. iduppu, *the hip*. īgāi, a gift. igal (igalu), wm., to hate, op-[reproach. igar (igaru), wm., to despise, ila, young, tender. ilābam, n., profit. iläiçu, that which is tender; lightness, minuteness. ilagu, m., to relax. ilai, a leaf. 11a1, str., to tire. ilaikkari, reyetable curry. iläippāru, m., to rest. ilaippārudal, v.n., rest. ilaippāttu, m., to refresh (one'silaippu, v.n., fatigue. [self).ilaiya, young. ilaiyaval, younger woman. ilaıyava<u>n,</u> younger man. ilakkam, number. ilakkapam, *yrammar*. ilatcam, a hundred thousand. ilavaçam.āy, *gratis*. illāda, absent, destitute of. illai, no. illamal, without. imam, frost. inăi (1), n., union, comparison; (2) v.wm., to join. suade. ipakka-p-paduttu m., to peri<u>n</u>ām, a yift. inangu, m., to yield. inattar, relatives.

inbam, p'easantness, delight. inda (§17b), this. ingē, here. ingē yirundu, hence. iniya, pleasant, sweet. innam; innum, yet, still. innāţkalil, nowadays. innoru, another. ipri, without. i<u>nr</u>u ; i<u>nr</u>äikku, *to-day.* i<u>nr</u>u iravil; — rāttiri, *to-night.* īnu, w., to bring forth. ippadi; indavagaiyil, thus. ipporudu; ippō, now. ira, sm., to lose. ira, sm., to beg. ira, sm., to die. irā; iravu, night. irāçā, a king. irāça-kumāra<u>n</u>, *prince*. irāça-kumāratti, *princess*. irāçastiri ; irāçātti, queen. iraçīţţu, receipts. dom. irācciyam; irāţciyam, *king*irādāri, a permit. iragaçıyam, a secret. iragu, a feather, quill. [prey. irai, wm., to pant; roar; n. i<u>r</u>ai, dignity, eminence, a lord. irai, r.wm., to chafe, become soft; str., to mix, inchase, plane; n., yarn. iraicci, meat. irakkam, *mercy*. irakku, m., to lower. i<u>r</u>āl, *prawn*. īral, the lungs, liver. īram, moisture, damp. īramāna; nanainda, wet. iraņdāvadu, second. irandāy, in two; asunder.

irandu, two. iraņdum-adangāna, twofold. irangu, m., to pity, regret. irangu, m., to descend, alight. īrappalā-k-kāy, bread-fruit. irappu, death. irațci, str., to save. iraţcippu, salvation. irattäi-p-pilläi, twins. irattäiyāy, doubly. irattam, blood. irattam vadi, wm., to bleed; str., to cause to bleed. [ments. irattāmbaram. scarlet restiraţţu, two-fold; sack-cloth. iraval, a loan. borrow. iraval (or kada<u>n)</u> vāngu, m., to iraval kodu, str., to lend. iravu, loss. irāyaçam, secretaryship. irāyastiri, respectable, honourable (in addressing). iri, wm., to descend, be humbled. iru, (1) ir., to break, end; (2) str., to pay off. iru, str., to draw, pull. iru, sm., to exist, remain. irudayam, the heart. irumal, cough. irumu, m., to cough. tight. irugu, m., to become hard or irul, darkness. irumbu, n., *iron*. irupp'idam, habitation, scat. iruppu, adj., (made of) iron; **v.n., s**itting, residence. iru taram, *twice*. iruţţu, m., to become dark. iruvarum, both of them. iskoppäi, scoop.

ispanju, sponge.

isttor, store.
isttork kidangu, store-room.
ivan (p. 84), this man.
iyal, w., to be able.
iyalbu, nature.
iyalbukku virodamana, unīyam, lead [natural.
iyanra mattum, n., utmost.

Kā, str., to protect, to wait for. kaçappu, bitterness. kācu, cash. kaçubā, kasbā, the principal village, headquarters. kadäi, a story. kadäi, shop; end. kaḍäiçi, the end, the last. kadaiçiyāna, *utmost*. kadaikkāra<u>n</u>, bazaar-man. kada, sm., to jump over, cross. kadakkira turäi, ford. kadal, sea. kadal-nandu, sea-crab. kadaläi, gram (Bengal). kadamäi, duty, obligation. kada<u>n</u>, debt. kadan çīţţu, bond. kadandu po, to pass, traverse. kadan padu, ir., to become indebted. kadan patt'iru, to owe. kadappārai; alavāngu, crowkadavadu (§42c), ought.

kadappārai; alavāngu, crowkadavadu (§42c), ought. kadāvu, m., to nail on, rivet. kadavu, door. kadavu-p-pūṭṭu, a door-lock. kadi, str., to bite. [ness. kadinam, hardness, unhindkadinamāṇa, severe, hard. kadivālam, a bridle bit. kadivāla-vār, reins. kadıyāram, a watch, clock. kādu, ear. kādu, jungle. kadudāçi, paper. kadudāçi urai, enrelope. kaduga, speedily. [pass swiftly. kadugu, n., mustard; v.m., to kadukkan, earring. kādukkul collu, m., to whisper. kādu-veţţi, wood-cutter. kaduvāy, tiger; a hyena. kagidam, paper; letter. kai, hand. stand. kaikaruvum mēçai, wash-hand kai-k-ködāli, hatchet. kai-k-kōl, walking-stick. kai-k-kūli, a bribe. kaimmäi, widowhood. kaimmutti, the clenched fist. kaım-pen, widow. kai-mudal, capital, principal. kaippidi, a handful. kai-t-tuvāläi, napkin. kai-vedi, pistol. kai-vilakku, hand-lamp. kai-yālu, w., to practise, handle. kai-y-iruppu, balance in hand. kaiyoppam, signature. kaiyoppam vai, str., to sign. kai-y-ulla nātkāli, arm-chair. kaiyurai; kilavs, glove. learn. kākkäi, crow. kal (1), n. stone (2) v.w., to kāl (1) paw, leg (2) quarter. kala, str., to mix. kālāi, a bull. kālāi; vidiyat kālam, *morning*. kalakkam, agitation, commokalakku, m., to stir. tion. kalam, a measure of grain. kalam, threshing-floor, shoal.

kālam, season, period, time. kālamē, in the morning. kalañjiyam, *a granary, treas*kalappäi ; ēr, a plough. [ury. kalappu, mixture, concrete. kalavāli; tirudan, thief. kali, str., to rejoice. kalavu çey, to steal, rob. kalavu; tiruţţu, theft. kali-maņ, clay. kalippu, joy. kaliyāṇam, felicity, marriage kallāçāri, a stone-mason. kallan, a thief. kallar, collar. kalla<u>r</u>āi, *a rock care*. kal-l-īral, liver. kal-marai, hail-storm. kal-tagadu, slab of stone. kalvi, learning. kalvi-c-cālai, college. kalvimā<u>n,</u> a learned man. kālviral. toe. kamān, arch. kambalam, a blanket, rug. kambāyam, a coarse cloth. kambali, blanket. kambi, wire. kambu; tadi, pole, stick. kāmbu, a stalk, stem. kamīçu, shirt. kamugu-maram, the arecakan, an eye. nut tree. kāņ, w., to see. kān; kāl, a drain. kanakku, an account. kanakkan, accountant. kānal, vapour. kanatta; kaţţiyāna, thick. kānbi, str., to cause to see, inkandüi, a ray. timate. kandakku; kandattar, conduckandamālai, scrofula. kandi, str., to reprove, rebuke. kandippu, strictness; urging. kandu pidi, str., to find. kangāni; mēlviçāri, orerseer. kāngu, yang. kāni, the fraction so. ka<u>n</u>i, fruit. kani kodāda, unfruitful. kañji, rice gruel. kannādi, mirror. kannādi-t-tattu, a pane of kannam, cheek. ylass. kanni; kumāri, **a** damsel, kanni, snare. spinster. ka<u>nn</u>imäi, *maidenhood*. kannimäi; kannidar, *cyelid*. kannimai-mayir, eyclash. kaunīr, tears. weep. kannīr-vidu, ir, to shed tears, kanru, seedling; calf. [ceire. kān (p. 50, No. 26)), to see, perkaņu; kurāiccu, a joint. kanuk-kāl, the ankle. kappal, ship. kāpp'āttu, m., to take care of, kappi, a pulley. preserve. kāppi; köppi, coffce. kap-pordu, cupboard. kāppu, guard, preservation. karadi, *a bear*. karadu muradāna, uneren. karni, bund, bank. karüi, wm., urugu, m., to melt. karäindu põ, to dissolve. karäi-p-paduttu, m., to stain. ka<u>r</u>äiyä<u>n,</u> white ants. kāra<u>n</u>, doer, maker. karandi, spoon. karappa<u>n</u>, itching.

karattäi, carriage. karcci, str., to roar. kari, str., to subtract, deduct. kari, curry. kariçanai, tender care. kāriyam, affair. karppūram, camphor. kārttigäi, November- December. karu, n., embryo, mould. karudäi, ass. karudu, m., to think, mean. karugal, darkness. karumbu, sugar-cane. karun-gal, granite. karungāli maram, chony. karutta; karuppāna, black. karuttu, neck. karuttuk kuttüi, wrapper, neckkaruvā-p-paţţäi, cinnamon. karuvādu, dry fish. karuvi; āyudam, tool. karuvu, m., to wash. kātçattäi, trousers. katpalagai, a slate. katpi, to teach, order. kattäi, block, log. kattirikköl, a pair of scissors. katti, knife. katti, lump. kattil, bedstead. kattil pudavaigal, bedclothes. kātt'iru, sm., to wait. kāttu, wind, breeze. a bond, tie; parcel; kattu, m., to tie, build. [bandage. kāṭṭu, m., to show. kattuttari, a post, stake. kāval, defence, guard. kavaliti, care, sorrow. kavaläiyīnam, neglect. kāvalāli, prisoner,

KAV kavanam, attention. kavani, str., to take notice of. kavarūçam, pair of compasses. kāvatkā, str., to watch. kāvatkāran, watchman. kavattai, the fork of a branch. kavättu çey, w., to prunc. kavuccu, couch. kāyam, a wound. kāyccal; jūram, ferer. kāyccu, m., to warm. kāyidam, letter. kayiru, rope, twine. kebi; kugai, a den, care. kēdu, ir., to perish, spoil. kēdu, ruin. kekku, cake. kel, w., to hear; ask. kēlvi, hearing, question. [roar. kercci (for karcci), str., ketta, bad, evil. kēţţal, kettle. kețțiyăna, clever. kidangu, a warehouse. kīl, hinge; pitch, tar. kili, parrot. to nip. killu, (1) n., a pinch; (2) v.m., kindu, m., to dig, poke. kindu palagai, coffee rake. kīŗ, below, east. kirādi, rail. kīrii, vegetables. kirakku, east. kiramäi, day of the week. kirāmbu, cloves. kirangu; vēr, root, yam. kiravan, old man. kiravi, old woman.

kirayam; viläi, cost, value.

kīŗē; paņiya, below, down.

kīrē vidu, to drop.

kiri; str., pīru, m., to tear. kīŗ-p-padidal (or -padivu), obedience. kīr-p-padiyāda, insubordinate. kīr-p-padiyāmäi, disobedience. kirubai, grace. kirumi; puru, a worm. kiţţa ($\S52$), near by. kiţţina, near, short. near. kiţţu, m., to approach, be kōbam, *anyer*. kobam mūţţu, m., to proroke. kobam-ulla, angry. kōbi, str.; kaṇḍi, str., to scold. kōburam, tower. koccik-kāy, chilli, red pepper. ködai-k-kālam, hot season. kodāli, are. kodi, str., to boil. kodi, *a flag*. kodiya, cruel, barbarous. kodu, str.. to give, grant, pay. kodukku, sting of wasp. kodumäi, cruelty. kodumai mā, wheat-flour. kōkki, cook. kol, w., to kill. kol, w., to take. köl, rod. kol, v.n., taking; calumny. kolai çey, to kill. kollai, robbery. kollan, blacksmith. kombu, a branch, horn. konalana, crooked, zigzag. kondirāttukkāran, contractor. koudu vā (p. 49, No. 17), to bring. konjam; atpam, a little. konjan kuräiya, almost, nearly,

koppai, cup.

[well-nigh.

KUR

koppi-c-cedi, coffee bush. koppu, branch. kori, fowl. kori-k-kunju, chicken. kortu, court. koruppu, grease, fat; impukoțțăi, fortress. [dence. koţţäi, nut. koţţān, an owl. kottāppuli, mallet. köţţu, coat. kottu, to grub, pick. kovil, temple, church. kovis, cabbage. kuçava<u>n,</u> a potter. kūccam, shyness. kuçini, kitchen. kuçini-mēţţi, kıtchen-boy. kūcu, m., to be shy. kūda (§ 52), together. kūdāda, unable. kūdādu, cannot (§ 41). kudai, n., umbrella; v. um., to excavate, scoop. kūdäi, *basket*. kudam, water-pot. kūda-p-po, to accompany. kūdāram, tent. kudi, household, inhabitant. kudi, str., to drink. kudiçai, hut, cottage. kudiräi, horse. kudirāi ēri-p-po, to ride. kudiräi-k-kāran, horse-keeper. kudiräi-läyam, a stable. kudirāi-p-pādāi, bridle-path. kudiyanavan, householder. kudiyiru, sm., to dwell, inhabit. kūdu, n., caye; socket; v. m., to combine, be able. kūdum (§ 41), can.

kudumbam, family. [family. kudumbattan, a member of a kūkkural; çaṇḍäi, n., clamour, kulam, tank. [quarrel. kulam, caste, race. kulavi, wasp. kūli, wages. kuli, str., to bathe. kūlikkāra<u>n</u> ; kūliyāļ, *coolie*. kulikkira arni, bath-room. kulikkira turäi, bathing-place. kulir, cold, chill. kulircciyāna, cold. kūliyāl, labourer. kumāran, a son. kumastā, clerk. kumukku, whole, total, mass. kunam, quality. kundūçi, pin. kuni, wm., to stoop. kūniyirāl, shrimp. kūppidu, ir., to call. kuradu, tongs. kūrāi, a thatched roof. kurăi, wm., to decrease. kurăiccal, scarcity. ku<u>r</u>äivä<u>n</u>a, *imperfect*. kuraivu; kurai, deficiency, imkural, tube, flute. [perfection. kuralāna, hollow. kurandäi, infant. kurangu, monkey. kurappam, confusion. kūrccu, a stake. kuri, mark; symptom. kuri, pit. kurı muçal, *rabbit*. kurippu, a note, siyn. ku<u>r</u>itta vēläi, *task*. kurittu, about, concerning. kurittu-vai, str., to note down. kūri-y-arivi, str., to proclaim. kuriya : kuru : kurum : kuttu, short, deficient. kūrmäi, sharpness. priest. kuru (pl. kurukkal), teacher, kurudan, a blind man. kurudu, blindness. kurukku, cross (oblique). kurukku-t-tāppāl, a cross-bar. kurūram, cruelty. kuruvi, bird. kushta-rogam, leprosy. kuttai, shortness. kūttāli, companion, friend. kuttam, band; meeting. kuttam, guilt, blame. kuttam illāmai, innocence. kuttañ çātiu, m., to accuse, charge. kūttan-kūdu, m., to assemble. kuttavāli, a criminal. kutti, young of an animal. kūttu, proclamation. kūţţu, m.; çēr, wm., to gather. kuttu, m.; tai, str., to prick, pierce. kuttu; idi, str., to pound. kuvalai, mug; water-lily. kuvā mā, arrowroot. kuvi, str., to heap up. kuviyal, n., pile, heap.

Lācci, a drawer.
lāccip-peţţi, chest of drawers.
lāḍakkāran, farrier.
lāḍam, horseshoe.
landar, lantern.
lāyam, a stable.
layan, lines, or coolie sheds.
lēçāṇa, light, casy.
lēnji, handkerchief.

lingu, link. loham, zinc.

Mā, flour, meal; mango tree; the fraction 3. māçālai, curry stuff, drugs. māçam ; mādam, *month*. maccup-pō, to decay. māçi, February-March; mist madangāda, unyielding, rigid. madangu, m., to yield. madi, str., to estimate; respect. madi, str., to fold. madippu, an estimate. madippu, a fold. mādiri, n., model, example. mādu; erudu, bullock. magal, daughter. magan, son. magani, the fraction A. mai; tīndai, ink. makkāc-colam, maize, cornmāl, palace. flour. malai, hill. mālai, a garland; evening. malai-p-pakkam, hill-side. malaiyaruvi, mountain torrent, māligai, mansion. mallu, wrestling. māman, father-in-law, uncle. mām param, mango fruit. māmi, mother-in-law, aunt. mān, deer. man; nilam, earth. mana-c-cațci, conscience. manaçu; manadu, mind. manal, sand. manam, mind. manam illāda, reluctant. mana-rammiyam, contentment, manastābam, n., regret.

MET

manastāba-p-padu, ir., to remanvetti, mattock (mamatty). mandäi, a flock. mandan, a foolish person. mandi, black monkey. mani, bell: hour. manikkattu, the wrist. māniyam, grant of land free of manjal, yellow; saffron. [tax. manjal nir, saffron water. manni, str., to forgive. mannippu, forgiveness, pardon. manidan; manushan, man. manu; manuvu, a petition, remanushi, woman. quest. māppandam, pastry. māppilläi, bridegroom. mara, sm., to forget. marai, wm., to vanish, hide. marai, rain. marai-c-cattai, rain-coat. maräi illämäi, drought. maram, a tree, timber. mara-nāy, pole-cat. mārbu, breast. mārb'ūçi, a breast-pin, brooch. mārgari, December-January. māri-kālam or marai-kālam, rainy season. māri māri, alternately. mariyādāi, civility. mariyal, a stopping, jail. mariyatkāran, prisoner. maru, str., to refuse, contradict, deny. maru, other, next. marumagal, daughter-in-law. [nephew. son - in - law. marumagan, marumori, answer,

marungalāna, dull. marundu, medicine. marupadiyum; tirumbavum. matta, other [ayain. mattam, measure, rule. mattam; mattak-kudiräi, a pony. māţţēn (§47e), I will not. māttiräi, pill. māţţ'iräiççi, beef. māttiram, only. mattiyānam, mid-day. māttu, m., to alter. mättukkäran, cattle-keeper. mattum, until. māţţu-mandäi, a herd. māţţu-p-paţţi, cattle-shed. mayir, hair. mēçäi, table. mēçäi-t-tuppaţţi, table-cloth. mēdāi, platform. meduvāna, soft. meduvāy, slowly. mēgam, cloud. mel, fine, soft. mēl, above; the west. mel, mellu, w. to chew. mēlāna, upper, superior. mēlānavan, n., superior. mella, slowly. melliya, fine, thin. mēlum, moreover. mēl vilāçam, address. merugu, (1) n., wax; (2) v.m.,to smear. merugu vatti, candle. met jodu, stockings. mēţkaţţi, an awning. mēt kottu, orercoat. mēţku, west. mētpadi, ditto, aforesaid,

mūdu pani, mist, fog.

metpakkam, top, or west side mettäi, mattress, cushion, bed. mey, truth, body. mey, (1) wm., to graze, to thatch; (2) str., to feed (cattle). mēyccal, pasture. mēyppan, shepherd. meyyāna; niçamāna, trus. miccam, excess, remainder. midi, the remains. midi, str., to stamp, trample. miga, migavum; metta, much, migu (p. 47), to exceed. [very. mılagu, pepper. mīn, fish. min; minnal, lightning. minițtu; nimisham, a minute. mırudu, softness. mirugam, animal. moçamāna, dangerous. $m\delta$, sm, to smell. möndu pār, str., to smell. moppam, smell. movāy, chin. moy, str., to crowd, suarm. muçal, a hare. mudal, the first, principal. mudalām, mudalāvadu (§20), mudal tāram, first wife. [first. mudam, lameness. mūdam, foolishness. mūdattanmai, ignorant state. mudi, a crown. mūdi, a cover, lid. mudi, wm., to end, be finished, str., to finish. mudiccu, knot. mudippu, a tie, purse. mudivu; kadaiçi, n., the end. mūdu, m., to corer. mudugu, the back (of body).

mugađāvu, in presence, in per 80n. mugadu; modu, roof, ridge. mugam, face. mugurtta nal, wedding-day. mukkādu, veil. mukkāl, threefourths. mukkonam, triangle. mūkku, nose. mul; mullu, thorn, fork. mūlai, corner, angle. mulai, brain. mulai, breast (female). mulai, str., to sprout. mūlam, root, bulb, cause. mullulla, prickly. mun; munnē, before. munbu, munbaga, in front of. munda, previously, formerly (inf. of nundu). mundai nal, day before yestermundina, prior. [day. mundi-p-po, to lead, adrance. mundu, m., to precede. mūngil, bamboo. munnamē, before; already. munru, thi ee. muppādu, thirty. murai, order, manner, commuradāna, coarse. plant muraippāṭṭu-k-kāran; vādi, complainant. muraiyidu, ir., to complain. murań kai, elbow. muran kāl, knee. $mur_1, (1) wm., to become broken;$ (2) str., to break. murudum; muttilum, wholly. murukku, m., to uring, tuist.

mūtta kudiyāl, the elder wife,

MUT

muţţāi, egg.
muţţāi; kaţţu, a bundle.
muttam, a kiss.
muţţam, a court-yard.
muttaval, elder woman.
muttavan, elder man.
muţţilum, entirely, utterly,
muttirāi, seal. [quite.
muttu, pearl.
muyaţci, effort.

Nābagam; yādi, memory. naçam, destruction, loss. \mathbf{nada} , sm., to walk. nadäi, walk, gait, pace. nadakkäi, n., conduct. nadattu, m., to conduct, direct. nādōrum, daily. nadu, ir., to plant. nadu; matti, centre. nādu, country, province. nadungu, m., to tremble. nadu rättiri, midnight. naduvē; ūdē, amid, between. nagäi, str., to laugh. nagai; ābaraņam, jewel. nagam, a nail, claw. nāgaņavāy, the mina bird. nagaram, city. nagu, ir., to shine, laugh. nakku, m., to suck, lap.nākku, tongue. nākku mī<u>n</u>, sole-fish. nal, nallu, v.m., to love; n., nāl, a day. [the middle. nāladu, current. nāļai; nāļaikku, to-morrow. nalla, good. nāl torum or nādorum, daily. nālu; nāngu, four. nambikkäi, n., trust.

NER

nambu, m., to trust, expect. nanäi, (1) wm., to be wet; (2) n., toddy, flower buds. nanäivu, wet, moisture. nāņal, a reed. nāņam ; adakkam, *modesty*. naudu, crab, lobster. nānē; nān tān, myself. nanju; visham, poison. nanrāy, well. nanri, goodness, gratitude. nanri ketta, ungrateful. naräi, greyness. naräiyulla, grey. nārānju nārattai, *orange*. nari, jackal. nashṭam ; kēḍu, loss, harm. națçattiram, star. nātkāli, a quadruped, chair. nātpadu, forty. natpu, friendship. nā<u>tt</u>u, *a plant*. nāy, dog. naya, str., to love. nāyagan, headman. ñāyi<u>r</u>u, *the sun*. ñāyittu-k-kiramäi, Sunday. nediya, nedum, long, tall. nedumai, length. neduñ-cappāttu, boots. nel; nellu; ariçi, rice, paddy. nenju, the breast, chest. nērāga, straughtforward. nēram, time. nēram tava<u>r</u>āda, punctual. nērāna, straight, honest. neri, conduct. nēridu, ir., to encounter, to nērmäi, honesty. [happen. neruppu; anal, fire. neruppu-k-kirādi, // a'e.

neţţäi, tallness. netti, forehead. nēttu, *yesterday*. ney, (1) n., ghee; (2) v.w., to neyam, affection. weave. nī, str., to abandon. nī tānē, thyself. nicam, niccayam, certainty. nidanam, justness; criterion. nīdipadi; nīdivān, judge. [removal. nīdistalam, court. nīkkam; nīkku, separation, nīkku, m., to remove, avert. \mathbf{nil} , w., to stand, stop. nilā; çandira<u>n</u>, moon. nilā veliccam, moon-light. niläi, (1) str., to abide, to last; (2) n., condition, position. niläimäi, quality, condition. nilam; tarai, ground. nīlam, blue. nīlam, length. tion. nilamii, landed property, stanilam ala, sm., to survey. nīļamāna, long. nīlamāna, blue. niluväi, balance. nimir, wm., to become erect. nimirttu, m., to set upright. nimisham, moment. nimittam, for the sake of. mnäi, str., to think. ninaivu; çindanai, thought. ninäivu kūr, wm., to remember. nīndu, m., to swim. nīr, (1) you; (2) water. niraça vastu, mineral. nīr maţţam, water-level. [rent. nīr ottam, nīrppāyccal, tornirai, um., to become full. pirai; pāram, weight.

nirăi, (1) wm., to be in order; (2) str., to arrange. niräi : vari, line. niräinda, full. niral, shadow. niram ; varņam, colour. nirambu (intr.), m., nirappu (tran.), m., to fill.nīrāvi, a well; steam. nīrppāyccu, m., to water. nīrt-tārā, wild duck. niru, str., to weigh. nıruttu, m., to detain. nītipati ; nītivā<u>n</u>, *judge*. nītistalam, *court*. (properly, nirbnitpandam andam), *misery.* nittirai, sleep. nittiraiyāy, asleep. nīţţu, *length*. nīţţu, m.; viri, str., to stretch. nivirtti, removal. niyami, str., to appoint. niyāyāça<u>n</u>am, bench (law). niyāyam, reason, justice. niyayama<u>n</u>a, right. $n\bar{o}$, (1) n., aching, pain; (2) v. wm., to ache. nokkam, view, object. nokku, m., to look. novup-paduttu, m., to hurt. thread, line; (2) \mathbf{n} ūl, (1) n., $\lceil v.w., to spin.$ nuni, point. nurăi, (1) wm., to creep in, to trespass; (2) str., to insert nū<u>r</u>u, *hundred*. nutpamāna, adj., minute, tine.

0, str., to resemble. ōdui, water-course. ōdu, a shell, tile,

odu, m., to run, flee. odukku, m., to oppress. odukku, a corner, shelter. olli, thinness. ōnāy, wolf. onbadu, nine. oudikkāran, bachelor. ondiyāna; ottāi, single. onrum illäi, nothing. oppam, agreement, signature. oppi, str., to deliver up; prove. oppu, m., to consent. oppuk-kodu, str., to consign, surrender. oppuvi, str., to deliver. ōram, margin, edge. oralōçi, clock. orē, one only, same. or idattilum illäi, nowhere. oru (§ 13), an. oru pakkattil, aside. oru kālum illäi, never. orukkam, conduct. orumikka, together. orungāna, regular. orungu, rule, method. oru-pațța, together. orutaram; oruviçai, once. ottāçāi; udavi, help. ottagam, a camel. rent. ōttam, a course; gallop; curotti, a mortyaye. ott'iru, sm., to resemble. ottu, m., to drive. ottukkol, w., to acknowledge. ottu-p-par, str., to compare. ovvoru, each, every. ōy, wm.; ori, wm.; ninru pō, to cease. ōyāda, incessant.

Pāçai, language. paçali, Fusly, * official revenue paccaiyana, green; raw. paçi, hunger. paçu, (1) a cow; (2) green, pure. padäi, layer; army. pādam; adi, foot. padi, according. padi (§ 64), step; way; measure. padi, str., to read, learn. padil; padilāga, instead of. padi-p-padiyay, gradually. padippi, str., to educate. padiyal, for, because, whereas. padu, (1) ir., to suffer, undergo; (2) str., to lie down. pādu, m., to sing. padukkäi, bed. padukkäi-y-aräi, bedroom. padungu, m., to hide. pagai, enmity. pagal, day (time). pagam, share. pagudi, division; share. pai, a bay. paiça; çalli, a pic. paittiyam, madness. paiyan, boy. pakkam; vilā, side. pākkiyam, happiness. pal; pallu, tooth. pāl, milk. pāl paçu, milch cow. pala; anega, several, many. pālādai, cream. palagăi, a board. palam, force. pālam, bridge. palamulla, strong. palan, result; advantage.

^{*} The Arabic name for a year, commonly used in India.

palsu kodu, str., to produce results or profit. palavandam, force, violence. pali, a sacrifice. palingu, glass. pallam, a pit, hollow. palli, a lizard. palli-k-kūdam, school-house. pallivaçal, mosque. pallu-p-purus, toothbrush. pallu-vali, toothache. pāmbu, snake. panäi, the palmyra tree. pānai; koppai, a pot. panam, money. panappai, money-purse. pang-idu, ir.; piri, str., to divide. pangu, section, part, portion. panguni, the month March-[April. pani, dew. paņidi, jewels. panju, cotton. pannu, m., to make. panri (vulg. panni, pandi), a panri-y-iraicci, pork. hog. par, str., to see, look. para, other. para, old. para, sm., to fly. paragu, m., to practise. parai, a drum. pārai; kat-pārai, a rock. paräiya, old. parakku, m., to train. paralogam, heaven. param, a fruit. pāram; cumāi, a load. param arai, wm., to pulp. pārāmal vidu, to overlook. pāramāna, heavy. nourish. paramari, str., to manage;

parambu (intr.), m.; parappu (tran.), m., to spread. paramori, proverb. parau, a loft. pari, str., to snatch away. pari, blame; revenge. pari vangu, m., to revenye. paridābam, pity. parițcăi, a trial, experiment. pariyāri, a doctor, barber. parkkilum (§ 64, b), than. pārli ariçi, barley. paru, str., to become large. paru, str., to mature. parudu, fault, damage. parudu pār, str., to mend, repair. parutta, ripe. parutta; pushtiyulla, stout. pārvai, sight, inspection. pāshāi, language. patci, a bird. vour. patci, str.; virungu, m., to depatpala, many, several. paţţai, a bark; stripe. pattam, title; reign. pāṭṭa<u>n</u>, grandfather. pattanam, town. pattayam, sword; title-deed. pāţţi, grandmother. patti, devotion. patti, regarding. pattippidi, str., to cling, grasp. pāttiram, a vessel, cup; worthipattiram, care. ness. pāttiramāna, worthy. pattiramāna, safe. pattiyam, diet. pāttiyam, bail. pattu, ten. pāţţu, song. pattu, silk.

pattu, seizure, attachment; plaspattu, m., to grasp. ter. pattu madangāy, tenfold. pattuccittu; raçidu, receipt. pāvam. pāvanāi kāttu, m., pācāngu pannu, m., to pretend. pay, mat. pay, wm.; kudi, str., to leap, payam, fear. rush. payam uruttu, m., to threaten. payan, result. payanam põ, to travel. payappaduttu, m., to terrify. payir-idu, ir., to cultivate. payittiyam, madness. payccu, m., to irrigate. pēçu, m., to speak. pedam, difference. pēdam illāda, uniform. pēdaimäi, simplicity. [power. pelan; vallamäi, strength, pelavīna; pelavīnamāna, weak. pen, a female. peņçādi; manaivi, wife. pen panri (pandi), sow. pen pilläi, female child. pen tori, bridesmaid. pēnai, pen. pēnäi-k-katti, penknife. pēr, name. pēriçu; pērij, revenus. pēran, grandson. pēr idu, ir., to name. pēril, upon, concerning. periya, great, grand, large. periya püçanik-kāy, pumpkin. periya turai, superintendent. pērtti, granddaughter. peru, ir., to obtain. peru viral, the thumb.

perukku, m.; adigari, str., to multiply. perukku; kūţţu, m., to sweep. perumäi, greatness, pride. perun-kādu; vanam, forest. perun-tārā, gooss. pettäi, a hen, female. peţţäi-k-kudiräi, mare. pettar, parents. petti, box, case. pettor, parents. pey, w., to scatter, rain. piçagu, m., to miss; n., a mispiccai, alms. piccai kel, w., to beg (alms). piçi<u>n</u>, gum. pīçu, fee. pidi, str., to catch, seize. pidittirāvi, vice (blacksmith's). pidungu, m., to pluck, pick. pikkāçu; pikkān, pickare. pila, sm., to split. pilaväi, cancer. pīli; kural, pipe. pilläi, child; caste title. pin, after. pinam, a corpse. pin cel, w., to follow. pi<u>n</u> todar, wm., to trace. pin-māri-kālam, N.E. monpiņāi; jāmīn, security. [soon. pinbu; pinnālē, after. pindu, m., to go behind, be late. pīngā<u>n</u>, plate. pinnē, behind, back. pīppāy, cask. pira, sm., to be born. piradāna, chief. [adversary. piradivādi; edirāli, defendant, piragăci, str., to illuminate.

piragāçamāna, bright. piragē; pirakāle, behind. piragu, after. pirai, v.str., to live; n., an error. piräiyulla, incorrect. pirāņi, animals. pirappu, birth. piraçangam, sermon. piracittamāna, public. piravēçi, str., to enter. pirayānam, a journey. pirayāçam, pains, effort. pirayāçap padu, to try. pirayoçanam-ulla, useful. pirēdak kuri, n., a grave. pirēdam, dead body. piri, wm., to become separated; str., to separate. pīris, saucer. piriyamulla, dear. pīru, m., to tear. pittalai, brass. pō (p. 51, No. 87), to go. podada, insufficient. podi, powder. podi, a sack. podi, str.; padippi, str., to instruct, teach. podi-mādu, pack bullock. wear. podiyan, lad. podu, ir., to cast down, put; podu (for porudu), time, while. podu, common. podu-p-pādai, public path. podu, wm., to be sufficient. podum, enough. poduvāna, general, common. pokkisham, a treasure. [text. pokku; çakku, n., excuse, prepol; pola; padi, as. pol; otta, like.

pola-c-cey, w., to imitate. pollāda, wicked, vile. po<u>n</u>, gold. porāmāi, impatience; enry. pori, a sign; spark; trap. porivana malai, precipice. poru, w., to fight. during. porudu, time, sun; adr., while porul, substance, meaning. porumäi, patience. porundu, m., to unite; fit. poruttam, contract. poruttanai, vow. poruttu, for the sake of. poruttu, (1) v.m., to cause to agree, to unite; (2) n., a junction, joint. põttal, bottle. pottani, a bundle of cloth. pottanikkāran, a hawker. poy, falsehood. | falsely). poy-c-collu, m., to lie (speak poy-k-kāl, false ley. pōyi vidu, to depart. poyi-k-kondu vā, to fetch. pōyi-c-cēr, to arrive. poyyāna, false. poyyāņāi, perjury. pū, a blossom. puçal kāttu, storm. pūçāçāri, *miest*. pūcci, moth; insect. pūçu, to smear, plaster. pudäi, str., to winnow. padai, str.; adakkam pannu, m., to bury. pudan-kiramiti, Wednesday. pudaväi, cloth. pudidāy, anew. pudiya; paccai, new, fresh. pudu, new.