Chapter III

COMPARISON OF THE ENGLISH AND TAMIL SENTENCE PATTERNS

3.1. Syntactic Features:

The constituents in a sentence at different levels can combine to form increasingly larger units. They are, according to Herman Wekker and Liliane Haegeman (1985:5),

like building blocks which pattern in certain ways to larger and larger units, the largest being the sentence. The purpose of doing syntax is to discover the ways in which constituents combine to form the structure of sentences.

The arrangement of the constituents together in a sentence depends on factors like inflection, derivation, order, concord, and patterning. The syntax of the language, which studies these aspects, varies inversely in richness or poverty as accidence is poor or rich. English language with a few inflections maintains the relationship among its constituents in a way that gives room for more than one interpretation for a single sentence. Tamil language has developed a syntax in its own peculiar and simple way, but it maintains a rich tradition ever since the days of Tolkaappiyam, the earliest extant Tamil grammar. A comparison
of the syntactic features in English and Tamil under the heads like inflection, derivation, order, concord, etc. will provide the learners with new insights leading to a better understanding of the structural patterns in the two languages.

3.1.1. Inflections:

Inflections are the suffixes added to the grammatical categories in a language either before or after one of them. They show clearly the proper relationship in the sentence and so ambiguity is unlikely to arise. But as observed by C.L. Wren (1970),

in a language which does not change the forms of its words according to their relationship in the sentence-significance, the order of the words is likely to be relatively fixed; and a fixed word-order in relation to meaning in the sentence takes the place of the freedom made possible by the system of inflections.

Greek, Russian, Latin are all fully inflected languages, while English and Chinese with mostly monosyllabic roots are less inflected.

3.1.1.1. Inflections in English:

The simplifying of inflexions is so marked a quality in English. That is, English indicates the relationship of words in a sentence with only the minimum of change in their shapes or variation of endings. Only nouns and verbs, the former for
plural numbers and possession and the latter for tenses present and past, change their forms:

  e.g. cow-cows; like-liked.

The plural morpheme is generally realized as /-s, z, iz/.

  e.g. cat-cats, dog-dogs, match-matches.

There are some nouns with different morpheme endings. The irregular plurals show a change of consonant from voiceless to voiced and end with /-z/:

  e.g. knife-knives, mouth-mouths, house-houses.

When it comes to tense in English, the regular verbal endings to indicate the past and the past participle /"-d, -ed" or "-t"/ are used:

  e.g. live-lived-lived. /liv/-/livd/

  walk-walked-walked /wo:k/-/wo:kt/

The following verbs are termed irregular. They show different forms when changed to past and past participle.

i) Those with a change of consonant from voiceless to voiced:

  e.g. make-made-made. /meik-meid-meid/
ii) Suppletive or the one that undergoes morphological conditioning, at least in its past participle:
e.g. take-took-taken. /teik-tuk-teikən/

iii) Those with zero allomorphs:
e.g. hit, shut, cut.

iv) Those with replacive morphemes:
e.g. bring-brought-brought /brɪŋ-brɔːt-brɔːt/
sing-sang-sung /siŋ-sæŋ-sʌŋ/

3.1.1.2. Inflections in Tamil:

In Tamil, almost all the grammatical categories including the question words, negative words and particles take inflections. Within a single word class so many inflections lying crowded together is the special feature of Tamil.

i) Inflections added to nouns: Common nouns and neuter nouns take -kal after them to make plurals. In the process, the vowels never change as the consonants do:
e.g. paːtlə "song" - paːtalkal "songs"
"m" changes to "n" before "k"
e.g. məram "tree" marṅkal "trees"
"1" changes to "t" before "k"
e.g. mul "thorn" - muṭkal "thorns"
"1" changes to "r" before "k"
e.g. kal "stone" - karkal "stones"
doubling of "k" in iː "fly" - iːkkal "flies"
ii) Inflections in the form of case markers added to the nouns and pronouns:

- *ra:manai* "Raman" (acc.)
- *avarukku* "to him" (hon.dat.)
- *avalitam* "with her" (loc.)
- *aciriyaritamiruntu* "from the teacher" (loc.)
- *kattiyar* "with the knife" (instr.)

iii) Participial nouns and verbal nouns showing inflections:

- e.g. a. *vantavan* "he who came" - participial noun
  
  \[
  \text{va: (root)} + \text{t(n)(past marker)} + \text{avan(III person, masc. sg.)}
  \]

- b. *naṭakirataipparric collu* "Tell on what goes on"
  
  *naṭakiratu* is verbal noun and *-ai* and *parri* case markers.

iv) Inflections in verbs;

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Past} & : \text{Root + Tense} \\
\text{Present} & : \text{Root + PNG suffix} \\
\text{Future} & : \text{Root + PNG suffix}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{cey + t + aːn = ceytaːn} \quad \text{"he who did"}
\]

v) Inflections in adjectives, adverbs, articles, conjunctions, etc.

a) adjectives: *alakaːnataiya: ketkiraːy?* "(Are you) asking for the beautiful thing?"

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{alaku + aːna + t + aːn} \\
\text{"beauty" adv. neut.Inter} \\
\text{particle sg. particle}
\end{align*}
\]
b) adverbs: metuva:ka+ta:ii vanta:n "(He) came only slowly"

\[ \text{metuva:ka+ta:ii} \]
\[ \text{"slowly" restrictive} \]
\[ \text{emphatic} \]
\[ \text{particle} \]

c) articles: inke: oruvan^um illai "Nobody is here"

\[ \text{oru + an + um} \]
\[ \text{"one" PNG particle} \]
\[ \text{in neg. context.} \]

d) conjunctions: varuvatarkkum po:vatarkkuma:kava: celavitukira:y?

"(Are you) spending for the coming and going?"

\[ \text{po:vatarkkuma:kava:} \]

\[ \text{po:vatarkk + um + -a:ka} \]
\[ \text{"going" conj particle} \]
\[ \text{Inter.} \]
\[ \text{attached} \]
\[ \text{to causative} \]
\[ \text{meaning words} \]

3.1.2. Derivations:

Derivation also makes use of suffixes. In order to avoid confusion between derivation and inflexion, it is necessary to understand that derivation results in the formation of an entirely new word:

\[ \text{e.g. luck - lucky - luckily; kind - kindness, etc.} \]

But inflection merely effects changes in the noun or verb.
3.1.2.1. Derivation in English:

Prefixes of all kinds and suffixes that help to form nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs are derivational in English.

Prefixes like "a-be-, fore-, mis-, un-, pre-, post-" etc. are commonly used in English.

The words with the prefix "a-" according to Jespersen (1955), are literary rather than colloquial:

* e.g. asleep, astir, across, amoral.

The prefix "be-" is used to form transitive verbs from a)nouns, b)adjectives, c)verbs: e.g. befriended, belittle.

"fore-" is used with nouns as well as verbs and may be used to refer to place or time: e.g. forearm, foresee.

"mis-" is also added to nouns and verbs: e.g. misfortune.
"un-" is commonly used as a negative prefix: e.g. unhappy.
"pre-" and "post-" are commonly used before nouns: e.g. pre-independence, post-war.

The following are the suffixes that help to form i) nouns, ii) adjectives, iii) verbs and iv) adverbs.

i) "-er, -ess, -ist, -dom, -ment," etc. e.g. employer, duchess, violinist, kingdom, development.
ii) "-able, -ed, -ic, -less, -ly."

e.g. readable, respected, imperialistic, merciless, quickly.

iii) "-en, -ize": e.g. "to quicken, to nationalize"

iv. "-ly, -wise" etc. as in "possibly, likewise," etc.

3.1.2.2. Derivation in Tamil:

Suffixes are always derivational in Tamil. Firstly, personal nouns are formed by adding -a:li to impersonal nouns:

e.g. katan "debt" + a:li (personal suffix) -> katana:li "debtor"

viruntu "feast" + a:li (-do-) -> virunta:li "guest"

Secondly, nouns are formed from verbs by the adding suffixes:

e.g. nata+-ppu -> natappu "the present state"

pati+-ttal -> patittal "reading"

Thirdly, verbs are formed from nouns in the same way:

e.g. camaitt:an "cooked-he" - camaiyal "cooking"

pa:rtta:n "saw-he" - pa:rva: "sight"

Fourthly, adjectives and adverbs are formed from nouns by adding -a:na and -a:ka respectively:

e.g. alaku+a:na -> alaka:na "beautiful"

ve:kam+a:ka -> ve:kama:ka "fast"

Finally, some particles are changed into nouns by the addition of suffixes:
e.g. \textit{mun+o:r} \rightarrow \textit{munno:r} "ancestor"
\textit{ki:l+o:r} \rightarrow \textit{ki:lo:r} "low people"

As these suffixes are derivational in nature, they are also called "lexical formatives."

3.1.3. Order:

Human languages may be regarded as being simultaneously structured in a number of different ways. The order of arranging the constituents in a sentence varies from language to language. While some of the elements are obligatory, some others are optional. The SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) languages, like English, have the items Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase as obligatory elements. In SOV languages like Tamil, only the Verb Phrase is obligatory, while the Noun Phrase is treated as optional. The inflectional features in the Tamil verbs clearly indicate the relevant subjects.

While the normal order of the constituents present a statement or a factual sentence, the reversed order, as in the case of questions-VSO in English and SOV + Question marker in Tamil-presents different aspects of the same sentence. The order is fixed more or less in English sentences. But in Tamil sentences the same cannot be said, as it is a flexible language.
3.1.3.1. Order in English:

NP + VP is the usual order for declarative sentences in English. An expansion of this structure yields NP+Aux.+VP. This order is reversed as Aux+NP+VP in interrogatives.

1. He will do the work – declarative
2. Will he do the work? – interrogative.

The reversed word order in English is also possible when
i) introductory "there" opens the sentence, ii) negative adjunct occurs in the beginning iii) prepositional phrases and other adjuncts take the front position in order to give emphasis and iv) objects open the sentence:

3. There lived a king – There + VP + NP.
4. Never will he do it again Neg + Aux + NP + VP.
5. Under the table were the cats – VP + Vbe + NP
6. Many a time had he smiled – NP + Aux + NP + VP

In sentence 6 there are verbal phrases, the main VP which follows the subject is the most important part. Np functions as an adjunct. It can be deleted and still the sentence will remain meaningful.

Questions with the interrogative pronouns also show the reverse order:
7. Who comes here? Wh-Pro.+VP+NP

8. Whom does he love in the family? Wh-Pro+Aux+NP+VP

In the negative, exclamatory and imperative sentences, there is usually no inversion:

9. He will not do the work. NP+Aux.+Neg.+VP.
10. How kind she is! Wh.(excl)+NP+VP(Vbe)
11. Get out of this place. (NP) + VP.

Regular verb-adverb combinations like "to put off, take off, make up" etc. take a pronoun object before, but a noun object after the adverb:

12. Put off the lights
13. Put the lights off

In response to a question and by way of comment, the full sentence is cut short into just expletive:

15. Exactly!
16. Hardly likely.

3.1.3.2. Order in Tamil:

As Tamil is an SOV language, in the structure NP + VP, VP includes O + V as against V + O in English. The order is not
inflexible as in English. The constituents can be used in any position and yet can give the meaning:

17 a. ra:man ci:taiyai pa:rtta:n "Raman saw Sita"
17 b. ci:taiyai ra:man pa:rtta:n "Sita Raman saw"
17 c. ra:man pa:rtta:n ci:taiyai "Raman Sita saw"
17 d. ci:taiyai pa:rtta:n ra:man "Sita saw Raman"
17 e. pa:rtta:n ra:man ci:taiyai "saw Raman Sita"
17 f. pa:rtta:n ci:taiyai ra:man "saw Sita Raman"

As Tamil words, especially pronouns and verbs, have PNG markers attached to them, the finite verbs themselves, when used in isolation, express the facts without any difficulty:

I. 16. sg(na:n) vante:n "I came"
19. pl(na:ñkal) vanto:m "We came"

II. 20. sg(ni:) vanta:y "You came"
21. pl(ni:ñkal) vanti:rkal "You came"

III. 22. (avaq) vanta:r "he came"
23. (aval) vanta:l "she came"
24. (avar) vanta:r "he (hon.) came"
25. (atu) vantu "it came"

III. pl. 26. (avarkal) vanta:rkal "they (human) came"
27. (avaikal) vantapa "they (non-hum.) came"
Adjective precedes the noun it qualifies and adverb precedes the verb it modifies:

28. nalla paiyan "good boy" where nalla is adjective
29. cariya:kac col "tell correctly" cariya:ka is adverb.

Relative participle precedes the nouns or verbs:

30. ihku vanta paiyan nallavan "the boy who came here is a good (boy)."

vanta is relative participle before the noun "paiyan."

In questions too, there is flexibility. The position of Wh-words like ya:r "who," evaQ "who," etu "which," e:n "why" eppati "how" need not be at the beginning of sentences.

31. ippo:tu vantatu ya:r? *"who came who?"
32. ippo:tu ya:r vantatu? *"now came who?"
33. ya:r ippo:tu vantatu? "who came now?"

For yes/no questions the question marker "-a:" is added to any of the constituents of the sentence, depending upon the emphasis attached to them by the speaker:

34. avan pe:na:vai etutta:na? "Did he take the pen?"
35. avan pe:na:vaiya: etutta:n? "Is it the pen that he took?"
36. avana: pe:na:vai etutta:n? "Is it he who took the pen?"
The English order in the second and third sentences introduce a relative clause to signify meaning.

In the negative sentences, the negative morphemes illai, -a; and -a;t are invariably added at the end of them:

37. na:n a:hku po:kavillai "I did not go there"
38. avai iṅke: va:ra: "They will not come here"
39. iṅke: vara:te "Don't come here"

3.1.4. Concord:

The agreement of person, number, gender or tense between two or more parts of a sentence is commonly known as Concord. Formal agreement is to be taken in the sense that of the two forms showing concord the use of one necessitates the other. If forms A and B agree with each other in both ways, it may be called bilateral concord. There are cases where A can be continued with B and B in turn can be combined with C. This link is called unilateral concord.

English uses concord in both the ways mentioned above. But Tamil uses only the first kind. There are differences in the use of the concord of person, number, gender, and tense in both the languages. A sound knowledge of concord enables the learners to effectively use them in specific contexts.
3.1.4.1. Concord in English:

In English, features of concord are noticeable with reference to person, number, gender, and tense. For the first type of concord "bilateral concord," the first person "I" agreeing with the present verb "am" can be cited as example. The first person plural "we" combining with "are" and the second person singular and plural "you" going with "are" may be given as examples for the "-unilateral concord."

3.1.4.1.1. Concord of Person:

The subject-verb agreement and the noun or pronoun agreeing with the following pronoun are the important features using person in English. Generally the singular subject takes the singular and the plural subject plural verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb 'Be'</th>
<th>Verb 'Do'</th>
<th>Verb 'Have'</th>
<th>Verb stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S —— I Person — I am</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in g —— II Person — You are</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u l a —— III — he r Person — she is</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>walk-s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb 'Be' Verb 'Do' Verb 'Have' Verb stem
Noun or pronoun agreeing with the pronoun that follows is an example for bilateral concord.

41. They know their duty.

3.1.4.1.2. Concord of Number:

The two features mentioned in 3.1.4.1.1. apply to concord of number also. In addition, there are features which include concord between the noun and its modifier used attributively and concord between the noun and its nominal predicate.

42. It is John who gives the token.
43. Many friends have this problem.

As exception to the general rule, sometimes singular nouns take plural verbs after them and vice versa.

44. The government are considering this case.
45. Twenty rupees is no small amount.
3.1.4.1.3. Concord of Gender:

Gender concord in English applies mostly to the third person singular pronouns "he, she, it." This feature is not possible with respect to other persons and also third person plural, unless they are indicated by reference.

46. He has forgotten to take his dress.
47. She is known for her wisdom.
48. It has gone into its shelter.

3.1.4.1.4. Concord of Tense:

In the reported speech forms in English the finite verb in the independent clause agrees with the verb in the dependent clause sentence. As an exception to this rule, the concord of tense need not be maintained, if the actual condition of the concerned person or thing is emphasized.

49. She tells all she knows about it.
50. He asked me if I was prepared.
51. I did not know he is suffering.

3.1.4.2. Concord in Tamil:

In Tamil sentences concord plays a major role. Even without the subject NP of a particular sentence, its grammatical status can be inferred from the pronominal
termination of the verb which occurs as the predicate of that sentence. For instance, the verb pa:\rtta:\n has in it the features of the third person singular masculine, which can be decided by looking at the verbal suffix-a:\n.

There are exceptions, where agreement is not maintained between the subject and the verbal terminations. The honorific singular noun in the third person singular takes plural PNG suffix.

52. appa: elutina:rkal "Father wrote"

As second example, suggests Thilagawathi Kanegaretnam (1980:31), "the same verbal form of ceyyum type is used as the verb in sentences where the subject NP is a singular or a plural neuter noun; the ceyyum type of verb is used for the future tense."

53. paravai/paravaikal varum "Bird/birds will come"

3.1.4.2.1. Concord of Person:

In Tamil all the personal pronouns and the nouns in plurals have the verbal terminations to correspond with the nominatives. It can be illustrated as follows:
As the above illustration shows, the Tamil verb has to agree with the person, number, and gender of the subject. The English verb has only number and person to take care of.

The auxiliary verbs like iru, koṇṭiru, patu, vitu, kol, etc. take the PNG suffixes after them.

3.1.4.2.2. Concord of Number:

The singular subjects have singular predicates and the plural subjects plural predicates with respective verbal terminations.
The collective nouns have singular predicates.

54. patai po:rittatu "army fought"

The nouns connected by the copulative -um must end in plural predicate.

55. avarum nagum vanto:m "He and I came."

3.1.4.2.3. Concord of Gender:

The gender of the subject in Tamil is reflected in the verbal endings, as seen in 3.2.4.2.1.

Human nouns show a clear distinction in the matter of number and gender from non-human nouns. The latter have endings -atu and -apa for singular and plural respectively. For both masculine and feminine in the honorific or if they happen to assume high offices, plural suffix -a:rar or kal is used irrespective of the gender.
56. en taŷa:r varukira:r "my mother comes"
57. mutal mantiri ammaiya:r varukira:rkal
         "Madam Chief Minister is coming"

3.1.4.2.4. Concord of Tense:

The tense restrictions observed in reported speech in English are not followed in Tamil. In the sentences having two classes or the ones having a matrix sentence and a constituent sentence, the tense used in either of them can be anyone of the three --- the present, past or future.

58. avan vanta:r enru colkire:n "I say that he came"
59. avan vanta:r enru conne:n "I said that he came"
60. avan vanta:r enru colve:n "I will say that he came"

All the above three Tamil sentences are grammatical and meaningful. But in English, only the second one is acceptable and the rest are ungrammatical. They do not follow the same tense rule for both matrix and constituent sentences.

3.1.5. Patterning:

Regarding syntactic patterns in the languages, it may be said that the grammatical categories such as noun phrase and verb phrase are arranged in the order in which they appear in the surface structures. The process operates at four levels:
a) categorical - where the grammatical categories are assigned specific meaning relationships.
b) syntactic - where syntactic transformations arrange the categories at the function level.
c) lexical - where suitable lexical items are inserted and
d) phonological - where features of agreement, concord, etc., tidy up the surface structures.

The basic sentence pattern is one in which the syntactic function of the subject and the verb in personal form is never repeated twice in the same pattern. The constituent structure analysis, by making use of the Transformational Approach conveys at a glance, structural differences among sentences - assertive, interrogative, negative, exclamatory and imperative. The contrastive analysis of these basic sentence types in English and Tamil attempts to bring out the appropriate syntactic properties of sentences with a view to making the second language learning easy and Comprehensible for the Tamil speaking students.

3.2. Contrastive Analysis of Assertive Sentences:

The equative sentence type in English has the structure:

61. \( S \longrightarrow NP + LV + NP / Adj. / Adv, \)
In Tamil, however, the copula or the linking verb is not found. Otherwise, it behaves like the English sentence. So the structure would be: S------> NP + NP/ Adj / Adv.

62 a. Eng. She is doctor.
63 a. The song is sweet.
63 b. Pa:ttru inimai.
64 a. He is there.
64 b. avan a:nke: ulla:n.

At the deeper level, both the noun phrases are obviously present. At the surface level the copula is present in the English sentences. It is much the same at the surface level, as it is in the deep level in the Tamil sentences. They may be illustrated thus:
Apart from the absence of copula feature in equative sentences in Tamil, the feature of using the definite article before the nouns in Tamil is optional in Tamil. But in English, either the definite article or the indefinite article is a must and so the category "article" before the English nouns is obligatory. In the third example in Tamil, the adverbial phrase, anke: "there" takes a tenseless category, ulla:n "is." But it cannot be equated with the English "is," since ulla:n does not take tense markers after it. But there is a possibility for ulla:n being replaced by irukkira:n "is" in Tamil. The latter case is a tense showing verbal feature.

The equative types in English include the following also:

67 a. \[ \text{NP} + \text{remain} + \text{Adj} \]

Tamil has the same structure, but the ordering is different.

67 b. \[ \text{NP} + \text{Adj} + \text{a} + \text{PNG} \]

68 a. Peter became a teacher.
68 b. pi:tar oru a:ciriya:na:r
69 a. Kannan remained poor
69 b. ka:nnan e:laiya:ka irunta:n
The surface structure trees are as follows:

70 a.

```
S  
   / 
  /   
 NP    / 
    /   
   /     
 Noun  / 
    /   
   /     
 Peter  
      
 Kannan 
```

In the English sentence "Auxiliary" is followed by VP, but in Tamil the reverse is the case. Besides, the adverbial in Tamil is denoted by the particle -a:ka to distinguish it from the noun e:lai "poorperson." The verbs a: and iru are strictly speaking auxiliaries, but here they function as main
verbs and hence the addition of PNG markers to them to denote the verbal features. The past tense morphemes -n and -t(n) and the PNG suffixes -a:r representing honorific singular and -a:n representing masculine singular are added.

The non-equative type sentences have the basic structure NP+VP. As Darbyshire (1967:173) says, "there can be at least five kinds of such sentences." They may be represented in TG grammar as follows:

71. S -> NP --- noun --- + VP --- V int ---
    | mod. + noun | V + comp. |
    | clause | V + obj |
    | phrase | V + obj. + obj. |
    ^ V + comp. ^

Tamil sentences too have the same structure with only the Verb Phrase occurring at the end.

72a. Birds fly. -- NF (Noun) + VP (Vint)
72b. paṟavaikal paraṇṭiraṇa

73a. S
    / NP Art N Num. V Art N Num. V Aux.  
    / bird pl. fly 0 paṟava i pl. paga+PNG Pre
In this pattern, the English plural subject takes plural verb, denoted by the simple present tense morpheme "fly". In the Tamil pattern the neuter plural paravaikal marked by the -kal suffix is in concord with the verb parakkigrama which can be split into para "fly" + k (increment) + kigru (present tense marker) + -aga (PNG ending). The verbal element is known as intransitive verbal, as it does not take objects after it.

As this pattern is similar to the English sentence, there is not much of a problem for the learners.

74 a. The ship arrived late. -NP (N)+ VP (V+Adv)
74 b. kappal ta:matama:ka vantatu -NP(N)+VP (Adv.+V)

75 a. / S / / NP / V / Adv. / V / the ship sg. arrived late /

75 b. / S / / VP / / NP / Adv. / V /
   / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
   the ship sg. arrived late

The presence of the definite article in the English sentence and that of -a:ka the adverbial particle added to the adjectival ta:matam in the Tamil sentence are the notable features. The English past takes "-ed" suffix, while the Tamil
past n(t) is added to the root va: "come" and the PNG suffix "-atu" denoting non-human objects. va: in the process gets shortened to va so as to become vantatu. Hereagain the mastery of the English pattern poses no problems.

76 a. John loved Mary-NP(N)+VP(V+obj)
76 b. ja:n me:riyai:i ka:talitta:n-NP(N)+VP(O+V)

77 a. / S  
    / NP  
    / V  
    N  
    John  
    loved  
    Mary  

77 b. / S  
    / NP  
    / V  
    N  
    ja:n  
    me:ri+  
    ka:tal Past  
    (PNG)  
    -ai(acc)

The verb in both cases is in the past and is in the transitive. The Tamil nouns in the accusative case take case markers after them, the use of which after me:ri in the sentence is obligatory. In the case of English sentence, nouns both in the nominative and accusative cases are used in the same way. Rearranging the order is not possible.

78 a. I gave him a book -NP(N)+VP(V+Obj)
78 b. na:n avanukku oru puttakam ko:tte:n-NP(N)+VP(Obj+Obj+V)
In English, it is a case of the Indirect Object Inversion Transformation. It is effected after the Agreement Transformation (article + noun) and the Preposition Transformation ("to him a book"). This transformation, as observed by Jacobs and Rosenbaum(1968:145), "reverses the order of the object and indirect object noun phrases and deletes the preposition segment of the indirect object."

In the Tamil sentence, the post position -ku is added to the pronoun avan. Rearranging the constituents avan -ku and puttakam is possible without making any changes or using the transformation. The PNG suffix agrees with the first person singular pronoun na:p.

80 a. I have three brothers.-NP(N)+VP(V have+NP).

80 b. enakkut mu:nru cako:tararkal irukkira:rkal-NP(N)+VP (NP+Viru)
The verb used is Vhave in the English type and Viru in the Tamil type. Both are used as main verbs, though their primary function is as auxiliary verbs. The -kal suffix is added both to the noun phrase and the verb phrase to denote the plural number. enakku in Tamil is strictly speaking not doing the subject function. For if a case suffix is added to any nouns or pronouns in Tamil, it is said to be taking case and doing the object function.

Arden (1976:280) describes possession in Tamil thus--

the predicates in such sentences are expressed in Tamil by putting the Noun or Pronoun indicating the possession into the genitive ending in -utaiya (particle denoting possession) with one of the pronominal affixes attached to it.

82 a. We elected John leader. --NP (Pronoun) + VP(V+ Obj+Comp)
82 b. na:ñkaḷ ja:nai talaivara:kat te:rnñtëtutto:m --NP (Pronoun) + VP (Obj+Comp+V)
If the sentence in English is interpreted as "We elected John (to be, as) leader," it can be realized that "John (to be, as) leader" has been derived from the sentence "John is leader," where leader is doing the complement function. As it has been linked to the matrix sentence, "We elected John," in the process, the identical NP and the complement of the constituent sentence get deleted. In the same way in Tamil, the matrix sentence nañkal jañait tertetutom is linked to the constituent sentence jañ talaiyar (NP+NP type) to yield nañkal jañait talaivara:kat tertetutom.

In the constituent talaivara:ka, -a:ka the adverbial marker is added to the noun talaivar. Such a distinguishing
feature in English (it being "as" or "to be") is not there to be found at the surface level. Hence the learners get confused in the case of the English sentence.

The examples yield the following points:

i) Tamil does not use a "copula" in equative and attributive constructions, while English does.

ii) Tamil sentence constituents can change their word order positions except when it is NP+VP (Vintr) type. In English word-order can be reversed only with respect to equative type constructions.

iii) Tamil allows an adverbial complement "a:ka" suffixed to a noun, English does not permit such a combination.

   e.g. Ta. ta:matamaka
   Eng. late.

iv) Tamil does not take the definite article before nouns when they are used generically. English has to use an article, definite or indefinite, unless the nouns happen to be plurals used as a class by itself.

84 a. The sun rises in the east.
84 b. cu:riyan kilakkil utikkum.

v) PNG suffixes in Tamil should agree with the subject. In English except for the third person singular and plural where
there must be concord between subject and verb, the feature is absent.

vi) Tamil adds case suffixes to objects (mostly to pronoun).

English does not have the feature except when the noun happens to be in dative case or when the pronoun comes to be used in an extended fashion.

85 a. I gave ten rupees to him.
85 b. naːn avaŋuŋku pattu ruːpaːikal koʔtutːen.

3.3. Contrastive Analysis of Interrogative Sentences:

The analysis under this heading concerns itself with two types of questions both in English and Tamil -- i) yes-no type questions and ii) Wh-questions.

The English questions of the first type are subdivided into a) those with "be-verb," b) those with modal auxiliaries and c) those with "do-verbs". The Tamil ones are subdivided into a) NP+NP+Q type, b) NP+VP+Q type and c) NP+VP+(V+Aux)+Q type.

The basic string for the question sentence in English includes an additional constituent QUESTION, in addition to the usual NP+VP type structure employed for declarative sentences. The "yes-no" questions are formed from the underlying statement by moving the first verb to the front
position in the sentence. But in Tamil a special morpheme -a: or -o: is added to the verb at the end of the sentence.

86 a. Is she a doctor?

86 b. aval oru ta:kṭara:?

87 a1. S
/ |
/ |
NP VP Q
/ |
/ |
N Aux NP
/ |
/ |
V be Art N Num
/ |
/ |
She is a doctor sg.

87 a2. S
/ |
/ |
/ |
Aux NP VP
/ |
/ |
V be Art N Num V NP
/ |
/ |
Is Ø she sg. Ø Art N Num
/ |
/ |
a doctor sg.

87 b1. S
/ |
/ |
/ |
NP NP
/ |
/ |
N Art N Num
/ |
/ |
aval oru ta:kṭar sg.

87 b2. S
/ |
/ |
/ |
NP NP
/ |
/ |
N Art N Num Q
/ |
/ |
aval oru ta:kṭar sg. a:
As regards the Tamil Question Transformation, the question morpheme -a:, added to the noun concerned, simplifies things. But the English way of transforming the underlying statement into a "yes-no question" involves the placement of the modal or helping verb from one of the optional elements in the auxiliary, or if no verb from the auxiliary is used, the main verb.

88 a. Are the songs sweet?
88 b. pa:talkal inimaiya:navaiya:? 

89 a1. 

89 a2. 

---
The second type, as illustrated above, also is of the equative type, but it is different from the first one in that the second NP consists of an adjective and not noun as in the first. In the case of the English type, the plural subject takes plural verb. In Tamil sentence, the article is not present and the neuter plural noun paṭal with kal suffix takes avai which is suffixed to the adjective inimaiya:na. To change the sentence into the interrogative type -a: is added to the adjectival phrase.

The third type in English "Was he there?" has an adverb as the second NP. The Tamil equivalent uses the auxiliary iru so as to have the second structure, NP+VP+Q.
90 a. Was he there?

90 b. avan anku irunta:na?:

91 a1. S
  /    
 NP  VP
  /    
 N   Aux
  /    
 He Tense Vbe Adv.
  /    
past is there

91 a2. S
  /    
 Aux NP VP
  /    
 Tense Vbe N V NP
  /    
past is he there

91 b1. S
  /    
 NP VP
  /    
 Art. N Num. NP Aux
  /    
 Ø avan sg. Adv. Tense iru
  /    
 anku past (+PNG)
The auxiliary used as a main verb is the special characteristic of both English and Tamil sentences of this type. Other features are the same as types 86 and 88.

The English question sentences with modal auxiliaries, being the second type under "yes-no questions", are used in two possible ways in Tamil. Firstly, for the English modals "will," shall, etc., Tamil uses the structure NP+VP+Q type.

92 a. Will they come here?
92 b. avarkaļ inka varuvarkaļa?:

93 al.
While English uses "non-past" tense in the form of modal "will" to convey future meaning, Tamil uses future tense verb with the tense marker -v added to the stem var and PNG
suffixes -aːr and -kal. In other respects, the contrast is the same as for the earlier sentences.

94 a. Shall we go out now?

94 b. naːm ippoːtu veːliyeː poːkalaːmaː?

95 a1.

95 a2.

95 b1.

(PNG)
A new feature of this type of sentence is the inclusion of verb with the prepositional particle. While English uses auxiliary with tense and modal as its features, Tamil makes it explicit through the verb phrase. In the verb phrase itself, English puts the adverb "now" at the end and the prepositional particle "out" immediately after the main verb. But in Tamil the adverb takes the second position and the prepositional particle precedes the verb. Again the Tamil verb po:; "to go" takes the suffixes -al, -a:m, and the interrogative -a:, where the future tense suffix -v as in -val (e.g. po:vala:ma:) has disappeared at the surface level with the addition of suffixes. -a:m denotes the plural agreeing with the plural subject na:m.

96 a. Can he do this sum?
96 b. avan inta kaňñkaip po:ţa muţiyuma:?
97 al.

S

Modal Aux. Fronting Tr.

Qn.Deletion Tr.

NP

Aux

VP

A

N

Num.

Tense Modal V NP

Ø he sg. pres can do this sum sg.

97 a2.

S

Aux NP VP

Tense Modal Det N Num V NP

Pres can Ø he sg. do this sum sg.

97 bl.

S

NP

VP

Aux

Det N Num

Ø avan sg.

inta kañakku portu muñi

(£ai) (Fut)
The English modal auxiliary "can" and the Tamil auxiliary 
muți are the features of this type. Their position in the
respective sentences is at different ends. The question
morpheme -a: is added to muțiyum to make it interrogative.

98 a. Must you suffer for her?
98 b. ni: avalukka:ka avatippata ve:ntuma:?

After the application of Modal Auxiliary Fronting
Transformation and the Question Deletion Transformation, the
surface structure will look as follows:

99 a. 

The English modal auxiliary "can" and the Tamil auxiliary 
muți are the features of this type. Their position in the
respective sentences is at different ends. The question
morpheme -a: is added to muțiyum to make it interrogative.

98 a. Must you suffer for her?
98 b. ni: avalukka:ka avatippata ve:ntuma:?

After the application of Modal Auxiliary Fronting
Transformation and the Question Deletion Transformation, the
surface structure will look as follows:

99 a.
After the application of the Question Morpheme Insertion Transformation, the final structure will be as follows:

99 b.

The English sentence is very much the same as sentence 96a. "Must" is the modal auxiliary that is used instead of "can." The second NP takes as modifier a prepositional phrase, "for," followed by the personal pronoun "her."

In the Tamil example ve:ntum is the auxiliary to which is added the question morpheme. The second NP takes postpositional suffix kka:ka. After the syntactic arrangement, necessary phonological features are added to the constituents like -u to aval so as to form avalukka:ka and the ending of the root verb -u in avatippatu becomes -a in conjoining with the following auxiliary ve:ntum, so as to form avatippata ve:ntum. Finally the question morpheme is added.
100 a. Dare you question me?
100 b. ni: ennaik ke:lvike:tpatarku tairiyam irukkiratā?

The English structure is the same as sentence 98a. But in Tamil two constituents have been added to suit the context. They are ke:lvī and tairiyam. It is because the mere use of ke:tpatu "question" will lead to misinterpretation of its meaning. For ke:tpatu in Tamil might mean "listening" or "asking," so the context in which it is to be used should include ke:lvī so that ambiguity could be avoided.

The English "dare" makes it obligatory for Tamil to use its sense tairiyam or tuniccal to be followed by the auxiliary -iru. The Tamil students studying English as their second language naturally face problems in this type of sentence, as they hardly know the existence of the modal auxiliary "dare" and also its meaning so that it could be properly used in sentences.

Whereas English does not take any constituent like "preposition" either before or after the constituent "question," Tamil takes postpositional suffix -arku to be added to the participial noun ke:tpatu. The noun ke:lvī added to ke:tpatarku makes it a verbal phrase equivalent to the English "to question". The diagrams illustrate the features:
101 a. May I have the paper?
101 b. na:n pepparaip perruk kollattuma:?

Tamil sentence has a peculiarity in that it has an auxiliary verb kollattum "let....have". English uses "may" as the modal auxiliary in the sense of "permission." The usual pronominal gender number terminations do not apply to the Tamil construction. As it is a question of permission, the
ending -um as in ceyyum type is added to the auxiliary kol to make it kollattum.

The Tamil auxiliary -kol itself can act as main verb without the other verb peru. Both mean the same thing. Though at the surface level two such main verbs peru and kol with the same meaning are realized, at the deep level main verbs and auxiliaries are the same. As evidence, the above sentence may be taken. In this context, Agesthialingom's (1980) comment is worth mentioning. He says that it is not possible to deny the fact that the so-called auxiliaries are main verbs in the deep structure. There is a connection between the lexical meanings of the main verb and the so-called grammatical meanings of the auxiliary.

103 a. Had they come again?

103 b. avarkal marupaṭiyum vantuvitṭaṛkaḷa?:

The English sentence uses "had" as auxiliary. Tamil uses viṭu to which -t denoting past tense, PNG suffixes -a;r denoting plural and kal also a plural are added. Other features are the same as for the earlier sentences.

104 a. Did John go to cinema?

104 b. jaːn cinimaːvukkup poːnaiːnaː?
The English sentence comes under the third category in yes/no question type. It uses the "do" verb, as the verb stem happens to be either a free morpheme or a bound morpheme as in "play-plays-played." The deep structure sentence "John went to cinema," with a question intention becomes the surface sentence "Did John go to cinema?," after splitting the past "went" into "did + go."

In Tamil, the verb constituent po:na:n does not need splitting like the English type to convert it into a question sentence. A mere addition of the morpheme - a: does the trick in Tamil sentences of this type. The learners of English face a problem here, as they need to split the tense categories into the relevant ones, before they can think of transforming the declaratives into interrogatives.

The second type of questions involves the "Wh-type." While English uses eight kinds of Wh-questions, Tamil uses as many types, but with sub-patterns in at least three of them. These questions ask for specific pieces of information, not just yes/no answers, thereby expressing one's agreement or disagreement.

For every question of the "Wh-type" to be examined there are corresponding underlying statements. For example, the first Wh-question sentence in English, "Who comes here?" and its
corresponding Tamil sentence \textit{ya\textchar[89]r inku varukira\textchar[89]r?} can be assumed to be derived from "He comes here" in English and \textit{avar inku varukira\textchar[89]r} in Tamil. The underlying statement must contain a question word at the end of the structure-\(\text{NP}+\text{VP}+\text{Q}\). The first step then in the generation of the surface question sentence is to replace the question element with the appropriate question word "who" in English and \textit{ya\textchar[89]r} in Tamil. Then the question fronting changes the structure into question.

105 a. Who comes here?
105 b. \textit{ya\textchar[89]r inku varukira\textchar[89]r?}
An analysis of the sentence shows that the NP questioned is human. In the case of English, the fact that the singular noun or pronoun is implied is evident from the use of III person singular verb, denoted by the addition of -s to the verb stem. In Tamil, the PNG suffixes make it clear that the noun or pronoun should be in III person singular honorific or III person plural, denoted by -a;r in ya;r. The adverbial precedes the Tamil verb, but it succeeds the English verb.

Fixing the correct tense morpheme to the verb in English must be practised by the learners of English.
107 a. Whom do you want?
107 b. ya:r uṇaṅku veṇṭum?
108 a. Whose pen is it?
108 b. Tam. ya:ruṭaiya pe:na: atu?

The English question word "whom" can be represented by the Tamil question words ya:r, ya:raiy, ya:rukkku. As the identity of ya:r "who" is unknown, the PNG suffix used in the verb does not reflect the subject of the sentence. So the ending -um is added to the root veṇṭu. Tamil admits case suffixes to the question words, but in English the distinction is shown by separate question words like "whom, whose," etc.

109 a. Who will come with you?
109 b. evaṅ unnōṭu varuvaṅ?

The English question-word "who" may be represented in Tamil by the PNG suffixes of the third person as evaṅ, evaḻ, evar etc. But in English, the person, number, gender distinction is not possible, if the question word "who" is introduced in the sentence. The postpositional suffix oṭu in Tamil and preposition "with" in English, the future tense with PNG varuvaṅ in Tamil and the non-past "will come" with auxiliary preceding the main verb in English are the other features.
110 a. What is your problem?
110 b. enna unnuţaiya pracnaï?

"What" in English does the function of enpa in Tamil as for as questions are concerned. enpatta, enpama:, enpavella:m, enpenna are all the other question words in Tamil related to enpa. Of these only enpama: is differently realized in English as "How." In the equative type, while no linking verb is used in Tamil, English takes the copula verb. If other verbs like "do," "have" and other auxiliaries are to be used, they take their positions immediately after the question words in the interrogative sentences. In Tamil, the question words at the beginning of the interrogative sentences without rearranging the order as such simplify the task of comprehending the structures.

111 a. Which is the correct answer?
111 b. etu cariya:na viţai?
112 a. Which are good things?
112 b. evai nalla poruţkal?

If "who" is used with reference to human nouns "what" or "which" may be used to denote non-human nouns. In Tamil, the categories-neuter singular noun and neuter plural noun-use the interrogations etu and evai respectively. While the PNG suffixes of the verb get reflected in the Tamil question word,
only the number of the noun determines the English verb without having any reflection on the question word in English. "What" in English may be substituted for eppa, etu, evai in Tamil, if only they refer to neuter singular or plural nouns:

113 a. How much is one and two?  
113 b. onrum iraṇṟum ettanai?

114 a. How many people did come?  
114 b. evvaḷavu maṅkaḷ vantaṇar?

The Tamil question words ettanai, evvaḷavu, eppati, evvaṟu all correspond to the English "how". While ettanai is used in singular contexts in Tamil, "how much" does the same in English. evvaḷavu in Tamil and "how many" in English denote quantity. The Tamil question words do not take PNG suffixes. As the subject and verb agree in Tamil, so do the English subject and verb. The conjunction joining the two nouns "-um" is represented by "and" in English:

115 a. Why should they act against me?  
115 b. e:n avarkaḷ enakkku etira:ka ceyalpaṭaveṇṭum?

116 a. Where is it raining?  
116 b. eṅku maḷai peykiratu?

The sentences in 115 and 116 direct the learner's attention to what in traditional grammar would be called, according to Roger Fowler (1971:92), "an adverbial
function: answers would begin, typically, with phrases which signal an adverbial embedded sentence in surface structure."

The adverbials may be like i) "because I was responsible for the crime" and ii) "in the hills" which are appropriate to sentences 115a and 116a.

As for analysis, 115b contains a verbal noun in ceyal, which is a verb "act" in English. Such nouns in Tamil as ceyal take paṭu, strictly speaking an auxiliary, to become the main verb ceyalpaṭa veṇṭum which does not show PNG suffixes, since the speaker ponders over the whole thing quite uncertainly. It is similar to the construction—

117. niṅkal vara veṇṭum "You should come"

Here it is a request made by the speaker to the other man who may or may not respond to the invitation.

But in English the modal auxiliary "shall" or "should" expresses obligation, certainty, etc. and there is no question of indecision or uncertainty.

In 116b the Tamil noun maḷai takes the subject slot. In English, it takes the verbal position preceded by "it." It is peculiar to English in such constructions because the verb "rain" takes only "it" as the subject. It may be termed as selectional restriction by which certain verbs take certain subjects only and vice versa.
The examples analysed yield the following points:

i) Tamil question morphemes can be added to the other prime constituents in a sentence and ordering is not obligatory. In English, "yes-no" questions in the form of be-verbs, do-verbs or auxiliaires occur only at the beginning of sentences. Placing the question word types mentioned above before any other constituent results in another sentence with a relative clause:

118 a1. Is she a doctor?
118 b1. aval oru ta:k:tara:
118 a2. Is it she who is a doctor?
118 b2. avala: oru ta:k:tar?

ii) Tamil does not have a "do" type question to represent aspect separately as in English (e.g. "did+go" as in 104a). The use of "do" and its forms will have to be learnt by the Tamil speaking students.

iii) Tamil auxiliaries in ve:n:tu:m, mu tiyum, etc. do not take tense features as also the other suffixes. They carry specific meaning and are used in extraordinary contexts which is not the case with the English auxiliaries like "shall," "should," "can," and "could," as seen in 115.

iv) Tamil takes case suffixes after the question words (e.g. evagai, etaqal, evvalavukku, etc.). English does not take suffixes after "Wh-words."
v) The detachment and shifting of the English question word or auxiliary to the front is not a phenomenon in Tamil.

vi) Tamil makes a distinction between temporary possession (e.g. *enmitam*) and permanent possession (e.g. *enakku* "I have...") "with me"

vii) Tamil distinguishes singular honorific from other pronouns by the addition of *-a:r* to the verb. English does not use distinctive features for the same purpose.

3.4. Contrastive Analysis of Negative Sentences:

Owen Thomas and Eugene R. Kintgen (1974:189) define the negative as a sentence modifier that serves a function similar to the sentence modifier Wh-. 1. It tells the semantic component that the deep structure is one for a negative, and 2. it ensures that the string goes through the negative transformation and thus has a "not" inserted in the correct place.

A comparison of the English and Tamil negative sentences show that in the former the negative element "not" is added after the auxiliary, be-verbs and do-verbs. In the latter, the negative morphemes *-a:r, -a:it, -a:il*, etc. are added to the verbs. The basic string for the negative sentence includes an additional constituent NEGATIVE. The patterns in English and Tamil can be illustrated thus:
119 a. I do not want it.
119 b. naːn atai virumpavillai.

```
120 a1. S
  /   
NP  Aux  VP
  /     
Sent.  pro Tense V NP
  /      
Mod.    pres want it

120 a2. S
  /   
NP  Aux  VP
  /     
pro Tense Mod. V NP
  /      
pres Neg do not want it

120 b1. S
  /   
NP  VP  Aux
  /     
Sent.  pro NP V Tense
  /      
Mod.    obj
  /      
Neg. Movement naːn atai virumpu
```
The main contrasting features are: English has auxiliary "do", but Tamil includes only tense under auxiliary. The negative "not" is inserted between the auxiliary "do" and the main verb "want" in English. In Tamil it is used at the end after the main verb virumpu. Furthermore, the present and past tense distinctions are not clear in virumpavillai. It can as well be taken to be in the past tense. The usual tense markers for the present or the past are not indicated at the surface level.

In the same way, illustrations could be shown for English sentences 44 to 47, as seen in 2.2.3. These are the same kinds of verbs, which if translated in Tamil, can be made to function both as present and past tense verbs:

121 a. The car does not run - b. kâr o:țuvatillai.
122 a. The boys are not playing - b. paiyāŋkaḷ ĭlaiya:țavillai.
124 a. The men did not work - b. maṇitarkaḷ ve:laï ceyyavillai.
The future tense indicators in Tamil for the sentences listed above are: The neuter singular or plural nouns take the negative marker -at after the verbs, e.g. karr oːtaːtu, paravaikal parakkaːtu. The animate nouns take mattu+PNG after the verbs, e.g. paiyanːkal vilaiyaːta maːttarːkal, maːnitarkal veːlai ceyyamaːttarːkal.

The peculiarity of using such negative verbs as the ones listed above is not to be found in English. The tense features, both past and non-past, are evident by the use of auxiliaries, do-verbs or be-verbs, earmarked for the purpose.

The Tamil negatives use the markers -aː at, -al, etc.

125 a. He stood without doing the work.

125 b. avan veːlaiyaːc ceyyaː nîggaːn

126 a. / S / /
   / NP / / VP
   / 1 / 1
   / pro / 1
   / Tense / V / prep.p / NP
   / 1 / 1 / 1
   He past stand without the work sg. doing

126 b. / S / /
   / NP / / VP
   / 1 / 1
   / pro / 1
   / NP / 1
   / Aux / V
   / 1 / 1
   avan veːlai cey+ nil (+ai) (-a) (+PNG)
In the Tamil sentence \texttt{ceyyat nipraig} is a compound verb. Unlike other Tamil auxiliaries which take their place at the end in the sentence, \texttt{ceyya:}, derived from the root \texttt{cey} and the negative suffix \texttt{-a:}, takes its place well before the main verb, \texttt{nipra:n}. In English, the negative preposition "without" is added to the present participial form "doing." This is a problematic sentence, as the learners would usually think of using the negative "not" in English in such contexts.

127 a. The train will not go to Madras.
127 b. rayil cennai cella:tu.

128 a.

\begin{verbatim}
Art / NP / Aux / VP
/ / / /

N Num. Tense mod. V NP
1 1 1 1 1 1
The train sg. will not go to Madras
\end{verbatim}

128 b.

\begin{verbatim}
/ NP / VP
/ /

N NP V
1 1 1
rayil cennai cel [+ a: + tu]
[Neg + PNG]
\end{verbatim}
The Tamil negative sentence shown above is easily without any complications. The negative morpheme -a: is added to the root verb cel "go." The PNG markers clearly agree with the noun rayil. The postpositional marker -kkörü is optional in the Tamil sentence. The English sentence has to use the article before the noun "train" as also the preposition "to" before "Madras." The second language learner has to bear these two facts in mind. As a general rule, it may be said that the Tamil negative morpheme -a: when added to independent verbs and also when used along with ma:t'ttu convey future meaning:

e.g. mutiya:tu, naţakk'a:tu, varama:ţţa:mal, irunta:n, etc.

129 a. These do not belong to you.

129 b. ivai unakkuriyatala.

130 a. 

[Diagram of grammatical structure]
The Tamil sentence in 129b is of NP+NP+Neg. structure. The second NP contains an adjective, uriyatu. The fact that it is adjective can be proved by citing other examples like, atu nallatu "it is good", atu periyatu "it is big" etc. In the English example, the equivalent of uriyatu is "belong" which is a verb element. As negativization requires the splitting of the verb into auxiliary and main verb in English, the learner must learn to use the Tamil lexical items in the proper grammatical system in English.

One more feature of the Tamil sentence is that while the noun takes the neuter plural suffix, the same is not reflected in the ending which is given as -tu. As plurals in the neuter take -vai or -na in the verbs (e.g. vantavai "thos who came," vantana "came-they"). In the given example uriyatu should be uriyavai as per the PNG rules. It has to be treated as an exception, for in languages like Tamil, such usage is not uncommon. (e.g. ma:tukal meyum, "the cattle will graze"). The
use of the correct tense is another problem for the learner, since tense is not clear in the Tamil sentence:

131 a. She is not seen anywhere.
131 b. avalai enke:yum ka:no:m.

The deep structures of these sentences will be in the form of a normal declarative structure in the active voice. The surface structures are derived from the deep structures through transformations.
The Tamil sentence is peculiar in that it has an unknown subject. *avalai* is an object or accusative construction and *ka:ño:m* is a verb derived from *ka:navillai*. It is in the passive voice, as *ka:nutal* "seeing" is done by somebody, i.e. *ya:rum*, "no one." The verb *ka:ño:m* has zero morpheme representing the negative and *o:m* the suffix that goes with the zero morpheme in the negative context. *ya:rum* is deleted in the passive, as it is the case with "no one" in English.
ka:no:m is a type of negative verb that takes present tense, the indication for which again is not found in the structure. The fact that it is present tense and its morpheme also is zero can be decided by positing the structures for the past and future tenses. The past takes the auxiliary patu and negative syntactical particle, illai, to yield ka:nappatavillai. The future takes, in addition to patu, the negative particle ma:ttu" and the PNG suffix to yield ka:nappatama:ttal. If the distinction between the verbal structures are rightly understood, the problem of putting it in the correct tense in English can be tackled easily. The rules of English passivization also should be learnt so that subjectless sentences at the surface level can be changed by using the transformation rules.

In sentences 133b and 134b the particles are added to the different constituents:

133 a. I will not forget you.
133 b. na:n unnnai marave:n
134 a. Did I tell lie?
134 b. na:na: poy pe: cine:n?

In 133b marave:n contains mara "forget"+v fut.tense suffix+e:n (PNG suffix with negative sense). It is similar to the normal negative future verb marakkama:tte:n. Once the
tense in the negative context is understood, the English structure can be written easily. In 134b the interrogative particle -a: in na:pa: is used with negative implication. Though it is a question with no negative marker at the surface level, its equivalent in English just produces "yes/no question" with either positive or negative answer. The English sentence can also be used for another type of sentence in Tamil by slightly modifying 134b na:n poy pe:cine:pa:?. One more possibility by adding the interrogative -a:to poy "lie" is there in Tamil-na:n poyya: pe:cine:n?

The learner should know that the ordering of constituents in sentences like 134a is unchangeable, though there is a possibility of using relative clauses by using "who" and "that"- e.g. Is it I who told lie? But such occurrences are not common in English.

The second kind of negation in Tamil, as given in 2.3.3 involves the use of illai, maːṭṭu and kiṭai in negative contexts. The examples for illai can be classified as follows:

i) Non-finite verb+illai:

135. paṭikka villai "does not read"
136. paṭittatu illai "did not read"
137. paṭikkiratu illai "is not in reading (habit)"
138. paṭitṭatu illai "was not in reading (habit)"
ii) Verbal Noun+illai

139. paṭittal illai "reading...not"

iii) Noun+illai

140. puttakam illai "no book"

iv) Adjective+illai

141. nanṛa:ka illai "not good"

v. Adverb+illai

142. nanṛa:ka illai "not well"

Their English equivalents sometimes are simple as in:

143. avan paṭikkavillai "He does not read," L

Sometimes they are complex as in:

144. avan paṭikkiratu illai "He is not in the reading (habit)

145. atu puttakam illai "it is not a book"

146. paṭakkatai nanṛa:ka illai "the film is not good"

147. avanukku uṭampu cāriyillai "he is not well"

maṭṭu is added to the infinitive in Tamil and will take only human person, number, gender suffixes and future tense markers. Non-human nouns take -a: after the infinitives:

e.g. ceyyama:ṭṭa:p, ceyyama:ṭṭa:ṟkal, ceyya:tu, etc.

kitai is another negative particle in Tamil. It takes -a:t after it and is used after nouns and verbal nouns. If tense features are added to kitai, the negative illai is used after them instead of a:t:
148. iňke: onrum kiţaiyartu "Nothing is available here"

149. avan iňku varuvatu kiţaiyartu "He is not (in the habit of) coming here"

150. inta ca:ma:n atikam kitaikkiratillai "This thing is not available in plenty"

onrum in sentence 148 is used in the negative meaning. The appropriate English category should be placed in the normal order in English.

varuvatu in 149 does the function of a verbal noun. It cannot be replaced by just one word in English. For the purpose, "coming" is used along with a phrase like "in the habit of."

kiţaikkiratu in 150 causes learning problems because the English learners do not generally know where to place the negative marker in the English sentence. The Tamil sentence uses it at the end after the declarative sentence. kiţaikkiratu should not be mistaken for a relative clause word, namely "t:at which is available." The equivalent of kiţai in English is "available" which is not a verb. But still, it functions like the verb. Hence the syntactical ordering in the case of English sentence is very important.

Regarding the negative questions, it may be said that the auxiliaries or the Wh-question words accompanied by the
auxiliaries take the negative particles after them to make them questions with negative sense. The following sentences may be taken up for analysis:

151 a. Isn't he coming?
151 b. avan varavillaiya:? 
152 a. Can't they do this work?
152 b. avarkal inta ve:laiaic ceyyamu:tiya:ta:? 
153 a. Didn't Mary go home?
153 b. meri vi:ttiukkup po:kavillaiya:? 
154 a. Won't Balu leave now?
154 b. pa:lu ippo:tu kilampama:tti:na:? 
155 a. Which John doesn't like?
155 b. etu ja:nu:kkup pi:i:kka:tu? 
156 a. Why can't you walk fast?
157 a. Who wouldn't approve it?
157 b. ya:r atai a:mo:ti:kka:mal iruppa:rkal? 

Sentences 151 to 154 in Tamil simply take the negative particles illai, ma:tti, or a:t followed by the interrogative suffix -a:. The English ones are of the yes/no type, which make use of auxiliaries (including "be" and "do" verbs) and the negative contracted form "n't". The "do" verbs will cause learning problems, as the full verbs, whether in the present or past, will have to be split into the right ones so as
to be used at the beginning of the sentence along with the contracted form of "not". The English "won't" is again problematic, as it is derived from "will not" and stands in future relationship with verb+ma:ttu+PNG in Tamil.

While in 156a. the Wh-word in English is followed by the auxiliary with noun or pronoun coming in between them and the main verb, in 155a and 157a both the auxiliary and the main verb are placed one after the other. For Tamil questions ya:r and etu, English uses "who" and "which." They can be replaced straight away by the answers that those questions might elicit. Wh-words in Tamil can be placed before any of the major constituents in the sentence. For example ya:r in 157b can be placed as follows:

157 c. atai ya:r a:mo:tikka:mal iruppa:rkal?
157 d. atai a:mo:tikka:mal ya:r iruppa:rkal?

In English, the placing of "who" cannot be altered. The independent verbs like pitikkat tu and auxiliaries like iru- with tense features and also main verbs with negative particle -a: in Tamil should get reflected grammatically in the verb phrases of the corresponding English sentences. -atu denotes neuter singular noun in Tamil, which requires the interrogative question word "-which," iru- is an auxiliary in Tamil having many equivalents in "be," "have," "may," "will,"
etc. The correct tense of the English verb with auxiliary preceding it has to be interpreted after judging the grammatical function of the two verbs—main verb as well as auxiliary verb—in Tamil. If the iru verb and its meaning in the context is rightly understood, the correct identification of the English auxiliary will not be so difficult.

The examples yield the following points:

i) Tamil uses both morphological and syntactical negative markers. English uses the negative form "not" in its full form or contracted form "-n't."

ii) In Tamil, negatives can be added to any major constituent. In English, only selected categories allow negativization.

iii) Tense distinctions, especially present and past, as in vilaiya:ttavillai are not possible in Tamil. In English the tense features are regular.

iv) Zero morphemes in negative verbs as in kai:nom are peculiar to Tamil.

v) Tamil uses several negative syntactic categories like illai, ma:t:tu, ki:ta:i, etc. for the English "not."

vi) Tamil uses negative implicated questions as in sentence 134b. The same implication is not found in English.

vii) The full sentence can be negated in Tamil by adding illai at the end. In English, "not" has to be inserted before the verb.
3.5. Contrastive Analysis of Exclamatory Sentences:

The exclamatory sentences in both English and Tamil can be classified into five kinds, namely i) Wh-word exclamations ii) elliptical exclamations iii) exclamations marked by interjections iv) exclamations with suffixing of interjections to nouns and v) exclamations with optative function.

The first kind, Wh-word exclamations use the Wh-question words, like "what" and "how" in English and enna, ettanai, eppatippatta, etc in Tamil. The exclamatory structures are basically strings of the declarative sentences at the deep level. They are transformed into the surface structure sentences according to the semantic nature of the grammatical categories involved. The following illustrations bring out the contrasts in both English and Tamil sentences:

158 a. What a wonderful place it is!
158 b. enna aticayamaːna iṭaːm atu!
On Insertion Tr. Wh-
Fronting Tr. Adj.NP-
Transposition Tr. =>
Exclamation Mark
Insertion Tr.

159 a1.
\[ S \]

159 a2.
\[ S \]

159 b1.
\[ S \]

159 b2.
\[ S \]
In the sentences as illustrated in the diagrams the structure followed is "Wh-words+NP+VP" for English and "Wh-word+NP+NP" for Tamil. English takes copula verb, Tamil does not take copula in the equative type sentence. If it were a question the auxiliary or "be," or "do" verbs will follow the question word. It being the exclamatory sentence, the English order will have the question word, followed by complements or objects, subject and verb. The Tamil order has the same features excepting the verb.

The subject-verb combination occurring at the end is the characteristic of exclamatory sentences in both the languages. Wherever Tamil sentences do not have the verb element, the learner should exercise vigilance in the matter of choosing the correct auxiliary or the main verb as the case may be for the English sentence. In this respect, he should go by the rules of the English subject-verb concord. If he masters these features, the transformation into exclamation will not be much of a problem.

Other English patterns have the same characteristics:

160 a. How short the days are!
160 b. evvalavu kurukala:na na:ṭkal!
161 a. How lonely he is becoming!
161 b. eppaṭi taniya:ka avan ma:ṛiyirukkira:n!
162 a. Could one have believed it!
162 b. ya:rum atai nampuvata:vatu!
163 a. Oh, what a fall was it!
163 b. eppatippat:ta vi:lcci atu!

In all the sentences, excepting 162a, the features of exclamation are the same as for 158a. Sentence 162a is slightly different in that it contains an auxiliary "could" and it behaves in the way an English question sentence does. In 163a, also the subject occurs at the end instead of the normal exclamation order that puts the subject in front of the verb.

In the case of 162b, it may be said that it is a sentence with negative implication. The negative morpheme um in ya:rum makes things clear. The verbal constituent nampuvata:vatu "one's believing it" is rounded off with an exclamation mark at the end.

The same meaning with "doubt or uncertainty" is expressed by the English auxiliary "could." Yet the substitution "could one believe it" is not possible because it has a question implication. A little modification of the sentence yields "Could one have believed it!" The exclamation at the end makes the reader aware of the emotion attached to the whole thing. The learner will naturally face problems in this type
of sentence, as he has to go by the sheer feelings expressed in such sentences.

Again, sentence 163a is an especial construction, as it displays a different ordering of the subject and verb. In Tamil, however, the pattern is the same as 158b. 163a has the question structure, but it is presented as an exclamatory sentence. The sole reason for this can be nothing else but the intonation and the implication behind the sentence. Moreover, the emotion of the speaker is more prominent than it is in the case of

163 c. "Oh, what a fall it was!"

The second kind of exclamations namely, the elliptical ones, do away with the subject and the verb most often. English and Tamil have more or less the same structure as regards this type of exclamation.

164 a. What a terrible dream!
164 b. enna payaṅkarama:na kanavu!
165 a. What a wonder!
165 b. enna a:ccariyam!
166 a. O for a cup of water!
166 b. oru ko:ppai taṇṇi:r maṭṭum (irunta:l)!

In sentences 164 and 165 almost similar structures are presented in English and Tamil. There is no learning problem
as such, excepting the substitution of "how" in English for enna in Tamil. Selectional restriction features require that enna goes with a:ccariyam and not the equivalent of "how", such as evvalavu, eppati, ettanai etc. So also in English "what" cannot be substituted before curious, as its inclusion results in ungrammaticality --- 167 *What curious!

In English "what" is always governed by articles and singular or plural nouns or even other kinds of nouns such as atrocity, kindness, etc. But "how" goes with adjectives and adverbs which need not necessarily be preceded by modifiers or articles.

As for sentences 166a and 166b the following diagrams will illustrate the features:
Interjection Fixing Tr.
Interjection Fronting Tr. $\Rightarrow$
Pro. Vb. Deletion Tr. $\Rightarrow$
Exclamation Mark Insertion Tr. $\Rightarrow$

168 al.

$\langle$ S $\rangle$

NP Vp Mod. Mod. NP Vp

pro V PP Inter pro V PP

I wish for a cup of water

Conditional Fixing Tr. $\Rightarrow$
Iru+PNG+al Addition Tr. $\Rightarrow$
Pronoun Vb. Deletion Tr. $\Rightarrow$
Exclamation Insertion Tr. $\Rightarrow$

168 bl.

$\langle$ S $\rangle$

NP Vp Cond.

pro V NPMV

Art. N N

N V Aux

Art. N

na:n oru taimai patu oru kopp: tanni:r iru (+PNG pai (mattum) +a)

(+PNG)

(+ku)

(mattum)
The deep structures admit "I wish" in the English sentence and _naːr aːcaippatukireːn_ in the Tamil sentence. While the interjection "O" is added at the beginning in English, the same is optional in Tamil. Instead, Tamil takes it at the end by using a conditional _iruntaːl_. The noun in Tamil takes a postpositional suffix _-kku_ or _maːttum_, but the one in English takes a preposition "for" before it. The English sentence does not have the conditional marker like the one in Tamil. Still its ending is not abrupt as it is the case with the Tamil sentence without the conditional marker "O," the interjection in English conveys the same meaning relationship as the conditional _iruntaːl_ in Tamil.

The third kind of exclamations deal with interjections expressing emotion:

169 a. Alas, he is dead!
169 b. ayyoː, avan cettuppːonaiːn!
170 a. Ah, an achievement indeed!
170 b. aː oru caːtanai tain!

In these examples the interjections "alas" and "ah" and their equivalents in Tamil _ayyoː_ and _aː_ convey the emotion of the speaker. Though the following statement is added to them, the meaning of the sentence is not dependent on the statements. The words conveying these feelings must be learnt.
in their proper context. They are of varied types, as they differently express the feelings exhibited when one is victorious, sad or dejected.

The fourth type uses interjections in the form of suffixes added to the nouns:

171 a. A sin, indeed!
171 b. pa:vam ta:n!

In the case of Tamil ta:n is added to the noun pa:vam and in English "indeed" is added to the noun "sin". The sense expressed in 171a is reflected in 171b also, though in English the article is an added feature. The use of "indeed" in English and ta:n in Tamil are the characteristics of the respective languages.

Finally, the optative in Tamil conveyed through the suffixes -ka, -ya, -r expresses the exclamation. English uses "may" for the same purpose:

172 a. May you live long!
172 b. ni:ṭuḷi va:liya ni:vir!

The ordering of the constituents is flexible in Tamil. The same is not permissible in English. The subject-verb-complement pattern preceded by the auxiliary expressing wish
i.e. "may" is obligatory in English. The Tamil patterns use \textit{vaːlka}, \textit{vaːliya} and \textit{vaːlvir} to express the optative. While the second and third of these are used in plural contexts, the first one may be used with reference to either the singular or plural subjects. As they are all addressed to the person or persons before the speaker, Tamil uses the second person singular \textit{niː}, singular honorific \textit{niːr} or plural \textit{niːṅkaːl!}. In English for both the categories "you" is used. The verb that comes after it should have concord relationship with the subject.

The examples yield the following points:

i) The exclamatory order for Wh-type examples in Tamil is \textit{"Wh-word+obj. or complement+subject+(verb)."} In equative types copula is not used. English uses the structure \textit{"Wh-word+obj or complement+subject+verb."}

ii) In exceptional cases as in 162a and 163a, English changes the order depending upon the emotion expressed by the speaker.

iii) The use of "Wh-words" in the beginning of exclamatory sentences varies in English and Tamil. For example in 165b the Tamil sentence uses \textit{enna}. But English uses "how."

iv) The presence of grammatical categories like the conditional phrase \textit{iruntaːl} in 166b is essential in Tamil. But in English the same is conveyed by the use of interjections like "O."
v) In Tamil the suffixes -ka, -ya and -r are added to the root verb to express wish. In English the same is conveyed by the use of the auxiliary "may."

vi) The emotion-conveying words in Tamil and English vary because of cultural differences. e.g. Tamil uses ta:n "only" but English uses "indeed."

3.6. Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentences:

Imperatives have generally "you" as the underlying subject in both Tamil or English. At the surface level "you" is deleted in most of the imperative sentences. That imperatives take "you" as subject can be supported by the following evidences:

i) Reflexive Pronoun Application Test:

173. Do it yourself.
174. * Do it myself.

The example clearly shows that only the second person reflexive pronoun fits in well with the imperative.

ii) Application of question-tags:

175. Do it, will you?
176. * Do it, will he?

For the transformation of imperative sentences from the deep structures, the meaning constituent IMP should be added.
If not, as argued by Rangan (1972:180), the deep structures of imperative sentences will become like the deep structures of declarative sentences. The contrastive features may be brought out through the following illustrations:

I. Imperatives in the Second Person:

177 a. Go away.
177 b. po:y vițu.

178 a1.

178 b1.

178 a2.

178 b2.
A comparison of the two structures will reveal the fact that Tamil uses *vitu*, an auxiliary after the verb and English uses the adverbial particle. The fact that *vitu* is auxiliary can be tested by adding tense features to it—

- e.g. viṭṭais (past)
- vitūkiriṇa (present)
- vituvaṇ (future)

The auxiliary element in Tamil is differently realized in English as adverbial. The verbal (infinitive) *po*: while combining with *vitu* becomes *po:*y *vitu*. English sentence does not have such complications. The second person singular and plural nouns both use "you" in English.

The second sentence in the patterns listed in 2.2.5. is also of the same type.

179 a. Stop that.
179 b. atai niṟuttu.

In the English sentence the demonstrative pronoun "that" follows the verb. Tamil uses the case markers -ai to the pronoun atu. In both the sentences "you" is deleted. The order is different in English, i.e. verb followed by object.

Sentences 180a to 181b contain request and polite suggestion.
180 a. Shut the door, please.
180 b. tayavu ceytu katavai mu:tu.
181 a. Do take some more.
181 b. innum ko sacked etuttukku'llunaka.

The request term "please", specifically used, either occurs at the beginning or at the end. However, when it is used at the end in English, it has a high rising tone. The distinction in the tonal features is absent in the Tamil sentence. In 181b, the use of auxiliary before the verb makes it emphatic. The person addressed to is forced thus to have something more. Unless the intonation feature in Tamil is used in an emphatic style and is applied to any of the constituents of the sentence, the English emphatic meaning may not be brought to bear on the Tamil type.

II Imperatives in the Third Person with Second Person Meaning:

182 a. Come here, John!
182 b. i=ke: va:, ja:n!
183 a. Please, someone go and tell the news.

Only the ordering is different in the two sets of sentences given above. Tamil follows Adverb+Verb Phrase in 182b and Noun Phrase followed by Verb Phrase in 183b. English order puts the second constituent in the first place.
and the first in the second place—VP+Adv. and VP+NP. In 183b *vaṟṟ* may be treated either as honorific singular or as plural which is reflected in the verb phrase *colluṅkal* which takes *kal*, the plural suffix. In English these features need not be expressed, but it is to be noted that the subject "someone" though singular in number, is plural subject and takes the plural verb in the present tense. It does not add "-s" or "-es," but merely uses the verb stem. e.g. go, tell.

III Imperatives in the First Person or Third Person Taking "let" with the Infinitive:

184 a. Let us pray.
184 b. (naːm) piraṟtippoːm.

The deep structure of the English sentence is different from the surface structure. The Tamil sentence does not show such changes. The following diagrams illustrate the features:
The deep subject of the Tamil sentence is *naːm* "we inclusive." The verbal termination -oːm clearly indicates that the subject should be in the first person plural number. But in the English sentence the subject in the deep structure is "We" in the nominative case. It is changed to "us" to suit the imperative structure, which demands the use of "let." So, it may be posited in the rule which realizes the deep structure into the surface structure that "let" is followed by the accusative case word and the verb---let+acc.+vb.

In the same way the following sentences are realized.

186 a. Let him read.
186 b. avan paṭikkattum.
187 a. Let there be light.
187 b. aṅke: veliccam irukkattum.
The imperative structures in 186b and 187b use the particle -attu which may be regarded as equivalent to "let" in English. It is added to the infinitives pati and iru. From the deep structure avan patikkiran is derived the surface structure avan patikkattum. So also ahke: veliccam irukkaṭṭum is derived from ahke: veliccam irukkiratu. The English structures use the accusative before the main verb. If nouns in the complement role as in 187a are used, the introductory "there" or "it" followed by "be" precedes them. The deep structure "There is light" shows the structure of the sentence which is equative in nature. It uses the copula verb, which is replaced by "be" in the imperative transformation.

IV Imperatives with Negative Averbs and Negative Words:

188 a. Never you mind.
188 b. ni: poruṭṭaṭutta:te:.
189 a. Don't you do it.
189 b. ni: ataic ceyyave:ṇṭa:m.

The examples cited may be called negative imperatives. Tamil uses the negative morphemes -a: and a:t and English uses the negative word "never" and the negative contracted form "n't".
In 188b the Tamil verbal contains the root, negative morphemes and pronominal termination—poruṭpaṭuttu+-a:t+-e:.

In English "never" is used in two different ways, if it is occupying the first place in the order—one use is in the imperative structure and the other is for putting emphasis—e.g. "Never does he care for it anymore." In order to differentiate it from question structure, the imperative uses the normal order of subject and verb after the negative imperative, as in 189a.

If Tamil uses auxiliary veṇṭu in 189b English too uses it in "don't." veṇṭu in Tamil takes -a:, the negative suffix. -um the future tense suffix in veṇṭum becomes -a:m which is made negative in veṇṭa:m. The English auxiliary "do" goes with "not" to become "don't." The ordering of the constituents and the negative markers, especially the ones with the auxiliary and the contracted forms are the learning problems as far as this structure is concerned.

V Imperatives with Questions and Negatives:

190 a. (Are you) coming or not?
190 b. (ni:) varukiça:ya: illaiya:?

In both the sentences "you" is the underlying subject. While in Tamil it just refers to the second person singular noun which takes -a:y suffix with the verb, in English it might
mean either singular or plural. Tamil has no auxiliary in the sentence, but English has the be-verb. Tamil uses the interrogative marker _a in both the constituents. English does it by pushing the auxiliary to the beginning of the sentence. illaiya: in Tamil is the surface realization of the deep sentence ni: varavillaiya?: and in English "not" is realized from "Are you not coming?" In Tamil, no connective word is necessary, but in English the use of "or" for linking the negative question imperative is obligatory.

VI Colloquial Phrase with Imperative Function:

191 a. I have no time, mind you.

191 b. ennaku nemillai, un ve:layai: kavani.

Colloquial phrases have the distinction of using the idiom of the language of the people. To expect the two different phrases from two different languages to convey the same meaning by using the lexicon from the languages is too much. For languages of different schools, like English descending from the Germanic school and Tamil from the Dravidian school, display features of different kinds in such sentences containing colloquial phrases. So too, ve:layai: kavani in Tamil and "mind you" in English seem to be entirely different at the surface level.
A careful examination of the English term "mind you" will yield the required points for consideration. If it is allowed to extend the meaning of the phrase, it would be possible to enlarge it to something like "mind your business," "mind yourself," etc. So it can be safely said that at the deep level "mind you" should have a structure like "mind your business." It explains the case for "mind you" at the surface level. As for the other features, the Tamil dative enakk\textsuperscript{u} which is in the objective case becomes the nominative case "I" in English. For verbs of possession, belonging, etc. in Tamil, the use of dative functioning like subject is regular.

The examples yield the following points:

i) Tamil uses auxiliary verbs after main verbs. They show tense features. English uses, atleast in a few cases as in 177a, an adverbial after the verb.

ii) Tamil has three forms for the second person—ni:, ni:r, nin\textsuperscript{k}al. But English has only one —"you"— which functions both as singular and plural.

iii) Polite requests asking people to take some more things result in the use of \textit{ippum ko\textsuperscript{n}cam} in Tamil, but in English the auxiliary "do" along with the main verb carries the same meaning.

iv) In Tamil the verbal termination suggests the nature of the subject, e.g. \textit{pira:rtlippom} contains -or\textsuperscript{m}, the first person
plural suffix. In English such verbals take "let" followed by the accusative noun. e.g. Let us pray.

v) The Tamil suffix -um added to the base verb is a feature of the imperative structure. But English uses "let" for such types in Tamil.

vi) To convey the negative imperative Tamil adds -a:t to the auxiliary verbs. e.g. vantu viṭu-vantu viṭaːteː In English the auxiliary or the "do-verb" takes the contracted form as in "don't" and is placed in the beginning.

vii) There is no conjunction linking the two sentences as in 190b in Tamil. English uses the conjunction "or" for the purpose of conjoining sentences of the kind as in 190a.

viii) To convey the sense of possession or belonging, Tamil uses the oblique pronoun with or without the case suffix. e.g. en enakkku. English expresses the same by using the "have" verb which links two noun phrases as in 191a.

ix) Colloquial phrases as in 191b need not necessarily be arranged in the same order as the normal one. Different grammatical categories are employed in Tamil and English to express the same meaning.

192 a. Mind your business (Vb.+Obj)

192 b. Un verlaiyaiṅ kavāṇi (Obj.+Vb.)

The word order can be changed in Tamil, not in English.
193 A. * You mind (obj.+Vb)

193 b. kavanj un velaiyai (Vb+Obj.)

3.7. Relating theory to practice:

The rules used in the sentence-making process must be tested to prove their validity. In any scientific experiment it is usual for the researcher to put the data he has collected in respect of a certain theory to rigorous testing and come to the conclusion based on the results of his testing. In the same way in language too, the theory needs to be put into practice for a proper use of the same by the learners.

It is a long-drawn process which is not instantaneous, but J.P.B. Allen and S. Pit Corder (1974:66-67) observe that it comes as the result of a long process of trial and error during which the student's imperfect grasp of the rule is gradually extended and made more secure through his developing experience of the target language. The gradual nature of this process suggests that successful language teaching is not a matter of applying any one method, but of finding through practical experience, the most effective combination of a number of different activities including automatic drills, meaningful drills and simple grammatical explanations.

Pattern practice is but one of the approaches leading to the successful learning of the second language. It consists
not in the mere acquisition of the patterns as such, but in meaningfully extending the patterns to further use. If the learner has mastered the techniques of putting the patterns to correct use, it only indicates that he is, as indicated by Allen and Pit Corder,

able to produce and respond to the signals of the structural meaning, without necessarily having to be aware of the grammatical principles involved. There is less insistence on the need to form a direct association between the syntactic patterns and the real-life situation to which they refer.
CHAPTER IV
AN EXPLORATORY TEST

4.1. The Aim of the Test:

A contrastive analysis of the features examined in the English and Tamil basic sentence patterns has to be verified by means of a test. At the Collegiate level the test serves to indicate how far the Tamil students are able to understand the English sentence patterns and provide the factors that come in the way of learning them correctly. The examinees were chosen from the ten sections of the first year B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. classes. They read English as a second language under Part II of their syllabus, prescribed by the Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli. The test, that was administered to them, had as its aim the following features: i) highlighting the structural differences between English and Tamil and ii) analysing statistically the difficulty or easiness of the five patterns, the variance factors and the interaction effects in them.

4.1.1. Level and Sample of the Test:

The grade level for the test is the first year of the three year B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com courses. At this level, the