Chapter III

Morphology
CHAPTER III

MORPHOLOGY

Noun

Nouns are those units which take case markers. In both Malayalam and Hindi nouns are declinables which distinguish the categories of Gender, Number and Case.

3.1.1. Gender

3.1.1.1. Malayalam

The gender distinction of Dravidian language is more rational. Generally masculine and feminine distinctions are observed only for rational beings. But in stylistic usage gender distinction can be made even in the case of irrational beings. That is to refer a cow, the speaker has the freedom to use 'she' or 'it'. To a large extent Malayalam gender is a semantic-cum-grammatical category. There are three genders in Malayalam: masculine, feminine and neuter.

Masculine gender: miţukkan - 'clever boy'
    ve:lakka:ran - 'male-servant

Feminine gender: miţukki - 'clever girl'
    ve:lakka:ri - 'maid servant'

Neuter gender: miţukko - 'cleverness'
    maţi - 'laziness'

Formation of female-denoting nouns from male-denoting nouns in Malayalam

1. The pronouns of both the languages are not indicated in the present discussion of gender and number. They are being treated separately.
(1) A male denoting noun ending in -an changes the final -an to -i to form the female denoter.

i.e. -an > -i

eg., ku:ṭṭuka:ran 'friend (masculine)'
    ku:ṭṭuka:ri 'friend (feminine)'

(2) -an or -a:n ending forms denoting castes or social classes replace it with -atti or -a:tti

   -an or -a:n > -atti or -a:tti

eg.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KuRavan 'kurava man'</td>
<td>kuRatti 'kurava women'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaṇṇa: man 'washer'</td>
<td>vaṇṇa:tti 'washerwomen'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) -an > -cci

eg.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taṭiyan 'fat man'</td>
<td>taṭicci 'fat women'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maṭiyan 'lazy man'</td>
<td>maṭicci 'lazy women'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) In some of the sanskrit loan words,

   -ma:n > -mati

eg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buddhima:n 'cleverman'</td>
<td>buddhimati 'cleverwoman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šri:ma:n 'prosperous man'</td>
<td>Šri:mati 'prosperous women'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Sanskrit loan words for their Malayalam neuter forms ending in -m,

   -va:n > -vati

eg.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bhagava:n 'god'</td>
<td>bhagavati 'goddess'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bha:gyava:n 'blessed man'</td>
<td>bha:gyavati 'blessed woman'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6) Feminine marker -al replaces -an in agentive nouns and nouns derived from an adjectives and in third person demonstrative pronouns.

- an > -al

eg.,

masculine | feminine
---|---
nallavan 'good man' | nallaval 'good women'
avan 'that boy' | aval 'that girl'

(7) Several nouns have entirely different forms in masculine and feminine genders.  

eg.,

masculine | feminine
---|---
acchan 'father' | amma 'mother'
puruşan 'man' | stri: 'women'
ka:la 'ox' | pašu 'cow'

(8) By adding morphemes or words which show gender to certain nouns which do not express the masculine or feminine gender.

eg.,

Masculine | Feminine
---|---
kompana:na 'tusker' | piṭiya:na 'she elephant'
pu:vanko:li 'cock' | piṭako:li 'hen'
a:ṇ paṭṭi 'he dog' | paṇpaṭṭi 'bitch'

Common gender

There are certain nouns which belong to the common gender, because they do not indicate any gender distinction. For common gender singular there is no suffix and for plural suffix employed is -ar.

2. It is also possible to consider that such nouns grammatically are devoid of masculine-feminine distinction.
Loan words

The gender distinction of Malayalam words borrowed from Sanskrit will create problems. Some of these loan words take Malayalam suffixes.

e.g. Masculine Feminine
      jye:ṣṭan 'brother' jye:ṣṭatti 'brother's wife'

But there are some loan words which follow the Sanskrit grammar even though the masculine suffixes of Malayalam are accepted in most cases.

e.g. Masculine Feminine
      buddhima:n 'clever man' buddhimati 'clever lady'
      adhya:pakan 'teacher (male)' adhya:pika 'teacher(female)'

3.1.1.2 Hindi

In Hindi gender is a grammatical category except for animate nouns, where it is agreeing with semantic gender. Hindi nouns belong to two grammatical genders, masculine and feminine, which are not strictly decided by meaning. In Hindi names of males are masculine and of females are feminine. But names of inanimate objects and collective nouns are also either masculine or feminine. That is, there is no neuter gender in Hindi.
Animate noun

Masc. Fem.
pita: 'father' ma:ta: 'mother'
ləɾka: 'boy' ləɾki: 'girl'
ca:ca: 'paternal uncle' ca:ci: 'paternal aunt'

Collective nouns

Masc. Fem.
samu:h 'group' samiti 'committee'
varg 'class' sarka:r 'government'

Inanimate nouns

Masc. Fem.
e.g. ka:gaz 'paper' ciṭṭhi: 'letter'
go:bər 'cow-dung' churi: 'a knife'

Formation of Female-denoting Nouns from Male-denoting nouns in Hindi.

(1) By changing the endings of the male-denoting nouns.

(a) -a: > i:

e.g. Masc. Fem.
ləɾka: 'boy' ləɾki: 'girl'
gho:ra: 'horse' gho:ri: 'mare'

(b) -a: or -va: > -iya:

e.g. Masc. Fem.
kutta: 'dog' kutiya: 'bitch'
bu:ɾha: 'old man' burhiya: 'old woman'
(c) Noun ending in inherent -a > -i:
    -a > -i:

e.g.              Masc.                 Fem.
    hiran(a): 'deer'             hirani: 'doe'
    nar(a)    'man'              na:ri: 'woman'
    putr(a)    'son'              putri: 'daughter'

(d) -i: (nouns showing castes, communities or professioners)
    > - in

e.g.              Masc.                 Fem.
    dhobi:    'washer man'        dhobin   'washer woman'
    ma:li:    'gardener'          ma:lin   'garden woman'

(e) Generally when penultimate vowel is strong
    -(a) or -a: or -u: > -in

   e.g.              Masc.                 Fem.
    luha:r(a)    'blacksmith'       luha:rin 'blacksmith's wife'
    machua:ra:  'fisherman'        machua:rin 'fisherwoman'
    ḍa:ku:      'thief'             ḍa:kin  'devilish woman'

(f) (-a) or -i:> o + -a:ni:

   e.g.              Masc.                 Fem.
    devar(a)    'husband’s younger brother
    seṭh(a)     'a businessman'           seṭha:ni: Seth’s wife

(g) -i: or (a) > -ni:

   e.g.              Masc.                 Fem.
    vidya:rthi: 'pupil'            vidya:rthini:
    ṛū:t(a)  'camel'                ṛū:t:ni: 'female camel'
Though already cited under the general changes found for the formation of feminine nouns from masculine nouns in Hindi, the changes met with by the Sanskrit nouns are enlisted below;

II. Sanskrit male denoting nouns also form corresponding female denoting forms by changing the ending.

(a) (-a) > -a:

\textit{e.g.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>priyatam(a)</td>
<td>priyatama: 'wife'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pañḍit (a)</td>
<td>pañḍita: 'scholarly woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanay (a)</td>
<td>tanaya: 'daughter'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) -ak(a) > -ika:

\textit{e.g.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sevak(a)</td>
<td>sevika: 'woman servant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:lak(a)</td>
<td>ba:lika: 'girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhya:pak(a)</td>
<td>adhya:pika: 'lady teacher'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) -ma:n > -mati:

\textit{e.g.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buddhima:n</td>
<td>buddhimati: 'wise woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>śri:ma:n</td>
<td>śri:mati: 'prosperous woman'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) -va:n > -vati:

\textit{e.g.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dhanva:n</td>
<td>dhanvati: 'rich woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhagva:n</td>
<td>bhagvati: 'goddess'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(e) -ta: > -tri:
e.g.

Masc.        Fem.
abhine\text{-}ta: 'actor'        abhin\text{-}tri: 'actress'
da\text{-}ta: 'donor man'        da\text{-}tri: 'donor woman'

III. Formation of gender by adding morphemes or words
e.g.

Masc.        Fem.
nar(a)ka\text{a} 'male crow'    ma:da:ka\text{a} 'female crow'
puru\text{g}(a)pa:tr(a) 'male character'    stri:pa:tr(a) 'female character'

IV. Several nouns have entirely different forms in masculine and feminine gender.
e.g.

Masc.        Fem.
pita: 'father'    ma:ta: 'mother'
pati 'husband'    patni: 'wife'
bha:i: 'brother'    b\text{h}on 'sister'
ra:ja: 'king'    ra:ni: 'queen'
ba:1 'ox'    ga:y 'cow'

3.1.1.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

Gender in Malayalam is a grammatical cum semantic category, whereas in Hindi it is purely a grammatical category except for animate nouns. In Malayalam there are three genders. Masculine and feminine gender, which include all the animate nouns, and neuter gender which includes all
the inanimate things. In Hindi there are only two genders masculine and feminine which include all animate and inanimate nouns.

Unlike Hindi in Malayalam gender and number co-exist. That is, av-an 'he' -an is masculine and also singular. Similarly, -ā́ in av-ā́ 'she' indicates both feminine gender and singularity. In Hindi lā́rk-a: 'boy' -a: may be masculine but masculine plural is lā́rk-e 'boys'.

In the formation of genders there is not much similarity between the two languages. However, since both the languages contain loan words from Sanskrit similarity can be traced in such borrowed nouns.

Similar nouns.

In both languages loan words from Sanskrit show similarity in the gender formation. They are treated as similar nouns.

Formation of female denoting nouns from the male denoting nouns of Sanskrit loanwords.

(1) -ma:n > -mati

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>H.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

buddhima:n > buddhimati buddhima:n > budhimati
'wiseman' 'wise woman' 'wiseman' 'wise woman'

šri:ma:n > šri:mati šri:ma:n > šri:mati
'prosperous' 'prosperous' 'prosperous' 'prosperous'
man' woman' man' woman'

(d) -vaːn > -vati:
  e.g.
  dhanavaːn > dhanavati   dhanvaːn > dhanvati
  'richman' 'rich woman'  'richman' 'rich woman'
bhagavaːn > bhagavati:   bhagvaːn > bhagvati:
  'god' 'goddess'         'god' 'goddess'

Partially similar nouns

Partially similar noun means a loan word in which feminine gender is same in both the languages, but masculine gender is different; in Malayalam some of the Sanskrit loan words took Malayalam masculine gender marker itself, and some of them changed their form very little.

  e.g.
  abhine:ta > abhine:ta:vɐ  'actor'
da:ta: > da:ta:vɐ         'donor'

Some other nouns take the masculine markers -an.

  e.g.
  priyatam > priyataman    'husband'
  se:vak > se:vakan        'servant'
  ba:lak > ba:lakan        'boy'
  adhya:pak > adhya:pakan  'teacher'

The feminine gender for these nouns is same in both Malayalam and Hindi.
3.1.2 Number

3.1.2.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam there are two numbers. Singular and Plural. The noun theme itself is ordinarily singular. With the addition of certain suffixes plural forms indicating two or more are obtained.

Plural morpheme in Malayalam

The plural suffixes in Malayalam are -kaḻ, -maːr and -ar.

The distribution of these suffixes are as follows:

I. -kaḻ occurs with

(a) Non-human nouns ending in -a and -u

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maṭa</td>
<td>kaṭakal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'shop'</td>
<td>'shops'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aːna 'elephant'  aːnakal 'elephants'
cumatala 'responsibility' cumatalakal 'responsibilities'
pašu 'cow'  pašukkal 'cows'

(b) Nouns ending in -i, -l, -am and -o

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ceti 'plant'</td>
<td>cetikal 'plants'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paṭṭi 'dog'</td>
<td>paṭṭikal 'dogs'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stri: 'lady'</td>
<td>stri:kal 'ladies'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaṭal 'sea'</td>
<td>kaṭalukal 'seas'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maram 'tree'</td>
<td>maraṇṇal 'trees'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palaṃ 'fruit'</td>
<td>palaṇṇal 'fruits'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaṭe 'forest'</td>
<td>kaṭukal 'forests'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peṇṇe 'lady'</td>
<td>peṇṇuṇṇal 'ladies'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaṇṇe 'eye'</td>
<td>kaṇṇukal 'eyes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuṇṇe 'child'</td>
<td>kuṇṇuṇṇal 'children'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following morpho-phonemic changes occur when -kal occurs as plural morpheme.

(1) when -kal occurs after -u ending nouns the -k is geminated.

e.g.

| pašu + kal | pašukkal 'cows' |
| jantu + kal | jantukkal 'animals' |
| pulu + kal | pulukkal 'worms' |
(2) When -kal occurs after -am ending stems -am changes to -nn.

e.g.

pa:tam + kal -> pa:tsannaal 'fields'
karam + kal -> kara:nnal 'hands'
maram + kal -> mara:nnal 'trees'

(3) When -kal occurs after -a ending human disyllabic nouns -kal >-nnal and -a>-u

e.g.

pe:nna + kal -> pe:nnu:nnal 'ladies'
kuma + kal -> ku:ma:nnal 'children'

(4) When -kal occurs after -a ending non-human nouns and -l ending nouns -a>-u and then take -kal marker.

e.g.

ka:na + kal -> ka:npukal 'eyes'
ka:tu + kal -> ka:tu:kal 'forests'
ka:tala + kal -> ka:tala:kal 'seas'

II. -ma:r occurs after -a ending, -u ending, -i ending, -a ending and -n ending human nouns. -ma:r may occur in free variation with -kal in few cases.

e.g.

singular

amma 'mother'
guru 'teacher'
ra:ja:və 'king'
pita:və 'father'

plural

ammama:r 'mothers'
gurukkanma:r 'teachers'
ra:ja:kkanma:r 'kings'
pita:kkanma:r 'fathers'
saho:dari 'sister' saho:darima:r

maṅtri 'minister' maṅtrima:r

acchan 'father' acchanma:r

aniyan 'younger brother' aniyanma:r

The following morphophonemic changes occur when -ma:r occurs as plural marker.

(a) -u ending nouns -kk- will come as link morph and -ma:r > -anma:r

e.g.
guru + ma:r > gurukkanma:r 'teachers'
prabhu + ma:r > prabhukkanma:r 'landlords'

(b) In -v ending forms after dropping the last syllable -kk- will come as link morph and -ma:r > -anma:r.

e.g.
ra:ja:v + ma:r > ra:ja:kkanma:r 'kings'
pita:v + ma:r > pita:kkanma:r 'fathers'

III -ar occurs as plural suffix for common gender human nouns. e.g.

manuṣy -ar 'human beings'

The plural marker is optional with the nouns of non-personal type when they are preceded by a numeral adjective.

e.g.
pattu pustakam ~ 'ten books'
pattu pustakaṇṇal
Epicene Plural in Malayalam

The plural forms indicating plurality without reference to gender are marked with the plural marker -ar in Malayalam. These plural forms are epicene in character, including both masculine and feminine forms.

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Epicene plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saho:dari 'sister'</td>
<td>saho:darar 'including both brothers and sisters'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saho:daran 'brother'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhya:pika 'lady teacher'</td>
<td>adhya:pakar 'teachers'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhya:pakan 'teacher(male)'</td>
<td>including male and female'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Double plural in Malayalam

In Malayalam the plural marker -kal occurs after first person (pl) exclusive will express double plurality.

e.g. ña + m + kal > ñahhal 'we (excl)'

Singular personal markers are found in first, second and reflexive pronouns.

e.g. -n occurs after 'ña:+n > ña:n 'I'

Q occurs after ni:+q > ni: 'you'

ta:+n > ta:n 'self'

Honorific Singular in Malayalam

-kal and -ar are suffixes of honorific singular in Malayalam. Plural marker is used to show respect even though the noun is singular.
There are nouns which do not take plural marker even when the idea is plural.

e.g.

cōrappa: 'cooked rice'
velḷaṁ 'water'
ari 'rice'

3.1.2.2 Hindi

Hindi also distinguishes two numbers, singular and plural. Singular is not generally shown by any overt marker and plural is marked by suffix.

Plural morpheme in Hindi

In Hindi masculine and feminine nouns will take different plural markers.

The plural morpheme in Hindi are:

I For masculine nouns -e

-e occurs with masculine nouns ending in -a:; when it is not followed by a case marker, it replaces the final -a:

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pata: 'address'</td>
<td>pate 'addresses'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghora: 'horse'</td>
<td>ghole 'horses'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutta: 'dog'</td>
<td>kutte 'dogs'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\( \phi \) occurs with masculine nouns ending in \(-a:\) which are of sanskrit origin and which changed the final sound as \(-a:\) in Hindi and also some native Hindi nouns which end in \(-a:\).

\( \phi \) occurs with all other masculine nouns irrespective of endings.

**Sanskrit loan words.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abineta:</td>
<td>abhineta: ( \phi ) 'actors'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da:da:</td>
<td>da:da: ( \phi ) 'donors'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Native Hindi words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na:na: 'mother's father'</td>
<td>na:na: ( \phi )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca:ca: 'father's father'</td>
<td>ca:ca: ( \phi )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**other masculine words, which take \( \phi \) as plural marker.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pati 'husband'</td>
<td>pati'husbands'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavi 'poet'</td>
<td>kavi'poets'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma:li: 'gardener'</td>
<td>ma:li: ( \phi ) 'gardeners'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II For feminine nouns**

\( /-\tilde{a}\tilde{o} -\tilde{a}\tilde{a} \tilde{o} ~/\)

\( /-\tilde{e} /\) occurs with feminine nouns ending in \(-(a), -a:, -u\) or \(-u:\) and not followed by case markers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e.g.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \tilde{a}:kh(a) ) 'eye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \tilde{a}:rat(a) ) 'woman'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/maːta:/ 'mother' maːtaːyeː: 'mothers'
/rtu/ 'season' rtuvēː: 'seasons'
/vadhu:/ 'bride' vadhuveː: 'brides'

/-a:/ occurs with feminine nouns ending in -i and -i: and not followed by case markers.

  e.g.
  Singular       Plural
  naːriː: 'woman' naːriyaː: 'women'
  nadiː: 'river' nadiyaː: 'rivers'

/~/ occurs with feminine nouns ending in -ya: when not followed by case markers.

  e.g.
  Singular       Plural
  ciriyaː: 'bird' ciriyaː: 'birds'

The following morphophonemic changes occur when

1. /-ː/ occurs as plural marker
   (a) nouns ending in (a) replaces the (a) and take the plural marker (e).

     e.g.
     aːɾaː(a) woman     > aːɾaːːː 'women'

   (b) nouns ending in -a: when take -ː plural marker -y glide will come before the marker.

     e.g.
     aːɾaːː + e         > aːɾaːːyeː: 'hopes'

   (c) nouns ending in -u or -i: v glide will come

     e.g. rtu + e       > rtuvēː: 'seasons'
(2) /-ã/ occurs as plural morpheme
(a) -i: ending nouns will take the plural marker with y glide after shortening the final vowel.
   e.g. na:ri: + ã > na:riyã: 'women'
(b) -i ending nouns will take ã with a y glide.
   e.g. ni:ti + a > ni:tiyã: 'policies'

Epicene Plural in Hindi

In Hindi there are some masculine nouns whose plural may have semantically an epicene nature. The plurals of the nouns vidya:rthi 'student', kavi 'poet', a:dmi: 'man' etc. show epicene nature and include females of the group also. But in Hindi verbs and adjectives, which are in concord with nouns, will come along with these nouns and in this context behave only as masculine plural nouns.

3.1.2.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

Both Malayalam and Hindi distinguish two numbers, Singular and Plural. In both languages singular is not shown by any overt marker.

   e.g.                           Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ṣtri:</td>
<td>na:ri:</td>
<td>'woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paś u</td>
<td>ga:y</td>
<td>'cow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kannā</td>
<td>ã:kh(a)</td>
<td>'eye'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In both languages plurals are commonly formed by the addition of certain suffixes. Exception is found in Hindi when the marker is $\emptyset$ in the case of few nouns.

**e.g.**

**Plurals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stri:kal</td>
<td>na:riyä</td>
<td>'women'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paš'ukkal</td>
<td>ga:yē</td>
<td>'cows'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kannukal</td>
<td>ā:khe:</td>
<td>'eyes'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Epicene plural forms are found in Malayalam. But in Hindi epicene plurals are not so common.

Honorific singular found in Malayalam is absent in Hindi.

Unlike Hindi in Malayalam personal pronouns take singular and plural markers. Singular marker -n and $\emptyset$ are found in first person, second person and reflexive pronouns. -kal occurs after first person plural exclusive pronoun will express double plurality.

### 3.1.3. Case

#### 3.1.3.1 Malayalam

The case indicates the relation which a noun or pronoun has with neighbouring words. In Malayalam, cases are added to the nouns or pronouns as suffixes. The eight cases in Malayalam with their markers and example are given below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nominative</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>makaļ ‘daughter’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Accusative</td>
<td>-e, Ø</td>
<td>makaļe (object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sociative</td>
<td>o:tu</td>
<td>ammayo:tu ‘to mother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Instrumental</td>
<td>-a:l</td>
<td>ammaya:l ‘by other’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dative</td>
<td>-kku, -u</td>
<td>makaļku ‘to daughter’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-inu</td>
<td>avanu ‘to him’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>marattinu ‘to the tree’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Genitive</td>
<td>-ute, -Re</td>
<td>ammayute ‘mother’s’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>acchanRe ‘father’s’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Locative</td>
<td>-il, -kal</td>
<td>marattil ‘in the tree’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paṭikkal ‘in the step’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Vocative</td>
<td>-a &gt; -e :</td>
<td>amma &gt; amma : or amme:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-a &gt; a:</td>
<td>ravi &gt; ravi :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-c &gt; e:</td>
<td>makan &gt; makane :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i &gt; i:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Malayalam there is no ablative case marker separately. But the purpose is served by using an extra word 'ninnu' after the locative suffix -il or -kal.

  e.g. marattil ninnu ‘from the tree’
  paṭikkal ninnu ‘from the step’

1. Nominative case

In Malayalam the nominative case of the noun is unmarked. The noun in the nominative appear as subject.

  e.g. makaļ elutta eluti
  ‘daughter wrote letter’
2. Accusative case

Accusative case marker is -e in Malayalam. The object in the sentence usually takes accusative case marker. For neuter gender this case marker is optional. The addition of the suffix -e makes the noun or pronoun an object.

e.g. ra:man kru:nane viliccu
'Rama called Krishna'
aval ku:ttiye etuttu
'She took the child'
avan maram ve:titi
'he cut the tree'
(neuter gender - maramϕ)

3. Sociative case

The case marker is o:tu. This suffix usually comes in connection with speaking, informing, asking or with comparison. Here the indirect object becoming an agency for social intercourse.

e.g. aval ammayo:tu co:diccu
'She asked mother'
avan daivatto:tu pra:rtthiccu
'She prayed to God'
ra:mane krṣna:no:tu ta:ratamyappetutta:m
'Rama can be compared with Krishna'.
4. Instrumental case

-a:l is the case marker. 'koṇṭu' a verbal participle form of the verb stem kol-occurs as a post position giving the same meaning: 'This case marker is used to show instruments with which action is done or parts of the body which are used in doing the action.

e.g. adhya:pakan vaṭiya:l aṭiccu
    'Teacher beat with stick'
    namma: kaṇṇa:l ka:ṇunu
    'we see with the eyes'

koṇṭu can occur in free variation with -a:l.

e.g. vaṭikoṇṭu vaṭiya:l
    kaṇṇu koṇṭu kaṇṇa:l

In Malayalam -a:l can be used to show the components with which things are made.

e.g. taṭiya:l ceyta peṭṭi
    'The box made of wood'

In certain contexts it can be replaced with locative case marker -il also

e.g. taṭiyil ceyta peṭṭi
    'The box made of wood'.

In passive voice, the doer of the action, and in causative sentence, the medial agent take the instrumental marker.

e.g. ra:mana:l oru elutta eluttapeṭṭu
    'a letter was written by Rama'
5. Dative case

The dative case markers are -kku, -u, inu. Indirect object takes dative case marker.

- Amma kuṭṭiykkku paːl koṭuttu
  'mother gave milk to the child'
- nāːn ruːpa acchanu koṭuttu
  'I gave the money to father'

Sometimes to show the purpose, the post position veːnti is added with the dative case marker.

- nāːn avalkkku veːnti oru saːri vaːnni
  'I bought a saree for her'

6. Genitive case

The Genitive case markers in Malayalam are -ute and -Re. This markers show possession of something.

- Sita's house
  'Sita's house'
- Fathers pen
  'Fathers pen'

7. Locative case

The case marker are -il and -kal. The post position meːl also gives the sense of location. Another post position pakkal to be used to indicate a type of location meaning 'at the custody of'. It occurs only after genetive case e.g.

- at his custody
8. Vocative case

For vocative case the final vowel of a vowel ending sound will lengthen.

\[ v > v : \]

consonant ending will drop the final consonant.

e.g. acchan > accha: 'Father' (vcc.)

de:van > de:va: 'O God'

Declensional characteristics of Malayalam nouns

When case markers are added to nouns morphophonemic changes occur to the noun stems according to the ending of the nouns. The changes are as follows:


\[
\begin{align*}
-i & \text{ + case marker} & \text{ > } & -i \\
-a & \text{ + y + case marker.}
\end{align*}
\]

e.g. amma + e > ammaye (object)

ti + e > tiyeye

kaṭa + il > kaṭayil 'in the shop'

ceṭi + kku > ceṭiykku 'to the plant'

2. Nouns ending in -u

\[
\begin{align*}
-u & \text{ + case marker} & \text{ > } & -u + vin + case marker
\end{align*}
\]

e.g. bandhu + e > bandhuvine (object)

guru + o:ṭu > guruvino:ṭu 'to teacher'

paṣu + Re > paṣuvinRe 'cows'
3. Nouns ending in -ə
-ə + case marker > ə i n + case marker
e.g. ra:ja:və + nu > ra:ja:vinu 'to king'
pu:və + il > pu:vil 'in the flower'
* exception for the nouns which have -t- in the last syllable for locative case markers only.
ka:ṭ + il > ka:ṭṭil 'in the forest'

4. Nouns ending in -n and -l will take case markers without any change.

- n  
- l  
+ case marker > ə i n + case marker
+ case marker

e.g. avan + e > avane (object)
makan + il > makanil 'in son'
makal + uṭe > makedute 'daughters'

5. Nouns ending in -am

-am + case marker > -tt i n + case marker
e.g. maram + e > maratte (object)
maram + il > marattil 'in the tree'
maram + Re > marattinRe 'of the tree'

6. Nouns ending in -l and -r

- l  
- r  
+ case marker > ə i n + case marker
+ case marker

e.g. katal + Re > kaṭalinRe 'of the sea'
katal + il > kaṭalil 'in the sea'
kayar + Re > kayarinRe 'of the rope'
3.1.3.2 Hindi

The cases in Hindi indicate the relation of a noun or pronoun with the neighbouring word. In Hindi case markers are added separately and nouns will modify accordingly. There are eight cases in Hindi, which are given below with their markers and examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nominative</td>
<td>ne</td>
<td>ra:m ne (sub)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Accusative</td>
<td>ko</td>
<td>ra:m ko (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Instrumental</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>kalam se 'with pen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dative</td>
<td>ko</td>
<td>si:ta ko 'to sita'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ablative</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>paha:ṭ se 'from the mountain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Genitive</td>
<td>ka:, ke or ki:</td>
<td>si:ta: ka: ghar 'sita's house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Locative</td>
<td>mē, par</td>
<td>khirki: par 'on the window'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Vocative</td>
<td>-a : &gt; -e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Nominative case

The nominative case marker in Hindi is 'ne'. The subject of transitive verb takes this case marker when the verb is in a tense form, formed from the past participle base (i.e., past indefinite, past perfect, past doubtful, etc). The subject of intransitive verb never takes any marker.

Transitive verb - past

e.g. mā ne yah taṣvi:r dekhi: hā. 'I have seen this picture'
Transitive verb: non past

E.g. billi: du: dh pi: rahi: h-ae:
    'The cat is drinking milk'

Intransitive verb

E.g. mā kal dill: ja:ũ:ga:
    'I will go to Delhi tomorrow'

vāh yahā: kab a:ya?:
    'When did he come here?'

In Hindi, when the noun takes the nominative marker -ne, the verb is in concord with the object in gender and number.

2. Accusative case

The accusative case marker in Hindi is 'ko' or '∅'. For nonpersonal or irrational objects this case marker is optional. With the case marker it refers to a particular thing or things.

E.g. ek pustak∅ la:o:
    'bring a book'

pustak ko vahā: mat rakho:
    'Do not keep the book there'

In Hindi when the noun takes nominative case marker 'ne' and the object takes accusative case marker 'ko', then verb will be in the masculine singular gender without concord with either the subject or object.
3. Instrumental case

The instrumental case marker in Hindi is 'se'. It shows the instruments with which action is done or parts of body which are used in doing the action.

e.g. mā kalam se likhti: hu:
'I am writing with pen'
ham ka:nō: se sunte hā:
'We are hearing with ears'

In passive voice the doer of the action and in causative sentence the medial agent also takes the instrumental case marker 'se'.

e.g. sunita: se ek gi:t ga:ya: gaya:
'A song was sung by Sunita'
mā ne yōh ka:m nōkar se kara:ya
'I had this wor. done by the servant'

In Hindi the post position 'dva:ra:' or 'zariye' which occur after 'ke' also give the meaning 'by the way of'. These can be substituted for 'se'.

e.g. yah ciţthi: hava:i: jaha:z ke dva:ra: a:yi: hā.
or
yah ciţthi: hava:i jaha:z ke zariye a:yi: hā.
'This letter has come by aeroplane'

In Hindi for showing accompaniment of abstract feelings or nonabstract things or persons 'se' is used with names of
abstract feelings only. -ke sa:th, 'same' and 'sahii' are used with all nouns without semantic restrictions.

  e.g. vah khu: thi: ke sa: th a: yega:
        'He sill come with pleasure'
  savita pati samet a: yi
        'Savita came with her husband'

4. Dative case

In Hindi indirect objects take the marker 'ko' when a sentence has direct and indirect objects, generally direct object takes J marker and indirect takes 'ko'. But if the direct object is + human the marker 'ko' is obligatory.

  e.g. mæ ne rupya: pita:j1: ko s9:pa:
        'I gave the money to father'

  'liye' and 'va:ste' which occur after 'ke' are post positions in Hindi which give the meaning of purpose or intention.

  e.g. mæ ne bahin ke liye ek sa:ri: khari:di:
        'I bought a saree for sister'

5. Ablative case

The ablative case marker in Hindi is 'se' it expresses spatial or temporal separation.

  e.g. per se patte: gire:
        'leaves fell from the tree'

For showing comparison also 'se' is used.
6. Genitive case

The genitive case markers in Hindi are ka:, ke, ki: which are morphologically conditioned, where distribution depends upon the gender and number of the noun possessed and whether the noun is followed by case marker or not.

Their distribution is as follows;

(1) 'ka:' precedes a noun which is masculine singular and not followed by case marker.

- e.g. nadiyō ka: pa:ni: 'The water of the rivers'
  larkiyō ka: khe:l 'The play of girl's'

(2) 'ke' precedes a masculine plural noun, whether it is followed by case marker or not, masculine singular nouns followed by case marker, and before any noun when it is being possessed by a possessor and is expressed by a possessive verb, hā, hē, tha:, thi:, etc. and 'ke precedes most of the relational words.

- e.g. lar ke ha:th 'the boy's hands'
  lar;kō:ke khe1ō:ka: 'of the plays of the boy's'
  savita: ke ghar se 'from the house of Savita'
  mi:ra:ke ek bahan hē: 'Meera has a sister'
  sku:l ke sa:mne 'in front of the school'
  kamre ke andar 'inside the room'
(3) 'ki:' precedes all feminine nouns and a few relational words.

- e.g. ra:m ki: bahan  
  'Ram's sister'
- bha:rat ki: nadiyā:  
  'Rivers of India'
- larki: ki: ā:khō:mē  
  'in the eyes of the girl'
- ghar ki: o:r  
  'towards the house'
- larke ki: tarah  
  'like the boy'

7. Locative case

The case markers in Hindi ā:m āe mē, par. In Hindi mē means 'in' or 'inside' and par means 'on' or 'at'.

- e.g. nadi: mē pa:ni:nahī: hā:  
  'There is no water in the river'
- mez par kalam hā:  
  'There is pen on the table'

8. Vocative case

In Hindi the masculine singular nouns ending in -a: will change to -e and the plural nouns ending in -e will change to -o, when they take vocative case marker.

- e.g. lar:ka:  
  larke  
  'o boy'
- larke (pl.)  
  lorko  
  'o boys'

Declensional characteristics of Hindi nouns

In Hindi plural form of all the nouns irrespective of gender, will change similarly when case markers are added to
them. All of them will take the marker ओ: finally.

e.g. noun(pl) -L + case marker > -ो: + case marker

(-L is the final sound of the plural noun)

e.g. लार्के: + ko > लार्को:को 'to the boys'

रितिया: + मे > रितियो:मे 'in the methods'

किताबें: + se > किताबो:से 'from the books'

वधुवें: + par > वधुवो:पर 'on brides'

The singular nouns of Hindi when they take case marker shows changes as follows;

(1) Masculine nouns ending in -ा:, which will change the final sound to -े while taking plural markers.

-ा: + case marker > -े + case marker

e.g. लार्का: + ko > लार्के को 'to the boy'

2. All other masculine and feminine singular nouns take case marker without any change.

e.g. राजा: + se > राजा:से 'from the king'

कवि: + ka: > कवि:का 'poets'

देवी: + ne > देवी:ने goddess' (sub)

वधु: + par > वधु:पर 'upon bride'

3.1.3.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

While comparing Malayalam and Hindi cases it is found that similarity is very less between the two languages. The case markers of the two languages show semantic equivalence with some post positions. To compare the two languages it is better to consider each case separately as follows;
### 3.1.3.3. Comparison of case markers in Malayalam and Hindi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Marker in Malayalam and post positions</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Marker in Hindi and post positions</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nominative</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ne</td>
<td>ra:m (subject)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Accusative</td>
<td></td>
<td>makale (object)</td>
<td>ko,</td>
<td>ra:m ko (object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pustakamo (object)</td>
<td></td>
<td>kita:bko (object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sociative</td>
<td>- o:tu</td>
<td>ammayo:tu 'to mother'</td>
<td>absent in Hindi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Instrumental</td>
<td>- a:1,</td>
<td>ammaya:1 'by mother'</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>kalam se 'with pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pati ke sa:th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'with husband'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dative</td>
<td>- kku, -u</td>
<td>makañkkù 'to daughter'</td>
<td>ko</td>
<td>si:ta:ko 'to sita'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- inu</td>
<td>avanu 'to him'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>marattinu 'to the tree'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ablative</td>
<td>absent in Malayalam</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>paha:ñ se 'from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the mountain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Genitive</td>
<td>- ñte, - Re</td>
<td>ammaynte 'mother's'</td>
<td>ka:, ke, ki</td>
<td>si:ta: ka: ghar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>acañke 'father's'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'sita's home'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Locative</td>
<td>- il, -kal,</td>
<td>marattil 'in the tree'</td>
<td>me, par</td>
<td>khìqki: par 'on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pañikkal 'in the step'</td>
<td></td>
<td>the window'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>di:var mì 'in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wall'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- c &gt; e:</td>
<td>(voc)</td>
<td>&gt;-o (pl)</td>
<td>larko</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(1) **Nominative case**

In Malayalam there is no case marker for this case while in Hindi it is marked by 'ne'. But in both languages nominative form is used as the subject.

* e.g. M. li:la oru palam tinnu
  
  H. li:la ne ek phal kha:ya:
  
  'Leela ate a fruit'

* M. amma kuṭṭiye viliccu
  
  H. mā: ne bacche ko bula:ya:
  
  'mother called the child'

(2) **Accusative case**

The accusative case markers in Malayalam are -e or Ø and in Hindi ko, Ø. In both languages this case marker is added to nominal or pronominal direct objects. In both languages nonpersonal or irrational objects may or may not take accusative marker.

* e.g. M. acchan makane viliccu
  
  H. pita: ne beṭe ko bula:ya:
  
  'Father called the son'

* M. ñā:n oru pustakam va:ññi
  
  H. mā: ne ek pustak khari:di:
  
  'I purchased a book'

* M pustakatte avīṭe vaykkarutē
  
  H. pustak ko vahā: mat rakho
  
  'Don't keep the book there'
(3) Instrumental case

The case marker in Malayalam is ':-a:1' and in Hindi 'se'. In Malayalam the postposition ko7t occurs in free variation with :-a:1.

e.g. M. avan pe:naya:1 elutunnu
      avan pe:nako7t elutunnu
      H. vah kalam se likhta: hæ:
      'He is writing with pen'

In both languages the doer of action in a sentence in the passive voice, and the medial agent in a causative sentence take the instrumental marker.

e.g. M. ña:n a: joli ve:llaekaraneko7t ceyyiccu
      H. mæ: ne vah ka:m nœkar se kara:ya:
      'I made the servant to do the work'
      M. ra:mana:1 oru eluttœ elutappettœ
      H. ram se ek ci7ti: likha: gaya:
      'A letter was written by Rama'

In Hindi for getting mediative meaning the post positions 'dva:ra:' or 'zariye' is used after 'ke'. In Malayalam the post position vœli is the semantic equivalent.

e.g. M. i: eluttœ vima:nam vœli vannu
      'The letter has come by aeroplane'
In Malayalam -ilu:te is used as the semantic equivalent for Hindi 'se' where it will give the meaning 'through', 'along'.

e.g. M. kutti janalilu:te no:kki
    kutti janalvali no:kki
H. bachi: khirki: se dekhti: ha:
    'The child is looking through the window'

The post positions 'sahitam' and 'same:tam' in Malayalam and 'sahit' and 'samet' in Hindi are same. They are generally used with Sanskrit tatsama words only.

e.g. M. aval santo:atto:te varum
    aval santo:atto:tu ku:ti varum
H. vah khusi: se a:yegi:
    vah khusi: 'ke sa:th a:yegi:
    'She will come with pleasure'
M. ra:man patni: same:tam vannu
H. ra:m patni: samet/ke sa:th a:ya:
    'Ram came with his wife'

(4) Dative case

Dative case markers in Malayalam are -kku, -u, inu and in Hindi 'ko'. In both languages when the sentence has direct and indirect objects, indirect object takes the dative case marker.
e.g. M. na:n ru:pa acchanu koṭuṭtu
H. mā: ne rupaya: pita:ji: ko diya:
'I gave the money to father'

If the direct object is + human the dative marker is obligatory.

To show the purpose or intention the post position 've:ṇṭi' or 'a:yi' is used in Malayalam after the dative case marker and in Hindi 'liye' or 'va:ste' after 'ke'.

e.g. M. na:n enRe makaḷkku ve:ṇṭi oru sa:ri va:ṇṇi
na:n enRe makaḷkka:yı oru sa:ri va:ṇṇi
H. mā: ne apani; beṭi: ke liye ek sa:ri: khari:di:
'I bought a saree for my daughter'

(5) Genitive case

For expressing possession the marker used in Malayalam is -uṭe, -Re and in Hindi ka, ke, ki:. In Hindi these markers are morphologically conditioned, which depends on the number and gender of the noun possessed and upon whether the noun is followed by case marker or not. But Malayalam markers depend upon the noun endings only.

e.g. M. laḷitayuṭe vi:ṭə
H. laḷita: ka: ghar
'Laḷita's house'
M. laḷitayuṭe vi:ṭṭil ninnə
H. laḷita: ke ghar se
'from Laḷitha's house'
M. pašuvinRe vaːl
H. gaːy kiː pūch
'Cow's tail'

(6) Locative case

Locative case marker in Malayalam is -il, -kal and in Hindi 'mē' and 'par'. In Malayalam, generally the -il, has the sense 'in', 'inside' and -kal has the sense of 'at'. In Hindi 'par' means 'on' or 'at'. The post position 'meːl' in Malayalam means 'on' or 'above'. 'ullil' (n.st ul - + loc.suf. -il) means 'inside' 'in' Malayalam and '-ke andar' is the semantic equivalent in Hindi.

e.g. M. kiṅaRril veḷḷam illa
H. kuːe mē paːniː nahiː hɔː:
'There is no water in the well'
M. meːsa meːl / meːsayuːṭe mukāḷil
H. mej par 'upon the table'
M. meːsautē ullil
H. mej ke andar
'inside the table'

(7) Vocative case marker

In both languages by lengthening the final sound, mostly vowels, vocative case is obtained.

e.g. Malayalam
Hindi
amma > amma: 'mother'
larka: > larka
acchan > accha: 'father'
The sociative case is found only in Malayalam. The case is marked with 'o:tu' as in Hindi ablative case form 'se' doing the function of sociative also.

E.g. M. adhya:pakano:tu co:dikkku
    H. adya:pak se pu:cho
    'ask the teacher'

The ablative case which is found in Hindi is absent in Malayalam. The ablative case marker 'se' of Hindi is semantically equivalent to '-il nịŋŋu' which is obtained in Malayalam by adding the post position 'nịŋŋu' after the locative form of the noun.

E.g. M. marattilnịŋŋu vi:ŋu
    H. per: se girā:
    'fell down from the tree'

In Malayalam the plural nouns also take case markers just like singular nouns. The case suffixes are added directly after plural marker. But in Hindi the plural form changes while taking case marker. All Hindi plural nouns, irrespective of gender, when take case marker will change their final sound to -o.

E.g. M. pustakaṅhal + il > pustakaṅhalil
    H. kita:bē + mē > kita:bō mē
    'in the books'
M. aṅkuttiкал + kku > aṅkuttiкалkku
    H. larke + ko > larḵō ko
    'to the boys'
In Malayalam for each case separate case markers are there. But in Hindi same form of case markers are used for more than one cases. For example 'ko' is used for accusative as well as dative cases. 'se' is there for instrumental and ablative. This will create ambiguity also.

For example:

- e.g. H. mæ:ne cor ko puli;s ko dikha:ya:
- and mæ:ne puli; ko cor ko dikha:ya:

In these two sentences both can mean 'I showed the thief to the police'.

But in Malayalam because of the separate forms of case markers this sort of ambiguity is minimized.

For example:

- e.g. M. na:n kaḷḷane po:li:sinu ka:ṭṭikoṭuttu
- 'I showed the thief to the police'.
3.1.4 Derived nouns

Derived nouns are nouns derived from verbs or adjectives.

3.1.4.1 Malayalam

Examples for nouns derived from verbs,

{o:t:tam} 'running' from o:t- 'to run'
{ca:t:tam} 'jumping' from ca:t- 'to jump'

Examples for nouns derived from adjectives,

e.g. {nanma} 'goodness' from {nalla} 'good'

The nominilization markers of Malayalam are,

{-am, -ma, Ø, -ca, -vi}

e.g. o:t:tam 'running'

nanma 'goodness'

a:tØ 'beating'

vi:lca 'falling'

ke:lvi 'hearing'

3.1.4.2 Hindi

Examples for nouns derived from verbs,

{kema:i} 'earning' from kama:na: 'to earn'
{paːrha:i} 'study' from paːrha:na: 'to study'

Examples for nouns derived from adjectives,

{bura:i} 'badness' from bura: 'bad'
{saca:i} 'truthfulness' from sacc: 'true'

The nominilizations marker in Hindi is -i:

e.g. kema:i: 'earning'

saca:i: 'truthfulness'
3.1.4.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi there are derived nouns, which are nouns derived from verbs or adjectives.

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oːttam 'running'</td>
<td>kama:i: 'earning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नान्मा 'goodness'</td>
<td>बुरा:i: 'badness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>साँसचा:i: 'truthfulness'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Hindi the infinitive form of the verb also functions as verbal noun, which is absent in Malayalam.

e.g.

'Drinking coffee often is not good'
here 'पि:ना:' is used as a verbal noun.

कल मुझे बबँचि: जा:ना: हः:।
'I have to go to Bombay tomorrow'

3.2 Pronouns

Pronouns are those words which are used instead of nouns.

3.2.1 Personal pronouns

3.2.1.1 Malayalam

Personal pronouns in Malayalam are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I person</td>
<td>ना:न</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ना:ना (Excl.)</td>
<td>'we'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नाम्माल (Incl.)</td>
<td>'we'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II person

ni: 'you'

niñnal 'you'

Honorific ta:ñkal 'you'

Reflexive pronoun

sg.

pl.

ta:n 'self'

tañnal 'self'

III person

Remote

Masc. avan 'he'

Fem. aval 'she'

Neu. atu 'that'

Hon. avar 'he/she'

Proximate

Masc. ivan 'he'

Fem. ival 'she'

Neu. itu 'it'

Hon. ivar 'he/she'

Declensional characteristics of pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem for case marker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ŭnā:n</td>
<td>'I'</td>
<td>en-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:n</td>
<td>'self'</td>
<td>tan-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni:</td>
<td>'you'</td>
<td>nin-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niñnal</td>
<td>'you'</td>
<td>niñnal-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:ñkal</td>
<td>'you'</td>
<td>ta:ñkal-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŭnāñnal</td>
<td>'we'</td>
<td>ŭnāñnal-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niñnal</td>
<td>'we'</td>
<td>niñnal-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nammal</td>
<td>'we'</td>
<td>nammal-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Malayalam the third personal pronouns are used as demonstrative pronouns also.

* e.g. itu enRe pustakam. a:ŋe.

'This is my book'

3.2.1.2. Hindi

Pronouns of Hindi can be classified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I person</td>
<td>məː 'I'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II person</td>
<td>tu: 'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorofic</td>
<td>a:p 'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III person</td>
<td>Remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Honorific
ve  he/she  ve  'they'

Proximate
'yah (Masc/Fem/Neu)  ye  'they'
'he/she/it)

Honorific
ye  he/she  ye  'they'

Declensional characteristics of pronouns.

In Hindi the pronouns when they take case markers change their forms. The changing form only are given below.

mñ:  +  case marker  >  mujhe-
mñ:  +  genetive case  >  mera:
ham  +  genetive case  >  hama:ra-
tu  +  case marker  >  tujh-
tu  +  genetive case marker  >  tera:
tum  +  genetive casemarker  >  tuma:ra:
vah  +  case marker  >  us-
vah  +  genetive case  >  uska:
ve  +  ne  >  unhone
ve  +  other case marker  >  un-
yah  +  case marker  >  is-
ye  +  ne  >  inhone
ye  +  other case markers  >  in-

(When the pronouns take the accusative case marker 'ko' there can be two forms. It can take the marker as such with
the alternant stems or add -e to the alternant stems both are correct).

e.g. The alternant form of \( mæ: \) is mujh
mujh + ko > mujhko or mujhe

The third personal pronouns are used as demonstrative pronoun also.

e.g. yah mera: bha:yi: hæ:
'This is my brother'

3.2.1.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

Personal pronouns in Malayalam and Hindi are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I person</strong></td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nā:n</td>
<td>mæ:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II person</td>
<td>ni:</td>
<td>tu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>ta:ñkal</td>
<td>a:p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflective</td>
<td>ta:n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avan (Masc)</td>
<td>'he'</td>
<td>avar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalor (Fem.)</td>
<td>'she'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atu (Neut)</td>
<td>'it'</td>
<td>ava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Honorific avar 'he/she'

Proximate ivan (Masc.) 'he' ivar ye 'they'
ival (Fem.) yah 'she'
itu (Neu) 'it' iva 'those'

Honorific ivar ye 'he/she'

In the first person singular Malayalam has Ma:n 'I' and the Hindi equivalent is mा: . Both have similar uses.

E.g. M. मा: po:kunnu
H. मा: ja:ti hū: 'I am going'

In Malayalam ta:n 'self' is also denote the first person singular.

E.g. tanne ta:ne po:ka:m
'I myself will go'

Reflexive pronoun can be used to indicate 'self' and can be used with first, second and third persons.

In the first person plural Malayalam has separate inclusives (speaker + hearer + persons of their group) नाम्मल and ना:म 'we' and exclusive (excluding the persons other than the speaker, and his group) नाह्नाल 'we' forms. Whereas in Hindi these both meanings are represented by the single form ham 'we'.

'ना:म' in Malayalam is used to mean authoritative self. Hindi 'ham' is the equivalent. When a person like king will talk he will use 'ना:म'to represent 'I'.

E.g. M. ना:म निर्ददे:सा:म नाकु:न 'We are ordering'
H. हा:म नादे:श देते हा: 'We are ordering'
Malayalam nambal 'we' is used when self is identified with a group of persons including the addressee. Hindi 'ham will also give the same meaning.

e.g. M. nammute sku:l
H. hama:ra: sku:l

'Our school'

In second person singular Malayalam has form ni: and for Hindi tu: and tum. In formal speech or writing Malayalam ni: or Hindi tu: are seldom used. In both languages it is a term generally used by elders towards children. It is never used to address strangers. In Malayalam niñnal is a very frequently used form and in Hindi tum 'you'. 'niñnal' in Malayalam is also used to indicate respect for singular nouns. In Hindi 'tum' cannot be used to elders or superiors. In Malayalam also generally 'niñnal' is not used to superiors.

The second honorific forms in Malayalam is 'ta:ñkal' and Hindi 'a:p' 'you'. In Malayalam ta:ñkal 'you' is extremely formal and is seldom used in informal conversation but in Hindi a:p 'you' is used not only when addressing respectable persons but also for addressing strangers and when introducing people also.

In Malayalam third person singular pronoun has three separate forms for masculine, feminine and neuter gender. But in Hindi all these forms are represented by the single form 'vah'.
Remote
Mal. avan 'he'    Hindi vah 'he/she/it'
aval 'she'
atu 'it'

Proximate
ivan 'he'    Hindi yah 'he/she/it'
ival 'she'
itu 'it'

e.g. M. avan īviṭe vannilla
      'He didn't come here'.
H. vah yahā nahi: a:ya:
M. aval eviṭe po:yi ?
H. vah kahā: gayi: ?

In Hindi masculine and feminine gender can be identified from verb which is in concord with the noun, when there is no case markers with the noun.

In third person plural forms also, Malayalam has 'avar' for personal nouns and 'ava' for non-personal nouns or remote ones and 'ivar' and 'iva' for proximate nouns.

Correspondingly Hindi has 've' and 'ye'.

M. avar 'they'
ava 'those'
ivar 'they'
iva 'these'

H. ve 'they/those'
    'they/these'

e.g. M. avar eviṭe po:yi ?
H. ve kahā: gaye ?
    'Where they went' ?
In both Malayalam and Hindi third person pronouns are used as demonstrative pronouns as well.

3.2.2. Reflexive pronouns

3.2.2.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam the reflexive pronouns are ta:n 'oneself' in singular and tanñal 'oneselves' in plural. 'ta:n' is used to represent second person singular also. Another form used in this sense in Malayalam is 'svayam' 'self'. But unlike 'ta:n' which is a pronoun 'svayam' functions only as an adverb.

e.g. avan ta:n tanne po:ka:meñну paRaññu
'He told he will go himself' or
avan svayam po:ka:meñну paRaññu.
ella:varum tanñalute stha:nañnalil irikkañam
'All of you will have to sit in your own place'.

3.2.2.2. Hindi

The reflexive pronouns in Hindi are 'a:p' and its reduplicated form 'apne a:p' 'by oneself'. 'apne a:p' is commonly used with all pronouns. The possessive of the reflexive 'a:p' is apna: 'yours' it is used with all three persons.

e.g. tum apna: ka:m karo:
'you do your work'
mñ: apne a:p ja:ūgi:
'I will go myself'
3.2.2.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

The reflexive pronouns in Malayalam are 'ta:n' in singular and 'tañhāl' in plural. In Hindi 'a:p' is used as the reflexive pronoun in singular and plural. The reduplicated form 'apne a:p' is used with all pronouns in Hindi. The Sanskrit word 'svayam' is found in both Hindi and Malayalam which function as reflexive.

\[ \text{e.g. M. ña:n svayam po:ka:m} \]
\[ \text{H. mæ: apne a:p ja:ũgi:} \]
\[ 'I will go myself' \]

In Hindi the word khud 'oneself' also gives the meaning of 'svayam'.

\[ \text{e.g. mũ: khud karũgi:} \]
\[ 'I will do myself' \]

In Malayalam the form 'tammil' in between derived from 'ta:n' is used to give the sense of mutuality. The Hindi equivalent is 'a:pas' 'mutual' derived from 'a:p'.

\[ \text{e.g. M. avar tammil valakkuku: tüññu} \]
\[ \text{H. ve a:pas mẽ chagra: karte hũ:} \]
\[ 'They are quarreling each other' \]

3.2.3 Interrogative pronouns

3.2.3.1. Malayalam

Interrogative pronouns in Malayalam are:

- a:re 'who'
- e:van 'who' (Masc.)
e:val 'who' (Fem.)
e:var 'who' (hon. sg. or epicene. pl.)

e.g. 1. avan a:r a:ŋə ?
   'who is he ?'
2. itu e:vanu ve:ŋam ? (in Neg. sense)
   'who want this ?'
3. atu e:tu keṭṭiṭam a:ŋə ?
   'which is that building ?'
4. niṇṇālkku entu ve:ŋam ?
   'what you want ?'

In relative clause constructions in Malayalam interrogative pronouns are used as relative pronouns along with their corresponding correlative.

3.2.3.2 Hindi

The interrogative pronouns in Hindi are
kən 'who' (Personal, sg. and pl.)
kyə: 'what' (Non-personal, sg. and pl.)
kitna:/kitni: 'how much' (Quantitative)
kitne 'how many' (Numeral)

e.g. 1. yah kən hə?:
   'who is this ?'
2. ye kən hə?:
   'who are they ?'
3. iski: andar kya: hə?:
   'what is there inside of this ?'
4. a:pko kitne phal ca:hiye ?
   'How many fruits do you want ?'

5. vah kitna: kha:ta hæ: ?
   'How much does he eat ?'

In Hindi the interrogative pronouns sometimes reduplicate and then express plurality explicitly.

e.g. ghar mē kōn 'kōn a:yega: ?
   'who (all) will come to house ?'
   a:p kya: kya: lena: cahte hæ: ?
   'What all do you want to take ?'

3.2.3.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

The interrogative pronouns in Malayalam and Hindi are :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a:r</td>
<td>kō:n</td>
<td>'who'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:van (Masc)</td>
<td>kō:n</td>
<td>'what'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:val (Fem.)</td>
<td>kō:n</td>
<td>'how much'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:var (Hon.sg./epic.pl)</td>
<td>kitne</td>
<td>'how many'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entæ (sg/pl)</td>
<td>kitna:/kitni:</td>
<td>'how much'^1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:tæ (Neu.sg)</td>
<td>'which'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:va (Neu.pl)</td>
<td>'which'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Malayalam e:van and e:val are generally used to negate something. Such forms are absent in Hindi.

e.g. e:vanum varilla
   'Nobody will come'

In Hindi pronouns are often reduplicated to express plurality, such reduplication is absent in Malayalam.
3.2.4 Indefinite pronouns

3.2.4.1. Malayalam

Indefinite pronouns in Malayalam are

- a:ro: 'someone' (Prl.)
- a:rum 'someone' (Neg.)
- e:to: 'some' (Non.prl.)
- e:tum 'some' (Non.prl.neg)

E.g.

1. a:ro: varuṇṇu
   'someone is coming'

2. a:rum vannilla
   'nobody came'

3. e:to: tirayunnu
   'searching something'

4. e:tum no:kkaṇṭa
   'nothing you look'

3.2.4.2 Hindi

Indefinite pronouns in Hindi is Koi : 'some body'

E.g.

koi: a:ya:
'somebody came'
3.2.4.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam indefinite pronouns negative forms are separately found. In Hindi there is no equivalent for this.

There is only one form in Hindi for indefinite pronoun.

e.g. M. H.
a:ro: 'someone' koi: 'somebody
a:rum 'nobody'
e:to: 'something'
e:tum 'nothing'

3.3 Adjectives
3.3.1 Inherent adjectives
3.3.1.1 Malayalam

Malayalam has a limited number of inherent adjectives. They can be grouped into two classes based on their potentiality for nominalisation.

Class I
(a) nalla 'good'
putiya 'new'
palaya 'old'
ceviya 'small'
valiya 'big'
eliya 'humble'
ilaya 'young'
deriya 'big'
pala 'various'
cila  'few'
valla  'any'
maRRu  'other'
maRRe  'the other'
inna  'this particular'
kuRiya  'small'
koṭiya  'heavy'
ne:riya  'thin'

All these forms can be nominalized by adding respective pronominal markers or by adding separate nominalizing markers.

e.g. nallavan  'good person' (Masc.)
        ceRiyavaJ.  'small person' (Fem.)
        palatə  'different things'
        ilayavar  'young people'

Here 'pala' and 'cila' are semantically plurals and hence qualify only plural nouns.

e.g. cilar  'some persons'
        palatə  'various things'

The form 'maRRe' can take both singular and plural nouns whereas 'maRRu' appears only before plurals.

e.g. maRRe ka:ryam  'the other matter'
       maRRe ka:ryaṅṅal  'the other things'

The form 'valla' can take both singular and plural nouns. The head-noun of these adjectives take an empty morph -um obligatorily.
(b) o:ro: 'each'
ella: 'all'
ci:tta 'bad'

These forms do not conform to the general pattern of nominalizations. They do not take the usual pronominal markers. The form 'o:ro:ŋə' 'each one' is a compound and there is no nominalized form for this adjective. 'ella:' takes only plurals as head-noun and the head-noun in this case take an empty morph -um e.g.

ella: a:ľukaľum 'all persons'
ella:varum 'allpersons'
'ci:tta' has the same form when it is used as a nominal or adjective.

e.g. ci:tta paťam 'bad picture' (attribute)
     a: paťam ci:ttaya:ŋə 'The picture is bad'

Separate nominalization markers are added to the following forms.

e.g. ŋan-ma 'goodness'
     ceRu-ppam 'youth'

Class II

This class of adjectives can again be subgrouped into two sets based on their freedom of occurrences.

Set A
alpam 'some'
svalpam 'some'
e:ta:num 'certain'
These adjectives cannot be nominalized. These forms can stand independently on 'fused' noun phrase, that means the head-nouns can be deleted if information given by them are contextually recoverable.

e.g. kuRe du:ram ɲaṭaŋnu  kuRe ɲaṭaŋnu
     'walked a lot of distance'  'walked very much'
valare ne:ram karaṃṇu  valare karaṃṇu
     'cried for a long time'  'cried a lot'

Set B

tale  'previous'
pIrRe  'next'

These forms also cannot be nominalized. The forms tale:ŋə  'previous day' and piRRe:nnə  'next day' are compounds (tale + əŋə and piRRe + ənnə). These adjectives mostly occur before divasam 'day' thus have restricted occurrence.

e.g tale divasam  'previous day'
    piRRe divasam  'next day'
3.3.1.2. Hindi

Hindi inherent adjectives are of two kinds; inflexible and uninflexible.

(1) Inflexible adjectives - These adjectives change their final sound according to the gender and number of the noun followed and according to the absence or presence of case markers after the noun. In this category most of the adjectives ending in -a: will come. The changes are as follows:

1. -a: + noun (masc. sg) > -a:
   e.g. choṭa: maka:n 'small house'
   buṛa: a:dirty 'old man'

2. -a: + noun (masc. sg) + case marker > -e
   e.g. choṭe maka:n mē 'in the small house'
   buṛe a:dirty: ko 'to the old man'

3. -a: + noun (fem. sg or pl.) + case marker > -i:
   + noun (fem. sg or pl.) + case marker
   e.g. choṭi: kita:b 'small books'
   choṭi: kita:b mē 'in the small book'
   choṭi: kita:bū 'small books'
   choṭi: kita:bū mē 'in the small books'

4. Exception is the following -a: ending adjectives which do not change whether followed by masc. or fem. nouns,

   barhiya: 'excellent'  ghaṭiya: 'inferior'
   umda: 'very good'  ta:za: 'fresh'
II Uninflexible adjectives: These adjectives with ending other than -a are not inflected either for gender, number or for case makers followed.

e.g., sundar laṛki: 'beautiful girl'
sundar laṛki: ko 'to the beautiful girl'
sundar laṛkiyā: 'beautiful girls'
sundar laṛkyā: ko 'to the beautiful girl'
laghu katha: 'short story'
laghu katha: me 'in the short story'
laghu katha:yē 'short stories'
laghu kathaːō me 'in the short stories'

In Hindi adjectives if they occur as complements of transitive verbs and if the direct object takes the case marker 'ko' then the inflexible adjectives also remain uninflexed.

e.g. kya tum is a:dat ko accha: maːnte ho ?
'Do you consider this habit as good ?'
meri: baːt maːno, mēːtumhē baːraː banaː dūːgaː
'Hear my word, I shall make you great'

3.3.1.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

Malayalam adjectives in general are quality or relation. They function as adjectives by placing them just before a noun or a pronoun. They do not undergo any declensional change. In Hindi, adjectives undergo declensional change. In Malayalam some of the inherent
adjectives can be nominalized by adding nominal markers and pronominal markers, but in Hindi it is not possible.

e.g. M. นั้ลเล่น 'good person' (N)
    H. accha: أنشطة 'good person' (Adj+N)

In Malayalam adjectives are all non-inflexible when used attributively or predicatively.

e.g.
    M. นัลเล่น payyan
    H. accha: ymology: lar:ka:

    'good boy'

    payyan นั้ลเล่น a: neo lar:ka: accha: حوال: 'the boy is good'

3.3.2 Derived adjectives

3.3.2.1. Malayalam

Derived adjectives in Malayalam are forms morphologically derived from other grammatical categories.

Adjectives may be derived from another noun\(^2\)

a) by the addition of -u'lla

   e.g. a:lamu'lla kinar 'deep well'

b) by adding the particle -e to the locative marker

   e.g. ka:ttila ta'ti 'the wood of forest'

c) by adding the suffix -atte to nouns,

   e.g. a:nhanatte manu:yar 'that sort of people'
   in:nalatte cinima 'yesterday's film'

2. An adjective can be derived by adding adjectival marker to finite verbs. But they are treated under R.P.
3.3.2.2. Hindi

In Hindi there are no derived adjectives.

3.3.2.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

Derived adjectives are found only in Malayalam. In Hindi such adjectives are absent.

e.g. M. aḷamuḷa jalam
H. gōhara: pāni:
'deep water'

3.3.3. Interrogative adjectives

3.3.3.1. Malayalam

Interrogative adjectives in Malayalam are e:tə 'which', etra 'how much'.

e.g. e:tu kuṭṭiyeya:nu niṅṅaḷ vilḷcatə?
'Which child did you call?'
etra pustakaṅṅaḷ avarkku veṇam?
'How many books do they want?'

3.3.3.2. Hindi

Interrogative adjectives in Hindi are
kitna:/kitni: 'how much'
kitne         'how many'
e.g. a:p ko kitni: pustak caḥiye?
'How many books do you want?'
untni: pustak a:p kæse lėge?
'That much books how you will carry?'
mæ: itna: nahī: kha: sakti:
'I cannot eat this much'
3.3.3.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi interrogative adjectives exist.

e.g. M. นิ่นnalkk eter pustakahnal veːqam?
    H. aːp ko kitniː pustak caːhiye?
    'How many books do you want?'

3.3.4 Demonstrative adjectives

3.3.4.1. Malayalam

The third personal pronouns themselves are used as demonstratives pronouns.

e.g. itu 'this'

itu aːruːte pustakam aːŋə?
    'whose book is this?'

atu 'that'

atu นิ่นnalute viːtə alleː?
    'It is not your house?'

3.3.4.2. Hindi

In Hindi the third person pronouns are used as demonstrative pronouns.

e.g. vah kɔn hæː? 'who is this?'
    yah meraː bhaːyiː hæː 'This is my brother'

3.3.4.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi the third person pronouns are used as demonstrative pronouns.
3.3.5. Indefinite adjectives

3.3.5.1. Malayalam

The indefinite adjectives in Malayalam are pala 'so many' and cila, 'some', ane:kam 'several'.

- e.g. (1) pala pustakam 'so many books'
- (2) cila kuttikal 'some children'
- (3) ane:kam alukal 'so many people'

3.3.5.2. Hindi

In Hindi the following indefinite adjectives are found.

- kai: 'many/several'
- anek
- kuch 'a few'

- e.g. (1) vahā:kai: log a:ye 'so many people came there'
- (2) yahā: anek pustakē milte hā: 'so many books are available here'
- (3) kuch lo:g a:ye 'a few people came'
3.3.5.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

The indefinite adjectives are found both in Malayalam and Hindi. In Malayalam indefinite adjectives present are 'pala' and 'cila'. In Hindi kai:/anek and kuch.

e.g. M. pala vi:ţukaľ
     M. kai: ghərə̀.  
     'so many houses'

H. kai: log 'several people'

M. cila pustakaññal

H. kuch pustakē

'some books'

3.3.6. Determinative adjectives

3.3.6.1. Malayalam

The determinative adjectives in Malayalam are,
ella: 'all'    dha:ra:lam 'much'
anekam 'many'  itra 'this much'  atra 'that much'

E.g. (1) ella: pustakahññalum
     'all books'

(2) dha:ra:lam vellam kuţikkañam
     'you will have to drink more water'

(3) ane:kam janaññal
     'so many people'

(4) itra bhaksanam
     'this much food'

(5) atra pustakaññalum va:yicco: ?
     'That much book did you read ?'
3.3.6.2. Hindi

Determinative adjectives in Hindi are,
sab 'all', bahut 'much',
itna:/itni: 'this much'
utna:/utni: 'that much'
e.g. səb log 'all people'
bahut pa:ni: 'much water'
itna: bhi:r 'this much rush'
utna: kha:na: 'that much food'

3.3.6.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi determinative adjectives are found.
e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.</th>
<th>H.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ella: aːḷukālum</td>
<td>səb loːg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dха:raːlam vеllаm</td>
<td>bahut paːni:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itra tirakkā</td>
<td>itna: bhiːr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atra bhaksānаm</td>
<td>utna: khaːnaː</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.7. Separative adjectives

3.3.7.1 Malayalam

Separative adjective in Malayalam is maRRe 'other'
e.g. maRRe kaːryаm 'other thing'
3.3.7.2. Hindi

In Hindi separative adjectives are:

- du:sara: 'other one'
- ॆ: ॆ: any 'other'

E.g. any log 'other people'
- du:sare log 'other people'

3.3.7.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam there is only one separative adjective i.e., maRRe 'other' whereas in Hindi ॆ: आ: any or du:sare 'other' are used as separative adjectives.

E.g.

M. H.

maRRe jo:li du:sara: ka:m 'other job'

3.3.8. Distributive adjective

3.3.8.1. Malayalam

- o:ro:ruttan/o:ru:ttar 'everyone'

E.g. o:ru:ttarum avaravaru:te jo:li ceyyanam

'Everyone will have to do their own work'.

3.3.8.2 Hindi

- har ek/ pratek 'every one'

E.g. har ek apna: ka:m karta: hæ:

'Every one is doing their own work'

pratyek ko apni: bha:ša acchi: lagti: hæ:

'To each one, their own language seems good'
3.3.8.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi distributive adjectives are found.

M. o:ro:ruuttarkkum avaravaruṭe bha:ṣa
H. hɔr e:k ko apni: bha:ṣa:
"to everyone their own language"

3.4 Numerals
3.4.1 Cardinals
3.4.1.1. Malayalam

The Malayalam basic numerals with their adjectival form are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinal</th>
<th>Base (Adjectival form)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>onna</td>
<td>oru-/or-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rantø</td>
<td>iru-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mu:ŋŋø</td>
<td>mu/mu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:lø</td>
<td>na:l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aŋco</td>
<td>ai-/an-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'a:Rø</td>
<td>aRu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te:lø</td>
<td>eļu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etṭø</td>
<td>en-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onpatø</td>
<td>ton-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
onna - oru - or -
e.g. oruvan 'one man' ora:l 'one man'
oru- occurs before consonants and or- before vowels.
rantø - iru -
e.g. iruvar 'two persons'

mu:ŋa - mu: ~ mu-

e.g. mu:vanə 'three years'
mukkanən 'three-eyed one'

na:lə - na:l-

e.g. na:lkka:li 'four-legged'

 añə - ai- ~ an-

e.g. aivar 'five personssss'
anpatu 'fifty'
a:Rə - aRu-

e.g. aRumukhan 'six-faced person'
aRupatə 'sixty'
e:lə - elu-

e.g. elupatə 'seventy'
et - en-

e.g. enpatə 'eighty'
onpatə - ton-

e.g. tonŋu:Rə 'ninety'

b) Numbers with two-digits and more.

pattə pati- ~ pan- ~ patt- 'ten'

In Malayalam, 11 to 19 are formed by adding the cardinal single digit numbers to patin- ~ pan- ~ pati-. For numbers above 20, the units are added to the tens with the change of the -patu into patti-.

e.g. irupatə 'twenty' > irupattionŋə 'twenty one'

For 90 'tonŋu:Rə' is used and for adding units it should be changed to tonŋu:RRi -
### Numbers in Malayalam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>patinoppa</td>
<td>'one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>patiranp</td>
<td>'two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>patimu:ppa</td>
<td>'three'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>patina:lp</td>
<td>'four'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>patina:ppa</td>
<td>'five'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>patina:ppa</td>
<td>'six'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>patine:lp</td>
<td>'seven'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>patineppa</td>
<td>'eight'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>pattonpapa</td>
<td>'nine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>irupapa</td>
<td>'ten'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>irupatoppa</td>
<td>'eleven'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>irupatiranp</td>
<td>'twelve'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>patimu:poppa</td>
<td>'thirteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>patina:llp</td>
<td>'fourteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>patina:ppa</td>
<td>'fifteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>patina:ppa</td>
<td>'sixteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>patine:lp</td>
<td>'seventeen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>patineppa</td>
<td>'eighteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>pattonpapat</td>
<td>'nineteen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>irupapa</td>
<td>'twenty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>irupatoppa</td>
<td>'twenty-one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>muppattiranp</td>
<td>'thirty-two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>na:pattimu:ppa</td>
<td>'forty-three'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>anpatti:lla</td>
<td>'fifty-four'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>anpatti:lla</td>
<td>'sixty-five'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>elupatta:lla</td>
<td>'seventy-six'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>enpatte:lla</td>
<td>'eighty-seven'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>tonnu:RReppa</td>
<td>'ninety-eight'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>tonnu:RReppat</td>
<td>'ninety-nine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>nu:Roppa</td>
<td>'hundred'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>nu:Roppa</td>
<td>'hundred'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>irunu:Roppa</td>
<td>'two hundred'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hundreds in Malayalam are formed by adding nu:Roppa to the cardinal bases except for 900, where -a:yiram 'thousand' is preceded by tol-.

- 100 nu:Roppa 'hundred'
- 200 irunu:Roppa 'two hundred'
300 muŋugu:Rə 'three hundred'
400 na:ŋuRə 'four hundred'
500 anũu:Rə 'five hundred'
600 aRUNũu:Rə 'six hundred'
700 eũũu:Rə 'seven hundred'
800 eŋũũu:Rə 'eight hundred'
900 tolла:ryaram 'nine hundred'

The thousands are formed by adding 'a:yiram' to the cardinal base in Malayalam.

2000 raŋṭa:ryaram 'two thousand'
500 aiyya:ryaram 'five thousand'

when lower digits are added to thousands, 'a:yiram' is changed to a:yiratti - before adding further digits.

2001 raŋṭa:yirattionu 'two thousand and one'

In Malayalam lakṣam 'lakh' changes to lakṣatti - but ko:ti 'crore' remains the same to further digits.

E.g.

3.4.2. Ordinals

Ordinals are formed in Malayalam by adding the suffix -a:m or -a:matte.

E.g. ona:m / ona:matte 'first'
raŋṭa:m / raŋṭa:matte 'second'
mu:ŋa:m / mu:ŋa:matte 'third'
onna:m has another form 'a:dyatte' which also means 'first'. All others have the same form.

3.4.1.2. Hindi

Hindi cardinal numbers and their bases are,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinal</th>
<th>Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ek -</td>
<td>ik -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. ikaṭṭha: 'jointly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iklōṭa: 'only' (offspring)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. do -</td>
<td>du -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. duvidha: 'dilemma'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>duhara: 'double'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ti:n</td>
<td>ti-, tinтиtir-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. tiguna: 'three times'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tindhara: 'three-edged file'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tirmuha:ni: 'three-road junctions'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ca:r</td>
<td>ca-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. ca:pa:l: 'cot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ca:ma:sa: 'four months'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. pā:ca-</td>
<td>pāc-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. pācmukh 'five faced'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pācguna: 'five times'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. che-</td>
<td>cha-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. chama:si: 'six months rite'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. sa:t</td>
<td>sat-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. satma:sa: 'seventh months' celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>satlari: 'seven sringed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. a:th</td>
<td>aṭh-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. aṭhva:ra: 'eight day's time'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Hindi cardinal bases are non-productive.

9. nə: nə:-
10. das das-

b) Numbers with two digits and more.
In Hindi the twodigit numbers, tens have separate expressions, which make the analysis difficult.

10 das
20 biːs
30 tiːs
40 cadiːs
50 pacaːs
60 saːth
70 sattar
80 assiː
90 nabbe

In Hindi the other twodigit numbers (ten + units; also have irregular forms.

11 gyaːrah
12 baːrah
13 terah
14 cɔːdah
15 pandrah
16 solah
17 satrah
18 aṭhaːrah
19 unniːs
21 ikkiːs
22 baːiːs
23 teiːs
24 cɔːtiːs
25 pɔːtiːs
Hundreds in Hindi are formed by adding "s:" to the cardinals form 1 to 9.

100 s:
200 do s:
300 tin s:
400 ca:r s:
500 pa:Mc s:
600 che s:
700 sa:t s:
800 a:th s:
900 n: s:

The numbers thousands and above are formed by adding haza:r to the cardinal, when lower digits are added to thousands they are simply added to the number.

2000 d: haza:r
3000 ti:n haza:r
3002 ti:n haza:r do

In Hindi la:kh 'lakh' and karor 'crore' take further digits without any change.
6,47,38,212 can be read as che karoř, šaːtaːliːs, aṛtiːs hazaːr, do sɔː baːraḥ.

In Hindi the ordinals up to 4 and that for 6 have different forms from cardinals. The rest of the ordinals are formed by adding the suffix -vā to the cardinals.

e.g. pahla: 'first'
duːsra: 'second'
tiːsra: 'third'
cɔːtha: 'fourth'
pācvā: 'fifth'
chaːtha: 'sixth'
saːtvāː: 'seventh'
aːṭhvāː: 'eight'
navāː: 'ninth'
dasvāː: 'tenth'

3.4.1.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

Both Malayalam and Hindi have cardinal, ordinal, multiplicative and distributive numerals. In both languages besides the ordinary cardinal number some sanskrit numerals are also in vogue. They show similarity they are:

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Same form</th>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eka - 'one'</td>
<td>eːkatvam</td>
<td>ekata</td>
<td>'unity'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dvi - 'two'</td>
<td>dvidina</td>
<td>dvidin</td>
<td>'two days'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri - 'three'</td>
<td>trikoːɳam</td>
<td>trikoŋ</td>
<td>'triangle'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
catur - 'four'  caturbhujaṃ  caturbhuja  'with four hands'
paṇc - 'five'  paṇctatvaḥnaḷ  panctav  'five principles'
ṣaṭh - 'six'  ṣaṭhbhujan  ṣaṭhbuja  'hexagon'
sapt - 'seven'  saptarūṣikāḷ  saptaruṣi  'seven saints'
asṭ - 'eighth'  aṣṭadikō  astadik  'eighth direction'
navl - 'nine'  navarasam  navras  'nine tastes'
daś - 'ten'  daśmukhan  daśmukh  'ten faced'
śat - 'hundred'  śata:bdi  śata:bdi  'hundred years'
sahasra - 'thousand'
lakṣa - 'lakh'  lakṣam  'lakh'
koṭi - 'crore'  koṭi  'crore'

Cardinal bases

Both Malayalam and Hindi have cardinal bases. But in Malayalam these cardinal bases are more productive than Hindi bases most of the compounds are produced with the Sanskrit bases in Hindi.

The cardinal bases in Malayalam and Hindi from one to ten are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal Base</td>
<td>Cardinal Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. oru - /or</td>
<td>ek ik-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. iru -</td>
<td>do du-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Malayalam and Hindi the numbers with two digits and more are formed by different systems. In Malayalam 11 to 19 are formed by adding the cardinal single digit numbers to patin-, pan- and pati-. For numbers above 20, the units are added to the tens with the change of -pat- into patti-. But in Hindi tens have separate expressions. In other two digit numbers (tens + units) also the formation of the numerals seem irregular except a few regular forms. Thus Malayalam and Hindi show more contrast in the case of numerals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 patto</td>
<td>das</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 irupatọ</td>
<td>bi:s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 muppato</td>
<td>ti:s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 na:lpapatọ</td>
<td>ca:li:s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 anpatọ</td>
<td>paca:s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 aRupatọ</td>
<td>sa:th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hundreds in Malayalam are formed by adding *nu:Ra* to the cardinal bases except for 900 where *a:yiram* 'thousand' is preceded by *tol-.* In Hindi also by adding 'sc:' to the cardinal numbers. In Malayalam 'nu:Ru' is added to the base but in Hindi 'sc:' is added to the number itself.

eg.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>do sc:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>a:th sc:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But in 900 Malayalam is *tolla:yiram* in Hindi *na: sc:*

The numbers thousand and above are formed in the same way in the two languages. In Malayalam thousands are formed by adding *a:yiram* to the cardinal base and in Hindi by adding *haza:r*.

eg.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do haza:r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:nc haza:r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When lower digits are added to thousands in Malayalam *a:yiram > a:yiratti -* and then add further digits, whereas in Hindi the lower digits are directly added.

eg.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,003</td>
<td>ca:r haza:r ti:n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ordinals are found both in Malayalam and Hindi. In Malayalam ordinals are formed by adding the suffix -a:m or -a:matte. In Hindi upto 4 and that for 6 have different forms from the cardinal numbers. For other numbers ordinals are formed by adding the suffix -vā: to the cardinals.

eg., Malayalam Hindi
onna:m /onna:matte pahla: 'first'
e:la:m / e:la:matte sa:tvā: 'seventh'

Multiplicative Numerals

In Malayalam multiplicative numerals are formed by adding the word 'maṭanhu' 'fold' to the cardinal number. In Hindi by adding the suffix -guna: to the bound cardinal bases.

eg., Malayalam Hindi
na:lu maṭanhu co: guna: 'four times'
eṭṭu maṭanhu aṭhguna: 'eight fold'

Distributive Numerals

Distributive numerals are formed by reduplicating the cardinals. In Malayalam for numbers upto five, adjectival forms of the numbers are prefixed and in the rest distributives are got by duplication. In Hindi distributive numerals are formed by reduplicating the cardinal number. Examples:

Malayalam Hindi
o:roːm 'one by one' ekek
3.5. Verb

Verbs are those units which take or are capable of taking tense markers.

3.5.1. Imperatives

Imperatives in Malayalam and Hindi show order, command or request. It is formed from the root of the verb.

3.5.1.1. Affirmative imperatives

Affirmative imperatives are formed by adding suffixes to the verb root.

3.5.1.1.1. Direct imperatives

3.5.1.1.1.1. Malayalam

Direct imperative forms in Malayalam are formed by adding the suffix -∅, or -u to the verb stem for singular forms, and the suffix -in or -u for plural forms.

- ∅ occurs with vowel ending stems
  eg., va: + ∅ > va: 'come (you. sg)
  po: + ∅ > po: 'go'
  iri + ∅ > iri' 'sit'

- u occurs with all other verb stems.
eg., o:t + u > ɔ:tu 'run' (you sg)

tinn + u > tinnu 'eat'

Imperative plural suffix is -in or u:

eg., var + in 'come' (you pl)

var + u: 'come' (you pl)

no:kk + in 'look' (you pl)

no:kk + u: 'look' (you pl)

3.5.1.1.1.2. Hindi

In Hindi direct imperatives are formed by adding suffixes directly to the root of the verb according to the subject. When the subject is tu: 'you' the marker is Ø.

root + Ø. e.g. tu: a:Ø you come.

When the subject is tum the marker is -o:Root + o:

eg., tum a: + o:> tum a:o: 'you come'.

When the subject is a:p the marker is -iye

root + iye

eg., a:p a: + iye > a:p a:yie 'you (hon) come'

3.5.1.1.1.3. similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi imperatives are formed by adding suffixes directly to the verb root. In Malayalam imperative singular is formed with Ø marker for vowel ending verb stems and -u for all other stems. -u: or -in is the suffix for imperative plural. However, in Hindi there are different markers for the verbs of first person singular, plural and honorific subjects. i.e., When tu' is the subject
the imperative marker is Ø, for 'tum', -o:is the suffix with verb and when 'a:p' is the subject the verb will take the suffix -ie for imperative.

eg., Malayalam

ni: iri
niinnal varin
ta:nkaḷ varin
or
ta:nkaḷ vanna:lum

(rarely used)

3.5.1.1.2 Indirect imperatives

3.5.1.1.2.1 Malayalam

Indirect imperatives in Malayalam are formed by adding the suffix -aṭṭe or -a:m

The suffix -aṭṭe gives meaning of permission.

e.g. aval po:kaṭṭe 'let her go'
    aval elutaṭṭe 'let her write'

The suffix -a:m also give the meaning of permission.

e.g. avalkkku po:ka:m 'she can go'

3.5.1.1.2.2. Hindi

In Hindi there is no separate indirect imperative marker. It is expressed by using infinitive + do: syntactic construction and verb root + sək construction.

e.g. use ja:ne do 'let him go'
    a:p ja: sakte hæ: 'you(hon.) can go'
3.5.1.1.2.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam indirect imparatives are marked by adding the suffixes -atte and -a:m. In Hindi there is no indirect imperative marker.

3.5.1.2. Negative imperative or prohibitive

3.5.1.2.1. Malayalam

Negative markers in Malayalam are 'arutə' and ku:ta'. 'arutə' is added to all verb stems to get the meaning of prohibition.

eg., cey + arutə > ceyyarutə 'don't do'
ka:ŋ + arutə > ka:ŋarutə 'don't see'

'ku:ta' it occurs in free variations with 'arutə'

eg., ceytu ku:ta 'don't do' or ceyyarutə 'don't do'

3.5.1.2.2. Hindi

Negative imperative in Hindi is formed by the use of negative word 'mat', which denotes the meaning of prohibition, before or after the verb.

eg., mat ja:na: 'don't go'
mat ja:o 'don't go' (you.sg.)
mat ja:ie 'don't go' (you.hon)

3.5.1.2.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

The meaning of prohibition is conveyed in Malayalam by using the word 'arutə' or 'ku:ta' with the verb stem and in Hindi using the word 'mat' before or after the verb.
eg., M. avite po:karut-

or

avite poykku:ta

H. vahû: mat ja:na;

'don't go there'

3.5.2. Tenses

3.5.2.1. Present tense

3.5.2.1.1. Malayalam

In Malayalam present tense is formed by adding the suffix - unnu.

e.g., pœ:k + unnu 'going'

var + unnu 'coming'

Negative form is obtained by adding 'illa' to the present form of the verb stem.

e.g., var + unn + illa 'not coming'

pœ:k + unn + illa 'not going'

3.5.2.1.2 Hindi

In Hindi present tense is formed by adding imperfect participle marker.

(-ta:, -te, ti:, or -ti:) and present auxiliary verb to the verb root.

e.g., mœ: ga:ti: hû: 'I am singing'

tum likhti: ho 'you are writing'

a:p dekhte hœ: 'you are looking'

yah calta: hœ: 'it is moving'
Negative form is obtained by adding 'nahi' immediately before the verb.

eg., mē: nahi: ga:ti: hū: 'I am not singing'

3.5.2.1.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam the present tense marker is -uŋnu and is added to the verb stem. In Hindi to get present tense both imperfect participle marker and present auxiliary are added to the root. In Malayalam there is no pronominal termination to the verb. But in Hindi verbs have pronominal terminations.

eg.,
Malayalam : na:n po:kuŋnu 'I (male/female) am going'
Hindi : mē: ja:ti: hū: 'I (female) am going'

Negative forms are obtained by adding 'illa' to the present form of the verb stem in Malayalam and 'nahi' before the verb in Hindi.

eg.,
Malayalam : ūa:n pokuŋnila
Hindi : mē: ja:ti: nahi: hū: 'I am not going'

3.5.2.2 Past tense

3.5.2.2.1 Malayalam

The past tense markers in Malayalam are /-i, -uŋu, -u, -uŋu, -tu, -tu, -ttu, -ccu, -cu, -ntu, -ntu/.

eg., va + ūŋu 'came'
po:yi: 'went'
Distribution of past tense markers in Malayalam is complicated. Different types of verb stems which take each case marker are not listed here. [For the distribution see Subramoniam, V.I. (1963; P. 85-98) and Panikkar. G. K. (1973; 107-125).]

Negative form is obtained by adding 'illa' with the past form of the verb.

e.g. va+nn+illa 'didn't come'
po:+y-illa 'didn't go'

3.5.2.2.2 Hindi

3.5.2.2.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam different types of verb stems take different past tense markers. In Malayalam there is no pronominal termination but in Hindi it is present. In Hindi for getting past tense form of the verb perfect participle marker is added to the verb root.

e.g.
M: avan vaŋŋu
H: vah a:ya: 'He came'
M: paːti 'sang'
H: gaːya:

Negative future form in Malayalam is formed by adding 'illa' after the future form of the verb and in Hindi by adding 'nahi:' before the verb.

* in P.215
3.5.2.3 Future tense

3.5.2.3.1 Malayalam

The future tense marker in Malayalam is -um.

e.g.

- var + um 'will come'
- tar + um 'will give'
- va:nn + um 'will buy'

Negative future form is obtained by adding 'illa'. But unlike in the case of Present Tense and Past Tense it is added not after the tense form of the verb but directly after the stem or after the infinitive (-uka) form of the verb.

- var + illa 'won't come'
- or var + uka + illa 'won't come'

3.5.2.3.2 Hindi

In Hindi, future tense is formed by adding the future tense markers -u:ga:, -oge, -ega: -ega: to the root of the verb. When ma: is the subject future tense marking forms are -u:gi: or u:ga: depending upon feminine or masculine subject, for 'tum' as subject -oge, -oga: or ogi: and for a:p -oge are the markers.
e.g. mū:pərürū:gi: 'I will study'
  tum parhogi: 'you will study'
  a:p parhoge 'you (hon.) will study'

Negative future form in Hindi is obtained by adding 'nahi:' before the verb.
  e.g. nahī: parhū:gi: 'won't study'

3.5.2.3.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam there is only one marker -um for future tense irrespective of subject of the verb. In Hindi future tense markers are -ūga:, -ūgi: , -oga: -oge, -ogi: according to the subject of the verb.

  e.g.       M. ṅaː:n poː:kum       'I will go'
     H. m때:jaːūgi:
  M. avan varum       'He will come'
     H. vah: aːyega:

  M. ṇihnaːl poː:kum       'you will go'
     H. tum jaːoge

Negative forms are obtained by adding 'illa' after the verb stem in Malayalam and the adding 'nahī:' before the verb in Hindi.

  e.g. M: avan varilla or avan varuka illa 'He won't come'
     H: vah nahī: aːyega:
3.5.3 Finite verbs

3.5.3.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam finite verb is simpler. It does not have pronominal terminations. This absence of conjugation is one of the most significant aspects of Malayalam grammar.

- e.g. * aval/avan var + uṇṇu* 'he comes' (present)
  * aval/avan var + um* 'he will come' (future)
  * aval/avan vaṇṇu* 'he came' (past)

Negative forms are obtained by adding *-illa* after the verb.

3.5.3.2 Hindi

In Hindi verbal conjugations are more complicated. Hindi verbs are generally conjugated by adding the required tense marker with PNG markers. Except six verbs namely, kar 'do', le 'take' de 'give', pi: 'drink', ho 'be/become' ja: 'go', all other verbs show similarity in conjugation. These six verbs show irregularity only in imperatives and the tenses formed from the past participle forms.

- e.g. *vah a:ya: ha: 'he came'*
  * vah a:ti: ha: 'she comes'*
  * vah a:ye:ga: 'he will come'*

Negative forms are obtained by adding *nahī* before the verb eg. *nahī: a:ya:, 'didn't come'.*
3.5.3.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

Malayalam does not have pronominal terminations. Absence of conjugation is a significant feature of Malayalam verbs. It takes only suffixes of tense, whereas in Hindi verbal conjugations are not so simple. Hindi verbs are generally conjugated by adding the required tense marker with PNG markers.

e.g. M: avar/avan/aval paṭhikkunu
    'he/she is learning' or 'they are learning'

H: vah paṛhta: ha: 'he learns'
    vah paṛhti: ha: 'she learns'
    ve paṛhte hə: 'they(masc.) learn'
    ve paṛhti: hə: 'they(fem.) learn'

Negative form are obtained in Malayalam by adding 'illa' to present and past form of the verb stems for getting present and past negatives, and directly to the stem for getting future negative. In Hindi 'nahī:' is added before the verb.

e.g. M: var + unn + illa
    'not coming'

H: nahī: a:ti:

3.5.4 Non finite verbs

3.5.4.1 Infinitive (Purposive)

3.5.4.1.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam the suffix -a:n added to the verb stem will give purposive infinite form of the verb.
In Hindi the infinitive form of the verb is obtained by adding -na: (-ne, ni:, nī: according to the subject) to the verb stem.

e.g. cal + na: 'to walk'

The purposive infinite form is obtained by adding the postposition 'ke liye' with the infinitive form of the verb.

e.g. calne keliye 'for walking'

keliye is optional and without that also the verb will give purposive meaning.

e.g. mǣ: parhnē keliye gaya:

'I went for learning'

mǣ:parhnē gaya:

3.5.4.1.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam the marker -a:n is used to denote the purposive infinitive form of the verb. In Hindi infinitive form is obtained by na: (ne, ni, ni: according to subject) to the verb root. For getting the meaning of purposive infinitive the post position 'keliye' is added to the verb root + na:

e.g. M: path:kka:n po:yi 'went for learning'

H: parhnē keliye gaya:
3.5.4.2 Verbal participle

3.5.4.2.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam the suffix -a is used as verbal participle. -a occurs after the verb stem before /ve:ŋam/ and /ve:ŋta/.

\[ \text{e.g. po:k + a + ve:ŋam} \rightarrow \text{po:kaŋam} '\text{shall go}' \]
\[ \text{var + a + ve:ŋam} \rightarrow \text{varaŋam} '\text{shall come}' \]

3.5.4.2.2 Hindi

In Hindi there is no separate marker for verbal participle. The equivalent form is given by adding present auxiliary verb he: to the infinitive form of the verb.

\[ \text{e.g. ja:na: he:} '\text{shall go}' \]

3.5.4.2.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

The verbal participle is found only in Malayalam. The suffix in Malayalam is -a which occurs after the verb stems before /ve:ŋam/ and /ve:ŋta/. In Hindi there is no marker for this, its meaning is conveyed by using infinitive form of the verb + present auxiliary verb.

\[ \text{e.g. M:} \text{enikku avit: po:kaŋam} \]
\[ \text{H: mujhe vah:} '\text{ja:na: he:} ' \text{I shall go there'} \]

3.5.4.3 Verbal participle

3.5.4.3.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam the verbal participle is formed by adding the markers -ṭ, and -u. ṭ occurs after the past tense marker /i/.
e.g. ma:RR + i + \( \emptyset \) 'chanrged'
    ca:ṭ + i + \( \emptyset \) 'jumped'

-u occurs with all other verb stems.

e.g. kaṇ + ṭ + u , 'having seen'
    va + ṅnu 'having come'

Negative form of the verbal participle has the structure verb stem + a:t + e where a:t is the negative marker.

e.g. ka:ṛ + a:t + e 'without seeing'
    va + a:t + e 'without coming'

3.5.4.3.2 Hindi

In Hindi the verbal participle is formed not by adding any suffix but by the addition of the verb stem -kar to the root of the verb.

e.g. de:khkar 'having seen'
    ja:kar 'having gone'

Negative forms are obtained by the use of the preposition 'bina' before or after the infinitive form of the verb.

e.g. bina dekhe/ dekhe bina 'without seeing'

3.5.4.3.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

The verbal participle is formed in Malayalam by the use of suffixes whereas in Hindi by the use of separate word forms.

e.g. M: vanṇu paRaḥṇu
    H: a:kar kaha:
    'came and said'
The negative form in Malayalam is obtained by adding the negative marker '-a:t' after the verb stem but in Hindi by adding a preposition 'bina:'

e.g. M: var + a:t + e  'without coming'
    H: bina: a:ye

3.5.4.4 Conditional participle

3.5.4.4.1 Malayalam

The conditional participle is obtained by adding the suffix -a:l to the past tense form of the verb or by adding the connector 'eṅkil' in the non past tenses.

e.g. vanna:l 'if comes'
    varuṇṇu eṅkil 'if comming'
    varum eṅkil 'if will come'

Negative forms are obtained by adding 'illa eṅkil.' or -a:te iruṇṇa:l or -uka illa eṅkil.

e.g.
    vanna:l 'if comes' (affirm.)
    vara:te iruṇṇa:l 'if doesn't come (neg)'
    varuṇṇu ;eṅkil 'if coming' (affirm.)
    varuṇṇilla eṅkil 'if not coming (neg.)
    varum eṅkil 'if will come (affirm.)
    varukayilla eṅkil 'if won't come' (neg)

3.5.4.4.2 Hindi

In Hindi conditional particle is obtained by adding 'to' to the verb stem.
e.g. a:te to 'if come'
    a:ye to 'if came'
    a:ti: hae:to 'if coming'
Negative conditional is formed by adding nahi: before the verb.
    e.g. nahi: a:te to 'if not come'

3.5.4.4.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam the conditional marker is the suffix -a:1 and it is used with past form of the verb. Non past forms have separate conditional forms using 'enkil.' In Hindi there is only one form functions as conditional i.e. 'to' in all tense. The negative forms are also different in Malayalam for different tenses. In Hindi nahi: is added before the verb in all tenses.

3.5.4.5 Concessive participle

3.5.4.5.1 Malayalam

The concessive participle marker in Malayalam is 'a:1um,' added to the past form of the verb stem.

    e.g. vanña:1um 'if at all comes'
            irunña:1um 'if at all sits'
The negative form is obtained by adding -illa enkilum to the stem.

    e.g. vannilla enkilum 'if at all not comes'
3.5.4.5.2 Hindi

In Hindi concessive participle is marked with 'to bhi:' added after the verb.

e.g. a:te: to bhi: 'if at all comes'

3.5.4.6 Relative Participle

3.5.4.6.1 Malayalam

The relative participle marker in Malayalam is -a added after the verb stem

verb stem + R.P. marker

e.g. naṭaṅṅa+a 'which happened' (past)

naṭakkunna +a 'which is happening (present)

Future relative participle is formed by adding -Ø to the future form of the verb i.e. no separate overt marker is present. e.g. varumØ ka: lam 'coming time'

Negative relative participle form is obtained by adding -a:tt- before the relative participle marker and after the verb stem.

e.g. naṭa-kk + a:tt + a 'which didn't happen'

3.5.4.6.2 Hindi

In Hindi present relative participles are formed by adding hua:, hue, and hui: after the present tense forms of the verb. The variations in the forms indicate the gender number variations.
e.g. dço:šta: hua: ghorà: 'running horse'
dço:šte hue kutte 'running dogs'

Similar to the present tense, the past tense form of the relative participle is formed by adding hua:, hue and hui: to the past tense form of the verb.

e.g. a:ya hua: a:dmi: 'man who came'
a:ye hue log 'the people who came'
a:yi: hui: citθhi: 'letter which came'

Future participle in Hindi is formed by adding va:la:, va:le and va:li: to the oblique infinitive form of the verb where the final vowels indicate the variations in number and gender.

e.g.
soneva:la a:dmi: 'sleeping man'
soneva:li: o:rat 'sleeping woman'
soneva:le log 'sleeping people'

There is no separate negative relative participle form in Hindi.

3.5.4.6.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam Relative participle is formed by adding suffix whereas in Hindi by using separate forms. Negative relative participle in Malayalam also formed by the addition of suffix. In Hindi negative relative participle form is absent.
3.5.5 Aspects

In both Malayalam and Hindi form of Aspects is verbal participle + auxiliary verb.

3.5.5.1 Habitual

3.5.5.1.1 Malayalam

The form of habitual verb in Malayalam is verbal participle + the finite form of verb stem var-

e.g. va:yiccu + vannu (past)
    va:yiccu + varunnu (present)
    vayiccu + varum (future)

3.5.5.1.2 Hindi

The habitual form in Hindi is expressed by adding different forms of the verb ja:- to the verbal participle.

e.g. likh ja:na (past)
    likh ja:yega: (future)
    likh ja:ti: (present)

3.5.5.1.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi habitual verbs indicating present, past and future forms are available.

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eluti vannu</td>
<td>likh ja:na: (past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eluti varunnu</td>
<td>likh ja:ti: (present)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eluti varum</td>
<td>likh ja:yega: (future)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5.5.2 Trial

3.5.5.2.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam form for trial is verbal participle + no:kku.

e.g. kaliccù no:kku 'try to eat'
    paṭhiccu no:kku 'try to learn'

3.5.5.2.2 Hindi

In Hindi the meaning of trial is obtained by the sequence 'kar dekho' to the verb stem

e.g. calckar dekho 'try to walk'
    sunkar dekho 'try to hear'

3.5.5.2.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam form for trial is obtained by adding 'no:kku' to the verbal participle whereas in Hindi by the addition of the sequence 'kar dekho.'

E.g. M: naṭannya no:kku
    H: calckar dekho
    'try to walk'

3.5.5.3 Compleitive

3.5.5.3.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam the sense of completion of verb is obtained by adding 'kalìññù' to the verbal participle.

E.g. paṭhiccu kalìññù 'completed study'
    paRaññù kalìññù 'completed saying'
3.5.5.3.2 Hindi

In Hindi 'cuk' is added to the verb root for showing completion of action.

e.g. parh cuka: 'completed studying'

ga: cuki: 'completed singing'

3.5.5.3.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam 'kaliňňu' shows the completion of action similarly in Hindi 'cuk'

e.g. M: pthiccu kaliňňu 'completed studying'

H: parh cuka:

3.5.5.4 Reflexive

3.5.5.4.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam addition of 'kollum' to the verbal participle will give reflexive meaning.

e.g. avan va:yiccu kollum 'he will read himself'

aval ceytu kollum 'she will do herself'

3.5.5.4.2 Hindi

For showing reflexive action there is no separate marker is added to the verb stem in Hindi.

3.5.5.4.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

The reflexive meaning in Malayalam is obtained by adding 'kollum' to the v.p. whereas in Hindi there is no equivalent form.
3.5.5.5 Durative

3.5.5.5.1 Malayalam

In Malayalam the continuity of action is shown by adding koñtirikkunu, koñtirikkum, and koñtirunnu for present, future and past tenses.

e.g. aval pañthiccuñtirikkunu
'she is studying'

aval pañthiccuñtirikkum
'she will keep on studying'

aval pañthiccuñtirunnu
'she was studying'

3.5.5.5.2 Hindi

In Hindi continuity of action is expressed by using raha:, rahe and rahi: along with auxiliary verbs ha:, tha: the thi: or ho:ga, hoge, hogi: where the variations in the final vowel indicate the variation in number and gender of the subject.

e.g. present tense
(1) vah parh rahi: ha:
'she is studying'

past tense
(2) vah parh rahi: thi:
'she was studying'

future tense
(3) vah parh 'rahogi: 'she will be studying'
3.5.5.5.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

Durative forms are found both in Malayalam and Hindi. In both languages they are formed by the addition of separate sequences.

3.5.5.6 Perfective

3.5.5.6.1 Malayalam

The present, past and future perfective forms in Malayalam are,

- e.g. present tense form
  paṭhiccirikkunnu

- past tense form
  e.g. paṭhiccirunnu or paṭhicciṭṭunṭo

- future form
  paṭhiccirikkum

3.5.5.6.2 Hindi

In Hindi perfective sense is expressed by adding present, past and future forms of the auxiliary verb to the perfect participle of the verb.

- present tense
  e.g. paṛha: hṛ:

- past tense
  paṛha: tha:/the/thi: (where the final vowels indicate the number gender variation)

- future tense
  paṛha: ho:ga:
3.5.5.6.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

Present, past, future perfective forms are available both in Malayalam and Hindi.

3.5.6 Mood

Form verbal participle + auxiliary.

3.5.6.1 Possibility

3.5.6.1.1 Malayalam

The possibility mood in Malayalam is expressed by adding the suffix -aːm to the verb stem.

e.g. var + aːm 'may come'
    poːk + aːm 'may go'

The negative form is obtained by adding irikkaːm to the negative verbal participle.

e.g. varaːte irikkaːm 'may not come'
    poːkaːte irikkaːm 'may not go'

3.5.6.1.2 Hindi

The possibility mood in Hindi is expressed by 'sak', the auxiliary verb, to the root of a verb.

e.g. jaː sakte ho 'may go'
    aː saktiː hāː 'may come'

Negative form is formed by adding nahiː before 'sak.'

e.g. jaː nahiː saktiː 'may not go'
3.5.6.1.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

The possibility mood in Malayalam is formed by the addition of the suffix -a:m whereas in Hindi by the addition of the auxiliary verb 'sak'. Negative form of this mood in Malayalam is formed by the addition of negative suffix -a:t whereas in Hindi by adding 'nahi:' before 'sak'.

3.5.6.2 Obligatory

3.5.6.2.1 Malayalam

Obligatory forms in Malayalam are obtained by adding the verb 've:ṇam' to the verbal participle.

e.g. po:k + a + ve:ṇam  'must go'
    tar + a + ve:ṇam  'must give'

Negative forms of obligatory mood is obtained by adding the negative verb 've:ṇta' to the verbal participle.

e.g po:k + a + ve:ṇta  'don't go'
    tar + a + ve:ṇta  'don't give'

3.5.6.2.2 Hindi

In Hindi obligatory forms are formed by adding 'ca:hiye' to the infinitive form of the verb. When 'ca:hiye' is added in a sentence the subject will take 'ko' marker and the verb will be in accordance with the gender of the object.

e.g. karna: ca:hiye  'must do'
Negative obligatory form is obtained by adding 'nahi:' before the verb.

e.g. a:p ko ka:m nahi: karna:ca:hiye
     'you don't want to do work'

3.5.6.2.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam obligatory forms are obtained by adding the verb 've:i' to the verbal participle. In Hindi 'ca:hiye' is added to the infinitive form of the verb for getting obligatory form. The negative forms are obtained by adding 've:nta' to verbal participle in Malayalam and 'nahi:' before the verb in Hindi.

e.g. M: enikku po:kañam
     H: mujhe ja:na: ca: hiye
     'I wanted to go'

3.5.6.3 Inceptive

3.5.6.3.1 Malayalam

The inceptive form in Malayalam is infinitive + the finite form of the verb stem po:k -

e.g. vi:la:n po:yi
     'going to fall'
3.5.6.3.2 Hindi

In Hindi inceptive meaning is conveyed by using the past tense form of the verb 'ja:' after the infinitive form of the verb.

e.g. girne gaya: 'going to fall'

3.5.6.3.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi inceptive form is obtained by a sequence of verb.

e.g.
M: vi:la:n po:yi
H: girne gaya: 'going to fall'

3.5.6.4 Ability

3.5.6.4.1 Malayalam

The form in Malayalam is Infinitive + the finite form of the verb stem kal[iy-]

e.g. paRaya:n kal[iyum 'can tell'
    paRaya:n kal[iyunnan 'which can tell'
    paRaya:n kal[iinna 'which told'
    paṭhikka:n kal[iyum 'can learn'

Negative form is formed by adding 'kal[iyilla' to the infinitive

e.g. paRaya:n kal[iyilla 'can't tell'
3.5.6.4.2 Hindi

In Hindi the form is verb root + sak. 'sak' in Hindi conveys the meaning of ability as well as possibility.

(ibid. 3.5.6.1.2).

e.g. kah sakta: hā: 'can tell'

Negative form is formed by adding 'nahi: before 'sak'.

e.g. kah nahi: sakta: 'cannot tell'

3.5.6.4.3 Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam infinitive along with the finite form of the verb stem kaliy - gives the meaning of ability whereas in Hindi 'sak' added to verb stem will convey the meaning.

e.g. M. paRayan kaliyum
H. kah sakta: hā: 'can tell'

3.5.7 Passive voice

3.5.7.1 Malayalam

Passive verbs are not so common in Malayalam because passive constructions are rare in this language.

For getting passive verb the passivizing verb 'peṭṭu' is used with the infinitive of the chief verb.

e.g., paṭi > paṭ-a-peṭṭu
'sang' 'was sang by'
parayunnu > paray-a-peṭṭunnu
'telling' 'is told by'
3.5.7.2. Hindi

In Hindi passive verbs are formed by adding the passivizing verb 'ja:' with the participle of a verb-root., and it is conjugated for tenses and observes concord. In Hindi also passive voice is not much used.

eg., कहता: > कह जा:ता:
'telling' 'is told by'
मारा: > मारा: गोया:
'killed' 'was killed by'

3.5.7.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi passive construction is rare. The passive verbs are formed by adding passivizing verb to the chief verb.

e.g. M. kolla-प्पें-u 'killed'
H. मारा: गोया:

3.5.8. Transitives

3.5.8.1. Malayalam

In Malayalam transitive verbs are formed after the following morphophonemomic changes of the verb stems.

(1) In verb stems ending in stop the final stop will lengthen to form transitive.

eg., मार-ि > मार-्रि 'removed'
(2) Verb stems ending in long nasals denasalizes to form the transitive.

   eg., piñaññ - i > piñakki 'made to quarrel'
   anaññ - i > anakki 'made to move'

(3) All other verb stems will take -tt- before any verbal suffix to form transitive.

   eg., nata - tt - i 'made to walk'
   kita - tt - i 'made to lie'

3.5.8.2. Hindi

   In Hindi transitive verbs are formed by adding -a:na to the verb root.

   eg., cal + a:na 'made to walk'
   parh + a:na 'to teach'

3.5.8.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

   In Malayalam transitive verbs are formed after morphophonemic changes of the verb stem. Whereas in Hindi the suffix -a:na is added directly to the verb stem.

   eg., Malayalam: nata - tt - i
   Hindi: cal - a:na:

   'made to walk'

3.5.9. Causatives

3.5.9.1. Malayalam

   Causatives in Malayalam are formed by adding causative suffixes after the verb stems or after the transitive form of the verb.
(1) Verb stems ending in vowels or liquids will take -ppi- as causative suffix.
   eg., ce:r + ppi + kk + uka  'cause to unite'

(2) Verb stems ending in plosive and continuant will take the causative suffix -i: -
   eg., it + i: + kk + um  'cause to put'
   ul + i: + kk + um  'cause to plough'

(3) All other verb stems will take -i- as the causative suffix, it occurs in free variation with -ippi-.
   eg., ma:y + i + kk + uka
   ma:y + ippi + kk + uka  'cause to charge'
   tinn + i + kk + uka  'cause to eat'
   tinn + ippi + kk+uka

3.5.9.2. Hindi

In Hindi causatives are formed by causing a shape change to the verb stem and then adding -v before the transitive suffix -a:na:

verb causative verb
khelna: > khilva:na:  'cause to paly'
dekhna: > dikhva:na:  'cause to look'

3.5.9.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam the causative suffix -ppi- is present whereas in Hindi such suffix is absent. In Hindi the shape of verb itself will change to form causative.
3.5.10. Defective verbs

3.5.10.1. Malayalam

The defective verbs in Malayalam with their corresponding negatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ve:nam 'want'</td>
<td>ve:nta 'don't want'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eg., enikkɔ i: pustakam ve:nam</td>
<td>'I want this book'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enikkɔ i: pustakam ve:nta</td>
<td>'I don't want this book'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:kum 'can' or a:killa 'can't'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eg., avalkku itu ceyya:n a:kum</td>
<td>'she can do this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalkku itu ceyya:n a:killa</td>
<td>'she can't do this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mati 'enough'</td>
<td>po:ra 'not enough'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eg., avalkku oru sa:ri mati</td>
<td>'one sa:ree is enough for her'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalkku oru sa:ri po:ra</td>
<td>'one sa:ree is not enough for her'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:nu 'is'</td>
<td>alla 'is not'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eg., aval mi:tukki a:nu</td>
<td>'she is brilliant'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(5) उंत् 'is' इला 'is not'

eg., विष्टिल पाति उंत्
'there is dog in the house'

विष्टिल पाति इला
'there is no dog in the house'

3.5.10.2. Hindi

Defective verbs in Hindi with their corresponding negatives are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) चाहिये 'want' नाही: चाहिये 'don't want'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eg., mujhe pustak चाहिये</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I want a book'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mujhe pustak नाही: चाहिये</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I don't want book'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) सक्ता: नाही: सक्ता:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eg., vah ga: सक्तिः हः</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'she can sing'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vah ga: नाही: सक्तिः</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'she can't sing'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) काफ़ी: 'enough' काफ़ी: नाही: 'not enough'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eg., mujhe itni: काफ़ी: हः</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'This much is enough for me'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mujhe itni: काफ़ी: नाही हः</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'This much is not enough for me'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5.10.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

Defective verbs are found in both languages. In Hindi, the negative form of defective verbs are formed by adding 'nahi:' whereas Malayalam has separate negative forms.

The defective verbs in Malayalam a:na 'is' and un:ta 'is' have only a single form as the equivalent form hae:'is' in Hindi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ve:nam 'want'</td>
<td>ca:hiye 'want'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve:nta 'don't want'</td>
<td>nah: ca:hiye 'don't want'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

eg., Malayalam enikku pustakam ve:nam 'I want book'

Hindi mujhe pustak ca:hiye

3.5.11. Intensifiers

3.5.11.1. Malayalam

Intensifier in Malayalam is 'valare'

eg., valare ku:tutal sa:dhanah:al

'so much things'
3.5.11.2. Hindi

In Hindi 'bahut' will give the meaning of intensification.

eg., bahut bāre per 'very big tree'

3.5.11.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In Malayalam 'vaḷare' and 'bahut' in Hindi are used as intensifiers.

eg., Malayalam : vaḷare valiya maram
               Hindi : bahut bāre per
              'very big tree'

3.5.12. Adverbs
3.5.12.1. Malayalam

Adverbs are those words which modify verbs. They are used before the verbs in different positions and they do not change their form in accordance with environment or to agree with any word. They are called pure adverbs. There are many words which function as adverbs only by virtue of their environment. They are derived adverbs.

The pure adverbs in Malayalam are

(1) Temporal adverbs :

eg., innaḷe 'yesterday' ennaḷ 'which day'
       innaḷ 'Today' or eppeḷ 'when'
       naḷeḷ 'tomorrow' showing the time. They are adverbs of time.
(2) Spatial adverbs:

These are adverbs of place.

eg., avite 'there'
      ivite 'here'
      evite 'where'

(3) Adverb of manner

eg., ve:gam 'fast'
      uRakke 'loudly'
      patukke 'slowly'
      eñanne 'how'
      iñanne 'in this manner'
      añanne 'in that manner'

Derived adverbs

Those adverbs which are derived from noun by adding adverbial markers are derived adverbs. The suffix -a:yi (verbal participle of the verb a: 'become') is used with abstract nouns to make modifiers.

eg., bhangi - a:yi nañannu 'ended nicely'
      šaktiya:yi ićiccu 'hited strongly'

To show direction the suffix '-e:kku' is added with the noun.

eg., veliyile:kkupo:yi 'went outside'
      mukalile:kku no:kki 'looked up'
3.5.12.2. Hindi

Hindi adverbs occurs before the verb in different positions, without changing their form in accordance with environment. Pure adverbs in Hindi are words which functions as adverbs only.

Pure adverbs

(1) Temporal Adverbs:

These are adverbs of time

eg., kal 'yesterday or tomorrow

parsā 'day after tomorrow'

aj 'today'

(2) Spacial adverbs: shows the place of occurrence of the action.

eg., vaha: 'there'

yaha: 'here'

kahā: 'where'

(3) Adverb of manner.

eg., tez 'fast'

jaldi 'suddenly, quickly'

Derived adverbs:

In Hindi abstract nouns of quality or manner followed by the case ending -se function as modifiers.

eg., zor se 'loudly'

khu:bi:se 'finely'

There are words in Hindi which function as adverbs only by the virtue of their environments.
eg., ba:har ja:o 'go out'
    u:par u:tho 'rise above'
    ni:ce dekho 'look down'

3.5.12.3. Similarities and dissimilarities

In both Malayalam and Hindi adverbs are indeclinable. In both the languages they are used before the verbs in different positions and they do not change their form in accordance with the environment. In both Malayalam and Hindi there are pure adverbs and derived adverbs.

The pure adverbs in both the languages are:

1) Temporal Adverbs:
   eg., Malayalam           Hindi
   innalae                 kal    'yesterday'
   inna
   
2) Spacial adverbs:
   eg., Malayalam           Hindi
   avite                    vahã:  'there'
    ivite                   yahã:  'here'

3) Adverb of manner
   eg., Malayalam           Hindi
   ve:gam                   tez    'fast'
   pe:tte:nu                jaldã: 'quickly'

Derived adverbs:

In Malayalam the suffixes -a:yi and -e:kkú are added to the abstract nouns to make the noun an adverb.
In Hindi the abstract nouns of quality or manner followed by the case ending -se functions as modifier.

eg., Malayalam Hindi

sakkiya:yi zor se 'strongly'
nanna:yi khu:bi se 'finely'

3.5.2.2.2. In Hindi past tense marker is formed by adding the perfect particle markers (-a:, e, i:, l:) to the verb stem. e.g. cal + a: 'went'
so + e: 'slept'
likh + i: 'wrote'
a + i: 'came'

Negative form is obtained by adding nahi: before the verb e.g. nahi: likhi: unite didn't.