CHAPTER III

MORPHOLOGY

Morphology of the three systems taken up for analysis is the subject matter of this chapter. Morphology of each system is discussed under the titles Verb, Appellatives, Noun and clitic. Suffixes of Verb, Appellatives and Noun are described one after the other keeping the order of each item in the respective position class. Verb stems have been classified on the bases of markers of past tense and verbal noun, while the classification of noun stems is based on the stem alternations involved. Clitics are classified as free and bound depending on their freedom of occurrence, the latter being subdivided again on the basis of distribution.
26.0 MORPHOLOGY

Verb:

Verbs are those units which take or can take tense markers and negative markers. Verbal nouns take case markers also. They are expandable like verbs and nouns. Since they are derived from verb stems, they are treated under verbs. In addition to the verb stem classification on the basis of the past tense markers, a classification, on the basis of the verbal noun suffixes has been attempted. The criteria for the classification are morphological.

There are a few verbs found in the three systems which will not take tense markers, but take or are capable of taking negative markers. They are designated as defective verbs. The defective verbs found in each systems are given below:

BS: /illa, alla, valla, vayya and arutu/
TMS: /illa, alla, and vayya/
MMS: /illa, alla, valla, vayya and arutu/
26.1.1 Position classes of the verb suffixes

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<td>B12 Ag.</td>
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<td>B52 Pr.t.</td>
<td>B62 R.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td>B72 F.P.</td>
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<td>B82 Fe.Sg.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B53 Fu.t.</td>
<td>B63 Cond</td>
<td></td>
<td>B73 S.P.</td>
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<td>B83 G.P.</td>
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<td>B54 Neg.</td>
<td>B64 V.N.</td>
<td>T.P.</td>
<td>B74 T.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td>B84 N.G.Sg.</td>
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<td>B55 P.I.</td>
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<td>B58 Opt.</td>
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B11. Transitive
St+

B11.1 \( -tt- \) \( \sim -T- \sim -Q- \sim -X- \sim -kk- \sim -cc- \sim -tt- \)

B11.1.1 \( -T- \) Occurs after group I \((26.1.1.1(i))\) verb stems which end in a stop and after all 1/t ending verb stems.
\((T = 25.1.6(i))\)

eg:
\( eeR+T+i > eeRRi \) 'made to climb'
\( aat+T+i > aatti \) 'made to swing'
\( peral+T+i > peratti \) 'made to smear'

B11.1.2 \( -Q- \) Occurs after stems ending in nasal+stop.
\((Q = 25.1.6(ii))\)

eg:
\( piti\text{"nk}+Q+i > piti\text{"kki} \) 'made to press'
\( amant+Q+u > amatti \) 'made to press'

B11.1.3 \( -X- \) Occurs before /t/ and /c/.
\((X = 25.1.6(iv))\)

eg:
\( tii+X+taan > tiittaan \) 'made to finish he'
\( ata+X+caan > ataccaan \) 'made to close he'
B11.1.4 ~ -kk- Occurs after the verb stems ending in
front vowels or / y / . This is in free
variation with / -cc- / (B11.1.5).

eg:

œti+kk+um

œti+cc+um

'will make to
break'

'will make to
fill'

B11.1.6 ~ -tt- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
kara+tt+i. 'caused to see'
oya+tt+i

'made to raise'

B2.1 Agentive

St+

ali+vi+ocean

'ta+vi+ocean

'caused to know - he'

'B12.1.1 oo -k- Occurs after / nat- /

eg:

nat+i+ppi+ocean

'caused to beat - he'

nat+i+k+a

'actor'

nat+i+k+a

'actress'

'B12.1.3 oo -k- Occurs after group III.D. (26.1.1.1(3.4))

verb stems.'
B12.1.2 \( \infty -i \) Occurs elsewhere.

B21.0 \( \{ -ppi- \} \sim {-H- \infty -vi- \infty -ppi- \infty -i- \sim -uvi- \sim -uui- \)

B21.1 \( \sim -H- \) Occurs after nasal ending stems. 
\( (H = 25.1.6(iii)) \)

eg:
\[ \text{kax}+H+i > \text{kaax} \] 'caused to see'

B21.2 \( \infty -vi- \) Occurs after / a\(Ri-\) / and / teri- /

\[ \{ -ppi- \} \sim -ppi- \]

eg:
\[ a\(Ri-\)vi+ccaan \] 'caused to know - he'
\[ \text{teri}+vi+ccaan \] 'caused to know - he'

B21.3 \( \infty -ppi- \) Occurs after group III.D. (26.1.1.1(3.4)) verb stems.

eg:
\[ a\(ti\)+ppi+ccaan \] 'caused to beat - he'
\[ \text{pi}+ti+ppi+ccaan \] 'caused to catch - he'
B2.1.4  oo -i- Occurs elsewhere in free variation with / -uvi- / (B2.1.5) and / -uu- / (B2.1.6).

eg:
  varutt+i+ccaan

  varutt+uvi+ccaan  'caused to come - he'

B31  Causative

B31.1  oo -ppi- Occurs after causative1.

eg:
  aRi+vi+ppi+ccaan  'caused to make know - he'

B41  Link Morph

B41.1  oo -pp-  oo -kk-  oo -cc-
B41.1.1 \( \sim -x\) Occurs before /t/ and /c/.

e.g.:

\(ca+x+taan\) \(\rightarrow\) 'died - he'
\(ca+taan\)

\(puli+x+cu\) \(\rightarrow\) 'spumed'
\(pulice\)

B41.1.2 \(\& -pp\) Occurs before purposive infinitive marker /-aan/ (B55.1.3).

e.g.:

\(kee+pp+aan\) 'for hearing'
\(kopi\) 'having rain'

B41.1.3 \(\& -kk\) Occurs elsewhere. After front vowels, it freely varies with /-cc-/ (B41.1.4).

e.g.:

\(nata+kk+uven\) 'will walk-I'
\(iri+kk+um\) 'will sit'
\(iri+cc+um\) 'jumped-they'

Tenses:

St+Tr+Cau +Cau +L.M.+ 2- 1- verb stems.

B51 Past Tense
B51.1.1 \( \infty -i- \) \( \infty -\in- \) \( \sim -\nt- \)

Occurs between group I (26.1.1.1 (i)) verb stems and V.P. marker/\( -\phi -/ \)
(61.1.4).

eg:

\( \text{ooot+i+\phi} \) 'having ran'

\( \text{caat+i+\phi} \) 'having jumped'

B51.1.2 \( \infty -\in- \) Occurs between group I (26.1.1.1(i)) verb stems and person marker.

eg:

\( \text{ooot+in+um} \) 'ran - they'

\( \text{caat+in+um} \) 'jumped - they'

B51.1.3 \( \sim -\nt- \) Occurs after Group II A. (26.1.1.1(2.1)) verb stems.

eg:

\( \text{nata+nt+aan} \) 'walked - he'

\( \text{ve+nt+u} \) 'cooked'
B51.1.4 ~ -nc-  Occurs after Group II. B. (26.1.1.1 (2.2)) verb stems.

eg:

kara+nc+aan  'cried-he'
paRa+nc+aan  'told-he'

B51.1.5  oo -n-  Occurs between Group II. C. (26.1.1.1(2.3)) verb stems and person marker or R.P. marker / -a / (B62.122). The verb stems / poo- / and / aa- / take / -c- / as the P.t. marker before N.G. Sg. (B51.1.11).

eg:

poo+n+aan  'went-he'
poo+n+a  'went-which'

B51.1.6  oo -n-  Occurs after Group II D (26.1.1.1(2.4)) verb stems. After verb stems / nil - / and / kol - / it freely varies with / -n- / (B51.1.7). (f163, rule 11 + 111)

eg:

tin+n+aan > tin+aan 'ate-he'

cel+n+aan > cennaan 'reached-he'
Occur elsewhere.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kol+i+u} & > \text{konnu} & \text{'having killed'} \\
\text{nil+i+u} & > \text{ninnu} & \text{'having stood'}
\end{align*}
\]

(26.1.1.1(3.1)) verb stems.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{key+t+u} & \quad \text{'reaped'} \\
\text{ce+} & > \text{celtu} & \text{'died'}
\end{align*}
\]

(26.1.1.1(3.2)) verb stems.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{aR+R+u} & \quad \text{'having wounded'} \\
\text{peR+R+u} & \quad \text{'having delivered'} \\
\text{var+R+u} & \quad \text{'seeing-they'}
\end{align*}
\]

(26.1.1.1(3.3)) verb stems.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kan+t+en} & \quad \text{'saw-I'} \\
\text{it+t+aan} & \quad \text{'dropped-he'}
\end{align*}
\]
B51.1.11 ~ -c- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

piti+c+aan 'caught-he'
iti+c+aan 'hit-he'
poe+c+utu 'went-it'

B52 Present Tense

B52.1 { -R- } oo -uvin- ∪ -uun- oo -vin- ∪ -in- oo -vut-
∪ -v- oo -ut- ∪ -it- ∪ -i- oo -R- ∪ -n-

B52.1.1 oo -uvin- Occurs before third person (B74.1.2) marker / -u / in free variation with /
/ -uun - / (B52.1.2).

eg:

natakk+uvin+um 'walking-they'

var+uvin+um 'coming-they'

B52.1.3 oo -vin- Occurs after the verb stems / eRi- /
/ aRi- / and / poe- / and before third
person marker / -u- (B74.1.2). It
freely varies with / -in - / (B52.1.4).
<table>
<thead>
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<td><code>eRi+vin+um</code></td>
<td>'throwing-they'</td>
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<td>'knowing-they'</td>
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<td><code>poo+vin+um</code></td>
<td>'going-they'</td>
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### B52.1.5 \( \cdot \) -`vut`-

- Occurs after the verb stem `poo-` before third person marker `/ -aa- /`.
- (B74.1.1) is also used in free variation with `/ -v- /` (B52.1.6) without the third person marker `- / -aa- /` in finite forms.

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<td><code>poo+vut+aam</code></td>
<td>'going-he'</td>
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### B52.1.7 \( \cdot \) -`ut`-

- Occurs after G ending stems before third person marker `/ -aa- /`.
- (B74.1.1) except after the verb
stem / poo- /. It freely varies with / -it- / (B52.1.8) except after / -t / ending V stems.

eg:

- nat+ut+aan
  nat+ut+u
  tot+ut+aan
  tot+ut+u
  paakk+ut+aan
  paakk+it+aan
  paakk+ut+u
  paakk+it+u
  nikk+ut+u
  nikk+it+u

(B52.1.9) Occurs before word juncture.

eg:

- nikku+∅ 'standing'
B52.1.10  \( \cong -\eta - \)  Occurs elsewhere. It freely varies with / -\( \eta -\) / (B52.1.11) after the verb stem / poo- / before the R.F. marker / -a / (B62.1.2).

**Example:**

- vaan+\( \eta \)+a   \( \Rightarrow \) 'which is coming'
- poo+\( \eta \)+a         \( \Rightarrow \) 'will eat'
- \( \check{\text{u}} \) poo+\( \eta \)+a \( \Rightarrow \) 'will require'

**Future Tense**

B53.1 \{ -um \}  \( \cong -uv- \)  \( \cong -v- \)  \( \cong -m \)  \( \cong -um \)

B53.1.1  \( \cong -uv- \)  Occurs after consonant ending verb stems before person marker.

**Example:**

- kaan+uv+en   \( \Rightarrow \) 'will see-I'
- tar+uv+en   \( \Rightarrow \) 'will give-I'

B53.1.2  \( \cong -v- \)  Occurs after the verb stem / poo- / before person marker.

**Example:**

- poo+v+en   \( \Rightarrow \) 'will go-I'
B53.1.3 oo -m-

Occurs after the verb stem / aa-

eg:
- poola + m  'can go'
- poor + m + t + e  'without having gone'
- cellaa + m  'can tell'
- cellaa + t + e  'without having said'

B53.1.5 oo -um

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
- tinn + um  'will eat'
- kaan + um  'will see'
- poom + um  'having not gone'
- vaan + um  'will require'

B54 Negative

St + Tr + Cau + Cau + LM +

eg: I'm unt + a  'not needed'

B55 Purpose Definitive

B55.1 { -aat- } oo -aatt- oo -aat- oo -aa- oo -a

B55.1.1 oo -aatt- Occurs before R.P. marker -a

(B62.1.2).

eg:
- cella + att + a  'that which is not said'
- ceyy + att + a  'that which is not done'
B54.1.2 oo -aat-

Occurs before V.P. marker / -e / (B61.1.1).

eg:

poov+aat+e 'without having gone'

cell+aat+e 'without having said'

B54.1.3 oo -aa-

Occurs before V.P. marker / -ma- / (B61.1.4).

eg:

poov+aat+ma 'having not gone'

B55 Purposive Infinitive

St+Tr+Can₁+Can₂+LM+

B55.1 \{ -aan \} oo -aan

B55.1.1 oo -a

Occurs after the link morph / -kk- / (B41.1.3). After nasal final verb stems it freely varies with / -maan / (B55.1.2).

eg:

poov 'go (you) 3g.'
eg:

\begin{align*}
aRukk+a & \quad \text{for cutting}' \\
irukk+a & \quad \text{for sitting}' \\
kaan+a & \\
kaan+maan & \quad \text{for seeing}' \\
kaammaan & \\
tin+maan & \quad \text{for eating}' \\
timmaan & \\
\end{align*}

\text{B55.1.3} \ 00 -aan \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.}

eg:

\begin{align*}
keepp+aan & \quad \text{for asking}' \\
iripp+aan & \quad \text{for sitting}' \\
\end{align*}

\text{B56} \quad \text{Imperative Singular}

\begin{align*}
\text{St+Tr+Cau}_1+Cau_2+L.M+ & \quad \text{dim 'come (you,Pl)'} \\
\end{align*}

\text{B55} \quad \text{Optative}

\begin{align*}
\text{St+Tr+Cau}_1+Cau_2+L.M+ & \quad \text{dim 'sit (you,Pl)'} \\
\end{align*}

\text{B56.1} \quad \{ -u \} \sim -\emptyset \sim -u \sim -e

\text{B56.1.1} \sim -\emptyset \quad \text{Occurs after VV ending verb stems.}

eg:

\begin{align*}
\text{Vaa+}\emptyset & \quad \text{for (you) Sg.}' \\
poo+\emptyset & \quad \text{go (you) Sg}'. \\
\end{align*}
B56.1.2 ~ -u occurs elsewhere. Rarely it freely varies with / -o / (B56.1.3).

eg:

cell+u 'say (you) Sg.)'

nil+u 'stand (you) Sg.)'

B57  Imperative Plural*

St+Tr+Cau₁+Cau₂+

B57.1  \{-iin\} \propto -iin

eg:

var+iin 'come (you.Pl)'

iriikk+iin 'sit (you.Pl)'

B58  Optative

St+Tr+Cau₁+Cau₂+L.M+

B58.1  \{-att\} \propto -tt\propto -att\t

*Forms like these sometimes function as polite imperative. No polite imperative morpheme is however set up.
B58.1.1  oo  -tt-  Occurs after / poo- /.  

eg:  (B58.1.1).
  poo+tt+u  'let(it)go'

B58.1.2  oo  -att-  Occurs elsewhere.

eg:  vasc+att+u  'let(me)place'

B61  Verbal Participle

st+tr+cau1  +cau2  +l+m+

B61.1  oo  -u  Occurs after / ao /, / -a- /, / -a-/ / -i- /, / -ma /, / -p /, / -u /.

(B54.1.2) in free variation with / -a /.

(B61.1.2).  It also freely varies with

/ -i- / (B61.1.3) before the clitic / -um /.

eg:
  kưtkukkaat+e  'without having
  + kưtkukkaat+a  given'

kưtkukkaat+i+um  'without having
  + kưtkukkaat+e+um  given also'

B61.1.4  oo  -ma  Occurs after the negative marker / -aa- / (B54.1.2).

eg:
  kưtkukkaa+ma  'without having given'
B61.1.5 \( \infty -\phi \) Occurs after the P.t. marker / -i- / (B51.1.1).

\[ \text{eg:} \]
\[ \text{o}	ext{o}t+i+\phi \quad \text{'having run'} \]
\[ \text{te}	ext{et}+i+\phi \quad \text{'having searched'} \]

B61.1.6 \( \infty -u \) Occurs elsewhere.

\[ \text{eg:} \]
\[ \text{t}	ext{i}	ext{l}	ext{i}	ext{c}	ext{c}+u \quad \text{'having turned'} \]
\[ \text{n}	ext{i}	ext{n}	ext{n}+u \quad \text{'having stood'} \]

B62 Relative Participle

\text{St+Tr+Cau}_1+Cau_2+L.M.+Tense/Neg+

B62.1 \( \{ -a \} \) \( \infty -\phi \) \( \infty -a \)

B62.1.1 \( \infty -\phi \) Occurs after the P.t. marker / -um / (B53.1.5).

\[ \text{eg:} \]
\[ \text{c}	ext{e}	ext{l}	ext{l}	ext{u}	ext{m}+\phi \quad \text{po}	ext{o}	ext{l}a \quad \text{'which will say (like that)'} \]
\[ \text{v}	ext{a}	ext{r}	ext{u}	ext{m}+\phi \quad \text{po}	ext{o}	ext{l}a \quad \text{'which will come (like that)'} \]
B62.1.2 oo -a  Occurs elsewhere

eg:
poovaatt+a  'which is not gone'
(26.1.7.5(1.1))
poon+a  'which is gone'

B63  Conditional
St+Tr+Cau₁+Cau₂+L.M.+Tense+

B63.1 {-aal}  -oo -ii  oo -aal-

B64.1.2  ~-Hi  Occurs elsewhere

eg:
tant+aal+um  'even if sat'
(26.1.7.5(1.4))
~ccil- ~ca ~kka ~mp- ~ma
~v-

B64  Verbal Noun
St+Cau₁+Cau₂+L.M.+Tense+

B64.1 {-al}  ~-T~~Tam ~Hi ~Qam ~L-

~pp~ttam~ ~tt~ ~ti  ~t-
~ccil~ca ~kka ~mp~ ma
~v-

~vi~ ~va ~am ~al ~av~
\[ \sim -a \sim -u \sim -l \sim -d \]

**B64.1.1 \sim -T-** Occurs after Set I.A verb stems
\((26.1.1.3(1.1)) \quad (T = 25.1.6(1))\)

eg:
- paat+T+u > paattu 'song'
- uut+T+u > uuttu 'whistle'
- pook+T+u > pookku 'walking'

**B64.1.2 \sim -Tam** Occurs after Set IB \((26.1.1.3(1.2))\)
verb stems. \((T = 25.1.6 (1))\)

eg:
- caat+Tam > caattam 'jumping'
- eeR+Tam > eeR Ram 'climbing'

**B64.1.3 \sim -Hi** Occurs after Set I.C verb stems
\((26.1.1.3(1.3)) \quad (H = 25.1.6(iii))\)

eg:
- tin+Hi > tiiRRi 'food'

**B64.1.4 \sim -Qam** Occurs after Set I.D. \((26.1.1.3(1.4))\)
verb stems.
\((Q = 25.1.6(ii))\)
Occur after Set II. B verb stems

eg:

\[ \text{eRänk+Qam} > \text{eRakkam} \quad \text{'descending'} \]
\[ \text{anank+Qam} > \text{anakkam} \quad \text{'movement'} \]
\[ \text{kəʃćti} \quad \text{'offering'} \]

B64.1.5 \sim \text{-L-}
B64.1.10 \sim \text{-R-}

Occurs after Set I.E verb stems

\((26.1.1.3(1.5)) \quad (L = 25.1.6(v))\)
\[(26.1.1.3(3.5))\]

eg:

\[ \text{peR+L} > \text{peeRu} \quad \text{'delivery'} \]
\[ \text{cut+L} > \text{cuuṭu} \quad \text{'heat'} \]

B64.1.11 \sim \text{-səll}

Occurs after Set II. F verb stems

B64.1.6 \sim \text{-pp-}

Occurs after Set II. A verb stems

\((26.1.1.3(2.1))\)

eg:

\[ \text{ceva+pp+u} \quad \text{'red'} \]
\[ \text{ata+pp+u} \quad \text{'cover/cork'} \]

B64.1.7 \sim \text{-ttam}

Occurs after Set II. B verb stems

\((26.1.1.3(2.2))\)

eg:

\[ \text{nata+ttam} \quad \text{'walking'} \]

B64.1.8 \sim \text{-tt-}

Occurs after Set II. C verb stems

\((26.1.1.3(2.3))\)

eg:

\[ \text{ney+tt+u} \quad \text{'weaving'} \]
\[ \text{koy+tt+u} \quad \text{'reaping'} \]
B64.1.9 ~ -ti  
Occurs after Set II.D verb stems  
(26.1.1.3(2.4))  
eg:  
poru+ti  "comfort"  
koatu+ti  "offering"

B64.1.10 ~ -t-  
Occurs after Set II. E verb stem  
(26.1.1.3(2.5))  
eg:  
oma+u  "burden"

B64.1.11 ~ -ccil  
Occurs after Set II. F verb stems  
(26.1.1.3(2.6))  
eg:  
kara+ccil+u  "cry"  
paa+ccil+u  "running"

B64.1.12 ~ -ca  
Occurs after Set II. G verb stem  
(26.1.1.4(2.7))  
eg:  
taa+ca  "depth"  
kas+l+ca  "sight"
B64.1.13 ~ -kka- 
Occurs after Set II H. Verb stem (26.1.1.3(2.6))

eg:
patu+kka  'bed'
ka+wa   'barking'

B64.1.14 ~ -mp-
Occurs after Set III. A verb stem. (26.1.1.3(3.1))

eg:
kola+mp+u  'liniment'

B64.1.15 ~ -ma
Occurs after Set III. B verb stems (26.1.1.3(3.2))

eg:
taa+ma  'humbleness'

B64.1.16 ~ -v-
Occurs after set IV. A verb stems (26.1.1.3(4.1))

eg:
ar+i+v+u  'knowledge'
cata+v+u  'wound'

B64.1.17 ~ -vi
Occurs after Set IV. B verb stem (26.1.1.3(4.2))

eg:
kee+vi  'hearing'
B64.1.18 ~ -va
Occurs after Set IV.C verb stems (26.1.1.3(4.5)).

eg:
- kaRana+va: 'milking'
- kora+va: 'barking'

B64.1.19 ~ -am
Occurs after Set V. A verb stems

eg:
- pota+am: 'dust'
- aal+am: 'depth'
- kabi+am: 'bite'

B64.1.20 ~ -al-
Occurs after Set V.B verb stems (26.1.1.3 (5.2))

eg:
- nihnt+al+u: 'swimming'

B64.1.21 ~ -av-
Occurs after Set V.C verb stems

eg:
- ol+av+u: 'ploughing'
- tar+av+u: 'brokerage'

B64.1.22 ~ -a
Occurs after Set V.D verb stems (26.1.1.3 (5.4))

eg:
- aay+a: 'desire'
B64.1.23  $\sim$ $\sim$ -utal  Occurs after / kuut- /

eg:

kuut+utal  'plenty'

B64.1.24  $\sim$ -ø  Occurs after Set VI verb stems

(26.1.1.3(6))

eg:

poţi+ø  'dust'

kati+ø  'bite'

B71  Conjugated Noun

\[ \text{St+Tr+Cau}_1+\text{Cau}_2+\text{LM+Tense+VP+} \]

B71.1  Masculine Singular

B71.1.1  \{ -an \}  $\sim$ -an

eg:

varutt+an  'he who came'

B71.2  Feminine Singular

\{ -aal \}  $\sim$ -aal

eg:

varutt+aal  'she who came'
B71.3 Gender Plural

eg: varutt+ar 'they who came'

Person Markers

St+Tr+Cau₁+Cau₂+L.M+Tense/Neg+VP+

B72 First Person*

B72.1 -ee- Occurs elsewhere in free variation

B72.1.1 -inu* Occurs before gender plural /-m/ (B73.1) and freely varies with /-ina-/ (B72.1.2) and /-a-/ (B72.1.3).

* Occasionally /-inu- / and /-ina-/ are employed to denote the third person also as in / avaňka vantinum / and / avaňka vantinam / 'they came'. In the majority of cases however /-inu- / and /-ina-/ are first person markers only.
second person

B73.1  oo -i-  oo -i-

eg:

\[ \text{vant+i+ocu} \]  'when did (you) come'

\[ \text{kant+i+yaa} \]  'did (you) see'

Notes:

B74.1  oo -e-  Occurs elsewhere in free variation with / -e- / (B72.1.5).

B74.1.1  oo -a-  masculine singular in-

B74.1.2  oo -a-  feminine singular

B74.1.3  oo -o-  masculine plural

B74.1.4  oo -e-  Occurs elsewhere in free variation with / -e- / (B72.1.5).

B74.2  oo -e-  feminine plural

B74.3  oo -u-  feminine plural

B74.4  oo -u-  feminine plural

B75.1  oo -t-  feminine singular

B75.2  oo -t-  feminine singular

B76  oo -i-  feminine singular
B74.1 Third Person Occurs after agentive marker / -e /

(B12.1.1).

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B74.1} & \quad ( -a\text{-} ) \\
\text{B74.1.1} & \quad \alpha -a \\
\text{B74.1.2} & \quad \omega -u
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{nartik} & \quad \text{act-er-he}'
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B74.1.1} & \quad \alpha -a\text{-}
\text{B74.1.2} & \quad \omega -u
\end{align*} \]

Occurs before masculine singular in free variation with / -a / (B74.1.2).

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B74.1.2} & \quad \alpha -a
\end{align*} \]

Occurs before non-gender singular marker.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B74.1.3} & \quad \alpha -u
\end{align*} \]

Occurs elsewhere.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B81 Feminine singular}
\text{B81.1} & \quad \alpha -a
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B81.1.1} & \quad \alpha -a
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B81.1.2} & \quad \omega -u
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{vart} & \quad \text{come-he}'
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{vart} & \quad \text{come-he}'
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{vart} & \quad \text{come-she}'
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{vart} & \quad \text{come-it}'
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{natakkuv} & \quad \text{walking-they}'
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{varu} & \quad \text{coming-they}'
\end{align*} \]

Number Gender Markers

B81 Masculine singular

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B81.1} & \quad ( -n )
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B81.1.1} & \quad \alpha -an
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B81.1.2} & \quad \omega -u
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{vatsan} & \quad \text{come-she}'
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{vatsan} & \quad \text{come-she}'
\end{align*} \]
**B81.1.1** oo -an  Occurs after agentive marker / -k- /  
(B82.1.1).

eg:

- natik+a  'actor-she'

**B81.1.2** oo -m  Occurs elsewhere.  'actors'

eg:

- vantaa+m  'came-he'
- poonaa+m  'went-he'

**B82**  Feminine singular

| B82.1 | oo -a  oo -l |  Occurs after agentive marker / -k- /  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(B82.1.1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|       |             | eg:
|       |             | - natik+a  'actor-she'            |

| B82.1.2 | oo -l |  Occurs elsewhere.  'came-they'
|----------|-------|---------------------|
|          |      | eg:
|          |      | - vantaa+l  'came-she'
|          |      | - poonaa+l  'went-she'|

*Source: [Mithaka Vondo Language Project](https://www.mithaka.org/)*
Gender plural

B83.1 (m) oo -ar oo -r oo -m

B83.1.1 oo -ar Occurs after agentive marker /-k-/ (B12.1.1)

natik+ar 'actors'

B83.1.2 oo -r Occurs after third person marker /-sa-/ (B74.1.1)

eg:

vanta+a+r 'came-they'

poonaa+a+r 'went-they'

B83.1.3 oo -m Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

vanta+m 'came-we'

kanta+m 'saw-we'

Non-gender singular

B84 /-t-/ oo -t-

eg:

vanta+t+u 'came-it'

poonat+t+u 'gone-it'
26.1.1.1 Verb Stem Classification

Verb stems are classified into three groups on the basis of the distribution of the past tense markers. The respective past tense marker is shown below under each group label in the following scheme of classification.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Verb Stem} \\
\hline \\
\text{Group I} & \text{Group II} & \text{Group III} \\
/-i/- & /-nt/- & /-nt/- \\
/-nc/- & /-nt/- & /-nc/- \\
/-n/- & /-nt/- & /-n/- \\
/-n\_n/- & /-nt/- & /-n\_n/- \\
\end{align*} \]

1. Group I.

Verb stems which take past tense marker / -i /

eg: cot- 'to run'
seek- 'to climb'
elupp- 'to wake'
vaant- 'to purchase'
vaank- 'to purchase'
2. Group II.

Verb stems taking past tense markers which contain a nasal phoneme. Depending on the particular marker involved Group II has been divided into four sub-groups.

2.1 Group II.A

Verbs stems which take past tense marker / -nt- /.

eg: ko- 'to pain'
    cee- 'to join'
    nata- 'to walk'

2.2 Group II.B

Verbs stems which take stems as past tense.

eg: oti- 'to break'
    kara- 'to cry'
    paRa- 'to say'
    eri- 'to fire'
    pilu- 'to pluck'

2.3 Group II.C

Verbs stems which take past marker / -n- / (The stem / moo- / takes / -o- / as past marker before N.G. Sg.).
3. Group III.

Verb stems which take stops as past tense markers. Depending on the particular marker involved Group III has been divided into four sub-groups.

3.1 Group III.A

Verb stems which take past tense marker / -t- /

eg:
pey- 'to rain'

3.2 Group III.B

Verb stems which take past marker / -n/n- /

tin- 'to eat'

3.3 Group III.C

Verb stems which take past tense marker / -l- /

nil- 'to stand'

kol- 'to kill'

cel- 'to go'

2.4 Group II.D

Verb stems which take past marker / -n/n- /

eg:
poe- 'to cut'

deliver-
3.2 Group III.B

Verb stems which take past marker /-R-/.  

eg:  
aR-   'to cut'  
per-   'to deliver'  
vēR-   'to sell'

3.3 Group III.C.

Verb stems which take past tense marker /-t-/.  

eg:  
it-   'to put'  
tot-   'to touch'  
mēt-   'to plant'

3.4 Group III.D.

Verb stems which take past tense marker /-c-/.  

eg:  
iti-   'to hit'  
ata-   'to close'
26.1.1.2 Verb Stem Alternation

Group I

1. \( \begin{align*} & \text{vaant}^- \text{ant}^- \text{nt}^- \text{vaan}^- \text{veent}^- \\ & \text{occ -ant-} \\ & \text{occ -nt-} \\ & \text{occ vaan-} \\ & \text{occ veent-} \end{align*} \)

Occurs as the second constituent in verb phrases where the first constituent is other than / poc- /.

eg:

\( \begin{align*} & \text{tinn+ant+a} \quad \text{‘need not eat’} \\ & \text{cell+ant+a} \quad \text{‘need not say’} \end{align*} \)

3. \( \begin{align*} & \text{occ -nt-} \\ & \text{occ vaan-} \end{align*} \)

Occurs as the second constituent in verb phrase after / poc- /

eg:

\( \begin{align*} & \text{poc+nt+a} \quad \text{‘need not go’} \end{align*} \)

\( \begin{align*} & \text{occ vaan-} \text{um} (353.1.5). \\ & \text{eg:} \\ & \text{vaan+um} \quad \text{‘will need’} \end{align*} \)

\( \begin{align*} & \text{occ vaant-} \end{align*} \)

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\( \begin{align*} & \text{vaant+a} \quad \text{‘need not’} \end{align*} \)
2. (CVVv) Occurs before V.N. marker
   (E64.1.2).
   
   oo nook-
   
   Occurs before V.N. marker (E64.1.2)
   (E651.1.3).
   
   eg:
   
   noot + Tam > noottam 'looking'

   oo nook-
   
   Occurs elsewhere.
   
   eg:
   
   nookk+i 'looked'

3. (CVv) Occurs before V.N. marker
   (E64.1.2)
   
   oo -Vk-
   
   Occurs before V.N. marker
   (E64.1.2)
   
   oo -Vv-
   
   Occurs elsewhere.
   
   eg:
   
   { palav- } oo palak- oo palav-

   palak + Tam > palakkam 'experience'

   palav+i 'experienced'

2. (var-) Occurs before P.2 marker /-a/-

1. (CVVv) Occurs before P.2 marker /-a/-

   eg:
   
   var-to- 'came'
∞ GVv-

Occurs before V.N. marker (B64.1.16).

∞ CV-

Occurs before P.t. marker (B51.1.3).

∞ GVv-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{veev-} & \quad \infty \text{ ve-} \quad \infty \text{ vev-} \\
\text{veev+u} & \quad \text{burning} \\
\text{ve+nt+u} & \quad \text{burnt} \\
\text{veev+um} & \quad \text{will burn}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{noot-} & \quad \infty \text{ no-} \quad \infty \text{ no-} \quad \infty \text{ noo-} \\
\text{noot+u} & \quad \text{aching} \\
\text{noot+u} & \quad \text{ached} \\
\text{noot+um} & \quad \text{will ache}
\end{align*}
\]

∞ var-

Occurs before P.t. marker. / -nt- / (B51.1.3).

eg:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{va+nt+u} & \quad \text{came}
\end{align*}
\]
\[ \infty \text{ vaa-} \quad \text{_occurs before imperative marker} \quad / -\phi-/ \quad (B56.1.1). \]

\[ \text{eg:} \quad \text{vaa+} \phi \quad \text{'come (you Sg.)'} \]

\[ \infty \text{ varu-} \quad \text{occurs before Tr. marker} \quad (B11.1.6). \]

\[ \text{eg:} \quad \text{varu+tti} \quad \text{'having made to come'} \]

\[ \infty \text{ iru-} \quad \text{occurs elsewhere.} \]

\[ \text{eg:} \quad \text{iru+tti} \quad \text{'coming'} \]

3. \{\text{tar-}\} \infty \text{ ta-} \quad \infty \text{ taa-} \quad \infty \text{ tar-} \]

\[ \infty \text{ ta-} \quad \text{occurs before P.t. marker} \quad / -\text{nt-} / \]

\[ (B51.1.3). \]

\[ \text{eg:} \quad \text{ta+nt+u} \quad \text{'gave'} \]

\[ \infty \text{ taa-} \quad \text{occurs before imperative marker} \quad / -\phi-/ \]

\[ (B56.1.1). \]

\[ \text{eg:} \quad \text{taa+} \phi \quad \text{'give (you Sg.)'} \]
1. oo iri- Occurs before L.M. (B41.1.4).
   
eg: iri+ccum 'will sit'

2. oo iru- Occurs elsewhere.
   
eg: iru+nt+u 'sat'

3. oo tiir- Occurs before P.t. marker (B53.1.5).
   
eg: tiir+um 'will finish'

4. oo tii- Occurs elsewhere.
    
eg: tii+nt+u 'finished'

5. oo vilu- Occurs before P.t. marker /-nt-/ (B51.1.3).
    
eg: vilu+nt+u 'fell'
∞ vil- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

vil+um 'will fall'

Group II. B

1. \{ --(V)V_y \} ∞ --(V)V- ∞ --(V)V_y-

∞ --(V)V Occurs before P.t. marker /-nc- /
(B51.1.4) and V.N. marker (B64.1.11).

∞ --(V)V_y- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\{ paay- \} ∞ paa- ∞ paay-

paa+nc+u 'having fled/

paa+ccl 'fleeing/

paa+um 'will flee/

\{ koRay- \} ∞ koRay-

koRay+nc+u 'having reduced'

koRay+ccilu 'reducing'

koRay+um 'will reduce'
Group III.A

1. \{ caav- \} \infty ca- \infty caav-
   \infty ca- Occurs before L.M. (B41.1.1).
   eg:
   ca+x+tu 'died'

2. \{ kaa- \} \infty kaa- \infty kaa-
   \infty kaa- Occurs elsewhere.
   eg:
   kaa+al 'guarding'
   kaa+x+tu 'guarded'

3. \{ ilu- \} \infty ilu- \infty ii-
   \infty ilu Occurs in f.v. with / ii- /.

\{ kaan- \} \infty kaan- \infty kaan-
   eg:
   ilu+kk+um 'will drag'
   ii+kk+um
Group III C.

1. \{ -Vl- \}  
   \{ urul- \}  
   \{ peral- \}  

2. \{ kaan- \}  
   \{ kan- \}  
   \{ kas- \}  
   \{ kaan- \}
∞ kan- occurs before P.t. marker /-t-/  
    aay- 'desire' 
    aay- 'desired'  
    (B51.1.10).

eg: 
    kan+t+u aayi- 'saw'

∞ kaa- occurs before V.N. marker (B64.1.12)

eg:  
    kaa+ca19) 'sight'

∞ kaan- occurs elsewhere.

eg:  
    kaan+um elsewhere, 'will see'

Group III D.

1. { -VCI- } ∞ --VC-  ∞ --VCI

∞ --VC- occurs before V.N. marker -am (B64.1.19)

∞ --VCI- occurs elsewhere.

eg:  
{ attuvaani- } ∞ attuvaan-

attuvaan+am 'effort'

attuvaani+occu 'made effort'

1. Att.1

Verb stems which take verbal noun suffixes which contain a nasal phone.

{ aayi- } ∞ aay-  ∞ aayi-
2. \{ cooyi- \} \( \Rightarrow \) coottit- \( \Rightarrow \) cooyi-

\( \Rightarrow \) coottit- Occurs before V.N. marker
(B64.1.19)
eg:
cootti+am > coottiyyam 'question'

\( \Rightarrow \) cooyi- Occurs elsewhere.
eg:
cooyi+ccu 'asked'

26.1.1.3 Classified List of Verb Stems Which Take VN Markers

Verb stems which take verbal noun suffixes have been classified on the basis of the different Verbal noun markers involved. Accordingly, the verb stems have been divided into six sets.

1. Set I

Verb stems which take verbal noun suffixes which contain a morphophoneme.
1.1 Set I.A
Verb stems which take / -Hi / as the V.N. marker.
Verb stems which take / -T- / as the V.N. marker.

eg: tim- "to eat"

eg:
clut- 'to write'
oluk- 'to flow'
uxt- 'to blow'
paat- 'to sing'
pook- 'to go'

1.2 Set I.B.
Verb stems which take / -Tam / as the V.N. marker.

eg:
saat- 'to swing'
oot- 'to run'
ceaat- 'to jump'
haar- 'to climb'
kuuat- 'to gather'
maaar- 'to change'
naaar- 'to smell badly'
1.3 Set I.C

Verb stem which takes /-Hi/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:

tin- 'to eat'
per- 'to deliver'
cut- 'to fire'

1.4. Set I.D

Verb stems which take /-Qam/ as the V.N.

Verb stems which take V.N. suffixes which begin in a stop.

eg:

enaŋk- 'to tame'
eRaŋk- 'to climb down'
anaŋk- 'to move'
oRaŋk- 'to sleep'
poŋk- 'to raise'
tuŋk- 'to hang'
kaRaŋk- 'to twist'
kulunŋk- 'to shake'
mayəŋk- 'to become unconscious'
neruŋk- 'to press'
viiŋk- 'to swell'
1.5 Set I.E

Verb stems which take /-I- / as the V.N.

marker.

eg:

per- 'to deliver'
cut- 'to fire'

2.0 Set II

Verb stems which take V.N. suffixes which
begin in a stop.

2.1 Set II.A

Verb stems which take /-pp- / as the verbal

noun marker.

eg:
iniki- 'to sweet'
iri- 'to sit'
ata- 'to close'
alaa- 'to measure'
utu- 'to wear'
pati- 'to study'
puli- 'to sour'
tatu- 'to defend'
2.1 Set II.B.

ti- 'to comb'

ce- 'to join'

cem- 'to become red'

kta- 'to lie'

kala- 'to become weary'

kotu- 'to share'

nata- 'to give'

nata- 'to walk'

2.2 Set II.B.

Verb stem which takes /-ttam/ as the V.N. marker.

eg: nata- 'to walk'

2.3 Set II.B.

Verb stems which take /-cell/ as the marker.

Verb stems which take /-tt-/ as the V.N. marker.

ta- 'to flee'

eg: tevar- 'to wipe'

koy- 'to reap'

ney- 'to weave'

2.4 Set II.B.

Verb stems which take /-ti/ as the V.N. marker.

ti- 'to comb'

ce- 'to join'

cem- 'to become red'

kta- 'to lie'

kala- 'to become weary'

kotu- 'to share'

nata- 'to give'

nata- 'to walk'

2.5 Set II.B.

Verb stem which takes /-ttam/ as the V.N. marker.

eg: nata- 'to walk'
2.4 Set II.D.

Verb stems which take /-ti/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
- paa-  
  'to share'
- pavu-

2.5 Set II.E.

Verb stem which takes /-t-/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
- cema-  
  'to carry'

2.6 Set II.E

Verb stem which takes /-ct-/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
- paa-  
  'to flee'
- parRa-
  'to say'
- kara-
  'to cry'
- koRa-
  'to reduce'
- mee(y)-
  'to graze'

2.7 Set II.G

Verb stems which take /-ca/ as the V.N. marker.
4.0 Set II.A
Verb stems which take V.N. suffix which begin in a continuant.

\begin{itemize}
\item taa- 'to sink'
\item talar- 'to exhaust'
\item tevar- 'to wipe'
\item kaa- 'to see'
\end{itemize}

2.3 Set II.\text{B}
Verb stem which takes /-kka/ as the V.N. marker.

\begin{itemize}
\item patu- 'to know'
\item kalo- 'to lie'
\end{itemize}

3.0 Set III
Verb stems which take V.N. suffix which begin in a nasal.

\begin{itemize}
\item kali- 'to be able'
\item hari- 'to dry'
\end{itemize}

3.1 Set III.\text{A}
Verb stems which take /-mp-/ as the V.N. marker.

\begin{itemize}
\item kola- 'to mix'
\item vahi- 'to draw'
\end{itemize}

3.2 Set III.\text{B}
Verb stem which take /-ma/ as the V.N. marker.

\begin{itemize}
\item taal- 'to sink'
\end{itemize}
4.0 **Set IV**

Verb stems which take V.N. suffixes which begin in a continuant.

4.1 **Set IV A**

Verb stems which take / -v- / as the V.N. marker.

*eg:*

- ahi- 'to know'
- ala- 'to measure'
- kata- 'to wound'
- kali- 'to be able'
- kari- 'to dry'
- koRa- 'to reduce'
- mali- 'to become cheap'
- moo- 'to pain'
- vali- 'to pull'
- vala- 'to bend'

4.2 **Set IV B**

Verb stems which take / -vi / as the V.N. marker.

*eg:*

- kee- 'hear'
4.3 Set IV C

Verbs stems which take /-va/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
kaRa- 'to milk'
kora- 'to bark'

5.0 Set V

Verb stems which take V.N. suffix which begin in a vowel.

5.1 Set V A

Verb stems which take /-am/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
aal- 'to become deep'
oyer- 'to raise'
kelar- 'to raise'

5.2 Set V B

Verb stems which take /-al/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
aluv- 'to decay'
poor- 'to scratch'
tupp- 'to spit'
kaaw- 'to guard'
minn- 'to glister'
mutt- 'to knock'
niint- 'to swim'
veRay- 'to shiver'

5.3 Set VC

Verb stems which take -/av/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
tar- 'to give'
var- 'to come'
ol- 'to plough'

5.4 Set V D

Verb stems which take /-af/ as the verbal noun marker.

eg:
aay- 'to desire'

6.0 Set VI

Verb stems taking no overt verbal noun suffixes.

eg:
iti- 'to hit'
eRi- 'to throw'
23.1.2 Appellatives

ati- 'to beat'
piit- 'to catch'
poti- 'to dust'
poka- 'to smoke'
puut- 'to lock'
tatt- 'to knock'
tall- 'to push'
ciri- 'to laugh'
cati- 'to cheat'
kali- 'to play'
kati- 'to bite'
kettu- 'to tie'
kuli- 'to batch/to dig'
kuti- 'to drink'
kutt- 'to stab'
kola- 'to kill'
null- 'to pinch'
26.1.2 Appellatives

Those units which do not take either tense or negative markers, but are expandable like a verb or a noun are appellatives.

B.91 co -an Occurs after /putt-/.

---

B.90

st+ B.91 Adj.
B.92 AN
B.93 G.Pl.
B.94 N.G.Sg.
B.95 N.G. Bl.

---

B.91. Adjectival

St+

B.91.1 { -a } co -am co -um co -an co -a

B.91.1.1 co -am. Occurs after stems /el-/ and /pal-/

eg:

el+am 'tender'

pal+am 'old'

B.91.1.2 co -um Occurs after /kat-/ and /per-/

eg:

val+um 'young'

hil+um 'big'
eg:

kat+um 'hard'
per+um 'big'

B.91.1.3 oo -an Occurs after / putt- /

eg:

putt+an 'new'

B.91.1.4 oo -a Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

vell+a 'white'
nall+a 'good'

egg+on 'big-it'

egg+on 'small-it'

B.92 Appellative Noun
St+

B.92.1 { -ppam } ~ -ma ~ -ppam

B.92.1.1 ~ -ma Occurs after consonant ending

eg:

nan+ma > namma 'goodness'
tim+ma > timma 'evil'

B.92.1.2 ~ -ppam Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

ceru+ppam 'young'
valu+ppam 'big'
B.93 Gender Plural
St+ 
B.93.1 {-ar} oo -ar

Some are these units which do not take tense
markers, but take ar can take case markers.

eg:

cel+ar+u 'some persons'
pal+ar+u 'many person'

B.94 Non-Gender Singular
St+ 
B.94.1 {-t} oo -t-

eg:

cel+u+t+u 'small-it'
valu+t+u 'big-it'

B.95 Non-Gender Plural
St+ 
B.95.1 {-a} oo -a

eg:

cel+a 'some'
pal+a 'many'
### 26.1.3 Noun

Nouns are those units which do not take tense markers, but take or can take case markers.

**Position Classes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B100</th>
<th>B200</th>
<th>B300</th>
<th>B400</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St+</td>
<td>B101 D.N</td>
<td>B201 M.Sg.</td>
<td>B301 G.Pl.</td>
<td>B401 A.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B102 Sg.</td>
<td>B202 Fe.Sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>B402 S.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B103 Pl.</td>
<td>B203 L.M₁</td>
<td></td>
<td>B403 I.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B104 M.G.Sg.</td>
<td>B204 D.Pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>B404 D.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B105 M.G.Pl.</td>
<td>B205 Hon.Pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>B405 G.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B106 L.M₁</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B407 V.C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number Markers**

| B102 Singular |
| B102.1 {-m} en {-a} en {-a} |
B101 Derived Noun
St+

B101.1 { -i } oo -attam oo -ma oo -a oo -i

B101.1.1 oo -attam Occurs after / aan- /

eg:
	aan+attam 'manliness'

B101.1.2 oo -ma Occurs after / ati- /

eg:
	ati+ma 'slave'

B101.1.3 oo -a Occurs after / oRR- / and / eratt- /

eg:
	orr+a 'single'
	eratt+a 'double'

B101.1.4 oo -i Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
	paav+i 'sinner'

Number Markers
St+

B102 Singular

B102.1 { -n } oo -b oo -n
B102.1.1  oo -∅ 

Occurs after / nii- /, / e- /, / nu- / and / no- /

eg:

nii+∅ 'you(Sg.)'

e+∅+kka 'mine'

nu+∅+kka 'you(Sg.)'

B102.1.2  oo -n

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

naa+n 'I'

B103  Plural

St+

B103.1  { -m }  oo m

Occurs after 0 ending stems other

eg: / m /, / -m /. It freely varies with

na+m+al > nammal 'we'

B104  Non-gender Singular

St+

B104.1  { -t- }  oo -t-

eg:

i+t+u 'this-it'

a+t+u 'that-it'

B105  Non-gender Plural

St+

B105.1  { -kal }  ~-kkal ~-al ~-uval ~-ukal

~ -kal
B105.1.1 ~ -kkal

- Occurs after / -u / ending stems.
  
  eg:
  
  payu+kkal ~ 'cows'

  payu+kkal ~ 'worms'

B105.1 . ~ -al

- Occurs after / -i / and / -e / ending stems.

  eg:

  ceti+al > cetiyal ~ 'plants'

  kutte+al > kutteyal ~ 'baskets'

B105.1.3 ~ -uval

- Occurs after C ending stems other than / -m / . It freely varies with / -ukal / (B105.1.4).

  eg:

  kamp+uval ~ 'sticks'

  \* kamp+ukal ~

  \* sat+uval ~ 'sheeps'

  \* sat+ukal ~

B105.1.5 ~ -kal

B201.1.1 ~ -a

- Occurs elsewhere.

- Occurs after / -m / ending stem.

  eg:

  maram+kal ~ 'trees'

B201.1.3 ~ -an

- Occurs after the stem / -an / .

  / / and / -an / .
B106  Link Morph
St+

B106.1  \{-tt-\}  oo  \{-tt-\}  oo  \{-um-\}

B106.1.1  oo  \{-tt-\}  Occurs after / oru-/.
eg:
oru+tt+an  'one-he'
oru+tt+i  'one-she'

B106.1.2  oo  \{-um-\}  Occurs elsewhere.
eg:
pen+um+kal  >
penna\'kal  'ladies'
aan+um+kal  >
aann\'kal  'men'

Gender Markers

B201  Masculine Singular

B201.1  \{-an\}  \{-n\}  oo  \{-aan\}  oo  \{-avan\}  oo  \{-an\}

B201.1.1  \{-n\}  Occurs after the stems / naat-/.
eg:
moo+n  'son'

B201.1.2  oo  \{-aan\}  Occurs after the stems / naat- /
/ tatt- / and / tant- /
B201.1.3 oo –avan

B201.1 oo –an

B202  Feminine Singular

B202.1 { -i } ~ -l oo –atti oo –atti oo –acci

B202.1.1 ~ -l

B202.1.2 oo –atti

B202.1.4 oo –i
naat+aatti 'a Nadar woman'

tatt+aatti 'a goldsmith woman'

tant+aatti 'a Thandar woman'

B202.1.3 oo -atti Occurs after the stems / koll-/ and / mukkuv-/. It freely varies with / acci / (B202.1.4) after the stem/mukkuv-/. eg:
koll+aatti 'a blacksmith woman'

mukkuv+aatti 'a fisher woman'

mukkuv+acci

B202.1.5 oo -al Occurs after / mak- /, / iv- /, / av- / and / eeiv- /.

eg:
mak+al 'daughter'

iv+al 'this-she'

av+al 'that-she'

eeiv+al 'which-she'

B202.1.6 oo -i Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
komar+i 'virgin girl'

paRay+i 'a Paraya woman'
B203  Link Morph₂

B203.1  { -in- }  oo -i  oo -in-

B203.1.1  oo -i  Occurs after /pay- / before C in W.J. and after /patt- /,
/ vatt- /, /nuuRR- /, /syyiratt- /
and /leccatt- /.

eg:
pay+i#naalu  'fourteen'
iruvatt+i#eelü  'twenty-seven'

nuuRR+i#onnu  'hundred and one'
syyiratt+i#pattu  'thousand and ten'

leccatt+i#onnu  'lakh and one'

B203.1.2  oo in-  Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
pay+in##aaRu  'sixteen'

B204  Double Plural

B204.1  { -kal }  oo -al  oo -kal

B204.1.1  oo -al  Occurs after /nam- /

eg:

nam+m+al  'we (Incl)'
B204.1.2  oo -Kal  Occurs elsewhere.

  eg:

  naam+kal  'we (Exc.)'

  niim+kal  'you (D.Pl.)'

B205  Honorific Plural

B205.1  \{-kal\}  oo -kal

  eg:

  niim+kal  'you (Hon.Pl.)'

B301  Gender Plural

B301.1  \{-ar\}  \sim -r  oo -maar  oo -uval  \sim -ukal

  oo -al  oo -kal  oo -iyal  oo -ar

B301.1.1  \sim -r  Occurs after VV ending stems.

  eg:

  elaa+r+um  'every body'

B301.2  oo -maar  Occurs after gender markers.

  eg:

  naataan+maar  'Nadars'

  avan+maar  'they'

B301.3  oo -uval  Occurs after / aal- / in free variation

  with /-ukal/ (B301.4).

  eg:

  aal+uval  'persons'

  naal+ukal  'persons'

  gaam+  'you (Exc.)'
B301.1.5  oo -al Occurs after / kaaR-/.

eg:

ceRuppakkaR+al 'youngsters'

B301.1.6  oo -kal Occurs after / mak- /.

eg:

mak+kal / (B402.1.1) 'children'

B301.1.7  oo -iyal Occurs after / iv- / and / av- /.

eg:

iv+iyal

'av + iyal

'av + iyal

'this - they'

'that - they'

B301.1.8  oo -ar Occurs elsewhere.

mani+ar > maniyar 'men'

av+ar

'she (A.C.)'

'you (A.C.)'

'you (A.C.)'

Case Markers

B401 Accusative Case

B402.1 oo -e Occurs after gender markers / -al / and / aal- / and / a.

B404.1 oo -e Occurs in free variation with / -a / and / e / / (B401.1.2).

eg:

avan + e

'av + an + a

nonn + e

'he (A.C.)'

'you (A.C.)'

'you (A.C.)'
B402 Sociative

B402.1 {-oote} \ oo -oote \ oo -oota

B402.1.1 oo -oote Occurs in free variation with

/ -oota / (B402.1.2).

eg:

aval+oote 'with her'

\ aval+oota

B403 Instrumental

B403.1 {-aal-} \ oo -aal-

eg:

onn+aal+a 'because of you'
en+aal+a 'because of me'

B404 Dative

B404.1 {-kku} \ oo -ukku \ oo -ikku \ oo -akku \ oo -kku

B404.1.1 oo -ukku Occurs after gender markers / -al / /

/-an / and / -ar / . After / -an / and /

/-ar / it is in free variation with

/-ikku / (B404.1.2).
Occurs after /num-/: (B404.1.1).

B405.1 -akka

B405 Genitive Case

Examples:

eg:

- e+kku 'to me'
- nu+kku 'to you'
- no+kku 'her'

Occurs after /num-/: (B405.1.1).
B405.1.1  oo -kka  Occurs after pronominal bases /e-/ and /nu-/. After /nu-/
it freely varies with/-Ra/(B405.1.4).
eg:
  e+kka          'mine'
  nu+kka         'your'

B405.1.2  oo -ukka  Occurs after gender markers /-an/, /-ar/ and /-al/. After /-an/
and /-ar/ it is in free variation with /-ikka/ (B405.1.3). After
/-al/, it is in free variation with
/-a/ (B405.1.5).
eg:
  avan+ukka      'his'
  ∪ avan+ikka    'his'
  avar+ukka      'their'
  ∪ avar+ikka    'their'
  aval+ukka      'her'
  ∪ aval+a       'her'

B405.1.3  oo -ikka  Occurs after /unu-/ (B405.1.2) and
freely varies with/-Ra/(B405.1.4) (B405.1.1).
eg:
  nun+ikka       'your'
  ∪ nun+Ra       'your'
B405.1.5 ⋆ -akka

Occurs after / nam- / en- / and /
/ on- /. After / nam- it is in
free variation with / -a / (B405.1.6)
and / -uta / (B405.1.7).

eg:

nam+akka

= 'our'

mamm+a

= 'you (female)

en+akka

= 'mine'
on+akka

= 'your'

B406 Locative Case

B406.1 ⋆ -il- ⋆

eg:

viitt+il+e

= 'in the house'

B407 Vocative Case

B407.1 ⋆ -ee ⋆

-VC > VV

-ee

B407.1.1 ⋆ -VC > VV

Occurs on the last syllable of / -an /
ending stems.

eg:

raaman > raamaa

= 'Raman (V.C.)'

appan > appaa

= 'father (V.C.)'

B407.1.2 ⋆ -V1 > V1V1

Occurs on the final vowel of all V
ending stems and rarely in free
variation with / -ee / (B407.1.3) in
/ -1 / ending stems.
eg:

raamu > raamuu "Ramu (V.C.)"
cellamma > cellammas "Chèllamma (V.C.)"
kaali > kaalii "Kali (V.C.)"
kaali > kaaliyee

eg:

eti > etii "you (feminine (V.C.))"
eti > etiyee

B407.1.3 ~ -ee Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

payal+ee "boy (V.C.)"
26.1.3.1 Classification of Noun Stems

Noun stems are classified into three groups on the basis of the stem alternants.

Diagram:

- **Noun Stem**
  - **Group I**
    - Personal pronouns
      - A
        - I person
          - A1 Exclusive
        - B
          - II person
        - C
          - Reflexive
      - Adjectival
    - Other stems
      - Group II
      - Numerals
      - Group III

Noun Stem Alternation

Group I

Personal Pronouns

1.0 First Person

Exclusive

1.1 \{ naa- \} \infty e- \infty naa-

\infty e-

Occurs as oblique base.

eg:

\text{e+n+akka} \quad \text{‘mine’}

\text{e+kka} \quad \text{‘mine’}

\infty naa-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\text{nna+n} \quad \text{‘I’}

\text{nna+m+kal} \quad \text{‘we (Excl.)’}

1.2 Inclusive

\{ naa- \} \infty na- \infty naa-

\infty na-

Occurs as oblique base before N.M.

eg:

\text{na+makku} \quad \text{‘to us (Incl.)’}

\infty naa-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\text{nna+ma} \quad \text{‘we (Incl.)’}
2.0 Second Person

\{ \textit{nii-} \} \quad \textit{nu-} \quad \textit{no-} \quad \textit{u-} \quad \textit{nii-}

\textit{nu-} \quad \text{Occurs as oblique base in f.v. with } /\textit{no-}/ \quad \text{and } /\textit{u-}/.

\text{eg: } \textit{nu+kka} \quad \text{'yours'}

\textit{no+kka}

\textit{no+n+akka} \quad \text{'yours'}

\textit{u+n+akka}

\text{eg: } \textit{nii+6} \quad \text{'you (Sg)'}

\text{eg: } \textit{ni+6}

\text{eg: } \textit{\textless\textit{\textgreater}}

3.0 Reflexive

\{ \textit{taa-} \} \quad \textit{taa-} \quad \textit{ta-}

\textit{taa-} \quad \text{Occurs before Sg. marker } /\textit{-n}/ \quad \text{(B102.1.2)}

\text{followed by W.J.} \quad \text{'ten-seven'}

\text{eg: } \textit{\textless\textit{\textgreater}}

\text{eg: } \textit{\textless\textit{\textgreater}}

\text{eg: } \textit{\textless\textit{\textgreater}}

\text{eg: } \textit{\textless\textit{\textgreater}}

\text{eg: } \textit{\textless\textit{\textgreater}}

\text{eg: } \textit{\textless\textit{\textgreater}}
Group II

Group II. A.

4. Numerals

Adjectivals.

The numeral adjectival stems can be grouped under three heads on the basis of their alternate forms.

Group II. A. (i)

--------- V Occurs before C in W.J.

--------- C occurs before V in W.J.

Stems of the canonical forms (C) (V)CV, (C)VVC(V), GVVCC(V) and (V)(V)VCV(G)VCC(V) fall under this group.

eg:

CV
mu # patu
'thirty'

VCV
iru# vatu
'twenty'

CVVC
payi # naalu
'fourteen'

VV
ii # runtu
'two-two'

VVC
iir # eelu
'two-seven'

CVV
naa # nuuRu
'four hundred'

CVVC
naal # aayiram
'four thousand'

CVVCCV
nuuuRRi# eelu
'hundred and seven'

CVCCVCC
leccatt # onnu
'lakh and one'

VVCVVVV
aayiratti # pattu
'thousand and ten'
Group II. A. (ii)

Case Base

C before C in W.J.

Stems of the canonical forms (C) VVC(C) fall under this group.

Case base numeral stems may have the canonical forms (V) (V) (C) VV (V) (C), CVVC, CVVC, and CVVCV.

eg:

VC en # nuuRu 'eight hundred'

CVC ton # nuuRu 'ninety'

CVCC pant # rantu 'twelve'

Group II. A. (iii)

V before V and C in W.J. and M.J. Stems of the canonical forms VCV, VVC and CVV fall under this group.

eg:

VCV oru # puu 'one flower'

oru + ttaa 'three'

oru # aalu 'one person'

VVC oor # onnu 'one each'

oor # rantu 'one-two'

oor + oo 'each'

CVV muu # aaru 'three-six'

(2101:1:8).

eg:

en- 'single'
Group II. B.

Case Base

Case base numeral stems may have the canonical forms (V) (V) (C) VC(V) (C), CVVC, CVVC and CVVCVC.

Eg:

VGC aar- 'six'
VGC ett- 'eight'
VGV aRu # vatus 'sixty'
CVGC rant- 'two'
CVVC naal- 'four'
VVCVCVC vasiram 'thousand'
CVVC kooti 'croc,e'
CVVC muan- 'three'
CVVCVC leccam 'lakh'

Alternants of the basic numeral. Stems

\{ onn- \} oo orn- oo oru- oo oor- oo onn- oo onn-
\{ \} oo orn- where 0 is either then / \( / \) / oo oo orn- oo oor- oo onn-

oo orn- Occurs before D.N. marker / -a /

(E101.1.3).

Eg:

orn+a 'single'
Occurs as adjectival base before C in W.J. and before L.M. (B106.1.1)

eg:

oru # puu 'one flower'
oru + ttan 'one-he'

Occurs as adjectival base in numeral phrases before V.

eg:

oor # aånù "one-five"
oor + oo 'each'

Occurs elsewhere in f.v. with / onn- /.

eg:

onn+um "one and / one even"

onn+oo 'one or'

Occurs as adjectival base before C in W.J. where C is other than / r /.

eg:

iru # naalu 'two-four'

ii- Occurs as adjectival base before / r / in W.J.
  eg:
  ii # rantu 'two-two'

iir- Occurs as adjectival base before V in W.J.
  eg:
  iir # aaru 'two-six'

eratt- Occurs before D.N. marker -a (B101.1.3)
  eg:
  eratt+a 'pair'

rant- Occurs elsewhere.
  eg:
  rant+ile 'in two'

muun- Occurs as adjectival base before C in W.J.
  eg:
  mu # patu 'thirty'
  mu # kaal 'three fourth'
  mu # muu 'five hundred'

muu- Occurs as adjectival base before V in W.J.
  eg:
  muu # aaru 'three-six'
  muu # patu 'fifty'
\[ \begin{align*} &\text{\(\infty\) muun-} \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.} \\
&\text{eg:} \quad \muun+um \quad \text{'three and'} \\
&\{\text{\(\infty\) naal-}\} \quad \text{\(\infty\) na-} \quad \text{\(\infty\) naa-} \\
&\text{\(\infty\) naa-} \quad \text{Occurs as adjectival base before /\(\infty\) naalu / in W.J.} \\
&\text{eg:} \quad \text{naa # naalu} \quad \text{'four-four'} \\
&\{\text{\(\infty\) naal-}\} \quad \text{\(\infty\) naal-} \quad \text{OCCURS ELSEWHERE.} \\
&\text{eg:} \quad \text{naal+ukku} \quad \text{'to four'} \\
&\{\text{\(\infty\) anc-}\} \quad \text{\(\infty\) an-} \quad \text{\(\infty\) am-} \quad \text{\(\infty\) ay-} \quad \text{\(\infty\) anc-} \\
&\text{\(\infty\) an-} \quad \text{Occurs before /\(\infty\) nuuRu / .} \\
&\text{eg:} \quad \text{\(\infty\) nuuRu} \quad \text{'five hundred'} \\
&\text{\(\infty\) am-} \quad \text{Occurs before /\(\infty\) pat- / .} \\
&\text{eg:} \quad \text{\(\infty\) patu} \quad \text{'fifty'} \end{align*} \]
\( \infty \text{ ay} \) 

Occurs before C except before /\( \text{nuRu} \)/ and before V in W.J.

eg:

\( \text{ay} \ # \text{muunu} \) 'five-three'

\( \text{ay} \ # \text{aayiram} \) 'five-thousand'

\( \infty \text{ anc} \)

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\( \text{anc+ile} \) 'in five'

\( \infty \text{ aR} \)

\( \infty \text{ aRu} \) \( \infty \text{ aR} \) 'to eight'

\( \infty \text{ aRu} \)

Occurs before /\( \text{vat} \)/

eg:

\( \text{aRu} \ # \text{vatu} \) 'sixty'

\( \infty \text{ aR} \)

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\( \text{aR+ile} \) 'in six'

\( \infty \text{ eel} \)

\( \infty \text{ elu} \) \( \infty \text{ eel} \) 'ninety'

\( \infty \text{ elu} \)

Occurs before /\( \text{vat} \)/

eg:

\( \text{elu} \ # \text{vatu} \) 'seventy'

\( \infty \text{ eel} \)

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\( \text{eel+ile} \) 'in seven'
\{ \text{ett-} \} \, \infty \, \text{em-} \, \infty \, \text{en-} \, \infty \, \text{ett-} \\
\infty \, \text{em-} \quad \text{Occurs before} \, / \text{pat-} / . \\
\text{eg:} \\
\text{em \# patu} \quad \text{eighty}' \\
\infty \, \text{em-} \quad \text{Occurs before} \, / \text{nuuRu} / \, , \text{'eight hundred'} \\
\infty \, \text{ett-} \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.} \\
\text{eg:} \\
\text{ett+ukku} \quad \text{'to eight'} \\
\{ \text{tol-} \} \, \infty \, \text{om-} \, \infty \, \text{ton-} \, \infty \, \text{tol-} \\
\infty \, \text{om-} \quad \text{Occurs before} \, / \text{pat-} / . \\
\text{eg:} \\
\text{om \# patu} \quad \text{'nine'} \\
\infty \, \text{ton-} \quad \text{Occurs before} \, / \text{nuuRu} / . \\
\text{eg:} \\
\text{ton \# nuuRu} \quad \text{'ninety'} \\
\infty \, \text{tol-} \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.} \\
\text{eg:} \\
\text{tol \# ayiram} \quad \text{'nine hundred'} \\
\{ \text{patt-} \} \, \infty \, \text{pav-} \, \infty \, \text{pant-} \, \infty \, \text{pat-} \, \infty \, \text{vat-} \, \infty \, \text{patt-} \
∞ pav-

Occurs as adjectival base before / pat- / in W.J.

eg:

pav # pattu 'ten-ten'

∞ pant-

Occurs before / rant- / in W.J.

eg:

pant # rantu 'twelve'

~ pat-

Occurs as the first constituent in

numeral phrases except before / leccam / and / kooti /. As the second constituent, it occurs after G in W.J. It occurs after C V (V) #.

eg:

pat # inaayiran 'ten thousand'

naa # patu 'forty'

em # patu 'eighty'

~ vat-

Occurs as the second constituent in

numeral phrases where the first constituent is VOV #.

eg:

iru # vatu 'twenty'

elu # vatu 'seventy'
∞ patt- Occurs elsewhere.
   eg: patt + ile 'in ten'

{ ∞ nuuR- } ∞ nuuRR- ∞ nuuR-

∞ nuuRR- Occurs as case base and before L.M.
   / -i- / (E203.1.1)
   eg: nuuRR + ukku 'to hundred'
       nuuRR + naalu 'hundred and four'

∞ nuuR- Occurs elsewhere.
   eg:

{ ∞ keoti } ∞ keoti

{ aayiram } ∞ aayiratt- ∞ aayiram ∞ aayira-

∞ aayiratt- Occurs as oblique base.
   eg:
       aayiratt + ukku 'to thousand'

∞ aayiram Occurs as nominative base.
   eg:
       aayiram 'thousand'

∞ aayira- Occurs elsewhere.
   eg:
       aayira # kañakkile 'in thousands'
\{ loca- \} \in leccatt- \in leccam \in lecc-

Other Stem

\in leccatt- Occurs as oblique base.

\textit{eg:}

leccatt + ile 'in lakh'

\in leccam Occurs as nominative base.

\textit{eg:}

leccam 'Lakh'

\in lecca- Occurs elsewhere.

\textit{eg:}

lecca # kanakkile 'in lakhs'

\{ kooti \} \in kooti

\textit{eg:}

kooti 'crore'

\{ kaal \} \in kaal

\textit{eg:}

kaal 'tree'

\{ ara \} \in ara

\textit{eg:}

ara 'half'
Group III

Other Stems

Noun stems other than numeral bases and pronominal bases come under this category.

Patterns of Alternation

1. \{ ---CVm \} \( \infty \) ---CVm \( \infty \) ---CVtt \( \infty \) ---CV-

\( \infty \) ---CVm Occurs in nominal base.

\( \infty \) \( \infty \) CVtt Occurs as oblique base.

\( \infty \) ---CV- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\{ maram \} \( \infty \) maram \( \infty \) maratt- \( \infty \) mara-

maram 'tree'

maratt+ile 'on the tree'

mara # patti 'tree dog'

\{ kolam \} \( \infty \) kolam \( \infty \) kolatt- \( \infty \) kola-

kolam 'pond'

kolatt+ile 'in the pond'

kola # miin 'pond fish'
2. \{ --C- \} \infty --CC-- \infty --C- (where C = R and t )

\infty --CC-- Occurs as case base.
\infty --C- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
\{ kaat- \} \infty katt- \infty kaat-

katt + ile "in the forest"
kaat + u "forest"

\{ aaR- \} \infty aaRR- \infty aaR-
aaRR + ile "in the river"
aaR + u "river"

3. \{ --CV \} \infty --CVy- \infty --CV-

\infty --CVy- Occurs before case markers and V
\infty --CV- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
\{ amma \} \infty ammay \infty amma

ammay + kka "of mother"
amma "mother"
∞ ul-

Occurs before case markers.
eg: ul + ile 'in interior'

∞ ullam

Occurs elsewhere.
eg:

ullam # kay 'palm'

7. { tenk - }

∞ teen- ∞ tenk-

∞ teen-

Occurs before / kaa /.
eg:

maq + kal 'children'
teen # kaa 'coconut'

∞ tenk-

Occurs elsewhere.
eg:

maq + l 'daughter'
tenk + u 'coconut tree'

8. { moo }

∞ mak- ∞ mov- ∞ mav- ∞ moo-

Some stems of this group are classified into:

∞ mak-

Occurs before gender markers

a. Free Stem

/ -an / (B201.1.3) / -al /
(B202.1.5) in f.v. with / mov-/ and / mav-/ and before plural
marker /-kal/ (B103.1.1).

This group consists of free and potentially free
stems. There are of two types:

I. Vowel ending stems.

II. Consonant ending stems.
I. Noun stems of this group are classified into two groups:
   a. Free Stems.
   b. Bound Stems.

a. Free Stems

This group consists of free and potentially free stems. These are of two types:

I. Vowel ending stems.

II. Consonant ending stems.
I. Vowel ending stems

1. /i/ ending stems

Pattern I. (C) (V) (C) (C) (V) (V) (C) (C) (V) VCV

eg:

VCV  ari  'rice'
VVCV  eeqi  'ladder'
CVCV  padi  'step'
CVVVCV  meeqi  'nerve'
VCVCV  uruli  'cauldron'
CVVCVCV  karaqi  'bear'
CCVCV  krisi  'cultivation'
CVVVCVCV  kootaalii  'axe'

Pattern II  (C) (V) (C) VCCV

eg:

VCVVCV  anqi  'nut'
CVVCVCV  eracchi  'flesh'
CVVCVCVCV  kayantti  'baldness'
VVCCV  iitti  'rose wood'

Pattern III  CVVCVCVCVCV

eg:

karuppaatti  'jaggery' *

* The canonical form which is quite long may be the result of two nominal forms joining together: karuppu+kaatti
2. /ii/ ending stems.

Pattern: CVV

eg:

	tii 'fire'

3. /a/ ending stems.

Pattern I: (C) (V) -(V) (C) (V) V (C) CV

eg:

VCV  ela    'leaf'
CVGV  mala 'mountain'
VVCV  aama 'tortoise'
CVGV  maala 'chain'
CVCCV  katta 'brick'
CVGCCV  taamara 'lotus'
CVGCCV  tavala 'frog'
VCVCCV  olakka 'pestle'

Pattern II: CXCC(V)VGV

eg:

CVGCVCV  pittala 'brass'
CVGCCVGV  pancaara 'sugar'

3. /aa/ ending stems.

Pattern: CVV

eg:

paa 'mat'
5. /u/ ending stems.

pattern: GC(G) CV

CVCV payu
  pulu
CVCCV vastu

'cow'
'worm'
'property'

6. /uu/ ending stems.

pattern: CVV

eg:
puu

'flower'

II Consonant ending stems.

(i) C ending stems.

pattern I. (C) (V) VC

CVC kay
VVC aan
GVVC teel
  teen
  veer

Pattern II: CVCCVVC

vavvaal

'hand'
'male'
'scorpion'
'honey'
'root'
'elder brother'

Pattern III: (C) (V) (V) (C) CVVC

'bat'

'virgin girl'
CVCVC  moyal  'rabbit'
CVCVC  vayat-  'age'
CVCVC  payar  'pea'
CVCVC  katav-  'dour'
VVCCVVC  oontaan-  'lizard'

2. CC ending stems

Pattern I. C(G)VCC

CVC C  komp-  'branch'
cemp-  'copper'
kott-  'cluster'
CVVC  paakk-  'arecanut'

Pattern II: VCCVC

eg:
errymp-  'expansions of contempt'

b. Bound Stems.

(i) Seeing Attention

Pattern I. VCC

eg:
ann+an  'elder brother'

Pattern II: CVC (V) VCVC

sakootar + an  'brother'
komar + i  'virgin girl'
27.1 Clitics

Clitics are those units which do not fall under verbs, defective verbs, appellativs or nouns. They take neither case markers nor tense markers, but take or can take any other clitics. They are of two kinds, namely free and bound.

I. Free Clitics.

Free clitics are those which occur or have the potentiality of occurrence as free forms.

(i) Interjections:

ayyo  'alas'
ayyee
cee  'expressions of contempt'
cii

(ii) Calling Attention:

uuvee  'hereafter'
etaa  'yesterday'
etii  'firstly'
etiiyeey 'used to call females'

(iii) Response:

`oo` (vaa,reeen) 'yes (coming)'
`ooov` 'just like'

(iv) Affirmative:

`yekkan` 'quickly'
`aa` 'right'
`c/seri` 'slowly'
`payye` 'for nothing'
`aama` 'agree with'
`taan` 'straight down wards'

(v) Response of Satisfaction:

`mati` 'will do'
`pootum` 

(vi) Verb Attributives:

(i) Temporal

`inni` 'hereafter'
`neeRRu` 'yesterday'

(iv) Inceptive

`maale` 'tomorrow'
`aattiyam` 'firstly'
`utan` 'immediately'
`munti` 'before, long ago'
`pinna` 'next'
`vare` 'upto'
(ii) **Manner**

- **poola**
  - 'just like'

- **pati**
  - 'a little'

- **vekkam**
  - 'quickly'

- **ciikkhaRam**
  - 'whole'

- **payye**
  - 'slowly'

- **cumma**
  - 'for nothing'

- **kuttane**
  - 'straight down wards'

(iiii) **Positional**

- **meela**
  - 'above'

- **mite**
  - 'under'

(viii) **Interrogative**

- **kiile/a**
  - 'why/what'

- **taale/a**
  - 'near'

(iv) **Quotative**

- **ennu**
  - 'as that'

- **ennu**
  - 'as that'
(v) Quantitative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ittiri</th>
<th>'a little'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koncam</td>
<td>'a little'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koRaccu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Noun Atribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>toone</th>
<th>'in plenty'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>puuraa</td>
<td>'whole'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(vi) Emphatic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pîisme/a</th>
<th>'next'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taan</td>
<td>'thus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanne</td>
<td>'other'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(vii) Conditional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eñki</th>
<th>'if'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ven</td>
<td>'only'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(viii) Interrogative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>een</th>
<th>'son-in-law'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enna</td>
<td>'why/what'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Bound Clitics

Bound clitics are those which are bound to verbs or nouns or other clitics. Two or more of them can join together to form words. Bound clitics are of two types namely proclitics and enclitics.
A. Proclitics

Pro-clitics occur before any grammatical unit including another clitic.

Those which occur before a noun

(i) Noun Attributives

\[
\begin{align*}
inna & \quad \text{'such'} \\
p\text{RRe/a} & \quad \text{'next'} \\
talee & \quad \text{'previous'} \\
veeRe/a & \quad \text{'other'} \\
p\text{RReam} & \quad \text{'next'} \\
m\text{RRe/a} & \quad \text{'other'} \\
veRum & \quad \text{'only'} \\
m\text{Ru} & \quad \text{'other'} \\
maru (moon) & \quad \text{'son-in-law'}
\end{align*}
\]

(ii) Demonstratives

(a) Proximate

\[
\{ \ i - \} \quad \in iv- \ iev- \ \sim -ii- \ \in i-
\]

\[
\in -iv- \quad \text{Occurs before gender markers in free variation with / ev- /}
\]

(B201.1.3; B202.1.5).
eg:
iv+an  'this-he'
\(\diamond\) ev+an
iv+al  'this-she'
\(\diamond\) ev+al

\(\sim ii-\) Occurs before word juncture.
eg:
ii #  'this'

\(\sim i-\) Occurs elsewhere.
eg:
i+t+u  'this-it'
i+n+u  'this day'

(b) Distant

\(\{ a- \}\) \(\sim av-\) aa- \(\sim a-\)

\(\sim av-\) Occurs before gender markers.
eg:
av+an  'that-he'
av+al+u  'that-she'

\(\sim aa-\) Occurs before word juncture.
eg:
aa #  'that'

\(\sim a-\) Occurs elsewhere.
eg:
a+t+u  'that-it'
a+nta  'that'
1. Those which after noun.
2. Those which occur after demonstrative and interrogative cases.
3. Those which occur after clitics.
4. Those which occur after verbs and noun.
5. Those which occur after noun, verbs and clitics.

(c) Interrogative

(i) \( \infty \) eev- Occurs before gender markers.

(a) Expletive:

\[ \text{eev+an} \quad \text{'which-he'} \]
\[ \text{eev+al} \quad \text{'which-she'} \]

\( \infty \) ev- Occurs before /-ita/.

\[ \text{ev+ita} \quad \text{'where'} \]
\[ \text{a:tanticon} \quad \text{'alone'} \]

\( \infty \) ee- Occurs before N.G. singular

\[ \text{ee+t+u} \quad \text{'which-it'} \]

\( \infty \) e- Occurs elsewhere.

\[ \text{e+ppam} \quad \text{'when'} \]
\[ \text{e+nta} \quad \text{'which-it'} \]

B. Enclitics

Enclitics are those which occur bound after any grammatical unit including another clitic. Enclitics are classified as follows:
1. Those which occur after nouns.
2. Those which occur after demonstrative and interrogative bases.
3. Those which occur after clitics.
4. Those which occur after verbs and nouns.
5. Those which occur after nouns, verbs and clitics.

(i) Those which occur after nouns.

(a) Expletive

\[ \{ -e \} \ opioids \{ -a \} \]

\[ \{ -i \} \ opioids \{ -i \} \]

\[ -iccu \quad \text{Occurs after} / \tan-/ . \]

\[ \text{eg:} \quad \tan+iccu \quad \text{'alone'} \]

\[ -e \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere in free variation} \]

\[ \text{with} / \ -a \ / . \]

\[ \text{eg:} \quad \text{kiil+e} \quad \text{kiil+a} \quad \text{'under'} \]

\[ \text{avat+e} \quad \text{avat+a} \quad \text{'there'} \]
(b) **Locative**

\[
\{ -\text{attu} \} \qquad \infty \text{-attu}
\]

eg:

- Malay-attu 'in the rain'
- VeRiy-attu 'in the sun'

(c) **Proximate**

\[
\{ -\text{teesam} \} \qquad \infty \text{-teesam}
\]

eg:

- Ee+teesam 'approximately'

(d) **Dubitative**

\[
\{ -\infty \} \qquad \infty \text{-\infty} \cup \text{aaRi}
\]

eg:

- Ent+\infty \cup \text{Ent+aaRi} 'don't know'

(e) **Interrogative**

\[
\{ -\text{aa} \} \qquad \infty \text{-aa}
\]

eg:

- Niiy+aa 'is (it) you'
(f) **Comparative**

\{ -kkaätti \} \( \infty \) -kkaätti

**eg:** avana+kkaätti 'than him'

(g) **Directional**

\{ -oottu \} \( \infty \) -oottu

**eg:** tekk+oottu 'to south'

vatak+oottu 'to north'

(h) **Restrictive**

\{ -att- \} \( \infty \) -att-

**eg:** onnaam+att+a 'first'

(e) **General**

(ii) **Those which occur after demonstrative and interrogative bases.**

(a) **Locative**

\{ -ńka \} \( \infty \) -ńka
(b) Temporal

\{ -\text{nmu} \} \cup -\text{nmu} \cup -\text{nmu}

\cup -\text{nmu} \quad \text{Occurs in free variation with}

/ -\text{nmu} /.

eg:

\begin{align*}
\text{i+nmu} & \quad \text{'}this day' \\
\cup \text{i+nmu} & \\
\text{e+nnu} & \quad \text{'}this manner' \\
\cup \text{e+nnu} & \\
\text{a+nnu} & \quad \text{'}which day' \\
\cup \text{a+nnu} & \\
\end{align*}

(iii) Those which occur after clitics

(c) Temporal

\{ -\text{poo} \} \cup -\text{poo} \cup -\text{pam}

\{ -\text{atu} \} \cup -\text{atu}
...-poo

occurs in free variation with
/ -pam /
in that direction.

eg:
i+poo
  "now"
i+pam

(a) Distributive

ew-poo
  "when"

e+pam

i+doca
  "four each"
a+poo
  "then"
a+pam

(b) Manner

\{ -pati \}
\{ -pati \}
o -pati

eg:
i+pati
  "this manner"
(i+pati
  (distributive))
i+pati
  "which manner"
i+pati
  "that manner"

(c) Those which occur after clitics

(a) Directional

\{ -attu \}
\{ -attu \}

i+attu
  "is it you"
i+attu
  "is it here"
eg:

\(\text{ink+attu}' \text{ in this direction}\)

\(\text{a\text{nk}+attu}' \text{ in that direction}\)

(iv) **Those which occur after nouns and verbs.**

(a) **Distributive**

\(\{ -\text{tooRum} \} \text{ oo -icca oo -tooRum }\)

\(\text{oo -icca} \) Occurs after numerals.

eg:

\(\text{maal+icca} \) 'four each'

\(\text{rant+icca} \) 'two each'

\(\text{oo -tooRum} \) Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\(\text{niiy+aa (maanaa) 'you or (?)'}\)

\(\text{kaanum+tooRum 'will see (distributive)'}\)

\(\text{markyaa (maakaa) 'here or (there)'}\)

\(\text{santu+tooRum 'yearly'}\)

(v) **Those which occur after nouns, verbs and clitics.**

(a) **Interrogative**

\(\{ -\text{aa} \} \text{ oo -aa }\)

\(\text{oo -aa} \) Occurs after / -aa /.

eg:

\(\text{niiy+aa} \) 'is it you'

\(\text{paatt+aa} \) 'did (you) see'

\(\text{inkey+aa} \) 'is it here'
(b) **Emphatic**

\[ \{-ee\} \infty \{\text{ee}\} \]

eg:

- **at+ee** ‘same as’
- **kaalatt+ee** ‘morning itself’
- **ceyt+ee** ‘do’

(c) **Disjunctive**

\[ \{-aa\} \infty \{-aa\} \]

eg:

- **niiy+aa** (naanaa) ‘you or (I)’
- **paatt+aa** (illiyaan) ‘see or (not)’
- **iñkey+aa** (añkeyaa) ‘here or (there)’
- **onnaa** (ranțaa) ‘one or (two)’

(d) **Connective**

\[ \{-um\} \infty \{-iim\} \infty \{-um\} \]

**∞ -iim** Occurs after / vacc- /.

eg:

- **vacc+iim** (miccu) ‘after having placed’

**∞ -um** Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

- **ñukk+um** (ekkum) ‘for you and (I)’
26.2 TAMIL MONOLINGUAL SYSTEM

26.2.1 Position Classes of the Verb suffixes.

---

Stem

T11 Tr. T21 Cau T31 L.MT41 P.t. T51 V.P. T61 F.P. T71 M.Sg.

T12 Ag.

T41 Pr.t. T52 R.P. T62 S.P. T72 Fe.Sg.


T44 Neg. T54 V.N. T74 N.G.Sg.

T45 P.I. T75 N.G.Fl.

T46 Imp. Sg.

T11.1.2 ~ e~ Occurs after verb stem ending in nasal +

T47 Imp. Fl.

T48 Opt.

---

-kilmek+g+i ~ kilmeki 'having made to shake'

-tink+g+i ~ tinki 'having made to finish'

-korr+g+i ~ korr 'having made to join'

-attek+g+i ~ attek 'having made to close'
T11. Transitive

St+ 

T11.1 \{-tt-\} \sim -T\sim -Q\sim -X\sim -kk\sim -tt- 

T11.1.1 \sim -T- \quad \text{Occurs after group I (T.26.2.1.(1.0)) verb stems which end in a stop and after l/t ending verb stems. \((T=25.2.6(1))\)}

eg:
\begin{align*}
\text{aat} + T + i & \rightarrow \text{aat} + t + i \quad \text{'having made to swing'} \\
\text{aak} + T + i & \rightarrow \text{aak} + k + i \quad \text{'having made to become'} \\
\text{curul} + T + i & \rightarrow \text{curul} + t + i \quad \text{'having made it to roll'} \\
\end{align*}

T11.1.2 \sim -Q- \quad \text{Occurs after verb stems ending in nasal+ stop. \((Q=25.2.6(ii))\).}

eg:
\begin{align*}
\text{kuluñk} + Q + i & \rightarrow \text{kuluñk} + k + i \quad \text{'having made to shake'} \\
\text{otuñk} + Q + i & \rightarrow \text{otuñk} + k + i \quad \text{'having made to finish'} \\
\end{align*}

T11.1.3 \sim -X- \quad \text{Occurs before \(t\) / and \(c\) /. \((x=25.2.6(iv))\).}

eg:
\begin{align*}
\text{ceer} + X + tu & \rightarrow \text{ceer} + t + tu \quad \text{'having made to join'} \\
\text{ata} + X + cu & \rightarrow \text{ata} + c + cu \quad \text{'having made to close'} \\
\end{align*}
T11.1.4 $\infty-kk- \quad$ Occurs after group III.D (T26.2.1.1(3.4)) verb stems.

eg:

- oti$+kk+um$ 'will make to break'
- atay$+kk+um$ 'will make to close'

T11.1.5 $\infty-tt- \quad$ Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

- iru$+tt+i$ 'having made to sit'
- varu$+tt+i$ 'having made to come'


St$^+$

T12.1. $\{ -i \} \quad \infty-k- \quad \infty-i$

T12.1 $\infty-k- \quad$ Occurs after / na$\tilde{t}$i/. 'having caused to act'

eg:

- na$\tilde{t}$i$+k+an$ 'actor'
- na$\tilde{t}$i$+k+ay$ 'actress'

T12.1.2 $\infty-i \quad$ Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

- ae$\ddot{r}$+$i$ 'one who climbs'
- vett+$i$ 'one who cuts'
T21. Causative

St+Tr+

T21.1  

\{-ppi-\}  \{\sim -H- \sim -vi- \sim -uvu-\}

T21.1.1  \sim -ppi-  Occurs before /i/, /y/ and /a/  
verb stems and /kotu-/.

eg: piti+ppi+ttaan 'caused to catch-he'
kotu+ppi+ttaan 1) 'caused to give-he'

T21.1.2  \sim -H-  Occurs after nasal ending verb stems.

(H=25.2.6(iii))

eg: un+H+i > uutti  'having caused to eat'
kan+H+i > kaatti  'having caused to see'

T21.1.3  \sim -vi-  Occurs after /y/ ending verb stems.

eg: cey+vi+ttaan  'caused to do'

T21.1.4  \sim -uvu-  Occurs elsewhere.

eg: ter+uvu+ttaan  'caused to know-he'
T31  Link Morph
   St+Tr+Cau+  Occurs after group I (28.2.1.2 (1, 1)).

T31.1 \{ -kk- \} ~ -x- \infty -pp- \infty -kk-

T31.1.1 ~ -x- Occurs before /t/ and /c/.
   eg:
   ce+x+tu  cettu 'having died'
   nara+x+cu  naracucu 'having greyed'

T31.1.2 \infty -pp- Occurs before purposive infinitive marker
   / -aan / (T45.1.1).
   eg:
   kali+pp+aan  'for playing'
   iru+pp+aan  'for sitting'

T31.1.3 \infty -kk- Occurs elsewhere.
   eg:
   nata+kk+um  'will walk'

Tenses

St+Tr+Cau+L.M+

T41. Past tense.

T41.1 \{ -c- \} \infty -i- \infty -in- \infty -nt- \infty -n- \infty -t-
   \infty -R- \infty -t-  \infty -c-
T41.1.1 ε -i- Occurs after group I (26.2.1.1 (1.0)) verb stems before V.P. marker /-ʊ/- (T51.1.2).

eg:
- ooct+i+ʊ 'having ran'
- caat+i+ʊ 'having jumped'

T41.1.2 ε -in- Occurs after Group I (26.2.1.1(1.0)) verb stems and before person marker and R.P. Marker.

eg:
- paat+in+aal 'sang-she'
- vaank+in+a 'bought-which'

T.41.1.3 ε -nt- Occurs after Group II A verb stems (26.2.1.1(2.1)).

eg:
- va+nt+aan 'came-he'
- iru+nt+aan 'sat-he'

T.41.1.4 ε -n- Occurs after Group II. B verb stems (26.2.1.1(2.2)).

eg:
- poo+n+aal 'went-she'
- poo+n+a 'went-which'
T41.1.5  Occurs after Group III. A verb stems
(26.2.1.1(3.1)).

eg:

cey+t+een  'did - I'

T41.1.6  Occurs after Group III. B verb stems
(26.2.1.1(3.2)).

eg:
cel+R+aan  'went - he'
perR+Ru  'having delivered'

tot+t+u  'having touched'

T41.1.7  Occurs after Group III. C verb stems
(26.2.1.1(3.3)).

eg:

T41.1.8  Occurs elsewhere

eg:

T42. Present tense.

T42.1  \{-kiR-\}  \{\{-R-\} ~\{-vut-\} ~\{-ut-\}  \{-ukIR-\} \{-kiR-\}
T42.1.1 - -R- Occurs after VV ending stems and before R.P. marker (T52.1.2) or Person marker (T.61). It freely varies after / poo- / with / -kiR- / (T42.1.5).

eg:
* vaa+R+atu 'coming'
* poo+R+atu 'going'

T42.1.2 ~ -vut- Occurs after VV ending stems and before W.J.

eg:
* poo+vut+u 'going'

T42.1.3 ~ -ut- Occurs after C ending stems and before W.J.

eg:
* nata+pp+sen 'will walk-I'
* var+ut+u 'coming'

T42.1.4 - -ukiR- Occurs after C ending stems other than those ending in /y, l/ and / l / and before person and R.P. markers.

eg:
* var+ukiR+atu 'coming'
* var+ukiR+aan 'coming-he'
* poo+v+sen 'will go-I'
T42.1.5 ʊ -kiR- Occurs elsewhere.

eg: cey+kiR+aan 'doing-he'
col+kiR+aan 'telling-he'
keel+kiR+een 'hearing-I'

T43. Future Tense.

T43.1.5 { -um } ʊ -p- ʊ -pp- ʊ -v- ʊ -uv- ʊ -m- ʊ -um

T43.1.1 ʊ -p- Occurs after nasal ending stems and before person marker (T.61).

eg: cures elsewhere.

kaan+p+een 'will see-I'

T43.12 ʊ -pp- Occurs after V ending stems and before person marker. (T61).

eg: nata+pp+een 'will walk-I'
ati+pp+een 'will beat-I'

T43.1.3 ʊ -v- Occurs after VV ending stems and before person marker (T.61).

eg: po+een+een 'having not gene'

poo+v+een 'will go-I'
T43.1.4 $\infty$ -uv- Occurs after C ending stems before person marker. (T.61).

eg:

\[
tar+uv+een \quad \text{"will give-I"}
\]

T43.1.5 $\infty$ -m Occurs after the verb stem / aa-/.

eg:

\[
pookala+aa+m \quad \text{"will go"}
\]

T43.1.6 $\infty$ -um Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\[
veent+um \quad \text{"will require"}
puukk+um \quad \text{"will blossom"}
\]

T.44. Negative

St+cau+L.M.+

T.44.1 $\{ -aat- \} \quad -aa- \quad -aat-

\[
\text{\textit{varen \quad \text{"for coming"}}}
\]

T.44.1.1 -aa- Occurs before V.P. marker, / -ma /

T.46 Imperative (T.51.1.1).

eg:

\[
pook+aa+ma \quad \text{"having not gone"}
\]
T.44.1.2 oo -aat- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
coll+aat+a 'that which (was) not said'
var+aat+a 'that which (was) not come'

T.45 Purposive Infinitive.
St+Cau+L.M.

T.45.1 oo -aan Occurs elsewhere.

T.45.1.1 oo -aan Occurs after the link morph / -pp-/ (T.31.1.2).

eg:
kalipp+aan 'for playing'

T.45.1.2 oo -a Occurs elsewhere.

T.47 Imperative plural.
St+Tr+Cau+L.M.

T.46 Imperative Singular.
T.46 Optative.
St+Tr+Cau+L.M.

T.46.1 oo -u- oo -u- oo -u 'let (him) Sing'
T.46.1.1 ～-∅ Occurs after CVC or CVV stems.

eg:
coll+∅ 'say (you) Sg.'
nil+∅ 'stand (you) Sg.'
vaat+∅ 'come (you) Sg.'
poo+∅ 'go (you) Sg.'

T.46.1.2 ～-u Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
coll+u 'say (you) Sg'
nil+u 'stand (you) Sg.'

T.47 Imperative plural
St+Tr+Cau+L.M+

T.47.1 { -ka } ～-ka

eg:
vaan+ka 'come (you) Pl.'
irun+ka 'sit (you) Pl.'

T.48 Optative
St+Tr+cau+L.M+

T.48.1 { -att- } ～-att-

eg:
coll+att+um 'let (him) Sg.'
T.51 Verbal Participle. after future tense marker /-ω/  
\[ \text{T} + \text{Tr} + \text{Cau} + \text{L}.M + \text{Tense/Neg} \]

T.51.1 \[ \{ -u \} \] \[ \infty -\text{ma} \infty -\emptyset \infty -u \]  
which will run  
which will go

T.51.1.1 \[ \infty -\text{ma} \] Occurs after negative marker /-\text{aa}/  
T.51.1.2 \[ \infty -\emptyset \] Occurs elsewhere.  
(T.44.1.1).  
\[ \text{eg:} \]
\begin{align*}
\text{collaa+ma} & \quad \text{'having not said'} \\
\text{varaa+ma} & \quad \text{'having not come'} \\
\text{collan+ma} & \quad \text{'which is not said'} \\
\end{align*}

T.51.1.3 \[ \infty -u \] Occurs elsewhere.  
\[ \text{eg:} \]
\begin{align*}
\text{kot+u} & \quad \text{'having brought'} \\
\text{vant+u} & \quad \text{'having came'} \\
\end{align*}

T.52 Relative Participle.  
\[ \text{T} + \text{Tr} + \text{Cau} + \text{L}.M + \text{Tense/Neg} \]

T.52.1 \[ \{ -\text{a} \} \] \[ \infty -\emptyset \infty -\text{a} \]  
\[ \text{eg:} \]
\begin{align*}
\text{collaa+ma} & \quad \text{'having not said'} \\
\text{varaa+ma} & \quad \text{'having not come'} \\
\text{collan+ma} & \quad \text{'which is not said'} \\
\end{align*}
T.52.1.1 ∞ -∅

Occurs after future tense marker / -um /
(T.43.1.6). (T.45.2.6(1)).

eg:
oot+um+ ∅     'which will run'
pookum+ ∅     'which will go'

T.52.1.2 ∞ -a

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
vant+a       'came-which'
vaal+a        'coming-which'
collaat+a     'which is not said'

T.53 Conditional.

St+Tr+Cau+Tense/Neg+

T53.1 { -aal } ∞ -aal

eg:
mayank+Qam > mayakken 'sleeping'
kilunk+Qam > kilakken 'shaking'

T.54. Verbal Noun.

T.54.1 { -tal } ~ -T ~ -Tam ~ -Qam ~ -I ~ -pp-

~ -ttal ~ -tal ~ -tt ~ -ci ~ -kkay ~ -mp-

~ -ma ~ -v- ~ -vi ~ -vay ~ -am

~ -al ~ -av ~ -ay ~ -utal ~ -i

~ -∅
T.54.1.1 ~ -T

Occurs after set I.A. (26.2.1.2(1.1))
verb stems (T=25.2.6(1)).
eg:

paat+T+u > paattu 'song'
uut+T+u > uuttu 'whistle'

T.54.1.2 ~ -Tam

Occurs after set. IB (26.2.1.2(1.2))
verb stems. (T=25.2.6(1)).
eg:

kuut+Tam > kuuttam 'gathering'
caat+Tam > caattam 'jumping'

T.54.1.3 ~ -Qam

Occurs after set.I.C (26.2.1.2(1.3))
verb stems. (Q=25.2.6(iii)).
eg:

mayank+Qam > mayakkam 'sleeping'
kilunk+Qam > kilukkan 'shaking'

T.54.1.4 ~ -I-

Occurs after set.I.D. (26.2.1.2 (1.4))
verb stems. (I=25.2.6(v)).
eg:

cut+I > cuuttu 'heat'

T.54.1.5 ~ -pp-

Occurs after Set.II.A. (26.2.1.2(2.1))
verb stems.
eg:

paat+pp+u 'study'
T.54.1.6 ~ -ttal  Occurs after Set. II.B. (26.2.1.2(2.2)) verb stems.
  eg:  
natā+ttal  'walking'

T.54.1.7 ~ -tal  Occurs after Set. II.C. (26.2.1.2(2.3)) verb stems.
  eg:  
paar+tal  'looking'

T.54.1.8 ~ -tt-  Occurs after Set. II.D. (26.2.1.2(2.4)) verb stems.
  eg:  
ney+tt+u  'weaving'

T.54.1.9 ~ -ci  Occurs after Set. II.E. (26.2.1.2(2.5)) verb stems.
  eg:  
kaal+ci  'sight'

T.54.1.10 ~ -kkay  Occurs after Set. II.F. (26.2.1.2(2.6)) verb stems.
  eg:  
patu+kkay  'bed'
T.54.1.11 ~ -mp- Occurs after Set.III.B (26.2.1.2(3.2)) verb stems.
  eg:  koła+mp+u  'liniment'

T.54.1.12 ~ -ma Occurs after Set.III.A (26.2.1.2 (3.1)) verb stems.
  eg:  tala+ma  'humbleness'

T.54.1.13 ~ -v- Occurs after Set.IV.A. (26.2.1.2 (4.1)) verb stems.
  eg:  vala+y+u  'bent'

T.54.1.14 ~ -vi Occurs after Set.IV.B. (26.2.1.2 (4.2)) verb stems.
  eg:  keela+vi 'hearing'

T.54.1.15 ~ -vay Occurs after Set.IV.C (26.2.1.2 (4.3)) verb stems.
  eg:  paRa+vay  'bird'
  paar+vay  'sight'
T.54.1.16 ~ -am  Occurs after Set.V.A. (26.2.1.2 (5.1)) verb stems.
  eg:
    aal+am     'depth'

T.54.1.17 ~ -al  Occurs after Set.V.B. (26.2.1.2
T.54.1.18 ~ -av- Occurs after Set.V.C (26.2.1.2 (5.2)) verb stems.
T.54.1.18 ~ -av-  (5.3)) verb stems.
  eg:
    tar+av+u   'brokerage'
    cel+av+u   'expenditure'

T.54.1.19 ~ -ay  Occurs after Set.V.D. (26.2.1.2(5.4))
  verb stems.
  eg:
    aas+ay     'desire'

T.54.1.20 ~ -utal Occurs after V.E (26.2.1.2(5.5))
  verb stems.
  eg:
    pees+utal   'talking'
T.54.1.21 ~ -i Occurs after Set. V.F (26.2.1.2 (5.6)) verb stems.

eg:

```
tin+i 'food'
```

T.54.1.22 ~ -Ø Occurs after Set.VI. (26.2.1.2(6)) verb stems.

eg:

```
kati+Ø 'bite'
kuli+Ø 'bath'
```

T.54.1.10 ~ -ee- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

```
ev+t+ee+in 'came-1'
po+ee+in 'went-1'
```

T.62 Second person

```
sta+ee+in+ee+ee+tense
```

T.63.1.1 ~ -i- Occurs before gender plural (T.73.1.8) à (T.73.1.9).

eg:

```
caggitt+ii+ee+an 'aid' (you, 2pl.)
caggitt+ii+ee+akna 'aid' (you, 3pl.)
```
Person Markers

T.61  First Person
St+Tr+Cau+L.M+Tense+

T.61.1  
{ -ee - } \infty -oo - \infty -ee -

T.61.1.1 \infty -oo - Occurs before gender plural marker
/ -m / (T.73.1.3).

T.63.1  \{ -a - \} \infty -aa - \infty -n

eg:

vant+oo+m    'came-we'

T.62  Second person
St+Tr+Cau+L.M+Tense+

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'

Nobae Gender Markers

T.62.1  
{ -i - } \infty -ii - \infty -i - \infty -aa -

2.71 Masculine Singular

T.62.1.1 \infty -ii - Occurs before gender plural
(T.73.1.2) \& (T.73.1.3).

eg:

caappitt+ii+raa  'did (you Pl.) ate'

caappitt+ii+nkalaan  'did (you (Pl.) ate'
T.62.1.2 occurs elsewhere in free variation
with /-aa-/ (T.62.1.3).

eg:

paatt+i+yaa 'did(you) saw'

paatt+aa+yaa

T.63 Third person

T.63.1 \(-a\) \(\infty\) -aa- \(\infty\) -a

occurs after agentive marker /-k-/

T.63.1.1 -aa-

occurs before number gender markers

/-n/ (T.71.12) and /-r/ (T.73.1.2).

eg:

vant+aa+n 'came-he'

T.63.1.2 -a

occurs elsewhere.

eg:

pititt+a+tu 'caught-it'

Number gender markers

T.71 Masculine singular

T.71.1 \(-n\) \(\infty\) -an \(\infty\) =n

T.71.1.1 -an

occurs after agentive marker /-k-/

(T.12).

eg:

nati+k+an 'actor-he'
T.71.1.2  \( \sim n \)  Occurs elsewhere.
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{eg:} \\
vantaa+nn & \quad \text{\text-quote} \text{came-he} \\
poomaa+nn & \quad \text{\text-quote} \text{gone-he}
\end{align*}
\]

T.72  Feminine Singular.

T.72.1  \( \{ -l \} \)  \( \sim -ay \)  \( \sim -l \)
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{eg:} \\
vantaa+ly & \quad \text{\text-quote} \text{came (you.Pl.)}
\end{align*}
\]

T.72.1.1  \( \sim -ay \)  Occurs after agentive marker / -k- / (T.12).
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{eg:} \\
nati+k+ay & \quad \text{\text-quote} \text{actor-she}
\end{align*}
\]

T.72.1.2  \( \sim -l \)  Occurs elsewhere.
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{eg:} \\
vantaa+l & \quad \text{\text-quote} \text{came-she}
\text{paatinaa+l} & \quad \text{\text-quote} \text{sang-she}
\end{align*}
\]

T.73  Gender Plural.

T.73.1  \( \{ -m \} \)  \( \sim -ar \)  \( \sim -r \)  \( \sim -m \)
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{eg:} \\
vantaa+my & \quad \text{\text-quote} \text{came-she}
\end{align*}
\]
T.73.1.1 ∞ -ar. Occurs after agentive marker / -k- / (T.12).

eg:

natì+k+ar  'actors'

T.73.1.2 ∞ -r. Occurs after second and third person markers.

eg:

vantìi+r  'came (you.Fl.)'

vantaa+r  'came-they'

T.73.1.3 ∞ -m. Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

vantoo+m  'came-we'

T.74  Non-gender Singular.

T.74.1 { -t- } ∞ -t-

eg:

vanta+t+u  'came-it'

T.75  Non-gender Plural.

T.75.1 { -ay } ∞ -ay

eg:

vantav+ay  'came-it(Fl.)'
26.2.1.1 Verb Stem Classification

Verb stems are classified into three groups on the basis of the distribution of the past tense markers. The respective past tense marker is shown below each group label in the following scheme of classification.

Verb Stem

2.0 Group II

/ -1 - /

Group I Group II Group III

/ -n-/ -t-/ /-t-/ /-n-/

2.1 Group IIa

/ -nt-/ which takes / -n-/ -t-/ /-n-/ / -t- / /-c-/ / -nt- /
3.2 Group II.

1.0 Group I

Verbs which take the past tense marker

Verb stems which take the past tense marker

/ -i /.

eg:

oot- 'to run'

2.0 Group II

Verb stems taking past tense markers which contain

a nasal phoneme. Depending on the particular marker

involved, group II has been divided into two sub-groups.

2.1 Group II.A

Verb stems which take the past tense marker

/ -nt-/.

eg:

va- 'to come'

vilu 'to fall'

iru- 'to sit'
2.2 Group II.B

Verb stems which take the past tense marker

\[-n-/.

Verb stems which take the past tense marker

\[-t-/.

eg: 

poo-       'to go'

poot       'to become'

3.0 Group III

Verb stems which take stops as past tense markers. Depending on the particular marker involved, group II has been divided into four sub-groups.

3.1 Group III.A

Verb stems which take the past tense marker

\[-t-/.

eg: 

eta-       'to close'

piti-      'to catch'

ney-       'to weave'

3.2 Group III.B

Verb stems which take the past tense marker

\[-R-/.

eg: 

nap-       'to cut'

cel-       'to go'

vil-       'to sell'
3.3 **Group III.C**

Verb stems which take the past tense marker

/ -t- /

eg:

- poot
  - 'to put'

- tot
  - 'to touch'

- kan-
  - (pool) sa-

3.4 **Group III.D**

Verb stems which take the past tense marker

/ -c- /

(3.41.1.1)

eg:

- ati
  - 'to close'

- pit-
  - 'to catch'

- kut-
  - (3.46.1.1) 'to drink'

4.0 **Verb Stem Alternation**

**Group I**

1. \( \{ \text{sak-} \} \) ~ aak- ~ aay- ~ -aa-
Occurs before P.t. marker / -i- /
(T.41.1.1) in f.v. with / -aay- /.

eg: peek-um
    aak+i
    aay+i

'began' 

Occurs elsewhere.

eg: occur before P.t. marker / -um /
    (pool)aa+n+a

'became-which'

(pool)aa+m

'will require'

2. pook-

Occurs elsewhere.

∞ pooy-

'went'

∞ pook-

Occurs before P.t. marker / -i- /
(T.41.1.1).

eg: pooy+i

'not needed'

∞ pooy-

'worked'

∞ pook-

Occurs before imperative sg. / -ø- /
(T.46.1.1) before P.t. marker / -n- /
(T.41.1.4) and / -x- / (T.31.1.1).

eg: pookø

'go (you.sg.)'

poo+n+a

'went-which'

poo+x+cu

'gave'
\[ \infty \text{ poak-} \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.} \]

\begin{itemize}
  \item eg: \text{ poak- } \rightarrow \text{ poak+um } \rightarrow \text{ 'will go'}
  \item \text{ poak+um } \rightarrow \text{ 'boiling/burning'}
\end{itemize}

2. \{ \text{ veent- } \} \rightarrow \infty \text{ veen- } \rightarrow \infty \text{ veent- }

\begin{itemize}
  \item \infty \text{ veen- } \rightarrow \text{ Occurs before F.t. marker / -um / (T.43.1.6).}
  \item eg: \text{ veen+um } \rightarrow \text{ 'will require'}
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \infty \text{ veent- } \rightarrow \text{ Occurs elsewhere.}
  \item / -nt- / \{T.42.1.3\}.
  \item eg: \text{ veent+ntam } \rightarrow \text{ 'not needed'}
\end{itemize}

Group II.A

1. \{ \text{ CVVk- } \} \rightarrow \infty \text{ CVV- } \rightarrow \infty \text{ CV- } \rightarrow \infty \text{ CVVk- } \rightarrow \text{ \textit{kany-} } \rightarrow \text{ \textit{kany-} } \rightarrow \text{ \textit{kany-} }

\begin{itemize}
  \item \infty \text{ CVV- } \rightarrow \text{ Occurs before V.N. marker / -v- / (T.54.1.12).}
  \item \infty \text{ CV- } \rightarrow \text{ Occurs before P.t. marker / -nt- / (T.43.1.3).}
\end{itemize}
Occurs elsewhere.

\[
\text{eg: } \{ \text{veek-} \} \quad \infty \text{ veek-} \quad \infty \text{ ve-} \quad \infty \text{ veek-} \\
\text{(T.43.1.3)}.
\]

\[
\text{vee+nu} \quad \text{boiling/burning}
\]

\[
\text{vnt+u} \quad \text{boiled/burned}
\]

\[
\text{veek+um} \quad \text{will boil/will burn}
\]

2. \[
\{ \quad \infty \text{ VV-} \quad \} \quad \infty \quad \text{VVy-} \quad \infty \quad \text{VV-} \\
\text{eg: } \{ \text{kaa-} \} \quad \infty \quad \text{kaay-} \quad \infty \text{ kaa-} \\
\]

\[
\text{kaay+um} \quad \text{will dry}
\]

\[
\text{kaay+ut+u} \quad \text{is drying}
\]

\[
\text{kaay+cal} \quad \text{fever}
\]

\[
\{ \text{paa-} \} \quad \infty \text{ paay-} \quad \infty \text{ paa-} \\
\text{eg: } \{ \text{paa-} \} \quad \infty \text{ paay-} \quad \infty \text{ paa-} \\
\]

\[
\text{paay+um} \quad \text{will flow}
\]

\[
\text{paay+ut+u} \quad \text{is flowing}
\]

\[
\text{paay+cal} \quad \text{fleeing/flowing}
\]
3. \{ \text{var-} \} \\infty \text{va-} \\infty \text{vaa-} \\infty \text{var-} \\infty \text{varu-} \\infty

\text{va-} \quad \text{Occurs before P.t. marker / -nt- / (T.43.1.3).}
\text{eg: va+n+u} \quad \text{'gave (you Sg.)'}
\text{vaa+n+u} \quad \text{'came'}
\text{vaa+n+u} \quad \text{'giving which'}

\text{vaa-} \quad \text{Occurs before imperative marker / -d- / (T.46.1.1).}
\text{eg: vaa+n+d} \quad \text{'will give'}
\text{vaa+n+d} \quad \text{'come (you Sg.)'}

\text{var-} \quad \text{Occurs before P.t. marker / -um / and / -uv- / (T.46.1.6 & T.43.1.4) and Pr.t. marker / -ut- / (T.42.1.3).}
\text{eg: vaa+n+u} \quad \text{will make to come-I'}

4. \{ \text{tar-} \} \\infty \text{ta-} \\infty \text{taa-} \\infty \text{tar-}
\text{ta-} \quad \text{Occurs before P.t. marker (T.43.1.3).}
\text{eg: ta+n+u} \quad \text{'gave'}
\( \infty \text{ taa-} \) Occurs before imperative marker
/ -\( \phi \) - / (T.46.1.1) and Pr.t. marker
/ -R - / (T.42.1.1).

eg:
\( \text{taa} + \phi \)
(\( T.54.1.18 \)).
'give (you Sg.)'
\( \text{taa} + R \)
'giving-which'
\( \text{dandu} + R \)
'dead'

\( \infty \text{ tar-} \) Occurs elsewhere.
eg:
\( \text{tar} + \text{um} \)
'will give'
\( \text{eaark} + \text{um} \)
'will die'

\textbf{Group II.B.}

1. \( \{ \text{tin-} \} \infty \text{tiin-} \infty -\text{tin-} \)

\( \infty \text{tiin-} \) Occurs before V.N. marker / -i- / (T.54.1.20).
eg:
\( \text{tiin} + i \)
'food'

\( \infty \text{ tin-} \) Occurs elsewhere.
eg:
\( \text{kanxi} + \text{tu} - \text{haantu} \) 'having waited'
\( \text{tin} + \nu \)
'having eaten'

\textbf{Group III.B.}

\textbf{Group III.A}

1. \( \{ \text{caak-} \} \infty \text{ce-} \infty \text{caas-} \infty \text{caak-} \)

\( \infty -\text{nu} \) Occurs before P.t. marker (T.64.1.7).
∞ ce-

Occurs before L.M. (T.31.1.1).

eg:

cet"x+tu cettu 'having died'

∞ caa-

Occurs before V.N. marker / -v- / (T.54.1.12).

eg:

caa+v+u 'death'

∞ caak-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

caa+um 'will die'

Group III.C.

2. \{ ( kaa- ) \} \infty kaav- \infty kaa-

∞ kaav-

Occurs before V.N. marker (T.54.1.16).

eg:

kaav+al 'guarding'

∞ kaa-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

kaa+x+tu kaattu 'having waited'

∞ --Vn--

Occurs before P.t. marker (T.41.1.7).
Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{curul-} \} & \quad \infty \quad \text{curun-} \quad \infty \quad \text{curul-} \\
\text{curun+tu} & \quad \text{'having rolled'} \\
\text{curul+um} & \quad \text{'will roll'} \\
\{ \text{urul} \} & \quad \infty \quad \text{urun-} \quad \infty \quad \text{urul-} \\
\text{urun+tu} & \quad \text{'having rolled'} \\
\text{urul+um} & \quad \text{'will roll'}
\end{align*}
\]

2. \[
\{ \text{un-} \} \quad \infty \quad \text{un-} \quad \infty \quad \text{uun-}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\infty \quad \text{un-} \\
\text{occurs before P.T. marker (T.41.1.7).}
\end{align*}
\]

eg:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{un+tu} & \quad \text{'having took meals'}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\infty \quad \text{uun-} \quad \text{occurs elsewhere.}
\end{align*}
\]

eg:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{uun+ü} & \quad \text{'meals'}
\end{align*}
\]

3. \[
\{ \text{kaan-} \} \quad \infty \quad \text{kan-} \quad \infty \quad \text{kaal-} \quad \infty \quad \text{kaan-}
\]
∞ kan-

Occurs before P.t. marker (T.41.1.7).

eg:
kan+tu 'having seen'

∞ kaal-

Occurs before V.N. marker (T54.1.9)

eg:
kaal+ci 'sight'

∞ kaan-

Occurs elsewhere

eg:
kaan+um 'will see'

Group III.D.

1. \{ nasi- \} ∞ naas- ∞ nasi-

∞ naas-

Occurs before V.N. marker (T.54.1.15).

eg:
naas+am 'ruin'

∞ nasi-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
nasi+ocu 'having ruined'

2. \{ aasi- \} ∞ aas- ∞ aasi-
26.2.1.2 Classified list of verb stems which take verbal noun markers.

Verb stems which take verbal noun suffixes have been arranged on the basis of the V.N. markers involved.

1.0 Set I.

Verb stems which take V.N. markers which contain a morphophoneme.

1.1 Set I.A.

Verb stems which take / -T- / as the V.N. marker

eg:
- paat- 'to sing'
- uut- 'to blow'
- pook- 'to go'
1.2 Set I.B.

Verb stems which take /-Tam/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
  oot- 'to run'
  aat- 'to dance'
  caat- 'to jump'
  kuut- 'to gather'
  eeR- 'to climb'

1.3 Set I.C.

Verb stems which take /-Qam/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
  mayank- 'to faint/sleep'
  virump- 'to desire'
  kilunk- 'to shake'
  tuunk- 'to sleep'
  nerunk- 'to press'
1.4 Set I.D.

Verb stems which take /-I- / as the V.N. marker.

*eg:*
- out-* 'to heat'
- per-* 'to deliver'

2.0 Set II.

Verb stems which take V.N. suffixes which begin in a stop.

2.1 Set II.A.

Verb stems which take /-pp- / as the V.N. marker.

*eg:*
- pati-* 'to read'
- utu-* 'to wear'
- cii-* 'to comb'
- nata-* 'to walk'
- puli-* 'to sour'
- manni-* 'to give pardon'

2.2 Set II.B.

Verb stems which take /-ttal / as the V.N. marker.

*eg:*
- anumati-* 'to admit'
- iru-* 'to sit'
kolay- 'to bark'
pori- 'to bake'
ira- 'to beg'
koti- 'to boil'
cuma- 'to carry'
manni- 'to give pardon'
maRa- 'to forget'
aray- 'to grind'
oli- 'to hide'
santi- 'to join'
kolay- 'to mix'
maRu- 'to oppose'
aRu- 'to cut'
palu- 'to ripe'
atay- 'to close'
vitay 'to sow'
seekari- 'to collect'
totay- 'to wipe'

2.3 Set II.C.

Verb stems which take /-tal/ as the V.M. marker.

eg: 'to lie'

eg: 'to do'
2.0 Set III

alu- 'to cry'

vilu- 'to fall'

Verbs stems which take V.N. marker which begin
in a nasal.

paay- 'to flee'

paar- 'to see'

2.1 Set III.A

2.4 Set II.D.

Verb stem which takes /-as/ as the V.N. marker.

Verb stem which takes /-tt- as the V.N.

marker.

eg:

real- 'to sink'

ney* 'to weave'

2.5 Set II.E.

Verb stem which takes /-ci as the V.N.

marker.

eg:

kaal- 'to see'

2.6 Set II.F.

Verb stem which takes /-kkay as the V.N.

marker.

eg:

patu- 'to lie'

ali- 'to become cheap'

esi- 'to did'

udi- 'to know'
4.2 Set IV.B
3.0 Set III

Verb stem which takes /-vi/ as the V.N. marker.

Verb stems which take V.N. marker which begin
in a nasal.

eg: taal- 'to sink'

3.1 Set III.A

Verb stem which takes /-ma/ as the V.N. marker.

Verb stems which take /-vey/ as the V.N. marker.

eg: pare- 'to fly'

3.2 Set III.B

5.0 Set V

Verb stem which takes /-mp-/ as the V.N. marker.

Verb stems which take V.N. marker begin in a
vowel.

eg: kola- 'to mix'

5.1 Set V.A

4.0 Set IV

Verb stem which takes /-em/ as the V.N. marker.

Verb stems which take V.N. marker which begin in
a continuant.

eg: aal- 'to sink'

4.1 Set IV.A

Verb stems which take /-v-/ as the V.N. marker.

eg: valay- 'to bend'

5.2 Set V.B

Verb stems which take /-cal/ as the V.N. marker.

eg: mali- 'to become cheap'

Verb stems which take /-ca-/ as the V.N. marker.

caa- 'to die'

Verb stems which take /-ari-/ as the V.N. marker.

ari- 'to know'
4.2 Set IV.B

Verb stem which takes /-vi/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
keel-  'to hear'

4.3 Set IV.C

Verb stems which take /-vay/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
para-  'to fly'
paar-  'to see'

5.0 Set V

Verb stems which take V.N. marker begin in a vowel.

5.1 Set V.A

Verb stems which take /-am/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
aal-  'to sink'
aal-  'to ruin'
koo-  'to become angry'

5.2 Set V.B

Verb stems which take /-al/ as the V.N. marker.

eg:
paat-  'to sing'
5.3 Set V.C.

Verb stems which take / av- / as the V.N. marker.

eg: 
- urke- 'to sell' 
- cel- 'to go' 
- var- 'to come' 
- tar- 'to give'

5.4 Set V.D.

Verb stems which take / -ay / as the V.N. marker.

eg: 
- aas- 'to desire'

5.5 Set V.E

Verb stems which take / -utal / as the V.N. marker.

eg: 
- pees- 'to talk' 
- taval- 'to crawl' 
- tank- 'to stay' 
- teet- 'to search' 
- toont- 'to dig'
5.6 Set V.F

Verb stem which takes /-i-/ as the V.N. marker.

eg: Adj.

tiin-

'to eat'

5.0 Set VI

Verb stems taking no overt V.N. markers.

eg:

pooṭi Pl.

' to dust'

piṭi

' to catch'

kuli

' to bath'

puuṭtu

' to lock'

kuṭi

' to drink'

nullu

' to pinch'

tattu

' to knock'

eri

' to throw'

kati

' to bite'

kattu

' to build / to tie'
26.2.2 Appellatives

1.31 Adjectival

1.31.1 -a

Position classes

T31.1.1 -a

occur after / al- / and / pal- /

T30

----------

T81 Adj.

T82 A.N.

T83 G.Pl.

T84 N.G. Sg.

T85 N.G. Pl.

----------

T31.1.4 -a

occur elsewhere:

yellow  'which'

tawea  'pure'

walla  'good'
T.81 Appellative Noun
T.81.1 Adjectival

T.81.1.1 ∞ -am
Occurs after / el- / and / pal- /.

eg:

el+am 'tender'
pal+am 'oldness'

T.81.1.2 ∞ -um
Occurs after / kat- / and / per- /.

eg:

kat+um 'hard'
per+um 'big'

T.81.1.3 ∞ -ppam

T.81.1.4 ∞ -a

T.81.1.5 Gender Plural

T.81.1.6 Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

vell+a 'which'
tuuy+a 'pure'
nall+a 'good'

T.82 Appellative Noun

T.82.1 {-ppam} {-ma ÷-uma ÷-ppam}

T.82.1.1 ÷-ma Occurs after consonant ending stems.

eg:

nan+ma 'goodness'

T.82.1.2 ÷-uma Occurs after / per- /.

eg:

per+uma 'bigness'

T.82.1.3 ÷-ppam Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

ceru+ppam 'young'

T.83. Gender Plural

T.83.1 {-ar} ÷-ar

eg:

pal+ar 'may persons'

sil+ar 'some persons'
T.34.2 Non-gender Singular.

T.34.1 \{ -t- \} \infty -t-

\text{eg: vanta-t\textsuperscript{t+u} 'came-it'}

T.35 Non-gender Plural Position Classes

T.35.1 \{ -a \} \infty -a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\text{eg:}

T101 N.Sg. \text{pal+a} T101 M.Sg. T101 S.Sg. 'many' T.5.6
T102 Sg. \text{cil+a} T102 Pl.Sg. T102 S.Pl. 'some'
T103 Pl. T103 N.Pl. T103 N.C.
T104 N.Sg. Sg. T104 Mon.Pl. T104 C.
T105 N.G. Pl. T105 N.C.
T106 L.Sg. T106 L.B.
T107 N.B.

T.101 Derived Noun

T.101.1 \{ -l \} \infty -m\textsuperscript{a} \infty -a \infty -l

T.101.1.1 \infty -m\textsuperscript{a} \text{occurs after / stil-/ / som-/}

\text{and / pen-/}.
26.2.3 **Noun**

Nouns are those units which do not take tense markers, but take or can take case markers.

**Position Classes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T100</th>
<th>T200</th>
<th>T300</th>
<th>T400</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T101 D.N.</td>
<td>T201 M.Sg.</td>
<td>T301 G.Pl.</td>
<td>T401 A.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T102 Sg.</td>
<td>T202 F.Sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>T402 S.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T103 Pl.</td>
<td>T203 D.Pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>T403 G.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T104 N. Sg.</td>
<td>T204 Nom.Pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>T404 D.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T105 N. Pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T405 G.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T106 L.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T406 L.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T107 V.C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T.101 Derived Noun**

T.101.1 \( \{ -i \} \) \( \infty -ma \infty -a \infty -i \)

T.101.1.1 \( \infty -ma \) Occurs after / ati- /, / aam- / and / pen- /.
- 346 -

Eg:

\text{ati+ma} \quad \text{'slave'}

\text{aam+ma} \quad \text{'manliness'}

\text{pen+ma} \quad \text{'womanishness'}

T.101.1.2 \_ - a \quad \text{Occurs after / ott- / and / rett- /}

Eg:

\text{ott+a} \quad \text{'single'}

\text{rett+a} \quad \text{'double'}

T.101.1.3 \_ - i \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.}

Eg:

\text{yaavaar+i} \quad \text{'merchant'}

\text{Number Markers}

T.102 \quad \text{Singular}

T.104 \quad \text{Non-gender Singular}

\begin{align*}
T.102 & \quad \{ -n \} \quad \infty -q \quad \infty -n \\
T.104 & \quad \{ -t- \} \quad \infty -q
\end{align*}

T.102.1 \_ - \_ \quad \text{Occurs after / nii- /}

Eg:

\text{nii+q} \quad \text{'you (Sg.)'}

T.108 \quad \text{Non-gender Plural}
T.102.1.2 $\infty -n$ Occurs elsewhere.

T.103 $\{ -kal \} \infty -ay \Rightarrow -chel \Rightarrow -kal

eg:

naa+n 'I'
taa+n 'one self'

T.103 Plural

T.103.1 $\{ -m \} \infty -r \infty -m

T.103.1.2 $\{ -kma \} \infty -ay$ Occurs after demonstrative bases.

eg:
iya+y 'those'
aya+y 'those'

T.103.1.1 $\infty -r$ Occurs after / nii-/ /

eg:
nii+r 'you(Pl.)'

T.103.1.2 $\infty -m$ Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

naa+m 'we (Incl.)'
a+n +m 'our'

T.104 Non-gender Singular.

T.104.1 $\{ -t- \} \infty -t-

eg:
i+t+u 'this'
a+t+u 'that'

T.105 Non-gender Plural.
T.105 \{ -kal \} \infty -ay \infty -kkal \infty -kal

T.105.1 \infty -ay

Occurs after demonstrative bases.

eg:
iv+ay 'these'
av+ay 'those'

Gender Markers

T.105.1.2 \infty -kkal

Occurs after /-u/ ending stems.

eg:
pasu+kkal 'cows'

T.105.1.3 \infty -kal

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
maram+kal 'trees'

T.106 Link Morph.

T.106.1 \{ -tt- \} \infty -tt- \infty -in- \infty -i-

T.106.1.1 \infty -tt-

Occurs after / oru /.

eg:
oru+tt+an 'one-he'

T.106.1.2 \infty -in-

Occurs after / pat- / before V in W.J.

eg:
pat+in+eelu 'seventeen'
pat+in+aaRu 'sixteen'
T.106.1.3 -i- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
pat+i+muunu 'thirteen'
nuutt+i+eel 'hundred and seven'

T.201 Masculine Singular

Gender Markers

T.201.1 -an Occurs after stems/naat-, tatt-

T.201.1.1 -a Occurs after /paatt-/

eg: paatt+a 'grand father'

T.201.1.2 -aan Occurs after stems/naat-, tatt-

veel- /and/tant-/

eg:
aaat+aan 'a Nadar'
tatt+aan 'a goldsmith'
veel+aan 'a potter'
tant+aan 'a Thandar'
T.201.1.3 ∞ -an Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

mak+an 'son'

ann+an 'elder brother'

T.202 Feminine Singular.

T.202.1 \{-i\} ∞ -aatti ∞ -atti ∞ -cci ∞ -al ∞ -i

T.203.1.1 ∞ -aatti Occurs after stems/naat-, tatt-, veel-/ and/tant-/

eg:

naat+aatti 'a Nadar woman'

tatt+aatti 'a goldsmith woman'

veel+aatti 'a potter woman'

tant+aatti 'a Thandar woman'

T.202.1.2 ∞ -atti Occurs after / koll- /.

eg:

koll+aatti 'a blacksmith woman'

T.202.1.3 ∞ -cci Occurs after/para-/ and/vaani-/.

eg:

para+cci 'a Paraya woman'

vaani+cci 'a Vaniya woman'
T.202.1.4 ∞ -al

Occurs after / mak-/, / av-/, and / iv-/

eg:

mak+al 'daughter'
av+al 'that-she'
viv+al 'this-she'

T.202.1.5 ∞ -i

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

paatt+i 'grand mother'
ann+i 'elder brother's wife'

T.203  Double Plural

T.203.1  { -kal } ∞ -kal

eg:

niim+kal > niinkal  'you Fl.'

T.204  Honorific Plural.

T.204.1  { -kal } ∞ -aar ∞ -kal

T.204.1.1 ∞ -aar

Occurs after the stems / taay- / and / takuppan- /

eg:

taay+aar 'mother (Hon.Fl.)'
takuppan+aar 'father (Hon. Pl.)'

T.204.1.2 ∞ -kal

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

niim+kal > niinkal  'you (Hon.Fl.)'
T.301  Gender Plural

T.301.1  $\{-ar\} \rightarrow \sim r \sim -kal \sim -maar \sim -ar$

T.301.1.1 $ \sim r $ Occurs after VV ending stems.

eg:
- yaa+r+ukku 'to whom'
- elloo+r+um 'every body'

T.301.1.2 $ \sim -kal $ Occurs after / aal- /

eg:
- aal+kal 'persons'

T.301.1.3 $ \sim -maar $ Occurs after the stems / taay- / and / aasaari- /.

eg:
- taay+maar 'mothers'
- aasaari+maar 'Asaris'

T.301.1.4 $ \sim -ar $ Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
- av+ar 'they'

Case Markers

T.401  Accusative Case
T.401.1 \{-ay\} \sim -e \sim -ay

T.401.1.1 \sim -e \quad \text{Occurs after V ending stems.}

\text{eg:}
puun\text{+e} > puun\text{aye} \quad \text{'cat (A.C)'}
\text{\&aav}i\text{+e} > caav\text{iy}e \quad \text{'key (A.C)'}

T.401.1.2 \sim -ay \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere in free variation}
\text{with} / -e / (T.401.1.1).

\text{eg:}
avan\text{+ay} \quad \text{'he (A.C)'}
\\& avan\text{+e}
\text{\& avel\text{+ay}} \quad \text{'she (A.C)'}
\\& avel\text{+e}

T.402 \quad \text{Sociative Case}

T.402.1 \{-ootu\} \sim -ootu \sim -oota \sim -utan

T.402.1.1 \sim -ootu \quad \text{Occurs in free variation with}
\text{/ -oota / (T.402.1.2) and / -utan /}
(T.402.1.3).

\text{eg:}
avan\text{oootu}
\\& avan\text{oota} \quad \text{'with him'}
\\& avan\text{outan}
- 354 -

T.403 Instrumental Case.

\[ \text{S} \rightarrow \text{ukku} \quad \text{"to her"} \]

T.403.1 \{ -aal \} \rightarrow -aal

\[ \text{yrar-ukku} \quad \text{"to him"} \]

eg: appas-ukku > appasrakkhu "to father"

\[ \text{kall+aal} \quad \text{"with stone"} \]

\[ \text{katti+aal} \quad \text{"with knife"} \]

T.404 Dative Case.

T.404 Dative Case.

\[ \text{S} \rightarrow \text{ukku} \quad \text{"to you"} \]

T.404.1 \{ -kku \} \rightarrow -akku \sim -kku \sim -ukku

T.404.1.1 \rightarrow -akku After singular markers preceded by

first and second person pronominal

bases.

eg: naak+akku > naak+utaya "of us"

en+akku "to me"

en+akku "to you"

eg: taa+kku "to mother"

naay+kku "to dog"

\[ \text{en+utaya} \rightarrow \text{en+utaya} \quad \text{"of me"} \]

\[ \text{en+utaya} \rightarrow \text{en+utaya} \quad \text{"of you"} \]
T.404.1.3 ~ -ukku Occurs elsewhere.
T.405.1.3 ~ -ukka

eg:

aval+ukku 'to her'
avan+ukku 'to him'
yaar+ukku 'to whom'
appaa+ukku > appaa+ukku 'to father'

T.405 Genitive Case
T.405.1

{-utaya} $\infty -a\,\infty -akka\,\infty -ukka$

$\in -utaya$

T.406 Locative Case
T.406.1 $\infty -a$

$\in -utaya$

T.405.1.1 $\infty -a$

Occurs after / nam - / in free
variation with /-utaya / (T.405.1.4)

eg:

sur+il 'in the village'
nam+il > namma

T.407 Vocative Case
T.407.1.2 $\infty -akka$

Occurs after singular marker preceded
by first and second person pronominal
bases. If freely varies with /-utaya /
(T.405.1.4).

eg:
en / ending stem:
en+akka
un+akka

$\in$ en+utaya > ennu+utaya

$\in$ un+utaya > unnu+utaya

'unmaa (V.0)'

'of me'

'of you'
T.405.1.3 oo-ukka  Occurs elsewhere in free variation with /-uṭaya/ (T.405.1.4).

eg:

val+ukka  
Romals > Russian 'of her' (V.C)

val+uṭaya  
Romals > Russian 'of him' (V.C)

avan+ukka  

avan+uṭaya  

T.406 Locative Case

T.406.1  \{ -il \} \in -il-

eg:

uur+il  'in the village'

maratt+il  'on the tree'

T.407 Vocative Case

T.407  \{ -V_1 > V_1V_1 \} \sim -VC > -VV \sim -V_1 > -V_1V_1

T.407.1.1 \sim -VC > VV  Occurs on the last syllable of /-an/ ending stems.

eg:

raaman > raamaa  'Raman (V.C)'
Noun stems are classified into three groups on T.407.1.2 \(-V_1^>V_1 V_1\). Occurs on the final vowel of all \(V\) ending stems.

Eg:

kamala > kamalaa 'Kamala (V.C)'

saanti > saantii 'Santi (V.C)'

Diagram:

- **Group I**: Personal Pronouns
  - I person
  - II person
  - Reflexive
  - Adjectival
  - Case
- **Group II**: Numerals
- **Group III**: Other stems
  - A.1
  - A.2
  - Inclusive
  - Exclusive
26.2.3.1 Classification of Noun stems

Noun stems are classified into three groups on the basis of the stem alternants.

1. Personal Pronouns
   1.1.1 First Person
   1.1.2 Inclusive

   Noun Stem

   Group I
   Personal Pronouns
   A
   I person
   A.1 Exclusive

   B
   II person
   A.2 Inclusive

   C
   Reflexive

   Group II
   Numerals other stems
   A

   Group III
   Adjectival Case base
   B
26.2.3.1.1 Noun Stem Alternation

1. Group I.

1.1 Personal Pronouns

1.1.1 First Person

1.1.2 Exclusive

\{ nii- \} oo e- oo naa-

\{ nii- \} oo e- Occurs as oblique base before N.M.

\{ nii- \} oo e- Occurs as oblique base before N.M.

eg:
e+n+aKku
'\text{\textquoteleft}to me\textquoteright''

e+m+kalukku
'\text{\textquoteleft}to us\textquoteright''

\{ nii- \} oo naa-

\{ nii- \} oo naa-

\{ nii- \} oo naa-

\{ nii- \} oo naa-

\{ nii- \} oo naa-

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\{ nii- \} oo naa-

\{ nii- \} oo naa-

\{ nii- \} oo naa- 
occ na-

Occurs as oblique base before N.M.

eg: *na+mna

occ te-

eg: *na+mma 'goodness'

occ naa-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg: *naa+mni 'amongst themselves'

2.1 Group II

naa+m 'we (Incl.)'

2.1 Group II.A

1.1.4 Second Person

2.1.1 Anvyclas

1.1.1.1 {nii-} occ u- occ nii-

occ u- Occurs as oblique base before N.M.

eg: *u+n+akku 'to you'

occ nii- Occurs elsewhere.

eg: *nii+o 'you (Sg.)'

0 Occurs before Y in W.J.

Stems of the canonical forms (C)(Y)CV, (C)VYCV(Y).

nii+m+kai 'you (Pl.)'

CVYCV(Y) and (VV) CVYCV(Y) fall under this group.

1.1.5 Reflexive

eg:

\{\{\ yv\ taa- \}\ occ taa- occ taa- \}

\{\ vCv\ taa- \}

\{\ vCv\ taa- \}

\{\ cvCv\ taa- \}

\{\ cvCv\ taa- \}

'oneself'

'oneself'

'four hundred'

'four thousand'

'four thousand and seven'
1. of the canonical forms (C)VCo fall under this group.

2.0 Group II

2.1 Group II.A.

2.1.1 Numerals

2.1.1.1 Adjectival:

The adjectival numeral stems can be grouped under three heads on the basis of the alternant forms.

Group II.A. (i)

V Occurs before C in W.J.

C Occurs before V in W.J.

Stems of the canonical forms (C)(V)CV, (C)VVC(V), CVVCC(V) and (VV) CV(C)VCC(V) fall under this group.

eg:

CV  mu # patu 'thirty'
VVCV  iru # vatu 'twenty'
CVGV  pati # naalu 'fourteen'
VV  ii # rantu 'two-two'
VVC  iir # eelu 'two-seven'
CVV  naa # nuuRu 'four hundred'
CVVC  naal # aayiram 'four thousand'
CVVCCV  nuutt # eelu 'hundred and seven'
CVCCVCCV leccatt # pattu  'lakh+ten'
VVCVVCVVV aayiratt # nuuRu  'thousand & hundred'

Group II. A. (ii)

C before C in W.J.

Stems of the canonical forms (C)VC fall under this group.

eg:
VC en # nuuRu  'eight hundred'
CVC ton # nuuRu  'ninety'
pan # rantu  'twelve'

Group II. A (iii)

V before V and C in W.J. and M.J.

Stems of the canonical forms VCV, VCCV VVC and CVV fall under this group.

eg:
VCV oru # manitan  'one man'
oru # aalu  'one person'
VCCV onRu # naay  'one dog'
VC  ov # oru  'each'
VVC  oor # oo  'each'
CVV  muu # aaru  'three-six'

Group II.B.

Case Base

Case base numeral stems may have the canonical forms (V) (V) (C)VC (V) (C), VCCC, CVVCV, CVVC and CVCCVC

e.g.:

VVC  aaR-  'six'
CVV  ett-  'eight'
VCV  aRu-  'six'
GVCC  rent-  'two'
GVVC  naal-  'four'
VVVCVVC  aayiram-  'thousand'
VVCC  aayit-  'five'
CVVC  kooti-  'crore'
CVVC  muun-  'three'
CVCCVC  leccam-  'lakh'

Alternants of the basic numeral stems.

\{ onn- \}
occ. ott- Occurs as D.N. marker / -a / (T.101.1.2).

eg:
ott+a 'single'

occ. oru- Occurs as adjectival base before C in W.J. and before L.M. (T.106.1.1).

wg:
oru # naay 'one dog'
oru + ttan 'one-he'

occ. cor- Occurs as adjectival base in numeral phrases before V.

eg:
cor+aoo 'each'

occ. on- Occurs elsewhere in f.v. with / onR- /

eg:
on+um 'one and/one even'
onR+um 'in two'

{ rent- } occ. iru- occ. ii- occ. iir- occ. rett- occ. rent-

occ. iru- Occurs as adjectival base before C in W.J.

where C is any consonant other than / -r /.

eg:
iru # naalu 'two-four'
Occurs as adjectival base before in W.J.

occ ii-

Occurs as adjectival base before -r in W.J.

eg:

ii # rentu

occ iir-

Occurs as adjectival base before V in W.J.

eg:

iir # eelu

two-seven'

occ rett-

Occurs before D.N. marker / -a / (T.101.1.2).

eg:

rett+a naalu

'double'our'

occ rent-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

rent+il

'in two'

occ mu-

Occurs as adjectival base before C in W.J.

eg:

mu # kaal

'three fourth'

mu # patu

'thirty'
∞ muu-

Occurs as adjectival base before C in W.J.
eg:
muu # onnu  'three-one'

∞ ay-

Occurs before C except before / pat- /

∞ muun-

Occurs elsewhere in f.v. with / muunR - /.
eg:
muun•um  'five hundred'
muunR+um  'five thousand'

∞ naa-

Occurs as adjectival base before C in W.J.
eg:
naa # naalu  'four-four'
naa # patu  'forty'
naa # muuRu  'four hundred'

∞ naal-

Occurs elsewhere.
eg:
naal•ukku  'for four'

∞ anc-

Occurs elsewhere.

∞ am-  ∞ ay-  ∞ anc-  ∞ aynt-
- 367 -

∞ am-

{ en-

} Occurs before / pat- /

eg:

am # patu 'fifty'

∞ ay-

Occurs before C except before / pat- /

and before V in W.J.

eg:

ay # nuuRu 'five hundred'

ay # ancu 'five five'

ay # sasiram 'five thousand'

∞ anc-

{ at-

} Occurs elsewhere in f.v. with/aynt-/

eg:

anc+ile

aynt+ile

' in five'

{ aAR- } ∞ aRu ∞ aaR-

∞ aRu-

Occurs before / vat- /

eg:

aRu # svuRu 'eight thousand'

aRu # patu 'sixty'

∞ aaR-

{ en-

} Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

aaR+ukku 'for six'

eg:

aaR+ile 'in eight'
\{ eel - \} oo elu- oo eel-

\{ ett- \} oo em- oo en- oo ett-

\{ tel \} oo tel # aayiram 'nine hundred'

\{ pat- \} oo pat- oo pa- oo vat- oo pat-

\{ em \} Occurs before / pat- /

\{ patt- \} oo em- oo en- oo ett-

\{ pat- \} Occurs as adjective base before / pat- /

\{ en \} Occurs before V and n- in W.J.

\{ patt- \} oo pa-

\{ em \} Occurs before / pat- /

\{ en \} Occurs before / vat- / in W.J.

\{ ett- \} Occurs elsewhere.

\{ ett \} Occurs as the first constituent in noun

\{.tel \} phrases except before / locum / and

\{ ett\ile \} 'in eight'

\{ ett + um \} 'seven and'

\{ ett+ile \} 'in eight'

eg:

elu # vatu 'seventy'

eel+um 'seven and'

em # patu 'eighty'

en # aayiram 'eight thousand'

ep # nuu\u00f6ru 'eight hundred'

ett+ile 'in eight'
In the second constituent it occurs

\{ tol\- \} oo om- oo ton- oo tol-

\( \{ \) tol...

\( oo \) om- Occurs before / pat- ./
\( oo \) om- eg: om # patu 'nine'

\( oo \) ton- Occurs before / nuuR- ./
\( oo \) ton- eg: ton # nuuRu 'ninety'

\( oo \) tol- Occurs elsewhere.
\( oo \) tol- eg: tol # aayiram 'nine hundred'

\{ patt- \} oo pa- oo pan- oo pat- oo vat- oo patt-

\( \{ \) patt...

\( oo \) pa- Occurs as adjective base before / patt- / in W.J.
\( oo \) pa- eg: pa # pattu 'ten-ten'

\( oo \) pan- Occurs before / rent- / in W.J.
\( oo \) pan- eg: pan # rentu 'twelve'

\( oo \) pat- Occurs as the first constituent in numeral phrases except before / leccam / and / kooti /.
As the second constituent it occurs after C in W.J. and also after CV(V) #

eg:
    pat # inaayiram 'ten thousand'
    naa # patu 'forty'
    mu # patu 'thirty'
    em # patu 'eighty'
    am # patu 'fifty'

∞ vat-

Occurs as the second constituent in numeral phrases where the first constituent is VCV #

eg:
    iru # vatu 'twenty'
    elu # vatu 'seventy'

∞ patt-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
    patt+ukku 'for ten'

{ nuuR- } ∞ nuutt- ∞ nuuR-

∞ nuutt-

Occurs before case markers and freely varies with / nuuR- /. It also occurs before the L.M. /-i-/ (T.106.1.3).
-371-

- Occurs as oblique base.
  
  eg:
  
  nuutt+ukku  'for hundred'

- Occurs elsewhere.
  
  eg:
  
  nuuR+ukku  'hundred and ten'

- Occurs as oblique base.
  
  eg:
  
  nuuR+u  'hundred'

- Occurs as nominative base.
  
  eg:
  
  aayiratt+ukku  'for thousand'

- Occurs elsewhere.
  
  eg:
  
  aayira # kanakkile 'in thousands'

- Occurs elsewhere.
  
  eg:
  
  aayira # kanakkile 'half rupee'

- Occurs elsewhere.
  
  eg:
  
  leccam  'quarter rupee'

- Occurs elsewhere.
  
  eg:
  
  leccat- 'half rupee'
∞ leccatt- Occurs as oblique base.
   eg:
   leccatt+ile  'in lakh'

∞ leccam Occurs as nominative base.
   eg:
   leccam  'lakh'

∞ lecca- Occurs elsewhere.
   eg:
   lecca # kanakkile  'in lakhs'

( kooti )  ∞ kooti
   Occurs as oblique base.
   eg:
   kooti  'crore'

( kaal )  ∞ kaal
   eg:
   kaal # ruupa  'quarter rupee'

( ara )  ∞ ara
   eg:
   ara # ruupa  'half rupee'
Group III

Other stems

Noun stems other than numeral bases and pronominal bases come under this group.

\[ \{ \ --C\ \} \ \infty \ --CVm\ \infty \ --CVtt\ --CV- \]

\[ \infty \ --CVm\ \text{Occurs as nominal base.} \]
\[ \text{e.g.} \ maram \text{,} \text{\ 'tree'} \]
\[ \text{marattile} \text{,} \text{\ 'on the tree'} \]
\[ \text{mara} \text{#} patti \text{,} \text{\ 'tree dog'} \]

\[ \infty \ --CVtt\ \text{Occurs as oblique base.} \]
\[ \text{e.g.} \ maram \text{,} \text{\ 'tree'} \]
\[ \text{maasam} \text{,} \text{\ 'maasam'} \text{,} \text{\ 'maasam' \ (maasam \# bez)} \]

\[ \infty \ --CV- \text{Occurs elsewhere.} \]
\[ \text{e.g.} \ maram \text{,} \text{\ 'tree'} \]
\[ \text{maasam} \text{,} \text{\ 'maasam'} \text{,} \text{\ 'maasam' \ (maasam \# bez)} \]

Patterns of Alternation

\[ \infty \ --CV- \text{occurs as case base.} \]
maasam 'month'
maasatt+ukku 'for month'
maasa # kataysi 'month end'

2. \{--C--\} oo --CC-- oo --C--  (Where C = R and t)
   oo --CC-- Occurs as case base.
   oo --C--  Occurs elsewhere.

   eg:
   \{ viit= \} oo viitt= oo viit=
   viitt+ukku 'for house'
   viit+u 'forest'

3. \{ ullam \} oo ul- oo ullam
   oo ul- Occurs before case markers.
   eg:
   ul+il> u!!| 'in interior'
   oo ullam Occurs elsewhere.
   eg:
   ullam # kay' 'palm'
4. \{ tenna- \} \infty teen- \infty tenna \cup tenk- 

\infty teen- Occurs before /-kaa/. 'lemon tree'
eg:

\infty tenna- Occurs in f.v. with /tenk-/. 
eg:

\infty tenna- Occurs as a possessive case.

\infty -CV

eg:

tenka

\cup tenku

'coconut tree'

5. \{ raaca \} \infty raacaak- \infty raaca

\infty raacaak- Occurs before plural marker (T.105.1.3).
eg:

raacaak+kal

'kings'

\infty raaca Occurs elsewhere.
eg:

raaca

'king'

6. \{ naarakam \} \infty naaram- \infty naarakam.

\infty naaram- Occurs before /kaa/.
eg:

naaram # kaa

'lemon'
∞ naarakam Occurs elsewhere.

natuva 'middle'

eg:

naarakam 'lemon tree'

7. \{ --CVy \} ∞ --CVy ∞ --CV- ∞--CVy-

Occurs as a nominative base.
nilasu velitesh 'moonlight'

∞ --CV- Occurs elsewhere.

Single Alternants

eg:

{ puunay } ∞ puunay ∞ puuna-

puunay 'cat'

a. free stems.

puuna # kutti 'kitten'

b. bound stems

8. \{ --CVCV \} ∞ --CVCV ∞ --CV(V)

This group consists of free and potentially free 

∞ --CVCV Occurs as nominative base.

∞ --CV(V) Occurs elsewhere.

eg: ending stems.

Vowel ending stems:

\{ natuva \} ∞ natuva ∞ natu
natuvu        'middle'
natu # raattiti  'midnight'
{nilaavu}  oo nilaavu  oo nilaa-
nilaavu        'moon'
nilaas # veliccam  'moonlight'

Single Alternants

Noun stems of this group are classified into two sub-groups:

a. Free stems.
b. Bound stems.

a. Free Stems.

This group consists of free and potentially free stems. These are of two types.

1. V ending stems.
2. C ending stems.

Vowel ending stems.

1. /i/ ending stems.
Pattern I. \((C)(V)(V)(C)(V)\)\((C)\)\((V)\)VCV

eg:

VCV uli \('chisel'\)
VVCV aani \('nail'\)
CVCCV pati \('step'\)
CVVCV taaṭi \('chin'\)
CVVCVVVCV caṭavi \('coconut fibre'\)
CVVCVVCCV kooṭaali \('axe'\)
CVVCVCCV raattiri \('night'\)
CVVCVCCV mantiiri \('minister'\)

Pattern II. \((C)(V)(C)(V)\)VV

eg:

VCCV ulli \('onion'\)
CVCCV vaṇṭi \('cart'\)
CVVCV eRaći \('flesh'\)
CVVCV veṭti \('thoothy'\)
CVVCVCCV karanti \('spoon'\)

2. /ii/ ending stem.

Pattern: \((C)VV\)

eg:

VV ii \('fly'\)
CVVV tii \('fire'\)
3. /a/ ending stems.
   eg:
   CVVCV caara
   CVCCV punna
   'centipede'
   'laurel tree'

4. /aa/ ending stems.
   eg:
   CVCCVV koyyaa
   'guava'

5. /u/ ending stems.
   eg:
   CVCV pasu
   'cow'

6. /uu/ ending stems.
   eg:
   CVV puu
   'flower'

II. Consonant ending stems.

I. C Ending stems.

Pattern I. C(V)VC

   eg:
   CVC kay
   VVC aan
   CVVC naay
   teel
   teen
   veer
   'hand'
   'male'
   'dog'
   'scorpion'
   'honey'
   'root'

Pattern II: C(V)VCC(V)VC
eg:
CVCCVC payyan  'boy'
CVCCVVC vavvaal  'bat'
CVVCCVC muunkil  'bamboo'

Pattern III: C(V)CV(V)VC

eg:
CVCCVC moyal  'rabbit'
yayas-  'age'
payaR  'pea'
kataR  'door'
VVCVVC oonaan  'lizard'
VVVGVVC kaalaan  'mushroom'
CVVVCVVC tamaas-  'joke'

Pattern IV: CVCCVVC

eg:
CVCCVVC katavul  'god'
puruśan  'husband'

2. CC ending stems.

Pattern I. (C) (V) VCC
Pattern II. VCVCC

eRump-

'bow'
'tree branch'
'copper'
'drum'
'wind'
'arecanut'

Pattern I. (C)(V)VCC

VCC  ann+am
    'elder brother'

CVVCC  paatt+a
      'grand father'

Pattern II: GVCVVC

sakootar+i

'sister'

b. Bound stems.

(i) Interrogatives:

VCC  cii
    'expressions of contempt'

(ii) Calling attention:

say

'veb

'teed

'tii

'used to call males'
'used to call females'
27.2. Clitics

(iii) Clitics are those units which do not fall under verbs, defective verbs, appellatives or nouns. They take neither case markers nor tense markers, but take or can take any other clitics. They are of two kinds, namely free and bound.

I. Free Clitics.

Free clitics are those which occur or have the potentiality of occurrence as free forms.

(i) Interjections:

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{ayyo} & \text{\textquoteleft will be\textquoteright} \\
\text{ayye} & \text{\textquoteleft alas\textquoteright} \\
\text{cii} & \text{\textquoteleft expressions of contempt\textquoteright} \\
\text{cee} & \text{\textquoteleft yesterday\textquoteright} \\
\end{array}
\]

(ii) Calling attention:

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{ooy} & \text{\textquoteleft first\textquoteright} \\
\text{vutee} & \text{\textquoteleft used to call males\textquoteright} \\
\text{-tee} & \text{\textquoteleft immediately\textquoteright} \\
\text{-tii} & \text{\textquoteleft used to call females\textquoteright} \\
\end{array}
\]
iii) Response:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>een</th>
<th>enna</th>
<th>'yes, coming'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vaaReen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) Affirmative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sari</th>
<th>'right'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aama</td>
<td>'agree with'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(v) Response of satisfaction:

| poostum | 'will do' |

(vi) Verb attributives:

(a) Temporal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ini</th>
<th>'hereafter'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>neeRu</td>
<td>'yesterday'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naala</td>
<td>'to-morrow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutal</td>
<td>'first'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munti</td>
<td>'before/long ago'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utan</td>
<td>'immediately'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinna</td>
<td>'next'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vare</td>
<td>'up to'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) Manner:

| poonRa | 'just like' |
| pati   |            |
| ciikram| 'quickly'   |
| payye  | 'slowly'   |
| metu   |            |
| cumma  | 'for nothing' |

Bound elisions are those which are bound to verbs or nouns or other elisions. Two or more of them can join together to form words. Bound elisions are of two types, namely preelisions and postelisions.

(c) Positional:

| meele  | 'above' |
| kiile  | 'under' |
| kitte  | 'near'  |

Preelisions occur before any grammatical unit including another elision.

(d) Quotative:

| ennu   | 'as that' |
| enRu   |          |

(1) These elisions occur before a noun.

(e) Quantitative:

| koncam | 'a little' |
| meRaye | 'in plenty' |
| enru   | 'other'    |
| enru (sabah) | 'daughter-in-law' |
II. Bound Clitics

Bound clitics are those which are bound to verbs or nouns or other clitics. Two or more of them can join together to form words. Bound clitics are of two types, namely proclitics and enclitics.

A. Proclitics:

Proclitics occur before any grammatical unit including another clitics.

(i) Those which Occur before a noun:

Noun Attributives

veeRu/e 'other'
maRu 'other'
veRum 'only'
maRRu 'other'
maru (makal) 'daughter-in-law'
(ii) **Demonstratives**

(a) **Proximate**

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ & \text{ } i- \text{ } \} \quad \infty iv- \quad \infty i- \\
\{ & \text{ } \} \quad \infty iv- \quad \infty i-
\end{align*}
\]

\(\infty iv-\) Occurs before gender markers.

\(\infty i-\) Occurs elsewhere.

\(\infty iv-\) Occurs before gender markers.

\(\infty i-\) Occurs elsewhere.

(b) **Distant:**

\[
\{ \text{ } a- \text{ } \} \quad \infty av- \quad \infty a-
\]

\(\infty av-\) Occurs before gender markers.

\(\infty a-\) Occurs elsewhere.

\(\infty av-\) Occurs before gender markers.

**Elisions:**

\(\infty av-\) Occurs before gender markers.

\(\infty av-\) Occurs elsewhere.

**Elisions are those which occur bound after any grammatical unit including another elision.**
Enclitics are prefixed as follows:

1. Those which occur after nouns:
   \[ \text{av+al} \quad \text{'that-she'} \]
   \[ \text{av+ay} \quad \text{'that-it (fl)'} \]

2. Those which occur after demonstrative and interrogative nouns:
   \[ \text{a+tal} \quad \text{'that'} \]

3. Those which occur after clitics:
   \[ \text{e-a} \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.} \]

4. Those which occur after verbs and nouns:
   \[ \text{e+tu} \quad \text{'that-it'} \]

5. Those which occur after prepositions and clitics:
   \[ \text{e+nta} \quad \text{'that'} \]

(i) Those which occur after nouns:

(c) Interrogative:

(a) «exclusive
   \[ \{ \text{e-} \} \quad \text{\& ev-} \quad \text{\& e-} \]
   \[ \{ \text{e-} \} \quad \text{\& ev-} \]
   \[ \text{Occurrences before gender markers.} \]
   \[ \text{eg.:} \]
   \[ \text{ev+an} \quad \text{'which-he'} \]
   \[ \text{ev+al} \quad \text{'which-she'} \]

(b) Proximate
   \[ \{ \text{e-} \} \quad \text{\& e-} \]
   \[ \text{Occurrences elsewhere.} \]
   \[ \text{eg.:} \]
   \[ \text{e+tu} \quad \text{'which-it'} \]
   \[ \text{e+nta} \quad \text{'which-it'} \]
   \[ \text{e+pmal} \quad \text{'when'} \]

(e) Subjunctive

B. **Enclitics:**

Enclitics are those which occur bound after any grammatical unit including another clitic.
Enclitics are classified as follows:

1. Those which occur after nouns.
2. Those which occur after demonstrative and interrogative bases.
3. Those which occur after clitics.
4. Those which occur after verbs and nouns.
5. Those which occur after nouns, verbs and clitics.

(i) Those which occur after nouns.

(a) Expletive

\[ \{ -e \} \overline{oo} -e \]

eg:

(a) Locative \text{kiil} + e 'under'

(b) Proximate

\[ \{ -\text{teesam} \} \overline{oo} -\text{teesam} \]

eg:

\text{ee} + \text{teesam} 'approximately'

(c) Dubitative

\[ \{ -\text{oo} \} \overline{oo} -\text{oo} \]

eg:

\text{ennam} + \text{oo} 'don't know'
(d) Interrogative

\{ -aa \}  oo  -aa

eg:  
niiy+aa   'did you'

(e) Comparative

\{ -vita \}  oo  -vita

eg:

avanay+vita   'than him'

(3) Numer

\{ -nke \}  oo  -nke

eg:

i+nke   'here'

e+nke   'where'

a+nke   'there'

(ii) Those which occur after demonstrative and interrogative bases.

(a) Locative

\{ -nke \}  oo  -nke

eg:

i+nke   'here'

e+nke   'where'

a+nke   'there'

(b) Temporal

\{ -nnu \}  oo  -nnu

eg:

i+nnu   'this day'

e+nnu   'which day'
(c) Temporal

\{ -polutu \} \infty -polutu \cup -pam

\infty -polutu \textit{Occurs in free variation with} /-pam/.

\textit{eg:}

i+polutu \quad \textit{‘now’}

i+pam

(d) Manner

\{ -pati \} \infty -pati

\textit{eg:}

i+pati \quad \textit{‘this manner’}

e+pati \quad \textit{‘which manner’}

a+pati \quad \textit{‘that manner’}

(iii) Those which occur after nouns and verbs.

\{ -tooRum \} \infty -tooRum

\textit{eg:}

naal+tooRum \quad \textit{‘daily’}

(iv) Those which occur after nouns, verbs and clitics.
(a) Interrogative:

\[
\{ -aa \} \quad \text{\textit{aa}}^{-aa}
\]

\text{eg:}

\begin{align*}
ni\text{i}+aa & \quad \text{'is it you'} \\ pa\text{a}+ti\text{y}+aa & \quad \text{'did (you) see'} \\ an\text{ke}+aa & \quad \text{'is it there'}
\end{align*}

(b) Emphatic:

\[
\{ -ee \} \quad \text{\textit{ee}}^{-ee}
\]

\text{eg:}

\begin{align*}
at+ee & \quad \text{'it same'} \\ ka\text{al}am+ee & \quad \text{'earlier'}
\end{align*}

(c) Disjunctive:

\[
\{ -sa \} \quad \text{\textit{sa}}^{-sa}
\]

\text{eg:}

\begin{align*}
ni\text{i}+aa & \quad (\text{naan}aa) \quad \text{'you or (I)'} \\ or\text{n}+aa & \quad (\text{ren}aa) \quad \text{'one or (two)'} \\ in\text{ke}+aa & \quad (\text{ankey}aa) \quad \text{'here or (there)'}
\end{align*}

(d) Connective

\[
\{ -um \} \quad \text{\textit{um}}^{-um}
\]

\text{eg:}

\begin{align*}
ni\text{i}+um & \quad (\text{naan}um) \quad \text{'you and (I)'} \\ naan+um & \quad (\text{ava}+um) \quad \text{'I and (she)'}
\end{align*}
### 26.3.0 MALAYALAM MONOLINGUAL SYSTEM

#### 26.3.1 Position Classes of the Verb suffixes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M10</th>
<th>M20</th>
<th>M30</th>
<th>M40</th>
<th>M50</th>
<th>M60</th>
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</thead>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stem M11.Tr.**

**M12.Ag.**

**M13.M.Sg.**

**M14.Fe.Sg.**

**M21.Cau.**

**M31.Cau.**

**M41.L.M.**

**M51.P.t.**

**M61.V.P.**

**M52.Pr.t.**

**M62.R.P.**

**M53.Fu.t.**

**M63.Cond.**

**M54.Neg.**

**M64.V.N.**

**M55.P.l.**

**M56.Imp.Sg.**

**M57.Imp.Pl.**

**M58.Opt.**
M.11. Transitives

M.11.1.4 St+\(\sim -tt\) \(\sim -D-\sim -X-\sim -kk-\sim -tt-\) \(\sim -tt-\)

eg:

M.11.1.1 \(\sim -T-\) \(\sim\) Occurs after Group I verb stems which end in a stop and after all 1/4 ending verb stems. \(T.26.3.6(1)\).

eg:

\(\text{keeR}+T+i > \text{keeRRi} \) 'made to climb'
\(\text{aat}+T+i > \text{aatti} \) 'made to swing'
\(\text{poral}+T+i > \text{poratti} \) 'made to smear'
\(\text{niil}+T+um > \text{niittum} \) 'will make to extend'

M.11.1.5 \(\sim -tt-\)

M.11.2 \(\sim -D-\) \(\) Occurs after stems ending in Nasal+Nasal. \(D=26.3.6(11)\).

eg:

\(\text{keen}+i \) 'one who climbs'
\(\text{vat}+i \) 'one who cuts'

eg:

\(\text{eRan}+D+i > \text{eRakki} \) 'made to come down'
\(\text{oRan}+D+i > \text{oRakki} \) 'made to sleep'

M.11.1.3 \(\sim -X-\) \(\) Occurs before /t/ and /c/ \(X=26.3.6\)

M.14 Feminine Singular

\(\sim -\mathrm{at}+\) / is the only verb stem which takes number gender marker.

eg:

\(\text{tiiR}+x+tu > \text{tirittu} \) 'made to finish'
\(\text{ceer}+x+tu > \text{ceerittu} \) 'made to join'
\(\text{ata}+x+cu > \text{ataccu} \) 'made to close'
\[\text{nēRa}x+\text{cu} > \text{nēRaccu} \quad \text{made to fill}\]

M11.1.4 \(-\text{kk}\-) Occurs after Group II (26.3.1.1(3.4)) verb stems.

eg:

\[\text{otē+kk+um} \quad \text{will make to break}\]
\[\text{nēRa+kk+um} \quad \text{will make to fill}\]

M11.1.5 \(-\text{tt}\-) Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\[\text{varē+tt+um} \quad \text{will make to come}\]

M12. Agentive

\[\text{St+}\]

M12.1 \{-i\} \infty -i

eg:

\[\text{keēR+i} \quad \text{one who climbs}\]
\[\text{vet+t+i} \quad \text{one who cuts}\]

M13 Masculine Singular* 

M13.1 \{-\text{an}\} \infty -\text{an}

eg:

\[\text{nāt+an} \quad \text{actor-he}\]

M14 Feminine Singular*

*/nāt-* is the only verb stem which takes number gender marker.*
M.14.1 \{ -i \} \infty -i

egs:
\text{nat}+i \quad \text{'actor-she'}

M21. \textbf{Causative}_{\text{St+Tr/Ag+}}

M21.1 \{ -i- \} \infty -\text{ppi} \sim -\text{uvi} \sim -\text{H} \infty -i-

M.21.1.1 \infty -\text{ppi} \quad \text{Occurs after Group II.E. verb stems.}

egs:
\text{ati+ppi+ccu} \quad \text{'caused to beat'}
\text{kati+ppi+ccu} \quad \text{'caused to bite'}

M.21.1.2 \sim -\text{uvi} \quad \text{Occurs after /-t/ ending verb stems.}

egs:
\text{vit+uvi+ccu} \quad \text{'caused to release'}
\text{it+uvi+ccu} \quad \text{'caused to put'}

M.21.1.3 \sim -\text{H} \quad \text{Occurs in nasal ending verb stems. (H=25.3.6(iii)).}

egs:
\text{kan}+H+i > \text{kaatti} \quad \text{'caused to see'}
\text{un}+H+i > \text{uutti} \quad \text{'caused to eat'}
\text{tin}+H+i > \text{tiinRRi} \quad \text{'caused to eat'}
M.21.1.4  $\Rightarrow$ -i-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

paray+i+ccu  'caused to say'

varutt+i+ccu  'caused to come'

M.31.  Causative

St+Tr/Ag+Cau

M.31.1  \{ -ppi- \}  \Rightarrow  \sim -i-  \sim -ppi-

M.31.1.1  \Rightarrow  -i-

Occurs after Cau$_1$ / -H- / (M.21.1.3).

eg:

kan+H+i+ccu > kaatticcu

'caused to see'

M.31.1.2  \Rightarrow  -ppi-

Occurs after Cau$_1$ / -i- / (M.21.1.4).

eg:

cseyy+i+ppi+ccu  'caused to do'

paray+i+ppi+ccu  'caused to say'

M.41.  Link Morph

St+Tr+Cau$_1$+Cau$_2$+$

M.41.1  \{ -kk- \}  \Rightarrow  \sim -x-  \sim -kk-
M.41.1.1 ~ -x- Occurs before / -t- / and / -c- / (x= 26.3.6 (iv)).

eg: ca+x+tu > cattu 'died'
puli+x+cu > puliccu 'soured'

M.41.1.2 ~ -kk- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
nata+kk+um 'will walk'
veta+y+kk+um 'will sow'

Tenses
St+Tr+Cau +Cau +LM+

M.51. Past Tense

M.51.1 ~ -i- Occurs after Group II.A. verb stems:

M.51.1.1 ~ -nt- Occurs after Group II.A verb stems.

eg:
ve+nt+u 'burned'

M.51.1.2 ~ -nn- Occurs after Group II.B. verb stems.

eg:
kar+nn+u 'cried'
p+kar+nn+u 'said'
M.51.1.3 ~ -nn- Occurs after Group II.C. verb stems.
   eg:
   va+nn+u 'came'
   ta+nn+u 'gave'

M.51.1.4 ~ -n- Occurs after Group II. B. verb stems and freely varies with / -nn- / (M.51.1.3).
   eg:
   taa+n+u 'sank'
   taa+nn+u

M.51.1.5 ~ -n- Occurs after Group II.D. verb stems.
   eg:
   tin+n+u > tinnu'ate'
   kol+n+u > konnu 'killed'

M.51.1.6 ~ -t- Occurs after Group III.A. verb stems.
   eg:
   pey+t+u 'rained'
   koy+t+u 'reaped'
   ulu+t+u 'ploughed'
   tiir+t+u 'finished'

M.51.1.7 ~ -R- Occurs after Group II.B. verb stems.
   eg:
   aR+R+u 'cut'
   peR+Ru 'delivered'
   vil+R+u > viRRu 'sold'
M.51.1.8 ~ -t- Occurs after Group II.C. verb stems
eg:

\[ \text{it}+\text{t}+\text{u} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{'dropped'} \]
\[ \text{kan}+\text{t}+\text{u} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{'saw'} \]

M.51.1.9 ~ -c- Occurs after Group II.D. verb stems.

eg:

\[ \text{pitic}+\text{cu} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{'caught'} \]
\[ \text{itic}+\text{cu} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{'hit'} \]

M.51.1.10 ~ -i- Occurs after Group I verb stems

eg:

\[ \text{oot}+\text{i} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{'ran'} \]
\[ \text{caat}+\text{i} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{'jumped'} \]

M.51.1.11 ~ -y- Occurs after VV ending verb stems and before R.P. marker /-a/ (M.62.1.2).

eg:

\[ \text{poo}+\text{y}+\text{a} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{'went-which'} \]
\[ \text{aat}+\text{y}+\text{a} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{'became-which'} \]

M.52. Present Tense

M.52.1 \( \{ \text{-un} \} \sim \eta \sim \text{-un} \sim -\text{un} \)}
M.52.1.1 ~ -η - Occurs after VV ending verb stems.

eg:
  poc+n+u      'going'
  aa+n+u       'is'

M.52.1.2 ~ -unν - Occurs elsewhere in free variation

with/~ un ~/(M.52.1.3.).

eg:
  var+unν+u     'coming'
  irikk+unν+u   'sitting'

M.53. Future Tense

M.53.1 { ~-um ~} ⊗ ~-am ~-m ~-um

M.53.1.1 ~ -am Occurs after the verb stem / veην- /.

eg:
  veην+am      'will want'

M.53.1.2 ~ -m Occurs after the verb stem / -aa- /.

eg:
  pookaa+m     'will go'
  varaa+m      'will come'

M.53.1.3 ~ -um Occurs elsewhere

eg:
  pook+um      'will go'
  var+um       'will come'
M.54. Negative

\[ \text{St} + \text{Tr} + \text{Cau}_1 + \text{Cau}_2 + \text{L.M.} + \]

M.54.1. \{ -aat- \} oo -a oo -aay oo -aatt-

M.54.1.1 oo -a Occurs after the verb stem / veent- /

eg:

veent+a 'not needed'

M.54.1.1 oo -aay- Occurs before verbal noun marker / -ma /

eg:

var+aay+ma 'not coming'

M.54.1.3 oo -aatt- Occurs before R.P. Marker /-a/(M.62.1.2).

eg:

var+aatt+a 'came not-which'

pook+aatt+a 'went not-which'

M.54.1.4 oo -aat- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

var+aat+e 'having not came'

paray+aat+e 'having not said'

M.55 Purpose Infinitive

\[ \text{St} + \text{Tr} + \text{Cau}_1 + \text{Cau}_2 + \text{L.M.} + \]
M.55.1 { -aan } oo -aan v -uvaan

M.55.1.1 oo -aan. Occurs in free variation with / ~uvaan / (M.55.1.2).

eg:

poook+aan | 'for going'
\(\sim\) poook+uvaan

\(\sim\) var+aan | 'for coming'
\(\sim\) var+uvaan

M.56 Imperative Singular

M.56.1. { -u- } \(\sim\)-\(\rho\) \(\sim\)-u

M.56.1.1 \(\sim\)-\(\rho\) Occurs after VV ending verb stems.

eg:
poo+\(\rho\) | 'go (you. Sg.)'
\(\sim\) vaa+\(\rho\) | 'come (you Sg.)'

M.56.1.2 \(\sim\)-u Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
\(\sim\) nookk+u | 'look (you Sg.)'
\(\sim\) nill+u | 'stand (you Sg.)'

Warms like these sometimes function as polite imperative. No polite imperative morpheme is, however, set up.
M.57 Imperative Plural

M.57.1 \{-iin\} \(\infty -iin\)

eg:

\lit{var+iin} \ 'come \ (you \ Pl.)'
\lit{irikk+iin} \ 'sit \ (you \ Pl.)'

M.58 Optative

\(\text{St}+\text{Tr}+\text{Cau}_1+\text{Cau}_2+\text{L.M.}\)

M.58.1 \{-atte\} \(\infty -tt- \infty -atte\)

\(\infty -tt-\) \(\infty -atte\)

M.58.1.1 \(\infty -tt-\) Occurs after / poo /.

M.58.1.2 \(\infty -atte\) Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\lit{poo+tt+u} \ 'let (me) go'
\lit{var+atte} \ 'having cried'

eg:

\lit{pook+atte} \ 'let (me) go'
\lit{var+atte} \ 'let (him) come'

M.61. Verbal Participle

\(\text{St}+\text{Tr}+\text{Cau}_1+\text{Cau}_2+\text{L.M.}+\text{Tense/Neg}+\)

---

\#Forms like these sometimes function as polite imperative. No polite imperative morpheme is, however, set up.
M.61.1 \{ -u \} \infty -\phi \infty -e \infty -u

M.61.1.1 \infty -\phi

Occurs after past tense marker / -i /
(M.51.1.10).

eg: (peo)  
cotí+\phi
'having run'

catí+\phi
'having jumped'

M.61.1.2 \infty -e

Occurs after negative marker / -aat- /
(M.54.1.4).

eg:  
varaat+e  
'without coming'

paRayaat+e  
'without saying'

M.61.1.3 \infty -u

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:  
karann+u  
'having cried'

vaann+u  
'having came'

M.62  Relative Participle

St+Tr+Ca$_{1}$+Ca$_{2}$+L.M+Tense/Neg+

M.62.1 \{ -a \} \infty -\phi \infty -a

M.62.1.1 \infty -\phi

Occurs after future tense marker /-um/
(M.53.1.3).
M.62.1  

\( \sim -a \)  

Occurs elsewhere.

\( \text{eg:} \)  

\( \text{varum}+\phi \)  

'\text{come-which}'  

(kaaryam)

\( \text{natakkum}+\phi \)  

'\text{walking-which}'  

(poole)

M.63 Conditional

M.63.1  

\( \{ -aal \} \)

\( \sim -aal \)

\( \text{eg:} \)

\( \text{cōt+xaḥ} \)  

'\text{running}'

\( \text{paRam+m+aal} \)  

'\text{if said}'

\( \text{cānt+am} \)  

'\text{jumping}'

\( \text{kant+aal} \)  

'\text{if saw}'

M.64 Verbal Noun

M.64.1  

\( \{ -al \} \)

\( \sim -T- \)  

\( \sim -Tam \)  

\( \sim -Hi \)  

\( \sim -Dam \)  

\( \sim -L- \)

\( \sim -pp- \)  

\( \sim -ttam \)  

\( \sim -kka \)  

\( \sim -tta- \)  

\( \sim -tt- \)

\( \sim -ti \)  

\( \sim -t- \)  

\( \sim -cāl \)  

\( \sim -ca \)  

\( \sim -mp- \)  

\( \sim -ma- \)

\( \sim -v- \)  

\( \sim -li- \)  

\( \sim -va- \)  

\( \sim -am- \)  

\( \sim -el \)  

\( \sim -a- \)  

\( \sim -uva \)  

\( \sim -utal \)  

\( \sim -\phi \).
M.64.1.1 ~ -T-

Occurs after set I A verb stems.
(T=26.3.6(i)).

eg:
- uut+T+u > uuttu 'whistle'
- elut+T+u > eluttu 'letter'
- paat+T+u > paattu 'song'
- pook+T+u > pookku 'going'

M.64.1.2 ~ -Tam

Occurs after set I.B. verb stems
(T=26.3.6(i)).

eg:
- oot+Tam > oottam 'running'
- caat+Tam > caattam 'jumping'
- keeR+Tam > keeRRam 'climbing'

M.64.1.3 ~ -Hi

Occurs after set I.C. verb stems
(H=25.3.6(iii)).

eg:
- tin+Hi > tiiRRi 'food'

M.64.1.4 ~ -Dam

Occurs after set I.D. verb stems.
(D=26.3.6(ii)).
eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0Raani+Dam</td>
<td>oRakkam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viidi+Dam</td>
<td>viikkam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M.64.1.5 ~ -L-

Occurs after set I.E. verb stems. (L=25.3.6(v)).

M.64.1.6 ~ -pp-

Occurs after set II.A. verb stems.
After the verb stems / paṭi- / and / nata- / it freely varies with / -ttam / (M.64.1.7), After the verb stem / nata- /, it also freely varies with / -kka / (M.64.1.8) and / -tta / (M.64.1.9).

eg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paṭi+pp+u</td>
<td>'studying'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paṭi+ttam</td>
<td>'saying'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nata+pp+u</td>
<td>'running'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nata+ttam</td>
<td>'walking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nata+kka</td>
<td>'sleeping'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nata+tta</td>
<td>'swelling'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M.64.1.10 \(-tt-\) Occurs after set II.B. verb stems.
\[\text{eg: } n\text{ey}+tt+u \quad \text{"weaving"}
\text{koy}+tt+u \quad \text{"reaping"}
\text{toor}+tt+u \quad \text{"towel"}\]

M.64.1.11 \(-ti\) Occurs after set II.C. verb stems.
After the verb stem /ko\-tu-\ it freely varies with /-pp-/ (M.64.1.6).
\[\text{eg: } ko\text{tu}+ti \quad \text{"humblienss"}
ko\text{tu}+pp+u \quad \text{"offering"}\]

M.64.1.12 \(-\text{seil}\) Occurs after set II.D. verb stems.
\[\text{eg: } e\text{ema}+\text{seil} \quad \text{"luggage"}\]

M.64.1.13 \(-\text{ca}\) Occurs after set II.E verb stems.
\[\text{eg: } k\text{ara}+\text{ca} \quad \text{"crying"}
\text{paa}+\text{ca} \quad \text{"running"}\]

M.64.1.14 \(-\text{ca}\) Occurs after set II.F verb stems.
\[\text{eg: } k\text{a}l\text{e}+\text{ca} \quad \text{"milking"}
\text{taal}+\text{ca} \quad \text{"depth"}\]
M.64.1.15 ~ -kka
Occurs after set II.G. verb stems.
eg:
  keña+kka       'bed'

M.64.1.16 ~ -mp-
Occurs after set III.A verb stems.
eg:
  kolā+mp+u      'liniment'
  cela+mp+u      'anklet'

M.64.1.17 ~ -ma
Occurs after set III.B. verb stems.
eg:
  oor+ma         'memory'
  taal+ma        'humbleness'

M.64.1.18 ~ -v-
Occurs after set IV.A verb stems.
eg:
  ahi+v+u        'knowledge'
  koña+v+u       'deficiency'

M.64.1.19 ~ -vi-
Occurs after set IV.B. verb stems.
eg:
  keel+vi        'hearing'
  maRa+vi        'forgetfulness'

M.64.1.20 ~ -va
Occurs after set IV.C. verb stems.
eg:
  kaRa+va        'milking'
  kora+va        'barking'
M.64.1.21 ~ -am

Occurs after set V.A. verb stems.

eg:

kelar+am 'tallness'

aal+am 'depth'

M.64.1.22 ~ -al

Occurs after set V.B verb stems.

eg:

kaluk/v+al 'cleaning'

niint+al 'swimming'

M.64.1.23 ~ -av-

Occurs after set V.C verb stems.

eg:

tar+av+u 'brokerage'

var+av+u 'coming/income'

M.64.1.24 ~ -a

Occurs after set V.D. verb stems.

eg:

orm+t'a 'remembrance'

kol+a 'murder'

M.64.1.25 ~ -uva

Occurs after set V.E verb stems.

eg:

tiir+uva 'tax'

M.64.1.26 co-utal

Occurs after / kuut- /.

eg:

kuut+utal 'plenty'
M.64.1.27 ~ -ś Occurs after set VI. verb stems.

  eg:
  poṭi+ś 'dust'
  kati+ś 'bite'

M.65. Marginal Verbal Nouns

M.65.1 { -anam } ~ -anam ~ -ana~ -aw~ -anam ~ -an
         ~ -tam

M.65.1.1 ~ -anam Occurs after CVC ending stem.

  eg:
  dah+anam 'digestion'

M.65.1.2 ~ -ana Occurs after --V(V)O(O) (O) ending verb stems.

  eg:
  vaay+ana 'reading'
  aalooc+ana 'thinking'
  praarth+ana 'prayer'
  kalp+ana 'command'

M.65.1.3 ~ -a Occurs after -VŚ/ -Vn ending verb stems.

  eg:
  aas+a 'desire'
  veedan+a 'pain'

* borrowals from Sanskrit
M.65.1.4 \textendash} ana

Occurs after \textit{VvR} ending verb stems.

\textit{eg:}

\textit{dhaar+ana} \quad \textquote{understanding}

M.65.1.5 \textendash} anam

Occurs after \textit{Vr} ending alternants of marginal verb stems.

\textit{eg:}

\textit{mar+anam} \quad \textquote{death}

\textit{bhar+anam} \quad \textquote{rule}

M.65.1.6 \textendash} an

Occurs after / \textit{jiiv-} /.

\textit{eg:}

\textit{jiiv+an} \quad \textquote{soul}

M.65.1.7 \textendash} tam

Occurs after / \textit{jiivi-} /.

\textit{eg:}

\textit{jiivi+tam} \quad \textquote{life}
26.3.1.1 Verb Stem Classification

Verb stems are classified on the basis of the distribution of the past tense markers. The respective past tense marker is shown below each group label in the following scheme of classification.

Verb Stem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group I</th>
<th>Group II</th>
<th>Group III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/-i-/</td>
<td>/-nt-/</td>
<td>/-t-/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb stems which take the past tense marker 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group IIa</th>
<th>Group IIIa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb stems which take the past tense marker 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group IIb</th>
<th>Group IIIb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb stems which take the past tense marker 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group IIc</th>
<th>Group IIId</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.0 Group I

Verb stems which take the past tense marker /-i/.

eg:

oot- 'to run'

caat- 'to jump'

2.0 Group II

Verb stems taking past tense markers which contain a nasal phoneme. Depending on the particular marker involved, Group II has been divided into four sub-groups.

2.1 Group II.A

Verb stems which take the past tense marker -nt-

eg:

no- 'to pain'

ve- 'to cook/to burn'

2.2 Group II.B

Verb stems which take the past tense marker /-nn-/

Depending on the particular marker involved, Group II has been sub-divided into three sub-groups.

eg:

kara- 'to cry'

paRa- 'to say'
2.3 **Group II.C**

Verb stems which take the past tense marker /-nn-/ 

eg: 

va    'to come'

*ta    'to give'

2.4 **Group II.D**

Verb stems which take the past tense marker /-n-/

eg: 

*ti    'to eat'

kol    'to kill'

*nil    'to stand'

2.5 **Group II.E**

Verb stems which take the past tense marker /-n-/

eg: 

vita    'to release'

*taa    'to sink'

3.4 **Group III.D**

3.00 **Group III**

Verb stems which take stops as past tense markers.

Depending on the particular marker involved, Group III has been sub divided into four sub groups.

3.1 **Group III.A**

Verb stems which take past tense marker /-t-/
26.3.1.2 Verb Stem Alternation

**Group I**

eg:
- koy-  'to reap'
- ulu-  'to plough'

3.2 **Group III.B**

Verb stems which take the past tense marker / -R- /

eg:
- peR-  'to deliver'

(R.52 ar-) and before 'to cut' the marker / -y- /

- vil-  GOV- GO 'to sell'. The imperative / - g / (M.56,1.1) also.

3.3 **Group III.C**

Verb stems which take the past tense marker / -t- /

eg:
- it-  'to put'
- vit-  'to release'
- kan-  'to see'

3.4 **Group III.D**

Verb stems which take the past marker / -c /

eg:
- neRa-  'to fill'
- ata-  'to close'
- veRa-  'to shiver'
26.3.1.2 Verb Stem Alternation

Group I

1. \{ (C)VV_{k-} \} \circ \ (C)VV_{y-} \circ \ (C)VV_{-} \circ \ (C)VV_{k-} \\
   \circ \ (C)VV_{v-} \\
   \circ \ (C)VV_{-} \\

   \circ \ (C)VV_{y-} \quad \text{Occurs before the P.t. marker } -i \quad (M.51.1.10) .

   \circ \ (C)VV_{-} \quad \text{Occurs before the Pr.t. marker } /-\eta-/ \\
   (M.52.1.1) \text{ and before the P.t. marker } /-y-/ \\
   (M.51.1.11) \text{ CWW- Occurs before the imperative}

\text{ant- Occurs in verb phrases as the second}
\text{ constituent after verb stems other than}
\text{ constituent after verb stems other than}
\text{ constituent after verb stems other than}
\text{ constituent after verb stems other than}

\circ \ (C)VV_{k-} \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere in f.v. with } (C)VV_{v-} \\

\text{eg:}

\text{eg:} \{ \text{pook-} \} \circ \text{ pooy-} \circ \text{ poo-} \circ \text{ pook-} \\
   \circ \text{ poov-} \quad \text{\textit{would not come}}

\text{pooy+i} \quad \text{\textit{went}}

\text{poo+u} \quad \text{\textit{going}}

\circ \ -\eta- \quad \text{Occurs after the verb stem } /\text{ poo-} / \text{ in}

\text{poo+y+a} \quad \text{\textit{want-which}}

\text{\textit{wants-which}} \quad \text{\textit{go (you Sg.)}}

(M.54.1.1) \\

\text{poo+}\phi \quad \text{\textit{go (you Sg.)}}

\text{poo+um} \quad \text{\textit{will go}}

\text{eg:} \circ \text{ poov+um} \\

\text{poov+u} \quad \text{\textit{would not go}}
2. \{ veent- \} oo -ant- oo -nt- oo veen- oo -an-
   oo -nt- oo veent-
   oo -ant- Occurs in verb phrases as the second
   constituent after verb stems other than
   / poo- /.
   oo -veent- Occurs elsewhere.

   eg: 
   var+ant+a  'need not come'
   paa+ant+a  'need not sing'

3. \{ noki- \} oo goo- oo nook-
   oo -nt- Occurs after the verb stem / poo- / in
   Phrasal verb before negative marker / -a /
   (M.54.1.1).

   eg: 
   goo+Tam > goottam  'looking'
   poo+nt+a  'need not go'
\( \omega \text{ veen}\) - Occurs before the F.t. marker /-am/ (M.53.1.1).

\( \text{eg:} \)

\( \text{veen}+\text{am} \) 'will need'

\( \omega \text{ -an}\) - Occurs between the V.N. and F.t. markers.

\( \text{eg:} \)

\( \text{pook}+\text{an}+\text{am} \) 'should go'

\( \omega \text{ -n}\) - Occurs after / pook-/ before the F.t. marker (M.53.1.1).

\( \text{eg:} \)

\( \text{poo}+\text{n}+\text{am} \) 'should go'

\( \omega \text{ -veent}\) - Occurs elsewhere.

\( \text{eg:} \)

\( \text{veent}+\text{a} \) 'need not'

3. \{ \text{nookk-} \} \( \omega \text{noot-} \) \( \omega \text{nookk-} \)

\( \omega \text{ GV}- \) Occurs before V.N. marker /-\( \text{am/} \) (M.64.1.37).

\( \omega \text{noot-} \) Occurs before V.N. marker (M.64.1.2).

\( \omega \text{ GV}- \) Occurs before F.t. marker /-\( \text{am/} \) (M.51.1.1).

\( \omega \text{ GV}- \) Occurs elsewhere.

\( \text{eg:} \)

\( \text{noot}+\text{Tam} > \text{noot}+\text{tam} \) 'looking'

\( \omega \text{ nookk-} \) Occurs elsewhere.

\( \text{eg:} \)

\( \text{nookk}+\text{i} \) 'looked'
4. \{ --VK-- \} \infty --VK-- \& VV-

\infty --VK--\quad \text{Occurs in f.v. with --VV--}

eg:

\{ elak- \} \infty elak- \& elav-

elak+i \quad \text{will 'shook/moved'}

\& elav+i

\{ uruk- \} \infty uruk- \& uruv-

uruk+i \quad \text{melted'}

\& uruv+i

---

\text{Group II.a}

1. \{ CVVv- \} \infty CVV- \quad \infty CV- \quad \infty CVVv-

\infty CVV- \quad \text{Occurs before V.N. marker / -v- (M.64.1.17).}

\infty CV- \quad \text{Occurs before P.t. marker / -nt- (M.51.1.1).}

\infty CVVv- \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.}

eg:

\{ veev- \} \infty vee- \quad \infty ve- \quad \infty veev-

\text{flying/flowing}
\( \text{vee+v+u} \) \quad \text{'burning'}

\( \text{ve+n+t+u} \) \quad \text{'burnt'}

\( \text{vee+n+um} \) \quad \text{'will burn'}

\( \{\text{noov-}\} \quad \text{\& \quad noo- \quad \& \quad no- \quad \& \quad noov-}\)

\( \text{noo+v+u} \) \quad \text{'aching'}

\( \text{no+n+t+u} \) \quad \text{'ached'}

\( \text{noov+um} \) \quad \text{'will ache'}

**Group II.B.**

\( \{(V)_V-\} \quad \infty \quad --(V)V_{y-} \quad \infty \quad --(V)V_{-} \)

\( \infty \quad --(V)V_{y-} \quad \text{Occurs before the F.t. marker/-um/(M.53.1.3),} \)

\( \text{before the Pr.t. marker/-unn-/(M.52.1.2) and} \)

\( \text{before the P.I. marker/-aan/(M.55.1.1).} \)

\( \infty \quad --(V)\text{V}_{-} \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.} \)

\text{eg:}

\( \{\text{paa-}\} \quad \infty \quad \text{paay-} \quad \infty \quad \text{paa-} \)

\( \text{paay+um} \quad \text{'will flee/will flow'} \)

\( \text{paay+unn+u} \quad \text{'fleeing/flowing'} \)
pasy+aan  'for fleeing/for flowing'
(p.51.1.3) and the P.t. marker /-nn-/ (p.56.1.1).

paa+nn+u  'fled/flowed'

paa+ccil+u  'fleeing/flowing'

\{ kara- \}  \in\kappa kara-  \in\kappa kara-
\{ karay- \}  \in\kappa karay-  \in\kappa karay-
yareum  'will come'

karay+um  'will cry'

karay+nn+u  'crying'

karay+aan  'for crying'

kara+nn+u  'cried'

kara+ccil+u  'crying'

\underline{Group II.C.}

1. \{ evar- \}  \in\kappa va- \in\kappa vaa- \in\kappa var- \in\kappa varu-
\in\kappa va- Occurs before the P.t. marker /-nn-/
(p.51.1.3).

eg:
va+nn+u  'came'

\in\kappa vaa- Occurs before the imperative marker /-\phi-/
(p.56.1.1).

eg:
va+\phi  'come (you SG.)'
∞ var- Occurs before the Pr.t. marker /-unn-/ (M.52.1.2) and the F.t. marker /-um/ (M.53.1.3).

eg:

\[\text{var+unn+u} \rightarrow \text{coming}\]
\[\text{var+um} \rightarrow \text{will come}\]

∞ varu- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\[\text{var+tti} \rightarrow \text{made to come}\]
\[\text{var+tti} \rightarrow \text{sit (you Sg.)}\]

2. { tar- } ∞ ta- ∞ taa- ∞ tar-

∞ ta- Occurs before the Pr.t. marker /-nn-/ (M.51.1.3).

eg:

\[\text{ta+nn+u} \rightarrow \text{gave}\]

∞ taa- Occurs before the imperative marker /-f/ (M.56.1.1).

eg:

\[\text{taa+f} \rightarrow \text{give (you Sg.)}\]
3. { iiri- }  oo  iiri-  oo  iru-

iiri-  Occurs before the L'M. (M.41.1.2) and the imperative marker/−β/ (M.56.1.1).

eg:

iiri+kku'm  'will sit'

iiri+β  'sit(you Sg.)'

iru-  Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

iru+nu+u  'sat'

iru+tto  'made to sit'

Group II.D.

{ tin- }  oo  tiin-  oo  tin-

{ tin- }

tiin-  Occurs before the Cau₄ marker (M.21.1.3).

eg:

tin+H+i > tiitīrö  'made to eat'

tin-  Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

tin+nu > tinnu  'ate'
Group III.A.

1. \{ caav- \} \( \infty \) va- \( \infty \) caav-

\( \infty \) ca-

Occurs before the L.M. \((M.41.1.)\).

eg:

\begin{align*}
ca+x+tu \to cattu & \quad \text{"died"} \\
\end{align*}

\( \infty \) caav-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\begin{align*}
caav+um & \quad \text{"will die"}
\end{align*}

2. \{ kaa- \} \( \infty \) kaav- \( \infty \) kaa-

\( \infty \) kaav-

Occurs before the V.N. marker \((M.64.1.22)\).

eg:

\begin{align*}
kaav+al & \quad \text{"guarding"}
\end{align*}

\( \infty \) kaa-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\begin{align*}
kaa+ttu & \quad \text{"guarded"}
\end{align*}

Group III.C.

1. \{ vu- \} \( \infty \) --vu- \( \infty \) --vu-

\( \infty \) --vu-

Occurs before the P.t. marker /-t-/ \((M.51.1.8)\).
Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
\[
\{ \text{curul-} \} \quad \infty \text{curun-} \quad \infty \text{curul-} \\
\text{curun+t+u} \quad \text{'rolled'} \\
\text{curul+um} \quad \text{'will roll'}
\]
\[
\{ \text{niil-} \} \quad \infty \text{niin-} \quad \infty \text{niil-} \\
\text{niin+t+u} \quad \text{'lengthened'} \\
\text{niil+um} \quad \text{'will lengthen'} \\
\text{niil+Ti} \quad \text{niitti} \quad \text{'made to lengthen'}
\]

2. \[
\{ \text{un-} \} \quad \infty \text{un-} \quad \infty \text{uun-}
\]
\[
\infty \text{un-} \quad \text{(M.51.1.8)} \quad \text{and before F.t. marker} /-\text{t-} /
\]
\[
\text{(M.53.1.3).}
\]

eg:
\[
\text{un+t+u} \quad \text{'took meals'}
\]
\[
\text{un+um} > \text{unnum} \quad \text{'will take meals'}
\]
\[
\infty \text{uun-} \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.}
\]

eg:
\[
\text{uun+u} \quad \text{'meals'}
\]
\[
\text{uun+H+i} > \text{uutti} \quad \text{'caused to take meals'}
\]
3. \{ kan- \} oo kan- oo kaal- oo kaan-

\(\text{Occurs before P.t. marker} /-t-/\)
(M.51.1.8).

eg:
kan+\(t+u\)
'saw'

\(\text{Occurs before V.N. marker} (M.64.1.14).\)

eg:
kaal+ca
'sight'

\(\text{Occurs elsewhere.}\)

eg:
praart+cau
'prayed'
kaan+um
'will see'

Group III.D.

1. \{-V(C)Ci- \} oo V(C)- oo V(C)Ci-

\(\text{Occurs before the V.N. markers} -anam\)
(M.65.1.1) -ana (M.65.1.2) -am (M.64.1.21)
-a (M.65.1.3) -anam (M.65.1.5).

\(\text{Occurs elsewhere.}\)

eg:
\{ mari- \} oo mar- oo mari-
-!: 423 -!

1. \textbf{mar+anam} \quad \textquoteleft death\textquoteright

\textbf{mar+i+ccu} \quad \textquoteleft died\textquoteright

\{ \textbf{aalooci-} \} \quad \infty \quad \textbf{aalooc-} \quad \infty \quad \textbf{aalooci}

\textbf{aalooc+ana} \quad \textquoteleft thinking\textquoteright

\textbf{aalooci+ccu} \quad \textquoteleft thought\textquoteright

\{ \textbf{praarthi-} \} \quad \infty \quad \textbf{praarth-} \quad \infty \quad \textbf{praarthi-}

\textbf{praarth+ana} \quad \textquoteleft prayer\textquoteright

\textbf{praarthi+ccu} \quad \textquoteleft prayed\textquoteright

\{ \textbf{upayoogi-} \} \quad \infty \quad \textbf{upayoog-} \quad \infty \quad \textbf{upayoogi-}

\textbf{upayoog+am} \quad \textquoteleft use\textquoteright

\textbf{upayoogi+ccu} \quad \textquoteleft used\textquoteright

\{ \textbf{aaśi-} \} \quad \infty \quad \textbf{aaś-} \quad \infty \quad \textbf{aaśi-}

\textbf{aaś+a} \quad \textquoteleft desire\textquoteright

\textbf{aaśi+ccu} \quad \textquoteleft desired\textquoteright

2. \{\textbf{--VCI-}\quad \infty \quad \textbf{--VVC\quad \infty \quad VCI-}\quad \infty \quad \textbf{--VVC}\quad \text{Occurs before V.N. marker \textasciitilde am (M.64.1.21).}}

4. \{\textbf{jili-}\quad \infty \quad \textbf{jili-}\quad \infty \quad \textbf{jili-}\}
--- 429 ---

\[ \infty \-- V G i - \] Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\{ aha\~nkar\- \} \infty aha\~nkaar- \infty aha\~nkar-

aha\~nkaar+am 'proud'

aha\~nkar\+c\ru- 'became proud'

\{ n\~asi- \} \infty na\~as- \infty n\~asi-

na\~as+am 'destruction'

n\~asi+c\ru- 'will ruin'

26.3.1.3 Classified list of verb stems which take

Verb stems which take verbal noun suffixes have been classified on the basis of the different verbal noun

3. \{ coodi- \} \infty coody- \infty coodi-

\infty coody- Occurs before V.N. marker / -am /

\( M.64.1.21 \).

eg:

cooky+am 'question'

\infty coodi- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

coodi+c\ru- 'asked'

4. \{ jiivi- \} \infty jiiv- \infty jiivi-

\infty jiiv- 'to write'

\infty pe\~ap- 'to sink'

\infty pe\~ak- 'to go'

\infty vink- 'to fl\~ow'
jiiv- Occurs before V.N. marker / -an / (M.65.1.6).

eg:

jiiv+an 'life'

jiivi- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

jiivi+ccu 'lived'

jiivi+tam 'life'

26.3.1.3 Classified list of verb stems which take verbal noun markers

Verb stems which take verbal noun suffixes have been classified on the basis of the different verbal noun markers involved. Accordingly the verb stems have been divided into six sets.

1.0 Set I
Verb stems which take V.N. markers containing a morphophoneme.

1.1 Set I.A
The morphophoneme characterizing the V.N. marker is T.

elut- 'to write'

tut- 'to blow'

paht- 'to sing'

pook- 'to go'

oluk- 'to flow'
1.2 Set I.B
Verb stems which take /-Tam/ as the V.N. marker.

aat-  'to swing'
oot-  'to run'
caat- 'to jump'
keeR- 'to climb'
noot- 'to look'
kuum- 'together'
maaR- 'to change'
maaaR- 'to smell'
vaat- 'to fade'
elak- 'to shake/move'

1.3 Set I.C
Verb stem which take /-H/ as the V.N. marker.
tin-  'to eat'

1.4 Set I.D
Verb stems which take /-Dam/ as the V.N. marker.

eraañ-, 'to get down'
inaññ-, 'to become fama'
anaañ-, 'to move'
eraaññ-, 'to steep'
pe'aaññ-, 'to quarrel'
pe'ah- 'to split'
poññ- 'to raise'
tuunñ- 'to hang'
curunñ- 'to shrink'
kaRanñ- 'to twist'
kulunñ- 'to shake'
mayanñ- 'to faint'
terunñ- 'to press'
viiññ- 'to well'

1.5 Set I.B
Verb stems which take /-L-/ as the V.N. marker.
unu- 'to eat (meals)'
peR- 'to deliver'
cut- 'to burn'

2.0 Set II
Verb stems which take V.N. markers which begin in a stop.

2.1 Set II.A
Verb stems which take /-pp-/ as the verbal noun marker.
iri- 'to sit'
atça- 'to close'
ala- 'to measure'
uto- 'to wear'
pelar- 'to split'
2.3 Set II.B

Verb stems which take / -tt- / as the verbal noun marker.

toor- 'to wipe'

koy- 'to reap'

ney- 'to weave'
2.3 Set II.C

Verb stems which take /-ti/ as verbal noun marker.

paa- 'to share'
paku- 'to stay with'
poru- 'to ruin'
ketu- 'to give'
kebu- 'to do', 'tired'

2.4 Set II.D

Verb stem which take /-t-/ as the verbal noun marker.

vili- 'to leak'
sema- 'to fall'

2.5 Set II.E

Verb stems which take /-ccil-/ as the verbal noun marker.

pili- 'to massage'
paa- 'to flee/flow'
para- 'to say'
kara- 'to cry'
koRa- 'to reduce'
mee- 'to graze'

Verb stems which take /-ca/ as the verbal noun marker.

alar- 'to roar'
taal- 'to sink'
talar- 'to be tired'
toor- 'to wipe'
kaal- 'to see'
ceer- 'to join'
coor- 'to leak'
viiL- 'to fall'
valar- 'to grow'

Verb stems which take verbal noun marker which begins in a continuant. Set IV has been divided into three according to the difference of the phonemes involved.

Verbs which take /-kka/ as the verbal noun marker.

kets- 'to lie'

Verbs which take /-p/ as the verbal noun marker.
3.0  Set III

3.1  Set III.A

Verb stems which take /-mp-/ as the verbal noun marker.
  cela-  'to chatter'
  kola-  'to mix'
  vara-  'to draw'

3.2  Set III.B

Verb stems which take /-ma/ as the verbal noun marker.
  taal-  'to sink'

4.0  Set IV

Verb stems which take verbal noun marker which begins in a continuant. Set IV has been divided into three according to the difference of the phoneme involved.

4.1  Set IV.A

Verb stems which take /-v-/ as the verbal noun marker.
  aRi-  'to know'
  ala-  'to measure'
  ali-  'to unknot'
  piri-  'to collect'
4.3 Set IV.B

Verb stems which take /-vi/ as the verbal noun marker.

cati- 'to cheat'
catu- 'to wound'
culi- 'to fold'
kal- 'able'
kari- 'to dry'
kor- 'to reduce'
mali- 'to become cheap'
mar- 'to hide'
muli- 'to cut'
nana- 'to wet'
noo- 'to pain'
val- 'to pull'
vsal- 'to bend'
vee- 'to burn/cook'

4.2 Set IV.B

Verb stems which take /-vi/ as the verbal noun marker.

tool- 'to fail'
keel- 'to hear'
mar- 'to forget'
4.3. Set IV.C
Verb stems which take /-a/ as the verbal noun marker. Verb stems which take /-va/ as the verb noun marker.

kara-  'to milk'
kora-  'to bark/shout'

5.0  Set V
Verb stems which take verbal noun marker which begins in a vowel. Set V has been subdivided into five according to the differences of the phonemes involved.

5.1  Set V.A.
Verb stems which take /-am/ as the verbal noun marker.

aal-  'to sink'
ayar- 'to raise'
kebar- 'to raise'
matur- 'to sweet'
coody- 'to ask'
raas- 'to ruin'
ahaankaar- 'to be proud'
5.2 Set V.B

Verb stems which take /-al/ as the verbal noun marker.

aluk-  'to decay'
pooR-  'to scratch'
toonn-  'to feel'
tupp-  'to spit'
kaav-  'to guard'
kaluk-  'to wash'
minn-  'to finish'
mutt-  'to glitter'
niint-  'to knock'
veRa-  'to swim'
viiiin-  'to swell'

5.3 Set V.C

Verb stems which take /-av-/ as the verbal noun marker.

suk-  'to make'
tar-  'to give'
var-  'to come'
ol-  'to plough'
5.4 **Set V.D.**

Verb stems which take /-a/- as the verbal noun marker.

- ooRM- 'to remember'
- kol- 'to kill'

5.5 **Set V.E**

Verb stem which takes /-uva/ as the verbal noun marker.

- tiir- 'to finish'
- 'to knock'

5.6 **Set VI**

Verb stems taking no overt verbal noun suffixes.

- iti- 'to hit'
- eRi- 'to throw'
- ati- 'to beat'
- piti- 'to catch'
- poti- 'to dust'
- puka- 'to smoke'
- ciri- 'to laugh'
- cati- 'to cheat'
kali-  'to play'
kati-  'to bite'
kuli-  'to bathe'
kuti-  'to drink'
kuli-  'to dig'
vili-  'to call'
vara-  'to draw'
maRa-  'to hide'
irutta-  'to become dark'
tallu-  'to push'
tattu-  'to knock'
cavittu-  'to kick'
kuttu-  'to stab'
vettu-  'to cut'
kettu-  'to tie'
puutt-  'to lock'
nullu-  'to pinch'

26.3.2 Appellatives

Those units which do not take either tense or case markers, but are expandable like a verb or a noun are appellatives.
M.71 Adjectival
M.72 Appellative Noun

M.71.1 \{-a\} oo -am oo -am oo -an oo -a

M.71.1.1 oo -am Occurs after / el-, / and / pal- /.

eg:

el+am 'tender'
pal+am 'old'

M.71.1.2 oo -um Occurs after / kot-, kat- / and / per- /.

eg:

kot+um 'big'
kat+um 'hard'
per+um 'big'
M.71.1.3 oo -an Occurs after / putt- /.
   eg:
   putt+an
   'new'

M.71.1.4 oo -a Occurs elsewhere.
   eg:
   vell+a
   'white'
   nall+a
   'good'
   putiy+a
   'new'

M.72. Appellative Noun.

M.72.1 { -ppam } oo -uma oo -ma oo -ama oo -ppam
   'many persons'

M.72.1.1 oo -uma Occurs after / per- / & / put- /.
   eg:
   per+uma
   'bigness'
   put+uma
   'newness'

M.72.1.2 oo -ma Occurs after / nan- / & / tin- /.
   eg:
   nan+ma
   'goodness'
   tin+ma
   'evilness'

M.74. Non-gender Singular.

M.74.1 oo -a oo

M.75. Non-gender Plural.

M.75.1 { -a } oo

M.76. Gender Singular.
M.72.1.3 oo -ama Occurs after / pal- /.

eg:
pal+ama 'antiqueness'

M.72.1.4 oo -ppam Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
vali+ppam 'bigness'
ceRu+ppam 'young'

M.73. Gender Plural

M.73.1 { -ar } oo { -ar }

eg:
pal+ar 'many persons'
ce+ar 'some persons'

M.74. Non-gender Singular.

M.74.1 { -t- } oo -t-

eg:
valu+t+u 'big-it'
ceRu+t+u 'small-it'

M.75 Non-gender Plural

M.75.1 { -a } oo -a

eg:
pal+a 'many'
ce+la 'some'
26.3.3 Noun

Nouns are those units which do not take tense markers but take or can take case markers.

Position Classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M100</th>
<th>M200</th>
<th>M300</th>
<th>M400</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M101 D.N.</td>
<td>M201 M.Sg.</td>
<td>M301 G.Pl.</td>
<td>M401 A.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M102 Sg.</td>
<td>M202 Fe.Sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>M402 S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M103 Pl.</td>
<td>M203 L.M. 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>M403 D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M104 N.G.Sg.</td>
<td>M204 D.Pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>M404 G.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M105 N.G. Pl.</td>
<td>M205 H.Pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>M405 L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M106 L.M. 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M406 V.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M101 Derived Noun

M.101.1 \{-i\} oo -a oo -attam oo -ma oo -i

M.101.1.1 oo -a Occurs after / oRR- / and / eratt- /.

eg:

oRR+a 'single'
eratt+a 'double'
M.101.1.2 oo -attam Occurs after / aan /.

eg:

aan+attam 'manliness'

M.101.1.3 oo -ma Occurs after / ati- /.

eg:

ati+ma 'slave'

M.101.1.4 oo -i Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

roog+i 'patient'

**Number Markers**

M.102 Singular.

M.102.1 { -n } oo -e oo -n

M.102.1.1 oo -e Occurs after / nii /.

eg:

nii+e 'you (Sg.)'

M.102.1.2 oo -n Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

naa+n 'I'
M.103  Plural

M.103.1  \{-m\} \infty -m-

eg:

_\text{naa}+m \quad 'we (Incl.)'

_\text{na}+m+\text{al} > \text{nammal} \quad 'we'

M.104  Non-gender Singular

M.104.1  \{-t\} \infty -t-

eg:

_\text{i}+t+u \quad 'this'

_\text{a}+t+u \quad 'that'

M.105  Non-gender Plural

M.105.1  \{-kal\} \infty -a \infty -\text{ukal} \infty -\text{kkal} \infty -\text{kal}

M.105.1.1  \infty -a \quad \text{Occurs after démonstrative bases.}

eg:

_\text{i}v+a \quad 'these'

_\text{a}v+a \quad 'those'

_\text{cev}+a \quad 'which (Pl.)'
M.105.1.2 -ukal Occurs after G ending verb stems.

  e.g.: aat+ukal 'sheep'

M.105.1.3 -kkal Occurs after VV ending and / u / ending stems.

  e.g.: pasu+kkal 'cows'

  netaa+kkal 'leaders'

M.105.1.4 -kal Occurs elsewhere.

  e.g.: patti+kal 'dogs'

  ceti+kal 'plants'

M.106 Link Morph

M.106.1 { -tt- } -tt- -um-

M.106.1.1 Occurs after / oru /.

  e.g.: oru+tt+an 'one-he'

  oru+tt+i 'one-she'

M.106.1.2 -um- Occurs elsewhere.

  e.g.: aan+um+kal 'males'

  penn+um+kal 'females'
Gender Markers

M.201 Masculine Singular

M.201.1 \{-an\} \sim -n \sim -aan \sim -avan \sim -an

M.201.1 \sim -n \quad \text{Occurs after VV ending stems.}

eg:

\text{moo+an} \quad '\text{son}'

M.201.1 \sim -i \quad \text{Occurs after VV ending stems.}

M.201.2 \sim -aan \quad \text{Occurs after retroflex consonant ending stems.}

eg:

\text{naat+aan} \quad 'a Nadar'
\text{tatt+aan} \quad 'a goldsmith'
\text{tant+aan} \quad 'a Thandar'
\text{veel+aan} \quad 'pot maker'

M.201.3 \sim -avan \quad \text{Occurs after /iil-/}.

eg:

\text{iil+avan} \quad 'an Ezhava'

M.201.4 \sim -an \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.}
M.202. Feminine Singular

M.202.1 \{-i\} \sim -i \sim -aatti \sim oo -atti \sim oo -al \sim oo -i

M.202.1.1 \sim -i \quad \text{Occurs after VV ending stems.}

eg:

\text{moa+l} \quad \text{'daughter'}

M.202.1.2 \sim -aatti \quad \text{Occurs after retroflex consonant ending stems.}

eg:

\text{naat+aatti} \quad \text{'a Nadar woman'}

\text{matt+aatti} \quad \text{'a goldsmith woman'}

\text{tatt+aatti} \quad \text{'a Thandar woman'}

\text{veel+aatti} \quad \text{'a potterer woman'}

M.203. Link Morph2

M.205.1.1 \sim oo -i \quad \text{Occurs after / pat-/ before C in V.J.}

M.202.1.3 \sim -aatti \quad \text{Occurs after / ill-/ / mukkuv- / &}

\text{kaRupp+an} \quad \text{'a black man'}
eg:

ii̱l+atti 'an Ezhava woman'
mukkuv+atti 'a fisher woman'
koll+atti 'a blacksmith woman'

M.202.1.4 ـ-al Occurs after demonstrative and interrogative bases and / mak-/:

eg:
iv+al 'this-she'
av+al 'that-she'
eey+al 'which-she'
mak+al 'daughter'

M.202.1.5 ـ-i Occurs elsewhere:

eg:
kaRupp+i 'a black woman'

M.203 Link Morph₂

M.203.1 { -in- } ـ-i ـ-in-

M.203.1.1 ـ-i Occurs after / pat-/ before G in W.J. and after / patt-/; / nuuṞR-/ / aayiratt- / and / letsatt-/.
M.205. Monomorphic plural

M.206. \{-kal\} oo -kal

eg:
pat+i#naalu 'fourteen'

eg: irupatt+i#elu 'twentyseven'

M.301 Gender plural

M.301.1 \{-ar\} oo -ar oo -kal oo -near oo ukal

M.203.1.2 oo -in- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
pat+in#aaRu 'sixteen'

viitt+in+u 'to house'

M.204 Double plural.

M.204.1 \{-kal\} oo -al oo -kal

M.204.1.1 oo -al Occurs after 1 person inclusive plural

M.301.1.2 oo -near Gender markers.

eg:

M.204.1.2 oo -kal. Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

nam+kal > bannal 'we (Excl. Pl)'

nam+kal > bannal 'we (Incl. Pl)'
M.205. Honorable Plural

M.206. \{-kal\} \(\sim\) -kal

\[\text{eg:}\]
\(\text{nim+kal} \sim \text{niñkal}\)  'you (Hon. pl.)

M.301 Gender Plural

M.301.1 \{-ar\} \(\sim\) -r  \(\sim\) -kal  \(\sim\) -maar  \(\sim\) ukal

\[\text{eg:}\]
\(\text{aa+r+um}\)
\(\text{ellaa+r+um}\)  'every body also'

M.301.2 \(\sim\) -kal  Occurs after / mak- /.

\[\text{eg:}\]
\(\text{avan+ctu}\)  'with him'
\(\text{mak+kal}\)  'children'
\(\text{ann+ctu}\)  'with me'

M.301.3 \(\sim\) -maar  Occurs after gender markers.

\[\text{eg:}\]
\(\text{purusan+maar}\)  'man'
\(\text{avan+maar}\)  'they'

M.301.4 \(\sim\) -ukal  Occurs after / aal- /.

\[\text{eg:}\]
\(\text{aal+ukal}\)  'persons'
M.301.1.5 oo -ar Occurs elsewhere.

M.401 Accusative Case

M.401.1 { -e } oo -e

eg:

- tan-ukku
- avan-e
- nimn+e

'he (A.C.)'
'you (A.C.)'

M.403 Dative Case

M.403.1 { -akku } oo -ukku oo -ikkpu oo -kku

eg:

- zin+akku
- to you
M.403.1.1 ~ -u

Occurs after /-en/ ending stems except / en- / tan- / & / nin- /

eg:
avan+u "to him"

M.403.1.2 ~ -ukku

Occurs after / nam- / and freely varies with / -akku/ (M.403.1.5).

eg:
nam+ukku "to us"
nam+akku "of her"

M.403.1.3 ~ -ikku

Occurs after / en- / and / tan- /

eg:
en+ikku "to me"
tan+ikku "to oneself"

M.403.1.4 ~ -kkal

Occurs after / r. l. y / ending stems.

eg: avar+kkal "to them"
    aval+kkal "to her"
    amman+y+kkal "to mother"

M.403.1.5 ~ -akku

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:
nin+akku "to you"
marat+il "on the tree"
M.404 Genitive Case.

M.404.1 \{ -Re \} \sim -Re \sim -ute

M.404.1.1 \sim -Re Occurs after /-n/ ending stems.

eg:

en+Re

krisman \sim krisgua 'krishnan(y.o)'

avan+Re

raasa \sim raamaa 'raaman(y.c)'

M.404.1.2 \sim -ute Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

aval+ute

'of her'

kuttiy+ute

'of the child'

M.405 Locative Case

M.405.1 \{ -il \} \sim -kkal \sim -il

Saanta \sim Sangtes 'Santha(y.o)'

M.405.1.1 \sim -kkal Occurs after V ending stems.

eg:

pati+kkal

'at the step'

talay+kkal

'at the head'

M.405.1.2 \sim -il Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

viitt+il

'at the house'

maratt+il

'on the tree'
M.406 Vocative Case

26.3.3.1 Classification of Noun stems

M.406.1 {-ee} \( \sim VC > VV > V_1 > -V_1 V_1 > -V_1 > -V_2 V_2 > -ee \)

Noun stems are classified on the basis of:

M.406.1.1 \( \sim VC > VV \) Occurs on the final syllable of /-an/ ending stems.

**eg:**
- krisnaan > krisnaaa 'Krishnan(V.C)'
- raaman > raamaa 'Raman(V.C)'

M.406.1.2 \( \sim V_1 > V_1 V_1 \) Occurs on the final vowel of all V ending stems.

**eg:**
- revi > revii 'Ravi(V.C)'

M.406.1.3 \( \sim V_1 > V_2 V_2 \) Occurs on the final /-a/.

**eg:**
- saanta > saante 'Saantha(V.C)'
- oomana > oomanees 'Omana(V.C)'

M.406.1.4 \( \sim -ee \) Occurs elsewhere.

**eg:**
- moo1+ee 'daughter(V.C)'
- moon+ee 'son(V.C)'

M.406.1.5 \( \sim V_1 > V_1 V_1 \)
26.3.3.1 Classification of Noun stems

Noun stems are classified on the basis of the stem alternants.

1.1 Personal Pronouns

1.1.1 First Person

1.1.1.1 Exclusive

Noun stems

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Group I} & \quad \text{Group II} \\
\text{Personal pronouns} & \quad \text{Numerals} \\
\text{Group III} & \quad \text{Other stems}
\end{align*} \]

- Adjectival Case base
  - A
  - B
  - C
  - I person
  - II person
  - Reflexive

1.1.1.2 Inclusive

A.1 Exclusive
A.2 Inclusive

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{A} & \quad \text{B} \\
\text{C} & \quad \text{nina (Excl.)}
\end{align*} \]
Noun Stem Alternation

1.0 Group I

1.1 Personal Pronouns

1.1.1 First Person

1.1.1.1 Exclusive

\[ \{ {\tilde{\text{n}}\text{aa}-} \} ] \quad {\tilde{\text{naa}}-} \quad {\text{na}-} \quad {\text{en}-} \]

**oo {\tilde{\text{n}}\text{aa}-}** Occurs before sg. marker / -n / (M.102.1.2).

**eg:**

\[ {\tilde{\text{naa}}+\text{n}} \]

'I'

**oo {\text{na}-}** Occurs before pl. marker / -m- / (M.103.1).

**eg:**

\[ {\text{na}+\text{mkal}} \]

'we (Excl.)'

**oo -en** Occurs elsewhere.

**eg:**

\[ {\text{en}+\text{Re}} \]

'mine'

1.1.1.2 Inclusive

\[ \{ {\text{na}-} \} ] \quad {\text{naa}-} \quad {\text{na}-} \]
occurrence of pl. marker -m (M. 103.1) followed by W.J. eg:

\[ \text{naa+m#} \]

\[ '\text{we (Incl.)}' \]

occurrence elsewhere.

eg:

\[ \text{naa+m+a}! \]

\[ '\text{we (Incl.)}' \]

\[ '\text{Reflexive Pr. N. SiG}.' \]

\[ '\text{amongst themselves}' \]

1.1.1.3 Second Person

\[ \{ ni- \} \]

\[ \text{Group II.A} \]

\[ \text{Group II.A. (1)} \]

\[ \text{ni+nRe} \]

\[ '\text{yours}' \]

\[ V \] Occurs before 0 in W.J. eg:

\[ \text{ni+n+kal} \]

\[ '\text{your (Pl.)}' \]

\[ V \] Occurs before V in W.J.

1.1.1.4 Reflexive

Stems of the canonical forms

(0) \( (\text{a}) \) \( o'c'c \) \( o'c'c (\text{v}) \) \( o'c'c (\text{v}) \) \( o'c'c (\text{v}) \) \( o'c'c (\text{v}) \) \( o'c'c (\text{v}) \) \( o'c'c (\text{v}) \) \( o'c'c (\text{v}) \) \( o'c'c (\text{v}) \) fall under this group.
oo taa- Occurs before sg. marker /-n/ (M.102.1.2) followed by W.J.

eg:
CVV irrafnpatu 'twenty'
taa+m#
CVCV patismumu 'thirteen'

oo ta- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:VVC linf#elu 'two-seven'

ta+mne 'Reflexive Pr.N.Sg.'
ta+mill 'amongst themselves'

2.0 Group II CVCVCV CVOCV
2.1 Group II.A CVOCVOCV sayirattisfpatu 'thousand and ten'
2.1.1 Numerals

2.1.1.2 Adjectivals

The adjectival numeral stems may be grouped under three heads on the basis of the alternate forms.

Group II.A. (i)

--------------- V Occurs before C in W.J.
CVV tan#numku 'eight hundred'

--------------- C Occurs before V in W.J.
CVCC pant#rantsu 'twelve'

Stems of the canonical forms (C) (V) CV, (C) VVC (V), CVVCC (V) and (VV) CVV (C) VCC (V) fall under this group.
Group II.A. (iii)

eg:
CV  mu#patu       'thirty'
CVG  iru#patu     'twenty'
CVCG  pati#muunu  'thirteen'
VV  ii#rantu      'two-two'
VVC  iir#eelu     'two-seven'
CVV  naa#nuuRu    'four hundred'
CVGC naal#aayiram 'four thousand'
CVVCV nuuRRi#eelu 'hundred and seven'
CVCCCV  let'satti#nuuRu  'lakh & hundred'
VVCVCV  aayiratti#pattu 'thousand and ten'

(ii) G before C in W.J.

Case B. Only stems of the canonical forms (C) VC (C) fall under this group.

eg:
VC  en#nuuRu      'eight hundred'
CVG  ton#nuuRu    'ninety'
CVGC pant#rantu   'twelve'
VVC  sai-         'six'
VGC  ett-         'eight'
Group II.A. (iii)

V occurs before V and C in W.J. and M.J. Stems of the canonical forms VCV, VVC, and CVV fall under this group.

eg:

VCV  oru+patti  'one dog'
oru+tan  'one-he'
oru+aalu  'one person'

Alternants of the basic numeral stems:

\{ cun- \}  \{ oor-punu \}  'one each'

oor+rantu  'one-two'

CVV  (muu+aaru)  'three-six'

Group II.B

eg:

oru+a  'single'

Case Base

Occurs before L.G. marker / -kkal /

Case base numeral stems may have the canonical forms (V) (V) (C) VC (V) (C), CVVCV, CVVC, and CVCCVC.

eg:

VCV  ori+kkal  'once'

VVC  aaR-  'six'

VCC  et+  'eight'
Iru # kuttī  'one child'

VCV  āRu#patu  'sixty'
CVCC  rant-  'two'
CVVC  naal-  'four'
VVVCVCVC  sayiram  'thousand'
CVVCV  kooti  'crore'
CVVC  muun-  'one-five'
CVCCVC  letsam-  'lakh'

Alternants of the basic numeral stems

| { onn- } | oo oRR- | oo ori- | oo oru- | oo oor- | oo onn-
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<tr>
<td>onn+um</td>
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</table>

oo oRR-  Occurs before D.N. marker / -a / (M.101.1.1).

eg:

\[ oRR+a \]

'single'

| { rant- } | iru- | oo ii- | oo iir- | oo orra# | oo rant-
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<tr>
<td>oo ori-</td>
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</table>

Occurs before L.C. marker / -kkal / (M.405.1.1).

iru-  Occurs as egj:ective base before G in W.J.

ori+kkal  'once'

where G any consonant is other than / -r/.

oo oru-  Occurs as adjectival base before C in W.J. and before L.M. (M.106.1.1).

eg:

\[ iru # muunu \]

'two-three'

oo ii-  Occurs as adjective base before / -r / in W.J.

eg:

\[ ii # ranṭu \]

'two-two'
eg:  
oru # ḫuṭṭi  'one child'
oru # ḫtan  'one-he'

 oo oor- Occurs as adjective base in numeral phrases before V.

eg:  
ooru # anc̣u  'one-five'
ooru # anunu  'one-five'
ooru + oo  'each'

 oo oon- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:  
oon+um  'one and/one even'
oon+inu  'to one'

 {rant-} iru- oo ii- oo iir- oo eratṭ- oo rant-

 {rant-} iru-  Occurs as adjective base before C in W.J.

where C any consonant is other than /-r/.

eg:
iru # muunu  'two-three'

 oo ii- Occurs as adjective base before /-r/ in W.J.

eg:
ii # rantu  'two-two'
Occurs as adjective base before V in W.J.

eg:

\[ iir \# \text{aaRu} \quad \text{"two-six"} \]

\[ \text{eratt+}a \quad \text{"pair"} \]

\[ \text{rant+}il \quad \text{"in two"} \]

\[ \muu- \quad \text{"four-four"} \]

\[ \mu # \text{kaal} \quad \text{"three fourth"} \]

\[ \mu # \text{patu} \quad \text{"thirty"} \]

\[ \muu # \text{aaRu} \quad \text{"three six"} \]

\[ \muuv # \text{aaRu} \quad \text{"in four"} \]
muum
+mum 'in three'

naal 'five hundred'

W.J. in free variation with /naa-/.
\{\, \textit{anc-} \,\}  \textit{oo \, an- \, co \, am- \, oo \, ay- \, oo \, anc-}  

Occurs elsewhere.

\textit{oo an-}  

Occurs before / \textit{nuuRu} /.

eg:

\textit{an # nuuRu} \quad 'five hundred'

\textit{oo am-}  

Occurs before / \textit{pat-} /.

eg:

\textit{an # patu} \quad 'fifty'

\textit{oo ay-}  

Occurs before C except before / \textit{nuuRu} /.

and / \textit{pat-} /.

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\textit{sy # naalu} \quad 'five-four'

\textit{sy # muunu} \quad 'five-three'

\textit{oo anc-}  

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\textit{anc + il} \quad 'in five'

\{\, \textit{aaR-} \,\}  \textit{oo aRu- \, co \, aaR-}  

\textit{oo aRu-}  

Occurs before / \textit{pat-} /.

eg:

\textit{eight thousand} \quad 'eight hundred'
eg:
aRu # patu  'sixty'

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

aaR+il  'in six'

Occurs before / pat- /

eg:

elu # patu  'nine'

eg:

eel+il  'in seven'

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

em#patu  'eighty'

Occurs before V and n- in W.J.

eg:

en#aayiram  'eight thousand'
en#nuuRu  'eight hundred'
oo ett-  

Occurs elsewhere.

eg: pav # patu        'ten-ten'
    ett-il           'in eight'

oo pant-

Occur before / rant- / in W.J. and before / ir- /.

\{ tol- \} oo on- \& om- oo ton- oo tol-

\- pant # rantu 'twelve'

\- on # patu \(\) 'nine'
    \- om # patu

\- pat-

Occurs before / pat- / in f.v. with pant # iiru 'twelve-thirteen'
/ om - /.

eg:

\- on # patu \(\) 'nine'
    \- om # patu

\- ton-

Occurs before / nuuRu /

eg:

\- ton # nuuRu      'ninety'
    pat # incayiras 'ten thousand'

\- pat-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\- iiru # patu \(\) 'forty'
    tol # aayiram    'nine hundred'

\{ patt- \} oo pav- oo pant- oo pat- oo vat- oo patt-

\- elu # vatu

Occurs as adjective base before/patt-/

in W.J.
oo patt- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

patt+il 'in ten'

\{ \nuuR- \} oo \nuuRR- oo \nuuR-

oo \nuuRR- Occurs before L.M. / in / (M.203.1.2) and before case markers where it freely varies with / \nuuR- /. It also occurs before the L.M. / -i- / (M.23.1.1) where there is no such free variation.

eg:

\nuuRR + in + u 'for hundred'

\nuuR + in + u

\nuuRR + i + naalu 'hundred and four'

\{ \nuuR- \}

oo \nuuR- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

\nuuR + u 'hundred'

\{ aayiram \}

oo aayiratt- oo aayiram oo aayira-

oo aayiratt- Occurs as oblique base.
eg:

aayiratt + il 'in thousand'

∞ aayiram

Occurs as nominative base.

eg:

aayiram 'thousand'

∞ aayira-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

aayira # kanakkinu 'in thousands'

{ letsam } ∞ letsatt- ∞ letsam- ∞ letsam-

∞ letsatt-

Occurs as oblique base.

eg:

letsatt + il 'in lakh'

∞ letsam-

Occurs as a nominative base.

eg:

letsam 'lakh'

∞ letsas-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

letsa # kanakkinu 'in lakhs'
3.0 Group III

Other Stems

Noun stems other than numeral bases and pronominal bases come under this category.

Patterns of Alternation

General Rules

1. \{--CVm\} oo CVm oo CVtt- oo --CV-
   oo -- CVm Occurs as nominative base.
oo -- GVtt- Occurs as oblique base.

oo -- GV- Occurs elsewhere.

\{ maram \} oo maram oo maratt- oo mara-

eg:

maram + il 'tree'
mara # kompu 'tree branch'

\{ katam \} oo katam oo katatt- oo kata-

katam

katatt + inu 'for debt'

kata # kaaran 'debtor'

\{ anna \} oo anna-

\{ kaat- \} oo kaatt- oo kaat-
Oo taaRaav-

occurs before L.M. in (M.203.1.R)

kaatt + il 'in the forest'

kaat+t

'tree'

taaRaav + ind. 'to the duck'

{ aar- } oo aarr- oo aar- u 'duck'

Oo taaRaav-

occurs elsewhere.

eg:
aarr + il 'in the river'

aar + laatta 'river'

5. {naarakan } oo aarr- ooaarakan

3. { -- CV -- } oo -- CV y oo -- CV y

Oo naaram-

occurs before / ka /

Oo -- CV y Occurs before case markers and V.

eg:
aarakan # ka 'lemon'

Oo -- CV-

occurs elsewhere.

{ amma } oo ammaya- oo amma

naarakan 'lemon tree'

ammay + ute 'of mother'

6. { ullam } oo ull- oo ullam

ammay + um 'mother also'

Oo ull-

occurs before case markers.

{ taaRa- } oo taaRaav- oo taaRa-

ul+il 'in interior'
oo taarav-

Occurs before L.M. in (M.203.1.2) and V.

eg:

taarav + ina "to the duck"
taarav + u "duck"

oo teen-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

taarav # mutta "duck egg"

5. { naarakam }

oo naaram- oo naarakam

oo naaram-

Occurs before / # ka /

eg:

naaram # ka "lemon"

oo naarakam

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

naarakam "lemon tree"

6. { ullam }

oo ul-

Occurs before case markers.

eg:

ul+il "in interior"

nak + al "daughter"

nak + kal "children"
∞  ullam — Occurs elsewhere.
    eg:  ullam # kaalu  'foot'

7. { teññ- }  oo  teen-  oo  teññ-  
    Occurs before / # ka /
    eg:  teen # ka  'coconut'

oo  teññ-  
    eg:  Occurs elsewhere.
    raññak + an  # meer  'king'
    eg:  teññ + u  'coconut tree'

8. { moo- }  oo  mak-  oo  moo-

**Single Alternates**

Noun stems of this group are classified into two sub-groups:

∞  mak-  — Occurs before gender the markers / -an / (M.201.14), / -al / (M.202.1.4) and the plural marker / -kal / (M.301.1.2).

eg:

mak + an  'son'

mak + al  'daughter'

mak + kal  'children'
1. Vowel ending stems
   oo moo- Occurs elsewhere.

2. Consonant ending stems
   eg:
   moo + n 'son'
   moo + l 'daughter'

1. / i / ending stems:

9. { raajaav- }
   oo raajaakk- oo raajaav-
   CVCV CVCV arxi 'rice'

   oo raajaakk- Occurs before / -an / (M.201.14).
   CVCCV CVCCV pati 'step'
   raaJaakk + an # maar 'kings'

   oo raajaav- Occurs elsewhere.
   CVCCV CVCCV echari 'share'
   raaJaav + ui 'king'

Single Alternants

Noun stems of this group are classified into two
sub-groups:

a. Free stems

   b. Bound stems

a. Free Stems

This group consists of free and potentially free
stems. These are of two types:
1. Vowel ending stems

2. Consonant ending stems

**Vowel ending stems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VCVV</td>
<td>ari, pati, uruli, oohari, karati, paraati, praani, krisi</td>
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<tr>
<td>VCV</td>
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<tr>
<td>VVCCV</td>
<td>pookkiri, kootaali, kannati, viisari, periccaali, premaani</td>
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<td>CVCV</td>
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<td>CVCVVCV</td>
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<td>CVVCCV</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVVVCV</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Examples: nut, rose wood, child, rice, ladder, cleanliness, step, beard, cauldron, share, bear, complaint, insect, cultivation, rowdy, axe, glass, fan, bandicoot, leader.
Pattern II (C) (V) (C) (C) (V) (C)

VCCV
  tii
  'fire'

OGCCV
  strii
  'woman'

eg:

VCCV
  anti
  'nut'

VVCCV
  iitti
  'rose wood'

CVCCV
  kotti
  'child'

CVVCCV
  veesti
  'cloth'

OCVCCV
  vrittii
  'cleanliness'

VCVCCV
  eRacci
  'flesh'

CVOCVCCV
  kasanti
  'baldness'

CVCCCVVCCV
  piccaatti
  'knife'

CVCCCVCCCV
  kottamalli
  'coriander'

Pattern III

CVCCCVCCCV
  ieesa
  'chain'

Piinakanni
  puuccca
  'fly'

Pattern IV

CVCCCVCCCV
  tuvala
  'crocodile'

kUrunoottti
  olakka
  'brick'

Pattern V

CGVCCVCCCV
  kasseera
  'a herb'

Kristyaani
  ceratta
  'pestle'

gvcoccv
gvccvocv
gvcccwcv
gvccvocv
  pasvaata
  'lotus'

  sandarapa
  'christian'

  'coconut shell'

  'skirt'

  'common'
2. **/ii/** ending stems (C) (C) CVV

| Pattern II | (C) (V) (C) CVV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVV</td>
<td>tii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Example:**
| CCGVV      | strii            |
| GVCCGVCCV  | picissa          |

3. **/a/** ending stems

| Pattern A | (C) (V) (C) (V) CVV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eg:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOV</td>
<td>ela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVCV</td>
<td>tala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCV</td>
<td>amma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVCV</td>
<td>sama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCVCV</td>
<td>araça</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVVCV</td>
<td>maala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVGC</td>
<td>iccasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVVGCV</td>
<td>puucca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVGGCV</td>
<td>katta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVCCV</td>
<td>tavala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCVGV</td>
<td>olakka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVCCV</td>
<td>taamara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVVCV</td>
<td>kaseera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVCVCGV</td>
<td>ceratta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVVCVV</td>
<td>paavaata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVVCVVV</td>
<td>saadaarana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **/u/** ending stems

| Pattern U | (C) V CVV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eg:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCVCV</td>
<td>mukk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVVCV</td>
<td>toairu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **/un/** ending stems

| Pattern UN | (C) V CVV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eg:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVCV</td>
<td>mukk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVVCV</td>
<td>kaseera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVCVV</td>
<td>ceratta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVVCVV</td>
<td>paavaata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVVCVVV</td>
<td>saadaarana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **/in/** ending stems (back)

| Pattern IN | (C) V CVV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eg:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVCV</td>
<td>mukk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVVCV</td>
<td>kaseera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVCVV</td>
<td>ceratta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVVCVV</td>
<td>paavaata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVVCVVV</td>
<td>saadaarana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Consonant ending stems

1. C ending stems

**Pattern II** (C) (V) V (C) CC (V) VCV

1. eg:

   CVCCVCVCV  piccala  'brass'
   VCCVVCVCV  almaara  'almirah'
   CVCCVVCVCV  pañcaara  'sugar'
   GVCCVCVCV  śarkkara  'jaggery'

3. / a a / ending stems.

   Pattern : CVV

   eg:

   paa  aval  'mat'
   CVVCV  kare  'mat'
   CVCCCV  vastu  (property)

4. / u / ending stems.

   Pattern: CVC (C) V

   eg:

   GVVCV  pasu  'cow'
   GVCCVCV  vastu  (property)

5. / uu / ending stems.

   Pattern: CVV

   eg:

   puu  'flower'

   Pattern: (C) (V) (C) (V) VCV
II. Consonant ending stems

1. C ending stems

Pattern I: (C) VVC

eg:
CVC kay 'hand'
CVVC kaark 'car'
moor 'buttermilk'
tuun 'pillar'
VVC aal 'banyan tree'
   aan 'male'

Pattern II: C(V)VCVC

VCVC ayal 'beaten rice'
CVGC katal 'sea'
CVVCVC cuural 'rattan'

Pattern III: CVCC(V)VC

CVCCVC kattil 'cot'
CVCCVVC vavvaal 'bat'

Pattern IV: CVCVCCVC

mariccil 'bat'

2. CC ending stems:

Pattern: (C) (V) (C) (V) VCC
CVCC

- upp- tion
- 'salt'

CVCC

- muukk-
- 'nose'

CVCC

- cemp-
- 'copper'

CVCCV

- upp-
- 'dress'

CVCC

- man-
- 'mist'

CVCC

- pott-
- 'dot'

b. Bound stems

I.

CVVC

- anuj+an
- 'younger brother'

CVVC

- maat+aan
- 'Nadar'

CVVC

- tant+aan
- 'Thandar'

CVCCVC

- mukkuv+an
- 'fisher man'

## (i) Interjections

- ayyaa
- 'also'

- echoo
- 'expression of approval'

- hoo
- 'surprise'

- ayyee
- 'contempt'

- cece
- 'used to call males'

- cecece
- 'used to call females'

## (ii) Calling Attention

- say
- 'used to call males'

- etaa
- 'used to call females'
(iii) Response

27.3  Clitics

Clitics are those units which do not fall under verbs, defective verbs, appellatives or nouns. They take neither case markers nor tense markers, but take or can take any other clitic. They are of two kinds, namely free and bound.

(v) Response of Satisfaction

I. Free Clitics

Free clitics are those which occur or have the potentiality of occurrence as free forms.

(i) Interjections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clitic</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ayyoo</td>
<td>'alas'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cohoo</td>
<td>'expression of approval'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoo</td>
<td>'surprise'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayyee</td>
<td>'immediately'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cee</td>
<td>'contempt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cececece</td>
<td>'day before yesterday'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Calling Attention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clitic</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eey</td>
<td>'hereafter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etaa</td>
<td>'again'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etii</td>
<td>'used to call males'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etii</td>
<td>'used to call females'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iii) **Response**

-co (varunnu) 'yes coming'

(iv) **Affirmative**

-seri 'for nothing'

-kuttan 'right'

-tanne 'right downwards'

-poele 'just like'

(v) **Response of Satisfaction**

-mati 'enough'

-mitte 'above'

(vi) **Verb Attributives**

(a) **Temporal**

-ini 'hereafter'

(b) **Quotative**

-aadavam 'firstly'

-otan 'immediately'

-cinnale 'yesterday'

-nennu 'as that'

(l) **Quantitative**

-pantu 'long ago'

-naale 'to-morrow'

-menannahannu 'day before yesterday'

-meelaal 'hereafter'

-viintum 'again'

-pinne 'next'

-vare 'upto'
(b) **Manner**

(f) **Adverbial**

veegam     'quickly'
patukke     'then'
slowly

(g) **Conditional**

cumma      'for nothing'
skil      'if'

kuttane     'straight downwards'

(h) **Interrogative**

poole      'just like'

(c) **Positional**

III **Bound Clitics**

miite      'above'

kiile      'under'

talele

atuttu     'near'

Bound clitics are those which are bound to verbs or nouns. Two or more of them can join together to form words. Bound clitics are of two types, namely proclitics and enclitics.

(d) **Quotative**

A. **Proclitics**

ennu     'as that'

B. **Enclitics**

Proclitics occur before any grammatical unit including another elitic.

(e) **Quantitative**

ittiri

(1) Those which occur before a Noun

koRaye     'a little'

(a) Nouns and Nouns

koRaccu

irna     'which'

piRRe     'next'
III Bound Clitics

Bound clitics are those which are bound to verbs or nouns. Two or more of them can join together to form words. Bound clitics are of two types, namely proclitics and enclitics.

A. Proclitics

Proclitics occur before any grammatical unit including another clitic.

(i) Those which occur before a Noun
   (a) Noun Attributives

   inna  'which'
   piRRe 'next'
talee 'previous'
veRe 'other'
sakala 'each & every'
maRu 'other'
maRRu 'other'
mahaa 'great'
veRum 'only', 'limitless'
maru-(moon) 'son-in-law'
maru-(mool) 'daughter-in-law'
ciRR-(appa) 'father's younger brother'

(b) Negatives

(a) Attributive

eg:

(tiru-) Occurs before / aasa /

eg:

(nir+aasa) 'disappointment'

Co aty- Occurs before / -aagraham /

Co aty- Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

(amaaavaasyam) 'unnecessary'

Co ava- Occurs before / -maanam /

Co nir- Occurs before / aasa /

Co av+aamaan 'disgrace'

Co an- Occurs before / aavaaSYam /.
oo nis-  Occurs before -saaram
   eg:
      nis+saaram  'silly'

(a) Proximate

oo a-  Occurs elsewhere.
   eg:
      a+mitam  'limitless'
      a+sukkam  'illness'

(c) Positive

{ ati- } oo aty-  oo ati-
   Occurs before M.N.

oo aty-  Occurs before / -aagraham /
   eg:
      aty+aagraham  'greed'

oo ati-  Occurs elsewhere.
   eg:
      i+aam-n  'to-day'
      ati+veegam  'speedy'

(b) Distant

(d) Attributive

{ tiru- } tiru-
   Occurs before gender markers.
   tiruv # oonam  'onam festival'
      oonam  'that-he'

      su+al  'that-she'
(ii) **Demonstratives** (Bases)

(a) **Proximate**

\[
\{ \text{i-} \} \quad \text{oo iv- oo ii- oo i-}
\]

eg:

\[
\text{oo iv-} \quad \text{Occurs before gender markers.}
\]

eg:

\[
\text{iv+an} \quad \text{'this-he'}
\]

\[
\text{iv+al} \quad \text{'this-she'}
\]

(c) **Interrogative**

\[
\{ \text{oo ii-} \} \quad \text{oo iv+oo sv-}
\]

eg:

\[
\text{oo ii-} \quad \text{Occurs before W.J.}
\]

eg:

\[
\text{ii} \quad \text{'this'}
\]

\[
\text{oo i-} \quad \text{Occurs elsewhere.}
\]

eg:

\[
\text{oo sv+al} \quad \text{'which-she'}
\]

\[
\text{i+t+u} \quad \text{'this-it'}
\]

\[
\text{i+nn+u} \quad \text{'to-day'}
\]

(b) **Distant**

\[
\{ \text{a-} \} \quad \text{oo av- oo aa- oo a-}
\]

eg:

\[
\text{oo av-} \quad \text{Occurs before gender markers.}
\]

eg:

\[
\text{av+an} \quad \text{'that-he'}
\]

eg:

\[
\text{av+al} \quad \text{'that-she'}
\]
∞ aa-

n. Halitica

Occurs before W.J.

eg:

aa 'that'

Enolitics are those which occur before and after any grammatical unit including another enolitic.

∞ a-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

a+tu 'that-it'

Enolitics are classified as follows:

1. Those which occur before nouns: 'that-day'

eg:

a+mn+u 'that-day'

2. Those which occur after demonstrative bases.

(c) Interrogative

3. Those which occur after clitics.

∞ ee-

∞ eev- ∞ ev- ∞ e- ∞ ee-

5. Those which occur after nouns, verbs and clitics.

∞ eev-

Occurs before gender markers.

eg:

eev+an 'which-he'

(a) Meditative

∞ ev-

∞ ev- Occurs before /-ite/.

eg:

ev+it+e 'where'

With /-tye/, /-icca/ and elsewhere.

∞ e-

Occurs before clitic.

eg:

e+mn+u 'which day'

∞ ee-

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

ee+tu 'which-it'
B. Enclitics

Enclitics are those which occur bound after any grammatical unit including another clitic.

Enclitics are classified as follows:

1. Those which occur after nouns.
2. Those which occur after demonstrative cases.
3. Those which occur after clitics.
4. Those which occur after verb stems and nouns.
5. Those which occur after nouns, verbs and clitics.

(i) Those which occur after nouns.

(a) Expletive

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{\textit{oo -dees\texteproof}} \quad \text{Occurs after / eeka- /} \\
&\{\ -e \} \quad \text{\textit{oo -iye \texteuro -iccu \ oo -e}} \\
&\text{\textit{oo -e}} \quad \text{Occurs after / tan-/in free variation with / -iye /, / -iccu / and elsewhere.} \\
&\text{eg:} \\
&\text{\textit{tan+iye}} \quad \text{\textit{\texteuro tan+iccu}} \quad \text{\textit{alone}} \\
&\text{\textit{tann+e}} \\
&\text{\textit{taal+e}} \quad \text{\textit{under}} \\
&\text{\textit{avite+e}} \quad \text{\textit{there}}
\end{align*}\]
(b) Locative

\{ -at tu \} oo -at tu

eg: cgt+oo  'don't know'
maly+at tu  'in the rain'

(g) Interrogative

(c) Proximate

\{ -aantu \} oo -oolam  oo -dee săm  oo -aantu

eg: niiy+oo  'are you'

oo -oolam  Occurs after / attratt- /

(f) Comparative

eg:

\{ -kkaal \} oo -kkaal

oo -dee săm  Occurs after / eeka- /

eg:

\{ -eeka+dee săm \} 'than him'

(g) Directional

oo -aantu  Occurs elsewhere.

\{ -cota\} oo -cota  oo eeka

eg:

\{ -eet+aantu \} 'approximately'

oo -cota  Occurs after oo ending stems.
(d) **Dubitative**

\{-oo\}

- **tekk+cotta** 'towards south'
- **vatta+kk+cotta** 'towards north'
- oo-\text{elsewhere.}

\text{eg:}

- **egrati+t+eekku** 'towards house'
- ent+oo 'don't know'

(h) **Restrictive**

\{-oo\} oo-oo

\text{eg:}

- **conuss+att+oo** 'first'

(e) **Interrogative**

\{-oo\} oo-oo

\text{eg:}

- **niyi+oo** 'are you'

(f) **Comparative**

\{-kkaal\} oo-kkaal

\text{eg:}

- **niyi+oo** \text{hanni} 'you & I'

(ii) These which occur after demonstrative bases

(a) **Locative**

\{-\text{h-}\}

\text{eg:}

- **avane+kkaal** 'than him'

(g) **Directional**

\{-oottu\} oo-oottu oo eekku

(b) **Temporal**

- oo-oo 'occurs after CC ending stems.'

- **oo-pool\text{oo}** \text{oo} 'there'

All are in free variation.
(a) **Temporal**

**oo -eekku**

Occurs elsewhere.

eg:

viitttil+eekku

'towards house'

(h) **Restrictive**

{-att-} oo -att-

eg:

i+maa+um

'this manner'

'which manner'

(i) **Conjunctive**

{-um} oo -um

eg:

niit+um (naanum)

'you & I'

(ii) Those which occur after demonstrative bases

(a) **Locative**

{-nih-} oo -nih-

{-att-} oo -att-

eg:

i+nih+u

'here'

e+nih+u+e

'where'

a+nih+u+e

'there'

(b) **Temporal**

(b) **Directional**

{-pool} oo -pool \( \cup \) pam \( \cup \) poo

eg:

and+oottu

'in that direction'

anh+oottu

'in which direction'

All are in free variation.
(iv) Those which occur after nouns and verbs

(a) Distributive

\{ \text{tooRum} \} \ \text{oo} \ \text{-tooRum}

eg:

\begin{align*}
\text{varum+tooRum} & \quad \text{"will come - distributive"} \\
\text{aantu+tooRum} & \quad \text{"yearly"}
\end{align*}

(d) Connective

(v) Those which occur after nouns, verbs and clitics

(a) Interrogative

\{ \text{-oo} \} \ \text{oo} \ \text{-oo}

eg:

\begin{align*}
\text{kant+oo} & \quad \text{"did (you) see"} \\
\text{niiy+oo} & \quad \text{"is it you"} \\
\text{iinn+oo} & \quad \text{"is it here"}
\end{align*}

(b) Emphatic

\{ \text{-ee} \} \ \text{oo} \ \text{-ee}

eg:

\begin{align*}
\text{neeratt+ee} & \quad \text{"as early"} \\
\text{vann+ee} & \quad \text{"come (have to)"}
\end{align*}
(c) **Disjunctive**

\[ \{ -\infty \} \quad \infty \quad -\infty \]

*eg:*

\[ \overline{\text{naan-\infty}} (\text{avanoo}) \quad \text{'myself or he'} \]

(d) **Connective**

\[ \{ -um \} \quad \infty \quad \text{um} \]

This concluding chapter provides contractive segments about the three systems taking into consideration the phonetic, phonemic, allomorphic and morphemic levels. Whether a feature of the bilingual system belongs to the primary language or it is adopted from the secondary language has been shown.

The conclusion drawn from the present study of the language of the bilingual community has been given.