CHAPTER - IV
SYNTACTICAL COMPARISON OF KOTA AND TAMIL LANGUAGES
CHAPTER – IV
SYNTAX

4.1 SYNTATICAL COMPARISON OF KOTA AND TAMIL LANGUAGES

This section tries to compare the syntactical structures of Kota and Tamil languages. Generally, any comparative study will be made following a basic concept or theory that is prevalent in the same field. There are number of linguistic theories proposed for comparing the linguistic function of different languages. This comparative study does not adopt any popular theory proposed by linguists. This study simply compares 48 structures.

As far as the study of syntactical comparison between Kota and Tamil languages, simple comparisons are being followed in this study. Particularly it concerns with making basic syntactical structures of both Kota and Tamil languages, and tries to bring out the salient features of unity and diversity among the two languages. The sample sentences taken to compare and contrast both from Kota and Tamil are as follows.

These items have been chosen from the book Tamil Moli Marappial written by S. Agasthialingam.

1) Simple Sentence
2) Imperative Sentence
3) Predicate Sentence
4) Interrogative Sentence
5) Independent and simple sentence
6) Sentence with case markers
7) Sentence with adverbs
8) Sentence with post position
9) Sentence with adjectives
10) Optional transformative
11) Obligatory transformation
12) Active vs passive sentences
13) Change in sentence
14) Deletion of element in a sentence
15) Deep structure vs surface structure
16) Same structure interrogative
17) Tag question
18) Suffering grammatical element.
19) Interrogative pronoun
20) Adjectival sentence
21) Adverbial Sentence
22) Sentence with ku-case marker
23) Subject – object agreement sentence
24) Compound sentence
25) Tense phrasal sentence
26) Sentences having tense intenitive phrases
27) Co-occurrence
28) Propositional phrases
29) Sentences with many suffixes
30) Infinitives
31) Particles
32) Unique particles
33) Verb – fillers
34) Complex sentence
35) Compound noun phrase
36) Case conjugation
37) Adverb and infinitive conjugation
38) suffixes
39) Phrases
40) Grammatical free variant.
41) Object
42) Adverb and infinitives
43) Disjunctive
44) Suspectas
45) Conjunction with
With the comparison the sentences of both the languages are transliterated in English with the correct English translation. Further each sentence pattern is supplied with more than five suitable examples.

4.1.1 SIMPLE SENTENCE

/ Kota / Prabu en ekra:l
/ Tamil / Prabu ennutaiya tampi
‘Prabu is my younger brother’.

/ Kota / Prabu pasantottilo: mok
/ Tamil / Prabu aşaka: ọa paiyaŋ
‘Prabu is a handsome boy’.

/ Kota / Prabu ora Palku:ţ mok
/ Tamil / Prabu oru ma:ŋ avan
‘Prabu is a student’.

/ Kota / amokuŋu prabava
/ Tamil / Prabu tanya antappaiyan
‘Prabu is that boy’.

/ Kota / Prabu mutal mi:ŋ
/ Tamil / Prabu tanya mutalavatu paiyaŋ
‘Prabu is the first boy’.

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4.1.2 IMPERATIVE SENTENCE

/Kota/  tei  Prabu ni: aikku ōku
/Tamil/  tei  Prabu, ni: ankē pōiviṭu
'Prabu you go there'.

/Kota/  tei  Prabu ni: ōkāti:tā
/Tamil/  tei  Prabu ni: pōiviṭetā
'Prabu, don’t go there'.

/Kota/  ni:  aikku ōkuṭā
/Tamil/  ni:  ankē pōiviṭu Prabu
'go there Prabu'.

/Kota/  avnra ni:ṇnu: nōcukkuṭā
/Tamil/  avantān Prabu ūṇṇaippārṭtāṇ
'Prabu, looked only at you'.

4.1.3 PREDICATE SENTENCE

/Kota/  Prabu oru vāṭtimi:yar. Prabu ekkōṭṭāl
/Tamil/  Prabu oru āciriyar. Prabu eg nāṇpaṇ
'Prabu is a teacher. He is my friend'.

/Kota/  Tamil nāṭṭuṇ talai nakaran Chennai. atunē Chennai
/Tamil/  Chennai tamīlṇāṭṭuṇ talai nakaram – atu chennai
'Chennai is the capital of Tamilnadu'.
He is my friend. You are my mother.

He came there, he is a good man.

My younger brother came there.

We saw the capital of Tamilnadu.

Who is he? He is Prabu.

Who is Prabu? Prabu is a teacher.

What is it? That is a tree.
‘What sort of person is he?’

4.1.5 INDEPENDENT AND SIMPLE SENTENCE

/Kota/ Prabu oṭ vattiyāru, prabu vattukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu orū āciriyar, prabu vantāṅ
‘Prabu is a teacher. Prabu came in’.

/Kota/ Prabu vā Prabu oḷḷamu pāsukkumō
/Tamil/ Prabu vā Prabu nāṟrākap pāṭināṅā
‘Is it Prabu. Prabu sang well’.

4.1.6 SENTENCE WITH CASE MARKERS

/Kota/ Prabu ennūnno nōsukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu ennai pārttāṅ
‘Prabu saw me’.

/Kota/ Prabu ennūṉū Maduraiil kāṭtukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu ennai maduraiil santittāṅ
‘Prabu met me at Madurai’.

/Kota/ Prabu ennūṉū maduraiil kāṟtikkōtu kāṭtukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu ennai maduraiil kāṟtikkutan pāṛṭṭāṅ
‘Prabu saw me at Madurai with Karthick’.
4.1.7 SENTENCE WITH ADVERB

/Kota/ Prabu nēru vaṭtukkō, Prabu aikku vattukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu nēRRU vaṁtān. Prabu ankkē vantāŋ
‘Prabu came yesterday. He came there’.

/Kota/ Prabu nēru pirpiṉ vaṭtukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu nēRRU vēkamāka ankuvantāŋ
‘Prabu came there very fast’.

4.1.8 SENTENCE WITH POST POSITION

/Kota/ Prabu enpaṭṭi aiṭtukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu eṇṇai parRikkūriṅāṅ
‘Prabu spoke about me’.

/Kota/ Prabu eṇṇuṉu nōsuṭṭu vaṭtukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu ennaimunniṭṭu vaṁtāŋ
‘Prabu came there because of me’.
4.1.9 SENTENCE WITH ADJECTIVES

/ Kota / Prabu en'tul totāl
/ Tamil / Prabu mikkapperiya payaŋ
‘Prabu is a very big boy’.

/ Kota / Prabu en totāl mi:ŋ
/ Tamil / Prabu ennutaiya tantaiyutaiya periya paiyaŋ
‘Prabu is my father’s elder son’.

/ Kota / Prabu aṭṭotāl mi:nnū āṭtukkō
/ Tamil / Prabu apperiya ālai küppittāŋ
‘Prabu called that great man’.

4.1.10 OPTIMAL TRANSFORMATIVE

/ Kota / āŋ nēru ninnuŋē eŋ payil nōsuve
/ Tamil / nāṅ, nēRRU uṛgaiyenkaḷ nāṅ viṭṭil pārttēṅ
‘I saw you yesterday at my home’.

/ Kota / nērē ninunu empayil ān nōsuve
/ Tamil / nēRRU uṛgaiyenkaḷ viṭṭil nāṅ pārttēṅ
‘I saw you yesterday at my home’.

/ Kota / nēru prabu vāttukkō, prabu vattukkō nērē
/ Tamil / nēRRU Prabu vantāṅ, prabu vantāṅ nēRRU
‘Prabu came yesterday’, ‘Prabu came yesterday’.
4.1.11 OBLIGATORY TRANSFORMATION

/Kota/ I: du mokkul vattukkō
/Tamil/ irantu paiyankaḷ vantaṅar
‘Two boys came’.

/Kota/ Mokkul I:dāl vattukkō
/Tamil/ paiyankaḷ irantu vantaṅar
‘There came two boys’.

4.1.12 ACTIVE VS PASSIVE SENTENCE

/Kota/ Prabu rāmun nē īṭukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu rāmaṅai ātittāṅ
‘Prabu beat Raman’.

/Kota/ Prabu rāmanālну oṭtu vēsukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu irāmanāl aṭikkappattāṅ
‘Prabu was beaten by Raman’.

/Kota/ Prabu tanŋunē īṭukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu tanŋai aṭittuk kōntāṅ
‘Prabu beat himself’.
4.1.13 CHANGE IN SENTENCE

/Kota/ Prabu em payikku u:ikkō
/Tamil/ Prabu eṟṟuttaiyai viṭṭukku pōnāṉ
‘Prabu went to my house’.

/Kota/ Prabu tam payikku u:ikkō
/Tamil/ Prabu tāṟṟuttaiyai viṭṭukku pōnāṉ
‘Prabu went to his home’.

/Kota/ avrē tamtam payikku u:ikkō
/Tamil/ avarkaḷ tankaḷ viṭṭukku segrārkaḷ
‘They went to their house’.

/Kota/ Prabuvanē avr payil nōsurē
/Tamil/ Prabuvai avaṟṟuttaiyai viṭṭil santittēṉ
‘I met Prabu at his house’.

4.1.14 DELETION OF ELEMENT IN A SENTENCE

/Kota/ ni: vā
/Tamil/ ni: vā
‘You come’.

/Kota/ ni: ḍku
/Tamil/ ni: pō
‘You go’.

/Kota/ ni: vaṭṭaru
/Tamil/ ni: vantu viṭu
‘You come’.
/ Kota / Prabu vattu u:ikkō
/Tamil / Prabu vantu senrāṇō
'Prabu came and went'.

/ Kota / Prabu āsukkō
/Tamil / Prabu āṭīnāṇō
'Prabu danced'.

/ Kota / Prabu pāsukkō
/Tamil / Prabu pāṭīnāṇō
'Prabu sang'.

/ Kota / Prabu āsuru pāsuru īṭukkō
/Tamil / Prabu āṭavum pāṭavum seytāṇō
'Prabu danced and sang'.

4.1.15 DEEP STRUCTURE VS SURPASE STRUCTURE

/ Kota / i :tu mookul vattukkō
/Tamil / irantu paiyanaṭal vantanar
'two boys came'.

/ Kota / Mokkul I:tāru vattukkō
/Tamil / Paiyāṅkal irantu pēru vantanar
'There came two boys'.

/ Kota / ān prabuvunu īṭukkō
/Tamil / nāṇ prabuvai āṭittēṇ
'I beat Prabu'.

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4.1.16 SAME STRUCTURE INTERROGATIVE

/Kota/ Prabuvo vattukkō? Prabu vattukku?
/Tamil/ Prabuvā vantāṅ? Prabu vantānā?
‘Was it Prabu who came. Did Prabu come’.

/Kota/ avṇ nērē vaṭτuṭkō
/Tamil/ avan nēRRU vantāṅ
‘He came yesterday’.

/Kota/ Prabu nēru vattukkō. Prabu ēl vattukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu nēRRU vantāṅ prabu ēṅru vantāṅ
‘Prabu came yesterday. When did Prabu come?’.

/Kota/ Prabu otu vaṭṭēru prabu tāra
/Tamil/ Prabu oru ăciriyar prabu yār
‘Prabu is a teacher. Who is Prabu’?

/Kota/ avṇ ollām kissukkō avṇ ēṃmu kisukkō
/Tamil/ avṇ naṅku seytāṅ avan eppatiseytāṅ
‘He did well. How did he do it?’.
4.1.17 TAG QUESTION

/ Kota / Prabu Vattukkō
/ Tamil / Prabu vantas
‘Prabu came’.

/ Kota / Prabu vattukkumō
/ Tamil / Prabu vantasā
‘Did prabu come’.

/ Kota / avnumā vattukkumō
/ Tamil / avantasā
‘Did he come’.

/ Kota / avan maṭṭum vattukkō
/ Tamil / avan maṭṭumā vantasā
‘Did he come alone’.

/ Kota / avan maṭṭum tānē vattukkō
/ Tamil / avan maṭṭum tānā vantasā
‘Did he come all alone’.

4.1.18 SUFFERING GRAMMATICAL ELEMENT

/ Kota / Prabu Vaṭṭukkō
/ Tamil / Prabu vantasā
‘Prabu came’.
4.1.19 INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

/Kota/ tāru vattukkō?
/Tamil/ Yār vantārkal?
‘Who came?’
/ Kota /  avñ tãrë?
/ Tamil /  avan yãr?
   ‘Who is he’?

/ Kota /  tãruñu ittukkõ?
/ Tamil /  yãrai aṭittãŋ?
   ‘Whom did he beat’?

/ Kota /  tãrukkku koṭtukkõ?
/ Tamil /  Yãrukkuk koṭuttãn?
   ‘To whom did he give’?

/ Kota /  tãra mokë?
/ Tamil /  yãrutaiya paiyaŋ?
   ‘Whose son is he’?

/ Kota /  tãruŋ paṭkanãrkõ
/ Tamil /  Yãraik kãrîttup pẽcinãŋ
   ‘Whom did he speak about’?

/ Kota /  atu etunnûë
/ Tamil /  avai eŋga
   ‘What are they’?

/ Kota /  Prabu etuŋu kisukkõ
/ Tamil /  Prabu eŋga seitãŋ
   ‘What did Prabu do’?
4.1.20 ADJECTIVE SENTENCE

/Kota/ ēmoka vāttukkō?
/Tamil/ entap paiyaŋ vāntāŋ?
'Which boy came'?

/Kota/ entukku ni:r ollō?
/Tamil/ evvālu tuṇṇir uḷḷatu?
'How much water is there'?

/Kota/ entukku marm ollō?
/Tamil/ ettaŋai marāṅkā uḷḷaṅa?
'How many trees are there'?

/Kota/ avn epperpāt moku?
/Tamil/ avan eppēṟpāṭṭa paiyaŋ?
'What kind of boy is he'?

4.1.21 ADVERBAL SENTENCE

/Kota/ avn ējjām?
/Tamil/ avan eppōtu vantaŋ?
'When did he come ?

/Kota/ ēl vāṭukkō?
/Tamil/ eṟru vantāŋ?
'When did he come' ?
‘Where did he go’?

‘How did he do’?

‘Why did he do’?

‘How fast did he come’?

He was stabbed to death'.

He was shot dead'.

‘They were asked’.
4.1.23  SUBJECT – OBJECT AGREEMENT SENTENCE

/Kota/  Prabu emmiːŋ
/Tamil/  Prabu eŋ paiyaŋ
‘Prabu is my son’.

/Kota/  Chitra eŋ mōl
/Tamil/  Chitra eŋ makaŋ
‘Chitra is my daughter’.

/Kota/  avrkul eŋ mokkul
/Tamil/  avarkal eŋ kuṟntaikaŋ
‘They are my children’.

/Kota/  āvu vaṭṭukkō
/Tamil/  māṭu vantatu
‘A cow came’.

/Kota/  Prabu vaṭṭukkō
/Tamil/  Prabu vantāŋ
‘Prabu came’.

4.1.24  COMPOUND SENTENCE

/Kota/  ān prabu vaṭṭuvōṭtulū ūippē
/Tamil/  nāŋ prabu vantappōtu pōṉēŋ
‘I went when Prabu came’.
4.1.25 TENSE INFINITIVE SENTENCE

/Kota/ Prabu vattuṭṭulu āṅ ūppē
/Tamil/ Prabu vaṟṟa pōtu nāṅ pōnēṅ
‘When Prabu came I went’.

/Kota/ Prabu vaṭṭukkō aḷḷuāṅ ūppē
/Tamil/ Prabu vaṟṟāppōtu nāṅ pōnēṅ
‘Prabu came, then I went’.

4.1.26 SENTENCES HAVING MAN TENSE INFINITIVE PHRASES

/Kota/ Prabu vattōḷḷu āṅ vatturē
/Tamil/ Prabu varumpōtu nāṅ vaṁṛēṅ
‘I will come, when Prabu comes’.

/Kota/ Prabu vaṭṭāmē āṅ vakkuvē
/Tamil/ Prabu Vaṟṟukinrapōtu nāṅ vaṟṟuvēṅ
‘I will come, when Prabu comes’.

/Kota/ Prabu vantōṭṭulu āṅ vaṭṭuvē
/Tamil/ Prabu vaṟṟapōtu nāṅ vaṁteṅ
‘I came when Prabu came in’.

/ Kota /  āṅ aikkku vaṭṭitu mokkunu
/ Tamil /  nāṅ aṅku vantap paiyanaip pāṟṟtēṅ
‘I saw the boy who come there’.

4.1.25 TENSE INFINITIVE SENTENCE

/Kota/ Prabu vattuṭṭulu āṅ ūppē
/Tamil/ Prabu vaṟṟa pōtu nāṅ pōnēṅ
‘When Prabu came I went’.

/Kota/ Prabu vaṭṭukkō aḷḷuāṅ ūppē
/Tamil/ Prabu vaṟṟāppōtu nāṅ pōnēṅ
‘Prabu came, then I went’.

4.1.26 SENTENCES HAVING MAN TENSE INFINITIVE PHRASES

/Kota/ Prabu vattōḷḷu āṅ vatturē
/Tamil/ Prabu varumpōtu nāṅ vaṁṛēṅ
‘I will come, when Prabu comes’.

/Kota/ Prabu vaṭṭāmē āṅ vakkuvē
/Tamil/ Prabu Vaṟṟukinrapōtu nāṅ vaṟṟuvēṅ
‘I will come, when Prabu comes’.

/Kota/ Prabu vantōṭṭulu āṅ vaṭṭuvē
/Tamil/ Prabu vaṟṟapōtu nāṅ vaṁteṅ
‘I came when Prabu came in’.

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4.1.27 CO-OCURRENCE

/Kota/ Prabu vaṭṭuvutu pikāṭīru än vaṭṭuvē
/Tamil/ Prabu vaṭṭa piŋ nāŋ vaṇṭēŋ
‘I came after the arrival of Prabu’.

4.1.28 PREPOSITIONAL PHARACES

/Kota/ Prabu pāṣuru ollōṭṭulu äŋ āvurē
/Tamil/ Prabu pāṭikkoṇṭirukkum pōtu nāṇ āṭinēŋ
‘While Prabu was singing, I danced’.

/Kota/ Prabu pausru ollōṭṭulu äŋ āsvuē
/Tamil/ Prabu pāṭik koṇṭirunta pōtu nāŋ āṭinēŋ
‘When Prabu was singing, I danced’.

/Kota/ Prabu pāṣuru än āsvuē
/Tamil/ Prabu pāṭa nāŋ āṭinēŋ
‘As Prabu sang, I danced’.

/Kota/ än Prabu vaṭṭutunu katuvē
/Tamil/ nāŋ Prabu vaṇṭataik kaṇṭēŋ
‘I saw Prabu comming’.
'It is good that Prabu has come'.

'I saw Prabu coming'.

'I paid him for his work'.

'Since his coming, everything goes on well'.

'A festival was organised on getting his doctoral degree'.

'On getting a doctoral degree, a festival was organized'.
'As Prabu spoke there brewa problem'.

'On the arrival of Prabu, there was calm'.

4.1.30 INFINITIVES

'Prabu will come tomorrow, I will also come'.

'I will come if Prabu comes tomorrow'.

'Prabu will come tomorrow yet I will not come'.

'Even though Prabu comes, tomorrow I will not come'.

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4.1.31 PARTICLES

/ Kota /   ᄄᄂ koṭṭutu pēṅāvu ollitu
/ Tamil /  nāṇa kotṭṭa pēṅa nallatu

‘The pen that I gave is good’.

/ Kota /   ᄄᄂ oru pēṅāvunu koṭṭuʋē appēṅāvu ollitu
/ Tamil /  nāṇ oru pēṅāvaik kotuttēŋ antap pēṅā nollatu

‘The pen I have given is good’.

/ Kota /   ᄄᄂ tōchsuvatu mokupu kaṭṭavē
/ Tamil /  nāṇ tuvaitta paiyanaip pāṟṭēŋ

‘I saw a boy who wash clothes’.

/ Kota /   ᄄᄂ tōchsuvatu pāṭṭuŋu koṭṭuʋē
/ Tamil /  nāṇ tuvaitta tuṇiyaik kotuttēŋ

‘I gave the washed dress’.

/ Kota /   ᄄᄂ tōchsuvatu sōp ollitu sōppu
/ Tamil /  nāṇ tuvaitta sōppu nalla sōppu

‘The detergent I used for washing is good’.

4.1.32 UNIQUE PARTICLES

/ Kota /   avṇ utuvuunālŋ maikkuma vaṭṭukkō
/ Tamil /  avaŋ vṇṭatāl mayakkam ēṟpaṭṭatu

‘He fainted as he came’.
'He is in a fainted state'.

'He came in but fainted'.

'He is in a fainted state'.

'The news of his comming is good'.

4.1.33 VERB – FILLERS

'I said that Prabu has came'.

'I said that, I have come'.

'I believed that Pabu has came'.

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4.1.34 COMPLEX SENTENCE

/Kota/  Prabumi, rāmuqumi vāṭuikkō
/Tamil/ Prabuvum, irāmanum vantārkal
‘Prabu and Raman came there’.

/Kota/  Prabu vāṭuikkō rāmunu vāṭuikkō
/Tamil/ Prabu vantāŋ, irāmaŋ vantāŋ
‘Prabu came and Raman too’.

4.1.35 COMPOUND NOUN – PHRASE

/Kota/  Prabuvami rāmuqimi anqukarār
/Tamil/ Prabuvum irāmanuŋ sakōtararkal
‘Prabu and Rama are brothers’.

/Kota/  Prabuvamē jotimē āni:peṭ
/Tamil/ Prabuvum jothium tampatikal
‘Prabu and Jothi are husband and wife’.

/Kota/  Pālumē tēqumē koltikko
/Tamil/ Pālum tēqum kalantaŋa
‘Milk and honey got mixed’.

/Kota/  Prabuvumē rāmaŋumē sētikko
/Tamil/ Prabuvum irāmaŋum īnaintārkal
‘Prabu and Rama joined together’.

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4.1.36 CASE CONJUGATION

/Kota/  ānum prabuvammē vaṭṭuvēmē
/Tamil/  nāyum prabuvum vāntōm
‘Prabu and I came’.

/Kota/  ānum prabuviyumē , irāmaṇuḥ ṭuṣūvē
/Tamil/  nānum prabuvaṇyum , irāmaṇaiyum pāṭṭēŋ
‘I saw Prabu and Raman’.

/Kota/  ānum prabuvaṭumē , rāmaṇōtumē vaṭṭuvē
/Tamil/  nānum prabuvaṭuṇum irāmaṇuṭaṇum vāṇēŋ
‘I came with Prabu and Raman’.

/Kota/  avan kattiyalum maṇvettiyalum vettināŋ
/Tamil/  avan kattiyālum maṇvēṭṭiyālum vēṭṭināŋ
‘He cut it with axe and knife’.

/Kota/  avan enakkum niṅkkumē kāsu tarukkō
/Tamil/  avan enakkum uṇakkum paṇam tanṭāŋ
‘He gave money to you and me’.

4.1.37 ADVERB AND INFINITIVE CONJUGATION

/Kota/  Prabu āṣurumē pāṣurumē jām caṭṭutukkō
/Tamil/  Prabu āṭiyum pāṭiyum poṭṭu pōkkinaŋ
‘Prabu whiled away the time by singing and dancing’.
4.1.38 SUFFICESS

Prabu enpaṭṭime nin paṭṭimeaicukkō
‘Prabu told about you and me’.

Prabu ennalnume ninnalnume itannukkē evvuṭcukkō
sammatittān
‘On behalf you and me Prabu accepted this offer’.

Prabu ennum ninunum munnittunnu itankke sammatittān
‘Prabu has accepted this offer only on behalf of you and me’.

4.1.39 PHARASES

äŋ oṭṭu pemokomē iːdu kanumukumē kaṭṭuvē
‘I saw a woman and two men’.
4.1.40 GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION - VARIANT

/Kota/ Prabuvumē murugunumē rāmunumē enɡunumē iṭṭukkō
/Tamil/ Prabuvum muruganum irāmanaiyum enɡaiyum atiṭṭarka"]
‘Prabu and Murugan beat Raman and me’.

/Kota/ Prabu rāmuɡumē muruganōu enɡunumē iṭṭukkō
/Tamil/ Prabu irāmanaiyum murugan enɡaiyum atiṭṭarka"]
‘Prabu beat Raman and Murugan beat me’.

/Kota/ Prabuvamē murugaŋumē opiē rāmuɡumē
/Tamil/ Prabuvum murugaŋum muraiyē irāmaŋaiyum enɡaiyum
atiṭṭarka"]
‘Prabu and Murugan beat Raman and me successively’.

4.1.41 OBJECT

/Kota/ āŋ āsuvē, avŋ pāsukkō
/Tamil/ nāŋ aṭiŋē, avŋ pātiŋāŋ
‘I danced and he sang’.
4.1.42 ADVERB AND INFINITIVES

/Kota/ āñ pinn ōsvē , avō pāim ōsukkō
/Tamil/ nān vēkamāka ōṭinē , avan metuvāka ōṭināŋ
‘I ran fast as he ran slowly’.

/Kota/ āñ piṇṇumē avō pāimumē ōsukuvamē
/Tamil/ nāṅ vēkamāka avan metuvākavum ōṭiṅāŋ
‘I ran fast and he ran slowly’.

/Kota/ āṅum avṇum piṇṇumē pāimumē ōsuvēmē
/Tamil/ nāṅum avanum vēkamākuvam metuvākuvam ōṭiṅōm
‘He and I ran slowly and fast’.

4.1.43 DISJUNCTIVE

/Kota/ Prabu vakkūuō (or) rāmunu vakkūuō
/Tamil/ Prabu varuvāṅ (or) irāmaṅ varuvāṅ
‘Prabu or Raman will come here’.

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4.1.44 SUSPICIONS

/ Kota / Prabu (or) rāmaṇ vakkuvō
/Tamil/ Prabu (or) irāmaṇ varuvāŋ
‘Either Prabu or Raman will come’.

/ Kota / Prabuvo (or) rāmunō vakkuvō
/Tamil/ Prabuvo (or) iramanō varuvarkal
‘Either Prabu or Raman will come here’.

/ Kota / Kannuno ramuno vattukko
/Tamil/ Kannano iramanō vantan
‘Either Kannan or Raman would have come’.

/ Kota / avnu prabuvunē (or) irāmuno ittakku
/Tamil/ avan prabuvaiyō (or) iramanaiyō atittāŋ
‘He would have beaten either Prabu or Raman’.

/ Kota / avn prabuvukkumō (or) rāmunukko koṭtuKKō
/Tamil/ avan prabuvukkō (or) iramanukkō koṭuttaŋ
‘He would have given either to Prabu or Raman’.

/ Kota / āṅ āsuro (or) pāsurō ītuve
/Tamil/ nāṅ āṭavō pāṭavō seitaŋ
‘I danced or sang’.

/ Kota / avn āsuro (or) pāsurō peṭkavvukko
/Tamil/ avan āṭiyō (or) pātiyō pijaittāŋ
‘He would have earned his living’.

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4.1.45 CONJUNCTION WITH

/Kota/ Kēttuttō (or) nōsuttō itunnē kisukkō
/Tamil/ Kēṭka (or) pāṛṭta nilaīltāṅ itaič seītēṅ

‘He did this act’.

/Kota/ an sāṭē (or) tairumāṅa pōkku itu
/Tamil/ vēkāmāna vi:ramāṅa pōkku itu

‘It is a brave and adventures act’

4.1.46 JERETAL POSITIONAL CONJUNCTION

/Kota/ Prabuvō or rāmunō vakkuvō
/Tamil/ Prabuvāvatu or rāmaŋāvatu varuvāṅ

‘Either Prabu or Raman will come’.

/Kota/ Prabuvunō or rāmuŋŋo nōsukkuvō
/Tamil/ Prabuvaiyavatu (or) iraŋŋaŋa vatā pāṛppēṅ

‘I will either see Prabu or Raman’.

/Kota/ avn itunne ennunu nōsuttō allāttām ninnanu nōsuttō ki:kkuvō
/Tamil/ aṅ atai eṅgaı muṅŋiṭjavatu (or) uṅŋai muṅŋiṭjavatu seivāṅ

‘He will do this either on your behalf or on my behalf’.

/Kota/ avnē usurōdō allāttām penmōdō paṭkōdō
/Tamil/ avanai piŋmākgāvavatu allatu yuirudāŋavatu pitikka vēndum

‘Capture him either dead or alive’.

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4.1.47 CONJUNCTION MORPHEME

/Kota/ Kannunō allāttām vāmuno vakkuvō
/Tamil/ Kannagāvatu allatu irāmanāvatu varuvān
‘Either Kannan or Raman will come’.

/Kota/ rāmanō Kannunō vattukkō
/Tamil/ irāmanāvatu Kannagāvatu vantiruppān
‘Either Raman or Kannan would have come’.

4.1.48 ALLO SENTENCES

/Kota/ Kannan vattukkō, vattutē edunumē cutāikō
/Tamil/ Kannan vantuŋ, āṅāl eduvum sollavillai
‘Kannan came but he did not tell anything’.

/Kota/ Kannan vattukkō ātmāttē āngnumē ōkkuvōdō
/Tamil/ Kannan vantuŋ enavē nānum pōka vēŋtum
‘Kannan has came, So I have to go’.

/Kota/ Kannan allāljē eḻmīttām tēnē oṭtam kichsulārā
/Tamil/ Kannan nallavaŋ tāŋ, ēpīnum etuvum seiya māṭtāŋ
‘Eventhough Kannan is good, he won’t do any thing’.

/Kota/ aiyā ollidu mey ochsuṅkō anmāṭtō velāim keṭkō
/Tamil/ aṅku nallamaṅai peitatu, āṅāl payir pilaittatu
‘The crops survived inspite of heavy rain’.

/Kota/ Kannan kaṅarkō anmāṭtē kalkamē āikkō
/Tamil/ Kannan pėsināṅ, ataiyoṭṭik kalakam mūṅtatu
‘Kannan speech sparked trouble’.

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It is inferred from the analysis that both the languages follow one and the same type of sentence pattern.

The patterns chosen from comparison are basic patterns. There may be some other patterns. There may be some other patterns left out, those may sometime vary from language to language.

This comparison has also been made on the process of interchangeability taking place on a sentence. That comparison also reveals the fact that there is no difference in this process. It is to say that the topicalization or focus being taken place in the sentence of one language coincides with another language. All the sentences have to be verified in such a way, to identify the possible and meaningful movement of member words within a sentence. Both the language adopt almost similar types of process. This happens because of the fact that both the languages belong to South Dravidian linguistic family. So similar type of movement is possible.

This comparison does not adopt any standard theory. It has been done to make a basic comparison between the basic structures of both the languages. Moreover, the present study very elaborately compares all the core components of language viz, phonology, morphology, lexical and syntax. Of course, the field of syntax is a colossal one which requires a separate study. Therefore, those are of study that has been left out for future research.

Moreover, this basic comparison has been chosen for translating certain important text across the language. The basic comparison has been made, because of the fact that of the two languages chosen for study, one is highly developed language and the other is under developed language. So, it is not possible to envisage that same types of advanced linguistic structure would be existing in under developed tribal language. That is the main reason, why very basic structures have alone been selected for this comparison.