CONCLUSION
Kota and Tamil languages belong to the same linguistic family and originated from the same source. They are designated as two different languages which have both commonness and difference at all linguistic levels. A comparative study has been made with the phonetic, morphological, syntactical and semantical elements of Kota and Tamil languages.

First chapter is a general introduction of Kota and other tribes, Kota relation with other tribes, changing relation with other tribes, and details about the seven Kota settlements and settlements wise details about literacy among the Kotas. The details of total multilinguals of Kota settlements and total population of Kotas, decadal variation in the Kota populations are explained in this study.

Chapter two deals with phonology. Kota language has 10 vowels, 10 phonemes each. Kota language has 22 consonant phonemes and Tamil language has 18 consonant phonemes.

In Kota language vowels has 15 allophones and Tamil has 15 allophones. Kota language consonants has 23 allophones, in Tamil language consonants has 29 allophones. The phonemes and allophones are explained with edamples from these languages in this study.

Chapter three morphology is clearly classified and explained. It includes cases, postpositions, person-number, gender, nouns, derived from verb, conjugated nouns, aspects, verbstem, modals, simple adjective, derived adjective, simple adverb and derived adverbs.

Kota language has nine cases, and Tamil language has nine cases. Postpositions in Kota and Tamil languages may be recalled here that a word like element which does the function of a case suffix is called postposition. A postposition may be historically traceable to a noun or verb.
Postpositions may be called accusative, dative, genitive, plain postpositions. Nouns derived from verb, in modern Tamil nouns derived from verbs ce ytal, ceytatu, ceykiratu, ceyvatu, ceya:tatu, ceytamai, ceykiramai types are compared with Kota language.

The aspects classification in Kota and Tamil languages are aspectual auxiliaries, which are added to the verbal participal forms. The aspects might be further classified into progressive, perfective, definitive, trail, accidental, contemptive, preservative and habitual.

The verb stem classification in Kota and Tamil languages is dealt. There are three tense in Kota and Tamil languages namely, past tense, present tense, future tense according to the traditional grammarians.

In Kota and Tamil languages modal auxiliaries are added to the infinitive forms of the verbs and they are inceptive, attemptive, obligatory, future negative and active negatives.

In Kota and Tamil languages simple adjectives have adjectival function and are not descriptively derived from any other grammatical category are called simple adjectives.

Kota and Tamil languages have derived adjectives which have adjectival function and are derived from abstract nouns. In these language the words which primarily have adverbial function and which are not descriptively derived from any other grammatical category are called simple adverbs. The words have adverbial function and which are mostly derived form abstract nouns are called derived adverbs. The morphological classifications are explained with examples from these languages in this study.

Chapter four syntactical structures are compared between Kota and Tamil languages. A really any comparative study will be made following a basic concept or theory that is prevalent in the field. This comparative study does not adopt any popular
theory proposed by linguistics. These items have been chosen from the book Tamil moli marap ial written by S. Agastha lingam.

Simple sentence, imperative sentence, predicate sentence, interrogative sentence, sentence with case markers, deep structure vs surface structure, tag-question etc., classified are explained with examples from Kota and Tamil languages.

A Chapter five semantic comparative study has been done from Kota and Tamil languages. The same words give exactly the same meaning; same words give nearly the same meaning and same words which give totally different meanings have been identified in polysemic synonymy, kinship terms, parts of body, household articles, agricultural forms, colours, instruments, animals, trees, etc., are explained with examples.