Chapter 1
Perspectives of Verb Morphology

This chapter provides the scholarly views of various grammarians and authors on Tamil verb, adverb, and particles & clitics in historical perspectives. The researcher's inferences on each of these views, is also provided apart from the consolidated views, and concluding remarks on each of these aspects at the end.

1.1 Verb Morphology in Language

Linguists have analysed Language in terms of phonology (study of sounds), morphology (study of word forms and its formations)\(^1\), syntax (study of sentence), and semantics (study of meaning). This study pertains to a part of morphology that deals with words identified by their pattern of affixation as being members of the classes such as noun, pronoun, adjective, prepositions, postpositions, verb, adverb, particles and clitics and so on. Usually, they are analyzed as sequences of morph, allomorph and morphemes\(^2\) under noun and verb morphology. Due to the enormity of the morphology as a whole, the study has been limited to only verb morphology dealing with verb, adverb and particles & clitics.

1.2 Perspectives on Verb

The term ‘Verb’ refers to ‘Vinai’ in Tamil. It is dealt with by various grammarians of Tamil and also by various authors worked on Tamil. Their views are given below in historical perspectives.

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\(^1\) Its etymology is Greek: *morph-* means ‘shape, form’, and *morphology* is the study of form or forms.

\(^2\) Morph is a phonological representation of an elements that cannot be broken down into smaller constituents that have a lexico-grammatical function (eg., -s in boys) ; Allomorphs are the variants of a phoneme. (eg., -s in boys, -en in oxen, -es in leaves, etc. plural markers) ; Morpheme is the minimal meaningful unit of a language. (eg., -ed of looked ).
Tolkaappiyar (3rd Century B.C)\(^3\) states in the verse as
1. “நகர் வரப்பித்தல் ஒரு வரம்பக விருதியை விளக்குவதற்கான
நான்கு வகையான வரம்பக பாகங்களை இருந்து விளக்குவது” (கைலம் 683)

“\(\text{vinna} \ \text{enppaṇṭuvatu} \ \text{veettumai} \ \text{kollaatu} \ \text{ninaiyuri} \ \text{kaalai} \ \text{kalamoṭu} \ \text{toonrum}"\)

Verbs are those which do not take case markers but it will express time tacitly, according to S.V.Subramanian (2004) an interpreter of Tolkaappiyam in English.

○ It is inferred that the verbs are the words capable of taking tense markers; an action which indicates time, gender, and number eg., அரித்தான் \(\text{arintaan} \) ‘he knew’. Here, verb is dealt with on the basis of meaning with additional inputs.

He states in verse as
2. “இருப்பினின், இருப்புறின், ஓருப்புறின் உருண்டாக்கிய சின்னமுடைய பொருள் வட்டமானது, கருநகரமுடைய உர் உட்படமானது, என் பொருள்குறித்தான், நிரஞ்ஜமான உருப்பினின்
ீண்டுவகமானது, வரையாக குற்றம்
அல்லது வரையாக முழுமையான ராகம்மையான” (கைலம் 910)

“\(\text{irappiŋ, nikazvin, etirvin enpa}, \ \text{cirapputai marapiŋ am muk kaalamum}, \ \text{tarmai, munnilai, paṭarkkai ennum}
\text{am muviṭtattan,viṇṭiyum kurrippiŋum}, \ \text{meymmaiyaagnostic, iiṭiraṇṭu aakum},
\text{av aaru enpa muru iyal moziyee}".

It is said that there are six types of finite verbs; take three tense (past, present, future) and occur in three persons (first, second and third) ; and denote explicit tense markers and appellative verbs (Ibid.)

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\(^3\) Author of Tolkaappiyam, the earliest extant work of Tamil Language. This grammar work consists of 3 parts ezuttuatikaaram (phonology and sandhi), col atikaaram (word construction and syntax) and Porulatiakaaram (universal matters). (S.V.Subramanian, 2004)
(eg., வேண்டும் cenzaan – ‘went’ (past); வேண்டும் கொண்டு celinraan – ‘he is going’ (present); வேண்டும் celvaan – ‘he will go’ (future); வேண்டிட்டு ceneen – ‘I went’ (first person); வேண்டிட்டு cenzaay – ‘you went’ (second person); வேண்டிட்டு cenzaan – ‘he went’ (third person); கரியா nariyan – he is black (appellative verb)⁴.

3. It is inferred that verbs are classified on the basis of meaning in context.

3. “தமிழில் விலக்கியலில் விளக்கியல் இயக்குறி

tamil விளக்கியல் விளக்கியல்

விளக்கியல் விளக்கியல், விளக்கியல்

அனைத்து விளக்கியல் விளக்கியல்

அம் செய்தல் உடல்வாழ்க்கை” (பக்தி. 686)

“kurippuñum viñaiyinum nerippatat tooñrik

kaalamoṭu varuuum viñaiçcol ellaam

uyartiñakku urimaïyum, akrtinaikku urimaïyum

aayiru tinaikkum oorann urimaïyum

am muuruquipa tooñralaaree.”

All the verbs which denote time, sense of tenses explicitly or implicitly may appear in three types. They are those which belong to high class; those which belong to non-class and those belong to both classes eg. வேண்டும் ceytaan ‘he did, வேண்டிட்டு ceytatu ‘it did’ வேண்டிட்டு ceyyum ‘it will do (Ibid.)

4. It is inferred that verbs are classified on the basis of type. It is also understood that the verbs implicitly denote time and tense as டைப்பினூம் வினை ‘kurippuñum viñai’ (appellative verb).

4 In appellative verb, time is implied with morphemes expressing negation, absence, presence and capability, etc.
There are 9 verbal participles viz., 'ceytu', 'ceyyuu', 'ceypu', 'ceytana', 'ceyyiyar', 'ceyiya', 'ceyin', 'ceya' and 'ceyarku' (Ibid.)

5. “அவர்ச்சீர்,
<td>avvakai onpatum viñai yeñcu kilavi</td> (இலக்க. 713)

From the above 2 verses, it is inferred that 9 types of verbal participles are explained on the basis of shape; also the first 3 occur with the predicate and agree with subject. Here, the verb is explained in terms of place or position of occurrence and its role.

6. “ஆவர்ச்சீர்,
<td>viñaiyin tokuti kaalattu iyalum</td> (இலக்க. 898)

Verbal compound is in relation with time concept (Ibid.)

7. “அவர்ச்சீர்,
<td>mungilai, tañmai, aayiriṭattoṭu
<td>manṇaatu aakum, viyariṇkoṭ kilavi</td>

of those, the expression of wish (optative) do not occur in the second and first person, eg., அவர்ச்சீர் avar vaazka 'let him prosper' (Ibid.)

It is inferred that the limitation of usage is highlighted; implies that the predicate does not take 1st and 2nd person.
8. "அல்லாஹ்வின் துளசுமையும் படையும் விளக்கமும், நமஸ்தே உணர்வு மற்றும் செல்வேத் தலைக்காட்டல் மற்றும் மன்னர் அள்ளத் தம் மரபிங்கு” (ைருக. 494)

"vi napal toongum paalari kilaviyum,
peyari toongum paalari kilaviyum,
mayañkal kuutaa tam marapiñavee“

The gender denoting words of verbs [predicates] must not disagree with the gender number denoting element in the noun [subject] ; they should concord to usage (Ibid.)

o It is inferred that gender denoting verbs (predicate) agree with gender and number denoting nouns as subject; subject and predicate agree in context.

9. "ஏழாமும் விளக்கமும் விளக்கம் விளக்கமும்" (ைருக.640)

"ellaac collum porul/ kurittapavee”

all words designate (convey) meaning (ibid.)

10. "நாம் விளக்கமும் விளக்கமும், நாம் விளக்கமும்

தூதுப்பார் தவ்வாய் விளக்கத்தையும் விளக்கத்தையும்” (ைருக. 642)

"teripu veeru nilaiyalum, kurippiñ toonralum
iru paaru enpa porunmai nilaiyee”

all the words will have direct meaning as well suggestive Meaning.

eg., தன்மை ஆராய்வா இரு nalla aalayya niir ‘you are a good man’ is direct meaning and suggestive meaning is that ‘you are not a good man’ (Ibid.)

o It is inferred that words include verbs also ; they have direct and indirect meaning conditioned by the context in which it appears.

11. “பாம்பூர்யாணது பயனரினின் விளக்கமும்

தலைந்தவர் விளக்கமும் அனுமானமும்

பான்ஸாசு விளக்கமும் விளக்கமும்”

“palmurayaañum vipalayeñcu kilavi
col murai mutiyaatu atukkuna varinjum,
Though the verbal participles occur in succession, they end with the final predicate that gives meaning e.g., தவை, குதித்து, கோடி, வட்டு, தோடு முதல் கோடி, குதித்து, கோடிகள் தவை, குதித்து, கோடி, வட்டு, தோடு முதல். 

- It is inferred that all verbal participles which occur in succession in a sentence qualify the predicate only.

12. “மீரம் கீழ் மீத்தையும் மீத்தையும், கீழ் மீத்தையும் மீத்தையும் மீத்தையும் மீத்தையும்” (வேதம் 721)

“பேராய்ந்து கிளியும் வியையுன்னோ கிளியும், etir marutu moziyinum, poruñilai tiriyaa”

The relative participle even if they used in the negative sense the function and the meaning will not change. e.g., வேலூம் வேலூம் vellum viaiyattu ‘winning game’, வேலூம் வேலூம் vellaa viaiyattu ‘non winning game’ (Ibid.)

- It is inferred that the relative participle is derived from verb. Its usage in negative sense is dealt with.

13. “மேல் மார்காய் மார்காய் மின்னம் முற்றம்” (வேதம் 877)

‘mozi porul kaaranam vizipaa toonraa’.

the reason for the meaning of a word cannot be known easily/clearly" (Ibid.)

- It is inferred that the meaning of verb is dealt with.

14. “நூற்றூற்றார்,

வேலூம் வேலூம் வேலூம் வேலூம் vellum vellum vellum vellum

கூற்றில் கூற்றில், கூற்றில், கூற்றில்,

வேலூம் வேலூம் வேலூம் வேலூம் vellum vellum vellum vellum” (வேதம் 536)

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5 Nouns prefixed to ordinary verbs entirely change their meanings e.g., வார் vār ‘grow’, and கவார் kavaar ‘to sleep’). Abstract notion are expressed by figurative terms drawn from physical world (Manikam, 1972)
"avarrul,
vina veeru paatuum pala porul oru col
veerupatu viinaiyinum, inattiinum, caarpinum
teerat toontum porul teri nilaiyee"

The meaning of the homonyms will be clear by the verbs, the kind, and the context. (Ibid.)

It is inferred that the clarity of meaning depends on the type of usage of the verb in context.

Pavananti Munivar⁶ (13th century B.C) has concurred with the views of Tolkaappiyar in many cases. He retained the rules of Tolkaapiam wherever possible and introduced modifications like additions, omissions, and adaptation wherever necessary as language undergoes changes.

He states in the verse as

1. “irupampaan, anivivin, kibapinippin, karaan,
irupamapin akraam kuvelam illayelam” (Nan. 320)
“ceypavan, karuvii, nilankeyal, kaalaan,
ceyporulaarun taruvatu vinaiee”.
A verb is that which contains the following 6 marks viz., agent, instrument, place, action, time and object). eg., तुम्हारे तलाई कुईवाले kuyavan kutaattai vanaintaan ‘the potter has made the pot’
- Here the potter is the agent; the clay, wheel are instruments; the making, the action; past-tense, the time; and the post, the object of the action, according to Lazarus (1878), an interpreter of Nannul in english.

In addition to what Tolkaappiyar says, pavananti gives further details; when verb occurs as a predicate in a sentence, it implies 6 marks as stated above, thus expanding the meaning in context.

2. “iruvaaliyin veri yelam akkeppil
iruvaaliyin veri veri yelaman” (Nan. 138)

⁶ Pavananti Munivar, author of Nannul, has provided grammatical facts in the form of nuurpaas under eluttatikaaram (Phonology) and collatikaaram (Morphology and Syntax).
It makes causal by adding vi/pi to the root and double causal by adding either one of them twice or both of them once (Ibid.)

It is inferred that causative verbs are formed by adding \(-\text{vi} / -\text{pi}\) (making different forms of verb).

Caldwell (1856) states

“...Dravidian grammarians divide all verbs into 2 classes which are classed as \(\text{tanvi}n\) ‘self act’ (eg., \(\text{aa}tu-\) ‘self nod’), \(\text{pi}rav\) ‘other act’ (eg., \(\text{aa}tu-\) ‘others to nod’...”).

From the above, it is inferred that verbs are classified into 2 broad categories viz., \(\text{ta}vi\) (intransitive) and \(\text{pi}v\) (transitive) in dravidian languages which include Tamil.

John Lazarus (1878), while commenting on Nannul provides additional classes viz., 1.definite, 2.indefinite, 3.auxiliary, 4.defective and 5.compound verbs, the details of which are given below

1. “…definite verb is varied by mood, tense, gender, number, person and other forms. These are classified \(w.r.t\) signification (finite & participle); conjugation (regular & irregular); action (transitive & intransitive); agency (subjective & objective).

2. “…indefinite verbs \(\text{ku}r\) \(\text{ppu}\) used as predicates and participles. When used as predicates, indefinite verbs are termed as finite verbs but when used as participles, they are terms as relative participles and verbal participles”.

3. “…the verbs which are deficient in many of their parts are defective verbs \(\text{ku}rai\) \(v\) (\(\text{ku}rai\) \(v\) ) eg. \(\text{po}\) pootum ‘enough’. It does not have all required forms of conjugation as regular verb. It is common to all gender and require dative as subject.”
4. “…verbs are used as auxiliaries” to other verbs which denote permissive, continuity, emphasis, obligation, necessity, passivity, power, wish, entreaty, habit, warning, intention”.

It is seen that classification of verb types with new dimensions are provided.

Arden (1891) states
1. “…The primary form from which all the parts of Tamil verb are formed is called root. The root is used as the singular imperative. Singular imperative has same form of the root eg. அற்பாண் va ‘come’”

2. “…Tamil verbs has an affirmative form and negative form for each mood, the imperative, the indicative, the participles, etc…”

3. “…Tamil verbs may be divided into weak, middle (a very small number) and strong…”.

4. “…Transitive verbs are of 2 types i.e., derived transitive and inherent transitive. The verbs such as இழுட்டு ezuppu, காயு ccu kaayccu are derived transitive. The verb which is not derived from any intransitive verb is called inherent transitive eg., வாண்கு vaan ku ‘buy’…”

5. “…When -um is added to the conditional form, the expression becomes concessive and has the force of ‘even if or although’ eg, இருற்று iruntaalum ‘even if it be’…”

6. “… impersonal forms are defective verb. Auxiliary and defective verbs are listed as வெண்டும் veen tum, குடும் kuutum, மாத்து maat tu, உட் aaku, தரு taru, ஆத்து at tum. The verb -பாது -pa tุ is used to express passive…”

7. “…the general meaning of each verb is indicated but for the full meaning and variations of the meaning reference should be made to dictionary…”

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7 | இரு ‘iru’, கொழி koniru, ஏம் aam, வெண்டும் veen tum, பாது pa tu, இரும் iru m, விடு vitu, கொல் kol, போ po, ஏது aaku, ஏர் arul, இருவா i ruvai, இவு i vai, இரை rai, கூறு koor tum, etc.
In cases of definition, formation of different types of verbs, etc. Arden concurs with others. Further it is implied that (1) the singular imperatives are generally in root form (2) verb has positive and negative form for each of the three moods viz., imperative, indicative and participle (3) certain markers are determining factors of the class of verbs such as strong, weak and middle (4) transitive verb here is classified into 2 types viz., derived and inherent (5) two more forms of verb viz., conditional and concessive are provided (6) also, inferred that impersonal verbs are labeled as defective and verb with 
-patu suffix are passive ones (7) basic and contextual meanings are indicated.

Andronov (1969) concurs with arden that verb distinguishes grammatical categories as the affirmative and negative forms, mood, tense, number, person and gender; besides finite forms, infinite forms embracing like participles (verbal participle, infinite, conditional VP, relative participle, participial nouns and verbal nouns).

Further, Andronov states
1. “…Verbs taking suffix of -tal are weak verbs and verbs taking the suffix -ttal are strong verbs…”.
2. “…Tense forms of Tamil verb are obtained by adding tense suffixes to the stem. The Person, number and gender are denoted by personal suffixes added to the tense suffix.
3. “…infinitive form of verb is used as a subject (eg., kaana in the context eemaarttoo raam tirumuvatai kaana vaacuvukku tarmarikatamaaka iruntatu), as a predicate in interrogative and exclamatory sentence. Infinitive is used as an object

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8 Present tense is expressed by the suffix -kir. Future tense expressed by suffixes -v, -p, -pp, -ma or zero suffix (eg., arivaaf, irupaaf, -ma is used irregularly in classical Tamil in the III person plural. Past tense – denoted by suffixes -t, -tt, -nt, -i or -ii. All these suffixes are added to the first stem. Weak verb form the past tense by means of the -t, -tt, -nt, -i.

9 The I person singular suffix -ee is used in modern and classical tamil in forms of the present, future and past tenses. In the present tense the suffix -ee is used in form built by means of the present tense suffixes, I person plural –oom “. 
4. “…participle of transitive verb have passive meaning eg., இறந்து ஒலிவானோலை நாடே நீங்கார் தாக்கா தாக்காய் தாக்கா ‘don’t mock words said by your mother’.

5. “…An absolute use of verbal participles is occasionally observed determined by the idiom in describing mental emotions, prolonged action, etc. eg., என்னும் பெருமளவும் உணர்வும் பாலுதல் பொருளிகள் என்பதாக் பெருமத்தும் ஏன் இப்பாதந்து மட்டும் க்குது பெருமறுக்குறிக்கால் ‘why you speak so desperately (your mind breaking)”.

From the above, it is inferred that (1) கொடுக்கு –tal and கொடுக்கு –ttal are added as determining factors for deciding strong and weak verbs (2) verb forms will have their constituent elements added in the sequence of root, stem, tense, person, number and gender suffix (3) Infinitive form of verb is used as a subject as well as object of a sentence in specified contexts (4) verbs in different forms take special meanings in context; participle form of transitives, have passive meaning (5) when a verb is in participle form, its meaning is controlled (occasionally) in an idomatic sentence.

P.I.Subramanyam (1971) concurs with Arden in classification of verbs viz., intransitive and transitive verb which is essentially discernable only at syntactic level with more clarity.

Manickam (1972), states

“…There are 3 kinds of roots viz., verbal roots, nominal roots and roots common to both noun and verb. The common roots are subdivided into 2 classes. One set of roots are identical both in meaning and form, eg., உடைய்த்து ani as a verb ‘to wear’ as a noun ‘ornament’ and another one is roots identical in form but different in meaning eg., விளை vil, as a verb ‘to sell’, as a noun ‘a bow’; தெரு ootu as a verb ‘to run’; as a noun ‘a tile’. Verbal root almost remains unchanged…”.

It is inferred that different verb types and their meaning are highlighted.
Rajaram (1979) (in his An Intensive Course in Tamil), discusses different types of verbs in pedagogical context.

K. Paramasivam (1979) concurs with Arden in classification of verbs.

“...if the action denoted by verb stem ‘affects’ only the subject then the verb is affective eg., திரும்பு tirumpu ‘to turn’\textsuperscript{10}. The effective verb is one the subject of which does not undergo the action denoted by the verb stem eg., திருப்பு tiruppu ‘make to turn’\textsuperscript{11}. The effectiveness represent the actions of the subject on external objects. Meaning of the effective verb does not necessarily include the meaning of corresponding affective verb...”

- It is found that a new approach to the classification of verbs (affective and effective) is provided here.

Harold Schiffman (1979) states

1. “...the most obvious phonological characteristic which distinguishes trans(itive) from intrans(itive) verbs is that which has been called the distinction between strong verbs and weak verbs. Strong verbs are usually transitive/causative and weak verbs are usually intransitive/non causative”.

2. “...in English the so-called modal auxiliaries ‘may, can, must’, etc. have their tamil equivalents in forms which are attached to the infinitive of the verb. When modal முடிப்பு -num ‘must’ is affixed to a verb marked with aspect marker ஆகு -aaku it indicates that a great deal of certainty or definiteness is involved eg., பண்டி தொட்டும் va-nt-aaka-nu ‘have to come definitely’.

3. “…aspect markers are added to the past stem of the verb. PNG markers are never added to modals, so if a modal follows the aspect marker, there

\textsuperscript{10} Affective are action bearing on the subject itself. [eg. கிண்ணில் இரந்து முடிப்பு இரண்டில் avan kinaṭril irankinadh ‘he descended into the well’].

\textsuperscript{11} Effective is the verb represent actions effected by the subject i.e., subject effects an action on an object [eg, பார் இரந்து மாட்டு இயர் தீன்கை உழுத்தர் ‘Brahmin broke the coconut’]
will be no PNG. When tense markers are added to aspect markers, they act like ordinary verbs eg., சோத்தேட்டு caappitu”.

4. “…aspect markers12. இது, இனு, கிட்டு, கூ, ஆகு, பூ, தலு, தோலை, போ, when used in context the meaning is changed”.

From this, it is inferred that (1) a new demarcation is provided to distinguish strong from weak verb. (2) the meaning ‘certainty’ is obtained by adding -num (modal auxiliary) with vantaaku (verb with aspect marker). (3) the limitation of modal and aspectual auxiliary verb forms are given. (4) aspect markers are focused here. When they are used in context the meaning gets changed.

E.Annamalai (1985) states

“…a closed set of verbs added to the stem/participle of the main verb and some of which carry the function of inflectional suffixes as extended verbs in Tamil”.

From this, it is inferred that auxiliary verb is referred to as extended verb.

E.Annamalai (2009) concurs with above authors in verb categorization, description, agreement marker, etc. According to him,

1. “… a verb form can be defined by string of verb followed by grammatical markers, which occur between word boundaries”.

2. “…verbs have a long string of morphemes that express a range of meanings including time of event or state (tense) speaker perceptions (mood) and calibrations of the event (aspect) as well as negation, interrogation and emphasis. There is some flexibility in status of

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morphemes as boundedness with adjacent morphemes in sequential order...”.

3. “…there are three kinds of bases from which other verb forms are constructed: bare verb (a few verbs have different form as a stem to take suffixes), infinitive (bare verb + aa), and verbal participle (bare verb + past tense suffix...)”.

   - It is inferred that limitations of form, meaning range, bases, and construction of verbs, are provided here.

Lehmann (1989) concurs with other authors in defining and classifying the verbs; also concurs with Dr. K. Paramasivam in classifying affective verb and effective verb. Lehmann states

   “…Finite verb forms occur as predicate of the main clause, i.e., they end sentence”. Non-finite verb forms occur as predicate of embedded subordinate clause or in compound verb constructions”.

   - From this, it is inferred that the role of non-finite and the finite verbs and its limitations are provided here.

Pon Kodandaraman (1997) concurs with all above authors in describing verb, its conjugation, agreement in subject predicate concord, non-finite verb classifications, etc.

He states

1. “…the various forms of verb may be broadly divided into finite and non-finite forms. The Finite forms of a verb may be simple or complex. The simple forms may be divided into three structural classes viz., verb defective (which does not have any suffix eg., シタ cari, シタたani) ; verb K\(^{13}\) (kurippu/implied verb - which has a stem and suffix but does not have any tense marker eg., シタillai, シタうnai, シタうnai nallai) ; Vb – has a stem which is capable of taking a tense marker and PNG marker eg., シワsew, シLITpoo, シLITvaa...”

\(^{13}\) Verb K further divided into verb stem–PNG シタうnai (eg., nallai), verb stem-suffix シタう (nai) :
2. “…the compound stem consist of 2 or 3 lexical items and the structure may be noun+verb (pooraatu ‘struggle’), VP+verb (kantupiti ‘discover’), verb root + verb (kolun ‘be killed’), VK+V (untaaku ‘deveop’), particle + v (meerkol ‘adopt’) ….”

3. “…simple verbs belonging to Vb, have the following structure V st.-tense/Mod.S/Neg-PNG (eg., cey-t-aa ‘he did’, cey-ka ‘do’, cey-al-ka ‘don’t do’). Vb has been divided into indicative (eg., cey-t-aa ‘did (he)’, imperative (eg., col ‘say’), desiderative (eg., varittum ‘let (sb.) come), optative (eg., vaazka ‘wish’), potential (eg., pookaalam ‘may go’), prohibitive also called negative imperative (eg., pookaatee ‘donot go’)...“

4. “…the complex verb may consist of verb stem + aspect + voice + modals + tense + PNG (eg., ezutik-kaattaa-vaikkap-par-tt-aa ‘tried to make (sb.) show (how) to write). The stem may be optional. The complex verb consists of one or more auxiliaries marking aspect, voice, modals, etc. which occur in the order. The aspectual auxiliary does not follow another aspectual auxiliary”...

5. “…longest finite form of a verb may have the structure as [verb stem – (asp. aux.) – (voice aux.) (mod. aux)-tense-PNG- inte. Clitic-voc.clitic] eg., ezutik-kaattaa-vaikkap-par-tt-aa ‘tried to make (sb.) show (how) to write’...

6. “…non-finite forms of verbs are classified into 2 groups viz., simple non finite and complex non finite (adjectival and adverbial participles). The adjectival participles (relative participles-RP) which are of 4 forms (viz, past, present, future, and negative). Adverbal participle (verbal participle – VP) may be classified into 6 viz., infinitive (eg., pooka),

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14 Auxiliaries – aspect (eg. koniru ‘keep and be’), voice (kollappa ‘be killed’), modals (oo ‘tried to escape).

15 past RP (verb stem +past+suffix -a eg. paithita), present RP (verb stem +present+suffix -a eg. paikithra), future RP (verb stem + um (eg., paikkum), negative RP (verb stem _ at + a (eg., paikkattaa).
conjunctive participle otherwise called verbal participe (eg., துளேல் ceytu), conditional (eg., துளேல் ceytaal), concessive (துளேல் ceytaalum), simultaneous (வருகையில் varu-kaiyil), negative participle (மூக்காமல் pookaamal)....

- From the above, it is inferred that types of structural classes; composition of compound verb; 3 additional moods (desiderative, potential, prohibitive); constituent elements of complex verb; structure of finite verb, and classification of non-finite verb, are provided here.

Pon Subbiah (2003) in his Advance Course Reader in Tamil, provides usage of verbs in pedagogical contexts.

Boologarambai (2008) provides “...three structural types of auxiliaries i.e., after the verbal participle of the main verb; after the verbal noun of the main verb and after the infinitive form of the main verb, are provided. ...”.

- Here, classification of auxiliary verb is made on the basis of structure.

### 1.2.1 Consolidated views on Verb

Tolkaappiyar has viewed verbs as words which denote action and time; classifies verbs into regular (vinai) and appellative (kurippu). He describes verb in terms of type, class, usage in context and meaning with additional inputs. Pavananti Munivar states that a predicate in a sentence implies 6 marks. He has expanded the meaning of verb in contexts. Caldwell (1856) talks about tanvinai (intransitive - self act), and piravinai (transitive-others act). Lazarus (1878) widely concurs with Pavananti; provides classification types with new dimensions. Arden (1891) also concurs with other authors in respect of many factors: attributes of certain forms after affixation along with the meaning extension; groups defective and auxiliary verbs in one category; and deals with in terms of type, usage, meaning. Andronov (1969) concurs with Arden in many aspects. He provides the structure based on sequence, and

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16 Appellative verbs: are those in which tense is covertly marked and tense signification can be inferred from the context of their occurrence along (TC 198,200,201).
meaning. P.I.Subramanyam (1971) deals with the formation of transitives. Manickam (1972) provides different verb types and meaning. Rajaram (1979) discusses verb in pedagogical context. K.Paramasivam (1979) classifies verbs as ‘affective’ and ‘effective’. Harold Schiffman (1979) also concurs with Lazarus in many respects; provides demarcation distinguishing strong from weak verb; also distinguishes auxiliary and defective verbs; views verb in terms of usage in context and meaning. Annamalai (1985) talks about extended verbs (auxiliary in others’ view) and their significance. Also he (2009) provides limitations of verbs; describes about time, mood, aspect, negation, interrogation, etc. Lehmann (1993) provides the role of finite and non-finite verbs; concurs with Paramasivam in classifying affective and effective verbs. Kotandaraman (1972) provides structures of finite verb, composition of compound verb and classification of non-finite verbs. Pon Subbiah (2003) has provided details of verb in pedagogical contexts. Boologarambai (2008) classifies the auxiliary verb on the basis of structure. Many others have also dealt with this aspect in various contexts.

1.2.2 Concluding remarks on Verb

Verb refers to action expresses time. It is distinguished based on positive and negative forms, mood, tense, person, number, and gender (PNG); classified as finite and non-finite verbs*17. Tense markers and PNG suffixes are added to finite verb; similarly, verb suffixes are added to non-finite forms; also classified as weak, middle and strong verbs based on tense markers and other markers of conjugation.

Further, classifications are also made in terms of transitive, intransitive and causative verbs18. Based on conjugation verbs are classified as basic and derived19. Derived forms are obtained from basis verb by adding

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17 Finite verbs is a predicate which agrees with tense, person, number and gender [PNG]. Non finite verbs occur as an adjunct in its free form and will not take all tense, aspect, mood, & PNG markers.

18 Transitive verb denotes an action which has a direct object which receives the action of the verb. Intransitive verb denotes an action which does not pass over to an object. Causative verb do not carry out an action by itself, but are responsible for the action being performed.

19 Basic verb is the verb root eg., ꦃꦶꦢꦺ ꦔey. Derived verbs are formed when markers are added to basic verb eg., ꦃꦶꦢꦺꦮꦺꦡeyvi.
transitive and causative markers, from Nouns with verbal suffixes, and also from participle and verbal noun.

Non finite forms are infinitive, verbal participle (adverbial participial), relative participle (adjectival participle), conditional and concessive verbs.

Verbs which do not take tense, PNG markers and non-finite suffixes is defective verb.

Auxiliary verb (also labeled as extended verb, helping/linking verb, secondary verb, vector, explicator, serial verb) consists of a root plus helping verbs that gives additional information about the main verb following it. Auxiliary verb does not function independently. Where 2 or more forms joined together, it becomes a compound verb.

### 1.3 Perspectives on Adverb

A word that modifies the verb and occur as attributes are termed as adverb. The parallel in tamil is "vinai atai". The concept of

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20 Participle noun in positive form consists of verb root and tense suffix and pronominal suffix (III person human) eg., paatu-ppal-tc-aavaa and also consists of Relative participle and pronominal suffix (III person human) eg., tadarupaava pora-avaa. Participle noun in positive form consists of verb root and negative suffix and pronominal suffix (III person human) eg., paatu-kk-aat-aavaa. Verbal Noun in positive form consist of verb root and tense suffix followed by pronominal suffix (III person neuter) or verbal suffix eg., vaatu cey-t-ana (past) and also consists of verb root and negative suffix and pronominal suffix (III person neuter) eg., vaatu ceyy-ataatu.

21 Infinitive verb is formed by the affixation of the infinitive suffix /-al/ to the verb stem eg., vaatu cey-a. Verbal participle is tenseless nonfinite form which is formed by adding verbal participle marker to verb stem such as /-ntu/-tu/-ttu/. eg., vaatu va-n-a. Relative participle is formed by adding the suffix /-al/ to the verb stem consisting of a verb root and tense marker which precede and qualifies the noun or noun phrase eg. vaatu va-a. Relative participle in positive form consists of verb root plus tense suffix plus verbal suffix eg., vaatu cey-t-a and Relative Participle in negative form consists of verb root plus negative suffix plus verbal suffix eg., vaatu ceyy-aat-aatu. Conditional verbs are formed by the addition of /-aatu/ to the past stems that are consisting of a verb root and past tense marker eg., va-n-aal. Concessive marker /-um/ is added to conditional verbs to form concessive verbs eg., va-n-aal-um.

22 Defective verb will not occur in any one of the three tenses, PNG suffixes and mark as defect. eg., vaatu taa cey-yum (it will occur only in future tense and common to all gender). It consists of verb root + future tense suffix (positive) Eg., vaatu taa pikkum. These verbs also occur in negative form with 2 variants. vaatu-aam and vaatu-aatu i.e., verb root + negative suffix eg., vaatu aam pikkum.

23 Auxiliary verb always occur after main verb & it is dependent upon main verb. eg., vant-iru-kiraa. (va is main verb and /-iru/ is aux.). Some aux. will also function as the main verb in some other context. eg., (1) traaatu vaatu vaan-tu (Raaman afkkee iruntai (here /-tu/ is main verb). (2) traaatu vaatu vaan-tu (Raaman afkkee vantiirunnaatu (here /-tu/ is auxiliary verb.) These verbs will also take PNG markers and negative marker. Auxiliary verbs occurs after verb root of main verb (eg., vaatu taa vaatu vaan-tu), infinitive form of main verb (vaatu vaan-tu), VP of main verb (vaatu vaan-tu), RP of main verb (vaatu vaan-tu), finite verb of main verb.

24 Verbs combined with other verbs as well as other parts of speech also called Compound verbs. It consists of 2 or more roots to form one single word. It may be created by adding auxiliary verb to noun eg., koopam /koopam/ ‘anger’ + /ppal/ (auxiliary) – /koopappal/ ‘get angry’. There is also a frequent occurrence in noun-verb compound is /pooru/ ‘put’ and /patru/ ‘patru’ ‘do’. eg., sattum /sattum/ ‘fight’ + /ppal/ ‘to fight’; /kalyanam/ ‘marriage’ + /ppal/ ‘to marry’. The verb /ppal/ ‘put’ and /ppal/ ‘to put’ will also functions main verb.
‘viñai aṭṭai’ is dealt with by various grammarians and scholars of Tamil. The views of them are given below in historical perspectives.

Tolkaappiyar states in the verse as
1. “உரிக்கொல் மருந்தின் உரியவை உரி” (செமவ். 939)
   “uriccol marunṭiṇum uriyavai uriya”

   Root morphemes also may occur as modifiers, according to S.V.Subramanian (2004) an interpreter of Tolkaappiyam in English.
   - Modifier is a general term indicating the role of modification; obviously, it includes adverb as it modifies the verb. The term ‘uriccol’ here refers to words of propriety generally placed before the words they qualify; here, it is considered as ‘adverb’.

2. “மேய் பெருக் கிளண்டு உரிக்கொல் சமபங்கு
   புத்தாண் பிரந்து பக்தைகள் தான்,
   புன்மந்தான் பாதக்குளா சாயாக்கெல்
   மேய் தொட்டு துடுங்கள் கிளள்ளுரை” (செமவ். 872)
   “mey perak killanta uriccol ellaam
   muum pium varupavai naattti,
   otta moliyaan punarttanaar unarttal
   tamtam marapiṇ toonṟumaṇ porulee”

   all the root morphemes, whose meanings should be understood by what comes following and preceeding them and then the appropriate meaning should be taken. Then we will get the proper meaning (Ibid.)
   - Here, it implies that appropriate meaning of adverb is to be decided based on its place of occurrence.

He also states in the verse as
3. “பிரினிகள், பிரிநிகள், பிரிநிகள்
   கிளள்ளுரை, புன்மந்தான் தானொன்
   கும்பழை, கும்பழை, கும்பழை
   பிரினிகள் பிரிநிகள் பிரிநிகள் கிளள்ளுரை” (செமவ். 913)
   “pirinilai, viñaiyee, peyaree, olyicai
etirmarai, ummai, eṉavee, collee
kurippee, icaiyee, aayir aintum
nerippatat toonrum eṅcuporuṭ kilavi”

There are 10 types of participles: 1. exclusion, 2. verbal participle 3. relative participle 4. suggestive 5. negation 6. conjunctive 7. forms like ena 8. word 9. suggestive 10. euphonic (Ibid.)

From this, it is inferred that out of 10 forms of participles some are found to be modifiers of verb such as verbal participle, negation, etc.; It includes adverb as it modifies the verb.

Pavananti Munivar has concurred with the views of Tolkaappiyar in considering the உரிகொளு உரிகொள் uricol as adverbs.

John Lazarus (1878), reiterates what Pavananti considers as modifiers.

1. “…tamil adverbs like those in english limit or modify the meaning of verbs, adjectives and other adverbs” (eg., அயிர்முறு விரைவாய் நாதா, மாகவும் என்றால் காட்சி mikavum neetiyaagā kaatci, அயிர்முறு விரைவுக்கு ஆசகாய் azakaay nāṭakiraa)...)

2. “…adverbs show place, time, manner, quantity” (eg. place [அமிர்க அரிகெ, அப்பும் கெரிகெ], time [அமிர்லய்மு அப்போழ்து, நாற்பெய், நாற்பி], manner [அமிர்ப்பு ஆட்டி, அமிர்ப்பு ஆட்டி, மாகவும் mikavum], quantity (குரிக்கும் கொங்காமாய், அயிர்முறு atikamaay, தேர்யூ நிரையா எதிரா...)”...

3. “…there are words which partake of the properties of conjunctions and adverbs, in as much as they connect subordinate clauses and qualify predicates (eg., எந்தட தியார் (யங்கத்து) உறியொத்தியும் mazai peyta (பாத்யால்) kuzam niraintatu). These conjunctive adverbs denote reason, effect, condition, concessive, purpose, exception, reference, comparison (unequal), cumulative, alternative...25

25 eg. reason (eg., அச்சாரிகள் என்குத்திள், பொருள்ப் பாத்யால்) effect (சுழந்தேயூடு aakaiyaa, குரிக்கும் aatalal), condition (சுழந்தேயூடு aanaal, அரியாம் vital) concessive (சுழந்தேயூடு aanaalum, அச்சாரிகள் eninum), purpose (eg., பாத் பாத், பாத் தாகா, etc.), exception (eg., எதிர் ஓடு, குரிக்கு tavira) reference (eg., அச்சாரிகள் aatụ, அச்சாரிகள் குறித்து) comparison (unequal) (eg., அனி வித்து, குரிக்கு parka) cumulative (eg., அஸ்திரி அந்தியூம், பொருள்ப் பாத்யாலும் alalamalum), alternative (eg., குரிக்கிட்டு aavatu, அச்சாரிகள் aanaalum).
4. “...all the derivative adverbs are verbs of infinitive mood (eg., पार्का paarka), future participle (एनैल eenanil), negative participle (आमूल azaamal), past participle affixed to a noun (आकाय azakaay) and past participle (पत्री pattri from पत्र pattru)”...

- It is inferred that adverb modify verb; referred to as modifiers of adjectives and other adverbs; basic adverb is identified on the basis of usage; a new class of adverb viz., conjunctive adverb is provided on the basis of function, and derivative adverbs of infinitive mood.

Arden (1891), states

1. “...some words are by nature adverbs...”
2. “...adverbs are formed from nouns by adding आका-aaka or आय- aay...”
3. “...some infinitive moods are also used as adverbs...”

- From the above, it is inferred that some are adverbs naturally; some are derived adverb on the basis of form; and the rest are on the basis of their origin.

Andronov (1969) concurs with John Lazarus in classifying adverbs. He states

“...most adverbs of place distinguish 3 positions in space with regard to that of the speaker; first, a position proximate to the speaker; secondly, a position remote from the speaker; thirdly, a position intermediate between first and the second. Adverbs always precede the verbs they qualify”...

- It is inferred that place adverbs are classified on the basis of the position in space with regard to the speaker.

26 e.g., इनी ini, इनले inimel, इनमूल innum, मुप्पु munpu, पिन्नर pinnar.
27 e.g., तुम्हाड़ू कांतोशम cantoosham, तुम्हारे परिणाम cantooshamaaka cantooshamaay
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Rajaram (1979), treat the construction with ஏகா-aaka or ஏய்-aay as derived adverbs. He provides pedagogical information on adverb.

Schiffman (1979), states “…there are no true adverbs in Tamil i.e., none that could list in dictionary. They are all formed by the addition of -aaka/aay to nouns or nominalized adjectives, with one exception: நல்லா+ஏ நல்லா – நல்லa, although நல்லது /nallataa/ also occurs...”

He varies from Arden and states that there are no true adverbs and adverbs are formed only on derivation.

○ It is inferred that all the adverbs are only derived ones.

Lehman (1993) concurs with all the authors mentioned above both in describing and classifying adverbs. He also concurs with Arden on derived adverbs. He states

1. “…word forms consisting of nominal root and clitic /um/ eg., இல்லை இல்லைm innum ; particle and particle eg., இமைமை inimeel ; noun form + locative case eg., நாற்றும் națuvil ; VP + clitic /um/ eg., முடுந்திம் miŋṭum ; Infinitive form + ø eg., மேல்மேல் mella ; VP + ø eg., பார்த்து paartu, பின்னி pinti ; particle + ø eg., பிள்ளி pira; noun and clitic [as simple adverbs have the construction of noun]”...

2. “…noun forms inflected to locative case eg., இல்லை இல்லை, இயையில், நாற்றும் națuvil ; Verbal participial forms eg., பார்த்து paartu, பின்னி pinti, முத்து muti may be considered as adverb”...

3. “…many words which occur as postpositions also occur as adverb eg., மேல்மேல் mella...

4. “…one of the functions of suffix –aaka is to express manner (eg., பெசிப்பா பெசிப்பா aattiramaaka peecinaa ‘angrily talked). The suffix –aaka can specify role as expressed by ‘as’ in english (eg., பெசி பெசி raajavaaka pirantaar ‘born as a king’). It also functions to express the concept of result (change of state) (eg.,
It is inferred that some adverbs (without suffix) such as அதல் arik ‘there’, இரு மு iruk ‘here’, and எரு eruk ‘where’, other adverbs are different forms of nouns and verbs. They are produced as the function and/or meanings of the nouns and verbs and their inflected forms are changed and a few are lexicalized as adverbial suffixes...

1. “…except certain adverbs like நேர் neetru ‘yesterday’, நாளை naalai ‘tomorrow’ and analysable adverbs, eg., இப்போ மு ipootu ‘now’, ஆனை appootu ‘at that time’”...

2. “…adverbs are broadly divided into two: unanalysable, eg., நேறு neetru ‘yesterday’, நாளை naalai ‘tomorrow’ and analysable adverbs, eg., இப்போ மு ipootu ‘now’, ஆனை appootu ‘at that time’”...

Rajendran (2004) states

Pon Subbiah (2003), identifies a few adverbs in pedagogical context.

It is inferred that form and structure of adverbs; usage of other forms as adverb; postpositions as adverb; and words with -ஆக aaka (adverb suffix) are provided here.

Pon Subbiah (2003), identifies a few adverbs in pedagogical context.

It is inferred that form and structure of adverbs; usage of other forms as adverb; postpositions as adverb; and words with -ஆக aaka (adverb suffix) are provided here.
Rose Mary (Vol.43, No.2, June 2014) also concurs with other authors in classifying adverb of basic and derived. She states

“...adverbs of time, place, quantity and manner are mostly derived from demonstratives or interrogative bases while some other forms, without any suffixation, like לימוד mella ‘slowly’ called as basic forms of adverbs; also some nominal forms termed as adverbial nouns, which function as adverbs...”

From the above, it is inferred that basic forms of adverbs are derived from demonstrative/interrogative bases without any suffixation. Here, adverb is dealt with on the basis of form and function.

1.3.1 Consolidated views on Adverb

When compared to other category, adverb are dealt minimally. According to Tolkaappiyar, some participles including adverb is the modifier/attribute to a verb. Pavananti Munivar concurs with Tolkapiyar. John Lazarus, (1878) reiterates with Pavananti regarding treatment of modifiers; describes adverbs of place, time, manner, quantity in terms of usage; classifies conjunctive and derivative adverbs. Arden (1891) provides 2 classes viz., natural and derived adverb on the basis of form. Andronov (1969) concurs with John Lazarus in classifying adverbs and provides classification of place adverbs. Rajaram (1979), provides pedagogical information on adverb. According to Schiffman (1979), all the adverbs are only derived ones. Lehman (1993), viewed adverbs in terms of form, structure, and usage in context. Pon Subbiah (2003), identifies adverbs in terms of pedagogy. Rajendran (2004) classifies adverb into analyzable and unanalyzable adverbs on the basis of form. Rose Mary (2014), discusses adverbs on the basis of form and function.

1.3.2 Concluding remarks on Adverb

Adverb modifies and describes a verb; occurs as attribute to verb. It generally takes position before verb in a sentence; when 2 adverbs occur together the first one is adverb. Some adverbs play a dual role as adverb and
intensifier, apart from nouns, limitation of quantity, etc. Adverbs show place, time, manner, quantity; also partake to the properties of conjunctions and qualify predicates. Most of the adverbs are forms of nouns and verbal participle used as adverbs. Adverbs limit or modify the meaning of verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs of time, place, quantity and manner are mostly derived from demonstratives or interrogative bases and some nominal forms are termed as adverbial nouns, which function as adverbs.

Based on their structure, they are classified into basic/simple & derived adverbs. Basic adverb consists of root forms and also the number of forms categorically reanalyzed as closed set of adverbs. Basic adverbs are considered as adverbs (not based on any suffix or inflection) by virtue of its form. Derived Adverbs consists of noun and derivation suffix (adverbializing suffix)

1.4 Perspectives on Particles & Clitics

The parallel in Tamil is ‘Itaiccol’, means non-root form which cannot stand by its own ; it has no lexical meaning but only grammatical meaning. This concept of itaiccol (particles & clitics) are dealt with by various grammarians and scholars of Tamil. Their views are given below in historical perspectives.

Tolkaappiyar (3rd century BC) states in verse as

1. “இன்று செய்திவிளியல் ஐயா கேறு சிற்றைலியறியும் இலையின் யந்தைத்தம் கேறு.” (கற்று, 734)

29 ‘rompa’ is an adverb which is functionally different from intensifier மகமை ‘rompa’ eg., மகமை rompa valikkatu”. Adverb which is used in the meaning of the limitation of quantity eg., மகமை maatiram puriyum. நல்லு ‘nallu’ is an adverb generally preceded by an intensifier rompa eg., மகமை நல்லாம் மகமை rompa nallaa teriyum’.

30 Conjunctive adverbs denote reason or cause, effect, condition, concessive, purpose, exception, reference, comparison, cumulative, alternative, etc.

31 eg., மகமை அக்காகு mikavum, azakai

32 eg., காற்று விரைவு năpu, காற்று மகமை நல்லாது mikavum neentiyanaa kaatchi, காற்று

33 புதர் azakai năppirud.

34 Basic Adverb does not have any derivation. eg., இன்று itke, இன்று mella. These adverbs are usually identified based on their location in sentence.

35 Derivation suffix -aaka/ eg. வீகம்மை veekamaaka
Bound morphemes occur along with the nouns and verbs they are not having independent existence, according to S.V.Subramanian (2004) an interpreter of Tolkaappiyam in English.

Here, it is clarified that bound morphemes have only partial status of words; eventhough particles (free forms) & clitics (bound forms) are dealt with based on their occurrence, it is inferred that they are actually dealt with on the basis of type.

2. “அந்தாம்தோம்பி,
புனரியல் நிலையைத்தையுறைப்பு நிலைக்கு உண்டான மற்றும்
உயர்ந்த மற்றும் மட்டுமேள்கும் செய்யத்தே அறியலாம்
சான்றுக்கோண்டு பொருளளனியில் தற்போது எண்ணைத்தோம்பி
நாட்டென்றாக்கி கிளி அறியலாம்
திறன்களுக்கு கிளி அறியலாம்
தட்டுறக்கு நிலையைத்தையுறைப்பு
தாழு அடி முறையொரு பொருளளனி விளம்பு
ஒளி முறையொரு விளம்பு கல்வென்
அப் பார்சுக்கான தொழிக்கும் கல்வென்” (நிறைய. 735)

“avaitaam
puṇarīyal nilaiyitaip porū nilaikkku utanavum
viṇai ceyal marurikin kaalamoṭu varunavum
veerrumaip poru/vayin urupu aakunavum
acainilaik kilavi aaki varunavum
icainiraik kilavi aaki varunavum
tamtaam kurippin poru/ceykunavum
oppu il valiyaan poru/ceykunavum egru
ap panpiṇavee nuvalum kaalai”

They help to give the proper meaning when in the joining of words, denote tenses in making of verbs, serve as case signs in declension of nouns, serve as expletives in the formation of words, serve as particles of euphony in the formation of words, serve as onomatopoeic words,
serve as comparative markes. These are the functions of bound morphemes (Ibid.)

- It is inferred that the forms of particles are explained with their function.

3. "ஏன் ஏன் ஏன் என்று முடி முடி முடி (பை.921)
   ‘enā en eccam vigaiyotu mutīme’
   The particle ‘enā’ will end with a verb eg., varuka enac connaan ‘He said please come’ (Ibid.)

- It is inferred that ena is referred to as particle.

4. "பை க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க் க்
   ‘eccam cirappi, aiyam, etirmarai,
   murree, ennee, terinilai aakkam enru
   ap paal ette ummaic colle’
   The bound morpheme ‘-um’ will give eight sense of meaning: incompleteness, distinctiveness, doubt, negative, completeness, enumeration, definiteness, becoming (Ibid.)

- It is inferred that clitics (bound form) –um has 8 meanings in context.

5. "சிரித்தை சிரித்தை சிரித்தை சிரித்தை சிரித்தை
   ‘pirinilai, vinaavee etirmarai, oziyicai,
   terinilai kilavi, cirappotu tokaii,
   iru muunru enpa ookaarammee’
   The bound morpheme ‘oo’ will occur with six meaning: exclusion, interrogation, negation, implication, definiteness and distinctiveness (Ibid.)

- It is inferred that clitics (bound forms) ‘-oo’ occur with 6 meanings based on class.
Pavananti Munivar (13th century B.C) concurs with Tolkaappiyar in stating that "particles are the forms which cover under itaiccol".

John Lazarus (1878) as enumerated in Nannul states

1. “...particles have no meaning in themselves, but they are most usefully employed in the construction of individual words as well as the numerous inflections of POS. It is difficult to define the particles...”

2. “…particles of comparison (eg., poola) ; significant particles, (eg., ee, oo, um) ; mimetic particles (eg., cala cala) ; certain particles (interjections) (eg. aiyoo, aaha) are included under particles...”

It is inferred that particles are free forms used to construct individual words ; particles of different types are provided based on their usage.

Further, he states

1. “…the Nannul enumerates eight classes of particles: (1) case-endings (eg., ai, aal, ku, etc.) will be treated of in the inflection of nouns (2) verbal terminations (eg., aan, aal, etc.) will be treated of in the inflection of verbs (3) euphonic increments, (eg., an, in, etc.) (4) particles of comparison (eg., poola) (5) significant particles (modify the meanings of the words to which they are affixed (eg., aa, ee, oo, um) (6) lengthening of sound filling 7. expletives for metre 8. mimetic particles (imitate the sounds they denote eg., cala cala) ; 8. certain particles (interjections) (eg. aiyoo, aaha) are included under particles...”

2. “…six powers of –ee (according to Nannul) viz., Isolation (eg., ivanee), interrogation (? niyyee ceytaay), enumeration eg., niree (classical usage), euphonic expletive (eg., –adverbs), emphasis (eg., ceyteenee), Metrical expletive (-ee ee is meaningless metrical syllable which expresses contempt). -ee is also a vocative particle.
3. “…the powers of மீ–ை are said to be eight viz., ellipsis, interrogative, speciality, negation, certainty, pity, expletive, separation. He states that ‘doubt’ is the chief signification of the particle மீ–ை…”

4. “…the forces of நோ என் and நோ போற் verb connective, noun connective, suddenness, mimetic affix, ennumerative, quality connective…”

From this, it is inferred that 8 classes of particles are provided and its usage in different contexts; clitics are considered as significant affixes under one of the classes of particles; usage of different kinds of clitics are emphasized. Particles and clitics are dealt with based on their form and function.

Arden (1891) concurs with Tolkaappiyam in treating the particles and affixes as one category. He states

1. “…particles are prepositions in English (eg., to, from, etc.). But the suffixed languages like Tamil have postpositions. Affixes எந்–ை, எந்–ா and எந்–ை–ை attached to the verb at the final position expresses doubt, question and conjunction respectively, (eg. உம்வட்டல் மெய்டாங், உம்வட்டல் மெய்டாங்க்கூத்து, உம்வட்டல் மெய்டாங்க்கூத்து மெய்)”

2. “…clitic -ேே as one which has the sense of ‘emphatic’ function”...

3. “…The verb ‘னோ என்’ after conjugation has been used as ‘னோ போற்’ as complementizer and quotations”...

From the above, it is inferred that there are different types of particles; affixes attached to verb are clitics and denotes different function; complimentizer and quotatives are highlighted based on usage.

Meenakshisundarm (1965) states

“…tamil particles are uninflected element which does not exhibit formal categories and they are relatively shorter than other parts of speech”.

From this, it is inferred that a specification is made about particles (free forms) and clitics (bound forms).
Andronov, (1969) concurs with the views of various authors in considering the suffixes /uni0B86–aa, /uni0B8F–ee, /uni0B8A–oo as bound morphemes.

He states

1. “…particles include 4 (3 demonstrative and 1 interrogative) proclitics, a number of expletive words which are generally employed in poetry in order to fill the metre. The particle –um is used as a connective particle (attached to each of connected words), an intensifier particle (meaning ‘even’, ‘also’ and ‘too’, ‘and’), concessive particle by Verbal participle /uni0BAA/g8074/g8119/g8080/g8123/uni002C (eg., pañitum), conditional verbal participle /uni0B86/uni0BA9/uni0BBE/g8127 (eg. aapaal), imperative particle (by the infinitive), particle emphasizing an adverbial meaning of the nominal form /uni0BC6/uni0BAA/uni0BBE/uni0BBF/g8080/g8123/uni0020 (eg., peritum), expletive particle , etc.” …

2. “…that words which imitate natural phenomena or mental emotions by means of language resources, form in Tamil, known as imitative words. (eg., / uni0B9A/uni0BB0/uni0020 /uni0B9A/uni0BB0 cara cara). Most regularly imitative words are used in combination with the verbs /uni0B8E/g8121/g8096 ‘ebru’. Echo words are independent words which are freely formed in speech as echoes (rhymed repetitions) of some other words. Echo word is formed by changing an initial syllable of another word eg., (koñjam nañjam). It does not possess a lexical meaning of their own and are not used without words which they echo (eg., /uni0BAA/g8117/g8074/uni0BAF/g8123/uni0020/uni0B95/uni0BBF/g8117/uni0B9F/uni0BAF/g8123 pañjam kitiyam)…

It is inferred that a new class of particles are introduced here based on the occurrence and usage ; imitative words, echo words are referred to as particles.

Agesthiyalingom and Shanmugam (1970) states

“…certain particles can take case suffixes which are not considered as casual forms i.e., there is no meaning difference between form and case suffix. It has been regarded particles are different from clitics and postpositions”.

37
It is understood that particles and clitics are grouped separately unlike in other cases; reclassification of particles and clitics is considered based on the usage in context.

M. Arunachalam (1977) concurs with Tolkaappiyar and Pavananti in describing the terms of echo words. Further he states

“...iṭaiccol occurs in three terms viz., ḍaal-ka ṅaṭi ṅaṭi iṟattai kilavi, ḍaal-ka ṅaṭi ṅaṭi atukku toṭar and echo-words. ṅaṭi toṭar always occur as double. If they are occurring as single it won’t give meaning”.

From this, it is inferred that particles include onomatopoeic, reduplicative and compound words which always occur in double (two times) and expresses meaning; classification of particle is made on the basis of usage in context.

Rajaram (1979) deals with particles and clitics in pedagogical context. Another type of particle -aam (reportive particle) means ‘said’ is included here. He states

“...uttanee’ and piṟaku’ are also considered as particles attached to past relative participle to indicate time; paṭi’ and maatiri’ are attached to past RP to indicate manner”...

It is inferred that some of the time, and manner adverbs are interpreted as particles, here.

Arokianathan (1981) also concurs with others in treating ṃ-um, ṕ-oo, ṕ-ee, ṕ-ṭaṭaṭ, ṃ-aa as clitics. He states

“...analyses particles and clitics forming one class. Clitics are called morphemes which are neither clearly independent words nor clearly affixed. It is attached word to verb/ noun. They are so called because they can be suffixed to many different kinds of constituents but can never occur alone. Therefore they are neither verbal nor nominal suffixes exclusively”.

38
It is inferred that clitics are bound morphemes.

V. Gnanasundaram (1985) states
1. "...onomatopoeic words bear intrinsic relation with form and meaning. Grammatically they have special properties such as taking the quotative marker (eg., கணிர் என் 'ringing as bell'), reduplicates, (eg., 
   களகள் என் 'expression of sound imitating laughing') etc. These are distinguished between primary onomatopoeia (primary imitation of sound which determines by its imitative nature Eg., கா கெ 'ringing as bell') or secondary onomatopoeia (all other imitation eg., 
   பலிக்கையே போலே என் 'sound of slapping').

2. "...onomatopoeic words are classified as 1) single words which occur with verb என் which means to say (eg., பலிங் பறிதை 'expressing the sound of beating') 2) reduplicatives (onomatopoeic expressions which occur always doubled with identical components eg., போலே போலே என் 'pola pola enru utirntatu') 3) echo words (when onomatopoeic word is duplicated and the duplicated part undergoes sound change eg., வா்ந்த் சத்தா 'quarrel that ends in blowing', 
   காா்உ்்சு் 'quarrel that ends in blowing', 
   போலே போலே என் 'sound of slapping')..."

It is inferred that onomatopoeic forms are considered as particles; particles are dealt with on the basis of sound relationship with form and meaning.

Lehman (1989 : 1993) concurs with Arden and all others with regard to bound forms.

He states
1. "...clitics are bound forms which are affixed to a word not due to morphological process but due to some phonological rules of the grammar. All clitics in Tamil are post clitics..."

2. "...when both derivational and inflectional suffixes and clitics are added to a stem, elaborated word forms can be constructed. eg., 
   பாத்தி-ப்பூ்க்-க்க்காக்-டான்-ஆா 'just for the sake of study?' and here verbal stem பாத் is followed by a nominalizing suffix தே..."
ppu, dative case suffix மட்டுலக்-kku followed by bound postposition என்று-aaka and finally two clitics are added the emphatic clitic செய்திக்-taan and interrogative clitic என்று-aa”...

3. “…occurrence of the emphatic clitic இடை-ee added to the infinitive form of verb/modal verb followed by the reduplicated verb in negative form (eg., என்று மட்டுலக் என்று மட்டிரம் varavee vara maattan)”...

4. “…clitic என்று-um occurs with all sentence constituents as inclusive, coordinative ; என்று-oo expresses in the sense of doubt, indefinitness, coordination, & contrast ; இடை-ee expresses emphasis, self performance ; செய்திக்-taan also functions as emphatic clitic ; என்று-aa function as interrogative marker in yes no question ; என்று-aam refered to as reportive marker. The coordination is mainly realized by the use of clitics…”

5. “…என்று / இடை enru / idai enpu the quotative particle which occurs before a verb and used at the end of a statement.

It is inferred that some generalisations on clitics are made on the basis of form ; when two clitics are occuring consecutively the emphatic clitic செய்திக்-‘taan’ occupies the first position based on usage ; emphasises the usage of emphatic clitic இடை-ee ; particles are dealt with on the basis of occurrence and usage in the sentence.

Pon Kothandaraman (1997) also concurs with others. He states that Particles are pre-positional adverbs and function as adverbial particles.

He states

1. “…clitics (a form which functions like a floating elements in a sentence) and fillers (a form which has neither lexical nor grammatical meaning and which cements the word/sequence of words) under particle class”.

2. “…the clitics grouped under clitic 1 occur after the postposition slot, (eg., உட்கு மட்டும் mattum, உட்கு மட்டிரம் maattiram, என்று kuuta, என்று um, இடை ee), clitic 2 includes செய்திக் taan, என்று aavatu, etc. clitic 3 includes என்று aa, இடை, ee, and என்று oo (eg., என்று வண்டான, என்று வண்டானே, என்று வண்டானோ as interrogative; also clitic இடை ee and என்று oo function as
interrogative markers only when they are preceded by \( \text{\textit{taan}} \). Clitics occur at the closing position eg., \( \text{\textit{ata}}, \text{\textit{ati}} \), etc."

- It is inferred that new label as filler to clitics is provided here; clitics are grouped under 5 categories on the basis of function.

Schiffman (1999), is concuring with others in respect of usage. He further points out

1. \("\ldots \text{\textit{-oo}}, \text{\textit{-ee}}, \text{\textit{-aa}}, \text{\textit{-um}} \) markers at the final position as clitics". Adding \( \text{\textit{-oo}} \) to different kinds of constituents indicate vagueness, ambiguity or doubt. Sometimes \( \text{\textit{-oo}} \) substitutes for an interrogative \( \text{\textit{-aa}} \) but with an expression of doubt or uncertainty. When \( \text{\textit{-oo}} \) is added to wh- interrogatives, this differs in meaning from Wh-words plus concessive. When \( \text{\textit{-een}} \) is added in the final position the indicated meaning will give politeness with doubt. This is often used with caution or when great respect is being attempted. \( \text{\textit{-een}} \) occupies the place of clitics so if the question is interrogative, it replaces \( \text{\textit{-aa}} \)."

2. \("\ldots\text{\textit{um}} \) has many functions viz., conjunction of 2 nouns, 2 verbs, and 2 adverbs. He also states that the emphatic clitic \( \text{\textit{ee}}, \text{\textit{taan}}, \text{\textit{tane}}, \text{\textit{mattum}} \) is used to emphasise or focus attention on particular element"…

- It is inferred that bound forms (clitics) are dealt with on the basis of kinds; function of clitic \( \text{\textit{um}} \) is highlighted.

Susheela (2006) has dealt with clitics, their formation and occurrence along with the meaning. She states

"…tamil particles has to be treated as different category from clitics and postpositions. Particles are grammaticalized forms which are classified based on the morpho syntactic function"…

- It is inferred that classification of particles and clitics is provided on the basis of morpho syntactic function.
Parimalagandam (2008) emphasizes about the particles as reduplication words in Tamil and Telugu based on meaning.

1.4.1 Consolidated views on Particles & Clitics

According to Tolkaappiyar, particles and clitics are referred to as dependent or bound morphemes which always occur with nouns and verbs. Tolkaappiyar treats clitics under particles based on occurrence in sentence. He viewed particles in terms of type, form, function, and meaning in context. Pavananti concurs with Tolkaappiyar in defining and grouping under bound morphemes. He explains the particles of different types based on their usage. John Lazarus (1878) states that particles cover wider space of all conjunctions, prepositions, interjections. Particles and clitics are dealt with based on the form and function. Arden (1891) concurs with Tolkaappiyar in treating the particles and affixes under one separate category. He highlights the usage of different types of particles. Meenakshisundaram (1965), provides clarification about form of particles and clitics. Andronov (1969) concurs with the views of his predecessors in considering the suffixes /uni0B86–aa, /uni0B8F–ee, /uni0B93–oo as bound morphemes. Imitative words, and echo words are indicated as particles. He has viewed particles on the basis of occurrence and usage. Agesthiyalingom and Shanmugam (1970) provide reclassification of particles and clitics on the basis of usage in context. M. Arunachalam (1977) concurs with Tolkaappiyar and Pavananti in describing the terms of echo words. Particles are classified by him on the basis of usage in context. Rajaram (1979) deals with them in pedagogical context. Arokianathan (1981) concurs with others. He groups particles and clitics into one class as bound morphemes on the basis of usage. V.Gnanasundaram (1985) has exclusively dealt with onomatopoeic forms (which is considered as particle by many authors) on the basis of sound relationship with form and meaning. Lehman (1989) viewed clitics on the basis of form, occurrence and usage in the sentence. Pon Kothandaram (1997) grouped Clitics under 5 categories on the basis of function. Schiffman, (1999), is concuring with others in respect of

1.4.2 Concluding remarks on Particles & clitics

Particles & clitics are considered as only a partial status of words. These are dependent morphemes. Particles and clitics are invariable part of speech and have grammatical meaning attached as free or bound affix. Free forms are known as particles (independent words) and bound forms (bound affixes) as clitics.

Particles are originally independent words, which have been reduced to the position of mere particles. They cannot themselves form sentence but can suggest difference in meaning in a sentence; also cannot take either case or tense suffixes but can occur independently with noun or verb as modifiers. Particles includes onomatopoeic, reduplication, quotatives, interjections, sentence link, and free words.

Onomatopoeic forms are the words imitating natural sounds. Reduplication, is a process by which the root/stem of a word is repeated. These elements may either be identical or only slightly different. Quotative (complementizer) is used to quote what the speaker thinks doing. Interjections is a form added to a sentence to convey emotion. Exclamatory sound used to express some sudden strong feelings, emotion, or passions like joy, pain, grief, amusement, surprise, approval, etc. Sentence links are those words which creates a link between two sentences. Free words are elements attached either freely in a sentence or with noun / verb and will function as conjunctions, modifiers, etc; they cannot themselves form sentence, but can suggest difference in meaning in a sentence.

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36 (i) onomatopoeic (sound symbols) (eg., களகளக) kalakala, ii) reduplication (eg., களகளக kulaikula) iii) quotatives (eg., எ உ) * In Tamil Quotative particles ‘எ’ is followed by the verb ‘வுடையே’ sollu / ‘ே’ keelu’ etc. eg., in the sentence ‘வுடையே உலக வெல்லூன் மாவுசெயும்’ vaimayy veyllum ‘sonnaar’ – ‘Truth will always win’ he said. iv) interjections (Eg., aiyov) v) sentence link (Eg., aanaal) vi) free words (includes conjunctions, modifiers, etc.) Eg., அப்பனாஆபா தானா, தானா குளர்கி, கை cari.
Clitics (bound forms) suffixed to different kinds of constituents (parts of speech) which will never occur alone. These are elements, which are intermediary between affixes and words in freedom\textsuperscript{37}. The clitics in Tamil are interrogative clitic, exclamatory clitic, emphatic clitics, conjunctive clitic, and reportive clitic\textsuperscript{38}.

Interrogative clitics is a bound form where suffix -\textit{aa} is added to the verb/last word of the answer then it will be a question word; function as interrogative marker in yes/no question. Exclamatory clitics is a form where suffix -\textit{oo} is added to a verb which expresses in the sense of doubt, indefiniteness, coordination, & contrast; Emphatic clitic is a bound form where suffix -\textit{taan} and -\textit{ee} is added to verb which expresses emphasis, self performance; Conjunctive clitic is a form where suffix -\textit{um} is added to any word to be conjoined. Reportive clitic is a form where suffix -\textit{aam} is added to the verb expressing the report of an incident.

1.5 Concluding Remarks on Verb Morphology

Based on the inferences obtained on the views of various authors, the classifications are made according to their structure, nature and the purpose for which it was undertaken. Although classifications are made for different purposes, they are found to be insufficient to meet the present day pedagogical requirements. This is the case even for adverb and particles also. Adverb has been dealt with only to a limited extend but not elaborately. Their boundaries have not been clearly defined and demarcated. As a result, they lack universal applications. Overlapping has not been reduced for the purpose of adverb classifications. Same is the case with particle & clitics also. Their classifications are exhaustive. Particles and clitics are dealt with by different authors in different way. Some of them opine that particles are frequently clitics, semi free words. Particles, clitics and postpositions are considered as

\textsuperscript{37} eg., \textit{azuaa} (here /aa/ is interrogative clitic).

\textsuperscript{38} interrogative clitic \textit{aa} ? (eg., \textit{vantaaaa}?), ii) exclamatory clitic \textit{oo} ! (eg., \textit{vantaaoo}), iii) emphatic clitics \textit{taan} & \textit{ee} (eg., \textit{vantaaal-ee}), iv) conjunctive clitic \textit{um} (eg., \textit{vantalaum}) v) reportive clitic \textit{aam} (eg., \textit{varaat-aam}).
one class according to traditional grammarians. But modern Tamil scholars view the particles and clitics as separate classes. Most items labeled as particles but have been treated as clitics. They are included under the broad category of particles. They have not been clearly defined. The boundaries are not clearly established.

The above mentioned views point out that some authors have defined and classified verb, adverb, and particles & clitics on the basis of constituents, arrangements, sequence, etc.; similarly, some have viewed these components based on the classification of type, kind, formation, appearance, etc.; and a few on the basis of usage, role, relationship, etc.; and also on the basis of limitations, meaning in context, relationship, etc.

In view of such variation, a need has arisen to make a comprehensive classification to suit the present day pedagogical requirements so that the process of teaching, learning, and evaluation could become relevant and meaningful.