The sentences are generally classified into simple, complex, and compound and all these three types are found throughout the history of Malayalam, though certain pattern difference is observed. Major types of sentences are classified on the basis of the structural and the semantic aspects. In traditional grammar, the sentences are classified on the basis of meaning. They are 'collu' (statement sentence), 'vidhaayakam' (imperative sentence) and vyaakṣecpakam (exclamatory sentence). These are again divided on the basis of conjoining, elements of sentences into 'keevalavaakya' (simple sentence), 'sañkiiṛṇṇa vaakya' (complex sentence) and 'samyukta vaakya (compound sentence). The structural classification of sentences is into simple, complex and compound. The present analysis is done with reference to the structure.

Simple sentences are those with a single subject and a predicate with or without attributes qualifying and modifying the subject noun and predicate verb respectively. Such sentences are minimally specified with a subject noun and a predicate finite verb. Simple sentence is further classified into different
categories with respect to the verb types. Simple sentences are of three types: copular, sentence with existential be verb and other types.

1. Copular type

In this type of sentences, two nouns or noun phrases are put in apposition. An appositive is commonly a noun cluster. One noun/NP occurs after another noun or NP and both the nouns refer to the same thing or the same person.

eg: (1) padam  aavitu janattinute iruppitam (E.Ma).
    Village be-copu people's living place
    N                   NP

    "Padam is the place where people settle down".

(2) eluttellaam citralipiyanu (Mo. Ma.).
    writings-all pictographic-be-copu

    "Writings are pictographic".

The copular verbs in early, middle and modern periods are aavitu, aakinRitu (present tense) and aaṇu (present
tense) respectively. The structure of copular sentence is, S -----> NP + NP + be-copula.

2. Sentences with existential 'be' verb

The existential sentences in Malayalam have the verb 'uṇṭu'.

eg: (4) marattil tii uṇṭaayirippitu (E.Ma.).
    tree-in fire ' be-exit
    "Fire exists in wood".

(5) aayiram vellam paṭayuṇṭu (Mi.Ma.).
    thousand battalion army-be exist
    "The army had one thousand battalion".

(6) oru puroohita varggam uṇṭaayirunnu (Mo.Ma.).
    one priest class 'be-exist
    "There was a priest class".

(7) padmootpalaka ceerukaadikalkkum raajaavinee
    lotus-originated join-etc. to-and king-only
    svaamyam ollitu (E.Ma.).
    similarity be-exist
"The King was comparable only to the Creator, God".

(8) naayaatitlee kalavullitu (Mi.Ma.).
    hunting-loc-emph treachery-exist

"Treachery is there only in hunting".

(9) avarilnninnu maatrame valla
    thcy-from only any
    caritravastutakalam labhiykuvaan maarnggam
    historical evidence-and available-purp means
    untaayirunnulu (Mo.Ma.).
    be-exist.

"The only (possibility) way to get any historical evidence was through them".

The existential 'be' verb occurring with the dative nominal indicates possession.

eg:(10) sariirattinnu oru mahaadeevata untu (Mi.Ma).
    body-dat one great Goddess exist

"The body have a great Goddess".
The structure of the existential sentence is as follows:

S ----> NP + uṇṭu.
S ----> (Adv) + NP + ullitu.
S ----> NP + dative + NP + uṇṭu.

3. Actor - action type.

In this type of sentences, a verb other than copula always occurs.

eg: (11) vapram collukinRitu (E.Ma).
    rampart    saying

"(He) says about rampart".

(12) paṇcamahaa śabdam occappattitu (Mi.Ma).
    five-great    sound    voiced

"The five instruments sounded".

(13) citraracanaykkku palapala vārṇnaññalum
    drawing-to    so-many    colours

upayoogiccu vāññiruñnu. (Mo.Ma.).
    used-were

"So many colours were used for drawings and
paintings".
The sentence structures are the following:

1. S -----> NP + VP.
2. S -----> NP + NP + VP.

The simple sentences in Malayalam can have the structure subject + object + verb. Generally the subject occurs sentence initially. In middle Malayalam in certain instances, subject occurs sentence finally.

eg:(14) ootattuṭaḥnīnaan durvaasaav maharṣi. (Mi.Ma). running-started-sg Durvasa Maharshi

"Maharshi Durvasa started running".

Simple sentences are of different types based on different verbal forms. Verbs are classified into transitive, intransitive and causative based on their syntactic function. These verb stems are morphologically related. Parallel with the morphological contrasts, there is syntactic difference between the sentences having intransitive, transitive and causative predicates.

An intransitive sentence will have only one NP (subject NP) as its constituent.
eg:(15) ivite naakar irippitu (E.Ma).
here God staying

"The Gods are (staying) here".

(16) bhaaskaran olliñitu (Mi.Ma).
sun set

"The sun set down".

(17) cilar avite taamasavum tutañni (Mo.Ma).
some there live-co began

"Some people began to live there".

In a transitive sentence, two NPs (subject NP and object NP) occur as constituents along with the verb.

eg:(18) sahoodakam taan aahaaryoodakam taan ciRayum natural or artificial or bund kettippitu (E.Ma).
(built)

"Bund must be constructed along the rivers or lakes either natural or artificial to promote agriculture".

(19) svapnattilee oruttaraiyoruttan catikkinRitu
dream-only one-to one cheat
(Mi.Ma.).
"Cheating one another was only in their dreams".

(20) kolambas ameerykka kańtupiṭiccu (Mo.Ma.).
Columbus America discovered

"Columbus discovered America".

A causative sentence necessarily requires two agents and an obligatory object or experiencer.

cg: (21) kuüticciRa keṭṭuvaan tutańki oliccu
join-bund construct-purp began hide

poomavanųęya aalųm erutum końtu raajaavu
go-his person-and bullock-and-by king

paniceyvippitu.
labour-do-cause

"If one walks out of the joint building of an irrigation work, his labourers and bullocks should (be made to) do (his share of) the work".

There are different types of sentences.

1. Imperative sentences are those which involve imperative verbs. Imperative verb is a verb which
expresses a command or request as in the imperative mood. The obvious characteristic of the imperative sentence is that there is no overt subject.

example (22): Cāṇḍālkivvuraal ooroo manuṣyarai
we-to-this-village-by one men-acc
ttaraveṇṭum (E.Ma.).
give-imp.

"The villages must contribute one man each for us".

example (23): nalla janatte yuutukka (Mi.Ma).
good people-acc dine-imp

"Serve food to the good people".

example (24): eluniilkkaa ambariśaa (Mi.Ma).
wake-up-imp Ambarisha

"Stand up, Ambarisha".

example (25): naaraayaṇaa namaskaaram (Mi.Ma).
Nārāyana-imp salute

"O Narayana, I salute/bow to you".

example (26): buddhanRe vigrahaṇṇal nookkuka (Mo.Ma).
Budha's idols 'Took-imp

"Look at the statue of Budha".
In middle Malayalam, imperative sentences are seen in the context of a person appealing to God or King.

eg: (27) itu kaanaa bhagavaanee (Mi.Ma.).
this see-imp Lord-O

"O Lord please see this".

(28) itu kaanaa raajaavee (Mi.Ma.).

"O King please see this".

and while doing prayer.

eg: (29) nintiruvaṭiyeṭyanai raksikkaveenṭum bhagavaane.
you-hon. I-acc save - imp. Lord O

"O Lord please save me".

A series of this type of sentences are present in middle Malayalam. In early and modern periods their occurrence is less.
2. Negative sentences

In Malayalam negative sentence is formed in two ways
(1) Negativising the verb phrase by negative markers.
(2) Negation of the sentence or verb phrase by using the negative verbs like illa/alla.

2.1 Equational or copular type of sentences are negated by replacing 'aanu' by 'alla'.

eg: (30) nityam aantu > nityam alla (Mi.Ma.).
        daily not

"Not daily".

(31) narabali bhaaratiiyaraaya namukku aparicitam
    human oblation Indians-that-us to strange
    alla (Mo.Ma.).
    not

"Human oblation is not strange to us, Indians".

2.2 The existential verb - 'untu' is negated by replacing the verb by 'illa' i.e., the negative form of the verb 'untu' is illa.
eg: (32) manḍala vaṛṣam uṇṭu > manḍalavāṛṣam illa monsoon rain exist-neg (Mi.Ma.).

"No monsoon (rain)".

(33) paradravyakaamkṣayilla (Mi.Ma.).
other's money desire exist-neg

"No desire for other's money".

(34) atinu matam illa (Mo.Ma.).
that-to religion exit-neg

"It has no religion"

eg: (35) pakṣee taṇñalute puurvva caritratteppaRRi but their' past history-acc about
ivaṛkkku yaatoraRivum illa. (Mo.Ma).
they-to no-one-knowledge-and-not

"They have no knowledge about their prehistory".

In the early period the form of this negative verb is 'olla'.

(36) atanRi oru kuṭṭam kuṭṭavum olla (E.Ma.).
otherwise a crowd assemble-and-not
"Otherwise there is no crowd or assembly".

'illa' is added to negate other verbs also.

eg:(37) pakṣee eliyattu smittu tuṭaṇṇiya praaciina

but Eliot Smith 'ctc. ancient

caritra gaveesakanmaař ii abhipraayattootu

history researchers this opinion-soci
tellum yoojiykkunnila.
few-emph 'agreeing-not

"But researchers of ancient history like

Eliot Smith do not agree with this opinion".

The imperative negative form is 'arutu'. In early period the form is 'aaka'.

eg:(38) maram konṭu matil iṭalaakaar (E.Ma.).

wood by wall build-not

"Wall shall not be built with wood".

3. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are of two types, wh-type and Yes or No type. In traditional grammar, this is termed as 'praśnam' (problem) and 'aakṣeepam' (doubt) respectively.
When a person who has no knowledge on a particular subject, puts a question to get information it is termed as 'praśnam'. The markers are 'entu', 'eetu'.

eg: (39) entu ninnuṭe viṣaṇṇa bhaavam (Mi.Ma.).
what your sad' appearance

"Why do you look depressed".

(40) entu dūrvaasaavee, ninakkuvanna dukham
what (inte.) Durvasav you-to come-that-sorrow
(Mi.Ma.).

"O Durvasav, what is your agony".

(41) eetaanu meccam ennu paRayaanilla (Mo.Ma).
which (inte.)-is better that say-not

"(We) can't say which is better".

Yes - No questions are interrogations of statement sentences and gives an answer either yes or no. In Malayalam statements can be interrogated by the process of addition by interrogative marker /-00/.

eg: (42) veenoo veenṭayoo? (Mi.Ma.).
have-inte. not to have-inte

"To have or not to have".
Interrogative sentences are also formed by tag-questions. In Malayalam, tag-questions are formed by the addition of /allee/. Here the interrogative sentence is obtained by the addition of negative morpheme and the interrogative marker /ee/ to the statement sentence.

ie., alla + ee > allee.

(44) (itum narabali tanneyallees?) (Mo.Ma).
(this-and human oblation too-inte

itum narabali tanne-allees?

("Is this also not human oblation?").
This also is human oblation, isn't it?

4. Passive Sentences

Passive sentences that comprise those forms of transitive verbs, indicate that subject undergoes the action of the verb.
"Between each turret and tower, in the centre, he should erect a board, compact with planks having holes with coverings as a place for the archers".

"(He) is like Lord Siva who burnt cupid (in the firk of his anger)".
"All of their very ancient temples and religious establishments were destroyed (by them)."

(48) iva yuuRooppile cila myuusiyanaññalîl these Europe-in-loc certain museum-in suukşikkappettiriykkûnu (Mo.Ma). preserve-pässi-past

"These are being preserved in some of the museums in Europe."

4. Syntactic Devices

This part discusses the various syntactic devices in the light of the history of Malayalam. The intersentential relations are also discussed, taking into consideration the entire discourse/text. There are different types of syntactic devices.

4.1. Elision is a common syntactic device where, a part of the structure is omitted which is recoverable from the context and that the elided parts need to be unambiguously specifiable. In otherwords, Ellipsis
is the deletion, from the deep structure, of one or more constituents that are understood in the context of the surface structure. Elision or optional deletion is a common feature of middle Malayalam.

eg: (49) kaavyaññalilee dṛḍhabandham (Mi.Ma).
poetry-in-only strong relation

"Strong relation (exists) only in poetry".

In S(49) the existential verb is elided i.e., S(49) has a deep structure S(50).

(50) kaavyaññalilee dṛḍhabandham ullitu.
poetry-pl-in-only strong relation exists

"Strong relation exists only in poetry".

The elided be-existential verb 'ullitu' is recovered from the context.

In middle Malayalam usually the copular verb is optionally deleted.

eg: (52) candraadityanmaar viḷakku. (Mi.Ma.)
moon-sun-pl lamp

"Sun and moon (are) the lamps".
Here the copular verb 'aakinRitu' is deleted. These have the deep structures:

(52)(a) candraadityanmaär vilakkaakinRitu.

"Sun and moon are the lamps".

(53)(a) nakṣatra taaraagaṇaṁṇal puṣpam aakinRitu.

"Stars and galaxy are the flowers".

The optional deletion of subject noun as well as the copular verb in a sentence also is noted in the middle Malayalam text.

eg:(54) daakṣiṇya śiilan. (Mi.Ma.)

kind habit-he

"Kind man".
Here the elided constituents are recovered from the textual context i.e., the completed sentence is:

eg: (55) ambariśaṇan daakṣiṇyaśiilan aakinRitu.

"Ambarisha is a kind man".

4.2. Word Ordering

The general word order in Malayalam sentence is subject - object - verb. This is the general pattern in all the three periods. However in the early Malayalam text, in most of the copular sentences, verb is non-final which is evident from the following examples.

(56) padam aavitu janattinute iruppiṭam. (E.Ma.).

padam copu people’s seat

"Padam is the place where people settle down".

(57) niveeśam aavitu avaRRinuṭayaracanai.
nivesam copu their arrangement

"Nivesam is the arrangement of villages in the country".
4.3. Subordinate Structures

Subordination is a term used in grammatical analysis to refer to the process or result of linking linguistic units so that they have different syntactic status, one being dependant upon the other, and usually a constituent of the other.

Sentence which is a part of another sentence is called constituent sentence. There are two types of constituent sentences - the principal structure and the subordinate sentence. A principal structure is one in which the meaning is complete without depending on any other clauses. Subordinate is one which resorts to other clauses to have a complete meaning. The subordinate clause which does the function of the subject, object or adjective will depend on the principal clause. The principal clause sometimes occurs as predicate. The constituent sentence which do the work of a noun is noun clause and that which qualifies a word is qualifier clause. Noun clauses can be subject, object or adjective. The noun clause which is in the first case will be the subject, the second case added to it will be the
object and the sixth case attached at the end will be an adjective. All the others which end in other cases will be adverbs. Noun clauses which end in verbal noun or conjugated noun will come in the place of subject, object and adjective according to the case suffix.

In languages, the subordination results in complex structures. Such complexity in the history of Malayalam differ during the three periods. Variation is found largely within areas that result in complex clause structures - such as nominal focus with regard to the type of subordination demanded by different constructions, the forms and functions of subordinators, and some details of relative clause formation.

Types of subordinate constructions in Malayalam are:

(i) Reportive or Quotative Constructions; and

(ii) Participial Constructions.
(i) Reportive constructions are used to report texts of speech, events, perceptions etc. It refers to situational implication and also connects 'processes' (actions, states, causations etc.) of one clause with those of the other. The reportive or quotative morpheme in Malayalam is 'enna'. This morpheme is the participial form of the verb meaning 'to say'. In early and middle Malayalam this morpheme is 'enRu'.

eg:(58) svaamyamaatya janapada duRGga koo±a
King-minister country fort treasury
danḍamitraññal prakṛti enRu kiil collititu
sceptre-friends nature quot-below saying
(E.Ma.).

"The following narration is about the king, minister, fort, treasury, punishment, kith and kin and dependants of the palace".

(59) yaavan oruttan dhanamutayan enRu collinRitu
who-he one person wealth-poss-sg-quot-say-past
(Mi.Ma).

"(He) one who is called rich".
(60) taan conçettiyatu intyayute praantaññālil he reach-that India's outskirts-in aānu engu addeeham viśvasiccu (Mo.Ma.). is quot he-hon believed

"He believed that the place he reached is the outskirts of India".

The quotative morpheme have the relative participle form 'enna' "called".

eg:(61) kaamakroodha loobha mooha mada maatsaryam lust anger greed ambition pride competition enpañınRa bariiram. (Mi.Ma.). quot-that body

"Human body is desire, anger, greed, ambition, lust and competition".

(62) camanlaal enpa granthakaaran hintu-ameeriyykka Chamanlal quot-Rel author Hindu-America enpa pustakattil āramiccu kaañnungu (Mo.Ma.). quot-Rel-book-in tried seen

"An attempt is made in the book 'Hindu-America' by the author, Chamanlal".
The complementiser 'enna' puts the two constituents of the sentence in apposition. Both the constituents of each sentence have the same structural hierarchy.

(ii) Participial Constructions

In participial subordination the clause ending in a non-finite verb (subordinate clause) is followed by a main clause ending in a finite verb. There are two types of participial constructions in Malayalam. They are relative participles and verbal participles. A relative participle defines its relation to a nominal which follows it by the syntactic function of an attribute while the function of a verbal participle is that of a modifier of the following verb is the sentence. Verbal participles are of different types:

(a) Verbal participle.
(b) Conditional verbal participle.
(c) Purposive verbal participle.
(d) Adverbial participle.
(a) Verbal Participle

Verbal participle modifies a finite verb. The verbal form which precedes the finite verb is the verbal participle and the verbal participle marker is 4. This type of subordination is a common feature of Malayalam syntax during the whole of its history. Examples from different periods of history are given below.

eg: (63) kaṭam koṭuttu anugrahippitu. (E.Ma.).
credit give blessed

"They should be helped with loans".

(64) kutikalum koṇṭa dhanam menaṁinRu
inhabitants borrowed money work

teṭikkoṭuppitu (E.Ma.).
search give

"The villagers should repay the loans with their earings through cultivation".

(65) vasiṣṭhaaṣṭramam nookki elunnaruḷattuṭaḥhīnaan
Vasishtasram look move he

ambariśan (Mi.Ma.).
Ambarisha

"Ambarisha started walking in the direction of Vasishatasramam".
(66) ambariśanaikkaṇṭu viveegiccarulinaan
Ambarisha-acc-seeŋ recognised' he
vasiṣṭhaṇ tiruvaṭi (Mi.Ma.).
Vasisha-hon

"Vasishta met Ambarisha and recognised him".

(67) puurvva caritram aneekam nuuRRaṇṭukalil
ancient history many centuries-loc
vyāapiccu kiṭakkuṇṇu (Mo.Ma.).
spread 'lies

"Ancient history is spread over many centuries".

Negative verbal participle subordinations are available in all the three periods.

eg:(68) ivaraḷkkku bhuumi oRRivaikkavollaattavaaRu
this people-to land mortgage not-possible
koṭuppitu (E.Ma.).
give

"Land shall be given to them without permission to mortgage it".

(69) ulavaṛkkku upaayam illaakkaal
ploughmen-to means vpt-neg
dhaanyapaśuhiṟanyāṅkal katam koṭuppitu (E.Ma.).
grain cattle gold-pl credit give
"If the ploughmen have no means, they shall be given grain, cattle and gold as loan".

(70) aarum oruttarínRiyee aarootum eetum anyone one person inte-soci-co any-co
arulicceyyaate yelunparulattuțaññaan say-vpt-neg go-hon.sg
ambariisän (Mi.Ma.).
Ambarishä

"Ambarishä started his journey without saying anything to anyone".

(71) yuuRoppineppaRRi yaatönnum aRiyaate jiivitam Europe-about anything known-neg-vpt life
nayicçu poonna ii janaññal (Ka.Kaa.).
lead who this people

"These people who had no knowledge about Europe".

(72) akṛtam panikollum avaralkkku ulutu nilkkil uncultivated work take they-to plough if
enRum veenkaatavaaru amaińcukoțuppitu (E.Ma.). never not-should give

"Unarable land shouldnot be taken back from those who make it arable".
The negative verbal participle forms are '-aatt-aat' in early Malayalam, and '-aate' in middle and modern Malayalam.

(b) Conditional Verbal Participle

Verbal participle construction denote condition if the conditional suffix is added to the non finite verb form. The conditional markers are generally '-aal/ennaal and -enkil'/'-kil'/-il'.

In early Malayalam, the conditional marker is '-aal' and '-il'.

eg: (73) ulavarkku upaayam illaakkaal dhaanya pasu ploughmen-to means neg-if grain cow
hiranyaṅkal kaṭam koṭuppitu (E.Ma.).
gold-pl. credit 'give

"If the ploughmen have no means, they shall be given grain, cattle and gold as loan".

(74) avaral taṅkal taṅkal doosattaal ulaatoliyil
they' themselves' fault-by plough-not-if
ulutupeRum atinil mummaṭaṅku koṭuppitu (E.Ma.).
plough that-in three times 'give
"If the ploughmen keep their land barren because of their fault they have to pay a penalty equivalent to three times its expected yield".

In the middle period the conditional marker is '-aal' and '-kil'.

eg: (75) aṛttham saṅgrahiccaal rakśippaan pani. (Mi.Ma.). wealth accumulate-if save-to work

"If wealth is accumulated it is difficult to preserve it".

(76) atinapaayam varikil dukham (Mi.Ma.). it-to danger come-if sorrow

"If it is lost the result is sorrow".

In modern Malayalam the conditional marker is 'eṅkil' and '-aal'.

eg: (77) addeeham aatmaaṛtthamaayi viśvasicceṅkilum he genuinely believed-if-and

niraaśappettu (Mo.Ma.). disappointed
"Eventhough he genuinely believed (it) he got disappointed".

(78) in̓iñane nookkiyaal kōlambas șariyil ce̓nu likewise look-if Columbus right-in reached ceerukayaanu ceytatu (Mo.Ma.).
     join do that

"From this point of view Columbus had reached the right place".

The marker '-aal' occurs with the past base and others occur with the non-past. The conditional marker '-eŋkil' occurs only in modern Malayalam.

(c) Purposive Verbal Participle

The purposive infinitive form in Malayalam is '-aan' added to verbal base. In all the three periods it is the same.

eg:(79) nilam tāñkal maattiram vaalvaan amaińcu land they only live-purp survey/measure kōṭuppitu (E.Ma).
give
"Specific areas of land should be given to them".

(80) arththam rakṣippaṇaṁ pani (Mi.Ma.).
wealth save-purp work

"To preserve money is difficult".

(81) itoṇṇu maarruuvaṇaṁ iviṭe yatnikkuṇṇu (Mo.Ma).
this one change-purp here trying

"Here the attempt is to change this".

(d) Adverbial Participle

eg:(82) ippoon janapadaprakṛti collukinRitu (E.Ma.).
now-(Adv) country nature saying

"Now the nature of the settlement of the people is described".

(83) kuṭikaḷ paradeśaṭtu ninRu kuṭikoṇṭu poontu (E.Ma.).
people place foreign country from-(Adv) migrated came

"People migrated from foreign countries".
(84) uurkał onRooroonRinnutavumaaRirippitu villages one to another useful-(Adv) exist (E.Ma.).

"The villages must be helpful to each other".

(85) avarakkku ñilam amaiñcu koṭuppitu (Mi.Ma.).
they-to land fixed-(Adv) give

"They are given definite area of land".

(86) avanute raajyam brähmanavarggattaal his country Brahmin-race-by

ñiRayappettiṟunṇitu (Mi.Ma.).
filled-with

"His country was crowded with Brahmins".

(87) añjanamalaiyaagaatram peRRAaraikkiñakkee black mountain-by-body delivered like-(Adv)
nallavaanaittalavannaṭṭal niRayappettiṟunṇu good elephants-by filled-with
(Mi.Ma.).

"(Ambarisha's country) was full of elephants which looked as if they were delivered by the black Anjana mountains".
(88) nammute drštiyil ameeriykkayute caritram our eyes-in America's history
annumutalkee aarambhiyykkuñnullu. (Mo.Ma.). then onwards begins with

"In our eyes, history of America begins only from that day".

Relative participle

Relative clauses are those sentences which are subordinated in a noun phrase that directly dominates another noun phrase in the sentence.

The relative participle marker is -a.

eg: (89) avirrinuṭayolla deesam vaagurika šabara their-be-Rel nation hunter savage
 pulinda çaṇḍaalaaranña caranmaar rakšippitu savage forest tribes-forest travellers save
 (E.Ma.).

"Trappers, armed guards, fierce tribes, forest tribes, and forest dwellers should guard the interior region between them".
(90) ulavukonṭavaral taṁkal taṁkal doṅattaal ploughers-Rel-they their own fault-by olivitu (E.Ma.). left

"The ploughers left due to their own fault".

(91) ambariśaṅan iiśvaran tiruvatīyai kkinakkee Ambarisha God great like dahiykkappetṭa kaamadeevanai yuṭayan burnt-Rel passion-God possess-he aakinRitu (Mi.Ma.). be

"He had overcome passion (cupid) like God Siva who had burnt cupid (passion)".

(92) naanaajātiyulla ratnāṅal ullamayaal all types-be-Rel pearls' exist-if naagalookam enRu toonRumaar irugṇitu (Mi.Ma.). snake land quot seems to have

"Because of the variety of jewels it looked like the abode of snakes".

(93) praakṛta jīvitam nayicca kuRe rude life leading-Rel few aadimanivaasikal matramee uṇṭaayirunpullu early Inhabitants only existed (Mo.Ma).
"There were only some native inhabitants who led a primitive life".

(94) itu diganta viṣraanta kiiṛttikaḷ aaya intya it beyound vary famous be-Rel India allaayirunnu (Mo.Ma).

"It was not the world famous India".

In early period, the relative participle marker is also -∅.

eg:(95) tan deçasattu aadhaara doosattinaal self country-in base fault kūṭiyirikkakillaate irikkum kūṭikālāikkonṭu houseless citizens brought poontu (E.Ma.) in

"Those citizens who have no houses in their own land was brought in".

(96) iRayitum avaraḷkku nilam amaiṅcu koṭuppītu tax to them -land fixed give (E.Ma.).

"Those who are capable to pay tax was given definite area".
In early period the relative participle marker is '-oo'.

eg: (97) aniikasthanaavoon hastisikṣa vallumavan (E.Ma.).
mahout-be-Rel horse' trainer

"He who trains the horses is aniikasthan".

The negative relative participle subordination is also possible. The marker is '-aat' and '-aatta'.

eg: (97) puruṣaārththatte veeṇṭaatatu yaavan oruttan
life span unwanted who he
dhanamuṭayan enRu collinRitu (Mi.Ma.).
owner of wealth that say

"He who discards puruṣaārththa (the aim of life) is called the rich".
The Process of Subordination in the History of Malayalam syntax

Quotative and participial subordination is a common feature in the history of Malayalam, though a lesser number of quotative constructions are present in the early period. This might be due to the semantic realisation of the verb 'eṇnu' 'to say' in early Malayalam which later on assumed the status of the quotative morpheme. A complex sentence involving a subordinate construction using the quotative morpheme has the following structure.

\[ S \quad \rightarrow \quad S_2 + eṇnu + S_1. \]

\[ S_1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{main sentence.} \]

\[ S_2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{subordinate sentence.} \]

In verbal participial constructions, the markers are -∅, -u, -e and -i. This is a common feature of all the three periods. The verbal participial constructions have the following structures.
(a) Verbal participle:

\[ S \longrightarrow NP + vpt + main\ Vb. \]

This pattern is common to all the three periods of Malayalam syntax. During the middle Malayalam period the following structure also is seen.

\[ S \longrightarrow NP + vpt + main\ Vb + NP\ (subject). \]

(b) Conditional verbal participle:

\[ S \longrightarrow NP + vpt + Cond + main\ Vb. \]

(c) Purposive verbal participle:

\[ S \longrightarrow NP + vpt + purp + main\ Vb. \]

Participial subordination has a common pattern which is continued to modern Malayalam from the very early period. The differences are morphological. Relativisation is the chief process of subordination. During the middle Malayalam period, its frequency is higher because, 'adjectivization' is a characteristic feature of this period. Euology being a property of
Bhakti literature, the chain of adjectives used for the purpose, represent the language device leading to a syntactic pattern characterising this period.

The manifestation of participial forms is different in the three periods. In the early Malayalam text, both relative participle and verbal participle subordinations are there in a single sentence.

Eg: (98) janapadam puurvam aayollatu taan, abhuuta
1 puurvamaaayollatu taan, para deesattu ninRu
2 kuṭikontu poontu taan, tan deesattu
3 aadhaaradoosattinaal taan aadheeya
4 doosattinaal taan kuṭiyirikkakillaate irikkum
5 ŋocikamullavitattu vaahkittaan kuṭiyeeRRi
6 naatu ceyvitu.

In this sentence 1, 2, 4 and 5 are relative clause subordination and 3 and 6 are verbal participle subordination.
In the middle Malayalam text, a series of relative clauses are used in the context of description of places (for eg: Ambarisha's country, people, cf. pp - 117 S(10)). The highest number of subordinated clause is nine in AM. In early Malayalam, subordination is comparatively less. More of subordinate constructions are found in the middle Malayalam text. With respect to the use of subordinate constructions, modern Malayalam has a place in between the other two periods. Out of the 30 representative sentences chosen for each period, the sentences without subordination in early, middle and modern period are 10, 4 and 6 respectively.

In the early period, the number of subordination within a sentence is comparatively less, though a few have a good number of subordinate sentences. In the middle period also this is the case. In the modern period, almost all sentences have subordination, but the number of subordinations within a single sentence is less. In certain instances, verbal participial and relative clause subordination together with co-ordination is present. [eg: cf. pp. 181, S(21). Here in S(21) the number of subordinated clause is nine]. Subordination and co-ordination are manifested together in a single sentence in early period also [eg: cf. pp. 78, S(21)].
4.4 Co-ordination

Compound sentences are sentences in which two or more independent clauses are conjoined. This involves conjunction elements in both the nominal and verbal phrases of the co-ordinated sentences and often also between the entire sentences in which case no conjunctive particle is being employed as sentential conjunction here, disjunction and sentence initiation in a discourse.

4.4.1 Co-ordination-

Conjunction is the grammatical unit that connects two or more words or sentences. Conjunction is of two types, nominal conjunction and verbal conjunction.

4.4.1.1 Nominal Conjunction:

In this constructions noun phrases are conjoined with the co-ordination marker '-um'.

cy:(100) taamaraikalum graahaṅkalum ulavaayirippitu lotuses-and crocodiles-and there must be (E.Ma.).

"There must be lotuses and crocodiles in the moat".
(101) ajñaanikałum annakałum illa (Mi.Ma.).
ignorants-and idiots-and no

"There are no ignorant people or idiots".

(102) ativṛṣṭiyum anaavṛṣṭiyum illa (Mi.Ma.).
excess rain-and scarce rain-and no

"There is neither excessive rains nor scarcity of rains".

(103) caritravum puraanañavum ellaam ii
history-and epics-and all this

riitiyilttanneyañana elutiyiruññatu (Mo.Ma.).
manner-same is written

"History and epic were written in the same manner".

In middle Malayalam, there are instances where a number of noun phrases are conjoined in a sentence.

eg:(104) muunRum onRnay ŅinRatcc sarvajantukkalil
three-and become one existed all creatures-in
dayaavum, daakṣiṇyavum, anuraagamum,
kindness-and sympathy-and love-and

anusandhaanamum, prvaṛttiyum, aaśramamum,
empathy-and deed-and station-and
"All the three became one and blessed all the creatures with kindness, sympathy, love, empathy, deed, station, instrumental music, specialities, keen interest, intercourse link and money".

In the following several NPs (NP1 - NP5) are listed linearly. Each of these NPs stands for a nominal sentence. All these NPs together function as a single unit equivalent to NP6 (ivaral 'these people'). This NP6 coordinates all the other five NPs listed. Here the process of coordination is similar to that of a list which ends in 'etc.'.
Land shall be granted, without the right either to sell or mortgage it, to staanikas (caretakers of the four sides of the city), aniikastha (elephant trainers), physicians (doctors), aśvadamakan (horse trainers) and jaṅghaakarikan (messengers).
Indian civilization Gupta race's time-in that's peak point-Acc Cylon Burma Sayam Cambodia China Japan etc.

"As the Indian civilization reached its peak during the Gupta period it spread to Ceylon, Burma, Sayam, Cambodia, China and Japan".

In middle Malayalam there are sentences, where the conjunctive marker '-um' and the conjunctive 'etc' (enRiva) is used in one and the same construction.

eg:(108) talanāal grahaśuddhiyum, vastra śuddhiyum, past-day home-purity-and cloth purity-and gamana śuddhiyum, sayanaśuddhiyum, aatma travel-purity-and bed-purity-and self Śuddhiyum enRiva, snehathootukuota purity-and etc. love-with ttalanāalee diikšiccu (Mi.Ma.). emph-past day observed
"(The king) should observe purity at home, in cloth, in travels, in bed and in his mind from the day before".

This type of sentence is not available in modern Malayalam. In modern Malayalam either of the two coordinative markers ('-um' or 'enRiva') is used while both these forms are employed at a time in similar constructions of middle Malayalam text.

4.4.1.2 Verbal Conjunction

One of the devices of conjoining the predicate verbals in two sentences with identical subjects, is the deletion of the subject in the second sentence and the addition of '-uka + um' with each of the verbal bases. A 'do-verb' 'cey' also occurs obligatorily after the co-ordinated verbal predicate.

(109) ii kaalattu mayavaṛgyakkaṛ taññaluṭe this time Mayans their
tvasasthaanatte upeekṣiykkukayum, vaṭakku living place-acc leave-and north
kilakkooṭṭu niññhi, yukkaRraan upadviipine eastward moved Yukatan subcontinent-acc
Evidences are there which shows that the Maya race left their native place and travelled north east and settled in Yukatan subcontinent."

In early and middle periods a conjunctive form '-it + '-um' is used in the place of '-uka' + 'um' in Modern Malayalam.

eg: (110) janapadattilulla janam mudra inRiyee
country-in-be people seal not
pukuvitum puRappetuvitum ceykil pantiraantu
comes-and goes-and do-if twelve
panam daandam koIukakakattaivian (E.Ma.).
coin fine defaulter

"If the people of the country come and go without seal they must give twelve coins as fine".

(111) ivvannam dravyavanaadikal
this way wealth-forest-etc.
pantollaviRRairaksippitum putiyavu ceytu
old-be-they-acc preserve-and new-they did
perukkuvitum ceyvitu (E.Ma.).  
increase-and done

"Wealth should be increased by preserving the old wealth and forest and also by making new ones".

(112) ṭṛdayakamalam....... malaruvitum kuumbuvutum heart-lotus blossomed-and set-and ceyvitu (Mi.Ma.). done

"The tender heart........... had blossomed and set out".

deeviimaahaatmyam, a middle Malayalam text, has used a reduced form of 'uka + um' as '-ka + um'.

(113) vaalkontu veṭṭuvaan celkayum cilar sword-with cut-purp go-and someone paraśukontu širasaRukkaan celkayum. axe-with head-cut-purp go-and

"Some (people) tried to cut with a sword while some others tried to cut off the head with an axe".
Verbal conjunction is less in the middle period. Almost all the conjunctions are NP conjunction in 'ambariśoopakaḥyaanam'.

A few adverbial conjunctions are also present. For conjoining the adverbs, the co-ordinator '-um' is used in all the three periods.

e.g.: (114) āuddra praayamaayum kaṛṣakapraayam labourers be-and agriculturists-and aayumirippitu (E.Ma.). bc-and-exists

"(The country) should be occupied by labourers and agriculturists".

(115) raajaavambariśanootu veeRupeṭṭiruṇṇa king-Ambarish-soci separated-being tiruvayoodhya yevvaṇṇam śoobhiykkinnRutehkil, Ayodhya how glittering-so jalattoōtu veeRupeṭṭa ṇadikaṇakkeeyum, water-soci separated-that-river-like-and phalattoōtu veeRupeṭṭa vrksam kanakkeeyum fruit-soci separated-that-tree like-and

................. santaapa ḍṛṛda (sta ? nta) sad hearted-that-they raayijjenattaal niRayappettirikkinRitu be-people-by filled-with

(Mi.Ma.).
"The Ayodhya which is separated from her king Ambarisha was filled with sad people who seemed like a river that lost its water and a tree that lost all its fruits".

(116) .....ikkaalattu poolum bhaaratiyyaraaya this-time even Indians-that namukku ameriykka veekoru gruham poole we-dat America another-one home like anyavum aparicitavum viduurasthavum aanu alien-and strange-and distance-and is (Mo.Ma.).

"America is alien, strange and distant, like a different planet, even in, these days, for we Indians".

4.4.1.3 Sentential Conjunction

This type of conjunction is of two types:

(a) Construction where there is no conjunctive particle.

eg:(117) ooroo uurkał nuurukuti adhamamaa aññuuRukuti each village hundred'houses-less than-five-hundred houses. uttamamaayirupppitu (E.Ma.). hihg-be
"Each village can have a minimum of hundred families and a maximum of five hundred families".

(118) marakkalattinnu taniirpaatram tool
    .ship-dat       water vessel  leather

    sariirattinnu taniirpaatram veeReyunu
    body-dat       water vessel another-is

    (Mi.Ma.).

"Water vessel to ship is leather but the body have a different water vessel".

(119) vaastavattil kolambas ameeriyykkan vankarayil
    actually  Columbus  American  land-in

    alla atinRe paarshvattil ulla cila dvipukalil
    not that's nearby be some islands-in

    aaru cenniRanniyyatu (Mo.Ma.).
    is    landed-that

"Actually Columbus had landed not in the American continent but in some islands nearby".

(b) Construction in which the conjunctive marker occurs in the second sentence. The NP in S2 have the co-ordinative marker '-um'.
(120) paracakraanta viggastam aayum deessaattil vyaadhiv
  country-in disease

durbhiksha piditaamayumirikkum deessaattil iRai
  famine was-and-that country-in tax

murai olivitu viyam perukacchellum
  rule leave expenditure increase

vilaiyaattum olivitu (E.Ma.).
  sports-and leave

"The king should exempt from taxes a region
laid waste by the army of an enemy or by
foresters, or afflicted by disease or famine,
and he should prohibit expensive sports".

cg:(121) marakkalam samudrattilee yootuvitu,
  ship sea-only travel

sariravum samasaara samudrattileeyootuvitu
  body-and world sea-only travel

(Mi.Ma.).

"Ship moves in the ocean only and the human
existence is possible only in the society".

(122) eluttellaam citra lipiyaanu ataayatu ooroo
  writings-all pictographic-is that is each

aayaasaamuuhattinum ooroo citram (Mo.Ma.).
  idea group-to-and each picture
"All the writings are picturesque, so, each language community have separate picture".

4.4.2 Co-ordination - 2

It is a conjunction used to connect words, word groups or elements of a sentence. The coordination marker is '-oo' 'or'. Just like coordination - 1, coordination - 2 is of two types: nominal and verbal coordination.

4.4.2.1 Nominal Co-ordination

In this construction, noun phrases are conjoined with the particle '-oo'.

eg:(123) paracakra bhayamoo parivaarajanatootuula other-wheel fear-or followers-towards
manassillaaykayoo? (Mi.Ma.).
intolence-or

"Either the fear of other's weapon or the intolerance towards the followers".

(124) itu diganta viśraantakiirtti kal aaya intyayoo this world famous that India or
cainayoo allayirunnu (Mo.Ma.).
China-or not-was
"This was not the world famous India or China".

In certain instances, co-ordination - 2 with interrogative pronoun is present.

eg:(125) ativrṣṭiyoo anaāvrṣṭiyoo aakaalamṛtyuvoo
high-rain-or low-rain-or premature death-or
durbhikṣamoor sorakļeeśamoo entu vanna dukham?
scarcity-or quarrel-or what come-sadness
(Mi.Ma.).

"What ail (thee) whether drought, flood,
premature death, famine or unrest".

4.4.3 Inter Sentential Linking

Certain connections in the disjunctive sentence would function as 'sentence initiators' occurring at the beginning of a sentence and thereby connecting that sentence to the previous sentence. The following patterns show this.

(126) atanRi oru kuuttaam kuutavum ollaa (E.Ma.).
otherwise a crowd assemble-and not

"Otherwise the crowd may not assemble".
(127) anantaram nallavakonțu pāReka (Mi.Ma.).
then  good-those-by  say

"Then you say good things".

(128) appolutu pîṭkkal pratyakṣam aay (Mi.Ma.).
then  spirits  appeared

"Then appeared the spirits".

(129) eevamaadi pala daanaññalaicceytu pakalu
all-etc. different offerings-acc-do  day
kalikku (Mi.Ma.).
  passed

"The day is over by doing different offering".

(130) paksee ivareyaanu pāRaṅkikaḷ aadyam
but  this-they-acc-is Spaniyard first
konṇotukkiyatu (Mi.Ma.).
killed-destroyed

"But it was they whom the Spaniards killed first".

4.4.4.1 Sentence Connectors

Sentence connectors are somewhat similar to
conjunctions, but in some way they pattern differently.
Conjunctions may join parts of patterns, sentence connectors just join the whole patterns.

Example (131):

marakkalam pilarnnaal agniyil ituvar,  
ship break-if fire-in put-png

šariiram praananootu veeRupeṭṭaal agniyil  
body life-to separate-if fire-in

ituvar, ennūm atinaal šariiramum marakkalamum  
put-png that-and so body-and ship-and

ottittalloo yirikkinRitu (Mi.Ma.).  
same to-be

"When a ship is broken it will be put into fire. When body gets separated from it's soul it will also be put into fire, Hence body and ship seem to be the same".

The sentence connector is (ennūm) atinaal'.

Example (132):

aviRRil svaamyamaatya prakṛtikalai  
from them king-minister nature-acc

irantīneeyum pratipaadiccutu, ippoon janapada  
two-and described now habitat

prkṛti collukinRatenpitu sambandham (E.Ma.).  
saying-that relation

"Among them, the description of the king and the ministers is over and now what is described is related to the people who inhabited the land".
The sentence connector is -ippoon 'now'.

(133) paRaṅkikal ameeriyykayil ettiyappool avite Spaniards America-in reached then there vibhinnaḥnal aaya muunnu samskaarahnaal different was three civilizations nilavil iruṇnu (Mo.Ma.). existed

"When Spaniards, reached America, there existed three different kinds of civilizations".

(134) annatte janaḥnalute vansaparambarayilppetta those days people's race-series-in-belongs intyanmaar innum ii raajyattil Indians' till today this country-in jiiviccupoorunnuṇṭu paksee taṇṇalute has been living but their puurvačarirratteppaRRi ivarkku ancient history-about this-they-dat yaatoraRivumilla (Mo.Ma.). any knowledge-no

"The descendants of those Indians of that time are still living in this country but they do not know anything about their past history".
The sentence connectors are '-appool' and '-paksee'.

The following structures are available.

\[
\begin{align*}
S_1 + \text{ippoon} & \quad + S_2 \text{ (E.Ma.)} \\
S_1 + (\text{ennum}) \text{ atinaal} & \quad + S_2 \text{ (Mi.Ma.)} \\
S_1 + \begin{array}{c}
\text{appool} \\
\text{paksee}
\end{array} & \quad + S_2 \text{ (Mo.Ma.)}
\end{align*}
\]

The process of conjunction is as follows:

**Co-ordination - 1**

**NP - co-ordination**

\[
\begin{align*}
S_1 & > N_1 + V_1 \\
S_2 & > N_2 + V_2 \\
V_1 = V_2 & > V \\
S_1 + S_2 & > N_1 - \text{Conj} + N_2 - \text{Conj} + V
\end{align*}
\]

**VP - co-ordination**

\[
\begin{align*}
S_1 & > N_1 + V_1 \\
S_2 & > N_2 + V_2 \\
N_1 = N_2 & > N
\end{align*}
\]
\[ S_1 + S_2 > NP + (VP_1 + uka - um) + (VP_2 + uka - um) + cey \text{ (Ka.Kaa.)}. \]

\[ S_1 + S_2 > NP + (VP_1 + it - um) + (VP_2 + it - um) + cey \text{ (AM, BK)}. \]

\[ S_1 + S_2 > NP + (VP_1 + ka - um) + (VP_2 + ka - um) + cey \text{ (DM)}. \]

Co-ordination - 2

\[ NP_1 - 00 + NP_2 - 00 + VP \]
\[ S_2 > NP_1 + VP_1 \]
\[ S_2 > NP_2 + VP_2 \]
\[ VP_1 = VP_2 > VP \]
\[ S_1 + S_2 > [NP_1 - 00 + NP_2 - 00] + VP. \]
SUMMARY

In all the three periods, copular sentences are seen. The pattern of copular sentences is $S \rightarrow NP + NP + \text{copu}$ which is the general rule in Malayalam. But in early Malayalam, the structure is $S \rightarrow NP + \text{copu} + NP$. Imperative sentences are available in all the three periods, though in middle Malayalam, the frequency of imperative sentences are higher. In the middle period, the more use of imperative sentence is due to the contemporary social situation i.e., due to the spread of bhakti, the literature of that time is devotional. In such type of text, the sentences denoting prayer or address are in plenty. Negative sentences in the history of Malayalam have the same structure, though the negative markers show difference. The imperative negative 'arutu' in modern Malayalam have the corresponding forms 'olla' and 'aaka' in early Malayalam.

Interrogative markers in the history of Malayalam are 'entu', 'eetu', (wh-type), '-ee' (tag question) and '-oo' (yes or no type).
Passive constructions are not a feature of Dravidian, though passive constructions are used in Malayalam for the translation of Sanskrit sentences as such. The syntactic device 'elision' is a common feature of middle Malayalam. Though the general word order in Malayalam sentence is subject - object - verb, in the early Malayalam text, in most of the copular sentences verb is non-final.

In the syntactic device, subordinate structures are of two types, reportive or quotative constructions and participial constructions. In Malayalam, the reportive morpheme is 'eṇṇu'. In early and middle Malayalam the quotative morpheme is 'enRu'. In early period, the use of quotative form is less. Participial constructions are of two types; relative participle constructions and verbal participle constructions. The verbal form which precedes the finite verb is the verbal participle and the verbal participle marker is Ø. In the history of Malayalam, the verbal participle subordination is a common feature. The syntactic pattern of verbal participle sentence is common throughout the history of Malayalam. Relativization is the main process of subordination. This adjectivization or relativization is the unique feature of middle Malayalam.
In the history of Malayalam, the coordination marker is 'udad'. Coordination is of two types viz., coordination-1 the marker is 'udad' and coordination-2 has the marker 'u-00'. In Malayalam, nominal conjunction and in verbal conjunction the co-ordinator is used with the nouns or verbs in the two sentences. It is the general rule for co-ordination. In middle Malayalam, in certain instances, the conjunctive word is repeated for eg: talanaal graha-uddhiyum, vastra suddhiyum, gamana

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{NP - CO} & \quad \text{NP - CO} \\
\text{suddhiyum, rayana-uddhiyum, atm-asuddhiyum enRiva} & \quad \text{NP - CO} \quad \text{NP - CO} \\
\text{etc.} & \\
\text{snechattoo-} & \text{etc.}
\end{align*}
\]

In this sentence all the NPs have co-ordinator 'udad' and at the end of the NPs the conjunctive word enRiva 'etc.' is also used. In modern Malayalam this type of sentence is not available. In middle Malayalam, almost all the conjunctions are NP conjunction, verbal conjunction is less. Sentential conjunction is of two types: construction without conjunctive particle and construction with conjunctive particle. In this sentential conjunction, the conjunctive particle is used in the second sentence. In co-ordination-2, the coordination marker is 'u-00'. The frequency of occurrence of coordination-2 is less in the history of Malayalam.
In early period, this coordination-2 is not available in the data under analysis. In middle and modern periods the nominal coordination occurs. But verbal coordination-2 is not available in the data i.e., the frequency of usage of verbal coordination-2 is less throughout the history of Malayalam. Inter-sentential links are used at the beginning of the sentence, thereby connecting that sentence to the previous one. These connectors are available throughout the history of Malayalam. The inter-sentential connectors used are 'allaakkaal' — 'otherwise', 'atanRi' 'otherwise', anantaram 'then', appolutu 'that time', eevam aadi 'etc' and eñkilum 'eventhough' in early, middle and modern periods respectively. Sentence connectors are used to connect the whole patterns of two sentences. In all the three periods, these sentence connectors are available. The sentence connectors used in early, middle and modern are: 'ippoɔŋ', 'eŋnum atinaal', and 'appool', and 'pakʃee' respectively.