CHAPTER VI

THE VERB
6.1. Verb construction. A verb construction consists of a verbal base followed by a suffix (or suffixes) or Zero. The base of a verb construction may be simple, derivative or compound.

(1) Simple: e.g.  
- *ari-tu* 'having understood', *ariy-al* 'to know', *ir-al* 'to be', *tin-al* 'to eat',  
- *no^d-al* 'to see', *bar-al* 'to come'

In these verb constructions the bases *ari*, *ir*, *tin*, *no^d*, and *bar* cannot be further divided into smaller morphemes. Such a base may be called simple base.

(2) Derivative: e.g.  
- *ka^y-isu* 'to heat', *pott-isu* 'to light',  
- *kod-isu* 'to cause to give', *tir-cu* 'to fulfill', *na^q-o-i* 'having felt shame', *per-cu* 'to increase', *pu^j-is* 'to worship', *nitt-isu* 'to gaze fixedly',  
- *dhagadhag-isu* 'to burn fiercely',  
- *sogay-i-p-a* 'that looks beautiful'.

In these verb constructions verb roots with suffixes like *-isu*, *-cu*, and *-i* or noun roots with verbalisers form the bases. Such a base may be called derivative base.

(3) Compound: e.g.  
- *ey-tar* 'to approach', *tari-sal* 'to determine in a clear cut way', *dore-kol* 'to obtain',  
- *bii-l-kol* 'to leave to quit', *biil-kond-ar* 'they left', *key-kol-al* 'to undertake, to accept',  
- *kull-is-i-d-anu* 'he having caused to sit down',  
- *daya-gey* 'to grant, with grace', *gol-^du* 'to cry', *all-^du* 'to shake', *biiy-kei^l-isu* 'to bring under-one's control', *key-vidi* 'to come into one's risk'.


In these verb constructions the base consists of more than one root. Such a base may be called a compound base.

6.1.1. Verb root. A monomorphic base of a verb construction is the verb root. Verb roots like aigu 'you become', ir 'to be', uli 'to leave', kei 'to hear', pe:lu 'to tell', nil 'to stand', bail 'to live etc., form the simple base.

6.1.2. Canonical forms of verb roots.

Monosyllables:

(C) VC  e.g. ir 'to be', un 'to take food', en 'to say', ol 'to like', kal 'to learn', kol 'to seize' etc.,

(C) V:C  e.g. kain 'to see', kaiy 'to protect', haisy 'to jump', kur 'to love', beil 'to sacrifice', sil 'to split' etc.,

(C) V:  e.g. i: 'to give', ol 'to love', kal 'to protect', mei 'to graze', soi 'to drive away' etc.,

Disyllables:

(C) VCV  e.g. ili 'to descend', uri 'to burn', kudi 'to cut', none 'to swallow' etc.,

(C) VCV:  e.g. teral 'to return, to leave', poral 'to roll', balal 'to be tired', masul 'to become dim' etc.,
(C) VCCV  ikku 'to put',  katu 'to tie',  puṭtu 'to be born'
muṭṭu 'to touch'  bercu 'to be afraid of'  gurdu
'to beat with fist',  pordu 'to obtain,  surku 'to
shrink',  mungu 'to swallow',  silku 'to get entangled'
alku 'to fear' etc.,

(C) VCVC  oṣu 'to run',  oṣu 'to read',  kuṣu 'to join'
nogu 'to see',  maṣu 'to do' etc.,

(C) VCCV  jntu 'to suck',  teṅku 'to float',  dunu 'to cross'
nun'ku 'to push' etc.,

Trisyllables :

(C) VCVCV  uṣu 'to shrink',  esagu 'to bow down',  esagu 'todo'
madu 'to tremble'  bisu 'to throw away',  mulu 'to sink',
malu 'to sound' etc.,

CVCCVCCV  bardunku 'to live'

6.1.3. Verb stem. A bound form of a verb construction
is called a verb stem.

e.g.:  eriy-al  'to know'
       min-du  'having stood'
       ban-du  'having come'
       min-du  'having taken bath'
       kott-en  'I gave'
       toir-d-an  'he showed'
       nunk-id-an  'he pushed'
       ail-uv-en  'he will rule'
       bal-uv-an  'he will live'
       mid-id-al  'she gave'
mu:da:li-ia-id-an 'he blamed'
kul-lin-i-ia-id-anu 'he having caused to sit down'

6.2. Inflectional classes of verbs.

Verbs in Sri.Ramayana Darsanam may be finite or non-finite. A finite verb can be a one word sentence whereas a non-finite verb always occurs as a satellite to a finite verb. Further a finite verb always possesses a morpheme indicating person as a verb closing suffix.

6.2.1. Finite Verbs.

Finite verbs are analysable into four types on the basis of their constituent structure as follows:

Type-I Base
Type-II Base + tense-mode
Type-III Base + person
Type-IV Base + tense-mode + person.

e.g. Type I Base

Imperative a:-nu 'you become'
ke:-l 'you hear'
no:-du 'you see'
pa:-l 'you tell'
ba:-/ba:-ra 'you come' (2.sg.) etc.,

Type II Base + tense - mode

Negative a:-ga 'it should not be'
ka:-e 'I want see'
Type-III  Base + person

(1) Negative:  ariy-en  'I don't know'
(2) Imperative: keil-im  'you hear' (2 pl)
    koll-im  'you take' (2 pl)
(3) Optative:  ir-ke  'may be'
(4) Habitual  ak-kum  'will become'

Type-IV  Base + tense - mode + person

(1) Past:  kal-it-en  'I learnt'
    tor-id-an  'he showed'
    ili-d-an  'he descended'
    nudi-d-al  'she told'
    po-d-al  'she went'

(2) Future:  ir-p-en  'he is'
    beco-vu-alu  'she will be scared'
    nali-v-alu  'she rejoicing'
    ir-p-evu  'we will be'
    ari-v-en  'I know'

(4) Hortative:  ir-p-em  'Let us be'

(4) Negative  a:e-a-du  'it should not be (3 nen. sg.)'
    calis-a-vu  'they won't move'
    en-is-ad-ad  'you don't count'
    bair-ad-ad  'you don't come'
    i:;y-en  'I don't give'
    neneey-en  'I don't remember'
6.3. Classification of verb roots. By item and process method an attempt is made in this section to describe the allomorphic variations of verb roots involved in the verbal bases. The verb roots occurring in the text taken up for study, are therefore, divided into the following classes on morphophonemic and morphological grounds. Each class is characterised by a particular feature. Under each class basic variants of roots are set up and their variations before inflectional suffixes are shown.

**CLASS I**

6.3.1. Verb roots belonging to this class have no variation in inflection. Each root occurs in one shape throughout in the verb paradigms. They are of the following:

(1) Monosyllabic roots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>al</td>
<td>'to weep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-t-an</td>
<td>'he wept'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir</td>
<td>'to be'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-d-ar</td>
<td>'they were'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir-p-a</td>
<td>'existing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir-al</td>
<td>'to be'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Monosyllabic roots of the type (C¹) V₁C² and disyllabic roots of the type (C¹) V C²VC³ where the final C² or C³ is one of the η, y, r, l or l.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>'having sworn', main-du 'having stopped'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>'having jumped'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>'he ascended'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>'having swung'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>'having defeated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>'having heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>'having said', pe1-al 'to tell'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) -r 
alar-du 'having opened'

-1 
bahal-du 'having become tired'

-l 
poral-du 'having rolled', ugul-va-a that-spits', masul-va-a 'growing
dim', meral-du 'having turned back

CLASS II

6.3.2. Roots which occur with the glides-ya- and -va-
before a suffix beginning with a vowel belong to this class.

(a) Basic variants with final -ai, -i and -e
    take -y before suffixes beginning with an vowel.

(b) Basic variants with final -oi take -v before
    suffixes beginning with an vowel.

Basic root variant root variants
(a) ka: 'to protect' (v (c)
    kaiy- ka:-
    ari 'to know'
    ariy- ari-
    kale 'to remove'
    kaley- kale-

(b) o: 'to love' oiv- o:-
    so: 'to drive away' soiv- so:-

(a) kaiy-al 'to save, ka:-du 'having guarded'
    ariy-al 'to know' kaley-al 'to remove'

(b) oiv-al 'to love' oiv-tu 'having loved, soiv-id-ar
    'they drove away', soiv-du 'having driven away'.

6.3.3. Monosyllabic roots of the type \((C^1)\ VC^2\) belong to this class. The final \(C^2\) is one of \(n, n, y, l\) or \(l\). The final consonants of these roots are regularly doubled before the negative suffix -ad and the second person imperative plural suffix -im.

Basic root variant root variants

(a) \(un\) 'to take a meal'
\(un\) \(un\)

(b) \(-y\ uy\)
uy/cy 'to carry away'
gey 'to do'
bay 'to abuse'
uyy- uy- / cy-
geyy- gey-
bayy- bay-

(c) \(-l > -n\) (-du (pas.))
kol 'to receive'
koll- kon-

(d) \(-l > n\) (-du (pas.))
kol 'to kill'
nilk 'to stand'
sal 'to be approved'
koll- kan-
nill- nin-
sall- san-

(e) \(-n > -m\) (-bu (pres.))
en 'to say'
tin 'to eat'
en- em-
tinn- tim-

e.g. (a) \(un-al\) 'to take meal', \(unn-ad\) 'having not taken meal', \(un-d\ u\) 'having taken meal'
(b) oy-du 'having carried', uyy-e 'to carry off'
gey-du, 'that which is done, geyy-al 'to do'
bay-du 'having abused', bayy-e 'to abuse'

(c) kol-al 'to seize', koll-im 'you take (2 imp. pl.)
kon-du 'having taken'

(d) kol-al 'to kill', koll-ad-e 'having not killed'
kon-du 'having killed'
nil-al 'to stand', nill-ade 'having not stood'
nin-du 'having stood'
sall-ad-a 'that which is not fit', san-du 'being approved.'

(e) en-e 'to say', en-al 'to say, to tell,
en-utt-am 'saying, enn-ade 'having not said'
en-du 'having said, em-b-a 'to say, saying.'
tin-al 'to eat' tin-du 'having eaten up'
tim-b-a 'to eat'.

CLASS - IV

6.3.4. (1) Disyllabic roots with long vowels and final -u.
(2) Trisyllabic roots which have final -u. The roots belonging to this class take the past tense suffix -du to form their past tense base.

Basic root variant root variants
(a) ku:du 'to join' ku:du- ku:du- ..
ti:du 'to blow as wind' ti:du- ti:du- ..
(b) -gu > l (-pu, -ru > r (-pu

noːdu 'to see'  noːd-  noːdu-  noːl-
maːdu 'to do'  maːd-  maːdu-  maːl-
toːru 'to show'  toːr-  toːru-

(a) -gu > ø ((-pu or -ppu

esagu 'to do'  esa-  esagu-  esa-
mirugu 'to sparkle'  miru-  mirugu-  miru-

E.g. (a) kuːd-e 'to join' kuːdu-v-a 'joining'
tiːd-id-a 'it blew as wind', tiːdu-v-a 'blowing'

(b) noːd-al 'to see', noːdu-v-a 'seeing' noːl-p-a 'seeing'
maːd-al 'to do', maːdu-v-a 'doing' maːl-p-a 'doing'
toːr-w-an 'he showed', toːr-p-a 'showing'
toːru-v-a 'showing'

(c) esag-ult-e 'while doing', esagu-v-a 'doing'
esa-p-a 'doing'
mirugu-v-a 'sparkling', miru-p-a 'sparkling'

CLASS V

5.3.5. Roots which have variants in -k, -t and -t for their final syllable -gu, -du and -ru respectively in their past tense bases belong to this class.

1. smd: su: 250-251 pp. 262-263.
They are the following:

(1) Disyllabic roots with short vowels having -gu, -du and -ru as their final syllables.

(2) Trisyllabic roots elocur 'to become awake' belong to this class.

Basic root variant | root variants
--- | ---
(a) nagu 'to laugh' | nag- nagu- nak-
migu 'to excess' | mig- migu- pik-
i' du 'to place it' | id- idu- it-
u'du 'to wear' | ud- u'du- ut-
b'idu 'to leave' | bid- bidu- bit-
sudu 'to burn' | sud- sudu- sut-
per(u) 'to give birth' | per- pet-
hor(u) 'to carry' | hor- hot-

(b) In addition to the change in the final syllable the following roots change their vowels i and u to e and o

(i > e, u > o) respectively in their past tense base.

(i > e)
kidu 'to be spoiled' | kid- kidu- ket-
tiru 'to pay' | --- --- tet-

(u > o)
kudu 'to give' | kud- kudu- hot-
pugu 'to enter' | pug- pugu- pok-
tudu 'to wear' | --- tudu- tot-
eg. (a) -gu > k
nagu-v-a 'will laugh' nak-ku 'having laughed'
mdg-e 'to become excessive' mik-ku 'having grown excessive.'

du > t
id-e 'to place it' it-t-u 'having placed it or put down',
ud-al 'to wear', ut-t-u 'having put on or worn'
bid-en 'I won't leave', bit-t-u 'having left'
urd-ut-t-e 'burning', sut-t-u 'having burnt'

ru > t
per(u) 'to give birth' pet-t-al 'she gave birth'
pet-t-u 'having gave birth'
hor-e 'load, burden', hot-t-u 'having carried'

(b) i > e
kidu 'to be spoiled', kid-al 'to be perished'
ket-t-en 'I am ruined'
tiv 'to pay' te-t-tu 'having paid'

u > o
kudu 'to give' kudu-v-a 'giving', kud-al 'to give'
kot-t-an 'he gave'
pugu 'to enter', pugu-v-a 'entering', pug-al 'to enter'
pok-k-ar 'they entered', pok-k-an 'he entered', pok-k-al 'she entered'.
tudu 'to wear' tuc-al 'to wear', tot-t-u 'having put on'
todu 'you put the arrow on the bow'
CLASS - VI

6.3.6. Roots which shorten their long vowels before the past tense suffixes belong to this class.

Basic root variant

(a) aːlː 'to sink'

  eːlː 'to get up'

  kəːn 'to see'

  bəːlː 'to fall'

(b) kɪːlː 'to pluck out'

(c) iː 'to give'

  səː 'to die'

(d) nəː 'to feel pain'

  bəː 'to be burnt up'

  məː 'to take bath'

root variants

(a) alː- alː-

  eːlː- eːlː-

  kanː- kanː-

  bəːlː- bəːlː-

(b) kilː- kilː-

(c) iː- iː-

  səː- səː-

(d) noː- noː-

  beː- beː-

  məː- məː-

e.g. (a) alː-du 'having sunk' elː-du, 'having got up'

  kanː-dːu 'having seen' bəːlː-du 'having fallen down'

(b) kilː-tu 'having pulled out'

(c) iː-tː-an 'he gave'

  səː-tː-an 'he died'

(d) nəː-ndu 'having felt pain', noːyː-al 'to suffer pain'

  beː-ndu 'having burnt up', beːyː-al 'to be burnt up'

  məː-ndu 'having taken bath', məːyː-al 'to take bath'
### CLASS - VII

#### 6.3.7. irregular verb roots belong to this class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic root variant</th>
<th>root variants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) tar 'to bring'</td>
<td>tan-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar 'to come'</td>
<td>ban-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) po:gu 'to go'</td>
<td>po:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho:gu 'to go'</td>
<td>ho:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) a:gu 'to become'</td>
<td>a:- a- ak-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) mulugu 'to sink'</td>
<td>mulug-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

(a) tar-al 'to bring' tan-du 'having brought'
    bar-al 'to come' ban-du 'came', ban-d-ar 'they came'

(b) po:-pa 'going', pokk-ar 'they entered', pol-d-ar
    they went', ho:-ha 'going'

(c) a:gu 'you become' a:-y-tu 'it became, a:-du-du 'it
    became! a-ppu-du 'it will be-come' ak-ke 'may it become'

(d) mulug-id-an 'he immersed', mulug-i 'having dived'

The roots which occur only in the verbal constructions
of the present tense meaning belong to this class. The finite
verb forms formed with these roots possess no tense marker.
Their construction is root + personal termination.

(a) root variants: un- ull- 'to be'

eg. un-tu 'it is', it exists', ull-a 'that exists'
(b) ball- 'to know'

e.g. ball-a 'as known' ball-e 'you know (2 sg)

c) The variants of alla 'no, not': all-, al-

all- occurs when a vowel follows.

e.g. all-ay 'you are not, it is not'

al- occurs before the suffix -tu (3 neu.sg.)

e.g. al-tu 'it is not'

6.4. Tense. Tense suffixes are of three kinds (1) past tense suffix (2) present tense suffix and (3) future tense suffix. Tense suffixes denote location of an event in time. The past tense suffix denotes that an action took place in the past and not in the present or future. The suffixes not denoting past is termed as present or future.

6.4.1. Past tense suffixes and their distribution.

The past tense suffix morpheme may be represented by the symbol -t-. It has the following allomorphs:

-t(u) - it- -tt(u) -d(u) -id(u) -dd-, -i, -t- -d(u), -nd(u), -y- and -

-tu occurs after the following roots:

al 'to weep' al-tu
soil 'to be defeated' soil-tu
pan 'fruit (at ripeness) to grow' pan-tu

---

- it- occurs after the following roots when 3 neu. sg. suffix -tu follows. According to sadamanidarpanam.

-ittu is considered as a 3 neu. sg. suffix. It has not recognised the past tense suffix allomorph -it-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gurvu</td>
<td>it-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumbu</td>
<td>it-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvu</td>
<td>it-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muttu</td>
<td>it-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiidu</td>
<td>it-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurgu</td>
<td>it-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kain</td>
<td>is-it-tu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-ttu occurs after the following roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i:</td>
<td>it-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa:</td>
<td>it-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gey</td>
<td>it-tu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-du occurs after the following roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pu:n</td>
<td>du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gey</td>
<td>du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suy</td>
<td>du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir</td>
<td>du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eir</td>
<td>du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to:ir</td>
<td>du</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. smd. su 237 pp. 244-245.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Newsg. Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pi:r</td>
<td>'to suck'</td>
<td>pi:r-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi:r</td>
<td>'to transgress'</td>
<td>mi:r-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oral</td>
<td>'to cry'</td>
<td>oral-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se:r</td>
<td>'to reach'</td>
<td>se:r-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gel</td>
<td>'to win'</td>
<td>gel-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to:l</td>
<td>'to float'</td>
<td>to:l-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi:l</td>
<td>'to fall'</td>
<td>bi:l-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urul</td>
<td>'to roll down'</td>
<td>urul-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe:l</td>
<td>'to say, to tell'</td>
<td>pe:l-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poral</td>
<td>'to roll'</td>
<td>poral-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tin</td>
<td>'to eat'</td>
<td>tin-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ili</td>
<td>'to descend'</td>
<td>ili-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ese</td>
<td>'to throw'</td>
<td>ese-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ode</td>
<td>'to break'</td>
<td>ode-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>'to say'</td>
<td>en-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sal</td>
<td>'to be fit, to be approved'</td>
<td>sal-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kol</td>
<td>'to kill'</td>
<td>kol-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nil</td>
<td>'to stand'</td>
<td>nil-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:</td>
<td>'to burnt'</td>
<td>be:du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aigu</td>
<td>'to become'</td>
<td>aigu-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar</td>
<td>'to bring'</td>
<td>tar-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar</td>
<td>'to come'</td>
<td>bari-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poigu</td>
<td>'to go'</td>
<td>poigu-du</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-id(u) -occurs after the following roots, before all personal suffixes except the neu. sg. suffix -tu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o:du</td>
<td>'to read'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ardu</td>
<td>'to play'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to:ru</td>
<td>'to show'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no:du</td>
<td>'to see'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siluku</td>
<td>'to get entangled'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-id(u) suffix after the following roots, before all personal suffixes except the neu.sg. suffix -tu.
-200:-

sonku 'to touch' sonk-Idu
ettu 'to lift' ett-Idu
i:ntu 'to suck' i:nt-Idu
ni:du 'to give' ni:di-du
mai:du 'to do' mai:di-du
mu:du 'to rise' mu:di-du
ponmu 'to break out' ponm-idu
salahu 'to protect' salah-Idu
c:i 'to love' ci-Idu
eragu 'to bow down' erag-idu
mulugu 'to sink' mulug-idu
musuku 'to cover' musuk-idu
puttu 'to be born' putt-idu
da:intu 'to transgress' dant-idu
parvu 'to spread' parv-idu

-dd- occurs after the following roots:

alk 'to get up' e-dd-a
ir 'to be' ir-dd-a
bil 'to fall' bi-dd-al

-i occurs after the following roots:

a:gu 'to become' a:gi
ettu 'to lift' ett-i
kattu 'to tie' katt-i
tai:lu 'to obtain' tai:l-i
mai:du 'to do' mai:d-i
si:lu 'to split' si:l-i
mettu 'to smear' mett-i
hudi - 'to fix to the bow string'
hus-t-1

insu - 'to suck'
ins-t-1

tabbu - 'to embrace'
tab-t-1

-t- occurs after the following roots:

idu - 'to put'
ita-t-1

dodu - 'to give'
dita-t-1

butu - 'to leave'
but-t-1

dodu - 'to wear'
dtu-t-1

udu - 'to dress'
uta-t-1

-du occurs after the following roots:

un - 'to take a meal'
un-du

kol - 'to take, to seize'
kon-du

kah - 'to see'
kan-du

-ndu occurs after the following roots:

no - 'to cool down'
nam-ndu

be - 'to be burnt'
be-ndu

mi - 'to take bath'
mi-ndu

-y- occurs only after the root variants ai and po of aigu and poigu respectively when 3 neu.sg. suffix -tu follows:

aigu - 'to become'
ai-ty-tu

poigu - 'to go'
oppo-ty-tu
6.4.2. Compound past tense bases:

- `ese-d-a-t-tu` 'it looked beautiful'
- `ein-d-a-t-tu` 'it ascended'
- `kale-d-a-t-tu` 'it passed, 'it removed'
- `kuni-d-a-t-tu` 'it danced'
- `keil-d-a-t-tu` 'it heared'
- `nali-d-a-t-tu` 'it rejoiced'
- `mere-d-a-t-tu` 'it exhibited'
- `aid-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it played'
- `urb-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it had risen'
- `or-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it ran'
- `karagi-d-a-t-tu` 'it got melted or dissolved'
- `cimm-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it jumped'
- `tumb-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it has become full'
- `daint-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it crossed'
- `nadug-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it shivered or trembled'
- `nuna-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it swallowed'
- `ponm-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it sprung up'
- `musug-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it spread over or covered'
- `murd-i-d-a-t-tu` 'it rose'

According to traditional grammarians, in the verbal constructions like karagidattu etc., -attu is described as 3 neu. ag. suffix¹. Comparing this construction with the

¹. *sm. su* 237 pp. 244-245.
present tense constructions like oy-d-a-p-em 'I will carry or convey' and made-d-a-p-em 'I will walk' (see 6.4.4.),
the above forms also may be described as compound constructions in the past tense. The compound base before 3 neu. sg.
suffix -tu is formed by adding the past tense base a-t(u) of the verb a-gu 'to become' to the past tense base of another verb. In that case the literal meaning of the whole construction like karag-i-d-a-t-tu would be 'having been dissolved or melted, it was'. The past tense base a-t (u) unlike present base a-p(u)/ a-pp(u) is more restricted in occurrence. It occurs in this type of constructions only before 3 neu. sg. suffix -tu whereas a-p(u)/a-pp(u) occurs before all other personal terminations except -tu.
6.4.3. Present tense suffixes and their distribution.

The present tense suffix morpheme may be represented by the symbol -p-. It has the following allomorphs:

-utt-, -ut- and -t-

-utt- occurs after the following roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Allomorph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ke:l</td>
<td>'to hear'</td>
<td>ke:l -utt-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kol</td>
<td>'to kill'</td>
<td>kol -utt-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no:du</td>
<td>'to see'</td>
<td>no:du -utt-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar</td>
<td>'to come'</td>
<td>bar -utt-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:du</td>
<td>'to beg'</td>
<td>be:du -utt-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi:ru</td>
<td>'to transgress'</td>
<td>mi:ru -utt-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-ut- occurs after the following roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Allomorph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ailu</td>
<td>'to rule'</td>
<td>ail -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:ntu</td>
<td>'to suck'</td>
<td>i:nt -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:z</td>
<td>'to see'</td>
<td>ka:z -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:y</td>
<td>'to wait'</td>
<td>ka:y -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku:gu</td>
<td>'to call'</td>
<td>ku:gu -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke:l</td>
<td>'to hear'</td>
<td>ke:l -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tin</td>
<td>'to eat'</td>
<td>tin -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teral</td>
<td>'to leave'</td>
<td>teral -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to:</td>
<td>'to show'</td>
<td>to: -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elo</td>
<td>'to pull'</td>
<td>elo -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadi</td>
<td>'to cut'</td>
<td>kadi -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nade</td>
<td>'to walk'</td>
<td>nade -ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:</td>
<td>'to burn'</td>
<td>be: -ut-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-t- occurs after the following roots:

appu 'to embrace' appu-t-
alu 'to weep' alu-t-
sudu 'to play' sudu-t-
nagu 'to smile' nagu-t-
ha:ru 'to jump' ha:ru-t-
anubhava 'experience' anubhav-isu-t-
priti 'love' priti-isu-t-
muddu 'love, affection' mudd-isu-t-

6.4.4. Future tense suffixes and their distribution.

The future tense suffix morpheme may be represented by the symbol / -f/. It has the following allomorphs:
-uv-, -v-, -p- -pp- -h- and -b-

-uv- occurs after the following roots:

al 'to weep' al-uv-
ail 'to rule' ail-uv-
e:r 'to ascend' e:r-uv-
esil 'to get away' esil-uv-
kat 'to tie' kat-uv-
kain 'to see' kain-uv-
gel 'to win' gel-uv-
tar 'to bring' tar-uv-
tor 'to show' tor-uv-
bar 'to come' bar-uv-
homm 'to spring' homm-uv-
iri 'to pierce or stab' iriy-uv-
oli 'to like' oliy-uv-
kali 'to learn' kaliy-uv-
kuni 'to dance' kuniy-uv-
nade 'to walk' nadey-uv-
no: to feel, pain' noiy-uv-

-v- Occurs after the following roots:

se: to die' se:-v-
i: 'to give' i:-v-
sale 'to share' sale-uj-
no: 'to feel, pain' noy-uj-
as: 'to play' as:-uj-
i:ju: 'to swim' i:ju:-v-
uri 'to burn' uri-uj-
urul 'to roll down' urul:-uj-
uli 'to make noise' uli-uj-
karegu 'to dissolve or melt' karegu-u-
kare 'to call' kare-uj-
mag: 'to smile' mag:u-
nade 'to walk' nade-uj-
pore 'to nourish' pore-uj-
pole 'to shine' pole-uj-
mulugu 'to sink' mulugu-uj-
mere 'to exhibit' mere-uj-
uy 'to carry' uy-uj-
koy 'to cut' koy-uj-
sey to do' sey-uj-
soir 'to drip' soir-uj-
-to fly-
-nil-
-soil-
-el-
-kiil-
-keil-
-peil-
-bail-

-p- occurs after the following roots:

-ir
-tar
-to:r
-no:ldu
-po:1
-bar
-mai:du
-nade
-na:tya
-se:v

-pp- occurs after the following root:

-a:gu

-h- occurs after the following roots:

-a
-i
-bar
-ho:
-b- occurs after the following roots:

- en 'to say' em-b-
- kain 'to see' kain-b-
- tin 'to eat' tim-b-

6.4.5. Compound present-future tense bases\(^1\). Another variety of the present-future tense base is formed through compound construction by adding a-p- / a-pp- (the root of the verb asgu to become) to the past tense base of a verb.

- tan-d-a-p-en 'I will bring'
- nade-d-a-p-en 'I will follow'
- poi-d-a-p-en 'I will go'
- ban-d-a-p-en 'I will come'
- mare-d-a-p-en 'I will forget'
- savi-d-a-p-en 'I will taste'
- tor-d-a-p-en 'he will show or exhibit'
- pes-id-a-p-en 'I will disgust'
- har-id-a-p-en 'he will jump'
- pole-d-a-p-ar 'they will shine'
- mere-d-a-pu-du 'it will exhibit'
- eir-id-a-pu-du 'it will ascend'
- sus-id-a-pu-du 'it breakforth'
- pari-d-a-pu-du 'it will flow'

---

1. Here, the bases have the same suffix (-d-a-p- /-d-a-pp(u)-) which conveys the present tense meaning as well as the future tense meaning depending on the context. Hence, the base is termed as present-future tense base.
6.5. Modal suffixes. Modal suffixes -a- and -ad- (negative suffixes) take the place of tense suffixes in a finite verb construction.

Negative suffix -a-

**e.g.**
- ai'a-a-du 'it should not be'
- ka'n-a-du 'it won't see'
- oal-i'a-vu 'they won't move'

Negative suffix -ad-

**e.g.**
- ba:i-ad-ir 'you don't bow down'
- mu'i-ad-ir 'you don't touch'
- muniy-ad-ir 'you don't get angry'
- muriy-ad-ir 'you don't break'
- ep-is-ad-ir 'you don't count'

In the case of roots belonging to class VII (a) (bar) the vowel -a- of the root is lengthened before the negative suffix -a-

**e.g.**
- ba:i-ad-ir 'you don't come'

When person suffixes beginning with a vowel follow, the negative suffix -a is dropped.

- ariy-en 'I don't know'
- isy-en 'I don't give'
- ka'n-en 'I don't see'
- kod-ar 'they won't give'
- nene-y-en 'I don't remember'
6.6. person - suffixes (personal terminations) and their distribution.

Person suffixes are added either directly to a verb root or to the tense-mode suffixes. These suffixes close the construction of finite verbs to further formation person-suffixes denote three persons (first, second and third) and two numbers (singular and plural). Three-way gender distinction is made only in the third person singular. In the third person plural the distinction is only two-way, as (1) person plural and (2) neuter plural.

First person

(Hortative) -en -evu

Second person

(Imperative) -ay/-ai, -e -ir

Third person

masculine -an (ir)

feminine -al (ir)

neuter -tu, -tu, -du, -vu

Optative -ke

Habitual -kum

6.6.1. First person singular (1. sg.) -en

ball-en 'I know'

kai-en 'I can't see'

be-h-en 'I will be coming, I will come'

kel-d-en 'I heard'

puh-d-en 'I swore'

kal-it-en 'I learnt'

katt-id-en 'I tied'

kam-d-en 'I saw'

---

The first person plural has another suffix -am. This is added only to the present or future base of the verbs. This sort of finite verb forms conveys the meaning of an imperative plural type which includes the addressee and the addressed. This kind of expression resembles the expression in English like 'Let us......... The first person plural suffix -ev(u) is used in the exclusive plural meaning whereas the 1.pl. -am is used in the inclusive plural meaning.

\[ \text{e.g. ir-p-} \text{am} \quad \text{'Let us be'} \]
\[ \text{to:} \text{r-v-} \text{am} \quad \text{'Let us show'} \]

The second person singular suffix has the following allomorphs: -ay, -ai and -e which are almost free variants.

\[ -\text{ay} \quad \text{so:} \text{l-i-p-ay} \quad \text{'you will defeat'} \]
\[ -\text{ai} \quad \text{kurus-i-s-} \text{ai} \quad \text{'you be merciful'} \]
The suffix for 2 sg. in the imperative is unmarked. The verbal base as such occur in the 2 imp. sg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal base</th>
<th>2 imp. sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a:gu</td>
<td>'to become'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir/iru</td>
<td>'to be'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uli</td>
<td>'to leave'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o:du</td>
<td>'to run'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke:l</td>
<td>'to hear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe:l</td>
<td>'to tell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muni</td>
<td>'to become angry'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6.6. Second person singular (Polite imperative)

A type of polite imperative in the 2 sg. is formed by adding the suffix -a: to the verbal base. In all such usages the word 'Please' may be added, as a mark of politeness.

| a:lis-a: | 'you hear' |
| pe:l-a:  | 'you tell' |
6.6.7. Second person plural: -ir

Second person plural is formed by adding the suffix -ir to the verbal base.

kan-d-ir 'you saw'
ban-d-ir 'you came'

6.6.8 Second person plural (Imperative) -im.

2. imp.pl. is formed by adding the suffix -im to the verbal base.

ke:l-im 'you hear'
koll-im 'you take'
nill-im 'you stand'
no:d-im 'you see'
pe:l-im 'you tell'
pin tiru-im 'you return'

6.6.9 Third person masculine singular (3 masc.sg): -an,

-an
ir-d-an 'he was'
er-d-an 'he ascended'
ban-d-an 'he came'
tan-d-an 'he brought it',
nin-d-an 'he stood'
ili-d-an 'he descended'
kare-d-an 'he called'
kuk-aj-id-an 'he cried'
tor-id-an 'he showed'
ir-p-an 'he will be'
bar-p-an 'he will come'
6.6.10. Third person feminine singular (3 fem.sg): -al

- al
  a:-a-al 'she became'
  ir-d-al 'she was'
  ban-d-al 'she came'
  kan-d-al 'she saw'
  kei-l-id-al 'she heard'
  pei-l-id-al 'she told'
  nudi-d-al 'she told'
  bar-p-al 'she will come'
  racis-d-al 'she constructed'
  nod-id-al 'she saw'

6.6.11. Third person neuter singular (3 neu.sg): -tu, -tu and -du

- tu
  tiid-it-tu 'it blew (as wind)
  parv-it-tu 'to spread'
  mutt-it-tu 'it touched, it reached'

After al= 'no'
  al-tu 'itis not'

After t-
  ali-d-a-t-tu 'it got destroyed'
  uli-d-a-t-tu 'it cried, it sounded'
  kunid-a-t-tu 'it danced'
  biilid-a-t-tu 'it fell'
After -y-

ai-y-tu     'it became'
poi-y-tu     'it went'

-tu  Occurs after the root variant up- of ul- 'to be'
un-tu     'it is'

-du

-du  Occurs after both past, present and future bases.
ali-du-du     'it got destroyed'
sa-du-du     'it became'
ir-du-du     'it was',
esse-du-du     'it looked beautiful'
inin-du-du     'it stands'
ban-du-du     'it came'
tijd-idu-du     'it blew'
sappu-du     'it will become'

-du  Occurs after the negative bases
asg-a-du     'it shall not be'
ka:n-a-du     'it won't see'
ruusis-a-du     'it won't taste'

In the following instances -du is unmarked after the suffix negative suffix -a

beid-a:     'it is not desired'
6.6.12 Third person neuter plural (3. neu. pl): -ar

- d-ar 'they become'
ir-d-ar 'they were'
ka-n-d-ar 'they saw'
pe-ri-d-ar 'they moved'
poi-d-ar 'they went'
na-d-e-d-ar 'they walked'
no-d-id-ar 'they saw'
mar-l-id-ar 'they returned'
im-isi-d-ar 'they slept'
raq-isi-d-ar 'they made, they constructed'.

6.6.13 Third person neuter plural (3. neu.pl): -Vu

-Vu occurs after the following bases:

ai-du-vu 'they became'
ba-n-du-vu 'they came'

6.6.14 Optative -ke¹

A third person imperative of optative type of finite verb is formed by adding -ke to a verbal base.

-ke occurs after the following bases:

ai-gu 'to become' ak-ke 'may become!'
ir 'to be' ir-ke 'may be!'

1. smd. su: 240 pp.248
5.6.15 Habitual: -kum

A third person habitual finite verb is formed by adding -kum to a verbal base.

-kum occurs after the following verbal bases:

- argu 'to become' ak-kum 'will become'
- ir 'to be' ir-kum 'will be'
- berdu 'to desire' veil-kum 'is desired'

**NON-FINITE VERBS**

6.7. A non-finite verb always occurs as a satellite to a finite verb. They themselves cannot convey the sense of a complete action. Structurally a non-finite verb does not possess any marker denoting gender, number or person.

6.7.1. Participles. Participles may be divided into two classes.

1. Adverbial participles, (2) Attributive participles.

1. Adverbial participles: These participles precede verbs and act as their modifiers. They are of three types.

(a) Past participles, (b) Attributive participles
(c) Continuous participles.

6.7.2. Past participles: Roots belonging to class-IV and the roots argu 'to become', poigu 'to go' take past participle suffix-i to form their past participle forms.

alku 'to fear' alk-i 'having been afraid'
ikku 'to put' ikk-i 'having put'
oardu 'to run' o:6-i 'having run'
keilu 'to hear' keil-i 'having heard'

2. Krishnamurti, Bh. TVB P.186.
nadugu 'to tremble'  nadug-i 'having trembled'
nordu 'to see'  noid-i 'having seen'
nambu 'to believe'  namb-i 'having believed'
karubu 'to envy'  karub-i 'having felt envy'
maral 'to return'  maral-i 'having returned'
meceu 'to like'  meco-i 'having liked'
ainsu 'to become'  aisi-i 'having become'
pougu 'to go'  poig-i 'having gone'
honugu 'to go'  hoig-i 'having gone'

The root berasu 'to combine with' is also used in the past participle sense.

ex. berasu 'to combine with / beras-i
beilada pangalem beras-i 'having combined
with the wood-apple fruits.'

6.7.3. Negative participles.

Negative participle verbs are formed by adding the negative participle suffix -ade to the verbal base. The suffix -ade conveys the meaning 'having not'.

ariy-ade 'having not known'
unn-ade 'having not eaten as food'
nill-ade 'having not stood'
tily-ade 'having not known'
soley-ade 'having not pulled'
muc-eade 'having not closed'
hid-ade 'having not leaved'
namb-ade 'having not believed'
mag-ade 'having not smiled'
kod-ade 'having not gave'
ir-ade 'having not been'
6.7.4. Continuous participle

The continuous participle suffix -utte is added to a verbal base to denote the meaning that the action is continuing.

ir - utte  'while being'
kan-utte  'while seeing'
no:ct-utte 'while seeing'

6.7.5 Some more adverbial non-finite verbs.

(1) -odam: This suffix occurs after the infinitive -el in the sense 'then, or while'. In traditional grammars -alodam was taken as one suffix. But it would be better to segment it as -al and -odam, since -al is an infinitive suffix to which -odam seems to have been added. The suffix -odam cannot be segmented further as -od and -am because we cannot attribute any special meanings separately to the segments.

   kan:p-al-odam  'while seeing'
   no:ct-al-odam  'while looking on'

(2) -inam. The suffix -inam is added to future bases to convey the meaning 'while, like, in the manner of.'

   ir-p-inam  'while being'
   bar-p-inam  'in the manner of coming'

(3) -e. A variety of non-finite verb is formed by adding the suffix -e to the root conveying the meaning in the manner of. The suffix -e is dropped when a vowel follows.

   tamy-(e)-un-du  'having eaten in a satiating manner'

6.7.6. Attributive participles.

Attributive participles precede nouns as their qualifiers. These participles are formed by adding the suffix -a to the past future and negative roots.

(1) Past attributive participle (pas.att.p.)

i-tt-a 'that (which is) given'
itt-a 'that (which is) placed'
utt-a 'that (which is) worn'
katt-idd-a 'that (which is) tied'
kan-d -a 'that (which is) seen'
gel-d-a 'the winning'
tot-t-a 'that (which is) worn'
pok-k-a 'that (which is) entered'

(2) Future attributive participle (fut.att.p)

ull-a 'that (which) exists'
em-b-a 'that which is called'
kar-t-b-a 'seeing'
titi-v-a 'blowing'
noil-p-a 'seeing'
beri-p-a 'desiring'
poil-p-a 'going'
hoi-h-a 'going'

(3) Negative attributive participle (neg.att.p)

ariy-ad-a '(that which is) not known'
sall-ad-a '(that which is) not approved'
6.7.7. Infinitives.

The infinitives are formed by adding the suffixes -al and -e to the verbal base in the sense 'to' or 'while' etc.,

- al tinal i-tt-u
  tin-al i-v-em
  pii-r-al-k(e)elas-i

- e aig-e
  ir-e
  uyy-e
  no(d-e nods-e
  bar-e

6.7.8 Conditional

The infinitive suffix -e is not dropped when a vowel follows:

en-e y-en-e 'to say'

6.7.8 Conditional verb forms:

The non-finite conditional verb forms are formed by adding the suffix -ode to the past and future roots in the sense 'if'.

(1) Past conditional verbs (pas. cond)

en-d-ode 'if said'
perl-d-ode 'if told'
por-d-ode 'if gone'
ban-d-ode 'if came'
kott-ode 'if gave'

(2) Future conditional verbs (fut. cond.)

a-pp-ode 'if (it is) to become'
no(du-v-ode 'if (it is) to be seen'