CHAPTER IV
CASE FRAMES OF MALAYALAM VERBS

The case frames of Malayalam verbs is illustrated in this Chapter. The verbs of Malayalam are classified according to the case frame into which they are inserted.

According to Fillmore, verbs are selected according to the case environment provided by the sentence. The array of cases attached to the verb is called "case frame". In lexicon the verbs will be entered with abbreviated statements of the set of case frames into which the given verbs may be inserted. We can classify the verbs of a particular language according to the case frame into which they can be inserted.

The different case frames for the following Malayalam verbs can be represented as shown below:

The verbs like karay- 'to cry', oot- 'to run', kuraykk- 'to bark', garijjikk- 'to shout',
cumaykk- 'to cough', kaar- 'to rankle',
cirikk- 'to laugh', prarthikk- 'to pray'
and muul- 'to hum' can have the case frame
+ [A ---- ].

(1) usa karayunu
Usha cries
'Usha cries'

(2) avar ootunu
they run
'They run'

(3) patti kuraykkunu
dog barks
'The dog barks'

(4) ayaal garjjikkunu
he shouts
'He shouts'

(5) liila cumaykkunu
Leela coughs
'Leela coughs'
(6) raaman kaarunnu
   Rama rankles

   'Rama rankles'

(7) kutti cirikkunnu
   Child laughs

   'The child laughs'

(8) avar praarthikkunnu
    they pray

   'They pray'

The verbs like ceer- 'to join', porut- 'to fight', pook- 'to go', valakkit- 'to dispute', vaadikk- 'to argue' and samsaarikk- 'to talk' can be inserted into the case frame + A+C ---->

(9) siita avarootu ceernnu
    Sita they-with joined

    'Sita joined with them'

(10) raajan raamuvinootu poruti
    Rajan Ramu - with fought

    'Rajan fought with Ramu'
(11) sati liilayootttu pooyi
Sati Leela - along went with
'Sati went along with Leela'

(12) usha satiyootu valakkittu
Usha Sati-with disputed
'Usha disputed with Sati'

(13) vinu reviyootu vaadikkunnu
Vinu Revi-with argues
'Vinu argues with Revi'

(14) raaman ayaalootu samsaarikkunnu
Rama he-with talks
'Rama talks with him'

Verbs like apamaanikk- 'to blame', aakramikk- 'to attack', itikk- 'to hit', toolppikk- 'to defeat', vancikk- 'to deceive', katikk- 'to bite', null- 'to pinch' can have
the frame feature + (∫ A + Af ---)

(15) kuuttukaar avane apamaaniccu
friends he(Acc.) blamed

'His friends blamed him'

(16) ayaal enne aakramiccu
he me(Acc.) attacked

'He attacked me'

(17) pasu enne iticcu
cow me(Acc.) hit

'The cow knocked me down'

(18) vinu manuvine toolppiccu
Vine Manu(Acc.) defeated

'Vinu defeated Manu'

(19) avan avale vañiczcu
he she(Acc.) deceived

'He deceived her'
The dog bit me.

She pinched me.

The case frame for the verbs like ataykk- 'to close', cuutaakk- 'to boil', alakk- 'to wash', vaRukk- 'to fry', vaayikk- 'to read', paat- 'to sing', untaakk- 'to construct' etc. is.

Rama closed the box.

Mother boils the water.
(24) siita vastram alakkunnu
Sita clothes washes

'Sita washes the clothes'

(25) rema maavu vaRukkunnu
Rema flour fries

'Rema fries the flour'

(26) liila paatham vaayikkunnu
Leela lesson reads

'Leela reads the lesson'

(27) aval paattu paatunnu
she song sings

'She sings the song'

(28) siila pratima untaakkunnu
Sheela statue makes

'Sheela makes the statue'
The verbs elūṭ ‘to write’, kotukk ‘to give’, tar ‘to give’, vilamp ‘to serve out’, pathippikk ‘to teach’, etc. will have the case frame + /' A + Af + O /\.

(29) vimala avalKKu eluttu elutunnu
Vimala she-to letter writes

'Vimala writes the letter for her'

(30) amma ayaalKKu pattu ruupa kotuttu
mother he - to ten rupees gave

'Mother gave ten rupees to him'

(31) acchan enikku pustakam tannu
father me-to book gave

'Father gave me the book'

(32) aval namukku cooru vilampunnu
she we-to boiled rice serves out

'She serves us food'
(33) usa kuttikale paattu pathippikkunnu
Usha Children (Acc.) song teaches

'Usha teaches the song to the children'

There are instances in which some cases are not obligatory to the sentence. So such optional elements are put in parentheses. For the verbs like aat- 'to swing', olikk- 'to hide', irikk- 'to sit' etc. the case frame can be represented as $+[^A + (L) \ldots]$.

(34) uma uuññaal aatunnu
Uma swing swings

'Uma swings'

(35) vinu kattilinaṭiyil oliccu
Vinu bed - under hid

'Vinu hid under the bed'

(36) rema tāRayil irikkunnu
Rema floor-in sits

'Rema sits on the floor'
The case frame for *accaṭikk-* 'to print', *atukk-* 'to arrange', *kayaRR-* 'to load' etc. can be represented as $+ [\overline{A} + 0 + (L)]$.

(37) ayaal prassil parasyam accaṭikkunnu
    he press-in notice prints

    'He prints the notice in the press'

(38) usa pustakaññal pettiyil atukki
    Usha books box-in arranged

    'Usha arranged the books in the box'

(39) avar saadhanaññal looriyil kayarrī
    they goods lori-in loaded

    'They loaded the goods in the lori'

For the verbs like *amparakk-* 'to surprise', *antarikk-* 'to die', *unaññ-* 'to weaken', *usnikk-* 'to feel hot', *visakk-* 'to feel hungry',
peetikk-'to fear' etc. the case frame will be + \( \text{Af} \).
aRiy- 'to know', aagrahikk- 'to desire', istappet- 'to like', toonn- 'to feel', kaan- 'to see', keelkk- 'to hear' etc. will be put in the case frame.

(45) ṅaan aa kaaryam aRinnu
I that matter knew
'I knew that matter'

(46) aval kæmæm sinima kaanaan aagrahikkunnu
she film tō see desires
'She desires to see the film'

(47) siitaykku aa saari istappettu
Sita - to that sari likes
'Sita likes that sari'

(48) vinuvunuuttaram kätti
Vinu - to answer got
Vinu got the answer'

(49) enikku atu toonnī
me-tō that felt
'I felt it'
(50) raajan avane kantu
Rajan he (Acc.) saw
'Rajan saw him'

(51) naan aa paattu keettu
I that music heard
'I heard that music'

The case frame \[ C \vdash (A) \vdash \] will be given to verbs like aascaryappettu- 'to astonish', unar- 'to wake up', pitaykk- 'to writhe', talar- 'to wither', viRaykk- 'to shiver' etc.

(52) naan atu keettu aascaryappettu-poöyi
I that by hearing astonished
'I was astonished by hearing that'

(53) kutti sabdamkontu unarnnu
child sound-with awakened
'The child awakened due to the sound'
(54) siita visappukontu talarnnu
Sita hunger-with war n out
'Sita is worn out due to hunger'.

(55) liila veedanakontu pitaykkunnu
Leela pain - with writhes
'Leela writhes due to pain'.

(56) raaman tanuppukaaranam vıRaykkunnu
Rama cold - due to shivers
'Rama shivers due to cold'.

The case frame for tenn- 'to slip',
vijayikk- 'to pass', akappet- 'to involve',
viil- 'to fall' can be + [ Af + (L) ] _______ .

(57) avan celiyil tenni
he mid - in slipped
'He slipped in the mid'.

(58) manu pariiksayil vijayiccu
Manu examination-in passed
'Manu passed in the examination'.

(59) ayaal aq kuuttattil akappettupooyi
he that group-in became involved

'He got involved in that group'

(60) vimala valiyilvaccu viinu
Vimala way-on fell

'Vimala fell on the way'

For the verbs like oorkk- 'to remember',
kaan- 'to see' etc. the case frame

\[ + \text{(Af)} + 0 + \text{(L)} + \text{(T)} \]
can be given.

(61) naan innale viittilvaccu aa kaaryam
I yesterday house-in that matter

oorttu remembered

'I remembered that matter when I was
in the house'

(62) naan raavile Roodilvaccu avane kantu
I in the morning road-in he(Acc.) saw

'In the morning I saw him in the road'
For the verbs like ataykk- 'to close', anaykk- 'to anneal', nasippikk- 'to destroy' the case frame + \( I + O \) can be given.

(63) kaaRRu kataku  ataccu
wind door closed

'The wind closed the door.'

(64) kaaRRu  vilakku  anaccu
wind light extinguished

'The wind extinguished the light.'

(65) mala  vilavu  nasippiccu
rain crops destroyed

'The rain destroyed the crops.'

The case frame + \( I + O \) can be put for the verbs like itaR- 'to stumble', poll- 'to burn', vaa-t- 'coither', turakk- 'to open' etc.
(66) avalute tonta veedanakontu itari
she-of throat pain - with stampled

'Her throat stampled due to pain'

(67) enRe kay aavikontu polli
me-of hand steam-with burned

'My hand burned with steam'

(68) weti veyilkontu vaatippooyi
plant sunshine-with withered

'The plant withered with sunshine'

(69) kataku kaarrukontu turannu
doors wind-with opened

'The door opened due to wind'

anakk- 'to boil', avasaanikk- 'to end',
iraykk- 'to roar', utay- 'to break', ket-
'to become rotten' etc. can be inserted into
the case frame +/0--------/.
(70) skuulil mani atikkunnu
school-in bell rings

'The bell rings in the school'

(76) suuryan kilakku udikkunnu
sun east-in rises

'The sun rises in the east'

(77) kattu kollattu etti
letter Quilon-in reached

'The letter reached at Quilon'

(78) aa roogam aviteyокke parannu
that disease there around spread

'That disease spread around there'

(79) ii maavu kayyil ottunnu
this flour hand-in sticks

'This flour sticks on the hand'
(80) kinaRRil vellam uuRi
       well-in water oozes

'Water oozes in the well'

The case frame + [^L ------] may be given to ett- 'to reach' and atukk- 'to near'.

(81) kollam etti
       Quilon reached

'(We) reached at Quilon'

(82) viittu atuttu
       house neared

'(We) neared the house'

Similarly, the case frame + [^ T ------] can be put to kaliy- 'to end', irutt- 'to darken', ett- 'to reach', irutt- 'to darken', atukk- 'to near' etc.
(83) samayam kalinnu
    time over
    'Time is over'

(84) meeram irutti
    time became dark
    'Night fell'

(85) vivaahadivasam etti
    marriage day reached
    'The marriage day is nearing'

(86) veenalkkaalam atuttu
    summer season neared
    'The summer season is close'

Verbs like tuRakk- 'to open', ataykk- 'to close' etc. have some peculiarities. These verbs can occur in more than one case environment. tuRakk- can occur in the frames $\left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \cdot \end{array} \right]$, $\left[ \begin{array}{c} A \\ 0 \\ \cdot \end{array} \right]$ and
\[ \overline{A + O + (I)} \]. So the case frame for this verb can be represented as
\[ \overline{(A) (I) (O) + (O) + (I)} \]. The above case frame for \textit{turakk-} shows that in the surface structure, an Agentive or Instrumental or Objective can become the subject and if the subject is Agentive, an Objective and an Instrumental can also occur and when the subject is Instrumental, an Objective can occur as object.

(87) \begin{align*} & \text{katak}u & \text{tuR}_{\text{an}}\text{nu} \\ & \text{door} & \text{opened} \end{align*}

'The door opened'

(88) \begin{align*} & \text{raaman} & \text{katak}u & \text{tuR}_{\text{an}}\text{nu} \\ & \text{Rama} & \text{door} & \text{opened} \end{align*}

'Rama opened the door'

(89) \begin{align*} & \text{kaaRRu} & \text{katak}u & \text{tuR}_{\text{an}}\text{nu} \\ & \text{wind} & \text{door} & \text{opened} \end{align*}

'The wind opened the door'
(90) raaman taakkoolkontu kataku tuRannu
Rama key - with door opened

'Rama opened the door with the key.'

The verb ett- 'to reach' can have Agentive, Objective, Locative or Time as subject. So for a single verb, if more than one case can occur in subject position, it will be put in linked parenthesis. Therefore in lexical entry, the frame feature for this verb can be given as $+ /^- \text{(AxOxLxT)} + \text{(L)}$.

(91) siita viittil etti
Sita house-in reached

'Sita reached home.'

(92) kattu kollattu etti
letter Quilon-in reached

'The letter reached at Quilon.'

(93) koottayam etti
Kottayam reached

'(We) reached at Kottayam.'
Onam festival is nearing

'Similar is the case of the verb atukk-:

'to near, to arrange'. It can have Agentive, Objective, Time or Locative subject and when the subject is Agentive, Objective case can become the object. So the case frame for this verb can be represented as $\langle AXO(LXT) \rangle$.

Sati arranges the papers over the table'

'The ship reached the shore'
(97) cinñamaasam aṭuttu

the month of Chingam neared

'The month of Chingam is close'

(98) ulloor aṭuttu

Ulloor neared

'Ulloor is close'

The verb nanay- 'to become wet' can have Agentive or Instrumental subject. So the frame feature for this verb can be given as $+\left[\overline{(AXI)}\right]$.

(99) aval saari nanaykkunu

she sari washes

'She washes the sari'

(100) mala saari nanaccu

rain sari drenched

'The rain drenched the sari'

The verb maar- can have an Agentive, Affective of Objective subject and if the subject
is Agentive, Objective or Locative can occur along with it. So the frame feature will be
\[ (-AXAfXO) + (O) + (L) \]

(101) raajan kammiRRiyilninnu maaRi
Rajan committee - from separated

'Rajan separated from the committee'

(102) aval aake maaRippooyi
she very much changed

'She has changed very much'

(103) avalute asukham maaRi
she - of disease cured

'Her disease is cured'

(104) siila saari maaRi
Sheela sari changed

'Sheela changed the sari'

The verbs akal- 'to disappear' and kutikk-
'to jump' can have Agentive or Objective subject. So in lexical entry, the frame feature for these verbs can be given as 

\[ + \left( \overparen{A(XO)} \right) \]

\[ + \overparen{(L)} \]

\[(105)\] kappal kannilñinnu akannu
ship eyes-from disappeared

'The ship disappeared beyond vision'

\[(106)\] vimala kannilñinnu akannu
Vimala eyes-from disappeared

'Vimala disappeared beyond vision'

\[(107)\] avan taRayilñinnu kuticcu
he floor-from jumped

'He jumped up from the floor'

\[(108)\] pantu taRayilñinnu kuticcu
ball floor-from bounced

'The ball bounced from the floor'
Similarly, the case frame for ataññi- 'to become humble' and nanay- 'to drench' is $\langle{}^{(A)(O)}\rangle$. 

(109) raaman ataññi
Rama became humble

'Rama became humble'

(110) enRe veedana ataññi
me-of pain became appeased

'My pain became appeased'

(111) siita nanãnnu
Sita is drenched

'Sita is drenched'

(112) saari nanãnnu
sari is drenched

'Sari is drenched'
The case frame for aat- 'to swing' and nilkk- 'to stand' will be \( \langle A \rangle (XO) + (L) \). 

(113) maram kaarril aatunnu tree wind-in swings

'The tree swings in the wind'

(114) rema avite nilkkunnu
Rema there stands

'Rema stands there'

(115) bassu avite nilkkunnu
bus there stands

The bus is there'

The verb anaykk- 'to put off' can have an Agentive, Affective or Instrumental as its subject and an Affective or Objective object. So the frame feature for this verb can be given as \( \langle A \rangle (AfX(I)) + (AfXO) + (L) \). 

(116) rema vilakku anaccu
Rema light put out

'Rema put out the light'
(117) kaaRRu vilakku anaccu
wind light extinguished

'The wind extinguished the light'

(118) amma kuttiye maaRootu anaccu
mother child(Acc.) chest-with embraced

'Mother embraced the child'

(119) kutti anaykkunnu
child pants

'The child pants'

The verb ītikk- 'to hit' can have an Agentive or Objective subject and when the subject is Agentive, an Affective or Objective can occur as object. So the frame feature for the verb can be represented as $+ \underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{L}}}} (A^0) + (Af^0) + (L)$.

(120) rāaman raajane iticcu
Rama Rajan(Acc.) hit

'Rama hit Rajan'
(121)  usa  ari  itikkunnu
    Usha  rice  powders

'Usha powders the rice'

(122)  bassu  marattil  iticcu
       bus  tree-in  hit

'The bus hit on the tree'

The verb kutt- 'to stab' can have an Agentive subject and an Affective or Objective case as object. So in lexical entry the case frame can be given as $+[-\text{A}+(\text{AXO})] (\text{A}\langle\text{O}\rangle)+(\text{I})+(\text{L})$.

(123)  amma  nellu  kuttunnu
       mother  paddy  powders

'Mother powders the paddy'

(124)  ayaal  avanRe  nencattu  kuntamkoantu  kutti
     he  he-of  chest-in  spear-with  stabbed

'He stabbed on the chest with the spear'
Similarly, for the verbs like \text{unt-} 'to push', \text{upeeksikk-} 'to despise', \text{ootikk-} 'to cause to run', \text{katikk-} 'to bite' etc. the object will be Affective or Objective. The case frame for these verbs can be given as $+\left[ -A +(Af)(O) + (L) \right]$. 

(125) raamu enne unti 
Ramu me (Acc.) pushed 
'\text{Ramu pushed me}'

(126) raaju vanti untunnu 
Raju vehicle pushes 
'\text{Raju pushes the vehicle}'

(127) ayaal avale upeeksiccu 
he she (Acc.) divorced 
'\text{He divorced her}'

(128) revi ceruppu valiyil upeeksiccu 
Revi cappals way-in left 
'\text{Revi left the cappals on the way}.'
In this way, for a single verb, when more than one case occurs as subject or as object, it can be represented in the lexicon in linked parentheses.

Now consider the verbs kaan—'to see'
and nook- 'to look (at)'. For kaan- the subject will be Affective and for nookk- the subject will be Agentive. The frame feature for kaan- will be + ["Af + O ----- ] and for nookk- it will be + ["A + O ----- ].

(133) naan sinima kantu
I film saw
'I saw the film'

(134) naan avane nookki
I he(Acc.) looked
'I looked at him'

Another similar set is keelkk- 'to hear' and sreddhikk- 'to listen'. For keelkk- the case frame will be +["Af + O ----- ] and for sreddhikk- it will be +["A + O ----- ].

(135) naan aa paattu keettu
I that song heard
'I heard that song'
Another set is ariy- 'to know' and pathikk- 'to learn'. The case frame for ariy- is + [Af + 0 ].

(136) naan aa paattu sreddhiccu
      I that song listened
      'I listened that song'

(137) naan atu arinnu
      I it knew
      'I knew it'

(138) naan atu pathiccu
      I it learned
      'I learned it'

For verbs like kitt- 'to get', veenam 'want', toonn- 'to feel', ariy- 'to know', etc., the case frame is + [Af + 0 ].

These verbs like are of a peculiar type in that in the surface structure Affective case won't become
subject. Examine the following examples:

(139) enikku pattu ruupa kitti me-to ten rupees got

'I got ten rupees'

(140) enikku aa peena veenam me-to that pen want

'I want that pen'

(141) enikku atu toonni me-to that felt

'I felt that'

(142) enikku atu aRiyaam me-to that know

'I know that'

In Malayalam, the subject will be in the nominative form normally. But this type of
verbs have Affective case in the subject position which is not in the nominative form. If the Affective case in these sentences is changed into nominative form, the sentences will become ungrammatical.

(143)* நான் பட்டு ரூபா கிட்டி
I ten rupees got
'I got ten rupees'

(144)* நான் ஆ புருஷகம் வீணாம்
I that book want
'I want that book'

(145)* நான் அது தோண்டி
I that felt
'I felt that'

(146)* நான் அது ஆரியாம்
I that know
'I know that'
For these verbs we cannot posit a subject and so they can be said to be subjectless verbs.

The verb pookanam can have different case frames, according to the context. Examine the sentences (147) and (148). In (147) the meaning is that 'I want (me) to go there', or 'I wish to go there'. In (148) the meaning is that 'I must go there'. That means, 'Somebody wants (me) to go there'. So in (147) enikku is Affective and in (148) naan is Agentive. The case frame of (147) is +[\text{A}] and that of (148) is +[\text{A}].

(147) enikku avite pookanam
me-to there go must
'I want to go there'

(148) naan avite pookanam
I there go must
'I must go there'
If there is an embedded sentence or if the sentence is complex it is added under the case category 0 (Objective). So the verbs are also subclassified in terms of whether the 0 element is a sentence or not. For example, verbs like pratiiksikk- 'to expect', visammatikk- 'to disagree', aagrahikk- 'to desire', visvasikk- 'to believe' etc. will have the case frame + Af + S -------.

(149) avar naale varumennu naan pratiiksikkunu

they tomorrow comethat I expect will

'I expect that they will come tomorrow'

(150) rema avite pooakan visammatikkunu

Rema there to go disagrees

'Rema disagrees to go there'

(151) siita sinima kaanaan aagrahikkunu

Sita film to see desires

'Sita desires to see the film'
(152) ennessee  sāhūaamānēnnu
I  you-to happiness is that
visvasikkunnu
believe.

'I believe that you are alright'

For the verbs like kayyatikk- 'to applause', preerippikk- 'to cause', stramikk- 'to try', orunā- 'to make up' etc. the case frame will be + [− A + S −−−−−−].

(153) ayaalute paattu keettu sadasyar
he - of song by hearing audience
kayyaticcu
applauded

'The audience applauded on listening to his song.'

(154) rāmaa ayaale kola ceyyaan preerippiccu
Rama he(Acc.) killing to do caused

'Rama caused him to do the killing'
(155) **raajan pariiksaykku jayikkaan**

Rajan examination-to to pass

sramikkunnu

tries

'Rajan tries to pass in the examination'

For causative verbs the case frame will be 

\[ + \langle A + S \rangle \]

For example, for the verbs like *irutt-* 'to make to sit', *kayaRR-* 'to make to climb', *cirippikk-* 'to make to smile', *pathippikk-* 'to teach' etc. the frame feature is 

\[ + \langle A + S \rangle \]

(156) ayaal enne taRayil irutti

he me(Acc.) floor-in cause to sit

'He made me to sit on the floor'

(157) vinu raajane marattil kayaRRi

Vinu Rajan(Acc.) tree-in cause to climb

'Vinu made Rajan climb on the tree'

(158) aval kuttiye cirippikkunnu

she child(Acc.) cause to smile

'She makes the child smile'
Now examine the following sentences:

(160) avan joolikkuventi pookunnu
he job - to - for goes

'He goes for job'

(162) avar jaadhaykkuventi tayyaaretukkunnu
they procession - to - for prepare

'They prepare for procession'

dayaykkuventi 'for mercy' in (160),

joolikkuventi 'for job' in (161) and jaadhaykkku-

veenti 'for procession' in (162) are taken as

Objective. The case frame for these verbs will be

+[-A +0 ---] If the noun is animate

it will be Affective. See the following examples:

(163) ayaal makanuveenti viitu vaykkunnu
he son - to - for house builds

'He builds the house for his son'

(164) acchan siitaykkuventi paavaata kontuvannu
father Sita - to - for skirt brought

'Father brought the skirt for Sita'
In the following sentences, nii vannatil in (165) and ayaalute maranattil in (166) are Instrumental.

(165) naan nii vannatil santoosikkunnu
I you came-that-in happy
'I am delighted at your arrival'

(166) aval ayaalute maranattil kheedikkunnu
she he - of death-in worries
'She is worried at his death'

Observe the sentences below:

(167) ayaal cuvaril painRu atikkunnu
he wall-in paint smears
'He smears paint on the wall'

(168) ayaal cuvaru painRukontu atikkunnu
he wall paint-with smears
'He smears the wall with paint'

Some scholars argue that painRu in (167) and painRukontu in (168) are Instrumental and cuvaril in (167) and cuvaru in (168) are Locative.

Examine the sentences (169) and (170).

(169) naan avane bhayappetunnu
I he(Acc.) fear
'I am afraid of him'

(170) avan enne bhayappettuntunnu
he me(Acc.) frightening
'He is frightening me'
The cases in these two sentences are doubtful for many grammarians. Some argue that **avan** in (169) and (170) is Instrumental because it acts as the cause of the action identified by the verb.
FOOTNOTES

1. Varma ((1895) 1978) calls these verbs as nigiirma kartrka forms. He says, "there are a few verbs where it appears that no effort on the part of the subject is necessary in doing the work. This type of verb is called nigiirma-kartrka" (p. 189). The subject or the action of the subject is hidden in these verbs.

In sentence (139) the subject naan 'I' is not doing any action in getting the rupees. One can argue that in the sentence enikkakuttaram kitti 'I found out the answer' naan 'I' does some action and so enikku is subject. But it is not in the nominative form. So scholars have argued that eventhough enikku in sentences (139) to (142) is not in the nominative form, they act as subject and that there are two types of subjects - Dative subject and Nominative subject. So this is a controversial problem and it seems difficult to suggest a solution for this problem and therefore it is left to further discussion.

2. In sentences where veenti function as a post-position after the case suffix -kku, its derivation from a constituent sentence source seems
to be complex syntactically. So for the sake of simplicity it is taken along with the case suffix as postposition (-kku + veenti) effectuating an explication of the casal meaning.

3. Eventhough they appear to be Locative they act as Instrumental because nii vannatil in (165) and ayaalute maranatil in (166) are cause of the action - santoosikkunnu and kheedikkunnu respectively. The case frame of (165) and (166) is + [Af + (I) -------].

4. But it is not the case. cuvaril in (167) and cuvaru in (168) are different. Similarly, painRu in (167) and painRukontu in (168) are not the same. We can clearly understand that in (167) cuvaril is Locative and painRu is Objective and in (168) cuvaru is Objective and painRukontu is Instrumental. So the case frame of (167) is + [A + O + (L) -------] and that of (168) is + [A + O + (I) -------].

5. nano'I' in (169) cannot be Agentive since it is not a perceived instigator of the action. nan in this sentence is affected by the action and, therefore, it is Affective. Then avane in (169) is Objective. In (170) avan is Agentive and the case frame for (169) will be + [Af + O -------] and for (170) will be + [A + Af -------------].