CHAPTER III

VERB, DEFECTIVE VERB AND APPELLATIVE
3.1. VERB

The characteristic feature of verbs is their morphological contrast as regard to tense. Verbs are the linguistic units which take or are capable of taking tense markers. As verbal nouns are formed out of those units which can take tense markers they are also treated under verbs. Each verb has three distinct forms for past tense, present tense and future tense. For example in the speech of Malavedas the verb poo-'to go' has three distinct forms.

pooyi 'went' - past tense
poonRi 'goes' - present tense
poovum 'will go' - future tense

3.1.1. Verbs, Nouns and Clitics may be identified as morphemes or words. The word may comprises one or more morphemes. It may be noted that word consists of one morpheme generally belongs to the categories of nouns and clitics. They are very rare. Words which consist of more than one morpheme have the following structures.

Vs.st+L.M.+T.M.
1. vilikkinRi 'calls'
Vs.st+L.M.+Pr.T.M.
2. viliccu 'called'
Vs.st+P.T.M
3. *vilippikkum* 'will cause to call'

Vb.st+Cau+L.M.+Fu.T.M.

3.1.2 Position class of the verb suffixes

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3.1.3. Transitive

Verbs are classified as Transitive verbs and Intransitive verbs. There is difference between intransitive and transitive. Transitivity makes clear whether the action has an object or not.
1. amma pulleene tiiRRi

(Mother-the child-made to feed)

'Mother feed the child.'

2. amma maanka kojju

(mother mango gave)

'Mother gave mango'

In sentence (1) the verb tiiRRi 'made to feed' has a corresponding intransitive form tintu 'ate'. In sentence (2) the verb kojju 'gave' is without contrasting an intransitive form. There are many verbs like this. They are called inherent transitives as their transitivity is not the result of grammatical process.

e.g. ajju 'beat'

eddu 'took'

ceytu 'did'

paRāncu 'said'

3.1.3.1. There is another set of verbs which are intransitives but without contrasting transitive forms.

e.g. pooyi 'went'
3.1.3.2. The pairs of verbs like 'tuunki' 'hanged' tuukki 'made to hang' which are mutually contrasting transitive and intransitive forms are more important in the grammatical discussion of transitivity. In these pairs transitivity is morphologically marked. The following are the morphological characteristics that maintain the contrast between the transitive and intransitive in the scatter of verbs. Transitivization process is effected through the following process:

St +

11.1. Morphophoneme /-T/- occurring between stem final stop. The stem final stop of the intransitive becomes stop+stop in the transitive counterpart.

e.g. aati > satti 'made to swing'

maaaR+i > maaRRi 'made to become'

elak+i > elakki 'made to move'
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oluk+i > olukki 'made to flow'

iRuk+i > iRukki 'made to tight'

11.2. Morphophoneme /D/ marks transitivity in /nk/ (nasal+stop cluster) ending stem. Here /D/ is a morphophoneme which show the change of /nk/ ending stems into homorganic stops.

e.g. tuunk+i > tuukki 'having hanged'

niink+i > niikki 'having removed'

oRank+i > oRakki 'made to sleep'

anank+i > anakki 'made to move'

11.3. Morphophoneme /Z/ occurs before non past markers. Here the morphophonemes is posited in the place of -kk-

e.g. viri+Z+inRi > virikkinRi 'make to spread'

tiri+Z+um > tirikkum 'will make to rotate'

toRa+Z+um > toRakkum 'will make to open'

toRa+Z+inRi > toRakkinRi 'make to open'
3.1.4. Causative

3.1.4.1. There is morphological distinction between causative and non causative verbs. This specifies whether an action is instigated or not. Causality and transitivity are marked separately at the morphological level. Though most of the causative verbs are derived from transitive, causative verbs are divided into causative I and causative II depending on the degrees of causation.

3.1.4.2. Causative - I

The important suffixes are /i/ and /ii/

21.1. /ii/ occurs after (C) VC stems ending in /r/ or /t/

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g. } & \text{ tar+ii+ccu } \rightarrow \text{ tariiccu} \quad \text{'caused to give'} \\
& \text{ tot+ii+ccu } \rightarrow \text{ totiiccu} \quad \text{'caused to touch'} \\
& \text{ it+ii+ccu } \rightarrow \text{ itiiccu} \quad \text{'caused to put'}
\end{align*}
\]
21.2. /\i/ occurs elsewhere.

e.g. 
\text{paaR+i+ccu} \rightarrow \text{paaRiccu} \quad 'caused to fly'

\text{paaRR+i+ccu} \rightarrow \text{paaRRiccu} \quad 'caused to winow'

3.1.4.3. Causative - II

The suffixes are /\appi/ and /\api/

22.1. /\api/ occurs after C-ending stems.

e.g. 
\text{eel+pi+ccu} \rightarrow \text{eelpiccu} \quad 'made to cause to undertake'

\text{kay+pi+ccu} \rightarrow \text{kayppiccu} \quad 'made to cause to taste bitterly'

22.2. /\ppi/ occurs elsewhere.

e.g. 
\text{etu+ppi+ccu} \rightarrow \text{etuppiccu} \quad 'made to cause to take'

\text{vili+ppi+kk+anam} \rightarrow \text{vilippikkanam} \quad 'must cause to call'

\text{keel+ppi+kk+inRi} \rightarrow \text{keelppikkinRi} \quad 'made to cause to hear'
3.1.5. **Link Morph**

St±Tr±Cau+

31.1. **Morphophoneme /Z/ occurs after vowel ending stems before non past markers.** (Z=KK)

* e.g. iri+Z+inRi > irikkinRi 'sitting'
  
  iri+Z+um > irikkum 'will sit'

3.1.6 **Tense**

St±Tr+Cau:L,M.+  

3.1.6.1. **Present tense**

41.1. /-inRi-/ is the common present tense marker.

* e.g. cey+y+inRi > ceyyinRi 'doing'
  
  tin+n+inRi > tinninRi 'eating'

41.2. /-eenRi-/ occurs with stems ending in /R/ or /R/ like /paR-/ , kar-/ etc.

* e.g. paR+eenRi > parereenRi 'saying'
  
  kar+eenRi > kareenRi 'crying'

41.3. /-nRi/ occurs with stems like/va-/,/poo-/ etc.

* e.g. va+nRi > vanRi 'coming'
  
  poo+nRi > poonRi 'going'
3.1.6.2. Future Tense

42.1. /-um/ is the common future tense marker.

```
e.g. vili+kk+um > vilikkum  'will call'
     kett+um  >  kettum    'will tie'
     tar+um  >  tarum     will give'
```

42.2. -eem is another future tense marker which occurs
after the verb stems which end in /-R/ or /-r/.

```
e.g. paR+eem > paReem  'will say'
     kar+eem > kareem    'will cry'
```

42.3. After the stem /veen-/ /-am/ is the marker.

```
e.g. ven+am > veenam  'must need'
```

42.4. In the purposive infinitive forms /-m/
follows /-aa-/

```
e.g. kaan+aa+m > kaanaam  'shall see'
     tar+aa+m > taraam    'shall give'
```

3.1.6.3. Past tense

The past tense markers described here are the following

43.1. /-i/ occurs after set I verb stems.

```
e.g. aati   >  aati    'danced'
```
aaR+i  >  aaRi  'cooled'
uruv+i  >  uruvi  'melted'

43.2. -cc- occurs with set II A stems

  e.g.  ata+cc-u  >  ataccu  'closed'
atl+cc-u  >  aticcu  'beat'
oli+cc-u  >  oliccu  'hide'
kali+cc-u  >  kaliccu  'played'

43.3. -jj- occurs with set II B stems

  e.g.  kati+jj-u  >  kejju  'beat'
kuti+jj-u  >  kujju  'drank'
piti+jj-u  >  pijju  'caught'

43.4. -t- occurs with set II C stems.

  e.g.  it+t+-u  >  ittu  'put'
kan+t-u  >  kantu  'saw'
keet+t-u  >  keettu  'heard'

43.5 -tt- as in set II D stems

  e.g.  aRa+tt-u  >  aRattu  'cut'
utu\textasciitilde tt-u \rightarrow ututtu \quad \text{'wear'}

c\textasciitilde tt-u \rightarrow \text{cattu} \quad \text{‘died’}

43.6. -RR- as in set II E stems

e.g. too+RR-u \rightarrow tooRRu \quad \text{‘failed’}

vi+RR-u \rightarrow viRRu \quad \text{‘sold’}

43.8. -nt- as in III A stems

e.g. nata+nt-u \rightarrow natantu \quad \text{‘walked’}

va+nt-u \rightarrow vantu \quad \text{‘came’}

43.7 -\text{\~nc}- as in III B stems

e.g. paRa\text{\~nc}-u \rightarrow paRa\text{\~nc}u \quad \text{‘said’}

kara\text{\~nc}-u \rightarrow kara\text{\~nc}u \quad \text{‘cried’}
## Past tense markers in the Malaveda Speech

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Past tense marker</th>
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<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>paat+i &gt; paati</td>
<td>'sang'</td>
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<td>ata+cc+u &gt; ataccu</td>
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<td>kuti+jj-u &gt; kujju</td>
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3.1.6. Negative

44. Negation is formed by using negative suffixes or other negative elements. Negation is expressed by adding /illa/' is not/to the verb. The other negatives are formed by adding the suffixes /-aat-/ and /-aatt-/ to the verb stems.

44.1. -aatt- proceeds the relative participle marker /-a/ as in

e.g. paat+aatt+a > paataatta 'that which is not sing'

ett+aatt+a > ettaatta 'which do not reach'

karay+aatt+a > karayaatta 'that which do not cry'

44.2. -aat- proceeds the verbal participle marker -e as in

e.g. kaan+i+kk+aat+e > kaanikkaate 'without showing'

paat+aat+e > paataate 'without singing'

kaan+i+ppi+kk+aat+e kaanippikkaate 'without making to cause to see'

44.3. -alle occurs after the stems to give the negative meaning.

e.g. var+alle > varalle 'do not come'
kaan+alle > kaanalle 'do not see'

44.4. The future negation is formed by adding /illa/ to the gerund form of the verb.

e.g. varum+illa > varuulla 'will not come'
tarum+illa > taruulla 'will not give'
kaanum+illa > kaanuulla 'will not see'

44.5. The past negative is formed by adding /illa/ to the past tense form of the verb.

e.g. viliccu+illa > viliccilla 'did not call'
kantu+illa > kantilla 'did not see'
vantu+illa > vantilla 'did not come'

44.6. The present negative is formed by adding /illa/ to the present form of the verb.

e.g. varinRi+illa > varinRilla 'not coming'
paReenRi+illa > paReenRilla 'not saying'

In present day Malayalam negation is expressed by adding illa 'is not' to the verb. The same method is widely used in Malaveda speech also.
3.1.8. Purpose Denotative

\[ \text{St} \pm \text{Tr} \pm \text{Ca} \pm \text{L}. \pm \text{M}. + \]

45. The marker for the purpose denotative is \(-\text{aan}/\)

e.g. \( \text{vili+kk+aan} \rightarrow \text{vilkkaan} \) 'for calling'
\( \text{var+aan} \rightarrow \text{varaan} \) 'for coming'

3.1.9. Moods

\[ \text{St} \pm \text{Tr}, \pm \text{Ca}, \pm \text{L}. \pm \text{M}. + \]

3.1.9.1. Imperative singular.

46.1. Imperatives are formed by lengthening of stems.
va \( \rightarrow \) vas 'come (Imp. Sg.)'

46.2. Adding enunciative vowel \(-\text{u}-\) to verb stem.

e.g. \( \text{oot+u} \rightarrow \text{ootu} \) 'run (Imp. Sg.)'
\( \text{paat+u} \rightarrow \text{paatu} \) 'sing (Imp. Sg.)'

This \(-\text{u}/\) is used with the second person pronoun \(\text{nii}'you'\). Here the sender is always superior and often \(\text{/ejii/}\) is added to the verb stems as 'vaajii' 'come (Imp. Sg. Fem.)' vaajaa 'come (Imp. Sg. Masc.)'. Here in this case the sender is older than the receiver.

3.1.9.2. Imperative plural

47.1. The imperative plural marker is \(-\text{iin}./\)

e.g. \( \text{paat+iin} \rightarrow \text{paatiin} \) '(you Pl.) sing'
\( \text{irikk+iin} \rightarrow \text{irikkiin} \) '(you Pl.) sit'
3.1.11. Potential

St±Tr±Cau±L.M. +

48.1. The only marker as in Standard Malayalam is -aam.

e.g. 
kaan+aam  >  kaanaam  'can see'

kaatt+aam  >  kaattaam  'can show'

kaan+i+kk+aam  >  kaanikkaam  'can cause to see'

kaan+i+ppi+kk+aam  >  kaanippikkaam  'can make to cause to see'

3.1.12. Optative

St±Tr.±Cau.±L.M. +

49.1. The optative marker in the speech of Malaveda is

/ -atte/ as in Standard Malayalam.

e.g. 
oot+atte  >  ootatte  'let (me) run'

paat+atte  >  paattatte  'let (me) sing'

3.1.13. Obligatory

St±Tr.±Cau.+L.N. +

51.1. /-too/ and -etoo are the markers noted here.

51.1.1. /-too/ occurs after vowel ending stems

e.g. 
poo+too  >  pootoo  'should go'

51.1.2. /-etoo/ occurs after consonant ending stems.

e.g. 
kalliikk+etoo  >  kalliikketoo  'should play'
3.1.14. Verbal Participle

St±Tr.±Cau.±L.±M.±Neg+

52.1. The verbal participle marker /-a/ occurs before veenam 'must' as in varanam 'must come'

  e.g. var+a+veenam > varaveenam varanam 'must come'

52.2. /Ø/ occurs after the past tense marker /-i/

  paat+i+Ø > paati 'having sing'

52.3. /-e-/ occurs after the negative marker /-aat-/

  e.g. kaan+aat+e > kaanaate 'without seeing'

      paat+aat+e > paataate 'without singing'

52.4. /-u/ occurs elsewhere

  paRa+nt+u > paRantu 'having flew'

  paRa+nę+c+u > paRánhcu 'having said'

3.1.15 Relative participle

St±Tr±Cau±L.±M.±T/Neg +

53.1. /-a/ is the relative participle marker

  e.g. paRa+ǹc+a > paRánhca 'that which was said'

      va+nt+a > vanta 'who was came'

3.1.16 Conditional

st±Tr.±Cau.±L.±M.+T (past) +
54.1. The conditional marker in Malaveda speech is /-aa/

- **ooti+aa**  >  **ootyaa**  'if ran'
- **vant+aa**  >  **vantaa**  'if came'
- **poo+aa**  >  **pooyaa**  'if go'

3.1.17 **Conditional**

\[ ST±Tr.±Cau.±LM±T/Neg+ \]

55.1. /-mpam/ is the marker explained here.

- **kaan+mpam**  >  **kaanumpam**  'when saw, while seeing.'
- **paR+mpam**  >  **paReempam**  'when said while saying'.

3.1.19 **Conjugated Noun**

\[ ST±Tr.±Cau.±LM±T+ \]

56.1. Conjugated Noun is formed by the combination of verbal and a pronomial form. The marker is /addu/.

- **tant+addu**  >  **tantaddu**  'it that gave'
- **poo+addu**  >  **pooyaddu**  'it that went'

56.1.1. **-av-** is another marker

- **vanta+avan**  >  **vantavan**  'he who will come'
- **poo+av+an**  >  **pooyavan**  'he who will go'
3.1.20 Verbal Noun

Verbal Nouns are derived from verb stems. They may be classified on the basis of nominalizing suffixes.

St±Tr.±Cau.±L.M.±Neg+

3.1.20.1. Process Denotative

57.1. Verbal nouns which indicate a process. The following markers are used.

57.1.1. -tt- follows the stem koy-and ney-as in

\[ \text{e.g. } koy+tt-u \rightarrow koyttu \quad 'harvest' \]
\[ \text{ney+tt-u } \rightarrow \text{ neyttu } \quad 'weaving' \]

57.1.2. -t- follows in -t-ending stems as in

\[ \text{paat+t+u } \rightarrow \text{ paattu } \quad 'song' \]

57.1.3. -cc occurs after /a/ ending stems

\[ \text{kora+cc-u } \rightarrow \text{koraccu } \quad 'some' \]

57.1.4. -pp- occurs elsewhere as in

\[ \text{kay+pp-u } \rightarrow \text{kayppu } \quad 'bitterness' \]
\[ \text{tanu+pp-u } \rightarrow \text{tanuppu } \quad 'warm' \]

3.1.20.2. State, Abstraction or Instrumental

57.2. The verbal noun indicating a state, in abstraction or an instrumental sense, have the markers /-a/-/-ma/ and φ

\[ \text{e.g. } aas+a \rightarrow aasa \quad 'desire' \]
\[ \text{veetan+a } \rightarrow \text{veetana } \quad 'pain' \]
putu+ra > putuma "new"
ooR+ra > ooRma "memory"

57.2.1. Ø occurs with consonant ending stems only before the euphonic -u and after stems end in vowels except /a/

  e.g. alak+u > alaku "beauty"
mati+Ø > mati "lap"
nara+Ø > nara "grey"

3.1.20.3. Benefactive

57.3 The verbal noun markers conveying a benefactive sense are /-av-/ and /-v-/. 

  57.3.1. -av- occurs after C ending stems

    e.g. var+av+u > varavu "income"
    cel+av+u > celavu "expense"

  57.3.2. -v- occurs elsewhere as in

    e.g. koRa+v+u > koRavu "deficiency"
    aRi+v-u > aRivu "knowledge"

3.1.20.4. Habitual, Result of an action or resultant object.

  57.4 /-i/ and Ø are the markers.

  57.4.1. -i occurs after the transitive marker

    e.g. tiiR+R+i > tiiRRi "eating"
57.4.2. $\emptyset$ occurs elsewhere

e.g. veela+$\emptyset$ $>$ veela 'working'

3.1.20.5. Action or quality

57.5 The verbal noun markers, denoting action or quality are /-na/, /-vi/, /pp/, $\emptyset$ and /-am/.

57.5.1 /-na/ occurs after /vaayi-/

e.g. vaayi+na $>$ vaayina 'reading'

57.5.2. -vi occurs after /keel/ and /tool/

e.g. keel+vi $>$ keelvi 'hearing'

tool+vi $>$ toolvi 'failure'

57.5.3. -pp- occurs after -v (V) ending stems.

e.g. nata+pp+u $>$ natappu 'walking'

57.5.4. -$\emptyset$ occurs after /caav/

cavaa+$\emptyset$+u $>$ caavu 'soul'

57.5.5. -am occurs elsewhere

e.g. sakaay+am $>$ sakaayam 'help'

tukk+am $>$ tukkam 'sorrow'

3.1.21. Classification of Verb Stems

3.1.21.1. The verb stems classification involves the accommodation of various stems into well defined classes in the most effective and simple way. Verb stems are classified on the basis of (1) the
composition of stems, or (2) the stem alternants or (3) the affixes taken by the stems or (4) all the above three (Subramoniam, 1963). Many of other descriptive thesis have classified the verb units into three distinct sets on the basis of the past tense markers and further classified them on the basis of their canonical form and stem alternants. (Prabodhachandran Nayar, 1973; Panikkar, 1973; Rajendran, 1978 and Somasekharan Nair 1979). In the present work also, the verb stem have been divided, based on the past tense markers. Accordingly the verb stems can be broadly divided into three major sets.

Set - I

Stems which take -i as past tense marker.

Set - II

Stems which take stops as past tense marker.

Set - III

Stems which take past tense markers containing a nasal phoneme.

3.1.21.2. Detailed classification

Set - I

Stems which take /-i/ as the past tense marker.

Set - II

Sub-Class A.

Stems which take /-cc-/ as the past tense marker

eg: ati+cc-u > aticcu 'beat'
    ote+cc-u > otaccu 'broke'
Sub-class B.
Past tense marker /-jj-/  

eg: ku+jj-u > kujju 'drank'
pati+jj-u > pajju learned'

Sub-Class C.
Past tense marker /-t-/  

eg: it+t+-u > ittu 'put'
kan+t-u > kantu 'saw'

Sub-Class D.
Past tense marker /-t-/  

eg: koy+t-u > koytu 'reap'
cey+t-u > ceytu 'did'

Sub-class E.
Past tense marker /-tt-/  

eg: aRa+tt-u > aRattu 'cut'.
utu+tt-u > ututtu 'wear'

Sub-Class F.
Past tense marker /-RR-/  

eg: too+RR-u > tooRRu 'failed'
vi+RR-u > viRRu 'sold'
Set - III

Sub-class - III A.

Past tense marker -nt-

ala+nt u > alantu 'measured'

iri+nt-u > irintu 'sat'

Sub-Class - III B.

Past tense marker -ńc-

eg: alińc - u > alińcu 'melted'

aRińc-u > aRińcu 'knew'

3.1.1.21.3. Classified list of verb stem.

Set - I Past Marker /-i/-

(C) VVC Stems

aat- 'to dance'

aay- 'to become'

aar- 'to cool'

iir- 'to comb'

oot 'to run'

kiiR- 'to tear'

keeR- 'to climb'
koor-  'to draw water'
caat-  'to jump'
caar-  'to drizzle'
ciir-  'to hiss'
paat-  'to sing'
paav-  'to germinate'
puul-  'to cut'
meaR-  'to change'
muut-  'to cover'
vaat-  'to fade'
viis-  'to fan'

-CC- ending stems
atank-  'to subside'
atuukk-  'to arrange'
anakk-  'to move'
amukk-  'to press'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alakk-</td>
<td>'to wash'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urinc-</td>
<td>'to suck'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uunn-</td>
<td>'to keep hand or leg firmly on something for support.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enank-</td>
<td>'to suit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enn-</td>
<td>'to count'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eRank-</td>
<td>'to get down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ett-</td>
<td>'to reach'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eenk-</td>
<td>'to swob'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ott-</td>
<td>'to paste'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onank-</td>
<td>'to dry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oRank-</td>
<td>'to sleep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katt-</td>
<td>'to burn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kett-</td>
<td>'to tie'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kott-</td>
<td>'to knock'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutt-</td>
<td>'to stag'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuutt</td>
<td>'to add'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciipp-</td>
<td>'to comb'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavitt-</td>
<td>'to kick'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curunk-</td>
<td>'to shrink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuunt-</td>
<td>'to point'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuutaakk-</td>
<td>'to become hot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatt-</td>
<td>'to knock'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapp-</td>
<td>'to search'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall-</td>
<td>'to beat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taank-</td>
<td>'to support'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tupp-</td>
<td>'to spit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuukk-</td>
<td>'to hang'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tent-</td>
<td>'to beg'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terakk-</td>
<td>'to push in a crowd'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teRR-</td>
<td>'to go wrong'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toont-</td>
<td>'to dig'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teenk-</td>
<td>'to sob'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niink-</td>
<td>'to move'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niint-</td>
<td>'to swim'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>null-</td>
<td>'to pinch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuRukk-</td>
<td>'to cut vegetables'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nookk-</td>
<td>'to look'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paRR-</td>
<td>'to happen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picc-</td>
<td>'to pinch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puutt-</td>
<td>'to lock'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pokk-</td>
<td>'to rise'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ponk-</td>
<td>'to rise'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pott-</td>
<td>'to break'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poll-</td>
<td>'to burn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mank-</td>
<td>'to fade'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matank-</td>
<td>'to return'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayank-</td>
<td>'to drowse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maant-</td>
<td>'to scratch'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
munk-  'to sink'
mutt-  'to knock'
uRukk-  'to chew betal leaves'
moont-  'to drink'
vaRR-  'to distil'
vikk-  'to stammer'
viiRk-  'to swell'
vett-  'to cut'

(C) VCVC Stems
alaR-  'to roar'
iruk-  'to become tight'
elut-  'to write'
elak-  'to move'
oluk-  'to flow'
kaluk-  'to wash'
muRuk-  'to tighten'
vitaR-  'to spread'

v - ending stems.
uruv-  'to melt'
oluv-  'to flow'
kaluv-  'to wash'
peruv-  'to enlarge'

Set II
Sub Class A.
past tense marker -cc-
sta-  'to close'
anubavi-  'to endure'
amuvati-  'to allow'
apamsani-  'to insult'
spinayi-  'to act'
avasaani-  'to finish'
astami-  'to set'
iti-  'to strike'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uti-</td>
<td>'to rise'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upakari-</td>
<td>'to be of use'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ota-</td>
<td>'to break'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onti-</td>
<td>'to join'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oormi-</td>
<td>'to remember'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka-</td>
<td>'to taste bitter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kati-</td>
<td>'to bite'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuli-</td>
<td>'to take bath'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kela-</td>
<td>'to dig'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kora-</td>
<td>'to bark'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cati-</td>
<td>'to deceive'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavi-</td>
<td>'to chew'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciri-</td>
<td>'to laugh'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cora-</td>
<td>'to shave hair on the head'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coma-</td>
<td>'to cough'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coodi-</td>
<td>'to ask'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
caRddi- 'to vomit'
jiivi- 'to live'
jeni- 'to born'
tela - 'to boil'
tee- 'to wipe'
nara- 'to become grey'
nasi- 'to ruin'
puli- 'to become sour'
poti- 'to powder'
pReemi- 'to love'
vati- 'to shave'
vili- 'to call'
veta- 'to sow'
santoosi- 'to be happy'

Subset - II B

Past Tense marker /-jj-/ 

sti- 'to beat'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuti-</td>
<td>'to drink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotu-</td>
<td>'to give'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pati</td>
<td>'to learn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitî</td>
<td>'to hold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Class - II C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it-</td>
<td>'to put'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan-</td>
<td>'to see'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ket-</td>
<td>'to destroy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut-</td>
<td>'to roast'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curunt-</td>
<td>'to curl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tot-</td>
<td>'to touch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net-</td>
<td>'to plant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vit-</td>
<td>'to release'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past tense marker /-t-/**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koy-</td>
<td>'to reap'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sub-Class E.

Past tense marker /-tt-/

aRa- 'to cut'

utu- 'to wear'

ca- 'to die'

man- 'to smell'

veRu- 'to hate'

Sub-Class F.

Past tense marker /-RR-/

too- 'to fail'

vi- 'to sell'

pe- 'to deliver'

eeR- 'to undertake'
Set - III

Sub-Class III A.

Past tense marker */nt-/

aka-  'to separate'
ala-  'to measure'
iri-  'to sit'
era-  'to beg'
keta- 'to lie down'
ce-  'to reach'
ti-   'to eat'
para- 'to spread'
para- 'to fly'
pola- 'to split'
maRa- 'to forget'
va-   'to come'.
R - ending stems

oyaR- 'to go up'
ceeR- 'to join'
cooR- 'to leak'
talaR- 'to be tired'
valaR- 'to grow'

Sub-Class II B.

/nc-/ past tense marker

ata- 'to become closed'
ani- 'to adorn'
aya- 'to lose'
ari- 'to cut'
ali- 'to melt'
ari- 'to know'
ota- 'to break'
oli- 'to vacate'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kara-</td>
<td>'to cry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaa-</td>
<td>'to make warm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caa-</td>
<td>'to become bent'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tata-</td>
<td>'to prevent'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiri-</td>
<td>'to turn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teka-</td>
<td>'to complete'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tera-</td>
<td>'to search'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nana-</td>
<td>'to become wet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paRa-</td>
<td>'to say'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poti-</td>
<td>'to cover'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maa-</td>
<td>'to rub'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muRi-</td>
<td>'to cut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mee-</td>
<td>'to feed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vale-</td>
<td>'to be in difficulty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vala-</td>
<td>'to become bend'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vela-</td>
<td>'to ripe'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viri-</td>
<td>'to blossom'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.22. Verb stem alternation

3.1.22.1. Set - I

1. aay- 'to become'

Alternants: aay-, aa-, aav.

aay occurs before past tense marker -i and ø, as in aay+i>

aayi 'become' and aay+ø+a>aaya 'which becomes'

aa- proceeds the present tense marker -nR as in aanR+u

aanRu 'becomes'

aav- occurs elsewhere, as in aav+um aavum 'will become' In

some other dialects and in standard Malayalam, the alternant

aav-has the variant aak- also.

2. poo-to go

Alternants: poo-, pooy-, po-

poo- occurs before the present tense marker -nR- as in poo+nR+i>
poonRi 'goes'.

pooy- occurs before past tense marker -i and ø as in pooy + i>

pooyi 'went', pooy + ø + a>pooya 'which went'.

po- occurs before -kk- as in pokkoo '(you) go'

3. veent- 'to need'

Alternants: veen-, veent-

veen- occurs before -am as in veen+am > veenam 'will need'

veent- occurs elsewhere as in veent+aa > veenta 'need not'
Set - II

Sub Class A.

1. Alternants: \textit{upakaar -}, \textit{upakari-}

The stem which take the past tense marker \textit{-cc-} has the alternant \textit{upakaar -} before the verbal noun marker \textit{/-a/}.

\textit{upakari-} occurs elsewhere as in \textit{upakaricc-u} > \textit{upakariccu} 'that was useful'

\textit{upakari+kk+um} > \textit{upakarikkum} 'will be useful'

2. \textit{jeyi-} 'to success'

Alternants: \textit{Jey -} and \textit{Jeyi -}

\textit{Jey-} occurs before the verbal noun marker \textit{-am} as in \textit{jey+am}

\textit{jeyam} 'success'

\textit{jeyi-} occurs elsewhere as in \textit{jeyi+cc-u} \textit{jeyiccu} 'passed'

\textit{jeyi+kk+um} > \textit{jeyikkum} 'will be passed'

The following verb stems which end in-i, and which take the past tense marker \textit{-cc-} drops the \textit{-i}, when the verbal noun marker \textit{-am} is added.

1. \textit{apamaani-}
2. \textit{anupavi-}
3. \textit{avasaani-}
4. \textit{tahi-}
5. \textit{kaani-}
6. \textit{vijaari-} etc.
3. uti- 'to rise'
Alternants: utay- and uti-

- utay- occurs before the verbal participle marker as in utay + am > utayam 'sun rise'
- uti- occurs elsewhere

uti + ccu > uticcu 'sun rise (past)'

Set - II

Sub-class B.

1. pati- 'to learn'
Alternants: pati-, pa-

- pa- occurs before the past tense marker as in pa+jj-u > pajju 'studied'
- pati- occurs elsewhere as in pati+kk+inRi 'studying'.

pati+kk+um > patikkum will study'

2. koṭu 'to give'
Alternants: ko- and koṭu

- ko- occurs before the past tense marker -dd- as in ko+dd-u 'gave'
- koṭu - occurs elsewhere as in koṭu + kk+inRi > kutukkinRi 'giving'

koṭu-kk-um > kotukkum 'will give'

3.1.22.2.

Set II Sub class C

kan - 'to see'
Alternants: kaat - , kan - , kaal and kaan

kaat- occurs before the transitive marker L, as in
kaat+t+i > kaatti 'showed'

kan - occurs before the past tense marker as in
kan+t-u > kantu 'saw'

kaal- occurs before the verbal noun marker - cca as in
kaal+cca > kaalcca 'sight'

kaan - occurs elsewhere, as in
kaan + um > kaanum 'will see'

3.1.22.3.

Sub-class II D

c - 'to die'

Alternants caav-, ca-

c - occurs before the past tense marker -tt- as in c + tt-
c - t-u > cattu 'died'

cav - occurs elsewhere as in cav+um > cavum 'will die'

3.1.22.4

Sub-class II F

vi - 'to sell'

Alternants: vi - vil -, vi -

vi- occurs before the past tense marker -RR- as in vi+RR-u >
vIRRu 'sold'
vil- proceeds the verbal noun marker -a as in vil+a > vila price.

vi- occurs elsewhere as in
vi+kk+inRi > vikkinRi 'selling'
vi+kk+um > vikkum 'will sell'

pe- to 'deliver'
Alternants: pe-, peR-

pe- occurs before the past tense marker -RR- as in pe+RR-u > peRRu 'delivered'
peR- occurs elsewhere as in
peR+ inRi > peRinRi 'delivering'

ee - 'to undertake'
Alternants: ee - and eel-

ee- occurs before the past tense marker -RR- as in ee+RR-u > eeRRu 'undertook'
eel+kk-um eelkkum 'will undertake'

3.1.22.3.

Set III sub class III A

va - to come

Alternants: vaR - and va-

va- occurs before the past tense marker and before the relative participle marker -a- as in va+nt+u > vanta 'who came'
vaR- occurs elsewhere as in
3.1.22.3.1.

Sub class III B

kaa - 'to make warm'

Alternants: kaa - and kaay-

kaa- occurs before the past tense marker - ꜱc - as in

\[ \text{kaa + ꜱc u } \rightarrow \text{kaancu} \] 'made warm'

kaay - occurs elsewhere

\[ \text{kaay+inRi } \rightarrow \text{kaayinRi} \] 'make warming'

Other examples like the above are the following

caa - 'to become bent'

nee - 'to feed (cattle).

maa - to 'rub'
3.2.0 Defective verbs are the grammatical units which take negative marker but not tense markers.

3.2.1. Position Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St.</td>
<td>61 Neg.</td>
<td>71 V.P.</td>
<td>72 R.P.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.2. Negative

St+

61. -aatt- and _at - are the negative markers under defective verbs in which they cannot take tense markers.

61.1. -aatt- occurs before the relative participle marker /-a/

eg: ill+aatt+a > illaatta '(which is) not existing'

61.2. -at - occurs before the verbal participle marker /-e/

ill+at+e > illate' without'

all+at+e > allaate 'having not'

3.2.3. Verbal participle

St+Neg+
71. /-e/ is the verbal participle marker which shows negation.

eg: illa+at+e > illaate 'without'

all+at+e > allaate 'having not'

3.2.4. Relative participle

St+Neg+

72. /-a/ is the relative participle marker which shows negation.

eg: ill+aatt+a > illaatta '(which is) not existing'

all+aatt+a > illaatta '(which is) not existing'

all+aatt+a > allaatta '(which is) not'

3.2.5.

There are defective verbs which occurs as free forms.

3.2.5.1

illa - 'not'

3.2.5.2

alla - 'not'

3.2.6. Stem alternation

illa - 'not'

ill- and illa are the alternates.

ill - occurs before the morphemic juncture.
e.g. ill + aat + e>illaate 'without'

    ill + aatt + a>illaatta (which is) not existing'.

illa occurs before word juncture.
illa 'no'
alla - 'not'
all - and alla - are the alternants.
all - occurs before morphemic juncture

eg: all+aat+e        allate            'having not'

all+aatt+a         allaatta            '(which) is not'
alla occurs before word juncture.

eg: alla             'not'
3.3. APPELLATIVE

3.3.0 Appellatives are treated generally as verbal deficient in certain diagnostic features of verbs. The pure appellatives are defined as those units which do not take either tense or -ive or case markers, but can take some of the verb or noun affixes are appellatives (Panicker, 1973). The units which can take verb or noun affixes can basically be considered verbal forms precisely because of their co-occurrence with participal marker /a/.

3.3.1. Appellative relative participles are formed by adding the suffix /a/

eg: elay+a > elaya 'younger'

palay+a > palaya 'old'

mutt+a > mutta 'elder'

pal+a > pala 'various'

nall+a > nalla 'good'

ceRiy+a > ceRiya 'small'

3.3.2. Appellative conjugated nouns are formed by adding number gender markers to the appellative relative participle.

- /r/- the gender plural marker

eg: cela+r-u > celaru 'some people'

pala+r-u > palaru 'many people'
- t- occurs after /valu-/ and /ceRu-/

eg: valu+t-u > valutu 'few (it)'

ceRu+t-u > ceRutu 'small one'

In some cases number - gender marker is directly added to the appellative stems to form appellative conjugated nouns.

eg: valu+t-u > valutu 'it that is big'

3.3.3 Appellative adverbials are formed by adding -lla after /na-/.

eg: na+lla > nalla 'good'

3.3.4 Appellative adjectivals are formed by adding -um with the stem /per-/ and /kot-/ etc.

eg: per+um+paampu > perumpaampu 'python'

kot+um+kaaRRu > kotumkaaRRu 'storm'

- an is another suffix with masculine marker after the stem ceRum.

eg: ceRum+an > ceRuman 'small boy'

-ii is the feminine marker after ceRu-m.

eg: ceRu+m+i ceRumi 'small girl'

3.3.5 Suffixes described

Appellative Relative Participle -a

Appellative conjugated Noun

Gender plural Marker -r
Non-Gender: -t-
Masculine: -an
Feminine: -ii
Adverbial: -illa
Adjectival: -um

3.3.6 Stem Alternation

1. elaya 'younger'
elay-and ela are alternants.
eg: ealy+a elaya 'younger'
ela- occurs before the /-ppam/
eg: ela+ppam>elappam 'tenderness'
palaya 'old'
palay- and pala- are alternants.
palay- occurs before the appellative relative participle marker /-a/
eg: palay+a > palaya 'old'
pala- occurs before the number gender marker to form appellative conjugated noun.
eg: pala+r-u > palaru 'many people'
ceRiya 'small ceRu - and ceRi-are alternants.
ceRi - occurs before the appellative relative participle marker - a.
e.g. ceRi + y + a>ceRiya 'small'
ceRu occurs before the appellative conjugated noun.
eg: ceRu-t-u that which is small'
    valutu 'big'

valu- and valy- are alternatns.
valu occurs before the appellative conjugated noun
eg: valu+tu > valutu 'it that is big'

valy- occurs before appellative relative participle marker
eg: valy+a > valya 'big'