CHAPTER IV

NOUN
4.0 Nouns are the grammatical units which take case markers. Verbal nouns and conjugated nouns are not included here as they are treated under verbs. Appellative verbal nouns and appellative conjugated nouns are also treated under verbs.

A noun form consists of a 'stem' with or without any suffixes, which contains one or more morphemes. A noun stem is inflected for one or more categories of gender-number and case. The order of formation of a noun word is the stem + gender + number marker + case suffix.

4.1. POSITION CLASS:

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<td>93 L.M₂</td>
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</table>
4.2. ORDINAL MARKER

St +

81. The ordinal marker is /-aav-/ after basic numerals.

eg: onn+aav+addu > onnaavaddu  'firstly'

rant+aav+addu > rantaavaddu  'secondly'

muun+aav+addu > muunaavaddu  'thirdly'

naal+aav+addu > naalaavaddu  'fourthly'

naal+aav+atte > naalaavatte  'of forth'

4.3. DERIVED NOUNS

Nouns may be derived from other nouns. Derived nouns are of two types: 1. Those which are formed by adding non-gender markers, gender plural and non-gender plural markers. Nouns derived from appellatives are termed as appellative conjugated nouns. (2) Those which are formed by adding derived noun markers.

Noun can be derived from the following types of stems,

1. Nouns derived from appellative stems

eg: puttan  'new'

mottoom  'whole'
2. Nouns are derived from clitics using pronominals
   eg: maRR+addu > maRRadu 'otherthing'

3. Nouns are derived from verb stems
   eg: pani+an > paniyan 'a male member of the Paniya'

4. Nouns are derived from noun stem
   eg: nall+avan > nallavan 'good person'
   kall+an > kallan 'thief'

5. Nouns are derived from ordinals by adding gender number markers.
   eg: onn+aav+an > onnaavan 'first person'
   onn+aav+addu > onnaavaddu 'first it'

   Corresponding feminine nouns is formed by inserting the Link Morph /-att-/ in between the numeral stem and gender number suffix.
   eg: onn+aav+att+aval > onnaavattool 'first (she)'

   Analogous to these forms there are masculine and neuter forms.
   eg: onna+aav+att+avan > onnaavattoon 'first (he)'
   onn+aav+att+addu > onnaavattaddu 'first (it)'

6. Nouns are derived by adding pronominal markers to forms ending in attributive particle /e/.
   eg: ankana+att+eeddu > ankanatteeddu 'it is of that type'
7. Pronominal markers are used to derive nouns from nominals ending in case markers.

avan+R+addu > avanRaddu ' (it is) of him'

4.3. DERIVED NOUN MARKERS

4.3.1. Qualitative

82.1 The markers discussed here are

/-ma/, /-a/ and /-attam/

82.1.1. -ma occurs after /ati-/

eg: ati + ma > atima 'slave'

82.1.2. /-a/ occurs after /katam-/, /oRR-/ and /eratt-/

eg: katam + a > katama 'duty'

oRR + a. > oRRa 'single'

eratt + a > eratta 'pair'

82.1.3. -attam occurs after /manus-/

eg: manus+attam > manusattam 'manliness'

4.3.2. Quantitative

82.2. Here the marker discussed is /-ttar/. It occurs after demonstrative bases /i-/, /a-/ and after the interrogative base /e-/

eg: a+ttar > attar 'that much'
4.3.3. Indefinite

82.3/ /-oo/ and /-too/ are considered as the indefinite markers.

82.3.1 -aa occurs after /aar/

eg: aar+oo > aaroo 'somebody'

82.3.2. -too occurs after the interrogative base/ee-/ 

eg: ee+too > eetoo 'something'

4.4. NUMBER

St+

Nouns in general can be inflected for number. Here there is singular and plural distinction. Number markers occurs after I person, II person and reflexive pronominal bases.

4.4.1. Singular

83.1. The singular markers discussed here are /Ø/ and /-n-/

83.1. -Ø occurs after II person singular

eg: nii + Ø > nii 'you'

83.2. -n- occurs elsewhere

eg: ñaa+n > ñaan 'I'
ni+n+Re > ninRe 'yours'

e+n+Re > 'enRe' 'mine'

83.3. In the case of non-gender singular /-ddu/ occurs after the demonstrative base /-i/ and /a-/ and after the interrogative base /ee-/

i+ddu > iddu 'this'

a+ddu > addu 'that'

ee+ddu > eeddu 'which'

4.4.2. Plural

84. The plural markers discussed here are /-n-/ and /-ar/.

84.1. /-n-/ occurs after first and second person pronominal bases.

eg: nii+n+ke > ninke 'you (Pl.)'

nna+n+ke > naanke 'we' (Pl.)'

84.2. /-ar/ follows the demonstrative /av-/ and /-iv/ as in

eg: av+ar avar 'they (distant)'

iv+ar ivar 'they (proximate)'

4.5. LINK MORPH₁

St +

85. The Link Morphs in Malaveda speech are /i-/, /-tt-/ and /-in-/.
85.1 -tt- occurs after /oru-/ before gender markers.

eg: oru+tt+an > oruttan 'one man'
oru+tt+i > orutti 'one woman'

85.2. -in- occurs after the numeral base /pat/ before a vowel.

eg: pat+in+eelu > patineelu 'seventeen'
pat+in+ettu > patinettu 'eighteen'

85.3. -i occurs after numeral stems /-pat-/ and /nuuRR-/ and before consonant after the numeral stem /pat-/.

eg: pat+i+naalu > patinaalu 'fourteen'
pat+i+muunu > patimuunu 'thirteen'
nuuRR+i+ranțu > nuuRRirantu 'hundred and two'
nuRR+i+ançu > nuuRRiaņcu 'hundred and five'
naa+pat+i+aaRu > naappattaiaaaRu 'forty six'

4.6 GENDER MARKERS

St ± Ord ± LM +

Gender marker is a derived noun. The gender of a noun is decided on the basis of its meaning and syntactic function. The male - female - neuter distinction may be observed are in the singular nouns especially in the 3rd person singular pronouns. Even
in such nouns, the gender distinction is blurred in the plural forms. There are nouns which are clearly marked for gender. The suffixes for masculine and feminine are easily identified. The three-tier gender distinction masculine, feminine and neuter may be clearly expressed in 3rd person singular pronouns. The interrogative pronouns also exhibit the three-way gender distinction.

4.7.1. Masculine

91. The masculine gender markers are /-an/, /∅/, /-r/ and /-aan/

91.1. -an occurs after the stem like /paRay-/ /aray- /mukkuv-/ /muupp-/ /miinkaar-/ /tuuppukaar-/ /polay-/ /kuRav- /veet- /panikk-/ /accay-/ /kall-/ etc.

eg: paRay+an > paRayan 'man who belongs to paraya community'

aray+an > arayan 'man who belongs to Araya community'

mukkuv+an > mukkuvan 'fisherman'

muupp+an > muuppan 'land lord'

miinkaar+an > miinkaaran 'man who sells fish'

tuuppukaar+an > tuuppukaaran 'sweeper (man)'

polay+an > polayan 'man who belong to Pulaya community'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuRav+an  &gt;  kuRaven</td>
<td>'man who belong to Kurava caste'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veet+an  &gt;  veetan</td>
<td>'man who belong to veta caste'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panikk+an  &gt;  panikkkan</td>
<td>'maison' (man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accaay+an  &gt;  accaayan</td>
<td>'man who belong to Christin community'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kall+an  &gt;  kallan</td>
<td>'thief'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak+an  &gt;  makan</td>
<td>'son'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>av+an  &gt;  avan</td>
<td>'he'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

91.2 -∅ occurs after /aasaari-/ and /kaani-/  
eg:- aasaari + ∅ > aasaari | 'carpenter' |
kaani + ∅ > kaani | 'Kani man' |

91.3 -aan occurs after the stem like / tatt-/ , /tant-/ , /mann-/ and /tampr-/ etc.  
eg:- tatt + aan > tattaan | 'gold-smith (Masc.)' |
tant + aan > tantaan | 'a male member of the Thanda caste' |
mann + aan > mannaan | 'potter man' |
tampr + aan > tampraan 'a male member of a royal family'

umpr + aan > umpraan 'Nair man'

91.4 -n occurs after the stems /paniya-/ /veelaa-/ etc.

eg:-
paniya + n > paniyan 'Paniya man'

veelaa + n > veelaan 'washerman'

4.7.2 Feminine

92. The feminine markers are /- atti/, /-aatti/, /-cci/, /-i/, /-al/ and /-tti/.

92.1 The feminine marker /-atti/ occurs after the stem, /veeta-/ /koR/, /araya-/ /pantar-/ /veel-/ /paniy-/ etc.

eg:-
veet + atti > veetatti 'Veta-woman'

koR + atti > koRatti 'Korava-woman'

aray + atti > arayatti 'fisher-woman'

pantaar + atti > pantaaratti 'washer-woman'

paniy + atti > paniyatti 'paniya-woman'

92.2. -aatti occurs after/ tampr-/ and /umpr-/ etc.

eg:-
tampr + atti > tampraatti 'lady of a royal family'
umpr + aatti > umpraatti  'Nair woman'
92.3 -cci occurs after /meesiri-/ /aasaari-/ etc.

eg:-
meesiri + cci > meesiricci  'maison (Fem.)

aasaari + cci > aasaaricci  'carpenter (Fem.)

92.4 -i occurs after /kall-/  

eg:-
kall + i > kalli  'thief (Fem.)'

92.5 -tti occurs after /kaani-/  

eg:-
kaani + tti > kaanitti  'kani woman'

92.6 -al occurs after /maka-/ /iv-/ /av-/ etc.  

eg:-
mak + al > makal  'daughter'
iv + al > ival  'she (this)'

av + al > aval  'she (that)'

92.6 The interrogative pronouns also show three way gender distinction.  

eg:-
eev + an > eevan  'which (he)'
eev + al > eeval  'which (she)'
e + ddu > eeddu  'which (it)'

92.7. There are certain nouns without gender distinction. These dual gender nouns express sex difference by prefixing words denoting male and female. The nouns like /pulle/ /kuRumaaru/ meaning children are used
without gender distinction. Here to refer male and female children the prefixing word /aan-/ and /pen-/
are used with that kind of nouns.

eg:-

aan + pulle > aanpulle 'male child'
pen + pulle > penpulle 'female child'
aan + kuRumaaru > aankuRumaaru 'male children'
pen + kuRumaaru > penkuRumaaru 'female children'

4.8 LINK MORPH₂

St + L.M.+

93. Here the markers discussed are
/-in/, /-n/, /-tt/ and /-a/

93.1 The Link Morph₂ /-in- occurs after the stems which end in a consonant before the accusative case marker /a/.

eg:-

aval + in + a > avalina 'to her (Acc.)'
add + in + a > addina 'to that (Acc.)'

In certain cases, where - e is the accusative case marker, the Link Morph -in- is not used.

eg:-

aval + e > avale 'she (Acc.)'
avar + e > avare 'they (Acc.)'
93.2 \(-n\)-occurs after the vowel ending stems before the accusative case markers.

\[\text{eg:-} \quad \text{coota} + n + a > \text{cooteena} \quad \text{'to Chota (personal name (Fem.))(Acc.)'}\]

93.3 \(-tt\)-occurs after \(-am\) ending stems before case markers other than accusative.

\[\text{eg:-} \quad \text{maran} + tt + ilu > \text{marattilu} \quad \text{'on the tree (Loc)'}\]

### 4.9 GENDER PLURAL

\[\text{St} \pm \text{G} + \]

101. \(-ar\) /\(-kal\) /\(-r\)/ and \(-maar\) are the gender plural markers.

101.1 \(-ar\) is used as gender plural marker irrespective of female, male distinction.

\[\text{eg:-} \quad \text{av} + \text{ar} > \text{avar} \quad \text{'they'}\]

\[\text{veelaa} + \text{ar} - u > \text{veelaaru} \quad \text{'potter people'}\]

\[\text{pani} + \text{ar} > \text{paniyar} \quad \text{'paniya people'}\]

101.2 \(-kal\) is another gender plural marker.

\[\text{eg:-} \quad \text{pacci} + \text{kal} > \text{paccikal} \quad \text{'birds'}\]

101.3 \(-r\)-another plural marker occurs after the stems which end in a vowel.

\[\text{eg:-} \quad \text{cila} + r - u > \text{cilaru} \quad \text{'some people'}\]

\[\text{pala} + r - u > \text{palaru} \quad \text{'many people'}\]
101.4 -maar occurs after masculine marker - an and after feminine gender -i, it freely varies with -kal.

eg:-

kall - an + maar > kallanmaar 'thieves (Masc.)'

kall - i + kal > kallikal 'thieves (Fem.)'

4.10 DOUBLE PLURAL

St + pl +

103. /-e/ and /-kal/ are the double plural markers discussed.

103.1 -e the double plural marker occurs with the bases /naa-/, /nii-/, and /nii-/

eg:-

nii + nk - e > niiinke 'you (pl)'

nii + nk - e > niiinke 'you (pl)'

nii + nk - e > niianke 'we (Incl)'

4.11 CASES

4.11.1. Cases denotes semantic relations between nouns and verbs. Nouns are inflected for case. According to traditional grammars there are different types of cases based on markers. They are Nominative, Sociative, Dative, Genitive, Locative, Instrumental and Vocative. The above classification is based on markers. All types of nouns inherent, verbal, conjugated, appellative, appellative conjugated nouns and other derived nouns can take
case suffixes. Case markers occur after noun stems which are with or without gender number markers and Link morphemes. In the case of numerals ordinal marker may also form part of the stem.

4.11.2 Accusative

111.1 /-e/ is the principle case marker.

eg:- avan + e \(\rightarrow\) avane 'to (him)'
    en + e \(\rightarrow\) enne 'to me'
    aval + e \(\rightarrow\) avale 'to her'
    mara + tt + e \(\rightarrow\) maratte 'to tree'

111.2 -a is an alternant .

eg:- coota + n + a \(\rightarrow\) cootane 'to Cota'
    payyu + in + a \(\rightarrow\) payyine 'to cow'
    aval + in + a \(\rightarrow\) avalina 'to crow'

111.3 The neuter pronouns iddu 'this' and addu 'that'
    have a very strong tendency to take accusative case
    marker /-a/.

eg:- iddu + in + a \(\rightarrow\) iddina 'to this'
    addu + in + a \(\rightarrow\) addina 'to that'

4.11.3 Sociative

112.1. /-uut\(\)i/ is the common sociative case marker in the
    speech of Malaveda, where as in standard
    Malayalam, the sociative case marker is /-oot\(\)u/.
4.11.4 Dative

113. /-kku/, /-aakku/, /-ukku/ and /-nu/ are the most commonly used dative case markers in the speech of Malavedas.

113.1 /-kku/ occurs with animate nouns.

eg:-

ama + kku $>$ ammakku  'to mother (Dat.)

anta + kku $>$ antakku  'to father (Dat.)'

coota + kku $>$ cootakku  'to Cota (Dat.)'

113.2 -aakku is an alternant.

eg:-

en + aakku $>$ enaakku  'to me (Dat.)'

nin + aakku $>$ ninaakku  'to you (Sg) (Dat.)'

113.3 -ukku is another alternant.

eg:-

avan + ukku $>$ avanukku  'to him (Dat.)

aval + ukku $>$ avalukku  'to her (Dat.)'

113.4 -kku is the dative case marker with neuter pronouns.

eg:-

addu + kku $>$ addukku  'to that (Dat.)'

iddu + kku $>$ iddukku  'to this (Dat.)'
113.5 -nu occurs with non human objects and inanimate objects

eg:- payyu + nu > payyinu 'to cow (Dat.)'
    kooli + nu > kooliinu 'to hen (Dat.)'
    ceti + nu > cetiinu 'to plant (Dat.)'

4.11.5 Genitive

114. The genitive case marker is /-Ra/.

The genitive case marker /-Ra/ occurs with animate, inanimate and III person neuter pronouns.

eg:- avan + Ra > avanRa 'his (Gen.)'
    en + Ra > enRa 'mine (Gen.)'

eg:- addu + inRa > addinRa 'of this (Gen.)'
    iddu + inRa > iddinRa 'of that (Gen.)'

114.1 -inRa is a variant.

eg:- kuRumaaru + inRa, kuRumaarinRa 'of children (Gen.)'

4.11.6 Locative

115. /-ilu/ and /-kku/ are the common locative case markers. They are labelled as Locative₁ and Locative₂. There is some difference between these two markers. /-ilu/ is more specific in reference when compared to /-kku/. /-kku/ refers location in a wider sense. The same stem may take both the markers.
-kku has the alternant -ukku and /-lu/ has the alternant /-lu/.

115.1. Locative 1

Here the markers are /-lu/ and /-lu/.

115.1.1 /-lu/ occurs after vowel ending stems and /-lu/ occurs elsewhere.

eg:- kuure + lu > kuurelu 'in the house (Loc.)
kate + lu > katelu 'in the shop (Loc.)'
mara+tt+ilu > marattilu 'in the tree (Loc.)'

115.2 Locative 2

/-kku and /-ukku/ are the markers.

115.2.1 /-kku/ occurs after vowel ending stems which do not take any Link Morph before case markers.

eg:- kate + kku > Katekku 'at the shop (Loc.)'
kuure + kku > kuurekku 'at the hut (Loc.)'

115.3 With some stems to show location -ttu is taken as the marker.

eg:- aka + ttu > akattu 'inside'
poRa + ttu > poRattu 'outside'
maana + ttu > maanattu 'in the sky'

4.11.7 Instrumental

116. The instrumental case marker is -aale. It has sometimes used with the meaning of sociative case.
116.1 There are instances where /kontu/ is used in the instrumental sense.

eg:-  katti + kontu > kattikontu  'by knife'

In the above example 'kontu' is not a case marker, but it is a substitute for the case marker which serve the purpose of case markers. They are known as post positions. Most of these elements due to their obligatory dependence on content words appears very much similar to case markers. When different post positions co-occur with regular case markers such constructions become semantically complex.

eg:-  idd -in-e + kontu > iddine kontu  'because of this'

payy-in-e + kontu > payyinekontu  'because of the cow'

4.11.8 Vocative

Vocative is expressed by overt markers or by process plus overt markers. Personal pronouns do not take vocative case markers. Sometimes the noun itself may be used without modification in the vocative. Sometimes personal nouns express vocative by lengthening the final vowel.

117 -aa is the common marker and it varies with -ee, -oo and -uu.

eg:-  raaman raamaa raamoo  'Rama (Voc.)'
CLASSIFICATION OF NOUN STEMS:

Based on the stem alternants the noun stems are classified into three sets.

4.13.1 Set-I Personal Pronouns

Pronouns are subclass of nouns and are inflected for number and case. Among the nouns pronouns and numerals are to be treated as two distinct class. The pronouns are very significant among Malayalam nouns. It is in this type of nouns that the number and gender distinction are more clearly marked. The Person, Number, and Gender marker is generally restricted to some pronouns. It is the use of pronouns that usually distinguish and express the gender of the nouns. Pronouns are special class of nouns which can replace nouns and nounphrases. The pronouns are limited in number and they cannot be multiplied. Personal pronouns are divided into First person, Second person and Third person. All the personal pronouns have both singular and plural forms. First person plural pronouns have two way distinction: Exclusive and Inclusive.
### 4.13.2 Malaveda Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>naan 'I'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naanke (Incl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naanke (Excl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>nii 'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>niinke you (Pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>avan (Masc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aval (Fem.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iddu (Neu.) 'this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iva 'these'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.13.2.1 First person

4.13.2.1.1. Singular

4.13.2.1.1.1. naa - occurs as nominative base before the singular marker /-n/  
eg:- naa + n  naan  'I'

The First person singular were morphologically unrelated in Nominative and Oblique forms. Here the forms are naan and en-  
4.13.1.1.2  -en occurs as oblique base before the singular marker /-Ra/.  

    en + Ra  >  enRa  'mine'
4.13.1.1.2 Plural

The first person plural pronoun have two way distinction inclusive and exclusive. The inclusive pronoun 'naanke' includes both the speaker and addressee. The exclusive pronoun 'nanka' does not include the addressee. This distinction is not maintained in the speech of Malaveda in the uRukunnu settlement.

1. Exclusive
   naka - occurs before the plural marker /-nk/.
   eg:- naka + nk-e > nanka 'we (Excl.)'

2. Inclusive
   naka - occurs before the plural marker /nk/
   naka + nk - e > nanka 'we (Incl.)'

4.13.1.2. Second Person

4.13.1.2.1 Singular
   nii - occurs before the singular marker Ø.
   eg:- nii + Ø > nii 'you (Sg.)'
   nii - occurs before the singular marker /-n/.
   eg:- nii + n + aaku > ninaakku 'to you (Dat.)'

4.13.1.2.2 Plural
   nii occurs before the plural marker /-nk-/.
   eg:- nii + nk - e > niinke 'you (pl)'

4.13.1.3 Reflexive

4.13.1.3.1 ta-occurs as oblique base before the singular marker /-n-/.
   eg:- ta + n + e > tanne 'of self (Acc.)'
4.13.1.3.2. taa - occurs as nominative base before the singular marker /-n/.

eg:- taa + n + e > tanne 'self'

4.13.1.4 Demonstrative pronoun

4.13.1.4.1 Third person distant

Masculine and Feminine

4.13.1.4.1.1. av- occurs before the masculine marker /-an/-, feminine marker /-al/ and the plural marker /-aŋ/.

eg:- av + an > avan 'he'

av + an + uuti > avanuuti 'with him (Soc.)'

av + al > aval 'she'

ava + al + ukku > avalukku 'to her (Dat.)'

av + aŋ - u>av salute 'they'

4.13.1.4.5 Third person proximate

masculine and feminine

4.13.1.4.5.1 iv - occurs before the masculine marker /-an/-, feminine marker /-al/ and plural marker /-aŋ/

eg:- iv + an > ivan 'this he'

iv + an + ukku > ivanukku 'to this-he (Dat.)'

iv + an + uuti > ivanuuti 'to this-he (Soc.)
iv + al > ival

' this - she'

iv + al + uutu > ivaluuti

' with this - she (Soc.)'

iv + ay - u > iva'yu

'this people'

4.13.1.4.6. Third person - Neuter

Proximate
i - occurs before -dd-

eg:-  i + dd - u > iddu

Distant
a - occurs before -dd-

a + ddu > addu 'that'

4.13.1.5 Interrogative Pronoun

4.13.1.5.1. eev - occurs before the masculine marker /-an/.

eg:-  eev + an > eevan

'which man'

eev + an + uuku > eevanukku

'to which man' (Dat.)'

4.13.1.5.2. -eev occurs before the feminine marker - al.

eev + al > eeval

'which woman'

eev + al + uuti > eevaluuti

'to which woman (Soc.)'

4.13.1.5.3 eev- occurs the gender plural marker -ar.

eg:-  eev + ar > eevar

'which people'

4.13.1.5.4. ee - occurs before the neuter marker -ddu.

eg:-  ee + ddu > eeddu

'which'
4.13.2 Numerals

This is a special class of Nouns, a group of closed system of quantifiers. Quantifiers appears before the head noun, but cardinal numerals may appear in the slot of predicate also. The numerals form a sub-class of adjectives.

Cardinals do not take any gender-number morpheme. There are monomorphemic and polymorphemic cardinals. Polymorphemic cardinals are formed by the combination of two or more monomorphemic cardinal numbers.

The numeral morphemes are only sixteen in number and all numeral expressions are derived by different combinations of these. They are treated as compound numeral expression formed by summation or multiplication of basic numerals.

4.13.2.1. Basic numeral morpheme.

1. CVVCV    kaalu    'quarter'
2. VCV       are      'half'
3. VCCV      onnu     'one'
4. CVCCV     rantu    'two'
5. CVVCV
   muunu
   'three'

6. CVVCV
   naalu
   'four'

7. VCCV
   ancu
   'five'

8. VVCV
   aaRu
   'six'

9. VVCV
   eelu
   'seven'

10. VCCV
    ettu
    'eight'

11. VCCVCV
    ompatu
    'nine'

12. CVCCV
    pattu
    'ten'

13. CVVCV
    nuuRu
    'hundred'

14. VVCVCV
    aayira
    'thousand'

15. CVCCVC
    leccam
    'lakh'

16. CVVCV
    kooti
    'crore'

4.13.2.2. A general structure of stem alternants.

All numeral morphemes except /kaalu/, /are/, /tol-/, and /aayira/ have two sets of alternants - adjectivals and case bases. Each set can have alternants which are conditioned either phonologically or morphologically.
/kaalu/, /are/ and /aayira/ have no separate forms for adjectival.
/tol/ does not occur as case base.

4.13.2.3. Adjectival

The adjectival stems are classified into three groups.

4.13.2.3.1. Group I

- V occurs before C in W.J.
- C occurs before V in W.J. and in M.J.

Stems of the following canonical forms fall in this group.

Pattern I: (C) (V) CV

eg:- CV
  mu-kkaalu 'three quarter'
  mu-nuuRu 'three hundred'
  mu-patu 'thirty'

VCV
  elu-vatu 'seventy'
  aRu-nuuRu 'six hundred'
  iru-vatu 'twenty'

CVCV
  pavu-pattu-u 'ten-ten'

Pattern II: VV (C)

eg:- VV
  ii-rantu 'two-two'
  ii-rettu 'two-eight'
pattern III : (C) VCC

eg:- ett - aayira  

'eight thousand'

muvu-ettu  

'three eight'

Pattern IV : CVV

eg:- CVV  
naa-nuuRu  

'four hundred'

naa-patu  

'forty'

4.13.2.3.2. Group II

-C occurs before C in W.J.

Pattern I : (C) (V) VC

eg: VC  
am - patu  

'fifty'

en - nuuRu  

'eight hundred'

em - patu  

'eighty'

ton - nuuRu  

'ninety'

Pattern II: (C) VCC

eg: pant - rantu  

'twelve'

4.13.2.3.3. Group III

-V occurs before V and C in W.J. and M.J.

-C occurs before V and C in W.J. and M.J.

Pattern I : VCV

eg: oru - naalu  

'one day'

ori-kke  

'once'

oru-tt-i  

'one woman'

oru-tt-an  

'one man'
Pattern II : CVV
eg: muu-aaRu 'three six'
    muu-ettu 'three eight'

Pattern III : VVC
eg: cor-oo 'each'
    iir-eelu 'two-seven'

Pattern IV : CVVC
eg: muun-aayira 'three thousand'
    naal-ãncu 'four five'
    nuuR+oo 'is (it) hundred'

4.13.2.4. Case base

Pattern I
eg: VCC om patu 'nine'
    VCV oru-tt-an 'one man'
    VVC orr-oo 'one each'
    VCC onnu 'one'
    CVCC rantu 'two'
    CVVC nuuR-u 'hundred'
    VVCVCV aayira 'thousand'
4.13.2.5. Alternants of basic numeral morphemes.

4.13.2.5.1. onnu 'one'

Alternants: /oRR-/, /oor-/, /or-/, /oru/, /ori-/ and /onn-/

1. oRR - occurs before the derived noun marker /-e/.

eg: oRR+e > oRR-e 'single'

2. oor- occurs as adjectival base before /-oo/ in morphemic juncture.

eg: oor+oo > ooroo 'each'

3. or- occurs as adjective base before vowels in word juncture and in morphemic juncture.

   eg: or+ala > orala 'one person'

   or+ee > or ee 'one only'

4. oru- occurs as adjective base before consonants in word juncture and before Link Morph /-tt-/

   eg: orupayyu 'one cow'

   oru+tt-i 'one woman'
5. ori-occurs as case base before the locative case marker /-kalu/

ori+kalu>orikkalu 'once'

6. onn-occurs before the genitive case marker /-inRa/ and ordinal marker /-aav/

eg: onn+inRa>onninRa 'of one (Gen.)'

onn+aav+addu>onnaavaddu 'firstly'

4.13.2.5.2. rantu 'two'

Alternants: /iru-/, /ii-/, /iir-/, /rant-/ and /eratti-/.

1. iru- occurs as adjective base before the numeral base/-vatu/ in word juncture and /nuuRu/.

eg: iru+vatu>iruvatu 'twenty'

iru+nuuRu>iru nuuRu 'two hundred'

2. ii- occurs as adjective base before /rantu/ in word juncture.

eg: ii-rantu 'two two'

3. iir- occurs as adjective base before vowel in word juncture.

eg: iir-eelu>iireelu 'two seven'
4. rant-occurs elsewhere as case base.
   eg: rant - u 'two'
       rant-iliu>rantilu 'in two'

5. eratt - occurs before the derived noun marker /-e/.
   eg: eratt-e>eratte 'double'

4.13.2.5.3 muunu 'three'

Alternants: /muvv-/ /muu-/ /mu- /muunn- and muun-.

1. muvv occurs as adjective base before short vowels in word juncture.
   eg: muvv-ettu 'three eight'
       muvv-anru 'three five'

2. muu - occurs as adjective base before long vowels in word juncture.
   eg: muu- aayira 'three thousand'
       muu-eelu 'three seven'

3. mu - occurs as adjective base before consonant in word juncture.
   eg: munnuuRu 'three hundred'
mu - kaalu  'three quarter'
mu - patu  'thirty'

4. muun: - occurs as case base before the ordinal marker, /-aav-/  

eg:-  muun-aavaddu  'thirdly'

5. muun - occurs as case base elsewhere  

muun-u  'three'
muunukku  'to three (Dat.)'

4.13.2.5.4. naalu  'four'

Alternants: /na-/ , /naa-/ and /naal-/.

1. na - occurs as adjective base before /naal-/ in word juncture.

eg:-  na naal-u  'four-four'

2. naa - occurs as adjective base before the case bases /nuuR-/ and /pat-/ in word juncture

eg:  naanuuR-u  'four hundred'
naa ppat-u  'forty'
3. **naal** - occurs as case base

`naal-u` 'four'

`naalilu > naalilu` 'in four'

4.13.2.5.5. **ańcu** -  

'five'

Alternants: `/ay-/`, `/am-`, `/a yy-` and `/ańc-/`

1. **ay** - occurs as adjective base before `/n/` in word juncture.

`ay - nuuRu` 'five hundred'

2. **am** - occurs as adjective base before `/p/` in word juncture.

*eg:* `am + patu` 'fifty'

3. **a yy** - occurs as adjective base before vowels in word juncture.

`ayy-ayyira` 'five thousand'

4.  

**ańc** - occurs as case base.

*eg:* `ańc+ilu > ańcilu` 'in five'

`ańc-u` 'five'
4.13.2.5.6.  aaRu  'six'

Alternants: /aRu-/ and /aaR-/  

1. /aRu- / occurs as adjective base before consonants in word juncture.

   e.g.  aRu - vatu  'sixty'

   aRu -.nuuRu  'six hundred'

2. aaR - occurs as case base.

   aaR - u  'six'

   aaR-aayira  'six thousand'

   aaR-ilu > aaRilu  'in six'

4.13.2.5.7.  eelu  'seven'

Alternants: /elu-/ and /eel-/  

1. elu - occurs as adjective base before consonants in word juncture

   elu-nuuRu  'Seven hundred'

   elu-vatu  'seventy'

2. eel-occurs case base as

   eel-u  'seven'
eel-aayira  
'seven thousand'

eel+in+e >eel-e 
'to seven (Acc.)'

4.13.2.5.8. ettu  
'eight'

Alternants: /em-/, /em-/ and ett-/

1. en - occurs as adjective base before /-n/ in word juncture.

eg:  en-nuuRu  
'eight hundred'

2. em - occurs as adjective base before /-p/ in word juncture.

eg:  em-patu  
'eighty'

3. ett-occurs as case base.

eg:  ett-u  
'eighty'

ett+ilu > ettilu  
'in eight'

4.13.2.5.9. om-patu  
'nine'

Alternants: /om-/, /ton-/ and /tol-/

1. om - occurs as adjective base before /-p/ in word juncture.

om-patu  
'nine'
2. **ton** - occurs as adjective base before /n/ in word juncture

eg:- ton-nuuRu 'ninety'

3. **tol** - occurs as adjective base before /aa-/ in word juncture

eg:- tol - aayira 'nine hundred'

4.13.2.5.10 **pattu** 'ten'

Alternants: /pant-/ , /vat-/ , /pat-/ and /patt-/ 

1. **pant** - occurs as adjective base before /rantu/.

eg:- Pantrantu 'twelve'

2. **vat** - u occurs as the second constituent in numeral phrase when the first constituent is /iru-/ , /aRu-/ , and /elu-/

iruvat - u 'twenty'

aRuvat - u 'sixty'

eluvat - u 'seventy'

3. **pat** - occurs as first or second constituent in numeral phrases except after /iru-/ , /aRu-/ and elu/

pat+i + naalu > patinaalu 'sixteen'
pat+in+aaRu > patinaaRu  'sixteen'
mupatu  'thirty'
em patu  'eighty'

4. patt - occurs else where

pattu - u  'ten'
patt+ilu > pattilu  'in ten'

4.13.2.5.11. nuuRu  'hundred'

Alternants: /nuuRR-/, /nuuR-/

1. nuuRR - occurs before Link Morph

nuuRR+i+naalu > nuuRRinaalu  'hundred and four'
nuuRR+i+eeelu > nuuRRiyeelu  'hundred and seven'
nuuRR+i+rantu > nuuRRirantu  'hundred and two'

2. nuuR-occurs elsewhere

nuuR-u  'hundred'
nuuR+aav+addu > nuuRaavaddu  'hundredth'
nuuR+ilu > nuuRilu  'in hundred'
4.13.2.5.12. aayiram    'thousand'

Alternatns: /aayir-/ /aayira/, and /aayiratt-/. 

1. aayir-occurs before the ordinal marker /-aav-/ 
   aayir+aav+addu > aayiraavaddu    'thousandth'

2. aayira occurs as nominative base. 
   aayira 'thousand'

3. aayiratt - occurs elsewhere
   aayiratt + ilu > aayirattilu    'in thousand'

4.13.2.5.13. are 'half'
   are+kku    >    arekku    'to half (Dat.)'

4.13.2.5.14. kaal    'quarter'
   kaal+ilu    >    kaalilu    'in quarter'

4.13.3. Set - III other stems

   All noun stems other than numeral base and pronominal bases are included in this category
4.13.3.1 Patterns of alternations.

1. ul
   'inside'
   Alternants: /al-/ and /ul-/
   al - occurs before /naakku/.
   eg: al+naakku > annaakku 'uvula'
   ul - occurs elsewhere
   ul+il > ullil 'interior'

2. iiRe
   'bamboo'
   Alternants: iiRa and iiRe
   iiRa - occurs as the first element in compound word as in
   iiRa+kutta > iiRakkutta 'bamboo bucket'
   iiRe occurs elsewhere
   eg: iiRe 'bamboo'

3. maatam
   'house'
   Alternants: /maat-/ and /maatam/
   maat - occurs when it occurs with locative case marker -ilu
eg: maat-ilu
     maatilu
     'in the house'

maatam occurs elsewhere

maatam 'house'

4. kennu 'eye'

Alternants: /kenn-/ and /kennu/.

kenn - occurs when it occurs with compound words or with a case marker.

eg: Kenn + ilu > Kennilu
     'in the eye'

kennu - occurs elsewhere

kennu 'eye'

5. keyyu 'hand'

Alternants: /key-/ and /keyyu/

key - occurs before a consonant in word juncture.

eg: key + tante > keyttante
     'bangle'

keyyu occurs elsewhere

keyyu + lu > keyyulu
     'in hand'
6. plaavu 'jack tree'

Alternants: /plaay-/ and /plaavu/

plaay - occurs as the first element in compound words.

eg: plaay+ela > plaayela 'leaf of jack tree'

plaavu - occurs elsewhere

eg: plaavu 'jack tree'

7. aalu 'banyan tree'

Alternants: /aala-/ and /aalu/

aala - occurs when it come before /mara/

eg: aala+mara > aalamara 'banyan tree'

aalu - occurs elsewhere

aalu 'banyan tree'

8. caavu 'dead body'

Alternants: /caavu/ and /caava-/

/caava -/ occurs when it come with another word to form a compound word.

eg: caava+kooyi > caavakkooyi 'cock'
caavu—occurs elsewhere

caavu 'dead body'

9. kenaRu 'well'

Alternants: /kenaRR-/, /kenaR-/

kenaRR - occurs when it come with a case marker.

eg: kenaRR+ilu > kenaRRilu 'in the well'

kenaR - occurs elsewhere.

eg: kenaR - u 'well'

10. raajaavu 'king'

Alternants: raajaavu and raajaakk-

raajaakk - occurs before /-an/.

eg: raajjakk+an+maaR 'kings'

raajaavu occurs elsewhere.

eg: raajaavu 'king'

11. maram 'tree'

Alternants: /maratt-/, /marav-/ and /maram/
marav - occurs before -um.

eg: marav+um > maravum 'tree and-

maratt - occurs as oblique base.

eg: maratt+inRa > marattinRa 'of the tree'

maratt+ilu > marattilu 'in the tree'

eg: maram - occurs elsewhere.

maram 'tree'

12. kayavan 'husband'

Alternants: /kayav-/ and /kaya-/

kayav - occurs before masculine marker - an

eg: kayav+an > kayavan 'husband'

kaya - occurs before the feminine marker - tti

eg: kaya+tti > kayatti 'wife'

13. kalyaanam 'marriage'

Alternants: /kalyaan-/ and /kalyaanam/
kalyaana - occurs as the first word in a compound word as in

eg: kalyaana+ceRumi > kalyaanacceRumi 'bride'

kalyaanam - occurs elsewhere

kalyaanam 'marriage'

14. ŉaanke we (Excl.)

It has the alternant ŉaa - with a case base.

eg:- ŉaa+kku > ŉaaku 'to us'

15. naa+nke 'we (Incl.)'

It has the alternant naa - with a case base.

eg:- naa+kku > naakku 'to us (Incl.)'

16. niinke > you (Pl.)

nii - is the alternant with a case base

eg: nii-kku 'to you (Pl.) (Dat.)'

17. kaat 'forest'

It has the alternant kaatt -

kaatt - occurs when it come with a case base.
eg: kaattilu > kaattilu 'in the forest'

18. kaalu 'leg'

It has the alternant kaal - when it come with a case base

eg: kaal+ilu > kaalilu 'in the leg'

19. kata 'shop'

It has the alternant katee - when it come with a case suffix.

eg: kate+ilu > kateelu 'in the shop (Loc.)'

20. meetta 'muslim man'

It has the alternant meetta - when it come as the first member of a compound word.

meetta+palli > meettapalli 'mosque'

21. mokam 'face'

moka - is an alternant when it occurs as the first member of a compound word.

eg: moka + paru > mokapparu 'pimple'

4.13.3.2. Single alternants

This group is divided into two as:
A. Bound forms

B. Free forms

4.13.3.2.1. Bound forms

Bound forms are those forms which are always bound to Gender (91,92) or Gender Plural (101) markers. They are subclassified into the following groups on the basis of the canonical pattern.

Pattern I - (C) (V) (C) (V) (C) V(V) C(V)

eg: VC - av+an 'he'

VVC - aal+u 'person'

VCVC - mam+an 'mother's brother'

CVCV - kelav+an 'old man'

VVCVVCV - aasaari+∅ 'carpenter (Masc.)'

CVVCVVCV - puuyaari+∅ 'priest (Masc.)'

CVCCVVVCV - motalaali+∅ 'master'

Pattern II (C) (V) (C) VCC

VCC - ann+an 'elder brother'

CVCC - koll+an 'blacksmith (Masc.)'
CVCC - tatt+aan 'goldsmith (Masc.)'

CVCVCC - mutuk+an 'old man'

Pattern III (V) (C) VCC (C) (V) (C)

eg: VCCV - addu + ø 'that'

CVCCCCV - mantRi+ø 'minister'

CVCCC - tampr+aan 'a male member of royal family'

CVCCCCV kampli + ø 'blanket'

Pattern IV : CVVCVCVCVCVC

eg: raajakumaar+an 'Prince'

4.13.3.2.2. Free Forms:

This group consists of free forms and potentially free stems. This set falls into three major groups.

I Vowel ending stems.

II Consonant ending stems.

III Consonant ending stems which take -u before W.J. Vowel ending stems are sub-divided into six groups.

1. /i/ ending stems
2. /ii/ ending stems

3. /e/ ending stems

4. /a/ ending stems

5. /u/ ending stems

6. /uu/ ending stems

1. /i/ ending stems

Pattern I : (C) (V) (C) (V) (C) (V) (C) (C) (V) VCV

eg: VCV eli 'rat'

VVCV eeni 'ladder'

CVCV kili 'bird'

VCVCV atiyi 'below'

CVVCV kaani 'a tribe' (Masc)

VCCVCV ittali 'rice cake'

VVCVCV aavuli 'yawn'

CVVCVCV karati 'bear'

VCCVVVCV ankaati 'market'
| Pattern II | CVCCVCV | velleli | 'a kind of rat' |
| CVVCVCV | kootati | 'court' |
| VVCVCVCV | aatakaRi | 'mutton' |
| VCVCCVCV | umikkari | 'charred paddy husk' |
| CVCVCVCV | talakkani | 'pillow' |
| CVCCVVVCV | kannaeati | 'mirror' |
| VVCVCVVVCV | aativaasi | 'tribal' |
| CVCVCCVVVCVCV | katukakkaayi | 'myrobalan seed' |

**eg:**

| CVCCVCV | ucci | 'top of head' |
| CVCCVCV | katti | 'knife' |
| VCVCCCV | eRacci | 'flesh' |
| CVCVCCCV | kayanti | 'baldness' |
| VCCVCCCV | ammutti | 'grand mother' |
| VCVVVCCV | saayuutRi | 'hospital' |
| VCVCCVCCCV | itakkayyi | 'left hand' |
Pattern III : CVCCVC

eg: kampli 'blanket'

Pattern IV : CVCVCVVC

katevaayi 'corner of mouth'

2. /ii/ ending stems

pattern CVV

eg: tii 'fire'

3. /e/ ending stems

Pattern I : (C) (V) (C) (V) VCV

eg: VVC sane 'elephant'
    CVCV mole 'breast'
    VCVCV uluve 'fenugreek'
    CVCVCV katale 'bengal gram'
    CVCCVCV kayvare 'line of palm'
Pattern II: (V) (C) (V) VCCV

eg:  
VCCV orRe 'single'
VVCV cotte 'hole'
CVCCV cakkē 'jack fruit'
VCVCCV ulakke 'pestle'

Pattern II: VCVCVVCV

4. /a/ ending stems

Pattern I: (C) (V) (V) (C) (C) (V) VCV

eg:  
VCV aka 'inside'
CVCV paya 'fruit'
CVVCV caaya 'tea'
CVCVCV tavala 'frog'
CVVCVCV taamara 'lotus'
CVCVVVCV kaceera 'chair'
CVCCVCV cattuka 'spatule'
VCVCCVVCV atukkala 'kitchen'
VCCVVCVC ammaama 'a female member of Christian community'
Pattern II: (C) (V) (C) (V) (C) (V) VCCV

eg:  
VCCV  anta  'father'
VVCCV  jinta  'date palm'
CVCCV  tatta  'parrot'
VCVCCV  iRakka  'descend'
CVVCVCCV  curunta  'curly'

Pattern III: VVCVCCCV

eg:  
oomaykka  'pappaya'

5. /u/ ending stems

Pattern I: (C) (V) (C) CVCV

eg:  
CVCV  katu  'mustard'
VCCVCV  ampatu  'fifty'
CVCCVCV  kattelu  'coat'
VCVCCVCV  aniveralu  'little finger'

Pattern II: (C) (V) (C) VCCV

eg:  
VCCV  anču  'five'
CVCCV  kayyu  'hand'
CVVCCV  ituuppu  'hip'
VCCVCCV  inlanRu  'inland'

6. /uu/ ending stems

Pattern I: CVV

eg:  puu  'flower'

Consonant ending stems

Pattern I

They are sub-divided into /m/ ending stems and /n/ ending stems

1. /m/ ending stems

eg:  VCCVC  appam  'rice cake'

VVVCVC  eelam  'cardamom'

VCVCCVC  ayittam  'pollution'

VCVCC  otayam  'sunrise'

VCCVCCVCCV  attippalam  'fruit of fig tree'

VVCVVCVC  sakaasam  'sky'

/n/ ending stem
eg: VCCVC annan 'elder brother'
    CVCVCVC kayavan 'husband'
    VCCVCCVC ammuttan 'grand father'
    VCVCVVVCVC aniyaaran 'personal name (Masc.)'
    CVCVCVVCVCVCVC tiruvaatiran 'personal name (Masc.)'

Other consonant ending stems.

Pattern I: (C) (V) (C) (V) (C) (V) (C) (C) VCC

eg: VCC ank-u 'there'
    CVCC patt-u 'silk'
    VCVCC ulunt-u 'black gram'
    CVCVCC kayutt-u 'neck'
    CVCCCVCCVCVCVC kayakutt-u 'black-ant'

Pattern II: (C) (V) (C) (V) (C) CVVCC

eg: CVVCC kaaRR-u 'wind'
    CCVVCC sRaamp-u 'stamp'
    CVCVVCC kiyaank-u 'tuber'
VCCVVCC  annaakk-u 'uvula'

CVCVCVVCC  katelaass-u 'paper'

Pattern III  :  (C) (V) (V) (C) (C) VVVC(C)

eg:  VVC  uur-u 'settlement'

CVVC  noov-u 'pain'

VCVVC  ayissu- 'ice'

CCVVC  skuul-u 'school'

CVVCCVCC  PookkaRR-u 'pocket'

CVCCVVVC  kakkuuss-u 'latrine'

VCCVCC  atRass-u 'address'

VCCVCVCC  apRakall-u 'mica'

Pattern IV.  :  (C) (V) (V) (C) VCVVC

eg:  aaRumiin-u 'a kind of fish'

ilamiin-u 'a kind of fish'

kennuniir-u 'tears'

Pattern V  :  CVCCVC

eg:  kammal-u 'ear ring'