CHAPTER VI
PHRASE STRUCTURE

A sentence consists of two phrases:
1. Noun phrase and 2. Verb phrase.

6.1. NOUN PHRASE

NPs can be broadly classified into two:
1. endocentric 2. exocentric.

6.1.1. Endocentric phrase: An endo-centric NP belongs to the same distribution class (syntactic class) as that of its constituents. NPs of the endocentric type again be classified as (a) coordinate (b) attributive.

(a) coordinate NPs can be of three types:
1. additive, 2. appositional and 3. alternative.

Additive: In M nouns are conjoined by the coordinative particle -um. In T an optional lengthening of the final vowel functions as the conjunctive.

(1) M- acchanum ammayum annanum
    father and mother and elder brother and

    T- naanna, amma, annayya
    or naannaa, ammaa, annayyaa
    father and mother and brother and

In the case of phrases without a coordinator a plural suffix is added in the final position, with nouns denoting persons.
(2) M - accanammamaar/siitaaraamanaaar
father mother pl/Sita Rama pl
(parents) (Sita and Rama)

T - siitaaramula(kalyaanam)/tallitandrulu
Sita Rama pl.(wedding) / mother father -pl
(parents)

(Wedding of Sita and Rama)

With the numeral base ara 'half' conjunctive particle
is not available in M, while in T a conjunctive -unn- occurs.

(3) M - rantara/muunnara
   two half/three half

T - rendunnara / muudunnara
   (two and half) three and half
   (two and a half) (three and a half)

With the numeral bases kaal 'one fourth', mukkaal 'three fourth' a connector -ee- occurs in M. In T - um- occurs as the connector.

(4) M - munn-ee-kaal /muunn-ee-mukkaal
    three and one fourth three and three fourth

T - muudumbaavu or muudumkaalu/muuduuumukkalu
    three and one fourth / three and threefourth
    (three and one fourth) (three and threefourth)

2. Appositional phrases: In this type two nouns are placed in apposition.

(5) M - pradhaanamantri indiraagandhi
    Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

T - pradhaanamantri indiraagaandhi
    (Prime Minister Indira Gandhi)
3. Alternative phrase: A disjunctive or dubitative particle is added in between the constituents. The disjunctive particles are (M) - alleŋkil 'if not', (T) - kaani 'but', leeka 'not' ayinaa 'if'

(6) M - atu alleŋkil itu
    that not-if this

T - adi kaani idi kaani / adi kaakapootee idi
    that but this but
    that not if this

(this or that) (either this or that)

In T the disjunctive particle kaani/gaani, ayinaa gets repeated with both the nouns. In M such repetition is not possible.

(7) T - aayanagaani iiyanaagaani
    he(remote) but he (prox) but

 (heem) or he (prox)

(8) T - kaagitamainaa pustakainaa
    paper if book if

(either paper or book)

Corresponding to Ss(7) and (8) in M the form alleŋkil is used. However a discontinuous sequence onnukil - alleŋkil (either... or) can also occur in Ss(6) to (8).

(9) M - onnukil itu alleŋkil atu
    one-if this not-if that

T - adi kaani idi kaani/idi kaaka pootee adi
    that but this but this if not that

(Either this one or that one)
-oo is a disjunctive particle available in M as well as T.

(10) M - muunnoo naalo
    three or four or

    T - muudoonaalugoo
    three or four or
    (Three or four)

(11) M - atoo alleŋkil itoo
    that or not if this or

    T - adoo leeka idoo / adoo leekapootee idoo
    that or if not this or/that or not if this-or
    (Either this or that)

### NOUN PHRASE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endocentric/coordinate</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. additive</td>
<td>NP₁ +um+NP₂+um</td>
<td>Optional lengthening of the final vowel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. +person</td>
<td>NP₁ +NP₂+Pl</td>
<td>NP₁+NP₂+Pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. with numeral base</td>
<td>NP₁ NP₂</td>
<td>NP₁ -um - NP₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 'Half'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) one fourth/</td>
<td>NP₁ -ee-NP₂</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three fourth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Appositional</td>
<td>NP₁ NP₂</td>
<td>NP₁ NP₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Alternative</td>
<td>NP₁+alleŋkil+NP₂</td>
<td>NP₁+kaani+NP₂+kaani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or onmukil+NP₁+</td>
<td>NP₁+leeka/+NP₂+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alleŋkil+NP₂</td>
<td>leeka- leeka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pottee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NP₁+ayinaa+NP₂+ayihaa</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NP₁ -oo+NP₂ -oo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NP₁ -oo+alleŋkil+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NP₂ -oo</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(b) Attributive phrases: An attributive phrase may consist of two constituents, an attributive and the head which functions as the nucleus of the phrase. The attributive precedes the head. The following types are noted.

(a) Adjective + Head.

Colour:

(12) M - cemanna roosa
    red rose

    T - erra gulaabii
    red rose

(Red rose)

In T an empty suffix* ni or ti can occur with the adjective constituent (ti is more frequent in modern standard Telugu).

(13)a. T - erratigulaabi 'red rose'
b. T - nallani kaaki 'black crow'

Size: (14) M - valiya pustakam
      big book

    T - pedda pustakam
    big book

(Big book)

Kind and variety:

(15) M - putiya saari 'new sari'
     new sari

    T - kotta ciira
    new sari

Taste: (16) M - kayppan nelliyyka 'sour gooseberry'
        sour gooseberry

    T - vogaru nelliikkaay
    sour gooseberry

* R.Kothandaraman considers -ni and ti as oblique marker (personal discussion)
(17) T - tiyyani pandu 'sweet fruit'
       sweet fruit

Touch: (18) M - tanutta vellam 'cool water'

T - calla ti nillu
       cold water

With some of the phrases especially of the type (17) (taste) a different construction generally occurs in M. i.e. corresponding to (17) T, M has:

(17) M - madhuram ulla palam
       sweet be-R.P. fruit
       (Sweet fruit)

(b) Quantifier +head

(i) The attributive expresses the quantity of the head noun. The head noun is in the singular except the cases in which the noun is always plural.

(19) M - orupiti ari
       one handful rice

T - pidikadu biyyamu
       (A handful of rice)

b (ii) Bases expressing (quantity, mass) + head

quantity: kuRaccu (M), konni (T) /konta (T) 'some'; atra (M), anta/anni (T) 'that many'; itra (M), inta/inni (T) 'this many'; pakuti (M), sagam (T) half; muluvan (M), puurtti (T) 'full'

(20) M - kuRaccu katalaasu
       some paper

T - konni/konta kaagitam
       some paper
       (A piece of paper/a square of paper)
i.e. In T konni refers to number while konta refers to quantity. In M kuñaccu occurs corresponding to these two forms:

(c) Numeral + Head

(i) cardinal + Head: In T generally a plural noun occurs with a plural numeral (i.e. other than the number one). In M too with the plural numeral the head noun is always plural when it expresses person. With other nouns a singular or plural form can follow a plural numeral.

(21) M - muumnu peena (kal)
    three pen pl

    T - muudu kalaalu
    three pen pl
    (Three pens)

(22) M - rantu patti (kal)
    two dog pl

    T - rendu kukkalu
    two dog pl
    (Two dogs)

(ii) Ordinal + Head: The head noun is always in the singular.

(23) M - rantu manusyar/pattu peer
    two person pl/ten persons

    T - iddaru manusyulu/padi mandi
    two person pl/ten persons
    (Two persons)
Specifiers + Head: The attribute specifies the head noun

Specifier + Head: The attribute specifies the head noun

(d) Specifier + Head: The attribute specifies the head noun

(25) M - krisnaanadi
krishna river

T - krisnaanadi
Krishna river

(River Krishna)

(e) Demonstrative + head: Demonstrative and interrogative root adjectives function as attributes.

(26) M - aa pustakam
that book

T - aa pustakam
that book

(That book)

(27) M - eetu vali
which way

T - ee daari
which way

(which route)

(f) Relative participle + Head: The following type of participial constructions are available.

Past: (28) M - paatiya paattu
sang-R.P song

T - paad-ina paata
Sing - R.P song

(The song which was sung)
Non-past habitual:

(29)  M - ceyyunna aal
      doing R.P person

T - ceesee manisi
      do - R.P person

(The person who (usually) does the work)
or who is in charge of the work)

In M 'habituality' is specified by the suffix -aaR-

(30)  M - ceyyaaRulla aal
      do-hab. R.P person

(the person who usually does the work)

Present continuous:

(31)  M - ceytukontirikkunna jooli
      do -cont. +state R.P work

T - ceestunna pani
      do cont. work

(The work which is being done)

(g) (Possessive, qualificative) + Head

(32)  M - siitayute pustakam
      sita-gen book

T - Sita pustakam
      sitha gen book

(Sita's book)

(h) Bases expressing (location or time)+ Head.

(i) locative bases like ivite(M), ikkada(T) 'here'
    avite(M), akkada 'there'(T), atutu(M), daggara(T) 'near'
    purattu(M), bayta(T) 'outside' express location.
(33) M - invitatte jooli  
        here - loc work

T - ikkadi pahi  
        here (oblq) work

(The work which is here)

(ii) temporal: bases like - ippool (M) ippudu (T)

'now', appool (M) appudu (T) 'than', naale(M) reepu (T)

'tomorrow', innale (M) ninna (T) 'yesterday' express time.

(34) M - naalatte yaatra  
       tomorrow's journey

T - reepu yaatra / reepati yaatra  
       tomorrow journey tomorrow journey

(Tomorrow's journey)

Bases like pinne(M); taraata(T) 'afterwards' can indicate location in time or place.

(35) M - pinnatte vaaku  
       later (loc) word

T - taraatati maata  
       afterwards word  

(the later word)

In the case of attributive phrases, the noun phrases have the similar structure in M and T. The following are the types noted.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adj  + H</td>
<td>Adj  + H</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Quant + H</td>
<td>Quant + H</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>Num  + H</td>
<td>Num  + H</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Spec  + H</td>
<td>Spec  + H</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dem/   + H</td>
<td>Dem/   + H</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Inter + H</td>
<td>Inter + H</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R.P  + H</td>
<td>R.P  + H</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Poss + H</td>
<td>Poss + H</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loc   + H</td>
<td>Loc   + H</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 6.1.2. Exocentric construction

The phrases formed by the addition of post positions or auxiliaries to nouns come under this category. The following types are noted.

#### 1. Instrumental:

\[
\begin{align*}
M & \rightarrow N + \text{acc.} + PP \\
T & \rightarrow N + PP
\end{align*}
\]

**Eg. (36) M - addehatte kontu**

he acc by

\[
\begin{align*}
T & \rightarrow \text{aayama}\{\text{cesta by valla}\} \\
& \text{because (By him/because of him)}
\end{align*}
\]

#### 2. Locative path:

\[
\begin{align*}
M & \rightarrow N + \text{loc} + PP \\
T & \rightarrow N + PP
\end{align*}
\]

**Eg. (37) M - roodil kuüti/kuüte**

road-loc- (along)

\[
\begin{align*}
T & \rightarrow \text{roodu venta} \\
& \text{road (along)} \\
& \text{(Along/through road)}
\end{align*}
\]
3. Ablative: $M - N + \text{loc} + \text{PP}$
   $T - N + \text{PP}$

   \[ (38) \]
   $M - \text{katayil ninnu}$
   shop -loc. PP (from the shop)

   $T - \text{dukaanamununci}$
   shop from

4. Location point:
   $M - N + \text{loc} + \text{PP}$
   $T - N + \text{PP}$

   \[ (39) \]
   $M - \text{valiy-il veccu}$
   way -loc P.P (at the road)

   $T - \text{daari-loo}$
   way loc (on the way)

5. Locative: $M - N + \text{P.P}$
   $T - N + \text{P.P}$

   \[ (40) \]
   $M - \text{meesā}$ \{ meel \}
   table on

   $T - \text{ṭeṣbilu miida}$
   table on

   (on the table)

6. Agentivising:
   $M - N + N$ (aux)
   $T - N + \text{Pn}$

   \[ (41) \]
   $M - \text{naattukaar}$
   native place-aux

   $T - \text{uurivaallu}$
   native they place

   (natives)
7. Comparative:

\[ M \rightarrow N + \text{acc} + \text{PP} \]
\[ T \rightarrow N + \text{PP} \]

(42) \[ M \rightarrow \text{atine kaa\textsubscript{1}} \text{ that acc than} \]
\[ T \rightarrow \text{daani kante} \text{ that than} \]

(\text{than that})

8. Confirmation:

\[ M \rightarrow N + \text{Pn (reflex)} \]
\[ T \rightarrow N + \text{emph. (suff)} \]

(43) \[ M \rightarrow \text{naantanne} \]
\[ \text{I self} \]
\[ T \rightarrow \text{neen-se} \]
\[ \text{I emph} \]

(\text{I only})

9. Association:

\[ M \rightarrow N \rightarrow \text{gen} + \text{PP} \]
\[ T \rightarrow N \rightarrow \text{PP} \]

(44) \[ M \rightarrow \text{ente kuute} \]
\[ \text{my with} \]
\[ T \rightarrow \text{naa kuuda} \]
\[ \text{my with} \]

(\text{with me})

10. Inclusion:

\[ M \rightarrow N(\text{acc}) + (\text{conj}) + \text{PP}. \]
\[ T \rightarrow N \not\rightarrow \text{acc} \rightarrow \text{PP} \]
(45)  
M - itumkuute/ñaan kuute  
this conj-with/I also 

T - diinni kuuda/meenu kuuda  
this-acc also/I also  

(this also) / (I also)  

11. Exclusion:  
M - N (acc)+aux-neg.  


(46)  
M - atu kuutaate  
that aux.neg.  

T - daanni kaaka  
that acc P.P  

(without that)  

12. Verb derivation  
M - N + aux 

T - N + aux  

(47)  
M - paatu petu  
'difficulty aux' 

'to work hard'  

T - baadha padu  
'difficulty, aux' 

'to worry, suffer'  

worry  

Above examples show that the exocentric constructions expressing case relations have similar structure  

(N + (case) + P.P). The comparative phrase also have the suff. structure (N + P.P) in both the languages. In verbal derivation M and T have the phrase structure N + Vb (aux). Following are the structures noted in exocentric NPs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Casal relation</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Eg.S.No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.Instrumental</td>
<td>N(acc)+P.P</td>
<td>N+PP</td>
<td>(36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.Locative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)path(through along)</td>
<td>N-loc + PP</td>
<td>N+PP</td>
<td>(37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)Point(at)</td>
<td>N-loc+P.P</td>
<td>N+loc.suff</td>
<td>(39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)ablative (from)</td>
<td>N-loc+PP</td>
<td>N+PP</td>
<td>(38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)location(on)</td>
<td>N+P.P</td>
<td>N+P.P</td>
<td>(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.Comparative</td>
<td>N+P.P</td>
<td>N+P.P</td>
<td>(42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.Association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)association</td>
<td>N(gen)+P.P</td>
<td>N(gen)+P.P</td>
<td>(44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)Inclusive</td>
<td>N+(conj)+PP</td>
<td>N+P.P.</td>
<td>(45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)Exclusive</td>
<td>N(acc)+ PP/aux,neg</td>
<td>N+P.P.neg</td>
<td>(46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.Emphatic</td>
<td>N+(refl)xPn</td>
<td>N+emph suff.</td>
<td>(43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.Agentivisation</td>
<td>N+N(aux)</td>
<td>N+Pn</td>
<td>(41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.Verb derivation</td>
<td>N+Vb(aux)</td>
<td>N+Vb(aux)</td>
<td>(47)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Verb phrase** - A main verb or a combination of main and auxiliary verbs occur in a verb phrase, in addition to the object NP. The following are the auxiliary verbs available in M. There is semantic difference between their use as auxiliary and main verb. The semantic features are given in brackets, when these verbs are used as auxiliary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Auxiliary Vb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>it-</td>
<td>'to put'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(+ action completive, non finite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>iri-</td>
<td>'to be'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(+ state + perfect + supposition + tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>aak</td>
<td>'to become'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) aanu</td>
<td>(+ process + present)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>pet</td>
<td>'to be involved'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>kalay</td>
<td>'to leave', 'to loose', 'to throw away'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(+ malevolence + intention)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>kol</td>
<td>'to have', 'to receive'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(+self, - benefit, + consent + duration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) kontu</td>
<td>(+ continuity + tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>kuut</td>
<td>'to join'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>veykk</td>
<td>'to place'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(+ completion, future utility)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>veent</td>
<td>'to require'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>veenam</td>
<td>(- anam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) veenta</td>
<td>'Not needed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(- nta)</td>
<td>(neg. oblig)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>poo</td>
<td>'to go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pook-</td>
<td>(+ unexpected event, - intention)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. var-/va- 'to come'
   (+habit)(completed action, +finality)
   (+action, + tense)

12. kaliy- 'to be able'

13. tiiru 'to be over'
   (+completion)

14. kotu-/tar- 'to give'
   (+benefit)

15. untu 'to be'
   (+perfect +state)

16. arutu 'Dont' (prohibitive)

6.2.2. **Auxiliary Vbs - Telugu**

1. kala/galugu 'ability'
   (capabilitative)

2. lee/leedu 'not'

3. vaccu 'may, can'
   (probability)

4. kuudadu 'must not/
   should not'

5. aali(valagu) 'need to'
   (obligation)

6. vaddu 'don't'

7. poo/boo(inf+aux) 'about,'
   going to'
   (Inceptive)

   pco (past part+aux) (+unexpected event,
   +completion)
The following auxiliaries combine with the main verb in VP in M and T. A wide range of modes, tenses and aspects result from these combinations.

6.2.3. Past participle +aux:

a) Benefactive: M - vaykk-; T - pettu 'to keep' aux e.g. M - ceytu veykku 'Do it' (imp) T - ceesi pettu

b) Certaintive: M tiiru 'to be over' aux M - ceytu tiirkkum T - ceesi tiirutaanu (I would certainly do it).

c) Completive: M - Kala -(+malevolence -intention) T - veeyu (+ completive)
aux  M = vettikala  
T = koosi veayu  'to cut off'

d) Intensive:  M = pook-/poo  
T = poovu  (+unexpected event - intension)

aux  M = poypooyi  'he went away.'
T = vellipooyaadu

2. Post Infinitive aux:

a) Permissive:  T = iccu  'to give'

eg. vandaniccaanu  'I let (somebody)'

eg. vandaninvvamu  cook'

A corresponding auxilliary is not available in M.

b) Permissive2:  M = kol  'to have'

T = vaccu  'may, can'

eg. M = paatikollu  (you) may sing'

T = paadavaccu

c) Inceptive:  M = poo  'to go'

T = boo  (poo)

eg. M = pookaan pooyi  '(he) was about to go'

T = vella booyaadu

d)(i) potential:  M = kaliy-

T = gala  'to be able'
eg. M - paataan kaliyum  
T - paadatalanu

(ii) the negative potential in T is got by the replacement of gala- by the negative verb lag-. 

In M the negative verb illa is added to the auxiliary kaliy-

Eg. M - paataan kaliyilla  
T - paada leenu  
T - paada leedu

e) Obligative:  
M - veent- / veenam  
T - aali (< valayu)

eg. M - paataanam  
T - paadaali

f) Prohibitive:  
M - arutu  
T - kuudadu

eg. M - paatarutu  
T - paadakuudadu

g) Neg. obligative:  
M - (vee)nta  
T - voddu

eg. M - paatanta  
T - paadavaddu
h) probabilitative

M - sekkum
T - vaccu

eg.

M - paatiyeekkum
T - paadavaccu

**Be-auxiliary.**

The be verbs in M and T functions as auxilliary to give various aspects. Note the following examples.

1. Past participle +be

a. past perfect.

M - vannittu untu
   came aux be

(past perfect or doubtful) -vannittu untaayirikkum
   came aux be be be fut

T - vacciunnaadu
   came be past pug.

((He) has come/he might have come)

b. (+expectation)
   +obligation

M - vannitt untaayirikkanam
   came aux be be be obl.

or - vannirikkanam
   came be obl.

T - vacci undaali
   came be obl.

((He) should have come)
c) Hypothetical past.

M - varum aayirunnu
come fut be be be past

T - vacci undunu/vacciundeevaadini
come be came be he

(He) would have come)

2. Negative past participle (NPP)

In T the NPP + undu combination is paraphrastic to
NPP+poovu construction in many cases.

(a) M - varaate irunnu
come -neg VP be

T - raaka
\{ undu \}
come neg

(did not come)

(b) conditional neg.

M - varaate irunnaal
come neg.vp be cond

T - raaka
\{ untsee \}
\{ pootee \}
cond.

(If (he) did not come)
without coming

(c) R.P. neg.

M - varaannaa/varaatta
come neg past RP come neg RP

T - raaka
\{ unna \}
\{ pooyina \}
R.P

(who/which) did not come)
d) Obligative neg.

M - varaate iriykkanam
   come neg VP be oblig

T - raaka {undaali}
    {poovaali}
   (should not come)

3. Durative participle + be

M - vannukontiriykkunnu
   came cont. be pres

T - vastuu untaanu
   come cont be
   (is coming, is approaching)
   (cont)

4. Verbal noun + be

M - varuka alla
   coming not

T - raavadam leedu
   coming not
   (is not coming)

The structural difference in the two languages can be noted as follows:

1. Past Participle + be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vb+ittu+be</td>
<td>Vb+be+past+png.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux+untu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vb+ittu+be+be+fut</td>
<td>aux+aayi-rikkum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) Vb+(be+be)+be+oblг</td>
<td>Vb+(untu+aayi)+irikk+anam</td>
<td>Vb + be + aali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Vb-fut+be+be</td>
<td>Vb + be + duru png.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+aayi+irunnu</td>
<td>Vb+be+PN+png.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Vb+neg-VP+be (irunnu)</td>
<td>Vb-neg+be (undu/poovu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Vb-neg+be+cond (irunn)</td>
<td>Vb-neg + be/ +cond poo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Vb-neg+R.P.</td>
<td>Vb-neg+be/poo+R.P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Vb-neg+be+oblг +irikk+</td>
<td>Vb-neg+be/+oblг poo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Vb+dur.past.+be+tense +irikk+</td>
<td>Vb+dur.past.+be+tense+png.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) VN + be - neg (Vb+uka)</td>
<td>VN + be neg. (Vb-dam)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the structures listed above (4), (5), (7), (8) and (9) are similar in both the languages. They belong to the categories Neg PP+be(aux), Durative participle + be(aux) and verbal nouns + be (aux).

The following auxiliaries have a function entirely different from that of Malayalam.

1. konu - reflexive
   e.g. T - teccukonu 'get it for oneself'
   cee suk onu 'do for oneself'
2. kottu - transitivizer
   e.g. T - pagalagottu 'to break to pieces'

3. paracu - transitivizer
   e.g. T - teliya paracu
       'to make it known'

4. Geeyu - causativizing
   e.g. T - andajeesaadu
       (He made it reach, handed over)

Among the auxillaries listed in there are a few which do not have one to one correspondence in M and T. The following examples explain the difference.

M - Auxiliaries

1. kuut - 'to join'
   e.g. M - vannukuutu 'to happen'
       come join

2. va-/var- 'to come'
   e.g. M - viliccu { varunnu 
      called } poorunnu
      come pres.

   (Used to called/) (It is)called

3. kotu-/ 'to give' (to Ind.obj. III person)
   tar-/ 'to give' to Ind.obj. I and II person)

   e.g. M - parannu { kotuttu 
      said } tannu
      gave

   (told)