CHAPTER II

SENTENCE TYPES
Elliptical, Copular and Actor-action types of sentences are discussed in this chapter.

2.1. **Elliptical**  
This type include one word answers, sentence adverbials.

Eg.

1) M- atee  
   that(emph) 'yes'

   T- avun-andi  
   yes hon.

2) M- avite 'there'

   T- akkada(-andi)  
   there hon.

3) M- kolla-ttu  
   Quilon-loc. 'in Quilon'

   T- Kollam(-andi)  
   Quilon hon.

S. S(1), (2) and (3) are answers to the question sentences (4), (5) and (6) respectively.

4) M- nii pathiykk-uka-y-aan-oo?  
   you(sg) study-ing be -ques.

   T- nuvvu caduvu - tunn-aa-daa?  
   your(sg) study- pres png.

   (Are you studying?)
5) M- pustakam evite aunu?
   book where be

   T- pustakam ekkaḍa undi?
   book where be

   (where is the book?)

6) M- niṁal-ute viit evite aunu?
   you(pl)-poss house where be

   T- mii illu ekkaḍa undi?
   you(pl)-poss house where be

   (Where is your house?)

In the Elliptical type of sentences, one difference noted between M and T is the presence of the honourific form -andi in T. In M such honourific suffix is not found.

2.2. Equational or copular type:

In this type of sentences two nouns or noun phrases are put in apposition.

7) M- atu pustakam aunu
    that book be (copula)

    T- adi pustakam
    that book

    (that is a book)
8) M- ayaal raaman aanu
   he Rama be(cop)
   T- atanu raamudu
   he Rama
   (He is Rama)

Ss(7) and (8) shows that a copular verb aanu is available in M. In T copular verb is not available in sentences of the type (7) and (8). In M the copular verb aanu can have the forms aakunnu and aa. Copular or equational type of sentences in the two languages can have the structure:

M- NP + NP + becopula
   atu pustakam {aanu
               aa
               aakunnu}

T- NP + NP
   adi pustakam

In negative copular constructions, copular verb is available in both the languages. Ss(9) and (10) give the negative forms corresponding to Ss(7) and (8).

9) M- atu pustakam alla
   that book no
   T- adi pustakam kaa-du
   that book no —
10)  

M- ayaal raaman alla  
    he Rama no  

T- atanu raamudu kaadu  
    he Rama no  

(He is not Rama)  

Negative copular sentence in M and T can have the following structure.  

\[
M \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 
\text{NP} + \text{NP} + \text{be(cop)} + \text{neg.} \\
\end{array} \right. 
\]

i.e. M- NP + NP + alla  

T- NP + NP + kaadu  

In Ss with coordinate NP, also, T does not show a copular verb. Consider the Ss:  

11)  

\[
\begin{array}{l} 
\text{NP1} \quad \text{NP2} \\
M - \text{taggoor} \quad \text{oru kavi aanu} \\
\text{Tagore} \quad \text{one poet be(cop)} \\
\end{array} 
\]

\[
\begin{array}{l} 
\text{NP1} \quad \text{NP2} \\
T - \text{taggooru} \quad \text{kavi} \\
\text{Tagore} \quad \text{poet} \\
\end{array} 
\]
12) M- tagoor oru saahityakaaran aamu
Tagore one writer be

NP1 NP3

T- taagooru saahityakaarudu
Tagore writer

13) M- taagoor oru kaviy-um saahityakaaran-um aamu
Tagore one poet-and writer and be

NP1 NP2 NP3

T- taagooru Kavi, saahityakaarudu
Tagore poet writer

(Tagore is a poet and a writer)

S(13) is a coordination of Ss(11) and (12).

In S(13) also copula is not available in T.

i.e. M- NP1 +(NP2+NP3)+be(cop)

T- NP1 +(NP2 + NP3)

The copular verb aamu in M can be adjectivised.

In adjectival clauses, in T also, a copular verb is used. The adjectival form in M is aaya, correspondingly avina, the adjectival form of the verb agu 'to become' occurs in T. The copular S(14) can be adjectivised to get (15).
14) M- raaman mitukkan aanu  
        Rama       bright    be(coop)  

        T- raamudu buddhiSaali  

        (Rama is bright)  

15) M- mitukkanaaya raaman  
        bright    became(R.P) rama  

        T- buddhiSaali ayina raamudu  
        bright    became(RP) Rama  

        (Rama, who is bright . . . . . . . .)  

Structure: \{ M- \} NP + beヴ R.P + NP.  

2.3. Other type (Actor-action): where a verb other than 
the copula always occurs:  

e.g. (16)  

        M- aval pathiykkunu  
        she studying  

        T- aame caduvutundi  
        she studying  

        (She is studying)
### Sentence type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copular</td>
<td>NP + NP + aamu</td>
<td>NP + NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor-action</td>
<td>NP + VP</td>
<td>N + VP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A simple sentence in M as well as in T can have the structure: subject + object + verb (S + O + V).

#### 2.3.1 Subject:

2.3.1.1. Nominative: Syntactically, the nominative functions as the subject of the sentence. All nouns can occur as the subject of the sentence. But the occurrence of numerals and gerundials as the subject is very rare. Generally the subject occurs sentence - initially in both the languages. Nominative case is unmarked in M and T.

17) M- aval varunnu
     she comes

T- aame vastundi
    she comes

(She is coming)
aval (M) and same (T) are the subjects. In T the subject agrees with the verb in person number and gender (see Agreement).

2.3.1.2. Dative: There are sentences in these languages, where the dative nominal has pivotal role and where an 'Agentive' nominal is lacking. They are treated as non-agentive dative constructions. Some of the verbs which require a dative – NP in the subject position are:

(a) Vb 'be' (existential) – unto (M); un- (T)

Perhaps the most common verb in the dative constructions is this verb. The 'be' (exist) verb occurring with the dative nominal indicates possession.

18) M- námalkku oru viitu unto
   we(excl)(dat)one house be(exist)

   T- manaku oka illu undi
   we(dat) one house be(exist)

   (we have a house)

b) Verbs of cognition.

   (i) aRiyu (M); teliyu (T) 'to know'

19) M- eniykkku aa katha aRiyham
    I- dat that story know

    T- naaku aa katha telusu
    I-dat thatstory know

   (I know that story)
In (19) M if the agentive nominal is used as the subject instead of the dative the meaning gets altered i.e.,

20) M- naan aa katha aRiyum
    I that story know-will

T- neenu aa katha telusu kontaanu
    I that story know (reflexive)
    (i.e. I do not know the story now, but I will know it (in future)

It should be noted that there is difference in the verb form of the two sentences (19) M and (20)M. When the dative subject and the object NP occurring with the Vb aRiyu -are human, the dative subject can be optionally replaced by nominative subject in M.

21) M- eniykku addesbatte aRiyam
    I (dat) he (acc) know

or M- naan addesbattee aRiyum
    I he (acc) know-will

T- naaku aayana telusu
    I (dat) he know.
    aayanni he (acc)

(I know him)

(Note the difference in the verb forms in M. S(21) shows that a dative subject or a nominative subject can occur
with the Vb ariyu - 'to know' in M. In T, only the
dative subject can occur with the verb telusu 'to know'.

(ii) var - (M): vaccu (T) 'to come'.
This verb also is used in the meaning of 'to know' where
it refers to a 'faculty nominal' or skill whereas the
group (i) verbs may refer to one individual or item of
information. Apart from this in M and T the verbs
var- and vaccu also expresses one's difficulty of putting
into practice one's knowledge.

Ex. 22)

M- eniykku taypinnu varattilla
I -dat typing come-not

T- naaku taypingu raadu
I dat typing some not

(lit: typing doesn't come to me)
(I do not know typing)

c) Experimental verbs:

(i) toonn-(M): anipincu (T) 'to feel'

Ex. 23)

M- eniykku toonni
I -dat felt

T- naaku anipincindi
I -dat felt

(I felt, I thought)
(ii) Experiential verbs like 'to be hungry', 'to be paining' co-occur with the dative nominal in M and T. In T adverbial suffix -gaa can occur in such constructions. Similar type of adverbial construction is not found in M. Consider the sentence.

24) M- eniykku visakkunnu
    I(dat) hungry (pres)

   or (-eniykku visappu toennunnu)
   I (dat) hunger feel(pres)

T- naaku aakaligaa undi
   I(dat) hungry (adv) be

   or (naaku aakaleestundi (aakali veestundi)
      (I feel hungry)

In M dative-subject is possible with the copula - aanu.

Copula is absent in T in such constructions.

Ex. 25) M- avalikku ayaâle išťam aanu
        she(dat)be(acc)liking be

T- aameku atanâni išťam
    she(dat) he(acc) liking

    (She likes him)

Negative copular verb is available in M as well as T. It can cooccur with the dative subject in both the languages.
26) M- avalikkku ayaale istam alla  
    She(dat)he(acc)liking not

    T- aamekku ataanni istam kaadu  
    She(dat)he(acc)liking not

    (She does not like him)

e) Verbs of desire

    veenam (M) - kaavaali (T) 'to want'

27) M- ayaalikku oru vaatsaka viitu veenam  
    he(dat) one rented house want

    T- ataniki adde illu kaavaali  
    he(dat) rented house want

    (He wants a rented house)

f) Capabilitative.

    kali-(M); -gala (T) 'to be able to'

28) M- avalikkku paataan kaliyum  
    she(dat)sing(inf) able(fut)

    T- same paada galadu  
    she sing(inf)able

    (She can sing)

In (28) the nominative - nominal occurs as the subject in T, corresponding to the dative nominal in M.

g) The verb meaning 'to get'

    kitt-(M) - doruku (T) 'to get', 'to be available'
29) M- ayaalkku ramtu ruupa kitty
he-dat two rupees got

T- ataniki rendu ruupaayila dorikaayi
he-dat two rupees get
(He got two rupees)

It appears that in sentences of the type (29) the dative nominal functions as the subject. But if the 'agreement' of the subject with the verb is considered as the criteria for determining the subject, it is seen that the dative nominal does not show concord with the verb in Telugu. The dative nominal atani-ki is masculine singular while the verbal ending is neuter plural -vi. The neuter noun in the sentence is rupaayilu 'rupees'. In M since the concord between the subject and the verb is not available this criteria cannot be applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.3.1.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1.1.</td>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1.2.</td>
<td>Dative with</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Vb 'be' [exist] [poss]</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Vbs of cognition [human object] [vb to know]</td>
<td>NP-dat/ NP</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) experimental verb</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) copular verb</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) verbs of desire</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) capabilitative</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Vb 'to get'</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td>NP-dat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3.1.3.

The semantic functions of the dative nominal show differences in the two languages under study.

A. Participant NP in which more than one participant with the same function occurs in the sentence: The participant nouns are conjoined by the coordinating particle. In M a nominative or a dative nominal can occur in such constructions whereas only a dative nominal occurs in T.

30) M- ayaal(kk)um niññal(kk)um (tammil) valare he(dat)conj. you(dත)conj. between lot of veytyaasam unto difference bë'

T- atanikii miikkau caalaa bheedam(undi) he(dat) you(dat) lot of difference be

(There is a lot of difference between himself and yourself)

B. Attributive sentences where the person to whom a quality is attributed is in the dative and the attribute nominal expresses quality.

31) M- ayaalkku garvu kuututal aanu he(dat) proud increase be

T- ataniki garvim ekkuva(gaundë) he(dat) proud increase be

(He is very proud)
C. **Kinship relations**. In sentences expressing kinship relations the dative nominal functions as the kinship bearer. The dative nominal and the nominative nominal are related by a kinship nominal (i.e. two participant nominals and one relationship nominal).

In M, the immediate and non-immediate kinship relations are expressed through the use of different case suffixes i.e. genitive shows immediate relation and dative shows non-immediate relation. In T the difference is indicated by the presence or absence of the verbal element. Presence of the verb shows non-immediate relation while its absence expresses immediate relation. If the verb is absent dative is optionally used.

(i) Immediate kinship.

32) **M**- ayaal avaluṭe annan aanu

   he she-gen elder-brother is

   **T**- atanu aamę(ku) annayya

   he she(dat) elder-brother

(He is her elder brother)
ii) Non-immediate kinship

33) M- ayaal avalkku annaŋ aŋu/aakum
    he    she-dat elder-brother is/become

    T- atanu aameku annayya avutaadu
    he    she-dat elder-brother become

    (He is elder brother(like) to her)

However, in Telugu also the genitive can be used
to show immediate relation. The verb is absent in such
constructions and the sentence is of equational type.

34) M- aval ayaalute aniyyatti aŋu
    she he(gen) younger-sister is

    T- aame atani celli
    she he(gen)younger-sister

    (She is his younger sister)

D. 'Possessor' type of sentences need only the dative
participant. In addition a numeral can be used in these
sentences whereas it is not possible in the previous
case. Simple possession is distinguished from kinship
possession. In T with simple possessive sentence the
verbal element is essential while it is optional for
kinship possession. In the case of simple possession
the verb aŋu is not used in M. In kinship possessor
sentences the second nominal is human.
(i) **Simple possession** (Alienable)

35) 

M- ayaalkku rantu kaaru(kal) untu

he-dat two cars be

T- ataniki rendu kaarlu unnaayi

he(dat) two cars be

(He has got two cars)

(ii) **Kinship possession** (Inalienable)

36) 

M- ayaalkku muunnu pammakkal aamu(untu)

he(dat) three daughters be

T- ataniki mugguru kuutululu(-unnaaru)

he(dat) three daughters be

(He has three daughters)

---

**F. Experiencer constructions** are further classified based on the duration and nature of experience. Ss expressing experience of longer duration, consisting of a dative nominal and a nominative nominal which imply a 'process' of long duration or which indicate chronic diseases are distinguished from those of shorter duration. In T the adverbial suffix-**gaa** limit the duration of the experience (mental or physical feeling) conveyed by the noun concerned. (Eg. It is difficult to put a time limit on chronic diseases like tuberculosis).
(i) Longer duration:

37) M- ayaalakkku ksayam aanu
be(dat) TB be

T- ataniki ksaya
he(dat) TB

(*ataniki ksayagaa undi)
he(dat) TB(adv) be

(He has TB)

(ii) Physical:

M- ayaalikkku ivite tanuppu aanu
he=dat here cold is

T- ataniki ikkada caligaa undi
he(dat) here' cold(advb)be

(*atanu ikkada caligaa unnaadu)
he here' cold(advb) be

(Here it(the weather) is cold for him
or He feels it cold, here)

(iii) Mental:

39)a. M- ayaalkkku ivite santoosam aanu
he(dat) here happy be

T- ataniki ikkada haayigaa undi
he(dat) here happy(advb) be

(He is happy here)

S(39)a can also be represented as (39)b:
39)b. M- ayaal ivite santoosam aayittirikkunnu
   (he) here happiness be(aux) be(aux)

T- atanu ikkada haayigaa unnaadu
   (he) here happily be III masc.sg.

(He is (staying) here happily.

The above noted differences can be given in a tabular form as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic relationship of the dative.</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Participant NP</td>
<td>nom/dat</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Attributive</td>
<td>dat</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Kinship relation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) immediate</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>dat/gen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) non-immediate</td>
<td>dat</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(NP-dat...be(cop))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Possessor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) simple possession</td>
<td>dat</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) kinship possession</td>
<td>dat</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Experiencer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) longer duration</td>
<td>dat</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) physical</td>
<td>dat</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) mental</td>
<td>nom/dat</td>
<td>nom/dat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On examining the verbal correspondences in sentences (30) to (39) the following relations are found:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be (exis)</td>
<td>untu</td>
<td>un+png/(undi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be (cop)</td>
<td>aanu</td>
<td>φ, agu +png</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gaa + undi/ (undi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be (aux)</td>
<td>aayittirikkunnu</td>
<td>gaa+un+png</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.2. Accusative case: Accusative case form is used to denote the direct object of the verb.

40) M- ayaal avale kantu
    he    she(acc) saw

T- ataanu aameni cuusaadu
    he    she(acc) saw

(He saw her)
2.3.2.1. Animate nouns in M and T require the accusative case suffix when they function as the object in a sentence. In M however the noun aalu 'person' optionally takes the accusative case-suffix.

41) M- avar [aalu

T- vaaru manisini pampaaru
they person(acc) sent

(they sent a man)

2.3.2.2. With the nouns representing inanimate objects accusative case suffix is not generally added in both the languages.

42) M- raaman peena vaani
Rama pen bought

T- raamudu pennu konnaadu
Rama pen bought

(Rama bought a pen)

However, certain transitive verbs also require the accusative suffix with inanimate concrete nouns when the noun is to be particularised or emphasised.

43) M- avan kaseera(ye) toliocu
he chair-acc kicked

T- vaadu kuriciini tannaadu
(He kicked the chair)
2.3.2.3: Nouns expressing inanimate objects take the accusative suffix in M when they precede the post positions kuRiccu 'about' patti 'about', kaal 'than' poole 'like'.

In T the accusative case marker is optionally used with nouns denoting inanimate objects when they precede the postpositions guRinci 'about' kanna/kante 'than' lagaa 'like'.

(44) M - avar aa pustakatte kuRiccu patti paRannu
they that book-acc-about said

T - vaallu aa pustakam guRinci ceppaaru
they' that book about said

(pustakaanni book-acc)

(they told me about that book)

With pronouns accusative case suffix is obligatory in T also when the suffix is followed by the postpositions listed above.
45) M- ii peena atinekaal nallatu aaru
this pen that(acc) than good be

T- ii pennu daani [kanna] mancidi
kante
this pen that(acc) than good
(this pen is better than that one)

46) M- ii pustakam atupoole nallatu alla
this book that like good not

T- ii pustakam daani laagaa mancidi kaadu
this book that(acc) like good not

(this book is not as good as that)

2.3.2.4. In'dative constructions' with the vb -'to know'
the accusative suffix is optional with animate nouns
also in T.

47) M- eniykku ayaale nannaayi aRiyam
I -dat he -acc well know

T- naaku { aayana baagaal telusu
he
I dat aayanni he(acc) well know

(I know him well)

Following are the casal correspondence occurring
with the direct object.
### 2.3.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct object</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2.1. + animate</td>
<td>NP-acc</td>
<td>NP-acc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the noun 'aalu' person</td>
<td>NP(acc)</td>
<td>NP-acc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2.2. -animate</td>
<td>NP(acc)</td>
<td>NP(acc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2.3. +pronoun</td>
<td>NP-acc</td>
<td>NP(acc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP + post position</td>
<td>NP-acc</td>
<td>NP(acc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2.4. dative(constructions)</td>
<td>NP-acc</td>
<td>NP(acc)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accusative case occurs in the following structures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP + NP - acc + vb.</td>
<td>subj (anim) D.O.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-</th>
<th>T-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP + aalu (acc) + ayayku-'to sent'</td>
<td>subj D.O(+anim) vb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-</th>
<th>T-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP + manisi - acc + vb.</td>
<td>subj (+anim) D.O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP + NP - φ + Vb</td>
<td>subj (-anim)(acc) D.O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-</th>
<th>T-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP + NP - acc + kuRiccu { patti poole kaal }</td>
<td>+ vb pos.pos.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contrasting the above structures shows that the nouns expressing animate beings when occurring as the direct object in a sentence take the accusative case suffix in M and T. However, the noun aalu 'person' in M takes the suffix optionally when it cooccurs with the verb ayayku 'to send'. Nouns expressing non-animate beings do generally take the accusative suffix in both the languages. When followed by post positions, accusative suffix is obligatory in M while it is optional in T.

Indirect object: Dative case: Generally a noun phrase having dative case suffix functions as the indirect object in a sentence.
48) M- rema raadhaykku oru peena koṭuttu
Rema Radha-dat one pen(acc) gave

T- rama raadhaku oka pennu iiccindi
Rema Radha-dat one pen(acc) gave

(Rema gave Radha a pen)

Dative case has the syntactic frame

NP + NP -dat +NP -(acc) + Vb.('to give')
Subj. I.O. D.O.

In M there are instances where the accusative suffix
(-e) occurs with the indirect object. This phenomenon
is found with the verbs kaaniyykk- 'to cause to see' and
keel-ppiykk 'to cause to hear'. T uses the dative
suffix correspondingly.

49) a.

M- raaman ayaale peena kaaniccu
Rama he pen(acc) showed
I.O D.O

(raaman ayaalkku peena kaaniccu koṭuttu)
Rama he-(dat) pen(acc) showed gave

T- raamudu ataniki pennu/cuupincaađu
Rama he-(dat) pen showed

(Rama showed him a pen)
49) b. 
M- rema raadhaye paattu keelppiccu
   Rema Radha−acc song(acc) heard(cause)

   ( rema raadhaykku paattu keelppiccu kothuttu)
   Rema Radha−dat song(acc) heard gave

T- rema raadhuaku pasta vinipinciindi
   Rema Radha−dat song heard(cause)

   (Rema caused Radha to hear the music)

50) M-aayal kuttiiye ammaye kaaniccu
   he child(acc) mother(acc) showed

   = aayal kuttiiykku ammaaye kaaniccu(kothuttu)/or
   he child−dat mother−acc showed give
   aayal kuttiiye ammaykku kaaniccukothuttu)
   he child−acc mother−dat showed −gave

T- atanu pillaku ammani cuupincaadu/or
   he child−dat mother−acc showed

   atanu pillani ammaku cuupincaadu
   he child−acc mother−dat showed

   (He showed the child its mother/or
   He showed the mother the child).

In sentences of the type (49) such usage (acc. with
indirect obj) is probably due to the absence of accusative
suffix with the direct object (which is inanimate).
Sentences of the type (50) are rare.

Ss(49) and (50) shows that indirect object is realised
in M by the following structure also.
M: NP + NP -acc + NP (acc) + Vb
   Subj + I.O.   D.O.   + Vb
   \[\text{kaanikk}^{\circ}\]
   \[\text{keelppikkk}^{\circ}\]

whereas in T only one syntactic frame is available
for indirect object as follows:

T: NP + NP -dat + NP (acc) + Vb
   Subj + I.O. + D.O.

The differences in the two languages can be shown as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indirect object</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With the Vbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\text{kaanikk}^{\circ}  'to cause to see'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\text{keelppikkk}^{\circ}  'to cause to hear'</td>
<td>NP -acc</td>
<td>NP -dat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\text{kaaniccuccu}^{\circ} + \text{Vb kotu-}^{\circ} + \text{keelppiccu}^{\circ} \] 'to give'

NP -dat  NP -dat

with other vbs.

NP -dat  NP -dat

23.3.3. The dative case takes the post position veenti

(M): \text{kosam} (T) 'for something/someone'. The accusative suffix in M and T can occur in the place of the dat-suffix + post-position, if the noun is animate, i.e.,
(51) \( M - \text{naan} \quad \{ \text{ayaal-e} \quad \text{he -acc} \quad \text{kaattu nilkkunnu} \} \\
\text{ayaalkku veenti} \)

\( I \quad \text{he-dat for wait stand-pres.} \)

\( T - \text{neenu} \quad \{ \text{atani koosam} \quad \text{eduru cuustuunaanu} \quad \text{he for} \} \\
\quad \text{atanni} \\
\quad \text{he(acc)} \)

(I am waiting for him)

In T, post position gurinci 'about' also occurs corresponding to -ku + veenti in M.

(52) \( M - \text{avan eniykkuveenti kontu vannataanu} \quad \text{he I-dat-for bring-that-is} \)

\( T - \text{vaadu naagurinci teccaadu} \quad \text{he I - for brought} \)

(He has brought it for me)

The difference can be noted as follows:

\[ M - \text{NP} + \{ \text{NP-dat + veenti} \} + \text{VP} \]

\[ \quad \text{NP-acc} \]

\[ T - \text{NP} + \{ \text{NP(oblq)+(koosam)} \} + \text{VP} \]

\[ \quad \text{NP-acc} \]

2.3.4. Instrumental case: In M the instrumental case is expressed by the free form kontu 'with (a suffix -aal is available in the literary dialect). In T, too/ceeta 'with' is used.
(53) M- ñaan peena kontu elutunnvu
     I pen with writing

T- neenu pennu too raasukontunnaanu
     I pen with writing

(I am writing with a pen)

In M the instrumental kontu is always preceded by the accusative suffix (-a). (with inanimate nouns the suffix is absent or covert)

(54) M- avar ayaale kontu paMayiccu
     they be-acc with say (caus)

T- vaallu ataniceeta ceppincaaru
     they be with said (caus)

(They caused him to say)

In M kontu with nouns expressing animate beings is not instrumental in character. It gives causative meaning and a causative verb always occurs in such constructions. e.g. (See S(54)).

(b) causal: Instrumental can assume the causative function also. In T cee/ceta is an instrumental post-position indicating the meaning 'because of'. However this is used rarely in modern Telugu. In standard T yalla is used in the causative sense.
(55) M- ayaal-e kontu aval valare kastappattu  
    he-acc-cause she a lot suffered
    T- atani valla same caalaa baadhapadindi  
    he(oblq)cause she a lot suffered
    (She suffered a lot because of him).

In T, the cause is expressed by the following suffixes
also when they cooccur with inanimate nouns like cali
'cold' enda 'hot'

Eg.(56) M- ayaal tanuppukontu viRaccu  
    he cold cause shivered

T- atanu cali - ki  
    cold-dat vonikaadu  
    cali-too shivered
    cold-soc cali-valla
    cold-cause

(He shivered because of cold )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrumental case</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Instrumental</td>
<td>kontu</td>
<td>-too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-animate NP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Causative</td>
<td>kontu</td>
<td>-too/-ki/valla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) -animate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) +animate</td>
<td>acc.+kontu</td>
<td>cee(cesta)/valla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suff.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instrumental and causative have the following structures:

Instrumental:

\[ M - NP + NP - kontu + Vb \]
\[ subj\ (-anim) \]
\[ T - NP + NP - \begin{array}{c} too \\ subj \: Inst. \: \{ cce \} \end{array} + Vb. \]

Causative:

\[ M - NP + NP - e - kontu + Vb \ (caus) \]
\[ Subj. (+anim)acc. \]
\[ T - NP + NP - ceta + Vb \ (caus) \]
\[ subj. (+anim) \]
\[ M - NP + NP - kontu + Vb \]
\[ (-anim) \]
\[ T - NP + NP - \begin{array}{c} too \\
( -anim) \: ki \\
subj \: \{ valla \} \end{array} + Vb \]

2.3.5 Sociative: Sociative case is expressed by the post position - ootu in M and - too in T.

(57)

\[ M - ayaal \: avalootu \: parañnu \]
\[ he \: she-soc. \: said \]

\[ T - atanu \: aametoo \: ceppaadu \]
\[ he \: she-soc \: said \]
\[ (He \: told \: her) \]
(58) M- ayal ayalooTU coodocu

he she-soc. asked

T- atanu aamenu adigaadu

he she-acc asked

(He asked her)

The following postpositions also express sociative case relation.

M- (a) NP + NP

subj

{oottu kuute
-ute kuute
-oottu ottu

+Vb

(b) NP +NP -oote + Vb

subj (-anim)

T-(a) NP + NP

subj

too
tookuuda
too paatu

-too saha
venta
soc.

+Vb

M(c)- NP + NP -ootu + Vb 'to say'

subj soc. 'to ask'

T(c)- NP + NP -too + vb. ('to say')

subj. soc.

T(d)- NP + NP -nu + Vb. ('to ask')

subj. acc.
S (58) shows that there occurs in T the accusative suffix -nu corresponding to the sociative -ootu in M. The postposition kuu-te 'with' /ottu 'with' can occur with the sociative in M. (In M, the genitive suffix -ute followed by the post-position kuu-te gives the sociative meaning). In T, the forms too-da (too + kuuda), too paatu, toosaha, venta 'along with' are used as parallels.

(59) M- nnaan ayaalute kuu-te pooyi
    I he-gen with went

    (or/nnaan ayaalootu {kuute} pooyi
     I he-soc with

T- neenu atanitoo vellaanu
    I he-soc went

    (I went with him)

(60) M- viitootu kuuti/ (viitoote) ellaam naiccu pooyi
    house with (house-with all destroy gone all)

T- illutoo sahaa annii kuuli pooyaayi
    house with all destroyed

    (Everything, including the house were destroyed)
2.3.5. Sociative case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociative case</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With the verb 'to say'</td>
<td>soc. (ootu)</td>
<td>soc (too)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'to ask'</td>
<td>soc. (ootu)</td>
<td>acc (-nu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'to go'</td>
<td>soc</td>
<td>acc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen+post pos.</td>
<td>soc</td>
<td>acc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soc+post pos.</td>
<td>-ute+kuute/</td>
<td>soc+post pos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ootu+ [kuute]</td>
<td>(too/toosahaa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.6. Locative: The locative case is expressed by the case suffix -il in M and -loo in Telugu respectively. (In M the suffix -attu can occur with place names ending in -m), -ku also can occur in the locative which chiefly denotes destination or direction.

(61) M- amma viittil untu
     mother house—in be

     T- amma intloo undi
     mother house—in be

     (mother is at home)

i.e., the locative suffix -il (M) is matched by -loo (T) where an existential verb is obligatory.
With other verbs (mainly with the verbs 'to come' and 'to go'), the suffix -ku occurs in T parallel to the suffix -il in M.

(62)

M- amma viittil pooyi  
*mother house-be went*

T- amma intiki vellindi  
*mother house-dat went*

(Mother went home)

i.e., the locative suffix -il in M is matched by the dative suffix -ku in T where an existential meaning is not implied.

In M the locative suffix -il/-ku is not added with the demonstratives 'there', 'here', and 'where', while these suffixes occur with the place names. In T the suffix -ku is obligatory with the demonstratives while it is not used with place names.

(63)

M- avar avite pooyi  
*they there went*

T- vaallu akkadaku vellaru  
*they there-dat went*

(They went there)
(64) M- amma madrasil pooyi
mother Madras-loc went

T- amma madrasu vellindi
mother Madras went

(Mother went to Madras)
There are constructions in T where the locative
suffix -loc and the post position -numci occurring
with pronouns for which parallel constructions are not
available in M.

(65)a. M- aa pani ayanaloo undi
that work he in be
(It has to be done by him/He alone is
capable of doing it)

b. T- vaadu daaninunci cedipooyaadu
he it/her from spoiled.
(He got spoiled because of it/her)

Direction is specified in M by the forms -sekku/-cotti
'to'. They occur after the locative suffix -il. The
directive markers in M and T are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-il ninnu</td>
<td>numci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-il sekku</td>
<td>-ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-il cotti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ullil</td>
<td>[-(sekku)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[-cotti]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(66) M- avar skuulilminnu pooyi
    they schhöl from went

T- vaallu skuulununci vellaaru
    they school-from went

(they went from the school)

(67) M- avar viittil [eekku] ooti
    they house-to ran

T- vaallu intiki parigettaaru
    they house-to ran

(they ran home)

In (67) T if the form loc + ki (loc + dire) is used (similar to that in M) the meaning of the sentence gets altered.

(68) M- avar viittinu ullil [eekku] ooti
    they house(gen)inside-into ran

T- vaallu intlooki parigettaaru
    they house-in-to ran

(they ran inside(into)the house)

To specify the path or transit the postposition kuute 'through' (-uute/kuuti are other forms) is added to the locative in M. dvaaraa/venta 'through' is used in T.
(69) a. M- irroodiluuete pooku
    this road-through go

(or/irroodee pooku)
    this road go
through

T- irroodu venta vellandi
    this road through go
'you) take this road

The point of location is expressed by the postposition veccu (M) (added to the locative). In T-loo occurs correspondingly.

(69) b. M- naan ayaale kaaleejil veccu kantu
    I he(acc) college-in at saw

T- neemu atanni kaaleejiloo cuusaanu
    I he-acc college-in saw

(I saw him at the college)

Locative case occurs in the following structures:

(1) M- NP + NP - il + be(exis)
    subj + loc. + Vb.

T- NP + NP-loo + be (exis)
    Subj+ loc + Vb.

(2) M- NP + NP -il + 'to come'
    'to go'
    subj + loc. + Vb.

T- NP + NP- [ku]+ 'to come'
    [ki] + 'to go'
    subj + loc + Vb.
(3) \[ M \rightarrow NP + \text{dem-NP} + Vb \\
\text{subj} + \begin{cases} \text{there} \\ \text{here} \\ \text{where} \end{cases} \\
T \rightarrow NP + \text{dem-NP} + ku + Vb. \\
\text{subj} + \begin{cases} \text{there} \\ \text{here} \\ \text{where} \end{cases} + \text{dat} + Vb + \text{suff} \]

(4) \[ M \rightarrow NP + \text{place name} + il + Vb \\
\text{subj} + \text{loc} + \text{loc.suff} + Vb. \\
T \rightarrow NP + \text{place name} + Vb \\
\text{subj} + \text{loc} \]

(5) \[ M \rightarrow NP + NP -il-ninnu + Vb \\
\text{subj} + \text{loc} \\
T \rightarrow NP + NP - nunci + Vb. \\
\text{subj} + \text{from} \]

(6) \[ M \rightarrow NP + NP -il -sekku + Vb. \\
\text{loc.oottu} \\
\text{subj} + \text{direction(towards)} + Vb \\
T \rightarrow NP + NP - ku + Vb. \\
\text{subj} + \text{direction} + Vb \]

(7) \[ M \rightarrow NP + NP(\text{gen}) - \text{inside} + \text{loc.suff} + \text{dim.suff} + Vb \\
\text{subj} \\
T \rightarrow NP + NP - \text{loc} - \text{dat} + Vb. \]

(8) \[ M \rightarrow NP + NP - \text{loc} - \text{transit} + Vb \\
\text{subj} + \begin{cases} \text{uute} \\ \text{kuute} \end{cases} \\
T \rightarrow NP + NP - \begin{cases} \text{dvaaraa} \\ \text{venta} \end{cases} + Vb. \]
(9) \( M - NP + NP + NP - loc. + pospos + Vb \)
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{subj.} & \quad \text{D.O.} & \quad \text{il-vaccu} \\
\text{T} & \quad NP + NP + NP - loc. + Vb & \quad \text{-loo -}
\end{align*}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locative case</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With the verb 'Be' existential</td>
<td>-il</td>
<td>-loo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vb (-existential)</td>
<td>-il</td>
<td>-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With demonstratives</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With place names</td>
<td>-ku/-il(attu)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With animate nouns (+human/pronoun)</td>
<td>const.not available</td>
<td>-loo/nunci</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direction:**

from 
- -il + ninnu 
- nunci

to, towards 
- -il + [ -sekkku , -oottu ] 
- -ki

towards inside 
{ ullil \( {\ast\ast} \) + [ -sekkku ] 
\{ akam , oottu \( {\ast\ast} \) } 
- -loo + ki

transit 
- -il + (k)uute 
- dvaaraa/gundaa 
- venta

point of location 
- -il +veccu 
- -loo
With temporal adverbs the following correspondences are noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>M</strong></th>
<th><strong>T</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hour</td>
<td>mani-ykku</td>
<td>gantala-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morning</td>
<td>raav-il-e</td>
<td>poddu-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon</td>
<td>ucca-ykku</td>
<td>madhyaannam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>vaykittu/</td>
<td>saayantram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vaikunneeram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>raatri-y-il</td>
<td>raatri-(ki)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>tiiyati</td>
<td>teedii-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>januvari-y-il</td>
<td>januvari-loo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eg.**

(70) M- pattu maniykku tapaal varum
ten hour-dat post come-will

T- padi gantalaku tapaalu vastundi
ten hour-dat post come-will

(the post will come at 10'o clock)

(71) M- ūnānāl raavile vannu
we * morning came

T- meem podduna vaccaaru
we morning came

(we came in the morning)

(72) M- avar uccaykku pookum
they noon-dat go-will

T- vaallu madhyaannam veltunnaaru
they noon go

(they will go at noon)
(73) M- avan [vaikittu] pathiccu
he [vaikunneeram] studied
evening

T- vaadu saayantram cadivaadu
he evening studied
(He studied in the evening)

(74) M- aval raatriyil paatti/pooyi
she might-loc sang went

T- aame [raatri] paadindi
she [raatriki] vellindi
went.
(She sang/went at night).

(75) M- aktooabar rantaam tiiyati gaandhijayanti aanu
October second date Gandhi birthday be

T- aktooabaru rendava teedina gaandhi jayanti
October second date-loc Gandhi birthday
(October second is Gandhiji's birthday).

(76) M- acchang jaguvariyl varum
father January-loc come-will

T- naannagaaru janaaariloo vastaaruu
father January-loc come-will
(Father will come in January)
The suffixal correspondences in Ss (70) - (76) are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-kku</td>
<td>-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-il-e</td>
<td>-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kkü</td>
<td>φ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ</td>
<td>φ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-il</td>
<td>(-ki)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ</td>
<td>-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-il</td>
<td>-loo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hour
- morning
- noon
- evening
- night
- date
- month

2.3.7. The genitive:

Genitive or possessive shows the relation between two nouns (or NPs) in a sentence. The genitivesuffix in M is -ute. In T the oblique form functions as the genitive.

(77) M - itu siitäyute pustakam aanu
this Sitha-gen book is

T- idi siitä pustakam
this sitha (oblq)book
(This is sitha's book)

Insertion of other case suffixes in between the two nouns of the genitive phrase is not possible.

There is semantic relation between the genitive and the dative, i.e., the following sentences are related in meaning.
M- eniykku pustakam unto
I-dat book be

T- naaku pustakam undi
I-dat book be

(I have a book)

M- eniykku ulla pustakam
I-dat be-RP book

T- naaku uma pustakam
I-dat be-RP book

(The book which I possess)

M- ente pustakam
I-gen book

T- naa pustakam
I-gen book

(My book)

The following post positions expressing spatial relation can occur with the genitive. They can also occur after the dative suffix in M. In T they occur only with the genitive.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>&quot;inside&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ullil/akattu</td>
<td>loopala</td>
<td>'inside'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. meel/punarattu/mukalil</td>
<td>miida/payki/payna</td>
<td>'on, above'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. atiyil/taale/kiilil</td>
<td>kinda</td>
<td>'below'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. munpil/munpe</td>
<td>munda/mundara</td>
<td>'in front of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. pirake/pirakil</td>
<td>venaka</td>
<td>'at the back of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. natukku/natuvil</td>
<td>madhya</td>
<td>'in the middle of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. cuttum</td>
<td>cuttu</td>
<td>'around'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. atuttu/atukkal</td>
<td>daggara</td>
<td>'near'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. neeree</td>
<td>vaipu</td>
<td>'towards'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. itayil</td>
<td>madhya</td>
<td>'among, in the midst of'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Egs:

(78) M- 

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{muRi-} & \text{-y-} \text{kku} \\
\text{room-dat} & \text{ullil} \\
\text{muRiy-ute} & \text{akattu} \\
\text{room-gen} & \text{inside}
\end{align*}
\]

T- gadi - loopala taebilu undi room - inside table be

(There is a table inside the room)
(79) M- meesā-y | -ute | mukalil | pena untu
gen | me | puRattu | pen be
dat | above | 

T- teebilu | mida | pennu undi
| payki | pen be
| payna | above |

(80) M- meesā-y- | kku | atiyil | peepar untu
dat | taale | "
ute | kiilil | below |
gen | | paper be

T- teebilu kinda peeparu undi
table below paper be
(there is paper under the table)

(81) M- viitinu | munpe | toottam untu
house-dät | munpil | "
viitinte | "
house gen. | front-in garden be
(There is a garden in front of the house)

(82) M- viitinu | piRakil | -um toottam untu
house-dät | "
viitinte | piRake | "
house-gen | back also garden be

T- inti venaka = kuundaa toota undi
house back also garden be (gen)
(there is a garden at the back of the house also)
(83) M- {muRiyute} {matukku} faan unto
room-gen room-dat middle fan be

T- gadi madhya faan undi
room middle fan be

(84) M- {viitinu} {cutoff maraññal unto
house-dat {viitinte} around trees be
house
(gen)

T- inti cutoff cetlu unnaayi
house around trees be
(gen)

(there are trees around the house)

(85) M- {skuulu} {viitinu} {atuttu} aunu
house-dat school {viitinte} {atukkal
house-gen near be

(School is near the house)

(86) M- {ente} neeree nookkuu
I-gen {eniykku} {I-dat} towards look (imp)

T- naa vaipu cuudu
I-gen towards look

(Look at me)
(87) M- cetikal ute itayil paampa untu
    gen -kku itaykku snake be
    plants dat among

T- mokkalu madhya paamulu unnaayi
plants among snakes be

(Snakes are there among the plants).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP + -ute</td>
<td>oblique form of NP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP -gen</td>
<td></td>
<td>NP-gen post pos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP -dat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocative: It is used in direct personal address.
They are formed from nouns and the types of formation are different. The most frequent being vowel lengthening in the final syllable, dropping of the word final consonant often accompanied by the lengthening of the preceding vowel, as well as vowel alternations in the final syllable.

(Fg) (88)

M- ammaa
  ammae 'Mother(voc) (noun - amma)
  ammoo

T- ammaa " 
**SUMMARY**

M and T differ in the following respects:

1. In M one example is noted where accusative case suffix is optional with noun denoting human being (Ref. 2.3.2.1).

2. Accusative case suffix is optional in T when they precede postpositions while they are obligatory in M (Ref. 2.3.2.3).

b. with 'dative constructions' also accusative suffix occurs optionally in T (2.3.2.4).

3. In M there are instances where the accusative suffix (-e) occurs with the indirect object (c.f. 2.3.3.1).

4. The instrumental kontu always follows the accusative suffix (-e) in M (2.3.4).

5. With regard to the sociative case (2.3.5) T makes an interesting distinction based on the cooccurring verb as follows:

   \[
   \text{NP} + \text{NP} - \text{nu} + \text{adigu} \quad \text{to ask} \\
   \text{subj} \quad \text{(acc)} \\
   \text{sociative}
   \]

   \[
   \text{NP} + \text{NP} - \text{too} + \text{ceppu} \quad \text{to tell} \\
   \text{subj} \quad \text{(soc)} \quad \text{vellu} \quad \text{to go} \\
   \text{etc.}
   \]

6. In Locative sentences, the case marker is added to
place names in M while it is not added in T, whereas with
demonstratives the locative suffix is obligatory in T while
it is not added in M.

The following structures are noted to be similar in
the two languages:

1. Neg.copular.

\[
\begin{align*}
M & \quad NP + NP + \text{be(cop)neg.} \\
T &
\end{align*}
\]

b. \[
\begin{align*}
M & \quad NP -\text{dat} + NP -\text{acc} + NP + \text{be(cop)neg.} \\
T & \quad (+\text{anim}) \quad (+\text{ahäa})
\end{align*}
\]

c. Adjectivisation of copular Vb.

\[
\begin{align*}
M & \quad NP + \text{be} \text{ R.P} + NP. \\
T &
\end{align*}
\]

2. Existential - Possessive

\[
\begin{align*}
M & \quad NP - \text{dat} + NP + \text{be (exis)} \\
T &
\end{align*}
\]

3. Dative

\[
\begin{align*}
M & \quad NP - \text{dat} + NP + \text{cognitive Vbs} \quad \{\text{'to know'}\} \\
& \quad \text{experiential Vbs} \quad \{\text{'to come'}\} \\
& \quad \text{Vbs of desire} \quad \{\text{'to feel'}\} \\
T & \quad \text{Vbs of desire} \quad \{\text{'to get'}\}
\end{align*}
\]

4. Kinship relation(non-immediate)

\[
\begin{align*}
M & \quad NP + NP -\text{dat} + NP \quad + \text{be (cop)} \\
T & \quad \text{(kin)}
\end{align*}
\]
5. Possessive Ss (alienable)

\[ M \{ -NP -\text{dat} + (\text{Num}) + NP + \text{be} \]

\[ T \}

6. Actor-action type (non-copular)

\[ M \{ -NP + \text{VP} \]

\[ T \}

7. Direct object

\[ M \{ \text{NP} + \text{NP} - \text{acc} + \text{VP}. \]

\[ T \{ \text{subj. (anim) suff} \text{D.O.} \}

b. \[ M \{ \text{NP} + \text{NP} - \emptyset \text{+VP} \]

\[ T \{ \text{subj. (-anim) (acc.suff)} \}

8. Indirect object.

\[ M \{ -NP + \text{NP} -\text{dat} + \text{NP (acc)} + \text{Vb} \]

\[ T \{ \text{subj} \text{ suff I.O} \text{D.O.} \}

9. Instrumental

\[ M \{ -NP + \text{NP} -\text{inst.} + \text{Vb} \]

\[ T \{ \text{subj suff} \}

b. Causal

\[ M \{ -NP + \text{NP} -\text{inst.} + \text{Vb} \]

\[ T \{ \text{subj suff} \}

10. Sociative

\[ M \{ -NP + \text{NP} -\text{Soc.} + \text{Vb} \]

\[ T \{ \text{subj suff} \} \]
Structures - dissimilar

1. Copular

\[ M = NP + NP + \text{be(cop)} \]
\[ T = NP + NP \]

b. \[ M = NP - \text{dat} + NP - \text{acc} + NP + \text{be(cop)} \]
\[ (\text{abst}) \]
\[ T = NP - \text{dat} + NP - \text{acc} + NP \]
\[ (\text{abst}) \]

c. Coordinate NP

\[ M = NP_1 + (NP_2 + NP_3) + \text{be (cop)} \]
\[ T = NP_1 + (NP_2 + NP_3) \]

2. Capabilitative

\[ M = NP - \text{dat} + (Vb + aux) \]
\[ T = NP + (Vb + aux) \]

3. Dative with the vb 'to know'

\[ M = \begin{cases} 
\text{NP - dat} + \text{NP - acc} + a\text{Riyaam/aRiyilla} \\
\text{NP} + \text{NP - acc} + a\text{Riyum/aRiyilla}
\end{cases} \]
\[ (\text{hum}) \]
\[ (\text{hum}) \]
\[ T = \text{NP - dat} + \text{NP - acc} + t\text{elusu/teliidu} \]
\[ (\text{hum}) \]

4. Participant NP

\[ M = NP_1 -(\text{dat}) - \text{conj} + NP_2 -(\text{dat}) - \text{conj} + \text{NP} + \text{be(exis)} \]
\[ T = NP_1 - \text{dat} - \text{conj} + NP_2 - \text{dat} - \text{conj} + \text{NP} + \text{be(exis)} \]
\[ (\text{attr}) \]
5. Attributive

\[ M = \text{NP - dat} + \text{NP} + \text{be (cop)} \]
\[ \quad \text{(attr)} (\text{aanu}) \]

\[ T = \text{NP - dat} + \text{NP} + (\text{advb. suff + be}) \]
\[ \quad \text{(attr)} (-\text{gaa + undi}) \]

6. Kinship relation (immediate)

\[ M = \text{NP} + \text{NP} - \text{gen} + \text{NP} + \text{be(cop)} \]
\[ \quad \text{(kin)} \]

\[ T = \text{NP} + \text{NP} - (\text{dat}) + \text{NP} \]
\[ \quad \text{(kin)} \]

7. Direct object

\[ M = \text{NP} + \text{NP} - \text{acc} + \text{P.P} + \text{Vb} \]
\[ \quad \text{subj} \quad \text{D.O.} \]

\[ T = \text{NP} + \text{NP} - (\text{acc}) + \text{P.P} + \text{Vb} \]
\[ \quad \text{subj} \quad \text{D.O.} \]

b. with the pronoun salu 'person'

\[ M = \text{NP} + \text{NP} - (\text{acc}) + \text{VP} \]
\[ \quad \text{subj} \quad \text{D.O.} \]

\[ T = \text{NP} + \text{NP} - \text{acc} + \text{VP} \]
\[ \quad \text{subj} \quad \text{D.O.} \]

8. Indirect object

\[ M = \text{NP} + \text{NP} - \text{dat} + \text{P.P} + \text{vb.} \]
\[ \quad \text{subj} \quad \text{I.O.} \]

\[ T = \text{NP} + \text{NP (oblq)} + \text{P.P} + \text{Vb} \]
\[ \quad \text{subj} \quad \text{I.O.} \]
b. \[ M - NP + NP - acc + NP - acc + Vb \]
\[ \text{subj} \quad \text{I.O.} \quad \text{D.O.} \quad (\text{to show to cause to hear}) \]

\[ T - NP + NP - dat + NP (acc) + Vb \]
\[ \text{subj} \quad \text{I.O.} \quad \text{D.O.} \]

9. Sociative

\[ M - NP + NP + soc + Vb \quad 'to ask' \]
\[ \text{subj} \quad \text{suff} \]

\[ T - NP + NP + acc + Vb \quad 'to ask' \]
\[ \text{subj} \quad \text{suff} \]