CHAPTER III

A. NEGATIVE SENTENCES

B. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES
A. NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Negative sentences in Malayalam and Telugu are formed in two ways. (1) negativising the verb phrase by negative markers which is possible at the morphological level. (2) negation of the sentence or verb phrase by using the negative verbs like illa/alla (M): leedu/kaadu (T) 'no', 'not'.

3.1.1. Equational or copular type of sentences are negated by adding alla (M): kaadu (T) 'not' in the final position.

(1) M - atu pustakam alla
    that book is not

    T - adi pustakam kaadu
    that book not

    (that is not a book)

(2) M - atu raamāḷ alla
    that Rama is not

    T - vaadu raamudu kaadu
    kaadu

    he Rama is not

    (He is not Rama)
Sa(l) and (2) are the negative forms of Ss(1a) and (2a) respectively.

1(a) M - atu pustakam aanu
    that book is

T - adi pustakam
    that book

(that is a book)

2(a) M - atu raaaman aanu
    that Rama be

T - vaadu raaamuudu
    he Rama

(He is Rama)

In T it is possible to have the regular verb forms of kaa 'to become' with respective personal markers (c.f. Chapter I - Agreement). kaa gives two meanings in certain instances - where there is possibility of giving the meaning 'to become'.

(3) T - neenu presidentunu kaanu

I president no

(I am not a president/I will not become a president).

3.1.2. The existential verbs - **untu** (M) and **un-** (T) - are negated by replacing these verbs by **illa** (M) and **lee-** (T)

---


t1In **untu** does not take the tense markers. In T - **un-** can have the forms unnaadu (past tense available in some dialects). unnaadu (present-tense) and untaadu (future tense).
(4) M - pustakam mee sappu Rattu illa
    book table on/above no

T - pustakam teebilumiida leedu
    book table on no

(The book is not there on the table)

(5) M - avar avite illa
    they there be+not

T - vaallu akkada leeru
    they there be+not

(they are not there)

(4) and (5) are the negative forms of (4a) and (5a)

(4a) M - pustakam mee sappu Rattuuntu
    book table on be(exist)

T - pustakam teebilumiida undi
    book table on be(exist)

(Book is on the table)
5(a) M-avar avite untu
 they there be(exist)

T-vaallu akkada unnaaru
they there be (exist)

(they are there)

31.3. Simple sentences in different contexts are negated
as follows:

past tense: the past negative form of the verb
in M and T are ila and leadu respectively.

(6) M- siita pasti-y-illa
Sitha sing(past) not

T- siita paada leadu
 sitha sing past-neg

(Sita did not sing)

(7) M- raaman vaayi-cc-illa
 Rama read (past) not

T- raamudu cadave leedu
 Rama read past neg.

(Rama did not read)
Ss(6) and (7) are the negative forms of (6a) and (7a):

(6a) M- siita paati
    sitha sing(past)

T- siita paad-in-di
    siita sing-past-png.

(sita sang)

(7a) M- raaman vaayi-ccu
    Rama read-past

T- raamudu cadiv-za-du
    Rama read-past-png

(Rama read)

Above examples show that in the past negative forms, tense is expressed through the main verb in M while in T tense is combined with the negative form. The two languages have the following structural difference in past negative Ss.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>past neg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T- NP + ie VR+a</td>
<td>leedu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present tense: In M illa negates a verb in the present tense. in T the non-past verb is negated by the suffix -a-.
(8) Mi - siita paatunn - illa
    Sitba sing(pres)not

    T - siita paad - a - du
    Sitba sing - nonpast - png
    neg.

    (Sitba is not singing /
    Sitba will not sing (T))

M - raaman varunn - illa
    Rama come(pres)no

T - raamudu raadu
    Rama come not (non-past)

    (Rama is not coming /
    Rama will not come (T))

Ss(8) and (9) are the corresponding negatives
of Ss(8a) and (9a).

(8a) Mi - siita paatunnu
    Sitba sing (pres)

    T - siita paadu - tundi
    Sitba sing (pres/) png
    fut

    (Sitba is singing / sitba will sing (T)
(9a) M- raaman varunn\_n
    Rama come (pres)

T- raamudu vas-\_taadu
    Rama come (pres) png
    (fut)

(Rama is coming/Rama will come (T))

As in the present tense having the structure

M- NP + (VB + pres
    tense)

T- NP + (VB + non-past+png)

are negated as

M- NP + (VB+pres) + alla

T- NP + (VB + non past + png)
    (nag =\_a=)

The verbal forms ending in -uka in M indicate
continuity of action. The -uka forms occur in the
non-past form of the verb. In the present tense it
occurs with the copula eanu and they are negated
by alla.
(10) M- siita paatuka alla
       sita sing-ing no

T- siita paada-ram leedu
    sita sing-ing no

(Sitha is not singing)

(11) M- raaman varuka alla
      Rama coming not

T- raamudu raavadam leedu
    Rama coming not

(Rama is not coming)

Ss(10) and (11) are the negation of Ss(10a) and

(11a)

(10a) M- siita paatuka aanu
       sita singing is

T- siita paadutundi
    sita sing(pres)png

(Sita is singing)

(11a) M- raaman varuka aanu
      Rama coming is

T- raamudu vastunnadu
    Rama come(pres) png

(Rama is coming)
Negation in the present (continuous) tense of the
Sa having the structure:

M - NP+(VB+uka)+aaru

T - NP+(VB+pres+png)

is as follows:

M - NP+(VB+uka)+alla

T - NP+(VB+\{adam \atam\} + leedu

Future tense Future negative is formed in M by the
addition of the negative verb illa and the future
suffix -um gets deleted. In Telugu the process is
the replacement of the future tense suffix by the future
negative marker -a-

(12) M - siita paat [-uka illa [-att-]

siita singing - neg

T - siita paad-a-du

siita sing-neg-png

(Sitha will not sing)
(13) N- raamaan paat(uka) illa
    Rama singing no

    T- raamudu paad-a-du
    Rama sing-neg-png

    (Rama will not sing)

Ss(12) and (13) are the negative forms of the Ss(12a) and 13(a).

(12a) N- siiita paat-um
    sitha sing-fut

    T- siiita paandu-tun-di
    sitha sing-fut-png

    (Sitha will sing)

(13a) N- raamaan paat-um
    Rama sing-fut

    T- raamudu paadu-taa-du
    Rama sing-fut-png

    (Rama will sing)

i.e. Ss in the future tense having the structure:

    N- NP+(VB+ fut)

    T- NP+(VB+fut+png)

    are negated as:
It is interesting to note that in negatives the 
-uka form of the verbs in M occurring with alla shows 
present tense and with illa expresses future. In 
other words the negative copular verb alla negates 
verbs in the present tense and the negative existential 
verb illa negates verbs in the future tense. In T 
future negation is by the addition of the non-past 
negative suffix -a-while present (continuous) 
tense is negated by the addition of the negative verb 
leedu to the Gerrundial form of the verb. The differences 
in the negative forms in the two languages can be noted 
as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negatives</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With Vb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'be' (copula)</td>
<td>alla</td>
<td>kaadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'be' existential</td>
<td>illa</td>
<td>leedu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past negative</td>
<td>Past Vb+illa</td>
<td>VB+a+leedu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present negative</td>
<td>present Vb+illa</td>
<td>VB+uka+alla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future negative</td>
<td>VB+(-uka+illa</td>
<td>VB+(-att-)+png</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.4. **Negative participles**

(1) Neg. R.P.

(ii) Neg. V.P.

(iii) Neg. conditional

(1) **Neg. R.P.**

Str: VR + Neg. + R.P. marker.

\[
\text{Neg.} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
-\text{aa-}
-\text{tt-} /M \\
-\text{an-} /T \\
\end{array} \right.
\]

\[
\text{R.P. suffix} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
-\text{a} /M \\
-\text{i} /T \\
\end{array} \right.
\]

**Ex:** (14)

M- atu paat-aa [mm] paattu aantu

that sing-neg-R.P.song be

T- adi paad-an-i paata

that sing-neg-R.P.song

(It is a song which has not been sung)

(15) M- atu var [aaa] kutti aantu

that come neg.RP boy is

T- vaadu raani abbaayi

he come(negPP)boy

(He is the boy who [did] not come)
Ss(14) and (15) are the negatives of (14a) and (15a).

(14a) M- atu paat-ī-y-a paattū aanu
     sing-past-Lm.Rp
     that song is

T- aadi paat-in-a paata
     that sing-past- song
     R.P
(That is the song which was sung)

(15a) M- atu va-mm-a kutti aanu
     that come-past- boy is
     R.P
(He is the boy who came)

Ss(14) and (15) expresses the negative R.P. forms corresponding to (14.a) and (15.a). The non-past participial forms are as in (14.b) and (15.b).

(14b) M- atu (avan) paat-unn-a paattū aanu
     that (he) sing-pres-RP song is

T- aadi(vaadu) paat-ee paata
     that he sing-non past sing
     R.P
(That is the song which (he)sings)

15(b) M- atu va-mm-a kutti aanu
     that come-pres-RP boy is

T- vaadu vee-ee abbayi
     he come-non past boy
     R.P
(He is the boy who comes)
(ee is the future habitual R.P. in T added to the past base of the verb).

**Durative R.P.** The durative is formed by adding kontirikikkunna to the past verbal base in M and by the addition of unna to the non-past base in T.

e.g. (16) M- niñña̱l kešštu-kont-irikk-unn-a paaṭṭu
you hear+cont.+state+pres+RP song
(past)

T- miiru višṭ- unnā paaṭa
you hear- cont.RP song

(the song which you hear)

S(16) is negated as follows:

16(a) M- niñña̱l keelkkaatta paaṭṭu
you hear not song

T- miiru vinani paaṭa
you hear-not song

(the song which you do not hear)

In Ss(14) and (15) the use of the negative form

\( \text{VB} \left[ aa-\ddot{u}+a \quad \text{neg+past+RP} \right] \) (eg. paaṭṭaaṥa, varaaṥa)

in M specifies past tense. i.e. the neg. participial form - aaṥa is used only in past tense in M while -satta can be used in past as well as non-past tenses.
Participal (R.P) constructions having the structure:

\[ M = NP + (VB + \text{tense + RP}) + NP + \]

\[ T = NP + (VB + \text{tense RP}) + NP + \]

are negated as follows:

\[ \text{Neg. R.P} \]

\[ M = NP + VB + \text{neg + RP} + NP + \]

\[ -aa-tt+a \]

\[ T = NP + \text{neg + neg + RP} + NP + \]

\[ VB (an+i) \]

(ii) \textit{Negative V.P.}: Neg. Verbal participial forms in the two languages have the structure

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Vb} & \text{Neg.} & \text{VP \ suff} \\
\hline
\text{Neg. V.P.} & M = & VB +aat & -e \\
\hline
T = & VB +ak & -undaa \\
\end{array}
\]

\text{Str:} \quad M = NP + (VB + \text{neg + V.P. suff}) + Vb

\[ T = NP + (VB + \text{neg V.P. suff}) + Vb. \]

Verbal participles in the affirmative sentences differ in past and present tenses as in the following Ss.
(17a) M- ayaal paatiyittu pooyi  
be sang after went

T- atanu paadi vellaadu  
be sang went

(He went after singing)

(17b) M- ayaal paatiyantu pooyi  
be sang(cont) went

T- atanu paadutuu vellaadu  
be sing(cont) went

(He went singing)

S(17) is the negative of S(17a) as well as (17b)

(17) M- ayaal paataat-e pooyi  
be sing-neg-vp went

T- atanu paad-ak-umdaa vellaadu  
be sing-neg went

(He went without singing)

Ss having the structure:

M- NP+(VB-tense-aux-VP)+Vb

T- NP+(VB-tense-VP)+Vb

are negated as follows:

M) NP+(VB+neg+VP)+Vb
T)
(iii) Conditional negative:

Conditional sentences in M are formed in two ways:

(a) suffixal and (b) lexical.

(a) the conditional suffix -aal is added to the past tense form of the Vb.

E.g. (18a) M- va-nn-aal
    come-past-cond.

\[
\begin{align*}
T- & \text{ vas - tee} \\
\text{VB/} & \text{ non cond} \\
\text{past} &
\end{align*}
\]

the corresponding negative form is:

(18)

M- var-aat - e irunnaal
    come-neg VP aux-cond.

T- ra - aka - pootee
    come-neg aux-cond

(b) In the non past tenses condition is expressed by the connector eñkil 'if'

E.g. 19(a) M- var-unn-eñkil
    come-pres- if

\[
\begin{align*}
T- & \text{ vas - tee} \\
\text{come - if} &
\end{align*}
\]

20(a) M- var - um - eñkil
    come - fut - if

\[
\begin{align*}
T- & \text{ vas - tee} \\
\text{come - if} &
\end{align*}
\]
The respective neg. forms are:

(19) M= var-unnila-enkil
come-pres-neg-if

T= ra-aka - poo - tee
come-neg-aux - if

(20) M= var-[u]ka-illa-enkil
att-
come neg if

T= ra-aka-poo-tee
come-neg-aux - if

Conditional participles in the past tense having the structure:

M= ---------+ VB(past)+cond+---------
suff.

T= ---------+ VB(non past)+cond+-------
suff

are negated as:

M= ---------+ VB(non-past)+neg+VP+be(aux)+cond+-------
suff suff

T= ---------+ VB(neg)+neg+aux+cond+-------
suff.

Non-past conditional have the structure:

M= ---------+ VB(nonpast)+tense+cond+---------
suff.

T= ---------+ VB(nonpast)+cond+---------
suff.
The corresponding negative have the structure:

\[ M - \text{vb}(\text{non past})+\text{tense}+\text{neg}+\text{cond}+-\text{suff} \]

\[ T - \text{vb}(\text{neg})+\text{neg}+\text{aux}+\text{cond}+-\text{suff} \]

Future neg:

\[ M - \text{vb}(\text{non past})+\left[-\text{uk}\right]+\text{neg}+\text{cond}+-\text{suff} \]

\[ T - \text{vb}(\text{neg})+\text{neg}+\text{aux}+\text{cond}+-\text{suff} \]

3.1.5. **Prohibitive**:

Negation of obligatory sentences is by the addition of \(\text{vee}+\text{nta}\) in \(M\) and \(\text{v}+\text{odd}\) in \(T\). to the verb base.

**Eg.** (21)

\[ M - \text{ni} \text{ pi} \text{ kanta} \]
\[ \text{you go - neg.} \]

\[ T - \text{nu} \text{vu po} \text{vo} \text{ddu} \]
\[ \text{you go neg.} \]

(You (should not/need not)go)

\[ \text{i.e. } M = \text{NP}+\text{vb}++\text{nta} \]

\[ T = \text{NP}+\text{vb}++\text{odd} \]

The prohibitive form is constructed by adding \(\text{arut}\) after the verbal base in \(M\) and \(\text{kuud}\) after \((\text{vb}+\text{a})\) the infinitive in \(T\).
Eg. (22) M- ivite tupparutu
here spit- neg

T- ikkada ummi veeyakuudadu
here spit aux. neg
('to put')

(Do not spit here)

i.e. M- NP (-place)+VB+arutu

T- NP (-place)+VR+a+kudadu

In T raadu (occurring after the infinitive) expresses prohibition with more emphasis.

(23) T- ii niillu traagaraadu
this water drink-not

M- ii vellam ku[ti]ykkarutu
this water drink-not

(Don't drink this water)

To give the sense 'not needed' the negative verb illa is added in M and the verb leedu is added in T to the obligative form of the verb. In T an alternative construction also is available which is by the addition of the word akkara 'need' + leedu to the verb root.

e.g. (24) M- aval paatanam enn[u] illa
she sing-should that no

T- aame { paadaali ani } leedu
sing-should that
she { paadakkara } no
There are a set of defective verbs in M which have their corresponding negatives. These verbs have the following correspondences in T:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vbs</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veenam</td>
<td>veentä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aakum</td>
<td>vayya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mati</td>
<td>poora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aanu</td>
<td>alla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untu</td>
<td>illa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

M- dniykku saari
   I - dat sari { veenam want veentä want-not }

T- naaku ciira
   I - dat sari { kaavaali want voddu want-not }

(I want a sari )

(I don't want a sari )
(26)  
\[ \text{M- eniykkun matakkaan} \]

* I -dat walk-purp. vayya

\{ sakum able \\
\{ not able \}

T- neenu naddava

* I walk

\{ galanu able \\
\{ leanu not able \}

\( \{ \text{can} \quad \text{cannot} \} \) walk

(27)  
\[ \text{M- eniykku itu} \]

* I -dat this

\{ mati enough \\
\{ poora not enough \}

T- naaku idi

* I -dat this

\{ caalu enough \\
\{ caaladu not enough \}

\( \{ \text{enough} \quad \text{not enough} \} \) for me

(28)  
\[ \text{M- itu pustakam} \]

* this book

\{ aanu is' \\
\{ alla is not \}

T- idi

\{ pustakam \\
\{ pustakam kaadu this book is not \}

\( \{ \text{is} \quad \text{is not} \} \) a book
(29) M- amma viittil
    mother house-
    in

    untu
    be(exis)
    illa
    be-neg-(exis)

T- amma intloo
    mother house-
    in

    undi
    be(exis)
    leedu
    be-neg-(exis)

(mother is not at home)
B. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

(i) Yes/No Questions.

(ii) Wh-type.

(iii) Tag questions.

3.2.1. (i) Yes/No type of interrogation:

This type of question needs only 'yes' or 'no' as the answer. In the language under study the Yes/No type of questions are formed by suffixing the interrogative marker to the noun, verb, adjective, adverb or sentence which forms the principal subject of interrogation. The suffixes used in M and T are -oo and -aa respectively.

(1) M - sukham aan-oo
    comfort be(ques)

T - baag-unmaar-aa?
    well being-ques

(How are you?)
However the negative verbs in M alla/illa 'no', 'not', venta 'don't want' and vayya 'cannot' can take
-se or -oo as the interrogative suffix.

(2) M- atu raaman  
(3) alla? 
(4) allee? 

that Rama is not(ques)

T- atanu raamudu kaadaa?
he Rama is not-ques.

The following correspondence can be obtained for the question suffixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question suffixes</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interrogation</td>
<td>-oo</td>
<td>-aa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the verbs(M):
illa/alla 'no', 'not'
venta 'don't want'
vayya 'cannot'

-oo/-se -aa

3.2.2. (ii) Wh-type of questions: These are questions using interrogative pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

(3) M- aaru teluṅku pathikkunnaru? who Telugu studying?

T- evaru telugu neerustaaaru/ neercukontunnaru? who Telugu studying/study-reflx-pres

(who is learning Telugu?)
The following are the interrogative words available in the two languages under study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative words</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inter. pronoun(+hum)</td>
<td>saru</td>
<td>evaru</td>
<td>'who'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectival with</td>
<td>setu</td>
<td>sedi/se</td>
<td>'which'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter. noun (-animate)</td>
<td>entu</td>
<td>eenti/semi</td>
<td>'what'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>entu(taram)</td>
<td>elaanti</td>
<td>'what kind of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter. advb.</td>
<td>temporal</td>
<td>ennu/eppool</td>
<td>eppudu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>locative</td>
<td>evite</td>
<td>ekkada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>direction</td>
<td>eënoottu/ehhu</td>
<td>eettaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>manner</td>
<td>eënane</td>
<td>elaa/etlaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter. Adj.</td>
<td>quantity</td>
<td>etsra/entu</td>
<td>enni/enta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+person</td>
<td>etsrapser</td>
<td>entamandi</td>
<td>'how many people'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+rank/order</td>
<td>etsraamatte</td>
<td>ennoco</td>
<td>'which rank'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collective</td>
<td>In.pron+ ellaam/okke</td>
<td>Int.pron+ anta</td>
<td>In.pron+ all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to the above discussed functions
interrogative pronouns are used in exclamatory sentences:

(5) M- avar entu ellaam paRaNUM !
      they what all said
      \{sOoM-antA \ \\
      what all \}
T- vaallu eeveevoo ceppaarU !
      they what what said
      \{wAT\}

(What all things they said!
(i.e. they said so many things)

There occurs in these languages questions which do not
require an answer contextually.

(6) M- appool naale varum, allaE?
      then tomorrow come--will is not--ques.
      \{tOmorrOw comE \}
T- appudu reepu vastaarU, kadaa?
      then tomorrow come is not ques

      \{I hope (you) will come tomorrow\}

3.2.3. (iii) Tag questions: are available in M as well as in
T. By a tag question or confirmational interrogative is
meant a short interrogative formula placed at the end of
a declarative statement. Tag questions are basically
different from yes/no questions. In yes/no questions the
speaker does not presuppose anything and expect either
a positive or a negative answer with equal chance. On
the contrary, in tag questions the speaker presupposes
that the proposition is true and expects the hearer to
confirm it. Thus, the sentences involve an assertion and the tag, questions the truth value of the proposition. Question tags can be added to the affirmative or negative sentences. The question tags used in M and T have the structure: (Vb-'be'+ques.suffix).

The following tags are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be (cop)</td>
<td>aan-oo</td>
<td>all-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be (exist)</td>
<td>unt-oo</td>
<td>ill-ee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is noticed that negative tags are more frequent.

Generally, if the sentence (statement) is in the positive, the tag will be negative and vice versa. See the following examples:

M- atu pustakam alla. aanoo?  
that book not be-ques.

T- adi pustakam kaadu. avunaa?  
that book not be-ques.

(that is not a book, is it?)
M- atu rema aantu. illee?
that Rema be be-neg-ques.

T- ams rema. kaad-aa?
She Rema be-neg-ques

(She is Rema. Is it not?)

M- avarrku panam illa. Untoo?
they-dat money be-neg be-ques.

T- vaallaku dabbu leedu. undaa?
they-dat money be-neg be-ques

(they don't have money, Do they have?)

M- avarrku kaaru unto. illee?
they-dat car be be-neg-ques.

T- vaallaku kaaru undi. leedaa?
they-dat car be be-neg-ques.

(they have a car. Haven't they?)

M- ayaal pocyi.
he went illee?

T- atanu vellaadu. [kaad-aa?]
he went [be(neg)-ques]

[avun-aa?]
[be-ques]

(He went, Didn't he?)

M- ii peena elutunnilla. illee?
This pen writing-not be(neg)ques
(this pen is not writing. Is it not?)

The following correspondences are obtained for the question tags:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) After statements</td>
<td>allee/illee</td>
<td>kaadaa/avunnaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) After Ss ending in 'be' vbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) + copula</td>
<td>allee</td>
<td>kaadaa/avunnaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Neg. copula</td>
<td>aanno/allee</td>
<td>kaadaa/avunnaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) + exist</td>
<td>illee/allee</td>
<td>kaadaa/avunnaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Neg. exist</td>
<td>untoo/ille/</td>
<td>undaa/leedaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M - T contrasts

1. In copular type of sentences the process of negation is similar in the two languages. Negation is by the addition of negative copular verb to the verbless sentence in T and by the replacement of the copula by the negative copular verb in M.

2. Negation of Existential sentences also is similar in M as well as T. the process is the replacement of the be (exis) verb by the corresponding negative verbs.

3. In the case of past tense negation M and T show difference. Past negation is effected in M by adding the verb illa to the past tense form of the verb, whereas in T the negative verb leedu is added to the infinitive form of the verb and the tense is not overtly marked in such cases.

4. The negative verb illa is added to the present tense form of the verb in M while in T, the present tense (generally expressed by the durative form) is negated by the addition of the negative verb leedu to the gerundial form of the verb.

5. In future tense, negation is by the addition of the verb illa to the verb base in M and the future tense suffix gets deleted. In T future negative is expressed by the negative suffix -a-.
6. In participial constructions the process of negation is similar in both the languages. It is by the addition of the negative marker in between the verbal base and the participle suffix. The negative R.P form is the same in all the tenses. However, past tense can be specified in M by the suffix -ōn-. 

7. The process of negation is similar in M and T in the verbal participial forms.

8. In conditional sentences too the process of negation is similar.

9. Interrogative sentences shows similarity in M and T. They have the structure:

\[
\begin{align*}
M & \quad - \quad \text{NP} \quad + \quad \text{(VB-tense) \quad (copula) \quad (ques.suff.)} \\
T & \quad - \quad \text{NP} \quad + \quad \text{(VB-tense) \quad (copula) \quad (ques.suff.)}
\end{align*}
\]