CHAPTER IV

NON-SIMPLE SENTENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordination</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Correlative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Non-correlative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1. A. COORDINATION:

A coordinate sentence is a construction consisting of two or more members which are equivalent in grammatical function, and bound together at the same level of structural hierarchy by a conjunctive. Each basic sentence in M as well as in T may be considered as consisting of a nounphrase (NP) followed by a verb phrase (VP). NP-coordination and VP coordination are possible in both the languages. Conjunctive free forms like 'and' is absent in M and T. However, a conjunctive free from mariyu is attested for rare usage in written Telugu. In M and T the conjunctives are bound forms suffixed successively to all the units that are to be coordinated. Coordination is of two types: (i) correlative or conjoining (ii) non-correlative or disjoining. The forms are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordination</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Correlative</td>
<td>-um</td>
<td>optional lengthening of the word-final vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Non-correlative</td>
<td>-oo</td>
<td>-oo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.1. Egi

M-

(1) liila-y-um raadha-y-um pooyi
   Leela-conj Radha -conj went

   T- liila(a) raadha(a) vellaaru
   Leela(conj) Radha(conj) went

   (Leela and Radha went)

S(1) is a coordination of Ss(2) and (3).

(2) M- liila pooyi
    Leela went

   T- liila vellindi
   Leela went

   (Leela went)

(3) M- raadha pooyi
    Radha went

   T- raadha vellindi
   Radha went

   (Radha went)

One of the devices of conjoining the predicate verbals in two sentences in M with identical subjects, is the deletion of the subject in (one of the sentences) the second sentence and the addition of -uka + -um with each of the verbal bases. A 'do-verb' poy also occurs obligatorily after the coordinated verbal predicate.
Eg. (4)

M- rema paattu keelkkukka-yum
Rema song hear conj

aahaaram kaliykkukay-um ceytu
food finish conj did

(Reema heard the music as well as ate her food/
Hearing the music Reema had her food)

In T the process is different. The coordinated
VP (similar to the -um coordinated VP in M) is not
available in T. corresponding to the sentences of the
type (4) M. Telugu language employs participial
constructions.

Eg. (4)

T- rema paata vintuu
Rema song hear-cont.

bhoojanam ceesindii
food did

(Reema ate her food, hearing the music)

S(4) is a coordination of sentences (5) and (6).

(5) M- rema paattu keettu
Rema song heard

T- rema paata vindi
Rema song heard

(Reema heard the song)
The correspondences can be represented as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordination</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>-um</td>
<td>(vowel length)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td>vb1+uka+um +vb2+uka+um</td>
<td>const. not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ści+cey-</td>
<td>'and'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generally subject conjunction is effected when two sentences have identical VP. But there are instances where the verb is repeated with the coordinative in order to emphasize the point. Consider the following sentences.

(7) M- ayaalum ceyyilla, ṇaanum ceyyilla
    he -and do -not I -and do-not

    T- atanuu ceeyadu neenuu ceeyanu
    he-and do-not I-and do-not

    (Neither he will do it, nor will I)

Sentence (7) is emphatic and the vowel length is not optional in T.i.e.
4.1.2. 'Also' type of coordination behave differently.

Consider the sentences:

(8) M- goopiyum goopaalan∪um vannu
    Gopi-and Gopalan-and came

    T- goopi goopaal vaccaaru
    Gopi Gopal came

    (Gopi and Gopal, came).

S(8) is a conjunction of Ss(8a) and (8b)

(8a) M- goopi vannu
    Gopi came

    T- goopi vaccaadu
    Gopi came

(8b) M- goopaalan∪ vannu
    Gopal came

    T- goopaal vaccaadu
    Gopal came

(9) M- goopi vannu, goopaalan∪um (kuuti)
    Gopi came Gopal,-and/also/join

    T- goopi vaccaadu, goopaal kuuda
    Gopi came Gopal also

    (Gopi came Gopal also)
Ss(8) and (9) are semantically similar. They differ formally. In (9) M the coordinative ~um is added only to the second noun and kuuti 'also' is optional. Ss(8) and (9) differ in word-order too. This is important. Changing the order of the constituents results in unacceptability of the sentence in M, i.e.

(10) M- *goopi goopaalanum vannu
    Gopi Gopal-and came
    (Gopi came, Gopal also)

In the S(9) T kuuda 'also' is not optional. It should be noted that the verb agrees (png) with single subject and not with the plural coordinated subject (as in the case of (8)T). kuuda follows the item it qualifies. Note:

(11) M- ayaale ňaanum kantu
    he-acc I-also saw

T- atanni neenu kuudaa cuusaanu
    he-acc I also saw

    (I too saw him)

(12) M- ňaan ayaalayum kantu
    I he-acc also saw

T- neenu atannikuudaa cuusaanu
    I he-acc also saw

    (I saw him, too)
An alternate realisation of the coordinate construction

\[ NP_1 \text{-}um + NP_2 \text{-}um + Vb. \] (e.g. (8)) can be shown as:

Also type conjunction:

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
M & T \\
\hline
NP_1 + Vb + NP_2 \text{-}um(kuuti) & NP_1 + Vb + NP_2 + kuuda \\
Eg. S(9) & Eg. S(9) \\
\end{array}
\]

In sentences of the type (11) and (12) addition of kuuti/kuuda can give the meaning 'even' i.e.,

\[ (13) \ M\text{-}ayaale \ naanum \ kuuti \ kantu \\
\]

he-acc, I-and also saw

\[ T\text{-}atanni \ meenu \ kuuda \ cuusaanu \]

he-acc I also saw

(Even I saw him)

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
M & T \\
\hline
\text{-}um + kuuti & \text{kuuda} \ 'also/even' \\
\end{array}
\]

Coordinate sentences like (8) are conjunction of two simple sentences having a Noun and a Verb. In the coordination of sentences consisting of more than two constituents and where only one constituent is identical
addition of kuuti 'also' alters the meaning, consider
the sentences:

(14)  
M- goopi vellavum revi caayayum kuṭiccū
     Gopi water— and Ravi tea—and drank

       T- goopi manciniillu ravi tii taagaaru
     Gopi good—water  Ravi tea drank

(Gopi drank water and Revi drank tea)

S(14) is a coordination of Ss(14a) and (14b)

(14a)  
M- goopi vellam kuṭiccū
     Gopi water drank

       T- goopi manciniillu taagaadu
     Gopi good—water drank

(Gopi drank water)

(14b)  
M- revi caaya kuṭiccū
     Ravi tea drank

       T- ravi tii taagaadu
     Ravi tea drank

(Ravi drank tea)

(15)  
M- goopi vellam kuṭiccū, revi caayayum
     Gopi water drank  Revi tea and

       T- goopi manciniillu taagaadu ravi tii
     Gopi good water drank  Ravi tea

(Gopi drank water and Ravi drank tea)
In sentence (15) addition of *kuuti* in M and *kuuda* in T 'also' gives a different meaning. i.e.

(16) M- *goopi vellam kuṭiccu, revi caayayum kuuti*
      Gopi water drank Ravi tea—and also

      T- *goopi manciniillu taagaadu, revi tii kuuda*
      Gopi good water drank Ravi tea also

      (Gopi drank water and Revi drank both water and tea)

S(16) is a coordination of (16.a) and (16.b)

(16a) M- *goopi vellam kuṭiccu*
       Gopi water drank

       T- *goopi manciniillu taagaadu*
       Gopi good water drank

       (Gopi drank water)

(16b) M- *revi vellayum caayayum kuṭiccu*
       Ravi water—and tea—and drank

       T- *ravi manciniillu, tii taagaadu*
       Ravi good water, tea drank

       (Ravi drank water and tea)

'Respectively — constructions' are available in M as well as T, though they are not common in colloquial speech.
Fig. (17) 

M- raamanum krishnaum yadhaakramam onnum rantum 
Rama-and Krishna-and respectively one-and two-and

staanaanAl nesti
places secured

T- raamudu krnuudu kramangaa okatii renduu 
Rama krishna-conj.respectively-first second vely

staanaalu gelucukunnaaru
places secured

(Rama and Krishna secured the first and second places respectively)

4.1.3. (ii) Coordination - non correlative - (disjunctive)

The markers in M and T are formally the same (-oo).

Their function can be noted from the following Ss.

(18) M- liilay-oo raadhay-oo varum 
Leela-or Radha-or will come

T- liil-oo raadh-oo vastundi 
Leela-or Radha-or will come

(Leela or Radha will come)

S(18) is a paraphrase of S(19)
(19) M- liila alla-šñkil raadha varum
    Leela not-if     Radha will come

T- liila kaaka-pootee raadha vastundi
    Leela not-if     Radha will come

(Leela if not Radha will come /
  Either Leela or Radha will come).

The indefinite conjunctive "oo coordinate VP also

Eg. (20) M- aval elutukay-oo varaykkukkay-oo ceyyunnu
    She writing-or drawing —or doing

T- aame raayadam-oo giiyadam-oo ceestundi
    She writing or drawing or doing

(She is writing or drawing)

An interrogative pronoun can be introduced in
Ss(18) and (20).

Eg. (18-a)

M- liilayoo raadhayoo aareñkilum varum
    Leela-or Radha-or who-if-conj. will come

T- liiloo raadhoo evaroo vastaaruu
    Leela-or Radha-or who-or will come

(Either Leela or Radha will come)

(20a) M- aval elutukayoo varykkuka-y-oo entoo ceyyunnu
    she writing-or drawing—or what—or doing

T- aamx raayadam-oo giiyadam-oo edoo ceestundi
    she writing—or drawing—or what—or doing

(She is doing something—writing or drawing)
In S (18a) the interrogative pronoun does not take the connector _oo in Malayalam. This phenomenon is found when the verb is in the future tense, the structural difference is:

\[
\begin{align*}
M & : \text{NP}_1\text{-oo} + \text{NP}_2\text{-oo} + \text{Inter}\text{.Pn} - \text{enkilum} + \text{VP} \\
T & : \text{NP}_1\text{-oo} + \text{NP}_2\text{-oo} + \text{Inter}\text{.Pn}\text{-oo} + \text{VP}
\end{align*}
\]

In some cases the disjunctive is realised discontinuously.

Eg. (21) M: onnukil ayaal ceyyum alleṅkil _SEGMENT_ naan  ceyyum
one-if he will do not-if I will do

(Either he will do it or I will)

In (21) M, the discontinuous disjunctive is onnukil....alleṅkil. Correspondingly Telugu can have an equivalent.

(21) T: _okaṭi atanu ceestaadu leedante_ neenu ceestaanu
one he do-will no-say-if I do-will

(Either he will do(it) or (if not) I will do)

4.1.4. In addition to the coordinators so far discussed, there are other 'relators' which coordinate two sentences. Consider the following Ss:
(22) M– avaR maarkettíl pooyi
they market-loc went
{ ennaal
paksee
but }

miin vaaníiyilla
fish bought-not

T- vaallu maarkettuku vellaaru
they market - to went

kaani ceepalu konaleedu
gaani fish(pl)bought-not

(they went to the market but did not buy fish)

(23) M– naan kaaleejíl pooyi
{ atinaal
fiisu kötuttu
atukontu }

I college-in went therefore fees gave

T- neenu kaaleejíki vellaanu
{ kaabatti
fiisu iccaanu
gaabatti }

I college-to went { therefore } fees gave

(I went to the college and therefore I remitted the fees).

(24) M– ayal aahaaram káiccu atinusëesam uRaníaan pooyi
he food ate that after sleep-purp went

T- atanu bhoonceesi (aa) tarvaata nidrapooyaadu
he food did that after sleep went

(He went to bed after having his food)
(25) M- ayaal vannu appool Ṯaan pooyi
he came then I went

T- atanu vacaadu appudu neenu vellaanu
he came then I went

(He came, then I went)

The following structures are available in M and T:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1 + {paksee ennaal ennittu} + S2</td>
<td>S1+ {Gaani kaani} + S2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1+ {atinaal atukontu} + S2</td>
<td>S1+ {gaabatti kaabatti} + S2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therefore</td>
<td>therefore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1+ {atunuseesam afterwards appool} + S2</td>
<td>S1+ {(aa)taruvaata afterwards appudu} + S2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>then</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The process of conjunction can be summarised as follows:

**NP-cord**

\[(1) \quad S_1 \rightarrow NP_1 + VP_1 \]
\[S_2 \rightarrow NP_2 + VP_2 \]

\[VP_1 = VP_2 \rightarrow VP \]

\[S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow NP_1 - \text{conj} + NP_2 - \text{conj} + VP \]

**VP.Cord**

\[(2) \quad S_1 \rightarrow NP_1 + VP_1 \]
\[S_2 \rightarrow NP_2 + VP_2 \]

\[NP_1 = NP_2 \rightarrow NP \]

\[M- S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow NP + (VP_1 + uka + -um) + (VP_2 + uka + um) + cey- \]

\[T- S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow NP + (VP_1 - \text{vbal}_{\text{part}}) + VP_2 \]
3. Also type

\[ S_1 \rightarrow NP_1 + VP_1 \]

\[ S_2 \rightarrow NP_2 + VP_2 \]

\[ VP_1 = VP_2 \rightarrow VP \]

\[ S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow M- NP_1 - \text{um} + NP_2 - \text{um} + VP \]

\[ T- NP_1 - \emptyset + NP_2 - \emptyset + VP \]

or

\[ M- NP_1 + VP + NP_2 - \text{um} (\text{kuuti}) \]

\[ T- NP_1 + VP + NP_2 + \text{kuuda} \]

4. Non-correlative or disjunctive:

NP: In 'Either---or' 'type of construction M and T have similar structures:

\[ M) \quad NP_1 - \infty + NP_2 - \infty + VP \]

\[ T) \]

\[ S_1 \rightarrow NP_1 + NP_1 \]

\[ S_2 \rightarrow NP_2 + VP_2 \]

\[ VP_1 = VP_2 \rightarrow VP \]

\[ M) \quad S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow (NP_1 - \infty + NP_2 - \infty) + VP \]
\[ S_1 \rightarrow NP_1 + VP_1 \]
\[ S_2 \rightarrow NP_2 + VP_2 \]
\[ NP_1 = NP_2 \rightarrow NP \]
\[ M \]
\[ T \]
\[ S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow NP + (VP_1 - oo + VP_2 - oo) + 'do' \quad vb. \]
4.2. B. SUBORDINATION:

A subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning. In subordinate constructions, the immediate constituents do not have equal structural rank. Subordinate constructions in M and T are:

(i) Reportive or Quotative

(ii) Participial constructions.

4.2.1. (i) Reportive constructions are used to report texts of speech, events, perceptions etc. It refers to situational implications and also connects 'processes' (actions, states, causations etc) of one clause with those of the other. The reportive or quotative morpheme in M and T are ennu and ani respectively. This morpheme is the participial forms of the verb meaning 'to say'.

Eg(1) M- naale varum ennu ayaal paRanuu
tomorrow come-will that he said

T- reepu vastaad-ani atanu ceppaadu
tomorrow came that he said

(He said that he will come tomorrow)

ennu is the participial form of the verb ennuka 'to say' the use of which, has become obsolete. ani in T is the participial
form of the verb anu 'to say'. In T the verbs anu 'to say', and ceppu 'to tell' occurs corresponding to the verb paRayu 'to say', in M, in quotative sentences. anu and ceppu can take the hearer with -too, the sociative case suffix. In M also the sociative case marker -octu occurs with paRayu.

Eg:

(2) M: ayaal varum enn enn-octu paRayu
    he come-will that I soc. said

T: atanu vastaadu ani maatoo
    be come-fut that I-soc

{ ceppaadu
  annaadu

said

(He told me that he will come)

anu and ceppu are distinguished in T, that anu takes the hearer with the accusative marker -nu and ceppu occurs with the dative suffix -ku. In T anu is 'report-oriented' and 'ceppu' is 'hearer-oriented'. 'Report oriented' anu does not take a'-ku hearer' while the hearer-oriented ceppu takes a'-ku hearer'

(Prakasam, 1970, p.16): For example:

3(a) T: atanu nannu caaala maatalu annaadu
    he I-acc many words said

3(b) T: atanu ----------naaku ceppaadu
    he I-dat said'

(He told me many things)
corresponding to $Ss(3)a$ and (3) b in M the sociative marker -ootu occurs with the verb $\text{parayu}$ 'to say'.

Accusative or dative case suffix cannot be used in its place:

Eg. (3) $M\text{- ayaal enn-ootu orupaatu kaaryan\text{\textendash}nal пааннu}$

he I - soc many matters said

(He told me many things)

Eg. (4) $M\text{- ayaal аaru(aanu) ennu addeeham coodicu}$

he who be that he(pol) asked

T- atanu evaru ani aayana adigaaru

he who that he(pol) asked

(He asked who he is)

If the subordinate clause is of indefinite sense,
M retains the quotative morpheme while T drops it.

Eg. (5) $M\text{- addeeham аaru(aanu) ennu eniykku aRiyilla}$

he who is that I-dat know-not

T- aayana evaroo naaku teliidu

he who-ques that know-not

(I do not know who he is)

(6) $M\text{- addeeham pookumco ennu aRиннu varuu}$

he go-will-ques that know come(imp)

T- aayana veltaad-eem-oo kanukoo

he go-will-what ques find out

(Find out whether he would go)
The quotative morpheme quotes not only somebody else's words but also expresses one's own thoughts, things which one happens to see, hear, or wish for.

Ex. (7)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{M-} & \quad \text{ayaal tarum ennu} \quad \text{kantu} \\
& \quad \text{be give that} \quad \text{fut} \quad \text{(saw)} \\
& \quad \text{vicaariccu} \quad \text{thought} \\
\text{T-} & \quad \text{atanu istaadu ani} \quad \text{cuusaaanu} \\
& \quad \text{gives that} \quad \text{fut} \quad \text{(saw)} \\
& \quad \text{anukunnaanu} \quad \text{thought}
\end{align*}
\]

(I thought that he will give)

Ex. (8)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{M-} & \quad \text{ninjal veliyil pookunu ennu keettaloo} \\
& \quad \text{you outside going that heard}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{T-} & \quad \text{miiru foorin pootaaru ani vinnaanu kadaa} \\
& \quad \text{you foreign going that heard not?}
\end{align*}
\]

(I heard that you are going abroad)
In addition to its quotative function the morpheme -ani shows certain other relations also. It expresses causal relationship of the preceding clause to the following clause.

Eg. (9) M- šampalam pooraa ennu paRañnu salary enough—not that said

adhyaapakaR samaram ceytu teachers strike did

T- jiitaalu caalaa leedu ani salary enough not that

adhyaapakulu samme cesaaru teachers strike did

(The teachers went on strike saying that their salaries are not enough)

(10) M- pariiksayil jeyiykkum ennu vicaarioccu examination pass—will that thought

aval jooliykku apeeksiccu she job—to applied

T- pariikan paas avutundi ani aame examination pass become that she

udyogaaniki dorakhaastu pettindi job—for application put

(she applied for the job thinking that she will pass the examination)
In Ss(9) and (10), corresponding to the quotative form ani in T, M has got the usage ennpu paRannu 'having said that' and ennpu vicaaricou 'having thought that'. This shows that the quotative morpheme ennpu in M has lost its original meaning 'to say'.

The quotative morpheme quotes onomatopoeic words also.

Eg(11) M- 'thakku' ennpu viinu
that fell

T- 'thakk' ani padindi
that fell

(It fell with a noise 'thakk')

The quotative morpheme have the relative participle form ennna 'called' in M. In T anee occurs correspondingly.

Eg(12) M- raama ennna raajaavu
Rama called-R.P king

T- raama anee raajugaaru
Rama called king

(the King called Rama)

The complementiser ennna and anee puts the two constituents of the sentence in apposition. Both the constituents of each sentence have the same structural hierarchy.
On comparing the quotative sentences in both the languages, the following correspondences are noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ennu</td>
<td>ani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ennu paRaannya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that said</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ennu vicaarircu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that thought</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.2. ii) Participial constructions:

In participial subordination the clause ending in a non-finite verb (subordinate clause) is followed by a main clause ending in a finite verb.

**Verbal participles:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past - ø (ittu) -</td>
<td>-i -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present - kontu-</td>
<td>-tuu/tuu -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continuous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neg. -aat [-e]</td>
<td>-ak-undaa -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eg. (13) M- ayaal keettittu pooyi
he heard-aux went

T- atanu vini vellaadu
he heard went

(He went after hearing)

(14) M- ayaal samsaariccu kontu vannu
he talk - aux(cont) came

T- atanu maatlaadutuu vaccaadu
he talking came

(He came talking)

(15) M- ayaal iriykkaate samsaariccu
he sit not talked

T- atanu kuurcookundaa maatlaa daadu
he sit-not talked

(He talked without sitting)

In M continuous sense is expressed by kontu and
perfect tense by ittu

Conditional VP.

The following types of conditional subordinate
clauses are available.
Eg. (16)

M- amma paRaanalya naan keelkkum
mother say (cond) I hear -fut

T- amma ceptee vintaanu
mother say if hear -I

(I will obey if mother says)

(16.b)

M- amma (paRayunu say - pres
\text{say} - \text{pres}
\text{say fut}
\text{if I hear} - \text{fut}

In T -tee is the conditional suffix while in M aal occurs with the past base and eñkil occurs with the non-past.
Conditional subordinate constructions have the structure:

\[
M \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Vb} - \text{cond} + \text{NP} + \text{main Vb}.
\]

Concessive Ss also have similar structure.

Eg. \[T \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Vb} - \text{concess} + \text{NP} + \text{main Vb}.
\]

Purposive \text{VP}:

The purposive infinite form in M is \text{-aan} added to verbal base and \text{aaniki} in T added to the gerundial form of the verb.

Eg. (17)

\[
M - \text{rema pathiykkaa\text{an pooyi}} \\
\text{Rema study-purp. went}
\]

\[
T - \text{rama cadavadaaniki vellindi} \\
\text{Rema study-purp. went}
\]

(\text{Rema went to study})
Adjectival subordination where a relative clause is subordinated to the main Vb.

Eg(18) M- innale vanna kuttikal ente snehitar aanu

Yesterday came children my friends be

T- ninna vaccina ammaayilu maa snehiturulu

yesterday came-p,p.girls our friends

(the girls who came yesterday are my friends)

(19) M- naan ceyyaatta jooli avar ceytu

I do - not work they did

T- neenu ceeyani pani vaaru ceesaaru

I do not work they did

(they did the work which I did not do)

Adverbial clauses are also subordinated:

(20) M- kamala vannappool naan viittil illaayirunnu

Kamala came then I house-in not-aux

T- kamala vaccinappudu neenu intloo leenu

Kamala came - then I house-in not

(21) M- ninnal varunna(tu) vare naan

you coming till I

ivite tanne untaakum

here only be - fut

T- miiru vaccceedaakaa neenu ikkadee untaanu

you vaccinadaakaa you come-till

I here only be-will

(I will be here(only)till you return)
(22) M-mannal viittil pooyaseesam aahaaram kaliccou
we house-in went after food ate

T- meemu intiki vellina tarvaata bhoonceanaru
we house-to went after ate

(We ate our food after going home)

(23) M-saaRu vannatukontu kutti paatham pathiccu
teacher came-because child lesson studied

T- maastargaaru vaccaarani abhaayi paatham cadivaadu
teacher came that they lessons learned

(The boy learned his lessons because the teacher came)

Subordination M - T

1. The process of subordination is similar in M and T in the case of reportive or quotative Ss.

\[
M) \quad S1 + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{ennu} / M \\ \text{ani} / T \end{array} \right] + S2
\]

\[
S1 = \text{Sub. S} \\
S2 = \text{Main S}
\]

2. The following structural differences are noticed in quotative Ss.

\[
M - S1 + \text{ennu} + \text{NP-hearer} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{soc} \\ \text{ootu} \end{array} \right] + \text{parRay-ootu} (to say)
\]

\[
T - S1 + \text{ani} + \text{NP hearer} - \text{soc} + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{anu} \\ \text{ceppu} \end{array} \right] 'to say'
\]
M - NP1 + NP2 - soc. + Vb (paRay -) 'to say'

T - NP1 + NP2 - acc + Vb (anu -) 'to say'

T - NP1 + NP2 - dat + Vb (ceppu-) 'to tell'

Regarding 'situational subordination' the process is similar in M and T in participial constructions. Participial constructions have the following structures.

**VP (tense)**

\[
\begin{align*}
M) & \rightarrow \text{NP + Vb-past + main Vb.} \\
T) & \\
\end{align*}
\]

**Conditional**

\[
\begin{align*}
M) & \rightarrow \text{NP + Vb+cond+main Vb.} \\
T) & \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
T = \text{anu - 'report oriented'} \\
\text{ceppu - 'hearer oriented'}
\]

In M such situation is not available.

The quotative morpheme ani (T) gets a correspondence -aan, the purposive infinitive in M.

\[
\begin{align*}
e.g. & \quad M = \text{paataan paRaAnu} \\
& \quad \text{sing-purp said} \\
T & \rightarrow \text{paadani cepparu} \\
& \quad \text{sing-that said} \\
(\text{He}) & \text{asked (me) to sing}
\end{align*}
\]