This chapter is intended to familiarize the text and to present the overall structure of each of the sentences selected as the data in the sequential order of occurrence in the original text itself. Only the surface structure of the sentences are presented and the syntactic process underlying the complex and compound sentences are not discussed here. These process will be discussed in detail in later chapters.

This chapter gives a detailed description of the structure of the sentences chosen for the analysis. Different theoretical models give different structural descriptions for sentences. In traditional grammar, sentence is a group of words which gives some sense and sentence classification is into simple, complex and compound. In structural grammar, sentence analysis is by immediate constituent (IC) analysis. In IC analysis, the analysis is done on the basis of the closest relationship and functions of the constituents.

The present analysis is largely descriptive. However the transformational techniques are adopted for illustration wherever found necessary.
Thirty chosen sentences from each of the texts are discussed and they give a sample of the different structural patterns. Each sentence is analysed into its constituents. A complex sentence has one main sentence and one or more subordinate sentences. In the analysis, the subordinate clauses are represented through full sentences which are their deep structural representations. The textual sentences are numbered sequentially. Each of the complex sentences have one main sentence numbered as (S1) and subordinate sentences are numbered as (S2), (S3), (S4) etc. The compound sentences have two or more main sentences and numbered as (S1), (S2), (S3) etc. Following examples from modern Malayalam are given for illustration.

eg: 1. kolambas ameeriyyka kațúpițiccu.
   Columbus America discovered

   "Columbus discovered America".

   This sentence is a simple sentence having the structure - subject + predicate.

   (kolambas) (ameeriyyka kațúpițiccu)
Complex Sentence:

eg: 2. sampalsamṛddham aaya intyayil ettapam prosperous became India in reach must

ennaayirunnu addeehattinRe aagraham.
that-was his desire

"His intention was to reach the prosperous Indian subcontinent".

(S1) atu addeehattinRe aagraham aayiruṇṇu.
that his desire was

Main sentence.

(S2) addeehattinu intyayil ettapam.
He-to India-in reach must

(S3) intya sampalsamṛddham aṅṇu.
India prosperous is

(S2) and (S3) are subordinate sentences.

(S2) is subordinated to (S1) with the quotative form 'eṇṇu'. (S3) is subordinated to (S2) with the relative participle and this subordinate sentence (S3) qualify the noun 'intya' of (S2).
Compound Sentence:

3. avarute kannum karalum paatthinpuRaññaluțe neerkkku their eye-and heart-and countryside-of towards
tirinñu. turned

"Their whole fascination turned towards the country sides".

(S1) avarute kañnu paatthinpuRaññaluțe neerkkku tirinñu.

(S2) avarute karal paatthinpuRaññaluțe neerkkku tirinñu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are conjoined by the co-ordinator '-um'.

Sample sentences selected from each of the texts chosen are discussed separately. Part I discusses the sentence patterns of 'bhaaśaakauțaliyyam', Part II those of 'ambariișoopakahyaanam' and Part III describes the sample text of a piece of modern Malayalam viz., 'kalayum kaalavum', an essay written by K. Bhaskaran Nair.
Part I

bhaashaakautaliiyam

'bhaashaakautaliiyam' is the Malayalam commentary of Kauṭalya's 'Arthaśāstra'. The very introduction of this text on political science in Malayalam persuades us to presume the intellectual stature of the society of that time which ruled over the cultural arena of Kerala. The language of 'bhaashaakautaliiyam' shows that it represent the early period of Malayalam. Most of the sentences are short but some very long sentences are also seen. Use of person, number, gender (png) marking along with verbs is the general pattern of 'bhaashaakautaliiyam' though there are a few exceptions where png marking is omitted. The third person past tense '-itu' ending forms of the verb common for masculine and feminine shows that the gender marking was on the decline. A good number of lexical items used in 'bhaashaakautaliiyam' are not available in modern Malayalam. The following are a few of the examples: manRil (muRRam) "yard", aŋukkan (samiipasthan) "bystanders", pulam (vayal) "field", iRa (nikuti) "tax", kuulu (cooRu) "rice", kuuttaŋ (nṛttakkaaŋ) "dancers" (K.N. Ezuthachan, 'bhaashaakautaliiyam', P-XXXV).
The morphological peculiarities are: the use of gender number suffixes with verbs; the use of the present tense suffixes-inR, -kinR, -aaninR; the more frequent occurrence of the non gender plural form 'avarakal' is more than the modern forms 'avakal' and 'avarkal'. 'bhaashaakautaliyam' shows that the genitive suffix 'nRe' of modern Malayalam had not yet evolved; 'uṭaya' and 'uṭe' were used instead. The dative case suffixes 'kku' and 'nu' (avanukku, avanu 'to him') are used promiscuously in the work as in old inscriptions, pointing the gradual disappearance of 'kku' forms in -n ending words (K.N. Ezhuttachan, 'bhaashaakautaliyam'). Considering the phonetic changes, 'bhaashaakautaliyam' preserves the earlier forms. For eg., the proto Dravidian feature nasal stop cluster is used regularly in 'bhaashaakautaliyam' whereas in modern Malayalam nasal-nasal cluster is the rule

Eg. B.K. > Mod.Ma.
N.S. > NN
poontu > poonnu 'came'.
onru > onnu 'one'.
karaṅkaḷ > karaṅṅaḷ 'hands'. 
Similarly the earlier forms like 'iraṇṭu' (Mod. Ma. raṇṭu) 'two' is the regular pattern though 'raṇṭu' also occur rarely.

The following is a detailed description of the syntactic patterns of 'bhaashaakauṭaliiyam'. This analysis tries to bring out the structural features of the language of 'bhaashaakauṭaliiyam'. The thirty sentences listed below are extracted from the text 'kauṭaliyam bhaasha vyakhyaanasahitam, (Part II, Prakaraṇam 19, janapadaṇiveesa;). These sentences form a connected text and is considered as a representative of early Malayalam literary discourse. The sentences of this discourse are numbered serially (1 to 30). English translation is also given.

The nineteenth 'prakaraṇa' (section) of 'Kauṭaliiyam' deals with the revenue system of the state in general. The author defines a country and its village system. He insists that a 'janapadam' or country should be inhabited by people belonging to four 'vaṛṇas'. The people of the country may be natives or immigrants. Immigration may be due to the bad conditions of the place where they inhabited first or due to their own
fault. He also insists that most of the villages must be inhabited by "śūdrās" and agriculturists. He divides villages into four categories: sthaaniiyam, drooṇamukham, kaarvaṭikam and sańgraham. Each village must have a definite boundary protected with forts and guarded by security men. There must be taxable and non-taxable land. 'Writvik', 'āchārya', 'purōhita' and 'śrōtriya' shall be given lands tax free. Another group of people (Head of the Departments, Accountants, Governors, Supervisors of a group of ten houses and five houses and five villages and also for the care-taker of the four sides of the city, mahouts, physicians, horse-trainers and messengers) were given lands only for cultivation. They can neither pledge it nor sell it. Among the rest only those people who are capable to pay tax will be allowed to cultivate the land. Those who are poor and who are not able to pay tax will be given aids by the Government and this debt shall be repaid by them by doing work in the land.

In short the author of 'arthaśāstra' gives here a picturesque description of the village revenue system of his times. The language used for the commentary in Malayalam is pretty old and is influenced both by Tamil and Sanskrit.
Prakaraṇam 19 - janapadaṇiveeṣam

(1) janamaavitu catuṭvaraṇṇaaśrama lakṣaṇam aayiruntatu. (2) padamaavitu janattinute iruppiṭam. (3) ataavitu sthaaniyya drooṇa mukha kaarvaṭika saṅgraха graamaadikam. (4) ṇiveeṣam aavitu avaRRnuṭayararacanai. (5) atu collinRatenpitu suutraaṛttham. (6) sambanddhamaavitu svaamyamaatya janapada duṛgya koośa ḍaṇḍamitraññaḥ prakṛtiṇRu kiil colliitu. (7) aviRRil svaamy maatya prakṛtikalai śraṇtineeyum pradipaadiccetu, ippoon janapada prakṛti collukinRatenpitu sambanddham. (8) janapadam pūruṇvamaayollā-(tu) taan, abhuutapūruṇvamaayollāti taan, paradeesattunRu kuṭikontu poontu taan, tan deesattu aadhaaradoosattinaal taan aadheeya doosāttal taan kuṭiyirikkaikillaate irikkum kuṭikalaiikoṇtu poontu enRuvitu taan ṇeriikkamulḷaviṭatu vaaṅkittaan kuṭiyeeR Ri naatu ceyvitu. (9) śuudra praayam aayum kaṛṣakaprayam aayumirippitu. (10) ooroo uṛkāl ṇuuRukuṭi adhamamaa aṅṅuuRu kuṭi uttamamaayiruppitu. (11) uṛkāḷuṭṭaya atiṅ kuuvitiṃ araikkaatamum akanRirippitu. (12) uṛkāl onRooroonRinnuṭavumaarRirippitu. (13) oṭukkattil atiṅ aaru kallu kaatu kunRu kuḷi ciRai ilavu vanni maRRum paal maraṅkal niRuttuvitum ceyvitu.
(14) en(nüuRu) uuruṭaya natuvattu sthaaniiyam ceyvitu.
(15) naanuuRu uuruṭaya natuvil droṇamukham ceyvitu.
(16) irunuuRu uuruṭayanaṭuvil kaṛvvaṭikam ceyvitu.
(17) ivupatuppattu uṛ kuṭiyatu saṅgraha(ṇa)menpitu.
(18) antattiṅkal antapaala duṛggaṅkaḷ antapaalaadhiṣṭhithaṅkalumaa janapadattinnu valiyumaay ceyvitu.
(19) aviRRinuṭa yoḷḷa deesam vaagurika śabara pulinta caṇḍaalaaraṇyacaranmaaṛ rakṣippitu. (20) ṅtvigaacaaryya puroohita śrootriyanmaaṛkku ādaṇḍakaraṅkalaa abhiruṇapausedrikku daayam kollumaaṛum kalpiccu brahmadeeyañkal koṭuppitu. (21) addhyakṣaṛkkum saṅkhyaayakarṇkkum goopastaanikaṛkķkum, goopan aavoon paṅcakulikkum daśakulikkum, paṅcagraamikkum aaraaṭṭccaiyyuṭayavan, sthaanikan aavoon nagaram caṭurṛbhaagattinnu aaraaṭṭccai yuṭayavan, aniikasthan aavoon hastisikṣavallumavan, cikitsakan vaidyan, aśvadamakan kutirai siksikkumavan, jahghaakarikan aavoon validuuram pooy varumavan, ivaraḷkku vilkkavum ORRī vaikkavum ollaattavaaṛu bhuumi koṭuppitu. (22) iRayiṭum avaraḷkku vaalntiyaṅkinRa nilam taṅkal maattiram vaalvaanamaiṅcu koṭuppitu. (23) aṅṟtam paṅkolliumavaḷkkku uḷutuniṅkķkil enRum veenkaatavaaṛu amaiṅcu koṭuppitu. (24) ulaakil maRRucilaṟkkku veenkkikoṭuppitu. (25) anRiyeyoliyil graamabhṛttakanmaaṛ taan vaideehakanmaaṛ taan uḷuvitu.
Section 19: janapadaniyeśa:— janapadaniveēśam

(settlement of the country)

janapadam ---> janam + padam 'country'.

(1) janam - people

The people belong to four castes, Brahmana (the priests), Kshatriya (the warriors), Vaisya (traders), Sudra (the servant class). They followed the four āśramas, Brahmacharya (celebacy), Garhastyam (family life), Vanaprasta (pilgrimage) and Sanyasam (meditation).

(2) padam - The place of settlement, place, the dwelling place.
The country was divided into sthaaniiyam, drooṇamukham, kaarvāṭikam and saṅgraham.

ɲiveēṣam - ìs the arrangement of villages in the country.

The meaning (aim) of this sutra is to describe it.

This portion describes the king, minister, fort, treasury, punishment, kith and kin and dependents of the palace. As the portfolios of king and ministers had been detailed earlier here the description is focused on the different kinds of people who inhabited the land.

(The king) should arrange for the settlement of the people in his country, if it is inhabited; and if uninhabited he should bring in people from foreign lands who are houseless in their own land due to the bad conditions of the area or due to their own fault, and also he should resettle people from thickly populated areas to less populated places. Generally the villages should be inhabited by servants (sudras) and agriculturists (karshakas). Each village shall accommodate a minimum of hundred families or a maximum of five hundred families.
(11) The diametrical distance of the village should be one and a half mile or three miles. (12) The villages must be helpful to each other. (13) (The king) should fix the boundary, of his country by rivers, mountains, forests, a stretch of pebbles or sand etc., or a cavern and embankment, or trees such as sāmi tree (vahni), sāmilie tree (elavu) or a milk tree. (14) (The king) should establish a 'sthāniya' in the middle of eight hundred villages. (15) (The king) should establish 'drōṇamukha' in the middle of four hundred villages. (16) 'Kārvatika' shall be built in the middle of two hundred villages. (17) Likewise a cluster of ten villages should be establish for the 'saṅgraha'. (18) (The king) should erect fortresses with gates and guards at the entrance to the country on the frontier. (19) Trappers (vaagurika), armed guards (ṭabaras), fierce tribes (puḷindas), forest tribes (chaṇḍalas) and forest dwellers (aaranya caranmaar) should guard the interior region between them (country and fortress). (20) (The king) should grant tax free land to the priests, preceptors, chaplains and intellectuals with inheritance rights. (21) Lands should be granted without the right either to sell or lease it to the officers such as Heads of the Departments, Accountants, Governors and Supervisors of a group of five houses, ten houses and five
villages, and also for the care-taker of the four sides of city, the mahouts, physicians, horse-trainers, and messengers. (22) Arable land should be allotted to the tax payers for their livelihood (they do not have the right to sell it or lease it). (23) Unarable land should not be taken back from those who make it arable. (24) Untilled lands should be seized and distributed among the cultivators. (25) Or else village servants and traders should till them. (26) If the cultivators leave the land untilled due to their own fault they should give a penalty equivalent to three times its expected yield. (27) If the cultivators have no means, they should be helped with grain, cattle and money. (28) They should also be assisted with loans. (29) The villagers should repay the loans with their earnings through cultivation. (30) (The king) should grant them favours and subsidies.
bhaaśaakautaliiyam: Structural Description

Analysis of each sentence along with its structural representation is given below. S1, S2, S3.... represent the constituent sentences of the textual sentence numbered 1, 2, 3 etc.

1. janam aavitu catuṟvaṛṇṇaaśrama lakṣaṇam aayiruntatu.
   People are four caste system were that.

   The four-fold caste system was prevalent.

   This is a complex sentence having a main sentence and a subordinate one.

   (S1) (atu) janam aavitu > janam aavitu (atu).
   Main sentence.

   (S2) janam catuṟvaṛṇṇaaśrama lakṣaṇam aayiruntatu.

   (S2) Is subordinated to (S1), and it qualifies the noun 'janam'.

   S --------> (NP) + VP (S1)
   |                |
   S2 (NP + VP)
2. padam aavitu janattinute iruppitam.
   country is people's' place

   padam - The place of settlement,

3. ataavitu sthaaniiya droopa mukha kaarvvaatika saangraha
   that were eight hundred four hundred two hundred
   graamaadikam.
   villages

   The country was divided into sthaaniiyam, drooñamukham, kaarvvaatikam and sañgraham.

4. niveeeśamaavitu avaRRinuṭayaracanai.
   is their style

   niveeśam - Is the arrangement of villages in the country.

   Sentences 2, 3 and 4 are of the same pattern i.e.,
   S. ----> NP1 + V (bc-copu) + NP2. They are simple sentences having similar structure.

5. atu collinRatenpitu suutraaṛttham.
   that saying that verse meaning

   The meaning (aim) of the sutra is to describe it.

(S1) (atu) suutraaṛttham aavitu > (atu) suutraaṛttham

Main sentence.
(S2) atu collinRitu > atu collinRatu.

This (S2) is subordinated to (S1) by the complementiser, 'enpitu'.

\[
S \rightarrow (\text{NP}) + \text{VP (S1)} \\
S2 (\text{NP} + \text{VP})
\]

6. sambandham aavitu svaamyamaatya janapada durggakooSHA relation is king minister country fort treasure 
\[\text{dañãmitrāṅnaI prakṛti enRu kiil colliitu.}\]
punishment kith & kin inhabitants that below saying

This portion describes the king, minister, fort, treasury, punishment, kith and kin and dependents of palace.

(S1) (atu) sambandham aavitu > sambandham aavitu (atu). 
that relation is

Main sentence.

(S2) svaamyamaatyajanapada duRGgakooSHA dañãmitrāṅnaI prakṛti enRu kiilcoliitiu.

(S2) Subordinate to (S1).
As the portfolios of king and ministers had been
detailed earlier here the description is focused on the
different kinds of people who inhabited the land.

(S1) aviRRil svaamyamaatya prakṛtikalai iranṭineeyum
pratipaadiccutu.

(S2) atu sambandham aavitu > atu sambandham.

(S3) ippoon janapada prakṛti collukinRatu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences having
coordinate relation. (S3) is subordinated to (S2) by
the complimentiser 'enpitu'
8. The king should rule the country, which had been settled before or which had not been settled before, by bringing in people from foreign lands who are houseless in their own land due to the fault of the land or due to their own fault, and also by resettling the people from thickly populated areas to less populated regions.
(S1) △ janapadam taştu ceyvitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) kuṭikalai kuṭiyeeRRaṇam > kuṭikalai kuṭiyeeRRi.

Subordinate to (S1).

(S3) kuṭikalai aviṭattu vaaṅki.

(S4) aviṭam ġerikkamullītu > ġerikkamullāviṭam.

Subordinated to (S3) and then to (S2) giving (S2a).

(S2a) kuṭikalai ġerikkamullāviṭattu vaaṅki

(S5) kuṭikalai kkoṇṭu poontu.

(S5) is subordinated to (S2).

(S6) kuṭikalkkku tandeēsattu aadhaara doosattinaal kuṭiyirikkayilla > tan deēsattu aadhaara doosattinaal kuṭiyirikkakillaate irikkum kuṭikaḷ.

(S7) kuṭikalkkku tan deēsattu aadheeya doosattaal kuṭiyirikkayilla > tan deēsattu aadheeya doosattaal kuṭiyirikkakillaate irikkum kuṭikaḷ.
(S7) is Connected to (S6) by the coordinative morpheme 'taan' and then subordinated to (S5).

(S8) kuṭikal paradeēṣattu īnRu kuṭikoṇṭu poontu.

(S8) subsordinated to (S5)

(S9) janapadam puurvamaayoll̄itu > janapadam puurvamaayoll̄atu.

(S10) janapadam abhuuta puurvamaayoll̄itu > janapadam abhuuta puurvamaayoll̄atu.

(S9) and (S10) are coordinated by 'taan' and subordinated to (S1).

This is a complex sentence having a number of subordinate sentences. Subordinate sentences (S6) and (S7) have the same structure and (S9) and (S10) have the same structure. (S9) and (S10) are also connected by the coordinate marker 'taan' and then subordinated to (S1).
9. śuudrapraayam aayum kārsaka praayam aayum irippitu.
   peasants be-and agriculturists be-and will be

Generally the villages should be populated with
servants (śudras) and agriculturists (karshakas).

(S1) ∆ śuudra praayam aayirippitu.

(S2) ∆ kārsakapraayam aayirippitu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences conjoined by
the co-ordinator '-um'.
Each village shall accommodate a minimum of hundred families or a maximum of five hundred families.

(S1) ooroo uuṛkal ṣuuRukuti adhamamaaayirippitu.

(S2) ooroo uuṛkal aṇṇuuRukuṭi uttamaamaayirippitu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are conjoined without the marker. In sentence (9) conjunction is nominal, and the marker is '−um' and in sentence (10) conjunction is adverbial and there is no conjunctive marker.
11. uurkalutaya atir kuuviitum. araikkaatamum villages-of border one and a half mile-co three miles-co akanRirippitu. distance-be

The diametrical distance of the village should be one and a half mile or three miles.

(S1) uurkalutaya atir kuuviitu akanRirippitu.

(S2) uurkalutayaatir araikkaatam akanRirippitu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are coordinated by '-um'.

\[
S \quad \rightarrow \quad S1 \quad + \quad S2
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
NP & + VP \\
\end{align*}
\]

12. uurkal onRoo roonRinnutavu maaRum irippitu. villages one by one-to-protect-co must be

The villages must be helpful to each other.

* cf. P. P. 73
This is a simple sentence where the conjunctive marker '-um' connects it to the previous sentence (11). Here the coordinative marker '-um' conjoins two sentences viz., (11) and (12). This type of conjunction is common in a connected text (discourse).

S -----> NP + VP

13. otukkattil atiñanaRu kallu kaatu kunRu kuḷi
"lastly border river stone forest hill"
piṭ

cīrāi ilavu vanni māRrum paalmaraṅkaḷ niRuttuvitum
embankment ilavu vanni etc. milk trees to keep-and (co)
ccyvitu.
must

(The king) should fix a river, a mountain, a forest, a stretch of pebbles or sand etc., a cavern and embankment a sami tree (vahni), samilie tree (elavu) or a milk tree as the boundary of his country.

* Here '-um' has got the meaning "or".


(2) K.V.M. "Kauṭilyante Arthaśastra" (Malayalam Translation of Kauṭaliya's Arthaśastra), 1961, p.48.
S -----> (NP) + VP

The conjunctive marker '-um' used with the verb connects the sentence 13 to the previous sentence 12. In verbal conjunction, with the verb '-um' + 'cey' 'do verb' also is added.

14. en (nuuRu) uuruţaya ṇatuveltu sthaaniiyam ceyvitu.

eight hundred village of middle-in territory should do

(The king) should establish a 'sthaniya' in the middle of eight hundred villages.

15. naanuuRu uuruţaya ṇatuvil droonamukham ceyvitu.

four hundred village of middle in capital should do

(The king) should establish 'droṇamukha' in the middle of four hundred villages.

16. irunnuuRu uuruţaya ṇatuvil kaarvaţikam ceyvitu.

two hundred village of middle in capital should do

'Karvaţika' shall be built in the middle of two hundred villages.

The above sentences (14, 15, 16) are simple sentences with the same structure.
17. ivupatuppattu uuṟkuuṭiyatu saṅgraha(ṇa)m enpitu. these-ten-ten village-added-that sangrahana that Likewise a cluster of ten villages should be established for the 'Saṅgraha'.

(S1) atu saṅgraha(ṇa)m aavitu > saṅgraha(ṇa)m enpitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) ivu patuppattu uuṟ kuuṭiitu > ivu patuppattu uuṟ kuuṭiyatu.

(S2) is subordinate to (S1).

S -------> (NP) + VP

S -------> NP + VP (S1)

S2 (NP + VP)

18. antattiṅkal antapaaladuṛggaṅkal anta border-in boundary forts boundary paalaadhiṣṭitiṅkalumaa janapadattinnu valiyumaay guard-with-and-that country-to path-and-be ceyvitu. built
"(The King) should erect fortresses with gates and guards at the entrance to the country on the frontier".

(S1) antattikkal anta paala duṛggaṅkaḷ anta paalaadhiṣṭhitaṅkaḷ aay ceyvitu.

(S2) antattikkal antapaala duṛggaṅkaḷ aa janapadattinnu valiyaay ceyvitu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are conjoined by '-um'.

S ----> S1 + S2

19. aviRRinuṭayolla deesam vaagurika ṭabarā puḷinda their-interior region trappers armed guards fiercetribes caṇḍaalaarāṇya caranāmaar raksippitu. forest tribes-forest-dwellers save

Trapper (vaagurika), armed guards (ṭabarās) fierce tribes (puḷindas) forest tribes (caṇḍalas) and forest dwellers (aarāṇya caranāmaar) should guard the interior region between them (country and fortress).
(S1) vaagurika śabara puḻinda caṇḍaalaaraṇya caranmaar
    deēsam rakṣippitu > deēsam vaagurika Śabara pulinda
    caṇḍaalaaraṇya caranmaar rakṣippitu

Main sentence.

(S2) deēsam aviRRințayolĭitu > aviRRințayolă deēsam.

Subordinate to (S1).

S -----> NP + VP (S1)
     |
     NP' + VF
     |
     S2

20. ṛtvigacaarya puroohita śrootriyanmaarḵku adanda
    priest-preceptors chaplains intellectuals-to sceptre
    karahkala้า abhiruupmaarḵku daayam kollumaaRum
    tax-nég like ones-to gift gettext-and
    kalpiccu brahma deeyankaľ koțuppitu.
    ordered Brahmana-land should be given

(The king) should grant tax-free land to the priests,
preceptors, chaplains and intellectuals with
inheritance rights.
(S1) ṛtvigaacaarya puroohita śrootriyanmaarkku brahmadeeyaṅkal koṭuppitu.

(S2) abhiruupanmaarkku daayam kollumaaRu kalpicou, adaṇḍakaraṅkalaa brahmadeeyaṅkal koṭuppitu.

Subordinate to (S1).

S ----→ (NP) + VP (S1)

S2 + VP

21. addhyakṣarkkum saṅkhyaayakarṇkum
    Government Superintendent-to-and accountants-and

goopa sthaanikarṅkum, goopan aavoon paṅca kuliyykkum
    others-to-and guard-be-he five houses-to-and

daśakuliykkum (paṅcakuliykkum) paṅca graamiykkum
    ten-houses-to-and five village-to-and

aaraatccaiyuṭayavan, sthaanikanaaavoon ņagaram catur
    possessor-he District officer city four

bhaagattinnu aaraatccaiyuṭayavan, aniikasthan aavoon
    part-to possessor-he

mahout-be-he
Lands shall be granted, without the right either to sell or mortgage it, to Heads of the Departments, Accountants, Governors, goopas (Supervisors of a group of five or ten houses or a group of five villages), sthaanikas (caretakers of the four sides of the city), aniikastha (elephant-trainers), physicians (doctors), asvadamakan (horse trainers) and janghaakarikan (messengers).

(S1) △ ivaraḻkkku bhuumi koṭuppitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) ivaraḻ adḍhyakṣaṛ, saṅkhyāyakaṛ, goopasthaanikaṛ, goopan, sthaanikan, aniikasthan, cikitsakan, aśvadamakan, jaṅghaakarikan (aavitu).
(S3) ivarålkkku bhuumi vilkkavolla > ivarålkkku bhuumi vilkkavollaattavaaRu.

(S4) ivarålkkku bhuumi oRRivaikkavolla > ivarålkkku bhuumi oRRivaikkavollaattavaaRu.

(S3) and (S4) are conjoined by the coordinator '-um' and then subordinated to (S1).

(S5) avan goopan aavitu > goopan aavoon

(S6) avan pańcakuliykku aaraatccaiyuṭayanaaavitu > pańcakuliykku aaraatccaiyuṭayavan.

(S7) avan daśakuliykku aaraatccaiyuṭayavan aavitu > daśakuliykku aaraatccaiyuṭayavan.

(S8) avan pańcagraamikku aaraatccaiyuṭayavan aavitu > pańcagraamikku aaraatccaiyuṭayavan.

Co-ordinated (S6), (S7) and (S8) by the coordinator '-um' and subordinated (S5).

(S9) avan sthaanikan aavitu > sthaanikan aavoon.
(S10)avan ṇagaram caturbhaagattinnu aaraatccaiyuṭayyan aavitu > ṇagaram caturbhaagattinnu aaraatccaiyuṭayyan.

(S11) subordinate to (S10) which is subordinated to (S1).

(S11)avan aniikasthan aavitu > aniikasthan aavoon.

(S12)avan haśtisikṣa valluvitu > haśtisikṣa vallumavan.

(S12) subordinated to (S11), which is subordinated to (S2).

(S13)vaidyan cikitsakan aavitu > cikitsakan vaidyan

(S14)aśvadamakan kutirai śiksikkuvitu > aśvadamakan kutirai śiksikkumavan.

(S14) is subordinated to (S2).

(S15)avan jaṅghaakarikan aavitu > jaṅghaakarikan aavoon.

(S16)avan validuuram pooyvaruvitu > validuuram pooyvarumavan.

(S16) is subordinated to (S15), which is subordinated to (S2).
Sentences (S5) to (S16) are nominal sentences which are subordinated to the indirect object 'ivaral' in (S1). (S3) and (S4) have the same structure. and (S6), (S7), (S8) and (S10) have the same pattern. Sentences (S9), (S11) and (S15) have the same structure. Sentences (S12) and (S16) have the same structure.
He should allot arable land to the tax payers for their livelihood.

(S1) avarālkku nilam amaińcu koṭuppitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) avarāl iRayiṭuvitū > iRayiṭumavararāl.

Subordinate to (S1).

(S3) nilam avarālkku vaalntiyaṅkinRitu > avarālkku vaalntiyaṅkinRa nilam.

(S3) subordinated to (S1).

(S4) taṅkal maattiram vaalvitu > taṅkal maattiram vaalvaan.

(S4) subordinated to (S1).

In sentence (22), all the subordinate sentences (S2, S3 and S4) are subordinated to the constituents of the main sentence.
23. akrtam panikollumavarałkkku ulutunilkkil enRum unarable work-that-them plough-if-permanently 
veenkaatavaaru amaińcu koṭuppitu.
having not taken fixed given

Unarable land should not be taken back from those who are make it arable.

(S1) avarałkkku enRum veenkaatavaaru amaińcu koṭuppitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) avarał akrtam panikolvitu > akrtam panikoolumavarał.

Subordinated to (S1).
(S3) avaral akṛtam ulutunilkkinRitu > akṛtam ulutunilkkil.

Subordinated to (S1).

\[
S \longrightarrow \ (NP) + \ VP (S1) \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad NP + VP \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad S2 \quad S3 + VP
\]

24. (avar nilam) ulaakil maRRucilaṛkkku veenkikkoko̱tuppitu.

No should take the land from those who do not till and give it to others.

(S1) \(\triangle\) maRRu cilaṛkkku veenkikkoko̱tuppitu.

(S2) (avar) (nilam) ulanam > (avar) (nilam) ulaakil.

Subordinated to the VP in (S1).

\[
S \longrightarrow \ (NP) + \ VP (S1) \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad S2 + VP
\]
25. anRiye yoliyil graamabhṛtakanmaar taan otherwise leave-if villagers-labourers or vaideehakanmaar taan uluvitu. traders or should plough

Or else village servants and traders should till the land.

(S1) graamabhṛtakanmaar taan vaideehakanmaar taan uluvitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) anRiye yolivitu > anRiye yoliyil.

Subordinated to (S1).

S -------> NP + VP (S1)

| S2 + VP

26. ulavukontavaral taṅkal taṅkal dośattaal ulaatoliyil land-bought-they-themself fault-by without plough-if ulutupeRumatinil mummaṭaṅku koṭuppitu. plough-that-in three times given

If the cultivators leave the land untilled due to their own fault they should give a penalty equivalent to three times its expected yield.
(S1) avaral atinil mummaṭaṅku koṭuppitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) atu ulutupeRum > ulutupeRumatu.

Subordinate to (S1).

(S3) avaral taṅkal taṅkal doṣattaal olijitu > avaral taṅkal taṅkal doṣattaal olijil.

Subordinate to (S3) and then to (S1).

(S4) avaral ulutilla > avaral ulaate.

Subordinate to (S3) and then to (S1).

(S5) avaral ulavukoṅṭitu > ulavu koṅṭavaral.

Subordinate to (S1).

S -----> NP + VP (S1)

      |     |     |     \
      | S3 + VP \
      | \
      | S5 NP + VP NP + VP \
      | \
      | NP + VP S2 + NP \
      | S4
If the cultivators have no means, he should favour them with grain, cattle and money.

(S1) ulavarkku dhaanya pašu hiranyaṅkal katam koṭuppitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) ulavarkku upaayam illa > ulavarkku upaayam illaakkaal.

Subordinate to (S1).

They shall be assisted with loans.

(S2) katam koṭuttu anugrahippitu.

credit gave should help
(S1) △ anugrahippitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) kaṭam koṭuppitu > kaṭam koṭuttu.

Subordinated to the main verb in (S1).

\[ S \rightarrow (NP) + VP (S1) \]
\[ S2 + VP \]

29. kutikalum koṇṭa dhanam menaṇinRu teetikkoṭuppitu.

"The villagers should repay the loans with their earnings through cultivation".

(S1) dhanam menaṇinRu teetikkoṭuppitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) dhanam kūṭikaḷ koṇṭu > kūṭikaḷ koṇṭa dhanam.

Using the conjunction to the NP1 and subordinate to (S1).
30. anugraha parihaaram paṇṇuvitu.
   help   grant   done

(The king) should grant them favours and subsidies.

This is a simple sentence.

S -----> (NP) + VP.
Part II

ambariiśoopaakhyānaṁ

ambariiśoopaakhyānaṁ is a puranic story, the story of King Ambarisha of Ayodhya. The author of the text is unkown. The language of ambariiśoopaakhyānaṁ is ornamental in the contexts of the description of places, persons and events. According to the sequence of the story, the text can be classified into separate sections. Each section describes a main subject viz., Ambarisha, his country, Ambarisha's thought, encounter between Ambarisha and Vasishta etc. Sentences in each of these descriptions are similar in structure. For example, the description of Ambarisha is (praaciina malayāla gadyamaatṛkakal, P-15):

(1) cakradharanaikkaṇakke karakalamattinaikkal
Chakradhara-like hand-lotus-in

dhariykkappetṭa saṅkhu cakraṁnalai yutayan.
worn-that-conch-wheel-possess-he

Like Chakradhara (lord Vishnu) Ambarisha also has the holy conch and, the wheel in his lotus like hands.
Sentences (1), (2) and (3) are copular sentences in the deep structure and the copula is deleted in the surface structure. Short sentences are the general pattern of the text though very long sentences are also found. This lengthening of sentences is due to clubbing of a number of subordinate sentences to a main sentence. These subordinate sentences have adjectival function. A noun may be modified with one or more subordinate sentences. For instance in the following sentence (4), the subordinate sentences (S1), (S2) and (S3) modify the subject NP in (4).
He approached Kailasa with fear and with shivering face, untied hair and a tired body.

(S1) viRaikkappetta mukhamandalam utayanaayi

(S2) viriyappetta jataabhaaram utayanaay; and

(S3) talarappetta gaatranñalumutayanaay.

Abundant use of subordinate sentences having adjectival function is a characteristic feature of this text.

The language features are as follows. The major sound changes in the text are:
A number of forms in AM is not used in modern Malayalam. A few of them are the following. aimpalam 'five palam' (a measure), itamaayina 'likeness', avarraal 'by them', olla 'No', kampaaykayRu, 'strong rope', niiraattupalli 'royal bath', peñnuvaan 'take to', marakkalam 'ship', viyaaman 'controller' and perumam 'much'. Further examples of the peculiar language style of ambariiṣoopaakhyaanam, are: elunnaruļinoonaakil 'coming in', muttulaam 'threc quantity' (60 pounds), eγγumatinaal 'by that', udaasiinam peñni 'neutral', kuśalinRiyee 'without falsehood' (praaciinamalayaaļa gadyamaatṛkakaļ, p. 26 - 31).
'śariiram ulpattiyaakinRatu', 'praṇavam eṇgaaninRa
body originated-that the syllable oom like-that
taamaraippuuvinute', 'ateeyum alla', 'bhaktarkal
lotus-flower's that-and not devotees
adhyavasiccu', 'ikṣvaaku vaṃśattiṅkal uḷloon ambariśan',
lived Ikshaku dynasty in be-he Ambrisha
'ruupa yauvvanasaubhaagya sampannaraayirunña' are other
figure young-luck enriched-that
examples.

Text

A connected text of 30 sentences is chosen for the study and in a connected text inter-sentential relations are also important as the intrasentential relations. Generally in syntactic analysis only intrasentential relation is taken into consideration. But for a full comparison in a historical level, inter-sentential relations are also considered. The thirty sentences listed below are taken from the text 'praaciinamalayaala
yadyamaatṛkapaka' by P.K. Narayana Pillai (p. 15 - 21). The sentences of this discourse are numbered serially (1 to 30).

(1) accutan anantaśayanan śriipuṇḍariikaakṣan
naaraayana swaami śriipuruṣoottaman tiruvatīyute
sriipaṇcaayudhaänāl poolu...... mimennum atinaal
İkşvaakuvamşatitinkal ullaon ambarişan evaakinRa raajaavavan ettanayum samartthabuddhiyutayan. (2) samasta raajaakkalu te muticcuulamaniyi... seenayutayan prasaadattinaalum anuraagattinaalum itam aayina saamanta janattaal niRayappettirikkinRa naalu samudrattinum iRutaakiya bhoomiykku bhaaruttaavu (aakinRitu).

(3) cakradharanaikkanaakke karakamalattinikal dhariykkappetta śāṅkhucakraṅkalai yuṭayan. (4) iiśvaran tiruvaṭṭiyaikkinnakke dahikkappetta kaama deevanaiyuṭayan. (5) subrahmanya nekkaanakke lakṣmiyku tooRRInRa gaṅgayute yolukku (ki ? ka) ṇakkeyirunna gaambhiiryatcetuṭayan. (6) ateeyum alla aadiraajaavu bhagirirathanute maarggavatiyaayitirunnoon. (7) amaayapuroohitaraal parivṛtan aayitirunnoon. (8) avanute raajyattil eppolūtum ulavaakinRa deevootsavānnaḷaal ramanīyam aakinRitu. (9) addhyaa (ya ? pa) nam addhyayanam pratigraham daana(maadi) iṣṭakaṛmanirarataraaya tapassvaaddhyaaya talpararaay vṛtoopavaasa diikṣitar aayirikkinnRa brahmaṇavarggattaal niRayappettirunnamayaal (brahma ? brahmaṇa) lookam enRu toonRumaarum irreṇṇitu.

(10) ateeyum alla, praḷaya (ghaṭataṭa ? gajaghaṭaakaṭa) vigālitaamayina madavaari puuritattaal aarḍritam aayina kalloola ṇadii yugaantaṅkalai yuṭayavaaya praḷaya ghāṭataṭa ( ? ghanaghaṭaatoopa gaṛjjitaṅkal aayina gandha
sindhu kuñjarapati kal mantara malayai praapicca kiñakkeeyum añjanamalaiyaa gaatram peRRaaraikkiñakkeeyum niilameegham nirañgu vannirahñina kiñakkeeyum nallavaanaittalavaññalaal niRayappeṭṭirunnañamayaal himavalkkaṭataṭam enRu toonRumaarum irunnuitu.

(11) ateeyum alla, manassinaiyum vainatee (na? ya) naiyum veegamkoṇṭu venRiṭṭirunnaśvaratnahñalaal niRayappeṭṭirunnañamayinaal sindhu deesam enRu toonRumaarum irunnuitu. (12) ateeyum alla, atyantam vidagdharaya iruupa yeuvana saubhaagyayampannaraayirunta strikalaal niRayappeṭṭirunnañamayaal amaraavatiyenRu toonRumaarum irunnuitu. (13) ateeyum alla, viṇaaveenu mṛdanga śañ (ghu? gha) paṭahakaa(ha?)la taala giita vaadyaññalaal koolaahala sañkulam aayirunnañamayaal(1) gandharva gañgariyenRu toonRumaarumirunnuitu. (14) aneekkamaayiram ratnaññalaal niRayappeṭṭirunnañamayaal vaiśravanaalayam enRu toonRumaarum irunnuitu. (15) naanaajaatiyulla ratnaññalullamayaal naagalookam enRu toonRumaarum irunnuitu. (16) mARRum naanaajaativiciram naanaa prakaaram aayulavaakinRavaRrala alañkṛtam aayirikkinRitu.

A part of the original text is omitted here because of the identity of patterns in them. Sentences 17 to 26 are Ambarisha's soliloquy.
(17) enRaal enthaavutee aishvaram veenținRut
illenRu viveegiccu lookaavasthayirikkinRavaaralakutenRu
viveegiccarulinaan. (18) entipraanikałutoyavasthayirunna-
vaak enRu kaamakroodha loobha mooha mada maatsaryam
ențaaninR Ra sıariirateyuțayaraay purușaartthatte
veențaatatu yaavanoruttan dhanamuțayan enRum sampannan
enRum collinRitu. (19) ațthatte geuraviccabhmaana-
maakinR Ra sıariirattaiyuțayaraay ațtham aakinRatu
anarțtham. (20) ațtham saŋgrahiiccaal rakșippaan paniya-
tinaapaayam varikil dukham ențum atinaal aishvaramum
ațthamum enRitellaam uдаasiinam peṇți aarum
oruttarinRiye aarootum eetum arulicceyyaatе yelungarulat-
tuțațninaan ambariisgan. (21) nagaram kalunțu, marRum
aneekam nagaram kalunțu, aneekam purvamat, aneekam
nadikal, aneekam nagaram enRiva kalunțarulinRavan
viveegiccarulinaan. (22) entee ennuțe yavastha. (23)
ențu nookki naan pookinRitu. (24) aakiloo janattikkal
kușalinRiyeeyirikkinRa bhaktarkal ennuțe boodhattckkalunțu
boodhiccaruluvoooraee enRu viveegiccarulinRavannu
toonRiitu. (25) ikșvaaku raajaakkalkku bandhuvaayirippoorn
keevalam palayajanattilum bhaktikalilum oru kușalinRiye
eyirunțaruluvoon vasișthan tiruvatī puurvaacaaryanaakayum
uțu paramabhtkanaakayumuțu, naaraayaṇa svaamiyuvakka-
pọțum śisyaanaakayum uțu. (26) enRaal vasișthan
Ambarisha paid obeisance to Vasishta. In reply to Vasishta's question he spoke.

(28) itu kaṇaa bhagavaanee, nintiruvatiyarlliccaitava yonRum allaṭiyeeenu raajyattil apeekṣayilla. (29) paṭayum bhaṇḍaaramum veenṭa. (30) aśvaryamum anubhavamum veenṭinRutilla.

English Translation

Ambariśoopaakhyaanam is the story of Ambarisha, the king of Ayodhya. In this data, sentences 1 to 7 describes Ambarisha, sentences 8 to 16 are about Ambarisha's country, sentences 17 to 26 are Ambarisha's soliloquy and sentences 28 to 30 are Ambarisha's reply to Vasishta's questions.

(1) Ambarisha of Ikshaku dynasty was a very intelligent king and his chivalry was more or less equal
to that of the God Supreme, Vishnu. (2) He was an emperor among the kings, who was the husband of a country which was bound by four seas and was occupied by pleasant and lovable people. (3) Like chakradhara, he (Ambarisha) also had a conch (śaṅkhu) and a wheel in his hands. (4) He had also overcome passion (cupid) like God Shiva who had burnt cupid (passion). (5) He was proud like Lord Subrahmanya (who was defeated by Ganapathy in a trick) and he was angry like the Ganges who gave birth to Lakshmi. (6) Besides, he was a follower of the ancient King Bhageeratha. (7) He was (always) surrounded by ministers and priests. (8) His country was beautiful due to the frequent temple festivals. (9) (His country) resembled a holy world because it was always occupied by priests who were leading a holy life by observing fast and meditation, and engaging in teaching and learning charitable activities and chanting mantras. (10) Besides, his country resembled the valley of the Himalayas as it was full of elephants which looked like blue clouds around the earth and Anjana mountains. And it resembled Mandara mountains where the fragrance of the rutting juice of the great elephants which looked like the high rolling waves of the great spate.
Moreover, his country resembled Sindhu (province) because he had plenty of horses that could defeat even the garuda and mind in speed. Moreover, the country looked like Amaravathy (the abode of Lord Indra, the supreme God of Gods) because there were plenty of beautiful young women who were clever and skilled. In addition, it resembled 'Gandharva Nagaram' (Demon city) because, from the country there echoed the sounds of drum, flute, veena and the war clarions. Because of the jewels his country resembled the house of Vysravana (the richest man). Because of the variety of jewels it looked like the abode of snakes. In addition to all these (Ambarisha's) country was beautifully adorned with different things and in different ways.

There is enough prosperity and the state (condition) of the world is good. Ambarisha's soliloquy continues, he thinks, what is the state of (man).... Human body is a combination of kaama (lust), kroodha (anger), loobha (affinity), mooha (desire), mada (pride), maatsaryam (competition). He who discards purusaarttha (the aim of life) is called (regarded as) the rich and the wealthy. It is a folly to become rich
through a physical possession (taking pride in material things), accepting the puruṣaarta. (20) If money is hoarded, it is hard to protect it and when it (hoarded money) is in danger it will create misery. Hence showing no interest in wealth and prosperity. Ambarisha started walking without anyone and without speaking to any body. (21) He passed through the city, passed many other cities, crossed many mountains, many rivers and many more cities, there after he spoke to himself. (22) What is my state. (23) Where am I going to! (Which is my destination?). (24) But while he was thinking that who among the saintly people, who have no physical contact with the people, who is not interested in the physical world, will help me to throw away the knowledge (interest) of the physical things and to gain spiritual knowledge, it occured to (Ambarisha). (25) (Ambarisha remembered) that there is Vasishta muni (Saint Vasishta) who is the first teacher, a staunch devotee and also the favourite disciple of Narayana (Lord Vishnu). He is also a relative of the Ikhaku kings and he is not interested in mere devotees and old people. (26) So Amabrisha started towards Vasishtasramam (Vasishta's place) to pay obeisance to him and seek his blessings and advice (guidance) to achieve spiritual
knowledge. (27) Seeing Ambarisha in his Asrama Vasishta contemplated over the reasons for his coming (arrival).
(28) O Lord please know this, (the reason for my coming over here) is none that you have suggested, because I don't have any desire for country. (29) Nor do I desire in army and treasury. (30) Wealth and prosperity I have enough and I don't want any more.

ambariṣoopaakhyaanam: Structural Description

A detailed description of the text is attempted. By structural representation strictly transformational deep structural analysis is not meant here. But what is represented is only an outline for the convenience of reference. Parts of sentences shown in brackets belong to their deep structure and are not available in the surface structure given in the text. An analysis of each sentence along with its structural representation is given.

1. accutan anantaśayanan 'sriipuṇḍariiakaakṣan naaraayaṇa
   Achyutha Anantha-lies-he Vishnu Narayana
   swaami 'sriipuruṣoottaman tiruvatīyute
   Sri Puroshothama hon-of
   'sriipaṇcaayudhaāṅhal poolu..... mime nnum atinaal
   five weapons even that-and that-by
Ambrisha of Ikshaku dynasty was a very intelligent king and his chivalry was more or less equal to that of the God Supreme, Vishnu.

This is a compound sentence having two main sentences.

(S1) accutan anantaśayanan śriipuṇḍariikaakṣan naaraaṇa swaami śriipuruśōottaman tiruvaṭiyute śriipaṇcaayudhaṁnaḥ poolu...... mim.

Main sentence.

(S2) avan ettanayum samārthabhuddhiyuṭayan (aakinRitu) > avan ettanayum samārthabhuddhiyuṭayan.

Main sentence.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are connected by a connector 'atinaal'.
(S3) (ambariṣaṇan) ikṣvaakuvamśattiṅkal ullōon
(aakinRitu) > ikṣvaaku vamśattiṅkal ullōon.

(S5) is subordinate to (S2).

(S4) raajaavu ambariṣaṇan aakinRitu > ambariṣaṇan aakinRa raajaavu.

Subordinated to (S2).

S -------> S1 + S2
|
| (NP) + VP |
| NP + VP |
| S3 + S4 |

2. samasta raajaakkalute muticcuulaamaṇiyi....
all Kings-poss unbeatable

seenayuṭayan prasaadattinaalum anuraagattinaalum itam army-possess he-cheerfulness-by-and adoration-by-and blessings

aayina saamanta janattaal niRayappetṭirikkinRa naalu become-that dependant people by filled with-that four

samudrattinum iRutaakiya bhuumiyykku bhaṛtttaavu seas-of-emph. boundary-that earth-to husband

(aakinRitu).
He was an emperor among the kings, who was the husband of a country which was bound by four seas and was occupied by pleasant and lovable people.

(S1) (ambariśaṇan) bhūmiyku bharṭṭava vibhūmiyku bharṭṭava (aakinRitu) > bhuumiykku bharṭṭava.

Main sentence.

(S2) bhūmi saamanta janattaal niRayappēṭṭirikkinnRitu >
NP2   NP1

saamanta janattaal niRayappēṭṭirikkinRa bhūmi.

(S3) ŋaalu samudrattinum bhūmi iRut aakinRitu > ŋaalu samudrattinum iRut aakiya bhūmi.

(S2) and (S3) are the adjectival sentences of the indirect object 'bhūmi' of (S1) and these two sentences have the same structure.

(S4) saamantajanam prasaadattinaal itam aakinRitu >
prasaadattinaal itam aayina saamanta janam.

(S5) saamantajanam anuraagattinaal itam aakinRitu >
anuraagattinaal itam aayina saamanta janam.
and (S5) are adjectival sentences qualifying (NP1) of (S2) 'saamantajanam' and they have the same structure. These are conjoined by the co-ordinator '-um' and subordinated to (S2).

(S6) samasta raajaakkalute muticcuulaamaaniyii..... scenayuṭayyan.

This nominal sentence functions as the subject.
In (S1) ambariṣaṇan is replaced by this (S6).

3. (ambariṣaṇan) cakradharanaikkaṇakke
Ambarisha chakradhara-like

karakamalattinkal dhariyykappettta saṅkhucakraṇālaī hand-lotus-in worn-that conch-wheel

yuṭayan (aakinRitu).

ponnena-he in
Like chakradhara (Lord Vishnu who bears a wheel in his hand) he (Ambarisha) also had a 'sāṅkhū' (conch) a wheel in his hands (his hands resembled a lotus).

(S1) (Ambariśaṁan) cakradharanaikkāṅnakke
sāṅkhucaṅkraṁñalai yuṭayan (aṅkRitu).

Main sentence.

(S2) sāṅkhu caṅkraṁñal karakamalattaṁkal dhariykkappēṭṭu >
karakamalattaṁkal dhariykkappēṭṭa sāṅkhu caṅkraṁñal.

Subordinate to (S1).

S ------> (NP) + VP (S1).

4. (ambariśaṁan) iṁśvaran tiruvaṭiyaikkīṅkēkkēe
Ambarisha God hon-acc-like
dahikkappēṭṭa kaama deevanaiyuṭayan (aṅkRitu).
burnt-thāt cupid-acc-hē is
He had also overcome passion (cupid) like God Shiva who had burnt cupid (passion).

(S1) (ambariśaṇan) iīśvaran tiruvaṭīyaikkīṇakkee kaamadeevanaiyuṭayan (aakinRitu).

Main sentence.

(S2) kaamadeevan dahiyykkappēṭṭu > dahiyykkappēṭṭa kaamadeevan.

Subordinate to (S1).

S ----→ (NP) + VP (S1)
   ↑
   NP + (V)
   ↑
   NP-Comp + NP
   ↑
   (S2)
5. (ambariśaṇan) subrahmanyaṇekkaṇakkee lākṣmiyku
   Ambarisha Subrahmanya-like Lākṣmi-acc
   tooRRinRa gāṅgayuṭe yolkku (ki ? ka)ṇakkeyiruṇṇa
   created-that Ganga's flow like-that
   gaambhiiryatteyutayan (aakinRitu).
   gravity-possess-he is

   He was proud like Lord Subrahmanya (who was defeated
   by Ganapathy in a trick) and he was deep like the
   waters of Gangas give birth to Lākṣmi.

(S1) (ambariśaṇan) subrahmanyaṇekkaṇakkee
   gaambhiiryatteyutayan (aakinRitu).
   Main sentence.

(S2) gaambhiiryam gāṅgayuṭe yolkku (ki ? ka)ṇakkeyiruṇṇu
   > gāṅgayuṭe yolkku (ki ? ka)ṇakkeyiruṇṇa
   gaambhiiryam.
   Subordinate to (S1).

(S3) gāṅga lākṣmiykkutooRRinRitu > lākṣmiyku tooRRinRa
   gāṅga.
   Subordinate to (S2).
Besides, he was a follower of the ancient King Bhageeratha.
(S1) (ambariśaṇan)  aadirājaavu  bhagīirathantuē  māraṅgavatīyaayīṭṭirūṇṇoona (aakinRitu) > aadirājaavu  bhagīirathanuē  māraṅgavatīyaayīṭṭirūṇṇoona.

This is a simple sentence where the subject NP and the copular verb is deleted. The initial phrase 'ateeyum alla' links it to the previous sentence 5.

S ------> (NP) + NP + (V(be-copu))

7. (ambariśaṇan) amaatyapuroohitaraal parivrātan  
Ambarisha ministers and priests-by surrounded-png
aayīṭṭirūṇṇoona (aakinRitu).
had been-he was

He (Ambarisha) was (always) surrounded by ministers and priests.

(S1) (ambariśaṇan) amaatyapuroohitaraal parivrātan  
aayīṭṭirūṇṇoona (aakinRitu) > amaatyapuroohitaraal parivrātan aayīṭṭirūṇṇoona.

Sentence (7) is similar to (S6).

Sentences 1 - 7 illustrate one of the devices of subordination where each of the constituents functioning as the adjectival clause can have a deep structure sentence with the copular be verb (aaru).
In general the structure of these sentences can be stated as $NP_1 + NP_2 + (V)$. Where the numbers 1, 2 refer to the grammatical function of each category. Same number shows similar grammatical function. For eg., consider the first sentence (1). It’s structure is $NP_1 + NP_2$ where $NP_1$ is the subject and $NP_2$ is the adjective clause which qualifies $NP_1$. $NP_1 \rightarrow rajaavavan$ $NP_2 \rightarrow ettanayum samaṛṭtha buddhiyuṭṭayan$. Here $NP_1$ is a complex structure. The subject is 'avan', and the other preceding $NP_S$ (ambariśaṇ ikṣaakuvamśattiṅkal uḷḷoon, śriipuruṣoottaman tiruvaṭiyute śriipaṇçaayudhaṁṇḍal poolu--mi) are adjectives of the subject.\(^1\) For convenience of analysis, the whole unit is treated as $NP_1$. Sentence (2) can also be analysed as $NP_1 + NP_2$. Where $NP_1$ functions as the subject of the sentence which in fact is an adjectival clause and this NP attributes the NP in sentence (1). In the rest of the sentences, the subject is deleted (anaphoric deletion).\(^2\) This elision is a discourse feature.

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\(^1\)The names accutan, anantāśayanan, śriipuruṇḍariikaakṣan, naaraayaṇa swami and śriipuruṣoottama are alternative names representing Lord Vishnu.

\(^2\)In a Connected text, because the topic of discussion is the same, the subject gets deleted in many sentences because they are co-referential to that of the previous sentence. Here in this text, the topic of discussion is king Ambarisha who is the subject of all sentences.
8. avanute raajyattil oppolutum ulavaakinRa
his country-in always occurring happen that
deevootsavanhalaal ramaaniiyam aakinRitu.
temple-festival-by beautiful was

His country was beautiful due to the divine festivals
celebrated quite often.

(S1) (raajyam) deevootsavanhalaal ramaaniiyam aakinRitu.
Main sentence.

(S2) avanute raajyattil deevootsavanhal oppolutum
ulavaakinRitu > avanute raajyattil oppolutum
ulavaakinRa deevootsavanhal.
Subordinate to (S1)

S -----> (NP) + VP (S1)
      |        |
      NP + VP
      S2
9. addhyaa (ya ? pa) nam addhyayanam pratigraham daana
teaching    learning    accept charity
(maadi)    īṣṭakarmaṇiṁrataraaya    tapassvaaddhyaaaya
etc.      yaga-engaged    meditation-fasting
talpararaay    vrtoopavaasa    diikṣitar    aayirikkinRa
interested    fasting    practice    is-that
braahmaṇavargaattaal    niRayappettirunnamayaal
brahmin-community-by    filled with so
(brahma ? braahmana)    lookam    enRu    toonRumaarRum
brahmin    world    that    seems-and
irun̄nitu.
existing

(His country) resembled a saintly world because it was always occupied by priests who were leading a holy life by observing penance and meditation and engaging in teaching and learning, charitable activities and chanting mantras.

(S1) (avanuṭeraajyam) braahmaṇavargaṛgattaal niRayappettirũṇṇu.

(S2) (raajyam)    (brahma ? braahmana)    lookam    enRu
              toonRumaarRirun̄ntu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are linked by a connector 'amayaal'.

(S3) braahmaṇavargaṛggam    īṣṭakarmaṇiṁrataraakinRitu
              īṣṭakarmaṇiṁrataraaya    braahmaṇavargaṛggam.
The sentences (S3), (S4) and (S5) are adjectival sentences which qualifies the (NP) of (S1) viz., 'brahmaṇavaṇgaṃ' and they have the same structure.
S -----> S1 + (conj) + S2

(NP) + VP

NP + VP

S3 + S4 + S5

NP + VP

S6

10. ateyum alla, pralaya (ghaṭatata ? gajaghaṭaakaṭa) that-emph-not flood elephant's elephants group

vigalitamaayina madavaari puuritattaal aฑrdritam flown-be-that rutting juice saturation-by weted

aayina kaloola nadii yugaantaḥhalai yuṭayavaaya that wavy river long-acc. owner-be-that

pralaya ghaṭatataa (? ghanaghaṭaatoopa gāṛjjitaḥhal flood groups of clouds clouds after clouds-anger-thunder-by

aayina gandha sindhu kuṇjarapatikaḷ mantara malayai be-that elephant-elephants Mandara hill-acc
Besides, his country resembled the valley of the Himalayas as it was full of elephants, which looked like blue clouds around the earth and Anjana mountains, and which resembled Mandara mountains which was filled with the fragrance of the rutting juice of the great elephants which looked like the high rolling waves of the great spate.

(S1) (avanuṭe raajyam) nalla vaanaittalavaṇṇalaal niRayappettirunnu.

(S2) (raajyam) himavalckaṭa taṭam enRu toonRumaarirunnu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences. These two are conjoined by a connector 'amayinaal'.
(S3) niilameegham niraṇṇu vāņṇiRaḥṇi > niilameegham niraṇṇu vāņṇiRaḥṇīna kiṇakkee.

(S4) aṁjanamalaiyaa gaatram peRRitu > aṁjanamalaiyaa gaatram peRRaaaraiķiṇakkee.

(S5) gandha sindhu kuṇjarapatikal mantaramalayai praapiccu > gandha sindhu kuṇjarapatikal mantaramalayai praapicca kiṇakkee.

These subordinate sentences (S3), (S4) and (S5) are adjectival sentences which qualify the object (NP) of (S1) 'nallavaanaittalavaānahal' and they have the same structure. These three are conjoined with the co-ordinator '-um' and subordinated to (S1).

(S6) gandha sindhu kuṇjarapatikal praḷaya ghaṭataṭaa ( ? ghanaghaṭaatōopa garjjitaḥṅal) aayitu > praḷaya ghaṭataṭaa ghanaghaṭaatōopa garjjitaḥṅal aayina gandha sindhu kuṇjarapatikal

(S7) gandha sindhu kuṇjarapatikal kalloola nādiiyugaantaḥṅalai yuṭayavaayitu > kalloola nādiiyugaantaḥṅalai yuṭayavaaya gandha sindhu kuṇjarapatikal.
(S6) and (S7) are the adjectival sentences which qualify the subject (NP) of (S5) 'gandha sindhu kuñjarapatikāl' and have the same structure.

(S8) kaloolo nadiiyugaantaṅhaḷ madavaari puuritattaal aarḍritamaayitu > madavaari puuritattaal aarḍritam aayina kaloolo nadiiyugaantaṅhaḷ.

(S9) kaloolo nadiiyugaantaṅhaḷ pralaya (ghatataṭa ? gajaghaṭāakaṭa) vigaḷitam aayitu > pralaya (ghatataṭa ? gajaghaṭāakaṭa) vigaḷitam aayina kaloolo nadiiyugaantaṅhaḷ.

(S8) and (S9) are sentences which qualify the noun phrase (NP) of (S7) - 'kaloolo nadiiyugaantaṅhaḷ'.

In the sentence (10), all the subordinate sentences (S3 - S9) belong to the constituent sentence (S1). The discourse connector 'ateeyum alla' is used initially.
11. ateeyum alla, manassinaiyum vainatee(na ? ya)naiyum that-emph-not mind-acc-and garuda acc-and

veegamkonto vennitiiranatharatahalaal won-that horses-by
speed-by-with

niRayappettirunnamayinaal (avanute raajyam) sindhu filled with-so
his country Sindhu
deesam enRu toonRumaaRum iruunithu.
nation-that seems-and-(link)-existed
Moreover, his country resembled Sind province because of the horses which could defeat even the Garuda and mind in their speed.

(S1) (avanuṭe raajyam) āśvaratnahnālaal niRayappēṭṭirunnu.

(S2) (avanuṭe raajyam) sindhu deeśm enRu toonRumaaR irunŋitu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are connected by a connector 'amayinaal

(S4) āśvaratnahnāl manassinai veegamkoṭu venRiṭṭirunnu > manassinai veegamkoṭu venRiṭṭirunnaśvaratnahnal.

(S4) āśvaratnahnāl vainātce (na ? ya)nai veegamkoṭu venRiṭṭirunnu > vainatee(na ? ya) nai veegam koṭu venRiṭṭirunnaśvaratnahnal.

(S3) and (S4) qualify the object (NP) of (S1) 'āśvaratnahnāl' and are co-ordinated by '-um', the (discourse connector 'ateeyum alla' is used initially in (11) links it to the previous sentence (10).
Moreover, the country looked like Amaravathy because there were plenty of beautiful young women who were clever and skilled.

(S1) (avanuţe raajyam) striikaţaal niRayappêţhirunu.  

(S2) (raajyam) amaraavatiyenRu toonRumaariru uu.  

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and linked by the connector 'amayaal'. 
(S3) striiūkāl atyantam vidagddharaakārinRitu > striiūkāl atyantam vidagddharaaayi.

(S4) striiūkāl ruupāyeuvana saubhāagya sampānnaraayiruntu > ruupa yeuvana saubhaagya sampannaraayirunta striika1.

(S3) and (S4) qualify the object (NP) in (S1) 'striiūkāl' and are subordinate to (S1). [Sentence initial 'ateeyum alla' links this sentence with (11)].

S ----> S1 + conj + S2
   |
   (NP) + VP
      |
      NP + NP
         |
         S3 + S4

13. ateeyum alla, viiṇaaveenu mṛdaṅga 'saḥ(ghu ? gha) that-emph-not Veena Flute Mrdanga conch paṭahakaa(ha?)la taalā giita vaadyāhālaal war horn rhythmic musical instruments-by koolaahala saṅkulam aayirunṇamayaa(1) (avanuṭe noicy mixed was-because his raajyam) gandharva nāgarīyaenRu toonRumaarumirunṇitu. country Gandharva city-that seems and existed
In addition, it resembled 'Gandharva nagaram' (Demon city) because, from the country, there echoed the sounds of drum, flute, veena and the war clarions.

(S1) (avanute raajyam) viiñaaveenu mṛdanga san (ghu ? gha) paṭahakaa (ha ? ) ła taala giita vaadyahāalaal koolaahala saṅkulal aayiruṇṇitu.

(S2) (raajyam) gandharva naṅgariyenRu toonRumaARiruṇṇitu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are joined by the word 'amayaal'. (The connector 'ateeyum alla' is an intersentential link).

S ------→ S1 + conj + S2

14. aneekamaayiram ratnaḥāalaal niRayappetṭirunṇamayaal so many thousands jewels-by filled-with-because (raajyam) vaiśravaṇaalayam enRu toonRumaARum country vaiśravan's house that seems-and-(link) iruṇṇitu. existed

Because of jewels his country resembled the house of Vysravana (the richest man).
(S1) (avanute raajyam) aneokamaayiram ratnaaňñalaal niRayappaettittirunñitu.

(S2) (raajyam) vaišravaňaalayam enRu toonRumaăRum irunñitu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences. They are connected by the word 'amayaal'.

S -------> S1 + conj + S2

15. naanaajaatiyuţla ratnaaňñaļullamayaal (raajyam) different types of jewels-existing-because country naagaloookam enRu toonRumaăRum um irunñitu. snake-world that seems and existed

Because of the variety of jewels his country looked like the abode of snakes.

(S1) ratnaaňñaļ (avanute raajyattil) uňţu.

(S2) (avanute raajyam) naagaloookam enRu toonRumaăRum irunñitu.

(S3) ratnaaňñaļ naanaajaatiyuţu > naanaa jaatiyuţla ratnaaňñaļ.
(S3) qualifies the NP - ratnāṇal in (S1). (S3) subordinate to (S2).

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are linked by 'amayaal'.

S --------> S1 + conj + S2

| NP + VP

(S3)

16. maRRum naanaajaativicitram naanaa prakaaram all these various kinds of beautiful — all ways

aayulavaakinRavaRRaa1 aalhkrtam aayirikkinRitu.

originated that-by decorated is

In addition to all these (his — country) was beautifully adorned with different things and in different ways.

(S1) (avanute raajyam) avaRRaal aalhkrtam aayirikkinRitu.

(S2) avaRRa naanaajaativicitram aakinRitu > naanaajaativicitram.

(S2) Subordinate to (S1).
(S3) avaRRa naanaaprakaaram aayuḷavaakinRitu >
naanaaprakaaramaayuḷavaakinRavaRRa.

(S3) is subordinated to (S1) and it qualifies the NP
'avaRRa' in (S1). (The conjunctive word 'maRRum'
used sentence initially connects the S(16) to the
previous sentence 15).

\[
S \longrightarrow (NP) + VP (S1)
\]
\[
|\]
\[
| NP + VP
\]
\[
(S2) + (S3)
\]

The above sentences 8 to 16 are interlinked.
The structure of the sentences (8) to (16) in general is
(NP) + VP. Where NP is the subject. In sentence (8)
the subject is recoverable from the NP dominated by VP.
But in the other sentences (9 - 16), it is deleted
(anaphoric deletion). These sentences are in the passive
form using the quotative form 'enRu'. These sentences are
interlinked within the connected text. These sentences
are connected by the coordinate marker '−um'.  

Sentence initially [eg., in S(10), (11), (12), (13)] it is realised through the form 'ateeyum alla' (not only that) where 'atu' 'that' stands for what is said earlier (previous sentence). This is a technique of narration. This connector 'ateyum alla' is not treated as part of the sentence.

17. enRaal entaavutee aिस्वार्यम veenţinRut illenRu but what-be prosperity want-that not-that
viveegiccu lookaavasthayirikkinRavaaRalakutenRu thought world-state-be-beauty-that
viveegiccaruľinaan.
thought-said-he

There is enough prosperity and the state of the world is good.

(S1) enRaal entaavutee.

(S2) (ambariişan) viveegiccaruľinaan.

(S3) lookaavasthayirikkinRavaaRalakutu.

(S2) Subordinated to (S2) by 'enRu' giving (S2a).
(S2a) (ambarišan) lookaavasthayirikkinRavaaRalakutenRu viveegiccarulinaan.

(S4) (ambarišan) viveegiccu.

(S5) aśvaryam veṇṭinRutilla.

(S5) subordinated to (S4) by 'enRu' and subordinated to (S2).

\[ S \rightarrow S1 \rightarrow S2 \]
\[ \quad \rightarrow (NP) + VP \]
\[ \quad \rightarrow S4 + S3 + VP \]
\[ \quad \rightarrow (NP) + VP \]
\[ \quad \rightarrow S5 \]
Ambarisha's soliloquy continues, he thinks, what is the state of (man).... Human body is a combination of kaama (lust), kroodha (anger), loobha (affinity), mooha (desire), mada (pride), and maatsaryam (competition). He who discards puruṣārththa (the aim of life) is called (regarded as) the rich and the wealthy.

(S1) ipraanikałuṭeyavastha entu >
entipraanikałuṭeyavasthayiruṇṇavaaR enRu.

(S2) avan dhanamutayan enRu collinRitu > yaavan oruttan dhanamutayan enRu collinRitu.

(S3) avan sampannan enRu collinRitu >yaavan oruttan sampannan enRu collinRitu.

(S1) and (S2) are coordinated with '-um'.
(S4) \( \Delta 'sariiratteyutayaraayi. \)

(S5) 'sariiram kaamakroodha loobha mooha mada maatsaryam eṇṇaaninRu > kaamakroodha loobha mooha mada maatsaryam eṇṇaaninRa 'sariiram.

Subordinate to (S4).

(S6) avanu puruṣaartthatteveenṭa > puruṣaartthatteveenṭaatatu yavaan.

Subordinate to (S2).

\[
S \longrightarrow S_1 + \text{conj} + S_2 + S_3 \\
\text{NP}_2 + \text{VP}_2 \quad \text{NP}_3 + \text{VP}_3 \\
\text{NP}_2 = \text{NP}_3 = \text{NP} \\
\text{NP} + \text{VP}_2 + \text{VP}_3 \\
S_4 + S_6 \\
(\text{NP}) + \text{VP} \\
S_5
\]
19. aṛtthatte geuraviccabhimaanamaaakinRa
wealth-acc regarding proud-became

śariirattaiyuṭayaraay aṛttham aakinRatu anaṛttham.
body-(acc)-owners-be is-that mistake

It is a folly to become rich through a physical
possession (taking pride in material things),
accepting the purusaṛttha.

(S1) aṛttham anaṛttham aakinRitu > aṛttham aakinRatu
anaṛttham.

Main sentence.

(S2) aṛtthatte geuraviccu.

(S2) is subordinated to (S1).

(S3) △ śariirattaiyuṭayaraayi.

(S4) śariiram abhimaanam aakinRitu > abhimaanam aakinRa
śariiram.

Subordinated to (S3) and then to (S1).
If money is hoarded, it is hard to protect it and when it (hoarded money) is in danger it will create
misery. Hence showing no interest in wealth and prosperity. Ambarisha started walking without anyone and without speaking to any body.

(S1) ambariśan yelunārulatuttahānīnaan > yelunārulatuttahānīnaan ambariśan.

Main sentence.

(S2) atinu paṇīyaakinRitu > atinu paṇī.

(S3) aṛttham rakṣippitu > aṛttham rakṣippaan.

(S4) aṛttham saṅgrahiccitu > aṛttham saṅgrahiccaal.

Subordinate to (S3) and then to (S2).

(S5) atinnapaayam varikil dukham.

Connected to (S2) by 'enn-um'.

(S6) ambariśaṇan aśvaryam udaasiinam peṇṇi.

(S7) ambariśaṇan aṛttham enRitellaaam udaasiinam peṇṇi.

Co-ordinated (S6) and (S7) and sub-ordinated to (S1) using 'atinaal'
(S8) aarum oruttarilla > aarum oruttarinRiyee.

(S9) ambarišan aarootum eetum aruliceytilla > aarootum eetum aruliceceyyaate. (elunnarulattutathaninaan).

Subordinate to (S1).

\[
S \longrightarrow NP + VP (S1)
\]

\[
S2 + S5 + (S6 + S7) + S8 + S9 + VP
\]

NP + VP

S3

NP + VP

S4

21. nagaram kaliñšu, marrum aneekam nagaram kaliñšu, town passed other many town(s) passed
aneekam pārvatam, aneekam nadikal, aneekam nagaram many mountain(s) many rivers many town(s)
enRiva kaliñšnarulินRavan viveegiccarulinaan. etc. passed-he thought and said-png
He passed through the city, passed many other cities, crossed many mountains, many rivers and many more cities, there after he spoke to himself.

(S1) avan viveegiccarulinaan.

Main sentence.

(S2) nagaram kaliṇṇu.

(S3) maRRum aneekam nagaram kaliṇṇu.

(S4) avan aneekam pārvatam, aneekam nadikal', aneekam nagaram enRiva kaliṇṇaruḷi.

(S2), (S3) and (S4) are subordinate sentences and subordinated to (S1).

S -----> NP + VP (S1)

       S2 + S3 + S4

22. entee ennuṭe yavastha.
    what-be mine situation

What is my state?
This sentence, though in the interrogative form, does not expect an answer and hence in effect it is a statement.

This has got the structure:

S ----> inte. prn + NP

This can be interpreted as a nominal sentence as the following:

ennuṭeyavastha entaanu

Where the be (copu) is optional.

S ----> NP + NP + (be(copu))

23. eḥu nookki ūaan pookinRitu.
where looked-I go

'Where am I going to!'

(S1) ūaan pookinRitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) ūaan eḥu nookki.

Modifies the verb 'pookinRitu'. This subordinated to (S1).
24. aakiloo janattiŋkal kuśalinRiyeeyirikkinRa bhaktar kal be-if people-in jealousy-without-existed-that-devotees ennute boodhattekkalaŋnu boodhiccaruluvooraaree my consciousness-acc-thrown recognised-who enRu viveegiccarulRavannu toonRiitu. that understood-to him seemed

But while he was thinking that who among the saintly people, who have no physical contact with the people, who is not interested in the physical world, will help me to throw away the knowledge (interest) of the physical things and to gain spiritual knowledge, it occurred to (Ambarisha).

(S1) aakiloo, avan toonRiitu.

Main sentence.

(S2) avan viveegiccarulRitu > viveegiccarulRavan.

Subordinate to (S1).
(S3) bhaktarkal boodhiccaruluuvooraaree.

Subordinated to (S2) by 'enRu'

(S4) bhaktarkal ennuṭe boodhattekkalaṇṇu.

Subordinate to (S3).

(S5) bhaktarkal janattihkal kuśalinRiyeyirikkinRitu > janattihkal kuśalinRiyeyirikkinRa bhaktarkal.

Subordinate to (S3).

S --------> NP + VP (S1)

S2         S3 + VP

NP + VP

S5         S4 + VP

25. ikṣvaaku raajaakkalākkku bandhuvayirиппоон keevalam mkshaku Kings-to related-he absolute
	palayajanattilum bhaktikalilum oru kuśalinRiyce
	old people-in-and devotion-in-and one jealousy-without
(Ambarisha remembered) that there is Vasishta muni (Saint Vasishta) who is the first teacher, a staunch devotee and also the favourite disciple of Narayana (Lord Vishnu). He is also a relative of the Ikhaku kings and he is not interested in mere devotees and old people.

(S1) vasiśṭhan tiruvatī puurvavaacaaryan aakayuntu.

(S2) vasiśṭhan tiruvatī paramabhaktanaakayuntu.

(S3) vasiśṭhan tiruvatī naaraayana svaamiyuvakkappetum šiśyanaakayuntu.

(S1), (S2) and (S3) are constituent sentences.

Co-ordinated (S1), (S2) and (S3) by '-um'.

(S4) vasiśṭhan tiruvatī kecvalam palayajanattil oru kusalinRiyee yiruṇnaruluvoon aakinRitu.
(S5) vasiṣṭhaṇaṁ tiruvatī bhaktikaḷiḷ oru kuśalinRiyee yirunṆaruḷuvoor aakinRitu.

Co-ordinated (S4) and (S5) and subordinated to the subject NP in (S1), (S2) and (S3).

(S6) vasiṣṭhaṇaṁ tiruvatī ikṣvaaku raajaakkaḷkku bandhuvaayirippoṇ aakinRitu > ikṣvaaku raajaakkaḷkku bandhuvaayirippoṇ.

Subordinate to the subject NP in (S1), (S2) and (S3).

All these constituent sentences have the similar structure: NP1 + NP2 + be where the NP2 qualifies NP1 viz., 'vasiṣṭhaṇaṁ tiruvatī'.

S -----→ S1 + S2 + S3
          (NP1 + VP1) (NP2 + VP2) (NP3 + VP3) | NP1 = NP2 = NP3
               NP + (VP1 + VP2 + VP3)
               S6 + (S4 + S5)
26. enRaal, Vasiṣṭhaṁ tiruvaṭiyai namaaskariccu
    but Vasishta hon-acc to pay obeisance (past)
    bhaktiveṅkuvaanūlla upadeeśam aRīṇṇukolvuut enRu
    devotion-seek-purp-be advice let know that
    vasiṣṭhaasramam nookki elunṇarulattutāṇṇinaan
    Vasishta-hermitage looked at go-began-png

Ambariṣaṁ.
Ambarisha

So Amabrisha started towards Vasishtasramam (Vasishta's place) to pay obeisance to him and seek his blessings and advice (guidance) to achieve spiritual knowledge.

(S1) ambariṣaṁ elunṇarulattutāṇṇinaan >
    elunṇarulattutāṇṇinaan ambariṣaṁ.

Main sentence.

(S2) enRaal upadeeśam aRīṇṇukolvuut.
    Sub-ordinated to (S1) by 'enRu'

(S3) ambariṣaṁ vasiṣṭhaṁ tiruvaṭiyai namaaskariccu.
    Subordinate to (S3).
(S4) upadeesam bhaktiveppinRitu > bhaktiveppuvaanulla upadeesam.

Subordinate to (S3).

(S5) ambariisan vasišthaašramam nookki.

This modify the main verb in (S1).

The above sentences (17 to 26) are different from those of the earlier two sections [sentences (1 to 7) and (8 to 16). These sentences are in reported speech using the quotative form 'enRu'.

\[ S \rightarrow NP \rightarrow VP \ (S1) \] 

\[ (S2) \rightarrow NP \rightarrow VP \]

\[ (S3) \rightarrow NP \rightarrow VP \]

\[ (S4) \rightarrow NP \rightarrow VP \]

\[ (S5) \rightarrow NP \rightarrow VP \]
27. vasiṣṭha-āśramatte cenRu kuRukinRambariṣanaikkanṭu Vasishta-hermitage-acc reached Ambarisha-acc-seen viveegeīccarulīnaan vasiṣṭhan tiruvaṭi. recognized-png Vasishta hon

Seeing Ambarisha in his Asrama Vasishta contemplated over the reasons for his coming (arrival).

(S1) vasiṣṭhan tiruvaṭi viveegeīccarulīnaan >

viveegeīccarulīnaan vasiṣṭhan tiruvaṭi.

Main sentence.

(S2) vasiṣṭhan tiruvaṭi ambariṣanaikkanṭu.

Subordinate to (S1).

(S3) ambariṣan vasiṣṭha-āśramatte cenRu kuRuki >

vasiṣṭha-āśramatte cenRukî kuRukinRambariṣan.

Subordinate to (S2).

This sentence modify the NP Ambariṣan in (S2).
28. itu kaṇḍaa bhagavaanee, nintiruvaṭiyarūḷiccaitava this see-not god-oh your-honc ordered-that yonRum allāṭiyeenu raajyattil apeekṣayilla. none not-me-to country-in desire

O Lord please know this, the reason (for my coming over here) is none that you have suggested, because I don't have any desire for country.

(S1) itu kaṇḍaa bhagavaanee.

(S2) ava yonRum alla.

(S3) ava nintiruvaṭiyarūḷiccaitu >
  nintiruvaṭiyarūḷiccaitava.

Subordinate to (S2).
Here (S1), (S2) and (S4) are constituent sentences, and there is no conjunctive marker.

S -----> S1 + S2 + S4
   |               |               |
   |   NP + V      |               |
   |               |   S3

29. paṭayum bhaṇḍaaramum veṇṭa.
    army-and wealth-and not needed

Army and treasury are not necessary.
(I dont want army or treasury)
(S1) paṭa veṇṭa.

(S2) bhaṇḍaaram veṇṭa.

Co-ordinated (S1) and (S2) by '‐um'.
30. aiśvaryamum anubhavamum veenṭinRutilla. 
prosperity-and earning-and needed-not 

Wealth and prosperity I have enough and I don't want any more.

(S1) aiśvaryam veenṭinRutilla.

(S2) anubhavam veenṭinRutilla.

Co-ordinated (S1) and (S2) by '-um'.

\[
\begin{align*}
S & \quad \rightarrow \quad S1 \quad + \quad S2 \\
& \quad \upharpoonright \quad \upharpoonright \\
& \quad \text{NP} \quad - \quad \text{Co} \quad + \quad \text{VP} \quad \text{NP} \quad - \quad \text{Co} \quad + \quad \text{VP}
\end{align*}
\]

In the analysis of ambariiṣoopaakhyaanam, inter-sentential relations are also taken into consideration. Because the data is a connected text, the use of the inter-sentential connector "ateyumalla" is frequent. It connects the sentences. In middle Malayalam, the use of inter-sentential connectors is a technique of narration. Other connectors used in the text are 'atinaal' and 'amayaal'. In middle Malayalam, the major
syntactic device is subordination and the function of subordination is adjectivization. The adjectivization process noted are sequential and parallel. For sequential subordination see sentences (2) and (20). Parallel subordination obtained are NP subordination [e.g., sentences (9) and (10)]. In the co-ordination process, the co-ordinator is '-um'. In ambariisoopaakhyaanam, NP co-ordination is available. The imperative sentences implying prayers show that this text belongs to the devotional literature, S(28) shows this.
Part - III

kalayum kaalavum

kalayum kaalavum' by K. Bhaskaran Nair is a modern literary text. This text is a collection of thirteen essays dealing with different subjects. The essay selected for the present study is 'maaṅňuypooya muuṅgu samskaaraṇñal'. In this essay, the culture of three races viz., Mayas, Incas and Asteks are described. The language features are that of modern Malayalam. The general word order of the sentence is SOV and this word order may change in order to focus any of the units where the unit immediately preceding the verb get focused.

The following is a detailed description of the syntactic patterns of 'kalayum kaalavum'. The thirty sentences listed below is an extract from 'maaṅňuypooya muuṅgu samskaaraṇñal' in the text 'kalayum kaalavum' (Bhaskaran Nair, K., 'kalayum kaalavum', p. 112). The sentences of this connected text is numbered serially (1 to 30). English translation is also given.
Text

(1)  கொலாம்பாஸ் ஆமேரியக்க காண்டுபிடிக்கும்.

(2) அதெங்குண்டு யுவரூபோயியம்மார் ஆ புகுங்கண்டாண்ணாளில் குதியேற்றார்த்து. (3) இரவு வாஸ்தவகல் எல்லாவார்க்கும் ஆறிவுண்டு. (4) பக்கேச இரவு சம்பவம் பாதண்டா கிரிஸ்தாப்பதிராம் 1492 நும்பு ஆதிவாசாலானால் ஆயா ஆ புகுங்கண்டாண்ணாலுடே காட்டாய்தெய்தாயிருந்து வேது நாம் அலுவோசிய்கைக்காரில்.

(5) நம்முடே திருத்தியில் ஆமேரியக்காயுடே கரித்தொரு ஆண்டுமுறுக்கைக் காரம்பிய்குடுந்து. (6) அதிவரு நும்பு அயிச் ப்ராக்சாஷீலம் பாயிற்றாக்குள் குரூரோ ஆடிமானிவாசிகல் மாட்ரமே உண்டாயிருந்து என்றும் அவரெப்பர்ரியுடன் அறிவுண்டு பூரண்டாய்தெய்தி வில்லிலும் குட்டி பொருோட்டானா என்று காரன்அட்டாலோ நம்முடே மண்டல மண்டலம் பியசிட்டுண்டு.

(7) இதோன்று மார்ருவான ஆனு இவிச் யாத்திய்குன்று.

(8) வாஸ்தவப்படையில் கொலாம்பாஸ் ஆமேரியக்கன் வாங்கரையில் அல்ல அதிவரு பார்வெஸ் வெளில் மீன்பொக்கான ஆனு கேண்டிராண்டியானு. (9) சம்பல் சாமோட்டக ஆயா இந்தியால் ஏதோந்தம் எந்தாயிருந்து அப்பிட்டிந்து பாரசை ஏனேனு ஆடிமானிவாசிகன் அடையாடுவது மாட்ரமே குரூரோ வியோ ஸ்பாேக்கர் கோயிள் அயா இல்க்யனிவும் இல்லாட்டம் காண்டு அப்பிட்டு நியராங்கப்பெட்டு. (10) தன் பாயாசாண்ணால் சாக்கு அடையாடும் வியோ பற்றியும் பியிருந்து நாத்து காண்டு காண்டுத்து}

(11) பலரே பாயாசாண்ணால் சாக்கு அடையாடும் வியோ பற்றியும் பியிருந்து நாத்து காண்டு காண்டுத்து.
(12) पक्षे अवयम निरासयिल ततन्यायां तलासिक्कतु।
(13) इन्त्यायो अमेरियक्कन भुक्खरण्डमो नानुवान भाग्यम इलाते अद्देहाम मारियक्यायम तेतु। (14) अतुता कुरे वर्षाण्नालिल अद्देहातिन्वे पिंगामिकां अयी स्पेरिने निल्य खातार मार्गगम यात्रतिरिच्चा पारांकिकां खाता काल्लिका अद्देहाम खातातिल निल्ये एत्रयू भिन्नम अयिरुंगू।
(15) आर कोळांबस चेंगेदियिया द्विपुकांले पिन्नित्तू पिन्नीयुम यात्रा तेतु। (16) इतिन्वे फ्लाम अयित्तांगु सांपलसांर्द्धां हँन्नु मात्राम अला सांस्कारसांम्पन्नावम आया मध्य्या — अमेरियक्कन राज्यान्नालुते आस्तिवत्तेक्क्युरिच्चु युूरोप्पिनु आरियुवान इतयायायतु।
(17) सप्तसांमुद्राघ्नालिक्कुम अप्पुक्त्ते केेट्टुकेल्विपूलम इलाते इन्हाने विला अट्भुतराज्यान्नाल उंशायिरिक्कुम हँन्नु आर सव्पन्नतिल पूलम विकारिच्चिरुण्गु वो हँन्नु संम्बयाम आनु। (18) इत्ते दिगांतविष्कांतकीर्तितिका आया इन्त्यायो कैनायो अल्या यिरुंगू। (19) लूक्कॅन्तिन्वे क्युर्रल्याविल पकुतिदुरुरांम कुउति तरान्यम चेर्टेक्कीले आईचे इत्तुपायिरुण्गुल्लु। (20) इन्हन्नते मेक्सिक्कूमुताल तेक्कूत्तु पूणामां कारयित्तुक्कुम कातान्नु तेक्कू अमेरियक्कयिले पेरुू राज्यात्तिनुम अप्पुराम चली सांम्स्तहान्त्तिन्वे मध्य्यम वर्त्युल्ला आतिविशालम आया भुवुविभागां, तान्नाल कातित्तुल्ला मारीतेटु राज्यात्त्तेस्युम पूले जानगिबिधावम सांस्कारा सांम्पन्नावम आनेन्नु पारांकिकां खाूँकु युंंतायि।
(21) yuRooppineppaRRI yaatongnum aRiyaate jiivitam nayiccu poongna ii janaňñaalkku aneekam nuuRaanţukaľil aayi vyaapiccu kiţakkunna atidiirgham aaya oru puurva caritravum, aįsvaryameeRiya jiivitariitikalum, vyavasthaapitam aaya bharana sampradaayaňňaľum uńțaayirunnu. (22) paRañkikal avare intyanmaar enṇaaru viliccatu. (23) ii noxiousarańnam kolambassinu paRRIya każąnninRe phalam aayirunnuvenkilum, prastuta janasaamuhaňňaľkku eesỳayile nivaasikaloočum višišya bhaaratiiyarootum valare aţutta bandham uńțennu pilkkaalattu teľiňńiitţunţu. (24) maddhya ameēriykkkan samskaaram muluwanum bhaaratiiyam aanęņńu sthaapikkuvan camanlaal enṇa granthakaaran 1940-il prasiddhappetuttiya "hindu - ameēriykka" enṇa pustakattil śramiccu kaanńņunu. (25) valare vaadaprativaadattinniţayaakkiyitţulla oru višayam aanıtutu. (26) ameēriykkayile pramukhanmaaraaya caritrakaaranmaaril palarum ii abhipraayattinetirańnu. (27) ameēriykkayile pracciina samskaaraňňal ellaam aviţutte maņnil svayam kuruttu valarńņat aanęņńum, paRañkikaļute varavinu munę avayku baahyaloookatootu yaatoru bandhavum illaayirunnu enńnum aanų avarute vaadam - alla, śaaţhyam. (28) manugyaavarţgam aavirbhaaviccatu eesỳayil aanęņńum, atu avite ninnu pala valiykkum piřiņņa kuńṭtattil cila śaakhakaļ pattupatinaayiram varşaaňňaľku
English Translation

(1) Columbus discovered America. (2) Thereafter the Europeans migrated into that continent. (3) Everybody knows these facts. (4) Generally we don't think about the state of those vast continents before this incident of Christian era 1492. (5) For us the history of America begins only after that date. (6) For reasons not known, we were under the impression that before that incident (1492) in the American continent there lived only some native tribals who led a primitive life, and there is nothing relevant to learn about them. (7) Here an attempt is made to change this attitude.

(8) Actually Columbus did not land in the American continent but he had reached some nearby islands. (9) His real intention was to reach the prosperous Indian

munpu beRiňkaţaliţukku kaţanţu ameeriykkan bhukuňkaňatitleeykkku vyaapiccu enňum avar sammatiykkunnuţu. (29) pakše itilppinne ameeriykkayile nivaasikalkku marRu bhukuňkaňatnhalootu yaatoru samparkkavum unţaayiţtileennaanu avaruţe vaadam. (30) pakše eliyatţu smittu tuţaňniya praaciinacaritra gaveesakanmaar ii abhipraayattoottu tellum yoojiykkunnila.
subcontinent. (10) Though he sincerely believed that he had reached the Indian shore, he became disappointed because he did not see any trace of wealth or civilization. (11) Bearing many difficulties he again conducted voyages. (12) But they too ended in disappointment. (13) He had not the luck to see either India or the American continent before his death. (14) In the next few years, what his fellow Spaniards who followed him and travelled by the sea saw was quite a different scene from what he had seen. (15) They travelled beyond those islands where Columbus had reached. (16) As a result Europe became aware of the existence of the wealthy and civilized central American states. (17) It is doubtful whether, they had ever dreamt that there existed such unheard of wonderlands beyond the seven seas. (18) It was not the world famous India or China. (19) One had to cover half the circumference of the earth more to reach the place. (20) The Spaniards realised that the vast region extending up to the central part of Chile beyond the state of Peru in South America and also beyond the Panama land strip towards South from the present Mexico was populated and civilized like any other country they had seen. (21) These people who had no knowledge of Europe had a very long history spread over many centuries,
a highly civilized life style and a systematic method of political administration (well-organized Governmental system). (22) The Spaniards called them Indians. (23) Even though this naming was the result of a mistake happened to Columbus, later on it has been proved that these people have many similarities with the Asians, especially with Indians. (24) An author named Chamanlal in his book "The Hindu - America" published in 1940 tried to establish that the Central American civilization is totally Indian. (25) This topic has became highly polemic. (26) Many of the leading historians of America are against this opinion. (27) Their argument is that all the ancient civilizations of America had been sprouted and grown up in the American soil itself and it had no contact with the outside world before the advent of Spaniards. (28) But they do agree with that the origin of human race was in Asia and from there it had divided and spread in different directions, and in its course some of the branches might have crossed the Bay of Bering and might have spread to the American continent thousands of years ago. (29) But after this, they argue that the American settlers had no contact with the other continents. (30) But researchers of history like Eliot Smith do not agree with this opinion.
A detailed analysis of the above sentences along with their structural representation is given below.

**kalayum kaalavum: Structural Description**

The sentence connectors like 'ateettuṭaṟṟṟnu' and 'pakse' are not considered as the part of sentence. But they are listed as it occurs in the sentence of the text.

1. koḷambas ameeriykka kaṟṟupuṭiccū.  
*Columbus America discovered*  
"Columbus discovered America".

2. ateettuṭaṟṟṟnu yuuRoopyanmaar a bhuukhaṇḍaṇṇalil kuṭiyeeRippaṟṟtu.  
*there after Europeans that continents-in migrate live-past*  
"There after the Europeans migrated into that continent".

The above sentences are simple sentences i.e., both of them have the structure, $S \rightarrow NP + VP$. 
3. ii vastutakal ellaavarkkum arivullataanu.
these facts all-to-emph know-that-bc-(cop)

"Every body knows these facts".

(S1) ii vastutakal ellaavarkkum arivuntu > ii vastutakal ellaavarkkum arivullataanu.

S -------> NP + VP

4. pakse, ii sambhavam natanna kristaabdam 1492 nu munpu but; these incident happened-that-Christian era 1492 before ativisaalanaal aaya aa bhuukhanadhaanalu te vary-vast become that continent-poss kathayeetaayirunnu venru naam aaloociykkaarilla. story which was that we think-usually-not (habitual)

Generally we don't think (bother) about the state of those vast continents before this incident of Christian era 1492.

(S1) aa bhuukhanadhaanalu te katha naam aaloociykkaarilla.

(S2) pakse kristaabdam 1492 nu munpu bhuukhanadhaanalu te kathayeetaayirunnu.

Subordinated to (S1) by enru.
(S3) kristaabdam 1492 il ii sambhavam naṭanṇu > ii sambhavam naṭanṇa kristaabdam 1492

Subordinate to (S2).

(S4) aa bhuukhaṇḍaṅṅaḷ ativiśaalaṅṅāḷ aṅu > ativiśaalaṅṅāḷ aaya aa bhuukhaṇḍaṅṅaḷ

Subordinate to (S2).

S -------> NP + VP (S1)

| + S2 + VP

| + NP + VP

| + NP + NP

| S3 S4

5. nammuṭe ḍṛṣṭiyil ameeriyykkayute caritram

our view-sight-in America's history

annumutalkkee aarambhıykkunṇuḷḷu.
that-time-from begins
"For us the history of America begins only from that date".

This is a simple sentence.

S -------> NP + VP

NP + VP

6. atinu munpu avite praakptajiivitam gayicca kuRe
that to before there primitive life lead-that-some
aadimaniyasikal maatramee unthaayirunpullu ennum
obsorgines only-emph existed that-and
avarepparrri yaatongnum ariyeentataayitiillennum
they-acc-about nothing knowing-(oblq)-that-not-that-and
kuuti oru dhaarana entu kaaranattaaloo nammu)e
also one impression what reason-by our
manassil sthaanam piticciittunto.
  mind-in place acquired

"For reasons not known, we were under the impression that before that incident (1492) in the American continent there lived only some native tribals who led a primitive life, and there is nothing relevant to learn about them".
(S1) oru dhaaraṇa entu kaaraṇattaaaloo nammuṭe manassil sthaanam piṭicciṭṭunṭu

Main sentence.

(S2) atinu munpu aviṭe kuRe aadimaṇivaasikaḷ maatramee uṇṭaayiruppuliḷu.

(S3) aadima nivaasikaḷ praaṅṛtajjiviṭtam nayiccu > praaṅṛtajjiviṭtam nayicca aadimaṇivaasikaḷ.

Subordinate to (S2).

(S4) avareppaRRi yaatognum aRiyeeṇṭataayiṭtilla.

Conjoined (S2) and (S4) by ennu - um and subordinated to (S1).

```
S --------> NP + VP (S1)
   |        |
S2 + conj + S4 + conj + NP
   |        |
NP + VP
   |        |
NP + NP
```

(S3)
7. itöñu maarRuvaan aanu ivîte yatniykkungatu.

"Here an attempt is made to change this (attitude)."

(S1) △ ivîte yatniykkungu > △ ivîte yatniykkungatu.

Main sentence

(S2) itöñu maarRañam > itöñu maarRuvaan aanu

Subordinate to (S1).

S -----> (NP) + VP (S1)

8. vaastavattil kolambas ameerykkkan vankarayil alla

"Actually Columbus did not land in the American continent but he had reached some nearby islands".

(S1) vaastavattil kolambas ammeriykkkan vankarayil alla
cenniRaññiyatu.
(S2) kolambas cila dviipukaḷil azu cenįRanhiyatu.

(S3) cila dviipukaḷ atinRe paarśvattil unṭu > atinRe paarśvattil uḷḷa cila dviipukaḷ.

Subordinate to (S2).

(S1) and (S2) are conjoined without the conjunctive marker.

\[
S \longrightarrow S1 + S2
\]

\[
NP + VP
\]

\[
NP + VP
\]

S3

9. sampal samṛḍḍham aaya intyayil ettanam engaayirunu prosperous became India-in to reach that-was addeehattinRe aagraham.

his desire

"His real intention was to reach the prosperous Indian subcontinent".
(Sl) (atu) addeehattinRe aagraham aayirunnu > ataayirunnu addeehattinRe aagraham.

Main sentence.

(S2) addeehattinu intyayil ettañam

(S2) subordinated to (Sl) by 'ennu'.

(S3) intya sampal samrddham aanu > sampal samrddham aaya intya.

Subordinate to (S2).

\[
S \longrightarrow (NP) \quad + \quad VP \quad (Sl) \\
\quad + \quad S2 \quad NP \quad + \quad copu \\
\quad + \quad NP \quad + \quad VP \\
\quad + \quad NP \quad + \quad VP \\
\quad (S3)
\]
"Though he sincerely believed that he has reached the Indian shore, he was disappointed because he did not see any trace of wealth of civilization".

(S1) addeeham viṣvasiccu.

(S2) addeeham niraасappeţtu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences. They are joined with the coordinator 'enkilum' (even if).

(S3) viṣvaasam aatmaarţtham aanu > aatmaarţtham aayi.

Subordinate to (S1).

'viṣvaasam' is the noun form of the verb 'viṣvasiccu'.

(S3) modify the verb 'viṣvasiccu'.
(S4) atu intyayute praantaññalil aanu.

(S5) taan cëppetti > taan çëppetteiyatu.

Subordinated to (S4) and then subordinated to (S1) by 'enño'.

(S6) addeeham atu kanṭu.

Subordinate to (S2).

(S7) avite sampattinRe yaatoru lakşyam illa > avite sampattinRe yaatoru lakşyavum illaattatu.

(S8) avite samskaarattinRe yaatoru lakşyam illa > avite samskaarattinRe yaatoru lakşyavum illaattatu.

Co-ordinated (S7) and (S8) by - oo and Subordinated to (S6).
11. valare prayaasahnaal sahiccu addeeham viintum many difficulties tolerated he again paryatanaahnaal nastattukayuntaaayi. voyages conduct-happened

"Bearing many difficulties, again he conducted voyages".

(S1) addeeham viintum paryatanaahnaal nastattukayuntaaayi.

Main sentence.

(S2) addeeham valare prayaasahnaal sahiccu.

Subordinate to (S1).
12. pakšee, avayum niraašayil tтанneyаану kalaasiccatu. 
   but they-and despair-in-also-be ended-that
   "But they too ended in disappointment".

(S1) (pakšee), ava niraašayilttanne kalaasiccu > pakšee
  ava (-y-um) niraašayilttanne yaаnu kalaasiccatu.
  The conjunctive '-um' attached to the noun 'ava',
  links the whole sentence to the previous sentence
  (11).

S -------> NP - CO + VP

13. intyayoo ameeriyкkan bhuukhaаdамoo kaaнуvaan bhaagyam
    India-or American continent-or see-(purp) luck
    illaate addeeham mariykkayum ceytu.
    (without) he die-and-(co) did
    "He did not had the luck to see either India or the
    American continent before his death".

(S1) addeeham mariccu > addeeham mariykkay(-um) ceytu.

Main sentence.
Here verbal conjunction is effected through the addition of -uka + um + cey 'do-verb' to the verbal base (cf. pp 283, 4.4.1.2.).

(S2) addeehattinu intya kaanuvaan bhaagym illaayirunnu > intya kaanuvaan bhaagym illaate.

(S3) addeehattinu ameeriyykkan bhuukhandam kaanuvaan bhaagym illaayirunnu > ameeriyykkan bhuukhandam kaanuvaan bhaagym illaate.

(S2) and (S3) are subordinate sentences which are conjoined by '-oo' and then subordinated to (S1).

S -------> NP + VP (S1)
           | S2 + S3 + VP

14. aṭutta kuRe varṣaḥnañilil, addeehattinRe pingaamikal next some years-in his followers
    aayi speyinilning nu kātal maargyam yaatratiricca became Spain-from sea route travel-(turned)
    paRaṅkikaḷ kānta kaalcca addeeham kāntatilning nu Spaniards see-that scene he see-that-from
    etrayoo bhinnamaayirunnu. how-emph different-be
"In the next few years, what his fellow Spaniards, who followed him and travelled by the sea, saw was quite a different scene from what he had seen".

(S1) kaalcca atil niñnu etrayoo bhinnam aayirunnu.
Main sentence.

(S2) addeeham atu kantu > addeeham kantatatu
Subordinated to the VP in (S1).

(S3) parañkikal kaalcca kantu > parañkikal kanta kaalcca.
Subordinated to (S1) and it modifies the noun kaalcca.

(S4) atutta kuRevarsaññalil parañkikal speyinil niñnu katalmaarçgam yatra tiriccu > atutta kuRevarsaññalil speyinil niñnu katal maarçgam yatra tiricca parañkikal.
Subordinate to (S3).

(S5) parañkikal addeehattinRe pingaamikal aayi > addeehattinRe pingaamikalaayi.
Subordinate to (S4).
Sentences (S4) and (S5) modify the noun 'paRaṅkikā' in (S3).

15. avar kolambas cennettiya dviipukale pinnittu pinneeyum yaatracyeytu.
    they Columbus reached-that islands(acc) passed again voyage-did

"They travelled beyond those islands where Columbus had reached".
(S1) avar pinneeyum yaatra ceytu.

Main sentence.

(S2) avar dviipukañe pinnititu.

This (S2) attributes the main verb in (S1).

(S3) dviipukali kalambas cenhettii > kalambas cenhettiya dviipukal

Subordinate to (S2).

\[
S \rightarrow NP + VP \quad (S1) \\
\mid \\
S2 + VP \\
\mid \\
NP + VP \\
\mid \\
NP + VP \\
\mid \\
S3
\]
As a result Europe became aware of the existence of the wealthy and civilized central American states.
(S2) and (S3) are linked with the connector 'ennum maatram alla' and subordinated to (S1).

(S4) itinRe phalam aayi > itinRe phalam aayitthaanu.

Sub-ordinated to (S1).

S --------> NP + VP (S1)
          /    /
         NP + VP
            /    /
       S2 + conj + S3    S4 + VP

17. saptasamudraanakkum appuRattu keetthaekelvipoolum
seven seas-to-(emph) that side hear say-even
illaate inane cila atbhutaraajyaan nal unthaayirikkum
be-neg-neg this way some wonder lands exist-may
ennu avar svapnattilpoolum vicaariccirunnuvoo ennu
that they dream-in even think-be-inte. that
sam SAYam aaNU.
doubt be

"It is doubtful that whether they had ever dreamt
that there existed such unheard of wonderlands,
beyond the seven seas".
(S1) △ samśayam añaₚu.

Main sentence.

(S2) avara svapnattil poolum vicaaricciruṁnila > avara svapnattil poolum vicaariccirunnuvoo.

(S2) subordinated to (S1) by 'enna'.

(S3) saptasamudraḥmālkkum appuRattu iṁhane cila atbhutaraajyaṁṅṅaḷ uṇṭaayirikkum.

(S3) subordinated to (S2) by the complementiser 'enna'.

(S4) cila raajyaṁṅṅaḷ keettukeėlvipoolum illa > keettukeėlvipoolum illaate.

Subordinate to (S3).
18. itu digantaviṣraantakiirttikal aaya intyayoo cainayoo this horizon-reposed-famous that India-or China-or allaayirunnu. not was

"It was not the world famous India or China".

(S1) itu intya allaayirunnu.

(S2) itu caina allaayirunnu.

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are conjoined by the co-ordinator '-oo'.

S -----> (NP) + VP  (S1)

S2 + VP

NP + VP

S3 + VP

NP + VP

S4 + VP
(S3) intya digantaviṣraantakiiṛttikal aañu >
digantaviṣraantakiiṛttikal aaya intya.

Subordinate to (S1).

(S4) caina digantaviṣraantakiiṛttikal aañu >
digantaviṣraantakiiṛttikal aaya caina.

Subordinate to (S2).

S --------> S1 + CO + S2
            |                      |
            NP + VP          NP + VP
            |                      |
            NP + VP          NP + VP
            |                      |
            S3                S4

19. lookattinRe cuRRalavil pakutiduoram kuuṭi taraṇam
    world's circumference-in half distance more pass
    ceyṭēṅkilee avite ettumasyiruṛgullu.
    do-if-emph there reach-be-may

    "One had to cover half the circumference of the earth
    more to reach the place".
(S1) △ avite ettum > enkilee avite ettumaayirungulru.

Main sentence.

('enkil)-ee .... uu' is the discontinuous emphatic form in Malayalam.

(S2) lookattinRe cuRRalavil pakutiduaram kuuti taraanam ceytu.

Subordinate to (S1).

S --------> (NP) + VP (S1)

S2 + VP

20. innatte moksikkoomutal tckkoottu panaamaa
today's Mexico-from southward Panama
karayitukkum kathanu tekkee ameeriyykayile peRuu
isthmus-and pass south America-in-loc Peru
raajyattinum appuRam cili samsthaanattinRe maddhyam
country-to-and beyond Chile state's centre
vareyulla ativiisalam aaya bhuuvibhaagam, taanal
up to-be very vast became land-partition they
kanthitulla marRectu raajyattecyum poole
see-that other which country-acc-and like
"The Spaniards realised that the vast region extending up to the central part of Chile beyond the state of Peru in South America, and also beyond the Panama land strip towards south from the present Mexico was populated and civilized like any other country they had seen".
(S4) bhuuvibhaagam maRReetu raajyatteeyum poole samskaara sampannam aanu.

Co-ordinated (S2) and (S4) with the co-ordinator 'um' and is sub-ordinated to (S1) by the complementiser 'ennu'.

(S5) innatte meksikkoomutal tekkoottu panaamaa karayiţukkum kaţaţnu.

(S6) tekkoe ameeriykkayile peRuu raajyattinum appuRam cili samsthaanattinRe maddhyam vare bhuuvibhaagam unto > tekkoe ameeriykkayile peRuu raajyattinum appuRam cili samsthaanattinRe maddhyam vareyyulla bhuuvibhaagam.

(S7) bhuuvibhaagam ativişaalam aanu > ativişaalam aaya bhuuvibhaagam.

Subordinate to (S6).

(S6) and (S7) qualify the object NP 'bhuuvibhaagam' in (S1).

This is a complex sentence having co-ordination and subordination.
21. yuuRooppineppaRRi yaatoññum aRiyaate jiïvitam nayiccu
Europe-acc-about nothing know-without life - led

Poonña ii janaññålkkku aneekam nuuRRaanñuíkalil aayi
come-that this peoples-to many hündred-years-in became

Vyaapiccu kiññakkunña atidiirgham aayi oru puurva
spread lay-that very long that one old

caritravum, aîśvaryameeRiya jiïvitiiriitikalum,
history-and prosperity-increased-that life ways-and

Vyaavasthaapitam aayi bharana sampradaayaññälum
systematic that ruling - procedures-and

Untaññyirunnu.
existed-be
"These people who had no knowledge of Europe had very long history spread over many centuries, a highly civilized life-style and a systematic method of political administration.

(S1) ii janañhalkku oru puurvva caritram uñṭaayirunnu.

(S2) ii janañhalkku jiivita riitikal uñṭaayirunnu.

(S3) ii janañhalkku bharan̄a sampradaayaññal uñṭaayirunnu.

(S1), (S2) and (S3) are constituent sentences and are co-ordinated with '-um'.

(S4) puurvva caritram atidiirgham aanu > atidiirgham aaya puurvva caritram.

Subordinate to (S1).

(S5) puurvva caritram aneekam nuuRRaanṭukalil aayi vyaapiccu kiṭakkunnu > aneekam nuuRRaanṭukalil aayi vyaapiccu kiṭakkunna puurvva caritram.

(S4) and (S5) modify the NP 'puurvva caritram' in (S1).
(S6) jiivi\textit{tariitika}l a\textit{isvarya}me\textit{c}\textit{kiya}ta\textit{anu} > a\textit{isvarya}me\textit{eRiya} jiivi\textit{tariitika}l.

Subordinate to (S2).

(S7) bhar\textit{\textasciitilde}na samprada\textit{\textasciitilde}aya\textit{\textasciitilde}n\textit{\textasciitilde}al vyavastha\textit{\textasciitilde}apitam aa\textit{\textasciitilde}nu > vyavastha\textit{\textasciitilde}apitam a\textit{\textasciitilde}aya bhar\textit{\textasciitilde}na samprada\textit{\textasciitilde}aya\textit{\textasciitilde}n\textit{\textasciitilde}al.

Subordinate to (S3).

(S8) ii jana\textit{n\textasciitilde}na\textit{l} jiivi\textit{t}am n\textit{\textasciitilde}y\textit{iccuc} poon\textit{n\textasciitilde}nu > jiivi\textit{t}am n\textit{\textasciitilde}y\textit{iccuc} poon\textit{n\textasciitilde}na ii jana\textit{n\textasciitilde}na\textit{l}.

(S9) ii jana\textit{n\textasciitilde}na\textit{kku yuuRooppinepparaR}Ri yaato\textit{n\textasciitilde}n\textit{\textasciitilde}um a\textit{\textasciitilde}riyilla > yuuRooppinepparaR}Ri yaato\textit{n\textasciitilde}n\textit{\textasciitilde}um a\textit{\textasciitilde}riyaate.

Subordinated to (S8) and then to the NP in (S1), (S2) and (S3).

\[
S \quad \longrightarrow \quad S1 \quad + \quad S2 \quad + \quad S3
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
NP1 + VP1 \\
NP2 + VP2 \\
NP3 + VP3 \\
NP1 = NP2 = NP3
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S8 \\
NP + VP \\
NP + VP \\
NP + VP
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S5 + S4 \\
S6 \\
S7 \\
S9
\end{array}
\]
In the sentence (21) both co-ordination and subordination are seen. (S1), (S2) and (S3) are constituent sentences and are conjoined. (S4) and (S5) are the modifying sentences of the object NP of (S1) and are in linear subordination. (S6) modify the object (NP) of (S2) and (S7) modify the object (NP) of (S3). (S9) subordinated to (S8) which is then to (S1), i.e., the subordination is in hierarchical order.

22. paRaṅkikaḷ avare intyanmaāṟ enqaaṇu villiccatu. Spaniards they-acc Indians that-be call-that

"The Spaniards called them Indians".

This is a simple sentence.

S -------> NP + VP

23. ii ńaamakaraṇam koḷambassinu paRRiya kalippinRe this naming Columbus-to-happened-that mistake's

phalam aayirunnuvēṅkilum, praṣṭuta janasaṃmuhaṅṅālkkku result be-past-though proposed communities-to

ceṣyayile ńivaasikalooṭum visiṣya Asia-in-loc inhabitants-socio and especially

bhaaratiiyarooṭum valare aṭutta bandham uṇṭēnṇu Indians-socio-and much nearby relation be-that

pilkkaalattu telināṅṅitṭunṭu. later period proved
"Eventhough this naming was the result of a mistake made by Columbus, later on it has been proved that these people have many similarities with the Asians, especially with Indians".

(S1) ii ɲaamakaraŋam kalippinRe phalam aayirunnu.

(S2) △ pilkkaalattu telînîtîtuntu

(S1) and (S2) are constituent sentences and are connected with 'eňkilum'.

(S3) prastuta janasamuuhaŋalkkku eeʃyayile nivaasikalootu bandham ūntu.

(S4) prastuta janasamuuhaŋalakkku eeʃyayile viʃiʃya bhaaratiiyarootu bandham ūntu.

(S3) and (S4) are co-ordinated with '-um' and then sub-ordinated to (S2) by the complementiser 'ennu'.

(S5) kolambassinu kalippu paRRi > kolambassinu paR Riya kalippu.

Subordinate to (S1).
(S6) bandham valare atuttaanu > valare atutta bandham.

Subordinate to (S4).

S ----> S1 + conj + S2
     |   |   |
     NP + VP (NP) + VP
     |   |   |
     NP + VP S + VP
     |   |   |
     S5 S3 + S4
     |   |   |
     NP + VP
     |   |
     S6 + VP

24. maddhya ameeriyykan samskaararam muluvanum bhaaratiyyam
central—American civilization whole—emph Indian
aañennu sthaapikkuvaan camanlaal enna granthakaaran
be—that establish—purp Chamanlal that author
1940-il prasiddhappethuttiiya "hindu—ameeriyyka" enna
1940—in published—that Hindu—America quot
pustakattil śramiccu kaañnuñnu.
book—in attempted—seen
"An author named Chamanlal, in his book "The Hindu - America" published in 1940, has tried to establish that the Central American civilization is totally Indian".

(S1) ( naam) (atu) kaanunnu.

Main sentence.

(S2) camanlaal enna granthakaaran "hindu - ameeriyyka" enna pustakattil sramiccu.

(S3) "hindu - ameeriyyka" 1940-il prasiddhappetutti > 1940-1 prasiddhappetuttiya "hindu - ameeriyyka".

Subordinated to (S2).

(S4) atu sthaapikka'am > atu sthaapikkuvan.

(S4) is subordinated to (S2).

(S5) maddhya ameeriyykan samskaaram muluvanum bhaaratiiyam aanu.

(S5) is subordinated to (S4) by the complementiser 'enna.'
25. vaḷare vaadaprativaadattinīṭayaaakkiyīṭṭulla oru
 much polemics - dat - became - that one
 viṣayam aatitu.
topic be-this

"This topic has become highly polemic".
Main sentence.

Subordinate to (S1).

26. meereiykkayile pramukhanmaaraaya caritrakaaranmaaril America-in-loc important-that historians-in palarum ii abhipraayattinetiraanu. many this opinion-dat-against-be

"Many of the leading historians of America are against this opinion".
"Their argument is that all the ancient civilizations of America had been sprouted and grown up in the American soil itself and it had no contact with the outside world before the advent of Spaniards".
Main sentence.

(S2) ameeriykkayile praaciina samskaarathal ellaam avitutte mannil svayam kuruttu valarannat aaru.

(S3) atinu munpu avaykku baahya lookatootu yaatoru bandhavum illaayirunnu.

(S2) and (S3) are constituent sentences and are joined by 'ennum' and subordinated to (S1).

(S4) paraṅkikal vannu > paraṅkalute varavu.

Subordinate to (S3).

(S2) and (S3) are connected with the complementiser 'ennum'.
28. manuṣyavr̥gyam aavirbhaviccatu eeṣayil aanegnum, atu man kind originated-that Asia-in be-and that

avite ninnum pala valiykkum pirinna kuuṭṭattil cila there from many ways-emph split among-in some

Saakhakal pattupatinaayiram varṣahanālkkku munpu branches ten-thousands years-dat before

beRinkaṭalitukku kaṭannu ameeriykkkan Bering-bight passed American

bhūkhaṇḍattileeykkku vyaapiccu ennum avar continent-in-to spread that-and they

sammatiykkunnuntu. agreeing

"But they do agree with that the origin of human race was in Asia and from there it had divided and spread
in different directions, and in its course, some of the branches might have crossed the Bay of Bering and might have spread to the American continent thousands of years ago".

(S1) aavē sammatiykkununtu.
Main sentence.

(S2) manuṣyaavārggam aavīr̥bhaviccatu eeṣyayil aānu.

(S3) akkuuṭṭattil cila śaakhakal pattupatinaayiram varṣaṁnal kku munpu ameeriyykan bhūkhaṇḍattileeykku vyapiccu.

(S2) and (S3) are constituent sentences and are joined by 'ennum' and subordinated to (S1).

(S4) atu avite Ṉīn̥nu pala valiykkum piriṅn̥u.
Subordinate to (S3).

(S5) cila śaakhakal beRīṅkaṭatiṭukku kaṭaṅn̥u.
Subordinate to (S3).
29. pakṣee itilppinne ameeriyykayile nivaasikalikkku maRRu but this-in-after America-in-loc inhabitants-to other

bhuukhandaññalooṭu yaatoru samparkkkavum
continents-soci whatever contact-emph

unṭaayiṭṭileṇṇaṇu avaruṭe vaadam. happened-not-that-be their argument

"But after this, they argue that the American settlers had had no contact with the other continents".

(S1) (at)anaṇu avaruṭe vaadam.

Main sentence.
"But researchers of ancient history like Eliot Smith do not agree with this opinion."

This is a simple sentence. Here a group of nouns together functions as the subject.

NP is the subject having more than one NP.
Major types of sentences are simple, complex and compound and all these types were available in early, middle and modern periods. Personal termination is present in early and middle periods, but not in modern period. In early period, most of the sentences are short and ending in third person suffix 'itu'. Compared to middle Malayalam, personal termination is less and the 'itu' ending sentences are more in the early period. The word order of the sentences VSO type is not available in modern Malayalam. Subordination using a chain of adjectival sentence is a stylistic feature of the middle Malayalam texts. During the middle period, the literature were devotional and in the descriptive contexts of the text, adjectival subordination is extensively used. This type of construction is not generally used in modern Malayalam.