ABC Of TAMIL

BOOK ONE

By

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VARANASI-5.

Selling right :

PAARI NILAYAM

59, Broadway, MADRAS-1.
DEDICATED TO

My Grand-father
SRI. T.M. RAMALINGAIAH,
who was also my first Teacher
Dr. M. Varadarajan, M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D.,
Professor and Head,
Department of Tamil,
University of Madras.

FOREWORD

Tamil is one of the most ancient languages of the world which are still spoken and used for all purposes of communication. It belongs to the Dravidian family of South India and has a hoary literary tradition 2000 years old. It is found to be a useful vehicle of modern thought as well. There are many writers even now enriching the language through their poetry and fiction as well as book of knowledge.

It is quite natural that many non-Tamils now desire to learn the language but good guide books written in a practical and useful method are not found. Thiru T.B. Siddalingaiah, a well-known and erudite scholar, has brought out this book ‘ABC of Tamil’ and fulfilled a long-felt need. While writing this he had in view the grammatical peculiarities of the language as well as the difficulties in pronunciation and syntax experienced by the non-Tamil students in learning it. His experience in teaching Tamil in Delhi, Calcutta, Varanasi and other centres has enabled him to understand their problems and to present every step in a clear and simple manner. Obviously he is not in favour of teaching the spoken dialects alone without any heed to the standard language.
or the written language. I, too, have found that method less useful. Many non-Tamils who learned only the spoken form find themselves unable to read or write a few sentences in the language and when they cease to have any contact with the people of the language forget it altogether.

The object of this book is to assist non-Tamils in India and elsewhere at the beginning of their study of the Tamil language. Therefore, the system of the language has been explained here as far as it is essential for the beginners. The examples and illustrations given are quite apt and adequate, simple and direct.

It is my earnest hope that the two more books promised by the author will be brought out early. By completing this project he will be one of those men of learning who render valuable service to humanity by bringing minds together.

M. Varadarajan
PREFACE

The Indians, after the advent of Independence, are more conscious, than before, of their values and traditions. The interest among our people to know more about ourselves--our languages, literature, culture, customs and manners, habits and beliefs etc., --is on the increase. This may lead to a perfect National integration, and finally help our country emerge as a great and integrated nation.

As a beginning one section of the Indians is trying to learn the language of another part of the country and through it the literature and the contribution of that language group to the Indian culture.

The Government also have taken steps to encourage this. The Uttar Pradesh Government have started classes for teaching South Indian Languages to the North Indians. This book is a humble, earnest attempt to participate in this great movement.

This is not a Text Book. This is a ‘guide’ to know the rudiments of the Tamil Language. This is not meant to be a ‘self-taught’. One has to take the guidance and help, now and then, from somebody whose mother-tongue is Tamil.

There is a wide gulf between the written (standard) Tamil and the spoken language. It will be a futile attempt to teach the spoken language, through a book, to the people of different tongue. The spoken language varies from place to place, is
spoken differently by different castes, with varying intonations, and employs a different diction according to the region and the people who speak. So I have tried to give in this book only the standard, written Tamil.

I have been teaching Tamil to Non-Tamils since about a decade and a half. I had employed various methods in my attempt to teach this language. Finally, I found, this method, which has been adopted in this book, was more successful than the rest. Two more books, besides this, will be published to complete this series.

I take this opportunity to thank and pay my humble respects to my professor, Dr. M. Varadarajan, Professor and the Head of the Department of Tamil, Madras University, for having kindly gone through the manuscript, putting in valuable suggestions and writing an instructive foreword. I am indebted to my godfather, Mr. G.V. Pillai, whose suggestions have improved the text of the book.

I thank my esteemed friend, Prof. K.N. Srivastava, Principal, Queen's College, Varanasi, who was a source of strength and encouragement all along.

My hearty thanks are due to my friends Mr. S.P. Venkatapati, Mr. Tambi Srinivasan and Mr. C. Balasubramaniam, M.A., M.Litt., without whose help this book would not have seen the light of the day.
I thank Mr. P.K. Krishnan, the proprietor of M/S. Muthukumaran Press, Madras, for completing the work in record time.

Varanasi
Feb., 1968.

Siddalingaiah
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INTRODUCTION

Four main languages are current in South India. They are Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. These are called the Dravidian Languages. There are other languages, too, which belong to this family, but they are not so much developed as these four. Hence these are important.

Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam languages have borrowed from Sanskrit, the sounds and words. But Tamil has tried and has succeeded in its attempt to remain almost unaffected by the influence of that great language, Sanskrit. As such Tamil is considered to be the most difficult of the Dravidian Languages to learn. It cannot be denied that Tamil also has borrowed words from Sanskrit. But the percentage of words borrowed, compared to the other languages of the same family, is very much less. And many of the borrowed words also have assumed a new form (Tat bhava) according to the genius of Tamil.
LESSON ONE: VOWELS

There are twelve vowels in Tamil.

They are:

1. ஑ - Pronunciation is like the vowel sound in ‘but’, cut and ‘shut’.
2. ஓ - -do . . . . . . ‘cot’ and ‘pot’.
3. ஔ - -do . . . . . . ‘tin’ and ‘pin’.
4. க - -do . . . . . . ‘feet’ and ‘sheet’.
5. ச - -do . . . . . . ‘put’ and ‘foot’
6. ட - -do . . . . . . ‘moon’ and ‘mood’.
7. ட - -do . . . . . . ‘emit’ and ‘emblem’.
8. த - -do . . . . . . ‘ape’ and ‘mane’.
9. ல - -do . . . . . . ‘idle’ and ‘item’.
10. ப - -do . . . . . . ‘omit’ and ‘opinion’
11. ம - -do . . . . . . ‘show’ and ‘coal’.
12. ய - -do . . . . . . ‘fowl’ and ‘now’.

There is another letter added to this list.

ௌ - pronounced almost like ‘ach’ in ‘stomach’.

Notes: ‘஑’ and ‘ஓ’ are the two sounds which are not found in Sanskrit. These sounds are common to all the Dravidian languages.

Exercise: Practise with pronunciation:

�, ���, ���, ���, ���, ���, க, ச, ட, த, ப, ம, ய.
LESSON    TWO : CONSONANTS

Tamil has 18 consonants. They are denoted with a dot above. e.g., 特色小镇. As it is difficult to pronounce a consonant by itself, the first vowel, 𓄙, is added to and pronounced. e.g., 𓄙, 𓄚, 𓄛, 𓄞 (ka, ta, pa, ma).

- க - pronounced as the ‘k’ in ‘bake’ and ‘cake’.
- ம - -do- -do- nasal sound in ‘sing’.
- ஞ - -do- -do- ‘ch’ in ‘chip’ and ‘birch’.
- இ - -do- -do- nasal sound in ‘ginger’
- ல - -do- -do- ‘t’ in ‘cut’ and ‘put’.
- ல - -do- -do- the nasal sound in ‘round’.
- ந - -do- -do- ‘th’ in ‘mirth’ and ‘birth’
- ய - -do- -do- the nasal sound in ‘tin’ and ‘skin’
- ப - -do- -do- ‘p’ in ‘pun’ and ‘shop’.
- ம - -do- -do- the nasal sound in ‘mum’ and ‘boom’.
- ம - -do- -do- the ‘ya’ in ‘young’.
- ட - -do- -do- the ‘r’ in ‘rust’ and ‘rum’.
- த - -do- -do- the ‘l’ in ‘lump’ and ‘lung’
- ன - -do- -do- the ‘v’ in ‘vulture’ and ‘vulcanize’
- ற - pronunciation of this letter is something like the first syllable in the French word ‘Jean’. Now-a-days ‘�’ is indicated by ‘zh’ in transliteration or ‘l’.
- ல - -do- -do- pronounced as the ‘l’ in ‘pearl’
- ம - -do- -do- ‘rrh’ in ‘catarrh’
- ல - -do- -do- ‘n’ in ‘nun’ (This is an alveolar sound).
There is no difference in modern usage, in pronouncing ‘இ’ and ‘உ’. So also there is no difference between ‘எ’ and ‘ஒ’, in pronunciation except, when ‘எ’ is doubled. ‘எ’ is never doubled.

Consonants are shown with a dot above.

\[ க, ல, ம, ந, ல, ற, (k, l, m, n, l, r) \]

Consonantal vowels are the consonants added with a vowel.

\[ ஏ + ஐ = ஏ (consonantal vowel) \]
\[ இ + ஐ = இ -do- \]
\[ ஐ + ஐ = ஐ -do- \]

Consonants are with dots above them. Consonantal vowels (with ஐ) are without the dots.

Now we shall see a few words.

Two-lettered words:

\[ காண் (kaṇ) - an eye \]
\[ கல் (kal) - a stone \]
\[ ஏன் (en) - my \]
\[ ஏம் (eṁ) - yes \]
\[ மான் (maṇ) - the earth \]
\[ பால் (pal) - a tooth \]
\[ பான் (paṇ) - your (singular) \]
\[ தான் (taṇ) - a town or a village (a habitat) \]
Three-lettered words:

कल - (kadal) - the sea  
बज़ - (padam) - a picture

मक़ - (pagal) - daytime  
मल़ा - (magan) - son

मक़ - (magan) - son  
मक़ - (magan) - son

पाल - (palam) - a fruit  
अम - (alam) - depth

मार - (maram) - a tree  
अम - (avam) - a fruit

अम - (avam) - she  
जल - (铊) - why

अंदा - (anda) - that;  
हंड - (inda) - this:

अंदा - (anda) - that;  
हंड - (inda) - this:

ना - (maga) - what;  
ना - (nalla) - good (adjective)

Notes: क, ल, न, फ (ka, ta, ta, pa) - These four letters are pronounced as ga, da, da and ba, when they follow another letter or a nasal sound.

e.g., कल - kal - a stone.  
बज़ (pagal) - daytime. In this ‘क’ is preceded by ‘ब’ and so the pronunciation is changed into ‘g’. In  
अंदा ‘अ’ is pronounced as ‘da’ as it follows the nasal sound ‘न’.

Doubling of letters, (eg., क क, फ फ), is a common feature in 
Tamil. In doubling, the letters retain their original pronunciation.

Practise with pronunciation:

अंदा, ना, बज़, बल (money), बज़, बल, कल, कल, कल (toddy), ना बल, ना बल, कल कल, कल बल, कल बल?
अंदा बल, अंदा बल?
LESSON THREE: CONSONANTAL VOWELS (contd.)

In this lesson we shall see the combination of the second vowel, ‘Ü’, with the consonants.

The symbol to denote the lengthened ‘Ü’ (Ü) is ‘£’

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{kā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{nā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{chā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{nā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{tā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{ṇā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{pā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{mā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{yā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{rā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{lā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{vā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{lā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{lā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{rā} \\
\text{ē} + \text{Ü} &= \text{ṇa} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Words:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kal} - \text{vā} - \text{a leg} \\
\text{val} - \text{vā} - \text{a tail} \\
\text{milk} - \text{vā} - \text{a dog} \\
\text{mouth} - \text{vā} - \text{a dog} \\
\text{to live} - \text{vā} - \text{a dog} \\
\text{you come} - \text{vā} - \text{a dog} \\
\text{you give} - \text{vā} - \text{a dog} \\
\text{who?} - \text{vā} - \text{a dog} \\
\text{pādam} - \text{kāl} - \text{a lesson} \\
\text{time} - \text{kāl} - \text{a lesson} \\
\text{father} - \text{amā} - \text{mother} \\
\text{mother} - \text{amā} - \text{mother} \\
\end{align*}
\]
Notes: The following consonantal-vowels can never be the first letter of any Tamil word: ã, ã, â, ã, ã, ã, ã & ã. The consonant ‘ã’ and consonantal vowel ‘ã’ only are in use. Other consonantal vowel forms of ‘ã’ are not in use. As such the combination of ã with other vowels need not be learnt.

Practise with pronunciation:

LESSON FOUR: CONSONANTAL VOWELS (Contd.)

In this lesson we shall try to learn how the vowel ‘ã’ is added to the consonants. The symbol for this is “ã”, which is added to the right of the consonants.

| க + உ | கி | ம + உ | மி |
| க + உ | கி | ம + உ | மி |
| க + உ | கி | ம + உ | மி |
| க + உ | கி | ம + உ | மி |
| க + உ | கி | ம + உ | மி |
| க + உ | கி | ம + உ | மி |
| க + உ | கி | ம + உ | மி |
| க + உ | கி | ம + உ | மி |
words:

தீ - eli - a rat பணி - pani - dew

திரி - idi - thunder திலி - ēri - a lake

கிரி - kīj - a parrot கலி - ēṇi - a ladder

வளி - vali - path பிளி - padi - to read

திலி - nili - full moon

முளி - anjil - a squirrel பவிளி - payir - crop

முறி - mayil - a peacock தவிளி - tayir - curd

தமி - tambi - younger brother மதி - vaṇḍi - a cart,

a vehicle.

Notes:

‘_CLR’ is the symbol for the vowel ‘ē-encoded vowel’, when it combines with
consonants. ‘_CLR’ is a consonantal vowel. Its consonant is ‘_CLR’. This is
written with a dot above (_CLR). These two should not be confused.
The difference is in the downward oblique stroke from right to
left. However when writing the consonantal vowel forms of ‘_CLR’
other than ‘_CLR’ and ‘_CLR CLR’, the downward oblique stroke may be
omitted as there is no likelihood of such consonantal vowel form
like ‘_CLR’ being confused with the vowel symbol for ‘ē-encoded vowel’.

Practise with pronunciation :

தா, ஒளிக்கி, நாம் வந்தி, திரிகுமி, சாத்து அணிகி, சள் குமி, அல்லது
தா, பாம் பலு, (you) read (a) lesson.
LESSON FIVE : CONSONANTAL VOWELS (contd.)

Combination of the vowel ‘ß’ with the consonants. The symbol is ‘é’.

è¢ + ß = è¦ (ki)    ò¢ + ß = ò¦ (yi)
ê¢ + ß = ê¦ (chi)    ó¢ + ß = ó¦ (ri)
ë¢ + ß = ë¦ (ñi)    ô¢ + ß = ô¦ (li)
ì¢ + ß = ¯ (ti)    õ¢ + ß = õ¦ (vi)
í¢ + ß = í¦ (ni)    ö¢ + ß = ö¦ (li)
î¢ + ß = î¦ (ti)    ÷¢ + ß = ÷¦ (li)
ï¢ + ß = ï¦ (ni)    ø¢ + ß = ø¦ (ri)
ð¢ + ß = ð¦ (pi)    ù¢ + ß = ù¦ (ni)
ñ¢ + ß = ñ¦ (mi)

words :

è - (ti) - fire
ë - (ni) - you (singular)
è¨è - (kiri) - a mongoose
è¨èèè - (ningal) - you (honorific and plural as well)
è¨èèèè - (nir) - water
è¨è - you come
dè¨èèè (è¨è + è¨è) - tæŋnir - cold water
è¨èè - min - a fish
è¨èìè - kil - below.

‘è’ stands for ‘you’ (singular). ‘è¨èèè’ stands for plural ‘you’. It is also used as a respectful form of address in the singular.
- nominative case, you; ձ - genitive case, your (singular).
- you (plural and honorific) - nominative case.
- your (-do-) - genitive case.

Rule:
It can be generalized that ձ and ձձ (I person) change into ձ and ձձ, respectively. So also ձ and ձձ (II person) change into ձ and ձձ, respectively.

Practise with pronunciation:

ձձ ձձ: ‘Ձձ ձձ’; ձձձ ձձձ ձձ Ձձ - This fish (is) a good fish.

LESSON SIX: CONSONANTAL VOWELS (contd.)

The symbol for ‘ձ’ is ‘ձ’. This varies according to the form of the consonant.

ձ + ձ = ձ (ku)  ձ + ձ = ձ (nu)
ձ + ձ = ձ (chu)  ձ + ձ = ձ (ru)
ձ + ձ = ձ (mb)  ձ + ձ = ձ (lu)
ձ + ձ = ձ (mb)  ձ + ձ = ձ (nu)
ձ + ձ = ձ (mb)  ձ + ձ = ձ (vu)
ձ + ձ = ձ (mb)  ձ + ձ = ձ (vu)
ձ + ձ = ձ (mb)  ձ + ձ = ձ (vu)
ձ + ձ = ձ (mb)  Ձ + ձ = ձ (nu)
Ձ + ձ = ձ (mb)  Ձ + ձ = ձ (nu)
Ձ + ձ = ձ (mb)  Ձ + ձ = ձ (nu)
words:

 пу - pul - grass  
 му - mudu - a thorn  
 пу - pulu - a worm  
 пуду - pudu - new (adj)  
 аду - adu - a goat  
 инду - inru - today  
 ви - vidu - a house  
 ару - aru - a river  
 иду - idu - This (demonstrative pronoun);  
 ору - oru - (numerical adjective)  
 уду - adu - that ( - do - );  
 еду - edu - which ( - do - _ ;  
 ви - vidu - a house  
 нангу - nan - four  
 аинду - aindu - five  
 ару - aru - six
Notes:

This (a demonstrative pronoun). e.g. இது என் சைக் (This is my house). Whereas தென் is an article. e.g. தென் என் சைக் (This house is your house). This applies to குறி, கூ and கண் also.

All the numerals end with ‘ல’:

Practise with pronunciation:

சல் என் புதிய மல் குறி குறி? (which) (is) your mongoose? முதல் இந் (you) drink medicine). இது என் வகை பால் (This is a good song). பால் (you sing).

LESSON SEVEN: CONSONANTAL VOWELS (contd.)

When the vowel ‘ஆ’ is added to the consonant, generally, the ‘ல’ symbol is extended. Again this symbol varies according to the shape of the consonant.


t + ஆ = தல் (kū)  ம + ஆ = மல் (yū)
t + ஆ = னல் (chū)  ந + ஆ = நல் (nū)
words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பி -</td>
<td>pūi - a flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கூடு -</td>
<td>kutdu - a nest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முடு -</td>
<td>mudu - to shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>துங்கு -</td>
<td>tungu - to sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குள்ளம்-</td>
<td>kuttam - a crowded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மௌனரு -</td>
<td>mūnru - three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குந்து -</td>
<td>kūndu - a cage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

(Three) is the only word which has a long 'u' (உ). Other numerals have only short 'u' (உ).

‘உ’ is the adjectival form of மொனம்.

Practice with pronunciation:

துங்கு (This is a nest)    எ லாம். (you sleep.)
In English, generally, ‘s’ or ‘es’ is added to a singular noun to make it a plural one. In certain cases the nouns take different suffixes.

In Tamil ‘தல்’ is the plural suffix. This does not vary.

- கண்டை (an eye) + தல் = கண்டைதல் (kaṇgal) = eyes
- புர்ச்சு (a village or a town) + தல் = புர்ச்சுதல் (ūrgal) = villages or towns.
- வைதி (house) + தல் = வைதிதல் = (vidugal) = houses.
- கல் (a leg) + தல் = கல்தல் (kālgal) = legs.
- வாழி (path) + தல் = வாழிதல் (valūgal) = paths.
- குது (a door) + தல் = குதுதல் (kāvugal) = doors.

The last letter of the first word (to which the plural suffix ‘தல்’ is added) changes according to the sound of ‘தல்’, in certain cases.

- பழுது + தல் > பழுதுதல் = பழுதுதல் - palagal - fruits
- மரு + தல் > மருதல் = மருதல் - maragal - trees.
- படுத்து + தல் > படுத்துதல் = படுத்துதல் - padaagal - pictures.
- கல் + தல் > கல்தல் = கல்தல் - karkal - stones.
In certain cases the ‘è’ in ‘ñ¢’ is doubled.

\[ ñ + è > ñè¢è÷¢ = ñè¢è÷¢ - pūkkā - \text{flowers} \]
\[ ś + è > ŋè¢è÷¢ = ŋè¢è÷¢ - tīkā - \text{flies}. \]

**Notes:** The consonants are arranged in such a way that a nasal sound forms a relative letter of the previous letter. e.g., ‘è’ is followed by ‘ì’. So ‘ì’ is the relative sound of ‘è’. So are ë-ê: ì-í; ŋ-ñ: ŋ-ñ-ì: Therefore, when “ì” precedes ‘è’, ‘ì’ changes into ‘ì’ to make it easy to pronounce. e.g., בע + פ + פחנ.”

**Practise with pronunciation:**

2. Translate into Tamil: A good river: Five goats: Two snakes: Seven countries.

**LESSON NINE : CONSONANTAL VOWELS (contd.)**

When the vowel ‘ö’ (short) is added to the consonants the symbol ‘ö’ is put before the consonants. This symbol is nothing but a modification of the letter ‘ö’. ‘ö’ > ‘ö’ < ‘ö’.

\[ ñ + ö = ñö (ke) \quad ì + ö = ìö (ye) \]
\[ ñ + ö = ñö (che) \quad ŋ + ö = ŋö (re) \]
\[ ñ + ö = ñö (ñe) \quad è + ö = èö (le) \]
\[ ñ + ö = ñö (ñe) \quad è + ö = èö (le) \]
\( \text{ä + ù} = \text{äë} \) (ëe) \( \text{ë + ù} = \text{ëë} \) (ëe) \\
\( \text{ë + ù} = \text{ëë} \) (ëe) \( \text{ë + ù} = \text{ëë} \) (ëe) \\
\( \text{í + ù} = \text{íë} \) (ëe) \( \text{í + ù} = \text{íë} \) (ëe) \\
\( \text{í + ù} = \text{íë} \) (ëe) \( \text{í + ù} = \text{íë} \) (ëe) \\
\( \text{è + ù} = \text{èë} \) (ëe) \( \text{è + ù} = \text{èë} \) (ëe) \\
\( \text{è + ù} = \text{èë} \) (ëe) \( \text{è + ù} = \text{èë} \) (ëe) \\
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words:

- chey - to do
- petṭi - a box
- chedi - a plant
- keṭṭa - bad (adj.)
- penū - a girl
- ney - ghee
- nel - paddy
- eṇṭey - oil
- venṭey - butter
- periya - big (adj.)
- peyar - a name
- chiriya - small (adj.)

Notes: As it is in English, in Tamil also adjectives do not change according to the number and gender of the noun that follows. e.g.,

- (a) good girl
- (a) big house
- (a) big girl
- (a) small pillar
- (a) small fish

Practise with pronunciation:
Translate into English.

1. பேர்வை என்
2. சீமா சின்னம்
3. சிறிய குள்ளா விளக்க
4. சிறிய பேர்வை
LESSON TEN: CONSONANTAL VOWELS (contd.)

The symbol for the vowel ‘ã’ (long) is only an extension of the symbol of ‘â’: ã > â (for ‘ã’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ã + z</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>ģã</th>
<th>(kẽ)</th>
<th>ã + y</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>ģy</th>
<th>(yẽ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ē + z</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>ēã</td>
<td>(ché)</td>
<td>ē + r</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>ēr</td>
<td>(rẽ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ī + z</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>īã</td>
<td>(níê)</td>
<td>ī + w</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>īw</td>
<td>(ňẽ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū + z</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>ūã</td>
<td>(űê)</td>
<td>ū + u</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>ūu</td>
<td>(ňu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ūn + z</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>ūnã</td>
<td>(ųné)</td>
<td>ūn + y</td>
<td>=</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū + z</td>
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<td>ūã</td>
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<td>ū + z</td>
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<td>ū + z</td>
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<tr>
<td>ū + z</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>ūã</td>
<td>(ńê)</td>
<td>ū + z</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>ūz</td>
<td>(ńz)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**words:**

- ġēnd - kẽ - to listen to; to question.
- ġēnd - tẽ - a scorpion.
- ġēnd - vẽr - a root.
Notes: Prepositions get that name because they are placed before the nouns. But in Tamil (as in other Indian languages) they appear after the nouns (postpositions). At times they serve as adverbs also.

e.g. கிர மன - see below. மெல மன - see above.

Practise with Pronunciation:

I) Translate into English: (1) ய வான மன. (2) உந மன (3) மெல மன (4) வான மன (5) மனம மன:

II) Translate into Tamil: (1) See there (2) Come here. (3) Eight spears. (4) Four scorpions. (5) Seven lice.
LESSON ELEVEN: CONSONANTAL VOWELS (Contd.)

Symbol “¬“ is put before a consonant to denote the combination of that consonant with the vowel ‘ä’. This symbol is nothing but the upper portion of that letter ‘ä’ > ‘¬’

Example:

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{ñ} + \text{ä} & = \text{ñ}¬\text{è} \quad \text{(kai)} \\
\text{í} + \text{ä} & = \text{í}¬\text{è} \quad \text{(kai)} \\
\text{ì} + \text{ä} & = \text{ì}¬\text{è} \quad \text{(kai)}
\end{align*} \]

Words:

- န¬è - kai - a hand
- န¬î - tai - to sew
- န¬ð - pai - a bag
- န¬ñ - mai - ink
- န¬ò - pûnai - a cat
- န¬ù - yûnai - an elephant
- န¬ø - malai - a mountain
- န¬ô - malai - a mountain
- န¬ô - valai - banana
- န¬ô - pûnai - a cat
- န¬ô - kûndai - a child
- န¬ô - tenñai - cocoanut
- န¬ô - illai - no
- န¬ô - vûlai - work
- န¬ô - kudûlai - a horse
- န¬ô - talai - a head
- န¬ô - valai - a net
- န¬ô - nûlai - tomorrow
‘ä’ is a combination of two sounds. ie., ß and ß, and is pronounced as ‘Åś’. As such many people employ ‘Åś’ in place of “ä”. eg., डा = डग्ग = Master - अम्बेा.

**Practise with pronunciation:**

1) Translate into English. (1) द्वारा बूदा (2) तारा यूज (3) तद्न तुली. (4) द्वैत समझ.


**LESSON TWELVE: CONJUNCTION**

Conjunction combines two words or sentences. Now we shall take up the conjunction ‘and’. The Tamil equivalent of this is “அம்”. This “அம்” is added to the words at the end.

In English ‘and’ is placed in between two words which are to be combined. e.g., Rama and Krishna. In Tamil ‘அம்’ is added to both the words.

If there are more than two nouns (words) to be put together ‘and’ is placed before the last word. In Tamil ‘அम்’ is to be added to every word.
I. In certain cases the last consonant (of the word) before taking ‘àñ¢’ gets doubled.

- கண் (eye) + àñ¢ = கண் + (ா) àñ¢ = கண் அணம்
- ேது (paddy) + àñ¢ = ேது + (த) àñ¢ = ேது அணம்
- கு (stone) + àñ¢ = கு + (ு) àñ¢ = கு அணம்
- பு (grass) + àñ¢ = பு + (ு) àñ¢ = பு அணம்
- வேல் (girl) + àñ¢ = வேல் + (ல) àñ¢ = வேல் அணம்
- கேம் (ghee) + àñ¢ = கேம் + (ே) àñ¢ = கேம் அணம்

Rule: If the existing word is a two-lettered word and the first letter is with a short vowel and the second (last) letter is a consonant, when ‘àñ¢’ is added to that word, the consonant is doubled.

e.g., கண் - ‘ா’ is a short consonantal vowel.

‘ா’ is a consonant. ‘ா’ is added to this.

கண் + அ + ஆ = கண் அணம்.

So are the words of this type.

II. In certain other cases ‘ா’ of the ‘ா’ is dropped.
In this type of words the rule is quite simple. Words ending with the vowel ‘à’ will drop the ‘à’ of the ‘àñ¢’.

III. There is another set of words which take in a medial letter (a conjunctive-Sandhi akshara) before the conjunction ‘àñ¢’.

- a precious stone,

- a bell

- you-singular

- head

- This-demonstrative pronoun

- That -do-

- flower

- full moon

It can be noted here that words ending with ‘ñ’, ‘ò’ and ‘õ’ take ‘ò¢’ as the medial letter and the rest of the vowels ‘ò’, ‘ñ’ is an exception. It takes both ‘ò’ and ‘ñ’. It occurs mostly in old literature.
Rule: If the existing word ends with a vowel sound and the oncoming word has a vowel as its first letter, a medial letter is required to combine them. ‘ः’ and ‘ँ’ are the two medial letters (conjunctives).

Practise with pronunciation:

I. Translate into Tamil: 1. God and child 2. River and water. 3. A dog and a cat 4. A rat and an elephant 5 Five and eight.

II. Translate into English: 1. 僚ñ¢ ï£Âñ¢ 2. õ¦ ´ñ¢ èî¾ñ¢ 3. ¬è»ñ¢ 製ñ¢ 4. ̾ñ¢ ðöºñ¢ 5. Þó¾ñ¢ ðè½ñ¢.

LESSON THIRTEEN : CONSONANTAL VOWELS (contd.)

The vowel ‘ो’ (short ‘o’) has no separate symbol. When it is added to a consonant the symbols of ‘◌ं’ (short ‘e’) and ‘◌ँ’ (long ‘a’) are placed before and after, respectively.

क + ऋ = कर (ko)             म + ऋ = क्षय (yo)
ख + ऋ = क्षर (cho)           ख + ऋ = क्षर (ro)
ग + ऋ = क्षर (no)           ध + ऋ = क्षर (lo)
ङ + ऋ = क्षर (रो)           ध + ऋ = क्षर (रो)
ञ + ऋ = क्षर (रो)           ध + ऋ = क्षर (रो)
ट + ऋ = क्षर (रो)           ध + ऋ = क्षर (रो)
ठ + ऋ = क्षर (रो)           ध + ऋ = क्षर (रो)
ड + ऋ = क्षर (रो)           ध + ऋ = क्षर (रो)
ढ + ऋ = क्षर (रो)           ध + ऋ = क्षर (रो)
ण + ऋ = क्षर (रो)           ध + ऋ = क्षर (रो)
Words:

कोदु - kodu - to give कोय - poy - a lie
तोडू - todu - to touch कोलि - moli - a language
चोल - chol - to say कोन - pon - gold
चोल - chol - a word (noun) कोइ - kol - to kill
कोडी - kodi - a flag, a creeper; कोयि - tojil - a job
कोम्बु - kombu - a stick
tamil moli - Tamil language.

Practise with pronunciation:

I. Give the plural forms of:
(1) कोडु (2) कोम्बु (3) कोय (4) कोइ (5) कोयि

II. Translate into Tamil: 1. Five languages. 2. My gold

LESSON FOURTEEN: CONSONANTAL VOWEL (contd.)

As it is for औ (short ‘o’) the symbol for ‘ौ’ (long ‘o’) is also a combination of the symbols of ‘奥林’ (long ‘e’) and ‘奥林’ (long ‘a’). They are placed before and after the consonants, respectively.

क + औ = कोल (kō) म + औ = मोल (yō)
क + औ = कोल (chō) र + औ = रोल (rō)
क + औ = कोल (नो) ल + औ = लोल (lō)
क + औ = कोल (नो) म + औ = मोल (vō)
क + औ = कोल (तो) म + औ = मोल (tō)
क + औ = कोल (तो) ल + औ = लोल (lō)
When  ow  is added to a consonant, the symbol of ‘ə’ (short ‘e’) and the small letter used beside ‘ə’ to denote ‘ə’ (‘ə’) are employed before and after the consonant, respectively.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k + ə} & = \text{kə} = \text{kow} \\
\text{m + ə} & = \text{mə} = \text{mow} \\
\text{k + ə} & = \text{chə} = \text{chw} \\
\text{m + ə} & = \text{yə} = \text{yow}
\end{align*}
\]

I. Translate into Tamil: (1) You dig up. (2) My shoulder. (3) This temple. (4) That garden. (5) You go.

II. Translate into English: (1) கொடு - kodu  (2) துணர் - tōl = a shoulder  
(3) கோவில் - kovil = a temple  
(4) கூடம் - kottai = a fort.  
(5) கோி - kōli = a hen.  

LESSON FIFTEEN : CONSONANTAL VOWELS (contd.)

When  ə  (ow) is added to a consonant, the symbol of ‘ə’ (short ‘e’) and the small letter used beside ‘ə’ to denote ‘ə’ (‘ə’) are employed before and after the consonant, respectively.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k + ə} & = \text{kə} = \text{kow} \\
\text{m + ə} & = \text{mə} = \text{mow} \\
\text{k + ə} & = \text{chə} = \text{chw} \\
\text{m + ə} & = \text{yə} = \text{yow}
\end{align*}
\]
Words:

- வோவ்வால் - vōwваl - a bat
- ஓவை - owvai - a poetess (Proper noun)
- கோவு - kowvu - to seize by mouth.
- மோவனம் - mownam - silence
- Gowtamar - Gautama, the Buddha words.
- யோவவானம் - yowvaṇam - youth

Notes: There are hardly half-a-dozen words with ‘ஆ’ sound in Tamil. So there is no necessity to study all the consonants with ‘ஆ’ combination. The ‘ஆ’ in this should be smaller in size than the consonant. e.g. ‘அ தா’. ‘ஆ’ is a combination of two sounds, ‘அ’ and ‘ஆ’ and pronounced as ‘அம்’. As such many people employ ‘அம்’ in place of ‘ஆ’. e.g., ஓவை - ஓவை.

LESSON SIXTEEN : MORE LETTERS

It was mentioned earlier that certain words and sounds were borrowed from Sanskrit. There was a necessity to have separate letters to denote those sounds. So a script called Grantha script was evolved. At present only five letters from that script are employed in Tamil. They are ‘ஜ’ (ja), ‘شا’ (sha), ‘ச’ (sa), ‘ஹ’ (ha) and ‘க’ (ksha).
There is another consonant in Sanskrit, sa ( ), the pronunciation of which was borrowed in Tamil. Though a letter was introduced in the beginning to denote that sound ( ), later on it was dropped and Tamil š (cha) is used to denote that palatal sound (sa- ). The Tamil symbol for sa ( ) is used in Malayalam language, with a very slight change ( ).

These letters are known as வாடக்கோள் - vadamoli eluttukkal - characters of the Sanskrit language.

These take the same symbols, which the Tamil characters do, when combined with the vowels.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ඥ} + \text{ஆ} &= \text{ச}; \ (ja) \  \text{ඥ} + \text{இ} &= \text{சி}; \  \text{ඥ} + \text{ா} &= \text{ச}; \\
\text{ඥ} + \text{உ} &= \text{ச舄}; \  \text{ඥ} + \text{ஈ} &= \text{ச前瞻性}; \  \text{ඥ} + \text{ஊ} &= \text{சஉ}; \\
\text{ඥ} + \text{஋} &= \text{ச}; \  \text{ඥ} + \text{஌} &= \text{சஏ}; \  \text{ඥ} + \text{஍} &= \text{சஒ}; \\
\text{ඥ} + \text{எ} &= \text{சஓ}; \  \text{ඥ} + \text{ய} &= \text{சஔ}; \  \text{ඥ} + \text{ங} &= \text{சக}; \\
\end{align*}
\]

Other letters also follow the same pattern.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ට} - \text{ச} (sha) &= \text{ச}, \  \text{சி}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \\
\text{ට} - \text{ச} (sa) &= \text{ச}, \  \text{சி}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \\
\text{ට} - \text{ச} (ha) &= \text{ச}, \  \text{சி}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \\
\text{ක} - \text{ச} (ksha) &= \text{ச}, \  \text{சி}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \  \text{சு}, \\
\end{align*}
\]
**Words:**

- ரோஜா - rōja - a rose
- ரோஜாபு - rōjāppū - a rose flower
- பாக்ஷி - pakshi - a bird
- சர்ப்பம் - sarppam - a snake
- புத்தம் - pushpam - a flower
- விஷம் - visham - poison
- ஹாரம் - hāram - a garland

**Notes:** It is to be noted that these letters are formed out of the Tamil characters and only their pronunciation is Sanskritic. ‘$$ä$$’ is formed after ‘$$ä$$’. ‘$$û$$’ is ‘$$à$$’ with a hook above. ‘$$ú$$’ is only ‘$$ô$$’ with a line just after the first upward curve (ô-ô>ú). ‘$$ý$$’ is a combination of ‘$$à$$’ and ‘$$ø$$’. ‘$$þ$$’ is ‘$$Kū$$’ (Kū) with a hook.

These letters are employed only when a word of non-Tamil origin is to be written.

This is an improvisation to accommodate a new phone (sound), with the help of the characters available. This type of attempt to improvise continues even now. In Tamil there is no “f” sound, nor a symbol to represent it, for there was no need for it. The present age has brought in many terms with this phone “f”. So the Tamil scholars have formed a new character to indicate that sound. That is ‘$$çð$$’. This was done with the Tamil characters only. That is “$$çð$$”. This is an improvisation and not a deliberate introduction of a foreign language. This has come to stay in spite of the traditional grammar, which bars the occurrence of either
in the beginning or at the end of a word. So ‘’

‘’ stands for both ‘cha’ (ॆ) and sa ( ) in Sanskrit. So, initially and medially, ie, in the beginning and in the middle of a word it is pronounced as sa ( Palatal).

e.g., Śankaran - ලාකරන - one of the names of Lord Śiva.

Desam - දෙමාන් - a country.

As a result of this practice even Tamil words with ‘’ (cha) are pronounced as ‘’ (sa - ) eg. ᘁරේම - sey - to do; ᘁරේම - sol- to say. When ‘’ is doubled it retains its original sound.

e.g., ඉඩමෙ - achcham - fear. පාචෙ - pachchai - green.

There are no aspirated sounds or characters in Tamil. So the non-Tamil sounds and words are indicated with the existing letters and pronounced softly.

e.g., Sanskrit Bhakti will be written as පක්කි - pakti (Devotion) and pronounced as පක්කි (Bakti).

Practise with pronunciation:

I. Write in Tamil (Transliteration): (i) Ṣhēmanta. (ii) Sivam (ii) Sākshi (iv) Sahōdaran (v) Jivātma (vi) Pushpam

II. Write in English (Transliteration). (i) Ṣhēmanta (ii) Ṣhēmanta (i) Ṣhēmanta (iv) Ṣhēmanta (v) Śhēmanta (vi) Śhēmanta.
LESSON SEVENTEEN : TENSES - PRESENT

The function of a verb is to denote action and time. By time we mean tense i.e., past, present and future.

In English, generally, 'ed' is added to the root of the verb to denote the past tense, e.g. Walk-walked, talk-talked etc. Certain verbs change the vowels and stand for the past.

e.g., Come - came; swim - swam; give - gave, spit - spat etc.
Another set of verbs take different words to indicate the past.

e.g., go - went etc.

In the present tense these roots take a suffix, either 's' or 'es', to indicate the third person singular subject.

walk - walks; go - goes etc.
Subjects in plural number don't take this suffix. As such it is difficult to know from the verb the person and number of the subject.

e.g., I go; we go; you go (both singular and plural)
They go.

In Tamil the verbal root takes two suffixes in conjugation.

The first suffix denotes the tense: This we can call the "tense symbol" (Tense marker).

The second one stands for the person and number of the subject. This can be named the "personal suffix" (person-marker).
As such a finite verb has three parts, viz., (1) the root, which denotes the action, (2) the 'tense symbol', which stands for the tense, and (3) the "personal suffix". which indicates the subject.

In this lesson we shall discuss the Present Tense symbols.

The present tense symbols are 'ãû¢' and 'ë¤ù¢'.

There is no difference between these two. Either of them can be used.

"ãû¢" is the personal suffix for the First person singular. 
"ë¤ù¢". Ñåñò = 1; Çëñ = to go

I go = Ñåñò Çëñ+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ > Çëñ+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ = Çëñ Çëñ+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢
      Ñåñò Çëñ Çëñ+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢.
      [ãû¢+ãû¢: "ãû¢" is a short vowel and it gives room for the long vowel 'ã'. So it becomes Çëñ+ãû¢+ãû¢+ãû¢ = Çëñ+ãû¢.

Qå¬ = to do; Ñåñò Qå¬+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ = Ñåñò Qå¬+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ = 1 do.
çååì = to write; Ñåñò çååì+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ = Ñåñò çååì+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ = I write.

ãøò = to run; Ñåñò ãøò+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ = Ñåñò ãøò+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ = 1 run.
ôåò = to sing; Ñåñò ôåò+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ = Ñåñò ôåò+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢ = I sing.

ãøò õòåò+ãû¢+ë¤ù¢+ãû¢ = 1 play.

I play.
Now we shall see all the personal suffixes.

**Suffixes:**

- இத்தால் - இத்தால் (I person, singular)
- இத்தூ - இத்தூ (I per. Plural, inclusive) - (This includes the II person.)
- இத்தூடு - இத்தூடு (I per. Plural, exclusive) - (This excludes the II person.)
- இத்தூ - இத்தூ (II person, singular)
- இத்தூடு - இத்தூடு (II person, plural and honorific)
- இத்தூடு - இத்தூடு (III person, singular, masculine)
- இத்தூடு - இத்தூடு (III person, singular, feminine)
- இத்தூடு - இத்தூடு (III person, singular, honorific - masculine and feminine)
- இத்தூடு - இத்தூடு (III person, plural (for human beings only))
- இத்தூ - இத்தூ (III person, singular, neuter gender)
- இத்தூ - இத்தூ (III person, plural, neuter gender)

**e.g., I Person**

- இத்தால் பெண்ணிடு - I do (singular)
- இத்தூ பெண்ணிடு - We do (inclusive)
  
- இத்தூடு பெண்ணிடு - We do (exclusive)

**II Person**

- இத்தூ - You do (singular)
- இத்தூடு - You do (plural and as well honorific singular)
III Person

அவன் உண்மையால் - He does (singular- masculine)
அவள் உண்மையால் - She does (singular- feminine)
அவன் உண்மையால் - He (she) does (singular-honorific, both
masculine and feminine).
அவுர் வருகைகள் - They do (plural-human beings-
both masculine and feminine.)
அவுர் உண்மையால் - It does (singular-neuter gender)
அல்லலல்ல - They do (plural-neuter gender)
அல்லலல்ல

[With Neuter gender plural the tense symbol ‘ேர்மு’ is used
always, to sound rhythmically with the ‘personal suffix’ “அல”.]

Practise with pronunciation:

I. Translate into Tamil: (1) I go (2) We (inclusive) do. (3) He
writes (4) She plays (5) Two girls sing (6) Five dogs run (7) you
(singular) say.

II. Translate into English: (1) நான் உண்மையால் (2) அவன்
உண்மையால் (3) அவன் உண்மையால் (4) அவள் உண்மையால் (5)
இவர் வருகைகள் (6) இவர் வருகையால் அவர் உண்மையால்? (7) அவள் வருகைகள்
(younger sister) உண்மையால்.

LESSON EIGHTEEN: PRESENT TENSE (contd.)

‘ேர்மு’ and ‘ேர்மு மு’ are the two symbols which indicate the
present tense. One of these is added to the root of the verb
and then the ‘personal suffixes’ are joined to make a finite verb.
In the last lesson we saw a few verbs which took the 'tense symbols' and the 'personal suffixes' quite naturally. That is to say there was no change or alteration when the words were combined.

There are certain verbs which undergo a change, i.e., appearance of an additional letter, doubling of the consonant, change of the last consonant etc.,

eg., மாண்டு = to read. மாண்டு + கிளியும் + தல் (I per. sing)

\[ மாண்டு + (தல்) + கிளியும் + தல் = மாண்டு + கிளியும் + தல் = \]

I read.

In this we find 'தல்' being doubled. ('தல்' of the தல்<தல்+தல்).

So are the following:

 cúடு - to break. cúடு + கிளியும் + தல் = cúடு + (தல்) + கிளியும் + தல் =

துடு + கிளியும் + தல்.

cúடு - to act. cúடு + கிளியும் + தல் = cúடு + (தல்) + கிளியும் + தல் =

துடு + கிளியும் + தல்.

Qதங்ளு - to spoil (Transitive)- Qதங்ளு + கிளியும் + தல் = Qதங்ளு + (தல்) +

கிளியும் + தல் = Qதங்ளு + கிளியும் + தல்.

பாண் - to see. பாண் + கிளியும் + தல் = பாண் + (தல்) + கிளியும் + தல் =

பாண் + கிளியும் + தல்.

அப்பு - to beat. அப்பு + கிளியும் + தல் = அப்பு + (தல்) + கிளியும் + தல் =

அப்பு + கிளியும் + தல்.

Qகாணு - to give. Qகாணு + கிளியும் + தல் = Qகாணு + (தல்) + கிளியும் + தல் =

Qகாணு + கிளியும் + தல்.

பாது - to lie down. பாது + கிளியும் + தல் = பாது + (தல்) + கிளியும் + தல் =

பாது + கிளியும் + தல்.
One will come across many more verbs of this type which get the ‘ā’ doubled, when one goes through the texts.

Another type of verbs change their last consonant in accordance with the ‘tense symbol’ ‘è¤Á’.

[‘ø¢’ becomes ‘ø’ a hard sound, because of the presence of ‘è’ (è¤Á = è¢ + Þ + Á). a hard sound.]

There is another set, which contains only two verbs, wherein the root undergoes a change before taking the ‘tense symbol’.
Here we find the root ‘õ£’ becoming ‘õ’ before taking in the symbol. Then to connect the root and the symbol ‘õ’ comes in. To ease the pronunciation vowel ‘à’ is added to ‘õ’.

\[ î£- \text{to give, } î£+ è¤Á+ è¤ù¢ = î+ è¤Á + ãù¢ = î¢(ó¢) + è¤Á + ãù¢ = î(ó¢) + (à) + è¤Á + ãù¢ = î¼è¤«øù¢ = I give. \]

**Practise with pronunciation:**

I. Translate into Tamil. (1) I read. (2) you (singular) stand (3) He gives (4) She writes (5) They (human beings) sell. (6) Seven dogs run. (7) Mary learns.

II. Translate into English: (1) வன்று பாற்றியிருக்க வேண்டும் (2) யார் (proper noun) மாதிரியடையாது (3) தன் ஆட்சிக்குரையுள்ளன (4) தந்த (proper noun) முன்னணையான (5) யார் தன் கையாடத்து (6) அப்பர் தற்கொள்ள (7) இவ்வகை கீரத்தில்லாததான.
Indian Languages have separate symbols (suffixes or markers) for each case. As such the position of a noun does not decide the case.

These symbols can be called case-endings (case-markers or case symbols).

There are eight cases in Tamil as in Sanskrit and English.

The first case is 'nominative' in these languages. This case has no case-marker (symbol). Being the subject of a verb denotes that the noun is in nominative case.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g., } & \text{ காண தன் பண்பிதையன்.} & \text{ காண தன்} \\
\text{யாள் பண்பிதையன்} & \text{யாள்} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Proper nouns.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{தாள் பண்பிதையன்.} & \text{தாள் - I Person. singular} \\
\text{து பண்பிதையன்} & \text{து - II -do-, do-}.
\end{align*}
\]

In these sentences the nouns and pronouns are in the nominative case as they are the subjects of the verbs that follow them.

In English the prepositions play a vital role as they determine the cases also. So we can safely say that the English language has no separate case symbols (case-makers) and prepositions function also as the case symbols.
In Tamil, as in other Indian Languages, except the nominative and vocative cases, all the cases have separate markers. One has to study them carefully.

Now we shall take up the accusative case. Its symbol is ‘ä’. When this letter is added to a noun that noun is in the accusative case.

अवेल + अ = अवेला = him. अवेले + अ = अवेलेत = them (neuter gender)
अवेल + अ = अवेला = her. रामले + अ = रामलेत = (Rama-accusative case)
अवेल + अ = अवेला = them (Human beings.)
रामल + अ = रामलेत = (Ravana-accusative case)

Personal pronouns (I and II persons) undergo a change before taking any case-ending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I Person</td>
<td>என் becomes என</td>
<td>என்று becomes என்று; என்றுக்கை becomes என்றுக்கை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II Person</td>
<td>நான் becomes நான்</td>
<td>நான் becomes நான்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So, என் + அ + என்று என்று = என்றுக்கை + என்று + அ + என்று என்று (see the Rule, page 17)

பட்சர் + நான் + என்று = என்று + நான் + என்று + நான் = என்று + நான் + என்று + நான் = என்று + நான் + என்று + நான்

பட்சர் + நான் + என்று = என்று + நான் + என்று + நான் = என்று + நான் + என்று + நான்.
There are certain nouns which take a suffix before taking any case-ending.

माथ = a tree. माथ+अ्व > माथ+अ्व+ (अङ्क) + ज = माथ+अङ्क+ज

= माथ अङ्क + ज = माथ (अङ्क+ज)+ज = माथ अङ्क ज.

Rule: The nouns ending with ‘म’ take “अङ्क” before being added to any case-marker. And the ‘ज’ of अङ्क gets dropped to accommodate the vowel ‘ज’ (the case marker.)

क्षेत्र = a tank. क्षेत्र+ज=क्षेत्र+(अङ्क)+ज=क्षेत्र+अङ्क+ज=क्षेत्र अङ्क ज.

पुकार = a book. पुकार+j=पुकार+(अङ्क)+ज=पुकार+अङ्क+ज=पुकार अङ्क ज.

मन= the mind. मन+ज = मन+(अङ्क)+ज=मन+अङ्क+ज= मन अङ्क ज.

There is another type of nouns which change within themselves before taking on a case symbol.

घर= a house. घर + ज > घर (ज+ज) + ज = घर (ज+ज)+ज =

घर+ज+ज=घर ज.

In this type of nouns the consonant of the second letter gets doubled.

घर = ज+ज. ‘ज’ is a consonant and it gets doubled. So it becomes घर+(ज+ज)+ज+ज= घर ज.
Words ending with ೖ, ೷ and ೧ take a conjunctive, ‘postgresql’ before the case marker is added. (See page 30)

There are other vowel-ending nouns which take ‘õ¢’ as the conjunctive.

Another set of nouns, we have, which get their consonants doubled while taking the accusative case. (See page 29)
In certain other cases the last consonantal vowel loses its vowel and takes up 'ä'.

In case of plural nouns the case-endings are added after the plural suffix.

We shall take up a few sentences:

(1) ஆவ்வதாகவுடலகாகதேட்டைடுகதைடுகம் = He builds the house.
   கை = to build.

(2) ஆவ்வதாகவுடலகாகதேட்டைடுகதைடுகம் = He (honorific) tells a story. கற்பு = a story.

(3) மனம் கைககதேட்டைடுகதைடுகம் = I open the door.
   கை = to open.

(4) ஆவ்வதாகவுடலகாகதேட்டைடுகதைடுகம் = (you) see that mountain.

It can be noted in these sentences that the verbs occur at the end, after the accusative. In English the verb occurs before the accusative.
If the verb (word) following the accusative, begins with any one of the four consonants, ṇ, ñ, ñ, ē, they get doubled.

क्रते + चित = क्रतेचित चित. This takes place only to make a clear and easy pronunciation.

**Practise with pronunciation:**

I Give the accusative forms of the following:

1. க் (cow)  
2. மலர் (paddy)  
3. பச்சை (grass)  
4. மெலும் (cabbage)  
5. சாது (a lesson)  
6. காம் (a child).

II. Translate into Tamil: (1) Shut the door. (2) He writes a lesson. (3) She sings a song. (4) I give a book. (5) They (human beings) close the door. (6) (You) read five lessons. (7) We (inclusive) take the boxes. (8) He (honorific) spoils the boy. (9) She touches me. (10) The cow gives milk.

**LESSON TWENTY: CASES (Dative)**

This is called the Fourth case also. Its symbol is "°" meaning 'to'.

அக்கள் + ஷ் = அக்கள் +(ல) + ஷ் = அக்கள்+ல(ல)+ ஷ் = அக்கள் ஷ் ஷ் to him.

To enable an easy combination of the noun and '°' one vowel, 'ல' is introduced. For the sake of clear, easy pronunciation 'ல' of '°' is doubled.

பாடல் + ஷ் = பாடல் +(ல) + ஷ் = பாடல் +ல(ல)  
+ ஷ் = பாடல் ஷ் ஷ் to the milk.
+° =  to the leg.
+° =  to the village (town).
+° =  to whom
+° =  to her.
+° =  to him (honorific)
+° =  to them (human beings)
+° =  to them (neuter gender)
  becomes  before a case-ending is added to it.
So  becomes  first and then takes the case-marker.
So  becomes  and then takes a case symbol.

In certain cases instead of 'à' 'Ü' is introduced as a suffix.
= நம்சை= to us (inclusive)

இ + எ: இ becomes இ and then case-marker is added. 
So இ + எ > இ + = இ + (அ) + எ = இ + + + எ = இ + எ+ (இ) +

= இ எ= to you (singular)

In case of Ill Person, singular, neuter gender there is a slight
difference.

அ + எ: Instead 'அ' 'அல்' is added before the case-ending.

அ + எ > அ + (அல்) + எ = அ (அ) + அல் + எ = அ

(அ + + ) + அல் + எ = அ(அ + + ) அல் + எ = அல் + எ

= அல்(அ) + எ = அல்= to it.

"அ" of 'அல்' a nasal sound, becomes 'அ', a hard sound, to go
easily with 'அ', another hard sound.

இல் and ஐல் also fall in this category.
இல் + எ > இல் + (அல்) + எ = இல்(அ) + அல் + எ = இல்

(அ + + ) + அல் + எ = இல்(அ) + எ = இல்(அ + + )+

= இல்(அ) + எ = இல்= to this.

அல் + எ > அல் + (அல்) + எ = அல்(அ) + அல் + எ = அல்

(அ + + ) + அல் + எ = அல்(அ) + எ = அல்(அ + + )+

= அல்(அ) + எ = அல்= to which. At
times this word is used in the sense 'why' also.

Certain words don’t take the extra suffix ‘அ’ or ‘அ’.

சம் + எ = சம் + (அ) + எ = சம் + எ = சம்= to the dog.

மம் + எ = மம் + (அ) + எ = மம் + எ = மம்= to the mouth.

சம் + எ = சம் + (அ) + எ = சம்= to the ghost.
Now let us see a few examples which we discussed in the previous lesson.

ô¥ +/- ø = ô¥ + (ò¥) + ø > ô¥ + ø = ô¥è¥
     + (ø) + ø = ô¥è¥ø = to the tree.
ô¥ +/- ø = ô¥ + (ò¥) + ø > ô¥ + ø = ô¥è¥ø = to the tank.
ô¥ +/- ø = ô¥ + (ò¥) + ø > ô¥ + ø = ô¥è¥ø = to the book.

Another type, as we saw previously, gets the consonant doubled and then takes the case-marker.

ô¥ +/- ø > ô¥è¥ + ø = ô¥è¥ + (ø) + ø = ô¥è¥ø = to the house.
ô¥ +/- ø > ô¥è¥ + ø = ô¥è¥ + (ø) + ø = ô¥è¥ø = to the country.
ô¥ +/- ø > ô¥è¥ + ø = ô¥è¥ + (ø) + ø = ô¥è¥ø = to the forest.
ô¥ +/- ø > ô¥è¥ + ø = ô¥è¥ + (ø) + ø = ô¥è¥ø = to the river.

A type which does not take any suffix before the case symbol:

ô¥ +/- ø > ô¥è¥ + ø = ô¥è¥ + (ø) + ø = ô¥è¥ø = to the wind.
ô¥ +/- ø > ô¥è¥ + ø = ô¥è¥ + (ø) + ø = ô¥è¥ø = to the door.
(to the ear).
(to the night).

A third type:
(to the eye.
(to the earth.
(to the tooth.
(to the stone.

There is a different type which takes a conjunctive.

(to the mother.

[to the father.

(to the grandfather.

(to the grandfather.
+ Թ Թ = տստայնել = to the mosquito.

In case of the plural nouns, the case-endings are added after the plural suffix.

ռաբանչե Թ Թ > ռաբանչե + (ա) + Թ = ռաբանչե + ա (ա)
+ Թ = ռաբանչենել = to the dogs.

Now we shall see a few sentences:

եմե եմե զեմենեմ Թինեհեն Թի = I give you.
եմ եմ զեմենե Թիկի = You say to me.
Այս այս ինքն եմեհեն Թի = He goes to (the) house.

[Words beginning with Թ, Ծ, Ծ and Ա get doubled after the dative case symbol ‘Թ’. This is for an easy and continuous pronunciation.]

Practise with pronunciation:

I Give the dative forms of the following:-

(1) բե (2) բաց (3) գիշ (4) առ (5) բաթեմ (6) թե (7) թառ (8) թառիկ.

II. Translate into Tamil:

(1) You (singular) give the book to him (2) I go to the river (3) He goes to that house (4) He (honorific) tells a story to me (5) That boy gives milk to this cat (6) This girl goes to that village (7) You (plural) give the grass to them (neuter gender).
LESSON TWENTYONE: CASES (Genitive)

Genitive case (the Sixth case in Tamil) has two symbols, ‘அது’ and ‘அல்’. ‘அல்’ is used more frequently than ‘அது’.

அவர் + அல் = அவரதன் = his;
அவள் + அல் = அவளதன் = her;
அவர் + அல் = அவரதன் = his (honorific);
அவள் + அல் = அவளதன் = Their (Human beings);
அவர் + அல் = அவரதன் = Their (neuter gender).

III Person, singular, neuter gender, ‘அது’ takes ‘அல்’ before the case symbols.

அது + அல் > அது + (அல்) + அல் = அது (அல்) + அல் + அல் = அது (அல்) + அல் + அல் = அது (அல்);

So are others.

இது + அல் = இது + அல் + அல் = இததன் = of this
(இது = of this)

இது + அல் = இது + அல் + அல் = இததன் = of which
(இது = of which)

இதழ்+அல்: இதழ் becomes இத் before taking a case-ending.

இதழ் + அல் > இத் + அல் = இத் (அல்) + அல் = இத் (அல்) = my.

So are the rest:
These genitive forms of the personal pronouns are lengthy. So to save time and effort the short form, *ie*, the first part of the pronouns are employed in the genitive case.

*ie*,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{கடந} & = \text{க} = \text{my} \\
\text{படந} & = \text{க} = \text{our (inclusive)} \\
\text{our (exclusive)} & = \text{our (exclusive)} \\
\text{க} & = \text{க} = \text{your (singular)} \\
\text{your (plural and honorific)} & = \text{your (plural and honorific)} \\
\text{Its (singular) III-Person (neuter)} & = \text{Its (singular) III-Person (neuter)}
\end{align*}
\]

We shall take up one more set of nouns.

Words ending with ‘க’ take ‘ு’ before the case symbols. *(See page 47)*
So are others.

As these forms are lengthly, to shorten them, the case symbol is dropped. And yet they stand for the genitive case.

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e.g., மன்னிருவம் = மன்னியியல் + வலம் = மன்னியியல் + வலம் =

As these forms are lengthly, to shorten them, the case symbol is dropped. And yet they stand for the genitive case.

As these forms are lengthly, to shorten them, the case symbol is dropped. And yet they stand for the genitive case.

Another set:

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As these forms are lengthly, to shorten them, the case symbol is dropped. And yet they stand for the genitive case.
of the river).

[e.g.] பிளை கத்து = door of the house.
பதைகாள் = bank of the river.

கிளி + மலம் = கிளி + (மிள்) + மலம். (a conjunctive is added as கிளி ends with ம, a vowel, and மிள் begins with a vowel ம.)
கிளி+மிள்+மலம் = கிளி + (ம) + மிள்+ மலம்
கிளிமலம் = கிளீமல் = of the parrot
திரி+மிள்+மலம் = திரி + (ம) + மிள்+ மலம் = திரீமலம்
திரீமல் = of the jackal
[கிளிமல் காத் = leg of the parrot; திரீமல் மாந் = tail of the jackal]

அப்பர் + மலம் = அப்ப = (ம) + மிள்+ மலம் = அப்பிலிமல் = அப்பில் = mother's.
அப்பர் + மலம் = அப்ப = (ம) + மிள்+ மலம் = அப்பிலிமல் = அப்பில் = father's.
தாங்கூர் + மலம் = தாங்கூர் = (ம) + மிள்+ மலம் = தாங்கூரிலிமல் = தாங்கூர் = grand-father's.

An easy combination.

தன் + மலம் = தன் + மிள் + மலம் = தனிலிமல் = தனில்
= of the dog.

வான் + மலம் = வான் + மிள் + மலம் = வானிலிமல் = வானி
= of the mouth.

காத்து + மலம் = காத்து + மிள் + மலம் = காத்திலிமல் = காத்தி
= mother’s.

Another type: doubling of consonant.

கள் + மலம் = கள் + மிள் + மலம் = கள்ள (ள்) + மிள்
+ எழுவம் = கன் குறிப்புவண் = கன் இரி = of the eye.

+ எழுவம் = பல்ல + இர + எழுவம் = பல்ல இர + இர +
+ எழுவம் = பல்ல நிலையகம் = பல்ல இரியிர = of the girl's.

+ எழுவம் = கன் + இர + எழுவம் = கன் (இர்) + இர +
+ எழுவம் = கன் நிலையகம் = கன் இரியிர = of the stone.

Plural nouns take the case-ending after their plural suffix.

- பல்ல் = a girl. பல்ல் + கன் = பல்ல் கன் = girls.

- பல்ல் கன் எழுவம் = பல்ல் கன் + இர + எழுவம் = பல்ல் கன் நிலையகம்

= பல்ல் கன் இரியிர = girls'.

*Practise with pronunciation:*

I Give the genitive forms of the following:-

(1) புது (2) புதுகுறு (3) கால (4) குறுக்கு குறு (5) காண (6) குறு குறு குறு (fire).

II. Translate into Tamil:

(1) My book is there (2) His mother comes here. [The adverbs will be placed before the verbs] (3) a leg of the parrot. (4) Mother's eye sees. (5) Give me her book. (6) The door of this house is a big door. (7) Where is his (honorific) house? (8) The bank of that river. (9) Which is your (plural) school? (10) She gives me the fruit of that tree.