TAMIL SCRIPT BOOK
LEARNSERS MANUAL

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Dedicated to:
My Parents,
Professor Norman Cutler, University of Chicago, and
Professor E. Annamalai, India.
CONTENTS

Introduction ...........................................................................................................I-III
Acknowledgements ..............................................................................................IV
Transliteration Chart ............................................................................................V-IV

People
Language
Literature
Culture etc. ........................................................................................................01
Feed Back ............................................................................................................15
Speech organs ......................................................................................................19

FRAME 1 .......................................................... ː, ː, ː, ː .................................22
FRAME 2 .......................................................... ŭ ...........................................27
FRAME 3 .......................................................... f, r, ũ, ō, ź ................................30
FRAME 4 .......................................................... ă, ă, ă ....................................38
FRAME 5 .......................................................... ţ, ţ ..........................................51
FRAME 6 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................58
FRAME 7 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................65
FRAME 8 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................74
FRAME 9 .......................................................... ţ, ţ ..........................................78
FRAME 10 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................86
FRAME 11 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................90
FRAME 12 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................95
FRAME 13 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................100
FRAME 14 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................107
FRAME 15 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................115
FRAME 16 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................127
FRAME 17 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................144
Ayudam .......................................................... ţ ..........................................158
FRAME 18 .......................................................... ţ ..........................................159

Chart I: Vowels, Consonants, Secondary Symbols
(Frame to Frame) ...............................................................................................172
Chart II: Secondary symbols .............................................................................173
Chart III: Comparison: Secondary Symbols used in
Old Tamil and in Modern Tamil ..........................................................................174
Table I: Alphabets: Tamil and Grantha .............................................................175

MAKE YOUR HANDWRITING PERFECT .............................................176

Appendix I: Hand-movements: Tamil and Grantha ........................................190
Appendix II: Hand-movements: Secondary Symbols ....................................198
Appendix III: Development of Tamil Scripts: 3rd BC to 19th AD ..................200
Appendix IV: WORD LIST ...........................................................................203
Introduction

There are a number of language families in the world. Tamil belongs to the Dravidian language family. Classical Tamil is considered the earliest Dravidian language, and more than eighty million people worldwide speak modern Tamil. Tamil is regarded as one of the four major literary languages of the Dravidian family and, in spoken form, is the predominant form of communication in Tamil Nadu in south India. The literary heritage of this South Asian language is very rich. The Sangam literary classics that were written between 300 BCE and 500 CE are masterpieces. This literary tradition embodies the richness and beauty of the Tamil language. A grammatical tradition dates to the third century BCE and is considered one of two grammatical traditions that arose concomitantly, the other being Sanskrit.

The Tamil language is tied to the cultural traditions in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has an area of 50,193 sq. miles and has a population of over forty-three million people. This southern state is situated at the southeastern tip of the Indian peninsula. Tamil Nadu has been referred to as a temple state because the area is rich with temples. The architecture of the temples and the sculptures that adorn their walls are both magnificent. This is a land of art, music, and dance as well as rich language. The language is also the medium of instruction at different levels of education. At the higher level of education it is used along with English. Tamil is widely used in mass media, the judicial system, sciences and areas of technology. Tamil is the language of the state administration and is recognized as one of the official languages of India.
Tamil is also spoken in other parts of the world. It is spoken in Sri Lanka and the East Asian states of Singapore and Malaysia. Furthermore, a sizable population speaks Tamil in the Fiji Islands, Mauritius, Trinidad, Madagascar, and South Africa.

There are thirty characters in the Tamil writing system. They are twelve vowels and eighteen consonants. The Tamil alphabet is syllabic, in that each letter denotes a syllable. A syllable may be formed by a vowel or by a consonant followed by a vowel. Vowel letters occur only in the initial position as it is. When a vowel occurs after a consonant in the middle or at the end of a word, the vowel and consonant are expressed as one letter. For example, in the case of short vowel that follows a consonant, the symbol for ‘a’ is not expressed in writing because all consonants, unless designated, have an inherent ‘a’. The remaining eleven vowels are written as characters when following a consonant. A consonant without a short vowel ‘a’ is denoted by a corresponding letter with a dot above (pure consonant). The three dotted sign ( ஆ ) is called ‘aayudam’ in Tamil and denotes that velar sound /x/ precedes a consonant. However, this sign is not generally used in the modern Tamil. In addition to the traditional alphabet, there are five sounds borrowed from other languages. These sounds, which have a representation in the Tamil script, are known as Grantha letters. These Grantha letters are used in Tamil predominantly when writing the name of a person or of a place. The letters also appear in borrowed words.

The Tamil numerical system is written with the Tamil alphabet, but this is not the only means by which numbers are conveyed. The Arabic numerals and Roman figures are widely used, though; one may come across the use of Tamil numerals in older Tamil print. In modern Tamil, the numerals of the earlier forms of Tamil are no longer in use.
The Tamil numerals and their Arabic equivalencies are given here for an easier understanding:

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  100  1000

This manual is an introduction to reading and writing the Tamil script. The manual employs the strategy of heightening pattern perception and contrastive observation. This manual is partially self-instructional in the sense that the manual will enable one to read and write the Tamil script. The sound values of the Tamil letters are explained through a phonetic comparison with Roman script. In all cases, the points of articulation in the oral cavity and the manner of articulation are detailed.

This manual introduces the Tamil characters based on shape similarity. This makes learning the script fluid and easy. While learning to write the script, the learner will also begin to acquire vocabulary. This will make the process of learning Tamil easier. In order to gain the maximum benefit from the manual, the learner is advised to practice writing the letters and the words.

This manual emerged from the author’s personal experience as a Tamil instructor. The setting for the instruction was primarily the classrooms of the university system in the United States, with students who wanted to learn Tamil as a second language. This manual has been written for the heritage and no-heritage Tamil students alike, all those who wish to learn this beautiful language.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I always feel my inspirations are Tamil learners. Hence my first and foremost acknowledgments go to my students who learned Tamil from me. Without their learning difficulties, errors and mistakes I would have not thought of this manual.

I am grateful for Prof. Patrick Oliville's entire and positive attitude for any academic venture. As a person, he is a gem. I am thankful to him for his constant support.

A special mention has to be made here about Prof. Norman Cutler who admired this manual in the pre-final version itself very much. He was especially fond of the exercise part. When I had discussions with him he constantly encouraged me to bring out the manual as early as possible for Tamil learners. I dedicate this book to him.

Prof. Stephen Phillips who started learning Tamil from me spent his time and offered valuable suggestions and comments on the brief description on 'Tamil language, culture, traditions, etc.'; I can't forget his time.

I am very much grateful to Kristen Rudisill for her sincerity and patience in going through the manuscripts.

Eduardo Contreras with his smiling face always extended technical support whenever I faced problems with computer and solved then and there; I sincerely thank him.

I would like to thank at last but not least my wife, Sasikala who typed the entire manuscript and son, Karthik who spent many hours for me in bringing the layout and offered computer assistance even in the odd hours. Without their invaluable assistance throughout the typing and formatting of the manuscript it would have been almost impossible to complete this manual.

Sankaran Radhakrishnan
TRANSLITERATION CHART

VOWELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>அ</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>ஏ</th>
<th>e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>அய</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>ஏய</td>
<td>ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இ</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>இே</td>
<td>ai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ப</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>பே</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வ</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>வே</td>
<td>oo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வக</td>
<td>uu</td>
<td>வகே</td>
<td>au</td>
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</table>

CONSONANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>க</th>
<th>ka/ga/ha</th>
<th>க</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>க弭</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>க弭</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கஞ்ச</td>
<td>ca/sa/ja</td>
<td>கஞ்ச</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கே</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>கே</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ல்</td>
<td>ta/da</td>
<td>ல்</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>லூ</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>லூ</td>
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<td>த</td>
<td>ta/da</td>
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<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தஞ</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>தஞ</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பு</td>
<td>pa/ba</td>
<td>பு</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>பஞர</td>
<td>ra</td>
<td>பஞர</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பவ பஞ</td>
<td>la</td>
<td>பவ பஞ</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>Va</td>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>Gn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ன்</td>
<td>la</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>ḍa</td>
<td>ḍa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>஢</td>
<td>ra</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>ḍa</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
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</table>

GRANTHA LETTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>Sa</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>sha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>ksha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>sri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன</td>
<td>ksh</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
INSIDE:

PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE (2)*

TAMIL LITERATURE (4)

(i) Sangam Classics (4)

(ii) Bhakthi or Devotional Literature (6)

(iii) Ethics (7)

(iv) Modern Literature (7)

TAMIL GRAMMATICAL TRADITION (9)

ARTS, ARCHITECTURE, etc., (9)

SOCIO-CULTURE (11)

UNIVERSITIES IN TAMIL NADU (11)

TAMIL STUDIES IN INDIA AND SRILANKA (13)

FEED BACK (15)

*Page #
PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE

The land of Tamil speech and people was in ancient times ruled by three famous lines of king, the Chera, Chola, and Pandiya. The land ruled by them was called Chera Nadu (Chera country), Chola Nadu (Chola country), and Pandiya Nadu (Pandiaya country) respectively.

The landmass covered by the present-day Kerala State in the South India formed a major part of Chera Nadu, the Central and Northern parts of present Tamil Nadu were the then Chola Nadu and the Southern part of Tamil Nadu was the Pandiya Nadu.

Tamils are of Dravidian origin. Many historians claim that the Dravidians, before the dawn of the history of the Tamils, were spread all over India. For various reason they split into small groups. Consequently, the original language also split into different languages. Tamil is found to have retained about 80 per cent of the features of the original Dravidian language.

There are three major sub-groups in the Dravidian family of language, namely, South Dravidian, Central Dravidian, and North Dravidian.

The languages of the South Dravidian sub-group is mainly,

1. Tamil
2. Malayalam
3. Kodagu
4. Kota
5. Toda
6. Kannada
7. Tulu

The languages of the Central Dravidian sub-group are mainly:

1. Telugu
2. Gondi
3. Konda
4. Pengo
5. Manda
6. Kui
7. Kuvi
8. Kolami
9. Nayki
10. Parji
11. Gadba

The languages of the North Dravidian sub-group are mainly:
1. Kurukh
2. Malto
3. Brahui

Tamil is spoken predominantly in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is spoken also in several other Indian states. In addition, Tamil speaking populations are found in Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Mauritius, Fiji Islands and South Africa. Recent Tamil immigrants are found all over the world. The distribution of Tamil-speaking population found in the States of India according to the book ‘Distribution of Languages in India in States and Union Territories’, 1971, is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Union Territory</th>
<th>Tamil-Speaking Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>552,42</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam &amp; Meghalaya</td>
<td>2992</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>15,167</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>505,340</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>28,735</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>34,817,421</td>
<td>84.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>233,988</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>990,409</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>9160</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.</td>
<td>6128</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>3564</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>9222</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>21,454</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>14,518</td>
<td>12.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>37,343</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep, and Minicoy Islands</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa, Daman, and D</td>
<td>3347</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pondicherry</td>
<td>419,830</td>
<td>88.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TAMIL LITERATURE
The recorded history of the Tamil literature can be grouped broadly into seven periods. They are:
1. Sangam Period - 3rd Century BCE-2nd Century CE
2. Later Sangam Period - 2nd Century CE- 6th Century CE
3. Pallava Period - 6th Century CE-9th Century CE
4. Chola Period - 9th Century CE-12th Century CE
5. Nayak Period 3rd Century CE-17th Century CE
6. European Period - 17th Century CE-19th Century CE
7. Present Period - 20th Century CE onwards

For our purposes, the Tamil literature may broadly be classified into:

(i) Sangam Classics
(ii) Bhakthi or Devotional Literature
(iii) Ethics, and
(iv) Modern Literature

(i) Sangam Classics

The early Tamil literatures are called Sangam Classics. Though there are controversies over the time of the Classics, generally the period between 200 BCE and 500 CE is considered the period of Sangam. Sangam Classics are mostly descriptive. They describe nature, human feelings, love, lovers, husband-wife relations, war, etc. Pathuppattu, an anthology of ten poems, and Ettuthokai, a collection of eight anthologies, are two major Sangam Classics.

The following are known as Pathuppattu.

1. Thirumurukarruppadai
2. Porunarruppadai
3. Perumpanarruppadai
4. Sirupanarruppadai
5. Mullaippattu
6. Maduraikanchi
7. Nedunalvadai
8. Kurinchipattu
9. Pattinappalai  
10. Malaipadukadam

The following are known as *Ettuthokai.*  
1. Narrinai  
2. Kurunthokai  
3. Aynkurunuru  
4. Pathiruppathu  
5. Paripadal  
6. Kalithokai  
7. Agananuru  
8. Purananuru

In addition to these, there is another set of poems known as *Pathinenkizhkankku* that includes the following:

1. Naladiar  
2. Nanmanikkadikai  
3. Iniyavai Narpathu  
4. Inna Narpathu  
5. Kar Narpathu  
6. Kalavazhi Narpathu  
7. Thinaimozhi Aymathu  
8. Thinaimalai Nurrayamathu  
9. Aynthinai Aymathu  
10. Aynthinai Ezhu pthu  
11. Thirikadugam  
12. Thirukkural  
13. Asarkkovai  
14. Pazhamozhi Nanuru  
15. Sirupanjamulam  
16. Mudumozhikkanci  
17. Elathi  
18. Kaynnilai
Many of the poems in this collection seem to belong to the post-Sangham Age. It is widely accepted that among these, *Thirukkural* was composed before the second century CE. The *Thirukkural* consists of 1330 Kural, which are short verses of seven words. Thiruvalluvar is the author of this book. This book consists of three major divisions, namely, Arathupal, Porutpal and Inbathupal.

Arathupal deals with family life and ascetic life, which are called Illaram and Turavaram respectively. Perhaps this could be somewhat equated with the Sanskrit division Dharma (virtue). Porutpal deals with the rulers and the ruled and all the other aspects relevant to them. Perhaps this could be equated with the Sanskrit division Artha (meaning). Inbathupal deals with love both premarital and extramarital. This could be somewhat equated with Kama (marital love). In short, *Thirukkural* is a very good guide for life and an excellent literary work to enjoy. This book has been translated into many Indian and foreign languages.

The famous Tamil work *Silappathikaram* belongs to the later Sangam period. Saint Ilango, a Chera prince, wrote this epic. *Silappathikaram* is the story of a chaste woman, Kannaki. All Tamil people know the story of Kannaki. The author, Ilango, says in the prologue that the work is based on the truth that (i) a chaste woman is worthy of worship even by great people, (ii) the Aram (Dharma) becomes the destroyer of the kings who do injustice and (iii) the fate inevitably makes one to suffer the effect of one’s own actions. There is another epic known as *Manimekalai* by Sathnar, a contemporary of Saint Ilango. These two epics are known together as ‘Twin Epics’.

(ii) Bhakthi or Devotional Literature

Bhakthi literature deals with religious philosophy, the history of saints, etc. Most of these are devotional poems. Religious teaching entered Tamil literature for the first time in Manimekalai. Sathanar the author of this book believed in Buddhism. The philosophy of Buddha is extensively discussed in Manimekalai.

After the 7th century CE, there was an acute fight between Saivites and Jainas as well as Saivites and Buddhists. The Nayanmars, the saints of Saivism, took many pains to spread and establish their religion all over Tamil Nadu. They were, to a great extent, successful in their attempt. Saivism as well as Vaishnavism clashed with Jainism and Buddhism. Consequently Jainism and Buddhism lost their ground in Tamil Nadu. Jains, Saivites, and Vaishnavites extensively used the medium of literature for the propagation of their religions. *Sivagasinthamani* is the outstanding work of Jains. *Kambaramayanan* is the most celebrated work of the Vaishnavites. *Thiruvasakam* is one of the most popular Saiva Bhakthi songs. Apart from these, there are many works for various religious groups.
(iii) Ethics

The major part of Thirukkural deals with morals. Literature was chosen as the best instrument to teach morals. The poetic works Naladiar, Nanmanikkadikai, Elathi, Sirupancamulam, Athicudi, Konraiventhan, etc., are very popular in Tamil Nadu. Many memorize the verses of these works.

(iv) Modern Literature

Modern literature must be dealt with under two sub-headings:


It may be noted that prose writings have gained more popularity in this century. Prose style is chosen as a better medium for novels, short stories, essays, etc.

1. Prose: Prose literature may be generally classified into two components: (a) Novels and (b) Short stories.

a. Novels

The first novel published in Tamil was Prathaba Mudaliar Sarithiram. Vedanayagam Pillai who lived in the 19th century wrote this novel. Now there are a number of novels in Tamil. Among the recent novelists Akilan, N. Parthasarathi, Jayagandhan, Sandilyan Ashoka Mitram and others are eminent writers. Mu. Varadarajan’s Kallo Kaviyamo, Nencil Oru Mul and Akal Vilakku, Akilan’s Pavvai Vilakku and Nencin Alikal, Parthasarathy’s Kurincimalar and Ponvilangu, Sandilyan’s Yavana Rani, Kadal Pura, and Raja Muthirai, etc, are excellent works in the sphere of Tamil novels. Also Akilan received the ‘Gnana Peeth Award’ for his novel, Cithirappavai.

b. Short Stories

Puthumaippithan was considered as an outstanding short story writer and paved the way for the future field of short story in Tamil. He was considered as king of short stories in Tamil. Jayakantan is one of the eminent and popular storywriters in Tamil. He is not only a storywriter, but also a novelist. His novels Parisukkupo, Vazhkai Ázhaiikkiratu, etc., are worth reading. Among his novels, Akkinippiravesam is extremely good. Another storywriter who deserves our appreciation is R. Sutamani. She has written many stories among which Unam stands unique. Jayasirpiyan, Sundara Ranasamy, A. Madhavan, Ashoka Mithiran, Nava Bharathi P. Pukazhenti, Puvai S. Arumugam and others are well known writers in the field of Tamil short story writing.
Apart from these stories, there are a number of stories published in several weekly and monthly magazines. *Kumudam, Anandha Vikadan, Kalaimagal, Kalki, Tiipam, Kungumam, Taay, Minnambalam* and several others are the journals that give primary importance to stories.

2. Poetry

The late poet Subramanya Bharathi popularly known as ‘Bharathi’ started a new era in the history of poetry. He used poetry as an instrument to arouse patriotism, and was successful to a great extent. His poetry went not only to the hands of scholars but also to the hands of common people. The complete works of Bharathi were published under the title *Bharathiyar Kavithaikal*. Among his works *Kannan Pattu, Kuyil Pattu* and *Panchali Sabadham* are outstanding.

Another poet the late Bharathidasan, the beloved follower of Bharathi, is the most celebrated and outstanding poet in Tamil Nadu. He followed Bharathi in making Tamil poetry very popular and in using it as the best instrument to inspire people. But he deviated from Bharathi in many respects. Bharathi believed in God but Bharathidasan did not. While Bharathi was preoccupied by the problems of the freedom struggle and other national interests, Bharathidasan was particular in the development of the Tamil Nadu, Tamil language, Tamil people, and Tamil culture. Among his literary works, *Pandiyan Parisu, Kudumba Vilakku, Tamil Ilakkam* and *Azhakin Sirippu* are highly valuable.

Besides these two poets, Kannadhasan, Abdul Rahuman, Vairamuthu, Mudiyarasan, Surada, Tamizh Azhagan, K. C. S. Arunachalam, Ponnadiyan, and Mu. Metha and others enrich the field of Tamil poetry. Kannadhasan’s *Attanathi Athimanthi* and *Mangani* and Mudiyarasan’s *Pungodi* are excellent works. Sudhanantha Bharathi is a living poet in Tamil Nadu. Sri Aurobindo influences him. His work *Bharatha Sakti* is very famous. This book won the Raja Rajan Award of 100,000 rupees.

Besides these works, there are a number of anthologies of poems published in this century. Several poems are being published in weekly and monthly magazines. *Mullaicaram, Kavidhai* and a few other journals give primary importance to poetry.

In this connection, mention should be made about the new or modern poetry. The modern poets, Pichaimurthi, Mani Vaidheswaran and others are interested in modern poetries. They are of the opinion that the Tamil literary field needs new experiments and new developments and they believe that their attempt may contribute something to the Tamil literature.
Tamil Grammatical Tradition

In general, grammar includes phonology, morphology and syntax. But Classical Tamil tradition seems to differ from this. The earliest grammar *Tholkappiyam* deals not only with phonology, morphology and syntax but also with personal and impersonal, internal and external aspects of life, beauty of literature, behavioral aspects of human life, Tamil linguistic traditions, etc., and this portion is termed *Porulathikaram*.

According to the tradition that Tholkappiyar followed a grammar is three fold:
1. Ezhuthu (sounds and letters),
2. (2) Col (words),
3. (3) Porul (meaning).

Later it was five fold:
1. Ezhuthu,
2. (2) Col,
3. (3) Porul,
4. (4) Yappu (versification), and
5. (5) Ani (beauty of literature).

*Tholkappiyam*:

*Tholkappiyam*, the earliest grammar available in Tamil, deals with phonology and morphophonemics in the first part known as Ezuttatikaaram. It deals with morphology and syntax in the second part known as Collatikaaram. In the third part known as Porulatikaaram, it deals with the subject matter of literature, some literary and linguistic traditions, etc. This grammar is considered to have been written in the early pre-Christian era.

*Nannul*: Next to Tholkappiyam, Nannul is the outstanding work in the field of Tamil grammars. Saint Pavananti who lived around the 13th century CE wrote this grammar. This grammar contains only Ezhuthu and Col. The first chapter Ezhuthu deals with phonology and morphophonemic, and the second chapter Col deals with morphology and syntax.

Arts, Architecture, etc.,

Art of Music

The ancient Tamils possessed a highly developed system of music and musical instruments. Their musical culture was at a high level. Works dealing exclusively with the science of music were written during the Sangam period, but were lost long ago. The *Silappthikaram* of the second century A. D. throws flood
of light on the music of the Tamils. Music in Tamil nomenclature is *isai*. They had five kinds of *Pans* (specific melody type), namely Mullai, Kurinji, Marudham, Neythai and Palai. Apart from this, they had seven musical notes, viz., Kural, Thuttam, Kaykkilai, Uzhai, Ili, Vilarai and Tharam. These seven notes might be roughly equated with the seven modern musical notes *sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, dha, and ni* (*saptha svaras* ‘seven notes’). Tamil books associate the following animals and birds with the *saptha svaras*: *sa* with beetle, *ri* with parrot, *ga* with horse, *ma* with elephant, *pa* with cuckoo, *dha* with cow, and *ni* with goat. Whereas the Sanskrit tradition of Bharata compare *saptha svaras* with the cries of animals and birds, viz., *sa* with peacock, *ri* with cow, *ga* with goat, *ma* with heron, *pa* with Indian nightingale, *dha* with horse, and *ni* with elephant. Through the Sangam works one can learn that the Tamils had many musical instruments. They had their famous yazhs (kind of harps). Sagotta yazh, Peri yazh, Siri yazh, Mahara yazh, Sengattu yazh, and are the names denoting different kinds of yazhs. Sagotta yazh was a stage instrument. Peri yazh was a large harp consisting of twenty-one strings while Siri yazh with seven strings. Among all yazhs, Peri yazh and Siri yazh seems to be very ancient. Music was always associated with dancing in ancient times. The treatment of music as an independent of its relation to dancing is found only in later works after *Silappathikaram*.

It appears that in the period of Nayanmars and Alwars, the native system of music was retained with some deviations. Some of the pans are still used in the recitals of the Devaram hymns. In the year 1943 the patron of Tamil language, literature and arts, Dr. Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar started the Tamil Music Academy at Chennai and thereby he attempted to restore and enrich the Tamil music.

Dance

Tamil is broadly classified into *Iyal* ‘prose’, *Isai* ‘poetry’ and *Nadakam* ‘drama’. Nattiyan or Kuthu is mainly concerned with dance. The ancient Tamils had two kinds of Kuthu: (1) Vethiyal and (2) Podhuviyal. Vethiyal is especially meant for royal families and Podhuviyal is meant for the public. Later on this convention had disappeared. Since the kings had slowly lost their power the arts patronized by them also gradually lost their glamour. Thus the Vethiyal type of drama became extinct. The *Silappathikaram* furnishes the legendary origin of dancing. The ancient Tamil country is the home of the classical dance known as Bharata Natyam. Drama and dance gradually emerged as two different branches. In 1960s and 1970s cinema overshadowed drama.

Drawing and Painting:

The kings also patronized the art of drawing and painting. All over Tamil Nadu one can see temples, small and big, and almost all the temples are decorated by drawings and paintings. The paintings at Cithannavasal near Pudhukkottai in Tanjavur district are worth seeing.
Architecture and Scripture

Tamil Nadu is famous for huge temples and marvelous Gopurams (temple towers). Raja Rajan, the Chola king (11 A.D.), constructed a temple in Tanjavur. This temple Gopuram is very tall and it is called Thanjaipperiya Koil, the big temple of Tanjavur. His son Rajendra Chola, who subdued the rulers of the region up to the river Ganges, constructed another big temple in Gangai Konda Cholapuram. Except that the Thanjai periya Koil is bigger in size than the temple in Gangai Konda Cholapuram, they are exactly similar. The former was named as Rajarajeswaram and the latter was named as Gangai Kondacholeswaram. These temples are famous for the huge Nandis ‘bulls’ and Lingams. The temples of Madurai Meenakshi Amman, Kanchipuram Varadharajaperumal, and Chidambaram Natarajar are worth seeing. The skill of Tamils in architecture and sculpture can be seen in these temples. The five Rathams (cars) carved in rocks at Mahabalipuram are extremely beautiful. There are also other works that show the skill of Tamils in sculpture. The Collections of Vigrahas ‘icons,’ statues, drawings and paintings, etc., found in the museums of Madras, Tanjavur, Pattiswaram and Kaverippumattinam deserve special mention.

SOCIO-CULTURE

Day-to-Day Life

The Tamils are mainly rice-eaters. Sambar, Rasam, and Thayir ‘curd’ or Mor ‘buttermilk’ is mixed along with rice. Potato, beans, carrots, cabbage, eggplant, okra, and other vegetables are the side dishes. The majority of the Tamils are non-vegetarians, though their intake is mainly vegetarian food. On special occasions a kind of sweet dish known as Payasam is served. After taking meals, they occasionally chew betel leaf and areca nut.

In urban areas, people favor the eatables (tiffin), Iddli, Dhosai, Puri, etc., and they drink coffee, tea or milk. In rural areas people take rice. Nowadays almost all the villages are being urbanized in this respect. Especially youngsters are fond of Tiffin in the morning times. It may also be mentioned that there are people in villages who usually take Kanchi (rice porridge) in the morning. Iddli, Vadai, Pongal, Upuma, Puri, Chappathi, Dhosai, etc., are the tiffin items. Iddli, Chatini and Sambar are more common items.

As far as clothing is concerned, Tamil men wear Veshti (worn in the so-called lungi fashion) and Sattai ‘shirt’ and women wear Pudavai ‘sari’, and Ravikkai ‘blouse’. Men wear pants and shirts, too, though it’s not very common. Boys wear Kal sattai ‘half-pant’ and shirt. Young girls wear Dhavani ‘half-sari’, Pavadai ‘petty-coat’, and Ravikkai. Some orthodox men adorn themselves with turbans.
Silk saris, namely, Kanchipattu pudavai woven in the town of Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu are famous for their durability and worn by ladies on special occasions. Ladies also wear a variety of ornaments. A few of them are, Modhiram ‘ring’, Valayal, ‘bangle’, Mukkuthi ‘nose ornament’, Thodu ‘ear ornament’, necklace ‘neck ornament’, Kolusi ‘leg ornament’, etc. Married women wear Tali ‘mangala sutra’ as the symbol for marriage. Generally men wear wristwatch, rings, etc. All these ornaments are made out of gold. In rural areas some people wear earrings, wrist-chains, etc. Almost all the people in the rural areas are agriculturists and agricultural laborers. The office-going people, daily wagers, business people and other laborers inhabit the urban areas.

When known persons meet, they exchange respect and affection by the Tamil phrase vaanga vanakkam. This vaanga vanakkam (please do come/welcome/greeting) is similar to namaste or namaskar, the greetings words used widely in the North India. At the time of departure pooy varukireen or simply varukireen is used. Though this means in the Tamil society literally come but implies now I go and will be back to meet you again.

Festivals

There are a number of festivals observed in Tamil Nadu. Very famous festivals are Pongal, Deepavali and Karthikai. Among them Pongal is considered to be the special festival of Tamil Nadu and it is called Tamizhar Thirunal, the festival of harvest celebrated for four days in mid-January. Pongal festival takes place towards the final stage of harvest.

The first day of Pongal is known as Bogi or Bogi pandikai. On that day people worship the Rain God. Also, all the old and unusable articles are burnt in bonfires. The second day of Pongal is the Pongal proper. On this day people worship the Sun God. The third day is Mattu Pongal. On this day they bathe the cattle and worship them, as they are the mainstay of farm life. The fourth day is known as Karinal or Kanum Pongal or Kanni Pongal. On this day villages assemble at a public place and many native games. They meet with their friends and relatives on this day. The young virgins pray to the god to get good partners and happy life

Deepavali is enthusiastically celebrated in both urban and rural areas of Tamil Nadu. It is believed that Deepavali is celebrated in memory of the demon Narakasuran who was killed by Lord Vishnu on the day of Deepavali. Symbolically this means god destroys evil.

Karthikai is commonly celebrated by all Tamils putting Diibam (lights) out every night throughout the Tamil month Karthikai. During this period people worship Lord Murugan also called Kartikeyan or Subramanyan son of Lord Siva.
Apart from these popular festivals, there are several other festivals such as car festivals in many villages and towns. Tamil Nadu is full of fairs and festivals in particular, car festivals.

There are also a number of folk deities who are worshipped with equal if not more fervor all over Tamil Nadu. Also the rituals and ceremonies that take place at birth, naming, ear boring, puberty, marriage and death differ from region to region, from caste to caste, and from religion to religion.

UNIVERSITIES IN TAMIL NADU

There are fifteen universities in Tamil Nadu engaged in the development of the Tamil language, literature, culture, etc. They are namely, Annamalai University at Annamalainagar, established 75 years ago; Madras University, which was established over 150 years ago; Madurai Kamaraj University at Madurai; Tamil University at Tanjavur; Bharathiyar University at Coimbatore and Bharatidasan University at Tiruchirappalli and like. Apart from these universities, the International Institute of Tamil Studies functioning at Madras also works for the development of Tamil studies. There is also a technological university in Madras named Anna University. Mother Theresa Woman’s University at Kodaikkanal and Gandhigram Deemed University are the other universities in Tamil Nadu.

Tamils have made significant contributions to Indian culture and the Independence struggle. People like V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and Poet Subramania Bharati are notable among them. In the sciences, Sir C. V. Raman and Professor Chandrasekhar received the Nobel Prize from Tamil Nadu. There are many novelists who have received the prestigious Sahithya Academy awards and Gnana Peeth Awards for their outstanding literary works.

Tamil Diglossia: Spoken and Written

There is a wide gap between spoken and written Tamil. Spoken Tamil is used for face-to-face communication or in informal occasions whereas written Tamil is used during official speeches and other formal occasions. Spoken Tami is not generally written; thus, while writing, the written form is invariably used. While there is a wide gap between the two forms of Tamil, there are certain rules the use of that help the learner to derive one form of language from another.

Tamil studies in India and Srilanka

There are number of universities in India and Sri Lanka which have facilities for Tamil Studies. In India (excepting Tamil Nadu) and Sri Lanka the following institutions have programs for Tamil studies:

1. Punjab University, Chandigarh
2. Punjab University, Patiala
3. Delhi University, Delhi  
4. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh  
5. Agra University, Agra  
6. Lucknow University, Lucknow  
7. Allahabad University, Allahabad  
8. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi  
9. Calcutta University, Calcutta  
10. Osmania University, Hyderabad  
11. Sri Krishna Devaraya University, Anantapur  
12. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati  
13. Karnataka University, Dharwad  
14. Mysore University, Mysore  
15. Calicut University, Chittoor  
16. University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram  

In Sri Lanka:  

17. University of Jaffna  
18. University of Colombo  
19. Peradeniya University  

In the US there are about ten universities that have programs for Tamil language and literatures, and culture etc.
FEED BACK

There are twenty-five questions for the learners to check their understanding of the above description. Check the correct answer for the question.

1. What is the name of the temple conducted by **Raja Rajan** in Tanjavur?
   (a) Natarajar temple  
   (b) Kankai Konta coolapuram  
   (c) Tancaip periya kooyil

2. Which is the earliest grammar in Tamil?
   (a) Thirukkural  
   (b) Tholkappiyam  
   (c) Nannul

3. Which of the following is correct?
   (a) Spoken Tamil differs from written Tamil and vice-versa  
   (b) Spoken Tamil and written Tamil are one and the same

4. Which is the Tamil novel that won the Gnana Peeth Award?
   (a) Pavai vilakku  
   (b) Unam  
   (c) Cittirappavai

5. **Arattupal** in Thirukkural could be somewhat equated with:
   (a) Dharma  
   (b) Artha  
   (c) Saivism

6. What is the equivalent expression in Tamil for ‘Good morning’ in English?
   (a) Vanakkam  
   (b) Varukiren  
   (c) Siva Siva
7. What is Nannul?

(a) It is a drama  
(b) It is a novel  
(c) It is a grammar book

8. Which of the following is correct?

(a) Spoken Tamil can be derived from written and vice-versa  
(b) Spoken Tamil cannot be derived from written Tamil  
(c) Written Tamil cannot be derived from spoken Tamil

9. Natakam or Kuthu is mainly concerned with:

(a) Dance  
(b) Musical Instruments  
(c) Musical Notes

10. A celebrated work of Buddhism is:

(a) Manimekalai  
(b) Thiruvacakam  
(c) Sivakacintamani

11. Pancali Sapatam was written by:

(a) Bharathi  
(b) Ilango  
(c) Akilan

12. The Raja Rajan award was given to Suthananta Bharati for his work:

(a) Chittirappavai  
(b) Bhartha Sakthi  
(c) Kannan Pattu

13. Kancippattu sarees are produced from the town called:

(a) Tanjavur  
(b) Kanchipuram  
(c) Madras
14. The very first novel published in Tamil was:

(a) Pirathapa Muthaliar Sarithiram
(b) Kallo Kaviyamo
(c) Pavaik Vilakku

15. The saint Ilango wrote the epic:

(a) Silappathikaram
(b) Manimekalai
(c) Kambaramayanam

16. The Tamil language belongs to the:

(a) Central Dravidian sub-group
(b) North Dravidian sub-group
(c) South Dravidian sub-group

17. The recorded history of the Tamil literature can be broadly grouped under:

(a) Five periods
(b) Seven periods
(c) Four periods

18. The author of Thirukkural is:

(a) Tholkappiyar
(b) Thirumular
(c) Thiruvalluvar

19. The Nayanmars are the saints of:

(a) Saivism
(b) Jainism
(c) Vaishnavism

20. A collection of eight anthologies of the Sangam classics is called:

(a) Pathuppattu
(b) Ettuthokai
(c) Kalithokai
21. The Tamil festival connected with the harvest is:

(a) Deepavali  
(b) Pongal  
(c) Karthikai  

22. Ancient Tamil Nadu was divided into three major regions called:

(a) Cheranadu, Cholanadu, Pandiyanadu  
(b) Cholanadu, Ramnadu, Pandiyanadu  
(c) Cheranadu, Ramnadu, Pandiyanadu  

23. The phrase, **Pooy vaukireen** is used:

(a) at the time of meeting  
(b) at the time of eating  
(c) at the time of departure  

24. An anthology of ten poems in Sangam Classics is named:

(a) Pathuppattu  
(b) Mullaippattu  
(c) Pathirruppathu  

25. Married women in Tamil Nadu wear:

(a) **Valayal** as the symbol for marriage  
(b) **Tali** as the symbol for marriage  
(c) **Mukkuthi** as the symbol for marriage
**SPEECH ORGANS:**

Knowledge of the speech organs and their descriptions will make Tamil learning easy. This will also help to understand sound values of Tamil letters, their writing, and reading. It is necessary that the learners of Tamil are familiar with some basic understanding of terminology used for the description of Tamil sounds. It is suggested to the learners to go through the profile given here for the organs of speech before beginning to learn Tamil.

1. Lips

2. Teeth
   The roof of the mouth: The roof of the mouth is divided into teeth ridge, hard palate and soft palate.

3. Teeth ridge: It is a convex part of the roof of the mouth. It is immediately behind the teeth.
4. Hard palate: It is a concave part of the roof of the mouth. It is in the central part of the roof of the mouth.

5. Soft palate: This is situated in the back part of the roof of the mouth. It can be lowered or raised. When it is lowered, the air stream from the lungs has access to the nasal cavity. When it is raised the passage to the nasal cavity is closed.

6. Uvula: It is the ending part of the soft palate.

7. Pharynx: It is situated in the throat. The surface of the tongue is divided into three parts namely the blade of the tongue, the front of the tongue, and the back of the tongue.

8. Blade of the tongue: it lies opposite to the teeth ridge. It includes the tip of the tongue.

9. Front of the tongue: It lies opposite to the hard palate.

10. Back of the tongue: It lies opposite to the palate.

11. Epiglottis: This is drawn over the windpipe when swallowing.

12. Vocal cords: The larynx contains two lip-like elastic membranes that are physiologically called vocal cords. When these two are brought close together during the sound production, they vibrate and produce a buzzing noise. This is called voice and the particular sound produced at this time is termed voiced sound or soft sound. A sound produced without such vibrations in the vocal cords is a voiceless sound or simply hard sound.

13. Larynx: It is the upper part of the windpipe. It protects the vocal cords.

The speech sounds are produced mainly based on articulators and points of articulation. The articulators are movable and points of articulation are stationary. The articulators are lower lip, tip of the tongue, and blade of the tongue, front of the tongue and back of the tongue. The points of articulation are upper lip, teeth, teeth ridge, hard palate and soft palate.

Tamil speech sounds are generally divided into vowels and consonants. Vowels are voiced sounds. In their production the air passes through the mouth in a continuous stream without any obstruction in the mouth. In the production process of the vowels, the soft palate is in its raised position and vocal cords are in vibration. The consonants are produced with obstructions and are many. These details are found in the place where they are introduced in the following Frames.

It is to be observed here the difference between the letters and their sound values. In Tamil some letters are used for different sound values. That is, one particular letter will be used for different sounds. The different sound values of some consonants and their distributions are given as and when they are introduced.
production of particular sound is given in each Frame and the script or letter introduced there represents the respective sound. The exercise part following the introduction of the sound and letter, allows the learners to practice the introduced sound and letter in each Frame.


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<th></th>
<th>ta/da</th>
<th>pa/ba</th>
<th>ma</th>
<th>ya</th>
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\( \ddot{\text{t}} \) (t) is produced by the tip of the tongue curved towards the back and making contact at the roof of the mouth. When the contact is released the air escapes through the mouth. It occurs initially only in borrowed words. This occurs in a word as the first member of a consonant cluster, as the second member of a consonant cluster and in at identical consonant cluster.

The \( \ddot{\text{t}} \) has two sound values. One is voiceless and another is voiced. The one that described above is voiceless. The voiced one is produced in the same manner except for the vibration in the vocal cords. This voiced sound (d) is used between two vowels.

\( \ddot{u} \) (p): In its production the lips are closed and the soft palate is raised to close the nasal passage. When the lips are opened the air suddenly comes out with explosion. There is no vibration in the vocal cords. This sound is described a voiceless bilabial stop. This occurs in the word initial and medial positions. It occurs medially as the first member of a consonant cluster, as the second member of a consonant cluster and in an identical consonant cluster.

The usual hand movement in writing Tamil letters is from the left to the right and from the top to the bottom. Note the strokes of the letter \( \ddot{\text{t}} \) (ta) and \( \ddot{u} \) (pa) as given below. Copy them three times each (see Appendix I for hand-movements). Your letter should be similar to the one on the extreme right side.

\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
\ddot{\text{t}} & \_ & \_ & \_ \\
\ddot{u} & \_ & \_ & \_ \\
\end{array} \]
Lips are closed when \( \dot{\omega} \) (m) is produced. The soft palate is lowered and the air stream comes freely through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords are vibrated in its production. This is a voiced bilabial nasal. This occurs in the word initial, meddle, and final positions.

Compare the letters for (pa) and (ma). Note the similarity and the difference between them. Copy them three times each. Your letter should be similar to the one given at the extreme right.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{p} & \quad \text{a} \quad \text{m} \\
\text{md} & \quad \text{a} \quad \text{m}
\end{align*}
\]

\( \dot{\omega} \) (y): In its production the lips are spread. The front of the tongue is raised towards the hard plate. The soft palate is raised. The air stream passes through the stricture and the vocal cords are made to vibrate. This is a voiced palatal frictionless continuant. This occurs in all positions.

Compare the letter for (pa) with that for (ya) and note the difference. Copy them three times each. Your letter should be similar to the one given at extreme right.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{p} & \quad \text{a} \quad \text{m} \\
\text{w} & \quad \text{a} \quad \text{m}
\end{align*}
\]

The letters with a dot above like \( \dot{\text{t}} \), \( \dot{\text{u}} \), \( \dot{\text{\imath}} \), etc., are pure consonants in Tamil. The letter without a dot represents the corresponding consonant + the vowel.

Example: \( \dot{\text{t}} = \text{t} \), \( \dot{\text{a}} = \text{ta} \), \( \dot{\text{u}} = \text{p} \), \( \dot{\text{\imath}} = \text{pa} \).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{t} & \quad \text{is (ta) whereas} \quad \dot{\text{t}} & \quad \text{is usually uttered (\text{it})} \\
\text{p} & \quad \text{is (pa) whereas} \quad \dot{\text{p}} & \quad \text{is usually uttered (\text{ip})} \\
\text{md} & \quad \text{is (ma) whereas} \quad \dot{\text{md}} & \quad \text{is usually uttered (im)}
\end{align*}
\]
is (ya) whereas is usually uttered (iy)

Read the following words.


EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row, which is found in the first row.

2. Encircle and check in the following words.

3. Encircle and check in the following words.

4. Encircle and check in the following words.

5. Encircle and check in the following words.
6. Write the following letters five times.

\[ ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \]

\[ ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \]

\[ ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \]

\[ ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \]

\[ ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \quad ___ \]

7. Write the following words from 2 looking at 1 till you are able to write like the one in bold.

\[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]

\[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]

\[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]

\[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]

\[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]

8. Write Tamil words four times for the words given in Roman script.

paṭam \[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]

maḍam \[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]

payam \[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]

paṭṭam \[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]

maṭṭam \[ ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \quad ______ \]
9. Recognize and read the following words.

அண்
அன்
அண்ணா
அண்ணை
அண்ணே
அண்ணைய
The sound for Ɦ is special for Tamil. This is represented by (l). In its production the tongue is curled back and the tip of the tongue is placed very near the roof of the mouth but not touching it. The air stream passes through the sides of the tongue as well as in between the tip of the tongue and the roof of the mouth. The vocal cords are vibrated. The soft palate is raised. This is a voiced retroflex palatal lateral. This occurs in the word medial and final positions. Medially it occurs as a single consonant between two vowels as in the word Ɦ�, as the first member of a consonant cluster (Ɦ-), and as the first member of a three consonant cluster (Ɦ- -).

Compare the letter for (ma) with that for (l). Copy each of the letters four times. Note the similarity and difference between them (see Appendix I for hand-movements). Your letter should be similar to the one given at extreme right.

Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ

Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ Ɦ

Ɦ is (l) where as Ɦ is usually uttered (l).
Read the following words.

பழம்  paḻam
படம்  paṭam
மாம்  maṭam
பட்டம்  paṭṭam
மாடம்  maṭṭam

EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

2. Encircle க and check க in the following words.

பழும்  மடம்  
மடம்  படம்

3. Write five times the following letter.

பட்  

4. Write the following words.

பழும்  படம்  

5. 

4. 

3. 

2. 
5. Tamil words are given in Roman script. Write them in Tamil.

paḷam
paṭam
payam

6. Recognize and read the following words.

படம்
பாதம்
பையம்
FRAME 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ப்</th>
<th>ரா</th>
<th>ஸெ/சா/ஜா</th>
<th>கா/கா/ஹா</th>
<th>தா/தா</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>ra</td>
<td>ca/sa/ja</td>
<td>ka/ga/ha</td>
<td>ta/da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ப்</th>
<th>ர்</th>
<th>க்</th>
<th>ட்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

પ (ii): In its production the lips are spread and the front of the tongue is raised as high as possible towards the hard palate without making any constriction. The tip of the tongue touches the lower part of the teeth. The vocal cords are vibrated during its production. The soft palate is raised. This is a high front un-rounded long vowel. This occurs in all positions in a word.

ಪ (r): The air escapes between the tip of the tongue and palate in its production. The soft palate is raised and the vocal cords are vibrated. This sound is described as the voiced alveolar flap. This occurs in all the positions in a word.

Compare the letters ப (ii) and ரா (ra). ப is formed by putting two dots on both sides of the third stroke whereas ரா (ra) is formed by adding a slightly angular short stroke as shown below. While writing ப, it is written with a dot over ப; in print it will be ப. But both are correct.

Compare the letters and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).


P:: ___   ___   ___
P:: ___   ___   ___

We have seen earlier about ட் and its production. As we have seen earlier this occurs in the word initial and medial positions. There are two sound values for this letter, namely voiced and voiceless. The one seen earlier described as voiceless (hard). The other one is voiced (soft). The movements of the speech organs are exactly the same as voiceless except for vibration in the vocal cords. It occurs initially in some of the borrowed words and medially after nasal as in பின்னந்
(pambaram). This may be described as a voiced bilabial stop sound.

Read the following words.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{அ} & \text{ii} \\
\text{இய} & \text{iiyam} \\
\text{இம} & \text{iiram} \\
\text{ம} & \text{maram} \\
\text{மும} & \text{rambam} \\
\text{பம} & \text{pambaram}
\end{array}
\]

\(\text{(c)}\): In its production the blade of the tongue touches the back portion of the alveolar ridge and the soft palate is raised. The blade of the tongue moves away from its position slowly. There is no vibration in the vocal cords. This is described as the voiceless palatal affricate. It occurs medially in modern Tamil as identical consonant cluster.

\(\text{(k)}\): The back of the tongue blocks the air stream while it is in firm contact with the soft palate in its production. The soft palate is in raised position so that no air escapes through the nasal cavity. The air comes out of the mouth with explosion when the back of the tongue is released suddenly. There is no vibration of the vocal cords during this production. This is voiceless velar stop. This occurs in the word initial and medial positions.

\(\text{(t)}\): It is produced when the tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth. Here the soft palate is also raised so that the air con not escapes through the nasal cavity. When the tip of the tongue is released from the upper teeth the air suddenly escapes through the mouth. There is no vibration in the vocal cords. This is a voiceless dental stop. It occurs initially and medially.

Write the letters for (ca), (ka) and (ta) (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

\[
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text{அ} & \_ & \_ & \_ & \_ & \_ & \text{அ} \\
\text{ெ} & \_ & \_ & \_ & \_ & \_ & \text{ெ} \\
\text{ே} & \_ & \_ & \_ & \_ & \_ & \text{ே}
\end{array}
\]

In Tamil, each of the letter \(அ, எ, ல, ம, ப\), with or without secondary symbols for other vowels, have different pronunciation values depending upon the position in which they occur, or on the basis of letters with which they co-occur in a word.
There are secondary symbols for each vowel (see Appendix II). The vowel letters as such can be used in the word initial position. In other places in a word corresponding secondary symbols are used. The secondary symbols may be added to the consonant either over the letter or before the primary letter or after the primary letter or both, before and after etc. The secondary symbols are introduced wherever the vowels are introduced. There are number of examples of vowel, consonant combinations are given for easy understanding of this concept. Secondary symbol for $\bar{a}$ is added to $\hat{u}$ and this is written as $\breve{u}$. Note the addition to $\hat{u}$. When the secondary symbol is added to a pure consonant, the dot over the letter that represents the pure consonant is not used.

In Tamil, no word will begin with a pure consonant. However, this may happen when borrowed words from other languages are used in Tamil.

Look at the symbol $\bar{a}$ for the vowel $\bar{a}$ when combined with the consonants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\hat{t}$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{t}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{t}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\hat{p}$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{p}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$p$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{p}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\hat{m}$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{m}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$m$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{m}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\hat{y}$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{y}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$y$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{y}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\hat{l}$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{l}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$l$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{l}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\hat{r}$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{r}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$r$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{r}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\hat{c}$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{c}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$c$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{c}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\hat{k}$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{k}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$k$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{k}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\hat{t}$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{t}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t$ + $\bar{a}$ = $\breve{t}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read the following words.

 borderWidth: 0.5em; 

(i) The letters ள, ல are pronounced with the sound value of (ta), (pa) respectively when they occur in the beginning of a word or in doubling. Elsewhere ள and ல are pronounced as (da) and (ba). When ள is pronounced as (da), the movements of the speech organs are exactly the same as those of (ta) except for the vibration in the vocal cords. This is voiced dental stop.

(ii) The letter ற is pronounced as (ga) after nasal. The movements of the speech organs are same as those for (ka) except for the vibration in the vocal cords. This voiced velar stop. When it occurs medially as a single consonant between two vowels it is pronounced as (ha).

(iii) The letter ர has the sound value of (ca) only in doubling. Between two vowels or in the beginning of a word it has the sound value, (sa). It is pronounced as (ja) after nasal. This will be explained in details in Frame 8.

(iv) In Frame 1, the letter க is introduced as voiceless (ta) in doubling and elsewhere it is voiced (da). However, in the borrowed words this is voiced in the word initial position.

Read the following words.

 borderWidth: 0.5em; 

\[ \text{marmam} \]
\[ \text{maram} \]
\[ \text{iiram} \]
\[ \text{karam} \]
\[ \text{iiyam} \]
\[ \text{rambam} \]
\[ \text{saram} \]
\[ \text{sarppam} \]
\[ \text{maccam} \]
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

2. Check the letter க in the following words.

3. Copy the following letter.

ப ச ச ச
4. Copy the following words.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{சூச்சு} & \text{சூச்சு} & \text{சூச்சு} \\
\hline
\text{_________} & \text{_________} & \text{_________} \\
\text{_________} & \text{_________} & \text{_________} \\
\text{_________} & \text{_________} & \text{_________} \\
\end{array}
\]

5. Tamil words are given in Roman script. Write them in Tamil.

- \text{iccambaêlambam} ________________
- \text{ilam} ________________
- \text{iiátam} ________________
- \text{iiiram} ________________

6. Encircle the letter in the second row, which is found in the first row.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ச} & \text{ச} & \text{ச} & \text{ச} \\
\text{ச} & \text{ச} & \text{ச} & \text{ச} \\
\text{ச} & \text{ச} & \text{ச} & \text{ச} \\
\text{ச} & \text{ச} & \text{ச} & \text{ச} \\
\end{array}
\]

7. Encircle \text{ச} and tick \text{ச} in the following words.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{சதும்} & \text{சதும்} & \text{சதும்} \\
\text{சதும்} & \text{சதும்} & \text{சதும்} \\
\end{array}
\]

8. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{சதும்} & \text{சதும்} \\
\text{சதும்} & \text{சது�்} \\
\text{சதும்} & \text{சதும்} \\
\text{சதுम்} & \text{சதுम்} \\
\end{array}
\]
9. Copy the following letters.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{அ} & \text{ஆ} & \text{இ} & \text{ஈ}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{உ} & \text{ஊ} & \text{எ} & \text{ஏ}
\end{array}
\]

10. Copy the following words four times each.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{க} & \text{ச} & \text{ட} & \text{த}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{ப} & \text{ம} & \text{ய} & \text{ர}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{ ட} & \text{ண} & \text{ந} & \text{ப}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{ ர} & \text{ம} & \text{ய} & \text{ர}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{ ட} & \text{ண} & \text{ந} & \text{ப}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{ ர} & \text{ம} & \text{ய} & \text{ர}
\end{array}
\]

11. Tamil words are given in Roman script. Write them in Tamil script.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Script</th>
<th>Tamil Script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>padakkam</td>
<td>பத்தக்கம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakkaram</td>
<td>சாக்காம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakkam</td>
<td>பட்கம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taharam</td>
<td>தாஹாம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maccam</td>
<td>மாக்கம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tadam</td>
<td>தடாம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Recognize and read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Script</th>
<th>Tamil Script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>சுதோம்</td>
<td>சுதோம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மசோம்</td>
<td>மசோம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மாம்</td>
<td>மாம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்தோம்</td>
<td>பத்தோம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The vowel sound, ஏ (a) in its production the lips are kept in neutral positions. The tongue is kept as it is in the normal position and the vocal cords are vibrated. The soft palate is raised. This is called low, central, un-rounded short vowel. In a word this sound occurs in all positions.

The vowel sound, ஐ (aa) in its production is the same as that of ஏ (a) except for the length. This is described as a low, central, un-rounded, long vowel. This sound occurs in all positions in a word.

The vowel sound, ஐ (i) in its production the lips are spread and the front of the tongue is raised as high as possible towards the hard palate without making any sort of constriction. The tip of the tongue touches the lower part of the teeth. The vocal cords are vibrated during its production. The soft palate is raised. This sound is described as a high, front, un-rounded, short vowel. This sound occurs in all positions in a word.

The sounds (a), (aa) and (i) are represented by the letters ஏ, ஐ, ஐ respectively. As stated earlier for the presence of any vowel sound in a word, the vowel is used as it is in the word initial position and elsewhere the corresponding secondary symbols are used with consonants.

Look at the letters carefully and copy three times each (see Appendix I for hand-movements).
Copy the letters yourself.

Read the following words.

- aham
- aram
- aaram
- aattam
- aakkam
- idam
- idam

EXERCISE-I

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

2. Encircle அ and check ஆ in the following words.

- aham
- aram
- aaram
- aattam
- aakkam
- idam
- idam
3. Encircle ஆ and check அ in the following words.

அஅ ஆஆ அஅ ஆஆ

4. Copy the following letters five times each.

அ ____ ____ ____ ____

ஆ ____ ____ ____ ____

இ ____ ____ ____ ____

5. Copy the following words.

அஆம் __________ __________ __________ __________

ஆசம் __________ __________ __________ __________

இசம் __________ __________ __________ __________

In the Frame 3, for the long vowel ப (ii), a secondary symbol was added to the pure consonant to represent the presence of the vowel. Likewise for every vowel there is a secondary symbol to represent. The vowel can occur as it is only in the word initial position. Elsewhere the vowel will go with consonants and secondary symbols are used to mark their presence. Hence it is to be understood that in Tamil vowels, pure consonants, and vowel + consonant are used. You have noticed in the Frame 3 that whenever a vowel is added to a pure consonant (a consonant with a dot over the letter), the dot is replaced by the secondary symbol.
Consonants with vowel 硤 are represented as follows.

| Consonant | Vowel | Result
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ṽ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ṽa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ṭa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṽ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Ṽa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṽ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Ṽa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṽ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Ṽa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṽ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Ṽa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṽ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Ṽa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary Symbol for the vowel 硤 is Ṽ which is placed after the consonant letters (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

\[ \mathcal{T} \quad \_\quad \_\quad \_\quad \mathcal{T} \]

Combination of the secondary symbol Ṽ for the long vowel 硤 with consonants are given below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ர + ாா = ராா</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>க + ாா = காா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ட + ாா = டாா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ட் + ாா = டாா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ட் + ாா = டாா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ப + ாா = பாா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ப + ாா = பாா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ம + ாா = மாா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ய + ாா = யாா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ல + ாா = லாா</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Read the following words.

தாாஹம்  tadaaham
பாாதம்  paadam
ஏபாாரம்  abaaram
ஆபாா  appaa
மாாதம்  maadam
ஆம்மா  ammaa
யாாஹம்  yaaham
தராாதாம்  taraadaram
7. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

8. Encircle பர் and check பர் in the following words.

9. Encircle கர் and check கர் in the following words.
10. Encircle மா and check மா in the following words.

மாது
மாகம்
மாசம்
மாசம்

11. Encircle கா and check கா in the following words.

காரு
காகம்
காகம்
காசம்

12. Copy the following five times.

]string  ______   ______   ______   ______   ______

getString  ______   ______   ______   ______   ______

getString  ______   ______   ______   ______   ______

getString  ______   ______   ______   ______   ______

getString  ______   ______   ______   ______   ______
13. Copy the following words.

தமிழ் சிற்றிட்டு/Sañkara Radhakrishnan

14. Write in Tamil script for the words given in Roman script.

Model: கைக்கு

15. Split into letters and write them in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கைக்கு</th>
<th>கைக்கு</th>
<th>கை�ு</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பாசு</td>
<td>பாசு</td>
<td>பாசு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மாடு</td>
<td>மாடு</td>
<td>மாடு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>யாஹ்ம</td>
<td>யாஹ்ம</td>
<td>யாஹ்ம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தாஹம்</td>
<td>தாஹம்</td>
<td>தாஹம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>டாஹம்</td>
<td>டாஹம்</td>
<td>டாஹம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. Secondary symbol for the vowel ய when added to pure consonant, ல looks like ம. Similarly with other consonants as given below (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ல + ய</th>
<th>ற + ய</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ட + ம</td>
<td>ர + ம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ப + ம</td>
<td>ச + ம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ம + ம</td>
<td>க + ம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ய + ம</td>
<td>ட + ம</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ல + ய</td>
<td>ற + ய</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. Read the following words.

இதி idi
பாடி paadi
பிரி� piṭi
தமில் tamil
பாள் paḷi
கரி kari
சித்தப்பர் sidambaram
காகிதம் kaahidam

18. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

19. Encircle the letter கி and check கி in the following words.

பாப்
கண்டன்
பிள்ளம்
கரிய
20. Encircle the letter ண and check ண in the following words.

தமிழ்

சமி

புத்தி

கமி

21. Encircle the letter வ and check the letter வ in the following words.

காகி வாகி சின்னபரே

22. Encircle கி and check கி in the following words.

காகிகி

கி

EXERCISE II

1. Copy five times the following letters.

ضح __ __ __ __ __

ﭪ __ __ __ __ __

ThemeProvider

PREVIEW
2. Copy three times the following words.

கற நனை 

காபி 

களின் 

புரி 

கஞ்சியா 

கோரை 

கீரை
3. Compare and read the following.

4. Read the sentences and then copy them one by one.
When the tip of the tongue is raised against the upper teeth \( \text{ŋ} \) (ŋ) is produced. The soft palate is lowered and the air escapes freely through the nasal cavity. There is vibration in the vocal cords. It is to be recollected here that the sound value of \( \text{} \) (t) seen in Frame 1. The movements of the speech organs are the same as that of (d), the voiced one except that the air stream passes through the nasal cavity in the case of \( \text{ŋ} \) (ŋ). This is described as voiced dental nasal. It occurs medially as in the words, \( \text{} \), \( \text{} \) etc. and elsewhere it is pronounced as alveolar as in the English words name, invitation etc. and in Tamil words like \( \text{} \), \( \text{} \) etc.

Observe how the letter for the sound (ŋa) is written and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

\[ \text{ŋa} \]  

The letter \( \text{} \) may also be written, deleting the extended curve line at the end.

Write the letter three times and practice.

\[ \text{} \]
Observe how the secondary symbols for the vowels அ, ஒ and எ are added to ந (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Secondary Symbol</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ந + அ</td>
<td>= ண</td>
<td>ண + a = ணa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ந + ஒ</td>
<td>= ணஒ</td>
<td>ண + aa = ணaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ந + எ</td>
<td>= ணே</td>
<td>ண + i = ணi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ந + எ</td>
<td>= ணே</td>
<td>ண + ii = ணii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The letters ண, ணஒ, ணே, ணே cannot occur in the middle or end of a word. However, ண can occur medially before அ, எ, ஒ etc. This can be seen in the words, உண்ட் ‘that’, உண்ட் ‘this’ etc.

Read the words and write them three times each.

தம் _ _ _ _ _ _
தமம _ _ _ _ _ _
தகம _ _ _ _ _ _
தகமம _ _ _ _ _ _
பந்தி _ _ _ _ _ _
தந்தி _ _ _ _ _ _
(nā): In its production the air stream is blocked by the back of the tongue while it is in firm contact with the soft palate as in the production of (g). The soft palate is lowered and the air passes through the nasal passage. The vocal cords are vibrated. This is described as a voiced velar nasal. It occurs only in the medial position with its corresponding voiced velar stop, (k).

Observe how letter for (nā) is written and write it four times. Your letter should be like the one given at extreme right.

\[
\text{\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image.png}
\end{figure}}
\]

Compare the letter for (nā) with the letter for (nā). Write them four times each:

\[
\text{\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image.png}
\end{figure}}
\]

Secondary symbols for vowels  and are added to the nasal consonant (nā).

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\text{\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image.png}
\end{figure}}
\]
It is already pointed out that the letter த usually occurs only in its pure consonantal form, namely த, immediately followed by letters of க series, such as க, க, க, etc. That is, க series letters after த are pronounced as soft sounds (voiced sounds) like, ga, gaa, gi etc.

Read the words aloud and write them three times each.

தடம் _______ _______ _______
தடம் _______ _______ _______
அதடம் _______ _______ _______

Read the following words.

தா நாடா
தாகம் நாஹம்
தநி நிதி
தநி நிதி
பஞ்சம் பஞ்சம்
சங்கம் சங்கம்
தங்கம் தங்கம்
பங்கம் பங்கம்
சங்கம் சங்கம்
தங்கம் தங்கம்

EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>தா</th>
<th>தா நாடா</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>தநி</td>
<td>தநி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Encircle the word in the second row that is similar to the word in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>துறுது</th>
<th>துறுது</th>
<th>துறுது</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>துறுது</td>
<td>துறுது</td>
<td>துறுது</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Encircle the letters ம, ந, ப, ந and ர in the following words.

அரரி  பன
தன்னின்
மீன்
பக்தம்  பென

4. Copy the following letters five times.

ந்த்  __ __ __ __ __

ந்து  __ __ __ __ __

5. Write the equivalent Tamil letter and copy three times each.

னா  _____ _____ _____

நா  _____ _____ _____

6. Copy four times the following words.
7. Fill in the blanks with the Tamil letters equivalent to the Roman letters given within the brackets.

\[ \text{ப} ____ \text{க} \quad (n) \]
\[ ____ \text{க} \quad (na) \]
\[ ____ \text{க} \quad (naa) \]
\[ ____ \text{ே} \quad (ni) \]
\[ ____ \text{ி} \quad (nii) \]
\[ ச ____ \text{க} \quad (ń) \]
\[ ஆ ____ \text{க} \quad (ń) \]
\[ க ____ \text{க} \quad (ń) \]

8. Write in Tamil using the forms given in Roman script.

\[ नाहम \quad \text{नाहम} \]
\[ नाम \quad \text{नाम} \]
\[ निइ \quad \text{निइ} \]
\[ तांदम \quad \text{तांदम} \]
\[ अंगम \quad \text{अंगम} \]
\[ तांगम \quad \text{तांगम} \]
\[ सांगम \quad \text{सांगम} \]
9. Recognize and read the following words.

பிங்க
திகை
பாங்கம்
சாப்பம்
கிளங்கம்
சாதங்கம்
சாலங்கம்
சாதங்கம்
In Tamil there are separate scripts for short (e) and long (ee). The letter given above is short one and pronounced as in the word, egg.

\( \text{e} \), the short vowel in its production the lips are slightly spread. The front of the tongue is slightly raised towards the hard palate but not as high as in the case of \( \text{i} \) (i) seen in the Frame 4. In this case the vocal cords are vibrated during its production. The soft palate is raised. This sound is mid, front, un-rounded, short vowel. This will not occur in the word final position.

Write five times the letter (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

\[ \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{e} \]

Read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஏறி</td>
<td>eri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஏசம்</td>
<td>eccam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஏடாக்</td>
<td>ettaḍi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஏண்டா</td>
<td>enda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஏப்பாடு</td>
<td>eppaḍi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஏப்படேரம்</td>
<td>endiram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஏம்</td>
<td>em</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary symbol for the vowel \( \text{e} \) is \( \text{G} \) which is always placed before the primary letter (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

Copy the secondary symbol five times.
Look at the vowel, consonant combinations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil Script</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>t + e = te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>p + e = pe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>r + e = re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>m + e = me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>y + e = ye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>l + e = le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>c + e = ce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>k + e = ke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>t + e = te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>n + e = ne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ + ஏ = ஐொ</td>
<td>ṇ + e = ǹe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read and write them.

தம்பன்  

தமள்  

திகாண்ட  

தேவின் தம்பன்  

தேவின் பாலம்  

திகாண்ட் கத்தகிழி?  

தேவின் பாலம் பான் பிள்ளை?
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>நூ</th>
<th>நூ</th>
<th>நூ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>நூ</td>
<td>நூ</td>
<td>நூ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the letter நூ found in the following words.


3. Copy the letter five times.


4. Copy the following five times.


5. Write the following in Tamil.

epadhi
endiram
6. Read the following words with the help of Roman script.

periya
meṭṭi
sedi
ketṭa
teppam
ederlandiyam

7. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

8. Read the following words given in Roman script and write in Tamil.

meṭṭi
9. Copy each for five times and practice writing.

nettī   ____________
seppam   ____________
keṭṭī   ____________
ney   ____________
pey   ____________

இல   __ __ __ __
இப   __ __ __ __
இம   __ __ __ __
இம   __ __ __ __
இப   __ __ __ __
இர   __ __ __ __
இச   __ __ __ __
இச   __ __ __ __
10. வெளிப்படுத்துப் பின்னர் மூன்று முறை வெளிப்படுத்துக.

11. வார்த்தைகளை குறிப்பிடு காட்சியை எழுதுக.

12. அறிவுறுக் கூறு பெறுக.
σ (ee): In its production similar to σ (e) except for the length of duration. This sound is known as the mid, un-rounded, long vowel. That is σ (e) is a short vowel and that σ (ee) is the long counterpart of (e) just as ψ (aa) is the long counterpart of θ (a). It occurs in all the positions in a word.

Look at the letter and copy them on the line (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

σ __ __ __ __ σ

Read the following words.

σιε ee
σιεκ eemam
σικκ eekkam
σιεπ eepam
σιει eeri

The secondary symbol for σ is also written before we write the primary consonant. The secondary symbol for σ is ஸ (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

Write the secondary symbol on the lines,

ஸ __ __ __ __
Look at the combinations carefully.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>pee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>mee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>yee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŭ</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ŭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>lEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŭ</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ŭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>ree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>cEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>kee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŭ</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ŭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŭ</td>
<td>ă</td>
<td>ŭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>nEE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write them two times each:

 عبدالله  ______  ______

 عبدالله  ______  ______

 عبدالله  ______  ______
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>எ</th>
<th>உ</th>
<th>எ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>எ</td>
<td>உ</td>
<td>எ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கி</th>
<th>கி</th>
<th>கி</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கி</td>
<td>கி</td>
<td>கி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Encircle the letter எ in the following words.

கி கி கி கி கி கி கி கி கி கி
4. Copy the following five times.

\[ \text{___ ___ ___ ___ ___} \]

5. Write the Tamil letter for the given Roman letter.

\[ \text{e ___ ___ ___ ___ ___} \]
\[ \text{ee ___ ___ ___ ___ ___} \]

6. Copy the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கைலை</th>
<th>கை</th>
<th>சமத்து</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>கைலை</td>
<td>கை</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

\[ \text{eeri} \quad \text{..................} \]
\[ \text{eeppam} \quad \text{..................} \]
\[ \text{eemam} \quad \text{..................} \]
\[ \text{eekkam} \quad \text{..................} \]

8. Read the following words.

\[ \text{peer} \]
\[ \text{meey} \]
\[ \text{seer} \]
9. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>டி</th>
<th>டி</th>
<th>டி</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>டி</th>
<th>டி</th>
<th>டி</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கைம்</th>
<th>கைம்</th>
<th>கைம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கைம்</td>
<td>கைம்</td>
<td>கைம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கைம்</th>
<th>கைம்</th>
<th>கைம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கைம்</td>
<td>கைம்</td>
<td>கைம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Encircle  ம, ம, ம, க, க and ப in the following words.

மம
மம
மம
மம
மம
மம
மம

12. Write following the model.

Model: ல + ட = ல

அ + ட =
ப + ட =
ம + ட =
ண + ட =
உ + ட =
ஊ + ட =
஋ + ட =
஌ + ட =
஍ + ட =
எ + ட =
ஏ + ட =
13. Copy the following five times.

.sequence_1

.sequence_2

.sequence_3

.sequence_4

.sequence_5
14. Look at the following and write equivalent Tamil letters.

pee ........... ........... ........... ........... ...........

mee ........... ........... ........... ........... ...........

yee ........... ........... ........... ........... ...........

lee ........... ........... ........... ........... ...........

ree ........... ........... ........... ........... ...........

cee ........... ........... ........... ........... ...........

nee ........... ........... ........... ........... ...........

nee ........... ........... ........... ........... ...........

15. Write in Tamil script, the words given in Roman script.

neeram .......................

teer

peer

teeham

keesam

16. Recognize and read the following words.

இந்திய

觎ை

ஓை

உண்டை

இணா

இம்மு

இறகு

இத்தகம்
Now look at the secondary symbols for the vowels already introduced.

The vowels introduced so far are: ஐ, ஐ, ஐ, ற, ற, ற
Corresponding secondary
symbols for the vowels are: ப, ந, ன, ன, ன

As described before in the previous Frames, when any vowel is added to any pure consonant, the dot over the pure consonant that is a marker for the pure consonant and is not used to show the presence of the vowel.
Tamil Script/Sankaran Radhakrishnan

FRAME 8

ñ (ň): In its production the front of the tongue touches the hard palate and the soft palate is lowered. The air escapes freely through the nasal passage as in the production of other nasal sounds. The vocal cords are vibrated. It occurs in the word initial and medial positions. When it occurs before ŋ, like -ñŋ- as in the word ñññu, the ŋ is always pronounced as ja, jaa, ji, jii, je, jee etc.

Hence, it is to be noted that the letter ñ occurs only in its pure consonant form namely ñ in the middle of a word. Wherever ñ occurs it is immediately followed by ŋ, with or without secondary symbols for other vowels. In all these cases, ŋ has the sound value of j.

Compare the letters ŋ and ŋ with the letter for (ň) and write them three times each. Your letter should be similar to the one given at the extreme right (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

ñññññññ

ñññññññ

Observe and write the three times. Your letter should be similar to the one given at the extreme right (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

ñññññññ
Read the following words.

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{தம்பு} & \text{ñayam} \\
\text{ேே} & \text{iñji} \\
\text{மஞ்சு} & \text{mañjam} \\
\text{தஞ்சு} & \text{tañjam} \\
\text{கஞ்சி} & \text{kañji} \\
\text{நாப்பு} & \text{ñaabaham} \\
\text{பஞ்சு} & \text{pañjam}
\end{array}\]

Observe how the secondary symbols for the vowels \(\imath\), \(\imath\), \(\imath\), \(\im\) and \(\im\) are added with \(\im\).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ñ} + \text{a} = \text{ña} \\
\text{ñ} + \text{aa} = \text{ñaaa} \\
\text{ñ} + \text{i} = \text{ñi} \\
\text{ñ} + \text{ii} = \text{ñii} \\
\text{ñ} + \text{e} = \text{ñe} \\
\text{ñ} + \text{ee} = \text{ñe}
\end{array}
\]

Remember again that the letter \(\im\), with or without secondary symbols for other vowels, written immediately after \(\im\), is always pronounced as j.

Read the following words and copy.

\[\text{சேசு} \underline{\phantom{aaaa}} \]
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ஜ</th>
<th>ஜ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஜ</td>
<td>ஜ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கற்றது</th>
<th>கற்றது</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கற்றது</td>
<td>கற்றது</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Encircle the letters ஜ, ஜ and ஜ in the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கற்றது</th>
<th>கற்றது</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மோழியல்</td>
<td>மோழியல்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Copy the following five times.

த
5. Copy the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>குறிக்கை</th>
<th>கல்லும்</th>
<th>கம்பனம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. குறிக்கை</td>
<td>கல்லும்</td>
<td>கம்பனம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

- நாயம் ..........................................
- பாண்ஜம் ..........................................
- இஞ்சி ..........................................
- காண்ஜி ..........................................
- நாபபஹம ..........................................

7. Recognize and read the following.

- மார்க்கத்தம்
- வருடகத்தம்
- பாண்டனம்
- மார்க்கத்தம்
- காண்கத்தம்
- நாட்டிய பாண்டனம்
- பாண்டனம்
- மார்க்கத்தம்


c (v): In its production the lower lip is very close to the upper front teeth. The soft palate is raised. The air stream passes through the stricture without audible friction. The vocal cords are vibrated. This may be described as a voiced labia-dental frictionless continuant. It occurs in word initial and medial positions. It occurs medially as a single consonant between the vowels, as the second member of a consonant cluster and in an identical consonant cluster.

c (I): In the production of this sound, the tip of the tongue has contact with alveolar ridge in such a way that there is complete blockade of air in the middle of the mouth. The soft palate is raised so that the air cannot get through since they are not in contact with the sides of the palate. The vocal cords are vibrated during its production. This sound is described as a voiced alveolar lateral. It occurs in the word initial, medial, and final positions. In medial position it occurs as a single consonant in the intervocalic position, as the first member of a consonant cluster and in an identical consonant cluster.

Compare the letter \( \text{c} \) with the letters \( \text{v} \) (va) and \( \text{l} \) (la) and note the difference. Write them three times each (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

\[
\text{c} \quad \_ \_ \_ \quad \text{c} \\
\text{v} \quad \_ \_ \_ \quad \text{v} \\
\text{l} \quad \_ \_ \_ \quad \text{l}
\]
Observe how the secondary symbols of the vowels அ, ஆ, இ, ஈ, உ, ஊ and ஋ go with the consonants ச and ஞ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ச + அ</th>
<th>ச + ஆ</th>
<th>ச + இ</th>
<th>ச + ஈ</th>
<th>ச + உ</th>
<th>ச + ஊ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ச + ல</td>
<td>ச + வ</td>
<td>ச + ல</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஞ + எ</td>
<td>ஞ + ஓ</td>
<td>ஞ + அ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஞ + ம</td>
<td>ஞ + க</td>
<td>ஞ + ப</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the following words.

அவர்        avar
சிவா        sivaa
வாய்        vaay
விமலா       vimalaa
கவிதை       kavidaa
கவிவி       kaavi
விவி         viidi
வேப்பம்       veppam
வேணாம்       veeṇām
லங்காம்       laṅjam
பலம்         palam
பால்         paal
லாபாம்       laabam
வெலி         veeli
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

   +-----+-----+
   | क | ल |
   +-----+-----+
   | ल | क |

   +-----+-----+
   | स | र |
   +-----+-----+
   | र | स |

2. Encircle the letter क and check the letter ल in the following words.

   लसुभुम कसुभुम
   लनैनी कनैनी

3. Encircle the letters क, ज, ल, ढ, त and check the letters न, ज, ल, ढ त in the following words.

   जलसामन जत्रन
   जकं जक्ली
   जतम जत्रम
   जकम जक्ली
   जतम जत्रम
4. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>குறிப்பிட்டு</th>
<th>பார்க்க போது சூட்டோசு வறும் குறிப்பிட்டு</th>
<th>பார்க்கும்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>குறிப்பிட்டு</td>
<td>பார்க்க போது சூட்டோசு வறும் குறிப்பிட்டு</td>
<td>பார்க்கும்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Copy the following letters three times.

பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
பப __ __ __
6. Copy the following words five times.

a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>இடையம்பு</th>
<th>காற்றம்பு</th>
<th>மாடும்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. இடையம்பு</td>
<td>காற்றம்பு</td>
<td>மாடும்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பாடல்</th>
<th>கோபம்</th>
<th>கம்பியா ன்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. பாடல்</td>
<td>கோபம்</td>
<td>கம்பியா ன்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பலவி</th>
<th>கருதி</th>
<th>சிறுது</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>பலவி</td>
<td>கருதி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>தொட்டைக்கு</th>
<th>தொட்டைக்கு</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>தொட்டைக்கு</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Write the letters using secondary symbols with the primary letters following the model.

Model: ன் + வ = ன
   ன் + ய =
   ன் + ற =
   ன் + ல =
   ன் + ம =
   ன் + த =
   ன் + த =
8. Write in Tamil for the words given in Roman script.

sevvaay  ____________
tavam  ____________
viral  ____________
viiram  ____________
veppam  ____________
veedam  ____________
palli  ____________
palam  ____________
laabam  ____________
vali  ____________
kaliir  ____________

9. Recognize and read the following words.

அச்செஸ்தர்
செங்கு
சூழலி
சோன்கு
செல்வாலி
செல்வாம்பிளிக்கு
Read the sentences.

ஆணிக்க பட்டா.
இண்டிக்க பட்டா.
செங்க பட்டா.
துறுப பட்டா.
FRAME 10

\( \ddot{\mathrm{r}} \) (r): This is produced by the rapid vibrations of the tip of the tongue against the middle of the alveolar ridge. The soft palate is raised to close the nasal passage. The vocal cords are vibrated. This may be described as a voiced alveolar trill. This will not occur in the word initial position. This occurs in the word medial position as a single consonant between two vowels as in the word, \( \ddot{\mathrm{r}}\ddot{\mathrm{m}}\ddot{\mathrm{w}} \) and as the first member of a consonant cluster.

It is to be recollected that we have seen \( \ddot{\mathrm{r}} \) in Frame 3. It is very essential to know the difference between \( \ddot{\mathrm{r}} \) (r) and \( \ddot{\mathrm{p}} \) (r) while pronouncing and writing. The difference should be maintained, because in similar context these two sounds bring change in meaning. The \( \ddot{\mathrm{r}} \) occurs in a word in all positions. It occurs medially as a single consonant between two vowels, as in \( \ddot{\mathrm{m}}\ddot{\mathrm{r}}\ddot{\mathrm{w}} \), as the first member of a consonant cluster, as the second member of a consonant cluster and as the first member of a three consonant cluster.

Write three times the letter (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

\[ \ddot{\mathrm{m}} \quad \ddot{\mathrm{m}} \quad \ddot{\mathrm{m}} \]

The vowels, \( \ddot{\mathrm{a}}, \ddot{\mathrm{e}}, \ddot{\mathrm{o}}, \ddot{\mathrm{u}}, \ddot{\mathrm{i}}, \ddot{\mathrm{e}} \) are added to this consonant. Note how they are written with their respective secondary symbols (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements). For the vowel, \( \ddot{\mathrm{e}} \), the secondary symbol for \( \ddot{\mathrm{p}} \) was different not the same as the one in use in the modern Tamil (the old secondary symbol is no longer in use). For the difference between the old Tamil and modern Tamil symbols consult Chart III.
\[ \hat{t} + \mathfrak{f} = \mathfrak{v} \]
\[ \hat{t} + \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{y} \]
\[ \hat{t} + \mathfrak{f} = \hat{t} \]
\[ \hat{t} + \mathfrak{r} = \hat{t} \]
\[ \hat{t} + \mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{z} \]

It is to be noted that \( \hat{t} \) (r) cannot occur in double but \( \hat{t} \) (r) can.

\( \hat{t} \) the pure consonant, occurs with a consonant + vowel letters (\( \mathfrak{v}, \mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{e}, \mathfrak{s} \)), as a clusters like \( \hat{t}\mathfrak{v}-, \hat{t}\mathfrak{u}-, \hat{t}\mathfrak{e}-, \hat{t}\mathfrak{s}- \ldots \) Of course, this trill simply occurs as \( \hat{t} \) as in the words, \( \ddot{\text{m}} \ddot{\text{m}} \), \( \ddot{\text{m}} \ddot{\text{m}} \) etc.

The cluster, \( \hat{t}\mathfrak{v}- \) as found in the word \( \ddot{\text{m}} \ddot{\text{m}} \) and in similar position in the other words. While reading the first letter \( \hat{t} \) in such a cluster it is always pronounced like \( \ddot{\text{t}} \) (t) and the following \( \mathfrak{v} \) as such, that is trill. Here - \( \hat{t}\mathfrak{v} \) - is pronounced as \( \hat{t} \mathfrak{v} \) in the English word, ‘attraction’. This is an important one to be noted by the learners of Tamil with respect to reading/speaking and writing.

Read the following words.

\[ \ddot{\text{m}} \ddot{\text{m}} \text{ maram} \]
\[ \ddot{\text{m}} \ddot{\text{m}} \text{ maram} \]
\[ \text{payirici} \]
\[ \text{pari} \]
\[ \text{karraar} \]
\[ \text{karpaham} \]
\[ \text{karka} \]
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ர</th>
<th>ந</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ர</td>
<td>ம</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the letter ர and check the letter ந in the following words.

முழும் பிறம்
பிறிரி பா

3. Write the following five times.

ம _____ _____ _____ _____

ம _____ _____ _____ _____

4. Copy the following words five times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>அறு</th>
<th>அறு</th>
<th>பிறிரி</th>
<th>பிறம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. ........ ........... ............ ............
4. ........ ........... ............ ............
3. ........ ........... ............ ............
2. ........ ........... ............ ............
1. அறு அறு பிறிரி பிறம்
5. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

aram ................. ................. ................. ................. .................

arâm ................. ................. ................. ................. .................

kâri ................. ................. ................. ................. .................

kârral ................ ................. ................. ................. .................

kâri ................. ................. ................. ................. .................

mâram ................. ................. ................. ................. .................

maram ................. ................. ................. ................. .................

vîrâ ................. ................. ................. ................. .................

kârâ ................. ................. ................. ................. .................

naarkâali ................. ................. ................. ................. .................

6. Recognize and read the following words.

மாமல் குறுக்

பண்டி சுரிதிய

தோன் பரிபல்

நாயி சித் பூட்டா
(ai): The two elements namely, a and i and their combination form ai. In ai, a is a front vowel and i is a front closed vowel. This in its production resembles y as in the English word my. This sound occurs in a word initial, medial, and final positions. This vowel represented by the letter ஏ and used as it is in the word initial position and elsewhere the secondary symbol is used with other consonants. This may be considered as a long vowel.

Copy the letter three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

Read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>அயறு</th>
<th>aiyam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>அயா</td>
<td>aiyaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அயார்</td>
<td>aivar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The secondary symbol for ஏ is ஏ. Note that the secondary symbol is first written and then the primary consonant is written (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

The secondary symbol for ஏ was not the same as the one in use in the modern Tamil for few consonants (see Chart III for the difference).
### Tamil Script/Sankaran Radhakrishnan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ச + ன = சன</th>
<th>ச + ன = சன</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ட + அய = டய</td>
<td>ட + அய = டய</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ப + அய = பய</td>
<td>ப + அய = பய</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ம + அய = மய</td>
<td>ம + அய = மய</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ய + அய = யய</td>
<td>ய + அய = யய</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ர + அய = ரய</td>
<td>ர + அய = ரய</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>க + அய = கய</td>
<td>க + அய = கய</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The secondary symbol for ன was different in old Tamil for the consonant, ட (consult Chart III).*

Read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>படை</th>
<th>padai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பய</td>
<td>pai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ப</th>
<th>ப</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ம</td>
<td>ம</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the letter ம in the following words.

தம்பு தம்பு
tamtpu tamaippu
தம்பு தம்பு
tamtpu tamaippu

3. Copy the following five times.

எ __ __ __ __ __

4. Copy the following words five times.

a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>க ம</th>
<th>பகட்</th>
<th>தசை</th>
<th>கமர்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. __________ __________ __________ __________

4. __________ __________ __________ __________
5. Write the equivalent Tamil form for the given in Roman words.

kaññai .......... saññai .................
pai ............ űñil .................
aamai ............ paavai .................
tarai ............ kaalai .................
tasai ............ pirai .................
vahai ............
6. Recognize and read the following words.

தமிழ் தமிழ்
தமிழ் தமிழ்
தமிழ் தமிழ்
தமிழ் தமிழ்

Note that the following vowels and the corresponding secondary symbols are introduced so far.

Vowels: அ ஆ இ ஈ உ ஊ
Secondary Symbols: ப ப ப ப ப ப
\( \text{FRAME 12} \)

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{\texttt{\textbf{\textcolor{red}{TT}}}} \\
\text{la}
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{\texttt{\textbf{\textcolor{red}{TT}}}} \\
\text{!}
\end{array} \]

\( \text{la} \): In its production the dip of the tongue is slightly curved and made to contact the middle of the palate, that is hard palate. This air stream is completely blocked in the middle of the mouth. The soft palate is in raised position so that no air escapes through the nasal cavity. The air is allowed to pass by the sides of the tongue since they are not in contact with sides of the palate. The vocal cords are vibrated in this case. This sound is described as retroflex lateral. This occurs medially and finally. Medially it occurs as a single consonant in the intervocalic position, as the first member of consonant cluster and in an identical consonant cluster. Familiarity with \( \text{\texttt{\textcolor{red}a}} \) (la) that is introduced in Frame 9 is to be compared here. This is pronounced by touching alveolar region with the tip of the tongue. But \( \text{\texttt{\textcolor{red}a}} \) (la) is pronounced by taking back the tip of the tongue to hard palate. This \( \text{\texttt{\textcolor{red}a}} \) (la) occurs word initial position whereas \( \text{\texttt{\textcolor{red}a}} \) (la) is not.

Copy the letter five times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).
Observe how the secondary symbols for the vowels (see Chart II & Appendix II).

\[ \text{L} + \text{a} = \text{La} \]
\[ \text{L} + \text{a} = \text{La} \]

*In old Tamil secondary symbol for ல was different from that of the present one for the consonant, ல (see Chart III).

Read the following words.

\[ \text{தால்} \quad \text{taal} \]
\[ \text{பல்லம்} \quad \text{pallam} \]
\[ \text{வேளம்} \quad \text{vellaam} \]
\[ \text{கீலாய} \quad \text{keelaay} \]
\[ \text{களி} \quad \text{kali} \]
\[ \text{கீலிர்} \quad \text{keelir} \]
\[ \text{வேளீலி} \quad \text{veeli} \]
\[ \text{வேளை} \quad \text{veila} \]
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கடக்கும்</th>
<th>கடக்கும்</th>
<th>கடக்கும்</th>
<th>கடக்கும்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஒரு</td>
<td>இரு</td>
<td>ஐரு</td>
<td>ஐரு</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the letter தா and check the letter தா in the following words.

மாதல்

காற்று

சிக்கலி

பூச்சு

3. Copy the following five times.

உடல்  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____

புராதன்  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____

பல்ழை  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____

4. Copy the following words.

a.

| செதுக்கள் கவசம் செதுக்கள் கவசம் |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 5  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____ |
| 4  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____ |
| 3  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____ |
| 2  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____ |
| 1  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____ |
b. | இந்தியன் | அல்பாமேலி | மேலா
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. இந்தியன்</td>
<td>அல்பாமேலி</td>
<td>மேலா</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Fill in the blanks with the Tamil equivalents to the letters given in the brackets.

| போபேயாம் | (l) |
| கையெயம் | (la) |
| துளையாய் | (li) |
| தையெய் | (lii) |
| டையெய்....தி | (le) |
| கையெய | (lai) |
| போபேயாய் | (lili) |

6. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

| தாள் | ............ |
| வளம் | ............ |
| காளி | ............ |
| பங்கிர | ............ |
| வெள்ளைலி | ............ |
| வலாய் | ............ |
7. Split the following words into letters and put them in the boxes.

- மேல்விளை
- கால்விளை
- விளை
- பர்க்கிணி
- பொன்னொலை
- குடைவா

8. Recognize and read the following words.

- குராம்பிரி ஊரை
- புல்லாலம் தல்
- காரியம் முந்தைய
- காரியகையில் கொல்லா
In its production the tip of the tongue is made to contact the alveolar ridge. The soft palate is lowered and the air stream is pushed through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords are vibrated. The articulator movements are exactly the same as those for the alveolar voiced stop (d). The only difference is in the case of the above sound represented by the letter ன (n), the air is emitted through the nasal cavity. This is a voiced alveolar nasal. It occurs medially and finally.

The letters ன and த are different in pronunciation (Frame 5). The letters த, த, த etc., are always pronounced alveolar as in the English words, name, invitation etc. த, த, த etc. can never occur in the beginning of a word. Only த and its series can occur in the word initial position. This is an important contrast between த and ன.

Copy the letter for three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).
There is one more nasal with three loops shape நா (n). In its production the tip of the tongue is curled and made to contact the roof of the mouth. The soft palate is lowered as in the production of other nasal and the air stream escapes freely through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords are vibration. This similar in production with ஧ (d) except that the air stream is emitted through the nasal cavity. This may be described as a voiced retroflex nasal.

This never occurs in the word initial position. Medially it occurs as a single consonant between vowels, as the first member of a consonant cluster, as the second member of a consonant cluster and in an identical consonant cluster.

Compare the letter for (na) with the letter for (ŋa) and write them three times each. Your letters should be similar to the ones at the extreme right (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

\[\text{\textbf{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{T}}} \quad \text{\textcircled{\textbf{T}}} \quad \text{\textcircled{\textbf{T}}} \quad \text{\textbf{\textcircled{T}}}}\]

\[\text{\textbf{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} \quad \text{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} \quad \text{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} \quad \text{\textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}}}}\]

Observe how the secondary symbols for the vowels.

\[\text{\textbf{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{T}}} + \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{i}}} = \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} }
\]
\[\text{n + a = na}
\]
\[\text{\textbf{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} + \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{i}}} = \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} }
\]
\[\text{\textbf{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{T}}} + \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{i}}} = \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} }
\]
\[\text{n + aa = naa}
\]
\[\text{\textbf{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} + \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{i}}} = \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{T}}} }
\]
\[\text{n + i = ni}
\]
\[\text{\textbf{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} + \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{i}}} = \textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{N}}} }
\]
\[\text{n + i = ni}
\]
The secondary symbol for the vowel, அ used in old Tamil is different from the modern Tamil for the consonants, ட and ஠ (see Chart III). Also note the different secondary symbol for the vowel, அ used for these two consonants (Chart III).

Read the following words.

அனாம்     annam
பண்ணாதை     pannaadai
பணியன்     pani
பண்ணியிர     panniir
யானை     yaanai
கண்ணாதி     kaṇṇaaṭi
பாணம்     paṇam
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

2. Encircle the letters க, க் and check the letters க, க் in the following words.

3. Copy the following letters five times.
4. Write two times the equivalent Tamil letters.
na .......... .......... 
nan .......... .......... 
n .......... .......... 
n .......... .......... 

5. Copy the following words.
a. கட்டரம் கண்டலம் கண்ணி மண்டி 
   1. கட்டரம் கண்டலம் கண்ணி மண்டி

b. பபாணல கசாணமாப் பபாணி கசாணி
   1. பபாணல கசாணமாப் பபாணி கசாணி
c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பாடல்</th>
<th>தில்லியாக்கள்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>...........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>...........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>...........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>பாடல்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Fill in the blanks with Tamil letters equivalent to the letters given in the brackets.

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{ம__ம} (\text{na}) \\
\text{ம__ம} (\text{na}) \\
\text{ஏன்றன} (\text{n}) \\
\text{ான்ம} (\text{na}) \\
\text{ப__ம} (\text{n}) \\
\text{ப__ந்தா} (\text{n}) \\
\end{array} \]

7. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

kanam ..............................
paṇam ..............................
kannam ..............................
kiṇṇam ..............................
panniir ..............................
kaṇṇiir ..............................
paanai ..............................

ninai ..............................
8. Recognize and read the following words.

தமிழ்

அல்யாம்

அல்யானி

நூறு

பாமா

சிபலம்

சிபாராம்

மாமில்

சிலிதூ

மானேண்ணா
(o): In its production the lips are rounded with considerable protrusion. The back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate. This is described as a mid, back, rounded, short vowel. It occurs initially and medially only.

In Tamil there are separate scripts for short (o) and long (oo). The letter given above is short one and pronounced as in the English word pollution.

Copy the letter three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

Read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ஓணி</th>
<th>oṭi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஓணி</td>
<td>oppi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஓணி</td>
<td>oḷi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஓணி</td>
<td>oli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஓணி</td>
<td>oḷi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஓணி</td>
<td>oṭṭaham</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

| ர | ந | ய |

2. Copy the following five times.

 Secondary symbol for the vowel ர is ர--ன. The secondary symbol for the vowel ர consists of two parts and the consonant letter is placed in the middle. Recollect the secondary symbol for the vowel ந that is, ந and the secondary symbol for the vowel ய that is ய. These together serve as secondary symbol for the vowel ர (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements). Also look at the Chart III for secondary symbol for ர used in old Tamil for the consonants, ன, ள, and ழ.

Look at the following and see how the secondary symbol for ர is added to the consonants.

, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நட்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நந்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
, + ர = நண்
3. Read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பொம்மை</th>
<th>பொம்மை</th>
<th>பொம்மை</th>
<th>பொம்மை</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மொட்டை</td>
<td>மொட்டை</td>
<td>மொட்டை</td>
<td>மொட்டை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கையோப்பம்</td>
<td>கையோப்பம்</td>
<td>கையோப்பம்</td>
<td>கையோப்பம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ரொட்டி</td>
<td>ரொட்டி</td>
<td>ரொட்டி</td>
<td>ரொட்டி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கோண்டை</td>
<td>கோண்டை</td>
<td>கோண்டை</td>
<td>கோண்டை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தொட்டி</td>
<td>தொட்டி</td>
<td>தொட்டி</td>
<td>தொட்டி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நொண்டி</td>
<td>நொண்டி</td>
<td>நொண்டி</td>
<td>நொண்டி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>காண்ணோலி</td>
<td>காண்ணோலி</td>
<td>காண்ணோலி</td>
<td>காண்ணோலி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பொம்</th>
<th>பொம்</th>
<th>பொம்</th>
<th>பொம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Encircle the letters பொம், பொம், பொம், பொம், பொம், பொம், பொம், பொம், பொம் in the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பொம்</th>
<th>பொம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பொம்</td>
<td>பொம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tamil Script/Sankaran Radhakrishnan
6. Write the secondary symbols with the primary letters as directed.

Model: ல் + ஓ = பலர்

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =

ம் + ஓ =
7. Copy the following letters five times.

த ல ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த ப ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த ற ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த ல ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த ம ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த ப ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த ம ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த க ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த க ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த க ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த க ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த க ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த க ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

த க ப ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. Copy the following words five times.
   a. 
      நாம் நாம்கை கதிர்பாம்
      5. ........... ............. .................
      4. ........... ............. .................
      3. ........... ............. .................
      2. ........... ............. .................
      1. ........... ............. .................
   b. 
      நாராயா நாராயா நாராயா நாராயா
      5. ........... ............. ............. .............
      4. ........... ............. ............. .............
      3. ........... ............. ............. .............
      2. ........... ............. ............. .............
      1. ........... ............. ............. .............
9. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

poḍi
moṭṭai
kaiyoppam
roṭṭi
col
koṇḍai
tonḍai
noṇḍi
veḷḷoli

10. Copy the following words.

5. .............. .................
4. .............. .................
3. .............. .................
2. .............. .................
1. எடுத்து எடுக்கும்
11. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oli</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Òli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottaham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Recognize and read the following.

இப்பிற

இல்லாம்

இல்லாம்

இல்லாம்

இல்லாம்

இல்லாம்

பள்ளிலி

இல்லாம் காசியா
The case of the long vowel, (oo) தி, the movements of the speech organs are about the same as those for its corresponding short vowel (o) தி except for the length of duration. This sound is described as mid back, rounded long vowel. It occurs in all the positions in a word.

The sound, (au) is represented by the letter தி. This sound occurs in the word initial, medial, and final positions. This is considered as a long vowel. Like other vowels, தி is used as it is in the word initial position and elsewhere the presents of this vowel is represented by the secondary symbol.

Copy the letter three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

Read the following words.

தி

தி

தி

தி

Compare the letter தி with the letter for (au) (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

Write the letters three times each. Your letters should be similar to the one given at the extreme right.

தி

தி

தி
Read the words.

தூக்கம்

tூக்கதம்

Secondary symbol for ட் is ட் (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements, also look at Chart III for old and modern Tamil use of secondary symbol ). Thus the secondary symbol for the vowel ட் consists of two parts and the consonant letter is placed in middle. The secondary symbol for the vowel ட் (Frame 7) and the secondary symbol for the vowel ட் (Frame 4) together serve as secondary symbol for the vowel ட். The primary consonant letter is in between. Look at the vowel consonant combinations below.

| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |
| ல் + ட்  | கட்ட  |

EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.
2. Encircle the letter ஆ and check the letter தா in the following words.

துள் துணண்
துள் துணணியம்

3. Copy the following five times.

இ    ______    ______    ______    ______    ______

திரா    ______    ______    ______    ______    ______

4. Copy the following words.

துள் துள் துணண் துணணியம்

5. Split the words into letters and put them in the boxes.

திராம்

திராம்

திராம்

6. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

oor    ______    ______    ______    ______    ______    ______

ooviyam    ______    ______    ______    ______    ______    ______
9. Copy the following letters three times.

\[ \text{தீத, தீன், தீண், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல், தீல்} \]

10. Copy the following words five times.

   a.

   \[ \text{கொள்ளு, கொள்ளு, கொள்ளு, கொள்ளு, கொள்ளு, கொள்ளு, கொள்ளு, கொள்ளு, கொள்ளு, கொள்ளு} \]

   5. ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........
   4. ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........
   3. ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........
   2. ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........
   1. ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........  ........
b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>சக்கரம்</th>
<th>சோகில்</th>
<th>சுருக்கு</th>
<th>குறித்தலம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>...............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>...............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>...............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>...............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>சக்கரம் சோகில் சுருக்கு குறித்தலம்</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Write the following using secondary symbols as directed.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \text{மம} \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\text{ம} + \text{ம} &= \\
\end{align*}
\]
12. Split the words into letters and create boxes and put them in the boxes.

13. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

pooṭṭi
moohan
yooham
kaarroottam
soolai
koovil
tooli
nootṭam
looham
minnoottam
kaanthoottam

Secondary symbol for ன is ஐ -- ந. The secondary symbols for the vowel ஐ (Frame 6) and the consonant ந (Frame 12) are used for this purpose (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements).

Look at these combinations:

\[ \begin{align*}
\ddot{\text{l}} + \bar{\text{r}} &= \bar{\text{rr}} \\
\text{t} + \text{au} &= \text{tau} \\
\text{u} + \bar{\text{r}} &= \bar{\text{rr}} \\
\text{p} + \text{au} &= \text{pau} \\
\dot{\text{m}} + \bar{\text{r}} &= \bar{\text{rr}} \\
\text{y} + \text{au} &= \text{yau} \\
\text{i} + \bar{\text{r}} &= \bar{\text{rr}} \\
\text{l} + \text{au} &= \text{lau} \\
\text{r} + \text{au} &= \text{rau} \\
\hat{\text{c}} + \bar{\text{r}} &= \bar{\text{rr}} \\
\text{c} + \text{au} &= \text{cau} \\
\dot{\text{k}} + \bar{\text{r}} &= \bar{\text{rr}} \\
\text{k} + \text{au} &= \text{kau} \\
\hat{\text{t}} + \bar{\text{r}} &= \bar{\text{rr}} \\
\text{t} + \text{au} &= \text{tau} \\
\dot{\text{n}} + \bar{\text{r}} &= \bar{\text{rr}} \\
\text{n} + \text{au} &= \text{nau} \\
\dot{\text{m}} + \bar{\text{r}} &= \bar{\text{rr}} \\
\text{n} + \text{au} &= \text{nau}
\end{align*} \]
14. Read the following words.

௟ேமே ஒமே கேமே ரேமே லேமே

15. Encircle the letters ஓமே, ஑மே, ஒமே, கேமே, ரேமே, லேமே, கேமே, ரேமே, லேமே and ஓமே in the following words.

ஓமேகி ஓமேகி ஓமேகி ஓமேகி ஓமேகி

16. Copy the following five times.

ஓமே ஓமே ஓமே ஓமே ஓமே
17. Write the letters using the secondary symbols as found in the model.

Model: ப + நா = வமா
     ம + நா = வமா
     ம்ம + நா = வமா
     ர + நா = வமா
     க + நா = வமா
     க்க + நா = வமா
     க + நா = வமா
     ம்ம + நா = வமா
     ம + நா = வமா
18. Copy the following words.

a.

| 1. பிறாதரு பிறாதரு பிறாதரு |
| 2. பிறாதரு பிறாதரு பிறாதரு |
| 3. பிறாதரு பிறாதரு பிறாதரு |
| 4. பிறாதரு பிறாதரு பிறாதரு |
| 5. பிறாதரு பிறாதரு பிறாதரு |

b.

| 1. வரிசையிலும் விளக்கி துணடல் |
| 2. வரிசையிலும் விளக்கி துணடல் |
| 3. வரிசையிலும் விளக்கி துணடல் |
| 4. வரிசையிலும் விளக்கி துணடல் |
| 5. வரிசையிலும் விளக்கி துணடல் |

19. Split the following words into letters. Draw boxes and put them in the boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பிறாதரு</th>
<th>பிறாதரு</th>
<th>பிறாதரு</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பிறாதரு</td>
<td>பிறாதரு</td>
<td>பிறாதரு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பிறாதரு</td>
<td>வரிசையிலும்</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>விளக்கி விளக்கி</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>துணடல் துணடல்</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. Write two times the Tamil words for the following forms in Roman.

- pauttiram ........................................
- maunam .......................................... 
- yauvanam ........................................
- vauvaal ...........................................
- rauuttiram ........................................
- saukkiyam ........................................
- kaudami ...........................................
- kaur ................................................
- lauhiham .......................................... 

21. Recognize and read the following words.

- குடம்
- திருகுளி
- குக்கராமன்
- குகக்கராண்ட
- துண்டாகம்
- திருக்கரை
- திருக்கராண்ட
- பவிசைப்பார்
- மாமின்குளை
- சஞ்சித்தையான்
The sound (u) is produced with close lip rounding. The back of the tongue is raised as high as possible towards the soft palate but not to the extent of causing any constriction. The sides of the tongue are in contact with the teeth and the tip of the tongue is somewhat retracted from the lower part of the teeth. The vocal cords vibrated. The soft palate is raised. This is a high, back, rounded, short vowel. It occurs in words initially and medially. The letter ʊ represents the sound.

In spoken Tamil this sound is pronounced with spread lips in the middle and final positions other than in the initial syllable. This is high back un-rounded short vowel. Look at the vowel and write three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

Read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>உலவன்</th>
<th>uḻavan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>உரம்</td>
<td>uram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>உதை</td>
<td>uḍai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஊமி</td>
<td>umi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஊமை</td>
<td>uṉmai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE**

1. Encircle the letters in the second row that is found in the first row.
2. Encircle the letter 2 in the following words.

2 டி 2 தோல்

3. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 ரும்</th>
<th>2 லம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 ரும்</td>
<td>2 லம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Copy the following five times.

2 2 2 2 2

5. Copy the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 ரும்</th>
<th>2 பொன்றி</th>
<th>2 சேகையும்</th>
<th>2 பொன்ம</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. ......................
4. ......................
3. ......................
2. ......................
1. 2 ரும் 2 பொன்றி 2 சேகையும் 2 பொன்ம

6. Write in Tamil for the words given in Roman.

udai ....................
umi ....................
uram ....................
uppaḷam ....................
ulaham ....................
There are three secondary symbols used for the vowel, அ. Each secondary symbol will be added to a particular group of consonants (see Appendix II for hand-movements).

The three groups of consonants are:

Group one: ப, ம, ப, ந, ன, ப
Group two: ல, வ, ந, ன, ம, ன
Group three: ச, ச, ச, ச, ச, ச

1. A little line stroke extended downward to the primary letter as given ( ) indicates the presence of the vowel அ. Compare 'Group one' primary letters ச, க, ம, ப, ன, ன, that are added to the vowel அ. They look like சீ, கி, மி, னி after the secondary symbol is added (see Chart II, Appendix II, and Table I).

Note that the secondary symbol for the vowel அ in this case is an extension of the last stroke of the primary consonant.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{p} + \text{அ} &= \text{pu} \\
\text{w} + \text{அ} &= \text{wu} \\
\text{y} + \text{அ} &= \text{yu} \\
\text{c} + \text{அ} &= \text{cu} \\
\text{v} + \text{அ} &= \text{vu} \\
\text{н} + \text{அ} &= \text{нu}
\end{align*}
\]

Copy the letters.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ச} & \quad \text{ஃ} & \quad \text{ஃ} & \quad \text{ஃ}
\end{align*}
\]
7. Read the following words.

- புயல்  puyal
- கசப்பு  kasappu
- யுக்தி  yukti
- காயும்  kaayum
- அபிமண்பு  abimanyu
- சுவார்  suvar
- காசுஹல்  kaasuhal
- மாசு  maasu
- கவுடமார்  kavudamar
- சாவு  saavu

8. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ப்</th>
<th>ப்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ப்</td>
<td>ப்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>க்</th>
<th>க்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>க்</td>
<td>க்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ப்</th>
<th>ப்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ப்</td>
<td>ப்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Encircle the letters ப், ப், க், ப், in the following words.

- பக்கம்
- காசு
- பாக்கி
- புயல்

10. Encircle the word in the second row that is similar to word in the first row.
11. Copy the following five times.


12. Write the letters using secondary symbols as directed.

Model: \( \ddot{u} + \hat{u} = \ddot{u} \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\ddot{v} + \hat{u} &= \\
\dot{v} + \hat{u} &= \\
\dddot{u} + \hat{u} &= \\
\dddot{u} + \hat{u} &= \\
\dddot{u} + \hat{u} &= 
\end{align*}
\]

13. Copy the following words.

a. 


5. ........ ................. ................

4. ........ ................. ................
14. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

   puyal
   uppu
   kasappu
   yuham
   kaayum
   abimanyu
suvaï
kaasuhal
saavu
maavu

15. Recognize and read the following words.

| மகன் | மகம் |
| மசம் | மசம் |
| பச்சுஸ் | பச்சுஸ் |
| பசது | பசது |

2. The secondary symbol for the vowel ச is added to the 'Group two' consonants look like the below one (see Appendix I for hand-movements). Note the secondary symbol for the vowel ச that is extended in the following consonants: ல், ம், ர், ர், ர் (see Chart II, Appendix II, and Table I).

After added with the secondary symbol they look like:

| ச ம் ர் ர் ர் |

Practice three times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ச</th>
<th>ம்</th>
<th>ர்</th>
<th>ர்</th>
<th>ர்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look at the combinations.

\[ \text{d} + \text{u} = \text{du} \]
\[ \text{t} + \text{u} = \text{tu} \]
\[ \text{m} + \text{u} = \text{mu} \]
\[ \text{l} + \text{u} = \text{lu} \]
\[ \text{r} + \text{u} = \text{ru} \]
\[ \text{k} + \text{u} = \text{ku} \]
\[ \text{l} + \text{u} = \text{lu} \]

Read the following words.

- டுபுப்பு - taṭuppu
- காடு - kaaḍu
- முஹம் - muham
- காளு - kaḷu
- உரு - uru
- இலு - ilu
- கருப்பு - karuppu
- பாரு - paru
- குதாம் - kuṭam
- பாஹுடி - pahudi
- பாக்கு - paakku
- வெளுப்பு - veḷuppu
- பாழு - paḻu
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பு</th>
<th>பு</th>
<th>பு</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பு</td>
<td>பு</td>
<td>பு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பு</td>
<td>பு</td>
<td>பு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பு</td>
<td>பு</td>
<td>பு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பு</td>
<td>பு</td>
<td>பு</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the letters பு, பு, பு, பு, பு in the following words.


3. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>செருமப்பு</th>
<th>மேலும் கிரும் செருமப்பு</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மேலும்</td>
<td>மேலும் கிரும் மேலும்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Copy the following letters.

\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
\text{த} & \text{த} & \text{த} & \text{த} \\
\hline
\text{த} & \text{த} & \text{த} & \text{த} \\
\end{array} \]

5. Write the letters using secondary symbols following the model.

Model: \( \hat{\text{உ}} + \text{ஒ} = \text{த} \)

\( \begin{array}{c}
\hat{\text{உ}} + \text{ஒ} = \\
\text{஌} + \text{ஒ} = \\
\text{ஈ} + \text{ஒ} = \\
\hat{\text{ஈ}} + \text{ஒ} = \\
\text{தை} + \text{ஒ} = \\
\end{array} \)
6. Copy the following words.

a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கேதா</th>
<th>கேள்</th>
<th>கேடிப்</th>
<th>கேயின்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.     ........      ............      ............      ............          ...........
3.     ..........         ...........         ...........     ............     .........
2.      ..........        ...........         ............     ...........       ........  
1.      yÐ|ÈÐp¾|n)jÇ|p¬©b|LÖ©Ö  

b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கேதை</th>
<th>கேளை</th>
<th>கேடுப்</th>
<th>கேப்</th>
<th>கேக்கை</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.     ........      ............      ............      ............      ............ |
3.     ..........         ...........         ...........     ............     .........
2.      ..........        ...........         ............     ...........       ........  
1.      yÐ|ÈÐp¾|n)jÇ|p¬©b|LÖ©Ö  

c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கேப்</th>
<th>படு</th>
<th>கேல்</th>
<th>பட கேப்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.     ........      ............      ............      ............      ............ |
3.     ..........         ...........         ...........     ............     .........
2.      ..........        ...........         ............     ...........       ........  
1.      yÐ|ÈÐp¾|n)jÇ|p¬©b|LÖ©Ö  

7. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

muṭṭum
koḍu
muḍi
samuttiram
palu
paruppu

3. Another secondary symbol used for the vowel, ə, is a combination of a horizontal line and upward strokes. This secondary symbol is added to 'Group three' consonants (see Appendix I for hand-movements). They are ñ, ŋ, ṇ, ŋ̄, ŋ̄, ŋ̄ (see Chart II, Appendix II, and Table I).

After the secondary symbol is added to them, they look like:

Look at the hand movements and practice three times.
Note the difference between the pure consonants and after
the secondary symbol is added to them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>தங்கு</th>
<th>தஞ்கு</th>
<th>தங்கு</th>
<th>தங்கு</th>
<th>தங்கு</th>
<th>தங்கு</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>நுரூ</td>
<td>நுரூ</td>
<td>நுரூ</td>
<td>நுரூ</td>
<td>நுரூ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The consonant and vowel combinations are:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{த} + \text{ஞ} &= \text{தஞ} \\
\text{த} + \text{ஞ} &= \text{தஞ} \\
\text{ம} + \text{ஞ} &= \text{மஞ} \\
\text{ம} + \text{ஞ} &= \text{மஞ} \\
\text{ன} + \text{ஞ} &= \text{னஞ} \\
\text{ன} + \text{ஞ} &= \text{னஞ} \\
\text{nொ} + \text{ஞ} &= \text{nொஞ} \\
\text{ொ} + \text{ஞ} &= \text{ொஞ}
\end{align*}
\]

Read the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>துணி</th>
<th>tuṇi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>சதுஹால</td>
<td>sattuhal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நுலை</td>
<td>nulai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>செலுட்டு</td>
<td>seluttu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>என்மும</td>
<td>enrum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>டி</th>
<th>டி</th>
<th>டி</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
<td>டி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the letters டி, டி, டி, டி, டி and டி in the following words.

தமிழ்

சுருக்க

பதின்

துக்க

பெரு

புது

தேர

3. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>புது</th>
<th>தேர</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>குரு</td>
<td>இச்சதுர்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குரு</td>
<td>இச்சதுர்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குரு</td>
<td>இச்சதுர்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Copy the following


5. Copy the following words.

a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>கொடுக்கு</th>
<th>கொடுந்து</th>
<th>கொடுக்கு</th>
<th>கொடுந்து</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. திரும் திரும்பாது குறுத்து குறு

b.

4. ..................... ......................

3. ..................... ......................

2. ..................... ......................

1. மனூ குரல்

14. Write in Tamil forms the words given Roman script.

tuṇi ..................

nuṭpam ..................

seluttu ..................

payiru ..................

manu ..................

kaṇu ..................

6. Recognize and read the following words.

துண்டு        குரல்

ீேட்டு        கரம்

எனித்து        கொம்பு

களங்கள்        துண்டு

அழகை        கொண்டிஓ

கரூ பஞ்சி
7. Read the words for numerals from one to ten in Tamil

ைண்டியம்
ைண்டியம்
ைண்டியம்
ைண்டியம்
ைண்டியம்
ைண்டியம்
ைண்டியம்
ைண்டியம்
ைண்டியம்
ைண்டியம்
(uu): This is a long counter part of the short vowel ு (u). In its production the manner of articulation and point of articulation are same as that of short except for the length of duration. It is a high, back, rounded, long vowel. It occurs initially, medially, and finally. This long vowel is represented by உ. The letter, உ is combination of two letters that are familiar to you (Frames 16 and 12). It is written in the following manner.

(i) First உ is written.
(ii) Then உ is written over உ and that looks like: உ.

Write five times the letter (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

Read the following words.

இன்  uur
இண்  uusi
இண்டல்  uudal
இண்டி  uurdi
இண்டித்  uuṭṭi
இண்டிக்  uukkam
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>இறுமி</th>
<th>இறுதி</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>இறுமி</td>
<td>இறுதி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the letter இறுமி and check the letter இறுதி in the following words.

   இலிலை இல்லை
   இல்லை இலிலை
   இறுதி இறுதி

3. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>இல்லை</th>
<th>இலிலை</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>இலிலை</td>
<td>இல்லை</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Copy the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>இல்லை</th>
<th>இலிலை</th>
<th>இலிலை</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>இலிலை</td>
<td>இல்லை</td>
<td>இலிலை</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ........ ........ ........
4. ........ ........ ........
3. ........ ........ ........
2. ........ ........ ........
1. ........ ........ ........
5. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

uusi ................
uunam ...............
uur ..................
uunjal ...............  

6. Recognize and read the following words.

Recollect the groups of consonants those are added to the secondary symbols of the short vowel ă now.

**Group one:** ஃ, ả, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ - Ḩ, Ṣ, Ṣ, Ṣ

**Group two:** Ḯ, ḧ, ḧ, ḧ, ḧ - Ḧ, Ṧ, Ṧ, Ṧ, Ṧ

**Group three:** ḳ, ḳ, ḳ, ḳ, ḳ, ḳ, ḳ, ḳ, ḳ - Ḳ, ṹ, ṹ, ṹ, ṹ, ṹ, ṹ, ṹ, ṹ

There are four secondary symbols used for the long vowel ă (see Appendix I & II for hand-movements and Table I).

1. The secondary symbol for the vowel ă is an extended curve attached to the secondary symbol for the vowel ă as shown below. This secondary symbol is added to the 'Group two' consonants listed above except for the consonant ḧ.

Look at the combinations:

\[ \text{ā} + \text{ă} = \text{ā} \]
\[ \text{ŭ} + \text{ă} = \text{û} \]
\[ \text{.pen} + \text{ă} = \text{pen} \]
\[ \text{ā} + \text{ă} = \text{ā} \]
Note the difference between the short and long.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short</th>
<th>க</th>
<th>ப</th>
<th>ம</th>
<th>ந</th>
<th>க</th>
<th>ப</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>க</td>
<td>ப</td>
<td>ம</td>
<td>ந</td>
<td>க</td>
<td>ப</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* for ட another symbol is added to indicate the presence of the long (uu). This is discussed later.

Copy the letters three times


g  p  m  n  g  p  m  n  g  p  m  n

Read the following words.

சுறு அங்கேறு
ஞாரினும் கோதுறும்
முக்கும் முக்கு
முளைமுளை
பெருயே பெருயே
கிலூறு கிலூறு

EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first.
2. Encircle the letters ங, க, ஷ, ள in the following words.

காணத்

சுகு

முறச்

முற வ

3. Copy the following.


4. Write the letters using the secondary symbol, as in model.

   Model: ஒ + ஞ = க
   ம + ஞ =
   த + ஞ =
   ப + ஞ =
   ர + ஞ =

5. Copy the following.

   குடேன் கூறி பார்த்து பார்த்து கேண்டு

   5. ........... ........ ........ ........ ........
   4. ........... ........ ........ ........ ........
   3. ........... ........ ........ ........ ........
   2. ........... ........ ........ ........ ........
   1. குடேன் கூறி பார்த்து பார்த்து கேண்டு

Recollect the groups of consonants that are added to the short vowel ஒ (u).

   Group one: ங, ஂ, இ, எ, ன - டி, பி, மி, ளி

2. The next secondary symbol for the long vowel (uu) is an extended curve with a circle at the end (ை) is attached to the consonant that has the secondary symbol for ஒ. This symbol is added to the 'Group one' consonants. In the case of ங, the secondary symbol is slightly different (that looks like அ).

   Compare the secondary symbols for the short and long vowel (u) of the consonants ஂ, இ, ங, மி, and ளி those take the same secondary symbol of ஞ (See Appendix I and II for hand-movements).
Look at the combinations:

\[ \hat{a} + \emptyset \text{ is } \hat{a} \]
\[ \hat{a} + \emptyset \text{ is } \hat{a} \]
\[ a + \emptyset \text{ is } a \]
\[ a + \emptyset \text{ is } a \]
\[ \hat{a} + \emptyset \text{ is } \hat{a} \]
\[ \hat{a} + \emptyset \text{ is } \hat{a} \]

Read the following words.

puu
yuuham
suuriyan
koovuur

EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

2. Copy the following five times.

___  ___  ___  ___  ___
___  ___  ___  ___  ___
Combine the letters using secondary symbol as in the model

Model: ப + ம = பம
       ப + ம = 
       ழ + ம = 
       ப + ம = 
       பு + ம = 

4. Copy the following.

    பமி  பபம்  இரண்  இலகும்

5. ........  ........  ........  ........
4. ........  ........  ........  ........
3. ........  ........  ........  ........
2. ........  ........  ........  ........

1. பமி  பபம்  இரண்  இலகும்

5. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

roajaapuu ................
yuuham ................
suuriyan ................
koovuur ................
3. The third secondary symbol for the long vowel is slightly extended (TÜ) as shown below. This is an extension added to the secondary symbol for the short vowel. (See Appendix I and II for hand-movements). This secondary symbol is added to the Group three consonants (g, b, d) and they look like:

\[ g + q = \text{nug}, \\
\] 
\[ b + q = \text{Äg}, \\
\] 
\[ d + q = \text{Üg}, \\
\]

Look at the combinations:

\[ g + q = \text{nug}, \\
\] 
\[ b + q = \text{Äg}, \\
\] 
\[ d + q = \text{Üg}, \\
\]

Look at the consonants belong to the Group three added with short \( \ddot{a} \) and long \( \ddot{u} \).

Copy the following three times.
Read the following words.

- தேங்கு நுல்
- தெல்லகு நுயுழிலம்
- தீடு துண்
- சலநிறு வேன்நாயு
- மாண்நாய் வேல்யார்
- குண்டார் வேல்யார்
- குண்டார் சிருண்ட்

**EXERCISE**

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

   1. தேங்கு நுல், தெல்லகு நுயுழிலம்
   2. தீடு துண்
   3. சலநிறு வேன்நாயு
   4. மாண்நாய் வேல்யார்
   5. குண்டார் வேல்யார்
   6. குண்டார் சிருண்ட்

2. Encircle the letters தேங்கு, தெல்லகு, தீடு, சலநிறு, மாண்நாய், குண்டார் in the following words.

   - தேங்கு நுல்
   - தெல்லகு நுயுழிலம்
   - தீடு துண்
   - சலநிறு வேன்நாயு
   - மாண்நாய் வேல்யார்
   - குண்டார் வேல்யார்
3. Copy the following.

\[\text{[Tamil script]}\]

4. Copy the following.

\[\text{[Tamil script]}\]

5. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

- ennuur ...........
- nannuul ...........
- nuul ...........
- tuuŋgu ...........
4. The fourth secondary symbol used for the vowel மி (m) which is attached to the only consonant letter வ and it looks like க (see Chart II & Appendix II). That is, வ+மி = க.

Copy the letter five times.


dhe dhe dhe dhe dhe

Read the following words.


dhe dhe kudu dhe dhenuk 
dhe dhe kuurai dhe dhenuk

dhe dhe kuulam dhe dhenuk

dhe dhe kuudam dhe dhenuk

EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ன்</th>
<th>ன்</th>
<th>ன்</th>
<th>ன்</th>
<th>ன்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ன்</td>
<td>ன்</td>
<td>ன்</td>
<td>ன்</td>
<td>ன்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle the word in the second row that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>குறுத்து</th>
<th>குறுத்து</th>
<th>குறுத்து</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>குறுத்து</td>
<td>குறுத்து</td>
<td>குறுத்து</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>குறுத்து</th>
<th>குறுத்து</th>
<th>குறுத்து</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>குறுத்து</td>
<td>குறுத்து</td>
<td>குறுத்து</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Copy the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>குறுத்து</th>
<th>குது</th>
<th>குறுத்து</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>குறுத்து</td>
<td>குது</td>
<td>குறுத்து</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ........... ........... ...........

4. ........... ........... ...........
3. ........  ........  ........

2. ........  ........  ........

1. கனவு குடி குலம்

4. Write in Tamil script the words given in Roman script.

paṭṭikkūḍam
kuḍu
kuḷam
kuṟu

5. Recognize and read the following words.

падு பதிவு
தேனு தெற்றியல்
மோகினி மகர
பந்தி பந்தி யார்களேயும்
சித்தாதியும் சித்தாதி
சந்தானும் சந்தானத்து

6. Read numerals in tens.

ைேண்டி
பேண்டி
நேண்டி
பேண்டி
அப்புரை
சந்திகை
சந்திகை
தேந்தைத்து
NUMERALS IN HUNDREDS:

தூண்
தூண்டெரு
தூண்டெருநால்
தூண்டெருநால்
தூண்டெருநால்
தூண்டெருநால்
தூண்டெருநால்
தூண்டெருநால்

THOUSAND:
தூண்டெருநால்
AYUDAM

The letter represented by three dots (ి) represented for a velar sound. This sound in its production the tongue is brought into the position for (k) sound with vibration. One can find the use of aydam in old Tamil especially in poetry between a vowel and a following hard consonant. The letter,  is not generally used in the modern Tamil.

Read the words.

ిిి: means 'that'
ిిి: means 'this'
ిిి: means 'steel'

It is interesting to note that this symbol is nowadays also used mostly in the borrowed words to represent foreign sounds like ph, f, etc., for transliteration purposes. For example, words for photo, fan, film, coffee, French are written in Tamil transliteration as பின்னூ, எம்பின்னூ, சேவில், சேவில், காப்பி respectively. The letter  is now used to soften the letter that follows in borrowings. Or simply even without this symbol Tamil transliterations for those words like பின்னூ, எம்பின்னூ, சேவில், சேவில், காப்பி are used on signboards for business purpose.
As the time passed socio-cultural changes affected languages. Tamil is not exceptional to this. The language development occurred along with the changes from time to time. The industrialization and science and technology development influenced the language use and language underwent a lot of changes. Due to this, borrowing into Tamil was inevitable at all levels namely phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic levels. Though Sanskrit influence through borrowings was found in Tamil from early times, in the modern times the above said reasons attributed to this borrowing and made the language users adopt borrowings. Words used in the religious spheres and personal and place names necessitated the Tamils adopting sounds as such and used special characters for them known as Grantha letters. Six such borrowings are used in modern Tamil widely for the sounds s, j, sh, h, ksh, and sri (see the Table below). They are mainly used for writing proper names, place names and scientific terms to retain the original pronunciation. They take vowel symbols (secondary symbols) in the same way as pure Tamil consonants of similar form except the vowels, 2, and 3. Only one secondary symbol is used for each. The secondary symbols for 2 and 3 vowels for the Grantha letters (s, j, sh, h, ksh) are ɔ and ɔ respectively (see Exercise-item 8 in F-18, Chart-1, and see Appendix I & II for hand-movements, and a Table at the end if this Frame). The last one, sri is treated like a word. This is used as a respect form before male names like Mister (Mr.) in English. Also sri is found as part of names. ksh is combination of k and sh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>சா</th>
<th>ஜா</th>
<th>ஷா</th>
<th>ஹா</th>
<th>கணா</th>
<th>சிரி</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>ja</td>
<td>sha</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ksha</td>
<td>sri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>ksh</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

இ (s): In its production the blade of the tongue is positioned very closely to the alveolar ridge. The air squeezes out with friction through a narrow passage between the alveolar ridge and the tip of the tongue. The vocal cords
do not vibrate. The soft palate is raised. This sound may be described as a voiceless alveolar fricative. It occurs initially and medially. Medially it occurs as a single consonant (pure consonant with a dot- ட்) between two vowels and as the second member of a consonant cluster.

Observe the hand movements and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).


e ���

௦ (j): The movements of the speech organs are the same as those for (c) except for the vibration in the vocal cords during its production. This is described as a voiced palatal. This sound occurs in the word initial positions, medially as a pure consonant between vowels, as the second member of a consonant cluster and an identical consonant cluster.

Observe the hand movements and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

௦ ���

௦ (sh): This sound is produced when the tip of the tongue is curved slightly towards the hard palate. But this curving does make a complete closure. The air stream passes through the narrow passage between the hard palate and the tip of the tongue. The vocal cords do not vibrate. The soft palate is raised. This sound is voiceless retroflex fricative. It occurs medially as a pure consonant between vowels and as the first member of a consonant cluster.

Observe the hand movements and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).
(h): In its production the mouth is kept as in the production of vowels. The air stream passes through the wide-open glottis with week friction. The soft palate is raised. This is a glottal fricative. This occurs word initial and medial positions.

Observe the hand movements and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

(ksh) is combination of (k) and (sh). The production processes of these sounds are discussed in Frames 3 and 18.

Observe the hand movements and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

Observe the hand movements and copy three times (see Appendix I for hand-movements).

Read the following words.

jalam
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ககாம்</td>
<td>kajam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தங்கும்</td>
<td>swaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சான்றும்</td>
<td>sarasvadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பங்கு</td>
<td>bas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சூழ்வு</td>
<td>shavar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சிலமும்</td>
<td>visham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வெள்ளூம்</td>
<td>veesham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ரோசசும்</td>
<td>roosham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஹானுமான்</td>
<td>hanumaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஹரியிண்டு</td>
<td>hari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>காச்சம்</td>
<td>kshañam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குட்டியாகும்</td>
<td>kshayarooham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஸ்ரீயாமர்</td>
<td>sriimaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஸ்ரிமது</td>
<td>srimadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஸ்ரியுண்டு</td>
<td>srideevi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மாலாச்சித்து</td>
<td>maalaasri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE

1. Encircle the letter in second roe that is found in the first row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ள</th>
<th>ப</th>
<th>ள</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ப</td>
<td>ம</td>
<td>ப</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ம</td>
<td>க</td>
<td>ம</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Encircle occurrence of the letters that given in A that found in B and C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ள</td>
<td>பத்தி</td>
<td>ளாரி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தா</td>
<td>தயும்</td>
<td>படா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மு</td>
<td>முதலைமுத்திரி</td>
<td>முதலைமுத்திரி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மு</td>
<td>பும்பிய</td>
<td>பராமிய</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மு</td>
<td>முன்கின்றது</td>
<td>முன்கின்றது</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மு</td>
<td>முன்கின்றது</td>
<td>பங்காளி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Copy three times.

அ ____ ____ ____
ஆ ____ ____ ____
இ ____ ____ ____
ஈ ____ ____ ____
ீ ____ ____ ____
ோ ____ ____ ____
ே ____ ____ ____
4. Rewrite the following words five times.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>டைம்</td>
<td>பல்லும்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>டைம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முட்டையையாற்று</td>
<td>கிலையும்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>முட்டையையாற்று</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>காற்றுமை</td>
<td>சிகிச்சையை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>காற்றுமை</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Write the equivalent Grantha letters.

ja ______
sri ______
j ______
ha ______
sh ______
sa ______
sha ______
s ______

6. Write words using Tamil and Grantha letters for the words given in Roman,

raajyam .....................
jaṭkaa .....................
veesham .....................
birash .....................
paas .....................
hari .....................
kshayam .....................
7. Encircle the letter in second row that is found in the first row.

8. Write the following letters three times each.

___  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___
9. Encircle all occurrences of the letters in column A those found in the words in columns B and C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>சி</td>
<td>பேசியை</td>
<td>பாசி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சுஷா</td>
<td>சுஷாயா</td>
<td>பாசாநா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சைங்கேயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாம்பம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ட்டானஸ்பம்</td>
<td>ட்டானஸ்பம்</td>
<td>ட்டானஸ்பம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சைங்கேயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாயாயா</td>
<td>ஆலத்திக்கம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சைங்கேயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயால்டியா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சைங்கேயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாப்பி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சைங்கேயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாப்பி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சைங்கேயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாயாயா</td>
<td>சைங்கேயாப்பி</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Rewrite the following words five times.

a.

1. குறுக்கு
   5. ................
   4. ................
   3. ................
   2. ................
   1. குறுக்கு

b.

சுண்ணம்
  சுண்ணம்
11. Write the equivalent letters.

huu ............
ju .............
shee ............
hoo .............
jai .............
shii .............


shailaa ............
jeṭ ............
jooḍi .............
hiiliyam..............
hoomam ..............
bassaa ..............
kshaṇam ..............
srimadi ..............

13. Read the following words.

| சுமி       | jaḍam   |
| சுமி       | jaadi   |
| பசுமி     | bajji   |
| செபென   | jiiranam|
| ராஜு           | raaju |
| சுண்டென   | juulai  |
| ஜெயம்பா   | jeyaa   |
| ஜெய          | jee     |
| ஜெய என்   | joli    |
| ஜெயாங்கா    | joor  |
| ஜெயாங்கா   | jainam  |
| ஜெய காண    | bas     |
| ஜெயாங்கா    | bassaa  |
| ஜெயாங்கா    | bassil  |
| ஜெயாங்கா    | bassum  |
| ஜெயாங்கா    | bassee  |
| ஜெயாங்கா    | bassai  |
| மென்மணாம்  | hanumaan |
சன்னன்

haal

சிரீகுரு

hindi

சிருப்பாண்டம்

hiinayaanam

சுமாருடை

huuayun

சுராங்கி

huğli

சதுக்கிலை

hegđe

செம்தை

heema

சந்தரங்கம்

haiskuul

செந்தை

hoomam

அமு

ushaa

சிருஞ்சாந்தம்

shillaан

சித்தா

shiiṭ

சு

shuu

சங்காபம்

shenaay

சேஞ்ச

sheek

செலுத்தை

shailajaa

சோமா

shooba

சோமா

jiivaa

ராஜிங் கார்த்திக்

raajiv gaங்஦ி

சங்கோயியா

haioodu

சோட்டமு

shooruum

சூக்கோசிரங்கமு

takshineesvar

ராஜேஷ்டிரி

raajaaji

ஆச்சநாராயண

shaajajahan

பாண்டு

paadushaa
ஜூடி
srudran
srudravartanan
jaina madam
allaahu
kushpuu
subashini
maahi
haidaraabaat
jayasri

Grantha letters with secondary symbols:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowels</th>
<th>அ</th>
<th>ஆ</th>
<th>இ</th>
<th>ஈ</th>
<th>உ</th>
<th>ஊ</th>
<th>஋</th>
<th>஌</th>
<th>஍</th>
<th>எ</th>
<th>ஏ</th>
<th>ஐ</th>
<th>஑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஜ</td>
<td>ஜா</td>
<td>ஜாங்</td>
<td>ஜி</td>
<td>ஜிள்</td>
<td>ஜு</td>
<td>ஜுங்</td>
<td>ஜே</td>
<td>ஜை</td>
<td>ஜோ</td>
<td>ஜூ</td>
<td>ஜௌ</td>
<td>ஜௌங்</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>sa</td>
<td>saa</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>sii</td>
<td>su</td>
<td>suu</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>sai</td>
<td>so</td>
<td>soo</td>
<td>sau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>sha</td>
<td>shaa</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>shii</td>
<td>shu</td>
<td>shuu</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>shee</td>
<td>shai</td>
<td>sho</td>
<td>shoo</td>
<td>shau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>haa</td>
<td>hi</td>
<td>hii</td>
<td>hu</td>
<td>huu</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>hee</td>
<td>hai</td>
<td>ho</td>
<td>hoo</td>
<td>hau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ksh</td>
<td>ksha</td>
<td>ksha</td>
<td>kshaa</td>
<td>kshii</td>
<td>kshu</td>
<td>kshuu</td>
<td>kshe</td>
<td>kshe</td>
<td>kshai</td>
<td>ksho</td>
<td>kshoo</td>
<td>kshau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart I: Vowels, Consonants, Secondary Symbols [Frame to Frame].

### Vowels

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consonants

<p>| | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GRANTHA

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special, எ, எி Signs**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The number given refers the frames in which the letters are introduced.
Chart II: Secondary Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... ஐ</td>
<td>... ஐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ.../ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ.../ஐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ.../ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ.../ஐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ.../ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ.../ஐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ.../ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ.../ஐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart III: Comparison: Secondary Symbols Used in Old Tamil and Modern Tamil

Use of secondary symbols of some vowels (அ ஊ ஋ ஌) for few consonants (ஆ இ ஈ உ) in Old and modern printed and hand-written Tamil texts are different. The differences are given here for the learners to understand both. This should help the learners of Tamil when they work with Old Tamil texts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowels</th>
<th>Old Tamil</th>
<th>Modern Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>அ</td>
<td>அ டூ</td>
<td>அ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஆ</td>
<td>ஆ டூ</td>
<td>ஆ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இ</td>
<td>இ டூ</td>
<td>இ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஈ</td>
<td>ஈ டூ</td>
<td>ஈ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>உ</td>
<td>உ டூ</td>
<td>உ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஊ</td>
<td>ஊ டூ</td>
<td>ஊ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>஋</td>
<td>஋ டூ</td>
<td>஋ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>஌</td>
<td>஌ டூ</td>
<td>஌ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>எ</td>
<td>எ டூ</td>
<td>எ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஏ</td>
<td>ஏ டூ</td>
<td>ஏ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ டூ</td>
<td>ஐ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஓ</td>
<td>ஓ டூ</td>
<td>ஓ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஒ</td>
<td>ஒ டூ</td>
<td>ஒ டூ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ டூ</td>
<td>ஐ டூ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Alphabets: Tamil and Grantha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowels</th>
<th>Secondary symbols -</th>
<th>*(see Chart II)</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1-1</th>
<th>1-1-1</th>
<th>1-1-1-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ஐ ஐ ஐ ெ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ</td>
<td>ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ ஐ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Tamil alphabets are given in Chart-2 as used in Tamil dictionaries.
2. *The secondary symbols for the ஐ and ஐ, in the case of Grantha letters are different (Frames 16 and 17).
MAKE YOUR HandWRITING PERFECT: COPY WRITING

A

A A A

A A A

A A A

A A A

A A A
அன்றி கூடிய சொந்த

காரூதலால் கூடிய சொந்த

காரூதலால் கூடிய சொந்த

சுருக்க முறை

சுருக்க முறை
ம ய ப க ம க
ம ய ப க ம க

ம ய ப க ம க
ம ய ப க ம க

ம ய ப க ம க
ம ய ப க ம க
B.

Read the sentences three times before copying. Your handwriting should resemble the sentences given below the line.

கருவிலே மாருக செம்பெருகை வறந்தவே

கருவிலே மாருக செம்பெருகை வறந்தவே

அந்தை கழங்க அண்டரைப்பது தண்டா.

அந்தை கழங்க அண்டரைப்பது தண்டா.

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சந்திரசமான மாரு. முப்பது சதிக்கி.

சந்திரசமான மாரு. முப்பது சதிக்கிறி.

மும்பாவது ஆச்சு. விழுக்கள் தேடி.

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மும்பின்னி என்ப.

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பயன்படுத்த முன்

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கைசீரம் சித்து நிறுவம்

கைசீரம் சித்து நிறுவம்

இந்தோணம் கல்

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இந்தோணம் கல்
நான் வாழு.

நான் வாழு.

அந்த சிற்பமான் பாது பெறும்.

அந்த சிற்பமான் பாது பெறும்.

சிற்பத்து அுணியும் நோயு 2 கால.

சிற்பத்து அுணியும் நோயு 2 கால.

குற்றகப்பட்டு குட்டிக் கல்லு.

குற்றகப்பட்டு குட்டிக் கல்லு.
C.

COPY THE FOLLOWING

மூன்று அகத்து. மூன்று கால்பன்.

பாதசல் பிரிவு. குறி மாவட்டப்பிடிவு.

சிற்றிருப்பு சகம்புத்தகம்.

சோழதுறையின் மன்னருக்கும்.

பார்கும் கால் முன்னே பார்த்த விசாப்பு முன்னுசேல்.

பல குறி விளக்க விளக்கம்.
நிலவன் சித்தர்கள் விளை.

அஹ்மன் பிக்ராமம் அன்றி பார்.

ஆராவல் பிஜிதிலக் அத்தும் விளை.

இத்தாக்கத் அத்தும் புரட்ச.

காவ் போர்னுவன் என்பன நூற்றா.
மாபெருகைக்குப் பந்து அடுக்கு.

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சிற்றகாலம் பார்வன் வைப்பு.

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அப்படி நாடுதா கரி.

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அம்மா சாம்ப்பிடு கரி.

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அதிர்ந்து சாரம் கரி.

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அல்லோ பெருகத்து கரி.
அுத்தினம் அருக்கு விளக்கம்.

ஆல்சவன் சிறப்பு விளக்கம்.

தமிழில் ஆண்டு பலன்.

சிறிய புத்தம் பலன்.

ஏழு பொழுது சான்று.

தான் தியானம் சான்று.

மாநிலத்தில் சிற்பம் பலன்.
மருத்துவ அறிப்பு வரலாறு.

பாது ஓரை பார்வூ உத்தரம்.

இதும் பின்னர் பின்னர் போர்ப்பா.

மிள்சவத்து காண்பது போப்பா ஓவ.

அக்கரின் அப்பு பாக்கிப் பிள்ளை.

புராணி ராமான் திகுதி அடா்யா.

முட்கன் விளக்கின் பிப்பகன் விளக்கப்படும்.
தமிழ் எழுதப்பட்ட கதைகள்

கிளையும்பிள்ளை கதை வருவதிற்கு

சாம்பல் வைப்பது கதைகள்.

கண்டாரண வைப்பு கதைகளையும்

பூச்சு பெரும்பாள கதை

வான்விதம் சிறப்பு கதை.
Appendix I: Hand-movements: Tamil and Grantha
Appendix II: Hand-movements: Secondary Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowels</th>
<th>Secondary Symbols</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ḷ</td>
<td>No dot over the pure consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷ</td>
<td>[placed after the primary letter]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷ</td>
<td>[placed over the primary letter]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷ</td>
<td>[placed over the primary letter]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷ</td>
<td>[with Grantham]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
தமிழ் சிர்டு / சந்திரன் ராகராயன்

1. எல்லை [with Grantham]
2. எல்லை [placed before the primary letter]
3. எல்லை [placed before the primary letter]
4. எல்லை [placed before the primary letter]
5. எல்லை [same as for எல்லை and எல்லை] [the primary letter will be in between]
6. எல்லை [same as for எல்லை and எல்லை] [the primary letter will be in between]

திலகா எல்லை [same as for எல்லை and எல்லை] [the primary letter will be in between]
APPENDIX III
Development of Tamil Script

The development and reformation of Tamil alphabets were widely discussed by scholars. Old inscriptions on stones were written using Brahmi, Grantham, and Vattezuthu (cursive script; name for Tamil alphabets). This motivated them to get views to say wrongly that Tamil scripts are evolved from Brahmi scripts. Use of inscription mode did not constitute solid evidence to the shape of early Tamil script. The present day Tamil scripts in use were used in inscriptions after seventh century AD. There are references found in the earliest Tamil grammar, Tholkappiyam that belongs to 3 BC about the shape of Tamil characters and pave the way to say that Tamil language had a unique and distinct script for its own from early time, even before Brahmi. Tamil script development and script reformation was inevitable from time to time due to social, political, cultural changes and technological development. This brought changes to current alphabets from Vattezuthu. The development of Tamil alphabets (vowels and consonants) from 3 BC to 19 AD is given in Appendix III. This gives an idea about the remarkable changes that took place in Tamil writing system from time to time.
APPENDIX III

Development of Tamil Script
VOWELS 3 BC to 19 AD

Source: Tanjavur Sarasvati Mahal. Reorganized by Sankaran Radhakrishnan
### APPENDIX III

(b)

Development of Tamil Script

CONSONANTS 3 BC to 19 AD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 BC</th>
<th>2 AD</th>
<th>19 AD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra</td>
<td>va</td>
<td>la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tanjavur Sarasvati Mahal. Reorganized by Sankaran Radhakrishnan
APPENDIX IV

WORD LIST:

The lists of words in the order in which they occur in Frames are given with English meaning.

FRAME 1 [ ல., ந., வ., ப.]

- புட்டை picture
- பட்டை kite
- படபட fast (speech)
- புட்டை community center
- படபட fast (drinking sound)
- பொய்யல் tortilla (dried)
- பொய்யல் fear
- பொய்யல் being showy

FRAME 2 [ ய.]

- பத்தை fruit
- பத்தை smooth feeling (touch)

FRAME 3 [ ட., ஷ., ஸ., த., ய.]

- டி tea
- டி seat
- டி Kareem (name-male)
- டி secret
- டி wet
- டி hand
- டி lead (metal)
- டி saw
- டி strong
- டி serpent
- டி mole
- டி a musical instrument
- டி square
- டி page, side
- டி wheel
- டி a dish
- டி quality
- டி fit condition (for specific purpose), term, and word
- டி religion
- டி tin
- டி medal
- டி part in Sri Lanka
- டி earning
- டி fly, donate
- டி top (toy)
- டி mixture, flowers of different kinds
- டி without discretion
- டி a star name (the ten of the twenty-seven stars)
- டி hand
- டி chariot
- டி route
- டி a place name
- டி name of a tree
- டி sound
- டி fire
banks (of a river)

FRAME 4 [அ, ஆ, இ]

inside
saw
garland
game
progress, prosperity
place
suitable
a hamlet
pan cake
pan cake
pond
wonderful
father
month
mother
sacrifices
quality
dam
hot (taste)
thirsty
load
falling sound
illusion
crow
wife
magic
wound
mother
note (musical)
Thunder
half
hold
Tamil
slander, abuse
coal
Chidambaram (place name)
paper
read
letter
coffee
god
subtract
wick
bite
ok, alright
head
half
step on
laugh
hill
baby
see, look
saw-he
read-he
read
give
FRAME 5 [ சிப்பு கோப்பரந்தின் கால்வகை நமஸ்காரத்தில் நட்சத்திர நாட்டுக்கை சூரியனின் வங்காளத் தோற்ற வாழ்களுக்கான வழி குறிப்பிட்டு நடுநட்டு வருவாய்]

• சிப்பு that
• கோப்பரந்தி this
• ஒரு our
• ஒன்று we
• கொழும்பு nail
• சிப்பு copra

மூன்று நிறுவனங்கள் ஒன்றை நடுநட்டு வருவாய். கொழும்பு மற்றும் சிப்பு கல்லால் நடுநட்டு வருவாய். நடுநட்டு வருவாய் வழி குறிப்பிட்டு நடுநட்டு வருவாய். நடுநட்டு வருவாய் வழி குறிப்பிட்டு நடுநட்டு வருவாய்.

FRAME 6 [ சீர்]

• சீர் burn
• சிப்பு தோற்றுக் கால்வகை (தோற்றுக் கால்வகை மீது கால்வகை)
• சிப்பு eight feet
• சிப்பு which
• சிப்பு how
• சிப்பு machine
• சிப்பு my (old Tamil form)
• சிப்பு box
• சிப்பு leg finger ornaments
• சிப்பு strong
• சிப்பு big
• சிப்பு classical Tamil
• சிப்பு கால்வகை? (is she) smart girl?
• சிப்பு who
• சிப்பு plant
• சிப்பு bad
• சிப்பு a kind of float (a decorated float that carries the deity and is floated during temple festival in the temple tank)
• சிப்பு long
• சிப்பு having praised
• சிப்பு set-right
• சிப்பு true, body
• சிப்பு கால்வகை chest, strong box (to keep valuables)
• சிப்பு கால்வகை Tamil Nadu (old name for Tamil Nadu)
• சிப்பு Chandra (name-female)
• சிப்பு Indira (name-female)
• சிப்பு name
FRAME 7

plough
a particular time (old Tamil form)
longing (arising out of one's wish)
belch
di lake
interview
cloud
body
time
grand-daughter
there
here
beautiful lady, Rathi (name-female)
person
grace
reach
hair
ruble
where
ghost
country
temple car or chariot (of a king)
affection, friendship
Mayor
Cherry
concert (music),
difference
coconut

FRAME 8

scarcity
ginger
bed
surrender
gruel
memory
scarcity, dearth, famine
surrender
place name
heart (considered being the seat of memory, feeling...)
worship performed with sacrificial fire
music
a place name
emerald

FRAME 9

he (that)
Lord Shiva
mouth
pure, Vimala (name-female)
poetry, Kavitha (name-female)
saffron (yellowish brown)
street
heat
make-up, costume due to a part in a drama, role (in movie, drama.)
bribe
strength
**FRAME 10** [p]

- bravery
- color
- ethical or religious code of conduct or simply Daharoma
- exercise
- pluck (flowers), snatch
- learned people
- Karpakam (name-female)
- learn (imperative)
- dried rice paste or dried vegetable
- fly
- sculpture
- strict, straight forward
- about
- for a few moments
- country weaving machine
- picketing, protest
- principle, doctrine, the code (of conduct), crack (the fingers)
- father's little brother

**FRAME 11** [k]

- doubt
- sir
- five person
- army
- bag
court (king's), assembly
ink
turtle, tortoise
lotus
muscle, reigning period of a planet
puppet, doll, charming girl
mountain
stain
five kind of
bank
Vaigai (name of a river)
stitching, woman
head
Iyer (caste name)
name of a god (male)
leader
artist

FRAMES

paper, stubble, feet, latch, bolt
pit
flood
listen (old Tamil form)
dish made with millet flour thickened to the consistency of a pudding,
 enjoy (by listening, seeing, etc.,)
listen (poetic form)
white rat
white, pure
sword
field
question
pearl
handful of food
Kali (goddess)
listen (old Tamil form)
bend, curve, (rat) hole
resource, richness, abundance, fertility (land)
a vegetable (for pickle making)
wind, air
with a sharp sound/sudden and severe, openly(said)
frog

deer
sky
mind
I
king
cheek
thief
swan
fiber (like a net) around the bottom of the stalk of palmary or coconut tree
mist
fragnent extract(from rose flower), rose water
elephant
mirror
currency, money, wealth
tears
pial, raised platform at the entrance of a house at village for the purpose of resting
The language, Kannada
fragrance, smell, marriage
continent
cold water
color
fruit
bell, bead, a general term for all precious stones
older brother's wife
elephant
symbol
Sivaraman(name-male)
human being; especially for man
free
Manmathan: god of love (male)

FRAME 14 [ ஫் ]
 break
repeat exactly (from memory)
get lost, disappear, and be wiped out
sound
light
camel
doll
clean shaved head
signature
bread
tell, word
hair-do (in coil or any other fashion, crest(of birds), head(of a nail, top...)
tub
lame (person or animal), crippled condition
power of eye, light of eye
powder
give
act of making broken grain
flag
perfect sound
stylish elegance
having clapped (hands), having beaten(drum)
hyacinth bean
elevated place in fort
temporary thatched shed(to conduct rituals), shed(for cattle)
sheen of silk
inaugural function

FRAME 15 [ ஫், ஦ுந் ]
Auvaï(name of a Tamilpoetess)
medicine
sison or Bishop's weed
recite; chant (Vedas)
run
wolf
painting
vagabond, wanderer
go
butter-milk
deep meditation, good-luck
Rohini (name-female), the fourth of the twenty-seven stars
grove
temple
friend; companion (male)
disease
vote (in election)
world
painting in silk cloth
town name
Competition
garden
Mohan (name-male)
(searching) glance
in the road
flow of electricity
Chola (king Chola)
perspective, point of view, viewpoint
sexual desire, infatuation (for a woman), craze
an ascetic (one who acquired extraordinary powers through Yoga practices)
anger
shoulder
wind flow
war
an ascetic worships Lord Shiva
running of temple car
bat
prestige
silence
foreign
full-moon
grandson (son's son)
state of being well
Mauli (name-male)
Gauri (name-female)
mana, power
worldly wisdom, prudence
a caste name
Gauthami (name-female)
false hair
enchanting lady
fostoon of mango leaves (tied during ritual times)
Gopalan (name-male)
Mauriya (Indian dynasty)
Mandothari (name-wife of Ravana in Ramayana)
Labotharan (Lord Ganesh name)

FRAME 16 [ ]

farmer
enriching stuff (for land), strength (of body)
dress
husk (of rice)
thought
help
smithy, vessel with water kept on oven to cook rise
mortar (either in wood or stone-used in rural areas)
body
a conical network of rope(suspended from roof in villages) to keep ghee, milk, etc., suck in peel
simile (in literatures)
hurricane
bitterness
technique
will dry
Abimanyu (male name in Mahabharat)
wall
coins
dirt, pollution, blemish (in character)
Gauthamar (name-Bhuddah)
death
greenish, freshness
jump
education
grass
word
age, long period, aeon
coin
flour (of grain)
saree
snake
salt
will jump, will flow, will bounce
door
Uthara (name-female)
neatness
Umapathi (name-male)
disease
son
then
young woman
gas
prevention
forest
face
eagle
roar (of tiger, lion), growl (of dog, monkey)
pull
black
pimple
pot
part
areca nut
whiteness
load
center
crocodile, alligator
dirt
fire
less
push
scar
anger,
worm
fall
grams (food)
place
rope (for temple car to pull)
sprain
cattle
rabbit
ocean
fall
child
class
molasses
clot
nutrients
enter
deposit
always
breeze
atom
joint, node
dragonfly
stomach
your father (poetic usage)
appeal, application
yoke
ten
property, wealth
foam
gray hair
floor
opinion
gram (any gram)
rope
bow
poet, poem
minuteness
a kind of snack fried in oil
mustard (seed)
black-gram
an leg ornament worn around ankle (by women)
Musukandhan (name-male)
pouring the sanctified water over the temple structure at the time of installation
atom bomb
devotion towards teacher
Hindu's code of conduct
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

FRAME 17 [ கை ]
native place, village
needle
whistle, coldwind
vehicle (transport)
a place name
encouragement
mind
dumb person, latent; without any outward sign
inside
swing
violet, purple
a celestial dancer, Urvasi (name-female)
a kind of thick thosai (pan cake like)
deformity, handicap (physically)
corruption
Urmila (name-female)
procession, rally
a place name
horrible
nose
corner
a place name
a place name
a place name
a place name
bundle
flower
guess
sun
Koovur (place name)
eart
able man, expert (male)
book
library
pillar
Ennur (place name)
Manur (place name)
Veelore (place name)
small village
dust
Kavalur (place name)
Nannul (Tamil grammar book)
hundred
sacred thread (worn by men of few castes)
est, assemble
roof
waste
hall
add, vegetable dish, sweep
community, general class (social)
large in size (body)
Yusuf (name male)
as usual
Dhavood (name-male)
dull-witted person
beautiful shape, Roopa (name-female), Indian currency (spoken form)
a food item made out of wheat flour (fried in oil), a place name, became stout
Lurthusamy (name-male)
trident
Thanjavur (place name)
Kannur (place name)
twenty
thirty
forty
fifty
sixty
seventy
eighty
ninty
two hundred
three hundred
four hundred
five hundred
six hundred
seven hundred
eight hundred
nine hundred
thousand
it-that
it-this
steel
photograph
fan
film
French
coffee

water
yard
note of musical scale
Saraswathi (name of knowledge goddess)
bus
shower
poison
role, costume
sensitivity
Hanuman (monkey god in Ramayana)
Hari (Lord Vishnu)
moment
tuberculosis
respectful (man) like Mr.
respectful (woman) like Mrs.
Sridevi (name-female)
Malasri (name-female)
choral rendering of devotional songs
caste
enmity, dislike
Shanmugam (name-male)
Pushpa (name-female)
Ghosh (caste name)
closure of shops etc., (as a protest)
Jawaharlal (name-male)
Lakshmi (name of wealth goddess)
snack (fried in oil with potato, plantain, onion, green pepper dipped in flour-paste)
Raji (name-female)
jur
king
Hema (name-female)
a rough estimate, conjecture
bus also
Kusum (name-female)
Shek (a title)
liquid substances (like rose water, honey, milk, sandal paste, sacred ash, curd, etc.,)
over the idols at temples.
pair
work, job
Hindi (Hindi language)
Hippie
physical deformity, handicap
Hinayam (a division in Buddhism)
a person (of Hindu religion)
June
shine, glitter
Shoba (name-female)
Sheeba (name-female)
lifeless matter
digestion
Raju (name-male), a caste name
July
Jeya (name-female)
that which is fantastic, impressive
Jainism (religion)
(is it) bus?
in the bus
also bus
only bus
bus (as object)
hall
Humayun (ruler-Humayun)
Hoogli (river name)
Hegde (caste name)
high school
sacrificial fire (religious)
Usha (name-female)
Shilong (place name)
sheet
shoe
Shenoy (caste name)
Shylaja (name-female)
Jeeva (name-male)
Rajiv Gandhi (name-male)
high road
show-room
Dhakshineshwar (place name)
Rajaji (name-male)
Shajahan (ruler-Shajahan)
Bhadusha (ruler-Bhadusha)
light, Jothi (name female)
Sridharan (name male)
Harshvardhan (ruler- Harshvardhan)
Jain religion
Allah (prophet Allah)
pleasant fragrent, Kusboo (name-female)
Hyderabad (place name)
Jayashree (name-female)