### Pronouns / Simple Sentences

#### Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Person</strong></td>
<td>தன்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>இக்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>இக்கு (listener not included)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd Person</strong></td>
<td>நீ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>நீ (with respect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd Person</strong></td>
<td>இவர்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>இவர்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>இவர் (respect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>இது</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Singular / Plural

Singular means that a word refers to only 1 thing. Plural means that a word refers to more than 1 thing.

#### 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Person

First person speech means the person speaking is talking about him/herself as an individual ("I...") or in a group ("we..."). In Thamil, ஒன்று is used when the person who is being spoken to is included in the group. ("Are we there yet?") ஒன்று (listener not included) is used when the person who is being spoken to is not included. ("We saw a bear! You missed it.")

Second person speech means that the person being spoken to is being spoken about. ("Who are you?") நீ is used for a group of people, as well as for just one person who receives respect.
Third person speech means that the speaker is talking with someone about someone else. ("He is good." "They are smart.") அவர் is used when talking about a person who receives respect. அவர் refers to anything that is not a person (place, thing, idea). அவர் is used to refer to more than 1 place, thing, or idea, such as 9 dogs or 5 tables.

**Simple Sentences**

There is no way to translate "is" in Thamil, and there is no translation for "is" in making simple sentences. So if you want to make a simple, informative statement, just put the two words together without a verb. Ex:

- அவர் போலோனியாண்டா = "He is a police officer."

Also, you can use numbers to describe what is being referred to. There is a word for "a"/"an", which is ஒன்று, which is used. Ex:

- அவர் ஒன்று கிரீம் விளிப்பான் = "They are 5 teachers."
- குரல் ஒன்று கவணை = "I am a boy."

**Technicalities**

If you want to say something like "It is red", you will have to wait until you get to Adjectives & Adverbs. In English, the words "is" and "are" are called linking verbs. A linking verb restates the subject (அவர்) with the predicate noun (காலாநாடின்). In other words, அவர் = காலாநாடின். The word "red" in "It is red" is a predicate adjective, and is said differently in Thamil.

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**Negatives / Questions**

**Negatives**

A negative sentence is a sentence where you say "no" or "not". The word for "no" is அல்லாமல்.
Simple Sentence - Negative

To make a simple sentence negative (reverse the meaning), add இல்லை to the end of the sentence.

Ex:

- அம்மியின் கால்மன்று இல்லை = "He is not a police officer."
- அம்மிகள் மின்து உள்ளிட்டு இல்லை = "They are not 5 teachers."
- நான் நான் என்ன இல்லை = "I am not a boy."

Questions

Forming Questions

To turn a sentence into a question, add என்ன தாம் to the end of the sentence.

Ex:

- அம்மியின் கால்மன்று = "Is he a police officer?"
- அம்மிகள் மின்து உள்ளிட்டு = "Are they 5 teachers?"
- நான் நான் என்ன = "Am I a boy?"

For rules on adding suffixes, go here.

Verb Roots / Verb Suffixes

Verb Roots

A verb root is just that -- the basic form of a verb to which suffixes are added. By adding suffixes, you can create all the different tenses in Thamil.

Verbs roots, by themselves, can be used as commands. A command is a statement requesting something to be done.

Weak / Strong Verbs
Thamil verbs have been organized into 7 classes based on the changes made when adding suffixes. Weak verbs refer to verbs in classes 1-4. Strong verbs refer to verbs in classes 6-7. There are no more than 10 or so verbs in class 5, so we'll leave it alone.

**Verb Suffixes**

When verbs show action in a sentence, a suffix is added to the verbs that match up with the subject of the sentence. Each pronoun is associated with a verb suffix. This means that if a pronoun appears in a sentence, then its corresponding verb suffix is adding to the end of the verb. (Verb suffixes are also known as PGN or PNG suffixes.) The table below shows pronouns and the corresponding verb suffixes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Verb Suffix</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Verb Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>हेड; -वड; एह्क; -ख्क; एह्न; -ख्न;</td>
<td>हेड; -वड; एह्न; -ख्न;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>हेड; -मा; हेड; -मा;</td>
<td>हेड; -मा; हेड; -मा;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं;</td>
<td>अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं; अस्तं;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Present tense verbs used with अब्झर are made differently. Since अब्झर and अब्झर present quite a few exceptions, verbs with अब्झर, अब्झर*
will be taught later.

If the subject of the sentence isn't a pronoun, then the subject will have a related pronoun. Then the verb suffix corresponding to the related pronoun is added to the verb. Ex:

- verb suffix for கூட்டா = அந்த
- verb suffix for அவன் = அந்த
- verb suffix for பண்டி = அந்த
- verb suffix for ஆண் = அந்த

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### Some Weak Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பிக்கியாப்பு</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பிக்கியுந்து</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இணைந்து</td>
<td>sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பார்ப்பு</td>
<td>buy, receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>புறா</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Some Strong Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>குன்று</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>செய்து</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>செய்ப்பு</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சிக்குந்து</td>
<td>think</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs - Present Tense

Present Tense

The present tense refers to a sentence where the action is currently taking place. Examples of present tense sentences are "He runs", "She reads", and "They play".

Turning a verb root into a present tense verb depends on if the verb is a weak or strong verb:

Present Tense - Weak Verbs

| verb root + ஒன்று + verb suffix |

Ex:

- காணும் கையைத்தெடுக்க = "The dog sleeps."
- அழைக்க + விளக்கம் = "They play."
- அச்சர் வண்ணக்கிளங்க = "He buys."

Present Tense - Strong Verbs

| verb root + ஒன்றில் + verb suffix |

Ex:

- கண்டு முயற்சிக்கும் = "Kamala reads."
- நீங்கள் பார்த்துக்கிளங்கு = "You watch."
- நைந் ஒருவனாககிளங்கு = "I think."

Adding Suffixes

Adding Suffixes
Adding suffixes is one of the most important things in Thamil grammar. The rules for adding suffixes will be used in a large majority of the remaining lessons. The rules presented below aren’t all the rules, but they are the more commonly used ones.

## Suffix Addition Rules

1. If the suffix begins in a vowel sound and the word ends in an \( \text{அ, இ, ஌, or உ} \), insert a \( \text{ு} \) in between.

2. If the suffix begins in a vowel sound and the word ends in an \( \text{ம, ம், ச, ச், or ன, ன்} \), insert a \( \text{ு} \) in between.

3. If the suffix begins in a vowel sound and the word ends in an \( \text{த sound, and...} \)
   a. If the word is made of 2 short letters, insert a \( \text{ு} \) in between.
   b. If the word is not made of 2 short letters, drop the \( -த \) and add the suffix.

4. If the suffix begins in a vowel sound and the word is made of 2 short letters, with the 2nd letter being a consonant, then double the 2nd letter and add the ending.
   - Otherwise, join the word and suffix as they are.

So far, we’ve come across 2 instances of adding suffixes. The first time was forming a question. Not coincidentally, each sentence ended in a consonant, so the last rule was used. Then came present tense verbs, where a verb suffix was added to "verb root + \( க / க் \)". Since \( க / க் \) both end in a consonant, the last rule was used again.

These rules for adding suffixes will always apply unless otherwise specified.

## Compound Subjects

Now let’s try examples using the ending for compound subjects.

### Compound Subjects

For each member of a compound subject, the suffix \( -த \) is added to each word.
Since compound subjects refer to more than 1 person or thing, the subject thus becomes plural.

Suffix Examples:

1. குமாரம் கூக்காம் ஜென்னாராக்காண் = "Younger brother and younger sister give."
   - குமாரம் -ம் -ம் = குமாரம்
   - ஜென்னாராக்காண் -ம் -ம் = ஜென்னாராக்காண்

2. எம்பாணம் எம்பாணத்தக் கருத்திசைமுன் = "Mother and I sit."
   - எம்பாணம் -ம் -ம் = எம்பாணம்
   - எம்பாணத்தக் கருத்திசைமுன் -ம் = எம்பாணத்தக் கருத்திசைமுன்

3. மரத்தம் மார்த்தம் ஜென்னாராக்காண் = "The bull and I run."
   - மரத்தம் -ம் = மரத்தம்
   - மார்த்தம் -ம் = மார்த்தம்

   a. பிபும் பாறும் பாருங்கனான் = "You and the cow see."
      - பிபும் -ம் = பிபும்
      - பாறும் -ம் = பாறும்

   b. பிபும் மாறும் பாருங்கனான் = "You and the cow see."
      - பிபும் -ம் = பிபும்
      - பாறும் -ம் = பாறும்

4. மரத்தம் மார்த்தம் ஜென்னாராக்காண் = "The male and the female sit."
   - மரத்தம் -ம் = மரத்தம்
   - மார்த்தம் -ம் = மார்த்தம்

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**Verbs - Future Tense**

**Future Tense**

Once you have a handle on which verbs are strong and which verbs are weak, putting verbs into the future tense shouldn't be too hard.
Future Tense - Weak Verbs

For pronouns (other than இங்கு/எங்கு), verb root + மு + verb suffix

Ex:

- நம் நம்பிக்கை = "You will run."
- என் எண்கின்றான = "He will sleep."
- என் என்று என்ன கேள்வியான? = "Will they speak?"
- நம் தமக்குக்கு நம்பிக்கையால் = "The dog will sit tomorrow."

Future Tense - Strong Verbs

For pronouns (other than இங்கு/எங்கு), verb root + நு + verb suffix

Ex:

- நு நாட்டில் வருமா? = "Will you give?"
- என் என்று என்று வருமா? = "They will drink."
- நம் என்று என்று என்று கேள்வியான? = "Where will you live?"
- நம் நம்பிக்கை எங்கிருக்கமல் = "We will cook."

More Verbs

More Weak Verbs

| பேசு | talk |
| செய்து, குடும்பு | eat |
| நேருள்வு | like |
| எழுது | write |
More Strong Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>போட்டி</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கொழும்பு</td>
<td>drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சோன்மை</td>
<td>cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கைதை</td>
<td>live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நீதி</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"All" / Listing Subjects / "Or"

"All"

For the English word "all", there are two words. One word is used for people, and one word is used for non-people things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பொருள்&lt;sub&gt;க்கு&lt;/sub&gt; வல்லு</td>
<td>everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பொருள்கள்&lt;sub&gt;க்கு&lt;/sub&gt;வல்லு</td>
<td>everything</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To translate the word "all" when it is used as an adjective in English, insert one of the two words above after the things/people it describes. Ex:

- பொருள்<sub>க்கு</sub> வல்லு கொழும்பு பொருள்கள்<sub>க்கு</sub>வல்லு = "All of those cattle will sleep."
- பொருள்<sub>க்கு</sub> வல்லு கொழும்பு பொருள்கள்<sub>க்கு</sub>வல்லு = "All of the kids will play today."

Listing Subjects

When the subject of a sentence is a compound subject, 2 things or people are referred to. To refer to many things at the same time, you put the words in a list.
Forming A List

1. Separate each item with a comma, then place "ஒவ்வும்/ஏனைய ஒவ்வும்" at the end.

2. Separate each item with a comma, then insert "முதல்" before the last word.

Other Meanings Of க

The suffix க can also be used to mean "even" or "also". Ex:

- ஆம்பாள் குண்டு பண்டிகைக்காள்? = "Do they too read Thamil?"
- ஆம்பாள் கிளடா பண்டிகைக்காள் = "Even that little girl reads."

"Or"

To use the word "or" in the subject of the sentence is easy. To do that, just insert the word "முதல்" between the two words. Ex:

- சதுமிய ஆனந்த சாகர் தொடர்பாள் = "Chanthiran or Gopal will cook."

It is probably more proper to use "முதல்" in a compound sentence, especially if the 2 subjects take differently verb suffixes. Ex:

- ஆம்பாள் செய்யாள், ஆனந்த ஆம்பாள் செய்யாள் = "She will walk, or he will walk."

"முதல்" can also be used with verbs. Ex:

- ஆம்பாள் செய்யாள் ஆனந்த செய்யாள் = "They will walk or run."

Ordinal Numbers / Dates

http://www.unc.edu/~echeran/paadanool 11 January 2, 2004
Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are used to describe something's position relative to others. In other words, these are an object's rankings or placings.

To turn a number into an ordinal number, add the ending -கிரி.

The only exception is the ordinal number for 1, which is பத்தாற்றை. Here are the first 10 ordinal numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>பத்தாற்றை</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்துருற்றை</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்தைருற்றை</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்தைருற்றை</td>
<td>fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்தைருற்றை</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்தைருற்றை</td>
<td>sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்தைருற்றை</td>
<td>seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்தைருற்றை</td>
<td>eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்தைருற்றை</td>
<td>ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பத்தைருற்றை</td>
<td>tenth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dates

The only exception to using ordinal numbers, as they are, is when naming dates such as "February 29th" or "August 13th".
**Naming A Date**

When naming a date, the suffix "- ம்" is added to the number. The word "தேர்வு" follows the number.

The word தேர்வு means "date". Click learn about Thamil months and seasons. Some examples of dates (using English months):

- டெப்ரேப்பர் ஆக்டோபர் தேர்வு தேர்வு = "February 29th"
- ஆக்டோபர் ஆக்டோபர் தேர்வு = "August 13th"

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**That, This, And Question Words**

**That, This, And Question Words**

In Thamil, asking questions or pointing out objects up close ("this"/"these") or objects far away ("that"/"those") is very simple. In general, the prefix "அ-" points out objects far away, the prefix "எ-" points out objects up close, and the prefix "ஆ-" asks "which?" or "what?" about the object.

There are a few groups of words in Thamil that differ only by their prefixes and are related in this way. In addition, the similarity between words in one group is that they refer to the same thing. The chart below categorizes these words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>That</th>
<th>This</th>
<th>What/which</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>அது</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>இது</td>
<td>என்பனை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அஞ்சு</td>
<td>that thing</td>
<td>இஞ்சு</td>
<td>என்பனை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அங்கு</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>இங்கு</td>
<td>என்பனை (அவ்விடம்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அங்குவிடம் (பிற்பு)</td>
<td>then</td>
<td>இங்குவிடம் (பிற்பு)</td>
<td>என்பனை (பிற்பு)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அங்கும்</td>
<td>in that manner</td>
<td>இங்கும்</td>
<td>என்பனை (இங்கும்)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More Question Words

There are a few more words that ask a question, but these words have no "抽出/抽出" equivalents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Words</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>புருஷிருந்து</td>
<td>who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நான்கு</td>
<td>what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>என்</td>
<td>why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நான்குபட்டியன்று</td>
<td>which rank?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When using the question word புருஷிருந்து, the respect/plural verb suffix (抽出) must be used with the verb. Ex:

"புருஷிருந்து சொந்துகான்காலை?" = "Who goes?"

Sentence Order

The words in the big chart above, whose relationship is either "time", "manner", or "day" are called adverbs. It is important to distinguish adverbs
because the placement of words in a Thamil sentence is different from English.

**Thamil Sentence Word Order**

1. subject
2. "other words"
3. adverbs
4. verb

To learn about using the verb ஒற்று with adverbs for making sentences like "It is red" or "He is here", go to the next lesson, Adjectives / Adverbs.

**Adjectives / Adverbs**

**Adjective / Adverb Relationships**

Some nouns can take one ending to become an adjective or another ending to become an adverb. Not all nouns can form an adverb and an adjective. Some form neither of the two. The rules aren't precise here.

Like in English, adjectives precede the nouns which they describe, regardless of what place in the sentence word order the word falls.

**Ending For Adjectives**

Adjectives formed from a noun usually end in -தம்.

**Ending For Adverbs**

Adverbs formed from a noun usually end in -தம்.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>வழங்கப்பட்டа</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>வழங்கப்பட்டа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முடிவுபட்டа</td>
<td>soft</td>
<td>முடிவுபட்டа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பற்றுபட்டа</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>பற்றுபட்டа</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why would there be a need to make words like "green-ly" and "blueness"? Well, to start with, வெள்ளை is the word for blue. In Thamil, colors are nouns, not adjectives.

In simple sentences in which something is being described by an adjective, adverbs are used instead of the adjectives. To make these sentences:

1. Convert the adjective into an adverb.
2. Then use the verb ஒம் as the word for "is". (Don't forget to put it into the correct tense and to add the correct verb suffix!)
3. Remember to put the words in the correct order.

That's it! (Phew!)

Examples

- ஒம் பூங்காக்கு ஒம்வத்து = "It is green."
- ஒம் வெள்ளைக்கு ஒம்வத்து = "It is red."
- புதிய டெக்டு என்று ஒம்வத்து = "Gomathi and I will run fast."
- அம்மன் நிர்வாக சொல்லாளர்கள் = "They speak correctly."
- அஞ்சு வேலான் மிக கச்சையாக ஒம்வத்து = "That question is very easy."

Professions / Family Words

Family Words
There are more words in Thamil for family members, since the words are more specific about the relationship between two family members. The number of words for family members in Thamil is perhaps a reflection that the extended family is an important part of Thamil society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Words</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அம்மா</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>அச்சியர்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அப்பா</td>
<td>older sister</td>
<td>அப்பா</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அம்மி</td>
<td>younger sister</td>
<td>அம்மி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அஞ்சாள்</td>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>அஞ்சாள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அஞ்சாள்</td>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>அஞ்சாள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அஞ்சாள்</td>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>அஞ்சாள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அப்பாள்</td>
<td>granddaughter</td>
<td>அப்பாள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அப்பாள்</td>
<td>niece / daughter-in-law</td>
<td>அப்பாள்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professions</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Professions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கால்கற்பார்</td>
<td>policeman</td>
<td>கால்கற்பார் = police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கால்கற்பார்</td>
<td>policewoman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ட்ருத்துல்</td>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>ட்ருத்துல் = medicine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural Nouns</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Plural Noun Suffix Addition

The suffix for turning a singular noun into a plural noun is கள். Since கள் does not begin with a vowel, none of the special previously learned rules for adding suffixes apply. In addition, words that end in certain letters change while becoming plural.

Forming Plural Nouns

- If the word ends in -ட், drop the -ட் and add கள்
- If the word is one syllable...
  - and ends in a long vowel sound, add கள்
  - has a short vowel sound and ends in...  
    - -ே, drop the -ே and add கள்
    - -ெ, drop the -ெ and add கள்
  - For all other nouns, add கள்

This may seem like a lot, but it isn't. Most nouns fall into the last category, which is simple. One syllable words that end in a vowel sound are actually one-letter words. Words like this are ஃ, ஍, எ, but there aren't too many. There also aren't many short vowel sound, one-syllable words ending in இ or இ, but some are கி and கி.

So although all of the rules may come in handy, it is typical to use the first rule and the last rule the most.

Examples

- கிழ் + -கள் = கிழ்கள்
- கண் + -கள் = கணகள்
- ஃ + -கள் = ஃகள்
- எ + -கள் = எகள்
- இ + -கள் = இகள்
- இ + -கள் = இகள்
Commands

A command is a statement requesting something to be done. Examples of a command are "Read." and "Write." Since commands are always directed towards someone, it is optional to include the person's name (or a pronoun) before the command.

Respect / Non-respect

In Thamil, commands have 2 forms. The first form (which is just the verb root) is the non-respect form. This form is given to people of the same age or people younger. As previously said, a verb root by itself can be used as a command without respect. The other form of commands are those given with respect.

Commands With Respect

verb root + என்று கோர்

Forming commands with respect uses the usual rules for adding suffixes.

Examples

- என்று கோர் = "Sit."
- என்று கோர் = "Look."
- என்று கோர் = "You read."
- என்று கோர் = "You write."
- என்று கோர் = "Karthik, speak there."
Negative Commands

Non-respect

Negative commands have different endings depending on whether the person gets respect, and whether the verb is weak or strong.

Negative Commands (non-respect)

- For weak verbs: verb root + -இண்ண
- For strong verbs: verb root + கி + -இண்ண

Ex:

- என்றடையாதா = "Don't yell."
- வண்ணாய்வு மீனாண்மை = "You don't sing."
- சி முச்சார்காதா = "Little sister, don't talk."

Respect

Negative Commands (respect)

- For weak verbs: verb root + இண்ண
- For strong verbs: verb root + கி + இண்ண

Ex:

- மீண்டுக்காண்டாதா = "Don't hit."
- சென்றுக்காண்டாதா = "Don't kick."
- குண்டுக்காண்டாதா = "Don't drink."

More Verbs
More Weak Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>வட்டுது</td>
<td>drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பறள்ளி</td>
<td>yell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பிள்ளிய</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நட்டு</td>
<td>dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>எடுத்து</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More Strong Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மட்டு</td>
<td>bathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மீட்டு</td>
<td>hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>செட்டு</td>
<td>kick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>செட்டு</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மட்டுமீட்டு</td>
<td>wait</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irregular Verbs - வம்பா/வும்பா

Being Irregular

The words வம்பா ("come") and வும்பா are called irregular because they do not follow all of our previously learned rules exactly. The easiest way to show which rules these verbs follow is through a chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irregular Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present tense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Take a close look at the commands with respect, since they are much different from all the other verb forms. These aren't the only irregular verbs, but fortunately, there are only a few others.

Examples

- தன்னோடு உள்ளே வந்தெடுத்தார் = "He will go there tomorrow."
- நான் வந்தெடுத்தாம் = "I come."
- வந்தெடுத்தால் = "Do not go."

---

**Thamil Cases**

Certain special suffixes in Thamil are known as case suffixes. There are about 7 case suffixes, and they are only added to nouns. Each has a different meaning. Examples of the meanings of some case suffixes include "at"/"in", "for"/"to", and "from". In a sentence, words that have case suffixes usually appear after the noun but before the adverb.

**Case Suffixes**

Adding case suffixes is the second instance where the word changes before a suffix is added. The first was when making plural nouns.
- add the case suffix using the **basic set of suffix addition rules** if:
  - the word is made of two short letters
  - the final -இ or -நி is preceded by a consonant
  - change -இ to இல் or -நி to நில் and add the case suffix for any other word
  - If the word ends in -எ:
    - drop the -எ, add எடு, and add the case suffix

Remember that a consonant is a letter that does not have a vowel sound (e.g. ப, பா, பி, etc.).

The pronouns change uniquely before adding suffix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Suffixes - Word Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>W ord</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இனி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இலி</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இல்லை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இல்லை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இல்லை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இல்லை</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இல்லை</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

அர்ஜு changes very irregularly when adding case suffixes to it.
See the next lesson about direct objects to see examples of case suffix rules.

---

**Accusative Case**

A direct object is a word that receives action. Another way to think about a direct object is to find the verb of the sentence, and then ask the question "Whom or what received the action of the verb?"

In the sentence "I drink water", the word "drink" indicates the action of the sentence. The action is drinking. To find the direct object, ask the question "What is being drunk?" The answer is "water". Therefore, "water" is the direct object of the sentence.

**Direct Objects**

The direct objects of a sentence add -ஆ to the end of the word.

It is important to remember that the suffix for direct objects is a case suffix. Therefore, words that end in -ா, -ய, and -ம add case suffixes according to different rules than do all other nouns.

Ex:

- நான் பழமை தவிர்க்கிறேன். = "I eat fruit."
- ஆண் மரத்தை சேத்துவிடா? = "Will he cut the tree?"

(In the second example, the word "cut" is the verb, which means it is the action. To find the direct object, ask "Whom/What is being cut?" Here, it is the tree, which means it is the direct object.)

**Multiple Suffixes**

Already, we have seen one difference between case suffixes and other ("non-case") suffixes, which is that words undergo changes before adding case suffixes. As we will see in later lessons, there is another difference between these 2 categories of suffixes:
Adding Multiple Suffixes To A Word

When adding more than one suffix to a word, suffixes are given this precedence when added:

1. Plural suffix
2. Case suffix
3. Other suffixes

Ex:

- உண்மையின் காரணமானோ கோவிலை பார்க்க மேம்படுத்தும் = "We see the spoon and the knife."
- பார்ப்பார்க் பார்ப்பார்க்? = "Will he see the trees?"

In the first example, the direct object is a compound, since two things are being seen. We need to add the case suffix -து for both words since they are direct objects, and we also need to add the non-case suffix -கு to both words since they are a part of a compound phrase. According to the rule, -து is added first, and then -கு is added.

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to things that are not precisely known. The characteristics that distinguish and indefinite pronoun from other words is very subtle. (Thus, at first, understanding indefinite pronouns may be tricky and may require a little extra effort.) Examples of English indefinite pronouns are: "anyone", "anything", "everybody", "something", "other", "all", "some".

Two words for "all" were given in Lesson 7. The context in which வல்லவர்கள் and வல்லவர்கள் were used in Lesson 7 was to end a plural word or list of several people or several things. The two words were being used as adjectives. Here, the words will be used as nouns to refer to "all people" or "all things".

Let us take 2 similar sentences:

- Can Arasu answer the question?
Can anyone answer the question?

In the first sentence, we are very sure who we are talking about -- Arasu. In the second sentence, we are not necessarily talking about Arasu. We are only talking about the person or group of people who can answer the question. However, we are unsure which people belong to that group. The uncertainty in the group to which "anyone" refers makes "anyone" an indefinite pronoun.

Just as indefinite pronouns can be formed in English from question words ("whomever", "whatever"), indefinite pronouns are formed in Thamil from question words. In particular, the question words that are primarily used are எந்தவர், எந்தவர்கள், எந்தவர்களுடன், எந்தவர், எந்தவர்கள், எந்தவர்களுடன், முன், முன்னெடுத்தை.

For these question words, the following rules apply:

**Indefinite Pronoun - "every-"**

Add the suffix -சுக்கை to a question word to form a word with all-inclusive representation.

Ex:

- நான் எந்தவர் துள்ளும் நீக்கும் தன்மை = "You will go everywhere"

**Indefinite Pronoun - "some-"**

Add the suffix -சு to a question word to form a word which reflects uncertainty in the speaker and any observers.

Ex:

- நான் எந்தவர் துள்ளும் நீக்கும் தன்மை = "It eats something"

**Indefinite Pronoun - "any-" / "some-"**

Add the suffix -சுக்கை to a question word to form a word which reflects uncertainty on the part of the speaker.

Ex:
Final Note On Indefinite Pronouns

In particular, the tricky part is distinguishing in which circumstances
- என் or - என்று should be used. A likely pitfall might be to construct a
thought in English and then attempt to translate this in Thamil. As you can
see, some words in English have multiple, distinct meanings. Furthermore,
words like "whomever", "whatever", etc. don't quite have a translation in
Thamil, since their meaning in the context in which they are used is quite
vague anyway. Once one begins to construct thoughts directly in Thamil, the
proper usage of the words will come more naturally. The more one speaks,
Thamil, and corrects his/her mistakes in Thamil, the easier this subject will
become.

Verb Classes

Thus far, we have been using the terms "weak verb" and "strong verb". This has proved sufficient for using present tense and future tense. But it is
only half of the story.

Thamil verbs have been divided up into 7 verb classes. What is
remarkable about Thamil is that all verbs belong to 1 of the 7 verb classes.
The verbs of any particular class all follow the same pattern when it comes
to making the past, present, and future tenses. Only relatively few words are
irregular. (We have already come across 2 -- மறு and நிறன்று.) Some
exceptions exist to the general patterns of these verb classes, but such
exceptions are minimal.

What we thought of as weak verbs is a generalization of Classes 1-4. Strong verbs are from Classes 6 and 7. Class 5 contains irregulars. It will
not be discussed properly within the main lessons, but it can be found at
Appendix A. Since most of the verbs that belong to a class have common
characteristics, it will be helpful to memorize one verb from each class as a
reference for other verbs in that class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>General Pattern</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-syllable, short vowel, ends in (-\dot{\text{u}}, -\dot{\text{o}}, -\dot{\text{u}})</td>
<td>(see below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>ends in (-\dot{\text{u}})</td>
<td>ஓலியுங்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>ends in (-\dot{\text{o}})</td>
<td>ஓலியுங்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>ends in (-\dot{\text{u}})</td>
<td>ஓலியுங்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 syllables, ends in (-\dot{\text{u}}, -\dot{\text{u}}, -\dot{\text{u}}, -\dot{\text{u}}, -\dot{\text{i}})</td>
<td>ஓலியுங்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ends in (-\dot{\text{a}}) (exception (-\rightarrow, -\rightarrow) -- see below)</td>
<td>ஓலியுங்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ends in (-\dot{\text{i}}, -\dot{\text{l}})</td>
<td>ஓலியுங்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Irregular verbs</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>combination of Class 2 and Class 4 patterns</td>
<td>ஓலியுங்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ends in (-\dot{\text{a}})</td>
<td>ஓலியுங்கு</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions And Irregulars**

The ultimate determiner to which class a verb belongs is not the verb root, but the way it forms past and present/future tenses. (It will become clearer after the next lesson on the Past Tense.) This explains why ஓலியுங்கு is a Class 1a verb and ஓலியுங்கு is a Class 2 verb.

Note that there are probably no more than 10 or so verbs in Class 5. However, (even fewer) irregular verbs may appear in other classes. In particular, remember that ஓலியுங்கு and ஓலியுங்கு are irregular verbs. However, ஓலியுங்கு is a Class 2 verb, but ஓலியுங்கு fits into Class 3. Also, ஓலியுங்கு is a Class 7 verb.

---

**Verbs - Past Tense**

The following chart shows how to put verbs into the past tense, based on their verb class.
From this lesson forward, an attempt will be made to include the verb class number as a superscript to the verb root.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>add ( j ) + verb suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>drop the (-s), then add ( j ) + verb suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>drop the (-y), then add ( z ) + verb suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>add ( d ) + verb suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>add ( d ) + verb suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>drop the (-c), double the last letter, and add the verb suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>add ( j ) + verb suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>add ( j ) + verb suffix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For future reference, we will need define the past tense stem as the part of the past tense verb before the verb suffix. So for the verbs கண்டாம் and கண்டும், the past tense stems would be கண்டம் and கண்டும்.

**Examples**

1. a. என் கொண்டாம் = "I did"
   b. அவர்கள் கொண்டும் கொண்டம் = "They ruled"
   c. என் கொண்டாம் என் கொண்டம் = "We went"
2. கண்டும் = "You grew"
3. அவர்கள் கொண்டும் = "She spoke"
4. கண்டாம் கொண்டும் = "You put"
5. (see below)
6. என் காப்பு பொன்று = "We gave"
7. ஐது பெற்று = "It walked"

Examples Of Irregular Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>கொள்ள இன</td>
<td>கொள்ளின் குன்</td>
<td>கொள்ளின் குன்</td>
<td>கொள்ளின் குன்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மைகள் இன</td>
<td>மைகள் இன்</td>
<td>மைகள் இன்</td>
<td>மைகள் இன்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>போன் இன</td>
<td>போன் இன்</td>
<td>போன் இன்</td>
<td>போன் இன்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ரைந் இன</td>
<td>ரைந் இன்</td>
<td>ரைந் இன்</td>
<td>ரைந் இன்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>போன் இன</td>
<td>போன் இன்</td>
<td>போன் இன்</td>
<td>போன் இன்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dative Case

The dative case is added to nouns to mean "to", "for", or "for the sake of".

Dative Case

- If the word ends in -இ, -ச, -ச்ச, or -சம், add -ந்ததோ.
- All other words add the suffix -ந்ததோ.

Again, remember that suffix rules for Thamil cases, as well as our basic set of suffix rules, should be used in conjunction with the dative case suffix, if they are applicable. In general, non-case-suffixes (-இ, -சு, etc.) only follow the basic set of suffix addition rules. Case suffixes (-சு, -ச்சு, -சம், -சது, -சுது, -சாது, -சும், -சும், -சம், -சும்)
-ஃ (இ/எ, etc.) are added by first using case suffix rules, if they apply, before using the basic suffix rules.

**Irregulars**

Only a handful of words, which are all pronouns, add the dative case slightly differently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Dative Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மனிதன்</td>
<td>மனிதன் இ டு என்றாரா?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தன்</td>
<td>தன் இ டு என்றாரா?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>உன்</td>
<td>உன் இ டு என்றாரா?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நான்</td>
<td>நான் இ டு என்றாரா?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- மனிதன் கையேறுகை என்றாரா? = "Are you going to the store?"
- மனிதன் தன் கையேறுகை என்றாரா? = "Mekalaa bought the candy for you"
- நான் உன் கையேறுகை என்றாரா? = "I will go home"
- நான் உன் கையேறுகை என்றாரா? = "A bull goes to the river"
- மாணவர்கள் நூற்று ஆண்டு குறுப்பு புத்தாண்டிடம் = "Students read for class daily"
- மாணவர்கள் நூற்று ஆண்டு குறுப்பு புத்தாண்டிடம் = "Children will go to the park"

---

**Sociative Case**

The sociative case is used to show accompaniment in action. It's meaning generally corresponds to the word "with".
Sociative Case

The sociative case is formed by adding the suffixes -cld; or -XL.

Examples

- என்றென்று அம்மன்று சும் = "Go to the library with him."
- இ உங்களால் இன்னும் முக்காய் குறும்பாய்? = "Will you come to the play with us?"
- இந்தியா உலகில் இரும்புச் செய்யும் அண்மைத் தவண்டு = "We buy the shoes with the clothes."

Habitual Tense

The habitual tense refers to verbs that show action occurring repeatedly. The action can occur daily, weekly, or repeatedly over any other period of time.

The habitual tense would be used to say statements like "I wake up at 5:00 daily". Sometimes, the habitual tense is used based on the context of the statement. If someone asks, "Do you want tea?" and you reply, "I don't drink tea," the habitual tense would be used to indicate that you have made it a habit not to drink tea.

Examples

- இந்தியா உலகில் இரும்புச் செய்யும் அண்மைத் தவண்டு = "I wake up at 5:00 daily"
- இ உங்கள் தவண்டு பயணிவாய்? = "Do you drink tea?"
- இந்தியா உலகில் இரும்புச் செய்யும் அண்மைத் தவண்டு = "We play football everyday."
Locative / Ablative Case

Locative Case

The locative case is added to nouns to mean "in", "at", or "on".

Locative Case

The locative case is formed by adding the suffix -ன.

Although the locative case can be translated into English using different words ("in", "at", "on") depending on the context, there is some commonality in each word's meaning. The commonality seems to be that the English words indicate a proximity to the location in reference.

The locative case, along with the dative case, is one of the most often used cases.

Ablative Case

The ablative case means "from".

Ablative Case

The ablative case is formed by adding the suffix -வ.

The exceptions to this are the words மறாக்கி, முழுக்கி, and வளாக்கி:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ablative Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>மறாக்கி</td>
<td>மறாக்கி (வ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முழுக்கி</td>
<td>முழுக்கி (வ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வளாக்கி</td>
<td>வளாக்கி (வ)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

- மீனையான் மீன் மீனையையான் = "The bird flies from the nest"
- நவீனத்தை நவீனத்து நவீனங்கள் = "Ships sail on the sea"
- பூ பூ பூற்றுவர் பூ பூற்றுவர் = "The flower grows in the garden"

Possessive / Instrumental Cases

Possessive Case

The possessive case is added to nouns to indicate that the noun has ownership or possession of something. It is something like the "--'s" that is added to the end of a word in English for the same purpose.

Possessive Case

- The possessive case is formed for
  - nouns ending in க், ம், or இ by adding the case suffix
    - கள்
  - all other nouns by adding the case suffix கள்.

The possessive case may also be formed by adding the suffix கள். It is equivalent to கள் except that it is not typically added to pronouns.

Instrumental Case

The instrumental case is added to nouns to mean "with the use of", "because of", or "by means of".
The instrumental case is formed by adding the suffix -தன்.

Examples

- அவன் குறிப்பிட்டான் மாம்பாளின் வீட்டு பிள்ளையர் = "He cut the mango's skin with a knife"
- அவளத்தால் கதை வளத்தின் குறிப்பிட்டா?” = "Will her story appear in the newspaper?"

Verbs And Case Forms Of இம்மா, இம்மே

For many different forms, Thamil verbs are formed irregularly for the inanimate இம்மா, இம்மே (and nouns that could be replaced by these 2 pronouns). The following is a summary of how இம்மா and இம்மே are dealt with for verbs and cases.

Verb Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>இம்மா</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>verb + மிள்க + இம்மா</td>
<td>verb + இயல்**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>verb + மிள்க + இம்மா</td>
<td>verb + இயல் + இயல்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இம்மே</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>verb + மிள்கம்</td>
<td>verb + இயல்**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>verb + மிள்கம்</td>
<td>verb + இயல் + இயல்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* There are 2 extra ways to make the past tense for இம்மா for class 3 verbs, while the past tense for இம்மே for class 3 verbs is irregular.

** Verbs which are 2 short syllables and end in இயல் drop the final இயல் before adding இயல்.
Past Tense For உடை, உமை Class 3 Verbs

The past tense of class 3 verbs for உடை can also be formed as

- verb + உடை
- verb + உமை

The past tense of class 3 verbs for உமை is verb + உமை

Note: the information in the chart above completes the missing information from Lesson 3 on Verb Roots / Verb Suffixes.

Cases

From background information about Thamil cases, we saw that உமை changes to உமை- before adding cases. But உடை changes to one of two possibilities. Sometimes, உடை changes to உடை- before adding the case suffix. Other times, உடை just adds the case suffix. And the dative is just உடை.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Suffix / Case</th>
<th>உடை</th>
<th>உமை</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>உடை (Accusative)</td>
<td>உடை</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>உமை (Dative)</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>உமை (Sociative)</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>உமை (Sociative)</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>உமை (Locative)</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>உமை</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
<td>உமை-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some thoughts, such as "want"/"need", "know", "understand", etc. can be expressed in Thamil only using the dative case and a certain set of verbs. Sentences that use these verbs will be a little different from the sentences we have seen so far. The way the verbs are used will be different, and some verbs have certain peculiarities.

Understanding this type of sentence entails understanding the particulars of each verb. To say the least, this lesson may be challenging and a bit tricky, but hopefully it will seem easier over time.

### The Verbs

#### Positive Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Present/ Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>என்றும்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>வேண்டும்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>என்றும்</td>
<td>என்றும்</td>
<td>will like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வேண்டும்</td>
<td>வேண்டும்</td>
<td>will be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வேண்டும்</td>
<td>வேண்டும்</td>
<td>will know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முன்னிட்டு</td>
<td>understood</td>
<td>முன்னிட்டு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிளைக்குள்</td>
<td>received</td>
<td>கிளைக்குள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அனுமானம்</td>
<td>existed</td>
<td>அனுமானம்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative Verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Present/ Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>நுற்று</td>
<td>was not enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>did not want / need</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past/ Present Tense</th>
<th>Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>முன்னிட்டு</td>
<td>did/ do not like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முன்னிட்டு</td>
<td>was/ is not able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முன்னிட்டு</td>
<td>did not/ do not know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முன்னிட்டு</td>
<td>did not/ do not understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிளைக்குள்</td>
<td>did not/ do not receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>கிளைக்குள்</td>
<td>did/ do not exist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the chart of the positive verbs, we can see that the verbs can be put into groups:

- மூன்று, நூற்று
- முன்னிட்டு, முன்னிட்டு, முன்னிட்டு, முன்னிட்டு
- கிளைக்குள், கேல்

This might help in understanding the verbs.
Verb Usage And Notes

Verbs With Dative Case
In dative-case sentences, the subject is put into the dative case and comes at the beginning, while the verb comes at the end of the sentence.

For the positive forms of some verbs, there is a past, present, and future tense. However, the group of verbs ், ு, ோ, ொ express ideas that don't change from one moment to the next. For example, we reasonably assume that knowledge or understanding of something is retained indefinitely. The same idea applies to ் and ு. The constant action of these verbs is a common usage of the habitual tense. Remember that the habitual tense is expressed in Tamil by whatever the future tense is. This also applies to the other verbs, but especially ் and ோ and their negatives.

احتمال, has appeared before in creating a particular simple sentence. There, it means something like the verb "be". Here, when used with the dative case, احتمال means something like "be" or "exist" in a literal translation. However, in a practical translation of the entire sentence, احتمال might be translated as the verb "have".

احتمال With The -_activity suffix
For sentences where احتمال is the verb (and the objects are tangible), the case suffix -activity should be used instead of the dative case suffix -CF for the subject.

For example, "I have a plate" would be ஆன்மின் வலியுள் அசை (I have a plate). But emotions and ideas are expressed using the usual -CF for the dative case.

احتمال With The -CF Case Suffix
For sentences where احتمال is the verb, the case suffix -CF should be used.
instead of the dative case suffix -அல்லாம் for the subject

We can't say "was enough", "wanted", or "did not want" with types of sentences found in this lesson yet. If we use the verb நீண்டின் in our standard type of sentences, then we can express "wanted". We will soon get to Negative Verbs which will allow us to say "did not want". There is no simple verb to say "enough", however.

Examples

- அவர்களுக்கு இருந்த பாடல் புதியள? = "Do they understand this lesson?"
- அவர்களுக்கு அளித்த பாடல்கள் புதியள = "They understand the next lessons"
- நான் அறிந்திருக்கிறேன் பில்லையில் = "I did not like that movie"
- நான் பாட்டு திரையப்படத்தை பில்லை = "I like old movies"
- அவர்களுக்கு தலை மறுந்து விளக்குதல் = "She received a prize"
- அவர்களுக்கு தலை மறுந்து விளக்குதல் = "She received good grades"
- நான் கையில் பல்லு விளக்குதல் = "We have no money"
- மாத்திர்களுக்கு இது உதவியள? = "Does anyone know this?"
- சிறந்தது சாதி பதிலின்றான் = "The food is not enough for you"

Infinitive

The infinitive is a simple word made out of the verb root. It corresponds well with the English infinitive in translations, which is the word "to" followed by the verb. (Ex: "to fall", "to wash"). It is used very often to help form other expressions and verb forms.
Infinitive

The infinitive is formed by

- adding -(Console) to verbs in Classes 1-4
- adding -Console to verbs in Classes 6-7

(2-syllable short-vowel words ending in an -Console sound drop the final -Console before adding -Console)

Ex:

- வழி = "to wash"
- நோம் = "to fall"
- நோம் = "to say"
- முக்தம் = "to do"
- யோசை = "to pour"

Irregulars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>வழி5</td>
<td>வழிக்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நோம்5</td>
<td>நோம் கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>முக்தம்2</td>
<td>முக்கு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>யோசை2</td>
<td>யோசிகு</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>யோசை3</td>
<td>யோசிக்கு</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Going To ...", Etc.

In English, we sometimes say "They are going to buy things" or "We went to play". To say "going to", follow the infinitive with யோசை3. In addition to
Although மாடும் means "see", when it is used here, it means "try". பாண்டும் நோக்கும் means "try" as it is, so both verbs mean the same thing here.

Ex:

- யாரும் பாண்டும் நோக்கும் அவர்கள் பாண்டியியக்கள் = "They are going to buy things"
- நாரின் நோக்கும் சிறிய வாரியம் = "We went to play"
- அவர் பாண்டும் நோக்கும் பாண்டும் நோக்கும், நீளை அவர்கள் கை பாண்டியியக்கள் = "He tried to get on the bus, but he was not able to get on."

Should / Should Not

To indicate "should", use infinitive + நோக்கும்
To indicate "shouldn't", use infinitive + மாடும்

Ex:

- நாரின் பாண்டும் நோக்கும் = "I should depart"
- நாரின் பாண்டும் நோக்கும் சிறிய வாரியம் = "You shouldn't mix water in the milk"

Prior Uses Of The Infinitive

The infinitive has been the basis for some of the rules about negative commands and verbs with அது and அந்த. Using the infinitive, the previous rules become:
Negative Commands

Commands without respect are formed by replacing the final -ா of the infinitive with -ாக்கி. Commands with respect are formed by replacing the final -ஆ of the infinitive with -ஆக்கி.

Future Tense Of அர்ஜு, அர்ஜே

The future tense of அர்ஜு and அர்ஜே is formed by replacing the final -ஆ of the infinitive with ஆத.

Negative Verbs

Negative verbs are verbs which indicate that an action did not happen. Here, the word "negative" means "opposite", as in "to negate" something. We have seen this before in Negatives / Questions and Negative Commands.

Past/present Tense Negative Verbs

To form a negative verb, past or present, use infinitive + மின் + அப்பெருவ

Since all infinitives end in an ஐ sound, we automatically know that மின் must be inserted between the verb and அப்பெருவ.

Future Tense Negative Verbs

- For nouns besides அர்ஜு and அர்ஜே, the negative is infinitive + லக்லாம் + verb suffix
- For அர்ஜு and அர்ஜே, replace the final -ஆ from the infinitive with அர்ஜி

Ex:

- மின் அர்ஜின் அர்ஜுவர் தலை கை எதிர்ப்பான் ஈர்த்தாம் = "I will not let the guy talk badly"
In that special well, water will not run out

If Statements / Negative If Statements

If statements (a.k.a. conditionals) refer to sentences that go something like "If some action occurs ...". The negative form of this is something like "If some action doesn't occur ...".

For verbs, the past tense stem is the part of the past tense verb to which the verb ending is added. See Verbs - Past Tense for details.

If Statements

To turn a phrase into an if statement, add இனி to the past tense stem of the verb

Negative If Statements

To turn a phrase into a negative if statement, replace the final என் from the infinitive with அல்லல்லாலே

Ex:

- பார்க்க கீழ்கண்டு அதிகரிப்பலாம், அவர் இருந்தும் வந்தால் = "If no one pulls out the weed, it will still grow"

AvP

In Thamil, there is a special way to describe a series of actions taking place. The final action is written as usual, using whichever verb forms that are appropriate. For each of the actions preceding the final action, the verbs are changed into their AvP (adverbial participle) form.

AvP

The AvP of a verb is formed by adding
- to the past tense stem of the verb (classes 1-2, 4-7)
- to the verb (class 3)

Ex:

- ஆன்னு பறக்குத்துவது கடையில் வைத்து தோன்றுவது
  ஐத்து ஒற்றுப்பினேயூடு = "He has bought and cooked eggs and has put them on a plate and gives them to you"

- நான்றுக்கு தொடன் அது தேத்தூ வந்து வந்து வந்து = "We will walk around in the city and then come"

Negative AvP

The negative AvP of a verb is formed by replacing the final ம from the infinitive with மூம்.

For தரு, however, the negative AvP is தாமாமூ.

Continuous Tense

The continuous tense for verbs shows that the action occurs continuously (without stopping). Verbs in the continuous tense can also show that the action occurs in the past tense, present tense, or future tense.

The past continuous tense shows that the action was occurring in the past. (Ex: "They have were laughing") The present continuous tense shows that the action is currently occurring and ongoing. (Ex: "They are laughing") The future continuous tense shows that the action will be occurring continuously in the future. (Ex: "They will be laughing")

Continuous Participle

A verb can be put in the continuous tense by AvP + நிறைவுத்து + வ

The past, present, or future continuous tense can be formed by putting
into the past, present, or future tense, respectively.

Ex:

- அரண செரணம் பண்டை காவல்
  அரணம் செரணம் பண்டை காவல் = "Those two grandmothers will be gossiping"
- காவல் காவல் காவல் காவல் = "Crows will be crowing in the morning"
- ரீதி தீதி தீதி தீதி = "Vehicles are going in big streets"
- அவ்வென்று அவ்வென்று அவ்வென்று = "They were laughing"

Quotations & Complex Sentences - வெங்கை

The verb வெங்கை is one of the Class 5 Verbs. வெங்கை means "say", just like கூறு. In addition, வெங்கை can also be used to make complex sentences, as we will see in this lesson.

Quotations

Quotations are used to restate what other people have said. Direct quotations show exactly what people have said. (Ex: "'The fisherman departed in the boat', said the child.") Indirect quotations show what people have said, but not necessarily in the exact way that they said it. (Ex: "The child said that the fisherman departed.")

The word வெங்கை, which is also the AvP of வெங்கை, is placed immediately after the quotation. Traditionally in Thamil, the indirect form of quotations has been used predominantly. In the history of Thamil, the usage of the quotation marks is a relatively recent thing. Thus, direct quotations in Thamil are distinguished mainly by quotation marks, and indirect quotations do not have quotation marks.
Ex:

- "நான் காலம் வந்தேன் தந்தை" குறிப்பிட்டு வந்தீர் குறிப்பிட்டு = "'I am late!' the student screamed."
- "நான் காலம் வந்தேன் தந்தை" குறிப்பிட்டு வந்தீர் குறிப்பிட்டு = "The fishermen departed in the boat', said the girl."
- "நான் காலம் வந்தேன் தந்தை" குறிப்பிட்டு வந்தீர் குறிப்பிட்டு = "The girl said that the fishermen departed."

When restating the speech of another person, the correct tense of குறிப்பிட்டு can be used as an alternative to the "குறிப்பிட்டு ... குறிப்பிட்டு" style of quotations.

Ex:

- "நான் காலம் வந்தேன் தந்தை குறிப்பிட்டு வந்தீர் குறிப்பிட்டு குறிப்பிட்டு = "'Banana trees and coconut trees in our farm,' said the farmer."
- "நான் காலம் வந்தேன் தந்தை குறிப்பிட்டு வந்தீர் குறிப்பிட்டு குறிப்பிட்டு = "'Banana trees and coconut trees are in our garden,' the farmer said."
- "நான் காலம் வந்தேன் தந்தை குறிப்பிட்டு வந்தீர் குறிப்பிட்டு குறிப்பிட்டு = "The farmer said that banana trees and coconut trees are in our garden."

Complex Sentences

Complex sentences can be formed using குறிப்பிட்டு to insert new phrases in a way that is similar to how indirect quotations are formed. The phrase is inserted into the sentence and is followed immediately with குறிப்பிட்டு. In such sentences, the embedded phrase can often be a question.

Translations of the Thamil to English will vary according to the sentence.

Ex:
Thamil Paadanool (Draft Version)

Do you know why the sky is blue?

Tell how big ships float in the ocean

**Verbal Adjectives**

A verbal adjective is a phrase that acts as an adjective by describing a noun. A verbal adjective, in specific, describes the noun by what the noun does. For example, take the sentence "The elephant sleeps." We can rewrite this as the phrase, "the sleeping elephant". Here, "standing" is a verbal adjective describing the elephant. Taking the sentence "The lion fell", the corresponding phrase would be "the fallen lion", where "fallen" is the verbal adjective.

**Verbal Adjective - Past/ Present Tense**

A verbal adjective, followed by the noun which it describes, can be formed by moving the subject of a sentence to the end, and replacing the verb suffix of the verb with \(-\mathbb{A}\)

**Verbal Adjective - Future Tense**

A verbal adjective, followed by the noun which it describes, can be formed by moving the subject of a sentence to the end. The future tense verb is replaced by its infinitive, and the infinitive’s final \(-\mathbb{A}\) is replaced by \(-\mathbb{E}c\)

(Note: remember that replacing the final \(-\mathbb{A}\) of an infinitive with \(-\mathbb{E}c\) gives the same word as the future tense for \(\mathbb{A}t\) and \(\mathbb{A}m\). This may be a source of confusion. Forgetting this fact might make correct sentences
appear incorrect and vice versa.)

Ex:

- தாயமுத்துக்கு பாகை பாசல் = "The sleeping elephant"
- தாயமுத்துக்கு பாசல் விளைமாக புருயா கரம்பிக்கு = "The sleeping elephant ate lots of peanuts"
- நிம்ப்பாடு தீய்கள் = "The fallen lion"
- நிம்ப்பாடு தீய்கள் கூரியும் கிலிக் குடிக்கு = "The fallen lion lies in the mud"

The translation of the verbal adjectives into English can be done in a systematic way. That is to be expected, though, because translation is not formulaic and English is an irregular language.

Ex:

- சாமைக்கன் பற்று கம்பாலியியா = "The chickens will eat lentis"
- பற்று கம்பாலியா சாமைக்கன் = "The chickens that will eat lentis"
- பற்று கம்பாலியா சாமைக்கன் முடி (புது) முடி மகரிர்கள் = "The chickens that will eat lentils come here now"
- கூரியும் 1 வெள்ளிக்கு பானுக்கள் இழிகார தொகைக் கையிடார் = "The balls that roll on the ground are small"
- மூல்ல வாயாந்த கொரே கூரியும் கொடுப்பிற்கா = "Leave water for the orators that will speak"

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**Perfect Tense / நிதிக்**

A verb in the perfect tense shows an action whose completion is definite. The past perfect tense shows an action that had completed before other events that also took place in the past. The present perfect tense shows an action that has just completed, and the future perfect tense shows an action that will be completed in the future.

The following sentences are examples of the past, present, and future
tenses in English for the verb "dance": "She had danced before singing" (past), "She has danced and will sing soon" (present), "She will have danced by the time she sings" (future).

**Perfect Tense**

The perfect tense of a verb is formed by $\text{AvP} + \text{ti}$

By itself, the verb $\text{ti}$ means "leave". When combined with the AvP, it shows certainty or definiteness in the occurrence of an action.

**Verbs - Certainty In Occurrence**

The AvP + $\text{ti}$ shows certainty in the action's occurrence

Because of the certainty that it expresses, AvP + $\text{ti}$ is used for emphasis. The past tense of AvP + $\text{ti}$, in addition to showing definiteness that the action happened, also indicates that the action completed.

**Ex:**

- நாள் சென்று வைணவமைக்க முடிவு கொண்டு வீரராஜி பிறந்தார் = "On Tuesday I cleaned inside the house"
- கோதை தாக்குதல் என்று குமாரி அப்பா திசையில் பெற்றார் = "Kothai has danced two times"
- அவனியன் நான்கா அடுத்த வாக்கியும் கருதியும்பாரார் = "They will have come by 6 o'clock tomorrow"
- அவன் கட்டடம் மாற்றும்/துறுத்தும் பட்டம் திருநூற்றாண்டு = "The picture that she has mounted on the wall is straight"
- அதுவும் திமுகமாக அடிக்குறித்து வீரராஜியேற்பு = "The mail must come soon"
- பெரிய காண்கியது குழுக்களில் இருந்தார் = "The cat tore the paper"
Verbal nouns are similar to verbal adjectives, in that they are constructed from phrases. But as the name suggests, verbal nouns turn phrases into nouns.

### Verbal Noun - Past/Present Tense
A verbal noun is made from a phrase by replacing the verb with past/present tense stem + மா

### Verbal Noun - Future Tense
For verbs in:
- Classes 1-4, replace the verb with verb root + மா + மா
- Class 5, replace the verb with future tense stem + மா + மா
- Classes 6-7, replace the verb with verb root + மா + மா

See the lesson on Class 5 Verbs for reference on Class 5 future tense stems.

Another way of thinking about verbal nouns is this: replace the verb suffix (for nouns besides மா and மிகு) with மா. For மா and மிகு in the past and present tense, also replace the verb suffix with மா.

### Properties Of Verbal Nouns

Verbal nouns can take case suffixes. When taking case suffixes, verbal nouns behave like மா. The final மா will be replaced with whatever word மா would change to in the same situation. For example, மா would change to மா in the instrumental case, and மா in the dative case.

- வாரம் விளக்காறாரூரை மா கோடரையா? = "Did you hear the things that I said?"
- கூன்று கானும் (முழுவதுமுறையே) கோர் மாகா வென்று விளைந்துகோள்
  = "The people said that the building of the road had finished"
Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are pronouns that refer back in some way to the subject of the same sentence. One way reflexive pronouns can occur in English is by words such as "myself", "yourself", "ourselves", "themselves", etc.

The equivalent of such reflexive words in Tamil, for 1st and 2nd person, is achieved simply by using the corresponding pronoun.

Ex:

- வேட்டாய் சொந்தாய் புரே் பாத்திராய் = "I talked about myself"
- பிங்காய் கண்டகாய் பிங்காய் பாத்திராய் = "Don't hate yourself"

There are special reflexive pronouns for 3rd person. They can take case suffixes, and change before doing so.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflexive 3rd Person Pronoun</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>நுழு நுழு</td>
<td>நுழு நுழு</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflexive 3rd Person Pronoun - Changes With Case Suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நுழு -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the meanings of நுழு 1 is "hold". But we have already seen நுழு 1 to help express something else. Namely, the AvP of நுழு 1, which is நுழு நுழு, is used along with துண்முன் 7 to help express the continuous tense. If
we only use நீந்த்¹, we can form reflexive verbs. Reflexive verbs relate the action back to the subject. Another way of thinking about reflexive verbs is that they show the subject performs the action alone.

**Reflexive Verbs**

A verb can be made reflexive by using AvP + நீந்த்¹

Ex:

- மகள் குறுக்கும் முறை நீந்தான்மை = "The daughter wrote the letter herself"
- அம்மா அடையா நீந்தவதற்கு வரும் குறுக்கும் அடையா
  நீந்தான்மை = "She went to the post office and mailed the letter herself"

Simultaneous actions can be expressed with நீந்த்¹ and the continuous tense.

**Simultaneous Action**

For verbs whose actions occur simultaneously, replace all verbs except for the last verb with AvP + நீந்தவதற்கு

Ex:

- அம்மா நீந்தவதற்கு முறை நீந்தவதற்கு அறிக்கைகள் = "They came laughing and singing"

---

**Passive Voice / முறை**

**Passive Voice**

The sentences we have discussed so far, with perhaps the exception of the type of sentences made only with the dative case, are active sentences. They are called active because the subject clearly performs the action of the verb. (E.g. "It runs", "They saw the movie") Passive voice refers to the
use of passive verbs. Passive verbs show action happening to the direct object. However, sentences with passive verbs do not have a subject, or the subject is indirectly expressed. (E.g. "The movie was seen", "They movie was seen by them")

### Passive Voice

A sentence is put into passive voice by
- replacing the verb with infinitive + உரு
- removing the case suffix -ம் from the direct object
- adding the case suffix -அம் to the subject, if it is expressed indirectly

Note that the உரு of the passive verb is conjugated (i.e. gets its verb ending) according to the direct object.

**Ex:**

- அரசியர்கள் சட்ட மூலம் தடுக்கப்பட்டது = "Politicians blocked that law"
- அது தடுக்கப்பட்டது = "That law was blocked"
- எண்ணானவர்கள் சட்ட மூலம் எண்ணானவர்களாக மாற்றப்பட்டது = "Drivers drive the buses"
- எண்ணானவர்கள் எண்ணானவர்களாக மாற்றப்பட்ட சட்டம் = "The buses were driven by drivers"
- பலர் என்று அவர்கள் எங்கிலியர் பார்க்கும் = "Many people will respect him"
- ஏனையர் என்று பார்க்கும் = "He will be respected"

### Emotions

The verb உரு is used on its own to express emotions. The related word உரும்பு is used to express the creation of the same emotions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotion</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>உரு</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>உரும்பு</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>மகிறுத்தி</td>
<td>happiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>புறையாம்</td>
<td>pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ரூருக்கும்</td>
<td>shyness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>நீர்மம்</td>
<td>hardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அரவரம்</td>
<td>haste, urgency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தேம்</td>
<td>doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சென்றவரம்</td>
<td>jealousy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>சேரும்</td>
<td>anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>அரசும்</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>