

# *Peace Corps*

## *Conversational Tamil*



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this text is to develop conversational skills in Tamil. It is to be used as a review of what has been learned in class and not as a teaching device. The language materials consist of four types of language learning activities. The unit microwave cycle divides the learning process into two basic phases. The first phase involves mimicry, memorization, and manipulation, and the second phase involves conversational application of what has been learned. Drill exercises, the second type of activity, include substitution, repetition, transformation, conversation, and question-and-answer drills. Analysis of the language is the third type of activity. Realistic language usage is the fourth type. The text is divided into six sections, each consisting of cycles, drills, and grammar notes, which concentrate upon a limited number of sentence patterns and structural items. Suggested supplements follow each section. A verb chart, listing verb stems and their inflected forms, is included in the text, as is a pronunciation guide. The materials were designed for Peace Corps training programs specializing in agriculture. (Author/CLK)

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CONVERSATIONAL TAMIL

Prepared for Development and Resources Corporation

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## Introduction

The purpose of this text is to develop elementary conversational skills in Tamil. Though the text is to be used by language instructors as a major set of lesson plans, it should be supplemented by other varied materials and teaching techniques for a richer language learning experience. Sample supplementary materials have been included at the end of each section. They are suggested as possible exercises in an intensive program to expand the student's vocabulary, to reinforce grammar patterns, and to confront the student with occasional unfamiliar grammar items. The text is to be used by students as a review to what has been learned in class and not as a teaching device.

Effective teaching of the text materials presupposes the use of language props for teaching vocabulary. Every object should be taught by association with a visual representation of that object and every verb should be taught by association with the action described by that verb. It is important that both instructor and student make consistent use of language props and never resort to English.

The organization of each unit lesson allows for rapid mastery of question and answer patterns. The units, therefore, should be used as a basis for conversation between the student and instructor and between the students themselves. Once the unit has been mastered, the students should have ample opportunity to carry out the role of instructor.

The language materials consist of four different types of language learning activities. The first, and most predominant, is the unit microwave cycle. These cycles are adapted from cycles designed by Dr. Earl Stevick of the Foreign Service Institute. They divide the learning process into two basic phases. The first of these phases involves mimicry, memorization, and manipulation and so is designated 'M'. The 'M'<sub>1</sub> component of the phase consists of statements related in content and structure; the 'M'<sub>2</sub> component of the phase consists of one or more questions related in content and structure to the statements of 'M'<sub>1</sub>. The second phase involves the conversational application of 'M'<sub>1</sub> and 'M'<sub>2</sub> and so is designated 'C'. The question of 'M'<sub>2</sub> is asked and is answered by one of the statements of 'M'<sub>1</sub>. Each question and answer unit is one component of the 'C' phase. If there are five possible answers to 'M'<sub>2</sub> then there would be five components of 'C'. Before a new unit cycle is taken up in class the previous cycle should always be reviewed. Class time should be devoted entirely to using the language. Instructors should never attempt to explain grammar.

The second type of learning activity consists of various kinds of drill exercises. Substitution drills require the student to substitute similar structural items in one sentence pattern. Repetition drills enable the student to repeat similarly patterned sentences after the instructor. Transformation drills involve changing the structure of similar sentences. Conversation and question and answer drills utilize previously learned sentence patterns to build up conversation. All these drills are used to supplement material in the unit-microwaves.

The third type of learning activity is analysis of the language. Simplified explanations are included in sections of grammar notes to explain structural items of previous lessons. These grammar notes are intended for the students' individual use. The more difficult structures should be explained by the language coordinator of linguist in a separate class hour.

The fourth type of learning activity involves confrontation of a more complex linguistic reality. The task-oriented situation, model village and slide exercises, and role plays of the supplements force the student to gradually accustom himself to combinations of sounds and phrases, all of which may not be familiar to him. They are intended as a bridge between the tightly controlled class-room learning experience and the complete free communication of the field.

The text itself is divided into six sections, A, B, C, D, E, and F, each consisting of cycles, drills, and grammar notes which concentrate upon a limited number of sentence patterns and structural items. Suggested supplements follow each section. A verb chart, listing verb stems and their inflected forms, is included at the back of the text for reference. A pronunciation guide is also appended for students' use.

These materials have been designed for Peace Corps training programs specializing in agriculture. Satisfactory completion of the text should bring the trainee to at least a 2 FSI level.

Cycle 1

M<sub>1</sub> idu vālaipalam  
āranju  
milagā  
urulaikilangu  
vengāyam

M<sub>2</sub> idu yenna?

C<sub>1</sub> idu yenna?  
idu vālaipalam

C<sub>2</sub> idu yenna?  
idu āranju

C<sub>3</sub> idu yenna?  
idu milagā

(substitute remaining nouns as above)

M<sub>1</sub> This is a banana.  
orange  
chili  
potato  
onion

M<sub>2</sub> What is this?

O<sub>1</sub> What is this?  
This is a banana.

C<sub>2</sub> What is this?  
This is an orange.

C<sub>3</sub> What is this?  
This is chili.

Cycle 2

M<sub>1</sub> adu vālaipalam ille  
āranju  
milagā  
urulaikalangu  
vengāyam

M<sub>2</sub> adu vālaipalamā?  
āranjā  
milagāyā  
urulaikilangā  
vengāyamā

C<sub>1</sub> adu vālaipalamā?  
ille, adu vālaipalam ille  
OR  
adu vālaipalamā?  
āma, adu vālaipalam

M<sub>1</sub> That is not a banana.  
orange  
chili  
potato  
onion

M<sub>2</sub> Is that a banana?  
orange  
chili  
potato  
onion

C<sub>1</sub> Is that a banana?  
No, that is not a banana.

Drill for Cycles 1 & 2

Substitution Drills

adu vālaipalamā?  
āranja  
milagāyā  
urulaikalangā  
vengāyamā

Is that a banana?  
orange  
chili  
potato  
onion

idu vālaipalam  
āranju  
milagā  
urulaikilangu  
vengayāma

This is a banana, isn't it?  
orange  
chili  
potato  
onion

Conversation Drills

idu vālaipalamā?  
ille idu vālaipalam ille  
idu yennā?  
idu āranju

Is this a banana?  
No, this isn't a banana.  
What is this?  
This is an orange.

adu vālaipalam, illeyā?  
ille.  
adu yenna?  
adu āranju

That is a banana, isn't it?  
No.  
What is that?  
That is an orange.

Cycle 3

M<sub>1</sub> ivar oru manūsan  
avar paiyan  
vivasāyi  
māṇavan  
vādiyār  
Indiyan  
Amerikkan  
P.C. sevakan

M<sub>2</sub> yāru? ivar yāru?  
avar

C<sub>1</sub> ivar yāru?  
ivar mānūsan

C<sub>2</sub> avar yāru?  
avar mānūsan

M<sub>1</sub> He (this) is a man.  
He (that) is a boy.  
farmer.  
student  
teacher  
Indian  
American  
P.C. volunteer

M<sub>2</sub> Who is he (this)?  
(that)?

C<sub>1</sub> Who is he (this)?  
He (this) is a man.

C<sub>2</sub> Who is he (that)?  
He (that) is a man.

Cycle 4

M<sub>1</sub> ivaḷ oru pombalē  
aval poṇṇu  
vādiyārammā  
māṇavi  
pīs kor sēvaki  
/ Indiyān  
Amerikkan

M<sub>2</sub> ivaḷ yāru?  
aval

C<sub>1</sub> ivaḷ yāru?  
ivaḷ oru pombale

M<sub>1</sub> She (this) is a woman.  
(chat) girl  
teacher  
student  
'peace corps' volunteer  
Indian  
American

M<sub>2</sub> Who is she (this)?  
(that)

C<sub>1</sub> Who is she (this)?  
She (this) is a woman.

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

Substitution Drills

1. ivan manuṣanā?  
avan paiyanā  
ivan sevakanā  
avan māṇavanā  
ivan vādiyārā  
ivar Rāmanā  
avar Gōpālā

2. ivai pombaleyā?  
aval poṇṇā  
Sītāvā  
Kamalāvā

3. ivan manuṣan illeyā?  
avan paiyan  
ivar Rāman  
avar Gōpāl

(substitute other nouns)

4. ivai pombale illeyā?  
aval paṇṇu  
Sītā  
Kamalā

(substitute other nouns)

5. idu kuḷande illeyā?

1. Is he (this) a man?  
Is he (that) a boy  
(this) a volunteer  
(that) a student  
(this) a teacher  
(hon) Raman  
(hon) Gopal

2. Is she (this) a woman?  
(that) a girl  
Sita  
Kamala

3. Is he (this) not a man?  
he (that) a boy  
he (hon) Raman  
he (hon) Gopal

4. Is she (this) not a woman?  
she (that) not a girl  
Sita  
Kamala

6. Is this not a baby?

Cycle 5

M1 nān oru vivaśāyi  
vādiyār/vādiyārammā  
Amerikkān  
Indiyan  
māṇavan/māṇavi  
manuṣān  
pombale  
pīs kor sēvakan/sevaki

M2 (nī) nīnga (hon) yāru?

C1 (incl.) nīnga yāru?  
nān oru vivaśāyi

M1 I am a farmer.  
teacher  
American  
Indian  
student  
man  
woman  
Peace Corps volunteer

M2 Who are you?

C1 Who are you?  
I am a farmer.

Cycle 5a

M1 nānga vivaśāyigal  
(nām) vādiyārgal/vādiyārammakal  
Amerikkargal  
Indiyārgal  
māṇavargal/māṇaviḡal  
maṇuṣargal  
pombalegal  
pīs kor sēvakargal/sēvakiḡal

M2 nīnga yāru?  
nānga (excl.)  
nām (incl.)

C1 nīnga yāru?  
nānga vivaśāyigal

C2 nānga yāru?  
nānga vivaśāyigal

M1 We are farmers.  
teachers  
Americans  
Indians  
students  
men  
women  
Peace Corps volunteers

M2 Who are you?  
we (excl.)  
we (incl.)

C1 Who are you?  
We are farmers.

C2 Who are we?  
We are farmers.

Drills for Cycle 5

Substitution Drill

nīnga oru vivasāyi  
 nī vāḍiyār/vāḍiyārammā  
 amerikkan  
 indiyān  
 P.C. sēvakan/sēvakī  
 mānavan/mānavī  
 manuṣān  
 pombāle

You are a farmer.  
 teacher  
 American  
 Indian  
 P.C. volunteer  
 student  
 man  
 woman

nānga vivasāyigal  
 nām vāḍiyārgal/vāḍiyārammāgal  
 ivanga Amerikkargal  
 avanga Indiyargal  
 nīnga piś kor sēvakargal/sēvakigal

We (excl) are farmers.  
 We. (incl) teachers  
 They (this) Americans:  
 They (that) Indians  
 You (hon) Peace Corps volunteers

nān yāru?  
 ivaḷ  
 avai  
 ivar  
 avar  
 nīnga (nī)

Who am I?  
 is she (this)  
 she (that)  
 he (this)  
 he (that)  
 are you.

Conversation Drill

nīnga oru vāḍiyārā/vāḍiyārammāvā?  
 ille. nān oru vāḍiyār/vāḍiyārammā ille  
 nīnga yāru?  
 nān oru P.C. sēvakan/sēvakī

Are you a teacher?  
 No. I'm not a teacher  
 Who are you?  
 I'm a P.C. trainee.

(substitute other nouns)

Cycle 6

M<sub>1</sub> en \_\_\_\_\_ pēr \_\_\_\_\_  
unga (hon) un pēr \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>2</sub> en pēr \_\_\_\_\_  
unga un pēr \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>3</sub> unga un pēr yenna?  
en, pēr yenna?

C<sub>1</sub> enga un pēr yenna?  
en pēr \_\_\_\_\_

C<sub>2</sub> en pēr yenna?  
unga un pēr \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>1</sub> my name  
your name

M<sub>2</sub> My name is \_\_\_\_\_  
Your name is \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>3</sub> What is your name?  
What is my name?

C<sub>1</sub> What is your name?  
My name is \_\_\_\_\_

C<sub>2</sub> What is my name?  
Your name is \_\_\_\_\_

Drill for Cycle 6

Substitution Drill

1. ivaruḍaya pēr Rāman  
avaruḍaya Gōpāl
2. ivaluḍaya pēr Sītā  
avaluḍaya Kamalā
3. en pēr yenna?  
unga un  
ivaruḍaya  
avaruḍaya  
ivaluḍaya  
avaluḍaya  
ivangaḷuḍaya  
avangaḷuḍaya

1. His (this) name is Raman.  
His (that) Gopal
2. Her (this) name is Sita.  
Her (that) Kamala
3. What is my name?  
your  
his (this)  
his (that)  
her (this)  
he (that)  
their (this)  
their (that)

Cycle 7

M<sub>1</sub> idu Rāmanuḍaya kuḍumbam  
viḍu  
magan  
appā (tagappanār)  
ammā (tayār)  
magal

M<sub>2</sub> yāruḍaya kuḍumbam idu?  
viḍu  
m-yeveruḍaya magan  
i-yevaluḍaya appā  
n-yedunuḍaya ammā  
magal  
ponjādi

C<sub>1</sub> yāruḍaya kuḍumbam idu?  
idu Rāmanuḍaya kuḍumbam.

M<sub>1</sub> This is Raman's family.  
house  
son  
father  
mother  
daughter

M<sub>2</sub> Whose family is this?  
house  
son  
father  
mother  
daughter  
wife

C<sub>1</sub> Whose family is this?  
This is Raman's family.

Drills for Cycle 7

Conversation Drill

idu yārudaya magan?  
idu Rāmanudaya magan  
ivanudaya pēr yenna?  
ivanudaya pēr Gōpāl.

Whose son is this?  
This is Rāman's son.  
What's his (this) name?  
His name is Gopal.

Completion Drill

1. Rāmanudaya magan Gōpāl  
magal Kamālā  
ammā Ponni  
appā Vēlan  
ponjādī Sitā
2. Sītāvudaya magan Gōpāl  
magal Kamālā  
ammā Kupayī  
appā Kupan  
puruṣan Rāman

1. Raman's son is Gopal.  
daughter is Kamala  
mother is Ponni  
father is Velan  
wife is Sita
2. Sita's son is Gopal.  
daughter is Kamala  
mother is Kupayī  
father is Kupan  
husband is Raman

Cycle 8

M<sub>1</sub> idu yellām unnuḍaya pensilgal  
ennuḍaya  
ivaruḍaya  
avaruḍaya

inda pensilgal ivaluḍayadu  
avaluḍayadu  
engaluḍayadu  
nammuḍayadu  
ivangaluḍayadu  
avangaluḍayadu

M<sub>2</sub> idu yellām yāruḍaya pensilgal?

C<sub>1</sub> idu yellām yāruḍaya pensilgal?  
idu yellām unnuḍaya pensilgal

C<sub>2</sub> idu yellām yāruḍaya pensilgal?  
ida pensilgal yellām ivaluḍayadu

M<sub>1</sub> (all) These are your pencils.  
my  
his (this)  
his (that)

(all) These are hers (this).  
hers (that)  
ours (ex)  
ours (in)  
theirs (this)  
theirs (that)

M<sub>2</sub> Whose pencils are these?

C<sub>1</sub> Whose pencils are these?  
These are your pencils.

C<sub>2</sub> Whose pencils are these?  
These pencils are hers (this).

Drills for Cycle 8

Substitution Drill

ingē oru pensil irukku  
angē renḍu pensilgal  
mūnu  
nālu  
anju  
āru  
ēḷu  
eṭṭu  
ombadu  
pattu

Here is one pencil.  
There are two pencils.  
three  
four  
five  
six  
seven  
eight  
nine  
ten

ingē oruttan irukkān  
angē renḍu pēr irukkānga  
mūnu  
nālu  
naju  
āru  
ēḷu  
eṭṭu  
ombadu  
pattu

Here is one person.  
There are two persons.  
three  
four  
five  
six  
seven  
eight  
nine  
ten

## Grammar Notes

### A. Nouns

Nouns are either masculine, feminine or neuter. Only human beings are referred to as masculine or feminine.

eg.

manuṣan	(m)	man
pombale	(f)	woman

All other nouns, both animate and inanimate, are neuter.

eg.

vālaipalam	(n)	banana
pēr	(n)	name
paṣumādu	(n)	cow

### B. Pronouns

Personal pronouns 'he' 'she' 'it' 'they' have two forms:

ivar

ivan

idu

ivanga

ival

whereas

avar

avan

aval

adu

avanga

refer to persons and objects close to the speaker,  
eg. 'this he (ivar) this she (ival)

refer to persons and objects at a distance from the speaker,  
eg. that he (avar) that she (aval)

The personal pronoun 'we' has two forms:

'nānga' is exclusive i.e. it doesn't include all persons spoken to.

'nām' is inclusive i.e. it includes all persons spoken to. Colloquially, 'nām' may sometimes replace nānga

## Grammar Notes (cont'd)

The personal pronoun 'you' has two forms:

'nī' is used when talking to servants, children and very close friends.  
 'ninga' is used in addressing all other people. It is used in addressing several people but is also used in addressing one person to show respect. Initially 'ninga' should be used even with friends. In the same way, 'ivan a/avanga' are often substituted for 'ivar/avar' to show respect. 'ivar avar' show greater respect than 'ivan/avan'.

### C. Possession

Possession is expressed by adding /udaya/ to the noun to which something belongs.

eg:

'Rāmanuḍaya kuḍumbam'	Raman's family
'Sītāyuḍaya kuḍumbam'	Sita's family

Possession is expressed by adding /-udaya/ to the objective form of the pronoun.

eg.

nān	anṇuḍaya	I	of me	(my)
nī	unnuḍaya	you (fam)	of you	(your)
nīnga	unṅaludaya	you (resp)	of you	(your)
nānga	aṅgaludaya	we (exd)	of us	(our)
ivan	ivanuḍaya	he	of him	(his)
ival	ivaluḍaya	she	of her	(her)
adu	adunuḍaya	it	of it	(its)
avanga	avanṅaluḍaya	they	of them	(their)

Note - the subjective and objective forms of 'he' 'she' 'it' and 'they' are the same.  
 The subjective and objective forms of 'I' 'you' and 'we' are different.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

When the noun or objective form of the pronoun ends in a vowel; 'l' 'v' or 'n' is added before adding /-uḍaya/

eg.

engaluḍaya  
Sitāvuḍaya  
adunnuḍaya

/-uḍaya/ is often dropped in colloquial Tamil. eg. we can say 'em pēr' - my name instead of 'ennuḍaya pēr'.

In the sentences of the type:

This pencil is mine.            inda pensil ennuḍayadu  
These pencils are mine.        inda pensilgal ennuḍayadu

D. The verb 'to be'

In the present tense, forms of the verb 'to be' are not used in positive sentences of identification.

eg. This is a banana.            idu \_\_\_\_\_ vālaipalam

However, some form of the verb 'to be' must be used in sentences of location and existence.

eg. Here is a pencil            ingē pensil irukku  
      There is a pencil            angē pensil irukku  
      It is not                    vēyilā irukku.

'irukku' is the neuter singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

In the following sentences

Here is one person            inge oruttan irukkān  
Here are two people            inge rendu pēr irukkānga

'irukkān' is the masculine singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

'irukkānga' is the masculine plural form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

'irukkiral' is the feminine singular form.

'irukkānga' is the feminine plural form.

or 'irukku' is the neuter plural form.

The verb ending must always agree with the gender (i.e. m, f, n) and the number (i.e. sing., pl.) of the subject of the sentence.

## Grammar Notes (cont'd)

The negative form of the verb 'to be' i.e. ille...is is used in sentences of identification as well as sentences of location and existence.

eg.

This <u>is</u> not a banana	idu vālaipalam <u>ille</u>
This <u>is</u> not a man	idu manuṣan <u>ille</u>
The pencil <u>isn't</u> here	ingē pensil <u>ille</u>

Note - in Tamil the verb is generally the last word in the sentence.

### E. Questions

Questions are formed in two ways:

#### 1. use of a question word

eg. idu yenna? What is this?  
idu yāra? Who is this?

The question word usually comes at the end of the sentence but before the verb.

The question word 'whose' may take several forms;

yevaruḍaya pensil - whose pencil  
(when addressing a man)

yevaluḍaya pensil - whose pencil  
(when addressing a woman)

yedunuḍaya pensil - the pencil belonging to what  
(when referring to an object)

yāruḍaya pensil - whose pencil  
(when addressing both man and woman)

/-du/ may be added to the question word to form sentences of the type:

This pencil is whose?      inda pensil yāruḍayadu?

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Grammar Notes (cont'd)

2. Without a question word.

eg.

This is a banana, isn't it?	idu vālaipalam illeyā?
Is this a banana?	isu vālaipālamā?

/-ā/ may be added to the word stressed.

Note - intonation and stress also differentiate questions from statements.  
Be sure to carefully mimic the stress and intonation of your instructor's voice.

Cycle 9

M<sub>1</sub> ennuḍaya pēr \_\_\_\_\_  
en ammāvudaya pēr \_\_\_\_\_  
appāvudaya \_\_\_\_\_  
akkaludaya \_\_\_\_\_  
tangaiyudaya \_\_\_\_\_  
annanudaya \_\_\_\_\_  
tambiyudaya \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>2</sub> un unga pēr yenna?  
un ammāvudaya pēr yenna?  
appāvudaya  
akkaludaya  
tangaiyudaya  
annanudaya  
tambiyudaya

C<sub>1</sub> un unga pēr yenna?  
ennuḍaya pēr \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>1</sub> My name is \_\_\_\_\_  
My mother's name is \_\_\_\_\_  
father's \_\_\_\_\_  
elder sister's \_\_\_\_\_  
younger sister's \_\_\_\_\_  
elder brother's \_\_\_\_\_  
younger brother's \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>2</sub> What is your name?  
What is your mother's name?  
father's  
elder sister's  
younger sister's  
elder brother's  
younger brother's

C<sub>1</sub> What is your name?  
My name is \_\_\_\_\_

Cycle 10

M<sub>1</sub> ālu ingē irukkān  
angē  
vittulē  
vittukkullē  
vittukku veliyē

M<sub>2</sub> ālu yengē irukkān

C<sub>1</sub> ālu yengē irukkān?  
ālu ingē irukkān

M<sub>1</sub> Man is here.  
there  
in the house  
inside the house  
outside the house

M<sub>2</sub> Where is the man?

C<sub>1</sub> Where is the man?  
Man is here.

Cycle 11

M<sub>1</sub> pombale viṭṭukku mēlē irukkāi  
viṭṭukku kilē  
viṭṭukku munnālē  
viṭṭukku pinnālē

M<sub>2</sub> pombale yengē irukkāl?

C<sub>1</sub> ~~pombale~~ yengē irukkāl?  
pombale viṭṭukku mēlē irukkāl

M<sub>1</sub> Woman is on the top of the house.  
under the house  
in front of the house  
behind the house

M<sub>2</sub> Where is the woman?

C<sub>1</sub> Where is the woman?  
Woman is on the top of the house

Drills for Cycles 10 & 11

Substitution Drills

1. paṣumādu ingē  
   angē  
   viṭṭulē  
   viṭṭukkūlē  
   viṭṭukku veliyē  
   viṭṭukku mēlē  
   viṭṭukku     lē  
   viṭṭukku     anālē  
   viṭṭukku pinnālē.

1. The cow is here.  
   there  
   in the house  
   inside the house  
   outside the house  
   on the top of the house  
   under the house  
   in front of the house  
   behind the house

2. ālu ingē     irukkān  
   angē  
   viṭṭulē

2. The man is here.  
   there  
   in the house

Substitute other post positions as above

3. ālunga ingē     irukkānga  
   angē  
   viṭṭulē

3. The men are here.  
   there  
   in the house

Substitute other post positions as above

4. pombalē ingē     irukkāl  
   angē  
   viṭṭulē

4. The woman is here.  
   there  
   in the house

Substitute other post positions

5. pombalēnga ingē     irukkānga  
   angē  
   viṭṭulē

5. The women are here.  
   there  
   in the house

Drills for Cycles 10 & 11

Substitution Drills (cont'd)

6. ambalē ingē ille  
pombalē  
paśumādu

6. The man is not here.  
woman  
cow

7. ambalē viṭṭukkulle ille  
pombalē viṭṭukku veliyē  
paśumādu viṭṭule

7. The man is not inside the house.  
woman outside the house  
cow in the house

Substitute her post positions

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Cycle 12

M<sub>1</sub> inda takkāli šegappu niram.  
vengāyam velle  
milagā pachchai  
vālaipalam manjal

M<sub>2</sub> inda takkāli yenna niram?  
vengāyam  
milagā  
vālaipalam

C<sub>1</sub> inda takkāli yenna niram?  
inda takkāli šegappu niram

M<sub>1</sub> This tomato is red (color)  
onion white  
chili green  
banana yellow

M<sub>2</sub> What color is this tomato?  
onion  
chili  
banana

C<sub>1</sub> What color is this tomato?  
1 This tomato is red. (color)

Also use black, brown, blue, orange  
with other objects in room and ask,  
"what color is this?"

Cycle 13

M<sub>1</sub> ~~innikki~~ vēyilā irukku  
kulirā  
maḷaiyā  
mappu-mandāramā

M<sub>2</sub> innikki yeppadi irukku?

C<sub>1</sub> ~~innikki yeppadi irukku?~~  
innikki vēyilā irukku

M<sub>1</sub> It's hot today.  
cold  
rainy  
cloudy

M<sub>2</sub> How is it today?

C<sub>1</sub> How is it today?  
It's hot today.

6.11

Cycle 14

- M<sub>1</sub> indiyāvilē kōḍaikālattilē vēyilā irukku  
kulirkālattilē kulirā  
paruvamaḷai kālattilē maḷaiyā  
vasanta kālattilē suhama
- M<sub>2</sub> indiyāvilē kōḍaikālattilē yeppadi irukku?  
kulirkālattilē  
paruvamaḷai kālattilē  
vasanta kālattilē
- C<sub>1</sub> indiyāvilē kōḍaikālattilē yeppadi irukku?  
indiyāvilē kōḍaikālattilē veppamā irukku

Cycle 14

M<sub>1</sub> It's hot in the summer in India.  
cold in the winter  
rainy during the monsoons  
pleasant in the spring

M<sub>2</sub> How is it in India in the summer?  
in the winter  
during the monsoons  
in the spring

C  
1 How is it in India in the summer?  
It's hot in the summer in India.

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M<sub>1</sub> inda elumichchamkāi pulippā irukku.  
 milagā karamā  
 miṭṭāyi tittippā  
 pāvakkai kasappā  
 tanni uppā

M<sub>2</sub> inda elumichchamkāi yeppadi irukku?  
 milagā  
 miṭṭāyi  
 kākari  
 tanni

C<sub>1</sub> inda elumichchamkāi yeppadi irukku?  
 inda elumichchamkāi pulippā irukku

M<sub>1</sub> This lime is sour.  
 chili hot  
 candy sweet  
 bitter gourd bitter  
 water salty

M<sub>2</sub> How is this lime?  
 chili  
 candy  
 vegetable  
 water

C<sub>1</sub> How is this lime?  
 This lime is sour.

Another form is also common:

inda elumichchamkāi pulikkaradu  
 etc.

This lime is sour.  
 etc

## Grammar Notes

### A. Post-positions

In English, prepositions are used to describe possession, location, and time, but in Tamil, postpositions are used. i.e. words like 'into' 'on' 'to' follow the (pro)noun rather than precede it.

eg. When we added /-udaya/ to (pro)nouns we were using one kind of postposition. 'Rāmanudaya kuḍumbam' (Raman's family), when translated as 'the family of Raman', illustrates the difference in Tamil postpositions and English prepositions. /-udaya/ follows Raman, but 'of' comes before Raman.

There are two kinds of postpositions in Tamil:

1) simple postpositions are directly added to a noun or objective form of the pronoun.

eg.     akkaludaya             of the elder sister  
       viṭṭule                 in the house

2) Complex postpositions are added to the stem of the noun or objective form of the pronoun and followed by a postposition.

eg.     viṭṭukku veliyē         outside the house  
       viṭṭukku munnālē       in front of the house  
       viṭṭukku kilē           under the house

### B. Adjectives

Adjectives are used with or without the verb 'to be' in sentences of description.

eg.     'inda elumichchamkāi pulippā irukku'  
       This lime is sour.

       'inda takkāli segappu niram'  
       This tomato is red.

Note - 'inda' is the adjectival form of the pronoun 'idu'

### C. /-paḷam/ and /-kāi/

In Madras fruits are eaten when they are ripe and cooked as vegetables when they aren't ripe. Unripened fruits are /-kai/ and ripened fruits are /-paḷam/

eg.     vaḷaipalaḃam         - ripe banana  
       vaḷaikāi             - unripe banana

## Geography

### dēsam

idu dēsa paḍam  
idu oru dēsam (or nāḍu)  
idan pēr, indiyā

indiyāvukku vaḍakkē 'imaya malai' irukku  
indiyāvukku terkkē 'indu mahā samudram' irukku  
indiyāvukku kilakkē 'vangāla kudā kadal' irukku  
indiyāvukku mērkke 'arabi kadal' irukku

indiyāvin talai nagaram, pudu delli

indiyāvin mukyamāna nadigal, Gangai, Yamunai, Bramaputrā, Kriṣnā,  
Gōḍāvāri, Kāvēri

### rajyam

idu oru rājyam  
idan pēr, 'śennai rājyam'; medrās rājyam, Tamilāgam, Tamil rāḍu

śennai rājyattukku vaḍakke 'āndrapradēs' irukku  
terkkē 'indu mahā samudram' irukku  
kilakkē 'vangāla kudē kadul' irukku  
mērkke 'mērkku toḍarchi malai' irukku

śennai rājyattin talai nagaram, śennai nagaram

śennai rājyattin mukyamāna nadigal, kāvēri, vaigai, pālāru

jillā

idu oru jillā (or māvatṭam)  
dan pēr, tanjai jillā

tanjai jillāvin talai nagāram, tanjāvur

tanjai jillāvin mukyamāna nadi, kaveri

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## Geography

### Country

This is a map (of a country).  
This is a country.  
Its name is India.

To the north of India are the Himalaya mountains.  
To the south of India is the Indian ocean.  
To the east of India is the Bay of Bengal.  
To the west of India is the Arabian sea.

New Delhi is the capitol of India.

India's principal rivers are the Ganges, Jamuna, Bramaputra, Krishna,  
Godaveri, and Kaveri.

### State

This is a state.  
Its name is Madras.

To the north of Madras in Andhra Pradesh.  
To the south of Madras in the Indian ocean.  
To the east of Madras is the Bay of Bengal.  
To the west of Madras are the western ghats.

Madras is the capitol of Madras.

Madras' principal rivers are the Kaveri, Vaigai, and Polaru.

District

This is a district.  
Its name is Tanjur.

Tanjur's main city is Tanjur.

Tanjur's principal river is the Kaveri.

## Section B

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Cycle 1

M<sub>1</sub> kālayilē Rāman eḷuṇḍirukkirār  
avar 'kāppi' kuḍikkirār  
kulikkirār  
sappiḍarār  
vēlai seiyaṛār

M<sub>2</sub> kalayilē Rāman yenna seiyaṛār?

C  
1 kālayilē Rāman yenna seiyaṛār?  
kālayilē Rāman eḷuṇḍirikkirār

M<sub>1</sub> In the morning Raman gets up.  
he drinks coffee  
takes a bath  
eats breakfast  
works

M<sub>2</sub> What does Raman do in the morning?

C<sub>1</sub> What does Raman do in the morning?  
In the morning Raman gets up.

Cycle 2

M<sub>1</sub> madiyānatilē Rāman sāppādu sāppidarār  
 apparam avar oivu edukkirār  
 velai seiyaarār  
 sayamkalatilē sappadu sāppidarār  
 apparam snegidangalode pēsārār  
 tunga pōrār

M<sub>1</sub> In the afternoon Raman eats dinner.  
 Then he takes rest  
 works again  
 In the evening eats dinner  
 Then talks with friends  
 Then goes to sleep

M<sub>2</sub> madiyānatilē Rāman yenna seiyaarār?  
 sayamkalatile Raman yenna seiyaarār?

M<sub>2</sub> What does Raman do in the afternoon?  
 What does Raman do in the evening?

C<sub>1</sub> madiyānatilē Rāman yenna seiyaarār  
 madiyānatilē Rāman sāppādu sāppidarār

C<sub>1</sub> What does Raman do in the afternoon?  
 In the afternoon Raman eats dinner.

C<sub>2</sub> apparam avar yenna seiyaarār  
 apparam avar oivu edukkirār

C<sub>1</sub> Then what does he do?  
 Then he takes rest.

(finish responses as above)

C<sub>3</sub> sayamkalatilē Rāman yenna seiyaarār?  
 madiyānatilē Rāman sappadu sāppidarār  
 apparam avar snegidangalōdē pēsārār

C<sub>3</sub> What does Raman do in the evening?  
 In the evening Raman eats dinner.  
 Then he talks with friends.

## Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

### Substitution Drill

avar	kālayilē		eḷundirikkiradillē	He doesn't	get up	in the morning
aval	madiyānatilē	'tea'	kuḍikkiradillē	She	drink tea	afternoon
hīnga	seyamkalatilē		kulikkiradillē	You don't	take a bath	evening
nān	rāttiriyilē	tiffan	sāppidaradillē	I	eat breakfast	night
nānga		vēlai	seiyyaradillē	We (ex)	work	
avarga			paḍikkaradillē	They	study	

### Expansion Drill

mudalle	nān		eḷundirikkirēn	First	I	get up
piragu	nān		kulikkirēn	Then	I	take a bath
piragu	nān	tiffan	sāppiḍarēn	Then	I	eat breakfast
kaḍaisiya	nān	vaguppukku	pōrēn	Finally	I	go to class

(after the students have mastered the four responses they may substitute other activities in answering the following question:)

What do you do all day?  
 in the morning  
 in the afternoon  
 in the evening

Cycle 3

M <sub>1</sub>	mani	onnu	mani	onnēkāl
		onnarai		onnēmukkāl
		renḍu		rendēkāl
		renḍarai		rendēmukkāl
		mūnu		mūnēkāl
		mūnarai		mūnēmukkāl
		nālu		nālēkāl
		nālarai		nālēmukkāl
		anjū		anjēkāl
		anjarai		anjēmukkāl
		āru		ārēkāl
		ārarai		ārēmukkāl
		ēlu		ēlēkāl
		ēlarai		ēlēmukkāl
		eṭṭu		eṭṭēkāl
		eṭṭarai		eṭṭēmukkāl
		ombadu		ombadēkāl
		ombaderai		ombadēmukkāl
		pattu		pattēkāl
		pattarai		pattēmukkāl
		padinonnu		padinonnēkāl
		padinonnarai		padinonnēmukkāl
		panireḍu		panireḍēkāl
		panirunderai		panireḍēmukkāl

M <sub>1</sub>	It's	1	o'clock.	It's	1:15
		1:30			1:45
		2			2:15
		2:30			2:45
		3			3:15
		3:30			3:45
		4			4:15
		4:30			4:45
		5			5:15
		5:30			5:45
		6			6:15
		6:30			6:45
		7			7:15
		7:30			7:45
		8			8:15
		8:30			8:45
		9			9:15
		9:30			9:45
		10			10:15
		10:30			10:45
		11			11:15
		11:30			11:45
		12			12:15
		12:30			12:45

M<sub>2</sub> mani jenna?

M<sub>2</sub> What time is it?

C<sub>1</sub> mani jenna  
mani onnu

C<sub>1</sub> What time is it?  
It's 1 o'clock.

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Cycle 4

M <sub>1</sub>	kālayilē	āru eḷu eṭṭa ombadu pattu padinonnu	manikki Sītā	pāttiram kaḷuvarāl tiffan seiyaṛāl viḍu suddam seiyaṛāl tuṇi tuvaikkirāl kulikkirāl
	madiyanatilē	oru rendu munu	manikki Sītā	pujai seiyaṛāl samaikkirāl sāppādu sappidarāl vēlaye ārambikkirāl
	sayamkalatilē	anju aru	manikki Sītā	vēlaye muḍikkirāl tōṭṭatukku taṇṇi ūttarāl
	rāttiriyilē	pattu	manikki Sītā	Sītā tūnga pōrāl

M<sub>2</sub> Sītā yeppō pāttiram kaḷuvarāl?

C<sub>1</sub> Sītā yeppō pāttiram kaḷuvarāl?  
kālayilē aru manikki Sītā pāttiram kaḷuvarāl

Cycle 4

M<sub>1</sub>

In the morning at	5	o'clock	Sita	cleans vessels
	7			makes breakfast
	8			cleans the house
	9			washes clothes
	10			takes bath
	11			does puja
In the afternoon at	1	o'clock	Sita	cooks
	2			eats lunch
	3			starts work
In the evening at	10	o'clock	Sita	finishes work
	5			waters the garden
In the night at	10	o'clock	Sita	goes to sleep

M<sub>2</sub>

When does Sita clean vessels?  
 In the morning at 5 o'clock Sita cleans vessels.

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

avar  
avai  
nīṅga  
nān  
nāṅga  
avanga

pāttiram  
'tiffan'  
vīḍu  
tūni

pujai  
sāppāḍu  
vēlaye  
vēlaye  
tōṭṭatukku  
tūṅga

kaḷuvaradillē  
seiyaradillē  
suddam seiyaradille  
tuvaikkiradille  
kulikkiradille  
samaikkiradille  
seiyaradille  
sāppidaradille  
ārambikkaradille  
muḍikkiradille  
ṭaṅṅi uttaradille  
pōradille

He doesn't  
She  
You don't  
I  
We  
They

clean vessels  
make breakfast  
clean the house  
wash clothes  
take bath  
dook  
do puja  
eat lunch  
start work  
finish work  
water the garden  
go to sleep

nān pāttiram  
tiffan  
vīḍu  
tūni

pujai  
sāppāḍu  
vēlaye  
vēlaye  
tōṭṭatukku  
tūṅga

kaḷuvarēn  
seiyarēn  
suddam seiyarēn  
tuvaikkirēn  
kulikkirēn  
samaikkirēn  
seiyarēn  
sāppidarēn  
ārambikkirēn  
muḍikkirēn  
ṭaṅṅi uttarēn  
pōrēn

I clean  
make  
clean  
wash  
take  
cook  
do  
eat  
start  
finish  
water  
go

vessels  
breakfast  
the house  
clothes  
bath  
puja  
lunch  
work  
work  
the garden  
to sleep

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

Substitution Drill

nīṅga	pāttiram	kaluvarīṅga	You	clean	vessels
	tiffan	seyarīṅga		make	breakfast
	vidu	suddam seiyarīṅga		clear	the house
	tuni	tuvaikkirīṅga		wash	clothes
		kulikkirīṅga		take	bath
		samaikkirīṅga		cook	
	pujai	seyarīṅga		do	puja
	sāppāḍu	sāppidarīṅga		eat	lunch
	vēlaye	ārambikkirīṅga		start	work
	vēlaye	mudikkirīṅga		finish	work
	poṭṭatukku	tanni uttarīṅga		water	the garden
	tūṅga	pōrīṅga		go	to sleep

M<sub>1</sub> kālayilē Rāman vayalukku pōrān  
 śila samayam Gōpāl vayalukku pōrān  
 Rāmanum Gōpālum sēndu vayalukku pōrānga  
 kālayilē Sītā kaḍaitteruvukku porāl  
 śila samayam Kamalā kaḍaittenuvukku porāl  
 Sītavum Kamalāvum sēndu kaḍaittenuvukku pōrānga  
 madiyānatilē Rāman vayalilirundu varān  
 madiyānatilē avan kūḍa Gōpāl vayalilirundu varān  
 Rāmanum Gōpālum sēndu vayalilirundu varānga  
 madiyānatilē Sītā kaḍaittenuvilinundu varāl  
 madiyānatilē avāl kūḍa, Kamalā kaḍaitteruvilirundu varāl  
 Sītāvum Kamalāvum sēndu kaḍaitteruvitirundu varānga.

M<sub>2</sub> kālayile Rāman yengē pōrān?  
 madiyānatile Gōpāl  
 kālayilē Sita porāl  
 madiyanatilē Kamalā

C<sub>1</sub> kālayile Rāman yengē pōrān?  
 kālayile Rāman vayalukku pōrān

P

Cycle 5

M  
1 In the morning Raman goes to the field.  
Sometimes Gopal goes to the field.  
Together Raman and Gopal go to the field.  
In the morning Sita goes to the bazaar.  
Sometimes Kamala goes to the bazaar.  
Together Sita and Kamala go to the bazaar.  
In the afternoon Raman comes from the field.  
In the afternoon Gopal comes from the field with him.  
Together Raman and Gopal come from the field.  
In the afternoon Sita comes from the bazaar.  
In the afternoon Kamala comes from the bazaar with her.  
Together Sita and Kamala come from the bazaar.

15 Where does Raman go in the morning?  
Gopal afternoon  
Sita morning  
Kamala afternoon

16 Where does Raman go in the morning?  
1 In the morning Raman goes to the field.

Cycle 0

M<sub>1</sub> kālayilē nān vaguppukku pōrēn  
vaguppukku piragu nān vayalukku pōrān  
madiyānatilē nān vayalilirundu viṭṭukku varēn  
piragu, sāpittu mudichchadam, nān marubaḍiyum vaguppukku pōrēn

M<sub>2</sub> nīnga yeppō vaguppukku pōrīnga?  
vayalukku pōrīnga  
vayalilinundu viṭṭukku varīnga  
marubaḍiyum vaguppukku pōrīnga

C nīnga yeppō vaguppukku pōrīnga?  
1 kālayilē nān vaguppukku pōrēn

(complete answers to 'yeppo' as above)

Cycle 6

M<sub>1</sub> In the morning I go to class.  
After class I go to the field.  
In the afternoon I come home from the field.  
Later, having finished lunch, I go to class again.

M<sub>2</sub> When do you go to class?  
field  
come home from the field  
go to class again

C<sub>1</sub> When do you go to class?  
In the morning I go to class

(complete answers to 'when' as above)

## Grammar Notes

### A. Verb Stems

To form the various verb tenses of Tamil a tense ending is added to the stem of the verb and followed by a personal ending.

There are three primary verb stems used:

the imperative stem	eg.	sei	'do'
the infinitive stem		seiya	
the participial stem		seidu	

The verb chart lists verb stems for most of the verbs we will be using.

Note - verb stems are sometimes slightly modified in sound when suffixes are added to them; however, verb stems usually do not change and can be easily recognized.

eg.      pō      (go)  
          vā      (come)  
          tā      (give).      are irregular verbs

### B. The Present Tense

#### 1. Formation:

<u>verb stem</u>	Positive	<u>tense ending</u>	+	<u>personal ending</u>
infinitive stem	+	/-r/	+	/-ēn/      I /-ān/      he /-āi/      she /-ōm/      we /-ing/      you /-ānga/    they
infinitive stem	+	/-r/	+	/-ad/ + /-illē/

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

2. Agreement:

The positive present tense requires agreement of the personal endings with the subject of the sentence.

eg. nān elundirukkiren      I get up  
ivar elundirukkīrar      He gets up  
ival elundirukkīral      She gets up

But the negative present tense uses only one form.

eg. nān elundirukkīradillē      I don't get up  
ivar elundirukkīradillē      He doesn't get up  
ival elundirukkīradillē      She doesn't get up

Note - ivan elundirukkīran (he gets up) is the familiar form of ivar elundirukkīrar.

3. Use:

The present tense is used to express action presently going on and habitual action.

C. Time

In answer to the question, 'maṇi yenna'? (what time is it?) we can say, for example, 'maṇi rendu' (the hour is two). If, however, we want to answer the question, 'yeppo' (when) or 'yettanaimaṇikki' (at what time), we must use a postposition to express 'at' and so must answer, for example, 'rendu maṇikki' (at the hour two).



- M<sub>1</sub> Tomorrow Raman will go to the field.  
 Gopal will go with him to the field.  
 Having arrived at the field Raman will start work.  
 Gopal  
 they  
 Having finished work he will go home.  
 they  
 Having arrived home he will eat dinner.  
 they  
 Having eaten dinner he will take rest.  
 they  
 Having rested he will go to the bazaar.  
 they  
 Having gone to the bazaar he will talk with friends.  
 they

- M<sub>2</sub> When will Raman go to the field?  
 start work  
 go home  
 eat dinner  
 take rest  
 go to the bazaar  
 buy some things  
 talk with friends

- C<sub>1</sub> When will Raman go to the field?  
 Tomorrow Raman will go to the field.
- C<sub>2</sub> When will he start work?  
 Having arrived at the field he will start work.

(continue for 'when')



Drill for Cycle 7

tomorrow, Sita will clean the house again.  
Kamala will clean the house with her.  
Having cleaned the house, she will wash clothes.  
they  
Having washed clothes, she will water the garden.  
they  
Having watered the garden, she will cook.  
they

After the students have mastered above responses,  
they may substitute other activities in answering  
the following question:)

What will Sita do tomorrow?

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M<sub>1</sub> nālakki kālayilē ārarai manikki nān. elundiruppēn  
elundu vittu, nān kulippēn  
kulicchhu vittu, nān vidu suddam seivēn  
vidu suddam seidu vittu, nān 'tiffan' sāppiduvēn  
tiffan sāppittu vittu, nān vaguppukku pōvēn  
vaguppukku pōi vittu, Tamil pēsuvēn  
vaguppe mudichchu vittu, nān vayalule vēlai seivēn  
velaye mudichchu vittu, nān sāppādu sāppiduvēn

M<sub>2</sub> nālakki nīnga yeppō elundiruppīnga?  
kulippīnga  
vidu suddam seivīnga  
tiffan sāppidu vānga  
vaguppukku pōvīnga  
Tamil pēsuvīnga  
vayalule vēlai seivīnga  
sāppādu sāppiduvīnga

C<sub>1</sub> nālakki nīnga yeppō elundiruppīnga?  
nālakki kālayilē ārarai manikki nān elundiruppēn

C<sub>2</sub> nālakki nīnga yeppō kulippīnga?  
elundu vittu nān kulippēn

(continue answer to 'yeppō')

Cycle 8

M<sub>1</sub> I will get up tomorrow morning at 6:30.  
Having gotten up; I will take a bath.  
Having bathed, I will clean house.  
Having cleaned house, I will eat breakfast.  
Having eaten breakfast, I will go to class.  
Having gone to class, I will speak Tamil.  
Having finished class, I will work in the field.  
Having finished work, I will have lunch.

M<sub>2</sub> When will you get up tomorrow?  
take a bath  
clean house  
eat breakfast  
go to class  
speak Tamil  
work in the field  
have lunch

C<sub>1</sub> When will you get up tomorrow?  
I will get up tomorrow morning at 6:30.

C<sub>2</sub> When will you take a bath tomorrow?  
Having gotten up, I will take a bath.

(continue answers to 'when')

Cycle 9

M<sub>1</sub> vaguppilē nānga ellārum indiye kalācharatte patti paḍippōm,  
vivaśāyatte,  
kōlivalarṇṇe  
sarittiratte  
araśiyale  
kuḍumba vālkaiye  
mōliye

M<sub>2</sub> vaguppilē nānga ellārum yedai patti paḍippīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> -vaguppilē nānga ellārum yedai patti paḍippīnga?  
1 vaguppilē nānga ellārum indiye kalācharatte patti paḍippōm

(continue responses for 'yedai patti')

Cycle 9

M<sub>1</sub> In class we all will learn about Indian culture.  
agriculture  
poultry  
history  
politics  
homelife  
language

M<sub>2</sub> What will you all learn about in class?

C<sub>1</sub> What will you all learn about in class?  
In class we all will learn about Indian culture.

(continue responses for 'about what')

Drill for Cycles 7, 8, 9

nān	vaguppukku	pōga	māttēn	I	will not	go to class.
nīnga	viṭṭukku	pōga	māttiṅga	You		go home
avar	vayalilirundu	vara	māttār	He		come from the field
aval	vaguppilirundu	vara	māttāl	She		come from the class
avanga	viṭṭukku	vandusēra	māttānga	They		arrive home
nānga	vayalukku	vandusēra	māttōm	We		arrive at the field

nān		kulikka	māttēn	I	will not	take a bath.
nīnga	'tea'	kuḍikka	māttiṅga	You		drink tea
avar	tiffan	sāppida	māttār	He		eat breakfast
aval	viḍu	suddam	seiya māttāl	She		clean the house
avanga	vēlai	seiya	māttānga	They		do work
nānga	tuni	tuvaikka	māttōm	We		wash clothes

Grammar Notes

A. The Future Tense

1. Formation:

	Positive			
<u>verb stem</u>		<u>tense ending</u>	+	<u>personal ending</u>
imperative stem	+	/-v/	+	/-en/ /-ar/ /-al/ etc.

	Negative			
<u>infinitive stem</u>	+	/-matt/	+	/-en/ /-ar/ /-al/ etc.

2. Agreement:  
Both positive and negative forms of the future tense must agree in gender and number with their subjects.
3. Use:  
To express future action.

B. Past Participle + vittu

1. Formation:  
participial stem + vittu
2. Agreement:  
only one form
3. Use:  
To express an action completed before the main action of the sentence.  
eg. vandu vittu avar sãppãdu sãppiduvãr  
Having arrived, he will eat dinner.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. Postposition 'patti'

noun + /object marker/ + patti 'about...'

eg.

/-tte/

/-ppe/

/-le/

/-ye/

kalācharatte patti  
kōlivalarppe patti  
āraṣiyale patti  
moliye patti

about culture  
about poultry  
about politics  
about language

Note - the object marker used depends on the word it is used with.

Cycle 10

1 tūnga pōrattukku mundi, nān sarittiram paḍikkaṇum  
viyasāyam  
moli

ānā, paḍikkavattukku mundi, nān sāppādu sāppiḍaṇum  
'table tennis' vilayaḍaṇum  
'ti' kuḍikkaṇum  
snēgidangalōḍē pēsaṇum

2 tūnga pōrattukku mundi, nīnga yenna paḍikkaṇum  
ānā, paḍikkarattukku mundi, nīnga yenna seiyaṇum

1 tūnga pōrattukku mundi nīnga yenna paḍikkaṇum?  
tūnga pōrattukku mundi nān sarittiram paḍikkaṇum

2 ānā, paḍikkarattukku mundi, nīnga yenna seiyaṇum  
ānā, paḍikkarattukku mundi, nān sāppādu sāppiḍaṇum

Cycle 10

M<sub>1</sub> Before going to sleep, I want to study history.  
agriculture  
language

But before studying, I want to eat dinner.  
play table tennis  
drink tea  
talk with friends

M  
2 What do you want to study before going to sleep?  
But before studying, what do you want to do?

C<sub>1</sub> What do you want to study before going to sleep?  
Before going to sleep, I want to study history.

C<sub>2</sub> But before studying, what do you want to do?  
But before studying, I want to eat dinner.

M<sub>1</sub> taunukku pōrattukku mundi Rāman tiffan sāppidaṇumgarar  
avar  
Sītā  
aval  
avāṅga

taunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman sōppa vāṅgaṇumgarar  
kaikari  
palam  
pāi  
godumaimāvu  
arisi

M<sub>2</sub> taunukku pōrattukku mundi, yāru 'tiffan' sāppidaṇumgarar?  
taunukku pōrattukku mundi, innum yāru tiffan sāppidaṇumgarar  
taunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman yenna vāṅgaṇumgarar

C<sub>1</sub> taunukku pōrattukku mundi, yāru 'tiffan' sāppidaṇumgarar?  
taunukku pōrattukku mundi, Rāman tiffan sāppidaṇumgarar

C<sub>2</sub> taunukku pōrattukku mundi, innum yāru 'tiffan' sāppidaṇumgarar?  
taunukku pōrattukku mundi, Sītā 'tiffan' sāppidaṇumgarar

C<sub>3</sub> taunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman yenna vāṅgaṇumgarar?  
taunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman sōppa vāṅgaṇumgarar

Cycle 11

M<sub>1</sub> Before going to town, Raman wants to eat breakfast.  
he  
Sita  
she  
they want

Before returning from town, Raman wants to buy soap.  
vegetables  
fruit  
milk  
wheat flour  
rice

M<sub>2</sub> Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?  
Who else wants to eat breakfast before going to town?  
What does Raman want to buy before returning from town?

C<sub>1</sub> Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?  
Before going to town, Raman wants to eat breakfast.

C<sub>2</sub> Who else wants to eat breakfast before going to town?  
Before going to town, Sita wants to eat breakfast.

C<sub>3</sub> What does Raman want to buy before returning from town?  
Before returning from town, Raman wants to buy soap.

Drill for Cycles 10 & 11

nān	sarittiram vivasāyam moli sāppādu 'table tennis' 'tea' snēgidangalōdē	paḍichchu sāppittu vilaiyādi kuḍichchu pēsi	vēnum vēnum vēnum vēnum	I should study	history. agriculture language dinner table tennis tea with friends
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nān	sarittiram vivasāyam moli sāppādu 'table tennis' 'tea' snēgidangalōdē	paḍichchu sāppittu vilaiyādi kuḍichchu pēsi	āgaṇum āgaṇum āgaṇum āgaṇum	I have to study	history. agriculture language dinner table tennis tea with friends
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Drill for Cycles 10 & 11

Transformation Drill

nān sarittiram paḍikkaṇum  
nīnga  
avar  
aval  
avanga  
nānga

nān sarittiram paḍikka varumbalai  
nīnga  
avar  
aval  
avanga  
nānga

nān sarittiram paḍichchu āgaṇum  
nīnga  
avar  
aval  
avanga  
nānga

nān sarittiram paḍikka vēṇḍam  
nīnga  
avar  
aval  
avanga  
nānga

I want to study history.  
You  
He wants  
She  
They want  
We

I don't want to study history.  
You  
He doesn't  
She  
They don't  
We

I have to study history.  
You  
He  
She  
They  
We

I don't have to study history.  
You  
He has not  
She  
They have not  
We

M<sub>1</sub> Rāmanukku kaḍaitteruvilē pala sāmāngal kiḍaikkum  
tī kaḍailē avanukku tiyum bisketṭum  
kāikari kaḍailē avanukku kāikarigal  
pāttira kaḍailē avanukku pāttirangal  
kuṭṭuravu štōrlē avanukku śakkaraḷi, gōdumamāru arisi  
general štōrlē avanukku sōppum, matta sāmāngalum

M<sub>2</sub> Rāmanukku tī kaḍailē yenna kiḍaikkum?  
kāikari kaḍailē  
pāttira kaḍailē  
kuṭṭuravu štōrlē  
general štōrlē

C<sub>1</sub> Rāmanukku kaḍaitteruvile yenna kiḍaikkum?  
Rāmanukku kaḍaitteruvile pala sāmāngal kiḍaikkum

C<sub>2</sub> Rāmanukku tī kaḍailē yenna kiḍaikkum?  
tī kaḍaile avanukku tiyum bisketṭum kiḍaikkum

(continue for other places in the bazaar)

Cycle 12 .

- M<sub>1</sub> Raman can get many things in the bazaar.  
At the tea stall, he can get tea and biscuits.  
At the vegetable stand, he can get vegetables.  
At the utensil shop, he can get utensils.  
At the cooperative store, he can get sugar, wheat flour and rice.  
At the general store, he can get soap and other things.

- M<sub>2</sub> What can Raman get at the  
tea stall?  
vegetable stand  
utensil shop  
cooperative store  
general store

- C<sub>1</sub> What can Raman get in the bazaar?  
Raman can get many things in the bazaar.

- C<sub>2</sub> What can Raman get at the tea stall?  
At the tea stall, he can get tea and biscuits.

(continue for other places in the bazaar)



Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. 'want to...'

1. Formation:

positive  
negative

infinitive stem + /-num/  
infinitive stem + varumbalai

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

nān pōganum  
nān pōga

I want to go  
I want to go

Note - when talking about what somebody else wants (-garar/-garal) is added to /-num/

D. 'should...'

1. Formation:

positive  
negative

infinitive stem + vēnum  
infinitive stem + /-kudadu/

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

avar pōga vēnum  
avar pōga kudadu

He should go  
He shouldn't go

E. 'have to...'

1. Formation:

positive  
negative

participial stem + āganum  
infinitive stem + vēndam

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

ninga pōi āganum  
ninga pōga vēndam

You have to go  
You don't have to go

What Raman and Sita Do All Day

1. Sītā kālayilē nāly maṇikki eḷundirukkirāl
2. vāsaliḷē tappi telichchu kōlam pōdarāl
3. viḍu pūrāvum sāṇi telichchu molugarāl
4. Rāman kālayilē āru maṇikki eḷundirukkirān
5. kulattankaraikku pōi, paḷ vilakkarān
6. Sītā, Rāmanukku paḷaya sōru pōdarāl
7. Rāman sāppidarān
8. Sītā, Rāmanukku paḷaya sōru kaṭṭittarāl
9. Rāman paḷaya sōru eḍuttukkiṭṭu vayalukku pōrān
10. angē vēlai seiyaarān
11. Sītā Ponnikki talai vāri piṇnarāl
12. kuḷandeye kulippettaṭṭarāl
13. kuḷandekki pāl koḍukkarāl
14. Ponnikki paḷaya sōru pōdarāl
15. Ponni pallikkūḍam pōrāl
16. Sītā sāppidarāl
17. piragu, Sītā pāttiram tēkkarāl
18. kuḷandeye tūnga vaikkarāl
19. kulattankaraikku pōrāl
20. tuṇigale tūvaikkirāl
21. kulattulē kulikkirāl
22. kuḍattulē tappi koṇḍuyarāl
23. viṭṭukku tirumbi varāl
24. koḷandeye tūkkiṭṭu, kaḍaikki pōrāl
25. arisi, kāikari vāṅgi varāl

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26. kākariye alambi narukkarāi  
 27. samayaḷ seiyaṛāḷ
28. piragu, vittu vēle seiyaṛāi  
 29. vidu kūttarāḷ  
 30. kiḷinja tupi taikkarāḷ  
 31. varatti taṭṭarāḷ
32. Ponni paḷikkūḍattulēndu tirumbi varāi  
 33. snēgidigalōḍe pāṇḍi vilayāḍarāi
34. Rāman, mālayile iṭṭukku tirumbi varān  
 35. kulattule kuḷikkarān
36. Sītāvum Rāmanum, kuḷendegalōḍe kōvilukku pōrānga  
 37. kōviḷuḷē sāmi kumbiḍarānga  
 38. vittukku varānga
39. Ponni pādama paḍikkirāi  
 40. Rāman sāppiḍarān  
 41. piragu, Sītāvum Ponniyum sāppiḍarānge
42. Sītā, kuḷandekki pāl koḍukkarāi  
 43. rātiri pattu maṇikki ellārum tūngarānga

## What Raman and Sita Do All Day

1. Sita gets up at 4 o'clock in the morning.
2. Sprinkles water in front of the house and draws 'kolam'.
3. Cleans the house sprinkling cow-dung mixed with water.
4. Raman gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
5. Goes to the tank and brushes his teeth.
6. Sita dishes out 'cold' rice to Raman.
7. Raman eats.
8. Sita, packs 'cold' rice for Raman (packs and gives).
9. Taking the 'cold' rice, Raman goes to the field.
10. There he works.
11. Sita combs and dresses Ponni's hair.
12. Gives bath to the baby.
13. Gives milk to the baby.
14. Dishes out 'cold' rice to Ponni.
15. Ponni goes to the school.
16. Sita eats.
17. Then, Sita washes the dishes.
18. Puts the baby to sleep.
19. Goes to the tank.
20. Washes the clothes.
21. Bathes in the tank.
22. Takes water in a pot (carries water).
23. Comes back home.
24. Carrying the child, she goes to the bazaar.
25. Brings home rice and vegetables.

26. Washes the vegetables, and cuts them.
27. Does cooking.
28. Then does house-hold chores.
29. Sweeps the house.
30. Stitches torn clothes.
31. Makes cow-dung cakes.
32. Ponni returns from the school.
33. Plays 'P di' with her friends (girl friends).
34. Raman returns home in the evening.
35. Bathes at the tank.
36. Sita and Raman, go to the temple with the children.
37. They offer prayers at the temple (they worship).
38. They come home.
39. Ponni reads her lessons.
40. Raman eats.
41. Then, Sita and Ponni eat.
42. Sita gives milk to the baby.
43. All of them go to sleep at 10 o'clock in the night.

Rāman oru nālai

eppaḍi kaḷikkirār?

How does Raman spend the day?

Rāman kālaiyile  
appuram

elundirikkirār  
pal tēikkirār  
kāppi kudikkirār  
kuḷikkirār  
tippan sāppidūrār  
vayaluku pōrar  
vēlai seirār

In the morning Raman  
Then

gets up.  
brushes his teeth  
drinks coffee  
takes a bath  
eats breakfast  
goes to the fields  
works

madiyānalattille  
apruram

kai kāl kaḷuvurār  
sōru sāppidūrār  
vethalai pōdurār  
ōivu eḍuthukkirār.  
marubadiyum vēlai seirār

In the afternoon  
Then

washes his hands and feet.  
eats rice  
eats betel-nut  
takes rest  
works again

sāyamgālattille  
appuram

vīḍu tirumburār  
rāthiri sāppaḍ appirurār  
biḍi piḍikkirār  
surutu kuḷikkirā.  
snēgidangalōdē pesurār  
patrigai paḍikkirār

In the evening  
Then

returns home.  
eats the night meal  
smokes beedi  
smokes cigar  
chats with friends  
reads the newspaper

kadaisiyā

tūnga pōrār

Finally

goes to sleep.

This exercise should be drilled with 'avar' and its corresponding personal endings. Once the entire day can be narrated for Raman, the exercise should be transformed to 'nan' and 'ninga'.

Finally the vocabulary and day process should be modified and used by each trainee so that he can describe what he usually does in the course of a day.

## Preparing Rice

1. pāttirattulē pōṭṭu, taṇṇi ūttarēn
2. arisiye nallā kalayarēn
3. sōttu pānailē pādi taṇṇi ūtti, aḍuppilē vekkarēn
4. taṇṇi kodichchadum, pānailē, arisiye sarichchu pōdārēn
5. aḍi piḍikkāme, aḍikkaḍi kalarrēn
6. arisi vendudā nu pākkarēn
7. nallā vendadum, sōttu pānaiye irakkarēn
8. sōru ārinadum, kanji vaḍikkaṭṭarēn
9. avvalavu tān, sōru tayār

1. pāttirattulē pōṭṭu, taṇṇi ūttunga
2. arisiye nallā kalayunga
3. sōttu pānailē pādi tanni ūtti, aḍuppilē vaiyunga
4. tanni kodichchadum, pānailē arisiye sarichchu pōdunga
5. aḍi piḍikkāme, aḍikkaḍi kalarunga
6. arisi vendudā nu pārunga
7. nallā vendadum, sōttu pānaiye irakkunga
8. sōru ārinadum, kanji vaḍikkaṭṭunga
9. avvalavu tān, sōru tayār

## Making Rice

1. I put the rice in a dish and pour water.
2. I clean the rice with water.
3. Place on the stove the rice-cooking pot with half-full of water.
4. When water boils, sift the rice and put it in the pot.
5. Keep stirring the rice avoiding rice sticking to the bottom.
6. See if the rice is cooked right.
7. After the rice is cooked well, take the pot off the stove.
8. After the rice gets cool, drain the starch.
9. That is all, cooked rice is ready.

On the Day of a Fair

1. innikki pakkattu grāmattule sandai naḍakkudu
2. Rāmanum Sītāvum kālayilē, sikkiram elundirukkirānga
3. ellārum sikkiramā kulikkirānga
4. nalla tuṇi uḍuttarānga
5. palaya sōru sāppidarānga
6. Sītā, kaṭṭu sōru kaṭṭarāl
7. viṭṭe pūṭṭarāl
8. Rāman, Sītāvayum, Ponniyayum sendu porānga
9. akkam pakkattulerundu, ange niraya janānga varānga
10. sandayilē, miṭṭāi kaḍe, tuṇi kaḍe, valayal kaḍe, bommai kaḍe, pāttira kaḍe  
pāṭṭāni kaḍe, pāi kaḍe, kūḍe kaḍe, mūngil kaḍe, pū kaḍe, kasāppu kaḍe -  
ellām irukku
11. sandayilē, mādu, ādu, kōli, vāttu, muṭṭe, nelli, kāikari, māmīsam, mīnu,  
karuvāḍu, - ellām vikkirānga
12. Rāmanum Sītāvum sandaye suttī pākkarānga
13. konjam, kōli muṭṭe, tuṇi, valayal, pāttiram, pūvu, miṭṭāyi, vāngarānga
14. ellāram marattādiyilē, kaṭṭu sōru sāppidarānga
15. Rāman, Ponnikki miṭṭāi koḍukkarān
16. mālayilē, Rāman kuḍumbattōḍē, vittukku tirumbi varān

## On the Day of a Fair

1. Today a fair takes place in the neighboring village.
2. Raman and Sita get up early in the morning.
3. They all take their bath early.
4. Put on good clothes.
5. Eat 'cold' rice.
6. Sita packs 'ready-mixed rice'.
7. Locks the house.
8. Raman, Sita and Ponni go together.
9. Many people from neighboring areas come there.
10. Candy shop, cloth shop, bangle shop, toy shop, utensil shop, nut shop, mat shop, basket shop, bamboo shop, flower shop, meat shop - all are there at the fair.
11. Cattle, goat, chicken, duck, egg, paddy, vegetables, meat, fish, dried fish - all are sold at the fair.
12. Raman and Sita go round the fair.
13. They buy some chicken eggs, cloth, bangle, utensil, flowers, candy.
14. They all eat 'ready-mixed rice' under the tree.
15. Raman gives candy to Ponni.
16. Raman returns home with the family in the evening.

Slides

Slide #1: maligai kaḍai

idu oru maligai kaḍai  
inda kaḍaile arisi paruppu dānyam milaga yellam irukku  
ivartān kaḍaikaṛar  
ivartān sāmān koduppavar  
inda ponnu kaḍaile sāmān vānga vādirukku  
anda paiyan kaḍaiya vedikkai pārtukitturukān

This is a grocery store.  
In this store there is rice, dhal grain and chillies.  
This is the owner.  
This is the employee.  
This girl has come to buy things from the shop.  
This boy is looking at the shop for fun.

Slide #2: pala kaḍai

idu oru pala kaḍai  
inda kaḍaile yella paḷamum irukku  
yennana paḷangal irukkunnu solunga  
mulāmpalam irukku sappotā paḷam irukku āranju paḷam irukku mādulam paḷam  
irukku tirāṭchai paḷam irukku annāsi paḷam irukku  
petṭiyele āranju adukkivachirukku  
vaḷai paḷam katte tonkuthu  
ivartān paḷakaḍaikaṛar

This is a fruit store.  
All kinds of fruits are in this store.  
Tell me the names of the fruits.  
There is canteloupe, spiced-pear, oranges, grapes and pineapples.  
Oranges are arranged in the box.  
Bananas are hanging.  
This is the owner of the fruit shop.

Slide #3: teru kaḍai

idu oru sinna teru kaḍai  
anda amma munnāle murukkum milagu vadayum irukku  
'murukku vadaḍai' yinnu solli vikkarānga  
murukku moru moru vennu irukkum  
murukkum vadaḍaiyum nalla rusiya irukkum

This is a small street shop.  
In front of that woman there are murukku and vadai.  
She is calling murukku and vadai while selling.  
Murukku is crunchy.  
Murukku and vadai are tasty.

Slide #4: man pani kadal

inda amma kusathi  
avanga siappu sēlaiyum nela sartuyum pōttirukkānga  
avanga pala vitamana man kuja seituvachirukkanga  
man kūja romba malivu  
avangalukku pinnāle oru kudam irukku  
ange pabunga ange oru ala nirakaran. avar vellai sartu pōttirukkarar

This woman is a potter's wife.  
She is wearing a red sari and a blue blouse.  
She has got all types of pots.  
They are not costly.  
Behind that woman is a basket.  
Look over there, there stands a man. He is wearing a white shirt.

Instructions - Bringing Things From Bazaar

1. Perumāl, kadaikki pōi vittu vā sarīnga
2. vittule sāmān illē. vāngikkittu vāppā yenna yenna sāmān vēnum? sollūnga
3. madalle maligai kadaikki pō āgaṭṭunge
4. konjam arisi, tuvaram paruppu, sakkarai kāppi tūl, vāngi vā kākariyum vēnuma?
5. amā. konjam kattirikkāi, vellarikkāi, takkali - vāngu kirai vēnungala?
6. vēndām, yenaku kirai pidikkādu. adunālē vāngādē vēre yenna vēnum?
7. teru kōḍiyilē irukkira kaḍaiyilē, māmiśam viddirānge, teriyumā? teriyunga
8. konjam āṭṭukari, karuvādu vēnum. anda kaḍaile vāngu paṇam terīngala?
9. yevalavu paṇam vēnum? anju rūvā pōdumā? pōdunga
10. bākki śilreye mālayilē vāngikkarēn sarīnga
11. nī udāne purappaṭṭu pō. nēram āyidichchu

Instructions - Bring in from the Bazaar

1. Perumal, go to the bazaar.  
Yes (sir or madam).
2. There are no things at home; (Please) get them.  
What do you need? Tell me.
3. First, go to the grocery store.  
Okay (with respect).
4. Buy and get' some rice, 'toordhal', sugar, coffee powder.  
Do you need vegetables also?
5. Yes. Buy some eggplant, okra, tomato.  
Do you need 'spinach'?
6. No. I don't like 'spinach'. So don't buy.  
What else do you need?
7. They sell meat at the shop in the corner of the street. Do you know?  
I know.
8. I need some lamb (meat), dried fish. Buy them in that shop.  
Do you give money? (Will you give money?)
9. How much money do you need? Are five rupees enough?  
Enough.
10. I take the 'balance change' in the evening.  
All right.
11. Get going right away. Time is up.

## Section C

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Cycle 1

M<sub>1</sub> 'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nān māṇavana irundēn  
vādiyāra  
vivasāiyā  
mekkānikkā  
vyābāriyā  
tachchanā  
ambattanā

M<sub>2</sub> 'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nīnga yenna seidīngā?

C<sub>1</sub> 'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nīnga yenna seidīngā?  
'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nān māṇavana irundēn

Cycle 1

M<sub>1</sub> Before joining the P.C., I was a student (m).  
teacher  
farmer  
mechanic  
merchant  
carpenter  
barber

M<sub>2</sub> What did you do before joining the P.C.?

C<sub>1</sub> What did you do before joining the P.C.?  
Before joining the P.C., I was a student.

Cycle 2

M<sub>1</sub> nēttu nān ungaluḍaya snēgidangale sandichchēn  
snēgidigale

mundā nēttu  
pōna vāram  
pōna māsam  
pōna varuśam

M<sub>2</sub> ennuḍaya snēgidangale nīnga yeppō sandichchīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> ennuḍaya snēgidangale nīnga yeppō sandichchīnga?  
nēttu nān ungaluḍaya snēgidangale sandichchēn

Cycle 2

1 Yesterday

I met your friends (m).  
friends (f)

The day before ye. terday

Last week

Last month

Last year

M 2 When did you meet my friends (m)?

C 1 When did you meet my friends (m)?  
Yesterday I met your friends.

Cycle 3

M<sub>1</sub> nēttu nān avangakūda kaḍaitteruvukku pōnēn  
vayalukku  
kōyilukku  
ōṭṭalukku  
paṇṇaikki  
malaikki  
ērikki

M<sub>2</sub> nēttu nīnga ennuḍaya snēgidangakūda yengē pōnīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nēttu nīnga ennuḍaya snēgidangakūda yengē pōnīnga?  
~~nēttu nān avangakūda kaḍaitteruvukku pōnēn~~

Cycle 3

M<sub>1</sub> I went with them to the bazaar yesterday.  
the field  
the temple  
the restaurant  
the farm  
the mountain  
the lake

M<sub>2</sub> Where did you go with my friends yesterday?

C<sub>1</sub> Where did you go with my friends yesterday?  
I went with them to the bazaar yesterday.

Cycle 4

M<sub>1</sub> nān nēttu pūrāvum velai seidēn  
vāsichchēn  
paḍichchēn  
ōivu eḍuttukkittēn  
vilaiyāḍinēn  
tūnginēn  
pāḍinēn  
āḍinēn

M<sub>1</sub> I worked all day yesterday.  
read  
studied  
rested  
played  
slept  
sang  
danced

M<sub>2</sub> nēttu pūrāvum nīnga yenna seidīnga?

M<sub>2</sub> What did you do all day yesterday?

C<sub>1</sub> nēttu pūrāvum nīnga yenna seidīnga?  
nān nēttu pūrāvum velai seidēn

C<sub>1</sub> What did you do all day yesterday?  
I worked all day yesterday.

Drill for Cycles 2, 3, 4

Build-up Drill

nēttu nān sikkiram eḷundirundēn  
piragu nān kulichchēn, tuni uḍuttikkittēn  
piragu nān tiffan sāppittēn  
tiffan sāppittā piragu, nān vēlai seiya  
ārambichchēn

Yesterday I got up early.  
Then I took a bath and got dressed.  
Then I ate breakfast.  
After eating breakfast, I started to work.

(after all 4 sentences are mastered  
ask following question:)

nēttu kālayilē nīnga yenna seidīnga?

What did you do yesterday morning?

Drills for Cycles 2, 3, 4

avar ellā	puṣtagattaiyum 'letteraiyum' kaikariyayum vayalaiyum nellayum tuniyaiyum vēlaiyum	vāśichchār eḷudinār samaichchār uḷuār payirittār tuvachchār seidār	He (that)	read wrote cooked ploughed grew washed did	all the	books. letters vegetables field paddy clothes work
avaḷ ellā	puṣtagattaiyum 'letteraiyum' kāikariyayum vayalaiyum nellayum tuniyaiyum vēlaiyum	vāśichchāl eḷudināl samaichchāl uḷudāl payirittāl tuvachchāl seidāl	She (that)	read wrote cooked ploughed grew washed did	all the	books. letters vegetables field paddy clothes work
nānage ellā	puṣtagattaiyum 'letteraiyum' kaikariyayum vayalaiyum nellayum tuniyaiyum vēlaiyum	vāśichchōm eḷudinōm samaichchōm uḷudōm payirittōm tuvachchōm seidōm	We (ex)	read wrote cooked ploughed grew washed did	all the	books. letters vegetables field paddy clothes work
avanga ellā	puṣtagattaiyum 'letteraiyum' kaikariyayum vayalaiyum nellayum tuniyaitum vēlaiyum	vāśichchānga eḷudinānga samaichchānga uḷudānga payirittānga tuvachchānga seidānga	They (that)	read wrote cooked ploughed grew washed did	all the	books. letters vegetables field paddy clothes work

Cycle 5

M<sub>1</sub> innikki nān viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>2</sub> innikki nīnga viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) yenna seidīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> innikki nīnga viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) yenna seidīnga?  
innikki nān viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>1</sub> When (at the time) I returned home today I \_\_\_\_\_.

M<sub>2</sub> What did you do when you returned today?

C<sub>1</sub> What did you do when you returned home today?  
When I returned home today I \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Notes

### A. Past Tense

#### 1. Formation:

participial stem + Positive personal ending

infinitive stem + Negative /-le/

#### 2. Agreement:

Personal endings of the positive past tense must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence. There is only one negative form.

#### 3. Use:

To express action completed in the past.

eg. nān nēttu velai seidēn                      I worked yesterday  
      nān nēttu velai seiyaile                    I didn't work yesterday

Note - use the past participle without the final /-a/ as the participial stem.  
eg. seida. /seid-/

### B. Past Participle + paragu

The past participle with (piragu) may be used to express the idea, 'when.... then....'

eg. inikki nān vittukku tirumbina (piragu) tuniyaiyum tuvachen  
      When I returned home today, (then) I washed the clothes.

When /-podu/ is used the meaning 'just at the time I came home' is connoted.  
eg. tirumbina podu oru punaiye parten  
      Just as I arrived I saw a cat.

### C. Postpositions /-kūda/, /-le/ and /-e/ or /-ai/

1. noun. + /-kūda/ 'withn...'

or

object pronoun

eg. avāngakūdu                      with them  
      snēigidāngakūda                with friends

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

2. noun or + /-le/ 'in...' 'by...'  
object pronoun  
eg. 'Peace Corps' le me sērrattukku mundi Before joining (in) the P.C.  
avanga mōṭarle poikkittirundānga They were going by car
3. noun or + /-e/ or /-ai/ object markers  
object pronoun  
eg. nān snēgidangale sandichchēn I met friends  
(snēgidangale - friends - is the object of the sentence)
- avan ellā puṣtagattaiyum vāsichchān He read all the books

Note - other object markers ...eg /-tte/, /-ppe/ ... are also used to denote the objects of the sentences. The object marker used depends on the noun used.

D. Plural Form of Nouns

In colloquial Tamil plural forms are not used frequently. When 'ella' (all) is used however, then /-(y)um/, the plural suffix must be added to the noun.

eg. avan ella tuniyaiyum tuvachchān  
He read all the books.

Cycle 6

M<sub>1</sub> \_\_\_\_\_ nnu, nān avankiṭṭe so.nēn

M<sub>2</sub> yenna nnu, nīnga avankiṭṭe sonnīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> yenna nnu, nīnga avankiṭṭe sonnīnga?  
\_\_\_\_\_ nnu, nān avankiṭṭe sonnēn

M<sub>1</sub> I just told him that \_\_\_\_\_.

M<sub>2</sub> What did you just tell him?

C<sub>1</sub> What did you just tell him?  
I just told him that \_\_\_\_\_.

Cycle 7

M<sub>1</sub> nān inda vayale      pōna      paruvattulē uludēn  
vayalile  
vayale      'kurlirkālattulē nāttu nattēn  
vayalukku      kōdaikālattulē 'survey' seidēn  
                         malaikālattulē vedechchēn

M<sub>2</sub> nīnga inda vayale      yeppō      uludīnga?  
valalilē      nāttu nattīnga  
vayale      'survey' seidīnga  
vayalukku      vedechchīnga

C<sub>1</sub> nīnga inda vayale yeppō uludīnga?  
nān inda vayale pōna paruvattulē uludēn

Cycle 7

M<sub>1</sub> I ploughed this field last season.  
planted winter  
surveyed summer  
sowed rainy season

M<sub>2</sub> When did you plough this field?  
plant  
survey  
sow

C<sub>1</sub> When did you plough this field?  
I ploughed this field last season.

Cycle. 8

M<sub>1</sub> enakku paṣiyā irundudu  
dāgamā  
kalappā  
bayamā  
sandōsamā

M<sub>2</sub> nēttu yēn 'ennamō mādiri' irundīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nēttu yēn 'ennamō mādiri' irundīnga?  
enakkū paṣiyā irundudu

M<sub>1</sub> I was feeling hungry.  
thirsty/  
tired/  
frightened  
fine

M<sub>2</sub> What was wrong with you yesterday?

C<sub>1</sub> What was wrong with you yesterday?  
I was feeling hungry.

Cycle 9

M<sub>1</sub> nān, naḍakkumbōdu pēsikkittirundēn  
pādikkittirundēn  
ninaichchukkittirundēn  
vāsichchukkittinindēn  
kōrichchikittirundēn

M<sub>2</sub> nīnga naḍakkumbōdu yenna seidukkittirundīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nīnga naḍakkumbōdu yenna seidukkittirundīnga?  
nān, naḍakkumbōdu, pēsikkittirundēn

Cycle 9

M<sub>1</sub> While walking, I was talking.  
singing  
thinking  
reading  
munching

M<sub>2</sub> What were you doing while walking?

C<sub>1</sub> What were you doing while walking?  
While walking, I was talking.

Cycle 10

M<sub>1</sub> nān 'survey' seidukkiṭṭirundēn  
tōṇḍikkiṭṭurundēn  
tanni pāchchikkiṭṭirundēn  
ūtam pōṭṭukkiṭṭurundēn  
pūchchi marundu tūvikkiṭṭirundēn  
karuvi seidukkiṭṭurundēn  
kinaru vetṭikkiṭṭurundēn

M<sub>2</sub> nēttu nīnga vayalulē yenna seidukkiṭṭirundīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nēttu nīnga vayalulē yenna seidukkiṭṭirundīnga?  
nān 'survey' seidukkiṭṭurundēn

Cycle 10

M<sub>1</sub> I was . surveying.  
digging  
irrigating  
applying fertilizer  
spraying pesticides  
making tools  
digging a well

M<sub>2</sub> What were you doing in the field yesterday?

C<sub>1</sub> What were you doing in the field yesterday?  
I was surveying.

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Cycle 11

M<sub>1</sub> nān vayalukku  
taunilirundu  
tōṭṭatte suttī  
pōṣṭ āpisukku caikille  
vaguppe viṭṭu

pōikkittirundēn  
tirumbikkittirundēn  
naṇṇandikkittirundēn  
pōikkittirundēn  
kilambikkittirundēn

M<sub>2</sub> nēttu nān pārtapōdu, nīnga yengē poiṅkittirundīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nēttu nān pārtapōdu, nīnga yengē poiṅkittirundīnga?  
nān vayalukku pōikkittirundēn

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Cycle 11

M<sub>1</sub> I was going to the field.  
returning from town  
walking around the garden  
riding by cycle to the post office  
leaving the class

M<sub>2</sub> Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?

C<sub>1</sub> Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?  
I was going to the field.

Cycle 12

M<sub>1</sub> nān valakkamā 'bus'le pōikkittirundēn  
mōtārle  
'cycle'le  
rayille  
ārōplēnle

M<sub>1</sub> I used to go by bus.  
car  
cycle  
train  
plane

M<sub>2</sub> nīṅga valakkamā yeppaḍi pōikkittirundīṅga?

M<sub>2</sub> How did you use to go?

C<sub>1</sub> nīṅga valakkama yeppaḍi pōikkittirundīṅga?  
nān valakkamā 'bus' le pōikkittirundēn

C<sub>1</sub> How did you use to go?  
I used to go by bus.

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Substitution Drill

'California'	vulē	avaī	irundu kiṭṭirundāī
'Pennsylvania'	vulē	avaī	vēlai seidukkiṭṭirundāī
'Wisconsin' le		avaī	paḍichchukkiṭṭirundāī
'Texas' le		avaī	prayaṇan seidukkiṭṭirundāī

avar nālpūrāvum			'survey' seidukkiṭṭirundār
	nilatte		kottikkiṭṭirundār
	vēlai		seidukkiṭṭirundār
			tūngikkiṭṭirundār
	uram		pōṭṭukkiṭṭirundār
	kalappai		seidukkiṭṭirundār
	pūchchi marundu		tūvikkiṭṭirundār

avanga	'bus' le	'town'	ukku	ṭōikkirundānga
	'cycle' le			
	mōtarle			
	rayille			

nānga	vayale			uludukkiṭṭirundōm
	vayalile	tanni		pāchchikkiṭṭirundōm
		nāttu		nattukkiṭṭirundōm
		puchchi marundu		tūvikkiṭṭirundōm
	vayale			alandukkiṭṭirundōm
		saman		paduttikkiṭṭirundōm

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Substitution Drill

She used to live in California.  
work Pennsylvania  
study Wisconsin  
travel Texas

He was surveying all day.  
digging the soil  
working  
sleeping  
applying fertilizer  
building a plough  
spraying pesticides

They were going to town by bus.  
cycle  
car  
train

We were ploughing the field.  
irrigating  
planting seedlings  
spraying pesticides  
measuring  
leveling

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Transformation Drill

pōna māsam ingē avar vēlai seidār  
nēttu ingē avar vēlai seidukkittirundār

He worked here last month.  
He was working here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē aval kulichchal  
nēttu ingē aval kulichchukkittirundāl

She bathed here last month.  
She was bathing here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē avanga vandānga  
nēttu ingē avanga vandukkittirundānga

They came here last month.  
They were coming here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē nānge paḍichchōm  
nēttu ingē nānga paḍichchukkittirundōm

We studied here last month.  
We were studying here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē nān sāppittēn  
nēttu ingē nān sāppittikkittirundēn

I ate here last month.  
I was eating here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē nīngā tanginīnga  
nēttu ingē nīngā tangikkittirundīnga

You stayed here last month.  
You were staying here yesterday.

## Grammar Notes

### A. 'that' Clause

In the sentences of the type;

nān pōi āganum nnu nān avarkit̄ṭṭe sonnēn

I just told him that I have to go.

The idea introduced by 'that' comes first in Tamil and is followed by 'nnu' (that) which is in turn followed by the introductory statement, in this case 'nān avarkit̄ṭṭe sonnēn'

Similar sentences would be;

I know that \_\_\_\_\_

nnu teriyum

I understand that \_\_\_\_\_

nnu yenukku puriyudu

### B. Postposition /-kitte/

/-kitte/ is added to nouns and the objective form of pronouns when they are indirect objects...i.e. when they are used with verbs like ta or kodu (give) and sollu (tell) where 'to' or 'for' might be placed before the (pro) noun to convey the meaning of the sentence.

eg. I gave her the book. I gave the book to her.

nān avalkit̄ṭṭe pustigatai kodutēn

I told him the story. I told the story to him.

nān avarkit̄ṭṭe kadaiyai sonnēn

### C. Past Tense of the Verb 'to be'

#### 1. Formation:

#### Positive

nān	irundēn	nānga	irundōm
ava	irundār	nām	irundōm
avai	irundāi	ninga	irundīnga
adu	irundudu	avanga	irundānga

#### Negative

irukkāle

#### 2. Agreement:

Positive forms agree with their subjects in gender and number; there is only one negative form.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

3. Use:

To express identification, location, possession, existence and description in the past tense.

eg. identification:	<u>nān mānavangā irundēn</u> I <u>was</u> a student.
description:	<u>inda takkāli</u> <u>śegappu nirumāga irukkāle</u> This tomato <u>was not</u> red.
location:	<u>manāsan vittukku ellu irundār.</u> The man <u>was</u> inside the house.
possession:	<u>Sītakitte niraya panam irundudu.</u> Sita <u>had</u> a lot of money (there was a lot of money possessed by Sita)
existence:	<u>nēttu malai irundudu.</u> Yesterday there <u>was</u> rain.

Note - the addition of /-āga/ to niram and manavan show that the sentence is a verb 'to be' construction (colloquially /-āga/ need not be added)  
The past tense of the verb 'to be' is used even where it is not used in the present tense...eg. in sentences of identification.

eg. nān mānavan I am a student.  
but

nān mānavanga irunden I was a student.

The past tense of the verb 'to be' is also used as an auxiliary verb...i.e. with other verbs to form variations in tense.

eg. nān ponēn I went.  
nān pōikkittirunden. I was going

D. To express the idea 'used to...' the past progressive form of the verb 'to be' is used.

eg. 'California' vule avai irundu kittirundāi  
We used to live (be) in California.

To express the idea 'used to be...' the past tense of the verb 'to be' is used.

eg. nān vāttiyārāga irundēn  
I used to be a teacher.

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## Preparing the Field for Planting of Rice Seedlings

mudale nilattai nālu tadavai ulavu seiyaṛēn  
ulavukku irumbu kalappa ubayōjikirēn  
mudal ulavai merku kilakkāge ulavēṇḍum  
irandavadu terku vadakkāga uḷa vēṇḍum  
piragu nilattai maramadittu samamakkukirēn  
pinnādi talai alladu kuḷai kondu vārēn  
midittu adu makkinapin tirumbavum uludu mattapaduttukirēn

First I plough the field four times.

I use an iron plow.

The first plowing should be plowed east-west.

The next should be plowed north-south.

Then I level the field with a leveller.

I incorporate green manure.

After the green manure has rotted I plow the field again and level it.

## The Cooperative and Agriculture Depot

1. Ramanum Sitāvaum irukkira grāmmattile renḍu romba mukyamāna kadaigal irukku onnu vivasāyi kuṭṭuravu kādai, inṇonnu vivasāya depōt.
2. vivasāyi kuṭṭuravu kādaiyile, vidaiyūm uramum vikkarānga
3. kuṭṭuravu sangam eppādi arambikkaradu?
4. tevaipattavanga konjam per onnu kudi kuṭṭuravu sangam arambikkaranga
5. ivanga ovvoruvarum konjam panam pangu togaiya pōḍurāngā; arasāngam michcha togai koḍukkiradu. idai kondu kuṭṭuravu sangam nadattiranga
6. vivasāya depōte vidaiyum, puchi marundum vikkarānga

1. In the village where Raman and Sita live there are two very important stores.
2. One is the farmer's cooperative; the other is the agriculture depot.
3. In the farmer's cooperative they sell seeds and fertilizers.
4. How is the farmer cooperative started?
5. Those in need join together and set up the coop.
6. Each of these people put in a portion of the money and the rest is put in by the Government.
7. Using this the coop is run.
8. In the agriculture depot they sell seeds and insecticides.

Slides

Slide #1: vivasayi

ivan onu vivasāyi  
avan talaiyile kalapaya vachchikittirukkān  
avan kaiyile mātte pidichchirukkān  
anda kayaru teriyudu parunga  
avan chāttakuchi vachchirukkān  
avan mātte pidichchikkittu talaiyile kalapaya vachchikkittu nadandu pōrān

He is a farmer.  
He has a plough on his head.  
He is holding the bullocks in his hand.  
Look at the rope there.  
He has a whip.  
He is walking with the plough on his head and the bullock.

Slide #2: matte kulipatarān

inda padattile oruttan mātte kulipāttarān  
nugatile maḍu poṭṭirukku  
adaī oru kolattile kondu vaḍu kulipāttarān  
avan māttu kombe techchu kaluvarān parunga  
kaiyile vaikōle vachchikkittu māttu kombe techchu kaluvarān.

In this field a man is washing bullocks.  
The bullocks are attached to a plough.  
He brought them to the pool and is washing them.  
Look at how he is washing the horn.  
He is washing the horn of the bullock with the hay in his hand.

Slide #3: ulugiradu

idu oru vayakādu  
inda vayakattile rendu vivasāyinga yeru uludikkittirukkanga.  
nilatta ulurānga  
oruttar vayalukku veliye ninu pārttukittirukkāru.  
avanga eppaḍi ulurangannu pārttukittirukkāru  
avardān vayalukku sondakkarāyirukkānum

This is a field.  
In this field two farmers are plowing.  
They are plowing the land.  
A man stands outside the field and is looking at it.  
He is watching how they are plowing.  
He must be the landowner.

Slide #4: kinattilirundu kamalai adikkaran

ingē oruttan kinnattilirundu kamalai adikkaran  
kinnaru inge irukku  
anda kinnattilirundu totṭattukku tanni pāchcharān  
angē oru paḍyan maratille sāndukittirukkān  
ivan kamalai adikkirada veḍikai parttukittirukkan

Here a man is drawing water from a well.  
The well is here.  
The water from the well is poured into the field.  
A boy is leaning on the trees over there.  
He is watching the water being drawn from the well.

Role Play

Farmer and Extension Worker

- vivasayi: vanakkam iya  
paniyalar: vanakkanga  
vivasayi: solum vidaikkanum. depole vidai vāngalānnu vandēn. enna vidai irukkunga?  
paniyalar: vīriya, oṭṭu sōla vidai irukkudu  
vivasayi: vīriya oṭṭu sōlamnā ennage. adai patti konjam sollunga  
paniyalar: 1) inda sōlam vēre. namma nāttu sōlam vēre  
2) inda sōlam adiga magusūl kodukkudu. magusūl adigam adanāle uramūm adigam pōdanum  
3) renḍu ina solattai sērtiruppadaṅḍal idil vīriya sattu irukkudu  
4) idil innoru lābam ennāna aruvaḍai mudinjadam anda adipayirum nalla magusūl kodukkudu

- Farmer: vanakkam iya  
E.W. vanakkanga  
Farmer: I have to sow cholam. I came to get seed from the depot. What seed do you have?  
E.W. I have hybrid cholam seed.  
Farmer: What is that hybrid cholam seed?  
E.W. 1) This cholam is different from the other.  
2) This gives more yield; therefore, it takes more manure.  
3) As this was evolved combining two different strains it has hybrid vigor.  
4) This has the added advantage of yielding well in the ratoon crop too.

Section D

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Cycle 1

M<sub>1</sub> \_\_\_\_\_ adanālē, yenakku dāgamā irukku  
paṣiya irukku  
(or) paṣikkiradu  
sandōsamā irukku  
varuttamā irukku

M<sub>2</sub> ungalukku yēn dāgamā irukku?  
rukku  
paṣikkiradu  
sandōsamā irukku  
varuttamā irukku.

C<sub>1</sub> ungalukku yēn dāgamā irukku?  
\_\_\_\_\_ adanālē, yenakku dāgamā irukku

M<sub>1</sub> I am thirsty because \_\_\_\_\_  
hungry  
happy  
sad

M<sub>2</sub> Why are you thirsty?  
hungry  
happy  
sad

C<sub>1</sub> Why are you thirsty?  
I am thirsty because \_\_\_\_\_

Drill for Cycle 1

Repetition Drill

nān  
ñinga  
nānga  
nām  
bālā  
parvati  
kuḷandē

nāi pūra sāppidalē, adanālē yēnaku paṣiyā irukku  
uṅga ukku  
yēngalukku  
namaku  
avarukku  
avalukku  
adukku

Note - 'paṣikkiradu' can also be 'paṣiya irukku'

Substitution Drill

yēnaku  
yēngalukku

dāgamā ille  
paṣiyā  
(or) paṣikkalē  
varuttamā ille  
sandosamā ille  
udambu sariyā ille

Drill for Cycle 1

Repetition Drill

I'm	hungry because	I	haven't eaten all day.
You are		you	
We (ex)		we	
We (in)		we	
Bala is		he	hasn't
Parvati is		she	
Baby is		it	

Substitution Drill

I'm	not	thirsty
You	are	hungry
		hungry
		sad
		happy
		well

Cycle 2

M<sub>1</sub> varatsiye patti yenakku kavalayā irukku  
payirgale  
kōligale  
kollenōye  
pachchigale  
presneye

M<sub>1</sub> I'm worried about the drought.  
crops  
chickens  
epidemic  
insects  
problem

M<sub>2</sub> yedai patti, ungalukku kavalayā irukku?  
(or) yedai patti, ninga kavalaipadaringa?

M<sub>2</sub> What are you worried about?

C<sub>1</sub> yedai patti, ungalukku kavalayā irukku?  
varatsiye patti yenakku kavalayā irukku

C<sub>1</sub> What are you worried about?  
I'm worried about the drought.

Drill for Cycle 2

Repetition Drill

ippo yēnaku avvalavu kavalaṅga ille  
yēngalukku  
namaku  
uṅgalukku  
averukku  
avalukku  
avāngalukku

I'm  
We (ex) are  
We (in)  
You  
He (that) is  
She (that)  
They (that)

not too worried now.

Cycle 3

M<sub>1</sub> yēnakku \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu āgunu

M<sub>1</sub> I'm \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

M<sub>2</sub> ungalukku yettanai vāyasu āgudu?

M<sub>2</sub> How old are you?

C<sub>1</sub> ungalukku yettani vāyasu āgudu?  
yēnakku \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu āgudu

C<sub>1</sub> How old are you?  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

Note - in the case of vāyasu (age) we may ask either 'yettanai' (how many) or 'yenna' (what)

'agudu' (happens) is optional.

Drill for Cycle 3

Q. unga tāyārukku yettanai vāyasu?

A. en tāyārukku \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu āgudu

Q. unga tagappanārukku, yettanai vāyasu?

A. en tagappanārukku \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu āgudu

Q. unga akkā-tagaikki, yettani vāyasu?

A. en akkālukku \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu

A. en tangaikki \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu

Q. unga annān-tambikki yettanai vāyasu?

A. en annanukku \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu

A. en tambikki \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu

Q. Rāmanukku yettanai vāyasu?

A. Rāmanukku \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu

Q. Sitāvukku yettanai vāyasu?

A. Sitāvukku \_\_\_\_\_ vāyasu

Q. How old is your mother?

A. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

Q. How old is your father?

A. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

Q. How old are your sisters?

A. My older sister is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

A. My younger sister is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

Q. How old are your brothers?

A. My older brother is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

A. My younger brother is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

Q. How old is Ramah?

A. Raman is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

Q. How old is Sita?

A. Sita is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

Note - either 'unga' or 'ungaludaya' can be used for 'your'

M<sub>1</sub> yenakku palutta takkāli vēnum  
palukkāda  
pudu  
vāḍippōna  
periya  
chinna  
nalla  
kettupona

M<sub>2</sub> yenda takkāli ungalukku vēnum? paluttadā palukkādādā  
pēduṣā vāḍippōnadā  
perisā chinnadā  
nalladā kettuppōnadā

C<sub>1</sub> yenda takkāli ungalukku vēnum? paluttadā palukkādādā  
yenakku palutta takkāli vēnum

Cycle 4

M<sub>1</sub> I want the ripe tomato.  
unripe  
fresh  
stale  
large  
small  
good  
bad

M<sub>2</sub> Which tomatoes do you want? the ripe or unripe ones?  
fresh stale  
large small  
good bad

C<sub>1</sub> Which tomatoes do you want? the ripe or unripe ones?  
I want the ripe tomato.

Drill for Cycle 4

Transformation Drill

ingakittē paḷutta māmbalam irukkā?  
ingaluḍaya māmbalam paḷuttadā?

Do you have ripe mangoes?  
Are your mangoes ripe?

ingakittē pudu pattāni irukkā?  
ingaluḍaya pattāni pudusā?

Do you have fresh peas?  
Are your peas fresh?

ingakittē nalla kattirikkāi irukkā?  
ingaluḍaya kattirikkai nalladā?

Do you have good eggplants?  
Are your eggplants good?

ingakittē periya koyyāppalam irukkā?  
ingaluḍaya koyyāppalam perisā?

Do you have large guavas?  
Are your guavas large?

ingakittē kāramāna milagā irukkā?  
ingaluḍaya milagā kāramanadā?

Do you have hot chilis?  
Are your chilis hot?

M<sub>1</sub> rendu kilo tivanam bākki irukku  
 pattu uram  
 mūnarai pūchchi marundu  
 nālarai oṣanda vidai  
 panirendu nilakkadalai

M<sub>2</sub> yevalavu tivanam bākki irukku?  
 yettanai kilo uram  
 pūchchi marundu  
 oṣanda vidai  
 nilakkadalai

C<sub>1</sub> yevalavu tivanam bākki irukku?  
 rendu kolo tivanam bākki irukku

Cycle 5

2 kilos of feed are left.  
10 of fertilizer  
3½ of insecticide  
4½ of hybrid seed  
12 of peanuts

How much feed is left?  
2 How many kilos fertilizer  
insecticide  
hybrid seed  
peanuts

How much feed is left?  
1 2 kilos of feed are left.

Problem Drill for Cycle 5

enkiṭṭe anju nilakkaḍalai irundu,  
renḍu nilakkaḍalaiye nān sāppittā,  
bākki yettanai kirukkum?

If I have 5 peanuts and  
I eat 2 peanuts  
how many will be left?

Substitute other numbers

enkiṭṭe iruvattanju kilo uram irundu,  
padinanju kilo uratte nān ubayōginchā,  
bākki yettanai irukkum?

If I have 25 pounds of fertilizer and  
I use 15 pounds of fertilizer  
how many will be left?

Substitute other numbers

enkiṭṭe muppadu muṭṭe tivanam irundu,  
eṭṭarai muṭṭe tivanatte nān koduttuttā,  
bākki yettanai irukkum?

If I have 30 sacks of feed and  
I give out  $8\frac{1}{2}$  sacks of feed  
how many will be left?

Substitute other numbers

A. Impersonal Constructions

We have already used impersonal constructions of the type,

yenakku soppu kidaikkum I can get soap

In this sentence the subject is the noun soppu. Other impersonal constructions similar to this sentence are:

- |                              |          |           |        |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1) yenakku dāgamā(ga) irukku | There is | thirst    | to me. |
| paṣiyā(ga)                   |          | hunger    |        |
| sandōsamā(ga)                |          | happiness |        |
| varuttamā(ga)                |          | sadness   |        |
| kavalayā(ga)                 |          | worry     |        |
- 2) yenakku irupata vayasū āgundu I am 20 years old.  
 yenakku takkāli vayasū vēṇum A tomato is wanted by me.

Even though we may translate sentences in (1) as eg. I am thirsty, the literal translation (i.e. 'there is thirst to me') demonstrates that the noun 'thirst' is the subject of the sentence and I or me is the agent. (In Tamil the object) In sentences of (2) again, years (vayasū) and tomato (takkāli) are respectively the subjects of the verbs 'happen' and 'want'. Again the objective form of the pronoun or noun is used. However, in the sentence, 'do I have mangoes?' 'enkiṭṭē māmbalam irukkā?' the postposition /-kiṭṭē/ is used (instead of /-kku/) to express the idea of possession.

B. Compound Sentences

In English we say,

I am happy because it is nice today.

But in Tamil we say,

innikki nalla irukku adnālē sandōsamā irukku

It is nice today therefore I am happy

The condition for the statement in the second clause of the Tamil sentence is written first and followed by ajanale (therefore).

Cycle 6

M<sub>1</sub> nān 'BDO' āpīsukku pōikkittirukken  
tapāl āpīsukku  
bānkukku  
pōlis stēsanukku  
'railway' stēsanukku

M<sub>1</sub> I am going to the block development office.  
post office  
bank  
police station  
train station

M<sub>2</sub> nīnga ippō yengē pōikkittirukkīnga?

M<sub>2</sub> Where are you going now?

C<sub>1</sub> nīnga ippō yengē pōikkittirukkīnga?  
nān 'BDO' āpīsukku pōikkittirukken

C<sub>1</sub> Where are you going now?  
I am going to the block development office

Drill for Cycle 6

Repetition Drill

nān	ippō	pōikkittirukkēn	I	am	going now.
nānga		pōikkittirukkōm	We (ex)	are	
nām			We (in)		
nīnga		pōikkittirukkīnga	You		
avānga		pōikkittirukkānga	They (that)		
avar		pōikkittirukkār	He (that)	is	
aval		pōikkittirukkāl	She (that)		
Rāman		pōikkittirukkār	Raman		
Sita		pōikkittirukkāl	Sita		

Substitute other verbs:

eat  
work  
come  
study  
cook

Repeat in negative

## Drills for Cycle 6

### Transformation Drill

Sītā samaikkaradē nān pakkārēn / Sītā samaikkarāl	Sita cooks	I see / Sita cooks.
Rāmah uḷarade / Rāman uḷarār	Raman plows	/ Raman plows
Gōpāl tōṇdarade / Gōpāl tōṇdarār	Gopal digs	/ Gopal digs
avāṅga āḍarade / avāṅga āḍarāṅga	They dance	/ they dance
nīṅga kēkkarade / nīṅga kēkkarīṅga	You listen	/ you listen

Sītā samaichchukittirukkirade na pakkārēn	Sita is cooking.
Rāman uludukittirukkirade	Raman is plowing
Gōpāl tōṇdikittirukkirade	Gopal is digging
avāṅga ādikittirukkirade	They are dancing
nīṅga kēttukittirukkirade	You are listening

Sītā samaichchukittirukkāl	I see / Sita is cooking.
Rāman uludukittirukkār	/ Raman is plowing
Gōpāl tōḍikkittirukkār	/ Gopal is digging
avāṅga ādikittirukkāṅga	/ they are dancing
nīṅga kēttukittirukkīṅga	/ you are listening

### Problem Drill

1. nān yenna seiyaṛade nīṅga pākkārīṅga?  
use: nil, ikkāru, nada, kudi, oḍu,  
eludu, paḍi, piḍi, kudi
2. Sītā yenna seiyaṛade nīṅga pākkārīṅga?

1. What do you see me doing?  
use: stand, sit, walk, jump, run,  
write, read, smoke, drink
2. What do you see Sita doing?

Cycle 7

nēttu inda nēram, nān paḍichchukkittirundēn  
vēlaseidukkittirundēn  
samaichchukkittirundēn  
uḷudukkittirundēn  
kulichchukkittirundēn  
kottikkittirundēn

nēttu inda nēram, nīnga yenna seidukkittirundīnga?

nēttu inda nēram, nīnga yenna seidukkittirundīnga?  
nēttu inda nēram, nān paḍichchukkittirundēn

Cycle 7

M<sub>1</sub> This time yesterday I was studying.  
working  
cooking  
ploughing  
bathing  
digging

M<sub>2</sub> What were you doing this time yesterday?

C<sub>1</sub> What were you doing this time yesterday?  
1 This time yesterday I was studying.

## Drills for Cycle 7

### Substitution Drill

ettu k̄alayile pattu maṅikki, n̄inga yenna seidukkitt̄tirund̄inga?  
madiyānam onnarai  
m̄alayile nalu  
sāyamkalat̄ile

### Repetition Drill

ettu p̄ravum,	n̄an	v̄elai	seidukkitt̄tirund̄ēn
	avar̄		seidukkitt̄tirund̄ār
	aval		seidukkitt̄tirund̄āl
	Rāman		seidukkitt̄tirund̄ār
	Sit̄ā		seidukkitt̄tirund̄āl
	n̄ānga		seidukkitt̄tirund̄ōm
	n̄ām		seidukkitt̄tirund̄ōm
	n̄inga		seidukkitt̄tirund̄inga
	avānga		seidukkitt̄tirund̄ānga

ettu p̄ravum, n̄an v̄elai seidukkitt̄tirukkālē

Drills for Cycle 7

Substitution Drill

What were you doing yesterday at 10:00 A.M.?  
1:30 P.M.  
4:00 P.M.

Repetition Drill

I was working all day yesterday.  
He (that)  
She (that)  
Raman  
Sita  
We (ex) were  
We (in)  
You  
They (that)

I was not working all day yesterday.

Cycle 8

M<sub>1</sub> nālakki sāyamkalatilē nān ōive eduttukkittiruppēn  
vāsichchukkittiruppēn  
padichchukkittiruppēn  
vilayāḍikkittiruppēn  
āḍikkittiruppēn  
pāḍikkittiruppēn

M<sub>2</sub> nālakki sāyamkalatilē, nīnga yenna seidukkittirippīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nālakki sāyamkalatilē, nīnga yenna seidukkittirippīnga?  
nālakki sāyamkalatilē, nān ōivu eduttukkittiruppēn

Cycle 8

M<sub>1</sub> Tomorrow evening I'll be resting.  
reading  
studying  
playing  
dancing  
singing

M<sub>2</sub> What will you be doing tomorrow evening? |

C<sub>1</sub> What will you be doing tomorrow evening?  
Tomorrow evening I'll be resting.

Drills for Cycle 8

Repetition Drill

adutta māsamam,	nān 'survey' seidukkittuttān	iruppen
	avar vēlai seidukkittittān	iruppar
	aval paḍichchukkittuttān	iruppal
	avanga 'survey' seidukkittuttār	iruppanga
	nīnga vēlai seidukkittuttān	iruppinge
	nānga paḍichchukkittuttān	irup pom

Question and Answer Drill

adutta varusam, nīnga yengē iruppīnga?  
vēlai seidukkittiruppīnga  
paḍichchukkittiruppīnga  
prayānam seidukkittiruppīnga

nīnga indiyāvulē  
amerikkāvulē  
nepālattulē  
ilangayilē  
iruppīngalā?  
vēlai seidukkittiruppīngalā?

Drills for Cycle 8

Repetition Drill

Next month;

I  
he (that)  
she (that)  
they (that),  
you  
we (ex)

will still be  
surveying  
working  
studying  
surveying  
working  
studying

Question and Answer Drill

Where will you be (living) next year?  
working  
studying  
traveling

Will you be (living) in India?  
(working) America  
Nepal  
Ceylon

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Drill for Cycle 8

Transformation Drill

innikki Rāman uludukkiṭṭirukkīrār  
ānā, nālakki avar uluga māṭṭār  
innikki Rāman kottikkīṭṭirukkīrār  
ānā, nālakki avar kotta māṭṭār  
innikki Rāman nattukkīṭṭirukkīrār  
ānā, nālakki avar nāda māṭṭār  
innikki Rāman aruvadai seidukkīṭṭirukkīrār  
ānā, nālakki avar aruvadai seiya māṭṭār  
innikki Rāman sāmī kubittu kiṭṭirukkīrār  
ānā, nālakki avar sāmī kumbida māṭṭār  
innikki Rāman ōivu eḍuṭṭukkīṭṭirukkīrār  
ānā, nālakki avar ōivu eḍukka māṭṭār

nēttu Sītā tuṇi tuvachchukkīṭṭirundāl  
ānā, innikki aval tuṇi tuvakkale  
nēttu Sītā arisi kalanjukkīṭṭirundāl  
ānā, innikki aval arisi kalaykal  
nēttu Sītā muṭṭe vittukkīṭṭirundāl  
ānā, innikki aval muṭṭe vikkale  
nēttu Sītā dōsai suttukkīṭṭirundāl  
ānā, innikki aval dōsai sudale  
nēttu Sītā samachchukkīṭṭirundāl  
ānā, innikki aval samaikkale

Raman is ploughing today  
But, he won't plough tomorrow.  
Raman is dumping today  
But, he won't dump tomorrow.  
Raman is planting today  
But, he won't plant tomorrow.  
Raman is harvesting today  
But, he won't harvest tomorrow.  
Raman is worshipping today  
But, he won't worship tomorrow.  
Raman is resting today  
But, he won't rest tomorrow.

Sita was washing clothes yesterday.  
But, she isn't washing clothes today.  
Sita was cleaning rice yesterday  
But, she isn't cleaning rice today.  
Sita was selling eggs yesterday  
But, she isn't selling eggs today.  
Sita was making 'dosais' yesterday  
But, she isn't making 'dosais' today.  
Sita was cooking yesterday  
But, she isn't cooking today.

## Grammar Notes

### A. Progressive Forms for the Verb

#### 1. Formation:

Positive

participial stem + /-kkitt/ + positive tense suffix and personal ending

tense suffixes:    pres:    /-irukk-/  
                      fut:    /-irupp-/  
                      past:    /-irund-/

Negative

participial stem + /-kkitt(u)/ + negative tense suffix

tense suffixes:    pres:    illē  
                      fut:    /irukka/ + mätt + personal ending  
                      past:    irrukkalē

Note. - in conversation, negative progressive forms are seldom used; instead, the habitual negative form is used.

#### 2. Agreement:

Where the verb form requires a personal ending that ending must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

i.e. all positive progressive forms

future negative progressive forms

other progressive forms have only one form

i.e. negative present progressive

negative past progressive

#### 3. Use:

To express action continuing over a period of time, whether present, future or past.

eg.

	<u>positive</u>	nān pōikkittirukkēn	I am going
		nān pōikkittiruppēn	I will be going
		nān pōikkittirundēn	I was going
	<u>negative</u>	nān pōikkittu illē	I am not going
		nān pōikkittiru māttēn	I will not be going
		nān pōikkittu irukkalē or/ illē	I was not going

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

B. The Verbal Noun

We have already used the verbal noun with a postposition in the construction, 'tunga pōrattukku mundi, nān paḍikkārēn'.

Before going to sleep, I study

The verbal noun may also be used to describe action of the object of the sentence.

eg. Rāman uluḍukittirukkirate nān paḍkkārēn

I see Raman plowing

(plowing describes what Raman - the object of the sentence - is doing)

1. Formation:

Present Tense  
infinitive stem + /-rade/

Present Progressive Tense  
participial stem + /-kittirukkiradē

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

eg. Sita samaikkarade nān paḍkkārēn

I see Sita cook (Sita cooks, I see)

Sita samaichchukittirukkiradē nān paḍkkārēn

I see Sita cooking (Sita cooking, I see)

Note - that the English word order is reversed in Tamil

We have used verbal nouns in the present and present progressive tense.

C. Emphatic Particle /-ttān/

/-ttān/ may be added to both (pro)nouns and verbs to emphasize immediacy, duration and exclusiveness.

eg. immediacy: ippattān seiynum Do it (right) now

duration: adutta masamum avan vela seidukkittuttān iruppar

Next month he will still be working

exclusiveness: kanakattān paḍikkanum You must study (only) mathematics

Cycle 9

M<sub>1</sub> anda koḍatte yen kiṭṭe koḍunga  
avaḷ kiṭṭe  
ivaḷ kiṭṭe  
avar kiṭṭe  
ivar kiṭṭe  
avanga kiṭṭe  
ivanga kiṭṭe  
Rāman kiṭṭe  
Sītā kiṭṭe

M<sub>1</sub> Give that pot to me.  
her (that)  
her (this)  
him (that)  
him (this)  
them (that)  
them (this)  
Raman  
Sita

M<sub>2</sub> anda koḍatte, nān yār kiṭṭe koḍukkanum?

M<sub>2</sub> To whom should I give that pot?

C<sub>1</sub> anda koḍatte, nān yār kiṭṭe koḍukkanum?  
anda koḍatte yen kiṭṭe koḍunga

C<sub>1</sub> To whom should I give that pot?  
Give that pot to me.

Drill for Cycle 9

Completion

nālakki grāmattukku veliyē oru sandē naḍakkum  
Rāman Gōpalkūḍa pōgavēṇum  
aḍutta vāram, kaḍaitteruvilē oru nāḍagam naḍukkum  
Sītā, Rāman kūḍa pōgavēṇum  
aḍutta māsam, nagaraṭilē oru tiruvilā naḍakkum  
Sītāvum Rāmanum, Kāmālā - Gōpāl kūḍa pōgavēṇum  
aḍutta varuśam, Rāmēswarattilē oru mukyamāna nigalchi naḍakkum  
Rāman Sītāvudaya grāmattile irundu sila pēr pōgavēṇum

Tomorrow there will be a fair outside the village.  
Raman should go with Gopal.  
Next week there will be a play in the bazaar.  
Sita should go with Raman.  
Next month there will be a religious festival in the city.  
Sita and Raman should go with Kamala and Gopal.  
Next year there will be an important function at Rameswarsm.  
Some people from Ram and Sita's village should go.

Cycle 10

M<sub>1</sub> inda uram  
tivanam  
pūchchi marundu  
tanni  
'trāctor'

vayalukkāga  
kolikkāga  
payirukkāga  
tōṭṭattukkāga  
pannaikkāga

M<sub>1</sub> This fertilizer is for fields.  
feed chickens  
pesticide crops  
water garden  
tractor farm

M<sub>2</sub> inda uram  
+ivanam  
puchchi marundu  
tanni  
'trāctor'

yedukkāga?

M<sub>2</sub> What is this fertilizer for?  
feed  
pesticide  
water  
tractor

C<sub>1</sub> inda uram yedukkāga?  
1 inda uram vayalukkāga

C<sub>1</sub> What is this fertilizer for?  
This fertilizer is for fields.

M<sub>1</sub> mē masāttulē nān paḍichchu muḍichchēn  
pōna varuṣam  
rēndu varuṣattukku mundi

M<sub>2</sub> nīnga yeppō paḍichchu muḍichchīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nīnga yeppō paḍichchu muḍichchīnga?  
mē masāttulē nān paḍichchu muḍichchēn

M<sub>1</sub> I finished studying in May.  
last year  
2 years ago

M<sub>2</sub> When did you finish studying?

C<sub>1</sub> When did you finish studying?  
I finished studying in May.

Cycle 12

M<sub>1</sub> - innikki madiyānam oru maṇikki, nān vēlai seiya ārambippēn  
nālakki kālayilē eṭṭu maṇikki  
innikki kālayilē paṭṭu maṇikki

M<sub>2</sub> nīnga yeppō vēlai seiya ārambippīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nīnga yeppō vēlai seiya ārambippīnga?  
innikki madiyānam oru maṇikki, nān vēlai seiya ārambippēn

M<sub>1</sub> I'll start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.  
8 o'clock tomorrow morning  
10 o'clock this morning

M<sub>2</sub> When will you start working?

C<sub>1</sub> When will you start working?  
I'll start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

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Drill for Cycle 12

nān sikkiram	paḍikka sāppida vēlai seiya samaika nada tanni pāchcha	ārambippen	I'll start	reading eating working cooking planting irrigating	soon.
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nān sikkiram	paḍichchu sāppitt vēlai seidu samachchu nattu tanni pāchchi	mudippen	I'll finish	reading eating working cooking planting irrigating	soon.
--------------	--	----------	-------------	---	-------

Cycle 13

M<sub>1</sub> yennāle āṣa muḍiyum  
pāḍa  
naḍikka  
ninga  
vēlai se  
samaikke

M<sub>1</sub> I'm able to dance.  
sing  
act  
swim  
work  
cook

M<sub>2</sub> ungalāle āḍa muḍiyuma?

M<sub>2</sub> Are you able to dance?

C<sub>1</sub> ungalāle āḍa muḍiyuma?  
um yennale āḍa muḍiyum

C<sub>1</sub> Are you able to dance?  
Yes. I am able to dance.

Drill for Cycle 13

Repetition Drill

nīnga varumbōdu	avar avāl āvanga nānga nīnga	vēlai seiya	ārambippār ārambippāl ārambippānga ārambippōm ārambippīnga
-----------------	--	-------------	--

nīnga varumbōdu	avar aval avenga nānga nīnga	vēlai seidu	muḍippār muḍippāl muḍippānga muḍippōm muḍippīnga
-----------------	--	-------------	--

nīnga varumbōdu	avar aval avanga nānga nīnga	vēlai seiyarade	niruttuvār niruttuvāl niruttuvānga niruttuvōm niruttuvīnga
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yenna bāsaigai	avangaiāle ungalāle avarāle avalāle	pēsa muḍiyum?	
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Drill for Cycle 13

Repetition Drill

When you come he (that) will start working.  
she (that)  
they (that)  
we (ex)  
we (in)  
you

When you come he (that) will finish working.  
she (that)  
they (that)  
we (ex)  
we (in)  
you

< When you come he (that) will stop working.  
she (that)  
they (that)  
we (ex)  
we (in)  
you

Which languages are they (that) able to speak?  
you  
is he (that)  
she (that)

Cycle 14

M<sub>1</sub> I know how to use a plow and scraper too.  
seed drill and a leveller too  
fertilizer and pesticides too  
hammer and saw too  
surveying equipment

M<sub>2</sub> Do you know how to use a plow?  
seed drill  
fertilizer  
hammer  
surveying equipment

C<sub>1</sub> Do you know how to use a plow?  
I know how to use a plow and a scraper too.

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M <sub>1</sub>	ērayum	'scraper' ayam	kūda	yennaku ubayōgikka teriyum
	'seed drill' ayam	'leveller' ayam	kūda	
	urattayum	pūchchi marundayum	kūda	
	suttiyayum	rambathaiyum	kūda	
		'survey' seiya sādangale	kūda	

M <sub>2</sub>	ungalukku ērai		ubayōgikka teriyuma?
	'seed drill'		
	urattai		
	suttiyai		
	'survey' seiya sādangalai		ubayōgikka teriyuma?

C<sub>1</sub>. ungalukku ērai ubayōgikka teriyuma?  
 ērayum, 'scraper' ayam kūda, yennaku ubayōgikka teriyum

M<sub>1</sub> ennāle rendu rūvattān koḍukka muḍiyum  
pattu  
anju

M<sub>2</sub> inda pustagattukku ellām ungalāle yevalavu koḍukka muḍiyum?  
kōlingalukku  
vidaiikki  
saṭṭaikki  
kāikarikki

C<sub>1</sub> inda pustagattukku ellām ungalāle yevalavu koḍukka muḍiyum?  
ennāle rendu rūvattān koḍukka muḍiyum

Cycle 15

M<sub>1</sub> I can give only . 2 Rs.  
10 Rs.  
5 Rs.

M<sub>2</sub> How much can you give for these books?  
chickens  
seeds  
shirts  
vegetables

C<sub>1</sub> How much can you give for these books?  
I can give only 2 Rs.

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M<sub>1</sub> ennāle innikki vēlai seidu muḍikka muḍiyum  
 vāsichchu  
 paḍichchu  
 uludu  
 tānni pāchchi

M<sub>1</sub> I can finish working today.  
 reading  
 studying  
 ploughing  
 irrigating

M<sub>2</sub> ungalāle innikki vēlai seidu muḍikka muḍiyuma?  
 vāsichchu  
 paḍichchu  
 uludu  
 tānni pāchchi

M<sub>2</sub> Can you finish working today?  
 reading  
 studying  
 ploughing  
 irrigating

C<sub>1</sub> ungalāle innikki vēlai seidu muḍikka muḍiyuma?  
 ennāle innikki vēlai seidu muḍikka muḍiyum

C<sub>1</sub> Can you finish working today?  
 I can finish working today.

Drill for Cycles 15 & 16

Substitution Drill

avāle rendu maṇi nērattilē — samaikka muḍiyum  
oru maṇi nērattilē tuṇi tuvaikka muḍiyum  
vidu suḍdam seiya muḍiyum  
• tiffan tayar seiya muḍiyum  
arisi kalaya muḍiyum

avarāle rayile pōga muḍiyum  
'cycle' vara  
ērōplēnle kilamba  
mōṭarle vandusēra

avangalāle nālakki vara muḍiyum  
aḍutta vāram vandusēra  
aḍutta māsam pōga  
aḍutta varusaṁ kilamba  
rōmba kālam tanga

engalāle nālakki vara muḍiyum  
aḍutta vāram vandusēra  
aḍutta māsam pōga  
aḍutta varusaṁ kilamba  
rōmba kālam tanga

Drill for Cycles 15 & 16

Substitution Drill

She can cook dinner in 2 hours.  
wash the clothes in 1 hour  
clean the house  
prepare tiffan  
clean the rice

He can go by train.  
come by cycle.  
leave by plane  
arrive by car

They can come tomorrow.  
arrive next week  
go next month  
leave next year  
stay for a long time.

We can come tomorrow.  
arrive next week  
go next month  
leave next year  
stay for a long time

Drills for Cycles 15 & 16

innikki ennāle	nīnja	mudiyādu	I	can't	swim	today.
ungalāle	vēlai seiya		You		work	
avanāle	samaikka		He		cook	
avalāle	sāmi kumbida		She		pray	
avāngalāle	sāppida		They		eat.	

ungalukku muluga	teriyuma?	Do you know how to	dive?
inja			swim
āda			dance
pāda			sing
varaiya			draw

Conversation Drill

ungalukku muluga teriyumā?  
ennukku muluga teriyādu; ānā nīnja teriyum

Do you know how to dive?  
I don't know how to dive but I know how to swim.

ungalukku āda teriyuma?  
ennukku āda teriyādu; ānā pāda teriyum

Do you know how to dance?  
I don't know how to dance but I know how to sing.

ungalukku varaiya teriyuma?  
ennukku varaiya teriyādu; ānā eluda teriyum

Do you know how to draw?  
I don't know how to draw but I know how to write.

## Grammar Notes

### A. Imperative Form of the Verb

The imperative form of the verb is used to give commands. The familiar form of the command is used for children, servants, animals and very close friends. The respect form of the command is used for all other people. The familiar imperative verb forms are listed in the verb chart. The respect imperative verb forms add /-nga/ to the familiar form.

eg.      pō (fam)                      pōnga (resp)              go!  
            sāppida (fam)              sāppiqunga (resp).      eat!

### B. Postposition /-kkāga/

#### 1. Formation:

noun or object pronoun + /-kkāga/ 'for (the purpose of)...'  
eg.      inda uram yenga vayalukkāga      This fertilizer is for our fields.

### C. Compound Verbs

#### 1. Formation:

- a. Infinitive stem + verb      eg.      nān padikka ārambi pēn      I will start reading  
or in impersonal constructions:  
            yennāle padikka mudiyum      I can read (I am able to read)
- b. Verbal noun + verb      eg.      nān padikkaradē niruttuvēn      I will stop reading
- c. Participial stem + verb  
            eg.      nān padichchu mudippēn      I will finish reading

#### 2. Agreement:

The second verb is formed as any other simple Tamil verb...i.e., it has a tense marker and personal ending which agrees in gender and number with the subject of the sentence. (In impersonal constructions the second verb behaves as simple verbs in impersonal construction)

Note - sentences with 'mudiyum' are impersonal constructions. The agent of the verb (English subject) is formed by adding /-le/' to the noun or object pronoun.

eg.      avarāle rayille pōga mudiyum      He can go by train

Puja

1. mudalle, pūśai araye suddam seiyaṛēn	śeiyunga
2. taṇṇi pōṭṭu tuḍaikkaṛēn	tudaiyunga
3. arisi mā ule kolam pōḍaṛēn	podunga
4. kuḷikkaṛēn	kuliyunga
5. maḍi tuṇi kaṭṭikkaṛēn	kattikkunga
6. tiruṇiru pūśikkaṛēn (male only)	pusikkunga
7. kunkuma poṭṭu vachchukkirēn	vachchukkungā
8. pusai palagāle ukkāraṛēn	uttarunga
9. kutti vilakku ēṭṭaṛēn	ettunga
10. ūdu batti ēṭṭaṛēn	ettunga
11. pusai mandram solrēn	sollunga
12. iḍadu kaiyāle maṇi adikkirēn	adiyunga
13. tēngā uḍakkirēn	udaiyunga
14. sāmikki pandam padaikk rēn	padayunga
15. dīpam kāṭṭaṛēn	kattunga
16. apparam, prasādam kodukkaṛēn	kodunga

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## Puja

1. First I clean the puja room.
2. Mop it clean with water.
3. I draw 'kolam' with rice flour.
4. Take a bath.
5. Wear 'purified' clothes.
6. Apply ashes to my forehead.
7. Put a mark on my forehead with 'kumkum'.
8. Sit on the puja seat.
9. Light the 'lamp'.
10. Light up the incense sticks.
11. Chant puja chantings.
12. Ring the bell with the left hand.
13. Break coconut.
14. Offer 'food and preparations' to God.
15. Wave the lights.
16. Then give 'prasadam' (offerings).

## Vow and Pilgrimage

1. Rāmanum Sītāvum tiruppadiikki yātrai pōga tayār seiyaarānga
2. peṭṭi paḍukkai kaṭṭarānga
3. maṭṭu vaṇḍiyile, rayiledikki pōrānga
4. tikkeṭṭu vāngarānga
5. rayille ērikkirānga
6. rayiī vandi tiruppadile nikkidu
7. Rāmanum Sītāvum irangarānga
8. tiruppeḍi malai mēlē naḍandu pōrānga
9. ēlu mail naḍakkarānga
10. malai uchchiyile tiruppadi koil irukku
11. piragu, rendu perum, kōvil kulattulē kuḷikkarānga
12. kadayile, tēngāi, palam, pākku, vettale, pūvu vāngarānga
13. sāmikki puga pōḍarānga
14. unḍiyile seluttarānga
15. kōvile suttī valam varānga
16. viḷundu kumbidarānga
17. piragu, Rāmanum Sītāvum, naḍandu, malaiadivārattukku varānga

1. Raman and Sita get ready to go pilgrimage to Tiruppati.
2. Pack their 'box and bedding'.
3. Go to the railroad station by bullock cart.
4. Buy tickets.
5. Board the train.
6. The train stops at Tiruppati.
7. Raman and Sita get down. (disembark)
8. Hike up the Tiruppati hill.
9. They walk seven miles.
10. Tiruppati Temple is on the top of the hill.
11. Then, both of them bathe in the temple tank.
12. At the shop, they buy coconut, fruits, avocanut, betel leaves, flowers.
13. They offer puja to the God.
14. They drop money in the 'hundi'.
15. They go round the temple 'clockwise'.
16. Prostrate and pray.
17. Then, Raman and Sita come walking to the foot of the hill.

Slides

Slide #1: kōlam

idu oru ponnu. idu Sītā.  
Sītā vāsaliḷe taṇṇi tellichu kōlam poḍarāī  
avaī kaiyile oru tēngā mūḍi irukku  
tēngā mūḍiyile kōlam irukku  
paṇḍigai naḷile pombaliṅgō vāsaliḷe kōlam poḍuvāṅga  
andā kōlam aḷagā (nalla) irukku illeyā?

This is a girl. It is Sita.  
She sprinkles water at the entrance of the house and draws kolam.  
There is a coconut in that girl's hand.  
There is kolam in the coconut shell.  
During festive days women draw kolam in front of the house.  
That kolam is nice, isn't it?

Slide #2: periya tēr

idu oru periya tēr  
tērle sāmiya vacchu ūrgōlam eḍuṭṭukittu pōrāṅga  
mukiyamā paṇḍigai naḷile tēre jodikkarāṅga  
sāmiya ūrgōlam eḍuṭṭukittu pōraṭṭukku mandi romba jaṅga tērē suttu kūdurāṅga  
tērē-ēllā teruvukkum kondu pōrāṅga  
taunle irrukira ēllā janangalum sāmikki pūvum paḷamum paḍaikirāṅga

This is a big car.  
A deity is placed in the car and taken in procession.  
Especially during festivals they decorate the car.  
Before taking the deity in procession, many people gather around the car.  
The car is taken through all the streets.  
All the people in the town offer fruits and flowers to the deity.

Slide #3: samiyarunga

idu oru kadaitēru mādiri irukku  
ange nikkara alungale pārtta sāmiyarunga mādiri irukku  
avanga svami pādālu (pāttu) pādarānga  
avanga kaluttile mālai poṭṭukkittirukānga  
avanga nettiyile vibutti pusikittu irukkānga  
avanga bhakti pādalaḥ darānga  
teruville niraya (romba) peru avangala vedikke pārttukittu irukkānga

This resembles a bazaar.  
The two men standing look like bhakti singers.  
They sing songs of God.  
They wear a mālai on their neck.  
They put sacred ash on their forehead.  
They sing songs of bhakti.  
Many people on that street are watching them.

Mariamman Koil

1. yengē pōikiṭṭirukkīṅga:  
Māriamman kōilukku pōikkiṭṭirukkēn
2. innikki angē yenna viṣēṣam?  
Māriamman tiruvilā naḍakkudu
3. tiruvilavulē yenna seivāṅga?  
ammanukku alangāram seivāṅga; kōil pūrāvum jodippāṅga tōraṇam kaṭṭuvāṅga;  
ammāne ūrvalam konḍu varuvāṅga
4. inḍa tiruvilā yeppōḍum naḍakkumā?  
illīṅga. vāruṣattukku orū ḍaḍavai tān naḍakkum

1. Where are you going?  
I am on my way to the Mariammal Temple.
2. What is special today?  
Mariammal festival takes place.
3. What will they do at the festival?  
They will dress up diety Mariamma'; they will decorate the whole temple.  
They will tie up 'decorative buntings'; they will take the diety in procession.
4. Will this festival take place always?  
No, only once a year.

## Section E

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Cycle 1

- M<sub>1</sub>   ōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku velaiye muḍikkalēna  
          avanga nālaikku muḍippānga  
ōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku palangal vāngalēna  
          avanga nālaikku vānguvānga  
ōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku kaḍidam eludalēna  
          avange nālaikku eluduvanga  
ōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku kiṇṇattu taṇṇi koḍuvaralēna  
          avanga nālaikku koḍuvaruvanga  
ōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku 'room'e suttam seiṇalēna  
          avanga nālaikku suttam seiṇvanga

- M<sub>2</sub>   ōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku velaiye muḍikkalēna  
          avanga nālaikku muḍippāngalā?  
ōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku palangal vāngalēna  
          avanga nālaikku vānguvāngalā?  
ōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku kaḍidam eludalēna  
          avanga nālaikku eluduvangalā?  
ōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku kiṇṇattu taṇṇi koḍuvaralēna  
          avanga nālaikku koḍuvaruvāngalā?  
ōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku 'room'e suttam seiṇalēna  
          avanga nālaikku suttam seiṇvāngalā?

- C<sub>1</sub>   ōpālum, Kamalāvum, innaikku velaiye muḍikkalēna  
          avanga nālaikku muḍippāngalā  
ōpālum, Kamalāvum innaikku velaiye muḍikkalēna  
          avanga nālaikku muḍippānga

Cycle 1

- M<sub>1</sub> If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,  
they will finish it tomorrow.  
If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today,  
they will buy them tomorrow.  
If Gopal and Kamala don't write the letters today,  
they will write them tomorrow.  
If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today,  
they will bring it tomorrow.  
If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today,  
they will clean them tomorrow.

- M<sub>2</sub> If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,  
will they finish it tomorrow?  
If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today,  
will they buy them tomorrow?  
If Gopal and Kamala don't write letters today,  
will they write them tomorrow?  
If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today,  
will they bring it tomorrow?  
If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today,  
will they clean them tomorrow?

- C<sub>1</sub> If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,  
will they finish it tomorrow?  
If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,  
they will finish it tomorrow.

. Cycle 2

M<sub>1</sub> nīnga nēra mūnu maiyilu poningana, Muruganudaya uḍaya pannailē sēruvinga  
mūnu maiyilukku appuram valadu pakkam tirumbunīgarā  
mūnu maiyilukku appuram iḍadu pakkam tirumbunīgarā  
ārai tandunīnganā  
'cycle' poninganā  
aḍutta tavunakku pōrattukku munnāle ninr tīnganā

M<sub>2</sub> Muruganudaya uḍaiya pannaikku nān eppaḍi pōganum?

C<sub>1</sub> Muruganudaya uḍaiya pannaikku nān eppaḍi pōganum?  
nīnga nēra mūnu maiyilu poningana, Muruganudaya uḍaiya pannaikku varuvīnga

M<sub>1</sub> If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Muruganudaya's farm.  
turn right after 3 miles  
turn left after 3 miles  
cross the river  
go by cycle  
stop before the next town

M<sub>2</sub> How do I get to Muruganudaya's farm?

C<sub>1</sub> How do I get to Muruganudaya's farm?  
If you go straight 3 miles you will come to Muruganudaya's farm.

## Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

### Transformation Drill

1. nīnga tavunukku ponīngana ennakku mambalam konduvānga  
( tavunilirundu vandinganna )  
nīnga tavunukku ponīnganā, ennakku mambalam konduvāngalā  
( tavunilirundu vandinganna )
2. kaḍaiyile ungalukku āṇi kiddachcha konjam vāngunga  
( vilai kēlunga )  
kaḍaiyile ungalukku āṇi kidachcha konjam vānguvīngalā?  
( vilai kēppingalā )

### Repetition Drill

1. nān kalaiyile sikkiram elundirikalana, eppaḍi kaḍaiyai tirakka muḍiyum  
nān paṇam eduttukiṭṭu pōlēna eppaḍi ennattaiyalum vānga muḍiyum  
nān 'bus'le pōga lēna eppaḍi 'time'kku pōi sera muḍiyum  
nān 'taxi'le pōga lēna eppaḍi vīttai kaṇḍu piḍikka muḍiyum
2. nīnga kaḍaiyai kaṇḍupiḍikka muḍiyalēna vārēna udavi kelunga  
kalappaiye tūkkungā  
'demonstration' seiṅunga  
vandiyaḷ ilunga  
vayalai aḷaṅga  
nalattai ulunga

## Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

### Transformation Drill

1. If you go to (come from) town tomorrow, bring me some mangoes.  
If you go to (come from) town tomorrow, will you bring me some mangoes?
2. If you can find nails in the shop, buy some (ask the price).  
If you can find nails in the shop, will you buy some (ask the price)?

### Repetition Drill

1. If I don't get up early, how can I open the shop?  
If I don't take money, how can I buy anything?  
If I don't go by bus, how can I get there on time?  
If I don't take a taxi, how can I find your house?
2. If you can't find the shop alone, ask someone for help.  
lift the plow  
do the demonstration  
pull the cart  
measure the field  
irrigate the land

Cycle 3

M<sub>1</sub> Kamalā vēlaiyē mudichchāl Mādrās ukku pōgalām  
snēgidigalodē vilaiyādalām  
mittāi sappidalām  
'cycle' udalām  
snegidigalai sandikkalām

ōpāl mudalē matṭukku tinī vachchāl 'tee' kaḍaikku pōgalām  
'football' vilaiyādalām  
ttinbandam sappidalām  
'tractor' oṭṭalām

M<sub>2</sub> Kamalā Mādrās ukku pōgalāmā?  
snegidigalodē vilaiyādalāma  
mittāi sappidalāma  
'cycle' udalāmā  
snēgidigalai sandikkalāmā

ōpāl 'tee' kaḍaikku pōgalāma?  
'football' vilaiyadalāma  
ttinbandam sappidalāma  
'tractor' ottalāma

C<sub>1</sub> Kamalā Mādrās ukku pōgalāmā?  
Kamalā vēlaiyē mudichchāl Mādrās ukku pōgalām

Cycle 3

M<sub>1</sub> Kamala can go to Madras if she finishes her work.  
play with her friends  
eat sweets  
ride her cycle  
meet her friends

Gopal can go to the tea shop if he feeds the bullock first.  
play football  
eat snacks  
ride the tractor

M<sub>2</sub> Can Kamala go to Madras?  
play with her friends  
eat sweets  
ride her cycle  
meet her friends

Can Gopal go to the tea shop?  
play football  
eat snacks  
ride the tractor

C<sub>1</sub> Can Kamala go to Madras?  
Kamala can go to Madras if she finishes her work.

M <sub>1</sub>	(nichchayam)	nikkalam(ṇum)	/	nikka vendam
	(kaṭṭayam)	utkārālam(ṇum)	/	utkasa vendam
	valadu pakkam tirumbalam(ṇum)		/	valadu pakkam tirumba vendam
	iḍadu pakkam tirumbalam(ṇum)		/	iḍadu pakkam tirumba vendam
	kadave tirakkalam(ṇum)		/	kadave tirakka vendam
	kadave mūdālam(ṇum)		/	kadave muda vendam
	udavī seiyaalam(ṇum)		/	udavi seiya vendam
	suṭṭiyai ubayogikkalam(ṇum)		/	suttiyai ubayogikka vendam
	'muṭṭai-muḍichi'yai tūkkalam(ṇum)		/	muttai-mudichiyai tukka vendam
	ippō pogalām(ṇum)		/	ippo poga vendam

M <sub>2</sub>	nān	nikkāṁā?		
		uttkasalāṁā(numā)		
		valadu pakkam tirumbalāṁā(numā)		
		iḍadu pakkam tirumbalāṁā(numā)		
		kadave tirakkalāṁā(numā)		
		kadave mūdālāṁā(numā)		
		udavi seiyalāṁā(numā)		
		suṭṭiyai ubayogikkalāṁā(numā)		
		'muṭṭai-muḍichi'yai tūkkalāṁā(numā)		
		ippō pogalāṁā(numā)		

C <sub>1</sub>	nān nikkalāṁā(numā)?	
	nichchayamā, nān nikkalāṁ(ṇum)	
	illē, nān nikka vendām	

Cycle 4

M<sub>1</sub> (of course) (don't) stand up.  
sit down  
turn right  
turn left  
open the door  
close the door  
help me  
use the hammer  
carry the baggage  
leave now

M<sub>2</sub> May (can) I stand up?  
sit down  
turn left  
turn right  
open the door  
close the door  
help  
use the hammer  
carry the baggage  
leave now

C<sub>1</sub> May I stand up?  
Of course, stand up or/  
No, dont stand up.

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

1. innaikku rāṭtri namba inge tūngalāmā?  
innaika rāṭtri namba inge tūnga muḍiyumā?
2. namba ēriyilē nīnjalāmā?  
namba ēriyilē nīnja muḍiyumā?
3. namba 'cinema' vukku pōgalāmā?  
namba 'cinema' vukku pōga muḍiyumā?
4. namba pasumāṭṭe pāl karakkalāmā?  
namba pasumāṭṭe pāl karakka muḍiyumā?
5. namba ippō sāppadū sappidalāmā?  
namba ippō sāppadū sappida muḍiyumā?
6. namba velaiye viruttalāmā?  
namba velaiye nirutta muḍiyumā?

1. May we sleep here tonight?  
Will (are) we able to sleep here tonight?
2. May we swim in the lake?  
Will (are) we able to swim in the lake?
3. May we go to the cinema?  
Will (are) we able to go to the cinema?
4. May we milk the cow?  
Will (are) we able to milk the cow?
5. May we eat dinner now?  
Will (are) we able to eat dinner now?
6. May we stop work?  
Will (are) we able to stop work?

M<sub>1</sub> Rāman sammadicha, Sītā, avaluḍaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vāngalām  
 Sītāvukku nēram irundā, aval, kalyanattukku miṭṭāi seiyaalām  
 Rāmanukku nēram irundā, avan, kalyanattukku paṭṭu (kachcheri) olungū seiyaalām  
 Sītāvukku param irundā, aval, kalyanattukku oru parisu vāngalāru  
 Rāmanukka panam irundā, avan, kalyanattukku oru pudu viṣhti vāngalām

M<sub>2</sub> Rāman samadicha, Sītā, avaluḍaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vānguvālā?  
 Sītāvukku nēram irundā, aval, kalyanattukku miṭṭāi seivālā?  
 Rāmanukku nēram irundā, avan, kalyanattukku paṭṭu (kachcheri) olungu seivānā?  
 Sītāvukku panam irundā, aval, kalyanattukku oru parisu vānguvātā?  
 Rāmanukku panam irundā, avan, kalyanattukku oru pudu vēshti vānguvānā?

C<sub>1</sub> Rāman amadicha, Sītā, avaluḍaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vānguvālā?  
 Rāman amadicha, Sītā, avaluḍaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vāngalām

Cycle 5

M<sub>1</sub> If Raman agrees, Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.  
If Sita has time, she might make sweets for the wedding.  
If Raman has time, he might arrange music for the wedding.  
If Sita has money, she might buy a gift for the wedding.  
If Raman has money, he might buy a new dhoti for the wedding.

M<sub>2</sub> If Raman agrees, will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?  
If Sita has time, will she make sweets for the wedding?  
If Raman has time, will he arrange music for the wedding?  
If Sita has money will she buy a gift for the wedding?  
If Raman has money, will he buy a new dhoti for the wedding?

C<sub>1</sub> If Raman agrees, will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?  
If Raman agrees, Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.

Cycle 6

M<sub>1</sub> Rāman velaiyai muḍichirundā, tavunukku poiruppān  
Rāman tavunukku poirundā, avan snegidangale sandichiruppān  
Rāman snegidangale sandichisurdā, avan vambu pesiviruppān  
Rāman vambu pesikittirundā, neram kalichu tungapoiyiruppān  
Rāman neram kalichu tungapoigirundā, avan aduṭṭa nāl kalaiyile kalappā irundiruppān  
Rāman adutta nāl kalaiyile kalappa irundirunda, avan velaryai sariya seingirukkanattān

M<sub>2</sub> Rāman velaiya muḍichirundā enna nadentirukkum?  
tavunukku poirundā  
snegidangale sandichirundā  
snegidangalode vanbu pesiyirundā  
adutta nāl balaiyile kalappā irundā

C<sub>1</sub> Raman velaiya mudichirundā, cuna nadantirukkum?  
Raman velaiya muḍichirundā, tavunukku poiruppān

Cycle 6

M<sub>1</sub> If Raman had finished his work, he would have gone to town.  
If Raman had gone to town, he would have met his friends.  
If Raman had met his friends, he would have gossiped.  
If Raman had gossiped with his friends, he would have slept late.  
If Raman had slept late, he would have been fired the next morning.  
If Raman had been tired the next morning, he wouldn't have worked well.

M<sub>2</sub> What would have happened had Raman finished his work?  
gone to town  
met his friends  
gossiped with his friends  
slept late  
been tired the next morning

C<sub>1</sub> What would have happened had Raman finished his work?  
Had Raman finished his work, he would have gone to town.

Cycle 7

M<sub>1</sub> nān pīs kōrai sērdirukkāvittāl, \_\_\_\_\_  
nān Americāvilayē tangivittirundā, \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>2</sub> nīngo pīs kōrai serndirukkāvittāl, enna seidiruppīnga?  
nīngo Americāvileyē tangivittirundā enna seidiruppīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nīngo pīs kōrai serndirukkāvittāl, enna seidiruppīnga?  
nān pīs kōrai serndirukkāvittāl, \_\_\_\_\_

M<sub>1</sub> If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps I \_\_\_\_\_.  
If I had stayed in America I \_\_\_\_\_.

M<sub>2</sub> If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps, what would you have done?  
If you had stayed in America, what would you have done?

C<sub>1</sub> If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps, what would you have done?  
If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps I \_\_\_\_\_.

Cycle 8

M<sub>1</sub> nān nēttu īnge vandiruppēn āna 'train'u tavarittēn  
snegidangale kūtti vandēn  
'Hyderabad' ukku poittēn  
yāttirai purappattēn  
karuvigale koḍuttēn  
kalyānattukku poittēn  
e(u)nga kramattukku poittēn  
vēṭṭaikku poittēn

M<sub>2</sub> nīnga nēttu ingē vandiruppīngalā?  
'Hyderabad' ukku poiyruppīngalā  
yattirai purappattīngalā  
karuvigale koḍuttīngalā  
kalyanattukku poiyruppīngalā  
kramattukku poiyruppīngalā  
vēṭṭaikku poiyruppīngalā

C<sub>1</sub> nīnga nēttu ingē vandiruppīngalā?  
nān nēttu īnge vandiruppēn, āna 'train'u tavarittēn

Cycle 8

M<sub>1</sub> I would have come here yesterday but I missed the train.  
brought my friends  
gone to Hyderabad  
started my pilgrimage  
delivered the tools  
attended the wedding  
been (arrived) at your village  
gone on a hunt (skikas)

M<sub>2</sub> Would you have come here yesterday?  
gone to Hyderabad  
started your pilgrimage  
delivered the tools  
attended the wedding  
been(arrived) at my village  
gone on a hunt (shikas)

C<sub>1</sub> Would you have come here yesterday?  
I would have come here yesterday but I missed the train.

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- M<sub>1</sub> Perumāl ēttkanavē vēlaiyai muḍichirukkān  
 avan ēttkanavē viṭṭai sudam seidirukkān  
 viṭṭai sudam seidirukkān, āṭṭai pāl karandirukkān  
 viṭṭai sudam seidirukkān, āṭṭai pāl karandirukkān tottattukku taṇṇi ūtirukkān  
 viṭṭai sudam seidirukka , āṭṭai pāl karandirukkān tottattukku taṇṇi ūtirukkān  
 kākariṅgal segarichirukkān  
 vittai sudam seidirukkan, āṭṭai pāl karandirukkan tottattukku taṇṇi utirukkan  
 kākasiṅgal segarichirukkan, viragu segarichirukkan
- M<sub>2</sub> Perumāl ēttkanane (munnāleye) enna senjirukkān?  
 Perumāl ēttkarana (munnāleye) vēra enna senjirukkān?
- C<sub>1</sub> Perumāl ēttkanave anne senjirukkān enna senjirukkān?  
 Perumāl ēttkanave velaiye muḍichirukkān

Cycle 9

M<sub>1</sub> Perumal has already finished his work.  
He has already cleaned the house  
cleaned the house and milked the goat  
cleaned the house, milked the goat, and watered the garden  
cleaned the house, milked the goat, watered the garden, and gathered vegetables  
cleaned the house, milked the goat, watered the garden, gathered vegetables  
and collected wood.

M<sub>2</sub> What has Perumal already done?  
What else has Perumal already done?

C<sub>1</sub> What has Perumal already done?  
Perumal has already finished his work.

Drill for Cycles 7, 8, 9

nān sāppāttai sāppittiruppēn, āna adile romba kāram irundudu  
sāppāttile romba karam irundudu, adināle nān sāppidale

Gōpāl nēttu sandaikku poiruppān, āna avan padikka vendirundudu  
Gōpāl padikka vendi irundudu, adinale avan sandaikku pōgale

Gōpālum, Ponniyum 'cinema' vukku poiruppangu, āna avangalukku kāsu pattale  
Gōpālukkum, Ponnikkum kāsu pattale, adināle, avange 'cinema' vukku pōgale

nānga Madrāsukku pōiruppōn, ānā nānge 'train'u tavarittōm  
nānge 'train'u tavarittōm, adināle, nānga Madrasukku pogale

avai innaikku (avaludaya) snegidagale sandichchiruppa, ānā avalukku nēram irukkale  
avalukku nēram irukkale, adinale, aval innaikku snegidagale sandikkale

avan	ippattān	grāmmattukku vandirukkān
avai		nēl vittirukkal
avanga		pudu karuvigal vānginānga
nānga		konjam panam sambadichōm
nīnga		
nām		sappittu mudichēn

Drill for Cycles 7, 8, 9

I would have eaten the food, but there was too much chili in it.  
There was too much chili in the food so I didn't eat it.

Gopal would have gone to the fair yesterday but he had to study.  
Gopal had to study so he didn't go to the fair.

Gopal and Ponni would have gone to the cinema but they didn't have enough money.  
Gopal and Ponni didn't have enough money so they didn't go to the cinema.

We would have gone to Madrasukku but we missed the train.  
We missed the train so we didn't go to Madrasukku.

She would have met her friends today, but she didn't have time to meet them.  
She didn't have time so she didn't meet her friends today.

He	has just	come to the village.
She		sold paddy
They		bought new tools
We		found some money
You		received a letter from America
I		finished dinner

Cycle 10

M<sub>1</sub> aḍutta vāram inda nēraṭṭukkulle, nān ularadai muḍichittiruppēn  
- aḍutta māsan inda nān nilattai panpaduti-iruppēn  
nalaikku nān cholam payiritiruppēn  
nalannikku nān nel nattiruppēn  
rendu varattukkele nān oṭṭu payiritṭiruppēn  
nān ulāvukāi nātiruppēn

M<sub>2</sub> eppō, nīnga ularadai muḍichiruppīnga  
aḍutta māsam, inda nēraṭṭukkulle, nān ularadai muḍichiruppēn  
aḍutta nāsan  
nālaikku  
nālanikku  
rendu vāraṭṭukkule

C<sub>1</sub> eppō, nīnga ularadai muḍichiruppīnga?  
aḍutta vāram, inda nēraṭṭukkulle, nān ularadai muḍichiruppēn

C<sub>2</sub> aḍutta vāram, inda nēraṭṭukkulle, nīnga enna seyiruppīnga?  
aḍutta vāram, inda nēraṭṭukkulle, nān elaradai muḍichiruppēn

Cycle 10

M<sub>1</sub> By this time next week I will have finished plowing  
next month preparing the land  
tomorrow planting cholam  
the day after tomorrow transplanting paddy  
in 2 weeks making furrows

M<sub>2</sub> When will you have finished plowing?  
By this time next week what will you have done?  
next month  
tomorrow  
the day after tomorrow  
in 2 weeks

C<sub>1</sub> When will you have finished plowing?  
I will have finished plowing by this time next week.

C<sub>2</sub> By this time next week what will you have done?  
By this time next week I will have finished plowing.

Cycle 11

- M<sub>1</sub> nān indiyāvukku varattukku munnāle (mundi)  
indiya sāppādu sāppittirukkēn  
indiya uḍai uḍuttirukkēn  
indiya paḷakka valakkangale paḍichchirukkēn  
indiya miṭṭāigal rusipāttirukkēn  
indiya pāṭṭugal paḍiyirukkēn  
indiya vivasāyam paḍichchieukkēn  
indiya vilaiyāṭṭugal vilaiyadi-irukkēn
- M<sub>2</sub> indiyāvukku varattukku mundi ninga indiya unavu sappiṭṭirukkīngalā?  
indiya uḍai uḍutti-irukkīngalā  
indiya paḷakka valakkangali paḍichchirukkīngalā  
indiya miṭṭāigal(ai) rusipāttirukkīngalā  
indiya pāṭṭugal(ai) paḍiyirukkīngalā  
indiya vivasāyam paḍichchirukkīngalā  
indiya cinemā pattirukkīngalā  
indiya vilaiyāṭṭugal viladi-irukkīngalā
- C<sub>1</sub> indiyāvukku varattukku mundi ninga indiya unavu sappiṭṭirukkīngalā?  
nān indiyāvukku varattukku mundi, indiya unavu sappiṭṭirukkēn

Cycle 11

M<sub>1</sub> I had eaten Indian food before I come to India.  
worn the Indian clothes  
learned about Indian customs  
tasted Indian sweets  
sung Indian songs  
studied Indian agriculture  
seen Indian movies  
played Indian games

M<sub>2</sub> Had you eaten Indian food before coming to India?  
worn Indian clothes  
learned about Indian customs  
tasted Indian sweets  
sung Indian songs  
studied Indian agriculture  
seen Indian movies  
played Indian games

C<sub>1</sub> Had you eaten Indian food before coming to India?  
I had eaten Indian food before coming to India

Cycle 12

M<sub>1</sub> nīnga rendu acre illē mūnu 'acre'u payiruttīngannu nān ninachēn  
nāllu illē anju 'acre'u aruvadai senjīngannu  
pādi illē ellā payirum vittīngannu nān ninachēn  
konjam vayalukku illē ellā vayalukkum pāsunum senjīngannu nān ninachēn  
sadāranu cholam illē viliya oṭṭa cholam vargīningannu nān ninachēn

M<sub>2</sub> nīnga enna ninachīnga?

C<sub>1</sub> nīnga enna ninachīnga?  
nīnga rendu acre illē mūru 'acre'u payiruttīngannu nān ninachēn

M<sub>1</sub> I thought that you had cultivated 5 acres not 2.  
harvested 5 acres not 4  
sold all the crop not half.  
irrigated the entire field, not part of it.  
bought hybrid seed not regular

M<sub>2</sub> What had you thought?

C<sub>1</sub> What had you thought?  
I thought that you had cultivated 3 acres not 2.

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Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

nānga appattān vandōm  
vittōm  
velayai ārambichōm  
velayai muḍichōm  
sāppāttai sāppitōm (sāppāttai muḍichōm)  
tunigale tuvaichōm

nānga varattukkulle avanga kadaiyai tirandiṭṭānga nudittānga  
villakugale vittuṭṭānga  
mara samangale vangitṭānga  
'tabal' koduttiṭṭānga

nān grābagam vachchirundēn  
avan marandu poyiṭṭān  
eval tirmānam seiyaḷē (tirmānikkale)  
nānga yosanai solalē  
nānga vistarikkalē  
avanga vākkū vādam sciyaḷē

nān ēmandu ponēn  
avan santtosama irukkale  
eval payappadale  
nānga nambi rukkale  
nānga adairiyapadale  
avanga utsāgapaduttapadale

Drill for Cyles 10, 11, 12

We had just arrived when it began to rain.  
left  
started work  
finished work  
eaten the meat  
washed our clothes

They had opened the shop by the time we arrived.  
closed the shop  
sold the shop  
bought the furniture  
delivered the mail  
ordered the tools

I had remembered.  
He had not forgotten.  
She had not decided.  
We had not made a suggestion.  
You had not explained.  
They had not argued.

I had been disappointed.  
He had not happy  
She frightened  
We hopeful  
You discouraged  
They encouraged

A. Conditional (present)

1. Formation:

Positive  
 past tense + personal endings + /-nā/  
 or  
 past tense + /ittāḷ/ or /-āḷ/

Negative  
 infinitive + /-lēna/

2. Agreement:

Where personal endings are required they must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. Use:

To express the condition under which an action will (not) occur in the future.

eg.

nīnga nēra mūnu maiyilu pōninganā, Muruganudaya pannailē sēruvinga  
 If you go straight 3 miles, you will reach Murugana's farm.

Kamala vēlaiyē muḍichchittāḷ Mādrāsukku pōgalām  
 If Kamala finishes her work she can go to Madras.

Gōpālum Kamalāvum innaikku vēlaiyē mudikkalēna avanga nalaikku mudippānga  
 If Gopal and Kamala d n't finish their work today, they will finish  
 it tomorrow.

B. Conditional (past)

1. Formation:

Positive  
 participial stem + /irundā(1)/

Negative  
 participial stem + /irukkāvittāḷ/

2. Agreement:

one form

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

3. Use:

To express a condition under which an action would have (not) occurred in the past.

eg.

Rāmān vēlaiyai mudichchirundā, tavunukku pōiruppān

If Raman had finished his work, he would have gone to town.

nān piś kōrai serndirukkevittāl paḍichchu konḍu iruppēn

If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps, I would have continued studying

C. Subjunctive

1. Formation:

Positive  
infinitive + /-lām/ or /-num/

Negative  
infinitive + vēndām

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

To express permission or probability.

eg.

Kamala Mādrāsukku pōgalāmā?

May Kamala go to Madras?

Kamala Mādrāsukku pōga vēndām

Kamala may not go to Madras

Sitā miṭṭāl seiyaalām

Sitā might make sweets

D. Past Tense

In addition to the simple past tense...eg. vanden (I come) mucichchen (I finished) past action may be expressed by three other forms of the past tense, the past present tense, the past past tense, and the past future tense.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

2. Past Tense (cont'd)

1. Formation:

All three of these tenses are formed by adding either the present, past, or future forms of the verb 'to be' to the participial stem.

past present

participial stem + /-irukk-/ + personal endings

past past

participial stem + /-irund-/ + personal endings

past future

participial stem + /-irupp-/ + personal endings

2. Agreement:

Personal endings must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. Use:

To express action (to be) completed before the main action of the sentence or action completed over a period of time.

eg.

Perumāḷ ēṭṭkanave vālaiyai mudichchirukkān

Perumal has already finished the work

Rāman vālaiyai mudichchirunda, tavunukku p̄ciruppān

If Raman had finished his work, he would have gone to town

## Washing Clothes

1. tuṇiye kolattankaraikku eduttukkittu pōrēn
2. taṇṇile pōṭṭu nallā nanachchu, tuvaikkara kallule pōḍarēn
3. apparam, tunikki sōppu pōḍarēn
4. konja neram tuṇiye ūravaikkarēn
5. piragu, tuvaikkara kallule nalla aḍichchu, tuvaikkirēn
6. aḍikkaḍi, tuṇile taṇṇi telichchu kaśakkarēn
7. alukku pōnadum, tuṇiye taṇṇile alaṣi piḷiyarēn
8. piragu, tuṇiye pirichchu ūdari, veiyile ulatterēn

1. tuṇiye kolattanka ilku eduttukkiṭṭe pōnga
2. taṇṇile pōṭṭu na nanachchu, tuvaikkara kallule pōdunga
3. apparam, tunikki sōppu pōdunga
4. konja neram tuṇiye ūra vaiyunga
5. piragu, tuvaikkara kallule nalla aḍichchu, tuvaiyunga
6. aḍikkaḍi, tuṇile taṇṇi telichchu kaśakkunga
7. alukku pōnadum, tuṇiye taṇṇile alaṣi piḷiyunga
8. piragu, tuṇiye pirichchu ūdari, veiyile ulattunga

## Washing Clothes

1. I am taking the clothes to the bank of the Tank.
2. Soak it good in water and place it on the washing stone.
3. Then I add soap to the cloth.
4. I let the cloth lay for a while (for the soap to seep in).
5. Then I wash the clothes by beating them hard on the washing stone.
6. Often, I sprinkle water and rinse the clothes.
7. After the dirt goes away, rinse the cloth in water and squeeze the water out.
8. Then I spread them, pat them, dry them in the sun.

Washerman

1. vannān kālayilē, vādikkakāraṅga viṭṭukku pōrān
2. aḷukku tuṅigale eṅṅarān
3. tuṅigale viṭṭukku konḍuvarān
4. tuṅiyilē vaṅṅānkuri pōḍarān
5. tuṅiye mūṭṭai kaṭṭarān
6. mūṭṭaye kaḷude mēle vachchu, kulattankareilki konḍu pōrān
7. tuṅiye taṅṅile nanachchu, sōppu pōḍarān
8. konja nēraṁ, ūra vaikkarān
9. piragu, taṅṅi telichchu kasakkarān
10. tuṅiye, tuvakkara kallule aḍichchu tuvakkarān
11. piḷinju, veyililē kāya pōḍarān
12. apparam, tuṅigalē mūṭṭai kaṭṭarān
13. kaḷude mēle vachchu, viṭṭukku konḍu varān
14. istri poṭṭile neruppu pōḍarān
15. piragu, tuṅikki istri pōḍarān
16. tuṅiye maḍikkarān
17. aḍukki vaikkarān
18. vādikkakarāṅga viṭṭukku konḍu pōi koḍukkarān

## Washerman

1. Washerman goes to customers' houses in the morning.
2. Counts the soiled clothes.
3. Brings home the clothes.
4. Puts 'dhoby marks' on the clothes.
5. Ties them up into bundle.
6. Loading the bundle on the donkey, takes it to the bank of the tank.
7. Wets the clothes in water and applies soap.
8. Keeps the clothes soaked for sometime.
9. Then sprinkles water and rinses.
10. Beats and rinses the clothes on the 'washing stone'.
11. Squeezes the water out, and lets them dry in the sun.
12. Then, he bundles the clothes.
13. Loading it on the donkey, brings it home.
14. Makes fire inside his 'ironing box'.
15. Then, irons the clothes.
16. Folds the clothes.
17. Piles them up.
18. Takes them (back) to customers' houses.

## Laundry Instructions

1. Perumāi, inge vā
2. yen aḷukku tunigale kondu vā
3. inda tunigale vannān kiṭṭe pōdanum
4. innikki vannān varuvan
5. tunigale nallā velukka sollu
6. kālar śattē anju, velle śattē mūnu, kāl śattē nālu tundu āru,  
kaikuṭṭe renḍu -- mottam iruvadu tuṇi
7. yeppō tuṇi tirumbi kiḍaikkum nu kēlu
8. marakkādē, nallā velukkaṇum nu sollu
9. romba kanji pōḍa vēṇḍām nu sollu

1. Perumal, come here.
2. Bring my soiled clothes.
3. These clothes should go to 'Dhoby'.
4. Dhoby will come today.
5. Tell him to wash them good.
6. Color shirts five; white shirts three; pants four; towel six; handkerchief  
two -- total twenty clothes.
7. Ask him when we will get the clothes back.
8. Don't forget, tell him to wash them good.
9. Tell him not to use too much starch.

## Tailor

1. viṭṭu tinṇayilē, taiyakkāran, kaḍai vachchirukkān
2. taiyakkāran, kālayilē ombadu maṇikki kaḍaye tirukkirān
3. vāḍikka kāraṅga, tuṇiye, kaḍakki kondu varāṅga; sila samayam, taiyakkāran,  
vāḍikka kāraṅga viṭṭukku pōi, tuṇiye vāṅgikiṭṭu varān
4. taiyakkāran alavu eḍukkarān
5. tuṇiye katirikōlāle veṭṭarān
6. taiyal miṣanle kuḍuttu, tekkarān
7. apparam, kaiyāle, taiyal podarān
8. vāḍikka kāraṅga tuṇiye vāṅgikiṭṭu pōrāṅga
9. paṇam koḍukkarāṅga
10. sila samayam, taiyakkāran, tuṇiye kondu pōi koḍukkarān
11. paṇam vāṅgikkirān

1. The tailor has his shop on the 'stone platform' of his house.
2. Tailor opens his shop at 9 o'clock in the morning.
3. The customers bring their clothes to the shop; sometimes, the tailor goes  
to the customers' houses and brings the clothes.
4. He takes measurements.
5. He cuts the cloth with scissors.
6. Puts them to sewing machine and stitches (sewing).
7. Then sews by hand.
8. Customers come and take their clothes.
9. Pay money.
10. Sometimes, the tailor takes the clothes (to their houses).
11. Takes money.

## Hiring a Servant

1. un p̄er yenna?  
yen p̄er M̄arimuttu
2. unakku yenna vayasu?  
iruvatanju vayasunga
3. unakku koḷundēnga undā?  
yenakku innum kalyāṇam āgalīnga
4. idukku munnālē nī yengē vēle senjē, M̄ari:  
pakkattu ūrle, ōttalle samayalkāranā vēle pattenunga
5. unakku 'military' sāppaḍu samaikka teriyuma?  
seivēnunga
6. s̄ari, unakku yenna sambalam vēṇum?  
ningalē pattu kudunga
7. mudalle māsam muppadu rūva tarēn; nī nallā vēle pāttā,  
apparam pōttu kodukkarēn, sammadamā?  
āgaṭṭunga. nān yeppōlēndu vēlekkku varattum?
8. nālakki kālayilē ēḷu maṇikki vā, M̄ari  
nalladunga

## Hiring a Servant

1. What is your name?  
My name is Marimuthu.
2. What's your age?  
25 years old.
3. Do you have children?  
I am not married yet.
4. Where did you work before, Mari?  
I worked as a cook in a hotel in the neighboring town.
5. Do you know how to cook 'military' food? (meaning 'nonvegetarian')  
I will do.
6. Okay. What pay do you want?  
I leave it to you, Sir. (Give whatever you think best)
7. I give (will give) 30 rupees a month, first. If you work well, then I  
will add and give. Agreeable?  
Okay. From when should I come to work?
8. Come tomorrow morning at seven, Mari.  
Yes. (Sir)

Firing a Servant

1. Mārimuttu, un kiṭṭe oru viśayam pēsaṇum  
yennanga?
2. nālayilirundu nī vēlaikki vara vēṇḍām, Māri  
yēnga? yen mēlē yenna tappunga?
3. mun pōlē nī akkarayā vēle seiyaḷē; nī nērattule vēlekki varadille;  
suddamā vēle pakkara dillē; ittanai nāl poruttu kiṭṭēn; inimē muḍiyādu  
inda oru taḍavai mannichchuḍunga
4. illē, Māri, mudiyādu. innoru ālu vachchiṭṭēn; avan nālayilirundu vēlekki  
varān.  
sarīnga, unga iṣṭem
5. unakku nān yevalavu bākki taruṇum?  
padinanju rūvanga
6. indā, padinanju ruvā, poi va. Māri!

## Firing a Servant

1. Marimuthu. Come here. I have to talk to you about a matter.  
What is it? Please, say it.
2. You don't have to come to work from tomorrow, Mari.  
Why? What mistake have I done?
3. You don't work with interest, as you did before, You don't come to work  
on time. You don't work clean. I tolerated so long. I can't anymore.  
Please pardon me this time.
4. No, Mari. I can't. I have engaged another person. He comes to work from  
tomorrow.  
All right. As you wish.
5. How much balance do I owe you?  
Fifteen rupees.
6. Here it is, fifteen rupees. You may go, Mari.

## Doctor and Nurse - Vaccination

1. dākṭarum narsum grāmattukku varāṅga
2. grāmattu jananga oru idattule kūḍarāṅga
3. kulandīṅga, periyavāṅga -- ellārum irukkāṅga
4. dākṭarum narsum ūsi-marundu konḍu varāṅga
5. jananga varisaya nikkirāṅga
6. narsu, ūsiye kōdikkara taṅṅile pōṭṭu, suddam seiyarāī
7. ellārukkum, dākṭar, ūsi kuttarāru
8. ov vottarā vandu, ūsi kuttikkirāṅga

1. The doctor and nurse come to the village
2. The people of the village assemble at one place.
3. Children, grown-ups -- all are there.
4. The doctor and nurse bring with them 'vaccination medicine'.
5. The people stand in a row.
6. The nurse cleans the needle by dropping it in boiling water.
7. The doctor vaccinates all the people.
8. One by one, they come and get vaccinated

## Sickness - People

1. adu yārunga?  
adu yen tagappanār
2. avarukku yenna oḍambu?  
nālu nālā romba kāchchal
3. āspatirikki aḷachchukkiṭṭu pōnīngalā?  
āmānga, nēttu aḷachchukiṭṭu pōnēnunga
4. dāktar yenna sonnāru?  
kulir kāchchal nu sonnāru
5. yēdavadu marundu koduttārā?  
āmānga, koduttāru
6. sikkiram, ellām sariya pōyidum, kavala paḍā dīnga  
kaḍavul tān kappāṭṭaṅga

1. Who is that?  
That is my father
2. Is he not well?  
He has been having high fever for the last four days.
3. Did you take him to the hospital?  
Yes. Yesterday I took him to the hospital.
4. What did the doctor say?  
He said it was 'cold fever'.
5. Did he give any medicine?  
Yes. He did.
6. Everything will be alright soon, Don't worry.  
Oh! God help us.

## Sickness - Animal

1. unga pasu māṭṭukku yenna vyādi?  
'komari nōi' nu solrānga
2. kālnaḍe āspatirikki kondu pōnīngalā?  
illīnga. āspatiri romba dūram irukkudinga
3. nān unga māṭṭe pākkalāmā?  
ungalukku māḍugale patti teriyumā?
4. konjam konjam teriyum. kālnaḍe vaidiyam patti paḍicēchirukkēn  
yeppaḍiyāvadu udavi seiyaṅga
5. yennālē muḍinjadu seiyaṛēn  
nīnga nallā iruppīnga, inda mādu settupōnā, yengalukku polappu pōyidunga
6. kavala paḍadīnga, māṭṭukku ūsi pōṭṭa sariyayidunga

1. What is your cow suffering from?  
They say it is 'kow mari'. (a cattle disease)
2. Did you take it to the veterinary hospital?  
No, the hospital is very far away.
3. Shall I take a look at the cow?  
Do you know about cows?
4. I know a little. I have studied about veterinary science.  
Somehow help us.
5. I (will) do whatever I can.  
God bless you. If this cow dies, we will lose our livelihood.
6. Don't worry. It will be alright if the cow is inoculated.

## Accident

1. terukkōdiyilē oru vibattunga  
yenna āchchu?
2. oru chinna koḷandeye mādu muṭṭiḍichchunga  
koḷandekki yenna āchchu? sikkiram sollu
3. mādu kilē talli, maṇḍayile nalla kāyam! ānā uyir tappichudunga  
āspatirikki kondu pōnāngāla?
4. āmānga. adē māṭṭe vaṇḍiyile pūṭṭi, kulandeye āspatirikki kondu pōnānga  
sari, ippo koḷendaikki yeppadi irukku?
5. paravā illīnga. sikkiram guṇam āyiḍum nu ḍāktar solrāru

1. An accident at the street corner.  
What happened?
2. A bullock ran over a little child.  
What happened to the child? Say quick.
3. The bullock pushed the child down; severe injury on head. But life saved.  
Did they take (it) to the hospital?
4. Yes. They took (it) to the hospital by the cart drawn by the same bullock.  
That is alright, how is the child now?
5. Not so bad! Doctor says the child will be on soon.

## Section F

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Cycle 1

M<sub>1</sub> nān tēsanukku 'tikat' vānga pōrēn  
nān śelam pōga tīkaṭ vānga pōrēn  
nān vidumuraiyai kalikka śelam pōrēn  
nān oīvvu edukka vidumurai edukkirēn  
adutta vāram nalla vēlai seiya oīvvu edukka veṇum

M<sub>2</sub> nīnga edukku tēsanukku pōrīnga?  
nīnga edukku tīkaṭ vānginīngā  
nīnga edukku śeḷatukku porīngā  
nīnga edukku vidumurai edukkirīngā  
nīnga edukku oīvvu edukkaṇum

C<sub>1</sub> nīnga edukku tēsanukku pōrīnga?  
nān tīkat vānga tēsanukku pōrēn

Cycle 1

M<sub>1</sub> I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.  
I am going to buy a ticket to go to Salem.  
I am going to go to Salem to take a vacation.  
I am going to take a vacation to get some rest.  
I want to get some rest to work harder next week.

M<sub>2</sub> Why are you going to the railroad station?  
Why are you going to buy a ticket?  
Why are you going to go to Salem?  
Why are you going to take a vacation?  
Why do you want to get some rest?

C<sub>1</sub> Why are you going to the railroad station?  
I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.

Cycle 2

M<sub>1</sub> 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiriyaḷi viḷa uyaram  
Amerikkavaiviḷa Indiyaviḷ kodaikale veppam adigam  
Indiavaiviḷa Amerikkaviḷ kulirkala kulir adigam  
Amerika māḷugal Indiya maḷugalai viḷa koluttadu  
Indiya kōḷikunjugal Amerikka kōḷikunjugalāi viḷa sirriyavai

M  
2 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiri māḷiri irukkā?  
Amerikkaviḷ Indiyavai pōla veppam irukkā?  
Indiyaviḷ Amerikka pōla kulir irukkā?  
Amerikka māḷugal Indiya māḷugal māḷiri irukkā?  
Amerikka kōḷi kunjugal Indiya kōḷi kunjugal māḷiri irukkā?

C<sub>1</sub> 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiri māḷiri irukkā?  
'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiriyaḷi viḷa uyaram

Cycle 2

M<sub>1</sub> The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.  
American cows are fatter than Indian cows.  
Indian chickens are smaller than American chickens.  
Summer is hotter in India than in America.  
Winter is colder in America than in India.

M<sub>2</sub> Are the Rocky mountains like the Nilgiris?  
Are American cows like Indian cows?  
Are American chickens like Indian chickens?  
Is it as hot in America as in India?  
Is it as cold in India as in America?

C<sub>1</sub> Are the Rocky mountains like the Nilgiris?  
The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.

Drill for Cycle 2

Repetition Drill

nān unnai viḍa uyaram; nī ennai viḍa kuḷḷam  
nān unnai viḍa periyavai; nī ennai viḍa siriyavar  
ān unnai viḍa paṇakarar; nī ennai viḍa eḷai  
nān unnai viḍa jakkirattai; nī ennai viḍa romba ajākkiradai

Rāman Rameśai viḍa nalla māṇavan  
Rameś Rāmanai mādiri malla māṇavan ille

Rāmanukku Rameś mādiri adirṣtam ille  
Rameś Rāmanuvai viḍa adirṣtasāli

Rāman Rameśai pōla kālaippā ille  
Rāmesukku Rāmanuvai viḍa kālaippu adigam

Rāman Rameś pola kurumbukkāran ille  
Rameś Rāmanuvai viḍa kurumbakkāran

Rāmanukku Rameśai pōla urchāgam ille  
Ramesukku Rāmanuvai viḍa urchāgam adigam

Drill for Cycle 2

Repetition Drill

I am taller than you; you are shorter than me.  
I am older than you; you are younger than me.  
I am wealthier than you; you are poorer than me.  
I am more careful than you; you are more careless than me.

Raman is a better student than Ramesh.  
Ramesh is not as good a student as Raman.

Raman isn't as fortunate as Ramesh.  
Ramesh is more fortunate than Raman.

Raman isn't as tired as Ramesh.  
Ramesh is more tired than Raman.

Raman isn't as mischievous as Ramesh.  
Ramesh is more mischievous than Raman.

Raman isn't as cheerful as Ramesh.  
Ramesh is more cheerful than Raman.

Cycle 3

M<sub>1</sub> grāmmakile Rāmanuḍaya godumai ushandadu  
avan adiga vilaikku vipān  
Pullayavudaya gōdumai Rāmanuḍayadu pōla nalladu ille  
avan virka mayaichikka māṭṭān  
grāmmatile Sītāvundaya muttai perisū  
avaī adai adiga vilaikku virpāl  
Venkammaḍayadu Sītāvudaya pōla perisū ille  
avaī adai muyarchikka māṭṭāl  
grāmatile Pollammavudaya kūdaigal urudiyānadu  
avaī adai adiga vilaikki virpāl  
Mangammaḍudaya kūdaigal Sītāvudayadai pōla urudi ille  
avaī adai virka muyarchikka māṭṭāl

M<sub>2</sub> en Rāman gōdumaiyai adiga vilaikki virpān?  
en Pullayya avanuḍaya gōdumaiyai virka muyarchikka māṭṭān?  
Sītā en avaluḍaya muttai galai adiga vilaikki virpāl?  
en Venkamma avaluḍaya muttai galai virka muyaichikka māṭṭāl?  
en Pollamma avaluḍaya kūdaigal adiga vilaikku virpāl?  
en Mangamma avaluḍaya kūdaigal virka muyarchikka māṭṭāl?

Cycle 3

- M<sub>1</sub> Raman's wheat is the best in the village.  
He will sell it for a high price.  
Pullayya's wheat isn't as good as Raman's.  
He will not try to sell it.  
Sita's eggs are the largest in the village.  
She will sell them for a high price.  
Venkamma's eggs aren't as large as Sita's.  
She will not try to sell them.  
Polamma's baskets are the strongest in the village.  
She will sell them for a high price.  
Mangamma's baskets aren't as strong as Polamma's.  
She will not try to sell them.

- M<sub>2</sub> Why will Raman sell his wheat for a high price?  
Why will Pullayya not try to sell his wheat?  
Why will Sita sell her eggs for a high price?  
Why will Venkamma not try to sell her eggs?  
Why will Polamma sell her baskets for a high price?  
Why will Mangamma not try to sell her baskets?

Cycle 4

M<sub>1</sub> niraya milaga sāpṭṭadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu  
romba vēlai seidadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu  
veilige romba nadandadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu  
niraya kaḷḷu kudittadāle enakku udambukku vāndadu  
niraya 'cigarette' pidittadāle enakku udambukku vāndadu  
niraya ūrukāi sāpṭṭadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu

M<sub>2</sub> en ungalukku sīkku vāndadu?

C<sub>1</sub> en ungalukku sīkku vāndadu?  
niraya milaga sāpṭṭadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu

M<sub>1</sub> I got sick from eating too many chilies.  
working too much  
walking too much in the sun  
drinking too much toddy  
smoking too many cigarettes  
taking too much pickle

M<sub>2</sub> Why did you get sick?

C<sub>1</sub> Why did you get sick?  
I got sick from eating too many chilies.

Cycle 5

M<sub>1</sub> Gōpāl padukkayil paduttirundadāl udambu sari āchchu  
Gōpāl marunda kudittadāl udambu sari āchchu  
Gōpāl pattiyama irundadāl udambu sari āchchu  
Gōpāl dinam udarpayirchi seidadāl udambu sari āchchu  
Gōpāl yogāsanam seidadāl udambu sari āchchu

M<sub>2</sub> vaidyar illāmal Gōpālukku udambu eppadi sari āchchu?

C<sub>1</sub> vaidyar illāmal Gōpālukku udambu eppadi sari āchchu?  
padukkayil paduttirundadāl Gōpālukku udambu sari āchchu

M<sub>1</sub> Gopal became well by resting in bed.  
taking medicine  
following a diet  
exercising every day  
doing yoga

M<sub>2</sub> Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?

C<sub>1</sub> Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?  
Gopal became well by resting in bed.

Cycle 6

M<sub>1</sub> nān romba pēsāmāl (pēsāmāl) anda prasnayai teika muḍiyum  
nān romba pēsi (pēsāmāl) anda prasnayai teka muḍiyum  
nān romba vākkuvādam seidu (vakkuvadam seiyāmāl) anda prasnayai tērka muḍiyum  
nān niraya kettu (kētkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērka muḍiyum  
nān niraya ōivvu eduttu (ōivu edukkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke muḍiyum  
nān romba damadittu (damadikkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērka muḍiyum  
nān niraya padittu (padikkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke muḍiyum  
nān romba lateakki (lateakkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke muḍiyum  
nān niraya parttu (parkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke muḍiyum

M<sub>2</sub> anda prasnayai romba pēsāmāl ungalāl tērkamudiyumā?  
vākku vādam seiyāmāl ungalāl tērkamudiyumā  
kētkāmāl ungalāl tērkamudiyumā  
ōivu edukkāmāl ungalāl tērkamudiyumā  
late akkamāl  
padikkāmāl  
parkāmāl

anda prasnayai eppadi tērpīnga?

Q<sub>1</sub> anda prasnayai romba pēsāmāl tērkamudiyumā?  
ennal anda prasnayai romba pēsānāl tērkamudiyum

Q<sub>2</sub> anda prasnayai eppadi tērpīnga?  
ennal anda prasnayai romba pēsi tērkamudiyum

Cycle 6

M<sub>1</sub> I can solve that problem by (without) too much talking.  
too much arguing  
too much asking  
resting  
delaying  
reading  
looking

M<sub>2</sub> Can you solve that problem without too much talking?  
too much arguing  
too much asking  
resting  
delaying  
reading  
looking

How can you solve that problem?

C<sub>1</sub> Can you solve that problem without too much talking?  
I can solve that problem without too much talking.

C<sub>2</sub> How can you solve that problem?  
I can solve that problem by too much talking.

Cycle

M<sub>1</sub> Indiyāville pūnūl potṭukiṭṭirukkum amabangalai adikadi nām pākirōm  
Indiyāville potṭu veichukiṭṭirukkum pombalangalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm  
Indiyāville mādu oṭṭikkiṭṭirukkum vivasāyigalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm  
Indiyāville karumbu kadichikiṭṭirukkum kuḷandangalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm  
Indiyāville bīdi pidichukiṭṭirukkum āmbalangalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm  
Indiyāville ūrukāi potṭukiṭṭirukkum pombalangalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm  
Indiyāville kabadi vilayadikiṭṭirukkum kuḷandangalai adikkadi nām pārkkirōm

M<sub>2</sub> Indiyāville adikkadi enna pārkkirōm?

C<sub>1</sub> Indiyāville adikkadi enna pārkkirōm?  
Indiyāville pūnūl potṭukiṭṭirukkum

M<sub>1</sub> In India we often see, men wearing the sacred thread.  
In India we often see, women wearing a buttu.  
In India we often see, farmers driving bullocks.  
In India we often see, children chewing sugar cane.  
In India we often see, men smoking beedis.  
In India we often see, women making pickles.  
In India we often see, children playing Kabadi.

M<sub>2</sub> What do we often see in India?

C<sub>1</sub> What does one often see in India?  
In India, one often sees men wearing a sacred thread.

Drill for Cycle 7

'France'le                    'enna pārkkirōm?  
'Mexico'vile  
'Alaska'vile  
'Havaii'le  
'Russia'vile  
'Japan'ile  
'Africa'vile  
'Saudi Arabia'vile

sigappu selai katti kondu irukkum pombalai Sitāvudaya akka-tangai  
teruvile ōdikkondirukkum paiyan Sitāvudaya magan  
valayal vāngikkondirukkum pen Sitāvudaya magala  
aḷudu kondirukkum kuḷandai Sitāvudaya kuḷandai  
koilukku poikkondirukkum ālu Sitāvudaya kanavan

UK

marattadiyil utkārndukkondirukkum ālidam kadidattai kodu

Drill for Cycle 7

What do we see in

France?

Mexico

Alaska

Hawaii

Russia

Japan

Africa

Saudi Arabia

The woman wearing the red sari.	is Sitā's	sister.
boy running down the street		son
girl buying bangles		daughter
baby crying		baby
man going to temple		husband

Give the letter to the man sitting under the tree.

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M<sub>1</sub> Rameś kadan kodutta kalappaiyi nettu Rāman uboyogichchān  
 avan kadan vāngira erkāliḷ mātṭai kattinān  
 mudānettu uluda vayalukku anan mātṭai ottikittu pōnān  
 avan kadan vāngina kalappaiyai kondu vayalai uludu mudichchān  
 piragu avan vāngina parambāḷ nilattai mattapaduttinān  
 avan Sita kodutta sāppattai sāppittān  
 sāppōttikku piragu marāttadiyil irāndā kattilil paduttān  
 oivukku piragu kaliyil arāmbiṭṭa velayai seiya arambichchān  
 apparam Sita seida rātri sāppattai sāppittān

M<sub>2</sub> Rāman nettu enda kalappayai ubayōgichchān?  
 Rāman mātṭai enda erkāliḷ kattinān?  
 Enda vayalukku Rāman mātṭai ottikittu pōnān?  
 enda kalappaiyal Rāman itattai uludu mudichchān?  
 Rāman enda parambāḷ nilattai mattapaduttinān?  
 enda kattilil Rāman paduttān?  
 enda velayai Rāman oivukku piragu seiya arambichchān?  
 Rāman enda sāppādu sāppittān?

C<sub>1</sub> Rāman nettu enda kalappayai ubayōgittān?  
 nettu Rāman Rameś kadan kodutta kalappayai ubayogichchān

Cycle 8

M<sub>1</sub> Yesterday Raman used the plow Ramesh lent him.  
He tied the bullocks to the araka he borrowed.  
He drove the bullocks to the field he plowed the day before yesterday.  
He finished plowing the field with the plow he borrowed.  
Then he leveled the land with the leveller he brought.  
He ate the lunch Sita gave him.  
After lunch he lay down on the charpoi he put under a tree.  
After resting he continued the work he started in the morning.  
Then Raman ate the dinner Sita had prepared.

M<sub>2</sub> What plow did Raman use yesterday?  
araka tie to the bullocks?  
To what field did Raman drive the bullocks?  
With what plow did Raman finish plowing the land?  
With what leveller did Raman level the land?  
On what charpoi did Raman lay down?  
On what work did Raman continue after rest?  
What dinner did Raman eat?

C<sub>1</sub> What plow did Raman use yesterday?  
Yesterday Raman used the plow Ramesh lent him.

M<sub>1</sub> Sītā aval snehidi seida paruppu rasattai rusi pārkka vēnumām  
aval kinattrilerundu vānda tanniyai kaikalai alambukirāl  
aval paruppu rasam vachirunda pattirattin mūdiyai edukkirāl  
aval mejaimel vacha pāttirittil paruppai uttarāl  
aval uttina paruppu rasattai rusi parkiral  
ah. romba kārām  
aval kinattirelerundu kondu vanda tanniai niraya kudittāi

M<sub>2</sub> enda paruppu rasattai Sītāvukku rusi pārka vēnumām?  
enda tanniyai aval kai kaluvikirāl?  
enda pattirattilerundu aval mudiai edukkirāl?  
paruppu rasattai enda pāttirattil aval uttarāl?  
enda paruppu rasattai aval rusi pārkkirāl?

C<sub>1</sub> enda paruppu rasattai Sītāvukku rusi pārkka vēnumām?  
Sītā, aval snehidi seida paruppu rasattai rusi pārkka vēnumām

Cycle 9

M<sub>1</sub> Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her friend made.  
She washes her hands with the water she brought from the well.  
She removes the cover from the dish the pappu caru was put in.  
She pours the pappu into the dish she put on the table.  
She tastes the pappu caru she poured.  
Ah! too much chili!  
She drinks a lot of the water she brought from the well.

M<sub>2</sub> What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?  
With what water does she wash her hands?  
From what dish does she remove the cover?  
Into what dish does she pour the pappu caru?  
What pappu caru does she taste?

C<sub>1</sub> What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?  
Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her friend made.

M<sub>1</sub> Gōpālum Kamalāvum indru seiyāda vēlaiyai nālaikki seidu mudippānga  
 avanga padichchu mudikkada pādangalai padichu mudippānga  
 avanga vāngāda paḷangalai vānginānga  
 avanga eḷudēda 'letter'kalai eḷudinānga  
 avanga kondu varāda kinattru taṇṇalai kondu varānga  
 avanga suḍam seiyāda āraikalai suḍdam seivānga  
 avanga ārambikkāda vēlaiyai ārambippānga

M<sub>2</sub> Gōpālum Kamalāvum enda vēlaiyai nālaikki seivānga?  
 avanga enda pādangalai padippānga?  
 avanga enda paḷangalai vanguvānga?  
 avanga enda 'letter'kalai eḷuduvānga?  
 avanga enda kinattru taṇṇalai kondu varuvānga?  
 avanga enda arayai suḍdam seivānga?  
 avanga enda vēlaiyai ārambippānga?

C<sub>1</sub> Gōpālum Kamalāvum enda vēlaiyai nālaikki seivānga?  
 Gōpālum Kamalāvum enda seiyāda vēlaiyai nālaikki seidu mudippānga

Cycle 10

- M<sub>1</sub> Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish the work they didn't do today.  
They will study the lessons they couldn't finish.  
They will buy the fruits they didn't buy.  
They will write the letters they didn't write.  
They will bring the well water they didn't bring.  
They will clean the rooms they didn't clean.  
They will start the work they didn't start.

- M<sub>2</sub> What work will Gopal and Kamala do tomorrow?  
lessons study  
fruits buy  
letters write  
well water bring  
rooms clean  
work start

- C<sub>1</sub> What work will Gopal and Kamala do tomorrow?  
Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish the work they didn't do today.

M: nettu nīnga kattru kodutta Tamil pāttai nān kattukondēn (ennum kattukollaville)  
 1 nettu nīnga peṣinadai nān kettēn (ennum ketkāvillē)  
 nettu nīnga sollikodutta pādattai nān marandittēn (ennum marakkallē)  
 nettu nīnga tанда yosaraikalai nān ninarvil vaicherundēn (vaicherukallē)  
 nettu nīnga peṣina vivasayikaludan nān peṣinēn (ennum peṣaivillē)  
 nettu nīnga edutta alavukalai nān mātti vittēn (ennum māttavillē)

M: nān nettu kattukodutta Tamil pāttai kattukondāyā?  
 2 nān nettu peṣinadai nī kettayā?  
 nān nettu sollikodutta pādattai nī maranduttīyā?  
 nān nettu tанда yosaraikalai nī ninarvu vaicherukayā?  
 nān nettu peṣina vivasayikaludan nī peṣinayā?  
 nān nettu edutta alavukalai nī māttitteyā?

C: nān nettu kattukodutta Tamil pāttai nī kattukondāyā?  
 1 amān nān nīng kattukodutta Tamil pāttai kattukondēn  
 ille nān nīnga kattukodutta Tamil pāttai ennum kattukollaville

Cycle 11

M <sub>1</sub>	'I have (not)	learned	the	Tamil songs	you	taught me.
		heard		lecture		gave
		forgotten		lessons		taught
		remembered		suggestions		gave
		talked to		farmers		talked to
		changed		measurements		took

M<sub>2</sub> Have you learned yet the Tamil songs I taught you yesterday?  
Have you heard yet the lecture I gave yesterday?  
Have you forgotten yet the lesson I taught you yesterday?  
Have you remembered yet the directions I gave you yesterday?  
Have you talked to yet the farmer I talked to yesterday?  
Have you changed yet the measurements I made yesterday?

C<sub>1</sub> Have you learned the Tamil songs I taught you yesterday?  
Yes, I have learned the Tamil songs you taught me yesterday.  
No, I haven't yet learned the Tamil songs you taught me yesterday.

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Question and Answer Drill

Q. nīnga padicha pustagam edu?

A. nān padicha pustagam idu

Q. nīnga eḷudina 'letter'gal enge irukku?

A. nān eḷudina 'letter'gal ange irukku

Q. nīnga vāngina madu evvalavu perisu?

A. nān vāngina madu ivvalavu perisu

Q. nīnga pōna kadaiteru evvalavu dūram

A. nān pōna kadaiteru oru 'mile'dūram

Q. nīnga kadan vāngina karuvikal yarudayavai?

A. nān kadan vāngina karuvikal ungaludayavai

Q. nīnga pesikkitturenda vivasayi yār?

A. nān pesikkitturenda vivasayi Rāman

Q. nīnga rusipārtta paruppu rasam eppadi irundadu?

A. nān rusipārtta paruppu rasam karamai irundadu

Q. nīnga sonna paḷamoli enna?

A. nān sonna paḷamoli idu dān 'nīnga edāvadu soliādairundāl sollunga'

(avaḷ mōrukkaga vandāl en pattirattai marakkaṇum)

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Question and Answer Drill

Q. Which is the book you read?

A. That is the book I read.

Q. Where are the letters you wrote?

A. There are the letters I wrote.

Q. How large is the bullock you bought?

A. The bullock I bought is this large.

Q. How far is the bazaar you went to?

A. The bazaar I went to is one mile away.

Q. Whose implements are the ones that you borrowed?

A. Your implements are the ones that I borrowed.

Q. Who is the farmer you talked to?

A. Raman is the farmer I talked to.

Q. How is the pappu caru you tasted?

A. The pappu caru I tasted is hot.

Q. What is the proverb you quoted?

A. The proverb I quoted is 'if you're going to say something then say it'

(if she has come for buttermilk then why has she hidden the pot?)

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Transformation Drill

1. nānga indru seiyāda vēlaiya nālai seidu mudippōm  
nānga indru vēlai seidu mudikkaville  
nālai seidu mudippōm
2. nānga indru ulāda vayalai nālai uluvōm  
nānga indru vayalai uluvom  
nālai uluvōm
3. nānga indru tūvada urattai nālai tuvuvōm  
nānga indru uram tūvaille  
nālai uram tuvuvōm
4. nānga indru taṇṇi paichāda nilāttikku nālai taṇṇi paichuvōm  
nānga indru vilāttikku taṇṇi paichalle  
nālai taṇṇi paichuvōm
5. nānga indru paḷudu pārkkada kalappaiai nālai paḷudu pārppōm  
nānga indru kalappaiai paḷudu pārkkalle  
nālai paḷudu pārppōm
6. nānga indru padikkāda 'cycle'ai nālai padippōm  
nānga indru 'cycle' padikkille  
nālai padippōm
7. nānga indru tuvaikkāda tuniai nālai tuvaippōm  
nānga indru tuni tavaikkalle  
nālai tuvaippōm

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Transformation Drill

1. We will finish the work tomorrow we didn't do today.  
We didn't finish the work today;  
we will finish it tomorrow.
2. We will plow the field tomorrow we didn't plow today.  
We didn't plow the field today;  
we will plow it tomorrow.
3. We will spread the fertilizer tomorrow we didn't spread today.  
We didn't spread the fertilizer today;  
we will spread it tomorrow.
4. We will irrigate the land tomorrow we didn't irrigate today.  
We didn't irrigate the land today;  
we will irrigate it tomorrow.
5. We will fix the plow tomorrow we didn't fix today.  
We didn't fix the plow today;  
we will fix it tomorrow.
6. We will learn the cycle tomorrow we didn't learn today.  
We didn't learn the cycle today;  
we will learn it tomorrow.
7. We will wash the clothes tomorrow, we didn't wash today.  
We didn't wash the clothes today;  
we will wash them tomorrow.

M<sub>1</sub> Sita neram irukkumbody kadaiteruvukku pōvāl  
 kadaiteruvukku vādadānāle engu nalla kaikari kidaikkumo angu pōvāl  
 avalukku piditta mādiri vānguvāl

Rāman neram irukkumbody kadaileruvukku pōvān  
 kadaiteruvukku vādadānāle engu urudiyāna karuvikal kidaikkumo angu pōvān  
 avanukku pidatta mādiri karuvikalai vānguvān

Gōpāl neram irukkumbody kadaiteruvukku pōvān  
 kadaiteruvukku vādadānāle engu pandu gōli pattam kidaikkumo angu pōvān  
 avanukku piditta mādiri vānguvān

Kamala neram irukkum kadaiteruvukku pōvāl  
 kadaiteruvukku vādadāle engu nalla kilinjal kidaikkumo angu pōvāl  
 avalukku piditta mādiri vānguvāl

M<sub>2</sub> Sita eppo kadaiteruvukku pōvāl?  
 Rāman pōvān  
 Gōpāl pōvān  
 Kamala pōvāl

Sita kadaiteruvirkku vādadāl enge pōvāl?  
 Rāman pōvān  
 Gōpāl pōvān  
 Kamala pōvāl

Sita enda mādiri kaikari vānguvāl?  
 Rāman karuvikal vānguvān  
 Gōpāl pandu goli pattam vānguvān  
 Kamala kilanjalkai vānguvāl

C<sub>1</sub> Sita eppo kadaiteruvukku pōvāl?  
 Sita neram irukkumbody kadaiteruvukku pōvāl

M<sub>1</sub> Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.  
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good vegetables.  
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

Raman will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.  
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find strong tools.  
He will buy whatever kinds of tools he likes.

Gopaludu will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.  
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find balls, marbles and kites.  
He will buy whatever kinds he likes.

Kamala will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.  
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good sea shells.  
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

M<sub>2</sub> When will Sita go to the bazaar?  
When will Raman go to the bazaar?  
When will Gopaludu go to the bazaar?  
When will Kamala go to the bazaar?

Having come to the bazaar, where will Sita go?  
Having come to the bazaar, where will Raman go?  
Having come to the bazaar, where will Gopaludu go?  
Having come to the bazaar, where will Kamala go?

What kinds of vegetables will Sita buy?  
What kinds of tools will Raman buy?  
What kinds of balls, marbles and kites will Gopaludu buy?  
What kinds of sea shells will Kamala buy?

1 when will Sita go to the bazaar?  
Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.

Grammar Notes

A. 'to ...' (infinitive)

1. Formation:

infinitive + verb

eg. nān ṭesanukku ṭikat vanga pōrān  
I am going to the station to buy a ticket

B. Comparison

1. 'than'

object (pro)noun + object marker - vida

eg. 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiriyai vida uyaram  
The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.

2. 'like'

object (pro)noun + object marker + pola (madiri)

eg. 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiriyai pōla irukkā?  
Are the Rocky mountains like the Nilgiris?

Note - when 'mādiri' is used, the object marker may be dropped.

eg. 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiri mādiri irukkā?

Note - 'pōla' is also used to express the idea, 'as...as...'

eg. Rāman Rameśai pōla kalaippā ille  
Raman isn't as tired as Ramesh

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. 'because of having...en(ed)'

1. Formation:

participial stem + /-dāle/

eg. niraya milaga sāppitadāle enakku sikku vāndadu  
I got sick from eating too many chillies

D. 'by having...en(ed)' 'by...ing'

1. Formation:

participial stem + /-dal/ + udambu

eg. Gōpāl yogāsanam seḍadāl udambu sarīai āchchu  
Gopal became well by doing yoga

E. 'without...ing'

1. Formation:

infinitive + /-māl/

eg. anda prasnayai romba pēsāmāl ungalāl tērkamuḍiyumā?  
How can you solve that problem without much talking?  
(Can that problem be solved by you without much talking?)

F. Present Participle

1. Formation:

participial stem + /-kiṭṭ/ + /-irukkum/

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

As a descriptive adjective

eg. sigappu selai kaṭṭikōndu irukkum pombalai Sītāvudaya akka.  
The woman wearing the red sari is Sita's older sister

400 Note - participial + /ira/ is used for the habitual present participle

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

G. Past Participle

1. Formation:

Positive  
participial stem + /o/ or participial stem of verb 'to be'

Negative  
infinitive + /-da/

2. Agreement:

Positive endings will change for tense...eg. seida (done); seidirunda (had done)  
... but there are seidirunda (had done)... but there are no personal endings.

3. Use:

As descriptive adjectives

eg.

Rameś kadan kodutta kalappaiyi nettu Rāman ubayōgichchān

Yesterday, Raman used the plow Ramesh lent him.

Gōpālum Kamalayum indru seyada vēlaiai nālaikki seidu maduppānga

Gopal and Kamala will finish the work tomorrow they didn't do today.

Sample Survey Form

ungal pēr enna?

ungalukku evvalavu nilam irukkiradu?

nanjaya? punjaya?

pōna pōgattil inda nilattil enna payir seidīnga?

inda pōgattil enna payir seiyapōringa?

ungalidam evvalavu mattu uram irukku?

porukku vidai ungalidam irukkā?

ungalukku kaḍan tēvaiya? evvalavu tēvai?

\*\*\*\*\*

What is your name?

How many acres of land do you own?

Are they wet or dry?

What crops did you raise in these lands during the last season?

What crops do you propose to raise during the coming season?

How many cartloads of farmload manure do you have?

Have you any improved seeds with you?

Do you need any loan? If you need, how much?

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## Land Tenure

1. unga kudumbattulē yettanai pēr irukkānga?  
yen, ponjādi, nālu koḷandeinga, vayasāna tāyār, yen tambi-irukkānga
2. jīvanattukku yenna seiyrīnga?  
nilatte nambi poḷaikkirōm
3. unga sonda nilamā?  
illīnga. kuttangaikku ēduttu sāgupādi seiyarōm
4. yeppādi kuttagaiye kaṭṭarīnga?  
'arubadukku nāppadu' ru vēle seiyarōm
5. yevalam varuśamā, inda, nilatte gavanichchukkittirukkīnga?  
yen tagāppanār kālattulerundu, gavanichchukkiṭṭirukkirōm

1. How many members are there in your family?  
I have my wife, four children, aging mother, my younger brother.
2. What do you do for your livelihood?  
We depend on land (to live).
3. Your own land?  
No. I am a cultivating tenant.
4. How do you pay your rent?  
'60-40 terms'
5. How long have you been looking after this land?  
Since my father's days, we have been looking after this land.

## Land and Yield

1. unga kiṭṭe yevalavu nilam irukku?  
mottam nālu ēkarā nilam irukkunga
2. yettanai ēkarāle sāgupadi pannarīnga?  
mūnu ēkarāle sāgupadi seiyarēn; bākki oru ēkarā tarisā kiḍakku
3. unga nilam nanjayā, punjayā?  
nanja nilanga
4. sādāranamā, yenna sāgupadi seiyarīnga?  
nellu sāgupadi seiyarēn
5. yettanai bōgam sāgupadi seiyarīnga?  
varusattukku mūnu bōgam undu
6. velachchal nallā kāṇundā?  
sumārā irukkunga. munne pōle avalavu ille
7. nalla uram pōṭṭu pārunga  
inda varusam pōṭṭu pākkanum; 'compost' uram, niraye kiḍaikkudu
8. uram maṭṭum pōḍādu. nalla uyarnda vide vāngi pōdunga

## Land and Yield

1. How much of land do you have?  
I have total four acres of land.
2. How many acres do you cultivate?  
I cultivate three acres. The remaining one lies barren.
3. Is your land staple crop land or unstaple crop land?  
Staple crop yielding land.
4. Usually what do you cultivate?  
I cultivate rice paddy.
5. How many 'crops' do you cultivate?  
There are three crops a year.
6. Do you get good yield?  
Oh fair. Not as much as it used to be.
7. Try using good manure.  
I should try it this year. There is plenty of compost manure available.
8. Ust manure is not enough. Buy and use hybrid seeds as well.

## How to Harness Bullocks

māṭṭai toluvattilerundu avilṭtu taṇṇi kāṭtu  
valadu māṭṭai valadu pakkattilum, idaḍu māṭṭai idaḍu pakkattilum nirruttu  
nugattaḍiyai māṭṭin kaluttile vai  
pūṭtu kayirai māṭṭu  
nugattaḍiyin maddiyile erkālai vaittu kaṭṭu

\*\*\*\*\*

Unteather the animals and take them to water.

Ensure that the left animal is on the left side and the right animal is on the right side.

Place the yoke on the necks of the animals.

Secure the neck of the animal by the neck rope.

Place the plow pole on the center of the yoke and tie it.

## How to Survey Land

vayalin nēla agalangalai kāl eṭṭugalāl ala  
sarasari nēla agalangalai kanakidu  
sādāraṇa naḍayil oru eṭṭungaradu mūnu 'links'  
eṭṭukālil ullā nēla agalattai 'linksaga' mātru  
nēlattaiyum agalattaiyum perukku  
perukkiridaccadai āyirattāl vagu  
vaguttukidaikkam eṇṇ vayalin parappai cent alavil kodukkum  
nūru 'cent' oru 'acre'

\*\*\*\*\*

Measure the length and breadth of the field in steps.

Calculate the mean both for length and for breadth.

One step is 3 links in an ordinary walk.

Convert the steps for the length and breadth into links.

Divide the product of the above multiplication by 1000.

What you get in the above calculation is the area of the field in cents.

100 cents makes an acre.

Manuring Weeding  
Top-dressing for Paddy

samamākinadum nān naḍavukku munnādi, superphosphatum, ammonium sulphatum irandam  
kalandu pōdarēn

aru 'acre'kkū 100 pavundu superphosphatem 150 pavundu ammonium sulphatum tūvarēn

piragu nel payirai natrangālilirundu kondu vandu nadaran

rattu sumār irubattōru nāl kaḷiccu nel karunaḍugai tirumbina piragu kalai eḍuttuvittu  
mēl<sup>o</sup> uram pōdaran

nāṭṭrin dinusukku takkapad<sup>o</sup> ambadu rāttal alladu eḷubatti anju rāttal tūvarēn

ammonium sulphate pōttadam nel tala talannu valarum

\*\*\*\*\*

After levelling I apply a mixture of superphosphate and ammonium sulphate before  
planting the seedlings.

I apply 100 pounds of superphosphate and 150 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre.

Then I bring the paddy seedlings from the nursery and plant them.

About 21 days after planting i.e. when the seedlings get established well, I remove the  
weeds and do the top dressing.

I broadcast 50 pounds or 75 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre depending on the variety  
of the crop.

After ammonium sulphate is applied the paddy will grow luxuriantly.

## Plant Protection and Harvesting

payiril k̄anappadra puchikkam, n̄oikkum takkapadi marundu telikka v̄enum  
folidalē alladu copper k̄ampovun̄o alladu rendum settu telikkeren  
piragu muppadu n̄al kaliccu rendāvadu kalai eḍukkarēn  
idu kurugiya k̄ala payirunna m̄unu alladu mālu masattile aruvaḍai seiyaḷām  
aruvaḍai seida piragu nellai taniyāga eḍu tiṭṭu vaikkōlai p̄or pōttu vaikkirēn  
v̄endiya nellai vaccikkittu m̄idiyai vikkarēn  
vittu kiḍacca panattai vaccu v̄endiya samāngalāi v̄angiṭṭu m̄idiyai bankile pōdarēn

\*\*\*\*\*

Based on the appearance of insects and fungal disease, pesticides should be sprayed.

I mix and spray either folidol or copper compound or both.

Then after 30 days I do the second weeding.

If the crop is of short duration, harvesting will be in 3 or 4 months.

After harvest, I take the paddy away separately and stack the straw.

Keeping enough paddy for consumption, I sell the balance.

From the sale proceeds I get my agricultural and other requisites and deposit the balance amount in the bank.

## Irrigation for Ragi

nilattin sarivukku takkapadi talai vaikkale amai  
talai vaikkalilirundu kalai vaikkal amai  
kilai vaikkal amaikka varappukattum karuviyai ubayogi  
piragu varappukattiyal sinna pattiyal amai  
ella pattigalukum tannir kattaratukku vasadiya kilai vaikkalum pattigalum amaikka vendum  
kilai vaikalaiyum pattigalaiyum man vettyal sariyakku  
tannir paicumbodu kalai vaikkalgalai onu onnaga mannal adaittu vidu tanniyai ovvuru pattikum  
tiruppi vidu  
tannir pattigal udanjai udanukkudane pattiyai sariyaku

\*\*\*\*\*

Form the main channel according to the slope of the land.

Form the secondary channels from the main channel.

Use the bund former to form the secondary channels.

Then form small beds with the bund former.

Ensure that each bed is served by a secondary channel.

Rectify bunds of the bed and secondary channels with a manvitty (spade).

While irrigating divert water into the secondary channels one after another by cross-damming with mud and by diverting water into one bed after another.

If the bunds get damaged by water, rectify them then and there.

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A.D.T. - Part I

1. A.D.T. irubattiēlu adiga vilaichaltarum oru pōrukku vittu, idan vayadu 105 nāl
2. idan sāgupadi muraipatti ippō sollapōren
3. oru 'acre' A.D.T. irubattiēlu nel payiriḍa padinetṭu kilō vidai nell. eḍuttukka vēnum
4. inda vidaiyōde oru kilōvukku renḍu girām ālavile agrāsan marundai nallā kalakkaṇum
5. oru 'acre' naḍavu seivadukku pannenḍu sendil nātru pāva vēnum
6. nātrangālukku kuranjādu renḍu vaṇḍi tolu uram alladu compost paḍa vēnum
7. nātrangālile, munneccarikkayaga nātru pariḍpadakku oru vāratṭukku munnāla endarin marundu tēlikka vēnum
8. irubattinālu -- irubattiāru nātkaḷike nātru naḍugaikku tayāra irukkum

A.D.T. 27 - Part I

1. A.D.T. is improved strain with potential for high yield. It comes to harvest in 105 days.
2. I shall talk to you now on the cultivation practices for this strain.
3. 18 kilos of paddy seed are required for raising one acre of A.D.T. crop.
4. Mix agrosan with the paddy seed at the ratio of 2 grams per kilo seeds.
5. To transplant an acre, raise nursery in 12.
6. Apply at least 2 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost for the nursery.
7. As a prophylactics measure, spray endrin in the nursery a week before pulling the seedlings.
8. The seedlings will be fit for transplanting after 24-26 days.

A.D.T. 27 - Part II

1. naḍavu vayalai natta panpadutti patu vanḍi māttu uram poṭṭu maḍakki ulu. iranutti mupatti mūnu kilō padinanjām namber kaluppu uram mele tūvu. 8X4 idaiveli viṭṭu natrukālai nada veṇum
2. kaḷai edukkam karuviyāl rendu taḍavai ūḍu kalaikalai edukka veṇum
3. naṭṭa mupadam nāl elupadu kilō ammonium sulphate alladu muppattōru kilō uria, mēl uramāga pōda veṇum
4. naṭṭa padinanjām nalum, tondaikadir varu munnum endirinaiyum faitolyhaiyum kalandu rendu daram telikka veṇum
5. inda mādiri muraigalai pinpatrināl acre'kku sarāsari rendu āyiratti ainūru kilō vilaichal nichayam kiḍaikkum

\*\*\*\*\*

1. Prepare the main fields thoroughly. Apply 10 cartloads of farmyard manure and 233 kilos of mixed fertilizer No. 15. Then transplant with a spacing of 8"X4".
2. Work the intercultivator twice and remove the weeds.
3. 30 days after transplanting, top-dress with 70 kilos of ammonium sulphate or 31 kilos of urea.
4. Spray with a mixture of endrin and fytolin twice. The first, spray on the 15th day after transplanting and the second at the boot-leaf stage.
5. By adopting these methods an average acre yield of 2500 kgm can be secured.

Demonstration for CO<sub>7</sub> Ragi

1. kō elu rāgi nuttīanju nāl payir
2. oru 'acre'ukku rendu kilō vidai vēnum
3. rendu kilō vidaiyai muṇu (cent' natrangalili naḍu
4. natṭruviṭṭu irubadu - irubattanju nalile eḍuttu naḍu
5. naḍavu vayalukku irubadu vaṇḍi sān' uram alladu kampost pōṭṭu maḍakki ulu
6. padinālu kilō taḷai sattu, padinālu kilo mani sattu, padinālu kilo-sambal sattu,  
āran galaiyum pōṭṭu maḍakki ulu
7. nūtiambadu kilō arjām number kalappu urattile andā sattugal kiḍaikkum
8. pāṭṭigal kattu
9. natrukalai marundil nanai
10. pāṭṭigalil taṇṇir kāṭṭi natrukalai āru angula idaiveli viṭṭu rendu rendaga naḍu
11. mūṇavadu nalile tirumbavum taṇṇir kāṭṭu
12. taṇṇir kāṭṭi mūṇu alladu nālu nalil mannai kilari viḍu
13. kilari viṭṭa mannai oru vāṛattukku nalla kāya viḍu
14. padinālu kilō taḷaisattu (elubadu kilō 'ammonium sulphate') uram pōṭṭu taṇṇir kāṭṭu
15. rendu nāl kaḷicca marundu telī
16. kaḷai eḍuttu mannai kilari viḍu
17. nūṭṭranjām nalil (natruviṭṭadilirundu) aruvaḍai sei
18. ayirattu ainūru kolō rāgi kiḍaikkum

## Demonstration for CO<sub>7</sub> Ragi

1. CO<sub>7</sub> ragi is of 105 days duration.
2. 2 kg of seed is required for an acre.
3. 2 kg of seed should be sown in 3 cents seed bed.
4. Transplant the seedling after 20-25 days.
5. Incorporate 20 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost in the main field.
6. Incorporate 14 kg of nitrogen, 14 kg of phosphorus, 14 kg of potassium also.
7. 150 kg of mixture fertilizer no. 5 will supply these plant nutrients.
8. Form beds.
9. Dip the seedlings in the pesticide.
10. Let in water in the beds and plant seedlings 6 inches apart, 2 seedlings per hole.
11. Irrigate again on the third day.
12. Stir the soil after 3 to 6 days.
13. Allow the soil to get dried up well for a week.
14. Apply 14 kg of nitrogen (70 kg of ammonium sulphate) and irrigate.
15. Spray the crop after 2 days with pesticide.
16. Repeat weeding and hoeing.
17. Harvest of the 105th day (from the date of sowing in seed bed).
18. 1500 kg of ragi can be obtained from an acre.

Demonstration for Hybrid Bajra

1. vīriya ottu kambu adiga makasul kōdukkum
2. idan vayadu embadu nāl
3. oru 'acre' naḍa orukilō vidai venḍum
4. oru kilō vidaiyai munu 'cent' natrangalil natru viḍu
5. nattu viṭṭu padinēṭṭam nālil eduttu naḍavu sei  
naḍavukku mundi vayalai nallā tayār sei
6. oru 'acre' ukku irubadu vanḍi sāni uram alladu kampōst uramiṭṭu uluduviḍu
7. padinēṭṭu 'inch' idaiveliyiṭṭu pār pidi
8. pārkalin aḍiyil nīlapakkamaga ombadu kilō taḷaisattu padinālu kilō maṇisattu, ombadu kilō  
sāmbal sattu urattai pōdu
9. idarkku hūttiambadu kilō padinanjam namber kalappu urattai (6-9-6) poḍavendum
10. uratirkku rendu 'inch' angulattirkku mēl pār il āru angula idaiveliyiṭṭu rendu rendu  
nātrukalāga naḍu
11. naḍava seidu irubadu nātkalil ombadu kilō taḷaisattai mēluramāga poḍu
12. idarkku nārpattianju kilō 'ammonium sulphate' venḍum
13. enbadu nātkalil aruvadai seiyanum
14. oru 'acre' ukku āyirattu ainuru kilōvilirundu renḍāyiram kilō kambu dānyam kiḍaikkum

## Demonstration for Hybrid Bajra

1. Hybrid kambu gives high yield.
2. Its duration is 80 days.
3. To plant an acre 1 kg of seed is required.
4. Raise nursery in 3 cents.
5. transplant on the 13th day.
6. Prepare the mainfield thoroughly before transplanting.
7. Apply 20 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost per acre as basal dose and plow it in.
8. Form furrows and ridges 18 inches apart.
9. At the base of the ridge in a back apply, 9 kilos of nitrogen, 14 kilos of phosphoric acid, 9 kilos of potash.
10. 150 kilos of mixture no. 15 will supply the above requirements.
11. Transplant 2 seedlings per hole 2 inches above the fertilizer bank and 6 inches apart on the ridge.
12. Apply 9 kilos of nitrogen 20 days after transplanting.
13. 45 kilos of ammonium sulphate will supply this requirement.
14. Harvest on the 80th day.
15. Such a crop will give an acre yield of 1500 to 2000 kilos of kambu.

Demonstration for Hybrid Cholam

1. vīiṅya oṭṭu chōlam aḍiga magusūl koḍukkum
2. idukku vayadu tonṇuru nātkal
3. oru 'acre'ukku nālu kilō vadai vendum
4. vidaippadarkku mundi vidaiyil marundu (kandagam) kala
5. acre onṇukku irubādu vandi makkina sāni uram alladu kampōst poḍu. padinēṭṭu kilō talaisattu padinēṭṭu kilō maṇisāṭṭu. padinēṭṭu kilō sāmbalsattu
6. inda urattai anjām nambar kalappu uramaga (9-9-9). irāṇūru kilō p̄ḍalam
7. uratukku mele renḍu angūiattukku paril vidaiyai renḍu alladu mūnu vidaigal vidam ūndru
8. taṇṇir pāichchu
9. mūndrām nāl tirumbavum taṇṇir paichchu
10. eḍām nāl kuruṭṭu puluvai taḍukka endērin marundaiyum + mettangingtax (metasystax) marundaiyum kalandu teli
11. padinalām māl tirumbavum marundu teli
12. irubadam nāl kandagamum endrine marundum serttu telichch taṇṇir paichchu
13. muppadām nāl marundu teli
14. adarttiyāna payirgalai eduttu vidu
15. uḍane pattu kilō talaisattu (50 kilo ammonium sulphate) uramiḍu
16. arubatti anjām nāl kadirpuṭṭaiyilurukkumbodu 5% D.D.T.yum 10% B.H.C. marundum kalandu padinanju kilō tuvū
17. tonṇurām nāl aruvaḍai sei
18. acre onṇukku rendāyiratti ainūru kilōvillirindu
19. mūvayiram kilō chōlam kidaikkum

## Demonstration for Hybrid Cholam

1. Hybrid cholam will give high yield.
2. Its duration is 90 days.
3. Four kgs of seed is required for an acre.
4. Treat the seed with chemicals (sulphur) before sowing.
5. Apply 20 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost per acre and incorporate. 18 kg nitrogen  
18 kg phosphorus. 18 kg potassium
6. These N P K can be supplied by putting the mixture fertilizer no. 5 (9-9-9) @200 kg acre.
7. Two inches above the fertilizer band, on the ridges, dibble the cholam seeds at 2 or 3  
per hole.
8. Irrigate.
9. Irrigate again on the third day.
10. Spray endrin and metasystax on the seventh day against shoot fly.
11. Repeat the spraying on the 14th day.
12. Spray endrin and sulphur (wet) on the 20th day.
13. Repeat on the 30th day.
14. Thin out seedlings.
15. Top-dress with 10 kg of nitrogen (go kg of ammonium sulphate).
16. When the crop is in short blade stage at the 65th day (earheads just emerging) dust D.D.T.  
5% and B.H.C. 10% at 15 kg acre.
17. Repeat on 75th day.
18. Harvest on the 90th day.
19. Yield of cholam will be 2500 kg to 300 kg an acre.

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## Pronunciation Guide

The following symbols represent the sounds of colloquial Tamil. Most of them are similar to sounds we use in English and are therefore easy to use. You should take special note of the two diagrammed sets of sounds, however, as they are important sounds in Tamil which are not used in English.

### Vowel Sounds

#### Tamil Sound

a  
ā  
i  
ī  
u  
ū  
ē  
ē  
ai  
o  
ō  
au

#### English Equivalent

but  
father  
pit  
feet  
put  
boot  
pet  
fate  
sight  
fold  
token  
caught

### Consonant Sounds

k  
g  
n  
ch  
s  
s  
j  
ry  
t  
d

luck  
game  
sing  
church  
seat  
ship  
joy  
onion  
see diagram  
see diagram

Tamil Sound

English Equivalent

n  
t  
n  
p  
b  
r  
m  
y  
r  
l  
v

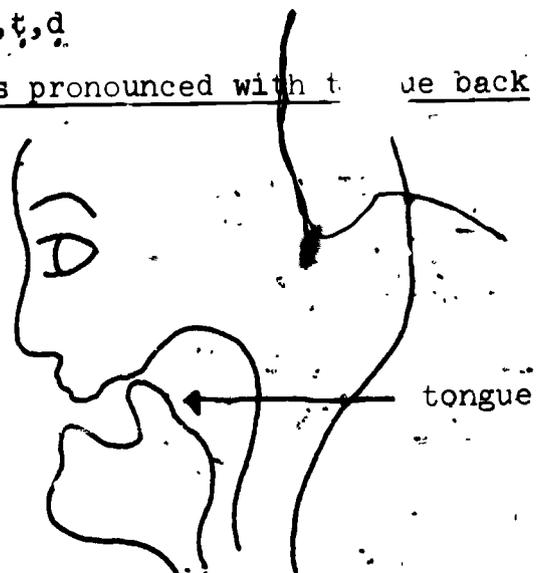
l  
r  
rr

see diagram  
see diagram  
neck  
sip  
bag  
fair  
make  
year  
see diagram  
luck  
pronounced midway  
between English  
'v' and 'w'  
see diagram  
see diagram  
see diagram

Pronunciation Guide Diagram

l, l̄, n, t, d

Sounds pronounced with tongue back

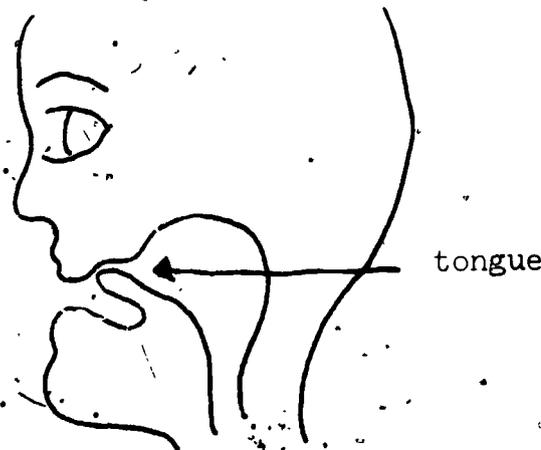


- l Fold your tongue back so that the tip of the tongue almost touches the back part of the roof of your mouth. Then flap your tongue forward while saying 'law'.
- l̄ Pronounce this sound in the same way as for l but start with your tongue further forward.
- n This time, touch the back of the roof of your mouth with the tip of your tongue and say 'naught'.
- t & d Pronounce these like the 't' and 'd' of English but with your tongue further back.

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t, r, rr

Sounds pronounced with tongue forward



- t Put your tongue directly behind your teeth (as when you say 'then') and pronounce the 't' in 'team'.
- r With your tongue a little further back flap it up against the roof of your mouth (it's a rolled 'r').
- rr Put more stress on 'r'.

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Example  
Verb Forms

1. do
2. to do
3. I will do
4. You (Plu) will do
5. They will do
6. I did
7. You (Plu) did
8. They did
9. which I do
10. which I am doing
11. which I did
12. which I was doing
13. which I will do
14. which I will be doing

(Normally '13' form would be enough)

sei		Imp.
seiya		Infin.
seivēn	}	Future
seivīnga		
seivānga		
deidēn	}	Past
seidīnga		
seidanga		
seiyara	}	Participles
seidukiṭṭirukkira		
seida		
seidukiṭṭirunda		
seiya pōra		
seidukiṭṭirukkappōra		

NOTE: in the case of participle forms, the verb form remains the same for all persons and numbers

do -	seidanga senjanga	two colloquial forms
	seida senga	two colloquial forms

TAMIL VERBS  
(Collo. Forms)

English verb	Imper 1	Infin 2	1st Per. 3	2nd plu-'you' 4	3rd plu-'they' 5
Ven do	sei	seiya	seivēn	seivīnga	seivānga
go	pō	pōga	pōvēn	pōvīnga	pōvānga
take	kondupō	kondupōga	kondupōvēn	kondupōvīnga	kondupōvānga
come	vā	vara	varuvēn	varuvīnga	varnvānga
bring	konduvā	konduvāra	konduvārvēn	konduvārvīnga	konduvārvānga
give	tā	tāra	taruvēn	taruvīnga	taruvānga
write	eḷudu	eḷuda	eḷuduvēn	eḷuduvīnga	eḷuduvānga
say	sollu	sōlla	sōlluvēn	sōlluvīnga	sōlluvānga
speak	pēsu	pēsa	pēsuvēn	pēsuvīnga	pēsuvānga
eat	sāppidu	sāppida	sāppiduvēn	sāppiduvīnga	sāppiduvānga
kill	kūppidu	kūppida	kūppiduvēn	kūppiduvīnga	kūppiduvānga
touch	toḍu	tōḍa	toḍuvēn	toḍuvīnga	toḍuvānga
plant	naḍu	nāḍa	naḍuvēn	naḍuvīnga	naḍuvānga
start	purappaḍu	purappaḍa	purappaḍuvēn	purappaḍuvīnga	purappaḍuvānga
close	mūdu	mūḍa	mūḍuvēn	mūḍuvīnga	mūḍuvānga
drop	pōḍu	pōḍa	pōḍuvēn	pōḍuvīnga	pōḍuvānga
run	ōḍu	ōḍa	ōḍuvēn	ōḍuvīnga	ōḍuvānga
dig	pāḍu	pāḍa	pāḍuvēn	pāḍuvīnga	pāḍuvānga
search	teḍu	tēḍa	tēḍuvēn	tēḍuvīnga	tēḍuvānga
dance	āḍu	āḍa	āḍuvēn	āḍuvīnga	āḍuvānga
play	vilayāḍu	vilayāḍa	vilayāḍuvēn	vilayāḍuvīnga	vilayāḍuvānga
pour	ūttu	ūtta	ūttuvēn	ūttuvīnga	ūttuvānga
wear	uḍuttu	uḍutta	uḍuttuvēn	uḍuttuvīnga	uḍuttuvānga
show	kāttu	kāṭṭa	kāṭṭuvēn	kāṭṭuvīnga	kāṭṭuvānga

English verb	Past			Participles	
	1st Per. 6	2nd plu-'you' 7	3rd plu-'they' 8	Present* 9	Present(continuous)## 10
Ven do	seidēn	seidīnga	seidānga	seyara	seidukittirukkira
go	pōnēn	pōnīnga	pōnānga	pōra	pōikiṭṭurukkira
take	kondupōnēn	kondupōnīnga	kondupōnānga	kondupōra	kondu poiṭṭurukkira
come	vandēn	vandīnga	vandānga	vara	vandukitturukkira
bring	konduvandēn	konduvandīnga	konduvandānga	konduvāra	kondu vandukitturukkira
give	tandēn	tandīnga	tandānga	tara	tandukitturukkira
write	eḷudinēn	eḷudinīnga	eḷudinānga	eḷudara	eḷudikitturukkira
say	sonnēn	sonnīnga	sonnānga	solra	solī kiṭṭurukkira
speak	ṭēinēn	pēsiniṅga	pēsinaṅga	pēsara	pēsi
eat	sāppiṭṭēn	sāppiṭṭīnga	sāppiṭṭānga	sāppidara	sāppiṭṭu
call	kūppiṭṭēn	kūppiṭṭīnga	kūppiṭṭānga	kūppidara	kūppiṭṭu
touch	toṭṭēn	toṭṭīnga	toṭṭānga	toḍara	toṭṭu
plant	nattēn	naṭṭīnga	naṭṭānga	naḍara	naṭṭu
start	purappattēn	purappattīnga	purappattānga	purappadara	purappattu
close	mūdinēn	mūdinīnga	mūdinānga	mūḍara	mūḍi
drop	poṭṭēn	poṭṭīnga	poṭṭānga	poḍara	poṭṭu
run	ōdinēn	ōdinīnga	ōdinānga	ōḍara	ōḍi
sing	pādinēn	pādinīnga	pādinānga	pāḍara	pāḍi
search	tēdinēn	tēdinīnga	tēdinānga	tēḍara	tēḍi
dance	ādinēn	ādinīnga	ādinānga	āḍara	āḍi
play	vilayādinēn	vilayādinīnga	vilayādinānga	vilayāḍara	vilayāḍi
pour	ūttinēn	ūttinīnga	ūttinaṅga	ūttara	ūtti
wear	ūḍuttinēr	ūḍittinīnga	ūḍittinānga	ūḍuttara	ūḍutti
show	kāṭṭinēn	kāṭṭinīnga	kāṭṭinānga	kāṭṭara	kāṭṭi

\*There are two common forms.

Example: seiyara  
seiyum - more irre. but note that  
all verbs can use this form

##Two forms.

Example: kondu - gra.  
kittu - collo.

Participles  
(same for all persons & numbers)

English verb	Past 11	Past(continuous)# 12	Future* 13	Future(continuous)*# 14
Ven do	seida	seidu kiṭṭirunda	seiya pōra	seidu kittirukkappora
take	pōna	pōi	poga	pōi
come	kondu pōna	kondu pōi	kondu pōga	kondu pōi
bring	vanda	vandu	vara	vandu
give	kondu vanda	kondu vandu	kondu vara	kondu vandu
write	ṭanda	tandu	tara	tandu
say	eḷudina	eḷudi	eḷuda	eḷudi
speak	sonna	solli	solla	solli
eat	pēsina	pēsi	pēsa	pēsi
call	sāppitta	sāppittu	sāppiḍa	sāppittu
touch	kūppitta	kūppittu	kūppiḍa	kūppittu
plant	toṭṭa	tottu	toda	tottu
start	naṭṭa	nāttu	naḍa	nāttu
close	purappaṭṭa	purappaṭṭu	purappaḍa	purappaṭṭu
drop	mūḍina	mūḍi	māḍa	mūḍi
run	pōṭṭa	pōṭṭu	pōḍa	pōṭṭu
sing	ōḍina	ōḍi	ōḍa	ōḍi
search	pāḍina	pāḍi	pāḍa	pāḍi
dance	tēḍina	tēḍi	tēḍa	tēḍi
play	āḍina	āḍi	āḍa	āḍi
pour	vilayāḍina	vilayāḍi	vilayāḍa	velayāḍi
wear	ūttina	ūtti	ūtta	ūtti
show	uḍuttina	uḍutti	uḍutta	uḍutti
	kāṭṭina	kāṭṭi	kāṭṭa	kāṭṭi

Future

English verb	Imper. 1	Infin. 2	1st Per. 3	2nd plu-'you' 4	3rd plu-'they' 5
tie	kaṭṭu	kaṭṭa	kaṭṭuvēn	kaṭṭuvīṅga	kattuvāṅga
stay	tangu	tanga	tanguvēn	tanguvīṅga	tanguvāṅga
get down	irangu	iranga	iranguvēn	iranguvīṅga	irangu vāṅga
buy	vāngu	vāṅga	vānguvēn	vānguvinga	vāngu vāṅga
send	anuppu	anuppa	anuppuvēn	anuppuvīṅga	anuppuvāṅga
turn	tirumbu	irumba	tirumbuven	tirumbuvīṅga	tirumbivāṅga
climb	ēru	ēra	ēruvēn	ēruvīṅga	ēruvāṅga
dig	tōṇḍu	tōṇḍa	tōṇḍuvēn	tōṇḍuvīṅga	tōṇḍuvāṅga
let go	pāchchu	pāchcha	pāchchuvēn	pāchchuvīṅga	pāchchuvāṅga
sit	ukkāru	ukkāra	ukkāruvēn	ukkāruvīṅga	ukkāruvāṅga
spray	tūvu	tūva	tūvuven	tūvuvinga	tūvuvāṅga
sleep	tūngu	tūnga	tūnguven	tūnguvinga	tūnguvāṅga
pen	be	iru	iruppen	iruppinga	iruppanga
get up	elundiru	elundirukka	elundiruppen	elundiruppinga	elundiruppāṅga
study	paḍi	paḍikka	paḍippen	paḍippinga	paḍippāṅga
drink	kudi	kuḍikka	kuḍippen	kuḍippinga	kuḍippāṅga
bathe	kuli	kulikka	kulippen	kulippinga	kulippāṅga
hit	aḍi	aḍikka	aḍippen	aḍippinga	aḍippāṅga
finish	mudi	muḍikka	muḍippen	muḍippinga	muḍippāṅga
catch	pidi	pidikka	pidippen	pidippinga	pidippāṅga
bite	kadi	kaḍikka	kaḍippen	kaḍippinga	kaḍippāṅga
peel	uri	urikka	urippen	urippinga	urippāṅga
laugh	siri	sirikka	sirippen	sirippinga	sirippāṅga
inform	teruvi	teruvikka	teruvippen	teruvippinga	teruvippāṅga

Past

English verb

1st Per.  
6

2nd plu-'you'  
7

3rd/plu-'they'  
8

tie	kattinēn	kattinīnga	kattinānga
stay	tanginēn	tanginīnga	taninānga
get down	iranginēn	iranginīnga	iranginānga
buy	vānginēn	vānginīnga	vānginānga
send	anuppinēn	anuppinīnga	anuppinānga
turn	tirumbinēn	tirumbinīnga	tirumbinānga
climb	ērinēn	ērinīnga	ērinānga
dig	tōṇḍinēn	tōṇḍinīnga	tōṇḍinānga
let go	pāchchinēn	pāchchinīnga	pāchchinānga
sit	ukkārndēn	ukkārndīnga	ukkārndānga
spray	tūvinēn	tūvinīnga	tūvinānga
sleep	tūnginēn	tūnginīnga	tūnginānga
pen be	irundēn	irundīnga	irundānga
get up	eḷundirundēn	eḷundirundīnga	eḷundirundānga
study	paḍichchēn	paḍichchīnga	paḍichchānga
drink	kuḍichchēn	kuḍichchīnga	kuḍichchānga
bathe	kulichchēn	kulichchīnga	kulichchānga
hit	aḍichchēn	aḍichchīnga	aḍichchānga
finish	muḍichchēn	muḍichchīnga	muḍichchānga
catch	piḍichchēn	piḍichchīnga	piḍichchānga
bite	kaḍichchēn	kaḍichchīnga	kaḍichchānga
peel	urichchēn	urichchīnga	urichchānga
laugh	sirichchēn	sirichchīnga	sirichchānga
inform	teruvichchēn	teruvichchīnga	teruvichchānga

Participles  
(same for all persons & numbers)

English verb

Present  
9

Present (continuous)  
10

Past  
11

tie	kaṭṭara	katti	kiṭṭurukkira	kaṭṭina
stay	tangara	tangi	"	tangina
get down	irangara	irangi		irangina
buy	vāngara	vāngi		vāngina
send	anuppara	anuppi		anuppina
turn	tirumbara	tirumbi		tirumbina
climb	ērara	ēri		ērina
dig	tōṇḍara	tōṇḍi		tōṇḍina
let go.	pāchchara	pāchchi		pāchchina
sit	ukkārara	ukkārndu		ukkārnda
spray	tūvara	tūvi		tūvina
sleep	tūngara	tūngi		tūngina
pen be	irukkira	irundu		irunda
get up	eḷundirukkira	eḷundu		eḷunda
study	paḍikkira	paḍichchu		paḍichcha
drink	kuḍikkira	kuḍichchu		kuḍichcha
bathe	kulikkira	kulichchu		kulichcha
hit	aḍikkira	aḍichchu		aḍichcha
finish	muḍikkira	muḍichchu		muḍichcha
catch	piḍikkira	piḍichchu		piḍichcha
bite	kaḍikkira	kaḍichchu		kaḍichcha
peel	urikkira	urichchu		urichcha
laugh	sirikkira	sirichchu		sirichcha
inform	teruvikkira	teruvichchu		teruvichcha

Participles  
(same for all persons & numbers)

English verb	Past(continuous) 12	Future 13	Future(continuous) 14
tie	kaṭṭi	katta	katti
stay	tangi	tanga	tangi
get down	irangi	iranga	irangi
buy	vāngi	vānga	vāngi
send	anuppi	anuppa	anuppi
turn	tirumbi	tirumba	tirumbi
climb	ēri	ēra	ēri
dig	tōṇḍi	tōṇḍa	tōṇḍi
let go	pāchchi	pachcha	pāchchi
sit	ukkārṇdu	ukkāre	ukkārṇdu
spray	tūvi	tūva	tūvi
sleep	tūngi	tūnga	tūngi
pen be	irandu	irukka	irundu
get up	eḷundu	eḷundirukka	eḷundu
study	paḍichchu	paḍikka	paḍichchu
drink	kuḍichchu	kuḍikka	kuḍichchu
bathe	kulichchu	kulikka	kulichchu
hit	aḍichchu	aḍikka	aḍichchu
finish	muḍichchu	muḍikka	muḍichchu
catch	piḍichchu	piḍikka	piḍichchu
bite	kaḍichchu	kaḍikka	kaḍichchu
peet	urichchu	urikka	urichchu
laugh	sirichchu	sirikka	sirichchu
inform	teruvichchu	teruvikka	teruvichchu

English verb	Imper. 1	Infin. 2	1st. Per. 3	2nd plu-'you' 4	3rd plu-'they' 5
begin	ārambi	ārambikka	ārambippēn	ārambippīnga	ārambippānga
sprinkle	teli	telikka	telippēn	telippīnga	telippānga
take	eḍu	eḍukka	eḍuppēn	eḍuppīnga	eḍuppānga
give	koḍu	koḍukka	koḍuppēn	koḍuppīnga	koḍuppānga
teach	sollikkoḍu	sollikkoḍukka	sollikkoḍuppēn	sollikkoḍuppīnga	sollikkoḍuppānga
lie	paḍu	paḍukka	paḍuppēn	paḍuppīnga	paḍuppānga
put	vai	vaikka	vaippēn	vaippīnga	vaippānga
cook	samai	samaikka	samaippēn	samaippīnga	samaippānga
rinse	tuvai	tuvaikka	tuvaippēn	tuvaippīnga	tuvaippānga
drink	ninai	ninaikka	ninaippēn	ninaippīnga	ninaippānga
soak	nanai	nanaikka	nanaippēn	nanaippīnga	nanaippānga
open	tira	tirakka	tirappēn	tirappīnga	tiruppānga
walk	nada	naḍakka	naḍappēn	naḍappīnga	naḍippānga
mix	kāla	kālakka	kālappēn	kālappīnga	kālappānga
measure	ala	alakka	alappēn	ālappīnga	alappānga
look	pār	pārakka	pārppēn	pārppīnga	parppānga
ack	kēl	kēl akka	kēlppēn	kēlppīnga	kēlppānga
stand	nil	(kēkka) nirkka	(kēppēn) nirppēn	(kēppīnga) nippīnga	(kēppānga) nippānga
		(nīkka)	(nippēn)		

Past

English verb

1st Per.

6

2nd plu-'you'

7

3rd plu

8

begin  
sprinkle  
take  
give  
teach  
lie  
put  
cook  
rinse  
think  
soak  
open  
walk  
mix  
measure  
lock  
ask

ārambichchēn  
telichchēn  
eḍuttēn  
koḍuttēn  
sollikkoḍuttēn  
paḍuttēn  
vaittēn  
samaittēn  
tuvaittēn  
ninaittēn  
nanaittēn  
tirandēn  
naḍandēn  
kalandēn  
alandēn  
pārttēn  
kēttēn

ārambichchīnga  
telichchīnga  
eḍuttīnga  
koḍuttīnga  
sollikkoḍuttīnga  
paḍuttīnga  
vachchīnga  
samachchīnga  
tuvachchīnga  
ninachchīnga  
nanachchīnga  
tirandīnga  
naḍandīnga  
kalandīnga  
alandīnga  
pārttīnga  
kēttīnga

ārambichchānga  
telichchānga  
eḍuttānga  
koḍuttānga  
sollikkoḍuttānga  
paḍuttānga  
vachchānga  
samachchānga  
tuvachchānga  
ninachchānga  
nanachchānga  
tirandānga  
naḍandānga  
kalandānga  
alandānga  
pārttānga  
kēttānga

stand

ninnēn

ninnīnga

ninnānga

Participles  
(same for all persons & number)

English verb	Present 9	Present (continuous) 10	Past 11
cease	ārambikkira	ārambichchu	ārambichcha
sprinkle	telikkira	telichchu	telichcha
take	eḍukkara	eḍuttu	eḍutta
live	kodukkara	koḍuttu	koḍutta
teach	sollikkoḍukkara	sollikkoḍuttu	sollikkoḍutta
lie	paḍukkara	paḍuttu	paḍutta
put	vaikkara	vachchu	vachcha
cook	samaikkara	samachchu	samachcha
rinse	tuvaikkara	tuvachchu	tuvachcha
drink	ninaikkara	ninachchu	ninachcha
soak	nanaikkara	nanachchu	nanachcha
open	tirakkira	tirandu	tiranda
walk	naḍakkira	naḍandu	naḍanda
mix	kalakkira	kalandu	kalanda
measure	alakkira	alandu	alanda
look	pākkira	pārttu	pārtta
ask	kēkkara	kēttu	kēṭṭa
stand	nikkara	ninnu	ninna

Participles

English verb

Past(continuous)  
12

Future  
13

Future(continuous)  
14

begin	ārambichchu	-kittirunda
sprinkle	telichchu	"
take	eduttu	
give	koḍuttu	
teach	sollikkoḍuttu	
lie	paḍuttu	
put	vachchu	
cook	samachchu	
rinse	tuvachchu	
think	ninachchu	
soak	nanachchu	
open	tirancu	
walk	naḍandu	
mix	kālandu	
measure	alandu	
look	pārttu	
ask	kēttu	
stand	ninnu	

ārambikka	pōra
telikka	
edukka	
koḍukka	
sollikkoḍukka	
paḍukka	
vaikka	
samaikka	
tuvaikka	
ninaikka	
nanaikka	
tirakka	
naḍakka	
kālakka	
al akka	
pārkka	
kēkka	
nikka	

ārambichchu	kitturukkappōra
telichchu	
eduttu	
koḍuttu	
sollikkoḍuttu	
paḍuttu	
vachchu	
samachchu	
tuvachchu	
ninachchu	
nanachchu	
tirandu	
naḍandu	
kālandu	
alandu	
pārttu	
kēttu	
ninnu	