

English - Tamil Pedagogical Dictionary



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THANJAVUR

English - Tamil Pedagogical Dictionary



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INTRODUCTION

DEFINING PEDAGOGICAL DICTIONARY

It is no longer regarded as a controversial statement that the linguistic theories offer greater insights to second language pedagogy in general and materials production in particular. A variety of instructional materials based on linguistic principles are in vogue in second language teaching today and a series of sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic researches have made language teaching a multidimensional phenomenon. Each dimension is now meticulously studied and materials are produced to acquire the underlying language ability.

Until recently, the lexical dimension has not attracted due attention of the language teachers and researchers. Now, the applied linguists have a special concern for a pedagogical statement. A set of such pedagogical statements constitute a practical grammar called 'Pedagogical grammar'. The sequence of the pedagogical statements of this grammar forms a basis on which instructional material can be constructed. This evolves different learning strategies in the mind of the learners and makes successive approximation of the second language possible (Noblitt, 1972). However, such pedagogical grammars are incomplete in a way that the

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relationships between grammar and lexicon are not adequately established and as a result lexical or vocabulary teaching is ignored completely.

Lexicon is part of a grammar and it cannot be learnt in isolation. Therefore, the interrelationships between grammar and lexicon must be carefully maintained by the language teacher from the beginning to the end. The pedagogical dictionary which is proposed here aims at teaching the lexicon of the second language maintaining its relationships with grammar and assuming a more pivotal role in the second language pedagogy.

This introduction consists of three parts. The first part is devoted to Zgusta's notion of pedagogical dictionary, the definition of pedagogical dictionary proposed in the present book and its theoretical implication and organization. The second part constitutes a grammatical sketch of the Tamil verb since this is a category-wise dictionary confined to the entries of Tamil verbs. The third part provides different verb paradigms.

Zgusta (1971) classifies pedagogical dictionaries as a special type of dictionaries that are conspicuous for the severe restrictions of their purpose. He says, "They usually restrict either the number of entries and the indications of the words' single senses, or the phraseological indications so as to cover only what somebody learning a language may be expected to say, write, and read; dictionaries of this type frequently contain more explanations, translations, glosses etc. than their more general counterparts". Although

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the term 'pedagogical dictionary' has been introduced and explained by Zgusta about fifteen years ago, no dictionary has been prepared bearing the very term 'pedagogical dictionary' until now. However, there may be several learner's dictionaries which have restricted pedagogical purposes.

The present dictionary, though not different in absolute terms from the one described by Zgusta, is different from the points of view of selection of entries which are confined to a particular grammatical category and its attempt to relate them to the entire spectrum of grammar. The grammatical category would be normally a problem category which is considered to be more complex for the teacher to teach and for the learner to learn. Therefore, an attempt is made here to redefine the pedagogical dictionary.

The pedagogical dictionary may be defined as an instructional material which relates the pedagogical statements of the grammatical structure of the target language to its lexical structure in order to enable the learners to evolve appropriate learning strategies. That is, by form and presentation, the pedagogical dictionary helps the teacher to present each lexical item with all possible grammatical manifestations so that the learner can move from a functional grammatical insight to its application in language production. In that way, the term 'pedagogical' may be restricted to the 'instructional' value of this dictionary in the teaching or learning process.

The pedagogical dictionary, therefore, is a teacher-centered instructional material. Even though it is instructional-based, it is equally a learner-oriented type of dictionary

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which is more 'functional' in the learning process of the second language. To make the dictionary an effective instructional-based functional material, the pedagogical statements are related to every lexical entry as indicated earlier. This accounts for the global structure of the second language to be taught and makes the learners to internalize it in successive stages.

The pedagogical dictionary is a kind of 'special' dictionary. It is intended for a special purpose in the teaching or learning process. That is, unlike the conventional dictionary, it aims at a particular pedagogical problem related to the grammatical structure of the target language under consideration and arranges the lexicon in the form of a dictionary. In other words, this dictionary is a category-wise dictionary and the entries are restricted to a particular grammatical category. For instance, the morphological structure of the Tamil verb is basically derivational and the past stem forms a basis for different kinds of non-finite verbs. Even though the formation of the verb seems to be simple, the difficulty lies with the conjugation of verbs in the past tense because there are many past tense markers in Tamil. Moreover, it is difficult to formulate definite and simple rules for past tense conjugation which would facilitate the teaching or learning process. The pedagogical dictionary, as defined above, will be of some help in solving this problem. The dictionary at hand is an attempt in this direction.

As the pedagogical dictionary is problem-category based, the grammatical information regarding the category under

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consideration should have a place in the dictionary. That is to say, the dictionary should contain a pedagogical grammar of the category identified. In the present dictionary the Tamil verb is identified and the grammatical information is provided in the subsequent part of this introduction.

The provision of grammatical information outside the realm of the pedagogical dictionary raises a problem as to how much should be explained as part of the pedagogical grammar and how much should be part of the grammatical indications to the entries of the dictionary. The grammatical indications in a lexical entry give as much information as possible. However, the lexical entry may not be as exhaustive as it should be. The reason is that certain grammatical forms may not be such complex variants of the concerned grammatical category. For example, the formation of participle forms and negatives in Tamil may form part of the pedagogical grammar rather than part of dictionary because they are systematic and easily derivable by simple rules. This information may be made available in paradigmatic forms.

The pedagogical dictionary differs from the conventional dictionary in aims and objectives and in method and technique. The pedagogical dictionary aims at developing both grammatical and communicative competence. It enables the learner to make a direct transition from a functional grammatical insight to its application in language production. That is, it is a collection of lexical items with all their derivational and inflectional manifestations which enable the learner to know the structure of each lexical item and its placement

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in a sentence and to use it appropriately in a truly communicative setting. The pedagogical dictionary, therefore, like other components such as phonology and grammar is a part of the whole language instructional system. In other words, it is part of the language syllabus wherein it could be identified as one of the pedagogical components with the definite objective of developing both grammatical and communicative competence.

Thus, the pedagogical dictionary in the instructional matrix of second language teaching has an important role to play. Each lexical item is assumed to be related to the totality of the grammatical structure of the language to be taught. So the language teacher has the task of relating the entries of the pedagogical dictionary to the various grammatical patterns and build up a strategy for a meaningful lexical learning. On the other hand, the conventional dictionary does not guarantee to evolve strategies for lexical learning. In addition, it is simply considered a reference material which cannot be counted as one of the pedagogical components in the instructional framework.

In this way, the pedagogical dictionary has the limitation of playing a minimal role in language teaching. A successful learner does not necessarily resort to the help of a pedagogical dictionary after the completion of the course. This does not mean that like other pedagogical components in the instructional matrix, this would also be of less use as students develop mastery over the second language. This dictionary will serve the purpose of a conventional dictionary

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by all means and, to some extent, it will be more useful than a conventional dictionary, even for the advanced learners. The difference between a conventional dictionary and a pedagogical dictionary is that the latter is time bound and has a greater degree of utility value for teaching or learning. The conventional dictionary has less pedagogical utility than a pedagogical dictionary.

The term 'lexicon' in the preceding paragraphs has been used in the sense the transformational grammarians have defined it. However, the form of lexicon undergoes a change as the conversion of lexicon is effected on certain pedagogical constraints. The implications of converting one or more scientific grammars into a pedagogical grammar hold good also in the case of converting a lexicon into a pedagogical dictionary. Hence, it would be appropriate if an account of the process of converting one or more scientific grammars into a pedagogical grammar is presented briefly.

Writing a pedagogical grammar is almost an impossible task if there is no scientific grammar available. The scientific grammar provides the best language description which can be taken for application for certain pedagogical purposes. In the process of application the grammatical statements of a scientific grammar generate their counterparts in the pedagogical grammar as pedagogical statements which may be based on one or more scientific grammars to attain the standards of pedagogical adequacy. In this process, a pedagogical grammar may not be able to maintain its order coherently from beginning to end because the structure of the pedago-

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gical grammar may demand the use of another scientific grammar, which the teacher has the liberty to resort to for better application. In this way, a pedagogical grammar is eclectic in nature and the teacher chooses formal statements from different scientific grammars in the light of his experience and arranges them for his pedagogic convenience (Allen, 1975).

The structural and transformational abstractions of the early 60's have made foreign language teaching more meaningful and effective. The scientific grammars based on the structural descriptions of the aforesaid theories are found to be more promising now and particularly the model of the idealized linguistic competence of a target language is found to be a befitting basis for writing a pedagogical grammar. The application of these theories can be rewardingly justified in the design of a pedagogical dictionary too. However, it cannot be independent of any single theory since pedagogical constraints demand basically an eclectic form of presentation. This may not be the case with a scientific grammar because the scientific grammar attempts to describe a language regardless of its use. So it is possible for any scientific grammar to retain its identity throughout to the core of a single particular linguistic theory. But, a pedagogical grammar is a convert of one or more scientific grammars, as mentioned earlier, and primarily concerned with the 'use of the code' rather than the 'code' as such (Srivastava, 1978). So, the present dictionary also cannot be an exception to the basic characteristic of a pedagogical grammar. Even though this dictionary is an attempt based on the notion

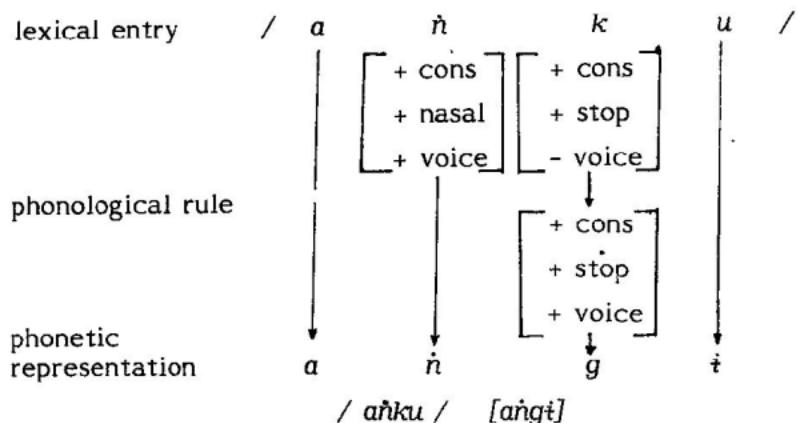
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of the 'lexicon' of the generative transformational grammar, the role of the descriptive grammar of the target language cannot be minimized in its formal presentation of each lexical item. This is because a pedagogical grammar assumes an underlying descriptive grammar of the target language (Noblitt, 1972). Let us see in the following paragraphs the various types of information which have to be included in a pedagogical dictionary on the model of 'lexicon' as envisaged by the generative-transformational grammarians.

'Lexicon' is a kind of dictionary which consists of words or parts of words of a language. Each word or part of a word has a lexical entry which is represented as a specific bundle of features in specific sequences. They include information regarding the underlying phonological representation of the lexical item, the possible sequences of morphemes into which the lexical item enters, and the inherent features of the syntactic properties and the semantic features to which the lexical item belongs. The theory of generative transformational grammar has proposed various feature systems for these informations for different languages and they are entered as feature matrices in the lexicon. Considering the practical application of the theory and its maximal limit of use in a second language pedagogy, let us confine ourselves to the theoretical development of Chomsky (1965). Many language teachers and material producers have unanimously agreed upon that the development in the theory of generative - transformational grammar after 1965 is of little help to second language pedagogy.

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There are some general ways of expressing various bundles of features. The phonological entry is made as a distinctive feature matrix which represents the phonetic representation of the lexical item. The phonetic representation is obtained by a phonological rule. Consider the following example.



Thus, the phonological rule may be stated as follows: the sounds that are [+ stop] and [- voice] acquire the feature of [+ voice] in the word medial position when they are preceded by any nasal sound.

The phonological entry, however, need not be attested in the above form of a distinctive feature matrix in each lexical item in a pedagogical dictionary. These distinctive feature matrices may be included as part of the pedagogical grammar and the distinctive feature matrix of each lexical item may be represented in the form of the spelling of that item. For instance, the phonetic representation of /aŋku/ may be entered with the spelling (aŋt) in the pedagogical dictionary.

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As far as the syntactic features are concerned, they may mostly seem redundant in a pedagogical dictionary. Even though the pedagogical dictionary is proposed as an independent component from the pedagogical grammar it forms part of the grammar where the features of syntactic properties are generally dealt with. It is just for pedagogical convenience that the lexicon of the target language is isolated. In the present dictionary each lexical verb is syntactically marked 'Tr' if the verb is transitive i.e., if it takes an Object-NP or 'Intr' if the verb is intransitive i.e., if it does not take an Object-NP. As said earlier, this may look redundant because the pedagogical grammar already includes facilities for generating both strings containing an Object-NP and strings without an Object-NP. However, the lexical verbs are syntactically marked in this dictionary following the general format of a conventional dictionary. This is also done considering the absence of a sound pedagogical grammar of Tamil.

The semantic features of a lexical item are indispensable in order to know the general behaviour of the lexical item in the linguistic contexts, such as its information about its syntactic category and its position of occurrence in a sentence. But the pedagogical dictionary does not include them as part of lexical entry. Even then, this will not belittle the value of the pedagogical dictionary proposed here. The reason is that several analyses of semantic systems of many languages strongly suggest that the semantic features are not restricted to specific languages but are universal. Those

features are 'primitives' which reflect part of the basic cognitive and perceptual structure of the human organism. And if that is the case, one presumably does not have to learn the primitives. They can be, to a large extent, inherently understood by anyone who sets out to learn another language without any explicit indication of semantic feature in the lexical entry. Therefore, as an alternative to the specification of a bundle of semantic features for each lexical item, the pedagogical dictionary resorts to definitions that solely rely on the knowledge of the outside world. It is true that in that way the pedagogical dictionary is no different from the conventional dictionary. However, in the course of language learning the learner is always blessed with both linguistic and social contexts in addition to his internalized conceptual system with which the sense of the lexical item can atleast be partially interpreted. Moreover, it is also equally the responsibility of the teacher to teach the learner as to which aspects of the Universal grammar are used distinctively in the language whcih is taught by him.

As mentioned earlier, a pedagogical grammar is 'eclectic' in its nature. The descriptive grammar of the target language and the contrastive grammar of the learner's language and the target language are generally used in writing pedagogical grammars. Since we do not aim at a comparison of the learner's language and the target language and also since its scope lies outside the realm of this introduction, no attention is paid to the contrastive grammar. The descriptive grammar is already pedagogically organised in a special sense in that it reflects how the grammar was learned by the linguist

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(Noblitt, 1972). This would enable the applied linguist to organise his grammar by arranging the observable facts in sequences as he requires. The descriptive grammar of Tamil helps us to deal with the roots, stem alternants, derivational and inflectional suffixes and their various combinations. It enables us to present the details mentioned above in an order with which the teacher could make the learners develop appropriate strategies to learn them.

Upto now, we have discussed the theoretical implications of the present form of the dictionary as part of the introduction. Let us now move to the presentation aspect of the dictionary.

As far as the collection of entry words is concerned the 'English-Tamil Dictionary' compiled by A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar was used as a source. The entry words have also been collected from the Random House Dictionary of the English Language: College Edition, because the present dictionary intends to cover only the contemporary language. As Chettiar had already made a selection of entry words keeping English language speakers in view, the difficulty of the compiler of the present dictionary in collecting them was very much minimized. We may see further reasons for the selection of his dictionary as a source later.

In our dictionary, the entry words are shown in boldface type and flushed left to the margin of the page. Example **decorate *alaṅkāram* sey [alaṅgāram sey]** Intr, la.

In the order of an entry, the definition occupies the place next to the entry word. Most of the entry words are

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given definitions immediately following them. Example

extol : to praise highly **meccu [mecci]** Tr, 3,

If any entry word has a multiple meaning the various definitions are given and each definition is individually numbered. Example

pass I. to obtain the approval or sanction **anumati peru [anti-maδi peri]** Intr, 4a. 2. to die **ira [ira]** Intr, 7. 3. to go across or over **kaṭantu sel [karandi sel]** Tr, 1c. 4. to succeed **tēru [tēri]** Intr, 3.

The entry word which does not require any definition is immediately followed by its Tamil equivalent. Example

ferment puli [puli] Intr, 6.

The definitions, to some extent, help us to find out the absolute equivalent in Tamil for each entry word. Chettiar's dictionary was referred to for the appropriate selection.

The Tamil equivalents are presented phonemically and are followed by their corresponding phonetic representation within square brackets. That is, the distinctive feature matrix of each lexical entry is represented in the form of the spelling of that item.

pour ürru [ürrı] Tr, 3.

The phonetic representation will enable the user of this dictionary to pronounce every entry word like the native

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speakers.

Following the phonetic representation, each entry word, verb in this case, is syntactically marked 'Tr' if it is transitive i.e., if it takes an Object-NP or 'Intr' if it is intransitive i.e., if it does not take an Object-NP.

riddle : to sift through a riddle, as gravel **arittetu** [aritteri]

Tr, 6.

run **ōtu** [ōri] Intr, 3.

If the verb is intransitive but has a corresponding derived transitive form this is shown in parentheses with the symbol >. Example

cool **kulircciyāku** (> **kulircciyāku**, 3) [kulircciyāxi] Intr, 3.

Similarly, if the verb is transitive but has a corresponding intransitive form this is shown in parentheses with the symbol <. Example

change **mārru** (< **māru**, 3) [mārrī] Tr, 3.

While giving the derived transitives for some intransitive verbs, the transitives are marked 'Tr' to show the derivation even though the verbs do not take an Object-NP. Example

betroth **tāmpūlam mārru** (< **tāmpūlam māru**, 3) [tāmpūlam mārrī] Tr, 3.

At the end, every verb is given its conjugation number.

The lexical items are presented in an alphabetical order in this dictionary. Only in this form of presentation the

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present dictionary is similar to the conventional dictionary and called "dictionary". The term 'lexicon' would also not be appropriate either in this case.

A few hints may facilitate a full use of this dictionary in the context of teaching Tamil as a second or foreign language. The prime objective of this dictionary is, as indicated earlier, to help the learners evolve appropriate learning strategies for the successive approximation of the Tamil language. This dictionary requires the teacher to undertake the task of stimulating the learners to evolve right learning strategies. Therefore, this pedagogical dictionary is rather a material for teacher's use than for the use of taughts. However, it may serve learners as a reference guide to understand different inflectional and derivational forms of grammatical categories of Tamil.

The present dictionary is confined to the verb category only. The presentation is paradigmatic and, therefore, the teacher can exploit this dictionary more or less directly to teach the derivational and inflectional processes of Tamil verbs. While doing so, the teacher should remember that he has the responsibility of integrating the structure of each lexical item with the pedagogical statements that are variously made in the global structure of the target language, i.e., Tamil in this case. Of course, this complex operation needs careful planning and a complete knowledge of the Tamil language. Since the structure of verbs manifests the entire spectrum of the Tamil grammar both morphologically and syntactically, the teacher can take advantage of this dictionary for effective teaching.

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We have seen that this dictionary could also directly serve as a reference guide to the learners. Perhaps, it may not be possible for a material producer to have different methodologies for preparing instructional materials exclusively for teachers on the one hand and learners on the other. The difference may be of degree of emphasis and explicit instructions given to the teacher or the learner as the case may be. This duality may be a strength of an instructional material.

As far as the lexical items are concerned, they are mostly collected from the English-Tamil Dictionary compiled by A Chidambaranatha Chettiar as stated earlier. His dictionary is unique in a way that it lists all possible Tamil equivalents for each English lexical item. These help teachers, learners and translators to use different stylistic variants of an entry. Moreover, one can find each Tamil equivalent as an appropriate replacive form of an English lexical item while translating. Chettiar, probably, adopted a strategy in which the equivalent of a lexical item (English here) be identified in a syntactic context rather than in isolation. This may be the reason that we find more compound equivalents for simple English lexical items in his dictionary than in other English-Tamil Dictionaries.

Another important reason to collect lexical items from the dictionary of Chettiar is that the compilation has been done on the basis of learners' language i.e., English rather than providing English equivalents on the basis of a stock of Tamil words. That is, we find those Tamil equivalents which the English words demand.

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The present pedagogical dictionary is primarily intended for the language teachers who teach Tamil and for the English mother-tongue learners who will be the ultimate users of this dictionary. If at all any pedagogical dictionary is to be compiled for them it should be based on their language rather than on the target language. If not, there will be a methodological danger that many words of the learner's language which are not shared by the target language would go unnoticed, as a result of which they would not find a place in the dictionary. Many English-Tamil dictionaries are found to be of this nature and may not be of any great help to the learners. Chettiar's English-Tamil Dictionary is an exception and is more useful as far as the language teachers and the learners are concerned.

The present pedagogical dictionary, by its organisation, presents an enormous amount of right data i.e., all possible Tamil verbs with their complete manifestations. This will induce the learners to develop appropriate learning strategies. In addition, this dictionary also briefly outlines the grammatical structure of the Tamil verb which may help the teacher to deduce the grammatical rules of the verb.

To sum up, the pedagogical dictionary cannot insulate its body of material from the influence of a set of pedagogical statements which constitute a pedagogical grammar. The dictionary and grammar are interrelated and interdependent in their structure and function. Both of them facilitate insights into language teaching and provide schemata which help the learner to organise his knowledge while learning.

The pedagogical dictionary is different from the conventional dictionary in a way that the former is more teacher-centered instructional material and the latter is more learner-based reference material. In addition, the pedagogical dictionary forms part of the grammatical core of the second language to be taught, whereas the conventional dictionary lies outside the realm of instructional strategies. The pedagogical dictionary, like a pedagogical grammar is complex in its organisation because it is based on different linguistic theoretical abstractions which in turn are related to pedagogical implications. Therefore, a pedagogical dictionary is dynamic in its organisation and presentation and attempts to systematize the learning process in its own way.

TAMIL VERBS

Tamil verbs may be broadly classified into two, namely, finite verbs and non-finite verbs. A finite verb is a predicate which agrees with the subject in person, number and gender. A non-finite verb almost occurs as an adjunct in its free form. Both of them distinguish affirmative and negative. The negative of the latter is always expressed by a marker.

Finite Verbs

The Tamil finite verb is constituted by a verb stem which is mostly identical to the imperative singular non-polite form, tense marker and person-number and gender suffix. This may be represented as Vstem + T marker + PNG suffix.

V stem	T marker	PNG suffix	
sey-	- <i>kir</i> / <i>kinr</i> -	-ān	sey <i>kirān</i> / sey <i>kinrān</i>

			'does-he'
sey-	-t-	-ān	seytān
			'did-he'
sey-	-v-	-ān	seyvān
			'will do-he'

Verb Stems

In Tamil verb stems are the base forms. The tense markers and PNG suffixes are added to them in sequence, to form finite verbs. Similarly, verb suffixes are added to them to form non-finite verbs. The verb stems are basically classified in terms of the kind of tense markers they require to form finite verbs. Let us see in detail the classification of Tamil verbs.

Traditional Tamil grammars do not suggest any verb classification. It was the European grammarians who first classified Tamil verbs taking a pedagogic purpose into consideration. Beschi, Rhenius, Graul, Pope and Arden classified Tamil verbs into several classes according to the consonantal transmutations which result when tense markers are added to them. However, each classification is distinct and individualistic in its own terms. Schiffman (1978) rightly points out that Tamil verbs are classified into as few as three or as many as thirteen classes depending on one's linguistic bias.

As mentioned earlier, we do not find any systematic verb classification in the traditional Tamil grammars, because the scope and purpose of them were altogether different from the pedagogical grammars written in the second half of the nineteenth century. Recent linguistic grammars, even though several of them provide verb classifications in a

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more scientific way, lose sight of pedagogical considerations in attempting to reduce the number of verb classes. Those linguistic grammars may place an argument that the analyses are not pedagogically oriented. If it is so, the relevance of such classifications in linguistic analysis must be theoretically justified.

The classification of Tamil verbs on the basis of European grammars was first made by Graul in his book 'Outline of Tamil Grammar' in 1855. He classified Tamil verbs into three major classes, namely, weak, middle and strong. One may rightly assume that Graul would have been guided by Beschi in this classification. However, it is to be noted that no mention has been made in Beschi (1848) about the three way classification of Tamil verbs into weak, middle and strong.

Graul's primary classification of Tamil verbs into weak, middle and strong is based on the future tense markers. The classification is as follows:

1. Weak verbs taking future tense marker -v- .
2. Middle verbs taking future tense marker -p- .
3. Strong verbs taking future tense marker -pp- . Example

Weak verbs

sey 'do' *sey* - v - ān
ari 'know' *ari* - v - ān

Middle verbs

uṇ 'eat' *uṇ-p-ān*
kēṭ 'hear' *kēṭ-p-ān*

Strong verbs

tīr 'end' *tīr-pp-ān*
naṭa 'walk' *naṭa-pp-ān*

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Since the dichotomy of weak and strong is moreover characterized by the present tense markers *-kir-* and *-kkir-* respectively, Graul's classification may be further stated as follows:

1. Weak verbs taking tense markers *-kir-* and *-v-*.
2. Middle verbs taking tense markers *-kir-* and *-p-*.
3. Strong verbs taking tense markers *-kkir-* and *-pp-*,

Example

Weak verbs

<i>sey-</i> 'do'	<i>sey-v-ān</i>	<i>sey-kir-ān</i>
<i>ari-</i> 'know'	<i>ari-v-ān</i>	<i>ari-kir-ān</i>

Middle verbs

<i>uṇ-</i> 'eat'	<i>uṇ-p-ān</i>	<i>uṇ-kir-ān</i>
<i>kēṭ-</i> 'hear'	<i>kēṭ-p-ān</i>	<i>kēṭ-kir-ān</i>

Strong verbs

<i>tīr-</i> 'end'	<i>tīr-pp-ān</i>	<i>tīr-kkir-ān</i>
<i>naṭa-</i> 'walk'	<i>naṭa-pp-ān</i>	<i>naṭa-kkir-ān</i>

Graul, further, classified the above verbs into seven classes on the basis of the past tense markers assigning certain sub-classes to the first and the fifth classes.

Weak verbs

	Past	Future	Present
I. a. <i>sey-</i> 'do'	<i>sey-t-</i>	<i>sey-v-</i>	<i>seyk-ir-</i>
b. <i>āl-</i> 'rule'	<i>āṇ-t-</i>	<i>āl-v-</i>	<i>ālk-ir-</i>
c. <i>kol-</i> 'kill'	<i>kon-r-</i>	<i>kol-v-</i>	<i>kolk-ir-</i>

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II.	<i>ari-</i> 'know'	<i>ari-nt-</i>	<i>ari-v-</i>	<i>ari-k-ir-</i>
III.	<i>ākku-</i> 'make'	<i>ākk-i-</i>	<i>ākku-v-</i>	<i>ākkuk-ir-</i>
IV.	<i>naku-</i> 'laugh'	<i>nak-k-</i>	<i>naku-v-</i>	<i>nakuk-ir-</i>

Middle verbs

		Past	Future	Present
V. a.	<i>uṇ-</i> 'eat'	<i>uṇ-t̪-</i>	<i>uṇ-p-</i>	<i>uṇk-ir-</i>
b.	<i>tin-</i> 'eat'	<i>tin-r-</i>	<i>tin-p-</i>	<i>tink-ir-</i>
c.	<i>kēl-</i> 'hear'	<i>kēt̪-t̪-</i>	<i>kēt̪-p-</i>	<i>kēṭk-ir-</i>
d.	<i>kal-</i> 'learn'	<i>kar-r-</i>	<i>kar-p-</i>	<i>kark-ir-</i>

Strong verbs

		Past	Future	Present
VI.	<i>tīr-</i> 'end'	<i>tīr-tt-</i>	<i>tīr-pp-</i>	<i>tīrkk-ir-</i>
VII.	<i>naṭa-</i> 'walk'	<i>naṭa-nt-</i>	<i>naṭa-pp-</i>	<i>naṭakk-ir-</i>

Graul's classification was later followed by Fabricius (1933), Tamil Lexicon (1936) and Arden (1942).

Like Graul, Pope (1904) also classifies Tamil verbs into weak, middle and strong. But, there are notable differences between the sub-classes made by Graul and Pope. Pope classifies verbs on the basis of vowel endings. He goes further in classifying them into intransitives and transitives. Then, he classifies them on the basis of tense markers.

According to Pope there are three verb classes in Tamil. They are:

I Weak verbs ending in *-i*, *-ī*, *-ai* and *-u*. They take tense markers *-kru-/nt-/v-*. They are mostly intransitive verbs.

II Middle verbs mostly ending in *-u-*. They take tense

markers *kiru*-/-*in*-/-*v*- . They include both intransitive and transitive verbs.

III Strong verbs ending in -*i* and -*u*. They take tense markers -*kkiru*/-*tt*-/-*pp*- . They are mostly transitives.

Pope's classification is incomplete. He has not taken the strong verbs which take past tense marker -*nt*- into account under any class mentioned above. He gives many rules to accommodate tense markers. They seem to be unnatural and unclear. There are more exceptional rules than general rules.

In the first three editions (1891, 1910, 1930) of his 'A Progressive Grammar of Tamil' Arden classifies Tamil verbs into seven conjugations according to the endings. They are as follows:

- I All roots ending in -*a*.
- II All roots ending in -*i*, -*ai*, -*y*.
- III All roots ending in -*u*.
- IV All roots ending in -*ŋ*, -*n*.
- V All roots ending in -*r*, *l*.
- VI All roots ending in -*l* and -*t*.
- VII All roots ending in a long vowel.

When Clayton revised Arden, his above classification was set aside as it was not based on the formation of tenses. Further, some conjugations included more than one set of tense markers which were altogether different from each other by form and function. For example, the second conjugation included both weak and strong verbs (*ali*, *alikirēn*, *alintēn*,

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alivēn, 'perish' : *ili*, *alikkirēn*, *alittēn*, *alippēn*, 'destroy'). Clayton, therefore, accepted Graul's classification in the revised fourth edition (1942) giving justification that Graul's classification was clear, practical and complete.

The following table shows the characteristic terminations of the first person singular of the three tenses of each conjugation.

A. Weak

	Present	Past	Future
I. a)	<i>kirēn</i>	<i>tēn</i>	<i>vēn</i>
b)	"	<i>ntēn</i>	"
c)	"	<i>nrēn</i>	"
II.	"	<i>ntēn</i>	"
III.	"	<i>inēn</i>	"
IV.	"	<i>ttēn</i>	"
		<i>kkēn</i>	rare
		<i>rrēn</i>	

B. Middle

V.	<i>kirēn</i>	<i>tēn</i>	<i>pēn</i>
	"	<i>rēn</i>	"

C. Strong

VI.	<i>kkirēn</i>	<i>ttēn</i>	<i>ppēn</i>
VII.	"	<i>ntēn</i>	"

Clayton, although claiming that the seven conjugations are made according to the way in which the verbs form their past tense, has not mentioned the past tense markers in isolation explicitly. Clayton's notes on the first conjugation

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tion state that the past tense marker is *-t-* and it manifests itself as *-t̪-* before *n* (*l+t* become *n+t̪* p.151) and *r* before *n* (*l+t* become *n+r* p.152). However, his segmentation such as *-nt̪ēn* and *-nr̪ēn* is misleading and the form of verb stems is unclear. We find a similar problem in the IVth conjugation too. Moreover, it is not known whether past tense markers *-t̪-* and *-r̪-* in the fourth conjugation are the manifestations of *-t-* as in the first conjugation. The fourth conjugation does not follow any rule for transmutation of consonants.

In addition, the verbs such as *pō* 'go', *vā* 'come', *tā* 'give', *sā* 'die', *vē* 'be hot', *nō* 'ache' etc., do not form part of the seven conjugations mentioned. They are given separately under 'weak irregulars'.

The Tamil Lexicon (1936) lists Tamil verbs in 13 classes following Graul's classification. They are obtained by number-ring the sub-classes made by Graul and including the irregular verbs such as *tā* 'give', *sā* 'die' etc., under a separate class. The comparison of Graul's classification with the Tamil Lexicon may be presented as follows.

Graul	Tamil Lexicon
I. a. <i>sey-</i> 'do'	1
b. <i>āl-</i> 'rule'	2
c. <i>kol-</i> 'kill'	3
II. <i>ari-</i> 'know'	4
III. <i>ākku-</i> 'make'	5
IV. <i>naṭu-</i> 'plant'	6
V. a. <i>uṇ-</i> 'eat'	7
b. <i>tin-</i> 'eat'	8

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c.	<i>kēl-</i> 'hear'	9
d.	<i>kal-</i> 'learn'	10
VI.	<i>tīr-</i> 'end'	11
VII.	<i>naṭa-</i> 'walk'	12
	<i>tā-, sā-, kāṇ-</i> . . .	13

Theoretical developments in linguistics in the early part of the 50's brought many changes into the description of languages. The verb morphology of Tamil was affected by these changes and a new dimension of analysis based on structural linguistics made Tamil verb classification more scientific and complete. Lisker (1951) reduced the seven-way classification of Graul into a three-way one by positing a morphophoneme (X). His classification may be presented in a tabular form.

Class I

I. a.	<i>-t-</i>	<i>-v-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>seytēn</i>
b.	<i>-t-</i>	<i>-v-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>māṇtēn</i>
c.	<i>-t-</i>	<i>-v-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>senrēn</i>
II.	<i>-t-(>t̪)</i>	<i>-v-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>viṭṭēn</i>
III.	<i>-t-(>t̪)</i>	<i>-p-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>unṭēn</i>
IV.	<i>-t-(>r)</i>	<i>-p-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>tingēn</i>
V.	<i>-t-(>t̪)</i>	<i>-p-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>kēṭpēn</i>
VI.	<i>-t-(>r)</i>	<i>-p-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>tōṛpēn</i>
VII.	<i>-t-(>tt)</i>	<i>-pp-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>pārttēn</i>

Class II

VIII.	<i>-nt-</i>	<i>-v-</i>	<i>-kir-</i>	e.g.	<i>viluntēn</i>
IX.	<i>-nt-</i>	<i>-pp-</i>	<i>-kkir-</i>	e.g.	<i>naṭantēn</i>

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Class III

X	-in-	-v-	-kir-	e.g.	ōtinēn
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Thus, the three classes of verb are

I	-t-	-v-	-kir-
II	-nt-	-v-	-kir-
III	-in-	-v-	-kir-

Unlike earlier scholars, Lisker included the strong verbs which take past tense marker -tt- (VIth class as per Graul) under the weak verbs which take past tense marker -t-. Lisker claims that the strong verbs take -tt- because they are ending in a morphophoneme which realizes -k before the present marker -kir-, -t before the past marker -t- and -p before the future marker -p-. Lisker posits this morphophoneme as X at the end of every strong verb (e.g. paṭiX- 'read', koṭuX- 'give', naṭaX- 'walk' etc.)

We may observe that Lisker's classification is based on the principles of structural linguistics and positing a morphophoneme is theoretically valid. However, setting up a morphophoneme at the end of every verb seems to be artificial and it has less pedagogical utility.

Excellent classifications on the lines of Lisker have been made by Kothandaraman, Agesthialingom and Balasubramanian. Kothandaraman (1972) classifies Tamil verbs on the basis of endings. Like Lisker, he also posits a morphophoneme (K) for a set of verbs. By this, he is able to classify all the Tamil verbs into a single class providing phonological

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conditions. But, we find more tense allomorphs in the present and future tenses. They are:

Present Tense	- <i>kir</i> -	- <i>ukir</i> -	- <i>kkir</i> -
Future Tense	- <i>v</i> -	- <i>uv</i> -	- <i>p</i> -

This classification, therefore, has the danger of positing more numbers of allomorphs at every level of a verb form. For instance, the optative markers will be -*ka*, -*uka*, and -*kka*. Similarly, other forms of verbs will also have to have several markers.

Balasubramanian (1981) classifies Tamil verbs into four classes. He further classifies the -*t*- and -*nt*- class verbs into two, namely, (i) the strong verbs which take the morphophoneme (P) and (ii) the weak verbs which take their respective past tense markers. His argument against Lisker's concept of morphophoneme is valid and his classification is simple and systematic.

Agesthialingom (1971) classifies Tamil verbs into three on the basis of past tense markers -*t*-, -*in*- and -*nt*-. Each class of verbs is further classified on the basis of the inherent and derived transitives as tense markers in Tamil are marked for both intransitive and transitive too. The -*t*- class verbs include the verbs which take -*tt*-. A morphophoneme (X) is posited as in the case of other earlier analyses.

The classifications we find in Agesthialingom (1971), Kothandaraman (1972) and Balasubramanian (1981) are no doubt scientific in their approach. While Agesthialingom (1971) attempts to present the structure of Tamil verbs

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in its global form, Kothandaraman (1972) justifies the morphophoneme (K) by extending phonological conditions to other verbs too for taking past tense markers. But one may wonder as to how these analyses are best pedagogically feasible. Particularly, setting up a morphophoneme, from the teaching point of view, is quite unnatural. That is, it is teaching an element which does not exist in the real language.

Kumaraswami Raja (1960) and Schiffman (1979) are exceptions to the above kind of analysis. Schiffman classifies Tamil verbs into five major classes and handles exceptions by applying certain rules.

The five major classes are:

- I. Strong verbs characterized by tense markers *kkr/tt/pp*.
- II. Strong verbs characterized by tense markers *kkr/nt/pp*.
- III. Weak verbs with tense markers *r/in/v*.
- IV. Weak verbs with present and future tense markers similar to III, but with different past marker and
- V. Weak verbs with present and future tense markers similar to III, but past with double retroflex consonant.

Schiffman claims that almost all verbs in colloquial Tamil can be assigned to one of the above classes. He bases his classification on Graul. He equates his classification with Graul as follows.

Schiffman	Graul
I	IV
II	VII
III	I and III

IV

Not classified by Graul

V

V

Kumaraswamy Raja's (1960) classification is more similar to Graul's. He classifies verbs into six classes on the basis of tense markers.

They are:

- I. Verbs taking tense markers *-t-*, *-kir-* and *-v-*.
- II. Verbs taking tense markers *-nt-*, *-kir-* and *-v-*.
- III. Verbs taking tense markers *-in-*, *-kir-* and *-v-*.
- IV. Verbs taking tense markers *-kir-* and *-r-*.
- V. Verbs taking tense markers *-tt-*, *-kkir-* and *-pp-*.
- VI. Verbs taking tense markers *-nt-*, *-kkir-* and *-pp-*.

In addition to the above six classes of verbs, he enumerates *ā* - 'become', *pō* - 'go', *sol* - 'say', *kāñ-* 'see', *tā* - 'bring', *vā* - 'come', *nō* - 'suffer', *vē* - 'burn' and *sā-* 'die' as irregular verbs.

This dictionary follows Graul's classification because it is pedagogically proved to be more feasible than any other classification given above. His classification is quite akin to the nature and function of the Tamil language. In a teaching context this is necessary because any deviation from the nature of the language will lead to confusion and unlearning. The setting up of a morphophoneme at the end of every strong verb and its realization in different linguistic environments may be cited as an example. Graul's classification is exceptional in this way. It is more instructive than any other classification.

Agesthialingom (1971) is quite right in levelling an argument against Graul's treatment of the past tense marker *-t-* becoming *-ṭ-* and *-ṛ-* in different conjugations without being followed by any nasal sound. But this theoretical implication may be set aside considering pedagogic convenience.

Moreover, we find Graul follows a global approach in classifying Tamil verbs. He does not take any single group of tense markers for his classification. Even though he takes future tense markers, his classification of weak and strong is supported by present tense markers too. In addition, we also find a systematic approach in classifying verbs in terms of past tense markers. The simple morphophonemic rules stated by him for the final consonantal transmutations when the verb stems are marked for tense markers, particularly for the past, are simple to learn.

We find seven classes of conjugation in Graul. The verbs like *vā* - 'come', *pō* - 'go', etc., are treated as irregular verbs. With regard to tense markers Graul has the present tense marker *-iṛ-* and *-k* forms part of the verb stems. This dictionary numbers the irregular verbs as eight and treats them as a separate class. The present tense markers are *-kir-* and *-kkir-*. The following are the eight classes of verbs.

- I. Weak verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kir-/kinṛ-, -t- and -v-*.
- II. Weak verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kir-/kinṛ-, -nt- and -v-*.
- III. Weak verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kir-/kinṛ-, -in- and -ṛ-*.

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- IV. Weak verbs characterised by the tense markers *-kir-*, *-t-* and *-r-* and *-v-*.
- V. Middle verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kir/-kinr-*, *-t-* and *-r-* and *-p-*.
- VI. Strong verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kkir/-kkinr-*, *-tt-* and *-pp-*.
- VII. Strong verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kkir/-kkinr-*, *-nt-* and *-pp-*.
- VIII. All irregular verbs.

For the sake of pedagogic convenience Graul's classification is numbered in the present dictionary as follows.

	Graul	Rajarar
I a.	<i>sey-</i> 'do'	1a
b.	<i>āl-</i> 'rule'	1b
c.	<i>kol-</i> 'kill'	1c
II	<i>ari-</i> 'know'	2
III	<i>ākku-</i> 'make'	3
IV	<i>vitu-</i> 'leave' <i>peru-</i> 'get'	4a 4b
V a.	<i>un-</i> 'eat'	5a
b.	<i>tin-</i> 'eat'	5b
c.	<i>kēl-</i> 'hear'	5c
d.	<i>kal-</i> 'learn'	5d
VI	<i>tīr-</i> 'end'	6
VII	<i>nāṭa-</i> 'walk'	
	<i>pō-</i> 'go'	<i>vā-</i> 'come'
	<i>tā-</i> 'give'	<i>sā</i> 'die'
	<i>vē-</i> 'be hot'	<i>nō-</i> 'ache'
		8

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Let us see each verb class in detail. The verb classes 1,4 and 5 take past tense marker *-t-*. It is manifested into three, namely, *-t-* (1a), *-ṭ-* (1b, 4a, 5a, 5c) and *-ṛ-* (1c, 4b, 5b, 5d).

- (i) *-t-* remains unchanged when it is added to the verb stems 1a. Example

tolu, tolutān, 'worshiped-he'
pey, peytatu, 'rained-it'

There will be no alternation in the verb stems when this past marker is added to them. By form, they will be similar to the singular non-polite imperatives.

- (ii) *-t-* becomes *-ṭ-* when it is added to the verb stems ending in *-l*, *-ṇ* and *-ṭ-* (1b, 4a, 5a, 5c). When *-t-* is added to the *-l* ending verb stems, *-l* undergoes a change as *-ṇ-* (1b) and the *-t-* before *-ṇ-* becomes *-ṭ-* (1b, 5a). Similarly, the final *-l* in 5c undergoes a change as *-ṭ-* before *-t-* and the *-t-* before *-ṭ-* becomes *-ṭ-* (4 a, 5 c). Example

<i>āl,</i>	<i>āṇṭān</i>	'ruled-he'
<i>uṇ,</i>	<i>uṇṭān</i>	'ate-he'
<i>kēl,</i>	<i>kēṭṭān</i>	'heard-he'
<i>vit,</i>	<i>vittān</i>	'left-he'

- (iii) *-t-* changes into *-ṛ-* when it is added to the verb stems ending in *-l*, *-ṇ*, and *-ṛ-* (1c, 4b, 5b and 5d). When *-t-* is added to the *-l* ending verb stems, *-l* changes into

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-n (1c) and the -t- before -n- becomes -r (1c, 5b). Likewise the final -l in the verb stems 5d undergoes a change as -r before -t- and the -t- before -r becomes -r- (5d, 4b). Example

<i>kol,</i>	<i>konrān</i>	'killed-he'
<i>tin,</i>	<i>tinrān</i>	'ate-he'
<i>kal,</i>	<i>karrān</i>	'learned-he'
<i>per,</i>	<i>perrān</i>	'got-he'

The rules may be stated as follows:

1. <i>āl, āl+t,</i>	<i>l+t</i>	>	<i>nt</i>	
	<i>n+t</i>	>	<i>ṇt</i>	<i>āṇṭān</i>
<i>uṇ, uṇ+t,</i>	<i>ṇ+t</i>	>	<i>ṇt</i>	<i>uṇṭān</i>
<i>kēl, kēl+t,</i>	<i>l+t</i>	>	<i>ṭt</i>	
	<i>ṭ+t</i>	>	<i>ṭṭ</i>	<i>kēṭṭān</i>
<i>vīṭu, vīṭ+t</i>	<i>ṭ+t</i>	>	<i>ṭṭ</i>	<i>vīṭṭān</i>
2. <i>kol, kol+t,</i>	<i>l+t</i>	>	<i>nt</i>	
	<i>n+t</i>	>	<i>nr</i>	<i>konrān</i>
<i>tin, tin+t,</i>	<i>n+t</i>	>	<i>nr</i>	<i>tinrān</i>
<i>kal, kal+t</i>	<i>l+t</i>	>	<i>ṛt</i>	
	<i>r+t</i>	>	<i>rr</i>	<i>karrān</i>
<i>peru, per+t</i>	<i>r+t</i>	>	<i>rr</i>	<i>perrān</i>

In 1b and 1c consonantal alternations occur when the past marker -t- is added, otherwise the present marker -kir-/kinr- and future marker -v- are directly added to the verb stems. But there is no alternation in the verb stems 1a when -t- is added to them as mentioned earlier.

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<i>tolu,</i>	<i>tol<u>u</u>-kir-ēn</i>	<i>tol<u>u</u>-v-ēn</i>
'worship'	<i>tol<u>u</u>-kinr-ēn</i>	
<i>āl,</i>	<i>āl-kir-ēn</i>	<i>āl-v-ēn</i>
'rule'	<i>āl-kinr-ēn</i>	
<i>kol,</i>	<i>kol-kir-ēn</i>	<i>kol-v-ēn</i>
'kill'	<i>kol-kinr-ēn</i>	

However, the final *-u-* in *la* is dropped when a suffix beginning in vowel is added to them. Example

<i>tolu,</i>	<i>tol<u>u</u>+a</i>	<i>tola</i>	'to worship'
<i>alu,</i>	<i>alu+a</i>	<i>ala</i>	'to weep'
<i>ul<u>u</u>,</i>	<i>ul<u>u</u>+a</i>	<i>ula</i>	'to plough'

The final consonants that are preceded by a short vowel in the monosyllabic verb stems are doubled when they are followed by a suffix beginning in vowel. Example,

<i>kol,</i>	<i>kol+a</i>	<i>kolla</i>	'to kill'
<i>sel,</i>	<i>sel+a</i>	<i>sella</i>	'to go'

All the tense markers are directly added to the verb stems 2. Example

<i>ari,</i>	<i>ari-kir-ēn</i>	<i>ari-nt-ēn</i>	<i>ari-v-ēn</i>
'know'	<i>ari-kinr-ēn</i>		
<i>i-</i>	<i>ī-kir-ēn</i>	<i>ī-nt-ēn</i>	<i>ī-v-ēn</i>
'give'	<i>ī-kinr-ēn</i>		
<i>ārāy,</i>	<i>ārāy-kir-ēn</i>	<i>ārāy-nt-ēn</i>	<i>ārāy-v-ēn</i>
'examine'	<i>ārāy-kinr-ēn</i>		
<i>puku</i>	<i>puku-kir-ēn</i>	<i>puku-nt-ēn</i>	<i>puku-v-ēn</i>

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'enter'	<i>puku-kin<u>r</u>-ēn</i>		
<i>taval</i> ,	<i>taval<u>l</u>-kir-ēn</i>	<i>taval<u>l</u>-nt-ēn</i>	<i>taval<u>l</u>-v-ēn</i>
'crawl'	<i>taval<u>l</u>-kin<u>r</u>-ēn</i>		
<i>valar</i>	<i>valar-kir-ēn</i>	<i>valar-nt-ēn</i>	<i>valar-v-ēn</i>
'grow'	<i>valar-kin<u>r</u>-ēn</i>		

As in 1a, the final *-u* is dropped when a verb suffix beginning in vowel is added. Example

<i>puku</i> ,	<i>puku+a</i>	> <i>puka</i>	'enter'
'enter'			
<i>vilu</i> ,	<i>vilu+a</i>	> <i>vi<u>la</u></i>	'to fall'
'fall'			

y is added when the verb stems ending in *-i*, *-ī* and *-ai* are followed by any verb suffix beginning in vowel. Example

<i>ari</i> ,	<i>ari+a</i>	> <i>ariya</i>	'to know'
'know'			
<i>ī</i> ,	<i>ī+a</i>	> <i>īya</i>	'to give'
'give'			
<i>utai</i> ,	<i>utai+a</i>	> <i>utaiya</i>	'to be broken'
'be broken'			

Unlike classes 1 and 2, class 3 consists of mostly *-u* ending verb stems. The *-u* gets elided when it is followed by any suffix beginning in vowel. Whereas, the final *-u* is retained when the suffixes beginning in consonant are added to them. Example

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<i>pātu,</i>	<i>pātu-kir-ēn</i>	<i>pātu-v-ēn</i>
'sing'	<i>pātu-kin<u>r</u>-ēn</i>	
<i>tañku,</i>	<i>tañku-kir-ēn</i>	<i>tañku-v-ēn</i>
'stay'	<i>tañku-kin<u>r</u>-ēn</i>	
	<i>pātu-in-ēn</i>	<i>pāt-in-ēn</i>
	<i>pātu-a</i>	<i>pāṭa</i>
	<i>tañku-in-ēn</i>	<i>tañk-in-ēn</i>
	<i>tañku-a</i>	<i>tañka</i>

Almost all the verb stems in class 4 are ending in -u preceded by -t or -r. They are similar to the singular non-polite imperatives in form before any suffix beginning in consonant, except before the past tense marker -t- and other verb suffixes beginning in vowel where -u is dropped. The past marker -t- becomes -t̪- and -r̪- before the verb stems ending in -t (4a) and -r (4b) respectively. Example

<i>toṭu,</i>	<i>toṭu-kir-ēn</i>	<i>toṭ-t̪-ēn</i>	<i>toṭu-v-ēn</i>
'touch'	<i>toṭu-kin<u>r</u>-ēn</i>		
	<i>toṭu-a>toṭa</i>		
<i>peru,</i>	<i>peru-kir-ēn</i>	<i>per-r-en</i>	<i>peru-v-ēn</i>
'get'	<i>peru-kin<u>r</u>-ēn</i>		
	<i>peru-a>pera</i>		

Although past tense markers of the class 5 are the same as the past tense markers of the classes 1 and 4, those verbs are treated under a separate class as the future tense marker is different. It is -p- and the verbs are classified as middle verbs. They are mostly ending in -l, -n, -l and -n.

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<i>uṇi</i> ,	<i>uṇi-kir-ēn</i>	<i>uṇi-t-ēn</i>	<i>uṇi-p-ēn</i>
	<i>uṇi-kinr-ēn</i>		
<i>tin</i> ,	<i>tin-kir-ēn</i>	<i>tin-r-ēn</i>	<i>tin-p-ēn</i>
	<i>tin-kinr-ēn</i>		
<i>kēl</i> ,	<i>kēt-kir-ēn</i>	<i>kēt-t-ēn</i>	<i>kēt-p-ēn</i>
	<i>kēt-kinr-ēn</i>		
<i>kal</i> ,	<i>kar-kir-ēn</i>	<i>kar-r-ēn</i>	<i>kar-p-ēn</i>
	<i>kar-kinr-ēn</i>		

Note that the word final *-l* and *-i* change into *-t* and *-r* respectively before the future tense marker *-p-*.

The verb stems in class 6 take all tense markers and other verb suffixes without undergoing any alternation. The tense markers are *-kkir-/kkinr-*, *-tt-* and *-pp-*. The verb stems are mostly ending in *-i*, *-ī*, *-a*, *-ā*, *-u*, *-ū*, *-ai*, *-y*, *-r* and *-l*. Example

<i>paṭi</i> ,	<i>paṭi-kkir-ēn</i>	<i>paṭi-tt-ēn</i>	<i>paṭi-pp-ēn</i>
'read'	<i>paṭi-kkinr-ēn</i>		
<i>tī</i> ,	<i>tī-kkir-ēn</i>	<i>tī-tt-ēn</i>	<i>tī-pp-ēn</i>
'burn'	<i>tī-kkinr-ēn</i>		
<i>taṭatala</i>	<i>taṭatala-kkir-ēn</i>	<i>taṭatala-tt-ēn</i>	<i>taṭatala-pp-ēn</i>
'glitter'			
<i>kā</i> ,	<i>kā-kkir-ēn</i>	<i>ka-tt-ēn</i>	<i>kā-pp-ēn</i>
<i>koṭu</i> ,	<i>koṭu-kkir-ēn</i>	<i>koṭu-tt-ēn</i>	<i>koṭu-pp-ēn</i>
'give'	<i>koṭu-kkinr-ēn</i>		
<i>pū</i> ,	<i>pū-kkir-atu</i>	<i>pū-tt-atu</i>	<i>pū-kkum</i>
'blossom'	<i>pū-kkinr-atu</i>		
<i>vai</i> ,	<i>vai-kkir-ēn</i>	<i>vai-tt-ēn</i>	<i>vai-pp-ēn</i>

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'put'	vai-kkiñr-ēn		
tēy,	tēy-kkir-ēn	tēy-tt-ēn	tēy-pp-ēn
'rub'	tēy-kkinr-ēn		
pār	pār-kkir-ēn	pār-tt-ēn	pār-pp-ēn
'see'	pār-kkinr-ēn		
avil	avil-kkir-ēn	avil-tt-ēn	avil-pp-ēn
'untie'	avil-kkinr-ēn		

Similarly, the verb stems in class 7 also take all tense markers and other verb suffixes without undergoing any alternation. The past marker is -nt- and other tense markers and verb suffixes are the same as in class 6. The verb stems are mostly ending in -a and a few verbs in -u. Example

naṭa,	naṭa-kkir-ēn	naṭa-nt-ēn	naṭa-pp-ēn
'walk'	naṭa-kkinr-ēn		
eluntiru	ełuntiru-kkir-ēn	eluntiru-nt-ēn	eluntiru-pp-ēn
'get up'			

A few more verbs ending in -ā (*aṇṇā* - 'look upward') and -ō (*mō* - 'smell') may also be classified under this class. But, with the exception of the past tense forms, other forms of these verbs are not commonly found in modern Tamil.

Class 8 includes verb stems such as *pō* - 'go', *vā* - 'come', *tā* - 'give', *sā* - 'die', *vē* - 'be hot' and *nō* - 'ache'. The irregular conjugations of these verbs are explained under 'verb paradigms'.

Before we proceed to tense and PNG suffixes of finite verbs mention must be made about a set of verbs which take -u for euphonic purpose. When the verbs ending in

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-l and -l of class 1 and -l and r of class 2 take the enunciative vowel -u, there will not be any change in conjugation whereas when some of the middle verbs ending in -l, -n and -n take the enunciative vowel -u, they will be conjugated in the future tense with -v- instead of -p-. Example

1. *āl(u)-*, *āl-v-ān/ālu-v-ān*
kol(lu)-, *kol-v-ān/kollu-v-ān*
2. *makil(u)-*, *makil-v-ān/makilu-v-ān*
uṇar(u)-, *uṇar-v-ān/uṇaru-v-ān*
3. *kānl(u)-*, *kān-p-ān/kānu-v-ān*
tin(nu)-, *tin-p-ān/tinnu-v-ān*

The verbs *kān* - 'see' and *sol* - 'say' have irregular conjugation in the past. The verb *kān* - belongs to class 5a has a stem alternant *kaṇ* - before past tense marker -t- and (*n+t>nt*). Similarly, the verb *sol* - belongs to class 3 and has an alternant *son* - before past tense marker -(i)n. Example: *sonnan* 'said-he': *soonān* is the contracted form of *sollinān*.

Intransitive, Transitive and Causative

A learner may observe in the course of Tamil learning a phonological characteristic which marks the distinction of intransitive and transitive in Tamil. Consider the following examples.

a)	<i>āku</i>	'be made'	> <i>ākku</i>	'make'
	<i>ōṭu</i>	'run'	> <i>ōṭtu</i>	'run, drive'
	<i>māru</i>	'get changed'	> <i>mārru</i>	'change'
	<i>peruku</i>	'be increased'	> <i>perukku</i>	'increase'

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b)	aṭanku	'be subdued'	> aṭakku	'control'
	nirampu	'be filled'	> nirappu	'fill'
	poruntu	'be joined'	> poruttu	'join'

He may also observe that in some examples a transitive is derived from an intransitive by adding suffixes. Example

Transitive suffix *-t-*.

c)	naṭa	'be conducted'	> naṭattu	'conduct'
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Transitive suffix *-tt-*.

d)	akal	'be removed'	> akarru	'remove'
	nakar	'be moved'	> nakarttu	'move'
	uruḷ	'be rolled'	> uruṭṭu	'roll'

Transitive suffix *-pp-*.

e)	elu	'get up'	> eluppu	'wake up'
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Examples (a)–(e) provide Tamil learners to formulate transitivization rules with which the intransitive verbs are transitivized:

- i) by geminating the penultimate plosive consonant
- ii) by changing N(asal) P(losive) into P(losive) P(losive) and
- iii) by adding suffixes such as *-t-*, *-tt-* and *-pp-*.

There are some verbs which do not distinguish transitivity explicitly. In other words, the form of some verbs do not show any phonological characteristic. The transitivity is identified by past tense contrast in those verbs. That is, the verb, as intransitive takes the past tense marker *-nt-* and takes the past marker *-tt-* as transitive. Example

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<i>nanai</i>	'wet'	<i>nanaintān</i>	(Intr)
		<i>nanaittān</i>	(Tr)

Syntactically, the distinction of intransitive and transitive in Tamil may be described as a verb which cannot take an object and a verb which can take an object respectively. In the present dictionary, this syntactic feature is marked immediately after every verb by 'Intr' if the verb is intransitive or 'Tr' if the verb is transitive.

A verb may be called causative (caus) when it denotes an action which one (who is normally expressed by the subject in a sentence) gets done by another human being. That is to say, the one denoted by the subject will be the cause for the action to be performed by another person. In Tamil, causative verbs are formed by adding suffixes -pi and -vi.

Example

<i>karpi</i>	'teach'	<i>karpippi</i>	'make someone to teach'
<i>sey</i>	'do'	<i>seyvi</i>	'make someone to do'

More commonly, causative is expressed by certain auxiliary verbs like *sey-* and *vai-* in Tamil. Unlike the earlier causative verbs, these verbs will be, therefore, compound in structure and the main verb will be always in the form of an infinitive.

<i>pāṭu</i>	'sing'	<i>pāṭa sey</i>	'cause someone to sing'
		<i>pāṭa vai</i>	

Thus, verb stems in Tamil may be either intransitive or transitive or causative.

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Tense

Tamil has three tenses, namely, present, past and future. They are expressed by different markers, immediately added to verb stems. The following diagram shows tense markers in Tamil.

Present	Past	Future
<i>kir/kinr</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>kkir/kkinr</i>	<i>nt</i>	<i>p</i>
	<i>in</i>	<i>-pp-</i>
	<i>tt</i>	

Person-Number-Gender (PNG)

The Tamil verb distinguishes person, number and gender. *-ān* (*avan vantān* 'He came'), for instance, is a PNG suffix which indicates third person, singular number and masculine gender. In a Tamil sentence the 'agreement' of a verb with the subject is marked by PNG suffixes. Following are the PNG suffixes in Tamil.

First Person

Singular	<i>nān</i>	Vstem -T- ēn
Plural	<i>nāñkal</i> <i>nām</i>	Vstem -T- ām

Second Person

Singular	<i>nī</i>	Vstem-T-āy
	<i>nīr</i>	Vstem-T-īr
Plural	<i>nīñkal</i>	Vstem-T-īrkal

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Third Person (Human)

Singular

Masculine	<i>avan</i>	Vstem-T-ān
	<i>ivan</i>	
Feminine	<i>aval</i>	Vstem-T-āl
	<i>ival</i>	
Honorific	<i>avar</i>	Vstem-T-ār
	<i>ivar</i>	
plural	<i>avarkal</i>	Vstem-T- <i>ārkal</i>
	<i>ivarkal</i>	
		<i>anar</i>
		<i>ar</i>

Third Person (Non-Human)

Singular	<i>atu</i>	Vstem-T- <i>atu</i>
	<i>itu</i>	
plural	<i>avai</i>	Vstem-T- <i>ana</i>
	<i>ivai</i>	

The agreement of the third person human plural subject (*avarkal/ivarkal* 'they') with a verb in a sentence is marked by *-ārkal* or *-anar* or *-ar*. *-ārkal* is marked in all tenses. Whereas, *anar* is suffixed to the present tense marker *-kinr* or *-kkinr*, in the past it is suffixed to all the tense markers except

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i(n) which takes *-ar*. In the future, in addition to *-ārkal*, the agreement is marked by *-ar* too. Example

<i>avarkal</i>	<i>varukirārkal</i>	'They come'
<i>avarkal</i>	<i>varukinrārkal</i>	'They come'
<i>avarkal</i>	<i>vantārkal</i>	'They came'
<i>avarkal</i>	<i>varuvārkal</i>	'They will come'
<i>avarkal</i>	<i>varukinranar</i>	'They come'
<i>avarkal</i>	<i>vantanar</i>	'They came'
<i>avarkal</i>	<i>pātinar</i>	'They sang'
<i>avarkal</i>	<i>varuvar</i>	'They will come'

Similarly, the agreement of the third person non-human plural subject (*avai/ivai* 'they') with a verb in a sentence is marked by *-ana* or *-a* or *-um* (~-kum-~-kkum-). *-ana* is marked in the present tense preceded by *-kinr-* or *-kkinr-*, and in the past preceded by all the tense markers except *-in-* which takes *-a*. In the future, *-um* (~-kum-~-kkum-) is marked for both singular and plural non-human subjects. Example

<i>avai varukinrana</i>	'They come'
<i>avai vantana</i>	'They came'
<i>avai pātina</i>	'They sang'
<i>atu pātum</i>	'It will sing'
<i>avai pātum</i>	'They will sing'

In addition to the PNG suffix *-atu*, the neuter subject *atu/itu/avai/ivai* is also marked by *-tu* if the verb is followed by the negative marker *-ā*. Example

<i>atu varātu</i>	'It will not come'
<i>itu varātu</i>	'It will not come'
<i>avai varātu</i>	'They will not come'
<i>ivai varātu</i>	'They will not come'

The neuter subject *atu/itu* is marked by *-tu* if the verb stem is followed by the past tense marker *-i(n)*. This suffix changes into *-rru*, by reciprocal assimilation.

atu pāṭirru 'That sang'

Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive

The imperative, optative and subjunctive are other forms of finite verbs which do not distinguish tense as simple finite verbs discussed in the preceding pages. The structure of these finite verbs is, generally, Vstem + Vsuffix.

Imperative

Syntactically, almost all the verbs can have the function of imperative in the second person non-honorific singular *nī* 'you'. Consider the following sentence.

nī kontuvā 'You bring'

kontuvā 'bring' is a verb which may express command, request etc. When a verb is used in the above form it is called imperative verb, and it may or may not have a subject explicitly.

There is no marker added to the verb to indicate non-honorific singular imperative whereas the second person honorific singular and plural imperatives are formed by adding the suffixes *-um* and *-wikal* respectively. Example

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nīr vārum 'You (sg.hon.) come'
nīnkal vāruñkal 'You come'

-ēn is an optional imperative marker which can be added after any form of imperative. It is used in the sense that the choice is left to the hearer to perform the action indicated by the verb.

nī vāyēn 'Why don't you come'
nīr vārumēn 'Why don't you come'
nīnka! vāruñkalēn 'Why don't you come'

It is to be noted that this marker does not occur with the negative imperative.

Optative

The suffixes - *ka* (~*kka*), -*attum* (~ *kattum*~~ *kkattum*), -*alām* (~ *kalām*~~ *kkalām*) are immediately added to verb stems to express optatives in Tamil (See Verb Paradigm).

Subjunctive

The future subjunctive is expressed by adding the suffixes - *alām* (~ *kalām*~~ *kkalām*) to the verb stems. As constructions, they are similar to 'may' constructions in English. Example

Ta. *avan itai seyyalām*
Eng. He may do this.

The future subjunctive is identical in form with the optative which takes the same verb suffix. But they are functionally different. For instance, the future subjunctive may be immediately followed by its echo negative.

amaiccar varalām: varāmal irukkalām

'The Minister may or may not come'

On the contrary, the optatives do not have the corresponding negative forms as mentioned above although the formation of affirmative is identical with the latter.

Participial Noun

Participial nouns are formed by adding third person pronouns to the verb stems followed by their respective tense markers.

The future tense marker *-v-* of the weak verbs changes into *-p-* when personal pronouns are added. But *-v-* remains unchanged when *atu* is added (See Verb Paradigm).

Verbal Noun

In modern Tamil, the common forms of verbal nouns are obtained by adding the suffix *-al* or *-tal (~-ttal)* to the verb stems.

Non-finite verbs

The non-finite verbs in Tamil include infinitive, adjectival participle, adverbial participle, conditional and concessive participles.

Infinitive

The infinitive is formed by adding the suffix *-a (~-ka ~ -kka)* to the verb stems. The suffixes *-a* and *-ka* are added to the weak, middle, and to a few irregular verb stems. *-kka* is always added to the strong verb stems (See Verb Paradigm).

Adjectival Participle

The adjectival participle is formed by adding *-a* to

the verb forms consisting of a verb stem and tense marker.

Example

seykira seyta
seykinra

In form and composition the future adjectival participle is similar to the finite verb of the future third person neuter singular. Example

kutirai varum 'The horse will come'
varum kutirai 'The horse which will come

That is, the future adjectival participle is formed by the suffix *-um* immediately added to the verb stem. The other forms of suffixes are *-kum* and *-kkum*.

Generally, when the adjectival marker *-a* is added to the verb form consisting of a verb stem and the past tense marker *-in-*, the phonemic material *-n* in *-in-* is dropped.

ōṭina ōṭiya

This *n*-dropping is common in the formation of the neuter singular finite verb (e.g. *man ōṭiyatu* 'The deer ran').
Adverbial Participle

The past adverbial participle is expressed by a verb stem and its corresponding tense marker. Except tense marker *-in-*, all the past tense markers preceded by the verb stems end with an enunciative vowel *-u*. The phonemic material *-n* in *-in-* is always dropped (See Verb Paradigm).

Conditional

The conditional non-finite verb is formed by adding the

suffix *-āl* to the verb form consisting of a verb stem and past tense marker (See Verb Paradigm).

Concessive

Like conditional the concessive participle is obtained by adding *-ālum* to the verb form consisting of a verb stem and past tense marker.

Negatives

In Tamil, negatives are, generally formed by a negative verb *illai* 'not' and a few markers. The markers are immediately suffixed to the verb stems.

The simplest form of negative is constituted by adding the negative verb *illai* 'not' to the infinitive of the main verb. Example

<i>avan varavillai</i>	'He is not coming'
	'He did not come'

The 'be' verb *iru* is an exception to this general rule and its corresponding negative form is simply *illai*. It denies the existence of a person or thing.

The human future negative is expressed by adding the marker *-māṭṭ-* to the infinitive of the main verb. It is, then, followed by the PNG suffix according to the subject.

<i>avan varamāṭṭān</i>	'He will not come'
<i>aval varamāṭṭāl</i>	'She will not come'

Correspondingly, the non-human future negative is expressed by the negative marker *-ā-* (~*kā*~*kkā*) followed by *-tu*.

atu naṭakkātu 'It will not happen'.

Tamil Verbs

Another simple form of negative in Tamil is the negative habitual. It is formed by the neuter conjugated noun (present or future or past) and the negative verb *illai*.

nān kallūrikku pokiratu illai
nān kallūrikku pōvatu illai

'I do not have the habit of going to the college'

nān kallūrikku pōnatu illai

'I did not have the habit of going to the college'

The negative forms of the imperative and adjectival participle are expressed by the negative marker *-āt-* (~*-kāt-* ~*kkāt-*) followed by the person and number suffixes *-ē*, *-īr* and *īrkal* and the adjectival participle marker *-a* respectively. Example

<i>nī̄ varātē</i>	'You do not come'
<i>nī̄r varātīr</i>	'You (sg. hon.) do not come'
<i>nī̄nkal varātīrkal</i>	'You do not come'
<i>avan paṭikkata paiyan</i>	'He is the boy who did not study'

Similarly, the negative optative is expressed by the negative marker *-al-* (~*-kal-* ~*kkal-*) followed by the optative marker *-ka* (~*kka*).

nī̄ pāṭarka 'You do not sing'.

The *-l* in the negative marker *-al* changes into *-r* before *-k*.

The negative marker *-āmal* (~kāmal~kkāmal) is immediately suffixed to the verb stem to express the future subjunctive and adverbial participle. The negative future subjunctive is, then, followed by the verb form *irukkalām* 'be-may' as follows:

<i>avan varalām</i>	'He may come'
<i>avan varāmal irukkalām</i>	'He may not come'

The negative adverbial participle is also expressed by the negative markers *-ā* (~kā~kkā) and *-āt* (~kāt~kkāt~). Example

<i>paṭikkāmal</i>	
<i>paṭikkātu</i>	'without studying....'
<i>paṭikkā</i>	

The final *-u* is an enunciative vowel.

The conditional and concessive negatives are formed by the negative marker *-ā* (~kā~kkā) and their respective markers *-āl* and *-ālum*. The conditional and concessive markers are added discontiguously with the past tense form of *viṭu* (*viṭṭ-*) whereas the negative marker is immediately added to the verb stems as in other cases.

<i>avan vantāl</i>	'if he comes'
<i>avan varāvittāl</i>	'if he does not come'
<i>avan vantālum</i>	'even if he comes'
<i>avan varāvittālum</i>	'even if he does not come'

Defective Verbs

Unlike regular verbs, there is a class of verbs in Tamil which is called defective verb. As they do not have all the required forms of conjugation as other regular verbs they are called defective verbs. They are impersonal and common to all genders. They obligatorily require dative as their subject.

The most common forms of these verbs are as follows:

<i>vēṇṭum</i>	'want'
<i>teriyum</i>	'know'
<i>puriyum</i>	'understand'
<i>pōtum</i>	'be sufficient'
<i>kiṭaikkum</i>	'be available'
<i>pitikkum</i>	'like'

<i>vēṇṭām</i>	'do not want'
<i>teriyātu</i>	'do not know'
<i>puriyātu</i>	'do not understand'
<i>pōtātu</i>	'not sufficient'
<i>kiṭaikkātu</i>	'not available'
<i>pitikkātu</i>	'do not like'

Tamil Verb Paradigms

TAMIL VERB PARADIGMS

la. **sey** 'do'

Present Tense

seykirēn	seykirān	seykirōm
seykinrēn	seykinrān	seykinrōm
seykirāy	seykirāl	seykirīrkal
seykinrāy	seykinrāl	seykinrīrkal
seykirīr	seykirār	seykirārkal
seykinrīr	seykinrār	seykinrārkal
	seykīratu	seykinrānar
	seykinrātu	seykinrāna

Future Tense

seyvēn	seyvān	seyvōm
seyvāy	seyvāl	seyvīrkal
seyvīr	seyvār	seyvar
	seyyum	seyvārkal

Past Tense

seytēn	seytān	seytōm
seytāy	seytāl	seytīrkal
seytīr	seytār	seytārkal
	seytātu	seytanar
		seytana

Imperative

sey	seyka
seyyum	seyyatṭum
seyyuṅkal	seyyalām

Optative

seyka	seyyalām
seyyatṭum	
seyyalām	

Subjunctive

seyyalām

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Infinitive

seyya

Relative Participle

seykira

seyyum

seykinra

seyta

Participial Noun

seykiravan

seypavan

seykiravarkal

seykinravan

seypaval

seykinravarkal

seykiraval

seypavar

seykiravai(kal)

seykinraval

seyvatu

seykinravai(kal)

seykiravar

seytavan

seypavarkal

seykinravar

seytaval

seypavai(kal)

seykiratu

seytavar

seyvana

seykinrato

seytatu

seytavarkal

seytavai(kal)

Verbal Participle

seytu

Conditional

seyyin

Concessive

seytālum

Verbal Noun

seyal

seytai

Imperative (Neg)

Optative (Neg)

seyyātē

seyyar̄ka

seyyātīr

seyyātīrkal

Subjunctive (Neg)

seyyāmal (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

seyyāta

seyyātu (irukkalām)

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun (Neg)

seyyātavan	seyyātān	seyyātavarkal
seyyātaval	seyyātāl	seyyātavai(kal)
seyyātavar	seyyātār	seyyātārkal
seyyātatu		seyyātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

seyyāmal	seyyātu	seyyā
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Conditional (Neg)

seyyā vitṭāl	seyyā vitṭālum
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lb. *āl* 'rule'

Present Tense

ālkirēn	ālkirān	ālkirōm
ālkirēn	ālkirēn	ālkirēnōm
ālkirāy	ālkirāl	ālkirērkāl
ālkirāy	ālkirāl	ālkirērkāl
ālkirīr	ālkirār	ālkirārkāl
ālkirīr	ālkirār	ālkirārkāl
ālkirātu	ālkirātu	ālkirānār
ālkirātu	ālkirātu	ālkirānāra

Future Tense

ālvēn	ālvān	ālvōm
ālvāy	ālvāl	ālvīrkāl
ālvīr	ālvār	ālvār
	ālum	ālvārka

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Past Tense

<i>āṇṭēn</i>	<i>āṇṭān</i>	<i>āṇṭōm</i>
<i>āṇṭāy</i>	<i>āṇṭāl</i>	<i>āṇṭīrkal</i>
<i>āṇṭīr</i>	<i>āṇṭār</i>	<i>āṇṭārkal</i>
	<i>āṇṭatu</i>	<i>āṇṭanar</i>
		<i>āṇṭana</i>

Imperative

āl
ālum
āluṅkal

Optative

ālka
ālatṭum
ālalām

Subjunctive

ālalām

Infinitive

āla

Relative participle

<i>ālkirā</i>	<i>ālum</i>
<i>ālkinṛā</i>	<i>āṇṭa</i>

Participial Noun

<i>ālkiravan</i>	<i>ālpavan</i>	<i>ālkiravarkal</i>
<i>ālkinṛavan</i>	<i>ālpaval</i>	<i>ālkinṛavarkal</i>
<i>ālkiraval</i>	<i>ālpavar</i>	<i>ālkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>ālkinṛaval</i>	<i>ālvatu</i>	<i>ālkinṛavai(kal)</i>
<i>ālkiravar</i>	<i>āṇṭavan</i>	<i>ālpavarkal</i>
<i>ālkinṛavar</i>	<i>āṇṭaval</i>	<i>ālvana</i>
<i>ālkiratu</i>	<i>āṇṭavar</i>	<i>āṇṭavarkal</i>
<i>ālkinṛatu</i>	<i>āṇṭatu</i>	<i>āṇṭavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

āṇṭu

Conditional

āṇṭāl
ālin

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Concessive

āntālum

Verbal Noun

ālal

ālatal

Imperative (Neg)

alātē

alātīr

alātīrkal

Optative (Neg)

ālarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

ālāmal (irukkalām)

ālātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

ālāta

ālātavan

Participial Noun (Neg)

ālātān

ālātavarkal

ālātaval

ālātāl

ālātavai(kal)

ālātavar

ālātār

ālātārkal

ālātatu

ālātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

ālāmal

ālātu

ālā

Conditional (Neg)

ālā vittāl

Concessive (Neg)

ālā viṭṭālum

1c. *sel* 'go'

Present Tense

selkirēn

selkirān

selkirōm

selkinrēn

selkinrān

selkinrōm

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>selkirāy</i>	<i>selkirāl</i>	<i>selkirīrkal</i>
<i>selkinrāy</i>	<i>selkinrāl</i>	<i>selkinrīrkal</i>
<i>selkirīr</i>	<i>selkirār</i>	<i>selkirārkal</i>
<i>selkinrīr</i>	<i>selkirār</i>	<i>selkinrārkal</i>
	<i>selkirātu</i>	<i>selkinranar</i>
	<i>selkinrātu</i>	<i>selkinrana</i>

Future Tense

<i>selvēn</i>	<i>selvān</i>	<i>selvōm</i>
<i>selvāy</i>	<i>selvāl</i>	<i>selvīrkal</i>
<i>selvīr</i>	<i>selvār</i>	<i>selvar</i>
	<i>sellum</i>	<i>selvārkal</i>

Past Tense

<i>senrēn</i>	<i>senrān</i>	<i>senrōm</i>
<i>senrāy</i>	<i>senrāl</i>	<i>senrīrkal</i>
<i>senrīr</i>	<i>senrār</i>	<i>senrārkal</i>
	<i>senratu</i>	<i>senranar</i>
		<i>senrana</i>

Imperative

sel
sellum
selluṅkal

Optative

selka
sellat̪um
sellalām

Subjunctive

sellalām

Infinitive

sella

Relative Participle

selkira
selkinra

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun

<i>selkiravan</i>	<i>selpavan</i>	<i>selkiravarkal</i>
<i>selkinravan</i>	<i>selpaval</i>	<i>selkinravarkal</i>
<i>selkiraval</i>	<i>selpavar</i>	<i>selkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>selkinraval</i>	<i>selvatu</i>	<i>selkinravai(kal)</i>
<i>selkiravar</i>	<i>senravan</i>	<i>selpavarkal</i>
<i>selkinravar</i>	<i>senraval</i>	<i>selpavai(kal)</i>
<i>selkiratu</i>	<i>senravar</i>	<i>selvana</i>
<i>selkinratu</i>	<i>senratu</i>	<i>senravarkal</i>
		<i>senravai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

senru

Conditional

senrāl

sellin

Concessive

senrālum

Verbal Noun

sellal

seltal

Imperative (Neg)

sellātē

Optative (Neg)

sellarka

sellātīr

sellātīrkal

Subjunctive (Neg)

sellamāl (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

sellāta

sellātu (irukkalām)

Participial Noun (Neg)

sellātavan

sellātavarkal

sellātaval

sellātān

sellātavai(kal)

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>sellātāvar</i>	<i>sellātāl</i>	<i>sellātārkal</i>
<i>sellātatu</i>	<i>sellātār</i>	<i>sellātana</i>
Verbal Participle (Neg)		
<i>sellāmal</i>	<i>sellātu</i>	<i>sellā</i>
Conditional (Neg)		
<i>sellā vittāl</i>	<i>sellā vittālum</i>	

2. *ari* 'know'

Present Tense		
<i>arikirēn</i>	<i>arikirān</i>	<i>arikirōm</i>
<i>arikinrēn</i>	<i>arikinrān</i>	<i>arikinrōm</i>
<i>arikirāy</i>	<i>arikirāl</i>	<i>arikirīrkal</i>
<i>arikinrāy</i>	<i>arikinrāl</i>	<i>arikinrīrkal</i>
<i>arikirīr</i>	<i>arikirār</i>	<i>arikirarkal</i>
<i>arikinrīr</i>	<i>arikinrār</i>	<i>arikinrārkal</i>
	<i>arikirātu</i>	<i>arikinrānanar</i>
	<i>arikinrātu</i>	<i>arikinrāna</i>

Future Tense		
<i>arivēn</i>	<i>arivān</i>	<i>arivōm</i>
<i>arivāy</i>	<i>arivāl</i>	<i>arivīrkal</i>
<i>arivīr</i>	<i>arivār</i>	<i>arivar</i>
	<i>ariyum</i>	<i>arivārkal</i>

Past Tense		
<i>arintēn</i>	<i>arintān</i>	<i>arintōm</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>arintāy</i>	<i>arintāl</i>	<i>arintīrkaḷ</i>
<i>arintīr</i>	<i>arintār</i>	<i>arintārkaḷ</i>
	<i>arintatu</i>	<i>arintanar</i>
		<i>arintana</i> .
Imperative	Optative	Subjunctive
<i>ari</i>	<i>arika</i>	<i>ariyalām</i>
<i>ariyum</i>	<i>ariyat̄tum</i>	
<i>ariyurkaḷ</i>	<i>ariyalām</i>	
Infinitive	Relative Participle	
<i>ariya</i>	<i>arikira</i>	<i>ariyum</i>
	<i>arikinra</i>	<i>arinta</i>
	Participial Noun	
<i>arikiravan</i>	<i>aripavan</i>	<i>arikiravarkaḷ</i>
<i>arikinravan</i>	<i>aripavaḷ</i>	<i>arikinravarkaḷ</i>
<i>arikiraval</i>	<i>aripavar</i>	<i>arikiravai(kal)</i>
<i>arikinraval</i>	<i>arivatu</i>	<i>arikinravai(kal)</i>
<i>arikiravar</i>	<i>arintavan</i>	<i>aripavarkaḷ</i>
<i>arikinravar</i>	<i>arintaval</i>	<i>aripavai (kal)</i>
<i>arikiratu</i>	<i>arintavar</i>	<i>arivana</i>
<i>arikinratu</i>	<i>arintatu</i>	<i>arintavarkaḷ</i>
		<i>arintavai(kal)</i>
Verbal Participle	Conditional	
<i>arintu</i>	<i>arintāl</i>	<i>ariyin</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Concessive

a_rintālum

Verbal Noun

a_rital

Imperative (Neg)

a_riyātē

a_riyātīr

a_riyātīrkal

Optative (Neg)

a_riyarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

a_riyāmal (irukkalām)

a_riyātu (irukkalām)

(Relative Participle)

a_riyāta

a_riyatavan

Participial Noun

a_riyātaval

a_riyatān

a_riyātavarkal

a_riyātavar

a_riyātāl

a_riyātavai(kal)

a_riyātatu

a_riyātār

a_riyātārkal

a_riyātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

a_riyāmal

a_riyātu

a_riyā

Conditional (Neg)

a_riyā vi_tṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

a_riyā vi_tṭālum

3. vāñku 'buy'

Present Tense

vāñkukirēn

vāñkukirān

vāñkukirōm

vāñkukinrēn

vāñkukinrān

vāñkukinrōm

Tamil Verb Paradigms

vāñkukirāy	vāñkukirāl	vāñkukirīrkal
vāñkukinrāy	vāñkukinrāl	vāñkukinrīrkal
vāñkukirīr	vāñkukirīr	vāñkukirārkal
vāñkukinrīr	vāñkukinrār	vāñkukinrārkal
	vāñkukirātu	vāñkukinranar
	vāñkukinrātu	vāñkukinrana

Future Tense

vāñkuvēn	vāñkuvān	vāñkuvōm
vāñkuvāy	vāñkuvāl	vāñkuvirīrkal
vāñkuvār	vāñkuvār	vāñkuvar
	vāñkum	vāñkuvarkal

Past Tense

vāñkinēn	vāñkinān	vāñkinōm
vāñkināy	vāñkināl	vāñkinīrkal
vāñkinār	vāñkinār	vāñkinārkal
	vāñkinatu	vāñkinar
	vāñkiyatū	vāñkina

Imperative

vāñku	vāñkuka
vāñkum	vāñkat̄tum
vāñkuñkal	vāñkalām

Optative

vāñkum
vāñkat̄tum
vāñkalām

Subjunctive

vāñkalām
vāñkina

Infinitive

vāñka
vāñkum
vāñkuñkal

Relative Participle

vāñkukira
vāñkukinra
vāñkum

vāñkina
vāñkiya

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun

vāñkukir̄avan	vāñkupavan	vāñkukir̄avarkal
vāñkukin̄avan	vāñkupaval	vāñkukin̄avarkal
vāñkukir̄aval	vāñkupavar	vāñkukir̄avai(kal)
vāñkukin̄aval	vāñkuvatu	vāñkukin̄avai(kal)
vāñkukir̄avar	vāñkinavan	vāñkupavarkal
vāñkukin̄avar	vāñkiyavan	vāñkupavai(kal)
vāñkukir̄atu	vāñkinavał	vāñkuvana
vāñkukin̄atu	vāñkiyavał	vāñkinavarkal
	vāñkinavar	vāñkiyavarkal
	vāñkiyavar	vāñkinavai(kal)
	vāñkinatu	vāñkiyavai(kal)
	vāñkiyatu	

Verbal Participle

vāñki

Conditional

vāñkināl

vāñkin

Concessive

vāñkinālum

Verbal Noun

vāñkal

vāñkutal

Imperative (Neg)

vāñkātē

Optative (Neg)

vāñkarka

vāñkātīr

vāñkātīrkal

Subjunctive (Neg)

vāñkāmal (*irukkalām*)

vāñkātu (*irukkalām*)

Relative Participle (Neg)

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun (Neg)

vāñkātavan	vāñkātān	vāñkātavarkal
vāñkātaval	vāñkātāl	vāñkātavai(kal)
vāñkātavar	vāñkātār	vāñkātärkal
vāñkātatu		vāñkātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

vāñkāmal	vāñkātu	vāñkā
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Conditional (Neg)

vāñkā viñtāl

Concessive (Neg)

vāñkā viñtālum

4a. *kaivitū* 'abandon'

Present Tense

kaivitukirēn	kaivitukirān	kaivitukirōm
kaivitukinrēn	kaivitukinrān	kaivitukinrōm
kaivitukirāy	kaivitukirāl	kaivitukirīrkal
kaivitukinrāy	kaivitukinrāl	kaivitukinrīrkal
kaivitukirīr	kaivitukirār	kaivitukirārkal
kaivitukinrīr	kaivitukinrār	kaivitukinrārkal
	kaivitukiratu	kaivitukinranar
	kaivitukinratu	kaivitukinrana

Future Tense

kaivituvēn	kaivituvān	kaivituvōm
kaivituvāy	kaivituvāl	kaivituvīrkal
kaivituvār	kaivituvār	kaivituvvar
	kaivitum	kaivituvārkal

Past Tense

<i>kaivittēn</i>	<i>kaivittān</i>	<i>kaivit̄ōm</i>
<i>kaivit̄āy</i>	<i>kaivit̄āl</i>	<i>kaivit̄īrkal</i>
<i>kaivit̄īr</i>	<i>kaivit̄ār</i>	<i>kaivit̄ārkal</i>
	<i>kaivittātu</i>	<i>kaivit̄ānar</i>
		<i>kaivit̄āna</i>

Imperative

kaiviṭu
kaivit̄um
kaivit̄ūnkal

Optative

kaivit̄uka
kaivit̄attum
kaivit̄ālām

Subjunctive

kaivit̄ālām

Infinitive

kaiviṭa

Relative Participle

<i>kaivit̄ukira</i>	<i>kaivit̄um</i>
<i>kaivit̄ukinra</i>	<i>kaivit̄ta</i>

Participial Noun

<i>kaivit̄ukiravan</i>	<i>kaivit̄upavan</i>	<i>kaivit̄ukiravarkal</i>
<i>kaivit̄ukinravan</i>	<i>kaivitupaval</i>	<i>kaivitukinravarkal</i>
<i>kaivit̄ukiraval</i>	<i>kaivitupavar</i>	<i>kaivitukiravai(kal)</i>
<i>kaivit̄ukinraval</i>	<i>kaivituvatu</i>	<i>kaivitukinravai(kal)</i>
<i>kaivit̄ukiravar</i>	<i>kaivit̄avan</i>	<i>kaivitupavarkal</i>
<i>kaivit̄ukinravar</i>	<i>kaivit̄aval</i>	<i>kaivitupavai(kal)</i>
<i>kaivit̄ukiratu</i>	<i>kaivit̄avar</i>	<i>kaivituvana</i>
<i>kaivit̄ukinratu</i>	<i>kaivit̄atu</i>	<i>kaivit̄avarkal</i>
		<i>kaivit̄avai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

kaivit̄tu

Conditional

kaivit̄āl

kaiviṭin

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Concessive

kaivit̄ālum

Verbal Noun

kaivital

kaivit̄atal

Imperative (Neg)

kaivit̄atē

Optative (Neg)

kaivit̄arka

kaivit̄atīr

kaivit̄atīrkal

Subjunctive (Neg)

kaivit̄āmal (irukkalām) kaivit̄āta

kaivit̄ātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

kaivit̄ātavan

Participial Noun

kaivit̄ātaval

kaivit̄ātān

kaivit̄ātavar

kaivit̄ātāl

kaivit̄ātatu

kaivit̄ātār

kaivit̄ātavarkal

kaivit̄ātavai(kal)

kaivit̄ātārkal

kaivit̄ātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

kaivit̄āmal

kaivit̄ātu

kaivit̄ā

Conditional (Neg)

kaivit̄ā vit̄āl

Concessive (Neg)

kaivit̄ā vit̄ālum

4b. *peru* 'get'

Present Tense

perukirēn

perukirān

perukirōm

perukinrēn

perukinrān

perukinrōm

perukirāy

perukirāl

perukirīrkal

Tamil Verb Paradigms

perukinrāy

perukirīr

perukinrīr

perukinrāl

perukirār

perukinrār

perukiratu

perukinratu

perukinrīrkal

perukirārkal

perukinrārkal

perukinranar

perukinrana

Future Tense

peruvēn

peruvāy

peruvīr

peruvān

peruvāl

peruvār

peruvōm

peruvīrkal

peruvvar

peruvārkal

Past Tense

perrēn

perrāy

perrīr

perrān

perrāl

perrār

perratu

perrōm

perrīrkal

perrārkal

perranar

perrana

Imperative

peru

perum

perunkal

Optative

peruka

perattum

peralām

Subjunctive

peralām

Infinitive

pera

Relative Participle

perukira

perukinra

perum

perra

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun

<i>perukiravan</i>	<i>perupavan</i>	<i>perukiravarkal</i>
<i>perukinravan</i>	<i>perupaval</i>	<i>perukinravarkal</i>
<i>perukiraval</i>	<i>perupavar</i>	<i>perukiravai(kal)</i>
<i>perukinraval</i>	<i>peruvatu</i>	<i>perukinravai(kal)</i>
<i>perukiravar</i>	<i>perravan</i>	<i>perupavarkal</i>
<i>perukinravar</i>	<i>perraval</i>	<i>perupavai(kal)</i>
<i>perukiratu</i>	<i>perravar</i>	<i>peruvana</i>
<i>perukinratu</i>	<i>perratu</i>	<i>perravarkal</i>
		<i>perravai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

perru

Conditional

perin

Concessive

perrālum

Verbal Noun

perutal

Imperative (Neg)

perātē

perātīr

perātīrkal

Optative

perarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

perāmal (irukkalām)

perātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

perāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

perātavan

perātān

perātavarkal

Tamil Verb Paradigms

perātaval
perātavar
perātatu

peratāl
peratār

perātavai(kal)
perātārkal
peratana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

perāmal

perātu

perā

Conditional (Neg)

perā vittāl

Concessive (Neg)

perā vittālum

Sa. *uṇ* 'eat'

Present Tense

unkirēn
unkinrēn
unkirāy
unkinrāy
unkirīr
unkinrīr

unkirān
unkinrān
unkirāl
unkinrāl
unkirār
unkinrār

unkirōm
unkinrōm
unkirīrkal
unkinrīrkal
unkirārkal
unkinrārkal

Future Tense

unpēn
unpāy
unpir

unpān
unpāl
unpār
unpānum

unpōm
unpīrkal
unpar
unpārkal

Past Tense

untēn

untān

untōm

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>unṭāy</i>	<i>unṭāl</i>	<i>unṭīrkal</i>
<i>unṭīr</i>	<i>unṭār</i>	<i>unṭārkal</i>
	<i>unṭatu</i>	<i>unṭanar</i>
		<i>unṭana</i>

Imperative	Optative	Subjunctive
<i>un</i>	<i>unka</i>	<i>unnałām</i>
<i>unnum</i>	<i>unnałṭum</i>	
<i>unnańkal</i>		

Infinitive	Relative Participle	
<i>unna</i>	<i>unkira</i>	<i>unnum</i>
	<i>unkinra</i>	<i>unṭa</i>
	Participial Noun	
<i>unkiravan</i>	<i>unpavan</i>	<i>unkiravarkal</i>
<i>unkinravan</i>	<i>unpaval</i>	<i>unkinravarkal</i>
<i>unkiraval</i>	<i>unpavar</i>	<i>unkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>unkinraval</i>	<i>unpatu</i>	<i>unkinravai(kal)</i>
<i>unkiravar</i>	<i>unṭavan</i>	<i>unpavarkal</i>
<i>unkinravar</i>	<i>unṭaval</i>	<i>unpavai(kal)</i>
<i>unkiratu</i>	<i>unṭavar</i>	<i>unpana</i>
<i>unkinratu</i>	<i>unṭatu</i>	<i>unpavarkal</i>
		<i>unṭavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle	Conditional	
<i>unṭu</i>	<i>unṭal</i>	<i>unṭin</i>
Concessive	Verbal Noun	
<i>unṭālum</i>	<i>unṭal</i>	<i>unṭatal</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Imperative (Neg)

unṇātē
unṇātīr
unṇātīrkal

Optative (Neg)

unṇārka

Subjunctive (Neg)

unṇāmal (irukkalām)
unṇātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

unṇāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

<i>unṇātavan</i>	<i>unṇātān</i>	<i>unṇātavarkal</i>
<i>unṇātaval</i>	<i>unṇātāl</i>	<i>unṇātavai(kal)</i>
<i>unṇātavar</i>	<i>unṇātār</i>	<i>unṇātārkal</i>
<i>unṇātatū</i>		<i>unṇātana</i>

Verbal Participle (Neg)

<i>unṇāmal</i>	<i>unṇātu</i>	<i>unṇā</i>
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Conditional (Neg)

unṇā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

unṇā viṭṭālum

5b. *tin* 'eat'

Present Tense

<i>tinkirēn</i>	<i>tinkirān</i>	<i>tinkirōm</i>
<i>tinkinrēn</i>	<i>tinkinrān</i>	<i>tinkinrōm</i>
<i>tinkirāy</i>	<i>tinkirāl</i>	<i>tinkirīrkal</i>
<i>tinkinrāy</i>	<i>tinkinrāl</i>	<i>tinkinrīrkal</i>
<i>tinkirīr</i>	<i>tinkirār</i>	<i>tinkirārkal</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>tinkin<u>rīr</u></i>	<i>tinkin<u>rār</u></i>	<i>tinkin<u>rārkal</u></i>
	<i>tinkiratu</i>	<i>tinkin<u>rānar</u></i>
	<i>tinkin<u>rātu</u></i>	<i>tinkin<u>rāna</u></i>
Future Tense		
<i>tinpēn</i>	<i>tinpān</i>	<i>tinpōm</i>
<i>tinpāy</i>	<i>tinpāl</i>	<i>tinpīrkal</i>
<i>tinpir</i>	<i>tinpar</i>	<i>tinpar</i>
	<i>tinnum</i>	<i>tinparkal</i>
Past Tense		
<i>tinrēn</i>	<i>tinrān</i>	<i>tinrōm</i>
<i>tinrāy</i>	<i>tinrāl</i>	<i>tinrīrkal</i>
<i>tinrīr</i>	<i>tinrār</i>	<i>tinrārkal</i>
		<i>tinranar</i>
		<i>tinrana</i>
Imperative		
<i>tin</i>	<i>tinka</i>	<i>tinnalām</i>
<i>tinnum</i>	<i>tinnaṭṭum</i>	
<i>tinnu<u>kal</u></i>	<i>tinnalām</i>	
Optative		
<i>tinna</i>		
<i>tinnaṭṭum</i>		
<i>tinnalām</i>		
Subjunctive		
<i>tinna</i>		
<i>tinnaṭṭum</i>		
<i>tinnalām</i>		
Infinitive		
<i>tinna</i>	Relative Participle	
	<i>tinkira</i>	<i>tinnum</i>
	<i>tinkinra</i>	<i>tin<u>ra</u></i>
Participial Noun		
<i>tinkiravan</i>	<i>tinpavan</i>	<i>tinkiravarkal</i>
<i>tinkin<u>ravan</u></i>	<i>tinpaval</i>	<i>tinkin<u>ravarkal</u></i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>tinkiraval</i>	<i>tinpavar</i>	<i>tinkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>tinkin<u>r</u>aval</i>	<i>tinpatu</i>	<i>tinkin<u>r</u>avai(kal)</i>
<i>tink<u>i</u>ravar</i>	<i>tin<u>r</u>avan</i>	<i>tinpavarkal</i>
<i>tinkin<u>i</u>ravar</i>	<i>tin<u>i</u>raval</i>	<i>tinpavai(kal)</i>
<i>tink<u>i</u>ratu</i>	<i>tin<u>i</u>ravar</i>	<i>tinpana</i>
<i>tinkin<u>i</u>ratu</i>	<i>tin<u>i</u>ratu</i>	<i>tin<u>i</u>ravarkal</i>
		<i>tin<u>i</u>ravai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

tinru

Conditional

tinnin

Concessive

tinrālum

Verbal Noun

tinnal

tinnatal

Imperative (Neg)

tinnātē

tinnātīr

tinnātīrkal

Optative (Neg)

tinnarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

tinnāmal (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

tinnāta

tinnātu (irukkalām)

Participial Noun

tinnātavan

tinnātān

tinnātavarkal

tinnātaval

tinnātāl

tinnātavai(kal)

tinnātavar

tinnātār

tinnātārkal

tinnātatu

tinnātana

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Verbal Participle (Neg)

tinnāmal

tinnatu

tinnā

Conditional (Neg)

tinnā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

tinnā viṭṭālum

Sc. **kēl** 'hear'

Present Tense

kēṭkirēn

kēṭkirān

kēṭkirōm

kēṭkinrēn

kēṭkinrān

kēṭkinrom

kēṭkirāy

kēṭkirāl

kēṭkirīkal

kēṭkinrāy

kēṭkinrāl

kēṭkinrīkal

kēṭkirīr

kēṭkirār

kēṭkirārkal

kēṭkinrīr

kēṭkinrār

kēṭkinrārkal

kēṭkirātu

kēṭkinranar

kēṭkinrātu

kēṭkinrana

Future Tense

kēṭpēn

kēṭpān

kēṭpōm

kēṭpāy

kēṭpāl

kēṭpīrkal

kēṭpīr

kēṭpār

kēṭpar

kēṭkum

kēṭpārkal

Past Tense

kēṭṭēn

kēṭṭān

kēṭṭōm

kēṭṭāy

kēṭṭāl

kēṭṭīrkal

kēṭṭīr

kēṭṭār

kēṭṭārkal

kēṭṭātu

kēṭṭanar

kēṭṭana

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Imperative

kēl
kēlum
kēlūrikal

Optative

kētka
kētkattum
kētkalām

Subjunctive

kētkalām

Infinitive

kētka

Relative Participle

kētkira
kētkinra

kētkum
kētta

Participial Noun

<i>kētkiravan</i>	<i>kētpavan</i>	<i>kētkiravarkal</i>
<i>kētkinravan</i>	<i>kētpaval</i>	<i>kētkinravarkal</i>
<i>kētkiraval</i>	<i>kētpavar</i>	<i>kētkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>kētkinraval</i>	<i>kētpatu</i>	<i>kētkinravai(kal)</i>
<i>kētkiravar</i>	<i>kēttavan</i>	<i>kētpavarkal</i>
<i>kētkinravar</i>	<i>kēttaval</i>	<i>kētpavai(kal)</i>
<i>kētkiratu</i>	<i>kēttavar</i>	<i>kētpana</i>
<i>kētkinratu</i>	<i>kēttatu</i>	<i>kēttavarkal</i>
		<i>kēttavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

kēttu

Conditional

kēttāl

kētpin

Concessive

kēttālum

Verbal Noun

kēttal

kēlatal

Imperative (Neg)

kētkatē
kēlātē
kētkatīr

Optative (Neg)

kēlātīr
kētkatīrkal
kēlātīrkal

kēlarka

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Subjunctive (Neg)

kēṭkāmal (*irukkalām*)
kēlāmal (*irukkalām*)

Relative Participle (Neg)

kēṭkātu (*irukkalām*)
kēlātu (*irukkalām*)

kēṭkātavan

kēlātavan

kēṭkātaval

kēlātaval

kēṭkātavar

kēlātavar

kēṭkatatu

kēlātatatu

Participial Noun (Neg)

kēṭkātān

kēlātān

kēṭkātal

kēlātal

kēṭkātar

kēlātar

kēṭkātavarkal

kēlātavarkal

kēṭkātavai(*kal*)

kēlātavai(*kal*)

kēṭkātavarkal

kēlātarkal

kēṭkātana

kēlātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

kēṭkāmal

kēlāmal

kēlātu

kēṭkātu

kēṭkā

kēlā

Conditional (Neg)

kēlā viṭṭal

ketkā viṭṭal

Concessive (Neg)

kēlā viṭṭālum

kēṭkā viṭṭālum

5c. *kal* 'learn'

Present Tense

karkirēn

karkinrēn

karkirāy

karkinrāy

karkirīr

karkirān

karkinrān

karkirāl

karkinrāl

karkirār

.karkirōm

karkinrōm

karkirīrkal

karkinrīrkal

karkirārkal

Tamil Verb Paradigms

karkinrīr

karkinrār

karkinrārkal

karkiratu

karkinrana

karkinratu

karkinrana

Future Tense

karpēn

karpān

karpōm

karpāy

karpāl

karpīrkal

karpīr

karpār

karpār

karkum

karpārkal

Past Tense

karrēn

karrān

karrōm

karrāy

karrāl

karrīrkal

karrīr

karrār

karrārkal

karratū

karranar

karrana

Imperative

kal

Optative

karka

Subjunctive

karkalām

kallum

karkaṭum

kalluñka

karkalām

Infinitive

karka

Relative Participle

kaykira

karkum

karkinra

karra

Participial Noun

karkiravan

karpavan

karkiravarkal

karkinravan

karpaval

karkinravarkal

karkiraval

karparvar

karkiravai(kal)

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>karkin̄raval</i>	<i>karpatu</i>	<i>karkin̄ravai(kal)</i>
<i>karkiravar</i>	<i>karavan</i>	<i>karavarkal</i>
<i>karkin̄ravar</i>	<i>karraval</i>	<i>karavai(kal)</i>
<i>karkiratu</i>	<i>karavar</i>	<i>karpana</i>
<i>karkin̄ratu</i>	<i>karratu</i>	<i>karravarkal</i>
		<i>karravai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle Conditional

<i>karru</i>	<i>karrāl</i>	<i>karpin</i>
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Concessive Verbal Noun

<i>karrālum</i>	<i>karral</i>
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Imperative (Neg) Optative (Neg)

<i>kallatē</i>	<i>kar̄kar̄ka</i>
<i>kallatīr</i>	
<i>kallatīrkal</i>	

Subjunctive (Neg) Relative Participle (Neg)

<i>kallāmal (irukkalām)</i>	<i>kallāta</i>
<i>karkāmal (irukkalām)</i>	<i>karkāta</i>
<i>kallātu (irukkalām)</i>	

Participial Noun (Neg)

<i>kallātavan</i>	<i>kallātān</i>	<i>kallātavarkal</i>
<i>karkātavan</i>	<i>karkātān</i>	<i>karkātavarkal</i>
<i>kallātaval</i>	<i>kallātāl</i>	<i>kallātavai(kal)</i>
<i>karkātaval</i>	<i>karkātāl</i>	<i>karkātavai(kal)</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>kallātavar</i>	<i>kallātār</i>	<i>kallātārkal</i>
<i>karkātavar</i>	<i>karkātār</i>	<i>karkātārkal</i>
<i>kallātatu</i>		<i>kallātana</i>
<i>karkātatu</i>		<i>karkātana</i>

Verbal Participle (Neg)

<i>kallāmal</i>	<i>kallātu</i>	<i>kallā</i>
<i>karkāmal</i>	<i>karkātu</i>	<i>karkā</i>

Conditional (Neg)

<i>kallā viṭṭāl</i>	<i>kallā viṭṭālum</i>
<i>karkā viṭṭāl</i>	<i>karkā viṭṭālum</i>

Concessive (Neg)

6. *paṭi* 'read'

Present Tense

<i>paṭikkirēn</i>	<i>paṭikkirān</i>	<i>paṭikkirōm</i>
<i>paṭikkirēn</i>	<i>paṭikkirān</i>	<i>paṭikkirōm</i>
<i>paṭikkirāy</i>	<i>paṭikkirāl</i>	<i>paṭikkirīrkal</i>
<i>paṭikkirāy</i>	<i>paṭikkirāl</i>	<i>paṭikkirīrkal</i>
<i>paṭikkirīr</i>	<i>paṭikkirār</i>	<i>paṭikkirārkal</i>
<i>paṭikkirīr</i>	<i>paṭikkirār</i>	<i>paṭikkirārkal</i>
<i>paṭikkirātū</i>	<i>paṭikkirātū</i>	<i>paṭikkirātū</i>
<i>paṭikkirātū</i>	<i>paṭikkirātū</i>	<i>paṭikkirātū</i>

Future Tense

<i>paṭippēn</i>	<i>paṭipān</i>	<i>paṭippōm</i>
<i>paṭippāy</i>	<i>paṭippāl</i>	<i>paṭippīrkal</i>
<i>paṭippīr</i>	<i>paṭippār</i>	<i>paṭippār</i>
	<i>paṭikkum</i>	<i>paṭippārkal</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Past Tense

<i>paṭittēn</i>	<i>paṭittān</i>	<i>paṭittōm</i>
<i>paṭittāy</i>	<i>paṭittāl</i>	<i>paṭittīrkal</i>
<i>paṭittīr</i>	<i>paṭittār</i>	<i>paṭittārkal</i>
	<i>paṭittatu</i>	<i>paṭittanar</i>
		<i>paṭittana</i>

Imperative

<i>paṭi</i>	<i>paṭikka</i>
<i>paṭiyum</i>	<i>paṭikkaṭum</i>
<i>paṭiyuṅkal</i>	<i>paṭikkalām</i>

Infinitive

<i>paṭikka</i>	<i>paṭikkira</i>
	<i>paṭikkinra</i>

Relative Participle

<i>paṭikkira</i>	<i>paṭikkum</i>
<i>paṭikkinra</i>	<i>paṭitta</i>

Participial Noun

<i>paṭikkiravan</i>	<i>paṭippavan</i>	
<i>paṭikkinravan</i>	<i>paṭippaval</i>	<i>paṭikkiravarkal</i>
<i>paṭikkiraval</i>	<i>paṭippavar</i>	<i>paṭikkinravarkal</i>
<i>paṭikkinraval</i>	<i>paṭippatu</i>	<i>paṭikkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>paṭikkiravar</i>	<i>paṭittavan</i>	<i>paṭikkinravai(kal)</i>
<i>paṭikkinravar</i>	<i>paṭitaval</i>	<i>paṭippavarkal</i>
<i>paṭikkiratu</i>	<i>paṭittavar</i>	<i>paṭippavai(kal)</i>
<i>paṭikkinratu</i>	<i>paṭittatu</i>	<i>paṭippana</i>
		<i>paṭittavarkal</i>
		<i>paṭittavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

<i>paṭittu</i>

Conditional

<i>paṭittāl</i>

<i>paṭippin</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Concessive

paṭittālum

Verbal Noun

paṭittal

Imperative (Neg)

paṭikkātē

paṭikkātīr

paṭikkātīrkal

Optative (Neg)

paṭikkarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

paṭikkāmal (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

paṭikkāta

paṭikkātu (irukkalām)

Participial Noun (Neg)

paṭikkātavan

paṭikkātān

paṭikkātavarkal

paṭikkātaval

paṭikkātāl

paṭikkātavai(kal)

paṭikkātavar

paṭikkātār

paṭikkātarkal

paṭikkātatu

paṭikkātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

paṭikkāmal

paṭikkātu

paṭikkā

Conditional (Neg)

paṭikkā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

paṭikkā viṭṭālum

7. *naṭa* 'walk'

Present Tense

naṭakkirēn

naṭakkirān

naṭakkirōm

naṭakkinrēn

naṭakkinrān

naṭakkinrōm

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>naṭakkirāy</i>	<i>naṭakkirāl</i>	<i>naṭakkirīrkal</i>
<i>naṭakkinrāy</i>	<i>naṭakkinrāl</i>	<i>naṭakkinrīrkal</i>
<i>naṭakkirīr</i>	<i>naṭakkirār</i>	<i>naṭakkirārkal</i>
<i>naṭakkinrīr</i>	<i>naṭakkinrār</i>	<i>naṭakkinrārkal</i>
	<i>naṭakkirātu</i>	<i>naṭakkinrānār</i>
	<i>naṭakkinrātu</i>	<i>naṭakkinrāna</i>

Future Tense

<i>naṭappēn</i>	<i>naṭappān</i>	<i>naṭappōm</i>
<i>naṭappāy</i>	<i>naṭappāl</i>	<i>naṭappīrkal</i>
<i>naṭappīr</i>	<i>naṭappār</i>	<i>naṭappar</i>
	<i>naṭakkum</i>	<i>naṭappārkal</i>

Past Tense

<i>naṭantēn</i>	<i>naṭantān</i>	<i>naṭantōm</i>
<i>naṭantāy</i>	<i>naṭantāl</i>	<i>naṭantīrkal</i>
<i>naṭantīr</i>	<i>naṭantār</i>	<i>naṭantārkal</i>
	<i>naṭantātu</i>	<i>naṭantānar</i>
		<i>naṭantāna</i>

Imperative

<i>naṭa</i>
<i>naṭavum</i>
<i>naṭavuṅkal</i>

Optative

<i>naṭakka</i>
<i>naṭakkaṭum</i>
<i>naṭakkalām</i>

Subjunctive

<i>naṭakkalām</i>

Infinitive

naṭakka

Relative Participle

<i>naṭakkira</i>
<i>naṭakkinra</i>

<i>naṭakkum</i>
<i>naṭanta</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun

<i>naṭakkiravan</i>	<i>naṭappavan</i>	<i>naṭakkiravarkal</i>
<i>naṭakkinraavan</i>	<i>naṭappaval</i>	<i>naṭakkinraavaral</i>
<i>naṭakkiraval</i>	<i>naṭappavar</i>	<i>naṭakkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>naṭakkinraval</i>	<i>naṭappatu</i>	<i>naṭakkinravai(kal)</i>
<i>naṭakkiravar</i>	<i>naṭantavan</i>	<i>naṭappavarkal</i>
<i>naṭakkinravar</i>	<i>naṭantaval</i>	<i>naṭappavai(kal)</i>
<i>naṭakkiratu</i>	<i>naṭantavar</i>	<i>naṭappa</i>
<i>naṭakkinratu</i>	<i>naṭantatu</i>	<i>naṭantavarkal</i>
		<i>naṭantavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

naṭantu

Conditional

naṭantāl

naṭappin

Concessive

naṭantālum

Verbal Noun

naṭattal

Imperative (Neg)

naṭakkātē

Optative (Neg)

naṭakkar̥ka

naṭakkātīr

naṭakkātīrkal

Subjunctive (Neg)

naṭakkāmal (*irukkalām*)

naṭakkātu (*irukkalām*)

Relative Participle (Neg)

naṭakkāta

natakkātavan

Participial Noun (Neg)

naṭakkātān

naṭakkātavarkal

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>naṭakkātaval</i>	<i>naṭakkātāl</i>	<i>naṭakkātavai(kal)</i>
<i>naṭakkātavar</i>	<i>naṭakkātār</i>	<i>naṭakkātārkal</i>
<i>naṭakkātatu</i>		<i>naṭakkātana</i>

Verbal Participle (Neg)

<i>naṭakkāmal</i>	<i>naṭakkātu</i>	<i>naṭakkā</i>
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Conditional (Neg)

<i>naṭakkā viṭṭāl</i>	<i>naṭakkā viṭṭālum</i>
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Irregular Verbs

pō 'go'

Present

pokirēn

pokinrēn

Future

pōvēn

Past

pōnēn

Imperative

pō

pōm

pōṅkal

Optative

pōkaṭṭum

pōkalām

Subjunctive

pōkalām

Infinitive

pōka

Relative Participle

pōkira

pōkum

pōkinra

pōna

Participial Noun

pōkiranavan

pōvatu

pōnavan

pōkinravan

pōnaval

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Verbal Participle

pōy

Conditional

pōnāl

pōyin

Concessive

pōnālum

Verbal Noun

pōtāl

Imperative (Neg)

pōkātē

pōkātīr

pōkātīrkal

Subjunctive (Neg)

pōkāmal (irukkalām)

pōkātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

pōkāta

Participle Noun (Neg) Verbal Participle (Neg)

pōkātavan

pōkāmal

pōkā

pōkātān

pōkātu

Conditional (Neg)

pōkā vittāl

Concessive (Neg)

pōkā vittālum

vā 'come'

Present

varukirēn

Future

varuvēn

Past

vantēn

varukinrēn

Imperative

vā

vārum

vārunkal

Optative

varuka

varaṭṭum

varalām

Subjunctive

varalām

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Infinitive

vara

Relative Participle

varukira

varum

varukinga

vanta

Participial Noun

varukiravan

varupavan

vantavan

varukinravan

varupaval

vantaval

Verbal Participle

vantu

Conditional

vantāl

varin

Concessive

vantālum

Verbal Noun

varal

varutal

Imperative (Neg)

varātē

Optative (Neg)

vararka

varatīr

varatīrkal

Subjunctive (Neg)

varāmal (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

varāta

varātu (irukkalām)

Participial Noun (Neg) Verbal Participle (Neg)

varātavan

varāmal

varā

varātān

varātu

Conditional (Neg)

varā vittāl

Concessive (Neg)

varā vittālum

Tamil Verb Paradigms

tā 'give'		
Present	Future	Past
<i>tarukirēn</i>	<i>taruvēn</i>	<i>tantēn</i>
<i>tarukinrēn</i>		
Imperative	Optative	Subjunctive
<i>tā</i>	<i>taruka</i>	<i>taralām</i>
<i>tārum</i>	<i>taraṭṭum</i>	
<i>tāruṇkal</i>	<i>taralām</i>	
Infinitive	Relative Participle	
<i>tara</i>	<i>tarukira</i>	<i>tarum</i>
	<i>tarukinra</i>	<i>tanta</i>
	Participial Noun	
<i>tarukiravan</i>	<i>tarupavan</i>	<i>tantavan</i>
<i>tarukinravan</i>	<i>tarupaval</i>	<i>tantaval</i>
Verbal Participle	Conditional	
<i>tantu</i>	<i>tantāl</i>	<i>tarin</i>
Concessive	Verbal Noun	
<i>tantālum</i>	<i>taral</i>	<i>tarutal</i>
Imperative (Neg)	Optative (Neg)	
<i>tarātē</i>	<i>tararka</i>	
<i>tarātīr</i>		
<i>tarātīrkal</i>		

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Subjunctive (Neg)	Relative Participle (Neg)
<i>tarāmal</i> (<i>irukkalām</i>)	<i>tarātā</i>
<i>tarātu</i> (<i>irukkalām</i>)	

Participial Noun (Neg)	Verbal Participle (Neg)
<i>tarātavan</i>	<i>tarāmal</i>
<i>tarātān</i>	<i>tarātu</i>

Conditional (Neg)	Concessive (Neg)
<i>tarā viṭṭāl</i>	<i>tarā viṭṭālum</i>

sā 'die'

Present	Future	Past
<i>sākirān</i>	<i>sāvēn</i>	
<i>sākinrēn</i>		<i>settēn</i>

Imperative	Optative	Subjunctive
<i>sā</i>	<i>sāka</i>	<i>sākalām</i>
<i>sākum</i>	<i>sākaṭṭum</i>	
<i>sāvuñkal</i>	<i>sākalām</i>	

Infinitive	Relative Participle
<i>sāka</i>	<i>sākirā</i>
	<i>sākinra</i>

	Participial Noun
<i>sākiravān</i>	<i>sāvatu</i>
<i>sākinravān</i>	<i>settavan</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Verbal Participle

settu

Conditional

settāl

Concessive

settālum

Verbal Noun

sātal

Imperative (Neg)

sākātē

Optative (Neg)

sākarka

sākātīr

sākātīrkal

Subjunctive (Neg)

sākāmal (irukkalām)

Relative Participle

sākāta

sākātu (irukkalām)

Participial Noun (Neg) Verbal Participle (Neg)

sākātavan

sākāmal

sākā

sākātān

sākātu

Conditional (Neg)

sākā vit̄āl

Concessive (Neg)

sākā vit̄ālum

vē 'be hot'

Present

vēkiratu

Future

vēkum

Past

ventatu

Optative

vēka

Subjunctive

vēkalām

Tamil Verb Paradigms

vēkaṭṭum

vēkalām

Infinitive

vēka

Relative Participle

vēkira

vēkum

vēkinra

venta

Participial Noun

vēkiratu

vēvatu

ventatu

vēkinratu

Verbal Participle

ventu

Conditional

ventāl

Concessive

ventālum

Optative (Neg)

vēkarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

vēkāmal (*irukkalām*)

vēkātu (*irukkalām*)

Relative Participle (Neg)

vēkāta

Participial Noun (Neg) Verbal Participle (Neg)

vēkātatu

vēkāmal

vēkātu

vēkā

Conditional (Neg)

vēkā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

vēkā viṭṭālum

Tamil Verb Paradigms

nō 'ache'

Present

nōk̄iratu

nōkinratu

Future

nōkum

Past

nontatu

Optative

nōka

nōkaṭṭum

nōkalām

Subjunctive

nōkalām

Infinitive

nōka

Relative Participle

nōkira

nōkum

nōkinra

nonta

Participial Noun

nōk̄iratu

nōvatu

nontatu

Verbal Participle

nontu

Conditional

nontāl

Concessive

nontālum

Verbal Noun

nōtal

Optative

nōkar̄ka

Subjunctive (Neg)

nōkāmal (irukkalām)

nōkātu (irukkalām)

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Relative Participle (Neg)

nōkāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

nōkātatu

Verbal Participle (Neg)

nōkāmal

nōkātu

Conditional (Neg)

nōkā viṭṭāl

nōkā

Concessive (Neg)

nōkā viṭṭālum

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DICTIONARY

A

- abandon** 1. to leave or forsake completely and finally **kaivītu** [kaivirī] Tr, 4a. 2. to give up **vit̄tuvītu** [vit̄tivirī] Tr, 4a.
- abase** 1. to degrade **ilīvippaṭuttu** [ilīvipparītti] Tr, 3. 2. to lower as in rank or reputation **täl̄ttu** (< **tal**, 2) [täl̄tti] Tr, 3.
- abash** : to make ashamed **talaikuniya sey** [talaixuniya sey] Tr, 1a; **nāna vai** [nāna vai] Tr, 6.
- abdicate** : to give up or renounce or relinquish a throne **muṭitura** [muṛiḍura] Intr, 7.
- abduct** : to carry off a person or a thing unlawfully; to kidnap **karattu** [karatti] Tr, 3.
- abet** : to encourage in doing wrong **tūṇṭivitu** [tūṇḍivirī] Tr, 4a.
- abhor** : to think of with hatred and disgust **veru** [verī] Tr, 6.
- abide** : to act in accord with; to accept without opposition **pinparru** [pinparrī] Tr, 3.
- abolish** : to put an end to **olittukkaṭtu** [olittikkat̄ti] Tr, 3; **nīkku** (< **nīnku**, 3) [nīkk̄i] Tr, 3.
- abort** : to miscarry **karuccitaivuru** [karicciḍaivurī] Intr, 4b; **kāyvilu** [kāyvil̄i] Intr, 2.
- abridge** : to shorten while retaining the basic contents **surukku** (< **surūnku**, 3) [surikk̄i] Tr, 3.
- abrogate** : to abolish by official means **rattusey** [rattisey] Tr, 1a.
- abscond** : to disappear suddenly and aware of having done wrong **talaimaraivāku** [talaimaraivāxt̄] Intr, 3.

absent

absent : to keep (oneself) away **varukaiyai oli** [varixaiyai oli] Intr, 6.

absorb : to suck up **īrttukkol** [īrttikkol] Tr, 1b; **uriiñcu** [uriñji] Tr, 3.

abstain tavr [tavir] Tr, 6.

abstract : to separate **pirittetu** [piritteri] Tr, 6.

abuse ēsu [ēsi] Tr, 3; **tiłtu** [titti] Tr, 3; **vai** [vai] Tr, 1a.

accede : to give consent **iñanku** [iñangi] Intr, 3.

accelerate : to cause faster or greater activity; to increase the velocity of motion of **mułukkiviṭu** [murukkiviri] Tr, 4a; **viraivuppatutu** [viraivipparitti] Tr, 3.

accept : to undertake the duties; to give consent **ērrukkol** [ērrikkol] Tr, 1b; **oppukkol** [oppikkol] Tr, 1b.

acclaim : to appreciate with shouts or sounds of joy and approval **pārātṭu** [pārātt] Tr, 3.

accompany : to go along in company with (someone) **utanēku** [utanēxi] Intr, 3; **pintorar** [pintorar] Tr, 2.

accomplish : to finish successfully **niraivērru** (< **niraivēru**, 3) [niraivēri] Tr, 3; **mułittuvitu** [murittiviri] Tr, 4a.

accost : **anukiyalai** [anixiyalai] Tr, 6; **kaittaṭti alai** [kaittaṭti alai] Tr, 6.

account : to count **enju** [enji] Tr, 3; **kañakkitu** [kañakkiri] Tr, 4a.

accredit : to certify as meeting all formal requirements **sānrali** [sāngali] Intr, 6.

accrue : to be added as a matter of periodic gain, as interest on money **siruka siruka sēr** (> **siruka siruka sēr, 6**) [sirixa sirixa sēr] Intr, 2.

accumulate : to amass; to collect or gather **kuvi** (< **kuvi, 2**) [kuvi] Tr, 6; **sēr** (< **sēr, 2**) [sēr] Tr, 6. **tiratṭu** (< **tiral, 1b**)

: [tiratti] Tr, 3.

accuse **sāpamītu** [sāpamīri] Tr, 4a.

accuse : to charge with a fault, offense, or crime **kurram** - **sāttu** [kurram sāttu] Tr, 3; **kurram sol** [kurram sol] Tr, 3; **pali-kāru** [palixūri] Tr, 3; **pali sumattu** [pali sumatti] Intr, 3.

accustom : to habituate **payirru** (< **payil**, 1c) [payirri] Tr, 3.

ache : **nō** [nō] Intr, 8; **vali** [vali] Intr, 6.

achieve : to bring to a successful end **seytumutti** [seytumutti] Tr, 6.

acknowledge **ērrukkol** [ērrikkol] Tr, 1b.

acquaint : to make familiar or conversant **arimukamäku** (< **ari-mukamäku**, 3) [arimuxamäkki] Tr, 3; **palakkappaṭuttu** (< **palakkappaṭu**, 4a) [palakkapparitti] Tr, 3.

acquire 1. to come into possession of **aṭai** [arai] Tr, 2. 2. to gain for oneself through one's actions of efforts **tētipperu** [tētipperi] Tr, 4b; **muyanru peru** [muyanri peri] Tr, 4b.

acquit : **vituvi** [virivii] Tr, 6.

act 1. to serve or function or operate **seyalpuri** [seyalpuri] Intr, 2. 2. to perform on a stage as an actor **naṭi** [narī] Intr, 6.

adapt 1. to write with necessary modifications **taluviyelutu** [taliviyeleḍi] Tr, 3; 2. to make suitable requirements **porutta-mäku** (< **poruttamäku**, 3) [porittamäkki] Tr, 3.

add : to find the sum of **kūṭtu** (< **kūṭu**, 3) [kūṭti] Tr, 3.

addict **ketṭa palakkattirku aṭimaiyāku** (> **ketṭapalakkattirku aṭimaiyāku**, 3) [ketṭa palakkattirki arimaiyāxti] Intr, 3.

address 1. to give a formal speech directed to a group of persons **uraiyārru** [uraiyārrī] Tr, 3. 2. to write the name of the recipient or sender along with the designation placed on letter **mukavari elutu** [mukavari eliḍti] Intr, 3.

adduce

adduce *etuttuccol* [eritticcol] Tr, 3; *kurippiṭu* [kurippiri] Tr, 4b.

adhere *kaṭaippiti* [karaippiri] Tr, 6.

join 1. to be next to *atuttiru* [arittiri] Tr, 7. **2.** to be in contact with *sārtiru* [sārndiri] Tr, 7.

adjourn *iṭainirutti vai* [irainiritti vai] Tr, 6; *ottivai* [ottivai] Tr, 6.

adjudicate *tīrppalī* [tīrppalī] Intr, 6; *tīrppukkūru* [tīrppikkūri] Intr, 3.

adjust 1. to adjust oneself *olunkākku* (< *olunkāku*, 3) [olīngā-kki] Tr, 3. **2.** to adopt oneself *anusari* [anisari] Tr, 6; *ottuppō* [ottippō] Tr, 8.

administer : to manage (affairs, a government, etc.) *āṭci sey* [āṭcisey] Tr, 1a; *niruvaki* [nirivaxi] Tr, 6.

admire *pōrru* [pōrrī] Tr, 3; *viyantu pārāṭtu* [viyandī pārāṭti] Tr, 3.

admit 1. to allow to enter *ullēvīṭu* [ullēvirī] Tr, 4a; *nuḷaiya viṭu* [nuḷaiya viṇ] Tr, 4a. **2.** to acknowledge *ērrukkol* (ērrikkol) Tr, 1b; *oppukkol* [oppikkol] Tr, 1b.

admonish *nallarivūṭtu* [nallarivūṭti] Intr, 3.

adopt 1. to become the legal parent of another person's child *tattu etu* [tatti eṛi] Tr, 6. **2.** to accept formally *mēṛkol* [mēṛkol] Tr, 1b.

adore 1. to pay divine honor to; to worship *pūsi* [pūsi] Tr, 6; *valipatu* [valibari] Tr, 4a. **2.** to regard with the utmost esteem, love and respect *pōrru* [pōrrī] Tr, 3.

adorn 1. to decorate *alaṅkari* [alaṅgari] Tr, 6; *alaṅkāri* [alaṅgāri] Tr, 6. **2.** to add beauty, as by ornaments *aḷakūṭtu*

[*alaxūt̄ti*] Intr, 3; *oppanai sey* [*oppanai sey*] Intr, 1a.

adulate *kalappaṭam sey* [*kalapparam sey*] Intr, 1a.

advance 1. to promote, as to a higher rank *uyarttu* (<*uyar*, 2)

[*uyartti*] Tr, 3. 2. to give money on credit *kaṭan utavu*

[*karan uḍavi*] Intr, 3. 3. to give money as an advance *munpa-*
nām koṭu [*munpanam kori*] Intr, 6. 4. to go forward *muntu*

[*mundi*] Intr, 3; *munnēru* (> *munnērru*, 3) [*munnēri*] Intr, 3.

adventure : to engage in an adventure or venture *tun̄intu irāṇiku*

(> *tun̄intu irakku*, 3) [*tun̄ind̄i irahgi*] Intr, 3.

advert 1. to remark or comment about *kurippiṭu* [*kurippiri*]

Tr, 4a. 2. to turn the attention to *kavanam tiruppu* (< *kavanam*
tiruppu, 3) [*kavanam tirippi*] Tr, 3.

advertise : to describe in some medium of communication
in order to induce the public to buy or support or approve
of it *arivi* [*arivi*] Tr, 6; *terivi* [*terivi*] Tr, 6; *vīḍamparap-*
paṭuttu [*vīḍamarappari*] Tr, 3.

advise 1. to give advise to *älōsanaiKKūru* [*älōsanaiKKūri*]

Intr, 3. 2. to take counsel with *kalantälōsi* [*kalandälōsi*]
Tr, 6.

advocate : to plead in favour of *ātarittu vāṭāṭu* [*āḍaritti*
vāḍāri] / Tr, 3.

aerate *kārrūṭtu* [*kārrūṭti*] Intr, 3.

affect *tākku* [*tākki*] Tr, 3; *nilaimārru* (< *nilaimāru*, 3) [*nilai-*
mārrī] Tr, 3; *pāṭi* [*pāḍi*] Tr, 6.

affiliate : to attach or unite in terms of fellowship *uruppāka-*
inai (< *uruppāka inai*, 2) [*urippāxa inai*] Tr, 6.

affirm 1. to confirm or ratify *uruti sey* [*urid̄i sey*] Tr, 1a.

2. to state or assert positively *urutippatuttu* [*uruḍippari*] Tr,

affix

Tr, 3; **valiyuruttikkuru** [valiyuruttikkuri] Tr, 3.

affix 1. to impress a seal or stamp **ottu** [otti] Tr, 3; **pati** < **pati**, 2) [paδi] Tr, 6. 2. to join or attach **poruttu** (< **poruntu**, 3) [poritti] Tr, 3.

afflict **ericcalūt̄tu** ([ericcalūt̄t̄]) Intr, 3.

afford **utavu** [uδav̄i] Intr, 3.

agglomerate **urut̄tu** (< **urul**, 1b) [uritt̄t̄] Tr, 3; **urunṭaiyākku** (< **urunṭaiyāku**, 3) [uriṇḍaiyākk̄i] Tr, 3; **pantāku** (< **pantāku**, 3) [pandākk̄i] Tr, 3.

aggravate 1. to annoy; irritate **sinamūt̄tu** [sinamūt̄t̄] Intr, 3. 2. **mēlum kēṭāku** (< **mēlum kēṭāku**, 3) [mēlim̄ kērākk̄i] Tr, 3.

aggregate : to bring together; collect into one sum **mottamākku** (< **mottamāku**, 3) [mottamākk̄i] Tr, 3.

aggress **äkkirami** [äkkirami] Tr, 6.

aggrieve **tunpuruttu** [tunpuritti] Tr, 3.

agist **tīrvai viti** [tīrvai viδi] Intr, 6.

agitate **kīlarcci sey** [kīlarcci sey] Intr, 1a; **pōrātu** [pōrāri] Intr, 3.

agonise 1. to engage in a struggle **mallātu** [mallāri] Intr, 3. 2. to distress with extreme pain; torture **vētanaippaṭuttu** (< **vētanaippaṭu**, 4a) [vēδanaipparitti] Tr, 3.

agree 1. to give consent **iŋārku** [iŋānḡi] Intr, 3; **uṭanpaṭu** [uṛanpari] Intr, 4a. 2. to reach an agreement or state of agreement upon something **ottukkol** [ottikkol] Intr, 1b; **sammati** [sammaδi] Intr, 6.

aid **utavu** [uδav̄i] Intr, 3.

aim at : to position something that shoots (gun, arrow etc.)

kuripär [kuribär] Tr, 6.

alarm 1. to make fearful **kiliyüttu** [kiliyütti] Intr, 3. 2. to warn of an emergency **vilippüttu** [vilippütti] Intr, 3.

alert **eccari** [eccari] Tr, 6. **eccarikkai sey** [eccarikkai sey] Tr, 1a.

alienate : to make indifferent or hostile **anniyamāku** (< **anniyamāku**, 3) [anniyamākk̩] Tr, 3.

alight **ițanku** (> **ițakku**, 3) [ițang̩] Intr, 3.

align 1. to arrange **olunkupațtu** (< **olunkupațu**, 4a) [olün-
gișaritti] Tr, 3. 2. to ally (oneself) with a group **kütłuccēr** (< **kütłuccēr**, 2) [kütłuccēr] Tr, 6. 3. to bring into a line **varisaippațtu** [varisaipparitti] Tr, 3.

allege 1. to assert **ațittuppēs** [ařittippēš] Tr, 3. 2. to plead in support of **vătițu** [văđiři] Intr, 4a.

alleviate : to make easier to endure **ilēsāku** (< **ilēsāku**, 3) [ilēsākk̩] Tr, 3; **eļitākku** (**eļitāku**, 3) [eļiđākk̩] Tr, 3.

alliterate : to compose or arrange with alliteration **mōnaippa-
tuttu** [mōnaipparitti] Tr, 3.

allocate 1. to allot **ițam otukku** [ițam ođikk̩] Intr, 3. 2. to set apart for a particular purpose **otukku** (< **oturku**, 3) [ođikk̩] Tr, 3.

allow 1. to give permission to or for **isaivu koțu** [isaivi koři] Intr, 6; **ițamalî** [ițamalî] Intr, 6. 2. to admit **pukavītu** [pučavīři] Tr, 4a.

alloy : to mix metals or metal with nonmetal so as to form an alloy **ulōkak kalappu sey** [ulōxak kalappi sey] Tr, 1a.

allude : to mention briefly or incidentally **kurippākat terivi** [kurippāxat terivi] Tr, 6; **maraimukamākak kurippițu** [marai-
muxamāxak kurippiři] Tr, 4a.

allure

allure 1. to attract by the offer of something flattering or desirable *kavar* [kavar] Tr, 2. 2. to fascinate *mayakku* (< *mayāṅku*, 3) [mayakki] Tr, 3; *vayappaṭuttu* (< *vayappaṭu*, 4a) [vayapparitti] Tr, 3.

ally : to unite formally, as by treaty, league, or the like *onrukūtu* (> *onrukūṭtu*, 3) [onrukūṭti] Intr, 3.

alter *tiruttu* (< *tiruntu*, 3) [tiritti] Tr, 3; *mārru* (< *māru*, 3) [māṛṛi] Tr, 3.

alternate : to interchange repeatedly and regularly with one another in time or place *māri* *māri* *nikal* [*māri* *māri* *nixal*] Intr, 2.

amalgamate 1. to make into a combination *oruṅkinai* (< *oruṅkinai*, 2) [oruṅginai] Tr, 6. 2. to blend *kala* (< *kala*, 2) [kala] Tr, 7.

amass : to collect into a mass *kuvi* (> *kuvi*, 6) [kuvi] Intr, 2; *tiral* (> *tiraṭṭu*, 3) [tiral] Intr, 1b.

amaze *āccariyappaṭuttu* (< *āccariyappaṭu*, 4a) [*āccariyappaṭittu*] Tr, 3; *tikai* [tixai] Intr, 6; *tikaikkā vai* [tixaikka vai] Tr, 6.

ambush : to attack from ambush, the act of lying concealed so as to attack by surprise *tākkutar̄kākap patuṅkiyiru* [*tākkīḍar̄kāxap paḍiṅgiyiru*] Tr, 7.

ameliorate : to become better *sīrpaṭu* (< *sīrpaṭuttu*, 3) [sīrpaṭti] Intr, 4a; *nallatāku* (> *nallatākku*, 3) [nallaḍāxti] Intr, 3.

amend : to modify, rephrase, or add to or subtract from (a motion, bill, constitution etc.) by formal procedure *sīrtiruttu* [sīrḍiritti] Tr, 3.

amount : to combine to yield a sum; total *mottamāku* (> *mottamākku*, 3) [mottamāxti] Intr, 3.

amplify : to make larger or greater; enlarge; extend *atikamākku* (<*atikamāku*, 3) [aδixamākk̩] Tr, 3.

amputate : to cut off all or part of a limb or digit of the body, as by surgery *tunṭi* [tunṭi] Tr, 6; *vettiyetu* [vett̩iyer̩] Tr, 6.

amuse : to entertain *vēṭikkaikkāṭtu* [vērikkaikkāṭti] Intr, 3.

analogise *orṛumaippaṭuttu* [orr̩imaippaṛitti] Tr, 3.

analyse *nūnuki ārāy* [nuṇxi ārāy] Tr, 2; *pākupaṭuttu* [pāxi-βar̩itti] Tr, 3.

anathematize : to pronounce an anathema against *sāpamītu* [sāβamīti] Tr, 4a.

anatomize *aru* [ar̩i] Tr, 6; *kūrupaṭuttu* [kūr̩iβar̩itti] Tr, 3; *pakuttuppār* [paxittippār] Tr, 6.

anear *anuku* [an̩ix̩i] Tr, 3.

anger *kōpi* [kōpi] Intr, 6.

anglicise 1. to make English in customs, manners etc. *āṅkila marapuppaṭuttu* [āṅgila maraβippar̩itti] Tr, 3. 2. to confirm to the usage of the English language *āṅkilamākku* (<*āṅkila-māku*, 3) [āṅgilamākk̩] Tr, 3; *āṅkilamayamākku* (<*āṅkila-mayamāku*, 3) [āṅgilamayamākk̩] Tr, 3.

animate : to give life to *uyirūṭtu* [uyirūṭti] Intr, 3.

annalise *paṭṭiyalil sēr* <*paṭṭiyalil sēr*, 2) [paṭṭiyalil sēr] Tr, 6; *pativu sey* [paδi̯v̩ sey] Tr, 1a.

annex : *pinniñai* [pinniñai] Tr, 3.

annihilate : to destroy utterly *nirmūlamākku* (<*nirmūlamāku*, 3) [nirmūlamākk̩] Tr, 3; *arivippu sey* [arivippi̯ sey] Tr, 1a; *terivi* [terivi] Tr, 6; *paraisārru* [paraisārr̩i] Tr, 3.

annoy *naccari* [naccari] Tr, 6.

annul *oli* [o̯li] Tr, 6.

announce

announce *sārru* [sārr̩t̩] Tr, 3.

anoint : to put oil on *enney pūsu* [enney pūst̩] Intr, 3.

answer 1. to respond in written to a question, request, accusation or communication *patil elutu* [paδil el̩iδ̩i] Intr, 3. 2. to respond in spoken to a question, request, accusation or communication *patil sol* [paδil sol] Intr, 3. 3. to give reply *vītaikūru* [vīraixūr̩i] Intr, 3.

antagonise : *etiriyākku* (< *etiriyāku*, 3) [eδiriyākki] Tr, 3.

anticipate *etirnōkku* [eδirnōkk̩i] Tr, 3; *etirpār* [eδirpār] Tr, 6.

antiquate *pałamaippatuttu* [pałamaipparitt̩i] Tr, 3.

apologize 1. to offer an apology *mānnippukkēl* [mānnippikk̩el̩] Intr, 5c. 2. to make a formal defense in speech or writing *vīlakkam kūru* [vīlakkam kūr̩i] Intr, 3.

apotheocize *teyvamākkku* (< *teyvamāku*, 3) [teyvamākk̩i] Tr, 3.

appeal 1 : to create attraction *kavarcciyūṭṭu* [kavarcciyūṭṭ̩i] Intr, 3. 2. to apply for review of (a case) to a higher tribunal *mēl valakkātu* [mēl valakkār̩i] Intr, 3. 3. to request *mūraiyyitu* [mūraiyyir̩i] Intr, 4a; *vēṇtukōl vitu* [vēṇdixōl vir̩i] Intr, 4a.

appear 1. to come into sight *kāṭciyalī* [kāṭciyal̩i] Intr, 6.

2. to seem; give an impression *tōnr̩u* [tōnr̩i] Intr, 3. 3. to be obvious or easily perceived *pulappaṭu* [pulappari] Intr, 4a.

appease 1. to bring to a state of peace *amaitippatuttu* [amai-t̩ipparitt̩i] Tr, 3. 2. to satisfy or relieve *āṛru* (< *āru*, 3) [āṛri] Tr, 3; *tan̩i* (< *tan̩i*, 2) [tan̩i] Tr, 6.

append 1. to attach *oṭṭu* [oṭṭ̩i] Tr, 3. 2. to add as supplement, accessory or appendix *pinninai* [pinninai] Tr, 6.

appetize *pasiyunṭākku* (< *pasiyunṭāku*, 3) [pasiyunṭākki].

Intr, 3.

applaud *pārāṭtu* [pārāṭṭi] Tr, 3; *pukal* [puxal] Tr, 2; *m e c c u* [meccu] Tr, 3.

apply 1. to make practical or active use of *payanpaṭuttu* (< *payanpaṭu*, 4a) [payanparitti] Tr, 3. 2. to apply for a job etc. *vinnappi* [vinnappi] Intr, 6.

appoint *niyami* [niyami] Tr, 6.

appraise 1. to estimate the nature of or value of *matippitu* [maδippiri] Tr, 4a. 2. to estimate the monetary value of *vilai kuri* [vilai kuri] Intr, 6.

appreciate *pārāṭtu* [pārāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

apprehend :- to take into custody; arrest by legal warrant or authority *kaitusey* [kaiδisey] Tr, 1a.

apprise : to inform *arivi* [arivi] Tr, 6; *terivi* [terivi] Tr, 6.

approach : to come near or nearer to *anuku* [anuk] Tr, 3; *samipi* [samib] Tr, 6.

approve *aṅkikari* [aṅgīxari] Tr, 6; *ērrukkol* [ērrikkol] Tr, 1b.

arbitrate *naṭuvavarāyiruntu* *tīrppukkūru* [narivarāyirindi tīrppikkūri] Intr, 3.

argue *vāṭāṭtu* [vāḍāṛt] Intr, 3.

arise 1. to rise *elū* [eli] Intr, 2. 2. to get up from sleep, sitting or lying *eluntiru* [elindiri] Intr, 7.

arm *paṭaikkalaṅkaḷ pūṭtu* [paraikkalaṅgaḷ pūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

armour *kāppukkavasam iṭu* [kappikkavasam iṛi] Intr, 4a.

arouse *eluppu* (< *elumpu*, 3) [elippi] Tr, 3.

arraign *kurram kāṇ* [kurram kāṇ] Intr, 5a.

arrange

arrange 1. to prepare, plan or schedule **ērpātu sey** [ērpāti sey] Tr, 1a. 2. to place in proper, desired or convenient order **sarippatuttu** [saripparitti] Tr, 3.

array : to place in proper or desired order, as troops for **anivakku** [anivaxi] Intr, 6.

arrest 1. to seize (a person) by legal authority or warrant **kaitusey** [kaiδisey] Tr, 1a. 2. to check the course of; stop or slow down **niruttu** [niritti] Tr, 3.

arrive (at a place) **sēr** (> **sēr, 6**) [sēr] Intr, 2.

arrogate : to claim or appropriate to oneself presumptuously or without right **urimai karpi** [urimai karpi] Tr, 6.

articulate **uccari** [uccari] Tr, 6; **oli** [oli] Tr, 6.

ascend **ēru** (> **ērru, 3**) [ēri] Intr, 3.

ascertain **urutippatuttu** [uritippatuttu] Tr, 3.

ascribe **ērriccol** [ērriccol] Tr, 3.

ask 1. to put a question to; inquire of **kēl** [kēl] Tr, 5c; **vinavu** [vinavi] Tr, 3. 2. to solicit or request **kōru** [kōri] Tr, 3; **vēntu** [vēndi] Tr, 3.

asperse : to sprinkle **telī** [telī] Tr, 6.

asphyxiate : to suffocate **mūccuttinara** vai [mūccittinara vai] Tr, 6.

aspire : **avāvu** [avāvi] Tr, 3; **āsaippatu** [āsaippari] Tr, 4a. **vilai** [vilai] Tr, 2; **virumpu** [virimbī] Tr, 3.

assail 1. to get upon with violence **etir** [eδir] Tr, 6. 2. to attack with criticism, ridicule, abuse etc. / **tākkau** [tākki] Tr, 3.

assasinate **paṭukolai sey** [*parixolai sey*] Tr, 1a; **maṛainti-runtukol** [*maraindirindi kol*] Tr, 1c.

assault **täkku** [*täkk̩i*] Tr, 3.

assemble 1. to bring together; gather into one place **onrisēr** (<**onrisēr**, 2) [*onriser*] Tr, 6; **küttu** (<**küttu**, 3) [*kütti*] Tr, 3.

assent **iñaniku** [*iñangi*] Intr, 3.

assert : to state with assurance, confidence, or force **urutiyā-kak kūru** [*urit̩ iyāxak kūri*] Tr, 3.

assess **matippiṭu** [*maδippir̩i*] Tr, 4a.

assign : to reserve for a specific person or purpose **otukkik koṭu** [*oδikkikkori*] Tr, 6.

assimilate : to take in and incorporate as one's own **tanniyāl-läkku** [*tanniyālākk̩i*] Tr, 3.

assist **utavu** [*uδav̩i*] Intr, 3; **tunai sey** [*tunai sey*] Intr, 1a.

associate 1. to keep company, as a comrade or intimate **sērntu pałaku** [*sērnd̩i pałax̩i*] Intr, 3. 2. to join as a companion, partner or ally **pañkukol** [*pañgixol*] Intr, 1b.

assort : to arrange according to kind or class; classify; sort **taram piri** [*taram piri*] Tr, 6; **vakaippaṭuttu** [*vaxaippariṭt̩i*] Tr, 3.

assuage : to appease, satisfy **matṭuppaṭuttu** [*matṭippariṭti*] Tr, 3.

assume 1. to pretend to have or be **pāvanai sey** [*pāvanai sey*] Intr, 1a. 2. to take over the duties or responsibilities of **mērkol** [*mērkol*] Tr, 1b.

assure **urutikūru** [*urit̩ ikūri*] Intr, 3; **nampikkaiyalı** [*nambik-kaiyalı*] Intr, 6.

astonish **tikai** [*tixai*] Intr, 6; **viya** [*viya*] Intr, 2.

astringe **kaṭṭi irukku** [*kaṭṭi iřikk̩i*] Tr, 3.

attach *iñai* (< *iñai*, 2) [*iñai*] Tr, 6; *sēr* (< *sēr*, 2) [*sēr*] Tr, 6; *poruttu* (< *poruntu*, 3) [*poritti*] Tr, 3.

attack 1. to blame, abuse or criticise violently or bitterly *sātu* [*sāri*] Tr, 3. 2. to set upon violently with or without weapon *tākku* [*tākki*] Tr, 3.

attain *añai* [*añai*] Tr, 2.

attempt *muyal* [*muyal*] Intr, 1c; *muyarci sey* [*muyarci sey*] Intr, 1a.

attend 1 : to listen to; give heed to *urrukkēl* [*urrikkel*] Tr, 5c. 2. to be present at *kalantukoł* [*kalandixol*] Intr, 1b. 3. to pay attention; listen or watch attentively *k a v a n i* [*kavani*] Tr, 6.

attenuate 1. to weaken or reduce in force, intensity, effect, quantity, or value *kurai* (< *kurai*, 2) [*kurai*] Tr, 6; 2. to make thin; make slender *melliyatāku* (< *melliyatāku*, 3) [*melliyaδākkī*] Tr, 3.

attest : to certify *kaiyeluttiñtu urutiyali* [*kaiyelittit̄i urit̄iyali*] Tr, 1b.

attire *ututtiñkoł* [*urittikkol*] Tr, 1b.

attract *ır* [*ır*] Tr, 6. *kavar* [*kavar*] Tr, 2.

attribute : to consider as belonging, as qualify or characteristics *karpittukkūru* [*karpittikkūrt̄i*] Tr, 3.

auction *ēlam viñu* [*ēlam viri*] Tr, 4a.

audit *tanikkai sey* [*tanikkai sey*] Tr, 1a.

augment : to increase or intensify, as in size, degree, or effect *atikamāku* (< *atikamāku*, 3) [*aδ ixamākkī*] Tr, 3; *peritakku* (< *peritāku*, 3) [*periδākkī*] Tr, 3.

authenticate *urutippañtutu* [*urit̄ipparitti*] Tr, 3.

authorize *atikāram koṭu* [aδixāram kɔti] Intr, 6.

avail *payanperu* [payanperi] Intr, 4a; *kiṭaikkapperu* [kiriakkap-
peri] Intr, 4b.

avenge *palitir* [pałiðir] Tr, 6; *palivāṅku* [pałivāṅgi] Tr, 3.

avert : to prevent *taṭu* [tar̄i] Tr, 6..

avoid 1. to keep clear of *tatṭikkali* [tatṭikkali] Tr, 6.

tappiccel [tappiccel] Intr, 1c. 2. to keep away from
tavir [tavir] Tr, 6; *vilakku* (< *vilaku*, 3) [vilakkt̄] Tr, 3.

avow *kurrattai oppukkol* [kurrattai oppikkol] Intr, 1b.

await *kāttiru* [kättiri] Intr, 7.

awake 1. to rouse to action; become active *e lu* [e l̄i] Intr, 2. 2. to wake up; rouse from sleep *vili* [vili] Intr, 6.

awaken 1. to make or become aware or active *elucciyūṭtu* [elicciyūṭti] Intr, 3; *vilippūṭtu* [vilippūṭti] Intr, 3; 2. to awake; waken *eluppu* [elippt̄] Tr, 3.

award *parisali* [parisali] Tr, 6.

awe *malaikka vai* [malaikka vai] Tr, 6.

axe 1. to split with an axe *pila* [pil̄a] Tr, 7. 2. to cut with an axe *vettu* [vett̄i] Tr, 3.

B

baa : to cry as a sheep *kattu* [katti] Intr, 3.

babble 1. to utter in a foolish meaningless, or incoherent manner *ularu* [ulari] Intr, 3; *pitarru* [piðarri] Intr, 3.

2. to prattle, as child *malalaip pēsu* [malalaip pēsi] Intr, 3;

back : to support or help, as with personal authority; evi-

backbite

- dence, or money **ātari** [ādari] Tr, 6.
- backbite** **purankūru** [purarigūri] Intr, 3.
- baffle** : to perplex **tiñara aṭi** [tiñara arṭ] Tr, 6.
- bail** **jāmīnil viṭu** [jāmīnil viṛi] Tr, 4a.
- bake** : to cook by dry heat in an oven under coals, or on heated metal or stones **sutu** [surṭ] Tr, 4a.
- balance** : to weigh in a balance **niru** [nir̄i] Tr, 6.
- ball** **pantaka varintu surru** [pandāxa varindi surri] Tr, 3.
- ballast** **aṭiccumai ērru** (< **aṭiccumai ēru**, 3) [aṭiccumai ērr̄i] Tr, 3.
- ballot** : to vote by ballot **vākkali** [vākkaļi] Intr, 6.
- ban** **tataiviti** [taraivi ḥi] Intr, 6.
- band** **kattu** [katt̄i] Tr, 3.
- bandage** **kattuppōtu** [kattippōri] Intr, 4a.
- bang** **ōsaiyōtu mūtu** [ōsaiyōri mūri] Tr, 3.
- banish** 1. to send away **turattu** [turatti] Tr, 3. 2. to expel from or relegate to a country or place by authoritative decree **nāṭukatattu** [nāṭixaratti] Tr, 3.
- bank** : to deposit money in a bank **varkiyil pōtu** [vangiyil pōri] Tr, 4a.
- bar** : to block a way, passage etc. **tatu** [tar̄i] Tr, 6.
- bare** 1. to remove the clothes **avil** [avil] Tr, 6. 2. to reveal **velippatuttu** (< **velippatu**, 4a) [velippaṛitti] Tr, 3.
- bargain** **pēram pēsu** [pēram pēṣi] Tr, 3.
- bark** : to strip the bark from(**tōluri** (<**tōl**) **uri**, 2) [tōl uri] Tr, 6; (**paṭṭaiuri** (<**paṭṭai**) **uri**, 2) [paṭṭai uri] Tr, 6.
- barter** : **panṭamārru sey** [panḍamārr̄i sey] Tr, 1a.

base 1. to make or form base or foundation for **aṭippaṭaiyākkku** (< **aṭippaṭaiyāku**, 3) [arippaṛaiyākkī] Tr, 3. 2. to establish, as a fact or conclusion **niruvu** [niriṇvi] Tr, 3.

bask : to lie in or be exposed to pleasant warmth **kuṭir kāy** [kuṭir kāy] Intr, 2.

basket **kūtaiyil vai** [kūraiyl vai] Tr, 6.

baste : to beat with a stick; thrash; cudgel **sitai** (< **sitai**, 2) [siδai] Tr, 6; **tatiyālati** [tariyālari] Tr, 6; **putai** [purai] Tr, 6.

bate 1. to restrain **aṭakku** (< **aṭan̄ku**, 3) [arakkī] Tr, 3. 2. to diminish or subside **tan̄i** (> **tan̄i**, 6) [tan̄i] Intr, 2.

bath **kuṭippāttu** [kuṭippātti] Tr, 3; **nīrāttu** [nīrātti] Tr, 3.

bathe **kuṭi** [kuṭi] Intr, 6; **nīrātu** [nīrāti] Intr, 3.

batten **tinrukolu** [tinrixolī] Intr, 6.

batter **ulpakkamāka sāy** (> **ulpakkamāka sāy**, 6) [ulpakka-māka sāy] Intr, 2.

battle **pōriṭu** [pōriṇti] Intr, 4a.

bawl : to shout out **kūccalitu** [kūccalirī] Intr, 4a.

bay : to howl at **urumu** [uṛimti] Intr, 3.

be **iru** [irī] Intr, 7.

bead 1. to ornament with beads **kōr** [kōr] Tr, 6. 2. to form beads or bead on **toṭu** [torī] Tr, 6.

bear 1. to give birth to **īn** [īn] Tr, 5b; **peru** [peri] Tr, 4b. 2. to hold a load **suma** [suma] Tr, 7. 3. to carry in the mind or heart **tāṅku** [tāṅgī] Tr, 3.

beat 1. to give a series of blows to; strike repeatedly **aṭi** [ari] Tr, 6. 2. to sound as a drum **kottu** [kotti] Tr, 3. 3. to throb or pulsate **tuti** [turī] Intr, 6.

beautify

- beautify *alakuppaṭuttu* [*alaxipparittı*] Tr, 3.
- becalm *amaitippaṭuttu* [*amaiδipparittı*] Tr, 3.
- becharm *mayaṅku* (< *mayaṅku*, 3) [*mayakki*] Tr, 3.
- beck *saikai sey* [*saixai sey*] Intr, 1a.
- become 1. to come, change, or grow to be *ākai* [*āxi*] Intr, 3.
2. to come into being *nēr* [*nēr*] Intr, 2.
- becurl *surul* (>*suruttu*, 3) [*surił*] Intr, 1b.
- bedeck *oppanai sey* [*oppanai sey*] Intr, 1a.
- befall 1. to happen *nikal* [*nixal*] Intr, 2. 2. to occur *nēr* [*nēr*] Intr, 2.
- befool *mutṭälākku* (< *mutṭälāku*, 3) [*mutṭälākki*] Tr, 3;
ēmarru (< *ēmāru*, 3) [*ēmārrı*] Tr, 3.
- beg 1. to ask for as charity, to beg alms *ira* [*ira*] Intr, 7;
piccayıetu [*piccayıerı*] Intr, 6; *yāsi* [*yāsı*] Intr, 6. 2. to beg
forgiveness *manṛātu* [*manṛārı*] Intr, 3.
- beget 1. to procreate *tōrruvi* [*tōrrıvi*] Tr, 6. 2. to generate
(offspring) *peru* [*peri*] Tr, 4b.
- begin 1. to originate *untaku* (> *untākku*, 3) [*unḍāxi*] Intr, 3.
tōnru [*tōnrı*] Intr, 3. 2. to commence or start *ārampi* [*āram-*
bi] Tr, 6; *toṭāṅku* [*toṭāṅgi*] Tr, 3.
- begird *kaccai kaṭtu* [*kaccai kaṭtı*] Intr, 3.
- behave *naṭantukol* [*naṛandıxol*] Intr, 1b.
- behead *talaivāṅku* [*talaivāṅgi*] Intr, 3.
- belch *ēppamiṭu* [*ēppamiri*] Intr, 4a.
- belie *poyyākku* (< *poyyāku*, 3) [*poyyākki*] Tr, 3.
- believe *nampu* [*nambı*] Tr, 3.
- belittle *sirumaippaṭuttu* [*sirımaipparittı*] Tr, 3.
- bell *maṇi kaṭtu* [*maṇi kaṭtı*] Intr, 3.

bellow : to utter in a loud voice **urakkak kūvu** [urakkak kūv̄i] Intr, 3.

belong to : to be the property of **urimaippatu** [urimaipparti] Intr, 4a.

bemire : to soil with mire **sēru pūsu** [sēri pūsi] Tr, 3.

bend : to become curved, crooked or bent **kōnu** [kōn̄i] Intr, 3; **valai** (>**valai**, 6) [valai] Intr, 2.

benefit : to derive benefit or advantage; profit **nanmai atai** [nanmai arai] Intr, 2.

benumb : to deprive of sensation **marattuppōka sey** [maratti-pōxa sey] Tr, 1a.

bequeath : to entrust **porappil viṭu** [porippil viṛi] 1r, 4a.

berate : to scold or rebuke **kanṭi** [kanḍi] Tr, 6; **tittu** [tit̄ti] Tr, 3.

bereave **parikoṭu** [parikori] Tr, 6.

beseech 1. to be eagerly for **manrātu** [manrāri] Intr, 3. 2. to appeal **keñcikkēl** [keñjikkēl] Tr, 5c.

beset : to surround **valaittukol** [valaittikko] Tr, 1b.

bestow : to present as a gift or prize **ali** [ali] Tr, 6; **valāṅku** [valāṅgi] Tr, 3.

bet : to pledge (something) as a forfeit if one's forecast of a future event is wrong, usually in return for a similar pledge by another if the forecast is right **pantayam katṭu** [pandayam kat̄ti] Tr, 3.

betray (a person) : to disappoint the hopes or expectations of **sati** [saδi] Tr, 6; **sati sey** [saδi sey] Tr, 1a; **mōsam sey** [mōsam sey] Tr, 1a; **vāñci** [vāñji] Tr, 6.

betroth **tāmpūlam mārru** (<**tāmpūlam māru**, 3) [tāmpūlam mārr̄i] Tr, 3.

beware

beware : to be cautious or careful of **kavanamāyiru** [kavana-māyiri] Intr, 3.

bewilder 1. to confuse or puzzle completely **kulappu** (< **kułampu**, 3) [kułappi] Tr, 3. 2. to perplex **tatumāra sey** [tarimāra sey] Tr, 1a.

bewitch : to affect by witchcraft or magic **sūniyam vai** [sūniyam vai] Intr, 6.

bias : to cause prejudice in a person **orupuramāka sāy** [ori-puramāxa sāy] Tr, 2.

bicker 1. to engage in petulant or peevish argument **pūsalitu** [pūsaliri] Intr, 4a. 2. to flicker; glitter **minnu** [minni] Intr, 3.

bid : to make an offer to purchase at a price **vilai kuri** [vilai kuri] Intr, 6.

bide : to dwell **tanķu** [tanġi] Intr, 3.

bind 1. to fasten **kaṭtu** [kaṭṭi] Tr, 3. 2. to encircle with a band **surru** [surri] Tr, 3.

biseet **piri** (< **piri**, 2) [piri] Tr, 6.

bit : to put the mouth piece of a bridle in the mouth (of a horse) **kaṭivālam māṭtu** [karivālam māṭti] Intr, 3.

bite 1. to tear with the teeth; to grip or hold with the teeth **kaṭi** [karī] Tr, 6. 3. to sting as an insect **koṭtu** [kotti] Tr, 3.

blab : to talk or chatter indiscretely and thoughtlessly **uļaru** [uļari] Intr, 3; **pitarru** [piđarri] Intr, 3.

blame : to place the responsibility for (a fault, error etc.) on a person; to find fault with **kuraikuru** [kuraixūrī] Tr, 3.

kurram sāṭtu [kurram sāṭti] Tr, 3; **paļi sumattu** [paļi sumatti] Intr, 3.

blanch

blanch : to whiten by removing colour; bleach **vēl̄aiyākku** (< *vellaiyāku*, 3) [*vellaiyākki*] Tr, 3.

blandish : to coax or influence by gentle flattery; cajole **koñcu** [*koñjt*] Tr, 3; **pasappu** [*pasappi*] Tr, 3.

blanket 1. to cover with **marai** (< *marai*, 2) [*marai*] Tr, 6.
2. to cover as with blanket **mūtu** [*mūri*] Tr, 3.

blare 1. to emit a loud raucous sound **ekkālamītu** [*ekkālamīri*] Intr, 4a. 2. to sound loudly **mulānku** (> *mulakku*, 3) [*mu-*
lañgt] Intr, 3.

blast : to ruin, destroy **sāmpalākku** (< *sāmpalāku*, 3) [*sāmba-*
lākki] Tr, 3; **suñtuk karukdau** (< *suñtuk karuku*, 3) [*suñtik-*
karikkī] Tr, 3.

bleach : to make whiter or lighter in colour **vēl̄i r̄a s̄ey**
[*vēl̄ira sey*] Tr, 1a.

blear : to make (the eyes or sight) dim, as with tears or
inflammation **marikalākdu** (< *marikalāku*, 3) [*mañgalākki*]
Tr, 3.

bleed : as blood **kasi** [*kasi*] Intr, 2.

blend : to mix smoothly and inseparably together **k a l a -**
[*kala*] Tr, 7.

bless **āsīrvati** [*āsīrvaδi*] Tr, 6; **väl̄tu** [*väl̄tti*] Tr, 3.

blind : **kurutäkku** (< *kurutäku*, 3) [*kurirōkkī*] Tr, 3.

blindfold to cover the eyes of with a cloth, bandage,
or the like, to keep from seeing **kannailkattu** [*kaññaikkattī*]
Intr, 3.

blink **imai** [*imai*] Tr, 6.

blister : to become blistered **punnäkku** (< *punnäku*, 3) [*punnäk-*
ki] Tr, 3.

bloat

bloat : to expand or distend, as with air or water **ūta vai** [ūða vai] Tr, 6.

block tatu [tar̄i] Tr, 6.

bloody : to stain or smear with blood **kuruti tōy** [kuritōi tōy] Intr, 2; **kuruti vati** (< **kuruti vati**, 2) [kuritōi vari] Tr, 6.

bloom : to produce or yield blossoms **pū** [pū] Intr, 6; **m a l a r** [malar] Intr, 2; **viri** [viri] Intr, 2.

blow 1. to move along, wind or air **aṭi** [ari] Intr, 6; **vīsu** [vīst] Intr, 3. 2. to produce or emit a current of air, as with the mouth; whistle **ūtu** [ūði] Tr, 3. 3. to blow as nose **sīntu** [sīndi] Tr, 3.

blub : to weep noisily and without restraint (usually used contemptuously) **kāṇīr vati** (< **kāṇīr vati**, 2) [kāṇīr vari] Tr, 6.

bluff : to mislead by feigning confidence; to deceive **ēy** [ēy] Tr, 6; **poy pēsu** [poy pēs̄i] Intr, 3.

blunt : to make blunt **munai malukku** (< **munai małuniku**, 3) [munai małukki] Tr, 3.

blur : to obscure, make indistinct, or sully (something) as by smearing, staining, or particularly covering **mañkalākku** (< **mañkalāku**, 3) [mañgalākki] Tr, 3.

blurt : to utter suddenly, inadvertently or indiscretely **ularikkot̄tu** [ułarikkot̄ti] Tr, 3.

blush : to redden, especially in the face, from modesty, shame, or embrassment **mukam sivappāku** [muxam sivappāxi] Intr, 3; **nānu** [nāñi] Intr, 3.

board (the bus, plane etc.) **ēru** [ērt̄] Intr, 3.

boast : to speak with exaggeration and pride, especially

about oneself or someone or something connected with oneself **tarperumaiyati** [tarperi^maiyari] Intr, 6; **vīmpu peśu** [vīmbi pēst] Intr, 3.

bob : to make a jerky motions with the head or body **tulliyātu** [tulliyār̄i] Intr, 3.

boil 1. to boil the liquid producing bubbles of gas that rise to the surface of the liquid **kāyceu** (< **kāy**, 2) [kaycc̄i] Tr, 3. 2. to cook something in boiling water **poñku** [poñḡi] Tr, 3; **vēku** [vēx̄i] Intr, 8.

bolt : to fasten with or as with a bolt or bolts **tālppālıtu** [tālppālır̄i] Tr, 4a.

bomb : to curl bombs at or drop bombs upon, as from an air-plane **vetikuntāl tākku** [verixundāl tākki] Tr, 3.

bombard **paliyuraiyāl tākku** [paliyuraiyāl tākki] Tr, 3.

bond **onrusēr** (< **onrusēr**, 2) [onrisēr] Tr, 6.

book : to register in a record **pativu sey** [paδiv̄i sey] Tr, 1a.

boom : to make a deep, prolonged, resonant sound **m u n a k u** [munax̄i] Intr, 3.

boost 1. to raise or increase **matippai uyarttu** [maδippai uyartti] Intr, 3. 2. to lift or raise by pushing from behind or below **mēlē ērru** [< mēlē ēru, 3) [mēlē ērr̄i] Tr, 3.

boot **utai** [uδai] Tr, 6.

border : to form a border or boundary to **ellaiyamai** (< **ellai-** **yamai**, 2) [ellaiyamai] Intr, 6; **varampitū** [varambir̄i] Intr, 4a.

bore : to pierce (a solid substance) with some rotary cutting instrument; to make a hole **tułaiyitu** [tułaiyiri] Tr, 4a.

born (be) **pira** [pira] Intr, 7.

borrow

borrow *kaṭanvāñku* [*karanvāngi*] Tr, 3.

bosom *mārpōtu anai* [*mārþōri anai*] Tr, 6.

botch : to spoil by poor work *araikuraiyākap palutupār* [*arai-*
xuraiyākap palitdibār] Tr, 6.

bottle *puttiyil nirappu* (< *puttiyil nirampu*, 3) [*p u t t i y i l*
nirappi] Tr, 3.

bottom : to base *aṭippaṭaiyākkai* (< *aṭippaṭaiyāku*, 3) [*arippa-*
raiayākkī] Tr, 3.

bounce *etirttaṭi* [*eđirttari*] Tr, 6.

bound 1. to jump *kuti* [*kuđi*] Intr, 6. 2. to bounce *pāy* [*pāy*]
Intr, 2.

bouse *mikutiyākak kuṭi* [*mixiđiyāxak kuri*] Tr, 6.

bow 1. to bow as head *kuni* [*kuni*] Intr, 2; *talaivanañku* [*talai-*
vanañgi] Intr, 3. 2. to bend *vaṭai* (< *vaṭai*, 2) [*vaṭai*] Tr, 6.

box 1. to put into a box *peṭtiyil vai* [*peṭtiyil vai*] Tr, 6. 2. to
fight against (someone) in a boxing match *kuttuccanṭai*
ppōtu [*kutticcanḍaippōri*] Intr, 4a.

boycott : to combine in abstaining from, or preventing dealings
with (a person or organisation) as a means of coercion
samutāyattiliruntu vilakku sey [*samuđāyattilirindi vilakkī*
sey] Tr, 1a.

brace : to fasten *iñai* (< *iñai*, 2) [*iñai*] Tr, 6.

bracket *aṭaippukkuriyitu* [*aṛaippikkuriyīrti*] Intr, 4a.

brag : to speak boastfully *tarperumai pēsu* [*tarperimai pēsi*]
Intr, 3.

braid (as hair) *pinnu* [*pinni*] Tr, 3.

brake *tatuttuniruttu* [*tarittiniritti*] Tr, 3.

branch 1. to divide, as into branches *kīlai viṭu* [*kiłai viri*]
Intr, 4a. 2. to divide *piri* (> *piri*, 6) [*piri*] Intr, 2.

brand : to mark with a brand **kurittuvitu** [kurittiviri] Tr, 4a.

bray : to pound or crush **noruukku** (< **noruiku**, 3) [noriikkit] Tr, 3.

break (as stick) **oți** (< **oți**, 2) [oři] Tr, 6; **pila** [pila] Tr, 7.

breathe **mūccuvānku** [mūccivāngit] Intr, 3; **mūccu** **vitu** [mūcci- viri] Intr, 4a.

breed **inamperukku** (< **inamperuku**, 3) [inamperiikkit] Tr, 3.

brew **kał irakku** [kał irakki] Tr, 3.

bribe **kaikküli koṭu** [kaikküli kori] Intr, 6; **kaiyütü** **koṭu** [kai-yütit kori] Intr, 6; **lañcam koṭu** [lañjam kori] Intr, 6.

bridge : to make a bridge or passage over **pālam** **kat̄tu** [pālam kat̄ti] Intr, 3.

bridle **kaṭivālam itu** [kařivālam iři] Intr, 4a.

brief **surukkikkuru** [surikkikkuri] Tr, 3.

brighten : **oliperu** [olißerit] Intr, 4b.

bring **kon̄tuvā** [kon̄dīvā] Tr, 8.

brisken **surusuruppākku** (< **surusuruppāku**, 3) [surisurip-pākkit] Tr, 3.

bristle : to erect the bristles **silir** [silir] Tr, 6.

broadcast **oliparappu** [olißerappi] Tr, 3.

brood : to sit upon eggs to be hatched, as a bird **a t a i k ā r u** [araxāri] Tr, 6; **kuñcupori** [kuñjibori] Intr, 6.

broom : to sweep **kūṭtu** [kūt̄ti] Tr, 3; **perukku** [perikkit] Tr, 3.

browse 1. to graze **mēy** (< **mēy**, 2) [mēy] Tr, 6. 2. to look through **mēleluntavāriyākap** **paṭi** [mēlelindavāriyāxap pari] Tr, 6.

bruise : to injure by striking or pressing without breaking the skin **vat̄uppatuttu** [varipparittit] Tr, 3.

brush.

brush : *pūsu* [pūsɪ] Tr, 3; *vannam* *tīt̄tu* [vannam tītt̄]

Intr, 3.

bubble : to form bubbles *kumiliyitu* [kumiliyiri] Intr, 4a;
poñku [poñgi] Intr, 3.

buckle *koluvu* [koliv̄] Tr, 3; *mätt̄u* [mätt̄] Tr, 3.

bud *arumpu* [arimb̄] Intr, 3; *mokku* *vit̄u* [mokki viri]
Intr, 4a.

budge : to move slightly *nakarttu* (< *nakar*, 2) [naxartti]
Tr, 3.

buff *mottu* [motti] Tr, 3.

bugle *kompu* *ütu* [kombi üd̄i] Intr, 3.

build : to construct a building etc. *kat̄tu* [kat̄ti] Tr, 3.

bulge : to swell *put̄ai* [purai] Intr, 6; *v̄inku* [v̄ingi] Intr, 3.

bulldoze : to coerce or intimidate, as with threats *accurutti*
aṭakka *muyal* [accuritti aṭakka muyal] Tr, 1c.

bump : to collide with *mut̄tu* [mut̄ti] Intr, 3; *mōtu* [mōd̄i] Intr, 3.

bundle *müt̄taiyäkak* *kat̄tu* [müt̄taiyäxakkat̄ti] Tr, 3.

bungle : to do clumsily and awkwardly *kularupati* *sey* [kulariβa-
ri sey] Tr, 1a.

buoy : to keep afloat *mita* [miða] Intr, 7.

burden : to load heavily *sumattu* (< *suma*, 7) [sumatti] Tr, 3.

burl : to remove burrs from wool or thread *sikkakarru* [sikkaka-
rru] Tr, 3.

burn *eri* (< *eri*, 2) [eri] Tr, 6; *karukku* (< *karuku*, 3) [karik-
ku] Tr, 3; *sut̄u* [suri] Tr, 4a.

burnish : to make smooth and bright *minukku* (< *minuñku*, 3)
[minikk̄i] Tr, 3.

burst : to break; break open *ut̄ai* (< *ut̄ai*, 2) [uṛai] Tr, 6; *takar*
(< *takar*, 2) [taxar] Tr, 6.

- bury** *putai* (< *putai*, 2) [puðai] Tr, 6.
- buss** *muraṭṭuttaranamāka muttamītu* [muraṭṭittana māxa muttamīt] Tr, 4a.
- butcher** *veṭṭu* [veṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- butt** *talaiyāl muṭṭu* [talaiyāl muṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- button** *pottānai māṭṭu* [pottānai māṭṭi] Intr, 3.
- buttress** *aṇḍai koṭu* [aṇḍai kori] Tr, 6; *muṭṭuk koṭu* [muṭṭuk kori] Tr, 6.
- buy** *vāṅku* [vāṅgi] Tr, 3.
- buzz** : to make a humming sound *muralu* [murali] Intr, 1c.
- by pass** *pakkavalīyāka sel* [pakkavalīyāxa sel] Intr, 1c.

C

- cable** : to fasten with a cable *kampivatattināl kaṭṭu* [kambi-varattināl kaṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- cackle** *kokkari* [kokkari] Intr, 6.
- cage** *kūṇṭil aṭai* (< *kūṇṭil aṭai*, 2) [kūṇḍil arai] Tr, 6.
- cajole** : to persuade by flattery *pasappi iṇāṅka sey* [pasappi iṇāṅga sey] Tr, 1a.
- calcimine** : to wash or cover with calcimine *sunñāmpāl tīrru* [suññāmbāl tīrrī] Tr, 3.
- calcine** *puṭamītu* [puṛamītī] Tr, 4a.
- calculate** *kaṇi* [kaṇī] Tr, 6.
- call** 1. to invite to come *aḷai* [alai] Tr, 6. 2. to call someone's name *kūppiṭu* [kūppiṭī] Tr, 4a.
- calm** *amaitippaṭuttu* (< *amaitippaṭu*, 4a) [amai ḍipparittī] Tr, 3.

calumniate

- calumniate** : to make false and malacious statements about
ılıtukkuru [ılıttikkürü] Tr, 3.
- calve** : to give birth to a calf *kanru īnu* [kanrı īni] Intr, 5b.
- camp** *kütāramati* [kürāramarşı] Intr, 6.
- canalize** *kälvāy veṭtu* [kälvāy veṭti] Intr, 3.
- cancel** : to eliminate *nikkü* (< *ninkü*, 3) [nikkü] Tr, 3.
- cane** *pirampäl atı* [pirambäl ari] Tr, 6.
- canker** : to destroy slowly *ulliruntu ari* [ullirindi ari] . Tr, 6.
- cannon/cannonade** *pīraṅkiyāl tākkü* [pīraṅgiyāl tākkü] Tr, 3.
- canopy** *vitānam amai* (< *vitānam amai*, 2) [viðānam amai]
Intr, 6.
- canvass** : to solicit votes, sales, opinions etc., from (a district,
group of people etc.) *piraccāram sey* [piraccāram sey]
Tr, 1a.
- cap** *kullāy aṇi* [kullāy aṇi] Intr, 2.
- capacitate** : to make capable *takutipera sey* [taxið ißerasey]
Tr, 1a.
- capitalize** : to supply with capital *muṭaliṭu* [muðalırı] Intr, 4a.
- capsize** : to overturn *kutaimari* (> *kutaimari*, 6) [kuṛaimari]
Intr, 2.
- captain** : to lead or command as captain *talaimaitāñki naṭattu*
[talaimaið īngi naratti] Tr, 3.
- captivate** *kavar* [kavar] Tr, 2.
- capture** *kaipparru* [kaipparri] Tr, 3; *kavarntukol* [kavarndixol]
Tr, 1b.
- carbonize** *kariyākkü* (< *kariyāku*, 3) [kariyākki] Tr, 3.
- card** : to dress (wool or the like) with card *sikketu* [sikkeli]
Tr, 6.
- care** *akkaraikol* [akkaraixol] Intr, 1b; *kavalaippatu* [kavalaippari]

Intr, 4a.

careess *koñcu* [koñjɪ] Tr, 3; *tañavikkotu* [taravikkori] Tr, 6.

caricature *nakaippukkulläkkai* (< *nakaippukkulläkai*, 3) (*naxaip-pukkulläkkai*] Tr, 3.

carpet : to cover or furnish with or as with a carpet *kampalam viri* [kambalam viri] Intr, 6.

carry . 1. to transport *etuttuccel* [eritticcel] Tr, 1c; *errikkontu pō* [errikkondi pō] Tr, 8. 2. to bear the weight, burden etc., *suma* [suma] Tr, 7.

carve (a figure) *kottu* [kotti] Tr, 3; *setukku* [seðiñki] Tr, 3.

cash : to obtain cash for (a cheque, money order, etc.) *panamäka märru* (< *panamäka märu*, 3) [*pañamäxa märru*] Tr, 3.

cast : to form (an object) by pouring metal or plaster etc., in a fluid state into a mould and letting it harden *värttetu* [värterti] Tr, 6.

castigate 1. to criticize *kanñitturai* [kanđitturai] Tr, 6.
2. to punish in order to *tanti* [tandi] Tr, 6.

castrate 1. to remove the ovaries of *malatäkku* (< *mala-täku*, 3) [*malaräkki*] Tr, 3. 2. to remove the testicles *vitaiyati* [viðaiyari] Tr, 6.

catapult *kavan eri* [kavan eri] Intr, 2.

catch *kaipparu* [kaippari] Tr, 3; *piñi* [piri] Tr, 6.

categorize *taram piri* [taram piri] Tr, 6; *vakaippaatttu* [vaxaip-paritti] Tr, 3.

catalogise *pañiyal pōtu* [pañiyal pōri] Tr, 4a.

catenate : to link together *totu* [tori] Tr, 6.

cater : to provide food, service etc. *unavu valankai* (*unavi-valaṅgi*) Intr, 3.

caution

- caution **eccarikkai sey** [eccarikkai sey] Tr, 1a.
- cave : to hollow out **kuliväkku** (< **kuliväku**, 3) [kuliväkk̩] Tr, 3; **pallam pari** [pallam pari] Tr, 6.
- celebrate **kontätu** [kontäri] Tr, 3.
- cement **siment pūsu** [simen̩d pūst̩] Intr, 3.
- cense **narumpukai üt̩tu** [narimbuxai üt̩ti] Intr, 3.
- censor **tañikkai sey** [tañikkai sey] Tr, 1a.
- centralize **maiyattukkuk kontuvā** [maiyyattikkik kontivā] Tr, 8.
- centre **maiyattil vai** [maiyyattil vai] Tr, 6. **nañuvil vai** [nañivil vai] Tr, 6.
- centuplicate **nūru mañankäkku** (< **nūru mañankäku**, 3) [nūri maraingäkki] Tr, 3.
- cere **meluku pūsu** [melix̩i pūst̩] Intr, 3.
- certificate **sänrali** [sänrali] Intr, 6.
- certify **urutiyali** [uriδiyali] Intr, 6.
- cess : to tax **variviti** [variviδi] Intr, 6.
- chafe : to make sore by rubbing **pumpatuttu** [pumparitti] Tr, 3.
- chaffer : to bargain **pēram pēsu** [pēram pēst̩] Tr, 3.
- chain 1. to fasten or secure with a chain **kañtu** [kañti] Tr, 3. 2. to handcuff **vilañkitu** [vilañgiri] Intr, 4a.
- chair **talaimaitäñku** [talaimaiδäng̩t̩] Intr, 3.
- chalk 1. to mark with chalk **sunñakköläl elutu** [sunñakköläl eliδt̩] Tr, 3. 2. to plan **tittamitu** [tit̩tamiri] Tr, 4a.
- challenge : to summon to a contest of skill, strength etc. **saväl viñu** [saväl viri] Intr, 4a.
- chamber : to put in a chamber **ataittuvai** [arat̩tivai] Tr, 6.
- champ : to make vigorous chewing or biting movements with jaws and teeth **atukku** [aδikkt̩] Tr, 3; **sappu** [sappi] Tr, 3.

chance : to happen or occur by chance *nikal* [nixał] Intr, 2; *nēr* [nēr] Intr, 2.

change *mārru* (< *māru*, 3) [mārrt] Tr, 3.

channel : to excavate as a channel *kālvāy* *vettu* [kālvāy vett̄i] Intr, 3.

chant 1. to sing to a chant or in the manner of a chant, especially in the church service *jepi* [jeßi] Tr, 6; *mantiri* [mandiri] Tr, 6. 2. to sing *pātu* [pārt] Tr, 3.

chapter : to divide into or arrange in chapters *iyal vaku* [iyal vax̄i] Tr, 6.

char : to burn or reduce to charcoal *kariyākku* (< *kariyāku*, 3); [kariyākki] Tr, 3; *tīy* (< *tīy*, 2) [tīy] Tr, 6.

character : to portray, describe *virittur* [virittikkūr] Tr, 3.

characterize *panpai viritturai* [panpai viritturai] Tr, 6.

charge 1. to hold liable for payment *kattanam viti* [kattanam viði] Intr, 6; 2. to load or burden *sumattu* [sumatti] Tr, 3.

3. to accuse formally or explicitly; to attack *tākku* [tākka] Tr, 3. 4. to fill or furnish with *nirappu* (< *nirampu*, 3) [nirappi] Tr, 3.

charm : to delight or please greatly by beauty, attractiveness etc. *kavar* [kavar] Tr, 2; *makilvi* [maxilvi] Tr, 6; *mayakkai* (< *mayanku*, 3) [mayakki] Tr, 3.

chase *turattu* [turatti] Tr, 3; *virattu* [viratti] Tr, 3.

chasten : to inflict suffering upon for purposes of moral improvement *tanti* [tanđi] Tr, 6.

chat : to converse in a familiar or informal manner *aļavalāvu* [aļavalāv̄i] Intr, 3; *uraiyātu* [uraiyārt] Intr, 3.

chatter : to talk rapidly and to little purpose *kaṭakaṭavenap pēsu* [karakaravenap pēsi] Intr, 3; *vampaļa* [vambaļa] Intr, 7.

chaw *kutappu* [kuðappi] Tr, 3.

cheaper

cheaper *vilai kurai* (< *vilai kurai*, 2) [vilai kurai] Tr, 6;

maliväkku (< *maliväkku*, 3) [maliväkki] Tr, 3.

cheat : *ēmārru* (< *ēmāru*, 2) [ēmārru] Tr, 3; *mōsamsey* [mōsam sey] Tr, 1a; *vañci* [vañji] Tr, 6.

check 1. to stop or arrest the motion of suddenly or forcibly
kattuppatuttu [kattipparitti] Tr, 3. 2. to restrain. *tatu* [taru] Tr, 6.

cheer : to inspire with cheer *makilvi* [maxilvi] Tr, 6.

cherish *pēnu* [pēni] Tr, 3; *pōrri valar* [pōrri vałar] Tr, 6.

chew *mel* [mel] Tr, 1c.

chicane : to deceive *ēy* [ey] Tr, 6.

chide : to scold; find fault *kaṭintukol* [kaqindixol] Tr, 1b.

chill : to make chilly *kaṭum kulirüttu* [karim kulirütti] Intr, 3.

chip : to hew or cut with an axe; chisel or the like *ari* [ari] Tr, 2; *sīvu* [sīvi] Tr, 3.

chirp : to make a short, sharp sound, as small birds *a k a v u* [axav] Intr, 3; *kīcītu* [kīcciri] Intr, 4a; *kūvu* [kūvi] Intr, 3.

chisel : to cut or form with chisel *setukku* [seđikk] Tr, 3.

chock : to furnish with or secure by a chock or chocks *āppu* *vaittu irukku* [āppi vaittu iřikki] Tr, 3.

choke : to stop or hinder the breathing of, as by obstructing or squeezing the windpipe *mūccuttiñara vai* [mūccittinara vai] Tr, 6.

choose *tērn̄tētu* [tērn̄deri] Tr, 6.

chop (into pieces) *kottu* [kotti] Tr, 3.

christen : to give a name to at baptism *kirittavappeyari tu* [kirittavappeyarit] Intr, 4.

chronicle : to record the events chronologically *varisa iyākap pativu sey* [varisaiyāxap pađivi sey] Tr, 1a.

chronologize *kāla varisaippaṭuttu* [kāla varisaipparitti] Tr, 3.

chuck 1. to throw with a quick motion, usually a short distance

- otukkittallu** [oðikkittallit] Tr, 3. 2. to toss **suntu** [sun̄d̄i] Tr, 3.
- chuckle** 1. to laugh softly or to oneself **ekkali** [ekkañi] Intr, 6. 2. to cluck, as a fowl **kokkari** [kokkari] Intr, 6.
- churn** **kañai** [karai] Tr, 2.
- cincture** : to gird with cincture; encircle **surrakkattu** [surrikka-
t̄ti] Tr, 3.
- cipher** : to calculate numerically **kañakkitu** [kañakkiri] Tr, 4a.
- circle** : to surround **surrivalai** [surrivalai] Tr, 6.
- circuit** : to go or move in a circuit **surrichel** [surricel] Tr, 1c.
- circularize** 1. to send **surrarikkai** **anuppu** [surrañikkai anipp̄i] Intr, 3. 2. to make circular **vat̄tamāka** **sey** [vat̄tamāxa sey] Tr, 1a.
- circulate** : to pass from place to place, from person to person, etc. **surrukku** **anuppu** [surrikk̄i anipp̄i] Tr, 3.
- circumambulate** : to walk or go, about or around **surrinata** [surriñara] Tr, 7.
- circumscribe** : to draw a line around **surri** **vat̄amitu** [surri
vat̄amiti] Tr, 4a.
- circumstantiate** : to support with circumstances or particulars **vivarankalāl** **nilainiruttu** [vivarañgalāl nilainiritti] Tr, 3.
- circumvent** : to surround or encompass, as by strategem; entrap **valaittukkol** [valaittikkol] Tr, 1b.
- cite** : to quote **etuttukkatañtakak kuru** [erittikkäñtāxak kuri] Tr, 3
- civilize** **nākarikappañtuttu** [nāxarixapparit̄ti] Tr, 3.
- clack** : to talk rapidly and continually **ōyāmal** **pēsu** [ōyāmal
pēst̄] Intr, 3.
- claim** : to demand as a right or as due **urimai** **kontātu** [urimai
kondārt̄] Tr, 3.
- clam** **itukku** [irikk̄i] Tr, 3; **parru** [parri] Tr, 3.

clamber

clamber : to climb, using both feet and hands; climb with effort or difficulty **torri ēru** [*torri ēri*] Intr, 3.

clamour : to make a clamour; raise an outcry **ārppari** [*ārppari*] Intr, 6.

clamp 1. to fasten with or fix in a clamp **irukap parru** [*iřikap parrī*] Tr, 3; **sērttumutukku** [*sērttmurūkki*] Tr, 3. 2. to walk or tread in a heavy or halting manner **nilam atira naṭa** [*nilam ađira nařa*] Intr, 7.

clap (the hands) **kaikotṭu** [*kaixottī*] Intr, 3; **kaitatṭu** [*kaiđat̄ī*] Intr, 3.

clarify **telivākku** (<*telivāku*, 3) [*telivākki*] Tr, 3.

clash **muṭti mōtu** [*muṭṭi mōtī*] Intr, 3.

clasp : to embrace **taluvu** [*tal̄ivī*] Tr, 3.

class : to classify **tarappaṭuttu** [*tarapparitti*] Tr, 3; **vaku** [*vaxi*] Tr, 6.

classify **vakaippaṭuttu** (<*vakaippaṭu*, 4a) [*vaxaipparitti*] Tr, 3.

clatter : to talk fast and noisily; chatter **pitarru** [*piđarri*] Intr, 3.

claw **pirāṇtu** [*pirāṇṭī*] Tr, 3; **nakattāl kīru** [*naxattāl kīrī*] Tr, 3

clean **suttam sey** [*suttam sey*] Tr, 1a; **suttikari** [*suttixari*] Tr, 6; **tuppuravākku** (<*tuppuravāku*, 3) [*tupp̄eravākki*] Tr, 3.

clear **telivākku** (<*telivāku*, 3) [*telivākki*] Tr, 3.

cleave : to split or divide by or as by a cutting blow as the grain of wood **pīla** [*pīla*] Tr, 7; **pīlavuru** [*pīlavuri*] Intr, 4b.

clench : to grip **irukappiṭi** [*iřikappiri*] Tr, 6.

climb **ēru** [*ēri*] Intr, 3.

cling **parru** [*parrī*] Tr, 3.

clip 1. to grip or hold tightly **itukku** [*iřikkī*] Tr, 3; 2. to cut **kattari** [*kattari*] Tr, 6; 3. to cut into pieces **tuntupatṭuttu**

[*tundiBaritti*] Tr, 3.

cloak *mūtu* [*mūri*] Tr, 3.

clog : to hinder or obstruct with thick matter **t a t a n k a l**
itu [*tarangal iri*] Intr, 4a.

close 1. to shut *aṭai* (< *aṭai*, 2) [*arai*] Tr, 6. 2. to stop
 or obstruct (a gap, entrance) *mūtu* [*mūri*] Tr, 3.

clot *urai* [*urai*] Intr, 2.

cloud : to become clouded in the sky **vānam** **kavi** [*vānam*
kavi] Intr, 2.

clout 1. to strike with hand *kutṭu* [*kutṭi*] Tr, 3. 2. to patch
 with a piece of cloth *tuniyāl mūtu* [*tuniyāl mūri*] Tr, 3.

cluster : to gather into a cluster or clusters **kottāka** **sey**
[kottāxa sey] Tr, 1a.

clutch *irukappiti* [*irixappiri*] Tr, 6.

clutter *kuppaiyākkai* (< *kuppaiyāku*, 3) [*kuppaiyākkī*] Tr, 3.

coach *payirciyali* [*payirciyali*] Intr, 6.

coagulate *iruku* [*irixi*] Intr, 3; *kattiyāku* (>**k a t t i y ā k k u**,
 3) [*kaṭṭiyāxi*] Intr, 3.

coal : to provide with coal *nilakkari itu* [*nilakkari iri*] Intr, 4a.

coalesce : to unite so as to form one community **onrupatatu**
 (>**onrupatuttu**, 3) [*onribari*] Intr, 4a.

coarsen *sorasorappākku* (<*sorasorappāku*, 3) [*sorasorappākkī*]
 Tr, 3.

coax : to influence by gentle persuasion, flattery etc. **nayantu**
pēsu [*nayandī pēṣī*] Intr, 3.

code : to arrange in a code *toku* [*toxi*] Tr, 6.

codify : to classify or arrange in a systematic collection
tokuttamai [*toxittamai*] Tr, 6; *muraippatuttu* [*muraipparittī*]
 Tr, 3.

coerce

coerce : to compel force, intimidation, etc. **varpurutti** **tūnṭu**
[varpurutti tūnṭi] Tr, 3.

cognize **arintunar** [arindunār] Tr, 2.

cohere : to be united within a body by the action **poruntu**
(>**poruttu**, 3) [porindit] Intr, 3.

coil **surulākku** (<**surulāku**, 3) [surilākki] Tr, 3.

coincide : to correspond exactly **ottiru** [ottirt] Intr, 7.

collaborate : to work with another or others **inai** (> **inai**,
6) [inai] Intr, 2.

collapse : to fall or crumble suddenly **iṭi** (>**iṭi**, 6) [iri] Intr, 2.

collate : to compare (texts, statements, etc.) in order to
note points of agreement or disagreement **oppitṭup pār**
[oppitṭip pār] Tr, 6.

collect 1. to gather together **tirattu** (<**tiral**, 1b) [tiratti]
Tr, 3. 2. to receive payment **vasūl sey** [vasūl sey] Tr, 1a.

collide **mōtu** [mōḍt] Intr, 3.

colligate : to bind together **totarpuppatuttu** [torarbhipparitti] Tr, 3.

collocate : to arrange in proper order **olurikupatuttu** [oliringi-
bharietti] Tr, 3.

colour **vannam tittu** [vannam titti] Intr, 3.

comb (hair) : **kōtu** [kōḍt] Tr, 3; **sīvu** [sīvē] Tr, 3; **vāru** [vāri]
Tr, 3.

combat : to fight or contend against **etir** [eḍir] Tr, 6; **mallātu**
[mallāṛi] Intr, 3.

combine **orunkinai** (<**orunkinai**, 2) [oringgaṇai] Tr, 6.

come **vā** [vā] Intr, 8.

command **āṇai itu** [āṇai iri] Intr, 4a.

commemorate : to honour (the memory of by some observance
or celebration **nīnaivu vilā kontātu** [nīnaiṿ vilā konḍāṛi] Intr, 3.

- commence *toṭāṇku* [*toṭāṅgi*] Tr, 3.
- comment *karutturai kōtu* [*karitturai kōti*] Intr, 6.
- commercialize *vīyāpāramāku* (>*vīyāpāramākku*, 3) [*vīyā-pāramākki*] Intr, 3.
- commiserate : to sympathize *parivukol* [*parivikol*] Intr, 1b.
- commit : to pledge or devote (oneself) to a position on an issue or question *ītupatuttu* (<*ītupatu*, 4a) [*īrībarittī*] Tr, 3.
- commune *kūṭippēsu* [*kūrīppēsi*] Intr, 3.
- communicate : to make known *arivi* [*arivī*] Tr, 6.
- communize *potuvutaimaiyākku* (<*potuvuṭaimaiyāku*, 3) [*poṭuvuraimaiyākki*] Tr, 3.
- commute : to exchange for another or for something else *mārripperu* [*mārripperi*] Tr, 4b.
- compare *oppitū* [*oppiri*] Tr, 4a; *ottuppār* [*ottippār*] Tr, 6.
- compart *tani araikalākap piri* [*tani araixaḷāxap piri*] Tr, 6.
- compassionate *irakkam kāttu* [*irakkam kātti*] Intr, 3.
- compel *kāttāyappaṭuttu* [*kāttāyapparittī*] Tr, 3; *palavantam sey* [*palavandam sey*] Tr, 1a; *palavantappaṭuttu* [*palavandaparittī*] Tr, 3.
- compensate *īṭākkku* (<*īṭāku*, 3) [*īrākkki*] Tr, 3.
- compete *pōṭtiyitū* [*pōṭtiyiri*] Intr, 4a.
- compile *toku* [*toxi*] Tr, 6
- complain *pukār sey* [*puṭār sey*] Tr, 1a; *muraiyiṭu* [*muraiyiri*] Tr, 4a.
- complete *muṭi* (<*muṭi*, 2) [*muṭi*] Tr, 6.
- complicate *sikkalākkku* (<*sikkalāku*, 3) [*sikkalākki*] Tr, 3.
- comply *isai* [*isai*] Intr, 2.
- compose 1. to compose letters for printing *accukkōr* [*accikkōr*] Tr, 6. 2. to compose as poems *kavitai punai* [*kaviδ.ai punai*]

compound

- Intr, 2; **kavitai elutu** [kaviðai ełt̪ði] Intr, 3.
- compound **onräkku** (<**onräku**, 3) [onräkki] Tr, 3.
- comprehend **puri** [puri] Intr, 2.
- compress **nerukku** (<**neruñku**, 3) [nerükki] Tr, 3.
- comprise : to include or contain **ułkontiru** [ułkontıři] Tr, 7.
- compute : to calculate **kani** [kañi] Tr, 6.
- concatenate : to unite together; write in a series of chain
tołtaräka inai (<**tołtaräka inai**, 2) [tołtaräxa inai] Tr, 6.
- conceal : **marai** (<**marai**, 2) [marai] Tr, 6.
- concede : to acknowledge as true, or proper; admit **ērrukkol** [ērrikkol] Tr, 1b.
- conceit : to exaggerate **punaintu karpi** [punaindi karpi] Tr, 6.
- conceive 1. to form a notion or idea **unar** [uñar] Tr, 2. 2. to become pregnant **karppam tari** [karppam tari] Intr, 6; **karuttari** [karittari] Intr, 6.
- concern : to be connected with **uriyatäyiru** [uriyaðäyiri] Intri, 7.
- conciliate : to reconcile **onrusér** (<**onrusér**, 2) [onrisér] Tr, 6.
- 6; **santu seyvi** [sand̪i seyvi] Tr, 6.
- conclude 1. to determine **tirmäni** [tirmäni] Tr, 6. to bring to an end **mułivu sey** [mułivi sey] Tr, 1a. **mułivukkuk kontuvä** [mułivikkik kondıvä] Tr, 8; **mułivuru** [mułivuri] Intr, 4b.
- concur : to accord in opinion; agree **ułanpału** [ułanpałt̪] Intr, 4a.
- condemn : to express strong disapproval **kanti** [kañdi] Tr, 6.
- condense : to reduce the volume or extent of **surukku** & **suruñku**, 3) [surikkı] Tr, 3.
- condescend **arul** [arü] Tr, 3.
- condole **irarikal terivi** [irangal terivi] Intr, 6.
- conduce **ukantatäyiru** [uxandaðäyiri] Intr, 7.
- conduct **nałattu** [naratti] Tr, 3.

confer : to bestow upon as a gift **ali** [a-] Tr, 6.

confess : to declare one's fault **kurrattai oppulkol** [kurrattai oppikkol] Intr, 1b.

confide : to have full trust **nampikkai vai** [nambikkai vai] Intr, 6.

confine : to limit or restrict **kattuppaṭuttu** (< **kṛtuppaṭu**, 4a) [**kattuppariṭti**] Tr, 3; **varaiyaru** [varaiyari] Tr, 6.

confirm : **uruti sey** [uridisey] Tr, 1a.

fiscus : **parimutal sey** [parimuḍalsey] Tr, 1a.

confront : to stand or come in front of **etirppatu** [eđirppari] Intr, 4a.

confuse **kulappu** (< **kulampu**, 3) [kulappi] Tr, 3.

congratulate **vältru** [vältti] Tr, 3.

conjecture **ūkam sey** [ūxam sey] Tr, 1a; **ūki** [ūxi] Tr, 6.

conjoin **oruñkinai** (< **oruñkinai**, 2) [orin̄giñai] Tr, 6.

conjugate **vinai vikarpam sey** [vinai vixarpam sey] Tr, 1a.

conjure to effect by magic **jāla vittai sey** [jāla vittai sey] Intr, 1a.

connect **sēr** (< **sēr**, 2) [sēr] Tr, 6.

conquer **vel** [vel] Tr, 1c.

consent **oppatal ali** [oppidal ali] Intr, 6.

consider **enñippär** [enñippär] Tr, 6.

consist to be composed of **amaintiru** [amaindiri] Intr, 7.

console **tērru** [tērri] Tr, 3.

consolidate : to bring together into a single whole **onrāku** (< **onrāku**, 3) [onrākki] Tr, 3.

conspire **kūti sati sey** [kūri sađi sey] Tr, 1a.

constellate **kottāka sēr** (< **kottāka sēr**, 2) [kottāxa sēr]. Tr, 6.

consternate : to terrify **kiliyūt̄tu** [kiliyūt̄t̄] Intr, 3.

constipate

constipate : *malaccikal unṭāku* (<*malaccikkal unṭākku*, 3)
[*malaccikkal unṭāxi*] Intr, 3.

constitute : to form *uruvākku* (< *uruvāku*, 3) [*urivākki*] Tr, 3.

constrain : to force, compel or oblige *varpuruttu* [*varpuritti*] Tr, 3.

constrict : to compress *neri* [*neri*] Tr, 6; *oṭukku* [*oṛikkī*] Tr, 3.

construct : to build *kattitam kattu* [*kattiram katti*] Intr, 3.

consult : to seek advice or information from; ask guidance from *kalantu pēsu* [*kalandī pēsi*] Tr, 3.

consume : to use up *payanpaṭuttu* (< *payanpaṭu*, 4a) [*payanpariṭti*] Tr, 3.

contain : *utkontiru* [*uṭkonḍiri*] Tr, 7.

contemplate *ālntu ninai* [*ālndī ninai*] Tr, 6.

confend : to struggle in opposition *pōṭṭiyitu* [*pōṭṭiyirī*] Intr, 4a.

contest : to struggle for victory or superiority *pōṭṭiyitu* [*pōṭṭiyirī*] Intr, 4a.

continue *toṭar* [*torar*] Tr, 2.

contract 1. to enter into an agreement *utanpaṭikkai sey* [*utanparikkai sey*] Intr, 1a; 2. to shorten (a word, phrase etc.) by combining or omitting some of its elements *surukku* (< *surukku*, 3) [*surikkī*] Tr, 3.

contradict *muranpaṭu* [*muranpariṭ*] Intr, 4a.

contrast : to compare in order to show unlikeness or differences *vērūpatuttikkāttu* [*vērīṣarittikkātti*] Tr, 3.

contribute : to give (money, time, knowledge, assistance etc.) for charitable purposes *ali* [*ali*] Tr, 6; *k o ṭ u* [*k oṛi*] Tr, 6.

contrive : to plan with ingenuity *tittamītu* [tittamīri] Tr, 4a.

control *atakkū* (< *atañku*, 3) [arakkī] Tr, 3.

convene (as meeting) *kūttū* (< *kūtu*, 3) [kūtti] Tr, 3.

converse : to talk informally with others *uraiyātu* [uraiyāri] Intr, 3.

convert 1. to change into a different form *urumārru* (< *urumāru*, 3) [urimāri] Tr, 3; 2. to transform *mārru* (< *mārru*, 3) [mārrī] Tr, 3.

convey: to impart, as information *arivi* [arivi] Tr, 6; *teriyappaṭuttu* [teriyapparīti] Tr, 3.

convict : to prove or declare guilty of an offense especially after a legal trial *kurram sāṭtu* [kurram sāṭti] Tr, 3.

convince : to persuade by argument or proof *nām pāvai* [namba vai] Tr, 6.

convulse: to shake violently *tutitutikkā vai* [turiñ urikka vai] Tr, 6.

cook *samai* [samai] Tr, 6; *samaiyal sey* [samaiyal sey] Tr, 1a.

cool : *kuļircciyāku* (> *kuļircciyākkū*, 3) [kuļircciyāxi] Intr, 3; *kuļircciyūtū* [kuļircciyūtī] Intr, 3.

cooperate : *ottulai* [ottulai] Intr, 6.

coordinate : to act in harmonious combination *iñaintu seyarpaṭtu* (> *iñaintu seyarpaṭuttu*) [inaindī seyarparī] Intr, 4a.

copulate : to engage in sexual intercourse *pūñar* [pūñar] Tr, 2.

copy 1. to make a copy of *paṭiyetu* [pariyeri] Tr, 6. 2. to reproduce *pārttelutu* [pārttelīñdi] Tr, 3.

correct 1. to set or make right *sarippaṭuttu* [saripparīti]

correspond

- Tr, 3. 2. to mark the papers in **tiruttu** [tiritt̪i] Tr, 3.
correspond **toṭarpukol** [torar̪bixol] Intr, 1b.
corrode **karai** (> **karai, 6**) [karai] Intr, 2.
corrugate : to bend into folds **valaittu neli** [valaitti- neli]
Tr, 6.
corrupt 1. to lower morally **karaippaṭuttu** [karaipparitt̪i]
Tr, 3. 2. to attract by giving bribe **lañcam koṭuttu vasappa-**
tuttu [lañjam koritt̪i vasapparitt̪i] Tr, 3.
cosset **sīratti valar** [sīrātti valar] Tr, 6.
cough **irunu** [irim̪i] Intr, 3.
counsel to advice **parinturai nalku** [parindurai nalxi] Intr, 3.
count **en̪nu** [en̪ni] Tr, 3.
counter : to combat **etir** [eδir] Tr, 6.
cover **mūtu** [mūri] Tr, 3.
crab **pītūku** [pītīng̪i] Tr, 3.
cradle **tott̪ilil itu** [tott̪ilil iri] Tr, 4a.
cram 1. to fill (something) by force with more than it can
conveniently hold **tini** [tini] Tr, 6. 2. to study (a subject)
hastily before examination **manappāṭam sey** [manappāram
sey] Tr, 1a.
cramp : to fasten or hold with a cramp **murukku** [murikk̪i]
Tr, 3.
crash **mōti utai** [mōδi urai] Intr, 2; **viluntu noruṅku** [vilind̪i
norīng̪i] Intr, 3.
crawl **ūr** [ūr] Intr, 2.
craze : to become insane **paittiyamāku** (> **paittiyamākkku,**
3) [paittiyamāx̪i] Intr, 3.
cream : to skim (milk) **āṭaiyetu** [āraiyer̪i] Intr, 6.
create **uruvākkku** (<**uruvāku, 3**) [urivākk̪i] Tr, 3;

credit : to deposit a sum of money against one which a person may draw *kaṇakkil varavu vai* [kaṇakkil varav̄ vai] Tr, 6.

creep : to move with the body close to the ground *nakarntu sel* [naxarnd̄ sel] Intr, 1c.

cremate : to reduce (a dead body) to ashes by fire, especially as a funeral rite *eri* [eri] Tr, 6.

crinkle : to twist *murukku* [muričči] Tr, 3.

cripple *nontiyākku* (< *nontiyāku*, 3) [noñdiyākkt̄] Tr, 3.

criticize : to make judgements as to merits and faults *tiranāyvu sey* [tiranāyv̄ sey] Tr, 1a.

crop *aruvat̄ai sey* [ar̄ivar̄ai sey] Tr, 1a.

cross *kaṭa* [kara] Tr, 7.

crow (as crow) *karai* [karai] Intr, 2.

crown *muṭi sūṭtu* [muri sūṭti] Intr, 3.

crucify *siluvaiyil araintu kolai sey* [sil̄vaiyil ar̄aind̄ kolai sey] Tr, 1a.

crumb *norūnku* (>*norukku*, 3) [norūnki] Intr, 3.

crumble : to break *tunṭu tunṭukalāka norukku* (< *tunṭu tunṭuka-lāka norūnku*, 3) [tunḍ̄i tunḍ̄ixalāxa norikkt̄] Tr, 3.

crumple : to press into irregular folds *matakki surut̄tu* [marakki suriṭṭ̄ti] Tr, 3.

crush 1. to pound *norukku* (<*norūnku*, 3) [norikkt̄] Tr, 3; *poṭi* (< *poṭi*, 2) [pori] Tr, 6. 2. to squeeze *pili* [pili] Tr, 2.

cry 1. to weep, with or without sounds *alū* [ali] Intr, 1a. 2. to shout or yell *alaru* [alari] Intr, 3. 3. to lament *kataru* [ka-ṭar̄] Intr, 3.

culminate *uccattai aṭai* [uccattai arai] Intr, 2.

cultivate : to prepare land to raise crops *vivasāyam sey* [viva-sāyam sey] Intr, 1a.

cure

cure (as from diseases) *kunamākku* (< *kunamāku*, 3) [kunamākk̄]

Tr, 3.

curse *sāpamiṭu* [sābamiṝt̄] Tr, 4a; *sapi* [saβ̄i] Tr, 6.

cut *vettu* [vet̄t̄i] Tr, 3.

D

dab : to pat to tap gently, as with something soft or moist
metuvākat tattu [meδ̄ivāxat taṭṭi] Tr, 3.

dabble : to wet slightly in or with a liquid *alasu* [alast̄] Tr, 3.

dally : to sport or play, especially amorously *anaittu makilntātu*
[anaitti maxiñdāṝi] Tr, 3.

damage : injury or harm that impairs value or usefulness
alivuntākku (< *alivuntāku*, 3) [alivundākk̄] Tr, 3; *sētam unṭā-*
kku (< *sētam unṭāku*, 3) [sē ðam undākk̄] Tr, 3.

damn : to declare something to be bad, invalid or illegal
pali [pali] Tr, 6.

damp : to moisten *īramākku* (< *īramāku*, 3) [īramākk̄] Tr, 3.

dance : to move one's feet, or body, or both rhythmically
to the accompaniment of music *ātu* [āṝi] Intr, 3; *nāṭṭiyam*
ātu [nāṭṭiyam āṝi] Intr, 3.

dandle : to move a baby, child lightly up and down, as on
one's knee or in one's arms *sirāttu* [sirāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

dangle : to hang loosely, especially with a jerking or swaying
motion *ūsalātu* [ūsalāṝi] Intr, 3.

dare : to have the necessary courage or boldness to do some-
thing *tuni* [tun̄i] Intr, 2.

darken : to make dark or darker *iruttākku* (< *iruttāku*, 3) [iritt̄-

täkki] Tr, 3; *irulädku* (<*iruläku*, 3) [irläkki] Tr, 3.

darn : to mend, especially by interweaving stitches *ilaiyit̪tu seppanitu* [ilaiyit̪t̪ seppanit̪] Tr, 4a.

dart : to throw a dart with sudden thrust *vēl eri* [vēl eri] Intr, 2.
dash *mōtu* [mōd̪t̪] Intr, 3.

date 1. to ascertain or fix the period *kālam kuri* [kālam kuri] Intr, 6. 2. to mark or furnish with a date *tētiyit̪u* [tēd̪iyit̪] Intr, 4a.

daub : to cover or coat with soft matter like mud or mortar on the walls etc. *pūsu* [pūst̪] Intr, 6.

dawdle : to waste time by loitering *sōmpit tiri* [sōmbit tiri] Intr, 2.

dawn : to begin to grow light in the morning *polutupular* [polit̪i pular] Intr, 2.

dazzle : to be overpowered by light *kīsu* [kīst̪] Intr, 3.

deafen : to make deaf *sevitupata mulanku* [seviribara mulangi] Intr, 3.

deal : to behave in a specified manner *naṭantu kol* [narand̪t̪ kol] Intr, 1b.

debar : to exclude from a place or conditions *vilakku* (<*vilaku*, 3) [vilakkī] Tr, 3.

debark : to disembark *karaiyil iranku* (>*karaiyil irakku*, 3) [karaiyil irangi] Intr, 3.

debase : to reduce in quality or value; to lower in rank, dignity or significance *matippaik kurai* (<*matippu kurai*, 2) [maδippaik kurai] Tr, 6.

debate : to engage in discussion or argumentation *vātātu* [vādār̪t̪] Intr, 3.

debit *parru elutu* [parri eliδ̪t̪] Tr, 3.

debunk

debunk *pāsāṅkai ampalappaṭuttu* [pāsāṅgai ambalappaṛittī] Intr, 3.

decamp *tirutṭuttanamāka ḍīviṭu* [tirittittanamāxa ḍīvīṛī] Intr, 4a.

decapitate *talaiyai vēṭtu* [talaiyai vēṭṭī] Intr, 3.

decay to become decomposed; rot *aluku* [alixī] Intr, 3.

decease *ira* [ira] Intr, 7.

deceive *ēmārru* (<*ēmāru*, 3) [ēmāṛṛī] Tr, 3.

decentralize : to distribute the administrative powers or functions of over a less concentrated area *panmukappaṭuttu* [panmūxappaṛittī] Tr, 3.

decide *tīrmāni* [tīrmāni] Tr, 6; *niccayi* [niccayi] Tr, 6; *nirmayam sey* [nirmayam sey] Tr, 1a; *nirmayi* [nirñayi] Tr, 6.

decipher : to make out the meaning of *kanṭupiṭi* [kanḍibiri] Tr, 6.

deck : to clothe or attire the person in something ornamental or decorative *oppaṇai sey* [oppaṇai sey] Intr, 1a.

declaim : to speak against something *tākkippēsu* [tākkippēṣī] Tr, 3.

declare : to make known clearly in explicit or formal terms *paraisārru* [paraisārri] Tr, 3; *arivi* [arivi] Tr, 6.

decline 1. to follow a downward course or path *sari* [sari] Intr, 2. 2. to deny consent to do *maru* [marī] Tr, 6.

decompose : to rot *aluku* [alixī] Intr, 3.

decontrol *kaṭṭuppāṭṭai akarru* (<*kaṭṭuppāṭu akal*, 1c) [kaṭṭup-pāṭṭai axarri] Tr, 3.

decorate *alaṅkāram sey* [alaṅgāram sey] Tr, 1a.

decrease *kurai* (>*kurai*, 6) [kurai] Intr, 2.

decree : to ordain or decide by decree *tīrppaṭi* [tīrppaṛī]

Intr, 6.

decry *ikalnturai* [ixañdurai] Tr, 6; *kuraikāru* [kuraixūri] Tr, 3.

dedicate : to get apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose *arppanī* [arppanī] Tr, 6.

deduce : to derive as a conclusion from something known or assumed *uyttunar* [uyttunar] Tr, 2.

deduct *kali* (<*kali*, 2) [kali] Tr, 6; *tallupati sey* [talluþari sey] Tr, 1a.

deem : to hold as an opinion; think; regard *mati* [maði] Tr, 6.

deepen *älamäkkä* (<*älamäku*, 3) [älämäkkī] Tr, 3.

deface *urukkeṭu* (<*urukkeṭu*, 4a) [urikkere] Tr, 6.

defalcate *panattaik kaiyatāl sey* [panattaik kaiyārāl sey] Intr, 1a.

defame *peyaraik ketu* (<*peyar ketu*, 4a) [peyaraik kerī] Tr, 6.

defeat *törkaṭi* [törkari] Tr, 6.

defeature *urukkulai* (>*urukkulai*, 6) [urikkulai] Intr, 2.

defecate : to clear of dregs, impurities etc. *māsu níkkū* (<*māsu níkkū*, 3) [māst níkkī] Tr, 3.

defend : oneself against attack *etir* [eñir] Tr, 6.

defer 1. to put off (action, consideration, etc.) to a future time *ottippōṭu* [ottippōṛi] Tr, 4a; *tallivai* [tallivai] Tr, 6. 2. to yield in judgement or opinion *vittukkoṭu* [vittikkodī] Tr, 6.

define *vilakku* [vilakkī] Tr, 3.

deflagrate : to burn suddenly *erittupposukku* [erittipposikkī] Tr, 3.

defy : to challenge the power of *araikūval viṭu* [araixūval viṭi] Intr, 4a.

degenerate : to decline in physical, mental and moral qualities *sırkeṭu* (>*sırkeṭu*, 6) [sırixerī] Intr, 4a.

degrade

degrade : to reduce to a lower rank **tarattaik kurai** (< *t a r a m kurai*, 2) [tarattaik kurai] Tr, 6.

dehydrate : to deprive of water or the elements of water
nīrai akarru (< *nīr akal*, 1c) [nīrai axarrū] Tr, 3.

deify **teyvamākku** (< *teyvamāku*, 3) [teyvamākkū] Tr, 3.

demit : to resign a job **patavi vilaku** [patavi vilaxt] Intr, 3..

deny : to state that (something declared to be true) is not
ture; to refuse to agree or accede **maru** [marū] Tr, 6.

deposit : to place **vai** [vai] Tr, 6.

derange : to disarrange **sirkētākku** (< *sirkētāku*, 3) [sīrxērākkū]
Tr, 3.

descend 1. to move or pass from a higher order to a lower
place *iṛāṅku* (> *iṛakku*, 3) [iṛāṅgi] Intr, 3. 2. to slope downward
sari (> *sari*, 6) [sari] Intr, 2.

desert : to leave a person **viṭṭu nīṅku** [viṭṭi nīṅgi] Tr, 3.

deserve : to be worthy of **takutiyurriru** [taxiḍiyurriri] Intr, 7.

design : to plan **tiṭṭamītu** [tiṭṭamīri] Tr, 4a.

designate : to name **peyarītu** [peyarīri] Intr, 4a.

desire **āsaippatu** [āsaippari] Tr, 4a; **virumpu** [virimbū] Tr, 3.

desist : to cease, as from some action **vilakiyiru** [vilakiyirt] Intr, 7.

despair : to give up hope of **nampikkaiyila** [nambikkaiyila]
Intr, 7.

despise : to regard with contempt or disdain **iliwākak karutu**
[iliwāxak karitdū] Tr, 3.

despond : to be depressed by loss of hope or courage **nampikkai
yila** [nambikkaiyila] Tr, 7.

destroy **ali** (< *ali*, 2) [ali] Tr, 6.

destruct **ali** (< *ali*, 2) [ali] Tr, 6.

- detail** **viparamākak kurippiṭu** [vißaramāxak kurippiṛi] Tr, 4a.
- detain** 1. to keep in custody **kāvalil vai** [kāvalil vai] Tr, 6.
2. to keep from proceeding **niruttivai** [nirittivai] Tr, 6.
- detect** : to discover or catch (a person) in the performance or act **kantupiṭi** [kandibiri] Tr, 6.
- deteriorate** : to become worse **mōsamāku** (> **mōsamākku**, 3) [*mōsamāxti*] Intr, 3.
- determine** 1. to conclude or ascertain, as after reasoning or observation **tīrmāni** [tīrmāni] Tr, 6; 2. to fix or decide casually **mutivusey** [murivisey] Tr, 1a.
- detest** : to hate **veru** [verti] Tr, 6.
- devastate** : to lay waste **pālakkku** (<**pālaku**, 3) [*pālakkkti*] Tr, 3.
- develop** : **vaṭar** (<**vaṭar**, 2) [vaṭar] Tr, 6.
- deviate** : to deviate from accepted norm **mārupatu** (>**mārūpatu**, 3) [*māṛṭbari*] Intr, 4a.
- devise** **amai** (<**amai**, 2) [amai] Tr, 6.
- devote** **īṭupatu** (>**īṭupatuttu**, 3) [*īṛiṭbari*] Intr, 4a.
- diabolize** **pēyākkku** (<**pēyāku**, 3) [*pēyākkti*] Tr, 3.
- diagnose** : to determine the identity of (an illness) by a medical examination **nōyaik kantupiṭi** [nōyaik kandibiri]
- dice** : to play at dice **pakaṭai vaittu ḍatu** [paxarai vaittiāri] Intr, 3.
- dictate** : to command with authority **kaṭṭalaiyitu** [*kaṭṭalaiyiri*] Intr, 4a.
- die** **ira** [ira] Intr, 7; **sā** [sā] Intr, 8.
- differ** : **mārupatu** (>**mārupatuttu**, 3) [*māṛiṭbari*] Intr, 4a.
vērūpatu (>**vērūpatuttu**, 3) [*vēṛiṭbari*] Intr, 4a.
- diffuse** **parappu** [parappi] Tr, 3.
- dig** **akal** [axal] Tr, 2; **tōṇtu** [tōṇḍi] Tr, 3.

digest

digest 1. to digest food **seri** [seri] Intr, 6. 2. to promote the digestion of food **serimānam sey** [serimānam sey] Tr, 1a; **jīraṇi** [jīraṇi] Tr, 6.

dignify **matippukkotu** [ma δippikkori] Intr, 6.

dilate : to make wider or larger **virivākku** (< **virivāku**, 3) [viri-vākki] Tr, 3.

dilute : to make thinner or weaker by the addition of water **nīr perukku** (< **nīr peruku**, 3) [nīr perikkki] Tr, 3.

dim **maṅkalākku** (< **maṅkalāku**, 3) [maṅgalākki] Tr, 3.

diminish : to lessen; reduce **kurai** (> **kurai**, 6) [kurai] Intr, 2.

dine : to take any meal **sāppitu** [sāppiri] Tr, 4a.

dint : to make a dent in **vātuppaṭuttu** (< **vātuppaṭu**, 4a) [varipparitti] Tr, 3.

dip : to plunge (something as a cloth or a sponge) temporarily into a liquid, so as to moisten it, dye it, or; cause it to take up some of the liquid **tōy** [tōy] Tr, 6.

direct : to guide by advice, helpful information, instruction etc. **valippatuttu** [valipparitti] Tr, 3.

dirt **aļukkākku** (< **aļukkāku**, 3) [aļikkākki] Tr, 3.

disable **muṭamākku** (< **muṭamāku**, 3) [muṛamākki] Tr, 3.

disagree : to differ in opinion **karuttu mārūpaṭu** [karuttī māriṣari] Intr, 4a.

disallow : to reject **taļlivitu** [taļliviri] Tr, 4a.

disappear : to cease to be seen **maraṇtupō** [maraṇdiṣō] Intr, 8.

disappoint : to fail to fulfill the expectations of wishes of **ēmāravai** [ēmāra vai] Tr, 6.

disburse : to pay out money **panam kōtu** [panam korī] Intr, 6.

discard **vittuvitu** [vittiviri] Tr, 4a.

discern : to distinguish mentally; recognise as distinct or

different **vērupātu ari** [vērißārti ari] Intr, 2.

discharge 1. to execute(a duty) **kaṭamaiyārru** [karamaiyārrti] Intr,3. 2. to pour forth; emit **veliyērru** (< **veliyēru**,3) [veliyērrti] Tr, 3.

disclaim : to deny interest in or connection with **kaivitu** [kaiviri] Tr, 4a.

disconnect : to sever the connection of or between **tunṭi** [tundi] Tr, 6.

discontinue : to put an end to; stop **niruttiviṭu** [nirittiviri] Tr, 4a.

discord : to disagree **vērupātu** [vērißārti] Intr, 4a.

discount : to deduct (an amount) from a bill, charge etc.
tallupati sey [tallißari sey]Tr, 1a.

discourage : to deprive of courage, hope or confidence **nampik-kaiyilakka sey** [nambikkaiyilakka sey]Tr, 1a.

discourse : to converse **uraiyāṭu** [uraiyārti] Intr, 3.

discover **kantupiti** [kandißiri]Tr, 6.

discriminate : to differentiate **vērupatuttu** (< **vērūpātū**,
4a) [verißeरित्ति] Tr, 3.

discuss : to talk over **kalantālōsi** [kalandālōsi] Tr, 6.

disengage : to release from attachment or connection **toṭarpai-vitvi** [torarbai virivi] Tr, 6.

disguise : to change the appearance so as to conceal identity or mislead **māruvēṭam pōṭu** [mārivēram pōṛti] Intr, 4a.

disgust : to cause nausea or loathing in **veruppu unṭākku** (< **veruppu unṭāku**, 3) [verippit uṇḍākki] Tr, 3.

dishearten : to depress the hope, courage or sprits of **sōrvūṭṭu** [sōrvūṭti] Intr, 3.

dishonour **avamati** [avamaði] Tr, 6.

disintegrate

disintegrate *orrumaiyaik kulai* (<*orrumai kulai*, 2) [*orr̥imaiyaik kulai*] Tr, 6.

dislike *veru* [*veri*] Tr, 6.

dislocate *itampeyar* (< *itampeyar*, 2) [*irampeyar*] Tr, 6.

dismantle : to deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipment etc. *piri* (< *piri*, 2) [*piri*] Tr, 6.

dismay : to surprise in such a manner as to perturb or disillusion *kiliyūttu* [*kiliyūtti*] Intr, 3.

dismiss : to discharge as from office or service *nūkai* (< *nīnku*, 3) [*nīkki*] Tr, 3.

disobey : to refuse to obey *kīlappaṭiya maru* [*kīlppariya mari*] Intr, 6.

disorder *sīkulai* (< *sīkulai*, 2) [*sīrxulai*] Tr, 6.

disorganize *tārumārākai* (< *tārumārāku*, 3) [*tārimārākki*] Tr, 3.

disown *kaivītu* [*kaivirī*] Tr, 4a.

dispense : to distribute *paṅkitṭukkotu* [*paṅgittikkori*] Tr, 6.

disperse *kalai* (< *kalai*, 2) [*kalai*] Tr, 6.

display : to exhibit *kāṭcikku vai* [*kāṭcikkī vai*] Tr, 6.

displease *veruppūttu* [*verippūtti*] Intr, 3.

dispose 1. to sell *vil* [*vil*] Tr, 5d. 2. to put in a particular or the proper order or arrangement *olunkupatuttu* [*olīngiśbaritti*] Tr, 3.

dispute : to engage in argument; debate *vātātu* [*vā ḍāṭi*] Intr, 3.

disregard *purakkanī* [*purakkanī*] Tr, 6.

disrupt : to destroy the normal continuance *totarpaik ketu* (<*totarpaik ketu*, 4a) [*tōraβaik kerī*] Tr, 6.

dissect : to cut apart (an animal body, plant, etc.) to examine the stucture, relation of parts or the like *kūrupatuttu* (<*kūru-*

- paṭu, 4a)** [kūriβaritti] Tr, 3.
- disseminate **parappu** [parappi] Tr, 3.
- dissent : to differ in sentiment or opinion; disagree **karuttu vē-rupatu** [karittti vēriβart] Intr, 4a.
- dissimulate : to disguise or conceal under false appearance **pāsāṅku sey** [pāsāṅgi sey] Intr, 1a.
- dissociate **pirintupō** [pirindibō] Tr, 8.
- dissolve **karai** (> **karai, 6)** [karai] Intr, 2.
- distend : to expand by stretching **nīṭtu** (< **nīl, 1b)** [nīṭti] Tr, 3.
- distil **vati** (< **vati, 2)** [vari] Tr, 6.
- distort : to give false meaning **tirittuk kūru** [tirittik kūri] Tr, 3.
- distract **kavanattait tiruppu** (< **kavanam tirumpu, 3)** [kavana-ttait tirippi] Tr, 3.
- distribute **pakirntukoṭu** [paxirndixori] Tr, 6.
- distrust **avanampikkaikol** [avanambikkaikol] Intr, 1b.
- disturb **tollaikkoṭu** [tollaikkori] Intr, 6.
- ditch : to dig a ditch or ditches in or around **pallam tōṇtu** [pal-lam tōṇgi] Intr, 3.
- dither : to tremble **nāṭuṅku** [narīngi] Intr, 3.
- dive : to plunge, especially head first, as into water **mukkuḷi** [mukkuḷi] Intr, 6.
- diverge : to move in different directions from a common point **vilakiccel** [vilaxiccel] Intr, 1c.
- diversify : to give variety or diversity to **palavakaippaṭuttu** (< **palavakaippaṭu, 4a)** [palavaxaipparitt] Tr, 3.
- divert **tisaimāṛtu** (< **tisaimāṛu, 3)** [tisaimāṛr] Tr, 3.
- divest 1. to strip of clothing **uri** [uri] Tr, 2. 2. to strip of ornament **kalarru** (< **kalal, 1c)** [kalarr] Tr, 3.
- divide **piri** (< **piri, 2)** [piri] Tr, 6.

divinize

divinize *teyvamāka enṇu* [teyvamāxa enṇi] Tr, 3.

divorce *vivākarattu sey* [vivāxaratti sey] Tr, 1a.

divulge : to disclose or reveal (something private, secret or previously unknown) *veliyiṭtu* [veliyiri] Tr, 4a.

do *sey* [sey] Tr, 1a.

dogmatize *varpuṛuttikkūru* [varpuṛittikkūri] Tr, 3.

domesticate : to tame *vasappaṭuttu* (< *vasappaṭu*, 4a) [vasaparitti] Tr, 3.

dominate : to rule over; govern; control *ātikkam seluttu* [ātikkam selitti] Intr, 3.

domineer : to tyrannize *vīrappuk kāṭtu* [vīrappik kāṭti] Intr, 3.

donate *nankotaiyali* [nonkoraiyali] Tr, 6.

dot *pulliyiṭtu* [pulliyiri] Intr, 4a.

dote : to bestow excessive love or fondness regularly *sellam koṭu* [sellam koṛti] Intr, 6.

double *irumaṭarikākkai* (< *irumaṭarikāku*, 3) [irimaṭaṅgākki] Tr, 3.

doubt : *santēkappaṭu* [sandēxappari] Tr, 4a.

drag : to draw with force *piṭittu ilu* [piritti ili] Tr, 6.

drain (as water) *vatikaṭtu* [varixaṭti] Tr, 3.

drape : to cover with cloth *tuṇiyāl pōrttu* [tuṇiyāl pōrtti] Tr, 3.

draw 1. to draw as water from a well *irai* [irai] Tr, 6. 2. to draw a picture *tīṭtu* [tīṭti] Tr, 3; *varai* [varai] Tr, 2.

dream *kanavu kāṇ* [kanavt kāṇ] Intr, 5a.

dress : *aṇi* [aṇi] Tr, 2; *uṭu* [uḍt] Tr, 6; *uṭuttu* [urittu] Tr, 3.

drill : to pierce or bore a hole in (something) *tulai* [tulai] Intr, 6.

drink *aruntu* [arindit] Tr, 3; *kuti* [kuri] Tr, 6.

drip : to let drops fall *sotṭu* [sotṭi] Intr, 3.

drive 1. to drive a vehicle **ōṭṭu** [ōṭṭi] Tr, 3; 2. to send; expel; chase **turattu** [turatti] Tr, 3; **virattu** [viratti] Tr, 3.

drizzle : to rain gently and steadily in fine drops **tūru** [tūr̩i] Intr, 3.

drop : to fall in globules or small portions, as water or liquid **sotṭu** [sot̩ti] Intr, 3.

drown : to be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid **mūlku** [mūlx̩i] Intr, 3; **mūlkaṭi** [mūlx̩ari] Tr, 3.

drowse : to be sleepy or half asleep **tūṅki vilu** [tūṅgi vil̩] Intr, 2. **tūṅgi vali** [tūṅgi vali] Intr, 2.

drub : to beat with a stick or the like; cudgel; flag; thrash **naiyapput̩ai** [naiyappurai] Tr, 6.

drum : to beat a drum rhythmically **murasu mulakku** (<**murasu mulanku**, 3) [murasi mulakk̩i] Tr, 3.

dry **kāy** [kāy] Intr, 2.

duck : to plunge the whole body or the head momentarily under water **nīril mūlki elu** [nīril mūlx̩i el̩i] Intr, 2.

dulicify **inimaiyākku** (<**inimaiyāku**, 3) [inimaiyākk̩i] Tr, 3.

dumb **ūmaiyākku** (<**ūmaiyāku**, 3) [ūmaiyākk̩i] Tr, 3.

dumb found : to make speechless with amazement; astonish **ūmaiyākku** (<**ūmaiyāku**, 3) [ūmaiyākk̩i] Tr, 3.

dump : to empty out, as from a container by tilting or overturning **kotṭu** [kot̩ti] Tr, 3.

dupe : to deceive **mōsam sey** [mōsam sey] Tr, 1a.

duplicate 1. to make a copy of (something) **paṭiyetu** [pariyeri] Tr, 6. 2. to make twice as great, as by multiplying **irat̩tippākku** (<**irat̩tippāku**, 3) [irat̩tippākk̩i] Tr, 3.

dust : to wipe the dust from **tūsi tuṭai** [tūsi turai] Tr, 6.

dwarf : to prevent the due development of **valarc ciyait taṭu**

dwell

[vaļarcciyait tarī] Intr, 6.

dwell : to live or stay as a permanent resident; reside **tañku** [tañgi] Intr, 3; **kutiyyiru** [kuriyiri] Intr, 7; **vasi** [vasi] Intr, 6.

dye : to colour **vāñnam tīt̄tu** [vāñnam tīt̄ti] Intr, 3; **sāyam pūsu** [sāyam pūsi] Intr, 3.

dynamite : to blow up, shatter or destroy with dynamite
vēti kon̄tu takartteri [veri kon̄di taxartteri] Tr, 2.

E

earn : to gain or get in return for one's labour or service
īttu [ītti] Tr, 3; **sampāti** [sambādī] Tr, 6.

ease : to free from anxiety or care **amaītu ali** [amai δi ali] Intr, 6.

eat **un** [un] Tr, 5a; **sāppītu** [sāppirī] Tr, 4a; **tin** [tin] Tr, 5b.

echo **etiroli** [eδiroli] Intr, 6.

economize **sikkanamāyiru** [sikkanamāyiri] Intr, 7; **s e l a v a i k kurai** (< **selavu kurai**, 2) [selavaik kurai] Tr, 6.

edify : to instruct **upatēsi** [uβàδēsi] Tr, 6.

edit : to supervise or direct the preparation of (a newspaper, magazine, book etc.) **patippi** [paδippi] Tr, 6.

educate 1. to develop the faculties and powers of (a person) by instruction **arivupukat̄tu** [arivipuxaṭṭi] Tr, 3. 2. to give education **kalviyalī** [kalviyalī] Tr, 6; **paṭippi** [parippi] Tr, 6.

effloresce : to burst into bloom; blossom **pūttukkuluriku** [pūttikkuliringi] Intr, 3.

effuse : to pour out **ūrru** [ūrri] Tr, 3.

ejagulate : to eject suddenly and swiftly; discharge **ve- lippa
tu** (> **ve- lippatuttu**, 3) [**ve- lippari**] Tr, 4a.

elaborate **vi- lakkamākak kūru** [vi- lakkamāxak kūri] Intr, 3.

elect : to select by vote as for an office **tērntetu** [**tērnderi**] Tr, 6.

electioneer : to work for the success of a candidate, party, ticket, etc. in an election **tērtalil ītupa** (> **tērtalil ītupa-tuttu**, 3) [**tērδalil ītibari**] Intr, 4a.

elegize : to compose an elegy **kaiyarunilaiyāka elutu** [**kaiyarunilaiyāka elⁱδt̪i**] Tr, 3.

elevate : to raise to a high place or position; lift up **ērru** (< **ēru**, 3) [**ērr̪i**] Tr, 3; **uyarttu** (< **uyar**, 2) [**uyartti**] Tr, 3.

eliminate : to remove or get rid of, especially as being incorrect; offensive, or in some other way undesirable **nīkku** (< **nīnku**, 3) [**nīkk̪i**] Tr, 3.

elongate : to increase in length **nīlu** (> **nīt̪tu**, 3) [**nīlt̪i**] Intr, 1b.

elope : to run off secretly to be married, usually without the consent or knowledge of one's parents; to run away with a lover **ōtippō** [**ōtipp̪o**] Intr, 8.

elucidate : to make lucid or clear; explain **telivākku** [**telivākki**] Tr, 3; **mērkōl kātti vi- lakkku** [mērkōl kātti vi- lakk̪i] Tr, 3.

elude : escape **tappittukko!** [**tappittikk̪o!**] Intr, 1b.

emaciate **meliya sey** [**meliya sey**] Tr, 1a.

emanate 1. to originate **tōnru** [**tōnri**] Intr, 3. 2. to flow out **ve- lippatu** (> **ve- lippatuttu**, 3) [**ve- lippari**] Intr, 4a.

emancipate : to free from bondage **siraiyiliruntu vi- lutalai sey** [**siraiyilirind̪ vi- līδalai sey**] Tr, 1a.

emasculate : to castrate **malatākku** (< **malatāku**, 3) [**malarākki**] Tr, 3.

embank

embank : to protect with bank **varampu kat̄tu** [varambi kat̄ti] Intr, 3.

embark : to board a ship, as for a voyage **kappalēru** (> **kappa-lērru**, 3) [kappalēri] Intr, 3.

embarrass : to cause confusion and shame to **kułappamūt̄tu** [kułappamūt̄ti] Intr, 3.

embed **pattittu vai** [paδitti vai] Tr, 6.

embellish : to beautify **ałakuppaṭuttu** [ałaxipparitti] Tr, 3.

embitter **kasappūt̄tu** [kasappūt̄ti] Intr, 3.

emblematize **sinnamāyiru** [sinnamāyiri] Intr, 7.

embrace **anai** [anai] Tr, 6; **taluvu** [taliv̄i] Tr, 3.

embrangle : to entangle **sikka vai** [sikka vai] Tr, 6.

embroider : to decorate with ornamental work **pinnalvēlai sey** [pinnalvēlai sey] Intr, 1a.

emerge **velippaṭtu** (> **velippaṭtu, 3**) [velipparit̄] Intr, 4a.

emigrate **piranāt̄til kuṭiyērru** (> **piranāt̄til kuṭiyēru**, 3) [piranāt̄til kuṭiyēri] Tr, 3.

emit **velippaṭuttu** (< **velippaṭtu, 4a**) [velipparitti] Tr, 3.

emphasize **varpuruttu** [varpuritti] Tr, 3.

employ : to provide employment for **vēlaikoṭu** [vēlaixori] Intr, 6.

empoison : to poison **nañciṭu** [nañjir̄i] Intr, 4a.

empower : to give power or authority to **atikāram ali** [aδixāram ali] Intr, 6.

empty **verumaiyākku** (< **verumaiyāku, 3**) [verimaiyākki] Tr, 3.

enable **atikāram koṭu** [aδixāram koři] Intr, 6.

enact 1. to make into an act or statue **ānai pirappi** [ānai pirappi] Intr, 6; 2. to act the part of **nāṭakam naṭattu** [nārāxam naratti] Intr, 3.

encage : to confine in or as in a cage **kūṇṭil aṭai** [kūṇḍil arai] Tr, 6.

encase **uṛaiyiliṭu** [uṛaiyiliṝt̄] Tr, 4a.

encash **paṇamāka māṛtu** (< *panamāka māṛu*, 3) [paṇamāxa māṛṝt̄] Tr, 3.

enchain **vilaṅkiṭu** [vilaṅgiriṭ̄] Intr, 4a.

enchant 1. to charm; bewitch **mayakkū** (< **mayaṅku**, 3) [*mayakki*] Tr, 3; 2. to subject to magical influence **vayappaṭuttu** (< *vayappaṭu*, 4a) [vayapparītt̄] Tr, 3.

encircle **valai** [valai] Tr, 6.

enclose : to insert in the same envelop, package, or the like, with the main letter, consignment etc. **iṇai** (< *iṇai*, 2) [*iṇai*] Tr, 6.

encounter 1. to come upon; meet with, especially, unexpectedly **etirppatū** [eδirppari] Intr, 4a. 2. to contend against difficulties, opposition etc. **pōrātu** [pōrāṝt̄] Intr, 3.

encourage : to inspire with courage, spirit, or confidence **ūkkamūṭṭu** [ūkkamūṭṭ̄i] Intr, 3; **tunivūṭṭu** [tunivūṭṭ̄i] Intr, 3.

encroach **ittumīṛi ākkirami** [attimīṛi ākkirami] Tr, 6.

end **muṭi** (< *muṭi*, 2) [muṛi] Tr, 6.

endanger **itaruṇṭākkai** (< *itaruṇṭāku*, 3) [iṛarundākk̄i] Tr, 3.

endeavour **perumuyarci sey** [periṁuyarci sey] Intr, 1a.

endow : to provide with a permanent fund **irupputtokai valāṅku** [iṛipputtoxai valaṅgi] Intr, 3.

endure : to bear without resistance or with patience; tolerate **sakittukkol** [saxittikkol] Tr, 1b; **tāṅkikkol** [tāṅgikkol] Tr, 1b.

energize : to give energy to **valuvuṇṭākkai** (< *valuvuṇṭāku*, 3) [valiṣvunḍākk̄i] Tr, 3.

enfold : to wrap up **poti** [poδi] Tr, 2.

enforce **valintu seyarpatuttu** [valind̄t seyarparītt̄] Tr, 3.

enframe

enframe **sattampōtu** [saṭṭampōṭi] Intr, 4a.

enfranchise : to grant the right of voting **vākkurimai koṭu** [vākkurimai koṭi] Intr, 6.

engage 1. to become involved **ītupatu** (> **ītupatuttu**, 3) [ītiṭapati] Tr, 4a; 2. to bind as by contract (marriage) **tirumana oppantam sey** [tirūmaṇa oppantam sey] Tr, 1a. 3. to hire **vātakaikku etu** [vāṭakaikki eti] Tr, 6.

engarland **mälaiyitu** [mälaiyiri] Intr, 4a.

enquire **visāraṇai sey** [visāraṇai sey] Tr, 1a.

engender 1. to produce **unṭupanṇu** [unḍiṭbanṇi] Tr, 3; 2. to give rise to **tōṛruvi** [tōṛṛivi] Tr, 6.

engrave **setukku** [seṭṭiki] Tr, 3.

engulf : 1. to overwhelm by or as if by flood **valaintu sūl** [valaindi sūl] Tr, 2; 2. to swallow up in **vilunku** [vilinġi] Tr, 3.

enhance : to raise to a higher degree **uyarttu** (< **uyar**, 2) [uyartti] Tr, 3; **kūtutalākku** (< **kūtutalāku**, 3) [kūṭṭiṭalākki] Tr, 3.

enjoy **makil** (> **makilvi**, 6) [maxil] Intr, 2.

enlarge **peritākku** (< **peritāku**, 3) [periṭṭākki] Tr, 3.

enlighten 1. to instruct; impart knowledge to **arivuruttu** [ari-vuritti] Tr, 3; 2. to give intellectual or spiritual light to **oliyūttu** [oliyūtti] Intr, 3.

enlist **sēr** (< **sēr**, 2) [sēr] Tr, 6.

enliven : to make active; invigorate **elucciyūttu** [eḷiṭṭciyūtti] Intr, 3.

enmesh : to catch as in a net **kaṇṇiyil sikka vai** [kaṇṇiyil sikka vai] Tr, 6.

ennoble : to elevate in degree, excellence, or respect **mēmpatu -ttu** (< **mēmpatu**, 4a) [mēmbaritti] Tr, 3.

enquire **visāraṇai sey** [visāraṇai sey] Tr, 1a; **visāri** [visāri]

Tr, 6.

enrage *sinamūṭṭu* [*sinamūṭṭi*] Intr, 3; *sīrramūṭṭu* [*sīrramūṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

enrapture : to delight beyond measure *kalippūṭṭu* [*kalippūṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

enrich : *matippuyarttu* (< *matippuyar*, 2) [*maδippuyartti*]

Intr, 3; *valamūṭṭu* [*valamūṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

enroll 1. to write the name of a person in a roll or register *paṭṭiyalil sēr* [*paṭṭiyalil sēr*] Tr, 6; 2. to enlist (oneself) *pativu sey* [*paδivisey*] Tr, 1a.

enslave : to make a slave of *aṭimaippaṭuttu* (< *aṭimaippaṭu*, 4a) [*aṭimaipparittti*] Tr, 3.

ensure *urutippaṭuttu* (< *urutippaṭu*, 4a) [*uridipparittti*] Tr, 3.

entangle *sikka vai* [*sikka vai*] Tr, 6.

enter *nulai* (> *nulai*, 6) [*nulai*] Intr, 2; *puku* [*puki*] Intr, 2.

entertain : to amuse *makilvi* (< *makil*, 2) [*maxilvi*] Tr, 6.

enthuse : to show enthusiasm *ārvamkol* [*fārvamkol*] Intr, 1b.

entice *mayaKKi sikka vai* [*mayaKKi sikka vai*] Tr, 6.

entitle 1. to give a right *urimaiyaļi* [*urimaiyaļi*] intr, 6. 2. to call by a name *peyar sūṭṭu* [*peyar sūṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

entomb : to bury *kallaraiyil itu* [*kallaraiyil iṛi*] Tr, 4a.

entrap : to catch in or as in a trap *valaiyil sikka vai* [*valaiyil sikka vai*] Tr, 6.

entreat : to beseech *keñcik kēl* [*keñjik kēl*] Tr, 5c.

entrust : to invest with a trust or responsibility *poruppai oppatītai* [*porippai opparai*] Intr, 6.

enumerate : to ascertain the number of *kanakkītu* [*kanakkīti*] Tr, 4a.

enunciate : to pronounce *uccari* [*uccari*] Tr, 6.

envelop : to wrap in or as in a covering *uraiyil itu* [*uraiyil iṛi*]

envy

Tr. 4a

envy *porāmaippaṭu* [*porāmaippaṛti*] Intr, 4a.

equalize : *samamākku* (< *samamākai*, 3) [*samamākkī*] Tr, 3.

equate : *samappaṭuttu* [*samappaṛittī*] Tr, 3.

equip : to provide with whatever is needed *āyattappaṭuttu* [*āyattapparītti*] Tr, 3.

eradicate : to destroy utterly *vērōṭu ali* (< *vērōṭu ali*, 2) [*vērōṛt ali*] Tr, 6.

erase *tēyttali* [*tēyytali*] Tr, 6.

erect : to build; raise and set in an upright or vertical position *eluppu* (< *elumpu*, 3) [*elipptī*] Tr, 3.

erode : to eat away *arittut tin* [*arittit tin*] Tr, 5b.

err : to deviate from the purpose *valuvu* [*valīvī*] Intr, 3; *vilaku* [*vilaxī*] Intr, 3.

escape *tappiccel* [*tappiccel*] Intr, 1c; *tappiyōṭu* [*tappiyōṛti*] Intr, 3; *tappu* [*tappī*] Intr, 3.

escort : to accompany as an escort *kāvalāka sel* [*kāvalāxa sel*] Intr, 1c; *valittuṇaiyāka sel* [*valittuṇaiyāxa sel*] Intr, 1c.

establish 1. to show to be valid or true; prove *nilaināṭṭu* [*nilaināṭṭī*] Tr, 3; 2. to bring into being on a firm or permanent basis *niruvu* [*nirīvī*] Tr, 3.

eulogize *pukalntu elutu* [*puxalndī elīḍī*] Tr, 3; *pukalntu pēsu* [*puxalndī pēṣī*] Tr, 3.

evacuate *veļiyēru* (> *veļiyērru*, 3) [*veļiyēṛī*] Intr, 3.

evade 1. to escape from by trickery or cleverness *akappaṭāmal tappu* [*axappaṛāmal tappī*] Intr, 3. 2. to avoid doing *ta-vīr* [*tavīrī*] Tr, 6.

evaluate 1. to set the value or amount of *kaṇī* [*kaṇī*] Tr, 6. 2. to appraise *matippiṭu* [*maδippiṛī*] Tr, 4a.

evaporate *āviyāy māru* (> *āviyāy mārtu*, 3) [āviyāy māri]

Intr, 3.

eventuate : to result *nēritu* [nēriṛi] Intr, 4a.

evict : to expel a person from a land or building etc. *veliyērru* (< *veliyēru*, 3) [veliyēṛṛi] Tr, 3.

evince : to make evident or manifest *kurittukkāṭtu* [kurittik-kāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

evoke : to call up *varavalai* [varavalai] Tr, 6.

evolve : *uruvālku* (< *uruvāku*, 3) [urivākki] Tr, 3.

exaggerate : to magnify beyond the limits of truth *mikaippaṭtu* ttu (< *mikaippaṭtu*, 4a) [mixaippaṛitti] Tr, 3.

exalt : to praise *uyarttippēsu* [uyarttippēṣi] Tr, 3.

examine 1. to inspect or scrutinize carefully *kūrāy* [kūrndi' ārāy] Tr, 2. 2. to inquire into or investigate *visāranai* sey [visāraṇai sey] Tr, 1a.

exasperate : to irritate to a high degree; annoy *ericcalūṭṭu* [ericcalūṭti] Intr, 3.

excavate : to dig or scoop out (earth, sand, etc.) *akal* [axal] Tr, 2; *tōṇtu* [tōṇḍti] Tr, 3.

exceed : to go beyond the bounds or limits *ellai kata* [ellai kara]. Intr, 7.

excel : to surpass others or be superior in some respect *sirappuru* [sirappuri] Intr, 4b.

exchange : to interchange *parimāru* [parimāṛi] Tr, 3.

excite *uṇarccivasappaṭtu* (> *uṇarccivasappatuttu*, 3) [uṇarcci-vasappari] Intr, 4a.

exclaim : to say loudly *sārru* [sāṛṛi] Tr, 3.

exclude : to expel and keep out *vilakku* (< *vilaku*, 3) [vilakki] Tr, 3.

excuse

excuse *manni* [*manni*] Tr, 6.

execute : to carry out *seytumuṭi* [*seydimuṛi*] Tr, 6.

exemplify : *etuttukkattutan vilakku* [*erittikkatturan vilakki*] Tr, 3.

exempt *vilakkaļi* [*vilakkaļi*] Intr, 6.

exercise : to put into action *seyarpaṭuttu* (< *séyarpaṭu*, 4a) [*seyarpaṭiti*] Tr, 3.

exert : to put into vigorous action; to try *muyal* [*muyal*] Intr, 1c.

exhale *suvāsi* [*suvāsi*] Tr, 6.

exhaust : to empty *tīr* (> *tīr*, 6) [*tīr*] Intr, 2.

exhibit 1. to expose to view *tīrantu kāṭṭu* [*tīrandi kāṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

2. to place on show *porutkāṭciyil vai* [*poritkāṭciyil vai*] Tr, 6.

exile : to expel or banish (a person from his country) *nāṭu-kaṭṭu* [*nārēxaratti*] Tr, 3.

exist : to live *vāl* [*vāl*] Intr, 2.

exorcise : to seek to expel an evil spirit by adjuration or religious or solemn ceremonies *pēyōṭṭu* [*pēyōṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

expand : to increase in extent, size, volume, scope etc.

virivākku (< *virivāku*, 3) [*viriyākkē*] Tr, 3; *virivuppaṭuttu* (< *virivuppaṭu*, 4a) [*virivipparitti*] Tr, 3.

expatriate *kuṭipeyarṭtu* (< *kuṭipeyar*, 2) [*kuriṣeyartti*] Tr, 3.

expect *etirpār* [*eδirbār*] Tr, 6.

expedite *viraiyuppaṭuttu* [*viraiyipparitti*] Tr, 3.

expel : to drive out or away; discharge or eject *veļiyērru* (< *veļiyēru*, 3) [*veliyērrē*] Tr, 3.

expend : to spend *selaviṭu* [*selavīṛṭ*] Tr, 4a.

experience : to undergo *anupavi* [*aniṣavī*] Tr, 6.

experiment *sōti* [*sōḍi*] Tr, 6.

- expire** : to come to an end *muṭintupō* [muṛindīṣō] Intr, 8.
- explain** *vilakku* [vilakk̩t̩] Tr, 3.
- explicate** *viritturai* [viritturai] Tr, 6.
- explode** *veti* [veri] Tr, 6.
- exploit** *surantippilai* [surandippilai] Tr, 6.
- explore** : to traverse or range over a region, area etc., for the purpose of discovery *nātiyari* [nāriyari] Tr, 2.
- export** *ērrumati sey* [ērr̩maḍi sey] Tr, 1a.
- expose** : to present to view *velippaṭuttu* (<*velippaṭu*, 4a) [velipparitti] Tr, 3.
- express** : to put thought into words *velippaṭuttu* (<*velippaṭu*, 4a) [velipparitti] Tr, 3.
- extend** : to stretch out *nīṭtu* (<*nīl*, 1b) [nīṭti] Tr, 3.
- exterminate** : to destroy totally *pūṇtōṭu ali* (<*pūṇtōṭu ali*, 2) [pūṇdōṛt ali] Tr, 6.
- extinguish** *aṇai* (> *aṇai*, 6) [aṇai] Intr, 2.
- extol** : to praise highly *meccu* [mecc̩i] Tr, 3.
- extort** : to wrest or force (money, information, etc.) from a person by violence, intimidation *valintu kaipparru* [valind̩ kaipparr̩] Tr, 3.
- extract** : to obtain a juice, ingrediant, etc., by pressure or squeezing *pilinteṭu* [pilinderi] Tr, 6.
- extravagate** : to go beyond the bounds propriety or reason *varampu kaṭa* [varambi kara] Intr, 7.
- extricate** : to free or release from entanglement; disengage *viṭutalaiyalī* [viṛīḍalaiyalī] Intr, 6.
- extrude** *velinīṭtu* [velinīṭt̩] Tr, 3.
- exude** : to ooze out *kasi* [kasi] Intr, 3; *vati* [vari] Intr, 2.
- eye** *nōkku* [nōkki] Tr, 3; *pār* [pār] Tr, 6.

F

fabricate *punaɪntu kattu* [punaɪndt katt̪i] Tr, 3.

face : to confront directly *santi* [sand̪i] Tr, 6.

fade 1. to lose freshness, vigour, strength, or health *vātu* [vār̪i] Intr, 3; 2. to become dim, as light, or lose brightness of illumination *maṅku* [maṅgi] Intr, 3.

fag : to tire or exhaust *kaḷaippūṭtu* [kaḷaippūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

fail 1. to be unsuccessful in the performance or completion of *tavaru* [tavar̪i] Intr, 3. 2. to receive less than the passing grade in an examination or course of study; to fall short of success in something expected *tōl* [tōl] Intr, 5d; *tōrruppō* [tōrr̪ippō] Intr, 8.

faint : to lose consciousness temporarily *mayakkam atai* [ma-yakkamarai] Intr, 2; *mūrcci* [mūrcci] Intr, 6.

fair : to take a fair copy of an original document *paṭiyetu* [pa-riyēt̪i] Tr, 6.

fall *vīlu* [vīl̪i] Intr, 2.

falsify : to make false or incorrect so as to deceive *mōsaṭi sey* [mōsaṛi sey] Tr, 1a.

falter : to move unsteadily; stumble *taṭumāru* [taṛimāṛi] Intr, 3.

familiarise *paḷakkappaṭuttu* (<*paḷakkappaṭu*, 4a) [paḷakkappa-ṭitt̪i] Tr, 3.

fan *visiru* [visir̪i] Intr, 3.

farm : to cultivate (land) *vivasāyam sey* [vivasāyam sey] Tr, 1a; *vēlānmai sey* [vēlāṇmai sey] Tr, 1a.

fascinate : to attract and hold spellbound by a unique power, personal charm, unusual nature etc. *īr* [īr] Tr, 6.

fast : to abstain from all food (as a religious observance) *nōrpiru* [nōnpirū] Intr, 7.

fasten 1. to close firmly or securely *aṭai* [aṛai] Tr, 6. 2. to enclose securely, as a person or an animal *katṭu* [katṭi] Tr, 3.

fat : to become fat *kolu* [koli] Intr, 6.

fatigue : to weary with bodily or mental exertion *sōrvatāiya sey* [sōrvatāiya sey] Tr, 1a.

favour *sātakamāyiru* [sā ḍaxamāyiri] Intr 7.

fear *añcu* [añji] Intr, 3; *payappaṭu* [payapparē] Intr, 4a.

feast : to entertain with feast *virunṭali* [virindaļi] Intr, 6.

facundate : to make prolific or fruitful *valamākku* (< *v a l a - māku*, 3) [valamākkī] Tr, 3.

fee *ūtiyamāli* [ūḍiyamāli] Intr, 6; *katṭanam katṭu* [katṭanam kaṭṭi] Intr, 3.

feed : to give food to *uṇavalī* [uṇavaļi] Intr, 6; *uṇavu koṭu* [uṇavi kōri] Intr, 6; *ūṭtu* [ūṭṭi] Tr, 3.

feel *uṇar* [uṇar] Intr, 2.

feign : to imitate deceptively *pāsāṅku sey* [pāsāṅgē sey] Intr, 1a; *naṭi* [naři] Intr, 6.

felicitate *pārāṭṭu* [pārāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

fence *vēliyītu* [vēliyīri] Intr, 4a; *vēli pōṭu* [vēli pōri] Intr, 4a.

ferment *puļi* [puļi] Intr, 6.

ferry *tōni öttu* [tōni ötti] Intr, 3.

fertilize *uramūṭtu* [uramūṭti] Intr, 3; *uram pōṭu* [uram pōri] Intr, 4a. *selippākku* (< *selippāku*, 3) [selippākkī] Tr, 3.

festoon : to adorn with or as with festoons *tōraṇam katṭu* [tōraṇam kaṭṭi] Intr, 6.

fetch

fetch **konar** [koṇar] Tr, 2; **konṭuvā** [koṇḍuvā] Tr, 8.

fib : to strike **kuttuvīṭu** [kuttivīṭ] Intr, 4a.

field **kaṭattil irakku** (<**kaṭattil irāṅku**, 3) [kaṭattil irakki] Tr, 3.

fight 1. to strive vigorously for or against something **pōrāṭu** [pōrāṭi] Intr, 3. 2. to engage in combat **pōritu** [pōriṭi] Intr, 4a; **yuttam sey** [yuttam sey] Intr, 1a.

figure : to represent by a pictorial or sculptured figure
uruvappaṭuttikkāṭtu [uruvapparittikkāṭti] Tr, 3.

file : to arrange (papers, records, etc.) preservation or reference **kōttiṇai** [kōttiṇai] Tr, 6. 2. to submit (an application, petition, etc.) **tākkal sey** [tākkal sey] Tr, 1a.

fill **nirampu** (> **nirappu**, 3) [nirambi] Intr, 3; **nirai** (> **nirai**, 6) [nirai] Intr, 3.

filter **iru** [iru] Tr, 6; **vatikāṭtu** [varixaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

finalize **muṭīvu sey** [muṭīvī sey] Tr, 1a.

finance **paṇam kōṭu** [paṇam kōṛi] Intr, 6.

find 1. to obtain by search or effort; discover **kaṇṭupiṭi** [kaṇḍi-
biṛi] Tr, 6. 2. to come upon by chance; meet with **kīṭtu** [kīṭti] Intr, 3.

fine : **aparātam viti** [aparāḍam viḍi] Tr, 6.

finger 1. to play on (an instrument) with fingers **mīṭtu** [mīṭti] Tr, 3. 2. to touch something with the fingers **vīraḷāl totu** [vīraḷāl tōṛi] Tr, 4a.

finish **tīr** (< **tīr**, 2) [tīr] Tr, 6.; **pūrtti sey** [pūrtti sey] Tr, 1a; **muṭi** (< **muṭi**, 2) [muṛi] Tr, 6.

fire : **kōluttu** [kōlitti] Tr, 3; **tī vai** [tī vai] Intr, 6.

fish : **mīn piṭi** [mīn pīṛi] Intr, 6.

fist : **kuttu** [kutti] Tr, 3.

fit : to be suitable for (a purpose, object, occasion, etc.)

takutiyāku (> **takutiyākdu**, 3) [taxiδiyāx̩] Intr, 3; **takutiyāyiru** [taxiδiyāyirt̩] Intr, 7. 2. to fix **poruntu** (> **poruttu**, 3) [porind̩t̩] Intr, 3.

fix 1. to stabilize **ugutippatuttu** (< **ugutippatu**, 4a) [urɪδipparitt̩] Tr, 3. 2. to affix or place permanently **ottu** [ott̩i] Tr, 3. **pati**

(<**pati**, 2) [paδi] Tr, 6; **poruttu** (< **poruntu**, 3) [poritt̩i] Tr, 3.

flag : **koti nāt̩tu** [kori nāt̩ti] Intr, 3.

flagellate : to whip **kasaiyāl aṭi** [kasaiyāl ari] Tr, 6.

flame : to burn with a flame **koluntuvit̩teri** [kolindivitteri] Intr, 2.

flap : to move up and down, as swings **ūsalātu** [ūsalār̩i] Intr, 3.

flare : to burn with flame **sūtarvit̩teri** [surarvit̩teri] Intr, 2.

flash : to break forth into sudden flame or light **minniñtu marai** [minniñt̩i marai] Intr, 2.

flat : to make flat **tattaiyākku** (< **tattaiyāku**, 3) [tattaiyākci] Tr, 3.

flatter : to try to please by complementary speech or attention **mukastuti sey** [mukastuδi sey] Tr, 1a.

fleck **pullikal itu** [pullixal iři] Intr, 4a.

flee **ōtippō** [orippō] Intr, 8; **tappiyōtu** [tappiyōr̩i] Intr, 3.

fleer : to ridicule **kuttalākap pēsu** [kuttalāxap pēsi] Tr, 3.

flex : to bend **valai** (< **valai**, 2) [vaļai] Tr, 6.

flick : to strike slightly with the finger **viralināl suntu** [virali-nāl sunđi] Tr, 3.

flicker **minnu** [minni] Intr, 3.

flinch : to draw back or shrink from what is dangerous, difficult, or unpleasant **tayaniku** [tayaňg̩t̩] Intr, 3.

fling

fling *suntiyeri* [sundiyeri] Tr, 3.

flip : to toss or put in motion with a sudden impulse as a snap of a finger and thumb especially as to cause to turn over in the air *suntivitū* [sundivirti] Tr, 4a.

flutter *sirakatı* [siraxarı] Intr, 6.

float *mita* [mira] Intr, 7.

flock : to gather *kütü* (> *kütü*, 3) [kürt] Intr, 3. *tiral* (> *tirattu*, 3) [tiral] Intr, 1b.

flog : to beat hard with a stick *pirampäl* *aṭi* [pirambal] *aṭi* Tr, 6.

flood : *vellapperukketu* [vellapperikkeri] Intr, 6.

floor : to cover with a floor *talamiṭu* [talamiri] Intr, 4a.

flop : to fall or plump down suddenly, especially with noise *toppenru vilu* [toppenri vil] Intr, 2.

flourish : to be in its or in one's prime; be at the height or fame, excellence, influence etc. *talaittonku* [talaittongi] Intr, 3.

flout : to mock *eṭanam sey* [eṭanam sey] Tr, 1a.

flow *oluku* [olixi] Intr, 3:

fluctuate : to change continually from one position, condition etc., to another *mārupatu* (> *mārupatuttu*, 3) [mariṭbari] Intr, 4a.

fluff : to make into fluff; shake or puff out (feathers, hair, etc.) into a fluffy *kuñcamakku* (< *kuñcamāku*, 3) [kuñjamākki] Tr, 3.

flurry : to confuse; fluster *kuccalitṭuk* *kulappu* [kuccalittik] *kulappi*] Tr, 3.

flute *kulalütu* [kulalū ḍi] : Intr, 3.

flutter : to be tremulous or agitated **atircci atai** [aðircçi aðai] Intr, 2.

fly para [para] Intr, 7.

foal : to give birth to **īn** [īn] Tr, 5b.

foam : to form or gather foam **nuraikka sey** [nuraikka sey] Tr, 1a; **nurai poñku** [nurai poñgi] Intr, 3.

fold mañakku (< **mañanku**, 3) [marakki] Tr, 3.

fold (cloth, paper etc) **mañi** (< **mañi**, 2) [mari] Tr, 6.

follow 1. to go or come after; move behind in the same direction **pinsel** [pinsel] Intr, 1c; **pintotar** [pintorar] Tr, 2. 2. to accept as a guide or leader; accept the authority of **pinparru** [pinparri] Tr, 3.

fondle 1. to handle or touch lovingly, affectionately or tenderly **koñcu** [koñji] Tr, 3. 2. to caress **tañavikkotu** [taravikkori] Tr, 6.

fool muñtäläkku (< **muñtäläku**, 3) [muñtäläkki] Tr, 3.

forage : to raid **sürayıyü** [sürayıarı] Tr, 3.

force : to compel someone to do something **varpuruttu** [varpu-
rötti] Tr, 3.

forecast : to make a prediction of **munküñti sol** [munküñti sol]· Tr, 3.

forego : to go before **muntu** [mundı] Intr, 3.

foretell : to utter a prediction or prophecy **kuri sol** [kuri sol] Intr, 3.

forge : to imitate a signature fraudulently **kallak kaiyeluttitu** [kalıak kaiyelittiri] Intr, 4a.

forget mara [mara] Tr, 7.

forgive manni [manni] Tr, 6.

forgo : to give up **kai viñu** [kaiviri] Tr, 4a.

form

form : to construct or frame *uruvākku* (< *uruvāku*, 3) [urivā-kki] Tr, 3.

formalize : to give a form *urukkotu* [urikkori] Intr, 6.

formulate : to make systematically *muraippaṭuttu* [muraippaṭittu] Tr, 3.

forsake : to give up or renounce a way of life *tura* [tuṛa] Tr, 7.

forswear : to swear falsely *poy ḥnaiyītu* [poy ḥnaiyir̩] Intr, 4a.

fortify : to make strong; impart strength or vigour to, as the body *uramūttu* [uramūt̩ti] Intr, 3.

forward : to send forward *anuppu* [anipp̩i] Tr, 3.

fossick : to search for an object *kilarit tētu* [kilārit tēr̩i] Tr, 3.

fossilize *putaipatīvamākku* (< *putaipatīvamāku*, 3) [puδaiśarīvamākk̩i] Tr, 3.

foster : to bring up or rear, as foster child *sīrātti valar* [sīrātti valar] Tr, 6.

found : to set up or establish *nīruvu* [nīrv̩i] Tr, 3.

fox : to deceive or trick *ēmārru* (< *ēmāru*, 3) [ēmārr̩i] Tr, 3.

fractionize : to divide into fractions *kūrūkalākap piri* [kūr̩ixālākap piri] Tr, 6.

fracture *murivu unṭākku* (< *murivu unṭāku*, 3) [muriv̩i unḍākk̩i] Tr, 3.

frame : to provide with or put into a frame, as a picture *satṭattil amai* (< *satṭattil amai*, 2) [satṭattil amai] Tr, 6.

freeze *urai* [uṛai] Intr, 2.

frenze *veriyūṭtu* [veriyūṭ̩ti] Intr, 3.

freshen *putitākku* (< *putitāku*, 3) [puδiśākk̩i] Tr, 3.

fret : to annoy *ericcal unṭākku* (< *ericcal unṭāku*, 3) [ericcal

- unçākki]* Tr, 3.
- frisk** : to skip *tullu* [tulli] Intr, 3.
- fritter** : to break into small pieces *nunukku* [nunjikk̄i] Tr, 3.
- frost** : to cover with frost *paniyāl mūtu* [paniyāl mūri] Tr, 3.
- froth** : to give out froth; foam *nurai poñku* [nurai poñgi] Intr, 3.
- frustrate** *manaccōrvu* [manaccōrv̄arai] Intr, 2.
- fry** *pori* (< *pori*, 2) [pori] Tr, 6.
- fulfil** *niraivērru* (< *niraivēru*, 3) [niraivērri] Tr, 3.
- fumble** : to get confused *kulappam ałai* [kulappam arai] Intr, 2.
- fume** : to emit fumes *pukaiyūt̄tu* [puxaiyūtt̄i] Tr, 3.
- function** *seyalārru* [seyalārr̄i] Tr, 3; *seyarpaṭu* [seyarpaṭi] Intr, 4a
- fund** *nitiyāli* [niδiyāli] Intr, 6.
- funk** : to shrink or quail in fear *añcip pinvāñku* [añcip pinvāñgi] Intr, 3.
- furbish** : to restore to freshness of appearance or condition *putukku* [puδikk̄i] Tr, 3.
- furnish** : to fit out with necessary things *amaittukkotu* [amaitti-kkor̄i] Tr, 6; *ēṛpaṭuttikkotu* [ēṛparittikkor̄i] Tr, 6.

G

- gabble** : to speak or converse rapidly and unintelligibly *pitarru* [piðarr̄i] Intr, 3.
- gallop** *pāyntōtu* [pāyndōri] Intr, 3.
- galumph** *paranī pātu* [paranī pāri] Intr, 3.
- gamble** *sūtātu* [sūdāri] Intr, 3.
- gangrene** *marattuppō* [marattiippō] Intr, 8.

gap

gap *pilavu unṭupanju* [piłavı unṭibənji] Intr, 3.

gape 1. to open the mouth wide involuntarily, as the result of hungry, or sleepiness *kotṭāvi vitu* [koṭṭāvi viri] Intr, 4.
2. to stare with open mouth, as in wonder *vāypila* [vāypila] Intr, 7.

garden *tōṭtam pōtu* [tōṭtam pōri] Intr, 4a.

gargle : to wash or rinse (the throat or mouth) with a liquid held in the throat and kept in motion by a stream of air from the lungs *koppuli* [koppuli] Tr, 6.

garland *mālaiyitu* [mālaiyiri] Intr, 4a; *mālaippōtu* [*mālaippōri*] Intr, 4a.

garnish : to adorn; decorate *aḷakuppaṭuttu* [aḷaxippaṛitti] Tr, 3.

gasify *āviyāka mārru* (< *āviyāka māru*, 3) [āviyāxa mārrı] Tr, 3.

gasp : to struggle for breathe with one's mouth open *mūccutti-naru* [mūccittinari] Intr, 3.

gather *kūtu* (> *kūttu*, 3) [kūri] Intr, 3; *tiral* (> *tirattu*, 3) [*tiral*] Intr, 1b.

gauge : to estimate *aḷaviṭu* [aḷaviri] Tr, 4a.

gaze : to look steadily and intently, as with great interest. wonder etc. *urruppār* [urripār] Tr, 6; *kūrtupār* [kūrndibār] Tr, 6.

gemmate : to put forth buds *moṭṭu vitu* [moṭṭi viri] Intr, 4a.

generalize *potukkaruttākku* (< *potukkaruttāku*, 3) [poḍik ka-rittākkı] Tr, 3.

generate 1. to bring into existence *tōrruvi* [tōrivi] Tr, 6; *pīrappi* [pirappi] Tr, 6; 2. to produce *urpatti sey* [urpatti sey] Tr, 1a.

genuflect

genuflect : to bend the knee or knees in reverence or worship
manṭiyitu [maṇdiyir̩] Intr, 4a.

germinate : to begin to grow *tałirvitu* [tałirvir̩] Intr, 4a; *mulai* [mułai] Intr, 6; *mulaivitu* [mułavir̩] Intr, 4a.

gesticulate 1. to use gestures *apinayi* [aśinayi] Tr, 6; 2. to express by gesturing *saikaiłkät̩tu* [saixaikkätti] Intr, 3.

get ałai [ařai] Tr, 2; **peru** [peri] Tr, 4a.

gibe : to deride *ikał* [ixał] Tr, 2.

gift *nankotaiyali* [nankoraiyali] Intr, 6.

giggle *iļi* [iļi] Intr, 6.

gild : to coat with a gold coloured substance *tańka mulām pūsu* [tańga mulām pūsi] Intr, 3.

gird : to prepare oneself for action *varintu kat̩tu* [varind̩ kat̩ti] Tr, 3.

give ali [ali] Tr, 6; *kotu* [kor̩] Tr, 6; *tā* [tā] Tr, 8; *valanku* [va-lańgi] Tr, 3.

glad : to make glad *makilvūttu* [maxilvūtti] Intr, 3.

glance *kańanēram nōkku* [kańanēram nōkki] Tr, 3.

glean : to gather (grain or the like) *porukku* [porikk̩i] Tr, 3.

glide : to move smoothly and effortlessly, as a flying bird
sarukku [sarikk̩i] Intr, 3.

glitter *minnu* [minni] Intr, 3.

globe : to take the form of a globe *kōlamāku* (>*kōlamākku*, 3)
[kōlamāx̩] Intr, 3.

gloom : to look dejected *mukavāt̩tamāy iru* [muxavāt̩tamāy iṛ̩]
Intr, 7.

glorify *perumaippaṭuttu* [peri maippaṛitti] Tr, 3.

glove *kaiyurai itu* [kaiyurai iṛ̩] Intr, 4a.

gnash

gnash : to grind or strike (the teeth) together, especially in rage or pain **parkalai neri** [parkalai neri] Intr, 6.

gnaw : to wear away or remove by persistent biting **karampu** [karambt] Tr, 3.

go sel [sel] Intr, 1c; **pō** [pō] Intr, 8; **ēku** [ēkt] Intr, 3.

goggle : to stare with bulging or wide open eyes **vilikalai urut-tippār** [vilixaļai urittippār] Tr, 6.

gorge **teviṭtu** [teviṭt] Intr, 3.

gossip **arat̄taiyati** [arat̄taiyari] Intr, 6; **vampala** [vambala] Intr, 7.

govern **āl** [āl] Tr, 1b.

grab : to seize suddenly; snatch **pitunku** [piriṅgt] Tr, 3.

grabble : to search with hands **tulāvu** [tuļāvī] Tr, 3.

grade : to arrange in a series of grades **tarappaṭuttu** [tarap-paritti] Tr, 3; **varisaippaṭuttu** [varisaipparitti] Tr, 3.

graft **otṭu** [otṭt] Tr, 3.

grant **salukaiyali** [salixaiyali] Intr, 6; **māniyam** **valariku** [māni-yam valaṅgt] Intr, 3.

grapple : to seize and hold by or as by clasping with the fingers **koluviyāl parru** [koliviyāl parrī] Tr, 3.

grasp : to comprehend; understand **kiraki** [kiraki] Tr, 6; **purintukol** [purindixol] Tr, 1b.

grate **arāvip poṭiyākkdu** [arāvip poriyākket] Tr, 3.

gratify : to give pleasure to a person by satisfying his desires **makilvi** [maxilvi] Tr, 6.

gravel **saraļai iṭu** [saraļai iři] Intr, 4a.

gravitate **īr** [īr] Tr, 6.

graze 1. to rub lightly in passing **urāy** [urāy] Tr, 2. 2. to put cattle, sheep, etc., to feed on grass, pasture land etc.

mēy (<*mēy*, 2) [mēy] Tr, 6.

grease *en̄naīpōtu* [en̄naīpōt̄] Intr, 4a.

greet 1. to receive; welcome *varavēl* [varavēl] Tr, 5d; 2. to express greetings *vālttu* [vāltt̄] Tr, 3.

grey *narai* [narai] Intr, 6.

grieve *tuyarppaṭu* [tuyarppaṭ̄] Intr, 4a; *varuntu* [varindt̄] Intr, 3.

grill *varu* [var̄] Tr, 6; *vāṭtu* [vāṭt̄] Tr, 3.

grimace *palittukkāṭtu* [palittikkāṭt̄] Tr, 3.

grind *arai* (>*arai*, 6) [arai] Intr, 2.

grip *parru* [parri] Tr, 3; *piṭi* [piri] Tr, 6.

grizzle *sinuñku* [sinuñḡ] Intr, 3.

groan : to utter a deep mournful sound expressive of pain or grief *munaku* [munaxi] Intr, 3.

groove : to cut a groove in *pallamītu* [pallamīr̄] Tr, 4a.

ground : to establish; fix firmly *nilainiruttu* [nilainiritt̄] Tr, 3.

group *inamākap piri* (<*inamākap piri*, 2) [inamāxap piri] Tr, 6.

grouse : to grumble *kuraipatṭukkoṭ* [kuraibatṭikkoṭ̄] Intr, 1b.

grow *valar* (> *valar*, 6) [valar] Intr, 2.

growl : to utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility *urumu* [ur̄ m̄] Intr, 3.

grub : to dig *man tōṇtu* [man tōṇd̄] Intr, 3.

grudge : to resent the good fortune of another *karuvu* [kariv̄] Intr, 3.

grumble : to murmur *muñumunu* [muñimun̄] Intr, 6.

guarantee *uttirāvatam koṭu* [uttiravāḍam koṭi] Intr, 6.

guard : to keep safe from harm or danger *kāval sey* [kāval sey] Tr, 1a.

guess *ūki* [ūxi] Tr, 6.

guide

guide **valukattu** [*valixāt̪ti*] Intr, 3.

gulf **viluriku** [*viliṅgt̪*] Tr, 3.

gulp : to swallow eagerly **avasaramāka vilunku** [*avasaramāxa vilṅgt̪*] Tr, 3.

gum : to stick together with gum **pasai taṭavi oṭṭu** [*pasai tara-vi oṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

gush : to flow out suddenly **koppuli** [*koppili*] Tr, 6; **poṇkivali** [*poṅgivali*] Intr, 2.

gyrate **sulal** [*sulal*] Intr, 1c.

gyre **surru** [*surri*] Tr, 3.

H

habituate : to accustom (a person, the mind etc.) to something **palakkappatuttu** (< *palakkappaṭu*, 4a) [*palakkapparitt̪i*] Tr, 3.

hack : to chop **kottu** [*kotti*] Tr, 3.

hackle **naiya sitai** (> *naiya sitai*, 6) [*naiya siδai*] Intr, 2.

haggle : to dispute **saccaravu sey** [*saccaravī sey*] Intr, 1a.

hail **poli** [*poli*] Intr, 2.

halve : to divide into halves **pātiyākap piri** (<*pātiyākap piri*, 2) [*pāδiyāxap piri*] Tr, 6.

hammer : to beat with a hammer **sammaṭṭiyāl ati** [*sammaṭṭiyāl ari*] Tr, 6.

hamper : to hinder **iṭar sey** [*iṭar sey*] Intr, 1a.

handcuff **vilaṅku māṭṭu** [*vilaṅgi māṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

handle **kaiyāl** [*kaiyāl*] Tr, 1b.

hang : to be suspended; dangle **toriku** [toŋgi] Intr, 3.

happan sampavi [sambavi] Intr, 6; **naṭa** [nara] Intr, 7; **nikal** [nixal] Intr, 2; **nēr** [nēr] Intr, 2.

harass tollaikkotu [tollaikkori] Intr, 6.

harden kaṭinamāku (>**kaṭinamākku**, 3) [karinamāxti] Intr, 3; **keṭṭiyāku** (>**keṭṭiyākku**, 3) [keṭṭiyāxti] Intr, 3.

hark : to listen to **sevimatū** [sevimari] Tr, 6.

harm tunpuruttu [tunpuritti] Tr, 3.

harmonize īnaṅku [īnaṅgi] Intr, 3; **poruntu** (>**poruttu**, 3) [porindit] Intr, 3.

harness : to put a harness on a horse **ēnam pūttu** [ēnam pūtti] Intr, 3.

harrow : to draw a harrow over (land) **parampaṭi** [parambari] Tr, 6.

harvest aruvaṭai sey [arivvaraisey] Tr, 1a.

hasp : to fasten with or as with a hasp **koluvu** [kolivti] Tr, 3.

hasten : to act with speed or hurry **avasarappaṭuttu** (<**a va sa-rappaṭu**, 4a) [avasarappaṛitt] Tr, 3.

hatch kuñcu pori [kuñji pori] Intr, 6.

hate veru [veri] Tr, 6.

haunt vattamītu [vattamiri] Tr, 4a.

have koḷ [koḷ] Tr, 1b.

havoc : to ruin **pālpaṭuttu** (<**pālpaṭu**, 4a) [pālparitt] Tr, 3.

hay : to convert grass into hay **pul ulartiu** [pul ulariti] Intr, 3.

heal kuṇappaṭuttu (<**kuṇappaṭu**, 4a) [kuṇapparitt] Tr, 3.

heap kuvi (<**kuvi**, 2) [kuvi] Tr, 6.

hear 1. to listen to **kēl** [kēl] Tr, 5c. 2. to receive information by the ear or otherwise **kēlvippaṭu** [kēlvippari] Tr, 4a.

heat

heat *sütäkkä* (< *sütäku*, 3) [sūrākki] Tr, 3.

hedge : to enclose with a hedge *vēliyițu* [vēliyir̩] Intr, 4a.

heed : to give attention to *akkarai kol* [akkarai koļ] Intr, 1b.

help *utavu* [uδav̩] Intr, 3.

hesitate *tayańku* [tayańg̩] Intr, 3.

hew : to strike forcibly with an axe *kōtāriyāl vettu* [kōrāriyāl vett̩] Tr, 3.

hiccup *vikku* [vikki] Intr, 3.

hide *marai* (< *marai*, 2) [marai] Tr, 6.

hinder : to check *tatu* [tar̩] Tr, 6.

hint : to make indirect suggestion *ninaivappatuttu* [ninaivippari-t̩] Tr, 3.

hire *vātakaikkä* *etu* [vāraxaikk̩ er̩] Tr, 6.

hiss : to express disapproval or contempt by making this sound *sīru* [sīr̩] Intr, 3.

hit *tattu* [tatt̩] Tr, 3.

hoard : to accumulate money, food, or the like, in a hidden or carefully guarded place *patukkivai* [paδikkivai] Tr, 6.

hoist *parakka vitu* [parakka vir̩] Tr, 4a.

hold : to have or keep in the hand *piti* [piri] Tr, 6.

hole : to make a hole or holes in *tulaiyițu* [tułaiyir̩] Intr, 4a.

hone : to sharpen on or as on a hone *sānaiyil tīttu* [sānaiyil tīt̩] Tr, 3.

hoof *utai* [uδai] Tr, 6.

hook *mättu* [mät̩] Tr, 3.

hop : to move by leaping with all feet off the ground *tatti naṭa* [tatti nara] Intr, 7.

hope *nampu* [nambi] Intr, 3.

horrify *accamūṭṭu* [accamūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

hound : to pursue *ēvu* [ēvi] Tr, 3.

house *taṅka vai* [taṅga vai] Tr, 6.

howl *ūlaiyītu* [ūlaiyiri] Intr, 4a.

huddle : to curl up together *avasara* *avasaramāka* *suruṭṭu* [*avasara* *avasaramāxa* *suriṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

hug *irukattaluvu* [irixattaliv̄i] Tr, 3.

hull : to remove the hull of *tōl nīkku* (<*tōl nīnku*, 3) [*tōl nīkk̄i*] Intr, 3.

hum : to make a low, continuous droning sound *mural* [mural] Intr, 1c.

humanize *manitanākku* (<*manitanāku*, 3) [maniðanākki] Tr, 3.

humiliate : to lower the pride or self respect of *iḷiviuppaṭuttu* [*iḷivippaṛitt̄i*] Tr, 3.

humbug *mōsaṭi sey* [mōsari sey] Tr, 1a.

humidify : to make humid *īranayappaṭuttu* [*īranayapparītt̄i*] Tr, 3.

hunger *pasi* [pasi] Intr, 6.

hunt *vēṭṭaiyāṭu* [vēṭṭaiyāri] Tr, 3.

hurl : to throw *vīsiyeri* [vīsiyeri] Tr, 2.

hurry *paraparappaṭai* [paraparapparai] Intr, 2.

hurt : to cause bodily pain to or in *nōvūṭṭu* [*nōvūṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

husk *umi pōkku* [umi pōkk̄i] Intr, 3.

hustle : to push or force one's way *nerukku* [nerikk̄i] Tr, 3.

hybridize : to cause to produce hybrids *kalappinam* *uṇṭupann̄* [*kalappinam* *uṇḍiśanñi*] Intr, 3.

hyphenate *ināippuk kuriyītu* [ināippik kuriyiri] Intr, 4a.

hypothecate *aṭakuvai* [araxivai] Tr, 6; *panayamvai* [panayamvai] Tr, 6.

hypothesize

hypothesize *punaivukōl uruvākkai* [punaivēxōl urīvākki] Intr, 3.

|

idealize *karpanaiyākkai* (< *karpanaiyāku*, 3) [karpanaiyākki] Tr, 3.

ideate : to form in imagination *karpanaiyil uruvākkai* (< *karpanaiyil uruvāku*, 3) [karpanaiyil urīvākki] Tr, 3.

identify *inamkāṇi* [inamkāṇi] Tr, 5a.

idolize : to practice religious idolatry *uruvavalipāṭtu sey* [urīvavalipāṭtū sey] Intr, 1a.

ignite : to get on fire; kindle *koluttu* [kolittī] Tr, 3.

ignore *purakkāṇi* [purakkāṇi] Tr, 6.

ill-treat *kotumaippatuttu* [korīmaipparittī] Tr, 3.

illuminate : to light up *vilakkērru* [vilakkērrī] Intr, 3.

illustrate : to make clear or intelligible, as by examples *teļivākkai* (< *teļivāku*, 3) [telīvākki] Tr, 3.

image *uruvam koṭu* /urīvam kori/ Intr, 6

imagine *karpanai sey* [karpanai sey] Tr, 1a.

imbibe *utkol* [utkol] Tr, 1b.

imbricate : to overlap, as tiles *pāvu* [pāvī] Tr, 3.

imitate : to follow or endeavour to follow in action or manner
pinparru [pinparṛī] Tr, 3.

immerse *mūlkaṭi* [mūlxaṛī] Tr, 6.

immigrate *kuṭipuku* [kuṛiβuxī] Intr, 2.

immolate 1. to offer oneself as a sacrificial victim, as by fire *tikkuli* [tikkuli] Intr, 6. 2. to sacrifice *pali koṭu* [pali kori] Tr, 6.

- immunize ***torrūnōyiliruntu taṭu*** [*torrinōyilirindi tarṭi*] Tr, 6.
- impact : to influence; effect ***tākkku*** [*tākki*] Tr, 3.
- impair ***palutākkku*** (> ***palutāku***, 3) [*palitākkki*] Tr, 3.
- impale : to pierce with a sharpened stake thrust up through the body ***kaluvērru*** (< ***kaluvēru***, 3) [*kalivērrī*] Tr, 3.
- impart : to make known; tell ***terivi*** [*terivi*] Tr, 6.
- impulsion ***unarcciyūttu*** [*unarcciyūtti*] Intr, 3.
- impawn ***aṭakuvai*** [*araxīvai*] Tr, 6.
- impede ***taṭai sey*** [*tarai sey*] Tr, 1a.
- impel : to drive or urge forward ***tūntu*** [*tūndī*] Tr, 3.
- impenetrate ***nulai*** [*nulai*] Intr, 2.
- imperial ***tunpattirkullākkku*** (< ***tunpattirkullāku***, 3) [*tunpattirkullākkki*] Tr, 3.
- impersonate : to assume the character of; pretend to be ***uruvakappatuttu*** [*urivaxapparitti*] Tr, 3.
- implement ***seyarpatuttu*** [*seyarparitti*] Tr, 3.
- implicate ***sikka vai*** [*sikka vai*] Tr, 6.
- implore ***manrātu*** [*manrāri*] Tr, 3.
- imply ***kurippāka sutṭu*** [*kurippāxa sutṭi*] Tr, 3.
- import ***iṛakkumati sey*** [*iṛakkimaḍi sey*] Tr, 1a.
- impose ***valintu sumattu*** [*valindī sumatti*] Tr, 3.
- impoverish ***varumaiyākkku*** (< ***varumaiyāku***, 3) [*varimaiyākkki*] Tr, 3.
- impregnate ***karuvura sey*** [*karivura sey*] Tr, 1a.
- impress 1. to attract someone with ideas ***kavar*** [*kavar*] Tr, 2. 2. to affect deeply or strongly in mind or feelings ***patiya sey*** [*paḍiya sey*] Tr, 1a.
- imprint : to produce (a mark) on something by pressure ***muttirai iṭu*** [*muttirai iṭi*] Intr, 4a.
- improve ***munnerru*** (< ***munnēru***, 3) [*munnērrī*] Tr, 3.

improvise

improvise : to perform or provide without previous preparation;

extemporize *tit̄renru ērpātu sey* [tit̄renr̄ ērpāt̄ sey] Tr, 1a.

inaugurate *toṭānkvai* [toṭāngi vai] Tr, 6.

incarnate *avatāram etu* [avaðāram ēri] Intr, 6.

incense *āttiramūṭtu* [āttiramūṭti] Intr, 3.

incinerate *sut̄tu nīrākku* [sut̄t̄ nīrākk̄] Tr, 3.

incise : to carve *setulk̄u* [seðikk̄] Tr, 3.

incite : to urge on; stimulate or prompt to action *tūṇt̄ivitu* [tūṇ-
dīvīr̄] Tr, 4a.

incline *sāy* [sāy] Intr, 2.

include *ullāṭakdu* (<*ullāṭānk̄u*, 3) *[ullārakk̄]* Tr, 3.

incorporate *kūtti sēr* [kūt̄ti sēr] Tr, 6.

increase *perukku* (<*peruku*, 3) *[periKK̄]* Tr, 3.

incubate *aṭaikār* [araixār] Tr, 6.

inculcate *manattil patiya vai* [manattil paðiya vai] Tr, 6.

incur : to run or fall into some consequence, usually undesirable or injurious *ullāku* (>*ullākk̄u*, 3) *[ullāx̄i]* Intr, 3.

indemnify : to compensate for damage or loss sustained, expense incurred etc. *ilappītu sey* [ilappīr̄ sey] Tr, 1a.

index : to provide with an index, as a book *aṭṭavanai amai* [*aṭṭavanai amai*] Tr, 6.

indicate *suttikkāttu* [suttikkātt̄ti] Tr, 3.

indispose : to fall ill *utalnalam keṭu* [uralnalalam keṝti] Intr, 4a.

individualize : to make distinctive *tanittanmaiyaļi* [*tanittanmaiyaļi*] Intr, 6.

indoctrinate *pōtanai sey* [pōðanai sey] Tr, 1a.

induce *tūṇtu* [tūṇḍi] Tr, 3.

indulge : to pamper *salukaikkāttu* [salukeikkātt̄ti] Intr, 3.

- indurate** : to become hard; harden **käyppaṭai** [käypparai] Intr, 2.
- infamize** **palitürru** [palî δürri] Tr, 3.
- infatuate** **mayaḍku** (<**mayañku**, 3) [mayakke] Tr, 3.
- infer** **anumāni** [animāni] Tr, 6; **ūki** [ūxi] Tr, 6.
- infest** : to haunt in a troublesome manner, as destructive animals **sūlntu tākku** [sūln̩d̩ tākki] Tr, 3.
- infiltrate** **ūtūruvu** [ūririv̩] Tr, 3.
- infix** : to implant **ūn̩ri naṭa** [ūn̩ri naṛa] Intr, 7.
- inflame** **tīkkoluttu** [tīkkolitt̩] Tr, 3.
- inflate** : to swell **uppa sey** [uppa sey] Tr, 1a.
- infleet** **uļvāñku** [uļvāng̩] Tr, 3.
- inflict** : to impose anything unwelcome **sumattu** [sumatti] Tr, 3.
- influence** : to excercise influence on **tākkam ērpaṭuttu** [tākkam ērparitt̩] Intr, 3.
- inform** **ařivi** [ařivi] Tr, 6; **terivi** [terivi] Tr, 6.
- infuriate** **sinamūṭtu** [sinamūṭti] Intr, 3.
- infuse** **uṭceluttu** [uṭcelitt̩] Tr, 3.
- ingeminate** **irattura sey** [irattura sey] Tr, 1a.
- inhabit** **kuṭiyiru** [kuṭiyiri] Intr, 7.
- inhale** **mūccu uļvāñku** [mūcc̩ uļvāng̩] Intr, 3.
- inherit** **marapu urimaiyākap peru** [maraþ̩ urimaiyāxap peṛ̩] Tr, 4b.
- initiate** **toṭankivai** [toṭangivai] Tr, 6.
- inject** **uṭceluttu** [uṭcelitt̩] Tr, 3.
- injure** 1. to hurt **käyappaṭuttu** [käyapparitti] Tr, 3. 2. to do wrong to **tīñku sey** [tīñg̩ sey] Intr, 1a.
- innovate** **putitākak kanṭupiṭi** [puð i δāxak kanđibiri] Tr, 6.
- inoculate** **tatuppusi pōṭu** [tarippusi pōṛ̩] Intr, 4a.
- inseminate** : to sow; implant seed into **vittitu** [vittip̩] Intr, 4a.
- insert** **seruku** [serix̩] Tr, 3.

inset

inset **utparamāxa sēr** [utparamāxa sēr] Tr, 6.

insinuate : to suggest or hint slyly especially something
 malicious **maraimukamākak kurippiṭu** [maraimuxamāxak
 kurippī] Tr, 4a.

inspect **mērpārvai sey** [mērpārvai sey] Tr, 1a.

inspire 1. to inhale **mūccai ulvāṅku** [mūccai ulvāṅg] Intr, 3.

2. to animate **uyirppūṭtu** [uyirppūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

inspirit : to infuse spirit or life into **eluciyūṭtu** [elucciyūṭṭi]
 Intr, 3.

install **nīruvu** [nīrīvī] Tr, 3.

instigate **tūṇtivítu** [tūṇdīvīrī] Tr, 4a.

instill : to infuse slowly into the mind or feelings **metuvākap
 pukattu** [meδīvākap puxatī] Tr, 3.

institutionalize **amaippāxa mārru** (<**amaippāka māru**, 3) [amaip-
 pāka māṛṛī] Tr, 3.

instruct 1. to teach; educate **karpi** [karpi] Tr, 6. 2. to direct or
 command **kattalaiyitu** [kattalaiyīrī] Intr, 4a.

insulate **tanippaṭuttu** [tanippaṛittī] Tr, 3.

insult **avamati** [avamaδī] Tr, 6.

insure **käppuruti sey** [käppurīδī sey] Tr, 1a.

integrate **inaittu onrākdu** [inaittī onrākkī] Tr, 3.

intend **enṇu** [enṇī] Tr, 3.

interbreed **inakkalappu sey** [inakkalappī sey] Tr, 1a.

intercept : to stop or check (passage, travel etc.) **itaimari** [iṛai-
 mari] Tr, 6.

interchange **parimārram sey** [parimārram sey] Tr, 1a.

interconnect **onrōtonru pinni inai** (<**onrōtonru pinni inai**, 2)
 [onrōtonṛī pinni inai] Tr, 6.

interdepend **onraiyonru sāṁtiru** [onraiyonṛī sāṁdirī] Intr, 7.

interfere *talaiyiṭu* [talaiyiri] Intr, 4a.

intermit : to discontinue temporarily; suspend *iṭainiruttu* [irai-niritt] Tr, 3.

interpret *uṭporulai viṭakku* [uṭporulai viṭakk] Tr, 3.

interrogate : to examine a person by questioning *visāraṇai sey* [visāraṇai sey] Tr, 1a.

interrupt *kurukkittut taṭu* [kurikkittit tar] Tr, 6.

intersect : to cut or divide by passing through or across *iranṭākap piri* (<*iranṭākap piri*, 2) [iranṭāxap piri] Tr, 6.

intervene *kurukkitu* [kurikkiri] Intr, 4a.

interview *pēṭti kān* [pēṭti kāñ] Tr, 5a.

intimidate *miraṭtu* [miraṭt] Tr, 3.

intoxicate *pōṭaiyūṭtu* [pōḍaiyūṭt] Tr, 3.

intrigue *sūlcci sey* [sūlcci sey] Tr, 1a.

introduce *arimukappaṭuttu* [arimuxapparitt] Tr, 3.

intrude *ākkirami* [ākkirami] Tr, 6.

invade *paṭaiyeteṭu* [paraiyer] Intr, 6.

invalidate *payanarratākku* (<*payanarratāku*, 3) [payanarratākki] Tr, 3.

inveigh *palitūrru* [pali δürri] Tr, 3

Invent *kantupiṭi* [kanḍibiri] Tr, 6.

invert *talai kīlākap puraṭtu* [talai kīlāxap puraṭt] Tr, 3

invest *mutalitu* [muḍalir] Intr, 4a.

investigate 1. to examine in detail *sōtanai sey* [sōḍana] sey] Tr, 1a. 2. to inquire *visāraṇai sey* [visāraṇai sey] Tr, 1a.

invite *alai* [alai] Tr, 6.

invoke : to make supplication or pray for *tolutu vēṇtu* [toliδt vēṇd] Tr, 3

involve

involve *sūkka vai* [sikka vai] Tr, 6.

irk *tontarai koṭu* [tondarai kori] Intr, 6.

irrigate *nīrppāyccu* [nīrppāycc] Intr, 3.

irritate *ericcalüt̄tu* [ericcalüt̄ti] Intr, 3.

isolate *tanippaṭuttu* [tanippaṛitti] Tr, 3.

issue 1. to promulgate *āṇai pirappi* [āṇai pirappi] Intr, 6. 2. to publish for sale or distribution *veḍiyiṭu* [veḍiyiṛti] Tr, 4a.

itch *ari* [ari] Intr, 6.

itemize *vakai vakaiyāka sol* [vaxai vaxaiyāxa sol] Tr, 3.

iterate *tirumpat tirumpa sol* [tirimbat tirimba sol] Tr, 3.

J

jabber : to speak nonsensically *ularu* [ulari] Intr, 3.

jerk : to move with a quick, sharp motion *sattēnat tallu* [sattēnat talli] Tr, 3.

jest : to joke *kēli sey* [kēli sey] Tr, 1a.

jingle : to make clinking or tinkling sounds, as metal objects, when struck together repeatedly *mani oli sey* [mani oli sey] Intr, 1a.

join : to put together; connect *inai* (<*inai*, 2) [inai] Tr, 6; *onru sēr* (<*onrusēr*, 2) [onṛt sēr] Tr, 6; *sēr* (<*sēr*, 2) [sēr] Tr, 6.

joint : to unite by a joint or joints *pūsi inai* (<*pūsi inai*, 6) [pūsi inai] Tr, 6.

Joke 1. to make fun of *ēlanam sey* [ēlanam sey] Tr, 1a. 2. to say something in fun or sport, rather than in earnest

tamās paṇṇu [tamās paṇṇi] Tr, 3; *kintal sey* [kintal sey]
Tr, 1a.

jollify: to become jolly or merry *ullāsamāy iru* [ullāsamāy iri] Intr, 7.

jolly *kēli sey* [kēli sey] Tr, 3.

jolt : to shock psychologically; to move by a sudden rough thrust *atircci unṭāku* (<*atircci unṭāku*, 3) [aṭircci unṭākkai] Intr, 3.

jostle : to shove roughly or rudely against *muṭṭi mōtu* [muṭṭi mōṭṭi] Tr, 3.

jot : to write or mark down quickly *avasaramāka elutikkol* [avasaramāxa eliṭṭikkol] Tr, 1b.

jounce : to move joltingly or roughly up and down *mēlē viluntu mōtu* [mēlē vilindī mōṭṭi] Intr, 3.

joy *kaļi* [kaļi] Intr, 6; *makil* [maxil] Intr, 2.

jubilate : to show or feel great joy *perumakileccikkol* [periما- xileccikkol] Intr, 1b.

judge : to pass legal judgement (on a person) *tūrppali* [tūrppali] Intr, 6.

jumble : to mix in a confused mass; put or throw together without order *tārumārākak kala* [tārimārāxak kala] Tr, 7.

jump *kuti* [kuḍi] Intr, 6; *tūlū* [tūlū] Intr, 3.

justify *sariyenak kāttu* [sariyenak kātti] Tr, 3; *niruvu* [nirivu] Tr, 3.

K

keck : to retch; be nauseated *kumattu* [kumatti] Intr, 3.

keep

keep *vai* [vai] Tr, 6; *vaittiru* [vaittiri] Tr, 7.

kick : to strike with a motion of the foot *utai* [uðai] Tr, 6.

miti [miði] Tr, 6.

kidnap *kaṭatticcel* [karatticcel] Tr, 1c.

kill *kol* [kol] Tr 1c.

kiln : to burn in a furnace *sūlaiyil iṭu* [sūlaiyil iṛ̥t̥] Tr, 4a.

kilt *pāvāṭaiyai mēlē iluttu seruku* [pāvāṛaiyai mēlē ił̥itt̥ serix̥]

Intr, 3.

kindle *ērru* [ēṛṛi] Tr, 3; *poruttu* [poritti] Tr, 3; *koluttu* [kolitti]

Tr, 3.

kiss *muttamiṭu* [muttamiri] Tr, 4a; *muttam koṭu* [muttam kori]

Intr, 6.

knead *pisai* [pisai] Tr, 2.

kneel *maṇtiyīṭu* [maṇdiyir̥i] Intr, 4a.

knit *pinnu* [pinni] Tr, 3.

knock 1. to strike in collision *iṭi* [iṛ̥i] Tr, 6. 2. to strike a sounding blow, as in seeking admittance *tattu* [tatti] Tr, 3.

knot *mutticcuppōṭu* [muṛicciippōṛi] Tr, 4a.

know *ari* [ari] Tr, 2; *terintiru* [terindiri] Tr, 7.

knuckle *kaimuṭṭiyāl aṭi* [kaimuṭṭiyāl aṛ̥i] Tr, 6.

L

label : to affix a label to *vivaraccittai ottu* [vivaraccittai ot̥ti]

Intr, 3.

labour *ulai* [ulai] Intr, 6.

lack *kuraipaṭu* [kuraiβar̥i] Intr, 4a.

lag : to fail to maintain a pre-established speed or pace **pintanku** [pintaŋgi] Intr, 3.

lambaste : to beat severely **naiyapputai** [naiyappuŋi] Tr, 6.

lame muṭamäkku (<**muṭamäku**, 3) [muṭamäkk̩i] Tr, 3; **nonṭiyäkku** (<**nonṭiyäku**, 3) [nonṭiyäkk̩i] Tr, 3.

lament pulampu [pulambi] Intr, 3.

lance īṭtiyāl kuttu [īṭtiyāl kutt̩i] Tr, 3.

lapse : to fail to maintain **tavara vitu** [tavara viṛi] Tr, 4a.

lash : to strike or beat, as with a whip **kasaiyāl ati** [kasaiyāl ari] Tr, 6.

last : to remain unexhausted **tīrāmal iru** [tīrāmal iṛ̩i] Intr, 7.

latch : to close or fasten with a latch **tālppāl itu** [tālppāl iṛ̩i] Tr, 4 a.

lather nuraiyäku (>**nuraiyäkk̩u**, 3) [nuraiyäxi] Intr, 3.

laud : to praise; extol **pukalntu pēsu** [puxalnd̩i pēsi] Tr, 3.

laugh siri [siri] Intr, 6; **nakai** [naxai] Intr, 6.

launch : to set a small vessel in the water **mitakka vitu** [miδakka viṛi] Tr, 4 a.

launder : to wash clothes, linens etc. (**ātaikaļai**) **velu** [āraixaļai vel̩i] Tr, 6; **salavai sey** [salavai sey] Tr, 1a.

lave : to wash **alampu** [alambi] Tr, 3.

lay 1. to put **itu** [iṛ̩i] Tr, 4 a; **pōtu** [pōri] Tr, 4 a. 2. to place in a horizontal position or a position of rest **kitattu** [kiratti] Tr, 3.

lead īyam pūsu [īyam pūst̩i] Intr, 3.

lead 1. to go before **munsel** [munsel] Intr, 1c. 2. to guide **valikāt̩tu** [valixāt̩ti] Intr, 3.

leak oluku [olixi] Intr, 3; **kasi** [kasi] Intr, 2.

lean sāy [sāy] Intr, 2.

leap

leap : to jump over **kuti** [kuδi] Intr, 6.

learn **kal** [kal] Tr, 5d; **pati** [pari] Tr, 6.

lease **kuttakaikkäka viṭu** [kuttaxaikkäxa viri] Tr, 4 a.

leave : to go away or deposit from, as a place, a person, a thing; quit **vittuvitu** [vittiviri] Tr, 4 a.

lecture **sorpolivārru** [sorpolivārr] Intr, 3.

legalize **sattamäkku** (<**sattamäku**, 3) [sattamäkk] Tr, 3.

legitimimize **sattattirku utanpätäkku** (<**sattattirku utanpätäku**, 3) [sattattirku utanpäräkk] Tr, 3.

lend : to give loan **kaṭan koṭu** [kaṭan kor] Tr, 6.

lengthen : to make greater in length **nīlamäkku** (<**nīlamäku**, 3) [nīlamäkk] Tr, 3; **nīṭtu** (<**nīl**, 1b) [nīṭti] Tr, 3.

let **viṭu** [vir] Tr, 4a.

lever **nempu** [nembi] Tr, 3.

level 1. to make two or more things equal, as in status, condition etc., **samamäkku** (<**samamäku**, 3) [samamäkk] Tr, 3. 2. to make (a surface) level or even **maṭṭappaṭuttu** [maṭṭapparitti] Tr, 3.

levigate : to reduce something to a fine powder **maip poṭiyäkku** (<**maip poṭiyäku**, 3) [maip poriyäkk] Tr, 3.

liaise **toṭarpuk koṭ** [toṭarpuk ko] Tr, 1b.

libel : to misrepresent damagingly **poyyäkak kurram sāṭtu** [poyyäkak kurram sāṭti] Intr, 3.

liberate **viṭuvi** [virivi] Tr, 6.

librate : to oscillate or move from side to side or between two points **ūsalāṭu** [ūsalāṛi] Intr, 3.

lick **nakku** [nakkt] Tr, 3.

lie 1. to rest on a surface, especially, in a horizontal position

kīta [kīra] Intr, 7. 2. to lie down **pātu** [parī] Intr, 6. 3. speak falsely **poy sol** [poy sol] Intr, 3.

lift 1. to move or bring (something) upward, as from the ground, to some higher position **uyarttu** (<**uyar**, 2) [uyartti] Tr, 3; 2. to pull or strain upward in the effort to lift something **tūkku** [tūkki] Tr, 3.

light 1. to give light to **oliyūttu** [oliyūtti] Intr, 3; 2. to ignite a cigar, cigarette or pipe for purposes of something **koluttu** [kolitti] Tr, 3.

lighten : to become lighter **paļuvaik kurai** (<**paļuk kurai**, 2) [paļiavaik kurai] Tr, 6.

like **virumpu** [virimbē] Tr, 3.

limb **muṭamākku** (<**muṭamāku**, 3) [muṛamākki] Tr, 3.

lime **sunñāmpu pūsu** [sunñāmbē pūst] Intr, 3.

limit : to restrict by or as by establishing limits **varampukkut paṭuttu** (<**varampukkutpaṭu**, 4 a) [varambukkutparitti] Tr, 3.

limp : to walk a labored, jerky movement, as when lame **noṇṭi naṭa** [noṇḍi naṭa] Intr, 7.

line **kōtiṭu** [kōriṭi] Tr, 4 a.

linger : to remain or stay in a place, as if from reluctance to leave **tayaṅki nil** [tayaṅgi nil] Intr, 1c.

link **iṇai** (<**iṇai**, 2) [iṇai] Tr, 6.

liquidate **tivālākku** (<**tivālāku**, 3) [tivālākkē] Tr, 3.

lisp : to speak with a lisp **malalaip pēsu** [malalaip pēst] Intr, 3.

list : to enter in a list with others **paṭṭiyalil pativu sey** [paṭṭiyalil paṭivu sey] Tr, 1a.

listen : to pay attention to what is said **urrukkēl** [urrukkēl] Tr, 5c; **kavani** [kavani] Tr, 6.

litigate

litigate **valakkātu** [valakkāt̪] Intr, 3.

live **vasi** [vasi] Intr, 6; **vāl** [vāl] Intr, 2.

load **sumai ērru** (<**sumai ēru**, 3) [sumai ērr̪i] Tr, 3.

loathe : to feel intense aversion for **verupputan pār** [verippuran pār] Tr, 6.

localize : to confine to a particular place **ellaikkutpatuttu** [ellaikkutparitt̪] Tr, 3.

locate : to discover the place or location of **iṭam kuri** [iram kuri] Intr, 6.

lock **pūṭtu** [pūṭt̪i] Tr, 3.

lodge **taṅkumiṭam aḷi** [taṅgimīram aḷi] Intr, 6.

loiter : to linger aimlessly **sōmpittiri** [sōmbittiri] Intr, 2.

look **kāṇ** [kāṇ] Tr, 5a; **nōkku** [nōkk̪i] Tr, 3; **pār** [pār] Tr, 6.

loose 1. to let loose **taṭarttu** [taṭart̪i] Tr, 3. 2. to release, as from constraint or obligation **vītuvi** [vīrīvi] Tr, 6.

lose : to cease to have **ila** [ila] Tr, 7.

lour **puruvattai neri** [purivattai neri] Intr, 6.

love **kāṭali** [kāḍali] Tr, 6; **nēsi** [nēsi] Tr, 6; **pāsam kol** [pāsam kol] Intr, 1b.

lower : to make lower in height or level **tāl̪ttu** (<**tāl̪**, 2) [tāl̪tt̪i] Tr, 3.

lubricate **enṇaipōṭtu** [enṇaiβōṛi] Intr, 4a.

lug : to pull along with force or effort **valittili** [valittili] Tr, 6.

lull : to soothe or quiet **amatippatuttu** (<**a m a i t i p p a ṭ u**, 4a) [amaiδippaṛitt̪i] Tr, 3.

lumber **taṭṭuttatūmāri sel** [taṭṭittarimāṛi sel] Intr, 1c.

lure **kavar** [kavar] Tr, 2

lurk : to wait in concealment **patuṅkiyiru** [paδiṅgiyiri] Intr, 7.

lust : to have a passionate yearning *iccai kol* [*iccai kol*] Intr, 1b.

M

madden : to make mad or insane *paittiyamākkku* (<*paittiyamāku*, 3) [*paittiyamākkki*] Tr, 3.

magnetize 1. to attract; mesmerize *īrttukkol* [*īrttikkol*] Tr, 1b.
2 to impart the properties of a magnet to *kāntavisaiyūttu* [*kāndavisaiyūtti*] Intr, 3.

magnify *peritākku* (<*peritāku*, 3) [*periðākki*] Tr, 3.

mail *añcal mūlam anuppu* [*añjal mūlam anippi*] Tr, 3.

maintain *kāttu vā* [*kātti vā*] Tr, 8; *parāmarittu vā* [*parāmaritti vā*] Tr, 8.

make *ākkku* (<*āku*, 3) [*ākkki*] Tr, 3; *sey* [sey] Tr, 1a; *paṭai* [*parai*] Tr, 6.

maltreat : to treat badly *koṭumaippaṭuttu* [*korīmaippaṛitti*] Tr, 3.

mange : to conduct business or commercial affairs *naṭattu* [*na-ratti*] Tr, 3.

mangle : to crush so as to disfigure *nai* (>*nai*, 6) [*nai*] Intr, 2.

manhandle : to handle roughly *pītittilu* [*pīrittili*] Tr, 6.

manifest : to show plainly *telivākak kāṭtu* [*teļivāxak kāṭti*] Tr, 3.

manipulate *kaiyāl* [*kaiyāl*] Tr, 1b.

manure : to apply manure to *uram pōṭu* [*uram pōri*] Intr, 4a; *eruviṭu* [*eruvirī*] Intr, 4 a.

mar : to damage or spoil *ali* (<*ali*, 2) Tr, 6; *keṭu* (<*k e t u* 4a) [*keri*] Tr, 6.

mark

- mark** *kuriyītu* [kuriȳīt̄] Intr, 4a.
- marry** *maṇam sey* [maṇam sey] Tr, 1a; *tirumanam sey* [tiriṁam̄am̄ sey] Tr, 1a.
- masacre** *kon̄u kivi* [kon̄i kivi] Tr, 6.
- massage** *tēyttup piṭittu vītu* [tēyytip piṛitti viṛti] Tr, 4a.
- masticate** : to chew *atukku* [aṭiḍki] Tr, 3.
- match** : to fit together, as two things *sērttuvāi* [sērttīvai] Tr, 6.
- inaturate** : to ripe *pakkuvamāku* (>*pakkuvamākk̄u*, 3) [pakkuvamāk̄i] Intr, 3.
- mature** 1. to become due as a note *tavaṇai mūti* (>*tavaṇaiyai mūti*, 6) [tavaṇai muri] Intr, 2. 2 to become mature *paruvam̄ at̄ai* [parivam̄arai] Intr, 2.
- maximize** : to increase to the greatest possible amount or degree *mikutiyākk̄u* (<*mikutiyāku*, 3) [mixṭḍiyākk̄i] Tr, 3.
- mean** : intend *karutu* [karid̄t̄] Intr, 3.
- measure** *aḷa* [aḷa] Tr, 7.
- machanize** *iyantiramākk̄u* (<*iyantiramāku*, 3) [iyandiramākk̄i] Tr, 3.
- mediate** *iṭainin̄ru inai* [iṭainin̄ṛi inai] Tr, 6.
- medicate** : to treat with medicine *maruntu kotu* [marind̄i kori] Intr, 6.
- meditate** *tiyānam sey* [tiyānam sey] Intr, 1a.
- meet** : to join at an appointed place or time *santi* [sandi] Tr, 6.
- meliorate** *mēmpaṭa sey* [mēmbaṛa sey] Tr, 1a.
- melt** : to become liquified by heat *uruku* (>*urukku*, 3) [urix̄i] Intr, 3.
- memorize** : to learn by heart *uruppoṭu* [urippōṛi] Tr, 4a.
- mend** : to set right; make better; improve *sīrpatuttu* (<*sīrpaṭu*, 4a) [sīrbaṛitti] Tr, 3.

- mention** : to refer briefly to **kurippiṭu** [kurippiṭi] Tr, 4a.
- merge** **iṛanṭarak kala** [iṛanṭarak kala] Tr, 7.
- mesh** : to catch or entangle or as in a net **valaivaittup piṭi** [valaivaittup piṭi] Tr, 6.
- mess** : to make a mess or muddle of **kularupati sey** [kularupati sey] Tr, 1a.
- metamorphose** : to change the form or nature **urumārru** (<**uru-māru**, 3) [urumārru] Tr, 3.
- methodize** **oḷunikupatuttu** (**oḷunikupatu**, 4a) [oḷingiBaṛittu] Tr, 3.
- mewl** : to cry as a baby, young child, or the like **śinūnku** [śinūnku] Intr, 3.
- migrate** : to go from one country, region or place of abode to settle in another **kuṭipeyar** [kuṭipeyar] Intr, 2.
- milk pāl kara** [pāl kara] Intr, 7.
- mill** : to grind **māvarai** (<**māvarai**, 2) [māvarai] Tr, 6.
- mimic** **pōla naṭi** [pōla naṭi] Tr, 6.
- mince** : to cut into very small pieces **kottu** [kotti] Tr, 3.
- mind** : to take notice **manattil koṭi** [manattil koṭi] Tr, 1b.
- mine** : to dig in (earth, rock, etc.) in order to obtain ores, coal, etc. **suraṅkavali amai** (<**suraṅkavali amai**, 2) [suraṅgavali amai] Tr, 6.
- mingle** : to become mixed **kala** [kala] Tr, 7.
- minimize** : to reduce to the smallest possible amount or size **kurai** (<**kurai**, 2) [kurai] Tr, 6.
- mint** : to make coins by stamping metal **nāṇayam ati** [nāṇayam ati] Intr, 6.
- mirror** : to reflect in or as in mirror **kaṇṇāti pōl kāṭtu** [kaṇṇāti pōl kāṭtu] Tr, 3.
- misappropriate** : to put to a wrong use, as funds entrusted

misbehave

- to one's case **panam kaiyātu** [panām kaiyārī] Intr, 3.
- misbehave** **neri tavarı naşa** [neri tavarı naşa] Intr, 7.
- miscalculate** **tavarăkak kaṇakkitu** [tavarăxak kaṇakkirī] Tr, 4a.
- miscarry** **karuccitaivuru** [kariccið aiviri] Intr, 4b.
- miss** : to fail to catch **tappaviṭu** [tappavirī] Tr, 4a; **tavara viṭu** [tavara virī] Tr, 4a.
- mistake** **tavaru sey** [tavarī sey] Intr, 1a.
- mix** **kala** [kala] Tr, 7.
- moan** **irañkiyalu** [irañgiyalī] Intr, 1a.
- mobilize** : to gather people, as for war **paṭait tiraṭtu (<p a ṭ a i tirał, 1b)** [parait tiraṭti] Tr, 3.
- mock** **naiyānti sey** [naiyāndī sey] Tr, 1a.
- moderate** : to reduce the excessiveness of **aṭakku (<aṭanku, 3) [arakki]** Tr, 3.
- modernize** **nākarikamākku (<nākarikamāku, 3)** [nāxarixamākkī] Tr, 3.
- modify** **mārram sey** [mārram sey] Tr, 1a.
- modulate** : to regulate **olun̄kupaṭuttu** [olun̄ngiθbariṭti] Tr, 3.
- moisten** **īramākku (<īramāku, 3)** [īramākkī] Tr, 3.
- molest** : to bother **tontaravu koṭu** [tondaravī korī] Intr, 6.
- monitor** **mērpārvai sey** [mērpārvai sey] Tr, 1a.
- monopolize** : to exercise monopoly of **mulu ḥāṭikkam seluttu** [mulī ḥāṭikkam seliṭti] Intr, 3.
- mop** : to make a disappointed or unhappy face **alaku kāṭtu** [alaxī kāṭti] Tr, 3.
- mould** **varppaṭam sey** [vārpparam sey] Tr, 1a.
- mount** : to climb the mountain **malaiyēru (>malaiyērru, 3)** [ma-
laiyērī] Intr, 3.
- mourn** **varuntu** [varindī] Intr, 3.

- move** 1. to have a regular motion *asai (<asai, 2) [asai]* Tr, 6.
 2. to pass from one place to another *iṭam peyar [iram peyar]* Intr, 2.
muddle : to cause to become mentally confused *kulappu (<kulampu, 3) [kulappt]* Tr, 3.
multiply *perukku (<peruku, 3) [perikk̄t]* Tr, 3.
mumble *muṇumunu [muṇimun̄t]* Tr, 6.
munch *asaiḍōtu [asaiβōṝt]* Tr, 4a.
murder *kolai sey [kolai sey]* Tr, 1a.
murmur *muṇumunu [muṇimun̄t]* Tr, 6.
muster : to assemble for inspection *oruṅku tirat̄tu (<oruṅku tiral, 1b) [orīṅgt tirat̄t̄i]* Tr, 3.
mutilate : to deprive (a person or an animal) of a limb or other essential part *muṭamākku (<muṭamāku, 3) [muṛamākki]* Tr, 3.
mutter *muṇumunu [muṇimun̄t]* Tr, 6.
mystify *putir itu [puδir iṝi]* Tr, 4a.
mythicize : to treat as a myth *purāṇamākku (< purāṇamāku, 3) [purāṇamākki]* Tr, 3.

N

- nab** : to capture *piṭi [piri]* Tr, 6.
nag : to torment with persistent demands or complaints
tollaippatuttu [tollaippaṝt̄t̄] Tr, 3.
name *peyaritu [peyarir̄i]* Intr, 4a.
nap : to sleep for a short time *siru tuyil kol [siṝi tuyil kol]* Intr, 1b.

narrate

narrate *etutturai* [*eritturai*] Tr, 6.

nationalize *tēsiyamayamākku* (<*tēsiyamayamāku*, 3) [*tēsiyamaya-mākki*] Tr, 3.

natter : grumble *mūnumūnu*, [*munimuni*] Tr, 6.

nauseate *aruvavarappūt̄tu* [*ar̄ivarippūt̄t̄*] Intr, 3.

navigate *kaṭalil seluttu* [*karalil selitti*] Tr, 3.

near *an̄uku* [*an̄ix̄i*] Tr, 3; *neruṅku* [*neriṅgi*] Tr, 3.

necessitate *avasiyamākku* (<*avasiyamāku*, 3) [*avasiyamākki*] Tr, 3.

need *tēvaippaṭu* [*tēvaippari*] Intr, 4a.

negate 1. to invalidate *maru* [*mari*] Tr, 6. 2 to deny the existence *nirākari* [*nirāxari*] Tr, 6.

neglect : to pay no attention or little attention to *puṛakkaṇi* [*purakkanji*] Tr, 6.

negotiate : to deal with others *kūṭikkalantu pēsu* [*kūrikkalandi-pēst*] Tr, 3.

neigh *kanai* [*kanai*] Intr, 6.

nerve : to give strength *valivūt̄tu* [*valivūt̄t̄*] Intr, 3.

nest *kūṭu kat̄ti vāl* [*kūri kat̄ti vāl*] Intr, 2.

neutralize : to make neutral *maṭṭuppaṭuttu* [*maṭṭipparitti*] Tr, 3.

nibble *kori* [*kori*] Tr, 6.

nick *vāṭappaṭuttu* (<*vāṭappaṭu*, 4a) [*var̄ipparitti*] Tr, 3.

nip *killu* [*killi*] Tr, 3.

nod : to make a slight, quick inclination of the head as in assent or greeting *talaiyasai* [*talaiyasai*] Intr, 6; *talaiyāṭṭu* [*talaiyāṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

nominate : to propose (someone) as a proper person for appointment or election to an officer *valimoli* [*valimoli*] Tr, 2

notch *vatu unṭupannu* [var̄t undībann̄] Intr, 3.

note 1. to make a record of *kuri* [kuri] Tr, 6. 2. to observe carefully *kavani* [kavani] Tr, 6.

notice : to observe carefully *kavani* [kavani] Tr, 6.

notify 1. to give notice *arivi* [ar̄ivi] Tr, 6. 2. to inform *teriyappaṭtu* [teriyappar̄itti] Tr, 3.

nourish : to sustain with food *ūṭṭivalar* [ūṭṭivalar] Tr, 6; *pēnu* [pēni] Tr, 3; *pēniṿalar* [pēniṿalar] Tr, 6.

nudge : to push slightly or jog, especially with the elbow *mułāṅkaiyāl ati* [mułāṅgaiyāl ari] Tr, 6.

nullify : to invalidate *tallupati sey* [tallibari sey] Tr, 1a.

numb *marattuppōka sey* [marattippōxa sey] Tr, 1a.

number *ilakkamitu* [ilakkamir̄ti] Tr, 4a.

numerate : to count *enṇu* [enṇi] Tr, 3.

O

oar *tuṭuppu vali* [tuṭippi val.] Intr, 6.

obey : to comply with or follow the commands, restrictions, wishes, or instructions of *kilppati* [kilppari] Intr, 2

object *maruppuskāru* [marippikkūr̄i] Intr, 3.

objectify *uruvam koṭu* [urivam kor̄ti] Intr, 6.

objurgate : to reproach or denounce vehemently *kaṭintu sol* [karind̄i sol] Tr, 3.

oblige : to oblige or bind morally or legally *sattappati kattupatuttu (<sattappati kattuppatu, 4a)* [saṭṭappari kaṭṭippar̄itti]

oblige

Tr, 3.

oblige : to constrain *kattuppaṭuttu* (<*kattuppatu*, 4a) [kattippa-
rītti] Tr, 3.

obliterate : to remove all traces of *tutaittali* [turaittali] Tr, 6.

obscure : to make confusing *telivarratāku* (<*telivarratāku*, 3)
[telivarraḍākkī] Tr, 3.

observe 1. to perceive *urunōkku* [urrinōkki] Tr, 3. 2. to conform
to, as a law *pinparru* [pinparri] Tr, 3.

obsess *sallaippaṭuttu* [sallaipparītti] Tr, 3.

obstruct *tatu* [tarī] Tr, 6; *mari* [mari] Tr, 6.

obtain : to acquire *atai* [arai] Tr, 2; *peru* [peri] Tr, 4 b.

obviate : to eliminate *appurappatuttu* [appurapparītti] Tr, 3.

occasion : to cause or bring about *vilaivi* [vilaivi] Tr, 6.

occupy : to take possession and control of *ākkirami* [ākkirami]
Tr, 6.

occur *nāṭa* [nara] Intr, 7; *nataiperu* [naraißerī] Intr, 4b; *nikal* [ni-
kal] Intr, 2.

offend : to hurt *manattaip puṇpaṭuttu* (<*manam puṇpaṭu*, 4a)
[manattaip puṇparītti] Tr, 3.

offer : to present for acceptance or rejection *ali* [ali] Tr, 6; *ko-
tu* [korī] Tr, 6; *valāṅku* [valāṅgi] Tr, 3.

officialize *paniyārru* [paniyāṛṛi] Intr, 3.

offload *sarakku irakku* (<*sarakku irāṅku*, 3) [sarakkī iṛakki] Tr, 3.

ogle : to look at amorously *osintu pār* [osindī pār] Tr, 6.

oil : to lubricate *enṇaipōtu* [enṇaißerī] Intr, 4a.

omit *viṭupatu* [viṭiṣari] Intr, 4a; *viṭuvuviṭu* [viṭṭiviri] Tr, 4a.

open *tira* [tira] Tr, 7.

operate *iyāṅku* (>*iyakku*, 3) [iyanḡi] Intr, 3.

opine *karutu* [karīḍī] Intr, 3.

oppose *etir* [eδir] Tr, 6.

oppress *amukku* [amūkki] Tr, 3.

opt : to make a choice *viruppattait terivi* [virippattait terivi] Intr, 6.

orate *sorpolivu sey* [sorpoliv̄ sey] Intr, 1a.

ordain : to confer holy orders upon *samayap paṇiyil amarttu* [sa-mayap paṇiyil amartti] Tr, 3.

order 1. to put in order *olunkupatuttu* (<*olunkupatu*, 4a) [oлингти-βaritti] Tr, 3; 2 to give an order *uttiravītu* [uttiravīt̄] Intr, 4a.

organize *ērpātusey* [ērpāt̄isey] Tr, 1a.

originate : to have origin *pira* [pira] Intr, 7; *tōnru* [tōnṝi] Intr, 3.

ornament *oppaṇai sey* [oppaṇai sey] Tr, 1a.

oscillate *ūsalātu* [ūsalāt̄i] Intr, 3.

out *veļiyērru* (<*veļiyēru*, 3) [veļiyērr̄i] Tr, 3.

outburst *veṭittu velippaṭu* [veřitti veļippari] Intr, 4a.

outcast *sātinikkam sey* [sāδinikkam sey] Tr, 1a.

outflow *valintōtu* [valindōr̄i] Intr, 3.

overburden *niraiya sumattu* [niraiya sumatti] Tr, 3.

overcast : to overcloud *mappuppōtu* [mappippōr̄i] Intr, 4a.

overcharge : to charge too much for something *kūṭutal kattā-nam viti* [kūṭidal kattānam viđi] Intr, 6.

overcome : to conquer *verri kol* [verri kol] Tr, 1b.

overflow : to flow over (the brim, banks, borders, etc.) *poṇkivali* [poṅgivali] Intr, 2

overhang : to project or jut over *kavintiru* [kavindir̄i] Intr, 7.

overhear *otṭukkēl* [otṭikkēl] Tr, 5c.

overlay : to overspread with something *mēlē viri* (<*mēlē viri*, 2) [mēlē viri] Tr, 6.

overlook : to disregard, ignore *purakkanj* [purakkanj] Tr, 6.

overrule

overrule : to rule or disallow the arguments of a person
otukkittallu [oðikkittalli] Tr, 3.

overthrow 1. to throw too far **tükkiyeri** [tükkiyeri] Tr, 2 2. to overcome or defeat **törkati** [törkari] Tr, 6.

overturn : to capsize **kavil** (>**kavil**, 6) [kavil] Intr, 2

overwhelm : to overcome completely in mind or feeling
uñarcciyil älttu (**uñarcciyil** äl, 2) [uñarcciyil ältti] Tr, 3.

owe : to be indebted to **katappattiru** [kañappat̄tiri] Intr, 7.

own : to have or hold as one's own **sontamäkku** (<**sontamäku**, 3)
[sondamäkk̄i] Tr, 3.

P

pacify : to bring or restore to a state of piece **amaitippaṭuttu**
(<**amaitippaṭu**, 4a) [amaiðippaṛitti] Tr, 3.

pack : to make into a pack or bundle **poti** [poði] Tr, 2

paddle : to propel with a paddle **tutuppu vali** [turipp̄i vali]
Intr, 6.

page : to paginate **pakka en kuri** [pakka en kuri] Intr, 6.

pain **nō** [nō] Intr, 8.

paint 1. to produce (a picture, design, etc.) in paint **öviyam tiṭṭu**
[öviyam tiṭṭi] Intr, 3; 2 to coat, cover, or decorate (something)
with or as with paint **sāyam pūsu** [sāyam pūsi] Intr, 3; **varṇam**
aṭi [varṇam aṭi] Intr, 6.

pair : to form into a pair, as by matching or joining **iṇai** (<**iṇai**,
2) [iṇai] Tr, 6.

pale **velirippō** [veliṛippō] Intr, 8.

palpitate : to pulsate **tuṭi** [turi] Intr, 6.

pamper **atika salukaik kāttu** [aδixa salixaik kātt̩] Intr, 3.

pant : to breath hard and quickly **irai** [irai] Intr, 6; **mūccu vāñku** [mūccivāñg̩] Intr, 3.

parade **paṭaittiraṭtu** [paraittiraṭ̩] Intr, 3.

paralyse **seyalara sey** [seyalara sey] Tr, 1a.

paraphrase : to render the meaning of in a paraphrase **polippurai kūru** [polippurai kūri] Intr, 3.

pardon **mannittuvitu** [mannittivir̩] Tr, 4a.

parget **kāraip pūsu** [kāraip pūs̩] Intr, 3.

part **kūrūkalākap piri** (<**kūrūkalākap piri**, 2) [kūrūkalākap piri] Tr, 6.

participate **paṅkuperu** [paṅgißer̩] Intr, 4b.

particularize **kurippiṭṭuk kūru** [kurippiṭṭik kūri] Tr, 3.

pass 1. to obtain the approval or sanction **anumati peru** [an-i-maδi peri] Intr, 4. 2 to die **ira** [ira] Intr, 4b. 3. to go across or over **kaṭantusel** [karandisel] Tr, 1c. 4. to succeed **t ē r u** [tēri] Intr, 3.

paste **oṭṭu** [oṭṭ̩] Tr, 3.

pat : to strike lightly or gently **mellat taṭṭu** [mellat taṭ̩] Tr, 3.

patch : to make by joining patches or pieces together **oṭṭi sari sey** [oṭṭi sari sey] Tr, 1a.

patronize : to give one's patronage **ātaravalī** [ādaravalī] Intr, 6.

pawn : to pledge **aṭakuvai** [āraxivai] Tr, 6.

pay : to pay wages **ūtiyam koṭu** [ūdīyam koṛ̩] Intr, 6.

peck : to make strokes with beak **alakināl kottu** [alaxināl kotti] Tr, 3.

pedal **mitittu iyakkū** [miδitt̩ iyakk̩] Tr, 3.

peel : to strip (something) of its skin, bark, etc. **tōluri** (<**tōluri**, 2) [tōluri] Tr, 6.

peep

peep : to look through a small opening or from concealed location **olıntu pär** [olındı pär] Tr, 6.

peer : to look narrowly or searchingly **kürmtunökku** [kürndinökkı] Tr, 3.

pelt : to throw (missiles) **vısu** [vısi] Tr, 3.

penalize : to subject to a penalty, as a person **tantı** [tanrı] Tr, 6.

penetrate : to pierce **utpaku (>utpukuttu, 3)** [utpxi] Intr, 2; **üturuvu** [üririvi] Tr, 3.

perceive **ınar** [ınar] Tr, 2

percolate **vatikattu** [varixatti] Tr, 3.

perfect **nıravupaşuttu** [nıravıbaşitti] Tr, 3.

perforate **tulaiyitu** [tulaiyırı] Tr, 4a.

perform **naṭattu** [naratti] Tr, 3.

perfume : to impart a pleasant fragrance to **manam** **parappu** [manam parappı] Intr, 3.

perfuse : to over-spread with colour, etc. **teli** [teli] Tr, 6.

peril : to expose to danger **iṭarukkullākku** [irarikkullākki] Tr, 3.

perish **ali** (>**ali**, 6) [alı] Intr, 2.

perk : to raise smartly or briskly **sattenru** **talainimir** [sattenrı talainimir] Intr, 2.

permeate : to penetrate through the pores **üturuvu** [üririvi] Tr, 3.

permit **anumati** [anımaδı] Tr, 6.

permute : to alter, change **murai märru** [murai märrı] Tr, 3.

perpetuate **nīttitirukka sey** [nīrttitirikka sey] Tr, 1a.

perplex **atircciyüttü** [aδircciyütti] Intr, 3.

persecute : to harass persistently **vättru** [vättı] Tr, 3.

- persist** *vītātu varpuruttu* [vīrād̄i varpuritti] Tr, 3.
- personate** : to act or portray *pōla sey* [pōla sey] Tr, 1a.
- personify** *āluruvākku* (<*āluruvāku*, 3) [āluriivākki] Tr, 3
- perspire** *viyarvai arumpu* [viyarvai arimbī] Intr, 3.
- persuade** : to convince *inānka vai* [inān̄ga vai] Tr, 6.
- pertain** : to have relation *poruttamāyiru* [porittamāyiri] Intr, 7.
- pervade** : to spread through every part of *ūṭuruvip paravu* [ūru-
rivip parav̄] Tr, 3.
- pester** *ōyātu tollaikkotu* [ōyād̄i tollaikkort] Intr, 6.
- pet** : to fondle *kōñci sīrättu* [kōñji sīrätti] Tr, 3.
- petrify** : to convert into stone *kallākkku* (<*kallāku*, 3) [kallākki]
Tr, 3.
- phonograph** *olippativu sey* [olippaδiñ̄ sey] Tr, 1a.
- photograph** *nilarpaṭam eṭu* [nilarparām eṝ] Tr, 6.
- pick** *tērnteṭu* [tērndeñ̄] Tr, 6.
- picket** *mariyal sey* [mariyal sey] Intr, 1a.
- pierce** *tuļaittuccel* [tuļaitticcel] Tr, 1c.
- pilfer** : to steal, especially in small quantities *sīru kaļavu sey*
[sīr̄i kaļav̄ sey] Intr, 1a.
- pillage** : to spoil *pālākkku* (< *pālāku*, 3) [pālākki] Tr, 3.
- pillar** : to provide or support with pillars *tūṇkaļāl tāṅku*
[tūṇkaļāl tāṅgi] Tr, 3.
- pilot** *valikāt̄tik kūt̄ticcel* [valixāt̄tik kūt̄ticcel] Tr, 1c.
- pinch** *kīllu* [kīlli] Tr, 3; *nūllu* [nūlli] Tr, 3.
- pine** : to fail gradually in health or vitality from grief, regret,
or longing *vāṭṭamuru* [vāṭṭamuri] Intr, 4b.
- pinpoint** *nuṭpamākak kurippiṭu* [nuṭpamāxak kurippiri] Tr, 4a.
- pioneer** : to lead the way for (a group) *munnōtiyāy amai*

pirate

[*munnōriyāy amai*] Intr, 2.

pirate : to rob **sūraiyyātu** [*sūraiyyāri*] Tr, 3.

piss **sirunīr kali** [*sirinīr kali*] Intr, 6.

pit **kuli tōṇṭu** [*kuli tōṇḍi*] Intr, 3.

pitch : to throw, fling, hurl or toss **kurinōkki vīsu** [*kurinōkki vīsi*] Tr, 3.

pity **iranku** [*irangi*] Intr, 3.

placate **sāntappatuttu** [*sāndapparitti*] Tr, 3.

place **vai** [*vai*] Tr, 6.

plagiarize **eluttuttiruṭtu sey** [*elittittiriṭṭi sey*] Intr, 1a.

plait **saṭai pinnu** [*sarai pinni*] Tr, 3.

plan **tiṭṭamitu** [*tiṭṭamiriṭ*] Tr, 4a.

plane : to smooth or dress with or as with a plane or a planer
ilaittu valavalappākkku [*ilaitti valavalappākki*] Tr, 3.

planish : to give a smooth finish to (metal) by striking it
lightly, with a smoothly faced hammer **merukūṭtu** [*merixūṭṭi*]
Tr, 3.

plank : to lay, cover or finish with planks **palakaiyāl talām pāvū** [*palaxaiyāl talām pāvi*] Intr, 3.

plant : to put or set in the ground for growth, as young
trees **nātu** [*nari*] Tr, 4a.

plaster : to cover with plaster **appu** [*appi*] Tr, 3; **pūsu** [*pūsi*]
Tr, 3.

plate : to coat (metal) with a thin film of gold, nickel, silver,
etc., by mechanical or chemical means **mulām pūsu** [*mulām pūsi*] Tr, 3.

play 1. to perform (music) as instrument **vāsi** [*vāsi*] Tr, 6. 2.
to take part in a game **vilaiyātu** [*vilaiyāri*] Intr, 3.

plead 1. to use arguments or persuasions for something **ātarittup pēsu** [āðarittip pēsi] Tr, 3; 2. to put forward an answer on the part of a defendant to a legal declaration or charge **manrātu** [manrāri] Intr, 3; **valakkātu** [valakkāri] Intr, 3.

please **makilvi** (<**makil**, 2) [maxilvi] Tr, 6.

pleasure : to give pleasure to **inpamali** [inpamaļi] Tr, 6.

pledge 1. to pawn **atakuvai** [araxivai] Tr, 6.

plot : to plan secretly **satittiṭtam uruvākku** [sað ittiṭtam uruvākk̤i] Intr, 3.

plough **ulu** [ul̤i] Tr, 1a.

pluck **koy** [koy] Tr, 1a; **pari** [pari] Tr, 6.

plunder : to rob of goods **kollaiyitu** [kollaiyir̤i] Tr, 4a.

plunge **mūlkaṭi** [mūlxari] Tr, 6.

pluralize **panmaiyākku** (<**panmaiyāku**, 3) [panmaiyākk̤i] Tr, 3.

ply : to run or travel regularly over a fixed course or between certain places, as a boat, bus etc. **vāṭakaikkāka ḍōṭtu** [vāṭaxaikkāka ḍōṭti] Tr, 3.

poach : to cook in a hot liquid that is kept just below the boiling point **avi** [avi] Tr, 6.

pocket **sattaippaiyil vaittukkol** [saṭṭaiippaiyil vaittikkol] Tr, 1b.

poison **nañcūṭtu** [nañjūṭti] Intr, 3.

polish **minukku** [minikk̤i] Tr, 3; **merukērru** (<**merukēru**, 3) [merukērr̤i] Tr, 3.

politicize **arasiyalākku** (<**arasiyalāku**, 3) [arasiyalākk̤i] Tr, 3.

poll **vākkeṭuppu naṭattu** [vākkeṭippi naṭatti] Tr, 3.

pollute **mūsupaṭuttu** (<**māsupaṭu**, 4a) [māsiβar̤itt̤i] Tr, 3.

popularize **ellārukku** **teriyappaṭuttu** [ellārikkim teriyappar̤itt̤i] Tr, 3.

populate

populate *kuṭiyērru* (<*kuṭiyēru*, 3) [kuriyērr̩] Tr, 3.

portion *pañkukalākap piri* [pañgixalāxap piri] Tr, 6.

portray 1. to represent by a painting *uruvappaṭam elutu* [uri-vapparam eliḍṭ] Tr, 3. 2. to depict in words *viḷakkamāka varuṇi* [viḷakkamāxa varuṇi] Tr, 6.

position : to put in a particular position *uriya itattil amarttu* [uriya iṛattil amartti] Tr, 3.

possess *perriru* [perrir̩] Intr, 7.

post 1. to mail *añcalpettiyil pōṭu* [añjalpettiyil pōṛ̩] Tr, 4a. 2. to affix (a notice) to a wall *suvaroṭṭi oṭṭu* [suvaroṭṭi oṭṭi] Intr, 3. 3. to place or station at a post *paniyil amarttu* [paniyil amartti] Tr, 3.

postpone *tallivai* [tallivai] Tr, 6.

pot-roast *pulukku* [pulikk̩] Tr, 3.

potentiate *ārral ali* [ārral ali] Tr, 6.

pounce : to attack suddenly *titīrenat tākku* [tirīrenat tākki] Tr, 3.

pound : to crush by beating, as with an instrument *iti* (<*iṭi*, 2) [*iṛi*] Tr, 6.

pour *ūrru* [ūrr̩] Tr, 3; *kottu* [kotti] Tr, 3; *sori* [sori] Tr, 2; *poli* [poli] Tr, 2.

pout : to protrude the lips *utatukalaip pitukku* [uṭaṛixaṭalaip piḍikk̩] Tr, 3.

powder *poṭi* (<*poṭi*, 2) [pori] Tr, 6; *poṭiyākku* (<*poṭiyāku*, 3) [poriyākk̩] Tr, 3; *tūlākku* (<*tūlāku*, 3) [tūlākk̩] Tr, 3.

practise 1. to pursue a profession especially law or medicine *tolil naṭattu* [tolil naṛatti] Intr, 3. 2. to exercise oneself by performance tending to give proficiency *palaku* (>*palakku*,

3) [palaxi] Intr, 3.

pragmatize **pakuttariyukku ottatākku** [pakittariyikkki ottatākkki] Tr, 3.

praise **pukal** [puxaL] Tr, 2; **pōrru** [pōrr̄i] Tr, 3; **meccu** [mecci] Tr, 3.

prattle **malalaip pēsu** [malalaip pesi] Intr, 3.

pray **pirārtti** [pirārtti] Tr, 6; **valipatu** [valibarti] Tr, 4a.

preach **upatēsi** [uβaδēsi] Tr, 6.

precede : to go before, as in place, order, rank, importance, or time **murpatu** [murpart̄i] Intr, 4a.

precis **surukku** [surikkki] Tr, 3.

preclude : to exclude or debar from something **vilakku (< vilaku, 3)** [vilakki] Tr, 3.

predict : to tell in advance **varuvaturai** [varivāδurai] Intr, 6.

preface : to provide with a preface **munnuraiyali** [munnuraiyali] Intr, 6.

prefer **virumpu** [virimb̄i] Tr, 3.

prejudice **tappāka enñu** [tappāxa enñi] Tr, 3.

prelect : to lecture or discourse **virivuraiyārru** [virivuraiyārr̄i] Intr, 3.

prelude: to introduce by a prelude **pāyirattutan toṭāku** [pāyi-ratturan toraṅgi] Tr, 3.

premonish : to warn before hand **munneccarikkai sey** [munneccarikkai sey] Tr, 1a.

prepare 1. to manufacture; get ready **tayārsey** [tayārsey] Tr, 1a.
2. to arrange **munnērpātu sey** [munnērpāti sey] Tr, 1a.

prescribe 1. to designate or order the use of **kurittuk koṭu** [kurittik koṭi] Tr, 6. 2. to lay down as a rule or as a course to be followed **vitimurai sey** [viδimurai sey] Tr, 1a.

preserve

preserve *keṭāmal kāppārru* [*kerāmal kāppārr̩i*] Tr, 3.

preside *talaimaitānku* [*talaimaiδāṅgt̩*] Intr, 3.

press 1. to act upon with steadily applied weight or force
amukku (<*amun̩ku*, 3) [*amikk̩i*] Tr, 3; *ałuttu* . (<*ałuntu*, 3)
[*ałtt̩t̩*] Tr, 3. 2. to use urgent entreaty *avasarappaṭuttu* (<
avasarappaṭu, 4a) [*avasarapparitt̩i*] Tr, 3. 3. to compel
kaṭṭayappaṭuttu [*kaṭṭayapparitt̩i*] Tr, 3.

presume *ūki* [*ūxi*] Tr, 6.

pretend *naṭi* [*naṛi*] Intr, 6; *pāvanai sey* [*pāvanai sey*] Intr, 1a.
pāsānku sey [*pāsāṅgt̩ sey*] Intr, 1a.

prevail *naṭappil iru* [*narappil ir̩i*] Intr, 7.

prevent *tat̩u* [*tari*] Tr, 6.

previse : to foresee *varuvaturai* [*varīvaδurai*] Intr, 6.

prevaricate : to speak falsely or misleadingly with deliberate
intent *małuppu* [*małippi*] Tr, 3.

prey *irai tētu* [*irai tēri*] Intr, 3.

price *vilai kuri* [*vilai kuri*] Intr, 6.

prick *kuttu* [*kutti*] Tr, 3.

prickle : to prick lightly *mułāl kuttu* [*mułāl kutti*] Tr, 3.

print *accitu* [*acciri*] Tr, 4a.

privilege *salukaiyaļi* [*salixaiyaļi*] Intr, 6.

probe *nūnukkamāka āyvu sey* [*nūnūkamāka āyv̩ sey*] Tr, 1a.

proceed *naṭatticcel* [*narātticcel*] Tr, 1c.

process 1. to institute a legal process against *naṭavaṭikkai eṭu*
[*naravarikkai er̩i*] Intr, 6. 2. to treat by some
particular process, as in manufacturing *paṭanappaṭuttu*
[*paδanapparitt̩i*] Tr, 3.

proclaim *paraīsārru* [*paraīsārr̩i*] Tr, 3.

procure *muyanruperu* [*muyanriṣeri*] Tr, 4a.

produce *urpattipanni* [urpattiβanŋti] Tr, 3.

profess : to admit frankly *ērruldkol* [ērrikko] Tr, 1b.

professionalize *tolilākku* (<*tolilāku*, 3) [tolilākki] Tr, 3.

profit *lāpam aṭai* [lābam arai] Intr, 2.

progress *munnēru* (>*munnēru*, 3) [munnēri] Intr, 3.

prohibit *taṭaisey* [taraisey] Tr, 1a; *vilakku* (<*vilaku*, 3) [vilakki] Tr, 3.

project *nīṭṭikontiru* [nīṭṭikkonqdiri] Intr, 7.

proliferate *viraivākap perukku* (<*viraivākapperuku*, 3) [viraivā-xap perikkki] Tr, 3.

prologue *mukavurai kūri arimukappaṭuttu* [muxavurai kūri ari-muxapparitt] Tr, 3.

prolong *nīṭṭu* (<*nīl*, 1b) [nīṭṭi] Tr, 3.

promise *vākkaṭi* [vākkaṭi] Intr, 6.

Promote 1. to advance in rank, dignity, position etc., *uyarttu* (<*uyar*, 2) [uyartti] Tr, 3; 2. to encourage the existence or progress of *ūkkamalī* [ūkkamalī] Intr, 6. 3. to advance the next higher grade *patavi uyarvu koṭu* [paδavi uyarvi kori] Intr, 6.

prompt *ninaivuppaṭuttu* [ninaivipparitt] Tr, 3.

promulgate *pirakaṭanam sey* [piraxaṭanam sey] Tr, 1a.

pronounce 1. to articulate *uccari* [uccari] Tr, 6. 2. to declare *paraisārru* [paraisārrt] Tr, 3.

propagate *piraccāram sey* [piraccāram sey] Tr, 1a.

propel *munnōkki seluttu* [munnōkki selitti] Tr, 3.

propound *mun etutthurai* [mun eṛitturai] Tr, 6.

propose *munmolī* [munmolī] Tr, 2.

prosecute *etir valakkut toṭar* [eδir valakkit torar] Intr, 2.

prosper *valamaiyuru* [valamaiyuri] Intr, 4b.

protect

protect 1. *iraṭci* [*iraṭci*] Tr, 6; *kāppārru* [*kāppārrī*] Tr, 3; *pātu kār* [*pādīxār*] Tr, 6; 2. to guard against the weather **ketātu tātu** [*kerādīt tarī*] Tr, 6.

protest *etīr* [*eđir*] Tr, 6.

protract *nīlamākku* (< *nīlamāku*, 3) [*nīlamākkī*] Tr, 3.

prove *meyppi* [*meyppi*] Tr, 6.

provide *valānku* [*valāngī*] Tr, 3.

provoke : to incite or stimulate to action *kīlāru* [*kīlārtī*] Tr, 3; *tūṇtu* [*tūṇđī*] Tr, 3.

prune *narukku* [*narikkī*] Tr, 3.

pry : to inquire impertinently into private matters **orṛuppar** [*orṛippār*] Tr, 6.

publicize *parappu* [*parappī*] Tr, 3.

publish *veliyiṭu* [*veliyiri*] Tr, 4a.

puff *ūtu* [*ūđī*] Tr, 3.

pull *iļu* [*iļī*] Tr, 6.

pulp *kūlākku* (< *kūlāku*, 3) [*kūlākkī*] Tr, 3.

pulsate *tuti* [*turi*] Intr, 6.

pump : to move (a fluid) with a pump **velikkonar** [*veļikkonar*] Tr, 2.

punch : to drive with a punch *tuļaiyitu* [*tuļaiyiri*] Tr, 4a.

punctuate *nīruttakkurikal iṭu* [*nīruttakkurikal irī*] Intr, 4a.

puncture : to pierce or perforate as with a pointed object *tuļai pōtu* [*tuļai pōri*] Tr, 4a.

punish *tanṭi* [*tanđī*] Tr, 6.

punt : to pole (a small boat) along **parisal taļlu** [*parisal tallī*] Intr, 3.

purchase *vāṅku* [*vāṅgi*] Tr, 3.

purify *tūymaiyākku* (< *tūymaiyāku*, 3) [*tūymaiyākkī*] Tr, 3.

purport : to amplify **porulpatu** [porułbaři] Intr, 4a.

purr **pirāntu** [pirāndi] Tr, 3.

put : to place **iṭu** [iři] Tr, 4a; **vai** [vai] Tr, 6.

put on (clothes) **pōṭu** [pōři] Tr, 4a.

putrefy : to decay **alukippō** [alixippō] Intr, 8.

puzzle **putiriṭu** [puđirirři] Tr, 4a.

Q

qualify **takutippatuttu** [taxiđipparitti] Tr, 3.

quantify : to determine the quantity of **alavai matippitu** [alavai mađippiři] Intr, 4a.

quarrel **santaiyiṭu** [sandaiyiri] Intr, 4a.

quash : to put down or suppress completely **oli** [oli] Tr, 6.

quaver : to shake tremulously **atir** [ađir] Intr, 2.

quell **kilppatuttu** [kilpparitti] Tr, 3.

quench : to satisfy (thirst, desires, passion, etc.) **tanī (< tanī, 2)** [tanji] Tr, 6.

query 1. to inquire about **visāri** [visāři] Tr, 6. 2. to ask questions of **vinavu** [vinavři] Tr, 3.

question : to ask questions **kēlvi kēl** [kēlvi kēl] Intr, 5c; **vinavu** [vinavři] Tr, 3.

quibble : to equivocate **irattura molí** [irattura molí] Tr, 2.

quicken **viraivupaṭuttu** [viraivišaritti] Tr, 3.

quiet **amaitippatuttu** [amaiđipparitti] Tr, 3.

quit **vittuccel** [vitticcel] Tr, 1c.

R

radiate : to emit rays, as of light or heat **ołikkatırkałai vīsu**

[ołikkāδ irxałai vīsi] Intr, 3.

radicalize **ałippaṭaiyäkkü** (<**ałippaṭaiyäku**, 3) [ařippařaiyäkk̩] Tr, 3.

raft : to transport on a raft **mitavaiyil anuppu** [miδavaiyil anip-p̩] Tr, 3.

rage **sīriyelü** [sīriyel̩] Intr, 2.

raid **tiṭir sōtanai yītu** [tiṭir sōδanaiyiri] Tr, 4a.

rail : to furnish or enclose with a rail or rails **kampi ałyiyitu** [kambi aliyirt̩] Intr, 4a.

rain **pey** [pey] Intr, 1a. **malai** **pey** [małai pey] Intr, 1a.

raise : to move to a higher position **uyarttu** (<**uyar**, 2) [uyartti] Tr, 3.

rake : to gather **küt̩tu** (<**küt̩u**, 3) [küt̩t̩] Tr, 3.

ram : to dash violently against **mōtu** [mōδi] Intr, 3.

ramble : to talk in discursive, aimless way **toṭarpinri pēsu** [torarbiñri pēs̩] Intr, 3.

ramify : to spread out into branches or branch like parts **kilaikaläkkü** (<**kilaikaläku**, 3) [kilaixałäkk̩] Tr, 3.

range : to arrange in rows or lines or in a specific position **varisaippaṭuttu** [varisaipparit̩] Tr, 3.

ransom : to redeem from punishment or sin **parikāram tētu** [parixāram tērt̩] Intr, 3.

rape **karpali** [karpałi] Tr, 6.

rarefy : to make less devise **talarttu** (<**tałar**, 2) [talartti] Tr, 3.

rasp : to scrape or grate **suran̄ti etu** [suran̄di er̄t̄] Tr, 6.

rate 1. to estimate the value or worth of **matippītu sey** [maδip-pīt̄ sey] Tr, 1a; 2. to estimate the cost of **vilai matippītu** [vilai maδipp̄īt̄] Tr, 4a.

rattle : to chatter **salasałavenru pēsu** [salasałavenri pēsi] Intr, 3.

ravage **sūrai�ātu** [sūrai�ārt̄] Tr, 3.

rave : to talk wildly **mūrkamākap pēsu** [mūrkkamāxap pēsi] Intr, 3.

ravel : to disentangle or unravel threads or fibres of **sikkalākku** (<**sikkalāku**, 3) [sikkalākk̄i] Tr, 3.

ray : to emit rays **katir vīsu** [kaδir vīsi] Intr, 3.

raze : to demolish **taraimat̄tamākku** (< **taraimat̄tamāku**, 3) [taraimat̄tamākk̄i] Tr, 3.

reach **sēr** [sēr] Intr, 2.

read **paṭi** [paṛi] Tr, 6; **vāsi** [vāsi] Tr, 6.

realize : to grasp or understand clearly **telivāka unar** [telivāxa unar] Tr, 2.

reap 1. to cut with a sickle or other instrument **ari** [ari] Tr, 2.
2. to gather or take (a crop, harvest, etc.) **aruvat̄ai sey** [arv̄at̄ai sey] Tr, 1a.

reason : to think through logically **sīrtūkkip pār** [sīrδūkkip pār] Tr, 6.

rebate : to deduct (a certain amount) as from a total **tallupati sey** [tallibari sey] Tr, 6.

rebel **kalakam sey** [kalaxam sey] Intr, 6.

rebound : to cause to bound back **etirttut tākku** [eδirttit tākki] Tr, 3.

rebuke

rebuke : to express sternly one's approval to; reprove; reprimand *kaṇṭi* [kaṇḍi] Tr, 6.

recall : to recollect *ninaivuppatuttik kol* [ninaivipparittik kol] Tr, 1b.

recapitulate : to repeat *tirumpak kāru* [tirimbak kūṛi] Tr, 3.

recast : to cast again *putitāka vār* [puδiðāka vār] Tr, 6.

recede : to withdraw *pinvāṅku* [pinvāṅgi] Intr, 3.

receive *peru* [peri] Tr, 4b; *kaikkol* [kaikkol] Tr, 1b.

reciprocate : to interchange *parivarttanai sey* [parivarttanai sey] Tr, 1a.

recite *pārāyaṇam sey* [pārāyaṇam sey] Tr, 1a.

reckon : to make a computation or calculation *kaṇakkitu* [kaṇak-
kīṛi] Tr, 4a.

recognize : to identify *inam kaṇṭu kol* [inam kaṇḍi kol] Tr, 1b.

recollect *ninaittuppār* [ninaittippār] Tr, 6.

recommend 1. to present as worthy of confidence *sipārisu sey* [siśārisu sey] Tr, 1a; *parinturai sey* [parindurai sey] Tr, 1a.

recompense *ītu sey* [īṛi sey] Tr, 1a.

reconcile *samarasappatuttu* [samarasapparitti] Tr, 3.

record *pativu sey* [paðiv̥i sey] Tr, 1a.

recover *tirumpapperu* [tirumbapperi] Tr, 4b.

recreate : to refresh by means of enjoyment *inpamūṭtu* [inpa-
mūṭti] Intr, 3.

recruit *putu āḷetu* [puði ḫēṭi] Intr, 6.

rectify *sarisey* [sarisey] Tr, 1a.

recur *tirumpat tirumpa nikal* [tirimbat tirimba nixal] Intr, 2.

redeem : to buy back, as after a mortgage foreclosure *mīṭtuk
kol* [mīṭṭik kol] Tr, 1b.

redress : to set right *sīrpatuttu* [sīrbaritti] Tr, 3.

reduce kurai (<*kurai*, 2) [kurai] Tr, 6; **surukku** (<*suruñku*, 3) [surikkti] Tr, 3.

reed kōraippulläl vēy [kōraippulläl vēy] Tr, 2.

refer kurippiitu [kurippiit] Tr, 4a; **suttu** [suṭṭi] Tr, 3.

reflect piratipali [piraðiβali] Tr, 6.

reform sīrtiruttu [sīrđiritti] Tr, 3.

refract katir sitaivuru [kaðir siðaivur] Intr, 4b.

refresh puttunarcci üt̄tu [puttuñarcci üt̄t] Intr, 3.

refund tiruppik koṭu [tirippik koṭ] Tr, 6.

refuse maru [mar] Tr, 6.

refute tavarena nāttu [tevarena nātti] Tr, 3.

regain : to consider **mīñtum peru** [mīñdīm per] Tr, 4b.

regard : to consider **poruṭpaṭuttu** [poriṭpariṭti] Tr, 3.

register pativu sey [paðiv sey] Tr, 1a.

regret varuntu [varindi] Intr, 3.

regulate sīrākku (<*sīrāku*, 3) [sīrakki] Tr, 3.

rehabilitate sīrpaṭuttu [sīrbariṭti] Tr, 3.

rehearse ottikai naṭattu [ottixai naṛatti] Intr, 3.

reign āṭci seluttu [āṭci seliṭti] Intr, 3.

reimburse selavu īṭu sey [selav īṭ sey] Intr, 1a.

reincarnate avatari [avaðari] Intr, 6.

reinstate mīñtum patavyil amarttu [mīñdīm paðaviyil amartti] Tr, 3.

reiterate tirumpak kūru [tirimbak kūri] Tr, 3.

reject taḍlu [taḍli] Tr, 3; **nirākari** [nirāxari] Tr, 6.

rejoin : to say in answer; reply especially to counter reply
uṭanikkutan patil ali [uṭanikkuran paðil ali] Intr, 6.

relapse mīñtum nōyvāyppaṭu [mīñdīm nōyvāyppar] Intr, 4a.

relate

relate *toṭarpuppaṭuttu* [*torarBipparitti*] Tr, 3.

relax 1. to release from tension or anxiety *ōyvu etu* [*ōyvē eri*] Intr, 6, 2. to make less rigid *talarttu* (<*taṭar*, 2) [*talartti*] Tr, 3.

release *vituvī* [*virivī*] Tr, 6.

relinquish *vituvītu* [*vitivirī*] Tr, 4a.

relish *makilntu ḫtupaṭu* [*maxiñndi ḫñṣari*] Intr, 4a.

rely *nampikkai vai* [*nambikkai vai*] Intr, 6.

remain *toṭarntu nītittiru* [*torarntu nīrtittiri*] Intr, 6.

remand *kāvalil vai* [*kāvalil vai*] Tr, 6.

remark : to make a remark *kurippitu* [*kurippiri*] Tr, 4a.

remedy *parikāram sey* [*parixāram sey*] Intr, 1a.

remember *ninaivil vaittukkol* [*ninaivil vaittikko*] Tr, 1b.

remind *ñāpakappaṭuttu* [*ñāñaxapparitti*] Tr, 3; *ninaivūttu* [*ninaivūt̄i*] Tr, 3; *ninaippūttu* [*ninaippūt̄i*] Tr, 3.

remit : to send (money), as in payment *panam kattu* [*panam katti*] Intr, 3; *panam seluttu* [*panam selitti*] Intr, 3.

renew *putuppi* [*puñippī*] Tr, 6.

renounce : to give up worldly pleasure *tura* [*tura*] Tr, 2.

renovate *seppanītu* [*seppanīrī*] Tr, 4a; *putuppi* [*puñippī*] Tr, 6.

rent *vāṭakaikku etu* [*vāñaxaikkē eri*] Tr, 6.

repair *palutu pār* [*paññāpār*] Tr, 6.

repay *tiruppikkōtu* [*tirippikkōrī*] Tr, 6; *tiruppicceluttu* [*tirippiccelitti*] Tr, 3.

repeat *sornataiyē sol* [*sonnāñaiyē sol*] Intr, 3.

repent *paccātāpam kol* [*paccāññāpam kol*] Intr, 1b.

replace *vilakku* (<*vilaku*, 3) [*vilakkī*] Tr, 3.

reply *vitai kāru* [*virai kūri*] Intr, 3.

report : to give a formal statement *arikkai koṭu* [*arikkai kōrī*]

Intr, 6.

repress : to put down **aṭakki oṭukku** [aṛakki ḍṛ̥kki] Tr, 3.

reprimand **kaṇṭanam terivi** [kaṇḍanam terivi] Intr, 6.

reproach **kurrām kūru** [kurrām kūṛi] Intr, 3.

repudiate **ēṛka maru** [ēṛka mari] Tr, 6.

repulse : to drive back **tākkit turattu** [tākkit turatti] Tr, 3.

repute **mati** [maδi] Tr, 6.

request **kōru** [kōṛi] Tr, 3; **muṛaiyītu** [muṛaiyiri] Tr, 4a; **vēṇṭu** [vēṇḍi] Tr, 3.

require **tēvaippatu** [tēvaippari] Intr, 4a.

requite : to give or do in return **kaimāru sey** [kaimāṛi sey] Intr, 1a.

rescind: to invalidate **nīkku (<nīnku, 3)** [nīkki] Tr, 3.

rescue **mīl (>mīl, 1b)** [mīl] Tr, 5c.

research **ārāy** [ārāy] Tr, 2.

resemble **ottiru** [ottiri] Tr, 6.

reserve **otukki vai** [oḍikki vai] Tr, 6.

reside **taṅkiyiru** [taṅgiyiri] Intr, 7.

resign **irājināmā sey** [irājināmā sey] Tr, 1a; **patavi vilaku** [paδa-vi vilaxi] Intr, 3.

resist : to act in **etirttu nil** [eδirtti nil] Tr, 5b.

resolve **vākkeṭuttu mutīvu sey** [vākkeṛittu muṛivī sey] Tr, 1a.

resort **nāṭu** [nāṛi] Tr, 3.

respect **kauravi** [kauravi] Tr, 6; **mati** [maδi] Tr, 6.

respire **mūccu vāṅku** [mūcoṭ vāṅgi] Intr, 3.

respond **marumoli kūru** [marumoli kūṛi] Intr, 3.

rest 1. to refresh oneself, as by sleeping or relaxing **iḷaippāru** [iḷaippāṛi] Intr, 3. 2. to remain **ēñciyiru** [ēñciyiri] Intr, 7. **mīn-**

restore

- tiru** [*mīndir̩t̩*] Intr, 7.
- restore** **tiruppik koṭu** [*tirippik kōrt̩*] Tr, 6.
- restrain** **aṭakki vai** [*aṭakki vai*] Tr, 6.
- restrict** **varaiyaraippatuttu** [*varaiyaraipparitt̩*] Tr, 3.
- result :** to be the outcome **unṭāku** (>**unṭākku, 3)** [*unḍāxt̩*] Intr, 3.
- vilaivuru** [*vilaivur̩t̩*] Intr, 4b.
- resume** **tirumpavum toṭāku** [*tirimbavim toraṅgi*] Tr, 3.
- resurge :** to rise again, as from death **uyirttelu** [*uyirttel̩t̩*] Intr, 2.
- resurrect** **kallaraiyiliruntu elu** [*kallaraiyilirindi el̩t̩*] Intr, 2.
- resuscitate :** to revive **puttuyir koṭu** [*puttuyir kōrt̩*] Intr, 6.
- retain** **viṭātu vaittiru** [*viṛā ḍ̩ vaittiri*] Tr, 7.
- retire** **ōyu peru** [*ōyv̩ per̩t̩*] Intr, 4b.
- retort** **etirttuccol** [*eḍirtticcol*] Tr, 3.
- retract :** to withdraw (a statement, opinion etc.) **pinvānku** [*pin-vāngi*] Tr, 3.
- retrench :** to cut down, or reduce **veṭṭik kurai** [*veṭṭik kurai*] Tr, 6.
- return** 1. to come back **tirumpi vā** [*tirimbī vā*] Intr, 8. 2. to give back **tiruppik koṭu** [*tirippik kōrt̩*] Tr, 6. 3. to send back **tiruppi anuppu** [*tirippi anipp̩t̩*] Tr, 3.
- reveal** **velippaṭuttu** (<**velippaṭu, 4a)** [*verlipparitt̩*] Tr, 3.
- revenge** **paṭi tīrttuk koṭ** [*paṭi tīrttik koṭ*] Tr, 1b.
- reverberate :** to reach or resound **etiroli** [*eḍiroli*] Intr, 6.
- revere** **pōrru** [*pōṛṛt̩*] Tr, 3.
- reverse** **talaikilākku** (<**talaikilāku, 3)** [*talaixiḷākk̩t̩*] Tr, 3.
- review** **patippāyvu sey** [*paḍippāyv̩ sey*] Tr, 1a.
- revise** **tiruntiya vatīvam koṭu** [*tirindiya varivam kōrt̩*] Intr, 6.
- revive :** to return to vigour **mīṭtelu** [*mīḍdel̩t̩*] Intr, 2.
- revoke :** to take back or withdraw **pinvānkik koṭ** [*pinvāngikkōṭ*]

Tr, 1b.

revolt etirttuk kılarcı sey [eδirttik kılarcı sey] Tr, 1a.

revolve surru [surri] Tr, 3; **sulal** (> **sularru**, 3) [sulal] Intr, 1c.

rid vittoli [vittoli] Tr, 6.

riddle : to sift through a riddle, as gravel **arittetu** [aritteri] Tr, 6.

ride savarı sey [savari sey] Intr, 1a.

ridicule ēlanam sey [ēlanam sey] Tr, 1a.

rim : to furnish with a rim **vilimpu kat̄tu** [vilimb̄i kat̄ti] Intr, 3.

ring maniyati [maniyari] Intr, 6.

rinse alasu [alasi] Tr, 3.

riot kalakam sey [kalaxam sey] Intr, 1a.

rip vettip pilä [vettip pilä] Tr, 7.

ripe palu [palit] Intr, 6.

rise : to rise, as Sun **utti** [uδi] Intr, 6. 2. to get up from a lying, sitting or kneeling posture **eliu** [eli] Intr, 2.

risk tunintu irānku (> **tunintu irakku**, 3) [tunindi irangi] Intr, 3.

roam surrit tiri [surrit tiri] Intr, 2.

roar karji [karji] Intr, 6.

rob kollaiyati [kollaiyari] Tr, 6.

rock kulukku (< **kulinku**, 3) [kulikk̄i] Tr, 3.

roll surittu (< **surul**, 1b) [suritti] Tr, 3.

root vēr vitu [vēr viri] Intr, 4a.

rope kayirräl kat̄tu [kayirräl kat̄ti] Tr, 3.

rot kēturu [kēruri] Intr, 4b.

rotate sularru (< **sulal**, 1c) [sularri] Tr, 3.

rub tēy [tēy] Tr, 6; **urasu** [urasi] Tr, 3.

ruffle amaitiyai kulai (< **amaiti kulai**, 2) [amaiδiyai kulai] Tr, 6.

ruin

ruin *pälpaṭuttu* (<*pälpaṭu*, 4a) [pälparittti] Tr, 3.

rule *āl* [āl] Tr, 1b.

rumble : to make a somewhat muffled continuous sound
urumu [urumti] Intr, 3.

ruminate : to chew the cud, as a ruminant *asai pōṭu* [asai pōṛti] Tr, 4a.

rumour *vatantiyai parappu* (<*vatanti paravu*, 3) [vaδandiyai parappi] Tr, 4a.

run *ōtu* [ōṛti] Intr, 3.

rupture : to break *muri* (<*muri*, 2) [muri] Tr, 6.

rush *talai terikka ūtu* [talai terikka ṥṛti] Intr, 3.

rust *turuppiṭi* [turippiri] Intr, 6.

S

sabotage *nāsavēlai sey* [nāsavēlai sey] Intr, 1a.

sacrifice 1. to offer an animal to deity *uyirppali koṭu* [uyirppali koṛti] Tr, 6. 2. to make a sacrifice *tiyākam sey* [tiyāxam sey] Tr, 1a.

safeguard *pātukāppali* [pāδixāppali] Intr, 6.

salivate *umilnīr ūru* [umilnīr ūṛti] Intr, 3.

salt *uppiṭu* [uppiṇti] Intr, 4a.

salute *vāṇāṅku* [vāṇāṅgti] Tr, 3.

sample : to take sample *mātiri etu* [māδiri eri] Intr, 6.

sanctify *punitappaṭuttu* [puniδapparittti] Tr, 3.

sate *teviṭtu* [teviṭti] Intr, 3.

satisfy *tiruptippaṭuttu* (<*tiruptippaṭu*, 4a) [tiriptipparittti] Tr, 3.

save : make or keep safe from loss, injury, etc. **kāppārru** [kāp-pār̥ti] Tr, 3. 2. keep for future use as money **sēmi** [sēmi] Tr, 6.

saw : to cut or divide with a saw **rampattāl aru** [rambattāl ari] Tr, 6.

say **iyampu** [iyamb̥i] Tr, 3; **kūru** [kuri] Tr, 3; **sol** [sol] Tr, 3.

scald : to burn or as with hot liquid or steam **polla vai** [polla vai] Tr, 6.

scale : to remove the scales **setilai nīku** (<**setil nīku**, 3) [*setilai nīkki*] Tr, 3.

scan **nūnuki ārāyntu nōku** [nuñixi ārāyndi nōkki] Tr, 3.

scar **vatuppaṭuttu** (<**vatuppatu**, 4a) [varippaṛitti] Tr, 3.

scare **kiliyūṭtu** [kiliyūṭti] Intr, 3.

scatter **sitaru** [siðar̥i] Intr, 3.

scent 1. to smell **nukar** [nuxar] Tr, 2. 2. to hunt by the sense of smell, as a hound **mōppam pīti** [mōppam pīri] Tr, 6.

scheme **tittam vaku** [tiṭṭam vax̥i] Intr, 6.

scissor **kattari** [kattari] Tr, 6.

scold **ēsu** [ēst̥] Tr, 3; **tittu** [tiṭṭi] Tr, 3; **vai** [vai] Tr, 1a.

scoop **vāriyetu** [vāriyer̥i] Tr, 6.

scorch **kariyāku** (<**kariyāku**, 3) [kariyākk̥i] Tr, 3; **tīyiliṭtuk karukku** [tīyiliṭṭik karikk̥i] Tr, 3.

score **matippen̥ peru** [maðippen̥ peri] Intr, 4b.

scrap : to discard as useless **otukkit tallu** [oðukkit tall̥i] Tr, 3.

scrape : to rub (a surface) with something rough or sharp, as to clean or smooth it **urasit tēy** [urasit tēy] Tr, 6; **suran̥tu** [*suran̥d̥i*] Tr, 3.

scratch **kiru** [kīr̥i] Tr, 3; **sori** [sori] Tr, 2; **pirāṇtu** [pirāṇd̥i] Tr, 3.

scream **alaru** [alari] Intr, 3; **kūccalitu** [kūccalir̥i] Intr, 4a.

screen 1. to conceal **marai** (<**marai**, 2) [marai] Tr 6. 2. to

screw

- project as a motion picture **tirai mītu kāttu** [tirai mīd̄t kātt̄t] Tr, 3.
- screw** **tiruki irukku** [tirixi irikki] Tr, 3.
- scribble** **kirukku** [kirikk̄t] Tr, 3.
- scrub** **alittit tēy** [alittit tēy] Tr, 6.
- scrutinize** **nūnuki ārāy** [nūn̄xi ārāy] Tr, 2.
- sculpture** **sūpam vati** [sūpam vari] Intr, 6.
- seal** **muttirai itu** [muttirai īr̄] Intr, 4a.
- search** : to go or look through (a place, area, etc.) carefully in order to find something missing or lost **sōtanaiyitu** [sōd̄a - naiyiri] Tr, 4a; **tētu** [tēri] Tr, 3.
- season** **pakkuvappatuttu** [(<**pakkuvappaṭu**, 4a) **[pakkivapparitti]** Tr, 3; **patappaṭuttu** [**paδapparitti**] Tr, 3.
- seat** **amarttu** [amartti] Tr, 3.
- second** : to express formal support of (a motion etc.) **valimoli** [valimoli] Tr, 2.
- section** **pirivukalāka amai** (<**pirivukalāka amai**, 2) **[pirivēkalāxa amai]** Tr, 6.
- secure** **nātip peru** [nārip peri] Tr, 4b.
- seduce** **pa tkāram sey** [palātkāram sey] Tr, 1a.
- see** **kān** [kān] Tr, 5a; **pār** [pār] Tr, 6.
- seed** **vitai** [viδai] Tr, 6.
- seek** : to go in search of **tētu** [tēri] Tr, 3.
- seethe** **kotittuk kumaru** [koδittik kumar̄i] Intr, 3.
- segment** **kūrupaṭuttu** (<**kūrupaṭu**, 4a) **[kūribaritti]** Tr, 3.
- segregate** **tanimaiippaṭuttu** [tanimaiipparitti] Tr, 3.
- seize** **kaipparrtu** [kaipparr̄i] Tr, 3; **piṭi** [piri] Tr, 6.
- sell** **vil** [vil] Tr, 5d; **vīpanai sey** [vīpanai sey] Tr, 1a.
- send** **anuppu** [anipp̄i] Tr, 3.

separate *pirittu vērāldau* [piritti vērākki] Tr, 3.

serialize *toṭarāka veliyitu* [toṭarāxa veliyiri] Tr, 4a.

serve 1. to act as a servant *vēlai sey* [vēlai sey] Intr, 1a. 2. to render active service *sēvai sey* [sēvai sey] Intr, 1a. 3. to serve meal or refreshments, as for patrons or guests *vilampu* [vilambit] Tr, 3.

set (as Sun) *aṭai* [aṛai] Intr, 2; *astami* [astami] Intr, 6.

settle 1. to furnish (a place) with inhabitants or settlers *kutiyamarttu* [kuriyamartti] Tr, 3; 2. to cause (a liquid) to become clear by depositing dregs *pati* [pari] Intr, 2.

set up *niruvu* [nirivē] Tr, 3.

sew *tai* [tai] Tr, 6.

shade : to produce shade in or on *nilal koṭu* [nilal kori] Intr, 6.

shake 1. to move back and forth with short, quick, irregular motions *ātu (>āttu, 2)* [āṛi] Intr, 3; 2. to tremble with emotion, cold etc. *kulunku (> kulukku, 3)* [kulīṅgi] Intr, 3. 3. to shock *atircciyūttu* [aδircciyūtti] Intr, 3.

shame *nāṇam kol* [nāṇam kol] Intr, 1b; *veṭkappaṭu* [veṭkappari] Intr, 4a.

shape : to give a definite shape *vaṭivam koṭu* [varivam kori] Intr, 6.

share *pakirntu koṭu* [paximndi kori] Tr, 6; *paṅkitu* [paṅgiri] Tr, 4a; *paṅkitṭuk koṭu* [paṅgitṭik kori] Tr, 6.

sharpen *kūrmayāldau* (<*kūrmayāku, 3*) [kūrmayākki] Tr, 3.

shatter *takar* [taxar] Tr, 6; *norukku* [norikkii] Tr, 3.

shave *savaram sey* [savaram sey] Intr, 1a.

shear : to cut (something) *tunṭi* [tundi] Tr, 6.

sheathe : to put (a sword, dagger etc,) into *urayil itu* [uraiyil iri] Tr, 4a.

shed

shed : to pour forth [water or other liquid] **kötü** [*kötü*] Tr, 3,
sintu [*sindi*] Tr, 3.

shelter 1. to provide with a shelter **tankitam** **kotu** [*taŋkitam*
kori] Intr, 6. 2. to take under one's protection **pātukāppali**
[*pātukāppali*] Tr, 6.

shift **iṭamārru** (<*iṭamāru*, 3) [*iṭamārrı*] Tr, 3.

shine **pirakāsi** [*piraxāsi*] Intr, 6.

ship **kappalērru** (<*kappalēru*, 3) [*kappalērrı*] Tr, 3.

shirk **taṭṭikkali** [*taṭṭikkali*] Tr, 6.

shirr : to draw up or gather (cloth or the like) on threads
kosuvamāka surukku [*kosuvamāxa surikki*] Tr, 3.

shiver **naturiku** [*nariŋgi*] Intr, 3.

shock **titukkiṭa sey** [*tiřikkira sey*] Tr, 1a.

shoe : to provide or fit animals with a shoe or shoes **ilāṭam ati**
[*ilāṭam ari*] Intr, 6.

shoot 1. to shoot, as an arrow **ey** [*ey*] Tr, 1a. 2. to shoot,
as a gun **sutu** [*suri*] Tr, 4a.

shorten **kurukku** (<*kuruku*, 3) [*kurikkı*] Tr, 3.

shout **kūccalitu** [*kūccalırı*] Intr, 4a; **sattam** **pōṭu** [*sattam*
pōrı] Intr, 4a.

shove **unti iyakkı** [*undi iyakkı*] Tr, 3.

show **kāṭtu** [*kāṭtı*] Tr, 3; **kāṇpi** [*kāṇpi*] Tr, 6.

shriek **vīṛitu** [*vīṛiri*] Intr, 4a.

shrine **kōyıl koł** [*kōyıl koł*] Intr, 1b.

shrink **surukku** (> *isurukku*, 3) [*suriŋgi*] Intr, 3.

shroud : to cover **mūṭi marai** [*mūri marai*] Tr, 6.

shut **atı** [*arı*] Tr, 6; **sārttu** [*sārttı*] Tr, 3; **mūṭu** [*mūri*] Tr, 3.

sicken **nōyvāyppatu** [*nōyvāypparı*] Intr, 4a.

siege *murrukaiyitu* [*murrixa Miyiri*] Tr, 4a.

sieve *sali* [*sali*] Tr, 6.

sigh *perumuccu vitu* [*perimuccci viri*] Intr, 4a.

sign 1. to indicate *aṭaiyālamitu* [*araiyālamiri*] Tr, 4a. 2. to affix a signature to *kaiyoppamitu* [*kaiyoppamiri*] Intr, 4a.

signal *saikai kāṭtu* [*saixai kāṭti*] Intr, 3.

signify *kurittuk kāṭtu* [*kurittik kāṭti*] Tr, 3.

similize *uvamaiyākkai* (<*uvamaiyāku*, 3) [*uvamaiyākket*] Tr, 3.

simplify *elimaiyākkai* (<*elimaiyāku*, 3) [*elimaiyākket*] Tr, 3.

simulate *pāvi* [*pāvi*] Intr, 6.

sing *pāṭu* [*pāṛi*] Tr, 3.

sink *amil* (>*amilltu*, 3) [*amīl*] Intr, 2; *āl* (>*ālltu*, 3) [*āl*] Intr, 2; *tāl* (>*tāltu*, 3) [*tāl*] Intr, 2.

sip *urīñcu* [*urīñji*] Tr, 3.

sit *amar* [*amar*] Intr, 2; *utkār* [*utkār*] Intr, 2.

size *alavuppatutti vai* [*alavippaṛatti vai*] Tr, 6.

sketch 1. to make sketch of *māṭirippaṭam varai* [*māṭi ripparam varai*] Tr, 2. 2. to set forth in a brief or general account *surikkamāka etutturai* [*surikkamāka eṛitturai*] Tr, 6; *suruk-kamāka elutu* [*surikkamāka eliḍi*] Tr, 3.

skid *sarukku* [*sarikket*] Intr, 3.

skim : to remove from the surface of a liquid, as with a spoon or laddle *ēṭetu* [*ēreṛi*] Intr, 6.

skin *tōluri* [*tōluri*] Intr, 6.

skip *kuti* [*kuḍi*] Intr, 6; *tullu* [*tulli*] Intr, 3.

slander *palī tūrru* [*palī tūrrt*] Tr, 3.

slash *vīḍku* [*vīḍki*] Tr, 3.

slaughter *paṭukolai sey* [*parixolai sey*] Tr, 1a.

slave *aṭimai vēlai sey* [*arimai vēlai sey*] Intr, 1a.

sleep

- sleep *uranku* [urangi] Intr, 3; *tünku* [tüngi] Intr, 3.
- slice *tunțu tunțaka narukku* [tundit tundāxa narikkē] Tr, 3.
- slide : to slip *nalivi sel* [nalivi sel] Intr, 1c.
- sling *kavan eri* [kavan eri] Intr, 2.
- slip *naluvu* [nalivé] Intr, 3.
- slipper *seruppäl ati* [serippäl ari] Tr, 6.
- slobber *köla'i vati* [köla'i vari] Intr, 6.
- slough : cast off skin *sat̄ai kalarru* [sat̄ai kalarri] Intr, 3.
- slow *mella seluttu* [mella selitti] Tr, 3.
- slumber *ayarntu uranku* [ayarndit urangi] Intr, 3.
- slump *titirena vilaiyiranku* (>*titirena vilaiyirakku, 3)* [titirena vilaiyiranġi] Intr, 3.
- smack *örki ati* [örigi ari] Tr, 6.
- smash *takar* [taxar] Tr, 6; *norukku* [norikkē] Tr, 3.
- smear *pūsu* [püst] Tr, 3.
- smell *mukar* [muxar] Tr, 2.
- smoke *pukai piți* [puxai piri] Intr, 6.
- smuggle *kallakkatattal sey* [kallakkarattal sey] Intr, 1a.
- snap *sutakkitu* [surakkiri] Tr, 4a.
- snatch *pari* [pari] Tr, 6; *pitunku* [piriṅgi] Tr, 3.
- sneak *patunki sel* [pađiṅgi sel] Intr, 1c.
- sneeze *tummu* [tummi] Intr, 3.
- snore *kurat̄ai vitu* [kurat̄ai viri] Intr, 4a.
- snow *pani pey* [pani pey] Intr, 1a.
- snub *mattam tat̄tu* [mat̄tam taṭti] Tr, 3.
- snuff *mükkipot̄i pōtu* [mükkipori pōṛi] Intr, 4a.
- snuffle : to draw the breath or mucus through the nostrils in an audible or noisy manner *mükkurinču* [mükkurinji] Intr, 3.
- soak *uru* [ūṛi] Intr, 3.

- soap** *sōppup pōtu* [sōppip̩ pōr̩t̩] Tr, 4a.
- soften** *menmaippaṭuttu* [menmaipparitt̩] Tr, 3.
- soil** *alukkālku* (<*alukkāku*, 3) [alikkäkki] Tr, 3.
- solicit** *anukik kēl* [anjekik kēl] Tr, 5c.
- sorrow** *varuntu* [varind̩] Intr, 3.
- sort** *vakaippaṭuttip piri* [vaxaipparittip piri] Tr, 6.
- sound** *oli* [oli] Intr, 6; *oliyeluppu* [oliyelippt̩] Intr, 3.
- sour** *puṭippāku* (>*puṭippākku*, 3) [puṭippāxt̩] Intr, 3.
- sow** *vitai* [viδai] Tr, 6.
- space** *ītaiveliyitu* [īraiveliyir̩t̩] Intr, 4a.
- spare** *vittuvitu* [vittivir̩t̩] Tr, 4a.
- spatter** : to splash with small particles of something especially so as to soil or stain *sērati* [sērari] Intr, 6.
- speak** *uraiyātu* [uraiyār̩t̩] Intr, 3; *pēsu* [pēst̩] Intr, 3.
- specify** *kurippittuk kāttu* [kurippittik kātt̩] Tr, 3.
- speculate** *ūkam sey* [ūxam sey] Tr, 1a.
- speed** *viraivāka sel* [viraivāxa sel] Intr, 1c; *vēkamāka sel* [vēxa-māxa sel] Intr, 1c.
- spell** *eluttuk kūt̩tu* [elittik kūt̩t̩] Tr, 3.
- spend** *selavalī* [selavalī] Tr, 6; *selevu sey* [selav̩ sey] Tr, 1a.
- spill** *koṭtu* [koṭt̩] Tr, 3.
- spin** *nūl* [nūl] Tr, 5d.
- spit** *umil* [umil] Tr, 2; *tuppu* [tuppi] Tr, 3.
- splash** *mōti sitaru* [mōδi siδaṛ̩] Intr, 3.
- split** *kīru* [kīr̩t̩] Tr, 3; *pila* [pił̩a] Tr, 7.
- spoil** *ketu* (<*ketu*, 4a) [ker̩t̩] Tr, 6.
- spout** : to discharge, as a liquid *pīrru* (<*pīru*, 3) [pīrr̩t̩] Tr, 3.
- sprain** *sulukku* [sulikk̩t̩] Intr, 3.

spread

spread paṭar (>paṭarttu, 3) [paṭar] Intr, 2; **viri (>viri, 6) [viri]**

Intr, 2.

sprinkle 1. to scatter (a powder) in particles **tūvu [tūvɪ]** Tr, 3.

2. to scatter (a liquid) in drops **telī [telɪ]** Tr, 6.

sprout taṭir [taṭir] Intr, 6..

squabble saccaravu sey [saccaravɪ sey] Intr, 1a.

squash : to crush **pisai [pisai]** Tr, 2.

squeeze pilī [pilɪ] Tr, 2.

stab kattiyāl kuttu [kattiyāl kutti] Tr, 3.

stabilize nilaippatuttu [nilaipparittɪ] Tr, 3.

stage mētaiyērru (< mētaiyēru, 3) [mērāiyērrɪ] Tr, 3.

stagger tatūmāṛu [tarimāṛɪ] Intr, 3; **tallāṭu [tallāṛɪ]** Intr, 3.

stagnate tēnku (>tēkku, 3) [tēngɪ] Intr, 3.

stain karaippatuttu (< karaippatu, 4a) [karaipparittɪ] Tr, 3; **mā-suppaṭtuttu (< māsuppatu, 4a) [māsipparittɪ]** Tr, 3.

stammer tikku [tikkɪ] Intr, 3.

stampede nerukkit tallu [nerikkit tallɪ] Tr, 3.

stand nil [nil] Intr, 5b.

standardize tarappaṭtutu [tarapparittɪ] Tr, 3.

stare uruttu nōkku [urɪttɪ nōkkɪ] Tr, 3.

start 1. to set moving or acting **ārampi [ārambi]** Tr, 6. 2

begin, as on a journey **purappaṭu [purappari]** Intr, 4a.

starve paṭṭini kiṭa [paṭṭini kiṛa] Intr, 7.

state kurippiṭu [kurippiṛɪ] Tr, 4a.

stay 1. to wait **kāttiru [kāttiri]** Intr, 7. 2. to live **tan̄kiyiru [tañ-giyiri]** Intr, 7.

steady orinilaippatuttu [orinilaipparittɪ] Tr, 3.

steal kaṭavāṭu [kaṭavāṛɪ] Tr, 3; **tiruṭu [tirɪṛɪ]** Tr, 3.

steam pulukku [pulūkki] Tr, 3.

steer : to direct the course of as with advice; guide **vali natat-tu** [vali naṛatti] Tr, 3.

step : to set (the foot) in taking a step **atiyetuttu vai** [ariyettu vai] Intr, 6.

sterilize : to destroy the ability to reproduce **malatākku (<ma-latāku, 3)** [malarākki] Tr, 3.

stick ottu [ottt] Tr, 3.

stimulate : to rouse to action or effort as by encouragement or pressure **kilarcciyūttu** [kilārcciyūtt] Intr, 3.

sting kottu [kottt] Tr, 3.

stink nāru [nāri] Intr, 3.

stir : to agitate (a liquid or the substance) with a continuous or repeated movement of an implement or one's hand **kalakku (<kalariku, 3)** [kalakk] Tr, 3.

stitch tai [tai] Tr, 6.

stock sēkarittu vai [sēxarittt vai] Tr, 6.

stool malam kali [malam kali] Intr, 6.

stoop : to descend from one's level of dignity **kūnik kurukku** [kū-nik kurux] Intr, 3.

stop 1. to put an end to **oli** [oli] Tr, 6; **2.** to arrest or check (a course, proceeding, process, etc.) **tataisey** [tarai sey] Tr, 1a; **niruttu** [nirutt] Tr, 3.

store sērttuvai [sērttivai] Tr, 6.

straighten nērākku (<nērāku, 3) [nērākk] Tr, 3.

strain kātumuyarci sey [kātumuyarci sey] Intr, 1a.

strangulate kaluttai nerittuk kol [kalittai nerittikkol] Tr, 1c.

strap : to fasten or secure with strap or straps **vārināl kattu** [vārināl katt] Tr, 3.

stream oluku [oluk] Intr, 3; **pāy** [pāy] Intr, 2.

streamline

streamline *olinkappatutti* [olinqipparittt] Tr, 3.

strengthen **valuvūttu** [valivūtti] Intr, 3.

stress **valiyuruttu** [valiyur^{ittu}] Intr, 3.

stretch *nītu* (<*nīl*, 1b) [nīt̪t̪] Tr, 3.

stride : to walk with long steps **tāvi nāṭa** [tāvi nara] Intr, 7.

strike 1. to deal a blow or strike to, as with the fist, or a weapon *ati* [ari] Tr, 6; *arai* [arai] Tr, 2. 2. to tap *tattu* [tat-tu] Tr, 3.

strip uri [*uri*] Tr, 2.

struggle etirttup pörätu [eδirttip pörärt] Intr, 3.

study *pati* [pari] Tr, 6; *payil* [payil] Tr, 1c.

stuff *atai* [arai] Tr, 6; *tini* [tinqi] Tr, 6.

stumble *itaru* [i^ra^ri] Intr, 3.

stupe ottatam kotu [ottaram kōt̪] Intr, 6.

subdue *kilppatuttu* (<*kilppatu*, 4a) [kilpparittt] Tr, 3.

submerge *mülkəti* [*mülxarı*] Tr, 6.

submit : to surrender oneself **saranatai** [*saranarai*] Intr, 2.

subscribe : to pay (a sum of money) as a contribution **santākotū**
[sandā kōtū] Intr, 6.

subside : to sink to a low or lower level *maraintu pō* [*maraindi pō*] Intr. 8.

substitute *mārrītu sey* [mārrīrīt̪ sey] Tr. 1a.

subtract *kali* [kali] Tr., 6.

succeed *vel* [vel] Tr., 1c.

suck *uriñcu* [uriñču] Tr. 3.

suffer **avastaippatu** [avastaippari] Intr, 4a; **avatiyuru** [avaδiyuri] Intr, 4b; **avatippatu** [avaδippari] Intr, 4a; **tunpappaṭu** [tunpappari] Intr, 4a; **kastappatu** [kastappari] Intr, 4a.

suffocate *tikkumukkātu* [tikkimukkāri] Intr. 3: *mūccut* *tinaru*

- [*muccit tıraqı*] Intr, 3.
- suggest** *yōsanakkařu* [*yōsanakkūri*] Intr, 3.
- sum** *küt̄tu* [*küt̄ti*] Tr, 3.
- summarize** *suruldkik kırı* [*suruldkik kırı*] Tr, 3.
- summon** *varavalai* [*varavalai*] Tr, 6.
- supersede** : to set aside *otulku* [*oðükü*] Tr, 3; *tallı vai* [*tallı vai*] Tr, 6.
- supervise** *mērpārvai sey* [*mērpārvai sey*] Tr, 1a.
- support** *ătaravu kotu* [*ăðaravı körı*] Intr, 6; *ătorı səðari* Tr, 6.
- suppose** *karutu* [*kariðtı*] Intr, 3.
- suppress** *aṭakku* [*arakki*] Tr, 3.
- surprise** *tikai* [*tixai*] Intr, 6.
- survive** *uyir pilaittiru* [*uyir pilaittiri*] Intr, 7.
- suspect** *aiyappařu* [*aiyappatı*] Tr, 4a; *santekkappařu* [*sandexappatı*] Tr, 4a.
- suspend** *toṅka viṭu* [*toṅga viṛı*] Tr, 4a.
- sustain** : to hold up *tāñkip piṭi* [*tāñgip piṛi*] Tr, 6.
- swallow** *vilunku* [*vilinğı*] Tr, 3.
- swarm** *moy* [*moy*] Tr, 6.
- swear** : to declare *añaiyitu* [*añaiyiri*] Intr, 4a.
- sweat** *viyar* [*viyar*] Intr, 6.
- sweep** : to broom *küt̄tu* [*küt̄ti*] Tr, 3; *perulku* [*periłkü*] Tr, 3.
- swell** *uppu* [*uppi*] Intr, 3; *ütu* [*üðtı*] Intr, 3; *vînku* [*vîngı*] Intr, 3.
- swim** *nîntu* [*nîndı*] Intr, 3.
- swindle** *ēmârru* (<*ēmâru*, 3) [*ēmârrı*] Tr, 3; *mōsaṭi sey* [*mōsarı seyi*] Tr, 1a.
- swing** *ūsalâtu* [*ūsalârı*] Intr, 3.
- swoon** *mayakkam aṭai* [*mayakkam ařai*] Intr, 2.

sympathize

sympathize *irañku* [irañgi] Intr, 3.

synthesize *tokuttu nökkü* [tok ttit nökket] Tr, 3.

systematize *muraippaçuttu* [muraippaçitti] Tr, 3.

T

taboo : to prohibit or forbid ***vilakki vai*** [vilakki vai] Tr, 6. ***otuk-ki vai*** [oðikki vai] Tr, 6.

tabulate *pañiyal tayarı* [pañiyal tayarı] Intr, 6.

tackle : to deal with (a person) on some problem, issue etc.
samäli [samäli] Tr, 6. 2. to solve ***tirvu kän*** [tirvi kän] Intr, 5a.

talk *pësu* [pësi] Intr, 3.

tally *sarikkatju* [sarikkatçı] Tr, 3.

tame *pałakku (<pałaku, 3)* [pałakki] Tr, 3.

tan *töl pataniþu* [töl paðanırç] Intr, 4a.

tangle *sikkik kol* [sikkik kol] Intr, 1b.

tap *taþtu* [taþti] Tr, 3; ***mellak koþtu*** [mellak koþtı] Tr, 3.

tar : to smear or cover with tar ***kïl püsü*** [kïl püst] Intr, 3.

tarnish *nïram mañku* [nïram mañgıt] Intr, 3.

taste *suval* [suval] Tr, 6.

tatter : to tear to tatters ***kantaläkak kili*** [kandaläxak kili] Tr, 6.

teach *karpi* [karpi] Tr, 6; ***pañippi*** [pañippi] Tr, 6; ***solliskoþu*** [sol-likkori] Tr, 6.

tear *kili* [kili] Tr, 6.

tease *siru kurumpu sey* [sirı kurimbı sey] Intr, 1a.

telegraph *tantiyati* [tandiyarı] Intr, 6.

telephone *tolaiþesi müläm pësu* [tolaiþesi müläm pësi] Intr, 3.

tell *kuru* [kuri] Tr, 3; ***sol*** [sol] Tr, 3; ***terivi*** [terivi] Tr, 6.

tempt *āsaiyūt̄tu* [āsaiyūt̄t̄] Intr, 3.

tend : to look after *parāmari* [parāmari] Tr, 6.

tender *aļi* [aļi] Tr, 6.

tent *kūtāram aṭi* [kūrāram aři] Intr, 6.

terminate *nīguttu* [nīgutt̄] Tr, 3.

terrify *accuruttu* [accurutt̄] Tr, 3.

test *sōtanai sey* [sōđanai sey] Tr, 1a.

testify : to certify *sānraļi* [sānraļi] Intr, 6.

thank *nanri seluttu* [nanri selitt̄] Intr, 3; *nanri sol* [nanri sol] Intr, 3; *nanri terivi* [nanri terivi] Intr, 6.

theorize *kōtpātu uruvākku* (<*kōtpātu uruvāku*, 3) [kōtpāti uruvākk̄] Intr, 3.

thicken *keṭṭippat̄tutu* [keṭṭippařitt̄] Tr, 3.

think *karutu* [karit̄] Tr, 3; *nīnai* [nīnai] Tr, 6.

thirst *tākam eṭu* [tāxam er̄i] Intr, 6.

thrash : to beat soundly in punishment *naiyapputai* [naiyappurai] Tr, 6.

thread *nūlaik kōr* [nūlaik kōr] Intr, 6.

threaten *payappaṭtutu* (<*payappaṭu*, 4a) [payappařitt̄] Tr, 3.

thrill *silirppūt̄tu* [silirppūt̄t̄] Intr, 3.

throb *tūti* [tūri] Intr, 6.

throne *ariyanaiyil ērru* (<*ariyanaiyil ēru*, 3) [ariyanaiyil ērr̄i] Tr, 3.

throng *moy* [moy] Tr, 6; *nerukku* [nerikk̄] Tr, 3.

throw *eři* [eři] Tr, 2; *vīsu* [vīst̄] Tr, 3.

thrust *pukuttu* [puxitt̄] Tr, 3.

thump *mottu* [motti] Tr, 3.

tie *kaṭtu* [kaṭt̄] Tr, 3.

tighten *iṛukku* [iṛikk̄] Tr, 3.

tile

- tile **ōtu vēy** [ōṝt̄ vēy] Intr, 2.
- till **payir sey** [payir sey] Intr, 1a.
- tilt : to cause to lean, incline, slope, or slant **sari (<sari, 2)** [sa-ri] Tr, 6.
- tin **īyam pūsu** [īyam pūṣṭ] Intr, 3.
- tip **kaiyūttuk kotu** [kaiyūttik korič] Intr, 6.
- toil **kaṭumaīyāka ulai** [kaṝmaīyāxa ulai] Intr, 6.
- tolerate **poru** [pori] Tr, 6; **tāṅku** [tāṅgi] Tr, 3.
- topple **kavīlttu (<kavīl, 2)** [kavīltti] Tr, 3.
- torch **pantam kāṭtu** [pandam kāṭṭi] Intr, 3.
- torture **sittiravatai sey** [sittiravaḍai sey] Tr, 1a.
- toss **sūṇtiyeri** [sūṇdiyeri] Tr, 2.
- total **kūṭtu** [kūṭṭi] Tr, 3; **mottam kanṭu piṭi** [mottam kand̄i piri] Tr, 6.
- totter **taṭṭātu** [taṭṭāṝt̄] Intr, 3.
- touch **totu** [tori] Tr, 4a.
- tour **surrup payanam sel** [surṛip payanam sel] Intr, 1c.
- trace **kanṭu piṭi** [kand̄i piri] Tr, 6.
- trade **vāṇikam sey** [vāṇixam sey] Intr, 1a; **viyāpāram sey** [viyā-βāram sey] Intr, 1a.
- trail : to drag or let drag along the ground or other surface
īluttu īluttu nāṭa [īlitti īlitti nāṭa] Intr, 7.
- train **payirciyali** [payirciyali] Intr, 6; **payirruvi** [payirrivi] Tr, 6.
- trance **paravasappaṭuttu (<paravasappaṭu, 4a)** [paravasapparītti] Tr, 3.
- transfer **iṭamārram sey** [iṭamārram sey] Tr, 1a.
- transform **urumārru (<urumāru, 3)** [urimārri] Tr, 3.
- translate **molipeyar** [molibeyar] Tr, 6.

transmigrate

transmigrate *iṭamāṛri sel* [iṭamāṛri sel] Intr, 1c.r

transplant *piṭunki naṭu* [piṭṅgi naṛi] Tr, 4a.

trap *kaṇṇi vai* [kaṇṇi vai] Intr, 6; *pori vai* [pori vai] Intr, 6.

travel *payaṇam sey* [payaṇam sey] Intr, 1a.

tread *miti* [miδi] Tr, 6.

treat *naṭattu* [naṛatti] Tr, 3.

trespass *oḷunku mīṛu* [oḷingi mīṛi] Tr, 3.

trick *sūlcci sey* [sūlcci sey] Intr, 1a.

trifle *siṛupillaittanamāka naṭa* [siṛeBilaittanamāxa nara] Intr, 7.

triumph *vākai sūtu* [vāxai sūṛi] Intr, 3; *verri peru* [verri peri] Intr, 4b.

trumpet *tarperumai pēsu* [tarperimai pēst] Intr, 3.

trouble *tontaravu sey* [tondaravī sey] Tr, 1a.

truncate *munaiyai mūṛi* [munaiyai mūṛi] Intr, 6.

trust *nampu* [nambi] Tr, 3.

try *muyarci sey* [muyarci sey] Intr, 1a; *muyal* [muyal] Intr, 1c.

tuck *maṭittu surukki viṭu* [maṛitti surikki viṛi] Tr, 4a.

tuft *kutumiyāka muṭi* [kurimiyāxa mūṛi] Tr, 2.

tug *valittilu* [valittili] Tr, 6.

tumble *kuppura vilu* [kuppura vilī] Intr, 2.

tune *sariyāna sutiyil vai* [sariyāna suδiyil vai] Tr, 6.

turn *tirumpu (<tiruppu, 3)* [tiriṁbi] Intr, 3.

twaddle *pitarru* [piδarrī] Intr, 3.

twinkle *kaṇ simiṭṭu* [kaṇ simiṭṭi] Intr, 3.

twist *tiruku* [tirixi] Tr, 3.

type *taṭṭaccu sey* [taṭṭaccī sey] Tr, 1a.

U

undergo *anupavi* [*anibavi*] Tr, 6.

underlie *aṭippaṭaiyāy amai* (>*aṭippaṭaiyāy amai*, 6) [*aripparaiyāy amai*] Intr, 2.

underline *aṭikkōṭītu* [*arikkōriṭi*] Tr, 4a.

understand *ari* [*ari*] Tr, 2; *unar* [*uṇar*] Tr, 2; *puri* [*puri*] Tr, 2.

undertake *mēṛkol* [*mēṛkol*] Tr, 1b; *ērrukkol* [*ērrikkol*] Tr, 1b.

undervalue *kuraivāka matippiṭu* [*kuraivāxa maδippiṭi*] Tr, 4a.

unearth *tōṇtiyetu* [*tōṇdiyeri*] Tr, 6.

unify *orunkinai* (<*orunkinai*, 2) [*orinḡinai*] Tr, 6.

unite *onṛāku* (<*onṛāku*, 3) [*onṛākki*] Tr, 3; *onṛusēr* [*onṛisēr*] Tr, 6.

upbear *tūkkip piṭi* [*tūkkip piṛi*] Tr, 6.

upheap *kuvittu vai* [*kuvittt vai*] Tr, 6.

uphold *mēlē tāṅku* [*mēlē tāṅgi*] Tr, 3.

uplift *uyarttu* (<*uyar*, 2) [*uyartti*] Tr, 3.

uproar *perūkūccal eluppu* [*periṅgūccal eļippi*] Intr, 3.

uproot *vērōtu piṭurku* [*vērōṛi piṛingi*] Tr, 3.

upset *nilaikulai* [*nilaixulai*] Intr, 2.

upsurge *poṅkiyelu* [*poṅgiyel*] Intr, 2.

urbanize *nakarap paṇpākku* (<*nakarap paṇpāku*, 3) [*naxarap paṇpākki*] Tr, 3.

urge 1. to induce *tūṇtu* [*tūṇdi*] Tr, 3; 2. to insist on *varpuruttu* [*varpurūtti*] Tr, 3.

urinate *sirunīr kali* [*sirinīr kali*] Intr, 6.

use 1. to make use of *upayōkappaṭuttu* (<*upayōkappaṭu*, 4a)

[uβayōxapparitti] Tr, 3; **payanpatuttu** (<**payanpatu**, 4a) [payan-paṛtti] Tr, 3; 2. to be customarily found. **valaṅku** [valaṅgi] Intr, 3.

V

vacate kālisey [kālisey] Tr, 1a.

vaccinate ammai kuttu [ammai kutti] Intr, 3.

vacillate 1. to oscillate ūsalāṭu [ūsalāṛi] Intr, 3. 2. waver in decision or opinion **tayaṅku** [tayaṅgi] Intr, 3.

validate takuti uṭaiyatākku (<**takuti uṭaiyatāku**, 3) [taxīḍi uṛai-ya ḍākkī] Tr, 3.

valuate matippiṭu [maḍippīṛi] Tr, 4a.

value matippuk koṭu [maḍippuk koṛi] Intr, 6.

vanish maraintu pō [maraindī pō] Intr, 8.

vanquish : to conquer or subdue by superior force, as in battle **muriyati** [muriyari] Tr, 6.

vaporize āviyākkku (<**āviyāku**, 3) [āviyākkī] Tr, 3.

vary palavakaippaṭuttu (<**palavakaippaṭu**, 4a) [palavaxaippaṛtti] Tr, 3.

veil mūṭākkītu [mūrākkīṛi] Tr, 4a.

venture tuṇi [tuṇi] Intr, 2.

verify ottuppār [ottippār] Tr, 6; **sari pār** [sari pār] Tr, 6.

versify seyyulākkku (<**seyyulāku**, 3) [seyyulākkī] Tr, 3.

vest atikāram koṭu [aḍixāram koṛi] Intr, 6.

vibrate atir [aḍir] Intr, 2.

victimize iraiyākkku (<**iraiyāku**, 3) [iraiyākkī] Tr, 3.

view

- view** *kāñ* [kāñ] Tr, 5a; *nōkkai* [nōkkē] Tr, 3; *pār* [pār] Tr, 6.
villify *ninti* [nindi] Tr, 6.
violate *varampu mīru* [varambi mīri] Intr, 3.
viscerate *kutalaip piṭuriku* [kuralaip piṭingi] Intr, 3.
visit *pārvaiyiṭu* [pārvaiyiṭ] Tr, 4a; *vijayam sey* [vijayam sey] Intr, 1a.
voice *kural kotu* [kural kori] Intr, 6.
vomit *vāntiyetu* [vāndiyer] Tr, 6.
vote *vākkalī* [vākkalī] Intr, 6.
voyage *kaṭar pirayāñam sey* [kaṭar pirayāñam sey] Intr, 1a.
vulgarize *iliivānatāku (<i>iliivānatāku, 3)* [iliivānaðākkē] Tr, 3.

W

- waddle** *vāttu pōla naṭa* [vātti pōla naṛa] Intr, 7.
wait *kāttiru* [kāttir] Intr, 7; *poruttiru* [porittir] Intr, 7.
wake *urakkam kalai* [urakkam kalai] Intr, 2.
walk *naṭa* [nara] Intr, 7.
wander *alai* [alai] Intr, 2; *tiri* [tiri] Intr, 2.
wane *tēy* [tēy] Intr, 3.
want *vēṇtu* [vēṇdi] Tr, 3.
war *pōr puri* [pōr puri] Intr, 2; *yuttam sey* [yuttam sey] Intr, 1a.
warm *sūta vai* [sūra vai] Tr, 6; *sūtupatuttu* [sūriśaritti] Tr, 3.
warn *ecccākkai sey* [ecccākkai sey] Tr, 1a.
wash *kaluvu* [kalēv] Tr, 3.
waste *vīñākku (< vīñāku, 3)* [vīñākkē] Tr, 3.
watch 1. to look or observe *kūrntu nōkkai* [kūrndi nōkkē] Tr, 3. 2. to be careful or cautious *vilipputan iru* [vilippuran ir] Intr, 7.

- waver **taḷḷātu** [taḷḷāṝt̄] Intr, 3.
- wax **meḷukāl pūsu** [meḷixāl pūṣt̄] Tr, 3.
- weaken **valivu iḷakka sey** [valiv̄t̄ iḷakka sey] Tr, 1a.
- wear **aṇi** [aṇi] Tr, 2; **uṭu** [uṝt̄] Tr, 6.
- weave **ney** [ney] Tr, 1a.
- wed **tirumanām sey** [tirīmaṇam sey] Tr, 1a; **maṇam puri-**
[maṇam puri] Tr, 2.
- weed **kaḷai pari** [kaḷai pari] Intr, 6.
- weep **alū** [al̄t̄] Intr, 1a.
- weigh **nīru** [nīṝt̄] Tr, 6.
- welcome **varavēl** [varavēl] Tr, 5d.
- wet **īramākku** (<**īramāku**, 3) [īramākk̄t̄] Tr, 6; **nanai** (<**nanai**, 2)
[nanai] Tr, 6.
- whip **kasaiyāl ati** [kasaiyāl aṝi] Tr, 6.
- whirl **sūlarr̄u** (<**sūlal**, 1c) [sūlarr̄t̄] Tr, 3.
- whisper **kisu kisu** [kisi kist̄] Tr, 6.
- widen **akalamākku** (<**akalamāku**, 3) [axalamākk̄t̄] Tr, 3.
- win **verṛi peru** [verṛi per̄t̄] Intr, 4b.
- winnow **puṭai** [puṝai] Tr, 6.
- wipe **tūṭai** [tūr̄ai] Tr, 6.
- wire **kampiyāl kaṭṭu** [kambiyāl kaṭṭ̄t̄] Tr, 3.
- wish **virumpu** [virimb̄t̄] Tr, 3.
- withdraw **tirumpap peru** [tirīmbap per̄t̄] Tr, 4b.
- wither **vataṅku** [va ḍaṅḡt̄] Intr, 3; **vāṭu** [vāṝt̄] Intr, 3.
- wonder **atisayappaṭu** [a ḍisayappaṝt̄] Intr, 4a; **viya** [viya] Intr, 7.
- work **uḷai** [uḷai] Intr, 6; **paniyārru** [paniyāṝṝt̄] Intr, 3; **pāṭupat̄u**
[pāṭibāṝt̄] Intr, 4a; **vēlai sey** [vēlai sey] Intr, 1a.
- worm **neļi** [neļi] Intr, 2.

worry

worry **kavalippaṭu** [kavalaippari] Intr, 4a.

wound 1. to injure **kāyappaṭuttu** (<**kāyappaṭu**, 4a) [kāyapparittti] Tr, 3; 2. to hurt feelings, sensibilities, etc. **manataip puṇpaṭut-tu** (<**manam puṇpaṭu**, 4a) [manaδaiip puṇparittti] Tr, 3.

worship **kumpiṭu** [kumbiri] Tr, 4a; **vaṇaṅku** [vaṇaṅgi] Tr, 3; **vali-paṭu** [valibari] Tr, 4a.

wrap **poti** [poδi] Tr, 2.

write **elutu** [el̪d̪i] Tr, 3.

Y

yacht **ullāsap paṭakir pirayāñam sey** [ullāsap paraxir pirayāñam sey] Intr, 1a.

yap **vīṇpēccup pēsu** [vīṇpēccip pēst] Intr, 3.

yard āṭu **māṭukaļaik kōṭtilil aṭai** [āṛi māṭekalaik kōṭtilil arai] Intr, 6.

yarn **katai kaṭṭivitu** [kaδai kaṭṭiviri] Intr, 4a; **saraṭu viṭu** [sarari viṛi] Intr, 4a.

yield **kotu** [kor̪i] Tr, 6; **paṇintu kotu** [paṇindit kor̪i] Tr, 6; **valaṅku** [valaṅgi] Tr, 3.

yoke **nukattati pūṭtu** [nuxattari pūṭti] Intr, 3.

Z

zigzag **valaintu valaintu sel** [valaindi valaindi sel] Intr, 1c.

zincify **tuttanakam pusu** [tuttanaxam pusij] Intr, 3.

zone **mantalankalaka vakuttamai** [mandalangaļaxa vakittamai] Tr, 6.

