

SOUND CORRESPONDENCES BETWEEN TAMIL & JAPANESE

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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES

உலகத் தமிழாராய்ச்சி நிறுவனம்

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FOREWORD

Dr.Susumu Ohno, Professor of Japanese Linguistics at Gakushuin University has published numerous books and articles among which **Tamil and Japanese: A Comparative Study** is a wellknown work. His books include titles such as **A Comparative Study of the Japanese and Korean languages, The Origin of the Japanese Languages, The Birth of the Japanese Language**. He has also co-authored many books.

Sound Correspondence between Tamil and Japanese is one of his pioneering works published by The Gakushuin Education Foundation, Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171, Japan, in 1980. Now, International Institute of Tamil Studies is bringing out the publication as Indian edition. We express our sincere thanks to Dr.Susumu Ohno for giving permission to publish this.

Our thanks are due to Dr.Porko, Vice Chancellor of Madras University who has helped us in this venture.

Our sincere thanks are also due to our Chairman ,the Hon'ble Minister for Education Dr.M.Thambi Durai and Thiru.M.Ramaiah I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Tamil Development , Culture and Religious Endowment Department, and also to Dr.Chandrasekar, I.A.S. Additional Secretary for Tamil Development - Culture for their sustained help and guidance.

Our Sincere thanks to United Bind Graphics for printing the book neatly.

DIRECTOR

Dr. Pon. Kothandaraman

Vice-Chancellor

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Professor Susumu Ohno started his academic career in 1941. He is a reputed scholar in Japanese Linguistics, who has studied Manyoshu, an anthology of 4500 poems in the oldest form of Japanese. He has also written explanatory notes for Nihon shoki which is the oldest historical document of Japan. He is not only an expert in the history of Japanese language but also a known lexicographer of both old and modern Japanese.

Professor Ohno, with a strong foundation in Japanese linguistics, took interest in Tamil Studies in the year 1973. During the period 1979-1981 he studied Tamil language, Linguistics and Dravidian Linguistics in the University of Madras. The present work "Sound correspondences between Tamil and Japanese" is the first major work in the field of Tamil-Japanese studies and it was first published by the Gakshiu educational foundation, Tokyo in the year 1980. This book, a result of his hard work, is the basis of a number of research papers published during the past two decades. As far as the Tamil-Japanese study is concerned, this work is as important as the Dravidian Etymological Dictionary by Professor M.B. Emeneau and Professor T. Burrow for the Dravidian Linguistics.

The linguistic affinities between Tamil and Japanese have been very well established now in the scholarly world. Apart from the linguistic affinities, Professor Ohno has also established cultural affinities in some aspects of the cultures of Tamil and Japanese.

He is working in Tamil and Japanese from the points of view of language and culture for more than twenty years. He is an elderly scholar who is held in high esteem both in Japan and India. The Thamizhaga Pulavar Kuzhu of Tiruchirappalli has honored him with the "Thamizh Sandror" award in the early eighties.

It is our good fortune that the International Institute of Tamil Studies has come forward to reprint this work and made it available to the scholars in India. Dr. S. Ramar Ilango, Director of the International Institute of Tamil Studies, Chennai must be congratulated on this venture. The scholars interested in Tamil-Japanese studies will, we hope, be benefited very much by this work.

Pon. Kothandaraman

I. Introduction

It was more than 120 years ago that an Orientalist in Vienna, by the name of Anton Boller, published his study on the supposed origin of the Japanese language (*Nachweis, dass das Japanische zum ural-altaischen Stamme gehört*, Wien 1857). Dozens of etymological correspondences between Japanese and some Altaic languages have since been proposed, although only a handful of them have been accepted as well-founded, likewise the relationship between Altaic languages and Japanese has never been irrefutably established.

The year 1973 witnessed a new turn directing linguists' attention towards South Asia; since which date three Japanese scholars, Susumu Shiba, Akira Fujiwara, and Minoru Gō, have published their studies concerning a relationship between Dravidian languages and Japanese, and in the meantime I read with great interest the manuscript dealing with the comparison of Japanese and Tamil particles by Miss Balambal, a member of the staff of Delhi University, whose article initiated me into Tamil study. Since then I have directed my attention to Tamil in particular and been engaged in some work on a possible relationship between Tamil and Japanese. Tamil has a great amount of classical literature and in the near future I would like to begin to study it as Tamil is from our point of view the most important language among the Dravidian group, its contemporary words most retaining their classical forms and meanings.

I started my academic career in 1941 by studying the phonology and grammar of Old Japanese, concentrating on the early reading of Chinese

characters in Japan and completed a textual study on the use of Chinese characters in *Man'yōshū*, which is an anthology in the oldest form of Japanese. Compiled in the eighth century, this collection contains approximately four thousand five hundred poems. I also wrote explanatory notes for *Nihon Shoki*, the oldest historical document of Japan. Both works, with my emendations and notes, written in cooperation with some other scholars, were published in six volumes (1957-1967) by Iwanami Shoten, Publishers, Tokyo.

I also compiled with the help of two friends a dictionary of classical Japanese containing 40,000 entries with detailed commentaries. Of these, twenty thousand entries, dealing with the period from the eighth to the twelfth century, were my own.

I must admit that I am not a specialist of Tamil language; my expertise, so far as I have any, is mainly based on dictionaries. Thus the following tentative comparative study of Japanese and Tamil was made possible by the extensive use of *A Tamil Lexicon* (Madras University Press) and *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* by T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau (Oxford University Press). In the ensuing pages I shall enumerate some three hundred and fifty words that I hope can be regarded as showing etymological correspondence. It is however, yet to be shown if this tentative analysis establishes the kinship between Tamil and Japanese beyond doubt, or if these correspondences are a result of ancient, heretofore unknown borrowing.

It is perhaps necessary here to remind the reader of some characteristic features of the Japanese language in its oldest stage. (They remain unchanged in Modern Japanese.) The oldest literary (mainly poetic) records of Japanese in the eighth century exhibits five grammatical similarities to Tamil and one grammatical difference from the latter:

1. Old Japanese is an agglutinative language, as Tamil is;

2. Old Japanese places adjectives before nouns, as Tamil does;
3. Old Japanese puts adverbs before verbs, as Tamil does;
4. Old Japanese distinguishes three demonstrative pronouns, as Tamil does, according to the distance between the speaker and the object referred to, thus: in Japanese *kō* (nearer to the speaker), *sō* (intermediately situated), *ka* (remoter from the speaker) were used, very much like the Tamil pronouns, *i*, *u*, *a*.
5. Old Japanese uses postpositions, particles and auxiliary verbs, as Tamil does;
6. Old Japanese verbs do not conjugate in reference to persons. This shows the only structural difference between Japanese and Tamil.

In the near future I shall undertake a morphological comparison of Japanese and Tamil after closely studying classical Tamil, whereas this paper is focused on correspondence of word-forms. It will be also necessary to explain the phonological system of Old Japanese, which is simpler than that of Tamil.

1. A syllable was composed of either only one vowel (V), or a combination of a consonant and vowel (CV). For example: *a*, *i*, *u*, *ō*, *ka*, *ki*, *ku*, *kō*, *ta*, *ni*, *fu*, and a host of others.
2. A syllable always ended in a vowel. In all its historical periods Japanese did not have syllable-final consonants. But the root (not the stem) of verbs consisted of CVC. Tamil and Japanese are also very similar in this respect.
3. A vowel was always a monophthong. There were no diphthongs.
4. There was no distinction between long and short vowels.
5. In the earliest stage, it is estimated that there were only four vowels: *a*, *i*, *u*, *ō*.

In the eighth century, however, the Japanese language had eight

vowels. Dr. Shinkichi Hashimoto, late professor of Japanese linguistics at the University of Tokyo, discovered this fact by analyzing Chinese characters adopted for transcribing the poems of the time. These eight vowels were in two series, namely: *a, i, u, ō*, and *ě, e, ĭ, o*; but the frequency of the appearance of the vowels differed widely:

<i>a</i> ... 29 per cent	<i>ě</i> ... 5 per cent
<i>i</i> ... 21 per cent	<i>e</i> ... 4 per cent
<i>u</i> ... 15 per cent	<i>ĭ</i> ... 2 per cent
<i>ō</i> ... 20 per cent	<i>o</i> ... 4 per cent

The frequency of *ě, e, ĭ* and *o* was very much lower than the rest. These four vowels very rarely appeared in the first syllables of words, but mainly in the second or following syllables.

Furthermore, occurrence of *ě, e, ĭ* and *o* in successive syllables within a word is not observed. There are no such words as **tēmě, *kete, *sīsĭ, *toso, *nomo*. Cooccurrence of the same vowels in a word is permitted only with the vowels of the first series, *a, i, u* and *ō*: *aka* (red), *tama* (pearl), *kimi* (millet), *susu* (soot), *tuku* (moon), *sōkō* (bottom), *kōtō* (deed), etc. These facts suggest the possibility that *ě, e, ĭ* and *o* did not exist in the earliest stage of Japanese history, but developed later on. They were probably formed in the following way: *ai* → *ě*, *ia* → *e*, *ui* → *ĭ*, *ua* → *o*. Thus the original vowels in Old Japanese were, according to this theory, *a, i, u, ō*.

6. Only one consonant was allowed to appear in the initial position. There were no initial consonant clusters like *tr, pl, str, spr*.
7. Eight consonants were allowed to stand in the initial position of a word: *k, s, t, n, f, m, y, w*. There is every reason to believe that *f* derived from older *p*.
8. As syllable-initial consonants in the second and the following syllables, a total of 13 consonants including the eight consonants

given above were permitted, namely: *k, s, t, n, f, m, y, w; g, z, d, b, r*. Old Japanese *g, z, d, b* had a short nasal glide before them, so that they were pronounced as ⁿ*ga*, ⁿ*za*, ⁿ*da*, ^m*ba*. The existence of a nasal glide before *g, z, d, b* is an important point in comparing Japanese with other languages such as Tamil.

9. Tamil distinctions between *t* and *t̃*; *n* and *ñ*; *r*, *r̃* and *r̃̃*; and *l* and *l̃* are not known in Japanese. In all its history Japanese has no cerebrals, but has only *t, n, and r*.
10. In the ninth century, there were five vowels, *a, i, u, e, and o*, in the speech of the central district of Japan.

Proposed Japanese and Tamil Sound Correspondences:

1. Vowels

As mentioned above, Old Japanese had four vowels, *a, i, u, ō*, with no distinction between long and short vowels. Hence the following correspondences could be established:

<i>Tam.</i>	<i>Jap.</i>	Number of Examples
1) <i>a, ā</i>	<i>a</i>	167
2) <i>i, ī</i>	<i>i</i>	34
3) <i>u, ū</i>	<i>u</i>	57
4) <i>u, ū</i>	<i>ō</i>	40
5) <i>e, ē</i>	<i>i</i>	27
6) <i>o, ō</i>	<i>a, (ō)</i>	8
7) <i>a, ā</i>	<i>ō</i>	4
8) <i>o, ō</i>	<i>ō</i>	10

Syllables which contain *u* and *ū* fall into two categories: those equivalent to the Japanese *u* and those equivalent to *ō*; the reason for this distinction has not yet been made clear.

Most *e* and *ē* in Tamil correspond to Japanese *i*, the probable reason

being that there was no *e* sound in Old Japanese.

Most *o* and *ō* correspond to Japanese *a*, the reason for this possibly being the absence of *o* in Old Japanese. There are some examples where *o* corresponds to Japanese *a*. But in Old Japanese there were examples of alternation of *a* and *ō*, without impairing the meaning:

{ <i>ana</i> (myself)	{ <i>kata</i> (single)	{ <i>asa</i> (shallow)
{ <i>ōnō</i> (id.)	{ <i>kōtō</i> (id.)	{ <i>ōsō</i> (id.)

Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the correspondences of Tam. *a*, *ā*: Jap. *a* and Tam. *o*, *ō*: Jap. *a* later developed into Tam. *a*, *ā*: Jap. *ō* and Tam. *o*, *ō*: Jap. *ō* respectively.

2. Consonants

<i>Tam.</i>	<i>Jap.</i>	Initial	Medial or Root-final
<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	62	20
<i>kk</i>	<i>k</i>	...	2
<i>ñk</i>	<i>g</i>	...	8
<i>c</i>	<i>s</i>	34	6
.....	zero	3	...
<i>cc</i>	<i>s</i>	...	3
.....	<i>z</i>	...	2
<i>ñ</i>	<i>n</i>	2	...
<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	...	21
.....	<i>s</i>	...	13
.....	<i>d</i>	...	4
<i>tt</i>	<i>t</i>	...	8
.....	<i>s</i>	...	7
.....	<i>z</i>	...	1
.....	<i>d</i>	...	5

	..... <i>r</i>	...	2
<i>n</i>	..... <i>n</i>	...	8
<i>nt</i>	..... <i>d</i>	...	6
<i>t</i>	..... <i>t</i>	30	8
	..... <i>s</i>	5	2
	..... <i>d</i>	...	3
<i>tt</i>	..... <i>t</i>	...	8
	..... <i>d</i>	...	1
<i>n</i>	..... <i>n</i>	19	10
<i>n</i>	..... <i>n</i>	...	2
<i>nt</i>	..... <i>d</i>	...	2
<i>p</i>	..... <i>f</i>	51	...
<i>pp</i>	..... <i>f</i>	...	6
	..... <i>b</i>	...	2
	..... <i>pp</i>	...	1
<i>m</i>	..... <i>m</i>	39	11
	..... <i>b</i>	...	2
<i>mm</i>	..... <i>m</i>	...	2
<i>mp</i>	..... <i>b</i>	...	10
	..... <i>m</i>	...	6
<i>y</i>	..... <i>y</i>	1	7
<i>yy</i>	..... <i>y</i>	...	2
<i>r</i>	..... <i>r</i>	...	30
	..... <i>s</i>	...	4
<i>r</i>	..... <i>r</i>	...	19
	..... <i>t</i>	...	1
<i>rr</i>	..... <i>r</i>	...	4
	..... <i>s</i>	...	1
<i>r</i>	..... <i>r</i>	...	20

.....	<i>s</i>	...	2
.....	<i>z</i>	...	2
.....	<i>y</i>	...	2
<i>l</i>	..... <i>r</i>	...	21
<i>ll</i>	..... <i>r</i>	...	1
<i>ḷ</i>	..... <i>r</i>	...	14
.....	<i>y</i>	...	3
<i>lḷ</i>	..... <i>r</i>	...	2
<i>v</i>	..... <i>w</i>	14	2
.....	<i>f</i>	14	7
.....	<i>b</i>	...	9
<i>vv</i>	..... <i>b</i>	...	3

I shall suggest three points regarding the consonantal correspondences.

1. In Tamil the initial consonant *c* is frequently dropped. A phenomenon similar to this is also noticeable in Japanese. See p. 51.
2. In Japanese there is no distinction between *r* and *l*; accordingly *r*, *ɾ*, *ɽ*, *l*, *ḷ* in Tamil all correspond to Japanese *r*. This point deserves to be emphasized because it is an important difference between Tamil and Japanese.
3. In comparing Japanese and Tamil, it should be noted that there are no cerebrals in Japanese. Therefore, a simple rule of correspondence between cerebrals in Tamil and Japanese phonemes can not be established. See pp. 53 ff.

The following observations are presented as parts of my study.

Concerning numerals, no systematic correspondence can be found between Tamil and Japanese. Old Japanese had two series of numerals: a native series and a series derived from the Chinese language.

The native series consists of *fī* (one), *fu* (two), *mi* (three), *yō* (four), *itu*

(five), *mu* (six), *nana* (seven), *ya* (eight), *kōkōnō* (nine), and *tōwō* (ten). They form three pairs as: *fi* (one), *fu* (twice one=two); *mi* (three), *mu* (twice three=six); *yō* (four), *ya* (twice four=eight).

The other series is used mainly in writing or for larger numbers. The numerals in this series were brought into Japanese through Chinese books which transmitted cultural knowledge such as philosophy, astronomy, medicine, art, and politics to Japan.

It is worth mentioning that some of the native numerals, such as, *mi* (three), *itu* (five), *nana* (seven), and *tō* (ten) seem to have come from the Kokuryo language, an ancient language in the eastern part of the Asiatic Continent and the northern part of the Korean Peninsula. Kokuryo once exerted a strong cultural influence on Japan.

There is again no correspondence for the names of metals, nor do the names for months correspond.

If we classify the corresponding words by subject matters, there is an abundance of words related to land and other geographical features, and to the cultivation of minor species of grain. This can be considered to be an indication of the cultural stage at which these words entered Japanese.

In compiling the following list of lexical correspondences, I used for Tamil the forms as they are given in *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* mentioned above. However, a more precise comparison must be made between the roots of Tamil and Japanese words. It has been asserted that Dravidian roots take the form CVC or CVCVC. And, Japanese verbal roots (in contradistinction to stems) are also supposed to be of the type CVC or CVCVC. My 1953 dissertation 'The Origin of the Conjugation of Japanese Verbs' demonstrated that in the 'yodanclass conjugation' which covers seventy percent of Japanese verbs, the root of a verb ends in a consonant. In short, they are of the type of the CVC

or CVCVC. This is an important fact necessary for conducting a successful comparison. With this in mind, I shall put a hyphen after a medial consonant phoneme of Tamil and Japanese words to clarify which part of a word is being compared.

Finally I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Pon Kothandaraman, Reader of Tamil Literature, the University of Madras, who has kindly offered me support since the beginning of my research, to Professor D. J. Vacek of Charles University, who took the trouble of going through my list of words, and to Professor M. B. Emeneau, who has helped me with numerous valuable suggestions. As I hardly need say, any possible shortcomings in my presentation are entirely my own. (This is an abbreviated version of the introduction to the Japanese edition, to be published by Shinchōsha, Tokyo.)

II. Sound Correspondences between Tamil and Japanese

1) vowels

<i>Tam. — Jap.</i>	<i>page</i>
1) a — a	12
2) ā — a	23
3) a, ā — ō	26
4) i — i	27
5) ī — i	30
6) u — u	30
7) ū — u	34
8) u — ō	35
9) ū — ō	38
10) e — i	39
11) ē — i	41
12) o, ō — a, ō	43

1) Tam. a — Jap. a

(Note) The hyphen in each word is to clarify the part to be compared.

- 1) T. **ak-am**: place, agricultural tract. (D. 8)
J. **ak-a**: paddy-field, rice-field. (dialectal)
- 2) T. **ak-al**: to spread, widen, extend, depart, go away. (D. 9)
J. **ak-u**: to open, be opened, become opened or vacant.
- 3) T. **ak-al**: to spread, widen, extend, depart, go away. (D. 9)
J. **ak-arū**: to spread, disperse, part, leave.
- 4) T. **aṅkal-āy**: to lament, grieve, sorrow, be envious, covet.
(D. 33)
J. **agar-asi**: to be lamentable, grievous.
- 5) T. **acaṭ-u**: stupidity, fool. (D. 40)
J. **asat-o**: foolish, superficial.
- 6) T. **att-u**: to unite (as two or more parts), make to fit in with one another, apply (as medicine): n. sewing. (D. 43)
J. **at-u**: to apply.
- 7) T. **acc-u**: weaver's reed instrument for pressing down the threads of the woof; comb-like frame in a loom through which the warp threads are passed and by which they are pressed or battened together. (D. 45)
J. **az-a>aze**: weaver's reed-instrument for pressing down the threads.
J. **az-afu**: to twist a rope or thread.
- 8) T. **acc-aṇ**: father. (D. 46)
J. **ach-a**: father. (dialectal)
- 9) T. **ann-ai**: mother, elder sister. (D. 53)
J. **an-e**: elder sister.
- 10) T. **aṭ-i**: foot, footprint, base, bottom, source, origin. (D. 63)
J. **as-i**: foot, leg.

- 11) T. **aṭ-i**: to beat, strike, dash against, strike, defeat, overcome, slay, punish; n. blow, stroke. (D. 67)
J. **at-u**: to hit, strike, apply.
- 12) T. **aṭṭ-u**: to join, stick, paste (tr.). (D. 86)
J. **at-u**: to patch up, join.
- 13) T. **aṇṭ-ai**: field bund, ridge of a field. (D. 102)
J. **ad-ei**: ridge of a field, forest and mountain. (dialectal)
J. **ad-o**: id. (dialectal)
- 14) T. **aṇ-ai**: ridge for retaining water in a field, embankment, dam, bank of river or sea. (D. 102)
J. **an-a**: ridge between rice-field. (dialectal)
- 15) T. **at-ir**: to shake, quake, tremble, be startled. (D. 117)
J. **ad-iru**: to writhe, move about in sleeping.
- 16) T. **amaḷ-i**: tumult, uproar, bustle. (D. 140)
J. **amar-u**: to be boisterous, uproarious. (dialectal)
- 17) T. **am-ir**: to be immersed, plunged, sink. (D. 141)
J. **am-u**: to bathe (in the sea or river.)
- 18) T. **ampal-i**: porridge, esp. of rāgi. (D. 146)
J. **amar-i**: porridge.
- 19) T. **amm-ā, amm-āl**: mother. (D. 154)
J. **am-a, amm-ā**: mother. (dialectal)
- 20) T. **ayy-ā**: father. (D. 163)
J. **ay-a**: father. (dialectal)
- 21) T. **ar-i**: rice, paddy. (D. 178)
(cf.) **ar-i** (Malayalam): grain of rice freed from chaff, seed, grain.
J. **ar-e**: powder made of rice.
- 22) T. **ar-ai**: to grind, pulverize, destroy by rubbing, mash, destroy, clear of seeds, gin. (D. 191)
J. **ar-a**: rice bran.

- 23) T. **ar-ai**: room, apartment, chamber, cell, compartment.
(D. 272)
J. **ar-ato**: a room near the entrance, entrance of a house. (dialectal)
- 24) T. **al-ukku**: to strut, swagger, to shake (tr.) slightly. (D. 203)
J. **ar-uku**: to walk, go on foot, walk about.
- 25) T. **al-ar**: to blossom, open up, spread (as rays of the sun, water), increase in size, manifest itself; n. full-blown flower. (D. 209)
J. **ar-u**: to be born, come into being.
- 26) T. **aval-am**: suffering, pain, distress, poverty, want, sorrowing, care, anxiety, fault, sickness, disease. (D. 225)
J. **afar-e**: sorrow, pity, suffering, sympathy, tender feeling.
- 27) T. **avur-i**: indigo plant. (D. 228)
J. ***awö > awo**: blue. (name of colour) (sometimes verging into green)
- 28) T. **avir-i**: indigo plant. (D. 228)
J. **awi**: indigo plant.
- 29) T. **avv-ai**: mother (D. 232)
J. **ab-a**: mother. (dialectal)
- 30) T. **av-ai**: to pound in a mortar, crush, cuff, prod. (D. 1976)
J. **af-a**: millet. (*kumai* means 'husked rice' in Japanese).
- 31) T. **kac-aṭu**: dregs, uncleanness, dirtiness, blemish, fault, imperfection. (D. 916)
J. **kas-u**: dregs, lees, refuse.
- 32) T. **kaṭ-ai**: entrance, gate. (D. 929)
J. **kad-o**: entrance, gate.
- 33) T. **kaṭamp-an**: unruly person. (D. 936)
T. **kaṭamp-i**: lewd woman.
J. **kadam-u**: to be crooked, perverse, lewd.
- 34) T. **kaṭ-i**: to bite, gnaw. (D. 945)
J. **kad-iru**: to gnaw, nibble, bite.

- 35) T. **katt-i**: boil, abscess, tumour, clod, lump, concretion, anything hardened, coagulated, enlarged spleen, foetus. (D. 962)
J. **kas-a**: blotch, boil, tumour, lump.
- 36) T. **kaṇ**: joint in bamboo or cane. (D. 974)
T. **kaṇ-u**: joint of bamboo, cane, etc. (D. 974)
J. **kan-ame**: rivet of a fan. (*me* means 'eye')
- 37) T. **kaṇ**: place, site. (D. 975)
J. **ka**: place.
- 38) T. **kat-ir**: ear of grain, spear of grass. (D. 1002)
J. **kas-ira**: spear of grass, the hairy part of a head.
- 39) T. **kavv-u**: to seize with the mouth, grasp with eagerness. (D. 1025)
J. **kab-uru**: to bite, gnaw, nibble.
- 40) T. **kamar**: crack, cleft in the ground caused by drought. (D. 1030)
J. **kama**: cleft, deep crack, hollow in a river. (dialectal)
- 41) T. **kamm-al**: hoarseness, sore throat. (D. 1044)
T. **kamm-u**: to become hoarse, be rough or jarring (as a wind instrument).
J. **kam-a**: noisy, boisterous.
- 42) T. **kam-ar**: to emit fragrance. (D. 1045)
J. **kam-ari** fragrance.
J. **kam-arū**: to smell, scent. (dialectal)
- 43) T. **kar-ai**: to become emaciated, become gradually attenuated. (D. 1086)
J. **kar-u**: to wither, die (properly of a plant).
- 44) T. **kal**: stone, pebble, boulder, precious stone, milestone. (D. 1091)
J. **kar-a**: stone.
- 45) T. **kal-āvu**: to mix, join together, unite. (D. 1092)
J. **kar-amu**: to twine round, twist about so as to join.

- 46) T. **kal-ai**: to disperse (as an assembly, a defeated army), be scattered (as clouds), be ruined. (D. 1102)
J. **kar-u**: to depart, separate.
- 47) T. **kav-ir**: to be capsized, turned bottom upwards. (D. 1121)
J. **kaf-eru**: to be capsized, return.
- 48) T. **kav-ul**: cheek, temple or jaw of elephant. (D. 1124)
J. **kaf-o**: face, countenance, look.
- 49) T. **kaṭ-u**: stake for impaling criminals, trident, sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around cow's neck. (D. 1146)
J. **kar-i**: trident.
- 50) T. **kaṭ-i**: rod, staff, stick, handle of tool, peg to keep a yoke in place, lath. (D. 1155)
J. **kas-i**: rod to keep a yoke of boat.
- 51) T. **kaḷ-ai**: to weed, pluck out, pull up, extirpate. (D. 1157)
J. **kar-u**: to cut (grass), reap, shear, trim; weed.
- 52) T. **kaḷ-i**: thick pulp, liquid paste, a kind of pasty pottage made with flour, etc., gruel. (D. 1162)
J. **kay-u**: gruel.
- 53) T. **kaṛaṅk-u**: to whirl; n. whirling, gyration, kite. (D. 1168)
J. **karag-u**: to tie up (round), tuck up (one's clothes), bind.
- 54) T. **kaṛ-al**: firewood, fuel. (D. 1169)
J. **kar-a>gara**: firewood, fuel. (dialectal)
- 55) T. **caṭṭ-am**: rule, order, regulation, wooden frame, model. (D. 1899)
J. **sad-amu**: to regulate official or holy affairs, fix (a date, etc.)
- 56) T. **caṭṭ-i**: earthen vessel, pan. (D. 1901)
J. **sas-i(nabē)**: earthen pan. (*nabe* means 'pan')
- 57) T. **caṭṭ-ukam**: ladle, metal spatula with a long handle. (D. 1905)
(cf.) **saṭṭ-i** (Tulu): a kind of wooden ladle.
J. **saz-i**: wooden spoon.

- 58) T. **capp-al**: refuse of food, leavings. (D. 1925)
J. **sapp-a > zappa**: refuse of food. (dialectal)
- 59) T. **capp-ai**: that which is insipid or tasteless. (D. 1929)
J. **saf-asu**: to make something insipid, remove astringency.
- 60) T. **camp-ā**: a superior kind of paddy. (D. 1938)
J. **sab-a**: rice specially offered to a deity.
- 61) T. **cal-avai**: bleaching or washing of cloth, washed cloth. (D. 1957)
J. **sar-asu**: to wash and bleach.
- 62) T. **cal-i**: to sift. (D. 1959)
J. **sar-u > zaru**: sieve.
- 63) T. **call-i**: small pieces of stone or glass, potsherd. (D. 1966)
(cf.) **jall-i** (Kannada, Telugu): broken stones.
J. **sar-i > jari**: gravel, pebble.
- 64) T. **cav-aṭu**: earth impregnated with soda, alkaline soil. (D. 1972)
J. **sab-a**: clay containing sand. (dialectal)
- 65) T. **call-al**: mud, slush. (D. 1993)
J. **sar-afu**: to dredge, clean (out), sweep (mud).
- 66) T. **car-ukku**: to slip, or slide, go astray. (D. 2048)
J. **sar-u**: to go away, leave, quit.
- 67) T. **cakk-ai**: chips, small wooden peg. (D. 2266)
J. **sak-a > zaka**: twigs. (dialectal)
- 68) T. **nar-al**: to sound, make noise. (D. 2365)
J. **nar-u**: to ring, toll, sound.
- 69) T. **taṭ-i**: to grow large, swell, become stout, grow hard. (D. 2449)
J. **tat-u**: to grow large, swell.
- 70) T. **taṭ-a**: large, broad, full. (D. 2449)
J. **tat-afu**: to overflow, fill with water; praise.
- 71) T. **taṭ-i**: to hew down, cut off, kill. (D. 2458)

- J. **tat-u**: to cut off, break off.
- 72) T. **taṭ-i**: stick, staff, rod, cane, club, cudgel, bludgeon. (D. 2459)
J. **tat-i**: sword, long sword.
- 73) T. **taṭ-u**: to hinder, stop, forbid, prohibit, restrain, control. (D. 2460)
J. **tat-u**: to stop, forbid, prohibit, block up, quit (a habit).
- 74) T. **taṭṭ-i**: salver, tray. (D. 2463)
J. **tad-i**: wooden box used for carrying food.
- 75) T. **tatt-u**: to leap, jump, skip, hop, go by leaps and jumps. (D. 2490)
J. **tat-u**: to spring from, set forth, go off.
- 76) T. **tant-ai**: father. (D. 2494)
J. **tad-a**: father. (dialectal)
- 77) T. **tamp-al**: hardening of ricefields after heavy rain. (riverside land having much water.) (D. 2511)
J. **tamb-o**: mire field, mud field, paddy-field.
J. **ta**: id.
- 78) T. **tav-ir**: to abstain, refrain, cease, become extinct, stay, abide, subside, abate, leave, separate from, forsake. (D. 2539)
J. **tab-i**: abiding at a place away from one's home.
- 79) T. **taṭ-ai**: to flourish, thrive, grow luxuriantly (as plants), be abundant (as a flood), prosper (as a family, people, state). (D. 2545)
J. **tar-u**: to flourish, to be abundant, sufficient.
- 80) T. **taṭ-ar**: to grow weary, enfeebled, grow slack, become flabby from age, become relaxed as a tie or grasp. (D. 2551)
J. **tar-asi**: to be weary, foolish; simpleton.
- 81) T. **naṭ-u**: middle, centre. (D. 2959)
J. **na**: middle.
- 82) T. **nam-uṭṭu**: to itch. (D. 2972)
J. **nam-adu**: a kind of skin-disease causing itchy sensation.

- 83) T. **namp-u**: to long for, desire intensely, trust, confide in, rely on, believe, have faith in, hope, expect. (D. 2975)
J. **nam-u**: to desire intensely.
- 84) T. **nal-akku**: to crumple as cloth or paper, soil slightly, sully, tarnish. (D. 2987)
J. **nar-u**: to be crumpled.
- 85) T. **nav-u**: to become soft, be weary (as the limbs by labour). (D. 2994)
J. **naf-ē**: to wither, droop, lose strength of feet.
J. **naf-ēku**: to be paralyzed (as feet).
- 86) T. **pak-avu**: slice, share. (D. 3154)
T. **pak-al**: dividing, separating.
J. **fak-a**: share, dividing.
- 87) T. **pacc-ai**: greenness, paleness, unripeness. (D. 3161)
J. **fas-a > wasa**: green rice-plant, early ripening rice.
- 88) T. **paṭ-al**: hurdle or wattled frame for sheltering cattle, sunshade, shutter of braided palm leaves or thorns. (D. 3183)
J. **fas-a**: wattled frame for hanging rice plants.
- 89) T. **paṭ-i**: step, stair, rung of a ladder. (D. 3188)
J. **fas-i**: stairs, a staircase.
- 90) T. **paṭ-u**: to perish, die, set. (D. 3190)
J. **fat-u**: to get to an end, die; to come to anchor, cast anchor.
- 91) T. **paṭ-ukar**: ricefield, agricultural tract. (D. 3192)
J. **fat-akē**: dry rice-field, agricultural field.
- 92) T. **paṭ-uvam**: slushy field. (D. 3192)
J. **fat-a**: field for millet.
- 93) T. **paṭṭ-i**: lawless, unbridled person, theft, prostitute. (D. 3200)
J. **fatt-i > fati**: rompish girl, beggar, menstruation. (dialectal)
- 94) T. **paṭṭ-ai**: painted stripe (as on a temple wall), piebald colour, dapple. (D. 3206)

- J. **fad-ara**: dappled, mottled.
- 95) T. **paṭṭ-am**: flat or level surface of anything. (D. 3207)
 T. **paṭṭ-ai**: bark of tree. (D. 3205)
 J. **fad-a**: skin (of animal or plant).
- 96) T. **paṇ-i**: to speak, say, declare (used of a superior), order, command. (D. 3212)
 J. **fan-asu**: to speak, say, talk.
- 97) T. **pamp-al**: expanse, spaciousness, luxuriance. (D. 3255)
 J. **fab-a**: width, breadth.
- 98) T. **par-a**: to spread, be diffused, be broad (as a plane surface) (D. 3255)
 T. **pār**: expanse, earth. (D. 3255)
 J. **far-a**: open field.
- 99) T. **par-i**: to separate, be sundered, break off. (D. 3267)
 J. **far-asu > barasu**: to break to pieces, kill, do away with.
- 100) T. **par-i**: to run, go out, escape. (D. 3268)
 J. **fas-u**: to run, gallop.
 J. **fas-iru**: to run, run away, flee.
 J. **bar-un**: to run. (dialectal)
- 101) T. **par-i**: to be affectionate. (D. 3269)
 J. **fas-i**: to have a sympathy with, think tenderly of.
- 102) T. **par-u**: to become large, bulky, plump, swell. (D. 3277)
 J. **far-u**: to become large, bulky, plump; swell.
- 103) T. **pal**: tooth. (D. 3288)
 J. **fa**: tooth.
- 104) T. **paṇ-i**: to pluck, crop, pick off with a twist, weed, eradicate, pull out (as an arrow), take by force, rob, destroy. (D. 3317)
 J. **far-u**: to pluck, weed, crop.
- 105) T. **paṇṇ-u**: to grasp, seize, catch, hold, receive, adhere to, touch, be kindled, stick, become joined to or welded together (as

metals soldered). (D. 3320)

J. **far-u**: to adhere, touch, stick.

106) T. **macc-u**: terraced roof, flat roof, wainscot ceiling. (D. 3782)

J. **mas-a**: shingle. (dialectal)

107) T. **maṭ-am**: ignorance, folly, simplicity, credulity, artlessness. tenderness, acquiescence. (D. 3798)

J. **mat-a**: ignorance, simplicity, credulity,

108) T. **maṭ-u**: to take food or drink; devour; cause to eat or drink, feed. (D. 3807)

J. **mat-uru**: to offer food to a god, to offer to an honorable man.

109) T. **maṭ-u**: to unite, join. (D. 3808)

J. **mat-uru**: to join cloth by sewing.

J. **mat-ufu**: to unite, join.

110) T. **maṭ-u**: pond, pool, deep place in a river or channel. (D. 3809)

J. **mas-u**: a fresh water-pool between seashore and riverside ricefield. (dialectal)

111) T. **maṭṭ-u**: measure, quantity, a standard of measurement. (D. 3811)

J. **mas-u**: a dry or liquid measure.

112) T. **maṇ**: the earth, world, earth as an element, dust, dirt, dry ground, soil, land. (D. 3817)

J. **man-a**: sandbund, dry ground soil.

J. **man-ago**: sand, gravel.

113) T. **maṇ-a**: to wed, embrace, be united, mingled, come together, happen, be fixed, attached, shine, copulate with, live in company with. (D. 3818)

J. **man-agari**: to embrace and copulate (with).

114) T. **matil**: wall round a fort, fortification, wall, coping. (D. 3840)

J. **mati**: town, city.

115) T. **may-akku**: mental delusion, stupor. (D. 3852)

J. **may-a**: to cheat, deceive.

J. **may-ofu**: to be perplexed, be puzzled.

116) T. **maṭ-u**: axe. (D. 3889)

J. **mas-akari**: broadax. (*kari* means 'knife')

117) T. **maṭ-u**: another, other, next. (D. 3903)

J. **mat-a**: another, other.

118) T. **vak-u**: to separate, divide, apportion, distribute, divide.
(D. 4255)

J. **wak-u**: to divide, part, separate.

119) T. **vaṅk-u**: orifice, hole, hollow as in a stone. (D. 4262)

J. **wag-o**: a cave made by raging waves, abyss. (dialectal)

120) T. **vaṭ-am**: cable, strand of garland. (D. 4268)

J. **was-a**: ring of cord, a kind of snare. (dialectal)

121) T. **vaṭ-u**: error, mistake, failure, fault, lapse, damage, loss, sin, scandal, ill-repute, solecism, impropriety of language. (D. 4336)

J. **war-u**, **war-ō**: bad, evil, ill, wrong, immoral, injurious, harmful, coarse.

122) T. **vaṭ-al**: drying up, dried twig, dried fruit, flesh, etc. (D. 4355)

J. **war-a**: dried straw of rice-plant.

123) T. **vaṭ-u**: mouth of an ulcer or wound. (D. 4275)

J. **fas-u**: ulcer, malignant ulcer. (dialectal)

124) T. **vaṇṭ-u**: low, mean conduct. (D. 3223)

J. **fad-i**: shame, conduct of a low grade.

125) T. **vaṭ-u**: wart, mole, scar, wale. (D. 4275)

J. **fat-a**: scar of a burn.

126) T. **vaṇṭ-al**: earth washed ashore by a river, lake. (D. 4282)

J. **wad-a**: (deep) bend of a river, inlet of a lake.

127) T. **var-u**: to come, happen, come into being, be known, become clear, be completed, be able. (D. 4311)

- J. (ara)far-u: to appear, come in sight.
 (cf.) 25) T. al-ar: to blossom, open up, spread (as rays of the sun, water), increase in size, manifest itself. (D. 209)
- 128) T. vavv-u: to snatch, take hold of, carry off, sweep away.
 (D. 4329)
 J. faf-u > bafu: to snatch, carry off.
- 129) T. var-umpu: fat, suet. (D. 4337)
 J. far-e > bare: fat existing between skin and intestine of an animal.
- 130) T. vaḷ-ai: small beam, long piece of wood. (D. 4344)
 J. far-i: beam of a house.
- 131) T. vaṭ-i: small cane or stick. (D. 4272)
 J. fas-i: chopsticks.

2) Tam. ā — Jap. a

- 132) T. āṭ-u: to dance, act a part or play, play, sport, cohabit, fight, go, wander about; say, do. (D. 290)
 J. as-obu: to play a musical instrument, to play, dance.
- 133) T. ātt-ā, ātt-āl: mother. (D. 300)
 J. ad-a: mother. (dialectal)
- 134) T. āy-āl: mother (D. 308)
 J. ay-a: mother. (dialectal)
- 135) T. ār: to shout, roar, bellow; slander, vilify. (D. 312)
 J. ar-agafu, ar-asofu: to brawl, wrangle, compete.
- 136) T. ār: sharpness, pointedness. (D. 314)
 (cf.) ār (Malayalam): chip, splinter (as of bamboo).
 J. ar-a: sharp bone of a fish.
- 137) T. kāt-i: fermented gruel or ricewater, vinegar, gruel, pickles.
 (D. 1204)
 J. kas-u: brewer's grains: draff, lees.

- 138) T. **kāmp-u**: flower-stalk, flowering branch, handle, shaft.
(D. 1216)
J. **kab-i**: flower-stalk, haft of a sword.
- 139) T. **kār**: to be pungent, acrid, hot to the taste. (D. 1227)
J. **kar-a**: hot, pungent, peppery, salty.
- 140) T. **kāl**: leg, foot, base (of tree), family, relationship. (D. 1238)
J. **kar-a**: family, clan.
- 141) T. **cāy**: to grow thin. (D. 307)
T. **āy**: to diminish, be reduced; n. smallness. (D. 307)
J. **sa**: small, little, shallow, thin (used also as a prefix.)
- 142) T. **cāṭ-u**: to stretch out as the arms and legs from lassitude.
(D. 2007)
(cf.) **cāc-u** (Kannada): to stretch out, hold out, extend, stretch forth, put out as the hand etc. (D. 2007)
J. **sas-u**: to extend, stretch straight.
- 143) T. **cāmp-u**: to wither, droop, perish, pine away, close up as flowers, decline, shrink. (D. 2025)
J. **sab-u**: to become desolate, become old or antiquated.
J. **sab-usi**: to be lonesome, solitary, feel sorrow.
- 144) T. **cāy-am**: colour, tinge, tint, dye, true colour, real nature.
(D. 2027)
J. **say-a**: to be of vivid colour, clear, bright, lucid.
- 145) T. **nāl-am**: earth, land. (D. 2374)
J. **na**: earth, ground.
- 146) T. **tāt-ā**: father. (D. 2580)
J. **tad-a** > **dada**: father. (dialectal)
- 147) T. **tāv-u**: to fly, spread, jump up, leap over. (D. 2596)
J. **tab-u**: to fly, flutter, soar.
- 148) T. **tāṅ**: to fall low, be lowered, descend, decline as the sun, sink in water, sink in circumstances or repute, decrease, decay, de-

generate, despond, be dejected, prove inferior, fail, stay, rest, droop. (D. 2597)

J. **tar-u**: to hang down.

149) T. **tār-vāram**: sloping roof, lean-to, penthouse. (D. 2597)

J. **tar-uki**: rafter. (*ki* means 'wood')

150) T. **tār**: bolt, bar. (D. 2598)

J. **sar-u**: bolt, fastener (of a door).

151) T. **tār-i**: large pan, pot or vessel with a wide mouth, jar, burial urn. (D. 2600)

J. **tar-u**: cask, barrel.

152) T. **nār-u**: to sprout, shoot forth, come into being, be born, appear, rise. (D. 2380)

J. **nar-u**: to be born, come into being.

153) T. **nāṭṭ-u**: to set up, fix, plant, establish one in life, create. (D. 2958)

J. **nas-u**: to perform, accomplish, bear, produce, bring forth.

154) T. **nāv-u**: tongue; to thrust out the tongue and move it sideways, mock by thrusting out the tongue. (D. 3009)

J. **nab-uru**: to lick, lap, tease, make sport of.

155) T. **nān**: I. (D. 4234)

J. **na**: I. (later 'thou')

156) T. **pāpp-ātti**: butterfly. (D. 3360)

J. **fab-eru**: butterfly. (dialectal)

157) T. **pāmp-u**: snake. (D. 3361)

J. **fab-u**: snake. (dialectal)

158) T. **pār**: to see, look at, examine, inspect, know, look for. (D. 3366)

J. (*ma*) **far-u** > **mabar-u**: to look. (*ma* means 'eye.')

159) T. **mā**: animal, beast (esp. horse, elephant). (D. 3917)

J. **ma**: horse.

- 160) T. **māv-u**: flour, powder, dust. (D. 3921)
 J. **mab-usu**: to cover with powder, smear (with dust or powder).
- 161) T. **māṇ**: to be full, abundant, great. (D. 3937)
 J. **man-esi**: to be many in number, repeated many times.
- 162) T. **māl**: to die, perish, be exhausted, expended or finished.
 (D. 3958)
 J. **mar-ubu**: to die. (dialectal)
- 163) T. **yār-u**: river, brook. (D. 4233)
 J. **yar-a**: river, brook.
- 164) T. **vāṅk-u**: to bend; n. bending. (D. 4371)
 J. **wag-u**: to bend.
- 165) T. **vāy**: to flourish, be luxuriant, be over-luxuriant in growth.
 (D. 4383)
 J. **fay-arū**: to prosper, thrive; to be in prevail.
 J. **fay-asu**: to make grow, cheer.
- 166) T. **vāy**: edge, rim, edge as of a knife, mouth, lip, word, speech.
 (D. 4385)
 J. **fa**: edge of a blade, edge.
 J. **fa, ba**: word, speech. (*fa* is an element in *kōtōnō-fa* or *kōtōba*.) *kōtō* means 'matter, expression'.
- 167) T. **vāv-al**: bat (flying). (D. 4400)
 J. **fab-uri**: bat (animal). (dialectal)

3) Tam. a, ā — Jap. ō

(Note) In Old Japanese, vowel *a* and *ō* were often in free variation. Hence the examples below are found.

- 168) T. **kaṭav-u**: he-buffalo. (which carries weighty loads) (D. 943)
 J. **kōtōf-i**: strong buffalo carrying weighty loads.
- 169) T. **mat-i**: moon, full moon. (D. 3839)
 J. ***mōt-i > moti**: full moon.

- 170) T. **pār**: to go to ruin, be laid waste. (D. 3381)
 J. ***fōr-ōbu > forobu**: to go to ruin, go to waste.
- 171) T. **vāl**: tail, anything long or elongated. (D. 4394)
 J. ***wō > wo**: tail, string, cord, rope.

4) Tam. i — Jap. i

- 172) T. **i**: demonstr. base expr. the nearer or proximate person or thing. (D. 351)
 J. **i**: a proximate person or thing.
- 173) T. **impar**: here; this world. (D. 351)
 J. **ima**: now. (*i* 'this' *ma* 'point of time')
- 174) T. **iṭ-i**: thunder, roar, great noise, ache, throbbing pain. (D. 372)
 J. **it-i**: awful might of a god like thunder.
- 175) T. **iṭ-ai**: middle in space or time, interval, gap, unfilled space, waist. (D. 380)
 J. **it-o**: interval, gap (in time).
- 176) T. **itt-i**: white fig. (D. 390)
 J. **it-iziku**: fig or fig-tree.
- 177) T. **ir-a**: to beg, alms, beseech, entreat. (D. 400)
 T. **ir-aval**: begging, anything borrowed to be returned after use (except money).
 (cf.) **er-avu** (Kannada): that which is asked for, that which one desires to borrow, a thing borrowed for temporary use, state of borrowing from one another. (D. 400)
 J. **ir-afu**: to borrow.
- 178) T. **ir-uku**: to daub, smear, rub over (as mortar). (D. 428)
 T. **ir-ai**: to rub so as to be dissolved (as a pill in honey or milk), daub, paint, draw.
 J. **ir-ō**: colour (to be smeared on cloth, etc.).
- 179) T. **ir-ai**: to associate very intimately, have tender emotions (as

in love), be together (as husband and wife), copulate (as snakes).
(D. 430)

J. **ir-afu**: to associate, answer.

180) T. **il-aku**: to shake (intr.), agitate. (D. 432)

J. **ir-aku** > **yuraku**: to shake, swing, sway.

(note) *i* and *yu* were interchangeable in Old Japanese as in
iku, *yuku* (to go); *imē*, *yumē* (dream): *iki*, *yuki* (name of
an island); *i-mu*, *yuyu-si* (to be a taboo), etc.

181) T. **il-aku**: to become relaxed (as a bowstring), get loose (as
screws), become pliable (as melted iron). (D. 433)

J. **ir-a** > **yura**: to be loose, lax, slack, pliable. (see the note above.)

182) T. **ir-u**: to strain, percolate (as a liquid). (D. 445)

J. **ir-u**: to strain, percolate.

183) T. **iruk-u**: to become dry (as mortar or clay), become tight (as
a knot), harden (as land dried by the sun, molten metals when
they are cooled), thicken (as phlegm), congeal, coagulate, soli-
dify, become firm, be fixed or rooted in. (D. 447)

J. ***irōk-u** > **iroku**: to get dry. (dialectal)

184) T. **ir-ai**, **ir-appu**: inside of a sloping roof, eaves of a house.
(D. 449)

(cf.) **ir-akāli** (Malayalam): eaves of a house.

(cf.) **er-ake** (Kannada): a roof, thatch.

J. **ir-aka**: eaves, a roof.

185) T. **kir-i**: to tear, rend, split, cut, rip up, lacerate. (D. 1316)

J. **kir-u**: to cut, chop, hack, carve, slash, saw, shear.

186) T. **cimp-u**: small splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of
wood or metal, chip, frayed ends of a worn cord, twig. (D. 2098)

J. **sib-a**: brushwood, fiewood, chips.

J. **sib-a**: lawn grass.

187) T. **cil-uppu**: to churn, stir, agitate. (D. 2118)

J. ***sir-ōfu** > **sirofu**: to agitate each other.

- 188) T. **tim-ir**: to be numbed as a limb, be paralysed; stiffness from cold. (D. 2647)
 J. **sim-u**: to benumbed (with cold).
- 189) T. **nil-am**: ground, earth, land, soil, field, the earth, world. (D. 3044)
 J. **ni**: soil, earth.
- 190) T. **pic-ai**: squeeze or mash between the palms. (D. 3404)
 J. **fi-igu**: crush, squash, squeeze firmly.
- 191) T. **piṭ-ar**: nape of the neck. (D. 3411)
 J. **fit-i**: part of the body, extending from the neck to the shoulder.
- 192) T. **piṭ-i**: to catch, grasp, seize, capture. (D. 3412)
 J. **fi-i**: to grasp firmly, tightly.
- 193) T. **piṇ-ai**: to entwine (intr.), tie, unite, copulate, fasten, clasp each other's hands as in dancing. (D. 3423)
 J. **fin-eru**: to twist, twirl, twiddle.
- 194) T. **piṇṇ-i**: flour, meal, powder. (D. 3424)
 J. **fid-i**: powdery dust.
- 195) T. **piṇ-i**: to squeeze, express, press out with hands, drip, exude, shed or pour (as rain). (D. 3440)
 J. **fir-u**: to press out, drip, exude.
- 196) T. **miṇ-i**: eye, eyeball, knowledge, wisdom. (D. 4456)
 J. **mir-u**: to look, see.
- 197) T. **vik-u**: to be tight, stiff or hardened. (D. 4411)
 J. **fik-u**: to be stiff, be contracted, have a cramp (in a leg).
- 198) T. **vil**: to open out, expand, unfold as a blossom, be separated from. (D. 4459)
 J. **fir-aku**: to open, uncover, unfold.
- 199) T. **vil**: to sell, put on sale, be sold. (D. 4448)
 J. ***wir-u > uru**: to sell; offer (thing) for sale.

(Note) *Vi* in Tamil often corresponds *u* in Japanese. It is probably because *wi* in Japanese easily changed into *u*.

- 200) T. **viḷ-ampu**: to speak, say, proclaim openly, make public, reveal. (D. 4460)
 J. ***wir-afu > urafu**: to divine, tell a person's fortune.
- 201) T. **viṭ-u**: to perish, be destroyed, die. (D. 4481)
 J. ***wis-u > usu**: to disappear, vanish, die away.

5) Tam. i — Jap. i

- 202) T. **ni**: to separate from, renounce as the world, put away, abandon, leave, be removed. (D. 3052)
 J. **i-nu**: i 'here' + nu 'to go away, leave.'
- 203) T. **niṅk-u**: to leave, go, separate from, pass over, turn away (D. 3052)
 J. **nig-u**: to run away, escape, get loose.
- 204) T. **pir, pir-am**: sponge gourd. (D. 3467)
 (cf.) **picc-akam** (Malayalam): sponge gourd. (D. 3467)
 J. **fis-ako**: gourd, calabash.
- 205) T. **mī**: top, height, loftiness, sky, heavens, dignity. (D. 3966)
 J. **mi**: an honorific prefix used for anything relating to a god or an emperor.

6) Tam. u — Jap. u

- 206) T. **uv-aṇ**: upper place, place above. (D. 475)
 J. **uf-a**: the upper part, the top, the summit, the head, the outer part.
- 207) T. **uk-a**: to be pleased, be glad, desire, hanker after. (D. 476)
 J. **uk-arū**: to be gay, in high spirits, make merry.
- 208) T. **uk-a**: to ascend, rise stately, soar upward. (D. 477)
 J. **uk-abu**: to waft, float (on the water, in the air).
- 209) T. **uk-u**: to be shed as feathers or hair, fall down, die. (D. 480)

- J. **uk-u**: to fall off, be slipped off.
- 210) T. **ucc-i**: crown of head, head, summit, zenith. (D. 496)
J. **uz-u**: crown made of flowers, flowers worn on the head.
- 211) T. **utt-u**: to discard, throw away. (D. 536)
J. **ut-u**: to throw (cast, fling) away, dump.
- 212) T. **um-i**: husk; to become chaff. (D. 548)
J. **um-u**: to ripple, flax and take out the fibres.
- 213) T. **uy-ar**: to rise (as water), move toward the meridian (as a heavenly body), be high, elevated, lofty, grow, increase, be excellent, eminent. (D. 555)
J. **uy-a**: to respect.
- 214) T. **ur-al**: mortar. (D. 560)
(cf.) **ur-al** (Malayalam): wooden mortar for beating rice.
J. **us-u**: mortar, hand-mill.
(note) the examples of the correspondences *r:s* are shown on page 67.
- 215) T. **ur-u**: to become ripe, mature. (D. 567)
J. **ur-u**: to become ripe.
- 216) T. **uruk-u**: to dissolve (intr.) with heat, melt, liquefy, be fused, become tender, melt (as the heart), be kind. (D. 569)
J. **uruk-asu**: to steep in water (to make soft beans or seeds).
- 217) T. **ur-ai**: to rub into a paste, grate. (D. 572)
J. **ur-akosi**: to grate, to rub into a paste (*kosi* means 'filter')
- 218) T. **uḷ**: to be, have. (D. 599)
J. **u**: to be, set, sit, get, have.
- 219) T. **uḷ**: inside, interior of a place, mind, heart, a locative ending. (D. 600)
J. **ur-a**: inside of something, back, rear, reverse side.
- 220) T. **urāṅk-u**: to sleep, feel drowsy, be weary. (D. 606)
J. **urag-u**: to sleep, feel drowsy.

- 221) T. **kucc-i**: splinter, peg, stick. (D. 1369)
J. **kus-i**: skewer, spit.
- 222) T. **kut-alai**: lisp, prattle of children, soft talk (as of young girls). (D. 1418)
J. **kut-aru** > **gutaru**: chat, chatter, gabble. (dialectal)
- 223) T. **kuvav-u**: to be piled up; heap up, gather. (D. 1449)
J. **kufaf-u**: to add, add up, sum up, increase, gain.
- 224) T. **kur-āl**: dim, tawny colour. (to be black) (D. 1479)
J. **kur-o**: dark, black.
- 225) T. **kur-u**: nut. (D. 1483)
J. **kur-u**: chestnut.
J. **kur-umi**: walnut.
- 226) T. **kur-uvi**: small bird. (sparrow) (D. 1493)
(cf.) **kur-rvi**: (Malayalam): sparrow.
J. **kur-a**: sparrow.
- 227) T. **kur-uḷ**: to curl; n. curl, lock of hair, woman's hair. (D. 1494)
J. **kur-umeku**: to curl, turn round.
- 228) T. **kul-ai**: cluster, bunch (as of fruits, flowers). (D. 1504)
J. **kur-a**: plant, bunch. (dialectal)
- 229) T. **kur-appu**: to mix, stir, confuse, disturb, bewilder, disconcert. (D. 1510)
J. **kur-ufu**: to become insane.
- 230) T. **kuṛ-i**: pit, hole, hollow, cavity, depression, excavation, pond, well; to be hollowed out (as a hole, pit, cavity). (D. 1511)
J. **kur-u**: to bore a hole (in wood, etc.), hollow out.
- 231) T. **kuṛ-aṭu**: small block or clump of wood, plank. (D. 1528)
J. **kur-e**: small block of wood.
- 232) T. **kum-ai**: to beat or pound in a mortar; n. blow, stroke. (D. 1536)
J. **kum-a**: husked special rice for deity.

- 233) T. **cuk-ir**: to card as cotton, part, separate (as hair, fibres). (D. 2174)
 J. **suk-u**: to comb the hair; to plough.
 J. **suk-i**: a plough.
- 234) T. **cul**: pungency. (D. 2224)
 J. **su**: vinegar.
- 235) T. **cur-ai**: calabash climber. (D. 2216)
 J. **ur-i**: cucumber, Chinese melon. (see the note on page 51)
- 236) T. **cur-al**: eddy, curl, whirling. (D. 2223)
 J. **uz-u**: eddy, whirl, whirlpool. (see the note on page 51)
- 237) T. **tup̄t-am**: piece, fragment, bit, small piece of cloth. (D. 2712)
 J. **tud-a**: to be cut into fragments.
- 238) T. **tupp-al**: saliva, spittle. (D. 2725)
 J. **tub-a**: saliva, spittle.
- 239) T. **tum-i**: to cut off, saw, keep off. (D. 2727)
 J. **tum-u**: to cut off, pick, keep off.
- 240) T. **tuyy-a**: pure, holy, clean, immaculate. (D. 2742)
 J. **tuy-a**: gloss, luster, brightness.
- 241) T. **tur-a**: to tunnel, bore. (D. 2743)
 J. **tur-anuku**: to bore, pierce through. (*nuku* means 'to pierce')
- 242) T. **tuk-ai**: to tread down, trample on, bruise or destroy by treading, pound in a mortar. (D. 2917)
 J. **tuk-u**: to pound in a mortar.
- 243) T. **nukk-u**: to break in pieces, grind, powder, crush. (D. 3089)
 J. **nuk-a**: rice bran.
- 244) T. **puk-ai**: smoke, mist, vapour, steam. (D. 3483)
 J. **fuk-asu**: to steam, smoke, puff.
- 245) T. **pūt-ai**: to swell, dilate, puff up (as from a blow); n. bulkiness, protuberance. (D. 3494)

- J. **fut-o**: bulky, thick, plump, fat.
- 246) T. **put-ai**: to bury, hide, conceal. cover. (D. 3686)
 J. **fut-a**: lid, cover, cap.
 J. **fus-agu**: to cover, shut, obturate; block up.
- 247) T. **muk-am**: face, mouth. (D. 4003)
 J. **muk-u**: to face, turn one's face to.
- 248) T. **muc-i**: to be torn, be crumpled as a garment, be tired, feel discouraged. (D. 4016)
 J. **mus-iru**: to tear off, make crumpled.
- 249) T. **mut-i**: to tie, fasten, make into a knot. (D. 4030)
 J. **mus-ubu**: to tie up, fasten.
- 250) T. **mutt-u**: pock of smallpox, pustule. (D. 4064)
 J. **mut-ya**: pockmarks, pock of smallpox. (dialectal)
- 251) T. **mur-am**: winnow. (D. 4106)
 J. **mu>mī**: winnow.
- 252) T. **murr-u**: to become mature, ripen, be fully grown. (D. 4117)
 J. **mus-u**: be become mature.

7) Tam. ū — Jap. u

- 253) T. **ūt-u**: the middle, that which comes between, waist. (D. 633)
 J. **ut-u**: the inside, the interior.
- 254) T. **ūt-u**: to blow (as a wind instrument, a fire), blow out (as a lamp), blow or breathe upon to allay pain, refine with fire (as gold), be inflated. (D. 638)
 J. **ut-i**: to blow; n. breath, life. (in Old Japanese, being windy or foggy meant the birth of life)
- 255) T. **kūv-al**: well, hollow, hole, pit. (D. 1590)
 J. **kub-o**: hollow, cavity, pit.
- 256) T. **kūṅ**: bend, curve, hump on the back, humpback, snail.

(D. 1605)

J. **kun-eru**: to be crooked, twist oneself.257) T. **cūpp-u**: to suck, sip. (D. 2154)J. **suf-u**: to suck.258) T. **cūr-ai**: robbery, dacoity, pillage. (D. 2264)J. **sur-i**: thief, pickpocket, to rob, deprive.259) T. **rūv-al**: feather, feather of an arrow, quill pen. (D. 2790)J. **tub-asa**: wing.260) T. **mūc-atai**: rancidity, anything that has become rancid, anything unclean. (D. 4127)J. **mus-a**: filthy, squalid, sordid, dirty.261) T. **mūṭ-u**: to cover, shroud, veil, hide, enclose. (D. 4132)J. **mus-u**: to hide, deceive. (dialectal)262) T. **mūṭ-ai**: brain, marrow. (D. 4146)J. **mur-ato**: (the most important) viscera of human body; brain work.

8) Tam. u — Jap. ö

263) T. **uṭ-u**: to put on (as clothes), surround, encircle. (D. 502)T. **uṭ-uppu**: cloth, unsewn garment, clothes. (D. 502)J. **ōs-ufi**: garment.J. **ōs-ōki**: garment.264) T. **ut-ir**: to drop off (as leaves, fruits), fall out (as hair), be blasted, drop down (as tears), crumble (as cakes). (D. 526)J. **ōt-u**: to fall, drop, come (go) down, crash.265) T. **ur-appu**: to whoop, shout so as to menace or intimidate, bluster, roar, frighten, cause to sound loudly. (D. 557)J. **ōr-abu**: to shout.266) T. **upp-u**: to become big (as a seed), bloat, puff up (as the abdomen), rise (as leaven). (D. 573)

- J. **ōf-u**: to become big, grow up.
- 267) T. **kuṭṭ-u**: secret. (D. 1393)
 J. ***kōs-ō>goso**: secret, hidden goods, moonshine, bootleg.
- 268) T. **kum-aṭṭu**: to retch, vomit, have vomiting sensation, keck, eject, detest. (D. 1447)
 J. ***kōm-u>komu**: to retch, keck, vomit.
- 269) T. **kum-ari**: cultivation in hills. (D. 1448)
 (cf.) **kum-ari** (Kannada): a piece of ground in a jungle, on which the trees are cut down and burned, whereafter it is cultivated for one or two years only. (D. 1448)
 J. ***kōb-a>koba**: farmland in hills, where the grass and trees are burned and millet is planted and cropped. (dialectal)
- 270) T. **kum-i**: to crowd, be heaped up, accumulate. (D. 1449)
 J. ***kōm-u>komu**: to be crowded, congested.
- 271) T. **kum-ir**: knob (as of wooden sandals), pommel. (D. 1451)
 (cf.) **kupp-u** (Kannada): abnormal globular excrescence of the body. (D. 1451)
 J. ***kōb-u>kobu**: wen, swelling in the skin.
- 272) T. **kump-i**: mud, mire, or slough emitting stinking smell. (D. 1456)
 J. ***kōm-i>komi>gomi**: mire, mud in a river.
- 273) T. **kump-i**: to become charred (as food when boiled with insufficient water). (D. 1460)
 J. ***kōb-i>kobi**: scorched rice. (dialectal)
- 274) T. **kuḷ-ir**: to feel cool, get numbed (as in death); coldness. (D. 1523)
 J. **kōy-u**: to be chilled to the bone, be benumbed with cold.
- 275) T. **kum-ai**: to beat or pound in a mortar; n. blow, stroke. (D. 1536)
 J. **kōm-ē**: husked rice.
- 276) T. **kuṭ-u**: short, dwarfish. (D. 1537)

- T. **kur-uku**: young of an animal.
 J. ***kōr-ō > koro**: a young of an animal or small animal (as dog, pig). (dialectal)
- 277) T. **kur-ai**: to cut, reap. (D. 1544)
 J. **kōr-u**: to cut wood.
- 278) T. **tuk-ir**: red coral, coral seaweed. (D. 2686)
 J. ***tōk-i > toki**: coral colour.
- 279) T. **tump-i**: dragonfly. (D. 2731)
 J. ***tōb-au > tombo**: dragonfly.
- 280) T. **nur-ampu**: mud, mire. (D. 3071)
 (cf.) **nur-umbu** (Tulu): alluvium.
 J. ***nōr-ō > noro**: slime on the seashore; mud, mire. (dialectal)
- 281) T. **puk-alvu**: pride, arrogance. (D. 3477)
 J. ***fōk-ōru > foku**: to be proud, take a pride.
- 282) T. **puk-ai**: smoke, mist, vapour, steam. (D. 3483)
 J. ***fōk-ē > foke**: vapour, steam.
- 283) T. **puṭṭ-il**: quiver, sheath, basket. (D. 3500)
 J. ***fōd-ari > fodari**: quiver, basket.
- 284) T. **pur-i**: to desire. (D. 3518)
 J. **fōr-u > foru**: to have a desire for.
- 285) T. **pul-ar**: to dawn. (D. 3531)
 J. ***fōr-a > fora**: dawn. (used as in *asa-fōra-ke*, 'dawning')
- 286) T. **purṛ-u**: anything scurvy, scrofulous or cancerous. (D. 3557)
 J. ***fōr-ō > foro, boro**: eruption, rash on the skin.
- 287) T. **muṇ-umuṇu**: to mutter, murmur. (D. 3978)
 J. ***mōn-ōmōnō > monomono**: to murmur. (dialectal)
- 288) T. **munt-ai**: a small vessel. (D. 4068)
 J. ***mōd-afi > modafi**: a vessel for water or toddy.

- 289) T. **mur-i**: to break off, snap off, perish, be ruined, be scattered, go wrong, be defeated, separate, leave, lose one's position. (D. 4078)
J. ***mōr-u > moru**: to snatch away, break off, pick off.
- 290) T. **muṛ-u**: all, entire, whole, large. (D. 4095)
J. ***mōr-ō > moro**: all, entire.
- 291) T. **muṅk-u**: to plunge, sink, be immersed. (D. 4096)
J. ***mōg-uru > moguru**: to immerse, dive.
- 292) T. **muḷ-ai**: peg, stake, pivot. (D. 4101)
J. ***mōr-i > mori**: harpoon, gaff.
- 293) T. **murṛ-u**: to surround, besiege, blockade. (D. 4118)
J. ***mōr-u > moru**: to guard, watch, defend, cover.

9) Tam. ū — Jap. ō, o

- 294) T. **ūy**: to be overripe, decay. (D. 645)
T. **ūr**: to grow old, pass the prime of life. (D. 2258)
J. **ōy-u**: to grow old, get into dotage.
- 295) T. **kūmp-u**: to close, shut (as a flower), contract, shrink. (D. 1574)
J. **kōm-u**: to close, shut, contract.
- 296) T. **kūḷ**: to crowd together, assemble, muster. (D. 1595)
J. ***kōr-u > koru**: to crowd together, concentrate.
- 297) T. **cūṭ-u**: bundle of sheaves. (D. 2248)
(cf.) **cūḍ-i** (Tulu): a coil of rope, a bundle of faggots.
J. ***sōd-a > soda**: twig for fuel, faggots.
- 298) T. **tūv-u**: to sprinkle, scatter, spread out as grain for fowls. (D. 2791)
J. **tōb-u**: to scatter, fly, soar, flutter, jump, leap, hop, skip.
- 299) T. **pū**: flower, cock's comb, flourishing condition. (D. 3564)
J. ***fō > fo**: ear of wheat, barley or paddy.

- 300) T. **mūt-u**: root, cause, origin (D. 4133)
 J. **mōt-ō**: origin, source, cause (of a strife), basis, foundation.
- 301) T. **mūl**: to kindle, catch fire, be kindled. (D. 4143)
 J. **moy-u**: to burn, be in flames, be kindled, catch fire.
- 302) T. **mūt-t-u**: to kindle (as a flame), stimulate (as a quarrel).
 (D. 4143)
 J. **mos-u**: to burn (tr.), kindle.

10) Tam. e — Jap. i

- 303) T. **eṭṭ-u**: to reach up to, come within reach, approach, be attained. (D. 669)
 J. **ir-u**: to enter, enter into a room or an enclosure, come within reach.
- 304) T. **ey**: to discharge arrow; n. arrow. (D. 691)
 T. **ē**: shooting, arrow.
 J. **i-ru**: to discharge an arrow, shoot (a bird or animal).
- 305) T. **er-i**: to burn, blaze, scorch in flame. (D. 694)
 J. **ir-u**: to parch (beans).
- 306) T. **eṛṛ-u**: to throw out (as water from a vessel). (D. 735)
 J. **ir-u**: to pour from a vessel.
- 307) T. **e**: interrogative base; pref. before a noun, meaning 'what, which' (*e* before consonant, *evv* before vowel.) (D. 4228)
 J. **i**: interrogative base, as in:
 itu when.
 iduku where (*ku* means 'place').
 idure which, who (*re* means 'direction').
 iduti which direction (*ti* means 'direction').
 ika how, why (*ka* means 'state of things, figure of things').
 iku how many (*ku* is an adverbial suffix).
- 308) T. **cepp-u**: to say, speak, declare. (D. 1626)
 J. **if-u**: to say, speak. (see the note on page 51.)

- 309) T. **ceṭṭ-ai**: shoulderblade, fin. (D. 2274)
 J. **sit-i**: upper part of the back, either side of the backbone.
 J. **sit-iku**: part between the backbone and shoulderblade.
- 310) T. **ceṇṭ-u**: ball used in game, ball of thread. (D. 2275)
 J. **sid-a**: anything like a ball. (acorn, periwinkle, creel etc.)
 J. **sid-ami**: acorn.
 J. **sit-ami**: a bamboo basket in the shape of a ball, crate, creel, fish-basket.
 J. **sit-adami**: periwinkle.
- 311) T. **ceṭ-i**: to thrive, flourish, grow well as vegetation, be fertile, be superabundant. (D. 2293)
 J. **siz-i**: to thrive, be luxuriant, dense.
- 312) T. **ceḷ-u**: flea, tick. (D. 2296)
 J. **sir-ami**: louse.
- 313) T. **ṇek-iṭ**: to be tender-hearted, melt as wax, become loose. (D. 2383)
 J. **nik-i**: soft, tender-hearted.
- 314) T. **ter-uḷ**: to know, gain true knowledge, perceive, ascertain, understand clearly, be renowned; be clear, lucid. (D. 2815)
 J. **sir-u**: to know, be aware of, learn, be informed of; understand.
- 315) T. **teḷ-i**: to become white, become clear, be bright (as the countenance). (D. 2825)
 cf. (Telugu) **teḷ-i**: white, pure.
 J. **sir-a, sir-o**: white.
- 316) T. **teḷ-i**: to strew, scatter, sprinkle, sow as seed, cast up in sifting, winnow. (D. 2827)
 J. **tir-u**: to strew, scatter, fall from a tree.
- 317) T. **nel**: rice, paddy, grain of paddy. (D. 3112)
 J. **ni**: rice (*ni* is found in the name of a god, Ni-nigi. *Ni* means 'rice,' *nigi* means 'prosperity').
- 318) T. **peṭṭ-i**: box, chest. (D. 3600)

J. **fit-u**: chest, coffer, rice-tub.

319) T. **peṭṭ-ai**: female of animals and birds, woman, girl. (D. 3608)

J. **fit-ai** > **bita**, **bitai**: vulgarism denoting woman, girl. (dialectal)

320) T. **per-u**: to grow thick, large, stout, become numerous. (D. 3613)

J. **fir-ō**: wide, broad, spacious, large, big.

321) T. **peṭ-ukku**: to gather, pick up (as stones). (D. 3623)

J. **fir-ōfu**: to pick up, find, gather up.

11) Tam. ē — Jap. i

322) T. **ēk-u**: to go, pass, walk. (D. 740)

J. **ik-u**: to go, go away (from the speaker), leave (for).

323) T. **cētt-u**: red. (D. 1607)

J. **sit-a**: red.

324) T. **cēr-u**: mud, slush, mire, liquid of thick consistency. (D. 1680)

J. ***sir-ō** > **siro**: mud, mire, slush.

325) T. **cēk-aram**: that which is secured, savings. (D. 2301)

J. **sik-a**: to be solid, secured.

326) T. **cēk-u**: solidity, hardness; (D. 2302)

J. **sik-ō**: to be solid, too big, rough and rustic.

327) T. **cēr-u**: sap, juice, sweetness. (D. 2050)

J. **sir-u**: sap, juice.

328) T. **tēmp-u**: to fade, wither, droop, be tired, grow thin, be emaciated, be in trouble, suffer, perish. (D. 2845)

J. **sib-omu**: to wither, be shrivelled.

329) T. **nēr**: to resemble, equal. (D. 3124)

J. **nir-u**: to resemble, be alike.

(Note) In a few cases Tam. *ve*, *vē* correspond to Japanese *we* or *fe*.

330) T. **vel-avela**: to quake, tremble (as one's limbs). (D. 4451)

J. **wer-awera**: to shake one's body under the influence of wine.

331) T. **veṭṭ-u**: to engrave, dig as a well, injure, destroy. (D. 4507)

J. **wer-u**: to chisel, engrave.

332) T. **vēl**: dart, spear. (D. 4555)

J. **fer-a**: spatula.

333) T. **vēr**: root. (D. 4554)

J. **we, uwe**: to plant (a young plant).

(Note) In some cases Tam. *ey, ēy* seem to correspond to Japanese *u*. The reason is not clear, and some of the examples bellow may well be spurious.

334) T. **ney**: to weave as clothes, string, link together. (D. 3103)

T. **ney-vu**: weaving. (D. 3103)

J. **nu-fu**: to sew, string.

335) T. **pey**: to rain, fall (as dew or hail); pour down or into (tr.). (D. 3610)

J. **fu-ru**: to rain. (also snow, hail, etc.)

336) T. **mey**: body (used euphemistically), breast, truth. (D. 4162)
(cf.) **mey** (Malayalam): body, person.

J. **mu**: body, nutlet, fruit.

337) T. **tēy**: to wane as the moon, waste away as oil in a lamp, wear away by friction. (D. 2846)

J. **tu-ku**: to wane, be exhausted; n. moon.

338) T. **vēy**: to cover (as a building), roof, thatch. (D. 4552)

J. **fu-ku**: to thatch.

12) Tam. o, ō — Jap. a

339) T. **opp-u**: to agree, accede to, assent. (D. 781)

J. **af-u**: to fit, suit, be suited, agree, accord.

340) T. **ōṅk-u**: to rise high, ascend (as a flame), be lofty, lift up, raise. (D. 870)

J. **ag-u**: to lift up, raise.

- 341) T. **kott-am**: small ola basket. (D. 1715)
 T. **kott-u**: basket made of rattan.
 J. **kat-ama**: small basket made of bamboo.
- 342) T. **kott-u**: to beat, pound (as paddy). (D. 1717)
 J. **kat-u**: to pound in a mortar.
- 343) T. **koc-u**: mosquito, gnat. (D. 1736)
 J. **ka**: mosquito.
- 344) T. **kott-ai**: rottenness, blot, blemish. (D. 1743)
 J. **kat-ai**: a leper.
- 345) T. **tōl**: arm, shoulder. (D. 2940)
 J. **ta**: hand, arm, upper limb.
- 346) T. **nōy**: to wither (as crops), be ill, diseased, be debilitated.
 (D. 3143)
 J. **nay-u**: to wither, weaken, go numb.

13) Tam. *o*, *ō* — Jap. *ō*

(Note) In Old Japanese, vowel *a* and *ō* were alternative. Therefore in the case of Tam. *o*, *ō*—Jap. *a*, some Jap. *a* alternated with *ō*.

- 347) T. **or-ukku**: to draw out, as gold thread. (D. 851)
 J. **ōr-u**: to draw out a thread, weave.
- 348) T. **orr-u**: to press, hug close, stamp (as a seal), press down, press upon. (D. 859)
 J. **ōs-u**: to press (down), stamp, push.
- 349) T. **ōpp-u**: to drive away, cause to flee, scare away as birds.
 (D. 2351)
 J. **ōf-u**: to drive away, drive (a horse, cow, etc.), chase.
- 350) T. **col-i**: to strip off, peel off, tear. (D. 2336)
 J. **sōr-u**: to shave.
- 351) T. **pot-ir**: to pierce. (D. 3646)
 J. ***fōd-iru > fodiru**: to pierce, dig (a hole), pick (teeth).

- 352) T. **pōṭṭ-ai**: blindness, blear-sight. (D. 3678)
 J. ***fōs-a > bōs-ama**: blind man. (dialectal)
 J. ***fōt-a > bōta**: simpleton, fool. (dialectal)
- 353) T. **pot-ir**: to swell, increase. (D. 3683)
 J. ***fōt-iru > fotiru**: to blister, be bloated. (dialectal)
- 354) T. **pōt-u**: time, opportunity. (D. 3724)
 J. ***fōt-o > foto**: lapse of time.
- 355) T. **pōtt-u**: male of animals (cattle, tiger, deer), some birds (peafowl, heron, etc.). (D. 3747)
 J. ***fōt-utaka > fotutaka**: male hawk. (*taka* means 'hawk')
- 356) T. **pōr-ai**: hole, hollow in tree, cavern. (D. 3765)
 J. ***fōr-a > fora**: cave, cavern, cavity.
- 357) T. **koṟ-u**: fat, flourishing, prosperous. (D. 1784)
 J. **koy-u**: to grow stout, (of soil) become fertile.

2) Consonants

<i>Tam. — Jap.</i>	<i>page</i>	<i>Tam. — Jap.</i>	<i>page</i>
1-1) k- — k-	46	9-2) -pp- — -f-	62
1-2) -k- — -k-	48	9-3) — -b-	62
1-3) -kk- — -k-	49	9-4) — -pp-	62
2) -ñk- — -g-	49	10-1) m- — m-	62
3-1) c- — s-	49	10-2) -m- — -m-	64
3-2) — zero	50	10-3) — -b-	64
3-3) -c- — -s-	51	10-4) -mm- — -m-	64
3-4) -cc- — -s-	52	10-5) -mp- — -b-	64
3-5) — -z-	52	10-6) — -m-	65
3-6) — -ch-	52	11-1) y- — y-	65
4) ñ- — n-	52	11-2) -y- — -y-	65
5-1) -t- — -t-	52	11-3) -yy- — -y-	66
5-2) — -s-	53	12-1) -r- — -r-	66
5-3) — -d-	54	12-2) — -s-	67
5-4) -tt- — -t-	54	13-1) -r- — -r-	67
5-5) — -d-	54	13-2) — -t-	68
5-6) — -r-	55	13-3) -rt- — r	68
5-7) — -s-	55	13-4) — -s-	68
5-8) — -z-	55	14-1) -r- — -r-	68
6-1) -ñ- — -n-	55	14-2) — -s-, -z-	69
6-2) -ñt- — -d-	56	14-3) — -y-	69
7-1) t- — t-	56	15-1) -l- — -r-	70
7-2) — s-	57	15-2) -ll- — -r-	70
7-3) -t- — -t-	57	16-1) -l- — -r-	71
7-4) — s-	58	16-2) — -y-	71
7-5) — -d-	58	16-3) -ll- — -r-	71
7-6) -tt- — -t-	58	17-1) v- — f-	72
7-7) — -d-	58	17-2) — w-	72
8-1) n- — n-	58	17-3) -v- — -f-	73
8-2) -nt- — -d-	59	17-4) — -w-	73
8-3) -ñ-, -ñ — -n-	59	17-5) — -b-	73
9-1) p- — f-	60	17-6) -vv- — -b-	74

1-1) Tam. k- — Jap. k-

- | | |
|---|---|
| 31) kac-aṭu (D. 916)
kas-u | 44) kal (D. 1091)
kar-a |
| 32) kaṭ-ai (D. 929)
kad-o | 45) kal-āvu (D. 1092)
kar-amu |
| 33) kaṭamp-aṇ, kaṭamp-i
kadam-u (D. 936) | 46) kal-ai (D. 1102)
kar-u |
| 34) kaṭ-i (D. 945)
kad-iru | 47) kav-ir (D. 1121)
kaf-eru |
| 35) kaṭṭ-i (D. 962)
kas-a | 48) kav-uḷ (D. 1124)
kaf-o |
| 36) kaṇ, kaṇ-u (D. 974)
kan-ame | 49) kaṇ-u (D. 1146)
kar-i |
| 37) kaṇ (D. 975)
ka | 50) kaṇ-i (D. 1155)
kas-i |
| 38) kat-ir (D. 1002)
kas-ira | 51) kaḷ-ai (D. 1157)
kar-u |
| 39) kavv-u (D. 1025)
kab-uru | 52) kaḷ-i (D. 1162)
kay-u |
| 40) kamar (D. 1030)
kama | 53) kaṇāṅk-u (D. 1168)
karag-u |
| 41) kamm-al, kamm-u
kam-a (D. 1044) | 54) kaṇ-al (D. 1169)
kar-a > gara |
| 42) kam-aṇ (D. 1045)
kam-ari, kam-arū | 137) kāṭ-i (D. 1204)
kas-u |
| 43) kar-ai (D. 1086)
kar-u | 138) kāmp-u (D. 1216)
kab-i |

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|--|--|
| 139) kār (D. 1227)
kar-a | 231) kuṛ-aṭu (D. 1528)
kur-e |
| 140) kāl (D. 1238)
kar-a | 232) kum-ai (D. 1536)
kum-a |
| 168) kaṣav-u (D. 943)
kōtōf-i | 255) kūv-al (D. 1590)
kub-o |
| 185) kiṛ-i (D. 1316)
kir-u | 256) kūn (D. 1605)
kun-eru |
| 221) kucc-i (D. 1369)
kus-i | 267) kuṭṭ-u (D. 1393)
kōs-ō |
| 222) kut-alai (D. 1418)
kut-arū | 268) kum-aṭṭu (D. 1447)
kōm-u |
| 223) kuvav-u (D. 1449)
kufaf-u | 269) kum-ari (D. 1448)
kōb-a |
| 224) kur-āl (D. 1479)
kur-o | 270) kum-i (D. 1449)
kōm-u |
| 225) kur-u (D. 1483)
kur-u, kur-umi | 271) kum-iṛ (D. 1451)
kōb-u |
| 226) kur-uvi (D. 1493)
kur-a | 272) kump-i (D. 1456)
kōm-i |
| 227) kur-uḷ (D. 1494)
kur-umeku | 273) kump-i (D. 1460)
kōb-i |
| 228) kul-ai (D. 1504)
kur-a | 274) kuḷ-ir (D. 1523)
kōy-u |
| 229) kuṛ-appu (D. 1510)
kur-ufu | 275) kum-ai (D. 1536)
kōm-ē |
| 230) kuṛ-i (D. 1511)
kur-u | 276) kuṛ-u, kur-uku (D. 1537)
kōr-ō |

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|---|--|
| 277) kuṛ-ai (D. 1544)
kōr-u | 342) kott-u (D. 1717)
kat-u |
| 295) kūmp-u (D. 1574)
kōm-u | 343) koc-u (D. 1736)
ka |
| 296) kūl (D. 1595)
kōr-u | 344) kott-ai (D. 1743)
kat-ai |
| 341) kott-am, kott-u (D. 1715)
kat-ama | 357) kor-u (D. 1784)
koy-u |

1-2) Tam. -k — Jap. -k-

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|--|--|
| 1) ak-am (D. 8)
ak-a | 216) uruk-u (D. 569)
uruk-asu |
| 2) ak-al (D. 9)
ak-u | 233) cuk-ir (D. 2174)
suk-u, suk-i |
| 3) ak-al (D. 9)
ak-arū | 242) tuk-ai (D. 2917)
tuk-u |
| 86) pak-avu, pak-al (D. 3154)
fak-a | 244) puk-ai (D. 3483)
282) fuk-asu, fōk-ē |
| 118) vak-u (D. 4255)
wak-u | 247) muk-am (D. 4003)
muk-u |
| 197) vik-u (D. 4411)
fik-u | 278) tuk-ir (D. 2686)
tōk-i |
| 207) uk-a (D. 476)
uk-arū | 281) puk-alvu (D. 3477)
fōk-ōru |
| 208) uk-a (D. 477)
uk-abu | 313) ñek-ir (D. 2383)
nik-i |
| 209) uk-u (D. 480)
uk-u | 322) ēk-u (D. 740)
ik-u |

325) **cēk-aram** (D. 2301)
sik-a

326) **cēk-u** (D. 2302)
sik-ō

1-3) Tam. -kk- — Jap. -k-

67) **cakk-ai** (D. 2266)
sak-a

243) **nukk-u** (D. 3089)
nuk-a

2) Tam. -ñk- — Jap. -g-

4) **añkal-āy** (D. 33)
agar-asi

203) **niñk-u** (D. 3052)
nig-u

53) **kañank-u** (D. 1168)
karag-u

220) **uñank-u** (D. 606)
urag-u

119) **vañk-u** (D. 4262)
wag-o

291) **muñk-u** (D. 4096)
mōg-uru

164) **vāñk-u** (D. 4371)
wag-u

340) **ōñk-u** (D. 870)
ag-u

3-1) Tam. c- — Jap. s-

55) **caṭṭ-am** (D. 1899)
sad-amu

60) **camp-ā** (D. 1938)
sab-a

56) **caṭṭ-i** (D. 1901)
sas-i (nabē)

61) **cal-avai** (D. 1957)
sar-asu

57) **caṭṭ-ukam** (D. 1905)
saz-i

62) **cal-i** (D. 1959)
sar-u

58) **capp-al** (D. 1925)
sapp-a

63) **call-i** (D. 1966)
sar-i

59) **capp-ai** (D. 1929)
saf-asu

64) **cav-aṭu** (D. 1972)
sab-a

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|---|--|
| 65) caḷ-ai (D. 1993)
sar-afu | 258) cūr-ai (D. 2264)
sur-i |
| 66) caṭ-ukku (D. 2048)
sar-u | 297) cūṭ-u (D. 2248)
sōd-a |
| 67) cakk-ai (D. 2266)
sak-a | 309) cett-ai (D. 2274)
sit-i, sit-iku |
| 141) cāy (D. 307)
sa | 310) ceṇṭ-u (2275) 「 adami
sid-a, sid-ami, sit-ami, sit- |
| 142) cāṭ-u (D. 2007)
sas-u | 311) ceṇ-i (D. 2293)
siz-i |
| 143) cāmp-u (D. 2025)
sab-u, sub-usi | 312) cell-u (D. 2296)
sir-ami |
| 144) cāy-am (D. 2027)
say-a | 323) cētt-u (D. 1607)
sit-a |
| 186) cimp-u (D. 2098)
sib-a | 324) cēr-u (D. 1680)
sir-ō |
| 187) cil-uppu (D. 2118)
sir-ōfu | 325) cēk-aram (D. 2301)
sik-a |
| 233) cuk-ir (D. 2174)
suk-i, suk-u | 326) cēk-u (D. 2302)
sik-ō |
| 234) cuḷ (D. 2224)
su | 327) cēr-u (D. 2050)
sir-u |
| 257) cūpp-u (D. 2154)
suf-u | 350) col-i (D. 2336)
sōr-u |

3-2) Tam. c- — Jap. zero

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|---|---|
| 235) cur-ai (D. 2216)
ur-i | 236) cuṛ-al (D. 2223)
uz-u |
|---|---|

308) **cepp-u** (D. 1626)
if-u

(See the note below)

(Note) In Old Japanese an initial consonant *s* was often dropped. This phenomenon was noticed by some early scholars of the ancient Japanese. But they were unable to give a satisfactory explanation for this singularity.

We notice that in Tamil also, initial *c* is often dropped, for example *cāy*: — *dy* (D. 307), *cuppai*: *uval* (D. 2200). This point of resemblance between Tamil and Old Japanese deserves special notice. It is interesting to observe that almost all the Japanese words which have lost their initial *s* have their corresponding words in Tamil as the following list will show.

- a) T. **akal**: to go away, depart, separate.
J. **sakaru**: to go away, scatter away.
J. **akaru**: (id.)
- b) T. **cappai**: tasteless, insipid.
J. **safasu**: to remove astringency.
J. **afasi**: to be easy to vanish, to be faint, weak, light.
- c) T. **alukku**: to strut, swagger.
J. **saruku**: to walk.
J. **aruku**: (id.)
- d) T. **avuri**: indigo plant.
J. **sawo**: blue.
J. **awo**: (id.)
- e) T. **i**: this, a demonstrative pronoun denoting closeness to the speaker
J. **si**: a demonstrative pronoun, 'this' or 'you'.
J. **i**: (id.)
- f) T. **vēr**: root.
J. **suwe**: to set, lay, place.
J. **uwe**: to set, plant.
- g) T. **uttu**: to discard.
J. **sutu**: to discard, throw away.
J. **utu**: (id.)

3-3) Tam. -c- — Jap. -s-

5) **acaṭ-u** (D. 40)
asat-o

190) **pic-ai** (D. 3404)
fis-igu

31) **kac-aṭu** (D. 916)
kaṣ-u

248) **muc-i** (D. 4015)
mus-iru

260) **mūcaṭ-ai** (D. 4127)**mus-a**

3-4) Tam. -cc- — Jap. -s-

87) **pacc-ai** (D. 3161)**fas-a > wasa**221) **kucc-i** (D. 1369)**kus-i**106) **macc-u** (D. 3782)**mas-a**

3-5) Tam. -cc- — Jap. -z-

7) **acc-u** (D. 45)**az-e, az-afu**210) **ucc-i** (D. 496)**uz-u**3-6) Tam. -cc- — Jap. -ch-
(dialectal only)8) **acc-an** (D. 40)**ach-a**4) Tam. **ñ-** — Jap. **n-**145) **ñāl-am** (D. 2374)**na**313) **ñek-ir** (D. 2383)**nik-i**

5-1) Tam. -ṭ- — Jap. -t-

5) **acaṭ-u** (D. 40)**asat-o**70) **taṭ-a** (D. 2449)**tat-afu**11) **aṭ-i** (D. 67)**at-u**71) **taṭ-i** (D. 2458)**tat-u**69) **taṭ-i** (D. 2449)**tat-u**72) **taṭ-i** (D. 2459)**tat-i**

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|--|--|
| 73) taṭ-u (D. 2460)
tat-u | 168) kaṭav-u (D. 943)
kōtōf-i |
| 90) paṭ-u (D. 3190)
fat-u | 174) iṭ-i (D. 372)
it-i |
| 91) paṭ-ukar (D. 3192)
fat-akē | 175) iṭ-ai (D. 380)
it-o |
| 92) paṭ-uvam (D. 3192)
fat-a | 191) piṭ-ar (D. 3411)
fit-i |
| 107) maṭ-am (D. 3798)
mat-a | 245) puṭ-ai (D. 3494)
fut-o |
| 108) maṭ-u (D. 3807)
mat-uru | 253) ūṭ-u (D. 633)
ut-u |
| 109) maṭ-u (D. 3808)
mat-uru, mat-ufu | 300) mūṭ-u (D. 4133)
mōt-ō |
| 125) vaṭ-u (D. 4275)
fat-a | |

5-2) Tam. -ṭ- — Jap. -s-

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|--|---|
| 10) aṭ-i (D. 63)
as-i | 123) vaṭ-u (D. 4275)
fas-u |
| 88) paṭ-al (D. 3183)
fas-a | 132) āṭ-u (D. 290)
as-obu |
| 89) paṭ-i (D. 3188)
fas-i | 137) kāṭ-i (D. 1204)
kas-u |
| 110) maṭ-u (D. 3809)
mas-u | 142) cāṭ-u (D. 2007)
sas-u |
| 120) vaṭ-am (D. 4268)
was-a | 192) piṭ-i (D. 3412)
fis-i |

201) viṭ-u (D. 4481)
wis-u > usu

261)mūṭ-u (D. 4132)
mus-u

249) muṭ-i (D. 4030)
mus-ubu

263) uṭ-u, uṭ-uppu (D. 502)
ōs-ōki, ōs-ufi

5-3) Tam. -ṭ- — Jap. -d-

32) kaṭ-ai (D. 929)
kad-o

34) kaṭ-i (D. 945)
kad-iru

33) kaṭamp-aṇ, kaṭamp-i
kadam-u (D. 936)

297) cūṭ-u (D. 2248)
sōd-a

5-4) Tam. -ṭṭ- — Jap. -t-

12) aṭṭ-u (D. 86)
at-u

319) peṭṭ-ai (D. 3608)
fit-ai

93) paṭṭ-i (D. 3200)
fatt-i > fati

341) koṭṭ-am, koṭṭ-u (D. 1715)
kat-ama

309) ceṭṭ-ai (D. 2274)
sit-i, sit-iku

342) koṭṭ-u (D. 1717)
kat-u

318) peṭṭ-i (D. 3600)
fit-u

352) poṭṭ-ai (D. 3678)
pōt-a

5-5) Tam. -ṭṭ- — Jap. -d-

55) caṭṭ-am (D. 1899)
sad-amu

95) paṭṭ-am (D. 3207), paṭṭ-ai
fad-a (D. 3205)

74) taṭṭ-i (D. 2463)
tad-i

283) puṭṭ-il (D. 3500)
fōd-ari

94) paṭṭ-ai (D. 3206)
fad-ara

5-6) Tam. -tt- — Jap. -r-

303) **eṭṭ-u** (D. 669)
ir-u

331) **veṭṭ-u** (D. 4507)
wer-u

5-7) Tam. -tt- — Jap. -s-

35) **katt-i** (D. 962)
kas-a

267) **kutt-u** (D. 1393)
kōs-ō

56) **caṭṭ-i** (D. 1901)
sas-i (nabē)

302) **mūṭṭ-u** (D. 4143)
mos-u

111) **maṭṭ-u** (D. 3811)
mas-u

352) **poṭṭ-ai** (D. 3678)
pōs-a

153) **nāṭṭ-u** (D. 2958)
nas-u

5-8) Tam. -tt- — Jap. -z-

57) **caṭṭ-ukam** (D. 1905)
saz-i

6-1) Tam. -ṇ- — Jap. -n-

14) **aṇ-ai** (D. 102)
an-a

113) **maṇ-a** (D. 3818)
man-agari

36) **kaṇ, kaṇ-u** (D. 974)
kan-ame

161) **māṇ** (D. 3937)
man-esi

96) **paṇ-i** (D. 3212)
fan-asu

193) **piṇ-ai** (D. 3423)
fin-eru

112) **maṇ** (D. 3817)
man-a, man-ago

287) **muṇ-umuṇu** (D. 3978)
mōn-ōmōnō

6-2) Tam. -ṇṭ- — Jap. -d-

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 13) aṇṭ-ai (D. 102)
ad-ei, ad-o | 194) piṇṭ-i (D. 3424)
fid-i |
| 124) vaṇṭ-u (D. 3223)
fad-i | 237) tuṇṭ-am (D. 2712)
tud-a |
| 126) vaṇṭ-al (D. 4282)
wad-a | 310) ceṇṭ-u (D. 2275) 「adami
sid-a, sid-ami, sit-ami, sit- |

7-1) Tam. t- — Jap. t-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 69) taṭ-i (D. 2449)
tat-u | 79) taṛ-ai (D. 2545)
tar-u |
| 70) taṭ-a (D. 2449)
tat-afu | 80) taṭ-ar (D. 2551)
tar-asi |
| 71) taṭ-i (D. 2458)
tat-u | 146) tāṭ-ā (D. 2580)
tad-a |
| 72) taṭ-i (D. 2459)
tat-i | 147) tāv-u (D. 2596)
tab-u |
| 73) taṭ-u (D. 2460)
tat-u | 148) tāṛ (D. 2597)
tar-u |
| 75) tatt-u (D. 2490)
tat-u | 149) tāṛ-vāram (D. 2597)
tar-uki |
| 76) tant-ai (D. 2494)
tad-a | 151) tāṛ-i (D. 2600)
tar-u |
| 77) tamp-al (D. 2511)
tamb-o, ta | 237) tuṇṭ-am (D. 2712)
tud-a |
| 78) tav-ir (D. 2539)
tab-i | 238) tupp-al (D. 2725)
tub-a |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 239) tum-i (D. 2727)
tum-u | 279) tump-i (D. 2731)
tōb-au > tombo |
| 240) tuyy-a (D. 2742)
tuy-a | 298) tūv-u (D. 2791)
tōb-u |
| 241) tur-a (D. 2743)
tur-anuku | 316) teḷ-i (D. 2827)
tir-u |
| 242) tuk-ai (D. 2917)
tuk-u | 337) tēy (D. 2846)
tu-ku |
| 259) tūv-al (D. 2790)
tub-asa | 345) tōḷ (D. 2940)
ta |
| 278) tuk-ir (D. 2686)
tōk-i | |

7-2) Tam. t- — Jap. s-

- | | |
|--|--|
| 150) tāṛ (D. 2598)
sar-u | 315) teḷ-i (D. 2825)
sir-a, sir-o |
| 188) tim-ir (D. 2647)
sim-u | 328) tēmp-u (D. 2845)
sib-omu |
| 314) ter-uḷ (D. 2815)
sir-u | |

7-3) Tam. -t- — Jap. -t-

- | | |
|--|--|
| 114) matil (D. 3840)
mati | 246) put-ai (D. 3686)
fut-a |
| 169) mat-i (D. 3839)
mōt-i | 254) ūt-u (D. 638)
ut-i |
| 222) kut-alai (D. 1418)
kut-arū | 264) ut-ir (D. 526)
ōt-u |

353) **pot-ir** (D. 3683)
föt-iru

354) **pöt-u** (D. 3724)
föt-o

7-4) Tam. -t- — Jap. -s-

38) **kat-ir** (D. 1002)
kas-ira

246) **put-ai** (D. 3686)
fus-agu

7-5) Tam. -t- — Jap. -d-

15) **at-ir** (D. 117)
ad-iru

351) **pot-ir** (D. 3646)
föd-iru

146) **tät-ā** (D. 2580)
tad-a

7-6) Tam. -tt- — Jap. -t-

6) **att-u** (D. 43)
at-u

250) **mutt-u** (D. 4064)
mut-ya

75) **tatt-u** (D. 2490)
tat-u

323) **cētt-u** (D. 1607)
sit-a

176) **itt-i** (D. 390)
it-iziku

344) **kott-ai** (D. 1743)
kat-ai

211) **utt-u** (D. 536)
ut-u

355) **pött-u** (D. 3747)
föt-utaka

7-7) Tam. -tt- — Jap. -d-

133) **ätt-ā, ätt-āl** (D. 300)
ada

8-1) Tam. n- — Jap. n-

68) **nar-al** (D. 2365)
nar-u

81) **naṭ-u** (D. 2959)
na

- | | |
|--|---|
| 82) nam-uṭṭu (D. 2972)
nam-adu | 202) nī (D. 3052)
i-nu |
| 83) namp-u (D. 2975)
nam-u | 203) niṅk-u (D. 3052)
nig-u |
| 84) nal-akku (D. 2987)
nar-a | 243) nukk-u (D. 3089)
nuk-a |
| 85) na ṛ-u (D. 2994)
naḥ-ē, naḥ-ēku | 280) nur-ampu (D. 3071)
nōr-ō |
| 152) nāṛ-u (D. 2380)
nar-u | 317) nel (D. 3112)
nī |
| 153) nāṭṭ-u (D. 2958)
nas-u | 329) nēr (D. 3124)
nir-u |
| 154) nāv-u (D. 3009)
nab-uru | 334) ney, ney-vu (D. 3103)
nu-fu |
| 155) nāṇ (D. 4234)
na | 346) nōy (D. 3143)
nay-u |
| 189) nil-am (D. 3044)
nī | |

8-2) Tam. -nt- — Jap. -d-

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|--|---|
| 76) tant-ai (D. 2494)
tad-a | 288) munt-ai (D. 4068)
mōd-afi |
|--|---|

8-3) Tam. -ṇ-, -ṇ — Jap. -n-

- | | |
|---|---|
| 9) aṇṇ-ai (D. 53)
an-e | 256) kūṇ (D. 1605)
kun-eru |
|---|---|

9-1) Tam. p- — Jap. f-

- | | |
|---|---|
| 86) pak-avu, pak-al (D. 3154)
fak-a | 99) par-i (D. 3267)
far-asu |
| 87) pacc-ai (D. 3161)
fas-a > wasa | 100) par-i (D. 3268)
fas-u, fas-iru |
| 88) paṭ-al (D. 3183)
fas-a | 101) par-i (D. 3269)
fas-i |
| 89) paṭ-i (D. 3188)
fas-i | 102) par-u (D. 3277)
far-u |
| 90) paṭ-u (D. 3190)
fat-u | 103) pal (D. 3288)
fa |
| 91) paṭ-ukar (D. 3192)
fat-akē | 104) par-i (D. 3317)
far-u |
| 92) paṭ-uvam (D. 3192)
fat-a | 105) parr-u (D. 3320)
far-u |
| 93) paṭṭ-i (D. 3200)
fatt-i > fati | 156) pāpp-ātti (D. 3360)
fab-eru |
| 94) paṭṭ-ai (D. 3206)
fad-ara | 157) pāmp-u (D. 3361)
fab-u |
| 95) paṭṭ-am , (D. 3207) paṭṭ-ai
fad-a (D. 3205) | 158) pār (D. 3366)
(ma)far-u > mabarū |
| 96) paṇ-i (D. 3212)
fan-asu | 170) pār (D. 3381)
fōr-ōbu |
| 97) pamp-al (D. 3255)
fab-a | 190) pic-ai (D. 3404)
fis-igu |
| 98) par-a, pār (D. 3255)
far-a | 191) piṭ-ar (D. 3411)
fit-i |

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|---|--|
| 192) piṭ-i (D. 3412)
fiṣ-i | 299) pū (D. 3564)
fō |
| 193) piṇ-ai (D. 3423)
fiṇ-eru | 318) petṭ-i (D. 3600)
fit-u |
| 194) piṇṭ-i (D. 3424)
fid-i | 319) petṭ-ai (D. 3608)
fit-ai |
| 195) piṛ-i (D. 3440)
fir-u | 320) per-u (D. 3613)
fir-ō |
| 204) pir, pir-am (D. 3467)
fiṣ-ako | 321) per-ukku (D. 3623)
fir-ōfu |
| 244) puk-ai (D. 3483) | 335) pey (D. 3610)
fu-ru |
| 282) fuk-asu, fōk-ē | |
| 245) puṭ-ai (D. 3494)
fut-o | 351) pot-ir (D. 3646)
fōd-iru |
| 246) put-ai (D. 3686)
fut-a, fus-agu | 352) poṭṭ-ai (D. 3678)
fōs-a |
| 281) puk-alvu (D. 3477)
fōk-ōru | 353) pot-ir (D. 3683)
fōt-iru |
| 283) puṭṭ-il (D. 3500)
fōd-ari | 354) pōt-u (D. 3724)
fōt-o |
| 284) pur-i (D. 3518)
fōr-u | 355) pōtt-u (D. 3747)
fōt-utaka |
| 285) puḷ-ar (D. 3531)
fōr-a | 356) pōr-ai (D. 3765)
fōr-a |
| 286) puṛr-u (D. 3557)
fōr-ō | |

9-2) Tam. -pp- — Jap. -f-

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|--|---|
| 59) capp-ai (D. 1929)
saf-asu | 308) cepp-u (D. 1626)
if-u |
| 257) cūpp-u (D. 2154)
suf-u | 339) opp-u (D. 781)
af-u |
| 266) upp-u (D. 573)
ōf-u | 349) ōpp-u (D. 2351)
ōf-u |

9-3) Tam. -pp- — Jap. -b-

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|---|---|
| 156) pāpp-ātti (D. 3360)
fab-eru | 238) tupp-al (D. 2725)
tub-a |
|---|---|

9-4) Tam. -pp- — Jap. -pp-
(dialectal only)

- 58) **capp-al** (D. 1925)
sapp-a > zappa

10-1) Tam. m- — Jap. m-

- | | |
|--|---|
| 106) macc-u (D. 3782)
mas-a | 111) matṭ-u (D. 3811)
man-u |
| 107) maṭ-am (D. 3798)
mat-a | 112) maṇ (D. 3817)
man-a, man-ago |
| 108) maṭ-u (D. 3807)
mat-uru | 113) maṇ-a (D. 3818)
man-agari |
| 109) maṭ-u (D. 3808)
mai-uru, mat-ufu | 114) matil (D. 3840)
mati |
| 110) maṭ-u (D. 3809)
mas-u | 115) may-akku (D. 3852)
may-a, may-ofu |

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|---|---|
| 116) maṛ-u (D. 3889)
mas-akari | 252) muṛṛ-u (D. 4117)
mus-u |
| 117) maṛ-u (D. 3903)
mat-a | 260) mūcaṭ-ai (D. 4127)
mus-a |
| 159) mā (D. 3717)
ma | 261) mūṭ-u (D. 4132)
mus-u |
| 160) māv-u (D. 3921)
mab-usu | 262) mūḷ-ai (D. 4146)
mur-ato |
| 161) māṇ (D. 3937)
man-esi | 287) muṇ-umuṇu (D. 3978)
mōn-ōmōnō |
| 162) māl (D. 3958)
mar-ubu | 288) munt-ai (D. 4068)
mōd-afi |
| 169) mat-i (D. 3839)
mōt-i | 289) mur-i (D. 4078)
mōr-u |
| 196) miḷ-i (D. 4456)
inir-u | 290) muṛ-u (D. 4095)
mōr-ō |
| 205) mī (D. 3966)
mi | 291) muṅk-u (D. 4096)
mōg-uru |
| 247) muk-am (D. 4003)
muk-u | 292) muḷ-ai (D. 4101)
mōr-i |
| 248) muc-i (D. 4016)
mus-iru | 293) muṛṛ-u (D. 4118)
mōr-u |
| 249) mūṭ-i (D. 4030)
mus-ubu | 300) mūṭ-u (D. 4133)
mōt-ō |
| 250) mutt-u (D. 4064)
mut-ya | 301) mūḷ (D. 4143)
moy-u |
| 251) muṛ-am (D. 4106)
mu > mī | 302) mūṭṭ-u (D. 4143)
mos-u |

336) **mey** (D. 4162)
mu

10-2) Tam. -m- — Jap. -m-

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|--|--|
| 16) amaḷ-i (D. 140)
amar-u | 212) um-i (D. 548)
um-u |
| 17) am-iṟ (D. 141)
am-u | 232) kum-ai (D. 1536)
275) kum-a, kōm-ē |
| 40) kamar (D. 1030)
kama | 239) tum-i (D. 2727)
tum-u |
| 42) kam-aṟ (D. 1045)
kam-ari, kam-arū | 268) kum-aṭṭu (D. 1447)
kōm-u |
| 82) nam-uṭṭu (D. 2972)
nam-adu | 270) kum-i (D. 1449)
kōm-u |
| 188) tim-ir (D. 2647)
sim-u | |

10-3) Tam. -m- — Jap. -b-

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|---|--|
| 269) kum-ari (D. 1448)
kōb-a | 271) kum-iṟ (D. 1451)
kōb-u |
|---|--|

10-4) Tam. -mm- — Jap. -m-

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|---|--|
| 19) amm-ā, amm-āl (D. 154)
am-a, amm-a | 41) kamm-al, kamm-u
kam-a (D. 1044) |
|---|--|

10-5) Tam. -mp- — Jap. -b-

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|---|---|
| 60) camp-ā (D. 1938)
sab-a | 77) tamp-al (D. 2511)
tamb-o, ta |
|---|---|

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|---|--|
| 97) pamp-al (D. 3255)
fab-a | 186) cimp-u (D. 2098)
sib-a |
| 138) kāmp-u (D. 1216)
kab-i | 273) kump-i (D. 1460)
kōb-i |
| 143) cāmp-u (D. 2025)
sab-u, sab-usi | 279) tump-i (D. 2731)
tōb-au > tombo |
| 157) pāmp-u (D. 3361)
fab-u | 328) tēmp-u (D. 2845)
sib-omu |

10-6) Tam. -mp- — Jap. -m-

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|---|--|
| 18) ampal-i (D. 146)
amar-i | 173) impar (D. 351)
ima |
| 33) kaṭamp-aṇ, kaṭamp-i
kadam-u (D. 936) | 272) kump-i (D. 1456)
kōm-i |
| 83) namp-u (D. 2975)
nam-u | 295) kūmp-u (D. 1574)
kōm-u |

11-1) Tam. y- — Jap. y-

- 163) **yār-u** (D. 4233)
yar-a

11-2) Tam. -y- — Jap. -y-

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|---|--|
| 115) may-akku (D. 3852)
may-a, may-ofu | 165) vāy (D. 4383)
fay-arū, fay-asu |
| 134) āy-āḷ (D. 308)
ay-a | 213) uy-ar (D. 555)
uy-a |
| 144) cāy-am (D. 2027)
say-a | 294) ūy (D. 645)
ōy-u |

346) nōy (D. 3143)

nāy-u

11-3) Tam. -yy- — Jap. -y-

20) ayy-ā (D. 163)

ay-a

240) tuyy-a (D. 2742)

tuy-a

12-1) Tam. -r- — Jap. -r-

21) ar-i (D. 178)

ar-e

139) kār (D. 1227)

kar-a

22) ar-ai (D. 191)

ar-a

158) pār (D. 3366)

(ma)bar-u

43) kar-ai (D. 1086)

kar-u

177) ir-a, ir-aval (D. 400)

ir-afu

68) nar-al (D. 2365)

nar-u

215) ur-u (D. 567)

ur-u

98) par-a, pār (D. 3255)

far-a

216) uruk-u (D. 569)

uruk-asu

99) par-i (D. 3267)

far-asu

217) ur-ai (D. 572)

ur-akosi

102) par-u (D. 3277)

far-u

224) kur-āl (D. 1479)

kur-o

127) var-u (D. 4311)

(ara)far-u

225) kur-u (D. 1483)

kur-u, kur-umi

135) ār (D. 312)

ar-agafu, ar-asofu

226) kur-uvi (D. 1493)

kur-a

136) ār (D. 314)

ar-a

227) kur-uļ (D. 1494)

kur-umeku

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|---|--|
| 235) cur-ai (D. 2216)
ur-i | 289) mur-i (D. 4078)
mōr-u |
| 241) tur-a (D. 2743)
tur-anuku | 305) er-i (D. 694)
ir-u |
| 265) ur-appu (D. 557)
ōr-abu | 314) ter-uļ (D. 2815)
sir-u |
| 280) nur-ampu (D. 3071)
nōr-ō | 320) per-u (D. 3613)
fir-ō |
| 284) pur-i (D. 3518)
fōr-u | 329) nēr (D. 3124)
nir-u |

12-2) Tam. -r- — Jap. -s-

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|--|--|
| 100) par-i (D. 3268)
fas-u, fas-iru | 204) pīr-am (D. 3467)
fis-ako |
| 101) par-i (D. 3269)
fas-i | 214) ur-al (D. 560)
us-u |

13-1) Tam. -r- — Jap. -r-

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|---|--|
| 23) aṛ-ai (D. 272)
ar-ato | 122) vaṛ-al (D. 4355)
war-a |
| 53) kaṛaṅk-u (D. 1168)
karag-u | 152) nāṛ-u (D. 2380)
nar-u |
| 54) kaṛ-al (D. 1169)
kar-a | 163) yāṛ-u (D. 4233)
yar-a |
| 66) caṛ-ukku (D. 2048)
sar-u | 182) iṛ-u (D. 445)
ir-u |
| 104) paṛ-i (D. 3317)
far-u | 183) iṛuk-u (D. 447)
irōk-u |

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|---|--|
| 184) iṛ-ai , iṛ-ṣṣu (D. 449)
ir-aka | 277) kuṛ-ai (D. 1544)
kōr-u |
| 231) kuṛ-aṭu (D. 1528)
kur-e | 321) peṛ-ukku (D. 3623)
fir-ōfu |
| 220) uṛakñ-u (D. 606)
urag-u | 324) cēṛ-u (D. 1680)
sir-ō |
| 258) cūṛ-ai (D. 2264)
sur-i | 327) cēṛ-u (D. 2050)
sir-u |
| 276) kuṛ-u (D. 1537)
kōr-ō | 356) pōṛ-ai (D. 3765)
fōr-a |

13-2) Tam. -r- — Jap. -t-

- 117) **maṛ-u** (D. 3903)
mat-a

13-3) Tam. -ṛṛ- — Jap. -r-

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|--|--|
| 105) paṛṛ-u (D. 3320)
far-u | 293) muṛṛ-u (D. 4118)
mōr-u |
| 286) puṛṛ-u (D. 3557)
fōr-ō | 306) eṛṛ-u (D. 735)
ir-u |

13-4) Tam. -ṛṛ- — Jap. -s-

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|---|--|
| 348) oṛṛ-u (D. 859)
ōs-u | 252) muṛṛ-u (D. 4117)
mus-u |
|---|--|

14-1) Tam. -ṛ- — Jap. -r-

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|--|---|
| 49) kaṛ-u (D. 1146)
kar-i | 79) taṛ-ai (D. 2545)
tar-u |
|--|---|

121) vaṛ-u (D. 4336) war-u, war-ō	179) iṛ-ai (D. 430) ir-afu
129) vaṛ-umpu (D. 4337) far-e	185) kiṛ-i (D. 1316) kir-u
148) tāṛ (D. 2597) tar-u	195) piṛ-i (D. 3440) fir-u
149) tāṛ-vāram (D. 2597) tar-uki	196) miṛ-i (D. 4456) mir-u
150) tāṛ (D. 2598) sar-u	229) kuṛ-appu (D. 1510) kur-ufu
151) tāṛ-i (D. 2600) tar-u	230) kuṛ-i (D. 1511) kur-u
170) pāṛ (D. 3381) fōr-ōbu	290) muṛ-u (D. 4095) mōr-ō
178) iṛ-uku, iṛ-ai (D. 428) ir-ō	347) oṛ-ukku (D. 851) ōr-u

14-2) Tam. -ṛ- — Jap. -s-, -z-

50) kaṛ-i (D. 1155) kas-i	236) cuṛ-al (D. 2223) uz-u
116) maṛ-u (D. 3889) mas-akari	311) ceṛ-i (D. 2293) siz-i

14-3) Tam. -r- — Jap. -y-

294) ūṛ (D. 2258) ōy-u	357) koṛ-u (D. 1784) koy-u
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15-1) Tam. -l- — Jap. -r-

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|--|---|
| 4) aṅkal-āy (D. 33)
agar-asī | 84) nal-akku (D. 2987)
nar-u |
| 18) ampal-i (D. 146)
amar-i | 140) kāl (D. 1238)
kar-a |
| 24) ai-ukku (D. 203)
ar-uku | 187) cil-uppu (D. 2118)
sīr-ōfu |
| 25) al-ar (D. 209)
ar-u | 199) vil (D. 4448)
wir-u > uru |
| 26) aval-am (D. 225)
afar-e | 228) kul-ai (D. 1504)
kur-a |
| 44) kal (D. 1091)
kar-a | 285) pul-ar (D. 3531)
fōr-a |
| 45) kal-āvu (D. 1092)
kar-amu | 330) vel-avela (D. 4451)
wer-awera |
| 46) kal-ai (D. 1102)
kar-u | 332) vēl (D. 4555)
fer-a |
| 61) cal-avai (D. 1957)
sar-asu | 350) col-i (D. 2336)
sōr-u |
| 62) cal-i (D. 1959)
sar-u > zaru | |

15-2) Tam. -ll- — Jap. -r-

- 63) **call-i** (D. 1966)
sar-i > jari

II. Sound Correspondences

16-1) Tam. -l- — Jap. -r-

- | | |
|---|--|
| 16) ama-l-i (D. 140)
amar-u | 200) vi-l-ampu (D. 4460)
wir-afu > urafu |
| 51) ka-l-ai ((D. 1157)
kar-u | 219) u-l (D. 600)
ur-a |
| 80) ta-l-ar (D. 2551)
tar-asi | 262) mū-l-ai (D. 4146)
mur-ato |
| 130) va-l-ai (D. 4344)
far-i | 292) mu-l-ai (D. 4101)
mör-i |
| 162) mā-l (D. 3958)
mar-ubu | 296) kū-l (D. 1595)
kör-u |
| 180) i-l-aku (D. 432)
ir-aku > yuraku | 315) te-l-i (D. 2825)
sir-a, sir-o |
| 181) i-l-aku (D. 433)
ir-a > yura | 316) te-l-i (D. 2827)
tir-u |
| 198) vi-l (D. 4459)
fir-aku | |

16-2) Tam. -l- — Jap. -y-

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|---|--|
| 52) ka-l-i (D. 1162)
kay-u | 301) mū-l (D. 4143)
moy-u |
| 274) ku-l-ir (D. 1523)
kōy-u | |

16-3) Tam. -ll- — Jap. -r-

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|---|---|
| 65) ca-ll-al (D. 1993)
sar-afu | 312) ce-ll-u (D. 2296)
sir-ami |
|---|---|

17-1) Tam. v- — Jap. f-

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|--|---|
| 123) vaṭ-u (D. 4275)
f _{sa} -u | 165) vāy (D. 4383)
fay-ar _u , fay-asu |
| 124) vaṇṭ-u (D. 3223)
fad-i | 166) vāy (D. 4385)
fa |
| 125) vaṭ-u (D. 4275)
fat-a | 167) vāv-al (D. 4400)
fab-uri |
| 127) var-u (D. 4311)
(ara)far-u | 197) vik-u (D. 4411)
fik-u |
| 128) vavv-u (D. 4329)
faf-u > bafu | 198) viḷ (D. 4459)
fir-aku |
| 129) vaṭ-umpu (D. 4337)
far-e | 332) vēl (D. 4555)
fer-a |
| 130) vaḷ-ai (D. 4344)
far-i | 338) vēy (D. 4552)
fu-ku |
| 131) vaṭ-i (D. 4272)
fas-i | |

17-2) Tam. v- — Jap. w-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 118) vak-u (D. 4255)
wak-u | 122) vaṭ-al (D. 4355)
war-a |
| 119) vaṅk-u (D. 4262)
wag-o | 126) vaṇṭ-al (D. 4282)
wad-a |
| 120) vaṭ-am (D. 4268)
was-a | 164) vāṅk-u (D. 4371)
wag-u |
| 121) vaṭ-u (D. 4336)
war-u, war-ō | 171) vāl (D. 4394)
wō |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 199) vil (D. 4448)
wir-u > uru | 330) vel-avela (D. 4451)
wer-awera |
| 200) viḷ-ampu (D. 4460)
wir-afu > urafu | 331) veṭṭ-u (D. 4507)
wer-u |
| 201) viṭ-u (D. 4481)
wis-u > usu | 333) vēr (D. 4554)
we |

17-3) Tam. -v- — Jap. -f-

- | | |
|---|---|
| 26) aval-am (D. 225)
afar-e | 85) nav-u (D. 2994)
naf-ē, naf-ēku |
| 30) av-ai (D. 1976)
af-a | 168) kaṭav-u (D. 943)
kōtōf-i |
| 47) kav-iṛ (D. 1121)
kaf-eru | 206) uv-aṇ (D. 475)
uf-a |
| 48) kav-uḷ (D. 1124)
kaf-o | 223) kuvav-u (D. 1449)
kufaf-u |

17-4) Tam. -v- — Jap. -w-

- | | |
|--|--|
| 27) avur-i (D. 228)
awō | 28) avir-i (D. 228)
awi |
|--|--|

17-5) Tam. -v- — Jap. -b-

- | | |
|--|--|
| 64) cav-aṭu (D. 1972)
sab-a | 154) nāv-u (D. 3009)
nab-uru |
| 78) tav-iṛ (D. 2539)
tab-i | 160) māv-u (D. 3921)
mab-usu |
| 147) tāv-u (D. 2596)
tab-u | 167) vāv-al (D. 4400)
fab-uri |

255) **kūv-al** (D. 1590)
kub-o

298) **tūv-u** (D. 2791)
tōb-u

259) **tūv-al** (D. 2790)
tub-asa

17-6) Tam. -vv- — Jap. -b-

29) **avv-ai** (D. 232)
ab-a

128) **vavv-u** (D. 4329)
faf-u

39) **kavv-u** (D. 1025)
kab-uru

III. Correspondences Classified by Categories

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1. Natural Environment

1-1) land

145) T. **nāl-am**: earth, land. (D. 2374)J. **na**: earth, ground.189) T. **nil-am**: ground, earth, land, soil, field, the earth, world.
(D. 3044)J. **ni**: soil, earth.163) T. **yār-u**: river, brook. (D. 4233)J. **yar-a**: river, brook.40) T. **kamar**: crack, cleft in the ground caused by drought. (D. 1030)J. **kama**: cleft, deep crack, hollow in a river. (dialectal)119) T. **vañk-u**: orifice, hole, hollow as in a stone. (D. 4262)J. **wag-o**: a cave made by raging waves, abyss. (dialectal)356) T. **pōr-ai**: hole, hollow in tree, cavern. (D. 3765)J. **fōr-a**: cave, cavern, cavity.255) T. **kūv-al**: well, hollow, hole, pit. (D. 1590)J. **kub-o**: hollow, cavity, pit.44) T. **kal**: stone, pebble, boulder, precious stone, milestone. (D. 1091)J. **kar-a**: stone.112) T. **maṇ**: the earth, world, earth as an element, dust, dirt, dry ground, soil, land. (D. 3817)J. **man-a**: sandbund, dry ground soil.J. **man-ago**: sand, gravel.63) T. **call-i**: small pieces of stone or glass, potsherd. (D. 1966)(cf.) **jall-i** (Kannada, Telugu): broken stones.J. **sar-i > jari**: gravel, pebble.64) T. **cav-aṭu**: earth impregnated with soda, alkaline soil. (D. 1972)J. **sab-a**: clay containing sand. (dialectal)

- 272) T. **kump-i**: mud, mire, or slough emitting stinking smell.
(D. 1456)
J. **kōm-i**: mire, mud in a river.
- 324) T. **cēr-u**: mud, slush, mire, liquid of thick consistency. (D. 1680)
J. **sir-ō**: mud, mire, slush.
- 280) T. **nur-ampu**: mud, mire. (D. 3071)
(cf.) **nur-umbu** (Tulu): alluvium.
J. **nōr-ō**: slime on the seashore; mud, mire. (dialectal)
- 194) T. **piṭṭ-i**: flour, meal, powder. (D. 3424)
J. **fid-i**: powdery dust.
- 65) T. **caḷḷ-al**: mud, slush. (D. 1993)
J. **sar-afu**: to dredge, clean (out), sweep (mud).
- 77) T. **tamp-al**: hardening of ricefields after heavy rain. (riverside land having much water.) (D. 2511)
J. **tamb-o**: mire field, mud field, paddy-field.
J. **ta**: id.
- 269) T. **kum-ari**: cultivation in hills. (D. 1448)
(cf.) **kum-ari** (Kannada): a piece of ground in a jungle, on which the trees are cut down and burned, whereafter it is cultivated for one or two years only. (D. 1448)
J. **kōb-a**: farmland in hills, where the grass and trees are burned and millet is planted and cropped. (dialectal)
- 92) T. **paṭ-uvam**: slushy field. (D. 3192)
J. **fat-a**: field for millet.
- 91) T. **paṭ-ukar**: ricefield, agricultural tract. (D. 3192)
J. **fat-akē**: dry rice-field, agricultural field.
- 1) T. **ak-am**: place, agricultural tract. (D. 8)
J. **ak-a**: paddy-field, rice-field. (dialectal)
- 14) T. **aṇ-ai**: ridge for retaining water in a field, embankment, dam, bank of river or sea. (D. 102)

- J. **an-a**: ridge between rice-fields. (dialectal)
- 13) T. **aṇṭ-ai**: field bund, ridge of a field. (D. 102)
 J. **ad-ei**: ridge of a field, forest and mountain. (dialectal)
 J. **ad-o**: id. (dialectal)
- 126) T. **vaṇṭ-al**: earth washed ashore by a river, lake. (D. 4282)
 J. **wad-a**: (deep) bend of a river, inlet of a lake,
- 110) T. **maṭ-u**: pond, pool, deep place in a river or channel. (D. 3809)
 J. **mas-u**: a fresh water-pool between seashore and riverside ricefield. (dialectal)

1-2) animals

- 159) T. **mā**: animal, beast (esp. horse, elephant). (D. 3917)
 J. **ma**: horse.
- 168) T. **kaṭav-u**: he-buffalo. (which carries weighty loads) (D. 943)
 J. **kōtōf-i**: strong buffalo carrying weighty loads.
 (In ancient Japanese, we have many examples of exchange between the vowels, *a* and *ō*.)
- 276) T. **kuṛ-u**: short, dwarfish. (D. 1537)
 T. **kur-uku**: young of an animal. (D. 1537)
 J. **kōr-ō > koro**: a young of an animal or small animal (as dog, pig). (dialectal)
- 129) T. **vaṛ-umpu**: fat, suet. (D. 4337)
 J. **far-e**: fat existing between skin and intestine of an animal.
- 167) T. **vāv-al**: bat (flying). (D. 4400)
 J. **fab-uri**: bat (animal). (dialectal)
- 355) T. **pōtt-u**: male of animals (cattle, tiger, deer), some birds (peafowl, heron, etc.) (D. 3747)
 J. **fōt-utaka**: male hawk. (*taka* means 'hawk')
- 226) T. **kur-uvi**: small bird. (sparrow) (D. 1493)
 (cf.) **kur-uvi** (Malayalam): sparrow.

J. **kur-a**: sparrow.

259) T. **tūv-al**: feather, feather of an arrow, quill pen. (D. 2790)

J. **tub-asa**: wing.

171) T. **vāl**: tail, anything long or elongated. (D. 4394)

J. **wō**: tail, string, cord, rope.

157) T. **pāmp-u**: snake. (D. 3361)

J. **fab-u**: snake. (dialectal)

279) T. **tump-i**: dragonfly. (D. 2731)

J. **tōb-au > tombo**: dragonfly.

156) T. **pāpp-ātti**: butterfly. (D. 3360)

J. **fab-eru**: butterfly. (dialectal)

343) T. **koc-u**: mosquito, gnat. (D. 1736)

J. **ka**: mosquito.

312) T. **cell-u**: flea, tick. (D. 2296)

J. **sir-ami**: louse

1-3) plants

186) T. **cimp-u**: small splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood or metal, chip, frayed ends of a worn cord, twig. (D. 2098)

J. **sib-a**: brushwood, firewood, chips.

J. **sib-a**: lawn grass.

297) **cūṭ-u**: bundle of sheaves. (D. 2248)

(cf.) **cūd-i** (Tulu): a coil of rope, a bundle of faggots.

J. **sōd-a**: twig for fuel, faggots.

67) T. **cakk-ai**: chips, small wooden peg. (D. 2266)

J. **sak-a**: twigs. (dialectal)

54) T. **kar-al**: firewood, fuel. (D. 1169)

J. **kar-a**: firewood, fuel. (dialectal)

- 231) T. **kuṟ-aṭu**: small block or clump of wood, plank. (D. 1528)
 J. **kur-e**: small block of wood.
- 228) T. **kul-ai**: cluster, bunch (as of fruits, flowers). (D. 1504)
 J. **kur-a**: plant, bunch. (dialectal)
- 138) T. **kāmp-u**: flower-stalk, flowering branch, handle, shaft.
 (D. 1216)
 J. **kab-i**: flower-stalk, haft of a sword.
- 1-4) natural phenomena**
- 2) T. **ak-al**: to spread, widen, extend, depart, go away. (D. 9)
 J. **ak-u**: to open, be opened, become opened or vacant.
- 25) T. **al-ar**: to blossom, open up, spread (as rays of the sun, water), increase in size, manifest itself; n. full-blown flower. (D. 209)
 J. **ar-u**: to be born, come into being.
- 174) T. **iṭ-i**: thunder, roar, great noise, ache, throbbing pain. (D. 372)
 J. **it-i**: awful might of a god like thunder.
- 183) T. **iṟuk-u**: to become dry (as mortar or clay), become tight (as a knot), harden (as land dried by the sun, molten metals when they are cooled), thicken (as phlegm), congeal, coagulate, solidify, become firm, be fixed or rooted in. (D. 447)
 J. **iṛōk-u**: to get dry. (dialectal)
- 208) T. **uk-a**: to ascend, rise stately, soar upward. (D. 477)
 J. **uk-abu**: to waft, float (on the water, in the air).
- 209) T. **uk-u**: to be shed as feathers or hair, fall down, die. (D. 480)
 J. **uk-u**: to fall off, be slipped off.
- 254) T. **ūt-u**: to blow (as a wind instrument, a fire), blow out (as a lamp), blow or breathe upon to allay pain, refine with fire (as gold), be inflated. (D. 638)
 J. **ut-i**: to blow; n. breath, life. (in Old Japanese, being windy or foggy meant the birth of life.)
- 215) T. **ur-u**: to become ripe, mature (D. 567).

- J. **ur-u**: to become ripe.
- 294) T. **ūy**: to be overripe, decay. (D. 645)
 T. **ūr**: to grow old, pass the prime of life. (D. 2258)
 J. **ōy-u**: to grow old, get into dotage.
- 339) T. **opp-u**: to agree, accede to, assent. (D. 781)
 J. **af-u**: to fit, suit, be suited, agree, accord.
- 42) T. **kam-ar**: to emit fragrance. (D. 1045)
 J. **kam-ari**: fragrance.
 J. **kam-arū**: to smell, scent. (dialectal)
- 43) T. **kar-ai**: to become emaciated, become gradually attenuated.
 (D. 1086)
 J. **kar-u**: to wither, die (properly of a plant).
- 274) T. **kuḷ-ir**: to feel cool, get numbed (as in death); coldness.
 (D. 1523)
 J. **kōy-u**: to be chilled to the bone, be benumbed with cold.
- 295) T. **kūmp-u**: to close, shut (as a flower), contract, shrink.
 (D. 1574)
 J. **kōm-u**: to close, shut, contract.
- 143) T. **cāmp-u**: to wither, droop, perish, pine away, close up as
 flowers, decline, shrink. (D. 2025)
 J. **sab-u**: to become desolate, become old or antiquated.
 J. **sab-usi**: to be lonesome, solitary, feel sorrow.
- 236) T. **cuḷ-al**: eddy, curl, whirling. (D. 2223)
 J. **uz-u**: eddy, whirl, whirlpool. (see the note on page 51)
- 311) T. **ceḷ-i**: to thrive, flourish, grow well as vegetation, be fertile,
 be superabundant. (D. 2293)
 J. **siz-i**: to thrive, be luxuriant, dense.
- 68) T. **nar-al**: to sound, make noise. (D. 2365)
 J. **nar-u**: to ring, toll, sound.
- 70) T. **taṭ-a**: large, broad, full. (D. 2449)

- J. **tat-afu**: to overflow, fill with water; praise.
- 69) T. **taṭ-i**: to grow large, swell, become stout, grow hard. (D. 2449)
 J. **taṭ-u**: to grow large, swell.
- 79) T. **taṭ-ai**: to flourish, thrive, grow luxuriantly (as plants), be abundant (as a flood), prosper (as a family, people, state). (D. 2545)
 J. **tar-u**: to flourish, to be abundant, sufficient.
- 148) T. **tār**: to fall low, be lowered, descend, decline as the sun, sink in water, sink in circumstances or repute, decrease, decay, degenerate, despond, be dejected, prove inferior, fail, stay, rest, droop. (D. 2597)
 J. **tar-u**: to hang down.
- 337) T. **tēy**: to wane as the moon, waste away as oil in a lamp, wear away by friction. (D. 2846)
 J. **tu-ku**: to wane, be exhausted; n. moon.
- 316) T. **teḷ-i**: to strew, scatter, sprinkle, sow as seed, cast up in sifting, winnow. (D. 2827)
 J. **tir-u**: to strew, scatter, fall from a tree.
- 328) T. **tēmp-u**: to fade, wither, droop, be tired, grow thin, be emaciated, be in trouble, suffer, perish. (D. 2845)
 J. **sib-omu**: to wither, be shrivelled.
- 152) T. **nār-u**: to sprout, shoot forth, come into being, be born, appear, rise. (D. 2380)
 J. **nar-u**: to be born, come into being.
- 102) T. **par-u**: to become large, bulky, plump, swell. (D. 3277)
 J. **far-u**: to become large, bulky, plump; swell,
- 170) T. **pār**: to go to ruin, be laid waste. (D. 3381)
 J. **fōr-ōbu**: to go to ruin, go to waste.
- 285) T. **pul-ar**: to dawn. (D. 3531)
 J. **fōr-a**: dawn. (used as in *asa-fōra-ke*, 'dawning')

- 335) T. **pey**: to rain, fall (as dew or hail); pour down or into (tr.).
(D. 3610)
J. **fu-ru**: to rain (also snow, hail, etc.)
- 169) T. **mat-i**: moon, full moon. (D. 3839)
J. **mōt-i**: full moon. (Tam. a: Jap. ō)
- 162) T. **māl**: to die, perish, be exhausted, expended or finished.
(D. 3958)
J. **mar-ubu**: to die. (dialectal)
- 127) T. **var-u**: to come, happen, come into being, be known, become clear, be completed, be able. (D. 4311)
J. **(ara)far-u**: to appear, come in sight.
(cf. 25) T. **al-ar**: to blossom, open up, spread (as rays of the sun, water), increase in size, manifest itself. (D. 209)
- 164) T. **vānk-u**: to bend; n. bending. (D. 4371)
J. **wag-u**: to bend.
- 198) T. **vil**: to open out, expand, unfold as a blossom, be separated from. (D. 4459)
J. **fir-aku**: to open, uncover, unfold.
- 201) T. **viṭ-u**: to perish, be destroyed, die. (D. 4481)
J. **wis-u > usu**: to disappear, vanish, die away.

2. Kinship Terms and Pronouns

2-1) kinship terms

- 8) T. **acc-an**: father. (D. 46)
J. **ach-a**: father. (dialectal)
- 20) T. **ayy-ā**: father. (D. 163)
J. **ay-a**: father. (dialectal)
- 76) T. **tant-ai**: father. (D. 2494)
J. **tad-a**: father. (dialectal)

- 146) T. **tāt-ā**: father. (D. 2580)
 J. **tad-a**: father. (dialectal)
- 9) T. **app-ai**: mother, elder sister. (D. 53)
 J. **an-e**: elder sister.
- 19) T. **amm-ā, amm-āḷ**: mother. (D. 154)
 J. **am-a, amm-ā**: mother. (dialectal)
- 29) T. **avv-ai**: mother. (D. 232)
 J. **ab-a**: mother. (dialectal)
- 133) T. **ātt-ā, ātt-āḷ**: mother. (D. 300)
 J. **ad-a**: mother. (dialectal)
- 134) T. **āy-āḷ**: mother. (D. 308)
 J. **ay-a**: mother. (dialectal)
- 140) T. **kāl**: leg, foot, base (of tree), family, relationship. (D. 1238)
 J. **kar-a**: family, clan.

2-2) pronouns

- 172) T. **i**: demonstr. base expr. the nearer or proximate person or thing. (D. 351)
 J. **i**: a proximate person or thing.
- 155) T. **nāṇ**: I. (D. 4234)
 J. **na**: I. (later 'thou')

3. Human Body

3-1) body

- 10) T. **aṭ-i**: foot, footprint, base, bottom, source, origin. (D. 63)
 J. **as-i**: foot, leg.
- 38) T. **kat-ir**: ear of grain, spear of grass. (D. 1002)
 J. **kas-ira**: spear of grass, the hairy part of a head.
- 48) T. **kav-uḷ**: cheek, temple or jaw of elephant. (D. 1124)

J. **kaf-o**: face, countenance, look.

- 271) T. **kum-ig**: knob (as of wooden sandals), pommel (D. 1451)
(cf.) **kupp-u** (Kannada): abnormal globular excrescence of the body. (D. 1451)

J. **kōb-u**: wen, swelling in the skin.

- 357) T. **kor-u**: fat, flourishing, prosperous. (D. 1784)
J. **koy-u**: to grow stout, (of soil) become fertile.

- 309) T. **ceṭṭ-ai**: shoulderblade, fin. (D. 2274)
J. **sit-i**: upper part of the back, either side of the backbone.
J. **sit-iku**: part between the backbone and shoulderblade.

- 238) T. **tupp-al**: saliva, spittle. (D. 2725)
J. **tub-a**: saliva, spittle.

- 345) T. **tōl**: arm, shoulder. (D. 2940)
J. **ta**: hand, arm, upper limb.

- 154) T. **nāv-u**: tongue; to thrust out the tongue and move it sideways, mock by thrusting out the tongue. (D. 3009)
J. **nab-uru**: to lick, lap, tease, make sport of.

- 95) T. **paṭṭ-am**: flat or level surface of anything. (D. 3207)
T. **paṭṭ-ai**: bark of tree. (D. 3205)
J. **fad-a**: skin (of animal or plant).

- 103) T. **pal**: tooth. (D. 3288)
J. **fa**: tooth.

- 191) T. **piṭ-ar**: nape of the neck, (D. 3411)
J. **fit-i**: part of the body, extending from the neck to the shoulder.

- 252) T. **murṭ-u**: to become mature, ripen, be fully grown. (D. 4117)
J. **mus-u**: to become mature.

- 262) T. **mūl-ai**: brain, marrow. (D. 4146)
J. **mur-ato**: (the most important) viscera of human body; brain work.

- 336) T. **mey**: body (used euphemistically), breast, truth. (D. 4162)
 (cf.) **mey** (Malayalam): body, person.
 J. **mu**: body, nutlet, fruit.

3-2) disease

- 35) T. **kaṭṭ-i**: boil, abscess, tumour, clod, lump, concretion, anything hardened, coagulated, enlarged spleen, foetus. (D. 962)
 J. **kas-a**: blotch, boil, tumour, lump.
- 344) T. **kott-ai**: rottenness, blot, blemish. (D. 1743)
 J. **kat-ai**: a leper.
- 188) T. **tim-ir**: to be numbed as a limb, be paralysed; stiffness from cold. (D. 2647)
 J. **sim-u**: to benumbed (with cold).
- 82) T. **nam-uṭṭu**: to itch. (D. 2972)
 J. **nam-adu**: a kind of skin-disease causing itchy sensation.
- 85) T. **nav-u**: to become soft, be weary (as the limbs by labour). (D. 2994)
 J. **naḥ-ē**: to wither, droop, lose strength of feet.
 J. **naḥ-ēku**: to be paralyzed (as feet).
- 346) T. **nōy**: to wither (as crops), be ill, diseased, be debilitated. (D. 3143)
 J. **nay-u**: to wither, weaken, go numb.
- 286) T. **purṛ-u**: anything scurvy, scrofulous or cancerous. (D. 3557)
 J. **fōr-ō**: eruption, rash on the skin.
- 352) T. **poṭṭ-ai**: blindness, blear-sight. (D. 3678)
 J. **fōs-a > bōsama**: blind man. (dialectal)
 J. **fōt-a > bōta**: simpleton, fool. (dialectal)
- 250) T. **mutt-u**: pock of smallpox, pustule. (D. 4064)
 J. **mut-ya**: pockmarks, pock of smallpox. (dialectal)
- 125) T. **vaṭ-u**: wart, mole, scar, wale. (D. 4275)
 J. **fat-a**: scar of a burn.

4. Food, Clothes and Shelter

4-1) crops (see also plants)

225) T. **kur-u**: nut. (D. 1483)J. **kur-u**: chestnut.J. **kur-umi**: walnut.176) T. **itt-i**: white fig. (D. 390)J. **it-iziku**: fig or fig-tree.235) T. **cur-ai**: calabash climber. (D. 2216)J. **ur-i**: cucumber, Chinese melon. (see the note on page 51)204) T. **pir**, **pir-am**: sponge gourd. (D. 3467)(cf.) **picc-akam** (Malayalam): sponge gourd. (D. 3467)J. **fis-ako**: gourd, calabash.30) T. **av-ai**: to pound in a mortar, crush, cuff, prod. (D. 1976)J. **af-a**: millet. (*kumai* means 'husked rice' in Japanese)232) T. **kum-ai**: to beat or pound in a mortar; n. blow, stroke.

275) (D. 1536)

J. **kum-a**: husked special rice for deity.J. **kōm-ē**: husked rice.317) T. **nel**: rice, paddy, grain of paddy. (D. 3112)J. **ni**: rice (*ni* is found in the name of a god, Ni-nigi. *Ni* means 'rice', *nigi* means 'prosperity').60) T. **camp-ā**: a superior kind of paddy. (D. 1938)J. **sab-a**: rice specially offered to a deity.87) T. **pacc-ai**: greenness, paleness, unripeness. (D. 3161)J. **fas-a** > **wasa**: green rice-plant, early ripening rice.299) T. **pū**: flower, cock's comb, flourishing condition. (D. 3564)J. **fō**: ear of wheat, barley or paddy.122) T. **var-al**: drying up, dried twig, dried fruit, flesh, etc. (D. 4355)J. **war-a**: dried straw of rice-plant.

4-2) labor (see also actions with a hand, page 97)177) T. **ir-a**: to beg, alms, beseech, entreat. (D. 400)T. **ir-aval**: begging, anything borrowed to be returned after use (except money).(cf.) **er-avu** (Kannada): that which is asked for, that which one desires to borrow, a thing borrowed for temporary use, state of borrowing from one another. (D. 400)J. **ir-afu**: to borrow.212) T. **um-i**: husk; to become chaff. (D. 548)J. **um-u**: to ripple, flax and take out the fibres.51) T. **kal-ai**: to weed, pluck out, pull up, extirpate. (D. 1157)J. **kar-u**: to cut (grass), reap, shear, trim; to weed.185) T. **kir-i**: to tear, rend, split, cut, rip up, lacerate. (D. 1316)J. **kir-u**: to cut, chop, hack, carve, slash, saw, shear.277) T. **kur-ai**: to cut, reap. (D. 1544)J. **kōr-u**: to cut wood.342) T. **kott-u**: to beat, pound (as paddy). (D. 1717)J. **kat-u**: to pound in a mortar.71) T. **taṭ-i**: to hew down, cut off, kill. (D. 2458)J. **tat-u**: to cut off, break off.242) T. **tuk-ai**: to tread down, trample on, bruise or destroy by treading, pound in a mortar. (D. 2917)J. **tuk-u**: to pound in a mortar.153) T. **nāṭṭ-u**: to set up, fix, plant, establish one in life, create. (D. 2958)J. **nas-u**: to perform, accomplish, bear, produce, bring forth.86) T. **pak-avu**: slice, share. (D. 3154)T. **pak-al**: dividing, separating. (D. 3154)J. **fak-a**: share, dividing.104) T. **par-i**: to pluck, crop, pick off with a twist, weed, eradicate,

- pull out (as an arrow), take by force, rob, destroy. (D. 3317)
 J. **far-u**: to pluck, weed, crop.
- 321) T. **per-ukku**: to gather, pick up (as stones). (D. 3623)
 J. **fir-ōfu**: to pick up, find, gather up.
- 351) T. **pot-ir**: to pierce. (D. 3646)
 J. **föd-iru**: to pierce, dig (a hole), pick (teeth).
- 248) T. **muc-i**: to be torn, be crumpled as a garment, be tired, feel discouraged. (D. 4016)
 J. **mus-iru**: to tear off, make crumpled.
- 289) T. **mur-i**: to break off, snap off, perish, be ruined, be scattered, go wrong, be defeated, separate, leave, lose one's position. (D. 4078)
 J. **mör-u**: to snatch away, break off, pick off.
- 301) T. **mūl**: to kindle, catch fire, be kindled. (D. 4143)
 J. **moy-u**: to burn, be in flames, be kindled, catch fire.
- 302) T. **mūṭṭ-u**: to kindle (as a flame), stimulate (as a quarrel). (D. 4143)
 J. **mos-u**: to burn (tr.), kindle.
- 165) T. **vāy**: to flourish, be luxuriant, be over-luxuriant in growth. (D. 4383)
 J. **fay-arū**: to prosper, thrive; to be in prevail.
 J. **fay-asu**: to make grow, cheer.
- 333) T. **vēr**: root. (D. 4554)
 J. **we, uwe**: to plant (a young plant).

4-3) farming tools

- 214) T. **ur-al**: mortar. (D. 560)
 (cf.) **ur-al** (Malayalam): wooden mortar for beating rice.
 J. **us-u**: mortar, hand-mill. (cf. page 67)
- 49) T. **kaṭ-u**: stake for impaling criminals, trident, sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around cow's neck. (D. 1146)

- J. **kar-i**: trident.
- 221) T. **kucc-i**: splinter, peg, stick. (D. 1369)
J. **kus-i**: skewer, spit.
- 57) T. **caṭṭ-ukam**: ladle, metal spatula with a long handle. (D. 1905)
(cf.) **satt-i** (Tulu): a kind of wooden ladle.
J. **saz-i**: wooden spoon.
- 62) T. **cal-i**: to sift. (D. 1959)
J. **sar-u > zaru**: sieve.
- 233) T. **cuk-ir**: to card as cotton, part, separate (as hair, fibres).
(D. 2174)
J. **suk-u**: to comb the hair, plough.
J. **suk-i**: a plough.
- 88) T. **paṭ-al**: hurdle or wattled frame for sheltering cattle, sunshade, shutter of braided palm leaves or thorns. (D. 3183)
J. **fas-a**: wattled frame for hanging rice plants.
- 111) T. **maṭṭ-u**: measure, quantity, a standard of measurement.
(D. 3811)
J. **mas-u**: a dry or liquid measure.
- 116) T. **maṭṭ-u**: axe. (D. 3889)
J. **mas-akari**: broadax. (*kari* means 'knife')
- 251) T. **muṭ-am**: winnow. (D. 4106)
J. **mu > mī**: winnow.
- 120) T. **vaṭ-am**: cable, strand of garland. (D. 4268)
J. **was-a**: ring of cord, a kind of a snare. (dialectal)
- 332) T. **vēl**: dart, spear. (D. 4555)
J. **fer-a**: spatula.

4-4) cooking and meals

- 216) T. **uruk-u**: to dissolve (intr.) with heat, melt, liquefy, be fused, become tender, melt (as the heart), be kind. (D. 569)

- J. **uruk-asu**: to steep in water (to make soft beans or sweets).
- 217) T. **ur-ai**: to rub into a paste, grate. (D. 572)
J. **ur-akosi**: to grate, to rub into a paste. (*kosi* means 'filter')
- 182) T. **ir-u**: to strain, percolate (as a liquid). (D. 445)
J. **ir-u**: to strain, percolate.
- 305) T. **er-i**: to burn, blaze, scorch in flame. (D. 694)
J. **ir-u**: to parch (beans).
- 244) T. **puk-ai**: smoke, mist, vapour, steam. (D. 3483)
282) J. **fök-ë**: vapour, steam.
J. **fuk-asu**: to steam, smoke, puff.
- 160) T. **māv-u**: flour, powder, dust. (D. 3921)
J. **mab-usu**: to cover with powder, smear (with dust or powder).
- 59) T. **capp-ai**: that which is insipid or tasteless. (D. 1929)
J. **saf-asu**: to make something insipid, remove astringency.
- 34) T. **kaṭ-i**: to bite, gnaw. (D. 945)
J. **kad-iru**: to gnaw, nibble, bite.
- 39) T. **kavv-u**: to seize with the mouth, grasp with eagerness.
(D. 1025)
J. **kabu-ru**: to bite, gnaw, nibble.
- 257) T. **cūpp-u**: to suck, sip. (D. 2154)
J. **suf-u**: to suck.
- 268) T. **kum-aṭṭu**: to retch, vomit, have vomiting sensation, keck, eject, detest. (D. 1447)
J. **kōm-u**: to retch, keck, vomit.
- 73) T. **taṭ-u**: to hinder, stop, forbid, prohibit, restrain, control.
(D. 2460)
J. **tat-u**: to stop, forbid, prohibit, block up, quit (a habit).
- 108) T. **maṭ-u**: to take food or drink; devour; cause to eat or drink, feed. (D. 3807)

- J. **mat-uru**: to offer food to a god, to offer to an honorable man.
- 232) T. **kum-ai**: to beat or pound in a mortar; n. blow, stroke.
 275) (D. 1536)
 J. **kum-a**: husked special rice for deity.
 J. **kōm-ē**: husked rice.
- 243) T. **nukk-u**: to break in pieces, grind, powder, crush. (D. 3089)
 J. **nuk-a**: rice bran.
- 234) T. **cuḷ**: pungency. (D. 2224)
 J. **su**: vinegar.
- 21) T. **ar-i**: rice, paddy. (D. 178)
 (cf.) **ar-i** (Malayalam): grain of rice freed from chaff, seed, grain.
 J. **ar-e**: powder made of rice.
- 22) T. **ar-ai**: to grind, pulverize, destroy by rubbing, mash, destroy, clear of seeds, gin. (D. 191)
 J. **ar-a**: rice bran.
- 18) T. **ampal-i**: porridge, esp. of rāgi. (D. 146)
 J. **amar-i**: porridge.
- 52) T. **kaḷ-i**: thick pulp, liquid paste, a kind of pasty pottage made with flour etc., gruel. (D. 1162)
 J. **kay-u**: gruel.
- 137) T. **kāṭ-i**: fermented gruel or ricewater, vinegar, gruel, pickles. (D. 1204)
 J. **kas-u**: brewer's grains; draff, lees.
- 327) T. **cēṭ-u**: sap, juice, sweetness. (D. 2050)
 J. **sir-u**: sap, juice.
- 139) T. **kār**: to be pungent, acrid, hot to the taste. (D. 1227)
 J. **kar-a**: hot, pungent, peppery, salty.
- 31) T. **kac-aṭu**: dregs, uncleanness, dirtiness, blemish, fault, imperfection. (D. 916)

J. **kas-u**: dregs, lees, refuse.

58) T. **capp-al**: refuse of food, leavings. (D. 1925)

J. **sapp-a**: refuse of food. (dialectal)

136) T. **ār**: sharpness, pointedness. (D. 314)

(cf.) **ār** (Malayalam): chip, splinter (as of bamboo).

J. **ar-a**: sharp bone of a fish.

273) T. **kump-i**: to become charred (as food when boiled with insufficient water). (D. 1460)

J. **kōb-i**: scorched rice. (dialectal)

131) T. **vaṭ-i**: small cane, or stick. (D. 4272)

J. **fas-i**: chopsticks.

56) T. **caṭṭ-i**: earthen vessel, pan. (D. 1901)

J. **sas-i(nabē)**: earthen pan. (*nabē* means 'pan')

74) T. **taṭṭ-i**: salver, tray. (D. 2463)

J. **tad-i**: wooden box used for carrying food.

151) T. **tār-i**: large pan, pot or vessel with a wide mouth, jar, burial urn. (D. 2600)

J. **tar-u**: cask, barrel.

288) T. **munt-ai**: a small vessel. (D. 4068)

J. **mōd-afi**: a vessel for water or toddy.

4-5) clothing

7) T. **acc-u**: weaver's reed instrument for pressing down the threads of the woof; comb-like frame in a loom through which the warp threads are passed and by which they are pressed or battened together. (D. 45)

J. **az-a>aze**: weaver's reed-instrument for pressing down the threads.

J. **az-afu**: to twist a rope or thread.

210) T. **ucc-i**: crown of head, head, summit, zenith. (D. 496)

J. **uz-u**: crown made of flowers, flowers worn on the head.

263) T. **uṭ-u**: to put on (as clothes), surround, encircle. (D. 502)
J. **ōs-ōki**: garment.

263) T. **uṭ-uppu**: cloth, unsewn garment, clothes. (D. 502)
J. **ōs-ufi**: garment.

347) T. **or-ukku**: to draw out, as gold thread. (D. 851)
J. **ōr-u**: to draw out a thread, weave.

334) T. **ney**: to weave as clothes, string, link together. (D. 3103)
T. **ney-vu**: weaving. (D. 3103)
J. **nu-fu**: to sew, string.

249) T. **muṭ-i**: to tie, fasten, make into a knot. (D. 4030)
J. **mus-ubu**: to tie up, fasten.

109) T. **maṭ-u**: to unite, join. (D. 3808)
J. **mat-uru**: to join cloth by sewing.
J. **mat-ufu**: to unite, join.

4-6) dwelling

23) T. **ar-ai**: room, apartment, chamber, cell, compartment. (D. 272)
J. **ar-ato**: a room near the entrance, entrance of a house.
(dialectal)

184) T. **ir-ai, ir-appu**: inside of a sloping roof, eaves of a house.
(D. 449)
(cf.) **ir-akāli** (Malayalam): eaves of a house.
(cf.) **er-ake** (Kannada): a roof, thatch.
J. **ir-aka**: eaves, a roof.

32) T. **kaṭ-ai**: entrance, gate. (D. 929)
J. **kad-o**: entrance, gate.

150) T. **tāṅ**: bolt, bar. (D. 2598)
J. **sar-u**: blot, fastener (of a door).

149) T. **tāṅ-vāram**: sloping roof, lean-to, penthouse. (D. 2597)
J. **tar-uki**: rafter. (*ki* means 'wood')

- 89) T. **paṭ-i**: step, stair, rung of a ladder. (D. 3188)
J. **fas-i**: stairs, a staircase.
- 106) T. **macc-u**: terraced roof, flat roof, wainscot ceiling. (D. 3782)
J. **mas-a**: shingle. (dialectal)
- 130) T. **val-ai**: small beam, long piece of wood. (D. 4344)
J. **far-i**: beam of a house.
- 338) T. **vēy**: to cover (as a building), roof, thatch. (D. 4552)
J. **fu-ku**: to thatch.
- 114) T. **matil**: wall round a fort, fortification, wall, coping (D. 3840)
J. **mati**: town, city.
- 4-7) instruments**
- 36) T. **kaṇ**: joint in bamboo or cane. (D. 974)
T. **kaṇ-u**: joint of bamboo, cane, etc. (D. 974)
J. **kan-ame**: rivet of a fan. (*me* means 'eye')
- 49) T. **kar-u**: stake for impaling criminals, trident, sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around cow's neck. (D. 1146)
J. **kar-i**: trident.
- 50) T. **kar-i**: rod, staff, stick, handle of tool, peg to keep a yoke in place, lath. (D. 1155)
J. **kas-i**: rod to keep a yoke of boat.
- 341) T. **kott-am**: small ola basket. (D. 1715)
T. **kott-u**: basket made of rattan.
J. **kat-ama**: small basket made of bamboo.
- 72) T. **taṭ-i**: stick, staff, rod, cane, club, cudgel, bludgeon. (D. 2459)
J. **tat-i**: sword, long sword.
- 283) T. **puṭṭ-il**: quiver, sheath, basket. (D. 3500)
J. **föd-ari**: quiver, basket.
- 318) T. **peṭṭ-i**: box, chest. (D. 3600)
J. **fit-u**: chest, coffer, rice-tub.

- 292) T. **muḷ-ai**: peg, stake, pivot. (D. 4101)
 J. **mōr-i**: harpoon, gaff.

5. Actions

5-1) actions with a whole body

- 15) T. **at-ir**: to shake, quake, tremble, be startled. (D. 117)
 J. **ad-iru**: to writhe, move about in sleeping.
- 16) T. **amaḷ-i**: tumult, uproar, bustle. (D. 140)
 J. **amar-u**: to be boisterous, uproarious. (dialectal)
- 17) T. **am-ir**: to be immersed, plunged, sink. (D. 141)
 J. **am-u**: to bathe (in the sea or river).
- 179) T. **ir-ai**: to associate very intimately, have tender emotions (as in love), be together (as husband and wife), copulate (as snakes). (D. 430)
 J. **ir-afu**: to associate, answer.
- 218) T. **uḷ**: to be, have. (D. 599)
 J. **u**: to be, set, sit, get, have.
- 270) T. **kum-i**: to crowd, be heaped up, accumulate. (D. 1449)
 J. **kōm-u**: to be crowded, congested.
- 296) T. **kūḷ**: to crowd together, assemble, muster. (D. 1595)
 J. **kōr-u**: to crowd together, concentrate.
- 256) T. **kūṅ**: bend, curve, hump on the back, humpback, snail. (D. 1605)
 J. **kun-eru**: to be crooked, twist oneself.
- 55) T. **caṭṭ-am**: rule, order, regulation, wooden frame, model. (D. 1899)
 J. **sad-amu**: to regulate official or holy affairs, fix (a date, etc.).
- 187) T. **cil-uppu**: to churn, stir, agitate. (D. 2118)
 J. **sir-ōfu**: to agitate each other.

- 329) T. **nēr**: to resemble, equal. (D. 3124)
J. **nir-u**: to resemble, be alike.
- 113) T. **maṇ-a**: to wed, embrace, be united, mingled, come together, happen, be fixed, attached, shine, copulate with, live in company with. (D. 3818)
J. **man-agari**: to embrace and copulate (with).
- 90) T. **paṭ-u**: to perish, die, set. (D. 3190)
J. **fat-u**: to get to an end, die; to come to anchor, cast anchor.
- 247) T. **muk-am**: face, mouth. (D. 4003)
J. **muk-u**: to face, turn one's face to.
- 291) T. **muṅk-u**: to plunge, sink, be immersed. (D. 4096)
J. **mōg-uru**: to immerse, dive.
- 293) T. **mugg-u**: to surround, besiege, blockade. (D. 4118)
J. **mōr-u**: to guard, watch, defend, cover.
- 200) T. **viḷ-ampu**: to speak, say, proclaim openly, make public, reveal. (D. 4460)
J. **wir-afu > urafu**: to divine, tell a person's fortune.

5-2) actions with a hand

- 2) T. **ak-al**: to spread, widen, extend, depart, go away. (D. 9)
J. **ak-u**: to open, be opened, become vacant.
- 6) T. **att-u**: to unite (as two or more parts), make to fit in with one another, apply (as medicine): n. sewing. (D. 43)
J. **at-u**: to apply.
- 11) T. **aṭ-i**: to beat, strike, dash against, strike, defeat, overcome, slay, punish; n. blow, stroke. (D. 67)
J. **at-u**: to hit, strike, apply.
- 12) T. **aṭṭ-u**: to join, stick, paste (tr.). (D. 86)
J. **at-u**: to patch up, join.
- 132) T. **āṭ-u**: to dance, act a part or play, play, sport, cohabit, fight,

- go, wander about; say, do. (D. 290)
 J. **as-obu**: to play a musical instrument, to play, dance.
- 211) T. **utt-u**: to discard, throw away. (D. 536)
 J. **ut-u**: to throw (cast, fling) away, dump.
- 304) T. **ey**: to discharge arrow; n. arrow. (D. 691)
 T. **ē**: shooting, arrow.
 J. **i-ru**: to discharge an arrow, shoot (a bird or animal).
- 306) T. **err-u**: to throw out (as water from a vessel). (D. 735)
 J. **ir-u**: to pour from a vessel.
- 348) T. **orr-u**: to press, hug close, stamp (as a seal), press down, press upon. (D. 859)
 J. **ōs-u**: to press (down), stamp, push.
- 340) T. **ōnk-u**: to rise high, ascend (as a flame), be lofty, lift up, raise. (D. 870)
 J. **ag-u**: to lift up, raise.
- 45) T. **kal-āvu**: to mix, join together, unite. (D. 1092)
 J. **kar-amu**: to twine round, twist about so as to join.
- 53) T. **kaṛaṅk-u**: to whirl; n. whirling, gyration, kite. (D. 1168)
 J. **karag-u**: to tie up (round), tuck up (one's clothes), bind.
- 223) T. **kuvav-u**: to be piled up; heap up, gather. (D. 1449)
 J. **kufaf-u**: to add, add up, sum up, increase, gain.
- 230) T. **kuṛ-i**: pit, hole, hollow, cavity, depression, excavation, pond, well; to be hollowed out (as a hole, pit, cavity). (D. 1511)
 J. **kur-u**: to bore a hole (in wood, etc.), hollow out.
- 61) T. **cal-avai**: bleaching or washing of cloth, washed cloth. (D. 1957)
 J. **sar-asu**: to wash and bleach.
- 142) T. **cāṭ-u**: to stretch out as the arms and legs from lassitude. (D. 2007)
 (cf.) **cāc-u** (Kannada): to stretch out, hold out, extend, stretch

forth, put out as the hand etc. (D. 2007)

J. **sas-u**: to extend, stretch straight.

350) T. **col-i**: to strip off, peel off, tear. (D. 2336)

J. **sör-u**: to shave.

239) T. **tum-i**: to cut off, saw, keep off. (D. 2727)

J. **tum-u**: to cut off, pick, keep off.

241) T. **tur-a**: to tunnel, bore. (D. 2743)

J. **tur-anuku**: to bore, pierce through. (*nuku* means 'to pierce')

98) T. **par-a**: to spread, be diffused, be broad (as a plane surface).
(D. 3255)

T. **pār**: expanse, earth. (D. 3255)

J. **far-a**: open field.

99) T. **par-i**: to separate, be sundered, break off. (D. 3267)

J. **far-asu > barasu**: to break to pieces, kill, do away with.

105) T. **parr-u**: to grasp, seize, catch, hold, receive, adhere to, touch,
be kindled, stick, become joined to or welded together (as
metals soldered). (D. 3320)

J. **far-u**: to adhere, touch, stick.

190) T. **pic-ai**: squeeze or mash between the palms. (D. 3404)

J. **fis-igu**: crush, squash, squeeze firmly.

192) T. **piṭ-i**: to catch, grasp, seize, capture. (D. 3412)

J. **fis-i**: to grasp firmly, tightly.

193) T. **piṇ-ai**: to entwine (intr.), tie, unite, copulate, fasten, clasp
each other's hands as in dancing. (D. 3423)

J. **fin-eru**: to twist, twirl, twiddle.

195) T. **piṛ-i**: to squeeze, express, press out with hands, drip, exude,
shed or pour (as rain). (D. 3440)

J. **fir-u**: to press out, drip, exude.

353) T. **pot-ir**: to swell, increase. (D. 3683)

- J. **fōt-iru**: to blister, be bloated. (dialectal)
- 246) T. **put-ai**: to bury, hide, conceal, cover. (D. 3686)
 J. **fut-a**: lid, cover, cap.
 J. **fus-agu**: to cover, shut, obturate; block up.
- 249) T. **muṭ-i**: to tie, fasten, make into a knot. (D. 4030)
 J. **mus-ubu**: to tie up, fasten.
- 261) T. **mūṭ-u**: to cover, shroud, veil, hide, enclose. (D. 4132)
 J. **mus-u**: to hide, deceive. (dialectal)
- 118) T. **vak-u**: to separate, divide, apportion, distribute, divide.
 (D. 4255)
 J. **wak-u**: to divide, part, separate.
- 128) T. **vavv-u**: to snatch, take hold of, carry off, sweep away.
 (D. 4329)
 J. **faf-u**: to snatch, carry off.
- 197) T. **vik-u**: to be tight, stiff or hardened. (D. 4411)
 J. **fik-u**: to be stiff, be contracted, have a cramp (in a leg).
- 199) T. **vil**: to sell, put on sale, be sold. (D. 4448)
 J. **wir-u**>**uru**: to sell; offer (thing) for sale.
- 331) T. **veṭṭ-u**: to engrave, dig as a well, injure, destroy. (D. 4507)
 J. **wer-u**: to chisel, engrave.

5-3) actions with feet

- 3) T. **ak-al**: to spread, widen, extend, depart, go away. (D. 9)
 J. **ak-arū**: to spread, disperse, part, leave.
- 24) T. **al-ukku**: to strut, swagger, to shake (tr.) slightly. (D. 203)
 J. **ar-uku**: to walk, go on foot, walk about.
- 130) T. **iḷ-aku**: to shake (intr.), agitate. (D. 432)
 J. **ir-aku**>**yuraku**: to shake, swing, sway.
- 322) T. **ēk-u**: to go, pass, walk. (D. 740)
 J. **ik-u**: to go, go away (from the speaker), leave (for).

- 303) T. **eṭṭ-u**: to reach up to, come within reach, approach, be attained. (D. 669)
 J. **ir-u**: to enter, enter into a room or an enclosure, come within reach.
- 349) T. **ōpp-u**: to drive away, cause to flee, scare away as birds. (D. 2351)
 J. **ōf-u**: to drive away, drive (a horse, cow, etc.), chase.
- 46) T. **kal-ai**: to disperse (as an assembly, a defeated army), be scattered (as clouds), be ruined. (D. 1102)
 J. **kar-u**: to depart, separate.
- 66) T. **car-ukku**: to slip or slide, go astray. (D. 2048)
 J. **sar-u**: to go away, leave, quit.
- 75) T. **tatt-u**: to leap, jump, skip, hop, go by leaps and jumps. (D. 2490)
 J. **tat-u**: to spring from, set forth, go off.
- 78) T. **tav-ir**: to abstain, refrain, cease, become extinct, stay, abide, subside, abate, leave, separate from, forsake. (D. 2539)
 J. **tab-i**: abiding at a place away from one's home.
- 147) T. **tāv-u**: to fly, spread, jump up, leap over. (D. 2596)
 J. **tab-u**: to fly, flutter, soar.
- 298) T. **tūv-u**: to sprinkle, scatter, spread out as grain for fowls. (D. 2791)
 J. **tōb-u**: to scatter, fly, soar, flutter, jump, leap, hop, skip.
- 202) T. **nī**: to separate from, renounce as the world, put away, abandon, leave, be removed. (D. 3052)
 J. **i-nu**: *i* 'here' + *nu* 'to go away, leave'.
- 203) T. **nīnk-u**: to leave, go, separate from, pass over, turn away. (D. 3052)
 J. **nig-u**: to run away, escape, get loose.
- 100) T. **par-i**: to run, go out, escape. (D. 3268)

- J. **fas-u**: to run, gallop.
 J. **fas-iru**: to run, run away, flee.
 J. **bar-un**: to run. (dialectal)

- 47) T. **kav-ir**: to be capsized, turned bottom upwards. (D. 1121).
 J. **kaf-eru**: to be capsized, return.

6. Statio-temporal Recognition, Perception and Feeling

6-1) place and time

- 206) T. **uv-aṇ**: upper place, place above. (D. 475)
 J. **uf-a**: the upper part, the top, the summit, the head, the outer part.
- 264) T. **ut-ir**: to drop off (as leaves, fruits), fall out (as hair), be blasted, drop down (as tears), crumble (as cakes). (D. 526)
 J. **ōt-u**: to fall, drop, come (go) down, crash.
- 219) T. **uḷ**: inside, interior of a place, mind, heart, a locative ending. (D. 600)
 J. **ur-a**: inside of something, back, rear, reverse side.
- 253) T. **ūṭ-u**: the middle, that which comes between, waist. (D. 633)
 J. **ut-u**: the inside, the interior.
- 37) T. **kaṇ**: place, site. (D. 975)
 J. **ka**: place.
- 81) T. **naṭ-u**: middle, centre. (D. 2959)
 J. **na**: middle.
- 97) T. **pamp-al**: expanse, spaciousness, luxuriance. (D. 3255)
 J. **fab-a**: width, breadth.
- 205) T. **mi**: top, height, loftiness, sky, heavens, dignity. (D. 3966)
 J. **mi**: an honorific prefix used for anything relating to a god or an emperor.
- 300) T. **mūṭ-u**: root, cause, origin. (D. 4133)

- J. **mōt-ō**: origin, source, cause (of a strife), basis, foundation.
- 166) T. **vāy**: edge, rim, edge as of a knife, mouth, lip, word, speech, (D. 4385)
J. **fa**: edge of a blade, edge.
- 173) T. **impar**: here; this world. (D. 351)
J. **ima**: now. (*i* 'this' *ma* 'point of time')
- 175) T. **it-ai**: middle in space or time, interval, gap, unfilled space, waist. (D. 380)
J. **it-o**: interval, gap (in time).
- 354) T. **pōt-u**: time, opportunity. (D. 3724)
J. **fōt-o**: lapse of time.

6-2) perception and feeling

- 196) T. **mir-i**: eye, eyeball, knowledge, wisdom. (D. 4456)
J. **mir-u**: to look, see.
- 158) T. **pār**: to see, look at, examine, inspect, know, look for. (D. 3366)
J. (**ma**)**far-u**: to look. (*ma* means 'eye').
- 308) T. **cepp-u**: to say, speak, declare. (D. 1626)
J. **if-u**: to say, speak. (see the note on page 51.)
- 96) T. **paṇ-i**: to speak, say, declare (used of a superior), order, command. (D. 3212)
J. **fan-asu**: to speak, say, talk.
- 166) T. **vāy**: word, speech, mouth, lip, edge, rim, edge as of a knife. (D. 4385)
J. **fa, ba**: word, speech. (*fa* is an element in *kōtōnō-fa* or *kōtōba*.) *kōtō* means 'matter, expression'.
- 287) T. **muṇ-umuṇu**: to mutter, murmur. (D. 3978)
J. **mōn-ōmōnō**: to murmur, talk in whispers. (dialectal)

- 222) T. **kut-alai**: lisp, prattle of children, soft talk (as of young girls).
(D. 1418)
J. **kut-arū**: chat, chatter, gabble. (dialectal)
- 135) T. **ār**: to shout, roar, bellow; slander, vilify. (D. 312)
J. **ar-agafu, ar-asofu**: to brawl, wrangle, compete.
- 265) T. **ur-appu**: to whoop, shout so as to menace or intimidate, bluster, roar, frighten, cause to sound loudly. (D. 557)
J. **ōr-abu**: to shout.
- 314) T. **ter-ū**: to know, gain true knowledge, perceive, ascertain, understand clearly, be renowned, be clear, lucid. (D. 2815)
J. **sir-u**: to know, be aware of, learn, be informed of; understand.
- 220) T. **urāṅk-u**: to sleep, feel drowsy, be weary. (D. 606)
J. **urag-u**: to sleep, feel drowsy.
- 83) T. **namp-u**: to long for, desire intensely, trust, confided in, rely on, believe, have faith in, hope, expect. (D. 2975)
J. **nam-u**: to desire intensely.
- 281) T. **puk-alvu**: pride, arrogance. (D. 3477)
J. **fōk-ōru**: to be proud, take a pride.
- 284) T. **pur-i**: to desire. (D. 3518)
J. **fōr-u**: to have a desire for.
- 101) T. **par-i**: to be affectionate. (D. 3269)
J. **fas-i**: to have a sympathy with, think tenderly of.
- 213) T. **uy-ar**: to rise (as water), move toward the meridian (as a heavenly body), be high, elevated, lofty, grow, increase, be excellent, eminent. (D. 555)
J. **uy-a**: to respect.
- 4) T. **aṅkal-āy**: to lament, grieve, sorrow, be envious, covet.
(D. 33)
J. **agar-asi**: to be lamentable, grievous.
- 26) T. **aval-am**: suffering, pain, distress, poverty, want, sorrowing,

care, anxiety, fault, sickness, disease. (D. 225)

J. **afar-e**: sorrow, pity, suffering, sympathy, tender feeling.

207) T. **uk-a**: to be pleased, be glad, desire, hanker after. (D. 476)

J. **uk-arū**: to be gay, in high spirits, make merry.

227) T. **kur-uł**: to curl; n. curl, lock of hair, woman's hair. (D. 1494)

J. **kur-ūmeku**: to curl, turn round.

229) T. **kuṛ-appu**: to mix, stir, confuse, disturb, bewilder, disconcert. (D. 1510)

J. **kur-ufu**: to become insane.

115) T. **may-akku**: mental delusion, stupor. (D. 3852)

J. **may-a**: to cheat, deceive.

J. **may-ofu**: to be perplexed, be puzzled.

107) T. **maṭ-am**: ignorance, folly, simplicity, credulity, artlessness, tenderness, acquiescence. (D. 3798)

J. **mat-a**: ignorance, simplicity, credulity.

33) T. **kaṭamp-an**: unruly person. (D. 936)

T. **kaṭamp-i**: lewd woman.

J. **kadam-u**: to be crooked, perverse, lewd.

5) T. **acaṭ-u**: stupidity, fool. (D. 40)

J. **asat-o**: foolish, superficial.

319) T. **peṭṭ-ai**: female of animals and birds, woman, girl. (D. 3608)

J. **fit-ai > bita, bitai**: vulgarism denoting woman, girl. (dialectal)

258) T. **cūr-ai**: robbery, dacoity, pillage. (D. 2264)

J. **sur-i**: thief, pickpocket; to rob, deprive.

6-3) state of things (adjective)

178) T. **iṛ-uku**: to daub, smear, rub over (as mortar). (D. 428)

T. **iṛ-ai**: to rub so as to be dissolved (as a pill in honey or milk), daub, paint, draw.

J. **ir-ō**: colour (to be smeared on cloth, etc.).

- 315) T. **tel-i**: become white, to become clear, be bright (as the cour-
tenance). (D. 2825)
cf. (Telugu) **tel-i**: white, pure.
J. **sir-a**, **sir-o**: white.
- 224) T. **kur-āl**: dim, tawny colour. (to be black). (D. 1479)
J. **kur-o**: dark, black.
- 27) T. **avur-i**: indigo plant. (D. 228)
J. **awō**: blue. (name of colour) (sometimes verging into green)
- 28) T. **avir-i**: indigo plant. (D. 228)
J. **awi**: indigo plant.
- 323) T. **cētt-u**: red. (D. 1607)
J. **sit-a**: red.
- 278) T. **tuk-ir**: red coral, coral seaweed. (D. 2686)
J. **tōk-i**: coral colour.
- 240) T. **tuyy-a**: pure, holy, clean, immaculate. (D. 2742)
J. **tuy-a**: gloss, luster, brightness.
- 144) T. **cāy-am**: colour, tinge, tint, dye, true colour, real nature.
(D. 2027)
J. **say-a**: to be of vivid colour, clear, bright, lucid.
- 94) T. **paṭṭ-ai**: painted stripe (as on a temple wall), piebald colour,
dapple. (D. 3206)
J. **fad-ara**: dappled, mottled.
- 326) T. **cēk-u**: solidity, hardness. (D. 2302)
J. **sik-ō**: to be solid, too big, rough and rustic.
- 325) T. **cēk-aram**: that which is secured, savings. (D. 2301)
J. **sik-a**: to be solid, secured.
- 141) T. **cāy**: to grow thin. (D. 307)
T. **āy**: to diminish, be reduced; n. smallness. (D. 307)
J. **sa**: small, little, shallow, thin. (used also as a prefix).

- 320) T. **per-u**: to grow thick, large, stout, become numerous. (D. 3613)
J. **fir-ō** wide, broad, spacious, large, big.
- 266) T. **upp-u**: to become big (as a seed), bloat, puff up (as the abdomen), rise (as leaven). (D. 573)
J. **ōf-u**: to become big, grow up.
- 161) T. **māṇ**: to be full, abundant, great. (D. 3937)
J. **man-esi**: to be many in number, repeated many times.
- 181) T. **iḷ-aku**: to become relaxed (as a bowstring), get loose (as screws), become pliable (as melted iron). (D. 433)
J. **ir-a > yura**: to be loose, lax, slack, pliable.
- 260) T. **mūcṭa-ai**: rancidity, anything that has become rancid., anything unclean. (D. 4127)
J. **mus-a**: filthy, squalid, sordid, dirty.
- 313) T. **ñek-iṛ**: to be tender-hearted, melt as wax, become loose. (D. 2383)
J. **nik-i**: soft, tender-hearted.
- 84) T. **nal-akku**: to crumple as cloth or paper, soil slightly, sully, tarnish. (D. 2987)
J. **nar-u**: to be crumpled.
- 80) T. **taḷ-ar**: to grow weary, enfeebled, grow slack, become flabby from age, become relaxed as a tie or grasp. (D. 2551)
J. **tar-asi**: to be weary, foolish; simpleton.
- 121) T. **vaṛ-u**: error, mistake, failure, fault, lapse, damage, loss, sin, scandal, ill-repute, solecism, impropriety of language. (D. 4336)
J. **war-u, war-ō**: bad, evil, ill, wrong, immoral, injurious, harmful, coarse.
- 124) T. **vaṇṭ-u**: low, mean conduct. (D. 3223)
J. **fad-i**: shame, conduct of a low grade.
- 93) T. **paṭṭ-i**: lawless, unbridled person, theft, prostitute. (D. 3200)
J. **fatt-i**: rompish girl, beggar, menstruation. (dialectal)

- 307) T. **e:** interrogative base; pref. before a noun, meaning 'what, which' (*e* before consonant, *evv* before vowel.) (D. 4228)
 J. **i:** interrogative base, as in:
 itu when.
 iduku where (*ku* means 'place').
 idure which, who (*re* means 'direction').
 iduti which direction (*ti* means 'direction').
 ika how, why (*ka* means 'state of things, figure of things').
 iku how many (*ku* is an adverbial suffix).
- 117) T. **mar-u:** another, other, next. (D. 3903)
 J. **mat-a:** another, other.
- 290) T. **mug-u:** all, entire, whole, large. (D. 4095)
 J. **mōr-ō:** all, entire.
- 330) T. **vel-avela:** to quake, tremble (as one's limbs). (D. 4451)
 J. **wer-awera:** to shake one's body under the influence of wine.
- 237) T. **tunt-am:** piece, fragment, bit, small piece of cloth. (D. 2712)
 J. **tud-a:** to be cut into fragments.
- 41) T. **kamm-al:** hoarseness, sore throat. (D. 1044)
 T. **kamm-u:** to become hoarse, be rough or jarring (as a wind instrument).
 J. **kam-a:** noisy, boisterous.
- 245) T. **puṭ-ai:** to swell, dilate, puff up (as from a blow); n. bulkiness, protuberance. (D. 3494)
 J. **fut-o:** bulky, thick, plump, fat.
- 310) T. **ceṇṭ-u:** ball used in game, ball of thread. (D. 2275)
 J. **sid-a:** anything like a ball. (acorn, periwinkle, creel etc.)
 J. **sid-ami:** acorn.
 J. **sit-ami:** a bamboo basket in the shape of a ball, crate, creel, fish-basket.
 J. **sit-adami:** periwinkle.
- 267) T. **kuṭṭ-u:** secret. (1393)
 J. **kōs-ō:** secret, hidden goods, moonshine, bootleg.

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