KANIKKARA DIALECT

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ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

ANNAMALAINAGAR

Kanikkara Dialect

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PREFACE

The present study is based on the Dialect Survey work carried out by me during 1969-'70 as part of the Project 'Dialect Survey of Tamilnadu' undertaken by the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University.

Several dialects of Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam have been analysed by the members of the staff and Research Scholars of the Centre. This is the fifth book in the series on Dialect Studies and this is to be followed by several studies such as *Saiva Vellala Tamil Dialect, Harijan Dialect of Tamil, Udaiyar Dialect of Tamil, Kamma Dialect of South Arcot Telugu* etc. The dialect analysed in this study is spoken by the tribe known as Kanikkaras who live in the forest areas of Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. It is worth mentioning here that every language is important for the history of the language family and every dialect is important for the history of the language. I am sure that this study will be very much useful to Tamilologists in general and Dialectologists in particular.

During the course of this dialect survey work and analysis, I was able to get the help of a number of people. I am particularly thankful to Dr. K. Karunakaran, Lecturer in Linguistics and Dr. R. Balakrishnan, Senior Research Fellow in Linguistics, Annamalai University who assisted me during the field work and analysis.

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INTRODUCTION

The Kanikkaras who are generally known as ka:nis are primitive tribe inhabiting the southern most part of Tamil Nadu and Kerala State. "*Ka:ṇi*" in Tamil denotes a measure of land (*ka:ṇi nilam ve:ṇṭum* " I need a measure of land" – Bharathi) and *ka:ran* is a common suffix added to all kinds of words, *vaṇṭikka:ran* 'cart man' *ve:ṭṭaikka:ran* 'hunter', *pa:lka:ran* 'milk man' *to:ṭṭokka:ran* 'gardener' etc. and therefore the word *ka:ṇikka:ran* means a hereditary proprietor of lands. They are also known as kaniyans, velanmars, malaiarasans (the kings of forest) and malevedans (hunters of the forest).

They are found mainly in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu though there are a few settlements not only in Tirunelveli district of the same state but also in (Neyyarrinkarai) Tiruvandrum and Quilon districts of Kerala state. According to 1971 Census of India, the population of the Kanikkaras in Tamil Nadu is 2413 and most of them are found in Kanyakumari district. 1961 Census report gives the following break up.

Kanyakumari District

		Name of the settlement	Population
1.	Vilavancode Taluk	Aurukani	130
2.	,,	Tholadi	50
3.	,,	Pattukani	50
4.	,,	Kattuway	10
5.	,,	Vannakay	20
6.	,,	Kulappalai	60
7.	,,	Zooloor	20
8.	,,	Maruthanparai	30
9.	,,	Thalackumalai	10
10.	,,	Purathumalai	60
11.	,,	Vellaraku	60
12.	,,	Purayidam	70
13.	,,	Adakadu	50
14.	,,	Velupalam	80
15.	Kalkulam Taluk	Mothiramalai	60
16.	,,	Mudavanpotta	90
17.	,,	Thachamalai	120
18.	,,	Thottamalai	80
19.	,,	Maramalai	40
20.	,,	Ponniakulam	50
21.	,,	Karuvakuzhy	60
22.	,,	Chelankunnu	20
23.	,,	Kellakonam	50
24.	,,	Valiamvilai	90
25.	,,	Vettamvilai	20
26.	,,	Kagakarai	60
27.	,,	Kowackal	50
28.	,,	Keerapparai	10

		Name of the settlement	Population
29.	,,	Veckalimoodu ⎫	
30.	,,	Villieri ⎪	
31.	,,	Pravilai ⎬ 200	
32.	,,	Therianveedu ⎭	
33.	Thovala Taluk	Vellanlei	120

Tirunelveli District

34.	Ambasamudram		
	Taluk	Mayilaru	75
35.	,,	Inchikuli	60
36.	,,	Agasthiarnagar	80
37.	,,	Tharuvattamparai	30
38.	,,	Kiltharuvattamparai	45

The language of this jungle tribe is known as Malampašai (the language of the hills). It has been claimed by many that it is a 'dialectic variety of Malayalam' (1961 Census of India, p. 113) with large admixture of Tamil. But it has to be mentioned that the language of kanis in Tirunelveli District has been returned as Tamil and that of a large number of kanis in Kanyakumari District has also returned Tamil as their mother–tongue. It is true that 1961 Census has recorded Malayalam as the mother tongue of the rest of the tribe. We will return to the question of its affiliation later.

The kanis are generally very short and dark skinned as most of the tribes of Tamil Nadu probably with the exception of Todas of Nilgiris. They have round face and stout and flat nose. They used to grow their hair and knot it at the back of the head which was found to be not

uncommon among the rural people of the plains. Their hair looks more curly than that of the people in the plains and it would not be very difficult for the people like the present author to distinguish them even from their hair. To-day their hair style has changed a lot and they crop their hair and even in this respect they follow the people of the plains.

They live in beautiful hilly surroundings, which the nature has generously endowed with vast expansion of ever green trees and bushes. They chose to live near rivers as it is very convenient for them in many ways. It is easy for them to water their plants and also to bring water for domestic purposes. Kanis in Kothaiyar area, it is said, take bath very often though their dresses always look dirty. Now-a-days they wear dhoties though they wear loin cloth when they are at work. They have various types of towels which are used as upper clothes. When they come down to plains they wear shirts with or without baniyans. The kani women generally wear dhoties and blouses and very often they use saris too.

They lead a very simple and plain life and now-a-days they mostly depend on cultivation. They follow the so called shifting or migrating cultivation shifting from one place to another in the forest. One can see many patches of scorched land where they had once cultivated which they had abondanced latter as they became less fertile and less profitable. They grow tapioca, green chillies, sugar-cane etc. The chillies are of small variety, called *ka:nta:ri molaku* which is hotter than the ordinary varieties that we find in the plains. They use chillies in almost all dishes and it goes with tapioca very well. Green chillies are grinded and it is used as a kind of chutney for both

tapioca and rice. They also raise different kinds of paddy viz. maṇnel (earth paddy), cennel (red paddy) etc. which do not need much watering. They grow like wild grass and generally the get good yield also. Around their huts they grow all kinds plantains, jack trees, pepper, and vegetables like புகைஎணி. A variety of egg plant called *kaːʳaikkuːy* is grown by them which is found only in the Kanyakumari district. They are generally lazy and they grow all these not in a systematic and scientific way. They do not like to raise much of them and they are satisfied with little more than what they need. Of course they sell vegetables banana etc. to petty traders who make frequent visit to kani settlements. They exploit them making much profit out of the transaction. The kanis get salt, tamarind and other provisions from the traders and in return they give back them hill produce and invariably they are the loosers in the transaction. Once in a while the kanis make trips to the markets of the nearby places and buy varicus house hold articles, tobacco, beedi etc.

The kanis eat all kinds fish and flesh and store dry fish for a week or two. They also go for hunting, but they do it in a very small way. Flesh of the wild deer called *mla:* is a favourite dish and when they manage to catch and kill it they share the meat with other kanis.

The kanis generally live in mud but beautifully thatched huts. They are thatched with wild grass of the forest and we can find various kinds of vegetable creepers on the roofs. It is beautiful to look at these roofs with big creepers and unripe and ripe vegetables hanging here and there giving a pleasant and beautiful look. Bamboos are used as pillars and grass screens are used as side walls. They do not keep their huts clean and tidy though

the surroundings are very picturesque and beautiful. The healthy and hilly surroundings are marked by the unhealthy and filthy upkeep of the huts.

The kanis are simple folks and though they live in forest they are not wild and dangerous. They do not harm any and they are always peace loving. This is reflected in every one of the social customs they observe. Though they are very strict about the conduct of their women and are very proud of their chastity and morality the kanis are able to forgive and forget the sins committed by them once in a while. Women folks are treated well though they are generally very shy and non assertive. They do not like to be seen by the guests from the plains and always try to hide themselves. Even when we try to drag them into conversation they do not show any inclination to talk to us and always try to avoid us. In this respect they are not very different from many of the women in the country side and villages.

But the kani men are very daring and adventurous though they also feel shy and diffident before men in the plains. They live in the forest areas and they are fearless of wild animals and other dangers of the forest. They capture all kinds of wild animals and they are considered as experts in capturing wild elephants, tigers, wild deers (mla:) etc. They collect honey from all parts of the forest and they are ready to walk any amount of distance to collect honey and even to risk their lives. From wild tall and big trees and steep rock slopes which are considered to be very dangerous to climb they gather honey. They feel proud of such daring feats and become emotional when we speak to them about their undaunted activities. When they visit plains they bring honey to the villagers

and present it to VIPs of the villages and in return they get sometimes dothies and saris and other articles from them. This practice is slowly disappearing as very often they are exploited by the village vendors, headmen and other people.

The kanis lead a very simple life and their requirement is also very little. They use only a very limited number of household articles as other tribes do and the most important among them are *ural* (MORTAR), *ulakkai* (PESTLE), sickle, hoe, and various types of knives. They never use plough share to plough the lands though it is well known to them. They use sturdy and pointed sticks for loosening the soil and as the soil is always virgin and fertile they get good crops.

Most of the kanis are Hindus and they worship all kinds of deities as we find among the people in the plains. They worship Siva, Vishnu, Subramania, Isakki, Mutharamman etc. The worship of Ayyappa has become recently very popular among them and a few of the kanis visit Sabarimalai every year with the people of the plains. They offer tender coconuts, all varieties of bananas, cooked rice, etc. as offering and the present author does not find much difference between the kanis and the people of the plains in this respect except in the case of the former it looks crude and unsystematic. Otherwise there is not much difference between the two. The same kind of articles are made use of by both kanis and the people in the plains and probably in the case of the later it may look more sophisticated and polished in their movements when the offerings are made. The women also take part in it and they are treated with respect and veneration and they take

leading part in cleaning, cooking, and their participation is highly valued and solicited.

Marriages take place in early ages, at the age of 12 or above in the case of girls and above 16 in the case of boys. Arranged marriage is the order of the day though there are a few cases of love marriage. The kanis give much importance to morality and chastity and the cases of adultery is dealt with severly. Marriages are generally celebrated in the bride's house and in this also they follow the customs found in the plains. In Kanyakumari District marriages are generally celebrated in the house of the brides atleast among certain castes like Vellala etc. In the marriage the parents of the bride and bride-groom play prominent part and it is they who settle the marriage after consulting close relatives. On the marriage day they gather in the place of the bride and the *mu:ṭṭukka:ṇi* (head ka:ṇi) perform the rituals and the bride-groom ties the *ta:li* round the neck of the bride. The sisters of the bride-groom play the role of the bride maid and they always accompany the bride helping her in various ways. Feast is given to all those assembled and various gifts are presented to the newly married couple. Betel and arecanuts are served profusely to the people and they are used in almost all ceremonies of the kanis.

As has already been mentioned the language of the kanis is known as Malampa:ṣai 'the language of the hills'. Though it has been claimed by many (Census of India, 1961, p. 113) that this is a dialect of Malayalam, the present author hesitates to accept it on various grounds. The language of the kanis in Tirunelveli District is reported to be Tamil and the large number of kanis in Kanyakumari District has also turned Tamil as their mother tongue. The legend we

find among them clearly states that they have come from the District of Tirunelveli and have settled down in the Kodayar area lends support their tongue must be Tamil at least at the time of migration.

It is true that we find a large admixture of Malayalam features in the dialect and that too does not lend any support the claim that it is a dialect of Malayalam. It is true that in the dialect under analysis *ṅ* and *ñ* are found to be phonemic, but mention has to the made here that there are only a very few vocabulary items with them and they are due to aeriel features. It is found only in one or two proper names and a few common names. This is also the case with *ṅ*. They cannot be considered as common as in Malayalam. A peculiar feature of Malayalam namely the nasalization is not found in the dialect words like

iruṅku	a grain
i:ra:ṅkam	onion
eṇṇaṅku	agree
aḷaṅku	become controlled
amuṅku	be pressed
aḷuntu	pressed
ayntu	five
otuṅku	move away
uḷuntu	black gram
uruñju	suck

etc. are very common and no nasalization is found in large number of words like the above and in this respect it can be considered as a dialect of Tamil and not a dialect of Malayalam.

ḷ which is found in Malayalam is not identified as a phoneme in this dialect. It is to be noted that *ḷ* has been lost in many of the Tamil dialects and none of the

Kanyakumari dialects of Tamil possesses this phoneme and in this respect Kanikkara dialect goes with other dialects of Tamil. *ḷ* has been replaced by *ḻ* in many words.

aḻaku	beauty
aḻuttu	press
kaḻuvu	wash

etc. and *y* in many other words

payam	fruit
ayaku	beauty

and this kind of changes are found in many Tamil dialects (*Tirunelveli etc.*) and in this respect also it falls in line with Tamil and not with Malayalam.

It is true that in this dialect pronominal terminations are not found and this phenomenon is seen only in Malayalam. Though this can be taken as a strong point in favour of its affliation to Malayalam one can advance the agreement that either the absence or the presence of pronominal terminations alone cannot decide the issue. In many Malayalam dialects like Mappila Malayalam of Malabar area we find pronominal terminations. Because of the close association with Malayalam speaking people this feature might have crept into the dialect and in the core it remains to be a dialect of Tamil.

Pronouns like

naːnu	I
naːñkam	we (excl.)
eṅkaḷe	us (excl.)

resemble Tamil and even in these basic vocabularies we do not find any kind of nasalization which is considered to be an important feature of Malayalam.

1. PHONOLOGY

1.1. Phonemic Inventory

1.1.1. Phonemes

There are twenty five phonemes in the Kanikkara Dialect of which twenty four are segmental and one is suprasegmental.

1.1.2. Segmental Phonemes

1.1 2.1. *Vowel Phonemes*

There are five vowel phonemes showing contrast in the vertical axis as high, mid and low; and in the horizontal axis as front, central and back. All the five qualitatively different vowels have quantitative difference namely duration which is in contrast with their short counterparts.

	Front	Central	Back
High	*i*		*u*
Mid	*e*		*o*
Low		*a*	

1.1.2.2. *Consonant Phonemes*

There are nineteen consonant phonemes of which seven are stops, five are nasals, two are in each of laterals and semivowels and one in each of fricative, tap and trill.

	Labial	Apical	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
Stops	*p* *b*	*t*	*ṭ*	*c* *j*	*k*
Nasals	*m*	*n*	*ṇ*	*ñ*	*ṅ*
Fricative	*s*				
Laterals		*l*	*ḷ*		
Tap		*r*			
Trill		*ṛ*			
Semi vowels	*v*				

1.2. Contrasts[1]

1.2.1. Vowel contrasts

1.2.1.1. *Quantitative contrasts*

i vs *i* :

iru 'be'

i:ru 'egg of louse'

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1 It is interesting to note that there are five nasal phonemes in this dialect viz. /*m, n, ṇ ñ* and *ṅ*/. The

e vs *e ı*

	eri	'burn'
	e:ri	'tank'

a vs *a ı*

	aɾu	'cut'
	a:ɾu	'six/river'

o vs *o* ı

	oʈe	'break'
	o:ʈe	'stream'

u vs *u* ı

	uru	'shape'
	u:ru	'village'

1.2.1 2. *Interlocking contrasts*

1.2.1.2.1. *Short vowels*

/*i e a o u*/

	iɭi	'waist'
	eɭi	'wake up'

palatal and velar nasals are not phonemic in many
dialects of Tamil. ,§Palatal nasal, however, is found
as a distinct phoneme in some of the dialects but velar
nasal is seldom found to occur in contrast. As far
as the laterals are concerned, there are only two viz.
/*l*/ and /*ɭ*/ as in many other dialects but there are two
rolled sounds becoming phonemes one being a tap /*r*/
and the other a trill /*ɾ*/. The latter is a peculiar phonetic
feature found to occur in the Nañjilnadu dialect of
Tamil. There is voice distinction only among the labial
and palatal stops. There is only one fricative in the
phonemic chart. The voice distinction in stops and the
occurrence of fricative are due to borrowing.

aḷi	'destroy'
oḷi	'hide'
uḷi	'chissel'

1.2.1.2.2. *Long vowels*

/i: e: a: o: u:/

i:ru	'egg of louse'
e:ru	'plough'
a:ru	'who'
o:ri	'side'
u:ru	'village'

1.2.2. Consonant contrasts

1.2.2.1. *Stops*

p vs *b*

payam	'fruit'
bayam	'fear'

c vs *j*

co:ṟu	'leak'
jo:ṟu	'fineness'

c vs *s*

cuṇṭu	'lip'
suṇṭu	'tip'

c vs *j* vs *s*

co:ṟu	'leak'
jo:ṟu	'fineness'
so:ṟu	'cooked rice'

> c vs k
>> *caʈʈe* ‧'shirt'
>> *kaʈʈe* · 'log of wood'
>
> t vs $ʈ$
>> *kaʈe* · 'story'
>> *kaʈe* 'shop'

1.2.2.2. Nasals

	Initial		Medial	
m vs n				
	maːʈu	'cow'	*aːma*	'tortoise'
	naːʈu	'country'	*aːna*	'elephant'
m vs $ɳ$			*aːma*	'tortoise'
			aːɳa	'oath'
m vs $ñ$				
	maɳɳu	'soil'		
	ñaɳʈu	'crab'		
m vs $ṅ$			*kammi*	'less'
			naṅṅili	'a personal name' (fem.)
n vs $ɳ$			*aːna*	'elephant'
			aːɳa	'oath'
n vs $ñ$				
	naʈu.	'plant'		
	ñaɳʈu	'crab'		

n vs *ṇ*	*kanni*	'a personal name' (fem.)
	naṅñiṭi	'a personal name' (fem)
ṇ vs *ñ*		
	kaṇṇï	'noose'
	kaññi	'gruel'
ṇ vs *ṅ*		
	kaṇṇi	'noose'
	naṅñili	'a personal name' (fem.)
ñ vs *ṅ*		
	kaññi	'gruel'
	naṅñili	'a personal name' (fem.)
m vs *n* vs *ṇ* vs *ñ* vs *ṅ*		
	kammi	'less'
	kanni	'a personal name' (fem.)
	kaṇṇï	'noose'
	kaññi	'gruel'
	naṅñili	'a personal name' (fem.)

1.2 2.3. Liquids

l vs *ḷ*	*eli*	'rat'
	eḷi	'wake up'
l vs *r*	*eli*	'rat'
	eri	'burn'

l vs *ṛ*

eli̯	'rat'
eṛi	'throw'

ḷ vs *r*

eḷi	'wake up'
eṛi̯	'burn'

ḷ vs *ṛ*

eḷi	'wake up'
eṛi	'throw'

r vs *ṛ*

eṛi̯	'burn'
eṛi	'throw'

l vs *ḷ* vs *r* vs *ṛ*

eli	'rat'
eḷi	'wake up'
eri	'burn'
eṛi	'throw'

1.2.2.4. *Semi vowels*

p vs *v*

paːlu	'milk'
vaːlu	'tail'

b vs *v*

baraṇam	'rule'
varaṇam	'colour'

1.3 Suprasegmental Phonemes

As already stated above, the long vowel has been treated as a short vowel plus length,[1] a co-occurring feature marking the durational difference since it forms the nucleus of a single syllable. So length is abstracted and treated here as a separate phoneme. It has no allophone of its own and is marked as /:/ along with the vowel which has to denote length.

Ex.   *e:ri*   'tank'

       a:na   'elephant'

1.4. Phonemic Distribution

1.4.1. Vowel Distribution (with illustrations)

All the vowels are found to occur initially, medially and finally.

Phoneme	Initial	Medial	Final
	iruppa:ṭi 'residence'	*siṭṭu* 'handle of the hoe'	*veḷḷi* 'foot of a hill'
	i:nti 'date-palm'	*ti:nam* 'disease'	*ti:* 'fire'
	etuppu 'omen'	*peruve* 'lane'	*kaṭṭaḷe* 'door-frame'
	e:kkam 'despondency'	*ce:ṭṭatti* 'elder brother's wife'	*na:ne:* 'I' (emp.)

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1   other suprasegmental features occurring in this dialect have not been taken for analysis in this study.

Phoneme	Initial	Medial	Final
a	appu 'cave'	karaḷu 'liver'	makka: 'children'
	a:ṟu 'river/six'	va:talu 'door-way'	ko:ramba: 'a kind of mat'
o	oppam 'resem-blance'	mokaḷu 'mountain-peak'	eppo 'when'
	o:ri 'side'	co:ṟu 'leak'	po: 'go'
u	ulakke 'pastle'	ṯurusam 'quickness'	caṯavu 'weariness'
	u:nu 'gum'	ṯu:ṟu 'bottom of the pot'	pu: 'flower'

1.4.2. Consonant Distribution (with illustrations)

All the constants except /ṇ, ñ, ḷ and ṟ/ occur initially; all the consonants occur medially and only the consonants /m, n, ḷ and y/ occur finally/.

Phoneme	Initial	Medial	Final
p	poṟi 'trap'	ka:ppu 'bangle'	—
b	beluvutam 'big hill'	varambu 'bund of the field'	—
ṯ	ṯe:ppu 'backwaters'	toyṯṯu 'cow-shed'	—

Phoneme	Initial	Medial	Final
ṭ	*ṭappi* 'a small tin box'	*maṭṭu* 'limit'	—
c	*ci:re* 'greens'	*pu:cce* 'cat'	—
j	*jo:ṛu* 'fineness'	*tañji* 'baӡ'	←
k	*ku:rme* 'sharpness'	*pakkare.* 'pocket'	—
m	*mone* 'end'	*timme* 'evil'	*teppam* 'raft'
n	*na:yi* 'a measure'	*u:nu* 'gum'	*pitta:n* 'button'
ṇ	—	*paṇi* 'work'	—
ñ	*ñaṇṭu* 'crab'	*puḷiññi* 'a kind of ant'	—
ṅ	—	*naṅṅili* 'a personal name' (fem.)	—
s	*saka:yam* 'help'	*a:se* 'desire'	—
ʃ	*la:pam* 'profit'	*pu:la:tti* 'a shrub'	—
ḷ	—	*oḷuvu* 'rest'	*appo:ḷ* 'then'
ṛ	*rembe* 'much'	*o:rme* 'remembrance'	—

Phoneme	Initial	Medial	Final
ɽ	—	*kaɽe* 'stain'	—
ʋ	*virtti* cleanliness'	*tuvàlu* 'feather of a cock'	—
y	*yaːvaːrf* 'merchant'	*neyɟu* 'ghee'	*naːy* 'dog'

1 5. Allophonic Distribution

1.5.1. Vowel Distribution

1.5.1.1. /i/ has three allophones [i], [iˇ] and [ı].

    [i] High unrounded front vowel. It occurs with length in all the positions[1].

        [iːn̪diˇ]   /iːnti/   'date-palm'

        [viːɽf]   /viːɟu/   'house'

        [tiː]   /tiː/   'fire'

    [iˇ] High (slightly lowered) unrounded front vowel. It occurs only finally.

        [t∧uˇ]   /tavl/   'ladle'

    [ı] Lower–high unrounded front vowel. It occurs elsewhere.

        [ır∧lɨ]   /iralu/   'mortar'

        [t∧rIppf]   /tarippu/   'pain'

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1 'All the positions' represents the initial, medial and final occurrences of the allophones.

1.5.1.2.　/e/ has three allophones [e], [E] and [ɛ].

[e] Higher-mid unrounded front vowel.　It occurs with length in all the positions.

[e:ɟɛ]	/e:ɟu/	'seven'
[ke:ɟiˇ]	/ke:ɟi/	'question'
[na:ne:]	/na:ne:/	'I' (emp.)

[ɛ] Lower-mid unrounded front vowel.　It occurs only finally.

[kʌʈʈʌɟɛ]	/kaʈʈaɟe/	'door-frame'

[E] Mean-mid unrounded front vowel.　It occurs elsewhere.

[Eliˇ]	/eli/	'rat'
[tEnɛ]	/tene/	'a millet'

1.5.1.3　/a/ has two allophones [a] and [ʌ]

[a] Low-central unrounded vowel.　It occurs finally with or without length and in all other positions with length only.

[nʌlla]	/nalla/	'good'
[a:na]	/a:na/	'elephant'
[ca:ɲiˇ]	/ca:ɲi/	'cow-dung'
[pʌkka:]	/pakka:/	'a measure'

[ʌ] Lower-mid back unrounded vowel.　It occurs elsewhere.

[ʌɲɲiˇ]	/aɲɲi/	'squirrel'

$[n \wedge ri^{\vee}]$ /nari/   'fox'

$[\check{c}\Omega kk\bar{\wedge}\tilde{\imath}]$ /cokkayn/   'monkey'

1.5.1.4. /o/ has two allophones $[\Omega]$ and $[o]$.

[o] High-mid back rounded vowel. It occurs finally without length and in all the positions with length.

$[\wedge ppo]$ /appo/   'then'

$[o{:}\jmath\varepsilon]$ /o:je/   'stream'

$[ko{:}ii^{\vee}]$ /ko:yi/   'fowl'

$[po{:}]$ /po:/   'go'

$[\Omega]$ Mean-mid back rounded vowel. It occurs elsewhere.

$[\Omega nn\varepsilon]$ /onnu/   'one'

$[k\Omega lli^{\vee}]$ /kolli/   'glowing charcoal'

1.5.1.5 /u/ has three allophones $[U]$, $[u]$ and $[\mathfrak{f}]$.

[u] High back rounded vowel. It occurs with length in all the positions.

$[u{:}t t\mathfrak{f}]$ /u:ttu/   'a musical pipe'

$[pu{:}mi^{\vee}]$ /pu:mi/   'earth'

$[pu.]$ /pu:/   'flower'

[U] Lower-high rounded back vowel. It occurs only in the initial syllable.

$[Ur\mathfrak{f}u\mathfrak{f}]$ /uruvu/   'shape'

$[mUri^{\vee}]$ /muri/   'small room'

[ɨ] High-central unrounded vowel. It occurs else-where.

    [uːdɨ] ₋ /uːtu/   'blow'

    [kʌ ʈɨlɨ] /kaʈʈulu/   'cot'

1.5.2. Consonant Distribution

1.5.2.1. Stops

1.5 2.1.1. /p/ has two allophones [p] and [β].

    [β] Bilabial voiced slit fricative. It occurs only intervocally.

        [ʌ ʈ̩βlʈiˇ] /aʈipiʈi/   'scuffle'

    [p] Bilabial voiceless stop. It occurs elsewhere.

        [pΩʈiˇ]   /poʈi/   'trap'

        [kaːppɨ]   /kaːppu/   'bangle'

1.5.2.1.2. /b/ has only one allophone [b].

    [b] Bilabial voiced stop.

        [bElɨvɨd ʌ m]   /beluvutam/   'big hill'

        [kʌ mbɨ]   /kambu/   'stick'

1.5.2.1.3. /t/ has two allophones [d] and [t].

    [t] Dental voiceless stop. It occurs initially and medially when geminated.

        [tΩʈ ʌ lɨ]   /toʈalu/   'chain'

        [puːlaːtuˇ]   /puːlaːtti/   'a shrub'

    [d] Dental voiced stop. It occurs elsewhere.

        [kUrɨ ɳdɨ]   /kuruntu/ 'sprout'

[kUdɩˇ]   /kuti/   'jump'

[∧mɛrd∧m]   /amurtam/ 'ambrosĩa'

1.5 2.1.4. /ʈ/ has three allophones [ɽ], [ɖ] and [ʈ].

[ɖ] Retroflex voiced stop. It occurs initially and after nasal.

[ɖ∧ppiˇ]   /ʈappi/   'a small tin box'

[mUɳɖɩ]   /muɳʈu/   'dhoti'

[ɽ] Retroflex voiced flap.' It occurs intervocally, medially when preceded by liquids and followed by /k/.

[oːɽɛ]   /oːʈe/   'stream'

[kUrɽ∧ĩ]   /kurʈaɣn/ 'blind man'

[t∧xɽɩ]   /takʈu/ᵒ 'tin plate'

[ʈ] Retroflex voiceless stop. It occurs elsewhere.

[čIr∧ʈʈɛ]   /ciraʈʈe] 'coconut-shell'

[k∧ʂʈ∧m]   /kasʈam/ 'difficulty'

1.5.2.1.5. /c/ has only one allophone [č].

[č] Palatal voiceless affricate.

[čeːʈʈ∧ĩ]   /ceːʈʈayn/ 'elder brother'

[∧ččiˇ]   /acci/   'elder sister'

1.5.2.1.6 /j/ has only one allophone [j].

[j] Palatal voiced affricate.

[joːɽɩ]   /joːɽu/   'fineness'

[t∧ñjɩˇ]   /tañji/   'bag'

1.5.2.1.7 /k/ has three allophones [k], [g] and [x]

[x] velar voiceless slit fricative. It occurs inter-
vocally, after /r/ and /y/ and before /ʈ/.

[mΩxʌ̣ʃ]	/mokaʃu/	'top of the mountain'
[yIrxɨ]	/virku/	'a kind of fox'
[cEi×ɛ]	/ceyke/	'action'
[ɩʌxʈɨ]	/takʈu/	'tin plate'

[g] Velar voiced stop. It occurs after nasal.

| [ylaːṅgiˇ] | /vlaːṅki/ | 'a kind of fish' |

[k] Velar voiceless stop. It occurs elsewhere.

[kUiiˇ]	/kuyi/	'tank/pit'
[mIiʌkkʌm]	/miyakkam/	'thunder'
[iːklɩ]	/iːklu/	'rib of a palm leaf'

1.5.2.2. Nasals

1.5.2.2.1 /m/ has only one allophone [m].

[m] Bilabial voiced nasal. It occurs in all the
positions.

[moːiʌṇʌm]	/moːyaṇam/	'theft'
[yʌrʌmbɨ]	/varambu/	'bund of the field'
[c̆ʌṇdʌrkkʌm]	/cantarkkam/	'opportunity'

1.5.2.2.2 /n/ has three allophones [~], [ṇ] and [n].

[~] Nasalization. It occurs as a co-occurring feature
of the preceding Vy (vowel-semivowel)
sequence and the vowels /e/ and /aː/.

[ˌvEḷḷaːḷʌ̃ĩ]	/veḷḷaːḷayn/	'man of vellala caste'
[kuːṭṭɪxaːrɛ̃]	/kuːṭṭuka:ren/	'friend'
[oːṇḍaːḷ]	/oːṇtaːn/	'a lizard'

[ṇ] Dental voiced nasal. It occurs before dental stop /t/.

| [čʌṇdʌm] | /cantam/ | 'beauty' |

[n] Alveolar voiced nasal. It occurs elsewhere.

[naːiiˇ]	/naːyi/	'a measure'
[kʌnʌm]	/kanam/	'heaviness'
[čEnnaːiiˇ]	/cennaːyi/	'wolf'

1.5.2.2.3. /ṇ/ has only one allophone [ṇ].

[ṇ] Retroflex voiced nasal. It occurs only medially.

[koːṇʌm]	/koːṇam/	'curve'
[Eṇṇɪ]	/eṇṇu/	'count'
[kUṇḍiˇ]	/kuṇṭi/	'buttocks'

1.5.2.2.4. /ñ/ has only one allophone [ñ].

[ñ] Palatal voiced nasal. It occurs initially and medially only.

[ñʌṇḍɪ]	/ñaṇṭu/	'crab'
[pUḷiññiˇ]	/puḷiññi/	'a kind of ant'
[pʌñjiˇ]	/pañji/	'cotton'

1.5.2.2.5. /ñ/[1] has only one allophone [ñ].

[ñ] Velar voiced nasal. It occurs only medially.

[tEññɛ]	/teññu/	'coconut'
[n∧ñ̃ñIIĭ]	/naññili/	'a personal name' (fem.)
[ʋla:ñgĭ]	/ʋla:ñki/	'a kind of fish'

1.5.2.3. *Fricative*

/s/ has two allophones [ʂ] and [s].

[ʂ] Retroflex voiceless groove fricative. It occurs only before /ʈ/.

[k∧ʂʈ∧m] /kasʈam/ 'difficulty'

[s] Alveolor voiceless groove fricative. It occurs elsewhere.

[s∧xa:i∧m̃]	/saka:yam/	'help'
[a:sɛ]	/a:se/	'desire'
[∧rʂĭ]	/arsi/	'rice'

1.5.2.4. *Liquids*

1.5.2.4.1. /l/ has only one allophone [l].

[l] Alveolar voiced lateral continuant. It occurs initially and medially only.

1 It is peculiar that /ñ/ is found as a separate phoneme in this dialect. Many Tamil dialects do not have this phoneme and this may be due to the influence of Malayalam which can be considered as an areal feature.

[la:β∧m]	/la:pam/	'profit'
[o:lɛ]	/o:le/	'palm leaf'
[sΩllɨ]	/sollu/	'word'
[kΩlsiˇ]	/kolsi/	'chain'

1.5.2.4.2. /l/ has only one allophone [l].

[l] Retroflex voiced lateral continuant. It occurs medially and finally only.

[ta:liˇ]	/ta:li/	'pot'
[tUlliˇ]	/tulli/	'drop'

1.5.2.4.3. /r/ has only one allophone [r].

[r] Alveolar voiced single tap trill. It occurs in the non-initial positions.

[rEmbɛ]	/rembe/	'much'
[lrɨʈʈɨ]	/iruʈʈu/	'darkness'
[t∧iɾli∧m]	/tayriyam/	'boldness'
[∧mɨrd∧m]	/amurtam/	'ambrosia'

1.5.2.4.4. /ṛ/ has only one allophone [ṛ].

[ṛ] Alveolar voiced trill with more tapping. It occurs only medially.

[k∧ṛiˇ]	/kaṛi/	'curry'
[sɛ:ṛɨ]	/se:ṛu/	'mud'
[a:ṛd∧lɨ]	/a:rtalu/	'consolation'

1.5.2.5. *Semi vowels*

1.5.2.5.1 /v/ has two allophones [u̯] and [v].

[ν] Labio-dental semi vowel. It occurs initially, and medially when geminated.

[νIrtti˘]	/virtti/	'cleanliness'
[čEvva:č̆čε]	/cevva:cce/	'Tuesday'

[u̯] High back rounded non-syllabic vocoid. It occurs elsewhere.

[ti:u̯∧n∧m]	/ti:varam/	'fodder'
[t∧u̯lε]	/tavle/	'frog'

1.5.2.5.2 /y/ has only one allophone [i̯].

[i̯] High front unrounded non-syllabic vocoid. It occurs in all the positions.

[ia̯:ua:ri˘]	/ya:va:ri/	'merchant'
[na:ii̯˘]	/na:yi/	'a measure'
[νElla:l̯∧ĩ]	/vella:layn/	'man of vellala caste'
[p∧r∧i̯∧i̯]	/parayay/	'man of paraya caste'

1.6. Clusters

1.6.0. No vowel cluster is found to occur in this dialect. But many consonant clusters are attested. Consonant clusters are found to occur in all the positions and are classified into 1. initial clusters, 2. medial clusters and 3. final clusters. Initial and final clusters are of $C_1 C_2$ type whereas the medial clusters are of the types $C_1 C_1$, $C_1 C_2$, $C_1 C_2 C_2$, $C_1 C_2 C_3$ and $C_1 C_2 C_1$.

1.6.1. Initial clusters : $(C_1 C_2 -)$

S.No.	Cluster	Illustration	
1.	pl-	pli	'tiger'
2.	pḷ-	pḷa:cci	'bamboo stick'
3.	pr-	pre:tam	'dead body'
4.	pṛ-	pṛavartti	'action'
5.	tr-	tro:kam	'injustice
6.	kṭ-	kṭa:vu	'he-buffalo'
7.	kn-	kna:vu	'dream'
8.	kḷ-	kḷa:su	᷄glass tumbler'
9.	kr-	kra:mbu	'cloves'
10.	mṇ-	mṇiyen	'a personal name'
			(mas.)
11.	mḷ-	mḷa:vu	'a kind of deer'
12.	mṛ	mṛuvam	'animal'
13.	sl-	slo:ppiya:	'a kind of fish'
14.	vl-	vla:ṅki	,,
15.	vḷ-	vḷa:male	,,
16.	vr-	vrintamka	'a kind of frog'
17.	vy-	vya:ḷa:cce	'Thursday'

T.6.2. Medial clusters

1.6.2.1. *Identical clusters :* $(-C_1 C_1 -)$

S.No.	Cluster	Illustration	
1.	-pp-	aṭuppu	'oven'
2.	-tt-	mittam	'front part of the
			house'

S.No.	Cluster	Illustration	
3.	-ṭṭ-	taṭṭu	'upstairs'
4.	⊢cc-	me:cci	'thatching'
5.	-kk-	mukkam	'corner'
6.	−mm⊣	mamma:ṭṭi	'hoe'
7.	−nn−	kunnu	'rocky mountain'
8	−ṇṇ−	tiṇṇe	'verandah'
9.	-ññ-	puḷiññi	'a kind of ant'
10.	−ṅṅ−	naṅṅiḷi	'a personal name' (fem.)
11.	-ll-	velli	'foot of a hill'
12.	−ḷḷ⊢	kaḷḷi	'thief' (fem.)
13.	−ʋʋ−	cevva:cce	'Tuesday'
14.	-yy⊣	kayyu	'handle (of something)'

1.6.2.2. Non-Identical Clusters

1.6.2.2.1. -C₁C₂- type

$-C_1C_2-$ type

S.No.	Cluster	Illustration	
1.	-pṭ-	epṭi	'how'
2.	-pl⊣	ce:platto:ṭu	'a place name'
3.	−pḷ⊣	ma:pḷe	'husband'
4.	⊢pṟ−	apṟam	'afterwards'
5.	-tn−	eḷutni	'write'
6.	−tr−	cu:trayn	'man of sudra sect'
7.	-ṭy−	satyam	'oath'
8.	⊣kṭ−	takṭu	'tin plate'

S.No.	Cluster	Illustration	
9.	–kn–	puḷukni	'lie'
10.	–kl–	i:klu	'rib of a palm leaf'
11.	–kr–,	akramam	'injustice'
12.	–mb–	varambu	'bund of the field'
13.	–mṇ–	simṇi	'a lamp'
14.	–ml–	kumḷi	'water bubble'
15.	–nt–	sante	'market'
16.	–nṛ–	onṛum	'not even one'
17.	–ṇṭ–	saṇṭe	'quarrel'
18.	–ñj–	añji	'five'
19.	–ṅk–	paṅku	'division'
20.	–st–	pustakam	'book'
21.	–sṭ–	kaṣṭam	'difficulty'
22.	–sn–	pu:snl	'smear'
23.	–ln–	kolni	'kill'
24.	–ls–	kolsl	'chain'
25.	–lr–	silre	'coins'
26.	–ly–	kalya:ṇam	'marriage'
27.	–rt–	amurtam	'ambrosia'
28.	–rṭ–	kurṭayn	'blind man'
29.	–rk–	virku	'a kind of fox'
30.	–rm–	ti:rma:nam	'decision'
31.	–rn–	tarni	'give'
32.	–rṇ–	ka:rṇam	'reason'
33.	–rs–	arsi	'rice'
34.	–rl–	verlu	'finger'

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S.No.	Cluster	Illustration	
35.	-rḷ-	urḷe	'pulley'
36.	-rv-	po:rve	'blanket'
37.	-ry-	ka:ryam	'affair'
38.	-ṛt-	a:ṛtalu	'consolation'
39.	-ṛk-	kiṛku	'crack'
40.	-ṛn-	otaṛni	'shake'
41.	-ṛv-	pa:ṛvatl	'a personal name' (fem.)
42.	-vn-	ra:vni	'saw'
43.	-vs-	attiya:vsiyam	'urgency'
44.	-vḷ-	kaṭavḷu	'God'
45.	-vr-	sivru	'wall'
46.	-yt-	a:ytam	'weapon'
47.	-yk-	ceyke	'action'
48.	-ym-	payme	'green'
49.	-yn-	ceyni	'do'
50.	-yl-	ko:ylu	'temple'
51.	-yr-	tayriyam	'boldness'
52.	-yṛ-	kayṛu	'rope'
53.	-yv-	ayvu	'destruction'

1.6.2.2.2 – C₁C₂C₂ – type

S.No.	Cluster	Illustration	
1.	-stt-	kasttu:ri	'musk'
2.	-lpp-	solppanam	'dream'
3.	-ḷcc-	ka:ḷcce	'sight'

S.No.	Cluster	Illustration	
4.	-rpp-	kerppam	'pregnancy'
5.	-rtt-	kurttu	'sprout'
6.	-rṭṭ-	pa:rṭṭi	'party'
7.	-rcc-	kuḷircci	'chill'
8.	-rkk-	soɩkkam	'heaven'
9.	-vtt-	kavtti	'rope'
10.	-yḷt-	toyḷtu	'cow-shed'
11.	-yṭṭ-	kasṭama:yṭṭu	'as difficult'
12.	-ycc-	niccayccatu	'that which was decided'
13.	-ykk-	na:ykku	'for dog'

1.6.2.2.3 - $C_1C_2C_3$ - type

S.No.	Cluster	Illustration	
1.	-mbṭ-	kumbṭa	'to pray'
2.	-mbn-	alambni	'wash'
3.	-mbl-	kumblaṅke	'white gourd'
4.	-mbḷ-	a:mbḷe	'male'
5.	-mbr-	cambra:ta:yam	'cleverness'
6.	-ntr-	cantrayn	'moon'
7.	-ṅkn-	puṭuṅkni	'pluck'
8.	-rnt-	virntu	'feast'
9.	-rty-	ca:marṭyam	'skill'
10.	-ynt-	ayntu	'five'

1.6.2.2.4 $-C_1C_2C_1-$ type

S.No. Cluster   Illustration

1. $-rtr-$ *sart·am*   'poverty'

1.6.3. Final Cluster

There is only one final cluster of the type $-C_1C_2$ found in this dialect.

1. $-yn$ *appayn*   'father'

1.7. Syllablic patterns

1.7.0 A short or long vowel $(\breve{V})$ forms the peak of each syllable. A vowel peak may have an onset as a consonant (C) or consonant cluster (CC) and a coda in the same way as that of the onset.

Syllables are classified·into three viz. 1. Initial syllable 2. Medial syllable and 3. Final syllable. Each of these three classes are further classified into 1. open syllable and 2. close syllable.

1.7.1. Initial Syllable

Of the initial syllables there are fourteen types viz V-, V̄-, CV-. CV̄-, CCV-, CCV̄-, CVC-, CV̄C-, CCV̄C-, VCC-, CVCC- and CV̄CC.

1.7.1.1. *Open types*

V- : $a-tu$

V̄- : $a:-ru$

CV-	:	*mu-ṛi*
CV̄-	:	*to:-ṭu*
CCV-	:	*pṛa-vart-ṭi*
CCV̄-	:	*k ṭa:-vu*

1.7.1.2. Close types

VC-	:	*iṅ-ke*
V̄C-	:	*a:ḷ-ṭu*
VCC-	:	*ayn-tu*
CVC-	:	*cuṇ-ṭu*
CV̄C-	:	*ku:m-bu*
CVCC-	:	*sork-kam*
CV̄CC-	:	*pa:rḷ-ṭi*
CCV̄C-	:	*pḷa:c-ci*

1.7.2 Medial Syllable

Of the medial syllables there are eight types viz. -CV-, -CV̄-, -CCV-, -CCV̄-, -CVC-, -CV̄C-, -CVCC- and -CV̄CC-.

1.7.2.1. Open types

-CV-	:	*nic-ci-yam*
-CV̄-	:	*cap- pa: -ṇi*
-CCV-	:	*cam - bra - ta: -yam*
-CCV̄-	:	*ca:m - bra: - ṇi*

1.7.2.2. Close types

-CVC-	:	*pi - lac - ci*
-CV̄C-	:	*ca: - na:ḷ - ṭi*

⊢CVCC⊣ : *can ⊣ tark - kam*

⊣C̄VCC⊣ : *kas − ṭa ⌣ maːyṭ - ṭu*

1.7.3. Final Syllable

· Of the final syllables there are seven types viz. ⊣CV, ⊣C̄V̄, ⊣CCV, ⊣CVC, ⊣C̄V̄C, ⊣CVCC and ⊣CCVCC.

1.7.3.1. *Open types*

⊣CV : *ca −ti*

⊣C̄V̄ ː *pa − ṭi -kaː*

⊣CCV : *aːm ⌣ bḷe*

1.7.3.2. *Close types*

⊣CVC : *· paṭ − ṭam*

⊣C̄V̄C ː *vaṇ − ṇaːn*

⊣CVCC : *ap − payn*

⊣CCVCC : *can − trayn*

2. NOUNS

20. Nouns are those which can take case markers.

2.1. Nouns : classification

All the nouns of this dialect are broadly classified into 1. substantives and 2. Pronouns. All substantive nouns are classified into 1. Simple nouns and 2. Derived nouns. All those nouns which are inherent and monomorphemic are called 'Simple nouns'. Those nouns in which gender-number is marked explicitly are called 'Derived nouns'. Simple nouns are sub-classified into human and non-human nouns.

2.1.1. Simple Nouns

2.1.1.1. *Human Nouns*

2.1.1.1.1. Proper Nouns

ayyappen	'a personal name' (mas.)
peruma:n	,,
mallen	,,
ma:ten	,,
arvi	'a personal name' (fem.)
pa:rvati	,,
ci:ta:	,,
kanni	,, etc.

2 1.1.1.2. Other Nouns

a:ḷu	'person'
peṇṇa	'woman'
mantiṛi	'minister'
ya:va:ri	'merchant' etc.

2.1.1.2. *Non Human Nouns*

2.1.1.2.1 Place Nouns

eṭṭa:ṅkunnu	'a place name'
poṛattumale	,,
va:ṛa:male	,, etc.

2.1.1.2.2. Other Nouns

u:ru	'village'
ka:ṭu	'forest'
maram	'tree'
ma ṭu	'cow'
vi:ṭu	'house' etc.

1.2.1. Derived Nouns

2.1.2.1. Nouns derived by the addition of masculine singular suffix *-ayn* (2.2.1.1.).

aṇṇ - ayn	'elder brother'
ca:ṇ - ayn	'man of the sanar cast e'
ka:nikka:r-ayn	'man of the kanikkara tribe'
koṛav-ayn	'man of the korava caste' .
keḷav-ayn	'old man'
mav-ayn	'son'
veḷḷa:ḷ-ayn	'man of the vellala caste'

2.1.2.2. Nouns derived by the addition of masculine singular suffix *a:n* (2.2.1.2).

ca:ṇ - a:n	'man of the sanar caste'
vaṇṇ - a:n	'washerman'

2.1.2.3 Nouns derived by the addition of masculine singular suffix *-ay* (2 2.1.4).

ambaṭṭ - ay	'man of the barber caste'
pilay-ay	'man of the pulaya caste'
paṛay - ay	'man of the paraya caste'

2.1.2.4 Nouns derived by the addition of masculine singular suffix *-van* (2.2.1.3).

a - van	'that – he'
i - van	'this - he'
e - van	'who' (mas.)

2.1.2.5 Nouns derived by the addition of masculine singular suffix -ϕ (2.2.1.5).

a:ya:ri - ϕ	'man of the goldsmith caste'
cetti - ϕ	'man of the chettiar caste'
cakkili - ϕ	'man of the cakkiliyar caste'

2.1.3. Pronouns

Pronouns are classified into 1. personal pronouns and 2. other pronouns.

2.1.3.1. *Personal Pronouns*

Personal pronouns are classified into 1. First person, 2. Second person and 3. Third person pronouns. As in many other languages third person is denoted by the demonstrative pronouns.

2.1.3.1.1. First Person

2.1.3.1.1.1. Singular

First person singular is denoted by the forms *na:nu,* *en-* and *e-* and the last two are oblique forms.

1.1. *e-* occures before dative case suffix -*kku* (2.4.4.1).

e - kku 'to me'

1.2. *en-* occurs before other case suffixes.

en - e >   *enne*   'me'

1.3. *na:nu* occurs elsewhere.

     na:nu   'I'.

2.1.3.1.1.2. Plural

1. *Exclusive Plural*

na:ṅkam, eṅka- and *eṅkaḷ-* are the forms which repre-sent exclusive plural.

    1.1. *na:ṅkam* occurs as the nominative base.

        na:ṅkam   'we' (excl.)

    1.2. *eṅka:-* occurs before dative case suffix *-kku* (2.4.4.1)

        eṅka: -kku   'to us' (excl.)

    1.3. *eṅkaḷ-* occurs before other case markers.

        eṅkaḷ - e   'us'   (excl.)

2. *Inclusive Plural*

nammam, namma:- and *nammaḷ-* are the forms which denote the inclusive plural.

    2.1. *nammam* occurs as the nominative base.

        nammam   'we' (incl.)

    2.2. *namma:-* occurs before the dative case suffix *-kku* (2.4.4.1.).

        namma:-kku   'to us' (incl.)

2.3. *nammaⱡ*- occurs before other case suffixes.

    nammaⱡ - a:le   'by us' (incl.)

2.1.3.1.2. Second person

2.1.3.1.2.1 Singular

niyyu, *ni*– and *nin*- are the forms which represent second person singular pronoun.

1. *niyyu* occurs as the nominative base.

    niyyu 'you' (sg.)

2. *ni*- occurs only before the dative case suffix -*kku* (2.4.4.1)

    ni-kku   'to you' (sg.)

3. *nin*- occurs before all other case suffixes.

    nin - a:le > *ninna:le*   'by you' (sg.)

2.1.3.1.2.2. Plural

ninkaⱡ and *ninka:*- are the two forms which represent second person plural pronoun.

1. *ninka:* – occurs before the dative case suffix -*kku* (2.4.4.1).

    ninka: – kku   'to you' (pl.)

2. *ninkaⱡ* occurs elsewhere.

    ninkaⱡ   'you' (pl.)

    ninkaⱡ - ṭe > *ninkaṭe* 'your' (pl.)

2.1.3.1.3. Third Person

2.1.3.1.3.1. Distant Demonstrative

a– and *ay-* are the two bases which denote distant demonstrative.

1. *ay-* occurs before the honorific singular suffix *-ttiṅkaḷu* (2.2.4.2.)

   ay - ttiṅkaḷu .   'that - he/she' (hon.)

2. *a-* occurs elsewhere.

a ⇁ van	'that – he'
a - vaḷ(u)	'that - she'
a - tu	'that - it'
a - vru	'that – he' (hon.)

2.1.3.1.3.2. Proximate Demonstrative

i - is the only base form that represents proximate demonstrative.

1. *i -* .

i ⇁ van	'this - he'
i ⇁ vaḷ(u)	'this-she'
i - tu	'this - it'
i - vru	'this - he' (hon.)

2.1.3.2. *Other Pronouns*

2.1.3.2 1. Interrogative

Interrogative bases are represented by *e-* and *a:–*.

1. *a: -* occurs before non-neuter suffix *-ru* (2.2.7.1).

   a-ru: 'who'

2. *e* - occurs elsewhere.

e - *van*	'who - (he)'
e - *val(u)*	'who - (she)'
e - *tu*	'which'

2.1.3.2.2. Reflexive Pronoun

2.1.3.2.2.1. Singular

ta:nu and *tan*- are the two forms which denote reflexive singular pronoun.

1. *tan* occurs before case markers.

    tan - *e* > *tanne* 'oneself'

2. *ta:nu* occurs elsewhere.

    ta:nu 'oneself'

2.1.3.2.2.2. Plural

ta:nkam and *tankal*- are the forms which denote reflexive plural pronoun.

1. *ta:nkam* occurs as the nominative base.

    ta:nkam 'themselves'

2. *tankal* occurs before case suffixes.

    tankal -*ukku* 'to themselves'

2.2. Gender–number

2.2.1. Masculine Singular

There are five suffixes which represent masculine singular in this dialect. They are -*ayn*, -*a:n*, -*av*, -*van* and -ϕ.

2.2.1.1. *-ayn*

aṇṇ - ayn	'elder brother'
mav - ayn	'son'

2.2.1.2 *-a:n*

vaṇṇ - a:n	'washerman'
ca:ṇ - a:n	'man of the sanar caste'

2.2.1.3. *-van*

a - van	'that . he'
i - van	'this - he'

2.2.1.4. *-ay*

paṛay - ay	'man of the paraya caste'
pilay - ay	'man of the pulaya caste'

2 2.1.5. *-ɸ*

a:ya:ri - ɸ	'man of the goldsmith' caste'
ceṭṭi - ɸ	'man of the chettiar caste

2.2 2. Feminine Singular

Feminine singular is denoted by nine suffixes viz. *-al(u)*, *-i, -tti (∼-cci), - a:tti, -a:ṭṭi, -atti, -acci* and *-val(u)*.

2.2 2.1. *-al(u)*

mav - al(u)	'daughter'

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2.2.2.2. -i

paṟay - i	'woman of the paraya caste'
keḷav - i	'old woman'

2.2.2.3. -tti (∼-cci)

pilay - cci > pilacci	'woman of the pulaya caste'
cakkili - cci	'woman of the cakkiliyar caste'
koṟa - tti	'woman of the korava community'

2.2.2.4. -a:tti

vaṇṇ - a:tti	'woman of the vannar caste'

2.2.2.5. -a:ṭṭi

ca:ṇ - a:ṭṭi ∼ *ca:ṇ - a:ṭṭi*	'woman of the sanar caste'

2.2.2.6. -atti

ampaṭṭ - atti	'woman of the barber caste'
veḷḷa:ḷ - atti	'woman of the vellala caste'

2.2.2.7. -acci

ko:nikka:r-acci	'woman of the kanikkara tribe'

2.2.2.8. -vaḷ(u)

a - vaḷ(u)	'that – she'
i - vaḷ(u)	'this - she'
e - vaḷ(u)	'who - she'

2.2 3. Neuter Singular

There is only one marker viz. *-tu* which represents neuter singular. This marker occurs after the demonstrative bases *a-*, *i-* and the interrogative base *e-*.

2.2.3.1. *-tu*

a – tu	'that - it'
i – tu	'this – it'
e – tu	'which'

2.2.4. Honorific Singular

Honorific singular is denoted by two markers viz: *-viyal(u)* and *-ttinkal(u)*.

2.2.4.1. *-viyal(u)* occurs after the demonstrative bases *a-*, and *i-*, and the interrogative base *e-*.

a-viyal(u)	'that – he/she' (hon.)
i-viyal(u)	'this – he/she' (hon.)
e-viyal(u)	'who'

2.2.4.2. *-ttinkal(u)* occurs only after the distant demonstrative base *oy-*

ay- ttinkal(u)	'that - he/she' (hon.)

2.2.5. Masculine Honorific Singular

-vru is the only marker that represents masculine honorific singular which occurs after the demonstrative bases *a-*, *i-* and the interrogative base *e-*.

a - vru	'that - he' (hon.)

i - vru   'this - he' (hon.)

e - vru   'who'

2.2.6. Epicene Plural

Epicene plural is denoted by seven markers viz. *-aru*, *-a:ru*, *-r*, *-ma:ru*, *-ṅkaḷ*, *-kaḷ* and *-vaḷ(u)*. Some of these suffixes occur after G.N. suffixes also.

2.2.6.1. *-aru*

paṟay-aru	'people of the paraya caste'
piḷay - aru	'people of the pulaya caste'

2.2.6.2. *-ma:ru*

mantiri - ma:ru	'ministers'
ca:ṇ - a:n - ma:ru	'people of the sanar caste'

2.2.6.3. *-a:ru*

ca:ṇ - a:ru	'people of the sanar caste'

2.2.6.4. *-ṅkaḷ*

peṇṇa - ṅka(ḷ)	'women'

2.2.6.5. *-kaḷ(u)*

mak - kaḷ(u)	'children'
ya:va:ri - kaḷ(u)	'merchants'

2.2.6.6. *-vaḷ(u)*

a:ḷu - vaḷ(u)	'persons'

2.2.6.7. *-r*

ella: -r- um	'all persons'
pala-r	'many persons'

2.2.7. Neuter Plural

-kaḷ and *-ṅkaḷ* are the markers that represent neuter plural.

2.2.7.1. *-kaḷ*

$$maram-kaḷ > maraṅka(ḷ) \quad \text{'trees'}$$

2.2.7 2. *-ṅkaḷ*

$$ma:ṭu-ṅkaḷ > ma:ṭuṅka \quad \text{'cows'}$$
$$vi:ṭu - ṅkaḷ > vi:ṭuṅka \quad \text{'houses'}$$

2.2.7. Non-neuter

-ru is the non - neuter marker which occurs only after the interrogative base *a:-* (2.1.3.2.1)

2.2.7.1. *-ru*

$$a:-ru \quad \text{'who'}$$

2.3. Inflectional Increments

2.3.0 Inflectional increments occur only before case markers. There are three such markers viz. *-t-*, *-n-* and *-in-*. Of these *-t-* occurs (1) after stems ending in *-m* which is not preceded by # (C)V - (2) after those stems which end in *-ṭu* when it is preceded by # CV- and (3) after stems ending in *r* (other than the numeral *a:ru*) when followed by case markers.

The marker *-n-* occurs between the demonstrative and interrogative bases *a-*, *i-* and *e-* and the accusative, instrumental case suffixes.

2.3.1. Inflectional Increment₁

This is represented by the suffix -t-.

maram - t - le > marattle	'on the tree'
a:r - t - le > a:rrule	'in the river'
vi:t - t - ukku > vi:ttukku	'to the house'

2.3.2. Inflectional Increment₂

—n— is the inflectional increment₂ that occurs after the gender - number suffix -tu (2.2.3.1.).

a-t-n-a:le	'by that -it'
i-t-n-a:le	'by this -it'
e-t-n-a:le	'by which'
a-t-n-e	'that - it' (acc.)
i-t-n-e	'this - it' (acc.)

2.3.3. Inflectional Increment₃

—in is the marker that represents inflectional increment₃ which is found to occur after —i— (2.3.1).

payam -t-in-a	'fruit' (acc.)

2.4. Case System

There are eight cases in the Kanikkara dialect other than the nominative and vocative cases.

2.4.1. Accusative

Accusative case is represented by two markers viz —a and —a.

2.4.1.1. -*e*

en - e > *enne*	'me'
niṅkaḷ-e	'you' (pl.) (acc.)
maram-t-e > *maratte* >	'tree' (acc.)
i-t-n-e	'this-it' (acc.)

2.4.1.2. -*a*

In certain cases like *pajattina* 'fruit' (acc.) -*a* is found to occur. However this suffix is not common.

2.4.2. Instrumental

-*a:le* and -*koṇṭu* are the two markers which denote instrumental case in this dialect.

2.4.2.1. -*koṇṭu* occurs after stems denoting non-human nouns.

maram-koṇṭu > *maraṅkoṇṭu*	'by wood'
katti-koṇṭu	'by kinfe'

2.4.2.2. -*a:le* occurs elsewhere.

nin-a:le > *ninna:le*	'by you' (sg.)
a-t-n-a:le > *aina:le*	'by that - it'

2.4.3. Sociative

The sociative case markers found in this dialect are -*o:ṭu* and -*ṭe ku:ṭe*. Both these markers are in fres variation when they occnr after stems denoting human nouns, -*ṭe ku:ṭe* occurs only after human noun stems.

2.4.3.1. -*ṭe ku:ṭe* (~-*o:ṭu*)

nin - ṭe ku:ṭe	'with you' (sg.)

$$nin - o:ʈu > ninno:ʈu$$ 'with you' (sg.)

eṅkaɭ – ʈe ku:ʈe
     > eṅkaʈe ku:ʈe   'with us' (excl.)

eṅkaɭ – o:ʈu   'with us' (excl.)

2.4.3.2. *-o:ʈu* occurs elsewhere.

a.- t – o:ʈu   'with it'

maram – t – ρ:ʈu > maratto:ʈu   'with tree'

2.4.4. Dative

-kku and *-ukku* are the markers which denote dative case.

2.4.4.1 *-kku* occurs after pronoun stems *e-* (2.1.3.2), *eṅka:-*, *ni-* (3.6.1.2.1), *namma:-* and *niṅka:-*.

e-kku > ekku   'to me'

ni-kku > nikku   'to you' (sg.)

eṅka: -kku   'to us' (excl.)

namma: -kku   'to us' (incl.)

niṅka: -kku   'to you' (pl.)

2.4.4.2. *-ukku* occurs elsewhere.

avan-ukku   'to him'

maram-t-ukku > marattukku   'for the tree'

vi:ʈ-t-ukku > vi:ʈʈukku   'to the house'

2.4.5. Ablative

There are Three markers viz. *-ʈe aʈuttu*, *-ʈe aʈuttintu* and *-le:nnu* which represent ablative case. Of these markers *-le:nnu* occurs only after stems denoting non-human nouns.

The other two suffixes are in free variation and occur after stems denoting human nouns.

2.4.5.1. *-le:nnu*

> *maram-t-le:nnu > marattle:nnu*   'from the tree'
>
> *vi:ʈ-t-le:ŋnu   >vi:ʈʈle:nnu*   'from the house'

2.4.5.2. *-ʈe aʈuttu* (∼ *-ʈe aʈuttirntu*)

> *nin-ʈe aʈuttu*   'from you' (sg.)
>
> *nin-ʈe aʈuttirntu*   „
>
> *avan-ʈe aʈuttu*   'from him'
>
> *avan-ʈe aʈuttirntu*   „

2.4.6. Genitive

-ʈe and *-iʈe* are the two suffixes that represent genitive case.

2.4.6.1. *-iʈe* occurs after stems denoting non-human nouns.

> *maram-t-iʈe   >   marattiʈe*   'of trees'
>
> *a:ʈ-t iʈe   >   a:ʈʈiʈe*   'of river'

2.4.6.2. *-ʈe* occurs elsewhere.

> *eṅkaʈ-ʈe   >   enkaʈe*   'our' (excl.)
>
> *nin-ʈe*   'your' (sg.)
>
> *avan-ʈe*   'his'

2 4.7. Locative

-le, *-i* and *-ʈe ku:ʈi* are the suffixes which denote locative case. Of these three markers *-ʈe ku:ʈi* occurs only after stems denoting human nouns. The other two markers viz. *-le*, and *-i* occur after non-human noun stems and they are in free variation.

2.4.7.1. *-ţe ku:ţi*

  nin-ţe ku:ţi   'with you' (sg.)

2.4.7.2 *-le* (~ *-i*)

  maram -t- le > *marattle*   'on the tree'
  a-t-le   'in that-it'
  a:r-t-le   > *a:rrule*   'in the river'
  a:r-t-i   > *a:rri*   'in the river

2.4.8. Comparative

Comparative case is denoted by three markers viz. *-o:ţe*, *-ilirntu* and *-lirntu* in this dialect.

  2.4.8.1. *-ilirntu* (~ *-o:ţe*) occurs after stems denoting human nouns only.

  en-lirntu > *ennilirntu*   'than me'
  en-o:ţe > *enno:ţe*   ,,
  avan-ilirntu   'than him'
  avan-o:ţe

  2 4.8.2. *-lirntu* (~ *-o:ţe*)

  maram -t- lirntu > *marattlirntu* 'than tree'
  a:r -t- lirntu   > *a:rrlirntu*   'than river'
  maram -t- o:ţe   > *maratto:ţe*   'than tree'

2.5. Derivative Suffixes*

Adjectival and Adverbial forms are derived from noun bases by adding certain derivative suffixes to them.

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* See also sec. 4.2.1.

2 5 1. Adjectival Suffix

-a:ne is the adjectival suffix which occurs after certain abstract noun stems *ayaku. ne:r, kaṣṭam* etc.

2 5.1.1. *-a:ne*

aɔak - a:ne	'beautiful'
ne:r - a:ne	'straight'
kaṣṭam - a:ne	'difficult'

2.5.2. Adverbial Suffix[+]

-a: and *-a:yiṭṭu* are the only two adverbial suffixes that occur after certain noun stems such as *ayaku, ne:r* etc.

ayak -a:	'beautifully'
ne:r -a:	'straight'
ayak - a:yiṭṭu	'beautifully'
ne:r - a:yiṭṭu	'straight'

2.6. Numerals

Numerals are classified here into 1. cardinals and 2. ordinals. Ordinal numbers are formed by adding a suffix to the cardinal base forms. Ordinals are the adjective forms.

2.6.1. Cardinals

2.6.1.1. *One*

There are three base forms to represent the numeral 'one'. They are 1. *or-*, 2. *oru* and 3. *onnu. or-* and *oru* are used as numeral adjectives.

+ See also sec. 5.2.1.

2.6.1.1.1. *or–* occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with vowels.

or + a:ʃu	'one person'
or + a:yram	'one thousand'

2.6.1.1.2. *oru* occurs before open juncture.

oru vi:ʃu	'one house'
oru ma:ʃu	'one cow'

2.6.1.1.3. *onnu* occurs elsewhere.

onnu #	'one'
patin-onnu	'eleven'

2.6.1.2. Two

iru- and *reɳʃu* denote the numeral 'two'.

2.6.1.2.1. *iru-* occurs before numeral stems *patu* (3.8.1.10.4) and *nu:ʃu* (2.6.1.11.1).

iru - patu > iruvatu	'twenty'
iru - nu:ʃu	'two hundred'

2.6.1.2.2. *reɳʃu* occurs elsewhere.

reɳʃu #	'two'
pan - reɳʃu > panneɳʃu	'twelve'
reɳʃu vi:ʃu	'two houses'

2.6.1.3. Three

There are four stems to denote the numeral 'three'. They are 1. *nu–*, 2. *mu* , 3. *mu:–* and 4. *mu:ɳu*.

2.6.1.3.1. *nu-* occurs before the numeral stem *patu* 2.6.1.10.4).

nu - patu > nuppatu   'thirty'

2.6.1.3.2. *mu-* occurs before the numeral stem *nu:ru* (2.6.1.11.1).

mu ⁻ nu:ru > munnu:ru   'three hundred'

2.6.1.3.3. *mu:-* occurs before the numeral stem *a:yram (2.6.1.12.1).*

mu:-a:yram > mu:va:yram   'three thousand'

2.6.1.3.4. *mu:nu* occurs elsewhere.

mu:nu #	'three'
patin - mu:nu > patimu:nu	'thirteen'
mu:nu vi:tu	'three houses'

2.6.1.4. *Four*

na:- and *na:lu* are the two stems which represent the numeral 'four'.

2.6.1.4.1. *na:-* occurs before the numeral stem *nu:ru* (2.6.1.11.1).

na:-nu:ru   'four hundred'

2.6.1.4.2. *na:lu* occurs elsewhere.

na:lu #	'four'
patin - na:lu > patina:lu	'fourteen'
na:lu maram	'four tree'

2.6.1.5. *Five*

There are four stems viz. *ay-*, *am-*, *añji* and *ayntu* to denote the numeral 'five'.

2.6.1.5.1. *ay-* occurs before the numeral stem *a:yram* (2.6.1.12.1.).

$ay - a:yram > ayya:yram$ 'five thousand'

2.6.1.5.2. *am-* occurs before the numeral stem *patu* (2.6.1.10.4.).

$am - patu > ambatu$ 'fifty'

2.6.1.5.3. *añji* occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *ayntu* (2.6.1.5.4).

añji #	'five'
anytu #	'five'
patin – añji	'fifteen'
patin – ayntu	'fifteen'
añji vi:ṭu	'five houses'

2.6.1.6. *Six*

aru- and *a:ru* are the two stems which denote the numeral 'six'.

2.6.1.6.1. *aru-* occurs before the numeral stems *patu* (2.6.1.10.4.) and *nu:ru* (2.6.1.11.1).

$aru - patu > aruvatu$ 'sixty'

$aru - nu:ru$ 'six hundred'

2.6.1.6.2. *a:ru* occurs elsewhere.

$a:ru$ #   'six'

patin - a:ṛu	'sixteen'
a:ṛu vi:ṭu	'six houses'

2.6.1.7. Seven

Numeral 'seven' is denoted by two stems viz. *eṭu-* and *e:ṭu*.

2 6.1.7.1. *eṭu-* occurs before the numeral stems *patu* (2.6.1.10.4) and *nu:ṛu* (2.6.1.11.1.).

eṭu - patu > eṭuvatu	'seventy'
eṭu - nu:ṛu	'seven hundred'

2.6.1.7.2. *e:ṭu* occurs elsewhere.

e:ṭu #	'seven'
patin - e:'u	'seventeen'
e:ṭu vi:ṭu	'seven houses'

2.6.1.8. Eight

Stems *eṇ-* and *eṭṭu* represent the numeral 'eight'.

2.6.1.8.1. *eṇ-* occurs before the numeral stems *patu* (2.6.1.10.4), *nu:ṛu* (2.6.1.11.1) and *a:yram* (2.6.1.12.1).

eṇ - patu > embatu	'eighty'
eṇ - nu:ṛu > eṇṇu:ṛu	'eight hundred'
eṇ - a:yram > eṇṇa:yram	'eight thousand'

2.6.1.8.2. *eṭṭu* occurs elsewhere.

eṭṭu #	'eight'
patin - eṭṭu	'eighteen'
eṭṭu maram	'eight trees'

2.6.1.9. *Nine*

Two stems viz. *toḷ-* and *ombatu* denote the numeral 'nine'.

2.6.1.9.1. *toḷ-* occurs before the numeral stems *nu:ṛu* (2.6.1.11.1) and *a:yram* (2.6.1.12.1).

toḷ - nu:ṛu	>	*toṇṇu:ṛu*	'ninety'
toḷ - a:yram	>	*toḷḷa:yram*	'nine hundred'

2.6.1.9.2. *ompatu* occurs elsewhere.

ombatu #	'nine'
patt - ombatu	'nineteen'

2.6.1.10. *Ten*

There are five stems viz. *pant-*, *pan-*, *patin-*, *-patu*, and *pattu* to denote the numeral 'ten' in this dialect.

2.6.1.10.1. *pant-* occurs before the numeral stem *reṇṭu* and it is in free variation with *pan-* (2.6.1.10.2).

pant - reṇṭu		'twelve'	
pan - reṇṭu	>	*panneṇṭu*	'twelve'

2.6.1.10.3. *patin-* occurs before the numeral stems denoting *one*, and *three* to *eight*.

patin - onnu		'eleven'	
patin - mu:ṇu	>	*patimu:ṇu*	'thirteen'
patin - na:lu	>	*patina:lu*	'fourteen'
patin - añji		'fifteen'	
patin - a:ṛu		'sixteen'	

| *patin - e:ḷu* | | 'seventeen' |
| *patin – eṭṭu* | | 'eighteen' |

2.6.1.10.4. *-paṭu* occurs after the numeral bases deno ting *two* to *eight*.

iṟu – paṭu	>	*iruvatu*	'twenty'
nu - paṭu	>	*nuppatu*	'thirty'
na:l - paṭu	>	*na:ppatu*	'forty'
am – paṭu	>	*ambatu*	'fifty'
aṟu - paṭu	>	*aṟɩvatu*	'sixty'
eḷu - paṭu	>	*eḷuvatu*	'seventy'
eṇ - paṭu	>	*embatu*	'eighty'

2.6.1.10.5. *pattu* occurs elsewhere.

pattu#		'ten'	
iru-pattu –e:ḷu	>	*iruvatte:ḷu*	'twenty seven'
pattu-ombatu	>	*pattombatu*	'nineteen'

2.6 1.11. *Hundred*

Two stems viz *nu:ṟu* and *nu:ṟṟi-* represent the numeral 'hundred'.

2.6.1.11.1. *nu:ṟu* occurs before *#*.

nu:ṟu#		'hundred'	
iru–nu:ṟu#		'two hundred'	
mu-nu:ṟu	>	*munnu:ṟu*	'three hundred'

2.6.1.11.2. *nu:ṟṟi-* occurs elsewhere.

| *nu:ṟṟi – añji* | > | *nu:ṟṟiyañji* | 'hundred and five' |
| *nu:ṟṟi – onnu* | > | *nu:ṟṟiyonnu* | 'hundred and one' |

2.6.1.12. *Thousand*

a:yram and *a:yratti-* are the stems which represent the numeral 'thousand' in this dialect.

2.6.1.12.1. *a:yram* occurs before #.

a:yram #	'thousand'
ay–a:yram # > *ayya:yram*	'five thousand'

2.6.1.12.2. *a:yratti-* occurs elsewhere.

a:yratti - onnu > *a:yrattiyonnu*   'thousand and one'

2.6.2. Ordinals

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding the suffix *–a:matte* to the cardinal bases.

na:l – a:matte	'fourth'
reṇṭ – a:matte	'second' etc.

2.7. Stem Alternants

A list of stems which have more than one variant is given below.

2.7.1. Green

pacce and *paym–* are the two stems which denote 'green'.

2.7.1.1. *pacce* occurs before #.

pacce #   'green'

2.7.1.2. *paym–* occurs elsewhere.

paym - pon > *paymbɑnnu*   'gold'

paym - me > *payıne*   'greenish colour'

2.7.2. **Palmyra**

There are two stem alternants viz. *pane* and *pana-* to denote 'palmyra'.

2.7.2.1. *pane* occurs before #.

pane #   'palmyra'

2.7.2.2. *pana–* occurs elsewhere

pana – m – ka:y > *paɲaṅka:*   'palmyra unriped fruit'

pana–m-keyaṅku > *panaṅkeyaṅku* 'palmyra root'

2.7.3. **Coconut**

te:n- and *teṅk(u)* are the two stems which represent the noun 'coconut'.

2.7.3.1. *teṅk(u)* occurs before #, and before the adjective clitic *–am-* (6.2.3.12.2.).

teṅku #   'coconut'

teṅk– am–piḷḷe > *teṅkambiḷḷe*   'coconut seedling'

2.7.3.2. *te:n-* occurs elsewhere

te:n -ka:y > *te:ṅka:*   'coconut'

2.7.4. **Red**

There are two stem alternants viz. *cem-* and *co:ppu* which denote the noun 'red'.

2.7.4.1. *co:ppu* occurs before #.

    co:ppu #   'red'

2.7.4.2. *cem–* occurs elsewhere

cem – maṇ	>	*cemmaṇṇu*	'red soil'
cem – kal	>	*ceṅkallu*	'brick'
cem - ta:mare	>	*centa:mare*	'red lotus'

2.7.5. Black

karuppu and *karum–* are the two stem alternants which represent the noun 'black'.

2.7.5.1. *karuppu* occurs before #.

    karuppu #   'black'

2.7.5.2. *karum–* occurs elsewhere.

    karum – pa:mbu > *karumba:mbu*   'black cobra'

2.7.6. White

The noun 'white' is represented by two stems viz. *veluppu* and *velle*. Both these stems occur before #.

    veluppu #   'white'

    velle #   'white'

3. VERBS

3.0. Verbs are those forms which can take tense markers.

3.1. Transitive

Transitivity is denoted in Tamil in three ways. There are many verbs which are inherently transitives (like *aṭi* 'beat') and they can be called 'inherent transitives'. There are many 'inherent intransitive' verbs which can be converted into transitives either (1) by adding certain transitive markers viz. *-tt-*, *-t-* and *-x-* or (2) by changing *-mb-* > *-pp-*, *-nt-* > *-tt-*, *-ṅk-* > *-kk*, *-ṭ-* > *-ṭṭ-*, *-k-* > *-kk-* and *-ṟ-* > *-ṟṟ-*.

3.1.1. Transitive markers

3.1.1.1   *tt-* occurs after verb stems which end in consonants *l*, *ḷ*, *r* and *y*.

akal-tt   >   *akaṟṟu*   'broaden'

uruḷ–tt	> *uruṭṭu*	'roll'
uyar–tt	> *uyattu*	'raise'
onar–tt	> *onattu*	'dry'
oṇar–tt	> *oṇattu*	'understand'
pa:y–tt	> *pa:ccu*	'irrigate'
poraḷ–tt	> *poraṭṭu*	'roll'
teraḷ–tt	> *teraṭṭu*	'collect'
coḷal–tt	.> *coḷattu*	'revolve'
curuḷ–tt	> *curuṭṭu*	'roll'
kaḷal–tt	> *kaḷattu*	'unscrew'
ka:y–tt	> *ka:ccu*	'boil'
navr–tt	> *navttu*	'move'
ni:ḷ–tt	> *ni:ṭṭu*	'lengthen'
varaḷ–tt	> *varaṭṭu*	'frighten'

3.1.1.2. –*t*– occurs after stems which end in *x*.

kaṭax–t	> *kaṭaṭtu*	'remove'
keṭax–t	> *keṭaṭtu*	'place'
naṭax–t	> *naṭaṭtu*	'conduct'

3.1.1.3. –*x*– occurs elsewhere.

aṭe–x	'close'
aṇe–x	'put off'
aḷi–x	'destroy'
aṟu–x	'cut'
are–x	'grind'
avi–x	'boil'
avr–x	'untie'

iṭi-x	'break'
iṇe-x	'join'
uṭe-x	'break'
uri-x	'peal'
eri-x	'burn'
oṭi-x	'break'
ore-x	'rub'
pati-x	'fix'
piri-x	'separate'
piy-x	'tear'
pute-x	'bury'
poṭi-x	'pulverize'
poṇe-x	'join'
pori-x	'fry'
ti:r-x	'finish/solve'
tule-x	'miss'
teḷi-x	'sprinkle'
te:y-x	'rub'
ca:y-x	'incline'
ce:r-x	'join/reach'
kiḷi-x	'tear'
kumi-x	'heap up/pile up'
kuvi-x	,,
keṭu-x	'spoil'
koṛe-x	'lessen'
maṭi-x	'fold'
maṛe-x	'hide'
muṭi-x	'finish/complete'

mu ̱i-x	'break'
me:y-x	'graze'
nane-x	'make wet'
no ̱e-x	'enter'
va ̱i-x	'filter'
va ̱e-x	'bend'
viri-x	'spread'

3.1.2. Changes in stems

3.1.2.1. *-mb-* > *-pp-*

e ̱umbu	>	*e ̱uppu*	'wake up'
tirumbu	>	*tiruppu*	'turn'
ke ̱ambu	>	*ke ̱appu*	'start'
ko ̱ambu	>	*ko ̱appu*	'confuse'

3.1.2.2 *-nt-* > *-tt-*

a ̱untu	>	*a ̱uttu*	'press'
poruntu	>	*poruttu*	'fix'
tiruntu	>	*tiruttu*	'correct'

3.1.2.3 *-ṅk-* > *-kk-*

a ̱aṅku	>	*a ̱akku*	'control'
otuṅku	>	*otukku*	'move away'
o ̱uṅku	>	*o ̱ukku*	'crush'
te:ṅku	>	*te:kku*	'store'
posuṅku	>	*posukku*	'fry'
kasaṅku	>	*kasakku*	'squeeze'
kuluṅku	>	*kulukku*	'shake'

maṭaṅku	>	*maṭakku*	'fold'
nasuṅku	>	*nɪsukku*	'squeeze'
neruṅku	>	*nerukku*	'press'
vasaṅku.	>	*vasakku*	'crush'
veḷaṅku	>	*veḷakku*	'explain'.

3.1.2.4. -ṭ- > ·ṭṭ-

| *a:ṭu* | > | *a:ṭṭu* | 'shake' |
| *o:ṭu* | > | *o:ṭṭu* | 'drive' |

3.1.2 5. -k- > -kk-

a:ku	>	*a:kku*	'make'
iɽuku	>	*iɽukku*	'tighten'
eḷaku	>	*eḷakku*	'make (something) flexible'
paḷaku	>	*paḷakku*	'train'
velaku	>	*velukku*	'separate'

3.1.2.6. -ɽ- > -ɽɽ-

a:ɽu	>	*a rɽu*	'cool'
e:ma:ɽu	>	*e:m:rɽu*	'cheat'
ɛ:ɽu	>	*e:rɽu*	'lift'
ma:ɽu	>	*ma:rɽu*	'change'

3 2   Tense

There are three tenses viz past, present and future in this dialect as in other dialects. Each of them is expressed by distinct markers.

3.2.1. Past tense

Past tense is denoted by three main suffixes $-t-$, $-i-$ and $-nt-$. The other surface markers like $-\underline{t}-$, $-\underline{r}-$, $-n\underline{t}-$, $-\tilde{n}j-$ can be derived by suitable sandhi rules.

3.2.1.1. $-t-$ occurs

1. after the stems ending in $-x$.

aṭix–t	>	*aṭicce*	'beat'
cerex–t	>	*cerecce*	'shaved'
vaɔx–t	>	*racee*	'placed'
pa:rx–t	>	*pa:tte*	'saw'
avi–x–t	>	*avicce*	'boiled'
are–x–t	>	*arecce*	'ground'
te:y–x–t	>	*te:cce*	'rubbed'
aɾu–x–t	>	*aɾutte*	'cut'

2. after the stems of the type #CVʲ– .

ceɔ t	>	*ceyte*	'did'
koy–t	>	*koyte*	'plucker'

3. after the stems of the type #CV*ṭ*, and a few other verbs like *po:ṭ-*, *a:pṭ–* (< *akⁿppaṭ-*), *ca:pṭ-* (<*ca:ppiṭ-*), *poɾapṭ–* (< *puɾappaṭ–*) and *ka:ṇ–* .

viṭ–t	>	*viṭṭe*	'abandoned'
po:ṭ–t	>	*pc:ṭṭe*	'worn'
a:pṭ t	>	*a pṭṭe*	'got available'
ca:pṭ–t	>	*ca:pṭṭe*	'ate'
poɾapṭ–t	>	*poɾapṭṭe*	'started'
ka:ṇ–t	>	*kaṇṭe*	'saw'

4. after the stems of the type #CV*ɾ*

    peɾ-t   >   *peɾɾe*   'gave birth to'

3.2.1.2. *-nt-*

3.2.1.2.1. *-n-* occurs after certain verbs like *tin-*, *cel* , *kol-* and *nil-*.

tin-n	>	*tinne*	'ate'
cel-n	>	*cenne*	'went'
kol-n	>	*konne*	'killed'
nil-n	>	*ninne*	'stood'

Mention has to be made here that the verbs *tin-*, *cel-*, *kol-* and *nil-* are to be assigned to the suffix *-nt-* and thereby we will get *tinɾa:n*, *cenɾa:n*, *konɾa:n* and *ninɾa:n* *-nɾ-* cluster in due course has been changed into *-nn-*. However, for the sake of convenience we have taken *-n-* as the past tense marker without going into the historicity of the above verbs.

3.2.1.2.2. *-nt-* occurs

1. after stems which end in vowels *i, e, ax* (other than those stems mentioned in 3 2.1.1.1) and *u*.

veri-nt	>	*veriñje*	'thatched'
mote-nt	>	*moteñje*	'braided'
nata-nt	>	*natante*	'walked'
aɾu-nt	>	*aɾunte*	'cut'
iru-nt	>	*irnte*	'was'

2. after stems which end in consonants *l*, *ḷ*, *r* and *y* and after the verb *e:ma:ṛ-*.

akal–nt	>	*akaṇṭe*	'moved'
poraḷ–nt	>	*poraṇṭe*	'rolled'
oṇar–nt	>	*oṇañte*	'understood'
ca:y–nt	>	*ca:ñje*	'inclined'
e:ma:ṛ–nt	>	*e:ma:nte*	'was deceived'

Mention has to be made here that the verb *e:ma:ṛ–* has to be assigned to the suffix *-i–*. But in this dialect it is found to take the past tense marker *–nt–* like those verbs which end in *–ṛ–*. This may be due to the merger of *r* and *ṛ* in this particular case. However in all other cases the distinction between *r* and *ṛ* is maintained.

3.2.1.3. *-i-* occurs

1. after stems which end in consonant clusters -CC or -CCC.

tirumb–i	>	*tirumbiye*	'turned'
opp–i	>	*oppiye*	'accepted'
utukk–i	>	*utukkiye*	'shakened'
eṇṇ–i	>	*eṇṇiye*	'counted'
irukk–i	>	*irukkiye*	'tightened'
navtt–i	>	*navttiye*	'moved'
kamtt–i	>	*kamttiye*	'turned over'

2. after those stems which end in consonants *t*, *ṭ* (other than those stems mentioned in 3.2.1.1.3), *k*, *m*, *s*, *ṛ* and *v*, and after the stem *va:r–*.

mo:t–i	>	*mo:tiye*	'dashed'
te:ṭ–i	>	*te:ṭiye*	'searched'

paḷak–i	> *paḷakiye*	'moved'
a:k–i	> *a:kiye*	'became'
irum–i	> *irumiye*	'coughed'
pu:s–i	> *pu:siye*	'smeared'
keḷaṛ–i	> *keḷaṛiye*	'stirred'
moḷuv–i	> *moḷuvíye*	'smeared'
ci:v–i	> *ci:viye*	'combed'

3.2.1. Present Tense

–in– and *-inatu* are the two suffixes which denote present tense in this dialect. In approximately ninety percent of the cases both these suffixes are found to occur in free variation. *–kk–* and *–cc–* which occur after the *–x* ending stems can be explained by two morphophonemic rules $x \rightarrow kk/–V$ and $kk \rightarrow cc/$ *i, e, y–*

ke:ḷx–in	> *ke:kkini*	'asks'
ke:ḷx–inatu	> *ke:kknatu*	'asks'
ca:ṭ–in	> *ca:ṭini*	'jumps'
ca:ṭ–inatu	> *ca:ṭnatu*	'jumps'
ka:y–inatu	> *ka:ynatu*	'boils'
aṭix–in	> *aṭiccini*	'beats'
aṭix–inatu	> *aṭiccnatu*	'beats'
aṛu–x–in	> *aṛukk(i)ni*	'cuts'
aṛu–x–inatu	> *aṛukknatu*	'cuts'
narex–inatu	> *narecc(i)natu*	'becomes gray'
vayx–in	> *vaccini*	'places'

3.2.3. Future Tense

    _-um_ is the only suffix that denotes future tense. It occurs after all stems.

3.2.3.1. _-um_

kuṭix-um	>	_kuṭiccum_	'will drink'
var-um			'will come'
cey-um	>	_ceyyum_	'will do'
_ke:lx-um_	>	_ke:kkum_	'will ask/hear'
_o:ṭ-um_			'will run'
naṭax-um	>	_naṭakkum_	'will walk'
cirix-um	>	_ciriccum_	'will laugh'
aṛu-x-um	>	_aṛukkum_	'will cut'
_ca:ṭ-um_			'will jump'
_ka:y-x-um_	>	_ka:ccum_	'will boil'
maṭi-x-um	>	_maṭiccum_	'will fold'
aṭe-x-um	>	_aṭeccum_	'will close'

3.3. List of Verb Conjugation

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
aṭaṛṛ	frighten	aṭaṛṛiye	aṭaṛṛini	aṭaṛṛum
aṭakk	control (tr.)	aṭakkiye	aṭakkini	aṭakkum
aṭaṅk	obey	aṭaṅkiye	aṭaṅkni	aṭaṅkum
aṭix	beat	aṭicce	aṭiccini	aṭiccum
aṭukk	pile up	aṭukkiye	aṭukkni	aṭukkum
aṭe	close	aṭeñje	aṭeyni	aṭeyum
aṭex	close (tr.)	aṭecce	aṭeccini	aṭeccum
akal	broaden	akaṇje	akalnatu	akalum
akaṛṛ	remove (tr.)	akaṛṛiye	akaṛṛini	akaṛṛum
anupatix	enjoy	anupaticce	anupaticcini	anupaticcum
anupp	send	anuppiye	anuppini	anuppum
aṇe	put off	aṇeñje	aṇeñjini	aṇeyum
aṇex	put off (tr.)	aṇecce	aṇeccini	aṇeccum
aṇex	embrace	aṇecce	aṇecchi	aṇeccum
alamb	wash	alambiye	alambini	alambum
alas	rinse	alasiye	alasini	alasum
alaṅkarix	decorate	alaṅkaricce	alaṅkariccini	alaṅkariccum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
ale	roam	aleñje	aleyni	aleyum
aḷax	measure	aḷante	aḷakkini	aḷakkum
aḷi	become ruined	aḷiñje	aḷiyni	aḷiyum
alix	ruin (tr.)	alicce	aliccini	aliccum
aḷunt	press	aḷuntiye	aḷuntini	aḷuntum
aḷuṭ	press (tr.)	aḷuṭiye	aḷuṭṭini	aḷuṭum
aḷḷ	take a handful	aḷḷiye	aḷḷini	aḷḷum
arix	strain	aricce	ariccini	ariccum
are	grind	areñje	areyni	areyum
arex	grind (tr.)	arecce	areccini	areccum
aṛu	cut	aṛunte	aṛni	aṛum
aṛux	cut (tr.)	aṛutte	aṛukkini	aṛukkum
avr	untie	avṛie	avṛnatu	avṛum
avrx	untie (tr.)	avtte	avkkini	avkkum
avi	boil	aviñje	aviŋnatu	aviyum
avix	boil (tr.)	avicce	aviccini	aviccum
aye	shake	ayeñje	ayeŋnatu	ayeyum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
ayexo	shake (tr.)	*ayecce*	*ayeccini*	*ayeccum*
a:pṭ	available	*a:pṭe*	*a:pṭini*	*a:pṭum*
a:tarix	support	*a:taricce*	*a:tariccini*	*a:tariccum*
a:ṭ	play	*a:ṭiye*	*a:ṭini*	*a:ṭum*
a:ṭṭ	shake (tr.)	*a:ṭṭiye*	*a:ṭṭini*	*a:ṭṭum*
a:k	become	*a:kiye*	*a:kini*	*a:kum*
a:kk	make (tr.)	*a:kkiye*	*a:kkini*	*a:kkum*
a:ḷ	rule	*a:ṇṭe*	*a:ḷini*	*a:ḷum*
a:rambix	start	*a:rambicce*	*a:rambiccini*	*a:rambiccum*
a:ṛ	become cool (tr.)	*a:ṛini*	*a:ṛini*	*a:ṛum*
a:ṛṛ	make cool	*a:ṛṛiye*	*a:ṛṛini*	*a:ṛṛum*
iṛṭ	break	*iṭiṇje*	*iṭiṇṇatu*	*iṭiṇum*
iṭix	break (tr.)	*iṭiecce*	*iṭicchni*	*iṭiccum*
inix	sweet	*inicce*	*iniccini*	*iniccum*
iṇe	join	*iṇeñje*	*iṇeṇṇatu*	*iṇeṇum*
iṇex	join (tr.)	*iṇecce*	*iṇeccṇatu*	*iṇeccum*
iḷux	pull	*iḷutte*	*iḷukkini*	*iḷukkum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
irux	be	*irnte*	*irkkni*	*irkkum*
irum	cough	*irumiye*	*irumini*	*irumum*
ṭṛuk	become tight	*iṛukiye*	*iṛuknatu*	*iṛukum*
iṛukk	make tight (tr.)	*iṛukkiye*	*iṛukkmatu*	*iṛukkum*
utix	rise	*uticce*	*uticcini*	*uticcum*
utukk	shake	*utukkiye*	*utukkini*	*utukkum*
uṭe	break	*uṭeñje*	*uṭeynatu*	*uṭeyum*
uṭex	break (tr.)	*uṭecce*	*uṭeccini*	*uṭeccum*
uri	peal	*uriñje*	*uriynatu*	*uriyum*
urix	peal	*uricce*	*uriccinatu*	*uriccum*
uruṭṭ	roll (tr.)	*uruṭṭiye*	*uruṭṭini*	*uruṭṭum*
uruṭ	roll	*uruṭe*	*uruṭnatu*	*uruṭum*
uruv	unsheath	*uruviye*	*uruvni*	*uruvum*
uṛi	sip	*uṛiñje*	*uṛiynatu*	*uṛiyum*
uṛiñj	suck	*uṛiñjiye*	*uṛiñjini*	*uṛiñjum*
uyar	hoist/rise	*uyarnte*	*uyarnatu*	*uyarum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
uɲatt	raise (tr.)	*uɲattiye*	*uɲattnatu*	*uɲattum*
u:t	blow	*u:tiye*	*u:tini*	*u:tum*
u:mb	suck	*u:mbiye*	*u:mbini*	*u:mbum*
u:n	plant	*u:niye*	*u:nini*	*u:num*
u:r	crawl	*u:nte*	*u:rni*	*u:rum*
u:ɽ	spring	*u:ɽiye*	*u:ɽni*	*u:ɽum*
eturx	oppose	*etute*	*etukkini*	*etukkum*
eturpa:rx	expect	*eturpa:tte*	*eturpa:kkini*	*eturpa:kkum*
ett	stretch	*ettiye*	*ettini*	*ettum*
eɲɲ	count	*eɲɲiye*	*eɲɲini*	*eɲɲum*
eɟak	become flexible	*eɟakiye*	*eɟakini*	*eɟakum*
eɟakk	make flexible (tr.)	*eɟakkiye*	*eɟakkini*	*eɟakkum*
eɟix	wake up	*eɟicce*	*eɟiccini*	*eɟiccum*
eɟut	write	*eɟutiye*	*eɟuni*	*eɟutum*
eɟumb	rise	*eɟumbiye*	*eɟumbini*	*eɟumbum*
eri	burn	*eriɲje*	*eriɲnatu*	*eriɲum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
erix	burn (tr.)	*ericce*	*ericcinatu*	*ericcum*
eṛix	throw	*ericce*	*eṛiccinatu*	*eṛiccum*
e:ma:ṛx	deceive	*e:ma:nte*	*e:ma:ṛini*	*e:ma:ṛum*
e:ma:ṛṛ	cheat	*e:ma:ṛṛiye*	*e:ma:ṛṛini*	*e:ma:ṛṛum*
e:ṛ	climb	*e:ṛiye*	*e:ṛni*	*e:ṛum*
e:ṛṛ	lift up (tr.)	*e:ṛṛiye*	*e:ṛṛini*	*e:ṛṛum*
otuṅk	move away	*otuṅkiye*	*otuṅkini*	*otuṅkum*
otukk	move away (tr.)	*otukkiye*	*otukkini*	*otukkum*
otex	kick	*otecce*	*oteccini*	*oteccum*
oṭṭ	dash against	*oṭṭiye*	*oṭṭini*	*oṭṭum*
opp	accept	*oppiye*	*oppini*	*oppum*
oṭaṛ	shake	*oṭaṛiye*	*oṭaṛini*	*oṭaṛum*
oṭṭ	break	*oṭiṅje*	*oṭiṅatu*	*oṭiyum*
oṭix	break (tr.)	*oṭicce*	*oṭiccini*	*oṭiccum*
oṭuṅk	shrink	*oṭuṅkiye*	*oṭuṅknatu*	*oṭuṅkuma*
oṭukk	shrink (tr.)	*oṭukkiye*	*oṭukknatu*	*oṭukkum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
onaṭṭ	make dry (tr.)	*onaṭṭiye*	*onaṭṭini*	*onaṭṭum*
onar	dry	*onante*	*onarini*	*onarum*
onnuse:r	gather	*onnuse:nte*	*onnuse:rini*	*onnuse:rum*
oṇaṭṭ	make (one) understand (tr.)	*oṇaṭṭiye*	*oṇaṭṭini*	*oṇaṭṭum*
oṇar	understand	*oṇante*	*oṇarini*	*oṇarum*
ore	rub	*oreñje*	*oreyṇatu*	*oreyum*
orex	rub (tr.)	*orecce*	*oreccint*	*oreccum*
oʐʐ	touch gently	*oʐʐiye*	*oʐʐini*	*oʐʐum*
olavaṭix	plough	*olavaṭicce*	*olavaṭiccint*	*olavaṭiccum*
o:ʈ	run	*o:ʈiye*	*o:ʈini*	*o:ʈum*
o:ʈ	drive (tr.)	*o:ʈiye*	*o:ʈini*	*o:ʈum*
pataɾ	tremble	*pataɾiye*	*pataɾni*	*pataɾum*
paṭṭ	plant/press	*paṭiñje*	*paṭiyṇatu*	*paṭiyum*
paṭix	plant/press (tr.)	*paṭicce*	*paṭiccini*	*paṭiccum*
paʈapaʈax	hurry	*paʈapaʈatte*	*paʈapaʈakknatu*	*paʈapaʈakkum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
paṭar	spread	*paṭariye*	*paṭarini*	*paṭarum*
paḷix	read	*paḷicce*	*paḷiccini*	*paḷiccum*
paṭux	lie down	*paṭutte*	*paṭukkini*	*paṭukkum*
paṭex	offer	*paṭecce*	*paṭeccini*	*paṭeccum*
paṇi	humble	*paṇiñje*	*paiyṇni*	*paṇiyum*
paṇṇ	do	*paṇṇiye*	*paṇṇini*	*paṇṇum*
paḷapaḷax	glitter	*paḷapaḷatte*	*paḷapaḷakknatu*	*paḷapaḷakkum*
paḷak	move closely	*paḷakiye*	*paḷakini*	*paḷakum*
paḷakk	train (tr.)	*paḷakkiye*	*paḷakkini*	*paḷakkum*
paḷix	blame	*paḷicce*	*paḷiccini*	*paḷiccum*
paṛi	pluck	*paricce*	*pariccini*	*pṛiccum*
paṛe	say	*pareñje*	*paṛyeni*	*pareyum*
paṛax	fly	*paṛaṇte*	*paṛakknatu*	*paṛakkum*
payr	share	*paynte*	*payrni*	*payrum*
pavrx	share (tr.)	*pavite*	*pavkkini*	*pavkkum*
payx₁	ripen	*paytte*	*paykkini*	*paykkum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
$payx_2$	become hungry	paycce	paykkini	payccum
pa:cc	water (tr.)	pa:cciye	pa:ccinatu	pa:ccum
pa:ɟ	sing	pa:ɟiye	pa:ɟini	pa:ɟum
pa:rx	see	pa:ttc●	pa:kkni	pa:kkum
pa:ɽuvalix	snore	pa:ɽuvalicce	pa:ɽuvaliccini	pa:ɽuvaliccum
pa:y	flow like water	pa:ñje	pa:ynatu	pa:yum
piy	tear	piñje	piynatu	piyyum
piyx	tear (tr.)	picce	piccini	piccum
piɟix	catch	piɟicce	piɟiscini	piɟiccum
$piccejux_1$	beg	piccejutte	piccejukkni	piccejukkum
$piccejux_2$	drag	piccejutte	piccejukkni	piccejukkum
pinn	braid	pinniye	pinnini	pinnum
piri	separate	piriñje	piriynatu	piriyum
pirix	separate	piricce	piriccini	piriccum
pi:cc	excrete	pi:cciye	pi:ccini	pi:ccum
puteɽ	bury	puteɽje	puteɽnatu	puteɽum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
puțex	bury (tr.)	*puțecce*	*puțeccini*	*puțeccum*
puțuñk	pluck	*puțuñkiye*	*puțuñkni*	*puțuñkum*
puluk	lie	*puluktye*	*pulukni*	*pulukum*
puḷix	sour in taste	*puḷicce*	*puḷiccinatu*	*puḷiccum*
puḷi	squeeze	*puḷiñje*	*puḷiyni*	*puḷiyum*
pu:x	blossom	*pu:tte*	*pu:kkṇatu*	*pu:kkum*
pu:ṭṭ	lock	*pu:ṭṭiye*	*pu:ṭṭini*	*pu:ṭṭum*
pa:s	smear	*pu:siye*	*pu:sini*	*pu:sum*
peḷex	survive	*peḷecce*	*peḷeccini*	*peḷeccum*
perux	become bulk	*perutte*	*perukkini*	*perukkum*
perukk	run away	*perukkiye*	*perukkini*	*perukkum*
peɪ	give birth to	*peɪɪe*	*peɪni*	*perum*
pe:s	talk	*pe:siye*	*pe:sini*	*pe:sum*
poṭi	pulverize	*poṭiñje*	*poṭiynatu*	*poṭiyum*
poṭix	pulverize (tr.)	*poṭicce*	*poṭiccini*	*poṭiccum*
poṇe	join	*poṇeñje*	*poṇeynatu*	*poṇeyum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
poɲe	join	poɲeñje	poɲeyni	poɲeyum
poɲex	join (tr.)	poɲecce	poɲeecini	poɲeccum
posuñk	scorch	posuñkiye	posuñknatu	posuñkum
posukk	scorch (tr.)	pasukkiye	posukknatu	posukkum
poɭamb	weep	poɭambiya	poɭambni	poɭambum
poɭaᶎ	split	poɭ nie	poɭakkini	poɭakkum
poɾaɭ	turn over	poɾaɲe	poɾaɭni	poɾaɭum
poɾaʈ	turn over (tr.)	poɾaʈiye	poɾaʈʈini	poɾaʈʈum
poɾaʈʈ	pick	poɾakkiye	poɾakkini	poɾakkum
poɾutt	fix	poɾuttiye	poɾuttini	poɾuttum
poɾutt	fit (tr.)	poɾuttiye	poɾuttini	poɾuttum
poɾunt	fit	poɾuntiye	poɾuntini	poɾuntum
paɾax	born	poɾanie	poɾakknatu	poɾakkum
poɾapʈ	start	poɾapʈie	poɾapʈini	poɾapʈum
po:	go	peɲɲe	po:kini	po:kum
po:ʈ	place/put	po:ʈe	po:ʈini	po:ʈum
po:y	smoke	po:ñje	po:yni	po:yum
tapp	escape	tappicce	tappiccini	tappiccum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
tatt	leap	*tattiye*	*tattini*	*tattum*
tajav	smear	*tajaviye*	*tajavini*	*tajavum*
tajix	become fat	*tajicce*	*tajiccini*	*tajiccum*
tajux	obstruct	*tajutte*	*tajukkni*	*tajukkum*
tajukk	stumble	*tajukkiye*	*tajukkini*	*tajukkum*
tajt	knock at	*tajtiye*	*tajtini*	*tajtum*
tañk	stay	*tañkiye*	*tañkini*	*tañkum*
tañi	become cool	*tañiñje*	*tañiynatu*	*taniyum*
talumb	shake as water	*talumbiye*	*talumbini*	*talumbum*
tall	push	*talliye*	*tallini*	*tallum*
tavar	slip and fall	*tavariye*	*tavarini*	*tavarum*
tavix	suffer	*tavicce*	*taviccini*	*taviccum*
tayañk	hesitate	*tayañkiye*	*tayañkini*	*tayañkum*
ta:kk	attack	*ta:kkiye*	*ta:kkini*	*ta:kkum*
ta:ñk	carry	*ta:ñkiye*	*ta:ñkini*	*ta:ñkum*
ta:ʈ	jump	*ta:ʈiye*	*ta:ʈini*	*ta:ʈum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
ta:ļix	season and flavour	*ta:ļicce*	*ta:ļiccini*	*ta:ļiccum*
tiţţ	scold	*tiţţiye*	*tiţţini*	*tiţţum*
tikaţţ	be excessively sweet	*tikaţţiye*	*tikaţţini*	*tikaţţum*
tikk	smutter	*tikkiye*	*tikkini*	*tikkum*
tin	eat	*tinne*	*tinnini*	*tinnum*
tiļux	sprout	*tiļuţţe*	*tiļukknatu*	*tiļukkum*
tivaļ	wither	*tivaņļe*	*tivaļnatu*	*tivaļum*
tirix	twist	*tiricce*	*tiriccini*	*tiriccum*
tirupp	turn (tr)	*tiruppiye*	*tiruppini*	*tiruppum*
tirutt	correct (tr.)	*tiruttiye*	*tiruttini*	*tiruttum*
tiruţ	steal	*tiruţiye*	*tiruţini*	*tiruţum*
tirukk	twist	*tirukkiye*	*tirukkini*	*tirukkum*
tirumb	turn	*tirumbiye*	*tirumbini*	*tirumbum*
tirunt	become correct	*tiruntiye*	*tiruntini*	*tiruntum*
ti:r	finish	*ti:nte*	*ti:rnatu*	*ti:rum*
ti:rx	finish (tr.)	*ti:riye*	*ti:rini*	*ti:rum*
ti:ţţ	sharpen	*ti:ţţiye*	*ti:ţţini*	*tiţţum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
tiːɲʈ	touch	*tiːɲʈiye*	*tiːɲʈini*	*tiːɲʈum*
tiːrx	end	*tiːʈʈe*	*tiːkkini*	*tiːkkum*
tiːrmaːnix	decide	*tiːrmaːnicce*	*tiːrmaːniccini*	*tiːrmaːniccum*
tupp	spit	*tuppiye*	*tuppini*	*tuppum*
tuʈix	quiver	*tuʈicce*	*tuʈiccini*	*tuʈiccum*
tumm	sneeze	*tummiye*	*tummin*	*tummum*
tuɲi	dare	*tuɲiɲie*	*tuɲiɲni*	*tuɲiyum*
tule	miss	*tuleɲɲe*	*tuleɲnatui*	*tuleyum*
tule	lost (tr.)	*tulecce*	*tuleccini*	*tuleccum*
tuʈʈ	jump	*tuʈʈiye*	*tuʈʈini*	*tuʈʈum*
turuʈʈ	chase	*turuʈʈiye*	*turuʈʈini*	*turuʈʈum*
tuvaʈʈ	wipe (with towel)	*tuvaʈʈiye*	*tuvaʈʈini*	*tuvaʈʈum*
tuɻuʈʈ	insert	*tuɻuʈʈiye*	*tuɻuʈʈini*	*tuɻuʈʈum*
tuːkk	lift	*tuːkkiye*	*tuːkkini*	*tuːkkum*
tuːŋk	sleep	*tuːŋkiye*	*tuːŋkinʈ*	*tuːŋkum*
tuːr	level	*tuːnte*	*tuːrnatu*	*tuːrum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
tu:ɽɽ	winnow grains to remove chaff	*tu:ɽɽiye*	*tu:ɽɽini*	*tu:ɽɽum*
tu:ʋ	sprinkle	*tu:ʋiye*	*tu:ʋini*	*tu:ʋum*
tekex	surprise	*tekecce*	*tekeccini*	*tekeccum*
teŋʈix	punish	*teŋʈicce*	*teŋʈiccini*	*teŋʈiccum*
teʃi	become clean and pure	*teʃiñje*	*teʃiɲnatu*	*teʃiyum*
teʃix	sprinkle	*teʃicce*	*teʃiccini*	*teʃiccum*
teʃex	boil	*teʃecce*	*teʃeccinatu*	*teʃeccum*
teraʈʃ	collect (tr.)	*teraʈʃiye*	*teraʈʃini*	*teraʈʃum*
teraʃ	collect in large numbers	*teraɳʃe*	*teraʃnatu*	*teraʃum*
teri	show	*teriñje*	*teriɲnatu*	*teriyum*
teɽix	spring up	*teɽicce*	*teɽiccini*	*teɽiccum*
teyx	stitch	*tecce*	*teccini*	*teccum*
te:ʃ	search	*te:ʃiye*	*te:ʃini*	*te:ʃum*
te:mb	sob	*te:mbiye*	*te:mbini*	*te:mbum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
te:ñk	become full	*te:ñkiye*	*te:ñknatu*	*te:ñkum*
te:y	decrease	*te:ñje*	*te:ynatu*	*teːyum*
te:yx	rub (tr.)	*te:cce*	*te:ccini*	*te:ccum*
tojañk	start	*tojañkiye*	*tojañkini*	*tojañkum*
tojar	follow	*tojante*	*tojarni*	*tojarum*
toʃ	touch	*toʃte*	*toʃini*	*toʃum*
tojux	string	*tojutte*	*tojukkini*	*tojukkum*
toñk	hang	*toñkiye*	*toñkini*	*toñkum*
tojex	make hole	*tojecce*	*tojeccini*	*tojeccum*
toratt	chase	*torattiye*	*torattini*	*torattum*
torax	open	*torante*	*torakkini*	*torakkum*
tovex	wash	*tovecce*	*toveccini*	*toveccum*
to:rx	fail	*to:rre*	*to:kkint*	*to:kkum*
to:nʃ	dig	*to:nʃiye*	*to:nʃini*	*to:nʃum*
to:r	curdle	*to:nte*	*to:rnatu*	*to:rum*
capp	suck	*cappiye*	*cappini*	*cappum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
cama:lix	manage	cama:licce	cama:liccini	cama:liccum
camba:lix	earn	camba:licce	camba:liccini	camba:liccum
cammatix	agree	cammaticce	cammaticcini	cammaticcum
cantix	meet	canticce	canticcini·	canticcum
canto:six	be happy	canto:sicce	canto:siccini	canto:siccum
calacalax	rustle	cacacalatte	calacalakknatu	calacalakkum
ca:pl	eat	ca:plle	ca:plini	ca:plum
ca:tix	achieve	ca:ticce	ca:ticcini	ca:ticcum
ca:tt	close	ca:ttiye	ca:ttini	ca:ttum
ca:l	jump	ca:liye	ca:lini	ca:lum
ca:v	die	cela	ca:vni	ca:vum
ca:y	lean	ca:lie	ca:yni	ca:yum
cilaɪ	scatter	cilaɪiye	cilaɪni	cilaɪum
cimax	carry	cimante	cimakkni	cimakkum
cimlll	winkle	cimllliye	cimllini	cimllum
cintix	think	cinticce	cinticcini	cinticcum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
cint	spil	*cintiye*	*cintini*	*cintum*
cirix	laugh	*ciricce*	*ciriccini*	*ciriccum*
cirex	shave	*cirecce*	*cireccini*	*cireccum*
ci ɽi	wander about	*ci ɽiye*	*ci ɽini*	*ci ɽum*
ci:nt	remove	*ci:ntiye*	*ci:ntini*	*ci:ntum*
ci:ɽ	hiss	*ci:ɽiye*	*ci:ɽni*	*ci:ɽum*
ci:x	comb	*ci:viye*	*ci:vini*	*ci:vum*
cuʈ	heat	*cuʈiye*	*cuʈʈni*	*cuʈum*
culix	curl	*culicce*	*culiccini*	*culiccum*
curuʈʈ	roll (tr.)	*curuʈʈiye*	*curuʈʈini*	*curuʈʈum*
curuɭ	roll	*curuɳʈe*	*curuɭɳatu*	*curuɭum*
curuɳk	shrink	*curuɳkiye*	*curuɳknatu*	*curuɳkum*
cu:ɳʈ	tap with finger	*cu:ɳʈiye*	*cu:ɳʈini*	*cu:ɳʈum*
cu:pp	suck	*cu:ppipe*	*cu:ppini*	*cu:ppum*
ceʈʈ₁	whittle	*ceʈʈiye*	*ceʈʈini*	*cettum*
ceʈʈ₂	cut	*ceʈʈiye*	*ceʈʈini*	*cettum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
cemix	digest	*cemicce*	*cemiccinatu*	*cemiccum*
cell	tell	*celliye*	*cellini*	*cellum*
ceruv	insert	*ceruviye*	*ceruvini*	*ceruvum*
cey	do	*ceyte*	*ceyni*	*eeyyum*
ce:r	reach	*ce:nte*	*ce:rni*	*ce:rum*
ce:rx	join (tr.)	*ce:ttiye*	*ce:kkini*	*ce:kkum*
coranț	gnaw	*coranțiye*	*coranțini*	*coranțum*
colatt	revolve (tr.)	*colattiye*	*colattini*	*colattum*
colal	revolve	*colanțe*	*colalnatu*	*colalum*
coracorax	rough	*coracoratte*	*coracorakknatu*	*coracorakkum*
coruv	pierce	*coruviye*	*coruvni*	*coruvum*
cori	itch	*coriñje*	*coriyni*	*coriyum*
co:tix	test	*co:ticce*	*co:ticcini*	*co:ticcum*
co:r	leak	*co:nte*	*co:rnatu*	*co:rum*
katt	shout	*kattiye*	*kattini*	*kattum*
kaɟax	cross	*kaɟante*	*kaɟakkni*	*kaɟakkum*
kaɟatt	smuggle	*kaɟattiye*	*kaɟattni*	*kaɟattum*

Verp Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
kakk	vomit	kakkiye	kakkini	kakkum
kaṇṭx	warn	kaṇṭicce	kaṇṭiccini	kaṇṭiccum
kasakk	squeeze	kasakkiye	kasakkini	kasakkum
kalakk	mix (tr.)	kalakkiye	kalakkini	kalakkum
kalaṅk	become mixed	kalaṅkiye	kalaṅknatu	kalaṅkum
kalaṭṭ	remove (tr.)	kalaṭṭiye	kalaṭṭini	kalaṭṭum
kalal	remove	kalalnatu	kalalnatu	kalalum
kaluv	wash	kaluvye	kaluvini	kaluvum
karix	burn	karicce	kariccini	kariccum
karex	weep	karañje	kareynatu	kareyum
kaɾax	milk	kaɾante	kaɾakkni	kaɾakkum
kaɾux	become black	kaɾutte	kaɾukkni	kaɾukkum
kavmix	listen	kavnicce	kavniccini	kavniccum
kayax	bitter	kayante	kayakkanatu	kayakkum
kaytaṭṭ	clap	kaytaṭṭiye	kaytaṭṭini	kaytaṭṭum
ka:ṭṭ	show	ka:ṭṭiye	ka:ṭṭini	ka:ṭṭum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
ka:ɲ	see	*kaɲʈe*	*ka:ɲini*	*ka:ɲum*
ka:yx	yield	*ka:cce*	*ka:ccinaʈu*	*ka:ccum*
kiɲʈ	stir	*kiɲʈiye*	*kiɲʈini*	*kiɲʈum*
kiʃi	tear	*kiʃiñje*	*kiʃiɲni*	*kiʃiɲum*
kɜʃix	tear (tr.)	*kiʃicce*	*kiʃiccini*	*kiʃiccum*
kiʐukk	scribble	*kiʐukkiye*	*kiʐukkini*	*kiʐukkum*
ki:ʐ	scratch	*ki:ʐiye*	*ki:ʐni*	*ki:ʐum*
kupʃix	gargle	*kupʃicce*	*kupʃiccini*	*kupʃiccum*
kutix	jump	*kuticce*	*kuticcini*	*kuticcum*
kutt	pound	*kuttiye*	*kuttini*	*kuttum*
kuʃix	drink	*kuʃicce*	*kuʃiccini*	*kuʃiccum*
kuʃiyirux	live	*kuʃiyirnte*	*kuʃiyirkkini*	*kuʃiyirkkum*
kumaʈʈ	vomit	*kumaʈʈiye*	*kumaʈʈini*	*kumaʈʈum*
kumi	pile-up	*kumiñje*	*kumiɲnatu*	*kumiɲum*
kuni	bend	*kuniñje*	*kuniɲni*	*kuniɲum*
kulukk	shake	*kulukkiye*	*kulukkni*	*kulukkum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
kuḷix	bathe	*kuḷicce*	*kuḷiccini*	*kuḷiccum*
kuṛix	mark	*kuṛicce*	*kuṛiccini*	*kuṛiccum*
kuṟuvk	become short	*kuṟukkʸe*	*kuṟuvkmatu*	*kuṟukum*
kuṛukk	make short (tr.)	*kuṟukkʸe*	*kuṟukkini*	*kuṟukkum*
kuvix	pile-up	*kuvicce*	*kuviccini*	*kuviccum*
ku:ṭ	join	*ku:ṭiye*	*ku:ṭini*	*ku:ṭum*
keṭ	spoil	*keṭṭe*	*keṭini*	*keṭum*
keṭax	lie down	*keṭante*	*keṭakkini*	*keṭakkum*
keṭaṭṭ	place (tr.)	*keṭaṭiye*	*keṭaṭṭini*	*keṭaṭṭum*
keṭux	spoil (tr.)	*keṭuṭṭe*	*keṭukkini*	*keṭukkum*
keṭṭ	tie	*keṭṭiye*	*keṭṭini*	*keṭṭum*
keñj	beg humbly	*keñjʸe*	*keñjini*	*keñjum*
keṭar	stir	*keṭariye*	*keṭaṛni*	*keṭaṛum*
ke:ḷx	hear/ask	*ke:ṭṭe*	*ke:kkini*	*ke:kkum*
kotix	boil	*koticce*	*koticcini*	*koticcum*
koṭ	give	*koṭutta*	*koṭukkni*	*koṭukkum*

Verb Siem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
koṭe	make hole	koṭeñje	koṭeɲatu	koṭeyum
koṭṭ	strike by knuckles	koṭṭiye	koṭṭini	koṭṭum
kokkarix	cluck	kokkaricce	kokkariccini	kokkariccum
koñj	talk sweetly	koñjiye	koñjini	koñjum
koḷapp	confuse (tr.)	koḷappiye	koḷappni	koḷappum
koḷamb	become confused	koḷambiye	koḷambini	koḷambum
koḷutt	set fire	koḷuttiye	koḷuttini	koḷuttum
koɽex	reduce	koɽecce	koɽeɲatu	koɽeyum
koy	pluck	koyte	koyni	koyyum
koːpix	be angry	koːpicce	koːpiccini	koːpiccum
maṭi	fold	maṭiñje	maṭiɲni	maṭiyum
maṭix	fold (tr.)	maṭicce	maṭiccini	maṭiccum
mannix	forgive	mannicce	manniccini	manniccum
maɳax	smell	maɳante	maɳakkni	maɳakkum
maɽax	forget	maɽante	maɽakkni	maɽakkum
mayakk	puzzle (tr.)	mayakkiye	mayakkni	mayakkum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
mayaṅk	become faint	*mayaṅkiye*	*mayaṅkni*	*mayaṅkum*
ma:ṭ	fasten	*ma:ṭṭiye*	*ma:ṭṭini*	*ma:ṭṭum*
mint	go fast and pass beyond	*mintiye*	*mintini*	*mintum*
minn	glitter	*minniye*	*minninatu*	*minnum*
miñj	transgress	*miñjiye*	*miñjini*	*miñjum*
mi:r	go beyond limit	*mi:riye*	*mi:rni*	*mi:rum*
muṭx	complete	*muṭicce*	*muṭiccini*	*muṭiccum*
muṭukk	drive/operate	*muṭukkiye*	*muṭukkni*	*muṭukkum*
mu:ṭ	join	*mu:ṭṭiye*	*mu:ṭṭini*	*mu:ṭṭum*
mecc	appreciate	*mecciye*	*meccini*	*meccum*
meli	become lean	*meliṅje*	*meliyni*	*meliyum*
me:y	graze	*me:ñje*	*me:ynatu*	*me:yum*
me:yx	graze (tr.)	*me:cce*	*me:ccini*	*me:ccum*
moṭaṅk	stagnate	*moṭaṅkiye*	*moṭaṅkni*	*moṭaṅkum*
moṭe	braid	*moṭeṅje*	*moṭeṅni*	*moṭeyum*

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
moʂuv	coat with cow dung	moʂuviye	moʂuvini	moʂuvum
moːt	strike against	moːtiye	moːtni	moːtum
moːʂ	urinate	moːʂe	moːʂini	moːʂum
nakk	lick	nakkiye	nakkini	nakkum
naʂ	plant	naʂe	naʂini	naʂum
naʂix	act	naʂicce	naʂiccini	naʂiccum
namb	believe	nambiye	nambni	nambum
nane	become wet	naneñe	naneyni	naneyum
nanex	make wet (tr.)	nanecce	naneccini	naneccum
nasuñk	become squeezed	nasuñkiye	nasuñkni	nasuñkum
naʂukk	cut off	naʂukktye	naʂukkni	naʂukkum
narex	become grey	narecce	nareccinatu	nareccum
navʈ	move (tr.)	navʈiye	navʈini	navʈʈum
navr	move	navnte	navrnt	navrum
naːtʂ	plant	naːtʂiye	naːtʂini	naːtʂum
nilx	stand	nimne	nikkni	nikkum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
niːnik	leave	niːnkiye	niːnkni	niːnkum
niːl	become lengthened	niːṇe	niːṇi	niːḷum
niːṭṭ	lengthen (tr.)	niːṭṭiye	niːṭṭni	niːṭṭum
null	pinch	nulliye	nullini	nullum
nenex	think	nenecce	neneccini	neneccum
neḷi	wriggle	neḷiñje	neḷiɲnatu	neḷiyum
nerix	crush	nericce	nericcini	nericcum
noṇṭ	limp	noṇṭiye	noṇṭini	noṇṭum
noḷe	enter	noḷeñje	noḷeyni	noḷeyum
noḷex	enter (tr.)	noḷecce	noḷeccini	noḷeccum
vaṭix	filter	vaṭicce	vaṭiccini	vaṭiccum
vasañk	crush	vasañkiye	vasañkni	vasañkum
vaḷarx	grow	vaḷattiye	vaḷattini	vaḷattum
vaḷix	wipe	vaḷicce	vaḷiccini	vaḷiccum
vaḷukk	slip	vaḷukkiye	vaḷukkni	vaḷukkum
vaḷe	bend	vaḷeñje	vaḷeyni	vaḷeyum
vaḷex	bend (tr.)	vaḷecce	vaḷeccini	vaḷeyum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
vare	draw	vareñje	vareyni	vareyum
varux	fry	varutte	varukkni	varukkum
vayx	place	vacce	vaccini	vaccum
va:ʃ	fade	va:ʃye	va:ʃnatu	va:ʃum
vacñk	buy	va:ñkiye	va:ñkni	va:ñkum
vilx	sell	vitte	vikkni	vikkum
viʃ	leave	viʃe	viʃni	viʃum
viʃ	become yawn	viʃñje	viʃiynatu	viʃiyum
virʃ	spread	virñje	virñni	viriyum
virix	spread (tr.)	viricce	viriccni	viriccum
vikk	hiccup	vikkiye	vikknatu	vikkum
vimm	sob	vimmiye	vimmini	vimmum
viʃix	call	viʃicce	viʃiccni	viʃccum
viʃuñk	swallow	viʃuñkiye	viʃuñkni	viʃuñkum
vi:ñk	swell	vi:ñkiye	vi:ñkni	vi:ñkum
vi:s	throw	vi:sye	vi:sni	vi:suñ
vetex	seed	vetecce	veteccni	veteccum

Verb Stem	Gloss	Past	Present	Future
veṭix	crack	veṭicce	veṭiccinatu	veṭiccum
veṭṭ	cut	veṭṭiye	veṭṭnatu	veṭṭum
velak	step aside	velakye	velaknatu	velakum
velakk	move (tr.)	velakkiye	velakkini	velakkum
velaṅk	know	velaṅkiye	velaṅkni	velaṅkum
velakku	explain	velakkiye	velakkini	velakkum
veleya:ṭ	play	veleya:ṭiye	veleya:ṭni	veleya:ṭum
veṛux	hate	veṛutte	veṛukkṇi	veṛukkum
veṛex	shiver	veṛecce	veṛeccinatu	veṛeccum
veyx	place	vecce	veccini	veccum
vey	boil	vente	ve:ynatu	ve:yum
vyarx	become sweat	vyartte	vyarkkinatu	vyarkkum
vya:rix	enquire	vya:ricce	vya:riccini	vya:riccum
yu:kix	guess	yu:kicce	yu:kiccini	yu:kiccum
yo:six	think	yo:sicce	yo:siccini	yo:siccum

3.4. Infinitive

-a is the marker that denotes infinitive. This suffix occurs after all the stems.

3.4.1. *-a*

o:ʈ-a	>	*o:ʈe*	'to run'
eʈux-a	>	*eʈukke*	'to take'
paʈix-a	>	*paʈicce*	'to study'
ke:lx-a	>	*ke:kke*	'to hear/ask'
maʈi-x-a	>	*maʈicce*	'to fold'
ka:ʈʈ-a	>	*ka:ʈʈe*	'to show'

3.5. Imperative

No number distinction (as singular, plural) is made in the imperative forms. Imperative is denoted by two markers *-e* and *-ϕ*.

3.5.1. *-e* occurs after negative$_1$ suffixes (3.8.1).

var-a:ʈ-e	'don't come-you' !
ka:ʈʈ-a:ʈʈ-e	'don't show-you' !

3.5.2. *-ϕ* occurs elsewhere.

po:ʈ-ϕ	>	*po:ʈu*	'keep/place' !
va:-ϕ	>	*va:*	'come' !
po:-ϕ	>	*po:*	'go' !

3.6. Permissive

-a:m and *-ala:m* are the two suffixes which represent permissive. *-ala:m* is found to occur only in Tamil; *-a:m*

is found to occur in Malayalam only. But both these suffixes are found to occur in free variation in this dialect.

3.6.1. *-a:m* (∼ *-ala:m*)

a:ʃ-a:m	'(one) may play'	
a:ʃ-ala:m	'(one may play'	
ka:ɲ-a:m	'(one) may see'	
ka:ɲ-ala:m	'(one) may see'	
naʃax-a:m	> *naʃakka:m*	'(one) may walk'
naʃax-ala:m	> *naʃakkala:m*	'(one) may walk'
ce:r-a:m	'(one) may reach'	
ce:r-ala:m	'(one) may reach'	

3.7. Hortative

-aʃʃu and *-aʃʃum* are the two suffixes which denote hortative. *-aʃʃum* is found to occur in Tamil and *-aʃʃu* in Malayalam. But in this dialect both these forms are found to occur in free variation.

3.7.1. *-aʃʃu* (∼ *-aʃʃum*)

paɾe-aʃʃu	> *paɾeyaʃʃu*	'let (one) say'
paɾe-aʃʃum	> *paɾeyaʃʃum*	,,
cey-aʃʃu	> *ceyyaʃʃu*	'let (one) do'
cey-aʃʃum	> *ceyyaʃʃum*	,,
var-aʃʃum		'let (one) come'
var-aʃʃu		,,
paʃix-aʃʃu	> *paʃikkaʃʃu*	'let (one) read'
paʃix-aʃʃum	> *paʃikkaʃʃum*	,,

3.8. Negative

There are three types of negatives viz. Negative₁ Nagative₂ and Nagative₃. This classification becomes necessary because each of these categories are formed differently, ie, each of these categories has different morphological structures.

3.8.1. *Negative₁*

Nagative₁ is formed by adding certain suffixes directly to the verb stems.

−aːtt− , −aːt− and −aː− are the suffixes which denote negative₁. −aːtt− is found to occur in Malayalam whereas the other two occur only in Tamil. But all the three suffixes occur in this dialect.

3.8.1.1. −aː− occurs before verbal participle marker −mal (3.10.2).

cey−aː−mal > ceyyaːme   'without doing'

3.8.1.2. −aːt− occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with −aːtt− (3.8.1.3).

aṭaṅk−aːtt−avaḷ (u)	'she who did not obey'
kaːcc−aːtt−e	'did not boil' (adj.)
var−aːte	'do not come−you'
var−aːtt−e	'do not come−you'
cey−aːte > ceyyaːte	'without doing'

3.8.2. *Negative₂*

Negative₂ is formed by adding certain suffixes to the infinitive forms of the verbs.

—ma:ṭṭ— (3.8.3.1) and *—ile* (3.8.3.2) are the suffixes added to the infinitive forms and these markers are in free variation. It conveys the meaning *won't*.

peleykke ma:ṭṭe	'won't live'
velaṅkeyile	'won't live'
vere ma:ṭṭe	'won't come'
vereyile	'won't come'

3.8.3. Negative₃

This type of negative is formed by adding the suffix *—ile* (3.8.4.1) after the past tense markers. This negative gives the meaning *didn't*.

vant—ile	didn't come"
muṭiñj—ile	'didn't finish'

3.9. Relative Participle

—e is the relative participle marker which occurs after the past, present and negative₁ suffixes (3.8.1).

3.9.1. *-e*

cey-t-e (ve:le)   '(the work) that (some one) did'

ka:cc-a:ṭṭ-e (maram)   (the tree) that is not yielding

irux—in—e > *irukkne*   '(that) which is' (adj.)

3.10. Verbal Participle

Verbal participle is marked by the suffixes *-u, -φ, -e* and *-mal* which occur after the past tense and (3.2.1) negative₁ markers (3.8.1).

3 10.1 *-u* (∼ *-φ*) occur after past tense markers (3.2 1).

uṭeñj-u	> *uṭeñji*	'having broken'
vant-u		'having come'
kaṇṭ-u		'having seen'
aṭakki-φ	> *aṭakki*	'having controlled'

3.10.2. *-mal* occurs after negative, marker *-a:-* (3.8.1.1.).

naṭakk-a:-mal > *naṭakka:me* 'without walking'

3.10.3. *-e* occurs elsewhere

var-a:ṭṭ-e		'without coming'
cey-a:ṭ e	> *ceyya:ṭe*	'without doing'

3.11. Participial Noun

Participial noun is formed by adding third person pronouns to the relative participle forms of the verbs.

$$\text{R. P. F. } + \begin{cases} avan \\ aval(u) \\ av(a)ru \\ aṭu \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{cases}$$

ke:kknavan	'he who asks'
naṭakknatu	'that which happens'
pareñjatu	'that which (someone) said'
aṭaṅka:ṭṭaval(u)	'she who doesn't obey'
o:ṭṭnavru	'he (hon.) who ran'

3.12. Verbal Noun

There are two markers to denote verbal noun. These two markers are _-alu_ and _-atu,_

3.12.1. _-atu_ occurs only after the tense and negative$_1$ markers (3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.8.1).

vant atu	'the act of coming'
vara:tt-atu	'the act of not coming'

3.12.2. _-alu_ occurs elsewhere.

va:ṅk-alu	'the act of buying'
koṭukk-alu	'the act of giving'

3.13. Conditional

There are two suffixes, namely, _-a:(l)_ (2.13.1) and _-enki_ (2.13.2) to denote conditional. Both these markers occur after past tense suffixes and are in free variation with one another.

3.13.1. _-a:(l)_ (~ _-enki_)

naṭant-a:-	'if (one) walks'
kaṇṭ-a:	'if (one) sees'
ceyt-a:lum	'even if (one) does'
vecc-enki	'if (one) keeps'
colliy-a:l	'if (one) says'
oṭecc-a:	'if (one) breaks'
pa:tt-enkl	'if (one) sees'

3.14. Temporal

Temporal is expressed by two suffixes namely, _-po:_ and _-ɒppo._

3.14.1. *-po*: occurs after future tense marker *_um-* (3.2.3.1.).

verum-po:	'while coming'
ka:num-po:	'while seeing'
terum-po:	'while giving'

3.14.2. *-appo* occurs after past and present tense markers, and after negative suffix *-a:tt-* (3.8.1.3.).

vant-appo	'when (one) came' ·
ka:n-a:tt-appo	'when (one) didn't see'

3.15. Verbal Derivatives

There are as many as twenty five (25) derivative suffixes that are added to various verb stems in order to form derivative nouns. This category is not productive in this dialect. So it is very difficult to condition the occurrence of verbal derivative suffixes.

3.15.1. *-vu* (*-ti*, *-ikke*, *-antam*, *-am*, *-ppu*, *-ke*, *-vi*, *-tte*, *-ane*, *-kku*, *-ape*, *-alu*, *-ttalu*, *-Tam*, *-ttl*, *-ve*, *-avu*, *-i*, *-cci*, *-ma:nam*, *-Tu*, *-kke*, *-ppe*, *-φ*, *-vu*).

alavu	'measurement'
nampikke	'belief'
oppantam	'agreement'
ti:rma:nam	'decision'
kasappu	'bitterness'
peravi	'birth'
ke:li	'question'
ceyke	'action'
natatte	'character'

co:tane	'test'
po:kku	'tendency'
visa:rane	'enquiry'
ericcalu	'burning'
tuniccalu	'boldness'
a:ṭṭam	'play'
koḷappam	'confusion'
muḷicci	'knot'
karave	'milk cow'
a:taravu	'support'
mu:ṭi	'lid/cover'
paṭukke	'bed'
veruma:nàm	'earning'
poṭappe	'covering'
pa:ṭṭu	'song'
ciri	'laugh' (N)
veḷaccl	'produce' (N)

3.16. Complex Verbs

Complex verb stem consists of a main verb (MV) and or more Auxiliary verbs (Aux.). The Auxiliary verbs are added either to the verbal participle or to the infinitive forms of the main verb. Complex verb forms with infinitivse are called *Modals* and those forms with verbal participles a re called *Aspects*.

3.16.1. Aspects

There are four sub-types, viz. perfective, completive, definitive and trial.

3.16.1.1. *Perfective*

3.16.1.1.1 *–iru–* is the auxiliary verb added to the verbal participle form of the main verb as shown in the fololwing examples.

vantu–irunte	>	*vantirnte*	'had come'
ceytu–irukkni	>	*ceytirukkni*	'has done'
kaṇṭu–irukkum	>	*kaṇṭirukkum*	'would have seen'

3.16.1.2. *Completive*

3.16.1.2.1 *–a:ku–* is the auxiliary verb added to the VP of the MV to form the completive.

ceytu–a:ccu   >   *ceyta:ccu*   'done' (comp.)

3.16.1.3. *Definitive*

Definitive is formed by adding the suffix *–viṭu–* to the VP of the MV. However, there is another suffix which occurs only in one case. The suffixes are *–viṭu–* and *u:ṭ–*.

3.16.1.3.1 *–u:ṭ–* occurs only after the verb stem *pey–*.

pey– u:ṭṭe   >   *peyyu:ṭṭe*   'gone' (def.)

3.16.1 3.2. *-viṭu–* occurs elsewhere.

piṭiccu-viṭṭe > *piṭicciviṭṭe* 'caught' (def.)

3.16.1.4. *Trial*

–pa:ru– is the auxiliary verb added after VP form of the main verb to form the complex verb, *Trial*.

3.16.1.4.1 *-pa:ru–*

 ka:ṭṭi pa:ru · 'try to show'

 selli pa:ṭṭe - 'tried to tell'

3.16 2. Modals ·

There are three modal formations, namely, potential, negative potential and prohibitive that are attested in this dialect.

3.16.2.1 *Potential*

Potential is formed by adding the auxiliary–*muṭiyum* to the infinitive form of the MV.

3.16.2.1.1 *–muṭiyum*

 ceyye mutiyum 'can do'

 vere. muṭiyum 'can come'

3.16.2.2. *Negative Potential*

Negative potential is formed by adding the auxiliary –*muṭiya:tu* to the infinitive form of the MV.

3.16.2.2.1 *–muṭiya:tu*

 ceyye muṭiya:tu 'can't do'

 naṭe muṭiya:tu 'can't plant'

·3.16.2 3 *Prohibitive*

Prohibitive is formed by adding the suffixes –*pa:ṭle* and –*artu* to the infinitive form of the MV. Both these suffixes are in free variation.

3.16.2.3.1. *-pa:ṭle* (∼ - *artu*)

piricce-pa:ṭle	'should not separate'
pa:kke–artu	'should not see'
pareye–artu	'should not say'

3.16.2.4. *Obligatory*

This is expressed by adding the marker *–ṇum* to the infinitive forms of the main Verb.

vara-ṇum		'have to come'
po:ka–ṇum >	*po:ṇum*	'have to go'
ceyya–ṇum		'have to do'

Negative is formed by adding *–a:ṇṭa:* and *–a:ṇṭa:m* to the infinitive forms of the main verb.

vara–a:ṇṭa:	>	*vara:ṇṭa:*	'should not come'
vara–a:ṇṭa:m	>	*vara:ṇṭa:m*	,,

4. ADJECTIVES

4.0. Adjectives are those forms which can qualify the following noun. Adjectives are broadly classified as follows:

   1. Simple Adjectives
   2. Derived Adjectives
 and 3. Numeral Adjectives

4.1. Simple Adjectives

Simple Adjectives are the inherent forms.

nalle	'good'
beliye	'big'
periye	'big'
eleye	'young' etc.

4.2. Derived Adjectives

. - Derived Adjectives are those forms which are derived by adding certain derivative suffixes either to the noun stems or to the demonstrative and interrogative bases.

4.2.1. Derivative Suffix₁*

−a:ne is the derivative suffix added to certain noun stems to derive adjective forms.

ayak–a:ne	'beautiful'
ne:r–a:ne	'straight'

4.2.2. Derivative Suffix₂

. −nte is the derivative suffix added to the demonstrative and interrogative bases to derive adjective forms.

a–nte	'that' (adj.)
i–nte	'this' (adj.)
e–nte	'which' (adj.)

4 3. Numeral Adjectives

4.3.1. Certain stems of the cardinal numbers function as adjective forms and occur before nouns.

oru kuṭṭe	'one basket'
añji rupe	'five rupees'

---

* See also sec. 2.5.1.1.

+ See also sec. 6.2.2.5.

4.3.2. Ordinal forms also function as numeral adjectives*.

na:l–a:matte	'fourth'
reṇṭ–a:matte	'second'

This suffix is found to occur in Malayalam and also in the Nanjilnadu Tamil dialect only.

5. ADVERBS

5.0. Adverbs are those forms which can modify the following verb. Adverbs are classified into two types viz.

      1. Simple Adverbs

and 2. Derived Adverbs

5.1. Simple Adverbs

Simple Adverbs are the inherent forms*

payye	'slowly*
ceṇam	'suddenly'
caṭṭunṅu	'at once' etc.

---

* See also sec. 6.1.

5.2. Derived Adverbs

Derived Adverbs are those forms which are derived by adding certain suffixes either to certain noun stems or to the demonstrative and interrogative bases.[+]

5.2.1. Derivative Suffix₁

$-a$: and $-a:yittu$ are the derivative markers added to certain noun stems to derive adverbial forms.

ayak-a:	'beautifully'
ayak-:yittu	,,
ne:r-a:	'straight'
ne:r-a:yittu	,,

$-a:yittu$ is found only in Malayalam; and $-a$: is found only in Tamil. But in this dialect both the suffixes are found to occur.

5.2.2. Derivative suffixes₂

$-pti$, $-ñke$, $-nnu$, $-ppo$, $-ppam$, $-vte$ etc. are the derivative suffixes added to the demonstrative and interrogative bases to form adverbs such as *time adverb*, *place adverb*, *manner adverb* etc.

a-pti	'in that manner'
i-vte	'here'
e-ppo	'when'
a-ppam	then'
e-ñke	'where'
e-nnu	'which day' etc.

+ See also sec. 2.5.2. and 6.2.

6. PARTICLES

6.0. Particles are those forms which cannot take either case suffixes or tense suffixes. But these forms can take or are capable of taking clitics. Particles can occur freely or with noun or verb in a sentence.

Particles are classified into two types namely, 1. *Free particles* (those which can occur freely in a sentence) and 2. *Clitics.* Clitics are divided into three main types, namely, 1. *Pro-clitics*, 2. *Post-clitics* and 3. *En-clitics*. Pro-clitics occur before post-clitics; post-clitics occur after pro-clitics and en-clitics occur either with noun or verb, or with both.

6.1. Free Particles

6.1.1. Hereafter

inni (~*innime:lu*, *innime:*)

All are in free variation.

inni entru ve:le   '(is) there any work hereafter'

Innime: entru ceyya:m   'what shall (one) do
hereafter'

6.1.2. Still/Yet

inniyum (~ innum)
Both occur in free variation.
vanti inniyum vantile   'the cart has not yet come'

6.1.3. Opposite

etre (~ etutta:le, etuppu)
All are in free variation.

etre po: 'go in the opposite direction'
etutta:le po: 'go in the opposite direction'
etuppu po: 'go in the opposite direction'

6.1.4. Why

entukku
itu entukku ceytatu   'why it was done'

6.1.5. What

entru
inni entru ve:le   'what is the work hereafter'

6.1.6. Under/Below

There are two forms to represent *under/below*.
ati occurs as an adjective base.
ati maram   'the lower part of a tree'

aṭiyle occurs elsewhere.

aṭiɔle poːṭu   'place it under something'

6.1.7. Immediately

oṭane

oṭane poː   'go! immediately'

6.1.8. Much/Many

orvaːṭu

orvaːṭu   'much/many'

6.1.9. Inside

uḷḷe (∼ *uḷḷukku*)
Both occur in free variation.

uḷḷe ɾoː   'go inside'
uḷḷukku poː   'go inside'

6.1.10. Afterwards/Behind

pinne (∼ *pinnaːle*)
Both occur in free variation.

taṭṭiye pinne   'after knocking'
taṭṭiye pinnaːle   'after knocking'

6.1.11. Afterwards

piɾpaːṭu (∼ *poɾavu*).
Both occur in free variation.

6.1.12 Slowly

payye

payye payye poː   'go slowly'

6.1.13. Away

tu:re
tu:re po: 'go away!'

6.1.14. Without any purpose

cumma: 'without any purpose'
cumma: vante   '(someone) came without any purpose'

6.1.15. Near

kiṭṭe
kiṭṭe va: 'come near!'

6.1.16. Below/Under

This has two forms *ki:ḷe* and *ki:–*.

ki:– occurs as an adjective base.

ki:–male   'down of the hill'

ki:ḷe occurs elsewhere.

ki:ḷe po: 'go below !'

6.1.17. Little bit

koñjambo:le
koñjambo:le kuṭu   'give a little bit !'

6.1.18. Alright/Correct

seri
añjum seriyille   'all the five are not correct'

6.1.19. Before

minne (~ *minna:le*)

Both occur in free variation.

minna:le po: 'go before !'

6.1.20. Again

mi:ɲʈum

mi:ɲʈum mi:ɲʈum ke:kkni '(one) asks again and again'

6.1.21. Above/Up

This is represented by two forms *me:le* and *me:-*.

me:- occurs as an adjective base.

me: rra/e 'top of the hill'

me:le occurs elsewhere.

me:le po: 'go up!'

6.1.22. Further

me:lum

me:lum evʈavu paɲam ve:ɲum 'how much money (one) needs further'

6.1 23. Like/Similar

ma:ʈiri

atu ma:ʈiri 'similar to that/like that'

6.1.24 Through

mu:lam

aven mu:lam 'through him'

6.1.25. Middle/Centre

naṭukke (∼*naṭumatti*)
Both occur in free variation.

atu naṭukke irukkni   'that is at the middle'
atu naṭumatti irukkni

6.1.26. Much/Very

nalle (∼*rempe*)
Both occur in free variation.

nalle su:ṭu   'much/very hot'
nalle cantama:yirukkni   'very beautiful (one is)'
rempe   'much/very'

6.1.27. Easy

le:su
rempe le:su   'very easy'

6.1.28. Outside

veḷiye
veḷiye po: 'go out!'

6.1.29. Other

ve:ṛe
ve:ṛe teraṭṭa   'shall (one) give another'
ve:ṛe pa:ne   'another pot'

6.1.30. Direction

va:kklu
ante va:kklu   'in that direction'

6.1.31. Suddenly

ceṇam
atu ceṇam naṭante   'it happened suddenly'

·6.1.32. At once

caṭṭunnu
caṭṭunnu va: 'come at once!'

6.1.33. Limit

vereykkum
atu vereykkum   'till that'

6.1.34. Time

taṭeylu
inte taṭeylu   'this time'

6.2. Clitics

6.2.1. Pro-clitics

6.2.1.1. *Demonstrative clitics*

6.2.1.1.1. *Distant Demonstrative*

a- occurs before post-clitics.

a-ppam   'then'
a-ttare   'that many'
a-vṭe   'there'

6.2.1.1.2. *Proximate Demonstrative*

i- occurs before post-clitics.

i-nte   'this'

i-tiri	'this much'
i-vte	'here'

6.2.1.2. *Interrogative clitic*

This has three base forms viz., *e-*, *a:-* and *e:-*

6.2.1.2.1. *a:-* occurs before non-neuter market *-ru* (3.2.8.1.).

a:-ru	'who'

6.2.1.2.2. *e:-* occurs berore neuter singular suffix *-tu* (3.2.3.1.).

e:-tu	'which'

6.2.1.2.3. *e-* occurs elsewhere.

e-ñke	'where'
e-ttare	'how many'
e-pti	'how'

6.2.2. Post-clitics

6.2.2.1. *Place clitic*

Place clitic is represented by three markers viz. *-ñke*, *-pram*, *-ñku* and *-vte*. All the three are in free variation and occur after pro-clitics:

-ñke (~ *-pram*, *-vte*)

a-ñke	'there'
a-pram	'that side'
i-vte	'here'
a-vte	'there'
i-ñke	'here'
a-	'there'

6.2.2.2. *Time clitic*

Markers *–nnu*, *–ṇṇu*, *-ppo(ḷ)* and *-ppam* denote time clitic. These three markers are in free variation and occur after pro-clitics.

a-nnu	'that day'
i-ppo(ḷ)	'now'
e-ppam	'when'
a–ppo(ḷ)	'then'
i–nnu	'to-day'
i–ṇṇu	,,

6.2.2.3. *Manner clitic*

–pṭi is the only marker which represents manner clitic in this dialect.

-pṭi occurs after pro-clitics.

a–pṭi	'in that manner'
i pṭi	'in this manner'
e–pṭi	'how'

6.2.2.4. *Quantity clitic*

-ṭṭare, *–ṭṭri* and *–vḷavu* are the three markers which denote quantity clitic when they occur after pro-clitics *a–*, *i–* and *e–*. These three markers occur in free variation.

a–ṭṭare	'that many'
i–ṭṭri	'this much'
a–vḷavu	'that much'
e–vḷavu	'how much'
e–ṭṭare	

6.2.2.5. *Adjective clitic₁*

—*nte* is the only marker that denotes adjective clitic₁.
This marker occurs only after pro—clitics *a-*, *i-* and *e-*.

a→nte	'that'	(adj.)
i—nte	'this'	(adj.)
e—nte	'which'	(adj.)

6.2.3. En-clitics

6.2.3.1. *Conjunctive clitic₁*

—*um*......-*um* is the discontinuous-morpheme which denotes
conjunctive clitic₁. This morpheme. occurs with nouns and
verbs.

na:n-um avan—um	'I and he'
natantum o:tiyum	'by walking and running'

6.2.3.2 *Inclusive clitic*

The marker —*um* denotes the inclusive clitic. This
marker occurs after nouns.

aval—um	'she also'
na:n—um	'I also'

6.2.3 3. *All*

—*um* represents the meaning 'all' when it occurs after
numeral stems.

añj—um	'all the five'
patt—um	'all the ten'

6.2.3 4. *Conjunctive clitic₂*

–e:– is the marker that denotes conjunctive clitic₂ and this conjoins numerical stems denoting 'cardinal numbers' and 'fractions'.

onnu–e:–ka:lu > *onne:ka:lu*   'one and quarter'

rentu–e:–mukka:lu > *rente:mukka:lu* 'two and three
                                  fourths'

6.2.3.5. *Emphatic clitic*

–ta:n and *–e:* are the two markers that represent emphasis. These markers are in free variation and they occur after nouns.

na:n–e:	'I' (emp.)
na:n–ta:n .	,,
avan–ta:n	'he' (emp.)
avan–e:	,,

6.2.3.6. *About*

–parri is the marker that denotes the meaning 'about'. This marker always occurs after the accusative case forms of the nouns.

avale–parri	'about her'
enne–parri	'about me'

6.2.3.7. *Comparative clitic*

There are two markers to represent the comparative clitic viz. *–irntu* and *–vija.* Both these markers are in free variation, but the marker *–vija* occurs only after the accusative case suffix *–e.*

·‑irntu (~ ‑ viṭa)

ennirntu	'than me'
ennevita	,,
ava ḷirntu	'than her'
avaḷeviṭa	,, .

6 2.3.8. *Even if*

—ku:ṭe denotes the meaning 'even if' and it occurs after verbs.

kaṇṭa: ku:ṭe	'even if (someone) saw'
vanta: ku:ṭe	'even if (someone) came'

6.2.3.9. *Clitic of Restriction*

—maṭṭum and -ma:ttram are the two markers which represent the clitic of restriction. Both these markers occur in free variation.

—maṭṭum (~ ma:ttram)

avan ma:ttram	'he alone'
avaḷ(u) maṭṭum	'she alone'
avan maṭṭum	'he alone'

6 2.3.10. *Even though*

—um is the marker denoting the meaning 'even though' and it occurs after verbs.

ceyt-um	'even though (someone) did'
vant-um	'even though (someone) came'

6.2.3.11. *Universal clitic*

This is represented by the marker –*um* and it occurs only after post–clitics.

> –*um*
>
> *e–ñke–um* > *eñkeyum*   'everywhere'
>
> *e–pṭi–um* > *epṭiyum*   'anyhow'

6.2.3.12. *Adjective clitic₂*

There are two markers viz. –*am*– and –*m*– to denote adjective clitic₂.

6.2.3.12.1. –*m*– occurs after the noun stem *pana*–.

> *pana–m– payam* > *panambayam*   'palmyra fruit'

6.2.3.12.2. –*am*– occurs elsewhere.

> *teñk–am–puḷḷe* > *teñkambuḷḷe*   'coconut seedling'
>
> *kamm–am–puḷḷe* > *kammambuḷḷe*   'tender arecanut tree'

6.2.3.13 *Interrogative clitic₂*

The markers –*a*: and –*a* represent interrogative clitic₂. These two markers occur both after noun and verb.

6.2.3.13.1. –*a* occurs only after the hortative suffix –*aṭṭu*–.

> *ter–aṭṭu–a* > *taraṭṭa*   'shall (I) give?'
>
> *var–aṭṭu–a* > *varaṭṭa*   'shall (someone) come?'

6.2.3.13.2. –*a*: occurs elsewhere.

> *muṭiyum–a*:   'is (it) possible?'
>
> *avan–a*:   'is (it) he?'
>
> *naṭakka:m–a*:   'shall (one) walk?'

6.2.3.14. *Dubidative clitic*

−o: ...... *−o:* is the discontinuous morpheme that represents the dubidative clitic in this dialect. This morpheme occurs both after noun and verb.

ivano: avano: 'that man or this man' (dub.)

6.2.3.15. *Clitic of similarity*

−po:le is the only marker that denotes the clitic of similarity.

pacce paylu po:le 'like tender crops'

LEXICON

Lexical items are presented here following the phonemic order /i e a o u p b ṭ ṭ c j k m n ñ ṣ l r v and y/. Each item in the list is followed by its lexical meaning and grammatical description.

/i/

ippam now (P)
ippo(l) now (P)
ipṟam this-side (P)
ipṭi in this way (P)
iṭu this–it (PN)
iṭṭare this many (P)
iṭṭri this much (P)
ṭṭi waist(N)/pound (V.tr.)
iṭikallu stone used to pound betel leaf, nut etc. (N)
iṭam place (N)

iṭu place (V.tr.)
ini be sweet (V int.)
inippu sweet eatable (N)
inte this (P)
iṅke here (P)
iṅku here (P)
inni hereafter (P)
innime hereafter (P)
innime:lu hereafter (P)
inniyum still/yet (P)
innela yesterday (P)
innu to-day (P)
immum still/yet (P)

ine join (V.int. & V.tr.)
iṉṉu to-day (P)
ili waist (N)
ile leaf (N)
ille no (P)
iṭu pull (V.tr.)
ire:men a personal name
    (mas.) (N)
iraḷu mortar (N)
iru be (V.int.)
iruppa:ṭi residence (N)
iïuṭṭu darkness (N)
iruku become tightened
    (V. int.)
iïukku tighten (V.tr.)
irukkam tightness (N)
irumu cough (V. int.)
irumbu iron (N)
iruvatu twenty (Num.)
irmalu cough (N)
iïuṅku a grain (N)
ivan this-he (PN)
ivaḷavu this much (P)
ivaḷu this-she (PN)
ivṭe here (P)
ivḷavu this much (P)
ivïu this-he (hon.) (PN)
i:ṭṭi a kind of tree (N)
i:kklu/i:kkli rib of a palm
    leaf (N)
i:nti date palm (N)
i:ravalli onion (N)
i:ra:ṅkam onion (N)
i:ru egg of louse (N)

/e/

eppam when (P)
eppo(!) when (P)
eppoḷum always (P)
epṟam which side (P)
epṭi how (P)
etaḷu petal (N)
etu which (PN)
etuppu opposite (P₁/omen (N)
etutta:le opposite side (P)
eturu oppose (V. tr.)
eturpa:ru expect (V. tr.)
ettare how many (P)
ettu stretch (V. int.)
ettri how much (P)
etre opposite (P)
eṭe weight (N), between (P)
eṭam place (N)
eṭu take (V. tr.)
eṭuppu arrogance (N)
eṭṭa:ṅkunnu a place name (N
eṭṭu eight (Num.)
ecci saliva (N)
embatu eighty (Num.)
ente which (P)
eṅke where (P)
eṅku where (P)
entukku why (P)
entru what (P)
enne what (P)
ennu which day (P)
eṉaṅku agree (V. int.)
eṉakkam agreement (N)

eṇṇikke count (N)

eṇṇe oil (N)

eṇṇam thought (N), count (N)

eṇṇu count (V.tr.)

eṇṇu:ṛu
    eight hundred (Num.)

eñji green ginger (N)

eli rat (N'

eḷimbu bone (N)

ella:m/ella:rum all (N)

elle limit (N)

eḷi wake up (V. int.)

eḷime simplicity (N)

eḷappu spasm (N)

eḷaku
    become flexible (V.int.)

eḷakku
    make it flexible (V.tr.)

eḷavayn gourd (N)

eḷaẏe young (Adj.)

eḷutu write (V.tr.)

eḷuttu letter (N)

eḷumbu rise (V.int.)

eḷuppu wake up (V.tr.)

eḷuvatu seventy (Num.)

eḷnu:ṛu
    seven hundred (Num.)

eḷḷu sesame (N)

eri burn (V.tr. & V.int.)

ericcalu burning (N)

erakkam mercy (N)

eruvu manure (N)

erme buffalo (N)

eṛi throw (V.tr.)

eṛacci meat (N)

eṛumbu ant (N)

evan who (mas.) (PN)

evaḷavu how much (P)

evaḷu who (fem.) (PN)

evṭe where (P)

evḷavu how much (P)

e:ṭu which (P)

e:kkam despondency (N)

e:ma:ṛu be deceived (V.int.)

e:ma:ṛṛu deceive (V.tr.)

e:ñku long (V.int.)

e:ḷanam mockery (N)

e:ḷu seven (Num.)

e:ḷa:yaram seven thousand
    (Num.)

e:ri tank (N)

e:ru plough (N)

e:ṛu climb (V.int.)

e:ṛṛu lift up (something)
    (V.tr.)

/a/

apima:nam affection (N)

apattam danger (N)

appam then (P)

appayn father (N)

appo then (P)

appo! then (P)

appu cave (N)

apṛam afterwards (P)

apṭi in that way (P)

ataṛṛu frighten V. tr.)

atayriyám timidity (N)

ato:kati ruined state (N)

atu that-it *(PN)*

attam end (N)

attare that many (P)

attri that much (P)

attya·vasiyam urgency (N)

ati blow (V.tr.)

atipiti scuffle (N)

atiyle below ʻ(P)

ate a thin rice cake (N), shut (V.tr.)

atakkam calmness (N)

atańku become controlled (V.int.)

atakka:tu a place name (N)

atakku control (V.tr.)

atañjalu thickness (N)

atuppu oven (N)

atukku pile (V. tr.) and (N)

atti pile (N)

attiyalu necklace (N)

acci elder sister (N)

accan father (N)

accaram death (N)

akalu a lamp (N), become broadened (V.int.)

akarru broaden (V.tr.)

akkare concern (N)

akramam injustice (N)

amayti silence (N)

amukku press (V.tr.)

amuńku be pressed (V.int.)

amurtam ambrosia (N)

ambatu fifty (Num.)

ambattatti female of barber-caste (N)

ambattay male of barber caste (N)

ambu arrow (N)

amma: mother (N)

aniyatti younger sister-in -law (N)

aniyan younger brother (N)

anali a snake (N)

anupavi enjoy (V.tr.)

anupavam experience (N)

anuppu· send (V.tr.)

anukrakam mercy (N)

anusarane support (N)

ante that (P)

ańke there (P)

ańku there (P)

annu that day (P)

annu that day (P)

añji five (Num)

ane dam (N)

anni squirrel (N)

annayn elder brother (N)

asuvasike obstinacy (N)

ale wander (V.int.), wave (N)

alappu acute desire (N)

alambu clean (as in hands) (V.tr.)

alama:ru almirah (N)

alańkari beautify (V.tr.)

alasu rinse (V.tr.)

aḷi destroy (V.tr.)

aḷivu loss/destruction (N)

aḷa measure (V.tr.)

aḷaku beauty (N)

aḷavu measurement (N)

aḷuttu press (V.tr.)

aḷuntu be pressed (V.int.)

aḷḷu take a handful (V.tr.)

ari rice (N)

are half (Num.), beat (V.tr.)

arakku wax (N)

aravalu stone mortar (N)

arume rareness (N)·

aruvi waterfalls (N)

arsi rice (N)

aṛvi a personal mane (fem.) (N)

aṛiya:m don't know (P)

aṛu cut (V.tr. & V.int.)

aṛuppu harvest (N)

aṛuvatu sixty (Num.)

aṛtuli widow (N)

aṛunu:ṛu six hundred (Num.)

avi boil (V.tr. & V.int.)

aviyalu a curry (N)

avata:ram birth of a great person (N)

avan that_he (PN)

avama:nam disgrace (N)

avaleccaṇam ugliness (N)

avalu· beaten rice (N)

avaḷu that-she (PN)

av(a)ru that he hon (PN)

avṭe there (P)

avaḷavu that much (P)

avru untie (V.int. & tr.)

aṛe invite (V.tr.)

ayaku beauty (N)

ayuttam hardness (N)

ayntu five (Num.)

aṛvu loss/destruction (:

aṛyappen a personal name mas. (N)

a:pattu danger (N)

a:ppe ladle (N)

a:ppam an eatable (N)

a:ppu a peg (N)

a:pṭu be available (V int.)

a:tarl support (V.tr.)

a:taravu support (N)

a:ta:yam gain (N)

a:ttram impatience (N)

a:ṭambaram pomp and show (N)

a:ṭu play (V int.)

a:ṭṭam play (N)

a:ṭṭu shake (V.tr.)

a:cce day (N)

a:ku become (V.int.)

a:kkaṭṭi a kind fo sickle (N)

a:kku make (V.tr.)

a:ma tortoise (N)

a:mbiḷḷe male child (N)

a:mbalu a flower (N)

a:na elephant (N)

a:nantam happiness (N)

a:ṇi nail (N)

a:ṇa oath (N)

a:ṇaṅka men (N)

a:ṇu male person (N)

a:ṇṭu year (N)

a:se desire (N)

a:lu person (N)

a:re a kind of fish (N)

a:rambi start (V.tr.)

a:rava:ram shouting (N.)

a:ra:ṅku a millet (N)

a:ru who (PN)

a:ṟu river (N), six (Num.), become cool (V.int.)

a:ṟṭalu consolation (N)

a:ṟṟu make cool (V.tr.)

a:vi steam (N)

a:ve:sam fury (N)

a:yam depth (N)

a:yṭam weapon (N)

a:y(a)ram thousand (Num.)

/o/

oppam resemblance (N)

oppantam agreement (N)

oppa:ri lamentation (N)

oppu accept (V.tr.)

ote kick (N) & (V.tr.)

otaṟu shake (V.tr.)

otavi help (N)

otavu help (V.int.)

otukkam privacy (N)

otukku move aside (V.tr.)

otuṅku move away (V.int.)

ottu dash against (V.tr.)

ottume unity (N)

oṭi break (V.int. & tr.)

oṭe break (V.int. & tr.)

oṭane immediately (P)

oṭalu bady (N)

oṭukkam narrowness (N)

oṭuṅku shrink (V.int.)

oṭṭakam camel (N)

oṭṭu paste (V.tr.)

ombatu nine (Num.)

onattu dry (V.tr.)

onaṟu become dry (V.int.)

onnu one (Num.)

onnuse:r gather (V.tr.)

oṇattu make (someone) understand (V.tr.)

oṇaru understand (V.int.)

oḷi destroy (V.tr.), hide (V.tr.)

oḷavaṭi plough (V.int.)

oḷuṅku regularity (N)

oḷuvu rest (N)

ore rub (V.tr.)

oram manure (N)

oruva:ṭu much (P)

oṟṟu touch gently (V.tr.)

o:ṭe stream (N)

o:ṭu run (V.int.), tile (N)

o:ṭṭe hole (N)

o:ṭṭam run (N)

o:ṭṭu vote (N)/drive (V.tr.)

o:mappoṭi an edible (N)

o:mam bishop's weed (N)

o:nṭa:n land lizard (N)

o:ri side (N)
o:ro:ru each (P)
o:rme remembrance (N)
o:le palm-leaf (N)

/u/

upaka:ram help (N)
uppu salt (N)
uti rise (V.int.)
utukku shake (V.tr.)
uṭe break (V.int. & tr.)
uṭu leave (V.tr.)
uṭukku a small musical
drum (N)
uṭambu body (N)
uccam height (N)
ucci top of head (N)
ume eye-lid (N)
ulakke pestle (N)
ulusavam festival (N)
uḷi chissel (N)
uḷuntu black gram (N)
uḷḷe inside (P)
uḷḷukku inside (P)
uri peal off (V.tr.)
uruṭṭu roll (V.tr.)
uruku become melted
(V.int.)
urukku melt (V.tr.)
uruṇṭe ball shaped thing (N)
uruḷu be rolled (V.int.)
uruvu shape (N)
urḷe pulley (N)
uruvu unsheath (V.tr.)

uriñju suck (V.tr.)
uṛi sip
uvari side (N)
uyattu hoist (V.tr.)
uyaru rise up (V.int.)
u:tu blow (V.tr.)
u:ttu a musical pipe (N),
spring (N)
u:ṭu house (N)
u:mbu suck (V.tr.)
u:nu gum (N)
u:si needle (N)
u:ru crawl (V.int.)
u:ṛu spring up (V.int.)

/p/

pitta:n button (N)
piṭi catch (V.tr.)
piṭṭam button (N)
picci jasmine (N)
picceṭu beg (V.int.)
piñju unriped tender fruit (N)
pinne behind/afterwards (P)
pinna:le behind/afterwards (P)
pinnu braid (V.tr.)
pilayi/pilacci woman of pulaya
caste (N)
pilayan man of pulaya
caste (N)
piḷḷa child (N)
piri become seperated (V.int.
& tr.)
piriyam eye-brow (N)
pirpa:ṭu afterwards (P)

piy tear (V.int. & tr.)

pi:ṭi beedi (N)

pi:cau excrete (V.tr.)

pi:li peacock's feather (N)

peṭṭacci female (N)

pembiḷḷa female child (N)

peṇṭa:ṭṭi wife (N)

peṇṇaṅka females (N)

peṇṇu female/woman/wife (N)

periyappayn father's elder brother (N)

periyamma: mother's elder sister (N)

perakaṭam a place name (N)

peruma:ṭṭam behaviour/conduct (N)

peruma:n a personal name (mas.) (N)

perumba:mbu a kind of snake (N)

perumbna:li mi:nu a kind of fish (N)

peruṅkurvi a place name (N)

peruva lane/alley (N)

percca:ṭi big black rat (N)

peṛavi birth (N)

pe:cci speech (N)

pe:na:kkatti small knife (N)

pe:ru name (N)

pattiyam prescribed diet for a patient (N)

patta small rocky hill (N)

pattam palm stem which is used as sluice without kernal (N)

pattalu sluice in the fence (N)

patta:yiram ten thousand (Num.)

pattombaṉ nineteen (Num.)

pattu ten (Num.)

pattulaccam ten lakhs (Num.)

pattram deed/bond (N)

patimu:ṇu thirteen (Num.)

patineṭṭu eighteen (Num.)

pātine:ḷu seventeen (Num.)

patara chaff (N)

pataṭalu funeral (N)

palinañji fifteen (Num.)

patina:ṛu sixteen (Num.)

patinonnu eleven (Num.)

paṭi read (V.tr.)

paṭe offer (V.tr)

paṭu lie down (V.int.)

paṭukke bed (N)

paṭṭi dog (N)

paṭṭini starvation (N)

paṭṭa bark of a tree/bucket made of palmyra leaves (N)

paṭṭam kite (N)

paṭṭu silk (N)

paṭika: lesson (N)

paṭakko:yi hen (N)

paccilakkotten green snake (N)

paccila green fresh leaf (N)

pacca green colour (N)

paccaṭi a kind of curry (N)

paccana:kam a kind of snake (N)

pasi hunger (N)

pasa glue (N)

paka enmity (N)

pakanu sovereign (N)

pakava:n God (N)

pakkam page/side (N)

pakkara pocket (N)

pakka: a measure (N)

pakkuvam maturity (N)

pambu pipe (N)

pani dew (N)

panambayam palmyra fruit (N)

panti₁ ball (N)

panti₂ row (N)

pantalu pandar (N)

pantayam competition (N)

pantrapţu twelve (Num.)

panni pig (N)

panni:ru rose water (N)

pani₁ work (N)

pani₂ obey (V.int.)

paniya:ram an edible (N)

panam money (N)

pantam edible (N)

pannu do (V.int.)

pañjile a kind of fish (N)

pañju cotton (N)

panku division (N)

pali offering given to God (N)

palika:ram remedy (N)

pala:ram edible (N)

palli house lizard (N)

pali blame (N)

palapalappu glittering (N)

palaku move (V.int.)

palakkam habit (N)

palakku train (V.tr.)

palam fruit (N)

pallakkallu mat (N)

pallam low-level area (N)

parisayam familiarity (N)

parappi a personal name (fem.) (N)

parappu spread (V)

parappen a personal name (mas.) (N)

parantapplam a place name (N)

paru pimple/boil (N)

paruppu grain (N)

parutti cotton (N)

paruvam stage (N)

parayi paraya caste woman (N)

parayay paraya caste man (N)

pavanu sovereign (N)

pavu share (V.tr.)

pavlam red coral (N)

payam fruit (N)

payme fertility (N)

paylu crop (N)

payye slowly (P)

pa:pam sin (N)

pa:ti half/share (N)

pa:ta:lam nether world (N)

pa:tta:vo:nti cameleon (N)

pa:ttram vessel (N)

pa:tuka:ppu protection (N)
pa:tam lesson (N)
pa:tu$_1$ dead body caused by disease (N)
pa:tu$_2$ sing (V.tr.)
pa:ttam contract or lease of lands (N)
pa:ttu song (N)
pa:ccalu irrigation (N)
pa:kam$_1$ ripeness (N)
pa:kam$_2$ share (N)
pa:kki balance (N)
pa:kkettu pocket (N)
pa:kku arecanut (N)
pa:mbu snake (N)
pa:na pot (N
pa:lam bridge (N)
pa:la spathe of palms (N)
pa:lam bar metal (N)
pa:r see (V.tr.)
pa:ram load (N)
pa:rtti party (N)
pa:rva sight (N)
pa:ra:vu a kind of animal (N)
pa:rvati a personal name (fem.) (N)
pa:va:ta petticoat (N)
pa:y flow (V.int.)
pa:yi mat (N)
poti flour of grain (N)
potappe covering (N)
potappu carpet (N)
potta a kind of fish (N)

potana:cca Wednesday (N)
pottu round mark in the forehead worn by women (N)
poti$_1$ knuckles (N)
poti$_2$ palmyra fibre edge (N)
pone unite (V.tr. & int.)
polivu brightness (N)
porattu roll (V.tr.)
poral turn over (V.int.)
poruttu fix (V.tr.)
poruntu become fit (V.int.)
pori trap (N)
poraptu start (V.int.)
porattumale a place name (N)
poruma patience (N)
poravu afterwards (P)
pora:ma jealousy (N)
po:kketiya:ren patient (N)
po:kku tendency (N)
pute bury (V.tr)
putti cleverness (N)
punnu wound (N)
pustakam book (N)
pulaykuli bath taken after attending a death ceremony (N)
puli squeeze (V.tr. & int.)
pulippu sourness (N)
pulinta:lu a kind of scorpion (N)
pulińńi a kind of ant (N)
puliya muttu tamarind seed(N)

puḷuku lie (V.int.)
puḷḷi mark (N)
puːḷḷu₁ lock (N)
puːḷḷu₂ lock (V.tr.)
puːcca cat (N)
puːccakkuṭṭi calf of cat (N)
puːsaṇikkaː pumpkin (N)
puːmi earth (N)
puːmaːla a personal name
(fem.) (N)
puːṇu ring (N)
puːlaːtti a shrub (N)
puːvu flower (N)
puːkoṭuti a festival (N)
puːyeli a kind of rat (N)
pli tiger (N)
plaːtti magician (N)
plaːcci bamboo stick (N)
preːtam dead body (N)
pravartti deed/action (N)

/b/

beliye big (Adj.)
belam strength (N)
beluvutam big hill (N)
baraṇam rule (N)
bayam fear (N)
bayaṅkara too much (P)

tippili big pepper (N)
tiṭṭavaṭṭam accuracy (N)

tikaṭṭu be excessively
sweet (V.int.)
timbam distress (N)
timma evil (N)
tina a millet (N)
tinusu kind (N)
tinmu eat (V.tr.)
tiṇṇa verandah (N)
tiṅkalaːcca Monday (N)
tiri turn (V)
tiruppam an ornament
worn by women (N)
tiruppu turn (V.tr.)
tirumaːla a personal name
(fem.) (N)
tirumbu palmyra fibre edge (N)
tiruttu correct (V.tr.) &
turn (V.tr.)
tiruntu become correct (V.int.)
tiː fire (N)
tiːkkucci match stick (N)
tiːmuːṭṭi koḷalu pipe used to
set fire (N)
tiːnam disease (N)
tiːru finish (V.tr. & int.)
tiːrmaːnam decision (N)
tiːrva tax (N)
tiːiram intensity (N)
tiːvaṭṭi torch (N)
tiːvanam fodder (N)
teppam raft (N)
tettu mistake (N)
tettu difficult (N)
teccaːmale a place name (N)

tesa direction (N)

teke surprise (V.int.)

tekku south (N)

tena a millet (N)

teññambulle coconut seedling (N)

teñkambille coconut seedling (N)

teñku/teññu coconut tree (N)

tenti punish (V.tr.)

teliccalu cleanliness of water (N)

telivu clarity (N)

terattu collect (V.tr.)

teyvam God (N)

tey stitch (V.tr.)

te:ppu backwaters (N)

te:tu search (V.tr.)

te:kam body (N)

te:kku teak (N)

te:mbu sob (V.int)

te:nu honey (N)

te:ñka: coconut (N)

te:li a kind of fish (N)

te:ru chariot (N)

te:varu thevar caste (N)

te:y decrease (V.int.)

te:yle tea (N)

tappitam mistake (N)

tappu escape (V.int.)

tattu leap (V.int.)

tattam plate (N)

tati log (N)

tatippu₁ thickness (N)

tatippu swelling (N)

tatam path (N)

tatavu smear (V.tr.)

tataylu time (P)

tatukku stumble (V.tr.)

takaram tin (N)

taktu a small tin plate (N)

takka:li tomato (N)

tama:su joke/fun (N)

tambiti small coin (N)

tamka toad (N)

tantram trick (N)

tañku stay (V.int.)

tani become cool (V.int.)

tanivu depth (N)

tantu stalk (N)

tañji bag (N)

tala head (N)

talam place (N)

talaveni pillow (N)

talam floor (N)

talumbu scar (N)

talarcci weakness (N)

tallu push (V.tr.)

tarippu pain (N)

tara floor (N)

taram match (N)

tavikkana handle of ladle (N)

tavam penance (N)

tavana due time (N)

tavtu bran (N)

tavlu frog (N)

tayañku hesitate (V.int.)

tayavu grace (N)

tayttenhu coconut seedling (N)

tayriyam courage (N)

tayru curd (N)

ta:ji beard (N)

ta:kko:lu key (N)

ta:kku attack (V.tr.)

ta:matam delay (N)

ta:mara lotus (N)

ta:mba:jam metal plate (N)

ta:nku carry (V.tr.)

ta:ji pot (N)

ta:jippu seasoning (N)

ta:ju scorpion (N)

ta:ju paper (N)

ta:ra:jam abundance (N)

ta:ruma:ru confusion (N)

ta:vu jump (N) & (V.int.)

toppf cap (N)

totti lameness (N)

tojanku start (V.tr.)

tojalikka:ju a place name (N)

tojakkam beginning (N)

tojalu chain (N)

tojaru continue (V)

tojarcci continuation (N)

tojavu little bell chain worn by children (N)

toka amount (N)

tontaravu trouble (N)

tonnu:ru ninety (Num.)

tonja throat (N)

tonja:ma:kkri load (N)

tonkajjam an ornament (N)

tonku hang (V.int.)

toli skin (N)

tola distance (N)

toji mud (N)

tojasi sacred basil (N)

tojja:yiram nine hundred (Num.)

toyttu cow-shed (N)

to:kku gun (N)

to:jja:male a place name (N)

to:ju skin of a fruit (N)

to:ju canal (N)

to:nju dig (V.tr.)

to:sa a kind of rice cake (N)

to:lu skin (N)

to:ju shoulder (N)

tuppalu clue (N)

tuppu clue (V)

tuji belly (N)

tuja thigh (N)

tujji death (N)

tuccam meanness (N)

tumbikka(y) trunk of an elephant (N)

tumbam distress (N)

tumbu fibre of a palm leaf (N)

tummalu sneezing (N)

tummu sneeze (V.int.)

tuni cloth (N) be bold (V.int.)

tuniccalu boldness (N)

tunivu boldness (N)

tupju piece (N)

tulli drop (N)

tuḷḷalu jumping (N)

tturatt chase (V.tr.)

turalu feather of cock (N)

turusam quickness (N)

tuvaṭṭu wipe (V.tr.)

tuvalu feather (N)

tuvayalu chutney (N)

tu:kkam sleep (N)

tu:ṅka cheek (N)

tu:ṅku sleep (V.int.)

tu:lippla:m a place name (N)

tu:ru bottom of the pot (N)

tu:vu spil (V.tr.)

tra:ṇi strength (N)

tro:kam treachery/harm (N)

/ṭ/

ṭikkeṭṭu ticket (N)

ṭappi a small metal box (N)

/c/

ciṭaṛu scatter (V.tr.)

cettiyalu small hammer (N)

cittappa father's younger
                brother (N)

cittam cleanliness (N)

ciṭṭam reply (N)

cikku entangle (V.int.)

cimiṭṭu wingle (V.tr.)

cinti think (V.tr.)

cintu spil (V.tr.)

ciṇṭalu boiled spiced pulse
                (N)

ciṇṇa:mbu lime (N)

ciṅkam lion (N)

ciri laugh (V) & (N)

cire shave (V.tr.)

cilṛe change of coins (N)

ciṛaṭṭa coconut shell (N)

ciṛuṭṭa curling (N)

ciḻukkam brevity (N)

ci:taṅkam a personal name
                (mas.) (N)

ci:tu: a personal name
                (fem.) (N)

ci:ni sugar (N)

ci:ntu comb (V.tr)

ci:ra greens (N)

ci:ṛu hiss (V.tr.)

ci:vu comb (V.tr.)

cemi digest (V.int.)

cembaṛuṭi a flower plant
                (N)

cembu small copper vessel
                (N)

centa:mara red lotus (N)

ceṅkallu brick (N)

cenna:yi wolf (N)

ceṇam suddenly (P)

ceṇṭa a kind of drum (N)

celippu fertility (N)

cevi ear (N)

ceva:cca Tuesday (N)

cey do (V.tr.)

ceyke action (N)

ce:rplatto:ju a place name (N)

ce:ttatti elder sister-in-law (N)

ce:ttan elder brother (N)

ce:nattanjen, a kind of snake (N)

ce:r reach (V.int.)

cappa flatness (N)

cappa:ni cripple (N)

cappu suck (V.tr.)

cati conspiracy (N)

catte death (N)

cattavi:ju death house (N)

cattu energy/strength (N)

catam square (N)

catram square (N)

catje shirt (N)

cattunnu at once (P)

caja plait-tuft of hair (N)

catayu weariness (N)

cakkappayam jack fruit (N)

cama:li manage (V.tr.)

camba:ti earn (V.tr.)

cammati agree (V.int.)

cama:ta:nam peace (N)

cambrata:yam cleverness (N)

cammatam consent (N)

camam equality (N)

cani crusial (adj.)

caniya:cca Saturday (N)

cante market (N)

cante:kam doubt (N)

cante:si receive (V)

cantren moon (N)

cantam beauty (N)

cantarkkam chance/opportunity (N)

canto:sam happiness (N)

cari rightness (N)

carkkara sugar (N)

cavari husk of coconut (N)

cavukkiyam health (N)

ca:ppu side house (N)

ca:ptu eat (V.tr.)

ca:tane accomplishment (N)

ca:ti kind (N)

ca:tu harmlessness (N)

ca:ttu close (V.tr.)

ca:tu jump (V)

ca:ma a kind of millet (N)

ca:mbalu ashes (N)

ca:marttyam skill (N)

ca:ma:niyam commonness (N)

ca:mben chambar caste man (N)

ca:mba:tti chambar caste woman (N)

ca:mbra:ni fragrant benzoin gum (N)

ca:nan canar caste man (N)

ca:na:tti canar caste woman (N)

ca:ntam quietness (N)

ca:ntu paste like sandal , etc. (N)

ca:ni cow-dung (N)

ca:nu span (N)

ca:*lam* pretence (N)

ca:*la* a kind of fish (N)

ca:*ra* a kind of snake (N)

ca:*ram* importance (N)

ca:*ra:yam* alcohol (N)

ca:*rakko:yi* fowl (N)

ca:*rrupa:ţţu* a song (N)

ca:*vu* die (V.int.)

ca:*y* incline (V.int. & tr)

ca:*yam* colour (N)

cokkayn monkey (N)

coriyentamkka toad (N)

co:*ţi* test (V.tr.)

co:*ţane* test (N)

co:*ţţuppa:na* pot used to prepare rice (N)

co:*ţen* maize (N)

co:*ţu* leak (V.tr.)

cukku dry ginger (N)

cumma without any purpose (P)

cunţu lip/bird's beak (N)

cuţi whirling (N)

cuţţi dry twings (N)

curuţţu cigar (N), roll (V.tr.)

curuţ become rolled (V.int.)

cu:*ţţa* rotton (Adj.)

cu:*ţţratti* non-brahmin woman (N)

cu:*ţţrayn* non-brahmin man (N)

cu:*ţţray* non-brahmin man (N)

cu:*ţu* heat (N)

cu:*ţam* camphor (N)

cu:*niyam* sorcery (N)

cu:*nţa* bait (N)

cu:*la* rheumatism (N)

cu:*lam* trident (N)

cu:*riyen* sun (N)

/j/

jo:*ţi* pair (N)

jo:*ţu* fineness (N)

/k/

kiņţu stir (V.tr.)

kiņņi small cup (N)

kiņņam small cup made of brass (N)

kiņņa:*ram* bamboo (N)

kiţţe near (P)

kiţuvu braided coconut leaves (N)

kilukkla:*mpeţţi* rattle (N)

kiţi tear (V.tr.)

kiţakku east (N)

kirkku crack/lunacy (N)

kiţukku scribble (V.tr.)

ki:*male* down of the hill (N)

ki:*lu* tar (N)

ki:*le* under (P)

ki:*ri* mangoose (N)

ki:*ţu* tear (V.tr.)

keţe available (V.tr.)

keţa lie down (V.tr.)

keţu spoil (V.tr.)

kettu bundle (N & V.tr.)
kentam ivory (N)
kenaru well (N)
kenta a kind of fish (N)
keñju beg humbly (V.int.)
kelaru a kind of fish (N)
kerppam pregnancy (N)
ke:li question (N)
ke:valam meanness (N)
kappam tribute (N)
kapatam fraud (N)
kapatu fraud (N)
kapparri a kind of snail (N)
kata story (N)
katamba coconut husk (N)
katavu door (N)
katuru ear of grain (N)
katti knife (N)
kattu shout (V.tr.)
kati bite (V.tr.)
kata shop (N)
katan debt (N)
katamana handle of the sickle (N)
katama:n a kind of deer (N)
katamuri plunder (N)
katala bengal gram (N)
katalu sea (N)
katavu bathing ghat (N)
katavlu God (N)
katuppu anger/pungency (N)
katuttava a kind of ant (N)
katukkam ear ring used by men (N)
katuma severity (N)

katuva: big tiger (N)
katuvu mustard seed (N)
katuram severity (N)
kattippa:tu discipline (N)
kattacci short woman (N)
kattala frame of door (N)
kattayan a short man (N)
katta:la a kind of fish (N)
katta:yam certainty (N)
kattlu cot (N)
kacce:ri taluk office (N)
kasappu bitterness (N)
kasa:yam decoction (N)
kasttu:ri musk (N)
kastam difficulty (N)
kakkam sediment in oil (N)
kakkalu vomiting (N)
kakku/kamu vomit (V.tr.)
kamu areca palm
kamuku ,,
kambi wire (N)
kambu stick
kammi deficiency (N)
kammambulle areca seedling (N)
kammambilla tender areca palm (N)
kammalu ear ring (N)
kammalu mushroom (N)
kanam heaviness (N)
kanalu glowing coal (N)
kanni a personal name (fem.) (N)
kannam cheek (N)
kaunukkutti cow calf (N)
kanisam dignity (N)

kaṇayam a kind of fish (N)
kaṇṇañjeraṭṭa upper portion
of coconut shell (N)
kaṇṇaṭṭi mirror (N)
kaṇṇu eye (N)
kañja: Indian helmp (N)
kaññī gruel (N)
kala mix (V.int. & tr.)
kalakam quarrel (N)
kalakalappu joyfulness (N)
kalakku mix (V.tr.)
kalaṅku mix (V.int.)
kalayam small mud pot (N)
kallaṅkaṭri a kind of fish (N)
kallu stone (N)
kalyaṇam marriage (N)
kaḷi a kind of play (N)
kaḷimaṇṇu clay (N)
kaḷivu wastage (N)
kaḷa weed (N)
kaḷam thrashing floor (N)
kaḷattu remove (V.tr.)
kaḷal unscrew (V.int.)
kaḷavu theft (N)
kaḷuta donkey (N)
kaḷuttu neck (N)
kaḷuvu wash (V.tr.)
kaḷḷi thief (fem.) (N)
kaḷḷam lie (N)
kaḷḷay thief (mas.) (N)
kaḷḷu toddy (N)
kari charcoal (N)
kari burn (V.int.)
karisanam care (N)

kariyela dried leaf (N)
karaṭi bear (N)
karakarappu hoarse of voice
(N)
karaṇam somersault (N)
karaḷu liver (N)
karuppaṭṭi jaggery made
from palmyra juice (N)
karuttu opinion (N)
karukaṭa a kind of fish (N)
karukku tender coconut (N)
karumaṇti black and big
monkey (N)
karumbu sugar-cane (N)
karunteṭḷu black scorpion (N)
karuṇa kindness (N)
karuñjaṭṭi black cobra (N)
karuñjaṭra a kind of snake
(N)
karuṅkaṭḷi a kind of tree
(N)
karṭṭerumbu large black ant
(N)
kaṟi curry (N)
kaṟa stain (N)
kaṟaṭu moraṭu roughness (N)
kaṟave milk cow (N)
kaṟuppu black (N)
kavaru branch of a tree (N)
kavṭti rope (N)
kay hand (N)
kaya bitter (V.int.)
kayaṟu/kayṟu rope (N)
kaytaṭṭu clap (V.int.)

kayli a kind of fish (N)

kayyu handle. of the hoe (N)

ka:ppu bangle (gold or silver) (N)

ka:ttu wind (N)

ka:talu love (N)

ka:ṭu ear (N)

ka:ṭi vinegar (N)

ka:ṭu forest (N)

ka:ṭambiḷḷa name of a forest God (N)

ka:ṭṭam vehemence (N)

ka:ṭṭu show (V.tr.)

ka:ccalu fever (N)

ka:mi show (V.tr.)

ka:mam lust (N)

ka:ṇ see (V.tr.)

ka:ṇipparru residence of kanikkaras (N)

ka:ṇikke offering (N)

ka:ṇikka:racci kanikkara caste woman (N)

ka:ṇikka:ran kanikkara caste man (N)

ka:ṇikkuṭi place where kanikkaras live (N)

ka:ṇippattu place where kanikkaras live (N)

ka:ṇam horse gram (N)

ka:li empty (N)

ka:lam period (N)

ka:lu leg (N)

ka:ḷa bull (N)

ka:lcce sight (N)

ka:ri cloud (N)

ka:ryam matter/affair (N)

ka:ram pungency (N)·

ka:rṇam reason (N)

ka:yi red ochre (N)

ka:vɟlu₁ protection (N)

ka:valu₂ arm of the sea (N)

ka:vu yard (N)

ka:yi/ka:y unripe fruit (N)

ka:y yield (V.tr.)

kɑ:ya a kind of animal (N)

koṭi boil (V.tr.)

kottu bunch/cluster (N)

koṭi greed/desire (N)

koṭu give (V.tr.)

koṭukkalu giving (N)

koṭe make hole (V.tr.)

koṭṭa nut (N)

koṭṭam piece of bamboo (N)

koṭṭa:yi yawn (N)

koṭṭakoḷḷu yawn (V.int.)

koṭṭu₁ a kind of drum (N)

koṭṭu₂ cast out the contents (V.tr.)

koṭṭupṭi wooden hammer used to beat drum (N)

koṭṭukallu a mat (N)

koṭakkuṭṭi basket made of palm leaf or shell (N)

koṭam pot used to carry water (N)

koṭuma cruelty (N)

koṭu:ram cruelty (N)

koccappi a personal name
(fem.) (N)

koccen a personal name
(mas.) (N)

koccamma: mother's younger
sister (N)

koccañka: tender coconut (N)

koccañkayaṛu small rope (N)

kokkari cluck (V.int.)

kokkare a musical
instrument (N)

kombu branch of a
tree/horn (N)

koṇṭa₁ end (N)

koṇṭa₂ tuft of hair (N)

koṇṭappa: an ornament (N)

koṇṭa: bring (V.tr.)

koṇṭa:ṭṭam joy/festivity (N)

koñjambo:le little bit (P)

koñju coax (V.int.)

kol kill (V.tr.)

kolusu anklet (N)

koḷappam disorder (N)

koḷappam confusion (N)

koḷam tank (N)

koḷambu soup (N)

koḷambu become confused
(V.int.)

koḷappu confuse (V.tr.)

koḷu become fat (V.int.)

koḷuppu fat (N)

koḷuttu set fire (V.tr.)

koḷuntiya:ru younger sister-
in-law (N)

koḷuntu tender leaf (N)

koḷḷi glowing charcoal (N)

koḷḷi fire (N)

kori chirp (V.int.)

koṛe reduce (V.tr.)

koṛaccalu less quantity (N)

koṛavu less quantity (N)

koy pluck (N)

ko:pi feel angry (V.int.)

ko:ṭu court (N)

ko:ccaṭa cotton of coconut
tree (N)

ko:ṇam curve (N)

ko:ṇalu curve (N)

ko:ṇu corner (N)

ko:ramba: a kind of mat (N)

ko:ravakkuyi a place name (N)

ko:vam anger (N)

ko:yi fowl (N)

ko:ylu temple (N)

kuppi bottle (N)

kuppa pile of refuse (N)

kuttam fault (N)

kuti jump (V.int.)

kutippu jumping (N)

kutira horse (N)

kutra horse (N)

kutiveṛi drunkenness (N)

kuṭa umbrella (N)

kuṭukke hard shell like
pumpkin (N)

kuṭukka basket made of
palm leaf or shell (N)

kuṭumbi tuft of hair (N)

kuṭumbam family (N)

kuṭṭe basket (N)

kucci small stick (N)

kumbam pitcher (N)

kumbḷaṅka: white gourd (N)

kumḷi water bubble (N)

kunnu rocky mountain (N)

kuṇṭi buttocks (N)

kuṇṭu pit (N)

kuṅkumam saffron powder (N)

kuruttu sprout in the coconut (N)

kuruntu sprout (N)

kurtto:la tender leaf of palm tree (N)

kurṭi blind woman (N)

kurṭan blind man (N)

kuṛukku back of the body (N)

kula cluster of plantain fruits (N)

kulukku shake (V.tr.)

kuluṅku be shaken (V.int.)

kuḷircci chill (N)

kuḷalu pipe (N)

kuḷuru coldness (N)

kuyi₁ pond (N)

kuyi₂ pit (N)

kuyavi roller stone (N)

ku:ppa:ṭu great noise (N)

ku:ttu strange event (N)

ku:ṭa basket (N)

ku:ṭam hammer (N)

ku:ṭu nest (N)

ku:ṭutalu excess (N)

ku:ṭṭam crowd (N)

ku:ṭṭu₁ a relish for food (N)

ku:ṭṭu₂ companionship (N)

ku:ṭṭuka:ran friend (N)

ku:ccam shyness (N)

ku:mbu flower of coconut (before blooming) (N)

ku:ni₁ hump back woman (N)

ku:ni₂ a kind of ant (N)

ku:nam hump back man (N)

ku:su become glare (V.int.)

ku:ḷakkay defect in the hand (N)

ku:ḷam chaff (N)

ku:ren a kind of animal (N)

ku:ra roof (N)

ku:ramma:kkan frog (N)

ku:rma sharpness (N)

ku:raravu a kind of millet (N)

kṭa:li female calf (N)

kṭa:vu he-buffalo (N)

knæ:vu dream (N)

kla:su glass tumbler (N)

kra:mbu cloves (N)

/m/

mittam front portion of a house (N)

miccam balance (N)

miniña:nu day before yesterday (N)

minuñku glitter (V.int.)

mintu go fast and pass beyond (V.tr.)

minne before (P)

minnalu lightning (N)

minna:le before (P)

minnu glitter (V.int.)

miñju transgress (V.tr.)

miyakkam thunder (N)

mi:nu fish (N)

mi:nṭum again (P)

mi:ñkaṛi fish curry (N)

mi:ñku:ṭu bucket used to catch fish (N)

mi:ru a kind of ant (N)

meccu appreciate (V.tr.)

meccu:ṭu puberty (N)

meli become lean (V.int.)

meraṭṭu frighten (V.tr.)

meraḷ bewilder (V.int.)

me:tti meder caste woman (N)

me:ttay meder caste man (N)

me:cci thatching (N)

me:kku west (N)

me:male top of the hill (N)

me:le up/above (P)

me:lum further (P)

me:y graze (V.tr.)

mati respect (V.int.)

maṭakku fold (V.tr.)

maṭañku become folded (V.int.)

maṭṭam level (N)

maṭṭu limit (N)

maṭa sluice (N)

maṭappḷa:cci bamboo stick (N)

maṭalu leaf of coconut tree (N)

maccambi younger brother-in-law (N)

makan son (N)

makaḷu daughter (N)

makka children (N)

mamma:ṭṭi hoe (N)

manti big monkey (N)

mantram magic (N)

mannaca:ra a kind of snake (N)

maṇa smell (V.tr.)

maṇum good smell (N)

maṇṇuṇṇi big crocodile (N)

mali become cheap (V.int.)

malivu cheapness (N)

mala mountain (N)

malakkaṛi curry (vegetable) (N)

malayaṇṇi big squirrel (N)

maluppu slur over (V.tr.)

malla muttankure a place name (N)

mallu joint in the roof ridge (N)

mariya:ta courtesy/civility (N)

maracci:ni tapioca (N)

maramu:kkan a kind of snake (N)

maɪe hide (V.tr.)

maɪa forget (V.tr.)

maɪati forgetfulness (N)

maɪɪane day after tomorrow (N)

mavaḻu daughter (N)

maya/maye rain (N)

mayakkam faintness (N)

ma:pḻa husband (N)

ma:ten a personal name (mas.) (N)

ma:ta: a personal name (fem.) (N)

ma:ṭṭen a personal name (mas.) (N)

ma:ṭamma: a personal name (fem.) (N)

ma:ṭu cattle (N)

ma:ṭṭu fasten (V.tr.)

ma:kkan toad (N)

ma:nam₁ dignity/prestige (N)

ma:nam₂ grace (N)

ma:nu deer (N)

ma:ṅga: *male* a place name (N)

ma:la necklace (N)

ma:ɪu change (V.int.)

ma:ɪɪu change (V.tr.)

motremale a place name (N)

motala crocodile (N)

moṭuvembotte a place name (N)

moṭṭa cultivated mountain (N)

moṭṭacci bald headed woman (N)

moṭṭayan bald headed man (N)

moṭa braid (V.tr.)

moṭaṅku failed to be remitted (N)

mona end (N)

moɲi lame person (N)

moḻe blink (V.tr.)

moḻuvu clean the floor using cow dung (V.tr.)

moɪaṭṭa snoring (N)

moɪam a kind of winnow (N)

mo:tu strike against (V.tr.)

mo:ṭu ridge of the roof (N)

mo:sam badness (N)

mo:ḻu urinate (V.int.)

mo:yaɲam theft (N)

muṭṭi old woman (N)

muṭṭikoṭuṭṭi a festival (N)

muṭṭan old man (N)

muṭicci knot (N)

mukku corner (N)

munnu:ɪu three hundred (Num.)

muɲiyen a personal name (mas.) (N)

muɲṭen a personal name (mas.) (N)

munṭu dhoti (N)

mulle a kind of jasmine flower (N)

muḷi wake up (V.int.)

muḷḷan a kind of fish (N)

muḷḷan a kind of wild pig (N)

murasu a kind of drum (N)

murukkaːn palanquin (N)

muri small room (N)

murukku twist (V.tr.)

muːṭi lid (N)

muːṭu cover (V.tr.)

muːṭṭu join (N)

muːṭṭukkaːṇi leader of kanikkara village (N)

muːkken cobra (N)

muːkkatti nose ring (N)

muːṇaːmatte viːṭu third house (N)

muːṇu three (Num.)

muːli scratch (N)

muṇiyan a personal name (mas.) (N)

mlaːvu a kind of deer (N)

mruvam animal (N)

/n/

nicciyam₁ motto/aim (N)

nicciyam₂ surety (N)

nimmati peace of mind (N)

ninnal(e) yesterday

niṅkam you (pl.) (P)

nil stand (V.int.)

nilam field (N)

niva float (V.int.)

niyyu you (sg.) (PN)

niːṭṭam length (N)

niːṭṭu lengthen (V.tr.)

niːccalu swimming (N)

niːkku remove (V.tr.)

niːṅku leave (V.int.)

niːlam blue (N)

niḷam length (N)

niːḷ become lengthened (V.int.)

niːranali a kind of snake (N)

niːrppoḷavan water snake (N)

niːrkkolli a kind of snake (N)

niːrmuːkkan a kind of snake (N)

niːrnaːyi an animal (N)

netti forehead (N)

neṭṭa length (N)

neṭṭacci tall woman (N)

neṭṭayan tall man (N)

neṭiyatu lengthwise stick in the roof (N)

neṭuvaːli a kind of animal (N)

necci a kind of tree (N)

nene think (V.tr.)

nenappu thinking (V)

nenavu thought (N)

neñju chest (N)

neḷi wriggle (V.int.)

nelama status (N)

nela condition/door-way (N)
nelli an Indian tree (N)
nellu paddy (N)
neliccalu bending (N)
neri crush (V.tr.)
nerappu level (V tr.)
neram colour (N)
nerunku go close (V.tr.)
neravu build fence (V.tr.)
nerukkam denseness (N)
neyyerumbu a small ant (N)
neyyu ghee (N)
ne:riyatu a pipe of cloth
worn by girls (N)
ne:ru straight (N)
ne:rma uprightness (N)
natta snail (N)
nata walk (V.int.), door
way (N)
natatte character (N)
natattu conduct (V.tr.)
natatta behavior (N)
natavu seedling of crops (N)
natukke at the centre (P)
natumatti centre (P)
natu plant (V.tr.)
nakku lick (V.tr.)
nambikke belief (N)
nambu believe (V.tr.)
nannili a personal name
(fem.) (N)
nanju poison (N)
nasukku squeeze (V.tr.)

nasunku become squeezed
(V.int.)
nalle good/much (Adj.)
nare become grey (N)
nara fox (N)
narakam hell (N)
narambu nerve (N)
narukku cut (V.tr.)
navam nail (N)
navttu move (V.tr.)
navru move (V.int.)
nayam cheapness (N)
n.:ppatu forty (Num.)
na:pi a kind of dog (N)
na:ttam bad smell (N).
na:ttam desire (N)
na:ti chin (N)
na:tavam drama (N)
na:kappa:mbu cobra (N)
na:kku tongue (N)
na:n(u) I (PN)
na:nu:ru four hundred
(Num.)
na:nam shyness (N)
na:nayam honesty (N)
na:nkam we (excl.) (PN)
na:sam destruction (N)
na:lu four (Num.)
na:le to-morrow (N)
na:ru fibre of a palm leaf
(N)
na:y(i) dog (N)
na:yi/na:li a measure (N)

noṇṭu scripple (V.int.)

noṅku pulpy kernal of
tender palmyra (N)

noḷe enter (V.int. & tr.)

no:ṭṭam glance with the
purpose of scrutinising
(N)

no:kkam aim (N)

no:yi disease (N)

nuppatu thirty (Num.)

nuni end (N)

nuḷḷu pinch (N)

nu:lu thread (N)

nu:ru hundred (Num.)

nu:ṟiyonnu hundred and one
(Num.)

/ñ/

ñaṇṭu crab (N)

ña:pakam remembrance (N)

ña:ṟa:cca Sunday (N)

ña:ṟu seedling (N)

ña:yam justice (N)

/s/

sippi shell (N)

sittam mind (N)

sittu handle of the hoe (N)

sikappu₁ redness (N)

sikappu₂ pocket (N)

sikku tangle (N)

sima weight (N), carry (V.tr.)

simni glass cover used in a
small lamp (N)

simniveḷakku a small lamp
(N)

sina mountain pond (N)

siṇukkam whine (N)

silavu expense (N)

sillaṟa change (N)

siraṅku itching (N)

sivappu red colour (N)

sivam life (N)

sivaru wall (N)

si:ppu comb (N)

si:ṭṭu playing cards (N)

si:ma impertinancy (N)

si:ni sugar (N)

si:nikka:ram alum (N)

si:la cloth (N)

si:rakam cumin seed (N)

si:vam life (N)

seṭi plant/herb (N)

sekku oil press (N)

sellu tell (V.tr.)

seḷḷu fish scale (N)

seri alright/yes (P)

seriyan a kind of cat (N)

seruppu leather sandals (N)

seṟavu wing (N)

se:mam welfare (N)

se:ṟu mud (N)

sattyam truth (N)

sata flesh (N)

saṭṭi small mud pot (N)

saka:yam help (N)

sakka jack fruit or tree (N)

samayalu cooking (N)

samba: a kind of paddy (N)

sammanti chutney (N)

santa market (N)

santanam sandal paste (N)

sanni cold (N)

sannalu window (N)

sanalu jute (N)

santa quarrel (N)

santu chaff (N)

sankitatm music (N)

salam pus (N)

saritam body (N)

sarakku goods (N)

sartram poverty (N)

sa:ma:nam things (N)

sottu property (N)

sottu drop (N)

sena consciousness (N)

solppanam dream (N)

sollu word (N)

sorkkam heaven (N)

sori itching (N)

so:mbalu drowziness (N)

so:lam maize (N)

so:ru rice (cooked) (N)

suntu tip (V.tr.)

su:tu heat (N)

su:ryan sun (N)

slo:ppiya: a kind of fish (N)

/l/

leccam lakh (Num.)

leccumi a personal name (fem.) (N)

le:su easy (P)

la:pam gain (N)

lo:kam world (N)

lo:sane thought (N)

/r/

remba much (P)

rentu two (Num.)

ra:manka:ni a personal name (mas.) (N)

ro:sa: rose flower (N)

ru:pe rupee (N)

/v/

vita sow (N)

vikku hiccough (V.int)

vikkren a personal name (mas.) (N)

viti dawn (V.int.)

vitu leave (V.tr.)

vine deed (N)

visarppu perspiration (N)

visa:rane enquiry (N)

vil sell (V.tr.)

villu bow (N)

viti call (V.tr.)

vilimbu edge (N)

vileya:ṭu play (V.nit.)

viri spread (V.tr.)

virtti cleanliness N)

virku a kind of fox (N)

virntu feast (N)

vi:ttu pour (V.tr.)

vi:ṭu house (N)

vi:ṅku swell (V.int.)

vi:sa moustache (N)

vi:su throw (V.tr.)

veṭi crack (V.tr.)

veṭṭa:tti a kind of sickle (N)

veṭṭu cut (N)

veṭṭuppori trap (N)

vesa speed (N)

vesaʾppu perspiration (N)

veli offering given to God (N)

velaku step aside (V.int.)

velakku remove (V.tr.)

veliccappa:ṭṭu a song (N)

veliye outside (P)

veḷecci produce (N)

veḷeccalu produce (N)

veḷa grow (V.tr.)

veḷaṅku understand (V.int.)

veḷakku explain (V.tr.)

veḷḷi star (N)

veḷḷiya:cca Friday (N)

veḷḷekayli a kind of fish (N)

veḷḷeli mouse (N)

veḷḷa ca:ra a kind of snake (N)

veḷḷam water (N)

veḷḷari a kind of gourd (N)

veḷḷarakku a kind of wax (N)

veḷḷa:ḷatti vellala caste woman (N)

veḷḷa:ḷan vellala caste man (N)

verlu finger (N)

vere shiver (V.int.)

veylu sunshine (N)

ve:ṭṭe hunting (N)

ve:kam speed (N)

ve:lipla:m a place name (N)

ve:latti velaṭar caste woman (N)

ve:layn velayar caste man (N)

ve:ru root (N)

ve:re another (P)

ve:vi boil (tr.)

ve:vu boil (V.int.)

vaṭakku north (N)

vasam convenience (N)

vasaṅku crush (V.int.)

vali pain (N)

vali wipe (V.tr.)

vale bend (V.tr.)

vaḷa bangle (N)

vaḷattu grow (V.tr.)

vaḷar grow (V.int.)

vaḷavu turning (N)

vaḷukku slip (V.int.)

vare draw (V.tr.)

vareya:ṭu goat (N)

vara nbu bund of the field (N)

varavu a kind of millet (N)

vay place (V.tr.)

vaɟlu field/wet land (N)

vayɾu stomach (N)

valluvam basket made of coconut leaf *(N)*

vayy a not possible (P)

ɾa:ʈalu door-way (N)

va:ʈʈam tiredness *(N)*

va:ka a kind of fish (N)

va:kkuvacci betrothel (N)

va:nam sky *(N)*

va:ŋkalu getting (N)

va:ŋku buy (V.tr.)

va:la a kind of fish (N)

va:lan velayar caste man (N)

va:ɾa: *male* a place name (N)

va:ʃa plantain (N)

ra:ʃaɾaɟam banana fruit (N)

vla:ŋgi a kind of fish (N)

vla:male a place name (N)

vriɟentamka frog *(N)*

vɟar become sweat (V.int.)

vɟa:ʈa:cca Thursday (N)

vɟa:ri enquire (V.tr.)

/ɟ/

ɟa:va:ri merchant (N)

ya:va:ram business (N)

yo:si think (V.tr.)

yo:sane thought (N)

ɟu:ki guess (V.tr.)

yu:kam guess (N)

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